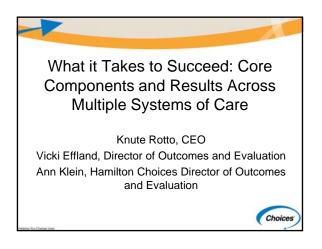
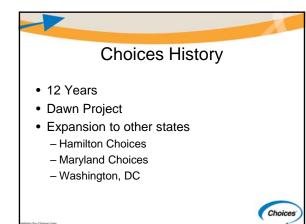
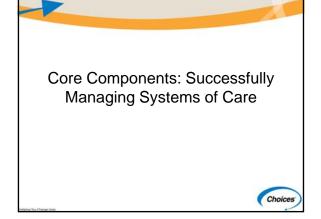
Choices





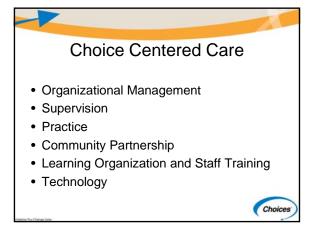


System of Care Implementation Factors Hodges, et al. (2008) 1. Blended Funding 2. Champion for Change 3. Collaboration 4. Creating Neutrality 5. Customer Service Focus

6. Focus on Kids

7. Information Utilization

System of Care Implementation Factors Hodges, et al. (2008) 8. Leadership 9. Provider Network 10. Readiness and Willingness to Change 11. Self-Reflection 12. Strength-Based Approach/Emphasis 13. Tenacity



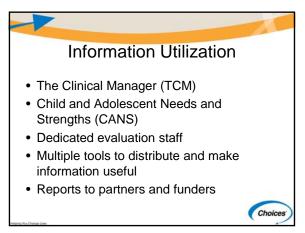
System Context Catalysts for change Rising costs High utilization of out-of-home placements Federal grants Champions for change Leader(s) in the community State vs. county infrastructure Interest in wraparound and SOC framework

Collaboration Cross-system responsibility Community partners Governance structure

Family Involvement Family Support Organization Advocacy Participation throughout the system Choices



Provider Network Contracting Flexibility in identifying providers Inclusion of non-traditional supports Ongoing communication Development of new services Community Development Manager



Phrases that Pay 1. LISTEN, LISTEN, and then LISTEN! 2. What are the Strengths, the Strengths, and the Strengths? 3. Needs aren't Services. 4. Make the decision value driven. 5. With every decision who do we empower/disempower? 6. Families don't fail - plans do. 7. A crisis is when the adults don't know what to do. 8. Find the positive Intent and Reframe.

9. Be part of the solution, not the problem.

Phrases that Pay

- 10. Incremental not instantaneous.
- Time wounds all heels and you can't fail without trying.
- 12. See with the magic eye, listen with the third ear.
- 13. How we voice our concern is as important as the concern being voiced.
- 14. You tell us!

Choice

- 15. If your service decision meets the Wraparound Values test, go ahead!
- 16. You can't burn out if you've never been lit!
- 17. No Parents No Solutions Know Parents Know Solutions
- 18. Change agents change first.



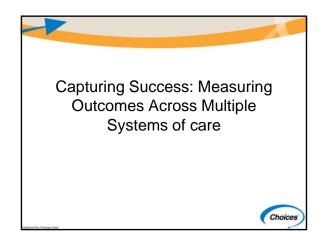
Training Identified training staff Choices Orientation Ongoing Training Cross-site collaboration



- · Low CC to Supervisor Ratio
- Regular individual and group supervision
- Field Supervision
- Strengths-Based Supervision



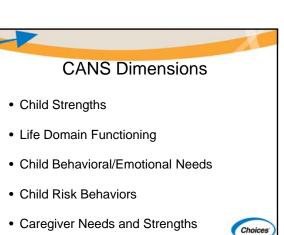
Care Coordination • Low Youth to CC Ratio • High Fidelity Wraparound • Task Timeline • Best practice guidelines • Needs Aren't Services - Low/no cost services - Natural supports • Access to technology

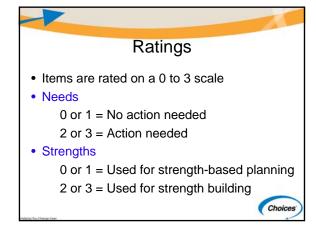


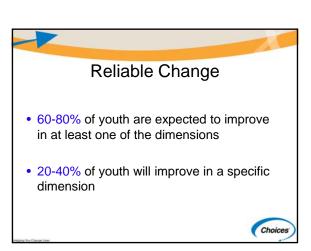
Outcomes • Strength Development • Improved functioning - At Home - In School - In the Community • Behavioral and Emotional Needs Addressed • Caregiver Strengths and Needs

CANS Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths John Lyons, University of Ottawa www.praedfoundation.org

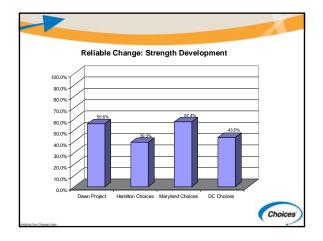
Why Use the CANS? • Decision Support (e.g., level of care) • Treatment Planning - Use strengths to design interventions - Address areas that require action • Quality Improvement • Outcomes Measurement







Choice



Functioning at Home • Remain in the community • Return to the community after a residential placement • Least restrictive placement • CANS — Functioning in current living arrangement — Placement stability — Permanence

Living Environment Maryland Choices 88.5% of youth remained in a low restrictive setting or moved to a less restrictive placement 94.8% of youth remained in the community during their enrollment Hamilton Choices 82% of youth remained out of RTC/Hospitals for at least three months after discharge from Choices 87.3% of youth remained in a stable living arrangement for 6 months post discharge.

