

In the beginning



“Nothing Works!”

Lipton, Martinson and Wilks 1974



What Works?

“What Works” is the question that provides us with potential solutions to changing criminal behaviour and attitudes.

Summary of “What Works”

(Source: D.A. Andrews & James Bonta – The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, 1994)



- Evidence-based is best
- Assess offender's risk to re-offend
- Focus on the “high risk” to re-offend group
- Focus on dynamic (changeable) factors related to criminality
- Professional Discretion
- Responsivity
- Use cognitive-behavioural and social learning approaches

Back to Basics



- Risk Principle - the "who" to focus on
- Need Principle - the "what" to focus on
- Responsivity Principle – the "context" and the "how"

Criminogenic Factors

The Big 4



- **Pro-Criminal Attitudes**
- **Pro-Criminal Associates**
- **Anti-social/Pro-criminal Behaviour History**
- **Anti-social Personality**

Other Criminogenic factors



- Unstable Family and/or Social Supports
- Unstable Living Arrangements
- Unstable Employment
- Substance Misuse

Non-Criminogenic factors



- Low Self-esteem
- Fear of Punishment
- Vague Feelings
- Ambition

Risk/Need Assessment and CORE programming



- Standardized research based programs
- Designed to address criminogenic needs
- Teaching skills and providing tools to offenders to manage their own behaviour



"CORE" Programs

- CORE Programs are provided both in custody and in the community
 - Violence Prevention Program (VPP)
 - Substance Abuse Management (SAM)
 - Respectful Relationships (RR – specific to domestic violence)
 - Sex Offender Maintenance Program
 - and recently a pilot project for Women Offenders

Effective Interpersonal Qualities & Skills That Work



How you interact with an offender makes a world of difference. It can actually have an impact on recidivism:

- Open/Approachable
- Genuine
- Respectful
- Helpful
- Flexible
- Enthusiastic
- Committed to helping the offender

■(Source: D.A. Andres & James Bonta –The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, 1994)

Skills for the best results



- Effective use of authority
- Modelling and reinforcing pro-social attitudes
- Teaching concrete problem solving skills
- Effective use of resources
- Rapport building, interpersonal skills, communication skills

■ (Source: D.A. Andrews & James Bonta – The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, 1994)

Integrated Offender Management Project (IOM)



- Creating an environment where Custody and Community work collaboratively as a team
- Developing comprehensive and integrated case plans which engages the offender throughout the phases

IOM Target Population



- 60 days (or more) length of stay in custody, *plus*
- Community supervision to follow their custodial sentence, *plus*
- Previous admission to either a community or custody sentence
- High risk (CRNA)



IOM Pilot

Two Pilot Sites were selected

- Nanaimo Correctional Centre
- Alouette Correctional Centre for Women

IOM Project Goals



- Improve offender community reintegration
- Reduce re-offending through collaborative case planning that adheres to risk/needs principles
- Demonstrate cost-efficient correctional practices
- Evaluate outcomes and identify the necessary resources to sustain the ongoing operation of a system of integrated offender management



Critical links

- Link between the Community and Institutional Case Coordinators
- Case Coordinators are the critical link between the offender and their case plan
- Link between the Case Coordinators and Community Probation Officers



Role of the Case Coordinators

(Custody and Community)

- Motivate offenders towards change (trained in MI)
- Involve the offender in planning, developing and implementing a case plan addressing criminogenic needs through the phases:
- Maintain excellent communication between the Coordinators, Correctional Staff and Community Probation Officer who will be supervising the offender on release

Engaging the Offender



- to work with us towards positive change
- to shift away from negative attitudes and beliefs
- to look at pro-social environments and supports and to have the offender buy in to a lifestyle change
- The offender is engaged at all levels

Custody, Transition and Community Releasing Plan



- The custody plan addresses how criminogenic needs will be addressed in custody
- The transition plan deals with short term and immediate issues on release
- The community releasing plan addresses how criminogenic needs will be addressed as the offender moves to supervision in the community



Evaluation

- Ongoing monitoring
 - Data collection
- Implementation review
 - Feedback from focus groups
- Outcomes
 - Where we're at...

The end....



Thank you!