

Juvenile Case Manager Training: Case Planning Case Management

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Objectives

- 1. Distinguish the meaning of “case plan” from “case management;”
- 2. Describe what is entailed in developing a case plan; and
- 3. Explain the advantage of effective case planning and case management

Case Plan: The Juvenile as a system

- What environments are involved in the juvenile's life?
 - Home
 - School
 - Friends
 - Extended family
 - Church
 - Etc.

Example: The Home

- Where does he/she live?
 - House, apartment, on the street, shelter, with a relative
 - How many people live there?
 - Do both parents live in the home?
 - How long have they been in this location
 - Does the juvenile have his own place to sleep, does he/she share, with whom
 - Does he/she eat there?

Assessment of the Home

- Is this living arrangement adequate to meet the social, emotional and physical needs of the juvenile?
- Is it a safe environment?
- Are the adults in this home providing food, clothing and shelter for this juvenile?

Example: School

- What school is he/she enrolled?
- Are they attending?
- How are their grades?
- Does he/she need tutoring and are they getting it?
- What do teachers say about this student?
- Do parents feel the student is getting the help they need at school? If not, why?

What are the areas of concern for this juvenile?

- Are any of the areas of assessment showing serious problems that could be contributing to delinquency?
- What are they?
- What can you do about these problems either directly or by referral to other resources?
- Are the needed resources available?
- If not, what is your plan for getting those resources?

The plan

- Include a brief description of what areas you have assessed and what the problems are that can be associated with delinquent behavior.
- Steps for addressing the problems specifically (objectives)
- Make sure that you can measure whatever steps you are taking including timeframes for completion
- Regular monitoring of progress toward completion of objectives should be included in the plan.
- Include the parents and juvenile in finalizing the plan
- Submit to the court

Case Management

- Coordination of needed services provided by a number of agencies, organizations, or facilities to the juvenile
- Responsibility for planning and orchestrating the delivery of services in a systematic and timely manner

Case management steps

- Based on the plan you have done
- Regular monitoring of the plan and your objectives.
- Have you completed the objectives you set
- Have you done so in the amount of time you set
- If objectives in your plan need to change, amend the plan and justify the need for change, including time frames for completion

Regular Assessment of Plan

- Set up monitoring times for yourself and the juvenile to review the plan
- Time frames should reflect the seriousness of the problem
- i.e. If you see a reportable child abuse/neglect situation, the time frame for reporting should be immediate
- When all objectives are complete, the plan is finished

Juvenile returns

- Use previous plan, review what was done
- If the problem is the same review your previous objectives and change to address the inability of the juvenile to stay out of trouble

Benefits of Proper Case Management and Training

- Being able to know, without question that you have done the job.
- Being able to use all resources available to assist the juvenile
- Achieving the outcome of successful Juvenile Case Management