The Ideal Crisis System: Strategies for Mental Health and Law Enforcement Collaboration to Prevent Justice Involvement

Margie Balfour, MD, PhD
Connections Health Solutions
Chief of Quality & Clinical Innovation
Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Arizona
Friday. 4:30 PM. The phone rings.

Your spouse’s boss needs help with his brother.

He’s been texting family members about how he would be better off dead.

They’re afraid he might hurt himself.

He might also have a drinking problem and need detox.

What do you advise?
CALL THE PSYCHIATRIST/THERAPIST/CLINIC

CALL 911
GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM

GO TO THE CRISIS CENTER

GO TO THE DETOX CENTER
“It’s easier to get into heaven than access psychiatric care.”

A behavioral health crisis is an emergency. It requires a systemic response with the same quality and consistency as the response to heart attack, stroke, fire, and other emergencies.
“I’m having chest pain.”

“I’m suicidal.”
Officer-involved shootings

“36% of officer-involved shootings in this sample were found to be suicide by cop.”

Washington Post Nationwide Database of Police Fatalities
https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/national/police-shootings-2016/
There are over 2 million jail bookings of people with serious mental illness (SMI) each year.¹

Nearly half of people with SMI have been arrested at least once.²

### Prevalence of Mental Illness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US Adults⁵</th>
<th>Jail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMI³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Men</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Women</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any mental disorder⁴</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Co-occurring substance use⁴</td>
<td>3.3%⁶</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


What about kids?

The National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice found that 70.4% of youth in the juvenile justice system have been diagnosed with at least one mental health disorder.

High-risk youth are estimated to cost society $1.2 to 2 million each in rehabilitation, incarceration, and costs to victims.
Impact of incarceration\textsuperscript{1,2}

- Offenders with mental illness are
  - Incarcerated twice as long
  - Three times more likely to be sexually assaulted while incarcerated
  - More likely to be in solitary confinement which exacerbates psychiatric symptoms

- Adverse effects post-release include
  - Interruption in Medicaid and other benefits
  - Difficulty finding employment
  - More likely to become homeless
  - More likely to be rearrested

- At twice the cost to taxpayers.

\textbf{MYTH}

"They’ll get the treatment they need in jail."

Only one quarter of men and 14% of women receive formal substance abuse treatment while incarcerated.\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1} Treatment Advocacy Center & National Sheriffs Association (2014). The Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in Prisons and Jails: A State Survey
\textsuperscript{3} Office of National Drug Control Policy
If they do make it to an ED...

• 84% of EDs report boarding of psychiatric patients
• Increased risk
  – Assaults, injuries, self-harm
• Increased cost
  – Sitters, lost revenue
  – Unnecessary inpatient admits
• Poor patient experience
  – Non therapeutic environment with untrained staff

Psychiatric boarding = long waits for inpatient psychiatric beds with little/no treatment, for hours or sometimes even days.

What we need:

- A SYSTEMIC response to behavioral health crisis
- that delivers EVIDENCE-BASED care to people who need it
- with MEASURABLE OUTCOMES
- in the LEAST-RESTRICTIVE setting that can safely meet the person’s needs
- (and by the way, the least-restrictive settings also tend to be the LEAST-COSTLY)
Why isn’t there a national standard for crisis services?

• No standard nomenclature
  – For example: a “crisis stabilization unit” can be many things

• Crisis services fly under the federal radar
  – Primarily financed by Medicaid, which is regulated at the state level

• Stigma?

“If you’ve seen one state mental health system, you’ve seen ONE state mental health system.”
Simply building more inpatient beds won’t solve the problem of access to MH care. **Systemic approaches** are needed, including crisis care.

Defines crisis system **essential services**: crisis line with “air traffic control” capability, mobile crisis teams, crisis stabilization, crisis best practices (e.g. recovery focused and trauma informed).

Review of national best practices in crisis services with a focus on improving crisis systems through the **standardization of outcome measures**.
A National Standard for Crisis Systems?

• Interdepartmental SMI Coordinating Committee (ISMICC)
• Created by 21st Century Cures Act
• 45 recommendations in 5 focus areas
• 2.1 Define and implement a national standard for crisis care

In response, the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry is developing a comprehensive report defining elements of the ideal crisis system.

Measurable Performance Standards
in the following areas

- Governance & Finance
- Crisis Continuum: Essential Services & Program Capabilities
- Clinical Best Practices & Competencies
A crisis system is more than a collection of services. Crisis services must all work together as a coordinated system to achieve common goals. And be more than the sum of its parts.

Adapted from: Richard McKeon (Chief, Suicide Prevention Branch, SAMHSA). Supercharge Crisis Services, National Council for Behavioral Health Annual Conference, 2015.
### 3 Key Ingredients for a SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accountability</th>
<th>Collaboration</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Who is <em>responsible</em> for the system?</td>
<td>• Broad inclusion of potential customers, partners, &amp; stakeholders</td>
<td>• Are we achieving desired outcomes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Governance and financing structure</td>
<td>• Alignment of operational processes &amp; training towards common goals</td>
<td>• Performance targets &amp; financial incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• System values and outcomes</td>
<td>• Culture of communication &amp; problem solving</td>
<td>• Continuous quality improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Holding providers accountable</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Data driven decision making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*connections HEALTH SOLUTIONS*
Arizona Crisis System Structure

Southern Arizona Region:
- 8 counties
- 38,542 mi² (3 Maryland
- 1.8 million people
- 6 Tribal Nations
- 378 mi of international border

Tucson: 530,000
Pima County: 1 million
Similar size and pop as NH

The financing & governance structure supports organization, accountability, & oversight of the system.
What this means for the crisis system

• Centralized planning
• Centralized accountability
• Alignment of clinical & financial goals

Performance metrics and payment systems that promote common goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ED &amp; hospital use</td>
<td>Community stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice involvement</td>
<td>Engagement in care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These goals represent both good clinical care & fiscal responsibility.

Regional Behavioral Health Authority
Sequential Intercept Model

What is the Sequential Intercept Model?
- Every person follows a path through the justice system: Arrest, detention, arraignment, pre-trial, etc.
- At every point along this path, there is an opportunity for the behavioral health system to “intercept” the person and either
  - Stop them from progressing further (diversion)
  - Mitigate the effects of justice involvement
- Crisis services are focused on Intercept 1:
  - Interactions with law enforcement to prevent unnecessary arrest

Example of strategic service design

**State** says: Reduce criminal justice costs for people with SMI.

**AHCCCS** contracts with regional Medicaid MCOs/RBHAs and includes requirements targeted at reducing criminal justice involvement.

**RBHA** (which is at risk) uses contract requirements/VBP with its subcontracted providers to create services and processes targeted at reducing justice involvement.

**Targeted Services and Processes:**

**Law Enforcement as a “preferred customer”**

**CRISIS LINE**
- Some 911 calls are warm-transferred to the crisis line
- Dedicated LE number goes directly to a supervisor

**MOBILE TEAMS**
- 30 minute response time for LE calls (vs. 60 min routine)
- Some teams assigned as co-responders (cop + clinician)

**CRISIS CENTERS**
- 24/7 crisis facility
- Quick & easy drop-off for law enforcement
- No wrong door – LE is never turned away
The Crisis Continuum

80% resolved on the phone
71% resolved in the field
68% discharged to the community
85% remain stable in community-based care

Person in Crisis → Crisis Line → Mobile Crisis Teams → Crisis Facility → Post-Crisis Wraparound

Decreased Use of jail, ED, inpatient

Easy Access for Law Enforcement = Pre-Arrest Diversion

LEAST Restrictive = LEAST Costly

Schematic designed by Margie Balfour, Connections Health Solutions. Data courtesy Johnnie Gaspar, Arizona Complete Health

Data applies to southern Arizona geographical service area, last updated Sep 2019
Many options for law enforcement to divert people to treatment instead of jail all with a culture of NO WRONG DOOR

**Crisis Hotline**
- Info, care coordination
- Direct line for LE
- Some co-located at 911

**Mobile Crisis Teams**
- Masters level clinicians
- On-site crisis intervention
- 30-min response time for LE

**Law Enforcement Training**
- Supported by RBHA & multiple community partners
- Tucson PD and Pima Co Sheriff are 100% MHFA & 80% CIT trained

**Co-Responder Teams**
- MHST Detective
- Mobile Team Clinician

**Mental Health Support Teams (MHST)**
- In addition to CIT
- Unique specialized team specializing in civil commitment, challenging cases, and follow-up
- Officers/Deputies & Detectives

**Access Point**
- 24/7 Detox/Crisis for Voluntary Adults
- <10 minute LE drop-off time
- Transitions to substance use tx/MAT

**Regional Behavioral Health Authority**
- First Responder Liaisons
- Responsible for the network of programs and clinics

**Crisis Response Center**
- 24/7 Crisis Center for Adults and Youth
- <10 minute LE drop-off time
- Law enforcement never turned away
- Adjacent to ED, Court, Inpatient psych
- Clinic, 23 hour obs, initiation of Opiate MAT

**BH Services at the Jail**
- Instant data exchange with MH history
- Risk screening
- Diversion programs, specialty courts, etc.
The Crisis Response Center

• Built with Pima County bond funds in 2011
  - Alternative to jail, ED, hospitals
  - Serving 12,000 adults + 2,400 youth per year

• Law enforcement receiving center with NO WRONG DOOR
  (no exclusions for acuity, agitation, intoxication, payer, etc.)

• Services include
  • 24/7 urgent care clinic (adult length of stay 2 hours, youth 3 hours)
  • 23-hour observation (adult capacity 34, youth 10),
  • Short-term subacute inpatient (adults only, 15 beds, 3-5 days)

• Space for co-located community programs
  - peer-run post-crisis wraparound program, pet therapy, etc.

• Adjacent to
  • Banner University Medical Center (ED with Level 2 Trauma Center)
  • Crisis call center
  • Inpatient psych hospital for civil commitments
  • Mental health court
Connections Model
“We address any behavioral health need at any time.”

• “No wrong door”
• We take everyone:
  – No such thing as “too agitated” or “too violent”
  – Can be highly intoxicated
  – Can be involuntary or voluntary
• Fewer medical exclusionary criteria than many inpatient psych hospitals
• Law enforcement is never ever turned away
• Studies show this model:
  – Critical for pre-arrest diversion²
  – Reduces ED boarding³,⁴
  – Reduces hospitalization³,⁴

These 2 are the hardest to do well

CIT Recommendations for Mental Health Receiving Facilities¹

1. Single Source of Entry
2. On Demand Access 24/7
3. No Clinical Barriers to Care
4. Minimal Law Enforcement Turnaround Time
5. Access to Wide Range of Disposition Options
6. Community Interface: Feedback and Problem Solving Capacity

1. Dupont R et al. (2007). Crisis Intervention Team Core Elements. The University of Memphis School of Urban Affairs and Public Policy
Easy Access for Law Enforcement so we are the preferred alternative to drop off at jail or ED
The locked 23h obs unit provides a safe, secure, and therapeutic environment:
• Continuous observation
• Lack of means to hurt oneself or others
• Therapeutic milieu: Open area for therapeutic interactions with others
• As welcoming as possible
23-Hour Observation Unit

• Interdisciplinary Teamwork
  – 24/7 psychiatric provider coverage (MD, NP, PAs)
  – Peers with lived experience, nurses, techs, case managers, therapists, unit coordinators

• Early Intervention
  – Median door to doc time is ~90 min
  – Interventions include medication, detox/MAT, groups, peer support, safety planning, crisis counseling, mindfulness

• Proactive discharge planning
  – Collaboration and coordination with community & family partners

• **Culture shift: Assumption that the crisis can be resolved**

60-70% discharged to the community the following day
Avoiding preventable inpatient admission, even though most met medical necessity criteria when they first presented

“I came in 100% sure I was going to kill myself but now after group I’m hopeful that it will change. Thank you RSS members!”
Law Enforcement Approach: Tucson Training Model

Research shows\(^1\) that CIT is *most effective* when the training is VOLUNTARY and the Tucson Model strongly supports this philosophy. The Tucson Model mandates basic training for everyone, while more advanced training is voluntary. High rates of training are achieved through culture change and by creating incentives to make the training desirable.

ALL officers receive basic mental health training (MHFA – 8 hrs)

- Mental health basics and community resources
- De-escalation and crisis intervention tools

SOME officers receive Intermediate training (CIT – 40 hours)

- Voluntary participation
- Aptitude for the population

SPECIALIZED Units receive CIT + Advanced Training

- SWAT & Hostage Negotiators
- MHST Teams (specialized Mental Health teams)

100% of the force is MHFA trained

80% of first responders & 911 call-takers are CIT trained

Specialty units are 100% CIT trained & receive ongoing Advanced CIT refreshers

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Tucson MHST Model: A Preventative Approach
Dedicated Mental Health Support Team

MHST officers focus on service & transport.

- Locate over 95% of patients with civil commitment pickup orders
- Hundreds of patients transported to treatment without uses of force
- Develop relationships and recognize patterns
- Helps with CIT calls when needed

MHST detectives focus on prevention & safety.

- Investigate calls that otherwise wouldn’t be looked at (e.g. “I’m concerned about my neighbor”)
- Prevent people from falling through the cracks
- Connect people treatment instead
- Focus on public safety but avoid criminal justice involvement whenever possible

MHST officers wear plainclothes because it decreases the anxiety of the person receiving services and also has an effect on the officer’s attitude.

The “weird stuff” detectives
MORE People Taken to Treatment...

Tucson Police Mental Health Transports per Year

Increased Mental Health Transports = More people diverted to treatment instead of jail

Cops like quick turnaround time (10 min) so that it’s easier to bring people to treatment instead of jail.

Most drops are voluntary (light bars), meaning the officers are engaging people into treatment.
... and LESS Justice Involvement

Fewer calls for low-level crimes that tend to land our people in jail.

**TPD “Nuisance Calls” Per Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Civil Disturbance</th>
<th>Drinking in Public</th>
<th>Vagrancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Culture change in how law enforcement responds to mental health crisis.**

**Tucson Police Dept. SWAT deployments for Suicidal Barricade**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each one costs $15,000!

Crisis Stabilization Aims for the Least-Restrictive (and least costly) Disposition Possible

65% Discharged to Community (Diversion from Inpatient)

- People admitted to the 23-hour observation unit who are discharged to community-based care instead of inpatient admission.
- Most can be stabilized for community dispositions with early intervention, proactive discharge planning, and collaboration with families and other community supports.

70% Converted to Voluntary Status
People under involuntary hold who are then discharged to the community or choose voluntary inpatient admission.
More Law Enforcement-MH Collaborations

**Co-Responder Teams**
- Mobile crisis clinician assigned to MHST detectives
- Focus on followup and investigations
- Increased community stabilization (vs transport to facility or civil commitment petitions)

**Deflection Program**
- Peer co-responders focused on SUD and overdoses
- Option not to arrest for possession of small amounts of illicit substances
- Connection to treatment instead
- 24/7 access to treatment

**Homeless Outreach**
- Increased outreach to people experiencing homeless in the community
- Identify and engage people needing services
- Collaboration with community stakeholders
- Focus on housing first models
Using data to improve care

DON'T WORRY HUMAN
I FIX PROBLEM
Outcome metrics for facility-based crisis services

Excellence in Crisis Services

Timely
- Door to Diagnostic Evaluation (Door to Doc)
- Left Without Being Seen
- Median Time from ED Arrival to ED Departure for ED Patients: Discharged, Admitted, Transferred
- Admit Decision Time to ED Departure Time for ED Patients: Admitted, Transferred

Safe
- Rate of Self-directed Violence with Moderate or Severe Injury
- Rate of Other-directed Violence with Moderate or Severe Injury
- Incidence of Workplace Violence with Injury

Accessible
- Volume/visits
- Denied Referrals Rate

Least Restrictive
- Community Dispositions
- Conversion to Voluntary Status
- Hours of Physical Restraint Use & Hours of Seclusion Use
- Rate of Seclusion and Restraint Use

Effective
- Unscheduled Return Visits – Admitted, Not Admitted

Consumer Family Centered
- Consumer Satisfaction (Likelihood to Recommend)
- Family Involvement

Partnership
- Law Enforcement Drop-off Interval
- Hours on Divert
- Provisional: Median Time From ED Referral to Acceptance for Transfer
- Post Discharge Continuing Care Plan Transmitted to Next Level of Care Provider Upon Discharge
- Provisional: Post Discharge Continuing Care Plan Transmitted to Primary Care Provider Upon Discharge

## Connections Crisis Facility KPIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent Care Clinic: Door-to-Door Length of Stay</td>
<td>&lt; 2 hr</td>
<td>Timely</td>
<td>Patients get their needs met quickly instead of going to an ED or allowing symptoms to worsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Hour Obs Unit: Door-to-Doctor Time</td>
<td>&lt; 2 hr</td>
<td>Timely</td>
<td>Treatment is started early, which results in higher likelihood of stabilization and less likelihood of assaults, injuries and restraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Hour Obs Unit: Community Disposition Rate (diversion from inpatient)</td>
<td>60-70%</td>
<td>Least Restrictive</td>
<td>Most patients are able to be discharged to less restrictive and less costly community-based care instead of inpatient admission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of Restraint Use per 1000 patient hours</td>
<td>&lt; 0.15</td>
<td>Least Restrictive</td>
<td>Despite receiving highly acute patients directly from the field, our restraint rates are 75% below the Joint Commission national average for inpatient psych units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Drop-Off Police Turnaround Time</td>
<td>&lt; 10 min</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>If jail diversion is a goal, then police are our customer too and we must be quicker and easier to access than jail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Satisfaction Likelihood to Recommend</td>
<td>&gt; 85%</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>Even though most patients are brought via law enforcement, most would recommend our services to friends or family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Visits within 72h following discharge from 23h obs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>People get their needs met and are connected to aftercare. A multiagency collaboration addresses the subset of people with multiple return visits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Regional Behavioral Health Authority requires the other 23h crisis facilities to use this framework.

- Consistent outcome measurement across the Southern AZ network
- Monthly data reviews to monitor system performance across the region
  - Insight into volume trends
  - Bed capacity and throughput
  - Community acuity and engagement
  - Ensure accountability and proper discharge planning

ConnectionsAZ
Urgent Psychiatric Center
Phoenix

ConnectionsAZ-Banner Crisis Response Center
Tucson

Horizon Acute Care Center
Florence

Horizon Acute Care Center
Yuma

Community Bridges Access Point
Casa Grande

Community Bridges
Access Point
Tucson
Systems Approach: How can crisis data help improve the whole behavioral health system?

Every crisis visit is a story about how someone couldn't get their needs met in the community.

If we turn the stories into data, it can reveal trends about things that need improving in the overall behavioral health system.

“Maybe stories are just data with a soul.”
- Brené Brown
The Canary in the Coal Mine for what’s NOT working in the community

Crisis Center

“I couldn’t get in to see my doctor at my clinic.”

“These meds aren’t working.”

“I couldn’t get my case manager on the phone.”

“I missed my appointment because I don’t have transportation.”

“There was a problem at the pharmacy and I couldn’t get my meds filled.”

“I don’t have a safe place to stay.”

“I got kicked out of my group home... AGAIN.”

“My mom can’t handle me at home by herself.”

“What are you in for?”
CRC-RBHA Data/QI Partnership

Crisis Response Center

Daily Data Feed and other reports

Regional Behavioral Health Authority

Analysis

System-wide Quality Improvement

Monthly Joint Data/QI Meeting

The Power of Crisis-Payer Collaboration

Percent of each clinic’s adult population that had a CRC visit

Maybe this clinic needs some help?

CRC has the NUMERATOR
RBHA has the DENOMINATOR
DATA REPORTING: The CRC sends a monthly rolling frequent utilizer report to Cenpatico.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>First name</th>
<th>dob</th>
<th>ICC</th>
<th>T19 status</th>
<th>rbha</th>
<th>payer</th>
<th>Clinic Only</th>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Visit this month?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA FRONTERA</td>
<td>SMI T19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cenpatico</td>
<td>AHCCCS only</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA FRONTERA</td>
<td>SMI T19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cenpatico</td>
<td>AHCCCS only</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPE</td>
<td>SMI T19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cenpatico</td>
<td>AHCCCS &amp; Medicare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LA FRONTERA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cenpatico</td>
<td>AHCCCS only</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>COPE</td>
<td>SMI T19</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Y</td>
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MULTI-AGENCY TEAM MEETINGS with CRC, RBHA, clinic staff to discuss the patient’s needs and develop improved crisis and service plans. The goal is at least 3 staffings per patient regardless of whether they are at the CRC that day.

CHARTS FLAGGED at the CRC with information about the new crisis plan and who to contact so that the new plan can be implemented.
Results: Fewer “Familiar Faces”

Case Example: Ms. X becomes lonely during the weekend, which is a trigger for feeling overwhelmed and suicidal and coming to the CRC. She has a partner who is also enrolled in services.

Individualized Plan:
- The outpatient provider will proactively do welfare checks on nights and weekends to help plan for triggers that historically result in CRC visits.
- The team will explore working with her partner’s team (with consent) in order to assist both in recovery together.
- The CRC will call her clinic Peer Support Specialist immediately upon arrival to reinforce the relationship with her outpatient team and help connect her more quickly with outpatient support.

Results: CRC visits decreased from 14 in Q1 2016 to 1 in Q1 2017.
Results: Reduced Readmissions

A significant reduction in readmissions in all units!

*Comparison of Q1-Q3 (Oct-June) each year. YCSU $p < 0.03$, ACSU $p < 0.02$, STIU $p < 0.01$
Putting it all together...

Stakeholders from multiple systems coming together around data dashboards to solve a complex problem.
Example: Repeat revocations to the CRC (for patients on outpatient civil commitment)

Who are these people?

Courtesy Margie Balfour, Crisis Response Center, ConnectionsAZ
Where are these patients coming from?

Can we target interventions to prevent the need for involuntary law enforcement transports?

Courtesy Sgt. Jason Winsky, Tucson Police Dept.
“The Group Home Guy”

Multiagency QI Process to reduce T36 revocations
Results: Reduced civil commitment revocations

CRC T36 Revocations per Month

Apr-17 May-17 Jun-17 Jul-17 Aug-17 Sep-17 Oct-17 Nov-17 Dec-17

UCL 74.63
CL 58.67
LCL 42.71
It took a LONG time and LOTS of collaboration to get where we are today.
Lessons Learned & Key Ingredients

• The solution is **not** always more inpatient beds!
• Stabilize crisis in the **least-restrictive** setting possible (which also tends to be the **least-costly**)
• **Governance and payment structures** to incentivize these programs and services
• **Data-driven and values-based** decision-making and continuous quality improvement
• Stakeholder **collaboration** across silos
• **Culture of:**
  – **NO WRONG DOOR**
  – “Figure out how to say YES instead of looking for reasons to say no.”
Questions?

Margie Balfour, MD, PhD
Connections Health Solutions
Chief of Quality & Clinical Innovation
Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Arizona
margie.balfour@connectionshs.com