

Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Expanded Statewide Evaluation

MHSA STATEWIDE PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION INITIAL REPORT

Phase III Deliverable 2a-2 and 2b-2

Submitted by:



UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families & Communities



Prepared by:

Jane Yoo, PhD, MSW and Kristin J. Ward, PhD
Co-Principal Investigators

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MHSA Statewide Participatory Evaluation

Evaluation Team

Jane Yoo, PhD, MSW
Kristin J. Ward, PhD
Todd Sosna, PhD
Todd M. Franke, PhD, MSW
Christina A. Christie, PhD
Ashaki Jackson, PhD
Jennifer Ho, EdM
Timothy Ho, MA
Laura Valles, MSW
Phina Li, MS
Colleen Janczewski, MSW
Celina Lee Chao, MA
Emily Chan

Participatory Evaluation Partners

Kamila Baker
Delphine Brody
Viviana Criado, MPA
Kathleen Grove Derby, MA
Steve Leoni
Hurley Mercial and John Mercial, BA
Raja Mitry
Luz Parra
Cici Romero
Doug Stephens

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

A statewide participatory evaluation of the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) was designed and implemented according to a participatory planning process led by the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities. As part of this planning process, mental health consumers and their family members identified two service areas within General Systems Development (GSD) funding and one service area within the larger MHSA funding to be the focus of the evaluation. They also identified a set of indicators and recommended a survey of and interviews with consumers and family members as the preferred study methods. This report details the resulting study and findings.

Three service areas were selected for the evaluation: peer support services, employment support services, and crisis intervention services. *Peer support services*, including parent/family partnership supports, refer to any services, supports, guidance, advocacy, mentoring, or assistance provided by an individual who has lived experience with mental health services. These services may be provided as part of a clubhouse, wellness or recovery center, consumer or family led organization, or other similar program. *Employment support services* refer to any program or activity specifically intended to assist with preparing for or obtaining employment, whether full time, part time, or voluntary. *Crisis intervention services* refer to any mental health program or activity that helps an individual deal with a serious and unexpected situation or a worsening mental health condition. Crisis services are commonly intended to help the individual avoid the need for treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

The overarching goal of this evaluation was to study the impact of these services on employment, housing, and recovery/resilience/wellness, as well as gain an understanding of consumer perceptions of access to services, appropriateness of services, continuity of care, and recovery/resilience orientation of services.

The overarching study questions for the evaluation of these three service areas were:

1. What were the characteristics of individuals who received services?
2. What types of services were received?
3. What were individuals' perceptions of access to services?
4. Was there continuity of care for individuals who received crisis services before and after the crisis?
5. To what extent did services exemplify a recovery/resilience orientation?
6. Was there a change in employment, housing, and recovery/resilience/wellness after receiving services?

The participatory evaluation study was developed and conducted utilizing an extensive participatory process that relied upon the lived experience of individuals, consumers of mental health services, parents of children who have received services, and family members to focus and shape all study activities and to help insure that the evaluation methods are credible and

the results are accurate, meaningful, and actionable. The study was conducted in collaboration with a group of Participatory Evaluation Partners (PEPs or “evaluation partners”). The PEPs, all of whom are persons with lived experience and/or family members, worked closely with the UCLA evaluation team to carry out each step of the evaluation study.

Study Methods

Based on recommendations from the participatory planning process, a mixed-methods evaluation employing a statewide survey and interviews was conducted. The purpose of the survey was to collect a *breadth* of information to answer all the study questions separately for each service area across numerous respondents. The purpose of the interviews was to collect *in-depth* information from a relatively small group of respondents across service areas to help enhance the interpretation and understanding of particular study questions.

Measures

The survey, titled the *Mental Health Services Act: Statewide Survey of Client Experience (SSCE)*, was developed in collaboration with the evaluation partners. It was designed to collect information about the characteristics of individuals who received mental health services, as well as the types of services received. In addition, the survey addressed seven indicators: (1) consumer perception of access to services; (2) continuity of care; (3) recovery/resilience orientation of services; (4) appropriateness of services; (5) employment situation; (6) housing situation; and (7) consumer recovery/resilience and wellness. Three standardized scales were incorporated into the SSCE. Recovery orientation of services was measured using the Recovery Oriented Systems Indicators (ROSI). Personal recovery was measured for adults using the Recovery Process Inventory (RPI), while resilience in children was measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The remaining indicators were measured using items developed by the PEPs and the UCLA evaluation team.

Interviews were guided by a semi-structured, open-ended interview protocol designed collaboratively with the evaluation partners. Interview questions were intended to identify themes concerning respondent perceptions of the recovery/resilience orientation of services and personal recovery/resilience and wellness.

Data Collection

The survey was designed for completion by people with lived experience (or by family members or consumer representatives completing the survey on their behalf). The survey was available online in English and Spanish. Paper-and-pencil surveys were available in English, Spanish, and Traditional Chinese.

Interviews were conducted with a diverse group of clients and family members from across the state to understand their perceptions of and experiences with at least one of the three service areas. Most interviews were conducted in person (or by telephone when necessary) in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

Survey Samples

Responses to the survey were stronger than expected, with a total of 949 completed surveys, exceeding the study goal of 750. Respondents were diverse, representing all regions of the state, urban and rural communities, all four MHSA age categories (children, transition age youth, adults, and older adults), and genders. In addition, there was representation from a broad range of racial/ethnic groups and individuals speaking Spanish and English. Importantly, and consistent with the study intent, there was strong participation by traditionally unserved and underserved populations (e.g., individuals with physical disabilities; individuals who are homeless; individuals from unserved/underserved ethnic groups; and individuals who are lesbian, gay, and transgendered).

For each service area, the survey provided a sample of respondents who received services and a comparative sample of respondents who did not receive services despite needing or wanting them. A total of 328 survey respondents (42.8% of all respondents) reported that they received peer support services. An additional 120 respondents reported that they did not receive peer support services but needed or wanted them. A total of 156 survey respondents (25.0% of all respondents) reported that they received employment support services. An additional 107 respondents reported that they did not receive employment support services but needed or wanted them. Finally, a total of 231 survey respondents (68.9% of all respondents who reported experiencing a crisis in the past year) reported that they received crisis services. An additional 92 respondents reported that they did not receive crisis services after experiencing a crisis despite needing or wanting them.

Interview Sample

Altogether, 40 interviews were conducted across the state, thus meeting the study target. As was the case for survey respondents, interview respondents were diverse, representing all regions of the state, urban and rural communities, all four MHSA age categories, and genders. There was good racial/ethnic representation across interview respondents, and there was strong participation by individuals belonging to traditionally unserved and underserved populations.

Sample Representation and Generalizing Study Findings

The survey sample as a whole represents the population that the study intended to target – that is, clients who have had experience with a wide array of public mental health services. The strong representation of traditionally unserved and underserved individuals in both the survey and interview samples was desired at the outset – both because the target population is an MHSA focus, and because, through the participatory planning process, stakeholders emphasized the importance of representation from traditionally unserved and underserved groups.

Thirty-eight (38) of the 58 counties in California were represented in the survey. Although not all counties across the state participated in the study, there was, overall, representative participation from small and large counties across all regions of the state. The study findings are

generalizable to the state based on comparisons of survey respondents to mental health clients across the state in terms of age, race/ethnicity, and gender.¹ More importantly, the study respondents represent the populations targeted by GSD and the larger MHSA funding.

Summary and Discussion of Findings

This summary and discussion of findings is organized according to the overarching study questions. Findings from both the survey and interviews are integrated in this summary. The first section presents a summary of the characteristics of individuals who received peer support, employment support, or crisis intervention services. Second, the most frequently identified types of services received within all three service areas are presented, along with a discussion of overlapping services. In the third section, findings on consumer experiences with services, including access to services, continuity of care, and recovery/resilience orientation of services are summarized. The fourth section is a summary of findings on service impact, including employment and housing outcome findings for the three service areas, as well as findings on personal recovery/resilience/wellness and psychiatric hospitalization. This section also includes a discussion of measurement implications for employment and housing outcomes. Table ES-1 provides a summary of survey findings on seven indicators.

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Services

For each service area, the two groups of respondents (those who received services compared to those who did not despite needing or wanting them) were, overall, similar in characteristics and demographics, including age group, race/ethnicity, gender, education, income, seriousness of mental health concern, and residence by regional counties. Because there is extensive information on characteristics of individuals who received services (as well as those who did not), the reader is directed to the results section of the full report for more detailed information.

Types of Services Received

The two most common peer support services reported were one-on-one counseling or support from a peer or parent/family partner and support group. Respondents who received peer support services received, on average, two types of peer support services. The most common employment support services reported were help preparing a résumé, help preparing for an interview, job placement services, vocational training, and job coaching or employment counseling. Respondents who received employment support services received, on average, three types of employment support services. Finally, the two most common crisis services reported were receiving counseling and seeing a psychiatrist/having medication adjusted. Other crisis services included a safety plan to address the crisis and hotline or warmline to talk to someone. Respondents who received crisis services received, on average, two crisis services for the crisis occurring in the past year.

¹ The data on these demographics come from the 2007-08 fiscal year report that contains CSI data provided to the state as of June 2010. This is the latest report published on the California Department of Mental Health Department website: www.dmh.ca.gov.

Overlapping Services

The phenomenon of receiving overlapping services (i.e., receiving multiple types of services within and across service areas) was evident from the study findings and particularly pronounced in the interviews. On the whole, interview respondents emphasized that they were utilizing a range of services and supports as part of care that was tailored to their individualized needs and goals, as well as part of a proactive strategy to manage and cope with their mental health. They explained that a deeper engagement in services allowed greater opportunity for developing important relationships, pursuing meaningful activities, and fostering an improved self-image and sense of hope. This phenomenon also was evident in the survey findings that showed ratings of both services and personal recovery/resilience were significantly more positive when respondents received overlapping services.

Table ES-1 – Summary of Survey Findings on Seven Study Indicators

Indicators	Peer Support Services	Employment Support Services	Crisis Intervention Services
Access to Services: <i>What percentage of respondents who received services reported difficulties accessing services?</i>	10.0%	21.1%	21.1%
Appropriateness of Services: <i>What percentage of respondents who received services agreed that:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services fit their cultural and life experiences?</i> 	76.8%	56.7%	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The physical spaces where services were received were inviting and dignified?</i> 	78.0%	72.2%	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The services they received were what they wanted?</i> 	76.7%	68.3%	N/A
Continuity of Care: <i>Was there a difference between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not (but wanted them) in terms of receiving routine mental health services before and after the most recent crisis?</i>	N/A	N/A	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received crisis services
Recovery Oriented Services: <i>Was there a difference between respondents who received services and those who did not (but wanted them) in the perception of services as recovery oriented?</i>	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services

(Continued)

Table ES-1 – Summary of Survey Findings on Seven Study Indicators (Continued)

Indicators	Peer Support Services	Employment Support Services	Crisis Intervention Services
Employment: <i>Was there a difference between respondents who received services and those who did not (but wanted them) in employment situation?</i>	No statistically significant differences	No statistically significant differences	No statistically significant differences
<i>What percentage of respondents who received services agreed that:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services helped improve their employment situation?</i> 	52.7%	67.2%	N/A
Housing: <i>Was there a difference between respondents who received services and those who did not (but wanted them) in housing situation?</i>	No statistically significant differences	No statistically significant differences	No statistically significant differences
<i>What percentage of respondents who received services agreed that:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services helped improve their living situation?</i> 	71.7%	64.3%	N/A
Recovery/Resilience and Wellness: <i>Was there a difference between respondents who received services and those who did not (but wanted them) in perceived personal recovery/resilience and wellness?</i>	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services	Yes, statistically significant differences in favor of respondents who received services
<i>Was there a difference between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not (but wanted them) in psychiatric hospitalization?</i>	N/A	N/A	No statistically significant differences
<i>What percentage of respondents who received services agreed that:</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Services helped them feel better?</i> • <i>Services helped with their recovery?</i> 	81.3% 76.9%	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

Consumer Experiences with Services

Access to Services

Both survey and interview respondents reported high levels of access to services across the three service areas. The majority of survey respondents *who received* peer support, employment support, or crisis services reported no difficulties with accessing these services. In addition, the most common peer support services (i.e., one-on-one counseling and support from a peer or parent/family partner) were not associated with any particular respondent

characteristics; thus, peer support services in general appear to be received and utilized indiscriminately.

Overall, for respondents *who did not receive* services despite wanting them, stigma of mental health services and lack of information or knowledge about services were identified as key barriers to accessing these services. These are common barriers that have been identified in other studies on personal recovery.² Furthermore, for those survey respondents who did not receive peer support services, respondents *who belonged to an unserved or underserved group* were more likely to report feeling uncomfortable or unwelcomed, having access challenges in terms of location and time, and disliking the services. Most of these respondents identified themselves as physically disabled and/or homeless.

Continuity of Care

An analysis of continuity of care was conducted for crisis services only.³ Respondents who received crisis services were more likely to have routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis compared to those who did not receive crisis services. When routine mental health services were *not* in place during a crisis, follow up services were *less* likely to be received, potentially placing greater risk for a more serious crisis in the future.

Recovery/Resilience Orientation of Services

Respondents who received peer support, employment support, and crisis intervention services reported significantly more positive experiences with mental health services in general than respondents who did not receive these services despite wanting them. Respondents who received services rated their experiences of mental health services as being more person-centered, more holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, more focused on basic needs such as income and transportation, having less service inadequacies, and/or being less oriented toward mistreatment.

In addition, several of the main themes that emerged from the interview data, as well as survey findings from peer support and employment support services, converge to support an overall finding that mental health services received by study participants were appropriate on many fronts. Most interview respondents attested to the fact that services they received adopted a philosophy that recovery is possible, provided individualized care, and/or supported their right to self-determination. Most also agreed that services received respected their cultural background. Likewise, three-fourths or more of survey respondents who received peer support or employment support services agreed that services were appropriately tailored to their needs and wants. However, while more than three-fourths of peer support service recipients agreed

² Smith, M.K. (2000). Recovery from a severe psychiatric disability: Findings of a qualitative study. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, (24)2, 149-158.

³ This indicator was specifically intended for the analysis of crisis services, because continuity of care was conceptualized as receiving routine mental health services before and after the most recent crisis within the past year.

that services fit their cultural and life experiences, less than two-thirds of employment support recipients did, suggesting that there is room for improvement in this area.

Service Impact

Employment and Housing

Based on reports of current and desired employment and housing situations, as well as reports of changes in employment and housing, there were no significant differences between respondents who received services (peer support, employment support, or crisis services) and those who did not in terms of employment and housing. However, based on respondent ratings of experiences with peer support and employment support services, about two-thirds of respondents who received these services agreed that the services had a positive impact on their living situation. In addition, about two-thirds of respondents who received employment support services agreed that the services helped improve their employment situation. Just over half of respondents who received peer support services agreed that the services helped improve their employment situation. These findings were supported by examples from interview respondents who reported improvement in and/or satisfaction with their housing and/or school or employment situations and credited the mental health supports they received as helping to enable these positive changes.

Personal Recovery/Resilience and Wellness

Strong evidence of improvement in personal recovery/resilience and wellness after receiving mental health services emerged from both survey and interview respondents. In all three service areas, respondents who received services had a more positive perception of personal recovery/resilience and wellness compared to those who did not receive services despite wanting them. Specifically, children who received crisis services had significantly fewer peer problems and significantly greater prosocial behaviors in comparison to a small sample of children who did not receive crisis services despite needing them.

Furthermore, respondents over the age of 18 who received peer support, employment support, or crisis intervention services reported significantly more positive perceptions of personal recovery than respondents who did not receive these services despite wanting them. Respondents who received services perceived less anguish, felt more connected to others, were more confident about life, felt more surrounded by people who care, perceived greater housing stability, and/or were more hopeful compared to those who did not receive services. However, there were no significant differences in psychiatric hospitalization between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not despite wanting or needing them.⁴

From the qualitative interviews emerged numerous stories of personal recovery/resilience, which respondents credited, at least in part, to the recent mental health services they received.

⁴ Psychiatric hospitalization is another indicator of recovery and wellness and was measured for the analysis of crisis services only and included adults over the age of 18.

Five recovery themes emerged that encompass the perceptions respondents had about how and what they do to live full and meaningful lives. Despite daily stressors and other barriers to recovery reported by respondents, they felt hopeful for the future. In addition, they held a positive view of themselves, which is related to growing confidence and self-determination. They proactively managed their mental health concerns in a variety of ways, including utilizing the mental health services at their disposal and activating a strong safety net of supports. Moreover, most of the respondents interviewed devoted time and energy pursuing meaningful activities such as spirituality, vocational interests, and “giving back” to help others. Last, they developed and reinforced positive relationships and connections instrumental to recovery.

Outcome Findings and Implications for Measurement

The lack of significant differences in employment and housing outcomes between respondents who received services and those who did not may be attributed, in part, to the extent to which they are appropriate to measure given the types of services evaluated. For instance, receiving peer support services was not associated with concrete changes in employment or housing, but it was strongly associated with intrinsic changes that promote personal recovery and wellness. In support of these findings, respondent ratings on perceived impact of peer support services on employment were noticeably lower than ratings on other outcomes such as helping them feel better and helping their recovery. Moreover, the lack of association between receiving peer support services and concrete changes is consistent with the nature of peer support services, which are intended to provide more intrinsic support (such as surrounding clients with people who have similar experiences and people who care) than concrete support (such as direct employment support). Therefore, measuring personal recovery/resilience in addition to concrete changes (e.g., employment status and housing situation) as an outcome of services is appropriate and meaningful.

Conclusion

Altogether, a system oriented toward recovery/resilience must be accessible, facilitate access to a variety of overlapping services that help make recovery sustainable, and provide appropriate services that support the individual’s goals and efforts. Overall, the study findings suggest that services across the three service areas are accessible. In particular, peer support services appear to be readily accessible to a broad base of individuals. However, there are access issues that remain to be addressed, especially for certain populations of individuals who have traditionally been underserved (e.g., individuals with physical disabilities and individuals who are homeless). In addition, study findings confirm that access to a variety of supportive services is being achieved, and recipients perceive services as appropriately individualized, encouraging, and respectful of their wishes and goals. These elements of recovery oriented services converge to promote continuity of care that has important implications for personal recovery/resilience and wellness.

There were no significant differences between respondents who received services and those who did not in terms of employment and housing; however, ratings of perceived impact on these outcomes by respondents who received peer support and employment support services

indicated that many respondents believed the services were helpful to their employment and housing situations. Importantly, there were significant differences between respondents in terms of service experience and personal recovery/resilience and wellness for all three service areas. Respondents who received services – compared to those who did not – perceived mental health services to be more recovery oriented; they had a more positive perception of personal recovery/resilience; their positive service experience was related to a more positive perception of personal recovery/resilience and wellness; and these positive perceptions were equally perceived regardless of their characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity and gender). The survey results converged with the interviews from which numerous stories of personal recovery/resilience and hope emerged.

INTRODUCTION

Description of Deliverables

As part of the statewide evaluation of the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA or “the Act”), the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) at the Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities has been charged with carrying out a pair of participatory evaluation studies. These studies are funded by the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC). The UCLA evaluation team’s specific charge, per contract language, is as follows:

Deliverable 2, Phase III – Using participatory research with individuals living with mental illness, their family members and personal caregivers, ensuring participation of traditionally unserved and underserved communities across the life span:

a1. Determine the impact of at least one type of service/strategy¹ funded with General System Development (GSD) funding category on at least one outcome prioritized from the MHSA/System of Care statutes at the individual/client level.²

b1. Determine the impact of involvement of individuals living with mental illness, their families and personal caregivers in the public mental health system on at least one outcome prioritized from the MHSA/System of Care statutes.³

The participatory planning process, as noted in MHSOAC RFP 10-70134-000 (page 12), states “...all aspects of the research shall be developed through a partnership between researchers and individuals living with mental illness, their family members and personal caregivers, ensuring participation of traditionally unserved and underserved communities across the life span. This collaborative process determines priorities for Deliverable 2 regarding what is to be studied, where, when and how it is to be studied. All partners contribute their expertise to enhance understanding of the research question, design, implementation and interpretation of results.”

Consistent with this direction, the principal goals of the participatory planning process carried out by the UCLA evaluation team were to determine:

1. The programs or activities to be the focus of two evaluation studies, one that focuses on at least one GSD funded service/strategy and the second that focuses on at least one MHSA service/strategy (within the broader MHSA funding) that involves consumers,

¹ The terms “programs”, “strategies”, and “services” are used interchangeably throughout this document.

² The MHSOAC’s Initial Statewide Evaluation of the MHSA is expected to provide a summary of GSD activities and expenditures that can be used as base information for this analysis.

³ This refers to any service or strategy (under any MHSA funding stream) that involves consumers, their families, and caregivers in the public mental health system.

- family members, and caregivers in the public mental health system.
2. The outcomes to be investigated in each of the studies.
 3. The methods to be used in conducting each of the studies.

Overview of Study

Two separate and distinct participatory evaluation studies – the first to investigate two GSD funded programs, and the second to investigate an MHSA funded program – were proposed. The study proposals were developed based on an extensive participatory planning process and were reviewed and approved by the MHSOAC in January 2012.⁴

Study Focus and Methods

According to results from the participatory planning process, the evaluation proposals focused on *peer support services*, *employment support services*, and *crisis intervention services*. In the planning process both peer support and crisis intervention services were the top choices for services to be evaluated under GSD. Employment support was the top choice to be evaluated under MHSA. Seven indicators were selected for examination across all services (for more information, see the methods section). Moreover, participant feedback during the planning process indicated that the methods to be employed for both studies should include survey and interview data.

Given that the indicators and study methods prioritized during the participatory planning process significantly overlapped for the studies of the three services/strategies, a synchronized mixed-methods evaluation design involving a comprehensive statewide survey and a set of 40 in-depth interviews was implemented. It was determined that the results from the two proposed studies would best be combined and presented in one report. To minimize confusion, we refer to one evaluation study throughout the remainder of the report.

A survey designed for completion by people with lived experiences (or by family members or consumer representatives completing the survey on their behalf) was implemented statewide. All MHSA age groups (children, transition age youth, adults, and older adults) were invited to participate in the survey. Throughout the report, the term “respondents” is used to describe all persons represented in the survey, regardless of who completed the survey. The survey focused on the experiences of clients in regards to the three service areas selected for study. Likewise, qualitative interviews were conducted with a diverse group of clients and family members from across the state to understand their perceptions of and experiences with at least one of the three service areas. The survey allowed for collecting a breadth of information to answer the study questions separately for each service area across numerous respondents. Conversely, the interviews allowed for collecting in-depth information from a relatively small group of respondents across service areas to help enhance the interpretation and understanding of

⁴ For a description of the planning process and the resulting study proposals, contact the MHSOAC.

particular study questions addressed. Therefore, the mixed methods complement rather than duplicate one another in terms of answering the study questions.

The study was conducted in collaboration with a group of Participatory Evaluation Partners (PEPs or “evaluation partners”), consisting of a subset of individuals who participated in the planning process.⁵ The PEPs, all of whom are persons with lived experience and/or family members, worked collaboratively with the UCLA evaluation team to carry out each step of the evaluation study. Their roles were to help: (1) develop the survey instrument and interview protocol; (2) recruit consumers and family members to complete the survey and participate in interviews; (3) co-conduct qualitative interviews; (4) analyze and interpret evaluation findings; and (5) review and provide feedback on the report.

Study Questions

The evaluation study investigated three service areas that are defined below.

Peer support services, including parent/family partnership supports, refer to any services, supports, guidance, advocacy, mentoring, or assistance provided by an individual who has lived experience with mental health services. These services may be provided as part of a clubhouse, wellness or recovery center, consumer or family led organization, or other similar program.

Employment support services refer to any program or activity specifically intended to assist with preparing for or obtaining employment, whether full time, part time, or voluntary.

Crisis intervention services refer to any mental health program or activity that helps an individual deal with a serious and unexpected situation or a worsening mental health condition. Crisis services are commonly intended to help the individual avoid the need for treatment in a psychiatric hospital. The study’s intent is to assess crisis services as defined here. However, the information gathered on crisis services includes psychiatric hospitalization as a service because for some clients, psychiatric hospitalization is a part of their service continuum that also includes routine mental health services intended to avert psychiatric hospitalization.

The overarching study questions were:

1. What were the characteristics of individuals who received services?
2. What types of services were received?
3. What were individuals’ perceptions of access to services?
4. Was there continuity of care for individuals who received crisis services before and after the crisis?
5. To what extent did services exemplify a recovery/resilience orientation?
6. Was there a change in employment, housing, and recovery/resilience/wellness after receiving services?

⁵ Ibid 4.

Report Organization

The next section of the report describes the participatory evaluation process, including the roles and responsibilities of the evaluation partners. It is followed by a description of the survey and interview methods, respectively. Next, the survey results are presented for peer support services, employment support services, and crisis intervention services. The interview results are then described along with a number of profiles highlighting the stories of interview respondents. Following the presentation of the results are brief summaries of the survey and interview findings. An integrated discussion of the survey and interview findings concludes the report.

PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION PROCESS

Participatory Approach

Participatory evaluation, which entails developing and carrying out evaluation efforts in partnership with stakeholders, is inherently compatible with and an extension of MHSA values. This approach to evaluation holds tremendous promise for focusing efforts on fresh and relevant topics and encouraging the use of research methods that inform actionable program and system improvement activities.

The participatory evaluation study was developed and conducted utilizing an extensive participatory process that relied upon the lived experience of individuals, consumers of services, parents of children who have received services, and family members to focus and shape all study activities and to help ensure that the evaluation methods are credible and the results are accurate, meaningful, and actionable. Early in the participatory process, the evaluation team was made aware of the different terms used to refer to individuals who want or have received mental health services. Three particular terms – consumer, client, and individuals with lived experience – were used as part of the participatory planning process, as well as the evaluation, which uses these terms interchangeably.

Given the range of approaches to and within participatory forms of evaluation and research, it was expected that MHSA stakeholders may have different views and expectations about how the evaluation deliverables of the participatory evaluation component would be carried out. Therefore, our approach was clearly delineated so that interested and involved parties understood the nature of the project, its strengths and limitations, and their individual roles and responsibilities.

Participant Selection, Roles, and Responsibilities

We used Cousins and Whitmore's¹⁰ identified dimensions of participation and collaboration in evaluative inquiry to describe who would be the main partners in our participatory approach, the depth of their participation, and where decision making power rested.

Control over decision making in our team was balanced between the UCLA evaluation team and stakeholders. The UCLA evaluation team guided the process in response to participant priorities but needed to attend to practical constraints such as timelines, resources, methodological issues, and data validity and reliability. The UCLA evaluation team mediated and helped to facilitate the decision-making process when there were differences of opinion or disagreement among participant stakeholders.

¹⁰ Cousins, J.B., & Whitmore, E. (1998). Framing participatory evaluation. In E. Whitmore (ed.), *Understanding and practicing participatory evaluation. New Directions for Evaluation, (80)*, pp. 5-23.

The main group of stakeholders invited to partner in conducting the evaluation was comprised of people with lived experience and/or family members. During our planning process, participation was very broad and inclusive, so as to gather input from as many consumers and representatives as possible on the programs of interest, indicators, and methods. For practical reasons, a core group was needed as we moved forward to the implementation phase of the evaluation for continuity of participation, decision-making, and maintaining project progress. Therefore, a group of evaluation partners was convened.

In collaborative or participatory inquiry, the depth of participation from stakeholders – as with everything else – can vary widely from participant stakeholders only playing a “limited” consultative role at the planning and/or interpretive stages of the study to having “extensive” depth of participation in all aspects of the evaluation.¹¹ In our evaluations, the PEPs were invited to participate extensively in all aspects of the study from planning to implementation and dissemination.

Participatory Evaluation Partners and Their Roles in Evaluation Activities

As mentioned, the evaluation study was carried out in partnership with a core team of PEPs who were primarily recruited from the larger pool of evaluation planning participants who expressed interest in being included in the actual implementation of the evaluation. We purposefully recruited evaluation partners who are closely affiliated with advocacy or service organizations either as advocates, volunteers, or professional staff. We also recruited to include representation from across all four regions of the state (Southern, Bay Area, Central, and Northern), all MHSA age groups, as well as an array of demographic, unserved, and underserved groups including ethnic groups, veterans, and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, queer or questioning, and intersex (LGBTQI) community.

The PEP team originally consisted of 13 individuals, all of whom are people with lived experience, family members, or both.¹² The evaluation partners participated in all levels of the evaluation study. Participation was facilitated through weekly two-hour webinars/conference calls involving evaluation partners and evaluators. Primary roles and responsibilities of evaluation partners included review of the study proposals; training in key areas to facilitate full participation; design of the statewide survey; development of the interview protocol; survey and interview recruitment efforts; co-conducting interviews; data analysis and interpretation; and report review and feedback. A formal training was conducted on human subjects protection, and tutorials were provided on participatory evaluation, survey and interview development, conducting interviews, and data analysis. The evaluation partners each received a \$500 honorarium for their participation in and contributions to the evaluation.

¹¹ Cousins, J.B., & Earl, L.M. (Eds.) (1995). *Participatory evaluation in education: Studies in evaluation use and organizational learning*. London: Falmer.

¹² Three of the individuals ultimately withdrew their participation due to other commitments.

METHODS

A mixed-methods evaluation was conducted using a cross-sectional design with qualitative in-depth interviews and a statewide survey. The purpose of the survey was to collect a *breadth* of information to answer all the study questions separately for each service area across numerous respondents. The purpose of the interviews was to collect *in-depth* information from a relatively small group of respondents across service areas to help enhance the interpretation and understanding of particular study questions.

Survey Methods

Sample

The survey provided a nonprobability sample of respondents who received services and a comparative sample of respondents who did not receive services despite needing or wanting them. Responses to the Statewide Survey of Client Experience (SSCE) were stronger than expected, with a total of 949 completed surveys, exceeding the study goal of 750. Respondents were diverse, representing all regions of the state, urban and rural communities, all four MHSA age categories, and genders. In addition, there was representation from a broad range of racial/ethnic groups and individuals speaking Spanish and English. Importantly and consistent with the study intent, there was strong participation by traditionally unserved and underserved populations (e.g., individuals with physical disabilities; individuals who are homeless; individuals from unserved/underserved ethnic groups; and individuals who are lesbian, gay, and transgendered). Moreover, survey respondents were similar to clients across the state. In comparing statewide penetration rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and age, survey respondents were generally representative of clients using mental health services. (See Appendix A for a full description of the survey sample.)

Study Indicators

The indicators selected for examination during the participatory planning process included: (1) consumer perception of access to services; (2) continuity of care; (3) recovery orientation of services; (4) appropriateness of services; (5) employment situation; (6) housing situation; and (7) consumer recovery/resilience and wellness. Perception of access to services was measured by asking survey respondents to identify challenges accessing services that they received as well as those they wanted but did not receive. Continuity of care was measured by asking survey respondents who received crisis services, as well as those who did not despite wanting them, whether or not they received routine mental health services before and after their most recent crisis within the past year.¹³ Recovery orientation of services was measured using a

¹³ This indicator was specifically intended for the analysis of crisis services because continuity of care was conceptualized as receiving routine mental health services before and after the most recent crisis within the past year.

standardized scale (see below). Appropriateness of services was measured by asking survey respondents to rate the extent to which the services they received fit their unique cultural and life experiences, felt inviting and dignified, met their personal goals, and were the services that they wanted. For peer support and employment support services, employment situation was measured by comparing respondents' current employment status with their desired employment status; and housing situation was measured by comparing respondents' current living situation with their desired living situation. For crisis intervention services, employment and living situation were measured by respondent reports of employment and living situation changes after their most recent crisis within the past year. Finally, recovery/resilience and wellness were measured differently for adults (age 18 and over) and children by two separate standardized scales (see below). In addition to the scale used with adults, for crisis intervention services only, adult respondents were asked to report whether or not they went to a psychiatric hospital after their most recent crisis within the past year.

Mental Health Services Act: Statewide Survey of Client Experience (SSCE)

The *Mental Health Services Act: Statewide Survey of Client Experience (SSCE)* was developed specifically for the participatory evaluation with direction from the PEPs. The survey was designed to be completed by adults with lived experience, parents of a minor child, or a consumer representative who is 18 years or older. The survey was not intended to be completed by a minor child. The survey consisted of six sections of questions, as follows:

The first section focused on demographic information about the client/recipient of services. In addition, there was one set of items asking about participation in school/employment and another set of items on housing situation. These items were designed to provide an indication of change over the course of the prior year, as well as correspondence between one's current employment and housing situation relative to one's goals.

The second survey section focused on personal recovery/resilience and wellness. In order to increase applicability of the findings, standardized measures were incorporated into the SSCE. (See Appendix B for details on the standardized measures, as well as a reliability analysis of the measures using data from the survey.) For adults, the Recovery Process Inventory (RPI) was selected. The RPI is an instrument that measures recovery and the factors related to feeling recovered. There are six scales of the RPI: anguish, connected to others, confidence and purpose, others' care/help, living situation, and hopeful/cares for self. With the exception of the scale of anguish, a higher mean score denotes a more positive perception of recovery. Because the items in the RPI are scored from 1 to 5 (with a higher number representing greater agreement), a mean score above 3.0, for example, represents agreement or strong agreement with items for each scale. Each of the six scales and their respective scores is analyzed separately. For children, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was included. The SDQ is an internationally used instrument to measure 25 attributes (some positive and some negative) of children. There are five scales to the SDQ: emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems, and prosocial behavior. With the exception of the prosocial behaviors scale, a higher mean score denotes greater difficulty with a set of attributes (or in other words, less strength in the set of attributes). The first four scales

are added together to generate a total difficulties score, but each of the scales is also analyzed separately.

Section three focused on the types of mental health services that had been received over the past year. In addition, the Recovery Oriented Systems Indicators (ROSI), a standardized measure of the extent to which services were consistent with recovery principles and practices, was incorporated. The ROSI is completed by adult recipients of services; it measures the extent to which clients perceive mental health services to be recovery and wellness oriented. There are six scales of the ROSI: person-centered focus and directed decision-making; holistic focus; moving on up; basic material resources; system potholes; and mistreatment. Each of the six scales and their respective scores is analyzed separately. A higher mean score denotes a more positive recovery orientation for the first four scales listed. A lower mean score denotes a more positive recovery orientation for the last two scales listed. Because the items in the ROSI are scored from 1 to 4 (with a higher number representing greater agreement), a mean score above 3.0, for example, represents agreement or strong agreement with items for each scale.

Sections four and five focused on employment services and peer support services, respectively. In both of these sections, individuals who had received services were asked about the types of services received, ease of access to those services, any difficulties in obtaining the services, and the impact of services. In addition, both sections included items about barriers to accessing services experienced by individuals who wanted but did *not* receive services in the respective service areas.

The sixth and final survey section focused on crisis events that had been experienced, the nature of the crisis services that were received, or barriers to receiving crisis services if services were wanted but *not* received. In addition, the impacts of the crises, in terms of subsequent psychiatric hospitalization or changes in housing or employment were investigated. Finally, items were included concerning the extent to which routine mental health services were being received prior to and/or following the crisis.

Survey items were selected based on extensive input from the PEPs. Initially, items were generated based on their responsiveness to the seven indicators for the study. The evaluation partners reviewed and provided recommendations for individual items across successive drafts. Numerous measures of individual recovery, as well as service system adherence to recovery principles, also were reviewed. The RPI, SDQ, and ROSI were ultimately chosen by the PEPs to be incorporated into the SSCE. Furthermore, data experts from select counties provided input on the survey, especially providing input on answer options for services typically provided by counties.

Online and paper-and-pencil versions of the survey were prepared. The online survey was available in English and Spanish. Paper-and-pencil surveys were available in English, Spanish, and Traditional Chinese. The survey took about 30 minutes to complete. Survey respondents were invited to enter a raffle to win a \$50 gift card in appreciation for their participation in the survey. Once all surveys had been submitted and entered into a database, raffle winners were randomly selected. They were notified by telephone or Email, and mailed the gift card to the

address they provided. Approximately one in every 75 survey respondents (or 13 altogether) received a gift card.

Survey Distribution

People with lived experience, family members, and representatives of consumers were recruited to complete the survey using a multipronged statewide recruitment strategy. Our goal was to collect a minimum of 750 surveys from a highly diverse group of individuals. Specifically, the recruitment effort was intended to gather survey respondents from all regions of the state and from communities that varied in population density (i.e., urban, suburban, and rural). We strived to recruit respondents of diverse genders, from diverse racial/ethnic groups, and individuals who are affiliated with groups that are often unserved/underserved or otherwise disenfranchised or overlooked in studies of mental health services (e.g., individuals who have been homeless, incarcerated, or who are from LGBTQI communities).

One recruitment strategy was to solicit assistance from community-based providers, county mental health departments, and advocacy groups to distribute study notices and materials. In addition, PEPs used their connections with local and statewide consumer and advocacy groups to similarly distribute study notices and materials, with a special focus on historically hard to reach populations.

Initially, notices were sent to all county mental health departments, various providers, and advocacy groups in advance of the survey release in order to solicit interest and request assistance and support distributing the survey. More specifically, these notices were emailed to all county mental health directors by the California Mental Health Directors Association, to county MHSA coordinators, and California Institute for Mental Health (CiMH). These notices also were emailed to hundreds of providers by the California Council of Community Mental Health Agencies (CCCMHA), the National Alliance on Mental Illness, California (NAMI California), United Advocates for Children and Families, and the Client Network. The notices included information about the survey and asked the recipient to consider posting notices inviting people with lived experience, family members, and consumer representatives to complete the survey. In addition, the recipient was asked to consider making paper-and-pencil surveys available to the people they serve and to facilitate return of the surveys to the evaluators.

County mental health departments, private providers, and advocacy groups who agreed in advance to assist with the study were sent survey fliers to be posted and/or distributed, as well as paper-and-pencil surveys and self-addressed/stamped return envelopes. In addition, in order to make the surveys more readily available and to accommodate participation by large providers with multiple sites, counties and agencies were provided PDF versions of the survey. The survey could be printed and shared within and outside of the recipient's organization in a variety of locations.

Subsequently, a notice inviting counties, agencies, advocacy groups, and other interested parties to support and participate in the study was distributed by the MHSOAC and posted on

their website. Follow up notices inviting counties and providers to support the survey were distributed by the UCLA evaluation team during the open window for completing the survey.

The survey could be accessed and completed online in English or Spanish through a simple web address. In addition, surveys could be completed using the paper-and-pencil versions available in English, Spanish, and Traditional Chinese. Paper-and-pencil versions could be obtained from participating county mental health and private providers, advocacy and consumer groups, or through email distribution of the PDF version. Respondents could return paper versions of the survey to the evaluators individually by regular mail, or by returning a survey to one of the host agencies who in turn returned surveys in bulk.

Analysis of Survey Data

The survey data, which were primarily quantitative, were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. Qualitative data from open-ended questions were content analyzed and reported as quantitative data. When responses to open-ended questions were the same as close-ended response options, they were recoded as such. When open-ended responses did not match any close-ended response options, they were grouped into like categories and coded to be counted as additional response options.

Each variable in the survey data set was first analyzed using univariate descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and means. Bivariate statistics were also conducted to compare two variables at a time. Specifically, the chi-square test was used to examine associations between two variables based on proportional distributions (e.g., association between gender and whether or not a service was received). The independent samples *t*-test was used to examine mean differences (e.g., differences between two groups in the scores of a scale measuring perception of recovery). The Pearson's *r* correlation was used to examine the relationship or correlation between two variables (e.g., correlation between length of service and a scale measuring perception of recovery). Moreover, multivariate statistics were conducted to examine multiple variables at a time. In particular, logistic regression was used to test whether respondent characteristics predict group membership in, for example, the group that received services or the group that did not receive services. The evaluation partners were involved in the analysis of survey data by reviewing tables of analysis outputs. As part of this process, PEPs suggested different ways to analyze or present the data, as well as suggested additional analyses.

When statistical tests were conducted comparing two or more groups (e.g., respondents who received crisis services and those who did not), the test result was reported as “statistically significant” or “not statistically significant” based on a probability level of .05 (reported as “*p*” in the report). The probability level was set at 0.05 for this study, meaning that a result was not reported as statistically significant if the probability value (or *p*-value) was higher than 0.05. This is a typical cut-off point for studies of this nature and indicates that a relationship occurred due to chance no more than five times out of 100 randomized trials. A *p*-value that is lower than 0.05 gives us even greater confidence that the observed relationship (e.g., differences in the length of services between males and females) was less due to chance and that the

observed relationship was actually “true”. Probability values lower than 0.05 (e.g., $p < .01$) are also reported in the tables and graphs.

Although a total of 949 surveys were returned, each analysis did not include a sample of 949 respondents. There were missing data across all the analyses due to several reasons, including information that respondents did not provide in completing the survey.¹⁴ If there were more than two missing answers on subscales within the RPI, SDQ, and ROSI, they were not included in the analysis to ensure a more complete and accurate data set. In the report, the sample size is reported as “N”. When applicable, the tables include the sample size for each group or subgroup. It is important to note that the sample sizes vary from analysis to analysis, depending on the data that were available. Furthermore, as more categories of respondents were analyzed at once, the sample sizes diminished for each category. When the sample sizes were unstable, the analysis was not reported.

When conceptually appropriate, variables were collapsed to form fewer categories or groupings. For example, there were multiple descriptions of belonging to an unserved or underserved group (e.g., being physically disabled or homeless). However, these descriptions were collapsed into two groupings as either unserved/underserved or not unserved/underserved.

Interview Methods

Sample

Purposeful sampling was used to select interview participants. Purposeful samples are not meant to be representative samples. Rather, they are intended to elicit information from respondents with particular set of characteristics to illuminate specific questions of interest to an evaluation. Altogether, 40 interviews were conducted across the state. There were 22 male respondents and 18 female respondents. Five of the interviews focused on children; 10 interviews were conducted with transition age youth. Thirteen (13) interview respondents were adults, and 12 were older adults. There was good racial/ethnic representation across interview respondents, including 13 Caucasians, 10 African Americans, eight Latinos, four Asians, and five respondents of mixed race/ethnicity (i.e., two respondents who are Native American/Latino, one Native American/African American, one African American/Caucasian, and one Filipino/Irish). Eighteen (18) of the interviews were conducted in the Southern region, 12 in the Bay Area, six in the Central region, and four in the Northern region. (See Appendix C for a full description of the interview sample.)

¹⁴ Data accuracy checks were conducted to ensure that the most accurate data sets were analyzed for the three service areas. For example, multiple filters were applied to select only those responses applicable to particular sets of analyses.

Interview Protocol

A semi-structured, open-ended interview protocol was designed in collaboration with the evaluation partners. The protocol included a set of questions for each of the three service areas of interest to the study: peer support services, employment support services, and crisis intervention services. The basic content of the primary interview questions was standardized across the three service areas in order to increase comparability and facilitate cross-case analysis. However, the semi-structured nature of the protocol was intended to allow the interviewer ultimate flexibility to customize the sequencing, as well as the direction and depth of probing, for each individual interview respondent.

To develop the interview protocol, the evaluators first presented a tutorial on qualitative interviews and facilitated an exercise whereby the PEPs brainstormed ideas about potential interview topics they wanted to explore during the interviews relative to the overarching study questions. Based on this information, the evaluators then drafted a basic set of questions for each service area. The draft protocol was then shared with the PEPs, and an ongoing, iterative process of review, discussion, and revision ensued. Discussion with and feedback from the evaluation partners resulted in three sets of revised questions with probes added to enhance the interviewers' ability to elicit more specific and detailed information about respondents' experiences with mental health services.

Like the survey, the interview guide included questions pertaining to the respondents' history and reasons why services were received; the type(s) of services received; and the experience of accessing services. The interview also included questions about personal recovery/resilience and wellness, allowing the interview respondent to explain in depth whether, how, and why services helped them in their daily lives.

Interview Participant Recruitment

Interviews with people with lived experience or their family members were designed to supplement quantitative data gathered through the survey with personal "first-hand" accounts of service experiences and impacts. The study intent was to conduct 40 interviews representing a broad range of individuals, service systems, and experiences, with a special focus on including individuals who historically have been disenfranchised.

To accomplish this goal of achieving broad representation, interview recruitment targets were established to guide recruitment efforts. Interview recruitment targets included participation from females and males, all four MHSA age groups, all regions of the state, and personal experiences with the three service areas that were the focus of the study. In addition, recruitment efforts focused on including representation from diverse racial/ethnic groups and individuals who are traditionally unserved or underserved – for example, veterans; individuals from the LGBTQI community; individuals who have hearing, vision, or other physical disabilities; and individuals who have a history of being homeless or incarcerated.

Recruitment of interview respondents was largely facilitated by PEPs. Using the recruitment targets as a guide, they reached out to local and statewide groups with which they were affiliated to identify individuals who were interested in participating in an interview. Once interested individuals had been identified and given their permission to be contacted by a member of the UCLA evaluation team, an evaluator called them to confirm their interest in and fit with the study. During these follow up calls, the individual was reminded that participation in an interview would be completely voluntary, an overview of the study was shared, the service area focus was discussed, and the process for conducting interviews was explained. When an individual was a good fit for the study and remained interested in participating, an interview was scheduled to be completed in-person at a location of her or his choice or by telephone. Prospective respondents also were given the option of having an evaluation partner co-conduct the interview.

In addition to this general process of recruitment, more focused recruitment efforts were completed by the evaluators in an effort to ensure that the diversity targets were being met. For example, specific efforts were made to identify Chinese-speaking and Spanish-speaking consumers or family members. In these cases, evaluators contacted county mental health departments and community-based providers to solicit their assistance in identifying individuals interested in completing an interview.

Conducting Interviews

All interviews were conducted by at least one member of the UCLA evaluation team. In most cases, a scribe was also present to assist with the consenting process and note taking. The evaluation partners sometimes co-conducted interviews based on the interview respondent's preferences and PEP availability. Interviews were guided by the protocol but followed the respondent's lead and were supportive of elaboration and detail in responses. The interview tone was casual and comfortable, lasting one to two hours in duration.

Interviews were most often completed in person (typically at the individual's residence or at the offices of a local provider). In less than a quarter of instances, interviews were conducted over the phone. All interviews were audio recorded, with permission, and later transcribed for analysis. Participants received a \$30 gift card for their time and assistance.

Analysis of Interview Data

The foundation for the qualitative cross-case analysis is thematic analysis, a conventional method in qualitative research that involves reading transcripts to identify ideas and to categorize meaningful patterns in the data.¹⁵ Evaluators also borrowed specific coding practices – open and axial coding – from the grounded theory approach to analysis developed by Strauss

¹⁵ Creswell, J. (1994). *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. London: Sage.
Miles, M. & Huberman, A. (1994) *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (2nd edition). London: Sage.

and Corbin.¹⁶ Thematic analysis and grounded theory are similar analytic frameworks in that they both endeavor to represent a view of reality through systematically and progressively identifying and integrating concepts into higher level themes. Both analytical approaches are initially inductive, allowing concepts and patterns to emerge from the data; and later deductive, in the practice of going back to the data to verify patterns and themes. However, thematic analysis falls short of developing theoretical hypotheses which is the convention in grounded theory analysis. Rather, thematic analysis produces a description and interpretation of individual subjective experiences and oftentimes is more fitting in the context of program evaluation.

Analysis began by systematically reducing the data during open coding procedures that fragment data into separate units. During this process, data are scrutinized line-by-line and individual excerpts are coded so that the excerpts, which become the source of the ultimate themes, remain rooted in the data. This first level of open coding involved the initial identification of concepts and was conducted by five members of the UCLA evaluation team, who we referred to as “first-level coders”. The coders utilized both a small set of a priori codes based on the evaluation questions of interest, as well as grounded codes that emerged from the data. After a number of transcripts had been initially coded, the codes, or concepts, were shared with PEPs in the form of a draft coding scheme. The evaluation partners were encouraged to review the coding scheme and then read interview transcripts and provide feedback as to whether important concepts from the interview transcript were missing from the coding scheme or somehow mislabeled or not labeled in a clear way. The PEP’s review of the coding scheme was not intended to be a reliability check; rather, it was an opportunity for them to have input and to help establish content validity of the coding scheme.

All interview transcripts received a first level of coding and were then reviewed by “second-level cross-checkers” who conducted a consistency check for coder agreement as they uploaded the data into Dedoose, an online mixed methods data analysis tool. To do so, the cross-checkers reviewed the coded transcripts and identified areas of disagreement where they would have applied more, fewer, or different codes than the first-level coders. Where discrepancies were found, the two cross-checkers discussed and reconciled differences with one another until consensus was reached. This served as an important quality review process to reduce bias and increase the consistency of how codes were applied across interview transcripts.

Next, the two second-level coders continued the open coding process, which involved grouping concepts into categories, clarifying dimensions of categories, and identifying patterns. Coded excerpts were then clustered into initial themes that were refined and verified by returning to the data during the process of axial coding. Relationships between and among themes were studied; when warranted, themes were collapsed or merged and appropriate ordering was determined for presentation in the report.

¹⁶ Strauss, A. & Corbin, J. (1998) *Basics of qualitative research: Techniques for developing grounded theory* (2nd edition). London: Sage.

Overall, interview data were analyzed to illuminate key patterns in the data related to the changes that respondents described in their lives since receiving MHSA services (recovery/resilience themes), as well as some of the factors that facilitate or impede that change (recovery oriented services themes). Because of the overlap of services received by individuals in our interview sample, a cross-case analysis was employed (i.e., data were analyzed across all 40 respondents instead of looking separately at those who received peer support, employment support, and crisis intervention services). Several key themes (defined as those that were identified by at least 50.0% of respondents) pertaining to the recovery orientation of services and the personal recovery/resilience experiences of service recipients emerged across the interviews. In the qualitative findings section, thematic content is summarized and illustrated using examples and experiences in the voice of respondents. Themes are further illuminated through a number of recovery/resilience profiles featured throughout the findings section. These profiles help to demonstrate the overlap with and interplay between the themes of recovery oriented services and personal recovery/resilience.

Human Subjects Review

The participatory evaluation study received approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at UCLA. The IRB oversees researchers' ethical practices where human participants are involved. The IRB closely reviews all research materials and methods prior to the study to ensure that participants are safeguarded from undue harm and made fully aware of their roles in the study. This includes how participants will be involved in the study, its duration, participation risks and benefits, response confidentiality or anonymity, and any compensation. As part of obtaining IRB approval, the UCLA evaluation team described how they met each of these requirements and specified how the team would inform participants that involvement was voluntary—that they could, at any time, withdraw from the study without penalty.

The UCLA evaluation team members and PEPs – each trained in human subjects research – explained the study and its voluntary nature with prospective participants during interview recruitment. Evaluation team members who were responsible for leading interviews walked through detailed consent forms with interview participants at the beginning of interviews. A signature on consent forms indicated an individual's willingness to be part of the study to the extent that he or she was comfortable. Signatures were obtained from all interview respondents at the beginning of the interview.

SURVEY RESULTS

Peer Support Services

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Peer Support Services

The characteristics of individuals (or “respondents”) who received peer support services are described and are compared with survey respondents who did not receive peer support services despite needing or wanting them.

A total of 767 respondents reported whether or not they received peer support services in the past year. As presented in Figure 1, 328 (or 42.8%) of these 767 respondents reported having received peer support services. Furthermore, as presented in Figure 2, 120 respondents (or 28.3%) who did not receive peer support services reported needing or wanting these services.

Figure 1 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received

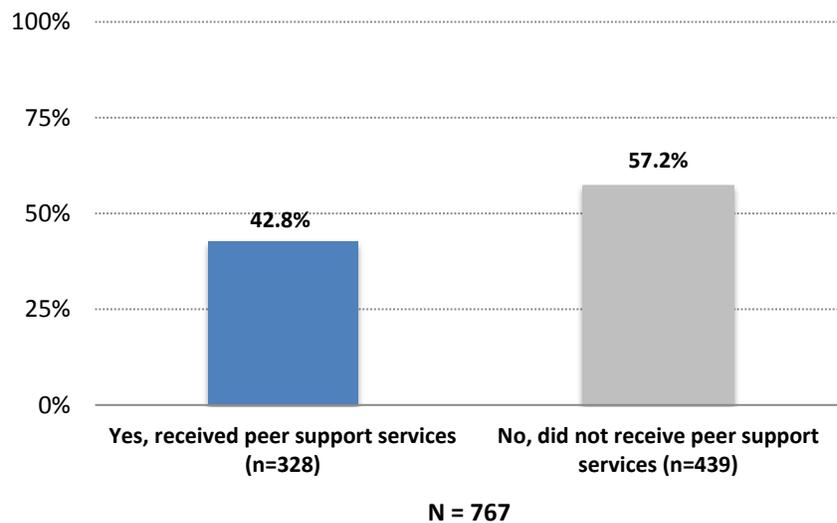
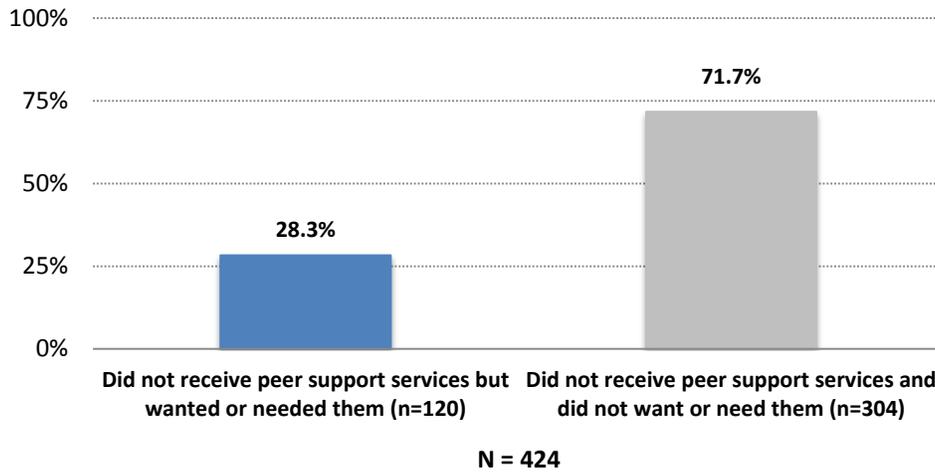


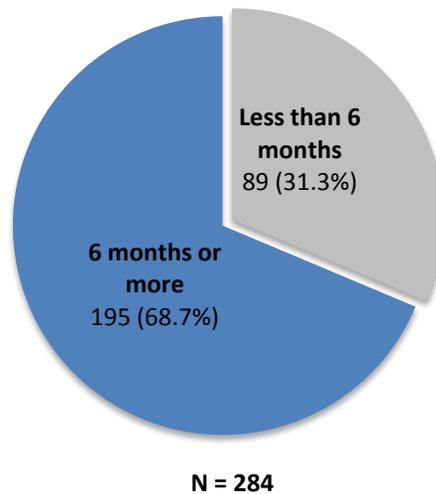
Figure 2 – Peer Support Services Wanted/Not Wanted



(There are 15 missing responses from the sample of 439 respondents who reported that they did not receive peer support services.)

Of the 328 respondents who received peer support services, 284 reported the number of months they received peer support services in the past year. As shown in Figure 3, 31.3% of respondents reported receiving less than six months of peer support services. The remaining 68.7% reported receiving six months or more of peer support services, while a sizeable 44.0% of these respondents reported having received 12 months of peer support services. On average, respondents reported receiving about eight months of peer support services (standard deviation of 4.1 months). Altogether, there was variation among the respondents in terms of length of service, but the majority had received peer support services for more than six months in the past year.

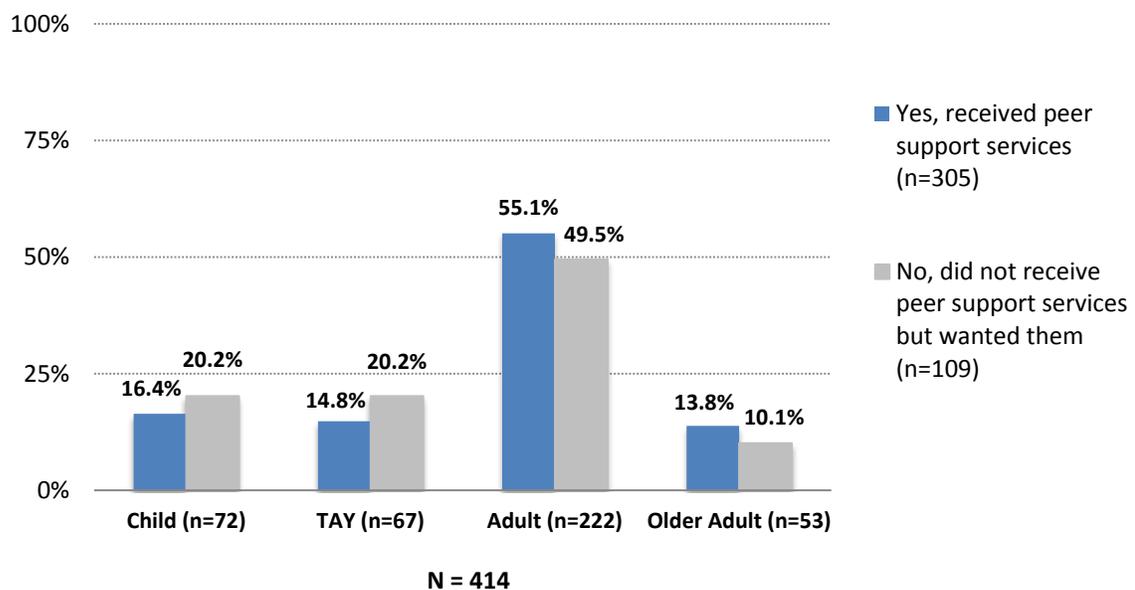
Figure 3 – Length of Peer Support Services Received



The following tables provide the distribution of two sets of respondents. We often refer to these two sets of respondents as “groups”. One group includes the respondents who received peer support services. The second group includes the respondents who did not receive peer support services despite needing or wanting them. In the tables below, we present the distribution of these two groups side by side to compare whether there is a statistically significant association (using the chi-square test) between respondent characteristics/demographics and whether or not they received peer support services.

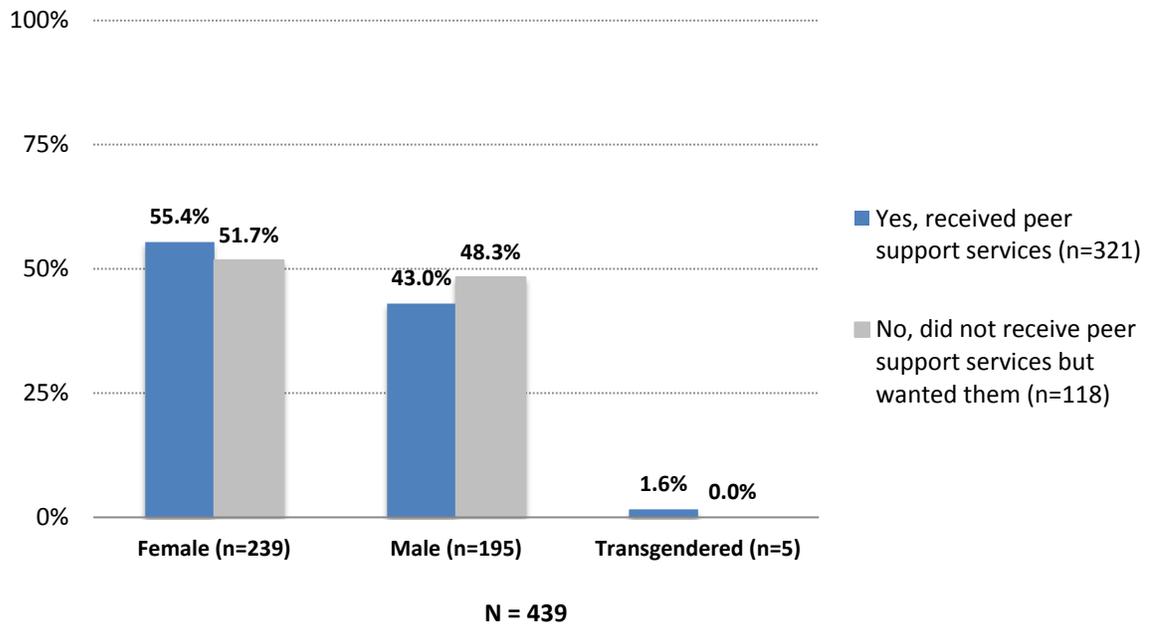
Starting with an analysis on age, there was no association between age group and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). Figure 4 details that more adults were represented in both groups because there was overrepresentation of adult survey respondents. However, between the two groups, there was equal distribution of children (16.4% and 20.2%), transition age youth (14.8% and 20.2%), adults (55.1% and 49.5%), and older adults (13.8% and 10.1%).

Figure 4 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Age Group



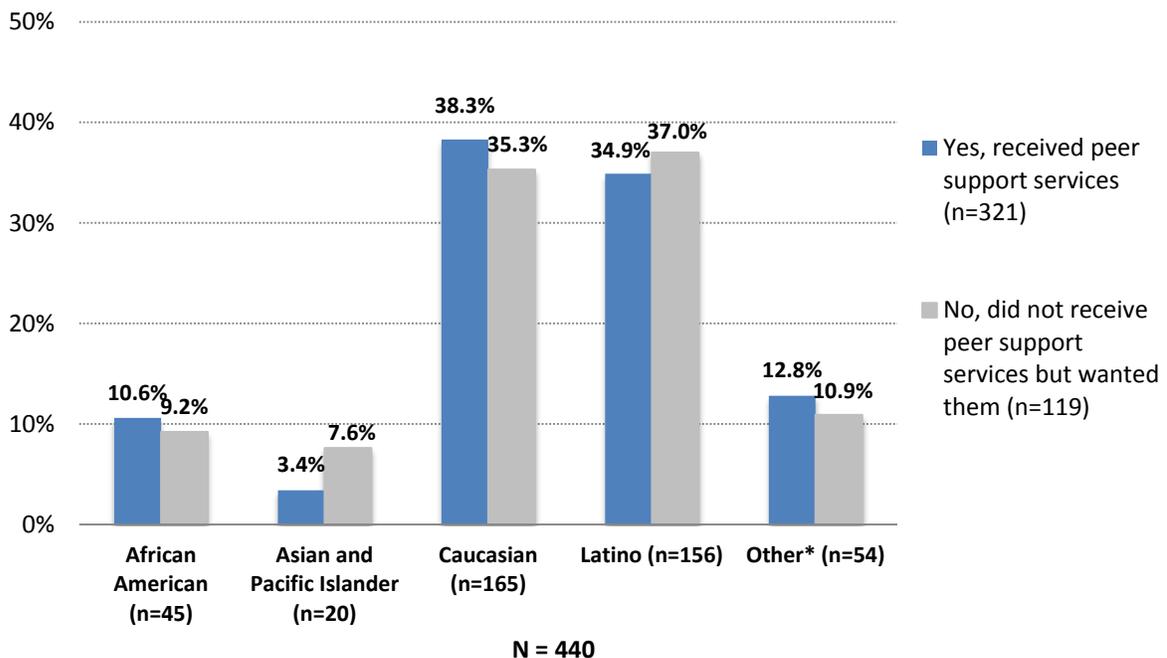
There was no association between gender and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 5, similar proportions of females and males reported receiving peer support services (55.4% compared to 43.0%, respectively) and not receiving services but wanting them (51.7% and 48.3%, respectively). A small group of respondents who identified themselves as transgendered (1.6%) received peer support services; none reported wanting peer support services but not receiving them.

Figure 5 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Gender



There was no association between race/ethnicity and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). The findings are reported in Figure 6. About 10.0% each of African American and “other race” respondents were represented in both groups. Larger proportions reported by Caucasian and Latino respondents (about 35.0% each) also were similar in both groups. A smaller proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander respondents (3.4%) reported receiving peer support services, while double the proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander respondents (7.6%) reported not receiving the services despite wanting them. This contrast is the most noticeable, although altogether there was no statistical association.

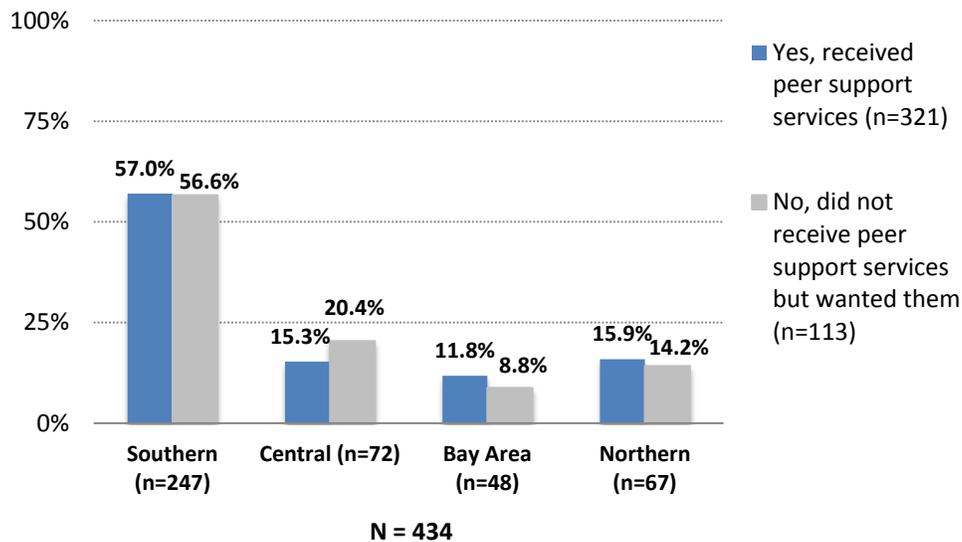
Figure 6 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Race/Ethnicity



* “Other race” includes Native American, mixed race, and other ethnic groups not identified within the racial groups provided as answer options in the survey.

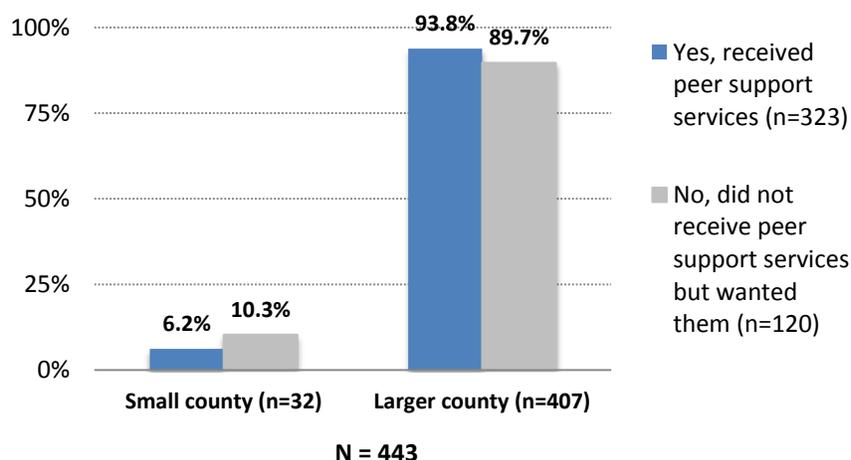
Because of the larger representation of respondents in the Southern region, it was expected that most respondents receiving peer support services (and even those not receiving them) would reside in the Southern region. The distribution of respondents in both groups is presented in Figure 7. There was no association between regional counties and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). For the most part, the proportions across regional counties were similar for both groups. For example, 57.0% of respondents who received peer support services resided in the Southern region and 56.6% of those who did not receive these services resided there.

Figure 7 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Region



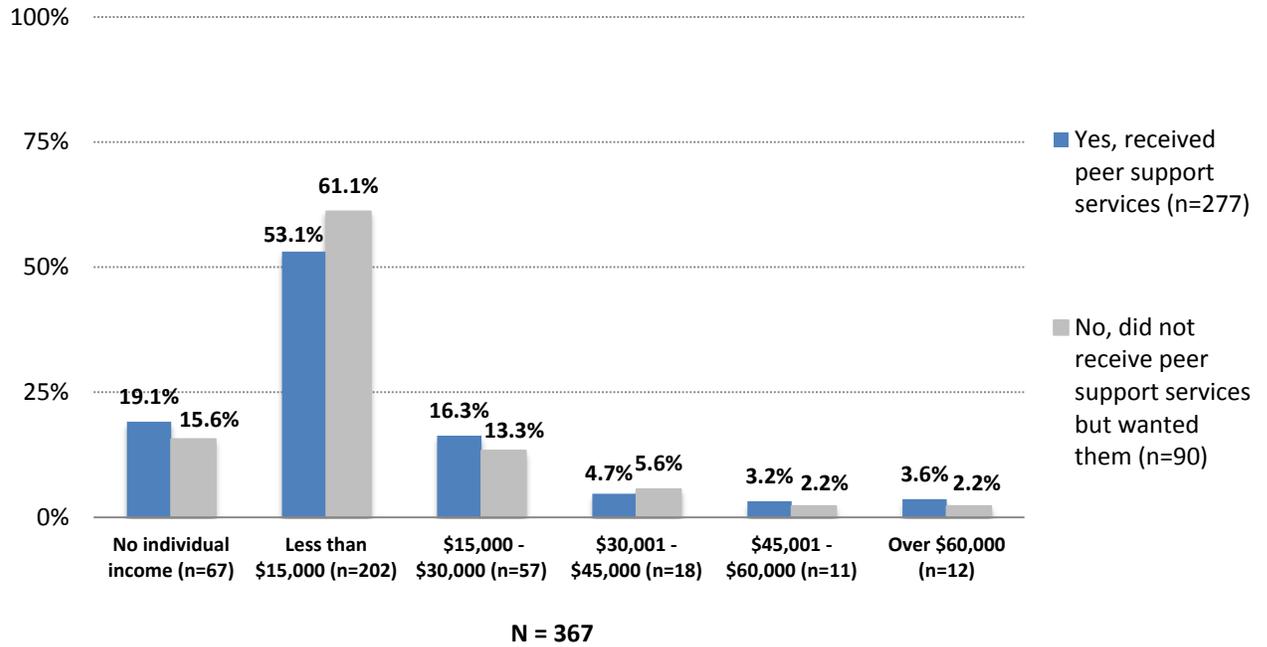
There was no association between county size and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 8, less than 10.0% of respondents from each group were from small counties. In contrast, the vast majority of respondents from each group resided in larger counties (93.8% for those who received peer support services and 89.7% who did not but wanted them).

Figure 8 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by County Size



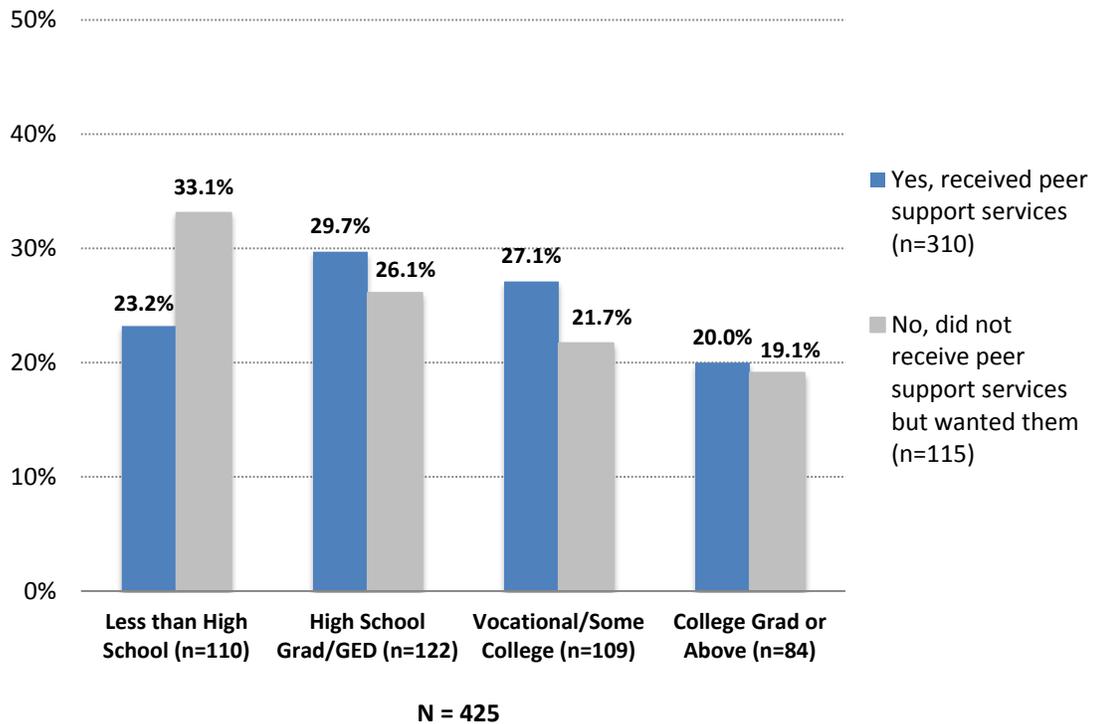
There was no association between annual income and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 9, most respondents from both groups earned less than \$15,000 annually (53.1% and 61.1%). For respondents who received peer support services, 19.1% had no individual income compared to 15.6% for respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them.

Figure 9 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Annual Income



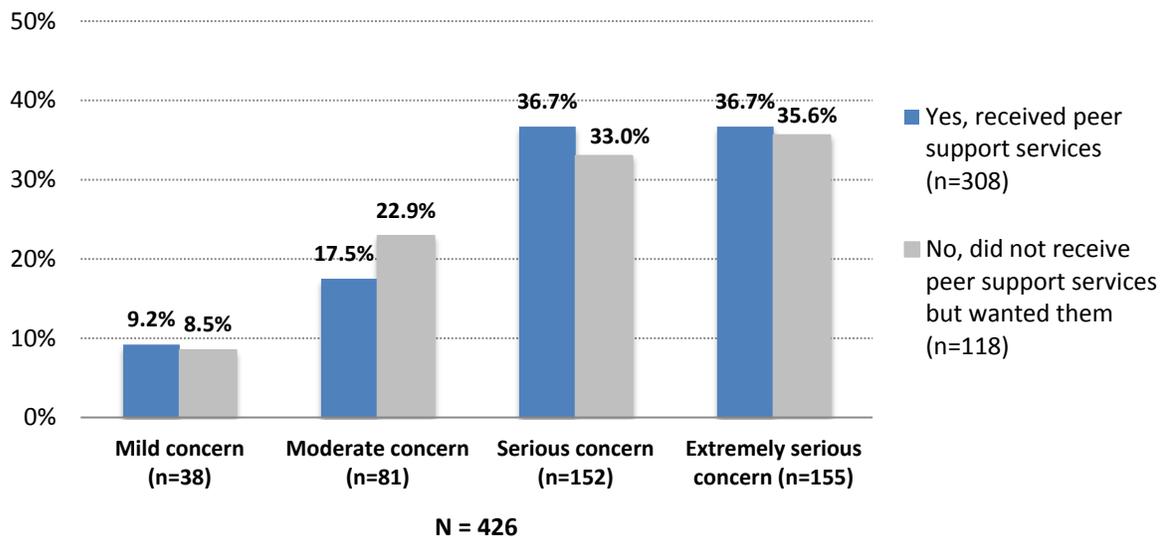
The distribution of respondents by educational attainment was similar for both groups. As shown in Figure 10, for respondents who received peer support services, 23.2% had less than a high school education. In contrast, for respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them, 33.1% had less than a high school education. Therefore, a slightly higher proportion of respondents who received peer support services had less than a high school education than their counterparts who did not receive peer support services. However, taking into consideration all the education levels, there was no association between educational attainment and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$).

Figure 10 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Educational Attainment



There was no association between the seriousness of respondents' mental health concern and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 11, less than 10.0% of respondents from both groups perceived their mental health concern to be mild. Approximately 20.0% of respondents from both groups perceived their concern to be moderate. In both groups, about one-third perceived a serious concern (36.7% and 33.0%) and another one-third perceived an extremely serious concern (36.7% and 35.6%). All in all, the majority of respondents from both groups perceived their mental health concern to be serious or extremely serious.

Figure 11 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Seriousness of Mental Health Concern

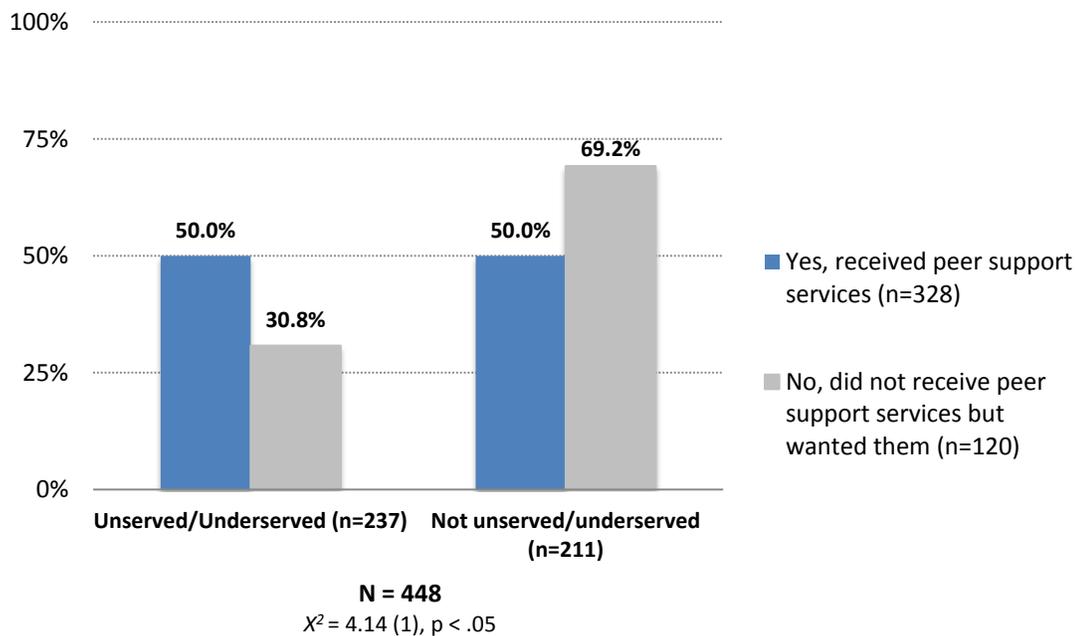


There was an association between belonging to an unserved or underserved group and whether or not peer support services were received ($p < .05$). (See Appendix A for details on the different characteristics of individuals belonging to an unserved or underserved group.) Therefore, one characteristic differentiated respondents who received peer support services from those who did not but wanted them. As presented in Figure 12, among respondents who received peer support services, 50.0% belonged to an unserved or underserved group and the remaining 50.0% did not. In contrast, among respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them, 30.8% belonged to an unserved or underserved group and the remaining 69.2% did not. Therefore, more unserved or underserved respondents (e.g., homeless and physically disabled) were represented in the group that received peer support services, while more respondents who are *not* unserved or underserved were represented in the group that did *not* receive peer support services. It is important to understand that these distributions refer to sample representation and do not necessarily indicate the extent to which unserved or underserved respondents had access to services.

In order to assess the potential effect of this association on the results, we examined whether respondent characteristics predict membership in the unserved or underserved

group. Using logistic regression, we found that the seriousness of the mental health concern and whether or not crisis services were received significantly “discriminated” respondents who belonged to an unserved or underserved group ($p < .05$).¹⁷ In other words, more respondents who did not receive peer services and who did not belong to an unserved or underserved group rated their mental health condition to be more moderate (27.7%) than their counterparts (12.9%). Based on this self-rating and by virtue of its underrepresentation of unserved and underserved respondents, the group of respondents who did not receive peer services had more individual members who have moderate concerns with their mental health. Conversely, the group of respondents who received peer support services had more individual members who have more serious concerns with their mental health.

Figure 12 – Peer Support Services Received/Not Received by Unserved/Underserved Group



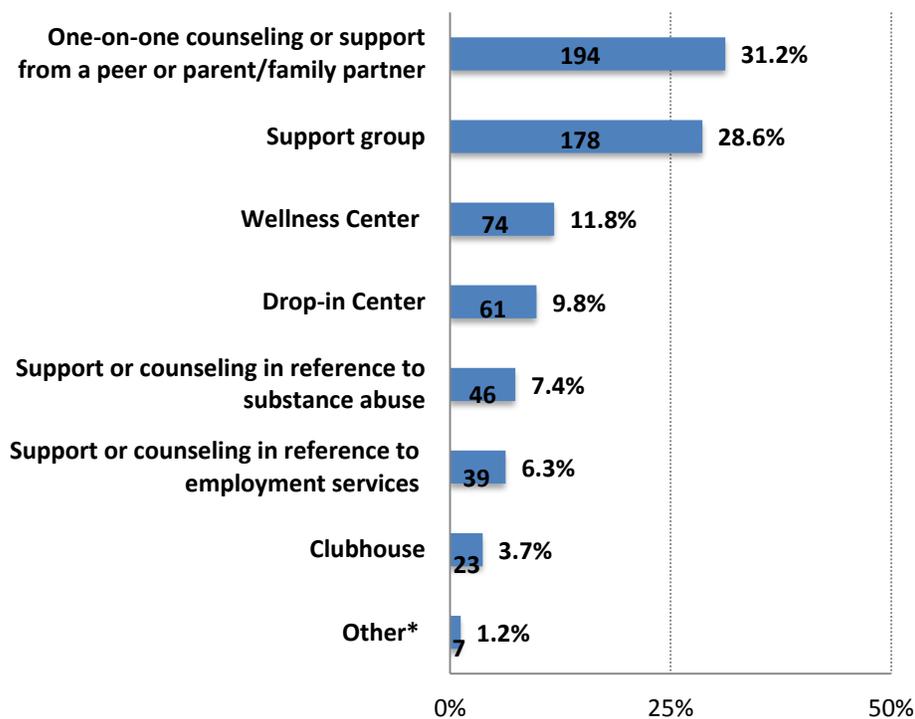
¹⁷ The model test result including 426 respondents was $\chi^2 = 12.69 (4), p < .05$. The results of the predictor variable of seriousness of mental health concern are: $B = 0.82, S.E. = 0.28, Wald's \chi^2 = 8.46 (1), p < .01$, and odds ratio = 0.44. The results of the predictor variable of whether or not peer support services were received are: $B = 0.44, S.E. = 0.22, Wald's \chi^2 = 3.81 (1), p < .05$, and odds ratio = 0.65.

Types of Peer Support Services Received

Respondents who reported receiving peer support services were asked in the survey to identify the types of services received. Figure 13 lists the services and responses. It is important to note that more than one type of service could be selected. Therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents in order to assess the relative commonality of peer support services received by respondents.

The two most common peer support services reported were one-on-one counseling or support from a peer or parent/family partner (31.2%) and support group (28.6%). Wellness centers (11.8%) and drop-in centers (9.8%) were each reported in about 10.0% of responses, but clubhouses were reported less frequently (3.7%).¹⁸ Moreover, peer support for specific types of services was reported for substance abuse (7.4%) and employment services (6.3%). On average, respondents reported receiving two types of peer support services in the past year (standard deviation of 1.4 services). When the most common peer support service of one-on-one counseling or support from a peer or parent/family partner was further examined for possible associations between respondent characteristics (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, and gender) and whether or not this service was received, none were found.

Figure 13 – Peer Support Services Received



N = 328, Total Responses = 622

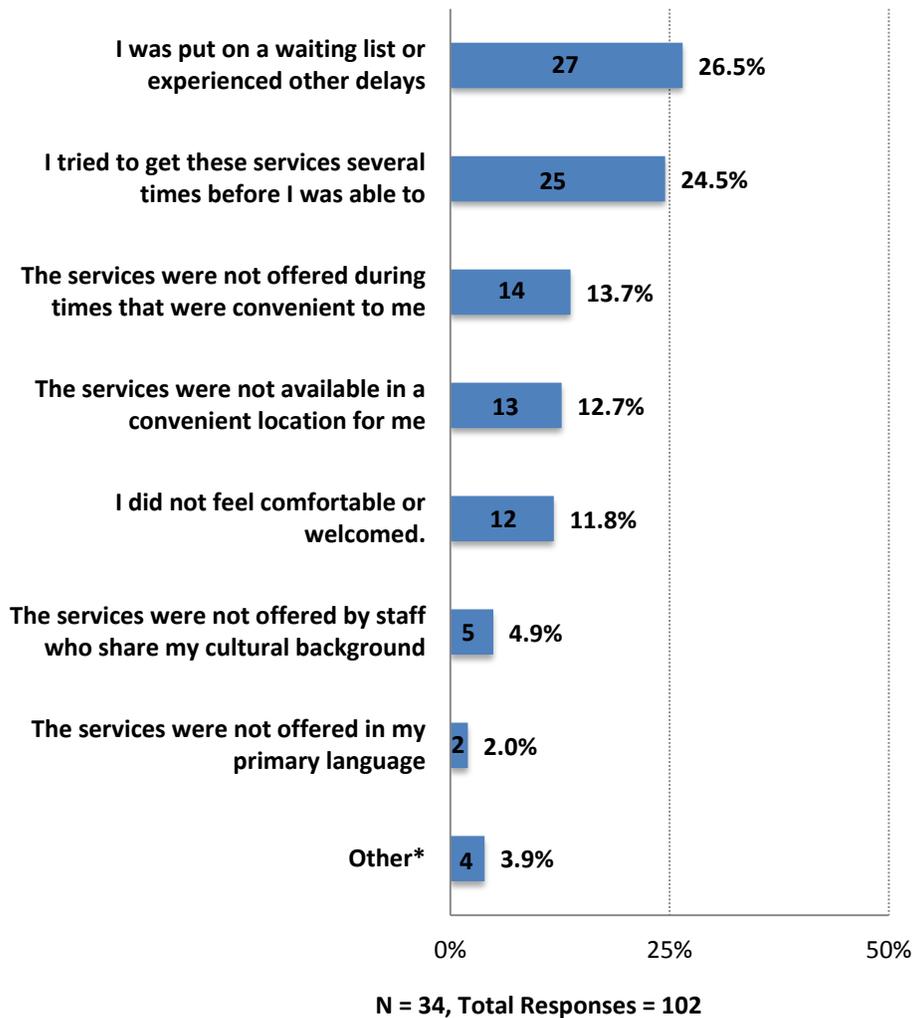
*Other includes National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI) (n=5) and religious/church/spiritual group or center (n=2).

¹⁸ Wellness centers, drop-in centers, and clubhouses are typically facilities that provide a place for consumers to meet and receive/give support to one another, as well as receive support and services from mental health professionals. There may be overlaps in the types of support and services provided.

Access to Peer Support Services

Respondents who received peer support services were asked in the survey to report whether or not they experienced any difficulty getting peer support services. Figure 14 presents the difficulties reported by 10.0% of respondents (or 34 out of 338) who received these services. More than one difficulty could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. The two most common difficulties reported were “I was put on a waiting list or experienced other delays” (26.5%) and “I tried to get these services several times before I was able to” (24.5%). Other difficulties reported were “The services were not offered during times that were convenient to me” (13.7%), “The services were not available in a convenient location for me” (12.7%), and “I did not feel comfortable or welcomed” (11.8%). There were only a handful of respondents who reported difficulties accessing peer support services due to services not having available staff of their cultural background (4.9%) and not being available in their primary language (2.0%).

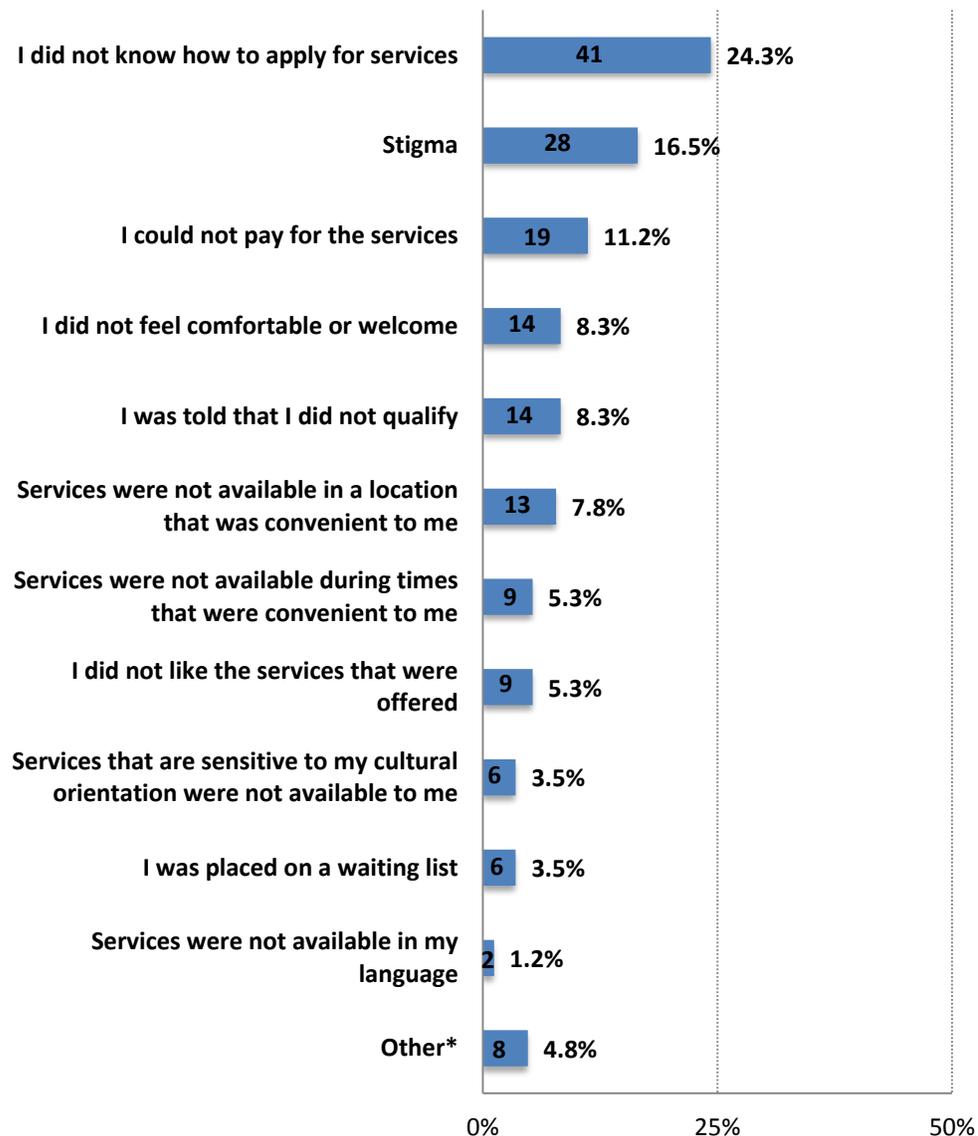
Figure 14 – Difficulties Getting Peer Support Services: Respondents Who Received Peer Support Services



* Other difficulties include: not knowing how to access the services; not feeling like the respondent’s crisis mattered; negative feelings about the mental health system; and services not available through health insurance provider.

Respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them also were asked in the survey to report the reasons they were not able to receive peer support services. More than one reason could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. As presented in Figure 15, the most common reason reported was “I did not know how to apply for services” (24.3%), followed by “stigma” (e.g., fear or feeling embarrassed) (16.5%) and “I could not pay for the services” (11.2%).

Figure 15 – Reasons Not Able to Access or Receive Peer Support Services: Respondents Who Did Not Receive Peer Support Services but Wanted Them



N = 120, Total Responses = 169

*Other reasons include: services were not offered (n=5) and one response each for could not arrange a meeting to get services, did not feel supported enough to obtain services, and did not feel ready to seek services.

The reasons for not being able to access or receive peer support services were further examined against respondent characteristics. There was an association between access barriers and whether or not respondents belonged to an unserved or underserved group ($p < .05$). As shown in Table 1, unserved or underserved respondents were more likely to report that they did not access or receive peer support services because they did not feel comfortable or welcomed (22.0%), service location was not convenient (22.0%), service times were not convenient (15.0%), and services were not offered (15.3%).

Table 1 – Reasons for Not Receiving Peer Support Services: Comparison Between Belonging or Not Belonging to Unserved/Underserved Group		
	Unserved or Underserved	Not Unserved or Underserved
I did not feel comfortable or welcomed. ¹	13 (22.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Services were not available in a location that was convenient. ²	13 (22.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Services were not available during times that were convenient. ³	9 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I did not like the services that were offered. ⁴	9 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)
TOTAL	N = 60*	N = 39*

* The numbers do not add up to the sample size for each group because only the frequency of responses for selecting each reason is reported in the table.

¹ $\chi^2 = 13.15 (1), p < 0.01$; ² $\chi^2 = 9.91 (1), p < 0.01$; ³ $\chi^2 = 6.43 (1), p < 0.01$; ⁴ $\chi^2 = 9.91 (1), p < 0.01$

Recovery Orientation of Peer Support Services

The Recovery Oriented System Indicators (ROSI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older only because the instrument was not intended for children. We analyzed whether respondents perceived the orientation of mental health services differently if they received or did not receive peer support services. (Note that respondents who did not receive peer support services completed the ROSI based on experiences with other mental health services received currently or in the past.) Using the independent samples *t*-test, we found statistically significant differences between the two groups for all six ROSI scales ($p < .05$). The findings are presented in Table 2. Respondents who received peer support services perceived a more positive recovery orientation of services in all six areas: person-centered focus and directed decision-making, holistic focus, moving on up, basic material resources, system potholes, and mistreatment. In other words, respondents who received peer support services reported, on average, that the mental health services they experienced were *more* person-centered, *more* holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, *more* oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, *more* focused on basic needs such as income and transportation, had *less* service inadequacies, and were *less* oriented toward mistreatment.

Table 2 – ROSI Results: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received peer support services	No, did not receive peer support services but wanted them
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 181, 3.36 (0.66)	n = 60, 2.73 (0.72)
Holistic focus ²	n = 188, 3.16 (0.53)	n = 66, 2.77 (0.61)
Moving on up ³	n = 189, 2.95 (0.76)	n = 66, 2.21 (0.91)
Basic material resources ⁴	n = 235, 2.80 (0.77)	n = 76, 2.55 (0.76)
System potholes ⁵	n = 204, 2.03 (0.65)	n = 65, 2.48 (0.60)
Mistreatment ⁶	n = 181, 1.56 (0.67)	n = 60, 1.92 (0.76)

¹ $t(239) = 6.28, p < .001$; ² $t(252) = 4.89, p < .001$; ³ $t(235) = 5.91, p < .001$; ⁴ $t(309) = 2.60, p < .01$; ⁵ $t(267) = 4.99, p < .001$; ⁶ $t(239) = 3.48, p < .001$

We also tested whether respondents who received employment support services along with peer support services perceived the recovery orientation of services differently from those who did not receive employment services. There were no statistically significant differences in the ROSI scales between these respondents ($p > .05$). Altogether, the findings indicate that receiving peer support services is associated with having a more recovery oriented service experience but that the additional utilization of employment support services does not change that experience for better or worse.

Furthermore, a Pearson's r correlation test was used to examine the relationship between the perception of services as recovery oriented and the number of peer support services received for respondents who received peer support services. Two of the ROSI scales were significantly and positively correlated with the number of peer support services received ($p < .05$). Respondents who received more types of peer support services perceived that the mental health services they had received were more holistic ($r = 0.19$) and more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement ($r = 0.16$). Because the correlations were not particularly strong (i.e., the r is at the lower end of a range of 0 to 1.0), it is with caution that any conclusions are drawn from these findings. The same statistical test examining length of peer support services did not yield a significant correlation.

Further analysis of access to and appropriateness of services was conducted using ratings that were provided by respondents to describe their experience with peer support services. Results for ratings on three statements about the recovery orientation of peer support services are presented in Table 3. There was agreement by most respondents that the peer support services they received were inviting and dignified (78.0% who strongly agreed or agreed). Most respondents also agreed that the services fit their unique culture and life

experiences (76.8%) and the services they received were what they wanted (76.7%). Among these respondents, there were no associations between respondent characteristics and whether or not there was agreement or disagreement with each of the ratings ($p > .05$). In other words, no particular respondent characteristic appeared to be associated with respondent ratings of their experience with peer support services.

Table 3 – Perceived Access and Appropriateness of Peer Support Services*

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The peer support services I received fit my unique culture and life experiences.	102 (33.8%)	130 (43.0%)	52 (17.2%)	12 (4.0%)	6 (2.0%)
The physical space where I received peer support services felt inviting and dignified.	104 (34.2%)	133 (43.8%)	41 (13.5%)	17 (5.6%)	9 (3.0%)
The peer support services I received were what I wanted.	103 (33.9%)	130 (42.8%)	50 (16.4%)	13 (4.3%)	8 (2.6%)

*N = 314

Peer Support Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery and Wellness

Overall Perceived Impact of Peer Support Services

Respondents who received peer support services were asked to rate the extent to which the services they received impacted different aspects of their life and recovery. (Parents of children represented in the survey would have provided ratings based on their experience with parent/family partnership supports). The results are presented in Table 4. For the most part, respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with each statement in the scale. There was agreement by a large majority of respondents (81.3% who strongly agreed or agreed) that peer support services made them feel better. This was also the case when asked about services helping with recovery (76.9%) and removing stigma of receiving mental health services (71.9%). In terms of concrete services, most respondents agreed (71.7%) that peer support services helped improve their living situation, but a noticeable decline in agreement was seen in the response regarding employment. That is, 52.7% strongly agreed or agreed that peer support services improved their employment situation. The remaining proportions of respondents for each statement were either neutral in their response or disagreed/strongly disagreed.

Table 4 – Perceived Impact of Peer Support Services*

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The peer support services I received helped me feel better.	115 (37.7%)	133 (43.6%)	41 (13.4%)	8 (2.6%)	8 (2.6%)
The peer support services I received helped with my recovery.	105 (37.4%)	111 (39.5%)	48 (17.1%)	9 (3.2%)	8 (2.8%)
Peer support services helped remove of the stigma (fear or shame) of receiving mental health services.	92 (34.1%)	102 (37.8%)	53 (19.6%)	13 (4.8%)	10 (3.7%)
The peer support services I received helped improve my living situation.	90 (31.5%)	115 (40.2%)	50 (17.5%)	21 (7.3%)	10 (3.5%)
The peer support services I received helped improve my employment situation.	54 (24.1%)	64 (28.6%)	58 (25.9%)	29 (12.9%)	19 (8.5%)

*N = 314

Employment

Overall, there was no association between current and desired employment or school status and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). Table 5 presents three major combinations of current and desired employment or school status. The proportion of respondents who reported being currently employed or attending school and desired this status was similar between respondents who received peer support services (26.5%) and those who did not receive peer support services despite wanting them (25.8%). Also, the proportion of respondents who reported being currently unemployed but desiring work was similar between respondents who received peer support services (9.5%) and those who did not (8.3%). While there was no statistical association and the sample size was small, a noticeably higher proportion of respondents who did not receive peer support services were disabled currently but desired to work, attend school, attend a work training program, or be a paid artist (9.1%) compared to their counterparts who received peer support services (5.4%). In all other possible combinations of current and desired employment or school status, the proportions between the two groups were similar.

Table 5 – Current and Desired Employment or School Status: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received peer support services	No, did not receive peer support services but wanted them
Employed or attending school: currently and desired	87 (26.5%)	31 (25.8%)
Unemployed currently but desires to work	31 (9.5%)	10 (8.3%)
Disabled currently but desires to work, attend school, be in a work training program, or be a paid artist	18 (5.4%)	11 (9.1%)
TOTAL	N = 328*	N = 120*

* The numbers do not add up to the sample size for each group because only the frequency of responses for the selected employment or school status is reported in the table.

Housing

Overall, there was no association between current and desired living situation and whether or not peer support services were received ($p > .05$). Table 6 presents two major combinations of current and desired living situation. The proportion of respondents who reported living independently and desiring it was similar between respondents who received peer support services (41.5%) and those who did not receive peer support services despite wanting them (43.6%). Also, the proportion of respondents who reported *not* living independently (e.g., with friends/family, in a group home, or homeless) but desiring to live independently was similar between respondents who received peer support services (25.3%) and those who did not (23.2%). In all other possible combinations of current and desired living situation, the proportions between the two groups were similar.

Table 6 – Current and Desired Living Situation: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received peer support services	No, did not receive peer support services but wanted them
Lives independently: currently and desired	130 (41.5%)	51 (43.6%)
Does not live independently, but desires to live independently	80 (25.3%)	27 (23.2%)
TOTAL	N = 313*	N = 117*

* The numbers do not add up to the sample size for each group because only the frequency of responses for the selected living situation is reported in the table.

Personal Recovery and Wellness

The Recovery Process Inventory (RPI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older; therefore, results on personal recovery and wellness using the RPI do not include children. The findings are presented in Table 7. Comparing respondents who received peer support services and those who did not despite wanting them, we found statistically significant differences in all six scales between the two groups ($p < .05$). All the differences were in favor of respondents who received peer support services. In contrast to respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them, respondents who received peer support services perceived or felt *less* anguish and isolation, *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, *more* housing stability, and *more* hopeful.

Table 7 – RPI Results: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received peer support services	No, did not receive peer support services but wanted them
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Anguish ¹	n = 250, 2.52 (0.78)	n = 86, 2.80 (0.73)
Connected to Others ²	n = 248, 3.59 (0.83)	n = 83, 3.23 (0.88)
Confidence and Purpose ³	n = 254, 3.70 (0.88)	n = 86, 3.23 (0.98)
Others' Care/Help ⁴	n = 243, 3.56 (0.76)	n = 83, 3.16 (0.69)
Living Situation ⁵	n = 251, 3.72 (1.07)	n = 83, 3.29 (1.10)
Hopeful/Cares for Self ⁶	n = 247, 4.16 (0.69)	n = 85, 3.94 (0.88)

¹ $t(334) = 2.84, p < .01$; ² $t(329) = 3.31, p < .001$; ³ $t(338) = 4.10, p < .001$; ⁴ $t(324) = 4.19, p < .001$;
⁵ $t(332) = 3.17, p < .01$; ⁶ $t(330) = 2.30, p < .05$

A correlational analysis of the RPI scales and the ROSI scales further supported these findings. For respondents who received peer support services, there were many significant correlations between the RPI scales and the ROSI scales ($p < .05$).¹⁹ For example, there was a positive relationship between feeling more anguish and perceiving more system potholes; there was a positive relationship between feeling more connected to others and perceiving services to be more person-centered; and there was a positive relationship between feeling more confident and perceiving greater employment or school advancement.

For respondents who did not receive peer support services despite wanting them, there were fewer significant correlations between perceptions of personal recovery and perceptions of the recovery orientation of services. For example, there were no

¹⁹ The Pearson's r ranged from 0.18 to 0.57 for significant correlations for respondents who received peer support services (n = 169-261 depending on the analysis). The Pearson's r ranged from 0.33 to 0.51 for significant correlations for respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them (n = 54-71 depending on the analysis).

relationships between feeling connected to others and any ROSI scale, whereas for respondents who received peer support services, feeling connected to others was correlated with four ROSI scales (person-centered focus, system potholes, moving on up, and basic materials). Altogether, these findings suggest that more positive experiences with peer support services and other mental health services are related to a more positive perception of personal recovery.

Furthermore, for respondents who received peer support services, the number of services and the length of services were significantly correlated with scales on the RPI ($p < .05$). First, respondents who received more types of peer support services were more hopeful ($r = 0.15$). Second, respondents who received peer support services for a longer period of time perceived that there were fewer people surrounding them who cared ($r = 0.13$). A closer examination revealed that this inverse relationship was particularly evident among respondents who received more than six months of peer support services. Because the correlations were not particularly strong (i.e., the r is at the lower end of a range of 0 to 1.0), it is with caution that any conclusions are drawn from these findings.

We further analyzed whether characteristic differences between respondents who received peer support services and those who did not accounted for the results we found above. There were variations within both groups of respondents in terms of age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, and seriousness of the mental health concern. These variations were similar across the groups. For example, in both groups, respondents who described their mental health concern to be extremely serious felt more anguish than respondents who described their concern to be mild. Based on these findings, we analyzed whether these characteristics, including respondent perceptions of the recovery process, were predictors of membership in one group or another using logistic regression. Only one of the scales – namely, others' care/help – significantly "discriminated" respondents who received peer support services from those who did not receive these services ($p < .05$).²⁰ As previously reported, respondents who received peer support services (compared to those who did not), on average, had a more positive perception of personal recovery in terms of feeling that more understanding people were around and that others care when they themselves do not.

²⁰ The model test result including 270 respondents was $\chi^2 = 35.77$ (27), $p < .05$. The results of the predictor ("others' care/help" scale on the RPI) are: $B = 0.54$, S.E. = 0.27, Wald's $\chi^2 = 3.94$ (1), $p < .05$, and odds ratio = 0.58.

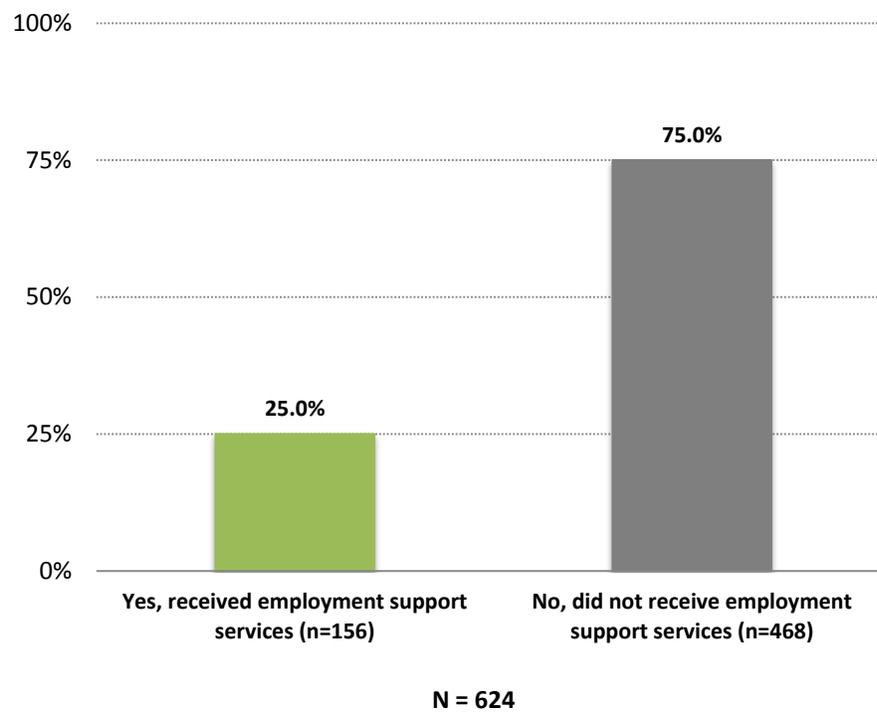
Employment Support Service

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Employment Support Services

The characteristics of individuals (or “respondents”) who received employment support services are described and are compared with survey respondents who did not receive employment support services despite needing or wanting them.

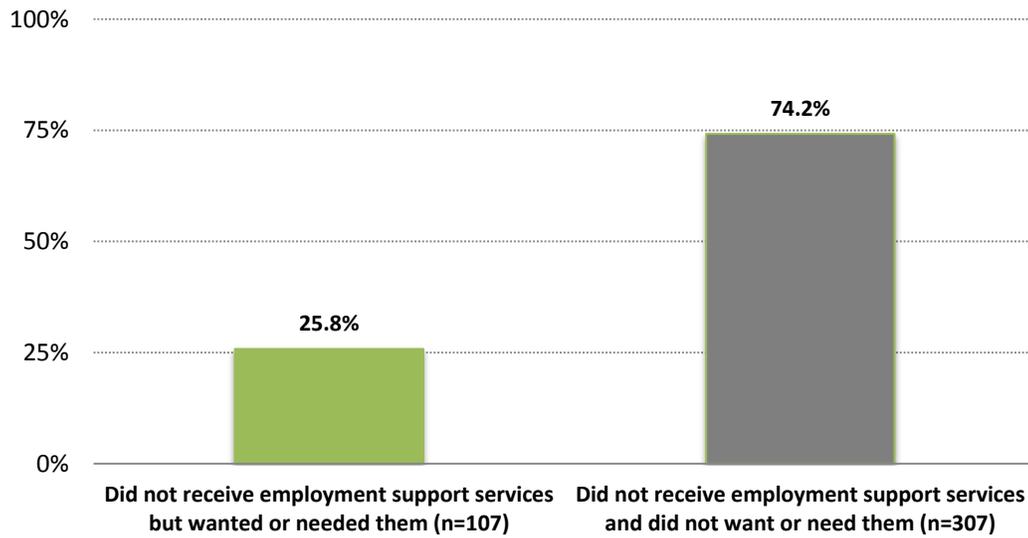
A total of 624 adult respondents reported whether or not they received employment support services in the past year.²¹ As displayed in Figure 16, 156 (or 25.0%) of these 624 respondents reported having received employment support services. Furthermore, as presented in Figure 17, 107 respondents (or 25.8%) who did not receive employment support services reported needing or wanting them.

Figure 16 – Employment Support Services Wanted/Not Wanted



²¹ Because employment support services are typically offered to adults, the analyses on employment were conducted for transition age youth, adults, and older adults only.

Figure 17 – Employment Support Services Wanted/Not Wanted

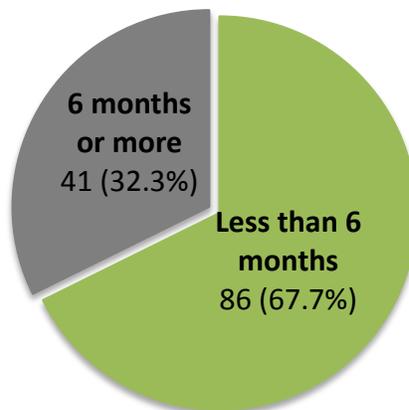


N = 414

(There are 54 missing responses from the sample of 414 respondents who reported that they did not receive employment support services.)

Of the 156 respondents who received employment support services, 127 reported the number of months they received employment support services in the past year. As shown in Figure 18, 67.7% reported receiving less than six months of employment support services. The remaining 32.3% reported receiving six months or more of employment support services. On average, respondents reported receiving less than six months of employment support services (standard deviation of 4.2 months). Altogether, the majority had received employment support services for less than six months in the past year.

Figure 18 - Length of Employment Support Services Received

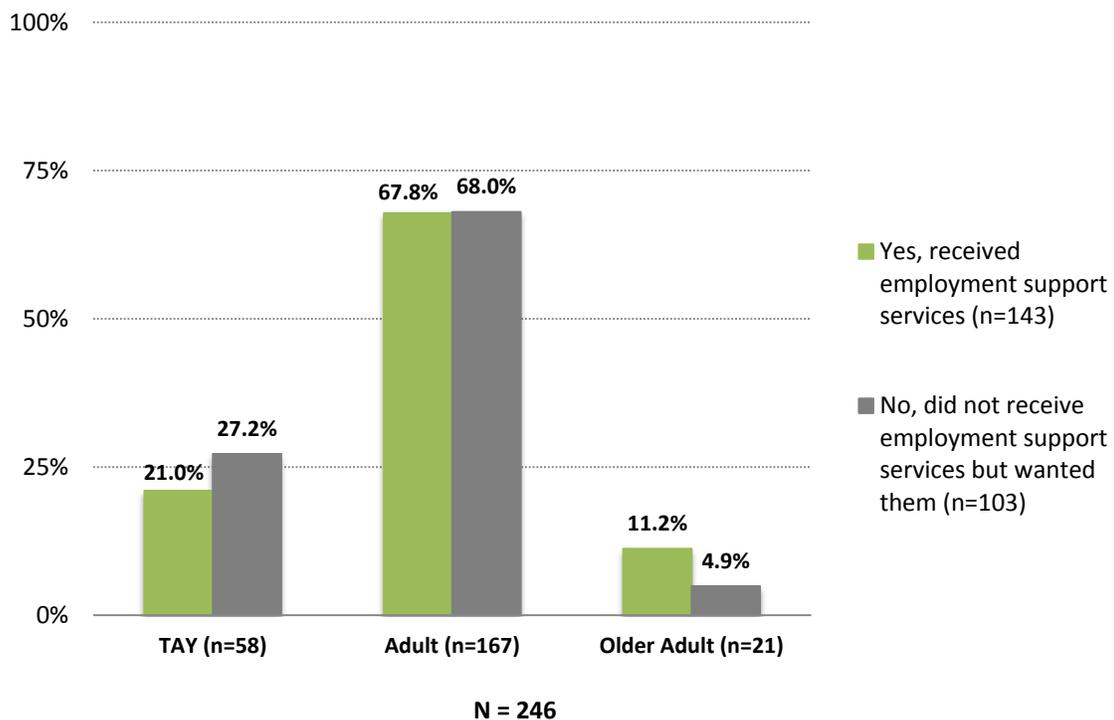


N = 127

The following tables provide the distribution of two sets of respondents. We often refer to these two sets of respondents as “groups”. One group includes the respondents who received employment support services. The second group includes the respondents who did not receive employment support services despite needing or wanting them. In the tables below, we present the distribution of these two groups side by side to compare whether there is a statistically significant association (using a chi-square test) between respondent characteristics/demographics and whether or not they received employment support services.

Starting with an analysis on age, there was no association between age group and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 19, the distributions of age across both groups were comparable, with approximately 68.0% of adults in both groups representing the largest age group for this sample.

Figure 19 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Age Group



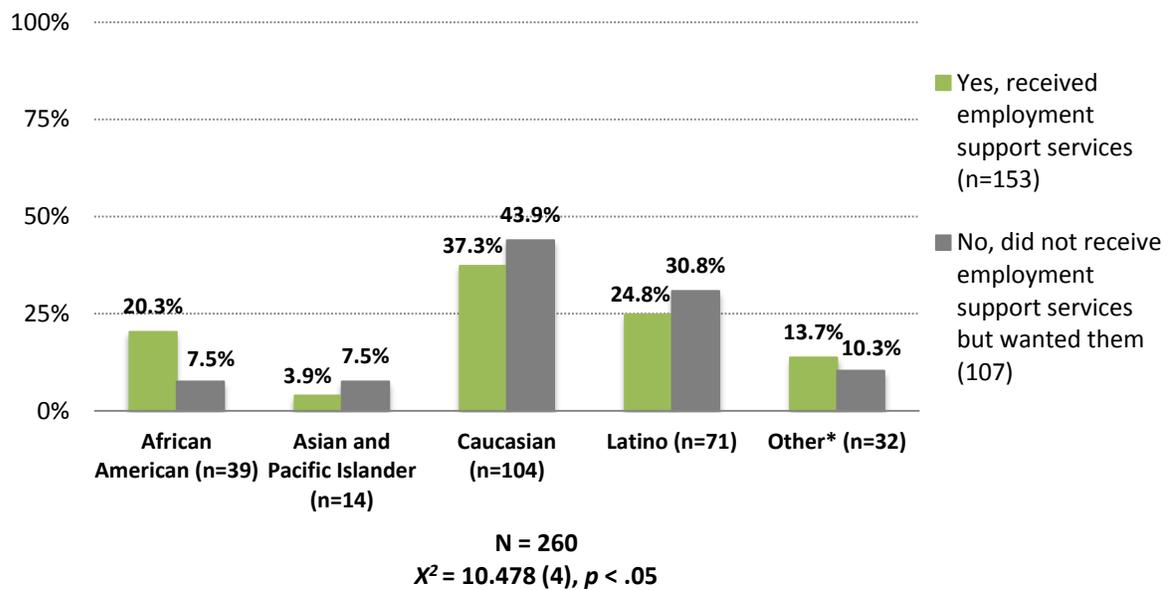
There was no association between gender and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). As presented in Figure 20, 52.3% were female and 46.4% were male among respondents who received employment support services. This is compared to 45.3% of females and 52.8% respondents who did not receive employment support services. Therefore, a slightly higher proportion of females were represented in the group that received employment support services; however, the differences were not pronounced enough to indicate a statistical association.

Figure 20 - Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Gender



There was a significant association between race/ethnicity and whether or not employment support services were received ($p < .05$). For example, as presented in Figure 21, 20.3% of respondents who received employment support services were African American compared to 7.5% who did not receive these services. This was the starkest difference, suggesting that representation of African American respondents was higher in the group that received employment support services than the group that did not receive such services despite wanting them. Due to the relatively small sample size of African American respondents in the group that did not receive employment support services, further analysis to assess the potential effects of this association of the results was not conducted.

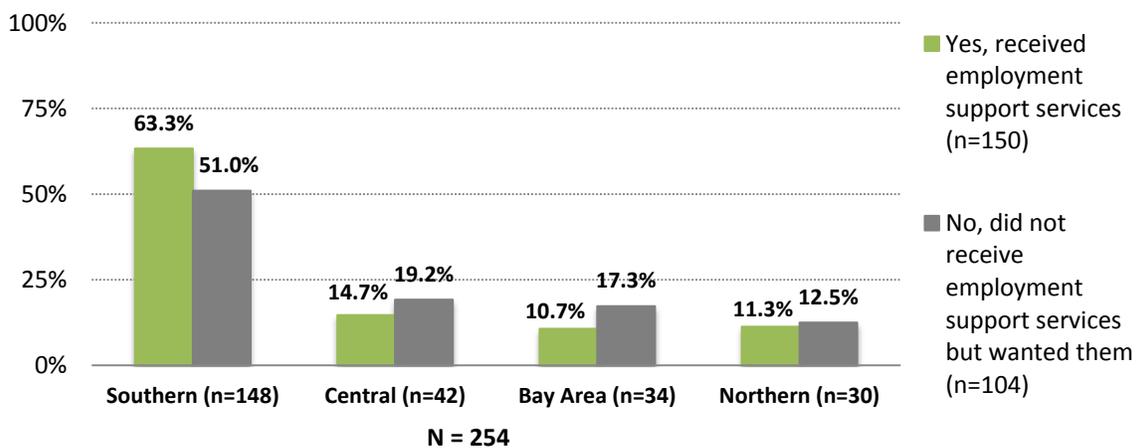
Figure 21 - Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Race



* "Other" includes Native American, mixed race, and other ethnic groups not identified within the racial groups provided as answer options in the survey.

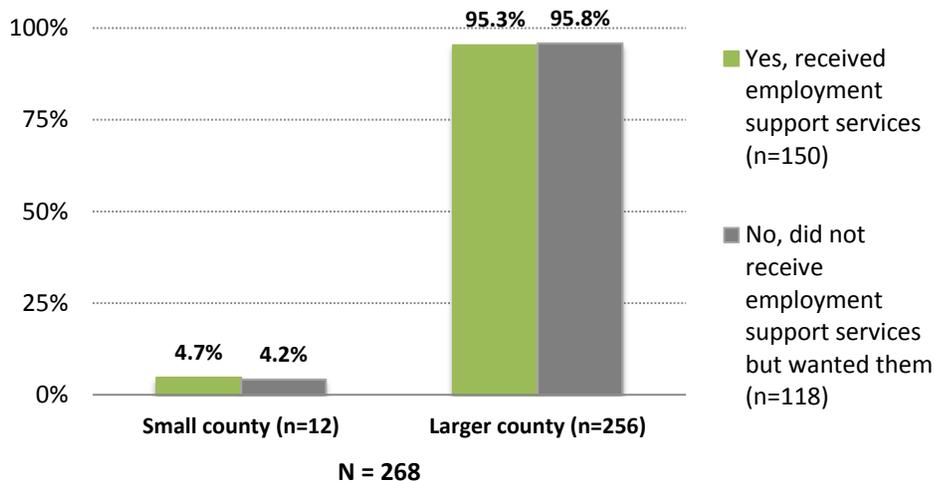
Because of the larger representation of respondents in the Southern region, it was expected that most respondents receiving employment support services (and even those not receiving them) would reside in the Southern region. The distribution of respondents in both groups is presented in Figure 22. There was no association between regional counties and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). However, slight proportional differences between the two groups were noticeable. For example, while 63.3% of respondents who received employment support services resided in the Southern region, 51.0% of those who did not receive these services resided there. Consequently, slightly larger proportions of respondents in the Central region and Bay Area did not receive employment support services.

Figure 22 - Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Region



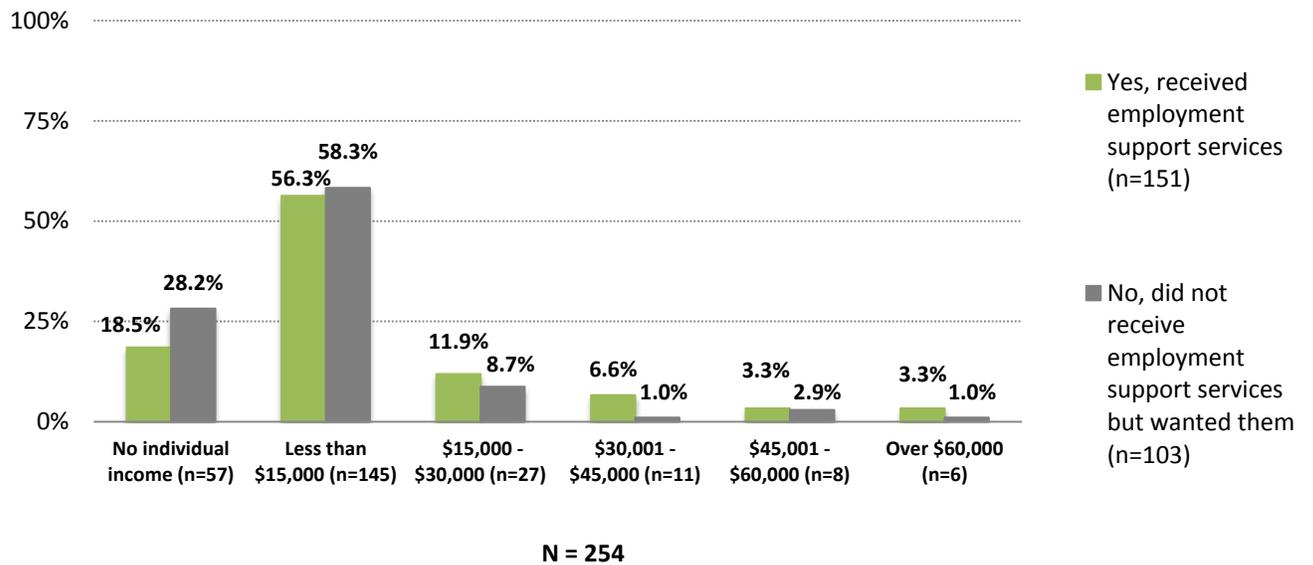
There was no association between county size and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 23, less than 5.0% of respondents from each group were from small counties. In contrast, the vast majority of respondents from each group resided in larger counties (95.3% for those who received employment support services and 95.8% who did not but wanted them).

Figure 23 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by County Size



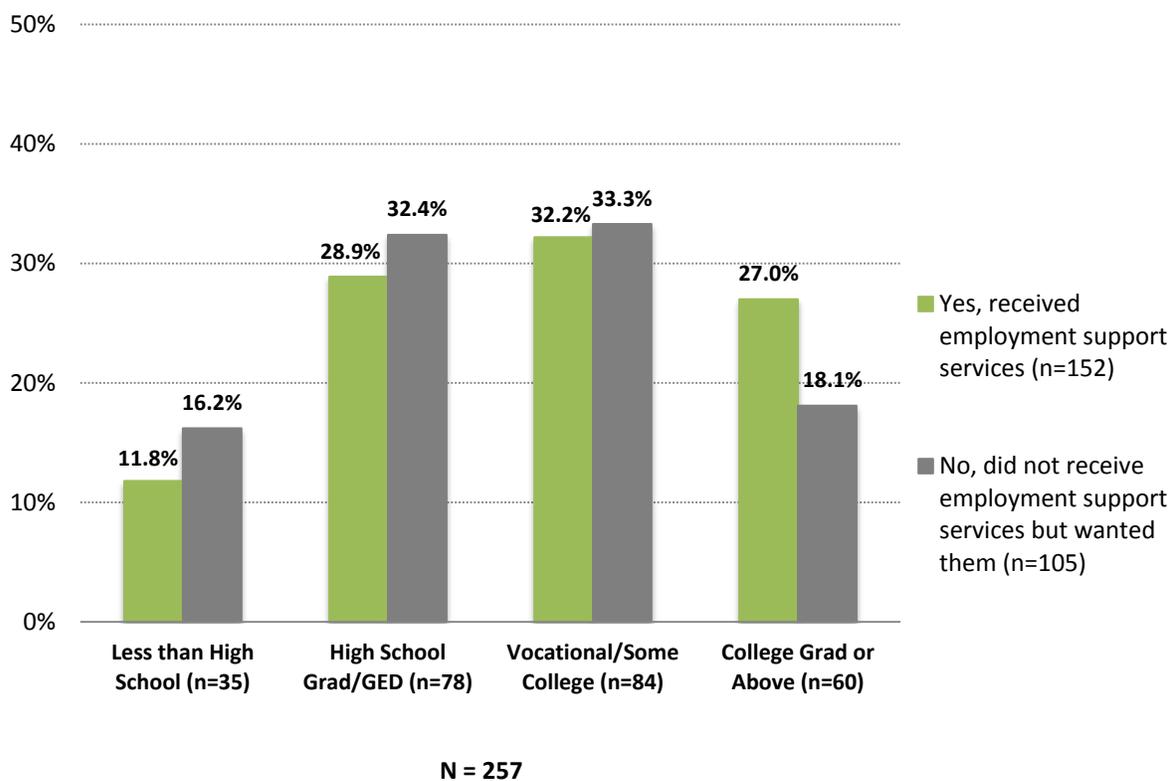
There was no association between annual income and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 24, most respondents in both groups earned less than \$15,000 annually (56.3% and 58.3%). For respondents who received employment support services, 18.5% had no individual income. For respondents who did not receive employment support services but wanted them, a larger proportion of 28.2% had no individual income.

Figure 24 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Annual Income



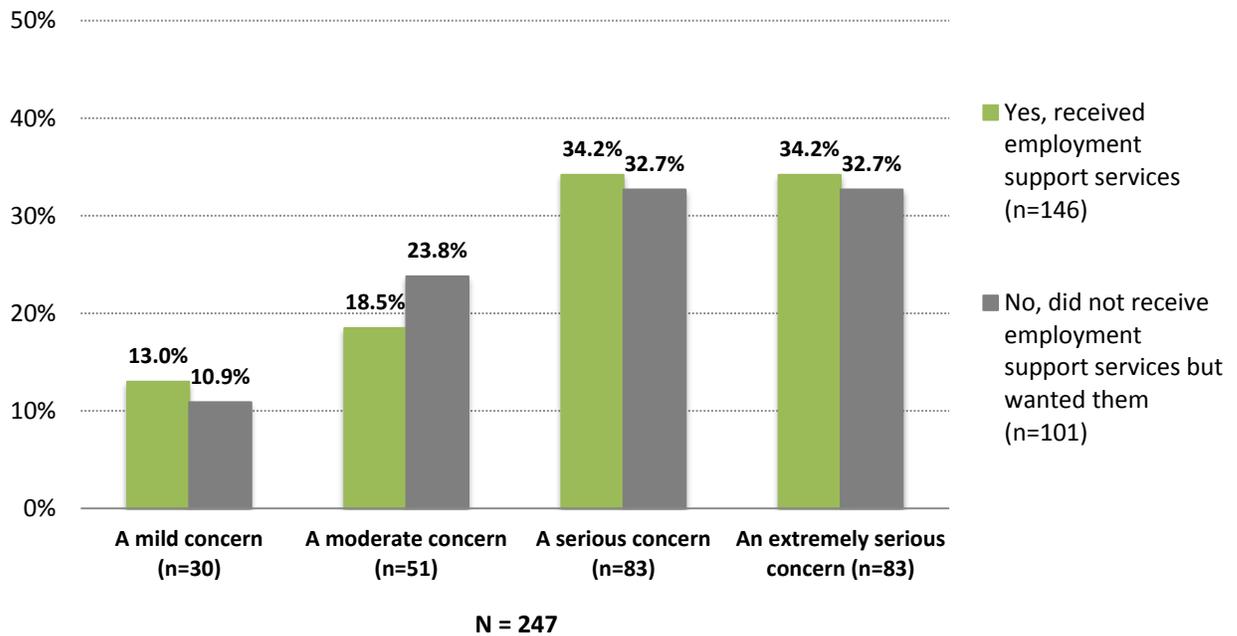
There was no association between educational attainment and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). However, the slightly different proportions between the two groups are noteworthy. As shown in Figure 25, for respondents who received employment support services, 11.8% had less than a high school education while 27.0% of respondents were college graduates. In contrast, for respondents who did not receive employment support services but had wanted them, 16.2% did not have a high school education while 18.1% of respondents were college graduates. Therefore, a slightly larger proportion of respondents who received employment support services reported having graduated from college or graduate school.

Figure 25 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Educational Attainment



There was no association between the seriousness of respondents' mental health concern and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 26, over 60.0% of respondents in both groups described their concern to be serious or extremely serious, indicating that many respondents who received employment support services, as well as those who did not despite wanting them, had serious concerns with their mental health while receiving and seeking employment support services.

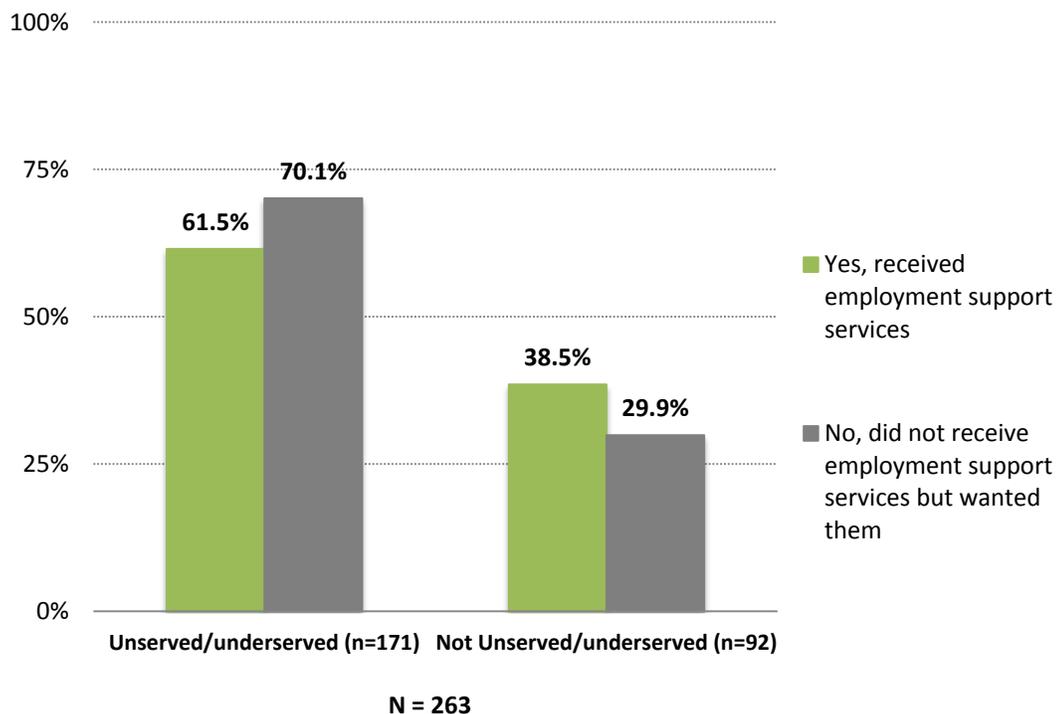
Figure 26 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Seriousness of Mental Health Concern



There was no association between belonging to an unserved or underserved group and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). (See Appendix A for details on the different characteristics of individuals belonging to an unserved or underserved group.) As shown in Figure 27, regardless of whether or not respondents received employment support services, larger proportions of respondents identified themselves as unserved or underserved. Between groups, there was no statistical association but the proportions were slightly different in that 61.5% of respondents who received employment support services identified as unserved or underserved, while a higher proportion of 70.1% of respondent who did not receive these services identified as unserved or underserved.

As with the findings on peer support services, it is important to understand that these distributions refer to sample representation and do not necessarily indicate the extent to which unserved or underserved respondents had access to services. In the overall survey sample, 52.0% of respondents belonged to an unserved or underserved group. Therefore, for both groups, the distribution of respondents is such that a larger proportion of unserved or underserved respondents (e.g., physically disabled) were represented in the analyses on employment support services.

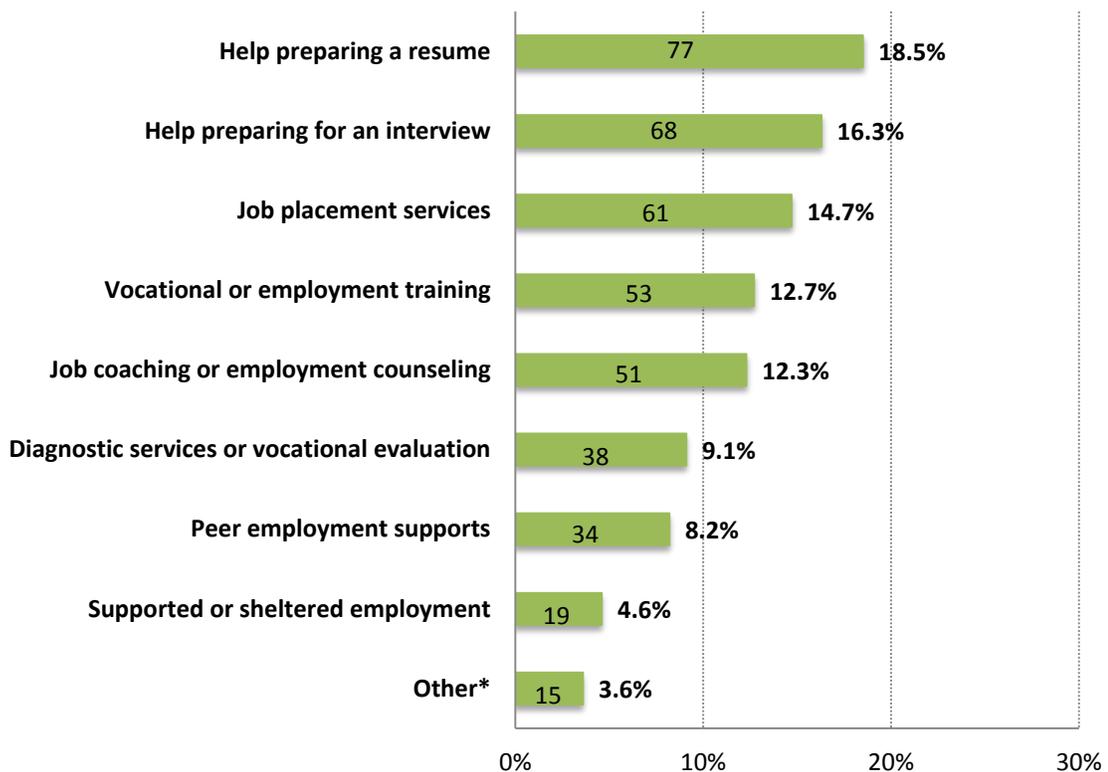
Figure 27 – Employment Support Services Received/Not Received by Unserved/Underserved Group



Types of Employment Support Services Received

Respondents who received employment support services were asked in the survey to identify the types of services they received in the past year. Figure 28 lists the services and responses. It is important to note that more than one type of service could be selected. Therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents in order to assess the relative commonality of employment support services received by respondents. The two most common employment support services reported were help preparing a résumé (18.5%) and help preparing for an interview (16.3%). Other services reported were: job placement services (14.7%), vocational training (12.7%), job coaching or employment counseling (12.3%), diagnostic services or vocational evaluation (9.1%), peer employment supports (8.2%), and supported or sheltered employment (4.6%). On average, respondents reported receiving three types of employment support services in the past year (standard deviation of 2.1 services).²²

Figure 28 - Employment Support Services Received



N = 156, Total Responses = 416

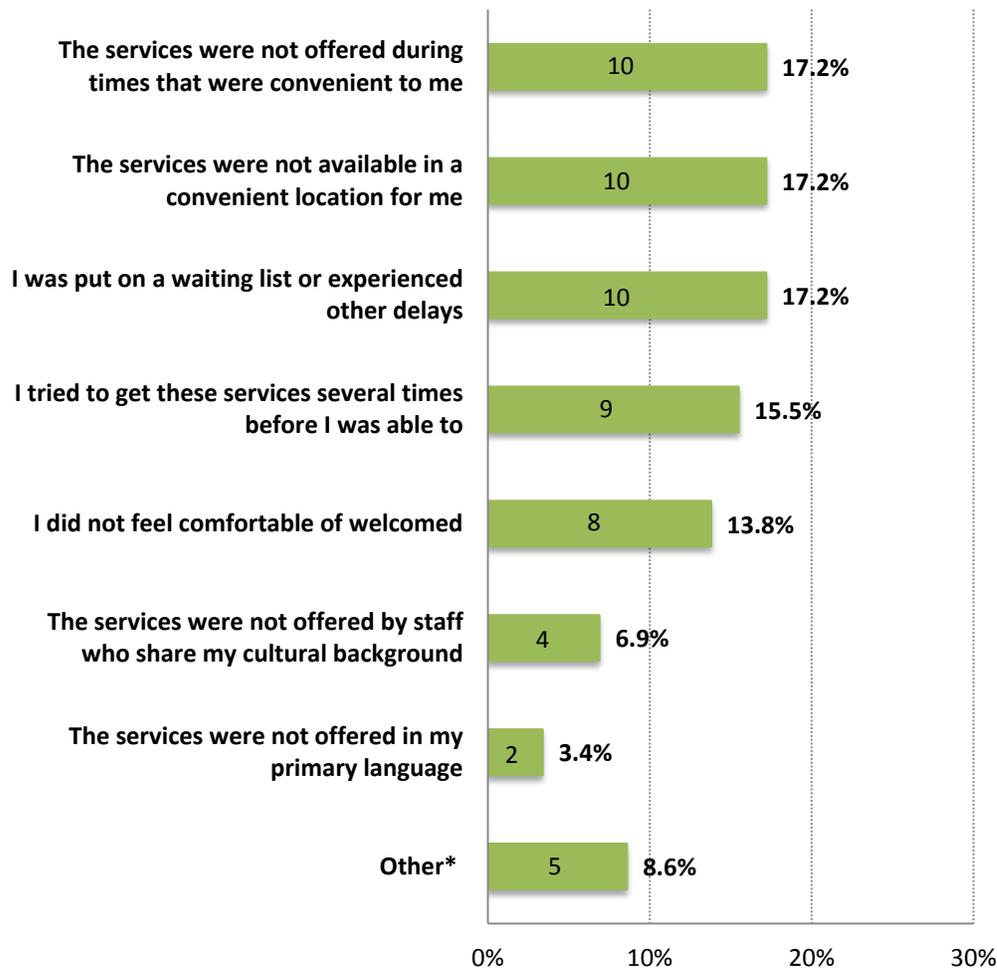
* Other responses include volunteering (n=3), Job training Employment Assistance Program (EAP), English as Second Language (ESL), internships, and help with social security or other benefits.

²² The types of employment support services were further analyzed to identify whether certain characteristics of respondents were associated with having received one of more of these services. A number of significant associations were found ($p < .05$); however, they were not reported because the sample sizes were too unstable to draw any conclusions from the findings.

Access to Employment Support Services

Respondents who received employment support services were asked in the survey to report whether or not they experienced any difficulties in getting employment support services. Figure 29 presents the difficulties reported by 21.1% of respondents (or 28 out of 133) who received these services. More than one difficulty could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. Three difficulties were equally reported: being put on a wait list (17.2%), services not being available in a convenient location (17.2%), and services not being provided during convenient times (17.2%). Other difficulties reported included having to try several times to receive services before being able to (15.5%) and not feeling comfortable or welcomed (13.8%). A handful of respondents reported difficulties accessing employment support services due to services not being offered by staff members who share their cultural background (6.9%) and not being available in their primary language (3.4%).

Figure 29 – Difficulties Receiving Employment Support Services: Respondents Who Received Employment Support Services

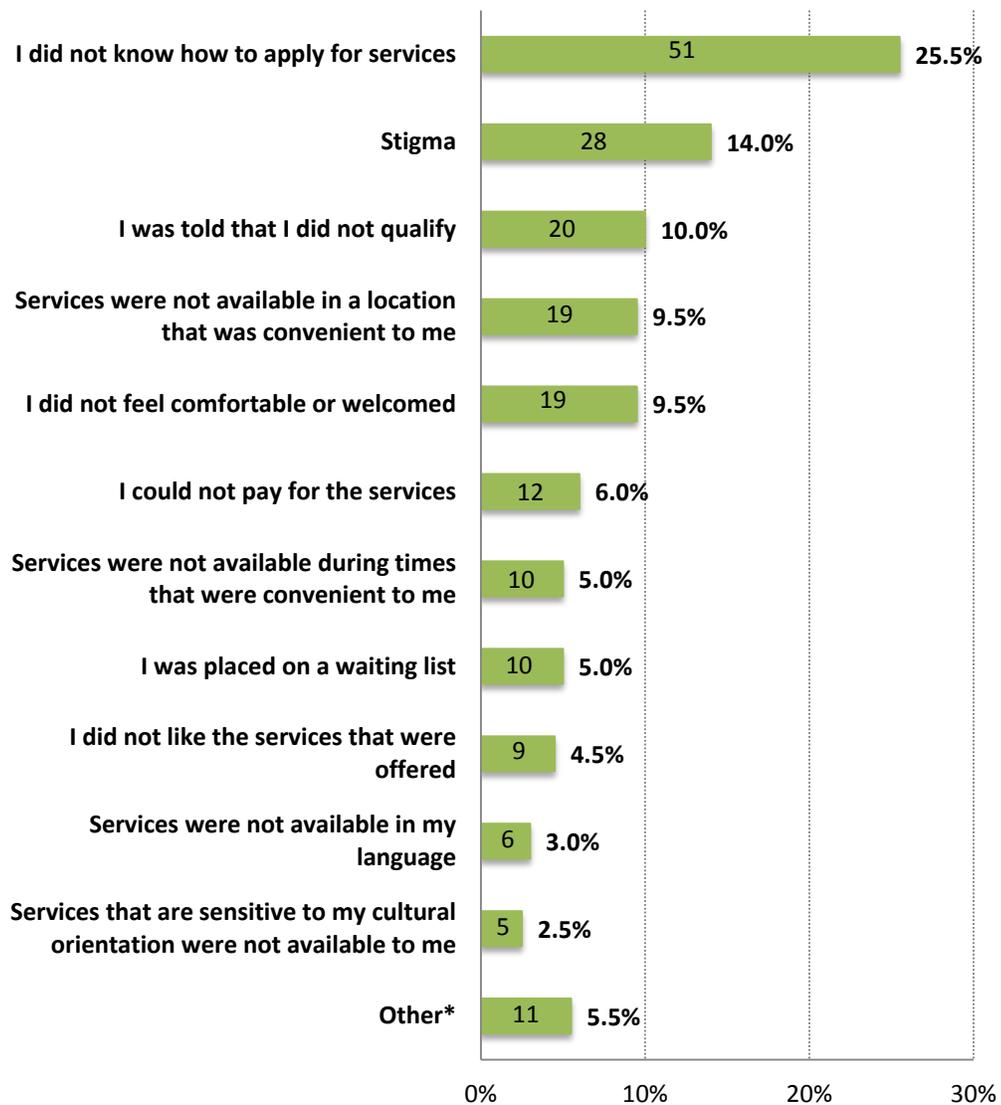


N = 28, Total Responses = 58

* Other responses include stolen identity, discontinuation of services, being taken advantage of, had minimal contact with staff, and staff not recognizing need for help due to education.

Respondents who did not receive employment support services but wanted them also were asked in the survey to report the reasons they were not able to receive employment support services. More than one reason could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. As presented in Figure 30, at 24.6%, not knowing how to apply for services was the most common reason reported for not receiving needed or wanted employment support services. Other common reasons included stigma (e.g., fear or embarrassment) associated with receiving services (13.8%), being told that the individual did not qualify (9.4%), and not feeling comfortable or welcomed (8.9%).

Figure 30 – Reasons for Not Receiving Needed or Wanted Employment Support Services: Respondents Who Did Not Receive Employment Support Services



N = 108, Total Responses = 200

* Other reasons include being incarcerated, suffering from physical illness, attending school, no follow-up after job loss, being a parent, applying for SSI.

The reasons for not being able to access or receive employment support services were further examined against respondent characteristics. All the associations presented below were statistically significant ($p < .05$). As shown in Table 8, larger proportions of respondents in the Northern region (53.8%) and Central region (35.0%) reported stigma as a reason for not receiving employment support services.

Table 8 – Stigma: Comparison by Regions				
	Southern	Central	Bay Area	Northern
Yes, stigma	9 (17.0%)	7 (35.0%)	5 (27.8%)	7 (53.8%)
No	44 (83.0%)	13 (65.0%)	13 (72.2%)	6 (46.2%)
TOTAL	53 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)

$\chi^2 = 8.12 (3), p < .05$

As shown in Table 9, a larger proportion of respondents who described their mental health concern as serious (60.6%) or extremely serious (57.6%) reported that they did not know how to apply for services.

Table 9 – Did Not Know How to Apply: Comparison by Seriousness of Concern				
	Mild Concern	Moderate Concern	Serious Concern	Extremely Serious Concern
Yes, did not know how to apply	3 (27.3%)	5 (20.8%)	20 (60.6%)	19 (57.6%)
No	8 (72.7%)	19 (19.2%)	13 (39.4%)	14 (42.4%)
TOTAL	11 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)

$\chi^2 = 12.26 (3), p < .01$

As shown in Table 10, a larger proportion of respondents who belonged to an unserved or underserved group (13.3%) reported having been put on a waiting list.

Table 10 – Placed on Waiting List: Comparison Between Belonging or Not Belonging to an Unserved/Underserved Group		
	Unserved or Underserved	Not Unserved or Underserved
Yes, placed on waiting list	10 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)
No	65 (86.7%)	32 (100.0%)
TOTAL	75 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)

$\chi^2 = 4.71 (1), p < .05$

Finally, as shown in Table 11, a larger proportion of respondents whose preferred language is Spanish (25.0%) reported that services were not available in their language (compared to only 2.3% of respondents whose preferred language is English).

**Table 11 – Services Not Available in Preferred Language:
Comparison by Preferred Language**

	English	Spanish
Yes, services not available in preferred language	2 (2.3%)	4 (25.0%)
No	86 (97.7%)	12 (75.0%)
TOTAL	88 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)

$\chi^2 = 13.22 (1), p \leq .01$

Recovery Orientation of Employment Support Services

The Recovery Oriented System Indicators (ROSI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older only because the instrument was not intended for children. Furthermore, employment support services are not intended for children. We analyzed whether respondents perceived the orientation of mental health services differently if they received or did not receive employment support services. (Note that respondents who did not receive employment support services completed the ROSI based on experiences with other mental health services received currently or in the past.) Using the independent samples *t*-test, we found significant differences between the two groups on five of the six ROSI scales ($p < .05$). As shown in Table 12, respondents who received employment support services had higher average scores on the following scales: person-centered focus and directed decision-making, holistic focus, moving on up, and basic material resources. Also, respondents who received employment support services had significantly lower scores on the system potholes scale. Therefore, respondents who received employment support services reported, on average, that the mental health services they experienced were *more* person-centered, *more* holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, *more* oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, *more* focused on basic needs such as income and transportation, and had *less* service inadequacies.

Table 12 – ROSI Results: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received employment support services	No, did not receive employment support services but wanted them
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 113, 3.27 (0.65)	n = 69, 2.82 (0.80)
Holistic focus ²	n = 122, 3.13 (0.50)	n = 76, 2.78 (0.61)
Moving on up ³	n = 129, 2.91 (0.71)	n = 74, 2.13 (0.76)
Basic material resources ⁴	n = 141, 2.75 (0.75)	n = 94, 2.42 (0.72)
System potholes ⁵	n = 125, 2.07 (0.62)	n = 75, 2.48 (0.69)
Mistreatment	n = 113, 1.57 (0.69)	n = 63, 1.74 (0.60)

¹ $t(180) = 4.17, p < .001$; ² $t(196) = 4.42, p < .001$; ³ $t(201) = 7.38, p < .001$; ⁴ $t(233) = 3.40, p < .001$;
⁵ $t(198) = -4.36, p < .001$

We also tested whether respondents who received employment support services *plus* peer support services perceived the recovery orientation of services differently from those who did not receive peer support services. There were statistically significant differences in three ROSI scales between these respondents ($p < .05$). As shown in Table 13, those respondents who received both sets of services perceived that services were more person-centered, more holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, and more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement. The respondents who only received employment support services reported, on average, that services received were less recovery oriented in these areas.

Table 13 – ROSI Results: Comparison Between Respondents Who Received Peer Support Services and Those Who Did Not

	Yes, also received peer support services	No, only received employment and not peer support services
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 58, 3.38 (0.64)	n = 13, 2.81 (0.74)
Holistic focus ²	n = 63, 3.20 (0.47)	n = 13, 2.89 (0.60)
Moving on up ³	n = 70, 3.07 (0.65)	n = 13, 2.42 (1.01)

¹ $t(69) = 2.82, p < .01$; ² $t(74) = 2.02, p < .05$; ³ $t(81) = 3.00, p < .01$

Furthermore, a Pearson's r correlation test was used to examine the relationship between the perception of services as recovery oriented and the number of employment support services received for respondents who received employment support services. There was

no significant correlation between these two variables ($p > .05$). The same statistical test was used to examine length of employment support services; the test did not yield any statistically significant correlations ($p > .05$).

Further analysis of access to and appropriateness of services was conducted using ratings provided by respondents to describe their experience with employment support services. Results for ratings on six statements about the recovery orientation of peer support services are presented in Table 14. The majority of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that staff had worked hard to achieve their personal employment goals (69.3%), services fit with the respondents cultural and life experiences (56.7%), staff respected respondents' decisions about employment goals (74.7%), the physical space where employment supports were received was inviting and dignified (72.2%), staff included people that were important to respondents in achieving employment goals (63.3%), and employment supports received were what the respondent wanted (68.3%).

Among these respondents, there was one association between gender and whether or not there was agreement or disagreement with the ratings ($p < .05$). A larger proportion of male respondents agreed that the employment support services received fit their unique culture and life experiences. Of the 70 male respondents who received employment support services, 65.7% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement. In contrast, of the 63 female respondents who received employment support services, 47.6% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

Table 14 – Perceived Access and Appropriateness of Employment Support Services*

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Staff worked hard to help me fulfill my personal employment goals.	38 (26.6%)	61 (42.7%)	33 (23.1%)	7 (4.9%)	4 (2.8%)
The employment support services I received fit my unique culture and life experiences.	30 (22.1%)	47 (34.6%)	44 (32.4%)	9 (6.6%)	6 (4.4%)
Staff listened to me and respected my decisions about my employment goals.	44 (31.0%)	62 (43.7%)	28 (19.7%)	3 (2.1%)	5 (3.5%)
The physical space where I received employment support services felt inviting and dignified.	41 (29.9%)	58 (42.3%)	27 (19.7%)	7 (5.1%)	4 (2.9%)
Staff helped me include people who are important to me in my efforts to achieve my employment goals.	37 (28.2%)	46 (35.1%)	36 (27.5%)	10 (7.6%)	2 (1.5%)
The employment support services that I received were what I wanted.	33 (23.7%)	62 (44.6%)	30 (21.6%)	10 (7.2%)	4 (2.9%)

*N = 156

Employment Support Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery and Wellness

Overall Perceived Impact of Employment Support Services

Respondents who received employment support services were asked to rate the extent to which the services they received impacted their everyday lives in terms of living situation, employment situation, and wellbeing. As shown in Table 15, the majority of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the employment supports received improved their situation in each instance. Most respondents agreed that the employment support services received improved their living situation (64.3%) and improved their employment situation (67.2%). The strongest agreement among respondents was in improvements to general wellbeing (73.3%).

Table 15 – Overall Experience with Employment Support Services (N = 156)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The employment support services that I received helped improve my living situation.	27 (20.9%)	56 (43.4%)	28 (21.7%)	14 (10.9%)	4 (3.1%)
The employment support services that I received helped improve my employment situation.	35 (26.7%)	53 (40.5%)	27 (20.6%)	13 (9.9%)	3 (1.9%)
The employment support services I received helped improve my current wellbeing.	38 (28.1%)	61 (45.2%)	25 (18.5%)	6 (4.4%)	5 (3.7%)

Employment

Overall, there was no association between current and desired employment or school status and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). Table 16 presents three major combinations of current and desired employment or school status. The proportion of respondents who reported being currently employed or attending school and desired this status was slightly different between respondents who received employment support services (30.1%) and those who did not receive employment support services despite wanting the services (21.0%). Although these proportions appear to be in favor of respondents who received employment support services, there was no statistical association. The proportion of respondents who reported being currently unemployed but desiring work was similar between respondents who received employment support services (22.0%) and those who did not (21.9%). Additionally, the proportion of respondents who reported being disabled but desiring to work, attend school, be in a work training program,

or be a paid artist was similar between respondents who received employment support services (8.8%) and those who did not (11.4%). In all other possible combinations of current and desired employment or school status, the proportions between the two groups were similar.

Table 16 – Current and Desired Employment or School Status: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received employment support services	No, did not receive employment support services but wanted them
Employed or attending school: currently and desired	41 (30.1%)	22 (21.0%)
Unemployed currently but desires to work	30 (22.0%)	23 (21.9%)
Disabled currently but desires to work, attend school, be in a work training program, or be a paid artist	12 (8.8%)	12 (11.4%)
TOTAL	N = 136*	N = 105*

* The numbers do not add up to the sample size for each group because only the frequency of responses for the selected employment or school status is reported in the table.

Housing

Overall, there was no association between current and desired living situation and whether or not employment support services were received ($p > .05$). Table 17 presents two major combinations of current and desired living situation. The proportion of respondents who reported living independently and desiring it was similar between respondents who received employment support services (36.4%) and those who did not receive employment support services despite wanting them (35.5%). Also, the proportion of respondents who reported *not* living independently (e.g., with friends/family, in a group home, or homeless) but desiring to live independently was similar between respondents who received employment support services (17.1%) and those who did not (17.8%). In all other possible combinations of current and desired living situation, the proportions between the two groups were similar.

Table 17 – Current and Desired Living Situation: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received employment support services	No, did not receive employment support services but wanted them
Lives independently: currently and desired	51 (36.4%)	38 (35.5%)
Does not live independently, but desires to live independently	24 (17.1%)	19 (17.8%)
TOTAL	N = 140*	N = 107*

* The numbers do not add up to the sample size for each group because only the frequency of responses for the selected living situation is reported in the table.

Personal Recovery and Wellness

The Recovery Process Inventory (RPI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older; therefore, results on personal recovery and wellness using the RPI do not include children. Comparing respondents who received employment support services and those who did not despite wanting them, we found statistically significant differences in five of the six scales between the two groups ($p < .05$). The findings are presented in Table 18. All the differences were in favor of respondents who received employment support services. In contrast to respondents who did not receive employment support services but wanted them, respondents who received employment support services perceived or felt *less* anguish and isolation, *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, and *more* housing stability.

Table 18 – RPI Results: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received employment supports services	No, did not receive employment support services
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Anguish ¹	n = 147, 2.51 (0.77)	n = 102, 2.77 (0.86)
Connected to Others ²	n = 145, 3.58 (0.86)	n = 99, 3.21 (0.89)
Confidence and Purpose ³	n = 148, 3.74 (0.84)	n = 102, 3.37 (1.07)
Others' Care/Help ⁴	n = 146, 3.59 (0.81)	n = 99, 3.25 (0.80)
Living Situation ⁵	n = 147, 3.72 (1.05)	n = 103, 3.27 (1.09)
Hopeful/Cares for Self	n = 144, 4.08 (0.74)	n = 101, 4.05 (0.75)

¹ $t(247) = -2.47, p < .05$; ² $t(242) = 3.34, p < .001$; ³ $t(248) = 3.13, p < .01$; ⁴ $t(243) = 3.19, p < .01$; ⁵ $t(248) = 3.29, p < .001$

A correlational analysis of the RPI scales and the ROSI scales further supported these findings. For respondents who received employment support services, there were many significant correlations between the RPI scales and the ROSI scales ($p < .05$).²³ For example, there was a positive relationship between feeling more anguish and perceiving more system potholes; there was a positive relationship between feeling more connected to others and perceiving services to be more holistic; and there was a positive relationship between feeling more confident and perceiving greater employment or school advancement.

For respondents who did not receive employment support services despite wanting them, there were fewer significant correlations between perceptions of personal recovery and perceptions of the recovery orientation of services. Only one correlation was found: respondents who perceived a more holistic orientation of services also tended to perceive greater hopefulness in terms of personal recovery. In contrast, for respondents who

²³ The Pearson's r ranged from 0.18 to 0.67 for significant correlations for respondents who received peer support services (n = 107-133 depending on the analysis). The Pearson's r ranged from 0.25 to 0.64 for significant correlations for respondents who did not receive peer support services but wanted them (n = 68-100 depending on the analysis).

received employment support services, services perceived to be more holistic, more focused on employment and school stability and/or advancement, and more focused on basic material resources were all correlated with greater hopefulness in terms of personal recovery. Altogether, these findings suggest that more positive experiences with employment support services and other mental health services are related to a more positive perception of personal recovery.

Furthermore, a correlation test was used to examine the relationship between perceived personal recovery and the number of employment support services received for respondents who received employment support services. There was no significant correlation between these two variables ($p > .05$). The same statistical test was used to examine length of employment support services; the test did not yield any statistically significant correlations ($p > .05$).

We further analyzed whether characteristic differences between respondents who received employment support services and those who did not accounted for the results we found above. There were variations within both groups of respondents in terms of age, race/ethnicity, and seriousness of the mental health concern. These variations were similar across the groups. For example, in both groups, respondents who described their mental health concern to be extremely serious felt less confident than respondents who described their concern to be mild. Based on these findings, we analyzed whether these characteristics, including respondent perceptions of the recovery process, were predictors of membership in one group or another using logistic regression. Only one of the scales – namely, connected to others – significantly “discriminated” respondents who received employment support services from those who did not receive these services ($p < .05$).²⁴ As previously reported, respondents who received employment support services (compared to those who did not), on average, had a more positive perception of personal recovery in terms of feeling more connected to others such as friends.

²⁴ The model test result including 210 respondents was $\chi^2 = 32.99$ (215), $p < .05$. The results of the predictor (“connected to others” scale on the RPI) are: $B = 0.53$, S.E. = 0.26, Wald’s $\chi^2 = 4.19$ (1), $p < .05$, and odds ratio = 0.59.

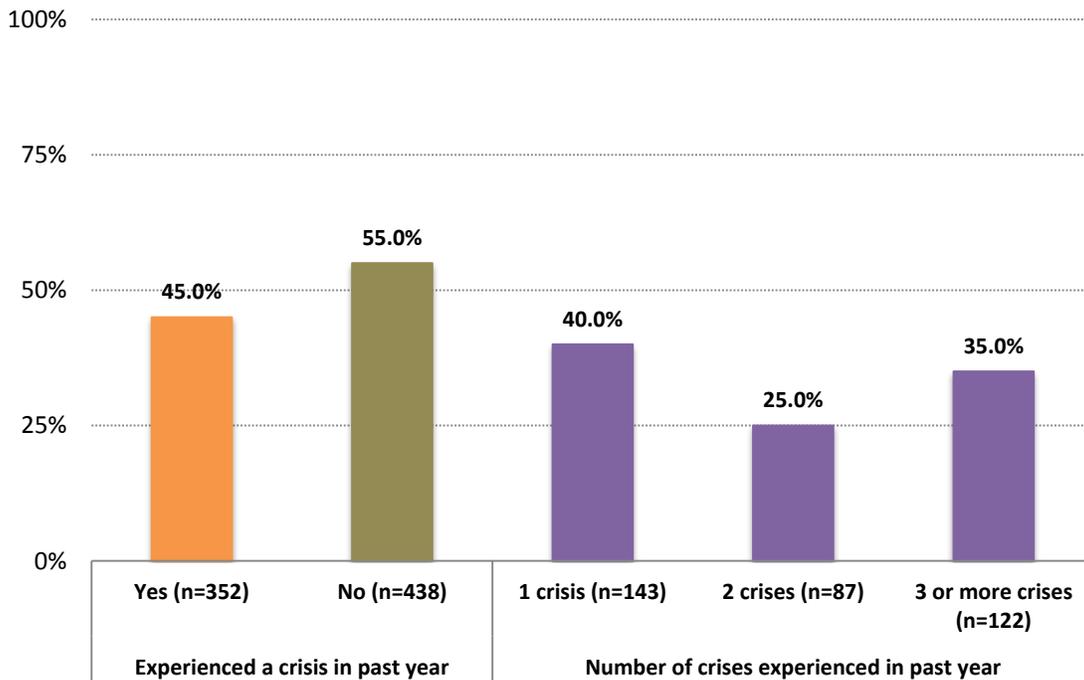
Crisis Intervention Services

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Crisis Services

The characteristics of individuals (or “respondents”) who received crisis services are described and are compared to survey respondents who did not receive crisis services despite needing or wanting them.

A total of 790 respondents reported whether or not they experienced a crisis in the past year. As presented in Figure 31, 352 (or 45.0%) of these 790 respondents reported having experienced a crisis in the past year. Of these 352 respondents, 40.0% reported having experienced one crisis, another 25.0% reported having experienced two crises, and the remaining 35.0% reported having experienced three or more crises in the past year.

Figure 31 – Crisis Experienced and Number of Crises Experienced in Past Year



N = 790

Crisis Services Received or Not Received: Comparison between Respondents

Of the 352 respondents who experienced one or more crises in the past year, 335 responded to the survey question about whether or not they received crisis services after the crisis. As presented in Figure 32, of these 335 respondents, 231 or 68.9% reported having received mental health services for the crisis occurring in the past year. The remaining 104 or 31.1% reported not having received mental health services after the crisis occurring in the past year. Furthermore, as presented in Figure 33, of these 104 respondents who did not receive crisis services, 92 or 88.5% reported needing or wanting one or more crisis services but not getting them.

Figure 32 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received

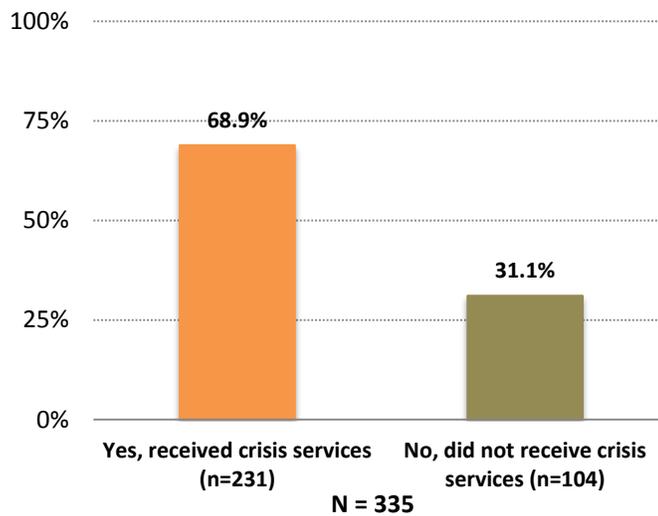
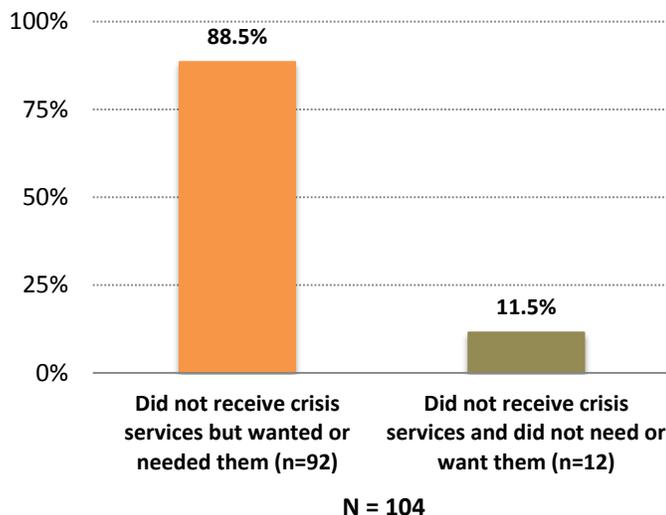


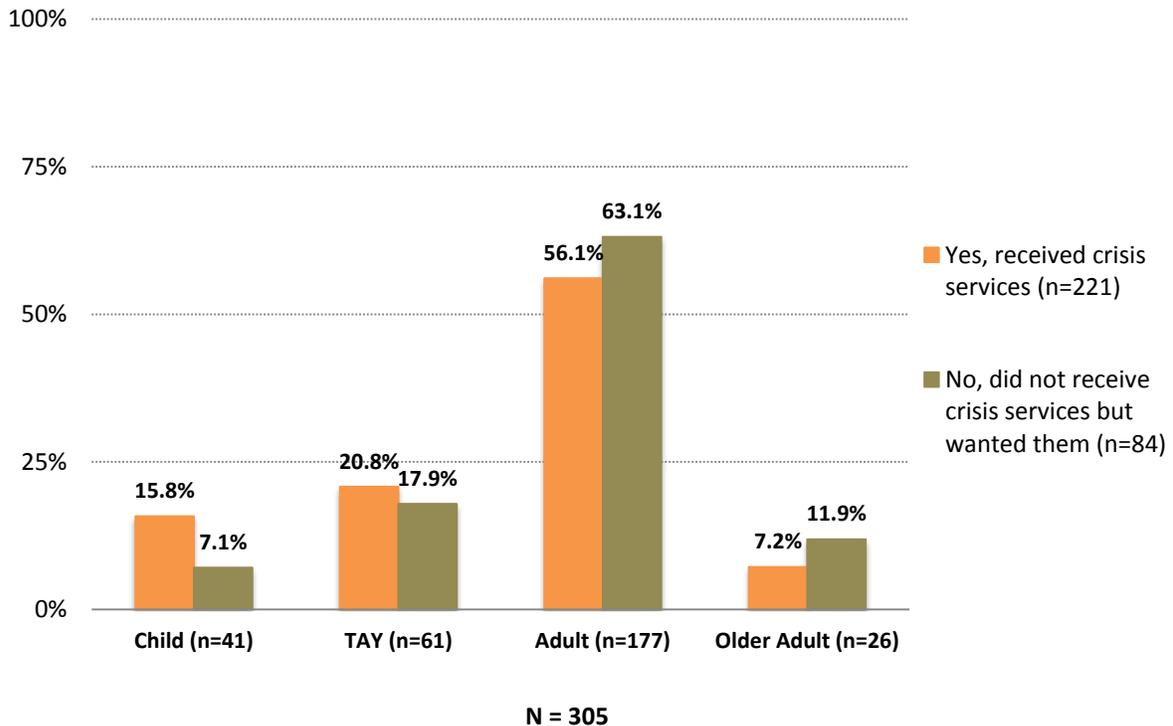
Figure 33 – Crisis Services Wanted/Not Wanted



The following tables provide the distribution of two sets respondents. We often refer to these two sets of respondents as “groups”. One group includes the respondents who experienced a crisis *and* received crisis services in the past year. The second group includes the respondents who experienced a crisis but did *not* receive crisis services despite needing or wanting them. In the tables below, we present the distribution of these two groups side by side to compare whether there is a statistically significant association (using a chi-square test) between respondent characteristics/demographics and whether or not they received peer support services.

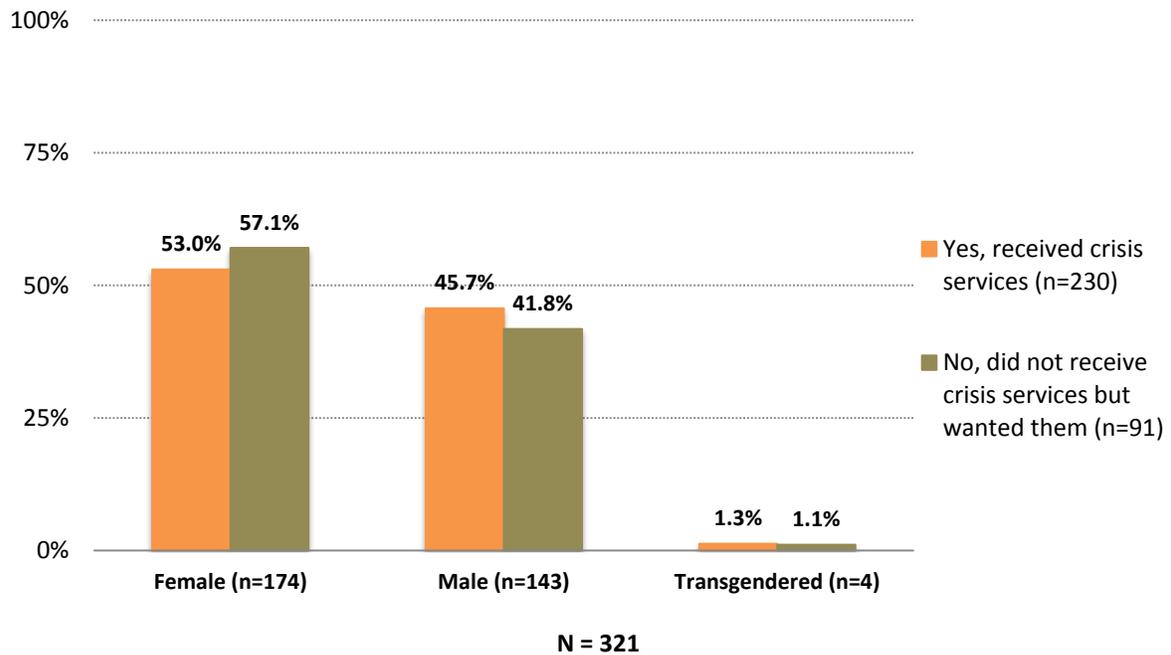
First, there was no association between age group and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). Figure 34 details that more adults were represented in both groups because there was overrepresentation of adult survey respondents. However, between the two groups, there was equal distribution of transition age youth (20.8% and 17.9%) and older adults (7.2% and 11.9%). Although statistically there was no association, a noticeably larger proportion of children were represented in the group that received crisis services (15.8% compared to 7.1%).

Figure 34 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Age Group



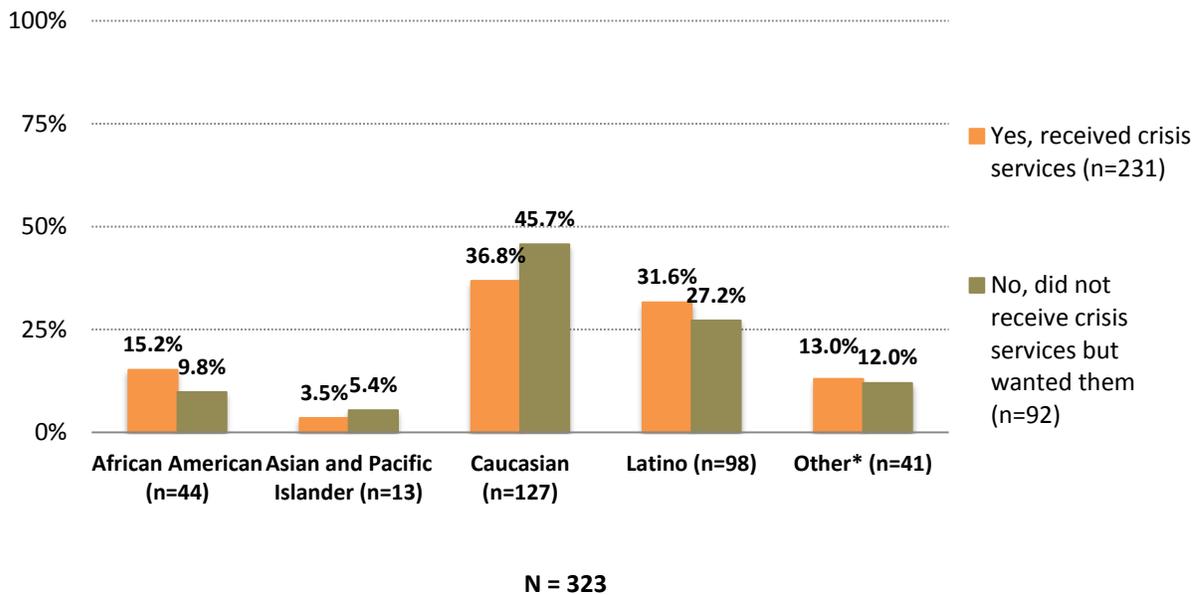
There was no association between gender and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 35, similar proportions of female, male, and transgendered respondents reported receiving crisis services. However, for each group, there were more females (53.0% and 57.1%) than males (45.7% and 41.8%), and only a small number of transgendered respondents (1.3% and 1.1%).

Figure 35 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Gender



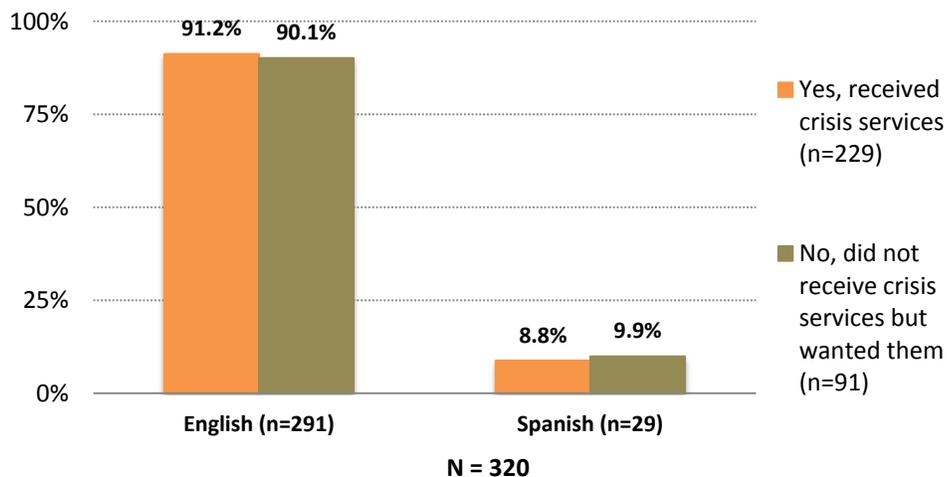
There was no association between race/ethnicity and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). The findings are reported in Figure 36. In both groups, the largest proportions of respondents were Caucasian (36.8% and 45.7%) and Latino (31.6% and 27.2%). African American (15.2% and 9.8%) and “other race” respondents (13.0% and 12.0%) were equally represented in both groups, and Asian and Pacific Islander respondents in both groups represented the smallest group (3.5% and 5.4%). Moreover, as presented in Figure 37, the majority of respondents in both groups preferred English as their primary language (91.2% and 90.1%). A small proportion of respondents in both groups preferred Spanish (8.8% and 9.9%).

Figure 36 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Race/Ethnicity



* “Other” race includes Native American, mixed race, and other ethnic groups not identified within the racial groups provided as answer options in the survey.

Figure 37 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Preferred Language



There was no association between regional counties (as well as county size) and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As presented in Figures 38 and 39, most respondents in both groups resided in the Southern region (55.1% and 59.6%) and in larger counties (90.5% and 92.4%), where many are located in Southern California.

Figure 38 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Region

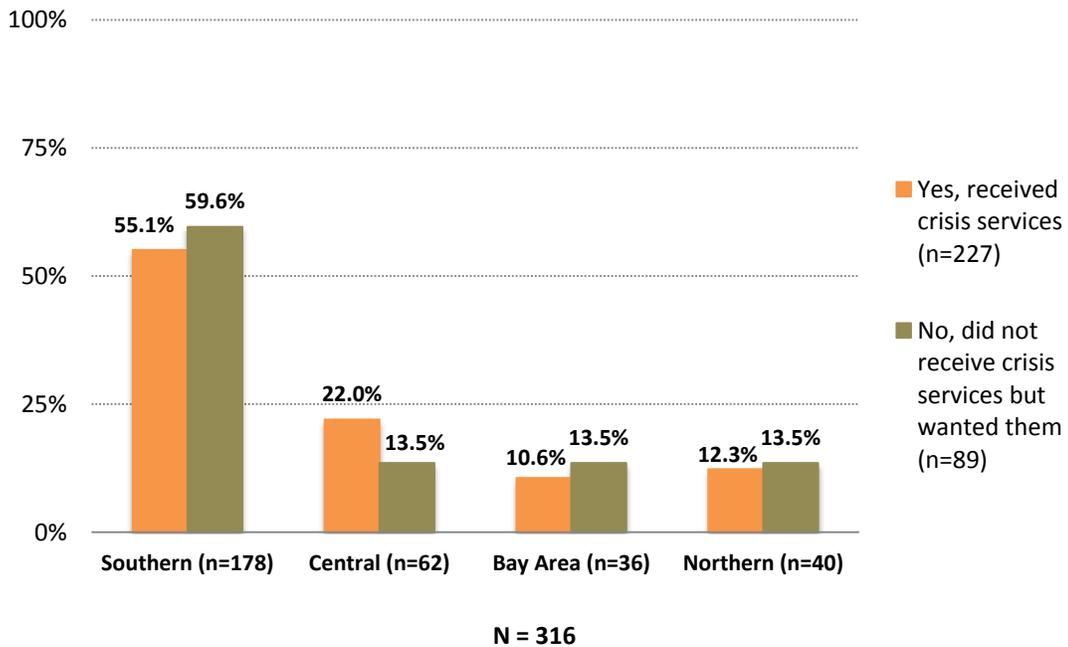
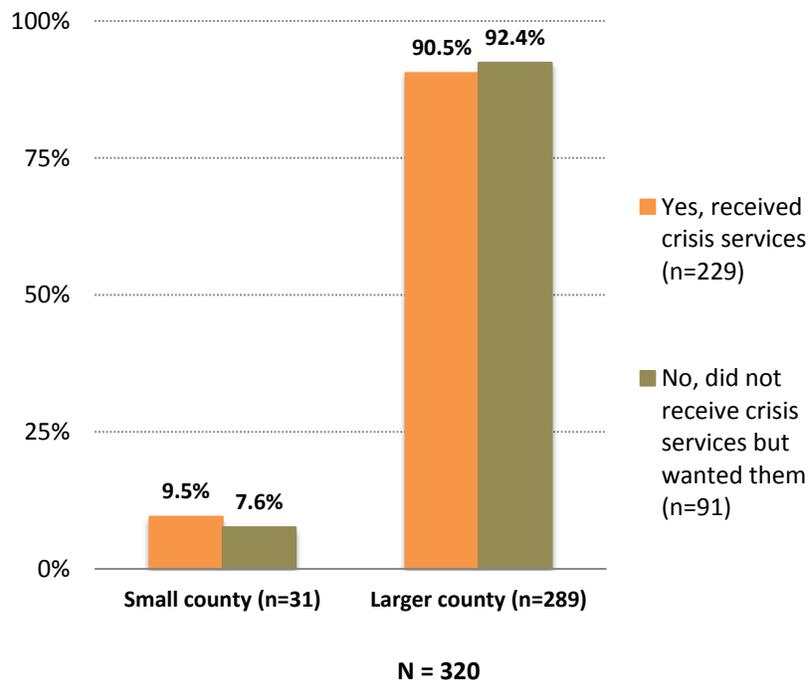
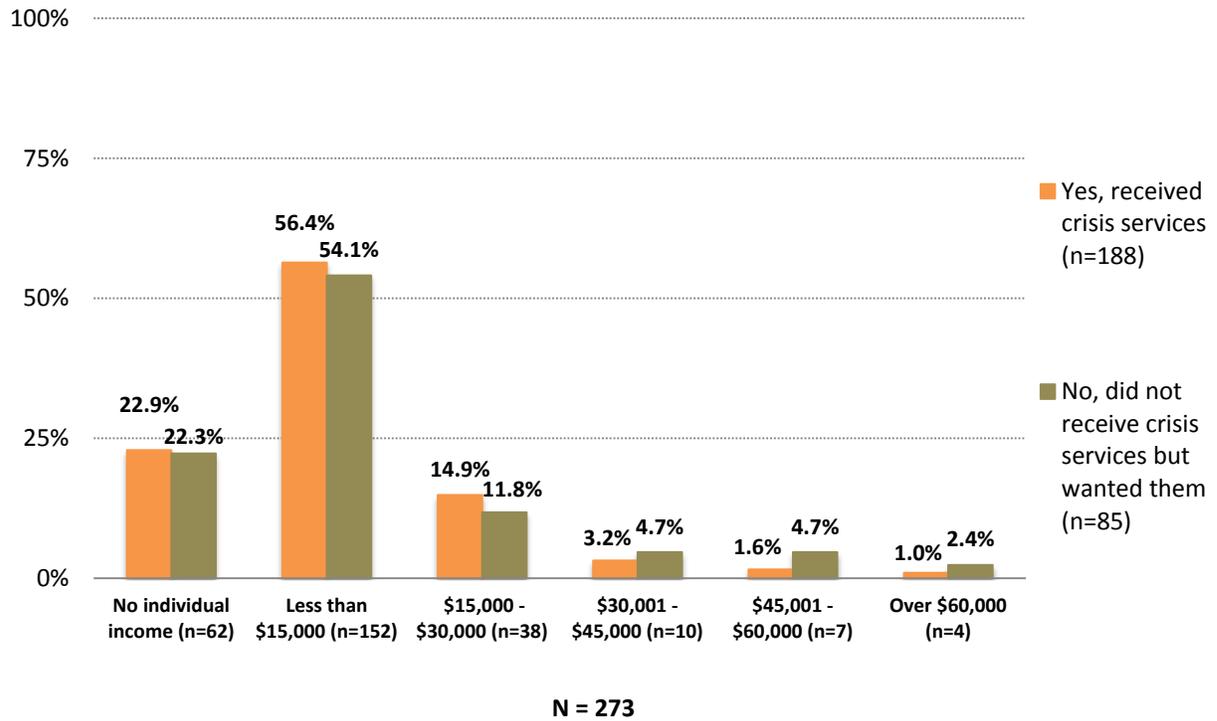


Figure 39 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by County Size



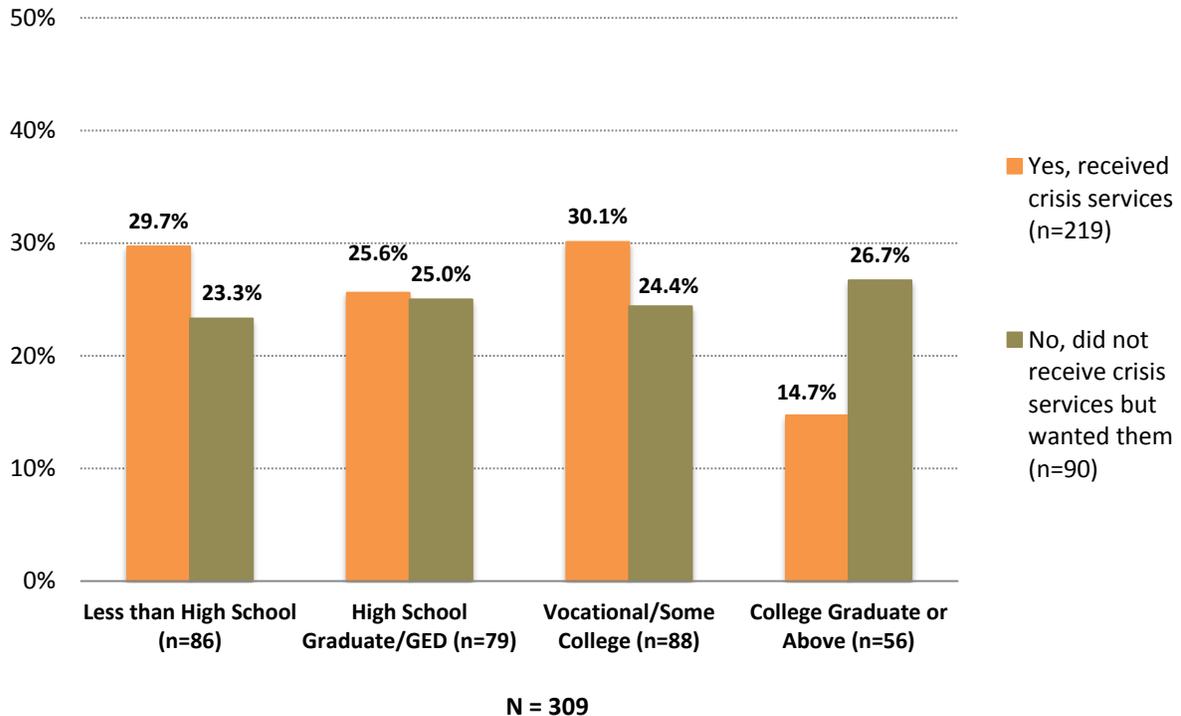
There was no association between annual income and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 40, about three-quarters of respondents in both groups reported either no income or income less than \$15K. The remaining quarter of respondents reported higher incomes from \$15K to \$60K and up.

Figure 40 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Annual Income



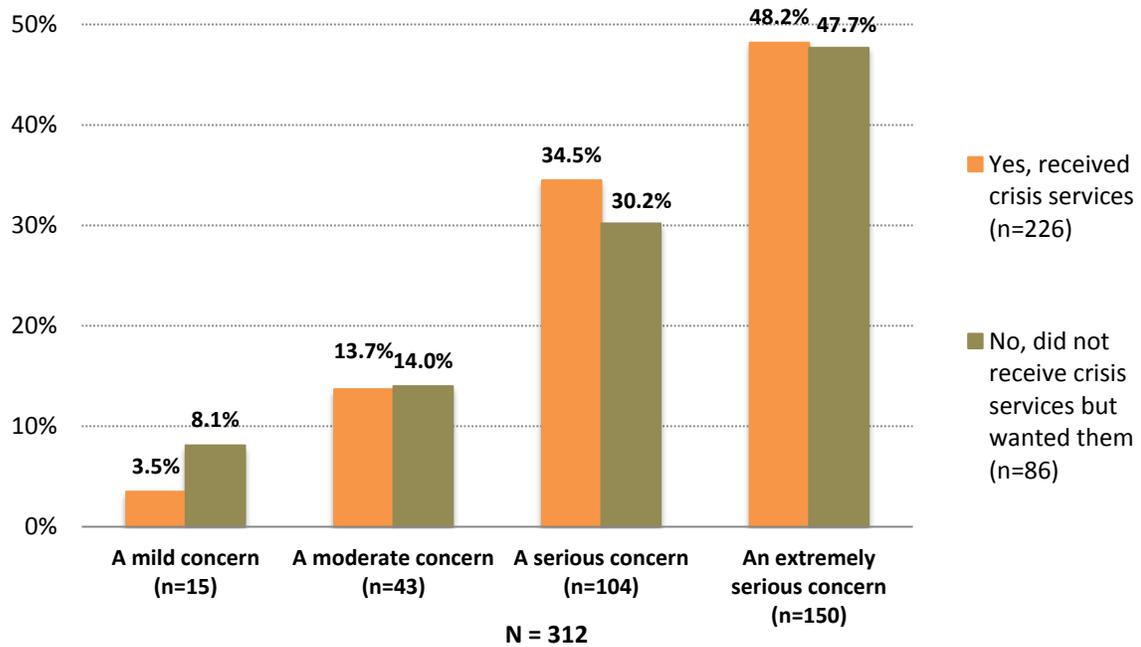
The distribution of respondents by educational attainment was similar for both groups. As shown in Figure 41, more than a quarter of respondents in each group reported having less than a high school education (29.7% and 23.3%). Another quarter of respondents reported graduating from high school or obtaining a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) (25.6% and 25.6%). About the same proportion of respondents reported receiving vocational training or attending some college (30.1% and 24.4%). Finally, a smaller proportion of respondents who received crisis services (14.7%) reported completing college or graduate school compared to respondents who did not receive crisis services (26.7%).

Figure 41 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Educational Attainment



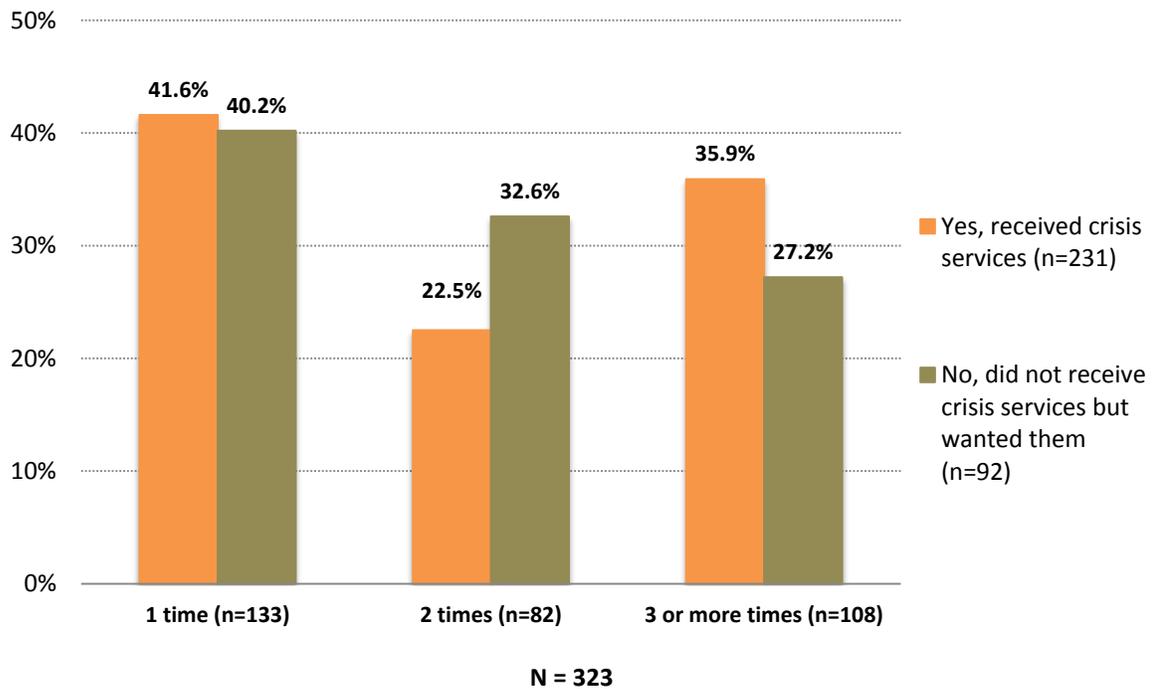
There was no association between the seriousness of respondents' mental health concern and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 42 and as seen in the sample description on respondents who experienced a crisis, the majority of respondents in both groups described their concern to be serious (34.5% and 30.2%) or extremely serious (48.2% and 47.7%).

Figure 42 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Seriousness of Mental Health Concern



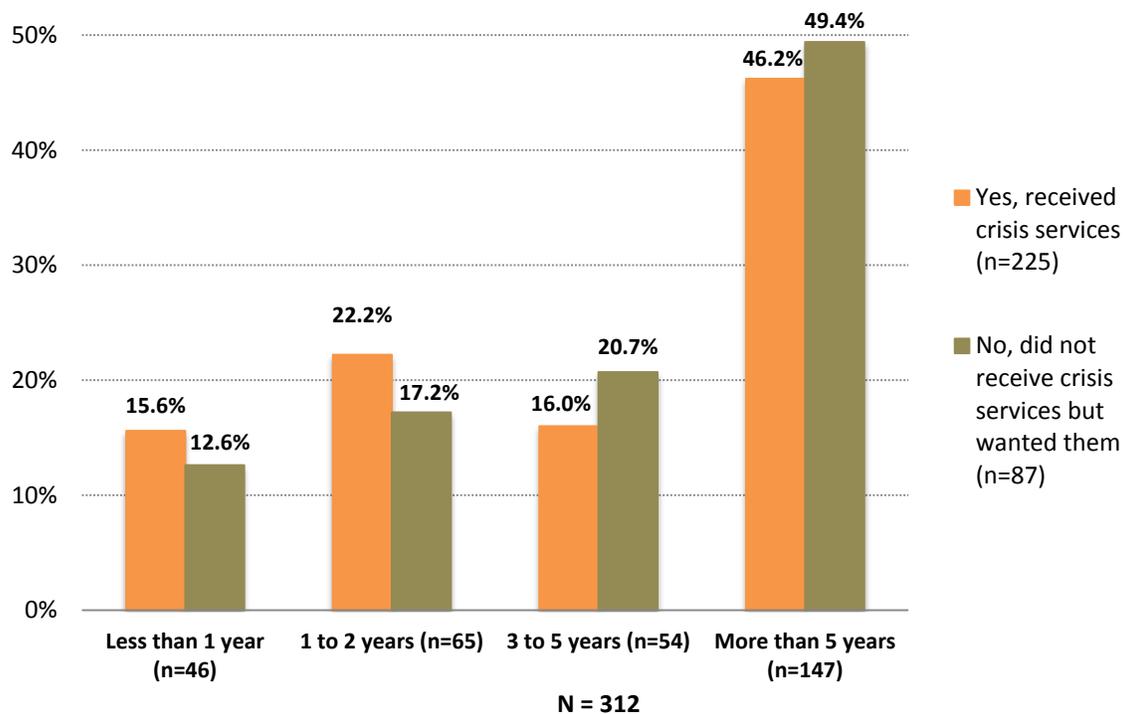
There was no association between the number of crises experienced in the past year and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 43, an equal proportion of respondents in both groups reported experiencing only one crisis in the past year (41.6% and 40.2%, respectively). Although there was no statistical association, a slightly larger proportion of respondents who did not receive crisis services (32.6% compared to 22.5%) reported two crises, and conversely, a slightly larger proportion of respondents who received crisis services reported three or more crises (35.9% compared to 27.2%).

Figure 43 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Number of Crises in Past Year



There was no association between years of receiving mental health services and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Figure 44, an equal proportion of respondents in both groups reported receiving mental health services for less than one year (15.6% and 12.6%, respectively). Within both groups, the majority of respondents reported receiving more than one year of services, and close to half of all respondents in both groups reported receiving more than five years of services.

Figure 44 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Years of Receiving Mental Health Services

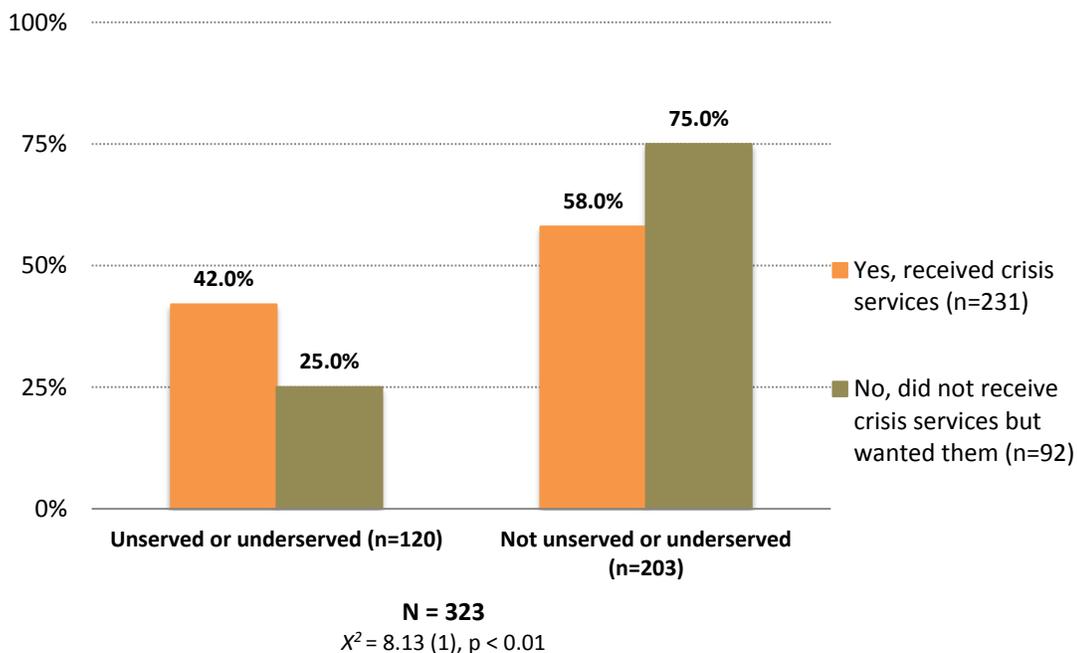


There was an association between belonging to an unserved or underserved group and whether or not crisis services were received ($p < .05$). (See Appendix A for details on the different characteristics of individuals belonging to an unserved or underserved group.) Therefore, one characteristic differentiated respondents who received crisis services from those who did not but wanted them. As shown in Figure 45, among respondents who received crisis services, 42.0% identified themselves as belonging to an unserved or underserved group. In contrast, 25.0% of respondents who did not receive crisis services (but wanted them) identified themselves in this way. Therefore, more unserved or underserved respondents (e.g., homeless and physically disabled) were represented in the group that received crisis services, while more respondents who are not unserved or underserved were represented in the group that did not receive crisis services. It is important to understand that these distributions refer to sample representation and do not necessarily indicate the extent to which unserved or underserved respondents had access to services.

In order to assess the potential effect of this association on the results, we examined whether respondent characteristics predict membership in the unserved or underserved

group. Using logistic regression, we found that the seriousness of the mental health concern and whether or not crisis services were received significantly “discriminated” respondents who belonged to an unserved or underserved group ($p < .05$).²⁵ In other words, more respondents who received crisis services and who belonged to an unserved or underserved group rated their mental health condition to be extremely serious (54.5%) than their counterparts (39.4%). Based on this self-rating and by virtue of its overrepresentation of unserved and underserved respondents, the group of respondents who received crisis services had more individual members who have extremely serious mental health concerns.

Figure 45 – Crisis Services Received/Not Received by Unserved or Underserved Group



Nature of Mental Health Crisis: Comparison between Respondents

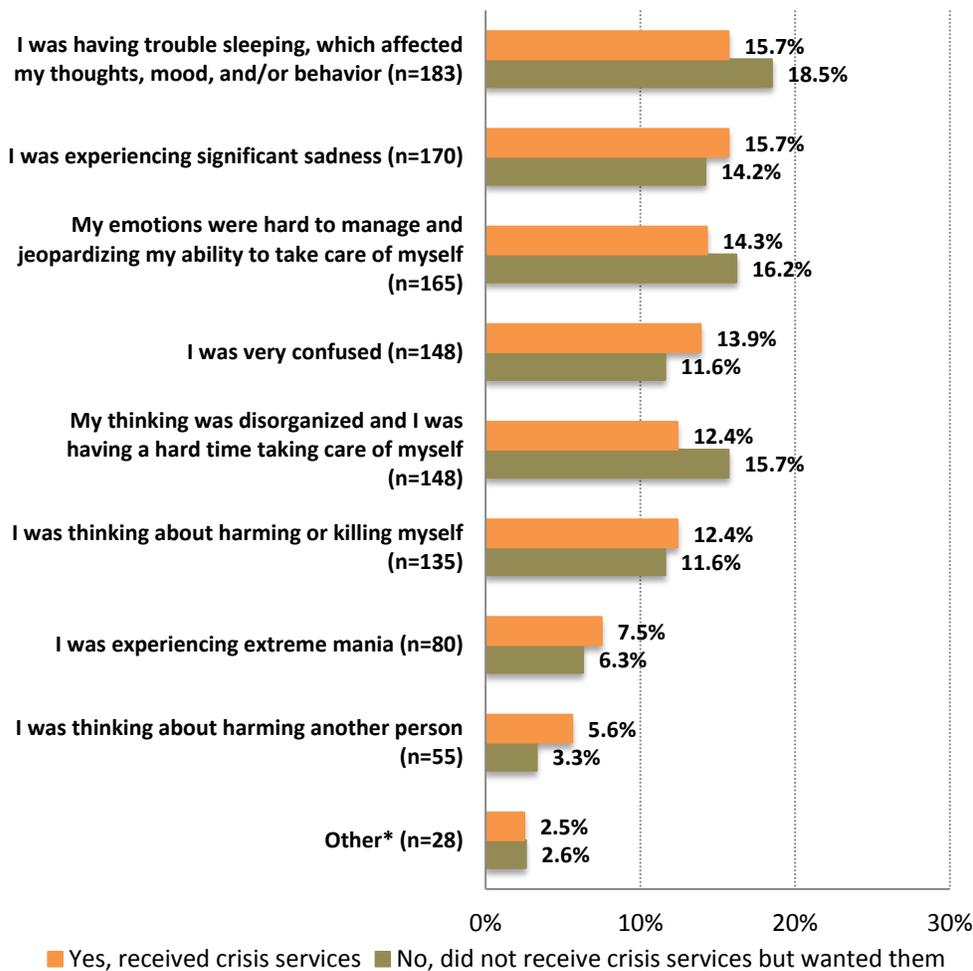
There was no association between the nature of the mental health crisis and whether or not respondents received crisis services ($p > .05$). Figure 46 lists the responses provided by both sets of respondents. More than one description of the crisis could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. The two most common descriptions provided by respondents who received crisis services were “I was experiencing significant sadness” (15.7%) and “I was having trouble sleeping, which affected my thoughts, mood, and/or behavior” (15.7%). Other common descriptions were: “My emotions were hard to manage and jeopardizing my ability to take care of myself” (14.2%); “I was very confused” (13.9%); “I was thinking about harming or killing myself” (12.4%); and “My thinking was disorganized and I was having a hard time taking care of

²⁵ The model test result including 312 respondents was $\chi^2 = 20.74 (5), p < .001$. The results of the predictor variable of seriousness of mental health concern are: $B = 0.66, S.E. = 0.27, Wald's \chi^2 = 5.89 (1), p < .05$, and odds ratio = 0.52. The results of the predictor variable of whether or not crisis services were received are: $B = 0.85, S.E. = 0.24, Wald's \chi^2 = 8.43 (1), p < .01$, and odds ratio = 0.43.

myself” (12.4%). Twenty (20) respondents also provided other descriptions of the nature of their mental health crisis. For example, six respondents described difficult life circumstances such as domestic violence and family problems, and 12 respondents reported a mental illness such as schizophrenia and anxiety disorder.

The most common descriptions provided by respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them were “I was having trouble sleeping, which affected my thoughts, mood, and/or behavior” (18.5%); “My emotions were hard to manage and jeopardizing my ability to take care of myself” (16.2%); “My thinking was disorganized and I was having a hard time taking care of myself” (15.7%); “I was experiencing significant sadness” (14.2%); “I was thinking about harming or killing myself” (11.6%); and “I was very confused” (11.6%). Eight respondents also provided other descriptions of the nature of their mental health crisis. For example, one described a serious medical condition; two described difficult life circumstances, including child welfare system involvement; and five reported a mental illness or substance abuse.

Figure 46 – Nature of Mental Health Crisis: Comparison between Respondent Groups



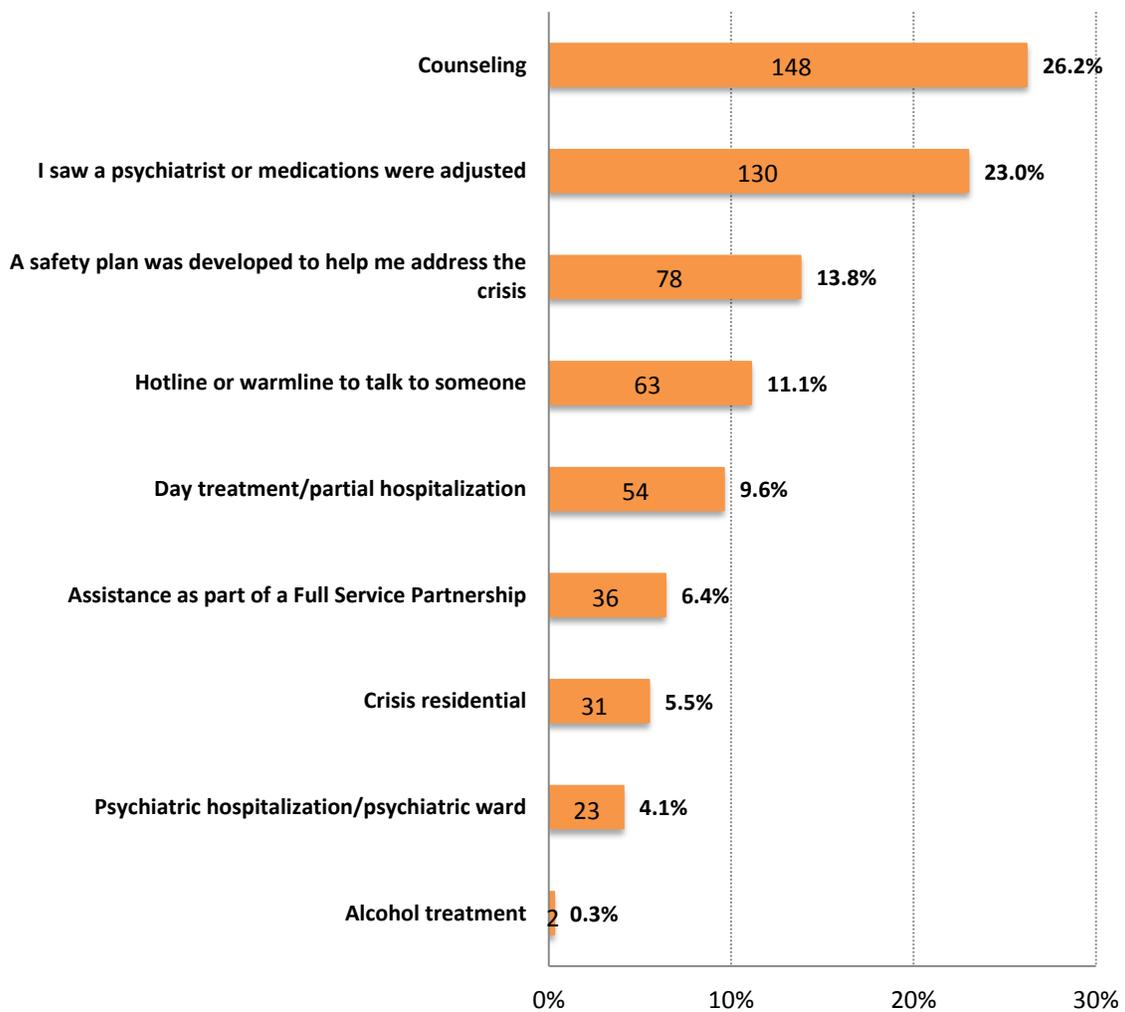
N = 323, Total Responses = 1,112

* Other descriptions are provided in the narrative (e.g., difficult life circumstance).

Types of Services Received

Respondents who received crisis services were asked in the survey to identify the types of mental health services they received for the crisis occurring in the past year. It is important to note that more than one type of service could be selected. Therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents in order to assess the relative commonality of crisis services received by respondents. As shown in Figure 47, the most common services were counseling (26.2%) and seeing a psychiatrist or having medication adjusted (23.0%). Other services were not as common, but over ten percent of responses included these services: safety plan to help address the crisis (13.8%) and hotline or warmline to talk to someone (11.1%). The mean number of services identified was 2.6 (standard deviation of 1.5; range of 1 to 8). This means that respondents reported, on average, having received a little over two services for the crisis occurring in the past year.

Figure 47 – Mental Health Services Received for Crisis



N = 231, Total Responses = 565

The types of crisis services were further analyzed to identify whether certain characteristics of respondents were associated with having received one or more of these services. The following characteristics were analyzed: age group, gender, race/ethnicity, preferred language, education, income, member of an unserved or underserved group, seriousness of mental health concern, size of county residence, and region of county residence. We found a number of associations. These findings are presented in Tables 19 through 21, and all findings are statistically significant ($p < .05$).

A larger proportion of respondents in smaller counties reported receiving hotline/warmline services (66.7% compared to 23.9%), as well as a safety plan (61.1% compared to 31.5%). In contrast, a smaller proportion of respondents in the Southern region, which represents a number of larger counties in this study, had a significantly smaller proportion of respondents who received hotline or warmline services (16.8% compared to 46.4% for the Northern region). Furthermore, a larger proportion of respondents who identified as belonging to an unserved or underserved group reported having received psychiatric/medication (76.7%) and crisis residential services (17.2%) than those who did not identify themselves in this way (43.3% and 8.2%, respectively).

Table 19 – Hotline/Warmline and Safety Plan: Comparison by County Size

	Small County	Larger County
Hotline or Warmline ¹		
Yes	12 (52.2%)	51 (24.9%)
No	11 (47.8%)	154 (75.1%)
TOTAL	N = 23	N = 205
Safety Plan ²		
Yes	12 (52.2%)	66 (32.0%)
No	11 (47.8%)	140 (68.0%)
TOTAL	N = 23	N = 206

¹ $\chi^2 = 7.71 (1), p < .01$

² $\chi^2 = 3.73 (1), p < .05$

Table 20 – Hotline Warmline: Comparison by Regional Counties

	Southern	Central	Bay Area	Northern
Yes, hotline or warmline	21 (16.8%)	20 (40.0%)	9 (37.5%)	13 (46.4%)
No	103 (82.4%)	30 (60.0%)	15 (62.5%)	15 (53.6%)
TOTAL	N = 124	N = 50	N = 24	N = 28

$\chi^2 = 17.78 (3), p < .01$

Table 21 – Psychiatrist/Medication and Crisis Residential: Comparison Between Belonging or Not Belonging to Unserviced/Underserved Group

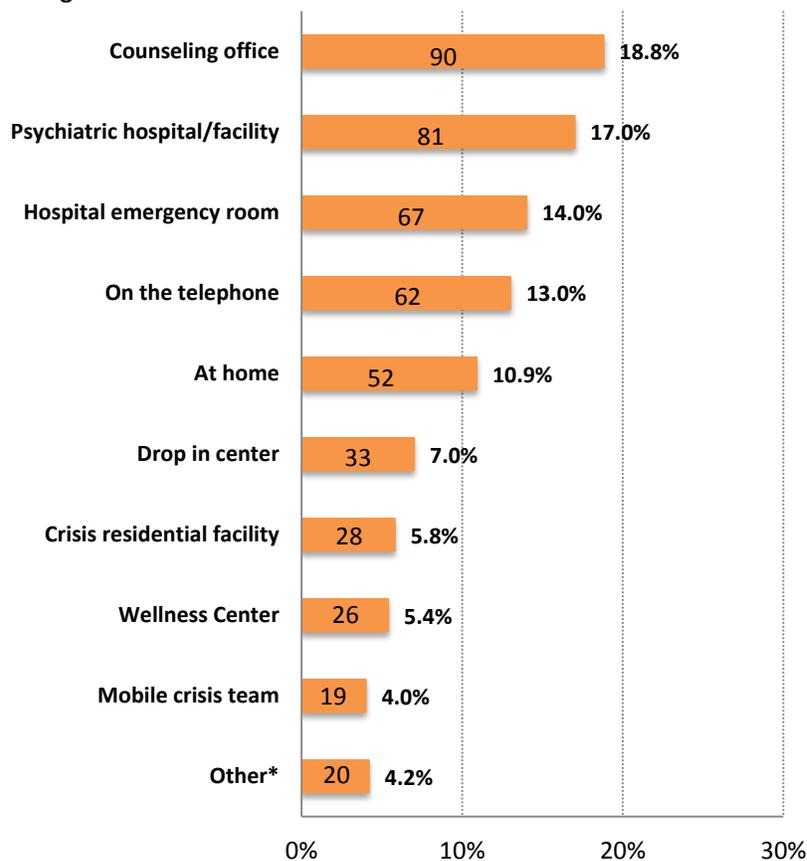
	Unserviced or Underserved	Not Unserviced or Underserved
Psychiatric/Medication¹		
Yes	88 (65.7%)	42 (43.3%)
No	46 (34.3%)	55 (56.7%)
TOTAL	N = 134	N = 97
Crisis Residential²		
Yes	23 (17.2%)	8 (8.2%)
No	111 (82.8%)	89 (91.8%)
TOTAL	N = 134	N = 97

¹ $\chi^2 = 11.45 (1), p < .001$

² $\chi^2 = 3.85 (1), p < .05$

In addition to asking respondents to identify the types of mental health services they received, respondents were asked to identify *where* mental health services were received for the crisis experienced in the past year. In Figure 48, the service settings are listed starting with the most common. More than one setting could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. These findings are consistent with the findings above – for example, the two most common mental health services received were counseling and seeing a psychiatrist or having medication adjusted. Accordingly, the two most common service settings were the counseling office (18.8%) and psychiatric hospital/facility (17.0%). Other common settings were the hospital emergency room (14.0%), on the telephone (13.0%), and at home (10.9%). Moreover, although receiving services in a psychiatric hospital or facility was relatively common (suggesting that psychiatric hospitalization was common), the multiple responses that are possible indicate that psychiatric hospitalization was not exclusively received. In fact, earlier findings on routine mental health services indicate that the majority of respondents who received crisis services (70.3%) received other services outside of the psychiatric hospital. It is unknown whether the psychiatric hospital was the first point of contact for these respondents because the study examines a one-year period and almost three-quarter of the respondents who received crisis services have been receiving mental health services for more than one year.

Figure 48 – Where Mental Health Services for Crisis Were Received



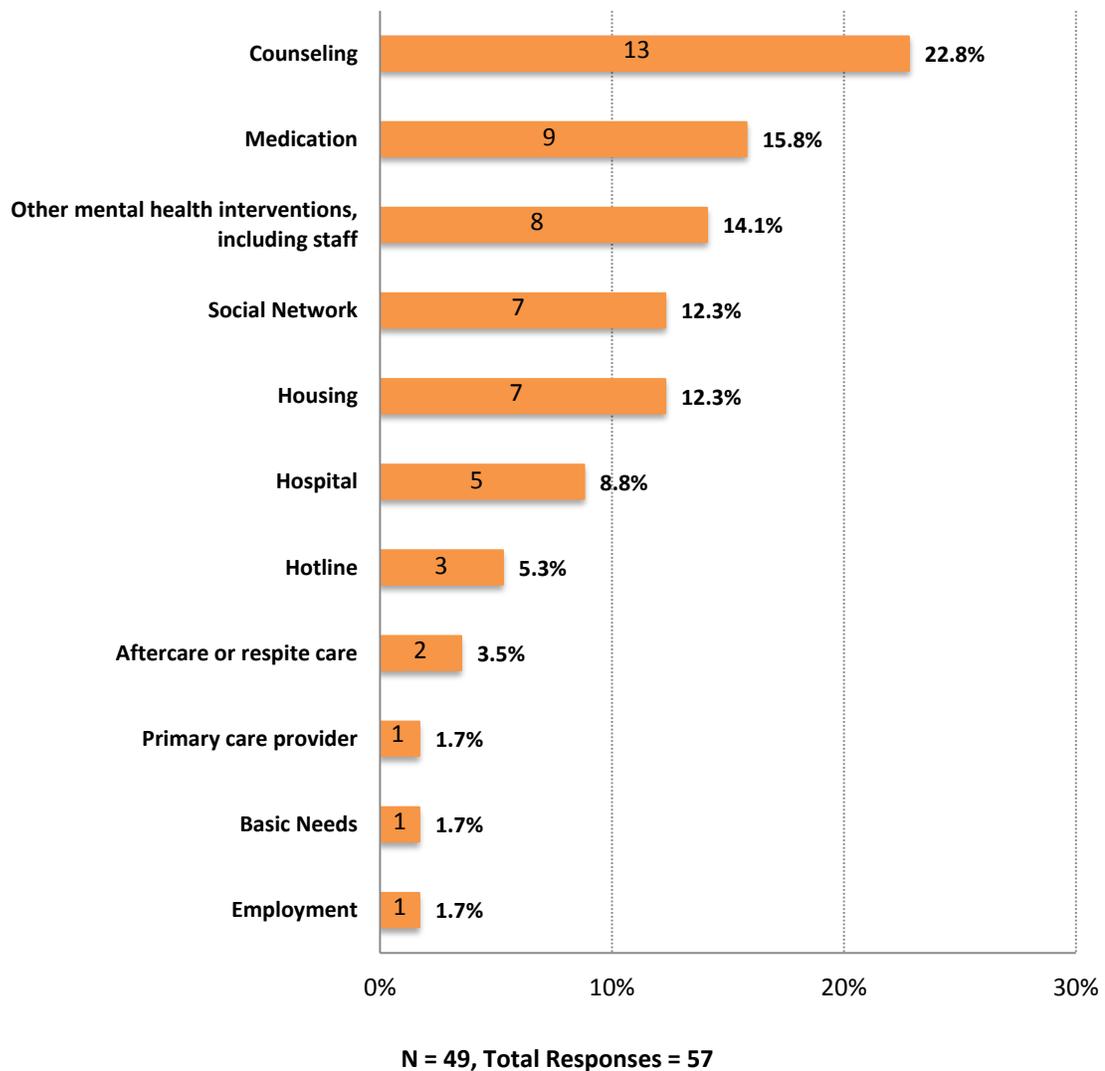
N = 231, Total Responses = 478

* Other settings were identified: doctor's office (n=6); jail (n=4); school setting (n=3); drug treatment facility (n=2); residential treatment (n=2); one response each for employment center, with family/friends, and group home.

Access to Crisis Services

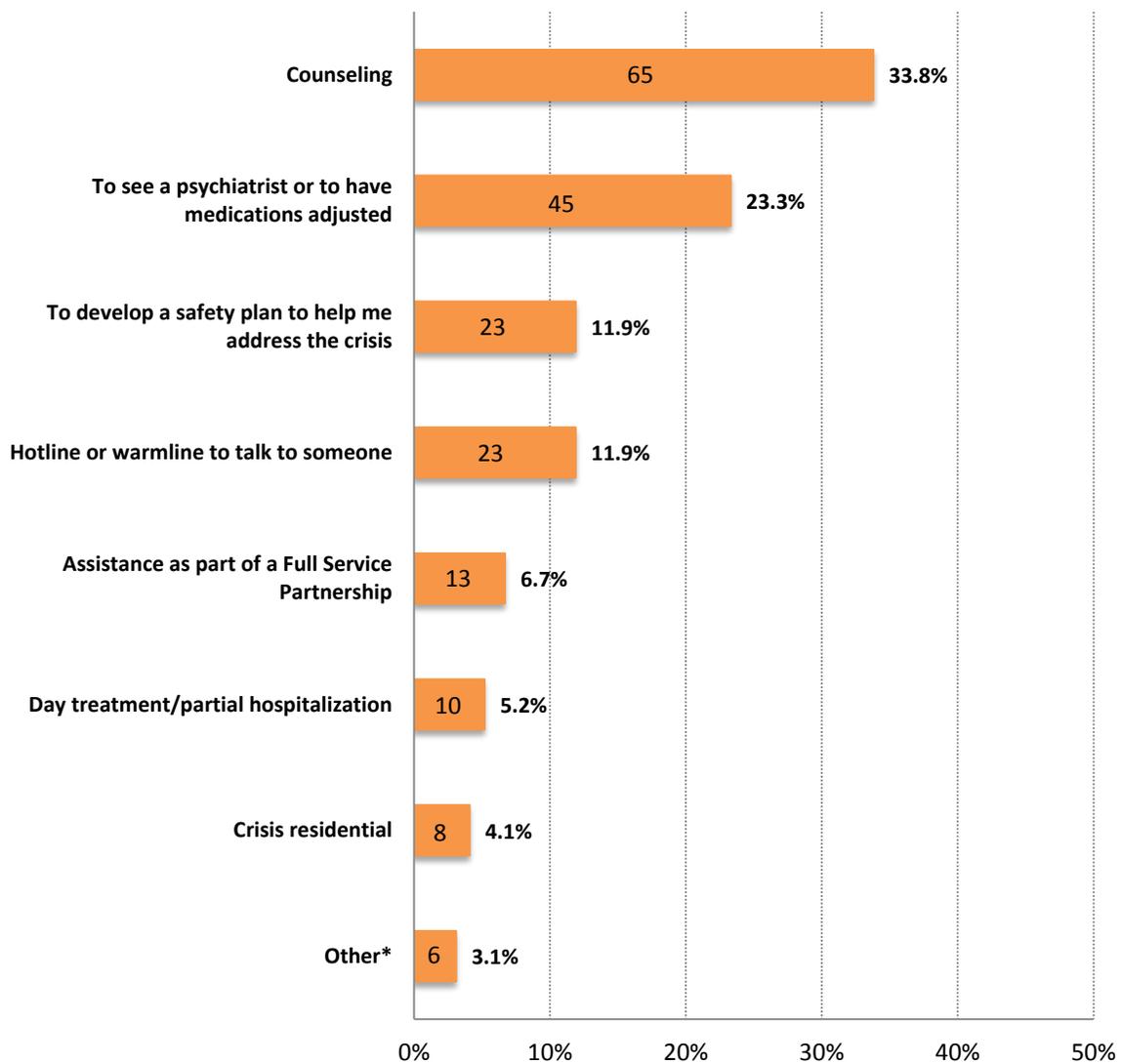
Respondents who received crisis services were asked to identify if there were mental health services they needed or wanted but did not receive for the crisis occurring in the past year. Figure 49 presents a range of services reported by 21.1% of respondents (or 49 out of 231) who received crisis services. More than one service could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. The most common service identified was counseling (22.8%), followed by medication (15.8%), other mental health interventions (14.1%), housing (12.3%), and building a social network (12.3%).

Figure 49 – Mental Health Services for Crisis Needed or Wanted for Crisis: Respondents Who Received Crisis Services



Respondents who did not receive crisis services were asked in the survey to identify mental health services they needed or wanted for the crisis occurring in the past year. The findings, presented in Figure 50, are consistent with the findings above. More than one service could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. Among respondents who did not receive services, the two most common services wanted or needed were counseling (33.8%) and psychiatrist/medication adjustment (23.3%), followed by hotline/warmline (11.9%) and safety plan (11.9%). The mean number of services they needed or wanted was 2.2 (standard deviation of 1.4; range of 1 to 7). This means that respondents reported, on average, wanting or needing about two services.

Figure 50 – Mental Health Services Needed or Wanted for Crisis: Respondents Who Did Not Receive Crisis Services

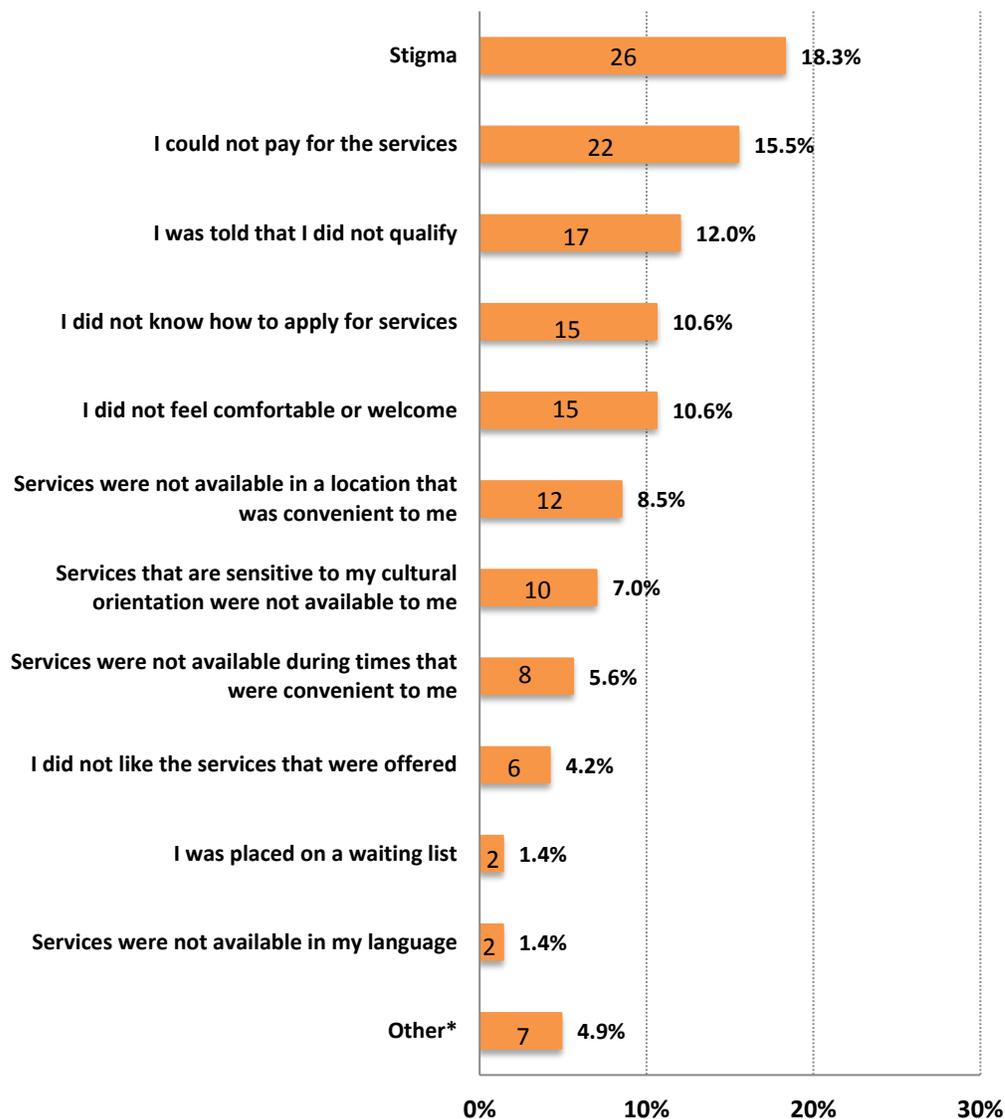


N = 92, Total Responses = 193

* Other includes hospital (n=2), building a support network (n=2), and one response each for case manager and employment.

The same group of respondents who did not receive mental health services for the crisis occurring in the past year reported the reasons for not receiving services that they needed or wanted.²⁶ More than one reason could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents. As shown in Figure 51, at 18.3%, stigma (e.g., feeling embarrassed or fearful) was the most common reason reported for not receiving needed or wanted crisis services. Other common reasons were not being able to pay for the services (15.5%), being told that s/he did not qualify (12.0%), and not feeling comfortable or welcome (10.6%).

Figure 51 – Reasons for Not Receiving Crisis Services: Respondents Who Did Not Receive Crisis Services but Wanted Them



N = 92, Total Responses = 142

*Other includes services not available or appropriate (n=2) and one response each for outreach due to drug problems, lack of confidentiality, staff not believing in client, closing case, and services not available for children in crisis.

²⁶ Due to the small sample size, further analysis was not conducted to examine whether respondent characteristics are associated with the reasons for not being able to access or receive crisis services.

Continuity of Care: Routine Mental Health Services Before and After the Crisis

There was an association between receiving routine mental health services and whether or not respondents received crisis services ($p < .05$). As presented in Table 22, 65.0% of respondents who received crisis services reported receiving routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis. In contrast, 48.9% of respondents who did not receive crisis services reported receiving routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis. Furthermore, only 8.4% of respondents who received crisis services did not report receiving routine mental health services before and after the crisis. This proportion is significantly lower than the 28.9% of respondents who did not receive crisis services or any routine mental health services before and after the crisis.²⁷

Table 22 – Routine Mental Health Services: Comparison Between Respondent Groups¹

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
Received routine mental health services before the crisis and continued routine services after the crisis.	146 (65.0%)	44 (48.9%)
Receive mental health services before the crisis but did not continue routine mental health services after the crisis.	12 (5.3%)	3 (3.3%)
Did not receive routine mental health services before the crisis but began routine services after the crisis.	48 (21.3%)	17 (18.9%)
Did not receive routine mental health services before the crisis and did not receive routine mental health services after the crisis.	19 (8.4%)	26 (28.9%)
TOTAL	N = 225 (100.0%)	N = 90 (100.0%)

¹ $\chi^2 = 22.26 (3), p < .001$

Recovery Orientation of Crisis Services

The Recovery Oriented System Indicators (ROSI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older only because the instrument was not intended for children. We analyzed whether respondents perceived the orientation of mental health services differently if they received or did not receive crisis services. (Note that respondents who did not receive crisis

²⁷ Because of small sample sizes (at times as low as $n=2$ depending on the analysis), further analysis was not conducted to examine whether respondent characteristics are associated with having received routine mental health services before or after the crisis.

services completed the ROSI based on experiences with other mental health services received currently or in the past.) Using an independent samples *t*-test, we found statistically significant differences between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not (but wanted them) in four of the six ROSI scales ($p \leq .05$). The findings are presented in Table 23. Respondents who received crisis services perceived a more positive recovery orientation in four areas: person-centered focus and directed decision-making, holistic focus, systems potholes, and mistreatment. In other words, compared to respondents who did not receive crisis services despite wanting them, respondents who received crisis services reported, on average, that the mental health services they experienced were *more* person-centered, *more* holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, had *less* service inadequacies, and were *less* oriented toward mistreatment.

Table 23 – ROSI Results: Comparison Between Respondents Who Received Crisis Services and Those Who Did Not But Wanted Them

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 141, 3.21 (0.73)	n = 52, 2.95 (0.83)
Holistic focus ²	n = 148, 3.01 (0.53)	n = 56, 2.72 (0.69)
Moving on up	n = 136, 2.68 (0.87)	n = 62, 2.47 (0.87)
Basic material resources	n = 179, 2.60 (0.77)	n = 71, 2.53 (0.84)
System potholes ³	n = 151, 2.24 (0.64)	n = 57, 2.44 (0.63)
Mistreatment ⁴	n = 138, 1.60 (0.70)	n = 53, 1.86 (0.76)

¹ $t(191) = 2.08, p < .05$; ² $t(202) = 3.22, p < .001$; ³ $t(206) = 2.02, p < .05$; ⁴ $t(189) = 2.25, p < .05$

We also tested whether respondents who received crisis services *plus* peer support services perceived the recovery orientation of services differently from those who did not receive peer support services. As presented in Table 24, respondents who received crisis services *and* peer support services had, on average, statistically higher ROSI scores on the subscales of holistic focus and moving on up ($p < .05$). That is, these respondents perceived their service experience to be more recovery oriented with respect to meeting their needs more holistically and stabilizing and/or advancing employment or school compared to respondents who did not receive the additional peer support. This was also the case for respondents who received crisis services *and* employment support services. As shown in Table 25, these respondents perceived their employment or school situation to be more stable and/or advanced than those who did not receive the additional employment support. The mean score differences for these two scales were significantly different ($p < .05$). Finally, as shown in Table 26, respondents who received all three services (crisis, peer, and

employment) perceived services to be more holistic, more focused on employment or school stability and/or advancement, and less inadequate as part of a service system.

Table 24 – ROSI Results for Respondents Who Received Crisis Services: Comparison Between Respondents Who Received Peer Support Services and Those Who Did Not

	Yes, also received peer support services	No, only received crisis and not peer support services
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 65, 3.28 (0.72)	n = 20, 2.86 (0.74)
Moving on up ²	n = 68, 2.83 (0.81)	n = 21, 2.17 (0.93)

¹ $t(83) = 2.23, p < .05$; ² $t(87) = 3.20, p < .01$

Table 25 – ROSI Results for Respondents Who Received Crisis Services: Comparison Between Respondents Who Received Employment Support Services and Those Who Did Not

	Yes, also received employment support services	No, only received crisis and not employment support services
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Person-centered focus and directed decision-making ¹	n = 39, 3.34 (0.66)	n = 27, 2.95 (0.72)
Moving on up ²	n = 44, 2.99 (0.70)	n = 27, 2.29 (0.82)

¹ $t(64) = 2.28, p < .05$; ² $t(69) = 3.85, p < .001$

Table 26 – ROSI Results for Respondents Who Received Crisis Services: Comparison Between Respondents Who Received Crisis, Peer, and Employment Support Services and Those Who Did Not

	Yes, received all three services	No, only received crisis services
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Holistic focus ¹	n = 26, 3.20 (0.56)	n = 122, 2.97 (0.52)
Moving on up ²	n = 27, 3.12 (0.65)	n = 109, 2.57 (0.89)
System potholes ³	n = 23, 1.93 (0.71)	n = 125, 2.30 (0.61)

¹ $t(139) = 2.07, p < .05$; ² $t(134) = 3.67, p < .01$; ³ $t(149) = 2.78, p < .01$

Furthermore, a Pearson's *r* correlation test was used to examine the relationship between the perception of services as recovery oriented and the number of crisis services received for respondents who received crisis services. Three of the ROSI scales were significantly and positively correlated with the number of crisis services received ($p < .05$). Respondents who received more types of crisis services perceived that the mental health services they had received were more person-centered ($r = 0.22$), holistic ($r = 0.19$), and oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement ($r = 0.21$). Because the correlations were not particularly strong (i.e., the *r* is at the lower end of a range of 0 to 1.0), it is with caution that any conclusions are drawn from these findings.

Crisis Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery/Resilience and Wellness

Employment

Based on a small sample of respondents (18 years or older) who provided information on employment changes, there was no association between a change in employment status after the crisis and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As presented in Table 27, almost half of respondents in each group reported an employment change after the crisis. Between groups, the proportions of respondents who reported a change were equal (48.7% and 46.9%).

Table 27 – Employment Change: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
Employment change after crisis	19 (48.7%)	15 (46.9%)
No employment change after crisis	20 (51.3%)	17 (53.1%)
TOTAL	N = 39 (100.0%)	N = 32 (100.0%)

Housing

Based on a small sample of respondents who provided information on housing changes, there was no association between a change in living situation after the crisis and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As presented in Table 28, 62.1% of respondents who received crisis services reported a housing change compared to 46.7% of respondents who did not receive crisis services. Although a larger proportion of respondents who received crisis services reported a housing change, there was no statistical association.

Table 28 – Housing Change: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
Housing change after crisis	41 (62.1%)	14 (46.7%)
No housing change after crisis	25 (37.9%)	16 (53.3%)
TOTAL	N = 66 (100.0%)	N = 30 (100.0%)

Resilience and Wellness: Children

The Strengths and Difficulties Questions (SDQ) scores were analyzed for children only by comparing respondents who received crisis services and those who did not despite wanting them. Because so few children in our analysis did not receive crisis services, the sample size for this group is very small. Therefore, the findings are viewed with caution. Given the timing of when the survey was completed, the results of the SDQ reflect children’s strengths and difficulties *after* the last crisis. Further, the SDQ scores represent the perspective of the caregiver who completed the survey. Based on normed data from across the country, the mean scores for this study’s sample indicate that the children represented in this study, on average, have substantially more difficulties. This is expected given the population targeted for the study.²⁸

As shown in Table 29, the mean scores for two scales plus the total difficulties score was significantly different in favor of children who received crisis services ($p < .05$). That is, children who received crisis services were reported to have fewer peer problems (3.72 compared to 5.75) and greater prosocial behaviors (6.67 compared to 4.50).

Table 29 – SDQ Results: Comparison Between Groups		
	Yes, received services (N = 32)	No, did not receive services but wanted them (N = 8)
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
Emotional symptoms	4.90 (2.82)	6.00 (3.21)
Conduct problems	4.66 (2.47)	6.37 (2.67)
Hyperactivity/inattention	6.59 (2.65)	8.25 (1.67)
Peer problems ¹	3.72 (2.00)	5.75 (2.71)
Prosocial behaviors ²	6.67 (2.51)	4.50 (3.38)
Total Difficulties ³	19.87 (7.03)	26.37 (6.67)

¹ $t(38) = 2.39, p < .05$; ² $t(38) = 2.06, p < .05$; ³ $t(38) = 2.36, p < .05$

²⁸ See www.sdqinfo.com for normed data.

Personal Recovery and Wellness: Adults

Reports on psychiatric hospitalization were analyzed between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not (but wanted them). Although the distribution between groups was noteworthy, there was no association between psychiatric hospitalization and whether or not crisis services were received ($p > .05$). As shown in Table 30, 20.3% of respondents who received crisis services reported being hospitalized after the crisis compared to 33.3% of respondents who did not receive crisis services.

Table 30 – Psychiatric Hospitalization: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
Psychiatric hospitalization after crisis	24 (20.3%)	9 (33.3%)
No psychiatric hospitalization after crisis	94 (79.7%)	18 (66.7%)
TOTAL	N = 118 (100.0%)	N = 27 (100.0%)

The Recovery Process Inventory (RPI) scores were analyzed for respondents 18 years or older. The findings are presented in Table 31. Comparing respondents who received crisis services and those who did not despite wanting them, we found statistically significant differences in five scales between the two groups ($p < .05$). All the differences were in favor of respondents who received crisis services. In contrast to respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them, respondents who received crisis services perceived or felt *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, *more* housing stability, and *more* hopeful.

Table 31 – RPI Results: Comparison Between Respondent Groups

	Yes, received crisis services	No, did not receive crisis services but wanted them
	Sample Size, Mean (SD)	Sample Size, Mean (SD)
Anguish	n = 69, 2.67 (0.76)	n = 64, 2.89 (0.89)
Connected to Others ¹	n = 69, 3.47 (0.88)	n = 60, 2.97 (0.87)
Confidence and Purpose ²	n = 70, 3.70 (0.83)	n = 64, 3.05 (1.10)
Others' Care/Help ³	n = 69, 3.57 (0.88)	n = 62, 3.10 (0.89)
Living Situation ⁴	n = 70, 3.53 (1.08)	n = 65, 3.14 (1.16)
Hopeful/Cares for Self ⁵	n = 69, 4.11 (0.76)	n = 63, 3.82 (0.96)

¹ $t(127) = 3.24, p < .01$; ² $t(132) = 3.88, p < .001$; ³ $t(129) = 3.10, p < .01$; ⁴ $t(133) = 2.06, p < .05$; ⁵ $t(130) = 1.93, p < .05$

A correlational analysis of the RPI scales and the ROSI scales resulted in similar findings for both respondent groups. For respondents who received crisis services, all scales of the RPI were correlated with all of the ROSI scales except the scale of mistreatment ($p < .05$).²⁹ For respondents who did not receive crisis services, there were fewer significant correlations; however, the differences were not drastic. For both sets of respondents, the strongest correlation was seen between the RPI scale of living situation and the ROSI scale of basic material resources ($r = .60$ for respondents who received crisis services and $r = .70$ for respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them). In other words, for both groups, when services were perceived to be more focused on basic material resources, respondents' perception of their living situation was more positive.

Furthermore, a correlation test was used to examine the relationship between perceived personal recovery and the number of crisis services received for respondents who received crisis services. There was no significant correlation between these two variables ($p > .05$).³⁰

²⁹ The Pearson's r ranged from 0.22 to 0.60 for significant correlations for respondents who received crisis services ($n = 129-142$ depending on the analysis). The Pearson's r ranged from 0.26 to 0.70 for significant correlations for respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them ($n = 54-77$ depending on the analysis).

³⁰ Further analysis using multivariate statistics was not conducted due to small sample sizes for respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them.

INTERVIEW RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

Altogether, 40 interviews were conducted across the state. Demographic details about the interview participants are described in more detail in Appendix C. In this section, the characteristics of interview respondents, including those characteristics that are congruent with our focus on unserved and underserved groups, are described for each of the three service areas.

Peer Support Interview Respondents

Several of the nine respondents interviewed primarily about their experiences with peer support services belonged to one or more unserved or underserved groups. Two of the respondents were immigrants from Mexico, one of whom was a monolingual Spanish speaker. Three respondents had a history of incarceration, and two had experienced episodes of homelessness. One of the peer support interview respondents had a visual impairment, one identified as transgendered, and one respondent was a veteran.

Respondents interviewed about peer support services discussed having serious mental health concerns now and in the past (one-third described a long history of mental health concerns and interventions). Two said that they had been in a psychiatric hospital. One had attempted suicide. Over half of the sample (5) said they had experienced depression. Three respondents had been diagnosed with schizophrenia, and two said they had bipolar disorder. Two respondents experienced co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues. One was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and another with an anxiety disorder. Note that these counts are not mutually exclusive.

Employment Support Interview Respondents

Several respondents interviewed about employment support services belonged to one or more unserved or underserved groups. More specifically, three respondents had a physical disability – one was visually impaired, one had a hearing impairment, and the third was physically disabled as a result of a work injury. Three of the respondents had been incarcerated, two had experienced homelessness, and one was a veteran. These counts are not mutually exclusive.

A majority of the people we spoke with regarding employment support services said they had co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues, and half said they had experienced depression. One respondent had bipolar disorder, and one was diagnosed as having a psychotic disorder. Four of these respondents had experienced psychiatric hospitalization, and one said that he had attempted suicide. Note that these counts are not mutually exclusive.

The employment histories and education backgrounds of employment support interview respondents were rich and varied. In terms of education background, two respondents had a degree or certificate and experience in nursing, one had a degree from a two-year college, and two of the interview respondents dropped out of college due to their mental health concerns. With respect to employment history, one respondent described herself as a “welfare-to-work mother” who ultimately completed a four year degree. Another had worked repairing cars after a stint in the armed forces. A third respondent was once employed in the engineering field. Other jobs held by interview respondents included farm laborer, pipe fitter, furniture mover, and grocery store clerk.

As described above, the interview respondents in this sample had managed successfully in the workforce at one point. They came to utilize employment support services after a period (or periods) of time when their mental health situations prevented them from successfully managing job or school responsibilities. At least two of the respondents had breakdowns during a time of employment and lost their jobs as a result. One of these respondents became homeless, while the second was able to live at home with her children and extended family. Another had a lucrative and secure job with the pipe fitter’s union, but the stress of long hours during one project led to a relapse in substance use. He failed to show up for his job and was fired. Three deaths in the family over a short span of a couple years led another respondent to lose his sobriety, and he found himself incarcerated, out of work, and homeless. It was under circumstances such as these that our respondents sought employment support services.

Crisis Intervention Interview Respondents

Several unserved and underserved groups targeted for this study were represented among the 22 interview respondents who discussed their experiences with crisis services. For example, at least seven of these interview respondents had a history of homelessness, three stated that they had a history of incarceration, one identified as gay, and one as transgendered. One respondent was a veteran, one had a physical disability, one had a hearing impairment, and another had a developmental disability. One was a monolingual Spanish speaker, and two were monolingual Chinese speakers. These counts are not mutually exclusive.

Respondents who received crisis intervention services described serious mental health concerns in their past and present lives. Nearly half of those we spoke with disclosed that they had contemplated or attempted suicide; as many said that they had a history of being on psychotropic medication(s). Nine revealed they had been in a psychiatric hospital at least once. More than one-third of those interviewed said they experienced depression. Another third had child behavior problems (e.g., oppositional defiant disorder [ODD], attention deficit disorder [ADD] and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]). Four interview respondents were diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Another four had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. An equal number described co-occurring substance abuse and mental health concerns. Several interview respondents described having PTSD and/or an anxiety disorder.

Moreover, respondents explained that those mental health issues have been persistent. A majority of those we spoke with about crisis services described a long history of mental health concerns and intervention in their lives. For example, the parents in our sample who were interviewed about their children's experiences with mental health services described child behavior problems – and efforts to seek services in the school and/or mental health systems – beginning as early as when the child was five years old and continuing after graduation from high school. The need for services became apparent when a child exhibited problematic oppositional, concentration, and/or control behaviors, tried to hurt her- or himself, or tried to hurt someone else. The transition age youth respondents we spoke with also remembered experiencing mental health issues from an early age. Two said their concerns stemmed from their mothers abusing drugs while pregnant and one college-aged youth said her first suicide attempt was in middle school. Several of the adults and older adults that reported on crisis services also remembered experiencing mental health concerns from a young age. One older adult respondent in our crisis services interview sample said she had been in and out of psychiatric hospitals since 1968. Another described being abandoned by her parents as a child in Central America and being shuttled among different relatives until she immigrated to the United States in her early 20s. Now in her 60s, she remembers experiencing pain, stress, and depression since childhood. A third older adult was a veteran who experienced PTSD after returning from the Vietnam War.

Respondents who were interviewed about their experiences with crisis services were asked to describe the most recent crisis for which they sought services. Parents in the sample either sought services for one of their children who had hurt or threatened to hurt a sibling (e.g., one “burned his sister with a knife”) or because their child was hurting her- or himself (e.g., cutting). A handful of others experienced the death of family members or close friends that sunk them into a deep depression. An adult respondent left an abusive employment situation as a live-in health aid and moved in with a boyfriend who rented his apartment to “druggies.” At one point, she was beaten, burned, raped, and “shot up with drugs for days”. She finally got away and was hospitalized for her physical injuries. When released, she found herself homeless, suffering from depression and PTSD, and attempting to commit suicide. An older adult respondent lost his job – and with it his important “extended family” of work colleagues. He became suicidal. Lastly, a transition age youth respondent left her rented apartment to go live with and care for her ailing grandmother. When familiar (and harmful) family dynamics re-surfaced and she was unable to safely remain with her grandmother, she found herself homeless and in crisis.

Services Received

Overlapping Services Received by Peer Support Respondents

Most of those who received peer support services also received other types of mental health supports. For instance, seven of the nine respondents in this sample received professional counseling, and five described receiving dedicated staff support. Nearly half received employment support services. Three reported receiving housing supports, and

three received home visits. Two of the interview respondents were Full Service Partnership (FSP) participants, and two mentioned that they received services to help meet their physical health care needs. Hotline/warmline services, independent living, school support, and wraparound were services received by one individual apiece. All but one respondent received services in addition to peer support. For the eight respondents who received additional services, the overlap ranged from receiving one to nine services in addition to peer support. Half of those respondents received four or more additional services.

Overlapping Services Received by Employment Support Respondents

In addition to the employment support services they received, most respondents accessed additional mental health services. Six of the nine people we spoke with received peer support in addition to employment support, five received professional counseling, and five received psychiatric services and medication. Two respondents received substance abuse services. One respondent was an FSP participant who also received housing services. The amount of overlap of services ranged from receiving two to five services along with peer support, with over half of respondents receiving more than four additional services.

Overlapping Services Received by Crisis Intervention Respondents

Interview respondents received a range of overlapping crisis services. The service received most frequently – but only by the slightest margin – was counseling (talk therapy) from a professional. In fact, three-fourths of interview respondents said they received counseling as part of their package of crisis intervention services. Almost as many saw a psychiatrist and received medication, as well as received staff support (e.g., a case manager, personal service coordinator, or the like). Nearly half of interview respondents received housing services. Nine of the respondents received home visits as part of their intervention services, and an equal number received peer support services. Eight respondents received school support services. Four of the people we spoke with about crisis intervention also reported receiving employment support services. Physical health services, substance abuse services, and services from a hotline or warmline were mentioned by three respondents each. Two child respondents received wraparound services. The range of overlapping services among respondents was between two and 10. Half of respondents received a combination of five or more services to address their mental health needs.

Recovery/Resilience Orientation of Services

In this section and the next, we present key themes that emerged from descriptions of respondents' personal recovery/resilience experiences, including whether and how services supported their recovery and wellness. Again, due to the overlapping nature of the services received by our interview respondents, the thematic findings presented below are based on a cross-case analysis of all 40 respondents across the three service areas. As mentioned earlier, in order for a theme to be presented, more than half of all respondents had to have discussed it during their interview. Therefore, the themes discussed below are considered

to apply across service areas. From time to time, however, a particular service area may be highlighted during the presentation of a theme if the theme (or one of its subthemes) was particularly strong for that set of interview respondents.

Overall, interview respondents characterized the recent mental health services they received as demonstrating recovery/resilience and wellness oriented principles. First, a majority of those we spoke with found the respective services they received to be accessible. They also reported service experiences that promoted engagement and continuity of care; encouraged family involvement; respected their right to self-determination; and were culturally respectful and appropriate. These five key themes are further explicated below.

Access to Services

Nearly 60 percent of all interview respondents said that they were referred to services by a mental health service agency or professional, whereas a quarter of all respondents cited a peer as a referral source. Counts were not mutually exclusive. Nearly 80 percent of peer support interview respondents were referred to those services by a peer. That peers are referring one another to peer support activities seems to be a testament to the helpfulness of those types of services.

Accessibility is an important element of a recovery oriented system of care.³¹ Overall, interview respondents across the three service areas did not report encountering many access barriers. From respondent reports, it appears that self-advocacy and self-determination has played an important role in accessing services for over two-thirds (68%) of the respondents we interviewed. The relatively small number of respondents who had a complaint about service access mentioned that – although they had accessed and were receiving services already – they wanted more. Detailed findings related to access are described in the following paragraphs.

When asked directly whether there were services (peer support or otherwise) that they wanted but did not receive, six of the nine *peer support interview respondents* said no. Most of the peer support respondents noted that one reason for this is the nature of peer support services versus professional services. For example, where availability of professional services such as counseling and case management can be restricted by cost and the relatively limited availability of doctors and staff, peer support services are more open, available, and flexible in nature. One adult respondent who had been receiving peer support services for approximately six years, commented, “With peer support, [access] has never been an issue.” When pressed as to whether other services have been more difficult to access, he continued by saying, “No, but a lot of it had to do with my own advocacy... I usually ask for what I need. That’s one of the things that I’ve learned...through [peer support at] NAMI [National Alliance on Mental Illness].” Additional respondents who

³¹ Davidson, L., Tondora, J., O’Connell, M.J., Kirk, T., Rockholz, P., & Evans, A.C. (2007). Creating a recovery-oriented system of behavioral health care: Moving from concept to reality. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 31(1), 23-31.

received peer support services commented that self-advocacy and self-determination play a key role in being able to access needed and wanted services across the board. They agreed that the knowledge and confidence for self-advocacy can be cultivated from participation in peer support activities. The small handful of respondents who noted any issues accessing peer support services wished that there were more groups or classes to attend or said that they desired more social outings.

As was the case among respondents who received peer support services, those who received *employment support services* did not report encountering problems accessing services. Only one of the respondents – an older adult who recently completed a mental health and substance abuse program – complained about access to employment supports. He was disappointed because he had not qualified for a training program of interest to him. He explained that this particular training program only accepted people who are homeless, and he had recently received housing.

When asked directly whether there were services that they wanted but did not receive in relation to their most recent crisis, a majority of *crisis services interview respondents* replied that there were not. Only one respondent, a male transition age youth, said that he did not access the services he needed and wanted because of stigma. This respondent explained that he did not want his boss to know he has mental health concerns, so he had not requested time off to get services. He cited cost as another barrier to receiving the services he wanted. A majority of crisis intervention respondents, however, simply stated that they could not think of any services they needed or wanted but did not receive, and they did not expand further. Others took the opportunity to praise their case managers or other mental health professionals who helped them navigate the system and meet their mental health needs. For example, an older adult named Daniel who had isolated himself during a period of unemployment and became suicidal, explained how his case manager “did some work and found...a community that could help me. She was a grand, great, incredible resource for opening up options.” **(To learn more about Daniel’s story, read his recovery profile below.)**

“Daniel”

At the age of 65, Daniel realized that he had spent 60 years not telling the truth. “I lived my life bumping along, not really ever doing what I wanted,” he reflects. In his youth, having been on track to join the Catholic Church as a priest, his decision not to become ordained forced him to admit to his mother and father that he was homosexual. He recounts, “That was the end of any relationship with my mother I could have, and that was when my dad told me to take my life.” Instead, Daniel moved forward without the support of his parents, and eventually entered into a career working with patients in a psychiatric hospital. “But all the guilt I never dealt with – I just shoved it aside,” he says. For decades, Daniel internalized his overwhelming anger at the cataclysm between the church, his family, and his sexual identity. He convinced himself that, even as a homosexual, he couldn’t be a “bad guy” if he remained celibate. Anger steadily became depression, and when Daniel eventually lost his job at the hospital – and with it, his extended work family – it initiated a crisis.

Along with his job and co-workers, Daniel also lost his medical insurance. His medication ran out, and for a year and a half, he sat in his apartment surviving on his savings and investments. An avid reader, Daniel stopped reading; he stopped going to church; he stopped sleeping. “I just stopped everything,” he summarizes. Although his sister would call once a month, Daniel was adept at putting on a good face. “I’m a great liar – I’ve done that all my life.” Toward the end, for a period of three and a half months, Daniel saw nothing but his bedroom, his bathroom, and the front door through which he accepted deliveries. As he drew closer to the last of his savings he began to suffer from panic attacks; envisioning no place else to go, he ultimately contemplated suicide. His plan was to drive his car out into the desert, sit on a rock, and wait in hopes that no one would find him. “I knew intellectually it would be a difficult way to die,” he notes, “but I thought it was better than the pain of continued existence. But God said no, and it worked out in a much different way.”

Luckily, Daniel’s sister heard something in his voice over the phone one day that she did not like, and she decided to pay him a visit. She was then able to find a psychologist who directed Daniel to county services. Reassured that he would not be committed into a psychiatric hospital, Daniel “surrendered to what was” and was next referred to Older Adult Services where he met his current social worker and psychiatrist. Daniel was placed back on medication and met with his social worker every two weeks. Their meetings gradually became monthly, and she introduced him to a therapist in an outreach program offering mental health services specifically for the gay community. Daniel was relieved by the non-threatening, judgment-free attention of his therapist. “I found that I could start telling the truth for the first time in my life, and I didn’t feel bad about it.”

Daniel describes this past year as being very productive. As a result of therapy, medication, and following his homework assignments (such as journaling), he feels that he has accomplished a great deal of personal growth and is beginning to think about the possibilities his future holds. Recently, a former co-worker asked Daniel to fill an open position she thought he would fit well. Although officially retired, and not entirely sure whether he was ready for work, Daniel decided he was now emotionally stable enough to accept. With this gain in financial stability, Daniel is next looking forward to managing his credit card debt. He also appreciates being back in the service of others, particularly as many of the people he now works with are diagnosed as depressed. He anticipates volunteering for the same outreach services from which he has been receiving therapy as a way of “paying back the great debt” he owes to them. “Literally, they saved my life,” he emphasizes. “It was a safety net that I didn’t know we had. Thank God someone else did. Without services, I really would have done away with myself.” Indeed, Daniel is hopeful for his future. “Whatever time I am given now, I’m going to use it,” he insists. “I’m coming more and more to my truth and the ‘me’ I hope to be once I’m done. What’s the phrase? God’s not finished with me yet!”

In particular, the FSP participants we spoke with perceived no service barriers. An adult male FSP partner who has experienced bouts of homelessness and incarceration remarked, “They help you when you ask for it or when they see that you really, really need it but don’t want to ask for it. If they see you need it, they give it to you anyway.” A female transition age youth FSP participant agreed, “They do anything – like taking you to the grocery store. I’m really going to miss this program, because I’m getting ready to age out.”

A theme about the role that self-advocacy (or advocacy of a parent on behalf of a child) plays in helping to access appropriate and useful services emerged from conversations with crisis services respondents, as it had with peer support respondents. Nearly half of respondents who had received crisis services described situations where they advocated strongly for services that they or their children needed, sometimes after being stuck in ineffective or inappropriate programs. Examples of self-advocacy were shared by respondents from all age groups. Two interview respondents (one older adult and one adult) described situations where they were accepted into programs and were receiving mental health services; however, those services were located in areas that were not conducive to their recovery. The first was an older adult veteran who had PTSD, and the program was located in an area of the city that was loud and where gunshots could sometimes be heard. The second was an adult woman with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues. The program she was first accepted into was located in an area where she used to do drugs; she feared she would not be able to successfully complete the program in that environment. Both of these respondents successfully advocated for themselves and were able to access services in other locations, thereby removing themselves from stressors that could compromise their recovery and wellness.

It was particularly striking that every parent who was interviewed described an important act or acts of advocacy that ultimately led to more desirable and effective services for their child and/or family. For one set of parents, advocacy began when their male child was in early grade school, and they had to fight with the school system to get proper assessments and an Individual Education Plan (IEP) for him. After an incident several years later that required the removal of their son from his school, these parents found themselves advocating with the district attorney’s office so that their son would go to “a place that would take care of his mental health needs, as well as build character and provide education” rather than to “work camp environment”, which was where he was headed. During that time, they advocated and worked with the county department of mental health to find residential treatment options. However, they later watched their son struggle in that residential placement because it did not encourage family involvement. In addition, employed staff persons were sometimes inappropriate in their physical discipline, and the program applied inconsistent guidelines pertaining to when and why restrictions were increased and decreased. Once again, these parents advocated on behalf of their son and, after additional research, successfully managed to have him moved to a more wellness oriented residential program. In general, parents who were interviewed described advocating for appropriate services for their children as a part time job, as they sought out people from different service delivery systems who could help and found other supportive resources including seminars, workshops, and conferences.

This need for self-advocacy in order access services is related to gaps and areas for improvement identified by over half of respondents who were interviewed about their experiences with crisis services. In particular, several respondents perceived a gap in readily accessible *information* about available services. Among this subsample of respondents, this was a complaint most common among those whose school-age children needed mental health services. One father described his frustration about the lack of information regarding IEP services and postulated that part of the school's reluctance to provide transparent information resulted from not wanting to pay for services.

"The criticism, again, [is about] the IEP experience, because the more accommodations you ask for – and the more you know that you're entitled to – the more it's going to cost the school district. It's like a lot of parents have kids with special needs, they don't know what to ask for. That's why Wraparound is around. That's why parent peer support, evidence based practice, you have all these terms out, but it's about information so that you can make the best decision for your child. That's the hard thing. A lot of times information is THERE, but it's not in a consumer-friendly form ... So how do you know how to take advantage of what it is?"

Parents also noted gaps in information from the school about additional mental health resources available for their children, including information about peer support groups or other community services and activities for children and youth with special needs. One mother explained that she did not receive any information from the school system or residential facility when her child turned 18 years of age. She found out about a transition age youth program she would consider enrolling him in for independent living skills almost by accident:

"The interesting thing is the only reason I know that [the TAY program] exists is because I took the peer advocacy training a couple of months ago, and one of the girls, who was nineteen who was also taking the training... I was talking to her about it and that's how I found out about it, so at least... now I'm aware that that's there."

She also described lack of information about or access to transitional housing for the period of time in between when a psychiatrist said it was no longer safe for her child to be in the home and the time when a residential facility had been selected. Another mother regretted that school-based services (e.g., therapy) are less accessible during summer months when school is not in session. She contended that this interruption in the continuity of care potentially threatened improvement in her son's functioning and wellness.

The primary concern for adults and older adults with respect to service access was the amount of time that they get to spend with the mental health professionals who work with them. Several respondents observed that the case loads of psychiatrists, counselors, personal services coordinators, case managers, and other mental health staff are too high. One adult female respondent who had been living on the streets for a time prior to services had this to say:

“I don’t want [doctors] pushing you out like you’re a number. I think they try to push you along – say what you gotta say and then push you out. Like how we’re talking now [during this interview], I couldn’t have talked that long [with my doctor] because they got someone coming in 15 minutes. I only have 15 minutes with them.”

Another adult female explained:

“I wish psychiatrists would sit and take a little bit longer with you. Cause you just go and tell them how you feel, a little about how you feel, and they just diagnose you and give you the prescription. You know what I mean? And I just feel like if they could take a little more time to ... talk to you and see what’s really going on.”

A third adult female respondent with a long history of battling depression described a frustrating experience trying to get the time and attention she wanted with mental health professionals in a new FSP program. She surmised that the problem was due to caseloads being too high:

“When we moved in originally based on the idea that it would be fully staffed all the time and ... having all these classes and groups available to us. It was such a new project that that didn’t happen. ... It just ended up being that when I did need someone, the personal services coordinator that I had for that time, I would call him and he’d tell me we would set up a therapy appointment. I’d be ready, and I’d confirm the time with him, but there was always another crisis [for someone else in the program] that happened that intervened in my receiving my services. ... It’s a good system they have, but they have a caseload now that a client can’t just pop in and talk to their coordinator. You have to set an appointment now, which is hard, because you can’t always predict when you are going to need to talk to someone or need support.”

Promote Engagement and Continuous Care

Among the five main themes related to the recovery/resilience orientation of services, none was more prominent than that of promoting engagement and continuity of care. Nearly 70 percent of respondents said they experienced services that were engaging and promoted continuous care. Across the three service areas, respondents discussed this domain of recovery oriented services more than any other, though it was most frequently mentioned by respondents whose interviews focused on peer support.

Providing a Welcoming Environment

Many interview respondents expressed that they were immediately open to continuing services due to the welcoming environment they encountered in peer support groups and at places like wellness centers and other program sites. For example, a transgendered transition age youth determined immediately that he felt comfortable and would like to continue receiving services when he first visited a LGBTQI youth center:

“From the beginning, I thought it was just such a great space, and I thought I would come back. I liked this place from the start...It was totally welcoming. It’s very welcoming to everyone. They are happy to have you there. Every staff member is more than happy to talk with you.”

Respondents used words like “homey”, “friendly”, and “casual” to describe program environments like wellness centers and “nice” and “happy” were words repeatedly used to describe staff and other people they encountered there. Some said they felt “respected”, “accepted”, and “safe” in these environments. Others contrasted the home-like feel of their program spaces with less desirable clinical environments and said, “It’s more like family.”

Valuing Peer Expertise and Involvement

Recovery/resilience oriented services value the expertise of different types of individuals beyond clinical professionals, including peers who volunteer or who are hired, and different types of services, including peer support services.^{32,33} Interview respondents highly valued their participation in peer support activities and reported being engaged and inspired by (former) consumers employed as staff. Our respondents found commonalities with and could relate to these individuals – and vice versa. One respondent’s co-occurring disorder resulted in her losing her children to the child welfare system and becoming homeless. She found a residential treatment program and is now trying hard to get her children back. She described the program she participates in as one that promotes peer expertise and involvement, and she explained why she has found this helpful:

“I don’t feel like a patient. I feel like, I don’t know, like I trust them, you know? I trust them and I respect their opinions...They’ve done this before. They actually graduated from this program, and I just felt all of them have something different to teach me. You know what I mean? I learned something from all three of them.”

An older adult respondent described the services she received as valuing peer expertise and involvement when she expressed that the best thing about the peer support services she received was relating to someone and feeling like they really “get it”. In the short passage below, she describes her relationship with a favorite counselor:

“They need more people like [Marcy]. More understanding people [like her]. You know, I have not asked her what she has been through, but I get the impression that she or someone close to her has had some of the same issues that she talks to me about. ... It was just like talking to a friend; she was very on a personal side. She was not a stuffed shirt type.”

³² Ibid 31.

³³ Jacobson, N. & Curtis, L. (2000). Recovery as policy in mental health services: Strategies emerging from the states. *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal*, (23)4, 333-347.

Delivering Person-Centered and Individualized Care

Recovery/resilience oriented services also value the role of professional helpers but stress that they must successfully engage service recipients and provide person-centered, individualized care.³⁴ Interview respondents generally felt that their recent experiences with mental health services and professionals were individualized and that their professional helpers actively endeavored to know, respect, and relate to them as individuals as opposed to treating them like a diagnosis. In the most successful situations, even the respondents who described themselves as being “paranoid” that people were out to hurt them and mistrustful of the system found professional helpers that they opened up to and, over time, came to trust. One transition age youth respondent’s misdiagnoses as a child and related conflicts with family resulted in her spending time in the juvenile justice system and experiencing periods of homelessness. Kenya told us about several negative experiences with mental health services early in her life, but she has begun to find her footing and build a foundation for recovery during her time as an FSP participant. Kenya attributed her willingness to engage in and continue services to dedicated staff that offered constant support and patiently tried to get to know her as an individual:

“In the beginning, it’s hard to connect with someone who hasn’t walked the same lifestyle as you. It is hard. You sit there and look at them like, you don’t know nothing. But they try. They really try. They ask you to try to help them understand. I had a difficult time at the beginning to connect with someone and feel safe. Over the years, I’ve understood they are really here to learn and to help me... That’s what eased me up a little bit. At the beginning, I didn’t feel they understood. ... The time they invest, it speaks volumes. If they didn’t have all that time to invest, it probably wouldn’t be working.”

(To learn more about Kenya’s story, read her recovery profile below.)

Another transition age youth respondent who spent time in residential care contrasted his most recent experience concerning a mental health care professional who treated him like an individual with earlier experiences that were not as positive or productive:

“My [recent] therapist was a guy by the name of [Aaron]. He took time to sit down and know me as a person. I don’t think once he really sat there and said this is your problem; this is how you fix it; take these meds; get away from me. Every therapist I’ve had has told me take these meds, don’t do this, this is your problem, and this is how you fix it, and if you don’t fix it you’re not a normal human being. Any therapist who says that to their patient will get nowhere because their patient does not want to hear those things, first of all, even if they could be true or they are true. Secondly, you need to know the person. ... To help the person with their problem, you have to see how their personality intertwines with the mental illness.”

³⁴ Ibid 31 and 33.

“Kenya”

Kenya has received mental health services since the age of 10, when she was misdiagnosed with depression and a tendency to “act out.” Throughout her upbringing in foster care, Kenya went to family therapy and was later enrolled in services for troubled teens. Because she did not take her medication consistently, Kenya would experience bouts of depression and outbursts. She frequently ended up in juvenile hall as a way of getting back on medication. When she became ineligible for teen services at age 18, probation services helped her to find her own apartment. During that time, she was working and taking courses to become a registered nurse. Kenya eventually chose to give up her apartment to go care for her ailing grandmother. Returning to her family environment, she found herself back in a negative pattern. “There’s no support from my family. For a long time, I was just a ‘loony bin’ to them,” she explains. Needing to remove herself from that “stressful” situation, Kenya moved out and found herself homeless at 21 years old. With no access to transportation, she dropped out of nursing school.

Kenya was off medication by the time she found a shelter program that offered transitional housing and connected her with an FSP. At that point, she was diagnosed as having bipolar disorder, received therapy, and was put on medication. She was living in group housing – a challenging situation for her – and was put on a waiting list for her own apartment. As she waited and started to feel better, the FSP helped her pay for school and provided transportation. Kenya became a certified nursing assistant (CNA) and began working off and on for two years. However, she went off of medication again and found it difficult to maintain employment due to high levels of stress, depression, and her inability to cope. For a couple years she was working here and there and losing jobs. “The depression got the best part of me and I couldn’t get out of the house,” she describes. “I didn’t feel safe being around people and didn’t feel like people were safe around me. I was getting into fights and arguments everywhere.”

Through these personal challenges, Kenya has seen her therapist on a weekly basis. Her psychiatrist is available every day of the week and on-call services are available at any time of the day. Kenya reports that she has the phone numbers of all the PSC’s programmed into her cell phone. Her therapist will come to her home if she feels unable to leave the house and will call if she hasn’t visited the center. Kenya also receives reminders to take her medication, which she now does. She emphasizes, however, that this time her decisions to take advantage of services and medication are her own. “The only thing why I’ve been in this program so long – not just the housing – is that I never felt forced,” she states. “When I was younger, everything was forced – therapy and medication. When I got [to the FSP] it was like, if you’re not ready, then we can’t make you. Nothing was ever forced. They waited – every time I started medication and got off – they waited and they were still there for me when I came back. *No matter what.*”

Despite what she refers to as a “down stupor” over the past nine months, the individualized care and the combination of mental health services Kenya has received have helped her to make some important strides in her outlook on life. “I realize that everyone is not my enemy... It makes a difference when you talk to a therapist and they show you that you don’t have to be on the defensive with everyone. Not everyone is going to try to hurt you.” While she admits that no program is perfect, Kenya attributes her well-being to her consistent receipt of services through the FSP. “If I wasn’t receiving services here,” she maintains, “I would be in jail or be killed somewhere. My attitude was where I didn’t care about anything, and through this program I just found some people who are really there for you. And I’ve not had that my entire life from my friends or family. To find it in a program is unbelievable.”

Approaching the age of 26, Kenya will soon be too old to remain with her FSP. She is currently working with her case manager to make a transition into an adult program. Although she is concerned about how well she will function without such attentive support and whether she will be able to establish trusting relationships with her new psychiatrist and other staff, Kenya remains, on the whole, positive about the changes ahead. She reiterates, “I’m learning that people aren’t out to hurt me.”

Many respondents further explained the importance of being known and treated as an individual and reported that this was their recent experience in receiving mental health services. One adult respondent described his experience in this way:

“I used to be paranoid, like they were recording me to the FBI. But I am getting better. I’m learning to trust more. People aren’t out to sabotage me or hurt me. I’m getting better about that. ... [Staff] helped bring me through the things I went through [because] they know me as a person. They know my moods and where I’m coming from. ... Here [at this program] they know you. You’re not just a number. They know you as a person. ... They are looking out for my safety and theirs. It helps me feel safety. I can be at ease when I come here.”

Adopting a Philosophy That Recovery Is Possible

Interview respondents were engaged and inspired on their road to recovery by peer support, employment support, and crisis services that adopted the philosophy that recovery is possible. These services and service providers were strengths-based and encouraging. At times, this service philosophy offered those who were receiving services – and perhaps had been receiving them for quite some time – a new perspective. For instance, one adult FSP participant described a time when she wanted to go to the hospital after a family member committed suicide. However, because she was well-known to her personal services coordinator and other staff within a program that adopted a recovery oriented philosophy, she safely received encouragement and support instead of hospitalization. The quote below demonstrates how this message of hope and recovery inspired her:

“[I wanted to go to the hospital], because [people] would speak about going to the hospital as “a vacation”. So I thought maybe that’s what I needed. But... [my personal services coordinator] saw that that wouldn’t have been the best for me in the end. ... They encouraged me that I didn’t want that, that I could do better. ... As mental health patients, we tend to do what other people tell us to do. We act like we have a handicap. But to know that you are in recovery – that was a good term that they would talk about with us – they would tell us that we would be better, that we could go out and function in society. It’s huge. It’s encouragement. It plays on your mind, knowing you can do this. Because personally, I had so much of the opposite – of people telling me that I CAN’T do anything. So I think that that was very, very important having that. Having them tell you you’re not going to always be sick. That you aren’t always going to have the label of being a mental health patient for the rest of your life. ... I remember them telling me it wasn’t permanent housing, it was a stepping stone. I remember hearing that: This is not permanent! There is a goal of going out and ‘being normal’ and living in the community.”

Many respondents were quick to state their preference for providers and services that believe in and promote recovery. Rebecca, an adult with bipolar disorder doing her best to rebuild her life after being disowned by her family, contrasted the positive experiences she had with peer and employment support services with the negative relationship she had with her psychiatrist:

“I didn’t feel supported by the psychiatrist – he was of the school where you take a pill and you don’t ever get better – you’re going to be like that for the rest of your life. But the job rehabilitation had the philosophy that you could get better.”

(To learn more about Rebecca’s story, read her recovery profile below.)

Providing Multiple Types of Services and Supports

Recovery/resilience oriented care supports the individual’s goals and efforts to lead full and productive lives in the broader community. This requires continuity of care, which involves facilitating access to a variety of supportive services, including employment support and housing, which help make recovery sustainable.³⁵ As mentioned above, a majority of the interview respondents we spoke with received multiple types of services and supports in varying combinations: for example, counseling, staff support, psychiatric care and medication, peer support, employment or school support, hotline and warmline support, housing, physical health care services, and/or substance abuse services. A sizeable proportion (40%) of interview respondents across service areas mentioned that they had received employment supports in combination with other services. As well, approximately one third of interview respondents reported that they obtained housing or improved their housing situation through MHSA supported services.

³⁵ Ibid 31.

“Rebecca”

Rebecca estimates that she had suffered from major depression for about 20 years before she was diagnosed with bipolar disorder. She recognizes now that when she was a stay-at-home mom, she was co-dependent on her husband and children. These are both reasons why she fell into crisis when her husband initiated divorce. Feeling devastated that she had “lost everything”, Rebecca remembers this as a time when she needed love and support. Instead, her family expected her to “be stronger” and to pull herself “up by the bootstraps.” Rebecca became suicidal. “My family wanted to lock me up and get help,” she recounts. Her family called upon Emergency Treatment Services, and then Rebecca discovered that they had filed a restraining order against her. For the next year or so, Rebecca was homeless, in and out of jail, and in and out of the hospital. Her calls home went unanswered.

Rebecca was accepted into an FSP program following her last hospitalization. She received her bus pass, food stamps, and basic hygiene supplies and then attended peer support groups and job training once a week. Rebecca identifies therapy as an essential resource, and continues to reach out to her therapist when stressful issues resurface in her life. But peer support stands out to Rebecca as a tremendous support system in her recovery. She explains, “Peer support helped me because there was understanding. When I would share, there was immediate connection and understanding, so I didn’t feel so bad or so different. It was only when I was in the peer support that I felt like I was normal. In the real world, I felt abnormal and that I didn’t belong. And in peer support I felt normal, and I was happy. I was working on my issues, and that’s how it helped me the most. It made me feel like normal.”

In addition to peer support, Rebecca has found proactive coping and self-determination to be important tools in her recovery. She has found it especially necessary to be proactive in her interactions with a psychiatrist who does not embrace the philosophy that recovery is possible. “I find that education and learning about my diagnosis and medication is the best thing I can do for myself and not rely on doctors,” she insists. Although she would research her own medications and suggest treatment alternatives that would avoid side effects and addiction, Rebecca felt her voice was never heard. “It is so hard to advocate for yourself when you have these side effects and the doctor doesn’t believe you, or they think you are just ‘med-seeking,’” she complains. “So when I go into a [peer] group and we talk about frustrations with a doctor, I feel so much better, because I don’t feel like I’m the only one he treats like this.”

About a year ago, Rebecca went to peer employment training and then began volunteering for NAMI. “I was not stable until after I went to the peer employment training and began working...and running groups. Then I found a purpose,” she recounts. Rebecca showed up at the NAMI office every day as a way of getting herself out of the house. “And that’s when I started getting better,” she says. “You have to keep your mind occupied and feel like you did something meaningful each day.” Rebecca was ultimately hired by NAMI and she now shares her life story with the community, finding that it boosts her self-perception and confidence. “I’m finding meaning and purpose in telling my story, educating people about mental illness, reducing the stigma, and letting people know that people can recover,” she comments. “I’m getting a good response — people tell me how honest and brave I am, and I feel like I’m helping.”

Despite struggles with her psychiatrist, Rebecca believes that the services offered through FSP “saved my life.” While she continues to try to mend her relationships with her family and is in contact with them at a minimal level, one of the most important things right now is that Rebecca knows that she is not alone and finds purpose in giving back as a person with lived experience. “I just think that the peer employment training that I went through to become a peer support specialist changed my life. I think that peer support is the way to go because you can relate to somebody with the experiences you’ve gone through to help somebody else. You can help someone advocate for themselves, for example. You can help them feel normal and to feel loved and that there’s hope and things will get better — because I am evidence that things do get better.”

Family Involvement

Recovery does not happen in isolation. Recovery/resilience oriented services encourage the involvement of family and other natural supports in the process of treatment and recovery.³⁶ Interview respondents discussed the extent to which the services they received involved family support. Respondents who received crisis services most frequently described the involvement of family in counseling sessions, Wraparound services, and/or visits at residential facilities. Parents with children or transition age youth in residential care felt better served by their recent experience with programs that encouraged family contact and visits than by previous services that, for example, used family visitation and weekend home passes as “sticks and carrots” in an attempt to control youth behavior in residential placement. When this type of practice occurs, it can become more difficult for youth to reintegrate into their families and communities after placement in residential care. One child’s parents experienced this practice of withholding visitation privileges when their son was first placed in an out-of-state program. They were much more satisfied with the services they later found in California that facilitated a high level of family involvement.

“Well, I think the fact that what really worked was... being able to do home visits. ... I think the access to us, coming home twice a month on weekends – sometimes staying longer if it was a three-day weekend. It helped him to re-assimilate.”

Interviewees who received peer support services tended to mention family involvement more as an aspect of the professional counseling they were receiving as opposed to the peer support services they received. Those who received employment support services had the fewest examples of services that encouraged family involvement. A handful of respondents said that despite the fact that the services they received encouraged it, their families did not want to be involved in their treatment and recovery.

Right to Self-Determination

Recovery/resilience oriented services support the preferences and goals of people living with mental health concerns.³⁷ This theme, too, emerged across interview respondents and service areas but was strongest among those who received employment support services. Those who spoke about the right to self-determination as a meaningful aspect of their service experience underscored the importance of being afforded the opportunity and “independence” to exercise “choice” in both their treatment and life decisions. These respondents appreciated receiving “suggestions” from staff, but they did not want to be “forced” – either literally (e.g., one transition age youth respondent did not want staff to “physically touch me or tackle me”) or figuratively. Respondents wanted to be afforded the leeway and dignity to make their own decisions and their own mistakes; they simply wanted the option to take responsibility for themselves.

³⁶ Ibid 31 and 33.

³⁷ Ibid 31 and 33.

For instance, one adult veteran in our interview sample had battled co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues for a number of years. Over time, he has had periods of employment and sobriety, and he has also endured unemployment, homelessness, and incarceration. During his recent experience receiving employment support and other services, he was assigned an enthusiastic career counselor who was eager to place him in a job, regardless of his preferences. In his words:

“With [the employment support program] I had a little problem with my career guy. He was so gung-ho, because I have a couple trades under my belt. I’ve worked for a car dealership doing frontend alignments. I used to work for a tire company and changed truck tires on the road for 20 years. But I left that, and I wanted to drive truck – that was my passion. Well, the career guy was adamant about wanting to get me any type of job at first, and I didn’t want to go back to changing tires and that stuff. So we butted heads there. I stopped going to [the employment support program] for a minute and talked to my case manager about it. He got involved in it, and then the [program] boss said that if you don’t want one of those jobs, that’s fine. We’ll strictly try to get you truck driving jobs.”

In this example, the career counselor may have had the best intentions but not the best training; he was not respecting the respondent’s right to self-determination. This pushed the respondent away from the services he wanted and needed. With advocacy on the respondent’s part, and that of his case manager, the issue was revisited. The respondent’s right to self-determination was respected, and he made it through truck driving school. Currently, he enjoys his dream job as a truck driver.

An additional example comes from an adult respondent who recounted a time of crisis when FSP staff put the philosophy of self-determination into practice. One can discern the importance that the respondent places on this interaction:

“They listened to me and let me vent. Not vent in a threatening way, but they let me talk, and they listened to me. They weren’t too quick to give me a suggestion, but they helped address the management in my building and what they were going to do to help me sustain my housing. Because my mom backed up off me, my own mom. My mom wanted to take over my finances, but I didn’t want to do that because I’d have been like a child going back there. I didn’t want that. My mom would treat me like a child. So I let [the program] suggest to me substitute pay services with [the] County. Then I worked it out. [Staff] suggested this to me, but they weren’t going to force me. They said it was up to me, but they just helped me figure it all out.”

Cultural Appropriateness

Recovery/resilience oriented services should deliver culturally respectful and responsive interventions.³⁸ During each interview, respondents were pointedly asked, “Did the people

³⁸ Ibid 31.

who provided you with crisis services respect you and your cultural background?" A majority of interview respondents perceived their service experience to be culturally appropriate. Relatively few respondents expounded on the reasons why. Those who did specifically mentioned feeling "no judgment" about and "acceptance" of their differences from providers.

Three of the four monolingual Spanish and Chinese speaking individuals in our sample reported that their case workers come from a similar cultural background and speak the same language; they found this "comfortable" and "helpful". An older adult monolingual Spanish speaker explained that the counselor who visits her in her home only speaks English but always brings a translator. In her words, "Of course it's not the same having a translator, but it was fine to have a translator. It was fine. For me, I understood it fine."

Recovery/Resilience

During the interviews, service recipients talked about the differences they believe mental health services have made in their lives. Some respondents spoke about changes in their clinical recovery (i.e., improved functioning, reduced symptoms); more often, they shared their feelings about and examples of where they are on their individual journeys of personal recovery/resilience. According to the stories shared by interview respondents, recovery and hope can be a reality with opportunity and support from the service system and others. In the following pages, findings on recovery/resilience are grouped by five important themes: Positive Self-Perception and Self-Determination; Proactive Coping; Purposeful Pursuits; Connecting and Forming Relationships; and Hopefulness for the Future. These themes are described in detail below.

Personal recovery is rarely a linear process.^{39,40,41} Accordingly, interview respondents shared information about their struggles as well as their successes. Prior to presenting the recovery themes, we briefly present some of the roadblocks and daily stressors described by respondents that have challenged them and may continue to do so as they travel their recovery paths. Recognition of ongoing challenges brings to focus the importance of a recovery/resilience oriented system that promotes continuity of care. At the same time, it renders even more impressive the stories of recovery/resilience presented throughout this report.

³⁹ Ridgway, P. (2001). Restorying psychiatric disability: Learning from first person recovery narratives. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, (24)4, 335-343.

⁴⁰ Smith, M.K. (2000). Recovery from a severe psychiatric disability: Findings of a qualitative study. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, (24)2, 149-158.

⁴¹ Sullivan, W.P. (1994). A long and winding road: The process of recovery from severe mental illness. *Innovations & Research*, (3)3, 19-27.

Barriers and Risks to Recovery

In terms of system or service level barriers, fewer than half of respondents discussed a lack of or inappropriate services as a barrier they had recently faced. Within this category were the barriers to access described in a previous section of the report. In addition, a quarter of interview respondents said that they have had problems recently accessing housing services or have experienced housing instability. The stress caused by lack of housing and/or housing instability can be a stumbling block in recovery.

Slightly more than one third of interview respondents noted recent or ongoing challenges with respect to functioning, with the majority of functioning issues described as ongoing depressive symptoms and continued child behavior problems.

Approximately half of the interview respondents described at least one stressor in their life. The most often identified stressor was that of family dynamics, including parents with children who need a lot of support. Other stressors mentioned by a handful of individuals each included physical/medical issues, financial stress, work or school stress, and risky or stressful environments (e.g., living in a high drug-use neighborhood). Respondents admitted that, at times, they get in their own way when it comes to recovery. Risk taking behaviors were reported by less than a quarter of those we interviewed; these included substance use, breaking the law, or going off medication.

Altogether, these are the mental health stressors for which respondents continue to utilize the safety net of services and supports from the mental health system. For a good portion of the respondents we spoke with, these mental health services (and the supportive connections with professionals and peers that are gained through them) are critical because they tend to lack natural supports, especially the support of family. A good portion of respondents explained that they were disconnected from their families and could not necessarily rely on them as a source of support.

Positive Self-Perception and Self-Determination

When asked how the mental health services received have helped them in their daily lives, a large majority (85%) of those we interviewed across service areas said they had generated or regenerated a positive self-perception with the assistance of the support they received. These respondents explained that with a greater sense of self-worth often comes the confidence and determination to *advocate for* – and *to do* – what they need and want both in terms of their mental health services and living their lives.

Those who have mental health concerns can lose their former sense of self or self-worth, and through the process of recovery they begin to reclaim it.^{42,43,44} Interview respondents described supportive peers, case workers, counselors, job trainers, and others who reminded them of their strengths, complimented them, and encouraged them in their personal journeys of recovery. For many, positive self-images were recaptured and reinforced. One adult respondent explained:

“It’s good to be reminded that I am an intelligent and capable person. I am a good person. And I’ve always had the ability, but some things came in my life that disrupted that ability a lot.”

Several of those who received employment supports specifically discussed how training opportunities improved their self-perception and confidence. Another adult respondent shared the following example:

“I went to peer employment training. It was a two week training that taught you to be a peer support person. And that was really great. It made me feel like I still had value and that my experiences can be used to help others. It helped me get through some of my trauma.”

An older adult who received employment support services saw herself more positively after she was able to successfully complete a general training meant to prepare individuals for the world of work. She was hesitant to sign up for the training due to self-doubt and fears that she could not handle it. Completing the training boosted her self-image as she demonstrated to herself that she was capable of managing in the world of work, and that was the “best thing” about services as far as she was concerned:

“Just knowing that I could get up at a certain time, commute, stay in the classroom for X amount of hours, and get acquainted with new people. That I accomplished that [was the best part]!”

Finding supportive peer communities and professional services gave many respondents the strength to embrace their identities, experience self-growth, and gain the self-confidence to do things they did not think possible. For instance, an adult respondent offered one reason why peer support services were helpful to him:

“Recognizing that I have something of value... Telling [myself] I am of value – I think that’s significant for anyone, not just people with mental illness.”

⁴² Davidson, L., & Strauss, J.S. (1992). Sense of self in recovery from severe mental illness. *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, (65), 131-145.

⁴³ Mezzina, R., Davidson, L., Borg, M., Marin, I., Topor, A., & Sells, D. (2006). The social nature of recovery: Discussion and implications for practice. *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation*, (9)1, 63-80.

⁴⁴ Sells, D.J., Stayner, D.A., & Davidson, L. (2004). Recovering the self in schizophrenia: An integrative review of qualitative studies. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, (75)1, 87-97.

In another example, a transition age youth respondent boasted a healthy self-image after two years of meeting with his peer group and attending weekly individual sessions with his counselor. Bursting at the seams with pride, this respondent explained that he is now determined to embrace every opportunity to speak about and advocate for himself and his community:

“My goal was to be out there and to be proud. Ignorance causes a lot of stigma, so I feel like me being out and proud and educating people, I feel like I can get rid of that stigma. So that’s the main thing for me – any kind of involvement is just like erasing that stigma. ... I wouldn’t have been able to do that two years ago. The trans[gender] group has been awesome in every aspect. I’m just ecstatic about it. I have learned a lot and it’s made me stronger in a sense. ... I get support on both planes – deep down [one-on-one counselor] and at the surface level [peer group]. And on both levels it makes an awesome person – a.k.a. me!”

Like the respondent above, others said they found themselves more open to opportunities and more determined to live meaningful and fulfilled lives as their self-image improved. The following quote comes from an adult respondent who has found the determination to explore a personal relationship as he experiences a more positive self-perception.

“I’m loving myself more, and I’m growing. I’m trying to be a Christian man now. Now I’m opening up to someone and getting to know them and myself – not giving up, having to deal with conflicts and issues. I’ve been used to doing things my way and running away and resorting to drugs and alcohol to numb myself – thinking things are the end of the world and that no one would love me or I was ugly or I could never get a woman. I think it’s coming to pass now slowly... I think they say things happen so you can grow, and I think I’m growing.”

Through the mental health services and supports he has received, another adult respondent explained that his life has steadily improved. As his self-perception improves and his self-confidence grows, so too does his determination. He has been working part time for the last four years and is going to school part time as well. He is on his way to becoming financially independent.

“I didn’t like the idea of being on SSI for the rest of my life. That’s what motivates me. ... I’m getting to the place where I’m becoming completely independent. The goal is to have a full time job here or somewhere else and get off of SSI. That’s what gets me out of bed, so to speak.”

Proactive Coping

Whereas the theme above illustrates one aspect of how study participants feel better as a result of mental health services (e.g., more positive sense of self, more determined, more confident), proactive coping is an aspect of recovery pertaining to the strategies people use

to manage their mental health issues.⁴⁵ A majority (70%) of interview respondents explained that the services and supports they received have helped them learn about their mental health and accept the challenges that may confront them for the rest of their lives. However, this acceptance is not passive; rather, it involves being self-aware, anticipatory, and prepared to take measures to avoid or intervene when necessary. Interview respondents who learned or decided to practice proactive coping were purposefully pacing themselves, actively avoiding stressors, and unwaveringly utilizing the services and supports accessible to them.

Self-Pacing

While examples of self-pacing emerged across service areas, they were relatively abundant from individuals who are working, training for work, or wanting to work. An older adult who received employment support services described the helpfulness of self-pacing in an employment context:

“Actually, I think just the time. Time allowed me to adjust and to grow. And I didn’t have anyone with a pitchfork behind me pushing me out. Just over time, gradual and natural, I became more and more capable. ... For one thing, it allowed me to start slow, and at my own comfort level. ... I think there is actual healing that had to happen. And with that, I mean, I have spent a lot of my life, these last few years, just sitting and letting things settle. I work a four-day work week here. But, I have three days off. Those three days off allows me to catch up on my sleep, if I have been pushing myself. I am able to take care of myself.”

Mai, an adult respondent who recently felt well enough to pursue employment support services, discussed the importance of self-pacing in the context of her consumer internship:

“They don’t pressure me on the hours. Like yesterday, I had a group, but I had pain and so other people stepped up for me to take care of the group. ... So they support me every week... My supervisor meets me every week and asks how I’m doing, if I’m stressed, if anyone is pushing me too hard.”

(To learn more about Mai’s story, read her recovery profile below.)

⁴⁵ Ibid 39, 40, 41,43.

“Mai”

Mai immigrated to the United States from Vietnam many years ago and went to college to be a health care professional. When an injury eventually forced her to leave her job at a hospital, Mai worked three jobs at a time to support her children. After trying repeatedly to start one unsuccessful business after another, Mai remembers that she felt very scattered and could not focus or concentrate. At that time, Mai did not realize that her lack of ability to concentrate was the symptom of an illness. She recalls that “nothing was a success, and then I get depressed more” until “one day I started hearing voices and it told me I’m not worth it. I heard voices telling me to go die.” Because of her previous work in the healthcare field, Mai then realized she might need help. Before she was able to receive it, however, she attempted suicide and ended up in a psychiatric hospital. The voices in her head continued.

At the hospital, Mai was referred to services at an organization that serves predominantly Asians, and she has been receiving a plethora of services there for several years. Mai has received psychiatric counseling and medication, therapy (individual and family), and peer support over the years. She has been particularly appreciative of the individualized care she has received and grateful for the agency’s approach of encouraging family involvement. “They had my daughter and son involved. They came to see the house to see what’s going on with the house. They are flexible and understanding. They look at the whole. They find as many supports as they can – they come and see my mom, they see my sister...My counselor knows everything about me and my everyday activities and daily living so she can make my plan better... We make the plan together.”

It was just earlier this year that Mai felt well enough to try to work again, so she has recently begun to receive employment support services through the agency. Mai has secured a consumer internship with the agency – meaning that she is helping with various peer support groups at the agency, including sewing and jewelry making groups. She also helps with independent living skills by teaching people how to take the bus and taking them to the market so they can socialize. Mai has confidence in her ability to help other people, and she says that she will “bring all my effort” to do so. “I know that I don’t have any problem because from my own self experiences, I can help them. That is my wish.” She takes great pride in the fact that “a lot of people want to come to my group, participate, get out and do things. I’m happy about that. ... I just like to help, and the people like me here. They say if I’m not here they won’t come to the group.”

Mai is also beginning to receive other employment supports like computer training, assistance with resume writing, and help with job applications. She thinks she wants to apply to be a peer mentor at the agency or a peer advocate who will help people who do not speak English well access services. However, because Mai is still unsure what type of job she wants, she is going to take an aptitude test offered as part of employment support services. She harbors a lot of hope for the future and confides with a grin that there is a part of her that is excited to see if she will qualify to train to become a pharmacy technician. With the world of work reopening for Mai, there is a lot going on and it might be slightly overwhelming. When asked about that, however, Mai explains that the agency does not pressure her about the hours she works, and she gives examples of people stepping up for her to take care of groups when she does not feel well enough to lead. “They support me every week. My supervisor meets me every week and asks how I’m doing, if I’m stressed, if anyone is pushing me too hard.”

At the end of the interview, after describing the employment support services she has received and how she is feeling about things, Mai reflects: “It’s a lot better this year from last year. I have a purpose in life and feel better now than I did last year.”

Recognizing Symptoms and Avoiding Stressors

Part of proactive coping involves recognizing symptoms, avoiding stressors, and being prepared with strategies to counteract them. James' mom described the improvements she has observed in his ability to manage his emotional outbursts around members of his family. She credited the improvement to work that was done with the whole family through wraparound services:

"I have seen him make big strides. When he's about to lose it with me, he'll stop, take a breath, and go out and take a walk. Or, if he's going to lose it with [his brother], he'll put his music on, go in his room, and shut his door. When he's with his dad, it happens a lot. But [James is] the one who has to stop the escalation and do something different."

(To learn more about James' story, read his recovery profile below.)

In another instance, an older adult veteran who has been incarcerated and homeless described the importance of monitoring his feelings and moods. He explained why it is critical for him to recognize when he begins to "slip" and described a simple strategy he employs to try to relax:

"Something bad happened in this program, and some guy jumped on another. And when he got arrested and they took him away, I started crying and thinking thank god it's not me this time. I watch and learn. Because it's not them, it's their choices. So I make better choices. When I start slipping, I'm the first one to catch myself. Because I know what I don't want [i.e., to be in prison or homeless]. I can stay positive. Sometimes when I don't know what to do, I just lie down. And time heals. I wake up, and something has changed. I just get out of my own way."

Stressors can also be in the environment, like hanging out in areas where there is high drug and alcohol use, or they can be people who have been negative influences in one's life. One adult respondent insisted that since receiving services he has "transitioned myself away from lots of people who I thought were my friends but who weren't." Another said she now recognizes the need to "stay connected with positive people that are clean and sober" once she leaves her residential treatment program. To do so, she knows she will need help with housing services so that she does not end up back on the streets, because "everybody that I know, other than my parents, uses...drugs or drinks alcohol." It was important that she recognized the necessity of continued use of services and supports as part of her proactive coping strategy.

“James”

Since the first grade, James has been in and out of therapy. In the third grade, a parent-teacher conference revealed that James could not stay physically seated for more than seven minutes; by the fourth grade, James had been diagnosed with ADHD and prescribed medication. By the time James was in middle school, he had been diagnosed with bipolar disorder and began to rage at home – sometimes even blacking out. As his rages began to escalate, his mother and father – out of concern for safety – were eventually forced to call the police, which concluded with James’ first hospitalization. After that, although he has two brothers, James was unable to be left alone with either of them. His second hospitalization was the result of a rage that involved him going after his brother with a power drill.

At the end of this second 72-hour hospital hold, the psychiatrist informed James’ family that he could not return home. Without any placement services or plans for transitional housing, the hospital advised James’ parents to sell their house and send him into private care. An impossible suggestion, the family’s natural supports became invaluable as friends offered to take James in for three months. Through their marriage separation during that time, James’ mother and father endured such a grueling schedule of shuttling each of their three sons to separate schools every day that James’ mother could only work part-time. In addition to this exhausting routine, she was in regular contact with the school district to initiate James’ hard-won Individualized Education Plan (IEP), and later, to request schools she had researched for James’ residence. With the help of an educational advocate and, eventually, a lawyer, James was first transferred into a non-public school and finally into residential care. As a consequence of their legal guidance, Wraparound services were included in James’ IEP for when residential was complete.

“And *thank goodness*,” sighs James’ mother. When James returned from two years of residential placement, she received phone calls and a visit from their Wraparound team. “A team of *four* people showed up for the introduction,” she states, as she explains her surprise at the team’s services. Over the next 15 months, James and his parents would meet with the Wrap team every one to two weeks. In addition, James would meet with his therapist once a week, as well as with his youth specialist, totaling up to three weekly therapy sessions. James’ mother would meet with a parent partner on a weekly basis, and family therapy sessions – which included James’ father and brothers – would take place once a month. After that point, when James would rage, his mother would call upon their Wraparound team members until, gradually, she was directed to the “crisis line” if help was needed after hours. “We *never* had to call the police after the Wrap team,” she emphatically states.

With therapy, all of the brothers learned how to “detach and disengage” when they felt themselves winding each other up and, as a result, they can now be left alone with each other. James has developed coping mechanisms that help him deal with his rage and has learned how to put a stop to his escalations by removing himself from stressful situations and redirecting his attention to other activities. He is able to manage his medication, has become increasingly aware of when he is “cycling up,” and takes responsibility for mitigating his emotional buildup before he reaches a “manic stage.” James became a leader and role model in his high school and was known to break up fights and help other students develop their own coping skills as he cooled them off in walks around campus. He was asked to visit his former residential treatment facility as a guest speaker for the next cohort’s “move-up ceremony.”

Looking toward the future, James has made contact with his birth family in another state. He has made plans to rent a room there with one of his birth sisters and her three children (some of whom share James’ diagnoses) and to attend community college. James’ mother expects this to be a challenge for him, particularly given his potential lack of independent living skills and an environment where there are likely to be more stressors and fewer natural supports. Nevertheless, she is confident in James’ willingness to try and his ability to stay on his medication. Furthermore, she fully understands that this is his goal, his decision, and his life. “He has got to do this for his own peace of mind.”

Utilizing Services and Supports

Recognizing the need to utilize services and supports in a consistent, strategic manner is a vital part of proactive coping. Most interview respondents reported that ongoing use of a range and combination of services – from actively managing medications to utilizing professional and peer supports – is a purposeful part of their recovery strategy. An adult respondent who received a range of services including employment supports revealed her personal philosophy on the matter: It is okay to need help.

“I can be really out of control. I have a felony assault with a deadly weapon, you know? I get locked up. I go to jail. So I stay with my support. ... I have a lot of issues. I have not come this far by myself. I know that I need as much support as humanly possible because, you know, today’s a good day, but I do not know what tomorrow is like... I realize how important it is to ask for help, when you need it, and it’s okay when you ask for help.”

Another respondent detailed the laundry list of services and supports that she utilizes, including professional counseling, peer support (from three different agencies), drug and alcohol treatment, and school/employment support. In particular, she highlighted the importance, for her, of actively managing her medication:

“My medication helps because when I hear the voices in my head that tell me I’m no good and then I take my meds and I don’t hear them anymore. ... Oh yeah. Without them I know I would be dead right now. I would have killed myself.”

A third example is provided in the account of an adult respondent who described two instances when he recognized the importance of “protecting” his recovery by reaching out for help by contacting a crisis hotline:

“There have been a couple instances where I’ve had to call because one of the clients [in a building where I work] was symptomatic with their diagnosis. And I started dating one of the residents there, because they don’t have rules about that, but we broke up. Then she started hanging out with this guy around there, and he is trouble. I was worried about her. I started thinking about doing something to him ... I’ve got two strikes, and if I get three on this one, I’m going to make it count. So I called crisis to say either he’s going to do something to me, or I’m going to do something to him... So that’s an example of me using crisis services. ... I was [also] involved with one girl and she was very violent. She threatened to stab me, so I called the crisis team and tried to get help. I don’t want to go back to prison. My life is okay now, and I finally have a second chance.”

Purposeful Pursuits

An important element of recovery involves actively engaging and finding meaning and purpose in life.⁴⁶ Most of the interview respondents in our study credited the mental health supports and services they received with improving their lives. A majority (70%) of interview participants who delineated this improvement as including increased interest and engagement in meaningful activities and pursuits such as spirituality, vocational interests, and “giving back” to help others. One of the veterans in our sample explained how his spirituality helps to ground him in his recovery:

“Once I got to be 16-17, I wanted to rebel from going to church every Sunday. But now that I’m grown up, I’m glad my parents made me go through it, because it is a foundation that I can always go back to. I like to go listen to sermons. It’s fulfilling to me. I come out of there inspired, you know? ... I’m glad I went through that religious upbringing, so when things start happening to me, I start praying and thinking about all that.”

In another example, an older adult who received employment support services explained how vital work has been to her recovery journey:

“I don’t think that I would have recovered [if I hadn’t received employment support and become employed]. Because prior to [that], my days consisted of drinking coffee, smoking, and pacing. I don’t think I would have gotten past that, or maybe I would have graduated to just sitting. [The work] was healing... I didn’t have a lot of interests at that time. It took me a long time to heal, to even be able to develop interests. And a lot of my interests right now are surrounded by my job.”

Many respondents expressed a debt of gratitude to caring peers and dedicated professionals, and they vowed that they would “give back” to help others. Several were already doing so through their jobs or volunteer activities, and some were pursuing helping professions in their educational pursuits. **(To learn more about Jason’s story, read his recovery profile below.)** In fact, a strong pattern emerged in that regard, as demonstrated in the following series of quotes from several different respondents.

“NAMI has given me a lot, to be honest. And mental health services in this county in general. You know, you’ve been put here because people cared about you, and so I felt a need to get involved and give back. And I enjoy what I do.”

“I was not stable until this past year until after I went to the peer employment training and began working answering telephone and filing for the case workers, running groups... Then I found a purpose. That’s also when I got my Shelter Plus care. I didn’t like living alone – I was depressed. So it helped me to get out and volunteer every day because it gave me purpose and meaning. And that’s when I started getting better.”

⁴⁶ Ibid 39, 40, 41, 43.

“If it wasn’t for Behavioral Health, I don’t even know if I’d be here right now. It was that bad. But being able to come in [to work] and see everyone’s faces every day. Just coming to work, period. That’s what my number one thing is – waking up and coming to work. Giving back to the community. Behavioral Health has really helped me and enriched my well-being so much, that I love giving back to fellow consumers.”

“Starting NAMI [in my community] is still a goal of mine. ... I want to help as many people as I humanly can.”

“I am doing stuff helping out at the drop-in center. That’s how I hold on to my recovery is to go there and help others.”

“Jason”

Jason has struggled to complete college and launch into a nursing career as a result of his depressive disorder. Although he managed to obtain his nursing certificate and was working in a hospice for a time, three attempts at finishing a college degree program were thwarted due to complications with mental illness. Jason found he was unable to continue with work because of his disability, despite his passion for nursing and caring for the elderly.

After several hospitalizations and some time spent on a waiting list, Jason eventually started receiving case management services from an agency. While receiving case management, he learned from peers at the agency about employment support opportunities. According to Jason, the agency has a policy that clients must take the initiative to participate in the employment support program. So he made his own pro-active inquiry and appreciated that the program “gives you a chance to choose an area you’d like to volunteer in to earn a stipend and prepare you for future employment.” Although he was afforded a variety of volunteering options, such as working at an animal shelter or with LGBTQI youth, Jason gravitated toward an opportunity to work with seniors. After a brief trial period, Jason decided that he liked the position and has since continued to work there.

The volunteer job seems to have been an excellent match for Jason. “I *really* enjoy it,” he says and further estimates, “It’s probably one of my favorite things in the week.” Jason admittedly continues to struggle through periods of depression, such as the one he had been experiencing around the time of the interview. However, he sees his volunteer work as a strategy to manage his symptoms. “Just getting out of the house, and going and volunteering, and getting out of myself really helps... I feel a lot better about myself doing something nice, rather than being at home, being depressed, thinking about how bad my life is. If I’m out engaging with other people... helping *them*, it distracts myself from everything that I’m going through.”

For Jason, giving back to a community of seniors is a significant pursuit. He feels so strongly about his own personal growth through giving back to others that he even facilitates a senior group called, “Growing by Giving Back.” Fostering a reconnection with nursing as a meaningful life activity, Jason feels that his volunteer experiences have contributed to his own job skill development and continuing career interests. “I believe I’ve gained a lot of job skills that have helped me,” he says. “It’s really nice getting a compliment from a counselor who has a Master’s saying, ‘Oh you’ll be a counselor one day, I can just tell.’”

In his early 20s, Jason’s future plans include returning to college and completing a degree. The more he works with seniors, the more he thinks he’d like to focus on becoming a counselor, or possibly focus on gerontology. He currently works with his own counselors to explore options for study and to prepare to succeed in school when the time comes. But pacing is important, Jason emphasizes, so at the moment the primary focus is on volunteering through the program and avoiding high levels of stress. For now, Jason is content and excited about working and connecting with a wonderful group of people. “They’re just so great. They all remember me and ask, ‘Oh, how are you doing, Jason?’ And it just makes my day going in and seeing them. They get excited to see me, ask me about how my week was, talk about their kids, talk about the news... They like to hear about my life.”

Connecting and Forming Relationships

Recovery is not a journey walked alone.^{47,48} For most (65%) of our interview respondents, the mental health services they received were instrumental in facilitating vital relationships and connections ranging from one-on-one relationships with professionals and personal friendships with peers to improving family relationships and dynamics. In addition, the broader sense of connection to a community of others who share similar experiences was said to offer perspective and to provide comfort that one is not alone. Respondents said that through the services they received, they found “social lives” and “confidants”; some gained “a sense of family” and others “perspective.” They “joked” with peers at the expense of themselves and their doctors. They “bonded” and they “traded ideas” and strategies about coping and services that worked for them. They felt “normal” and “comfortable” and “safe” in these relationships. Many simply felt “understood,” as exemplified by the following quotes from an adult and a transition age youth respondent, respectively:

“I liked the fact I could talk to my friend about my pills and how they made me feel and that I slept over 10 hours a day and gained over 150 pounds. It’s good to have someone to talk to about that and have them give you honest feedback, as opposed to a counselor. That kind of connection is important and helpful.”

“It’s a sense that you know that everyone in the room is in the same boat as you. Being LGBTQ – under that umbrella – it’s already separate from everyone else, but when you’re in the trans group, it’s like the minority of the minority... The transgender community is the minority under the umbrella. It’s nice to go in the room and there are people who are just like you. Some people might have it better with their family or more horrible with their family than you did.... They understand your feelings. I could tell you about [what I’m going through], but you’ve never experienced it. It’s easier to tell a trans person, and they’ll say, ‘I know exactly how you’re feeling.’ And they do.”

Another adult respondent summed it up in this manner:

“Knowing that I’m not alone. I felt alone. But taking the Peer to Peer class, I didn’t feel like I was alone. Being in Connections group, I was able to feel normal. I was normal. In the real world, you don’t feel normal, you feel like there’s something wrong with you. But when you are in a peer support group, you feel normal. Other people have experienced these same feelings and sometimes they have it even worse than you do. It gives you perspective.”

⁴⁷ Davidson, L., Borg, M., Marin, I., Topor, A., Mezzina, R., & Sells, D. (2005). Processes of recovery in serious mental illness: Findings from a multinational study. *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, (8)*, 177-201.

⁴⁸ Ibid 31, 39, 43.

For an older adult respondent, the bottom line was that the connection he made through services was a vital resource he never had before:

“Ultimately what is important is this conversation and connection. Now I have people that I can ask for help...I’ve never had that before.”

Hopefulness for the Future

Intrinsic to the nature of all of the themes described above – capturing a positive self-perception, practicing proactive coping skills, pursuing purposeful activities, and grounding oneself in meaningful relationships – is a hopefulness and anticipation for a positive and fulfilling future.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Peer Support Services

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Peer Support Services

A total of 338 respondents (or 42.8% of all survey respondents) reported having received peer support services. These respondents were diverse in terms of numerous characteristics and demographics. For example, respondents from all age groups reported receiving peer support services. The largest proportion was adults (55.1%), followed by children/parents (16.4%), transition age youth (14.8%), and older adults (13.8%). Slightly more females (55.4%) than males (43.0%) reported receiving peer support services. There was racial/ethnic diversity among respondents who received peer support services. The largest proportions of respondents were Caucasian (38.3%) and Latino (34.9%). About 10.0% were African American and 3.4% were Asian or Pacific Islander. “Other race” respondents, including Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, represented 12.8% of all respondents who received services.

A separate 120 respondents (or 28.3% of respondents who did not receive peer support services) reported that they needed or wanted peer support services but did not get them. Those who received peer support services were compared to respondents who did not receive peer support services. Both groups of respondents were similar in characteristics and demographics except for identification as unserved or underserved. Half (50.0%) of the respondents who received peer support services belonged to an unserved or underserved group. In contrast, 30.8% of respondents who did not receive peer support services belonged to an unserved or underserved group.

Types of Peer Support Services Received

The two most common peer support services reported were one-on-one counseling or support from a peer or parent/family partner (31.2%) and support group (28.6%). Respondents who received peer support services received, on average, two types of peer support services. When one-on-one counseling or support was further examined for possible associations between respondent characteristics (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, and gender) and whether or not this service was received, none were found.

Access to Peer Support Services

Of those respondents who received peer support services, only 10.0% reported difficulties getting peer support services. The two most common difficulties reported were delays in getting services (26.5%) and having to try several times before actually getting services (24.5%).

Respondents who did not receive peer support services despite wanting them reported a number of reasons for not being able to receive these services. The two most common reasons reported were that they did not know how to apply for services (24.3%) and stigma (e.g., fear or embarrassment) (16.5%). Additionally, more respondents who identified as unserved or underserved (and did not receive peer support services) reported feeling uncomfortable or unwelcomed, having access challenges in terms of location and time, and disliking the services than their counterparts who did not identify as unserved or underserved.

Recovery Orientation of Peer Support Services

Respondents who received peer support services reported significantly more positive experiences with mental health services in general than respondents who did not receive peer support services despite wanting them. Respondents over the age of 18 completed the ROSI scale. In comparison to respondents who did not receive peer support services, those who did receive peer support services reported, on average, that the mental health services they experienced were *more* person-centered, *more* holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, *more* oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, *more* focused on basic needs such as income and transportation, had *less* service inadequacies, and were *less* oriented toward mistreatment.

These findings are consistent with respondents' ratings of their experience with peer support services. Of those respondents who received peer support services, 76.8% agreed that services fit their cultural and life experiences, 78.0% agreed that the physical space where they received services was inviting and dignified, and 76.7% agreed that the types of peer supports services they received were what they wanted.

Peer Support Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery and Wellness

There were no associations in employment/school status or living situation between respondents who received peer support services and those who did not receive these services despite wanting them. There were, however, significant differences between the two groups in perceived person recovery and wellness. Respondents over the age of 18 the RPI scale. In comparison to respondents who did not receive peer support services, those who did receive peer support services had more favorable results, perceiving or feeling *less* anguish and isolation, *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, *more* housing stability, and *more* hopeful. Moreover, more positive experiences with peer support services (as well as other mental health services) were related to a more positive perception of personal recovery and wellness, as evidenced by the correlations between the RPI and ROSI for both groups. These findings were further supported by respondents' ratings of perceived impact of peer support services on different aspects of their life. Of those respondents who received peer support services, 81.3% agreed that services helped them feel better, 76.9% agreed that services helped with their recovery, 71.9% agreed that services helped remove the stigma of receiving mental health

services, 71.7% agreed that services helped improve their living situation, and 52.7% agreed that services helped improve their employment situation.

Employment Support Services

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Employment Support Services

A total of 156 respondents (or 25.0% of all survey respondents) reported having received employment support services. These respondents were diverse in terms of numerous characteristics and demographics. For example, respondents from the three age groups (of respondents over 18) reported receiving employment support services. As expected, the largest proportion was adults (67.8%), followed by transition age youth (21.0%), and older adults (11.2%). Slightly more females (52.3%) than males (46.4%) reported receiving employment support services. There was racial/ethnic diversity among respondents who received employment support services. The largest proportions of respondents were Caucasian (37.3%), Latino (24.8%), and African American (20.3%). Close to 4.0% were Asian or Pacific Islander and almost 14.0% were “other race” respondents, including Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

A separate 107 respondents (or 25.8% of respondents who did not receive employment support services) reported that they needed or wanted employment support services but did not get them. Those who received employment support services were compared to respondents who did not receive employment support services. Both groups of respondents were similar in characteristics and demographics except for the distribution of racial/ethnic groups. That is, 20.3% of respondents who received employment support services were African American, whereas only 7.5% of respondents who did not receive employment support services but needed or wanted them were African American.

Types of Employment Support Services Received

The most common employment support services reported were help preparing a résumé (18.5%), help preparing for an interview (16.3%), job placement services (14.7%), vocational training (12.7%), and job coaching or employment counseling (12.3%). Respondents who received employment support services received, on average, three types of employment support services.

Access to Employment Support Services

Of those respondents who received employment support services, 21.1% reported difficulties in getting employment support services. The most common difficulties reported were being put on a waiting list (17.2%), services not being offered in a convenient location (17.2%), and services not being offered during a convenient time (17.2%).

Respondents who did not receive employment support services despite wanting them reported the following reasons for not receiving employment support services: not knowing how to apply for services (24.6%) and stigma associated with receiving services that discouraged pursuit of these services (13.8%). Significantly larger proportions of respondents residing in the Central and Northern regions reported stigma as the reason for not receiving employment support services. Also, a significantly larger proportion of respondents with a serious or extremely serious mental health concern did not know how to apply for services, and more respondents who identified as unserved or underserved reported being placed on a waiting list. Finally, a significantly larger proportion of Spanish speakers (compared to English speakers) did not receive services because services were not offered in their primary language.

Recovery Orientation of Employment Support Services

Respondents who received employment support services reported significantly more positive experiences with mental health services in general than respondents who did not receive employment support services despite wanting them. Respondents over the age of 18 completed the ROSI scales. In comparison to respondents who did not receive employment support services, those who did receive employment support services perceived their support experience as *more* person-centered, *more* holistic, *more* oriented towards employment or school stability and/or advancement, and *more* focused on basic needs such as housing and transportation. These respondents also perceived *fewer* service inadequacies in their treatment.

In some cases, respondents who received employment support services also received peer support services. These respondents, compared to those who received only employment support services, perceived services to be more person-centered, more holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, and more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement.

The positive perception of services as recovery oriented is consistent with respondents' ratings of their experience with peer support services. Of those respondents who received employment support services, 69.3% agreed that staff had worked hard to achieve their personal employment goals, 56.7% agreed that services fit with the respondents' cultural and life experiences, 74.7% agreed that staff respected respondents' decisions about employment goals, 72.2% agreed that the physical space where employment supports were received was inviting and dignified, 63.3% agreed that staff included people that were important to respondents in achieving employment goals, and 68.3% agreed that employment supports received were what the respondent wanted. At 56.7%, overall agreement about services fitting cultural and life experience was not as strong as ratings in other areas. A significantly smaller proportion of female respondents compared to male respondents reported that employment support services fit their unique cultural and life experiences.

Employment Support Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery and Wellness

There were no associations in employment/school status or living situation between respondents who received employment support services and those who did not receive these services despite wanting them. There were, however, significant differences between the two groups in perceived personal recovery. Respondents over the age of 18 completed the RPI scales. In comparison to respondents who did not receive employment support services, those respondents who did receive employment support services had more favorable results, perceiving or feeling *less* anguish and isolation, *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, and *more* housing stability. In addition, more positive experiences with employment support services (as well as other mental health services) were related to a more positive perception of personal recovery, as evidenced by the correlations between the RPI and ROSI for both groups.

These findings were further supported by respondents' ratings of perceived impact of employment support services on different aspects of their life. Of those respondents who received employment support services, 64.3% agreed that services helped improve their living situation, 67.2% agreed that services helped improve their employment situation, and 73.3% agreed that services helped improve their current wellbeing.

Crisis Intervention Services

Characteristics of Individuals Who Received Crisis Services

A total of 231 respondents (or almost 70.0% of 352 respondents who experienced a crisis in the past year) reported having received crisis services. These respondents were diverse in terms of numerous characteristics and demographics. For example, respondents from all age groups reported receiving crisis services. The largest proportion was adults (56.1%), followed by transition age youth (20.8%), children/parents (15.8%), and older adults (7.2%). Slightly more females (53.0%) than males (45.7%) reported receiving crisis services. There was racial/ethnic diversity among respondents who received crisis services. The largest proportions of respondents were Caucasian (36.8%) and Latino (31.6%). About 15.0% were African American and 3.5% were Asian or Pacific Islander. "Other race" respondents, including Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, represented 13.0% of all respondents who received crisis services.

A separate 104 respondents (or 31.1% of respondents who did not receive crisis services) reported that they needed or wanted crisis services but did not get them. Those who received crisis services were compared to respondents who did not receive crisis services. Both groups of respondents were similar in characteristics and demographics except for identification as unserved or underserved: 42.0% of respondents who received crisis services belonged to an unserved or underserved group, whereas 25.0% of respondents who did not receive crisis services belonged to an unserved or underserved group

Types of Crisis Intervention Services Received

The two most common crisis services reported were counseling (26.2%) and seeing a psychiatrist or having medication adjusted (23.0%). Other services included a safety plan to address the crisis (13.8%) and hotline or warmline supports to talk to someone (11.1%). Respondents who received crisis services received, on average, two crisis services for the crisis occurring in the past year.

Although the sample size for respondents in small counties was small, there was a noteworthy association between county size and types of services received. A larger proportion of respondents residing in small counties reported receiving hotline or warmline services (52.2%), as well as safety plans (52.2%), than respondents in larger counties (24.9% and 32.0%, respectively). In other words, fewer respondents residing in smaller counties reported receiving the two most common crisis services (i.e., counseling and psychiatrist/medication) reported by all respondents who received crisis services.

Access to Crisis Intervention Services

Of those respondents who received crisis services, 21.1% reported not receiving services they wanted after the crisis. The most common services that they wanted were counseling (22.8%) and medication (15.8%).

Respondents who did not receive crisis services despite wanting them also reported counseling (33.8%) and medication (23.3%) as the two most common services desired. For this same group of respondents, the stigma of pursuing services (18.3%) and not being able to pay for services (15.5%) were the two most common reasons reported for not receiving needed or wanted crisis services.

Continuity of Care

Of those respondents who received crisis services, 65.0% reported receiving routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis. In contrast, of those respondents who did not receive crisis services, 48.9% reported receiving routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis. At the same time, only 8.4% of respondents who received crisis services did not report receiving routine mental health services before and after the crisis. This proportion is significantly lower than the 28.9% of respondents who did not receive crisis services or any routine mental health services before and after the crisis.

Recovery Orientation of Crisis Intervention Services

Respondents who received crisis services reported significantly more positive experiences with mental health services in general than respondents who did not receive crisis services despite wanting them. Respondents over the age of 18 completed the ROSI scales. In comparison to respondents who did not receive crisis services, those who did receive crisis services perceived their support experience to be *more* person-centered, *more* holistic in

meeting other needs such as housing, *less* inadequate, and *less* oriented toward mistreatment.

In some cases, respondents who received crisis services also received peer support services. These respondents, compared to those who received only crisis services, perceived services to be more person-centered and more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement.

In other cases, respondents who received crisis services also received peer support services *and* employment support services. These respondents, compared to those who received only crisis services, perceived services to be more holistic, more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, and less inadequate.

Crisis Intervention Services Impact: Employment, Housing, and Personal Recovery/Resilience and Wellness

There were no associations in employment/school status or living situation between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not receive these services despite wanting them. Also, there was no association between psychiatric hospitalization and whether or not crisis services were received.

There were, however, significant differences between the two groups in perceived change both in terms of behavior for children and personal recovery for adults. Children who received crisis services had more favorable results according to SDQ scores. In comparison to a small sample of children who did not receive crisis services despite needing them, children who received crisis services had fewer peer problems and greater prosocial behaviors.

Adult respondents who received crisis services had more favorable results according to the RPI scores, perceiving or feeling *more* connected to others, *more* confident about life, *more* surrounded by people who care, *more* housing stability, and *more* hopeful.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW FINDINGS

Characteristics of Interview Respondents

Altogether, 40 interviews were conducted across the state. There were 22 male respondents and 18 female respondents. Five of the interviews focused on children; 10 interviews were conducted with transition age youth. Thirteen (13) interview respondents were adults, and 12 were older adults. There was good racial/ethnic representation across interview respondents, including 13 Caucasians, 10 African Americans, eight Latinos, four Asians, and five respondents of mixed race/ethnicity (i.e., two respondents who are Native American/Latino, one Native American/African American, one African American/Caucasian, and one Filipino/Irish). Eighteen (18) of the interviews were conducted in the Southern region, 12 in the Bay Area, six in the Central region, and four in the Northern region.

The interview respondents in our sample had serious and often long-standing mental health concerns. In addition, there was strong representation from traditionally unserved and underserved groups, including veterans; people with physical disabilities (including respondents who have visual and hearing impairments); individuals who identified as LGBTQI; non-English speakers; and people who had experienced homelessness and/or incarceration. After subtracting children from the interview sample, nearly 80.0% of the remaining older adult, adult, and transition age youth respondents represented at least one unserved or underserved group. Almost one-third of those belonged to at least two unserved or underserved groups.

Services Received

The most notable finding with respect to services received by interview respondents was the amount of overlap that characterized service receipt. All but one interview respondent reported receiving more than one type of service. Half of interview respondents received a combination of four or more mental health services.

Recovery/Resilience Orientation of Services

Overall, interview respondents characterized the recent mental health services they received as demonstrating recovery/resilience and wellness principles. Five themes emerged from the data with respect to the recovery/resilience orientation of services. First, a majority of interview respondents found the respective services they received to be accessible. Several interview respondents – and in particular, parents who were describing experiences accessing services on behalf of their children – noted the important role that self-advocacy had played in helping to access appropriate and useful services. The relatively small number of respondents who had a complaint about service access mentioned that, although they had accessed and were receiving services already, they wanted more of the

same types of service (e.g., more time spent with their counselor or psychiatrist, or more peer support groups offered).

Second, interview respondents perceived a service system that promoted engagement and continuous care. On the whole, they described a welcoming environment at program sites, where they were made to feel “respected” and “safe”. They were further engaged through encounters with peers in these environments (including those who were employed as staff), and by professional staff who related to them as individuals as opposed to treating them like a diagnosis. Several interview respondents were inspired by what they experienced as services that adopted a philosophy that recovery is possible.

Family involvement emerged as a third theme related to recovery/resilience orientation of services. Respondents whose interviews focused on crisis services discussed family involvement most frequently, with parents of children providing many examples of the importance of Wraparound services and family counseling. Older adults, adults, and transition age youth who received crisis services were more likely to report that although programs may promote family involvement, it did not necessarily mean that their families wanted to be involved. Peer support and employment support respondents offered few examples of family being involved in those types of services.

Fourth, many respondents said they experienced services that supported their preferences and goals – in other words, services that respect a person’s right to self-determination. This theme was particularly strong among respondents receiving employment support services, meaning that the employment services they encountered offered a good deal of choice and allowed them to pursue opportunities that were of interest to them.

Last, most interview respondents said they received services that respected their cultural background. Interview respondents did not talk at length about nor provide many specific examples related to cultural appropriateness but said that they felt their “differences” were accepted, not judged, by providers.

Personal Recovery/Resilience and Wellness

Despite continuing to face stressors and other risks to recovery, interview respondents were generally enthusiastic about the impact that services have had on their daily lives. Five themes emerged from the interview data that illustrate the mainly positive perspectives that respondents have regarding their recovery, including the ways they are building and living purposeful lives.

First, on the whole, interview respondents held a feeling of hopefulness for the future. Next, through supportive peers and dedicated caseworkers, counselors, and job trainers who reminded them of their strengths and encouraged them to pursue their goals, respondents said they have generated or regenerated a positive self-perception and sense of self-worth. Along with it, many reported that their confidence and self-determination to advocate for themselves had increased.

Third, most interview respondents explained that the mental health services and supports they received have inspired them to learn more about their mental health concerns and diagnoses and to develop proactive strategies to manage and/or cope with them. These respondents explained how they have purposefully paced themselves, especially in the context of their employment or volunteer activities. They have practiced self-awareness and have actively avoided stressors, such as environments, situations, and people they may not be able to manage. Additionally, they have utilized the plethora of services and supports accessible to them and have not been shy about asking for help.

In addition, most respondents reported spending their time and energies pursuing meaningful activities such as spirituality, vocational interests, and “giving back” to their peers and communities. Oftentimes, this type of pursuit was one of the levers that stimulated or reinforced both an increase in positive self-perception and the sense of relationship and connection that help to undergird recovery. Finally, with respect to this last theme, connecting and forming relationships, most interview respondents found the mental health services they received to be instrumental. These individual relationships and sense of community have fostered a sense of belonging and comfort that one is not alone.

INTEGRATED SURVEY AND INTERVIEW FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Sample Representation and Generalizing Study Findings

Responses to the survey were stronger than expected, with a total of 949 completed surveys, exceeding the study goal of 750. The survey sample as a whole represents the population that the study intended to target – that is, clients who have had experience with a wide array of public mental health services. Because of the study’s focus on the three service areas of peer support, employment support, and crisis intervention, the primary target included clients who either received one or more of these services, or did not receive one or more of these services despite wanting them. Although the sample sizes for employment support and crisis services were not as large as the sample size for peer support, the sizeable number of survey respondents represented in each analysis of the three service areas is reflective of the study’s success with outreach and recruitment. In addition to the diversity of respondents in terms of various demographics and characteristics, there was strong representation of traditionally unserved and underserved individuals. This strong representation was desired at the outset – both because the target population is an MHSA focus, and because, through the participatory planning process, stakeholders emphasized the importance of representation from traditionally unserved and underserved groups. The study achieved this with the significant assistance of the PEPs (who had local and statewide reach), as well as many counties and agencies/organizations that participated in the study.

The study successfully recruited a purposeful sample of 40 interview respondents. This was the target number for interviews made possible through the assistance of PEPs and by making targeted requests to county mental health departments and community-based providers when necessary. Purposeful samples are not meant to be representative samples. Rather, they are intended to elicit information from respondents with particular set of characteristics to illuminate specific questions of interest to an evaluation. The demographic and other characteristics of interview respondents closely match the population of unserved and underserved groups of individuals that MHSA is trying to reach.

Thirty-eight (38) of the 58 counties in California were represented in the survey. Although not all counties across the state participated in the study, there was, overall, representative participation from small and large counties across all regions of the state. The study findings are generalizable to the state based on comparisons of survey respondents to mental health clients across the state in terms of age, race/ethnicity, and gender.⁴⁹ More importantly, the study respondents represent the populations targeted by GSD and the larger MHSA funding.

⁴⁹ The data on these demographics come from the 2007-08 fiscal year report that contains CSI data provided to the state as of June 2010. This is the latest report published on the California Department of Mental Health Department website: www.dmh.ca.gov.

Consumer Experiences with Services

A system oriented toward recovery/resilience must be accessible. In addition, part of what it means to have a recovery oriented service system is to provide services that support the individual's goals and efforts to lead full and productive lives in the broader community. This involves facilitating access to a variety of supportive services that help make recovery sustainable.

Overall, the study findings suggest that services across the three service areas are accessible. In particular, peer support services appear to be readily accessible to a broad base of individuals. However, there are access issues that remain to be addressed, especially for certain populations of individuals who have traditionally been underserved (e.g., individuals with physical disabilities and individuals who are homeless). In addition, study findings confirm that access to a variety of supportive services is being achieved, and recipients perceive services as appropriately individualized, encouraging, and respectful of their wishes and goals. While services are perceived largely as respecting the individual's cultural background, there is room for improvement in this area. Altogether, these elements of recovery/resilience oriented services converge to promote continuity of care that has important implications for personal recovery.

Access and Barriers to Access

Overall, both survey and interview respondents reported high levels of access to services across the three study areas. The majority of survey respondents who received peer support, employment support, or crisis services reported no difficulties with accessing these services. The proportions of respondents who did report difficulties were relatively small: 10.0% for peer support services, 21.1% for employment support services, and 21.1% for crisis services. Comparing across the three service areas, there appears to be greater access to peer support services than employment support or crisis services. This survey finding is consistent with sentiments expressed by interview participants that peer support services are typically readily available and accessible, certainly in comparison with professional services like counseling and case management where staff caseloads are perceived as high. In addition, given that the most common peer support services (i.e., one-on-one counseling and support from a peer or parent/family partner) were not associated with any particular respondent characteristics, peer support services in general appear to be received and utilized indiscriminately.

For those survey respondents who did not receive peer support, employment support, or crisis services despite wanting them, the most common reasons for not receiving them were similar across the groups. For respondents who did not receive peer support or employment support services, the two most common reasons were: not knowing how to apply for services and stigma (e.g., fear or embarrassment). Stigma was the most common barrier, followed by not being able to pay for services, for respondents who did not receive crisis services but wanted them. Therefore, stigma of mental health services and lack of information or knowledge about services, in particular, are key barriers to accessing these

services. These are common barriers that have been identified in other studies on personal recovery.⁵⁰

Furthermore, for those survey respondents who did not receive peer support services, respondents who belonged to an unserved or underserved group were more likely to report feeling uncomfortable or unwelcomed, having access challenges in terms of location and time, and disliking the services. Most of these respondents identified themselves as physically disabled and/or homeless, suggesting that respondents facing these challenges especially experienced these barriers to accessing peer support services. This finding, as it particularly relates to respondents with physical disabilities, is consistent with other study findings that document the barriers to accessing health care, including mental health services, among individuals with disabilities.⁵¹

Overlapping Services

The phenomenon of receiving overlapping services (i.e., receiving multiple types of services within and across service areas) was evident from the study findings and particularly pronounced in the interviews. From a recovery/resilience perspective, there were various reasons why overlapping services are important. At a very basic level, receiving multiple types of services indicated that services are generally available and that they were being accessed. Second, the receipt of overlapping services suggested that clients are being provided with care that is individualized and tailored to their needs and personal goals. This is a critical component of recovery oriented services, which should go beyond simply supporting a client's clinical recovery with, for example, medication to support the pursuit of opportunities for leading a full and productive life in the community.⁵² Third, clients who received a number of different services were – or had the opportunity to be – engaged in their mental health recovery on a more active and/or deeper level. For instance, interview respondents stressed the importance of utilizing a full range of services and supports as part of a proactive strategy to cope with and manage their mental health. Furthermore, the more services an individual received, the greater the opportunities became for developing important relationships and connections, pursuing meaningful activities, and reaping the associated benefits of improved self-perception and increased self-determination. The result was a stronger safety net and a wider circle of support. In fact, this positively reinforcing cycle of events was evidenced in the stories of hope and recovery shared by many of our interview respondents. This was also evident in the survey findings that ratings of both services (ROSI) and personal recovery and wellness (RPI) were significantly more positive when respondents received overlapping services.

⁵⁰ Ibid 40.

⁵¹ National Council on Disability (2009). *The Current State of Health Care for People with Disabilities*. National Council on Disability: Washington, DC.

⁵² Ibid 31.

Appropriateness of Services

Recovery oriented services are meant to offer appropriate care on a variety of levels. Several of the main themes that emerged from the interview data, as well as survey findings from peer support and employment support services, converge to support an overall finding that mental health services received by study participants were appropriate on many fronts.

Many interview respondents described feeling welcomed and comfortable in the locations where they received services, while approximately three-fourths of survey respondents who received peer support and employment support services agreed that the physical space where they received services was inviting and dignified. Further, most interview respondents attested to the fact that services they received adopted a philosophy that recovery is possible, provided individualized care, and supported their right to self-determination. At the same time, almost three-quarters of survey respondents receiving employment support services felt that the employment supports they received were what they wanted, agreed that staff had respected their personal decisions about employment goals, and believed staff worked hard to help them achieve those goals. More than three-fourths of peer support recipients agreed that the types of peer supports they received were what they wanted.

Most interview respondents reported that the services they received respected their cultural background. Likewise, more than three-quarters of survey respondents who received peer support services agreed that services fit their cultural and life experiences. For survey respondents who received employment support services, agreement that services fit their cultural and life experiences was not as high, with less than two-thirds agreement. In addition, a smaller proportion of female respondents compared to male respondents reported that employment support services fit their unique cultural and life experiences.

There is room for improvement in providing services that are appropriate in terms of what individuals want and need. Also, there is room for improvement in providing services that are sensitive and aware of culture, gender, and life experiences. However, overall, services were perceived as appropriate on many different levels by study respondents. The experience of being engaged in services that encourage recovery/resilience while respecting one's individuality and right to self-determination promoted participation in continued care. Ultimately, with respect to the three service areas studied, participation in care not only contributed to a more positive service experience, but it also promoted personal recovery/resilience and wellness.

Continuity of Care

As part of the discussions above on overlapping services and appropriateness of services, we discussed the phenomenon of how once a client is in the system with services in place that are individualized, encouraging, and respectful, they are building a circle of support and a safety net. As discovered in the interviews, many respondents detailed being involved in multiple services, often times for several years. Although they had crises during these times,

they were able to utilize the services and supports they had in place and to do so more immediately, helping to avert the need for hospitalization or a change in housing situation, for example.

This phenomenon was also evident in the survey findings on continuity of care, which was analyzed for crisis services only. Respondents who received crisis services were more likely to have routine mental health services *before* and *after* the crisis compared to those who did not receive crisis services. When routine mental health services were *not* in place during a crisis, follow up services were *less* likely to be received, potentially placing greater risk for a more serious crisis in the future. Altogether, these findings indicate that having the safety net in place helps to ensure continuity of care that may ultimately have implications for client outcomes. In fact, survey respondents who received crisis services and had greater continuity of care, on average, had a more positive service experience, as well as a more positive sense of personal recovery and wellness.

Recovery Orientation of Services

Respondents who received peer support, employment support, and crisis intervention services reported significantly more positive experiences with mental health services in general than respondents who did not receive these services despite wanting them. Respondents who received services rated their experiences of mental health services as being more person-centered, more holistic in meeting other needs such as housing, more oriented toward employment or school stability and/or advancement, more focused on basic needs such as income and transportation, having less service inadequacies, and/or being less oriented toward mistreatment.

Service Impact

Employment and Housing

Based on reports of current and desired employment and housing situations, as well as reports of changes in employment and housing, there were no significant differences between respondents who received services (peer support, employment support, or crisis services) and those who did not in terms of employment and housing. However, based on respondent ratings of experiences with peer support and employment support services, close to three-quarters of respondents who received these services agreed that the services had a positive impact on their housing situation. In addition, close to three-quarters of respondent who received employment support services agreed that the services helped improve their employment situation. Just over half of respondents who received peer support services agreed that the services helped improve their employment situation. These findings were supported by examples from interview respondents who reported improvement in and/or satisfaction with their housing and/or school or employment situations and credited the mental health supports they received as helping to enable these positive changes.

Personal Recovery/Resilience and Wellness

There were significant differences between respondents who received services and those who did not in perceived change both in terms of behavior for children and personal recovery for adults. Children who received crisis services had more favorable results according to SDQ scores. In comparison to a small sample of children who did not receive crisis services despite needing them, children who received crisis services had fewer peer problems and greater prosocial behaviors.

Respondents over the age of 18 who received peer support, employment support, or crisis services reported significantly more positive perceptions of personal recovery than respondents who did not receive these services despite wanting them. Respondents who received services perceived less anguish, felt more connected to others, were more confident about life, felt more surrounded by people who care, perceived greater housing stability, and/or were more hopeful compared to those who did not receive services. However, there were no significant differences in psychiatric hospitalization between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not despite wanting or needing them.

From the qualitative interviews emerged numerous stories of personal recovery/resilience, which respondents credited, at least in part, to the recent mental health services they received. Five recovery themes emerged that encompass the perceptions respondents have about how and what they do to live full and meaningful lives. Despite daily stressors and other barriers to recovery reported by respondents, they felt hopeful for the future. In addition, they held a positive view of themselves, which is related to growing confidence and self-determination. They were proactively managing their mental health concerns in a variety of ways, including utilizing the mental health services at their disposal and activating a strong safety net of supports. Moreover, most of the respondents we interviewed devoted time and energy pursuing meaningful activities such as spirituality, vocational interests, and “giving back” to help others. Last, they were developing and reinforcing positive relationships and connections instrumental to recovery.

These themes were allowed to emerge directly from the data. That is, they were not imposed on the data based on a framework of recovery from the literature. Nonetheless, after the themes had been developed from the data, a look to the literature confirmed a strong convergence of our emergent themes with common elements of recovery reported there.⁵³ That our evaluation interviews resulted in trustworthy themes lends an added measure of confidence to the finding that respondents were doing well in their personal recovery/resilience journeys.

Outcome Findings and Implications for Measurement

Receiving peer support services was not associated with concrete changes in employment or housing, but it was strongly associated with intrinsic changes that promote personal

⁵³ For example: Ibid 39, 40, 41, 44, 47.

recovery and wellness. This finding is consistent with the nature of peer support services, which are intended to provide more intrinsic support (such as surrounding clients with people who have similar experiences and people who care) than concrete support (such as direct employment support). The finding also is consistent with respondent ratings on their experience with peer support services received: at 52.7%, there was only moderate agreement that the peer support services that they received improved their employment situation. Therefore, measuring personal recovery (in addition to concrete changes) as an outcome of peer support services is appropriate and meaningful.

These findings for peer support services were echoed in the findings on employment support services. While these services are typically designed to promote concrete changes in skills and employment, they do promote intrinsic changes, as evidenced by the more positive perceptions of personal recovery among respondents who received employment support services. In fact, respondent ratings on their experience with employment support services indicated that there was stronger agreement that employment support services improved their current wellbeing more so than their living situation or employment situation. Furthermore, all the interview respondents reported either working and/or volunteering, and they credited the mental health supports they received as helping to enable this. However, self-pacing was an important concept in their lives with respect to employment, suggesting that immediate change toward fulltime employment, for example, was neither achieved nor, more importantly, desired. As part of the recovery process, self-pacing is an important component of proactively managing and coping with stressors and other mental health concerns.⁵⁴ This has implications for how employment outcomes are measured. Although concrete changes are an important part of measuring the impact of employment services, especially if the services are focused on job placement, they alone do not capture the intrinsic changes that are possible. If finding and keeping a job are short-term and long-term goals, the effects of personal recovery – whether it is hope, confidence, or a sense of purpose – are critical to measure as recovery assets that help individuals to achieve those goals.

The findings for crisis services were similar to the findings for peer support and employment support services. There were no differences between respondents who received crisis services and those who did not in employment, housing, or psychiatric hospitalization. However, there were differences in personal recovery (for adults) and resilience (for children), suggesting that crisis services address the process of recovery/resilience and wellness, including how a person feels about oneself and one's life. Like peer support services, crisis services are not necessarily intended to change employment or housing situations directly, but they are intended to promote recovery/resilience and wellness to effectively address crisis events. This has implications for how the outcomes of crisis services are measured. The concept of personal recovery/resilience is an important measure as an intermediary outcome that potentially facilitates long-term stability. Whether or not an individual is hospitalized for a psychiatric crisis is one measure of the effectiveness of crisis services; however, it alone does not do justice to the process that individuals may undergo as part of receiving support through counseling, for example. In

⁵⁴ Ibid 39, 40, 41.

this study, respondents who received crisis services did not have significantly lower rates of psychiatric hospitalization. Yet they had a significantly more positive perception of personal recovery and wellness. Though these findings may seem contrary, they reflect the reality that the relationship between personal recovery and psychiatric hospitalization is not necessarily linear because recovery is not by nature linear.⁵⁵

Value Added Services

Survey respondents who received employment support services *plus peer support services* had a more positive perception of services as recovery oriented compared to those who only received employment support services. Moreover, survey respondents who received crisis services *plus peer support services* also had a more positive perception of services as recovery oriented compared to those who received only crisis services. This finding speaks not only to the benefits of overlapping services, it also indicates that there is added value specifically from receiving peer support services in relation to a more positive perception of services as recovery oriented, which is associated with a more positive perception of personal recovery/resilience and wellness.

These relationships between receiving peer support services and having a more positive perception of service experiences and personal recovery/resilience are reflective of the characteristics inherent in peer support services and consistent with other research that suggests participation in peer support is related to ratings of recovery orientation and can enhance wellness.⁵⁶ Interview findings illustrated, for instance, that peer-led or peer-focused services were highly likely to operate under a philosophy that recovery is possible. They provided recipients with an improved sense of connectedness, belonging, and understanding. As well, peer support services provided meaningful access to peer mentors who offered inspirational examples of recovery and hope, and these services fostered relationships with peers who offered daily support such as exchanging strategies for coping and referring one another to helpful services. Interviews were ripe with examples of peer support recipients who were inspired to “give back” – which essentially means *becoming part of and perpetuating the system of care*.

Our analysis of peer support services appears especially meaningful in the contexts of both promoting and sustaining MHSA services. Taking into consideration the survey and interview findings for this study, peer support services, as part of the larger continuum of care, appear to have great potential in impacting individuals with lived experience. In many respects, peer support services present a win-win situation for clients and funders, as they appear to be a solid investment for both. Peer support services involve clients; they do not rely primarily on professionals; they are readily accessible; and they are less expensive. Simultaneously, they are powerful at promoting personal recovery/resilience, as they continually reinforce positive outcomes through improving perceptions of one’s own confidence, wellness, and hope.

⁵⁵ Ibid 39, 40, 41.

⁵⁶ Resnick, S.G., & Rosenheck, R.A. (2008). Integrating peer-provided services: A quasi-experimental study of recovery orientation, confidence, and empowerment. *Psychiatric Services*, (59)11, 1307-1314.

Study Limitations and Strengths

Limitations to the Study

For the current study, its statewide reach and focus on three different service areas and all four MHSA age groups were factors that limited the specificity of what could be said about each service area and each target age group. Taking into consideration the diversity of counties, including the broad array of services they provide, the study findings could neither identify nor assess specific services or programs within these service areas. Rather, the study refers to the three service areas more generically in terms of the typical services they offer. This is in line with the intent of the study to examine the overall impact of these MHSA services rather than to examine, for example, whether particular components or service traits within each service area are more effective than others. Additionally, the different experiences across the life span were not thoroughly captured, in particular for children whose developmental experiences are unique from adults over the age of 18.

The study design was largely informed by a participatory planning process that identified interviews and a survey as the preferred ways to collect data. This mixed methods approach is a strength of the study (discussed below). However, as with any study design, there are inherent limitations to employing interviews and surveys. Interviews are naturally limited in that they are time and resource intensive and are therefore typically conducted with small purposeful samples that are not meant to be generalized but rather used to understand specific information about context and experience that can illuminate certain evaluation questions in a way that survey methods cannot. While interview respondents well represented the population of interest for the evaluation (i.e., they were members of traditionally unserved and underserved populations), those who were identified to participate in an interview were likely deemed “well” enough by the providers who serve them to give a productive interview. In that sense, the information shared by some respondents in our sample may have been less likely to lean toward a negative view of services and more likely to be colored with positive examples. Nonetheless, interview responses provided valuable data about the impact of MHSA services, including information about personal recovery/resilience and wellness that converged with and enhanced survey findings on that outcome indicator.

Additionally, an inherent survey limitation is that it is restricted in what it can measure and when. Because of the retrospective nature of the survey, the survey timeframe was set at one year. Information reported by respondents was hence time limited, although it is likely that respondents also reported on their experiences beyond one year’s time. Therefore, the exact timeframe of services received is unknown.

There were other measurement limitations. First, the survey was limited in the way recovery orientation of services was measured. The service experience of children under the age of 18 was not measured, because the ROSI was not intended for children. The ROSI was completed by survey respondents regardless of whether or not they received any of the three types of services. Therefore, there was a built-in comparison group for analysis; however, because respondents completed the ROSI by rating their overall service

experience (as opposed to rating one specific service area such as employment support services, for example), the comparative sets of services were not constant across all respondents.

Although the survey sample size was large and the diversity of respondents covering the three service areas in one study was highly beneficial from a study design and cost perspective, it ultimately meant smaller sample sizes and less specificity in terms of what could be said about each particular service area. Survey respondents were first categorized by service area and then further divided according to whether they received the service or wanted the service but did not receive it. Consequently, subgroup sample sizes were at times too small to confidently analyze and report findings. In addition, it was not possible to analyze racial/ethnic groups in a way that captured the tremendous diversity of survey respondents. This is a typical challenge in quantitative data analysis.

Study Strengths

This study, with its statewide reach and its focus on three service areas and seven outcome indicators, was ambitious given its design, timeframe, and resources. However, much was accomplished in a time- and cost-effective manner. There was good participation from counties across the state, and survey respondents were generally representative of mental health recipients across the state. Further, there was strong representation of unserved and underserved groups, which matched the intention of the study and is congruent with the target population of the MHSA.

The participatory nature of this evaluation, including the personal dedication of several of the evaluation partners, was one of its greatest strengths. From beginning to end, the UCLA evaluation team worked collaboratively with the evaluation partners to meet tight timelines. At all points throughout the study process, from survey development to report writing, input from the evaluation partners enriched the study. The evaluation partners were instrumental in survey development as well as recruitment for survey and interview respondents. In particular, PEPs were highly involved in the selection of standardized measures for the survey. Their recommendation to use the RPI, which measures personal recovery versus wellbeing or functioning, benefited the study by capturing personal recovery in ways that are consistent with the principles and values of the MHSA.

Participatory evaluations are generally thought to require a lengthier time period for development and implementation than conventional evaluations. This is due to the nature of the time it takes to facilitate the *meaningful* engagement and active involvement of a group of PEPs who may or may not be familiar with evaluation research and therefore need some skill development and training to maximize their input. More importantly, however, a lengthier timeframe is necessary because evaluation partners are limited in the time they have to devote to the evaluation project. Thus, the timeframe for a study of this nature, scope, and scale was exceptionally short.

The mixed methods approach was an additional study strength. Because there are specific weaknesses and strengths inherent in any one data collection method, blending interview and survey methods helped to compensate for single-method deficiencies and increased the rigor of our evaluation design.

Although the study used a survey, the survey was designed to capture built-in comparison groups – that is, respondents who received services in a given service area, and respondents who did not receive services in a given service area despite wanting them. Respondents who received services in each service area were found to be similar to respondents for each service area who did not receive the service despite wanting them. Thus, the ability to analyze each of the three service areas using unbiased comparison groups was a study strength and lends greater confidence in the study findings.

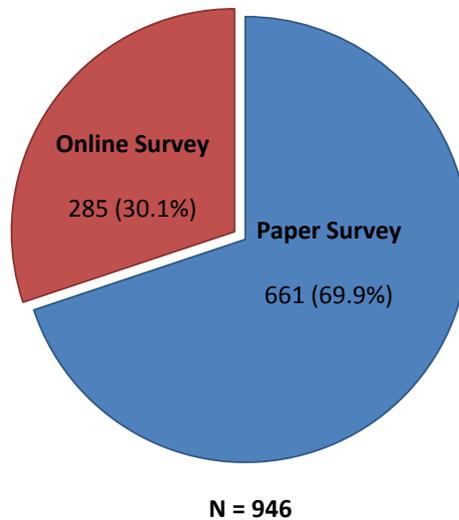
The survey was lengthy, but the length was necessary given its intent to capture information on three different service areas and from those who received services as well as those who did not receive services despite wanting them. It had multiple outcome measures and different types of measures, including standardized instruments. Although there was the potential for respondent burnout and missing data, the tradeoff was that the survey allowed a tremendous amount of information to be gathered and analyzed. The resulting findings provided substantive information that has implications for MHSA policy decisions.

APPENDIX A – Sample Description of Survey Respondents

Survey Response

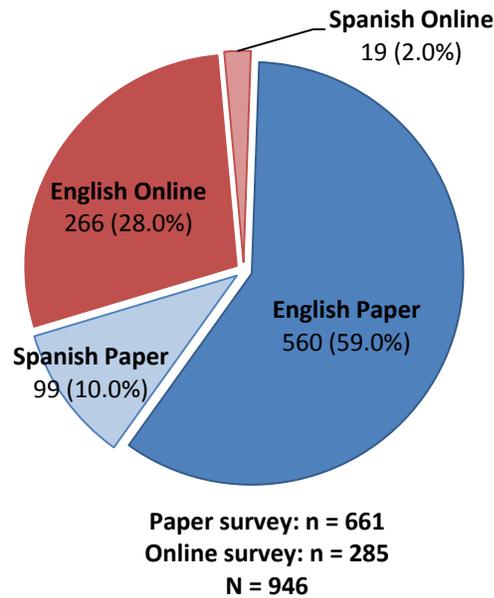
The Statewide Survey of Client Experience (SSCE) was distributed throughout the State of California in both an online format and a paper-and-pencil format. As shown in Figure 52 a total of 946 surveys were returned, exceeding the study goal of 750. A total of 661 surveys (or 69.9%) were submitted in hard copy and 285 (or 30.1%) were submitted online.

Figure 52 – Survey Type



As shown in Figure 53, the majority of surveys were completed in English, representing 87.0% of surveys in both online and paper-and-pencil formats. The remaining surveys were completed in Spanish, representing 12.0% of all surveys.⁵⁷

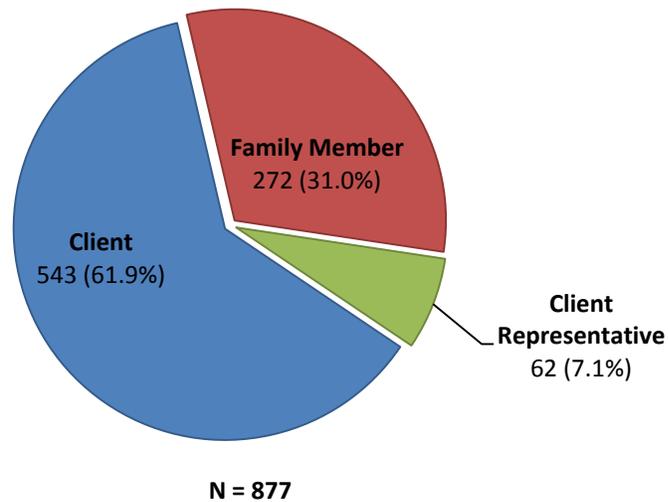
Figure 53 – Survey Type by Language



⁵⁷ The paper-and-pencil version of the survey was also available in traditional Chinese. Although researchers reached out to Asian specific mental health providers in the Bay Area and Southern California to assist with recruitment of monolingual Chinese speaking consumers and family members, only two surveys were completed in traditional Chinese.

The majority of respondents identified themselves as clients (61.9%). As presented in Figure 54, family members constituted nearly one-third of all returned surveys (31.0%), and client representatives accounted for 7.1% of the respondent population. Most children represented in the survey had the survey completed on their behalf by a family member. Only four children had the survey completed on their behalf by a non-family representative. A family member or representative completed the survey on behalf of one-quarter of transition age youth, one-third of adults, and slightly less than one-quarter of older adults.⁵⁸

Figure 54 – Person Completing Survey

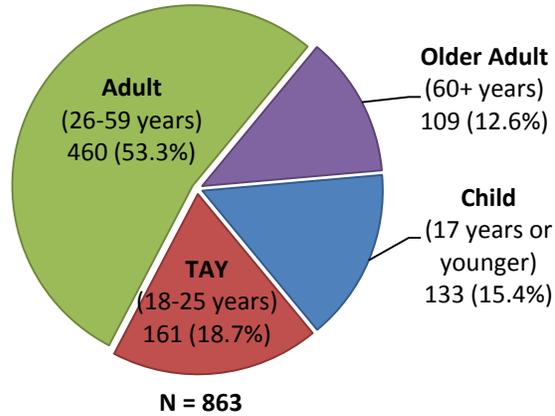


⁵⁸ Given the representation of blind or visually impaired individuals in the survey, we surmise that family members or non-family members assisted these individuals with the completion of the survey.

Respondent Demographics

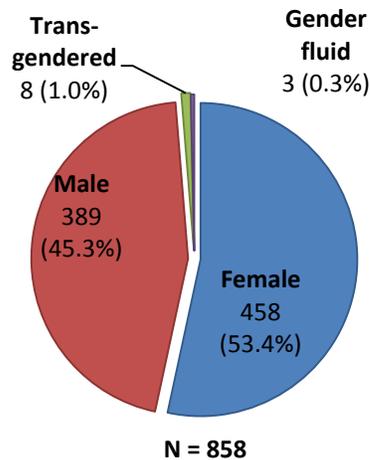
As presented in Figure 55, over half of the respondents (53.3%) were adults. The remaining respondents were transition age youth (TAY) (18.7%), parents of child clients (15.4%), and older adults (12.6%).⁵⁹

Figure 55 – Age Groups



As presented in Figure 56, 53.4% of respondents were female and 45.3% were male. One percent of respondents were transgendered, and less than one percent identified as gender fluid.

Figure 56 – Gender



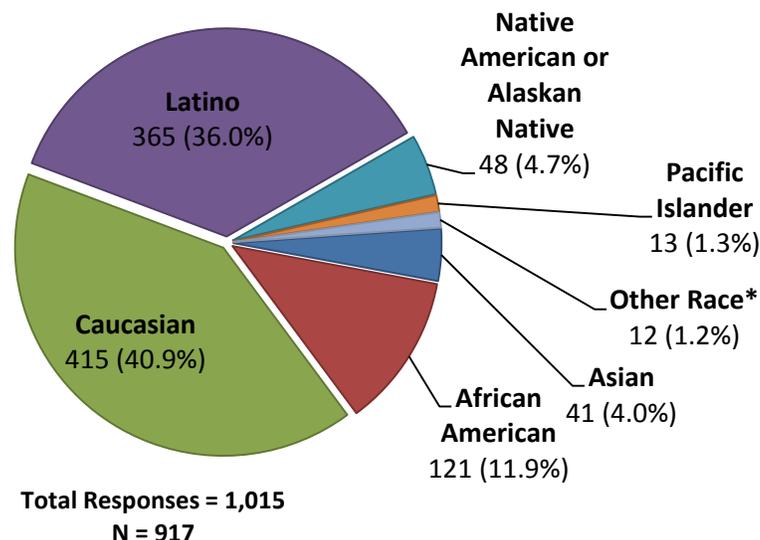
⁵⁹ In MHSA, 16 and 17 year olds are considered transition age youth. For this study, however, the age group for transition age youth was defined as 18-25 year olds because children were defined as younger than 18 years of age. This definition was necessary to be consistent with the study's Institutional Review Board restriction to include minors by requiring that adults 18 years or older complete the survey for their children.

Information on gender by age group is presented in Table 32. In the case of children and transition age youth, the majority of respondents were male (60.9% and 57.5%, respectively), while the majority of adult and older adult respondents were female (59.1% and 67.9%, respectively).

Table 32 – Age Groups by Gender				
	Child	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
Female	50 (37.6%)	66 (40.7%)	270 (59.1%)	72 (67.9%)
Male	81 (60.9%)	92 (57.8%)	182 (39.8%)	34 (32.1%)
Transgendered	1 (0.75%)	2 (.01%)	5 (1.1%)	0 (0%)
Gender fluid	1 (0.75%)	2 (.01%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	n=133	n=162	n=457	n=106

The distribution of respondents by racial/ethnic group is presented in Figure 57. The largest number of respondents identified themselves as Caucasian at 40.9%, followed by Latino (36.0%), African American (11.9%), Native American or Alaskan Native (4.7%), Asian (4.0%), Pacific Islander (1.3%), and “other race” (1.2%). Additional descriptions provided by respondents are listed in a footnote.⁶⁰

Figure 57 – Race/Ethnicity

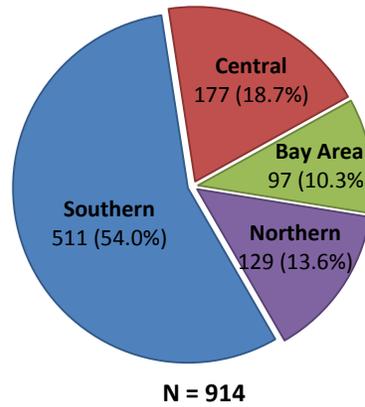


* Includes 78 who identified multiple races

⁶⁰ Optional descriptions include Afghani, Belize, Chilean, Chinese, Colombian, Creole, Danish, Egyptian, El Salvadorian, English, Filipino, French, German, Guatemalan, Haitian, Hawaiian, Hmong, Icelandic, Iranian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Mexican, Native American tribes (Apache, Blackfoot, Cherokee, Choctaw, Navajo, Tarascan Indian, and others), Nicaraguan, Pakistani, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Taiwanese, and Vietnamese.

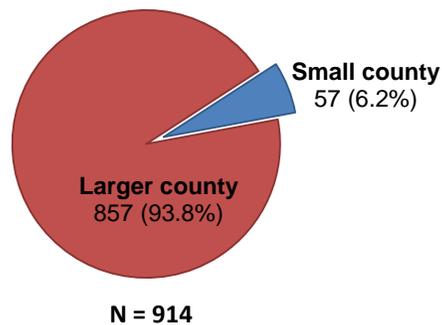
As presented in Figure 58, the majority of respondents reported residing in Southern California (54.0%), followed by the Central region (18.7%), Northern region (13.6%), and Bay Area (10.3%).

Figure 58 – Regional Counties



Surveys were received from individuals residing in both urban and rural counties, with 4.3% being received from small counties with a population of less than 200,000, as shown in Figure 59.⁶¹

Figure 59 – County Size

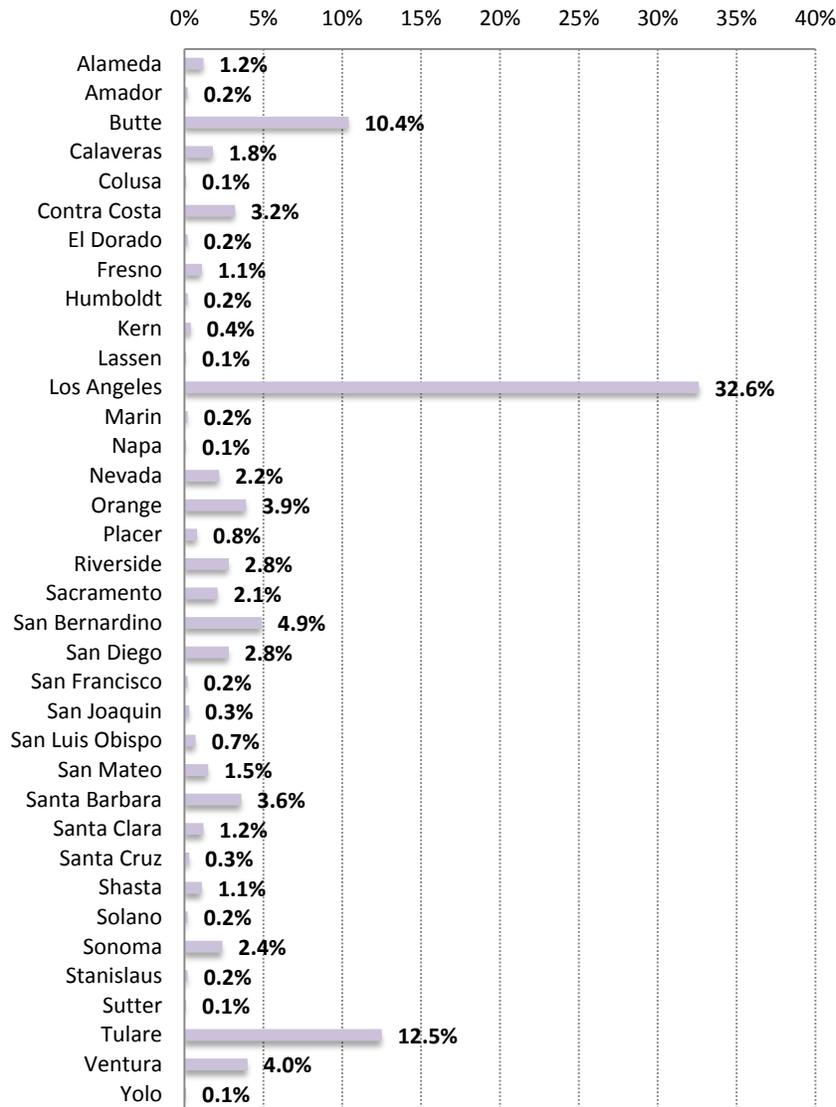


Surveys were received from individuals who reside throughout the state, with representation from 36 of California's 58 counties, as presented in Figure 60. The counties with the largest representation are in the Southern county of Los Angeles, the Central

⁶¹ Only a formal definition of a small county is used statewide; therefore, analyses by county size were conducted separating small counties from larger counties.

county of Tulare, and the Northern county of Butte.⁶² Altogether, the respondents represent a wide distribution of counties throughout the state. In counties such as Contra Costa, Colusa, El Dorado, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, and San Bernardino, county representation within the respondent sample is similar to their proportional representation of California’s population.⁶³

Figure 60 – Respondent County of Residence



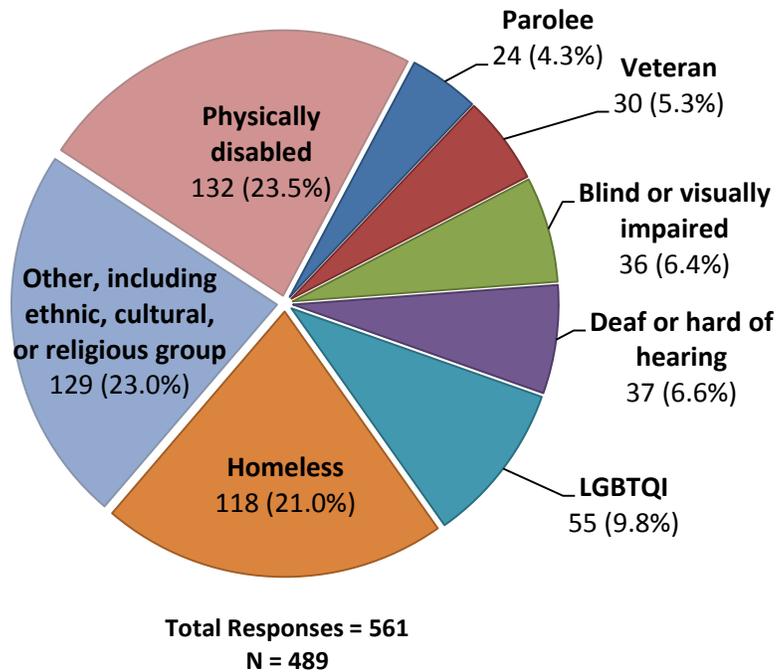
N = 19

⁶² Compared to California’s overall population, there is overrepresentation of these counties in comparison to the proportion of California residents living within them. U.S. Census Bureau: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06111.html>

⁶³ San Francisco County did not participate in the survey due to a number of competing countywide surveys administered at the same time. The two respondents from this county reported in the table participated in the survey as part of their participation in the interviews.

Survey-takers were asked if they identified as a member of an unserved or underserved group(s).⁶⁴ As detailed in Figure 61, fifty-two percent (52.0%) of respondents indicated that they were a member of at least one unserved or underserved group, with some respondents indicating that they were affiliated with more than one group. The largest group comprised of respondents who are physically disabled (23.5%).⁶⁵

Figure 61 – Member of Unserved or Underserved Group(s)

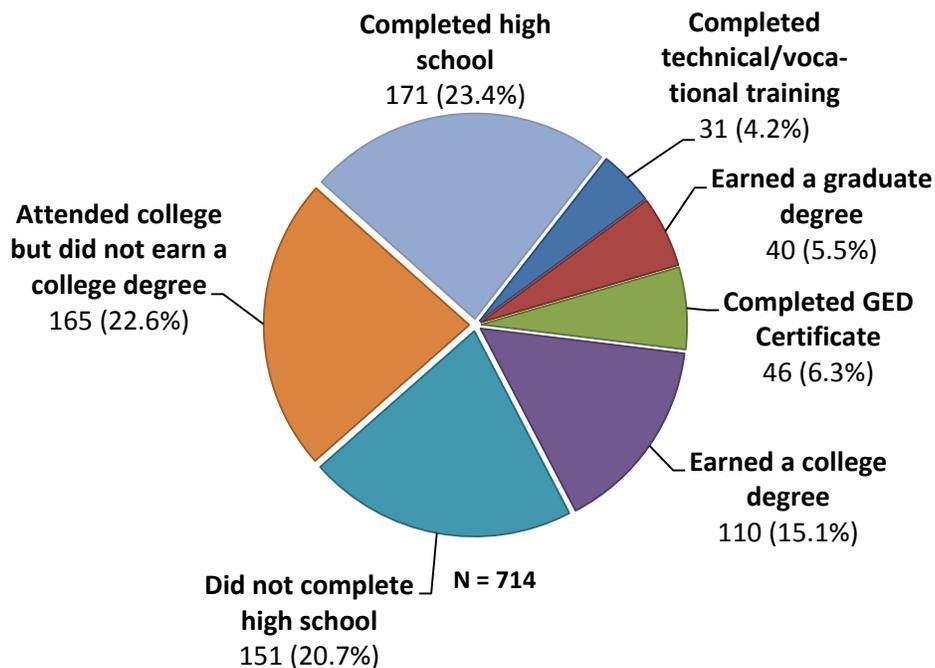


⁶⁴ This group membership was self-identified by respondents. While many ethnic groups are considered unserved or underserved, respondents who were racial/ethnic minorities were not automatically put in this group.

⁶⁵ A large number of responses fell under the “other” category, including ethnic, cultural, or religious groups. Respondents who provided further information under this category listed adopted and foster children, single parents, and low income, probation, senior citizen, and individuals on probation; religious groups including Baha’i, El Shaddai, Mormon, Muslim, Jehovah’s Witness, Jewish, Muslim, Wiccan, and atheist; and ethnic/cultural groups including Hmong and Native American.

Information for transition age youth, adult, and older adult respondents' education is provided in Figure 62. A relatively large proportion of respondents (20.7%) did not complete high school. About 30% obtained a General Education Development (GED) certificate or completed high school, 4.2% completed technical or vocational training, 22.6% attended some college, 15.1% completed college, and 5.5% obtained a graduate degree.

Figure 62 – Highest Level of Education

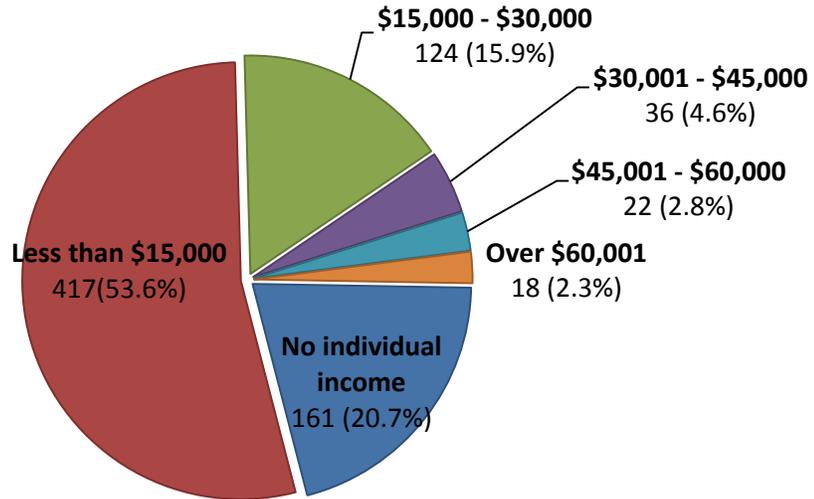


As can be seen in Table 33, a sizeable number of transition age youth respondents are likely still in high school, with relatively few completing any post-secondary school education. A smaller proportion of older adults, as compared to adults, reported obtaining a General Education Development (GED) certificate or completing high school as their highest level of education (18.3% compared to 30.2%, respectively). Conversely, a larger proportion of older adults, as compared to adults, reported having completed college and obtaining a graduate degree (38.5% compared to 23.3%, respectively).

Table 33 – Highest Level of Education by Age Group			
	TAY	Adult	Older Adult
Did not complete high school	54 (33.8%)	85 (18.9%)	12 (11.5%)
Completed GED (General Education Development) Certificate	5 (3.1%)	40 (8.9%)	1 (1.0%)
Completed high school	57 (35.6%)	96 (21.3%)	18 (17.3%)
Completed technical/vocational training	5 (3.1%)	21 (4.7%)	5 (4.8%)
Attended college but did not earn a college degree	34 (21.2%)	103 (22.9%)	28 (26.9%)
Earned a college degree	5 (3.1%)	78 (17.3%)	27 (26.0%)
Earned a graduate degree	0 (0%)	27 (6.0%)	13 (12.5%)
TOTAL	n = 160	n = 450	n = 104

Information on income, as presented in Figure 63, shows that many individuals (excluding respondents under the age of 18) have very limited financial resources, with nearly three-quarters (74.3%) of respondents reporting either no income or an annual income of less than \$15,000.

Figure 63 – Individual Annual Income



Total Responses = 778*

* 52 respondents did not reply to this item, and the question of income did not apply to 116 individual respondents under the age of 18 years.

Respondent Representation by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age

In comparing statewide penetration rates based on data from the Client and Services Information System (CSI), the survey respondents were generally representative of the state in terms of race/ethnicity, gender, and age.⁶⁶ As shown in Table 34, the proportions of African Americans (11.9% versus 12.5% statewide), Asians and Pacific Islanders (5.3% versus 5.7% statewide), and Caucasians (40.0% versus 38.1% statewide) were similar to the state. Latinos (36.0% versus 28.1% statewide) and Native Americans and Alaskan Natives (4.7% versus 0.8%) were slightly over represented in the survey, whereas “other race” respondents were under represented. By gender, representation of females (53.4% versus 49.2% statewide) and males (45.3% versus 50.8%) was similar to the state. Finally, because age groupings were defined differently between the survey and the CSI, the best estimate was derived from combining children and transition age youth into one age group and adults and older adults into another. Generally, the proportions of children and transition age youth (34.1% versus 41.0% statewide) as well as adults and older adults (65.9% versus 59.0%) respondents were similar to that of the state. The overlap in age definition between transition age youth and adults (by one year) could account for the small differences that indicate there are slightly more adults or older adults represented in the survey.

Table 34 – Representation of Survey Respondents to Statewide Clients by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age

	Survey	Statewide ⁶⁷
Race/ethnicity		
African American	11.9%	12.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5.3%	5.7%
Caucasian	40.9%	38.1%
Latino	36.0%	28.1%
Native American and	4.7%	0.8%
Other	1.2%	14.8%
Gender		
Female	53.4%	49.2%
Male	45.3%	50.8%
Age Group		
Children and TAY	34.1%	41.0%
Adults and Older Adults	65.9%	59.0%

⁶⁶ The data on these demographics come from the 2007-08 fiscal year report that contains CSI data provided to the state as of June 2010. This is the latest report published on the California Department of Mental Health Department website: www.dmh.ca.gov.

⁶⁷ Ibid 66.

Respondent Past, Current, and Desired Employment/Education

Information about employment (for respondents over the age of 18) and involvement in school (for both children and respondents over the age of 18) was gathered in reference to two points in time: one-year ago and today. In addition, respondents indicated their desired, as opposed to actual, levels of employment and participation in school. More than one response could be selected; therefore, the percentages are based on total responses rather than the number of respondents.

Reports on past (one-year ago) and current employment and school involvement are presented in Table 35. Overall, employment and school involvement reported for one-year ago was similar to the current status. Being disabled and not able to work was reported in 21.1% of all responses in the past and 19.3% of all responses currently. Reporting on the past, 10.6% of respondents indicated that they were unemployed or retired; 7.2% reported that they are a stay-at-home parent; 19.5% had full or part-time employment; or 20.1% were attending school. These reports were similar to current reports: 11.4% reported that they are unemployed or retired; 7.7% reported they are a stay-at-home parent; 17.7% have full or part-time employment; or 18.8% are attending school.

Furthermore, being unemployed and seeking work was reported in 9.5% of all responses in the past and 11.2% of all responses currently. Reporting on the past, 2.4% of respondents indicated that they participated in work training programs; 8.9% participated in volunteer activities; or less than 1.0% were paid artists. These reports were similar to current reports: 2.8% reported that they are participating in work training programs; 10.4% are participating in volunteer activities; or less than 1.0% are paid artists.

Employment or School Status	Past	Current
Disabled and not able to work	242 (21.1%)	217 (19.3%)
Unemployed and not seeking employment	72 (6.3%)	70 (6.2%)
Retired	49 (4.3%)	59 (5.2%)
Stay-at-home parent	83 (7.2%)	86 (7.7%)
In school	231 (20.1%)	211 (18.8%)
Working part-time (less than 35 hours per week)	122 (10.6%)	122 (10.9%)
Working full-time (35 or more hours per week)	102 (8.9%)	76 (6.8%)
Work-training program	27 (2.4%)	32 (2.8%)
Unemployed and seeking employment	109 (9.5%)	126 (11.2%)
Paid artist	9 (0.8%)	8 (0.7%)
Volunteering	102 (8.9%)	117 (10.4%)
TOTAL	Total Responses = 1,148	Total Responses = 1,124

Results on desired employment and school participation indicated a greater interest in being employed. As shown in Table 36, desiring to be unemployed or retired was reported in 10.9% of all responses. However, a larger proportion of responses indicated a desire for full or part-time employment (29.0%) or wanting to attend school (23.9%). These responses are higher than the current employment and school status reported.

An interest in seeking work was reported by 11.8% of all responses on desired employment and school status. Respondents also reported that they want to be a stay-at-home parent (4.8%), want to participate in work training programs (5.8%); participate in volunteer activities (10.1%); or be a paid artist (3.6%), which is higher than reported for the current status.

I desire to not be employed	83 (6.6%)
I desire to be retired	55 (4.3%)
I desire to be a stay-at-home parent	61 (4.8%)
I desire to be in school	302 (23.9%)
I desire to work part-time (less than 35 hours per week)	166 (13.1%)
I desire to work full-time (35 or more hours per week)	201 (15.9%)
I desire to be in a work-training program	74 (5.8%)
I desire to be seeking employment	149 (11.8%)
I desire to be a paid artist	46 (3.6%)
I desire to volunteer	128 (10.1%)
TOTAL	Total Responses = 1,265

Respondent Past, Current, and Desired Living Situation

Information about housing status (for children and respondents over the age of 18) was also gathered in reference to two points in time: one-year ago and today. In addition, respondents indicated their desired, as opposed to actual, housing situation. Unlike information on employment and school status, only one response was possible to describe past and current housing status.

Results on past (one-year ago) and current housing status are presented in Table 37. Overall, living situation reported for one-year ago was similar to the current status. Living independently in their own home or apartment was reported by 37.0% of respondents in the past and 37.5% currently. Reporting on the past, an additional 12.0% reported living in single room occupancy, supportive housing, or a board and care; and 34.9% reported residing with their parents/family, friends, or in relative foster care. These reports were

similar to current reports: 11.0% reported living in single room occupancy, supportive housing, or a board and care, and 32.4% reported residing with their parents/family, friends, or in relative foster care.

Furthermore, reporting on the past, 1.5% reported living in non-relative foster care; 2.3% reported residing in a group home or skilled nursing home; 7.6% reported being homeless or residing in a shelter or temporary housing; and 1.6% reported being in a psychiatric hospital or incarcerated. These reports were similar to current reports: 1.2% reported living in non-relative foster care; 2.7% reported residing in a group home or skilled nursing home; 6.6% reported being homeless or residing in a shelter or temporary housing; and less than 1.0% reported being in a psychiatric hospital or incarcerated.

Table 37 – Current Housing Situation		
Living Situation	Past	Current
I live independently in my own house or	331 (37.0%)	355 (37.5%)
I live in a Single Room Occupancy	16 (1.8%)	12 (1.3%)
I live in supportive housing	61 (6.8%)	67 (7.1%)
I live in a board and care	30 (3.4%)	25 (2.6%)
I live with my parents/family	272 (30.4%)	267 (28.2%)
I live with friends	40 (4.5%)	37 (3.9%)
I live in foster care with a relative	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)
I live in foster care with a non-relative	14 (1.5%)	11 (1.2%)
I live in a group home or residential treatment	21 (2.3%)	25 (2.6%)
I live in a skilled nursing home	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
I live in a shelter/temporary housing	11 (1.2%)	27 (2.9%)
Homeless	57 (6.4%)	35 (3.7%)
In a psychiatric hospital	8 (0.9%)	6 (0.6%)
Incarcerated/in prison	6 (0.7%)	2 (0.2%)
I do not know	2 (0.2%)	N/A
Other*	21 (2.3%)	21 (2.2%)
TOTAL	N = 894	N = 893

* Other housing situations include: facing eviction, living in a hotel, having a roommate, and runaway.

Reports of desired housing indicated a much greater interest in living independently. As presented in Table 38, almost two-thirds (64.5%) of respondents reported wanting to live independently in their own home or apartment. An additional 6.0% reported wanting to live in single room occupancy, supportive housing, or a board and care. Furthermore, 17.6% reported wanting to reside with their parents/family, friends, or in relative foster care.

A very small number of respondents reported wanting to live in non-relative foster care (0.5%), or a group home or skilled nursing home (0.4%). An even smaller number reported wanting to live in a shelter/temporary housing or a psychiatric hospital (0.3%).

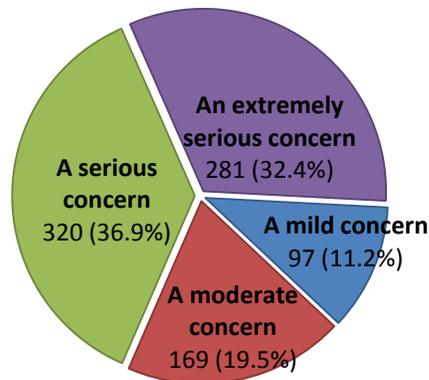
To live independently in my own house or	610 (64.5%)
To live in a Single Room Occupancy	8 (0.8%)
To live in supportive housing	39 (4.1%)
To live in a board and care	10 (1.1%)
To live with my parents/family	146 (15.4%)
To live with friends	20 (2.1%)
To live in foster care with a relative	1 (0.1%)
To live in foster care with a non-relative	6 (0.6%)
To live in a group home or residential treatment	3 (0.3%)
To live in a skilled nursing home	1 (0.1%)
To live in a shelter/temporary housing	2 (0.2%)
To live a psychiatric hospital	1 (0.1%)
I do not know	23 (2.4%)
Other*	16 (1.7%)
TOTAL	N = 886

* Other desired housing situations include: living in a camper, being a nomad, living in a retired home, and having a roommate.

Seriousness of Mental Health Concern

Respondents were asked about the seriousness of their mental health concerns in reference to receiving services over the past year. As presented in Figure 64, 69.3% of respondents described their concerns to be serious or extremely serious. Another 30.7% described their concerns to be moderate or mild.

Figure 64 – Seriousness of Mental Health Concerns



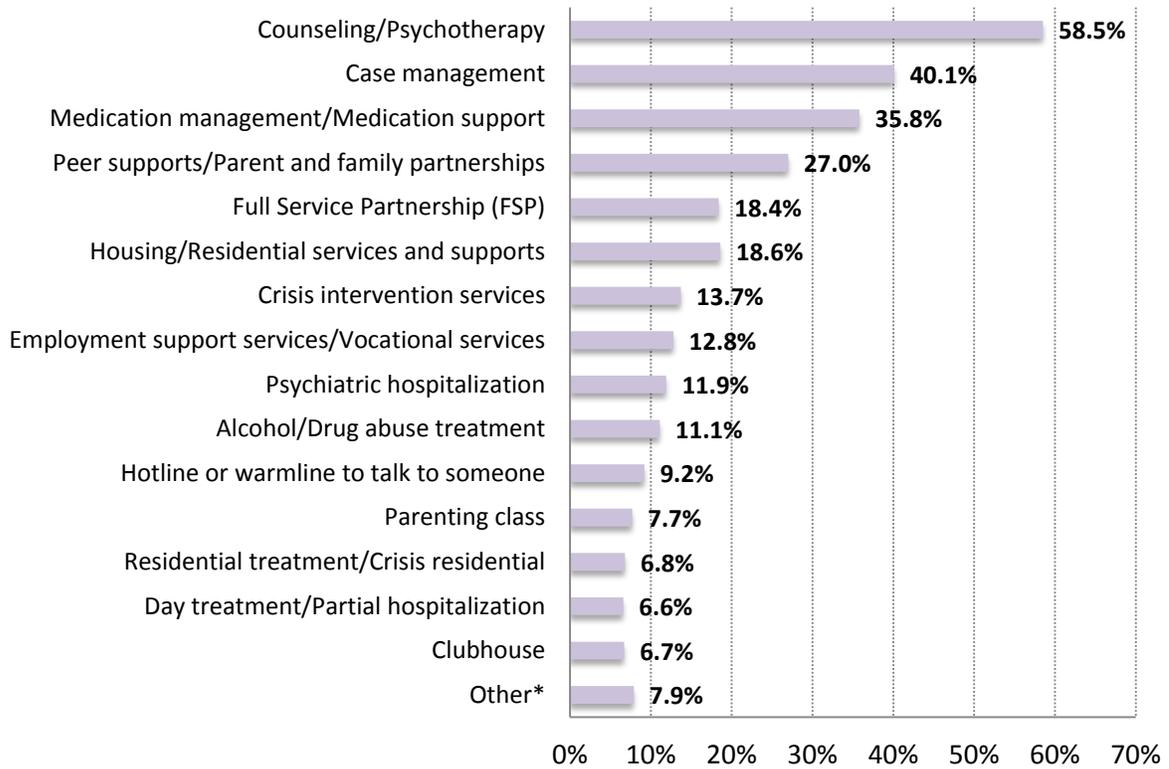
N = 867

Mental Health Services Received

Respondents were asked about the types of services they received over the past year. The services are listed in Figure 65. Respondents could select more than one response; on average, respondents selected nearly three types of services received over the past year. However, the percentages presented in the figure are percentages of respondents who separately reported receiving each service, and are based on the total survey sample size.

Counseling/psychotherapy was reported by the largest number of respondents (58.5%), followed by case management (40.1%), medication management/support (35.8%), and peer support services (27.0%). Other services reported were Full Service Partnership programs (18.4%), housing/residential services and supports (18.6%), crisis services (13.7%), employment support services (12.8%), psychiatric hospitalization (11.9%), and alcohol/drug abuse treatment (11.1%). Fewer than 10.0% of respondents reported receiving each of the following services: hotline or warmline supports, parenting classes, residential treatment/crisis residential, day treatment/partial hospitalization, and clubhouses.

Figure 65 – Mental Health Services Received (Within Past Year)

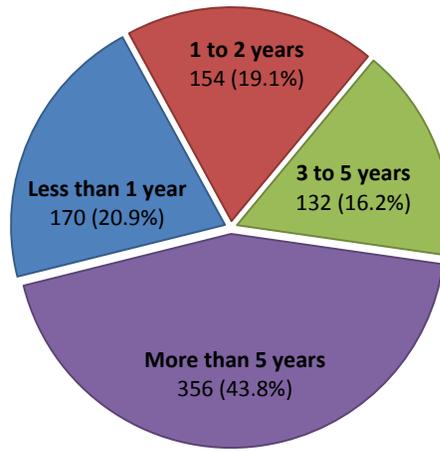


N = 946, Total Responses = 2,738

* Other services received include: Wraparound services, in-home respite care, mental health awareness groups, and specific evidence based services.

As noted in Figure 66, over one-third of respondents (37.6%) reported having had received services for more than five years. Another 14.0% reported having had received services for three to five years, 16.3% reported one to two years, and 18.0% reported less than one year of receiving mental health services.

Figure 66 – Length of Mental Health Services Received



N = 812

APPENDIX B – Standardized Measures

Description of Measures

Recovery Process Inventory

Developers of the 22-item Recovery Process Inventory (RPI) sought to measure *recovery*, which they defined as living a fulfilling and productive life “despite the limitations of one’s mental illness.”⁶⁸ The RPI was designed to capture what earlier recovery instruments measured in addition to new constructs identified during consumer focus groups – health, well-being, mental health triggers, mental health management, and self-efficacy (acquiring employment and housing).

A draft of the RPI was implemented by a group of seven interviewers (trained consumers) who read aloud the inventory to 459 consumer stakeholders throughout South Carolina mental health centers. The Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program (MHSIP) Adult Consumer Perception Survey was also included during the interview for data comparison purposes. (Both the RPI and MHSIP share three topic areas that should have similar outcome scores among consumers: service quality, appropriateness, and perceived outcomes.) The final 22-item inventory includes six dimensions of recovery defined by the developers and consumers – “anguish, connected to others, confidence and purpose, others’ care and help, good living situation, and hopeful/cares for self”. Respondents are requested to read each item and provide their response on a 5-point Likert scale comprised of the following options: I strongly agree; I agree; I am neutral; I disagree; and I strongly disagree.

All dimensions, except for Others’ Care, had strong internal consistency ($\alpha \geq .71$ for each). Also, all dimensions were somewhat correlated ($.26 \leq r \leq .55$), meaning that they each measured different constructs without substantial overlap. RPI outcomes were moderately correlated with MHSIP outcomes where expected; participants’ positive responses to the RPI aligned with positive responses to items about service quality and appropriateness and perceived outcomes in the MHSIP. However, the correlations suggest that the scales do not measure the same concepts.

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was developed as a behavioral screening questionnaire for 3-16 year olds. In addition to screening, however, it has since been used in clinical assessments; epidemiological, developmental, genetic, social, clinical, and educational studies; and for the purpose of evaluating the outcomes of specific emotional

⁶⁸ Jerrell, J.M., Cousins, V.C., Roberts, K.M. (2006). Psychometrics of the Recovery Process Inventory. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 33(4), 464.

and behavioral health interventions. The SDQ has abundant evidence of strong reliability and validity.⁶⁹

The 25 items on the SDQ are divided evenly between five subscales: emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems; and prosocial behaviors. In the self-report version, respondents are requested to read each of the 25 items and mark their responses on a 3-point Likert scale: not true, somewhat true, and certainly true. Each response is assigned a score of 1 to 3 points, which are subtotaled for each subscale. The first four scales (comprised of 20 items) are added together to generate a “total difficulties” score.

Recovery Oriented Systems Indicators Measure

The Recovery Oriented Systems Indicators Measure (ROSI) is developed from and grounded in the lived experiences of adults with serious and persistent mental illness. It is comprised of two parts: the Consumer Self-Report Survey and the Administrative Data Profile. The consumer survey consists of 42 items designed to assess the recovery orientation of community mental health systems for adults with serious and prolonged psychiatric disorders. Section one of the ROSI requests that respondents read 16 statements and indicate their responses on a 5-point Likert scale including the following options: does not apply to me; strongly agree; agree; disagree; and strongly disagree. Section two of the ROSI includes 26 items corresponding to the 5-point Likert scale in section one: does not apply to me; almost always/always; often; sometimes; never/rarely. Section 3 consists of one open-ended response item, which was not included for use in the SSCE.

Initial refinement of the ROSI involved administering the survey to a diverse cross section of 219 consumers in seven states.⁷⁰ A reliability coefficient was computed for the final set of 42 items, resulting in a Chronbach’s alpha of 0.95—an indication of the instrument’s strong reliability. Respondents also rated items in terms of their importance, and all final items were rated relatively high in their ability to reflect the lived experience of consumers.⁷¹ A factor analysis of the results evidenced eight underlying domains for the 42 items; however, subsequent analysis of a larger sample across several states resulted in six scales: person-centered focus and directed decision-making; holistic focus; moving on up; basic material resources; system potholes; and mistreatment.⁷² Final items were selected based on the response scale distribution and whether the direction of responses indicated support of

⁶⁹ YouthinMind (January 1, 2012). What is the SDQ? Retrieved from <http://sdqinfo.com/a0.html>.

⁷⁰ National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning. (2004). *National Research Project for the Development of Recovery Facilitating System Performance Indicators - ROSI Measures*, 2. Alexandria, VA: Onken, S.J., Dumont, J.M., Ridgway, P., Dornan, D.H., Ralph, R.O.

⁷¹ National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning. (2006). *Mental Health Recovery: What Helps and What Hinders? Phase II Technical Report: Development of the Recovery Oriented System Indicators (ROSI) Measures to Advance Mental Health System Transformation*, 39. Alexandria, VA: Onken, S.J., Dumont, J.M., Ridgway, P., Dornan, D.H., Ralph, R.O.

⁷² These six scales are based on the latest known analysis from the scale developers. The six scales were identified by the scale developers in unpublished documents shared with the UCLA evaluation team.

recovery; whether they maintained themes of recovery; whether they were unique in their meaning, content, or interpretation; whether they were clearly worded; whether they were deemed of the highest priority by consumers; and whether they pertained to specific demographic variables and subpopulations. As such, the ROSI is viewed to successfully bridge the gap between the principles of recovery and self-help, and the real-world application of these principles in the everyday work of staff and service systems.⁷³

Reliability Analysis of Measures Using Survey Data

A reliability analysis on the items of each instrument was used to examine the internal consistency of the scales. It is important to note that these results are based on the overall sample in order to provide a general assessment of the reliability of these measures. In order to assess the internal consistency of each scale, coefficient alpha was obtained for each scale. This measure examines the interrelatedness of items within each scale and the extent to which scale items are being influenced by error. Coefficient alpha is bounded between 0 and 1. Higher scores indicate higher reliability of items within a scale. Generally, a coefficient alpha that is greater than 0.60 is accepted as a satisfactory level of internal consistency. Subscales with lower levels of internal consistency may be more difficult to find significant differences.

Recovery Process Inventory

Coefficient alpha was estimated for the RPI using 813 survey respondents but only a subset was used for the current analysis due to missing responses for items. Table 39 lists the sample size, number of items, and estimated coefficient alphas for each of the six subscales of the RPI. The Anguish subscale and the Confidence and Purpose subscale are above the acceptable level of reliability with an estimated coefficient alpha of 0.800. In contrast, the Other’s Care/Help has a low coefficient alpha of 0.357. This might be due in part to the low number of items comprising this subscale. However, the Living Situation and Hopeful/Cares for Others subscales have only two items each, but have adequate levels of internal consistency. Due to the low level of internal consistency in the Others’ Care/Help subscale, inferences made from this subscale are cautioned.

Table 39 – Internal Consistency Estimates of the Recovery Process Inventory

Scale	N	Number of Items	Coefficient Alpha
Anguish	630	8	.802
Connected to Others	686	3	.608
Confidence and Purpose	648	4	.800
Others’ Care/Help	651	3	.357
Living Situation	670	2	.738
Hopeful/Cares for Others	659	2	.720

⁷³ Ibid 71.

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

The internal consistency of the SDQ was analyzed for the 133 children for whom the survey was completed. Table 40 below summarizes the obtained coefficient alphas for each subscale, with the Total Difficulties scale omitted. Overall, the scales derived from the SDQ show an adequate level of reliability, with four of the five SDQ subscales in the 0.720 to 0.760 range. The Peer Problems subscale had the lowest level of internal consistency of the SDQ subscales, with an estimated coefficient alpha of 0.614. These results suggest a reasonable amount of scale measurement that is not associated with error.

Scale	N	Coefficient Alpha
Emotional Symptoms	115	.720
Conduct Problems	113	.749
Hyperactivity/Inattention	112	.734
Peer Problems	116	.614
Prosocial	117	.760

Recovery Oriented System Indicators

Estimated coefficient alphas were obtained for the ROSI with data from 813 adult survey respondents. However, due to missing responses to survey items, the reliability analyses were conducted on a smaller subset of adult respondents.

The total sample size, number of items, and coefficient alpha for the ROSI subscales are listed in Table 41. There is a wide range of estimated coefficient alpha values obtained for each of the subscales, ranging from 0.600 for the Mistreatment subscale to .943 for the Person Centered Focus and Decision Making Subscale. All scales reached an adequate level of reliability greater than or equal to 0.60.

Scale	N	Number of Items	Coefficient Alpha
Person Centered Focus and Decision Making	291	13	.943
System Potholes	396	8	.851
Holistic Focus	319	6	.712
Moving On Up	244	4	.669
Mistreatment	424	3	.600
Basic Material Resources	456	4	.694

APPENDIX C – Sample Description of Interview Respondents

Sample Description

Altogether, 40 interviews were conducted across the state. Eighteen (18) of the interviews were conducted in the southern region, 12 in the Bay Area region, 6 in the central region, and 4 in the northern region. Demographic details about the interview participants are described below according to the service area that was the focus of each interview.

Demographics of Peer Support Services Respondents

Nine interviews were conducted with a primary focus on peer support services. Five of these interviews were conducted with females and four were conducted with males. Four of the peer support interviews were conducted with Caucasian respondents, four with Latino(a) respondents, and one with a respondent of mixed race/ethnicity (i.e., Latino/Native American). Almost half (4) of the interviews that focused primarily on peer support services were conducted with older adults. Three interviews were conducted with adults and two with transition age youth.

Demographics of Employment Support Services Respondents

Nine interviews were conducted with a primary focus on employment support services. Of these, four were conducted with adults, four with older adults, and one with a transition age youth respondent. Four of the respondents were Caucasian and three were African American. One interview respondent identified as Asian and one as Latino.

Demographics of Crisis Intervention Respondents

Twenty-two (22) interviews were conducted with a primary focus on crisis intervention services. Thirteen (13) of these interviews were conducted with males, and nine were conducted with females. Nearly one-third (7) of the interview respondents were African American, and almost a quarter (5) were Caucasian. Four respondents had a mixed ethnic background (i.e., African American/Caucasian, African American/Native American, Latino/Native American, and Filipino/Irish). Three interview respondents were Asian, and three were Latina. The distribution of interview respondents across the age groups was five interviews with parents of children, seven interviews with transition age youth, six interviews with adults, and four interviews with older adults.