A Longitudinal Review of System of Care (SOC) Development: A Case Study from the Mid-West

Betty Walton
Isaac Karikari
Christine Marie Bishop

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A Longitudinal Review of System of Care (SOC) Development
A Case Study from the Mid-West
Isaac Karikari, PhD; Betty Walton, PhD; & Christine Garry, MSW
Indiana University School of Social Work & Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Family and Social Services Administration, Indianapolis, IN

Introduction

- The study examined the implementation of the system of care (SOC) framework in a Midwestern state and efforts to assess the progress over time. The period in focus was 2014 – 2018.
- No known study has utilized a longitudinal approach for assessing SOC development.
- A longitudinal approach allows for an assessment of the consistency and sustainability of current SOC development efforts (Caruana, Roman, Hernández-Sánchez & Solli, 2017).

Methods

- Sample. The sample for the study was composed of stakeholders and key informants recruited from local communities and regions across the state.
- The sample included youth and family members, mental health service providers, and people/professionals from various service systems (e.g., child welfare, education, juvenile justice, health, advocates, and other community stakeholders).
- Survey Tool. Systems of Care Implementation Survey (SOCIS, Greenbaum, Friedman, Kutash, & Boothroyd, 2008).
- Surveys were completed by local stakeholders and key informants recruited from local communities and regions across the state.
- Surveys were administered in 2014, 2016, and 2018.
- Analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics. Use of One-Way ANOVA (α = 0.05) to examine differences in SOC development from 2014 to 2018.
- A Welch ANOVA was used for violations of Homogeneity of Variance (Delacre, Lakens, & Leys, 2017).

Results

Fig. 1. SOCIS 2014 - 2018: Overall Year-by-Year Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIS 2014</th>
<th>SOCIS 2016</th>
<th>SOCIS 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>OAC</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>GSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: SOC Factors
- FCV = Family Choice and Voice
- POC = Population of Concern
- PM = Performance Measurement System
- CC = Interagency Cross-sector Collaboration
- PA = Provider Accountability
- VP = Values and Principles
- MG = Management and Governance
- PP = Comprehensive Financial Plan
- GSP = General System Performance

Fig. 2. SOCIS 2014 - 2018: State/County Comparison

Fig. 3. Level of Knowledge of Local Children’s Mental Health System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIS Factors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCV</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</table>

Results Contd.

- ANOVA results (and the Tukey post hoc) revealed some statistically significant differences in SOC development from 2014 to 2018. The specific periods and the related SOC factors are below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOC Factor</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>SOC Factor</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>2016 rated higher compared to 2018</td>
<td>OAC</td>
<td>2014 rated higher compared to 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>2014 rated higher compared to 2018</td>
<td>GSP</td>
<td>2014 rated higher compared to 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Over the 2014 – 2018 period, respondents reported varying levels of knowledge of local children’s mental health system (see Fig. 3).

Discussion

- The fact that six factors indicated statistically significant changes over time underscores the importance of completing longitudinal assessments to monitor progress and identify areas on which to focus strategic plans, policies, and programs.
- At local and system levels, the process helps youth, their families, organizations, systems, and stakeholders better understand SOC principles, and to plan and monitor progress over time.
- With this longitudinal assessment, the study aimed to provide an enhanced framework for assessing SOC development.
- Although there was a diverse range of survey respondents in this study, the sample was, of course, not inclusive of each and every relevant profession.

References


Contact Information

Isaac Karikari, PhD, ikarikari@iu.edu
Betty Walton, PhD, bettyw@iupui.edu
Christine Garry, MSW, cmgarry@iupui.edu