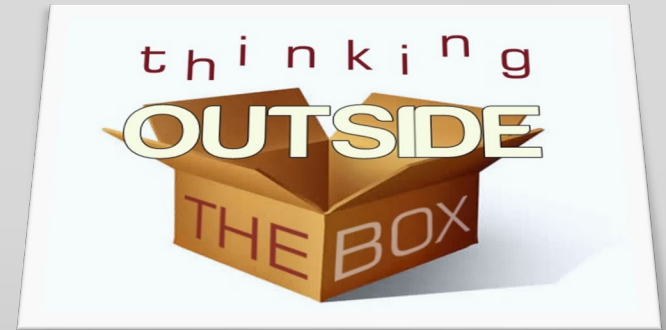


CASE PLANNING & MANAGEMENT



INTRODUCTIONS



Name



Time in service (If new, previous work location and experience)



Place of assignment (JFS/AFS)



Experience in using case plans

HOUSE KEEPING



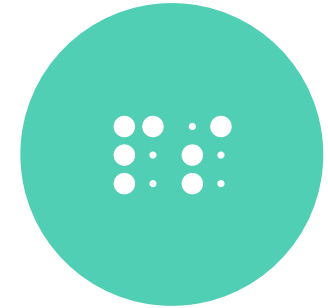
BREAKS



LUNCH



CELL PHONES



RESTROOMS/
BREAKROOM

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Assess a client with departmentally approved assessment tools and explain the purpose of the tool being used
- Differentiate between risk and need results from an assessment and explain what they are used for
- Given a case file, the student will be able to create a meaningful case plan using results from the assessment and the Court order
- Given a case file, the student will be able to evaluate progress of a client and adjust the case plan accordingly
- Given a psychological (“psych”) evaluation (“eval”), the student will be able to extract important information to use in the case plan
- Write Court reports to include case plan information

WHAT IS A CASE PLAN? WHAT DOES IT IDENTIFY?

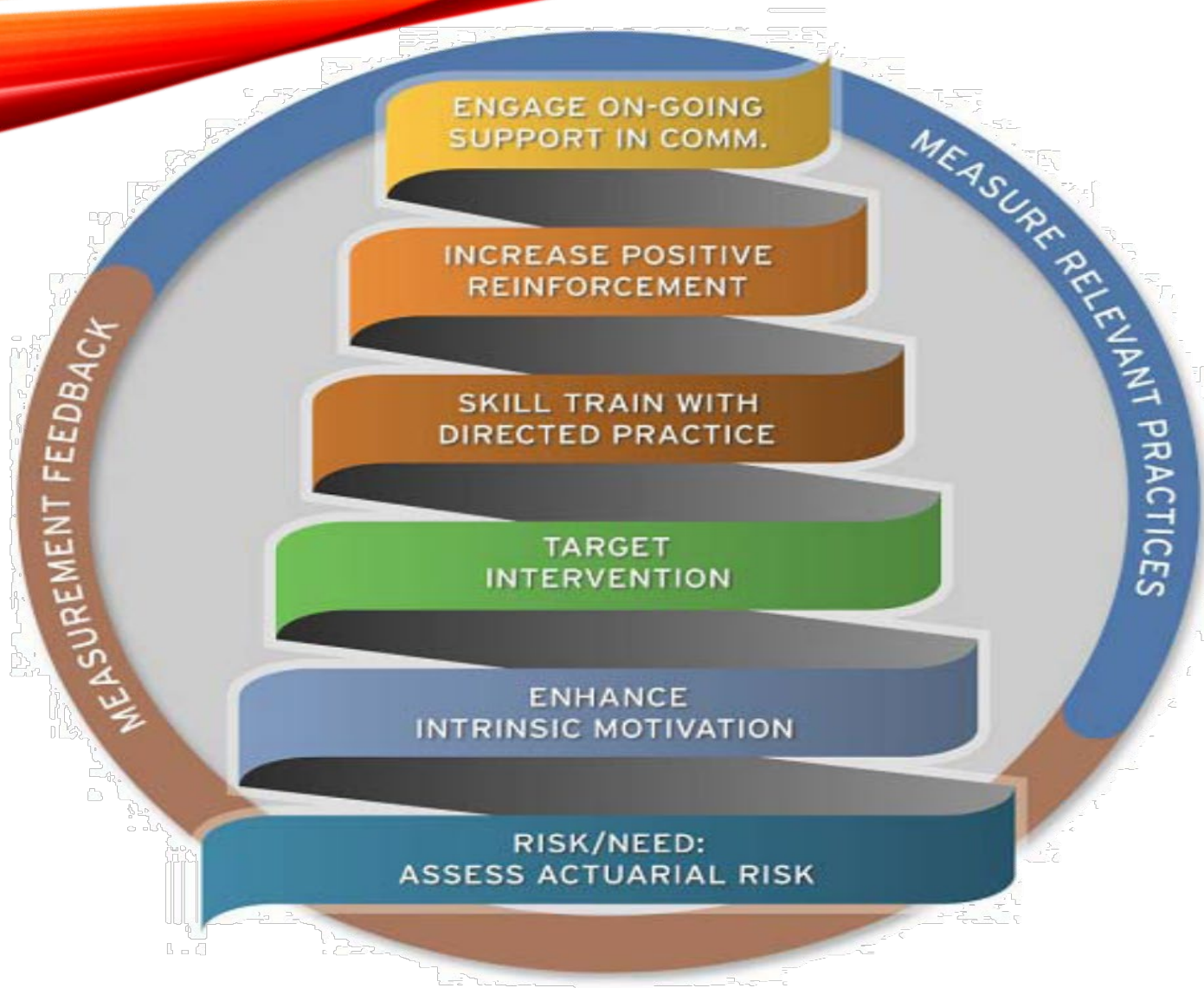
Case Plan:

- Provides guidelines for accomplishing certain goals
- Allows others to see how the supervised individual is progressing
- Designed to meaningfully target needs identified by the assessment

Identifies:

- Risks and problematic behaviors
- Strategies and interventions to facilitate change by laying out:
 - Goals
 - Tasks
 - Outcomes





USING THE ASSESSMENT FOR CASE PLANNING

San Diego County Probation

SD PROBATION DEPT. ASSESSMENT TOOLS

- Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) - AFS
- San Diego Risk and Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC-II/ RSAT) – JFS
- Some of the other specialty assessments used for creating a broader picture

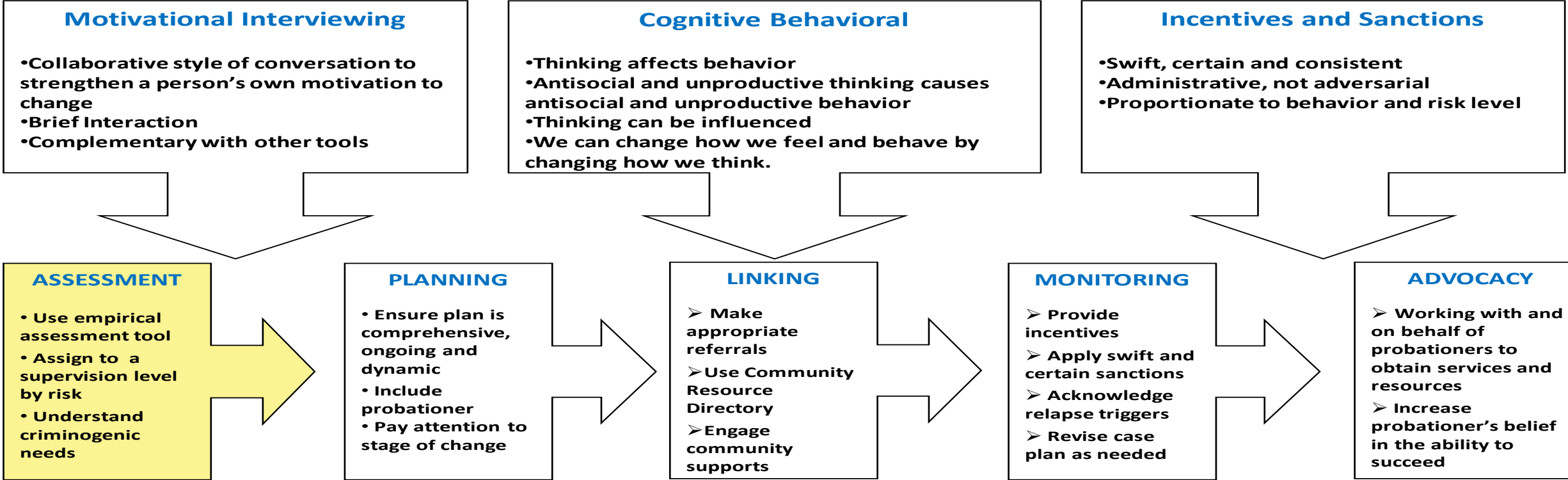
ODARA	Static 99R	Case Supervision Review (CSR)	DUI
MAYSI-2	JSORRAT	Pre-Placement Case Plan (PPCP)	EIRRC

SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION SUPERVISION MODEL

Evidence-Based Practice Strategic Initiatives

- Use Assessment Tools
- Match Supervision to Risk Level
- Create Individualized Case Plans
- Employ Incentives and Sanctions Continuum
- Educate Stakeholders
- Improve Officer Skills
- Manage/Reduce Detention Population
- Use Screening Tools for Diversion Strategies
- Explore Detention Alternatives

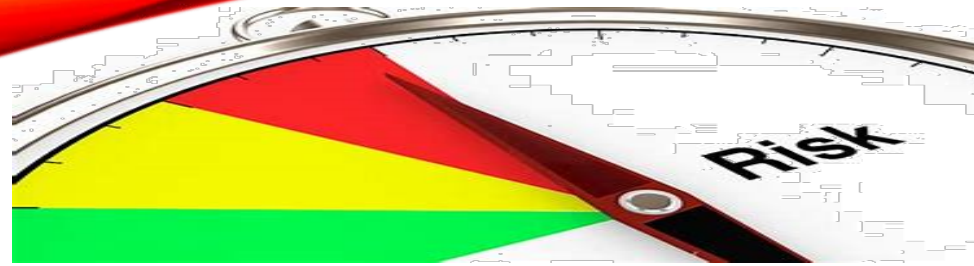
Supervise Probationers to Reduce Recidivism using Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) and Case Management





RISK/NEED ASSESS ACTUARIAL RISK

- The analysis of risk factors should in turn drive the “specific” intervention strategies used during supervision
- High Risk should result in higher level of supervision
- High Need suggests a deeper level of concentration on that factor
- Gather underlying information to assist you with understanding what the driving causes of the high scores are for a desired outcomes



FACTORS DRIVING THE BEHAVIOR

Static Factors

- Criminal history
- Family criminality
- Age at first admission to a correctional facility
- Number of prior incarcerations
- Commitment offense

*Related to recidivism but cannot be altered through the delivery of services.

Dynamic Factors

Changeable factors that may be in flux throughout one's lifetime.

- Company he or she keeps
- Attitudes and core values
- Substance use
- Employment status

*Known as criminogenic risk factors or criminogenic needs.

IDENTIFY RISK & CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Anti-social Attitudes

Anti-social Peers

Anti-social Behavior

Anti-social Personality

Family/Marital Problems

Education/ Employment

Leisure/ Recreation

Substance Abuse



RISK PRINCIPLE

Maintains that supervision and treatment levels should match the offender's level of risk

Low-risk offenders should receive less supervision and services, and higher-risk offenders should receive more intensive supervision and services

NEEDS PRINCIPLE

- Effective use of intervention services centers on targeting an offender's criminogenic needs to reduce the likelihood of re-offending
- Static factors cannot be changed so focusing on dynamic will be more effective



San Diego County Probation

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

Match the Offender to the Treatment

Gender, ethnicity, race, age, mental illness, depression, anxiety, language


Poor social skills, inadequate problem solving, concrete thinking processes, poor verbal skills, learning style, motivation (Bonta, 1995)



- **For high risk offenders, structure 40% to 70% of the offender's time for 3 to 9 months.**
- **How can this be accomplished?**



Assessment GROUP ACTIVITY



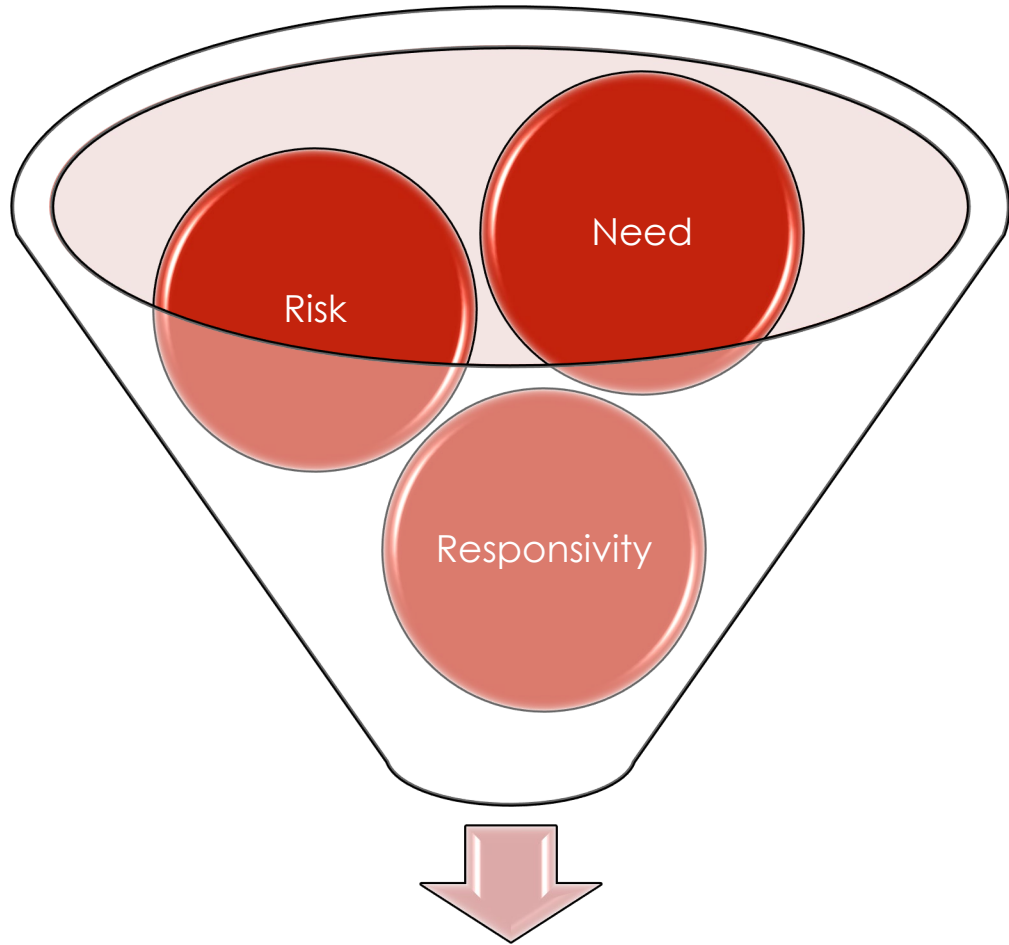
- At your tables, review the materials pertaining to your probationer/ parolee
- Determine which of the department approved assessment tools apply to your case
- Explain why you are choosing to use the assessment(s)
- Demonstrate how you will use the results



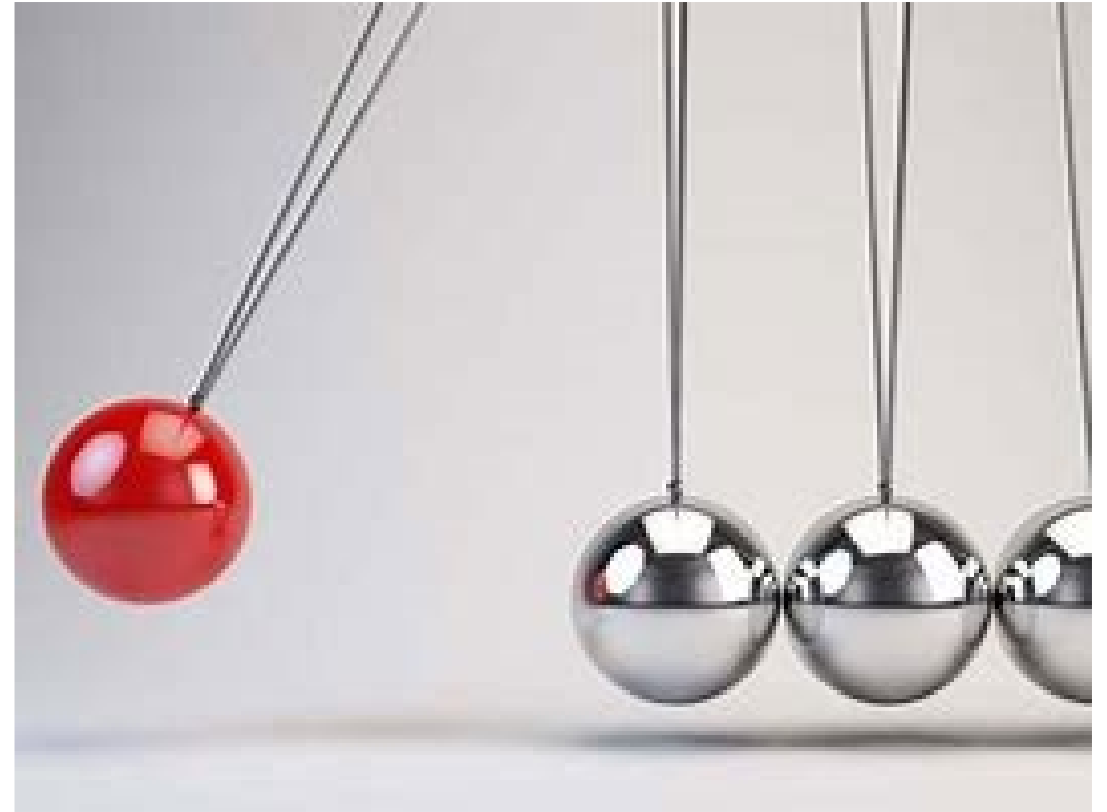
VALIDATED ASSESSMENT

- What validates an assessment? Scientific testing to establish the following:
 - Reliability – dependability/ trustworthy (results will yield the same if taken again)
 - Validity – tells how good it is for measuring the criterium (target population)
 - Normed – what population does it serve

*Use only reliable assessment instruments and procedures. Use only assessment procedures and instruments that have been demonstrated to be valid for the specific purpose for which they are being used. Use assessment tools that are appropriate for the target population.

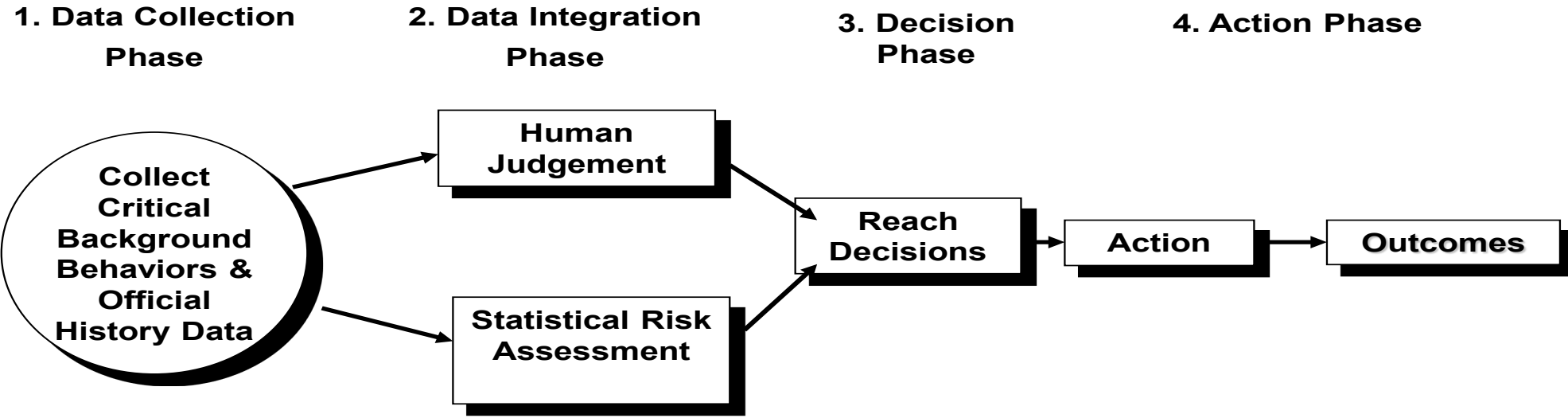


Recidivism Reduction



San Diego County Probation

Using Professional Judgement and Actuarial/Statistical Risk Assessment



Two Kinds of Errors:
1. Over Classification
2. Under Classification



CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

- **Compile a list of needs that may not be included in the Court order for someone on your caseload**
- **Be able to explain why you would consider this a need**
- **Have an idea what type of treatment you would suggest to address the need**

USING THE DATA FOR EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION & CASE PLANNING

- Housing, employment, school status
- Drug/gang/violence history
- Medication
- Mental/physical problems
- Family relations/stability
- Attitude (anger, aggressiveness, depressed)
- Community and Other Resources
- Strengths/Interests
- Future goals/plans

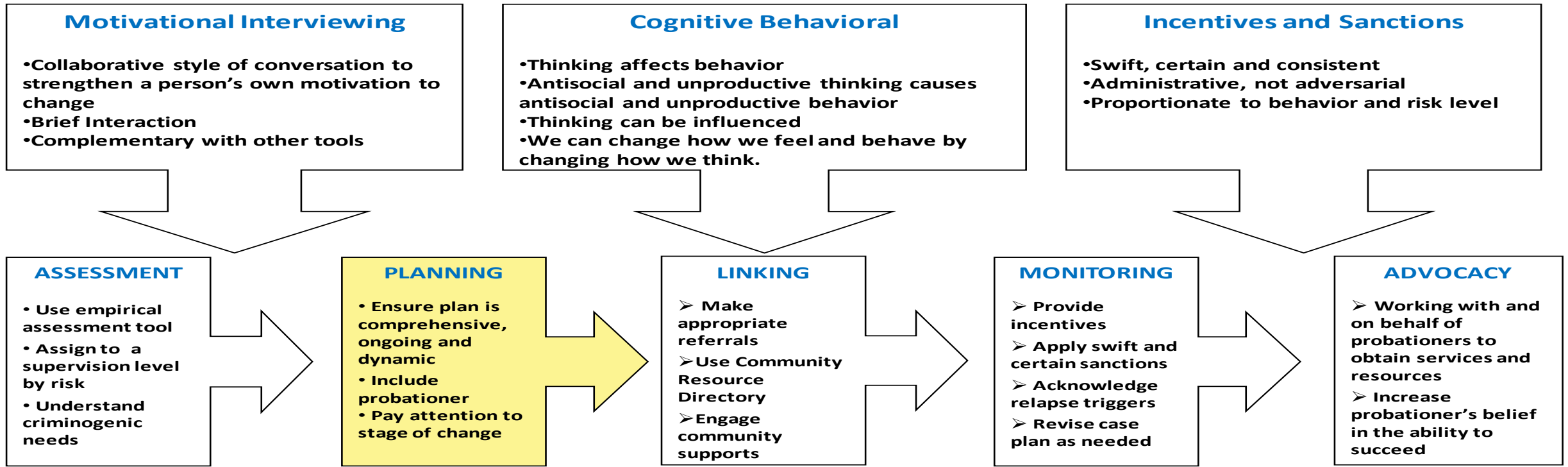


SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION SUPERVISION MODEL

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Supervise Probationers to Reduce Recidivism using Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) and Case Management





STAGES OF CHANGE

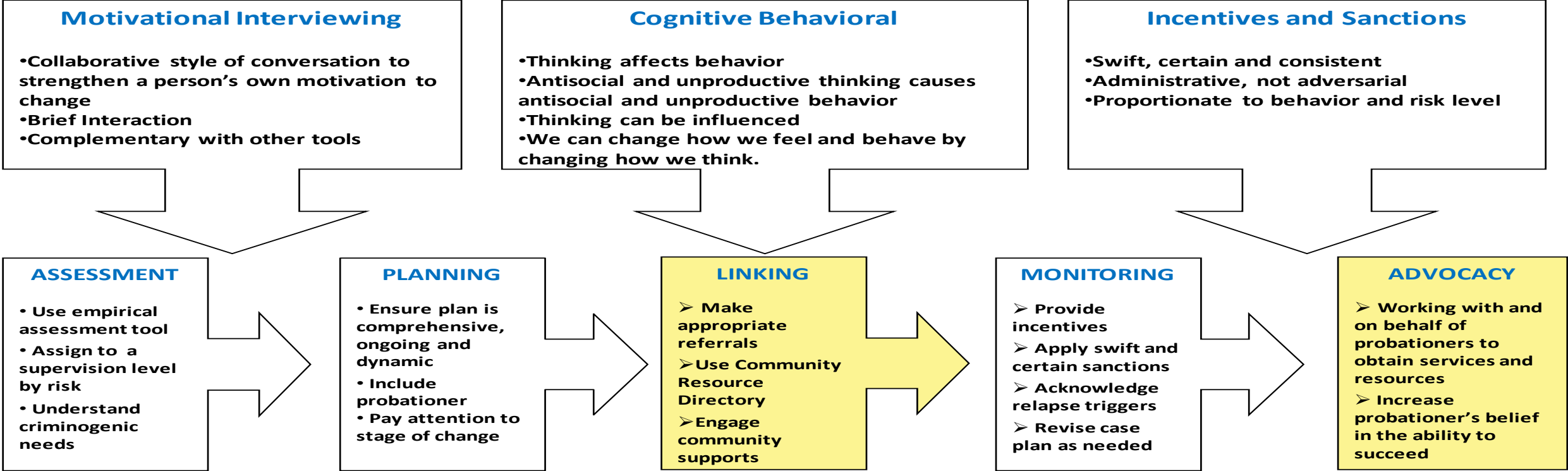
San Diego County Probation

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THE BALANCED APPROACH

Behavior Shaping (Treatment Plan)

Dynamic Case Plans driven by
assessment

Use of Incentives & Sanctions

Quality Contacts

Motivational Interviewing

***Reinforces and supports positive
behavioral change**

Behavior Management (Supervision Strategy)

Driven by Court Order

4th Waiver Searches

Drug Testing

Compliance checks

***Reinforces and demands
compliance**



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION



- Aid the Court of fact
- Obtain psychological information in a standardized manner
- Use norm referenced information
- Determine mental capacity
- Help determine psychopathology
- Make treatment suggestions

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN MODIFYING A CASE PLAN



- New offense
- Significant changes with the offender/their family
- The need for a higher/lower level of supervision
- Completion of a goal
- Goal is too difficult to achieve
- A need for a new goal, task, or referral

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Minors:

- IEP/504
- Who has educational rights?
- Grade appropriateness

Adult:

- Educational level
- HS Diploma/GED/College
- Further education – certificate program



Cognition and Learning Difficulties

- Specific Learning Difficulties (SPLD)
- *E.G. Dyslexia, Discalculia,*
- Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD)
- Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)
- Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty (PMLD)

Social, Emotional and/or Mental Needs

- Depression
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Eating Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders
- Mental Health Issues
- Social Disorders

Communication and Interaction Needs

- Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Sensory and/or Physical Needs

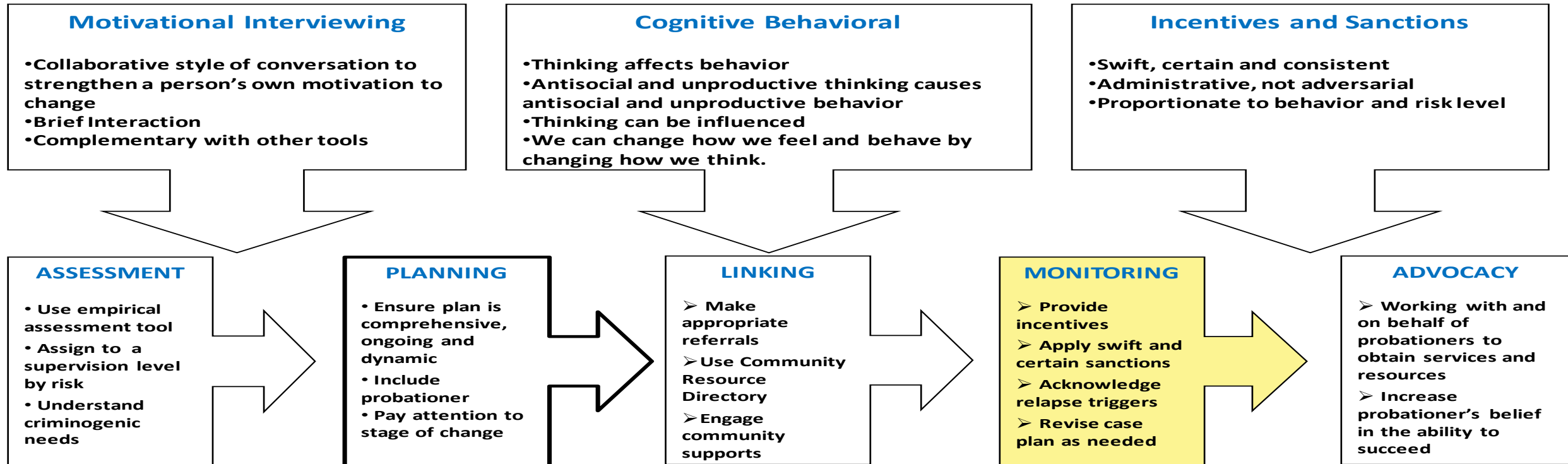
- Visual Impairment (VI)
- Hearing Impairment (HI)
- Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)
- Physical Disability (PD)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION SUPERVISION MODEL

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Supervise Probationers to Reduce Recidivism using Integrated Behavioral Intervention Strategies (IBIS) and Case Management



SUPERVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

Customized Case Plans

Structured Contacts

Contacts

Court Orders Compliance

Drug Testing

4th Waiver Searches

Supervision Levels

Assessments

Incentives & Sanctions Use

IBIS



San Diego County Probation

HOME VISITS

- Why would you want to encounter your probationer in the home?
 - Family dynamics
 - Condition of residence
 - Who else lives there?
 - Neighborhood dynamics
 - Sleeping arrangements
 - Safety concerns
 - Food availability



San Diego County Probation

PREPARING FOR THE HOME VISIT



YOU DO NOT NEED
PERMISSION TO VISIT
THE HOME



REVIEW THE COURT
ORDER AND CASE
PLAN



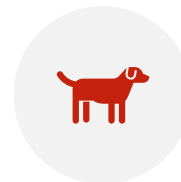
COMPLETE A
RECORDS CHECK
TO ENSURE NO
WARRANTS OR
ALERTS



BE AWARE OF WHO
ELSE RESIDES THERE



OBTAIN A
KEY/CODE TO THE
OFFENDER'S GATED
COMMUNITY



ASK ABOUT PETS



MAP/GPS
INFORMATION



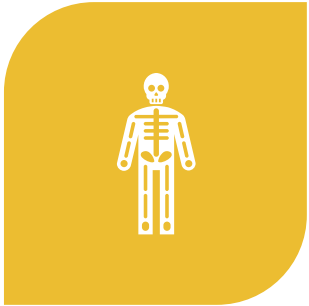
NOTIFY DISPATCH

San Diego County Probation

UNEXPECTED/ SURPRISING HIGH OR LOW RISK SCORES



CAUSES OF INCONSISTENCY



THE PERSON MAY BE LYING/SABOTAGED SELF-REPORT



THE PERSON WAS NEVER APPREHENDED BEFORE



MAY HAVE OTHER CHARACTERISTICS CORRELATED WITH VIOLENCE

INCONSISTENT CASES

Override the case - Use professional judgment/Screen with Supervisor

Additional careful probing - query the person

Seek explanatory corroborations among related risk/need factors

Refer for more detailed assessment; another interviewer

Ask for psychological evaluation

**S.M.A.R.T.
GOAL
SETTING**

Specific

Measurable

Achievable

Realistic and

Time-targeted

GROUP ACTIVITY

- Create a case plan for your assigned person
- Things to include
 - Supervision plan
 - Treatment plan
 - Referrals
 - Criminogenic needs
- Use SMART goals



CASE PLANNING VIDEO CLIP



San Diego County Probation

MONITORING

Success and Failures related to:

- Court ordered conditions
- Referrals – progress in treatment
- Offender/youth should provide progress report from CBO
- Testing
- Case Plan
- Behavior changes
- Current financial information
- Restitution/fines
- Associations (e.g. peers, victim, etc.)
- Stage of Change (Motivation)



WHY RE-EVALUATE THE CASE PLAN?

- To monitor if offender is on track
- To assess level of supervision (Higher/lower)
- It is mandated by the code (Title IV-E) for youth; especially youth placed in out-of-home placement
- To provide incentives/sanctions
- Motivate offender to complete goal and pursue others

DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE CASE PLAN



- Office visit compliance (timely? Prepared?)
- Follow-up with treatment providers
- Community Resource Directory ("CRD") Weekly Reporting
- Obtain provider letters/reports
- Completion certificates
- Case plan – goal progress
- PCMS notes
- GPS

MODIFICATION OF THE CASE PLAN



Factors to consider when modifying the case plan

- New offense
- Significant changes with the offender/their family
- The need for a higher/lower level of supervision
- Completion of a goal
- Goal is too difficult to achieve
- A need for a new goal, task or referral

WHAT OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR MODIFYING A CASE PLAN



- Assigning essays and apology letters
- Enrolling into an educational program to obtain diploma, General Education Degree (“GED”) or degree
- Attending a work readiness or Regional Occupational Program (“ROP”) program
- Assigning the Behavior Analysis worksheet
- Refer to an appropriate counseling program

WHO TO CONSULT WHEN MODIFYING A CASE PLAN

- Probationer
- Probation Officers/ Case managers
- Parents or school officials (for youth)
- Treatment providers
- Other County Agencies (HHSA, CPS, etc.)



COURT REPORTS WITH MODIFICATION INFORMATION

- Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI)
- Juvenile Social Study (JVSS)
- Supplemental Report
- Court Memo
- Ex-Parte



San Diego County Probation

REVOCACTION OR TERMINATION

When deciding to revoke or terminate probation, consider the following:

- Immediate notification of technical violations (e.g., non-compliance with Court order or PO directive/fail to appear/curfew/failure to attend program) is discretionary
- Status of the completion of Court ordered conditions
- Overall compliance with case plan goals/tasks
- Consider nature of violation
- Incentives & Sanctions applied
- Alternative sanctions
- Restitution & victims



PROBATION VIOLATIONS

- Immediate notification of technical violations (e.g., non-compliance with Court order or PO directive/FTA/curfew/failure to attend program) is discretionary
- Consider nature of violation
- Overall compliance with Case Plan objectives
- Incentives & Sanctions
- The standard of proof for a probation violation is less than the standard proof for a criminal conviction
- New conviction standard is “beyond a reasonable doubt” while a probation violation standard is preponderance of evidence (51%)

PROBATION REVOCATION/ VIOLATION REPORT

- Include the supporting facts (not opinions) which led to revocation:
- Summary of all drug testing results
- Failure to enroll into a treatment program
- Employment and residence information
- Commission of a new crime
- If the DA does not file charges related to a police report describing illegal behavior, you can still use the information as a probation violation

WHAT TO COLLECT FOR SUPPLEMENTAL/ PROGRESS/ REVIEW REPORT

- Certificates of completion from treatment providers
- Speak to counselors/other case managers
- Check CRD for program attendance/progress
- Call Revenue and Recovery for fine/restitution update
- Request grades/attendance records/pay stubs
- Confirm community service hours
- Review drug test results
- Check for additional arrests/active warrants/field contacts by Law Enforcement
- Offender's statement
- Future case plan goals

ALWAYS VERIFY THE INFORMATION!

ACTIVITY



*Using your case file and information, complete a sample of the following types of reports. *Remember to include all the key pieces of information we discussed.*

- Supplemental report
- Progress report
- Review report

CASE REVIEW & MODIFICATION OF CASE PLAN

Using your assigned case, evaluate the status of goals and Court conditions

- Complete a case review with departmental approved assessment tool
- Review calculated results and recommendation
- Review case notes, completion certificates, progress reports, paystubs
- Complete records check for arrest or active warrants



Great Job With Using Assessments for Case Planning & Case Management!

