

EMPS Crisis Intervention Service

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Collaborative Partnership Across Connecticut

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What is EMPS?

A Team of trained mental health professionals who can respond immediately on-site, or by phone, when a child is experiencing a mental health need or is in crisis

Who can receive EMPS?

- Anyone can call on behalf of a child/youth with a mental health need
- Any child or youth 17 or younger in Connecticut who is in crisis (can serve 18 year olds if enrolled in school)
- Service is provided regardless of insurance status or ability to pay
- Excludes youth currently in Residential Treatment Centers, Sub-Acute Units, or Inpatient Hospital Settings









Goals of EMPS

- Be Highly Mobile: Go to where the youth is
- Be Responsive: Arrive within 45 minutes or less
- Convenient Hours: Mobile hours are 8am-10pm M-F; 1pm-10pm weekends/holidays. Available by phone all other hours
- High Volume: Reach all in need
- Widespread community awareness
- Consistent, high quality service
- Responsive to Schools, Emergency Departments, Police, Foster Families, and others
- Coordinate with Emergency Departments
- Reduce inappropriate use of inpatient care
- Reduce inappropriate arrests









EMPS Components

- Six (6) Service Areas Cover Whole State
- Single Statewide Call Center
 - Dial 211 from anywhere in CT, improves access to EMPS
 - Allows for improved marketing
 - Consistent response and improved accountability
- System Features
 - Mobile hours are 8am to 10pm M-F; 1pm to 10pm Sat/Sun/Holidays)
 - Telephonic response during non-mobile hours
 - Capacity to handle multiple calls
- Performance Improvement Center
 - Performance standards; data reporting; feedback and service improvement activities at all EMPS sites
 - Standardized expert training for all clinicians
 - Regular feedback from families and other referrers (schools, EDs)









EMPS Providers



<u>Southwestern Area (3 sites)</u>: Child & Family Guidance (plus subcontract with CGC of Southern CT) <u>New Haven Area (1 site)</u>: Clifford Beers

Western Area (3 sites): Wellmore, Inc.

Hartford Area (3 sites): Wheeler Clinic

<u>Central Area (2 sites)</u>: Community Health Resources (plus subcontract with Middlesex Hospital) <u>Eastern Area (</u>2 sites): United Community and Family Services







How EMPS is currently used by Emergency Departments

- Divert youth from the Emergency Departments by taking referrals directly from families, schools, police, and other referrers who would otherwise use the ED for behavioral health care
- When youth are in the ED, EMPS can divert from inpatient hospitalization when community-based care is a safe and effective alternative (i.e., "inpatient diversion")
- Once youth are in the ED, EMPS can provide follow-up services in the community at the time of discharge (i.e., "routine follow-up")
 - EMPS provides up to 45 days of follow-up care
 - EMPS links youth and families to ongoing care as needed (e.g., outpatient, IICAPS, etc.)
- > The ways in which EMPS is used by EDs varies widely across the state









EMPS Call Flow Chart



EMPS Call Flow Chart



EMPS Data Overview FY2011 - FY2014

- Each Fiscal Year (FY) starts July 1st, ends June 30th of the following year
- Some EMPS Key indicators:
 - Call and Episode Volume
 - Mobility Rates
 - Response Time
 - Inpatient Admissions
 - ED Evaluations
- For full EMPS reports see <u>CHDI.org</u> or <u>EMPSCT.org</u>









Statewide Call and Episode Volume (EMPS FY2011 – FY2014)



Statewide Mobility Rates (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)



Statewide Response Times Under 45 Minutes (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)



Statewide EMPS & Inpatient Admissions (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)







Statewide EMPS & ED Evaluations (EMPS Episodes FY2011 – FY2014)









Clients Evaluated in ED One or More Times in the Six Months Prior to and During an EMPS Episode





ED Eval 1(+) in 6 Months Prior ED Eval 1(+) During Episode









EMPS FY2014 Data Overview

Statewide Key indicators:

- Call Types and 211 Call Dispositions
- Insurance Status at Intake for EMPS Episodes
- Comparisons between All EMPS Episodes and Medicaid-only EMPS Episodes
 - Volume
 - Referral Sources
 - Gender
 - Race & Ethnicity
 - Age









Statewide EMPS Service Area - FY2014

















EMPS Response Episodes by Service Area for Children with Medicaid-only (Total Episodes = 5,712)



Referral Sources of All Children for EMPS Episodes



- Self/Family
- 🖬 School
- Other community provider
- Emergency Department (ED)
- Probation/Court
- Dept. Children & Families
- Foster Parent
- 📔 Police
- 🖬 Other









Referral Sources of Children with Medicaid for EMPS Episodes



- Self/Family
- 🖬 School
- Other community provider
- Emergency Department (ED)
- Probation/Court
- Dept. Children & Families
- Foster Parent
- 📔 Police
- 🖬 Other









Gender of All Children Gender of Children with Medicaid Served by EMPS Statewide Served by EMPS Statewide Female Male Female Male 48.8% 49.3% 50.7% 51.2%









EMPS Episodes FY2014

Race	All Episodes		Medicaid Only	
	Ν	% of Total	Ν	% of Total
Asian	153	1.4%	40	0.8%
African Descent	2,226	20.2%	1,348	25.3%
White	6,521	59.2%	2,674	50.1%
American Indian or Alaska	59	0.5%	34	0.6%
Native				
Native Hawaiian or Other	17	0.2%	8	0.2%
Pacific Islander				
All Other	2,034	18.5%	1,229	23.0%
Total	11,010	100.0%	5,333	100.0%









EMPS Episodes FY2014							
Ethnicity	All E	pisodes	Medicaid Only				
	Ν	% of Total	Ν	% of Total			
No, Not of Hispanic, Latino, or	7,594	69.4%	3,190	59.4%			
Spanish Origin							
Yes, Mexican, Mexican	86	0.8%	49	0.9%			
American, Chicano							
Yes, Puerto Rican	1,027	9.4%	735	13.7%			
Yes, Cuban	4	0.0%	2	0.0%			
Yes, South or Central American	180	1.6%	80	1.5%			
Yes, of Hispanic/Latino Origin	2,058	18.8%	1,311	24.4%			
Total	10,949	100.0%	5,367	100.0%			











Age Groups of Children with Medicaid Served







Dial **21**



In Summary

- EMPS provides a valuable service to the community and to hospital EDs across the state
- Degree of utilization and quality of working relationships varies from region to region
- Overall utilization of EMPS has increased
 - Utilization by EDs has increased (but not as much as overall)
 - Use of ED during EMPS episode of care has increased from FY2011 to FY2014









EMPS Episodes for Children with Medicaid

- When compared to all EMPS episodes for FY2014, children with Medicaid insurance tend to be:
 - Male (Nearly 2% higher)
 - Non-White (Difference of almost +10%)
 - Younger (+2.5% higher in both 6-8 and 9-12 age groups with an *average* difference of almost 5 months)
 - Referred by <u>schools</u> (+5.3%) and <u>EDs</u> (+0.9%) more
 - Referred by <u>self/families</u> less (-5.9%)









Recommendations

- Change to PSDCRS system in how Race & Ethnicity are collected to match current U.S. Census Bureau standards to enhance accurate analyses and comparisons
- Questions to explore:
 - How has the population that access EMPS changed over time?
 - Increase in percentage of 211-only Calls
 - How does EMPS staff workload across the state impact followup care (e.g., ED and/or inpatient use)?
 - Differences between agencies in ED use during EMPS episode
 - How do differences between the Medicaid and Non-Medicaid populations impact EMPS and ED use?









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