



CCPCJ 15th May 2018



“Evidence-Informed” Correctional Practice

UNAFEI

**(United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the
Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders)**

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Evidence-Based Practice



- Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) allows organizations to use what *really* works as demonstrated by trials.
- ‘RNR’ paradigm
 - Risk Principle: the use of a validated assessment process to effectively direct treatment resources to the highest-risk offenders.
 - Needs Principle: targets criminogenic need areas such as substance abuse, anti-social personality and anti-social beliefs.
 - Responsivity Principle: requires interventions to be responsive to temperament, learning styles, motivation, gender and culture when assigning offenders to programmes.



Evidence-Based Practice



For example..

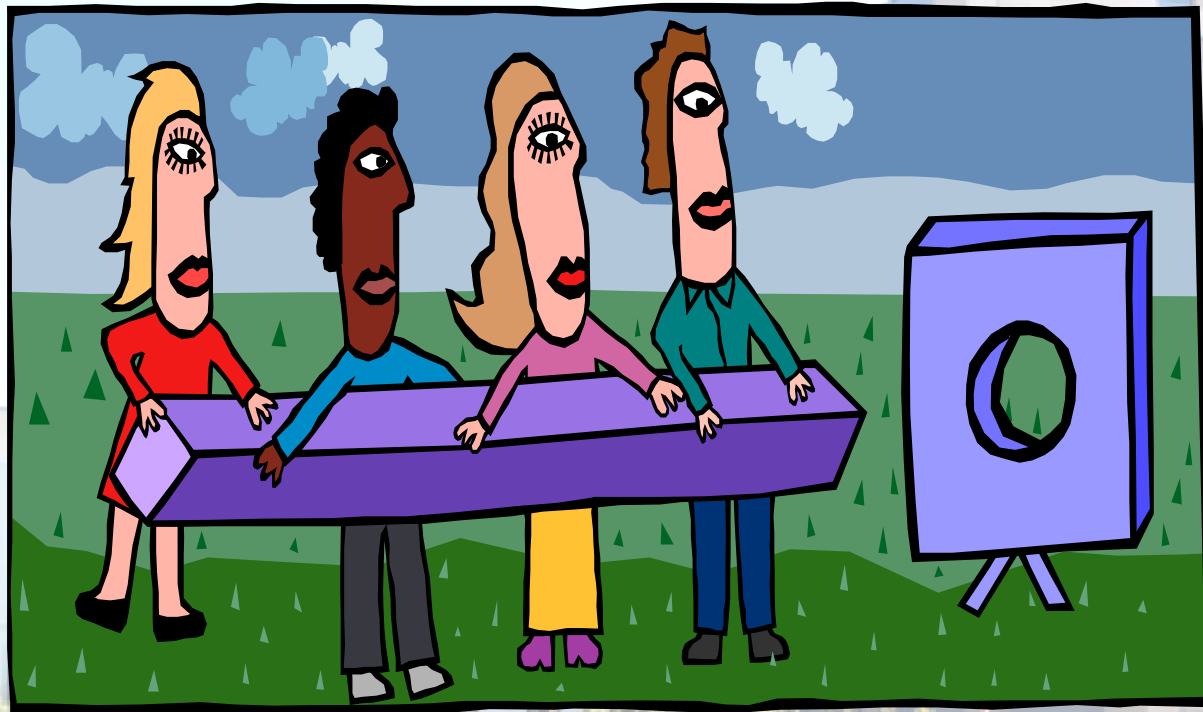
- Drug courts monitor drug-involved offenders' abstinence from drug use through frequent drug testing and compliance with individualized drug treatment programmes. Offenders referred to the courts have a re-offending rate of 37% compared to 50% for comparable offenders not participating in drug courts.
- Incarceration-based drug treatment programmes have a modest effect in reducing recidivism. Therapeutic communities have the strongest effect amongst drug users.
- Cognitive-behavioural programmes for sex offenders significantly reduce reoffending. The mean effect equates to a reduction in recidivism by over a quarter: a sexual recidivism rate of 10.1% in treated sex offenders versus 13.7% in the comparison groups.
- Restorative justice conferencing (RJC) involves face-to-face meetings of offenders and victims, forcing offenders to face the consequences of their actions. RJC significantly reduces reoffending and increases victims' satisfaction with the handling of their cases.



Key criticism of Evidence-Based Practice



Slotting Offenders As Square Pegs Through Our Round Program Holes !



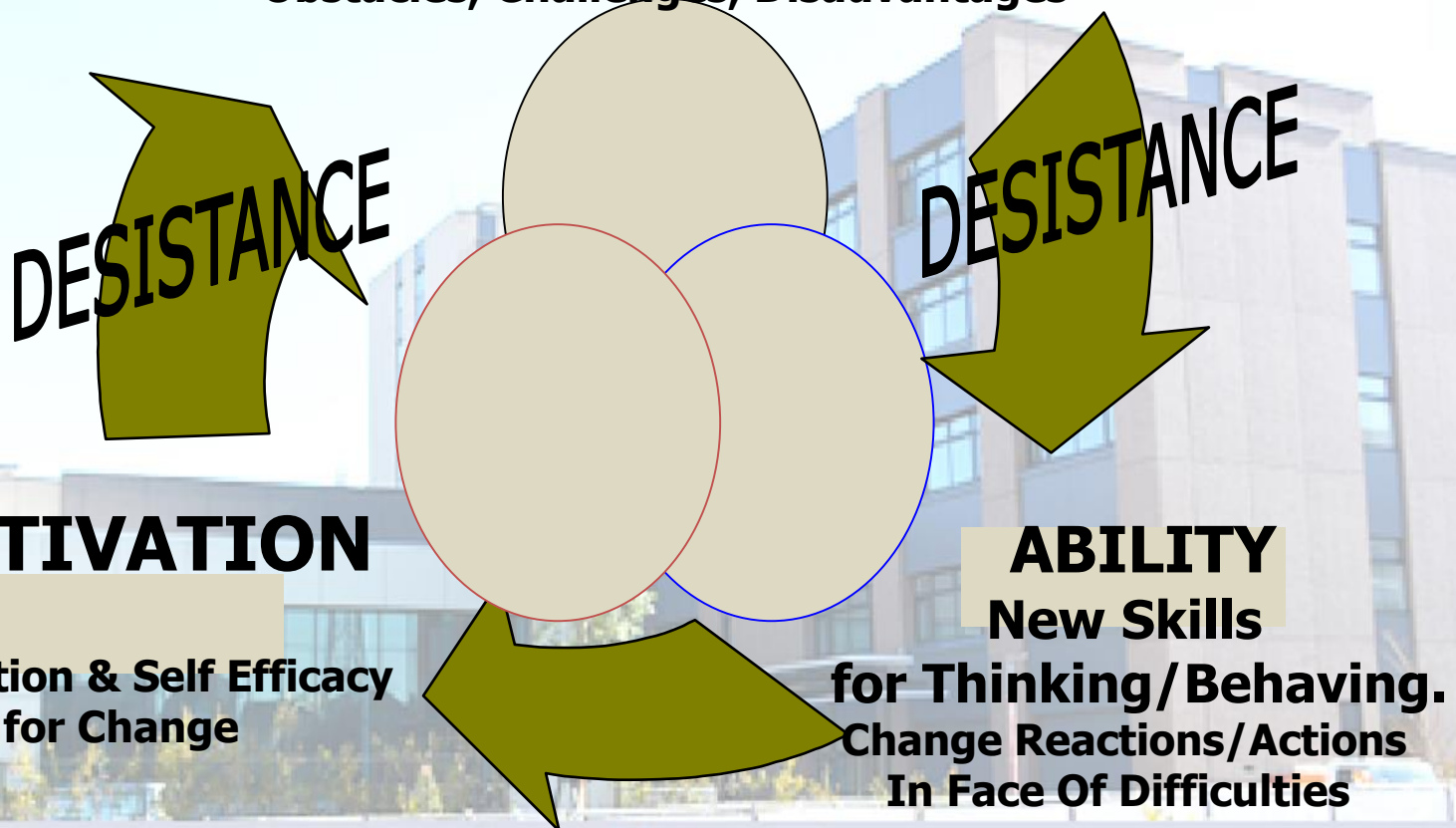
This slide is quoted from Dr. Frank Porporino's presentation. (Porporino, F. (2018). Seven Principles for a Highly Effective Correctional Practice. Presentation at the Ministry of Justice, Japan)

Working effectively with Offenders



OPPORTUNITY

Support/Assistance to Contend with Social Factors
Obstacles, Challenges, Disadvantages



MOTIVATION

Conviction & Self Efficacy
for Change

ABILITY

New Skills

for Thinking/Behaving.
Change Reactions/Actions
In Face Of Difficulties

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Evidence-Informed Practice

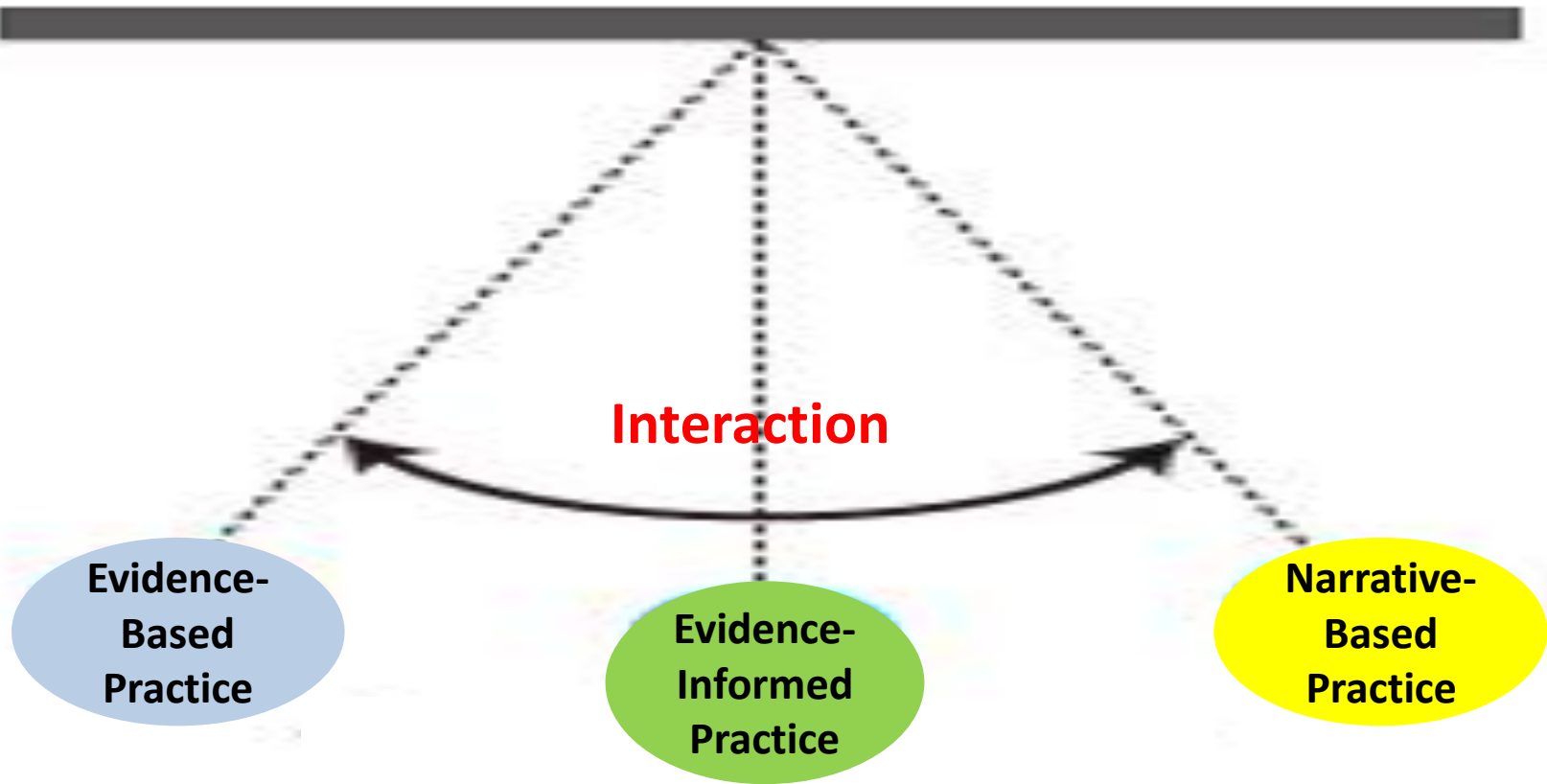


“Practitioners are encouraged to be knowledgeable about findings coming from all types of studies and to use them in their work in an integrative manner, taking into consideration clinical experience, and judgement, client’s preferences and values and context of intervention”

Nevo, I. and Slonim-Nevo, V. (2011) The myth of evidence-based practice: Towards evidence-informed practice and policy. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 41, p1176-1197.



Evidence-Informed Practice



Evidence-Based Practice and Evidence-Informed Practice

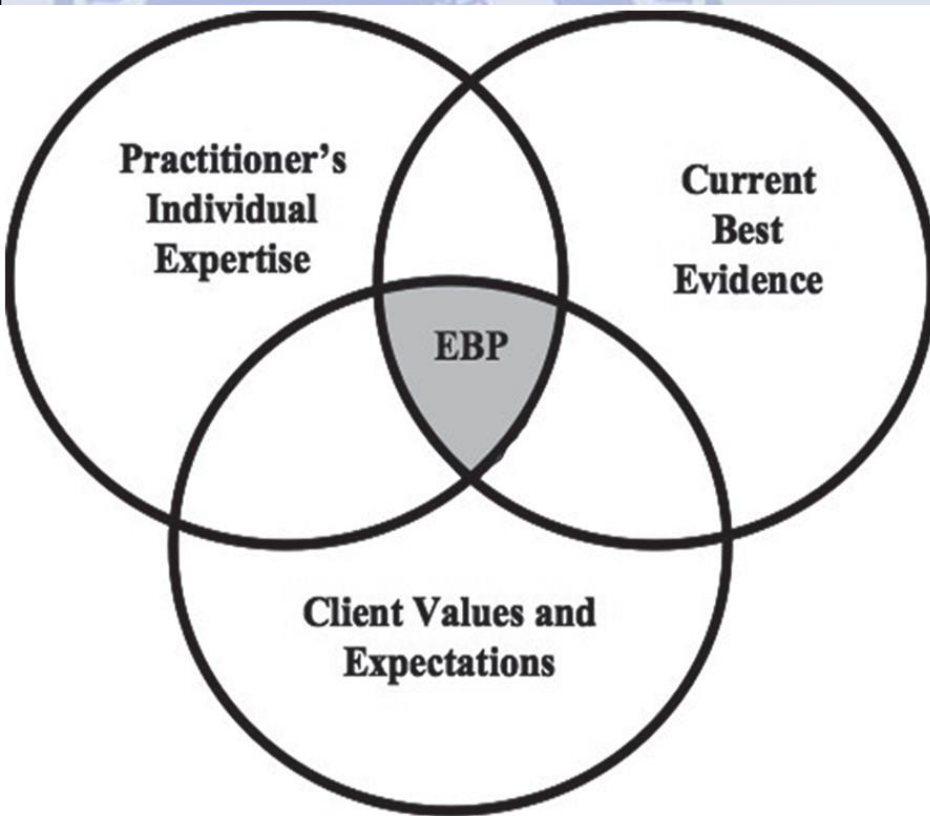
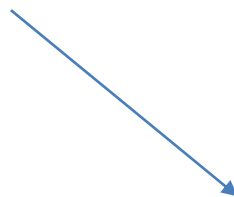


Figure 1. The standard evidence-based medicine/evidence-based practice model.

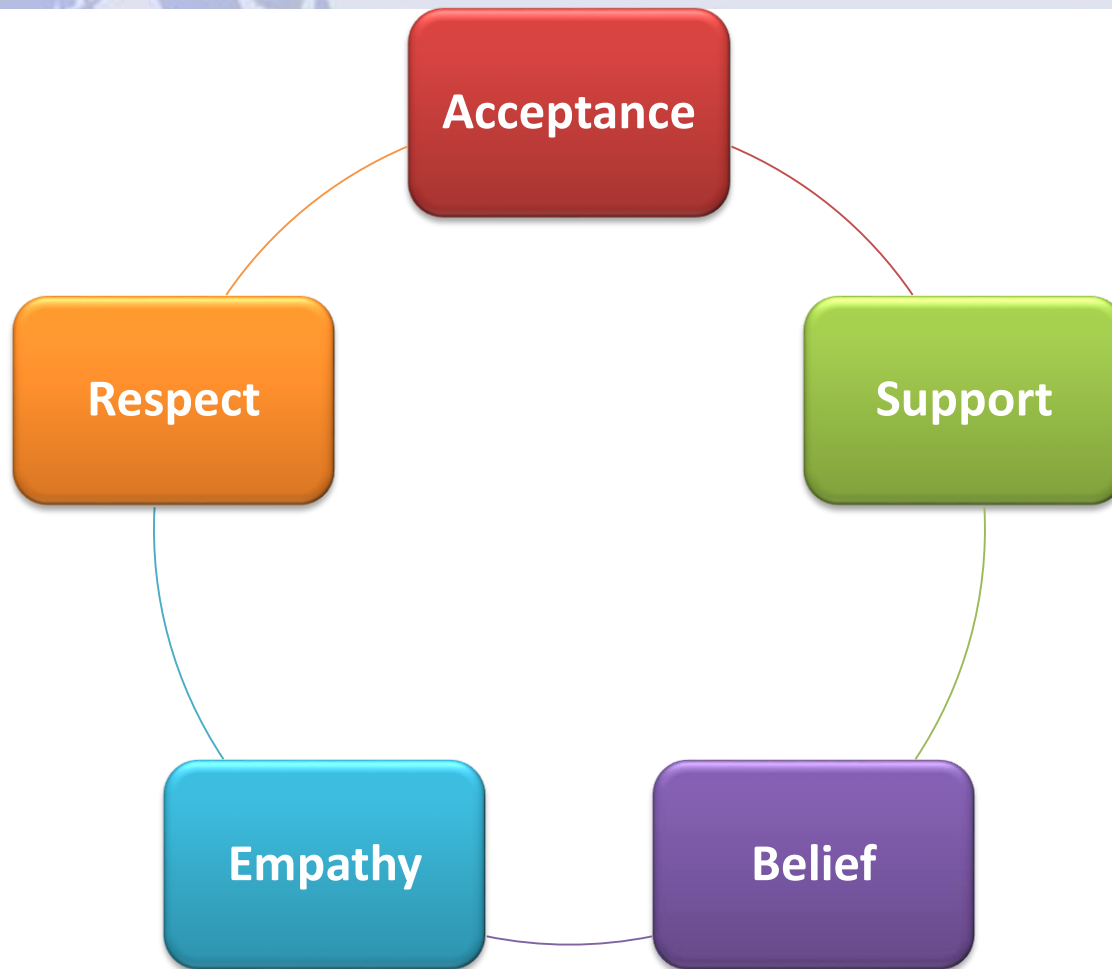
Figure 2. Revised evidence-informed practice model.



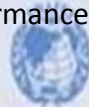
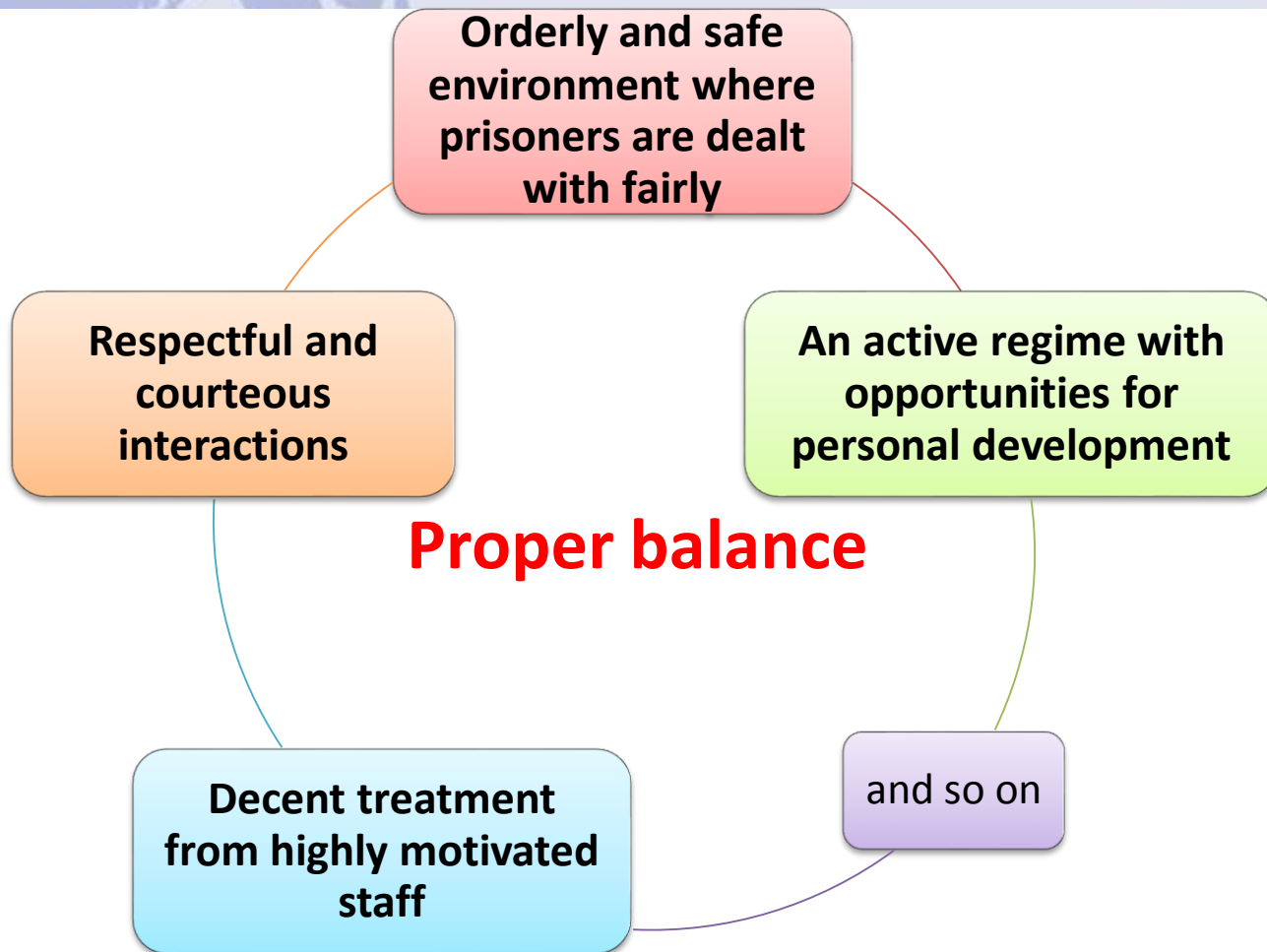
Creating Rehabilitative Prisons



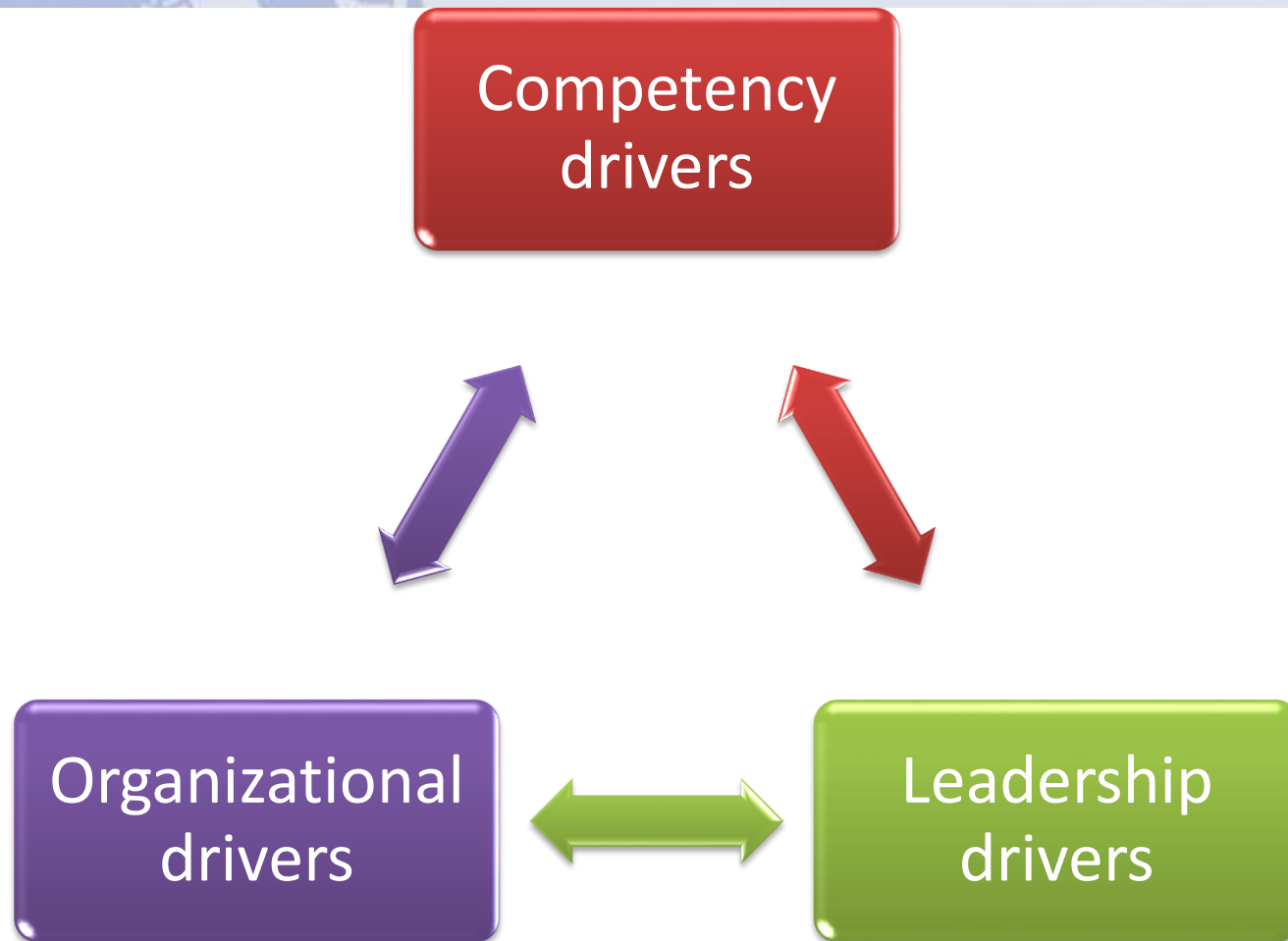
5 Key Dimensions



Key Dimensions



Key to Success in Implementation



Staff Training



- Reoffending rates have been found to drop to about 25% after staff have received training compared to 46.7% before (Bonta et al., 2011¹).
- In the US, failure rates of 16% have been reported for moderate risk offenders supervised by appropriately trained staff compared to 30% for a randomly assigned comparison group (Robinson et al., 2012²).

¹ Bonta J., Bourgon G., Rugge T., Scott T., Yessine A.K., Gutierrez L. and Li J. (2011). An experimental demonstration of training probation officers in evidence-based community supervision. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 38(11): 1127–1148.

² Robinson C.R., Lowenkamp C.T., Holsinger A.M., VanBenschoten S., Alexander M. & Oleson J.C. (2012). A random study of Staff Training Aimed at Reducing Re-arrest (STARR): Using core correctional practices in probation interactions. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, April, 1-22.

Conclusion



Rehabilitative Environment



Thank you for your attention



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