



University of Wisconsin
Population Health Institute
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Youth Empowered Solutions (YES)! Evaluation Report for Grant Years 1-4

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Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!)

Evaluation Report for Grant Years 1-4

Executive Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

YES! focuses on improving support for transition-aged **youth and young adults** (age 16-25) who are experiencing, or are at risk for experiencing **mental health and substance use challenges**.

YES! SITE LOCATIONS:

- Jefferson County YES!
- Outagamie County YES!

YES! SITES HAVE...

182 Participants Served

1,054 Mental Health Screenings

4,791 Individuals Contacted via Outreach

75%+ Participant Satisfaction with Services

9.3 Average Months of YES! Enrollment

YES! PARTICIPANTS SAY...

"YES! provided me with constant support to help me manage my daily mental health symptoms. I was provided alternative options to going to the hospital, including going to peer run respite services. YES! also helped me develop skills for independent living."

Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!), administered by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), is funded by the Now is the Time - Healthy Transitions Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The YES! grant is a five-year grant that began on October 1, 2014, and the two YES! local sites began admitting youth and young adult participants in late March 2015. DHS contracted with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to conduct the program and grant evaluation.

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Community Services (CCS) program provides the programmatic structure and funding source, while the YES! model informs supporters and direct service providers about respectful, appealing, and effective ways of walking alongside young people as they work through life's challenges during this transitional time. This framework emphasizes outreach, engagement, and participants' goals.

This Executive Summary provides a brief overview of YES! implementation and provides a summary of the outcomes of youth and young adults who participated in YES! services during Years 1-4 of the grant, including all data collected through September 30, 2018. For more information, please see the full YES! Evaluation Report for Grant Years 1-4.

AT ADMISSION (BASELINE):

- **83%** of participants **reported prior experiences of violence or trauma** ($N = 171$)
- **64%** of participants **reported at least one prior psychiatric inpatient stay** ($N = 112$)
- **49%** of participants **reported at least one prior suicide attempt** ($N = 112$)

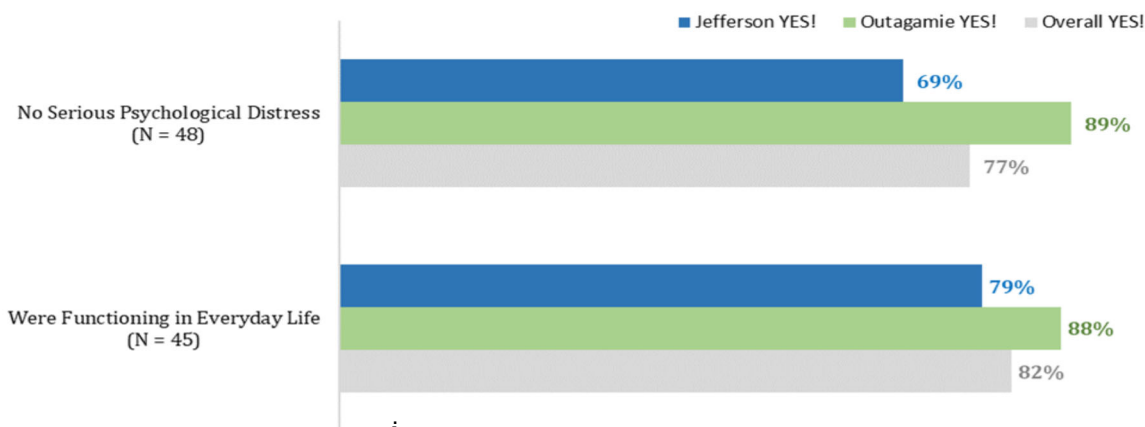
AT SIX-MONTH FOLLOW-UP:

- **62%** of participants **reported a decrease in psychological distress symptoms** ($N = 89$)
- **57%** of participants **reported improvement in functioning in everyday life** ($N = 79$)
- **51%** of participants **reported increased social connectivity** ($N = 80$)

AT DISCHARGE:

- **82%** of participants **reported improvement in functioning in everyday life** ($N = 45$)
- **77%** of participants **reported a decrease in psychological distress symptoms** ($N = 48$)
- **58%** of participants **reported increased social connectivity** ($N = 45$)
- **33%** of participants **reported an increase in housing stability** ($N = 49$)

Figure 1: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Mental Health Symptoms at Discharge from YES!



Summary developed by
the UW Population
Health Institute

Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!)

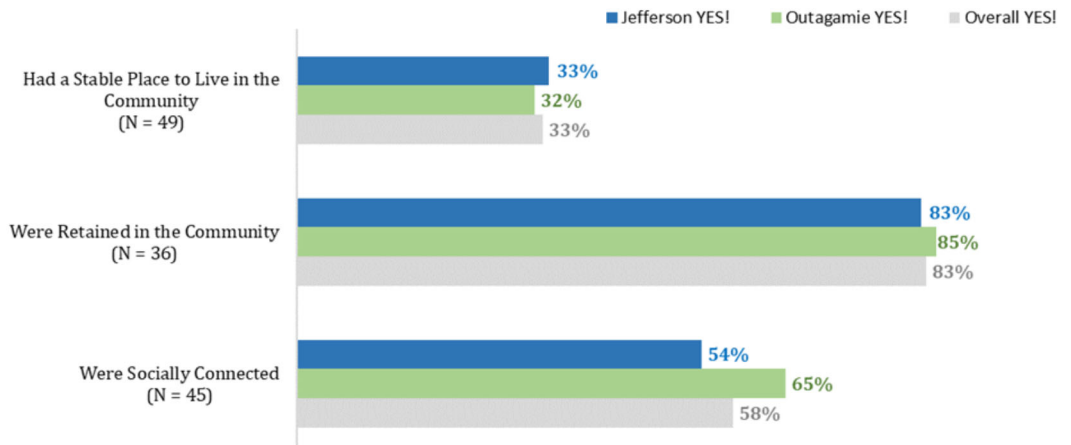
Evaluation Report for Grant Years 1-4

Executive Summary (continued)

OVERALL, THE RESULTS SUGGEST:

- YES! sites are effectively providing comprehensive mental health screening and treatment services using developmentally appropriate, evidence-based techniques for youth and young adults.
- YES! sites provide a variety of supportive services to address mental health challenges while also assisting with barriers to housing, employment, transportation, and education.
- YES! participants who have completed services report improved functioning, lowered psychological distress symptoms, more stable housing, increased social connectivity, sustained or improved health, and a variety of other positive changes.
- As a result of the YES! grant, several new organizational partnerships have been created at the local- and state-levels.
- YES! participants are highly satisfied with the services they receive while involved with YES!
- YES! Transition Facilitators utilize person-driven planning to focus on what the youth and young adults want to work on at any time. Flexibility is key when working with this age group.

Figure 2: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Housing and Community Involvement at Discharge from YES!



During the first four years of the grant, YES! has **successfully implemented program activities and services**. YES! is having a positive impact on the youth and young adults who receive services. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, based on a review of participant outcomes, YES! participants have experienced positive changes after participating in YES! services.

YES! Transition Facilitators working with YES! participants have **focused their efforts toward meaningful engagement**. This has been achieved through hosting activities within the community, providing a longer process to build rapport before a participant enrolls in services, and focusing on person-driven planning. YES! Youth Coordinators have been hired at each of the sites and at the state-level. The local sites agree that the Youth Coordinators have increased the inclusion of youth voice throughout their programs.

YES! has **already exceeded some of the goals outlined in the original grant application to SAMHSA**. For example, in the original application, YES! promised to provide outreach contacts to 1,008 individuals over the five-year period. YES! has reached over four times as many people (4,791 individuals) in the first four years of implementation.

During Year 4, with a focus on project dissemination, **YES! staff participated in a variety of outreach activities** with many local and statewide stakeholders. These outreach activities provided stakeholders with information about YES! and highlighted many of the themes that are an integral part of the YES! grant. During Year 4, YES! staff:

- Hosted a two-day Now is the Time Conference to improve supports for Wisconsin's youth and young adults with 350 statewide workforce members;
- Hosted five two-day Now is the Time Regional Trainings with 288 workforce members throughout the state;
- Presented to area professionals at several statewide conferences to increase awareness about the YES! model and best practices for working with youth and young adults;
- Collaborated with local schools to conduct trainings on best practices for working with youth and young adults and to provide students with mindfulness techniques;
- Hosted a variety of activities and skill-building events for youth and young adults that were planned and organized by youth and young adults; and
- Hosted the Young Adult Workgroup of Wisconsin with young adult members from across the state.

Introduction to the YES! Grant and Description of Evaluation Activities

Summary of Activities During Grant Years 1-4

Youth Empowered Solutions (YES!), administered by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), is funded by the Now is the Time Healthy Transitions Grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The YES! grant began on October 1, 2014, and the two YES! local sites began admitting participants in late March 2015. DHS contracted with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to conduct the program and grant evaluation.

Throughout the four-year implementation of the grant, YES! staff at the state- and local-levels have collaborated with UWPHI to develop and implement processes to ensure compliance with federal and local reporting requirements. For the purposes of evaluation and program documentation, federal reporting requirements for the local site staff include:

- Conducting federally-required interview protocols with all YES! participants at admission to YES!, every six months after admission while the participant is active in YES! services, and at discharge from YES! services.
- Gathering and documenting information related to program-level tasks, including policy changes, inter-agency agreements developed, outreach contacts, and screening and referral practices.
- DHS YES! staff are also required to collect and report any program-level tasks that DHS staff members conduct for the purposes of this grant.

In addition to the federal reporting requirements, the YES! sites are required to comply with local and state reporting requirements. For the purposes of evaluation and program documentation, the state reporting requirements for local site staff include:

- Conducting and updating Wisconsin's Functional Eligibility Screen with all participants admitted to YES! services.
- Gathering and entering data into the Wisconsin Program Participation System (PPS) for all participants admitted to YES! services.

UWPHI staff assist the state and local staff with collecting and reporting state- and federally-required data. As a part of this effort, UWPHI receives data from the local site staff and the state staff, and UWPHI reports this information to SAMHSA via the required federal reporting system (SAMHSA's Performance Accountability and Reporting System). On an annual basis, UWPHI staff gather all participant-level and program-level data submitted and create a summary report of YES! activities during the grant's implementation. During this annual effort, UWPHI staff work with staff at DHS to match all participant-level data from the federally-required interviews with data from the Wisconsin Functional Screen Data System and from the PPS Data System.

This report includes a summary of participant data collected to date using the federally-required interview tool, and includes all data received by UWPHI through September 30, 2018. This report also includes a summary of program-level data collected to date. For reference, program-level data collection began on October 1, 2014, and participant-level

data collection began on March 30, 2015. All data included in this summary is reported for each local site (Jefferson or Outagamie) and includes an overall total across both YES! sites.

Summary of Interviews Completed via the Required Federal Reporting Tools
Summary Includes All Data Received by UWPHI Through September 30, 2018

Table 1 summarizes the total number of participant interviews submitted to UWPHI by the YES! sites during the first four years of program operation. For Table 1, interviews submitted include those that were successfully completed with the participants, interviews that were conducted administratively, and interviews that were refused by YES! participants. As a note, follow-up interviews are required every six months while a participant is active in YES! services. The decrease in the numbers of follow-up interviews completed over time is a result of participants discharging from YES! services. This analysis reveals that 67% of Jefferson YES! participants and 64% of Outagamie YES! participants who were admitted during the first four years of program implementation had also been discharged from YES! prior to the end of Grant Year 4 (September 30, 2018). Table 1 also shows that Jefferson YES! successfully completed the discharge interviews with the majority of participants who were discharged during the first four years of implementation (55%). Outagamie YES! successfully completed discharge interviews with one-third (33%) of participants who were discharged.

Table 1: Number of TRAC NOMs/DCI Interviews Submitted through September 30, 2018			
Interview Type	Jefferson	Outagamie	Total
Admission Interview	82	100	182
Six-Month Follow-Up Interview	51	52	103
12-Month Follow-Up Interview	26	23	49
18-Month Follow-Up Interview	12	12	24
24-Month Follow-Up Interview	6	7	13
30-Month Follow-Up Interview	4	1	5
36-Month Follow-Up Interview	1	3	4
Discharge Interview	55	64	119 (65%)
Successfully Completed	30	21	51 (43%)
Completed Administratively	25	43	68 (57%)
Total # of Interviews Completed	237	268	505

Summary of YES! Participants at Admission
Data Collected via the Federal and State Required Tools
Summary Includes All Data Received by UWPHI Through September 30, 2018

The following information summarizes participant-level data at admission for all participants who completed a federally-required baseline interview during the first four years of program implementation. Information from the federally-required interview tool is included in the information below. For the purposes of this document, the admission date for YES! services is defined as the date that the federally-required baseline interview was completed, which is consistent with SAMHSA's definition.

Information from WI DHS staff from the Adult Functional Screen Data System and PPS Data System is also included in the information below. UWPHI staff collaborate with WI DHS staff to match YES! participants to the Adult Functional Screen and PPS Data System on an annual basis. This allows for a more complete assessment of participants served through YES! services.

In October 2018, WI DHS matched a total of 112 of the 182 (62%) YES! participants admitted during the first four years of implementation to the Adult Functional Screen Data System. The discrepancy in the number matched is likely due to participants who were under the age of 18 at admission and thus completed a child version of the Functional Screen. UWPHI and WI DHS do not match to the child version of the Functional Screen at this point.

In addition to matching YES! participants to the Adult Functional Screen Database, participants are also matched to the PPS Data System. When YES! participants admitted during the first four years of implementation were matched to the PPS data system in October 2018, a total of 164 of the 182 (90%) of the YES! participants were matched to the PPS Data System.

Demographic Description of Admissions

Table 2 summarizes the demographic characteristics for all participants admitted to YES! during the first four years of implementation. Overall, 48% of participants admitted to Jefferson YES! and 35% of Outagamie YES! participants were under the age of 18 when they were admitted to YES! services. Slightly over half of participants admitted to YES! are females (54%), and the majority of participants are white (79%), not Hispanic (87%), and heterosexual (63%). Finally, participants admitted to Outagamie YES! were significantly older, and Outagamie YES! had significantly more male participants.

Table 2: Summary Admission Demographic Characteristics for YES! Participants Admitted through September 30, 2018			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Age at Admission			
15	5%	0%	2% *
16	21%	10%	15%
17	22%	25%	24%
18	28%	14%	20%
19	1%	13%	8%
20	9%	7%	8%
21	6%	7%	7%
22	3%	8%	5%
23	1%	10%	6%
24	1%	3%	2%
25	2%	2%	2%
Declined	1%	1%	1%
Average Age at Admission	18.0 years	18.9 years	18.5 years *
Gender			
Female	61%	48%	54% *
Male	33%	47%	41%
Transgender	4%	1%	2%
Declined	0%	4%	2%
Other	2%	0%	1%
Race			
White	85%	74%	79%
Black or African American	6%	5%	5%
Biracial	3%	11%	7%
American Indian	1%	2%	2%
Multiracial	0%	3%	2%
Native Hawaiian	0%	1%	1%
Asian	1%	0%	1%
Other (Hispanic/Latino, Ethnic Mexican, Ethnic Central American)	3%	3%	2%
Declined	1%	1%	1%
Ethnicity			
Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	88%	87%	87%
Yes, Central American	0%	2%	1%
Yes, Mexican	9%	3%	6%
Yes, of Another Hispanic Origin	1%	3%	2%
Yes, of More than One Hispanic Origin	1%	3%	2%
Declined	1%	2%	2%
Sexual Identity			
Heterosexual	62%	65%	63%
Bisexual	13%	14%	14%
Lesbian or Gay	4%	4%	4%
Other	13%	4%	8%
Declined	2%	4%	3%

Table 2: Summary Admission Demographic Characteristics for YES! Participants Admitted through September 30, 2018			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Don't Know	2%	5%	4%
Missing Data	4%	4%	4%
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>			

Summary of Participant Admission Characteristics

Table 3 shows that the vast majority of YES! participants (78%) were living in a house or apartment that they owned/rented or were living with friends or family at admission. Overall, half of YES! participants were enrolled in school at the time of admission, and 37% of YES! participants were employed at the time of YES! admission.

Table 3: Summary of Participant Characteristics for YES! Participants Admitted through September 30, 2018			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Living Situation at Admission (in past 30 days)			
Someone Else's House, Apartment, Trailer, Room	50%	53%	52%
Owned or Rented House, Apartment, Trailer, Room	33%	20%	26%
Homeless (Shelter, Street/Outdoors, Park)	4%	4%	4%
Transitional Living Facility	4%	9%	7%
Adult Foster Care	1%	1%	1%
Group Home	1%	0%	<1%
Correctional Facility	0%	1%	<1%
Hospital (Psychiatric)	0%	1%	<1%
Detox/Inpatient or Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	0%	1%	<1%
Other	6%	8%	7%
Missing/Refused	1%	2%	2%
Education Enrollment at Admission			
No, Not Enrolled	42%	46%	44%
Enrolled, Full Time	40%	34%	37%
Enrolled, Part Time	14%	13%	13%
Other	2%	2%	2%
Missing Data/Refused	2%	5%	4%
Highest Education Completed at Admission			
Less than 12 th Grade	70%	52%	60%
12 th Grade/HS Diploma/Equivalent (GED)	24%	31%	28%
Voc/Tech Diploma	1%	2%	2%
Some College or University	5%	13%	9%
Missing Data/Refused	0%	2%	1%
Education Enrollment at Admission for Those Who Completed Less than 12th Grade	(N = 57)	(N = 52)	(N = 109)
No, Not Enrolled	26%	21%	24%

Table 3: Summary of Participant Characteristics for YES! Participants Admitted through September 30, 2018			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Enrolled, Full Time	51%	60%	55%
Enrolled, Part Time	19%	13%	16%
Other	2%	4%	3%
Missing Data	2%	2%	2%
Employment at Admission			
Employed, Full Time	7%	13%	10%
Employed, Part Time	31%	23%	27%
Unemployed, Looking for Work	34%	45%	40%
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	21%	7%	14%
Unemployed, Volunteer Work	1%	3%	2%
Unemployed, Disabled	1%	1%	1%
Other	0%	1%	<1%
Missing Data/Refused/Don't know	5%	7%	6%

Referral Source Information

Table 4 summarizes the referral sources for the YES! participants admitted during the first four years of program implementation. For the purposes of this analysis, the referral sources were collected by YES! site staff for all of the YES! participants admitted through September 30, 2018. Table 4 reveals that YES! participants are referred through a variety of sources. While referral sources were similar among the YES! sites, significantly more Outagamie YES! participants were referred from other service programs such as the "Crisis Unit". Significantly more Jefferson YES! participants were referred by schools and Child Protective Services.

Table 4: Referral Source Information (Combined Information from the YES! Site Staff)			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Other Service Programs	30%	50%	40% *
Emergency Mental Health (EMH)/Crisis Unit	9%	28%	19%
Comprehensive Community Services (CCS)	10%	12%	11%
CST/Wraparound/CLTS/Case Management Unit/ILS	6%	4%	5%
AODA Program/Provider	1%	3%	2%
Mental Health Division/Outpatient Treatment	4%	1%	2%
Family Services Programs	0%	2%	1%
Criminal Justice Partners (probation/parole, juvenile justice, other court)	16%	30%	24%
Juvenile Justice System/Juvenile Ongoing Worker	15%	14%	14%
Youth and Family Services	0%	9%	5%

Table 4: Referral Source Information (Combined Information from the YES! Site Staff)			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Probation/Parole	0%	3%	2%
Jail	1%	0%	<1%
Mental Health Court	0%	2%	1%
Drug Court	0%	1%	<1%
Young Adult Offender Program	0%	1%	<1%
Health System Partners	21%	7%	14%
Child Protective Services Agency	15%	2%	8%
Walk-In Clinic	0%	5%	3%
Aging and Disability Resource Center	6%	0%	3%
Other Local Partners	24%	4%	13%
School	21%	1%	10%
Other Local Referral (Community Referral, Harbor House, Interagency Referral, Outreach Center, Young Adult Coalition)	3%	3%	3%
Participant's Acquaintances (friends, advocates, significant others, guardians)	7%	5%	6%
Parent	7%	0%	3%
Former YES! Participant	0%	5%	3%
Participant Self-Referral	2%	4%	3%
<i>*Difference significant at p<.05 or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>			

Participant Substance Use at Admission

Table 5 summarizes alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use by YES! participants and is self-reported by YES! participants based on the 30 days prior to YES! admission. For the purposes of this analysis, illegal drugs include recreational drugs and prescription drugs that are being taken other than prescribed. Overall, more than one-third of YES! participants (37%) reported using illegal drugs at admission, with cannabis being the most prevalent drug used. Participants at Outagamie YES! were significantly more likely to use prescription stimulants and sedatives within 30 days prior to admission. Slightly more than half of YES! participants (51%) reported using tobacco within 30 days of YES! admission, and the majority of those who reported using tobacco used tobacco daily or almost daily. Finally, about one-quarter of YES! participants (26%) reported using alcohol within 30 days of admission, and 10% of YES! participants reported binge drinking within 30 days of YES! admission.

Table 5: Participant Substance Use within 30 Days of Admission for YES! Participants			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Percent of Participants Using Illegal Drugs within 30 Days of YES! Admission			
Cannabis (marijuana, pot, grass, hash, etc.)	22%	25%	24%
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	4%	2%	3%
Prescription Stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.)	2%	8%	5% *
Methamphetamine (speed, crystal meth, ice, etc.)	1%	3%	2%
Inhalants (nitrous oxide, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	0%	2%	1%
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (Valium, Serepax, Ativan, Librium, Xanax, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.)	1%	10%	6% *
Hallucinogens (LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, ecstasy, etc.)	1%	2%	2%
Street Opioids (heroin, opium, etc.)	0%	0%	0%
Prescription Opioids (OxyContin, Percocet, hydrocodone, Vicodin, methadone, buprenorphine, etc.)	2%	2%	2%
Other (e-cigarettes, K2 synthetic THC, vape, etc.)	7%	17%	13%
Total Percent of Participants Who Reported Using Any Illegal Drugs within 30 Days of YES! Admission	31%	42%	37%
Total Percent of Participants Using Tobacco within 30 Days of YES! Admission	44%	57%	51%
Frequency of Tobacco Use for Participants Using Tobacco within 30 Days of YES! Admission	(N =36)	(N =57)	(N =93)
Once or Twice	22%	14%	17%
Weekly	3%	7%	5%
Daily or Almost Daily	75%	79%	78%
Total Percent of Participants Using Alcohol within 30 Days of YES! Admission	24%	28%	26%
Frequency of Alcohol Use for Participants Using Alcohol within 30 Days of YES! Admission	(N = 20)	(N = 28)	(N = 48)
Once or Twice	80%	93%	88%
Weekly	20%	4%	10%
Daily or Almost Daily	0%	3%	2%
Number (%) of Participants Binge Drinking within 30 Days of YES! Admission	10%	10%	10%
Frequency of Binge Drinking for Participants Binge Drinking within 30 Days of YES! Admission	(N = 8)	(N = 10)	(N = 18)
Once or Twice	100%	90%	94%
Daily or Almost Daily	0%	10%	6%

Violence and Trauma Experiences at Admission

Table 6 reveals that the vast majority of YES! participants (83%) who responded to questions about previous trauma experiences reported that they have experienced violence or trauma prior to YES! admission. The vast majority of those who reported trauma experiences prior to YES! admission also reported that they are experiencing symptoms related to this trauma. These participants reported that they have had nightmares about the experiences or thought about it when they didn't want to; they have tried not to think about it; they have been constantly on guard; and they have felt numb and detached from others.

Table 6: Violence and Trauma Experiences Reported at Admission for YES! Participants			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Have you ever experienced violence or trauma in any setting?			
Yes	82%	75%	78%
No	15%	17%	16%
Missing Data/Refused/Don't know	3%	8%	6%
Total Percent of Participants Who Reported Experiencing Violence or Trauma	85%	75%	83%
<i>*Note: Excludes missing data</i>			
Of Those Who Have Experienced Violence or Trauma:	(N = 67)	(N = 75)	(N = 142)
Have you had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to?			
Yes	76%	72%	74%
No	21%	27%	24%
Don't Know	3%	1%	2%
Tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that remind you of it?			
Yes	81%	85%	83%
No	19%	15%	17%
Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled?			
Yes	76%	71%	73%
No	22%	28%	26%
Don't Know	2%	1%	1%
Felt numb and detached from others, activities, or your surroundings?			
Yes	72%	80%	76%
No	28%	20%	24%
In the past 30 days, how often have you been hit, kicked, slapped, or otherwise physically hurt?			
Never	67%	71%	69%
Once	3%	1%	2%
A few times	1%	3%	2%
More than a few times	2%	1%	2%

Table 6: Violence and Trauma Experiences Reported at Admission for YES! Participants			
	Jefferson (N = 82)	Outagamie (N = 100)	TOTAL (N = 182)
Missing Data/Don't Know/Refused <i>*Note: This question was asked differently and/or was not asked on previous versions of the interview tool</i>	27%	24%	25%

Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information

Table 7 summarizes active mental health and Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) diagnoses for YES! participants at the time that the Functional Screen was completed, and at the time that the PPS entry was completed near YES! admission. In the first part of Table 7, current diagnoses at the time of admission are presented for the 112 YES! participants matched to the Functional Screen. Note that the current diagnoses from the Functional Screen may include a duplicated count as more than one diagnosis could be selected. Also, only diagnosis categories that included one or more participants are included in this table. Other diagnoses, such as physical health diagnoses, were not included in this analysis due to small numbers and the focus of the YES! grant on mental health and AODA diagnoses.

In the latter part of Table 7, primary, secondary, and tertiary mental health diagnoses from the PPS Data System are included in order to provide a more complete picture of diagnoses for YES! participants. This information includes mental health diagnosis information for 164 of the YES! admissions. Unlike the Functional Screen, in the PPS Data System, participants receive one primary diagnosis, one secondary diagnosis, and one tertiary diagnosis, so this presents an unduplicated count of diagnoses at the time of YES! admission. Jefferson YES! participants were significantly more likely to have a secondary and tertiary diagnosis listed in PPS. Jefferson YES! participants were also significantly more likely to have a "Stress Not Elsewhere Classified" primary diagnosis, and Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to have a "Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified" primary diagnosis.

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Primary Mental Health Diagnosis at Admission from the Functional Screen	Jefferson (N =45)	Outagamie (N =67)	TOTAL (N =112)
No Current Diagnoses	0%	2%	1%
Adjustment Disorders			
Adjustment Disorder (with anxiety, depressions, disturbance of emotions, or conduct and NOS)	11%	6%	8%
Anxiety Disorders			
Anxiety Disorder NOS	20%	15%	17%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	4%	10%	8%
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	0%	3%	2%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	38%	16%	25% *
Social Phobia	2%	0%	1%

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Autism Spectrum Disorders			
Autism	7%	8%	7%
Eating Disorders			
Anorexia Nervosa	0%	2%	1%
Eating Disorders NOS	2%	2%	2%
Impulse-Control Disorders			
Intermittent Explosive Disorder	7%	2%	4%
Impulse-Control Disorder NOS	0%	5%	3%
Mood Disorders			
Bipolar Disorder	11%	22%	18%
Depressive Disorder NOS	11%	15%	13%
Dysthymic Disorder	7%	2%	4%
Major Depressive Disorder – Recurrent	18%	16%	17%
Major Depressive Disorder – Single Episode	11%	5%	7%
Mood Disorder NOS	22%	16%	19%
Personality Disorders			
Antisocial Personality Disorder	2%	0%	1%
Borderline Personality Disorder	11%	9%	10%
Personality Disorder NOS	2%	9%	6%
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders			
Delusional Disorder	0%	2%	1%
Psychotic Disorder NOS	0%	5%	3%
Schizoaffective Disorder	0%	3%	2%
Schizoid Personality	0%	2%	1%
Schizophrenia	0%	5%	3%
Somatoform Disorders			
Somatization Disorder	0%	2%	1%
Stress Disorders			
Acute Stress Disorder	0%	1%	1%
Substance-Related Disorders			
Alcohol Abuse	4%	8%	6%
Alcohol Dependence	2%	3%	3%
Amphetamine Abuse	0%	2%	1%
Amphetamine Dependence	0%	6%	4%
Cannabis Abuse	2%	12%	8%
Cannabis Dependence	2%	12%	8%
Cocaine Abuse	0%	3%	2%
Inhalant Abuse	0%	2%	1%
Opioid Abuse	0%	2%	1%
Opioid Dependence	2%	3%	3%
Polysubstance Dependence	0%	8%	5%
Other Substance Abuse (Specify – Polysubstance Abuse NOS, Cannabis Use Disorder Severe)	0%	3%	2%
Developmental Disorders			
Mental Retardation	2%	0%	1%
Seizure Before Age 22	0%	8%	5%

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Other Brain Disorder - Schizencephaly	0%	2%	1%
Primary Mental Health Diagnosis at Admission from the PPS Data System	(N = 75)	(N = 89)	(N = 164)
Adjustment Disorders			
Adjustment Disorder, with Mixed Disturbance of Emotions and Conduct	3%	0%	1%*
Anxiety Disorders			
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	4%	7%	4%
Unspecified Anxiety Disorder	6%	3%	4%
Attachment Disorders			
Reactive Attachment Disorder	0%	1%	1%
Autism Spectrum Disorders			
Autism Spectrum Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Behavioral Disorders			
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Combined Presentation	3%	2%	2%
Conduct Disorder, Adolescent-Onset Type	0%	1%	1%
Oppositional Defiant Disorder	1%	1%	1%
Unspecified Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Bipolar Disorders			
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Depressed, Moderate	0%	2%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Depressed, Unspecified	0%	8%	4%
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Hypomanic	1%	0%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Manic, Moderate	0%	1%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Manic, Unspecified	0%	1%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Depressed, Unspecified	0%	1%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Mixed, Moderate	0%	2%	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Most Recent Episode Unspecified	0%	2%	1%
Eating Disorders			
Unspecified Feeding or Eating Disorder	1%	1%	1%
Mood Disorders (Excluding Bipolar)			
Depressive Disorder	0%	7%	4%
Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder	4%	2%	2%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, In Partial Remission	1%	0%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Mild	4%	0%	2%

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Moderate	7%	1%	3%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Severe	3%	1%	2%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Unspecified	1%	1%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, With Psychotic Features	0%	1%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Moderate	1%	0%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified	1%	24%	12%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Mild	1%	1%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe	1%	0%	1%
Other Specified Depressive Disorder	0%	1%	1%
Persistent Depressive Disorder (Dysthymia)	4%	1%	2%
Unspecified Mood [Affective] Disorder	6%	3%	4%
Personality Disorders			
Borderline Personality Disorder	1%	1%	1%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Trauma-Related Concerns			
Child Psychological Abuse, Confirmed, Initial Encounter	0%	1%	1%
Chronic Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	4%	0%	2%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	5%	1%	3%
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders			
Schizoaffective Disorder, Bipolar Type	0%	2%	1%
Schizophrenia	0%	2%	1%
Schizophreniform Disorder, Unspecified	0%	1%	1%
Unspecified Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorder	0%	3%	1%
Substance Use Disorders			
Alcohol Abuse, Unspecified	0%	1%	1%
Alcohol Use Disorder, Mild	1%	0%	1%
Amphetamine-Type Substance Use Disorder, Moderate	0%	2%	1%
Cannabis Use Disorder, Mild	1%	0%	1%
Cannabis Use Disorder, Moderate	3%	0%	1%
Other Drug Abuse	0%	1%	1%
Unspecified Alcohol-Related Disorder	0%	1%	1%
Unspecified Cannabis-Related Disorder	0%	1%	1%
Other Mental Health Concerns			
Nonpsychotic Mental Disorder, Unspecified	0%	5%	2%
Stress, Not Elsewhere Classified	29%	0%	12%
Suicidal Ideations	1%	2%	1%

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Secondary Mental Health Diagnosis from the PPS Data System	(N = 75)	(N = 89)	(N = 164)
No Secondary Mental Health Diagnosis Recorded	35%	98%	67% *
Anxiety Disorders			
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	5%	0%	2%
Unspecified Anxiety Disorder	5%	0%	2%
Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)	1%	0%	1%
Social Phobia, Generalized	3%	0%	1%
Autism Spectrum Disorders			
Autism Spectrum Disorder	2%	0%	1%
Behavioral Disorders			
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Combined Presentation	5%	0%	2%
Attention Deficit Disorder With Hyperactivity	2%	0%	1%
Intermittent Explosive Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Oppositional Defiant Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Unspecified Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Bipolar Disorders			
Bipolar II Disorder	2%	0%	1%
Mood Disorders (Excluding Bipolar)			
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Moderate	4%	0%	2%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Unspecified Mood (Affective) Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Personality Disorders			
Borderline Personality Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Trauma-Related Concerns			
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	12%	0%	5%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Chronic	6%	0%	2%
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders			
Schizoaffective Disorder, Depressive Type	1%	0%	1%
Substance Use Disorders			
Alcohol Dependence, In Remission	2%	0%	1%
Alcohol Use Disorder, Moderate	2%	0%	1%
Other (Or Unknown) Substance Use Disorder, Mild	1%	0%	1%
Sedative, Hypnotic, Or Anxiolytic Use Disorder, Mild	1%	0%	1%
Other Mental Health Concerns			
Problem Related to Lifestyle	1%	0%	1%
Stress, Not Elsewhere Classified	1%	1%	1%
Suicidal Ideations	3%	0%	1%
Other Mental Problems	0%	1%	1%

Table 7: Active Mental Health and AODA Diagnosis Information from the Functional Screen and PPS			
Tertiary Mental Health Diagnosis from the PPS Data System	(N = 75)	(N = 89)	(N = 164)
No Tertiary Mental Health Diagnosis Recorded	44%	100%	72% *
Anxiety Disorders			
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)	1%	0%	1%
Unspecified Anxiety Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Autism Spectrum Disorders			
Autism Spectrum Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Behavioral Disorders			
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Combined Presentation	6%	0%	2%
Bipolar Disorders			
Bipolar I Disorder, Current or Most Recent Episode Depressed, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Developmental Disorders			
Other Pervasive Development Disorders	1%	0%	1%
Unspecified Intellectual Disability (Intellectual Development Disorder)	1%	0%	1%
Eating Disorders			
Unspecified Feeding or Eating Disorder	1%	0%	1%
Mood Disorders (Excluding Bipolar)			
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, In Partial Remission	1%	0%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent Episode, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Unspecified Mood (Affective) Disorder	1%	0%	1%
PTSD and Trauma-Related Concerns			
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Chronic	5%	0%	2%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	5%	0%	2%
Substance Use Disorders			
Alcohol Use Disorder, Moderate	1%	0%	1%
Cannabis Use Disorder, Moderate	4%	0%	1%
Other Mental Health Concerns			
Childhood Emotional Disorder, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Life Management Difficulty, Unspecified	1%	0%	1%
Stress, Not Elsewhere Classified	20%	0%	7%
Suicidal Ideations	1%	0%	1%
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>			

Criminal Justice System Involvement at Admission

Table 8 summarizes participant involvement in the criminal justice system at admission. The federally-required baseline interview asks how many times a person has been arrested in the 30 days prior to admission. Analysis of arrests in the 30 days prior to admission for YES! participants showed that only six participants (3%) were arrested in the 30 days prior to YES! admission, and all six of those individuals were arrested only once in that timeframe.

In order to provide a broader view of criminal justice involvement, Table 8 presents criminal justice involvement information from the PPS Data System and from the Functional Screen Database. The PPS Data System measures criminal justice system involvement in the six months prior to admission. The Functional Screen measures any lifetime involvement with the criminal justice system and involvement in the year prior to admission. The analyses included in Table 8 revealed that the majority of YES! participants were not involved in the criminal justice system prior to YES! admission, though Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to have ever been involved with the criminal justice system, based on the Functional Screen information.

Table 8: Involvement in the Criminal Justice System Information at Admission			
Involvement with the Corrections System (from the Functional Screen)	Jefferson (N =45)	Outagamie (N =67)	TOTAL (N =112)
Unknown	0%	3%	2% *
No	73%	49%	59%
Yes	27%	48%	39%
If yes, number within the past year	58%	78%	73%
If within the past year, number of times:	(N = 7)	(N = 25)	(N = 32)
1-3 times	86%	100%	97%
4 or more times	14%	0%	3%
Involvement in the Criminal Justice System in the Last 6-Months (from the PPS Data System)	Jefferson (N =67)	Outagamie (N =42)	TOTAL (N =109)
None	72%	60%	66%
Juvenile Justice System Contact	5%	7%	6%
Arrests	6%	5%	6%
On Probation	6%	2%	5%
On Probation, Juvenile Justice System Contact	2%	2%	2%
Arrests, On Parole	0%	2%	1%
Arrests, On Probation	0%	2%	1%
Arrests, On Probation, Juvenile Justice System Contact	0%	2%	1%
Jailed/Imprisoned, On Probation	0%	2%	1%
Jailed/Imprisoned, Arrests, On Probation	0%	2%	1%
Jailed/Imprisoned, Arrests, On Parole, On Probation	2%	0%	1%
Unknown	7%	14%	9%
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>			

Crisis and Situational Risk Factors at Admission

Table 9 summarizes the crisis and situational risk factors that were identified at the time that the Functional Screen was completed. This information is presented overall by factor, and then is further broken down by summarizing the information for each of the factors in the past year. For example, overall 64% of participants reported ever having psychiatric inpatient stays (voluntary or involuntary), and 57% of those participants who reported ever having a psychiatric inpatient stay reported a psychiatric inpatient stay that occurred within the last year. Of those who reported psychiatric inpatient stays in the past year, 93% reported psychiatric inpatient stays 1-3 times in the past year, and 7% reported stays as occurring four or more times in the past year. Also, Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to have ever had psychiatric inpatient stays and were significantly more likely to have had psychiatric inpatient stays within the past year. Finally, those Outagamie YES! participants who had psychiatric inpatient stays in the last year were significantly more likely to have had 1-3 psychiatric inpatient stays in the past year.

The largest number of participants (66 participants, or 59%) reported using emergency rooms, crisis intervention, or detox units within the past year. About one-third of participants (37%) reported psychiatric inpatient stays in the past year, and about one-quarter (29%) of participants reported suicide attempts that occurred in the past year. The fewest number of participants (23 participants, or 21%) reported Chapter 51 emergency detentions in the past year. Overall, female YES! participants were significantly more likely to report suicide attempts in the past year (five males compared to 25 females). This could be due to fewer males in YES! services overall, but the trend of more females reporting suicide attempts is also consistent with state and national trends.

Table 9: Crisis and Situational Factors Information from the Functional Screen			
	Jefferson (N =45)	Outagamie (N =67)	TOTAL (N =112)
Use of Emergency Rooms, Crisis Intervention, or Detox Units			
Unknown	2%	3%	2%
No	25%	16%	20%
Yes	73%	81%	78%
If Yes, number within the past year	76%	76%	76%
If within the past year, number of times:	(N =25)	(N =41)	(N =66)
1-3 times	80%	73%	76%
4 or more times	20%	27%	24%
Psychiatric Inpatient Stays			
Unknown	0%	2%	1% *
No	53%	22%	35%
Yes	47%	76%	64%
If Yes, number within the past year	38%	65%	57% *

Table 9: Crisis and Situational Factors Information from the Functional Screen			
	Jefferson (N =45)	Outagamie (N =67)	TOTAL (N =112)
If within the past year, number of times:	(N = 8)	(N = 33)	(N = 41)
1-3 times	75%	97%	93%*
4 or more times	25%	3%	7%
Chapter 51 Emergency Detention(s)			
Unknown	0%	3%	2% *
No	80%	57%	66%
Yes	20%	40%	32%
If Yes, number within the past year	44%	70%	64%
If within the past year, number of times:	(N =4)	(N = 19)	(N = 23)
1-3 times	100%	100%	100%
Suicide Attempts			
Unknown	2%	0%	1%
No	62%	43%	51%
Yes	36%	57%	48%
If yes, number within the past year	63%	58%	59%
If within the past year, number of times:	(N = 10)	(N = 22)	(N = 32)
1-3 times	100%	86%	91%
4 or more times	0%	14%	9%
Number (%) of Participants who have had suicidal ideation with a feasible plan within the past two months	22%	13%	17%

<p align="center">Summary of Participant Discharge Information Data Collected via the Federal- and State-Required Interview Tools <i>Summary Includes All Data Received by UWPPI Through September 30, 2018</i></p>

Length of Stay in YES!

The following information summarizes the length of stay in YES! for participants, which is defined as the date that the YES! federally-required admission interview was completed, to the date of discharge from the federally-required discharge interview. This definition is consistent with the SAMHSA definition for length of stay. For those participants who were still active in YES! services as of September 30, 2018, the length of stay is measured by the date that the YES! baseline interview was completed through September 30, 2018. This data is summarized for the 182 participants who have been served through YES! through September 30, 2018. As a note, YES! sites began admitting participants on March 30, 2015; therefore, the longest possible length of stay is approximately 3 ½ years, or 1,280 days.

Table 10 includes a summary of the length of time between the federally-required interview baseline completion date and the discharge date for the 119 participants discharged from YES! services. This number is presented in months and the number of days included in each month range is included in parentheses after the description of months. This analysis revealed that 45% of discharged participants were active in YES! for nine months or longer, with 17% of those participants being active in YES! for longer than one year.

Table 10: Length of Stay for Participants Discharged from YES! (Through September 30, 2018)			
Length of Stay	Jefferson (N = 55)	Outagamie (N = 64)	Total (N = 119)
Less than 1 month (≤30 days)	2%	3%	3%
1-3 months (31-90 days)	7%	16%	12%
3-6 months (91-180 days)	31%	23%	27%
6-9 months (181-270 days)	11%	16%	13%
9-12 months (271-365 days)	18%	19%	18%
12-15 months (366-455 days)	11%	9%	10%
15-18 months (456-545 days)	7%	6%	7%
18-21 months (546-635 days)	0%	2%	1%
21-24 months (636-730 days)	6%	3%	4%
2+ years (>730 days)	7%	3%	5%
Average Length of Stay	306.3 days (10.0 months)	261.3 days (8.6 months)	282.1 days (9.3 months)

Table 11 summarizes the length of time between the admission interview date and September 30, 2018 for those participants who were still active in YES! services as of September 30, 2018. This table includes the 63 participants at the two local sites who were still active in YES! services as of September 30, 2018. This table is presented in a similar fashion to Table 10, and includes information regarding how long YES! participants have been engaged in YES! as of September 30, 2018. This showed that 45% of participants currently involved in YES! have been involved in YES! for at least one year, with 19% of those participants being involved in YES! for more than two years.

Table 11: Length of Stay for Participants Still Active in YES! as of September 30, 2018 (Through September 30, 2018)			
Length of Stay	Jefferson (N = 27)	Outagamie (N = 36)	Total (N = 63)
Less than 1 month (≤ 30 days)	0%	14%	8%
1-3 months (31-90 days)	15%	6%	10%
3-6 months (91-180 days)	4%	14%	10%
6-9 months (181-270 days)	26%	14%	19%
9-12 months (271-365 days)	4%	11%	8%
12-15 months (366-455 days)	22%	8%	14%
15-18 months (456-545 days)	7%	11%	10%
18-21 months (546-635 days)	4%	0%	1%
21-24 months (636-730 days)	0%	3%	1%
2+ years (> 730 days)	18%	19%	19%
Average Length of Stay	420.6 days (13.8 months)	389.3 days (12.8 months)	402.7 days (13.2 months)

Length of Engagement in YES! Services

Table 12 looks specifically at the length of time participants were engaged in services, which is measured by the date the participant first received services, and the date the participant last received services, documented on both the federally-required baseline and discharge interviews. This is different than the length of time engaged in YES! shown in Tables 10 and 11, which is measured by the date the federally-required baseline interview was completed, and the discharge date documented on the discharge interview. These definitions related to length of participant engagement are consistent with the SAMHSA definitions. Table 12 includes the 119 participants who were discharged from YES! services prior to September 30, 2018. The overall length of time engaged in services is slightly shorter than the overall length of time in YES!, though the difference is not significant.

Table 12: Length of Engagement in Services for Participants Discharged from YES! (Through September 30, 2018)			
Length of Engagement in Services	Jefferson (N = 55)	Outagamie (N = 64)	Total (N = 119)
Less than 1 month (≤ 30 days)	7%	11%	9%
1-3 months (31-90 days)	7%	14%	11%
3-6 months (91-180 days)	24%	14%	18%
6-9 months (181-270 days)	16%	26%	22%
9-12 months (271-365 days)	11%	11%	11%
12-15 months (366-455 days)	16%	8%	12%
15-18 months (456-545 days)	4%	9%	7%
18-21 months (546-635 days)	2%	2%	2%
21-24 months (636-730 days)	9%	2%	5%
2+ years (> 730 days)	4%	3%	3%
Average Length of Engagement	283.5 days (9.3 months)	234.5 days (7.7 months)	257.2 days (8.4 months)

Differences in Length of Stay for YES! Discharges

For the purpose of conducting an in-depth analysis of length of stay for YES! discharges, UWPHI conducted statistical analyses of length of stay for various YES! populations. There was no significant difference in length of stay for YES! discharges based on gender, age, referral source, substance use, and violence history. This means that individuals within those categories had similar lengths of stay, regardless of which population they are in.

Table 13 below shows length of stay for YES! discharges based on the grant year of admission to YES! services. Table 13 revealed that participants admitted in Years 1 and 2 stayed in YES! services for significantly longer than those participants admitted in Years 3 and 4. This result makes sense as those admitted to YES! services in Years 1 and 2 have a longer period of time available to stay in YES! services since they were admitted early in the YES! implementation. This will be important to continue monitoring as all YES! participants continue in YES! services.

Table 13: Length of Stay for YES! Discharges by Year of Admission (Through September 30, 2018)		
Year of YES! Admission	Number of Participants	Average Length of Stay (N = 119)
FFY 2015 (10/1/14-9/30/15)	24	331.8 days (10.9 months) *
FFY 2016 (10/1/15-9/30/16)	49	345.9 days (11.3 months)
FFY 2017 (10/1/16-9/30/17)	34	211.1 days (6.9 months)
FFY 2018 (10/1/17-9/30/18)	12	123.3 days (4.0 months)
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>		

Table 14 shows the length of stay in YES! services based on the reason for discharge from YES! services. Table 14 revealed that participants who have a “mutually agreed cessation of treatment” stayed significantly longer than those in other discharge reason categories. Participants who had an “other” reason for discharge (i.e. moved out of the county, began residential treatment stays, were in jail, etc.) had the shortest length of stay in YES! services.

Table 14: Length of Stay for YES! Discharges by Reason for Discharge (Through September 30, 2018)		
Discharge Reason	Number of Participants	Average Length of Stay (N = 119)
Completed Services/Mutually Agreed Cessation of Treatment	24	391.2 days (12.8 months) *
Withdrew From/Refused Treatment	53	257.3 days (8.4 months)
Clinically Referred Out	15	292.0 days (9.6 months)
No Contact within 90 Days of Last Encounter	7	314.4 days (10.3 months)
Other (moved out of county/state, did not meet CCS level of care criteria, began residential treatment stay, in jail)	20	197.9 days (6.5 months)
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>		

Participant Discharge Reasons

Table 15 includes a summary of discharge reasons for participants discharged from YES! prior to September 30, 2018. The discharge reasons in this table are consistent with the reasons included in the federally-required discharge interview. Table 15 includes the 119 (65%) participants who were admitted during the first four years of program implementation, who had also discharged from YES! prior to September 30, 2018. Of those participants at Jefferson YES! who were discharged prior to September 30th, 14 participants (25%) completed services or were discharged due to a mutual agreement of cessation of treatment. In contrast, 10 (16%) of the discharged participants at Outagamie YES! were discharged due to a mutual agreement of cessation of treatment, with more people being discharged due to withdrawing from or refusing treatment.

Table 15: Discharge Reason for Participants Discharged through September 30, 2018			
Discharge Reasons	Jefferson (N =55)	Outagamie (N =64)	Total (N =119)
Total Number of Discharge Interviews	55	64	119 (65%)
Completed Services/Mutually Agreed Cessation of Treatment	25%	16%	20%
No Contact within 90 Days of Last Encounter	11%	2%	6%
Clinically Referred Out	13%	12%	13%
Withdrew/Refused Treatment	35%	53%	44%
Other (moved out of county/state, did not meet CCS level of care criteria, began residential treatment stay, in jail)	16%	17%	17%

In response to a review of discharge reasons in Year 3, both Jefferson and Outagamie began collecting detailed information about discharge reasons, including whether improvement was made while in YES! services. Table 16 below presents the updated discharge information for Outagamie YES!; similar information from Jefferson YES! will be included in future reports. Table 16 showed that the majority of Outagamie YES! participants (63%) discharged due to a “consumer decision to withdraw”. Also, the majority of Outagamie YES! participants (69%) made some improvement (moderate or major improvement) as a result of YES! services, regardless of the ultimate reason for discharge.

Table 16: Updated Discharge Reason for Participants Discharged from Outagamie County YES! through September 30, 2018	
Discharge Reasons	Outagamie (N =64)
Total Number of Discharge Interviews	64
Consumer Decision to Withdraw	63%
No Improvement	16%
Moderate Improvement	38%
Major Improvement	9%
No Contact for 90 Days	11%
No Improvement	3%
Moderate Improvement	8%
Moved Out of the County	11%
No Improvement	3%
Moderate Improvement	5%
Major Improvement	3%
Needed Services Beyond Program Offering	8%
Recovered-Service No Longer Needed	6%
Moderate Improvement	1%
Major Improvement	5%
Jail	1%
Percent of Discharges that Made Some Improvement (Moderate or Major Improvement)	69%
Percent of Discharges that Made Major Improvement	17%

Services Received While in YES!

Table 17 details the services that YES! participants who have been discharged received while in YES! These services have been defined by SAMHSA, and staff at the local sites are asked to include this information on all follow-up interviews and discharge interviews completed. In Table 17, participants are considered to have received the service while in YES! if a staff member answered “Yes” to the question about that service on any of the follow-up or discharge interviews.

Table 17 reveals that YES! participants in Outagamie YES! were significantly more likely to receive several of the support services than Jefferson YES! participants. This difference could be due to differences in the availability of services at the YES! sites or differences in participant needs at admission.

Table 17: Participant Services Received while in YES! for Participants Discharged through September 30, 2018			
	Jefferson (N = 55)	Outagamie (N = 64)	Total (N = 119)
Core Services Received			
Assessment	93%	98%	96%
Mental Health Services	95%	95%	95%
Case Management	91%	97%	94%
Treatment Planning or Review	95%	91%	92%
Screening	78%	100%	90% *
Co-Occurring Services	46%	72%	60% *
Psychopharmacological Services	46%	55%	50%
Trauma-Specific Services	38%	42%	40%
Participants referred to another provider for any of the above core services	36%	52%	45%
Support Services			
Social Recreational Activities	66%	94%	81% *
Housing Support	60%	91%	77% *
Employment Services	58%	86%	73% *
Education Services	47%	88%	69% *
Transportation	51%	83%	68% *
Consumer Operated Services	31%	92%	64% *
Family Services	20%	55%	39% *
Medical Care	20%	17%	19%
Child Care	2%	8%	5%
HIV Testing	0%	2%	1%
Participants referred to another provider for any of the above support services	42%	55%	49%
<i>*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).</i>			

Participant Satisfaction with YES! Services at Discharge

Table 18 below revealed that most participants were satisfied with services received through YES! at the time of discharge from YES! services. Participants were asked to rate satisfaction with services on the federally-required follow-up and discharge interviews. Over three-quarters of participants who completed a discharge interview reported that they “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with the satisfaction statements below. The question that received the lowest satisfaction ratings was related to whether participants would choose to receive services at the agency if other options were available.

Table 18: Summary of Participant Satisfaction with Services at Discharge (For All Discharges through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson # Who Agree or Strongly Agree (N = 30)	Outagamie # Who Agree or Strongly Agree (N = 21)	TOTAL # Who Agree or Strongly Agree (N =51)
Participant Satisfaction with Services at Discharge			
I felt free to complain.	90%	86%	88%
I was given information about my rights.	90%	86%	88%
Staff here believe that I can grow, change and recover.	87%	86%	86%
Staff encouraged me to take responsibility for how I live my life.	90%	81%	86%
Staff respected my wishes about who is and who is not to be given information about my treatment.	87%	86%	86%
Staff were sensitive to my cultural background (race, religion, language, etc.).	83%	86%	84%
Staff helped me obtain the information I needed so that I could take charge of managing my illness.	83%	86%	84%
I felt comfortable asking questions about my treatment and medication.	87%	81%	84%
I, not staff, decided my treatment goals.	83%	86%	84%
I like the services I received here.	87%	81%	84%
I would recommend this agency to a friend or family member.	87%	81%	84%
I was encouraged to use consumer run program (support groups, drop-in centers, crisis phone line, etc.)	77%	81%	78%
If I had other choices, I would still get services from this agency.	73%	76%	75%
	(N = 16)	(N =19)	(N = 35)
Staff told me what side effects to watch out for. <i>*Excludes participants who said this was not applicable.</i>	75%	79%	77%

Summary of Participant Outcomes Information
Data Collected via the Federally-Required Interview Tools
Summary Includes All Data Received by UWPHI Through September 30, 2018

For the purposes of measuring participant outcomes, SAMHSA has included several measures of participant outcomes in the federally-required interview. These measures sometimes included single questions from the federally-required interview, or they included a calculation based on the answers to several questions from the federally-required interview. The SAMHSA measures included outcomes related to the following topics:

- Overall participant health –SAMHSA’s “Were Healthy Overall” measure
- Consumer perception of functioning in everyday life – SAMHSA’s “Were Functioning in Everyday Life” measure
- Serious psychological distress symptoms – SAMHSA’s “No Serious Psychological Distress” measure
- Use of illegal substances –SAMHSA’s “Were Never Using Illegal Substances” measure
- Use of tobacco products –SAMHSA’s “Were Not Using Tobacco Products” measure
- Binge drinking activities –SAMHSA’s “Were Not Binge Drinking” measure
- Experience of physical violence – SAMHSA’s “Did Not Experience Physical Violence” measure
- Community retention – SAMHSA’s “Were Retained in the Community” measure
- Homelessness – SAMHSA’s “Were Not Homeless” measure
- Hospitalizations for mental health care – SAMHSA’s “Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care”
- Inpatient substance abuse treatment – SAMHSA’s “No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment” measure
- Correctional facility involvement – SAMHSA’s “Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility” measure
- Emergency room (ER) utilization for behavioral health issues – SAMHSA’s “No ER Use for Behavioral Health” measure
- Housing stability – The SAMHSA “Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community” measure
- Education and employment – The SAMHSA “Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed” measure
- Criminal justice system involvement – The SAMHSA “Had No Involvement in the Criminal Justice System” measure
- Social connectedness – The SAMHSA “Were Socially Connected” measure

For the purposes of measuring participant outcomes for YES! participants, the SAMHSA measures and definitions were used to measure changes in participant experiences between admission and six-month follow-up, and between admission and discharge. As a note, participants were included in these calculations if they successfully completed the interviews that are being measured (including the six-month follow-up interview and the

discharge interview). Because these measures require answers to specific questions in the federally-required interview, participants were not included in these analyses if a six-month follow-up interview or discharge interview was completed administratively. For more information about how the measures were calculated or how the outcomes were defined, see Appendix 1.

Summary of Six-Month Follow-Up Rates

Table 19 reveals that, overall, during the first four years of implementation, YES! has remained close to completing the federal requirement of completing 80% of six-month follow-up interviews with eligible participants. SAMHSA defines “eligible participants” as those who remain active in YES! for at least 150 days, 30 days prior to the 180-day six-month follow-up date. Also, according to the SAMHSA definition, “successfully completed interviews” include those completed with the YES! participant, but does not include those interviews that are conducted outside of the follow-up eligibility window, and also does not include those that are refused by the participant. YES! sites have started collecting 12-month, 18-month, 24-month, 30-month, 36-month, and 42-month follow-up interviews during Years 2-4 and have completed a total of 103 follow-up interviews with participants who have been active in services longer than 150 days. It is important to note that YES! has maintained an overall 85% completion rate for all follow-up interviews completed after YES! admission. The YES! sites will also begin collection of the 48-month follow-up interviews in Year 5.

Table 19: Current Six-Month Follow-Up Rates through September 30, 2018			
Interview Type	Jefferson	Outagamie	Total
Number of Participants Eligible for Follow-Up	61	67	128
Number of Eligible Participants for Which a Follow-Up Has Been Completed	49	43	92
Total Follow-Up Rate	80%	64%	72%
<i>Number Still Eligible for Reassessments that Have Not Yet Been Completed</i>	2	4	6
<i>Follow-Up Rate if All Eligible Interviews are Completed</i>	84%	70%	77%

Participant Outcomes at Six-Month Follow-Up

As a first step in measuring participant outcomes for YES! participants, UWPHI staff calculated the SAMHSA outcome measures for each YES! admission who successfully completed a baseline interview and a six-month follow-up interview during the first four years of implementation. For the purposes of this analysis, participants who did not complete a six-month follow-up interview, or participants whose six-month follow-up interview was completed administratively, were not included in this analysis. During the

first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 92 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a six-month follow-up interview, including 49 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 43 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 92 individuals are included in the outcomes analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and follow-up interviews. More detailed information about participant outcomes between the baseline and six-month follow-up interviews is included in Appendix 2 and 3.

Figure 1 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in the areas of psychological distress symptoms, functioning in everyday life, experiencing violence, and overall health. Participants who experienced a positive outcome rated the questions included in the measures at a similarly positive level, or rated the questions included in the measures more positively on the six-month interview than they did on the baseline interview. Overall, more than half of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in psychological distress symptoms and in perceptions of functioning in everyday life between baseline and follow-up. Almost all of the YES! participants reported positive outcomes regarding their experience of violence between baseline and follow-up. Finally, more than three-quarters of YES! participants overall reported positive outcomes regarding overall health between baseline and follow-up.

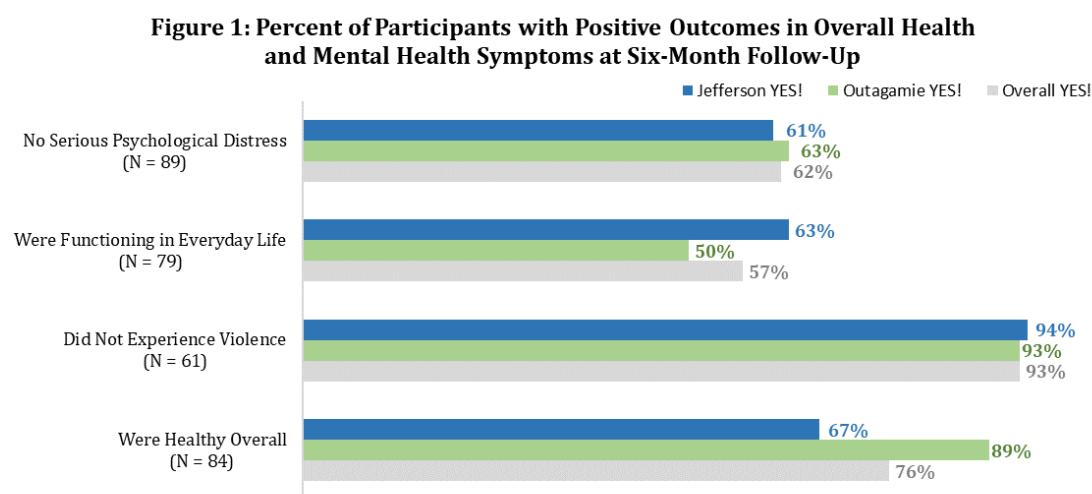


Figure 2 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes regarding drug use, alcohol use, and tobacco use. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported less use of these substances on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview, or reported abstinence on both the baseline and six-month interviews. Overall, nearly two-thirds of YES! participants reported positive outcomes in illegal substance use, and more than three-quarters reported positive outcomes in binge drinking between baseline and six-month follow-up. Slightly more than half of YES! participants reported positive outcomes in tobacco use at the six-month follow-up.

Figure 2: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Substance Use at Six-Month Follow-Up

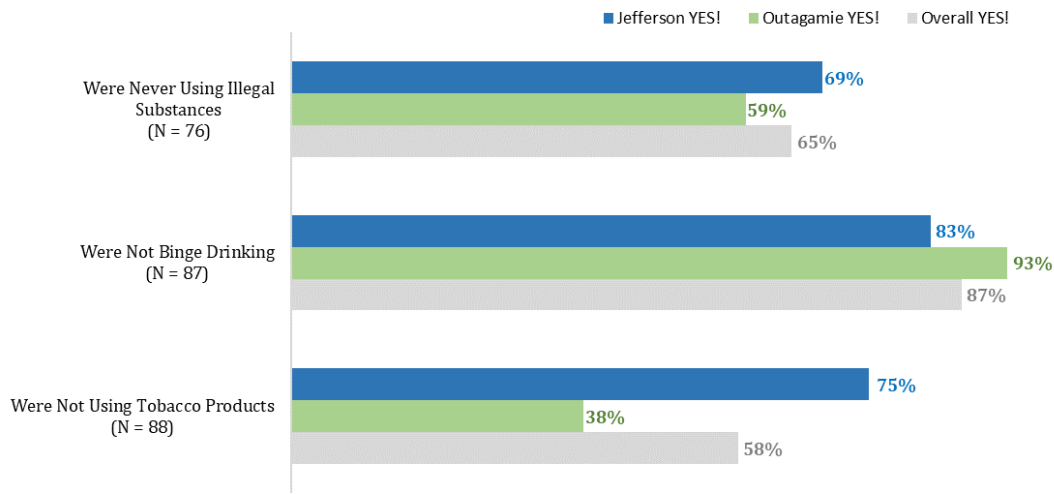


Figure 3 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in housing stability, homelessness, community retention, and social connectedness. Participants who experienced a positive outcome answered these questions more positively on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview or answered these questions positively at both baseline and follow-up. Overall, the majority of YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in homelessness and social connectedness. Nearly all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in homelessness. Participants experienced fewer positive outcomes in housing stability overall. As a note, SAMHSA defines a “stable place to live in the community” as a “rented house, apartment, trailer, or room” or as a “group home”, so that likely explains the lower housing stability outcomes.

Figure 3: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Housing and Community Involvement at Six-Month Follow-Up

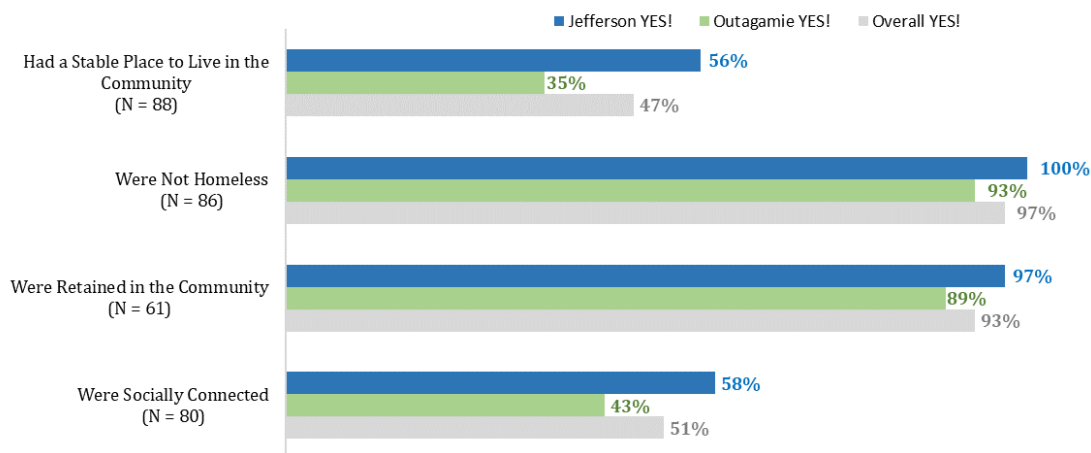


Figure 4 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in mental health-related hospitalizations, inpatient substance abuse treatment involvement, and emergency room use for behavioral health issues. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported a decrease in the number of hospitalizations, inpatient treatment, and emergency room utilization, respectively, in the 30 days prior to the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview, or answered these questions with a zero at both baseline and six-month interview. Nearly all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in hospitalizations, time spent in inpatient substance use treatment, and emergency room utilization for behavioral health issues.

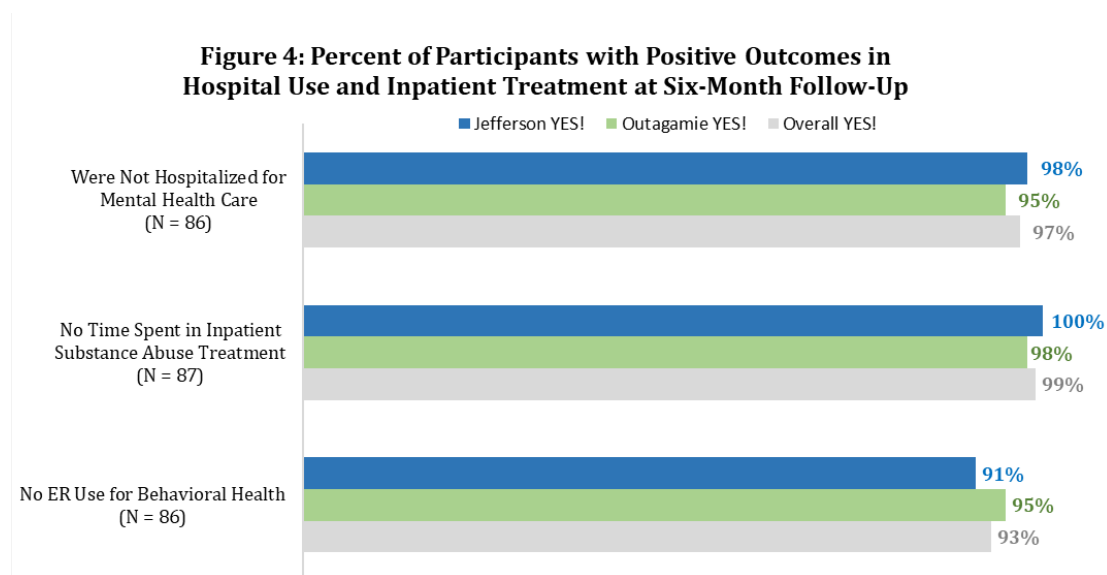
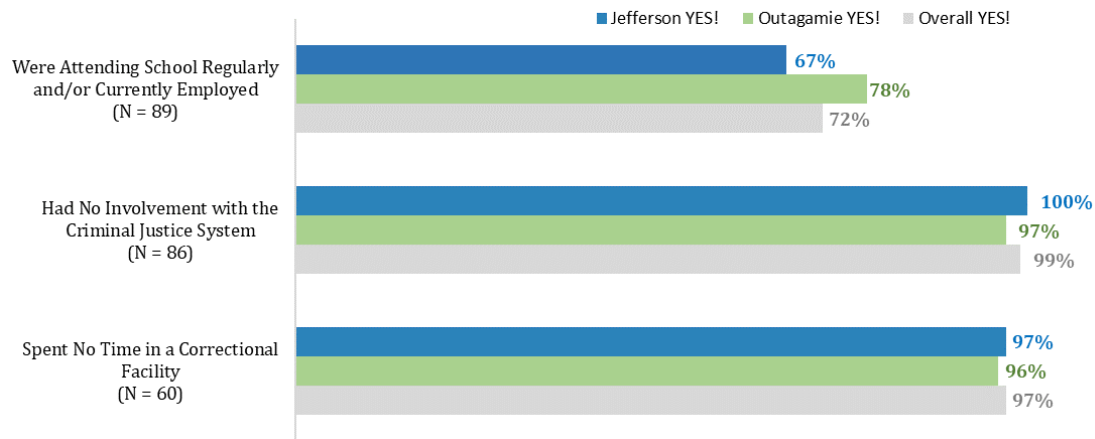


Figure 5 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in school enrollment/employment, criminal justice involvement, and time spent in a correctional facility. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported an increase in school enrollment and/or employment, or reported sustained levels of positive educational involvement/employment on the baseline and six-month interviews. Participants who experienced positive outcomes in criminal justice and correctional facility involvement reported fewer arrests or nights spent in a correctional facility in the 30 days before the six-month interview, as compared to the baseline interview, or reported no arrests or correctional facility involvement on both the baseline and six-month interviews. Over two-thirds of all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in school attendance and/or employment, and nearly all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in involvement with the criminal justice system, and time spent in a correctional facility.

Figure 5: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Education/Employment and Criminal Justice Involvement at Six-Month Follow-Up



Participant Outcomes at Discharge

As a next step in measuring participant outcomes for YES! participants, UWPHI staff calculated the SAMHSA outcome measures for each YES! admission who successfully completed a baseline interview and a discharge interview during the first four years of implementation. This analysis was conducted exactly as the six-month follow-up outcomes analysis was completed. For the purposes of this discharge outcomes analysis, participants whose discharge interview was completed administratively were not included in this analysis. During the first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 51 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a discharge interview, including 30 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 21 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 51 individuals are included in the outcomes analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and discharge interviews. More detailed information about participant outcomes between the baseline and discharge interviews is included in Appendix 4 and 5.

Figure 6 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in the areas of psychological distress symptoms, functioning in everyday life, experience of violence, and overall health. Participants who experienced a positive outcome rated the questions included in the measures more positively on the discharge interview than they did on the baseline interview or rated the questions at a similarly positive level at both baseline and discharge. Overall, more than three-quarters of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in psychological distress symptoms, perceptions of functioning in everyday life, and in overall health at discharge. All YES! participants experienced positive outcomes related to their experience of violence between baseline and discharge.

Figure 6: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Overall Health and Mental Health Symptoms at Discharge



Figure 7 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in drug use, alcohol use, and tobacco use. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported less use of these substances on the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview or reported abstinence on both the baseline and discharge interviews. Overall, more than half of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in substance use, and more than three-quarters reported positive outcomes in binge drinking on the discharge interview. Slightly less than half of YES! participants reported positive outcomes in tobacco use at discharge.

Figure 7: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Substance Use at Discharge

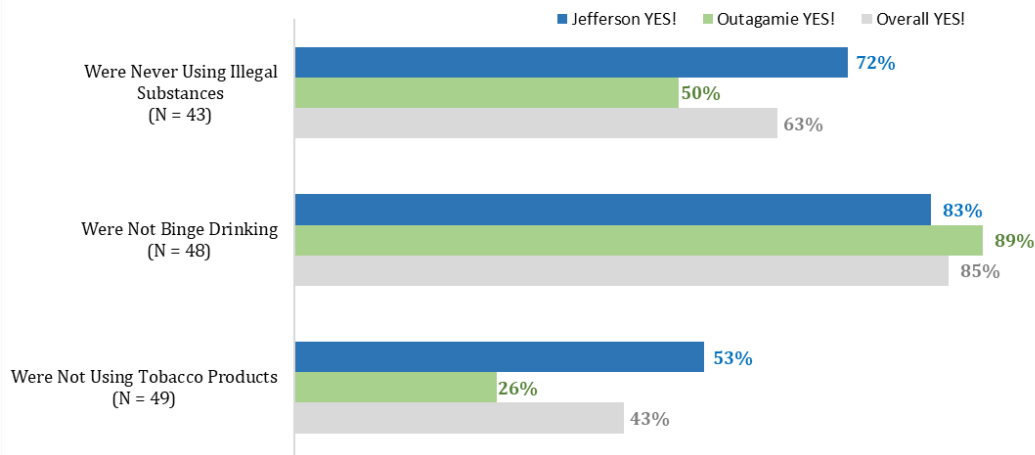


Figure 8 summarizes the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in housing stability, homelessness, community retention, and social connectedness. Participants who experienced a positive outcome answered these questions more positively on the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview, or answered at a similarly positive level on both the baseline and discharge interviews. Overall, more than three-quarters of YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in homelessness and community retention. More than half of YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in social connectedness, and about one-third of YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in housing stability. As a note, SAMHSA defines a “stable place to live in the community” as a “rented house, apartment, trailer, or room” or as a “group home”, so that likely explains the housing stability outcomes.

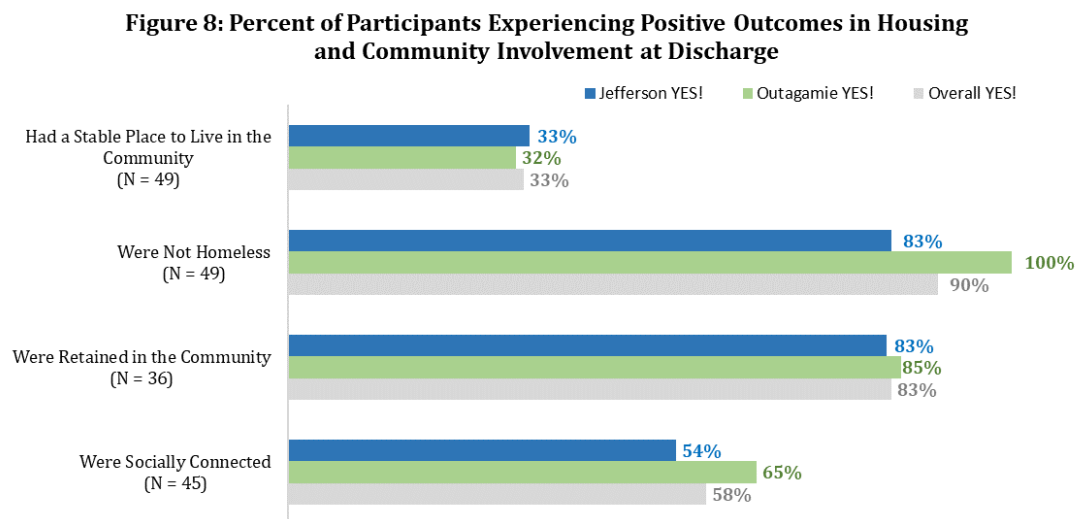


Figure 9 summarizes the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in mental health hospitalizations, time spent in inpatient substance abuse treatment, and emergency room use for behavioral health issues. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported a decrease in hospitalizations, inpatient treatment, and emergency room utilization respectively, in the 30 days before the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview or answered these questions as zero on both the baseline and discharge interviews. Nearly all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in hospitalizations, time spent in inpatient substance use treatment, and emergency room utilization for behavioral health issues.

Figure 9: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Hospital Use and Inpatient Treatment at Discharge

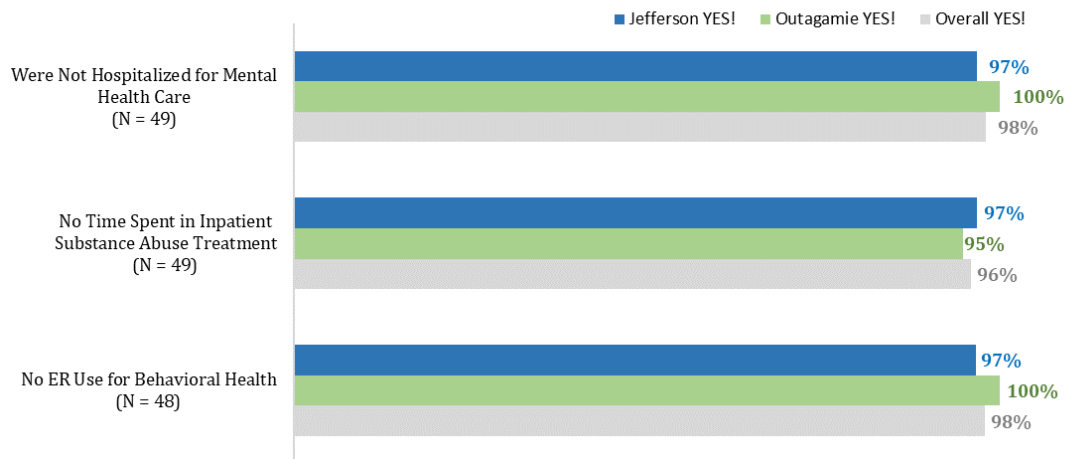
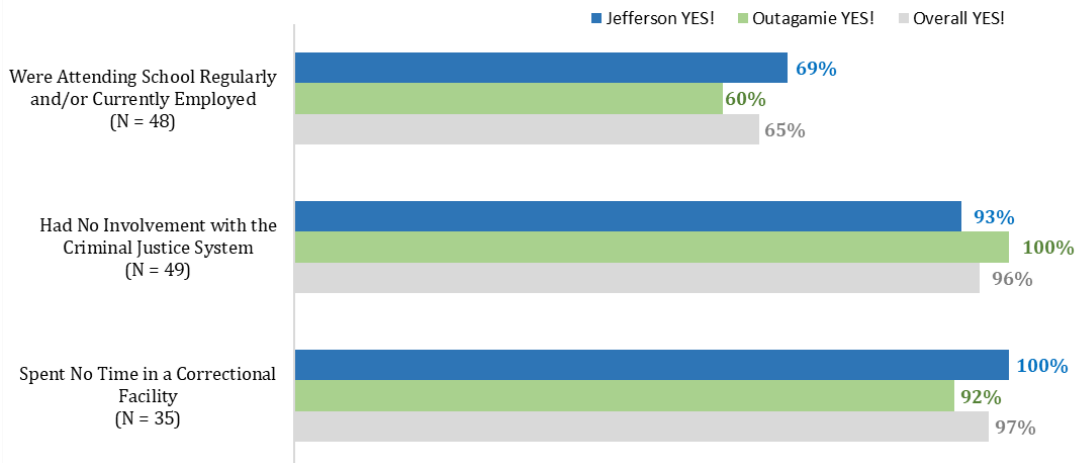


Figure 10 shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in school enrollment/employment, criminal justice involvement, and time spent in a correctional facility. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported an increase in school enrollment and/or employment or reported sustained levels of educational involvement/employment on the baseline and discharge interviews. Participants who experienced positive outcomes in criminal justice and correctional facility involvement reported a fewer number of arrests or nights spent in a correctional facility in the past 30 days on the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview or reported no arrests or correctional facility involvement on both the baseline and discharge interviews. Nearly all YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in involvement with the criminal justice system and time spent in a correctional facility. Slightly less than two-thirds of YES! participants experienced positive outcomes in school attendance and/or employment at discharge.

Figure 10: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Education/Employment and Criminal Justice Involvement at Discharge



Participant Success Stories
Includes Success Stories Submitted by Staff Through September 30, 2018

Jefferson YES! site staff say...

A YES! young adult was admitted into CCS in 2015 when she was a senior in high school. At that time, this YES young adult struggled with ongoing substance use, past physical aggression toward others, unemployment, was engaged in unhealthy relationships, and was homeless due to her mother's unstable housing conditions. Prior to enrolling in CCS, she also struggled with ongoing emotional dysregulation. During this young adult's time in YES!, she participated in ongoing leadership opportunities, the AODA coalition, social skills groups, and she attended treatment to assist with managing her ongoing mental health symptoms.

With the support of CCS, this young adult remained in treatment for three years. She successfully graduated from high school and is currently enrolled in post-secondary higher education. She left an abusive relationship, gained employment, maintained stable housing for several years, and is in ongoing recovery related to her past substance use. Throughout her time in YES! services, she has continued to engage in treatment and has learned and implemented Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills to assist with maintaining healthy relationships.

She has also remained emotionally regulated and created a life worth living. She has also learned independent living skills and enhanced her problem solving skills, which allowed her to find stable housing, budget her income, obtain and maintain employment, and learn what supports are needed to be successful in secondary education. She continues to be successful in making life choices that help her strive toward independence and stability. She also mentioned that she doesn't know what her life would look like if she had not been referred to the CCS/YES program by her high school psychologist in 2015. She is grateful for the services and specialized support she has received.

In their own words, Outagamie YES! participants say...

"I started at YES! when I was 18-years-old and in my second year of trauma therapy with my previous therapist, in May of 2017. I remember the first group I went to at YES!, we were making wallets out of duct tape. I did not know anyone at this group but was made to feel very welcomed. A few weeks later my case manager told me I would be switching over to YES! to work with a Transition Facilitator. I was very nervous because I really liked my case manager and knew her well. However, I felt comfortable with the transfer after meeting the Transition Facilitator. I really appreciated that YES! allowed for a slow switch of services.

Shortly after starting with YES!, they helped me get involved with IPS to maintain my current job. The IPS worker was very helpful with teaching me skills for job maintenance such as calling in sick, communicating with my boss, etc. I still work with the IPS worker and have been successful in maintaining employment for over a year. I also started attending YES! groups and building friendships with other individuals in the groups. Groups are not only fun but help with day to day life. I recently started work with a YES! therapist for therapy and we work on DBT skills and trauma to help me better manage stress that hits me day-to-day.

Before YES!, I was getting hospitalized about every other month, but since joining YES! I have only been hospitalized three times. YES! provided me with constant support to help me manage my daily mental health symptoms. I was provided alternative options to going to the hospital, including going to peer run respite services. YES! also helped me develop skills for independent living. When I first moved out on my own, I was thrust in to it without any skills. I had a lot of support from YES! with learning new skills for living by myself. When I wanted to move out of my old apartment, YES! helped me find an assisted living apartment in which I was matched with a roommate also in YES! I have constant support from apartment staff in addition to YES! staff to learn new skills and manage my symptoms. I am currently in the process of moving to a non-assisted living apartment, which YES! is also supporting me with."

In their own words, Outagamie YES! participants also say...

“Ever since I was 18, I had trouble finding and keeping jobs. I could never figure out what I wanted and that would best benefit me in every way possible—I don’t mean just financially either. To me, I wanted to find a job that I could turn into a career and one I would be happy to wake up most mornings for and give everything I have to complete whatever task I need to.

You could say that’s pretty simple and just tell yourself by tricking your mind to do so, but it’s not that easy! Especially on the bad days when it’s easier to just give it all up and go back to my video games and forget the real world that exists outside of my TV screen, which reality would know you still exist. Bills don’t forget you, employers don’t forget you, and neither should you pretend to forget yourself when we all have responsibilities. I did that on and off with every job I had bad days with for four years.

I learned a few things in that time, but there are two things I always remember from that. The first is that giving up like that does nothing but waste my time. I was constantly thinking negative about the job and the “what ifs” started coming and I was asking myself “what if this happens with the next job?” Of course, it will, but that will happen no matter what job it is. Everyone has bad days. I haven’t met anyone who hasn’t had their share of bad days, including elders, who told me every day they went to work was marvelous.

The second thing I remember is quitting made me stop showing potential, which I could’ve continued to show if all I did was fight through the bad days and not quit so easily. Showing you have what it takes to achieve any obstacle will impress any employer, co-worker, and even friends and family. Not giving up is a big start with that.

I never gave much thought with how much I used to quit so easily with the jobs I had. Working with YES! and the IPS program through YES!, who I work one-on-one with, helped me realize my patterns.

I did catch on quickly because it’s not hard to see the mistakes a person can make especially when they repeat them for years. Working with my YES! worker not only has gotten me a job that I’m more than half a year into, but it’s also helped me work on that number one problem I had—quitting when things are getting hard.

I have had bad days at work and enough that today I can say I’m not a quitter anymore. I work through them and strive to be better and make every day as good as possible. I love doing what I do, and I believe that without the IPS program/YES! and everyone who works to help people like me find the jobs they’re looking for, we’d still most likely be lost in what we’re trying to find and be afraid to try new things because we wouldn’t have the support from them.

I have stayed with my job and by the end of the year I will finally hit my first 12 months, and I thank my worker and YES! for helping me find it.

One thing that’s helped with this program is that I get checked up on from time to time and asked if I’m still doing good and liking my job. Everyone appreciates someone coming to them asking if things are going okay and if they need anything. Personally, despite not saying so, I enjoy when that happens. I feel like they truly care, and by routine check-ins, they prove it.”

<p align="center">Summary of Program-Level Indicators for YES! Data Collected via the YES! Activity Log <i>Summary Includes All Data Received by UWPPI Through September 30, 2018</i></p>

Table 20 summarizes the total numbers associated with each SAMHSA-required program-level indicator, and the information is also presented by site for further detail. In Year 4, the sites increased performance with the indicators related to number of individuals screened for mental health or related interventions and the number of individuals referred to mental health or related services. Other indicators decreased slightly or did not change between Years 3 and 4.

Table 20: Total Numbers for Program-Level (IPP) Indicators through September 30, 2018			
Indicator	Jefferson Total	Outagamie Total	YES! Total
PD1. Number of Policy Changes Completed as a Result of the Grant.	2	15	17
PC1. Number of organizations that entered into formal written inter/intra-organizational agreements (e.g., MOUs/MOAs) to improve mental health-related practices or activities that are consistent with the goals of the grant.	2	3	5
S1. Number of individuals screened for mental health or related interventions.	293	761	1,054
O1. Number of individuals contacted through program outreach efforts.	3,518	1,273	4,791
R1. Number of individuals referred to mental health or related services.	109	662	771

Program-Level Indicators by Site

Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24 (below) provide a detailed summary of the numbers associated with each IPP indicator by quarter within each grant year. Table 21 includes numbers for the IPP indicators by site and by quarter for Grant Year 1 (10/1/14 – 9/30/15), and Tables 22-24 include numbers for the IPP indicators for Grant Years 2-4. These numbers have varied by quarter and by year for each site. In Year 4, Outagamie increased the number of individuals referred to mental health or related interventions, and Jefferson increased the number of individuals contacted through program outreach.

Table 21: IPP Indicators by Site and Quarter for Grant Year 1

	Year 1 – Quarter 1 Program Start-Up			Year 1 – Quarter 2			Year 1 – Quarter 3			Year 1 – Quarter 4		
	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL
PD1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
S1	0	0	0	5	6	11	16	35	51	71	45	116
O1	0	0	0	84	116	200	48	54	102	120	96	216
R1	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	25	35	6	50	56

Table 22: IPP Indicators by Site and Quarter for Grant Year 2

	Year 2 – Quarter 1			Year 2 – Quarter 2			Year 2 – Quarter 3			Year 2 – Quarter 4		
	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL
PD1	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	1	0	1	1
PC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S1	10	32	42	16	40	56	13	38	51	5	33	38
O1	51	58	109	52	240	292	153	10	163	1,809	110	1,919
R1	6	27	33	9	40	49	7	25	32	3	27	30

Table 23: IPP Indicators by Site and Quarter for Grant Year 3

	Year 3 – Quarter 1			Year 3 – Quarter 2			Year 3 – Quarter 3			Year 3 – Quarter 4		
	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL
PD1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PC1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S1	9	33	42	15	37	52	14	44	58	75	92	167
O1	84	10	94	296	0	296	63	30	93	149	374	523
R1	8	27	35	10	26	36	13	28	41	7	87	94

Table 24: IPP Indicators by Site and Quarter for Grant Year 4

	Year 4 – Quarter 1			Year 4 – Quarter 2			Year 4 – Quarter 3			Year 4 – Quarter 4		
	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL	Jeff.	Outa.	TOTAL
PD1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
PC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S1	12	86	98	10	90	100	11	80	91	11	70	81
O1	217	24	241	162	35	197	106	114	220	69	57	126
R1	6	79	85	6	81	87	10	76	86	8	59	67

Description of Local YES! Program Outreach Activities

Throughout the implementation of the YES! grant, the local site staff conducted many program outreach tasks and collaborated with many local community partners. While the numbers of individuals contacted via program outreach efforts are presented above, more detailed examples of local program outreach efforts are detailed below.

- Outreach to Emergency Mental Health Professionals to:
 - Provide information about YES! services
 - Collaborate for the purpose of screening and referring appropriate individuals to YES! services
- Outreach to school staff and students to:
 - Provide training for staff and students on the use of Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) techniques and Youth First Aid in schools
 - Provide information about YES! services and providing information for the purpose of referring appropriate individuals to YES! services
 - Provide information about mental health and mindfulness techniques with students in health classes at Cambridge, Watertown, and Jefferson Alternative High Schools
- Outreach at conferences and resource fairs to provide information about:
 - Mental health and alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) concerns and treatment for youth and young adults
 - Techniques for working with, and engaging youth and young adults in services
 - The YES! model for dissemination purposes
 - The implementation of YES! and available YES! services
 - Resources for screening and referring appropriate individuals to YES! services
- Outreach to county and community partners to:
 - Provide information about YES! services to organizations working with youth and young adults
- Outreach to local youth and young adults to:
 - Provide information about mental health services and stigma reduction
 - Provide information about YES! and the services that YES! offers
 - Engage youth and young adults in local events and advisory groups

Description of WI DHS Outreach Activities

In Year 3 and Year 4, the DHS YES! staff reached 1,556 people through outreach services and created interagency agreements with three Wisconsin organizations.

During Year 3 (10/1/16-9/30/17), DHS YES! staff conducted the following outreach activities:

- Kayla Sippl and Sally Raschick presented “Tools and Best Practices for Supporting Students’ Self-Disclosure” to 35 participants at the Wisconsin Transition Academy in October 2016.
- Kayla Sippl, Joann Stevens, Michael Bostrom, and Corbi Stevens presented “Ideas for Support and Meaningful Involvement of Young Adults and Parents in Meetings” to 51 participants at the CST Statewide Conference in October 2016.
- Becky Kanitz presented on a four-person panel presentation about services for transition-aged youth and young adults to 50 participants at the UW-Milwaukee School of Continuing Education in October 2016.
- Kayla Sippl and Val Neff presented to 15 participants about disclosure and using personal story to empower in November 2016.
- Kayla Sippl and Sally Raschick presented “From Self-Doubt and Overwhelming Challenges to Self-Respect and Independence” to 50 participants at the Wisconsin Substance Abuse Prevention Conference in June 2017.
- Bridget Buell hosted a booth for 200 participants at Columbus Hospital’s Trauma Night in June 2017.
- Kayla Sippl presented at the Youth MOVE Leadership Academy to 15 participants at UW-Whitewater in August 2017.
- Kayla Sippl presented “Young Adult Voice in Mental Health Awareness” to 40 participants at the Pyle Center in Madison, WI in August 2017.
- YES! staff collaborated with the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater to host a 2-day Now is the Time Conference in September 2017 which focused on improving supports for Wisconsin’s youth and young adults. This conference featured 42 individual break-out sessions and was attended by 350 participants.

During Year 4 (10/1/17-9/30/18), DHS staff conducted the following outreach activities:

- Kayla Sippl presented “Improving Communication with Youth and Young Adults through the Rules of Improv” to 30 individuals at the Mental Health and Substance Use Conference in October 2017.
- Kalya Sippl hosted the Young Adult Workgroup of Wisconsin with 15 individuals in January 2018.
- Kalya Sippl and Bridget Buell presented “Improving Communication with Youth and Young Adults through the Rules of Improv” to 20 individuals in February 2018.
- Kaitlin Tolliver presented “Stigma – What is it and how to Combat it” to 15 individuals in February 2018.
- Kaitlin Tolliver and Kayla Sippl presented “Time to Change the Role of Stigma in Our Lives” to 32 individuals at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Social Work in February 2018.
- YES! staff collaborated with the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater to host five 2-day Now is the Time regional trainings with 288 individuals during July-September 2018. These trainings included presentations on stages of development from Jonathan Cloud, and presentations from the YES! sites about the YES! model.

- YES! staff collaborated with the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater to host a 2-day Now is the Time Conference in August 2018 which was similar to the conference held in Year 3. This conference featured 43 individual breakout sessions and was attended by 350 individuals.

New Partnerships Created as a Result of YES! Funding

As a part of the YES! grant, and as a result of the program outreach efforts of YES! staff, many partnerships with local and state entities have been created. Many of these partnerships were created as a direct result of the YES! grant, and collaboration with these partners has increased in the local communities, as well as at the state-level. These partnerships will be beneficial for ongoing sustainability efforts. Examples of the partnerships created are included below.

Jefferson County Partnerships

- School Partners:
 - Fort High School
 - Jefferson Alternative High School
 - Jefferson High School
 - Johnson Creek High School
 - University of Wisconsin – Whitewater
 - Watertown High School
 - Whitewater High School
- Community Partners:
 - Care Wisconsin
 - Community Action Coalition
 - Fort Behavioral Health
 - People Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse (PADA)
 - Transitioning Student Network
 - Watertown Police Department
- County Partners:
 - Adult Family Homes
 - Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Alliance (ATODA)
 - Foster Homes
 - Jefferson County Connections (JCC)
 - Jefferson County Health Department
 - Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)
 - Youth Justice Team

Outagamie County Partnerships

- School Partners:
 - Appleton Central High School
 - Appleton West High School

- Fox Valley Technical College
- Hortonville High School
- Kaukauna High School
- Little Chute High School
- Community Partners:
 - Boys and Girls Club
 - CAP Services
 - Catalpa Health
 - Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)
 - Lutheran Social Services (LSS)
 - NAMI Fox Valley
 - Options for Independent Living
 - Valley Packaging Outreach Center
- County Partners:
 - Adult CCS Services
 - Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC)
 - Children's Integrated Services
 - Children, Youth and Family
 - Crisis Unit
 - Drug Court
 - Independent Living Program
 - Juvenile Intake/Youth Services
 - Mental Health Court
 - Probation and Parole

Wisconsin DHS Partnerships

- Governmental Partners:
 - Bureau of Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery
 - Cooperative Educational Service Agencies (CESA)
 - Department of Children and Families
 - Department of Corrections
 - Department of Public Instruction
 - Department of Workforce Development
 - Division of Care and Treatment Services
 - Division of Public Health
 - Office of Children's Mental Health
- Nonprofit Partners:
 - Center for Suicide Awareness
 - National Alliance on Mental Illness Fox Valley
 - Providers and Teens Communicating for Health (PATCH)
 - Wisconsin Council for Children and Families
 - Wisconsin Family Ties
 - Wisconsin Initiative for Stigma Elimination (WISE)
- Youth Learning Collaborative Partners:
 - American Lung Association

- End Abuse WI
- University of Wisconsin Extension
- University of Wisconsin Hospital
- Wisconsin Alliance for Women's Health
- Other Partners:
 - University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Conclusion

During the first four years of implementation, YES! has been successfully implemented and has already exceeded some of the goals outlined in the original application to SAMHSA. For example, in the original application, YES! promised to provide outreach contacts to 1,008 individuals over the five-year period. YES! has reached over four times as many people in the first four years of implementation. YES! is also having a positive impact on the youth and young adults who receive YES! services. Based on the initial review of participant outcomes, YES! participants have experienced positive outcomes after participating in YES! services. YES! participants are also satisfied with the services that they are receiving. Based on the initial analysis of participant satisfaction, participants are highly satisfied with the services that YES! is providing. YES! staff should continue to meet program goals and objectives in Year 5. UWPHI will continue to monitor YES! implementation and participant outcomes in Year 5.

Appendix 1: Description of Participant Outcome Measures

Appendix 1 includes detailed information about the participant outcome measures as they are defined by SAMHSA. These measures are gathered via the federally-required interview tool and are used by SAMHSA to define and measure participant outcomes as a measure of program success. The description of the measures below includes detailed information about how these measures are calculated and explains the criteria necessary to be included in the calculations.

Description of the Participant Outcomes Measures

Were Healthy Overall Measure

Question from the Interview:

Question B1 - "How would you rate your overall health right now?"

Response Options from the Interview: "Excellent", "Very Good", "Good", "Fair", "Poor"

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer this question using one of the response options above for both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer the question, or if the participant answers "Don't Know" to the question on one or more of the interviews, they are excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered as a "Positive Outcome": A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer "Excellent", "Very Good", or "Good" to this question. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered "Fair" or "Poor" at baseline, but then answered more positively, i.e. "Excellent", "Very Good," or "Good" at the second interview.

Functioning in Everyday Life Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Question B2a - "I deal effectively with daily problems."

Question B2b - "I am able to control my life."

Question B2c - "I am able to deal with crisis."

Question B2d - "I am getting along with my family."

Question B2e - "I do well in social situations."

Question B2f - "I do well in school and/or work."

Question B2g - "My housing situation is satisfactory."

Question B2h - "My symptoms are not bothering me."

Response Options from the Interview: "Strongly Agree", "Agree", "Undecided", "Disagree", "Strongly Disagree"

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer at least five of the questions above using one of the response options above for both interviews. If at least four of the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer

four or more of the questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to four or more of the questions, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: For this calculation, each response option has a number associated with it. For example, “Strongly Agree” is considered to be a “5”. These numerical scores are used to calculate a mean across all of the questions (adding all of the responses to the questions together, and then dividing by the number of questions answered), and the participant is considered to have a positive outcome if that “mean” is equal to or greater than 3.5. This includes when a participant has a higher mean response to these questions at the second interview (six month-follow-up or discharge) than at baseline. For example, if a person had a mean response to this question of “2.5” at baseline, and then had a mean response of “3.0” at the second interview.

No Serious Psychological Distress Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Section B3 – “During the past 30 days, how often did you feel...”

Question B3a – “Nervous?”

Question B3b – “Hopeless?”

Question B3c – “Restless or fidgety?”

Question B3d – “So depressed that nothing could cheer you up?”

Question B3e – “That everything was an effort?”

Question B3f – “During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel worthless?”

Response Options from the Interview: “None of the Time”, “A Little of the Time”, “Some of the Time”, “Most of the Time”, “All of the Time”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer at least four of the questions above using one of the response options above for both interviews. If at least two of the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer two or more of the questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to two or more of the questions, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: For this calculation, each response option has a number associated with it. For example, “None of the Time” is considered to be a “0”. These numerical scores are used to calculate a sum across all of the questions (all of the responses added together), and the participant is considered to have a positive outcome if that sum is less than 13. This includes when a participant has a lower total sum of responses to these questions at the second interview (six month-follow-up or discharge) than at baseline. For example, if a person had a total sum of responses to these questions of “12” at baseline, and then had a total sum of responses to these questions of “11” at the second interview.

Were Never Using Illegal Substances Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Section B4 – “The following questions relate to your experiences with alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs. Some of the substance we’ll talk about are prescribed by a doctor (like pain medications). But I will only recode those if you have taken them for reasons or in doses other than prescribed. In the past 30 days, how often have you used...”

Question B4c – “Cannabis (marijuana, pot, grass, hash, etc.)?”

Question B4d – “Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)?”

Question B4e – “Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.)?”

Question B4f – “Methamphetamine (speed, crystal, meth, ice, etc.)?”

Question B4g – “Inhalants (nitrous oxide, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)?”

Question B4h – “Sedatives or sleeping pills (Valium, Serepax, Ativan, Librium, Xanax, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.)?”

Question B4i – “Hallucinogens (LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, ecstasy, etc.)?”

Question B4j – “Street opioids (heroin, opium, etc.)?”

Question B4k – “Prescription opioids (fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine, etc.)?”

Question B4l – “Other – specify other (e-cigarettes, etc.)?”

Response Options from the Interview: “Never”, “Once or Twice”, “Weekly”, “Daily or Almost Daily”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer “Never” to all of these questions, or the participant must answer “Once or Twice”, “Weekly” or “Daily or Almost Daily” to at least one of the questions for both interviews. If the participant answers “Never” to some questions and does not answer other questions, or if the participant refuses to answer all of the questions or answers “Don’t Know” to all of the questions, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: For this calculation, each response option has a number associated with it. For example, “Never” is considered to be a “0”. These numerical scores are used to calculate a sum across all of the questions (all of the responses added together), and the participant is considered to have a positive outcome if that sum is equal to zero. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “Once or Twice” to one or more of the questions at baseline, and then answered “Never” to every question at the second interview.

Were Not Using Tobacco Products Measure

Question from the Interview:

Question B4a – In the last 30 days, how often have you used tobacco products (cigarettes, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)?”

Response Options from the Interview: “Never”, “Once or Twice”, “Weekly”, “Daily or Almost Daily”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer this question using one of the response options above for both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer the question, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on one or more of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if the person answers “Never” to this question. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “Once or Twice” to this question at baseline, and then answered “Never” at the second interview.

Were Not Binge Drinking Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Question B4b – “In the past 30 days, how often have you used alcoholic beverages?”

Question B4b1 – “If the respondent is male, how many times in the past 30 days have you had five or more drinks in a day?”

Question B4b2 – “If the respondent is not male how many times in the past 30 days have you had four or more drinks in a day?”

Response Options from the Interview: “Never”, “Once or Twice”, “Weekly”, “Daily or Almost Daily”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer Question B4b using one of the response options above, and then, if applicable, the participant must answer Question B4b1 or B4b2 using one of the response options above for both interviews. If the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer any of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to any of these questions on one more of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they are not engaging in binge drinking. For example, if a participant answers “Once or Twice” to question B4b, but then answers “Never” to Question B4b1 or B4b2, the participant is considered to have a positive outcome. This includes when a participant *does* not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “Once or Twice” to Question B4b1 or B4b2 at baseline, and then answered “Never” at the second interview.

Did Not Experience Violence Measure

Question from the Interview:

Question B11 – “In the past 30 days, how often have you been hit, kicked, slapped, or otherwise physically hurt?”

Response Options from the Interview: “Never”, “Once”, “A Few Times”, “More Than a Few Times”.

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer Quest B11 using one of the response options above. If the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer any of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to any of these questions on one more of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they have not experienced violence in the 30 days prior to the interview. For example, if a participant answers “Never” to Question B11 is considered to have a positive outcome. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “A Few Times” on Question B11 at baseline, and then answered “Never” at the second interview.

Were Retained in the Community Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many nights have you...”

Question C1a – “Been homeless?”

Question C1b – “Spent in a hospital for mental health care?”

Question C1c – “Spent in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment?”

Question C1d – “Spent in correctional facility including jail, or prison?”

Response Options from the Interview: Open-ended question that provides space to enter the number of nights.

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must either answer “0” to all of the questions or above, or must answer at least one of the questions with a number that is equal to or greater than one for both interviews. If one or more of the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to one or more of these questions on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if he or she answers every question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered one or more of the questions with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered all of the questions with zero at the second interview.

Were Not Homeless Measure

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many nights have you...”

Question C1a – “Been homeless?”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer the question with a number on both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer the question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered the question with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered the question with zero at the second interview.

Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care Measure

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many nights have you...”

Question C1b – “Spent in a hospital for mental health care?”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer the question with a number on both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer the question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline but has a positive outcome at the second interview

(six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered the question with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered the question with zero at the second interview.

No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Measure

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many nights have you...”

Question C1c – “Spent in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment?”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer the question with a number on both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer the question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered the question with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered the question with zero at the second interview.

Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility Measure

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many nights have you...”

Question C1d – “Spent in correctional facility including jail, or prison?”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer the question with a number on both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer the question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered the question with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered the question with zero at the second interview.

No ER Use for Behavioral Health Measure

Section C1 – “In the past 30 days, how many...”

Question C1e – “Times have you gone to an emergency room for a psychiatric or emotional problem?”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer the question with a number on both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if they answer the question with “0”. This includes when a participant does not

have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered the question with a number greater than zero at baseline, and then answered the question with zero at the second interview

Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community Measure

Question from the Interview:

Question C2 – In the last 30 days, where have you been living most of the time?”

Response Options from the Interview: “Owned or Rented House, Apartment, Trailer, Room”, “Someone Else’s House, Apartment, Trailer, Room”, “Homeless (Shelter, Street/Outdoors, Park)”, “Group Home”, “Adult Foster Care”, “Transitional Living Facility”, “Hospital (Medical)”, “Hospital (Psychiatric)”, “Detox/Inpatient or Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility”, “Correctional Facility (Jail/Prison)”, “Nursing Home”, “VA Hospital”, “Veteran’s Home”, “Military Base”, “Other Housed – Specify”

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer this question using one of the response options above for both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer the question, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on one or more of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if the person answers “Owned or Rented House, Apartment, Trailer, Room”, “Group Home”, “Nursing Home”, “Veteran’s Home”, or “Military Base” to this question. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “Someone Else’s House, Apartment, Trailer, Room” to this question at baseline, and then answered “Owned or Rented House, Apartment, Trailer, Room” at the second interview.

Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed/Retired Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Question D1– “Are you currently enrolled in school or a job training program? If enrolled, is that full time or part time?”

Question D3 – “Are you currently employed?”

Response Options from the Interview: For Question D1 – “Not Enrolled”, “Enrolled Full Time”, “Enrolled Part Time”, “Other – Specify”. For question D3 – “Employed Full Time (35+ Hours Per Week or Would Have Been)”, “Employed Part Time”, “Unemployed, Looking for Work”, “Unemployed, Disabled”, “Unemployed Volunteer Work”, “Unemployed, Retired”, “Unemployed, Not Looking for Work”, “Other- Specify”.

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must either answer Question D1 with one of the response options above or must answer Question D3 with one of the response options above. If one or more of the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer one or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to one or more of these questions on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if he or she answers every question with “Enrolled, Full Time” or “Enrolled, Part

Time” to Question D1, or if he or she answers “Employed Full Time (35+ Hours Per Week or Would Have Been)”, “Employed Part Time”, or “Unemployed, Retired” to Question D3. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “Not Enrolled” to Question D1 and answered “Unemployed, Looking for Work” to Question D3 at baseline, but then answered “Enrolled, Part Time” to Question D1 and “Unemployed, Looking for Work” to Question D3, the participant would be considered to have a positive outcome.

Had No Involvement in the Criminal Justice System Measure

Question from the Interview:

Question E1 – In the last 30 days, how many times have you been arrested?”

Response Options from the Interview: Open-ended question with space for number of times.

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer this question with a valid number for both interviews. If the question is not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer the question, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to the question on one or more of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: A participant is considered to have a positive outcome if the person answers “0” to this question. This includes when a participant does not have a positive outcome at baseline, but has a positive outcome at the second interview (six-month follow-up or discharge). For example, if a participant answered “1” to this question at baseline, and then answered “0” at the second interview.

Were Socially Connected Measure

Questions from the Interview:

Question G1a – “I am happy with the friendships that I have.”

Question G1b – “I have people with whom I can do enjoyable things.”

Question G1c – “I feel I belong in my community.”

Question G1d – “In a crisis, I would have the support I need from family or friends.”

Response Options from the Interview: “Strongly Agree”, “Agree”, “Undecided”, “Disagree”, “Strongly Disagree”.

Criteria to be Included in the Calculation: The participant must answer at least three of these questions using the response options above. If two or more of the questions are not asked of the participant, if the participant refuses to answer two or more of these questions, or if the participant answers “Don’t Know” to two or more of these questions on at least one of the interviews, the participant is excluded from this calculation.

Criteria to be Considered a “Positive Outcome”: Each rating for each of the questions is associated with a number. For example, “Strongly Agree” is considered to be a “1” for the purposes of this calculation. These numerical scores are used to calculate a mean across all of the questions (adding all of the responses to the questions together, and then dividing by the number of questions answered), and the participant is considered to have a positive outcome if that “mean” is equal to or greater than 3.5. This includes when a participant has a higher mean response to these questions at the second interview (six month-follow-up or discharge) than at baseline. For example, if a person had a mean response to this question of “2.5” at baseline, and then had a mean response of “3.0” at the second interview.

Appendix 2: Positive Outcomes for Participant Behaviors at Follow-Up as Defined by SAMHSA

Appendix 2 includes a summary of positive outcomes for participant behaviors between the baseline interview and six-month follow-up interview as defined by SAMHSA. Though SAMHSA's definition of "positive outcomes" was expanded for the report analyses, these analyses represent positive outcomes as defined by SAMHSA.

As a first step in measuring participant outcomes for YES! participants, UWPHI staff calculated the SAMHSA outcome measures for each YES! admission who successfully completed a baseline interview and a six-month follow-up interview during the first four years of implementation. For the purposes of this analysis, participants who did not complete a six-month follow-up interview, or participants whose six-month follow-up interview was completed administratively, were not included in this analysis. During the first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 92 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a six-month follow-up interview, including 49 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 43 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 92 individuals are included in the outcomes analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and follow-up interviews. More detailed information about participant outcomes between the baseline and six-month follow-up interviews is included in Appendix 3.

Figure 2-A shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in the areas of psychological distress symptoms, functioning in everyday life, experiencing violence, and overall health. Participants who experienced a positive outcome rated the questions included in the measures more positively on the six-month interview than they did on the baseline interview. Overall, more than half of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in psychological distress symptoms and in perceptions of functioning in everyday life between baseline and follow-up. Outcomes for experiencing violence and overall health were lower, likely due to many participants not experiencing violence and having positive overall health ratings at baseline.

Figure 2-A: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Overall Health and Mental Health Symptoms at Six-Month Follow-Up

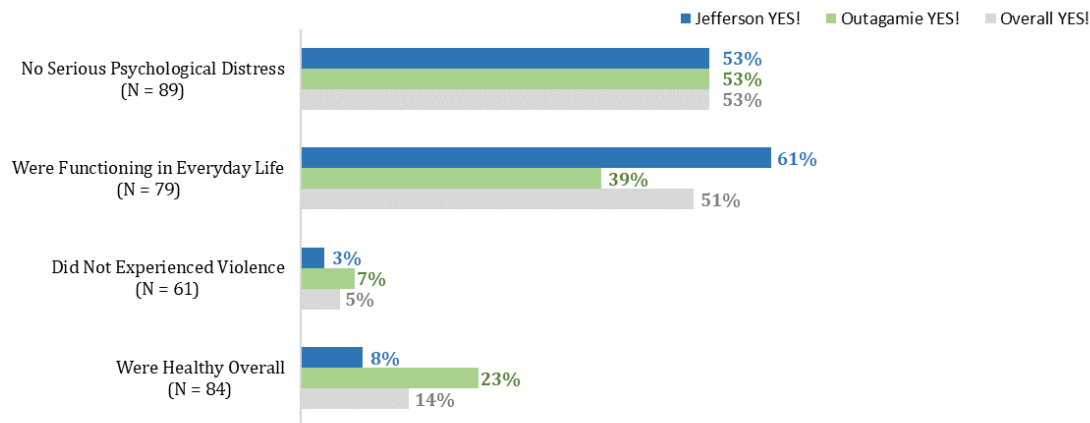


Figure 2-B shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in drug use, alcohol use, and tobacco use. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported less use of these substances on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview. Overall, less than one quarter of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in substance use, binge drinking, and tobacco use between the baseline interview and the follow-up interview. As a note, overall, 63% of YES! participants reported that they did not use illegal substances on the baseline interview, and 90% of YES! participants reported that they were not binge drinking on the baseline interview, so that likely explains why these six-month follow-up numbers are lower.

Figure 2-B: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Substance Use at Six-Month Follow-Up

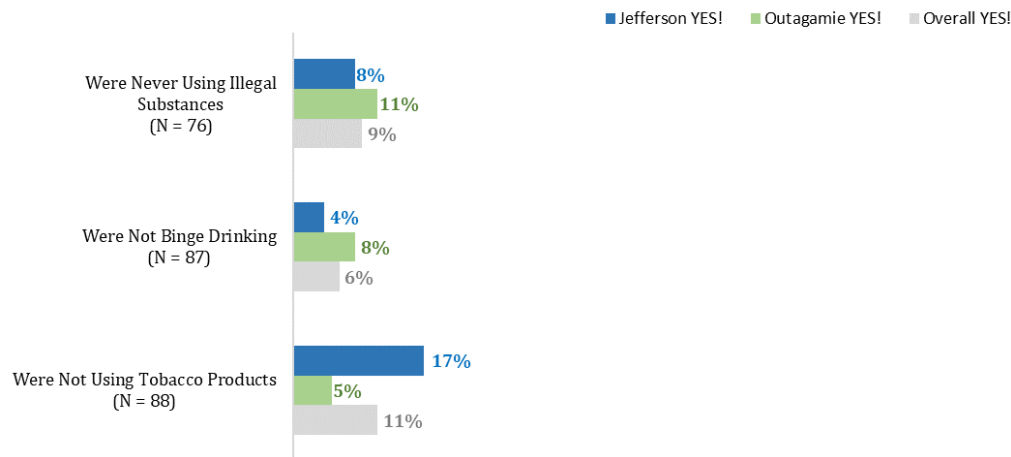


Figure 2-C shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in housing stability, homelessness, community retention, and social connectedness. Participants who experienced a positive outcome answered these questions more positively on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview.

Overall, participants included in this analysis experienced the most positive outcomes in perceptions of social connectedness. Participants included in this analysis also experienced positive outcomes in community retention, meaning that they reported less homelessness, less use of inpatient mental health and substance abuse services, and less time in jail or prison on the follow-up interview. As a note, SAMHSA defines a “stable place to live in the community” as a “rented house, apartment, trailer, or room” or as a “group home”, so that likely explains the housing stability outcomes. Further, at baseline, 95% of YES! participants reported that they were not homeless, which likely explains the homelessness outcomes.

Figure 2-C: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Housing and Community Involvement at Six-Month Follow-Up

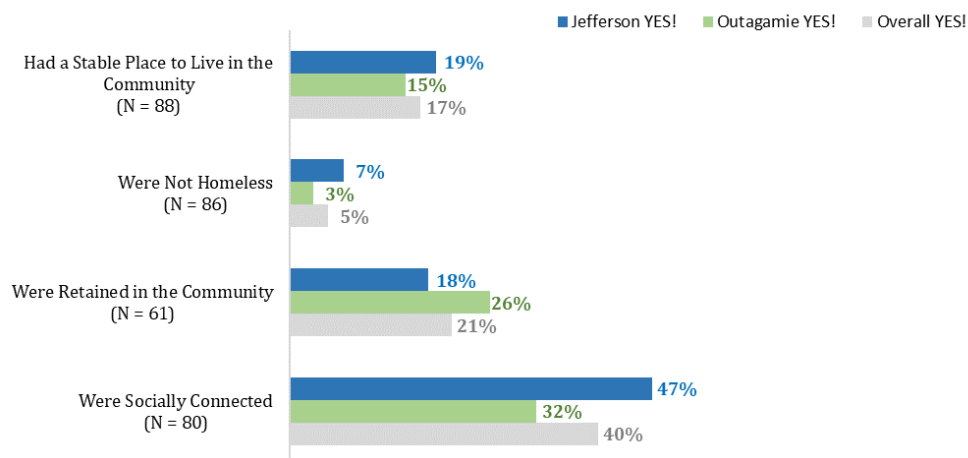


Figure 2-D shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in mental health-related hospitalizations, inpatient substance abuse treatment involvement, and emergency room use for behavioral health. Participants who experienced a positive change reported a decrease in hospitalizations, inpatient treatment, and/or emergency room utilization in the past 30 days on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview. As a note, overall, 91% of YES! participants reported that they were not hospitalized for mental health needs on the baseline interview, 98% reported no inpatient substance abuse treatment at baseline, and 94% of YES! participants reported that they did not utilize the emergency room for behavioral health on the baseline interview, so that likely explains why these six-month follow-up numbers are lower.

Figure 2-D: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Hospital Use and Inpatient Treatment at Six-Month Follow-Up

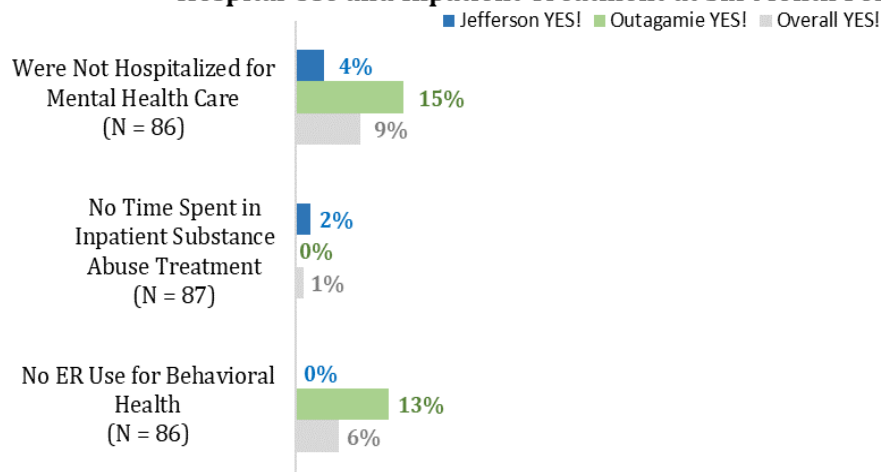
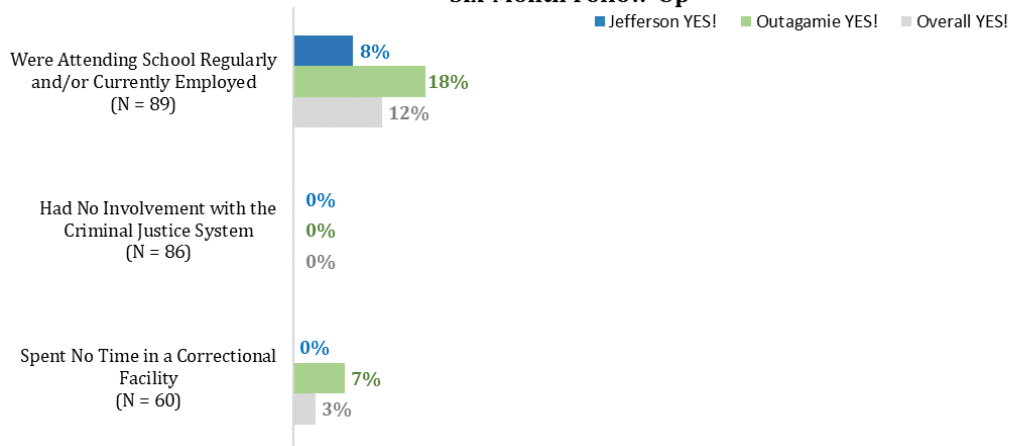


Figure 2-E shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in school enrollment/employment, criminal justice involvement, and time spent in a correctional facility. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported an increase in school enrollment and/or employment and reported a fewer number of arrests and/or nights spent in a correctional facility in the past 30 days on the six-month interview compared to the baseline interview. As a note, overall, 73% of YES! participants reported that they were enrolled in school and/or employed on the baseline interview, 97% of YES! participants reported that they had not spent any nights in a correctional facility on the baseline interview, and 100% of YES! participants reported that they had not been arrested on the baseline interview, so that likely explains why these six-month follow-up numbers are lower.

Figure 2-E: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Education/Employment and Criminal Justice Involvement at Six-Month Follow-Up



Appendix 3: Detailed Participant Outcomes Information at Six-Month Follow-Up

Appendix 3 includes detailed information about the analysis of the participant outcome measures to measure changes between the baseline interview and the six-month follow-up interview. In the beginning of Appendix 3, Tables 3-A, 3-B, and 3-C include a summary of participant outcomes between the baseline interview and the six-month follow-up interview as they are defined and calculated by SAMHSA. SAMHSA includes these “Participant Outcomes Reports” in the federally-required reporting system, and SAMSHA staff members use these reports to monitor participant outcomes as a measure of program success.

Table 3-A includes a “Participant Outcomes Report” for all YES! participants included in the six-month follow-up outcomes analysis. This is a report that appears as SAMHSA would see it in the federal reporting system. For the purposes of this analysis, participants who did not complete a six-month follow-up interview, or participants whose six-month follow-up interview was completed administratively were not included in this analysis. During the first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 92 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a six-month follow-up interview, including 49 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 43 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 92 individuals are included in the outcome analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and follow-up interviews. Table 2-B includes the “Participant Outcomes Report” for participants only from the Jefferson YES! site, and Table 2-C includes the “Participant Outcomes Report” for participants only from the Outagamie YES! site.

Tables 3-A, 3-B, and 3-C include the following fields for each outcome measure:

- Number of Participants – This includes the total number of participants who are included in analysis of the measure. Participants who did not answer the required questions at admission and/or follow-up are not included in the measures.
- Positive at Baseline – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had a positive outcome for that measure on the baseline interview.
- Positive at Six-Month Follow-Up – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had a positive outcome for the measure on the six-month follow-up interview.
- Percent With Any Improvement – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had any improvement in the measure between the baseline interview and the six-month follow-up interview.
- Percent Change – This is the difference in the percent of people who were positive at baseline compared to those who were positive at follow-up. The equation to calculate this is: (“Positive at Follow-Up” – “Positive at Baseline”) / “Positive at Baseline” to get a percent of change between the baseline measure and the six-month follow-up measure. If this measure appears in **green text**, it is a positive change, and if it appears in **red text**, it is considered to be a negative change.

Table 3-A: Summary of Service Outcomes at Six-Month Follow-Up for YES! Participants – YES! OVERALL					
	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Six-Month Follow-Up	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change (Difference between # positive at baseline and # positive at follow-up)
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	84	71%	76%	14%	7%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	79	42%	46%	51%	10%
No Serious Psychological Distress	89	67%	72%	53%	8%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	76	71%	65%	9%	9%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	88	56%	58%	11%	4%
Were Not Binge Drinking	87	91%	87%	6%	4%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	61	74%	89%	21%	20%
Were Not Homeless	86	95%	97%	5%	2%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	86	91%	97%	9%	7%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	87	98%	99%	1%	1%
Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility	60	97%	97%	3%	0%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	86	94%	93%	6%	1%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	88	36%	47%	17%	31%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	61	93%	93%	5%	0%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	89	73%	72%	12%	1%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	86	100%	99%	0%	1%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	80	68%	63%	40%	7%

**Table 3-B: Summary of Service Outcomes at Six-Month Follow-Up for YES! Participants –
JEFFERSON YES!**

	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Six- Month Follow-Up	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	49	71%	67%	8%	6%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	43	35%	49%	61%	40%
No Serious Psychological Distress	49	67%	65%	53%	3%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	39	77%	69%	8%	10%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	48	67%	75%	17%	12%
Were Not Binge Drinking	47	92%	83%	4%	10%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	34	82%	97%	18%	18%
Were Not Homeless	46	94%	100%	7%	6%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	47	96%	98%	4%	2%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	47	98%	100%	2%	2%
Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility	32	100%	97%	0%	3%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	47	100%	92%	0%	8%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	48	46%	56%	19%	22%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	33	94%	94%	3%	0%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	49	76%	67%	8%	12%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	47	100%	100%	0%	0%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	43	61%	56%	47%	8%

**Table 3-C: Summary of Service Outcomes at Six-Month Follow-Up for YES! Participants –
OUTAGAMIE YES!**

	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Six- Month Follow-Up	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	35	71%	89%	23%	25%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	36	50%	42%	39%	16%
No Serious Psychological Distress	40	68%	80%	53%	18%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	37	65%	60%	11%	8%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	40	43%	38%	5%	12%
Were Not Binge Drinking	40	90%	93%	8%	3%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	27	63%	78%	26%	24%
Were Not Homeless	40	98%	93%	3%	5%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	39	85%	95%	15%	12%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	40	98%	98%	0%	0%
Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility	28	93%	96%	7%	3%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	39	87%	95%	13%	9%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	40	25%	35%	15%	40%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	28	93%	93%	7%	0%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	40	70%	78%	18%	11%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	39	100%	97%	0%	3%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	37	76%	70%	32%	8%

Tables 3-D through 3-T include a detailed summary of the participant outcome measures for all the YES! participants who successfully completed a six-month follow-up interview during the first four years of YES! implementation. Unlike the Tables 3-A through 3-C, these tables include information about the number of missing cases that are not included in the previous tables. These tables also provide details about participant outcomes at baseline and at six-month follow-up, beyond what is provided in the previous tables.

Table 3-D showed statistically significant differences between Jefferson YES! participants and Outagamie YES! participants in terms of reported overall health. Jefferson YES! participants were more likely to sustain poor health or experience a decline in health (33%) as compared with Outagamie YES! participants (10%).

Table 3-D: Summary of Participant Health Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Healthy Overall” Measure			
Sustained Poor Health – Participant rated overall health as “Fair” or “Poor” at admission, and reported a similar rating at follow-up	21%	5%	13% *
Sustained Good Health – Participant rated overall health as “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at admission, and reported a similar rating at follow-up	59%	53%	56%
Improvement in Health – Participant rated overall health as “Fair” or “Poor” at admission, and reported a rating of “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at follow-up	8%	19%	13%
Decline in Health – Participant rated overall health as “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at admission, and reported having health that was “Fair” or “Poor” at follow-up	12%	5%	9%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	0%	18%	9%

Table 3-E: Summary of Participant Functioning Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 42)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Functioning in Everyday Life” Measure			
Sustained Same High Functioning – Participant rated the questions related to functioning as similarly high at admission and at follow-up	2%	9%	5%
Sustained Same Low Functioning – Participant rated the question related to functioning as similarly low at admission and at follow-up	2%	0%	1%

Table 3-E: Summary of Participant Functioning Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 42)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Improvement in Functioning – Participant reported any level of increase in everyday functioning between admission and follow-up	53%	33%	44%
Decline in Functioning – Participant reported any level of decrease in everyday functioning between admission and follow-up	31%	42%	36%
Missing – Participant answered fewer than five of the eight questions included in this measure at admission and/or follow-up	12%	16%	14%

Table 3-F: Summary of Participant Psychological Distress Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 42)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “No Serious Psychological Distress” Measure			
Sustained Higher Psychological Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as similarly high at admission and at follow-up	8%	9%	9%
Sustained Lower Psychological Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as similarly low at admission and at follow-up	2%	5%	3%
Improvement/Decrease in Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as “All of the Time”, “Most of the Time”, or “Some of the Time” at admission, and reported more ratings of “A Little of the Time” or “None of the Time” at follow-up	53%	49%	51%
Increase in Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as “A Little of the Time” or “None of the Time” at admission, and reported more ratings of “All of the Time”, “Most of the Time”, or “Some of the Time” at follow-up	37%	30%	34%
Missing – Participant answered fewer than five of the eight questions included in this measure at admission and/or follow-up	0%	7%	3%

Table 3-G: Summary of Participant Illegal Drug Use Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Never Using Illegal Substances” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence - Participant did not report using illegal substances at admission and reported the same thing at follow-up	49%	42%	46%
Sustained Use – Participant reported using illegal substances at admission and at follow-up	12%	21%	16%
Improvement/Decrease in Use – Participant reported using illegal substances at admission, but not at follow-up	6%	9%	8%
Increase in Use – Participant did not report using illegal substances at admission, but reported using illegal substances at follow-up	12%	14%	13%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or follow-up	21%	14%	17%

Table 3-H showed statistically significant differences between Jefferson YES! participants and Outagamie YES! participants in terms of reported tobacco use between the baseline interview and the six-month follow-up interview. Jefferson YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained abstinence from tobacco use on the six-month follow-up interview, whereas Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained tobacco use on the six-month follow-up interview.

Table 3-H: Summary of Participant Tobacco Use Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N =49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Not Using Tobacco Products” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence - Participant did not report using tobacco at admission or at follow-up	57%	30%	45% *
Sustained Tobacco Use – Participant reported using tobacco at admission and at follow-up	16%	49%	32%
Improvement in Use – Participant reported using tobacco at admission, but not at follow-up	16%	5%	11%
Increase in Use – Participant did not report using tobacco at admission, but reported using tobacco at follow-up	8%	9%	9%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	3%	7%	3%

**Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).*

Table 3-I: Summary of Participant Binge Drinking Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Not Binge Drinking” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence – Participant did not report binge drinking at admission or at follow-up	76%	79%	77%
Sustained Binge Drinking – Participant reported binge drinking at admission and at follow-up	4%	2%	3%
Improvement in Binge Drinking – Participant reported binge drinking at admission, but not at follow-up	4%	7%	5%
Increase in Binge Drinking - Participant did not report binge drinking at admission, but reported binge drinking at follow-up	12%	5%	9%
Missing - Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	4%	7%	6%

Table 3-J: Summary of Participant Experience of Violence during the Past 30 Days between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N =49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Did Not Experience Violence” Measure			
Did Not Experience Violence – Participant did not report experiencing violence during the past 30 days at admission or at six-month follow-up	61%	56%	59%
Continued Experiencing Violence – Participant reported experiencing violence during the past 30 days at both admission and at six-month follow-up	2%	0%	1%
Decreased Experience of Violence – Participant reported experiencing violence during the past 30 days at admission, but not at six-month follow-up	2%	5%	3%
Increased Experience of Violence – Participant did not report experiencing violence during the past 30 days at admission, but did report it at six-month follow-up.	2%	5%	3%
Missing - Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	33%	34%	34%
<i>*Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 3-K: Summary of Participant Community Retention Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Retained in the Community” Measure			
Sustained Community Retention – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and in a correctional facility at admission, and at follow-up	55%	33%	45%
Sustained Institutional Involvement – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, and at follow-up	0%	7%	3%
Improvement in Community Retention – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights in these locations at follow-up	12%	16%	14%
Decline in Community Retention – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a city for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights for any/all of these locations at follow-up	2%	7%	4%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or follow-up	31%	37%	34%
<i>Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 3-L: Summary of Participant Homelessness Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Not Homeless” Measure			
Sustained No Homelessness – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless during the past 30 days at admission, and at six-month follow-up	88%	84%	86%
Decrease in Homelessness – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless at admission, but reported zero nights homeless at six-month follow-up	6%	2%	4%

Table 3-L: Summary of Participant Homelessness Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Increase in Homelessness – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless at admission, but reported one or more nights homeless at six-month follow-up	0%	7%	3%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or six-month follow-up	6%	7%	7%

Table 3-M: Summary of Participant Mental Health Hospitalization Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care” Measure			
Sustained No Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, and at six-month follow-up	89%	72%	82%
Decrease in Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending one or more nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, but reported zero nights at six-month follow-up	4%	14%	9%
Increase in Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, but reported one or more nights at six-month follow-up	2%	5%	3%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or six-month follow-up	5%	9%	6%

Table 3-N: Summary of Participant Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment” Measure			
Sustained No Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending zero in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment at admission, and at six-month follow-up	94%	91%	92%

Table 3-N: Summary of Participant Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Sustained Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending one or more nights in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse at admission, and at six-month follow-up	0%	2%	1%
Reduced Time in Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending one or more nights in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse at admission, and zero nights at six-month follow-up	2%	0%	1%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or six-month follow-up	4%	7%	6%

Table 3-O: Summary of Participant Correctional Facility Involvement Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “No Time Spent in Correctional Facility” Measure			
Sustained No Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, and at follow-up	63%	58%	61%
Decrease in Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending one or more in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights at follow-up	0%	5%	2%
Increase in Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights at follow-up	2%	2%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or follow-up	35%	35%	35%
<i>Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 3-P: Summary of Participant Emergency Room Use for Behavioral Health Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “No ER Use for Behavioral Health” Measure			
Sustained No ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, and at follow-up	88%	74%	82%

Table 3-P: Summary of Participant Emergency Room Use for Behavioral Health Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Decrease in ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending one or more in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights at follow-up	0%	12%	5%
Increase in ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights at follow-up	8%	5%	7%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or follow-up	4%	9%	6%

Table 3-Q: Summary of Participant Stable Housing Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community” Measure			
Sustained Stable Housing – Participant reported living in a “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room”, or a “group home” at admission, and at follow-up	37%	19%	28%
Sustained Unstable Housing – Participant reported living in a residence other than a “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room” or a “group home” at admission, and at follow-up	35%	56%	45%
Improvement in Housing Stability – Participant reported living in a residence other than a “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room” or at a “group home” at admission, but reported living in one of the previous options at follow-up	18%	14%	16%
Decline in Housing Stability – Participant reported living in a “owned house, apartment, trailer, room” at admission, but reported living elsewhere at follow-up	8%	5%	7%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	2%	6%	4%

Table 3-R: Summary of Participant Education and Employment Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed/Retired” Measure			
Sustained School Enrollment/Employment – Participant reported being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, and at follow-up	60%	56%	58%
Sustained School Enrollment Status/Unemployment – Participant did not report being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, and at follow-up	16%	12%	14%
Improvement in Enrollment/Employment – Participant did not report being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, but school enrollment and/or employment at follow-up	8%	16%	12%
Decline in Enrollment/Employment – Participant reported being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, but did not report school enrollment and/or employment at follow-up	16%	9%	13%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	0%	7%	3%

Table 3-S: Summary of Participant Criminal Justice Involvement Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Had No Involvement in the Criminal Justice System” Measure			
No Criminal Justice System Involvement – Participant reported no arrests within the past 30 days at admission, and at follow-up	96%	88%	92%
Increase in Criminal Justice Involvement – Participant reported no arrests within the last days at admission, but reported one or more arrests at follow-up	0%	2%	1%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or follow-up	4%	10%	7%

Table 3-T: Summary of Participant Social Connectedness Outcomes between Baseline and Six-Month Follow-Up Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 49)	Outagamie (N = 43)	TOTAL (N = 92)
Changes in “Were Socially Connected” Measure			
Sustained Same Level of Positive Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness positively at admission, and at follow-up	10%	9%	10%
Sustained Same Level of Lower Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness negatively at admission, and at follow-up	2%	2%	2%
Improvement in Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness negatively at admission, but rated the questions positively at follow-up	41%	28%	35%
Decrease in Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness positively at admission, but rated the questions negatively at follow-up	35%	47%	40%
Missing – Participant answered fewer than three of the four questions included in this measure at admission and/or follow-up	12%	14%	13%

Appendix 4: Positive Outcomes for Participant Behaviors at Discharge as Defined by SAMHSA

Appendix 4 includes a summary of positive outcomes for participant behaviors between the baseline interview and the discharge interview, as defined by SAMHSA. Though SAMHSA's definition of "positive outcomes" was expanded for the report analyses, these represent positive outcomes as defined by SAMHSA.

As a next step in measuring participant outcomes for YES! participants, UWPHI staff calculated the SAMHSA outcome measures for each YES! admission who successfully completed a baseline interview and a discharge interview during the first four years of implementation. This analysis was conducted exactly as the six-month follow-up outcomes analysis was completed. For the purposes of this discharge outcomes analysis, participants whose discharge interview was completed administratively were not included in this analysis. During the first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 51 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a discharge interview, including 30 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 21 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 51 individuals are included in the outcomes analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and discharge interviews. More detailed information about participant outcomes between the baseline and discharge interviews is included in Appendix 5.

Figure 4-A shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in the areas of psychological distress symptoms, functioning in everyday life, experiencing violence, and overall health. Participants who experienced a positive outcome rated the questions included in the measures more positively on the discharge interview than they did on the baseline interview. Overall, more than two-thirds of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in psychological distress symptoms and in perceptions of functioning in everyday life between baseline and discharge. As a note, 94% of YES! participants reported that they did not experience violence in the 30 days prior to the baseline interview, which likely explains the low numbers for that measure.

Figure 4-A: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Overall Health and Mental Health Symptoms at Discharge

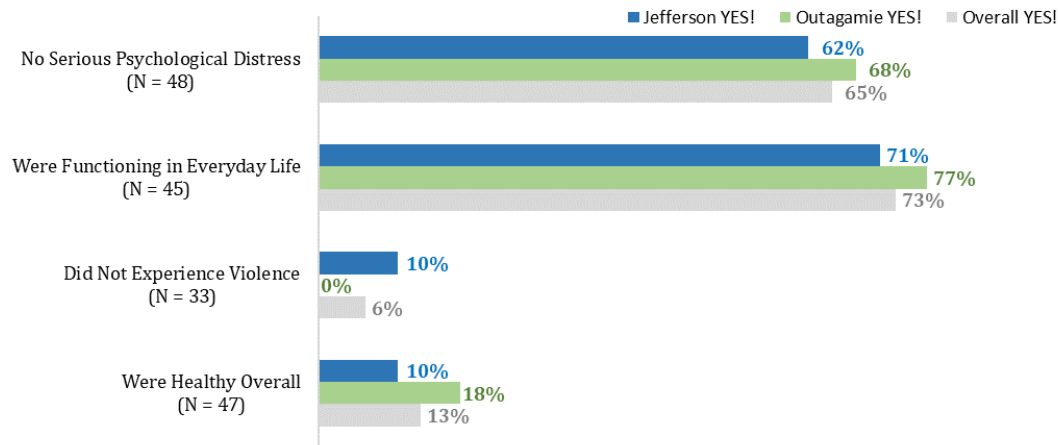


Figure 4-B shows the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in drug use, alcohol use, and tobacco use. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported less use of these substances on the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview. Overall, less than 20% of YES! participants included in this analysis reported positive outcomes in substance use, binge drinking, and tobacco use between the baseline interview and the discharge interview. As a note, overall, 63% of YES! participants reported that they did not use illegal substances on the baseline interview, and 85% of YES! participants reported that they were not binge drinking on the baseline interview, so that likely explains why these discharge numbers are lower.

Figure 4-B: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Substance Use at Discharge

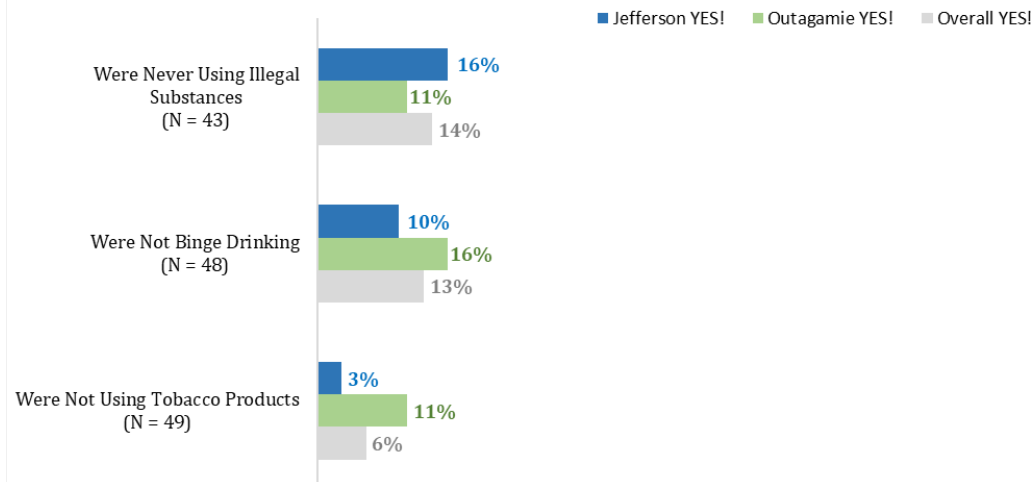


Figure 4-C summarizes the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in housing stability, homelessness, community retention, and social connectedness. Participants who experienced a positive outcome answered

these questions more positively on the discharge interview compared to the baseline interview. Overall, participants included in this analysis experienced the most positive outcomes in perceptions of social connectedness. Participants included in this analysis also experienced positive outcomes in housing stability as well as in community retention, meaning that they reported less homelessness, less use of inpatient mental health and substance abuse services, and less time in jail or prison on the discharge interview. As a note, SAMHSA defines a “stable place to live in the community” as a “rented house, apartment, trailer, or room” or as a “group home”, so that likely explains the housing stability outcomes. In addition, the vast majority of YES! participants (94%) reported that they were not experiencing homelessness on the baseline interview.

Figure 4-C: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Housing and Community Involvement at Discharge

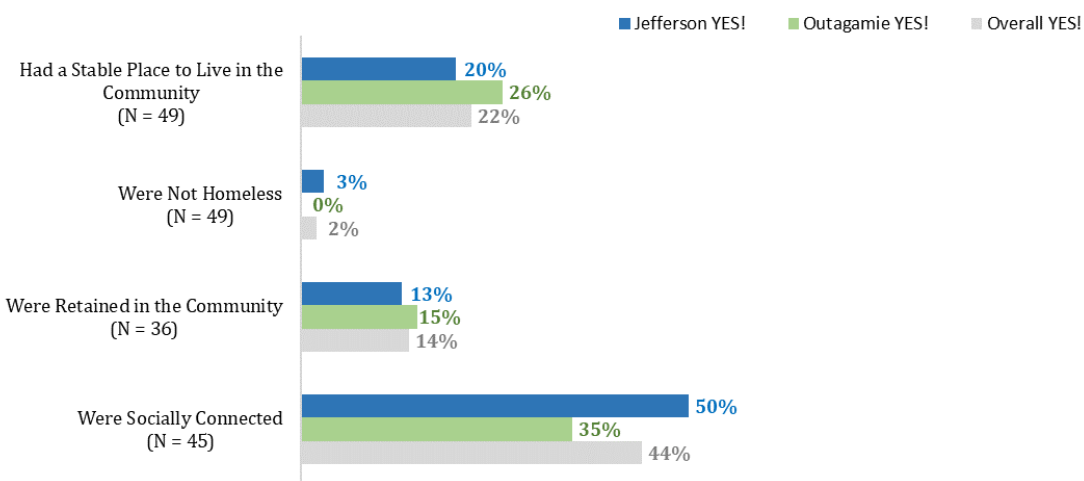


Figure 4-D summarizes the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in mental health hospitalizations, time in inpatient substance abuse treatment, and emergency room use for behavioral health concerns. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported a decrease in hospitalizations, inpatient treatment, and/or emergency room utilization for mental health. As a note, overall, 92% of YES! participants reported that they had zero mental health hospitalizations in the past 30 days on the baseline interview, 98% of YES! participants reported that they had not spent time in inpatient substance abuse treatment on the baseline interview, and 94% of YES! participants reported that they did not utilize the ER for mental health needs, so that likely explains why these discharge numbers are lower.

Figure 4-D: Percent of Participants with Positive Outcomes in Hospital Use and Inpatient Treatment at Discharge

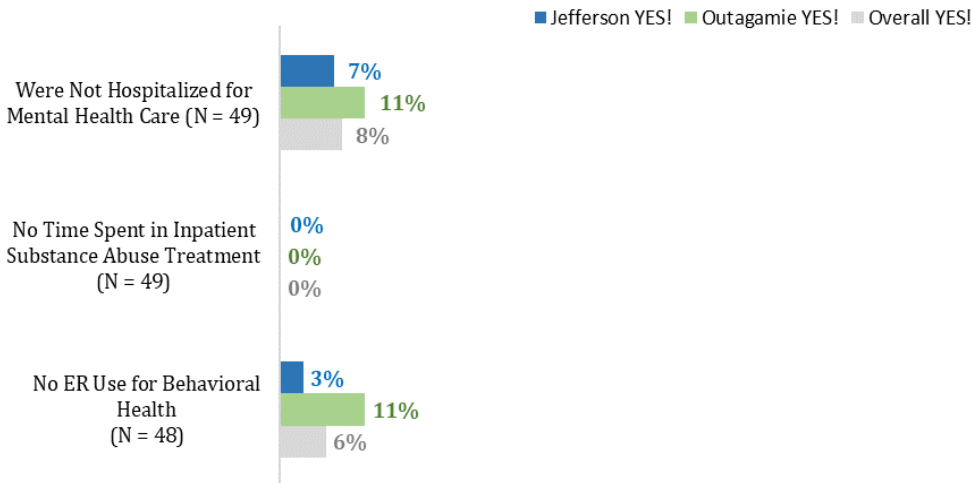
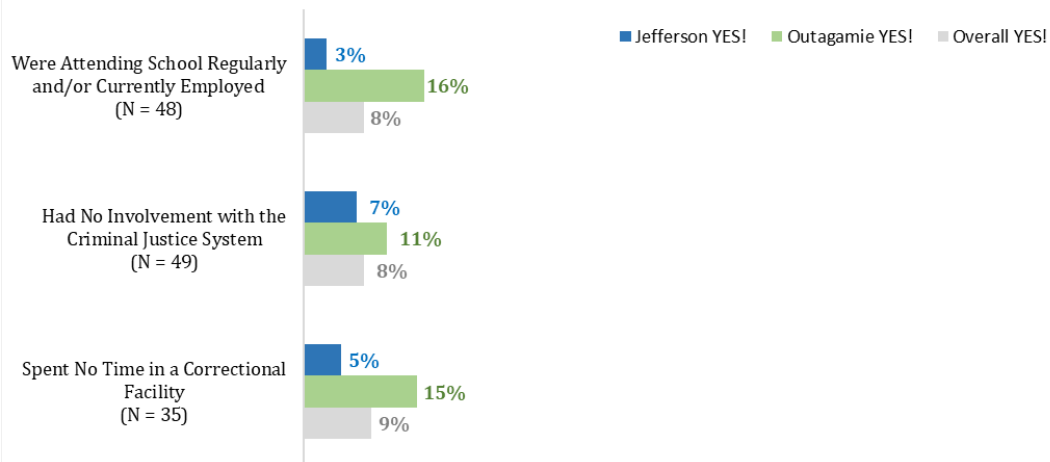


Figure 4-E summarizes the percent of YES! participants included in this outcomes analysis who reported positive outcomes in school enrollment/employment, criminal justice involvement, and nights in a correctional facility. Participants who experienced a positive outcome reported an increase in school enrollment and/or employment, reported a fewer number of arrests in the past 30 days, and reported fewer nights spent in a correctional facility in the past 30 days on the discharge interview, as compared to the baseline interview. As a note, overall, 77% of YES! participants reported that they were enrolled in school and/or employed on the baseline interview, 92% of YES! participants reported that they had not been arrested on the baseline interview, and 91% of YES! participants reported that they had not spent time in a correctional facility during the past 30 days on the baseline interview, so that likely explains why these discharge numbers are lower.

Figure 4-E: Percent of Participants Experiencing Positive Outcomes in Education/Employment and Criminal Justice Involvement at Discharge



Appendix 5: Detailed Description of Participant Outcomes Information at Discharge

Appendix 5 includes detailed information about the analysis of the participant outcome measures to measure changes between the baseline interview and the discharge interview. In the beginning of Appendix 5, Tables 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C include a summary of participant outcomes between the baseline interview and the discharge interview as they are calculated by SAMHSA. SAMHSA includes these “Participant Outcomes Reports” on the federally-required reporting system and SAMSHA staff members use these reports to monitor participant outcomes as a measure of program success.

Table 5-A includes a “Participant Outcomes Report” for all YES! participants included in the discharge outcomes analysis. This is a report that appears as SAMHSA would see it in the federal reporting system. For the purposes of this analysis, participants who did not complete a discharge interview, or participants whose discharge interview was completed administratively were not included in this analysis. During the first four years of YES! implementation, a total of 51 individuals successfully completed a baseline interview and a discharge interview, including 30 participants from the Jefferson YES! site and 21 participants from the Outagamie YES! site. These 51 individuals are included in the outcome analyses below, though there is some variance in the number of individuals included in each measure based on whether the participant answered the necessary questions on the baseline and discharge interviews. Table 5-B includes the “Participant Outcomes Report” for participants only from the Jefferson YES! site, and Table 5-C includes the “Participant Outcomes Report” for participants only from the Outagamie YES! site.

Tables 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C include the following fields for each outcome measure:

- Number of Participants – This includes the total number of participants who are included in analysis of the measure. Participants who did not answer the required questions at admission and/or discharge are not included in the measures.
- Positive at Baseline – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had a positive outcome for that measure on the baseline interview.
- Positive at Discharge – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had a positive outcome for the measure on the discharge interview.
- Percent with Any Improvement – This includes the percent of participants included in the measure who had any improvement in the measure between the baseline interview and the discharge interview.
- Percent Change – This is the difference in the percent of people who were positive at baseline compared to those who were positive at discharge. The equation to calculate this is: $(\text{“Positive at Discharge”} - \text{“Positive at Baseline”}) / \text{“Positive at Baseline”}$ to get a percent of change between the baseline measure and the follow-up measure. If this measure appears in **green text**, it is a positive change, and if it appears in **red text**, it is considered to be a negative change.

Table 5-A: Summary of Service Outcomes at Discharge for YES! Participants – YES! OVERALL					
	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Discharge	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change (Difference between # positive at baseline and # positive at follow-up)
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	47	81%	87%	13%	7%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	45	49%	71%	73%	45%
No Serious Psychological Distress	48	69%	90%	65%	30%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	43	63%	63%	14%	0%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	49	39%	43%	6%	10%
Were Not Binge Drinking	48	85%	85%	13%	0%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	36	78%	83%	14%	6%
Were Not Homeless	49	94%	90%	2%	4%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	49	92%	98%	8%	7%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	49	98%	96%	0%	2%
Spent No Time in Correctional Facility	35	91%	97%	9%	7%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	48	94%	98%	6%	4%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	49	31%	33%	22%	7%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	33	94%	100%	6%	6%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	48	77%	63%	6%	18%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	49	92%	96%	8%	4%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	45	80%	84%	44%	5%

Table 5-B: Summary of Service Outcomes at Discharge for YES! Participants – JEFFERSON YES!					
	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Discharge	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	30	83%	90%	10%	8%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	28	39%	64%	71%	64%
No Serious Psychological Distress	29	62%	86%	62%	39%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	25	68%	72%	16%	6%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	30	50%	53%	3%	6%
Were Not Binge Drinking	29	86%	83%	10%	3%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	23	78%	83%	13%	6%
Were Not Homeless	30	90%	83%	3%	8%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	30	93%	97%	7%	4%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	30	97%	97%	0%	0%
Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility	22	96%	100%	5%	4%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	29	97%	97%	3%	0%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	30	47%	33%	20%	30%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	21	91%	100%	10%	10%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	29	83%	69%	3%	17%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	30	93%	93%	7%	0%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	28	79%	79%	50%	0%

Table 5-C: Summary of Service Outcomes at Discharge for YES! Participants – OUTAGAMIE YES!					
	Number of Participants	Positive at Baseline	Positive at Discharge	Percent with Any Improvement	Percent Change
Functioning Outcomes					
Were Healthy Overall	17	77%	82%	18%	6%
Were Functioning in Everyday Life	17	65%	82%	77%	26%
No Serious Psychological Distress	19	79%	95%	68%	20%
Were Never Using Illegal Substances	18	56%	50%	11%	11%
Were Not Using Tobacco Products	19	21%	26%	11%	24%
Were Not Binge Drinking	19	84%	90%	16%	7%
Community Retention Outcomes					
Retained in the Community	13	77%	85%	15%	10%
Were Not Homeless	19	100%	100%	0%	0%
Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care	19	90%	100%	11%	11%
No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	19	100%	95%	0%	5%
Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility	13	85%	92%	15%	8%
No ER Use for Behavioral Health	19	90%	100%	11%	11%
Housing Stability Outcomes					
Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community	19	5%	32%	26%	540%
Safety Outcomes					
Did Not Experience Violence	12	100%	100%	0%	0%
Education and Employment Outcomes					
Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed	19	68%	53%	11%	22%
Criminal Justice Outcomes					
Had No Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	19	90%	100%	11%	11%
Social Connectedness Outcomes					
Were Socially Connected	17	82%	94%	35%	15%

Tables 5-D through 5-T include a detailed summary of the participant outcome measures for all of the YES! participants who successfully completed a discharge interview during the first four years of YES! implementation. Unlike the Tables 5-A through 5-C, these tables include information about the number of missing cases that are not included in the previous tables. These tables also provide details about participant outcomes at baseline and at discharge, beyond what is provided in the previous tables.

Table 5-D: Summary of Participant Health Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Healthy Overall” Measure			
Sustained Poor Health – Participant rated overall health as “Fair” or “Poor” at admission, and reported a similar rating at discharge	7%	5%	6%
Sustained Good Health – Participant rated overall health as “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at admission, and reported a similar rating at discharge	80%	52%	68%
Improvement in Health – Participant rated overall health as “Fair” or “Poor” at admission, and reported a rating of “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at discharge	10%	14%	12%
Decline in Health – Participant rated overall health as “Excellent”, “Very Good”, or “Good” at admission, and reported having health that was “Fair” or “Poor” at discharge	3%	10%	6%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	0%	19%	8%

Table 5-E: Summary of Participant Functioning Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N =30)	Outagamie (N =21)	TOTAL (N =51)
Changes in “Were Functioning in Everyday Life” Measure			
Sustained Functioning in Everyday Life – Participant rated the questions related to functioning as similarly positive at admission and at discharge	7%	10%	8%
Improvement in Functioning – Participant rated the questions related to function as “Strongly Disagree”, “Disagree”, or “Undecided” at admission, and reported more ratings of “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” at discharge	67%	62%	64%
Decline in Functioning – Participant rated the questions related to function as “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” at admission, and reported more ratings of “Strongly Disagree”, “Disagree”, or “Undecided” at discharge	20%	9%	16%

Table 5-E: Summary of Participant Functioning Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N =30)	Outagamie (N =21)	TOTAL (N =51)
Missing – Participant answered fewer than five of the eight questions included in this measure at admission and/or discharge	6%	19%	12%

Table 5-F: Summary of Participant Psychological Distress Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “No Serious Psychological Distress” Measure			
Sustained Low Psychological Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as similarly positive at admission and at discharge	7%	19%	12%
Sustained Serious Psychological Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as similarly negative at admission and at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Improvement/Decrease in Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as “All of the Time”, “Most of the Time”, or “Some of the Time” at admission, and reported more ratings of “A Little of the Time” or “None of the Time” at discharge	60%	62%	61%
Increase in Distress Symptoms – Participant rated the questions related to distress symptoms as “A Little of the Time” or “None of the Time” at admission, and reported more ratings of “All of the Time”, “Most of the Time”, or “Some of the Time” at discharge	27%	10%	19%
Missing – Participant answered fewer than five of the eight questions included in this measure at admission and/or discharge	3%	9%	6%

Table 5-G: Summary of Participant Illegal Drug Use Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Never Using Illegal Substances” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence - Participant did not report using illegal substances at admission and reported the same thing at discharge	47%	33%	41%
Sustained Use – Participant reported using illegal substances at admission and at discharge	13%	29%	19%
Improvement/Decrease in Use – Participant reported using illegal substances at admission, but not at discharge	13%	10%	12%
Increase in Use – Participant did not report using illegal substances at admission, but reported using illegal substances at discharge	10%	14%	12%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	17%	14%	16%

Table 5-H showed statistically significant differences between Jefferson YES! participants and Outagamie YES! participants in terms of reported tobacco use between the baseline interview and the discharge interview. Jefferson YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained abstinence from tobacco use on the discharge interview, whereas Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained tobacco use on the discharge interview.

Table 5-H: Summary of Participant Tobacco Use Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Not Using Tobacco Products” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence - Participant did not report using tobacco at admission or at discharge	50%	14%	35% *
Sustained Tobacco Use – Participant reported using tobacco at admission and at discharge	47%	62%	53%
Improvement in Use – Participant reported using tobacco at admission, but not at discharge	3%	10%	6%
Increase in Use – Participant did not report using tobacco at admission, but reported using tobacco at discharge	0%	5%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%

**Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).*

Table 5-I: Summary of Participant Binge Drinking Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Not Binge Drinking” Measure			
Sustained Abstinence – Participant did not report binge drinking at admission or at discharge	70%	67%	68%
Sustained Binge Drinking – Participant reported binge drinking at admission and at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Improvement in Binge Drinking – Participant reported binge drinking at admission, but not at discharge	10%	14%	12%
Increase in Binge Drinking - Participant did not report binge drinking at admission, but reported binge drinking at discharge	13%	10%	12%
Missing - Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	4%	9%	6%

Table 5-J: Summary of Participant Experience of Violence during the Past 30 Days between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Did Not Experience Violence” Measure			
Did Not Experience Violence – Participant did not report experiencing violence during the past 30 days at admission or at discharge	63%	57%	61%
Decreased Experience of Violence – Participant reported experiencing violence during the past 30 days at admission, but not at discharge	7%	0%	4%
Missing - Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	30%	43%	35%
<i>*Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 5-K: Summary of Participant Community Retention Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Retained in the Community” Measure			
Sustained Community Retention – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and in a correctional facility at admission, and at discharge	53%	43%	49%

Table 5-K: Summary of Participant Community Retention Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Sustained Institutional Involvement – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, and at discharge	7%	5%	6%
Improvement in Community Retention – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights in these locations at discharge	10%	9%	10%
Decline in Community Retention – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless, in a hospital for mental health care, in a city for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment, and/or in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights for any/all of these locations at discharge	7%	5%	6%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	23%	38%	29%
<i>*Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 5-L: Summary of Participant Homelessness Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Not Homeless” Measure			
Sustained No Homelessness – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless during the past 30 days at admission, and at discharge	80%	91%	84%
Sustained Homelessness – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless during the past 30 days at admission, and at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Decrease in Homelessness – Participant reported spending one or more nights homeless at admission, but reported zero nights homeless at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Increase in Homelessness – Participant reported spending zero nights homeless at admission, but reported one or more nights homeless at discharge	14%	0%	8%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%

Table 5-M: Summary of Participant Mental Health Hospitalization Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Not Hospitalized for Mental Health Care” Measure			
Sustained No Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, and at discharge	90%	81%	86%
Decrease in Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending one or more nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, but reported zero nights at discharge	7%	10%	8%
Increase in Hospitalizations for Mental Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a hospital for mental health care at admission, but reported one or more nights at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%

Table 5-N: Summary of Participant Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “No Time Spent in Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment” Measure			
Sustained No Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending zero in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment at admission, and at discharge	97%	86%	92%
Sustained Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending one or more in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse at admission, and at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Increase in Substance Abuse Treatment – Participant reported spending zero nights in a facility for detox/inpatient or residential substance abuse treatment at admission, but reported one or more nights at discharge	0%	5%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%

Table 5-O: Summary of Participant Correctional Facility Involvement Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Spent No Time in a Correctional Facility” Measure			
Sustained No Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, and at discharge	70%	48%	61%
Decrease in Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending one or more in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights at discharge	3%	9%	6%
Increase in Correctional Facility Involvement – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights at discharge	0%	5%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	27%	38%	31%
<i>*Note: This question was not asked on previous versions of the interview</i>			

Table 5-P: Summary of Participant Emergency Room Use for Behavioral Health Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “No ER Use for Behavioral Health” Measure			
Sustained No ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, and at discharge	91%	81%	86%
Decrease in ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending one or more in a correctional facility at admission, but reported zero nights at discharge	3%	10%	6%
Increase in ER Visits for Behavioral Health – Participant reported spending zero nights in a correctional facility at admission, but reported one or more nights at discharge	3%	0%	2%
Missing – Participant did not answer these questions at admission and/or discharge	3%	9%	6%

Table 5-Q showed statistically significant differences between Jefferson YES! participants and Outagamie YES! participants in terms of reported tobacco use between the baseline interview and the discharge interview. Outagamie YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained unstable housing on the discharge interview, whereas Jefferson YES! participants were significantly more likely to report sustained stable housing on the discharge interview.

Table 5-Q: Summary of Participant Stable Housing Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Had a Stable Place to Live in the Community” Measure			
Sustained Stable Housing – Participant reported living in a “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room” or a “group home” at admission, and at discharge	14%	5%	10% *
Sustained Unstable Housing – Participant reported living in a residence other than a “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room” or a “group home” at admission, and at discharge	33%	62%	45%
Improvement in Housing Stability – Participant reported living in a residence other than an “owned or rented house, apartment, trailer, room” or at a “group home” at admission, but reported living in one of the previous options at discharge	20%	24%	21%
Decline in Housing Stability – Participant reported living in a “owned house, apartment, trailer, room” at admission, but reported living elsewhere at discharge	33%	0%	20%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%
*Difference significant at $p < .05$ or better (more than 95% confident that the difference did not occur due to chance).			

Table 5-R: Summary of Participant Education and Employment Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Attending School Regularly and/or Currently Employed/Retired” Measure			
Sustained School Enrollment/Employment – Participant reported being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, and at discharge	64%	38%	53%
Sustained No School Enrollment Status/Unemployment – Participant did not report being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, and at discharge	13%	19%	16%
Improvement in Enrollment/Employment – Participant did not report being enrolled in school and/or working “full time” or “part time” at admission, but school enrollment and/or employment at discharge	3%	10%	6%
Decline in Enrollment/Employment – Participant reported being enrolled in school and/or working	17%	24%	20%

Table 5-R: Summary of Participant Education and Employment Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
“full time” or “part time” at admission, but did not report school enrollment and/or employment at discharge			
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	3%	9%	5%

Table 5-S: Summary of Participant Criminal Justice Involvement Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Had No Involvement in the Criminal Justice System” Measure			
No Criminal Justice System Involvement – Participant reported no arrests within the past 30 days at admission, and at discharge	86%	81%	84%
Decrease in Criminal Justice Involvement – Participant reported one or more arrests within the past 30 days at admission, but reported no arrests at discharge	7%	10%	8%
Increase in Criminal Justice Involvement – Participant reported no arrests within the last 30 days at admission, but reported one or more arrests at discharge	7%	0%	4%
Missing – Participant did not answer this question at admission and/or discharge	0%	9%	4%

Table 5-T: Summary of Participant Social Connectedness Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Changes in “Were Socially Connected” Measure			
Sustained Positive Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness positively at admission, and at discharge	3%	23%	12%
Improvement in Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness negatively at admission, but rated the questions positively at discharge	47%	29%	39%

Table 5-T: Summary of Participant Social Connectedness Outcomes between Baseline and Discharge Interviews (includes data collected through September 30, 2018)			
	Jefferson (N = 30)	Outagamie (N = 21)	TOTAL (N = 51)
Decrease in Social Connectedness – Participant rated questions related to social connectedness positively at admission, but rated the questions negatively at discharge	43%	29%	37%
Missing – Participant answered fewer than three of the four questions included in this measure at admission and/or discharge	7%	19%	12%