

# RNR and GLM: Shall (or should) ever the twain meet?

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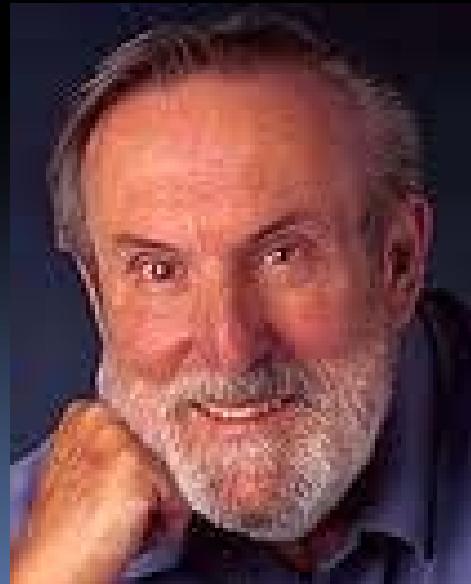
**Boston, Massachusetts**  
**November 8, 2015**

# RNR and GLM: Shall (or should) ever the twain meet? (with apologies to RK)

## The Ballad of East and West

**Oh, East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet.  
Til Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat;  
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from  
the ends of the earth.**

**(Kipling, 1889)**



# Overview

Clinicians' perspectives of these two approaches are varied, and in our view, are replete with misperceptions.

On the one hand, there is the belief that the GLM approach is complementary to the RNR approach, and that the addition of the GLM to the treatment of sexual offenders holds the potential to improve risk-based intervention.

On the other hand, it has been argued that GLM neglects to sufficiently account for risk and criminogenic needs and runs the risk of treatment resulting in “happy but dangerous” individuals.

## Overview (cont.)

This workshop will focus on the similarities, differences, and misunderstandings of each approach.

and

they may also see some room for a “rapprochement.”

However, much of the RNR vs GLM debate looks like ...

(kids in a sandbox)



# Risk/Need/Responsivity (RNR) and the Good Lives Model (GLM): Two Sides of the Same Coin or Different Currencies?

## Scientific Poll:

Who uses GLM in their practice with offenders?

Who uses RNR in their practice with offenders?

Who uses both GLM and RNR in their practice with offenders?

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

## Deference to RNR

“It is fair to say that great strides have been made in identifying changeable (i.e., dynamic) risk factors associated with reoffending (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Hanson et al, 2007) and the efficacy of programs that target these factors (i.e. criminogenic needs) and conform to other principles of effective rehabilitation (see Andrews and Bonta, 2006) has been demonstrated in meta-analyses ... (p.305)”

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

## Deference to RNR

“The Risk, Need, and Responsivity model (RNR: Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Bonta & Andrews, 2010) provides the backbone of effective offender rehabilitation ...” (p. 305)

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

## Deference to RNR

“Meta-analyses have consistently shown that rehabilitation programs conforming to each of the RNR principles are effective in reducing recidivism (e.g., Hanson et al, 2009; Landenbrug & Lipsey, 2005).” (p. 306)

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

Yet there is a big “BUT...”

“However, a major problem associated with an emphasis on risk reduction is the difficulty in motivating and engaging participants in the rehabilitative process ...” (p. 305)

“RNR represents a necessary, but not sufficient, model for effective offender rehabilitation.” (p. 306)

## Recent GLM Assertions: also from Gannon & Ward (2014)

Yet there is a big “BUT...”

“While it is apparent that offenders respond positively to interventions that focus on reducing dynamic risk factors, there are significant limitations to this method...

... Simply addressing risk factors is unlikely to encourage individuals who have committed crime to adopt new, socially adaptive, ways of thinking about themselves and their lives.” (p. 314)

Gannon, T. A., & Ward, T (2014). Where has all of the psychology gone? A critical review of evidence-based psychological practice in correctional settings. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 19, 435-446,

# Similarities and Differences between RNR and GLM: Real and Imagined (by both Camps)

## A. Overview Comparisons

### RNR

1. Neutral perspective of humankind: (0) Learning and social learning theory

### GLM

Positive perspective of humankind: (+)  
Comparable to strain and frustration-aggression

# Three Theoretical Perspectives on Human Nature and the Theories of Crime that are Guided by Them

(Bartol & Bartol, 2011)

Valence	Perspective of Behavior	Characterization of Humans	Examples of Theories	Derived Theories and Interventions
(+) Positive	Conformity perspective	Basically good. Strongly influenced by values of society	(General) Strain theory (Merton) Frustration-Aggression Theory (Agnew)	Rogerian; Humanistic; <b>GLM</b>
(0) Neutral	Learning Perspective	Born neutral, blank slate (tabula rasa). Behavior learned thru social interactions with other people	Learning Theory; Social Learning Theory (Bandura)	Differential Association; Behavioral and CBT; PIC-R <b>RNR</b> ,
(-) Negative	Nonconformist perspective	Basically undisciplined, ties to social order are weak. Innate tendencies must be controlled by society	Evolutionary; Biological; (Darwin) (Freud) (Hirschi & Gotfredson)	Social control theories; containment and suppression; moral reconation

# Similarities and Differences between RNR and GLM: Real and Imagined (by both Camps)

## A. Overview Comparisons (cont.)

RNR	GLM
1. Neutral perspective of humankind: (0) Learning and social learning theory	Positive perspective of humankind: (+) Comparable to strain and frustration-aggression
2. Negative orientation to offender client and task; Demoralizing	Positive orientation to offender client and task; Invigorating
3. Risk based (suppress)	Strengths based (build)
4. Criminogenic needs targeted	Primary needs targeted

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

“We argue that the narrow focus of pure RNR-based programmes, which translates to an almost exclusive focus on individual deficits (e.g. poor emotional regulation, poor problem solving skills) offers minimal appeal to the population they intend to engage.” (p. 306).

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

“The GLMs focus on goods fulfillment necessitates a much broader focus than what is typical of RNR-based programmes....

Finding **employment** represents a common re-entry concern and, depending on the individual, employment might help satisfy several primary goods, including excellence at work, autonomy, happiness and creativity. ...

Findings support the importance of working towards pro-social approach goals that relate to the GLM primary goods - in this case, **excellence in work.**” (p. 311)

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

## Criminogenic Needs in the “Central Eight” Risk/Need Domains

Risk/Need Area	Risk/Need-based Activity (eliminate/decrease)	Strength-based Activity (improve/increase)
<b>1. History of Antisocial Behavior</b> (number & variety of antisocial activities overtime & situations)	Suppression and incarceration	Diversion and alternative measures
<b>2. Antisocial Cognition</b> (attitudes, values, beliefs, rationalizations, self-identity)	Decrease antisocial cognitions	Increase prosocial cognitions
<b>3. Antisocial Associates</b> (peers, friends, acquaintances, social support for crime)	Decrease antisocial associates	Increase prosocial associates
<b>4. Antisocial Personality Pattern</b> (impulsive, anger, psychopathy, low self-control & self-efficacy)	Decrease antisocial lifestyle and behavioral pattern	Increase prosocial lifestyle and behavioral pattern
<b>5. Family/Marital Circumstances</b> (caring, respect, interest)	Decrease conflict	Acquire or improve positive family and marital relations
<b>6. Employment/Education</b> (participation, peers, authority)	Decrease truancy and absenteeism	Acquire or Improve education and employment
<b>7. Leisure/Recreation</b> (level of satisfaction and involvement)	Decrease antisocial leisure and recreational activities	Acquire or Improve prosocial leisure and recreation
<b>8. Substance Abuse</b> (problems associated with alcohol and drug use)	Decrease usage	Increase alternatives via 2, 3, 5, 6, 7

From *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct* (1994, 2010)

Also enshrined in the *Level of Service/Case Management Inventory* (LS/CMI; Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2004)

# Similarities and Differences between RNR and GLM: Real and Imagined (by both Camps)

## A. Overview Comparisons (cont'd)

RNR	GLM
5. Objective: Management of risk	Objective: Life enhancement
6. Well being is 'discretionary'	Well being is essential
7. Criminals are different from noncriminals in many ways (eg. cognitions, psychopathy)	Criminals are fundamentally the same as noncriminals; universal underlying values.
8. A moving target Hey, this isn't what you used to say!	A moving target Hey, this isn't what you used to say!

## B. Core Components

### RNR

#### 9. Basic principles

Risk  
Need  
Responsivity

### GLM

#### Basic concepts

Wellbeing: a universal goal  
Categorical Needs: lead to wellbeing  
Instrumental Needs: emerge to fulfill categorical needs

# The Expanded Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model

## i.e. The RTHC-RNR-ASBP-DRS-ACCC Model

### *List of Principles*

#### **Overarching principles**

1. Respect for the person
2. Theory
3. Human service
4. Crime prevention

#### **RNR**

5. Risk
6. Need
7. Responsivity
  - a. General
  - b. Specific

#### **Structure Assessment**

8. Assess RNR
9. Strengths
10. Breadth
11. Professional discretion

#### **Program Delivery**

12. Dosage

#### **Staff Practices**

13. Relationship skills
14. Structuring Skills

#### **Organizational**

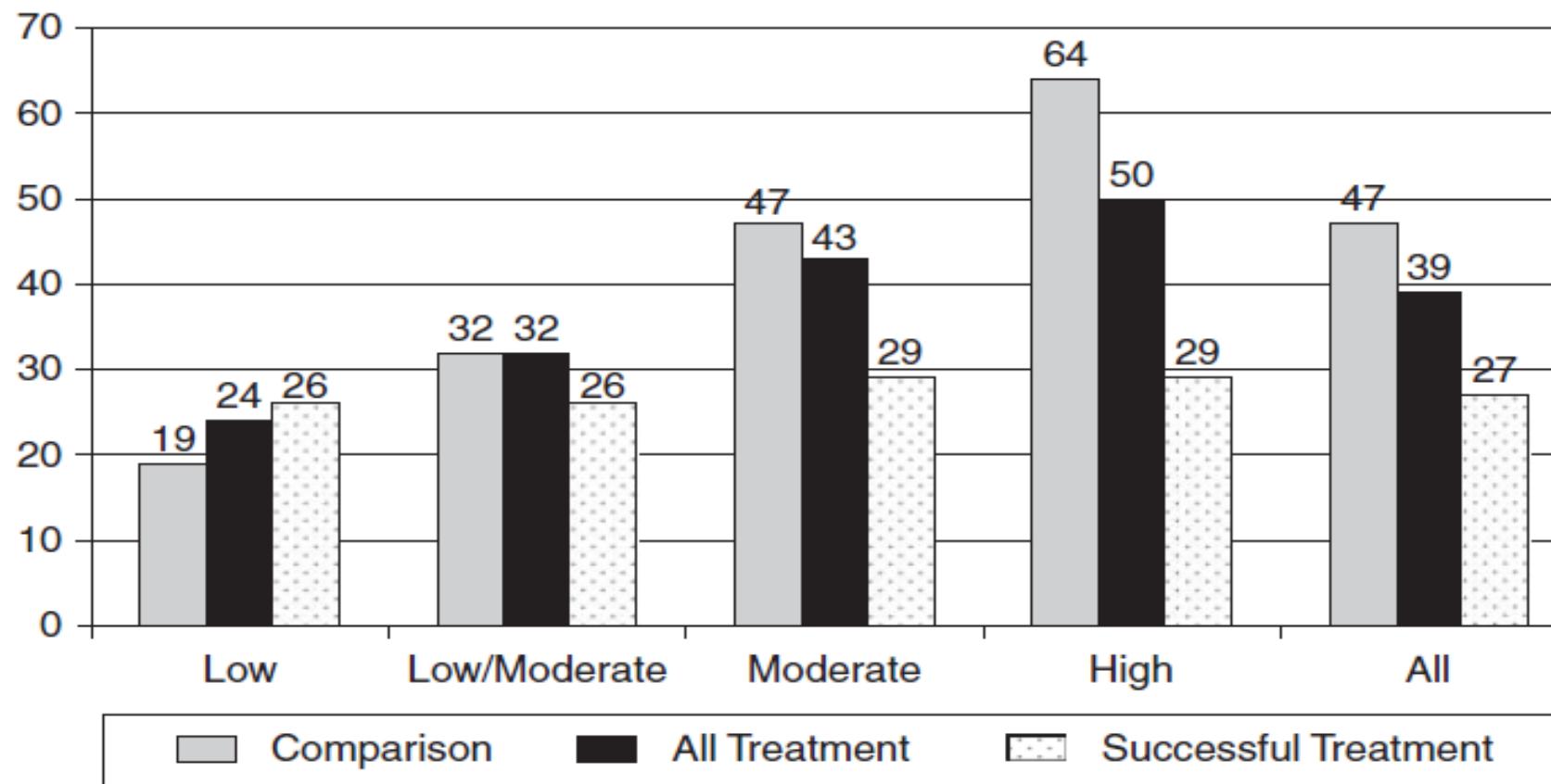
15. Agency management
16. Community-based
17. Continuity of service
18. Community linkages

Andrews, Bonta & Hoge, 1990  
Bonta & Andrews, 2007

# The Risk and Need Principle Apply to Sex Offender Half-way House Treatment

(Lovins, Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2009)

**Figure 1**  
**Adjusted Probabilities of Incarceration by Risk Level and Group Membership (Visual Display of Table 5)**



## B. Core Components (cont.)

### RNR

### GLM

#### 9. Basic principles

Risk

**Need**

Responsivity

#### 10. Needs:

Criminogenic (dynamic risks)  
noncriminogenic (dynamic, but not risks per se)  
“Instrumental” and “third Party defined”  
“Not needs, but symptoms, maladaptive functioning.”

#### Basic concepts

Wellbeing: a universal goal

Categorical Needs: lead to wellbeing

Instrumental Needs: emerge to fulfill categorical needs

#### Needs:

Categorical (primary) needs: relatedness, competency, autonomy

Instrumental (secondary) needs are created to serve primary needs. Needs lead to seeking secondary and primary goods

## C. Detailed Components (cont.)

### RNR

#### 11. The Central 8 Risk/Need Factors

- Criminal history (static)
- Education/Employment
- Marital/Family
- Leisure/Recreation
- Companions
- Criminal (prosocial) attitudes
- Substance abuse
- Antisocial personality/pattern

### GLM

#### The 11 Primary Human Goods (2011):

- Life (including healthy living & functioning)
- Knowledge (feeling well informed)
- Excellence in play (hobbyed and recreation)
- Excellence in work (including mastery experiences)
- Excellence in agency (i.e., autonomy and self-directedness)
- Inner peace (i.e., freedom from emotional turmoil and stress)
- Relatedness (aka Friendship) including intimate, romantic, and family relationships
- Community
- Spirituality (in the broad sense of finding meaning and purpose in life),
- Pleasure (aka Happiness)
- Creativity (expression in alternate forms)

## C. Detailed Components (cont.)

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# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

## Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Self-actualization

morality,  
creativity,  
spontaneity,  
problem solving,  
lack of prejudice,  
acceptance of facts

Esteem

self-esteem, confidence,  
achievement, respect of others,  
respect by others

Love/belonging

friendship, family, sexual intimacy

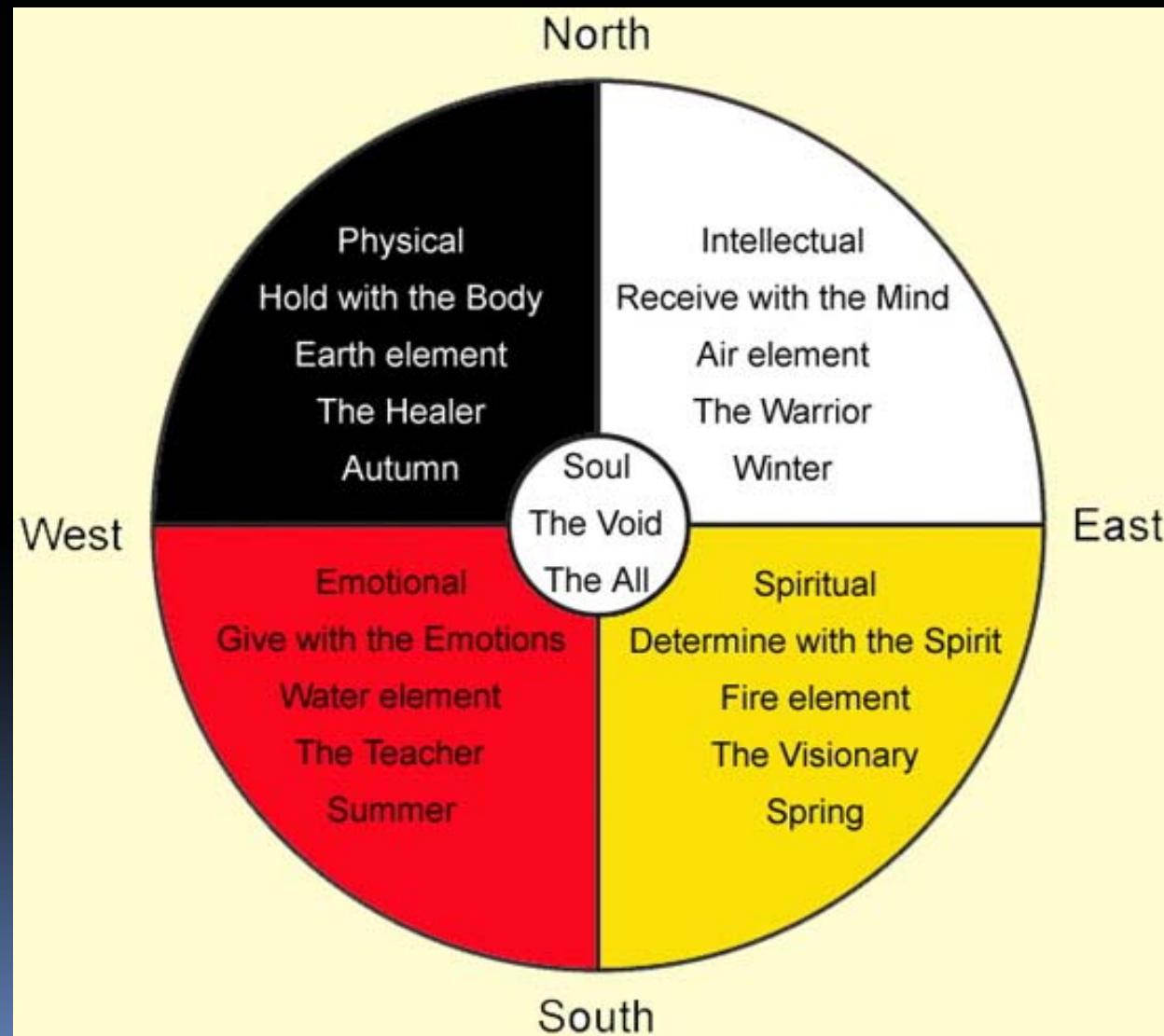
Safety

security of: body, employment, resources,  
morality, the family, health, property

Physiological

breathing, food, water, sex, sleep, homeostasis, excretion

# Non-hierarchical Medicine Wheel: Integrated and Bidirectional Linkage between Four Domains (and Needs) of Life



## D. Underlying Bases, Etiology and Evidence

**RNR**

12. Atheoretical

**GLM**

Theory driven

# Three Theoretical Perspectives on Human Nature and the Theories of Crime that are Guided by Them

(Bartol & Bartol, 2011)

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# D. Underlying Bases, Etiology and Evidence

## RNR

12. Atheoretical

13. Etiology: Bandura  
*Adolescent aggression* (1959) with  
Walters  
*Aggression: A social learning analysis*  
(1973)

14. Psychometric  
Assessment oriented, actuarial,  
quantitative is essential  
(LS/CMI)

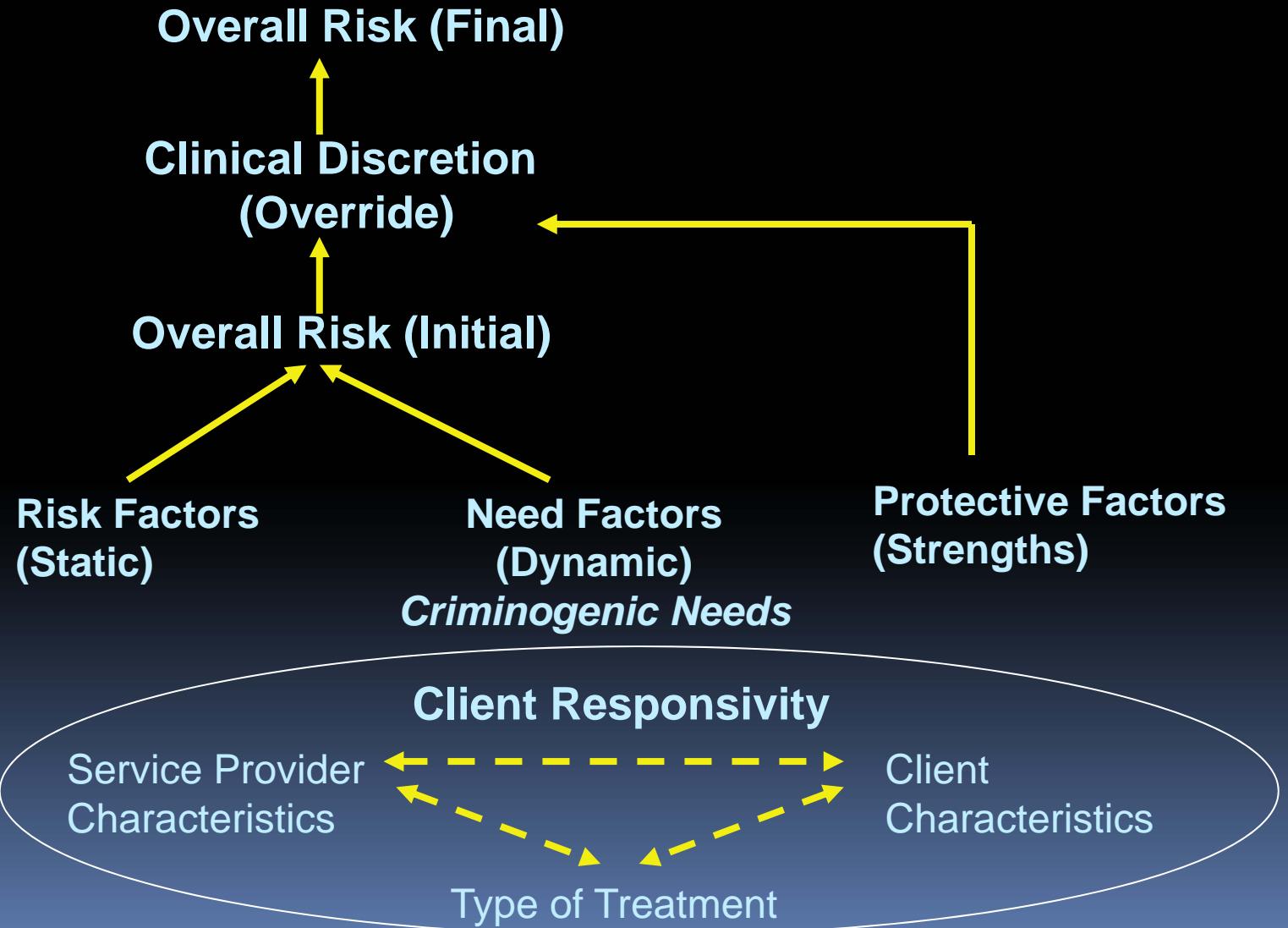
## GLM

Theory driven

Etiology: Deci  
*Intrinsic motivation* (1975)  
*The psychology of self determination*  
(1980)

Clinical judgment or structured  
professional judgment (SPJ)  
Actuarial is 'discretionary'  
(GLM mapping and analysis)

# A Better Partial Model of Offender Risk/Need Assessment



# D. Underlying Bases, Etiology and Evidence

## RNR

12. Atheoretical

13. Etiology: Bandura  
*Adolescent aggression* (1959) with  
Walters  
*Aggression: A social learning analysis*  
(1973)

14. Psychometric  
Assessment oriented, actuarial,  
quantitative Is essential  
(LS/CMI)

15. Empirically driven, evidence-based,  
numerous meta-analyses

## GLM

Theory driven

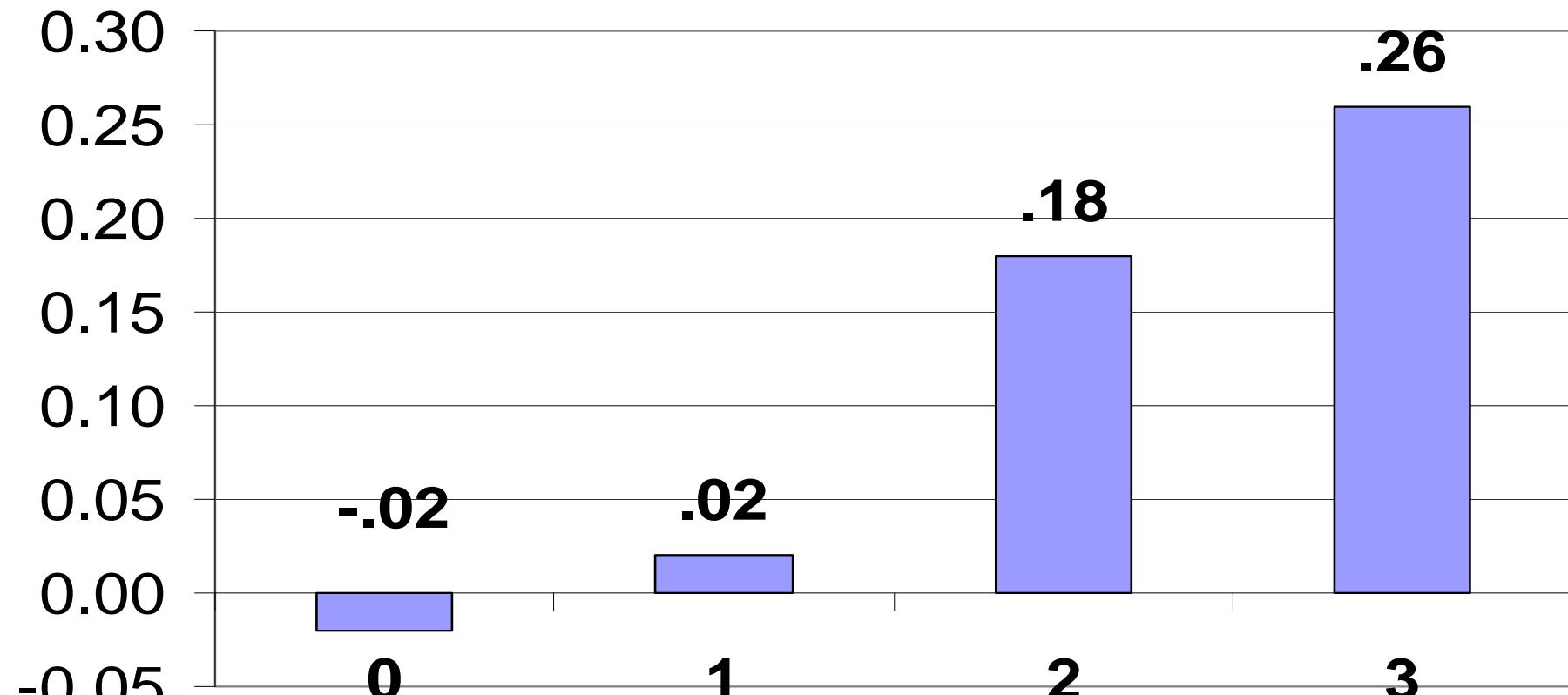
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(1980)

Clinical judgment or structured  
professional judgment (SPJ)  
Actuarial is 'discretionary'  
(GLM mapping and analysis)

Empirically, a work in progress

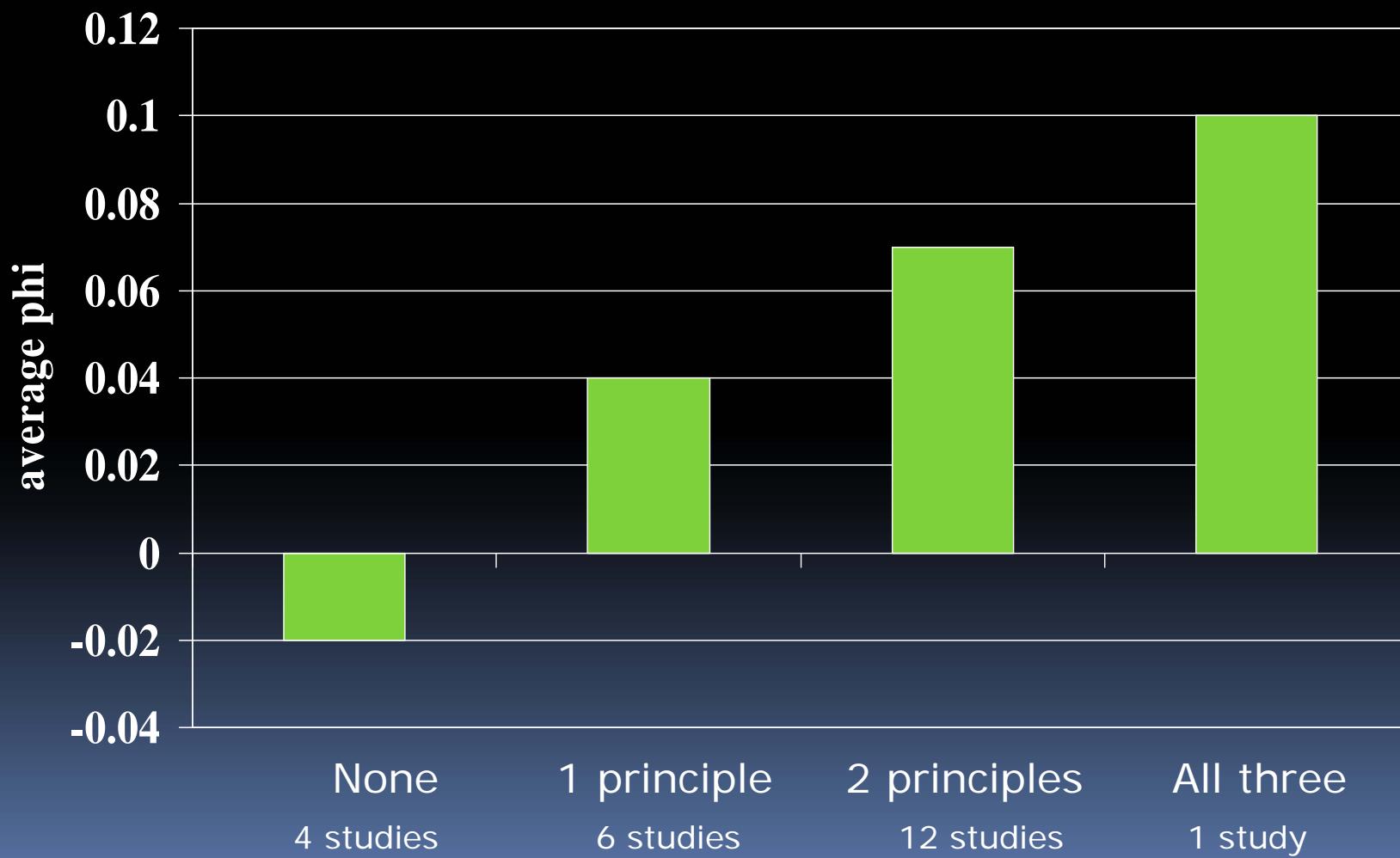
# General Recidivism: Mean ES by RNR Adherence $K = 374$

Mean Effect Size

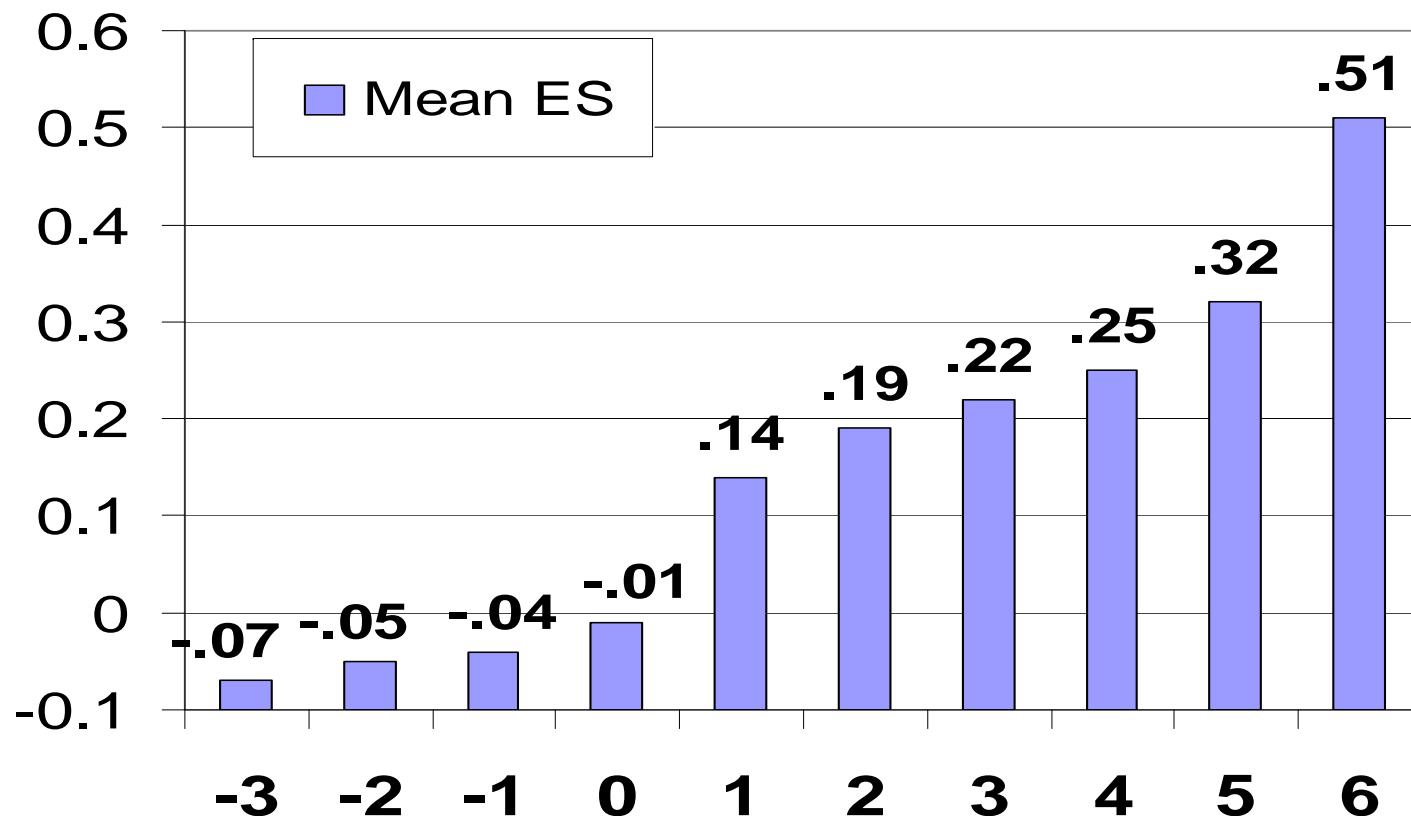


Number of Principles (Andrews)

# Effectiveness of **Sexual Offender Treatment** Based on Adherence to Risk, Need and Responsivity (Hanson et al., 2006)



## Mean ES by Criminogenic minus Non-Criminogenic Need



Number of Targeted Criminogenic Needs Minus NonCriminogenic Needs  
(Andrews)

# Things to Watch Out for as GLM Outcome Studies Begin to Emerge

1. Scoones, Willis, & Grace (2012)  
(GLM-based) release planning for sexual offenders (New Zealand)

Rated release planning provided incremental predictive validity beyond static (STATIC-99) and dynamic risk factors to predict sexual offenders (sexual) recidivism.

However, Release Planning scale:

Accommodation (0-3)

Social support (0-4)

Employment (0-1)

GLM secondary goods (0-1)

Motivation (0-1)

# Things to Watch Out for as GLM Outcome Studies Begin to Emerge

2. Hawkins, Flak, Beech & Woodhams (2012)

Evaluation of community based sex offender treatment using GLM (UK)

Note: Both groups received Phase 1 Core module (144 hours), but not attended by low risk. Research compared phase 2, GLM to RP (36 hours)

	<u>RP</u>	<u>GLM</u>	
<u>1. Interviews</u>	Neutral	Support	
<u>2. Attrition</u>	1%	2%	no difference
<u>3. Treatment change:</u>			
Prosocial attitudes	70%	69%	no difference
Socio-affective functioning	60%	66%	no difference
Relapse skills	67%	72%	no difference
Post-treatment 'treatment profile'	53%	55%	no difference

## E. Implications (cont.)

### RNR

16 . Increased wellbeing does not necessarily reduce criminal behaviour

17. Agency determination:  
Agency- and community/public safety-centred.  
Ignores motivation or applies motivation as an add-on (see Ogloff)

### GLM

Increased wellbeing reduces criminal behaviour

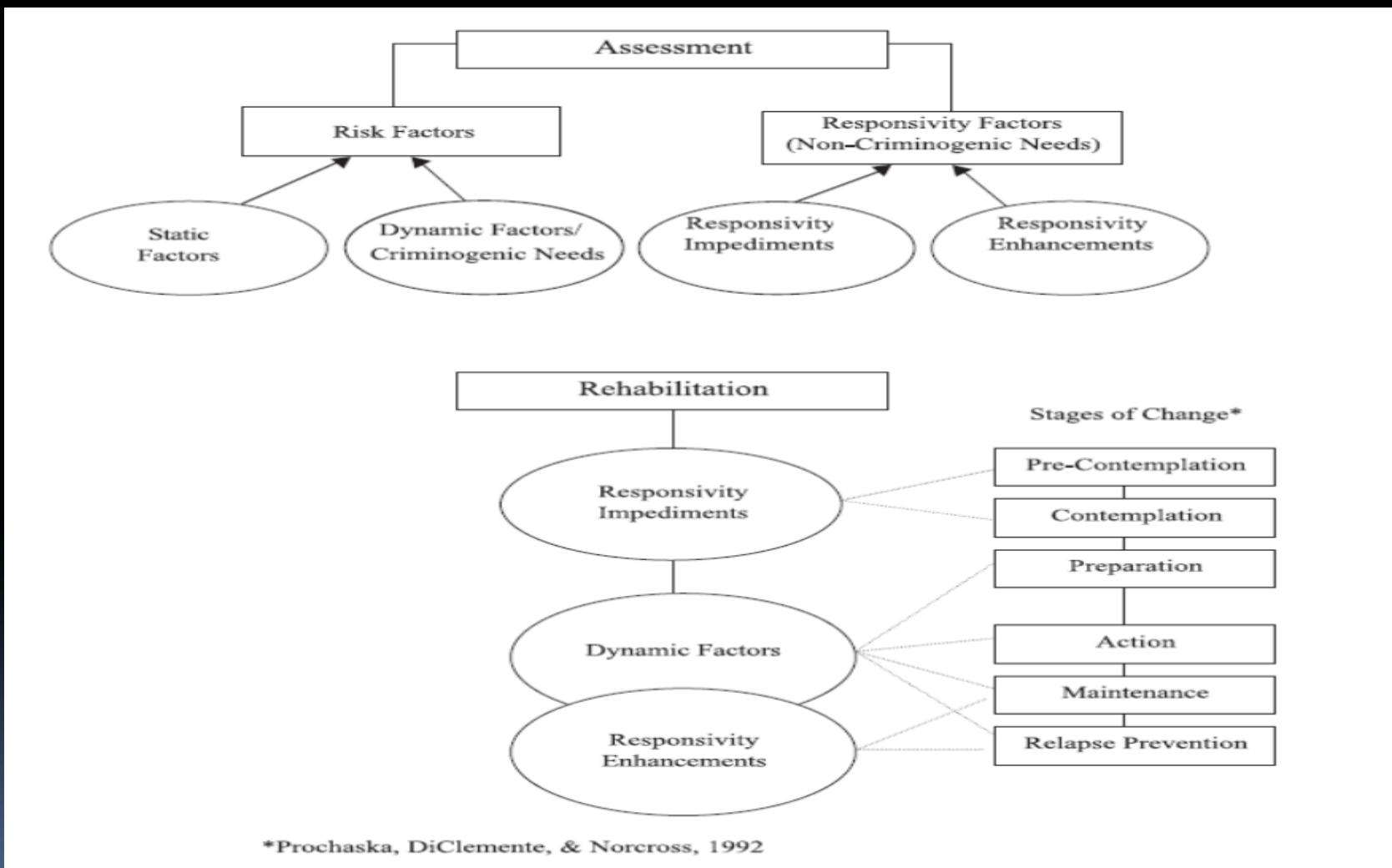
Self-determination  
Humane, ethical and client-centered  
Instils motivation naturally

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

“The GLM capitalizes on this research (MI, therapist characteristics, approach goals) by providing a practice framework in which each of these techniques can be naturally intertwined rather than grafted on to core treatment by the use of additional modules such as motivational interviewing.” (p. 306).

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# Elements and Priorities in Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation



## E. Implications (cont.)

### RNR

16 . Increased wellbeing does not necessarily reduce criminal behaviour

17. Agency determination:  
Agency- and community/public safety-centred.  
Ignores motivation or applies motivation as an add-on (see Ogloff)

18. Appeals to external motivation (contingencies)

### GLM

Increased wellbeing reduces criminal behaviour

Self-determination  
Humane, ethical and client-centered  
Instils motivation naturally

Appeals to intrinsic motivation (relatedness, autonomy, competency)

## F. Application Comparisons (cont.)

### RNR

19. Reductionistic, piecemeal, disconnected  
Parsimonious, clear and efficient

20. Is applicable exclusively to criminal and antisocial behaviour.  
Conversely, ignores wellbeing, focuses on criminogenic needs exclusively (eg substance abuse, antisocial attitudes, family/marital)

### GLM

Comprehensive, integrated, all inclusive  
Excessive, convoluted and unnecessary

Is applicable to all aspects of life.  
Conversely, ignores criminogenic needs, focuses on noncriminogenic needs (eg. psychological distress, anxiety, self-esteem)

# Prisoners' Post-Release Success with Increased and Decreased Self-Esteem

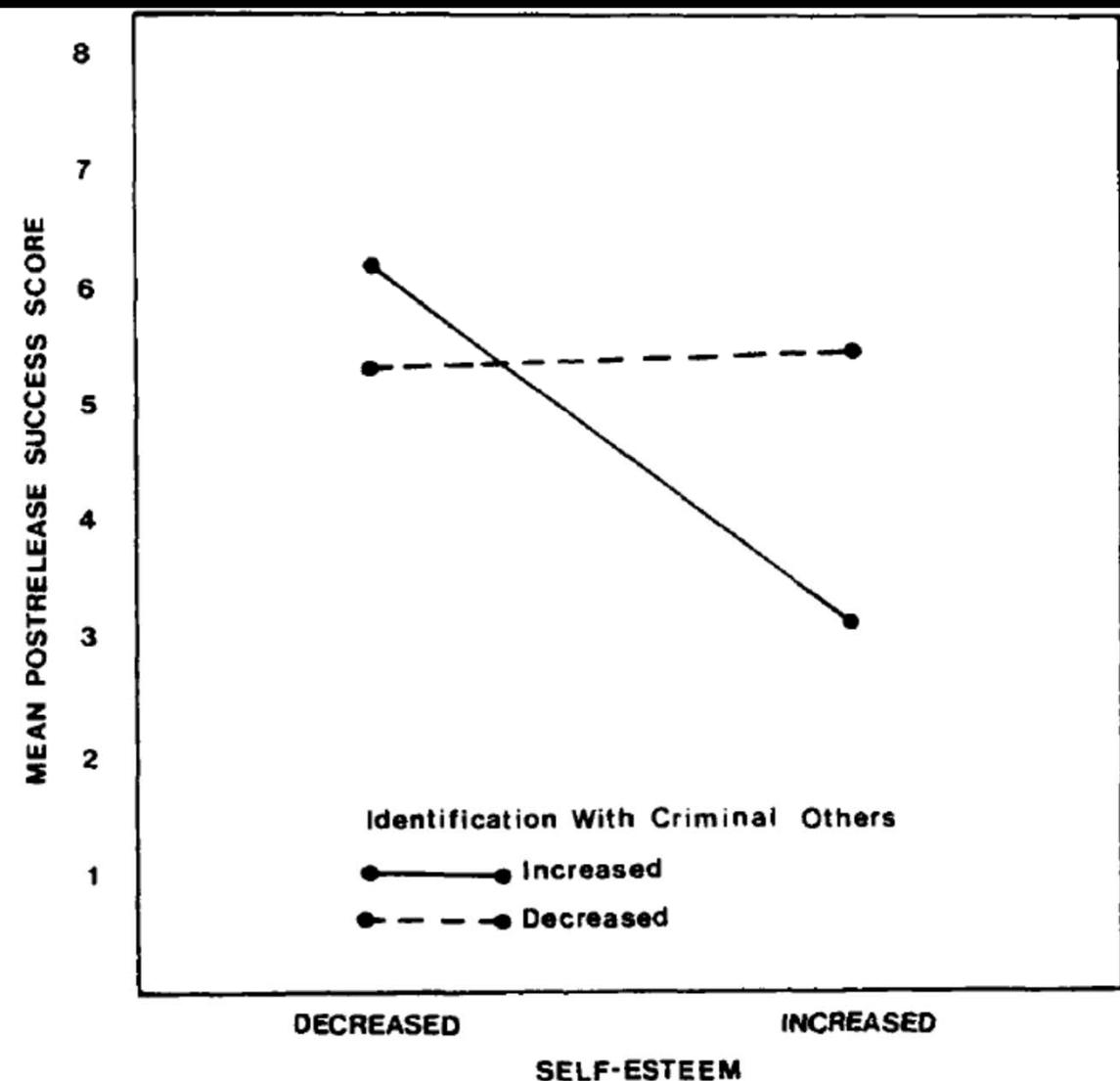


Figure 2 Offenders' Mean Postrelease Success as a Function of Their Change on Self-Esteem and Identification with Criminal Others During Incarceration

(Wormith,  
1984)

## F. Application Comparisons (cont.)

RNR	GLM
19. Reductionistic, piecemeal, disconnected  Parsimonious, clear and efficient	Comprehensive, integrated, all inclusive  Excessive, convoluted and unnecessary
20. Is applicable exclusively to criminal and antisocial behaviour.  Conversely, ignores wellbeing, focuses on criminogenic needs exclusively (eg substance abuse, antisocial attitudes, family/marital)	Is applicable to all aspects of life.  Conversely, ignores criminogenic needs, focuses on noncriminogenic needs (eg. psychological distress, anxiety, self-esteem)
21. Rigid: one size fits all  Manualized application  Ignores individual differences  Reduces role of service provider to a technician	Flexible: Individually addressed  Sensitive to individual differences  Clinician friendly (particularly to sexual offender therapists)
22. RNR is not designed for sexual offenders, ignores the unique circumstances of sexual offenders	GLM is particularly suited for sexual offenders

# Hanson Meta on Effective Correctional Treatment for Sex Offenders Supports RNR

## Testimonial

“Programs that adhered to RNR principles showed the largest reductions in sexual and general recidivism... the authors believe that the RNR principles should be a major consideration in the design and implementation of treatment programs for sexual offenders.”

(Hanson, Bourgon, Helmus & Hodgson, 2009)

## The Principles of Effective Correctional Treatment also Apply to Sexual Offenders: A Meta-analysis (k = 23)

Program Type	Sexual Recidivism			Any Recidivism		
	Odds R	95% CI	k	Odds R	95% CI	k
<b>High Risk</b>						
Yes	.48	.21 to 1.11	7	.51	.29 to .90	6
No	.72	.53 to .97	15	.67	.50 to .90	7
<b>Crim. Need</b>						
Yes	.45	.27 to .75	9	.40	.23 to .72	6
No	.86	.60 to 1.21	13	.78	.60 to 1.01	7
<b>Responsivity</b>						
Yes	.57	.40 to .80	18	.53	.37 to .75	11
No	1.05	.69 to 1.60	4	.89	.73 to 1.09	2
<b>Total RNR</b>						
None	1.17	.77 to 1.77	3	.89	.73 to 1.09	2
One	.64	.42 to .92	7	.55	.30 to 1.01	3
Two	.63	.38 to 1.08	9	.62	.36 to 1.07	4
All Three	.21	.07 to .64	3	.36	.17 to .78	4

(Hanson, Bourgon, Helmus & Hodgson, 2009)

## G. Concluding comparisons

### RNR

23. Continues to evolve :  
More comprehensive.  
Gone from 4 principles (1990) to  
18 principles (2002) including  
strengths, therapeutic relationship

### GLM

Continues to evolve:  
More comprehensive with GLM-C  
(2007)  
+ Addresses responsivity (2003),  
+ criminogenic needs (2007),  
+ incorporates self-regulation,  
+ desistance (2010)

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

## Desistence Theory, GLM and RNR

**GLM claims that the evidence for desistence theory is tantamount to support for GLM, implying that RNR has no such claim.**

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

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## Desistence Theory, GLM and RNR

**GLM claims that the evidence for desistence theory is tantamount to support for GLM, implying that RNR has no such claim.**

“Strength-oriented rehabilitation frameworks such as the GLM, and intervention programmes derived from them, are ideally placed to reinforce desistence processes because of their sensitivity to offender commitments and social ecology.” (p 314)

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

## Desistence Theory, GLM and RNR

Note, re. desistence:

There is a difference between:

- naturally occurring events in the community that impact the likelihood of recidivism (traditional desistence) and planned and
- systematically constructed events in the community that impact the likelihood of recidivism (social engineering).

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

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1. RNR includes PIC-R where C refers to the broad community and the kinds of reinforcement both extrinsic and intrinsic, which can be generated in the community, both naturally and by design.

Note, one of the goals of client advocacy is to change the likelihood of contingencies in the community that encourage (reinforce) prosocial behavior.

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## Desistence Theory, GLM and RNR

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2. Secondly the expanded 17-principle RNR model, at the organizational level, calls for:

- Community-based initiatives,
- Continuity of Service, and
- Community Linkages

## G. Concluding comparisons (cont.)

### RNR

23. Continues to evolve :  
More comprehensive.  
Gone from 4 principles (1990) to  
18 principles (2002) including  
strengths, therapeutic relationship

24. RNR is just RNR

### GLM

Continues to evolve:  
More comprehensive with GLM-C  
(2007)  
Addresses responsivity (2003),  
criminogenic needs (2007),  
incorporates self-regulation,  
desistance (2010)

GLM is RNR-Plus  
(new improved)

# Recent GLM Assertions from Willis and Ward (2013)

“Integrated appropriately, the GLM incorporates each of the RNR principles, thus it can be argued that the large body of empirical literature supporting the RNR also supports the main basis comprising the GLM. (p 309) ...

Accordingly, any programme appropriately implementing the GLM should have at least equal efficacy as a strictly RNR-based programme.” (p. 310)

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

## G. Concluding comparisons (cont.)

### RNR

23. Continues to evolve :  
More comprehensive.  
Gone from 4 principles (1990) to  
18 principles (2002) including  
strengths, therapeutic relationship

24. RNR is just RNR

25. Parsimonious, elegant  
(Schematic of model)

### GLM

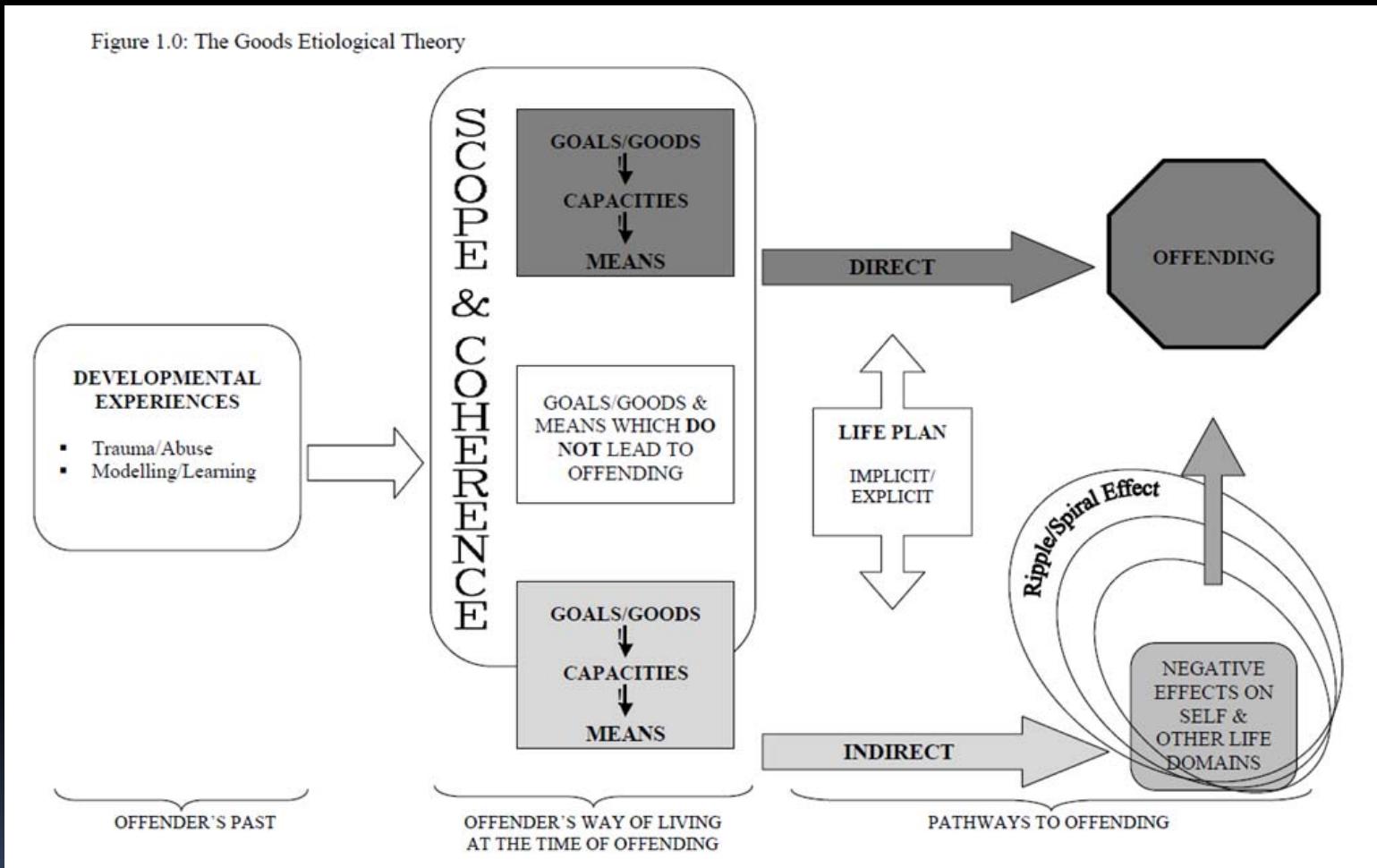
Continues to evolve:  
More comprehensive with GLM-C  
(2007)  
Addresses responsivity (2003),  
criminogenic needs (2007),  
incorporates self-regulation,  
desistance (2010)

GLM is RNR Plus  
(new improved)

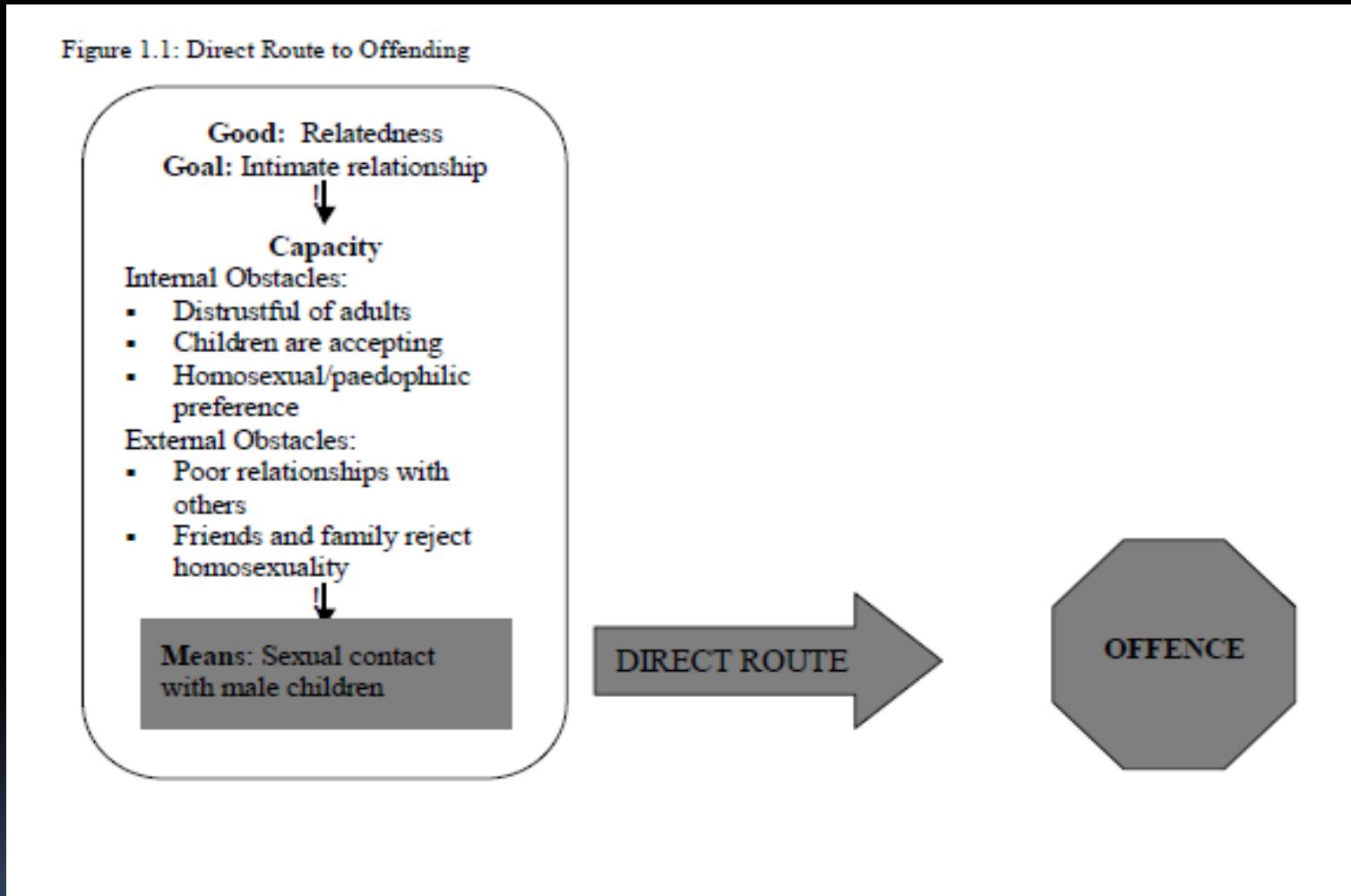
Unnecessarily complex. Confusing  
(Schematic of model)

# The Good Lives Etiological Theory

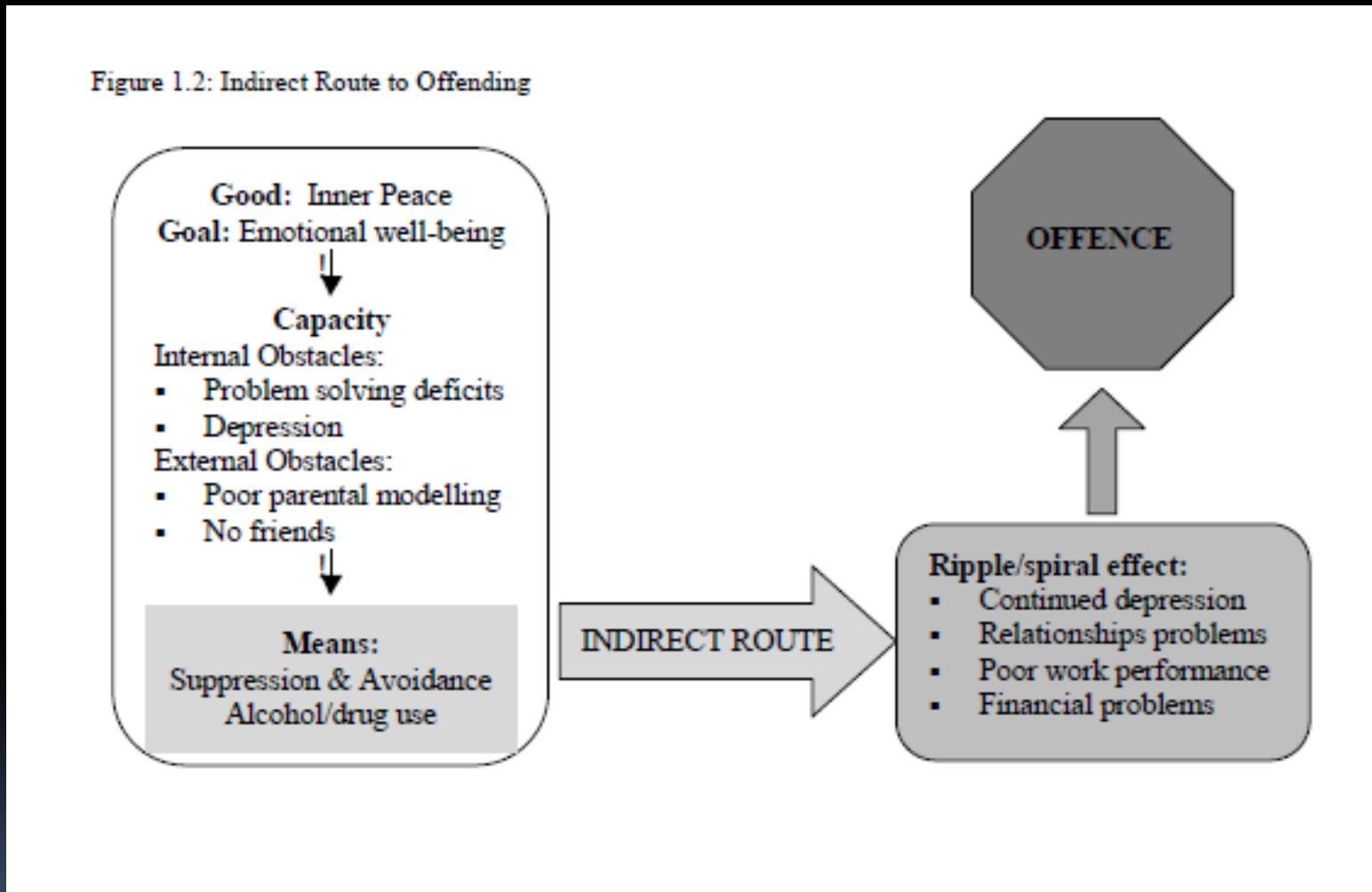
Figure 1.0: The Goods Etiological Theory



# The Good Lives Etiological Theory (detail)

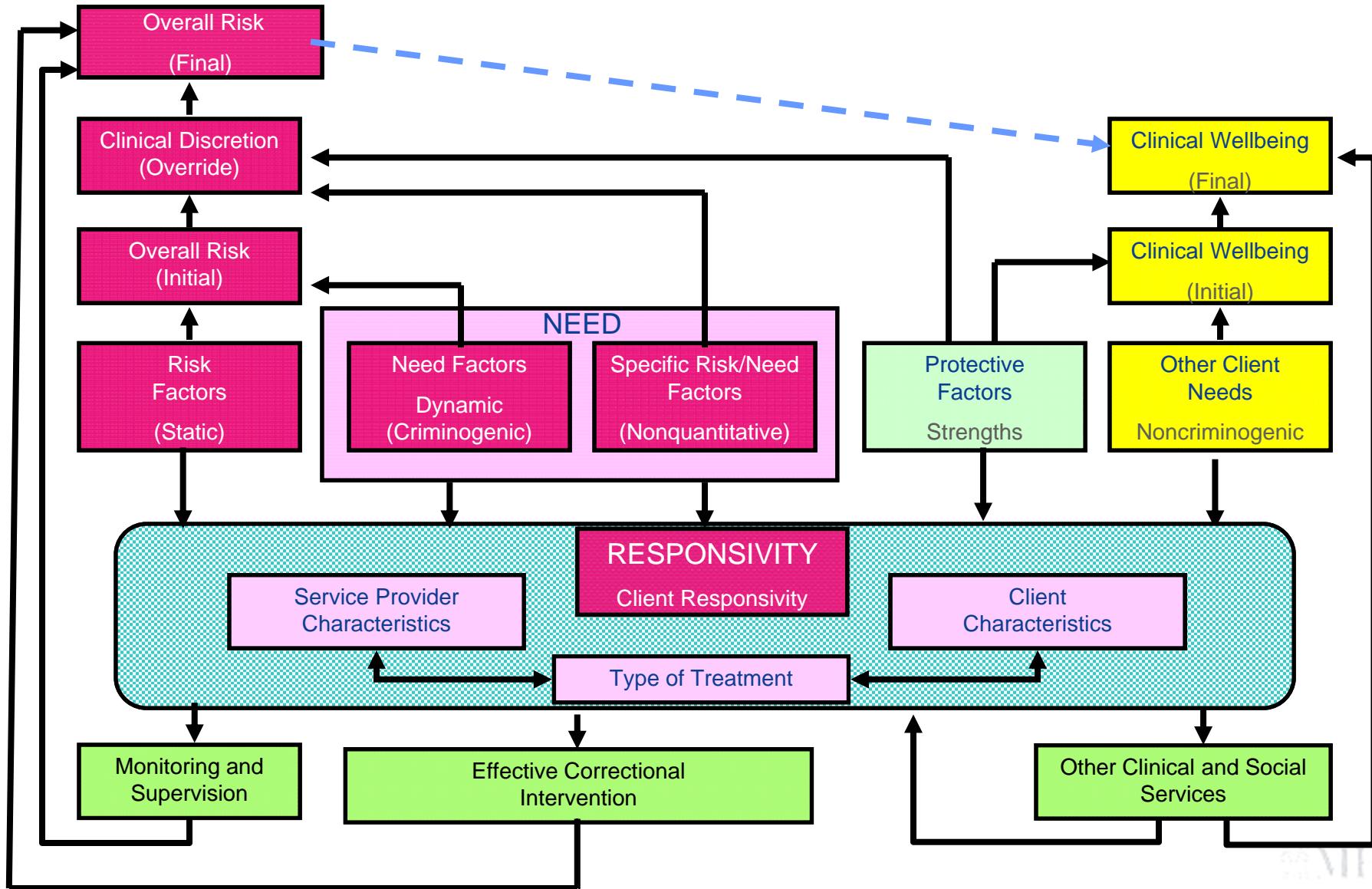


# The Good Lives Etiological Theory (detail)



Purvis, M et al. Eur. J. Prob. 3(2): 4-28, 2011

# Relation to the Principles of Effective Correctional Treatment



# At the End of the Day?

We have:

Two different paradigms, models and practices with different roots, perspectives and terminology are converging (to some extent).

# At the End of the Day? There is an implicit understanding of RNR vs Expanded RNR

“We argue that the narrow focus on **pure RNR-based programmes**, which translate to an almost exclusive focus on individual deficits (e.g., poor emotional regulation, poor problem solving skills), offers minimal appeal to the population the intend to engage. “ (pp. 306)

“Accordingly, any programme appropriately implementing the GLM should have at least equal efficacy as a **strictly RNR-based programme.**” (p. 310)

“...evidence is accumulating that specific programmes derived from GLM address limitations of **pure risk management or deficits-based approaches.**” (P. 314)

Willis, G. M., & Ward, T (2013). The good lives model: Does it work? Preliminary evidence. In L. A. Craig, L. Dixon and T.A. Gannon. *What works in offender rehabilitation: an evidence-based approach to assessment and treatment*. Chichester, United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

# At the End of the Day?

We have:

Two different paradigms, models and practices with different roots, perspectives and terminology are converging (to some extent).

“It should be noted that empirically identified criminogenic needs are conceptualized in the GLM as internal and external obstacles that *interfere with*\* the acquisition of primary goods.”  
(Purvis, Ward & Gillis, 2011)

\* .... *frustrate and block* .... (Ward, Mann & Gannon, 2007)

# Kudos to GLM

We appreciate: GLM supports its clinicians and service providers

“GLMs conceptualization of mankind is essentially a positive one... This may be the single most valuable contribution of GLM, the potential to invigorate clinicians who otherwise must toil in a pessimistic culture....

GLM offers a safe, respectful, and honorable camp from which the clinician may operate.”

(AB&W, 2011, p. 749)

# Kudos to GLM

But our accolades were rejected and we were admonished for not giving sex offender practitioners credit for their professionalism.

“We also take exception to Andrews et al.’s conceptualization of the GLM as a tool to comfort clinicians delivering sexual offender treatment within the current climate and the derogation of clinicians implicit in this view.”

“We also believe that Andrews et al. do a disservice to clinicians by suggesting that they are unable to integrate the multiple perspectives and methods in the area of treatment that are currently available.”

(WY&W, 2011, p. 108)

# Don't look a gift horse in the mouth



# Kudos to GLM: For its contribution to practitioner self-care

Note:

There have been great strides made in clinical psychology and by the American Psychological Association (APA) in self-care initiatives over the last decade:

- specifically, the use of state and local Colleague Assistance Programs (CAPs) to provide support.

# Kudos to GLM: For its contribution to practitioner self-care

Note:

Celebrated case in Canada, Dr. John Bradford, world renowned forensic psychiatrist and sex offender expert, recently and bravely went public with diagnosis of severe PTSD



# For Personal Well Being, Reduced Substance Abuse and for Crime Prevention

“Successful interventions are not those that make a person’s life more miserable, but rather those that offer a more **rewarding** alternative.”

(Wm. Miller & Carroll, 2006)

# Is a “Rapprochement” Possible?

Rap-proche-ment

\.rap-.rosh-'ma\ *n.* [fr. *rapprocher* to bring together, re + *approcher* to approach] : **establishment**, or state, of cordial relations.

# Is a “Rapprochement” Possible?

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Let's ask the **real** experts!

