

Design, Structures, and Functions of Networks for Children's Mental Health

Michelle Zabel, M.S.S.

Assistant Dean, University of Maryland, School of Social Work Director, National Technical Assistance Network for Children's Behavioral Health 20 October, 2016



Putting the Pieces Together in a System of Care



Overview



- 1. System of Care Structure & Functions
- 2. System Design, Services, Supports & Intersectorial Partnerships
- 3. System Building Process
- 4. Implementation for Positive Outcomes



"The world that we have made as a result of the level of thinking we have done thus far creates problems that we cannot solve at the same level at which we created them."

Albert Einstein



Structure Organizes Functions



"Something Arranged in a Definite Pattern of Organization"

Distributes power & responsibility

Shapes and is shaped by values

Affects practice, outcomes and subjective experiences



System of Care Functions



- Governance-Policy Level Oversight
- System Management
- Service Array
- System Entry/Access
- Care Management or Care Coordination
- Planning
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Outreach and Referral
- Screening, Assessment, and Evaluat
- Decision Making and Oversight at f Delivery Level
 - Care Planning
 - Care Authorization
 - Care Monitoring and Review
- Crisis Management at the Service Do and Systems Levels
- Utilization Management
- Family Involvement, Support, and Development at all Levels
- Youth Involvement, Support, and Development at all Levels

- Staffing Structure
- Staff Involvement, Support, Development
- Orientation, Training of Key Stakeholders
- External and Internal Communication
- Strategic Communications
- Provider Network
- Protecting Privacy

uring Rights

ortation

ng

ing/Contracting

r Payment Rates

ue Generation and Reinvestment

g and Claims Processing

nation Management & Communications

recnnology

- Quality Improvement
- Evaluation
- System Exit
- Technical Assistance and Consultation
- Cultural and Linguistic Competence



Difference Between Governance and System Management



Governance

 Decision making at a policy level that has legitimacy, authority, and accountability

System Management

Day-to-day operational decision making

Key Issues...



...for Governing Bodies

- Has authority to govern
- Is clear about what it is governing
- Is representative
- Has the capacity to govern
- Has the credibility to govern
- Assumes shared accountability across systems for population(s) of focus

...for System Management

- Is the reporting relationship to the governing body clear?
- Are expectations clear regarding what is to be managed and what outcomes are expected?
- Does the system management structure have the capacity to manage?
- Does the system management structure have the credibility to manage?

Family & Youth Involvement in Governance, System Management & Services



Policy

- Meaningful representation on governing bodies
- Input into policy resource allocation decisions
- Members of system design workgroups and advisory boards
- Writing/reviewing RFPs and contracts
- Raising public awareness
- Members of state/local committees
- Developing family and youth

Management

- Administrators
- Participate in quality improvement processes
- Evaluators of system performance and quality
- Trainers
- · Advisors in selecting personnel
- Family and youth coordinators

Services

- Members of team for own children/ youth
- Service delivery providers, such as parent and youth support providers
- Peer mentors
- Family and youth group development
- System navigators



System Design, Service, Supports and Intersectorial Partnerships

Organized Pathway to Care



Multiple Entry Points

- + more accessible
- loss of entry control
- loss of quality control



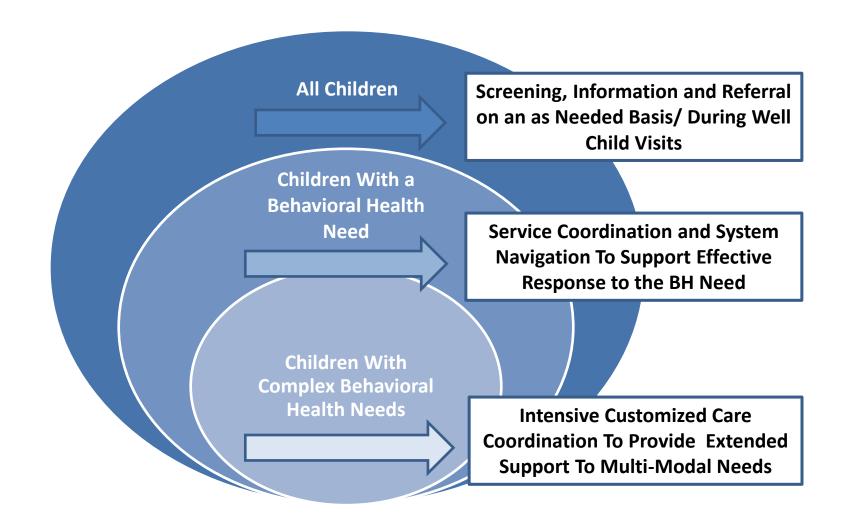
One Access Point

- + less confusing
- + more entry control
 - inaccessible

Can create virtual single pathway through an integrated Management Information System (MIS)

Care Coordination Continuum – What Belongs Where?





Key Behavioral Health Services & Supports That Should Be Available to Every Child & Family



Strengths-Based, Trauma-Informed Screening, Assessment & Diagnoses

Individualized, Intensive Care Coordination using Wraparound Process

Mobile Crisis Response & Stabilization

Intensive In-Home Services/Therapies

Family and Youth
Peer Support

Respite Care

Medication
Management &
Psychotropic
Medication Review
Protocols

Psychiatric Consultation to Health Care Professionals Evidence-Based and Promising Practices & Service Delivery Frameworks



Parent and Youth Peer Support

- Research has shown peer support is a key element of recovery and has a positive impact on outcomes
- Has become an integral component of the service array in SOCs
- Many states are prioritizing parent and youth peer support in their system reforms
- Initially focus was on peer support for parents and adult consumers, youth peer support is increasingly valued and available
- Included as a home and community-based service that can be covered by Medicaid (public health insurance program)
- Range of titles peer support providers, partners, advocates, mentors, navigators, support specialists
- Common functions



Defining Peer Support

- Not a clinical service, but a peer-to-peer support service
- Parent peer support providers are parents or primary caregivers with lived experience raising a child with behavioral health challenges and navigating child-serving systems and have specialized training
- Youth peer providers are persons who uses their lived experience within the child-serving systems, and skills learned in formal training, to deliver services in behavioral health settings to promote recovery and resiliency
- Provide support based on common background, history, and shared experience rather than as treatment providers
- National certification program developed for parent peer support providers, many states have certification processes

Peer Support Services

Peer Support Functions

- Linking with formal and informal supports
- Providing information and helping to understand options and make informed decisions
- Assisting in setting goals
- Helping to navigate systems
- Serving as an advocate, mentor, or facilitator for resolution of issues
- Teaching skills necessary to improve coping abilities
- Promoting productive partnerships with professionals
- Instilling confidence and empowering

- Providers of peer support services are family members or youth with "lived experience" who have personally faced the challenges of coping with serious mental health conditions, either as consumer or caregiver
- Based on a mutual connection who establish a relationship grounded in *shared* experiences
- Provide support, education, skills training, and advocacy in ways that are both accessible and acceptable to families and youth
- Participate in *child and family teams* for Wraparound process



Value of Peer Support

- Peer support has a significant impact on engagement and effectiveness of services
- Expands mental health workforce by including emerging, nontraditional providers
- Expands the continuum of services and supports
- Data demonstrate that individuals experience a greater level of comfort and satisfaction with services when peer support
- Particularly effective for youth and young adults who typically seek peer connections

The Hexagon Tool **Exploring Context**

The Hexagon Tool can be used as a planning tool to evaluate evidencebased programs and practices during the Exploration Stage of Implementation.

See the Active Implementation Hub Resource Library

http://implementation.fpg.unc.edu

EBP:

5 Point Rating Scale:

High = 5; Medium = 3; Low = 1.

Midpoints can be used and scored as a 2 or 4.			
	High	Med	Low
Need			
Fit			
Resource Availability			
Evidence			
Readiness for Replication			
Capacity to Implement			
Total Score			

Need in school, district, state

- Academic & socially significant Issues
- · Parent & community perceptions of need
- · Data indicating need

Capacity to Implement

- Staff meet minimum qualifications
 - Sustainability
 - Staff Competencies
 - Organization
 - Leadership
 - Einancial
- Buy-in process operationalized
 - Practitioners
 - Families

NEED

Fit with current Initiatives

- School, district, state priorities
- Organizational structures Community values

FIT

RESOURCES

Readiness for Replication

- Qualified purveyor
- Operational definitions of essential functions
- Implementation components operationalized:

 - Org. Support
 - Leadership

READINESS

CAPACITY

- Expert or TA available
- Mature sites to observe
- Several replications
- - Staff Competency

EVIDENCE

Evidence

- · Outcomes Is it worth it?
- · Fidelity data
- Cost effectiveness data
- Number of studies
- Population similarities
- Diverse cultural groups
- Efficacy or Effectiveness

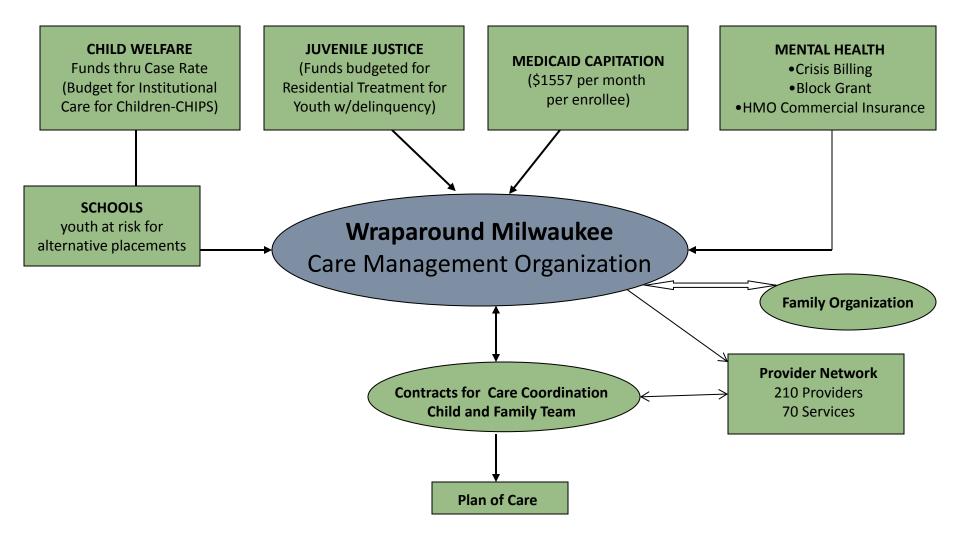
Resources and supports for:

- . Curricula & Classroom
- Technology supports (IT dept.)
- Staffing
- * Training
- Data Systems
- Coaching & Supervision
- Administration & system



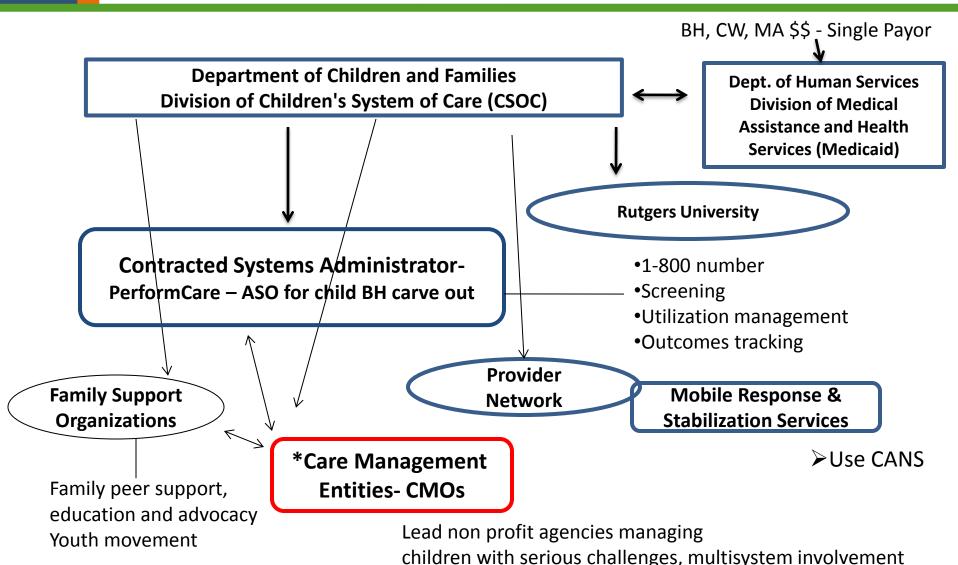
System Design Example: Wraparound Milwaukee





System Design Example: New Jersey's System of Care





Adapted from State of New Jersey 2010

HOW TO ENSURE THIS OCCURS



✓ Specific contracting language that includes:

Minimum standards

Quality indicators

- ✓ Pay for performance opportunities (e.g., incentives, risk sharing)
- ✓ Contract and utilization management
- ✓ Consistent communication and messaging with actions that reflect desired outcomes
- ✓ Cost and outcome monitoring
- ✓ Network adequacy
- ✓ Data management and information systems
- ✓ Ongoing training
- ✓ Provider payment rates

Developing Intersectorial Partnerships



Create a team to guide and implement system reform

Agree on core values

Focus on common goals that all partners strive to achieve

Develop a common language so all partners have a common understanding of meanings of terms

Provide cross training on new philosophy and services and supports

Share data and track meaningful outcomes

Respect the knowledge and experience that each partner brings

Recognize the strengths, limitations, and needs of partner sectors

Share decision making, risk taking, and accountability



System Building Process and Leadership



Effective System-Building Process



Leadership & Constituency Building

A Strategic Focus Over Time

Orientation to Sustainability

System Leadership Is Responsible for Ensuring...



Sufficiency of the array of services

Capacity of services in terms of

- Geography
- Specialization for Diagnoses & Co-Occurring
- Age Groups

Quality and effectiveness of service provision

- Satisfaction
- Fidelity to models
- Outcomes (Performance & Population)

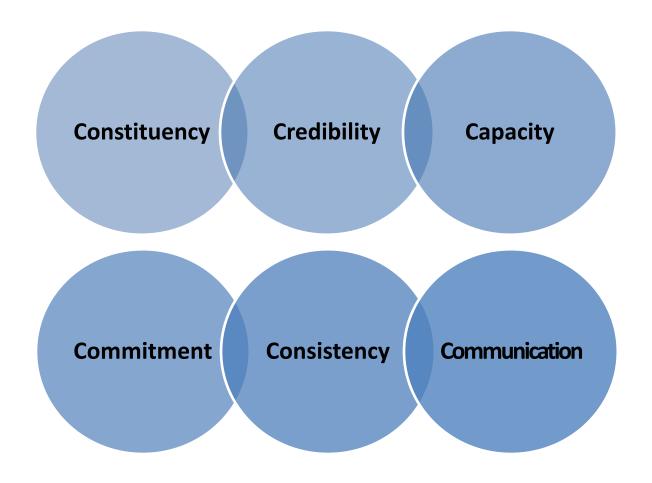
Competency of workforce

- Sufficient rates
- Training and coaching
- Cultural & Linguistic Competence
- Evidence-Based Practices



The 6Cs of Core Leadership







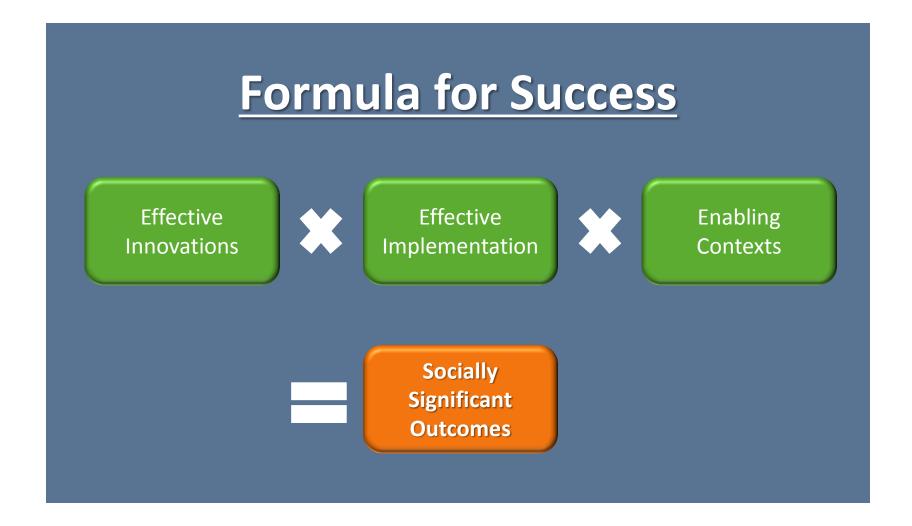


How to handle uncertainty, ambiguity and rapid change?

- ✓ Understand and communicate the vision of where we are going; Recall the vision when things get mucky
- ✓ Find your champions and engage new partners
- ✓ Be transparent to families, providers, staff and state giving current status and acknowledging challenges
- √ Share and report progress regularly
- ✓ Develop partnerships with family and advocacy and provider groups and organizations
- ✓ Be flexible and acknowledge what we don't know yet

Orientation to Sustainability





Strategic Focus Over Time



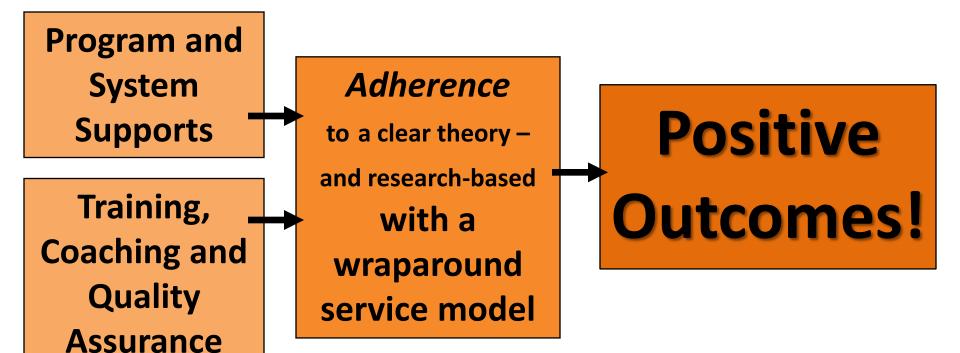




Implementation for Positive Outcomes

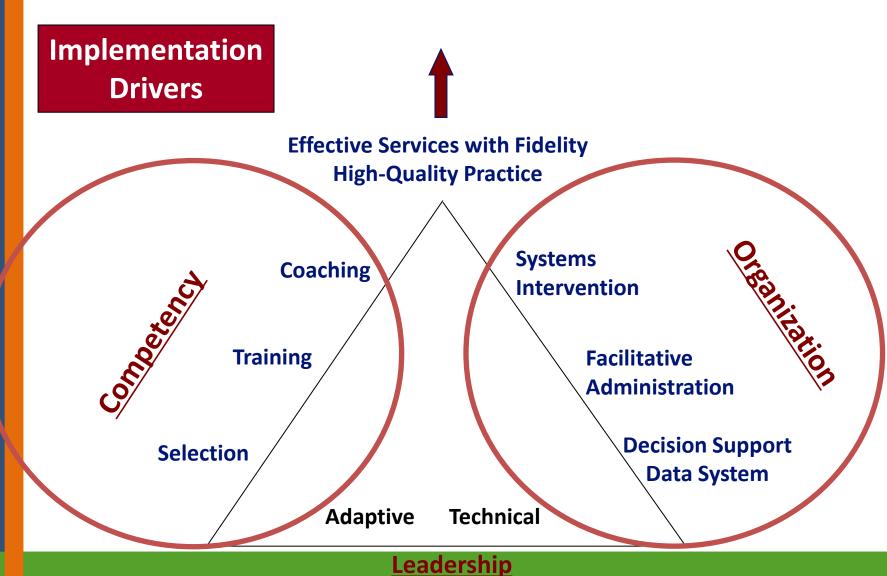
Summary: What Leads to Outcomes?





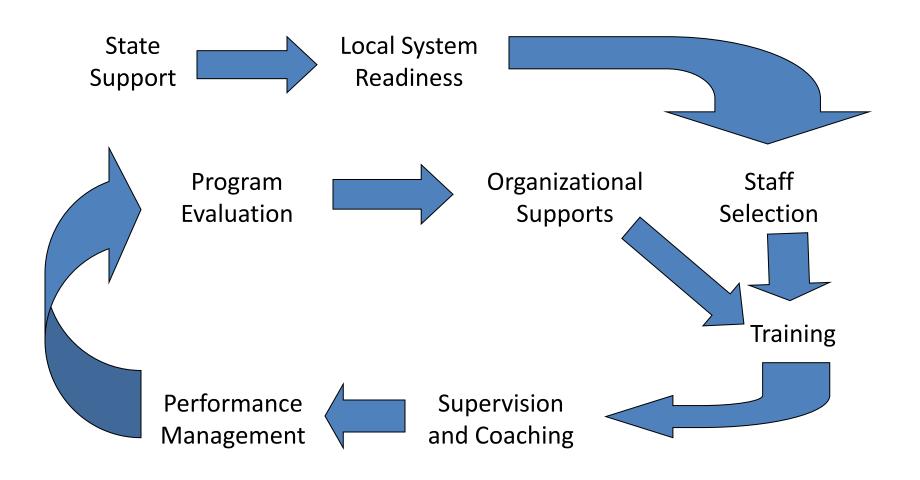
Positive Child and Family Outcomes





Implementation Drivers





Building Systems of Care = Strategically Managing Complex Change



