Three Irreducible Minimums for Increasing Successful Reentry Right Now

Presented by
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at the Building Bridges Community Experience

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Purpose of Session

Share 3 key areas in the continuum of care to focus energy and efforts to best assist those coming back into a very different pandemic-impacted community.
The Principles of Effective Intervention

RISK
WHO

NEED
WHAT

RESPONSIVITY
HOW
People are high risk because they have multiple needs...
Even with Multiple Needs We Can Help!

Photo by Claudio Schwarz | @purzlbaum on Unsplash
At a minimum,

Focus on those who need our help the most
Help by Risk Level

**Low Risk**
- Fewer and less intensive programs
- Less restrictive supervision
- Fewer areas of risk
- Less support needed
- Are likely to “self-correct” behavior

**High Risk**
- More restrictive and structured supervision
- More areas of risk
- Interventions and services should be longer in duration
- More support needed
- Be ready for mistakes!
At a minimum,

Focus density of services on criminogenic needs

Individualize services by targeting moderate and high need areas
# Target Criminogenic Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History of Antisocial Behavior (Static Risk Factor)</th>
<th>Antisocial Cognition</th>
<th>Antisocial Associates</th>
<th>Antisocial Personality Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family/Marital Circumstances</td>
<td>School/Work</td>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>Leisure/Recreation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At a minimum,

Match individuals to interventions and staff based on key personal characteristics

Use the most effective interventions: those that are based on cognitive, behavioral, and social learning theories
Address:
External Barriers

- Transportation
- Child Care
- Homelessness
- Financial
- Physical and Health Limitations
- System-Created Barriers
Address: Internal Barriers

- Motivation
- Mental Illness
- Trauma
- Gender Identity
- Age
- Maturity
- Ethnicity
- Culture
- Cognitive Skills
Don’t forget to Pay Attention to **Thinking**!

Thinking affects behavior.

Antisocial thinking can lead to antisocial behavior.

Thinking can be influenced and changed.

We can change how we feel and act by changing our thinking.
Don’t forget, it takes **engagement** and **practice** to develop skills.
Bringing all our Tools Together

- Quality of Interpersonal Relationships
- Effective Reinforcement
- Effective Disapproval
- Effective Use of Authority
- Effective Modeling
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Structured Learning
- Problem Solving

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QUESTIONS?