Expanding the Primary Care Behavioral Health Workforce:

Lessons Learned from Te Tumu Waiora

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CFHA Annual Conference October 17-19, 2019 ● Denver, Colorado



Faculty Disclosure

The presenters of this session <u>currently have or have had</u> the following relevant financial relationships (in any amount) during the past 12 months.

Self-employed consultant

Author receiving royalties from book publications



Conference Resources

Slides and handouts shared by our conference presenters are available on the CFHA website at https://www.cfha.net/page/Resources 2019 and on the conference mobile app.





Learning Objectives

At the conclusion of this session, the participant will be able to:

- Describe methods for encouraging consensus about workforce development needs
- Discuss two strategies for developing a PCGH-ready workforce
- Describe an A-B-C approach to efficiently developing a sustainable PCBH workforce (Te Tumu Waiora)



Bibliography / Reference

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Learning Assessment

- Name one or more methods for creating consensus about workforce development needs.
- List two or more strategies for addressing workforce shortages related to PCBH services.
- Describe an A-B-C approach to workforce development for primary care behavioral health services in a country (or system).



Lessons Learned

Begin at the beginning . . . What workforce do you need?

What we need . . .

- Healthcare (HC) providers who share a common vision of improving the health of individual and families
- HC workers that know "the basics of behavior change" and stay current with the evidence
- HC providers that use population-based care strategies to improve health – psychological, biological, and social
- HC providers that think and work "inter-professional", demonstrating strong team work, day in and day out





Methods for moving toward consensus . . .

- Study common models for an evolved, inter-professional PC
- Identify outcomes important to your organization now . . . and 5 years from now
 - Think quadruple aim
- Look at current outcomes and knowledge base of current providers
- Weigh options
 - Models Do we understand them?
 - Anticipate implementation processes: required investment / reach of model / impact on quadruple aim / sustainability
- Check: are we all in?
- Choose and plan an on-going measurement strategy

What methods are you / have you used to create consensus? Discuss with a learning partner (different discipline than you)

A model with the promise of better outcomes

Primary Care Behavioral Health
PCBH
Model

Generalist

Accessible

Team-based

High Productivity

Educator

Routine care component

*Robinson & Reiter, 2016. *Behavioral Consultation and Primary Care:* A Guide to Integrating Services, 2nd Edition



Lessons Learned

The devil's in the details . . .

Preparing who for what and how
Recruiting whom and how
Training who to do what
Training by whom

Competencies for all

Primary Care Behavioral Health
PCBH
Core Competency Tools*

- 1. Leadership**
- 2. PCP & RNs
- 3. Behavioral Health (BH) Consultants
- 4. BHC Assistants
- 5. Health Coaches
- **6. BHC <u>Trainers</u>**



^{*}Robinson & Reiter, 2016.

^{**}Robinson, et al, 2018

Training Methods and Goals

- Training context
 - Under-graduate, graduate, post-graduate
 - On-the-job
- Training methods
 - Didactic
 - Skill practice
 - Coaching within practice
- Training goals
 - Demonstrate competence in work performance
 - Obtain expected outcomes (Quadruple Aim)





Strategies for building a PCBH-ready workforce . . .

- Start early high school, undergraduate
- Provide interprofessional training
- Integrate science and practice from the start (Cigrang)
- Recruit people with longevity in mind
- Invest in re-training
- Provide competency-based training
- Define policy for training trainers
- Attend to retention and resilience

What strategies are you using? Discuss with a learning partner.

Te Tumu Waiori

The ABC's of building a PCBH workforce for a country

A: Build the foundation

- Work with leadership first
 - Government, University, HC systems, individual clinic leaders teams
- Plan a demonstration project
- Use a systematic approach
 - A. Build PCBH foundation competencies (classroom, skill practice)
 - B. On-the-job competency-based training (in clinic, all staff)



A: Build the foundation

- C. Mentoring, upskilling (group calls, webinars, coaching). Identify trainer candidates based on demonstrated competencies and practice metrics in first 6-12 months, train trainers
- C. Be guided by outcomes
- D. If positive, scale up to larger demonstration project
- E. Complete gap analysis: workforce resources and workforce needs



B: Evaluate

- Auckland Demonstration Project
 - 5 clinics, 18 months
 - 7 Health Improvement Providers (HIPs), 6 Health Coaches, 35 GPs, 30 RNs, 5 PMs, many NGO and DHBs representatives
- National Demonstration Project
 - More PHOs, 5 regions, 8 months
 - 2 trainers, 13 more HIPs, many more HCs, GPs, RNs, and PMs, also NGO and DHB





PCBH and health care equity Initial and now National Demonstration





PCBH and te tumu waiora*

- 57 70% of patients are seen for therapy on the same day as disclosing distress to their GP (compared to 3 – 5% for conventional service)
- 75% seen for talking therapy within five days (less than 17% in conventional services)
- 95% satisfaction rating from over 3,000 client surveys
- Reduction in prescribing of medication in favour of a 'skills before pills' approach

See http://www.tetumuwaiora.co.nz/#tetumuwaiora

PCBH and te tumu waiora*

- Significantly improved equity of access across Māori, Pacific, Asian and European populations with no significant difference between rates of conversion of referral to appointments across ethnicities
- 74% of Māori clients report improved wellbeing (compared to 72% European, 74% Asian, 71% overall

Governmental Support

- A record \$1.9bn is allocated for the Mental Health Package over five years.
- A new universal frontline service for mental health will place trained mental health workers in doctors' clinics, iwi health providers and other health services.
- That means that when a GP identifies a mental health or addiction issue they can "physically walk with their patient to a trained mental health worker to talk", the budget documents say. That person would have an ongoing relationship with the person in distress, to guide and support their recovery.
- No details are given about the number of trained workers needed to support this, but the Budget documents say new workforces will be built to support people, and \$212m is included for health workforce training and development.
- The service aims to reach 325,000 people with mild to moderate mental health and addiction needs by 2023/2024.
- The government says the measures will "transform our approach so that within five years every New Zealander who needs it has access to a range of free services that support and maintain their mental wellbeing."

C. Full court press on expanding the workforce

- Use infra-structure created in demonstration projects
- Competencies for all
- Emphasis on training trainers
- Changes to university training curriculums
- Strong links between universities and clinics
- Governmental support of training to achieve rapid development of a competent workforce to support the vision for the country
- Enhanced focus on children, adolescents and families
- Adaptations for rural and frontier clinics

Part of the infra-structure . . . Requirements for Working as a HIP in NZ

- Registered mental health professional with knowledge and experience of talking therapies
- Completed 4-day phase 1 classroom based HIP training programme delivered by a Mountainview Consulting Group-approved trainer
- Completed a minimum of 2 days' phase 2 practice-based training delivered by a Mountainview Consulting Group approved trainer
- At the end of this phase 2 training have been assessed as practising at competency level 3 or higher, by the Mountainview Consulting approved trainer
- After completion of phase 2 HIP training:
 - Participate in monthly webinars delivered by advanced practitioners with expertise in this model
 - Participate in regular (minimum monthly) peer supervision sessions with other people working in this role in New Zealand
 - Have access to cultural support/supervision relevant to the population being served

Part of the infra-structure . . . Mountainview Approved HIP Trainer Pre-requisites

- Complete phase 1 and phase 2 HIP training with a Mountainview approved trainer
- Worked in a HIP role in New Zealand a minimum of 2.5 days per week for a minimum of 6 months
- Be practicing as a HIP at competency level 4 (as assessed by a Mountainview Consulting approved trainer using the HIP Competency Assessment Tool), using tools to manage practice, meeting metrics

Part of the infra-structure . . . Mountainview Approved HIP Trainers Training Requirements

- Complete necessary preparatory work assigned by the Mountainview approved train the trainer (this may include participation in teleconferences, video conferences, completion of paperwork)
- Co-facilitate a phase 1 HIP training in New Zealand with the Mountainview approved train the trainer
- Co-facilitate phase 2 training in a minimum of 3 practices in New Zealand with the Mountainview approved train the trainer
- Achieved a minimum of competency level 3 using the HIP Trainer
 Competency Tool as assessed by Mountainview Consulting trainer

Lessons Learned

Begin with workforce in mind . . .

- 1. Consensus matters workforce for what and with whose backing
- 2. Seek out large=scale support government, universities
- 3. Build a strong foundation in a demonstration project A, B, and C are necessary
 And be sure to "download" it (manual, etc.)
- 4. Evaluate and be guided by outcomes
- 5. Scale up, training the most skilled to train others

Continue with workforce in mind . . .

Learning Assessment

 Name one or more methods for creating consensus about workforce development needs.

(Study, important outcomes, current outcomes, options, check, plan and measure)

 List two or more strategies for addressing workforce shortages related to PCBH services.

(interprofessional training, recruiting, retraining, competency-based training, training in evidence-based interventions adapted to PC, train trainers, retention).

• Describe an A-B-C approach to workforce development for primary care behavioral health services in a country (or system).

(build foundation, evaluate, create)

Session Survey

Use the CFHA mobile app to complete the survey/evaluation for this session.





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