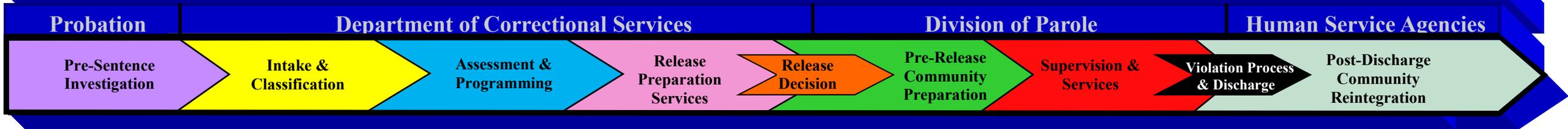




New York's Transition from Prison to the Community (NYTPC) Model

Division of Criminal Justice Services (provides policy coordination and support, performance measurement, and outcome evaluation)



A validated risk and needs assessment instrument is used for pre-trial decision making and to inform sentencing decisions. For individuals who are sentenced to DOCS custody, risk and needs assessment information is included in admission paperwork to help inform programming decisions.

Initial time computations are performed and screening to determine security classification, OMH level, medical needs, and any other special needs is conducted. Motivational Interviewing techniques are utilized during intake to enhance the quality of information available during case planning.

Risk and criminogenic needs assessments are used to develop and periodically reassess the Transitional Accountability Plan (TAP) and to prioritize programming and treatment resources. Available programs follow evidence based principles; program design and intended outcomes are monitored and evaluated to measure success.

DOCS staff ensure that identification and vital records will be available to returning individuals upon their release and transfer the TAP to Parole and County Reentry Task Force (CRTF) staff. DOCS staff work with individuals being released at the Maximum Expiration of their sentence to identify individual needs and corresponding community resources.

Where applicable, risk and needs assessments and the TAP inform the release decision, supervision level, and conditions of parole. All parole conditions are consistent with, and supportive of, the goals outlined in the TAP to reduce risk and address criminogenic needs.

To prepare individuals to return to their communities, criminal justice and human service agencies work collaboratively to develop a plan for supervision and delivery of services to manage risk and ensure that both survival and criminogenic needs identified in the TAP are addressed upon release.

Individuals are supervised according to their assessed risk levels, allowing resources to be focused on those most likely to benefit from services. Risk and needs are reassessed at appropriate decision points to update the TAP and inform adjustments in supervision and treatment.

Where appropriate, Parole reviews the TAP to inform the violation process and to identify graduated responses best suited to manage risk and address criminogenic needs. Risk and needs assessments are used to help make discharge decisions.

To promote a successful transition from prison, individuals are linked to resources in the community, including County Reentry Task Forces, to locate treatment and other interventions that will help them to become pro-socially engaged in their communities and become productive, law-abiding citizens.



NYTPC Executive Summary

TPC Background

In 2004, New York was one of eight states invited to participate in the National Institute of Corrections' (NIC) Transition from Prison to the Community (TPC) initiative. The TPC initiative stresses collaboration among criminal justice and human service agencies as well as the formation of strategic partnerships with local governments and service provider agencies to integrate evidence-based reentry policies and programs. Chaired by the Division of Criminal Justice Services, a multi-agency Statewide Offender Reentry Task Force was organized to implement the TPC model of reentry in New York. The Task Force developed a vision for reentry in New York State and defined its mission in implementing TPC as follows:

Vision

A safer New York resulting from the successful transition of individuals from prison to living law-abiding and productive lives in their communities.

Mission

Establishing a coordinated statewide system to accurately assess and respond to risks and needs, support individual accountability and reparation to victims and communities, promote self-sufficiency and encourage family and community involvement in the returning individual's success.

New York Transition from Prison to the Community (NYTPC) Model

With guidance from the NIC and the Center for Effective Public Policy, a sub-group of the Statewide Task Force has taken steps toward the achievement of its vision through the development of the New York Transition from Prison to the Community (NYTPC) model. The NYTPC represents an ideal reentry system in New York State that has fully implemented each of the tenets of the TPC model and evidence-based practices. The model weaves together each of New York's myriad reentry projects and initiatives into a single, coordinated system of reentry and will serve as a blueprint for all future efforts. The NYTPC represents a new way of doing business that prioritizes interagency collaboration; promotes the seamless transition of individuals through each phase of reentry; engages each individual in their own transition plan and process; and fully incorporates evidence-based practices.

Key Implications for New York State Reentry Partners

The comprehensive NYTPC model assumes many partners and outlines numerous reentry stages and steps within each stage. The model is envisioned as the ideal reentry system in New York State and will require long-term commitment to operationalize. Some of the elements of the model have already been accomplished and fully implemented, others are currently in progress by one or more reentry partners, while still others are goals for New York's reentry system in either the short or the long term. The following are highlights of some of the key components of the NYTPC model once fully implemented.

Probation

- *Actuarial risk and needs assessment is used to inform pre-trial and sentencing decisions*

Department of Correctional Services

- *Risk and needs information is received from probation departments at intake for use in programming decisions*
- *Risk and needs assessment is conducted periodically to appropriately prioritize programming and treatment resources*
- *Transition Accountability Plans are tailored to risk, needs and individual circumstances and are developed with returning individuals, routinely updated and shared with Parole staff*
- *Staff are trained in "motivational interviewing" techniques to solicit comprehensive case information and enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining behavior changes in returning individuals*
- *Programming and treatment interventions are evidence-based, monitored for implementation fidelity and evaluated on an ongoing basis*

Division of Parole

- *Parole Board uses actuarial risk and needs assessment to inform release decisions*
- *Parole conditions support the goals and address the criminogenic needs outlined in individual Transition Accountability Plans*
- *Staff are trained in "motivational interviewing" techniques to solicit comprehensive case information and enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining behavior changes in returning individuals*
- *Transition Accountability Planning with the returning individual is ongoing*
- *Supervision levels are based on risk with primary programming and treatment resources individually targeted towards those who are high/medium risk*
- *A system of graduated responses based on actuarial risk and needs assessment is employed to respond to parole violations*



NYTPC Executive Summary (page 2)

Office of Mental Health, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Treatment and Other Human Service Partners

- Agencies work collaboratively to initiate timely access to public benefits and ensure that survival and stabilization needs will be met upon release
- Appropriate agencies are engaged in program and treatment delivery throughout the reentry process to ensure a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based array of interventions that may not be possible by a single agency
- Transition Accountability Planning is a collaborative process involving multiple agencies
- Community-based programming and treatment is evidence-based and tailored to individual risk, needs and responsivity factors
- County Reentry Task Forces engage pro-social supports in the natural communities of returning individuals

Technical Notes for Reading and Using this Document

- The diagram in the header of the cover page is an adaptation of NIC's TPC model to New York's reentry system. The stacked rectangular blocks represent which partner is responsible for each stage of reentry with, "New York's Transition from Prison to the Community Model" unifying the entire process.
- Each of the multi-colored arrows in this diagram depicts one stage of the reentry process which flows seamlessly into the next. The "Release Decision" and "Violation Process & Discharge" arrows are portrayed differently to suggest that the point in time at which they occur may fluctuate.
- The remainder of the cover page contains a summary description of each stage of the reentry process beginning with "Pre-Sentence Investigation" and ending with "Post-Discharge Community Reintegration." Each stage of the reentry process is represented in the same color as in the header diagram. The following pages present enlarged flowcharts representing every step within each stage of the reentry process.
- A "**Critical Components & Implementation Considerations**" section accompanies each individual flow chart and contains footnotes pertinent to one or more of the steps in that flow chart. Footnotes identified by the same letter throughout the model are not unique but rather are repeated throughout the document. The footnotes may contain either terminology definitions, descriptions of individual evidence-based reentry practices or enumerations of one of the eight principles for effective interventions identified by NIC. These principles, listed in developmental order, are:

Principle #1: *Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs - Develop and maintain a complete system for the use of reliable and validated actuarial instruments to assess the risk and needs of returning individuals.*

Principle #2: *Enhance Intrinsic Motivation: For lasting changes in behavior to occur, staff should relate to returning individuals in ways that will enhance intrinsic motivation (e.g. Motivational Interviewing).*

Principle #3: *Target Interventions: Supervision and treatment resources should be prioritized for higher risk individuals; interventions must be targeted at criminogenic needs; and programming should be responsive to individual learning styles, gender, culture etc.*

Principle #4: *Skill Train with Directed Practice: Use cognitive-behavioral treatment methods.*

Principle #5: *Increase Positive Reinforcement: A ratio of four positive to every one negative reinforcement is optimal for promoting behavior changes in returning individuals.*

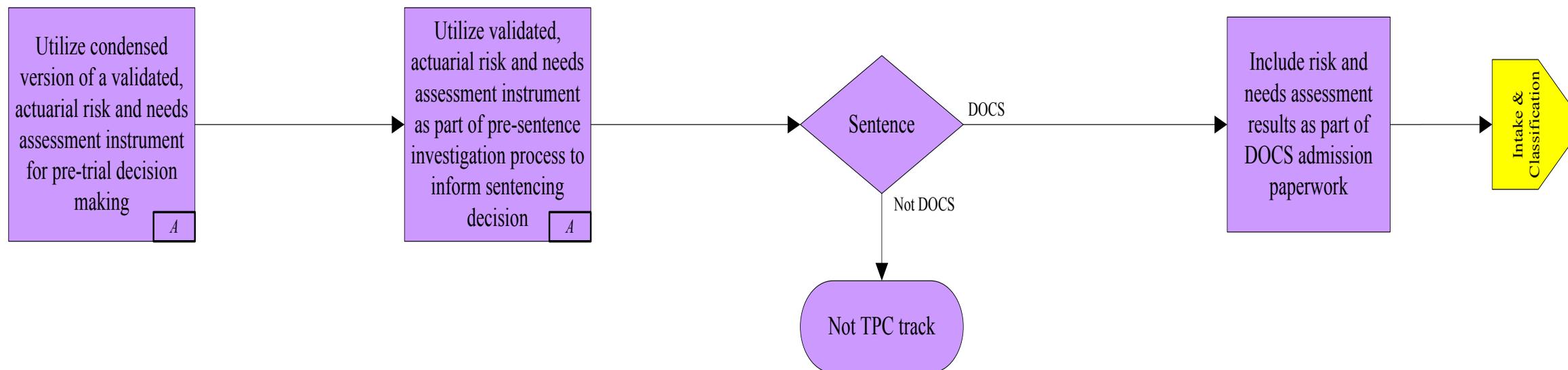
Principle #6: *Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities: Realign and actively engage pro-social supports for returning individuals in their own communities.*

Principle #7: *Measure Relevant Processes/Practices: A formal and valid mechanism for measuring outcomes is the foundation of evidence-based practice.*

Principle #8: *Provide Measurement Feedback: Once a mechanism for performance measurement and outcome evaluation is in place, the information gleaned must be used to inform policies and programming.*



Pre-Sentence Investigation



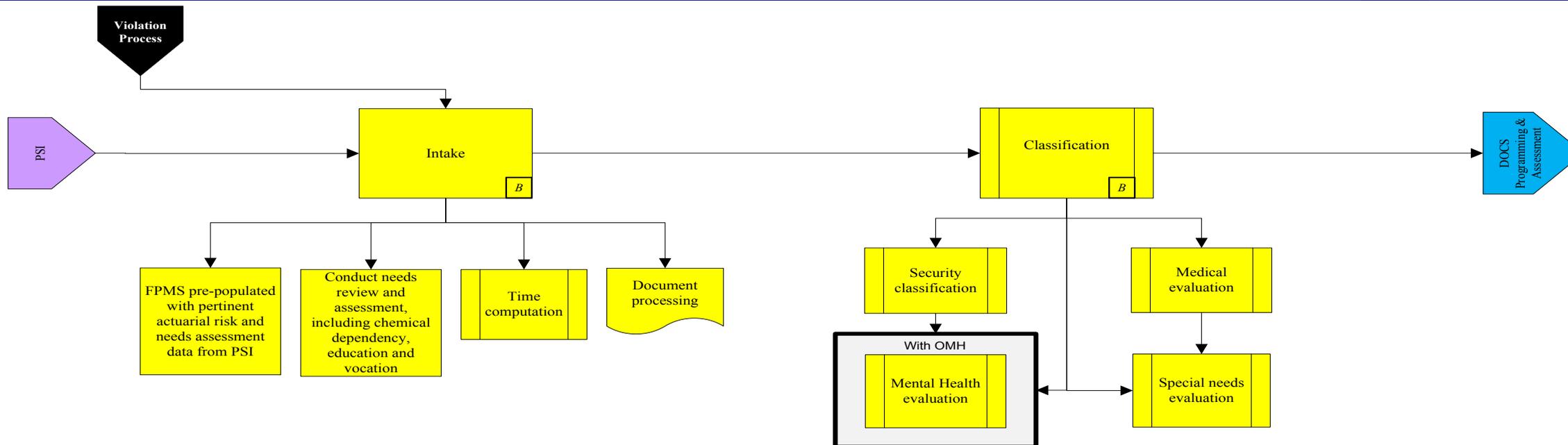
CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle#1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.



Intake & Classification



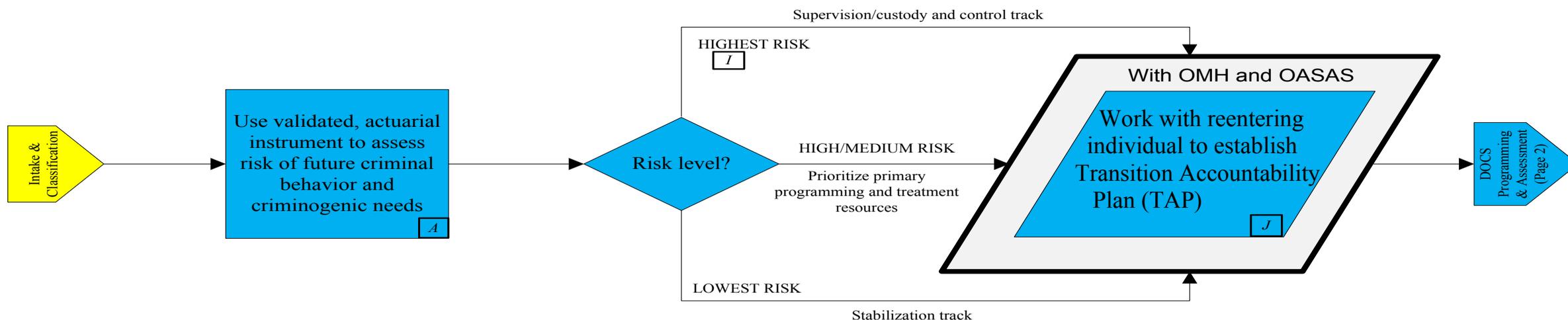
CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.



DOCS Programming & Assessment



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle#1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.

I) Highest Risk

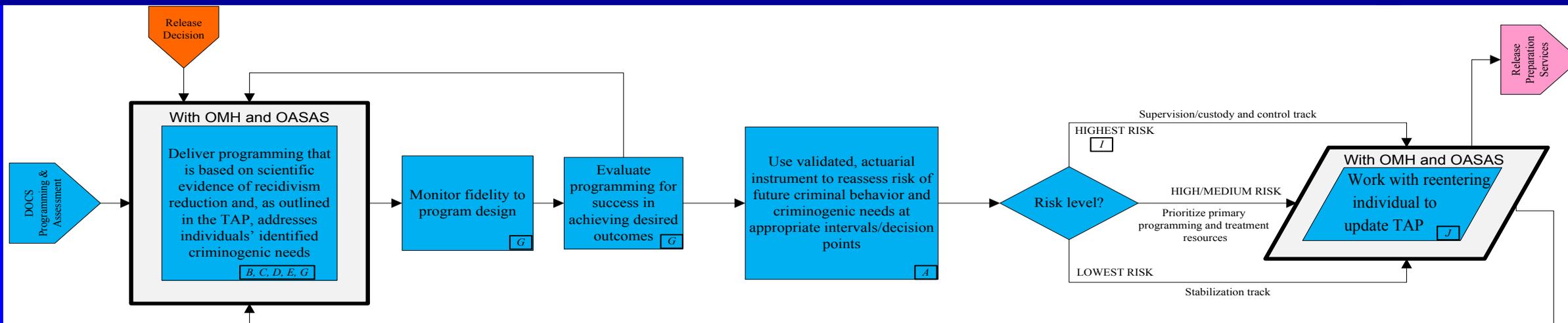
- This is the subset of individuals with risk characteristics including: predatory nature, significant history of violent crime, no remorse, no treatment amenability, and low motivation.
- If assessed on the Hare PCL-R, these individuals would score as psychopathic.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.



DOCS Programming & Assessment (page 2)



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle#1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.

C) NIC Principle #3: Target Programming and Interventions Based on Risk, Need and Responsivity Principles

- Core reentry programming must be prioritized for individuals who are at high/medium risk to reoffend.
- Dosage/level of treatment should be matched to level of risk.
- Core reentry programming must assess and target identified criminogenic needs (i.e. antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; criminal personality; low self-control; criminal peers; troubled family factors; low levels of educational, vocational and financial achievement; risky use of leisure and recreation time; and substance abuse).
- Core reentry programming must be tailored to meet individual learning style, culture, gender, motivational stage, developmental stage and abilities.
- Core reentry programming for female offenders must be gender responsive (e.g. strength-based, relationship-based, child-centered and trauma-informed).
- Those delivering programming/interventions must have appropriate skills and be well-trained.
- Engage OMH, OASAS, and other human service partners, where appropriate, in program delivery to ensure a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based array of programming that may not be possible by a single agency.



DOCS Programming & Assessment (page 3)

CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

D) NIC Principle #4: Skill Train with Directed Practice

- Programs should not simply teach skills, but they should be role-played and the resulting pro-social attitudes and behaviors positively reinforced.
- Programs should introduce a variety of cognitive skills including, problem-solving, interpersonal skills, assertiveness, decision-making and emotional regulation and management.
- Social learning methods such as pro-social modeling and appropriate use of reinforcement and disapproval, should be used to influence behavior.
- Staff must be well-trained and understand anti-social thinking, social learning and appropriate communication techniques.

E) NIC Principle #5: Increase Positive Reinforcement (Extrinsic Motivation)

- In order to achieve sustained behavioral change, research indicates that a ratio of four positive to every one negative reinforcement is optimal.
- With exposure to clear rules that are consistently and swiftly enforced with appropriate graduated responses, individuals will tend to comply in the direction of the most rewards and least punishments.

G) Principles #7 and #8: Measure Relevant Processes/Practices and Provide Measurement Feedback

- Review existing programs to determine whether they are based on scientific evidence of effectiveness in attaining desired outcomes (start by ensuring that programs are theoretically sound; next review program evaluation data).
- Within organizations and programs, evaluate fidelity to program design, service delivery principles, and outcomes to build accountability and maintain integrity.
- Evaluate and modify processes and practices as needed based on evaluation results.

I) Highest Risk

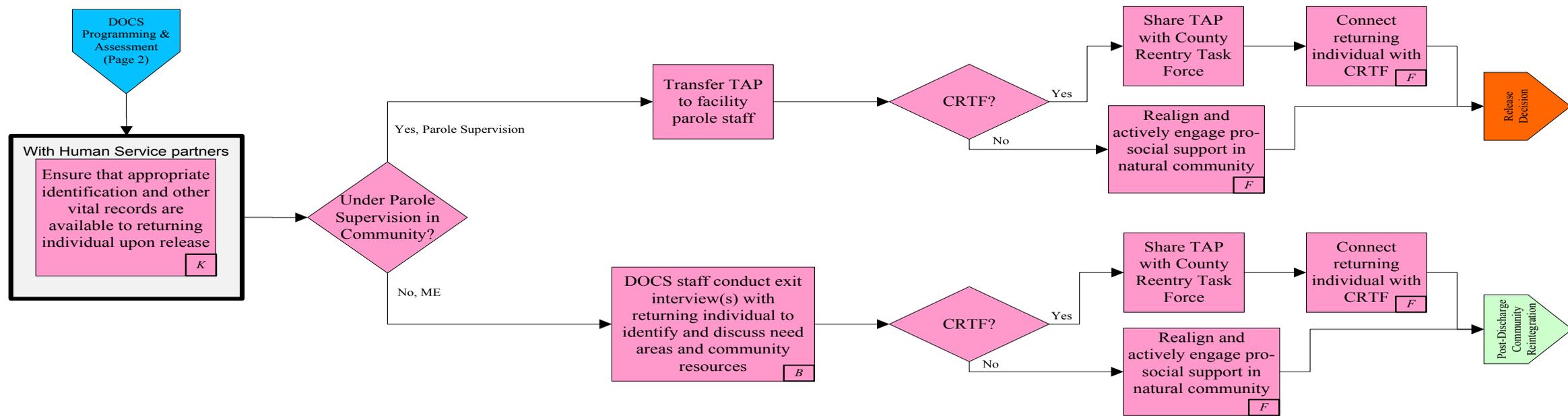
- This is the subset of individuals with risk characteristics including: predatory nature, significant history of violent crime, no remorse, no treatment amenability, and low motivation.
- If assessed on the Hare PCL-R, these individuals would score as psychopathic.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.



Release Preparation Services



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.

F) NIC Principle #6: Engage On-going Pro-social Support in Natural Communities

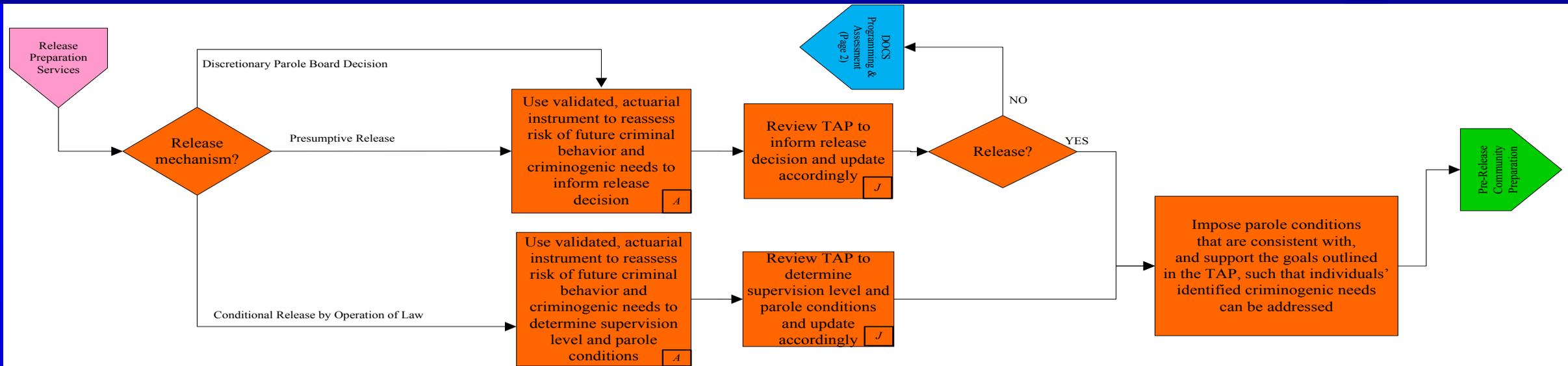
- Actively recruit pro-social family members, spouses and supportive others in the individual’s immediate environment to help reinforce positive behavior.
- Realign and actively engage pro-social mentors and models for returning individuals in their communities.

K) Survival and Stabilization Needs

- Link vital records (e.g. birth certificate, Social Security card and non-driver’s ID) with TAP to ensure information sharing and transmission of documents.
- Work collaboratively with human service agencies involved in addressing survival and stabilization needs and providing entitlements.



Release Decision



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle#1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

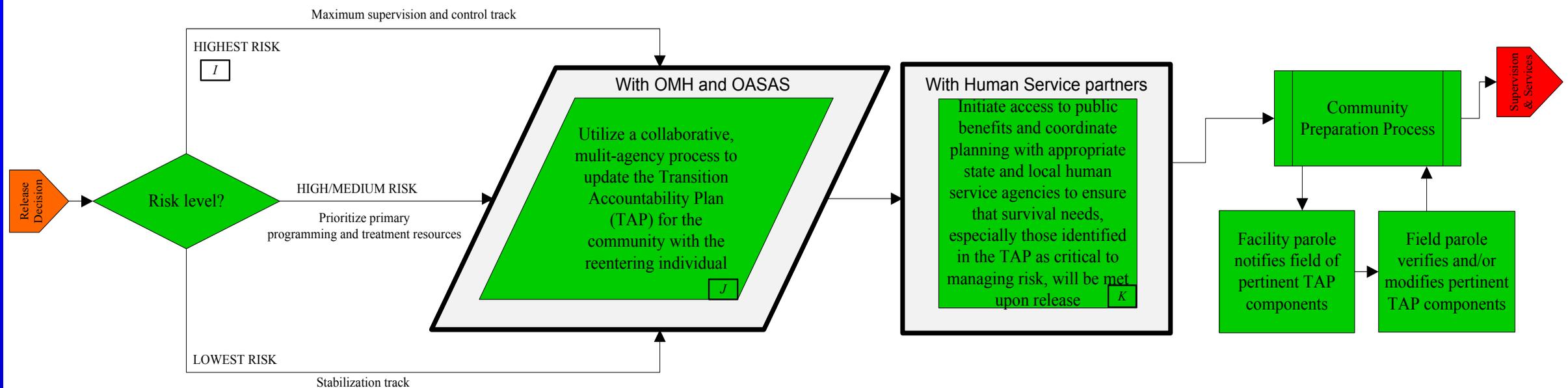
- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.



Pre-Release Community Preparation



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

I) Highest Risk

- This is the subset of individuals with risk characteristics including: predatory nature, significant history of violent crime, no remorse, no treatment amenability, and low motivation.
- If accessed on the Hare PCL-R, these individuals would score as psychopathic.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

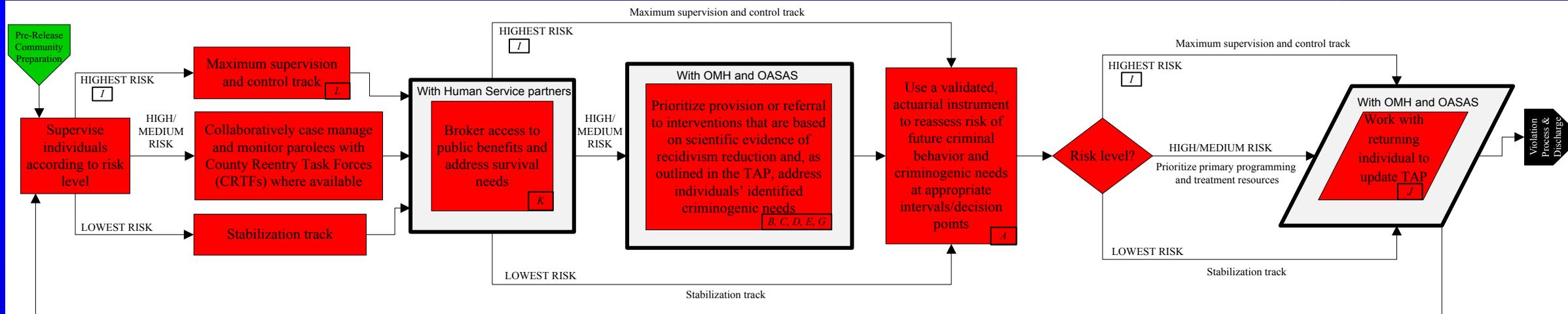
- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.

K) Survival and Stabilization Needs

- Link vital records (e.g.; birth certificate, Social Security card and non-driver's ID) with TAP to ensure information sharing and transmission of documents.
- Work collaboratively with outside agencies involved in addressing survival and stabilization needs and providing entitlements.



Supervision & Services



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle #1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.

C) NIC Principle #3: Target Programming and Interventions Based on Risk, Need and Responsivity Principles

- Core reentry programming must be prioritized for individuals who are at high/medium risk to reoffend.
- Dosage/level of treatment should be matched to level of risk.
- Core reentry programming must assess and target identified criminogenic needs (i.e. antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; criminal personality; low self-control; criminal peers; troubled family factors; low levels of educational, vocational and financial achievement; risky use of leisure and recreation time; and substance abuse).
- Core reentry programming must be tailored to meet individual learning style, culture, gender, motivational stage, developmental stage and abilities.
- Core reentry programming for female offenders must be gender responsive (e.g. strength-based, relationship-based, child-centered and trauma-informed).
- Those delivering programming/interventions must have appropriate skills and be well-trained.
- Engage OMH, OASAS, and other human service partners, where appropriate, in program delivery to ensure a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based array of programming that may not be possible by a single agency.



Supervision & Services (page 2)

CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

D) NIC Principle #4: Skill Train with Directed Practice

- Programs should not simply teach skills, but they should be role-played and the resulting pro-social attitudes and behaviors positively reinforced.
- Programs should introduce a variety of cognitive skills including, problem-solving, interpersonal skills, assertiveness, decision-making and emotional regulation and management.
- Social learning methods such as pro-social modeling and appropriate use of reinforcement and disapproval, should be used to influence behavior.
- Staff must be well-trained and understand anti-social thinking, social learning and appropriate communication techniques.

E) NIC Principle #5: Increase Positive Reinforcement (Extrinsic Motivation)

- In order to achieve sustained behavioral change, research indicates that a ratio of four positive to every one negative reinforcement is optimal.
- With exposure to clear rules that are consistently and swiftly enforced with appropriate graduated responses, individuals will tend to comply in the direction of the most rewards and least punishments.

G) Principles #7 and #8: Measure Relevant Processes/Practices and Provide Measurement Feedback

- Review existing programs to determine whether they are based on scientific evidence of effectiveness in attaining desired outcomes (start by ensuring that programs are theoretically sound; next review program evaluation data).
- Within organizations and programs, evaluate fidelity to program design, service delivery principles, and outcomes to build accountability and maintain integrity.
- Evaluate and modify processes and practices as needed based on evaluation results.

I) Highest Risk

- This is the subset of individuals with risk characteristics including: predatory nature, significant history of violent crime, no remorse, no treatment amenability, and low motivation.
- If assessed on the Hare PCL-R, these individuals would score as psychopathic.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.

K) Survival and Stabilization Needs

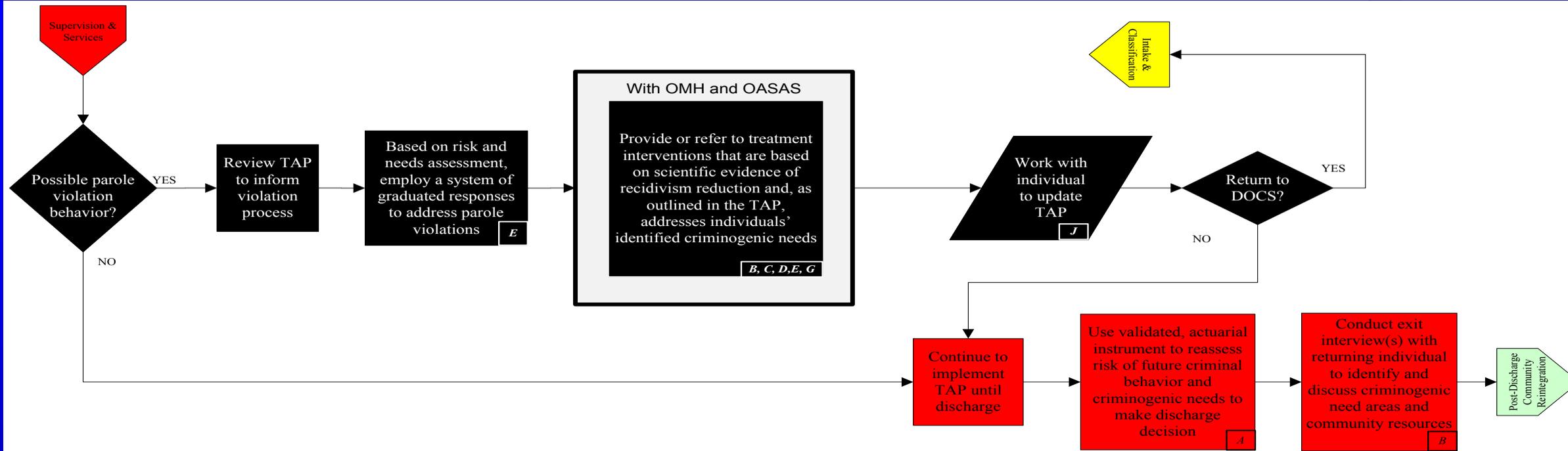
- Link vital records (e.g.; birth certificate, Social Security card and non-driver's ID) with TAP to ensure information sharing and transmission of documents.
- Work collaboratively with outside agencies involved in addressing survival and stabilization needs and providing entitlements.

L) Supervision of High Risk Individuals

- For high risk individuals, 40-70% of free time should be clearly occupied with pro-social activities and programming during the initial three to nine months post-release.



Violation Process and Discharge



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

A) NIC Principle#1: Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs

- Risk and criminogenic needs should be assessed using a “reliable” instrument that has been validated on a similar population.
- It is important to consider whether the instrument is valid for the gender of the population being assessed. A validated, gender responsive instrument should be used to assess female populations.
- Because risk and needs can be dynamic, assessment should be conducted on an ongoing basis to inform critical decisions and case management plans.
- Assessments are most reliable and valid when staff are formally trained to administer tools.
- Assessment tools should be supported by sufficiently detailed written procedures.

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.



Violation Process and Discharge (page 2)

CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

C) NIC Principle #3: Target Programming and Interventions Based on Risk, Need and Responsivity Principles

- Core reentry programming must be prioritized for individuals who are at high/medium risk to reoffend.
- Dosage/level of treatment should be matched to level of risk.
- Core reentry programming must assess and target identified criminogenic needs (i.e. antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; criminal personality; low self-control; criminal peers; troubled family factors; low levels of educational, vocational and financial achievement; risky use of leisure and recreation time; and substance abuse).
- Core reentry programming must be tailored to meet individual learning style, culture, gender, motivational stage, developmental stage and abilities.
- Core reentry programming for female offenders must be gender responsive (e.g. strength-based, relationship-based, child-centered and trauma-informed).
- Those delivering programming/interventions must have appropriate skills and be well-trained.
- Engage OMH, OASAS, and other human service partners, where appropriate, in program delivery to ensure a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based array of programming that may not be possible by a single agency.

D) NIC Principle #4: Skill Train with Directed Practice

- Programs should not simply teach skills, but they should be role-played and the resulting pro-social attitudes and behaviors positively reinforced.
- Programs should introduce a variety of cognitive skills including, problem-solving, interpersonal skills, assertiveness, decision-making and emotional regulation and management.
- Social learning methods such as pro-social modeling and appropriate use of reinforcement and disapproval, should be used to influence behavior.
- Staff must be well-trained and understand anti-social thinking, social learning and appropriate communication techniques.

E) NIC Principle #5: Increase Positive Reinforcement (Extrinsic Motivation)

- In order to achieve sustained behavioral change, research indicates that a ratio of four positive to every one negative reinforcement is optimal.
- With exposure to clear rules that are consistently and swiftly enforced with appropriate graduated responses, individuals will tend to comply in the direction of the most rewards and least punishments.

G) Principles #7 and #8: Measure Relevant Processes/Practices and Provide Measurement Feedback

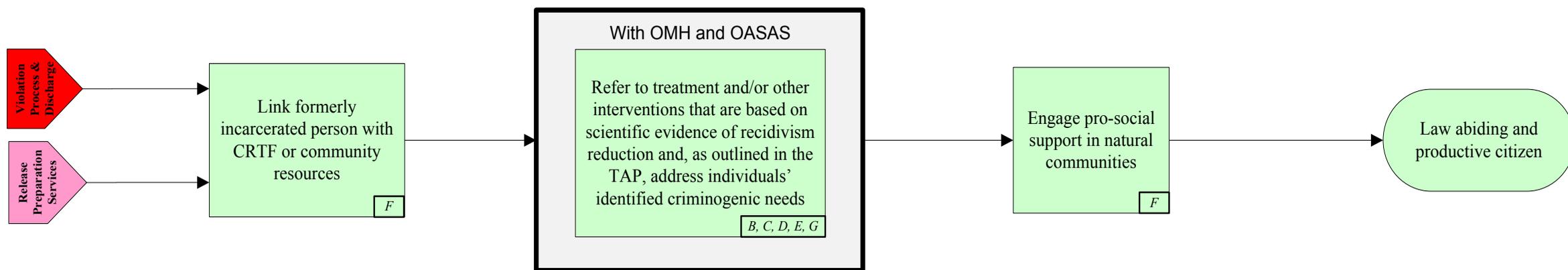
- Review existing programs to determine whether they are based on scientific evidence of effectiveness in attaining desired outcomes (start by ensuring that programs are theoretically sound; next review program evaluation data).
- Within organizations and programs, evaluate fidelity to program design, service delivery principles, and outcomes to build accountability and maintain integrity.
- Evaluate and modify processes and practices as needed based on evaluation results.

J) Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- The TAP should be a comprehensive, dynamic and individualized case management plan developed with each reentering person.
- Staff should be trained to use Motivational Interviewing techniques, which will help to engage individuals in creating the TAP and enhance their intrinsic motivation.
- The reentering individual should be engaged in the process to increase motivation and commitment to the plan.
- The TAP should have a strength-based focus.
- The TAP is a formal agreement outlining the responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- The TAP should be based on individual risk and needs assessment, with programming resources targeted for those most likely to benefit.
- The TAP will serve as a mechanism to facilitate communication and information sharing within and across agencies and amongst stakeholders.
- When appropriate, and as needed, the TAP development process should collaboratively involve Criminal Justice agencies, OMH, OASAS, and other human service agencies.



Post-Discharge Community Reintegration



CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

B) NIC Principle #2: Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by intake staff to enhance the quality of information gathered for use in case planning.
- “Motivational interviewing” techniques should be utilized by programming staff to reduce ambivalence about behavior change and to enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining such change.
- “Motivational interviewing” is a client-centered, directive therapy focused on increasing motivation by resolving ambivalence about behavior change.
- Staff should be trained in motivational interviewing.

C) NIC Principle #3: Target Programming and Interventions Based on Risk, Need and Responsivity Principles

- Core reentry programming must be prioritized for individuals who are at high/medium risk to reoffend.
- Dosage/level of treatment should be matched to level of risk.
- Core reentry programming must assess and target identified criminogenic needs (i.e. antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; criminal personality; low self-control; criminal peers; troubled family factors; low levels of educational, vocational and financial achievement; risky use of leisure and recreation time; and substance abuse).
- Core reentry programming must be tailored to meet individual learning style, culture, gender, motivational stage, developmental stage and abilities.
- Core reentry programming for female offenders must be gender responsive (e.g. strength-based, relationship-based, child-centered and trauma-informed).
- Those delivering programming/interventions must have appropriate skills and be well-trained.
- Engage OMH, OASAS, and other human service partners, where appropriate, in program delivery to ensure a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based array of programming that may not be possible by a single agency.

D) NIC Principle #4: Skill Train with Directed Practice

- Programs should not simply teach skills, but they should be role-played and the resulting pro-social attitudes and behaviors positively reinforced.
- Programs should introduce a variety of cognitive skills including, problem-solving, interpersonal skills, assertiveness, decision-making and emotional regulation and management.
- Social learning methods such as pro-social modeling and appropriate use of reinforcement and disapproval, should be used to influence behavior.
- Staff must be well-trained and understand anti-social thinking, social learning and appropriate communication techniques.



Post Discharge Community Reintegration (page 2)

CRITICAL COMPONENTS & IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

E) NIC Principle #5: Increase Positive Reinforcement (Extrinsic Motivation)

- In order to achieve sustained behavioral change, research indicates that a ratio of four positive to every one negative reinforcement is optimal.
- With exposure to clear rules that are consistently and swiftly enforced with appropriate graduated responses, individuals will tend to comply in the direction of the most rewards and least punishments.

F) NIC Principle #6: Engage On-going Pro-social Support in Natural Communities

- Actively recruit pro-social family members, spouses and supportive others in the individual's immediate environment to help reinforce positive behavior.
- Realign and actively engage pro-social mentors and models for returning individuals in their communities.

G) Principles #7 and #8: Measure Relevant Processes/Practices and Provide Measurement Feedback

- Review existing programs to determine whether they are based on scientific evidence of effectiveness in attaining desired outcomes (start by ensuring that programs are theoretically sound; next review program evaluation data).
- Within organizations and programs, evaluate fidelity to program design, service delivery principles, and outcomes to build accountability and maintain integrity.
- Evaluate and modify processes and practices as needed based on evaluation results.