



Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Integration: Workforce Shortages, Retention, and Resilience

Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder Integration Technical Assistance

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Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



Disclosure

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Presenter



Kerry King, PsyD, MBA



Today's Agenda



Background



Current State of Mental Health (MH) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Workforce



Leveraging & Supporting the Integrated Care Team



Q & A



Objectives

- Build a workforce development framework that addresses today's integrated care staffing needs while creating a pipeline for future roles.
- Outline activities that facilitate a supportive work environment and enhance job satisfaction in integrated care settings.
- Develop an effective peer support network and debriefing techniques for staff to process challenging experiences.
- Understand the role of continuous quality improvement in applying workforce development strategies.



Polling Question #1

What challenges are you facing at your health center regarding workforce development? (Select all that apply.)

- a) Recruiting trained MH and SUD staff
- b) Retaining trained MH and SUD staff
- c) Meeting the increased demand for MH and SUD services
- d) Providing access to specialized practitioners, such as those who provide services to children or those with SUD
- e) Preventing burnout among MH and SUD staff
- f) Dealing with financial constraints due to lower reimbursement rates and increased operating costs
- g) Other...share your response in the Q&A



Workforce Gaps

- According to HRSA's projections, by 2037 the U.S. will face shortages of about:
 - **113,930** addiction counselors
 - **87,840** MH counselors
 - **79,160** psychologists
 - **50,440** psychiatrists
 - **34,170** marriage & family therapists
- As of September 30, 2025:
 - **8,207** primary medical Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) need **14,929** practitioners to close the gap
 - **6,604** MH HPSAs need **6,405** practitioners to close the gap

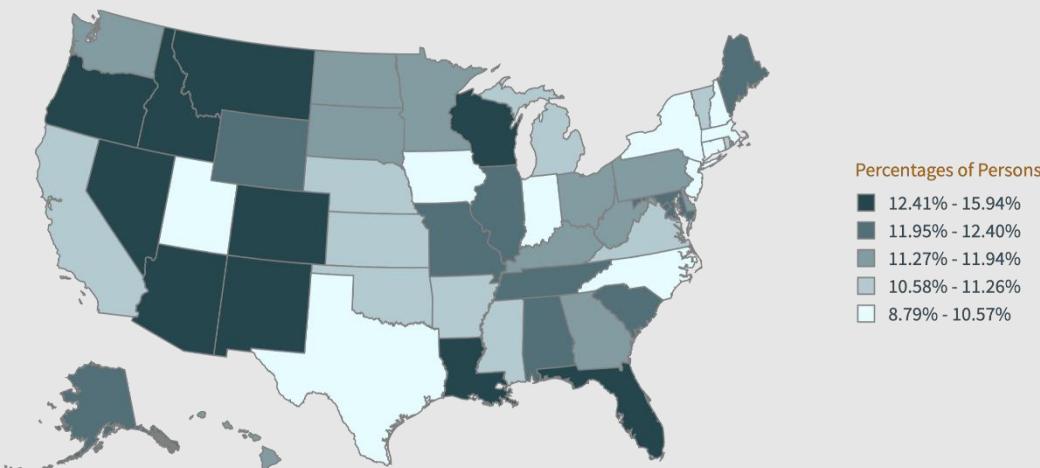


HRSA. (2024, November). *Health Workforce Projections*. Available from: <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/data-research/projecting-health-workforce-supply-demand>

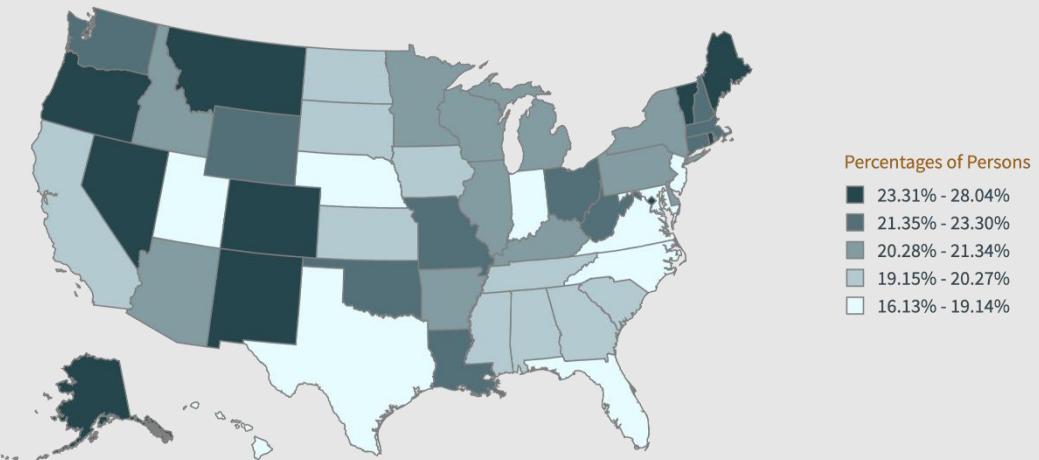


Impacts to Substance Use Treatment

Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment in Past Year Among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: 2022-2023



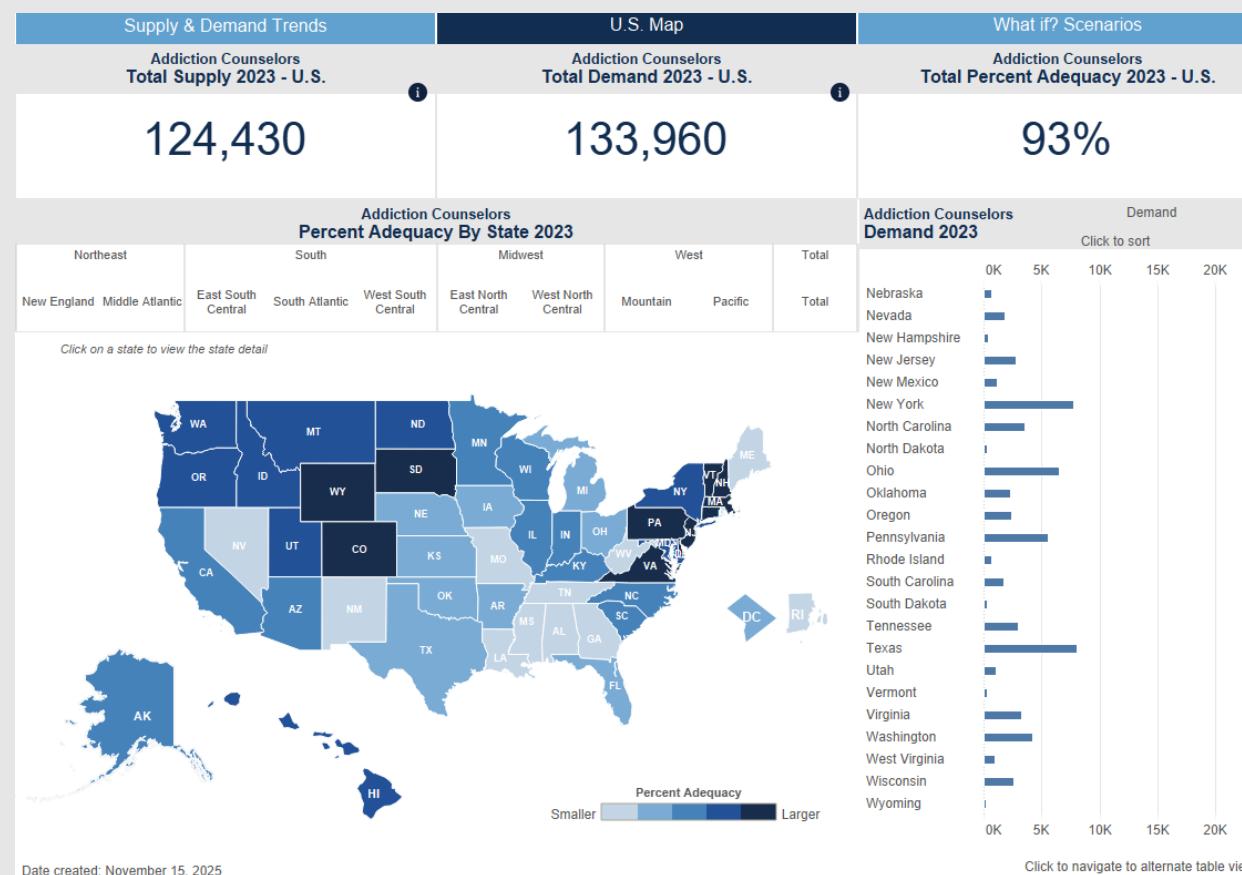
Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment in Past Year Among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State: 2022-2023



SAMHSA. NSDUH State Estimates, 2022-2023. Available from: <https://datatools.samhsa.gov/>



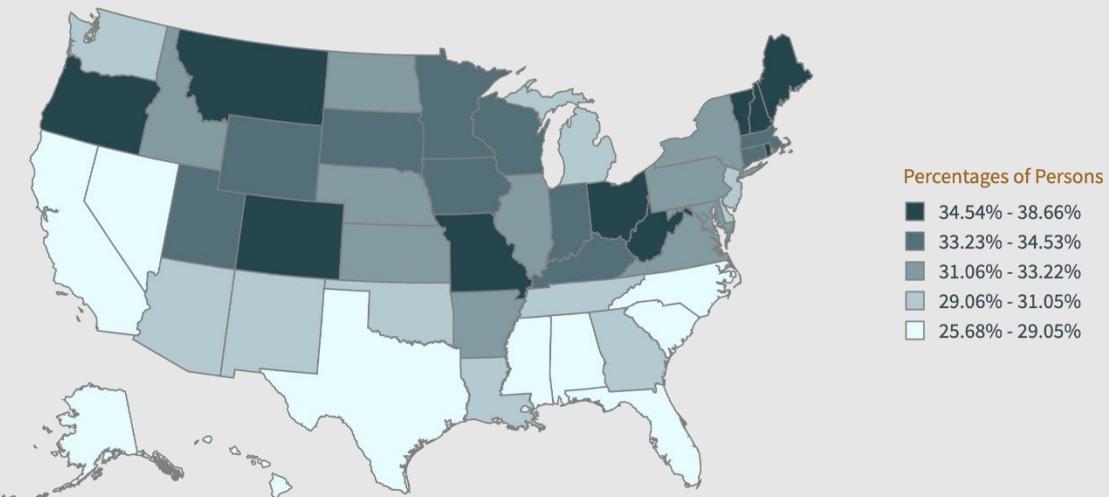
Coverage of Addiction Counselors by State, 2023



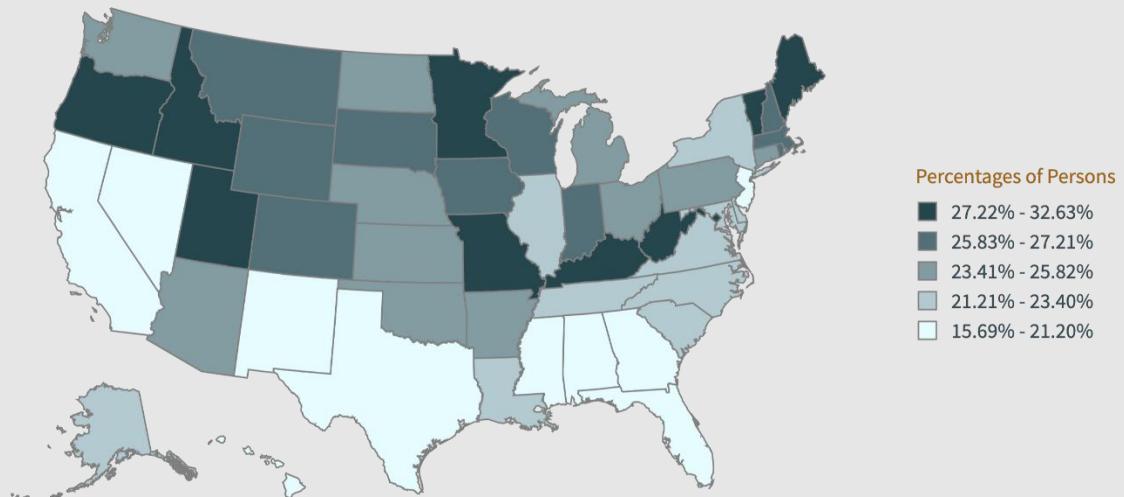
Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Workforce Projections.
Available from: <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/data-research/review-health-workforce-research>

Impacts to MH Treatment

Received Mental Health Treatment in Past Year (2022 and later) Among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: 2022-2023



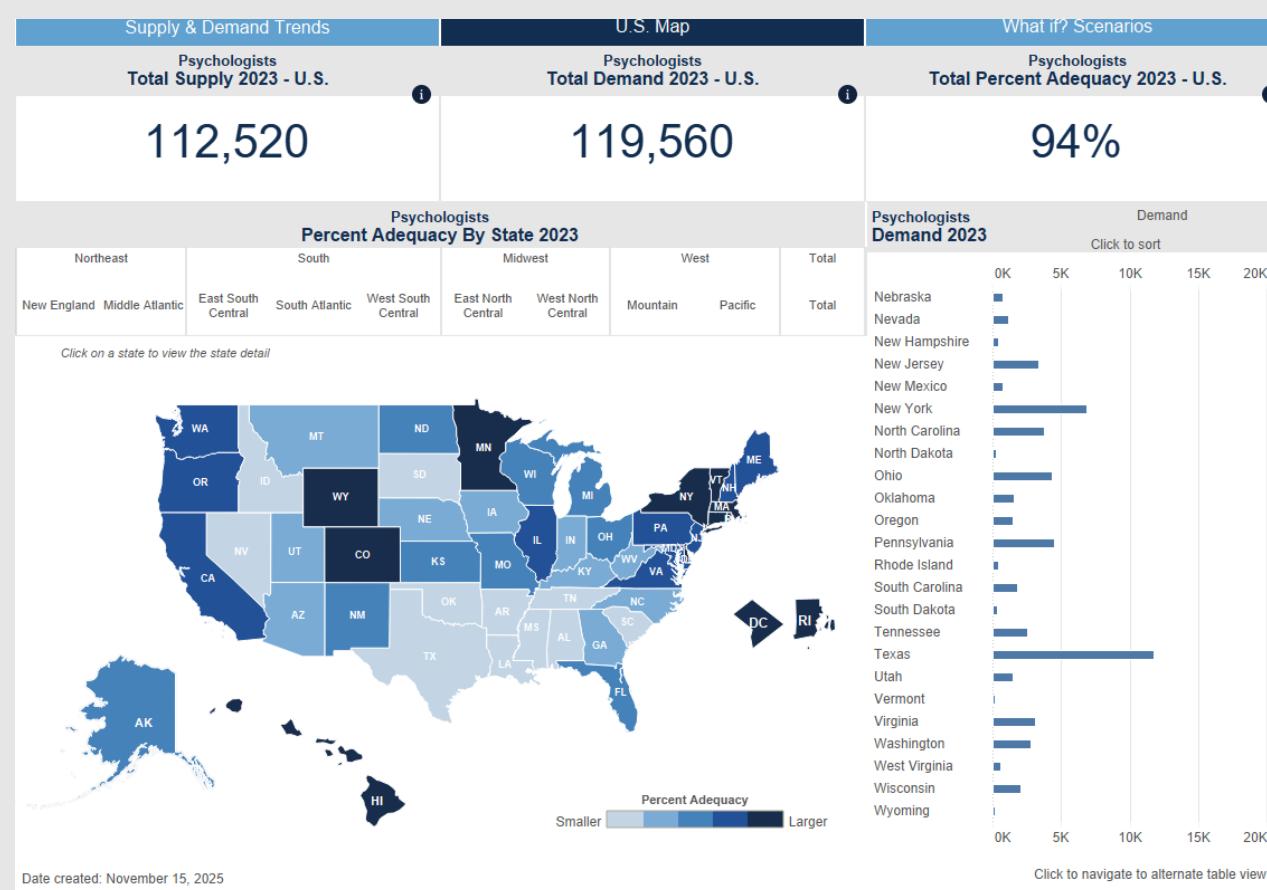
Received Mental Health Treatment in Past Year (2022 and later) Among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by State: 2022-2023



SAMHSA. NSDUH State Estimates, 2022-2023. Available from: <https://datatools.samhsa.gov/>



Coverage of Psychologists by State, 2023



Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Workforce Projections.
Available from: <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/data-research/review-health-workforce-research>



Impacts for Integrated Care Teams

- Workforce gaps span roles relevant to integrated care teams
 - MH and SUD clinicians
 - Care coordinators
 - Peer support specialists
 - Integrated primary care providers with MH and SUD training
- Integrated care adds complexity which can exacerbate stress: multiple disciplines, care coordination burdens, high-need patient populations (e.g., homelessness, SUD)
- High turnover, burnout, job dissatisfaction are characteristic of the MH and SUD workforce
- Other factors:
 - rural/underserved regions having fewer practitioners
 - inadequate compensation
 - administrative burdens
 - perceptions of the organization and work/life balance



Polling Question #2



Does your office have an overarching workforce development plan for MH and SUD staff?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not sure



How Do We Bridge the Gap and Prepare for the Future?

- **Short-term:** deploy cross-trained staff (e.g., primary care providers with MH and SUD training; peers embedded in primary care) to relieve acute staffing gaps
- **Future roles:** roles such as MH and SUD-informed care coordinators, integrated care navigators, digital health coaches, telehealth team members

Determine your community's needs and risk to define your team composition accordingly.



Sample Team Composition



- Care Team Coordinator
- MH/SUD Assistant
- Case Manager
- Housing Case Manager
- Employment Specialist
- Money Manager
- Peer Wellness Specialists
- Clinical Pharmacists & Pharmacy Technician
- MH/SUD Therapist
- Nurse
- Psychiatric Provider (geriatric, pediatric, addiction specialists)
- Primary Care Provider
- Psychologist



Define Roles & Competencies

- Who is on your team? Are the roles clear?
 - **MH and SUD clinician:** screening, brief intervention, referral, collaboration with primary care
 - **Care manager/coordinator:** monitors adherence, addresses non-medical factors that influence health, organizes referrals
 - **Peer support specialist:** patient engagement, recovery support
 - **Primary care provider:** patient-directed care, collaborates with MH and SUD team, integrates behavioral screening

- Competencies:

- Ability to work in interdisciplinary teams (primary care, MH, SUD, social work, peer)
- Skills in screening, brief intervention, referral (SBIRT), medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for SUD
- Care coordination, risk stratification, community-health orientation
- Telehealth/virtual care literacy
- Consider how artificial intelligence may be leveraged



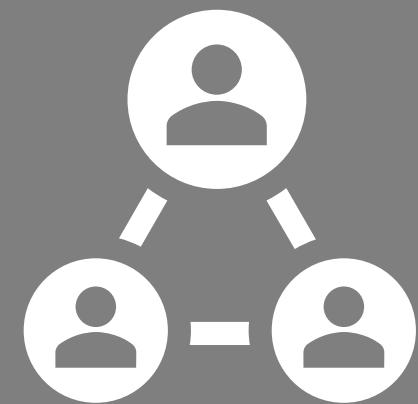
Sample Care Team Composition

- **Session Team** – The team that is seeing the patient on any given day. Participates in the daily huddle. Ideally, the session team would be the same people as the planned care team.
- **Patient's Planned Care Team** – The patient's "go to" team. This team is accountable to and for a panel of patients and manages all of the "usual" care.
- **Coverage Team or Pod** – a structure to support a higher level of access and continuity for patients and sharing of staff; usually contains one to three planned care teams.
- **Complex Care Management Team** – The team who is responsible for managing the care of the top 5% highest risk patients in collaboration with patient's planned care team.



Onboarding Processes

- On-boarding program with mentorship, peer support, career-path discussions
- Include orientation to team workflows, defined communication pathways, supervision structure
- Training on and use of standardized tools
 - Care plans
 - Team workflows
 - Shared documentation
 - Team dashboards
 - Performance metrics



Team Communication: Huddle

- Brief meetings multiple times daily/weekly focused on **immediate caseload coordination needs**
- **Only includes team members necessary to review key workflow activities** and information since last huddle and/or before the next huddle
 - Review log of assigned follow-up tasks from last huddle and provide updates on task completion.
 - Review/scrub MH and SUD provider schedules during each huddle.
 - Review/scrub psychiatric provider schedule weekly (resolve no-shows, follow-up requests, etc.).
 - Provide updates on crisis events, emergency department presentations or admissions to a medical or psychiatric hospital for follow-up.
 - Provide updates on psychiatric nurse and psychiatric-medical provider check-ins.
 - Coordinate MH and SUD services with other types of care and partners, including primary care and other physical-medical care, specialty providers and other care stakeholders within and outside of the organization.
 - Conduct standard reviews, including annual metabolic labs and Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) monitoring.
 - Assign tasks and record in log for review during next huddle.



Team Communication: Meeting

- Typically 1+ hour weekly/biweekly; strategic & operational focus
 - Review complex cases.
 - Analyze and respond to population health data.
 - Conduct group supervision to review protocols and initiatives that have been implemented or need to be implemented to engage in continuous quality improvement.
 - Discuss difficulties the team is experiencing with each other or with critical incidents.
 - Celebrate successes and achievements.
 - Discuss ad hoc topics that bring organizational staff from outside of the team to address specific issues (e.g., inviting a housing specialist to facilitate a process for coordinating and providing housing referrals and follow-up).



Polling Question #3



What is your level of capability in assessing and assisting staff who exhibit signs of burnout, frustration, or feelings of being overwhelmed?

- a) Very capable
- b) Capable
- c) Somewhat capable
- d) Not capable



Organizational Supports for Staff Well-Being

- Workload structuring
 - Realistic caseloads
 - Time for team meetings
 - Protected time for professional development
- Built-in debrief sessions after critical incidents or challenging patient care
- Host peer support networks
 - Facilitate peer-to-peer meetings, case or topic-based forums, mentorship pairings
- Offer wellness programming
 - MH resources for staff
 - Access to counselling
 - Resilience training
- Build career ladders: from peer or care manager roles to clinical roles, leadership pathways to retain talent
- Lead by example



How Supervisors Can Support Well-being

- Supervisors receive training in integrated care; able to support interdisciplinary staff
- Structured supervision times (individual + group) that focus on skill-building, resilience, boundary management
- Monitoring workload and ensuring distribution of complex cases
- Feedback loops:
 - Staff input into workflow improvements
 - Training needs assessment
- Team meetings:
 - Daily/weekly huddle for operational alignment
 - Monthly case review meeting (complex cases)
 - Quarterly learning session for competencies/training update
- Ensure staff have access to trainings on motivational interviewing, de-escalation techniques, SUD treatment options, community resources



Training Programs and Partnership Pipelines



Prepare staff for specific roles

- HRSA's Bureau of Health Workforce includes programs to support and develop the MH and SUD workforce



Invest in partnerships within the community:

- Academic institutions
- Community-based organizations
- MH and SUD agencies



Include trainees on integrated care teams



Continuous Quality Improvement



Participate in **workforce development boards** with academic, state, and community partners



Create a **data dashboard** and/or **utilization reports**: staff retention, team performance, patient outcomes



Develop staff surveys and/or processes to collect and analyze qualitative data



Align local metrics with regional, statewide, and national datasets. Examples:

- [Health Workforce Data, Tools, and Dashboards](#)
- [HRSA BPHC Uniform Data System](#)



Key Takeaways

- Foster a supportive environment
 - Structured team meetings (huddles, case review, debrief) to build cohesion
 - Clear role definitions, team composition aligned to risk-stratified patient panels
 - On-boarding program with mentorship, peer support, career-path discussions
 - Professional development opportunities (e.g., cross-training, certification, continuing education)
 - Promote wellness initiatives, resilience support, stress management
- Gather data and assess

- What change can you make at your organization to support workforce development and resilience?
- What metric(s) presents an opportunity for improvement?



Q&A



Health Center Satisfaction Assessment

We'd love your feedback on
today's session!

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complete the Health Center TA
Satisfaction Assessment.

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assessment to claim continuing
education credit.

Thank you for your time!



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