YLS/CMI™2.0: Attitude/Orientation

This brief aims to provide information for all Youth Justice staff about what works for young people when addressing assessed need in the Attitude/Orientation domain of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI™) 2.0.

High need in Attitude/Orientation: What does this mean?

Attitudes/Orientation is one of the <u>Big Four</u> predictors of reoffending and is also the domain young people have the most internal control over. Young people who have a high need in the Attitude/Orientation domain will often:

- Have attitudes that lead to criminal activity.
- Show hostility towards the justice system.
- Lack remorse/guilt about their offences/victims.
- Invalidate or reject non-criminal activities.
- Reject prosocial support.
- · Defy authority.

How to address high need in Attitude/Orientation?

CBT based programs can help young people to change their thinking and behaviour.

Since the 1980s, pro-criminal Attitudes/Orientations have been addressed through <u>Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)</u>. CBT works because it targets pro-criminal attitudes that lead to offending. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated in adults, young people, males, females, and those with cognitive disorders. To be effective CBT programs should be:

- Supported by training and supervision which includes opportunities to embed new skills.
- **Delivered** in a way that upholds the integrity of the program where possible (e.g. ART works best when delivered as a group program).
- Individualised for young people's needs (i.e. specific responsivity).
- Able to teach new skills/cognitions to replace less functional thinking patterns.

What else needs to be addressed to facilitate change in Attitudes/Orientation?

Services can address causes of antisocial attitudes, specifically the normalised behaviours.

Young people surrounded by criminal behaviours are <u>more likely to engage in them.</u> Service responses are <u>most likely to work well where family are involved and brought along on the journey</u> (e.g. ICM, Family Led Decision Making). Addressing these additional factors can enhance the young person's ability to change their attitudes and behaviours:

- Support for the family to provide a prosocial environment.
- Influence of the young person's cultural ecosystem.
- Presence of prosocial vs pro-criminal associates.



- Identifying and addressing criminogenic thinking patterns
- Involvement and ongoing commitment in prosocial Leisure/Recreational activities.
- For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, understanding cultural identity can also support change.

What if a young person will not engage in a change-oriented program?

Help young people engage by enhancing internal motivation and moving them along the readiness continuum.

For best outcomes, young people should be motivated to engage in change-oriented programs, which can prove difficult when their attitudes are what is being addressed. When planned engagement strategies have been tried, revised/retried, and are still not working, Youth Justice has statutory authority to direct supervised young people to engage in programs and services that are likely to reduce their offending. While *voluntary engagement* is preferred, evidence has demonstrated that non-voluntary engagement can still deliver effective results. Understanding the stages of change and using Motivational Interviewing can support young people to be ready to engage in change oriented programs and services (refer to Engagement, Readiness and Motivation Service Response Guide).

What core programs address high Attitude/Orientation need?

Youth Justice core programs that address high Attitude/Orientation needs and are designed using a CBT basis include:

- Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART)
- Re-thinking Our Attitudes towards Driving (ROAD)
- Young, Black and Proud (YBP)
- Black Chicks Talking (BCT)
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
- Transition 2 Success (T2S)
- Intensive Case Management (ICM)
- Girls... Moving On (GMO)

