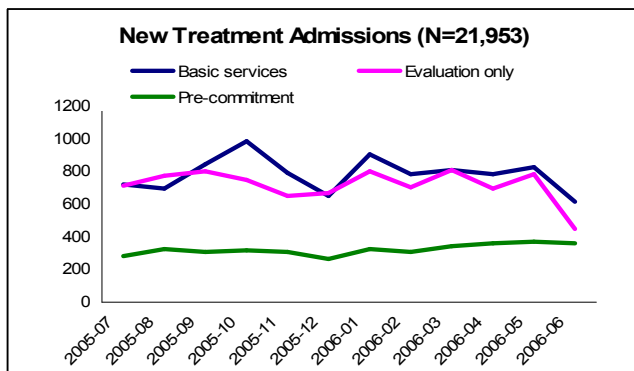


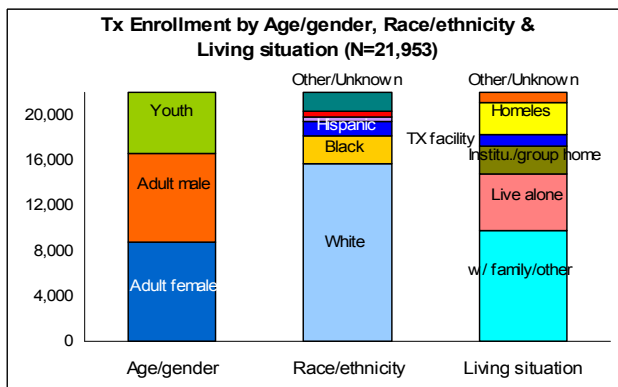
Multnomah County Mental Health Treatments: FY 2005-06

The data used for this brief were extracted from the state Client Process Monitoring System (CPMS), which documents all mental health treatments enrolled in the county's public funded community-based providers/clinics.

New Treatment Admissions. The total number of treatment admissions entered in the CPMS was 21,953 in FY2006. The following figure displays the new admissions of each service type over 12 months. Of all FY2006 treatments, 43% (n=9,447) were enrolled for basic or residential services that averaged 788 admissions per month. The total number of new enrollments in FY2006 only dropped slightly (0.4%) as compared to the total FY2005 enrollments (N=22,044).



Enrollee Attributes. Youth under 18 years old accounted for 24.2% of total FY2006 admissions. Female and male adults accounted for 40.1% and 35.6% respectively. About 72% of admissions were Caucasian, 11% were African American and 6% were Hispanic. In terms of living situation, 12% were homeless and 16% were living in institution, group home, or treatment facility when admitted to the services. Sixty-six percent lived in private residences at the time of enrollment.



Further investigation found that children or youth had a much higher percentage admitted to the basic/residential

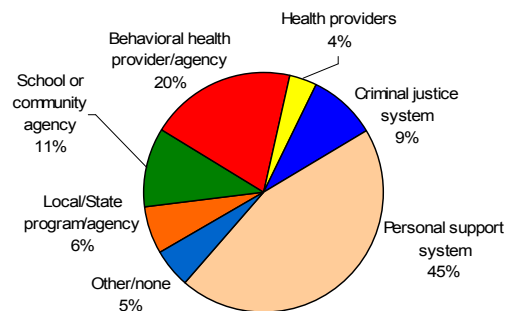
services than the evaluation only services. The same was true for Africa-American: they accounted for 14% of basic or residential treatment admissions but 9% of evaluation only and 7.2% of pre-commitment services.

Diagnostic Impression. Initial assessment was conducted for clients who were admitted to the services. As shown in the following table, the reported top three primary diagnostic impressions were mood disorders, schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders, and anxiety disorders.

Primary Diagnostic Impression	Frequency	Percent
Schizophrenia/ psychotic disorders	4326	19.7
Mood disorders	7988	36.4
Anxiety disorders	2339	10.7
Adjustment disorders	1923	8.8
Disorder diagnosed in early childhood	1719	7.8
Substance related disorders	1392	6.3
Other mental illness	1194	5.4
Not mentally ill/diagnosis deferred	568	2.6
Unknown/No data	504	2.3
Total	21953	100

Referral Sources. The primary referral sources of the treatments were personal support system (45.1%), followed by behavior health providers or treatment agencies (19.7%), and school or community agencies (10.9%). Criminal Justice referrals accounted for 9% of total admissions.

Admissions by Primary Referral Source (N=21,953)

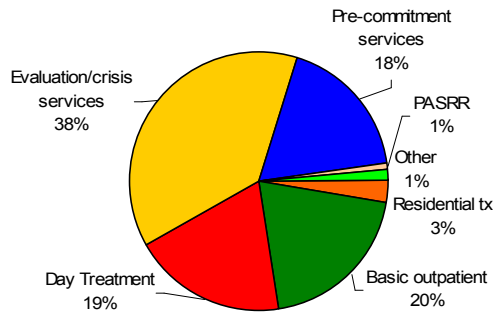


Service Modality. Evaluation was the largest category of new enrollments (38%), followed by the basic outpatient (20%) and day treatment (19%). There were a total of 3,890 pre-commitment service admissions that accounted for 17.7% of total new enrollments.

All treatments are classified in basic/residential services category except for evaluation and pre-commitment services. A total of 9,447 new basic or residential services admissions

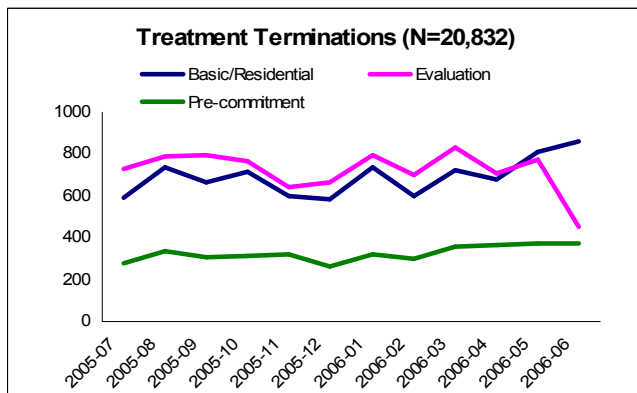
were reported in FY2006. Of them, 49.5% were children or youth under 18 years old. The table below shows FY2006 basic and residential service admissions by service type for both youth and adult. The data indicate youth were admitted to the residential treatments at a higher rate than adults.

Admissions by Service Type (N=21,953)



	Basic or Residential Services	Number	Percent
Youth	Residential	452	9.7
	Basic outpatient	4217	90.2
	Other	8	0.1
	Total	4677	100
Adult	Residential	177	3.7
	Basic outpatient	108	2.3
	Day Treatment (PDT)	4179	87.6
	PSRB	35	0.7
	Foster/enhanced care services	42	0.9
	Other support services	229	4.8
	Total	4770	100

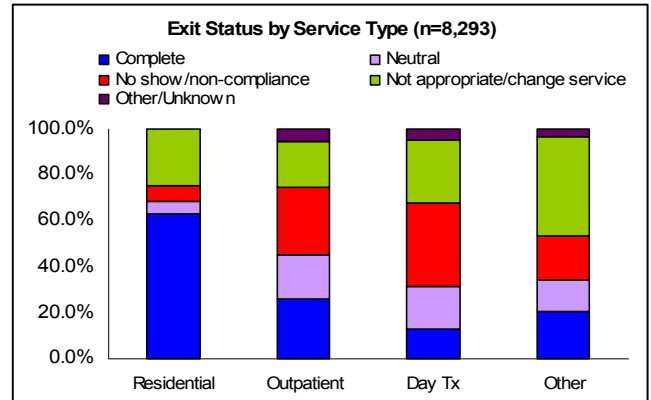
Treatment Termination. A total of 20,832 treatments were terminated in FY2006. Of them, 8,293 (39.8%) were basic or residential services clients.



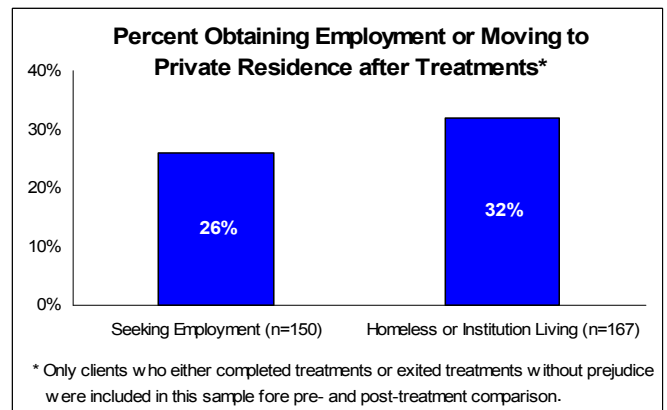
Excluding evaluation and pre-commitment services (Evaluation and crisis services usually ended on same day and the type of termination was not assigned to the evaluation service), 23.3% of terminated cases completed treatments and 17.4% had neutral termination status. A high percent of treatments ended due to inappropriate service type/level or change of service (24%). 'No Show' and 'Refuse/Non-compliance' accounted for 18% and 12% respectively.

The following chart displays termination status by service type for clients who received basic or residential treatments.

It shows that clients in residential treatment had higher treatment completion rate (63%) than outpatients (26%) or day treatment (13.3%).



Change in Employment and Housing Status. For clients who completed treatments or exited treatments without prejudice, mental health services seemed to be associated with increased employment and improved housing status. Of the 150 clients seeking employment at admission, 26% (n=39) obtained either fulltime or part-time jobs after treatment. Of the 167 clients who were transient/homeless or living in institution/nursing facilities, 32% (n=54) moved to private residences after treatment.



Change in School Behavior. The following figure indicates that, after treatment, over 80% of youth under 18 years old showed improvement either in school attendance, behavior, or academic performance.

