

2019 Comprehensive Community Services (CCS): Outcomes For Individuals Entering CCS While Homeless

Report Overview

The purpose of this analysis was to determine whether enrollment in Dane County's Comprehensive Community Services (CCS) program is associated with improved housing or employment outcomes for individuals who are homeless or housing-insecure at the time of CCS enrollment.

Methods - Member Inclusion and Identifying Homeless Status at Intake

Inclusion: Each adult who entered the Dane County CCS program at any time prior to October 2019 was included in the analysis, regardless of length of enrollment, number of unique CCS enrollments, or current enrollment status. In order to determine living arrangement and employment status at intake, Consumer Status Data Forms¹ (CSDFs) dated most closely to the member's CCS intake date were analyzed. In order to assess changes in living or employment status with CCS enrollment, comparisons were made between intake and each member's most up-to-date CSDF that occurred during CCS enrollment. For members no longer enrolled, the CSDF immediately prior to discharge was used. For members still enrolled, the CSDF immediately prior to the analysis date (Nov. 7, 2019) was used.

Definitions: Enrollees were identified as being homeless or housing-insecure at intake if the living arrangement code on the CSDF at the time of their CCS enrollment corresponded to "street, shelter, no fixed address, homeless" or if their referral source was "homeless outreach worker." Due to space limitations, this group, which includes individuals who were either homeless or housing-insecure, is referred to as "homeless at intake" throughout this report, and is contrasted to the group who had secured housing at the time of CCS enrollment and is referred to as "had housing at intake." For individuals with multiple enrollments, housing status at intake was assigned if the enrollee was homeless or housing-insecure at the start of any CCS enrollment. Length of CCS enrollment was calculated as the longest enrollment at or after which the housing status at intake was defined, and was calculated up to the date of analysis for those currently enrolled and up to the date of disenrollment for those not currently enrolled.

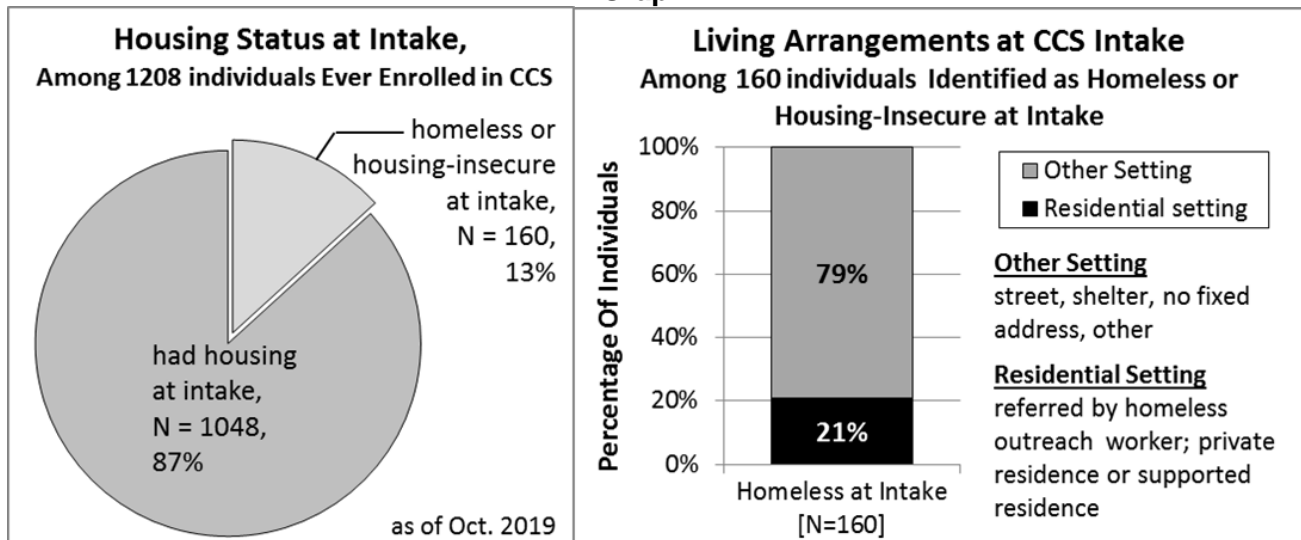
Data Quality: CSDFs are intended to be completed at the time of CCS enrollment and every 6 months thereafter, throughout CCS enrollment. On the date of analysis, approximately 20% of individuals who ever enrolled in CCS were enrolled for less than 6 months, either because they were currently enrolled and 6 months had not elapsed between their intake and the analysis date, or because they disenrolled from CCS after an enrollment period of less than 6 months. About half of these members had a subsequent CSDF that was more recent than their intake CSDF and about half did not. All members were included in the analysis, meaning that for approximately 12% of members ever enrolled in CCS, the outcomes of interest did not change with CCS enrollment because a second data point did not exist. This caveat may result in an underestimation of the true effect of CCS enrollment on outcomes of interest. Notably, 98% of each enrollee's most recent CSDF had occurred within 6 months of either the analysis date (if still enrolled) or the disenrollment date, meaning that the data were up-to-date.

¹ See sample CSDF, page 7-8

Results

Question 1: What percentage of CCS enrollees entered the program while homeless?

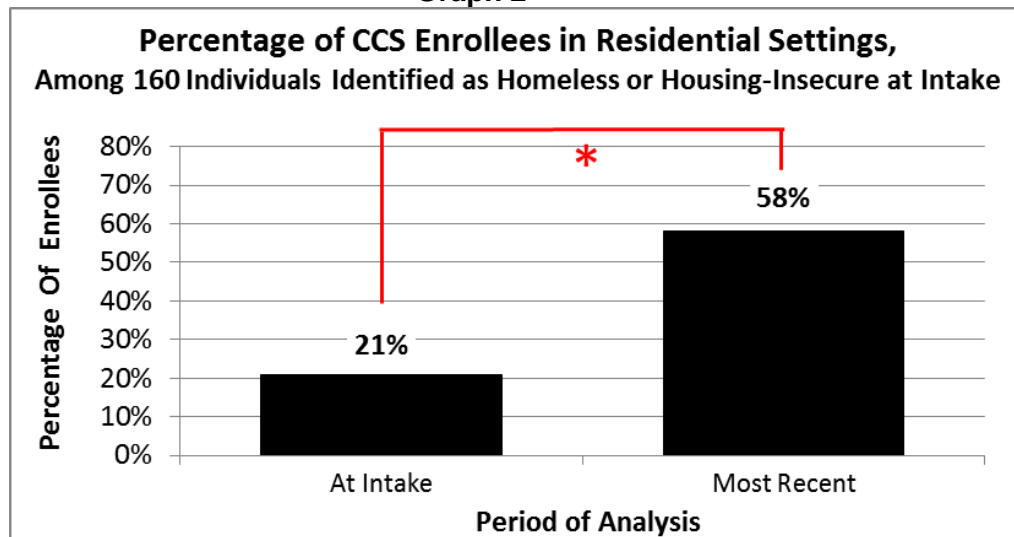
Graph 1



- As of October 2019, 13% of all adults who ever enrolled in CCS were homeless or housing-insecure at intake (**Graph 1**). Of these 160 adults, 79% were living on the street, in a shelter, or in another setting with no fixed address at the time of CCS enrollment, whereas 19% were in a residential setting but were referred by a homeless outreach worker.

Question 2: Among those identified as homeless at intake, is enrollment in CCS associated with better housing outcomes?

Graph 2

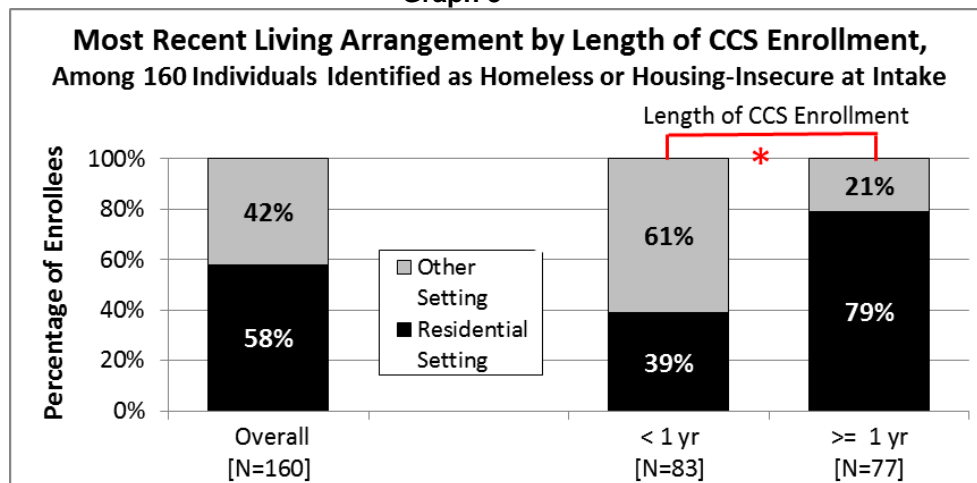


- There is a significant relationship between enrollment in CCS and a change in living arrangement for those that were homeless at intake. Those who entered CCS while homeless were more likely to be in a residential setting after any length of CCS enrollment, than when they entered CCS (21% vs 58%¹).

1: $\chi^2 = 45.4, df=1, N = 320, p < .001$

Question 3: Among those identified as homeless at intake, is longer enrollment in CCS associated with better housing outcomes?

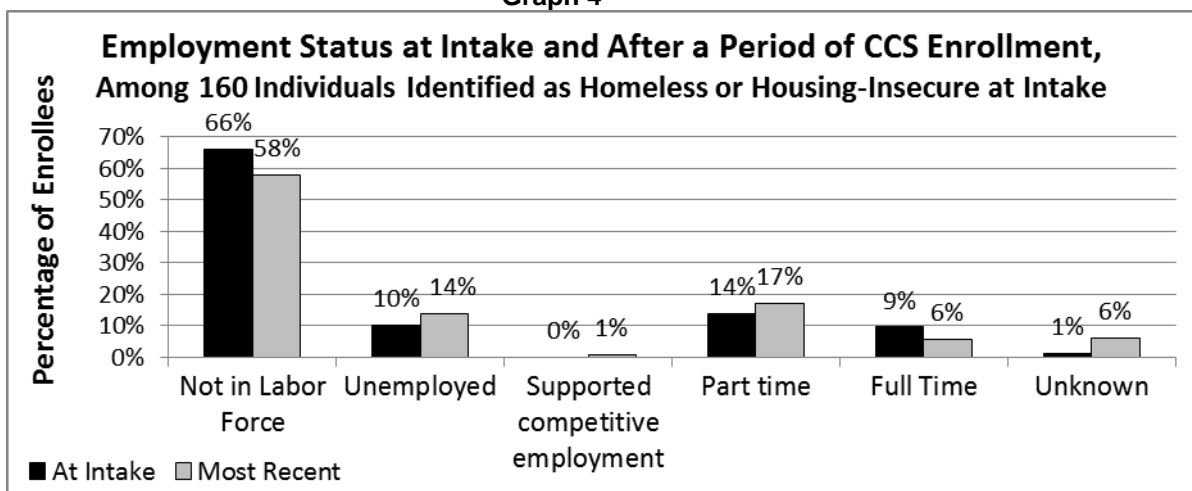
Graph 3



- Among individuals identified as homeless at intake, those enrolled in CCS for less than one year are significantly less likely to be in a residential setting at their most recent data point, compared to those enrolled in CCS for one or more years (39% vs 79%¹). Residential setting includes private residence, supported residence, or supervised licensed residential facility. Other settings primarily encompassed street or shelter, but also included institutional settings, hospitals, jails, or other living arrangements.

Question 4: Among those identified as homeless at intake, is enrollment in CCS associated with better employment outcomes?

Graph 4



- Among individuals homeless at intake, there is no significant relationship between CCS enrollment and employment status², regardless of length of CCS enrollment (data not shown)³.
 - Majority of individuals who entered CCS while homeless were not in the labor force at intake (106/160, 66%), primarily due to disability. Although employment status improved for 13 of these individuals, another 11 individuals who were employed when they started CCS were no longer in the labor force at their most recent data point, resulting in no overall change in employment status with CCS enrollment.

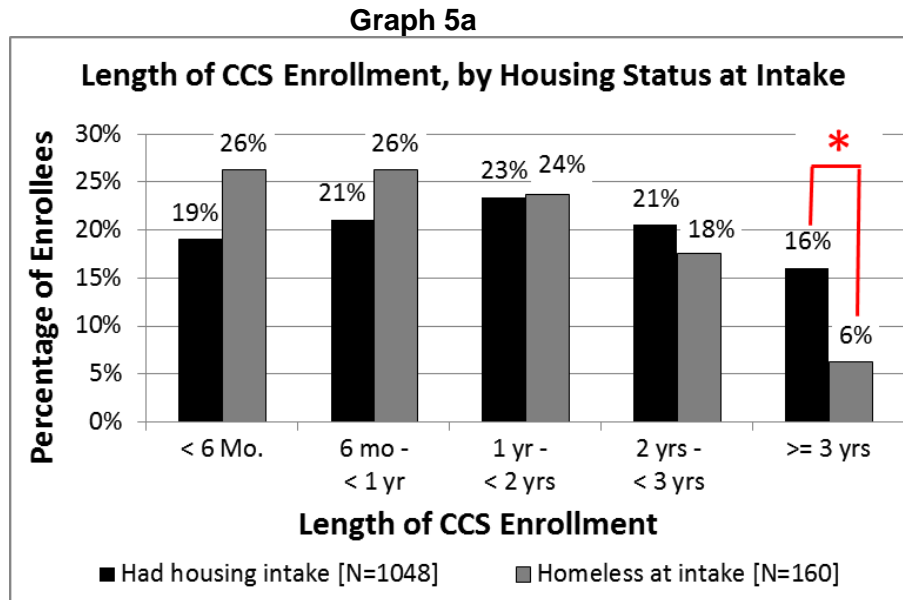
1: $\chi^2 = 17.6$, $df=1$, $N = 320$, $p < .001$

2: $\chi^2 = 15.7$, $df=10$, $N = 320$, $p = 0.109$

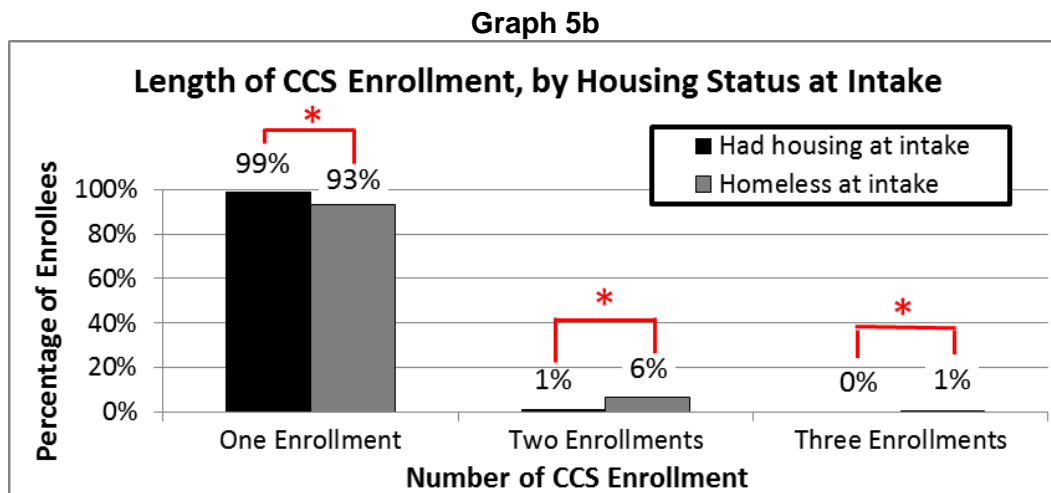
3: < 1 year vs 1+ year enrollment, based on arbitrary scoring for a change in employment category, $t=0.67$, $df=158$, $p=0.501$

- Overall, 10% of individuals who were homeless at intake entered CCS unemployed. Among these 16 individuals, none were in the labor force at their most recent data point.

Question 5: Do individuals who were homeless at intake have different lengths of enrollment than individuals who had housing at CCS intake?



- The average length of CCS enrollment for those with housing at intake is 1 year and 2 months, which is significantly longer than the average enrollment of 11.6 months for individuals who enter CCS while homeless¹. Length of CCS enrollment is significantly related to housing status at intake; those with housing at intake are significantly more likely to have enrollments of three years or longer, compared to those who were homeless at intake².



- Not only are individuals who entered CCS while homeless more likely to have shorter CCS enrollments, they are significantly more likely to have multiple enrollments than those who enter CCS with housing³.

1: $t=3.90$, $df=1206$, $p<0.001$

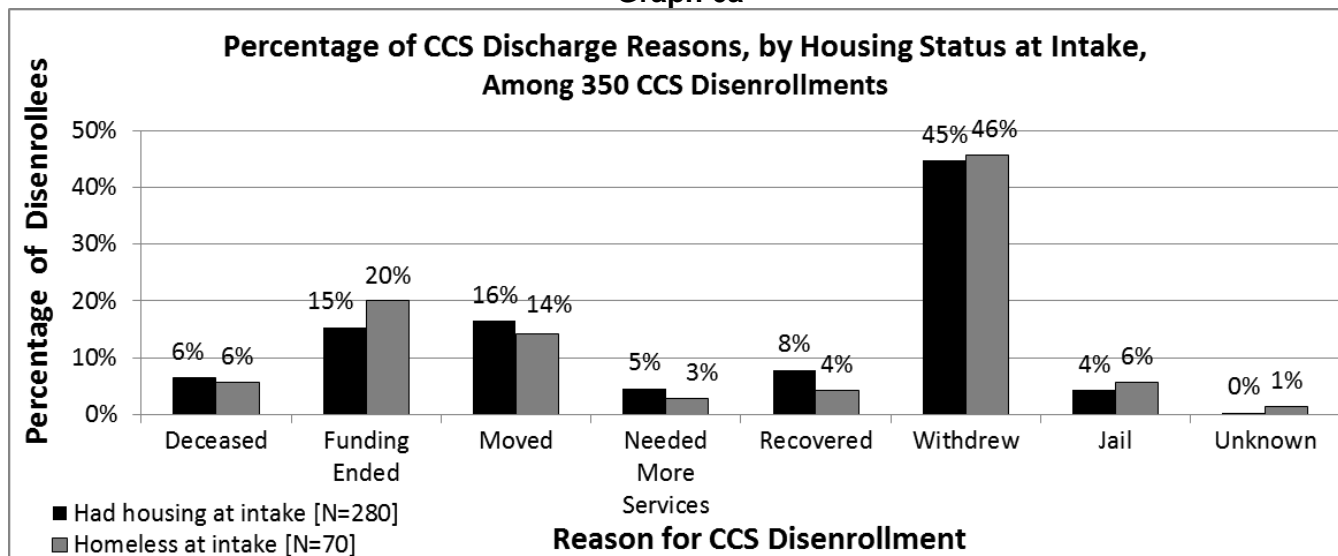
2: overall: $\chi^2=15.0$, $df=4$, $N=1208$, $p=0.005$; post hoc: $\chi^2=10.6$, $df=1$, $N=1208$, Bonferroni Corrected $p=0.006$

3: overall: $\chi^2=22.6$, $df=2$, $N=1208$, $p<0.001$; post hoc: $\chi^2_1=22.6$, $p<0.001$, $\chi^2_2=18.7$, $p<0.001$, $\chi^2_3=6.55$, $p=0.031$

Question 6: Do individuals who enter CCS while homeless have different discharge reasons than those who had housing at intake?

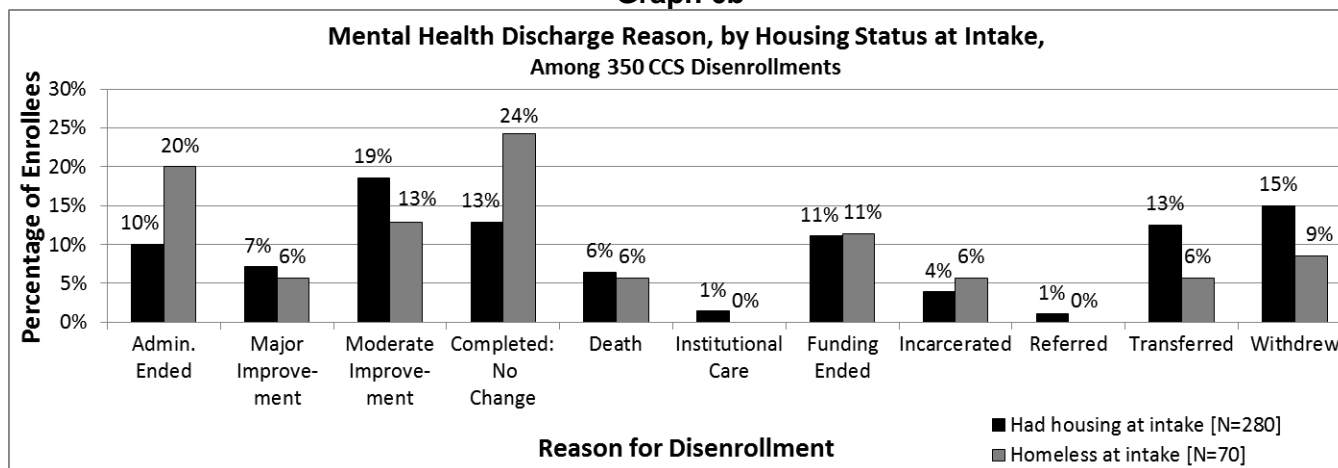
Disenrollment reasons were assessed from 350 discharges¹ that ever occurred from Dane County CCS. If a CCS member disenrolled multiple times, each discharge was assigned a housing status at intake and assessed separately since discharge reasons varied with each disenrollment.

Graph 6a



- CCS discharge reasons did not differ among those who had housing versus those who were homeless at intake².

Graph 6b



- Mental health discharge reasons did not differ among those who had housing versus those who were homeless at intake³.

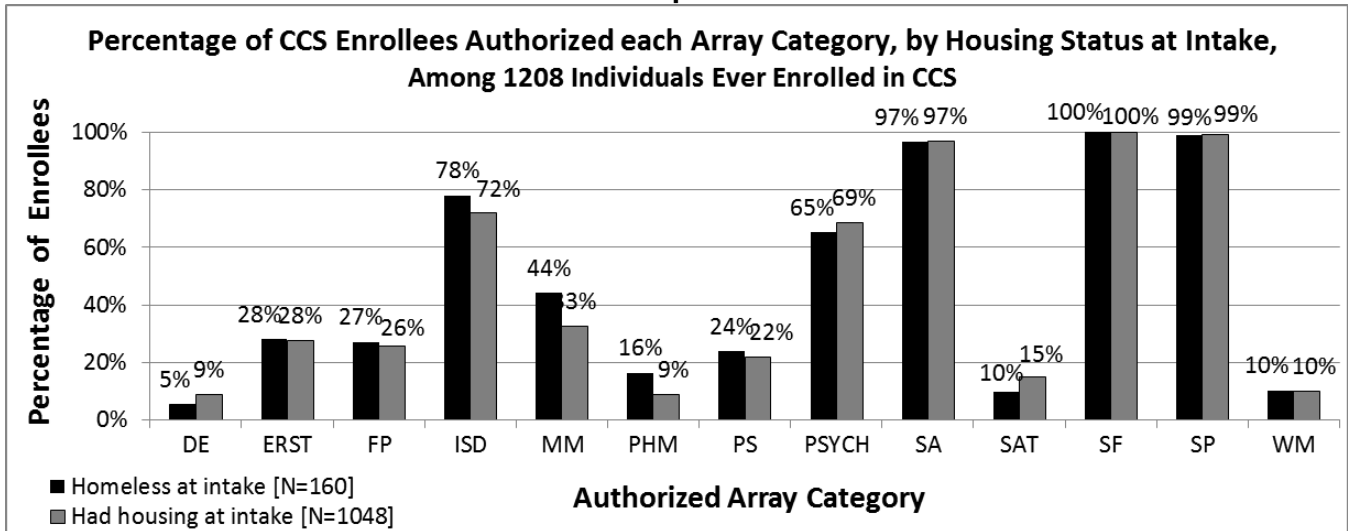
1: 350 discharges were assessed from 348 individuals; 2 individuals discharged twice, each had housing at one intake and were homeless or housing-insecure at another

2: $\chi^2 = 3.8$, $df=7$, $N = 350$, $p=0.808$

3: $\chi^2 = 16.9$, $df=10$, $N = 350$, $p=0.076$

Question 7: Are individuals who enter CCS while homeless authorized different CCS services than those who have housing at intake?

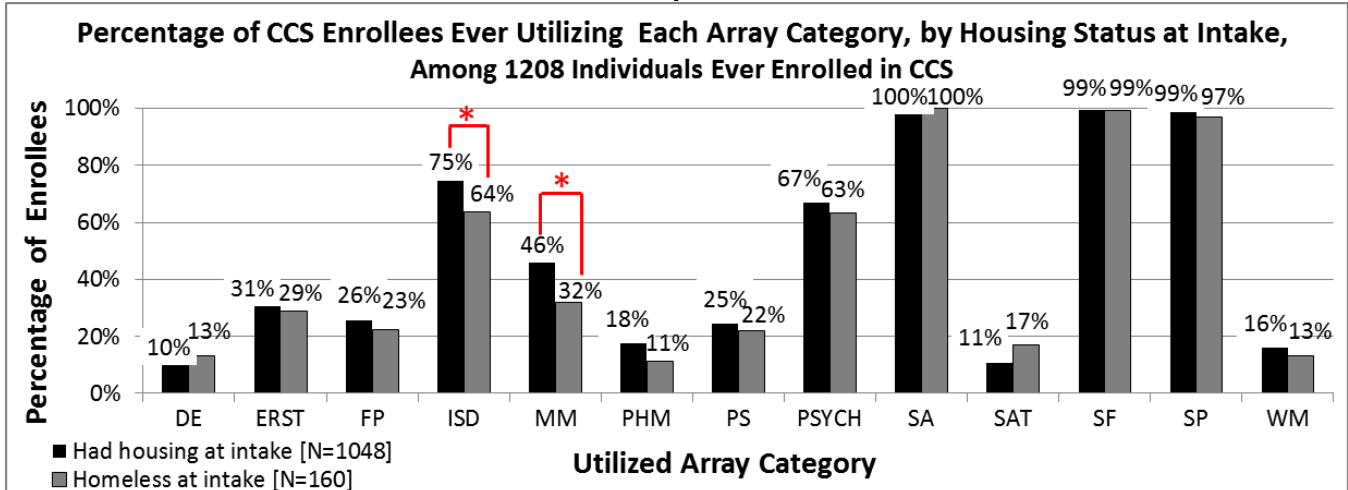
Graph 7



- There is no significant relationship between homeless status and the array categories authorized¹, based on services authorized on each member’s most recent CCS recovery plan.

Question 8: Do individuals who enter CCS while homeless use different CCS services than those who have housing at intake?

Graph 8



- Individuals identified as homeless at intake are significantly less likely to use individual skill development² and medication management³ services, compared to those who had housing at intake. There are no differences in utilization among other array categories.

1: 13 pairwise comparisons, all p > 0.05 after the Bonferroni Correction

2: $\chi^2 = 8.68$, df=1, N=1208, Bonferroni Corrected p =0.042

3: $\chi^2 = 11.22$, df=1, N=1208, Bonferroni Corrected p =0.011

DE = Diagnostic Evaluation

ISD = Individual Skill Development

PS = Peer Support

SAT = Substance Abuse Treatment

WM = Wellness Management

ERST = Employment Related Skill Training

MM = Medication Management

PSYCH = Psychotherapy

SF = Service Facilitation

FP = Individual and/or Family Psychoeducation

PHM = Physical Health Monitoring

SA = Screening and Assessment

SP = Service Planning



DANE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CONSUMER STATUS DATA FORM – 2014*

Last Revised April, 2014

Client: County ID #: _____ Last _____ First _____ M.I. _____
 Agency _____ County Program # _____ Report Date ____/____/____
 County of Residence (if not Dane) _____ Referral Source (see codes on page 2) _____ Staff Initials _____

Legal/Commitment Status (circle 1 code)

1. None (voluntary involvement)
2. Settlement Agreement
3. Involuntary Civil - Chapter 51
4. Involuntary Civil - Chapter 55
5. Involuntary Criminal
6. Guardianship Only
9. Unknown

Presenting Problem(s) (circle up to 3 codes)

1. Marital / Family
2. Social / Interpersonal
3. Coping with daily roles and activities
4. Medical / Somatic
5. Depressed mood / Anxious
6. Attempt, threat or danger of suicide
7. Alcohol
8. Drugs
9. Involvement with Criminal Justice System
10. Eating disorder
11. Disturbed thoughts
12. Victim of Abuse, Assault or Rape
13. Runaway behavior
14. Emergency detention
99. Unknown

BRC Target Population (circle 1 code)

- H - Need Ongoing, High Intensity, Comprehensive Services
 L - Need Ongoing, Low Intensity, Comprehensive Services
 S - Need Short-term Situational Services

Principal/Primary Diagnosis (ICD-10): _____

Effective October 1st, 2015, all service authorizations with a start date on October 1, 2015 or later will need to use the ICD-10 diagnosis codes. Services authorizations that started prior to October 1 will use the ICD-9 diagnosis codes.

If BRC Target Population is "S", stop here. If BRC is H or L, the entire form must be filled.

Psychosocial & Environmental Stressors (circle 1 code)

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 0 - Inadequate Information | 4 - Severe |
| 1 - None | 5 - Extreme |
| 2 - Mild | 6 - Catastrophic |
| 3 - Moderate | |

Health Status (circle 1 code)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - No health condition | 5 - Unstable / Incapable |
| 2 - Stable / Capable | 6 - New Symptoms / Capable |
| 3 - Stable / Incapable | 7 - New Symptoms / Incapable |
| 4 - Unstable / Capable | 9 - Unknown |

Suicide Risk (circle 1 code)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 - No risk factors | 3 - High potential for suicide |
| 2 - Presence of risk factors | 9 - Unknown |

Living Arrangement (circle 1 code)

1. Street, shelter, no fixed address, homeless
2. Private residence or household; living alone or with others without supervision; includes persons age 18 and older living with parents (ADULTS ONLY)
3. Supported residence (ADULTS ONLY)
4. Supervised licensed residential facility
5. Institutional setting, hospital, nursing home
6. Jail or correctional facility
7. Child under age 18 living with biological or adoptive parents
8. Child under age 18 living with relatives, friends
9. Foster Home
10. Crisis stabilization home/center
11. Other living arrangement
99. Unknown

Employment Status (circle 1 code)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Full-time competitive employment (35 or more hours/week) | 9. Not in the labor force - jail, correctional or other institutional facility |
| 2. Part-time competitive employment (less than 35 hours/week) | 10. Not in the labor force - sheltered non-competitive employment |
| 3. Unemployed (but looking for work in past 30 days) | 11. Not in the labor force - other reason |
| 5. Not in the labor force - homemaker | 12. Supported competitive employment |
| 6. Not in the labor force - student | 98. Not applicable - Children 15 and under |
| 7. Not in the labor force - retired | 99. Unknown |
| 8. Not in the labor force - disabled | |

Daily Activity (circle up to 3 codes)

1. No educational, social or planned activity
2. Part-time educational activity
3. Full-time educational activity
4. Social activity
5. Volunteer or planned activities
6. Other respected status
9. Unknown

Criminal Justice System Involvement within the last 6 months (circle up to 4 codes)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 - None | 5 - On parole |
| 2 - On probation | 6 - Juvenile Justice System |
| 3 - Arrest(s) | 9 - Unknown |
| 4 - Jailed / Imprisoned | |

Number of Arrests in the Past 30 Days (circle code AND enter number)

0-98 Number of arrests _____
 99 Unknown

Number of Arrests in the Past 6 Months (circle code AND enter number)

0-98 Number of arrests _____
 99 Unknown

=====ADDITIONAL INFORMATION=====

Referral Source			
Code	Value	Code	Value
1	Self	13	IV Drug Outreach Worker
2	Family, friend, or guardian	14	Other
3	AODA program/provider (includes AA, Al-Anon)	15	Drug court
4	Inpatient hospital or residential facility	16	OWI court - monitors the multiple OWI offender
5	School, college	17	Screening Brief Intervention Referral Treatment (SBIRT)
6	IDP - Court	18	Mental health program/provider
7	IDP - Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV)	19	Hospital emergency room
8	Corrections, probation, parole	20	Primary care physician or other health care program/provider
9	Other court, criminal or juvenile justice system	21	Law enforcement, police
10	Employer, Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	22	Mental health court
11	County social services	23	Homeless outreach worker
12	Child Protective Services agency	99	Unknown

This form must be filled out for all Mental Health clients initially, and every six months by the System Wide Case Manager for BRC Target Population “H” and “L” clients.