

Work Group Report

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Bernadette E. Phelan, Ph.D.
Sr. Research Analyst, NRI

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE MEASURE (T1 and T2)

Focus of Study

Define a time interval (T1 and T2) for consistent reporting of employment outcome across states.

The optimal choice for a time interval is one that adequately captures the change in employment status when they occur.

Study Design

	Continuous Employment Status				Employment Status Movement				
	Employed		Unemployed		Direction of Movement			Average Duration of Continuous Employment Status	
	#	%	#	%	E→U # (%)	U→E # (%)	Oscillating # (%)	E	U
a (new admission/completed services) [n =]									
b (continuing enrollment/completed services) [n =]									
c (new admission/continuing service) [n =]									
d (continuing enrollment/continuing service) [n =]									

- Understand the employment pattern, direction, and duration of employment across all 4 groups of study population
- Test the impact of demographic characteristics in employment outcome
- Compare the robustness of data across existing reporting intervals

Participating States

- ◆ Connecticut
 - ◆ Delaware
 - ◆ Florida
 - ◆ Kansas
 - ◆ Ohio
 - ◆ Oklahoma
 - ◆ Vermont
 - ◆ Washington D.C.
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- A decorative graphic at the bottom right of the slide, consisting of a silhouette of a mountain range in shades of teal and blue.

Preliminary Results

- ◆ Based on 4 state analysis (CT, OK, KS, VT) representing 3 types of reporting intervals (semi-annual, monthly and quarterly), data shows ...
 - 70%-85% are continuously unemployed (includes those NILF)
 - 8%-25% are continuously employed

Preliminary Results

- 10% (average across states) of new admission who completed service treatment were continuously employed compared to 80% continuously unemployed
- Based on 2-state data, 10%-15% showed one directional change in status (E→U or U →E)
- another 10% are 'in and out' of employment

Preliminary Results

- ◆ Majority of clients are in categories 'c' and 'd'

	New admission	continuing enrollment
completed service	a	b
continuing service	c	d

Next Steps

- ◆ Continue to analyze available state data sets
- ◆ Carefully examine the direction and duration of employment
- ◆ Compare study results across different reporting intervals
- ◆ Document data issues and challenges in reporting employment outcome measure



VALIDATION STUDIES

**Involvement in Criminal Justice
Improved Functioning**

Focus of Study



Examine and compare rates using survey data and administrative data.

Comparative rates will ascertain consistent reporting of the measures using either one of the two data sources.

Study Design



- Client Level Approach

- Matching returned surveys to administrative data and then analyze biases:

- non-response bias

- under-reporting/over-reporting bias

- structural bias

- Aggregate Approach

- Simple, straight forward comparison of rates using survey data and administrative data; and measuring the magnitude of variation

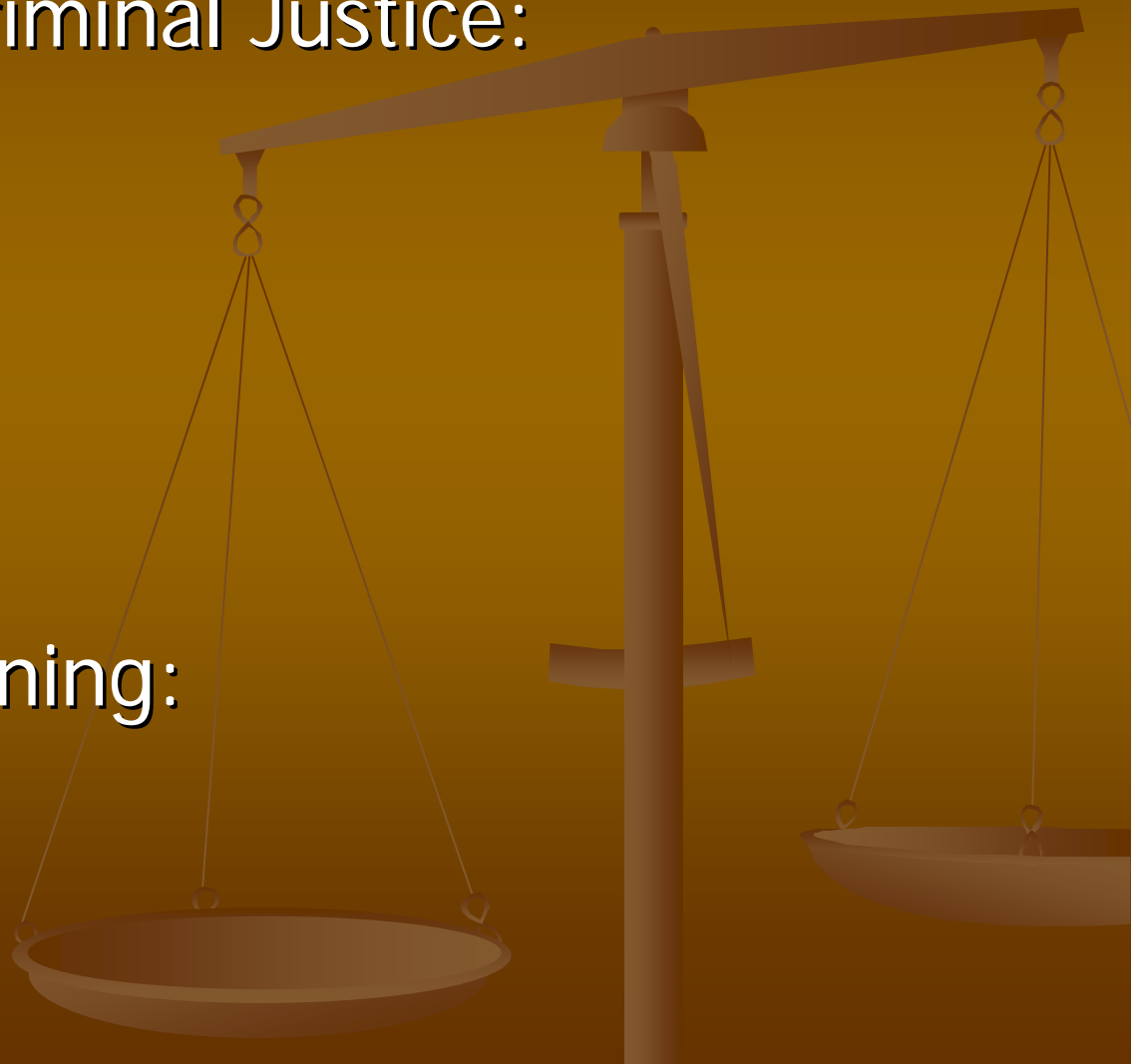
Participating States

Involvement in Criminal Justice:

- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Wisconsin

Improved Functioning:

- South Carolina
- Oklahoma



Preliminary Results

- Involvement in Criminal Justice

- Oklahoma (client-level approach)

- Clients with < 1 year of service

- Prior 12 months:

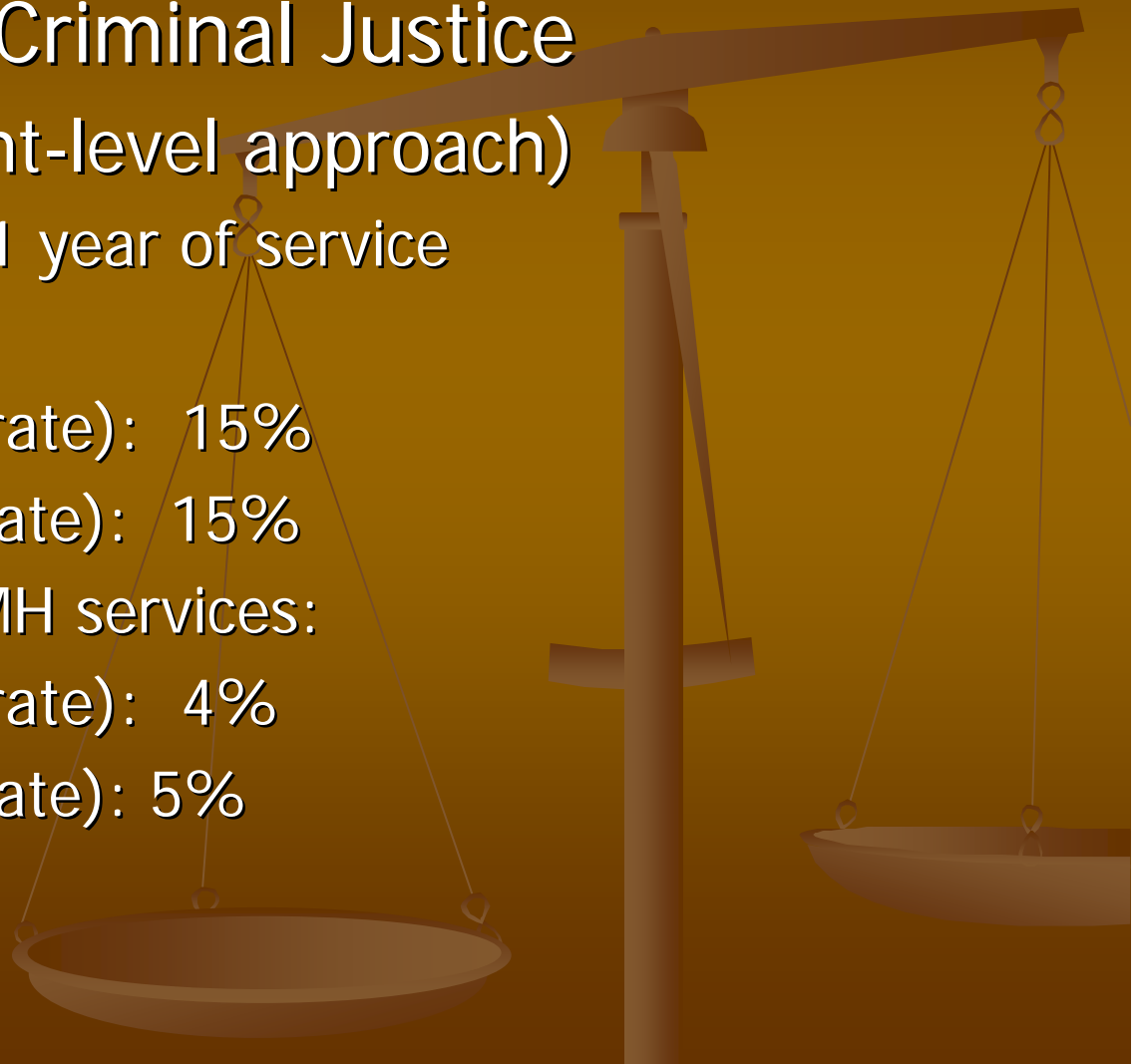
- survey (arrest rate): 15%

- admin (arrest rate): 15%

- Since receiving MH services:

- survey (arrest rate): 4%

- admin (arrest rate): 5%



Preliminary Results

- Clients with >1 year of service

Prior 12 months:

survey (arrest rate): 12%

admin (arrest rate): 15%

Recent 12 months:

survey (arrest rate): 13%

admin (arrest rate): 10%



Preliminary Results



- Improvement in Functioning

- South Carolina (aggregate approach)

Percentage of clients reporting improvement in functioning:

from survey (using IF module): 67%

from admin data (1 pt change in GAF): 51%

(from survey using outcome module): 69%

When data was stratified by gender and race, the same rate differential was demonstrated.

Next Steps

- Continue to solicit state participation
 - Analyze available state data sets
 - Continue to examine sources and mitigation of biases
 - If availability of study data becomes a problem, identify and apply alternate methods to ensure consistent reporting of these measures across states
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