FREDLA
Family-Run Executive Director Leadership Association

Engaging Families is Everyone's Business!

Designed by Pat Hunt, 2022

Who else says that engaging families is important?

Engaging Families

Research Shows Positive Outcomes!

- ✓ Earlier access to care
- ✓ Improves child and youth adjustment, functioning and quality of life
- ✓ Faster recovery process for mental health & addiction issues
- ✓ Decreased isolation
- ✓ Reduces risk of mortality
- ✓ Improves skills & functioning
- ✓ Reduces rates of relapse, recidivism, and deeper engagement with CW & JJ
- ✓ *Improved achievement in school*
- ✓ *Better overall social/emotional wellbeing*
- ✓ *Reduced likelihood of maltreatment*
- ✓ *Less likely for teen pregnancy*
- ✓ *Less likely for incarceration as juveniles*
- ✓ *Reduced infant mortality*

- ✓More effective and efficient use of state and federal resources among systems
- ✓Reduced out of home placements
- ✓Shorter LOS in residential care
- ✓Self efficacy reduces over-reliance on services
- ✓Improves data for decision making

- ✓ Improves community tenure
- ✓ Citizens exercise participation/voice
- ✓ Reduces disconnection from culture
- ✓ Increases community awareness of children's mental health issues
- ✓ Improves ability to respond to community needs

- ✓ Improves stable living situation
- ✓ Decreases parenting stress
- ✓ Improves parent confidence
- ✓ Improves access to social supports
- ✓ Increases ability to navigate confusing systems/services
- ✓ Facilitates access to insurance
- ✓ *Reduced parenting stress for partners*
- ✓ *Teen males who live with fathers are less likely to carry guns & deal drugs*
- ✓ *Reduced sibling discord*

- ✓ Increases enrolment
- ✓ Improves coordination of care
- ✓ Strengthens engagement in treatment
- ✓ Permits better stewardship of resources
- ✓ Produces return on investment
- ✓ Provides for reinvestment
- ✓ Yields better clinical outcomes
- ✓ Improves quality of care

- ✓Earlier access to services
- ✓Improves quality of care
- ✓Improves clinical outcomes
- ✓Increases satisfaction of staff in their careers
- ✓Improves data collection (quantity & quality)
- ✓Improves client satisfaction with care
- ✓More successful involvement in care

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Translating the Outcomes to the Roles & Functions of Family Organizations and Parent Peer Support

- Inform system decision makers re service needs and access to care experiences
- Provide lived-expertise on policy committees
- Gather & provide data to inform procurement efforts, state planning, and the insurance industry
- Collective experience informs legislative & appropriations decisions

- Participate on planning teams
- Establish connection to community resources
- Link youth & families to skill & resiliency building activities
- Identify or offer opportunities for social connections
- Support the development of Life skills

- Link others to community resources
- Coordinate community & cultural discovery events
- Engage the community in mental health events
- Resource development
- Welcome back to community
- Impact community culture & biases

- Linkage to housing, , employment and other necessities
- Information re insurance & waiver applications
- Skills development
- Educational & social supports
- Navigation through confusing systems/services
- Knowledge about education and court processes

- Inform medical necessity criteria
- Outreach & enrolment
- Care coordination team
- Ambulatory follow up
- Support engagement in treatment
- Coordinate discharge planning & influence continuity of care
- Perform QA/QI functions
- Advise MCO re experience of care

- Agency greeter, guide and perform intake functions
- Partners in care coordination dyad – including ICC
- Gathers client satisfaction with care data
- Gathers info through focus groups, surveys, etc.
- Supports follow up & engagement
- Engagement pre, during & post OOH
- Performs ambulatory follow up functions
- Members of crisis response teams

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Research Shows ----

Positive outcomes are more likely to be achieved when family engagement is systemic, integrated and comprehensive

Outcome specifically related to father involvement:

- Improved achievement in school; Whitney, S., Prewett, S. , Wang, Ze., and Hargin, C. (2017)
- Better overall emotional & social wellbeing; National Fatherhood Initiative
- Reduced likelihood for maltreatment; Bendheim-Thomas Center for Research on Child Wellbeing & Social Indicators Survey Center (2010)
- Less likely for teen pregnancy; Less likely for incarceration as juveniles; Source: National Fatherhood Initiative® 2019. Father Facts: Eighth Edition. Germantown, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative®
- Reduced infant mortality; .Alio, A.P., Mbah, A.K., Kornosky, J.L., Washington, D., Marty, P.J., & Salihu, H.m. (2011)
- Reduces parenting stress for mothers; Teen males who live with fathers are less likely to carry guns & deal drugs; Reduced sibling discord: National Fatherhood Initiative https://www.fatherhood.org/

Outcomes from engaging families

- Reported benefits of family engagement for children, youth and families are compelling (Hoagwood, 2005), and include items on this and the following slides:
- Improved child and youth psychological adjustment, behavioral functioning and quality of life (Bellin, Osteen, Heffernan, Levy & Snyder-Vogel, 2011; Law et al., 2003a)
- Faster recovery process for mental health and addiction issues and reduced risk of mortality (Baker-Ericzén, Jenkins & Brookman-Frazee, 2010; CAMH, 2004; MacKean et al., 2012; Robst et al., 2013)
- Increased likelihood of medication compliance (CAMH, 2004; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Improved child and family management skills and functioning, including improved family interactions and increased stability of the family's living situation (Hoagwood, 2005; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Enhanced psychological well-being among parents and decreased parenting stress (Bellin et al., 2011; Dempsey & Keen, 2008; Law et al., 2003a; MacKean et al., 2012)

Research continued ----

- Beyond its demonstrated benefits, family engagement is a practice with undeniable ethical relevance. Engaging family members in mental health care represents an example of citizen participation, defined as the right to "deliberat[e] on issues affecting one's own life" (Fischer, 2000, p. 1), which is a fundamental element of democratic tradition (Ferreira et al., 2014). Indeed, having a voice and a role to play in decision-making that directly affects one's own life is a defendable right (Ferreira et al., 2014).
- Increased caregiver feelings of competence and self-efficacy (Hoagwood, 2005; Davidson, Wiens & Anderson, 2010; Law et al., 2003a; Slaton, Cecil, Lambert, King & Pearson, 2012; Smith, Wohlstetter, Kuzin & De Pedro, 2011)
- Reduced rates of relapse (CAMH, 2004; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Improved satisfaction with care (Bellin et al., 2011; Davis, Claudius, Palinkas, Wong & Leslie, 2011; Dempsey & Keen, 2008; Koren, Paulson, Yatchmonoff, Gordon & DeChillo, 1997; Law et al., 2003a)
- Increased caregiver knowledge about child mental health issues (Hoagwood, 2005)
- Improved caregiver adjustment to the child's mental health issues (Bellin et al., 2011; Law et al., 2003a).
- More effective use of resources and improved cost-effectiveness of services (CAMH, 2004; Institute for Patient and Family-Centered Care, 2009; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Earlier access to services and improved quality of care (CAMH, 2004; Institute for Patient and Family-Centered Care, 2009; MacKean et al., 2012; Osher, T. W., van Kammen, W. & Zaro, S. M., 2001; Tambuyzer & Van Audenhove, 2013)
- Reduced out-of-home treatment placements and shorter lengths of stay in residential care (Affronti & Levison-Johnson, 2009; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Reduced reliance on services (CAMH, 2004; MacKean et al., 2012)
- Increased satisfaction of staff in their professional career (CAMH, 2004; Institute for Patient and Family-Centered Care, 2009; MacKean et al., 2012; Manion & Smith, 2011).
- Because families are diverse, it is important to adapt services to fit individual families' unique needs and preferences. When there is alignment between a family's preferences for service and the service they actually receive, families tend to have longer and more successful involvement in services (Bannon & McKay, 2005; Miller & Prinz, 2003).

Research continued ----

- Improved data collection (both the amount and the quality of data) in program evaluation (Osher et al., 2001)
- Increased community awareness of children's mental health issues (Ferreira, 2011)
- Reduced stigmatization of mental illness (Ferreira et al., 2014)
- Improved ability to respond to community needs (Ferreira et al., 2014)
- Improved service system sustainability (Ferreira et al., 2014)