

Behavioral Health is Essential To Health



Prevention Works



Treatment is Effective



People Recover



SAMHSA's Regional Presence and Priorities



Behavioral Health: A National Priority

- SAMHSA's Mission:
Reduce the impact of
substance abuse and
mental illness on
America's communities

Behavioral health is essential to health

Prevention works

Treatment is effective

People recover

SAMHSA'S Strategic Initiatives

AIM: Improving the Nation's Behavioral Health (1-4)

AIM: Transforming Health Care in America (5-6)

AIM: Achieving Excellence in Operations (7-8)

1. Prevention

2. Trauma and Justice

3. Military Families

4. Recovery Support

5. Health Reform

6. Health Information Technology

7. Data, Outcomes & Quality

8. Public Awareness & Support

SAMHSA Core Functions

- Leadership and Voice
- Data/Surveillance
- Practice Improvement -- Technical Assistance, Quality Measures, Evaluation/Services Research
- Public Awareness and Education
- Grant-making
- Regulation and Standard Setting

Office of Policy, Planning and Innovation

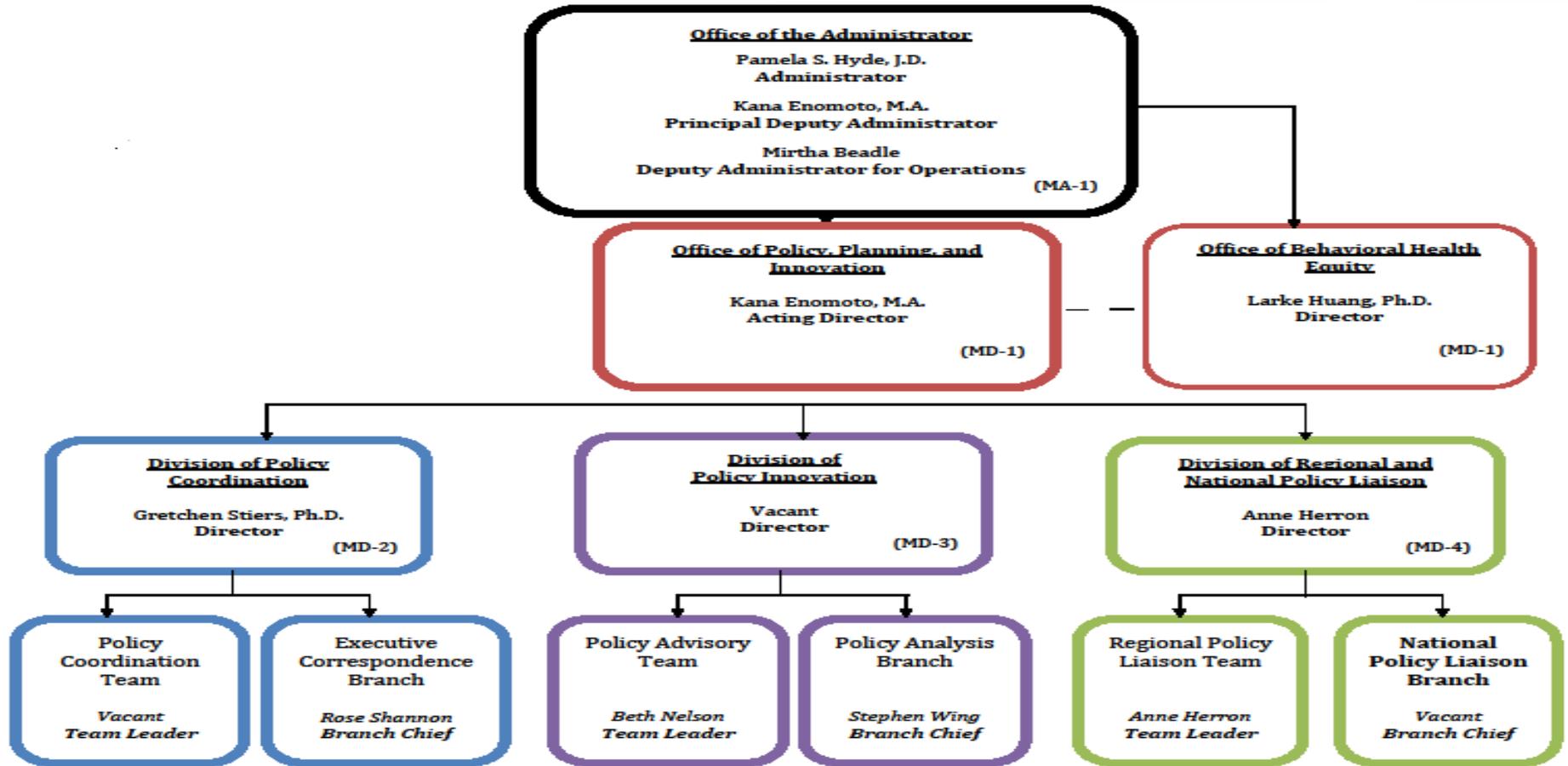
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OPPI Vision: Better Behavioral Health
through Policy and Innovation

OPPI Mission: To develop, coordinate,
and communicate SAMHSA policy to
improve behavioral health in America's
communities

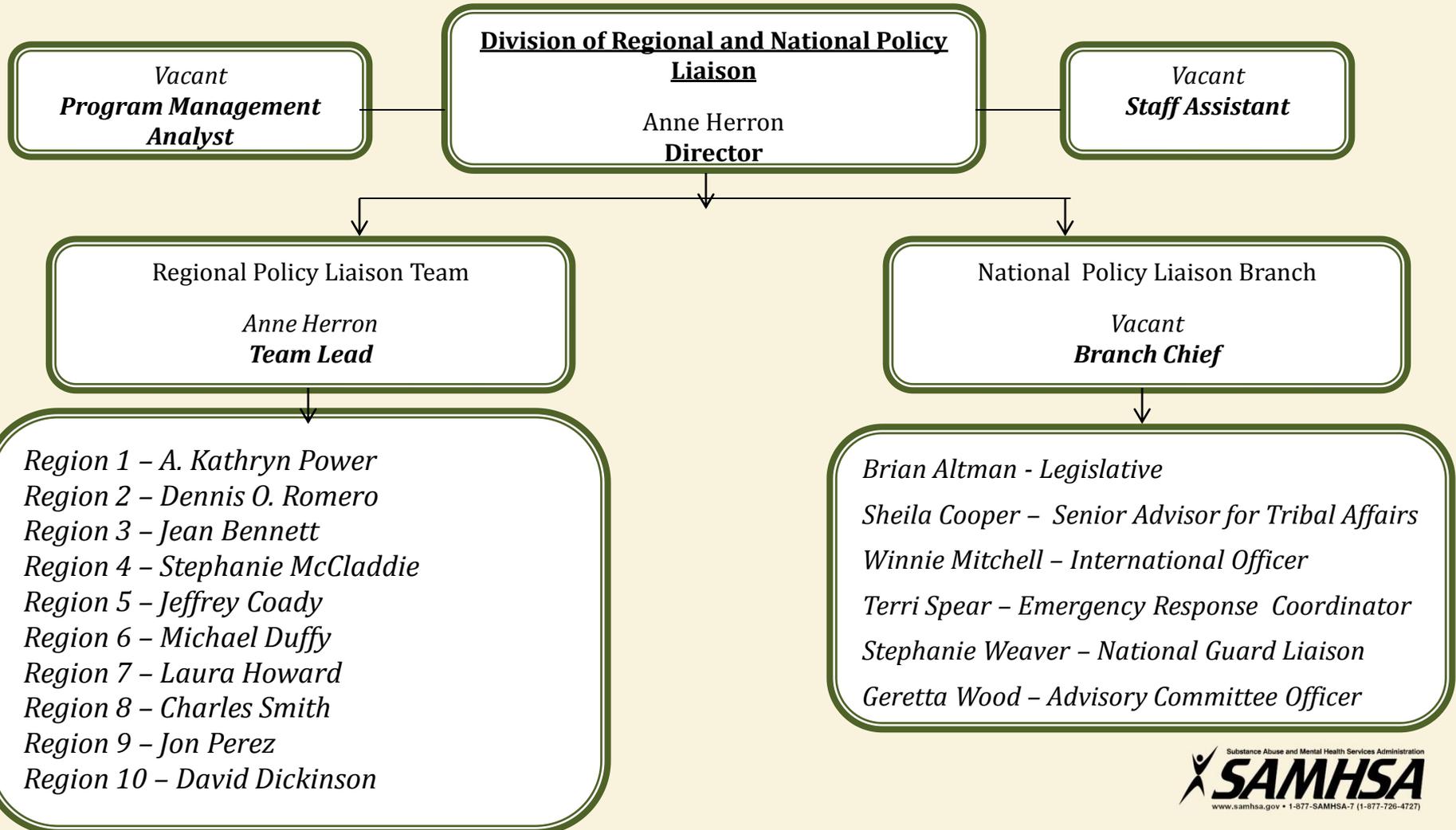
*Behavioral Health is Essential to Health.
Prevention Works. Treatment is Effective. People Recover*

OPPI Organizational Chart



Division of Regional and National Policy Liaison

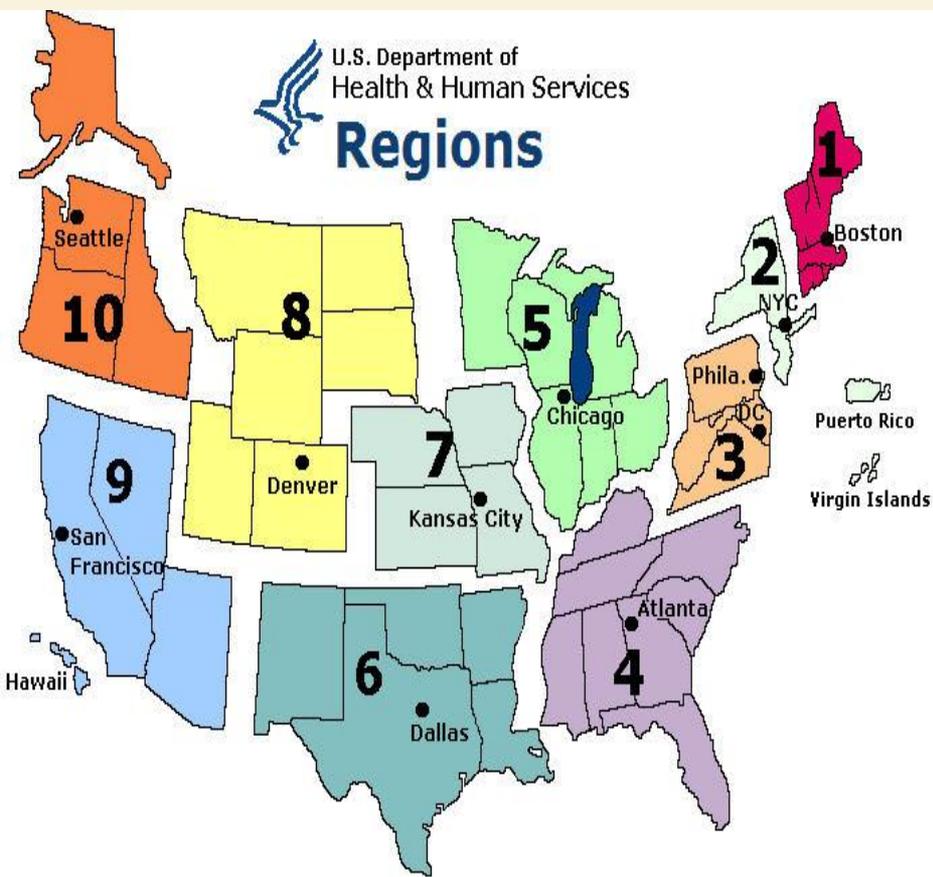
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Division of Regional and National Policy

Liaison – Regional Team

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- Represent SAMHSA leadership in the Regions
- Provide SAMHSA staff with “eyes and ears” out in the Regions
- Establish working relationships with:
 - Regional representatives of OPDIVS (HRSA, ACF, CMS) and internal staff divisions (e.g., ASFR and OASH.
 - State authorities for mental health and substance abuse, provider groups, city and county level health departments.
- Coordinate support for State implementation of health reform.
- Coordinate, as needed, implementation of SAMHSA Strategic Initiatives and technical assistance within the regions.
- Help States to coordinate resources across SAMHSA to address emerging needs.

Regional Administrator Roles

- Help translate SAMHSA mission, vision, strategic initiatives, theory of change and priorities in interactions with other HHS Operating Divisions and stakeholders
- Listen and convey to headquarters and other HHS Operating Divisions what's working, what isn't and ways to improve

Regional Administrator Roles

- Collaborate with HHS colleagues in regional offices to advance HHS goals and assure behavioral health issues are included
- Assist stakeholders to get what they need – facilitate problem-solving regarding grants, policies, systems and programs
- Help arrange technical assistance

Region 1 Profile

State	Joint	Population	Sq. Miles	Capital	MI /SA Prevalence	Suicide Rate
Maine		1,328,361	35,385	Augusta	4.7%	14.1
New Hampshire		1,316,470	9,350	Concord	4.6%	11.7
Vermont		625,741	9,615	Montpelier	4.7%	13.0
Massachusetts		6,547,629	10,555	Boston	4.2%	7.7
Connecticut	✓	3,574,097	5,544	Hartford	4.4%	8.6
Rhode Island	✓	1,052,567	1,545	Providence	7.2%	10.7

Mental Health Continuum

Positive Mental Health:

High-level capacity of the individual, group, and environment to interact & to promote well-being, optimal development, and use of mental abilities

Mental Health Problem:

Disruption in interactions between individual, group, and environment, producing a diminished state of positive mental health

Mental Disorder:

Medically diagnosable illness that results in significant impairment of cognitive, affective, or relational abilities

Mental Health Status Continuum

Mental Health Care Continuum

Enhancing Health:

Promoting optimum mental health, e.g., job satisfaction, resilience, self-esteem, and social skills, improving access to income

Primary Prevention

Addressing risk factors vulnerable groups, e.g., coping skills for people who are unemployed, home visits for families experiencing separation or divorce

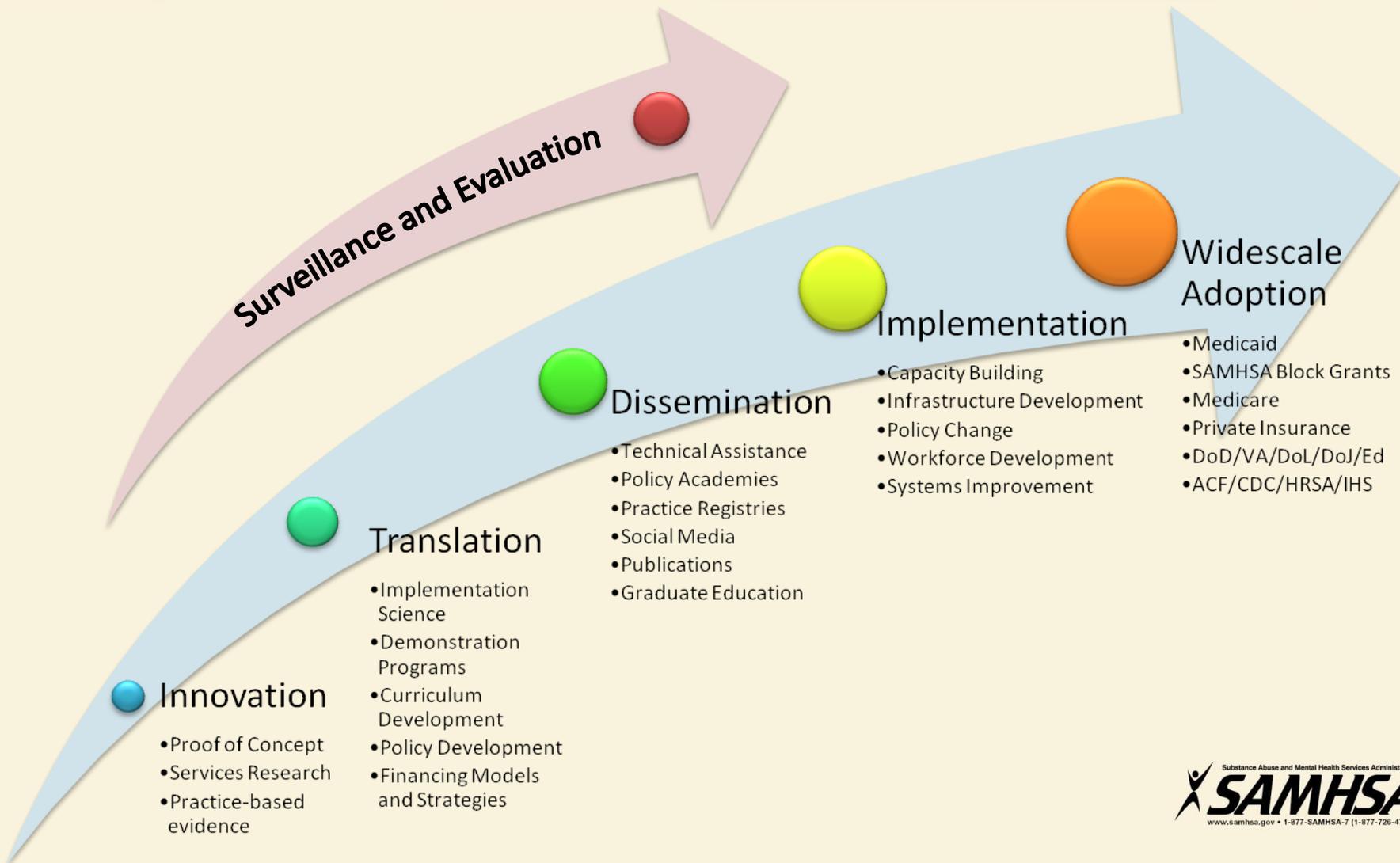
Early Recognition and Intervention:

Detecting a problem or illness at an early stage and increasing access to effective treatment

Treatment and Rehabilitation:

Interventions to reduce symptoms of an illness, diminish disability, and improve quality of life

SAMHSA's Theory of Change



The Ten Drivers & Determinants Of Change

1. Surveillance – What Is So, How Much Needs To Be Done
2. Models of Change – What and How
3. Implementation Planning and Delivery
4. Legal and Regulatory Change
5. Metrics For Measuring and Managing Quality, Quantity and Cost
6. Infrastructure Development
7. Financing
8. Provider Education/ Training of Workforce
9. Public Education/Political Support
10. Evaluation

Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration (PBHCI)

Purpose: To improve the physical health status of people with serious mental illnesses (SMI) and co-occurring SMI and substance use disorders by supporting community-based efforts to coordinate and integrate primary health care with mental health services in community-based behavioral health care settings

Objectives: To better coordinate and integrate primary and behavioral health care resulting in improved access to primary care services; improved prevention, early identification and intervention to reduce the incidence of serious physical illnesses, including chronic disease; increased availability of integrated, holistic care for physical and behavioral disorders; better overall health status of clients.

Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration (PBHCI)

- Services Provided:** Facilitate screening and referral for primary care prevention and treatment needs:
- Provide and/or ensure that primary care screening, assessment, treatment and referral be provided in a community-based behavioral health agency
 - Develop and implement a registry/tracking system to follow primary health care needs and outcomes
 - Offer prevention and wellness support services
 - Establish referral and follow-up processes for physical health care requiring specialized services beyond the primary care setting

STATE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TODAY

1. Behavioral health is a public health issue, not a social issue.
2. Behavioral health problems lead to premature death and disability.
3. Behavioral health problems impose steep human and economic costs.
4. Behavioral health impacts physical health
5. Federal policy often treats behavioral health as optional or extra.
6. Many mental and substance abuse conditions can be prevented.
7. Early intervention can reduce the impact of behavioral health problems.
8. Treatment works but is inaccessible for many.
9. Behavioral health is community health.
10. Behavioral health affects everyone.

Local leaders Media Individuals
Congress Communities

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND AWARENESS

Access
- Enrollment with a focus on "Churn" and "Young Invincible" Populations
Prevention
- Increased BH focus in ACA prevention programs
Quality
- Surveillance and measurement
Availability
- Workforce
- EHR and other HIT Systems

HEALTHCARE REFORM

CDC
HRSA
NIH
FDA
ACF
AOA
CMS
ATSDR
IHS
OIG
SAMHSA

HHS

National Dialogue

Capturing Hearts & Minds of America

- Public Health Approach
- Community Mobilization
- Civic Engagement
- Social Messaging
- Policy Innovation
- Workforce Development

NATIONAL

Public Figure

SECRETARY'S ROLES

HHS Senior Manager

Advisor to the President

Cabinet Agency Partner

Regulation and Policy Guide

Resource to Congress

Convener of Status

Op-Div Mission Director

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH IN THE FUTURE

1. The public treats behavioral health like any other health issue.
2. Premature death and disability as a result of a behavioral health disorder are greatly reduced.
3. The human and economic costs of behavioral health problems are managed through prevention, treatment, and recovery supports.
4. People with behavioral health issues are not at a disproportionately high risk for other physical health problems.
5. Federal policy treats behavioral health as essential.
6. The prevention of behavioral health problems is a normal part of the health infrastructure.
7. Behavioral health disorders are identified and treated early.
8. Everyone who needs treatment gets treatment.
9. Good behavioral health is an asset for communities.
10. Members of the public recognize that behavioral health affects everyone, support individuals with behavioral health problems, and take steps to improve their own behavioral health.

Key Drivers of a Transformed Health System

Components: wellness across the lifespan; trauma informed care; involvement of individuals in recovery; integrated health care

Strategies: financing; collaboration; data; workforce; technology

Health care that is person-centered, recovery focused, and quality driven rooted in practices that drive outcomes.

QUESTIONS??

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