Applying Value for Investment in a National Primary Youth Mental Health Initiative

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Acknowledgements

Our thanks to all participants in this research, including the young people, whānau, and staff of service providers and Te Whatu Ora who participated in this research, and our evaluation advisory group, who all offered their time, thoughts and reflections. Tuku mihi ki a koutou katoa.

We also acknowledge the co-authors in the evaluation: Alicia Crocket, Emily Garden, Michelle Moss, Georgia Parslow, Aaron Schiff, Kellie Spee and Nan Wehipeihana; together with Dr Uvonne Callan-Bartkiw for psychological response support to the team and internal peer review.

The evaluation was commissioned by Te Whatu Ora - Health New Zealand.

Today's discussion

Youth Access and Choice

Value for Investment

Theory of Value Creation

Partnership process

Criteria and standards

Evidence gathering

Sense-making and reporting



Youth Access and Choice

Wellbeing Budget 2019 initiative: Expanding access to and choice of primary mental health and addiction services

Four main streams: Youth, Integrated primary mental health & addiction, Kaupapa Māori, Pacific

Each stream evaluated separately - this project explored the Youth stream

17 Youth services contracted (as at May 2021)

Services in different stages of establishment - not all were fully operational at time of evaluation contracting



Evaluation design process

Advisory Group

- Two young people with lived experience
- Senior Māori policy analyst
- Three commissioning partners

Collaborative working over a series of workshops to

- Build understanding of approach
- Explore what would make services valuable
- Develop Theory of Change and Theory of Value Creation
- Criteria and Standards for youth generally and rangatahi Māori specifically

Iterative process that ensured reflective of Advisory Group input

 How does the Youth PMHA create value? (What sort of value? Value by who? For who?)

Descriptive – what we're seeing come through

2. To what extent does the Youth PMHA provide good value for the resources invested?

Summative – how Youth PMHA is meeting key criteria

3. How could the Youth PMHA provide more value for the resources invested?

Formative – lessons for the future



KEQs: Framing the approach

A challenging context to assess value for money

Early days of implementation - services getting established, building workforce, starting to work with young people, innovating, adapting, learning by doing

Locally designed and delivered, guided by national principles - responsiveness to context matters more to good resource use and value creation than input-output efficiency

Value to whom? Important to capture quality and value from the perspectives of young people - including Māori, Pacific, others who experience inequities in mental health and wellbeing

Outcome measurement tool under development but not yet in use.

Value for Investment

Inter-disciplinary

(evaluation and economics)

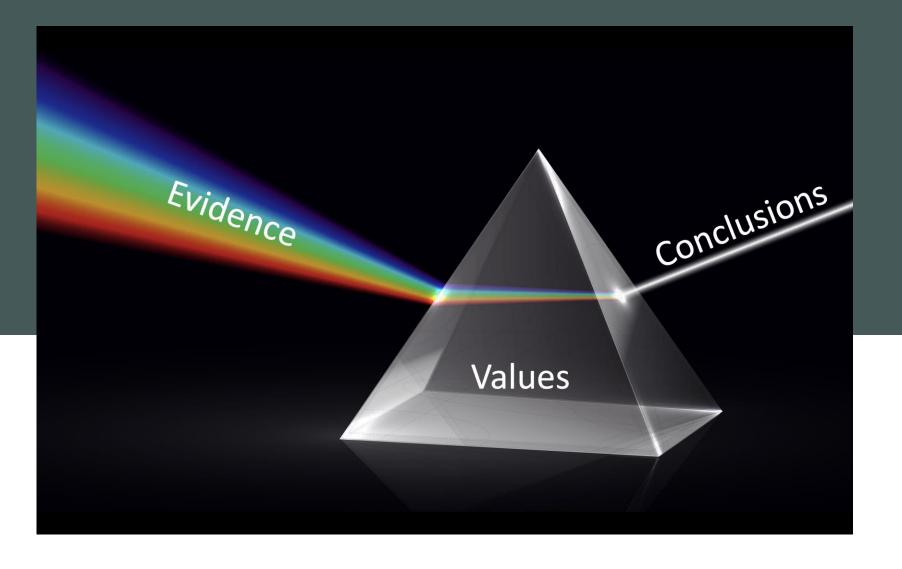
Mixed methods

(quantitative and qualitative)

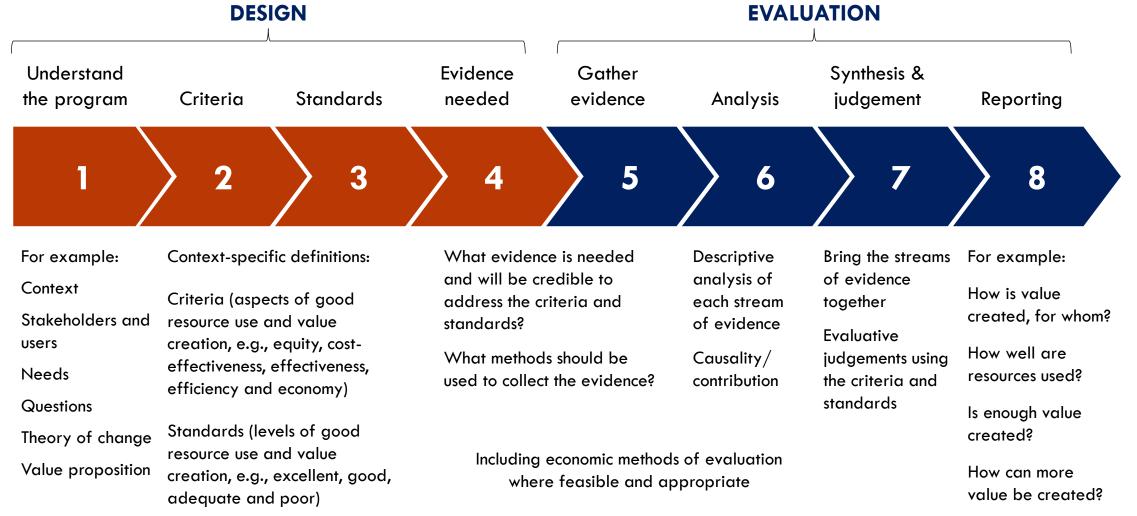
Evaluative reasoning

(evidence and clear criteria)

Participatory (co-design and sense-making)







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Understand the program



Theory of change

Theory of value creation

Criteria

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Theory of value creation

What is the value proposition behind initiative?

What resources are invested?

What value is created for whom/ by whom?

How is value created? (i.e. the activities that create value)

How is the value distributed? (the channels that the initiative works through and who benefits)

What factors will affect its ability to create value? (enablers and barriers)



Youth PMHA Theory of Change

Improved wellbeing and Improved equity of health Reduced need for higherresilience of young people outcomes for young people intensity services After receiving support, and their families/whānau some young people contribute to holistic Wellbeing Improved connection with Young people and their mental health services Young people are reaching their outcomes: community for young people families/whānau feel resourced in a role that is potential, as they define it to live with mental distress and their family/whānau meaningful to them Needs of young people and their families/whānau are met quickly and effectively Young people and their families/whānau (early detection, timely & appropriate intervention); including developmental needs are satisfied with the service Young people 12-24 Increased equity of access Increased options Mental health and addiction years, experiencing mild (priority groups: Pacific, for young people, services for young people are By 2025, all young people, to moderate distress. Māori, Rainbow, Refugee, including more more responsive to the needs of in all geographic areas, have increased access to Migrant, and other young community-based young people and their have timely access to an System families/whānau primary mental health people known to services expanded and cohesive outcomes: and addiction services experience inequities) continuum of support, treatment and therapy Young people have choice and increased choice and control over the Improved collaboration and integration to seamlessly Reduced wait times for services they receive connect young people to other relevant services appropriate services Primary mental health and addiction services that provide immediate support for young people 12-24 years, experiencing mild to moderate distress Range of options for young people to choose from including: Services Easily accessible, Connection to other Evidence-Self-management youth-centred provided: informed health, social, cultural support/ Culturally specific services with no Peer support and community supports therapeutic self-management interventions barriers to access education interventions as needed Youth service infrastructure (NGOs/legal Youth service intellectual, social and cultural capital New youth service roles & FTE Inputs: (know-how, networks, values, ways of working, etc.) entities; leadership; offices; vehicles; etc.) New funding (Budget 2019) **Resources:** Existing sector resources

Theory of value creation

Generating social value, equitably and effectively

Fewer years of life diminished by mental distress and addiction issues; more young people thriving, more connected to their community, and better equipped to meet their potential throughout their life course – equitably and in particular for priority groups

Mild to moderate mental health and addiction issues are identified and addressed at an early stage, before they become more serious - equitably and in particular for priority groups

More efficient & equitable use of health care resources

Delivering services, equitably and efficiently

Equitable and flexible service access

Reaching young people and whānau

Shifting the locus of control

Manaakitanga and cultural fit

System connections

Learning & improving

Looking after resources, equitably and economically

Performance management & accountability support equitable outcomes

Design and knowledge base build on existing infrastructure and expertise

Procurement and funding processes work in partnership

Aligning theory of value creation to criteria

Generating social value, equitably and effectively

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Applying standards

Not meeting expectations

Just good enough / meeting minimum expectations

Pathway to excellence

Excellent

Manaakitanga and cultural fit					
[below the level outlined in the criterion for 'just good enough']	Just good enough	[between the levels outlined in the criterion for 'just good enough' and 'excellent']	Excellent		
	Rangatahi from all cultures and backgrounds experience services and staff as warm and friendly		Services feel human and relatable; as rangatahi, with rangatahi		
	Rangatahi from all cultures and backgrounds feel comfortable in the services being delivered and intend to continue to make use of the services		Rangatahi experience services as mana enhancing and reflective of their own world view		
	Whānau/family are included in support provision		Whānau are welcomed and encouraged into the support experience, with links available to support services for whānau		

System connections					
[below the level outlined in the criterion for 'just good enough']	Just good enough	[between the levels outlined in the criterion for fjust good enough' and 'excellent']	Excellent		
	Services provide access to a range of other health, cultural and social service providers		Services provide seamless and timely access to a range of other health, cultural and social service providers		
	Effective links in place between community and clinical settings		There is a continuum of care between community- basedprogrammes and clinical settings that is mutually supportive and enables positive outcomes for rangatahi and their whānau/family		
	Collaboration is evident between YPMHA service providers and other local services, as well as between YPMHA service providers across the country.		Collaboration is evident between service providers and is adding value to the services being delivered		



Evidence

Rangatahi: 30 rangatahi participating in interviews/group discussions

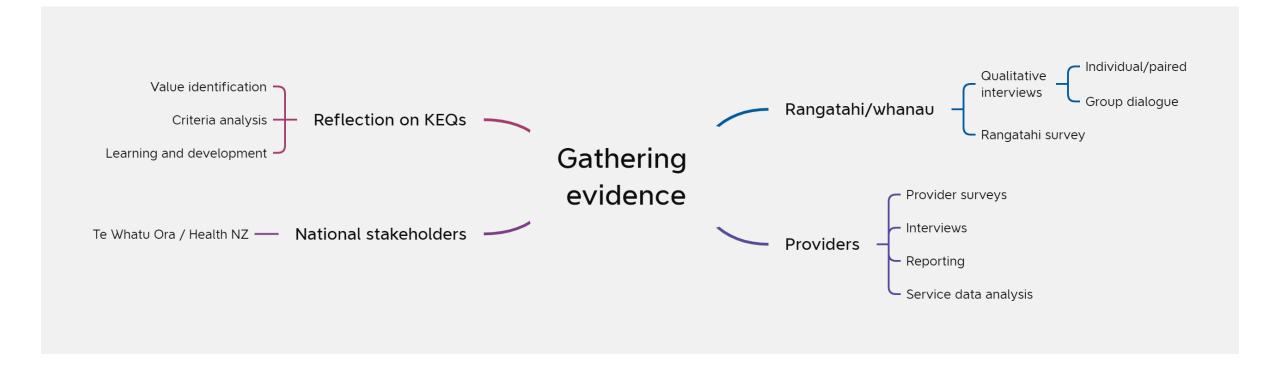
Provider interviews: 75 people from 11 contracts and 20

programmes/locations

Whānau: 5 whānau interviews

Provider survey: 41 responses

Rangatahi survey: 23 responses





Combining all elements to make sense of totality of evidence

Evaluative judgements against criteria and standards

Participatory - incorporating multiple perspectives and promote understanding, ownership and use

- Collectively initially within evaluation team
- Subsequently with reference group and sponsors as findings and judgements are refined

... in advance of any substantive drafting!

Synthesis and sense-making

Vfl-focused reporting:

- 4-page executive summary
- 36-page overview report against KEQs
- Summary tables against criteria
- Individual annexes from each data collection stream

Privileging rangatahi experience and perspectives



Reporting





Commissioned by Te Whatu Ora to detail Vfl approach

Youth Access and Choice as a worked example

Available from authors: adrian@dovetailnz.com and Julian's Substack

Download from <u>www.dovetailnz.com</u>

Or scan this QR code!

Vfl Guide

