

School-Based Behavioral Health Screening Initiative

KY Kids Recovery

KY Kids Recovery Background

- January 2014, Attorney General Jack Conway announced legal settlements totaling \$32 million with two pharmaceutical companies
- Approximately \$20 million allocated for KY Kids Recovery, a juvenile substance abuse treatment grant program
 - Includes \$1 million for the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), in partnership with the KY Department of Education, to implement a school-based substance use screening tool to intervene with at-risk youth before they enter a juvenile justice or child welfare system
- High-level commitment for school-based screenings
 - First Lady Jane Beshear
 - CHFS Secretary Audrey Tayse Haynes
 - DBHDID Commissioner Mary Begley
 - KDE Commissioner Terry Holliday



Adolescent Behavioral Health

- 20 – 25% of adolescents experience a diagnosable mental health disorder before age 18
- Untreated mental health problems in adolescents can lead to an increase their use of addictive substances
- Substance use and abuse can be difficult to discern as something different from mental health issues, and they are often times “co-occurring”
- Adolescents with co-occurring disorders are at higher risk of a wide variety of negative factors than those with either condition alone



Behavioral Health in the Classroom



- Behavioral health issues often present in the classroom in a wide array of internalized and externalized behavior
- When we recognize these behaviors as symptoms of a greater need, rather than as isolated problems, we can help a student get the intervention they need

With intervention,
students with
behavioral health needs
can continue toward
college and career
readiness, rather than
becoming involved with
the juvenile justice or
social service systems.



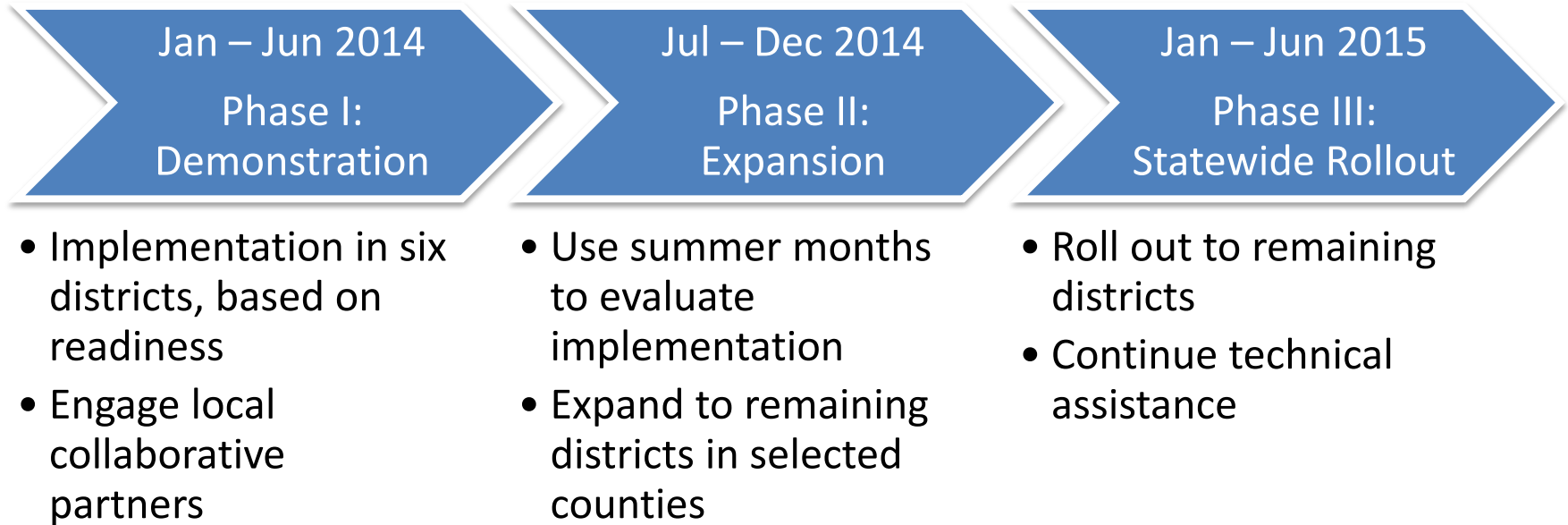
SCHOOL-BASED BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SCREENING INITIATIVE

“Screening to identify students at risk for school failure or psychological or behavioral problems is increasingly recognized as an important professional practice.

Both the President’s Commission on Excellence in Special Education and the 2001 No Child Left Behind Act have strongly endorsed this approach.”

*Burns & Hoagwood, 2002, Glover & Albers, 2007;
Levitt, Saka, et al., 2007*

Initiative Implementation Phases



Phase I: Work to Date

January 2014

- Settlement funding announced
- First workgroup meeting held
- Explored screening tools
- Researched potential demonstration districts
- Developed implementation plan and budget

Feb 2014

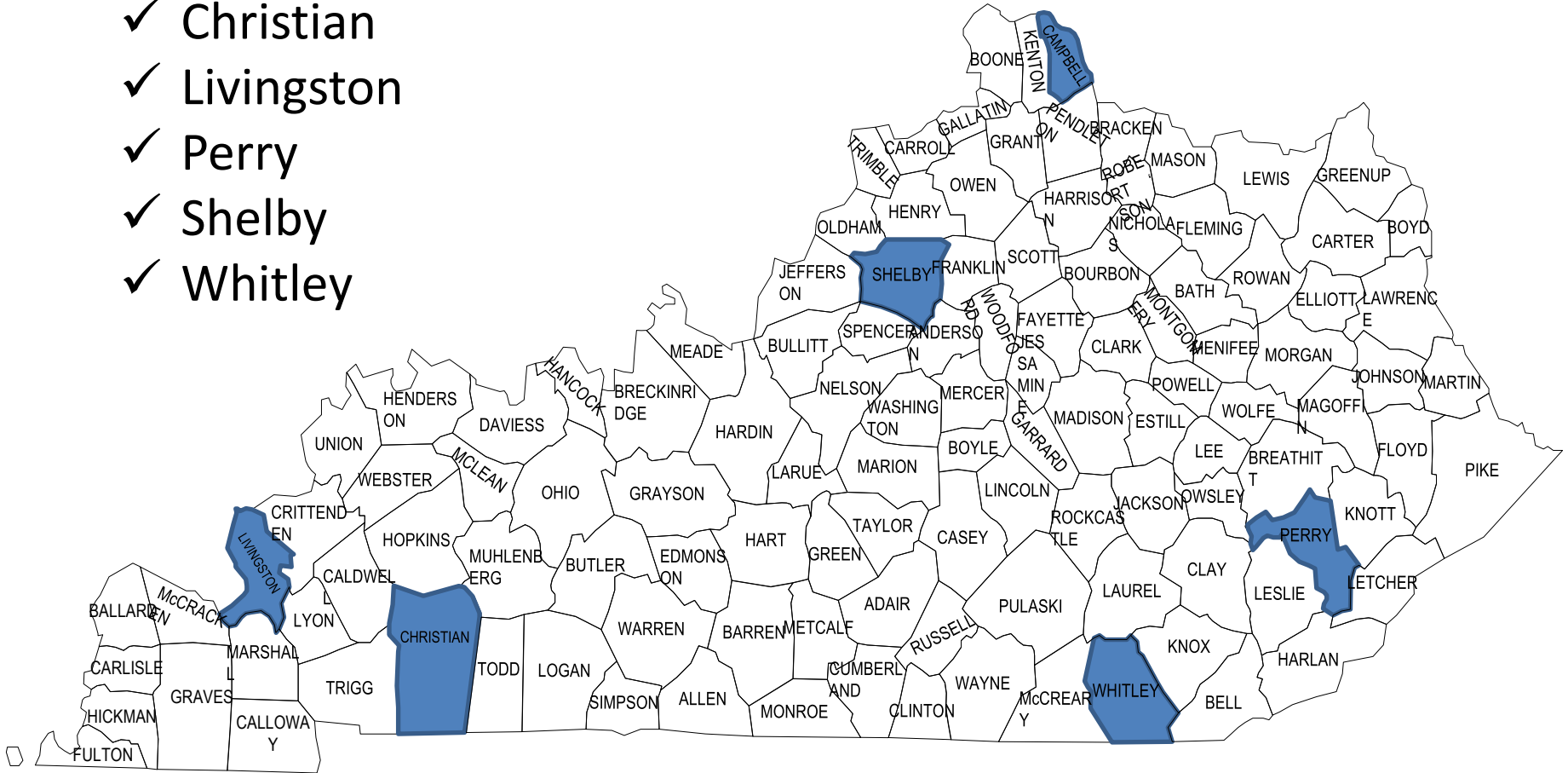
- Identified screening tool for demonstration
- Narrowed down demonstration districts
- Explored training needs
- Identified evaluation needs
- Presented implementation plan and budget to SATAC

Mar 2014

- Developed training curriculum
- Identified and engaged collaborative partners
- Developed referral process
- Conducted outreach to potential demonstration districts
- Confirmed Demonstration Districts

Phase I: Participating Districts

- ✓ Campbell
- ✓ Christian
- ✓ Livingston
- ✓ Perry
- ✓ Shelby
- ✓ Whitley



Phase I: In Schools

Participating districts will select:

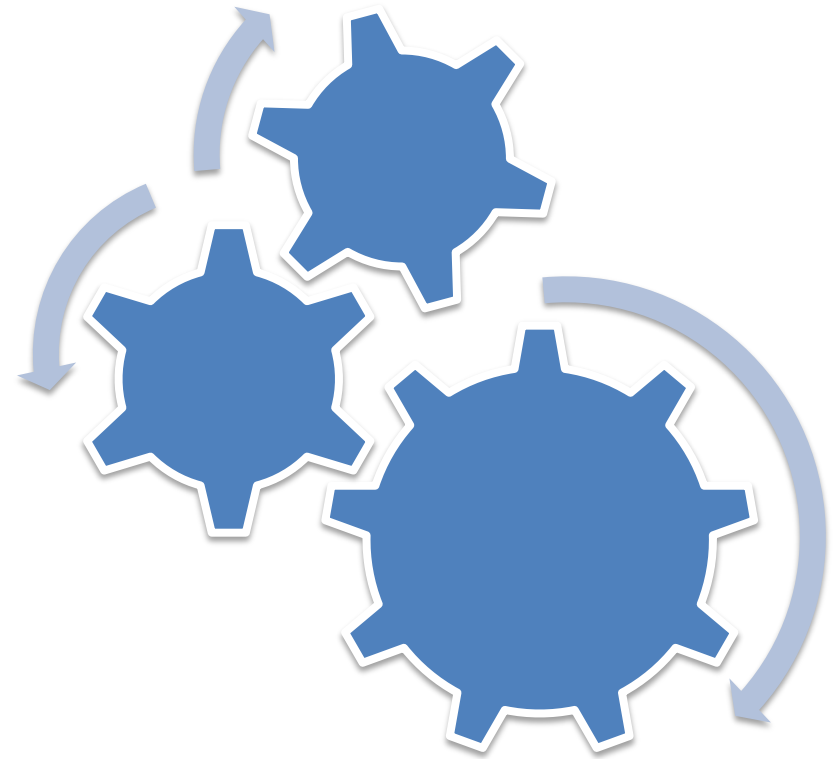
- 1 High School
- 1 Middle School
- 1 Additional School
(alternative, day treatment, etc.)
- A district-level point of contact for project

Participating schools will:

- Identify 2-3 screeners at each school
- Complete online-training
- Share information and feedback for evaluation
- Conduct screenings
- Make referrals for assessment, when appropriate

Phase I: Participation Benefits

- Training
- Technical assistance
- Participation stipend
- Implementation evaluation
- Outreach and education materials
- Access to web-based screening tool



Next Steps



- Webinar for selected school-based screeners
- Training on screening tool and referral process
- Education and outreach
- Ongoing support and technical assistance
- Implementation

Thank you!

Questions?