

Introduction

- Purpose & Terminology
- Assessment
- Plan
- Case Notes
- Timeliness of Case Management
- Program Specific Information

*Before we begin, not all the information shared in this presentation will be written on the slides, to get the most out of this training, use your audio or closed captioning services.



The purpose of this training is to provide an overview of essential case management practices.

Purpose & Terminology

The language used in this training is not program or funder specific.

- Participant
- Case Manager
- Plan
- Case Notes



Purpose and Terminology

We will **not** be discussing:

- Intake, eligibility
- Discharge, disenrollment, exit or follow up





Assessments

An assessment, performed by the case manager, is a way of intentionally getting to know the participant better.
Through assessment we learn:

- Aptitudes and attitude
- History of past successes and challenges
- Wants
- Needs





Assessments

Case managers use a variety of tools to conduct an assessment including:

- Interviews
- Forms
- Valid and reliable measurement tools





Assessments

Once you have collected information from multiple tools it is important to analyze the information.

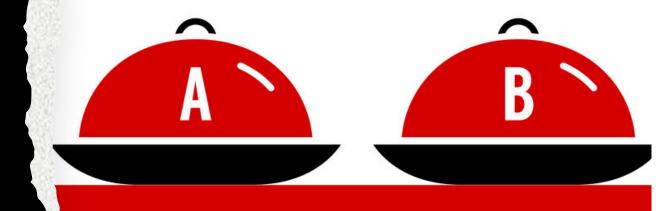
- Vague answers are not useful.
- Information may conflict.

Investigate, resolve and document the participant's story.

True or False?

If your program does not provide housing assistance, there is no need to assess for it.

TASTE TEST



True or False?

False

Basic needs, that could reasonably interfere with a participant's success if left unmet, should be assessed and documented.





A recipe for success!



Case Managers, together with the participant, create a plan.

Plans include:

- Long term goals
- Short term goals



Plans include (cont.):

 A list of services* that will help the participant achieve the identified goals

*Make sure the services offered are allowable in your program.



Plans include (cont.):

 Actions to address needs that are outside the scope of the program via referrals to community services.





- Services, without a documented need, must not appear on the plan.
- **Each need** identified in the assessment must appear on the plan until the need is met.



Addressing emergent needs in the plan.

- Document the need in the case notes.
- Describe how the need is adversely impacting the participant's ability to reach their goal.
- Update the plan.



True or False?

You can add a service to a plan whenever the participant wants one as long as it is a service the program provides.

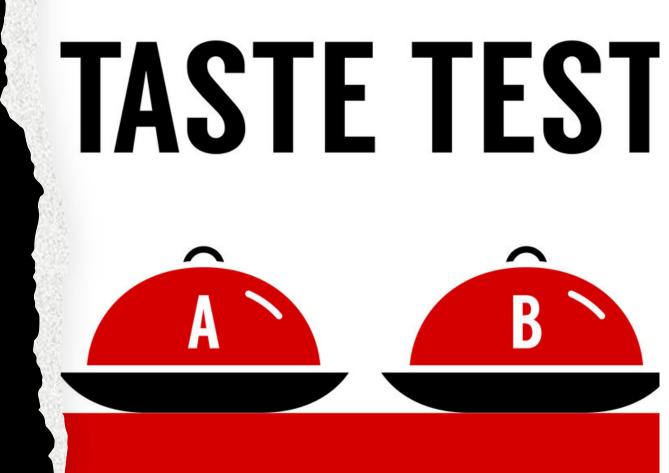


True or False?

False

All services that appear on the plan must have a corresponding, documented need.

Even if the service is part of a program's offerings, participants get only what they need.





Case notes must tell the participant's story!





Case notes should be driven by key events such as:

- Service start/end dates
- Employment changes
 - Termination
 - Hiring
- Status update on services
- Significant life events

Case management activity and case noting occurs as often as necessary to capture the participant's story in real time.





Describe the progress of each service provided:

- If supportive services/goods were provided, were they received in a timely manner and adequate for their purpose
- If a drug test was needed, did the participant schedule and complete it?
- Do they know where to go, and how to get to service location?



Progress of each service provided (continued)

- Are they on track to complete training as scheduled?
- Do they understand the information easily or do they need additional support?
- What did the participant learn, how will they use the information?
- Progress toward each goal in the plan





Case notes may also include:

- Evidence of emergent needs
- Collateral contact
- A review of services that were referred out
- Required notes indicating transactions/completed tasks:
 - Service start and stop dates
 - Submitting paperwork for review and approval

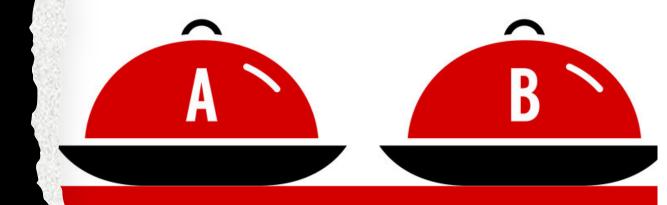


Knowledge Check

True or False

Case noting start and stop dates are a sufficient description of short services

TASTE TEST



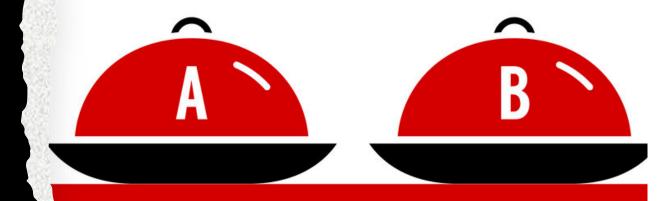
Knowledge Check

False

Case noting start and stop dates are not sufficient for any service. Services are put in place to meet a need. Was the service sufficient to meet the need? Was the participant successful? How will the participant use what they have gained to meet their goal. Or how else will the need be met?

The participant's story needs to be told!

TASTE TEST







Timeliness of Case Management



Participant and collateral contact should be frequent



Responsive to emergent conditions



Create tickler systems



Document in real time



Timeliness of Case Management

Timeliness requirements vary broadly. Contact your supervisor for the specific requirements for your program.

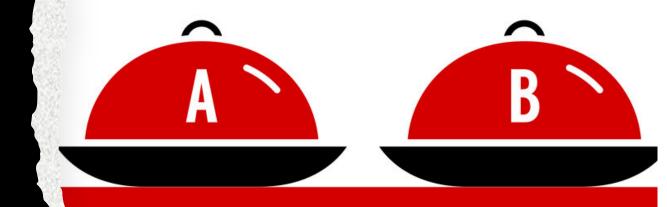


Knowledge Check

True or False

It is best for case notes to be written at the time of service or shortly thereafter (within 24 to 48 hours).

TASTE TEST



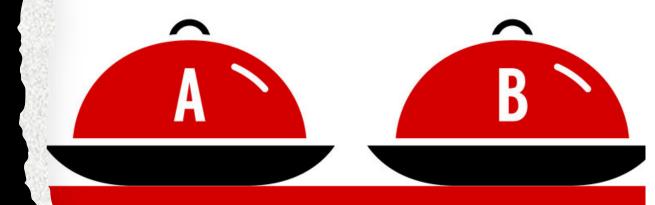
Knowledge Check

True

It is best for case notes to be written at the time of service or shortly thereafter (within 24 to 48 hours).

The more time that elapses, documentation becomes less accurate. However, late case notes are better than missing case notes.

TASTE TEST







Essential Case Management

In this training, you learned the basics of:

- Assessment
- Plan
- Case notes
- Timeliness
- The following slides are program specific. Review only those that apply to you.



Program Specific WIOA

- Case notes are objective, detailed, accurate, and timely.
- DWD-DET defines the timely entry of case notes as occurring within 10 calendar days from the date of interaction.
- Case notes must be added on a regular and frequent basis.

