

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



OJJDP

Integrated Case Management

May 2020
NADCP Virtual Annual Conference

Vision

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) envisions a nation where our children are free from crime and violence. If they come into contact with the justice system, the contact should be both just and beneficial to them.



Enhancing Safety • Ensuring Accountability • Empowering Youth

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Mission

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports the efforts of states, tribes, and communities to develop and implement effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that enhance public safety, ensure youth are held appropriately accountable to both crime victims and communities, and empower youth to live productive, law-abiding lives.



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Disclaimer

Points of view or opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.



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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES

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NADCP

National Association of
Drug Court Professionals

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Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).**



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Purpose of the Session



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The Research is Clear...if You Want to Impact Recidivism or Change Behavior

JDTC Team, specifically probation officers should focus on:

- Empowering youth to live productive, law-abiding lives through:
 - Skill Building
 - Coordinated Services

(Lipsey, et al., 2010, generally pg. 23-24)



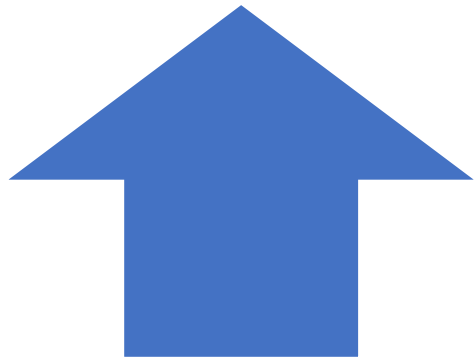
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The Goals of Evidence-Based Assessments and Case Planning Practices

- **Risk/Need Assessment** – to estimate and then to try to limit continued delinquency (Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, generally pg. 31).
- **Needs Assessment & Case Plan** – use the information garnered to match treatment and interventions (Lipsey, et al., 2010, generally pg. 41).
- **Case Management** – reassess intervention/treatment needs to identify progress on attainable goals (Lipsey, et al., 2010, generally pg. 41).

Risk of What?



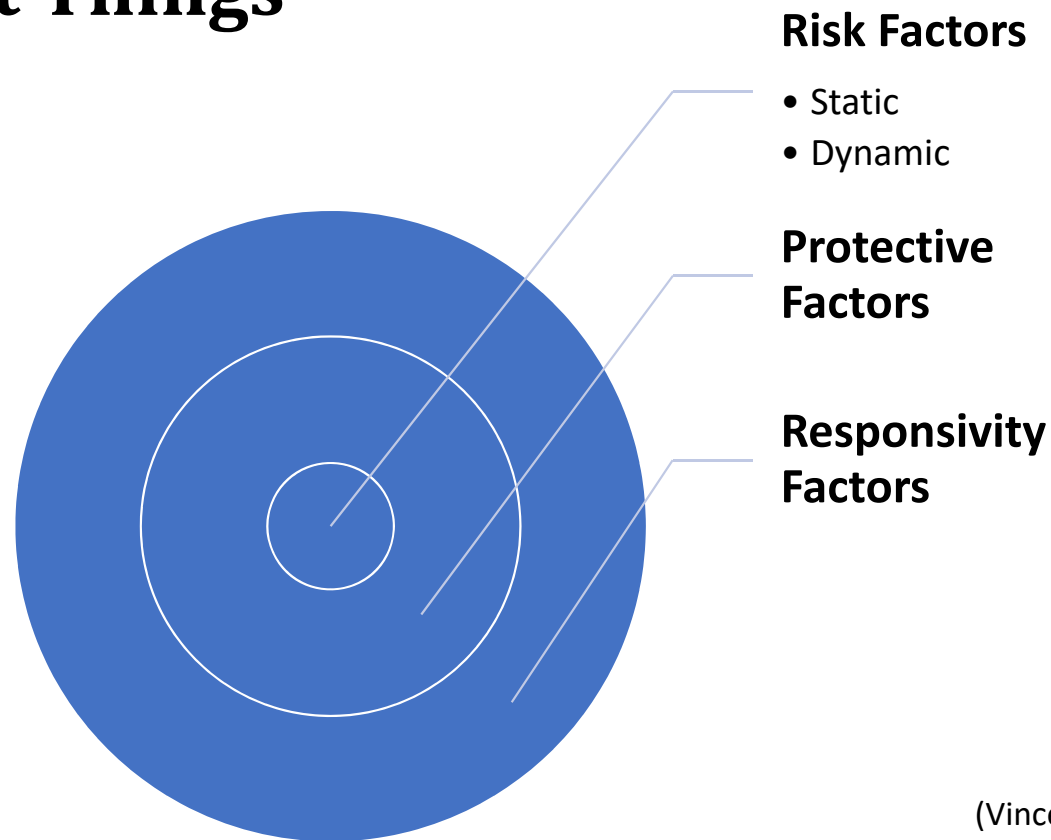
High Risk – more likely to commit an offense in the near future



Low Risk – less likely to commit an offense in the near future (does not mean no risk)

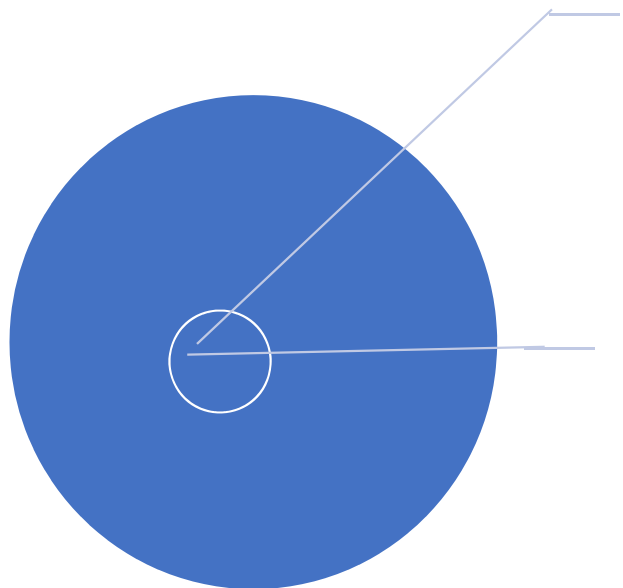
(Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, generally pg. 29-30)

Common Factors Found in Risk Tools Help us do Different Things



(Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, pg. 31)

Risk Factors – Increased Likelihood of Delinquency or Violence



Static Risk Factors

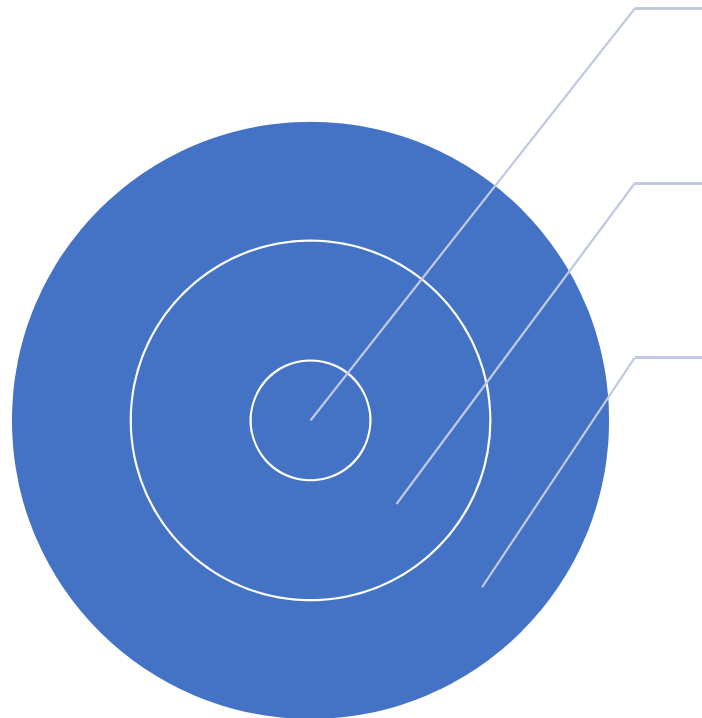
- Early initiation of violent behavior
- Early age of first offense
- Young age at first substance use
- History of violence & aggression/delinquent activity
- Parental criminality

Dynamic Risk Factors or Criminogenic Need Factors

- Poor school performance/behavior at school
- Antisocial/pro-criminal attitudes
- Negative peer associations
- Poor parental management
- Community disorganization

(Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, pg. 31)

Protective Factors – Decrease the Potential Harmful Effect of Risk Factors

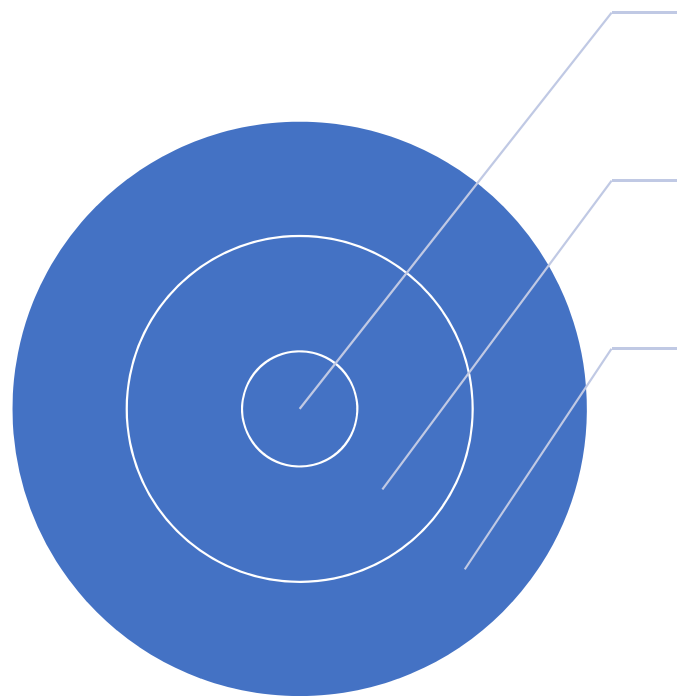


Protective Factors

- Prosocial involvement
- Healthy social supports

(Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, pg. 31)

Responsivity Factors – Circumstances that Impact the Ability to Make Progress in Interventions



Responsivity Factors

- Parental Involvement
- Motivation
- Access to transportation

(Vincent, Guy and Grisso 2012, pg. 31)

We Want to Hear From You



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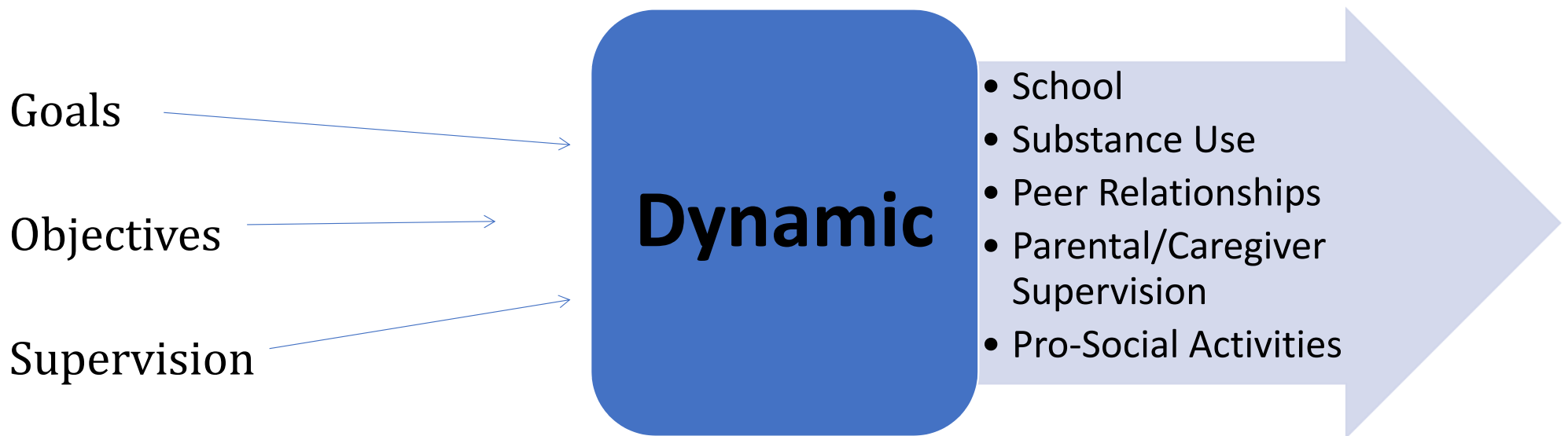
Using Your Risk/Need Assessment to Drive Case Planning & Management



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Proactively Addressing Dynamic Risk Factors Through Case Planning



Office/Field Interaction

- Interactions youth should focus less on detecting violations and instead focus finding opportunities to skill build and praise on goal attainment.
 - Check-in (building rapport)
 - Review weekly goal progress
 - Identify successes or obstacles
 - Determine if new action steps are needed/desired
 - Review court conditions
 - Provide written materials/instructions
 - Apply brief intervention as needed – use tools such as Carey Guides, NCTI Crossroads, BITS

(Source: Carey et al, 2010)

Case Plans



Risk and needs assessment is reviewed with youth and family

Utilize visual tool to engage



Targeted areas of change/improvement are identified

Ask youth to identify the targets (domains) to work on



Case plan is developed

Case Plans and Treatment Plans



SMART goals set

Set 2-3 manageable goals

Have youth identify incentives

Process barriers

General case plan and goals shared with treatment team. Utilization of Core Correctional Practices by Probation, Treatment and varied team members.



Monitoring Progress through Case Management

Helps
Us

Identify barriers

Determine what's working

Build relationships

Highlight strengths

Be more proactive

We Want to Hear From You



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What's One Key Takeaway From Your Time With Us Today?



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