



Case Planning in a “What Works” Framework - an evidential approach

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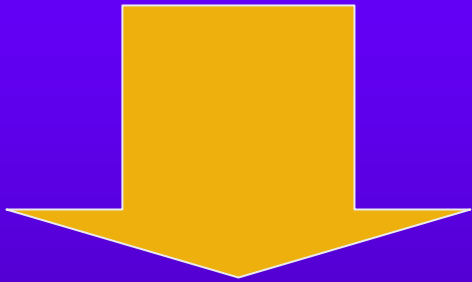
LSI





What Works?

- ◆ **Nothing Works** (Martinson, 1974)



- ◆ **Some things work,
sometimes,
with some people
& in the right circumstances**



What works?

- ◆ Main means of answering this question has been the use of meta-analyses,

e.g:

- Andrews *et al* (1990)
- McGuire & Priestly (1995)
- Lipsey (1992)
- Dowden & Andrews (1999, 2000)
- Lipsey *et al* (2001)



What works framework

◆ ASSESSMENT

- Risk classification
- Criminogenic needs
- Responsivity

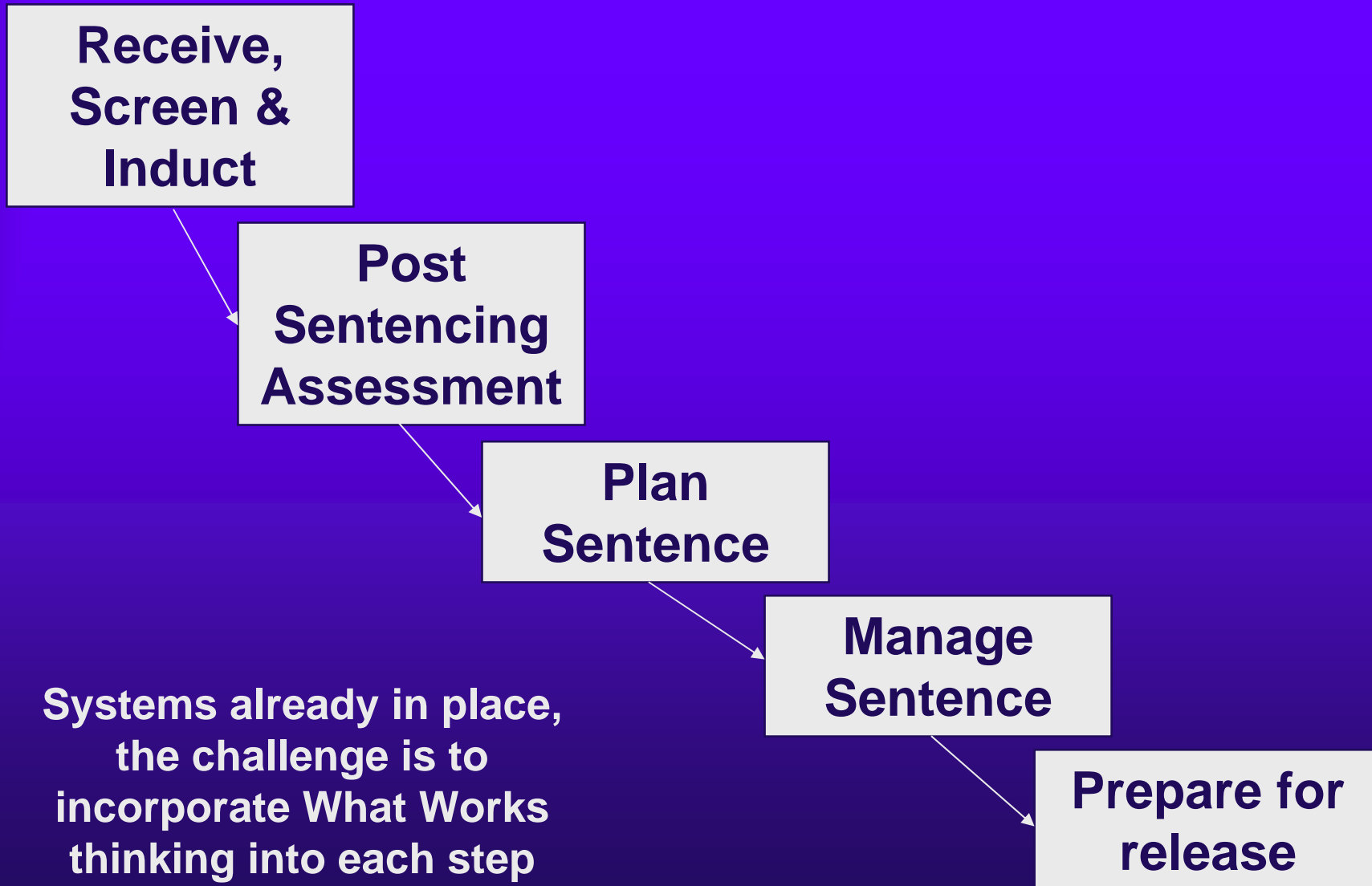
◆ PROGRAMS

- Community based
- Treatment modality
 - Multimodal
 - Skills oriented
 - Behavioural, cognitive or cognitive-behavioural
- Programme integrity

(from McGuire & Priestly, 1995; McGuire 2000)



Sentence/Case Management





**Receive,
Screen &
Induct**

**Post
Sentencing
Assessment**

**Plan
Sentence**

**Manage
Sentence**

**Prepare for
release**





Risk & Needs Assessment

- ◆ **Level of Service Inventory (LSI-R)**
- ◆ **Actuarial assessment**
- ◆ **Measures Criminogenic Needs & provides membership to Risk Group**

Employment/ Education	Personal/ Emotional	Attitude/ Orientation
Antisocial Companions	Drug & Alcohol	Leisure
Family/Marital	Finance	Accommodation



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NSW DCS Programs

- ◆ **New Program Development Unit**
- ◆ **Target higher risk offenders**
- ◆ **Programs match needs rather than suit staff**
- ◆ **Behavioural, Cognitive & CBT rather than “feel-good” programs**



NSW DCS Case Management Supervision

**Custodial
Case
Officer**



**Custodial or
Industrial Case
Officer***



**OS&P 'Case Plan
Coordinator'**



** If completing
Work Readiness Program*

P&P = Parole supervision



Case Planning

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Linking the needs of the
offender to the resources
(programs and services)
available



Case Plans

- ◆ Whole of sentence
- ◆ Consent
- ◆ Past needs, attempted solutions
- ◆ Current assessed needs
- ◆ Goals & Objectives
- ◆ Time-framed strategies: Further Assessment, Programs, Services & Supervision

See Worksheet



RISK LEVEL = PROGRAM LEVEL

Assessed Risk	Low	Moderate	Highest
↓	↓	↓	↓
Case Plan	Minimal	Moderate	Intensive
↓	↓	↓	↓
Programs Services & Supervision	None or few	Few	Multiple & intensive

Irrespective of Security Rating and Placement



Major Criminogenic Needs

- ◆ Gendreau, Little & Goggin conducted a meta-analytical review of the literature on the prediction of recidivism (100 studies)
- ◆ Antisocial supports**
- ◆ Antisocial thinking**
- ◆ Antisocial personality**
- ◆ Criminal history**
- ◆ Criminal Associates**
- ◆ Employment/education*
- ◆ Age/gender/race
- ◆ Intelligence
- ◆ Lower class



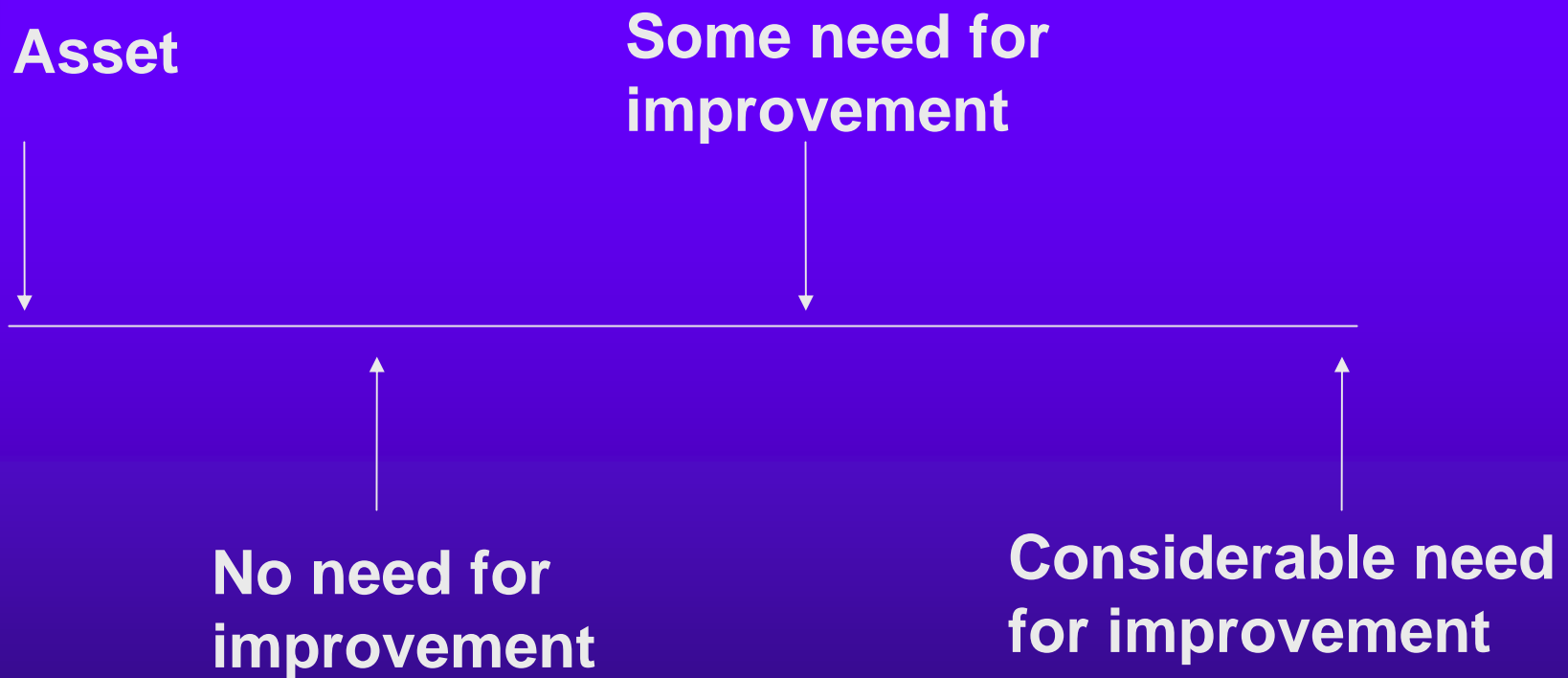
Assessment Results – Ben

- ◆ **Raw Score 42,**
- ◆ **Risk rating: High (76% chance of reoffending in one year)**
- ◆ **Protective factors – family, some friends not supportive of crime**
- ◆ **Dynamic Risk Factors (>50%) -**
Education/Employment,
Drug & Alcohol, Financial,
Associates,
Attitude/Orientation





Severity of Criminogenic Needs





Severity of Risk Factors

ASSET	No need for improvement	Some need for improvement	Considerable need for improvement
Family/ Marital	Personal/ Emotional	Education/ Employment	Drug & Alcohol
	Accommodation	Financial	Companions
	Leisure		Attitude/ Orientation



Ben's offence related factors

- ✓ **Anger/Violence**
- ✗ **Domestic Violence**
- ✗ **Sexual Offender – Adult**
- ✗ **Sexual Offender – Child**



Ben's Responsivity factors

- ◆ **Pre-contemplative motivation**
- ◆ **Minimises crime and effects**
- ◆ **No victim empathy**
- ◆ **May respond better to older females**
- ◆ **Anxious**
- ◆ **Self harm**
- ◆ **Non English Speaking**

(Serin, R. & Kennedy, S. 1999)



Strategies

- ◆ **Further Assessment**
 - ◆ **Programs**
 - ◆ **Services**
 - ◆ **Case Management Supervision**
-
- ◆ **See Criteria for Intervention**



WHAT ARE THE AIMS FOR THE OFFENDER?

- ◆ Skill attainment?
- ◆ Abstinence?
- ◆ Complete Programs?
- ◆ Incident Free?
- ◆ Extinguish behaviour?
- ◆ Move to lower security institution?
- ◆ Reduce offending when outside
- ◆ Has to be set with inmate
- ◆ Goals link the problem (risk factor) to the strategy (intervention)
- ◆ Reinforce inmates who have goals
- ◆ “Doing my time” is not a goal



EXAMPLES OF AIMS

- ◆ Reduce alcohol intake to 3 drinks per day
- ◆ Develop budgeting skills to save \$40 per week
- ◆ Demonstrate 5 non-violent alternatives to striking spouse
- ◆ Abstain from gambling while in custody
- ◆ To associate with people with anticriminal attitudes
- ◆ Increase employability by completing year 10 within 5 months
- ◆ Abstain from drug use whilst in custody
- ◆ Reduce conflict over children when partner visits weekly
- ◆ Live on current payments without stealing



Strategies

– Programs & Services

- ◆ Increase likelihood he will be employed
- ◆ Enhance thinking skills – reduce his irrationalisations & increase victim empathy
- ◆ Reduce/Abstinence from drugs
- ◆ Reduce violent reactions
- ◆ Reintegration back into society



Program "Dosage" (Canada)

Low	Moderate	High
1 – 16 weeks	5 – 25 weeks	15 – 36 weeks
2 – 6 hrs pw	5 – 15 hrs pw	Min 10-15 hpw
1 Program Officer	1 – 2 facilitators	2 facilitators
Closed/Open	Closed/Open	Closed



Strategies

– Case Management Supervision

- ◆ **What is the best level of case management and best type of case officer for for this offender?**
- ◆ **See Case Plan Criteria for allocation guideline**



RESPONSIVITY FACTORS WHEN SUGGESTING CASE SUPERVISION

- ◆ Anxious first timer
 - ◆ Gang Leader
 - ◆ Aboriginal Youth
 - ◆ Lebanese woman
 - ◆ Unmotivated
 - ◆ Highly motivated
 - ◆ Lifer
 - ◆ Transsexual
 - ◆ Low risk
- No case officer
 - Father figure
 - New Officer with < 12m service
 - Female officer
 - Male with > 5y service
 - Aboriginal Officer
 - Older Officer



Prioritising

- ◆ **As a general rule**
- ◆ **Responsivity issues first**
- ◆ **Readiness**
- ◆ **Cognitive Skills programs**
- ◆ **Major criminogenic needs**
- ◆ **Other needs**
- ◆ **Booster/maintenance programs**



Ben's Case Plan

- 1. Assessments – AOD Diagnostic, Education Profile, Violent Offender**
- 2. Duty of Care – Health Survival Tips, HIV prevention**
- 3. Education/Employment – CGEA & Work Readiness (UK)**
- 4. Readiness/ Responsivity – PEP**
- 5. Criminogenic needs – Ngara Nura & Violent Offender Treatment Program**
- 6. Case Managed by CPC & CSI (during work readiness)**
- 7. Reintegration Needs Program – Exit checklist & expo**



Ben's Case Plan Schedule

↓Intervention	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Assessments	Yellow							
Duty of Care	Yellow							
Ed/Employment	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				
PEP				Yellow				
Nagara Nura					Yellow			
VOTP						Yellow	Yellow	
Reint Needs						Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
CPC	Yellow	Pink	Pink	Pink	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow



CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING A QUALITY CASE PLAN (Andrews & Bonta, 1998)

- ◆ **Relevancy to case**
 - ◆ **Specific and understandable by the offender and involved others?**
 - ◆ **Feasibility**
 - ◆ **Decent, humane, legal**
 - ◆ **Proposed programs meet criminogenic needs**
 - ◆ **Case plan monitoring**
- Regular evaluations will be carried out on:
- ◆ **Initial Case Plans**
 - ◆ **Continued relevance of case plans**
 - ◆ **Progress of inmates**
 - ◆ **Follow up case plans**