# 988 Crisis Services

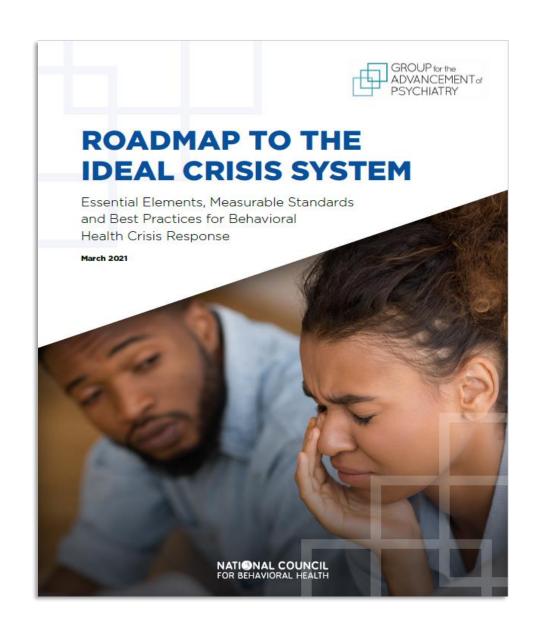


# A report of the Committee on Psychiatry and the Community for the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry

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## Accountability And Finance

An ideal behavioral health crisis system must have both a mechanism to finance and implement a comprehensive continuum of crisis services and a mechanism to ensure oversight, accountability, and quality of the performance of that continuum.

This section defines the concept of an Accountable Entity, which is a structure and a mechanism for allocating responsibility and accountability that holds the behavioral health crisis system accountable to the community for meeting performance standards and the needs of the population. There are numerous different models of these structures.



**FINANCING** 



FLOW AND THROUGHPUT



**ELIGIBILITY (ALL-PAYER)** 



COMPREHENSIVE CLIENT TRACKING DATA SYSTEM



GEOGRAPHIC ACCESS AND NETWORK ADEQUACY



FORMAL ASSESSMENT OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION



QUALITY METRICS



STANDARDIZED UTILIZATION
MANAGEMENT AND LEVEL OF
CARE DETERMINATION



PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES



RELATIONSHIP TO THE REST OF THE SERVICE SYSTEM



## Crisis Continuum: Basic Array Of Capacities And Services

# An ideal behavioral health crisis system has:

- comprehensive array of service capacities
- a continuum of service components
- adequate multi-disciplinary staffing to meet the needs of all segments of the population







### **Basic Clinical Practice**

An ideal behavioral health crisis system has guidelines for utilization of the best clinical practices for crisis intervention with associated processes for practice improvement and developing workforce competency.



CORE COMPETENCIES FOR ENGAGEMENT, ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION



POPULATION-SPECIFIC
CLINICAL BEST PRACTICES



SCREENING AND
INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE
SAFETY



COLLABORATION,
COORDINATION AND
CONTINUITY OF CARE



PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT

## Quality Measurement in Crisis Services



## Quality Measurement in CRISIS SERVICES

#### I. Introduction

Mental health crisis systems are becoming increasingly sophisticated and multimodal as localities invest in addressing issues such as emergency department boarding, unnecessary law enforcement involvement in responses to non-criminal health care crises, and inadequate and inequitable access to mental health care services. Crisis systems often share the goals of providing rapid access

https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/23.01.13\_Quality-Measurement-in-Crisis-Services.pdf

# Quality Measurement in Crisis Services

### IV. How to Select Crisis System Metrics

Given that every system is different and has its own values, and because crisis systems involve multiple systems and stakeholders, it is essential to begin by developing consensus in defining the system's values and desired outcomes. A useful process for building consensus follows:

- Convene a stakeholder group composed of all users (providers, payers, service users and their families, law enforcement, emergency medical services, hospital systems, crisis workers, call center leads, mental health system leads).
- Define and memorialize the system's values, goals and intended results. These will serve as a foundation and framework for the system's definition of quality benchmarks.
- Determine component pieces of the system.
- Determine optimal operational flow through the system. (Logic models can be very effective here.)
- Assess current gaps. (Process maps, such as Ishikawa charts, also called fishbone diagrams, can be very helpful in this regard.)
- Define success and agree on how it is to be measured. Goals and intended results should be specific, measurable, actionable, realistic and time-bound (SMART).

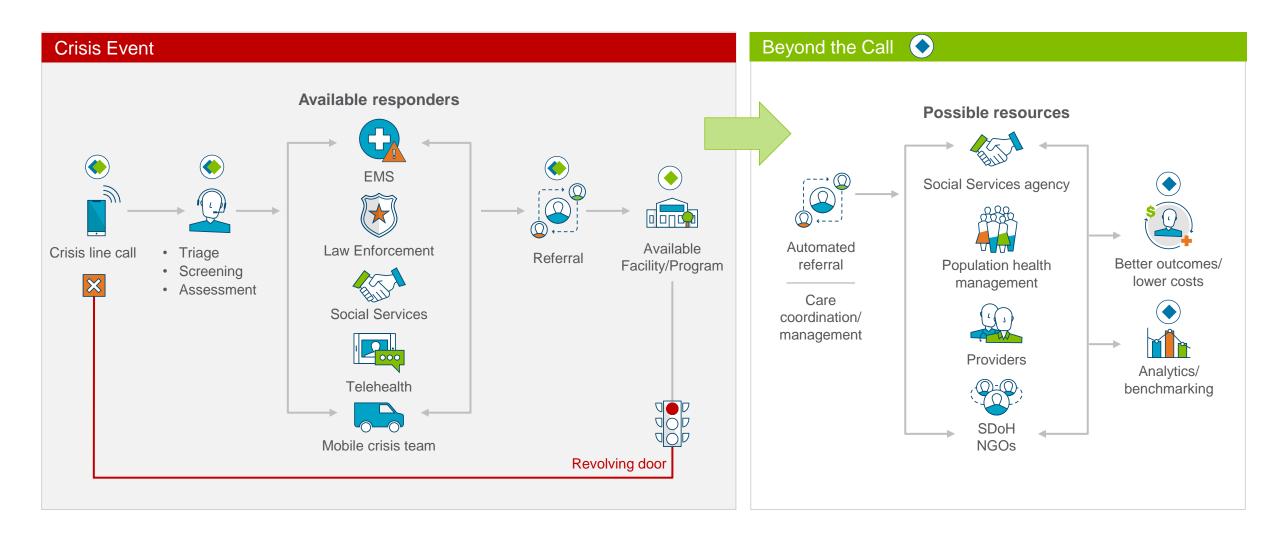
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# 988 Workflow Needs

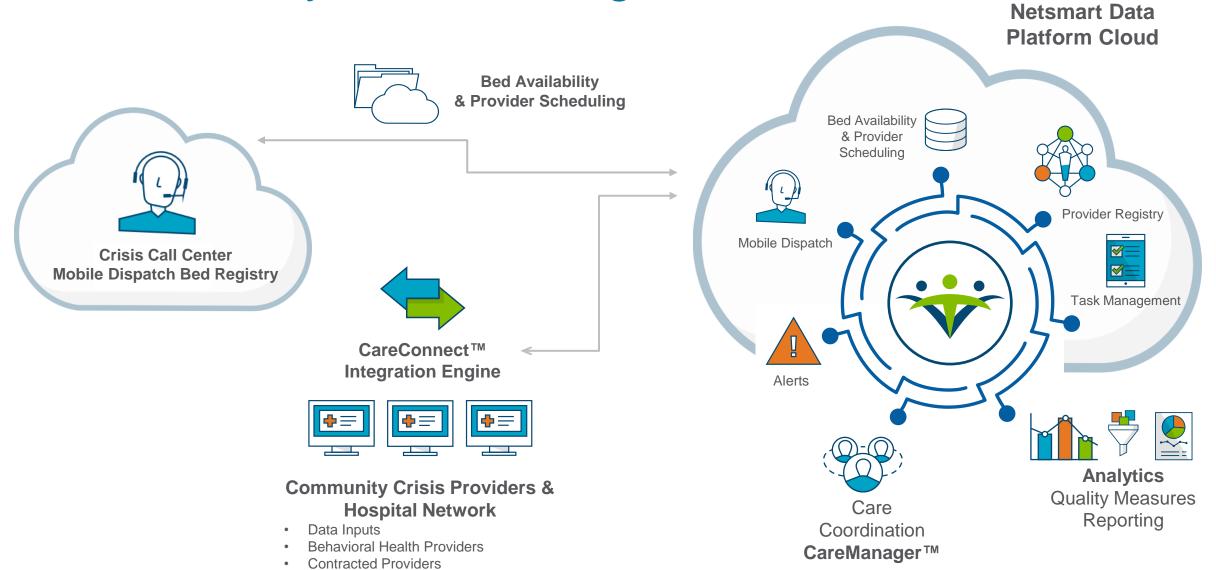


# Supporting Whole-person Care through Crisis

Seamless Care Transitions



# State/County Crisis Management Platform



State Data

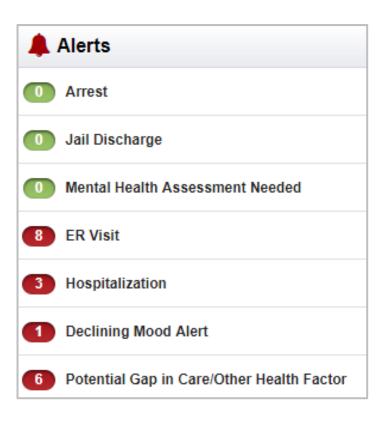
# Beyond the Call



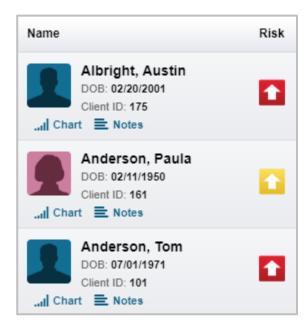
# Population-Based Care Management

Gaps in care monitoring at the individual level

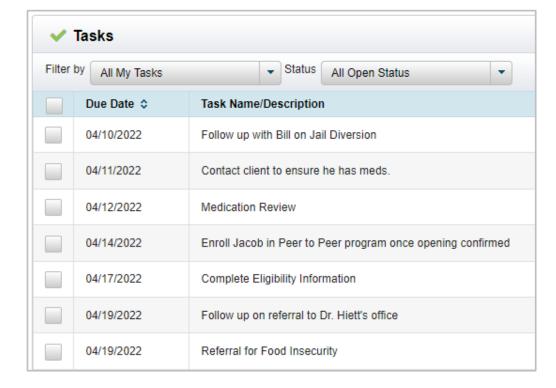
#### Real-time alerting



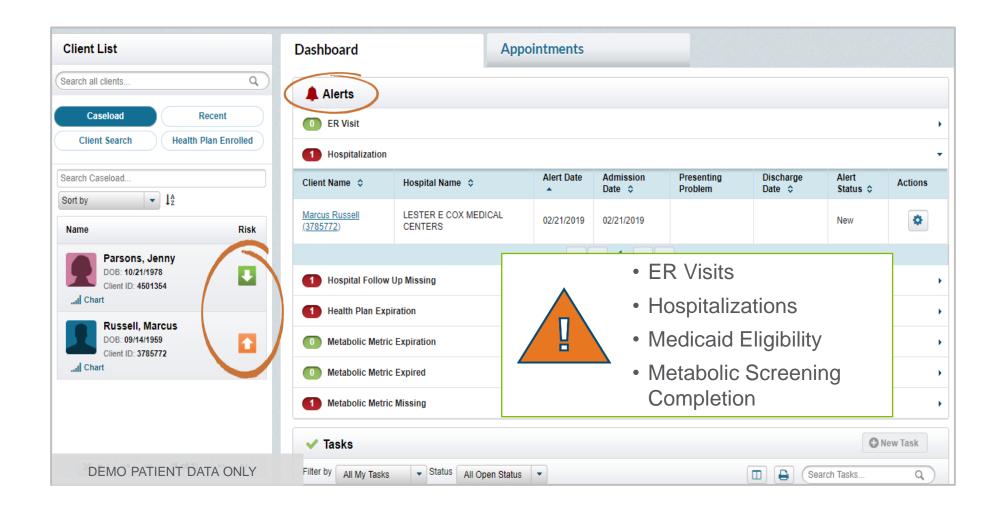
## Risk stratification and caseload management



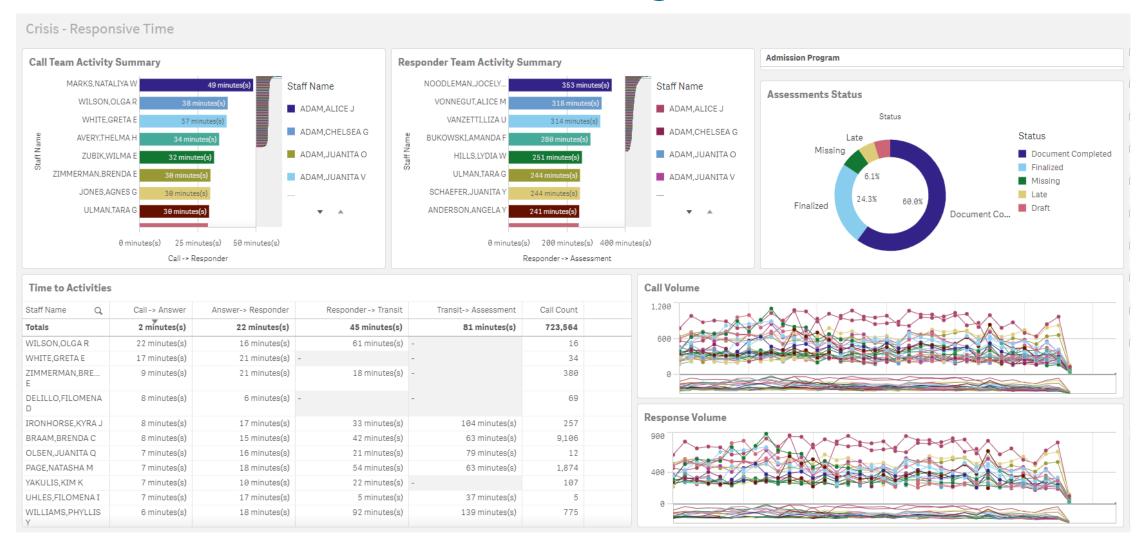
#### Task management



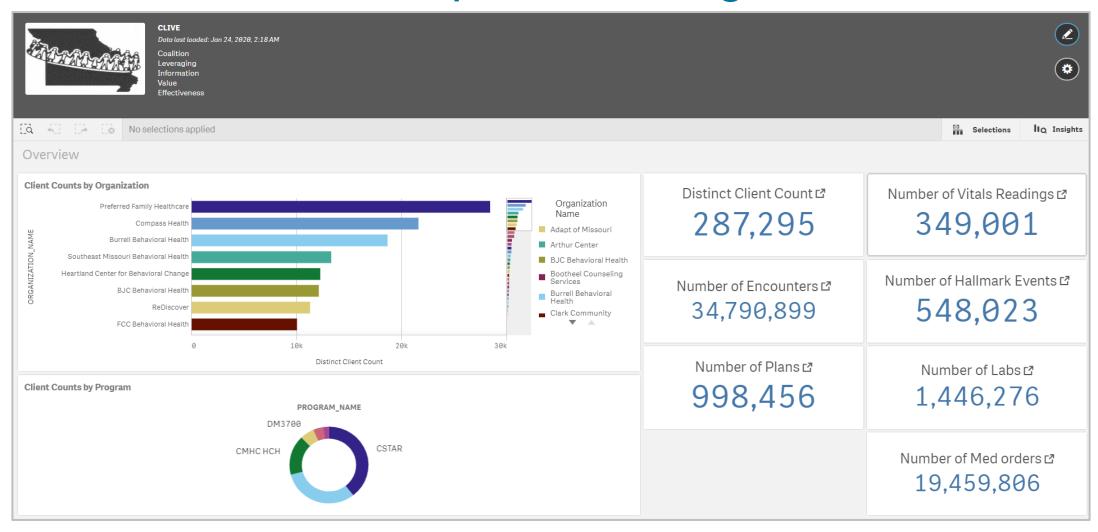
## Agency Views: Actionable Alerts and Tasks



# Available Views: Call Tracking

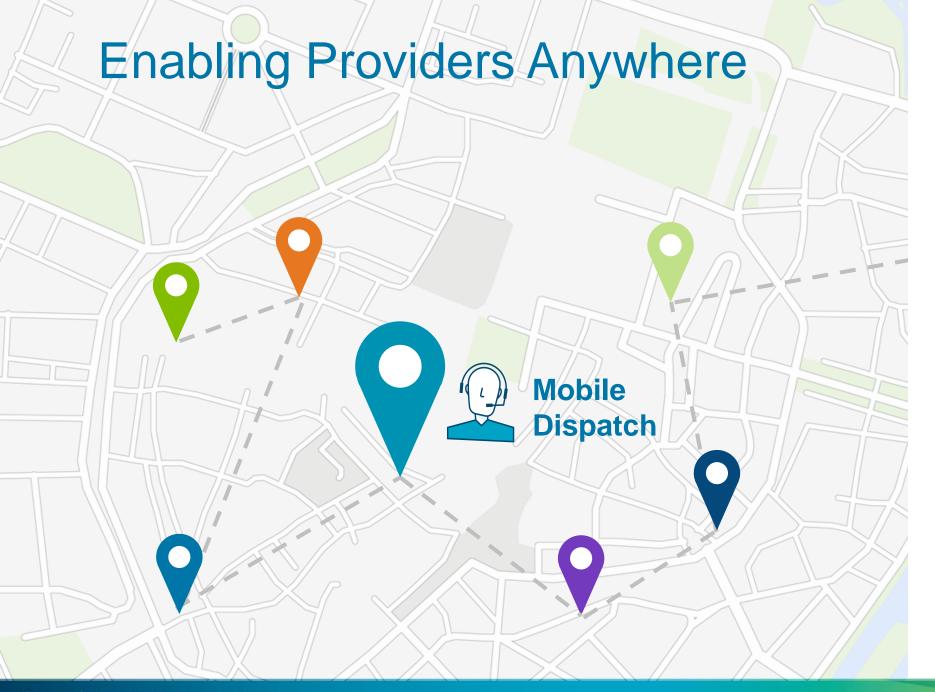


# Available Views: Population Insights



# Mobile Crisis



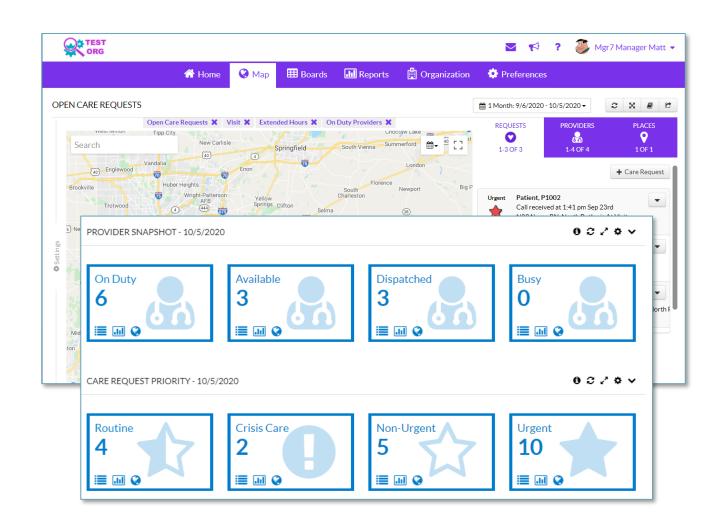


- Provides visibility into all providers in the field including availability
- De-escalates crisis needs by intervention
- Tracks all inbound calls
- If a resource needs to be dispatched
- Finds the nearest available resource
- Secure texting to providers in the field
- Improves speed to care

## Mobile Dispatch

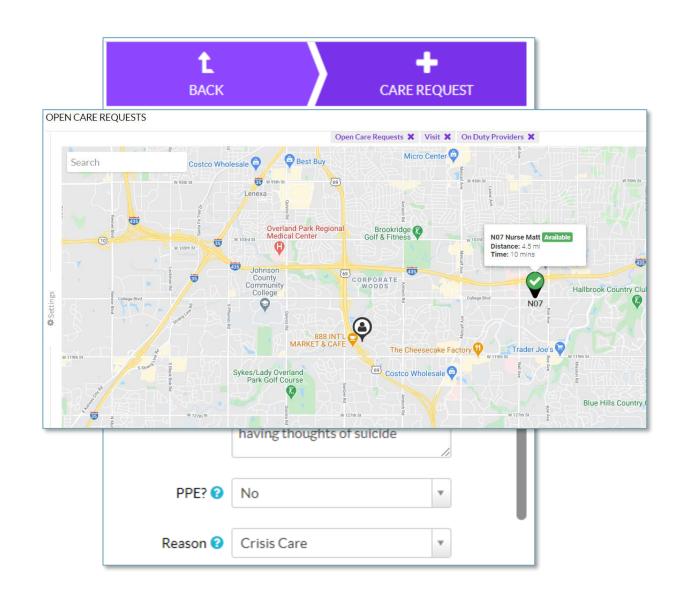
Call Center Management

- Multiple views to manage based on locations, queues, management, etc.
- Action inbound calls directly with providers in the community
- Reduce the speed to care



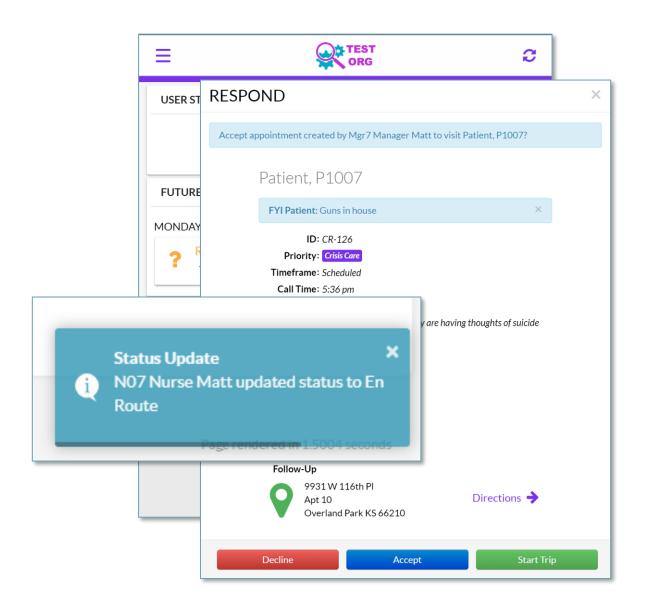
# Logging Calls

- Simple interface to log new inbound calls
- Call center can view the status of providers in real time
- Assign providers to new cases
- Communicate directly with the provider through secure messages



#### Mobile Provider

- Providers in the field can receive notifications of new requests
- Review call details and quickly respond to the request
- Call center receives notifications from providers in the community



# Questions?

