Factors Influencing the Implementation of School-Based Mental Health Services in Georgia: Results from a Two Year Longitudinal Analysis

Brandon K. Attell
Dimple Desai
Ann DiGirolamo
Deana Farmer

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INTRODUCTION
Over the past three decades, school-based mental health (SBMH) services have become an increasingly popular avenue to increase access to mental health care, provide preventative care, and provide for the early detection of mental health needs.

Most of the published literature on SBMH implementation focuses on workforce capacity and training issues, as well as stakeholder buy-in from schools as the most important factors that influence the successful uptake of SBMH services.

In this research, we shift attention to factors outside of the SBMH workforce and examine various school-level characteristics that affect implementation of services over time using a two-year case study of a statewide SBMH program in Georgia.

THE GEORGIA APEX PROGRAM BY THE NUMBERS
Established in 2015
More than 5,000 students received services
62,684 services provided
Collaboration with more than 200 schools

METHODS
The data for this analysis come from a broader evaluation of the Apex program in Georgia. Over the two-year study period, we received standardized, ongoing monthly reports from providers implementing SBMH services across the state. Data from these reports were pooled and then merged with year-end surveys as well as publicly available school-level data from the Georgia Department of Education.

The dependent variable of interest in this study was the number of students served at each school across time.

We examined the following variables as potential factors that may influence the number of students served across time:
• the existence of positive behavioral interventions and supports (PBIS) or other behavioral health programs at the school prior to Apex implementation
• school type (elementary, middle, high, or alternative)
• school urbanicity (rural, suburban, urban)
• school climate rating
• seasonality (summer vs. non-summer month)
• provider integration into the school setting. Integration was measured as the degree to which each provider exhibited the following at a given school: obtained a school issued email address, obtained a school issued badge or ID card, attended staff and/or committee meetings.

Three-level growth curve models were utilized to estimate longitudinal changes in the number of students served. Responded-level time-varying school-level covariates were modeled at level 1 (l1 = 296) and time-invariant school-level predictors were modeled at level 2 (N = 199). To account for the clustering effect of different agencies (N = 28) implementing SBMH services across Georgia, the level 1 time effects were modeled as random across levels 2 and 3, and the level 2 effects were modeled as fixed.

We considered two broad models to account for longitudinal changes in the number of students served over time (see table handout). The program centric model centers the starting point of time as the beginning of the program. The school centric model centers the starting point of time as the first month that a school was onboarded, regardless of overall timing of the program.

KEY FINDINGS
• About nine students were served per month on average across all schools during the first two years of SBMH implementation.
• We found evidence of a curvilinear trend in the number of students served over time, such that the number of students peaked around month 15 of implementation.
• During summer months, the number of students served dropped by about five across all schools and providers.
• In schools with behavioral health programs implemented prior to Apex, about two fewer students were served on average.
• Compared to elementary schools, about two fewer students were served on average in high schools.
• There was a strong effect of provider integration into the schools, such that those who were highly integrated served more students over time.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE
The results of our analysis demonstrate several of the many potential factors that may influence the implementation of SBMH services over time. Beyond workforce capacity and stakeholder buy-in, our results indicate that factors such as wanting to implement SBMH services, provider integration into the school is an extremely important predictor of uptake in SBMH services. Providers should also consider the extent to which existing behavioral health programs are in place in the schools they choose to partner with, as well as issues like school type (elementary vs. high) and school urbanicity.

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