

BEST PRACTICE MODELS

BEST PRACTICE MODELS for Prevention of Mental Disorders

[3] Indicated Programs

- a) Biological factors
- b) Psychological factors
- c) Social factors
 - i Child victims of abuse
 - ii Juvenile Justice clients

[3 c ii] Juvenile Justice clients

Juvenile Justice clients are at high risk of becoming recidivist adult criminals or failed citizens with ongoing problems in employability, relationships, substance use and ill-health. Appropriate management in the Juvenile Justice system provides the greatest opportunity for positive change to outcomes. The cost to the community of an adverse life trajectory is huge compared to the cost of an adequate therapeutic intervention.

Best practice management requires holistic health, education and welfare components within the Justice facilities and in a supervision period after leaving.

The health components include:

- Physical health assessment and appropriate treatment (including activity, weight and substance use advice).
- Mental health assessment and appropriate intervention, including a case plan and case manager

The education components include:

- Assessment and appropriate intervention with literacy, numeracy, intellectual and language skills
- Career planning and appropriate training

The welfare components include:

- Regular liaison with case manager
- Support with accommodation, employment, budgeting and income, liaison with family and social network

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