

Tune review	Targeted Earlier Intervention
<p>System failures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerable children and families have needs that cross the boundaries of government agencies. The shared outcomes approach <i>has not improved the outcomes</i> for children and families with complex needs</li> <li>2. The system is <i>designed around programs and service models</i> instead of the needs of vulnerable families</li> <li>3. Access to timely help remains a challenge</li> <li>4. Interventions are <i>not closely aligned to the evidence base</i></li> <li>5. Responses are <i>not effectively targeted</i></li> <li>6. The system is crisis oriented</li> </ol> <p>(taken from 5.1 System failures) Italics added</p>	<p>TEI reform aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Improve outcomes</i> for clients of TEI services</li> <li>2. Create a service system continuum <i>grounded in evidence-informed practice</i></li> <li>3. <i>Target resources</i> to those with the greatest needs</li> <li>4. Facilitate district decision-making on the design and delivery of local services</li> <li>5. Increase flexibility so that <i>clients are the centre</i> of the system.</li> </ol> <p>(taken from Targeted Earlier Intervention Program Reform: Reform directions – local and client centred, August 2016) Italics added</p>
<p><b>Cohort:</b> Community strengthening  <b>Cohort:</b> Families for whom wellbeing and safety issues can be predicted (via predictive analytics)  <b>Cohort:</b> Cohort: Families identified as having multiple safety issues that impact on family functioning  <b>Cohort:</b> Families identified as having multiple and complex issues causing harm  <b>Cohort:</b> Families identified as having multiple and complex issues and children are at imminent risk of removal  <b>Cohort:</b> Children and young people in out of home care and transitioning to independent living</p> <p>(this and the following Cohort information is taken from Appendix 3: The service continuum and evidence based models)</p>	<p><b>Stream 1:</b> Community Strengthening  <b>Stream 2:</b> Safety and wellbeing of children, young people and families</p> <p><b>Tier One:</b> Children, young people, and families in this tier are potentially vulnerable  <b>Tier Two:</b> Children, young people and families within tier 2 have one or more known vulnerabilities  <b>Tier Three:</b> Children, young people and families within tier 3 are experiencing crisis</p> <p>(this and the following Service Option information is taken from TEI Program Guidelines, February/March 2017)</p>
<p><b>Cohort: Community strengthening</b>  Families in this cohort have interaction with universal services and are more likely to rely on their local community. Social conditions may include gender inequality, lower socioeconomic status and lower AEDC scores. Built environments and community settings may be perceived as unsafe for adults and children. These communities are more likely to have high rates of Aboriginal and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALO) community groups</p>	<p><b>Service option 1: Develop community connections</b>  Service delivery for this option will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building social capital and local networks (including local and central governance)</li> <li>• increasing social inclusion and sense of belonging to different communities</li> <li>• promoting tolerance and understanding of diversity to increase social cohesion and solidarity in the community</li> <li>• other activities and innovations that develop community connections</li> </ul> <p><b>Service option 2: Provide a community centre</b>  Service delivery for this option will focus on:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing a place for people to meet, interact and volunteer</li> <li>• provide a soft-entry point with supported referrals for people who need more targeted or intensive support</li> </ul> <p><b>Service option 3: Provide community support</b> Service delivery for this option will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing programs to increase knowledge, skills, experience, confidence and wellbeing</li> <li>• providing programs to increase social inclusion, participation, and individual capacity</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cohort: Families for whom wellbeing and safety issues can be predicted (via predictive analytics)</b> Families in this cohort may experience intergenerational disadvantage such as intergenerational unemployment or chronic health issues. Parents are generally not well connected to community and have low educational attainment. They may experience mental health problems, disability and may live in social housing. It is predicted one in three may have experienced domestic violence within their lifetime.<sup>34</sup> The dynamics of family violence may not have escalated to physical abuse, but may include coercion and control of mothers by fathers. Families are less likely to overcome adversity without access to formal and informal support and subsequently escalation to risk of harm may occur.</p>	<p><b>Service option 4: Provide targeted support</b> Service delivery for this option will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting the needs of people with known vulnerabilities, such as domestic and family violence, mental health needs, drug and/or alcohol needs, and social / economic disadvantage</li> <li>• increasing the wellbeing and safety of children, young people and families</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cohort: Families identified as having multiple safety issues that impact on family functioning</b> Families in this cohort experience multiple challenges linked to socioeconomic disadvantage including financial stress, housing instability, food security issues, mental health and emotional functioning problems. Parents are likely to have experienced significant trauma. Dynamics and domestic and family violence may include physical abuse, but are most likely to include financial and emotional abuse. Substance and alcohol misuse may be affecting decision making leading to risky or unlawful behaviour. Children are disengaged from learning and school and may be known to police. Family functioning is improved by each family member receiving services that meet their needs, preventing harm and avoiding crisis.</p>	<p><b>Service option 5: Provide intensive or specialist support</b> Service delivery for this option will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing intensive or specialist support</li> <li>• meeting the needs of people with high and/or complex needs</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cohort: Families identified as having multiple and complex issues causing harm</b>  Parents in this cohort are likely to have substantial substance misuse problems, possibly leading to criminality and incarceration. Families will have limited exposure to the universal service system and instead draw heavily on secondary and tertiary services. Children have multiple complex needs and may include developmental barriers to learning, communicating and socialising. It is possible that all family members will have experienced significant trauma. Families are likely known to multiple agencies including police, housing and community services. There is an increased prevalence of domestic violence where abuse tactics include physical assault as well as threats and emotional abuse, mental health problems and disability. Families who learn new skills and change behaviours to cope with stress, resolve trauma and avoid crisis can avoid escalation of harm.</p>	<p>For example: Brighter Futures</p>
<p><b>Cohort: Families identified as having multiple and complex issues and children are at imminent risk of removal</b>  Families in this cohort are likely to be experiencing significant physical, psychological or sexual abuse and neglect. Families are known to the child protection system alongside multiple other agencies. Families may have experienced multiple failed referral attempts including brief care periods and family restorations. Children have significant levels of toxic stress that manifest in challenging behaviours and social and educational disengagement. Children may have physical or psychological effects of antenatal drugs and alcohol. If well targeted and evidence based, intensive services provided to families in this cohort would achieve stability after crisis and trauma.</p>	<p>For example: Multi-systemic therapy, Family Functioning Therapy</p>
<p><b>Cohort: Children and young people in out of home care and transitioning to independent living</b>  Children and young people in this cohort have experienced multiple traumas and may experience difficulty in transitioning to universal services, private accommodation and the education and training and employment environments. Children and young people receiving appropriate support during and after care can recover from trauma, experience stability and successfully transition to independent living from care.</p>	<p>OOHC</p>

