Use of Incentives and Sanctions to Promote Compliance with Supervision during Reentry:

An Implementation Strategy

This training session was developed by the American Probation and Parole Association, in partnership with the National Reentry Resource Center, and is made possible through funding by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.





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- The resource center is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the reentry field.
- Sign up for the monthly NRRC newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities at

http://eepurl.com/x_f8H.



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the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

A project of the CSG Justice Center

csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc

- Offers easy access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices.
- Click on "What Works" tab on home page.

A Force for Positive CHANGE.

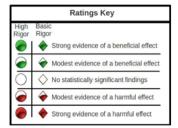
What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse

The What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse offers easy access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices. It provides a user-friendly, one-stop shop for practitioners and service providers seeking guidance on evidence-based reentry interventions, as well as a useful resource for researchers and others interested in reentry. To get started, click the button below for additional information about this project or how to use this site; or, click on a focus area topic on the left to begin exploring. You can also conduct a customized search by clicking the advanced search link on the right.

Click here for more information about the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse and information on how to use this site

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Learning Objectives

- 1. Describe the impact of relevant policies on supervision practices.
- 2. Review the behavioral science theory that underlies the use of incentives to promote positive behavior.
- 3. Explain the key findings of the research that has examined incentive-based practices and policies.
- 4. Discuss the key components of an implementation strategy for both research and practice.





Reduce Corrections Costs





Reduce People in Prisons

MNFALI

FRUSTRATION

FAILURE

Increase Compliance!

SUCCESS

SE

Better Outcomes!





Justice Reinvestment | HOPE Model

Behavioral Science Theory





Behavioral Approach

- "Most problem behaviors develop, are maintained, and change primarily through learning" (Spiegler & Guevremont, 2010).
- Violations as learned behavior
- Do we ignore other underlying causes genetics, mental illness, etc.?





Operant Conditioning

- Behavior is learned
 - Changes in our environment
 - Positive/pleasurable changes behavior will likely continue
 - Negative/unpleasant changes behavior less likely to continue
- Behavior can be changed/manipulated
 - Manipulation of the environmental consequences





Key Principles of Incentives & Sanctions

- Certainty
- Swiftness
- Proportionality
- Fairness

Individualized

Types of Incentives and Sanctions

- Tangible (typically reinforcers)
- Giving electronic gadgets
- Token
- Activity Based
- Social





Empirical Support for Operant Learning in Changing Problem Behaviors





Broader Scope of the Use of Reinforcements and Sanctions

- Schools
- Medical Professions
- Employee Performance
- Substance Abuse Counseling





Applications in CJ Settings

- DC Superior Court Drug Intervention Program
- Hawaii Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)
- Wyoming Intensive Supervision Program





Wyoming ISP Behavioral Strategies Study

- Examining incentives and sanctions in community corrections
- Application of incentives and sanctions to ISP offenders
- Random selection of 283 adult ISP offenders in Wyoming between 2000 and 2003





Wyoming ISP Behavioral Strategies Study

Sanctions

- Verbal reprimand
- Written assignment
- Modify curfew hours
- Community service
- Program extension
- Electronic monitoring
- Inpatient/Outpatient TX
- County jail time

Rewards

- Verbal reinforcement
- Good time
- Remove from EM
- Level advancement
- Approve special activity
- ISP fee reduction
- Approve special visitation





Key Findings

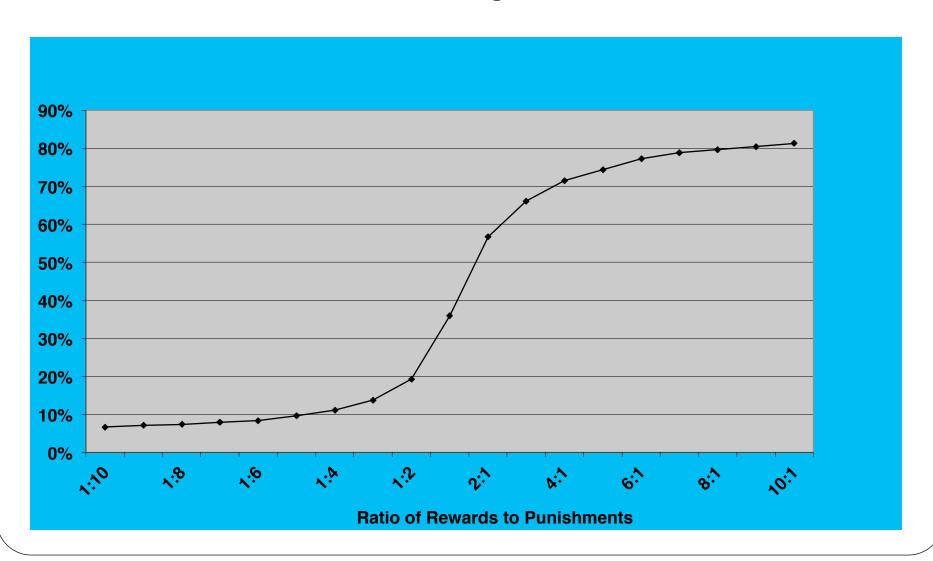
• Reinforcements are more effective than sanctions at changing behavior; best when used in concert

- Achieving at high reinforcement to sanction ratio provides the best opportunity for success
 - 4:1 reinforcement to sanction incentive





Ratio of Rewards to Sanctions and the Probability of Success



Key Components for an Effective Implementation Strategy





Putting the 4:1 Ratio into Practice

• Achieving a 4:1 incentives to sanctions ratio will not always be possible

• 4:1 <u>does not</u> mean 4 rewards have to be given before any sanction is delivered

Adjust focus of supervision

Targeted Behaviors

• What are targeted behaviors?

Identify target behaviors

Address issues/concerns



Risk?

Supervision should Commensurate with Risk

Importance of Structured Discretion

Why is DISCRETION essential?

Why is STRUCTURE essential?







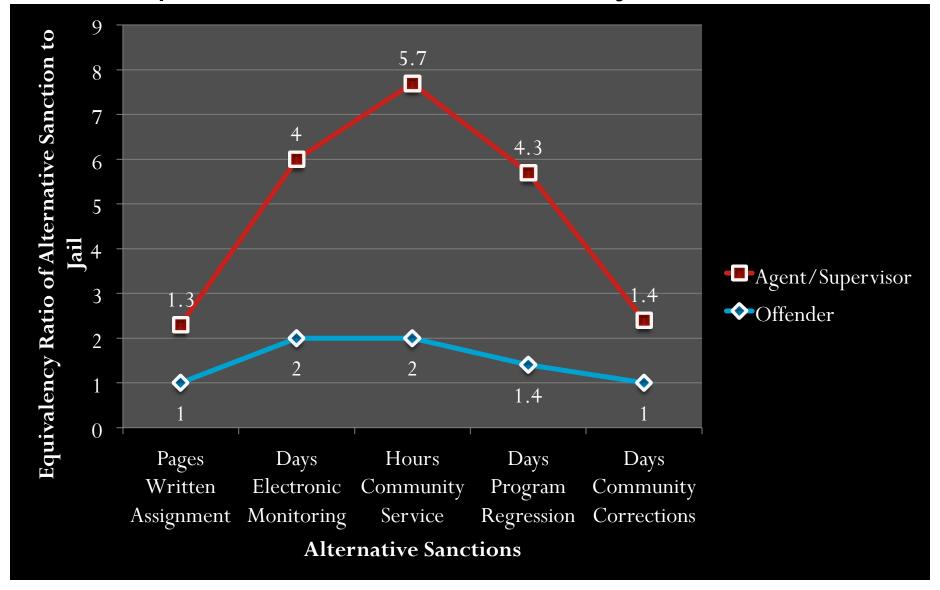
Perceptions Matter...

...Among Both
Officers and
Offenders

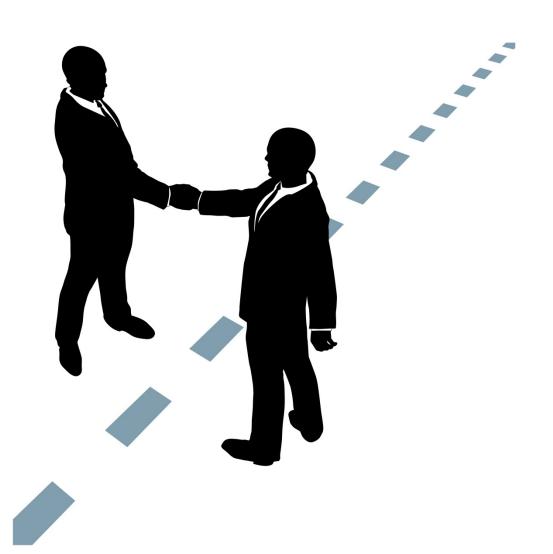




Perceptions of Sanction Severity



Relationships Matter







statistic data result report project survey Research review analysis method solution explore examine delevelopment fact

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