



Evaluating Implementation and Youth Outcomes when a Residential **Agency Adopts a System-wide Practice: A Case Study**

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INTRODUCTION

- Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS) is an \bullet evidenced-based practice implemented in residential and other settings to help adults understand and address children's challenging behavior.
- CPS is based on the philosophy that skill, not will, is the reason for youths' challenging behavior, and prior evidence suggests that CPS helps residential agencies eliminate point and level systems as well as restraint/seclusion.
- Organizations can partner with Think:Kids, the purveyor of CPS, for organization-wide CPS implementation, which includes training, coaching, project management, and evaluation services over three years.
- We present a case study of the first two years of implementation of CPS at Youth Haven, an agency that provides residential and emergency shelter services to youth with histories of abuse, neglect, or homelessness in southwest Florida.
- Youth Haven chose to implement CPS to \bullet establish a common language for staff to understand and communicate about clients, provide staff with skills to build strong relationships with clients, move away from ineffective level systems, and help build client capacities.

METHODS

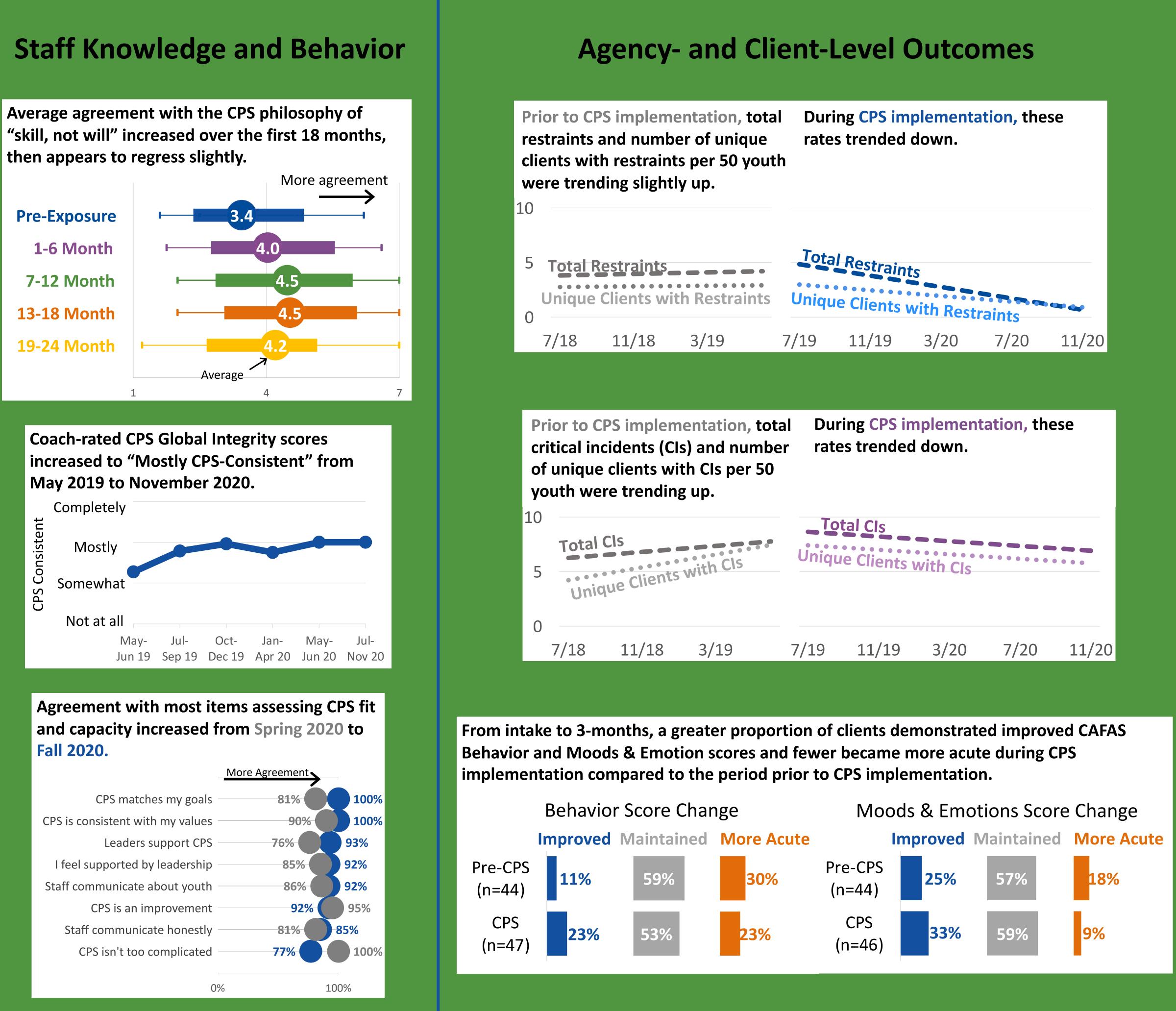
Three key domains are measured throughout the three-year partnership:

- 1. Quality and dose of CPS training
- 2. Changes in staff knowledge and behavior
- 3. Agency- and youth- level outcomes

This case study focuses on the second and third domains over the first two years of partnership.

- The domain of staff knowledge and behavior includes measures completed by Youth Haven staff and by the Think:Kids Coach about the CPS skills of staff.
- Agency- and youth-level data are collected by Youth Haven administrators from agency records, de-identified, and shared with Think:Kids as part of standard evaluation support to guide implementation.

Two years of system-wide **Collaborative Problem Solving** implementation support enabled a residential agency to improve youth outcomes.



aints		Tota	Total Restraints				
nts with Restraints		ts Uniqu	Unique Clients with Restraints				
/18	3/19	7/19	11/19	3/20	7/20	11/20	

MEASURES

Selected measures from Evaluation Plan:

CPS Adherence & Impact Measure

- Staff agreement with the CPS philosophy about youth behavior
- **CPS Fit & Capacity Survey**
- CPS fit with agency culture, and personal and organizational capacity to implement CPS
- **CPS Practice Integrity Form**
- Coach-rated integrity of staffs' CPS use

Program Logs

• Rates of restraints and critical incidents (per 50 youth) per month

Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS)

- Youth symptoms and functioning, with focus on two subscales:
 - Behavior Towards Others
 - Moods & Emotions

RESULTS

Over the first two years of CPS implementation:

- Staff reported increased agreement with the CPS philosophy from baseline, with possible regression at last timepoint.
- Coaches rated improved integrity of staffs' CPS practice.
- During the second year of implementation:
- Staff reported an increase in the fit of CPS and capacity to use CPS at Youth Haven.

From one year before CPS Implementation to 1.5 years into implementation:

- Linear trends for youth restraints and critical incidents both decreased.
- The proportion of youth whose behavior and moods/emotions improved over the first three months of treatment increased, and the proportion who became more acute decreased.

DISCUSSION

- After implementing CPS with consistent implementation supports at Youth Haven, there were positive impacts on implementation outcomes as well as restraints, critical incidents, and youth functioning.
- The Covid-19 pandemic affected youth census and and staff turnover, which may have impacted results.
- Comprehensive, ongoing evaluation of CPS implementation allows for timely progress monitoring and, if necessary, altering the implementation plan based on identified barriers.



