



Oregon's Integrated Care for Kids (InCK):
OPIP's Sharing of Learnings to Date with PCS about the Needs and Opportunities
for THW Supports and Opportunities for Health Complex Children
12/7/2021



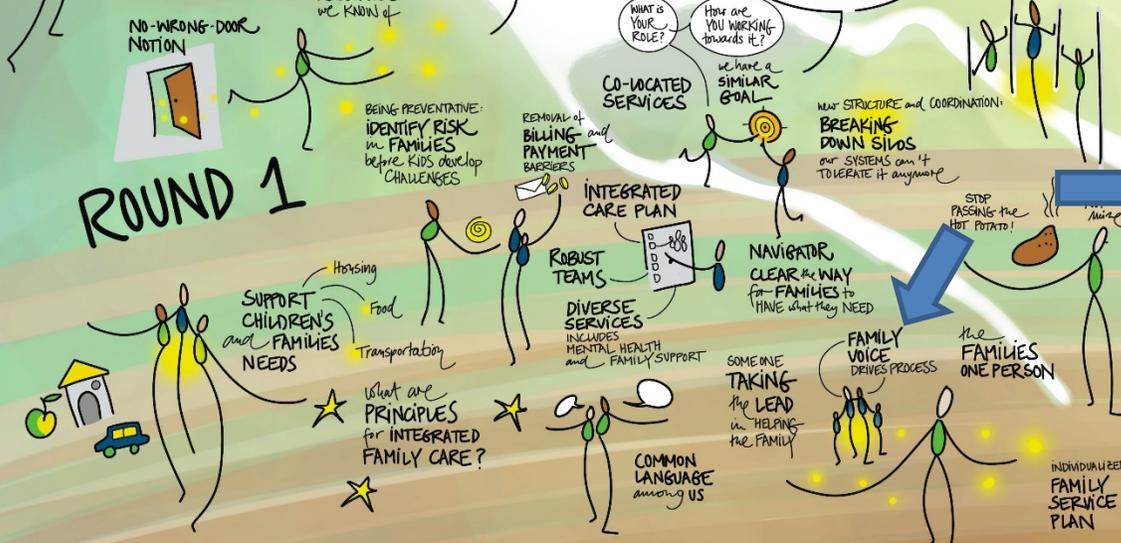
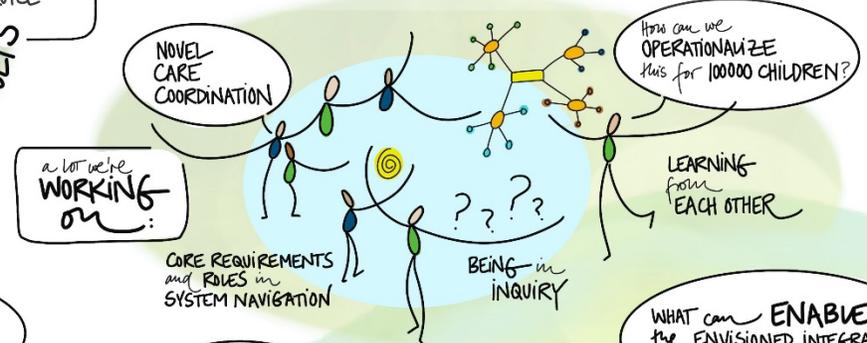
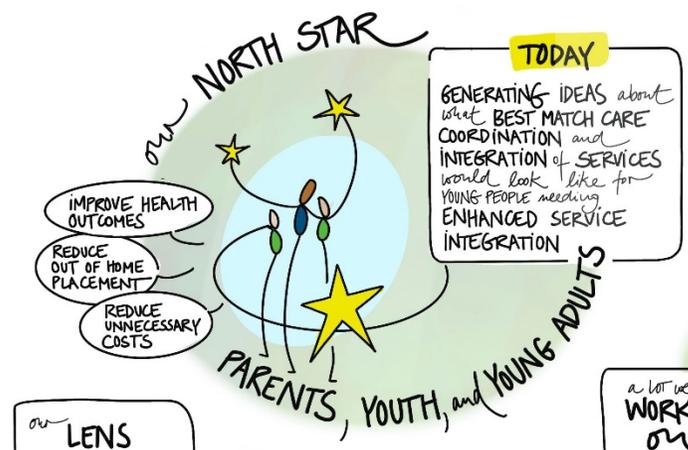


OPIP Efforts & Learning That Led to Interest in InCK: Need Continues After InCK

- Health outcomes of the child tied with health outcomes of the parent/adult
- Parent report of isolation and needing to be the “care coordinator”
 - Difficulty in doing that when the parent has a number of factors they are trying to address
- Few efforts or investments in THW models focused on
 - Children
 - Parents with the **social complexity factors** (Health care a mandatory reporting environment)
 - **Medically complex children (primary care is not their central home)**
- Oregon InCK Risk Stratification – Majority of which still possible with Health Complexity Data
 - Includes parental social complexity factors for which addressing and supporting the parent could improve outcomes of children and reduce risk for out of home placement
- Right care at the right time by the right person
 - Often not in medical world, especially for these factors
 - Peer to peer support and connection
 - Unique lens of medically complex children
 - Unique lens of dyadic support – for parent individual, as a parent of a child and then addressing the child needs
 - Unique lens of FAMILY – many with multiple health complex children and socially complex parent

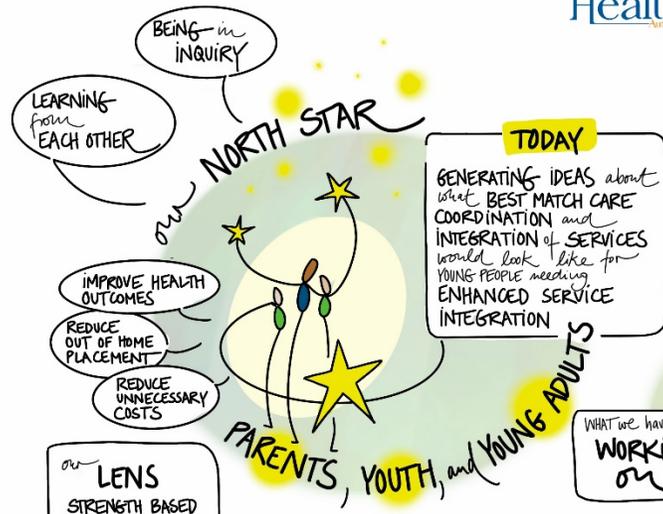
CENTRAL OREGON InCK PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL MEETING

INTERACTIVE SESSION 12/2/2020



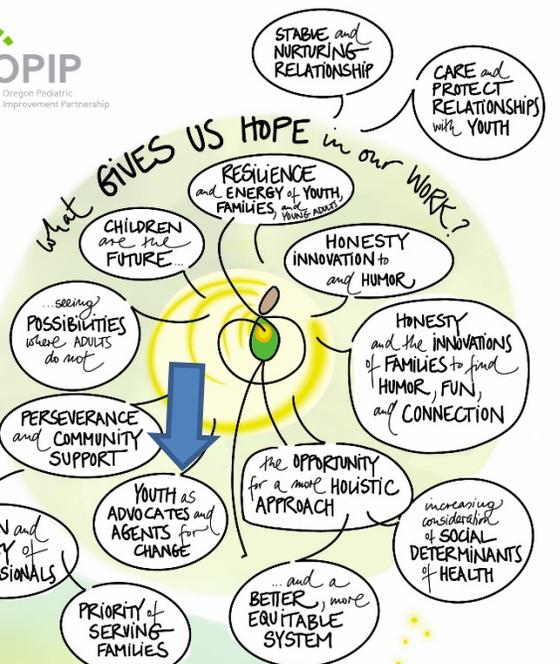
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MARION and POLK COUNTY InCK PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL MEETING INTERACTIVE SESSION 12/10/2020



OUR LENS

STRENGTH BASED TRAUMA INFORMED CULTURALLY and LINGUISTICALLY APPROPRIATE



in 2027, WHAT has CHANGED...

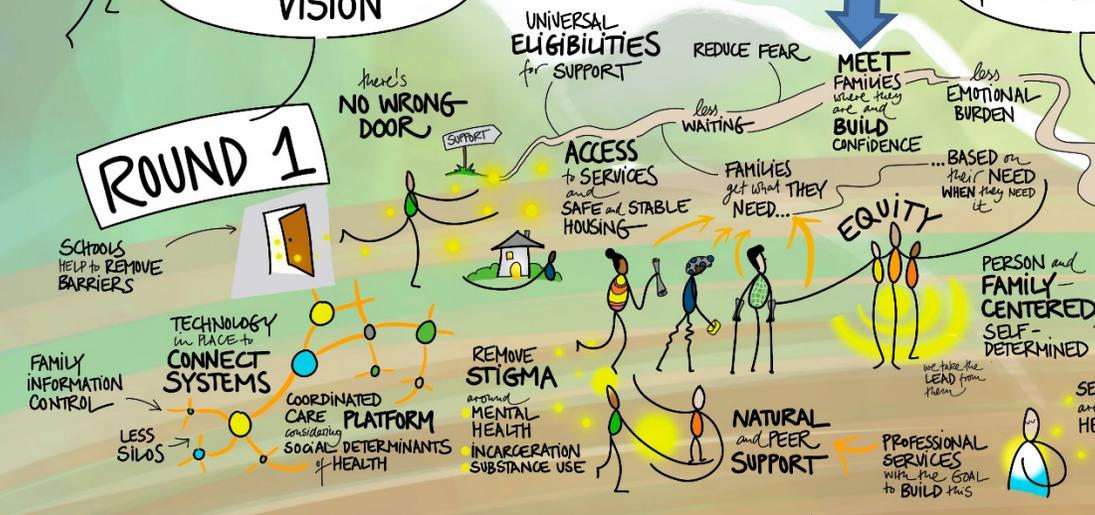
...for CHILDREN identified by the RISK STRATIFICATION

WHAT can ENABLE the ENVISIONED INTEGRATION of SERVICES?

WHAT NEEDS to HAPPEN?

SHARING the VISION

ROUND 1



ROUND 2



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Needs Identified in InCK for THW Supports



- **Within the starting partners:**
 - PCPCH
 - PCS Care Management
 - Wraparound
 - SN (*Dependent on InCK, but PYYAYG and partners noted need for centralized case manager across systems*)
- **Broadly, THW Supports Needed**
 - **Type of Need Assessment support**
 - ✓ **Medical complexity**
 - ✓ **Type of Social Complexity**
 - **Where the Medically Complex Go and How They get home (Hospital, Specialty)**
 - **DHS Given Overlap Child Welfare Involved**
 - **Culturally and Linguistically Matched**
 - **Specific to Health Complexity: Parents with social complexity and medical complexity**
 - **Specific to Dyadic Behavioral Supports (Parent SUD, MH, Incarceration, Child Welfare Involved)**
 - **Housing Navigator**
 - **Support to engage on ACCESS**
 - **Community Supports – Where do we People Park Their Cars**

Needs Identified & Unclear Solutions, but Barriers We Know



- Best care at best time
 - Needs assessment flags going to clinical and PCS partners – not clear how that works if we leverage and work with community partners
- Barrier to Access and how to ensure Access if the THW is based in traditional settings
- Barrier to Trust - reporting factors associated with mandatory reporters
- Barriers to trained & “ready to go” workforce
- Retention of Peer to Peer Supports – but priority in that type of THW



Parent, Youth, and Young Adult Advisory Feedback

Identified Barriers to Engagement & Retention

“I wish more information existed for the services that are provided. I stumbled upon it on my own. I heard about a specialist from a friend.”

“For kids in school whose families who work full time- it’s hard to access services and make it to appointments. This has been a barrier for us in the past and I’ve given up.”

“There is a lot of paperwork for every entity we deal with. I’ve filled out 50-70 page intake forms.”

“We only have one car, in order to attend appts, we would have to pack all the kids in the car at 6am and take my husband to work then come back and get ready for school and appointments.”

- Child-specific coordination that doesn’t take into account the family unit and competing demands within the family .
- Parents only subject matter experts in content and resources. Having to train everyone and every new person whom may provide care.
- Medicalized models of coordination, when the most important and valuable models of care coordination often community based and peer to peer based.
- Competing demands in getting services and barriers to fidelity of services (Transportation, Access, Availability , CLAS relevant services.

Patient Centered Primary Care Home Feedback

“We don't feel that we will be able to meaningfully connect families to the right services and provide the “at the elbow” supports needed unless a traditional health worker is part of our team.”

“Particularly for health complex children, just referring families and not supporting them in the referral process or finding the right match to community-based and social services is insufficient. We also struggle to “close the loop” with many of these referrals, thus are not able to proactively assist families who are unable to navigate the systems without assistance.”

“We need more at the elbow support and advocacy on behalf of health complex children, who consistently and persistently have inequitable access and inequitable supports.- PCPCH.”

Knowing What We Need, Understanding PCS Commitment Broadly Regardless of the Status of InCK

Priorities to Consider, each with a Lens of Culturally and Linguistically Matched or Prioritized THW Services:

- Children with **medical complexity**
 - Hospital and specialty based supports (No one is on first)
- Children with **social complexity**
 - **Housing Navigators** given the SDOH Metric (not necessarily within PCPCH)
 - Youth centered models – adolescent IL transition and adolescent SUD treatment
 - Family-centered CHW programs
 - Ensuring parent SUD/MH that is paired with child attachment focused services
- Children with **health complexity** and risk for high costs
 - **Peer-to-peer** family supports anchored to medical and social complexity factors
- Children with **child welfare involvement**
 - **Peer-to-peer** supports to engage and connect parents with the foundational supports around substance abuse, mental health, past incarceration, etc.

Promising Practices & Models To Consider

Children with Medical Complexity

- **Asthma Program : Healthy Homes** – Heavily replicated CHW model to address asthma (disproportionate rates in BIPOC children). Unique aspect to this services was the CHW's developed a service line *embedded in an existing home visiting program* as a cost-saving method in addition to decreasing burden on service-using families.

Children with Health Complexity

- **Adolescent Continuing Care Units** - adolescent inpatient care therapeutic program. Peer Mentors are *full-time, empowered members* of the multi-disciplinary team in both treatment and education, tasked with support and advocacy in development of person-centered treatment plans.
- **Sixteenth Street Community Health Center Childhood Lead Outreach Project** - During home visits, CHW/nurse teams tested blood, conducted environmental assessments, gave hazard supports, & provided prevention education. Findings included lowered lead levels of children, in addition to *secondary reductions in other prevalent problems* such preventable injuries and community violence.

Promising Practices & Models To Consider

Children with Child Welfare Involvement

- **Parent to Parent Program at Children's Village** – All staff identified as Peer Specialists. Program offers emotional support, groups, peer connection, and parent training to families, but unique aspect is focus on youth/family resiliency building (targeted sibling support, inclusive recreation and social opportunities from trained teen mentors).

Children with Social Complexity

- **University of New Mexico Community Health Worker Model** – CHWs in primary care and MCO's are in a *larger CHW network* called LEADS, directly connected to CHW's embedded in social service agencies. CHW's in medical setting personally direct referrals and connection to address social need factors through the integrated network, facilitating trusted hand-offs.
- **Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Health Services** – CHWs are part of a mobile outreach team to remove barriers to care for MSAW families. Mobile units were located *onsite* at local farms and housing communities *after school and work hours* to provide basic primary care services; CHW's provide translation services and culturally-informed connection to needed services.