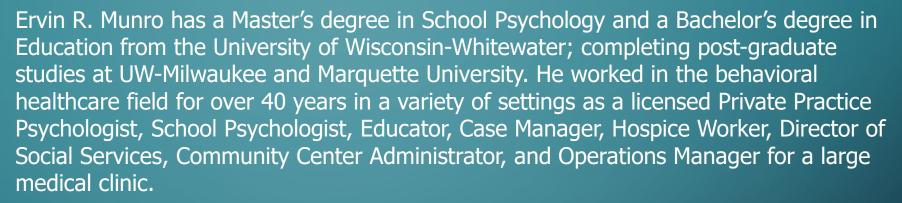


# WHAT CASE MANAGEMENT IS AND ISN'T

Ervin R. Munro, M.S.

#### ABOUT THE PRESENTER



Mr. Munro currently works as a private Educator, Trainer, and Consultant with many social service agencies and has received numerous awards and commendations for the workshops/webinars that he has conducted throughout the United States. For 17 years, he served as the Director of Social Services at SRO Housing Corporation working with the largest homeless population in the nation located in the "Skid Row" area of downtown Los Angeles, California. Some of his many other professional positions included: Co-founder and Co-chair of the Case Management Task Force of Los Angeles County, Co-founder and Director of the Labor Immigrant Assistance Project, and Co-founder/First Acting Executive Director of AIDS Project Los Angeles.

Mr. Munro was the recipient of the 2011 National "Distinguished Alumni Award for Community/Regional Service" from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.



# WHAT CASE MANAGEMENT IS AND ISN'T

ERVIN MUNRO, M.S.

# PRIMARY TOPICS:

- What is Case Management?
- Philosophy/Principles of Case Management
- Continuum of Case Management
- Problem-Solving/Decision-Making Process
- Case Management Responsibilities (Do's and Don'ts)
- Basic Case Management Processes

#### BEHAVIORAL VS. MEDICAL HEALTHCARE

**Behavioral Healthcare** 

**Medical Healthcare** 

**Case Manager** 

**Service Coordinator** 

Counselor

**Therapist** 

**Psychologist** 

**Social Worker** 

**Physician** 

**Dentist** 

Nurse

Chiropractor

**Dermatologist** 

**Physical Therapist** 

**Psychiatrist** 

**Medical Social Worker** 

**Discharge Planner** 

**Medical Case Manager** 

# Behavioral Healthcare



#### Medical Healthcare





#### Recipients of Case Management:

- Clients
- Patients
- Members
- Participants
- Consumers
- Patrons
- Others





#### Providers of Case Management:

- Case Managers
- Case Workers
- Service Coordinators
- Counselors
- Social Workers
- Others





A process of accessing and coordinating services needed to achieve progress toward self-sufficiency.

### General Philosophy/Principles of Case Management

To empower clients to utilize their own strengths and to take charge of their own situations.

- a. Assess needs and strengths
- b. Develop a plan
- c. Provide information and education
- d. Encourage independence and implementation
- e. Monitor and provide support

### General Philosophy/Principles of Case Management

## Strengths-Based Approach:

- a. Identify personal strengths
- b. Ensure right to self-determination
- c. Encourage client motivation
- d. Work toward cooperative exploration
- e. Redirect attention
- f. Explore resources

#### General Philosophy/Principles of Case Management

### Solution-Focused Approach:

- a. Develops well-formed goals (SMART Goals)
- b. Highlights "exceptions"
- c. Increases awareness of strengths

Bottom Line: Information, Education, & Support (I, E, & S)

Efficiency and Effectiveness (E & E)

# What is a Case Manager?



An individual who serves as a point person for a client, as s/he attempts to arrange for services, both within and outside of an agency.

# What does a Case Manager do?

The basic functions usually include:

- Orientation
- Assessment
- Case Planning
- Referrals for Services Close-out Cases

- Monitor Progress
- Advocate
- Recordkeeping



#### What kind of services do Case Managers arrange for clients?

- Food (food banks, food vouchers, emergency food, senior nutrition sites, etc.)
- Residential Services (emergency, transitional, permanent housing; Sec. 8, reasonable accommodations, supportive housing, etc.)
- Mental Health (individual therapy, support groups, medication, etc.)
- Recovery Services (substance use/abuse, sexual habits, meetings, etc.)
- Employment (job search, interviewing, training, résumé preparation, etc.)
- Public Benefits (SSA, Veterans Affairs, DPSS, insurance matters, etc.)
- Money Management (savings, wise shopping, paying bills, etc.)
- Legal Services (fair housing concerns, immigration matters, etc.)
- Transportation (bus tokens, taxi, van transportation, etc.)
- Home Health Care (Medical case management, attendant care, IHSS, hospice care, etc.)
- Education (safety issues, independent-living skills, healthy diet, etc.)
- Dental/Medical Assistance (visiting providers, on-site health screenings, referrals, etc.)
- Support Services (local faith centers, support groups, outings, 12-step meetings, etc.)
- Socialization & Recreation Activities (sports, entertainment events, museums, parks, etc.)
- Child Care (maternal and child-support services, child-care centers, etc.)
- Special Services (Art/Mosaic workshops, quilting classes, tickets to special events, etc.)

### Case Management Continuum

itreach									After-Care
Referrals			Assessment Ca		ase Planning		Monitoring/Follow-up		Case Closure
	(Demographic Information)	(Identify N		i	ls, Objecti Action S	steps)	(As needed. Min days or per gran	t requirements)	
								J	Needed
	What	How	What		How	What			

Problem-Solving/Decision-Making Process

#### **Problem-Solving/Decision-Making Process ®**

the situation.  What's happening? What's going on? What do you need? What's on your mind? What would you like to talk about?  What would you feel about that?  What have you done about it already? What do you see as a possibility?  What do you see as a possibility?  If you could change anything, what would you like to you?  What do you think in might work in your situation?  What would you like to talk about?  What have you done about it already?  What do you see as a possibility work for you?  How does that possibility work for you?  What do you think this alternative will work in your situation?  What would you like to do about it?  What do you see as a possibility work for you?  What do you think this alternative will work in your situation?	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Define the situation.    Define the situation	What	How	What	How	What
What's going on? What do you need? What's on your mind? What would you like to talk about?  What would you like sto talk about?  What would you like to talk about?  What would you like to talk about?  What would you like to talk about?  What do you see as a possibility?  If you could change anything, what would you do?  What do you think might work in your situation?  What do you see as a possibility work for you?  What do you think might work in your situation?  What do you see as a possibility work for you?  What do you think this alternative will work in your situation?  What do you think this alternative will work in your situation?	Define the situation.	emotional response to	alternatives/ideas/ possibilities to address	response to each option/alternative/	Select the best option/alternative to address the situation.
Defining Situation Exploring Options Selecting Alternativ	What's going on?  What do you need?  What's on your mind?  What would you like	How does that make you feel? How are you doing? How did you feel	about it already?  What do you see as a possibility?  If you could change anything, what would you do?  What do you think might work in your	How does that possibility work for you?  How does this option differ from that one?  How do you think this alternative will work in	What do you think is the best option for you?  What alternative are you most comfortable with?  What would you like to try in your
	Defining	Situation	Exploring	Selecting Alternative	

The alternative selected becomes the "goal" that the person will use to address the situation. The next step is to "implement the alternative."

#### **Setting SMART Goals**

Specific, single result

M Measurable

Action-oriented

R Realistic

Target date

Specific

Focus on a single result.

Measurable

How will you know you have reached your goal?

Action-oriented

Begin with an action verb.

Realistic

Is it challenging yet attainable?

Target date
Set a timeline.

To obtain permanent housing by completing specified action steps before 04/01/2024.

To obtain permanent housing by completing specified action steps before 04/01/24.

To **obtain** permanent housing by completing specified action steps before 04/01/24.

To obtain permanent housing by completing specified action steps before 04/01/24.

To obtain permanent housing by completing specified action steps **before 04/01/24**.

#### **Individual Action Plan (IAP) Process**

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	Development	Implement	ation	Monitoring and Follow-up
	Assess client's situation	Complete referrals		Face-to-face meetings
	Identify client's <u>needs</u>	Provide information and	<u>materials</u>	Telephone contacts
	Explore and define options	Assess barriers to implem	nentation	Follow-up messages to client and staff
	Research, identify and develop resources	Seek additional informat	tion	Re-assess situation and needs
	Provide information and materials	Review and evaluate clie	nt's <u>chart</u>	Review and evaluate client's file
	Match needs with resources	Contact client as <u>needed</u>		Monitor status as <u>needed</u>
	Review and evaluate client's chart	Write progress notes and	l <u>follow-up</u>	Contact clients as <u>needed</u>
	Contact internal staff as <u>needed</u>	Prepare correspondence		Contact internal staff as <u>needed</u>
	Respond to other community resources	Respond to community r	resources	Respond to community resources
	Write progress notes and follow-up	Contact resources		Write progress notes and follow-up
	Arrange for translations as needed	Prepare applications, wh	en necessary	Arrange for translations as needed
	Write Individual Action Plan	Arrange for translations	as <u>needed</u>	Re-assign when appropriate

Son	ne Example	s of Cas	e Manage	ment	Resp	onsi	bilites	
					_			
What Case Managers Do			(Do'	s and	Don	't's)		
Develop Case Plans (IAPs)	At Case Manager Discretion	r's						
Arrange for Emotional Support	Complete Application		Needs Supervisor's Approval		What Case Managers Do Not Do			
Refer to Agency Programs  Refer to Community Resources		Visit	Visit Clients Off-Site		Establish Personal Relationships, i.e. Personal Calls, Dating, Sex, etc.			
Advocate for Clients	Prepare Corresponden	nce Use Dis	Use Discretionary Funds		Transport Clients  House Clients			
Consult with Clients		Ар	Appear in Court		Lend or Borrow Money			
Assess Client's Situation	Store Personal Proper		Assist wilth Durable Power of Attorney and Will Writing		Act as a Conservator  Assist with Suicide Plans			
Provide Information & Materials		Witness	Witness Legal Documents		Indulge in Alcohol, Tobacco or Drugs with Clients			
Monitor Status of Client			Over-night Passes					
Assess Barriers to Services	Receive Client's Mai							
Educate Clients								

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#### What Case Management Is:

- A process to assist clients toward self-sufficiency
- Case Managers serve as the facilitator of the process
- Focus is on client strengths and self-determination
- Primary role of a Case Manager is to provide information, education, and support (efficiency and effectiveness)
- Arrange for services to address people's conditions and situations

#### What Case Management Is Not:

- Taking care of people
- Providing medical advice, therapy, counseling, etc.
- Imposing personal agendas on clients
- Doing for clients what they can do for themselves
- Rescuing people, e.g. providing housing, lending money, transportation, etc.

#### NACM Resources (News and Events)

- https://www.yournacm.com/news\_publications/resources.html
- National Association of Case Management (Copyrighted Documents):
  - National Association of Case Management Practice Standards
  - National Association of Case Management Code of Ethics

#### Other Resources:

- CMSA Core Curriculum for Case Management, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.
  Suzanne K. Powell and Hussein A. Tahan (2008)
- The Practice of Generalist Case Management Barbara J. Holt (2000)

# The End . . . Thank You

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