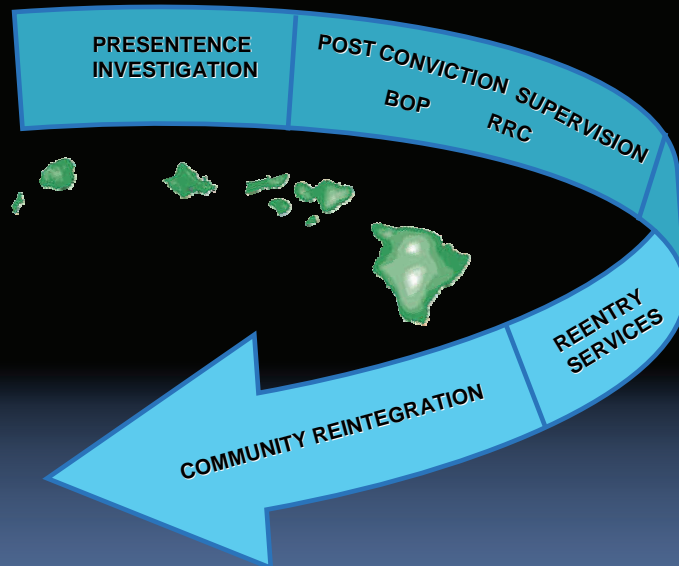


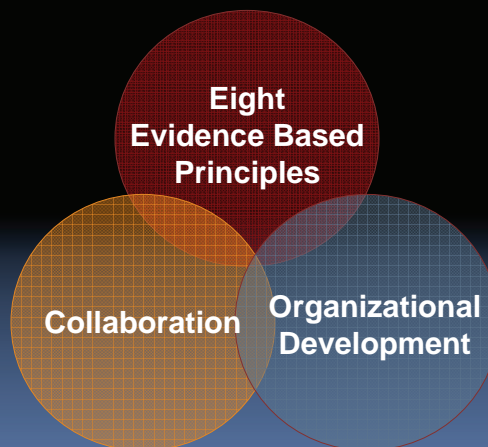
OFFENDER REENTRY PROJECT – HAWAII MODEL



UNITED STATES PROBATION, DISTRICT OF HAWAII

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

AN INTEGRATED MODEL FOR THE DELIVERY OF EVIDENCE BASED SERVICES



IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

- Actuarial Risk/Needs Assessment
- Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
- Motivational Interviewing
- Offender Employment
- Reentry/Violations Court – Pending Further Research and Development

U.S. PROBATION, DISTRICT OF HAWAII Organizational Model

PRIME

- strong vision
- wisdom culture
- creative conflict
- sense of closeness

MATURITY

- status quo culture
- well established administration
- energetic – but not enthusiastic
- unresponsive to change/opportunities

ADOLESCENCE

- busy bee culture
- focused, doing
- unrealistic idealism
- conflict over mission

ARISTOCRACY

- plantation culture
- good old boys
- guardedness, exclusiveness
- loss of mission

INFANCY

- process culture
- open, unrestricted
- disillusionment
- undeveloped programs

BUREAUCRACY

- disillusioned macho culture
- strong sense of boundaries
- rigidity, offensiveness, hostility
- maintain institutional structures

BIRTH

- star culture
- energy, enthusiasm
- charismatic leadership, vision
- insufficient base for programs, services

DEATH

- artifact culture
- complete disintegration or dissolution
- despair, loss of hope and memory
- absorption into another entity or organization

LIFE CYCLE OF ORGANIZATIONS


**Implementing Evidence-Based Principles in Community Corrections:
Leading Organizational Change and Development**

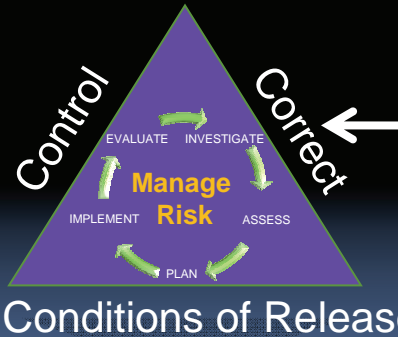



EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES CASE PLANNING

Desired Outcomes

MONOGRAPH 109

Objectives and Strategies
Pick List



- Criminal Patterns/Violence
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health
- Employment
- Education
- Financial
- Family / Community Support
- Housing / Basic Needs



Implementing Evidence-Based Practice in Community Corrections: The Principles of Effective Intervention



Eight Guiding Principles for Risk/Recidivism Reduction



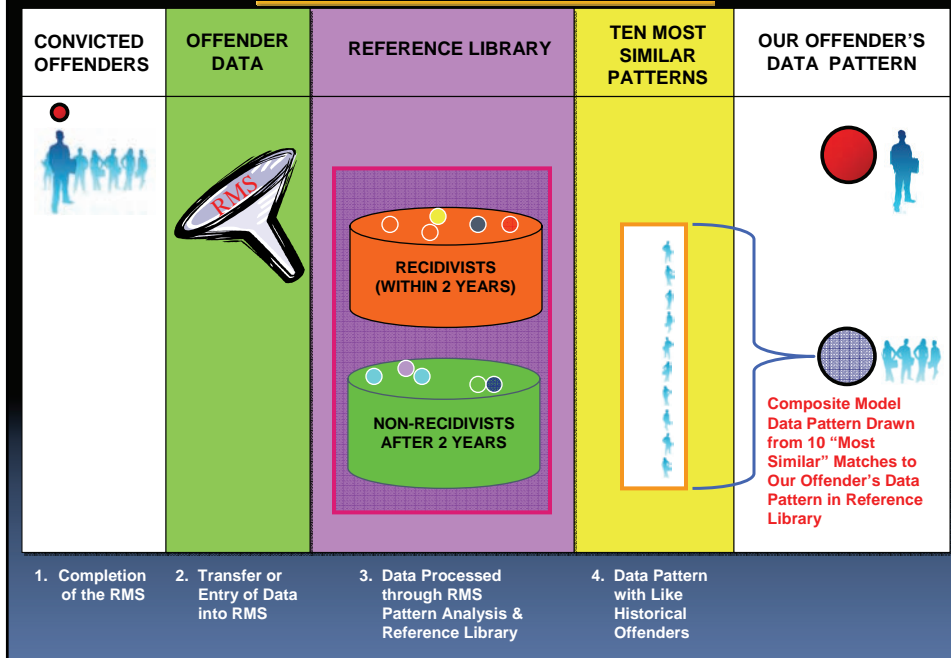
The Eight Principles as a Guiding Framework

The eight principles (see left) are organized in a developmental sequence and can be applied at three fundamentally different levels:

- 1) the individual case;
- 2) the agency; and
- 3) the system.

Given the logic of each different principle, an overarching logic can be inferred which suggests a sequence for operationalizing the full eight principles.

HOW THE RMS WORKS



DATA PATTERN COMPARISON

OUR OFFENDER'S DATA PATTERN

Recidivism Score = 1.26

Violence Score = 1.49

3 Highest Criminogenic Needs

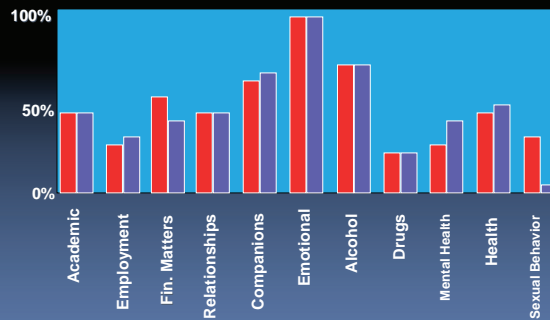
- Emotional
- Companions
- Alcohol

MODEL'S DATA PATTERN

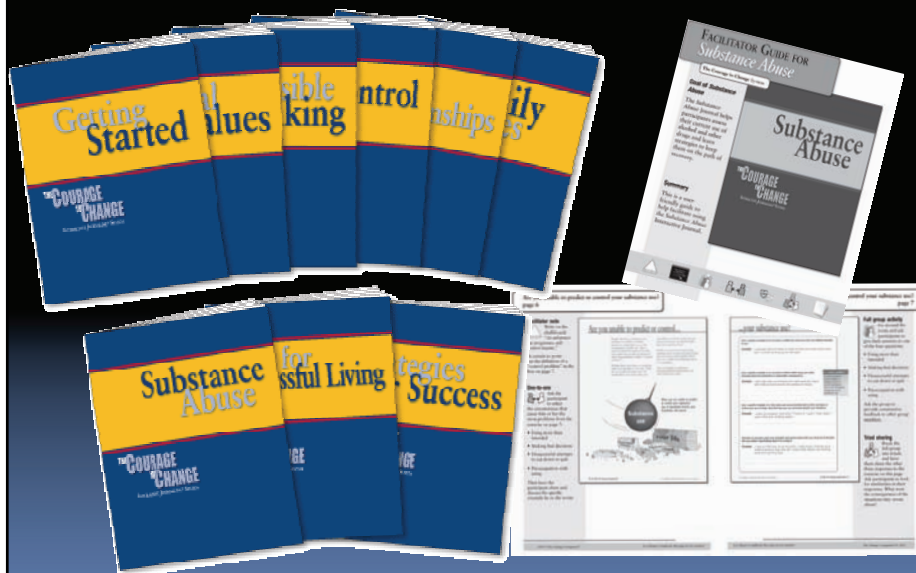
Recidivism Score = 1.28

Violence Score = 1.53

Criminogenic Needs



THE COURAGE TO CHANGE INTERACTIVE JOURNALING (IJ) SYSTEM



THE COURAGE TO CHANGE INTERACTIVE JOURNALING (IJ) SYSTEM

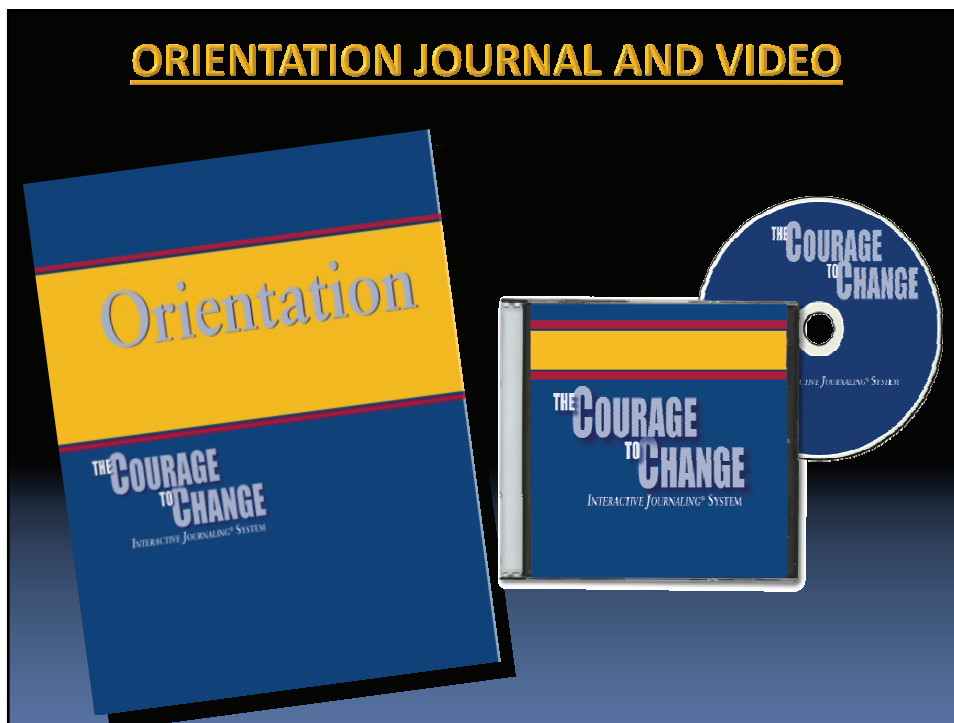
- Ten interactive journals, facilitator guides and outcome measurement instruments for individual and group journaling activities
- Co-developed by U.S. Probation, District of Hawaii, U.S. Probation, District of NV and The Change Companies, Carson City, NV - May 2007
- Core curriculum is based on cognitive behavioral intervention and targets “Big 6” Criminogenic Needs and four others identified by the Risk Management System (RMS) Risk/Needs Instrument
- Journaling exercises are custom selected to address case plan objectives of individual offenders based on risk/needs scores, other assessments, and collateral information
- Journaling can be completed at different dosage levels and in different settings (probation offices, treatment facilities, half-way houses, federal detention facilities, etc.)
- An interactive Orientation Video is used to facilitate the first contact between the supervising officer and offender prior to other supervision activities taking place

THE BIG SIX CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

- **Antisocial Values**
- **Criminal Peers**
- **Low Self-Control**
- **Dysfunctional Family Ties**
- **Substance Abuse**
- **Criminal Personality**



Dynamic Needs - Rank Ordered: A Review of Eight Meta-Analyses (Andrews and Bonta, 2006)		The Courage to Change Interactive Journaling System
Correlation to Committing a Future Crime	Criminogenic Need or Other Factors	Journal to Address Identified Need
Strong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anti-Social Personality Disorder •Anti-Social Values •Criminal Peers •Low Self-Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Thinking / Healthy Personality • Social Values • Peer Relationships • Self-Control
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Family Dysfunction •Employment Stability •Substance Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Family Ties • Strategies for Successful Living • Substance Abuse
No Statistical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Class of Origin •Fear of Punishment •Mental Illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not Covered in The Courage to Change Program



INTERACTIVE JOURNALING PROGRAMS IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF PRISONS



RESIDENTIAL DRUG
ABUSE TREATMENT
PROGRAM (RDAP)

BOP
RESIDENTIAL
REENTRY CENTER



TRANSITION
JOURNAL

UNITED STATES
PROBATION OFFICE

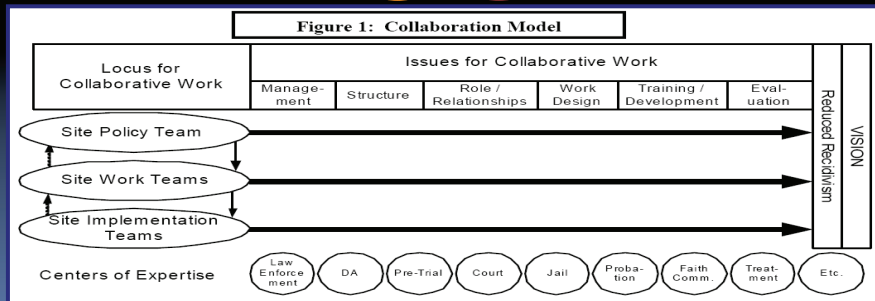


"THE COURAGE TO CHANGE"
INTERACTIVE JOURNALING SYSTEM

All Journals are from The Change Companies and are Based on the Transtheoretical Model of Change



Implementing Evidence-based Principles in Community Corrections: Collaboration for Systemic Change in the Criminal Justice System

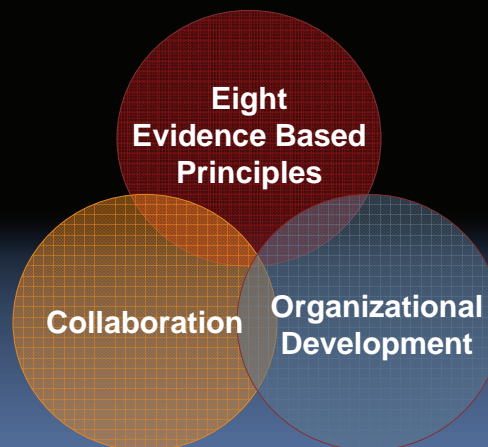


PRE-APPRENTICESHIP CONSTRUCTION TRAINING (PACT)

- 150-hour program provides full overview of construction industry
- Funded through a grant from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
- Collaboration between US Probation, FDC Honolulu and Building Industry Association of Hawaii
- Started program at the Federal Detention Center – Honolulu in June 2007
- First class of 15 participants graduated September 2007

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

AN INTEGRATED MODEL FOR THE DELIVERY OF EVIDENCE BASED SERVICES



EBP REPORT CARD

Organizational Assessment and Report Card Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections

(Based on the principles and supporting information/concepts as presented in *Implementing Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections* series, Crime and Justice Institute, United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, April 2004)

The Principles of Effective Intervention

Eight Guiding Principles

1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs

Does your organization use an actuarial risk/needs assessment instrument which assesses static and dynamic risk factors and identifies/profiles offender's criminogenic needs? Yes No

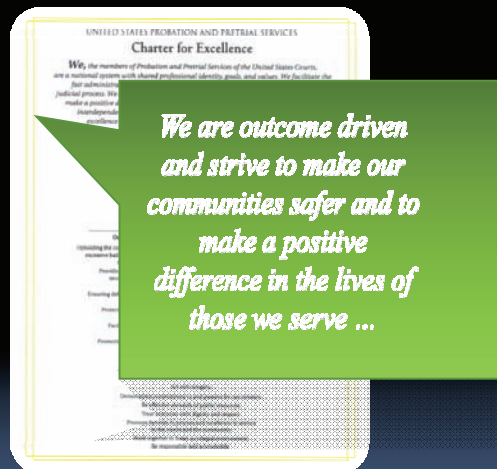
2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation

Does your organization use Motivational Interviewing as a means to relate to staff interpersonally and in constructive ways to enhance intrinsic motivation? Yes No

3. Target Interventions

Does your organization use targeted interventions that prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders (Risk Principle) Yes No

CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE



CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE



A capacity to provide services and interventions from pretrial release through post-conviction supervision...

CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE



Protect the community through the use of controlling and correctional strategies designed to assess and manage risk...

CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE



Facilitate long-term, positive changes in defendants and offenders through proactive interventions...

CHARTER FOR EXCELLENCE



Treat everyone with dignity and respect...