

IMPLEMENTING THE POLICE, AMBULANCE AND CLINICAL EARLY RESPONSE (PACER) MODEL IN GEELONG

A REGIONAL EXAMPLE OF POLICE-MENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATION

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BACKGROUND

- PACER is a collaborative model consisting of one police member and one mental health clinician who act as secondary response unit
- First trialled in one Melbourne division 2007
- Model has shown:
 - Improved timeliness
 - More streamlined/integrated approach
 - Improved use of agency resources
 - Reduced referrals to ED (Allen Consulting Group, 2012)
- Introduced to Geelong in 2013 - first regional implementation
- This presentation is drawn from interviews with both police and mental health staff working PACER in Geelong and aims to provide an operational perspective of the model

GEEELONG



- Largest regional centre in Victoria
- Population 220,000+
- Covers country, coastal and suburban
- Barwon Health – major health provider
- ‘Small town’ characteristics
- Limited resources

BARWON PACER DEVELOPMENT

- Transferred from metro models
- Knowledge exchange
- Adapted to suit the region
- Key differences
 - Rostered shifts (rather than permanent)
 - Police and clinician are not co-located – considered to be a better use of resources in this area
- Similar to other regions, designed to operate from 3-11pm, in line with statistically determined times of greatest demand

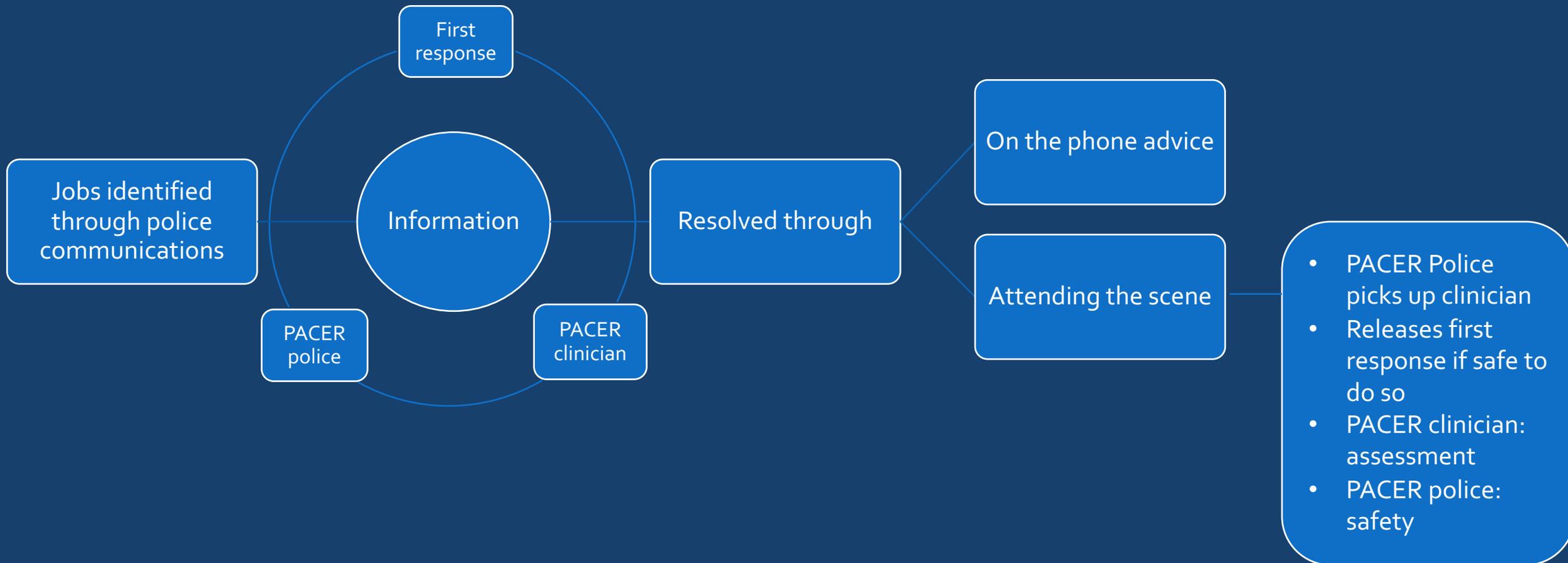
AIMS

- Enhanced service capability
- Reduction of time spent by operational police units with people presenting mental health issues
- Better outcomes for consumers including increased access to services
- Eased demand on police and ED
- Reduced risk to all parties

PREPARATION

- Team developed on voluntary basis
- Education sessions run jointly by Victoria Police and Barwon Health
 - Roles
 - Expectations
 - Operating procedure
- Team members are experienced clinicians and police
- PACER is grounded in sharing skill-sets - members felt well prepared due to experience in their other roles

OPERATION



IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS AND BENEFITS

- Increased capacity for information sharing and planned response
- Increased collaboration outside of PACER – enhanced local network of collaboration
- Education and knowledge exchange
- Improved relationship between police and mental health services
- Eased strain on services
- Consumer benefits (access to services, increased ability to assess in home environment)

“it adds to an indignity really to be brought to a very large emergency department where you might know people. So if you can avoid that, then that’s better for the client too” (BH)

“Where people never wanted to speak to a clinician, now we can say, it’s ok we’re bringing them here. So the compliance rate is huge. Whereas it never used to be” (VP)

FOR CONSIDERATION...

- PACER seen as a 'good fit' for Geelong
- Most suggestions related to operational enhancement:
 - 24-7 service
 - Remote access to databases for clinicians
- Conflict or disagreement (only identified in small number of cases) can relate to:
 - Overstepping boundaries
 - Disagreement on what is a 'PACER job'
 - Differing interpretations of risk
 - Challenges expected in new inter-agency models – **how do we address these?**

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS/IDEAS?

GROUP ACTIVITY

- Introduce yourselves and discuss some or all of the following:
 - Where are you from, and are you aware of alternate models of response?
 - How do they compare to PACER?
 - What appeals to you most about the PACER model?
 - Would a this model work in your area? Why/why not?
 - How would you introduce and run it?
 - What, if anything, would you change and why?