


# Evidence Based Practices & Collaborative Supervision

PRESENTED BY:  
ASHLEY DREXLER  
CORRECTIONS FIELD SUPERVISOR  
DOC-DCC


## Risk, Need, Responsivity Principle

- ▶ Developed in 1990 by Donald Arthur Andrews and James Bonta
- ▶ *RNR asserts that criminal behavior can be predicted and the treatment a person receives should be driven by an individual's criminogenic needs.*





### Ashley Drexler

Corrections Field Supervisor  
WI-DOC-DCC



- ▶ **WI-Department of Corrections**
  - Probation & Parole Agent in Crandon (2014-2017)
  - Corrections Field Supervisor- Eagle River and Lac du Flambeau (2017 to Present)
- ▶ **Paralegal Work**
  - Criminal, Family, and Social Security (2011-2014)
- ▶ **University of Wisconsin-Madison**
  - B.A. in Gender and Women's Studies with an Emphasis on Criminal and Social Justice (2011)
  - Certificates in Criminal Justice and LGBTQ Studies (2011)





## Recidivism

A tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior, such as criminal behavior.

Or

Tendency to reoffend.



## Today's Objectives

- ▶ Learn the Risk, Need and Responsivity Principle
- ▶ Learn and identify Criminogenic Needs
- ▶ Recognize the importance of cross collaboration to reduce recidivism.

## Risk Principle

Criminal behavior can be reliably predicted and that treatment should focus on the higher risk offenders.

## Generations of Risk Assessments

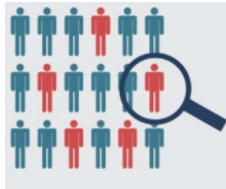
- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> Generation- Professional judgment.
- ▶ 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation- Criminal history and professional judgment.
- ▶ 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation- Dynamic risk factors included.
- ▶ 4<sup>th</sup> Generation- Automated & reliable tools.

## Need Principle

Highlights the importance of criminogenic needs in the design and delivery of treatment.

*Criminogenic needs are dynamic risk factors that are directly linked to criminal behavior*

## Actuarial Assessments



## Risk Factors

- ▶ **Dynamic Risk Factors** are potentially changeable factors, such as antisocial cognition, antisocial personality, antisocial companions, etc.
- ▶ **Static Risk Factors** are features of the offenders' histories that predict recidivism, but are not amenable to deliberate intervention, such as prior offenses.

## What is COMPAS?

Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions

## Responsivity Principle

How the treatment should be provided.

## Responsivity Principle

- ▶ General uses cognitive social learning methods to influence behavior.
  - Ex) prosocial modeling, positive reinforcement, and skill development
- ▶ Specific takes into account the individual's strengths, learning style, personality, motivation, and bio-social (gender, race) characteristics.

## Criminogenic Needs

<p><b>Top 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Antisocial Cognition</li> <li>▶ Antisocial Personality</li> <li>▶ Antisocial Associates</li> <li>▶ Family Marital</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lower 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Substance Abuse</li> <li>▶ Education</li> <li>▶ Employment</li> <li>▶ Leisure</li> </ul>
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## Risk, Need, Responsivity Principle

- ▶ Risk
  - Accurately identify the level of risk.*
- ▶ Need
  - How do identified needs relate to recidivism?*
- ▶ Responsivity
  - Match the characteristics of the offender to treatment needs.*

## Antisocial Cognition

(Thoughts and Beliefs)

- ▶ Common characteristics include thinking patterns such as entitlement, justification and rationalization, power orientation, blaming, dishonesty, and lack of remorse.
- ▶ Goal is to assist the individual in identifying and modifying thoughts and beliefs that lead to harmful behaviors.

## Criminogenic Needs

Characteristics, traits, problems, or issues of an individual that directly relate to the individual's likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime.

## Antisocial Personality

Temperament

- ▶ Common characteristics include skill deficits in problem solving, managing stress and anger, regulating emotions, deferring gratification, weighing costs and benefits.
- ▶ Goal is to assist offenders in developing prosocial problem solving, decision making, coping and emotional regulation skills.

## Antisocial Associates

- ▶ Common characteristics include having relationships with associates involved in/supportive of antisocial thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors. The individual has an inability to distinguish between healthy and unhealthy relationships, has a lack of relationships, or has a lack of prosocial relationships.
- ▶ Goal is to assist the individual to establish/maintain healthy and supportive relationships with prosocial others and limit involvement with antisocial others.

## What's Next?

## Family Marital

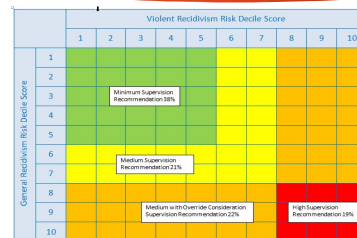
- ▶ Common characteristics include stress/conflict in relationships with family/significant others; absence of healthy boundaries; inability to distinguish healthy and unhealthy relationships; family/significant others possess antisocial attitudes/behaviors and or have justice system involvement.
- ▶ Goal is to assist the individual to establish/maintain healthy and supportive family relationships.

## How Does this Help?



Criminogenic Need	Response
Substance abuse	Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse
Employment	Provide employment seeking and keeping skills
School	Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction
Leisure and/or recreation	Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities

## COMPAS Composite Risk Scores



## Cross Collaboration



How is your  
collaboration?

How can it improve?

Thank you for your  
service and commitment  
to your communities!

Ashley Drexler

(715) 617-3631

[Ashley.Drexler@Wisconsin.gov](mailto:Ashley.Drexler@Wisconsin.gov)