

# PROMISING PATH TO SUCCESS



System of Care
Expansion and Sustainability Grant
Project Period: 9/30/2015-9/30/2019



## Children's System of Care History

#### 1999

NJ wins a federal system of care grant that allowed us to develop a system of care.

#### 2006

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) becomes the first cabinetlevel department exclusively dedicated to children and families [P.L. 2006, Chapter 47].

#### **July 2012**

Intellectual/developmental disability (I/DD) services for youth and young adults under age 21 is transitioned from the Department of Human Services (DHS) Division of Developmental Disabilities to the DCF Children's System of Care (CSOC).

#### **July 2013**

Substance use treatment services for youth under age 18 is transitioned from DHS, Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services, to DCF/CSOC.

#### **July 2015**

NJ wins a Federal SAMHSA Grant System of Care -Expansion and Sustainability

#### 2000 - 2001

NJ restructures the funding system that serves children. Through Medicaid and the contracted system administrator, children no longer need to enter the child welfare system to receive behavioral health care services.

#### 2007 - 2012

The number of youth in out-of-state behavioral health care goes from more than 300 to three.\*

#### **May 2013**

Unification of care management, under CMO, is completed statewide.

## December 2014

Integration of Physical and Behavioral Health is piloted in Bergen and Mercer County with expected Statewide rollout

\*How did we do this? Careful individualized planning <u>and</u> the development of in-state options (based on research about what kids need) using resources that were previously going out of state.



## Summary of Children's Initiative Concept Paper

In summary, the Children's Initiative concept operates on the following abiding principles:

- •The system for delivering care to children must be restructured and expanded
- •There should be a single point of entry and a common screening tool for all troubled children
- •Greater emphasis must be placed on providing services to children in the most natural setting, at home or in their communities, if possible
- Families must play a more active role in planning for their children
- •Non-risk-based care and utilization management methodologies must be used to coordinate financing and delivery of services



## What We Have Learned

- The system of care model works
  - Less children in institutional care
  - Less children accessing inpatient treatment
  - Closure of state child psychiatric hospital and RTCs
  - Very few children in out-of-state facilities
  - Children in out of home care have more intense needs than prior to the system of care development
  - Wraparound works
  - Less youth in detention centers many reasons, not necessarily because of the system of care
- Federal funding support under Title XIX



## System of Care Values and Principles

# Youth Guided & Family Driven Community Based Culturally/Linguistically Competent

Strength Based

**Unconditional Care** 

Promoting Independence

Family Involvement

Collaborative

**Cost Effective** 

Comprehensive

Individualized

Home, School & Community Based

Team Based



# Children's System of Care Objectives To help youth succeed...



## **At Home**

Successfully living with their families and reducing the need for out-of-home treatment settings.



## In School

Successfully attending the least restrictive and most appropriate school setting close to home.



## In the Community

Successfully participating In the community and becoming independent, productive and law-abiding citizens.



# Language Is Important





# Language Is Important

## **Language of CSOC**

- Children, youth, young adult
- Parents, caregivers
- Treatment
- Engagement
- Transition
- Missing

## **Not the Language of CSOC**

- Clients, Case,Consumer
- Mom and Dad
- Placement
- Motivated
- Close, Terminate
- Runaway



# **Project Highlights**

- Six Core Strategies
- Nurtured Heart Approach
- > Youth Partnership
- Return on Investment

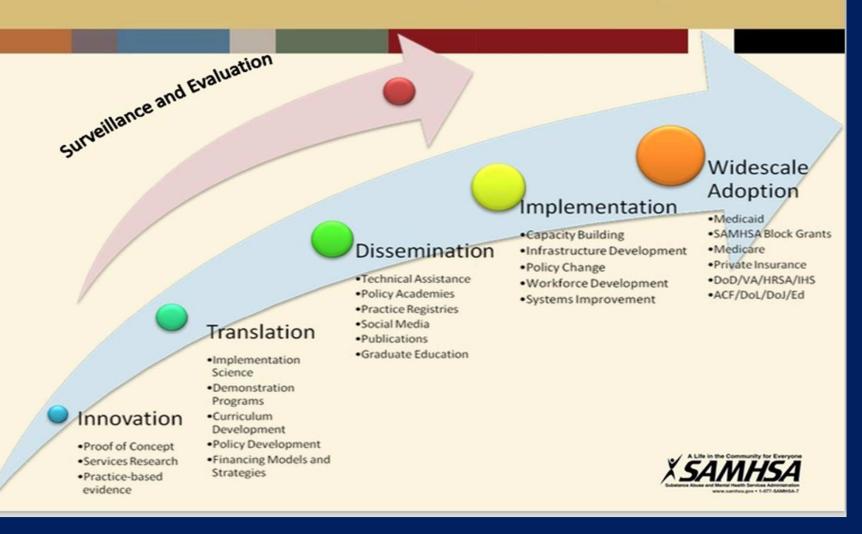


## What We Hope to Accomplish

- → Reduce the percentage of youth in the system of care who
  require multiple episodes of Out of Home (OOH) treatment
- ♦ Reduce the percentage of youth who re-enter treatment after discharge from an initial treatment episode
- ♦ Reduce the average length of stay for youth in OOH treatment from 11.5 to 9 months
- ♦ Analyze and understand the impact of each type of system involvement to aid in making resource allocation decisions



## SAMHSA's Theory of Change





## Promising Path to Success Rollout-5 Phases in 4 Years

### Phase 1

#### November 2015

- Morris and Sussex
- Middlesex

### Phase 2

#### October 2016

- Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem
- Passaic

### Phase 3

#### June 2017

- Burlington
- Essex
- Ocean
- Union

#### Phase 4

#### March 2018

- Hunterdon, Somerset,
   Warren
- Hudson
- Camden

### Phase 5

#### December 2018

- Atlantic and Cape May
- Bergen
- Monmouth
- Mercer



# Key Components of Each Phase

Kick Off

Local Kick Offs

RICK OII

- Six Core Strategies (6CS) for OOH, CMO, FSO, MRSS & CIACC Leadership
- Nurtured Heart Approach (NHA) for OOH, CMO & FSO staff

Training

- Coaching for OOH on 6CS implementation
- Nurtured Heart Approach (NHA) Super User Group

Sustainability



## Return on Investment

ROI Analysis of the CSOC Expansion

21-42 months

Baseline ROI Analysis and Refine Analysis Plans

Months 13-20

Prepare Data for ROI Analysis Months 7-12

Develop ROI Analysis Plan

Months 1-6



## Strategies for Sustainability and Wide Scale Adoption

- 1. Training, Coaching & Implementation Monitoring
  - ♦ Six Core Strategies
  - ♦ The Nurtured Heart Approach
- Super User Groups to sustain fidelity to these trauma informed practices
- 3. Research
  - ♦ Return on Investment (ROI) Study



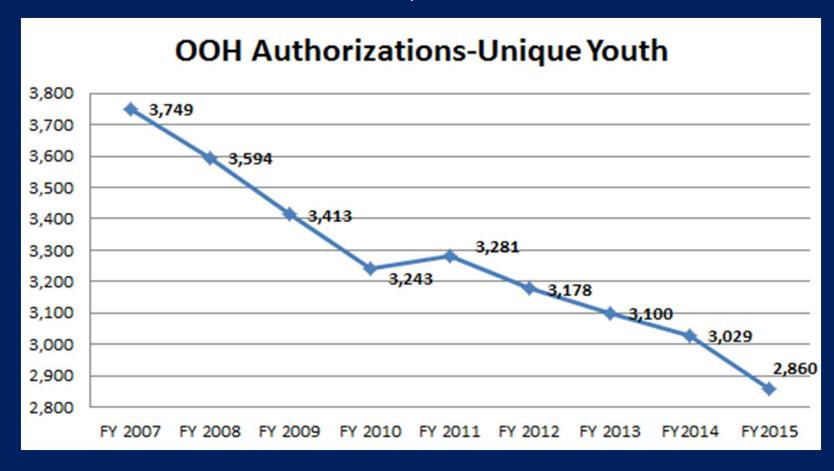
# Six Core Strategies To Prevent Conflict and Violence: Reducing the Use of Seclusion and Restraint

- 1. Leadership toward organizational change
- 2. The use of data to inform practice
- 3. Workforce development
- 4. Full inclusion of individuals and families
- 5. The use of seclusion and restraint reduction tools, which include the environment of care and use of sensory modulation
- 6. Rigorous debriefing after events in which seclusion and restraint might have been used



## Out of Home Treatment

Authorizations (which provide access to out of home care) is reduced due to more access and availability of community resources





# Behavioral Health Youth in Out of Home Treatment Settings 2010 - September 2015





# OOH Intensities of Service (IOS)\*



## **Behavioral Health:**

- Intensive Residential Treatment Services (IRTS)
- Psych Community Homes (PCH)
- Specialty Beds (SPEC)
- Residential Treatment Centers (RTC)
- Group Homes (GH)
- Treatment Homes (TH)

• \*Intensities of Service (IOS): Levels of OOH treatment based on intensity, frequency, and duration of treatment.



## The Nurtured Heart Approach

## The 3 Stands

- Absolutely No! Refuse to energize negativity
   Our attention is the ultimate prize
- Absolutely Yes! Super-energize success
   Active, Experiential, Proactive & Creative Recognitions
- 3. Absolutely Clear! Set clear limits & consequences
  The power of proactive clarity and resets





# **Child Family Team**

### **Child Family Team (CFT)**

A team of family members, professionals, and significant community residents identified by the family and organized by the care management organization to design and oversee implementation of the Individual Service Plan.

CFT members should include, but are not limited to, the following individuals:

- Child/Youth/Young Adult
- Parent(s)/Legal Guardian
- Care Management Organization
- Family Support Organization (peer partner)
- Natural supports as identified and selected by youth and family
- Treating Providers (in-home, out-of-home, etc.)
- Educational Professionals
- Probation Officer (if applicable)
- Child Protection & Permanency (CP&P)(if applicable)



