STAR-SI Grantee Meeting

STAR-SI Role in supporting SAMHSA's Public Health Approach to Substance Use Disorders Treatment

February 13, 2008

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Director

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services



President George W. Bush

"...Addiction crowds out friendship, ambition, moral conviction, and reduces all the richness of life to a single destructive desire.

January 28, 2003



Terry L. Cline, PhD

Administrator

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Administration

"At SAMHSA, our mission includes helping prevention and treatment counselors, clinics, and health care providers develop ways to change their service systems to increase positive outcomes for their clients."

September 2007

What do we mean by "Health"?

The World Health Organization defines "health" as:

"A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

What do we mean by **Public** Health?

The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations -- public and private -- communities and individuals.

-- C.E.A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, 1920

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration/CSAT

SAMHSA's Mission:

• To build resilience and facilitate recovery for people with or at risk for substance abuse and mental illness.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) Mission:

 To improve the health of the nation by bringing effective alcohol and drug treatment to every community.

SAMHSA/CSAT's Public Health Approach

- Population-based
- Comprehensive and holistic
- Incorporates early intervention, treatment, recovery support, and health promotion
- Works across systems and professions
- Involves people in recovery, the community, the public and private sectors
- Evidence-based

We Face Multiple Challenges

- Reaching those in need of services
- Providing adequate resources
- Developing culturally-appropriate, evidence-based interventions
- Building and sustaining a qualified workforce
- Integrating substance use disorder services into the public health paradigm

A Public Health Imperative Substance Misuse can:

Lead to:

- Worsened medical conditions (e.g. diabetes, hypertension) and
- Worsened brain disorders (e.g. depression, psychosis, anxiety & sleep disorders)
- Unintentional injuries & violence

Result in:

- Dependence, which may require multiple treatment services
- Low birth weight, premature deliveries, and developmental disorders, child abuse & neglect

A Public Health Imperative Substance Misuse can:

Contribute to or be associated with:

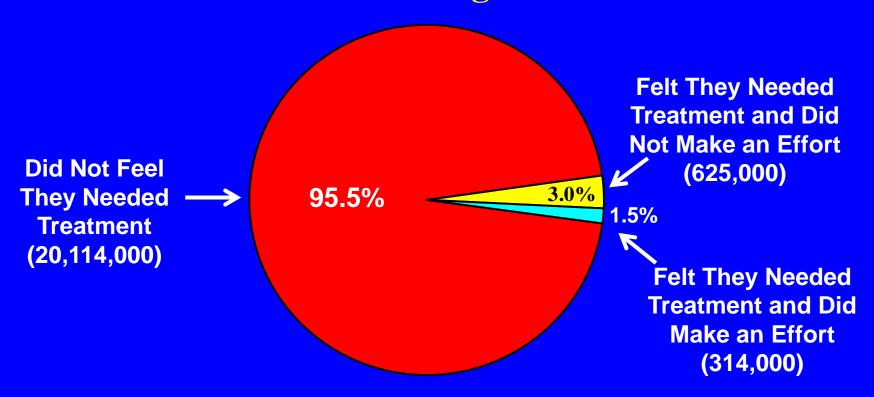
- Homelessness
- Criminal justice involvement
- The effect and abuse of prescribed medications
- Unemployment
- Gambling
- Bankruptcy
- Legal Issues (e.g. DUI, DWI, domestic violence)
- Dropping out of school

A Public Health Imperative Substance Misuse can:

Induce or facilitate:

- Medical diseases (e.g. Stroke, dementia, hypertension, cancers)
- Acquiring Infectious diseases & infections (e.g. HIV, Hepatitis C)
- Suicide attempts or tendencies

Past Year <u>Perceived Need</u> for and <u>Effort Made</u> to Receive Treatment among Persons Aged 12+ Needing But Not Receiving Specialty Treatment for Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use: 2006



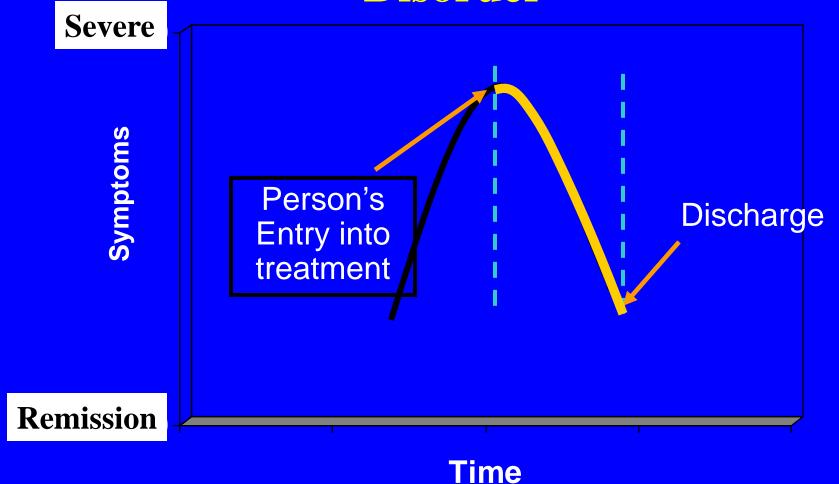
21.1 Million Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use

Shifting our Paradigm to a Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

What We Mean by "Recovery"

Recovery from alcohol and drug problems is a **process of change** through which an individual achieves abstinence and improved health, wellness, and quality of life.

A Traditional Course of Treatment for a Substance Use Disorder



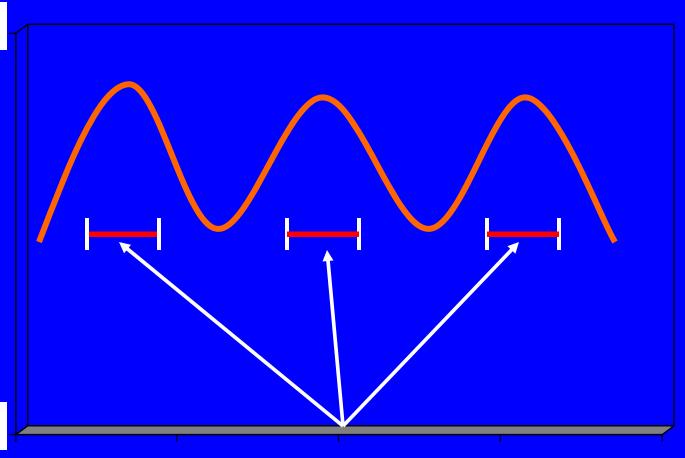
Resource: Tom Kirk, Ph.D

A Traditional Service Response



Symptoms

Remission

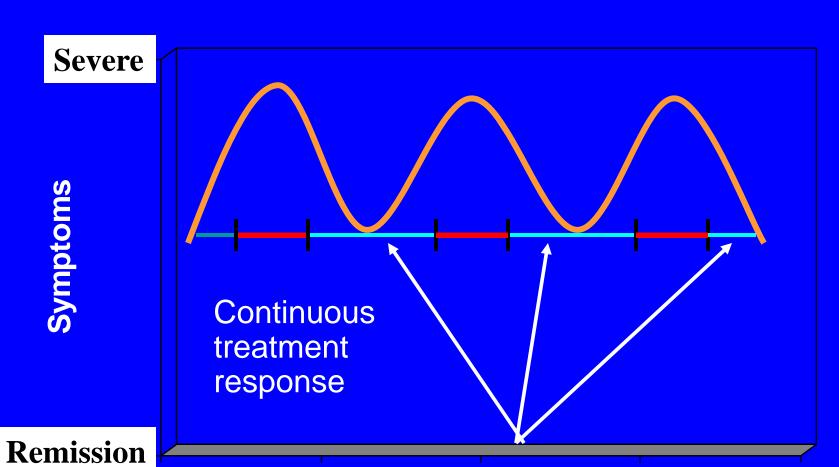


Acute symptoms

Discontinuous treatment

Crisis management

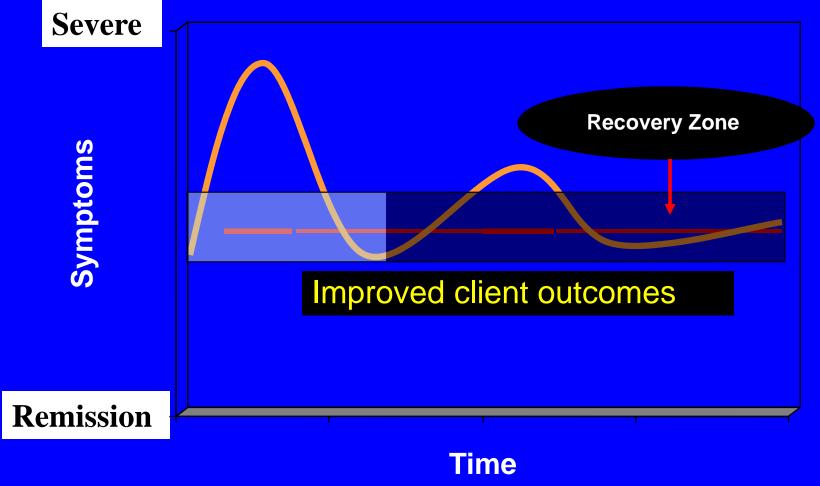
A Recovery-Oriented Response



Promote Self Care, Rehabilitation

Resource: Tom Kirk, Ph.D

Helping People Move Into A Recovery Zone



Resource: Tom Kirk, Ph.D

Benefits of Moving into a Recovery Zone

- Most clients undergo 3 to 4 episodes of care before reaching a stable state of abstinence ¹
- Chronic care approaches, including selfmanagement, family supports, and integrated services, improve recovery outcomes ²
- Integrated and collaborative care has been shown to optimize recovery outcomes and improve cost-effectiveness ³

¹ Dennis, Scott & Funk, 2003

²Lorig et al, 2001; Jason, Davis, Ferrari, & Bishop; 2001; Weisner et al, 2001; Friedmann et al, 2001

³ Smith, Meyers, & Miller, 2001; Humphreys & Moos, 2001)

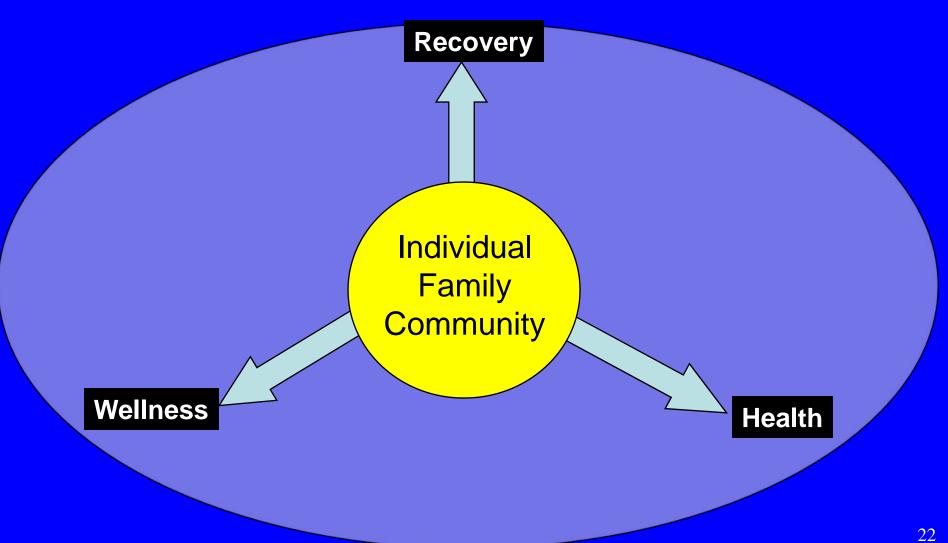


Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care Approach

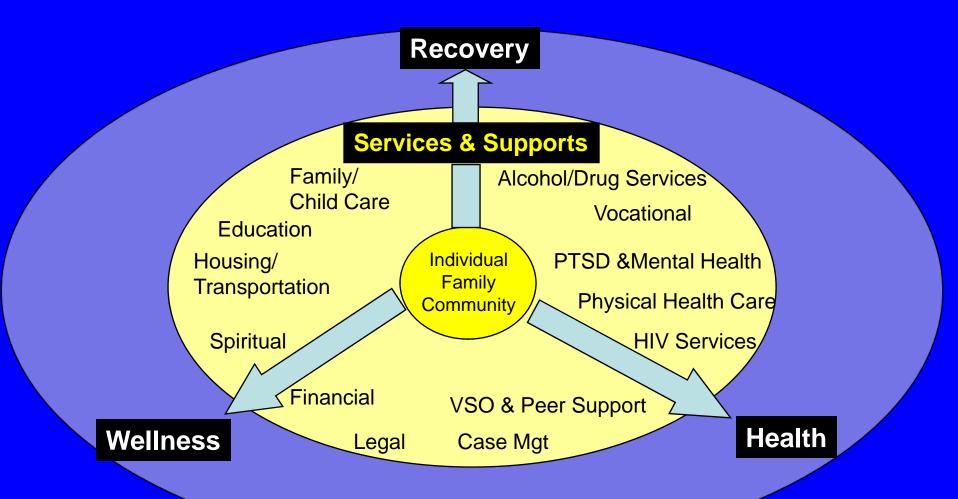
- In the recovery-oriented systems of care approach, the treatment agency is viewed as one of many resources needed for a client's successful integration into the community.
- No one source of support is more dominant than another.
- Various supports need to work in harmony with the client's direction, so that all possible supports are working for and with the person in recovery.

Source: *Addiction Messenger*, November 2007, Vol. 10 Issue 11, published by the Northwest Frontier ATTC.

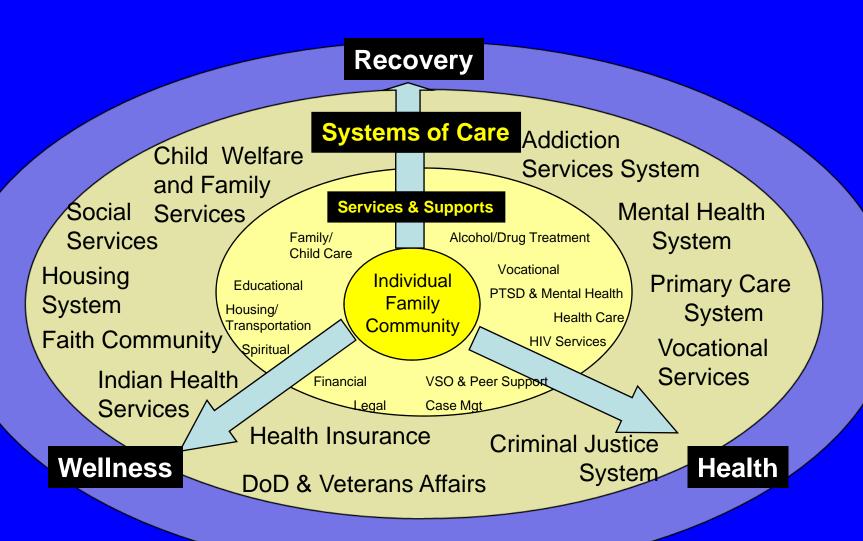
ROSC support person-centered and self-directed approaches to care that build on the personal responsibility, strengths, and resilience of individuals, families and communities to achieve health, wellness, and recovery from alcohol and drug problems.



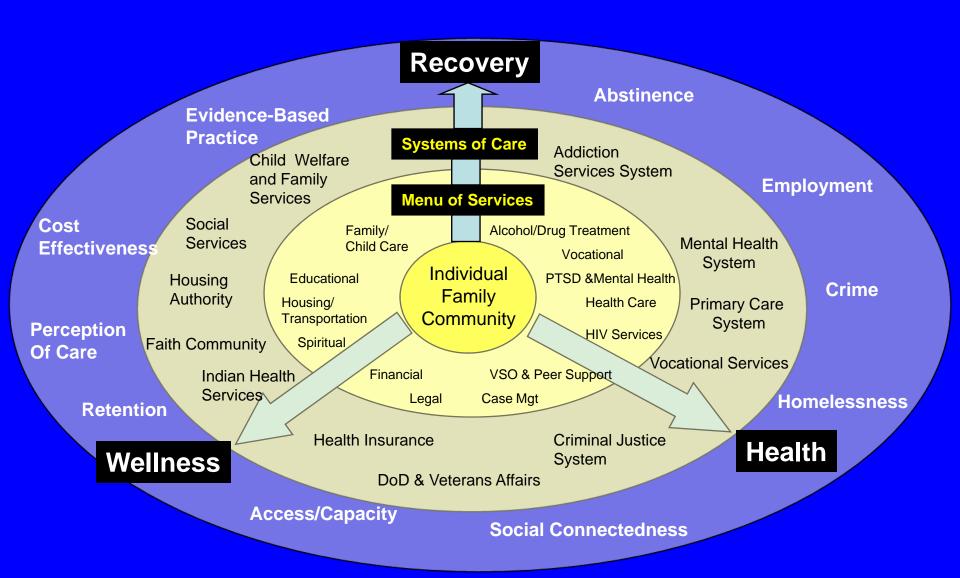
ROSC offer a comprehensive menu of <u>services and supports</u> that can be combined and readily adjusted to meet the individual's needs and chosen pathways to recovery.



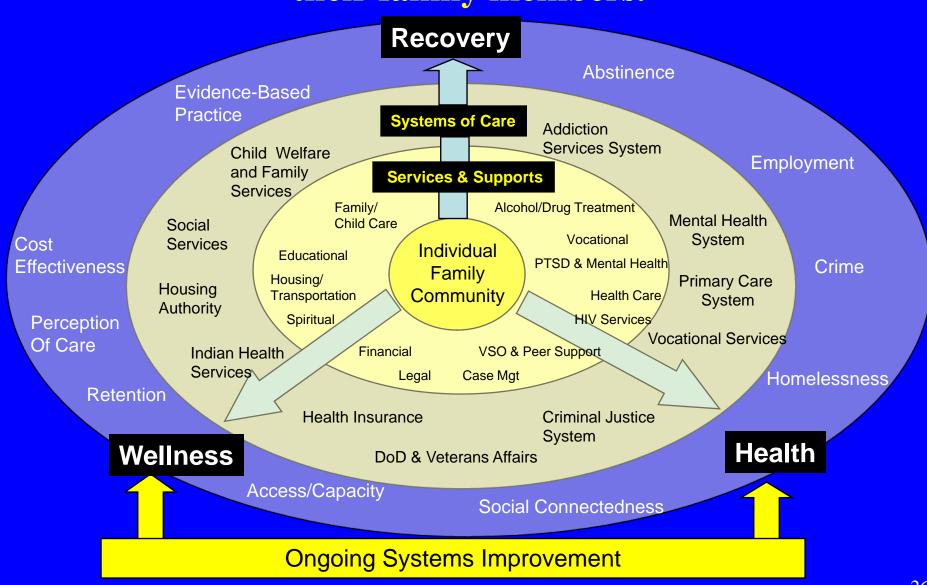
ROSC encompass and coordinates the operations of multiple systems...



...providing responsive, <u>outcomes-driven</u> approaches to care.



ROSC require an ongoing process of <u>systems improvement</u> that incorporates the experiences of those in recovery and their family members.



Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

- Support <u>person-centered</u> and <u>self-directed</u> approaches to care that build on the strengths and resilience of individuals, families and communities to take responsibility for their sustained health, wellness, and recovery from alcohol and drug problems.
- Offer a <u>comprehensive menu of services and supports</u> that can be combined and readily adjusted to meet the individual's needs and chosen pathway to recovery.

Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

 Encompass and coordinate the operations of multiple systems, providing <u>responsive</u>, <u>outcomes-driven</u> <u>approaches to care</u>

Require an <u>ongoing process of systems improvement</u>
 that incorporates the experiences of those in recovery and their family members

Elements of Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

Person-Centered:

- Individualized & Comprehensive Services
- Responsive to Culture & Personal Belief Systems
- Community-based
- Commitment to Peer Services
- Involvement of Family and other Allies
- Ongoing Monitoring & Outreach

Elements of Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

Cost Effective:

- Outcomes Oriented
- Integrated Services, resulting in Non-Duplication of Services
- Competency-based
- Effective use of Collaboration & Partnerships
- Systems-wide Education and Training
- Continuity of Care
- Research-based
- Flexible Funding

Strengthening Treatment Access and Retention — State Implementation (STAR-SI) and Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care

STAR-SI

A <u>services and system improvement approach</u> being implemented in 10 States to improve client access, retention and continuation across levels of care by:

- Implementing access and retention improvement best practices demonstrated by the Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment (NIATx)
- Utilizing evidence-based quality improvement processes (i.e. process improvement)

Process Improvement Incorporates ROSC Key Elements.....

- Client and family member centered
 - Customer walkthroughs
 - Elicits customer feedback and satisfaction on service system improvements
- Cost-Effective
 - "Plan, Do, Study, Act" (PDSA) improvement cycles and performance tracking systems are outcomes oriented
 - Reduces duplication of paperwork
 - Improves the business case

How STAR-SI Supports ROSC

- Implements customer friendly approaches to individuals seeking treatment and their family members, such as:
 - open admissions;
 - engaging family members during the admissions process;
 - redesign of waiting and reception area spaces to ensure privacy;
 - elimination of burdensome paperwork;

How STAR-SI Supports ROSC

- Increases retention of clients in outpatient treatment and across ROSC systems of care, such as:
 - Client involvement in treatment goal setting
 - Appointment reminder systems and missed appointment telephone follow up
 - Personalized referral methods
 - Engagement of clients in recovery support groups prior to discharge

How STAR-SI Supports ROSC

Establishes "State Learning Collaboratives" that involve a broad range of payers, providers, persons in recovery, and other interested partners in implementing process improvement

 Develops customer focused data systems and performance feedback reports on access and retention outcomes.

Adopting Changes To Improve Outcomes Now (ACTION Campaign)

- Provides online training to any SA service provider interested in improving access and retention
- Online resources include best practice tool kits, teleconference tutorials and peer to peer networking
- Invites recovery support services and other ROSC providers to join with NIATx and STAR-SI members to improve 55,000 lives
- STAR-SI States are inviting ACTION campaign members to participate in their learning collaboratives

STAR-SI is Leading the Way!

- Demonstrating how the multiple service providers in a Recovery-Oriented System of Care can drive system improvement
- Providing the tools providers and payers need to achieve "National Outcome Measures" (NOMs) targets
- Developing State/provider partnerships that include peer mentoring and networking

STAR-SI

"The STAR-SI initiative is based on the idea that small changes can bring big rewards...It's an incremental approach that can have a huge impact."

-- Terry L. Cline, Ph.D.

Administrator
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration
SAMHSA News, September/October 2007

SAMHSA/CSAT Information

- SAMHSA website: www.samhsa.gov
- ACTION Campaign website: www.actioncampaign.org
- SHIN 1-800-729-6686 for publication ordering or information on funding opportunities
 - 1-800-487-4889 TDD line
- 1-800-662-HELP SAMHSA's National Helpline (average # of tx calls per mo.-24,000)



REAL PEOPLE. REAL RECOVERY

Recovery Month – September 2008

Goals:

- Support the administration's goal of reducing demand and promoting the message that recovery is possible
- Generate momentum for hosting state and local community-based events
 - Enhance knowledge, Improve understanding,
 Promote support for addiction treatment
- Publicize messages that:
 - Reduce the stigma & discrimination associated with addiction
 - Encourage those in need to get treatment
 - Support those who are already in recovery







REAL PEOPLE. REAL RECOVERY

Get involved in Recovery Month

Help bring hope and healing to others

- Visit the *Recovery Month* Web site at www.recoverymonth.gov
- Use the tools to spread the *Recovery Month* message:
 - Toolkits, presentations, giveaways, public service announcements, and more
- Join thousands of individuals and organizations by hosting a *Recovery Month* event in your community
- Educate others about the effectiveness of treatment and the hope of recovery
- For more information call 1-800-662-Help







STAR-SI

"At a Glance"

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



- Spread evidence-based organizational change techniques
- Develop payer/providers partnerships to united the system
- Bring performance management to Addiction Treatment



Meeting the Future

- High performing organizations
- Partnering to improve systems
- Accountability & "proving value"



Myth #1

Large public bureaucracies can't change.

STAR-SI

Change Champions

Data is our friend....

- lowa: data validation project
- Illinois: initial encounter tracking
- Several: feedback reports
- New York: data system development



Change Champions

Regulation is not our friend....

- All states: addressing licensure myths
- Ohio: "closed record" requirements
- South Carolina: paperwork reduction



Change Champions

Not only providers can reduce wait time...

 Maine: DEEP project cut 3 days from wait time for DUI consumers



Myth Busted?



Myth Busted?

YES!!!



Myth #2

 Social service organizations can not achieve high performance.



High Performance – Walk-ins

- CATALYST Behavioral Services (OK)
- Catholic Charities Counseling Services (ME)
- DACCO, Manatee Glens, Stewart-Marchman, and Meridian Behavioral Healthcare Inc. (FL)
- Behavioral Health Center of the Midlands (SC)



High Performance

 Community Resource Center (IL) – 87% Assessment Show Rate

Pathways (IA) –
 95% Post-Assessment Show Rate

SASC (IA) –
 82% had 4 or more appointments



Myth Busted?



Myth Busted?

YES!!!



Myth #3

 No business case for applying changes across state systems.



Detox to Nowhere



Detox to Nowhere

- Represents 20-35% of treatment in urban areas (Phil., & NY)
- Over 50% relapse w/in 3 months
- 25-30% "retoxed" each year

Statistics provided by Tom McLellan, Ph.D.



Business Case - \$

Approximately \$25 Million spent in one urban area alone on "detox to nowhere" care



Business Case - \$

Those involved in recovery were...

- 58% more likely to have housing
- 46% more likely to be employed
- 20% less likely to be involved in judicial system

Vermont based study



Successful Detox Transitions

- Two agencies in Florida have increased detox to treatment transfer rate by 40%
- Has become Florida's aim



New Admissions in STAR-SI



New Admissions in STAR-SI

Across STAR-SI...

1,500 new admissions have resulted (w/o new program funding)



New Admissions in STAR-SI

Across STAR-SI,

- 1,500 new admissions have resulted (w/o new program funding)
- Impact is \$4,000,000 in additional care



Myth Busted?



Myth Busted?

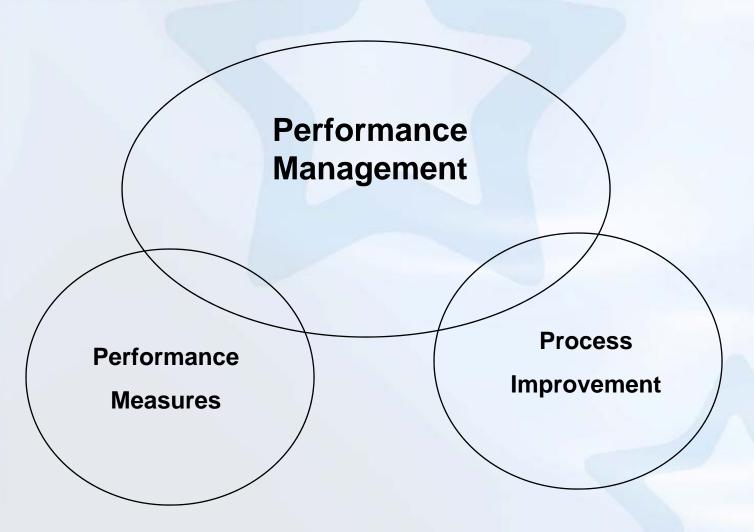
YES!!!



Performance Management

Performance Measures Process Improvement







Performance Measures

Identified set of measures

Data collection

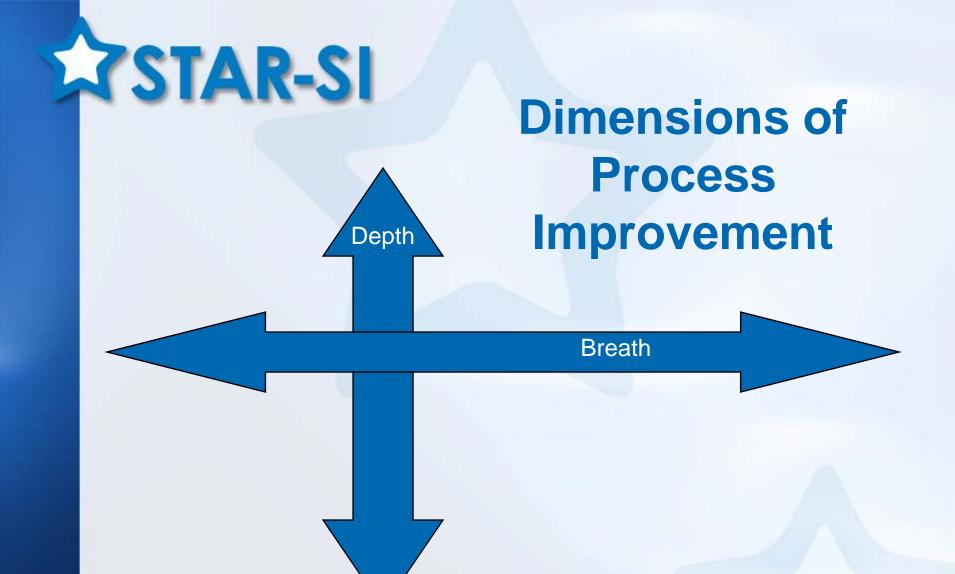
Data validity



Process Improvement

Building PI capacity...

- Payer
- Provider



STAR-SI **Dimensions of Process Improvement** Depth **Breath** A few All providers **Providers** & Payers



Depth of Integration

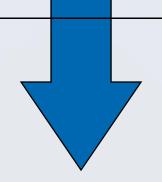


Integrated into Culture

STAR-SI (Cohort 1)

Skill Building via Coach/Peer Mentor

STAR-SI (Cohort 2)



Awareness Building & Initial Cycles

ACTION CAMPAIGN



- Data for Decision Making
- Strategic Aims Identified



Single Aim Examples (cohort 1)...

- New York: Wait Time Reduction of 20%
- Iowa: 19% increase in UOS in first 30 days
- WI: Reduced No-Show Rates from 31%-22% (n=5)



Impacting a system...through improvements in multiple aims

South Carolina

Oklahoma



Performance Mgt. Caveat

All we do is for the individual consumer



All we do is for the individual consumer



Changing a system does not have to be a myth



 Changing a system can not be a solitary endeavor



 We all must be leaders in "Meeting the Future."



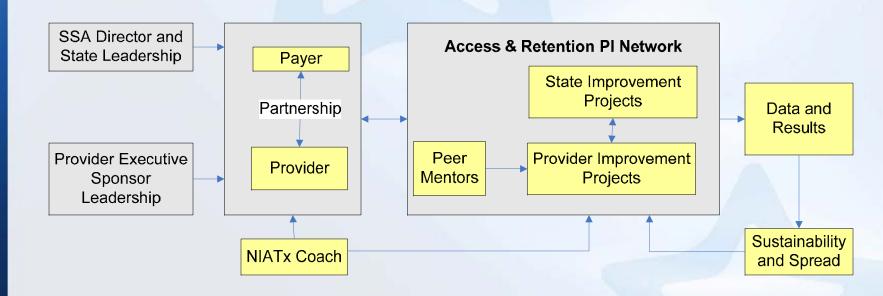
Thank You



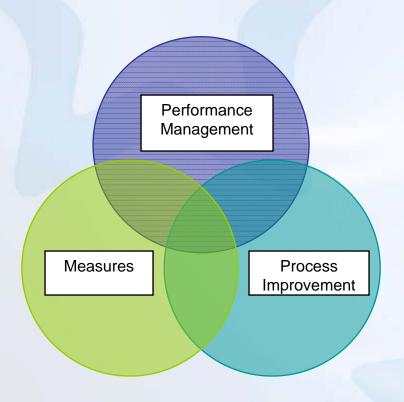
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT: LESSONS FROM YEAR ONE

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



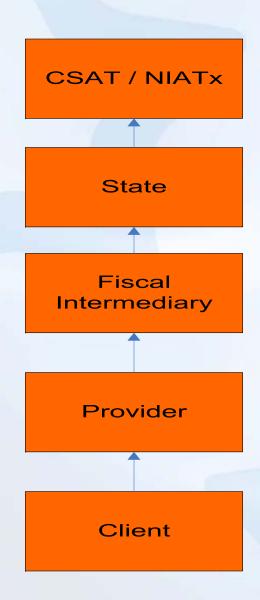








Performance Management Challenges





Challenges to Overcome

- The right data at the right place at the right time
- Defining "the box"
- Telling the story



Performance Management Outcomes

Leading indicators

Lagging indicators

Admission X Units of Service = Capacity



Structural Elements of State Addiction Treatment Systems

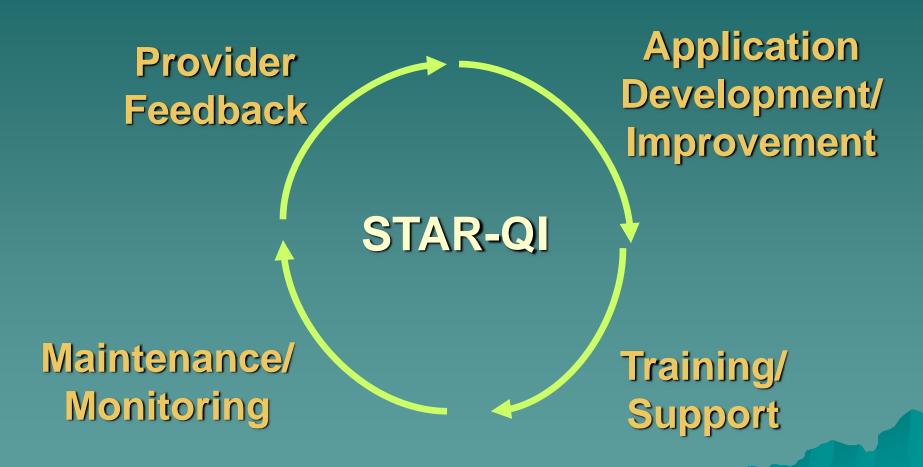
 What elements help or hinder effective implementation of performance management?

Synergy in Action STAR-QI: The Tool and the Process

New York Objectives

- Build sustainable data infrastructure/capacity
- Maximize NIATx opportunity
- Foster stakeholder buy-in
- Create real-time feedback loops

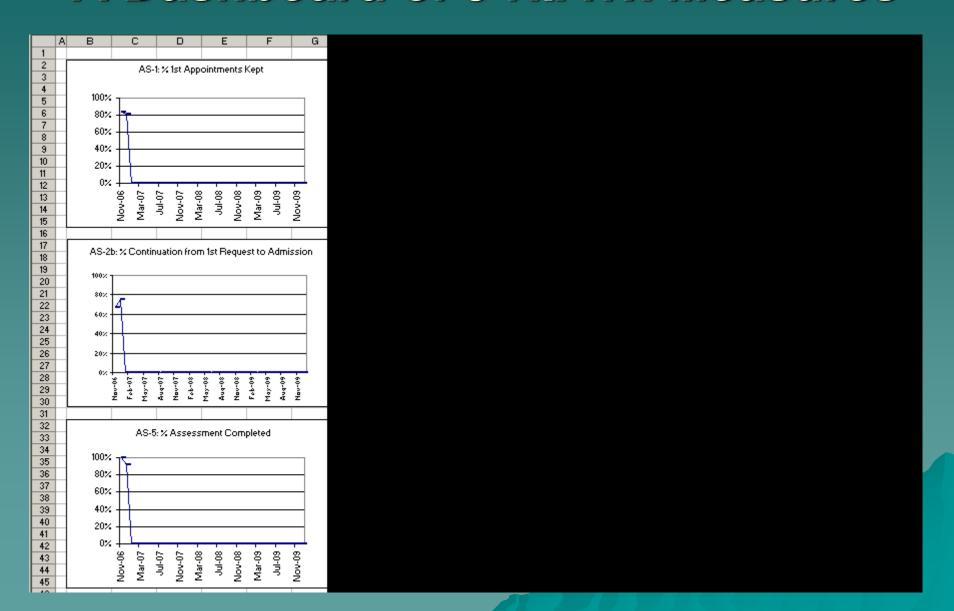
Our Ongoing Process is an Integrated Feedback Loop



First Data Collection Method - Excel

Pro Pro	B - STAR-SI NI vider Name: vider #: gram/PRU N gram/PRU #	ame:		MY: Did Client show for first appointment Assess or TRI Yes=1 No=0	1st Date of Clinical Assessment (NY: When assessment held)	CNX:
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First Analytic Tool – A Dashboard of 9 NIATx Measures



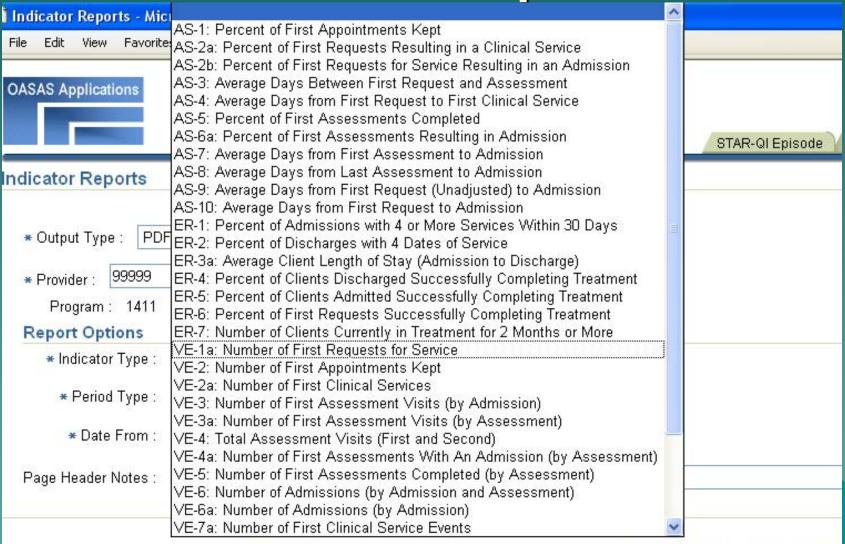
Development of STAR-QI Web Application

OASAS Applications	Home Close Application Help
	STAR-QI Episode Episode List Indicator Reports
STAR-QI Episode Search > Enter New STAR-QI Episode	
* Provider:	Save
Client ID Information	
Provider Client ID : CDS Provider Client ID :	
(mm/dd/yyyy)	Last 4 SSN : * Last Name 2 Char :
Preadmission Information	2
* First Request for Service Date :	Previous Discharge Date :
Did Client Show for First Appointment? :	
First Assessment Date :	CDS Assessment Date :
Second Assessment Date :	CDS Admission Disposition :
Treatment Information	
Admission Date :	CDS Admission Date :
Second Date of Service :	Third Date of Service :
Fourth Date of Service :	
Discharge Date :	CDS Discharge Date :
Discharge Status :	-
Completion Status : In Process	
Flex Item 1 :	Flex Item 2 :

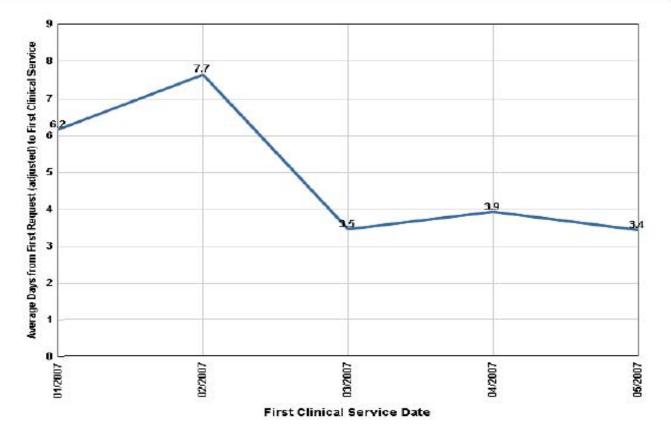
STAR-QI Data (Exportable)

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	218	Female	03/12/1981	2180	DQ	04/05/2007		Yes	04/05/2007		Admitted	04/17/2007					

NY Created 35 Access and Retention Reports



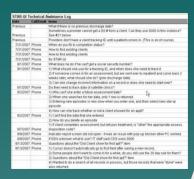
STAR-QI Report Example by Month



Source Data

Report Period	Average Days from First Request (adjusted) to First Clinical Service	Total Episodes with a First Clinical Service	Total Episodes with Requested Data
01/2007	6.2	1174	190
02/2007	7.7	1280	167
03/2007	3.5	678	198
04/2007	3.9	634	161
05/2007	3.4	279	81

Training and Roll-Out



User Guide –Data Definitions



SSA
Providers
Peer Mentors
Program Managers
Provider Association

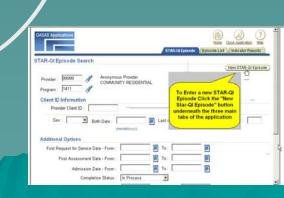


Online Videos

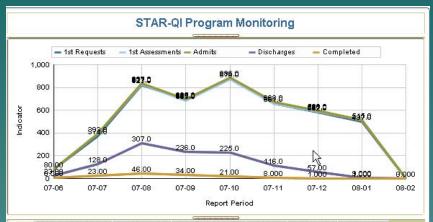
Technical Assistance



Quarterly FAQ Sheet



Project Monitoring & Management



	Old Report Period	1st Requests	1st Assessments	Admits	Discharges	Completed
1	07-06	80.00	80.00	80.00	23.00	8.00
2	07-07	374.00	393.00	393.00	128.00	23.00
3	07-08	823.00	827.00	837.00	307.00	46.00
4	07-09	687.00	685.00	695.00	236.00	34.00
5	07-10	876.00	876.00	886.00	225,00	21.00
6	07-11	661.00	661.00	668.00	116.00	8.00
7	07-12	582.00	587.00	596.00	57.00	1.00
8	08-01	497.00	511.00	515.00	9.00	1.00
9	08-02	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
10	Sum	4583.00	4623.00	4673.00	1101.00	142.00

Source NYS OASAS Data Warehouse, Run: 06-FEB-08 Report Name: STAR-QI-Monitor-Program-CDS, STAR-QI Project Counts

Feedback Reports to Providers

- Quarterly data reports
- Provider specific A & R tables
- Data issues

2nd Qua	rterly Rep	ort: 1/20	08						
	= January-l								
Quarter 2	= April-Jun	е							
Quarter 3	= July-Sept	tember							
Quarter 4	= October-I	December							
As-1: Per	cent of 1st	Appointme	ents Kept*						
	Q1: 2007	Q2:2007	Q3:2007	Q4:2007					
STAR-SI	48.5%	75.6%	66.2%	70.5%					
Provider	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.2%					
AS-6A: Pe	ercent of 1s	st Assessr	nents Res	ulting in an	Admissio	n*			
		Q2:2007							
STAR-SI	61.2%								
Provider	55.3%	57.8%	56.5%	25.8%					
ER-1: Per	cent of Adr				es Within 3	0 Days*			
		Q2:2007							
STAR-SI	63.2%								
Provider	95.2%	58.9%	81.3%	38.5%					
% Admits	Initiated: T				have a sec	ond date	of service (within 30 d	ays*
		Q2:2007							
STAR-SI	81.3%								
Provider	94.2%	61.2%	77.3%	47.8%					
AS-4 Ave	rage Days 1				cal Service	**			
		Q2:2007							
STAR-SI	3.8								
Provider	3.7	3.3	3.2	4					
			_						
AS-10 AV	erage Days				to Admissi	on**			
		Q2:2007							
STAR-SI	8.4		6.2						
Provider	8.9	6.9	6.5	3.0					
	444700								
* Report r	un 1/17/08								

Contact Info

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- Susan Brandau 518-457-6129
 - susanbrandau@oasas.state.ny.us
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 - katiehaverly@oasas.state.ny.us

Web Application training materials including videos at http://oasasapps.oasas.state.ny.us



South Carolina Provider Feedback Systems and Lessons Learned

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



"We must improve access and, through increased retention, produce better client outcomes: clients whose quality of life has improved and who are more productive at school or at work." SSA Director W. Lee Catoe





Feedback to Providers - SC

- Statewide enterprise-level Internet-based computer system
- Providers can pull their own data
- SSA provides quarterly reports to all that show each provider's performance in relationship to state-level performance targets and/or state average



Feedback to Providers - Pre-STAR-SI

- Quarterly reports on client outcomes, particularly Governor's Outcome Objectives (NOMS)
- Quarterly reports on 4 process outcomes required of each SAPT BG subgrantee
 - 2 related to access
 - 2 related to data integrity



Feedback to Providers - STAR-SI

- Coaches, mentors and SSA Team
 - Regular calls and visits
- Learning Collaboratives
 - Three times a year
- Quarterly Reports
 - STAR-SI A&R Table, plus associated data and analytical tables



Feedback to Providers - STAR-SI

- Comparison of baseline to actual performance at the provider and cohort levels
- Comparison of provider and cohort performance to state-level objectives
- A Pivot Table that allows each provider to compare itself to its cohort or to another provider
- Admissions by referral source, demographics, levels of care, and presenting problem



Feedback to Providers - STAR-SI

- We are constantly working on simplifying our data feedback
- Dan Walker of our MIR Section will illustrate the new interactive report that he has been working on

Cohort One Comparison Tool



Lessons Learned

- We could not look at the data by cohort and statewide if we did not have KIS-E. Our robust statewide system allowed us to see that providers who participate in STAR-SI did better in all measures than those who were not yet in the STAR-SI program.
- Care must be taken not to analyze data too quickly at the agency and state levels
- We must have a uniform set of definitions



Lessons Learned (cont.)

- While our providers' change projects have been phenomenal, they have not resulted in comparable agency-wide changes yet. We need to take a closer look at agency-level diffusion, to include differences between large and small, and single vs. multi-site agencies.
- At provider level, care should be taken (1) not to complete a change project prematurely or to drag it out for an inordinately long time, and (2) to give sustainability of a change as much attention as the PDSA cycle itself.



Business Case For Our Work

Lynn M. Madden, MPA

CEO, APT Foundation
New Haven, CT
Process Improvement Coach

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



Five Key Principles Evidence-based predictors of change

- Understand and involve the customer
- Focus on key problems
- Select the right change agent
- Seek ideas from outside the field and organization
- Do rapid-cycle testing



? The Sixth Principle - the Business Case is the Key to Sustainability

- Economics really do drive an organization's ability to offer services and the government's ability to pay for services
- A positive economic position is a better leverage point for clinical and/or organizational change
- Programs that drain resources from the organization/State are rarely expanded – they also have more difficulty attracting staff



Where does the money for treatment come from?

Government, in one way or the other, is the largest payer -

13% Medicaid

35% other government sources

1% Medicare

6% commercial insurance

12% free care

23% self pay

10% unspecified

TEDS 2005



What is it like to be the government?

Prioritized motives
Limited Resources
Public justification
Public safety/benefit



Public Health Issues

Some concerns for the opioid dependent population

HIV Northeast U.S. - 27% U.S. general population - .6%

Hepatitis C - 79% U.S. general population – 1.5%

Sources - CIA The World Fact Book 2003 and the Hepatitis- C Information Center



Other Public Health Concerns

- Lost productivity (even more of a concern as the age of first use and drug use patterns change)
- Disease burden other chronic illnesses that are associated with drug use
- Family and societal stresses and traumas
- 625,000 persons KNOW they need treatment and don't seek help! (SAMHSA 06)



What is it like to be a provider?

- Subject to budget provisions that don't always seem to make sense.
- Service planning is made more complicated by state budget timelines that don't match planning timelines.
- Sometimes doing more and/or doing it more efficiently doesn't mean financial improvement.
- Margins are slim or negative; taking on new initiatives is a challenge.



The Business Case provides a Common Language

 "Contemplating last and late the true nature of poetry. The drive to connect. The dream of a common language" - Adrienne Rich



Spending the public's money well STAR SI as a communication tool

 Many persons who make important decisions about how substance abuse treatment and mental health care get funded don't really know what we do all day. It is OUR JOB to communicate with them, in terms they do understand; business principles like efficiency, cost reduction, improved productivity, and improved outcomes are a common language.



Illustrating the Business Case

- Increased \$ by service line usually due to volume (fee for service or improved payer mix)
- Improved efficiency in a program more people being served for the same \$, but not always more revenue (ie; capitation) or an improved process that saves a lot of time. Watch out here for 'vapor' – hard to claim efficiency if it is not translated into a concrete gain.
- Improved productivity.



Kennedy Center Moncks Corner, South Carolina

- Went to all walk-in assessments, five days/week until 3 pm each day.
- Initial results Went from an average of 3.3
 assessments each business day to an average
 of 6.7 per business day.



Kennedy Center - a risk pays off

- The AVERAGE reimbursement for an evaluation is \$50/person. Some do not pay at all, some pay more. Clients are told during the initial call that they will been seen even if they can't pay AND asked to bring money if they have it.
- 3 more evals/day = 15/week= \$750/week
 \$750 x 50 weeks = \$37,500/year

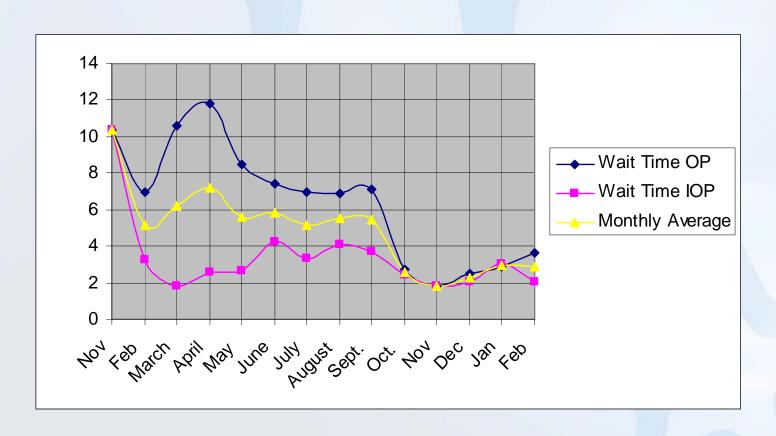


What if more people come, but no one can pay?

 It is possible to target one payer group, but we have learned over and over again that if you open access, it will help people in every payer class equally.

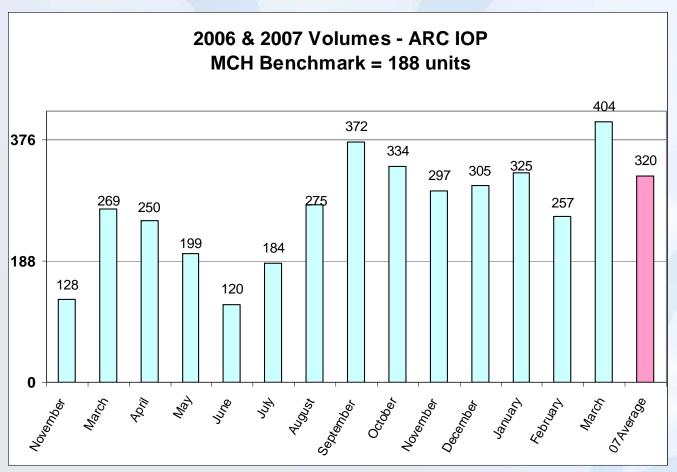


Addiction Resource Center Brunswick Maine Wait Times Are Down 77% From Baseline



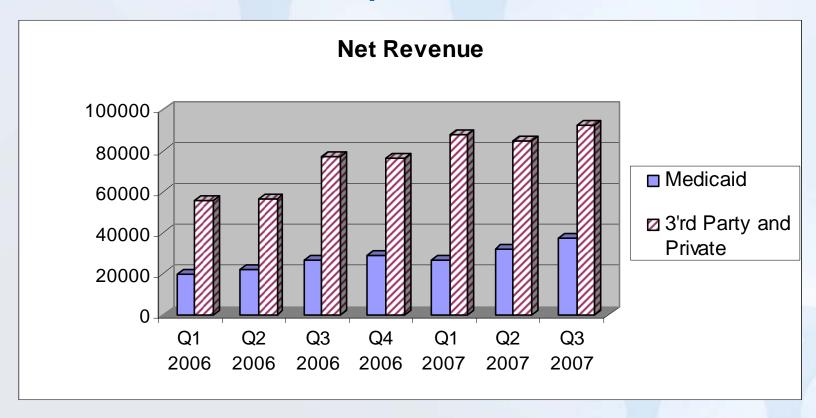


Addiction Resource Center - IOP Volume Is Up 150% Over Baseline





ARC Business Case Medicaid Net is up 53% Over Baseline 3'rd Party and Private Net Is Up 50% Over Baseline



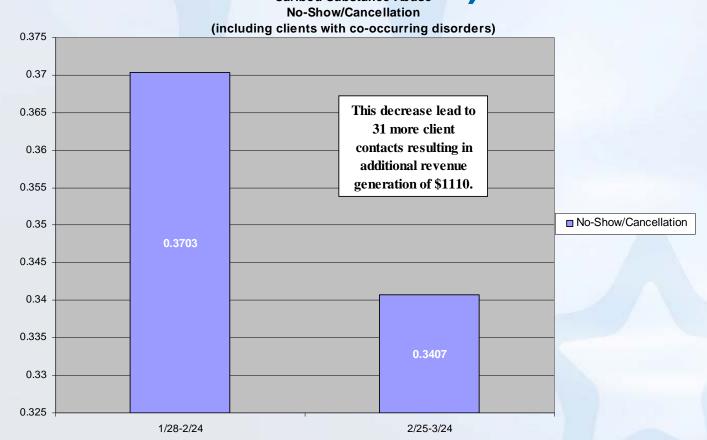


Many clients pay something!

- 43.9% of clients paid a portion of the charge for their treatment
- 52.9% used two or more sources of payment
- Women are more likely than men to pay with private insurance 30.9% v 23.5%
 - with Medicaid 19.8% v 11.6%
 - with other public assistance 21% v 13.6% NSDUH 2006

STAR-SI

Aroostook Mental Health Center tackles the no-show rate (really far north in Maine)





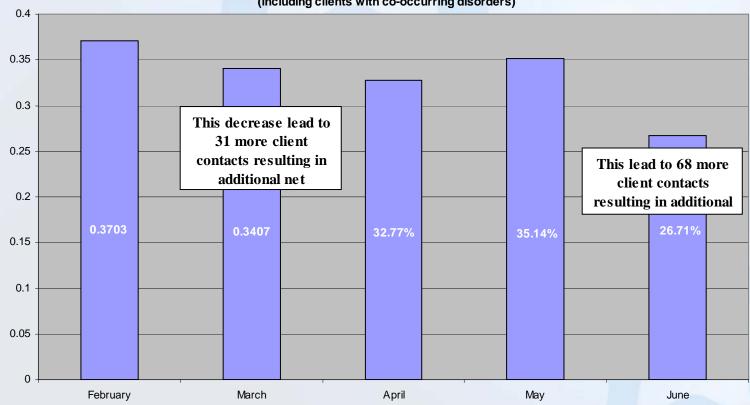
Small Changes Really Matter

- A 3% improvement in the no-show rate = \$1100/month or \$13,300/year
- This program is in a group of programs that together were intended to produce an operating margin of \$15,123
- The results are clear and easily communicated 31 more visits (real people) = more \$, more tx

STAR-SI

Aroostook Mental Health Center – decreasing no show rate

Caribou Substance Abuse
No-Show/Cancellation
(including clients with co-occurring disorders)



Strengthening Treatment Access & Retention - State Implementation



Maine STAR-SI Reducing time to DEEP services

- Eight of our nine pilot sites participated in the change, which was a simple switch to faxing paperwork instead of mailing it
- Time to DEEP treatment dropped from just over 7 days to about 5.
- Revenues across the group rose by \$24,146 or \$313,898/year!



SC Paperwork Reduction

In 2007, providers did 38,451 intakes across the state

- A paperwork reduction effort by the South Carolina change team resulted in a 1 page intake form instead of an 8 page form
- Time to do the intake dropped from 30 minutes to 15 most of the time (80%)



Reducing duplication pays off

- Average salary of those involved in intake = \$14.03
- 80% of intakes times were reduced by 50% and 20% of intakes were reduced by 5%, saving about 8000 hours! = about \$110,000 in local salaries.

the savings = two full time clinical staff = 1900 assessments/year



Key Business Case ideas

- Improved performance can lead to an improved bottom line and/or improved stewardship
- Staff retention and morale seem to improve in organizations where staff are excited and involved
- Business principles are a good communication tool and provide us a way to advocate for our work and therefore, our clients



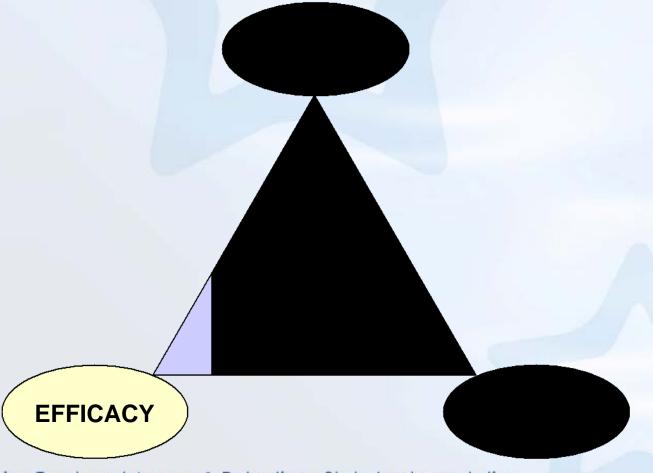
States/Payers are the key to sustainability

Programs and payers must join forces to improve access and retention by aligning motives and strategies



Strategic Decision Metric

Services that people <u>can</u> and <u>will</u> come to, that we can pay for, and that work.



Strengthening Treatment Access & Retention - State Implementation



Resources

- NIATX Business Case Series
- http://128.104.190.157/PDF/PIPractice/Business
 CaseSeries/NIATxBCaseLR.pdf
- Your colleagues, your stories, your coaches, NPO staff
- NIATX Business Case Calculator on web site
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm



The Business Case for Change

Lynn M Madden, MPA
CEO, APT Foundation
Coach, NIATx
Scott O Farnum, MS, MPA
Coach, NIATx

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



Statistics

- 19 million Americans need treatment
- 25% are able to access treatment
- 50% of those in treatment do not complete
- The way services are delivered is a barrier to both access and retention





Five Key Principles Evidence-based predictors of change

- Understand and involve the customer
- Focus on key problems
- Select the right change agent
- Seek ideas from outside the field and organization
- Do rapid-cycle testing



The Sixth Predictor - Business Case is the Key to Sustainability

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Public justification
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What is it like to be a provider?

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- Sometimes doing more and/or doing it more efficiently doesn't mean financial improvement.



Reimbursement is Complex

- Seek advice by program and by level of care
 the rules really are different
- Your job is to translate between business interest and clinical interest – they need to be parallel
- Don't forget your own common sense –
 make a case for future marketing



Basic Terms – Let's not make this too hard

Fixed costs – Costs that do not vary with volume

Examples: rent

utilities

administration



More Basic Terms

- Variable costs expenses that vary with census such as supplies and staffing
- Unit Cost the cost, both fixed and variable, of delivering one unit of service – the unit is based on how you bill. For example, one outpatient visit or one day of IOP care.



Calculating the financial impact of a change

- Simple is better use averages such as average revenue per statistic or average cost per unit of service.
- Average revenue per statistic = the total program revenue divided by the program statistic (number of units of service)
- Cost "savings" need to be translated to client care gains.



Role of the Executive Sponsor as a Partner to a Change Leader

- Knowledge about reimbursement
- Access to Knowledge
- Permission to seek knowledge (sharing of authority)



What if more people come, but no one can pay?

 It is possible to target one payer group, but we have learned over and over again that if you open access, it will help people in every payer class equally.



Open Access to IOP- Acadia Hospital Bangor, Maine

- Clients who fit clinical profile over phone or at local ED offered an evaluation the following morning at 7:30 a.m.
- All evaluated clients invited to start program the same day

IMMEDIATE RESULTS

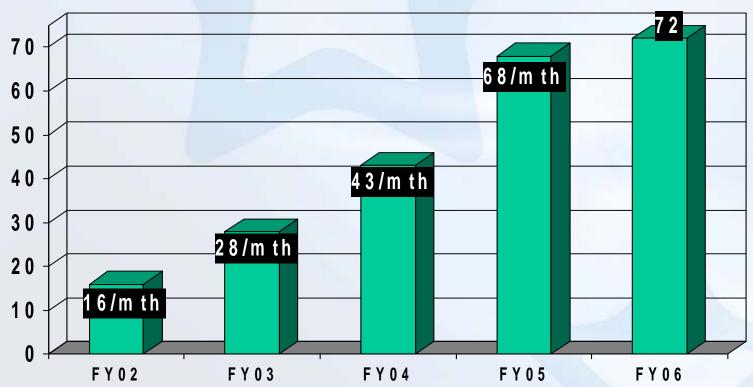
- Time between initial contact and screening dropped from 16 - 4.0 days to 1.3 days
- More people were screened the first week than in the entire previous month



RESULTS

Open access has resulted in continued growth in the number of admissions

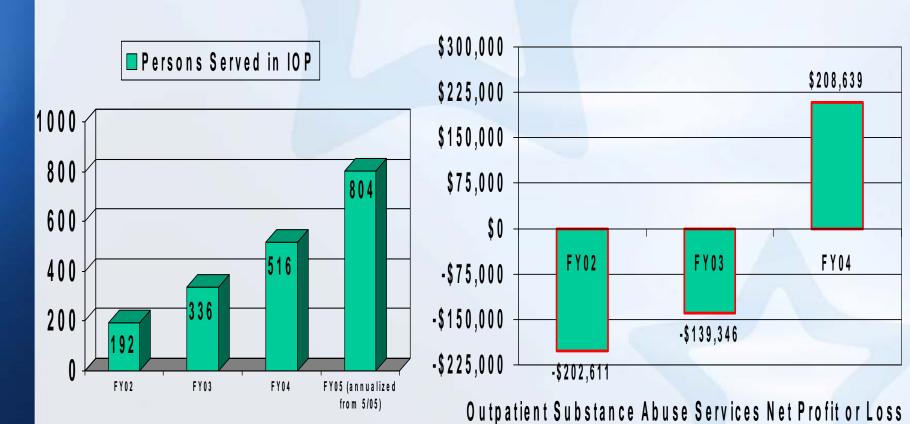
(project implemented in March 2003)





Project #1 – Operating Results

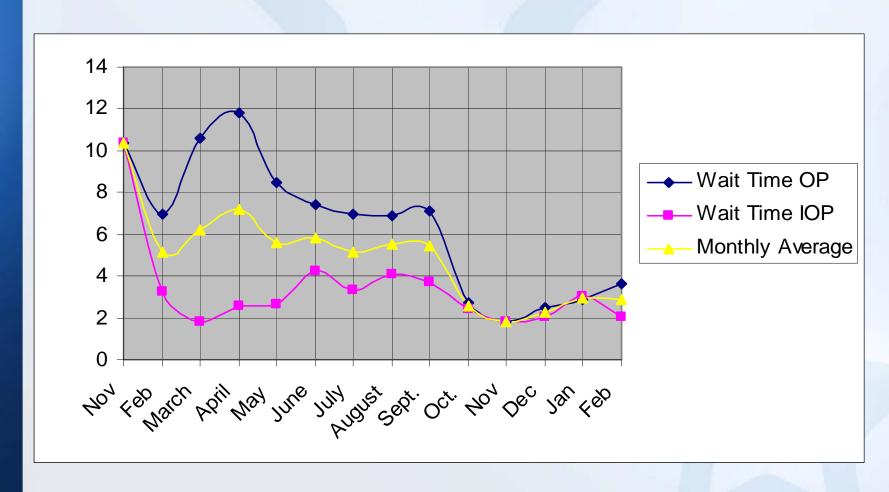
We serve more clients and the program operates more efficiently



Strengthening Treatment Access & Retention - State Implementation

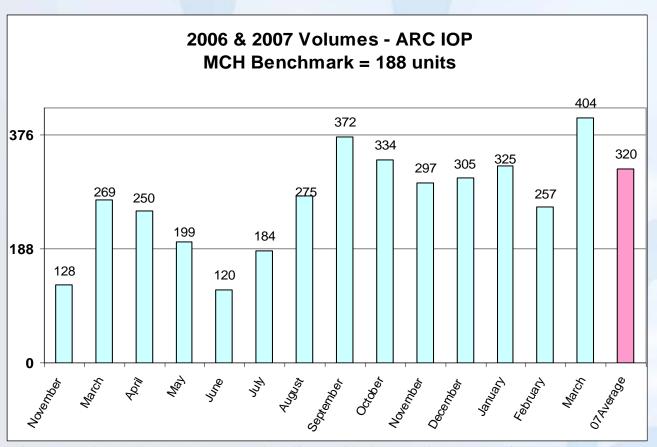


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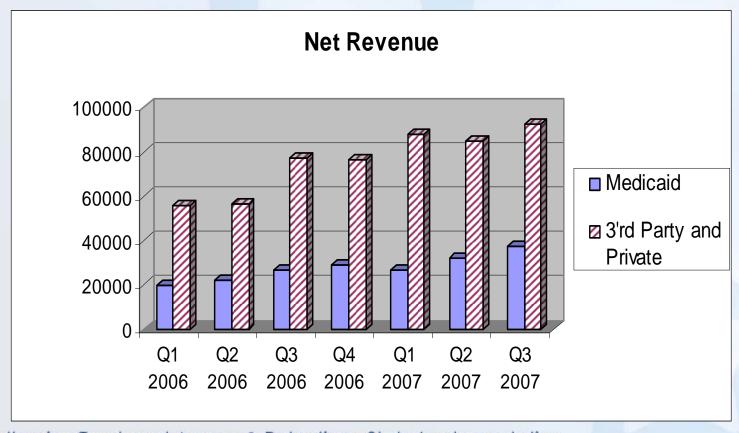


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 assessments each business day to an average
 of 6.7 per business day.



Kennedy Center – Financial Results of Improving Access

- At an average reimbursement of \$50/client, revenue increased by more than\$150/business day or more than \$750/week.
- Should they keep going with open access?
- What are the considerations for this agency?



Axis 1 – Barnwell South Carolina

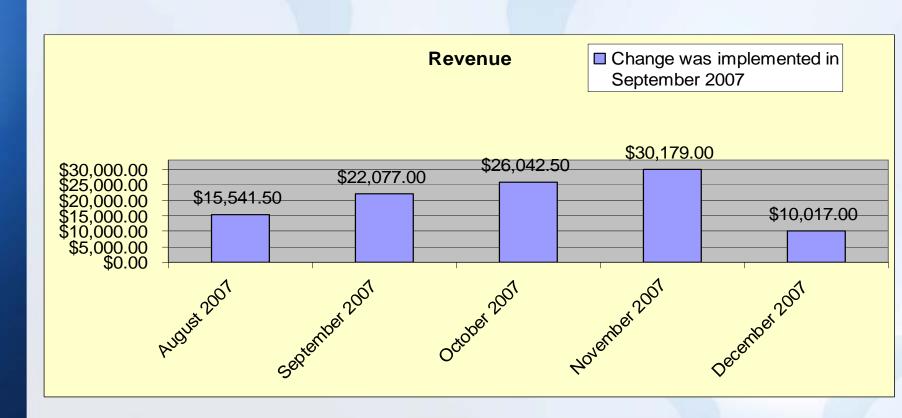
CHANGE (Started in Sept 2007)

Stop scheduling assessment appointments

 The day the client calls to make an Assessment appointment, they are told to come in at 9:00 a.m. or 1:00 p.m. and they will be seen



Results in Revenue - Axis 1





Aiken Center Used CM techniques to Improve Show Rate

- 1) Offer gift (shampoo, soap) for attending all client scheduled weekly groups.
- 2) Offer chance to win monthly gift (\$25.00 gift certificate) for attending all groups a client is scheduled to attend in a week.



Aiken - Results

 Broken Appointments decreased from 38.5% to 31.2%, a decrease of 19% from the previous average. This translates to one more person being present in each group.



Should we keep going?

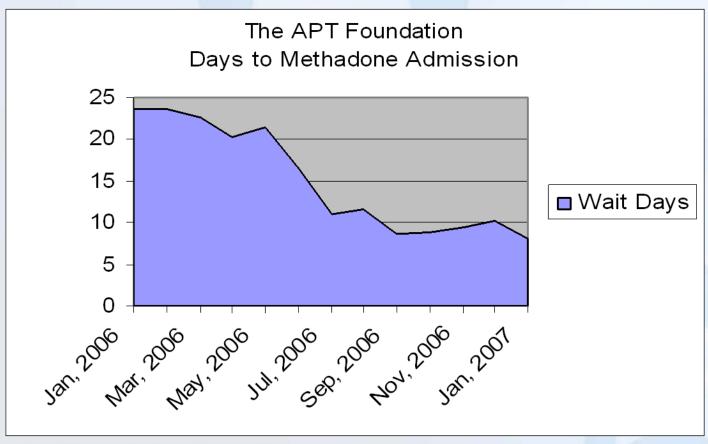
Aiken is receiving about \$10/person/ group.
 Though they charge indigent clients a small fee, the clients rarely pay. The question is this – how successful was this change? Should they keep going? What might they try next that would improve financial performance AND advance access/retention goals?



What challenges do you have around developing the business case?

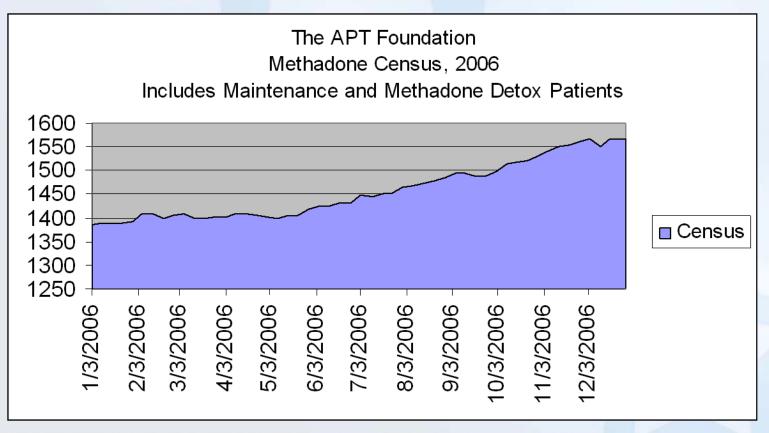


APT Foundation – Reducing time to Methadone Treatment





As Wait Times Decreases – Census Climbs!





APT Foundation – New Growth Means Financial Stability

11,024 New client weeks =
\$466,646 in new revenue



What did we do with the new revenue?

- Hired staff learned to do it proactively.
- Fed the clients this dramatically improved retention
- Gave all staff an incentive payment at the end of the year AND set goals for the next year's potential incentive.



How is understanding the Business Case important?



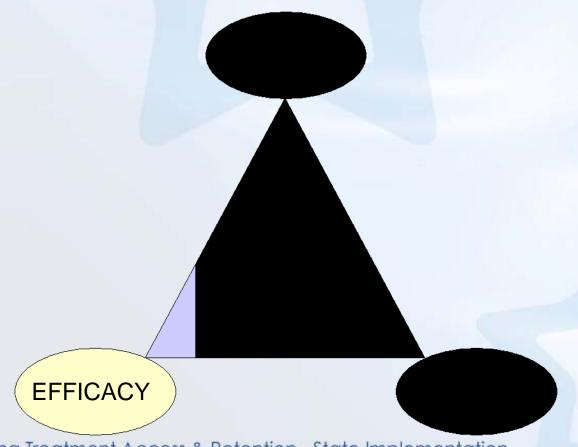
States are the key to sustainability

Programs and payors must join forces to improve access by aligning motives



Strategic Decision Metric

Services that people <u>can</u> and <u>will</u> come to, that we can pay for, and that work.



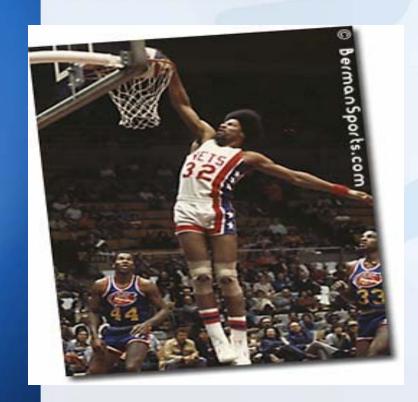
Strengthening Treatment Access & Retention - State Implementation

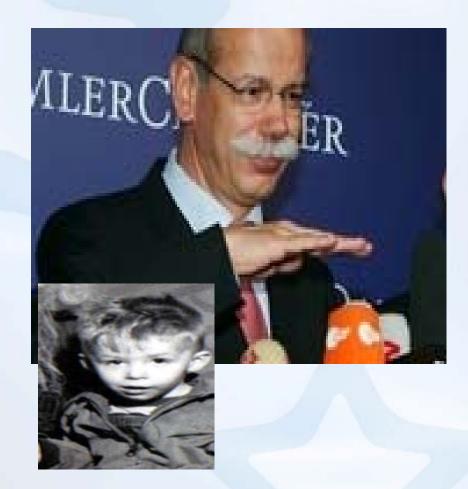


Spread, Diffusion & Sustainability Dr. J & Dr. Z

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To review the concepts and measurement of spread and diffusion; to reinforce this learning with break-out work groups,

- 1. GOALS
- 2. AVAILABLE CONCEPTS & MODELS
- 3. MEASUREMENT
- 4. BREAK-OUT WORK GROUPS



"During the 2nd and 3rd years of the program, STAR-SI grantees will: (1) implement demonstrated improvements in a broader network or networks of outpatient treatment providers, e.g. county region and/or state wide; (2) continue to demonstrate other improvements; and (3) expand the number of treatment providers participating in process improvement and peer learning networks".



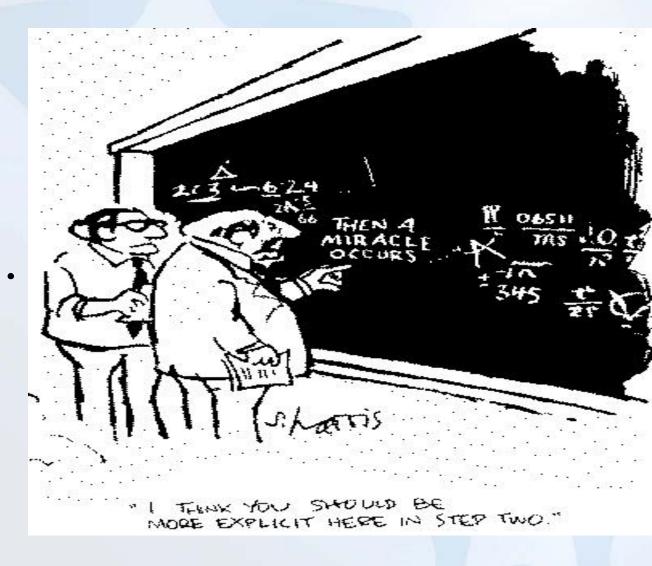
CONCEPTS

- 1. Approach & Methods for transplanting evidence based Practice fit the NIATx effort
- 2. Diffusion, spread and sustainability are inter-related and inter-dependent
- 3. A specific plan, customized to organization and system, is required for maximal portability
- 4. NIATx has achieved "first stage validity"
- 5. Precise Definitions, Planning and Methods are required for sustainability, diffusion and spread



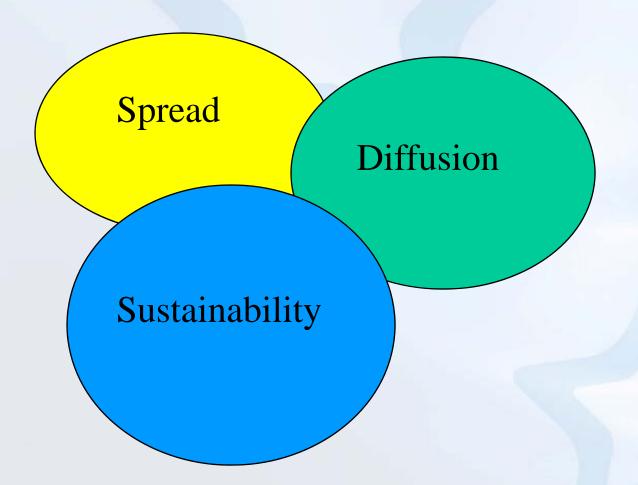
STAR-S Precision is Good

Then a Miracle Occurs..





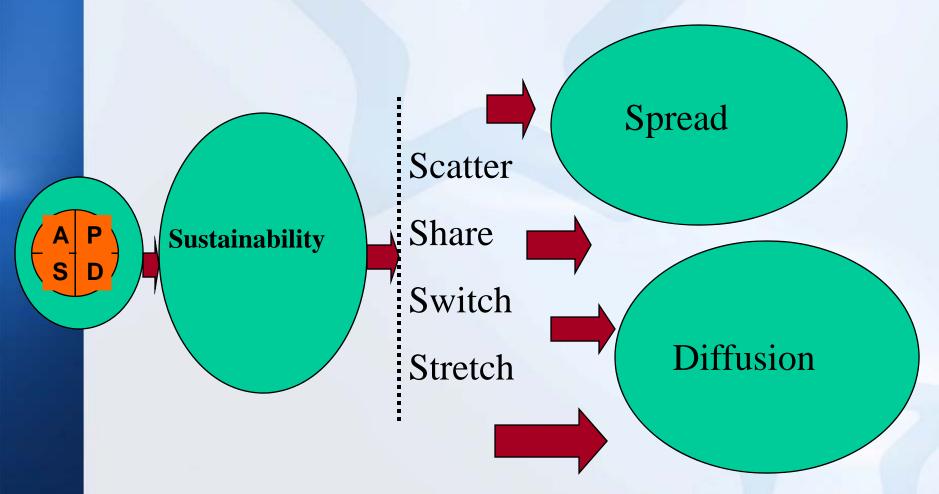
Concept & Definition



STAR-SI

METHOD

Concept & Definition



STAR-SI METHOD

Concept & Definition

Scatter: One idea or practice-Many adopters

Share: Replication of innovation within the organization

Switch: One idea or practice from outside the field

Stretch: Copy and implement an idea across many organizational boundaries



 Generally, Spread focuses on the operational and practical components of the effort; Diffusion is generally considered the process by which a new approach or product is accepted by the field. The Rate of Diffusion is the speed by which the idea or method spreads from one site to the next.



• Ensure that improvement knowledge generated anywhere in the system becomes common knowledge across the system, thus leading to improvement action;

· <u>Create</u> a culture of change in the organization



According to your peers, it is: A simple, tangible change that has been successfully implemented and sustained and as a result, creates staff excitement for the change idea



From Your Peers: Attributes of Successful and Unsuccessful Spread

Successful spread:

- Identifies weaknesses and processes to correct
- Simple to implement
- Gives quick results
- Reduces workload
- Data shows results
- Team effort
- Win-win-win for clients, staff workload: no additional paperwork

Unsuccessful spread:

- Change not important to your customer
- Hard to implement
- Driven by research
- Individual approach without buy-in
- Not enough research into the problem before implementation
- Too large in scope, not enough resources



Attributes of Successful Organizations

- Executive sponsor support and leadership
- Willingness to identify new leaders and adopt changes in the organization
- Staff/Teams empowered to make change
- Readily use and spread data/information to stakeholders
- Open agencies to ideas from stakeholders, staff & customers/clients
- Always building staff knowledge, skills, and attitudes



Process Improvement

"Essential dimensions" of change may be helpful-"Content, Context and Process".

One basic model uses three Key questions tied to three dimensions-the WHY of strategic change with relevance to context; the WHAT of change in terms of its content; and the HOW of change processes.

[1] Pettigrew & Whipp Managing Change & Corporate Performance, 1992; Pettigrew et al., Shaping Strategic Change, 1992;



Guiding QUESTIONS

Why: What were the specific motivations for change?

How: What was the process to create an individual change to the Promising Practice? What was the method to implement?

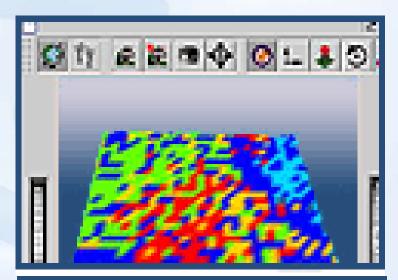
What: What was the context of related change for acceptance and sustaining the promising practice?

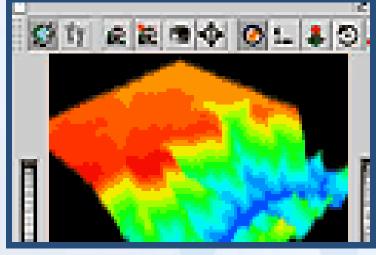


MEASUREMENT

Geo-computation & Geo-visualization

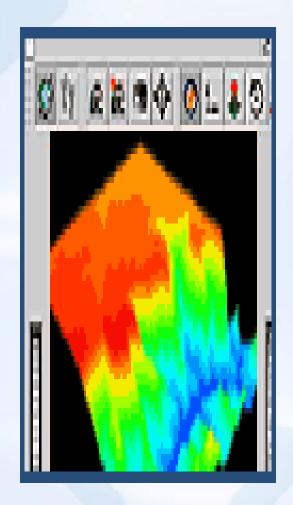






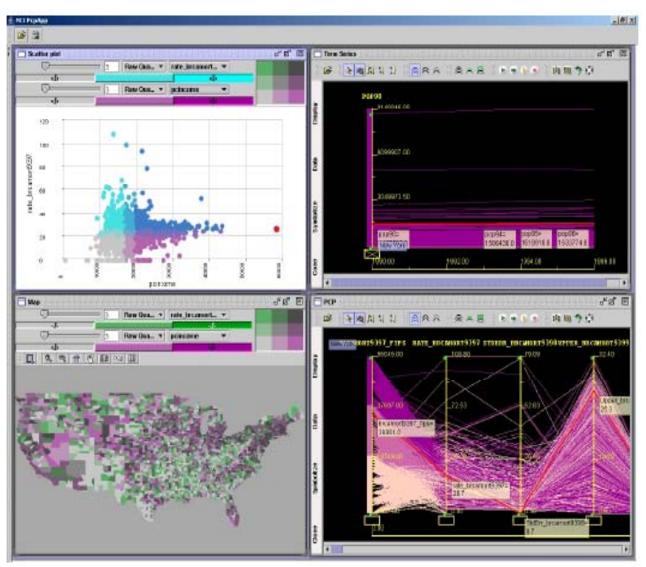
STAR-SI MEASUREMENT

ESTAT - Exploratory Spatio -Temporal Analysis Toolkit, a geovisualization toolkit developed by the Geographic Visualization Science, Technology, and Applications (GeoVISTA) Center at **The Pennsylvania State** University, Geovisualization is generally considered to encompass methods designed to facilitate visual exploration and analysis of geospatial data



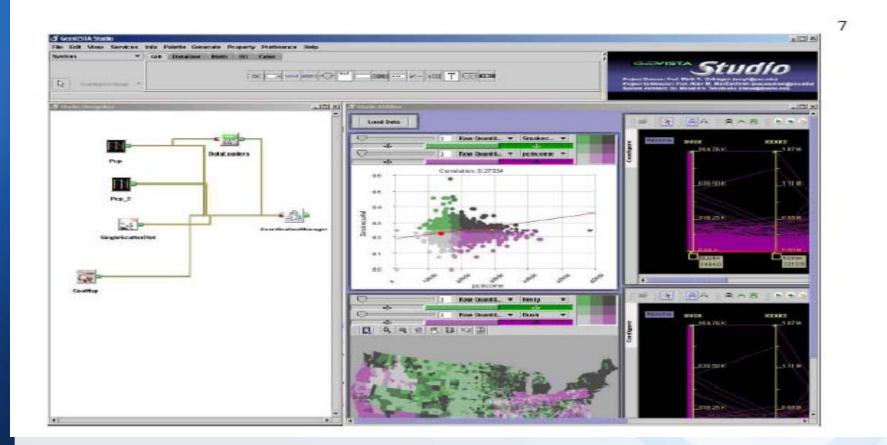


MEASUREMENT



Strengthening Treatment Access & Retention - State Implementation







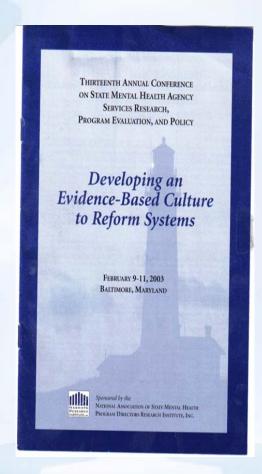
- Observe how spread unfolds in the organization
- Identify best practices for spread
- Adaptability of the change during spread
 - Re-invention and improvement of the idea



- SPREAD –Technical Assistance Report (TAR)-NIATx 2008
- Diffusion Of Innovation Rogers (2003)
- Accelerating The Spread Of Good Practice Fraser(2002)
- Diffusion Of Innovations In Service Organizations Greenhalgy et al, (2004)
- Using A Framework For Spread Nolan et. al, (2005)
- Managing Change & Corporate Performance;
 Shaping Strategic Change, Pettigrew et al. (1992)
- Developing An Evidence Based Culture To Reform Systems-Paper Presented At State Mental Health Agency Service Research Conference, Jewell & Zastowny(2003)

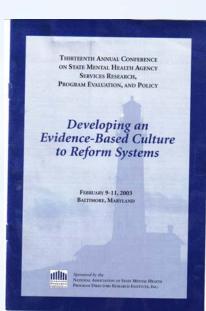


- Acknowledge The Complexity Of The Effort
- Recognize the Importance Of A Multi Pronged Longitudinal Strategy Across The Continuum Of Care
- Consider Partnerships That Span Regulatory Agencies, Government, And Community
- Plan For Sustainability, & Anticipate The Spread Of Innovative Ideas
- Make Accessible Tools, Techniques,
 & Methods In A User Friendly Way





- Remember Clinicians Are At The "Heart Of The Matter" And Need To Be At The Design Table
- Leadership Is Vital To The Process-Planning And Support
- Support Staff Motivation, Ownership And Customization
- Information Is Vital, Communication Is Crucial
- Tailor Existing Measurement And Emerging Measurement Systems To The EBPs To Track Use And Document ROIthe Business Case

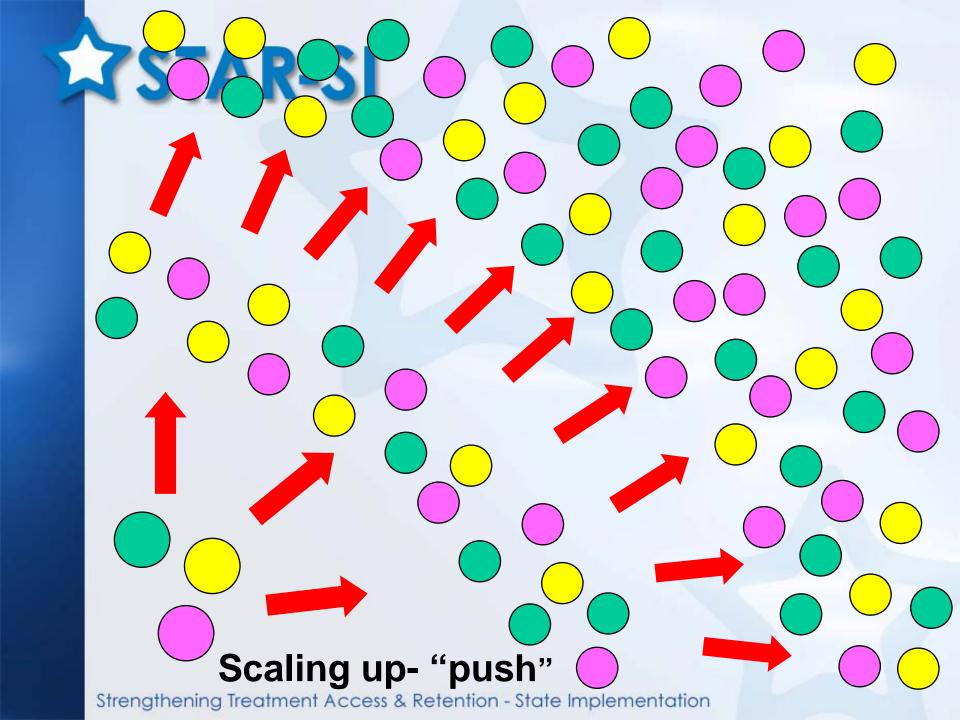




EndNote

Many of the above components and processes comprise part of the essence of the NIATx approach-to achieve maximal success they should be employed according to established guidelines, with scientific fidelity, and completely within an organization.







Questions, Comments, -On to the Work-SESSION....





Identification and selection of innovative ideas

- Setting the stage for diffusion and spread
- Implementing a spread strategy
- Defining roles and strategies in spreading change





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Iowa's NIATx Experience ...

- 2003: Prairie Ridge receives first round Path to Recovery Grant!
- 2004: MECCA receives year 2 grant
- 2005: Iowa Department of Public Health chosen as one of 4 participants in State/Payor Initiative pilot
 - 1. Bridge, EFR, Magellan, MECCA, SATUCI, UCS
 - 2. Walkthroughs



Iowa's NIATx Experience ...

- 2006: Iowa Plan for Behavioral Health Access and Continuation Project
 - 1. Magellan
 - 2. IDPH Provider Incentive funding
 - 3. Medicaid Community Reinvestment



Iowa's NIATx Experience

- June 2006: IDPH invited to be participate in Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/SAMHSA "Cross Systems Financing" Project
 - 1. Population: Co-occurring MH/SA
 - Services: financing, training and development of programs
 - 3. Funding: Medicaid and SAPTBG



Awarded STAR-SI Grant!

- Currently working with 16 Substance Abuse Provider agencies in Iowa.
 - Improve state and treatment agency level organization processes
 - Improve client access to and retention in outpatient treatment



- 2006 Change Project Myth vs. Reality
 - Focus Group

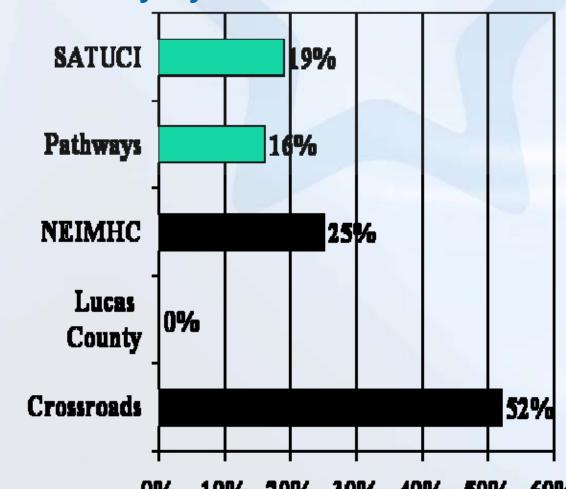


 Goal: Improve Efficiency and Reduce intake and Assessment Paperwork

Aim: Focus on intake and assessment paperwork at five pilot providers sites in order to increase admissions and continuation.



Percent of Paperwork Submitted By Agencies Not Necessary By Licensure Standards



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



- State Learning Collaboratives Ask the Question
 - Providers were asked by the state to identify licensure standards that were a barrier to accessing and retaining clients in treatment services



- We have continued to find that most items on the list:
 - are not actually required by licensure standards
 - are processes that have continued for a very long time and just never changes



 One provider stated that there was a barrier with the required review period for treatment planning

ACTION:

The state granted a waiver to eliminate the timeframe. After 6 months the provider reported that they never used the waiver because it wasn't really a problem



Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Family Services STAR-SI Project

"Improving Performance Through Purchasing and Regulation"

Joyce Allen, Director and State Change Leader
Mike Quirke, STAR-SI Data Analyst
Bureau of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

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STAR-SI GOALS

- Impart "NIATx Model" quality improvement skills to outpatient substance abuse treatment providers
- Implement improvement projects to increase service access and retention
- Reduce waiting times
- Increase retention in treatment
- Reduce system barriers to access and retention
- Involve County Agency and Medicaid HMO partners
- Infuse NIATX Model into treatment grants/contracts

STAR-SI STRUCTURE

- Project Management Team
- Outreach and training (learning sessions)
- Seed funds, on-going support, technical assistance and mentoring (learning collaboratives)
- 23 participating outpatient providers and growing (County-based system, grants/contracts, Medicaid)
- Contract management (managers and contract administrators)

STATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE FUNDING

- State Aids to Counties (\$48m)
- County Tax Revenue (\$17m)
- Other-surcharges; 3rd party; fees (\$15m)
- Block Grant Contracts (\$14m)
- Medicaid (\$13m)
- SAPT Block Grant Aids to Counties (\$10m)

STATE PARTNERSHIPS

Wisconsin County Human Services Assn.

Licensing & Regulation

Medicaid Program



Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Div.

STAR-SI STRATEGIC PLAN

Eight women's treatment contracts

Access To Recovery, Milwaukee

 Planning is underway to add four methamphetamine treatment contracts and others (e.g. SBIRT)

WOMEN'S TREATMENT CONTRACTS

Four pursuing individual aims - what keeps CEO up at night

Four pursuing one aim - retention in treatment

BARRIERS TO BE ADDRESSED

Prior authorization policies (Medicaid)

Resources

Prescriptive clinical standards



 Different administrative and clinical standards for substance abuse vs. mental health services

GROUP STANDARDS VARIANCES

- Later treatment plan documentation to allow client engagement
- Increase group size to reduce wait times and increase admissions



Program evaluation = STAR-SI

STAR-SI PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

 Joint State-Provider quarterly discussions of performance measures (admits; wait times; retention)

Development of group improvement projects



Maine DEEP Project Driver Education & Evaluation Program

STAR-SI is a partnership between the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.



Maine OSA Office of Substance Abuse DHHS

- Guy Cousins, Acting Director ES
- Linda Frazier, Treatment Manager CL
- Deb Brucker, Data & Research Manager DC
- Ruth Blauer, Executive Director, Maine Association of Substance Abuse Providers PC



Maine's Pilot Provider Providers

Addiction Resource Center

Decrease wait time; Increase IOP census; Business case

Aroostook Mental Health Center

 Increase retention; Increase access; Business case

Community Concepts, Inc.

Increase retention

Counseling Services, Inc.

Decrease wait time from screening to intake

Crossroads for Women

Increase admissions in IOP

Day One

Decrease wait time from screening to intake; Improve retention

Kennebec Valley Mental Health Center

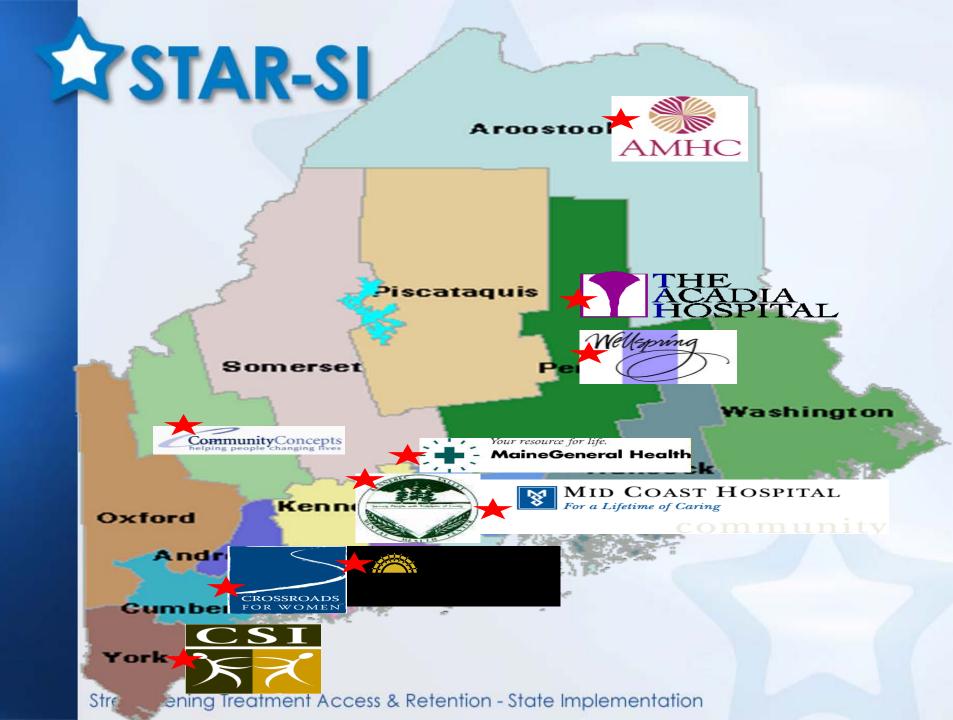
Reduce wait times

Maine General Medical Center

Decrease wait time from first call to access; Centralize initial screening

Wellspring, Inc.

Increase new client retention





What our collaborative asked for – using nominal group technique to find out

- #1 Look at the practice of "giving appointments" to assess clients
- # 2 Paperwork issues many but a subset of concerns around time to DEEP treatment (OUI programming)



The second group change – the DEEP program

- ➤ Eight of our nine pilot sites participated in the change, which was a simple switch to faxing paperwork instead of mailing it
- Time to DEEP treatment dropped from just over 7 days to about 5.
- ➤ Revenues across the group rose by \$24,146 or \$313,898/year!



PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	# OF AGENCIES REPORTING	# OF REQEUSTS FOR SERVICE	# OF ASSESSMENTS	AVG TIME B/T 1 ST PHONE CALL & ASSESSMENT
Pre- change: 12/19/06- 1/15/07	Baseline	7	38	37 (Show rate=97%)	8.34 days
#1: 1/16/07- 2/16/07	Faxing release forms & NEEDS or JASE vs. regular mail	8	77	66 (Show rate=86%)	5.84 days
#2: 3/5/07- 3/30/07	DEEP office notify providers of process (vs. OSA notification)	8	64	52 (Show rate=81%)	7.08 days
#3: 8/6/07- 8/24/07	Use multi-party release form, signed by client at 1st face to face session	8 (2 agencies had 0 clients)	45	40 (Unable to calculate show rate)	4.91 days



Round Two STAR SI Providers

- Mercy Hospital Recovery Center
- Catholic Charities Maine Counseling Service
- Tri-County Mental Health Services
- Crisis & Counseling
- PenBay Choice Skyward/MidCoast Mental Health