



# Improving Access to Community Behavioral Health Care: The Emergency Room Enhancement Initiative

**EMERGENCY ROOM**

**ENHANCEMENT**

*Improving Access to Behavioral Health Care*



# Goals for Today



- ❖ ERE introduction
- ❖ Evolution of need for ERE
- ❖ How it is implemented across MO
- ❖ Collaborative survey results
- ❖ ERE outcomes



# Why ERE?

Rita E. Adkins, MPA



# Behavioral health issues are pervasive:



- ❖ 43.7 million adults aged 18 or older have a Mental Health diagnosis
- ❖ 12.6 million visits to ER involved participants with MH/SA disorder
- ❖ 1% of Americans account for 20% of health care



## In Missouri:

- ❖ Treated over 140,000 unique patients in 2013
- ❖ Each averaged 2.4 visits each
- ❖ Over the past 10 years, hospital use for mental disorders grew by 77%
- ❖ Average charge for each visit = \$4,000

# Top 3 Reasons for not seeking help:

1

FIRST

Cost

2

SECOND

Handle  
problems  
themselves

3

THIRD

Don't know  
where to get  
help



# Of Need

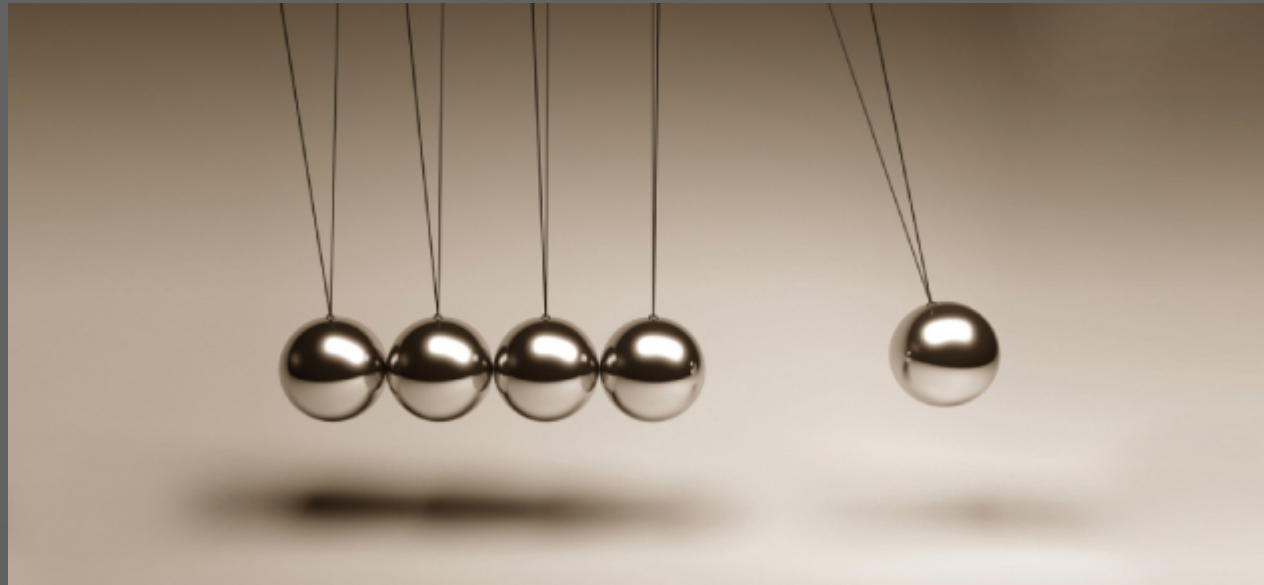
- ❖ Began with deinstitutionalization
- ❖ Three factors behind deinstitutionalization:
  - ❖ Introduction of CMH services: The Community MH Centers Act
  - ❖ Costs shifted from state to federal budgets
  - ❖ Psychotropic drugs

# Reactions to Deinstitutionalization



- To every action there is always opposed and equal reaction.

Isaac Newton





# Unintended Consequences of Deinstitutionalization



“The Law of unintended consequences holds that almost all human actions have at least one unintended consequence.”

“Unintended consequences are a common phenomenon, due to the complexity of the world and human over-confidence.”

*Merriam-Webster definitions*



# Unintended Consequences of Deinstitutionalization

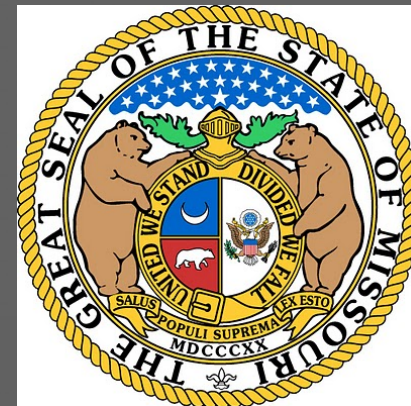


- Lack of coordination between community services
- Lack of adequate community resources resulted in increased:
  - Homelessness
  - Challenges with transition from protected environment
  - Challenges to existing systems

# Emergency Room Enhancement



- Administered by the Department of Mental Health's Division of Behavioral Health
- Part of the Governor's Initiative to Increase Access to Mental Health Services



# How ERE Addresses Unintended Consequences



- Lack of coordination between community services



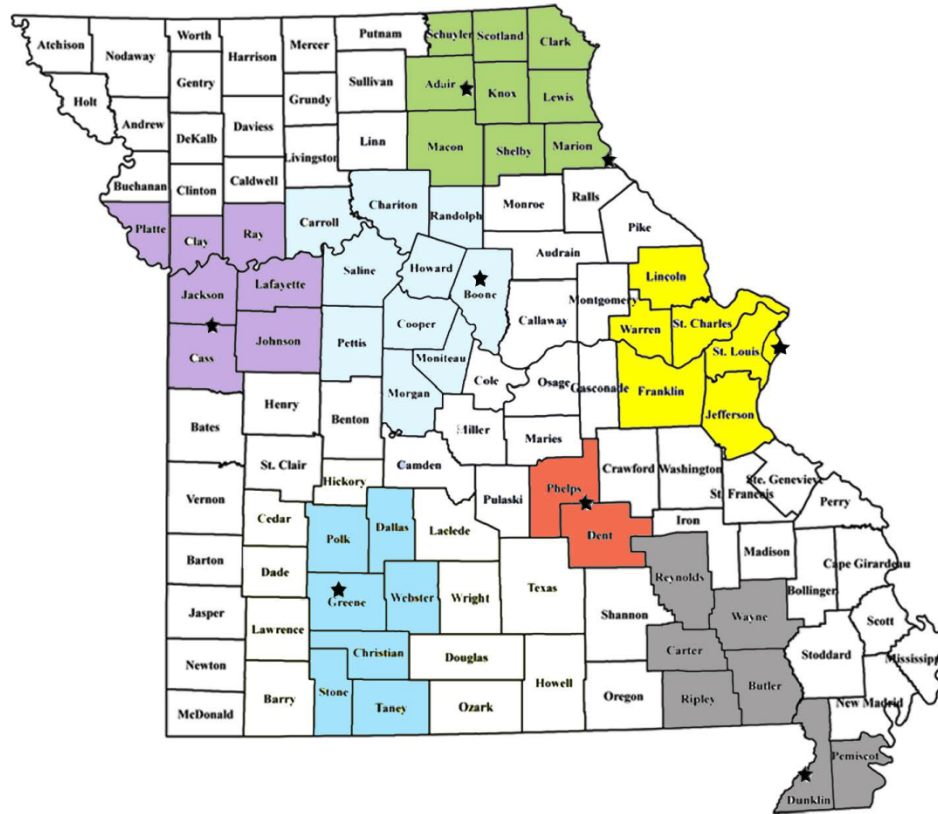
# Building Cooperatives



- Seven administrative agents (CMHC's) across the state, partnering with:
  - Hospitals
  - Substance abuse treatment providers
  - Local law enforcement
  - Division of DD
  - Community/Faith based organizations
  - Other supportive services



## Emergency Room Enhancement Program By Administrative Agent and Counties Served



### Legend:

- Mark Twain Behavioral Health, Kirksville and Hannibal
- ReDiscover, KC
- Burrell Behavioral Health, Columbia
- Behavioral Health Network, St. Louis
- Burrell Behavioral Health, Springfield
- Pathways Community Health, Rolla
- Family Counseling Center, Poplar Bluff

# How ERE Addresses Unintended Consequences



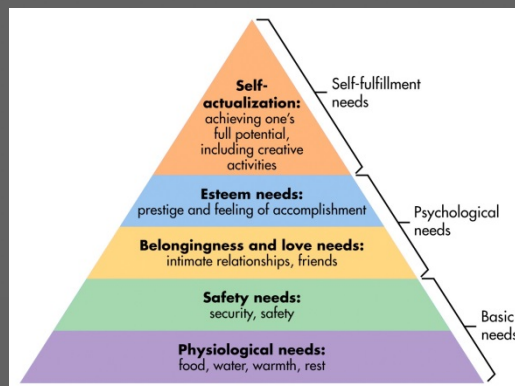
- Lack of adequate community resources resulted in increased:
  - Homelessness
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  - Challenges to existing systems



# Providing Services



- Engaging target population in ongoing treatment at the CMHC's
- Coordination of care by addressing health and basic needs
- Reducing ER utilization and inpatient stays





# ERE Evaluation



Mary C. Dugan, PhD



# Collaboration Survey



## ❖ Community Collaborative Survey

❖ Survey based on work of Thomson, Perry, & Miller.

Thomson, A.M., Perry, J.L., & Miller, T.K. (December, 2007).  
Conceptualizing and measuring collaboration. *Journal of Public  
Administration Research and Theory*.

# Collaboration Survey



- ❖ Trauma informed practice item
  - ❖ Assesses agency practices and policies



# ERE Evaluation



Michelle A. Hendricks, PhD



Stuart Miles  
Freedigitalphotos.net

# ERE Evaluation Goal



- ❖ Assess the degree to which the project improves outcomes



# Process Evaluation



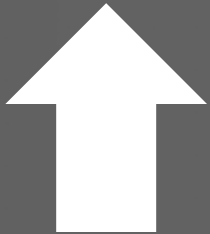
- Participant Information
- Number of enrollees
- Demographics
- Presenting Concerns
- Law enforcement involvement with the visit
- Insurance status
- Participant Satisfaction
- Successes and Challenges of Implementation
- Collaboration between stakeholders

# Outcome Evaluation



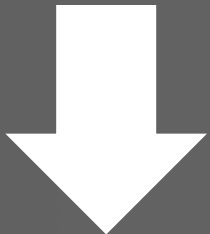
- Data collected at baseline and 3 month follow-up
- ER utilization
- Hospitalizations
- Housing
- Employment
- Criminal Involvement
- Enrollments in treatment programs
- Participants receive a \$10 gift card for follow-up

# Hypotheses



Increases in:

- Enrollments in treatment programs
- Housing
- Employment



Decreases in:

- ER Utilization and Hospitalizations
- Criminal Involvement



# Process Evaluation

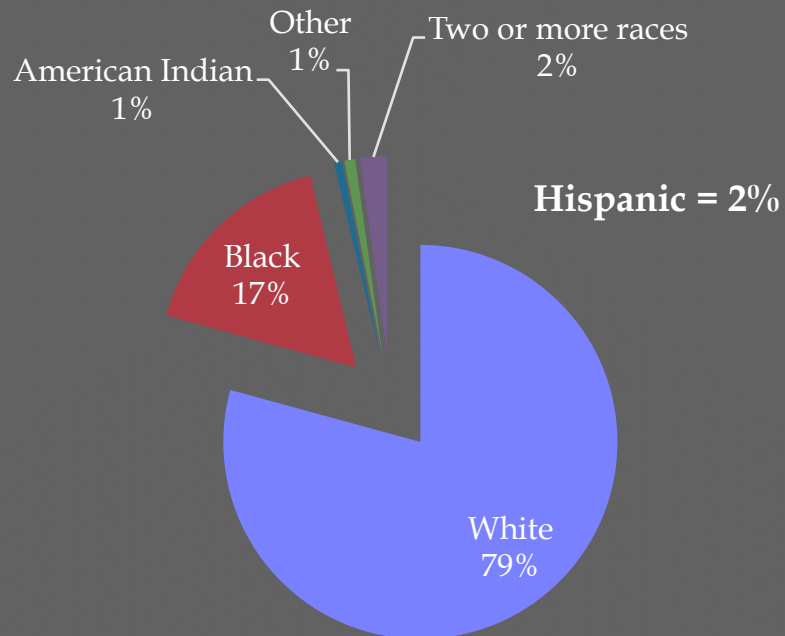


# Demographics

N = 472



## Race/Ethnicity



## Veteran



4%



23%  
Homeless

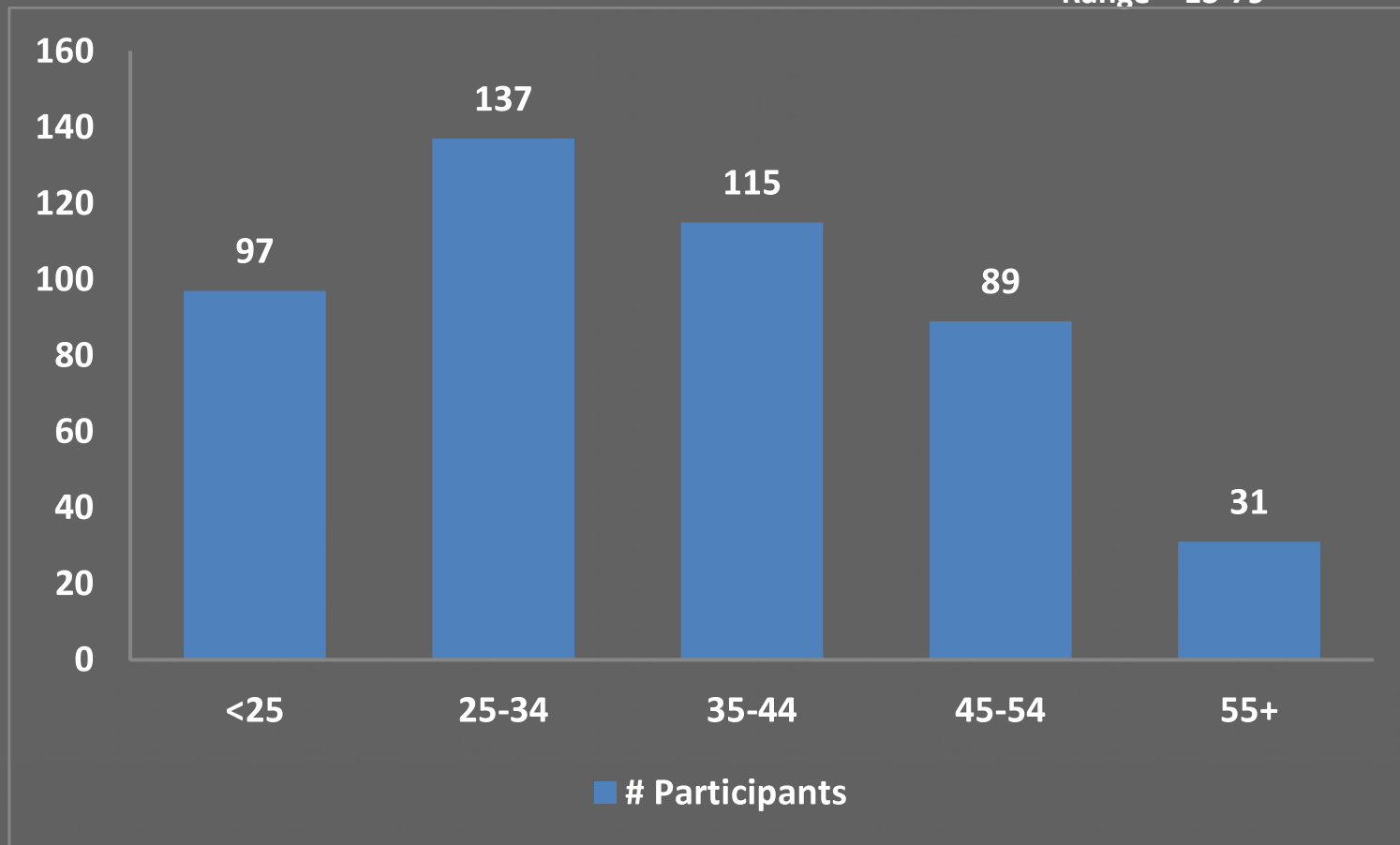
## Gender



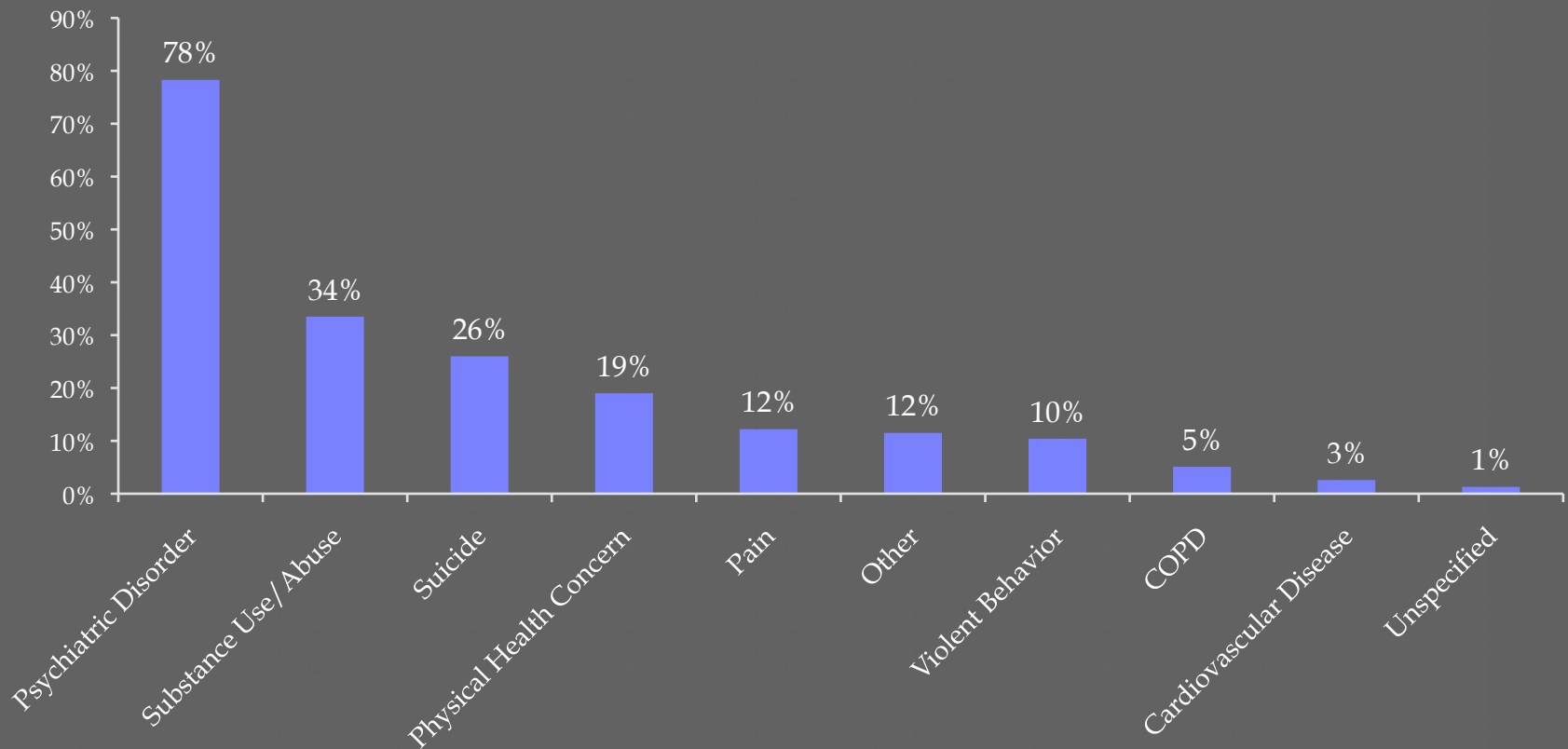
# Age



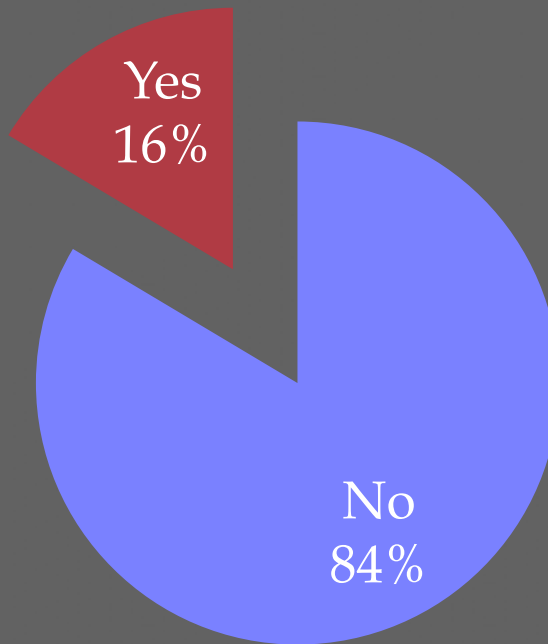
Mean = 35.8 years  
Range = 13-79



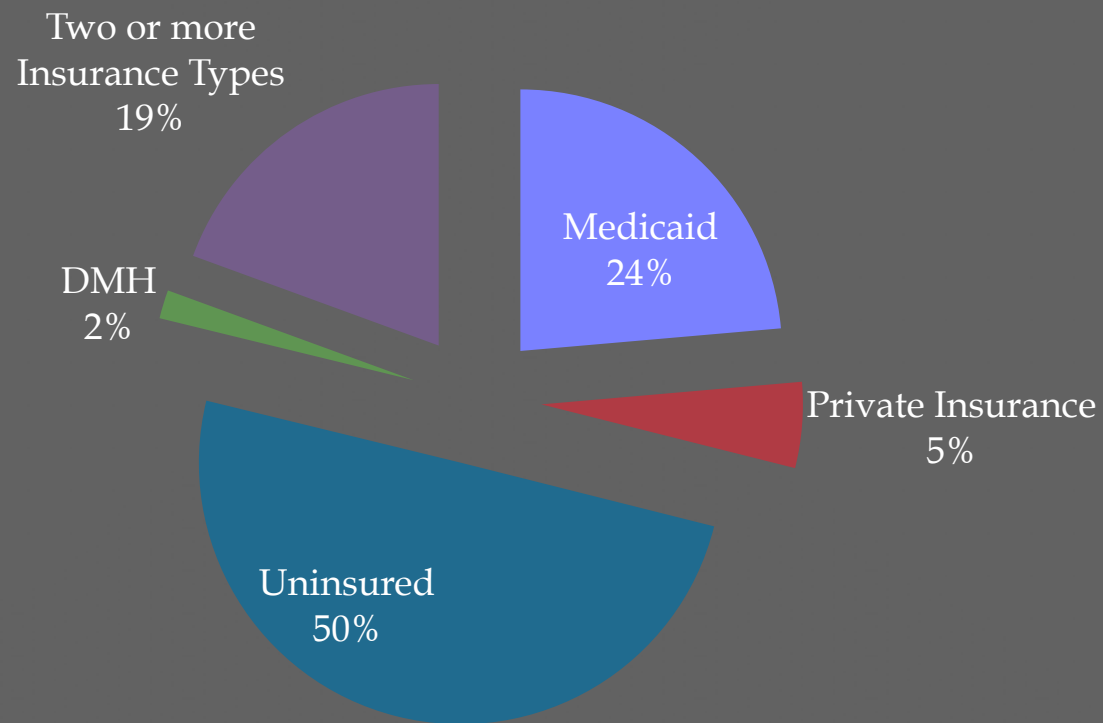
# Presenting Concerns



# Law Enforcement Involvement

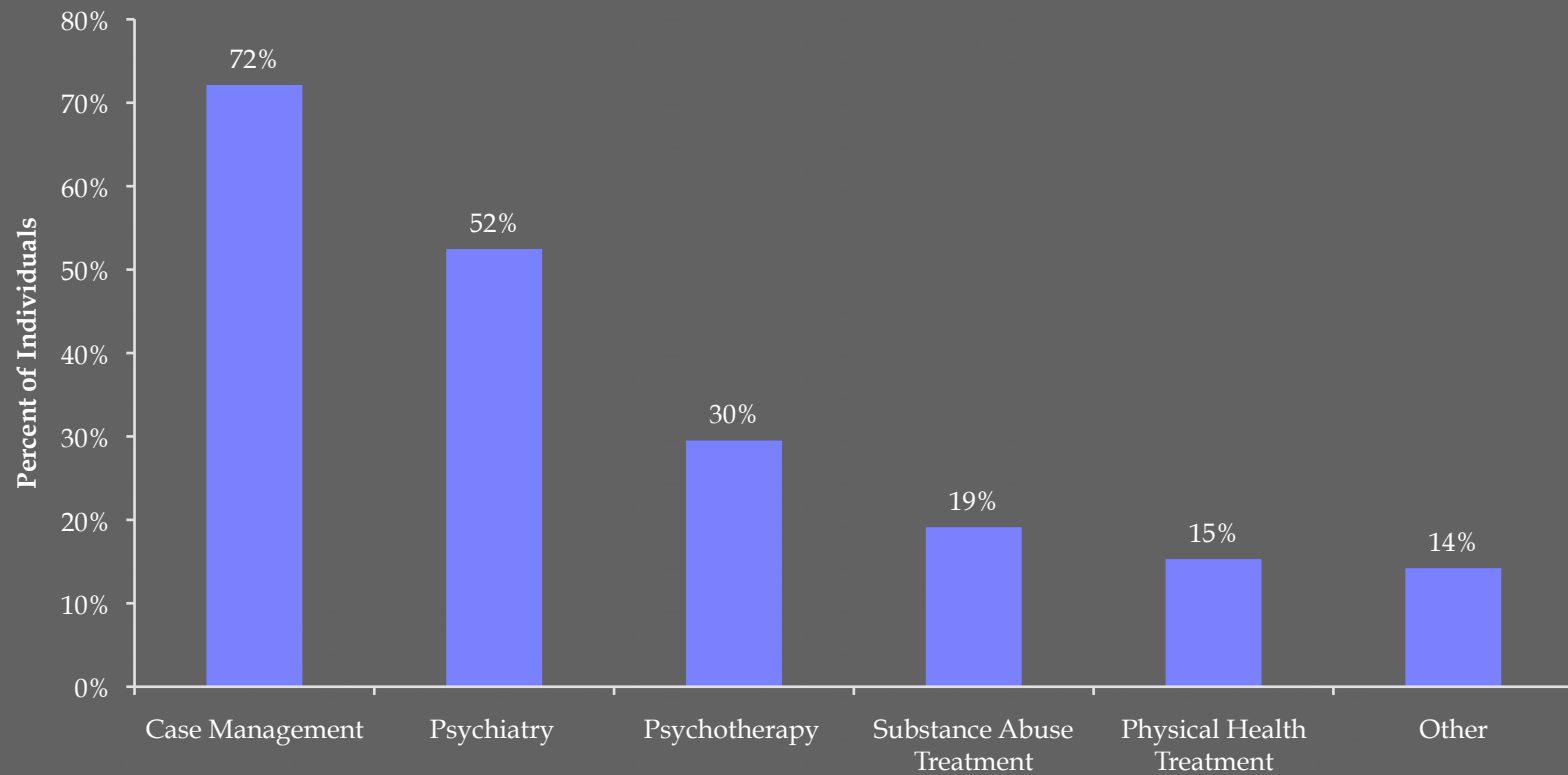


# Insurance Status



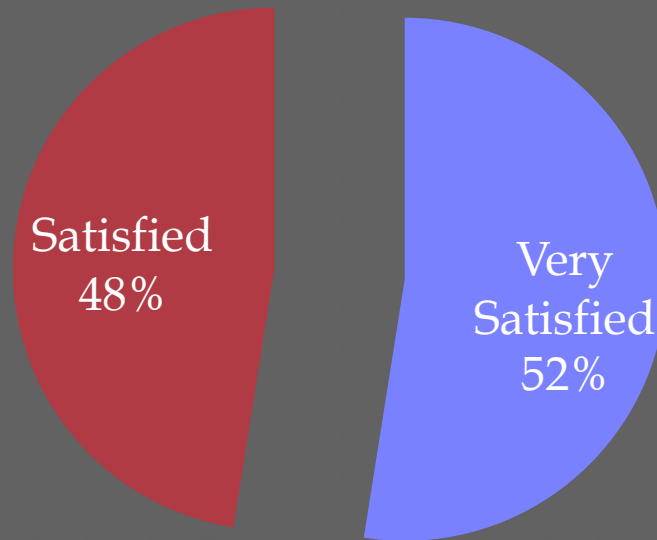
# Referrals

N = 371



# Satisfaction

N = 40





# Outcome Evaluation

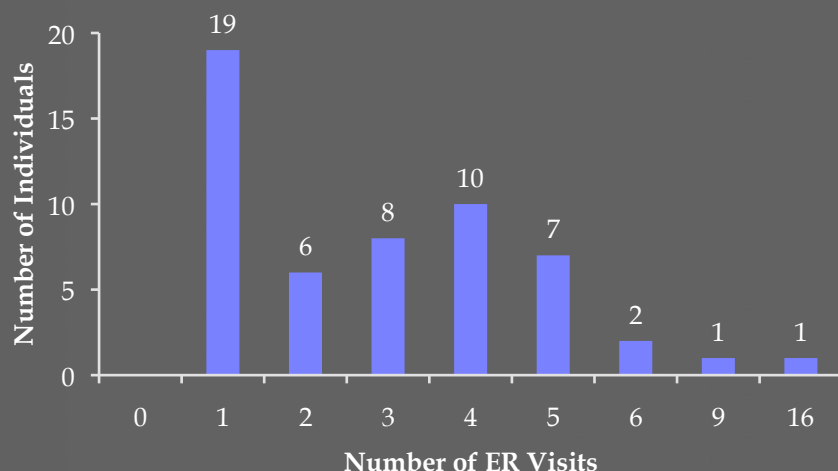


# ER “Frequent Flier” Analysis

N = 45

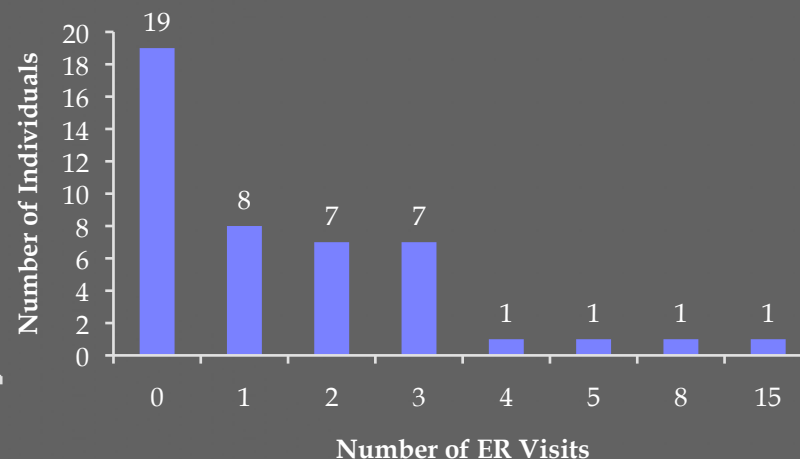


Before ERE



Mean = 3.04  
Total Visits = 137

After ERE



Mean = 1.67  
Total Visits = 75

**45% Reduction in ER Visits**

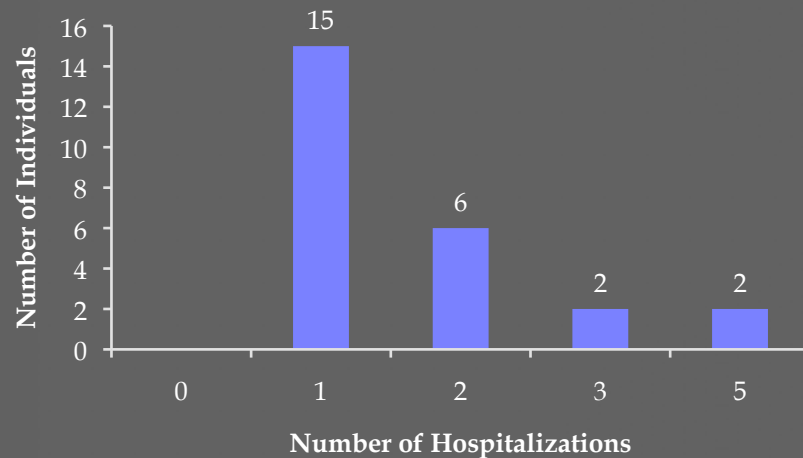
$t(44) = 3.06, p < .001$

# Hospitalizations

N = 25



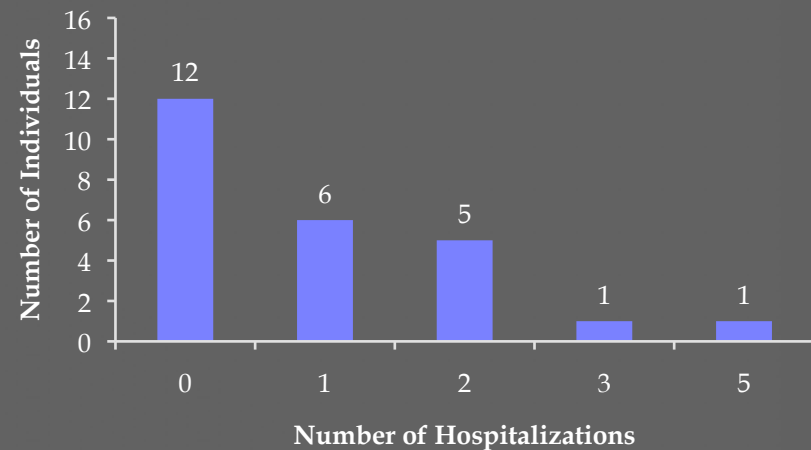
Before ERE



Mean = 1.72

Total Hospitalizations = 81

After ERE



Mean = .96

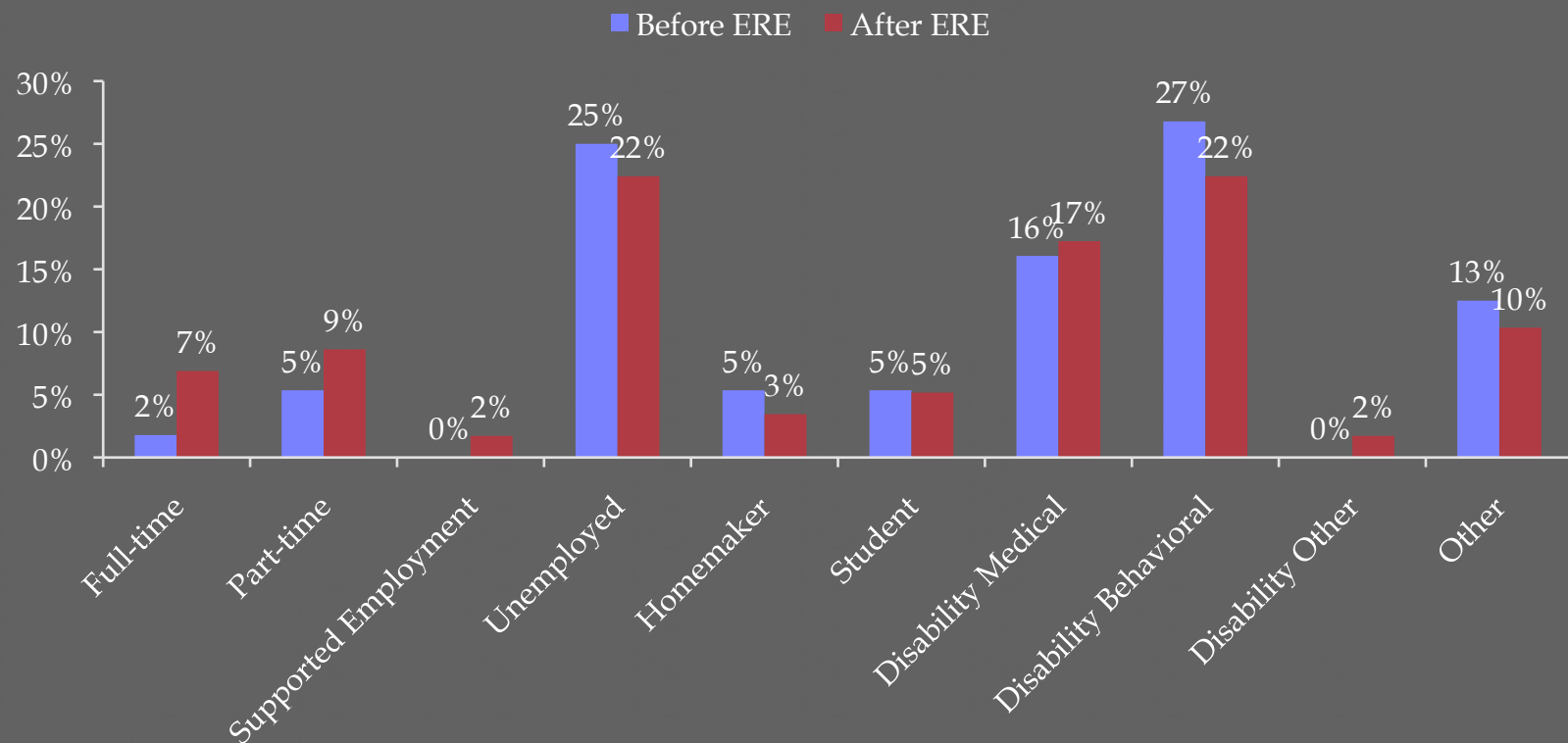
Total Hospitalizations = 53

**35% Reduction in Hospitalizations**

$t(24) = 3.67, p < .05$

# Employment

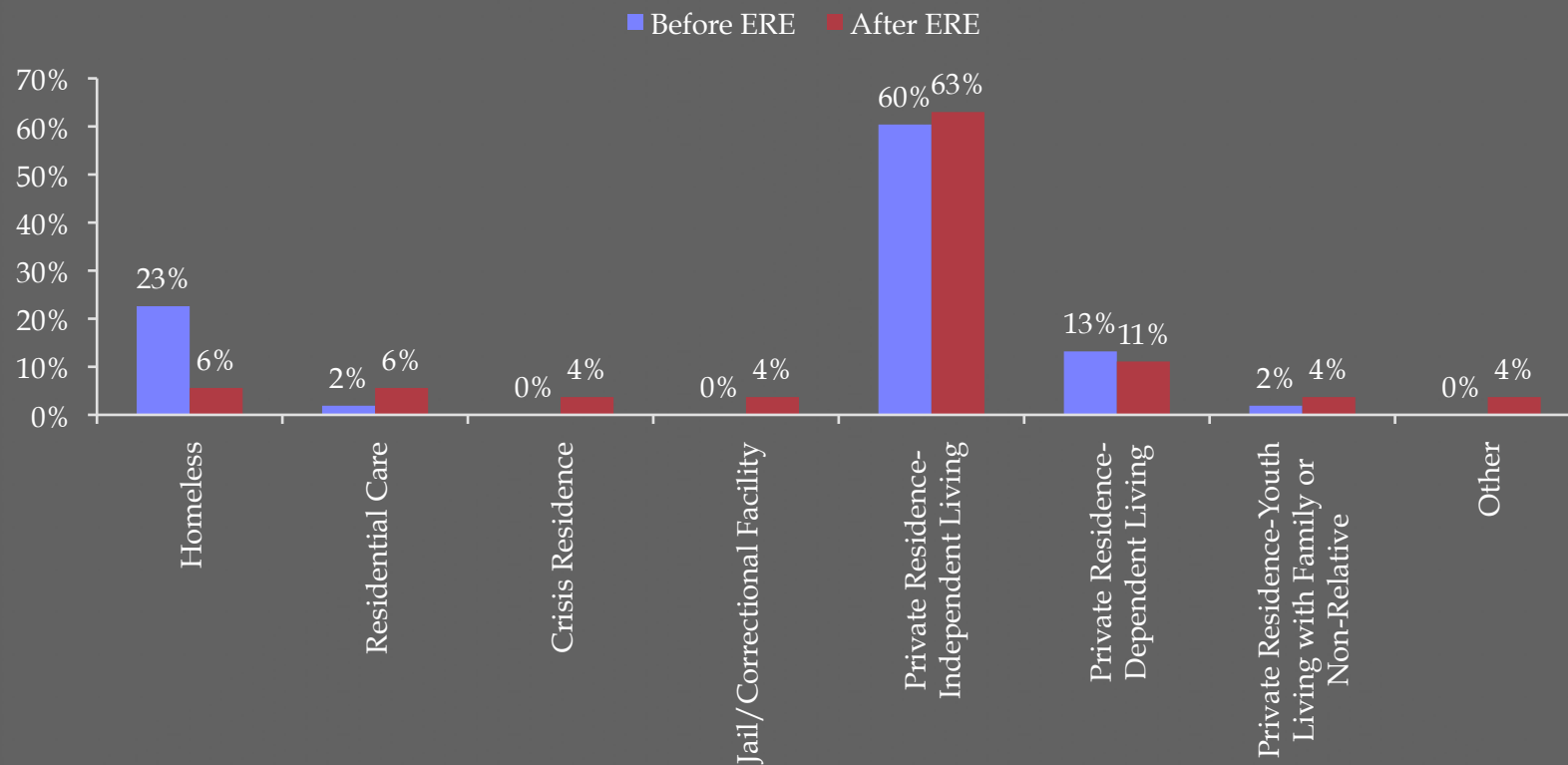
N = 58



**More are working part- or full-time**

# Housing

N = 54



**Fewer are homeless and more have stable housing (from 51% to 79%)**

# Criminal Involvement

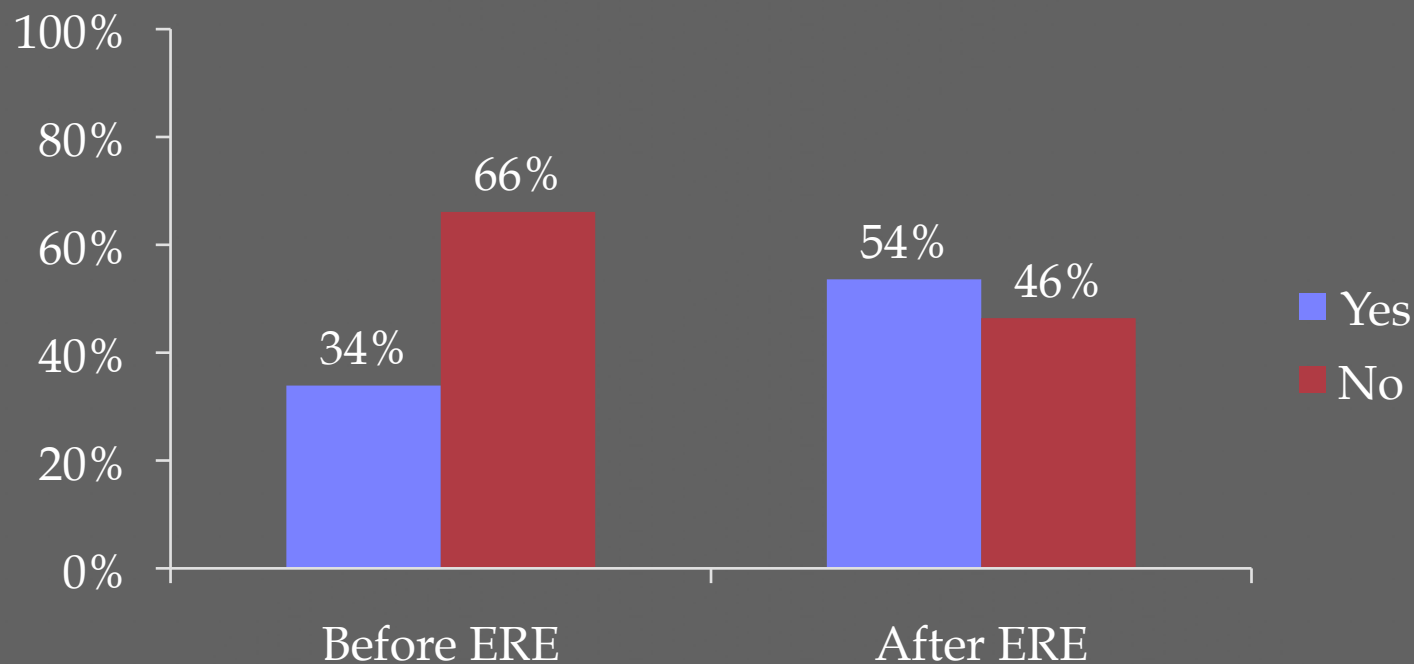
N = 46



- Arrests did not significantly differ from before to after ERE
- 6.5% had at least one arrest at baseline (N = 3)
- 8.7% had at least one arrest at the follow-up (N = 4)

# Treatment Program Enrollment

N = 56



**More are enrolled in treatment programs (from 34% to 54%)**

$p < .05$

# Conclusions



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## Increases in:

- Housing
- Employee
- Enrollments in treatment programs

## Decreases in:

- ER utilization and hospitalizations



# Conclusions



- **No impact on criminal involvement**

# PARTING WORDS



"The overwhelming majority of people with mental illness can lead normal lives -- living at home, going to school, going to work, and being productive citizens in the community."

"We have to get the word out that mental illnesses can be diagnosed and treated, and almost everyone suffering from mental illness can live meaningful lives in their communities."

– Rosalynn Carter



# This has been an MIMH Production

