

Overview

- Difference between screening and assessment
- Current research recommendations for screening co-occurring disorders in justice settings
- Use of standardized screening instruments
- · Use of family mapping tools
- · Integrating tools into practice

On the Front Lines: Building Skills for Reentry and Diversion

... over 70 percent of offenders have substance use disorders, and as many as 15 percent have major mental disorders—rates that greatly exceed those found in the general population.

The Problem

(Ditton, 1999; National GAINS Center, 2004; Peters, Greenbaum, Edens, Carter, & Ortiz, 1998)

Difference between Screening and Assessment

Screening

Brief, routine process designed to identify indicators, or "red flags" of mental health and/or substance use issues Informs advocacy, treatment recommendations

May include a brief interview

Use of self-report instruments

Review of archival records

Screening Goals

- Detection of current mental health and substance use symptoms and behavior
- Determination as to whether current symptoms or behaviors are influenced by cooccurring disorder
- · Examination of cognitive deficits
- Identification of violent tendencies or severe medical problems that may need immediate attention
- Determination of eligibility and suitability for specialized co-occurring disorders treatment services

Difference between Screening and Assessment

Assessment

Typically conducted through a clinical interview Compilation of collateral information from family, friends, and others close to the individual Comprehensive examination of psychosocial needs and problems

Ongoing process

Engagement Identification of strengths and weaknesses Examination of motivation and readiness for change

Assessment, cont'd

Review of cultural issues Review of other environmental needs Diagnosis

Determination of the appropriate setting and intensity/scope of services necessary

Assessment Goals

- Examination of the scope and severity of mental and substance use disorders, and conditions associated with the occurrence and maintenance of these disorders
- Development of diagnoses according to formal classification systems (e.g., DSM-IV-TR)
- Identification of the full spectrum of psychosocial problems that may need to be addressed in treatment
- Determination of the level of service needs related to mental and substance abuse problems

Assessment Goals cont'd

- Identification of the level of motivation and readiness for treatment
- Examination of individual strengths, areas of functional impairment, cultural and linguistic needs, and other environmental supports that are needed
- Evaluation of risk for behavioral problems, violence, or recidivism that may affect placement in various institutional or community settings
- Provision of a foundation for treatment planning

Screening Recommendations

- Screen as early as possible in the criminal justice process
- Universal screening for co-occurring disorders
- Use standardized and efficient instruments, whenever possible

Standardized Instruments

- Validity
- Reliability
- Validated for use in criminal justice settings

Screening Recommendations, cont'd

 Use a blended approach: combine mental health and substance abuse screening instruments

Screening Instruments Mental Health

- Mental Health Screening Form III (MHSF III)
- Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN-SS)

Screening Recommendations, cont'd

 Use a blended approach: combine mental health and substance abuse screening instruments

Screening Instruments Substance Abuse

- Texas Christian University Drug Screen II (TCU-II)
- Simple Screening Instrument (SSI)

Screening Recommendations, cont'd

Trauma and Abuse

Universal Screening is recommended

TAPA Center Study N=1,251 / 21 Sites

WOMEN

MEN

96% lifetime trauma 65% current trauma

92% lifetime trauma 58% current trauma

Differences between genders is minimal

Trauma is not past, but ongoing

Trauma Screening Instruments

- Impact of Events Scale Revised (IES-R)
- D.C. Trauma Collaboration Study Violence and Trauma Screening
- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-C)

Screening Recommendation, cont'd

 Screen for motivation for treatment and suicidality, whenever possible

Motivation Instrument

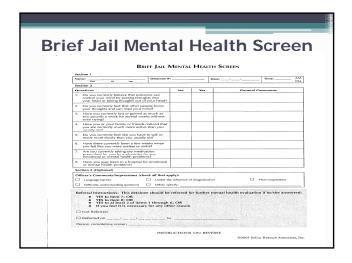
 Circumstances, Motivation, Readiness and Suitability Scale (CMRS)

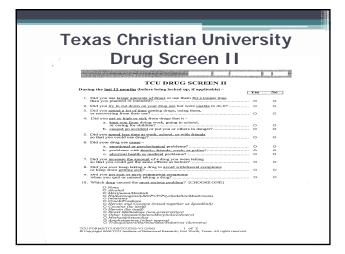
Suicidality Instrument

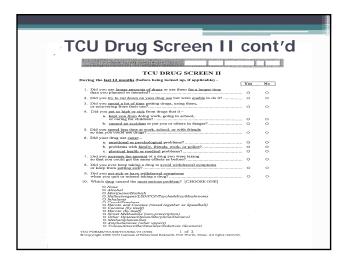
Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS)

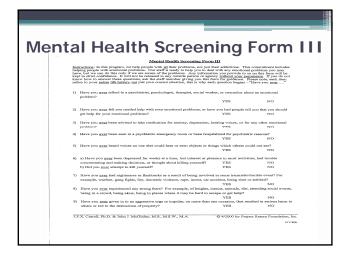
Screening Recommendation, cont'd

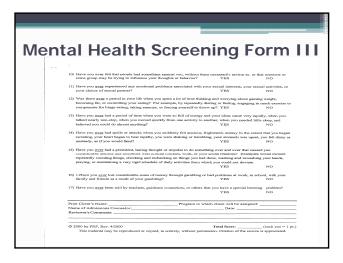
- Cultural Competence
 Primary Language version of instruments
 Cultural interpretations and norms
- Screening should be an ongoing process











D.C. Trauma Collaboration Study Violence and Trauma Screening 5. At any time in your life has anyons dapped, nucled, grabbed, or shoved you? 6. LIFETIME VerNo b. PAST 12 MONTHS VerNo Comments and services needed: 6. At any time in your life has anyons choked, kicked, bit, or punched you? 6. LIFETIME VerNo b. PAST 12 MONTHS VerNo Comments and services needed: 7. At any time in your life has anyons threatened you with, or actually used, a knife, a. LIFETIME VerNo b. PAST 12 MONTHS VerNo Comments and services needed: R. At any time in your life have expense spring that a spreading person (whether it was conceived you knew with or any condition) and paycheding. R. At any time in your life have you been spring that a spreading person (whether it was conceived you knew with or any condition) and paycheding. Recommendations for Treatment: Clinician stignames. Date: Comments and services needed:

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-C) Section 2 Light Light Control of the Control of

Screening: Lessons Learned

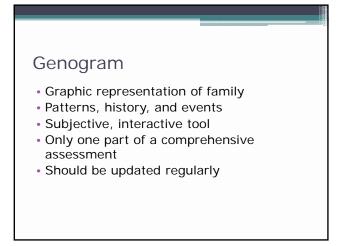
- Importance of standardized instruments
- Screening to inform advocacy and treatment recommendations
- Importance of collateral information to supplement the self-report

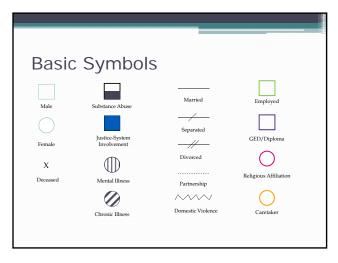
Useful Resources

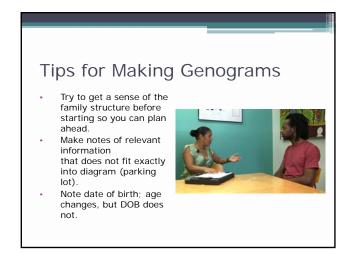
- National GAINS Center www.gainscenter.samhsa.gov/html
- Screening & Assessment for Co-Occurring Disorders in the Justice System www.gainscenter.samhsa.gov/pdfs/disorders/S creeningAndAssessment.pdf
- Council of State Governments Justice Center justicecenter.csg.org

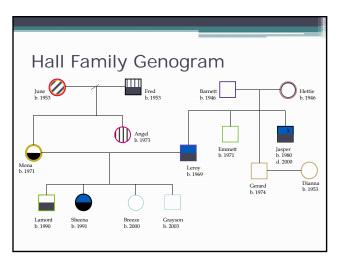
Family Mapping

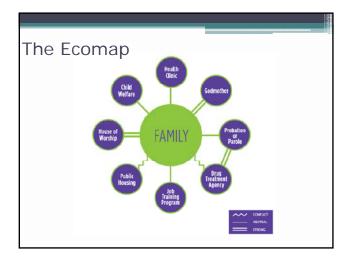
- · Provides valuable information at a glance
- Shows hidden resources
- Reinforces our commitment to a systems perspective
- Builds relationships through a collaborative process
- Provides an opportunity for families to tell their stories











Ecomap: The Big Picture

- · Family in center—not just individual
- Direction of interaction
- Relationships among providers and others

Creating Ecomaps: Questions to Get Started

- Think about a week in your life. Where do you go?
- What kinds of activities are you involved with?
- Who do you interact with?
- Who are you closest to?
- Who do you help? Who helps you?
- Who picks up your children from school?

Creating Ecomaps: Identifying Strengths and Assets

- Which relationships would the family like to keep?
- Which relationships would the family like to change?
- In what groups do family members participate?
- Which resources can family members reach easily? What obstacles exist (such as location, transportation)?

Contact Information

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