

Family Engagement in Case Planning & Case Management

Training Evaluation

■ Testing, testing...



HOW WOULD I ACT?

What's Your Style?...



Rationale for Case Planning

Through this training we will cover:

- Where case planning and management fits in the life of a family's case with CWS
- The steps and processes of planning and management
- The three phases of case planning and management
 - initial
 - interim
 - final

Special Aspects of Plans:

- Concurrent planning (i.e., the back up plan)
- Visitation (because frequency and quality of visitation is a powerful predictor of reunification)
- Independent Living Plans for youth
- Documenting plans at each of the three phases and sharing with the family

Purposes for Case Planning

- Roadmap For Permanency
- Tailor The Interventions
- **S.M.A.R.T.** - Ensure that the interventions and actions are prioritized and S.M.A.R.T.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- Specific (meet the needs of this family)
- Measurable (can be evaluated)
- Attainable (reasonable to accomplish)
- Results-oriented (success of interventions is a pathway to the permanency goal)
- Time-limited (within the legal deadlines)

Purposes for Case Planning (cont')

- Family Involvement
- Special Plan Components
 - a. placement plan (including visitation) and a concurrent plan
 - b. In the case of youth 16 and older who reside in out-of-home care, creating a Transitional Independent Living Plan (TILP)



Key Elements of Case Planning

- Assessment of key factors is a foundation for planning.
- Development of a plan that:
 - is based on the assessment
 - sticks to what is needed to help the family achieve minimum sufficient level of care (MSLC)
 - is specific and concrete
 - is doable



Key Elements of Case Planning

- Is it doable?
 - Are the interventions compatible with the family's culture?
 - Are the interventions ones which the family feels will be helpful?
 - Are the interventions within the capacity of the family?
 - Are the services available and accessible?



Key Elements of Case Planning

- Prioritizes and sequences the efforts in terms of what will have the most impact on the highest risk factors.
- Makes use of relevant resources
- Includes "if-then" contingencies (Plan B)
 - Support for, monitoring, and assessment of progress
 - Formal reassessment and revision



Case Plan Format

1. Case Assessment Summary
2. Case Plan Participants
3. Case Plan Goal (*the permanency goal—9 choices*)
4. Contributing Factors - Focus on the behavior that put the child at risk and the why. Remember MSLC.

Case Plan Format

5. Strengths *in the family*
6. Service Objectives Stay focused on the MSLC. S.M.A.R.T. is best
7. Planned Client Services (*Client Responsibilities*) What services will help them meet their objectives?
8. Case Management Services (*What CWS is going to do*)

Special Requirements and Considerations

- ICWA
- Services for Older Youth
- Promising Practices for Independent Living programs
- Reasonable Efforts



Fairness and Equity in Case Planning

Lessons to be learned:

- Be aware that our system is not operating in a fair and equitable way all of the time. Each of us can help to change that within our own sphere of influence.
- Recognize that as individuals and collectively we often don't tune into the underlying values and biases that affect our decision-making.
- Sometimes we may confront actual, conscious, purposeful discrimination. Then question and advocate.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- An objective is a statement that describes a specific desired behavioral outcome
- Objectives are about behavior change
- Objectives are “end states”
- Objectives must have certain characteristics: they are specific, measurable, achievable, result-focused, and time-limited (S.M.A.R.T).

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- Objectives Are Specific
- Objectives describe the specific behavioral outcomes that will result in achievement of the permanency goal.
- Differentiating factor is whether the change is:
 - the desired end in itself (an objective)
 - OR-
 - a step towards and a means of achieving the objective (a planned service)

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- Objectives Are Measurable
- The parties must be able to reach consensus regarding whether the objectives have been accomplished.
- The objective must include some easily discernible criteria by which achievement can be measured.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

Objectives Are Achievable

- Objectives **must be realistic** so that clients are able to accomplish them.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

Objectives Are Relevant and Result Focused

- Avoid deriving objectives from a “laundry list” of potential conditions that might improve parenting or care of the child.
- An objective must be selected in the context of the factors that put the child at risk.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

Objectives Are Time Limited

- A timeframe within which the objective can reasonably be expected to be completed.

TIME FOR LUNCH

Enjoy


Please return promptly at **1:00** for more...



Keys to Engaging Families



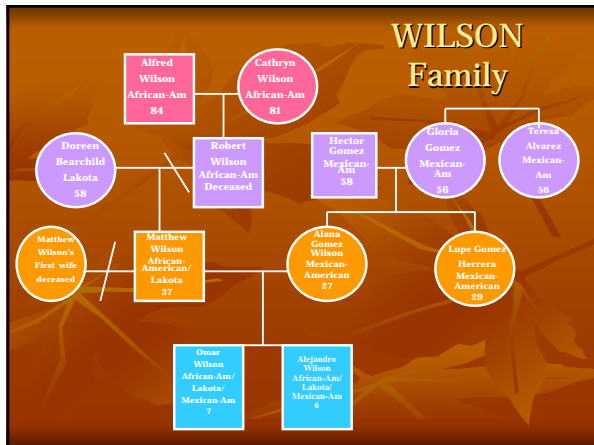
“Steps of Case Planning, Part 1”



Steps of Case Planning, Part 1

Part I: Your Own Preparation

1. Review what is known
2. Tune into yourself and the family
3. Identify what are the likely primary and secondary permanency goals and the objectives
4. Identify possible services and tasks/activities
5. Assess progress



Case Planning JEOPARDY!

Let's Play!

Taking it home.....



FAMILY ENGAGEMENT IN
CASE PLANNING
AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Day 2

Good Morning

- Welcome Back!
- What do you Remember?



Steps of Case Planning, Part 1

PART 2: WORKING WITH THE FAMILY

1. **PURPOSES:** Ensure that family members understand the purposes and process
2. **REASONS FOR A CASE PLAN (PROBLEMS, STRENGTHS AND NEEDS)**
3. **PERMANENCY GOAL, OBJECTIVES, STRENGTHS, TASKS/ACTIVITIES/ SERVICES**
4. **ASSESSING PROGRESS.** Together identify how and when to assess progress.

Steps of Case Planning, Part 1

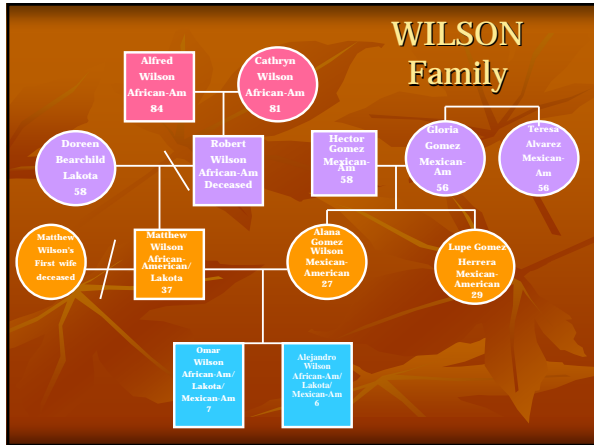
PART 2: WORKING WITH THE FAMILY

5. **DOCUMENTATION.** The worker records the case plan on CWS/CMS and shares it with the family and family's team.
6. **IMPLEMENTATION.** Together discuss and then conduct the logistics for implementing the case plan.

S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

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Update Assessment Information on the Wilson Family at Three Weeks



Case Plan requirements when children are placed

- Document Reasonable Efforts
- Permanency Goals - include Concurrent Plans
- Document reasons for *not*:
 - Placing siblings together
 - Placing child out of county
 - Placing child far from Home User
 - Placing child in community treatment facility

Case Plan requirements when children are placed

- Schedule of Planned Contacts
 - Family members with each other
 - Worker and family
- Health and education information plans
- Transitional Independent Living Plans for youth 16 and older



Family visiting is a child's right,
not a parent's privilege.



Visitation

- Visitation allows children to maintain relationships with their parents, siblings, and others who were close to them prior to placement.
- Even when reunification isn't the permanency goal, still arrange for visitation.
- Visiting should never be used as a reward or punishment.



Visitation

- Visiting should occur in settings that encourage the most natural interaction while minimizing any risk to the child.
- Supervised visitation is an opportunity for CWS to assess/observe a parent's progress re: caring for his/her child and also to assist/teach the parent.
- Consider a good-bye visit when parental rights are terminated.

"Family visiting is very hard work."

BUT, children can't go home without it.

What has changed that affects MSLC?

Update the Case Plan based on new information affecting MSLC.

Aftercare Plans

- **Goal:** To prevent recurrence of abuse or neglect.
- **Focus:** Needs to focus on the factors that make the family most vulnerable to recurrence of abuse or neglect.
- **Strengths:** Identify the specific strengths of the family that can help them prevent or cope with vulnerable situations.

Aftercare Plans

- **Services And Supports:** Community and family resources are crucial to the long-term success of families.
- Typical services and supports that help families keep their homes safe for their children are:
 - Respite care
 - Counseling
 - Parenting classes or support groups
 - Treatment for substance abuse, mental health concerns, and domestic violence
 - Friendship
 - Economic security/ steady employment
 - After school and vacation programs for children

Checklist Before Closing a Case

- ✓ Objectives achieved?
- ✓ Any new MSLC concerns?
- ✓ Fourteen areas for review
- ✓ Successes of services and interventions?
- ✓ Court approval?



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My Action Plan