



# Evidence Based Corrections Model

Washington State Department of Corrections

# Research Shows that...

Correctional services and interventions can be effective at reducing recidivism if they...

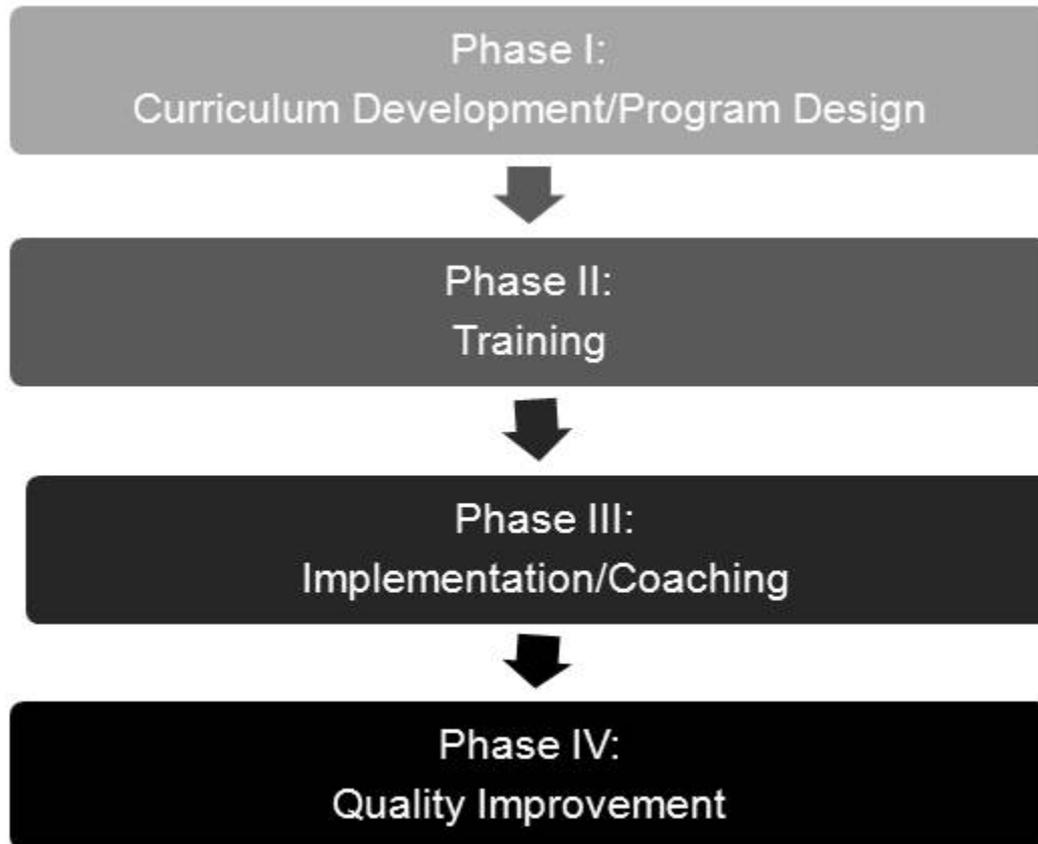
- } Target criminogenic thinking
- } Include cognitive **behavioral** therapy
- } Consider responsivity factors such as mental health and cognitive impairment
- } Change how staff engage with offenders
- } Include quality assurance and evaluation

# Risk | Needs | Responsivity

- } Risk - of reoffending, not seriousness of offense
  - Who is put in a program
- } Needs
  - Focus on Criminogenic needs
- } Responsivity
  - Use behavioral approaches and match interventions to the offender

**One-size-fits-all does not work**

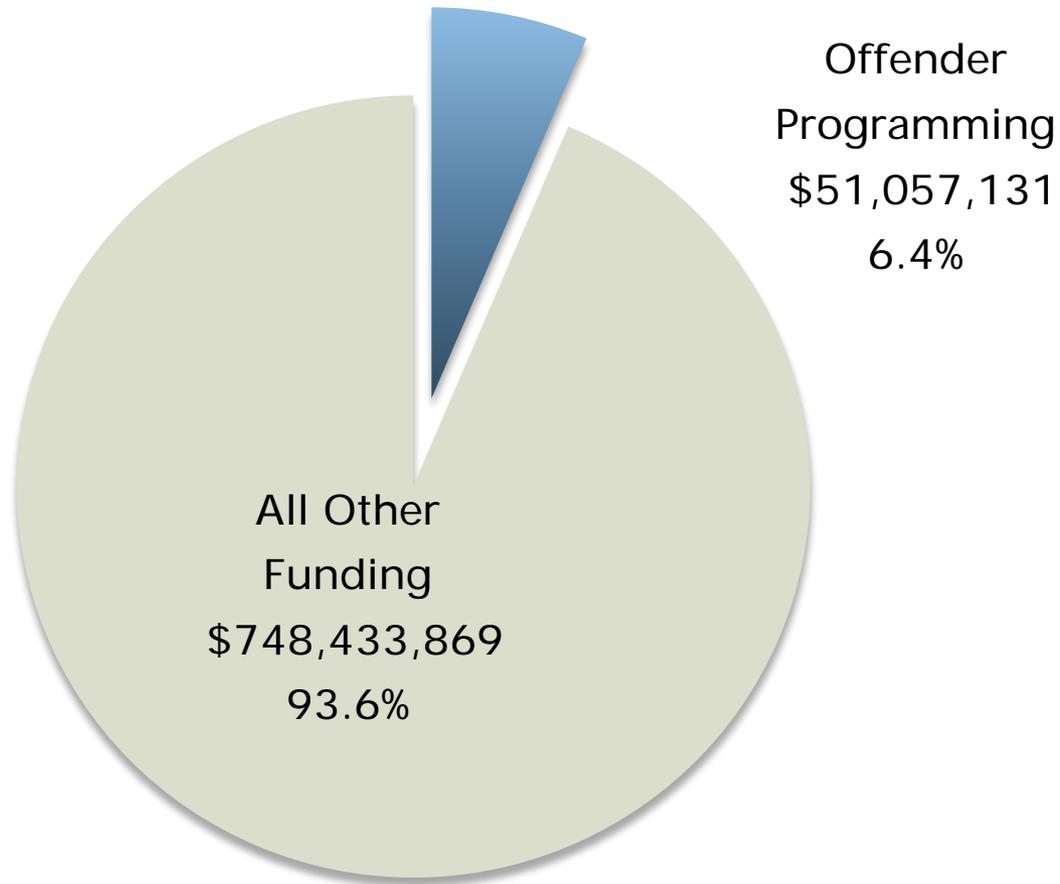
# Implementing the model

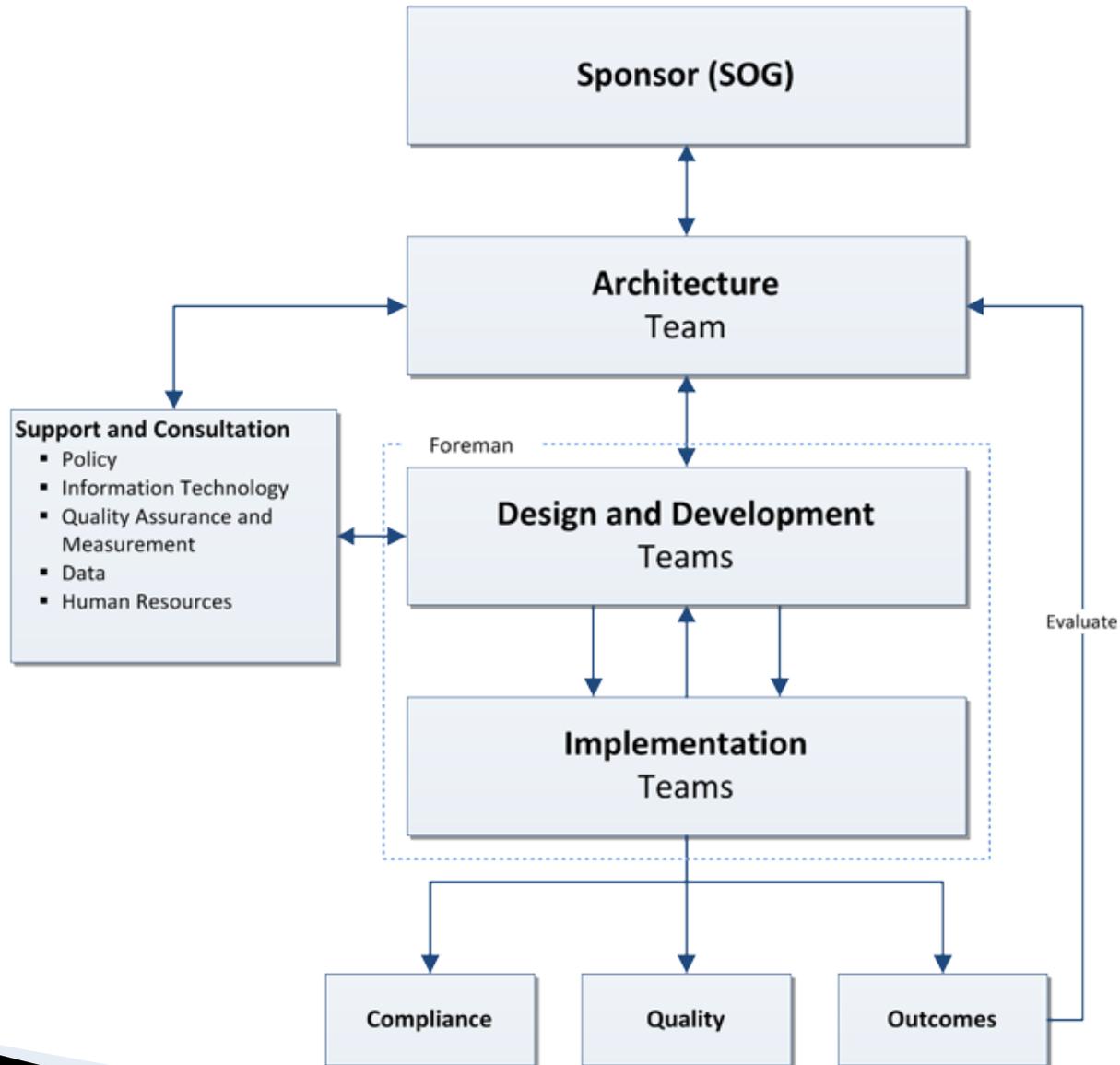


# How is this different?

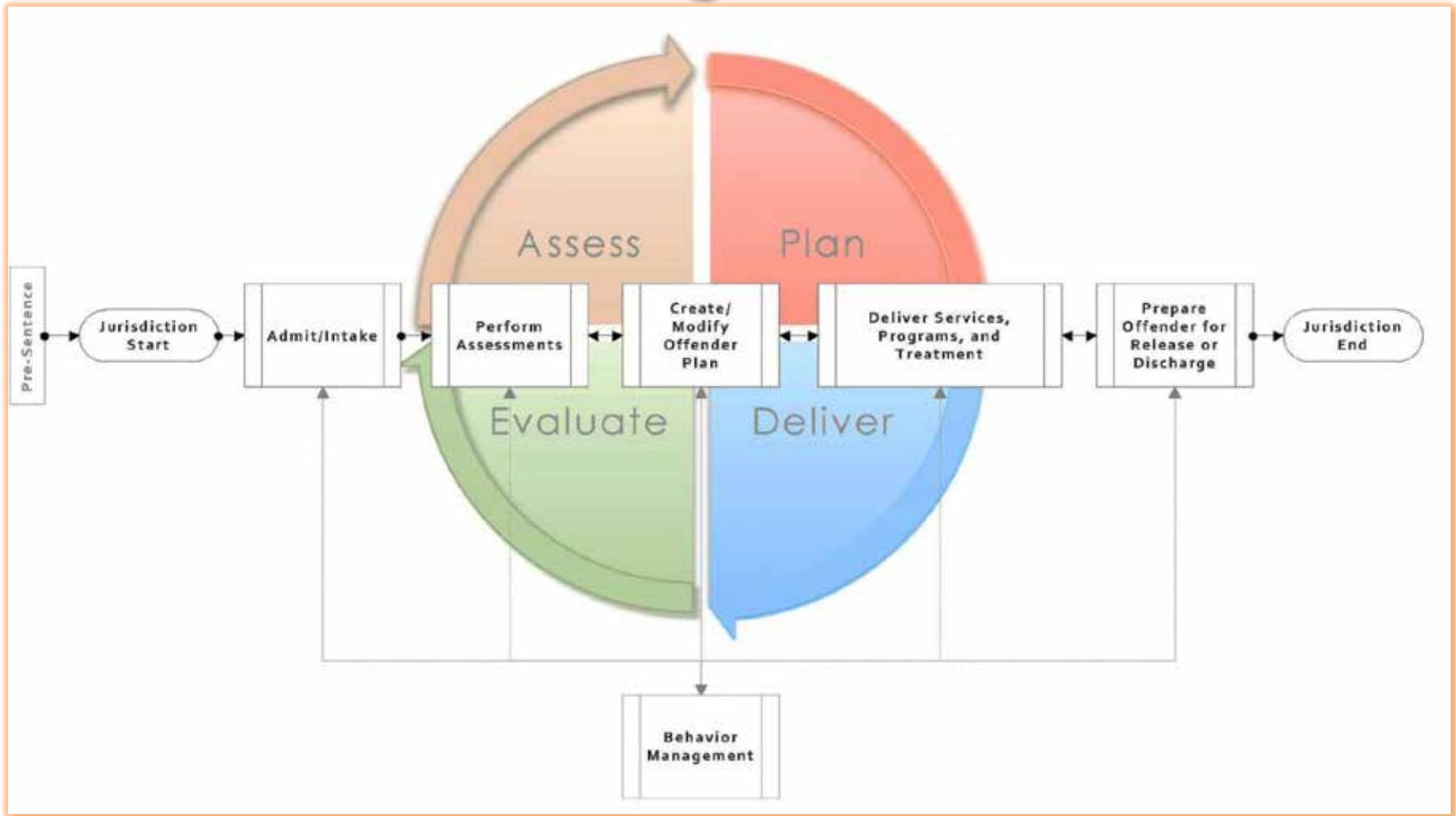
- } Case management model prioritizing interventions based on risk and need rather than solely on time structure
- } Engage offenders in case planning-Motivational Interviewing
- } Lifers not admitted to programs targeting reduction in recidivism
- } Multi-disciplinary approach
- } Quality Assurance
- } Agency cultural shift-offender change is our job

# Budget





# Offender Change Continuum



# Incorporating Sentencing

- } Identify offenders who should be targeted for interventions (Risk Assess)
- } Identify dynamic risk factors criminogenic needs to target with supervision conditions
- } Target criminogenic needs in identifying programs
- } Assess Responsivity (intellectual deficits, mental health issues, physical health, etc.)

# How we collaborate

## } Pre-sentence information

- Share resources to assess and target offenders who can benefit from programs or are appropriate for diversion

## } Conditions of supervision

- Relevant to offenders specific dynamic risk factors, targeting interventions to address responsivity issues and criminogenic needs

## } Information Sharing