

PBIP FY25 Reporting Template

Introduction

SWMBH utilized and analyzed BH TEDS records using the most recent update or discharge BH TEDS record per person time 2 (T2) and looking back to the most recent prior update or admission record time 1 (T1), for two measurement periods (FY23 and FY24). We looked at four populations using the BH TEDS disability designation fields: Intellectual and/or Developmental Disability (I/DD) only, Mental Illness (MI) only, I/DD and MI, and Substance Use (SU) Population. The BH TEDS living arrangement field was used to assess stable living arrangements (movement from homelessness to stable living), decrease in homelessness, and movement from provider owned to non-provider owned living arrangements from T1 to T2. The BH TEDS employment and detailed not in the labor force fields were used to assess employment rates and changes in individuals reporting not to working because of their current disability symptoms from T1 to T2. There were no differences in the field selection or analysis process from the documentation provided by MDHHS.

General Summary of Findings – Living Arrangements

In FY23 and FY24 for Region 4, fewer people for all designations (MI, I/DD and MI & I/DD and SU) were homeless at T2 than at T1, having moved from Homeless to anything but Jail. Region 4's rates of individuals with MI & I/DD or I/DD-only designation who moved from a provider-owned residence in T1 to a non-provider-owned residence by T2 is comparable to MDHHS's data for each fiscal year. Individuals with an MI-only designation had slightly lower rates compared to MDHHS's data in FY24, however.

General Summary of Findings – Employment

In FY23 and FY24 for Region 4, the employment rate increased, and more people of all designations were employed full- or part-time at T2 than at T1, except for those with an MI & IDD designation in 2024. When comparing the FY24 and FY23 rates of individuals who moved from 'Disability Symptoms Prevent Working' at T1 to anything but inmate in T2, there was an increase in the rate for the SU designation, and a decrease for MI-only, IDD-only and MI & IDD designations. Similarly to FY23, in FY24 fewer individuals with an I/DD-only, MI-only, and MI & I/DD designation reported not working due to their disability symptoms at T2 than at T1. That rate, however, marginally increased in both FY23 and FY24 for the SU designation.

Analysis

The opportunity to impact Employment and Living Arrangements continues to be the highest with the MI-only designation as this is the largest population we serve. The MI-only population had the highest number of people who are homeless, however they saw decreases in homelessness in both FY23 and FY24 and had the highest number of people in the workforce. This could suggest that improved employment rates are positively correlated with decreased homelessness rates. In FY23, the MI-only designations were the only population that did not have an increase in the number of people who reported they were not working due to their disability symptoms at T2; however, in FY24, all designations saw a decrease in this percentage at T2, with the exception of the SU designation.

The I/DD-only population has the highest rates of stable living arrangements, though there is a large proportion of that population living in provider owned residences. Individuals with an I/DD designation, either alone or combined with MI, had the highest rates of reporting that their disability symptoms were preventing them from working in both FY23 and FY24.

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In FY23 and FY24 the employment rate increased at T2 from T1 for the following designations, I/DD-only, MI-only and SU. While the employment rate increased in FY23 for the MI & I/DD designations, it slightly decreased in FY24. Our regional rates of employment for this population, however, in T2 in both fiscal years trend similarly to the State's average rates of employment. Factors that may have contributed to these positive outcomes are member engagement in Supported Employment services which serve both the I/DD and MI populations. The SU population saw the largest increase from FY23 to FY24 in full- or part-time work at T2 than at T1 with a 26.88% increase while the state saw a 7.36% decrease. Region 4 also saw a possible correlating increase in the percentage of SU-designated individuals who moved from being Homeless to dependent or independent living arrangements from FY23 (20.48%) to FY24 (38.28%), while the state's percentage stayed the same (around 20%).

SWMBH found the biggest changes to have occurred with the MI-only population related to Living Arrangements. There were improvements in homelessness in both FY23 and FY24 compared to T2 to T1. While both years showed a positive change, FY23 had a greater percentage rate (16.88%) of people (157) moving from homelessness to anything but Jail compared to the FY24 percentage rate (12.97%) and number of people (195). Factors that may have contributed to the positive changes for 352 people across both years could be connection to and engagement in services. Additionally, for the same population, 93 people (7.05%) who were in a provider-owned residence in T1 moved to a non-provider-owned residence by T2 in FY23 and 79 people (4.68%), respectively, in FY24. This may illustrate contributing factors that by engaging in services, 150 people in two years needed a lower level of care resulting in increased independence and community integration.

While an overall decrease in homelessness is seen across fiscal years and populations, an area that is identified as a critical need is the number of individuals that moved from stable housing in T1 (anything but jail) to being homeless in T2. This is particularly high with the MI-only and SU designations and with the number of individuals who moved to homelessness from a provider-owned setting. In FY23, 138 people with an MI-only designation moved from stable housing (anything but jail) to being homeless (12 from provider owned living arrangements) and 6 people with an SU designation moved from stable housing (independent living arrangements) to being homeless. In FY24, 136 people with an MI-only designation moved from stable housing (anything but jail) to being homeless (20 from provider owned living arrangements) and 58 people with an SU designation.

Conclusion and Future Planning

Region 4 will continue to focus on Employment and Living Arrangements, as well as other social determinants of health impacting whole-person care. One area of focus is to understand why data shows individuals from all designations moved from stable housing to homelessness over the course of treatment, particularly when moved from a Medicaid funded placement to homelessness, especially for the MI-only and SU designations. Further evaluation and analysis are needed before action steps are taken.

The FY24 BH TEDS SDoH Outcomes analysis was provided to the region for review during the September 2024 Regional Clinical Practices Committee meeting, and SWMBH plans to do the same with the FY25 analysis. Additionally, given varying guidance in correctly classifying employment and living arrangement status within BH TEDS records, Region 4 will work with the eight regional CMHs to ensure consistent BH TEDS completion over the next 12 months.