

# CASE PLANNING

- *Road Map to Client Success*



# Case Planning

- The GPS of the Supervision Term
- Offender Driven
- Lets us know where to go and how to get there.
- The alternative to no case plan can get a little confusing.....



*The road leading to a goal does not separate you from the destination; it is essentially a part of it. ~Charles DeLint*

# Case Plan Development

- It is the officer's role to compile all pertinent information about the client and identify needed interventions.
- Once the information is gathered, the officer must develop buy-in from the client through motivational interviewing (MI) and involving the client in the case plan development process.

# Case Plan Development

- Case plans are dynamic.
  - *Case Plans shall be done within 7 days of the completion of the ACCAT*
  - *Case Plans shall be completed after each new ACCAT*
- Case Plans should only address 1 – 2 goals at a time.
- Case Plans should address criminogenic needs identified in the most current assessment

Arriving at one goal is the starting point to another.

*~John Dewey*

# Building a Plan

- Consider stage of change
- Include offender in the decision-making process
- Communicate with the offender regarding the various needs:
  - *Risk/need factors that are threats to community*
  - *Build awareness of ties between factors & areas of change*
  - *Garner support for the case plan*

# Identifying & Prioritizing Problems

- What are the offender's immediate needs?
- Big Four needs can be addressed first, if appropriate, and even if lower than other domains.
  - *What if anything needs to be done before other factors can be addressed.*

# The Big Four

<b>Criminogenic Need</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>History of anti-social behavior</b>	Build non-criminal alternative behaviors to risky situations
<b>Anti-social personality</b>	Build problem solving, self management, anger management, and coping skills
<b>Anti-social cognition</b>	Reduce anti-social cognition, recognize risky thinking and feelings, adopt an alternative identity
<b>Anti-social companions</b>	Reduce association with criminals, enhance contact with pro-social

Source: Ed Latessa, Ph.D.

# The Next Four

<b>Criminogenic Need</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Family and/or marital</b>	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships and communication, enhance monitoring/supervision
<b>Substance abuse</b>	Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse
<b>School and/or work</b>	Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction
<b>Leisure and/or recreation</b>	Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities

Source: Ed Latessa, Ph.D.



# Prioritization

- Placing responsibilities in order of importance
- An opportunity for engagement:
  - *what is the offender interested in?*
- Set realistic first goals
- Skill-enhancement:
  - *which areas does the offender need most?*

# Case Plan Elements

- Problem Statement---identified through your discussion(s) with offender.
- Problem statement should be developed with both the officer and the offender.
- Problem statement helps identify the other elements of the case plan.

# Goal Setting

Where the defendant  
wants to be



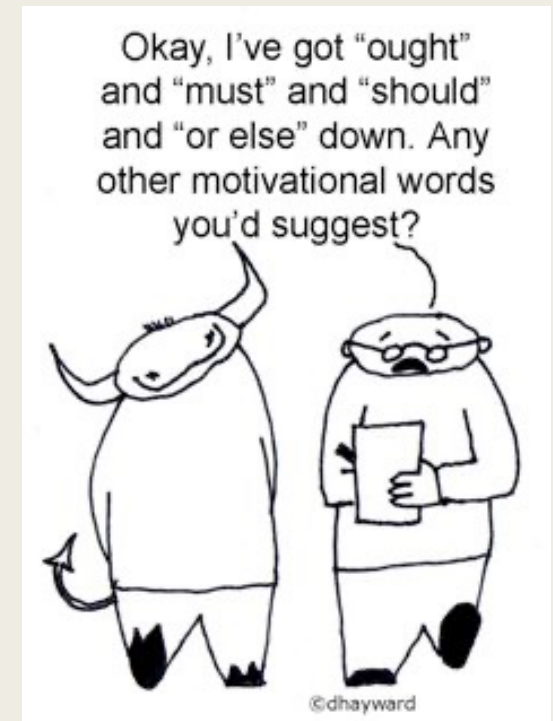
Where the defendant  
is now

# S.M.A.R.T. Goals *and* Strategies

- S. Specific:  
an act that is distinct from other acts
- M. Measurable:  
quantify action to be taken
- A. Affirmative  
must contain affirmative action
- R. Realistic  
it must be attainable
- T. Time – Lined  
have a deadline

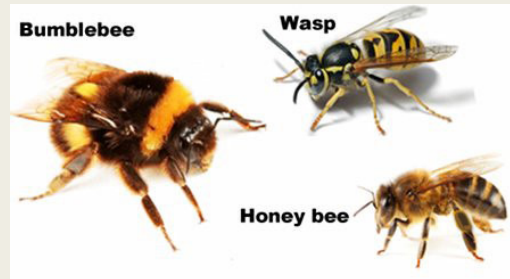
# Objectives

- Describe behavior not attitude
- Be positive
- State offender's responsibility
- State outcomes
- Objectives should have offender "buy in"



# Strategies

- List resources, methods and/or techniques the offender will use
- Include the frequency or duration of the assigned task(s)



***Be specific***

# Strategies in need of improvement.....

- Maintain employment
- Abide by my conditions
- Def's spouse will contact facilities given by officer

# Good Strategies





# Benefits of a SMART Case Plan

- Sets tone
- Promotes team work
- Empowers the offender
- Increases opportunities for success
- Increases self-confidence
- Develops positive way of thinking

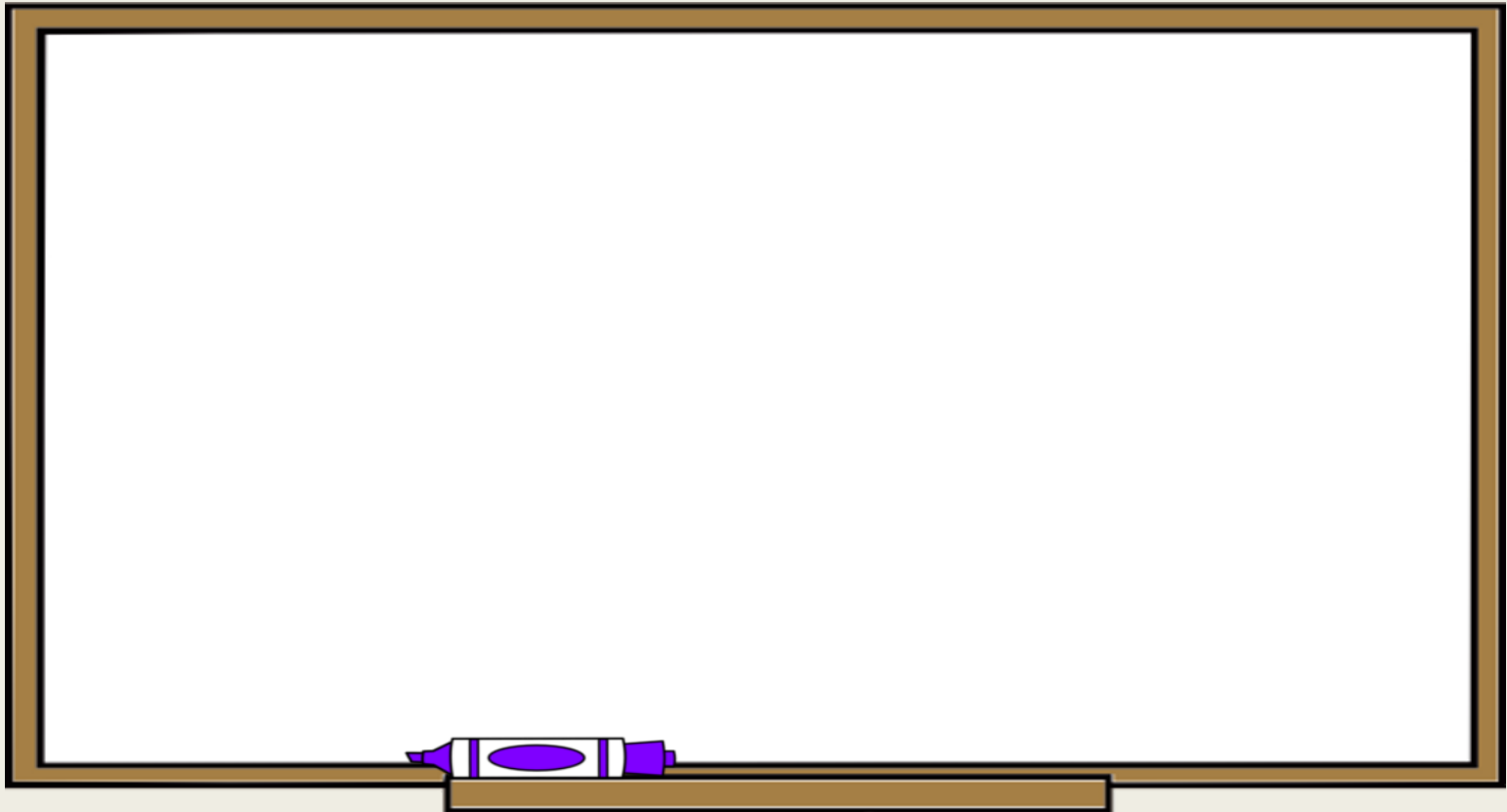
# Officer strategies

- Evaluate/measure offender strategies
- Verify offender's performance
- Develop a tracking system
- Complete related paperwork
- Document actions in the file
- Establish regular case plan updates
- Have your supervisor review the case file

# Officer Strategies in need of improvement

- See Case Notes
- Random Breathalyzer and drug testing
- PO will encourage work
- PO will offer advice if requested

# Good Examples of Officer Strategies



# Remember to be S.M.A.R.T.

- **S. Specific:**

  - an act that is distinct from other acts

- **M. Measurable:**

  - quantify action to be taken

- **A. Affirmative**

  - must contain affirmative action

- **R. Realistic**

  - it must be attainable

- **T. Time – Lined**

  - have a deadline



# Summary

- Develop buy-in from offender.
- Be clear, specific and positive.
- Remember to address criminogenic needs and prioritize them.
- Incorporate SMART goals.
- Only focus on 1 -2 goals at a time.

**Case Plans must be completed with 7 days of ACCAT completion and with every new ACCAT**