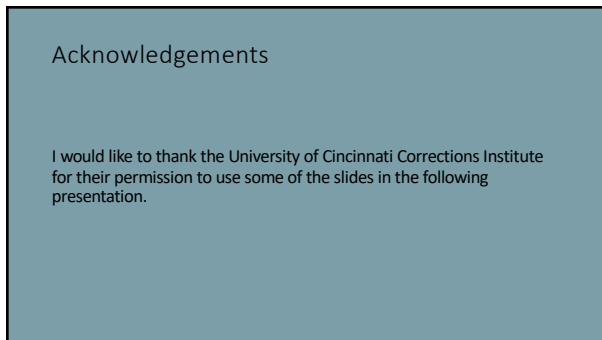
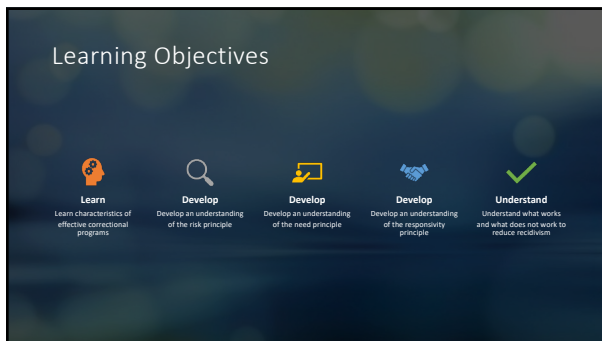


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Effective Correctional Interventions

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Evidence-Based Practice

A practice that has been shown to work through use of scientific research

Anecdotal Evidence

Empirical Evidence

5

Evidence-Based Practice

Think of as **evidence-based decision making...**

A process for making decisions that is grounded in the best available evidence

6

Reviews of Research

Review the "body of knowledge"

Ways research summarizes:

1. Literature review
2. Ballot counting
3. Meta-analysis



7

What does the Research tell us?

There is often a Misapplication of Research: "XXX Study Says"

- the problem is if you believe every study we wouldn't eat anything (but we would drink a lot of red wine!)


- Looking at one study can be a mistake
- Need to examine a body of research
- So, what does the body of knowledge about correctional interventions tell us?



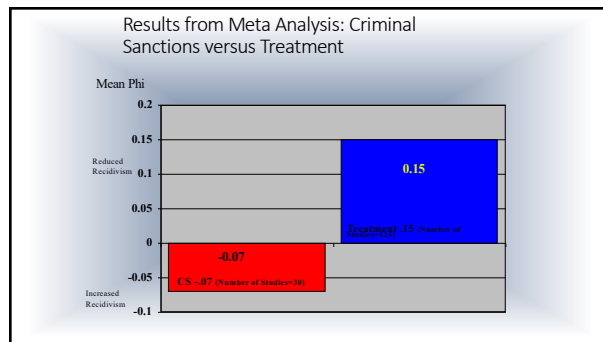
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What does the research tell us?

- Without some form of human intervention or services there is **unlikely** to be much effect on recidivism from punishment alone
- The evidence also indicates that while treatment is more effective in reducing recidivism than punishment
 - **Not all treatment programs are equally effective**



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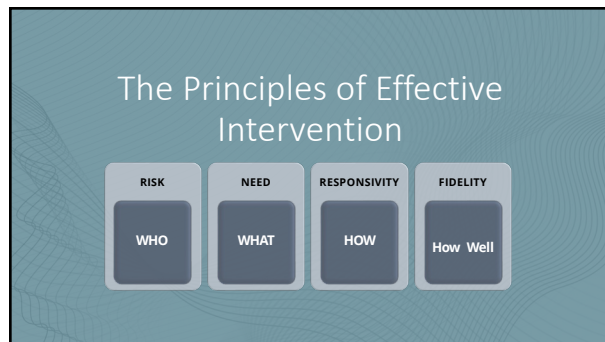
Ineffective Strategies

- Programs that cannot maintain fidelity
- Programs that focus on non-criminogenic factors
- Classes focused on fear and other emotional appeals
- Shaming techniques
- Drug education programs
- Non-directive, client centered approaches
- Talking cures
- Self-Help programs
- Vague unstructured rehabilitation programs
- "Punishing smarter"

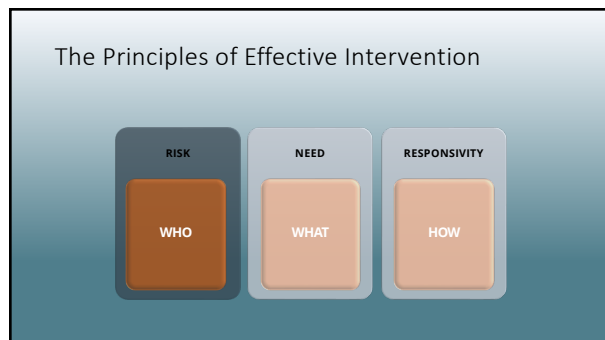
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The Principles of Effective Intervention

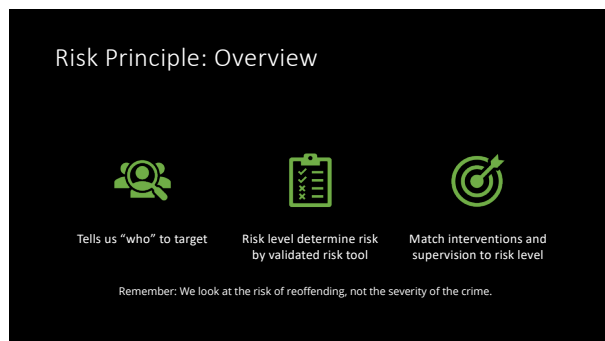
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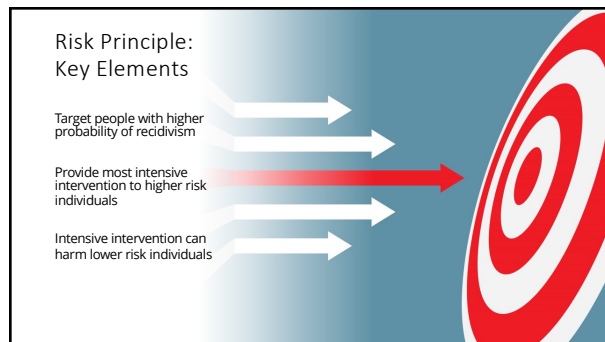
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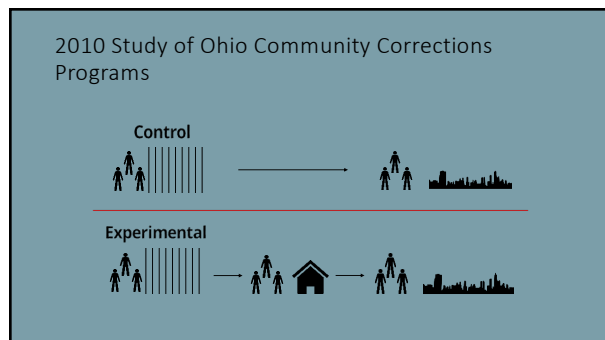
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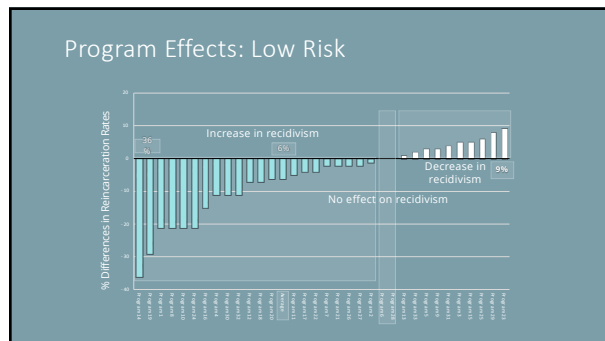
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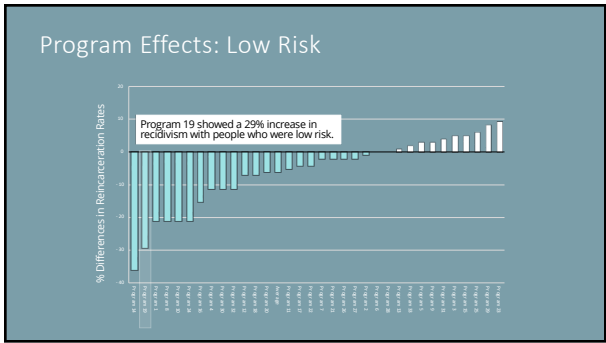
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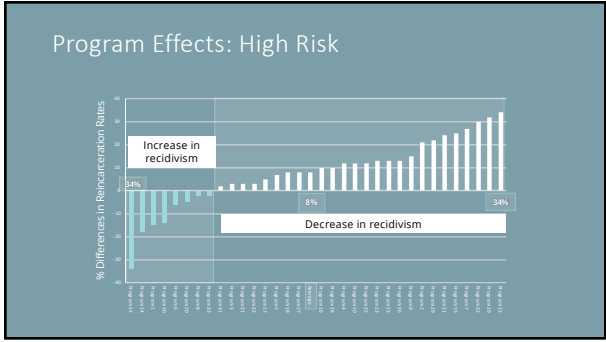
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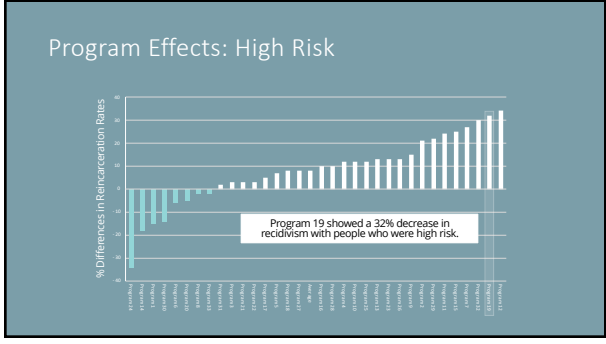
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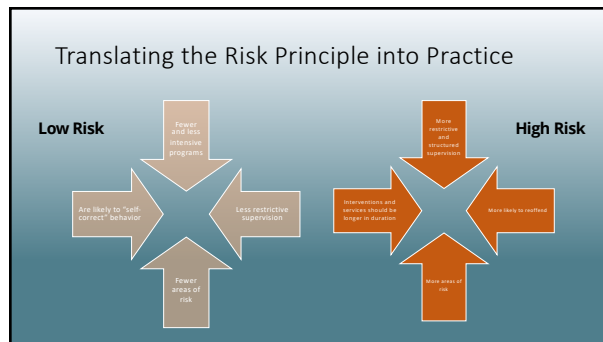
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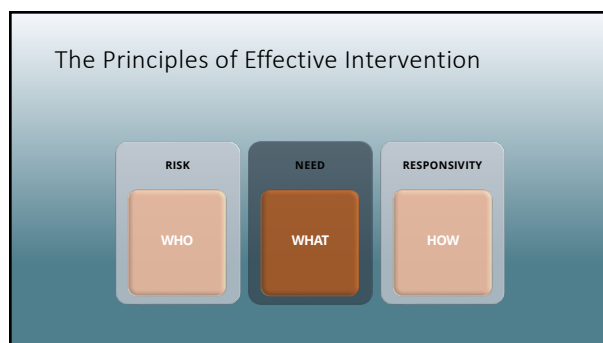
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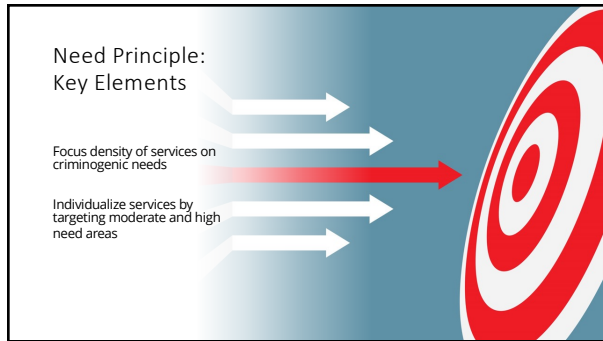
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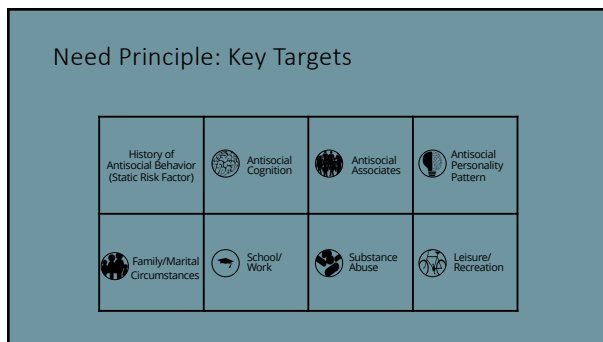
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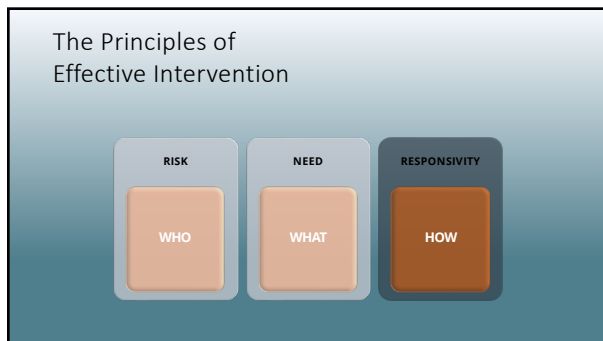
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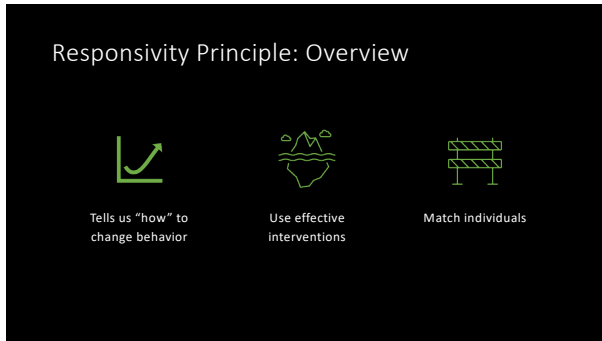
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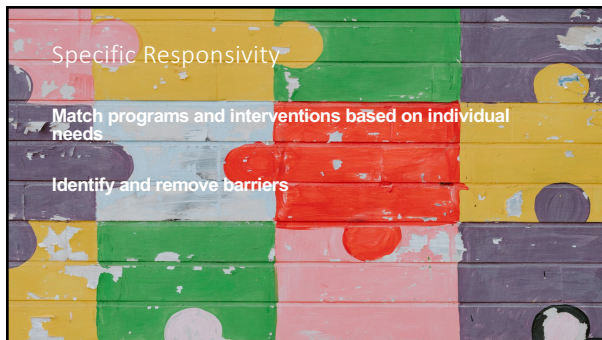
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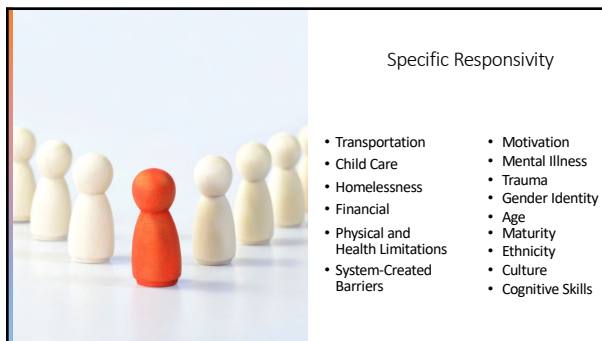
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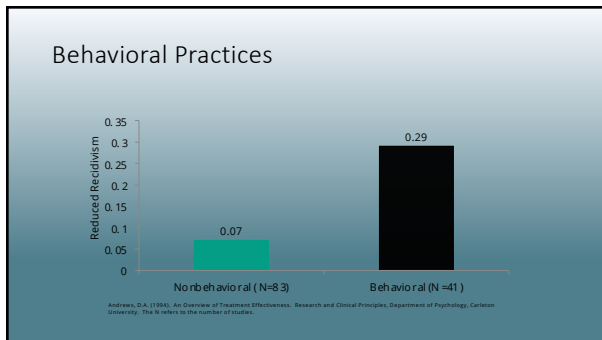
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General Responsivity

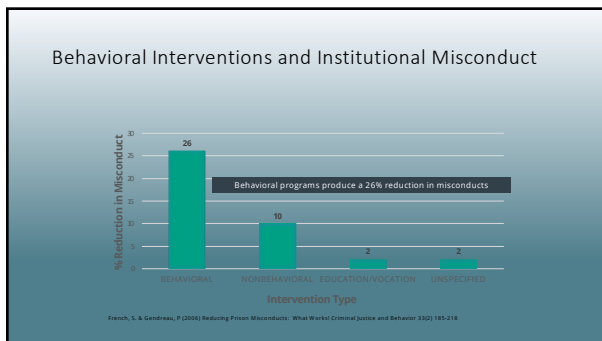
- Use evidence-based approaches
- Interventions based on behavioral, cognitive-behavioral and social learning theories are most effective with justice-involved population



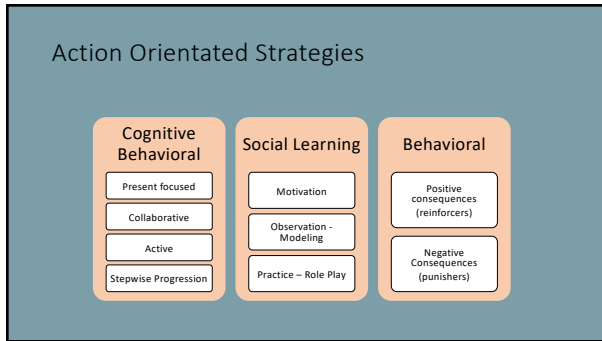
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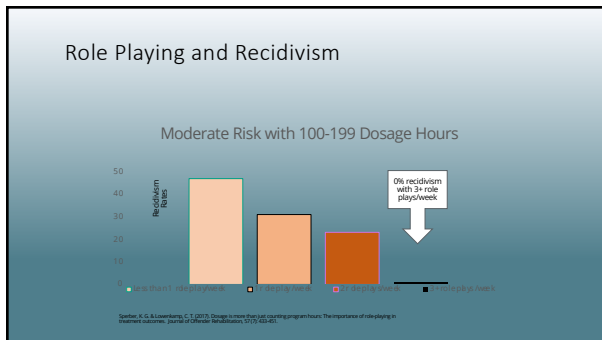
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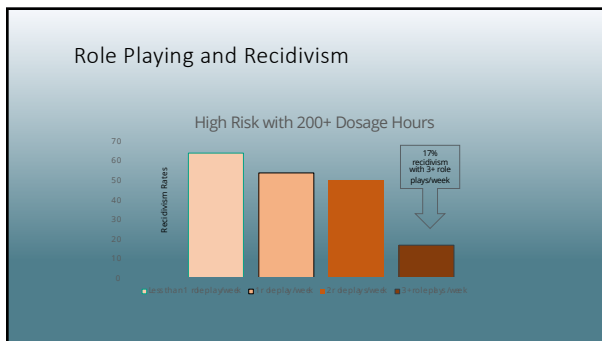
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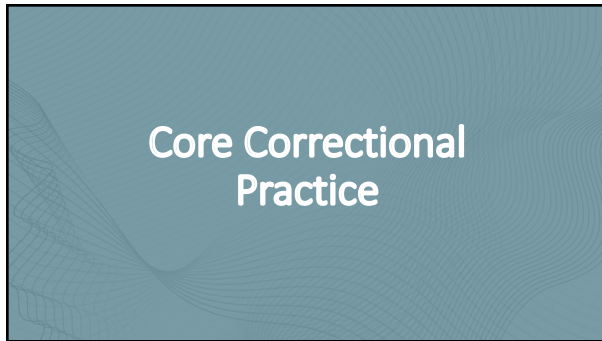
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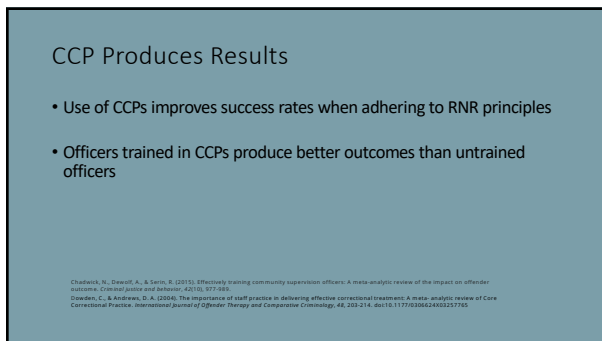
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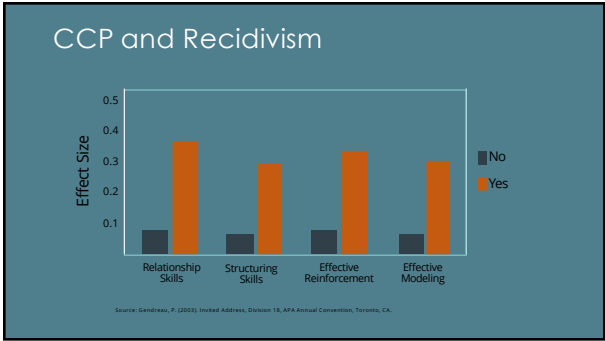
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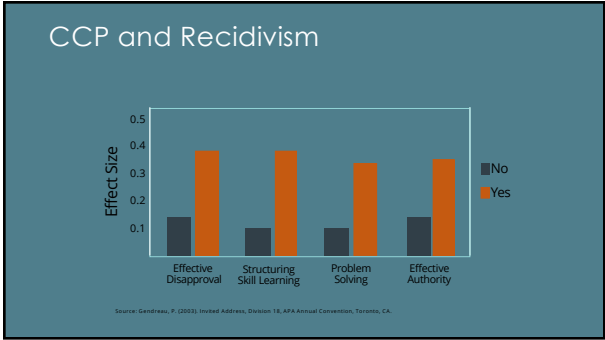
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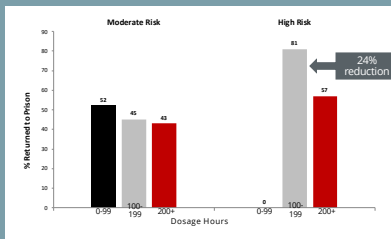
Dosage

Units of service that target a criminogenic need using evidence-based interventions (e.g., interventions grounded in cognitive-behavioral and social learning theories).



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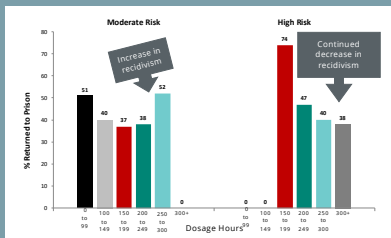
Dosage Research



Latessa, E., Sperber, K., & Makarios, M. (2013). Examining the interaction between Level of Risk and Dosage of Treatment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 30(2).

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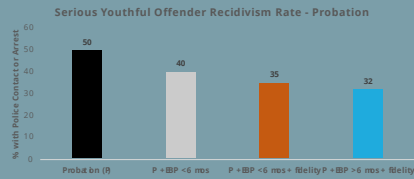
Dosage Research



Makarios, M., Sperber, K. G., & Latessa, E. J. (2014). Treatment dosage and the risk principle: A refinement and extension. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 53(3), 234-250.

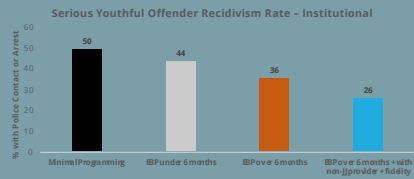
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Dosage Research



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Dosage Research



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Dosage Guidelines

Dosage = Units of service that target a criminogenic need using evidence-based interventions

Moderate Risk: 100 – 150 dosage hours

High Risk: At least 200 dosage hours

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Dosage

It takes
engagement
and practice
to develop
skills



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The Principles of Effective Intervention

RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	FIDELITY
WHO	WHAT	HOW	How Well

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Fidelity

"How well" programs incorporate risk, need, and responsivity



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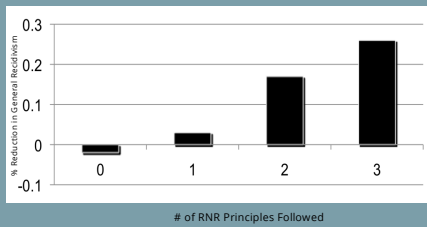
Fidelity and Recidivism

- Well-designed and well-implemented programs can impact individual recidivism rates
- Integrity without adherence to risk, need, and responsivity principles does not produce reductions in recidivism

Andrews, D. A., & Dowden, C. (2005). Managing correctional treatment for reduced recidivism: A meta-analytic review of programme integrity. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 10(2), 173-187.
Smith, P., Gendreau, P., & Searles, K. (2008). Validating the principles of effective intervention: A systematic review of the contributions of meta-analysis in the field of corrections. *Prison and Offenders*, 4, 148-65.

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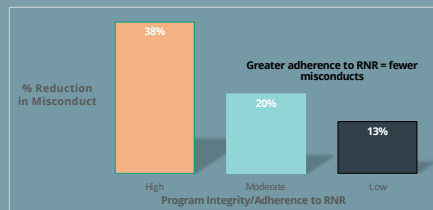
Greater Adherence = Less Recidivism



Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2010). *The psychology of criminal conduct* (5th ed.). New Providence, NJ: Lexipress Matthew Bender.
Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2010). Rehabilitating criminal justice policy and practice. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 16, 39-55.

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Fidelity and Institutional Misconduct



French, S., & Gendreau, P. (2008). Reducing Prison Misconducts: What Works? *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 35(2) 165-218

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Fidelity and Program Drift

- Accidental adaptation can pose significant problems
- Too much adaptation might decrease effectiveness



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Fidelity: Summary

- Fidelity is related to successful outcomes (i.e., recidivism reductions)
- Poor fidelity can lead to no improvement or even negative effects
- Fidelity cannot be assumed
- Fidelity can be measured and monitored

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Summary and Questions

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Review Objectives

- Learn characteristics of effective correctional programs
- Develop an understanding of the risk principle
- Develop an understanding of the need principle
- Develop an understanding of the responsivity principle
- Understand what works and what does not work to reduce recidivism



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QUESTIONS?



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Thank YOU!

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Schweiml@ucmail.uc.edu

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