

Behavioral Health Services Advisory Council Fall Update

Ann Marie T. Sullivan M.D. Commissioner

September 23, 2021

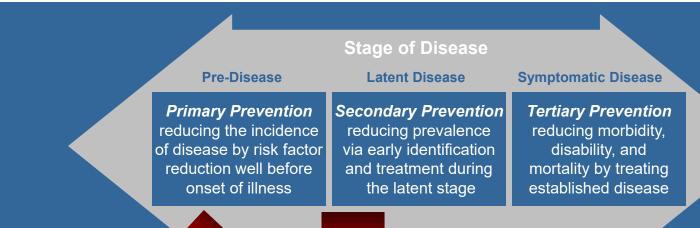
Critical Future Directions for OMH

- -Prevention
- -Statewide Crisis System
- -Criminal Justice: Prevention, Jail Diversion and Community Supports
- -Decreasing Disparities in Care
- -COVID Enhanced Funding and Initiatives



Prevention





Universal
Intervention
targeting the
general
population

Selective Intervention targeting a select group at higher risk

Indicated
Intervention
targeting a
group at very
high risk

Target Population

REDUCING RISKS FOR

Mental

Disorders

FRONTIERS FOR
PREVIOUND
INTERVENTION
RISKARCH

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

► Level of Risk ►

CDC Studies of the Impact of COVID19 on Mental Health

- 40% of adults had at least one adverse mental health or behavioral health condition.
- Symptoms of anxiety disorder or depressive disorder 30%; 3 times
 that reported for anxiety and 4 times that for depression for same time
 last year.
- Started or increased substance use 13%
- Deaths due to overdoses nationwide 93,331 in 2020

United Hospital Fund Study (March-July 2020)

• 4,200 youth lost a primary caretaker in NY State as of July 2020, twice the number in black and Hispanic communities

Supporting New York during COVID-19

Always confidential, anonymous and free

Reminders When Coping With Grief



There is no right or wrong way to grieve. Some people need to distract themselves with work or hobbies. Others need to take time and space to be alone.

Accept that grief can trigger many emotions. Acknowledge



There is no universal timeline for grief. Try not to put expectations on yourself about when you "should" stop grieving.



whatever you are feeling. Grief can appear as sadness, anger, shock, guilt, relief, loneliness and so much more.

Take care of yourself physically, so you can take care of yourself emotionally. Sometimes our



basic needs are most neglected as we grieve. Keep nutritious snacks out in plain sight so you don't forget to eat. Prioritize sleep and make sure to move and stretch your body.



5

Practice self-compassion. Release all expectations on how you think you "SHOULD" feel.

The initial grieving period may feel exhausting. You may even feel distracted and forgetful. Don't set big goals. Help yourself by writing things down or asking others to help.



Stay active. Exercise can help you release emotional energy in a healthy way.



Grief can feel isolating. Reaching out to a support group, friend or family member can help.



Plan ahead for upcoming dates that may trigger grief. Anniversaries, holidays, and birthdays may be particularly challenging. Finding a way to stay supported and mindful on these days can help.



Try calming strategies. Consider deep breathing, praye yoga, meditation— whatever may fit for your lifestyle.



Reach out to a professional if you are feeling overwhelming depression. Tele-therapy options can help you process emotions from the comfort of home

COVID-19 EMOTIONAL SUPPORT HELPLINE 8 AM - 10 PM, 7 days a week

1-844-863-9314





Here to talk | Here to listen | Here to support



Our Emotional Support Helpline

Trained crisis counselors provide free and confidential support to help callers understand and manage their emotions during these uncertain time termitors during these uncertain time termitors of the surrounding COVID-19 the Emotional Support Helpline serves all of New York State from 8am-10pm, every day.

1-844-863-9314

Telehealth and In-person Crisis Counseling



Project Hope Services and Contacts

- Emotional Support Helpline
 - Over 12,000 encounters lasting 15 minutes or more since capturing data for the FEMA grant
 - Nearly 20,000 calls were received by voluntary workers between March 25 – August 31, 2020
- Community Provider Individual and Group Contacts
 - 103,343 individuals encountered
- 839,961 materials distributed
- 105,893 mass media and social networking messages
- Community Provider racial/ethnic reach*:
 - 6% Asian, 44% Black, 31% Hispanic, 1% Native American/Alaska Native, 21% White

 *only first encounters were included to avoid double-counting Individuals.

 More than one race/ethnicity category can be selected.



O-agency Link-Outreach-Vaccinate (O-LOV)

The New York State Office of Mental Health (**OMH**) and Office of Addiction Services and Supports (**OASAS**) collaborated with the Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (**OPWDD**), the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (**OTDA**), and the Office for Children and Families (**OCFS**) to improve access to COVID-19 vaccinations for eligible individuals within their purviews.

- The O-LOV program has administered over ~77k doses of COVID-19 vaccines since December 2020
- OMH's psychiatric centers have held more than 400 mobile events across the state

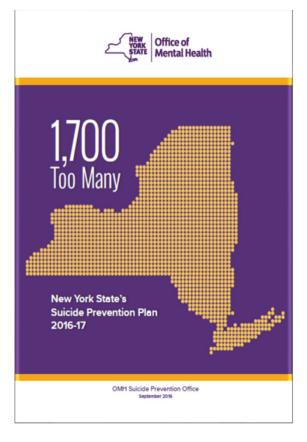


Suicide Risk and Prevention Strategies

- 44,834 Individual lives lost to suicide in 2020
- Individuals who had seriously considered suicide in the 30 days before completing the survey 10%; individuals18-24 years 25%; Hispanic respondents 18%; Black respondents 15%; and essential workers 21%. (Survey June24-30 2020)
- 31% increase in adolescent visits to the ED in 2020, 51% increase in adolescent girls presenting at ED due to suspected suicide attempt (Feb-March 2021 as compared to Feb-March 2019)
- CDC Study found that unpaid caregivers for adults had higher incidence of mental health adverse impacts than other adults, including 30% suicidal ideation.
- Estimated that each percentage point increase in unemployment result in 1.6 increase in the suicide rate or 775 Americans per year.



NYS Suicide Prevention: 3 Core Strategic Domains

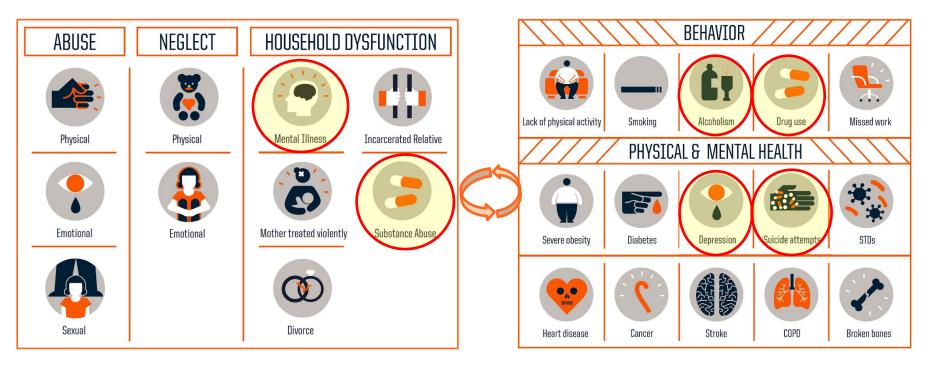


- 1. Integrating a systemic approach to suicide prevention into health and behavioral health care systems
 - Advancing Zero Suicide implementation statewide clinic and emergency department collaboratives
- 2. Community interventions:
 - Schools over 13,000 trained in 2020
 - Community Coalitions
 - Gatekeeper Training over 1,800 trained in 2020
 - Specialized Interventions for High-Risk Groups
 - Black youth, Latina adolescents, LGBTQ community, rural residents, veterans and first responders.
- 3. Making use of existing and new surveillance data



ACEs, Trauma-Informed Care, and Prevention

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Credit: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, NPR



What is the Office of Mental Health doing around prevention to foster mental wellness?

Community Interventions: Youth

- Primary Care Settings- HealthySteps
 & Project TEACH
- Maternal Depression Screening
- Educational Settings- ParentCorps, Promise Zones, working to implement the new Mental Health in Education Law
- Increasing School Based Clinics

Advancing Family and Youth Knowledge and Skills

- NYSPEP
- Families Together
- Youth Power

- Fully Integrated Mental Health, Substance Use and Physical Health: Body and Mind
- Assisting State Ed and schools with implementing the Mental Health Education bill statewide
- Suicide Prevention efforts, Zero Suicide, Safer Schools, Sources of Strength
- On Track NY Teams for young people with Schizophrenia



Primary Prevention in Primary Care

- OMH HealthySteps- is an evidence-based, team-based pediatric
 primary care program that promotes the health, well-being and school
 readiness of babies and youth. There are currently 14 OMH funded
 sites that are distributed across the state and represent diverse
 populations in high need communities where children are
 disproportionately at risk for social and emotional concerns.
- Project TEACH- Project TEACH provides consultation, education, training, and referrals and linkages to other key services for pediatricians, family physicians, psychiatrists, and nurse practitioners. Recently expanded, Project TEACH is set to enroll an additional 3,800 providers, and provide an additional 24,500 New York children with behavioral health consultations. Maternal depression initiative.
- Collaborative Care Model/Collaborative Care
 Medicaid Program Builds capacity to treat behavioral health
 issues in Primary Care practices. OMH launched the Medicaid program
 in 2015, ~350 sites currently participating, provide care for over 11,000
 patients each year.







Primary and Secondary Prevention in Schools

 Mental Health Education- As of 2018-2019-schools across the state are required to teach about mental health as part of a broader health/emotional social wellness curriculum.

- ParentCorps- ParentCorps is a universal prevention intervention for all children in Pre-K attending the selected school, with no admission criteria. All families of students can participate in the program.
- School Based Satellite Clinics- 910 school-based clinic satellites across NYS. Increased from less than 300 4 years ago.
- Promise Zones- A strategy that utilizes a partnership framework to improve student engagement, academic achievement, dropout prevention, social and emotional competence, establishing positive school culture and school safety in 5 regions/districts.
- Suicide Prevention Trainings trainings and technical assistance to NY schools from basic to in-depth: Suicide Safety Training (SST), Helping Students At-Risk (HSAR), Creating Suicide Safety in Schools, Lifelines Postvention, Sources of Strength. Nearly 13,000 school personnel trained last year!





OMH School-Based Mental Health Clinic Satellites



- MH clinics based in or linked to schools leads to better utilization of services, reductions in stigma and provides better access to services.
- Increased by 40 % across NYS in the last three years
- Currently over 900 SBMH Clinics in NYS



CFTSS

Service Design:

The **Right** Services

at the **Right** Time

in the **Right** Amount



- Earlier
 identification
 of child and
 family's needs
- Earlier intervention
- Keeps children and youth in their homes and community



Interventions occur in the child's natural environment (e.g., school, home, community, etc.)



CFTSS

Service Composition:

Six services comprised of **clinical** and **rehabilitative** supports including:

- Individual and family psychotherapy
 - In-home supports for family
- Skill building through hand-on activities
 - Family and youth peer support
 - Crisis Avoidance and intervention

Services can be accessed/provided individually or in a coordinated comprehensive manner, depending upon the unique needs of the child.

Available to children/youth, **birth to 21**, enrolled in **Medicaid** with a mental (behavioral) health need who meets eligibility criteria.



CFTSS Utilization Summary

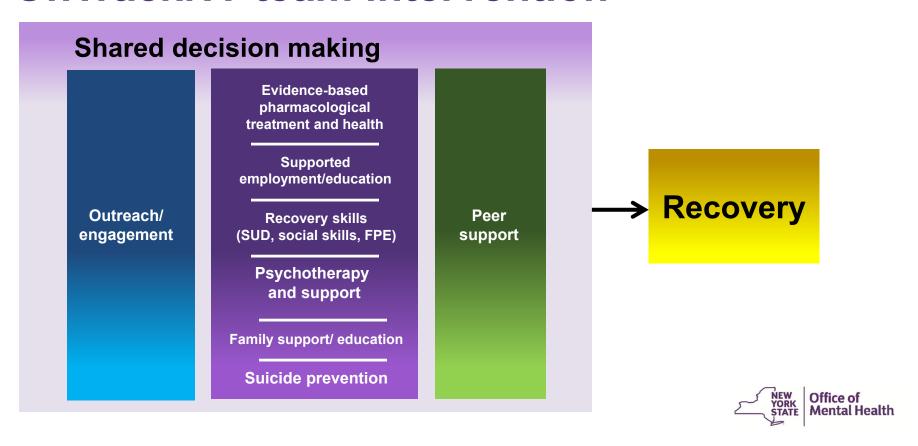
As of April 2021, approximately 9,100 individuals had received at least one service via CFTSS, according to claims data.

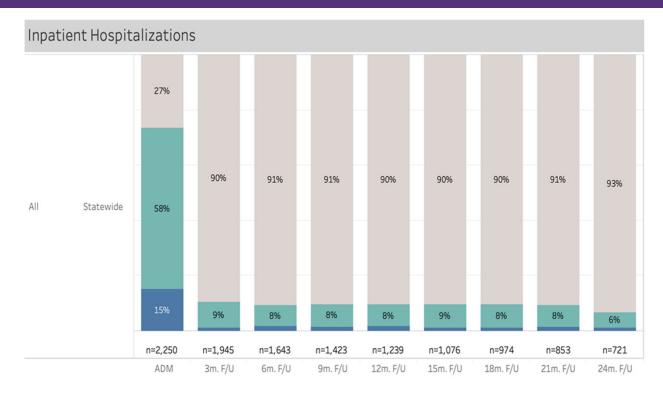
Challenges facing CFTSS:

- State-wide Staffing Issues: Finding and retaining qualified staff
- Service Access and Capacity: Overall, CFTSS is experiencing delays in service access and capacity growth, state-wide, especially due to recruitment issues.
- Fiscal Viability: Working with providers on improving overall fiscal viability of youth services



OnTrackNY team intervention

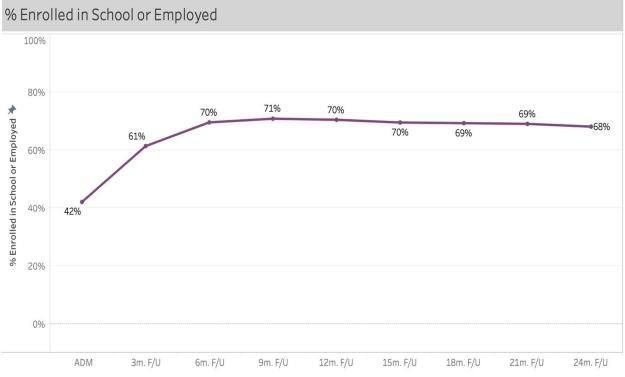




If Select cohort="All Clients", "All Discharged" or "Currently Active", F/Us with small n (<25% of n at ADM) are not shown.

0 hospitalization 2 or more hospitalization





If Select cohort="All Clients", "All Discharged" or "Currently Active", F/Us with small n (<25% of n at ADM) are not shown.

Statewide



Comprehensive Crisis System



Comprehensive Crisis Response System

• Someone to call: Regional Crisis Call Center Hubs



• Someone to come: Crisis Mobile Teams Response



• Somewhere to go: Crisis Residence and Crisis Stabilization Centers



Elements of a Comprehensive Crisis Response System for Children, Adolescents and Adults

Services

- 988-Single Point of Access
- Mobile Crisis Services
- Crisis Residences
- Crisis Stabilization Center BH Urgent Care
- Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Programs/Emergency Rooms
- Community treatment and community services

Coordination

- Workforce
- Follow up services
- Integration and expansion of peers in service delivery
- "Care traffic control" capability
- Cultural competence and racial equity
- Access to services
- Collaboration with law enforcement



Telephonic Triage and Response

Telephonic Crisis Triage and Response

- Initial point of entry and assessment for type of response needed by individuals requesting help.
- Individual connected with identified need by triage which can include, but are not limited to telephonic response, mobile crisis response, referral and connection to a community service, connection to a mobile crisis follow-up service, ambulance.

Care Traffic Control

 Development of identified telephonic crisis triage and response calls centers to triage, de-escalate, dispatch mobile crisis response, or provide connections to community supports and services.

988 Nationwide Mental Health Crisis Hotline

 The FCC has designated 988 as a mental health crisis line, to be implemented by July 2022. Will eventually replace the current 10-digit number: 1-800-273-TALK





Mobile Crisis Response

Program Components

Mobile Crisis Response

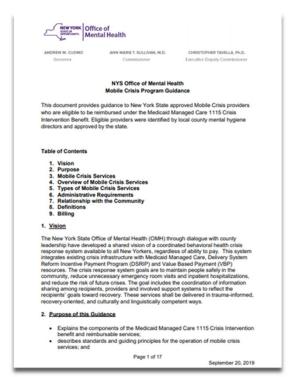
In community response by mobile crisis teams, co-response teams, CPEP outreach teams.

Telephonic Crisis Follow-Up

Follow-up by telephone for individuals identified as needing follow-up services by telephonic triage and response provider or mobile crisis response provider for up to14 days after initial crisis call.

Mobile Crisis Follow-Up

Follow-up in the community for individuals identified as needing follow-up services by telephonic triage and response provider or mobile crisis teams for up to 14 days after initial crisis call.





Crisis Stabilization

Stabilization Centers provide behavioral health urgent care by addressing imminent mental health and/or substance use disorder needs.

- Available 24/7 in a welcoming peer supported environment
- Provide an alternative to more costly emergency department care.
- Provide the necessary referrals and connections to enhanced community services designed to assist individuals in successfully meeting their behavioral health needs in an outpatient setting.
- Effective in diverting individuals from the criminal justice system and have been greatly supported by law enforcement.

Mental Health

Current NY programs in operation, looking towards development and expansion.

Residential Crisis Programs

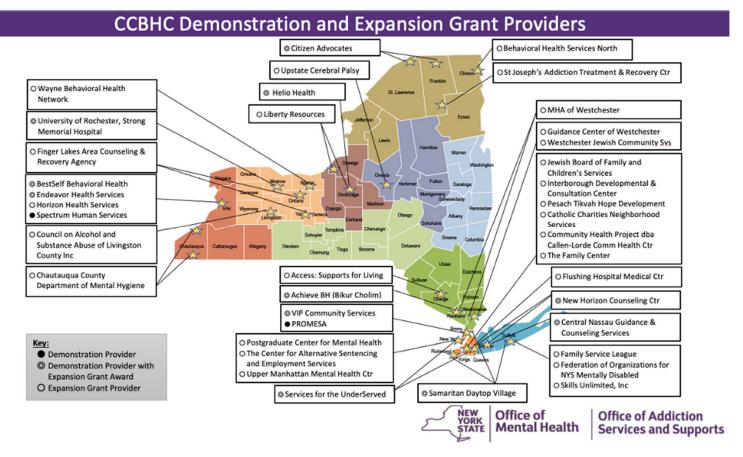
Residential crisis programs provide short-term stabilization for individuals experiencing or at-risk of experiencing a mental health crisis.

- Part 589 Crisis Residence regulations published July 2019.
- Three program types: Residential Crisis Support (RCS), Intensive Crisis Residence (ICR) & Children's Crisis Residence (CCR).
- Licensing for crisis residential programs has begun. New York-identified BH HCBS short- term crisis respite providers have been designated to begin contracting with Medicaid Managed Care Plans prior to licensure.
- Medicaid Managed Care Plan claims paid starting December 1, 2020
 - Reimbursement Authorities:
 - Medicaid Managed Care: Age 21+
 - EPSDT State Plan Amendment: Children/youth up to age 21



Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC)

Provide an array of services including crisis stabilization and the ambulatory services needed for aftercare.



Jail Diversion, Law Enforcement, and Re-Entry Initiatives



Jail Diversion

- Original 6 pilot sites: Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Westchester, Suffolk – included an array of diversion programs reliant on collaboration between law enforcement, probation, and mental health
- CMHS Block Grant, \$2,100,000 allocated for expansion of jail diversion
- 9 counties have submitted proposals which are under review now models include FACT, system of care development, training, crisis stabilization
- Quarterly Statewide Diversion Meetings



Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training

- Started 2015
- As of 2020, 39 jurisdictions in 24 counties, with 709 individuals trained
- In 2021, Offered to re-visit sequential intercept mapping results with all jurisdictions and conducted virtual meetings with 10 different localities to review progress related to crisis system transformation and facilitated a discussion of "next steps"
- MHBG funding 9 counties, total \$400,000
- At implementation 33 counties will have received CIT



Mobile Access Program (MAP)

- Connecting individuals to resources for mental health consultation while avoiding unnecessary transports to hospitals
- Police officers and mental health professionals are each equipped with iPads that can be used by officers when responding to calls
- Includes training and ongoing technical support for equipment, equipment purchase/monthly contracts, and staff time for data collection and reporting
- Started August 2019 as of December 2020, 5 counties funded
- MHBG \$100,000 being used to fund expansion to 18 counties
- Increasing total to 18 mental health providers serving 39 law enforcement jurisdictions, utilizing approximately 170 iPads of Mental Health

Law Enforcement Training (non-CIT or MAP related)

Delivering 21 trainings in 2021:

- Fundamental Crisis Intervention Skills for Law Enforcement Instructor Course
- •Fundamental Crisis Intervention Skills for Law Enforcement Academy Course
- Suicide Prevention In County Jails and Police LockUps Instructor Course
- •Suicide Prevention In County Jails and Police LockUps Instructor Course-Recert
- In-Service MH Trainings upon request and availability
- Community Corrections On-Line Learning Modules (Academy of Peer Services)



Community Re-Entry Initiatives

- OMH provides corrections-based MH services to approximately 10,300 inmates (currently lower due to COVID)
- Annually, approximately 5000 individuals with mental illness are released each year and 900 are living with serious mental illness.
- Goals of Re-entry
 - Reduce risk of return to prison through evidence-based interventions
 - Successful community reintegration through enhanced discharge planning services, education, support and community partnerships
- Parole Diversion Program



Addressing Disparities



Zip Code vs. Genetic Code

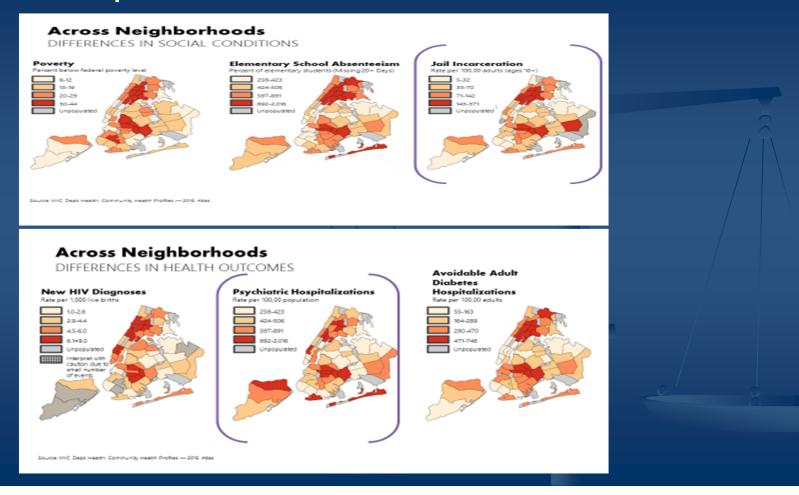


FIGURE 1. Conceptualizing the Social Determinants of Mental Health. Pathogens/Toxins Poor Mental Health, Injury Disease, Morbidity Genetic Risk Poor GXE Access to Care Social, Environmental, and Behavioral Risk Health Care System Health Reduced High-Risk Poor Stress **Policy** Options Choices Behaviors Un/Underemployment **Poor Built** Food **Housing Insecurity** and Job Insecurity Environment Insecurity Adverse Early Life Poverty/Income Discrimination/ **Poor Education Experiences** Inequality **Social Exclusion Distribution of Opportunity Public Policies** Social Norms Compton and Shim, 2015

Health Care Disparities and the Impact of COVID-19

New York State – Estimated COVID-19 Related Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity as of August 30,2021

Race/Ethnicity			NYC	NYS Excluding NYC		
•	Hispanic	•	34% (29% of population)	•	14% (12% of population)	
•	Black	•	28% (22% of population)	•	17% (9% of population)	
•	White	•	27% (32% of population)	•	61% (74% of population)	
•	Asian	•	7% (14% of population)	•	4% (4% of population)	
•	Other	•	4% (3% of population)	•	4% (1% of population)	



Disparities and the Impact of COVID-19

OMH Survey of 6,000 clients*

- 22.3% of Hispanics reported experiencing challenges in 3 more aspects of life among housing, income/benefits, employment, food, toiletries/clean clothes, transportation, and education due to COVID-19.
- Comparable numbers for the other race categories are; African American (13.5%), White (13.4%), and other (15.6%).

% Experiencing Challenges	Hispanic	African American	White	Other
Aspect of Life				
Housing	14.2	9.6	7.0	7.4
Income	30.5	17.4	16.5	25.1
Education	19.9	9.7	14.0	16.6

^{*}Survey conducted May 8, 2021 – June 22, 2021



Health Care Disparities and the Impact of COVID-19

- Compared to non-Latino whites racial/ethnic minorities in New York State have disproportionately higher rates of COVID-19 infection and mortality.
- Racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to experience increased mental health burden due to COVID-19 (i.e. trauma, grief). Twice the number of black and Hispanic youth lost a parent or caretaker to COVID.
- OMH is working to ensure that minorities and underserved populations have access to information and resources to help prevent COVID-19 infection, mortality and the resulting psychological burden.
 - Inclusive Public Messaging.
 - Leveraging Community Partnerships, using data and community based interventions
 - Strategies in Behavioral Health Equity Webinar Series and ongoing education
 - Implementing Strategies to Promote COVID-19-Related Mental Health Equity In New York State's Mental Health System.
 - Coordinated Disparities Research Workgroup Disparities Data.



Addressing Disparities

- OMH has included equity components into all Requests For Proposals released by the Agency
- OMH is pilot testing a 'Vital Signs Dashboard' to depict racial, ethnic, and gender-based disparities in NY's mental health system (currently in OMH clinics, full system release in early 2022)
- Working with the Center for Research on Cultural and Structural Equity in Behavioral Health to do a multi-level assessment of policies and practices at the Agency, both internal and external - for structural racism
- OMH's Bureau of Inspection and Certification, in close collaboration with the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, will be reviewing OMH licensed organization's diversity, inclusion, equity, cultural and linguistic competence plan on a regular basis, focusing on decreasing disparities in care.



Addressing Disparities - continued

- OMH has also created a number of resources and tip-sheets to increase information sharing and educate individuals on vital topics impacting our communities topics include: African American's Mental Health, The Impact of Racism on Mental Health
- OMH's Office of Diversity and Inclusion has hosted a series of "Race Dialogues,"
- Partnered with the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to host a sixpart webinar series, "Racism: A Public Mental Health Crisis," drawing in more than 5,000 individuals
- OMH's Office of Diversity and Inclusion also hosts a bi-monthly webinar series titled Strategies for Behavioral Health Equity, has reached thousands of providers in the past year alone.
- Although major strides have been made to be more inclusive and anti-racist, the work is far from done. OMH is committed to holding the mental health system accountable for making change and promoting equity and inclusivity at all levels.

New Federal Funding



CMHS Block Grant Supplemental Funding

- OMH received notification of award for supplementary CMHS block grant funding related to the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) on March 11, 2021, for \$46.3 million for the period of March 15, 2021 to March 30, 2023.
- OMH received notification of award for supplementary CMHS block grant funding related to the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) on May 18, 2021, for \$80 million for the period of September 1, 2021 to September 30, 2024.
- Federal CMHS funds must be used in accordance with standard requirements
 - Populations/Authorized Activities: Community services for adults with SMI or children w/SED
 - Set-Asides Apply: Children's services, First Episode Psychosis programs and Crisis services
 - Restrictions: Funds can not be used for inpatient, residential services, capital or provider losses



CMHS Block Grant Supplemental Funding cont.

- Based on extensive stakeholder feedback, OMH prioritized four major areas for investment: Crisis System; Children, Youth and Family Services; Ambulatory and Peer Services; and Workforce as detailed further in the formal OMH submissions posted on website.
 - Supplemental COVID-19 MHBG, April 5, 2021 (ny.gov)
 - OMH to SAMHSA CMHS MHBG Letter May 5, 2021 (ny.gov)
 - OMH ARPA CMHS Block Grant Funding Plan- July 9, 2021 (ny.gov)
- OMH is preparing to implement the \$20.9M in Workforce Recruitment and Retention funds for grants to providers of eligible outpatient and community support programs. Similar to eFMAP resources, these funds will support a wide range of workforce strategies including recruitment and retention, educational expenses, career development and ongoing employee support.



Enhanced FMAP for HCBS and Rehab Services

- The 2021-22 OMH Budget also includes appropriations for enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) of 10% for Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) and Rehabilitation Services, for one year, beginning April 1, 2021 and ending March 31, 2022.
- Enhanced FMAP is earned on all HCBS and Rehabilitation Services (ACT, PROS and CRs programs) which could generate \$40-80M for reinvestment.
- These funds present opportunities for one-time investments for workforce and infrastructure to improve access to HCBS and rehabilitation services in New York State.

NEW YORK STATE Mental Health

Prioritizing the Peer Workforce

- Total number of active New York Certified Peer Specialists (Standard and Provisional): 2,973
- Number of Credentialed Family Peer Advocates: 384
- Number of Credentialed Youth Peer Advocates: 100
- One of OMH's workforce priorities is to expand certified and credentialed peer workforce (inclusive of adult, youth, and family) including resources for recruitment, retention, education/training, and career pipeline investments.
- OMH has allocated \$1,000,000 to develop the Peer-to-Peer Supported Transition Program in New York State.
- More information about OMH's Peer Workforce priorities will be discussed during "Transforming OMH Services to Advance Recovery, Rehabilitation and Peer Support" presentation on 9/23/201 at 1:15pm!

Thank You!

