Presented By Marrya Briggs & Andrea Paventi
What is TASC?

- Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities
- TASC bridges the gap between treatment and the criminal justice system.
The History of TASC...

- TASC began during the 1970’s during the Nixon era.

- LEAA – Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (now BJA-Bureau of Justice Assistance)

- SAODAP- Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention

- DNADA-Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse (now NIDA- National Institute on Drug Abuse).
The History of TASC...

- Directors from the strongest TASC states got together in San Francisco to bridge the gap between treatment and the criminal justice system.

- What makes TASC and TASC-like programs work?
  Answer: TASC model of services
The History of TASC...

The TASC model of services include:
- Assessment
- Treatment (or referral for treatment)
- Case Management
- Monitoring and reporting services
The History of TASC...

13 Critical Elements

- Systems Coordination Elements
  - Element 1 – A process to coordinate justice, treatment, and other systems
  - Element 2 – Procedures for providing information and cross-training to justice, treatment, and other systems.
The History of TASC...

13 Critical Elements

- Organizational Elements
  - Element 3 – A broad base of support from the justice system with a formal system for effective communication
  - Element 4 – A broad base of support by the treatment and other social services community
  - Element 5 – Organizational integrity
  - Element 6 – Policies and procedures for regular staff training
  - Element 7 – A management information system with a program evaluation design
The History of TASC...

13 Critical Elements

- Operational Elements
  - Element 8 – Clearly defined client eligibility criteria
  - Element 9 – Performance of client-centered case management
  - Element 10 – Screening procedures for identification of TASC candidates within the justice system
  - Element 11 – Documented procedures for assessment and referral
  - Element 12 – Policies, procedures, and protocols for monitoring TASC clients’ alcohol and drug use through chemical testing
  - Element 13 – Competency with diverse populations
The History of TASC...

- The TASC model approach is routinely used in:
  - Pretrial Diversion
  - Drug Courts
  - Day and Evening Reporting Programs
  - Community Corrections
  - Juvenile Case Management
  - Mental Health Courts
  - Child Welfare and Family Treatment programs
  - Re-entry and jail transitional programs
Advantages of the TASC approach include:

- Less reliance on governmental solutions to problems and better resource utilization through communities.
- TASC increases community capacity by targeting services and fitting them to clients’ needs and risks.
How Does TASC Help?

- Specific benefits that derive from effective TASC programming include:
  - Improving inter-system communications
  - Holds justice clients accountable
  - Encouraging justice responses that support treatment retention and effectiveness
  - Providing client support through justice and treatment transitions
  - Reducing duplication of services
  - Ensuring that treatment is available to coincide with or capitalize on the “motivational opportunities” created by justice processing
  - Augmenting available justice and treatment services through case management, treatment readiness, and chemical testing, and by using justice system leverage to encourage treatment compliance
Effectiveness of TASC

- In a comprehensive study of six TASC sites conducted by the RAND institute (Longshore et. al., 1998), researchers found that the involvement in TASC case management resulted in significantly more substance abuse and other services received compare to non-TASC control groups.
Effectiveness of TASC

• Interestingly, in the study sites, TASC had the strongest effect on the most problematic offenders – those offenders with the most severe drug use, criminal, and high-risk sex histories, leading authors to suggest that “it might be more cost effective to target TASC resources toward those offenders whose behavior is most problematic.”
Effectiveness of TASC

- Arizona TASC- Pre-Trial Diversion

- Final rate of Survival VS Recidivism for four groups of Demand Reduction Participants
  (NIJ-ASU School of Justice Studies 56-72 Month Study)
## Effectiveness of TASC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>#of Cases</th>
<th>% survival</th>
<th>% for who recidivate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TASC eligible, Did not enter, filed</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASC ineligible, Filed</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASC eligible, Failed program</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TASC eligible, Completed Program</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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</table>
National TASC Summary

• For almost thirty years, TASC has demonstrated the stamina, integrity, and flexibility to not only survive and thrive, but to shape many of the changes that have occurred in the ways that substance involved justice clients are managed in this country.
National TASC

- In 1986, TASC programs throughout the country decided to create a national office to support TASC programming.
- National TASC maintains a Washington, DC office and nationally representative Board of Directors who work with numerous state and federal partners to develop policy and programmatic initiatives that enhance the integration of treatment into the justice system.
States Represented by National TASC Board Members

- Andrea Paventi – President – Ohio
- Marrya Briggs – Vice President – Arizona
- Susan McLaughlin – Treasurer – Delaware
- Wes Stewart – Secretary – North Carolina
- Bailey Davis – Conference Chair – Alabama
- Michael Gray – Immediate Past President – North Carolina
- David Wills – Past President – Ohio
- Mark Saferite – Arizona
- Linda Gatson-Rowe – Illinois
- Luxie Gannon – Colorado
- Bridget Kiely – Illinois
- Virginia Barber-Rioja – New York
- Thomas Griffin – Florida
- Joe Hodges – New York
National TASC Membership

• Please consider becoming a National TASC member.
• Membership benefits include:
  • National Advocacy
  • National TASC Quarterly Newsletter, Legislative & Funding Alerts
  • Special Policy and Research Publications
  • Priority Status for Conferences and Trainings
  • Invitation to Washington, D.C. Capital Briefings and Hill Days
  • Board Membership & Committee Membership Eligibility
  • Program Exchange Opportunities
  • Referrals and Technical Assistance
  • The chance to say “I belong”!
• For more information and to become a member please go to: http://www.nationaltasc.org/membership/join-national-tasc/
Risk, Needs and Responsivity

Utilizing TASC Case Management as a Framework..
What is...
Risk, Need and Responsivity

Risk Principle: Focus is on who we serve-
- The research is clear that recidivism will be positively impacted when risk and need is taken into account.
- Targeted population is Moderate and High Risk offenders.

Need Principle: Identifies what we target-
- Attitudes, values, beliefs, peer associations, and personality (impulsive, antisocial, reactive)
RNR continued

- **Responsivity Principle:**
  - Specific responsivity - remove barriers to treatment, match style and mode of service delivery to key offender characteristics
  - General Responsivity - use cognitive behavioral interventions
  - Responsivity is based on social learning theory, where you model, practice, reinforce and offer feedback
Risk Principle
Ohio Model for Risk Assessment

- ORAS: Ohio Risk Assessment System
- Developed and researched by the University of Cincinnati
- Currently used state wide on all Adult offenders on felony level supervision
- Juvenile piece (OYAS)
ORAS.. The Ohio Risk Assessment System

- Components of ORAS.....
  - Pre-trial Tool
  - Community Supervision Screening Tool
  - Prison Screening Tool
  - Prison Intake Tool
  - Prison Reentry Tool
Outcome of ORAS..

- Low, Moderate, High, and Very High for Males
- Low, Low/Moderate, Moderate, and High for females
- Breaks scores down into 7 Domains
7 Domains or Risk

- Criminal History
- Education, employment, and Financial Situation
- Family and Social Support
- Neighborhood Problems
- Substance Use
- Peer Associations
- Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns
Recommendations for Supervision...

- **Low**: Minimum supervision or non-reporting
- **Moderate**: Regular supervision, programming should be provided for moderate and high need domains
- **High**: Enhanced supervision or residential placement, programming should be provided for moderate and high domains
- **Very High**: Males-residential placement preferred or enhanced supervision at highest level, programming for moderate and high domains
- **Very High**: Females- enhanced supervision or residential placement, programming should be provided for moderate and high domains
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Need</th>
<th>Criminal History</th>
<th>Education, Employment, and Financial Status</th>
<th>Family and Social Support</th>
<th>Neighborhood Problems</th>
<th>Substance Use</th>
<th>Peer Associations</th>
<th>Criminal Antecedents and Behavioral Problems</th>
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<tr>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>9-13</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>4-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>0-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which Domains impact recidivism...

1) Criminal History
2) Peer Associations
3) Criminal high risk lifestyle
4) Criminal thoughts, patterns and beliefs
5) Family
6) Substance Use
7) Employment
What has TASC done to address risk...

- All pre-trial assessments, intervention in lieu of conviction reports, and drug court reports utilize ORAS as a tool for determining placement...
- CBCF versus Community placement
- Use of targeted interventions that focus on offender need- Case Planning
- Focus on Iatrogenic Affect – over programming offenders..
Substance use...

- Realization that traditional treatment does not understand risk and need of the offender
- Criminal justice programs that provide treatment need to make sure the treatment is offender appropriate.
- UC Curriculum for example...
Need Principle
The Need Principal

- Target interventions to criminogenic need
- Use CBT programs that are normed for an offender
- Thinking for a Change
- Cognitive Behavioral curriculum for Substance Abusing offenders
- EPICS
- Thinking for a Change
The difference between a criminal and an addict...

- Someone who scores high in substance use on ORAS and low on other scales needs traditional treatment.
- Someone who scores low or even moderate in substance use and high in criminogenic domains needs specific treatment...
Responsivity Principle
Responsivity Principal....

- Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender when assigning programs
- Dosage
- Treatment
Dosage...

- Structure offender time
- 100-300 hours using a cognitive approach
- Low Risk: no programming. A Study showed there was no difference in recidivism with this population if they checked in at a kiosk or where on a probation caseload that had very high numbers.
- Moderate Risk: 100 hours of programming over a four to 8 month period
Dosage Cont....

- High Risk: 200 hours over 6-12 months
- Very High: 300 hours over 12-18 months
- Research shows programming effect diminishes after 18 months (Latessa and Sperber, 2012)
- 67% of parolees who recidivated do so within 18 months and 83% after 2 years (Kohl, et al. 2009)
- Violation rates taper off at 16 months (Gray, et al. 2001, Dixon, 2011)
- Anything over 18 months actually increases recidivism
Length of supervision and caseload size..

- APPA recommends caseloads not to exceed 50 for officers with moderate or high risk offenders;
The EPICS Model

- Effective practices in Community Supervision
- University of Cincinnati is currently testing this model with probation officers and some case managers;
- EPICS is part of the responsivity piece of RNR
- Criminogenic targets = reduce risk
- Non-criminogenic targets = reduce barriers but not risk
What does EPICS do...

- It integrates EBP and CBT into case management
- Provides interventions during a face-to-face meeting
- Interventions are chosen based on client risk and need
- Interventions are evidence based
- Targets are criminogenic
- Teaches new behaviors
- Reinforce socially acceptable behavior
- Sanction socially unacceptable behavior
Structure of EPICS Session

1) Check in
2) Review
3) Intervention
4) Homework
Example of an intervention..
Two year recidivism study..

- EPICS is based on the STICS model in Canada.
- Preliminary data shows a 12% increase in retention rates with STICS trained probation officers.
- Bonta et al. shows a 25% reconviction rate after two years for treatment group and 40% for control group.
- First EPICS pilot project was conducted in Grant County IN.
Substance Abuse & Change Group

- Incorporates cognitive behavioral treatment with Thinking For a Change
- TASC offers this group three (3) times per week for 2 hours each for 12 weeks/24 sessions.
- T4C is a closed curriculum
- Rationale for this group model...
Thinking for a Change

- Thinking for a Change, or T4C, is evidence based cognitive behavioral therapy for offenders of all ages.

- Cognitive behavioral interventions have been found to be a valid practice in reducing recidivism. T4C is led by a simple principle, thinking (internal behavior) controls actions (external behavior).
The Thinking for a Change curriculum was developed by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). Thinking for a Change is one of our agencies interventions used to address the cognitive, social, and emotional needs of diverse offender populations. The curriculum is delivered over a 12 week span, occurring two times per week, two hours per day.
Targeted population...

- By utilizing the ORAS scores we are able to identify clients who score moderate or high in the areas of: Criminal History, Peer Associations and Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns. Clients that score moderate or high in these areas and low in the Substance Abuse domain need a tailored program that addresses both the substance use but also the criminogenic aspect of their personality that will inevitably lead to recidivism if not addressed.
Questions....

- Wrap up...
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