

Contingency Management in JDTCs

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Disclaimer

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All Rise (founded as NADCP) was formed in 1994 and is the leading training, membership, and advocacy organization for advancing justice system responses to individuals with substance use and mental health disorders. All Rise impacts every stage of the justice system, from first contact with law enforcement to corrections and reentry, and works with public health leaders to improve treatment outcomes for justice-involved individuals.

@All Rise, 2021

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Treatment Court Institute 小 Impaired Driving Solutions

Justice for Vets Center for Advancing Justice

Founded As





According to the JDTC Guidelines

Objective 5

 Implement contingency management, case management, and community supervision strategies effectively.

According to the JDTC Guidelines

Guideline 4.1

- Needs assessments should include information for each participant on:
 - Use of alcohol or other drugs.
 - Criminogenic needs.
 - Mental health needs.
 - History of abuse or other traumatic experiences.
 - Well-being needs and strengths.
 - Parental drug use, parental mental health needs, and parenting skills.

Guidelines 4.2

• Case management and treatment plans should be individualized and culturally appropriate, based on an assessment of the youth's and family's needs.



CREATING EFFECTIVE CASE PLANS FOR YOUTH AND **FAMILIES**

GUIDELINE 4.1 NEEDS ASSESSMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE INFORMATION ON:

- Use of alcohol or other drugs.
- Criminogenic needs.
- Mental health needs.
- History of abuse or other traumatic experiences.
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RISK/NEEDS/RESPONSIVITY: SCIENTIFIC REVIEW

Risk: Who to treat

Need: What to treat

Responsivity: How to treat

- Because criminal behavior can be predicted, services should be matched to each person's risk of reoffending
- To reduce recidivism: Higher risk youth need additional services, lower risk youth need little to no intervention

RISK/NEEDS/RESPONSIVITY: SCIENTIFIC REVIEW

"The Central Eight"

The Big Four (Tier I)

antisocial personality traits, thinking, and attitudes criminal associations

Tier II

Substance use disorders
Family/marital relationships
Education and employment
Positive leisure activities

Source: Andrews & Bonta (2010) The Psychology of Criminal Conduct

RISK

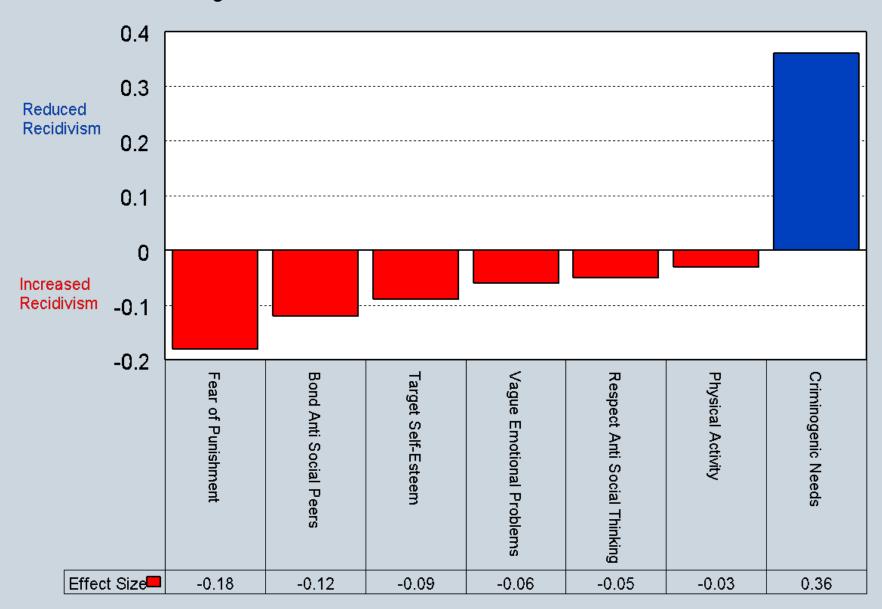
Decades of research has identified both static and dynamic risk factors that can be used to understand and predict criminal behavior.

Tools generally use static items (criminal history, warrants) to evaluate for risk

CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

- Most Effective Treatment Models
 - Targeting the "Big Four"
 - Family based approaches
- Use of evidence-based treatment approaches
- Individualize treatment matching to meet developmental and cultural needs.

Needs Targeted & Correlation with Effect Size for Youthful Offenders



Source: Dowden and Andrews, (1999). What Works in Young Offender Treatment: A Meta Analysis. Forum on Correctional Research. Correctional Services of Canada

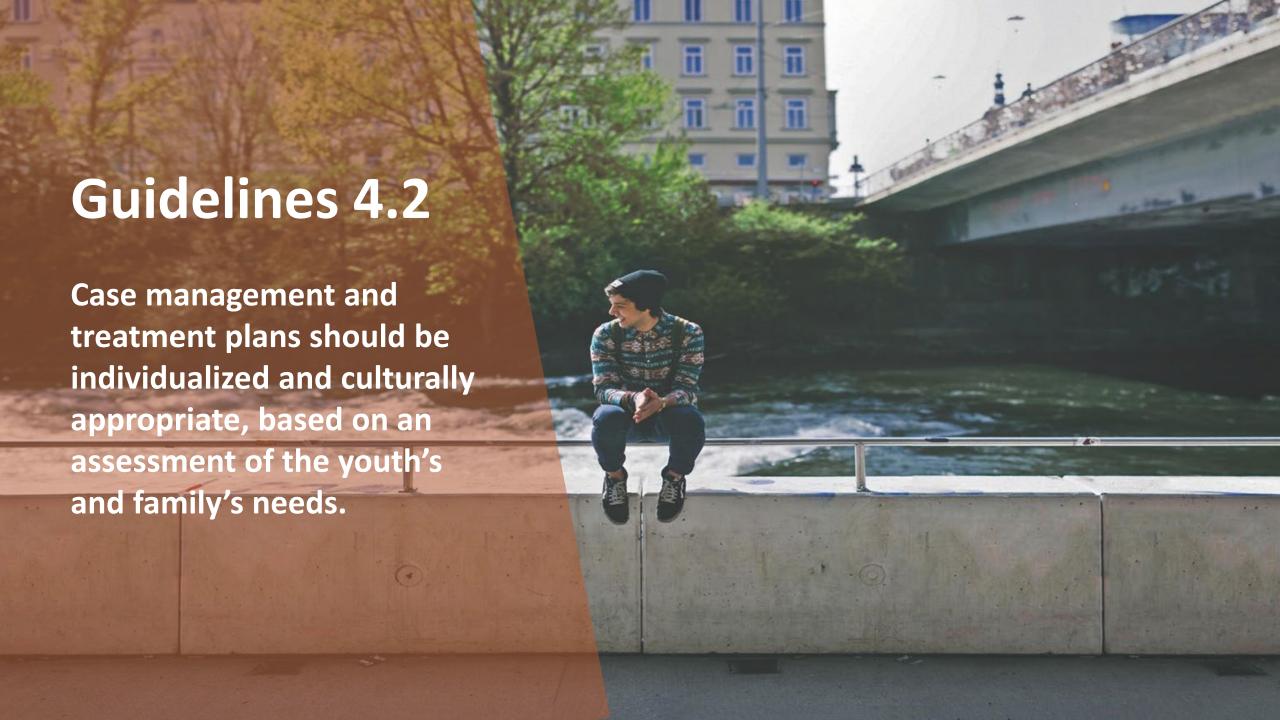
RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

- Service delivery should be responsive to the learning style and capabilities of each individual youth
- What protective factors does the youth possess that will assist with participation in and completion of services?

OFFICE/FIELD INTERACTION

Per the *Guidelines:* Interactions with youth should focus less on detecting violations, and instead focus finding opportunities to praise on goal attainment.

- Check-in (building rapport)
- Review weekly goals
- Identify successes or obstacles
- Determine if new goals are needed/desired
- Review court conditions
- Provide written materials/instructions
- Close Source: The Carey Group (2010)



Two functions of Case Management



Good Conditions of probation

Clear

Specific

Individualized

Enforceable

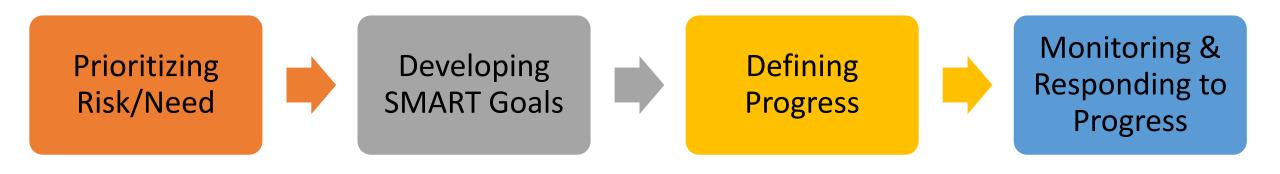
Good Case Management

Goal Oriented

Individualized

Focused on Change

Think of Case Planning & Management as Four-Step Process



Introduction to Smart Goals

ELISHA HARRIS, SITE MANAGER, NCJFCJ

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What does the acronym S.M.A.R.T. mean in the term SMART Goals?

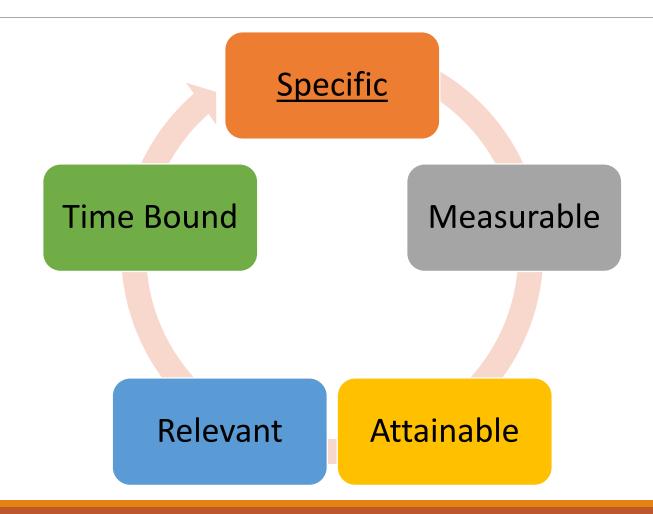
SMART Goals should:

Focus on skilling building and insertion of interventions

Be monitored and updated during regular case management meetings

(Expansion of JDAI to the Deep End Resource Guide, 2017; Lipsey, et al., 2010; and Carey, et al., 2000, Spring)

SMART Goals Are:



Specific	Measurable		Attainable	
Intervention	Attendance		Capacity / Development	
Pro-social activity	Certificate		Motivation	
Skills	Reduced risk	<	External factors	
Relevant	Relevant		Time Bound	
Identified need	Identified need / risk		Identified period of time	
Voice / choice		Proximal & distal		

Specific Intervention	Finish eight Online Anger Management Classes (one per week)
Specific Skills Learned	New skills to improve anger and stress management – meditate, exercise, write in a journal
Measurable	as measured by 1) certificate of completion; 2. # new skills learned
Attainable	youth has a home computer and wifi, and mom agreed to let youth use to complete the sessions; we also reviewed the course information to make sure the youth is able to complete at their own pace.
Relevant	youth and mom said they wanted to have fewer arguments at home and agreed that youth should learn how to keep their temper under control.
Time Bound	between September 1st and October 31st

S.M.A.R.T. Goals

Sample Action Planning

SMART Goal Development Specific: Measurable: Attainable: Relevant: Time Bound:



Objective 5

Implement contingency management, case management, and community supervision strategies effectively.

Punishing Behavior Rewarding Behavior Treating Behavior Response **Categories**

Rewarding Behavior

POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT

Verbal Praise

Applause

Tokens / Earning Points

Gift Certificates

Individual Rewards

NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT

Later Curfew

Waiving Fees

Reduced Check-ins

Check-In by phone, rather than in person

Fewer appearances with the judge

Punishing Behavior

PUNISHMENT

Verbal Reprimand

Community Service

Individualized responses

Custody

RESPONSE COST

Losing Points

Return to More Frequent Court Appearances

Replacing a Late Curfew with an Earlier Curfew

Return to More Frequent Check-Ins

Treating Behavior

ENHANCEMENTS

New Assessment

Adding Trauma Groups

Additional Treatment Groups

Additional Sober Support Sessions

Moving from Intensive Outpatient to Residential Treatment

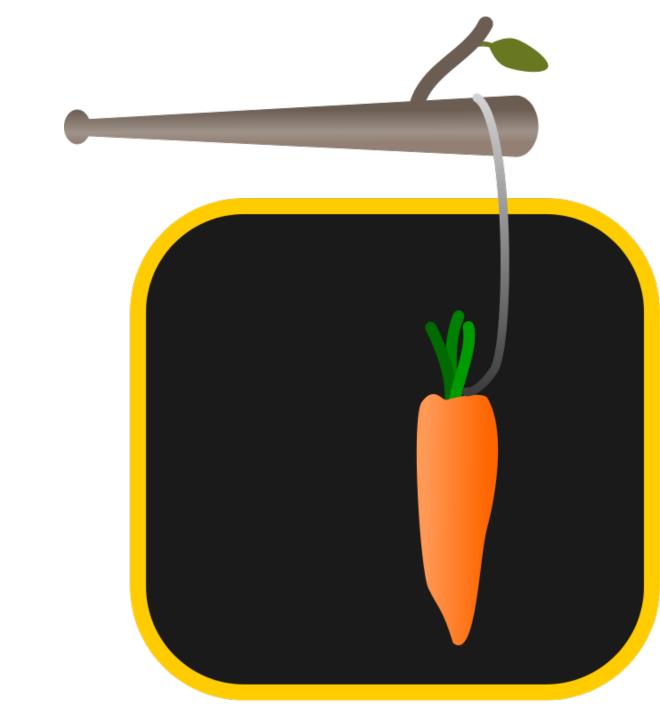
REDUCTIONS

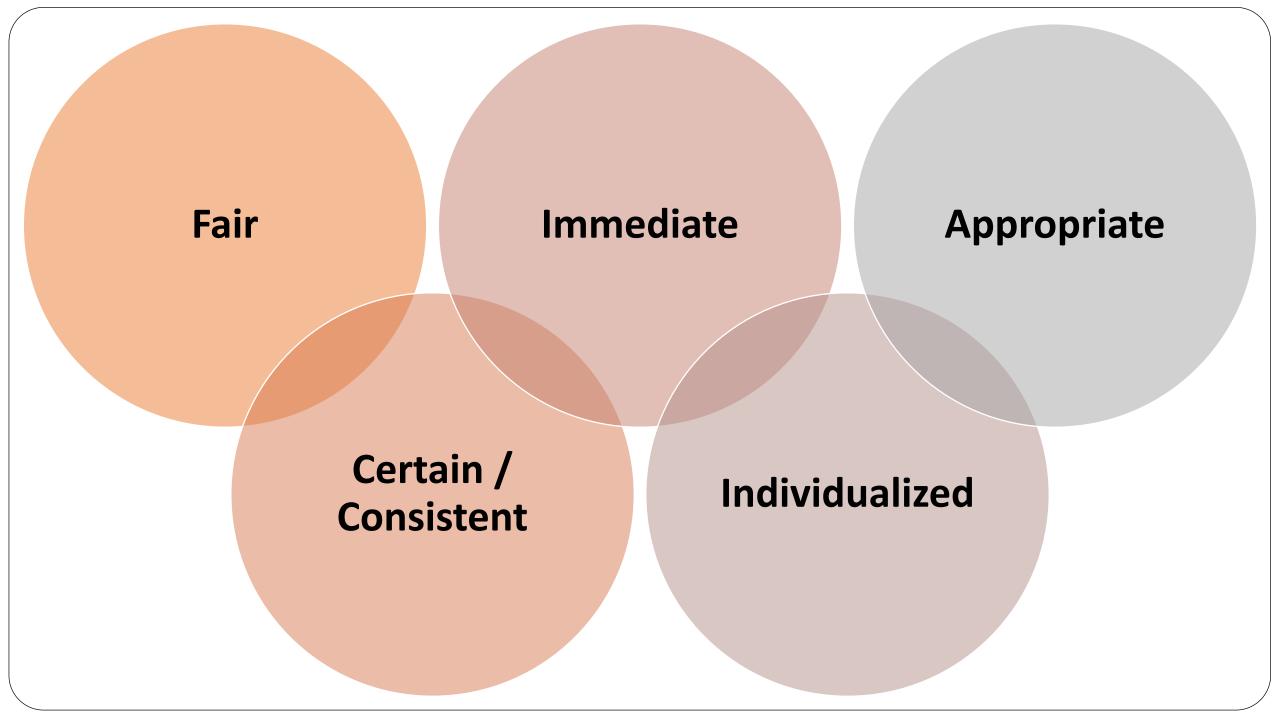
Moving from Intensive Outpatient to Outpatient

Fewer Treatment Groups

Replacing Treatment Groups with Job Training

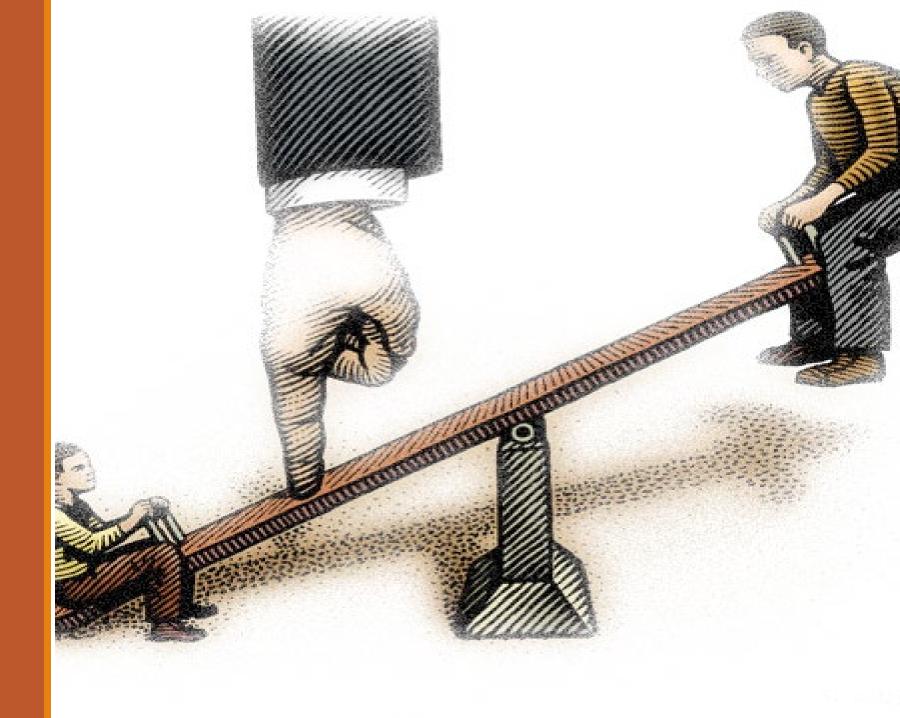
What makes a response effective?





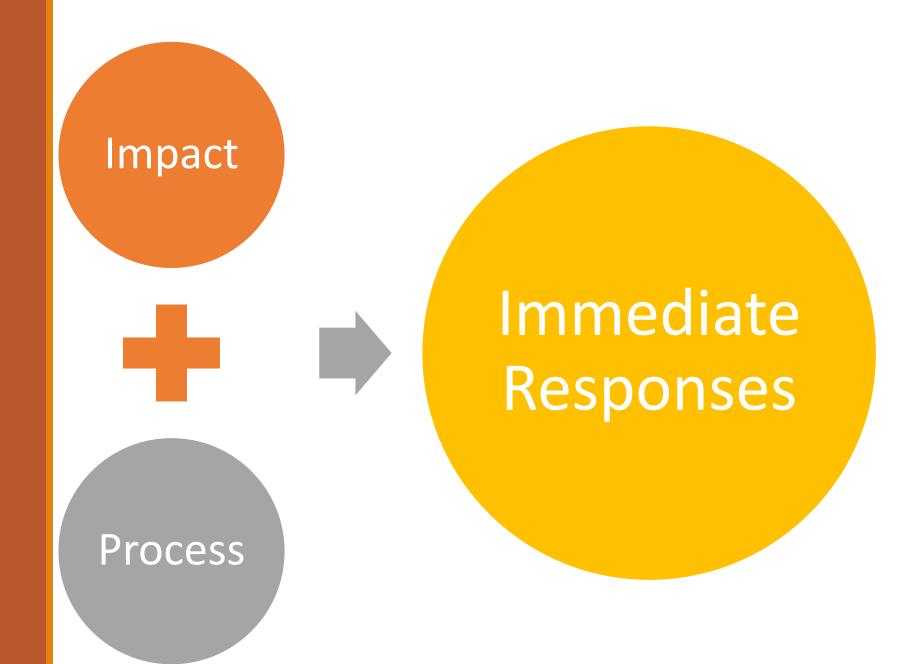
Fair

- Perceptions of fairness are important
- Consistency across youth is key
- Voice and choice can increase feelings of fairness



Immediate

- The impact of incentives and sanctions is diminished by any delay
- Detailed processes help teams to react in a timely manner



Appropriate Intensity

- Age and stage of development are important to consider
- Overreacting can trigger defiance or retaliation
- Graduated
 responses can
 allow more time to
 work with the
 youth



Individualized

- Incorporate youth voice and choice
- Prioritize rewards over sanctions
- Capitalize on the youth's strengths



Certain / Consistent

Clarify
expectations &
consequences
on the front
end

Predictability is essential to effectiveness (and fairness)

Blended responses enhance consistency

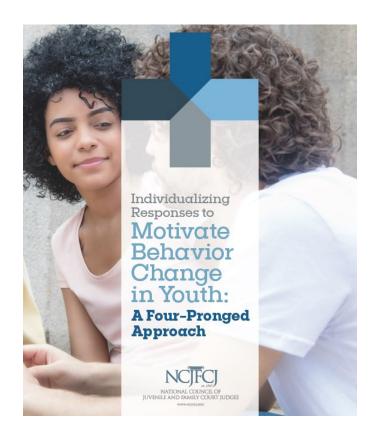
Resources

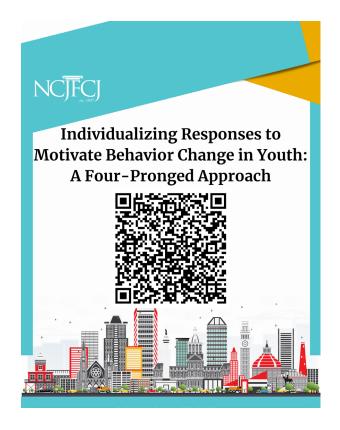
INCENTIVES

LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Verbal Praise	Reduced Supervision Requirements	Supervised Day Trips
Verbal praise is provided for most routine accomplishments in drug courts, including timely attendance at appointments and participation in treatment - related discussions or activities. This is especially important during Phase 1 of the program, when participants have a relatively harder time satisfying basic expectations. All team members should be prepared to offer praise at or near the time that accomplishments are achieved; for example, immediately after a productive counseling session or a drug - negative urine test. The judge later reinforces the praise during court hearings.	Participants who have made substantial progress in drug court are commonly incentivized by reducing their supervision obligations. For example, they may be permitted to attend less frequent probation appointments or status hearings. Typically, supervision adjustments are made when participants advance to a higher phase in the program. Research cautions that drug courts should not hold status hearings less frequently than every 4 - 6 weeks until participants are in the final phase of the program and have initiated their continuing - care plans. Moreover, treatment services should only be reduced based on a clinical determination that it is therapeutically indicated to do so. Finally, drug testing should not be reduced until after other treatment and supervision services have been reduced, and it is reliably determined that drug use has not recurred as a result. Examples include: Less frequent probation appointments Less frequent status hearings	Day trips differ from the social gatherings described earlier, in that they are held off premises. Typically, they are reserved for participants in the last phase of the program who are being recognized for leaving the "offender" role and assuming a role of "citizen." Examples include: • Fishing trips • Movie outings • Intramural sports • Sporting events • Bowling tournaments • Recovery Olympics

www.ndci.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/ 03/Incentives-and-Sanctions-List.pdf

Resources





www.ncjfcj.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/NCJFCJ_JDTC_Four-Pronged_Approach_Final.pdf

Use Natural and Logical Responses to Help Youth Succeed by:

- Focusing on strengths and accomplishments
- Providing structure
- Explaining decisions
- Providing consistency
- Connecting choices and behavior to responses
- Guiding decisionmaking



JTC Resources



www.allrise.org

Training and Technical Assistance

We use OJJDP's TTA360 to give you access to statewide, individual, or virtual juvenile treatment court trainings. TTA360 allows you to submit training and technical assistance requests to access a range of providers on various juvenile justice topics.



Join the JDTC Listserv

Connect with the juvenile drug treatment court community, share ideas, and access support from experts in the field.

Tune-In-Tuesday Webinar Series

Tune-In-Tuesdays will occur each quarter and will provide JDTC team members with practical tools to address common challenges in JDTC programs.

Map of Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts



Treatment Court institute AllRise.org





NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

WWW.NCJFCJ.ORG



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