

What is Effective Case Management?

- Effective Case Management (ECM) is creating an individualized case plan targeting criminogenic needs
 - Create plan WITH individual
 - Use risk and need assessment information to inform plan
 - Plan becomes basis for future interactions and is updated over time
- ECM builds off the Principles of Effective Intervention: Risk, Need, Responsivity and Fidelity



Why Use this Approach?

- Rather than a “one size fits all” approach to case planning, individualized case plans coupled with other effective supervision strategies have been shown to significantly reduce technical violation and new arrest rates (Taxman, 2008)



Principles of Effective Intervention

- The foundation for what works in rehabilitating individuals is adherence to the Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI)
 - Risk Principle – tells us **WHO** to target
 - Need Principle – tells us **WHAT** to target
 - Responsivity Principle – tells us **HOW** to effectively work with individuals
 - Fidelity Principle – tells us how to do this work **RIGHT**



4

Risk Principle

- The risk principle tells us **who** to target
- The Risk Principle helps us know who is more likely to recidivate and therefore who needs a more intensive case plan
 - **Low risk individuals** benefit from fewer interventions and services
 - **High risk individuals** benefit from more interventions and services



5

Need Principle

- The Need Principle tells us **what** to target
- Targeting these factors will result in a reduction in future offending
 - “Big Four” – Criminogenic risk factors
 - Antisocial peers
 - Antisocial attitudes
 - Antisocial personality
 - History of antisocial behavior



6

Responsivity Principle

- The Responsivity Principle tells us *how* to target
- Responsivity factors are the things that get in the way of the individual benefiting from supervision and treatment
 - Transportation
 - Child care
 - Learning disabilities
 - Mental health
 - Trauma



7

Fidelity Principle

- The Fidelity Principle tells us how to do this work *right*
 - Risk, Need, and Responsivity have to be used correctly in order to get the results predicted by research



8

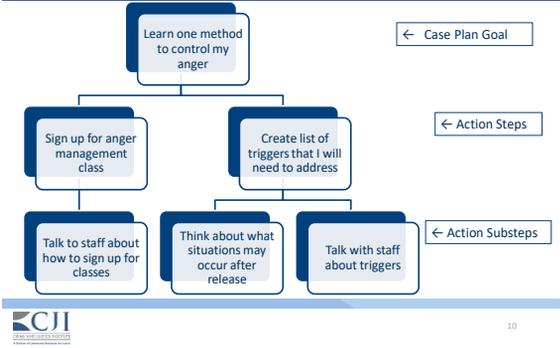
Case Plan Components

- Goals
 - The goals are the overall action we want to happen
 - Goals should address the individual's criminogenic needs
- Action Steps/Substeps
 - Goals need to have multiple action steps
 - Break action steps down into smaller substeps
 - Particularly when meetings don't occur very often, individuals should be able to follow the steps on their own



9

Developing Goals



Characteristics of ECM

1. Based on risk/needs assessment
2. Targets criminogenic needs
3. Accounts for individual's strengths, barriers, and responsivity factors
4. Follows a team-based approach
5. Is flexible, ongoing, and dynamic
6. Identifies short and long term benefits for achieving goals

CJI
CALIFORNIA JUVENILE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

11

Based on Risk/Needs Assessment

- The individual's risk level should suggest the level of intensity for services and interventions
 - Low risk individuals will need minimal intensity for services and interventions (if anything at all)
 - Moderate and high risk individuals will need a greater dosage and intensity of services and interventions

CJI
CALIFORNIA JUVENILE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

12

Targets Criminogenic Needs

- Interventions should be directed toward the highest criminogenic need areas
- Focus on Big Four when those are present
 - Antisocial peers
 - Antisocial attitudes
 - Antisocial personality
 - History of antisocial behavior



13

Accounts for Individual Factors

- Build on Strengths
 - Can be used to address obstacles and meet case plan goals rather than relying upon the attitudes and behaviors that lead to criminal activity
- Identify Triggers
 - Result in antisocial attitudes and behaviors
 - Find ways to avoid and/or cope
- Address Responsivity Factors
 - Develop action steps within case plan goals to address these barriers



14

Follows Team-Based Approach

- Includes the individual's input
 - Greater motivation in achieving their goals
 - Action steps are more realistic
 - Noncompliance is likely when the case plan is developed without individual input and understanding
- Collaborative approach with treatment and service providers, as well as criminal justice professionals



15

Flexible, Ongoing, Dynamic

- Flexible
 - Action steps may need to change based on circumstances
- Ongoing
 - Case planning is a process that starts at intake and follows the individual through discharge from supervision
- Dynamic
 - Risk, needs, strengths, and responsivity factors may shift over time
 - Case plan should transition with each change



16

Identifies Benefits for Achieving Goals

- As part of plan development process, individual should identify short and long term benefits to achieving case plan goals
- Short term benefits will focus on the action steps to achieve the goal
- Long term benefits will focus on goal achievement



17

Characteristics of ECM

1. Based on risk/needs assessment
2. Targets criminogenic needs
3. Accounts for individual's strengths, barriers, and responsivity factors
4. Follows a team-based approach
5. Is flexible, ongoing, and dynamic
6. Identifies short and long term benefits for achieving goals



18

Questions or Comments?

- Contact information
- Melissa Threadgill, mthreadgill@crj.org



Disclaimer

This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-ZB-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice

