



Linking Systems to Implement Substance Use Treatment in Child Welfare

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12th Annual Conference on the Science of Dissemination & Implementation

December 4, 2019

Acknowledgements

- National Institute on Drug Abuse (R34DA046913) (Bunger)
- OSU College of Social Work (Bunger, Maguire-Jack, Yoon)
- Public Children Services Association of Ohio (US Department of Justice/OH Attorney General 2019-VOCA-132234677) (Freisthler)

Substance Misuse Affects Families

Ohio & Opiates...

- 1st in absolute numbers of heroin- and synthetic opioidrelated deaths
- 1st in heroin-related, ageadjusted death rates;
- **5th** in synthetic opioid-related, age-adjusted death rates
- Ohio overdose death rate >3x national rate



Rising numbers of children entering foster care in Ohio due to caregiver substance misuse (PCSAO, 2016; Radel, Baldwin, Crouse, Ghertner, & Waters, 2018).



Caregivers' SUD treatment needs often go unmet (GAO, 2018)



High likelihood of <u>substantiated</u> <u>allegations</u>, <u>foster care</u> <u>placement</u>, and <u>failure to</u>

<u>reunify</u> (Freisthler et al, 2017; Wulczyn, et al, 2019; Lloyd, Akin, & Brook, 2017)

Sobriety Treatment & Recovery Teams (START)

Key	/ Components
1	Early identification of families affected by substance use disorders (screening)
2	Quick access to quality treatment
3	Increasing parent recovery services and engagement in treatment through peer support
4	Focusing on family-centered services and parent-child relationships
5	Increasing oversight for parents and children
6	Sharing responsibility for parent accountability and program outcomes across service systems
7	Collaborating across service systems and with the courts

Child welfare intervention for families affected by child maltreatment & parental substance use disorder (SUD)

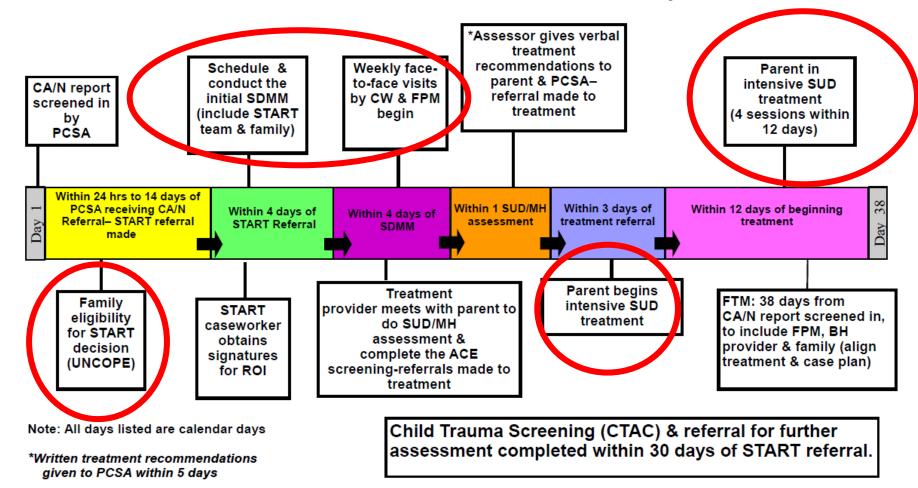
- ✓ Expedites parents' access to treatment
- ✓ Improves treatment retention
- ✓ Increases level of sobriety
- ✓ Keeps families together during and after the intervention

Hall, Wilfong, Huebner, Posze, & Willauer, 2016 Huebner, Posze, Willauer, & Hall, 2015 Huebner, Willauer, & Posze, 2012.

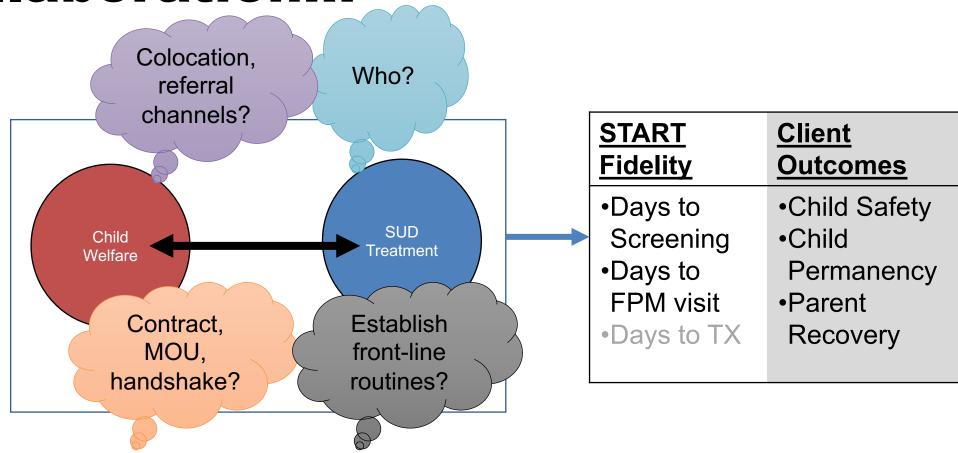


Initiation of a START Case- 38 Days

- Ohio START is adapted from the national model to also address trauma exposure
- Began implementation in April 2017 with 17 counties

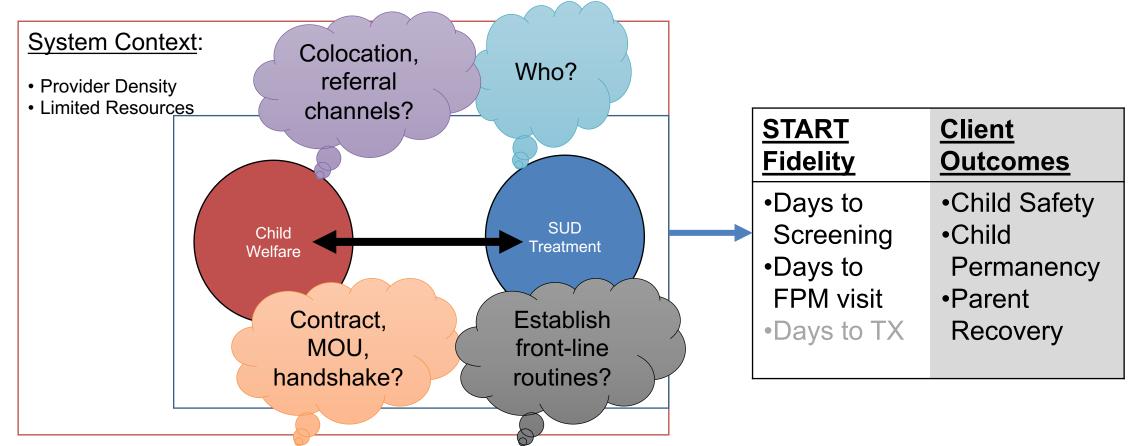


Implementation Depends on Collaboration...



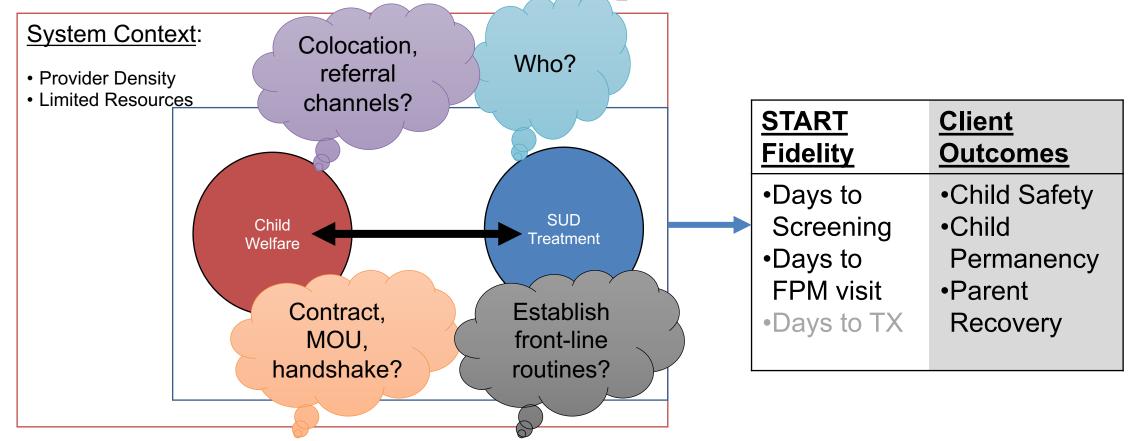
... & Collaboration Challenges Delay Implementation

Implementation Depends on Collaboration...



... & Collaboration Challenges Delay Implementation

How does the county context shape collaboration & implementation?



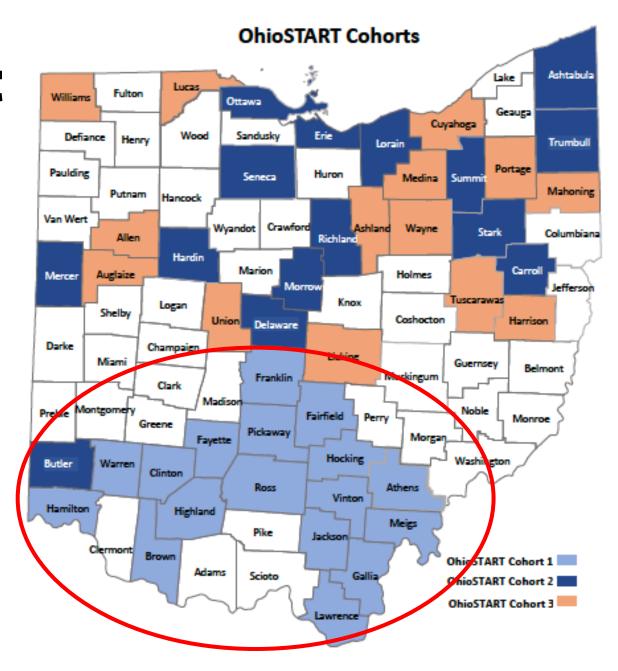
**We expect stronger START fidelity in counties with more providers and stronger partnerships.

Design & Context

Cohort 1 = 17 Counties

- Small/Medium sized (76%)
- Rural (53%)
- Appalachian (59%)
- 271 families as of Sept. 2019

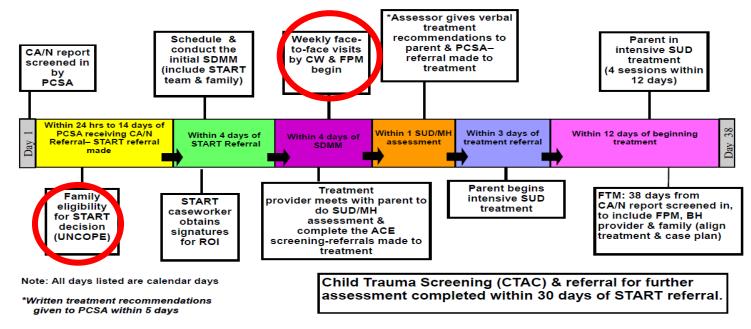
*Multiple holistic case study



Data - Fidelity

Variable/Indicator	Data Source	Notes	
Fidelity			
Days to UNCOPE	Needs Portal	Avg. for caregivers in county	
Days to 1st FPM mtg	Needs Portal	Avg. for cases in county	

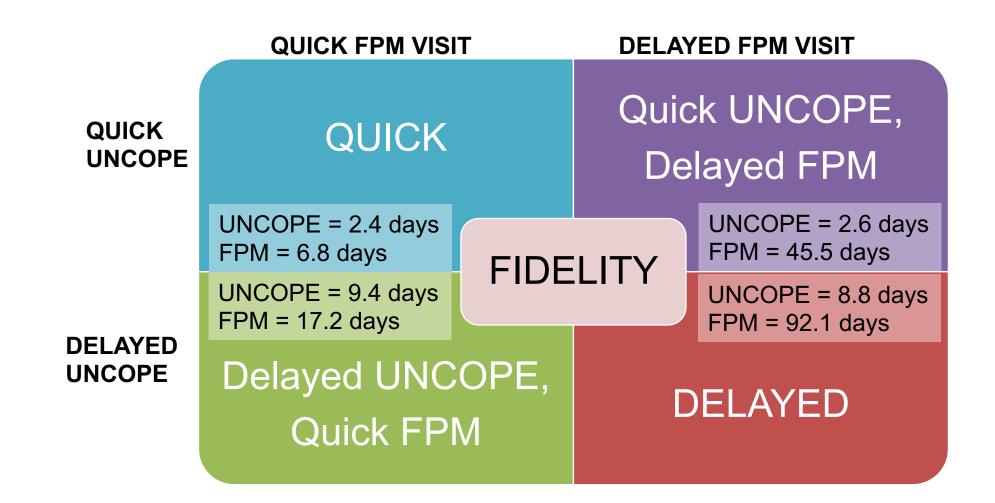
Initiation of a START Case—38 Days



Data - Conditions

Variable/Indicator	Data Source	County Aggregation					
Cross-System Partnerships							
Formal Partnership (yes/no)	Contracts, MOUs, other agency documents	Presence/absence of a formal partnership w/BH org					
# of SUD referral partners	Follow-up worker surveys (between 1 - 2 years post imp.)	Avg. for workers in county					
Frequency of SUD referrals	Follow-up worker surveys (between 1 - 2 years post imp.)	Avg. for workers in county					
Treatment Availability - Provider Density							
# of SUD treatment orgs	SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Locator	Total for each county					

	M	Mdn	Range
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	5	0-16
Days to 1st FPM	30.9	24	1-156



	AII (n=17)	Quick Both (n=4)	Quick UNCOPE (n=5)	Quick FPM (n=5)	Delayed Both (n=3)
Fidelity					
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	2.4	2.6	9.4	8.8
Days to FPM	30.9	6.8	45.5	17.2	92.1

Avg. # of Cases

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	All (n=17)	Quick Both (n=4)	Quick UNCOPE (n=5)	Quick FPM (n=5
Fidelity				
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	2.4	2.6	9.4
Days to FPM	30.9	6.8	45.5	17.2
Cross-System Partnerships				
Formal Partnerships	65%			
SUD Referral Partners	2.9			
SUD Referral Freq.	2.7			
SUD Availability				
# of Treatment Providers (range, outliers)	7.4 (0-11, 26, 46)			
County Context				
% Small/Medium	76%			
% Rural	53%			
% Appalachian	59%			

15.9

Delayed Both (n=3)

8.8

92.1

Avg. # of Cases

	All (n=17)	Quick Both (n=4)	Quick UNCOPE (n=5)	Quick FPM (n=5)
Fidelity				
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	2.4	2.6	9.4
Days to FPM	30.9	6.8	45.5	17.2
Cross-System Partnerships				
Formal Partnerships	65%	50%		
SUD Referral Partners	2.9	2.4		
SUD Referral Freq.	2.7	3.3		
SUD Availability				
# of Treatment Providers (range, outliers)	7.4 (0-11, 26, 46)	4.5 (1-4,11)		
County Context				
% Small/Medium	76%	100%		
% Rural	53%	75%		
% Appalachian	59%	100%		

15.9

16.3

Delayed Both (n=3)

8.8

92.1

	All (n=17)	Quick Both (n=4)	Quick UNCOPE (n=5)	Quick FPM (n=5)	Delayed Both (n=3)
Fidelity					
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	2.4	2.6	9.4	8.8
Days to FPM	30.9	6.8	45.5	17.2	92.1
Cross-System Partnerships					
★ Formal Partnerships	65%	50%	60%	80%	
SUD Referral Partners	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.9	
SUD Referral Freq.	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.8	
SUD Availability					
# of Treatment Providers (range, outliers)	7.4 (0-11, 26, 46)	4.5 (1-4,11)	7.6 (0-7, 26)	12 (1-7, 46)	
County Context		\			
% Small/Medium	76%	100%	60%	60%	
% Rural	53%	75%	60%	20%	
% Appalachian	59%	100%	40%	40%	
Avg. # of Cases	15.9	16.3	18.2	18.2	

	All (n=17)	Quick Both (n=4)	Quick UNCOPE (n=5)	Quick FPM (n=5)	Delayed Both (n=3)
Fidelity					
Days to UNCOPE	5.4	2.4	2.6	9.4	8.8
Days to FPM	30.9	6.8	45.5	17.2	92.1
Cross-System Partnerships					
Tormal Partnerships	65%	50%	60%	80%	67%
SUD Referral Partners	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.8
SUD Referral Freq.	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6
SUD Availability					
# of Treatment Providers (range, outliers)	7.4 (0-11, 26, 46)	4.5 (1-4,11)	7.6 (0-7, 26)	12 (1-7, 46)	3.3 (2-5)
County Context					
% Small/Medium	76%	100%	60%	60%	100%
% Rural	53%	75%	60%	20%/	67%
% Appalachian	59%	100%	40%	40%	67%
Avg. # of Cases	15.9	16.3	18.2	18.2	8

Summary

- Strongest Fidelity
 - Small, rural/Appalachian counties with limited Tx availability
 - Less likely to have formal partnerships, but frequent referrals (contrary to hypothesis)
 - Informal partnerships might be especially important in small/rural counties.
- Delayed Counties
 - Look similar to strong counties, but have low START case volume.
 - Why??



Discussion

The way counties collaborate for implementation may vary based on context

- Informal Partnerships (front-line referrals) might be important ...
 - When there are resource constraints.
 - To overcome system and organizational challenges
 - And formal partnerships might be redundant?
- Formal Partnerships (contracts, MOUs, etc) might be important ...
 - In larger counties with more resources...
 - When there are many partners to choose from
 - To remove roadblocks to front-line collaboration?
- Does this hold when we look at access to treatment?

Our Next Steps



Additional fidelity indicators (days to SUD tx)



Expand contextual conditions (e.g. leadership, climate, community need)



More robust analysis (QCA)



Understand why!



Develop/test a cross-system collaboration decision support guide to expedite partnership development for implementation

Questions?

Please email us:

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Research Website

https://u.osu.edu/collaborateforchange/







