



2014 Selected Behavioral Health and Medical Research

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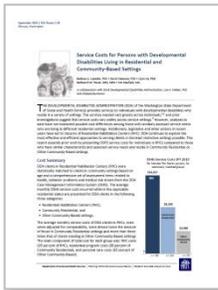
Drug Court and Recovery Support Services

Washington Court and Recovery Enhancement System Outcome Evaluation

NOVEMBER 2014 • Lucenko, Henzel, Black, Mayfield, Felver

In this second report about the Washington Court and Recovery Enhancement System program, we examine the added impact of RSS on key outcomes, including substance use disorder treatment, employment, arrest and incarceration. Drug courts located in five counties (Clallam, Cowlitz, Okanogan, Skagit and Snohomish) participated in the WA-CARES project. Outcomes were compared over a 12-month follow-up period. We found that recovery support services provided through WA-CARES enhances the success of the drug court model and increases the likelihood that a drug court participant will be engaged in treatment, employed and arrest free.

<http://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/drug-court-and-recovery-support-services>



Service Costs for Persons with Developmental Disabilities Living in Residential and Community-Based Settings

SEPTEMBER 2014 • Lucenko, Mancuso, He, Felver, Mayfield

This report presents DSHS service costs for individuals in Residential Habilitation Centers (RHCs) compared to those who have similar characteristics and assessed service needs who reside in Community Residential or Other Community-Based settings. Clients in RHCs were statistically matched to clients in community settings based on age and a comprehensive set of health, behavior and medical risk factors. We found that the average monthly service costs of clients in RHCs, even when adjusted for comparability, were almost twice the amount of those in Community Residential settings and more than three times that of clients residing in Other Community-Based settings.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1517/>



Housing Matters

Characteristics and Experiences of TANF Clients by Housing Status

JUNE 2014 • Galvez, Estee, Sharkova, Liu, Felver, Mayfield

This report describes the housing status of 17,471 King County households that received TANF in SFY 2011 to better understand how their housing status relates to social services use and indicators of well-being. One third of the TANF households got housing assistance from one or more housing programs; over half were housed without housing assistance; and 14 percent were homeless and not receiving housing assistance. TANF clients with housing assistance received more months of basic social services in the prior three years than those who were either homeless or housed without assistance. Those who were housed without housing assistance had the lowest rates of child welfare service use and the highest earnings.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1514/>



Education Measures for Children on TANF

The Role of Housing and Behavioral Health Risk Factors

JUNE 2014 • Ford Shah, Liu, Felver, Lucenko

Washington's TANF program, WorkFirst, underwent a redesign in 2010 that included the development of three new program performance measures related to children's education: 1) enrollment in K-12 public education, 2) grade progression, and 3) on-time high school graduation. This report leverages the INVEST database, developed in partnership with the Education Research and Data Center, to investigate how key risk factors may influence these education measures. We find that although rates of enrollment, grade progression, and on-time graduation among WorkFirst children either improved or remained relatively stable. The challenges students faced with housing and behavioral health issues are reflected in the data.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1511/>



School Moves

School changes related to social service use, risk factors, and academic performance

JUNE 2014 • Estee, Lucenko, Liu, Felver, Coker

Changing schools is associated with the receipt of basic social and health services, behavioral health and social risk factors, and poor academic performance of students. Students in two grade levels—1st and 7th grades—were followed over three consecutive school years, and the number of school changes counted. About 45 percent of the students changed schools at least once. Increases in the number of school moves were associated with increased use of food, cash, child welfare, foster care, and medical assistance. Changing schools was also associated with greater risk for homelessness, mental health problems, substance abuse, arrests, and involvement with the juvenile justice system.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1513/>



Characteristics of Housing Assistance Recipients from Three Public Housing Authorities

A profile of DSHS clients served by the Seattle, King County and Tacoma Housing Authorities, CY 2011

APRIL 2014 • Galvez, Black, Felver, Estee

Examines public housing authority (PHA) recipients in Seattle, King County, Tacoma: To what extent do DSHS and PHAs serve the same individuals? What are the characteristics and service use profiles of jointly served PHA-DSHS clients? To what extent do PHA clients differ from other DSHS clients? We find that 96 percent of PHA clients in CY 2011 were DSHS clients at some point; 84 percent received a DSHS service that same year. Medical coverage and Basic Food were the most common services received. Compared to clients without public housing assistance: PHA recipients were more likely to be older, female and African American; receive TANF and Basic Food; and have a physical or behavioral health condition.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1497/>



Expanding Eligibility for the Family Caregiver Support Program in SFY 2012, Updated Findings

APRIL 2014 • Lavelle, Mancuso, Huber, Felver

The Family Caregiver Support Program (FCSP) serves Washingtonians who provide uncompensated care for a parent, spouse, or another adult with medical issues, mobility limitations, or decreased cognitive functioning. In this report, we examine how the expansion of FCSP in SFY 2012 affected the utilization of Medicaid long-term care services. Due to the FCSP expansion, caregivers screened in SFY 2012 were more likely to receive a full assessment and a broader range of support services than those screened in prior years. Results show that care receivers whose caregivers were screened post-expansion were slower to transition to Medicaid long-term care services, controlling for differences in baseline characteristics; the FCSP expansion is likely a contributing factor to this positive outcome.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1502/>



Washington State's Fostering Well-Being Program: Impacts on Medical Utilization

JANUARY 2014 • Lavelle, Mancuso, Felver

Since 2010, the state's Fostering Well-Being Program has provided care coordination and other services to children in out-of-home placement to enhance their access to comprehensive health care and to improve health outcomes. This report examines the characteristics of the children served the program's first two years using a statistically matched comparison group to assess impacts on medical utilization. Results show that many FWB recipients have complex chronic needs. After one year in the program, FWB recipients experienced dramatically reduced medical utilization, including fewer emergency room visits and other hospitalizations. These reductions were similar in magnitude to those experienced by other medically complex children in out-of-home placement who were not served by the FWB program.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1499/>



Pregnant and Parenting Youth in Foster Care in Washington State: Comparison to Other Teens and Young Women who Gave Birth

JANUARY 2014 • Cawthon, Lucenko, Woodcox, Felver

As part of the planning to guide services for pregnant and parenting youth in foster care, we identified a cohort of youth in foster care, age 21 or younger, who were pregnant, gave birth, or fathered a child during or prior to placement. Demographic, risk, and service information was described earlier (September 2012). Here we describe risk factors and outcomes for the same cohort of youth, limited to the first birth to female parents. We also describe characteristics for three comparison groups of young women who gave birth in 2008-2009. The years were selected for comparison because half (48 percent) the births to foster care youth in this study occurred in 2008-2009.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1500/>



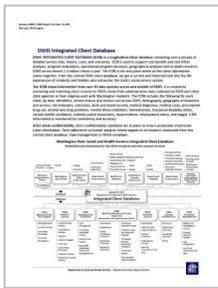
The Ending Family Homelessness Pilot: Rapid Re-Housing for TANF Families

A profile of DSHS clients served by the Seattle, King County and Tacoma Housing Authorities, CY 2011

JANUARY 2014 • Ford-Shah, Black, Felver, Albrecht, Krull

In April 2013, the Ending Family Homelessness (EFH) pilot program began providing rapid re-housing and other services to homeless families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). This report examines baseline risk information on TANF parents and children participating in EFH compared to other TANF clients in the balance of the state. Almost all participants entered the program from emergency shelters or places not meant for housing, such as cars or the street. EFH parents were more likely than other parents on TANF to face barriers to housing and employment such as family violence, substance use, mental illness, and involvement with the criminal justice system.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/1498/>



DSHS Integrated Client Database

JANUARY 2014 • Mancuso

DSHS' Integrated Client Database is a longitudinal client database containing over a decade of detailed service risks, history, costs, and outcomes. Integrated Client Database is used to support cost-benefit and cost offset analyses, program evaluations, operational program decisions, geographical analyses and in-depth research. DSHS serves almost 2.4 million clients a year. The Integrated Client Database is the only place where all the client information comes together. From this central DSHS client database, we get a current and historical look into the life experiences of residents and families who encounter the state's social service system.

<http://publications.rda.dshs.wa.gov/year/2014/>

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