

CONNECTION LEARNING HEALTH SYSTEMS HUB-WIDE DATA SNAPSHOT

WORK, SCHOOL AND DISABILITY PROGRAM PARTICIPATION ACROSS EPINET

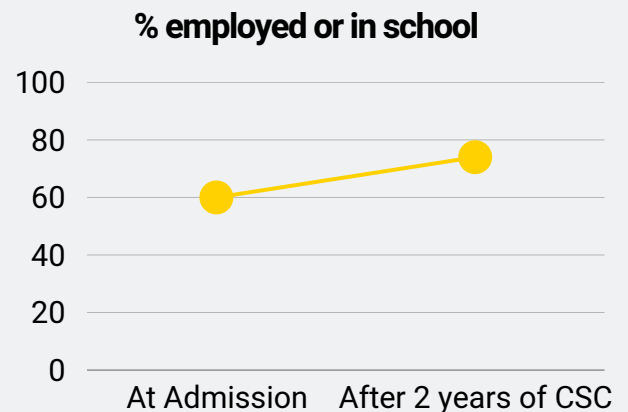
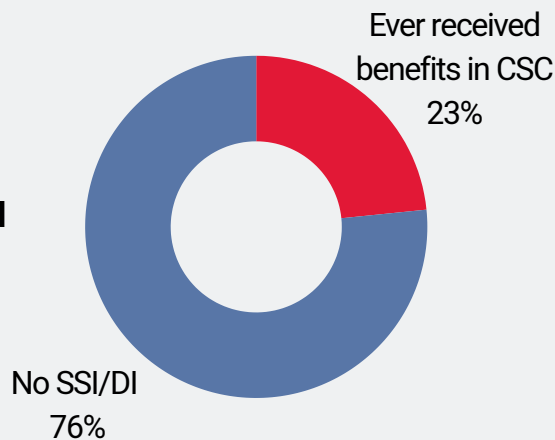


Connection Learning Healthcare System consists of 23+ CSC programs in Maryland and Pennsylvania that collect data using the Core Assessment Battery of measures related to psychosis symptoms, functioning, and recovery. [This snapshot uses data collected from over 4,000 patients at EPINET clinics nationwide to determine if participation in these services improves work, school and disability benefit participation.](#)

Unemployment rates among adults with psychosis-related conditions range from **65-90%** in the United States. **This study sought to discover how engagement in services, using individual- and program-level variables, could improve vocational outcomes.**

RESULTS

Among the 4,296 clients with non-missing data, 23% (1,005) clients ever applied for or received social security benefits during CSC.



Socioeconomic indicators were the strongest predictors. Higher educational attainment and private insurance at admission predicted less SSI/DI engagement and higher odds to be working or in school.



Black and Hispanic clients: Less likely to be simultaneously working and in school



Asian American/Pacific Islander clients: More likely to be in school, less likely to be working



Multiracial clients: Most likely to be applying to or on SSI/DI

- Higher **social functioning** was associated with greater chances of being in school and/or working.
- **Alcohol use** was associated with greater likelihood of working, and **cannabis use** was associated with lower likelihood of being in school.

Vocational outcomes overall **improve during treatment**, with individual-level variables having a bigger impact than program-level variables. Rates of participation in work or school improved over the course of 2 years in CSC. Rates of disability were also improved compared to the general population.

