Evidence-Based Framework for Corrections

ASSESS RISK
Assess offender risk level and prioritize resources for offenders who pose the highest risk for re-offending.

Administer Static Risk Assessment

ASSESS NEEDS
Administer assessments to identify the offender’s criminogenic needs/dynamic risk factors.

Assess Criminogenic Needs
- Anti-social attitudes
- Anti-social associates
- Education, vocational, and financial
- Familial, marital, and relationships
- Substance abuse
- Sexual Deviancy

Assess Responsivity Needs
- Motivation
- Psychological
- Cognitive
- Demographics

PLAN
Utilize risk, need, and responsivity assessment results to inform the development of an individualized case plan guiding the type, intensity and duration of services required to address needs.

Engage Offender in Developing an Individual Case Plan to Address Risk, Needs and Reentry
Analyse and map timing of interventions and services based on:
- Length of stay/supervision
- Custody, classification and supervision level
- Court ordered conditions
- Security threat group, separatists and geographical boundaries
- Reentry to community/transition off supervision

DELIVER
Deliver Cognitive Behavioral Programs, offering varying levels of dosage (duration and intensity) commensurate with risk.

Deliver Evidence-Based Programs Provide Services to Assist with Reentry

Provide Services to Assist with Reentry
Conduct periodic assessments to evaluate progress, update case plans, measure change.

REINTEGRATE
Provide continuing care and facilitate a successful reentry through collaboration with community providers.

Preparing for Reintegration and Intensive Community Supervision
Provide aftercare and/or address on-going risk and needs
- Substance abuse
- Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
- Family and relationships
- Education and vocational
- Sex offender treatment
- Community Support
- Transitional and Case Management Services (e.g., housing, job placement)

Vioations of the conditions of supervision, sanctions and revocations

PERIODICALLY MEASURE PROGRESS AND UPDATE PLAN

Develop and update formal reentry plan to ensure a continuum of care.

Develop Reentry Plan Based on Assessment(s)

Supervision Required?
- NO
  - Release
- YES

PREPARE

Measure to ensure we are doing what we are supposed to do, the way we are supposed to do it, and getting the intended results

Follow-Up: Conduct Research, Measure Outcomes and Make Necessary Adjustments
CCD Population Statewide

- 16,531 offenders supervised throughout Washington State
- 40% current released from prison
- 60% current release from courts or jail
- All identified as higher risk to reoffend in the community (exception of alternative sentences, interstate cases and sex offenders)
- Highest needs in aggression, employment and substance use
Change in Risk Level After Major Law Changes

Percentage of Offenders Assessed as High Risk to Reoffend

- July 2009: 15,230 (53.5%)
- July 2010: 12,203 (64.8%)
- September 2011: 10,876 (66.3%)

July 2009
- High Risk to Reoffend: 7,745
- Moderate Risk to Reoffend: 5,501
- Low Risk to Reoffend: 2,942

July 2010
- High Risk to Reoffend: 12,203
- Moderate Risk to Reoffend: 3,512
- Low Risk to Reoffend: 3,123

September 2011
- High Risk to Reoffend: 10,876
- Moderate Risk to Reoffend: 2,942
- Low Risk to Reoffend: 2,585
Path to Evidence Based Community Custody

} Risk and needs assessment implemented in 2008

} Passed in 2007, 6157 addressed reentry through case management to include individualized reentry plans

} Funds were appropriated for evidence based programs but these were lost in successive years of budget cuts

} 12,000 low and moderate offenders removed from community supervision as a result of 5288 passed in 2009

} These offenders did not recidivate at a higher rate than anticipated
Reengineering Community Custody
Offender Change = Increased Public Safety

- To gain offender accountability while on supervision, responses to violations must be swift and sure

- Research demonstrates that limited and deliberate use of jail beds is a successful deterrent

- Low and high seriousness level violations differentiated

- Prescriptive responses to violations ensure certainty for staff and offenders
Traditional surveillance-based supervision without treatment is not effective in reducing recidivism and has little effect on re-arrest rates of released offenders;

Intensive supervision coupled with treatment produces an average reduction in recidivism of 17% equating to a benefit of almost $12,000 per offender.
Reinvestment in Evidence Based Programs and Interventions

- Savings from limited and deliberate use of jail beds partially reinvested into evidence based interventions

- Front-loaded supervision and programs targeted to address individual needs

- Programs subject to quality assurance to monitor fidelity and ongoing program evaluation

- Outcomes tracked, measured and analyzed
Targeting the Right Program For the Right Population

Need Domains Based on Offender Needs Assessment

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Quality Assurance

Are we doing what we’re supposed to do?

Are we doing it the way we’re supposed to do it?

Are we getting the outcomes we intended?
Evidence Based Framework

Continuum of Assessment and Intervention

Existing Statewide Infrastructure
  - DOC has necessary authority
  - Infrastructure in place: staff, locations, training, technology, equipment, safety protocols, and now quality assurance

Economy of Scale
  - FY 2011 cost of supervision $15.24 per offender per day