

## *Future Trends in Treatment Services U.S. Probation Hopes to Utilize*

Successful treatment/intervention is defined as a reduction in recidivism with only secondary consideration for reductions in non-criminal behaviors such as alcohol consumption. At some point in the future we are hoping the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in Washington, D.C. approves the authority to award contracts to vendors based on the vendor's demonstrated ability to reduce recidivism.

An increased emphasis on enhancing each supervisee's intrinsic motivation to remain lawful long-term (long after program completion).

Curriculums must be evidence-based or evidence-informed as they relate to the reduction of recidivism.

Interventions will adhere to the Risk-Needs-Responsivity principles including an assessment of exactly how each identified criminogenic need contributes to an individual's likelihood to continue criminal behaviors. Such an understanding inherently will lead to the development of the most effective intervention strategies in each case.

Pre and Post testing will be required to measure the anti-social attitude, values, and beliefs directly related to criminal activity.

A continuum of intervention must be available and must provide appropriate dosage:

- (1) Readiness services for persons under supervision not ready to participate in core intervention programming.
- (2) The core intervention programs.
- (3) An aftercare or step-down phase that specifically utilizes Relapse Prevention Therapy developed by G. Alan Marlatt and his colleagues.

A substantial increased emphasis on the involvement of the person's pro-social family members, supportive collateral contacts, and/or community support entities to help reinforce and sustain new, pro-social behaviors.

Programs will be required to dedicated substantial time helping individuals develop, practice, and sustain new pro-social behaviors.

Programs will be required to be involved in monitoring outcome measures such as retention and completion rates, as well as re-offending rates for individuals who did and did not complete the program.

Programs will be required to incorporate the effective use of incentives/contingency management.

Programs will be required to conduct frequent acute risk assessments to timely communicate to the U.S. Probation Office the need to intervene.

The appropriate utilization of psychopharmacology and medication assisted treatment.

The use of electronically-delivered intervention services.