

# 10 Children's Behavioral Principles



# 10 Principles



- 1 Family and Youth Voice and Choice
- 2 Team-Based
- 3 Natural Supports
- 4 Strengths-Based
- 5 Collaboration
- 6 Home and Community-Based
- 7 Culturally Relevant
- 8 Individualized
- 9 Unconditional
- 10 Outcome-Based

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# 1. Family and Youth Voice and Choice



Youth and family perspectives and preferences are prioritized.



Youth and family determine supports and services that they receive.



Youth and family are equal partners in planning and implementation.

# Family and Youth Voice and Choice



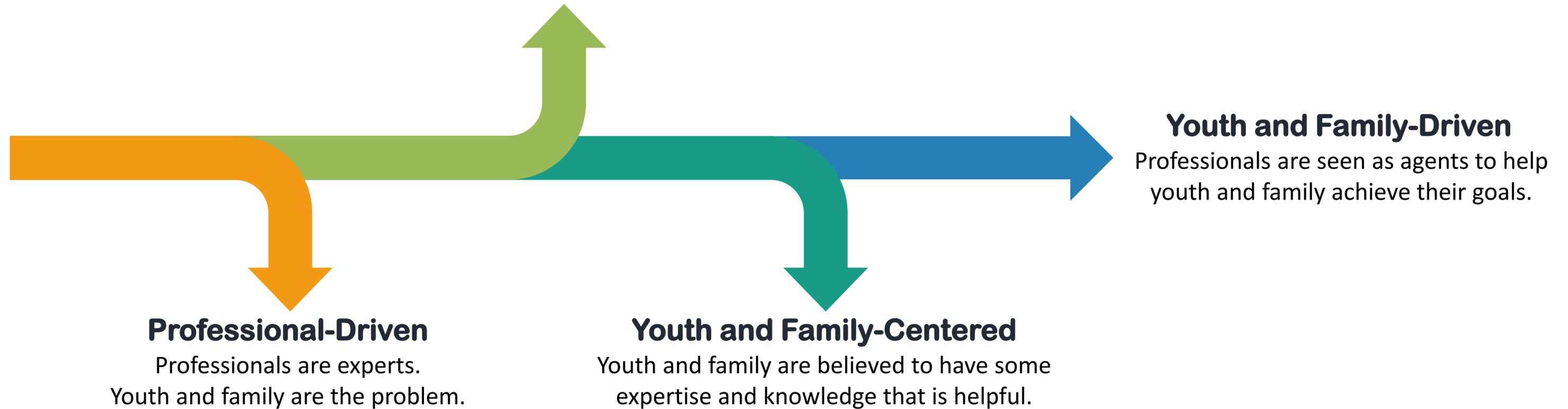
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# Youth and Family-Driven Continuum



## Youth and Family-Focused

Professionals partner with youth and family but maintain expert status and make rules.

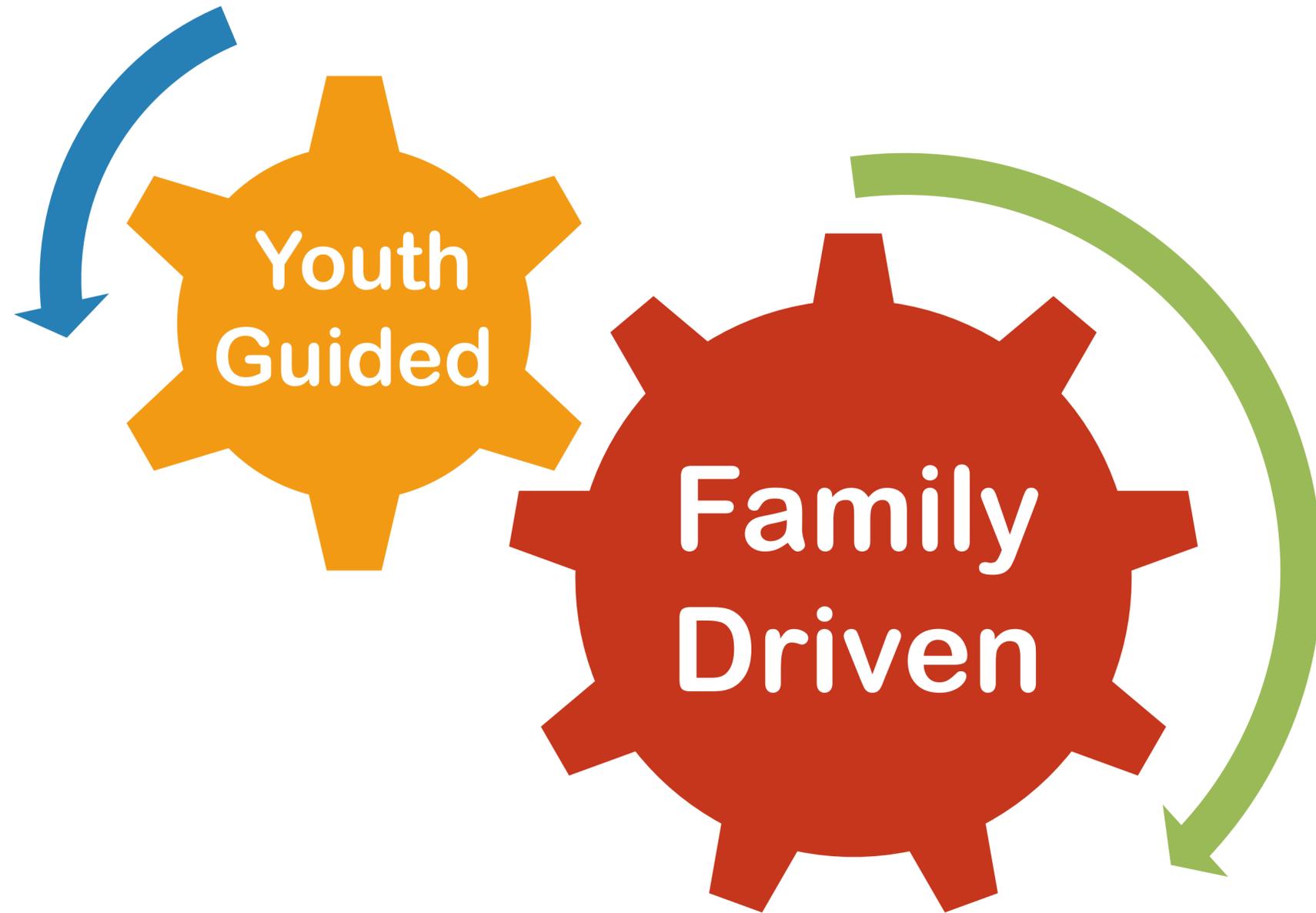


# Youth Voice and Choice



Young people have the right to be empowered, educated and to be given a decision-making role in the care of their own lives, as well as in the policies and procedures governing care for all youth in the community.

# How Do We Do Both?



## 2. Team-Based



1

The WISE team consists of individuals committed to the family and youth through natural, community, formal support and service relationships.

2

The team should be no more than 25%-50% professionals.

3

The family and youth decide who is on their team.

4

WISE plans are co-authored by collecting together all interested and invested parties who will work toward the family and youth vision and team mission.

# Team-Based



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## 3. Natural Supports



1

The team actively seeks out and encourages the full participation of team members drawn from the family youths' network of interpersonal and community relationships.

2

The care plan reflects activities and interventions that draw on the sources of natural support.

3

The team will help build natural supports if none are identified.

# 3 Types of Supports



**Natural Supports**



**Relationship**



**Informal Supports**



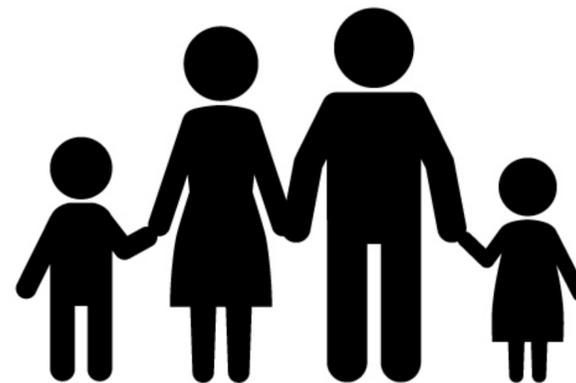
**Community Involvement**



**Formal Supports**

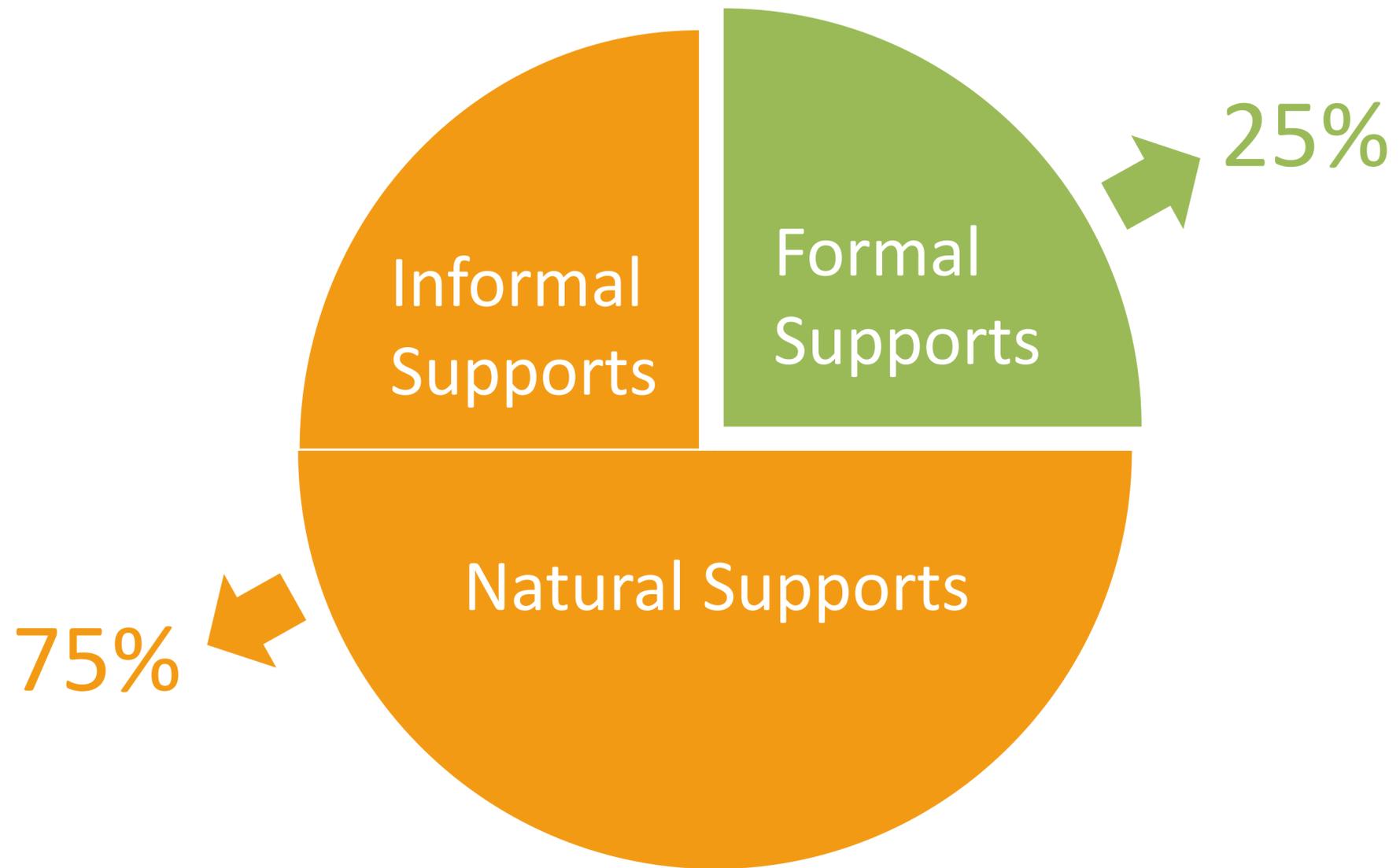


**Paid to Help**



**Youth and Family**

# A Goal for Natural Supports



# Who Do You Know?



Friends



Relatives



Acquaintances



Neighbors



Kids' friends

## 4. Strengths-Based



1

The positive aspects of the youth, family and community must be a central part of individualized service planning.

2

A strengths perspective demands a different way of looking at individuals, families and communities. They must be seen in the light of their capacities, talents, competencies, possibilities, visions, values, hopes and dreams—however dashed and distorted these may have become through circumstances, oppression and trauma.

3

Team members believe that **strengths ultimately resolve concerns.**

4

While honoring the needs and concerns of the youth and family, it is the strengths of the family and community around them that must be assessed, defined, and built upon as **the pathway to solutions.**

# Strengths-Based

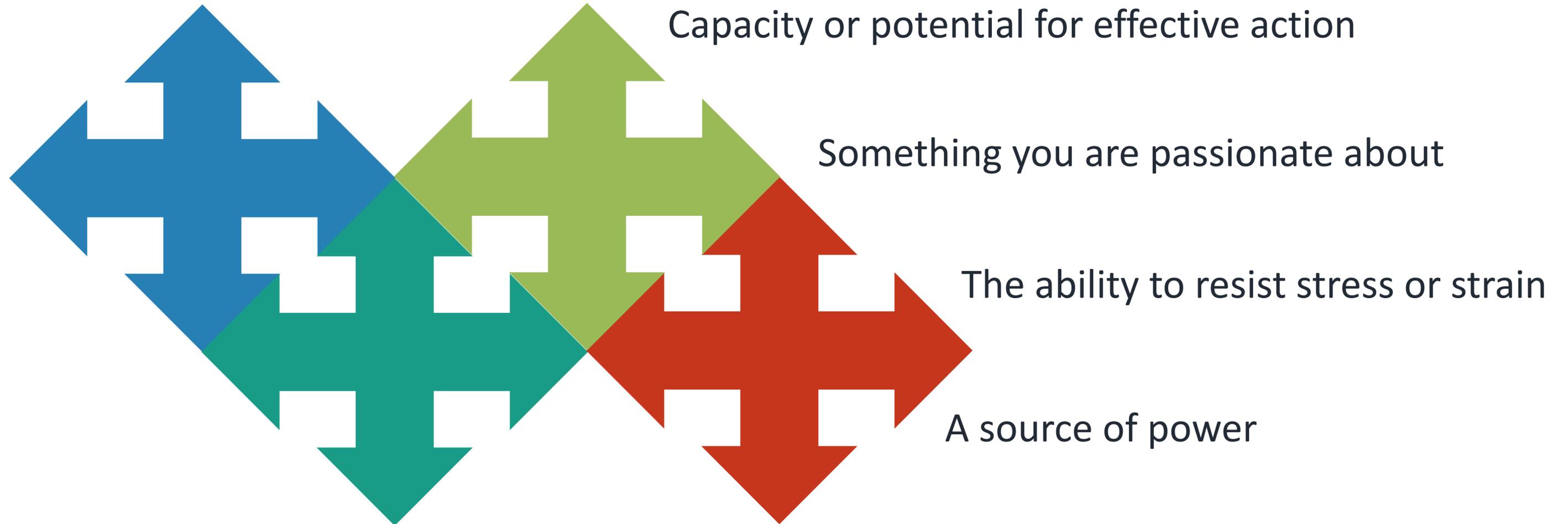


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# What is a Strength?



# Strength



# 3 Types of Strengths



Descriptive



Contextual

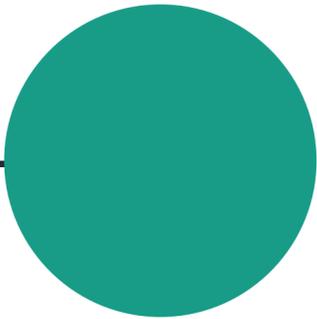
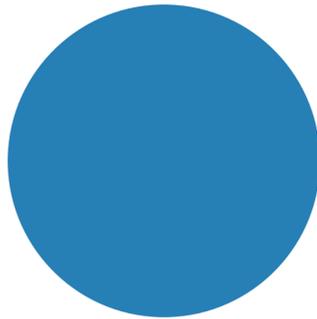


Functional

# Descriptive Strengths

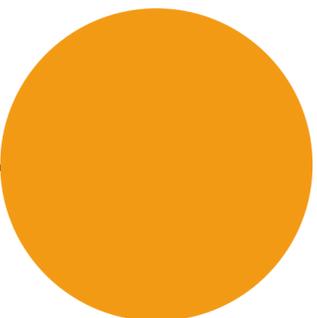
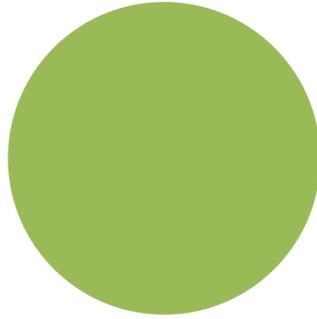


Typically are adjectives



Engages people and starts a story

Describes attributes and features

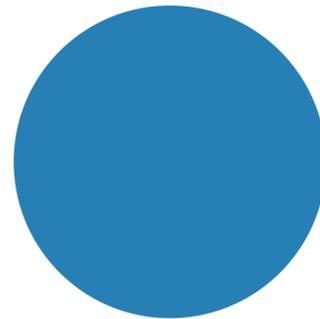


“She likes to tell jokes.”

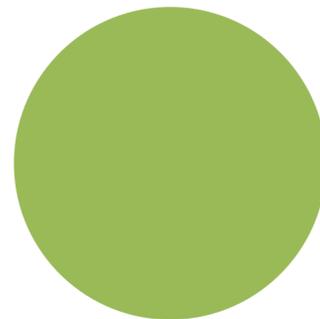
# Contextual Strengths



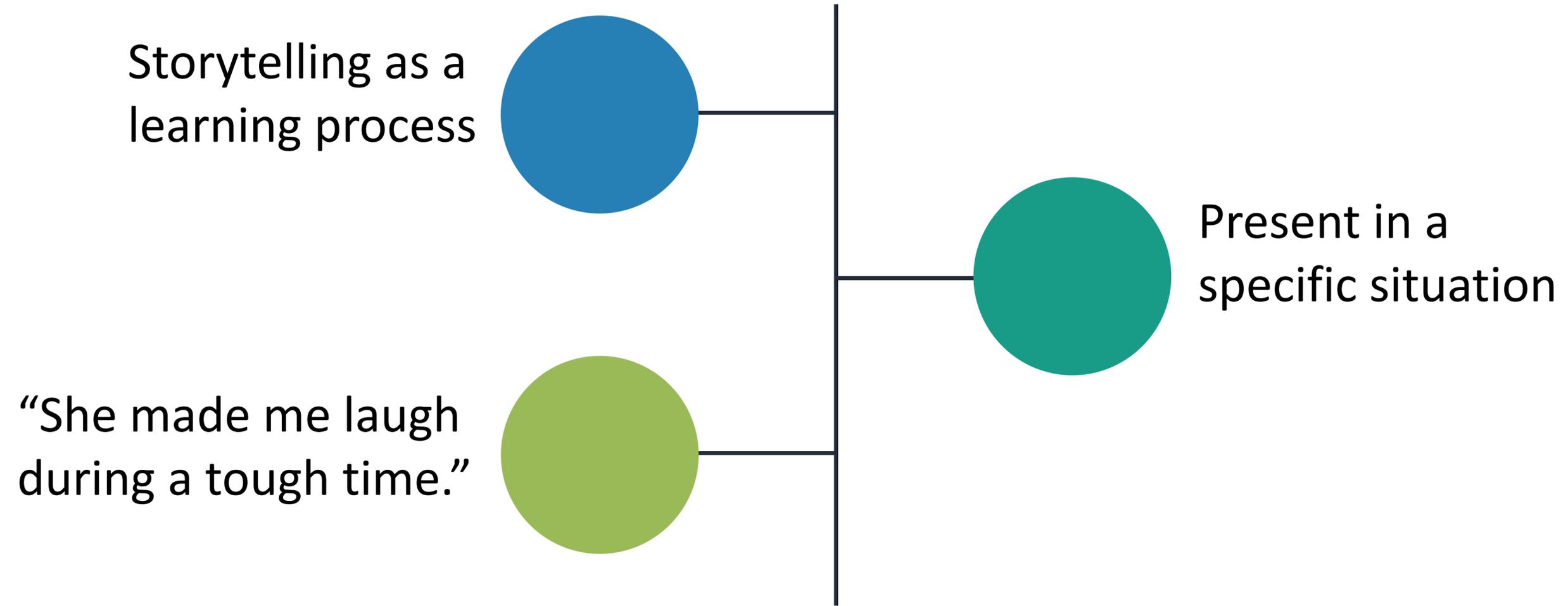
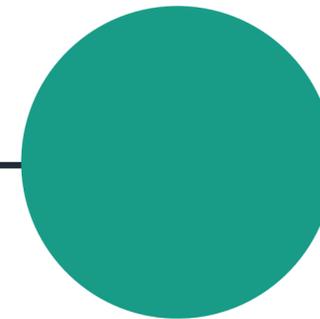
Storytelling as a learning process



“She made me laugh during a tough time.”



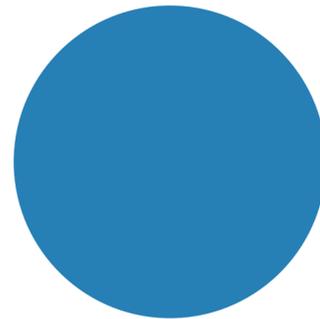
Present in a specific situation



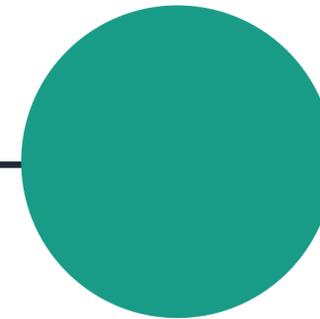
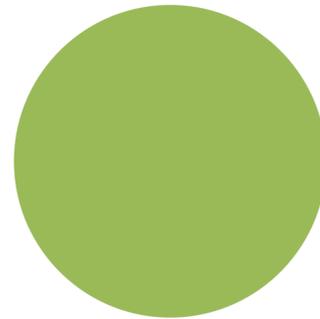
# Functional Strengths



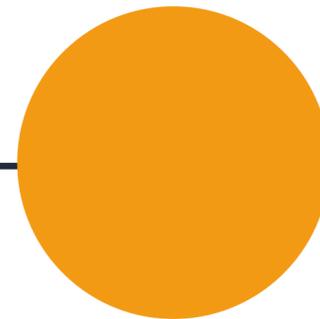
Action-based



Skills which can be applied in a more organized way which are targeted to needs and makes sense in the context in which the family is operating



Relates to a skill, ability or capacity



“She can use jokes to make friends and keep them.”

# More About Strengths



- 1 All people have strengths—so do youth, families, neighborhoods, communities and organizations.
- 2 Each person's strengths are unique to them.
- 3 Change is supported by building on strengths.
- 4 Our strengths lead to pathways to resolve unmet needs.
- 5 Strengths and needs are independent of each other!

# What is a Need?



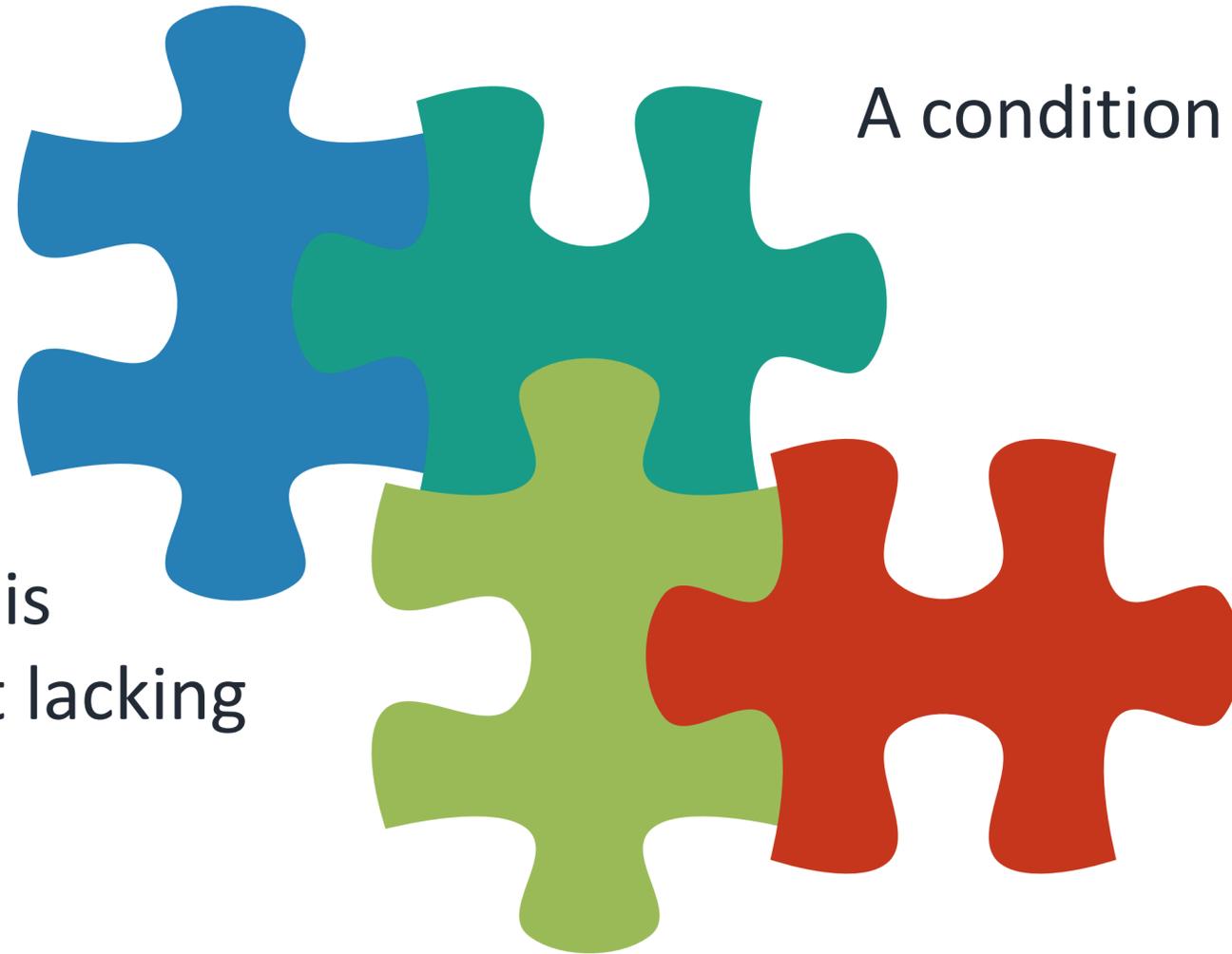
# Need



Something required  
or wanted

A condition requiring relief

Anything that is  
necessary, but lacking



# More About Needs



1

Behavior tells us about needs, and unwanted behavior is an expression of an unmet need.

2

Needs extend beyond formal treatment and can be present in every life domain.

3

Getting a *service* does not mean your needs are met.

**Needs are not services.**



# Needs Versus Services



vs.



- Someone to talk to
- To have fun
- A place that feels like home
- To know why I act weird

- Residential treatment
- Parenting classes
- A gym membership
- School
- Therapy
- Medication

## 5. Collaboration



1

All team members work cooperatively and share responsibility for developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the WISE plan.

2

The plan reflects blending of team members' perspectives, mandates and resources.

3

Planning and services are comprehensive, addressing needs in all life domains and system mandates.

# Collaboration



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# WISE Cross System Care Plan



Educational &  
Vocational Success

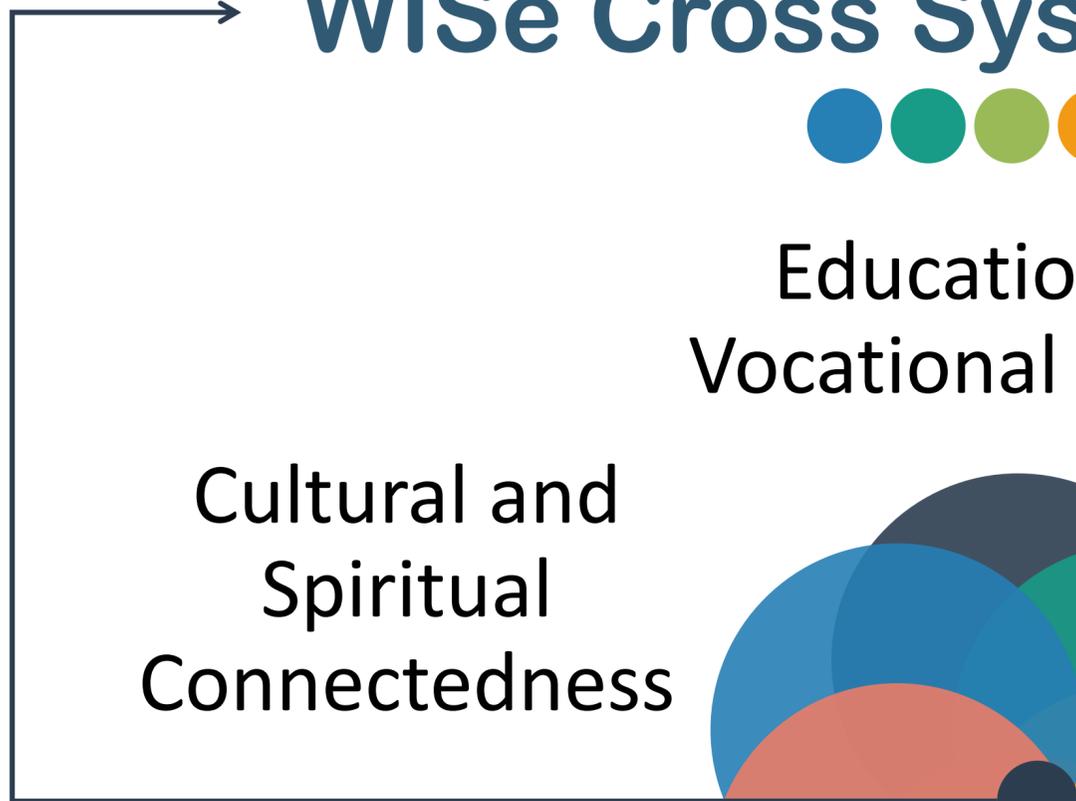
Cultural and  
Spiritual  
Connectedness

Community  
Safety

Primary  
Care

Youth and  
Family  
Safety

Psychological and  
Emotional Wellbeing



## 6. Home and Community-Based



1

The team implements services and support strategies that take place in the most inclusive, most responsive, most accessible and least restrictive setting possible.

2

Services and supports safely promote youth and family integration into home and community life.

# Home and Community-Based



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# We are all involved in different communities.



Think for a moment what communities you are involved in.



# 7. Culturally Relevant



1

The WISe process demonstrates respect for and builds on the values, preferences, beliefs, culture and identity of the family, of the youth and of their community.

2

Supports are designed, delivered, and incorporated into the religious customs, regional racial and ethnic **values**, and beliefs of the youth and family. They honor unique customs, traditions, mores and habits and draw from resources within the families' community.

3

Team members value diversity and are aware of and accept differences. They understand the role of their own cultural values in order to adapt practices to the cultural context of the youth, family and community.

# Culturally Relevant



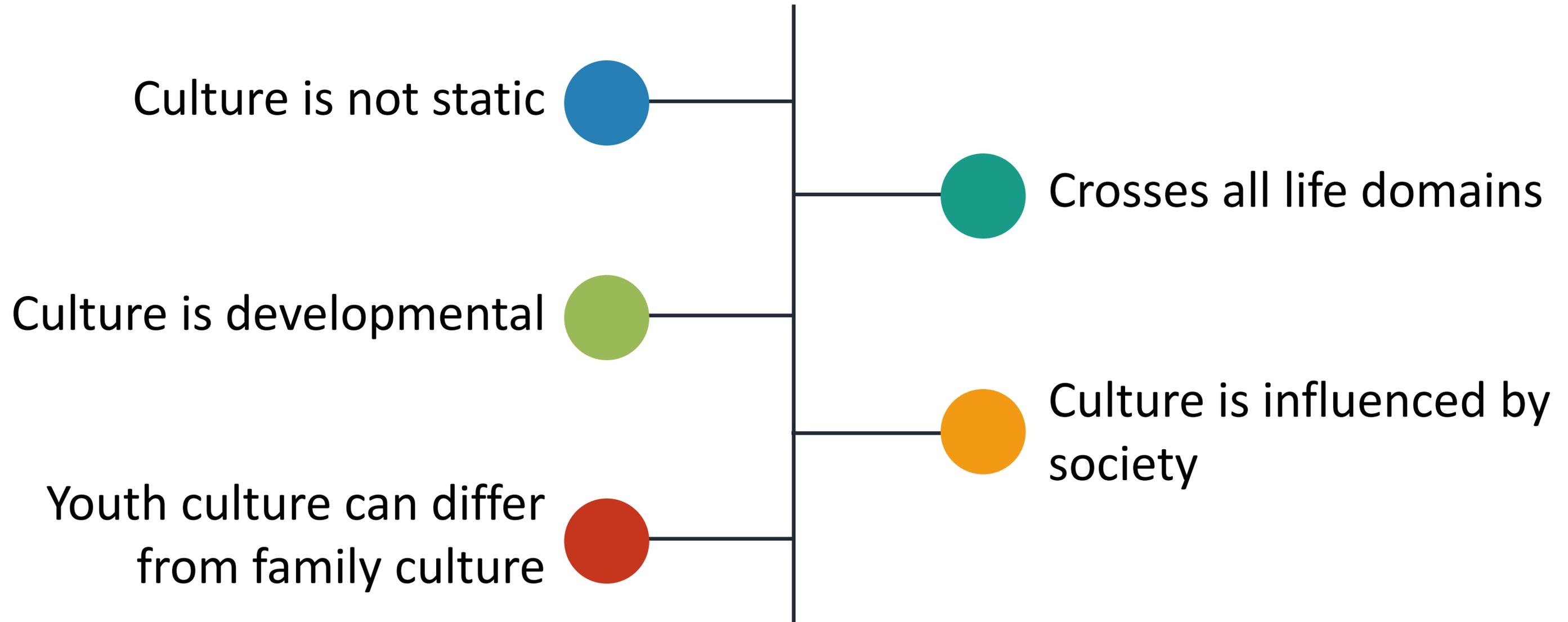
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# Family Culture

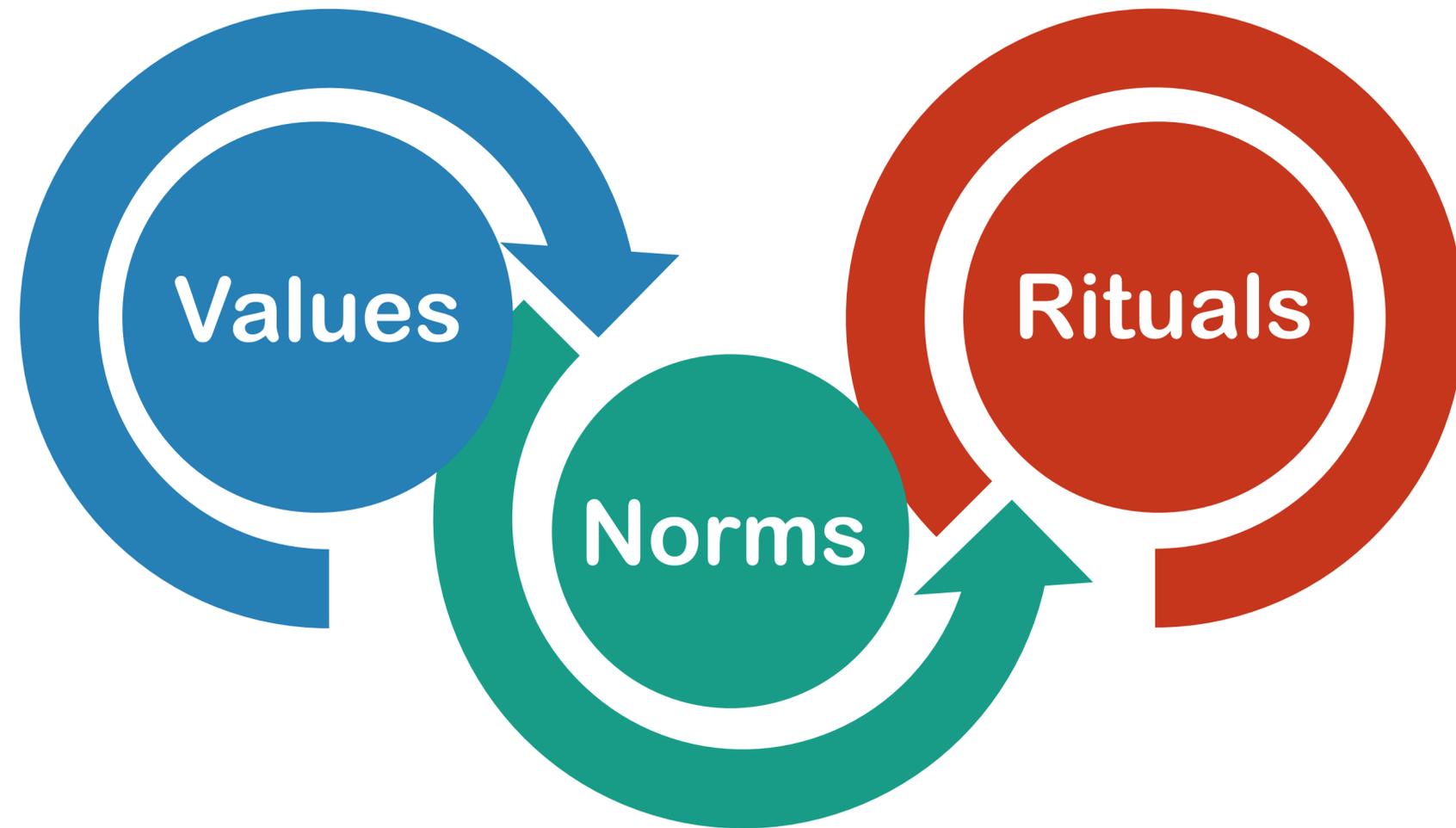


The way people in the family think, feel, judge, act and experience each other and those outside the family.

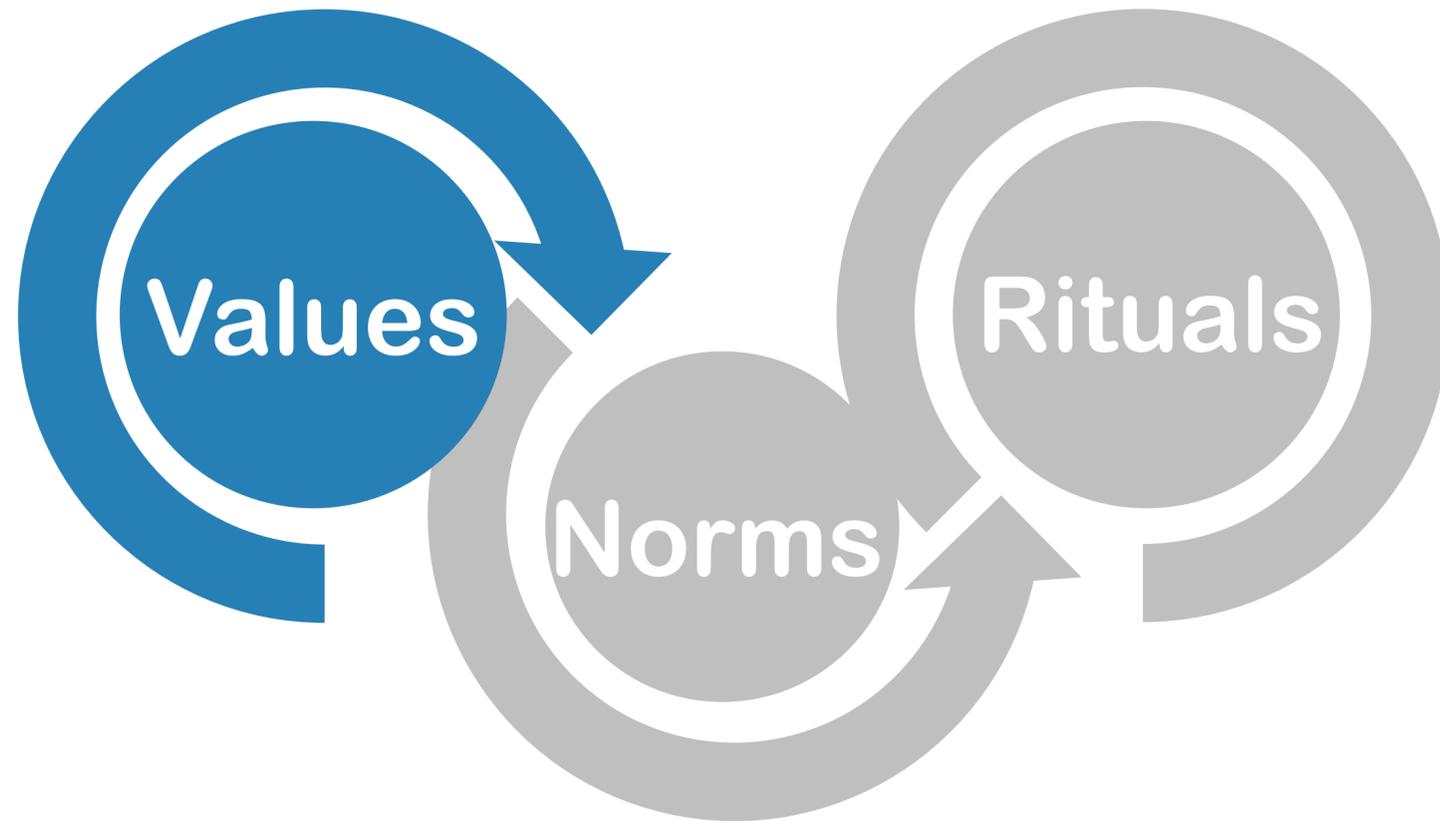
# More About Family Culture



# 3 Cornerstones of Family Culture

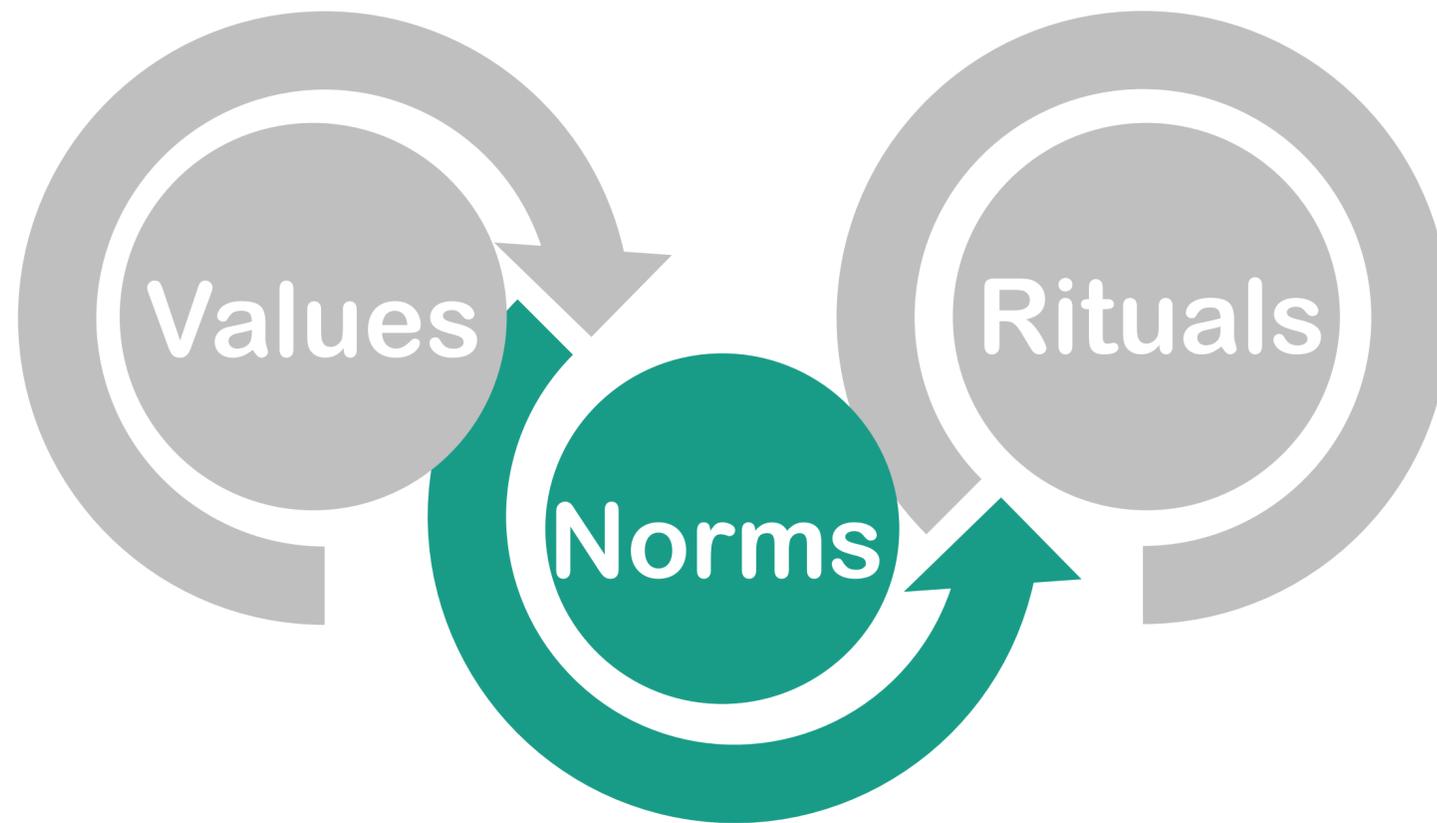


# Values



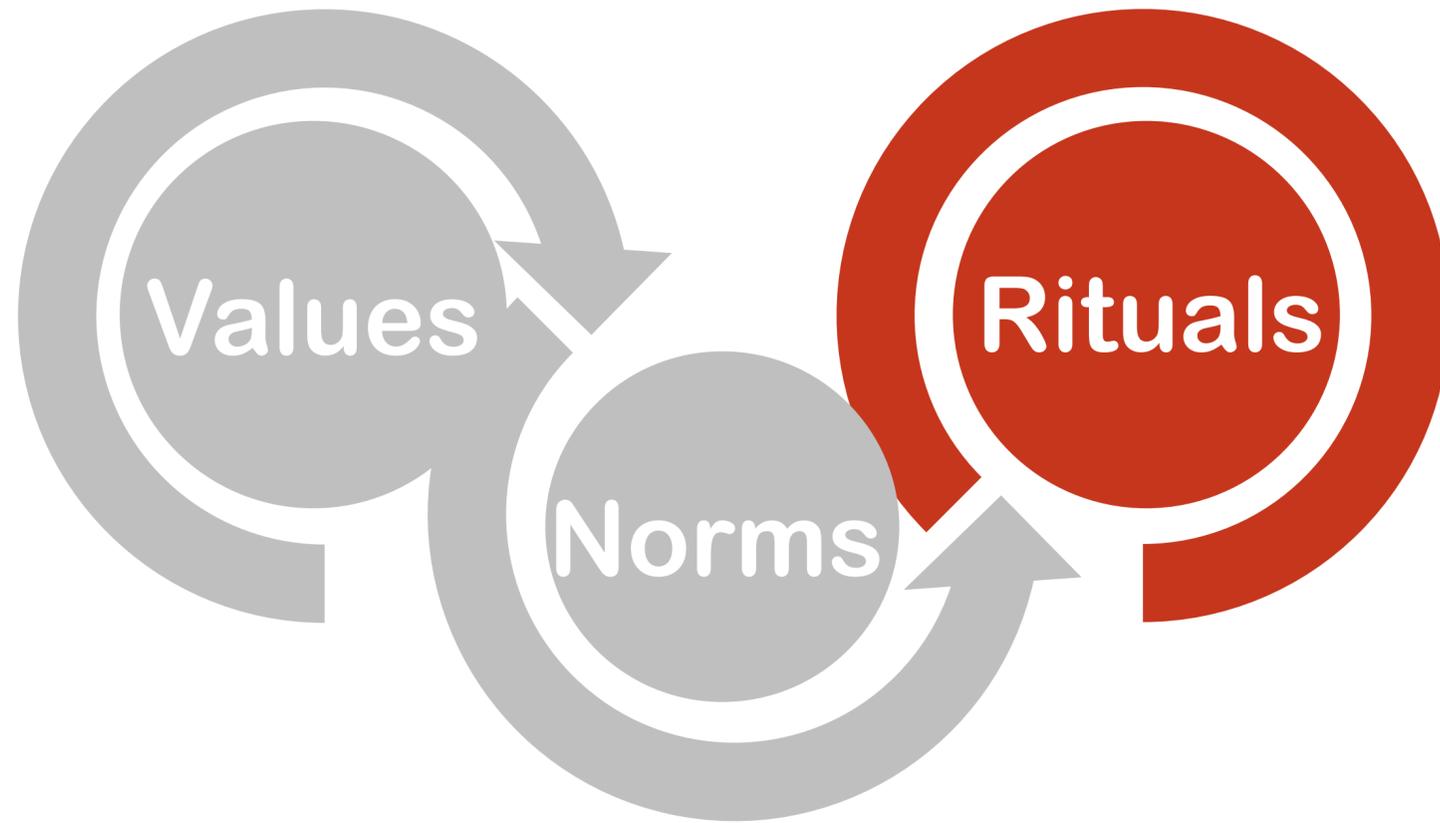
- Overarching **purpose for action**. Having worth and merit.
- Desirable
- Broad preferences concerning appropriate course of action or outcomes.
- Examples: kindness, mutual respect, service, hard work, sacrifice, autonomy, fun, competition, resentment and entitlement

# Norms



- **Guide for living** within and without the home
- **Spoken and unspoken** rules; a handbook for how a family operates
- Values in action: **invisible constraints** on family member behaviors

# Rituals



- A set of **behaviors and routines**
- Provide a sense of **identity and purpose**
- Examples: rites of passage, celebrations, holidays, special activities, ceremonies, eating patterns, games and humor

# Aspects of Family Culture



Explicit or Embedded?

# Explicit Aspects of Family Culture



1

How important is hierarchy?

2

How are gender roles perceived?

3

How do people view obligations toward one another?

4

What personal activities are seen as public? What activities are seen as private?

5

What are the cultural attitudes toward aging and the elderly?

# Deeply Embedded Aspects of Culture



- 1 What is the pause time? How is personal space used?
- 2 How is time understood and measured, e.g. how late can you be before you are considered rude?
- 3 Is change considered positive or negative?
- 4 How is divine power viewed in relation to human effort?
- 5 What is humorous? How is it expressed?
- 6 Are people encouraged to be more action-oriented or to be more contemplative?

# Remember



Everyone has  
blind spots

Your own family  
culture influences the  
way you interact with  
those you work with

You will be most helpful  
to families and youth  
when you understand  
their culture

## 8. Individualized



1

The team utilizes the particular strengths, assets, resources and needs of the youth and family to develop and implement a customized set of strategies, supports and services.

2

Services and supports are based on specific needs of the youth and family and not on a particular categorical intervention model.

3

Interventions are not replicated for other families without an assessment of needs, strengths and the vision of the youth and family.

# Individualized



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## 9. Unconditional



1

The team agrees to change services and supports as the needs of the youth and family change, to not deny care because of extreme severity of disability, and to never reject or eject the youth and family from WISe.

2

Despite challenges, the team persists in working toward the goals included in the plan until the team reaches agreement that a formal process is no longer required.

# Unconditional



Applications for WISE

# 10. Outcome-Based



1

The team ties the goals and strategies of the plan to observable and measurable indicators of success, monitors progress in terms of these indicators and revises the plan as necessary.

2

The team is accountable to the family, the youth, other team members, to individuals, to organizations, to agencies and to the public.

3

Team-based outcome monitoring ultimately aids the community by demonstrating success as part of the overall WISE evaluation plan.

# S.M.A.R.T. Goals



Specific



Measurable



Achievable



Realistic



Time-Limited

# Outcome-Based



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# Next: Phases of WISe



## Part A