Building the Behavioral Health Workforce

Michael A. Hoge, Ph.D.
Professor & Director of
Clinical Training in Psychology
Yale Department of Psychiatry

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Providence, RI





The Behavioral Health Treatment Gap

- Mental Health Conditions
 - 45 million or one in five adults / year
 - 39% obtain treatment
- Substance Use Conditions
 - 22 million or one in ten adults / year
 - 10.8% obtain treatment

Causes of the Treatment Gap



- Stigma and discrimination
- Lack of health care coverage
- Insufficient services
- Inadequate linkages among services
- Inadequate behavioral health workforce: size and preparation





U.S. National Action Plan on Workforce Development

- Two years & 5,000 participants
- Funded by the federal government
- Developed by Annapolis Coalition
- Identified:
 - Set of Paradoxes
 - Strategic goals & objectives
 - Priority action items by stakeholder
- Broad relevance

www.annapoliscoaliton.org



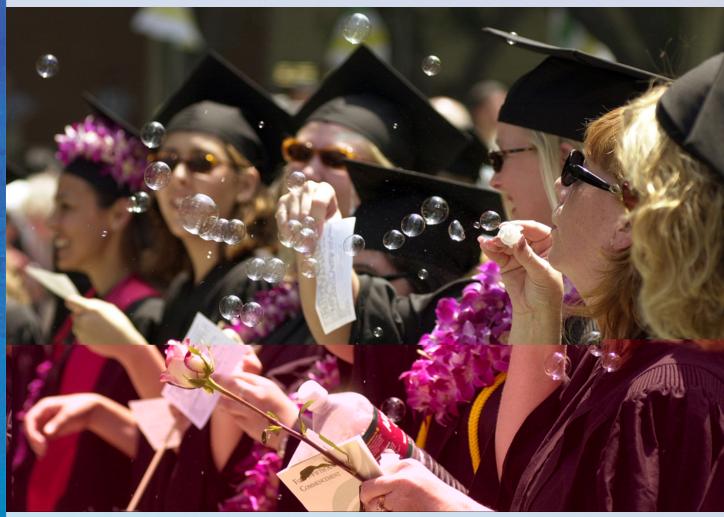
Paradox 1: We train students for a world that no longer exists





Paradox 2: Those who spend the least time with patients receive the most training





Paradox 3: Training programs often use ineffective approaches to teaching





Paradox 4: We train behavioral health staff, though patients usually seek help from others





<u>Paradox 5</u>: Patients & their families receive little educational support











Paradox 6: The diversity of the workforce doesn't match the diversity of the patient population





Paradox 7: Students are rewarded for "doing time" in our educational systems







Paradox 8: We do not systematically recruit or retain staff





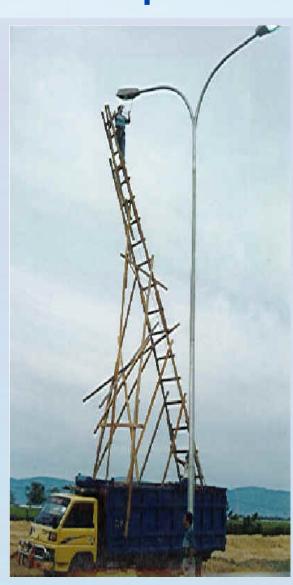
Paradox 9: Once hired, little supervision or mentoring is provided





Paradox 10: Career ladders and leadership development are haphazard







Strategic Goals From the U.S. Workforce Plan

The Annapolis Framework

Three Broad Categories

- 1. Broaden the concept of "workforce"
- 2. Strengthen the workforce
- 3. Build structures to support the workforce



Goal 1: Workforce Roles for Patients & Families



Objectives:

- Education about self-care
- Shared-decision making
- Expand peer & family support
- Greater employment as paid staff
- Roles in training the workforce

Example: Role of peers in decreasing hospital admissions & readmissions

Goal 2: Workforce Roles for Community Groups



Objectives:

- Develop community competencies
- Teach behavioral health providers to work with community groups
- Strengthen connections between behavioral health organizations and their communities

Common in Prevention, Rural Health, & Substance Use



Goal 3: Roles for Health & Social Service Professionals

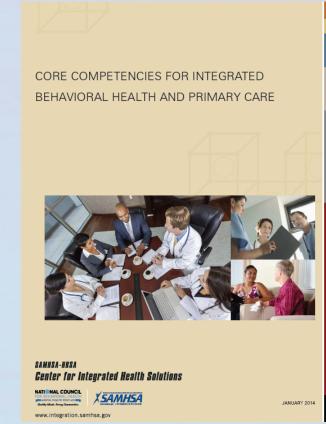
Objective: Skill development with

- Primary Care Providers
 - Screening & brief intervention
 - Co-location
 - Consultation and referral
- Emergency department personnel
- School personnel



Core Competencies ...





The Competency of Individuals and Teams











Selected Objectives:

- Implement & evaluate interventions:
 - Salary, benefits, & financial incentives
 - Non-financial incentives & rewards
 - Job characteristics
 - Work environment
- Develop career ladders
- "Grow your own" workforce strategies





Recruiting a Diverse Workforce







Goal 5: Training: Relevance, Effectiveness, & Accessibility

Objectives:

- Competency development
- Curriculum development
- Evidence-based training methods
- Substantive training of direct care workers
- Technology-assisted instruction
- Co-occurring competencies in every staff member

Is it training....



...or just "exposure"?



"Rhetoric informed care"



Person Centered, Consumer Directed,
Family Driven, Recovery & Resiliency
Oriented, Strength-Based, Trauma
Informed, Gender Specific, Time Limited,
Co-Occurring, Culturally Competent
Evidence-Based, Transformative,
Preventative, Wrap-Around Care

Effective Teaching Strategies



"No magic bullets"

- Interactive sessions
- Academic detailing / outreach visits
- Reminders
- Audit and feedback
- Opinion leaders
- Patient mediated interventions
- Social marketing





Direct Care Workforce – Alaska Core Competencies

- Cross-sector set of core competencies
- 2. Assessment tools
- 3. Comprehensive curriculum
- 4. Train-the-trainer learning communities
- 5. Coaching toolkit
- 6. Cost-model
- 7. Marketing initiative





Objectives:

- Improve organizations' supervision policies, standards & support
- Identify leadership and supervisor competencies
- Competency-based curricula & programs
- Formal, continuous leadership development in all sectors beginning with supervision
- Succession planning





Why Focus on Supervisors?



- More stable workforce less turnover
- Large sphere of influence (lever)
- Less of them (more cost-efficient)
- Bridge from administration to direct care staff
- Undermine new policies & practices if not thoroughly involved

"If you could only do one thing...."

Increased Need for Supervision

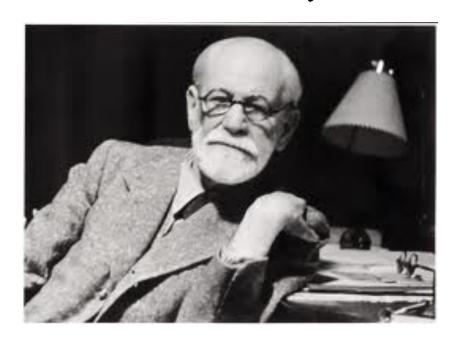


- 1. Increased case-loads
- 2. Shift from facility to community care
- 3. Greater autonomy
- 4. Individual complexity (co-occurring)
- 5. Greater risk (risk assessment & mgmt)
- 6. Service complexity (EBPs)
- 7. Systems complexity

Supervision OR Surveillance?



The Many Roles & Functions of Supervisors













Implementation science approach

- 1. Organizational change
 - Supervision Policy & Standards
- 2. Staff development at all levels
 - 3 classic functions (admin, education, support)
 - Consultations & conversations
 - Ongoing learning community

Tailored approach with various systems & organizations in multiple states

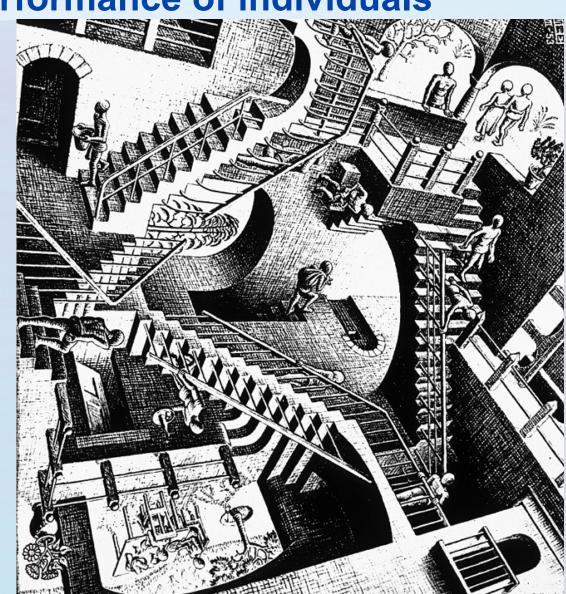
Supervision Policy



- Distinguishing supervisory levels
- Functions of supervision
- Supervision agreement
- Minimum frequency, duration, & format
- Documentation of supervision
- Supervisor qualifications, preparation& continuing education
- Evaluation of supervisor performance

Another Paradox: Healthcare systems often undermine the competent performance of individuals





Goal 7: Infrastructure



Objectives:

- Strengthen human resource & staff development functions
- A workforce plan
- Data-driven quality improvement on workforce issues (CWI)
- Information technology to support training, workforce activity, & activity tracking
- EMR to decrease the paperwork burden: variable, redundant or purposeless reporting







- SAMHSA funded "Transformation"
- Commissioner driven workforce focus
- Statewide workforce collaborative providing planning & oversight
- Interventions on: higher education curriculum reform; supervision; leadership development (parent & professional); peer run employment services
- Lessons about sustainability

Goal 8: Evaluation & Research



Objectives:

- Improved workforce data and trending
- Documentation & dissemination of effective workforce practices
- Evaluation & research on workforce development practices

The search for innovation...





Objectives: Adequate service funding and worker compensation

- Service agencies are underfunded
- Workforce size is constrained
- Wages and benefits are suppressed
- Worker caseloads, burden, burnout, and turnover increase
- The economic benefit of pursuing these careers declines
- Recruitment becomes more challenging



Advocate and Act

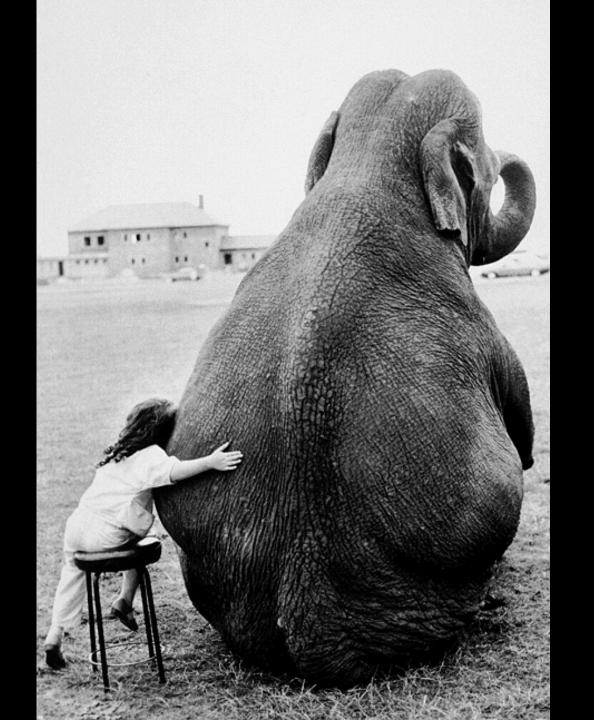


20 Strategies for Building a Strong Workforce

Handouts / Articles



- 20 Strategies (One pager)
- Annapolis Framework (Health Affairs)
- State Workforce Transformation
- Integrated Care Competencies
- Higher Education Curriculum Reform
- Direct Care Workers (Alaska)
- Strengthening Supervision

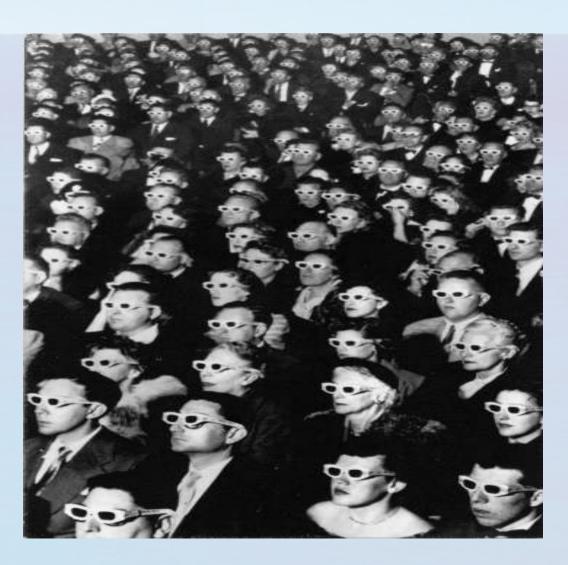




A Final Word from E.B. White

THANK YOU





michael.hoge@yale.edu