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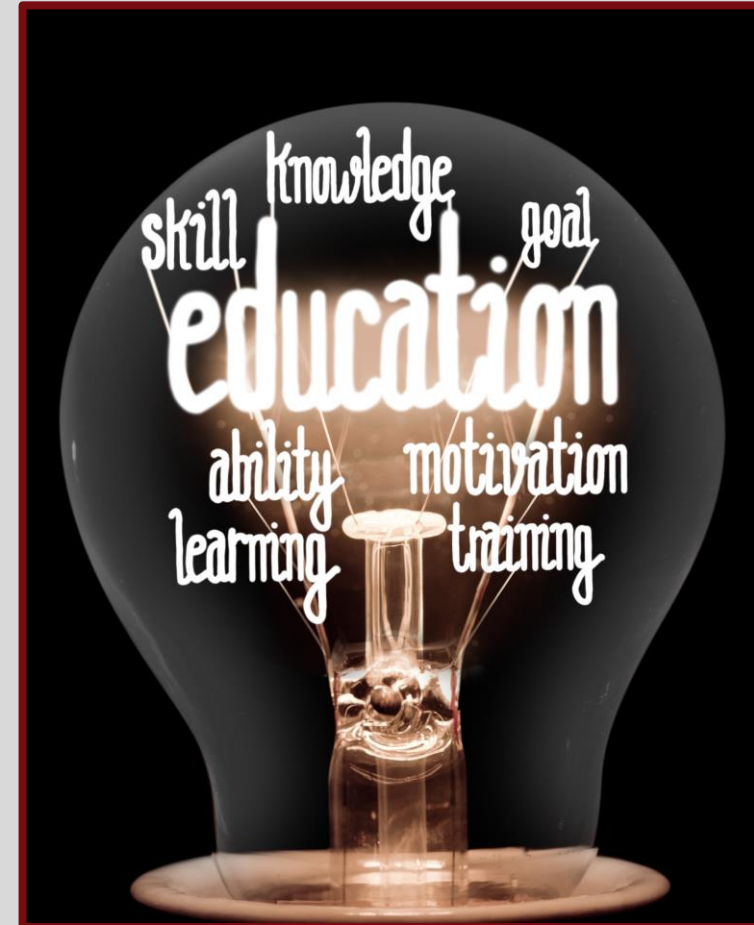
Best Practices for Supervision and Engagement in Recovery Courts

Mack Jenkins Chief Probation Officer (ret)

Vice President Justice Speakers Institute

Session Objectives

- Learn Supervision's role in Recovery courts as apart of an Interdisciplinary team.
- Identify best practices in supervision to support engagement, accountability, and behavior change.
- Learn best practices for working with treatment providers in a Recovery Court.





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Supervision in Recovery Court

- Supervision in Recovery Court is the effort to proactively monitor the behavior and program compliance of participants.
- In this context supervision is an element of case management services delivered to participants.
- In Recovery Court a primary goal of supervision is to facilitate behavior change.



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Definition of Case Management

- The definition of case management is:
 - “A collaborative process which assesses, plans, implements, coordinates, monitors and evaluates the options and services required to meet an individual’s health needs, using communication, and available resources to promote quality, cost-effective outcomes.”
- Case Management Society of America
- Another definition:
 - “System of support, monitoring and advocacy to assist an individual through change.”



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Components of Case Management

- Assessment
 - Criminal risk/need, clinical
- Planning
 - Case plan based on assessment
- Linkage
 - Engagement with services based on case plan goals, direct service delivery
- Monitoring
 - Proactively overseeing participant progress towards goals-supervision
- Advocacy
 - Working in the best interest of the participant



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Supervision Objectives

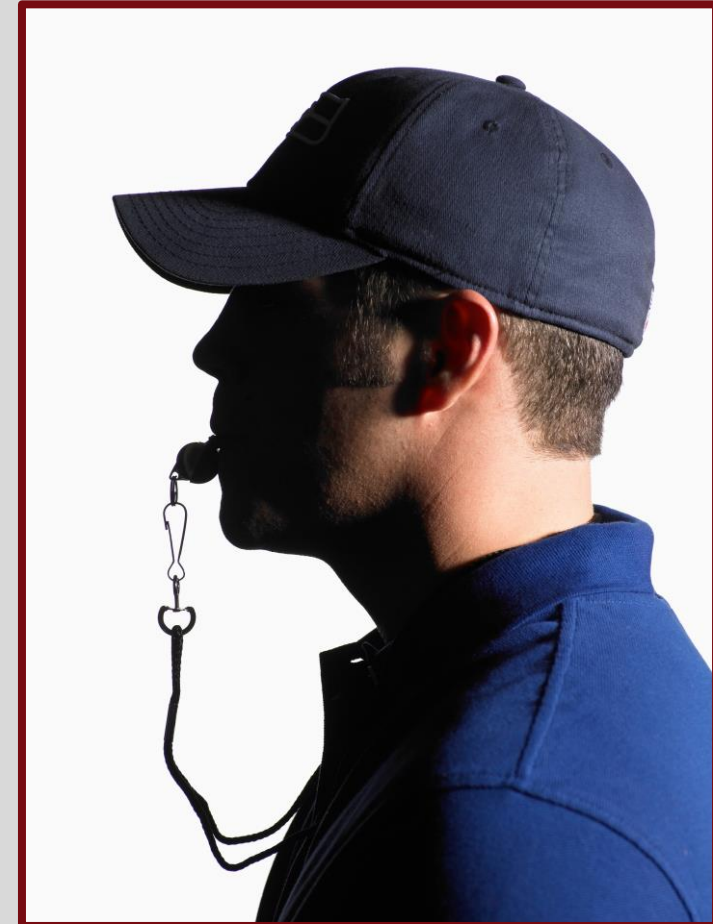
- Public safety
- Participant accountability
- Deter non-compliant behavior
- Detection and early intervention
- Supporting participant progress
- Serving as adjunct to treatment
 - Through a collaborative application of Risk Need Responsivity Model (RNR)



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Supervision Model in Recovery Court

- Traditional model of probation supervision
 - Surveillance
 - Enforcement of laws, conditions, and rules
 - Reactive
- Balanced Approach model
 - Achieves both enforcement and social work roles
 - Includes the “coach” role
 - Accountability and behavior change
 - Ideal for treatment courts



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Supervision Tools- Core Correctional Practices

- Core Correctional Practices are skills/interventions designed to enhance the therapeutic potential in a relationship between a person under supervision and the supervision officer.
 - Effective use of authority
 - Prosocial modeling
 - Effective reinforcement and approval
 - Effective disapproval
 - Problem-Solving
 - Relationship skills
 - Structured skill building

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Risk Areas for Participants in Recovery Courts

- Eight risk factors have been shown to predict recidivism among individuals under community corrections supervision. Andrews and Bonta summarize these risk factors as:
 - History of Criminal Behavior (prior interactions with the CJ system)
 - Anti-social personality (antagonism, impulsivity, risk taking)
 - Pro-criminal attitudes (criminal thinking)
 - Anti-Social associates
 - Poor use of leisure time/recreational time
 - Substance abuse



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Risk Areas for Offenders in Recovery Courts

- Problematic circumstances at home (low caring or supervision, high neglect or abuse, homelessness).
- Problematic circumstances at work or school (limited education, unstable employment history).



RISK

Supervision Issues

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Behaviors to Target

- Drug use
- Failure to attend treatment
- Associating with anti-social / criminal friends
- Vagrancy
- Violation of program rules
- Manipulation



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Indicators of Drug Use

- Failure to report/missing appointments.
- Change in normal appearance, unkempt disheveled.
- Change in temperament -unusually quiet or nervous conversation.
- Disassociation with pro-social friends, i.e. non-using roommate moves out.
- Unusual or inappropriate behavior reported by family or other association.



Best Practices

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Research Supported Practices for Supervision (EBPs)

- Assess Risk
- Enhance Motivation
- Use Positive Reinforcement
- Target Specific Behaviors
- Teach new skills
- Use community resources
- Track outcomes



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Assess Risk

- Use a validated assessment tool to determine the likelihood of recidivism AND the factors contributing to the level of risk.
- Intervene at a level commensurate with the level of risk.
- An on going process



Enhance Motivation

- Help participants develop a desire to change
- Employ Motivational Interviewing
- Prioritize motivation rather than persuasion, coercion
- Recognize stages
 - Precontemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, maintenance



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Positive Reinforcement

- An application of behavior modification
- Incentivize and reinforce pro-social behaviors, positive progress
- Shape behavior with incentives and sanctions
 - Sift and certain
 - Certainty
 - Celerity



Target Specific Behaviors

- Target the drivers of criminal conduct
- Link participant to treatment/ address clinical issues
- Address responsivity factors



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Teach New Skills

- Apply social learning techniques
- Utilize cognitive behavioral interventions
- New skills, taught, modeled and role played



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Use Community Resources

- Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA)
 - Responsivity factors
 - Unemployment
 - Housing assistance
 - Educational support
- Community Mapping exercise
- Pro social community programs



Addressing Criminogenic Factors

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Targeting Criminogenic Needs

- Antisocial Cognition (criminal thinking)
- Involves attitudes, values, beliefs and rationalizations that are supportive of criminal conduct
- Approach:
 - Reduce anti-social cognitions
 - Recognize risky thinking and feelings, incentive/reward prosocial decisions
 - Enroll in a CBT curriculum
- CCP skills:
 - Effective disapproval, effective reinforcement, cognitive structuring, problem solving, prosocial modeling



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Targeting Criminogenic Needs

- Anti-social leisure/recreation time
- Low levels of involvement in and satisfaction in anti-criminal pursuits
- Approach:
 - Encourage structured use of free time, productive use of time
 - Encourage volunteer activities
 - Utilize day planners, organizers
 - Incentivize/reward productive activities
- CCP Skills:
 - Prosocial monitoring, effective reinforcement, effective disapproval



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Targeting Criminogenic Needs

- Antisocial Associates (criminal associates)
- Involves close associations with criminal others, relative isolation to noncriminal others, immediate support for crime.
- Approach:
 - Reduce associations with criminally involved individuals.
 - Enhance contact with pro-social peers
 - Build prosocial network-incentivize/reward constructive steps
- CCP skills:
 - Effective disapproval, effective reinforcement, relationship skills



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Targeting Criminogenic Needs

- Antisocial Personality Patterns
- Involves early onset, persistent criminal activity, weak self-control, failure to meet obligations, pleasure seeking, aggression.
- Approach:
 - Build problem solving
 - Stress accountability
 - Anger management
 - CBT curriculum
- CCPs:
 - effective disapproval, effective reinforcement, cognitive restructuring, prosocial modeling



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Targeting Criminogenic Needs

- Substance Abuse
- Involves the abuse of alcohol and or other drugs
- Approach:
 - Complete assessment to determine presence of and level of disorder
 - Engage in substance use treatment at level indicated by assessment
 - Incentivize/sanction based on progress and proximal/distal behavior modification science.
 - Build sober prosocial network
- CCPs:
 - Effective reinforcement, effective disapproval, cognitive restructuring, structured skill building



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Integrated Case Planning Collaborative Case Management

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Collaborative Case Management

- Collaborative case management is the process by which all members of the Recovery Court treatment teams join in the effort to manage the progress of the participants through the program.
- In collaborative case management, there is a single case plan which includes: long and short-term goals, activities to achieve the goals, targeted need areas, and treatment interventions.
- The single case plan is distinct from a treatment plan developed by the treatment entity, or a supervision plan developed by Probation. It integrates elements from disciplines approaches to coordinate then interventions with the participants.



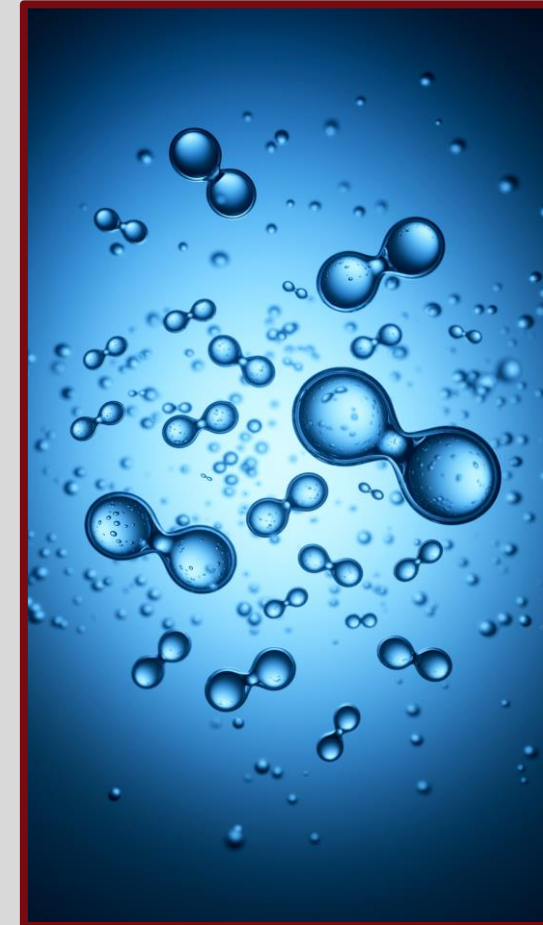
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Components of an Integrated Case Plan

- Intervention target areas (Needs)
 - Criminogenic and clinical
- Goals to be achieved (behavioral benchmarks)
 - Criminogenic and clinical
- Activities to support goals
- May also include services to be provided



Constructing the Plan

- Use the assessment results (R/N, clinical) to identify target areas for intervention.
- Develop case plan goals; both immediate and long term ((proximal/distal).
- Identify activities to be completed to achieve the goals.
 - Activities for PSC team members
 - Activities for the participants
- Identify any referrals/linkages that need to be made.



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Collaborative Case Plan

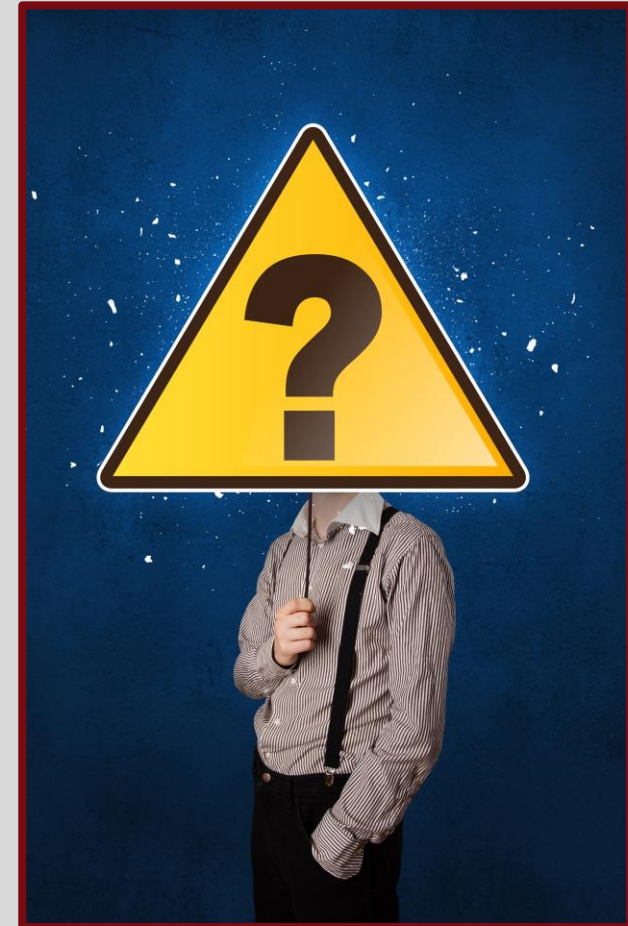
- A collaboratively developed case plan includes:
 - Prioritized criminogenic needs
 - Prioritized clinical treatment needs
 - Goals to be achieved
 - Based on both justice and clinical assessment
 - Must meet SMART standards
 - Activities to undertake in pursuit of the goals
 - Timelines
- Translates criminal and clinical assessment information into a unified set of goals designed to address prioritized needs.
- Every member of the team, should know the results of all assessments, the goals, the activities expected of the participant to reach the goals, and have an awareness of progress or the current barriers to progress.



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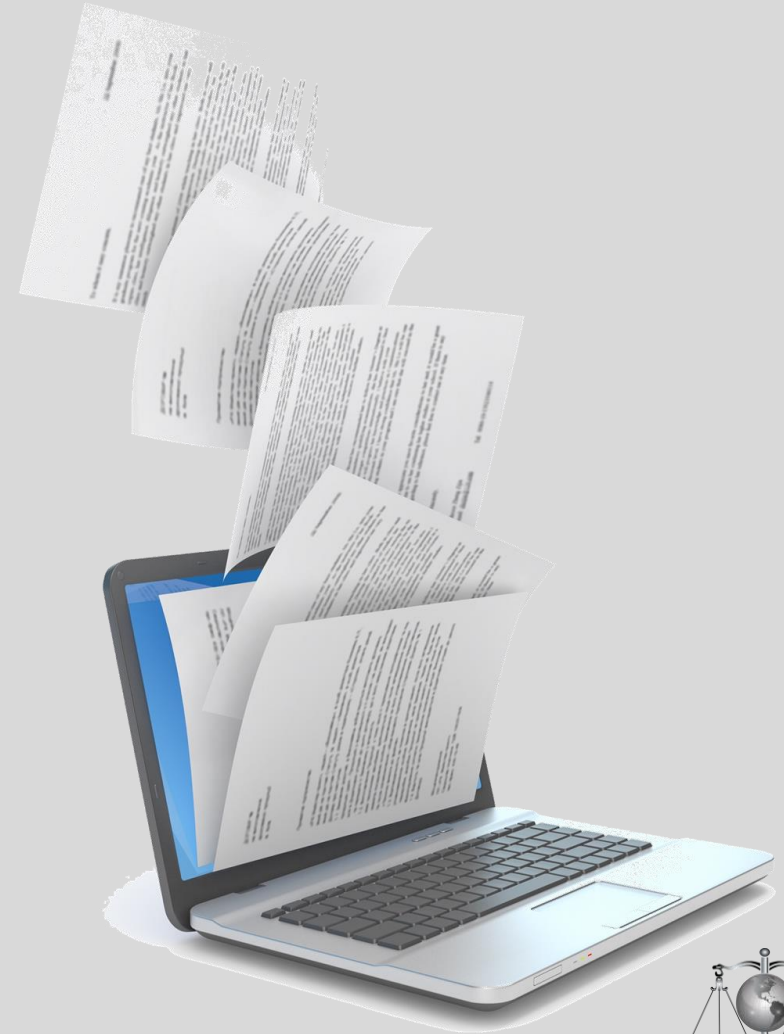
Addressing Responsivity Needs

- Responsivity factors should be addressed in the case plan
 - A 'Case Plan' includes both treatment and supervision plan info
- Research shows the order in which the factors are addressed is critical;
 1. General responsivity factors (homelessness, detox, withdrawal symptoms, mental illness symptoms).
 2. Criminogenic (cause recidivism-criminal thinking, criminal associates, antisocial values).
 3. Maintenance needs (do not cause crime but must be addressed), unemployment, lack of job skills, literacy, poverty, undereducated.
 4. Restorative needs (restitution, community services, other financial obligations).



The Information Exchange-Treatment & Supervision

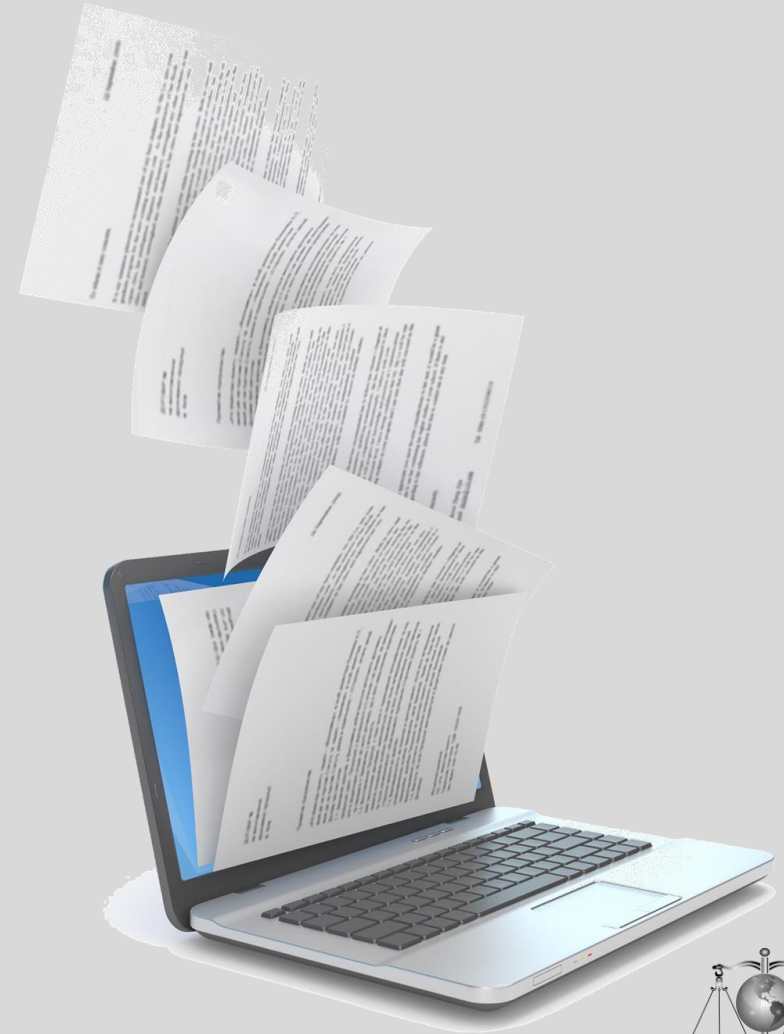
- Probation provides :
 - Results of risk assessment, risk level and highest scoring criminogenic needs.
 - Shares pertinent criminal history (prior arrests, gang involvement, violence history, etc.)
 - Overview of home environment (recovery environment).
 - Information criminal associates, leisure time activities, observed or known behavior tendencies.



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The Information Exchange-Treatment & Supervision

- Treatment provides:
 - Results of the clinical assessment; diagnosis
 - Trauma history, additional relevant clinical history
 - General information re planned treatment approach , including priority clinical issues
 - General treatment information (attendance, engagement level, active insight)
 - Any know relapse triggers
 - Specific behaviors to monitor



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Exercise-Case Scenarios

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Summary

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Competencies for supervision in Recovery Courts

- To apply effectively employ best practices in a recovery court, suggested competencies for the supervision role include the knowledge of:
 - Core correctional practices
 - Field safety skills
 - Motivational interviewing/ engagement skills
 - Severe substance use disorder
 - Trauma and its impact
 - Psychopharmacology
 - Stages of change
 - General treatment approaches
 - Relapse and relapse prevention
 - Working as a part of an interdisciplinary team



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Summary

- Best practices for supervision of criminal justice populations are based on decades of research.
- In order to facilitate behavior change, the drivers of criminal conduct must be addressed, clinical issuers must be treated.
- The supervision role must assess risk, enhance motivation, address dynamic risk factors, employ incentives, and help teach skills.
- The supervision role must work in collaboration with treatment as a part of an interdisciplinary team.





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Thank you for your kind
attention

Chief Mack Jenkins (Ret.)

ChiefJenkins@justicespeakersinstitute.com



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