The Missing Link: Comprehensive Case Management in Treatment Courts

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National Treatment
Court Resource Center

Disclaimer

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National Treatment Court Resource Center (NTCRC)

Our mission is to provide treatment court professionals with the information needed to design and implement programs that align with best practice standards, expand and enhance court operations, as well as collect and analyze program data.

NTCRC resources are featured on the website (www.ntcrc.org) and include original publications, interactive maps, operational materials organized by court type, seminal readings for treatment court stakeholders, calendar of professional development opportunities, and more.

Learning Objectives

1. Increase knowledge regarding the role of case management within the treatment court model & participant success.

2. Increase knowledge regarding how concepts of risk, need, & responsivity inform collaborative case planning.

3. Increase knowledge regarding specific strategies & tools for engaging participants in case management sessions.

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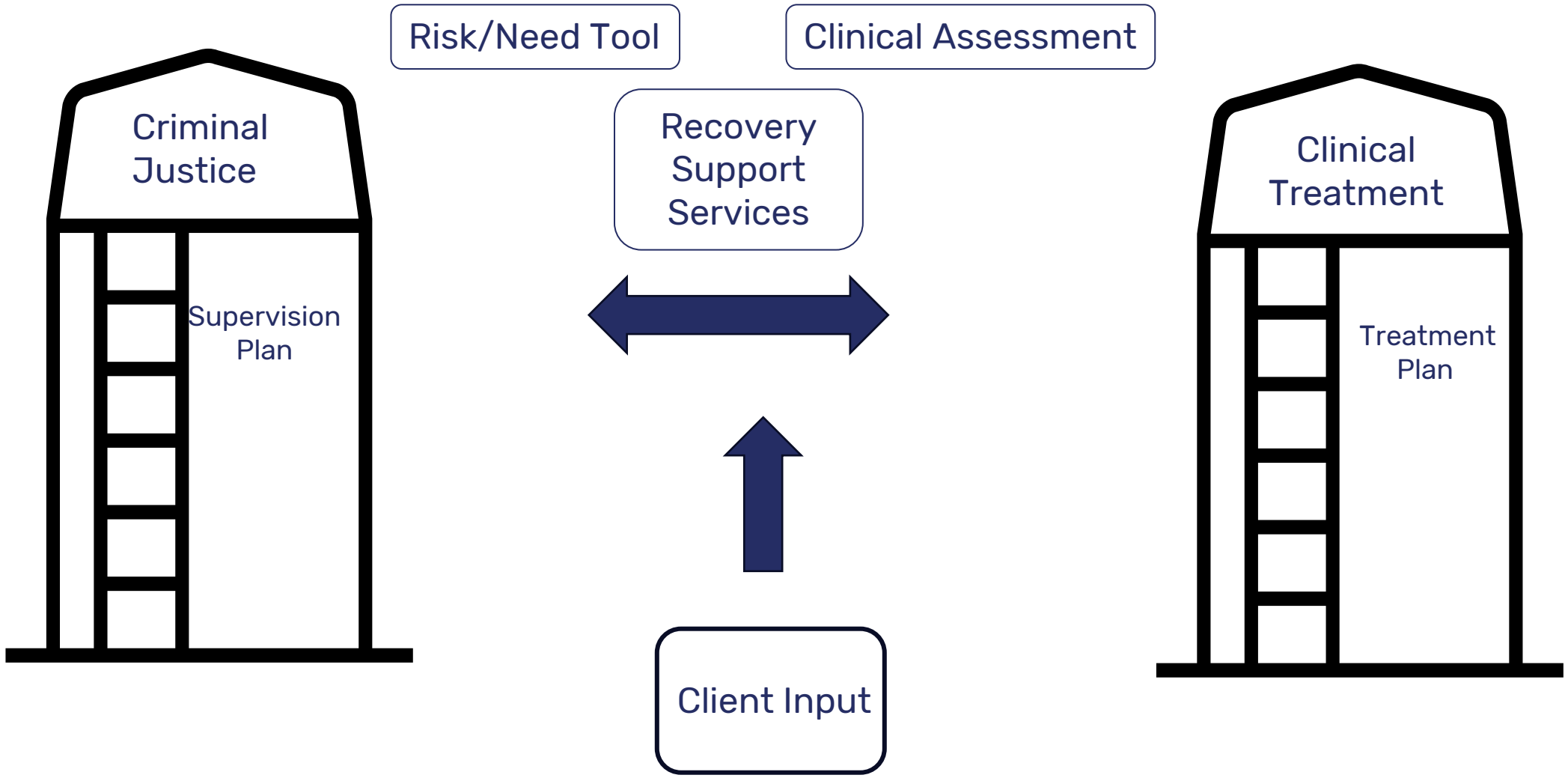
Collaborative Case Planning

Collaborative Case Planning: Removing the Silos



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Risk-Need-Responsivity Model

Risk-Need-Responsivity Model

Risk → "**who**" should be treated?

- Assess level of risk (to re-offend)
- Match risk level to appropriate level of treatment & supervision

Need → "**what**" should be treated?

- Factors that are driving the criminogenic risk level
- Addressing these factors will reduce the likelihood of recidivism

Responsivity → "**how**" to treat the identified needs?

- Cognitive behavioral interventions/programming
  - Need to consider:
    - - Learning style, motivation, abilities, & strengths
    - - Gender, race, culture, etc.
- Importance of relationships
  - Empathic, empowering, firm, & fair → must balance

Criminogenic Risk Factors (dynamic)

Antisocial personality traits

Criminal history*

Employment/ education

Criminal thinking/ attitudes

CENTRAL 8

Leisure/ recreation activities

Criminal peers

Family/marital relationships

Substance use

* is static in nature

Protective Factors*

- Problem-solving skills
- Strong family support
- Empathy
- Self-control
- Stable housing
- Motivation for treatment
- Involvement in work/ leisure activities
- Life goals
- Prosocial network

*not an exhaustive list

Youth RNR Assessment Tools*

- Youth Level of Services/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)
- Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI)
- Structure Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

*not an exhaustive list

Adult RNR Assessment Tools*

- Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)
- Level of Service Inventory (LSI)
- Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS-CMI)
- Level of Service Inventory–Revised (LSI-R)
- Women's Risk Need Assessment (WRNA)
- Correctional Offender Management Profile for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)
- Computerized Assessment and Referral System (CARS)
- Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA)

*not an exhaustive list

ORAS-CST Risk Levels by Gender

Males	Rating
0-14	low
15-23	moderate
24-33	high
34+	very high

Females	Rating
0-14	low
15-21	low/moderate
22-28	moderate
29+	high

ORAS-CST Domains & Level of Need

	Low	Moderate	High
criminal history	0-3	4-6	7-8
peer associations	0-1	2-4	5-8
criminal attitudes & behavioral patterns	0-3	4-8	9-13
education, employment, & financial situation	0-1	2-4	5-6
family & social support	0-1	2-3	4-5
neighborhood problems	0	1	2-3
substance use	0-2	3-4	5-6

ORAS-CST Domains & Level of Need

Need Domains	Level	Ways to Address Need
criminal history	high	
peer associations	moderate	"Thinking about friendships" activity (Carey Guides)
criminal attitudes & behavioral patterns	high	MRT Thinking for Change
education, employment, & financial situation	high	GED Job skills training Financial literacy classes
family & social support	low	
neighborhood problems	low	Housing assistance
substance use	high	SUD Tx

Tool 1

Thinking About Friendships

Most of us have many people in our lives we consider "friends." This Tool asks you to think about the traits you do and do not like in a friend and to identify the people you spend most of your time with.

Part A

1 **a.** What do you look for in a friend? Do you value trustworthiness, loyalty, generosity? Think of all the things you like best in a friend and list them in the chart below. Keep going until you list six traits.

b. Number your list to show how important each trait is to you. Put a 1 beside the most important trait on your list, a 2 beside the second most important trait, and so on.

Things You Like in a Friend	Rating

4 Select two people with whom you would like to spend less time. Brainstorm ideas about how you can spend less time together.

Example:

LESS Jason

- Go to AA meetings on Wednesdays instead of Tuesdays. (Jason goes on Tuesdays.)
- Tell Jason that we need to spend less time together because we end up in trouble too often.
- Post a note by my phone reminding me to say "no" when Jason calls.

LESS

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-

ORAS-CST Domains & Level of Need

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Collaborative Case Plan Example

Combining Criminal Justice and Treatment

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Role of Case Management in Participant Success

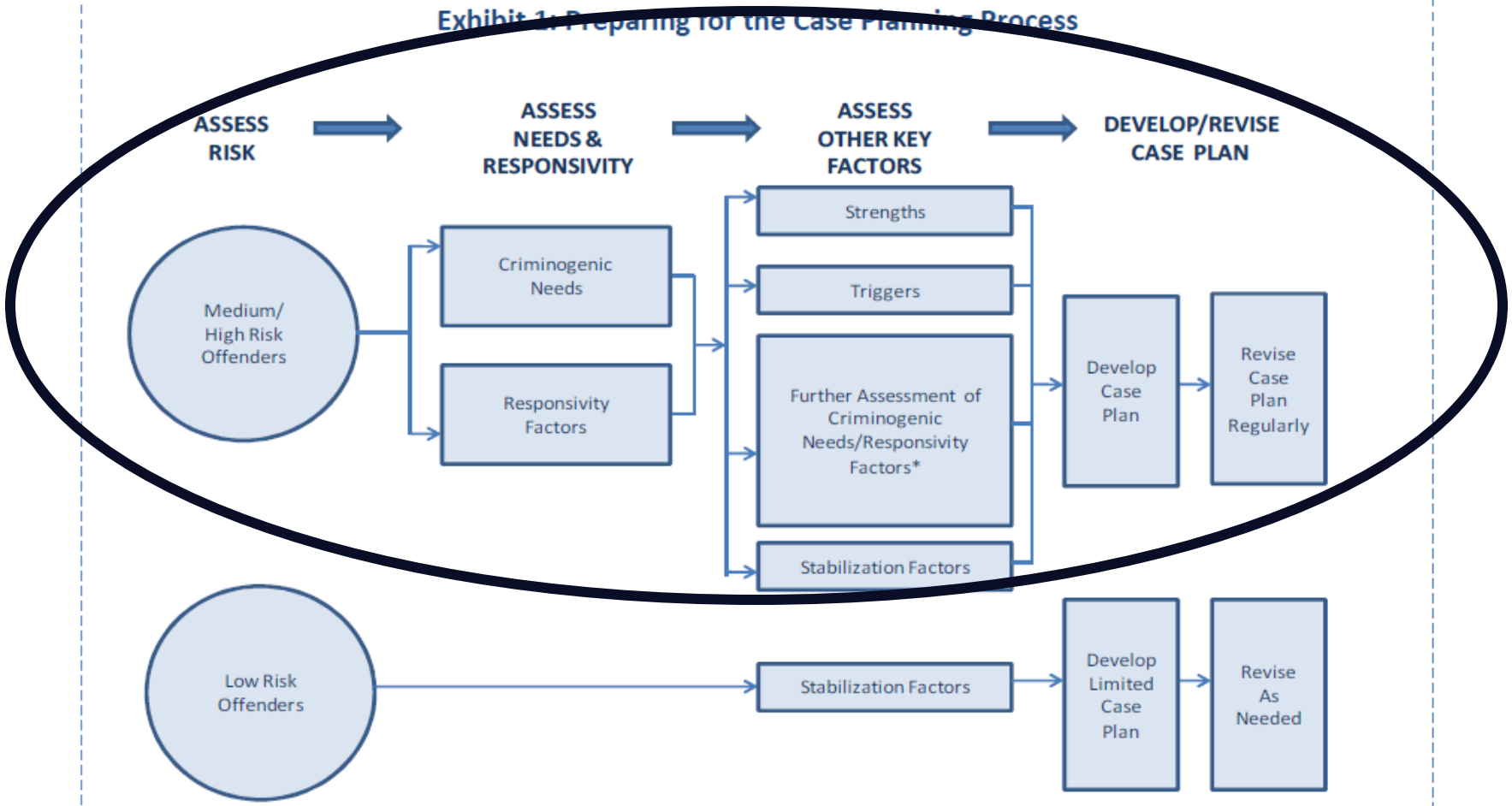
NADCP Best Practice Standards

BPS #6: "Participants receive complementary treatment and social services for conditions that co-occur with substance use disorder and are likely to interfere with their compliance in Drug Court, increase criminal recidivism, or diminish treatment gains."

BPS #6: "Court case managers or clinical case managers must leverage these financial resources and enroll participants for eligible benefits to meet participants' needs for substance use disorder treatment and other complementary services."

(p. 12)

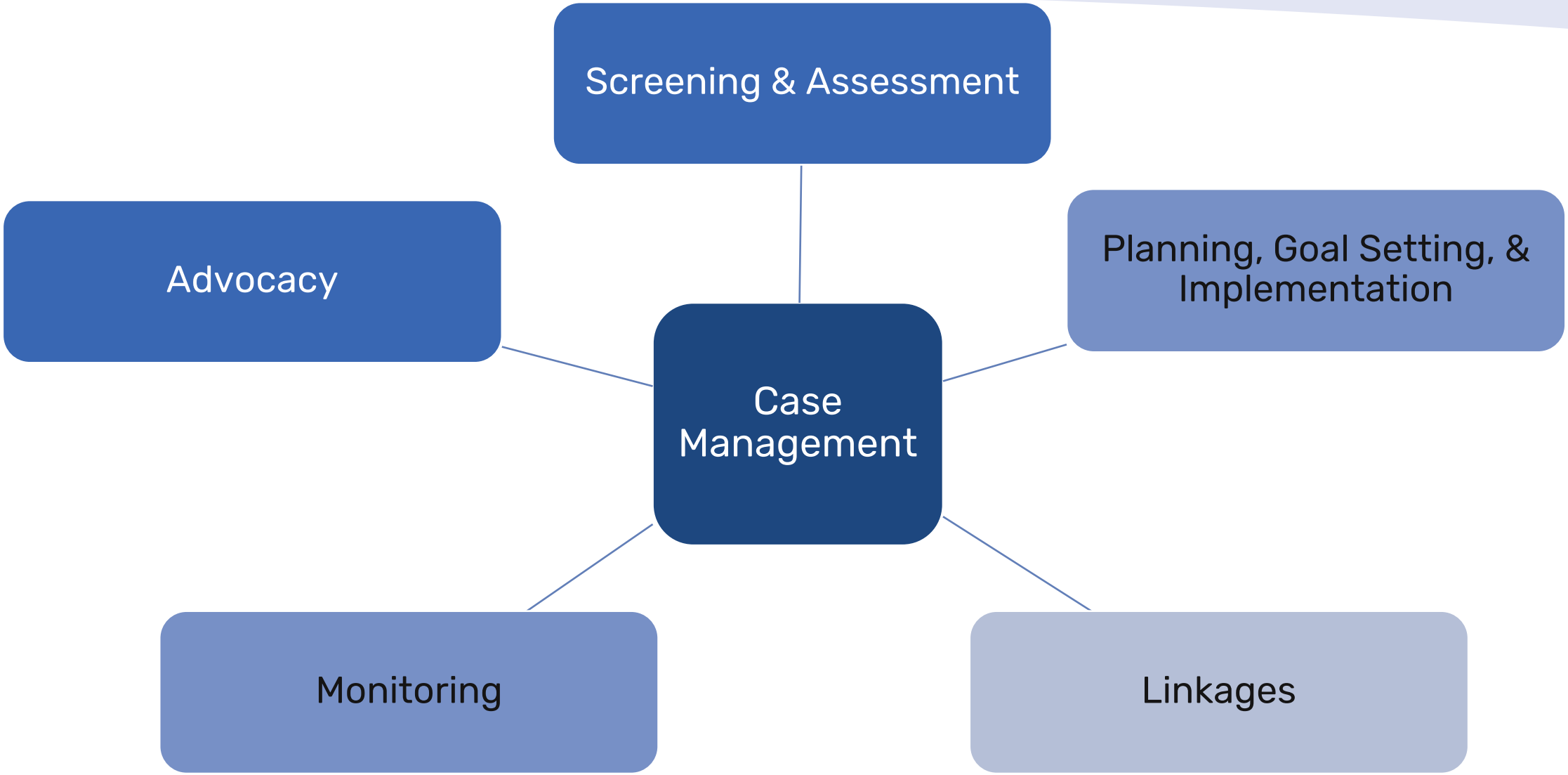
Exhibit 1: Preparing for the Case Planning Process



**Some factors such as substance abuse and education (criminogenic needs) and mental health and functional level (responsivity factors) may require further assessments.*

See *Case Management: A Critical Element of the TPC Model* at www.prisontransition.com for a more detailed consideration of case management as it relates to offenders' level of risk.

Functions of Case Management



Planning, Goal Setting, & Implementation

- Utilize the results of the risk and needs tool to inform the WRITTEN collaborative case plan
- Capitalize on the strengths
- Identify triggers
- Address stabilization factors
- Match clinical treatment to individualized needs

Planning, Goal Setting, & Implementation

- Goal Setting
  - Develop goals WITH the participant
  - Should be positive, attainable, & reasonable
  - Written steps to achieve goal → discuss at case management sessions
  - Re-evaluate regularly to assess progress
  - Talk about client's goals and progress in staffing.

- Implementation of collaborative case plan as written is key!

Linkages

- Need to map the identified needs to the recovery support services
- Include both criminal justice and treatment in mapping process
- Must have extensive knowledge of the resources available
  - Community mapping

Linkages

Recovery Support Services	Agencies Providing Service(s)
Employment	
Childcare	
Housing	
Education	
Food insecurity	
Financial literacy	
Transportation	
Support groups	
Clothing	
Healthcare	
Cultural/Language	

Monitoring

On-going communication with team & service providers re: progress

Ensure participant is receiving adequate service

Changes in areas of risk & need→ must reassess

Advocacy

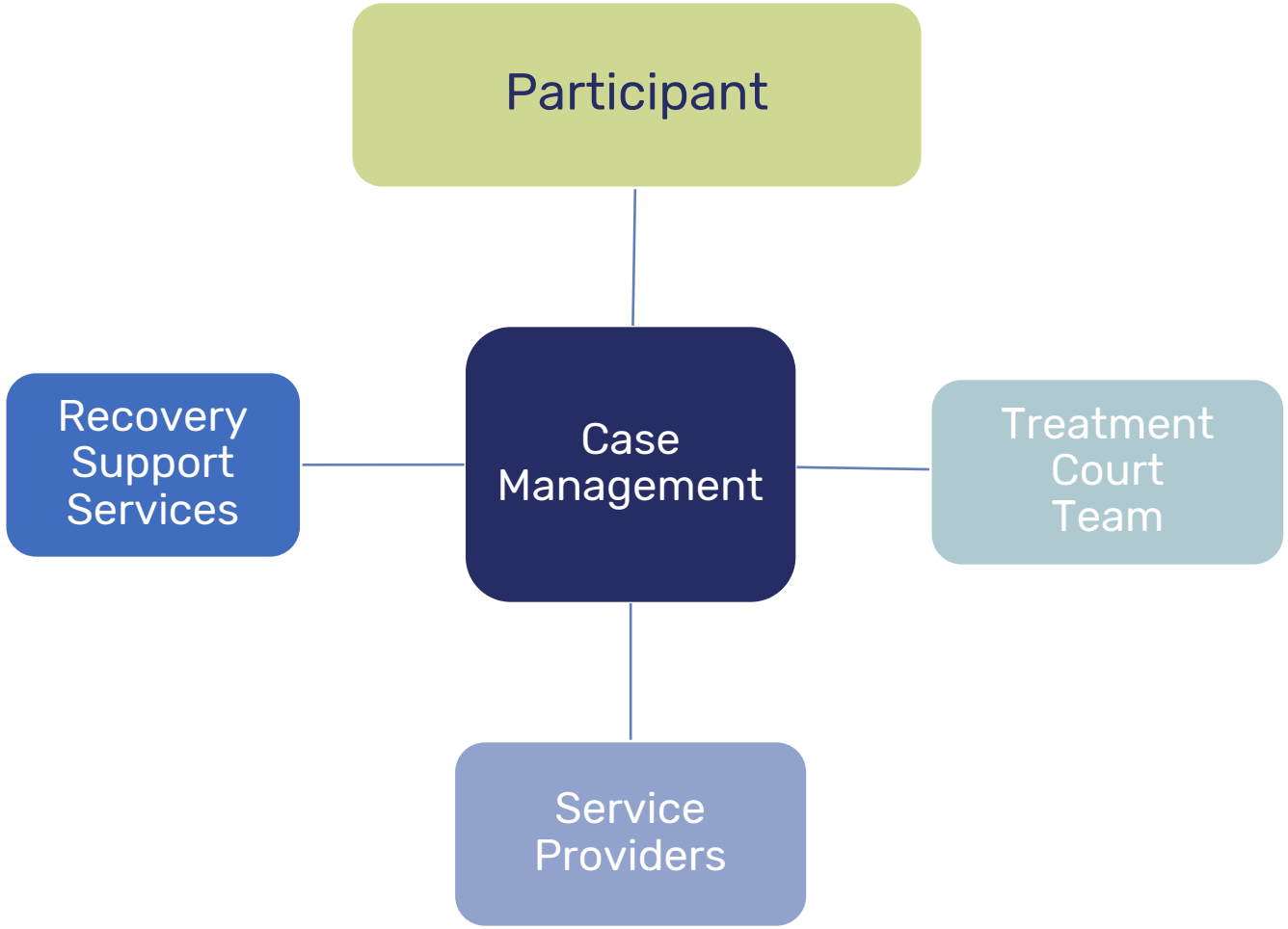
Ensure participants are receiving needed services	• Access not hindered • Equal access
Assisting with the pursuit of services, which may include locating a new provider	• Expansion/creation of services
Ties directly to collaborative case plan	• Must be targeted to the needs & enhance strengths

Other Key Characteristics of CM

- Knowledge of the justice system
- Evidence-based
- Strengths-based
- Relationship-based
- Team-based
- Meaningful
- Motivational
- Change-based
- Culturally proficient
- Family-focused
- Accountability-based
- Public safety-focused
- Ethically sound
- Counseling & crisis intervention

Summary: **Collaborative** Case Planning

- Integrates both criminal justice & treatment elements
  - Risk/need assessment results
  - Clinical assessment results
  - Participant input
- Is a dynamic document & process
  - Case management sessions/activities → should focus on criminogenic needs
  - Reassessment is key



Thank you!

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