

APCCA

Newsletter of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

www.apcca.org

Issue No 44 | Apr 2018

Offender Risk and Needs Assessment Tools



- **Western Australia Department of Corrective Services – Offender Management Assessment Framework**
- **Hong Kong Correctional Services Department – Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders**
- **Malaysia Prison Department – Know Yourself Know Others (KYKO)**
- **Macao Correctional Services Bureau Celebrates 1st Anniversary**

Contents



Apr 2018



pg 4

Offender Management Assessment Framework



pg 6

Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders



pg 10

Know Yourself Know Others (KYKO)



pg 13

Macao Correctional Services Bureau Celebrates 1st Anniversary

Editor's note



In order to deliver effective interventions that target the criminogenic needs of offenders, a comprehensive risk assessment using reliable and accurate instruments is essential. Such risk assessment instruments are actuarial-based tools that facilitate the classification of offenders according to their re-offending risk. It helps to identify and target interventions to address offender needs to reduce recidivism, such as antisocial attitudes and antisocial peer groups. In this edition, we will take a closer look at some of these risk assessment tools which our members are using back at home.

Informed by best practices of 'what works' research in offender assessment and rehabilitation, Western

Australia Department of Corrective Services evaluates offenders with its Offender Management Assessment Framework. The Framework adopts the theoretical principles of Risk, Need & Responsivity (RNR) to inform the most effective mode of service delivery.

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (HKCSD) developed an empirically-based risks and needs evaluation tool based on a large local sample of discharged offenders to contextualise it. The tool has enabled HKCSD to effectively identify and match suitable programmes to target offenders' needs.

Malaysia Prisons Department has an array of risk assessment instruments. The Know Yourself, Know Others (KYKO) is one of them. It is an integrated model that serves to assess risk at an early stage of imprisonment and helps them house inmates at the right accommodation blocks. The KYKO also assesses an inmate's readiness for parole and community rehabilitation programme.

Our challenging work in transforming offenders to law-abiding and contributing citizens requires robust and accurate risk assessment instruments. I wish to convey my sincere appreciation to APCCA members who have generously shared for this edition. Let us continue on this learning journey to make our correctional work a fruitful one. Before I end, I would like to congratulate Macao Correctional Services Bureau on its 1st anniversary with many more good years to come.

*Desmond Chin
Singapore Prison Service*



Offender Risk and Needs Assessment Tools

Contributed by Western Australia Department Western Corrective of Services

The Western Australia (WA) Offender Management Assessment Framework is informed by best practice 'what works' research in offender assessment and rehabilitation. The Framework adopts the theoretical principles of Risk, Need & Responsivity (RNR) to inform the most effective mode of service delivery. The principles stipulate that more intensive interventions and services should:



Women Prisoners participating in program

- be reserved for higher risk offenders;
- should be targeted to the criminogenic needs of the offender;
- treatment is matched to the offenders' learning styles and abilities.

Assessments in use in Western Australia

WA adopts a multi-tiered offender risk and assessment process:

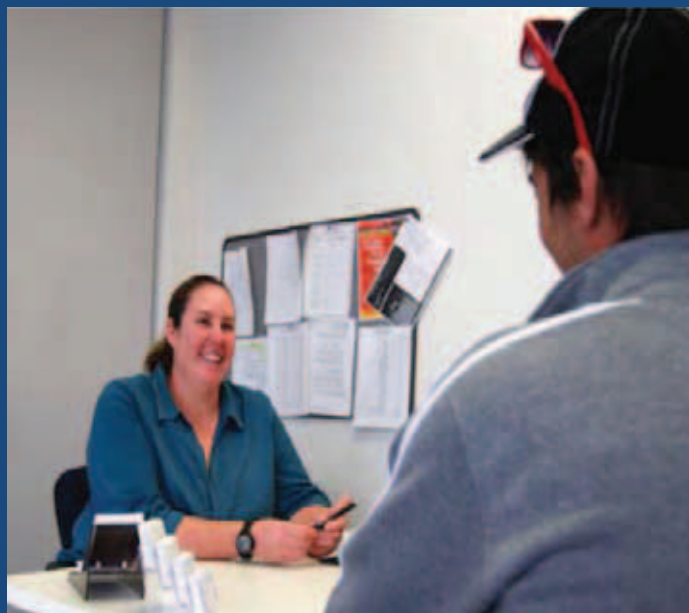
- Initial assessment screening.
- General risk / need assessment.
- Offence specific assessment.

In the community, the Risk of Reoffending – Probation and Parole Version (RoR-PPV) is first used to predict recidivism for the purpose of screening which offenders should be subject to further, more sophisticated assessment. Offenders who score as having a lower risk of reoffending have an Offender Needs Analysis applied which is a locally developed needs assessment based on the Ohio Needs Inventory. Offenders who score as having a higher risk of reoffending will have a Level of Service/Risk Need, Responsivity (LS/RNR) administered to determine more specific needs. The LS/RNR is a comprehensive and gender-informed measure of risk and needs factors to inform the offenders' risk of reoffending, rehabilitation needs and most relevant factors related to case management and treatment planning. It is a widely used risk/need instrument which static risks and dynamic needs (criminogenic) are combined to produce an overall assessment of offender risk. Offence specific assessments may also be undertaken.

In custody, the Risk of Reoffending – Prison Version (RoR-PV) is currently being piloted as an assessment screening tool to determine the next level of assessment and targeting of criminogenic programs. Those who score as having a higher risk of reoffending will have the LS/RNR administered, if one hasn't been completed in the 12 months prior. If an LS/RNR has been completed previously, the offender will be interviewed to review the assessment outcomes and conduct any offence specific assessments, as required.

Offence specific assessments

WA uses offence specific assessments for general violence, family and domestic violence (FDV)



A community Corrections Officer works with a client

and sexual offenders. These include the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA) and Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) tools to assess the specific risk factors



Prisoner engaged in an offender program

of FDV for community offenders only. Where required the Violence Risk Scale (VRS) tool is used to assess the risk and treatment needs of violent offenders (male and female); in the prison setting, this includes the assessment for FDV offences. The Department is currently reviewing its assessment practice for FDV offenders. For male sexual offenders, WA administers the STATIC-99R and the STABLE 2007` to predict their risk of sexual reoffending and identify treatment targets to aid treatment allocation. While there is no offence specific actuarial assessment carried out for female sexual offenders, factors from the LS/RNR are used, as well as clinical interviews to determine treatment needs.

For further information, please contact Tahyna Wood, A/Assistant Director Offender Management Strategy and Development, Ph: 9264 6268, tahyna.wood@justice.wa.gov.au





Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders

Contributed by Hong Kong Correctional Services Department

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department (CSD) developed a locally designed management tool, the Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol for Offenders ("Protocol") in 2006. Similar protocols have been widely adopted by correctional institutions in North America and Europe since. According to overseas experience, actuarial evidence-based assessment tools can improve predictive assessment, particularly when using combination of structured clinical evaluations. CSD has developed an empirically-based risks and needs evaluation measure with a large local sample of discharged offenders to fit the local content of Hong Kong society. The Protocol assesses the re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs of individual offender so that appropriate rehabilitative programmes could be matched to reduce their chance of re-offending and help them reintegrate into the society.

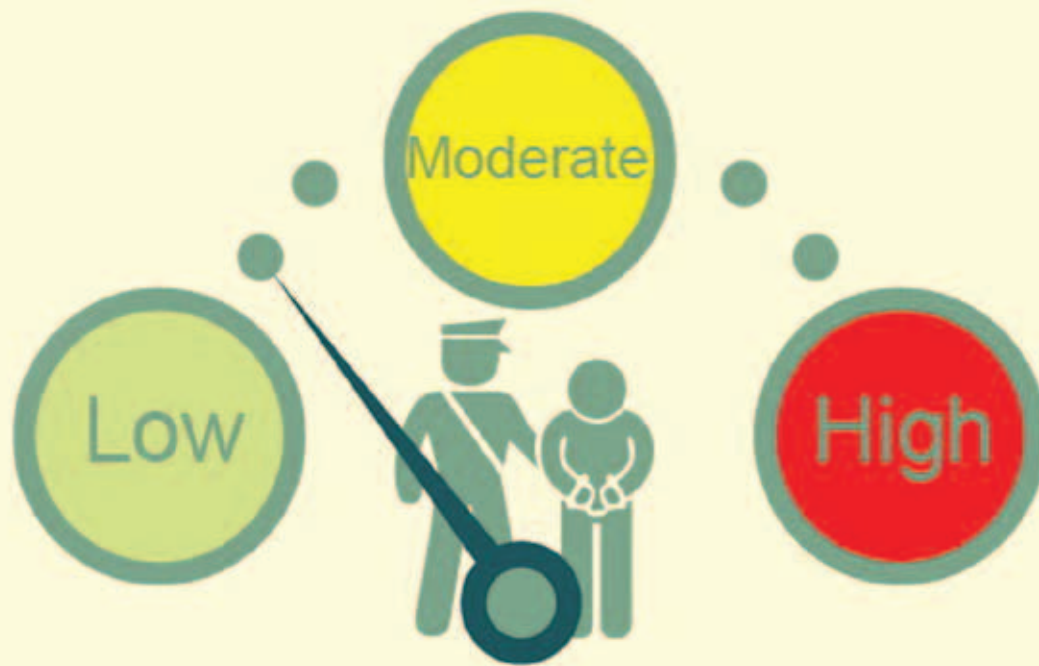
Risks and Needs Assessment and Management Protocol are evidence-based and scientific rehabilitation instruments for classifying offenders into levels of risk and to identify and target interventions to address offenders' needs (e.g. anti-social attitudes, weak employability, etc.) which are generally related to recidivism. In order to reduce recidivism, higher-risk offenders should receive more intensive supervision and services. Low-risk offenders would receive less supervision and services for optimal use of resources. This approach in identifying the risk levels is similar to consultation by a doctor to identify a patient's risk of diabetes based on several related factors, such as poor diet, lack of exercise and smoking habit.

"The risk principle states that services to clients should be matched with individual's risk level."

Andrew, Bonta et al. (1990)

Risks Assessment is an assessment to predict the static re-offending risk of offenders by considering mostly non-dynamic and quantifiable historical factors, including age at admission, conviction history, institutional experience, act of escape, any breach of supervision, court level of current sentence, level of education, employment status, drug abuse history, gang/triad membership, etc. Prediction Tables are used to classify offenders into one of the three re-offending risk categories, i.e. "Low", "Moderate", and "High".

Needs Assessment is an assessment to identify a set of personal/interpersonal factors and behaviours associated with offending, which are dynamic risk factors. Seven need domains, including "Employment", "Family/Marital", "Associates", "Drug Abuse", "Community Functioning", "Personal/Emotional" and "Criminal Attitude", will be assessed by rehabilitation officers through interviews conducted in a professional way. Each need domain will be rated in terms of severity as "Considerable Need", "Some Need", "No Need" and "Asset". With the guidelines



Risks Assessment

Risk Assessment

for completing the assessment of need domains, the rehabilitation officers will conduct interviews together with collateral information from family, case files and past records of the offenders for systematic analysis. The assessment helps to determine the rehabilitative planning and programme matching that are suitable for the targeted offenders.

Programme Matching is a process of providing rehabilitative programme to groups of offenders assessed with certain levels of re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs. In general, higher priority will be given to those with “Moderate” or “High” re-offending risks and with “Some Need” or “Considerable” rehabilitative needs in particular domains. The structured treatment programmes with self-help assignments, are conducted in groups by staff of Rehabilitation Units and Psychological Services Sections who have received professional training on counselling, psychology, social work or other relevant streams.

Since implementation of programme matching in 2006, more than 38,800 persons in custody have undergone re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs assessments as at end 2017. A total of more than 71,300 sessions of rehabilitative programmes had been conducted.

How to work more effectively

Reviews on the offenders’ need domains, which are dynamic, are conducted on a regular basis. The rehabilitation officers evaluate precisely the rehabilitative need domains of the offenders and arranged appropriate programme matching and counselling services throughout their incarcerations.

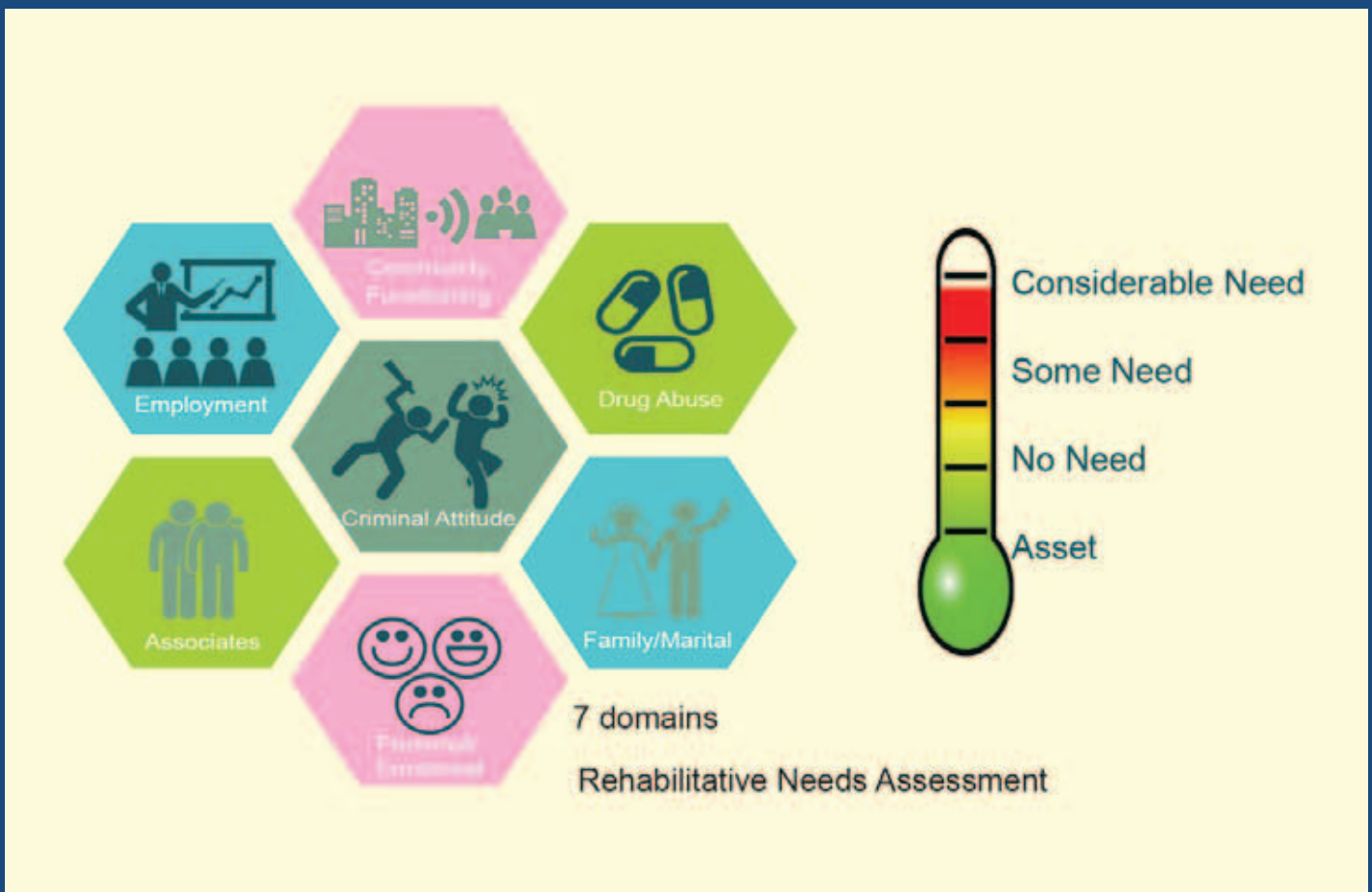
While participation of offenders in the programmes is on a voluntary basis, the effectiveness of the programmes depends to a large extent on the motivation and commitment of the offenders. The responsiveness

of offenders affects the atmosphere of structured rehabilitative programme groups. In an interview, the rehabilitation officers assess their responsibility for classifying them into either the high responsibility or low responsibility group. For those with high responsibility, rehabilitative programmes matching with their specific needs will be provided promptly. For those with low responsibility, motivational enhancement programme will be delivered to them with a view to enhancing their responsibility and motivation to change.

To maintain the professionalism and quality of matching programme, staff concerned are equipped with the knowledge and skills through relevant trainings and are able to use the risks and needs instrument properly. Rehabilitative programmes are delivered in accordance with structured manuals for each need domain. Participants of the programmes can receive the latest knowledge as information in the manual is updated regularly. All records of the assessments,

offenders' profiles and services delivered are stored in the information management system for systematic analysis and monitoring. Apart from matching programmes, the CSD invites non-government organisations ("NGOs") to participate in the counselling groups for effective deployment of resources of NGOs. Collaboration between the CSD and NGOs provides an opportunity in promoting community support for rehabilitated persons.

The Protocol is an effective measure to identify the re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs of offenders in order to arrange appropriate rehabilitative programmes for helping them reintegrate into the society. Coupled with the professional clinical psychologists and dedicated rehabilitation officers in the implementation of the matching programme, together with strong community support, the reintegration of offenders can be more promising and efficient. Over the last decade, the recidivism rate in Hong Kong has decreased from 39.9% based on



Rehabilitative Needs Assessment

“ Since implementation of programme matching in 2006, more than 38,800 persons in custody have undergone re-offending risks and rehabilitative needs assessments as at end 2017. ”



Rehabilitative programme in group delivered by Rehabilitation Officer

2000 as the year of discharge to 27.1% based on 2015 as the year of discharge. The CSD will continue to collect data for conducting a more comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the effectiveness of the Protocol. Analysis work with the past data is undergoing for enhancement of the accuracy of prediction tables. A 3-year Longitudinal Study on rehabilitated offenders is going to start for exploring the predictable

factors and rehabilitative needs for making necessary refinements to the Protocol. In addition to safe custody, vocational training, psychological services, statutory post-release supervision, the Protocol plays a part in helping Hong Kong to be one of the safest cities in the world.



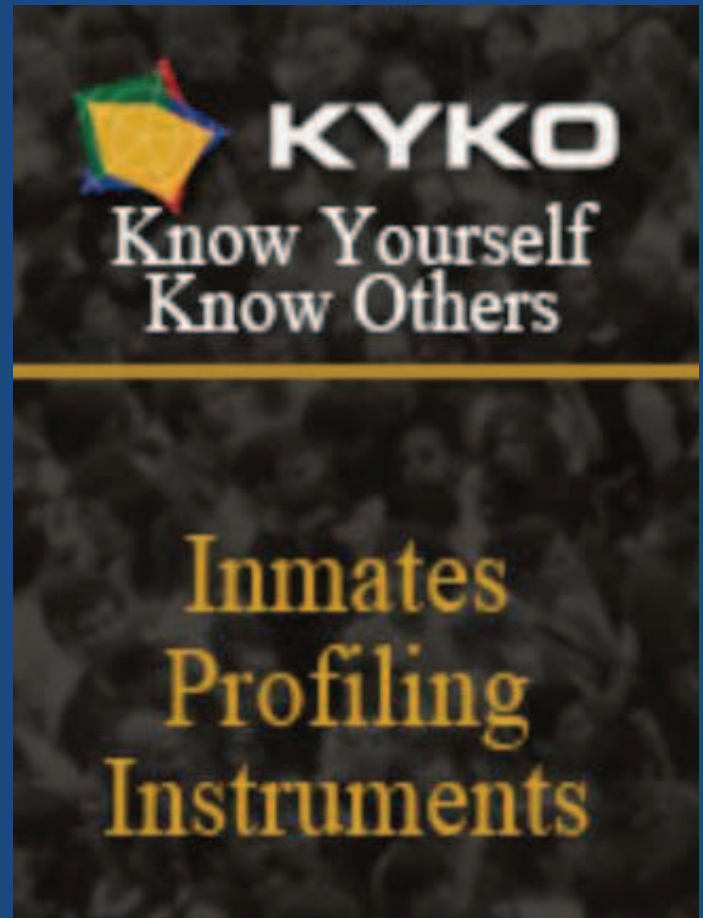


Know Yourself Know Others (KYKO)

Contributed by Malaysia Prison Department

Malaysian Prisons Department implements various assessment tools. Among the most prominent are KYKO (Know yourself-Know others) which is an inmate profiling tools, and psychological test which consists of DASS (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale), BDI (Beck Depression Inventory), DAST-20 (Drug Abuse Screening Test – 20) and URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale). These tests are conducted within 14 days upon inmates' entry and will be repeated after 6 months. The above tools measure and detect possible risk, and mental state of each particular inmate as well as assisting the prison management to place the inmate at an appropriate placement.

We would like to share our first tool that is KYKO. KYKO is an acronym for "Know Yourself, Know Others", and adapted from Sun Tzu Art of War, assists to generate and develop winning strategies to make things happen. KYKO is an integrated five dimensions model of personality to map out the pattern of behavior and to find solution of the problem caused by human differences. KYKO serves to assess risk at an early stage of imprisonment and the management will be able to place the inmate at the right accommodation block. The results of the tests provide information on the qualities and behavioral pattern of the inmate or a significant other that causes the problems. The information provided will determine issues faced by inmate for better rehabilitation program and treatment. KYKO also assess the readiness for parole and community rehabilitation programme.



KYKO is used as an instrument for an early classification of an inmate. It's conducted within 14 days of imprisonment.

Psychology test such as DASS (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale) is conducted to measure conventionally defined emotional states, and to further the process of defining, understanding and measuring the everywhere and clinically significant emotional states usually described as depression,

anxiety and stress. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a commonly used instrument for quantifying the level of depression. The scale for the BDI was originally created by patients/ offender description of their symptoms-mood, sense of failure, self-dissatisfaction, guilt, suicidal ideas, irritability, social withdrawal, insomnia, fatigue, and self-accusation. In the first part of the test, psychological symptoms are assessed whereas the second part assesses physical symptoms. The BDI is only conducted on inmates who scores higher than 9+ in DASS. If the inmates still scores high marks (20 – 63) they will be referred for psychiatric treatment at the hospitals.

Drug offences inmates will be screened by using Drug Abuse Screening Test – 20 (DAST-20). The purpose

tests determines the programme planned for the inmates. Inmates with high scores are usually sent for Methadone programme (if it suits the inmate's health condition) and there is also Therapeutic Community (TC) programme for the inmates who shows medium or less tolerance for drug misuse. If the results are immense, the inmate will be referred to the programme HUNT. HUNT is a specific module conducted by the department with the collaboration of university scholars on treating high risk inmates.

URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale) is a self-report measure that is used to assess an individual readiness to change when entering prison. URICA test is also conducted if the inmates are qualified for the parole system or



Inmates preparing for psychology test.

of DAST-20 is to provide a brief, simple, practical but valid method to identify individuals who are abusing psychoactive drugs and show a quantitative score of problem related to drug use and misuse. Every drug abuse inmates will undergo this test to determine their level of misuse and also the retreat level of them leaving drugs behind. The result of the

any community rehabilitation system. The reason is to evaluate the readiness of an inmate to change. The inmate's level of motivation for change and the information they reveal in the URICA will be used to guide treatment options. It provides strategies and processes that can guide a person through



significant life changes. If the inmates show significant changes, then they are qualified for parole and community rehabilitation programme.

The offenders risk and needs assessment tools smoothes the prisoner management and rehabilitation. Inmates who have tendencies to change will be given opportunity for parole and community rehabilitation programme. Hence, Prison Department is walking in the right path to reach its' mission in developing productive citizens through effective rehabilitation, conducive environment and strategic integration.



A medical officer examining the general health condition of the inmate before furthering his psychiatric treatment.

“ KYKO is an integrated five dimensions model of personality to map out the pattern of behavior and to find solution of the problem caused by human differences. ”



Inmates conducting morning prayer during Therapeutic Community (TC) programme.



Qualified inmates given opportunity to continue their sentence in the community.



Macao Correctional Services Bureau Celebrates 1st Anniversary

Contributed by Macao Correctional Services Bureau

Established on 1 January 2016, the Macao Correctional Services Bureau is responsible for managing the two subordinate entities - Coloane Prison and Youth Correctional Institution, as well as implementing corrective and educational supervision measures to facilitate the rehabilitation of inmates and housed juveniles. Since the day of the establishment, the correctional work in Macao has marked a new milestone. On 11 December 2017, the Correctional Services Bureau organized the first "Correctional Services Bureau Anniversary Celebration" to further strengthen the communication with different social sectors, increase public's familiarity with correctional work, as well as enhance staff morale, belongingness and solidarity.



Secretary for Security Wong Sio Chak inspects the parade

The event also served as an opportunity to award staff members and teams with outstanding work performance and to thank the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their countless contribution and support to the rehabilitation work, inmates

and juveniles in Youth Correctional Institution.

The Correctional Services Bureau Anniversary Celebration was held at the site of Correctional Services Bureau. The event was first commenced with



Director Cheng Fong Meng presents certificate of appreciation to a local NGO

a prison guard parade, of which Mr. Wong Sio Chak, Secretary for Security of the Macao SAR Government, officiated the inspection. Thereafter, three subsidiary units and 26 staff members were presented with group and individual awards respectively; there were also 44 staff members given long-time service and honorable retirement commemorative trophies. In addition, the Director of Correctional Services Bureau, Mr. Cheng Fong Meng, presented the certificates of appreciation to the long-term NGO partners, to thank them for their unconditional contribution in helping inmates and juveniles.

Director Cheng Fong Meng gave his address at the event, he mentioned that the rapid and complex

“To the future, the Bureau will keep on implementing intelligent policing philosophy, innovating the modes of correctional management and introducing more information technology to continually strengthen the correctional facilities and equipment.”

development of the present-day society has given rise to new challenges in corrections. Therefore, it is important to keep the Bureau's core values in mind, remain committed to missions, fearless of challenges, propagate the spirit of corrections, as well as to provide more diverse counseling services and support to facilitate the rehabilitation of inmates and juveniles. To the future, the Bureau will keep on implementing intelligent policing philosophy, innovating the modes of correctional management and introducing more information technology to continually strengthen the correctional facilities and equipment. Through the use of big data, the Bureau will persistently improve the efficacy of correctional administration, promote the development of corrections in Macao and work for a safe, peaceful and harmonious society.

At the last segment of the event, the Tactical Response Team of Coloane Prison demonstrated a riot control, whereby a group of prisoners was rioting in their cell and the Team responded swiftly to the scene and tactically quells the incident and restores order.



The Tactical Response Team of Coloane Prison responding to a riot in prison



M U L T I M E D I A H U B
T a n h M e r a h P r i s o n
S i n g a p o r e



APCCA Newsletter, Apr 2018 Issue 44
Published by Singapore Prison Service

Special thanks to the inmates at MMH for their dedication
and commitment in the design and layout of this newsletter.



**SINGAPORE
PRISON SERVICE**