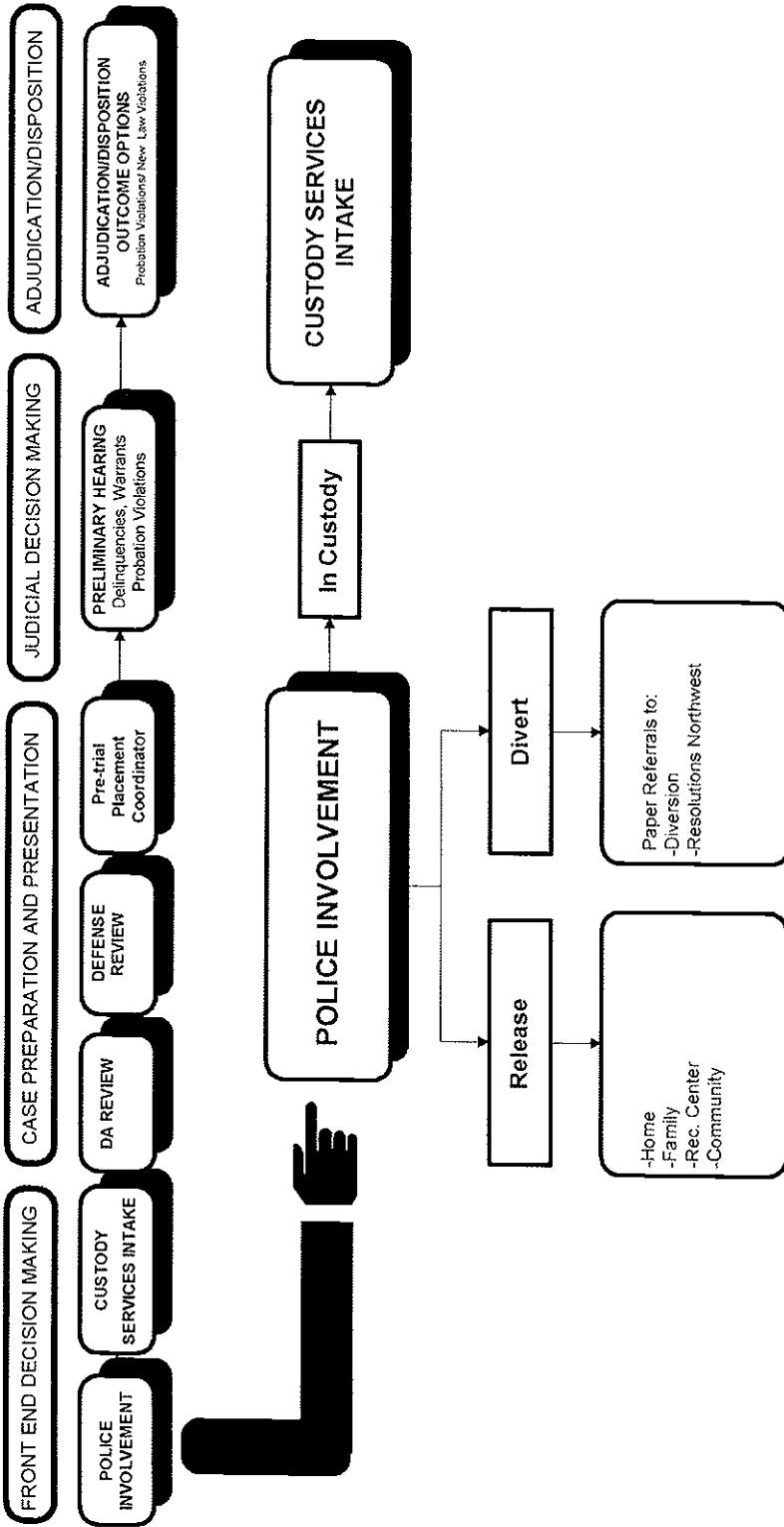


MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COMMUNITY JUSTICE

CLIENT PROCESSING DECISION FLOW CHART



Summary of Don Andrews Workshop

Treatment Effectiveness: Research and Clinical Principles

Conclusions:

- Official punishment without the introduction of correctional treatment services does not work.
- Providing correctional treatment services that are inconsistent with the principles of risk, need, and responsiveness does not work.
- What works is the delivery of clinically and psychologically appropriate correctional treatment service, under a variety of setting conditions that may be established by the criminal sanction.
- The delivery of appropriate correctional treatment service is dependent upon assessments that are sensitive to risk, need, and responsiveness.

Principles:

1. **To whom are the more intensive treatment services best offered when the objective is reduced recidivism?** *To higher rather than lower risk cases when the objective is reduced recidivism (Lower risk cases will succeed with less intensive service).*
2. **What should we target?** *Criminogenic needs if the objective is reduced recidivism (Criminogenic factors are dynamic characteristics of people and their circumstances that actually link with criminal behavior).*
3. **What style and mode of service should be employed?** *One matched with the learning styles of offenders (e.g. cognitive behavioral/structured social learning approaches).*

Studies - Meta Analysis:

- Not a single reviewer of the controlled studies of the effects on recidivism of variation in official punishment was able to find studies reporting large or consistent reductions in recidivism through sanctioning.
- In contrast, the reviews of controlled outcome evaluations of correctional treatment services found a minimum of 40% and up to 80% of the studies reporting reduced recidivism.

Major Risk Factors:

- antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs, rationalizations, and cognitive-emotional states such as anger, resentment, and defiance (personal support for crime)
- antisocial associates (interpersonal support for crime)
- a history of antisocial behavior, evident from a young age, and involving a number and variety of harmful acts in a variety of situations
- weak problem-solving and self-management skills in combination with a temperamentally aggressive, callous, and egocentric style (personality supports for crime)
- family life characterized by low levels of affection and weak discipline and supervision (inconsistent love and discipline, and perhaps outright abuse/neglect)
- generalized difficulties in the domains of school, work, and leisure

Promising Targets for Change:

- changing antisocial attitudes;
- changing/managing antisocial feelings;
- reducing antisocial peer associates;
- promoting familial monitoring and supervision;
- promoting child/family protection (preventing neglect/abuse);
- promoting identification/association with anti-criminal role models;
- increasing self-control, self-management, and problem-solving skills;
- replacing skills of lying, stealing, and aggression with more pro-social alternatives;
- shifting the density of the personal, interpersonal, and other rewards and costs for criminal and non-criminal activities in familial, academic, vocational, recreational, and other behavioral settings, so that the non-criminal alternatives are favored;
- providing the chronically psychiatrically troubled with low pressure, sheltered living arrangements and/or effective medication (risk is greatest during periods of active psychosis);
- insuring that client is able to recognize risky situations, and has a concrete and well-rehearsed plan for dealing with those situations;
- confronting the personal and circumstantial barriers to service (client motivation, background stresses with which clients may be preoccupied);
- changing other attributes of clients and their circumstances that, through individualized assessments of risk and need, have been linked reasonably with criminal conduct.

Responsiveness:

- quality of interpersonal relationship between offender and worker (respectful, caring, concerned, interested, enthusiastic, and engaged workers);
- role of correctional workers in modeling and reinforcement of anti-criminal styles of thinking, feeling, and acting;
- concrete problem-solving efforts with the offender, and/or advocacy and brokering activity with other community settings;
- authority best influential when exercised as “respectful guidance toward conformity” with explanations, reasons, and guidance on how to comply in a firm but fair manner;
- and style of communication.