



**Division of Criminal  
Justice Services**



**OFFICE OF PROBATION AND  
CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVES PRESENTS  
LUNCH & LEARN**



# **Relationship Between Criminogenic Needs to Evidence Based Practices**

**November 4, 2020**

- **Welcome**
- **Introductions**

# Learning Objectives

- Understand the 5 Pillars of Evidence- Based Practice
- Discuss the Principles of Effective Intervention – RNR
- Review Major Criminogenic Needs and how they contribute to increased recidivism
- List the CBI and Employment Readiness programming to incorporate into the work we do with justice involved individuals



# Revisiting the Principles of Effective Intervention – RNR

Principles of Effective Intervention – or RNR.



# Principles of Effective interventions

## A Shift in Perspective

### The Nothing Works Perspective

- Punitive-heavy system responses;
- Increase in incarceration and divestment in rehabilitation

### The What Works Perspective

- Views individuals as capable of reform
- Adopt use of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model;
- Risk Management and Risk Reduction;



# The Principles of Effective Intervention

## Risk – Need – Responsivity Model

### THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION

- ✓ Risk Principle – “*WHO*”
- ✓ Need Principle – “*WHAT*”
- ✓ Responsivity Principle – “*HOW*”
- ✓ Principle of Program Integrity – “*What Works*”



# The Risk Principle

- The Risk Principle speaks to WHO should receive certain types of services;
- High Risk individuals require more intensive services, while Low Risk cases do not;
- The Risk Principle should inform case planning, to include reporting schedules, treatment placement, and duration of services.



# The Need Principle

- The Need Principle speaks to WHAT services should be provided to the individual;
- Seeks to identify the presence of risk factors linked to offending and mitigate them through appropriate programming;
- Static Risk Factors are aspects of a person's life that cannot be changed (age of first offense, history of abuse);
- Dynamic Risk Factors are aspects of a person's life that can be changed (Attitudes, beliefs, and values)





# The Responsivity Principle

- The Responsivity Principle speaks to HOW we deliver services;
- General Considerations should include identifying the what type of services are offered (CBT or other evidence-based programs)
- Specific Considerations should be given to the learning style, motivation, and skill level of the individual



# The Principle of Program Integrity

- The Principle of Program Integrity speaks to the systems that support the fidelity of the work we do;
- Program Integrity can be maintained at both the organization and employee levels;
- Organizations support Program Integrity by developing quality assurance systems designed to measure effectiveness and program outcomes;
- Employees support Program Integrity by delivering services as designed and reviewing their completed work to insure quality.



# What Are the Major Predictors of Criminal Behavior?

There are hundreds of prediction studies that focus on criminal behavior.

**The major predictors are known as  
the Central 8.**



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# The Central 8

- History of antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality pattern
- Antisocial cognitions
- Antisocial associates
- Family and/or marital
- School and/or work
- Leisure and/or recreation
- Substance abuse



# History of Antisocial Behavior

- Characterized by an early onset of behaviors that result in discipline, to include system involvement;
- The is a static risk factor, as it is unchangeable;
- No specific intervention/program;
- History can be reviewed and discussed but should not take the focus of program planning.



# Antisocial Personality Pattern

- Characterized by impulsivity, defiance, lack of remorse, or an unwillingness to conform to rules and norms;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable;
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Interactive Journaling – Responsible Thinking, Self-Control, and Social Values;
  - Thinking for a Change;
  - Moral Reconciliation Therapy;



# Antisocial Cognitions

- Characterized by the thought process that sustains offense behavior;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable;
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Interactive Journaling – Responsible Thinking, Self-Control, and Social Values;
  - Thinking for a Change;
  - Moral Reconciliation Therapy;



# Antisocial Associates

- Characterized by peer groups composed of individuals engaging in norm-defying activities, having few prosocial contacts, or maintaining no peer group of any kind;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable;
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Interactive Journaling – Peer Relationships;
  - Thinking for a Change





# Family and/or Marital

- Characterized by poor, unsupportive, dysfunctional, or otherwise conflict-centered family relationships;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable;
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Interactive Journaling – Family;
  - Moral Reconciliation Therapy;
  - Strengthening Families



# School and/or Work

- Characterized by chronic poor performance, dissatisfaction, and disengagement at school and/or work;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable;
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Ready, Set, Work!



# Leisure and/or Recreation

- Characterized by few, if any, prosocial interests, hobbies, or opportunities.
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Recreation



# Substance Abuse

- Characterized by use, abuse, or dependence of alcohol and illicit substances;
- The is a dynamic risk factor and is changeable
- Suitable program interventions include:
  - Referral to an appropriate service provider;
  - Ongoing communication with stakeholders;
  - Integration of treatment concepts into program planning.



# Why Use CBIs with Justice-Involved Clients?

## 1. CBIs are effective

- Evidence exists across target populations, settings, researchers and countries in support of CBIs.
- Effective in reducing recidivism, violent behavior, substance abuse, mental health symptoms and reactions, and in enhancing social and behavioral outcomes associated with life satisfaction.<sup>1</sup>

1. We encourage you to explore the results of these studies by accessing the U.S. Department of Justice clearinghouse at <http://www.crimesolutions.gov>.



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# Why Use CBIs with Justice-Involved Clients?

2. CBI programs directly target behaviors linked to criminal behavior (e.g., antisocial attitudes, consequential thinking, impulsivity, etc.).
3. CBIs focus on the here and now and teach clients how to manage past events (e.g., impact of trauma) and to avoid future problems by learning adaptive coping strategies.
4. CBIs are accessible. The theory and practice which underlie CBIs are relatively easy to learn and use.



# Why Use CBIs with Justice-Involved Clients?

5. CBIs help people to manage extreme emotions and make better choices.
6. CBIs provide clients with new options and choices.
7. CBIs provide a return on investment.



# Evidence Based Programs

- The National Institute of Justice's CrimeSolutions.gov
  - a web-based clearinghouse of programs and practices
  - process for identifying and rating those programs and practices
- Blueprints for Violence Prevention <https://www.blueprintsprograms.org>.





## Voice from the Field *Presented by*

- Jeff Pryor, Re-Entry Director for Broome County



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# QUESTIONS ?



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# Contact Information

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