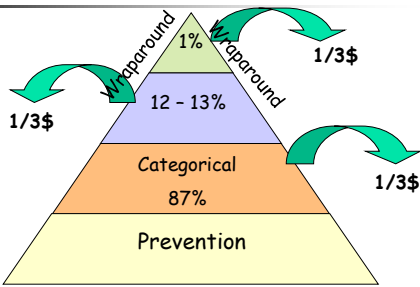


WrapAround Process Training

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How We Spend Our Dollars



(Gilmore et al)

Elements of Individualized Care

- Inter-Agency Collaboration
 - State
 - Community
 - Child & Family Teams
- Family Focused/Driven
- Unconditional Care
- Community - Based
- Strength - Based
- Individualized Services
- Culturally Competent
- Cost Effective
- Meets Needs of Bio & Foster Family
- Outcome Driven



What Makes It Work



- **Access**
- Parent/Child has valid option at inclusion in decision making process
- **Ownership**
- Parent/Child agree with and are committed to any plan concerning them
- **Voice**
- Parent/Child were heard, listened to at all junctures of planning
- **Consistency**
- Parent/Child were served by a consistent team of workers for services and crisis

Do's and Don'ts for Working with Families

- Take the time to form opinions about a family
- Be direct
- Trust family's instincts
- Speak language that families understand
- View families as a whole, not as a case
- Assist families with life plans; not treatment plans
- Support family plan ownership
- Identify & reinforce family strengths
- Involve families in every level of planning



Do's and Don'ts for working with Families (Cont.)

- Keep families informed
- Accept lifestyles and cultural differences
- Help to preserve privacy
- Listen to family input
- Respect family's schedules
- Be patient
- Be accessible
- Follow through
- Don't become another layer of bureaucracy
- Be a partner
- Look at services that families need, not whether they are billable



Do's and Don'ts for Working with Families

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- Be direct
- Trust family's instincts
- Speak language that families understand
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“Three brick layers were asked what they were doing. One said, ‘I’m laying bricks.’ The second replied, ‘I’m building a wall.’ The third stated, ‘I’m constructing a temple.’”

Anonymous

Community Resources

Composition
Local Stake Holders



- Parents
- Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, Education, Health
- Private Providers
- Business & Cultural Leaders
- Religious Community
- Universities
- Civic Groups
- Housing, Visiting Nurse, Law Enforcement
- Local Government
- Press

Community Team "Must Haves"



- Small Jurisdiction
- Family Input & Participation
- Top - Down Authorization
- Bottom - Up Support
- Authority to approve plans and funding
- Commitment to Unconditional Care
- Strong Outcome Data

"A person working
alone has all
the power of
social dust."

Saul Alinsky, Community Activist
(1909 - 1972)

Child & Family Team

Who's On It



- Parents & Children
- Four to eight people who best know the strengths and needs of the family
 - Chosen by the family and lead agency
 - All members must agree to actively participate
- Some possibilities:
 - Teacher - Counselor
 - Social Worker
 - Probation Officer
 - Therapist
 - Clergy
 - Friend - Neighbor
 - Foster Parents
 - Grandparents - Relatives

Child & Family Teams



Tasks

- Assess family strengths
- Develop Plan
- Plan for Crisis
- Develop community support network for plan implementation
- Advocate for the family
- Monitor services and plan
- Evaluate plan's effectiveness
- Redo plan as needed
- Be creative entrepreneurs
- Never Ever Give Up!

Child & Family Team



Planning Agenda

- Get to know family
- Determine team membership
- Get agreement to participate
- Set up meeting schedule
- Establish ground rules
- Assess strengths
- Determine % of needs currently met

Child & Family Team



Planning Agenda - Continued

- Brainstorm family and individual needs
- Prioritize needs
- Give parent veto power
- Match strengths with needs
- Assign task responsibility
- Assess percent of needs plan will meet
- Set next meeting date

Effective Crisis Planning



- Plans anticipate crisis based on past knowledge.
- Assume the "worst case" scenario
- Research past crisis for cause, best interventions and consequent behaviors.
- Clearly defined plans help teams function in difficult times

Crisis Planning (2)



- See crisis as a process with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Change plan based on "what works"
- Build plans that "triage" for differing levels of intensity and severity of crisis.
- Build plans early with child & family team
- Begin by asking family "what can go wrong with plan" as a first step.

Crisis Planning (3)



- Always build in 24 hour response.
 - Clearly define roles for team members including family and natural support people.
 - Create time for team to assess management of crisis within two weeks of event.
 - Decide that no major decisions will be made until at least 72 hours after the crisis event.
- (Grealish & Vandenberg)

What's The Good News

- Living
- Family
- Psychiatric/Psychological/Medical
- Educational/Vocational
- Recreation/Social
- Legal
- Spiritual
- Safety



Child's Individual Needs

Sandy

After School Job

One Consistent Therapist

Privacy

College Application

Medical Card

Family Activities

Friends

Music Lessons

Live with Mom & Dad



Family Needs

The Jackson's

Food Stamps

Visiting Nurse

Car Repaired

Larger Living Space

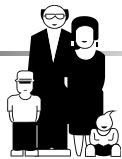
Family Activities

Furniture


Attend Church Together

Free Time for Mom & Dad

Move Grandma in with Family



Desired Outcomes



Need	Strategies	Who	When	Where	Funding	Out-Comes	Crisis	Priorities
