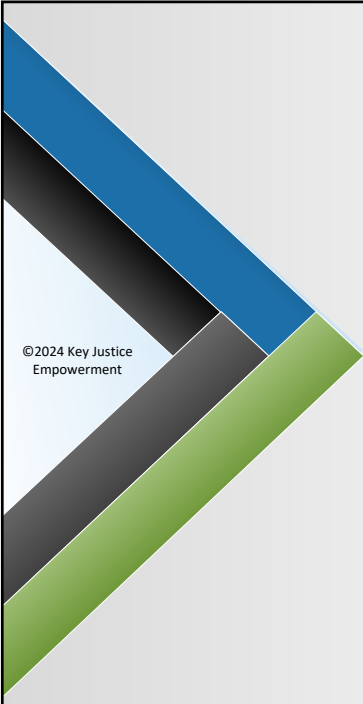



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Objectives




Upon completion of this session participants will be able to:

1. Describe the necessary components of the Forensic Peer Mentor Ready4Reentry™ training.
2. Discuss outcomes achieved with reducing recidivism and hospital readmissions.
3. Identify strong candidates for successful Forensic Peer Mentor training and the delivery of peer support services.

GEORGIA MENTAL HEALTH CONSUMER NETWORK

- ★ **Led and governed by peers in behavioral health recovery.**
 - ☺ Organizational priorities are established by peers at our conference held annually since 1993.
- ★ **In 2001 the GMHCN became the first state in the US to develop and implement Medicaid eligible Certified Peer Specialist (CPS) training & support services.**
 - ☺ The goal: people living with behavioral health challenges are part of a dynamic peer workforce that reaches every corner of our state. Today there are over 3,300 CPSs in Georgia - CPS-Mental Health and/or CPS-Addictive Disease (that number doesn't include CPS-Parent or CPS-Youth.)
- ★ **Continuing advocacy, education, and outreach programs have reduced stigma and empowered individuals to lead self-directed lives of purpose, meaning and productivity.**

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Forensic Peer Mentor Training Development

2018

GMHCN received a Statewide
Consumer Network Grant from
SAMHSA to develop a Georgia-specific
forensic peer mentoring training:



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Collaboration

A Memorandum of Understanding outlined individual and
mutual responsibilities among the:

Department of Behavioral Health and
Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD)

Department of Community Supervision (DCS),

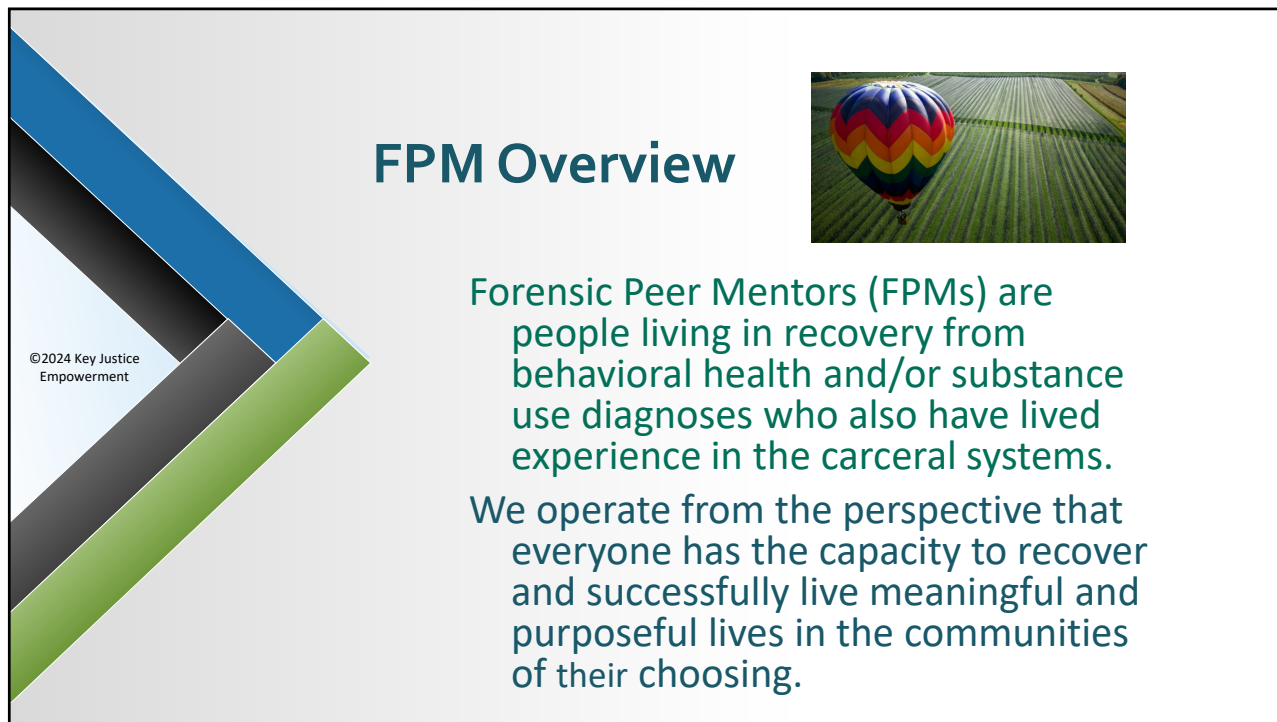
Department of Corrections (GDC) and

GMHCN




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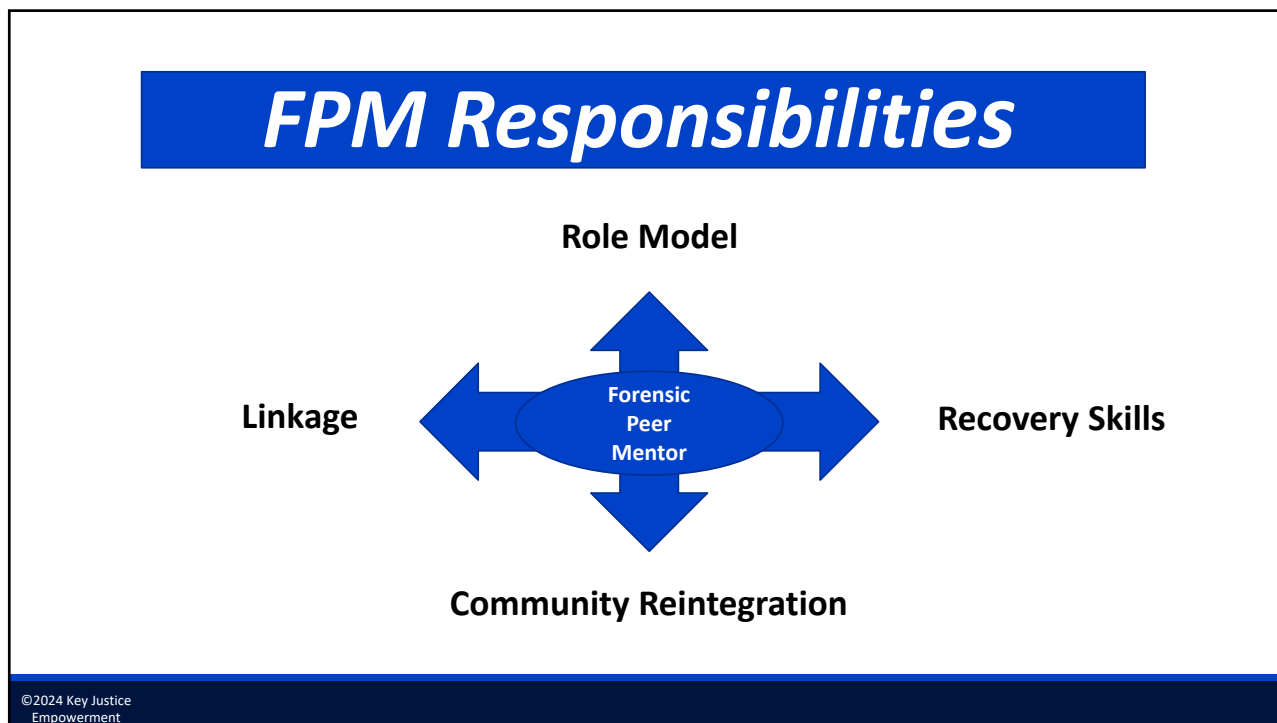
FPM Overview



Forensic Peer Mentors (FPMs) are people living in recovery from behavioral health and/or substance use diagnoses who also have lived experience in the carceral systems.

We operate from the perspective that everyone has the capacity to recover and successfully live meaningful and purposeful lives in the communities of their choosing.

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FPM Responsibilities

Role Model


Linkage

Recovery Skills

Community Reintegration

Forensic Peer Mentor

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Six listening session across the state
Attended by 13 FPMs, 36 members of the criminal justice systems & 250 community members. Over 300 participants overall!!

Frequently mentioned CJ system improvements

- Access to medications
- Housing
- MH education for families, officers, and returning citizens
- Employment/Transportation
- Communication across systems

Frequently mentioned recovery champions

- Georgia Justice Project
- Recovery Community Organizations (RCOs) and Addiction Recovery Support Centers (ARSCs)
- Collaboration with the Department of Community Supervision
- Forensic Peer Mentors/Certified Peer Specialists
- Community Service Boards
- Housing Authorities

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FPM Model: B = P X E

Crime Desistance: Prosocial Identity and Belonging Development
[See link in Chat: Promoting Recovery and Offense Desistance \(PRODD\) Overview](#)

Fergus McNeill
Professor of Criminology and Social Work
University of Glasgow

2.3. Interplay of three research-based sets of desistance factors

Physical: Physical and psychological changes associated with maturation or aging

Social: Connections and bonding including social institutions & bridging capital

Identity: How you see or label yourself and how others label you and with what consequences and effects

2.8. Compare and contrast Risk-Need-Responsivity & Desistance

2.7. Four forms of simultaneous rehabilitation

Personal or psychological: develop the skills, capacities, attributes and motivation of the individual to change

Social: de- or re-labeling in the community and a willingness to graph people back into the social body

Moral: the state and the community owe a retributive debt to end punishment

Judicial: record restriction/expungement, occupational re-qualification, etc. to fully restore citizenship

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6.5 hours Monday-Friday =
32.5 hours including
working lunches!

Friday afternoon highlight =
Commencement: FPMs deliver
personalized elevator
speeches!

Facilitators from State Board
of Pardons & Paroles,
Department of Corrections,
Georgia Justice Project and
Department of Behavioral
Health and Developmental
Disabilities

Forensic Peer Mentor Program: Current Sites Funded by DBHDD

27 Georgia Department of Corrections Sites

22 State Prisons

GMHCN

Lee Arrendale SP (closing)
Rutledge SP (filled)
Phillips SP (filled)
Hays SP (vacant)
Whitworth (vacant)
Augusta SP (filled)
Hancock SP (filled)
Metro Atlanta Re-Entry
Center (filled)
McRae (opening Fall 2023)

iHOPE, Inc.

Central SP (filled)
Baldwin SP (filled)
Valdosta SP (filled)
Johnson SP (filled)
Pulaski SP (filled)
Coastal SP (filled)
Dooly (filled)

Autry SP (filled)
Macon SP (filled)
Rogers SP (filled)
Telfair SP (filled)
Smith SP (vacant)
Wilcox SP (filled)
Emanuel (filled)
Ware (filled)

Two Transition Centers

GMHCN

- Lee Arrendale TC (vacant)
- Atlanta Women's TC (filled)

Integrated Treatment
Facilities (ITF)

- Appling ITF-Male (iHope)
(vacant)
- West Central ITF-Female
(GMHCN) (filled)

Forensic Peer Mentor Program: Current Sites Funded by DBHDD (cont.)

<p style="text-align: center;">Seven Day Reporting Centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athens DRC (filled) • Atlanta DRC (filled) • Griffin DRC (filled) • Morrow DRC (filled) • Gainesville DRC (filled) • Lawrenceville DRC (vacant) • Columbus DRC (filled) 	<p style="text-align: center;">10 Accountability Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens Counties: Highland Rivers CSB (filled) • Cobb County: Cobb CSB (filled) • Hall, Dawson: Avita CSB (filled) • Macon-Bibb County: River Edge CSB (filled) • Spalding, Mitchell Counties: McIntosh Trail CSB (filled) • Cook Co: Legacy CSB (vacant) • Thomas Co: Georgia Pines CSB (filled) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Five Assistant Outpatient Treatment (AOT) Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway, Chatham Co. (tentative) • Pineland, Bulloch Co. (vacant) • Georgia Pines, Thomas Co. (filled) • AmericanWork, Richmond Co. (filled) • New Horizons, Muscogee Co. (vacant)
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Forensic Peer Mentor Program: Expanded Programs

New Projects

<p style="text-align: center;">Four Jail Outreach Pilots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avita/Hall Co. • Advantage/Walton Co • View Point/Gwinnett Co. • Legacy/Lowndes Co. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Reentry Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal courts • Pilot programs 	<p style="text-align: center;">SSA/SOAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulton and Cobb Co Jails (vacant)
<p style="text-align: center;">Co-Responder Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially eight programs across the state • Proposals to add FPMs to more programs 		<p style="text-align: center;">DJJ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot Programs in Metro

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DBHDD Forensic Peer Mentoring Program Goals

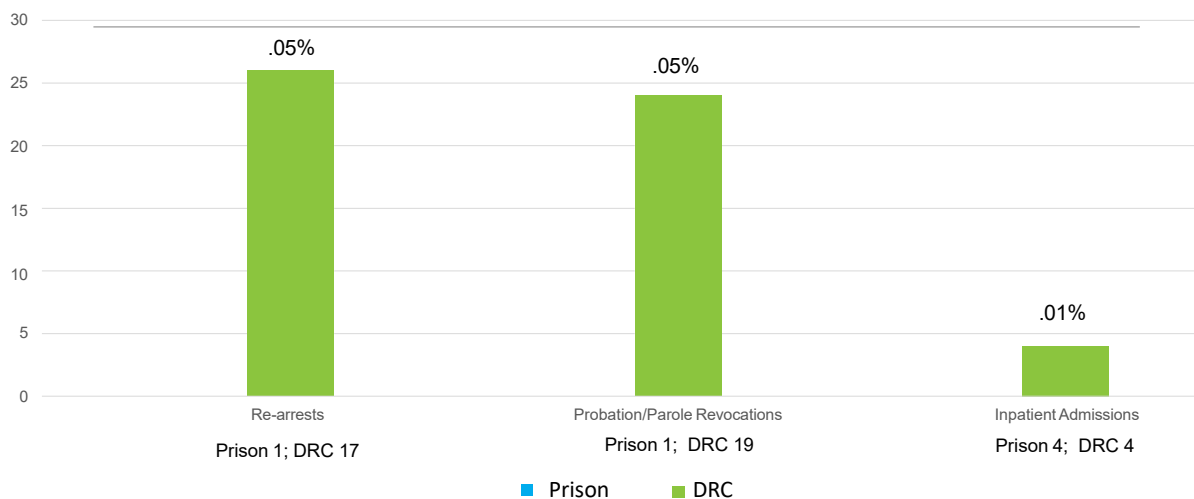
- Reduce recidivism
- Reduce psychiatric hospital re-admissions



Photo by Kampus Production:
<https://www.pexels.com/photo/a-woman-in-yellow-cardigan-talking-to-the-man-while-reading-a-book-7551618/>

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Significant Incidents through FY2023



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Individuals Served

	Prisons	DRC	Hospitals	MHC	Appx Totals
FY 2015	26	15	3		44
FY 2016	140	113	13		266
FY 2017	306	215	26		547
FY 2018	205	259	23		487
FY 2019	187	398	39		624
FY 2020	201	242	18	292	753
FY 2021	160	226	17	205	607
FY 2022	183	300	0	250	616
FY23 TD	250	211	0	176	673
Totals	1658	1979	139	923	4699

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FYTD22 Community Integration

Additional Outcomes		Post-Prison Release in Community		Day Reporting Center	
Peers Served in the Community		5		263	
Employed or Receiving Benefits	72%	4	80%	169	64%
Enrolled in Community Mental Health Services	88%	5	100%	197	75%
Housed	~100%	5	100%	260	99%
Incidents of Homelessness		4		6	



Photo by August de Richelieu:
<https://www.pexels.com/photo/coworkers-taking-a-coffee-break-and-walking-4427816/>

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The Social Model of Recovery


“You alone can do it,
but you can’t do it alone”

Dr. Thomasina Borkman
Professor of Sociology, Emerita
George Mason University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology



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1. Describe the necessary components of the Forensic Peer Mentor Ready4Reentry™ training.
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Promoting Recovery and Offense Desistance (PROD) Overview (151128)

George S. Braucht, LPC, CPCS & CARES; brauchtworks.com; Page 1 of 3

1. *Bryan Stevenson: We need to talk about an injustice* ~ 10 minutes
http://www.ted.com/talks/bryan_stevenson_we_need_to_talk_about_an_injustice. Start at 15:40: “We need to find ways to embrace these challenges, these problems, the suffering.” ~ 6 minutes
 - 1.1. Complete this quote: “I’ve come to understand, and to believe, that each of us is _____ than the worst thing we’ve ever done.”
 - 1.2. Finish this quote: “I actually think that... the opposite of poverty is not wealth. It is _____.”
 - 1.3. My main takeaways ~ 4 minutes:
 - 1.3.1.
 - 1.3.2.
 - 1.3.3.
2. Beyond Risk & Need: Offense Desistance.
 - 2.1. Adapted from:
 - 2.1.1. McNeill, F., Farrall, S. Lightowler, C. & Maruna, S. (2014). Desistance as a framework for supervision. In G. Bruinsma and D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of criminology and criminal justice*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
 - 2.1.2. Maruna, S. (2012). Elements of successful desistance signaling. *Criminology and Public Policy*. (11) 1, 73-86.
 - 2.1.3. Watch *Fergus McNeill: Desistance, identity and belonging*. 26 minutes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9OAZ0huxpz0>.
 - 2.2. Desistance: 1) the absence of repeated behavior among those who had established a pattern of such behavior, 2) how and why people stop offending and move on with their lives
 - 2.2.1. “Desistance is not in the gift of criminal justice agencies working alone, it depends on connectivity with other sectors that can provide important supports and functions.”
 - 2.3. Interplay of three research-based sets of desistance factors
 - 2.3.1. Physical: Physical and psychological changes associated with maturation or aging
 - 2.3.2. Social: Connections and bonding including social institutions; School, work, marriage, etc. – those relationships shift and affect behavior; Mentor - help in re-imagining who I am, bridging social capital
 - 2.3.3. Identity: How you see or label yourself and how others label you and with what consequences and effects
 - 2.4. Three domains of desistance
 - 2.4.1. Primary: behavioral
 - 2.4.2. Secondary: labeling and identity
 - 2.4.3. Tertiary: belonging; to whom am I affiliated



Promoting Recovery and Offense Desistance (PROD) Overview (151128)

George S. Braucht, LPC, CPCS & CARES; brauchtworks.com; Page 2 of 3

- 2.5. Factors to track showing that we are supporting desistance, also see Promoting Recovery Tools below.
 - 2.5.1. Track shifts in identity and belonging (secondary and tertiary) and other intermediate outcomes
 - 2.5.2. Focus on strengths and challenges (who do I think I want to become): why do I think what I propose to do to help will bring about the result I expect? Leads to forming a theory of change or mind.
- 2.6. Potential metrics and methods to assist in assessing an individual's theory of change
 - 2.6.1. Outcome "star": help the individual rate where s/he stands on each point or dimension and collaboratively chart progress over time
 - 2.6.2. Journaling or diaries: reflect the extent to which the person feels s/he is shifting identity, changing or moving on, recovery or quality of life, social cognitive, networks, connections, etc.
- 2.7. Four forms of rehabilitation to simultaneously peruse.
 - 2.7.1. Personal or psychological: develops the skills, capacities, attributes and motivation of the individual to change
 - 2.7.2. Social: de- or re-labeling in the community and a willingness to graph people back into the social body
 - 2.7.3. Moral: the state and the community owe a retributive debt to end punishment
 - 2.7.4. Judicial: record restriction, occupational disqualification, etc. to fully restore citizenship
- 2.8. Compare and Contrast
 - 2.8.1. Adapted from McNeill, F., Farrall, S. Lightowler, C. & Maruna, S. (2014). Desistance as a framework for supervision. In G. Bruinsma and D. Weisburd (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of criminology and criminal justice*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

	Traditional R-N-R	Desistance-ESP
Subjects	Offenders	Returning citizens
Roles/Orientation	Law enforcement: assessor, case manger	Change agent; social worker, solicitor/resource broker; advocate; facilitator
Role focus	Events: Contacts for offense- recidivism reduction and prevention	Desistance/recovery processes: Learning how, what and why (theory of change) individuals change then supporting progressive inclusion; tertiary prevention
Output targets	Enhance compliance; pro-social attitudinal change; capacity/skills development (P)	Enhance intrinsic motivation; incentives and reinforcements for changing narratives/self- concepts/identities; inclusive opportunities and reduced stigma and discrimination (P, E)



Promoting Recovery and Offense Desistance (PROD) Overview (151128)

George S. Braucht, LPC, CPCS & CARES; brauchtworks.com; Page 3 of 3

	Traditional R-N-R	Desistance-ESP
View	Retrospectively-informed compliance events	Prospectively-informed turning points/sentential events
Practice locus	Individual attitudes and behaviors	Behavior and environmental or structural barriers
Practice focus	Individual deficits: attitudes behaviors, & associates	Personal and socio-cultural capital/strengths and resources
Practice medium	Risk-need diagnoses and associated programs	Responsivity to individualized risk-needs and relationship quality
Practice metrics	Risk-need scores; quality assurance	Risk-need change scores and relationship quality measures for performance support and continuous quality improvement
Outcome targets	Successful discharge; reduced recidivism/re-offending	Enhanced social inclusion and restoration/redemption

3. Promoting Recovery Tools, free from brauchtworks.com
 - 3.1. For Forensic Peer Mentors or people with lived experience in the juvenile/criminal justice systems working with others in the juvenile/criminal justice systems
 - 3.1.1. [Criminal History Disclosure Self Efficacy Scale](#)
 - 3.1.2. [Evaluating the Quality of Sponsorship and Other Peer Guidance Relationships](#)
 - 3.1.3. [Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory](#)
 - 3.1.4. [Personal Recovery, Individual Desistance and Expectations \(PRIDE\) Ally Monthly Progress Report - Outpatient](#)
 - 3.1.5. [Personal Recovery, Individual Development and Expectations \(PRIDE\) Ally Monthly Report and Overnight Recovery Exploration Outing \(OREO\) Request – Residential](#)
 - 3.1.6. [Readiness to Recovery Checklist](#)
 - 3.1.7. [Recovery Support Group Experience & Linkage Planning Form](#)
 - 3.1.8. [Recovery Support Matching Checklist](#)
 - 3.1.9. [Social Identity Mapping: A 20-30 Minute Exercise](#)
 - 3.1.10. [Social Network Mapping: A 20-30 Minute Exercise](#)
 - 3.1.11. [Strengths Inventory and Growth Narrative \(SIGN\)](#)
 - 3.1.12. [VIA Strengths Inventory](#)
 - 3.2. For Supervision Officers and others
 - 3.2.1. [Brief Opioid Overdose Knowledge \(BOOK\) Questionnaire](#)
 - 3.2.2. [DSM 5 Drug Intoxication and Withdrawal Symptoms](#)
 - 3.2.3. [Recovery Participation Scale](#)
 - 3.2.4. [Revised Community Corrections Officer Orientation Scale](#) and the source document [Ricks & Eno Louden \(2015\)](#)
 - 3.2.5. [Understanding of Alcoholism Scale](#)

