

Who received Ohio publicly-funded Mental Health Services in mixed geographical areas during FY 2007?

Bulletin 7: June, 2008

In FY 2007, 30,873 people who resided in Ohio's mixed geographical areas received publicly-funded mental health (MH) services from the Ohio Department of Mental Health Services, the local MH board, and Ohio's behavioral health hospitals. The purpose of this analysis is to provide information about the consumers' basic demographic characteristics, changes in Medicaid eligibility patterns, and Consumer Outcomes results.

MH Consumers Residing in Mixed Areas

The Ohio Department of Development, using U.S. Census data and the Appalachian federal designations, created a geographical classification for Ohio's 88 counties to help analysts compare population shifts across county types. Since local MH board areas can include multiple counties, the scheme has been adapted so that all counties within the board area carry the same classification. The board categories are Appalachian, Rural, Metropolitan, Suburban, and Mixed. A mixed board area includes two county types, such as a rural and suburban. Board areas comprised of Appalachian and rural counties are classified as Appalachian. The mixed geographical group includes the following board areas: Allen-Auglaize-Hardin, Clinton-Warren, Darke-Shelby-Miami, Defiance-Fulton-Henry-Williams, Delaware-Morrow, Erie-Ottawa, and Knox-Licking.

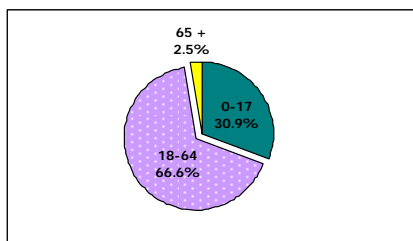
Board Geographical Classification	FY 2007 Board Count	% of Statewide Count	% Change From FY 2002
Suburban	30,873	9.8%	29.0%
Statewide Count	315,283		22.5%

According to Table 1, 9.8% of all consumers receiving publicly-funded MH services lived in a mixed geographical board area. Between FY 2002 and FY 2007, consumers in mixed areas increased by 29.0%, compared to a 22.5% statewide increase.

MH Consumers in Mixed Areas by Age Cohort¹

In FY 2007, 66.6% of consumers in mixed areas were between the ages of 18 and 64. (Refer to Graph 1). From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the 18-65 age cohort for metro MH consumers grew by 29.3%, compared to a 19.7% increase for the 0-17 age group. The 65+ age cohort decreased by 1.8%.

Graph 1--FY 2007 MH Consumers by Age in Mixed Areas

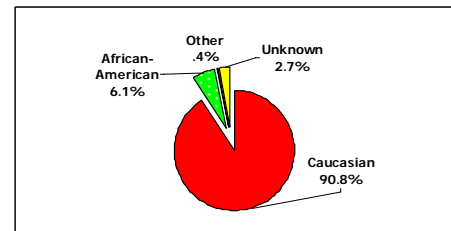


MH Consumers in Mixed Areas by Race¹

According to Graph 2, 90.8% of the consumers in a mixed board area were Caucasian in FY 2007 and 7.8% were African-American.

From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the "Other" category, which includes Hispanics and Asian-Americans, grew by 36.2%, compared to 26.8% for African-Americans and 24.4% for Caucasians.

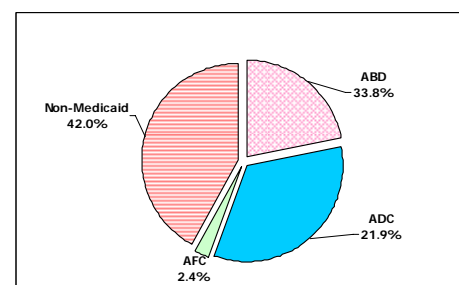
Graph 2--FY 2007 Suburban MH Consumers by Race



Medicaid Eligibility Patterns¹

In FY 2007 17,961 or 58.0% of the mixed geographical consumers were enrolled in Medicaid. ADC-Medicaid eligible consumers, which include children enrolled in CHIPs, represented 33.8% of all consumers served compared to 21.9% who were ABD-Medicaid (Aged, Blind, Disabled) eligible. (Refer to Graph 3). Overall, Medicaid-eligible consumers increased by 33.5% from FY2002 to FY2007, while ADC-Medicaid consumers grew by 38.7%

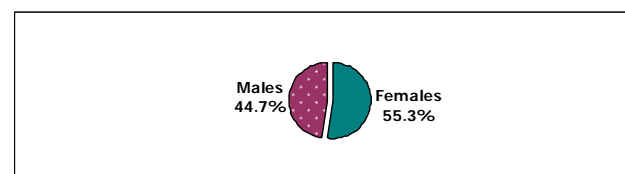
Graph 3--FY 2007 MH Consumers in Mixed Areas by Medicaid Eligibility



Suburban MH Consumers by Gender¹

In FY 2007, 55.3% of the MH suburban consumers were females, and 44.7% were males. The growth rate for female consumers between FY 2002 and FY 2007 was 27.7%, compared to 25.8% for male consumers.

Graph 4--FY 2007 MH Consumers in Mixed Areas by Gender



How do People in Mixed Board Areas Look on Outcomes?

For Youth:

Analysis of FY 2007 Outcomes administrations completed at intake show no significant differences in severity from previous years. In the 90 days before admission, 11.8% were arrested, 10.9% were suspended from school, 10.8% spent time in juvenile detention, and 5.2% made a self-harm attempt.

Youth entering treatment in FY 2007 spent 16.9% of the days in the 90 days preceding treatment in an out-of-home placement. The estimated cost was \$6 million, with the cost of residential placement at \$2.3 million, and foster care at \$1.5 million. In other words, in SFY 2007, each person residing in a mixed board area paid \$4.63 for the 90 days preceding treatment in an out-of-home placement.

The vast majority of time was spent in-home, with 57.9% of the in-home time spent with the biological mother, 14.4% with both biological parents, 11.0% with a relative, 10.5% with the biological father, and 1.1% with adoptive parents.³

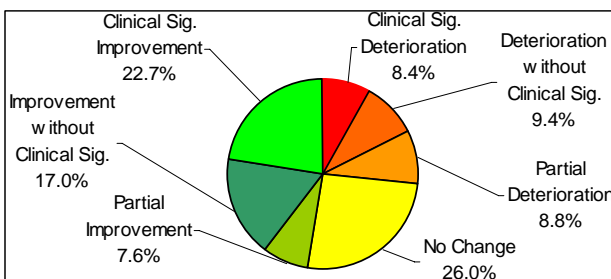
For Adults:

Analysis of FY 2007 Outcomes administrations completed at intake show no significant differences in severity from previous years. At admission, 28.3% of all adults reported employment (full or part-time or sheltered). 1.8% reported being homeless, 0.4% reported living in a correctional facility, and 0.6% reported living in a mental health treatment facility. Approximately 63.1% reported physical health interference in day-to-day functioning sometimes or more often. Another 11.9% of adults reported at intake that the agency treated them with dignity and respect only sometimes or less often.³

How Are People in Mixed Board Areas Doing?

Treatment works for youth. (Refer to Graph 5). In an analysis of initial to six-month Parent Outcomes administrations, 47.4% of youth experienced various levels of improvement on the Problem Severity scale. Another 26.0% experienced no reliable change, and 26.6% had some amount of deterioration.⁴

Graph 5--FY 2007 Youth Treatment Outcomes



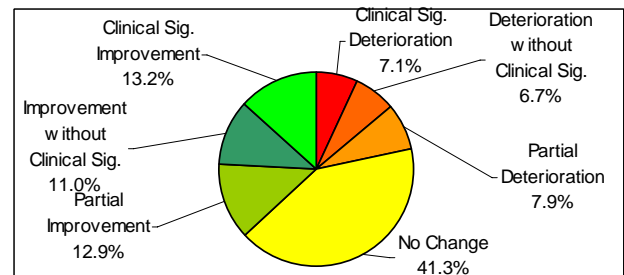
Societal services delivered to children are expensive, and may use available resources for funding mental health services. An assessment of 431 youth entering services in SFY 2007 showed that in the 90 days prior to service entry, \$1.9 million was spent on out-of-home placements of various types. In the 90 days following entry into the system, \$2.7 million was spent on out-of-home placements. The majority of increased spending was seen in residential treatment, drug rehabilitation, and therapeutic foster care, while use of jail, juvenile detention and inpatient hospitalization decreased.

Table 2--FY 2007 Youth Out-of-Home Placement Costs

Placement Type	Initial Cost	90 Day Cost
Jail	6,720	0
Juvenile Detention	176,770	42,020
Inpatient	69,500	20,000
Drug Rehabilitation	14,040	0
Medical Hospital	2,750	24,750
Residential Treatment	981,388	1,763,148
Group Emergency Shelter	2,640	3,600
Vocational Training	0	7,200
Group Home	63,744	0
Therapeutic Foster Care	322,524	640,832
Specialized Foster Care	0	0
Foster Care	18,700	38,720
Supervised Ind. Living	239,199	229,969
Total	1,897,975	2,770,239

Treatment works for adults. (Refer to Graph 6). In an analysis of initial to six-month Adult Outcomes administrations, 37.1% of adults experienced various levels of improvement on the Symptom Distress scale. Another 41.3% experienced no reliable change, and 21.6% had some amount of deterioration.³

Graph 6--FY 2007 Adult Treatment Outcomes



Sources of Information:

- ¹ MACSIS Data Mart, data pulled as of May 28, 2008.
- ² Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Resources, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
- ³ Ohio Consumer Outcomes System Production Database

For more information:

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