Horses for courses? A qualitative exploration of goals formulated in mental health settings by young people, parents and clinicians

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Collaborating to improve quality through outcomes

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#### Plan...

- What do we know
  - What are goals
  - Goals in CYP mental health settings
- Goal Based Outcomes tool (GBOs)
- What kinds of goals do CYP set?
  - Previous framework
- The parent-led and jointly agreed goals frameworks
- Differences across perspectives
- Conclusions
  - Clinical implications
- Some useful resources



## Background

- Mental Health is a latent construct, no 'hard' outcomes
  - Wolpert et al., 2014
- Range of outcome measures available
- Concerns raised that normative measures don't capture all aspects of care
  - E.g. coping skills important when symptoms not necessarily expected to improve
    - Batty et al., 2012
- Challenge of idiographic measures:
  - Different focus → difficult to aggregate up relative to service/clinician/team input



## What are goals?

- Reference point to measure our own behaviour and position in life
  - Carver & Sheier, 1990
- Dependent on personal circumstances
  - Nurmi, 2004
- Goal outcomes are affected by motivation, locus of control, desire of attainment
  - Karoly, 1993
  - Set apart from other

normative measures of outcome





## **Goals in CAMHS**

- Goal based outcome measures used in CAMHS for some time
  - (e.g. Goal Attainment Scaling; Kiresuk & Sherman, 1968; see Maher & Barbrack, 1984)
- Systematically collecting goals across services is relatively more recent
  - (see Law, 2006, 2011)
- Goal Based Outcomes (GBOs) included in CORC since 2007
- Included in CYP IAPT in 2011





Goal N°

You can turn this chart on its side for a quick look at progress over the sessions.

GOAL:

Session	Date	Today I would rate progress to this goal: (please circle the appropriate number below)										
Remember a score of <b>zero means no progress has been made towards a goal,</b> a score of ten means a goal has been reached fully, and a score of five is exactly half way between the two											l fully,	
1		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



## **Goals in CAMHS**

- Goal setting and tracking may support communication; motivate young people to participate in care
  - 90% of clinicians agreed goal setting helps to focus and structure treatment

Setting Goals

- Pender et al., 2013
- Ideally goals are set jointly
  - But data shows that goals can
  - be **led** by the child/parent/or

clinician



## What do we already know about CAMHS goals?

- Analysis of all CORC dataset found correlations between the change goal progress and other outcomes
  - (Wolpert et al., 2012)
- Qualitative nature of goals set by CYP and parents in therapy has been relatively unexplored
- Parents are often centrally involved in CAMHS but no research on types of goals parents set in this role – or jointly agreed goals



# What kinds of goals do CYP set in CAMHS?

- CORC dataset first qualitative findings on kinds of goals set in CAMHS
- Most frequently related to:
  - Managing negative mood
  - Confidence
  - Personal growth
  - Bradley et al., 2013





## What kinds of goals are set in CAMHS?

 High levels of disparity between parent, CYP and clinicians about 'top problems'

(Yeh & Weisz., 2011)

- Goal content is considered to be influenced by a number of factors
  - Family composition, outlook, peer influence, nature of difficulties, age
- Importance of collaboratively working together is highlighted
  - Collaboratively working together to agree goals positive impact on outcomes

(Norcross, 2002)



#### Aims

- Explore goals led by:
  - Young person (follow on from previous work)
  - Parent
  - Jointly agreed
- **Question:** What goals are set and how do they compare across viewpoints?



## **Participants**

- 87 parent led goals
- 354 jointly agreed goals
- 237 CYP led goals (from previous research)
- 180 CYP, 8 member services
- Age range 4 17 years
- Input between 2007 and 2011
- Targeted, specialist, and highly specialist UK services, including therapeutic communities



#### Process

- Thematic analysis (see Braun & Clarke 2006)
- The parent led and jointly agreed datasets were considered in turn
- Emerging themes arising from key aspects of the goals were noted
- Iterative process datasets revisited and the themes reconsidered and tested against the goals
- Coders created two frameworks each and combined through discussion
- Cohen's Kappas of .67 and .65



## Parent led goals framework

- 4 overarching themes
  - Listening, talking, understanding and relationships
  - Managing specific difficulties
  - Improving self or life
  - Parent-specific goals
- 19 sub themes





## Jointly agreed goals framework

- 5 overarching themes
  - Managing specific issues
  - Talking and listening; communication with family and peers
  - Self-confidence and understanding; hopes for the future
  - Parent-specific goals
  - Hobbies
- 19 sub themes





## Reminder of the CYP goals framework

- 3 overarching themes
  - Relationship/interpersonal: Listening and understanding
  - Coping with specific problems and symptoms
  - Personal growth & functioning: Understanding and improving self
- 25 goal categories





## Top five goal themes from each perspective

					Percent			
		0.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	
	behaviour management; co-operation (managing specific issues)							
	increase confidence; independence and self-esteem (self-confidence and understanding)							
Joint	improve school and learning (manage specific issues)							
	understanding, managing and expressing emotions and feelings (self confidence and understanding; hopes)							
	parent goals: including skills and understanding (parent specific)							
	happier family life/relationships (improving self or life)							
	parent goal (parent goals)	_						
Parent	creating strategies to manage behaviour (parent goals)	_						
							-	
	inappropriate behaviour: including sexual and safety issues (managing specific difficulties)	_						
Child	better sleep routine (managing specific difficulties)	_						
	Controlling and managing my anger (coping with specific problems)							
	To be more responsible for myself (personal growth and functionning)							
	I would like to (personal growth and functioning)							
	Feel more confident or feeling better within myself (personal growth and functionning)							
	Manage mood and negative thoughts and feelings (coping with specific problems)							

Percent



#### **Consistent themes**





### **Framework comparisons**

- All CYP themes mapped onto Parent and Joint goals
- Parent and Joint goals had themes that did not emerge from the CYP framework
  - Parent: co-operation; being calmer and inappropriate behaviour
  - Joint: family support and guidance



## **Key differences**

- CYP focus:
  - Coping with specific difficulties
  - Personal aspects of care & internalising factors
- Parents focus:
  - Managing specific difficulties
  - Ways to help improve the CYP's behaviour & and parental goals
- Joint goals focus:
  - Externalising factors, e.g. behaviour management & improving things at school & parent goals





- Lots of goals aren't written down or don't make it to CORC
- Goals could have been altered by the time they are written down
  - Goals chosen by CYP are usually discussed with the practitioner and may be refined
- Removed from the wider context of the clinical conversation
- May have been coded as rated by the CYP/Parent, but actually be jointly agreed
- Self selected sample unlinked to other aspects that may have impacted results, e.g. demographics



### Conclusions

- Tracking goal progress may offer a view into areas that are not covered by other tools:
  - E.g. coping, resilience and confidence
- Comparisons highlight the importance of ensuring the voice of the young person is heard and included in goal setting
  - Recovery means different things to different people – goal setting provides the opportunity for CYP to express what this might look like



### Implications

- May be helpful to track goals especially where symptoms are not expected to improve
- There are times when CYP, parent and joint view differ in focus
- May be some work to ensure that goals are attainable through work with service
- Gain useful insight into what change might look like for the individual (e.g. 'good enough')

- May provide better focus to individual's needs





- <u>www.corc.uk.net</u>
  - Summary of this paper on the blog
  - Tools/measures
  - Resources
  - Training videos
- Guide to Using Outcomes and Feedback Tools with children and young people (Formally known as co-op document)
- Goals and GBOs some useful info (updated 2015)

