

Case Management Guidelines

Guideline for DRAOR Users

Identification Of Cases

Efficient resource allocation suggests the cases most requiring structured case management intervention of those with a greater likelihood of risk of reoffending. These cases can be best identified by validated risk instruments. Currently both the Autoscreener and DRAOR provide risk scores that are empirically related to likelihood of reoffending. Moreover, DRAOR domains provide additional information regarding the presence or absence of dynamic risks and protective factors. Scores on the DRAOR can change over time and this must be included in the identification of which cases warrant greater case management intervention and when.

Identification Of Content Areas

Any scores of "2" for risk items (Stable or Acute) or scores of "0" for Protect items warrant attention and intervention. Officers should complete a Behavioral Analysis to determine the extent to which these items relate to the client's criminal behavior. Those items that appear most important for understanding the client's criminal behaviour would be those prioritized for attention. Often there are multiple items warranting attention and a case plan should endeavor to reflect specific strategies for each of these items.

Identification Of Action Goals

If possible, actions or strategies should be tailored to each DRAOR item. In general terms, the officer should consider where the client is on the risk/change continuum and match their approach accordingly. General steps regarding officer actions would include:

- a. Address motivation if necessary
- b. Reinforce behaviors/cognitions that support exiting from crime
- c. Address behaviors/cognitions that support continued criminal activity
- d. Identify and reinforce protective factors/supports

Integrated Case Management

This process simultaneously uses strategies that both mitigate risks and enhance strengths. Risk management strategies often include increasing client understanding about criminal risk and developing alternative skills to reduce the likelihood a client will respond without considering the consequences when faced with an at-risk situation (i.e., temptation to use drugs to cope with negative affect, agree with a peer to join them to commit a crime). Concurrently, enhancing strengths can assist clients to better understand what they have to lose in both the short-term and longer-term if the act criminally. These approaches essentially provide a roadmap for the client to follow to increase the likelihood of being successful on community supervision.

When considering potential flags for community failure, there is evidence that overall Acute scores are important. Clients with higher total Acute scores are more likely to fail. Additional research indicates that the presence of Acute risks and the absence of Protect items are also important even after considering overall client risk level. Some research suggests that negative affect, anger/hostility, and victim access from the Acute domain are particularly important.

Decision Rules for Risk Management

Guidelines for using the DRAOR and Autoscreener

Goal actions are intended to provide direction to CSOs following a DRAOR assessment by targeting needs and responding to change. These goal actions are not exhaustive but should standardize case planning and case management responses by CSOs.

Csos Should Consider:

- 1| Risk/supervision level of case (Autoscreener)
- 2| Aggregate score for DRAOR ($n=563$)
 - a. Low= -12-2
 - b. Moderate= 3-9
 - c. Moderate/High= 10-26
- 3| Select whichever risk level is higher from Autoscreener or DRAOR for overall risk level
- 4| Match supervision level to client risk level
- 5| Consider client motivation level or Stage of Change
- 6| Consider aggregate score for each DRAOR domain. **High Stable** or **Acute** scores or **Low Protect** scores should be used to prioritize action strategies by the CSO
 - a. Stable- low= 0-1; moderate=2-6; high=7-12
 - b. Acute- low=0-1; moderate=2-7; high=8-14
 - c. Protect- low=0-4; moderate=5-7; high=8-12
- 7| Any item scores of **2 for Stable or Acute** or scores of **0 for Protect** warrant a **need for action by the CSO**
- 8| Scores of 2 on negative mood, anger/hostility, and victim access **increase risk of serious violence**

Additional Considerations (Refer To Community Supervision Decision Framework):

- Phase of release (initial stage of release is time of increased risk)
- Prior compliance/response to supervision
- Nature of working relationship between offender and CSO
- Determination whether current situation reflects prior nexus to current conviction
- Prioritization of risk targets if multiple



Action Goals to Address Risk

Specific Goal Actions



To Address Risk

Scores of 2 on Stable or Acute items:

- a. Review item-specific handouts from Navigator within this session
- b. Assign item-specific handouts from Navigator as homework for next session
- c. Do role play of skills from Navigator to address need area
- d. Assign workbook(s) where appropriate
- e. Consider referral to programming targeted to elevated item
- f. Make program referral
- g. Increase frequency of contact for next session(s)
- h. Reach out to collaterals to support client (family, church, employer, etc.)
- i. Discuss possible need for electronic monitoring
- j. Assign/increase urinalysis testing
- k. Phone or text offender prior to next session regarding progress being made
- l. Review offense chain
- m. Identify stressors and triggers
- n. Review coping strategies
- o. Complete behavioral contract
- p. Consider safety plan where appropriate



To Address Absence Of Strengths

Scores of 0 on Protective items:

- a. Identify current challenges regarding stability and positive goals (accommodation, employment, social supports)
- b. Identify obstacles to supports (e.g., external influences, current skills, cognitions)
- c. Identify collaterals and support resources
- d. Contact collaterals and support resources
- e. Address logistical obstacles to supervision (cost/benefits)
- f. Address barriers to engagement
- g. Review offender expectations and current efforts



Action Goals to Address Offender Change

Specific Goal Actions



Decreased Draor Scores Since Last Assessment

(based on behavioral support):

- a. If current assessment shows marked improvement (movement to lower risk group within a domain or in total), provide certificate of accomplishment
- b. Build or add to relapse prevention plan
- c. Establish new desistance goals
- d. Identify supports/supporters of success
- e. Verbal praise
- f. Consider reducing reporting requirements/curfew (if moving down one risk group)
- g. Reduce community service requirement if present



Increased Draor Scores Since Last Assessment

(based on behavioral support):

- a. If current assessment shows marked deterioration (movement to higher risk group within a domain or in total), provide written notice of concern to client
- b. Verbal caution/concern
- c. Discuss need for court appearance
- d. Consider program referral
- e. Require program referral
- f. Identify obstacles to success
- g. Increase reporting requirements/curfew
- h. Consider community service requirement
- i. Consider travel restrictions
- j. Increased contact (text/phone/scheduled sessions)
- k. Community contact – home visits
- l. Increased collateral contacts (sponsor, peers, family, employer)
- q. Require completion of Serin workbooks/worksheets/other guides (Carey guides, Change Company)
- r. Review coping strategies
- s. Complete behavioral contract
- m. Consider safety plan where appropriate

Case Management Flow Chart

