
System of Care-Overview

Principles and Values



**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH**
AND HOSPITALS

Coordinated System of Care Team

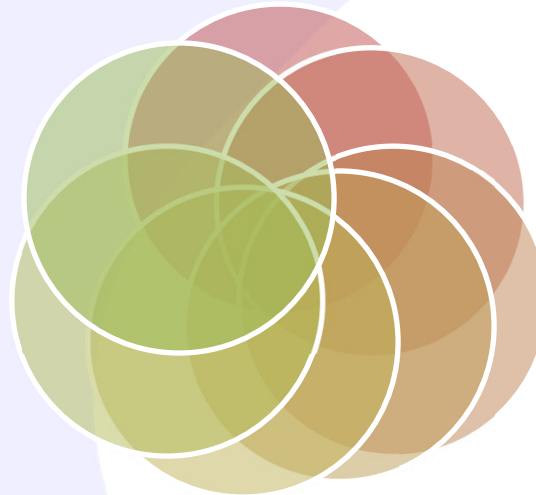
An initiative of
Governor
Bobby Jindal

Office of
Behavioral
Health

Office of
Juvenile
Justice

Department
of Education

Department of
Children and
Family Services



Department of
Health and
Hospitals

Louisiana's current system

- The needs of children and families are served through a fragmented service delivery model that is not well coordinated and is often times difficult to navigate.
- Louisiana's children with the highest level of need are often detained in secure or residential settings, which are proven the highest cost services with the poorest outcomes.

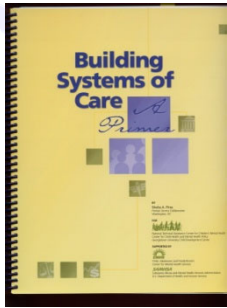
Louisiana's current system

- State Departments are not currently pooling resources and leveraging the 'smartest' financing to provide a coordinated system of behavioral health services.

How can we bridge the gap between
families and services?

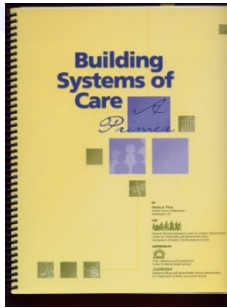
Through a System of Care approach





Definition of a System of Care

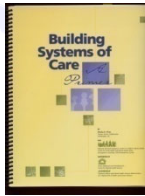
System of care is, first and foremost, a set of values and principles that provides an organizing framework for systems change on behalf of children, youth and families.



Definition of a System of Care

A system of care incorporates a broad array of services and supports for a defined population that is:

- Organized into a coordinated network
- Integrates care planning and management across multiple levels
- Is culturally and linguistically competent
- Builds meaningful partnerships with families and youth at service delivery, management, and policy levels



Characteristics of Systems of Care as Systems Reform Initiatives

FROM

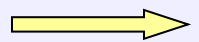
TO

Fragmented service delivery



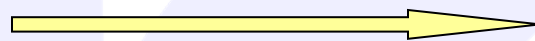
Coordinated service delivery

Categorical programs/funding



Blended resources

Limited services



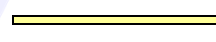
Comprehensive service array

Reactive, crisis-oriented



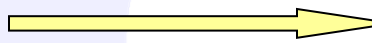
Focus on prevention/early
intervention

Focus on “deep end,” restrictive



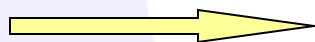
Least restrictive settings

Children out-of-home



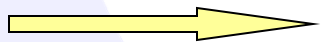
Children within families

Centralized authority



Community-based ownership

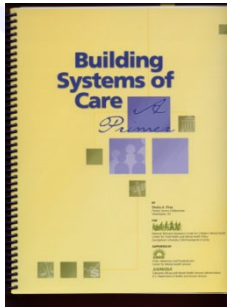
Creation of “dependency”



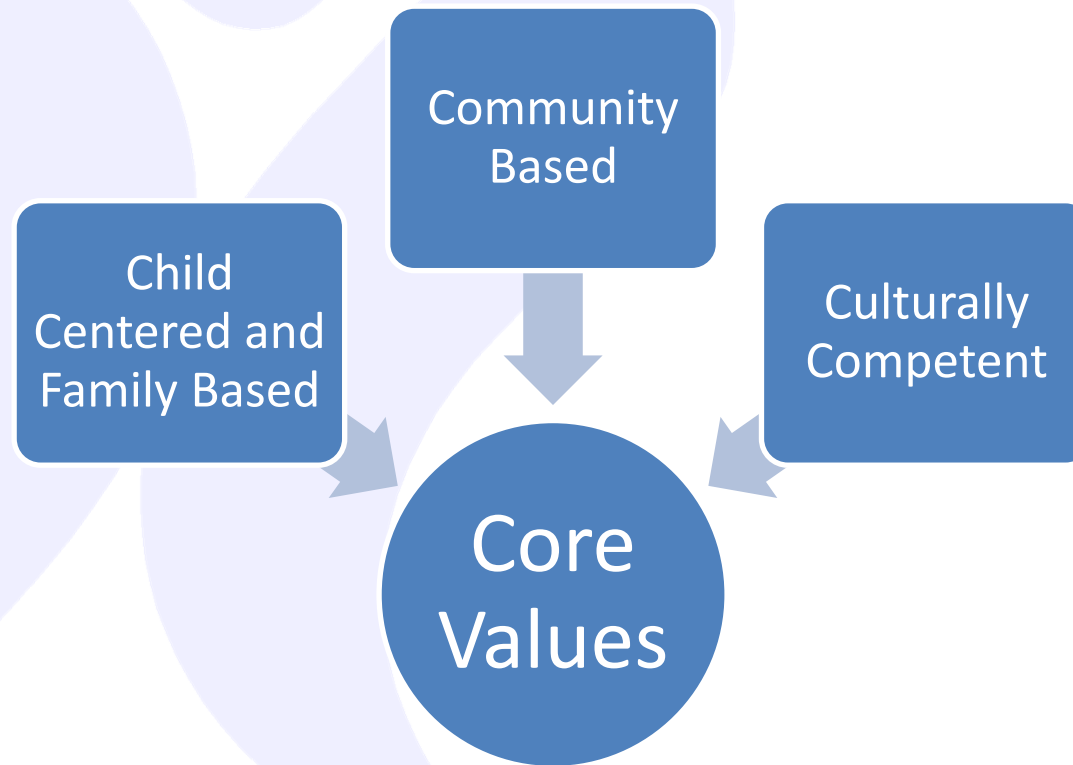
Creation of “self-help”

Coordinated System of Care (CSoC) Model for Youth and Adolescents

- The Coordinated Systems of Care (CSOC) is an evidence-based model that is part of a national movement to develop family driven and youth guided care, keep children at home, in school, and out of the child welfare and juvenile justice system.
- Coordinated System of Care will offer an integrated approach to providing services for at-risk children and youth served within the child welfare and juvenile justice populations.



Values and Principles for the System of Care



Stroul, B., & Friedman, R. (1986). *A system of care for children and youth with severe emotional disturbances* (Rev. ed.) Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center, National Technical Assistance Center for Children's Mental Health. Reprinted by permission.

System of Care Values and Principles

- Incorporates a broad, flexible array of effective services and supports for a defined population
 - Is organized into a coordinated network
 - Integrates care planning and management across multiple levels
 - Is culturally and linguistically competent.
 - Builds meaningful partnerships with recipients, families and youth at service delivery, management, and policy levels
 - Has supportive policy and management infrastructure
-

System of Care Values and Principles for Services

- Family-driven and youth-guided
 - Home- and community-based
 - Strength-based and individualized
 - Culturally and linguistically competent
 - Integrated across systems
 - Connected to natural helping networks
 - Data-driven, outcomes oriented
-

Principles of Family Support Practice

- Staff & families work together in relationships based on equality and respect.
- Staff enhances families' capacity to support the growth and development of all family members.
- Families are resources to their own members, other families, programs, and communities.
- Programs affirm and strengthen families' cultural, racial, and linguistic identities.
- Programs are embedded in their communities and contribute to the community building.

Family Support America. (2001). *Principles of Family Support Practice in Guidelines for Family Support Practice* (2nd ed.). Chicago, IL.

Principles of Family Support Practice


- Programs advocate with families for services and systems that are fair, responsive, and accountable to the families served.
- Practitioners work with families to mobilize formal and informal resources to support family development.
- Programs are flexible & responsive to emerging family & community issues.
- Principles of family support are modeled in all program activities.

Family Support America. (2001). *Principles of Family Support Practice in Guidelines for Family Support Practice* (2nd ed.). Chicago, IL.

Why Family Driven Care?

- Families know what works for them
- Families know what their limitations are
- Families can keep track of services and changes
- Families and youth comfort and buy in are necessary for success
- Families face the challenges all day and every day
- Families are passionate and will not give up
- Families have the most to lose and most to gain

Goals of the System of Care

- Reduction in the number of targeted children and youth in detention and residential settings
 - Reduction of the state's cost of providing services by leveraging Medicaid and other funding sources
 - Improving the overall outcomes of these children and their caretakers.
- 

Benefits of System of Care

- Keeps children and families together by:
 - Reducing costly out-of-home placement for treatment or incarceration, unnecessary custody relinquishment
 - Reduces trauma to child and their family due to separation
 - Reduces the number of moves a child in placement experiences



Benefits of System of Care

- Provides incentives for community to engineer enduring positive change by:
 - Increasing school attendance and performance
 - Decreasing instances of abuse, neglect, juvenile just involvement
 - Increasing family involvement and satisfaction in meeting the behavioral, mental, physical, education and safety needs of their children

Benefits of System of Care

- Establishes a system that promotes
 - Family strengths
 - Greater self-reliance, and
 - Children who will grow up in success

