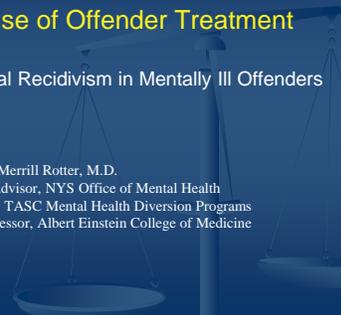


The Premise of Criminalization and The Promise of Offender Treatment

Targeting Criminal Recidivism in Mentally Ill Offenders

Merrill Rotter, M.D.
Senior Forensic Advisor, NYS Office of Mental Health
Medical Director, EAC TASC Mental Health Diversion Programs
Associate Clinical Professor, Albert Einstein College of Medicine



Recovery

- A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/recovery/>

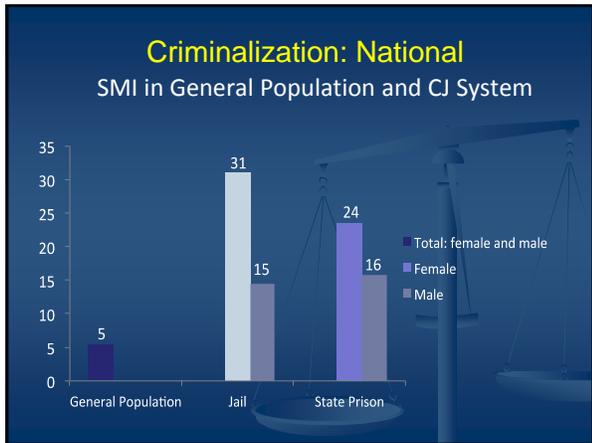


Common Goals Clinical Programs

- Engagement
- Clinical Improvement
- Improved quality of life
- Decreased recidivism
 - Hospitalization
 - **Incarceration**









The Good News

- Jail Diversion
 - Decreased arrests
 - Decreased symptoms



(Case, 2009)



(Skeem, 2009)

The Weird News

Decreased re-arrest NOT related to decreased symptoms

- Jail Diversion (Case, 2009)
 - Primary predictor of subsequent re-arrest was criminal history
- Specialized Probation (Skeem, 2009)
 - No difference in symptom reduction distribution between re-arrested and not re-arrested group

Maybe its not only about MI

- Instant Offense-MI Connection
 - 4% MI direct
 - 4% MI indirect
 - 25% SA direct or indirect

Jurginger (2006)
- Fixing “broken” mental health system
 - No decreased jail MI prevalence in Mass. County with increased MH services

(Fisher, 2000)



RNR



- Risk
 - Match treatment intensity to level of risk
- Needs
 - Treat the offender, not the offense
- Responsivity
 - Modality must be one to which offender is responsive
 - CBT
 - Engagement



Exercise

Determining the Risk of Re-offending

John's recidivism Risk Level

Do you think John's Risk for Re-arrest is:

- Low
- Medium
- High



- Violence
- Suicide
- Criminal Justice
 - Failure to appear
 - Revocation
 - **Re-arrest**

Risk Principle

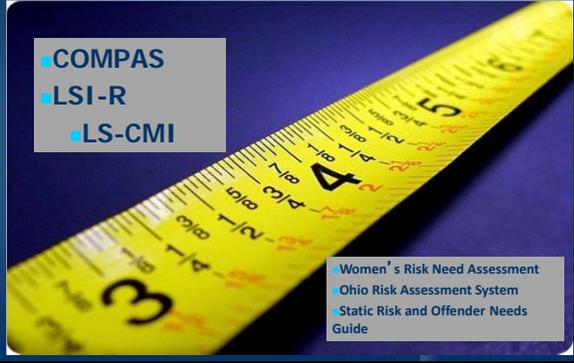
- Level of treatment match level of risk
 - Higher risk ---- Higher intensity
 - More (or, rather, less) bang for your buck
 - Lower risk ---- Lower intensity
 - Higher intensity may be counterproductive



Measuring Criminogenic Risk

- COMPAS
- LSI-R
- LS-CMI

- Women's Risk Need Assessment
- Ohio Risk Assessment System
- Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide



COMPAS

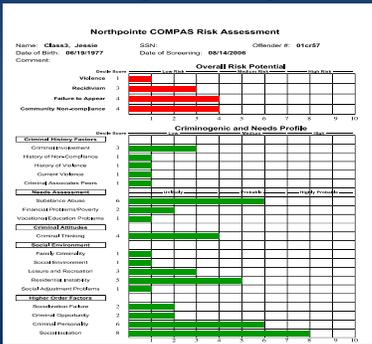
Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions



- Northpointe
- Norm'd on NYS Probation Cohort
 - Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

COMPAS

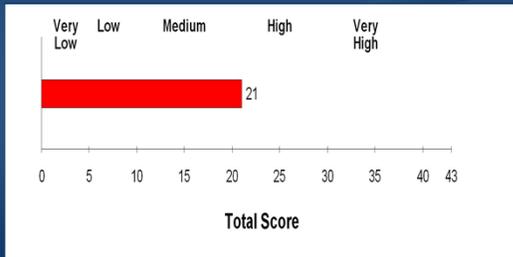
Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions



Level of Symptom Inventory

- LSI
- LSI-R
- LSI-SV
- LSCMI

LSCMI - Total Score



Criminogenic Needs



Predicting Recidivism – Mental Illness

CASES Forensic ACT 2012

RISK GROUP	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH/ VERY HIGH	TOTAL
% ACT Sample	15%	35%	50%	100%
% Re-Arrested 2-YEARS	0%	30%	52%	36%

Needs Principle The Central Eight

- History of antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality pattern
 - Pleasure seeking, restless, aggressive
- Antisocial cognitions
 - Attitudes supportive of crime
- Antisocial Associates
- Family support
- Leisure Activities
- School/work
- Substance Abuse



Criminogenic Need	Skill-Building Response
Family & Relationships. The less connected and engaged with family or other important support systems, the greater the risk for criminal behavior	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships, enhance parenting skills
School/Work Greater commitment to academic/vocational pursuits the lower the risk of criminal behavior	Enhance performance, rewards and satisfaction derived from school and work
Leisure/Recreational Activities The greater the number & satisfaction from prosocial leisure pursuits, less risk of engaging in crime	Enhance outside involvement in prosocial activities
Substance Abuse. Alcohol and illicit drug use increases risk for criminal activity.	Reduce use, reduce the personal and interpersonal supports for substance-oriented behavior

Criminogenic Need BIG 4	Skill Building Response
History of Antisocial Behavior. The more extensive one's involvement in crime, the greater the risk for criminal recidivism	Build alternative prosocial behaviors. Build non-criminal alternative behavior in risky situations
Antisocial Personality Pattern. A pattern of restlessness, aggressiveness, poor self control, adventurousness and callousness	Inter-personal problem solving skills, anger management, critical reasoning. Self-management and coping skills
Criminal Thinking & Antisocial Attitudes. Cognitive processes and attitudes supportive of a criminal lifestyle predict criminal behavior	Recognize risky thinking and feelings, acknowledge impact of behavior on others (victims), and consequences to choices.
Antisocial Associates. The more criminal associates (e.g., family members, friends) increases risk	Pursue prosocial associates and weaken ties to antisocial friends and family members

Needs

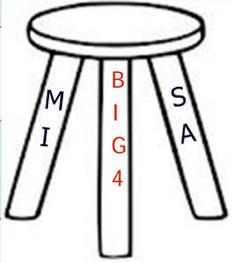


What interventions are there?

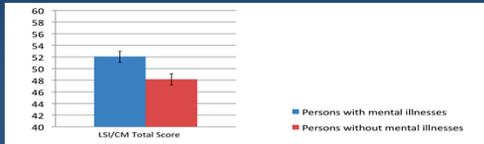
Criminogenic Need	Interventions
History of Antisocial Behavior	
Antisocial Personality Pattern	
Criminal Thinking And Antisocial Attitudes	
Antisocial Associates	
Family & Relationships	
School/Work	
Leisure/Recreational Activities	
Substance Abuse	

Criminogenic Need	Interventions
Family & Relationships. The less connected and engaged with family or other important support systems, the greater the risk for criminal behavior	Multi-family Group Consumer Centered Family Consult
School/Work Greater commitment to academic/vocational pursuits the lower the risk of criminal behavior	Supported Employment GED VESID
Leisure/Recreational Activities The greater the number & satisfaction from prosocial leisure pursuits, less risk of engaging in crime	Social Skills PROS Day Programs
Substance Abuse. Alcohol and illicit drug use increases risk for criminal activity.	Integrated Treatment Modified TC

Criminogenic Need BIG 4	Interventions
History of Antisocial Behavior. The more extensive one's involvement in crime, the greater the risk for criminal recidivism	
Antisocial Personality Pattern. A pattern of restlessness, aggressiveness, poor self control, adventurousness and callousness	
Criminal Thinking & Antisocial Attitudes. Cognitive processes and attitudes supportive of a criminal lifestyle predict criminal behavior	
Antisocial Associates. The more criminal associates (e.g., family members, friends) increases risk	

Criminogenic Need BIG 4	What About Mentally Ill Offenders?
History of Antisocial Behavior. The more extensive one's involvement in crime, the greater the risk for criminal recidivism	
Antisocial Personality Pattern. A pattern of restlessness, aggressiveness, poor self control, adventurousness and callousness	
Criminal Thinking & Antisocial Attitudes. Cognitive processes and attitudes supportive of a criminal lifestyle predict criminal behavior	
Antisocial Associates. The more criminal associates (e.g., family members, friends) increases risk	

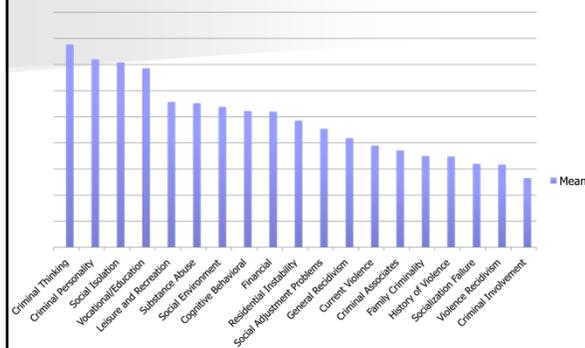
The Central Eight - MI Overrepresentation



General and specific recidivism risk higher
 ■ Antisocial Personality

(Skeem, 2008)

COMPAS



NYC TASC, 2012

Criminal Thinking

Strongly disagree --- > Strongly agree

- A hungry person has a right to steal
- When people get into trouble with the law it's because they don't have a decent job
- If someone insults my friends, family or group they are asking for trouble
- Some people must be treated roughly or beaten up just to send a message
- I won't hesitate to hit or threaten people if they have done something to hurt my friends or family
- The law doesn't help average people
- Some people get into trouble or use drugs because society has given them no education, jobs or future
- Some people just don't deserve any respect and should be treated like animals

Criminal Personality

- You are often bored or restless
- I am seen by others as cold and unfeeling
- The trouble with getting close to people is that they start making demands
- I have the ability to "sweet talk" people to get what I want
- I'm really good at talking my way out of problems
- I have gotten involved in things I later wished I could have gotten out of
- I feel if I break a promise I have made to someone
- To get ahead in life you must always put yourself first
- I have a short temper and can get angry quickly
- I get into trouble because I do things without thinking
- I almost never lose my temper
- If people make me angry or lose my temper I can be dangerous
- Some people see me as a violent person

Traditional Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy

- Symptom relief
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
- Cognitive
 - Changing thinking
 - Automatic thoughts
 - Disputation
- Behavioral
 - Skills training
 - Role Playing
 - Desensitization



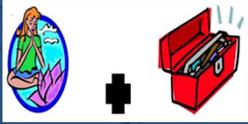
Cognitive-Behavioral Adaptations CJ-Involved Populations

- Intrapersonal (symptom relief)
- +
- Interpersonal (skills building)
 - Conflict resolution
 - Criminogenic cognitive restructuring
- Community Responsibility



Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions CJ-Involved Populations MH Program adaptations

- Target symptoms
 - Frustration intolerance
 - Social skills
 - Misperception of environment
- Examples
 - Forensic DBT
 - Jail - decreased anger, aggression and incidents
 - Community - decreased re-arrests in stalker-focused program



Cognitive-Behavioral Adaptations CJ-Involved Populations

- Thinking for a Change
- Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R2)
- Moral Reconciliation Therapy
- Interactive Journaling

Thinking for A Change (T4C) National Institute of Corrections



```

      graph TD
        A((Stress + Beliefs)) --> B(Problem)
        B --> C(Feelings Thoughts)
        C --> D(Actions)
        D --> E(Consequences)
        E --> B
      
```

<http://www.nicic.org>

Reasoning and Rehabilitation

- Problem Solving
- Social Skills
- Negotiation Skills
- Managing Emotions
- Creative thinking
- Values Enhancement



Moral Reconation Therapy

hedonism



social rules

- Confrontation of beliefs, attitudes and behaviors
- Assessment of current relationships
- Reinforcement of positive behavior and habits
- Enhancement of self-concept
- Decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance
- Develop higher stages of moral reasoning

Back to Mark and John



Responsivity Principle

- General
 - CBT
 - Engagement Challenges
 - Motivation
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - Stigma
 - CJ culture
 - SPECTRM



Shameless Self-Promotion



SENSITIZING PROVIDERS to the EFFECTS of CORRECTIONAL INCARCERATION on TREATMENT and RISK MANAGEMENT

Responsivity Principle

- Specific
 - Indirect Criminogenic Needs

Psychosis/Mania	Medical Needs
Gender	Primary Language
Trauma	Literacy Level
Self-esteem	Eviction Pending
Anxiety	Learning Disability
Lack of Parenting Skills	

Other Stuff

Indirect Criminogenic Needs

Psychosis/Mania
Gender
Trauma
Self-esteem
Anxiety
Lack of Parenting Skills

Medical Needs
Primary Language
Literacy Level
Eviction Pending
Learning Disability

Other Stuff

Although NOT criminogenic risk factors, they are important to include in an effective RNR assessment

WHY?



Although NOT criminogenic risk factors, they are important to include in an effective RNR assessment:

Pathways to Criminality



Gender

- Trauma and abuse
- Unhealthy relationships (anti-social associates = intimate partners)
- Parental stress
- Depression
- Self-efficacy
- Current mental health symptoms

Women's Risk Needs Assessment

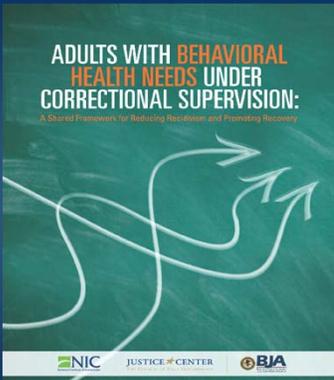


Mental Illness

- Peer influence
- Vocational Challenges
- Substance abuse
- Social support
- Trauma
- Housing Instability
- Disorganization

ADULTS WITH BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION:

A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery

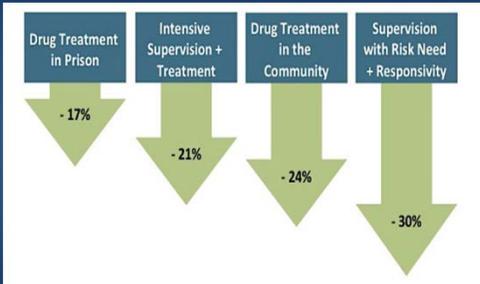


<http://esgjusticecenter.org/mental-health-projects/behavioral-health-framework/>

How important is this really?



Impact on Recidivism Rates



Washington State Institute for Public Policy, April 2012



Summary