2010

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Rebecca A. Zuehlke
Minnesota State University - Mankato

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Rebecca A. Zuehlke
Department of Social Work
Minnesota State University, Mankato

Academic Support
This Capstone Project was created for the Windom and Jackson, Minnesota sites of the Southwestern Mental Health Center (SWMHC). The SWMHIC agency field supervisor was Gònia Andreasen, MSW, LCSW. The SWMHIC 665/675 field liaison was Dr. Michelle Alvarez, and the academic advisor overseeing the social work graduate student developing this research project was Dr. Kimberly Zammitt. Dr. David Beimers also contributed academic support through the SOWK661 12 Advanced Social Work Practice Administration course.

Limitations
Due to the exploratory nature of this design there were several limitations in this study. First, the variables utilized are non-comparable which makes relationships difficult to identify and internal validity difficult to protect. Second, the 2009 calendar year was the first year that MCR was implemented in Cottonwood and Jackson counties. Also, it is difficult to determine if other external variables affected the frequency of service utilization of MCR, adult mental health holds, and civil commitments. Some things are beyond control of social service programs providing such services as MCR. Lastly, the data collected was pre-existing and was not collected for the primary purposes of this study. The data may have been skewed or collected and documented differently between the three different agencies involved.

Implications for Social Work: Theory, Policy, and Research
Theory
Both the social work systems theory and the empowerment theory drive the basis of MCR. Haynes et al. (2002) argues that the reason behind “a higher rate of post-crisis community-based mental health services was that there was a conscious and systemic effort to promote and facilitate linkage with community agencies for on-going services. Additionally, parents, guardians, and family members are viewed as allies in service delivery of Mobile Crisis Response Services with children and young adults (Southwestern Mental Health Center, n.d.). Hugo et al. (2002) also reports that “home-visiting consumers in their own environment enables them to more accurately assess the strengths and available resources that the consumer can use to deal with their current problem situation” (Hugo et al., 2002, p. 508).

Policy
Since this was an exploratory study, any findings from this study should have minimal impact on the SWMHIC, including clients, staff, service delivery, and administration. If anything, it may lead to the curiosity and desire to pursue other research endeavors related to the topic. Both Cottonwood County Family Service Agency and Jackson County Human Service Agency have strong financial interest in mental health services within their counties, which may lead to further policy development based on more specific research or policy changes stemming from this project.

Research
The benefits of this research project to the SWMHIC includes an opportunity to continue this research model in order to further evaluate MCR’s impact in the rural communities in which it serves. It is a strong recommendation to continue to monitor and track the secondary data for future analytical purposes. Especially, if MCR plans to be a long standing innovative mental health service promoting less restrictive options provided to the residents of Cottonwood and Jackson counties. It would also be beneficial to review costs of MCR, adult mental health holds, and civil commitments and look at the funding source for each variable in the future.

References
Please request a copy of the Executive Summary from the author.