

GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN THE RECIDIVISM REDUCTION CHECKLISTS

Administrative Track: Low-risk offenders are placed on low-intensity monitoring with a focus on financial compliance and administrative conditions.ⁱ

Booster Training: A refresher session critical to reinforcing the techniques and skills previously learned.

Co-occurring Disorders: Two or more disorders occurring simultaneously; in the context of reentry, the term often refers to mental health and substance abuse disorders, but it can also refer to physical health, developmental, or other disorders.ⁱⁱ

Case Management: A range of services provided to assist and support people in developing their skills; gaining access to needed medical, behavioral health, housing, employment, social, educational, and other services essential to meeting basic human needs; and forming linkages to and training in the use of community resources. Staff dedicated to case management generally provides the services.ⁱⁱⁱ

Cognitive-behavioral Therapy (CBT): A manual-driven course of structured counseling aimed towards increasing awareness of one's thoughts, behaviors, and actions, as well as the consequences of each. CBT is often used to address specific problem areas such as anger management, moral reasoning, criminal thinking, addiction, relapse prevention, and relationships.^{iv}

Criminogenic Needs (or dynamic risk factors): The characteristics or circumstances (such as antisocial attitudes, beliefs, thinking patterns, and associates) that research has shown are associated with criminal behavior, but which a person can change. These needs are used to predict risk of criminal behavior. Because criminogenic needs are dynamic, risk of recidivism can be lowered when these needs are adequately addressed. While a person may have many needs, not all of their needs are directly associated with their likelihood of committing a crime.^v

Criminogenic Risk: The likelihood that an individual (either formerly incarcerated and/or under supervision of a justice agency) will commit a crime or violate the conditions of his/her supervision. In this context, risk does not refer to the seriousness of crime that a person has committed in the past or will commit in the future.^{vi}

Dosage: The number of treatment hours provided to an individual. Dosage has been shown to be an important factor in the effectiveness of reentry programs, with greater dosage needed for higher risk individuals.^{vii}

Evidence-Based Practices: Interventions and treatment approaches that have been proven effective through a rigorous scientific process. In the context of reentry, this often refers to a practice that has had a demonstrable, positive outcome in terms of lowering recidivism.^{viii}

Fidelity: A measure of the degree to which a given intervention is actually applied or carried out as intended.^{ix}

Intrinsic motivation: Stimulation or drive stemming from within oneself. Finding and enhancing a person's intrinsic motivation is central to the success of any behavioral change program for individuals who are incarcerated or under supervision.^x

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A document providing general description of the responsibilities that are to be assumed by two or more parties in their pursuit of some goal(s).^{xi}

Motivational Interviewing (MI): An approach based on increasing an individuals' commitment to intervention and programming. MI is based on building relationships, identifying the individual's current readiness for change, and facilitating their readiness and motivation for change.^{xii}

Norming: Instruments that have been "normed" to the local population have been calibrated to ensure that results for the new population, such as the population of prisoners in a particular facility, are as accurately predictive as they are for the population for which the instruments were originally developed.^{xiii}

Place-based Supervision: Community supervision officers supervise probationers and parolees in the areas where they live and work, rather than having all individuals report to a central office.^{xiv}

Quality Assurance: A process of ensuring a practice or program is being implemented or conducted with fidelity through periodic, documented examination and verification of activities.^{xv}

Risk Containment: High risk offenders are managed under intense supervision and surveillance.^{xvi}

Risk/Needs Assessment: A comprehensive examination and evaluation of both dynamic (changeable) and static (historical and/or demographic) factors that predicts risk of recidivism and provides guidance on services; placements and supervision; and in some cases, sentencing.^{xvii}

Risk Reduction Track: Medium to high risk offenders are managed using assessments, programming, and intensive resources. Case plans include goals and objectives in highest need domains.^{xviii}

Recidivism: The return of an individual released from prison or jail to the custody of a correctional facility. Different jurisdictions tend to have unique definitions for the types of crimes that result in recidivism, ranging from reincarceration only after arrest for a new crime, to reincarceration for technical violation of the conditions of release.^{xix}

Responsivity: Individual characteristics that create barriers to learning and unresponsiveness to interventions. Responsivity can be associated with such issues as mental illness, low motivation, cognitive deficits, and poor physical health.^{xx}

Revocation: A sanctioning mechanism whereby a technical violation of the conditions of probation or parole is punishable by imprisonment.^{xxi}

Stabilization Track: Low-risk offenders use very few services and resources. Stability factors are addressed through community providers.^{xxii}

Technical Violation: Procedural infractions of parole conditions, which may include behaviors that would otherwise not be considered crimes, such as consumption of alcohol, failure to attend mandated programs, default on court fee payment plans, failure to report as instructed or changing an address without permission.^{xxiii}

Validity: Assessment instruments that have been “validated” are those that have been statistically determined to accurately predict outcomes for the population served in the issue areas being assessed. Validity applies to both face value (whether the instrument or process used makes sense to those who use it) and predictive validity (whether the instrument or process can predict and measure risks such as recidivism with statistical accuracy). Validation processes have found that previously validated tools may not be valid for all populations: what works for probationers may not work for prisoners.^{xxiv}

ⁱ National Institute of Corrections, TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach (Washington, DC, 2010).

ⁱⁱ Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

ⁱⁱⁱ Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{iv} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^v Principles of Recidivism Reduction: <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/announcements/principles-of-recidivism-reduction>

^{vi} <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/announcements/principles-of-recidivism-reduction>

^{vii} Bourgon, G, and B. Armstrong (2006). Transferring the Principles of Effective Treatment into a “Real World” Setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32 (1): 3-25.

^{viii} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{ix} Urban Institute – Transition from Jail to community Online Learning Toolkit: Module 3

^x Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xi} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xii} Center for Effective Public Policy, *Increasing Public Safety Through Successful Offender Reentry: Evidence-based and Emerging Practices in Corrections* (Maryland, 2007).

^{xiii} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xiv} Council of State Governments, *The National Summit on Justice Reinvestment and Public Safety: Addressing Recidivism, Crime, and Corrections Spending* (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2011)

^{xv} Council of State Governments, *The National Summit on Justice Reinvestment and Public Safety: Addressing Recidivism, Crime, and Corrections Spending* (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2011)

^{xvi} National Institute of Corrections, TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach (Washington, DC, 2010).

^{xvii} <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/announcements/principles-of-recidivism-reduction>

^{xviii} National Institute of Corrections, TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach (Washington, DC, 2010).

^{xix} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xx} <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/announcements/principles-of-recidivism-reduction>

^{xxi} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xxii} National Institute of Corrections, TPC Case Management Handbook: An Integrated Case Management Approach (Washington, DC, 2010).

^{xxiii} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).

^{xxiv} Council of State Governments, Report of the Re-Entry Policy Council: Charting the Safe and Successful Return of Prisoners to the Community (New York: Council of State Governments, January 2005).