Module 5

Research and Practical Application of What Works

Module 5 - Objectives

- Provide research-based information on effective interventions for criminal behavior and substance abuse.

- Explore participant views on criminality and substance abuse in a safe, respectful way.

- Practice collaboration even if philosophical differences exist.

Non-negotiable Rules

1. There are **no right or wrong** perspectives

2. Keep all statements or opinions confidential

3. Use *"I"* statements

4. **Listen** to each member **without interrupting** or trying to persuade them

5. Ask questions for clarification

6. Questions are asked to understand a participant's perspective, not to seek justification for a position

7. No attacks on personal or professional dignity

What Works in Criminal Justice

- Risk principle

- Needs principle

- Responsivity principle

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Risk principle

- The intensity of the intervention should match the level of risk of recidivism
  i.e., the higher the risk of future criminal behavior, the more intense the intervention

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Criminogenic Risk Factors

- *Criminogenic risk factors are characteristics of the offender or his situation that predict future criminal behavior.*

- *These characteristics are static and do not change (history of criminal activity, parental criminal history).*

Criminogenic needs

- Criminogenic needs are risk factors that are dynamic, they can change.
  - They increase the likelihood of future criminal activity, but these risk factors can change, and when they change so does the likelihood of criminal activity (e.g. employment problems).

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Non- criminogenic needs

- *Non-criminogenic needs* are those that are not linked to criminal behavior (anxiety, self-esteem, depression).

  – Addressing these affects general offender well being, but will not affect the likelihood of criminal behavior.

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Need Principle

- *The need principle states that for programs to effectively reduce recidivism, they must target offender needs that are directly liked to continued criminal activity.*
  - Offenders have multiple needs, but not all are linked to recidivism.

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Promising Targets (1)

- Changing antisocial attitudes

- Promoting identification of and association with anti-criminal role models

- Reducing antisocial peer associations

- Changing/managing antisocial feelings

- Promoting familial affection and communication

- Promoting familial supervision

- Promoting child protection
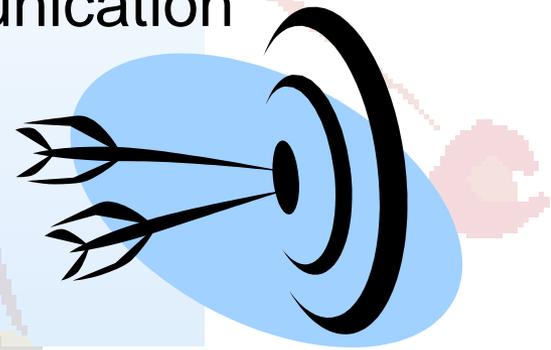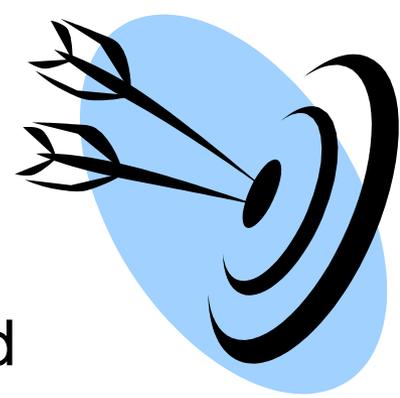
Promising Targets (2)

- Increasing self control, self-management, and problem solving

- Replacing lying, stealing skills with pro-social skills

- Reducing chemical dependence/ substance abuse

- Shifting the balance of rewards and costs of criminal versus non-criminal activities

- Providing medication and low pressure living to those with chronic psychiatric conditions

- Ensuring clients can recognize risky situations and have plans for dealing with them

- Confronting the personal and circumstantial barriers to service

Less promising targets

- Increasing self esteem without reducing antisocial thinking, feeling and peer associations
- Focusing on emotional and personal difficulties not been with criminal conduct (non-criminogenic needs)
- Increasing cohesiveness of antisocial peer groups
- Increasing work and academic ambitions without providing assistance to realize those ambitions
- Improving neighborhood living conditions without addressing the criminogenic needs of high-risk families and individuals

Mini Case Study- Carlson

Jot down:

- What are Carlson's static risk factors?
- What are his criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors)?
- What are his non-criminogenic needs?

Responsivity Principle

- *The responsivity principle tells us that services must be delivered in ways that match the learning styles and abilities of the client.*

  - In ways that will increase the likelihood that the client will be responsive to the intervention.

National Institute of Corrections, (2000). *Changing Offender Behavior to Promote Public Safety*.

Factors for Responsivity

Internal factors

- Motivation
- Personality characteristics
- Intellectual abilities and deficits
- Demographic characteristics

External factors

- Counselor characteristics (abilities, preferences, cultural competence, personality)
- Setting characteristics (institution vs. community, individual vs. group)

Responsivity Factors

General Public

- Anxiety
- Self-esteem
- Depression
- Mental Illness
- Age
- Gender
- Race/ethnicity

Offender population

- Poor social skills
- Inadequate problem solving skills
- Concrete-oriented thinking
- Poor verbal skills

Effective Programs

- Assess offender risk, needs and responsivity
- Distinguish levels of risk and needs
- Use objective and standardized tools designed for offender
- Use assessments to individualize treatment
- Target crime-producing behaviors

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

• http://www.nida.nih.gov/
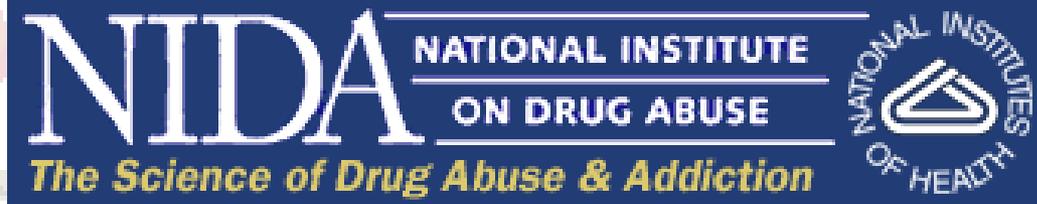
Assignment

- Review the 13 Principles of Effective Treatment."

- Compare them to the material reviewed earlier on What Works in Criminal Justice.

- List as many commonalities (at least 5) and any significant differences.

- Decide which 3 of the 13 Principles are the most important when working with offenders.

Key Components

**Screening and assessment**

⬇

Case / Treatment planning

⬇

Case management

⬇

Sanctions/Incentives

Key Components

Screening and assessment

⬇

Case / Treatment planning

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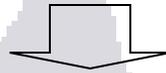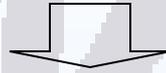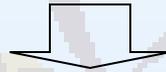
Sanctions/Incentives

Screening

Brief procedure to determine:

- Likelihood that a problem exists

- Individual's eligibility for specific services

Assessment

Comprehensively evaluates:

- History, severity, and extent of problem(s)

- Factors contributing to problem(s)

- Individual's resources and deficits

Key Issues in Screening and Assessment

– Selecting screening and assessment tools validated for use with offenders.

– Establishing clear procedures (who, when, where, etc.)

– Adopting appropriate Release of Information forms and practices so information can be shared.

Key Components

Screening and assessment

Case / Treatment planning
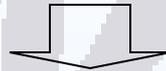
Case management
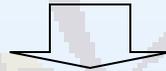
Sanctions/Incentives

Effective Plans

- Individual
- Comprehensive
- Specific and measurable
- Realistic and achievable
- Respectful of client's culture, gender, and preferences

Determining Best Treatment

- Type and severity of drug use
- Presence and severity of mental illness
- Need for habilitation vs. rehabilitation
- Need for supervision and/or monitoring
- Type and severity of offense
- Motivation to change

Problems when plans not shared

- Conflicting or inconsistent goals and expectations.

- Offender/client manipulation of both systems through misrepresentation.

- Lost opportunities for reinforcement of each other's goals, and holding client accountable.

Key Components

Screening and assessment

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Case / Treatment planning

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Case management

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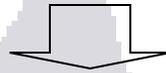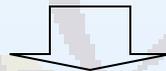
Sanctions/Incentives

Case Management Functions

- Identify the need for ancillary services and assist the client in accessing such services.

- Build continuity of Treatment across Criminal Justice settings.

- Coordinate services so both Treatment and Criminal Justice goals are met.

Key Components

Screening and assessment

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Case / Treatment planning

⬇

Case management

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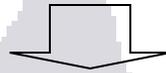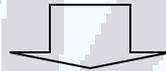
Sanctions/Incentives

Sanctions/Incentives

- Provides offenders with incentive to enter and complete treatment

- Increases motivation for treatment

- Gives offenders needed feedback to help them change their behavior

Key Components

Screening and assessment

▼

Case / Treatment planning

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Case management

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Sanctions/Incentives