# A Comprehensive and Ongoing Approach to Offender Assessment and Case Management

Reentry in the State of Connecticut:

Partners in Progress

February 24 - 26, 2009

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# Offender Assessment and Case Management: Making Reentry Work

# National and Statewide Perspectives

- Randy Braren, Director of Parole and Community Services, CDOC
- Dr. Patrick Hynes, Director, Program and Victim Services, CDOC
- Tracy Johnson, Parole and Community Services Manager, CBPP
- Tom White, Director of Operations, CSSD
- Peggy Burke, CEPP, Moderator

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## **Enormous Change and Progress in the Field...**

- Clear goals around recidivism reduction
- Understanding of the importance of collaboration
- Principles of evidence-based practice
- Programs guided by research evidence
- Continuous, seamless process of planning and managing
- Bringing non-correctional partners to the table
- National initiatives of various kinds

## The Challenge!

New Goals,
Knowledge,
Concepts,
& Multiple Tools

Strategic
Practice

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## Many Ways...

- State level policy and implementation teams
- New assessment protocols
- Refocusing programming within institutions
- New partnerships at the county level
- New program resources

## Many Ways...

One of them is to......

# Reshape how we supervise and manage at the

**CASE LEVEL** 

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### In the Past (Nationally), These Efforts...

- Have focused more on monitoring that engaging the offender...
- Have not looked to the evidence to guide practice...
- Have happened in "silos"...
- Have not been well-supported with the necessary interventions, resources, skills needed.

# Assessments in the Past...

- Single points in time, unrelated
- Geared to targeting custody/control/supervision
- Largely static, unchanging factors
- "Put in the file"

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# Now, the Field Understands the Importance of...

- Periodic assessments shared across time and across boundaries
- Empirically-based, validated assessments of risk and need
- · Dynamic factors
- Used to target BOTH security/custody/supervision AND programmatic interventions to reduce risk

# Case Management and Supervision

- In the past, strategies focused on:
  - "levels"—how much attention?
  - Compliance with standard conditions
  - Compliance with special conditions
  - Identifying non-compliance
  - Returning offenders not in compliance to the court

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### Now, We Are Seeing...

- Not just how much attention, but what kind?
- Focus upon specific, assessed criminogenic need
- Attention to equipping the offender to be successful
- Using the lessons of evidence-based practice to shape our responses
- Using conditions to target risk/needs and be part of a case plan

#### **Correctional Staff**

- Working in collaboration with other case management team members
- Modeling and reinforcement of prosocial behavior as a way to encourage change
- Using "effective use of authority firm but fair"
- Receiving skill-based training

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#### **The Offender**

- · Past approaches
  - Directed to comply with conditions
  - Object of surveillance
- Now...
  - Offenders as active participants in risk reduction efforts
  - Internal motivation is key
  - Engaged in "self-assessment"
  - Engaged with correctional staff in a "process of change"

# New Approach Integrates...

Community Safety AND Offender Success

Assessment AND Interventions

Criminal Justice AND Community Stakeholders

Supervision/Control AND Support for Change

PO/Case Manager AND Others on Team

System Team Members AND Offender

Formal Programs AND Informal Support

#### WHY?

## Community Safety and Crime Prevention.

It seeks this goal through enhancing the ability of offenders to successfully complete supervision without re-offending.

# Core Principles of New Approaches

- Evidence-based practice
- Single plan targeted by risk and criminogenic needs
- Engages and enhances motivation of the offender
- Multi-disciplinary, collaborative, supervision and case management teams
  - Offender
  - Corrections staff
  - Community partners/service providers
  - Informal networks of support

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#### What So We Do?

- Assess the offender's risk, needs, strengths, environment periodically and share
- Engage the offender and enhance motivation
- Model and reinforce pro-social behavior
- Develop and implement a case management plan
- Provide programmatic interventions to address highest areas of risk and criminogenic need
- Review progress periodically

#### **One Size Doesn't Fit All**

- · Target by risk and need
- · Do less with low risk offenders
- Do more with mid-to high risk offenders
- · Focus on needs that are driving the risk
- · Pay attention to learning styles of offenders
- Do "enough"—dosage

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### Do It Together—Collaborate!

- Phase I: Institutional Phase
- Phase II: Pre-Release/ Release Phase
- Phase III: Community

# Required Supports and Tools

- Assessment protocols
- Case plan format(s)
- Interagency agreements/partnerships that provide access to case team partners and resources
- Clear position descriptions
- Performance appraisal system
- · Policies and procedures
- Access to interventions
- Skill sets—interpersonal communication, assessment and case planning, motivational interviewing
- Case management tools that enable collaboration at the case level across traditional boundaries

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## **Looking Ahead...**

- We are in a time of great change...building on our experience and emerging new knowledge
- Opportunities for successful reentry and community safety are greater than ever before
  - Tools, knowledge, and consensus
- It is a "work in progress" nationally
- Connecticut has taken key steps in moving in this direction...