

## Tool 1 – Evidence-Based Supervision Practices

### Who to Supervise?

#### Target Resources to Risk:

Supervision and treatment resources should be prioritized for those individuals who are moderate-, high-, or intensive-risk levels.

#### Use Risk Assessments:

Use a validated risk-assessment like the LS/RNR (See **RNA Tools Used in Utah** for more) to target supervision resources. In the absence of a validated risk assessment, the Central Eight Criminal Risk Factors and Responsivity Factors in **Addendum G** can help direct treatment to criminogenic need.

#### Avoid Placing Low-Risk Individuals in Intensive Programming

Placing low-risk and low-need individuals in programming with higher-risk individuals is an inefficient use of resources and can have the unintended consequence of increasing a low-risk individual's risk factors.

### How to Supervise?

#### Be Responsive

The effectiveness of supervision depends on the individual's knowledge that their compliance or deviation from the behavior management plan will be met with a response. If a material behavior occurs without a response, compliance will decrease.

#### Responses Should be Swift, Certain, Consistent, Proportionate, Fair

- The effectiveness of a reward or a sanction decreases as more time passes following the behavior.
- Certainty of responses following behavior creates persistent deterrents and incentives.
- Responses that are proportionate and fair build trust in the process and increase compliance.
- Moderate responses are generally best.

### Incentives vs. Sanctions



**Behavioral research indicates positive reinforcement should be provided at a rate of 4:1 compared with negative reinforcement.**