

# DOCCR's application of the Risk, Need, Responsivity Principle using 5<sup>th</sup> generation assessment tools

## A Paradigm Shift



# 5<sup>th</sup> Generation Assessment Tools

- Improve our assessment practice
- Using not just a good tool, but a great one
- A new generation of tools for the corrections field

# Balancing Concepts



Accuracy: measures risk of re-offense better than before

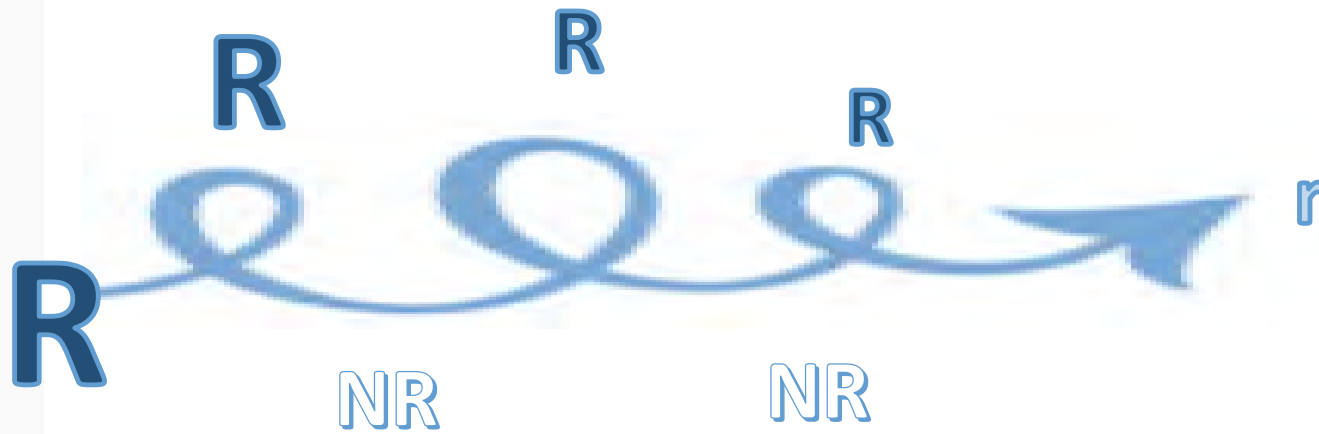
Equity/fairness: the tool functions similarly across sub-populations

Equality: not over-predicting or under-predicting via risk groups

Utility: ease of use, aligned with agency goals, supports effective and clear communication of results

# Current State

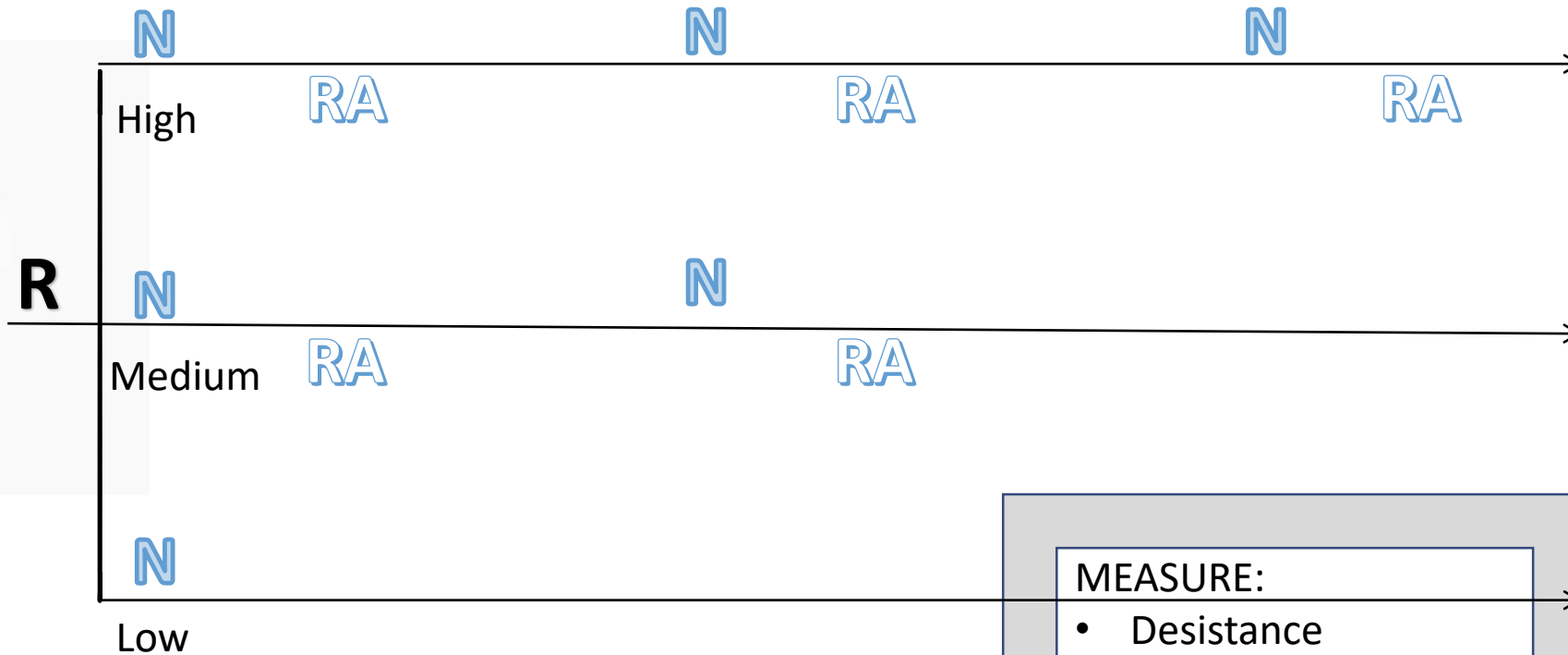
RNR = One tool at regular intervals



# New Practices/New Language

Old	New
End the revolving door of the justice system	Promote a path to well-being for the client and community
Build and sustain rapport	Build and sustain rapport
Blind justice	Equity-focused: race, age, gender, geography
Reassess risk at on-going intervals	Use risk diagnostically at the beginning or with subsequent court involvement to determine intensity of services
Criminogenic needs	CBI/Skill Practice and Social Determinates of Health
Responsivity and Case Planning	Responsive client-centered approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• finding the driver,</li> <li>• individualizing the dosage of intervention,</li> <li>• priorities/sequencing/proportion of intervention,</li> <li>• assessing context by which intervention is offered,</li> <li>• adapting to match to motivation/learning style/identity</li> </ul>
Referee	Coach
Measure risk level to indicate progress	Multiple measures of positive progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desistance</li> <li>• Hours of CBI/skill practice</li> <li>• Stabilization/needs met</li> <li>• Client self-sufficiency (own perception and PO assessment)</li> </ul>

# Separate RNR to R, N, R



## MEASURE:

- Desistance
- 300/100 hours
- Needs met
- Perception of self-sufficiency

WELL-BEING



Safety & Stability





# Expanding our View of Success

Individual Well Being -An individual's experience of feeling happy, healthy, socially connected, and purposeful.

Community Well Being - Community wellbeing is the combination of social, economic, environmental, cultural, and political conditions identified by individuals and their communities as essential for them to flourish and fulfill their potential.

# A note on the Risk principle

Tools provide consistency in assessment, not certainty of outcome

- Creating a tool requires looking at patterns in past data to predict the future; it won't be right all the time
- Tools predict future justice system involvement, not actual criminal behavior; using data from a racially disproportionate system can perpetuate bias

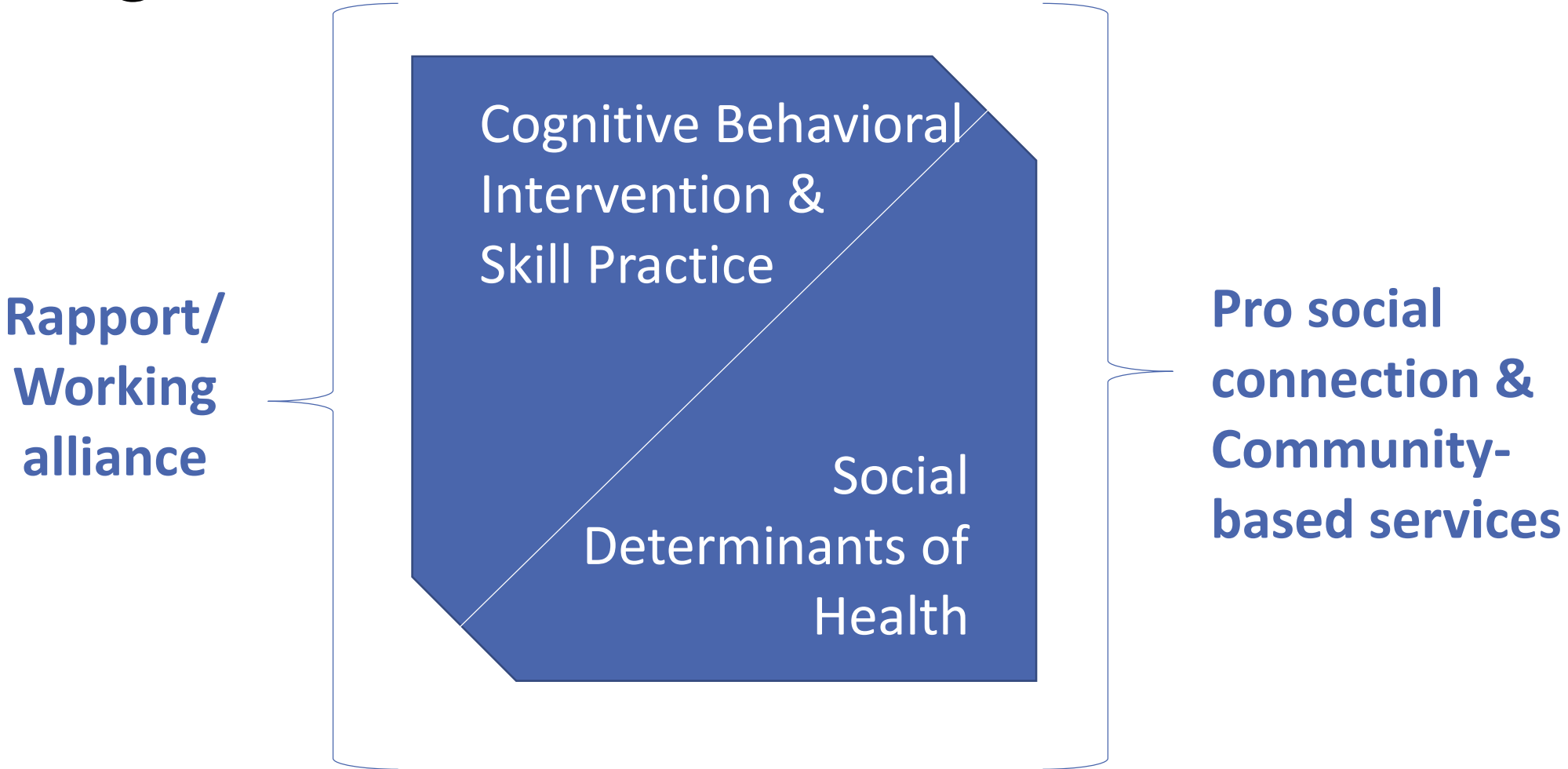
Risk level should provide greater access to treatment services

- It is unethical to use the results of assessment as the sole reason to restrict a person's liberty

Separating low-risk and high/medium-risk groups in service delivery is critical



# Reframing Needs



Social Determinants of Health - conditions in the environment in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

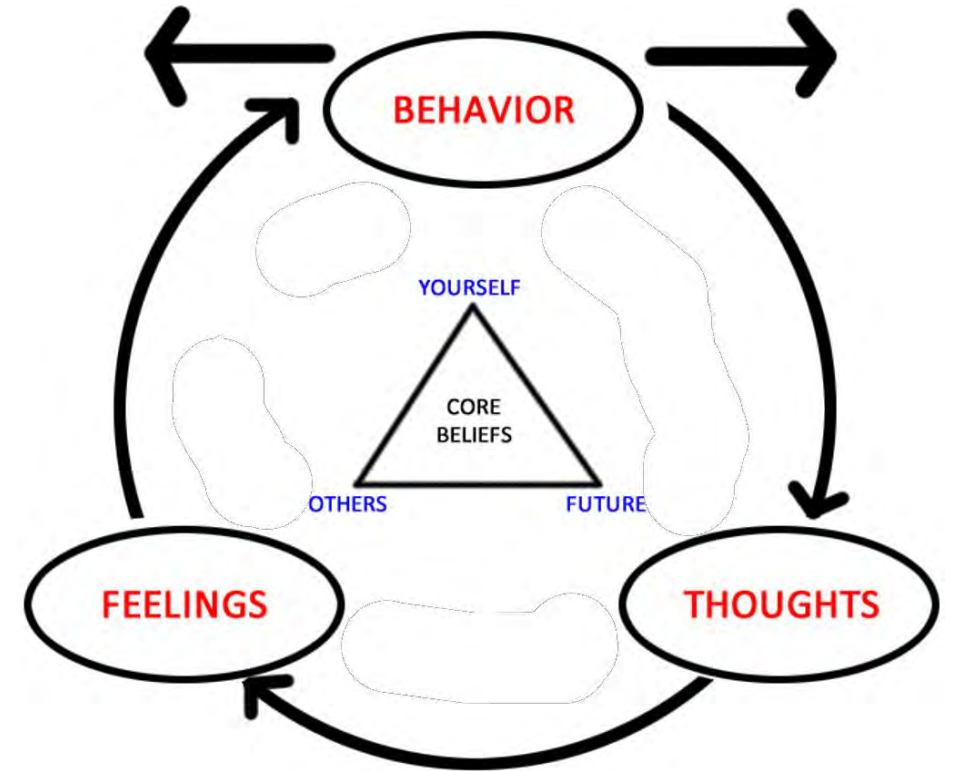
# Social Determinants of Health



- Social safety network\*
- Social inclusion\*
- Addiction\*
- Mental health
- Trauma
- Physical health
- Education\*
- Employment\*
- Income
- Housing
- Transportation

# Cognitive Behavioral Intervention & Skill Practice

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# Assessment cycle



# Questions

