

## **Appendices:**

#### Appendix A: Suggested Readings

#### Appendix B: Worksheets for Theory-based Frameworks

Worksheet for Stage 1: Form Workgroup

Worksheet for Stage 2: Articulate Mission

Worksheet for Stage 4: Develop Population Context
Worksheet for Stage 5: Map Poscurees and Assets

Worksheet for Stage 5: Map Resources and Assets

Worksheet for Stage 7: Identify Outcomes and

Measurement Parameters

Worksheet for Stage 7: Identify Outcomes and

Measurement Parameters

Worksheet for Stage 8: Define Strategies

**Appendix C: References** 



#### **Appendices**

- Suggested Readings
- Worksheets for Theory-based Frameworks
- References

# Appendix A: Suggested Readings

- Aronson, S., Mutchler, S., & Pan, D. (1998). Theories of Change. Making Programs Accountable and Making Sense of Program Accountability.

  Southwest Educational Development Laboratory.
- Connell, A.C., Kubisch, L.B., Schorr & C.H. Weiss (eds.) (1992). New Approaches to Evaluation Community Initiatives: Concepts, Methods and Contexts. Washington, DC: The Aspen Institute.
- Hernandez, M. (2000). Using Logic Models and Program Theory to Build Outcome Accountability. *Education and Treatment of Children* 23(1).
- Hernandez, M. & Hodges, S. (2001)
  Theory-based Accountability. In M.
  Hernandez and S. Hodges (Eds.)
  Developing Outcome Strategies in
  Children's Mental Health. Baltimore,
  MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing
  Co., Inc.
- Hernandez, M., Hodges, S., & Cascardi, M. (1998). The Ecology of Outcomes: System Accountability in Children's Mental Health. *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 25(2).
- Hodges, S. & Hernandez, M. (1998).
  How Organizational Culture
  Influences Outcome Information
  Utilization. Evaluation and Program Planning, 22 (1999) 183-197.
- Julian, David A. (1997). The Utilization of the Logic Model As A System Level Planning and Evaluation Device. *Evaluation and Planning*, 20 (3), pp. 251-257.
- Julian, D.A., Jones, A., & Deyo, D. (1995). Open Systems Evaluation and the Logic Model: Program Planning and Evaluation Tools. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 18 (4), 333-341.

- Patton, M.Q. (1997). *Utilization-Focused Evaluation* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition). Thousand Oaks, CA Sage Publications.
- Pires, S. A. (2002). Building systems of care: A primer. Washington DC:
  National Technical Assistance
  Center for Children's Mental
  Health.
- Savas, S.A, Fleming, W., & Bolig, E. (1998, May). Program Specification: A Precursor to Program Monitoring and Quality Improvement. A Case Study From Boysville of Michigan, The Journal of Behavioral Services & Research, 25 (2), pp. 208-216.
- Stecher, B. M., & Davis, W. A. (1987). How to Focus an Evaluation. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Press.
- Stroul, B. (1993). Systems of care for children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances: what are the results? Washington, DC:
  Georgetown University Child Development Center.
- Stroul, B. A. & Friedman, R. M. (1986).

  A system of care for emotionally
  disturbed children and youth,
  Washington, DC: CASSP Technical
  Assistance Center.
- United Way of America (1996).

  Measuring Program Outcomes: A
  Practical Approach.
- Wholey, J. S., Hatry, H. P. & Newcome, K. E. (eds.) (1994). *Handbook of Practical Program Evaluation*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Inc.

Appendices

### Appendix B:

### Worksheets for Theory-based Frameworks

#### Introduction

This section of the monograph breaks the development of a theory-based framework into a 12-stage process and describes the purpose and main activities of each step. Worksheets are provided as a hands-on guide for the process.

#### **Steps to Creating a Framework**

#### Phase I: Pre-Planning

Stage 1: Form Workgroup

Stage 2: Articulate Mission

Stage 3: Identify Goals and Guiding Principles

#### Phase II: Theory of Change Development

Stage 4: Develop Population Context

Stage 5: Map Resources and Assets

Stage 6: Assess System Flow

Stage 7: Identify Outcomes and Measurement Parameters

Stage 8: Define Strategies

Stage 9: Create and Fine-tune the Framework

#### Phase III: Implementation

Stage 10: Elicit Feedback

Stage 11: Use Framework to Inform Planning, Evaluation and Technical Assistance Efforts

Stage 12: Use Framework to Track Progress and Revise Theory of Change

— 47 — Appendices

## Worksheet for Stage 1: Form Workgroup

Although not an exhaustive list, your list of participants may include the following:

State or Local Level Program Administrators

Provider Agency Staff

Program Management Staff

Community Members

Board of Directors

Evaluators

Funders

Interagency Partners

Family Members

Direct Service Staff

Family Members
Family Advocates

Workgroup 1: Specify Level	☐ System	⊔ Bridge	☐ Practice
Name:		Title	Position:
		-	

Appendices — 48 —

Mission Statement

## Worksheet for Stage 2: Articulate the Mission

To develop a mission statement, have workgroup participants take a few minutes to jot down three elements they believe are crucial to the mission of the system of care. As people discuss their ideas, record them on a board or flip chart. Use this as the basis for formulating a concise and comprehensive statement of the mission. Be careful to clarify how the mission statement relates to issues and strengths and goals.

Depending on the stage of development, systems of care development may have an existing mission statement. To review an existing statement, make it available to participants for their review. Have workgroup members identify specific elements of the statement that they believe are key to the purpose of the developing system as well as any that do not seem appropriate. Use this as the basis of discussion for whether the existing mission statement expresses the purpose of the developing system of care. Be open to modification of elements that do not serve the purpose of system development.

In getting started, it can be useful to review grant proposals and awards that describe the system development process for key elements of system's mission, so that they can be integrated into the final mission statement.

Wilsoldi Statement.		
-		
-		
-		

— 49 — Appendices

### Worksheet for Stage 4: Develop the Population Context

The following chart suggests an approach for identifying your population of focus and community context. The column on the left specifies some of the key questions that will need to be answered in the process. The workgroup may identify additional questions. The other two columns provide space for documenting the results of the workgroup's discussion and identifying points requiring agreement to facilitate further consensus building.

Theory-based Framework Development				
Questions to be Answered	Characteristics of Population/Issue	Points Requiring Consensus		
Which children and families are on our population of focus?				
What issues/needs do we seek to address for this population?				
What is the nature and history of the issues and needs in our community?				
What strengths can be identified?				
What family, practice, community, and system characteristics are relevant to understanding these needs/ issues?				

Appendices — 50 —

### Worksheet for Stage 5: Map Resources and Assets

HIMEL
(Date)

(e.g., system, bridge, practice)

## Worksheet for Stage 7: Identify Outcomes and Measurement Parameters

The following chart suggests an approach for identifying desired outcomes at the practice, program, and system/community levels. The column on the left specifies some of the key questions that will need to be answered in the process, while allowing for the possibility that the designated workgroup will identify additional questions. The other two columns provide space for documenting the results of the workgroup's discussion and identifying points requiring agreement to promote further consensus building or clarify the need for technical assistance.

Specify Level of Theory-based Framework:

Identification of Outcomes			
Desired Outcome	Can Measures for this Outcome be Identified?	Are data about this outcome currently collected?	If not currently collected, can they be?

Appendices — 52 —

## Worksheet for Stage 7: Identify Outcomes and Measurement Parameters

The following chart suggests an approach for identifying indicators for desired outcomes at the practice, program, and system/community levels. Write your desired outcomes in the column on the left. In the other two columns, identify indicators for your outcomes and points requiring agreement that may also require further consensus building or technical assistance.

Specify Level of Theory-based Framework:	
	(e.g., system, bridge, practice)

Identification of Indicators			
Desired Outcome	Indicators	Points Requiring Agreement	
Outcome 1:	Indicator 1:		
	Indicator 2:		
	Indicator 3:		
	Indicator 4:		
Outcome 2:	Indicator 1:		
	Indicator 2:		
	Indicator 3:		
	Indicator 4:		
Outcome 3:	Indicator 1:		
	Indicator 2:		
	Indicator 3:		
	Indicator 4:		
Outcome 4:	Indicator 1:		
	Indicator 2:		
	Indicator 3:		
	Indicator 4:		

— 53 — Appendices

## Worksheet for Stage 8: Define Strategies

The following worksheet guides the workgroup to identify strategies that can be directly related to the identified outcomes for specific populations. It is with this linkage across population, outcomes, and strategies frames that the theory of change is solidified. This worksheet also serves the purpose of documenting the workgroup's discussion of strategies. During the discussion, differences of opinion about what strategies will lead to the desired outcomes will surface.

Describe Strategies				
Potential Strategies	Do strategies contribute to the mission & align with guiding principles?	How does strategy relate to outcomes for the identified population?		

Appendices — 54 —

### Appendix C: References

- Evaluation handbook. (1998). W. K. Kellogg Foundation.
- From outcomes to budgets: An approach to outcome-based budget for families and children's services (Draft). (June 1995). Washington, DC: Center for the Study of Social Policy.
- Hernandez, M. & Gomez, A. (2002).

  System of Care Practice Review.

  Retrieved June 24, 2003 from

  University of South Florida, Louis
  de la Parte Florida Mental Health
  Institute, Department of Child and
  Family Studies.
- Hernandez, M., Gomez, A., Lipien, L., Greenbaum, P. E., Armstrong, K., & Gonzalez, P. (2001). Use of the System-of-Care Practice Review in the national evaluation: Evaluating the fidelity of practice to system-of-care principles. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 9(1), 43-52.
- Hernandez, M., Gomez, A., & Worthington, J. (1998). System of care practice review: A training guide. Tampa: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute.
- Hernandez, M., & Hodges, S. (2001). Theory-based accountability. In M. Hernandez & S. Hodges (Eds.), Developing outcome strategies in children's mental health (pp. 21-40). Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Hernandez, M., & Hodges, S. (2003). Building upon the theory of change for systems of care. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 11(1), 19-26.
- Hernandez, M., Hodges, S., & Cascardi, M. (1998). The ecology of outcomes: System accountability in children's mental health. *Journal of Behavioral Services and Research*, 25(2), 136-150.

- Hernandez, M., Hodges, S., & Worthington, J. (2000). *Turning ideas into action using theory-based frameworks*. Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, Department of Child and Family Studies.
- Hodges, S., Hernandez, M., Nesman, T., & Lipien, L. (2002). Creating change and keeping it real: How excellent child-serving organizations carry out their goals. Tampa: Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health, University of South Florida.
- Hodges, S., Nesman, T., & Hernandez, M. (1999). Promising practices:
  Building collaboration in systems of care. In N. C. D. Shalala, B.S.
  Arons, M. English, & G. DeCarolis (Ed.), System of Care: Promising Practice for Children's Mental Health.
  Washington, D.C.: Center for Effective Collaboration and Practice, American Institutes for Research.
- Hodges, S., Woodbridge, M., & Huang, L. N. (2001). Creating useful information in data-rich environments. In M. Hernandez & S. Hodges (Eds.), *Developing outcome strategies in children's mental health*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Matarese, Marlene, McGinnis, Lorrin, and Martha Mora (2005). Youth Involvement in Systems of Care: A Guide to Empowerment. Reflections from the Field. Washington, DC: American Institutes of Research.
- Patton, M. (1997). *Utilization-focused* evaluation: The new century text. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

- Pires, S. A. (2002). Building systems of care: A primer. Washington DC:
  National Technical Assistance
  Center for Children's Mental
  Health.
- Rosenblatt, A. (1998). Assessing the child and family outcomes of systems of care for youth with serious emotional disturbance. In M. Epstein & K. Kutash & A. Duchnowski (Eds.), Outcomes for children and youth with behavioral and emotional disorders and their families (pp. 329-362). Austin, TX: PRO-ED.
- Rosenblatt, A., & Woodbridge, M. (2003). Deconstructing Research on Systems of Care for Youth with EBD: Frameworks for Policy Research. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 11(1), 27-38.
- Savas, S. A., & Ruffolo, M. C. (2001).

  Using a three-phase decisionmaking model to integrate emerging
  practices. In M. Hernandez & S.
  Hodges (Eds.), *Developing Outcome*Strategies in Children's Mental Health
  (pp. 167-182). Baltimore, London,
  Toronto and Sydney: Paul H.
  Brookes Publishing Co.
- Stroul, B., & Friedman, R. (1986).
  A system of care for severely disturbed children and youth (Revised ed.).
  Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center.
- Using logic models to bring together planning, evaluation, & action: Logic model development guide. (2000).

  Battle Creek, Michigan: W. K.
  Kellogg Foundation.
- Weiss, C. H. (1995). Nothing as practical as good theory: Exploring theory-based evaluation for comprehensive community initiatives. In A. K. J. Connel, L. Schorr, & C. Weiss (Ed.), New approaches to evaluating community initiatives (pp. 65-92). Washington, D.C.: The Aspen Institute.