UPSTREAM SUICIDE PREVENTION: NEW INNOVATIONS FROM THE TEXAS VETERANS COMMISSION



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VETERANS MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- JUSTICE INVOLVED VETERAN PROGRAM
- COMMUNITY & FAITH-BASED PARTNER PROGRAM
- **HOMELESS VETERAN INITIATIVE**
- VETERAN PROVIDER PROGRAM
- MILITARY VETERAN PEER NETWORK
- SUICIDE PREVENTION



VETERANS MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Across all programming, VMHD has the broadest definition of veteran. Regardless of:

- Discharge status
- Branch of services
- Length of service
- Active-duty status

The same broad definition applies to family.

All services provided across VMHD programming are offered freely



OBJECTIVES

- 1. Introduce the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model
- Describe how a modified RNR framework shapes VMHD program development and service implementation across Texas
- 3. Highlight how this ties into VMHD's focus on reducing veteran suicide in Texas

EIGHT EVIDENCE-BASED PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS



(NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION, U.S.

- 1. Assess Actuarial Risk 7 Needs
- 2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation
- 3. Target Interventions
 - a. Risk Principle: Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk individuals
 - b. Need Principle: Target interventions to criminogenic needs
 - c. Responsivity Principle: Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender when assigning programs
 - d. Dosage: Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders; time for 3-9 months
 - e. Treatment: Integrate treatment into the full sentence/sanction requirements
- 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (use Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods)
- 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement
- 6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities
- 7. Measure Relevant Processes / Practices
- 8. Provide Measurement Feedback



RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY MODEL

(ANDREWS ET AL. 1990; ANDREWS & BONTA, 2010; HOGE & ANDREWS, 2010)

RISK PRINCIPLE: Direct resources and more intensive services to higher risk individuals

NEED PRINCIPLE: Treatment / Intervention should target criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors)

MODIFIED NEED PRINCIPLE: Programmatic Planning should target the changeable factors most relevant to the most important presenting problem

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE: Treatment / Intervention should be provided in a style and mode that is responsive to the individual's learning style and ability



RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

(ANDREWS ET AL. 1990; ANDREWS & BONTA, 2010; HOGE & ANDREWS, 2010)

- Factors that need to be considered in strategic intervention/program planning
- TBI, presence of mental illness, access to lethal means, etc.)
- Protective factors can include strengths / protective factors such as employment, positive leisure activities / Interests, active and supportive family, faith, etc.



R-N-R: ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

(ANDREWS ET AL. 1990; ANDREWS & BONTA, 2010; HOGE & ANDREWS, 2010)

Risk / Need focus helps answer:

- "Who needs treatment / intervention?"
- \square "What type and intensity of treatment / intervention is needed?"

Responsivity focus helps answer:

- "How would this population most benefit from intervention?"
- "What circumstances could present barriers to intervention?"
- "What steps can be taken to overcome these barriers?"
- "What strengths / protective factors and supports can be incorporated to bolster treatment / intervention?"



JUSTICE INVOLVED VETERAN PROGRAM

Risk/Need

- Continued involvement in CJ system
- Training for law enforcement to intervene & divert
- Veteran Treatment Courts
- Access to veteran services while incarcerated
- Reentry planning

- TA & Training is military cultural competency
- □ JIV info cards ("jailcards")
- Statewide Partnerships
- Leveraging local resources (e.g., MVPN)





COMMUNITY & FAITH BASED PARTNER PROGRAM

Risk / Need

- Identification of veteran status
- Access to services (distance, finances, etc.)
- ☐ Workforce Shortage
- Social Isolation
- Life Purpose

- ☐ Faith / Spirituality linked to resiliency
- □ Initial touchpoint / bridge to mental health services
- ☐ Faith & Allegiance (Military Cultural Competency)
- Leveraging community partners
- Especially rural and underserved areas





HOMELESS VETERAN INITIATIVE

Risk / Need Higher rates of trauma, mental health issues, justice involvement ☐Gaps in the continuum of care Accessibility Responsivity Definitions of "veteran" and "homeless" Coordinate across programs Services are identified at all levels: local, state, federal Provide trainings to direct service staff Strong interagency collaboration



VETERAN PROVIDER PROGRAM

Risk / Need

- Trauma is a pervasive problem among veterans
 - PTSD
 - Moral Injury
 - Military Sexual Trauma
 - □ Traumatic Brain injury
- Accessibility o Evidence-Based Practices

- Military Cultural Competency
- Military Informed Care
- Trauma-informed training & technical assistance
- ☐ Veteran counselor pilot program





Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Motivational Interviewing (MI)

Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT)

Eye Movement Desensitization & Reprocessing (EMDR)

Prolonged Exposure (PE)

Peer Model

Columbia Protocol (C-SSRS)

Mental Health First Aid (MHFA)

Counseling on Access to Lethal Means (CALM)

Ask About Suicide to Save a Life (AS+K)





Risk / Need

- □ Isolation and lack of connectivity / support
- Stigma
- Accessibility / waitlists
- Family engagement

- Statewide peer-to-peer network
- Trained peer volunteers
 - Direct peer-to-peer support
 - Training community stakeholders
 - Warm-handoffs to local resources and VA





SUICIDE PREVENTION

Priority A-1

- ☐Gatekeeping: AS+K
- Lethal Means Restriction: CALM
- Mental Health First Aid
- Texas Suicide Prevention Collaborative
- Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council (SBHCC)
- Statewide Planning (TCCVS, State Plan, Long-Term Action Plan, Short-Term Action Plan, Governor's Challenge, Mayor's Challenge)
- Collaboration with VA and national efforts
- Suicide Prevention Coordinator







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