

Risk Needs & Responsivity

- The Psychology of Criminal Conduct, Andrews and Bonta (2003) presents meta-analytic results which, ultimately, lead to certain prescriptions regarding formulation of effective community risk management protocols. An effective risk management plan is one that:
 - (i) matches intensity of treatment with the assessed level of risk;
 - (ii) specifically targets criminogenic needs identified during the assessment, and
 - (iii) ensures that treatment is offered in a manner that is sensitive to the personal characteristics and abilities of the offender.

The Risk Principle

What is it? How does it apply to sex offenders?

- The highest risk level cases should be matched with the most intense level of human services.
- Sex offenders are not all the same. Their level of risk for reoffense varies.
- Applying the same level of intervention or supervision may waste resources on some and under do it for others.

WHY ARE RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENTS IMPORTANT?

- Combination of psycho-social history and use of assessment tools.
- Provide a base level of risk (Low, Moderate, High)
- Determine the focus of treatment
- Determine the intensity and frequency of treatment and supervision
- Inform the treatment of underlying and unrecognized issues

Risks

- Assessing risk level involves
 - Using a suitable tool such as the Static 99 or similar tool
 - Identifying the presence of sexual deviance and/or psychopathy
 - Identifying issues or circumstances that may undermine self-regulation

Assessing Risk Among Sex Offenders

- Records review
- RRASOR or Static 99
- PCL-R
- VRAG or SORAG
- Deviant sexual history (AASI, ABID, self reports)
- Cognitive distortion and fantasy scales (MSI, AASI, ABID, QACSO, MIDSA)
- Contextual observation
- Staff feedback

The Need Principle

- What is it? How does it relate to sex offenders?
- Target crime-producing needs and risk factors that are otherwise fulfilled through maladaptive behavior.
- “Treatment needs” (Ogloff & Davis, 2004) are the dynamic risk factors associated with risk for re-offense

Needs

- Assessing needs involves
 - Psychosocial assessment of whole-person
 - Psychological testing
 - Psychosexual testing

Major Risk and/or Need Factor and Promising Intermediate Targets for Reduced Recidivism

Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D.

Factor	Risk	Dynamic Need
History of Antisocial Behavior	Early & continued involvement in a number antisocial acts	Build noncriminal alternative behaviors in risky situations
Antisocial personality	Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self control, restlessly aggressive	Build problem-solving, self-management, anger mgt & coping skills
Antisocial cognition	Attitudes, values, beliefs & rationalizations supportive of crime, cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment, & defiance	Reduce antisocial cognition, recognize risky thinking & feelings, build up alternative less risky thinking & feelings Adopt a reform and/or anticriminal identity
Antisocial associates	Close association with criminals & relative isolation from prosocial people	Reduce association w/ criminals, enhance association w/ prosocial people

Major Risk and/or Need Factor and Promising Intermediate Targets for Reduced Recidivism

Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D.

Factor	Risk	Dynamic Need
Family and/or marital	Two key elements are nurturance and/or caring better monitoring and/or supervision	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships, communication, enhance monitoring & supervision
School and/or work	Low levels of performance & satisfaction	Enhance performance, rewards, & satisfaction
Leisure and/or recreation	Low levels of involvement & satisfaction in anti-criminal leisure activities	Enhancement involvement & satisfaction in prosocial activities
Substance Abuse	Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs	Reduce SA, reduce the personal & interpersonal supports for SA behavior, enhance alternatives to SA

The Responsivity Principle

- What is it? How does it apply to sex offenders?
- “Responsivity has to do with matching the style, modes and influence strategies of service with the learning styles, motivation, aptitude and ability of cases.” (Andrews, 2000, p. 4)
- Responsivity factors can either support or interfere with the learning and change process

Responsivity

- Assessing responsivity
 - Communication styles
 - Learning styles and needs
 - Psychological characteristics
 - Consider issues such as shame, embarrassment, familial role, socio-economic effects, neuro-developmental issues, & comorbid conditions
 - Relationship styles and strategies

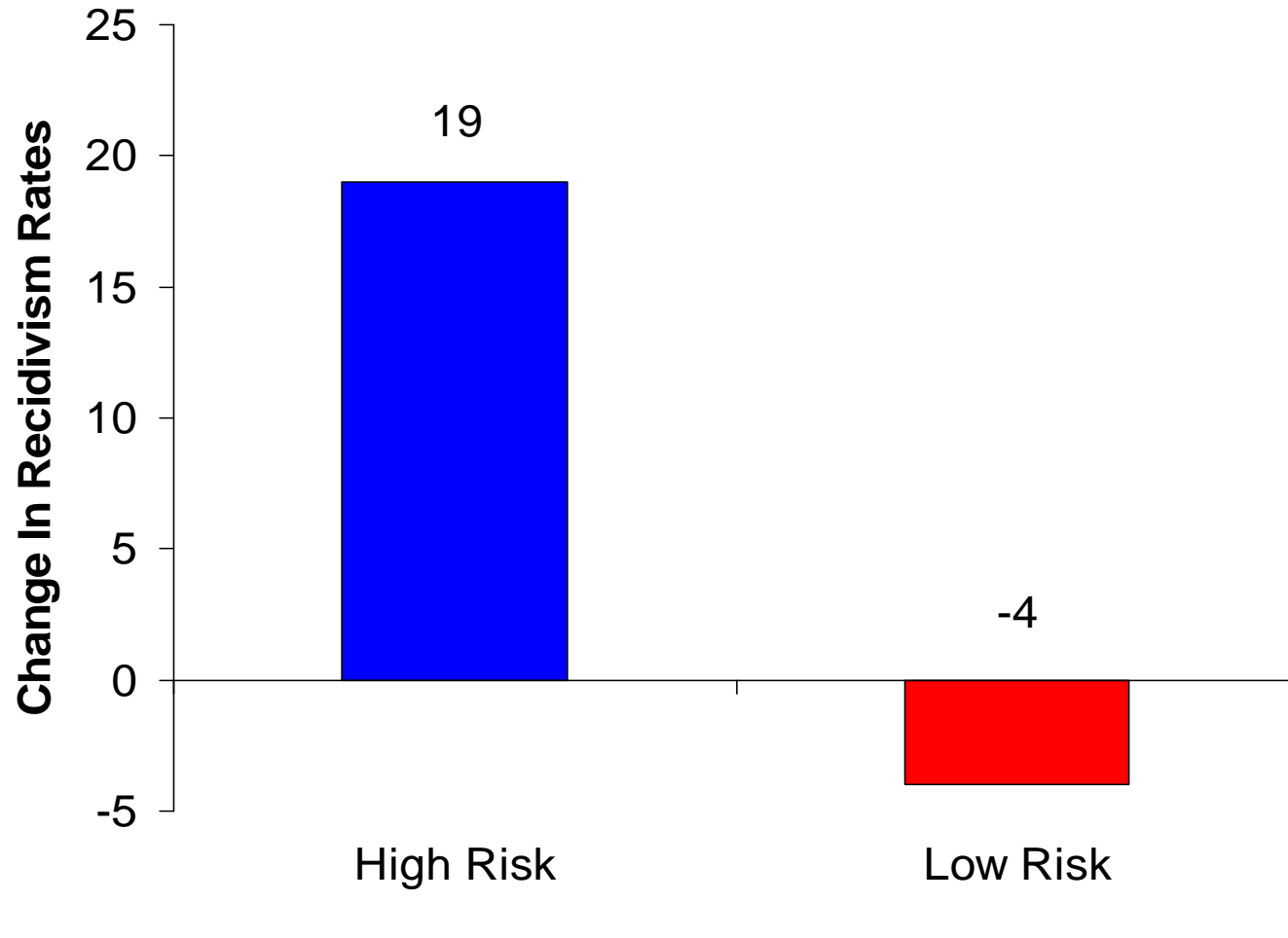
Responsivity

- It is now generally recognized that direct, confrontational approaches to the treatment of sexual offenders will be likely to lead to increased resistance as opposed to change (Kear-Colwell & Pollack, 1997).
- In contrast, respect, support, confidence, emotional responsivity, self-disclosure, open-ended questioning, flexibility, positive reinforcement and the use of humor are indicated (Marshall et al., 2003), and have been linked to group participation, improved perspective taking, coping skills, taking responsibility and accepting future risk (Fernandez, 1999).

The Risk Principle & Correctional Intervention

Results from Meta Analysis

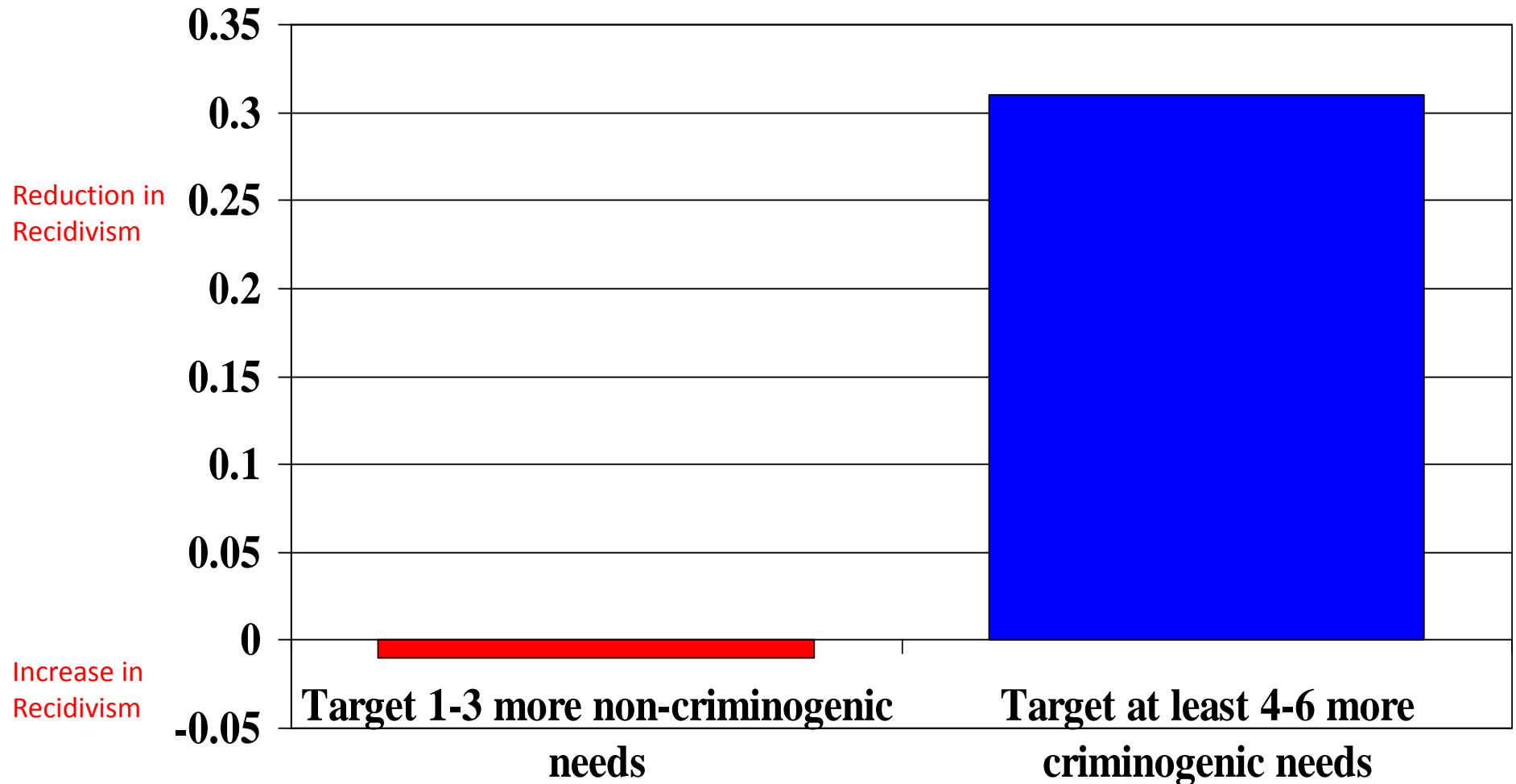
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Dowden & Andrews, 1999

Targeting Criminogenic Need: Results from Meta-Analyses

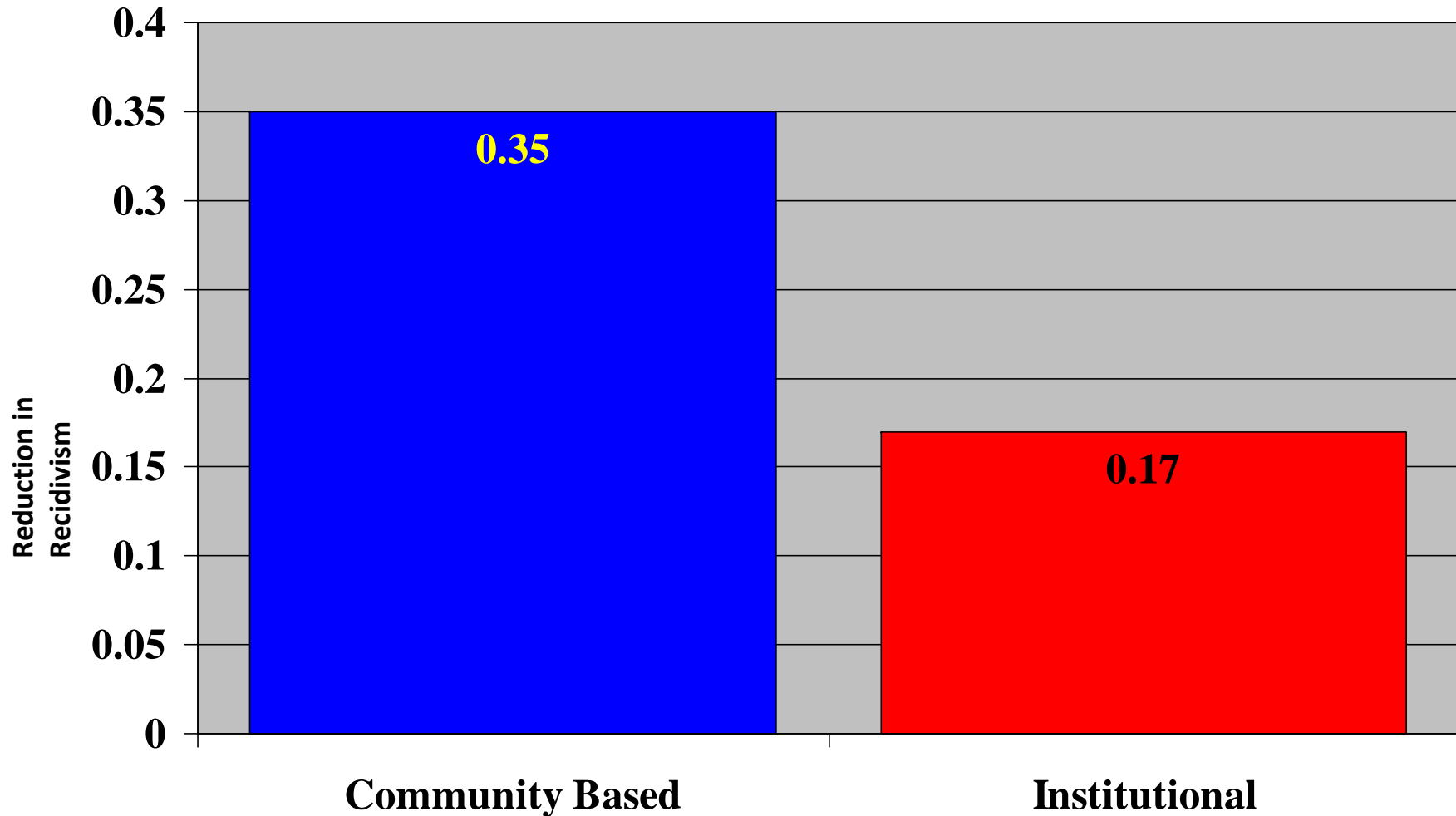
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Source: Gendreau, P., French, S.A., and A.Taylor (2002). What Works (What Doesn't Work) Revised 2002. Invited Submission to the International Community Corrections Association Monograph Series Project

Community Based versus Institutional Programs: Results from Meta-Analyses of Programs Based on Principles of Effective Treatment

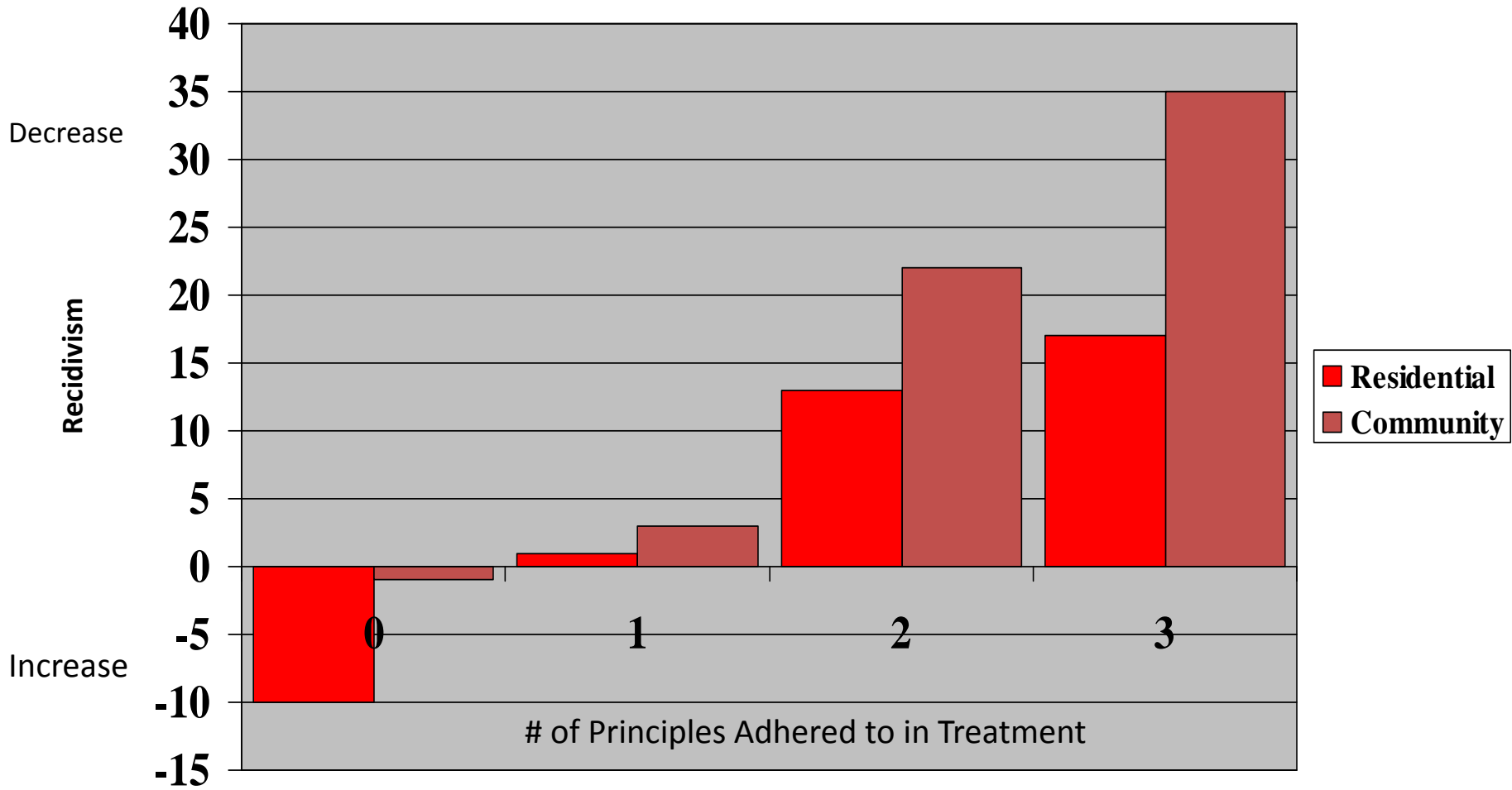
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Source: Gendreau, P., French, S.A., and A. Taylor (2002). What Works (What Doesn't Work) Revised 2002. Invited Submission to the International Community Corrections Association Monograph Series Project.

Adherence to Risk, Need Treatment by Setting: Community Based versus Residential Programs

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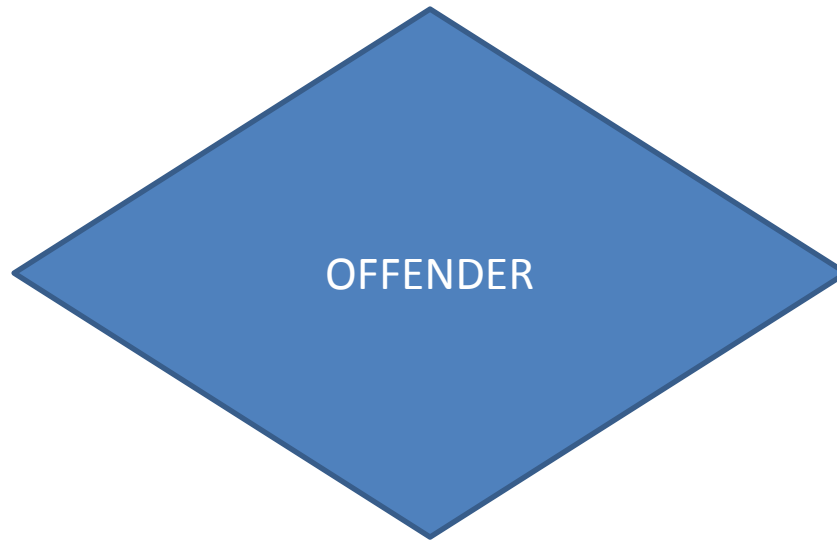


Source: Adopted from Andrews and Bonta (2006). *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct* (4th). Newark: LexisNexis.

Containment in the CA schema

Law Enforcement Supervision

TX
Provider



Polygraph
Examiner

Victim Advocacy

Community Containment Model Maricopa County Recidivism

Data on over 1300 Sex Offenders

Measure	Hanson, et al. (2002) Meta-analysis Current cognitive behavioral tx	Hepburn (2001) Sex offenders in MC Containment Approach
Criminal Recidivism	32%	13.1%
Sexual Recidivism	9.9%	2.2%

Chelsea's Law Requirements

- Significantly increases sentence length
- SARATSO to approve a dynamic risk tool
- July 2012 –probationers to complete TX
- MDO laws were changed
- Victim under 14 (except 288(a)) now includes great bodily injury affect on sentencing , 25 to life (rape, spousal rape, penetration in concert, sexual penetration 289(a)(1), sodomy (286 (c) (2), oral copulation 288a (c), d)

Chelsea's Law Requirements

- Longer parole for 288(a) or 288(b)(1) if one or more victims were under 14; ten year parole
- If victim of certain 261, 262, 264.1, 286, 228(b)(1), 288.5, or 289 is under 14, parole will be 20 years
- For those sentenced to life under PC 209(B)(1) KIDNAP FOR RANSOM WITH INTENT TO COMMIT 261, 286, 288, 288a, 289, parole will be the remainder of the inmates' life

Chelsea's Law Requirements

- Effective July 1, 2012
 - PC 290 probationers and parolees required to participate/complete certified sex offender treatment program with a certified sex offender treatment provider
 - Probationers to pay for own therapy
 - Required to include polygraph testing
 - Required collaboration between provider and parole/probation