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

Phase I:
Curriculum Development/Program Design

Phase II:
Training

Phase III:
Implementation/Coaching

Phase IV:
Quality Improvement
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

-all Other Funding
$748,433,869
93.6%

Offender Programming
$51,057,131
6.4%
Offender Change Continuum

Assess
- Perform Assessments
- Create/Modify Offender Plan

Plan
- Deliver Services, Programs, and Treatment
- Prepare Offender for Release or Discharge

Evaluate

Deliver

Behavior Management
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