

State of Alaska  
Department of Health & Human Services  
Division of Behavioral Health  
Policy & Planning: Research Unit



Bring the Kids Home  
Qualis Data Summary

December 2008 – May 2009

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July 2009

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## **Introduction**

Beginning in the late 1990s and continuing through 2004, the number of Alaskan children receiving behavioral health services in out-of-state (OOS) Residential Psychiatric Treatment Centers (RPTCs) rose dramatically. Each year the State of Alaska spent millions of dollars on OOS RPTC care for Alaskan children experiencing severe emotional disturbances.

The Bring the Kids Home Initiative (BTKH) was implemented in 2003 to identify in-state service gaps and fund infrastructure that would enable communities to serve these youth as close to home as possible. Since its inception in 2003, BTKH has successfully decreased the number of youth receiving OOS RPTC treatment by nearly 50% and reduced the Medicaid expenditures for OOS RPTC treatment by 27% (Bring the Recipients Home: Indicators for FY 08, draft).

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) contracts with Qualis Health to function as the “authorized agent” in determining medical necessity for Acute and RPTC admissions. RPTC staff gathers clinical information from a variety of sources including the youth and family, past service and educational records, and past service providers.

## **Methodology**

Updated data is provided to the DBH staff monthly by Qualis Health. The dataset name for this project is “AKBH-DemoGraphics-DxCharact\_5-09.xls” taken from the disc AK-BH\_05-09. Data for this project was limited to those recipients who were in an OOS RPTC during the time period of December 1, 2008 through May 31, 2009. Recipients admitted prior to December 1, 2008 and either have been discharged or are still present in an OOS RPTC. The N = 234 and the number of recipients discharged during this time is n = 57.

## **Limitations**

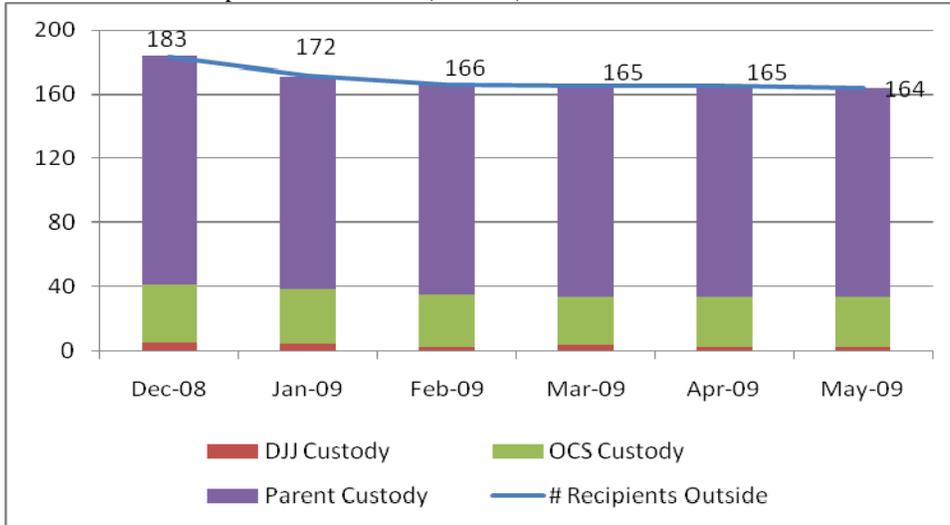
Information submitted to the prior authorization Qualis Health may be done so by clinical or clerical staff of a variety of up to 34 OOS RPTCs. Data supplied from multiple sources presents opportunity for error. These data entry errors are often difficult to discern from the correct data, or are rigorous to correct and may go undetected.

All RPTC staff are offered data input training into the Qualis website on at least an annual basis. However, not all staff receive training due to a variety of reasons including staff turnover at these facilities. Another noticeable difference in data input appears to depend on whether a clinician or clinical support staff enters the data. It is supposed that there is a greater likelihood of entering insufficient clinical data or entering data in an incorrect field in the latter situation.

### Demographics

During the six months there was a decline of recipients receiving OOS treatment from RPTCs. Beginning December 2008, there were 183 recipients. At the end of May 2009 there were 165 recipients OOS receiving treatment from RPTCs. There were 57 discharges during this period of time. Currently as of July 13, 2009 there are 160 recipients in OOS in RPTCs.

Chart 1: OOS Recipients in RPTCs (Counts)

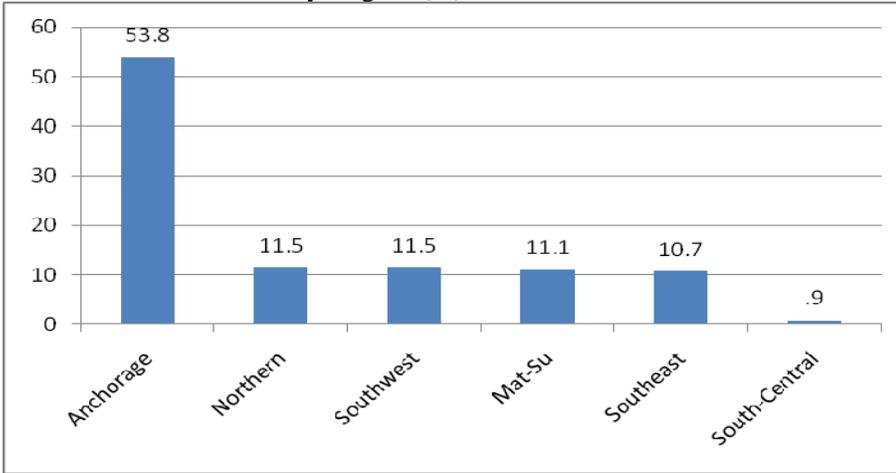


Community of origin may reflect the community in which the recipient was last treated rather than their home community. Anchorage has the greatest number of recipients in OOS RPTCs.

Table1: Home Community Region

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Anchorage	126	53.8
Northern	27	11.5
Southwest	27	11.5
Mat-Su	26	11.1
Southeast	25	10.7
South-Central	2	.9
Missing	1	.4

Chart 2: Home Community Region (%)

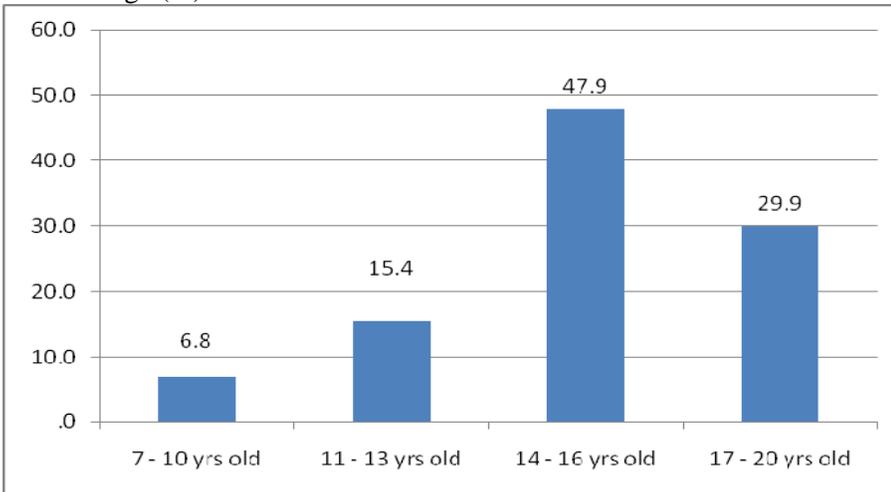


The greater number of recipients treated OOS during this timeframe are 14 – 16 years old.

Table 2: Age

	Frequency	Percent
7 - 10 yrs old	16	6.8
11 - 13 yrs old	36	15.4
14 - 16 yrs old	112	47.9
17 - 21 yrs old	70	29.9

Chart 3: Age (%)



There are a greater number of males than females treated OOS.

Table 3: Gender

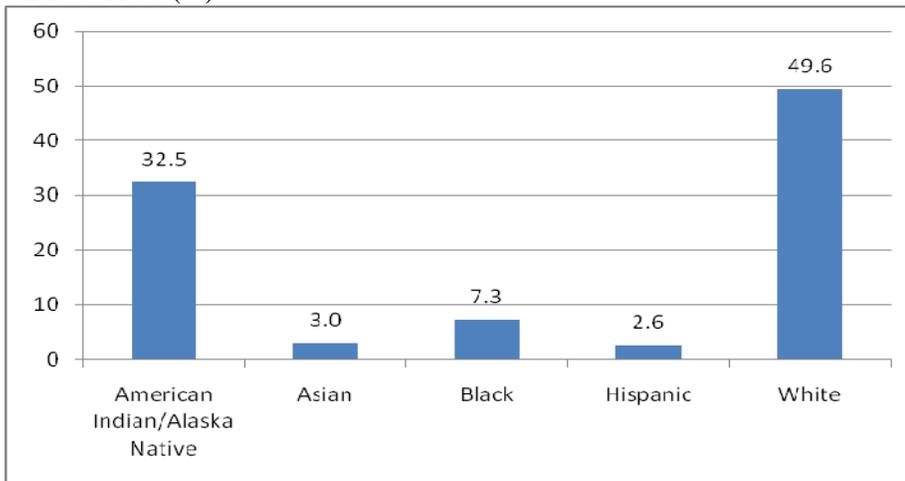
	Frequency	Percent
Male	134	57.3
Female	100	42.7

The American Indian/Alaska Native population is over represented in OOS RPTCs. The Native only (21 years old and under) estimate in Alaska is approximately 19.5 percent; whereas, our OOS Native population is nearly 33 percent (Source: US Census Bureau & Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit).

Table 4: Race

	Frequency	Percent
American Indian/Alaska Native	76	32.5
Asian	7	3.0
Black	17	7.3
Hispanic	6	2.6
White	116	49.6
Unknown	12	5.1

Chart 4: Race (%)

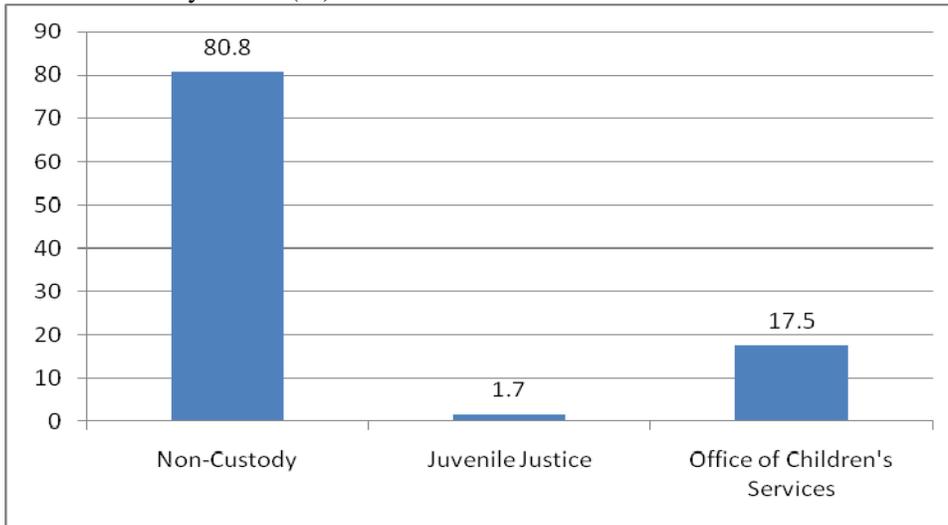


Nearly 81 percent of the OOS recipients are non-custody.

Table 5: Custody Status

	Frequency	Percent
Non-Custody	189	80.8
Juvenile Justice	4	1.7
Office of Children's Services	41	17.5

Chart 5: Custody Status (%)



Note: Table 6/Chart 6 through Table11/Chart 11 are crosstabs of the demographic information in percent of total population.

Table 6: Gender by Age

	7 - 10 yrs old %	11 - 13 yrs old %	14 - 16 yrs old%	17 - 20 yrs old %
Male	5.1	9.0	27.4	15.8
Female	1.7	6.4	20.5	14.1

Chart 6: Gender by Age (%)

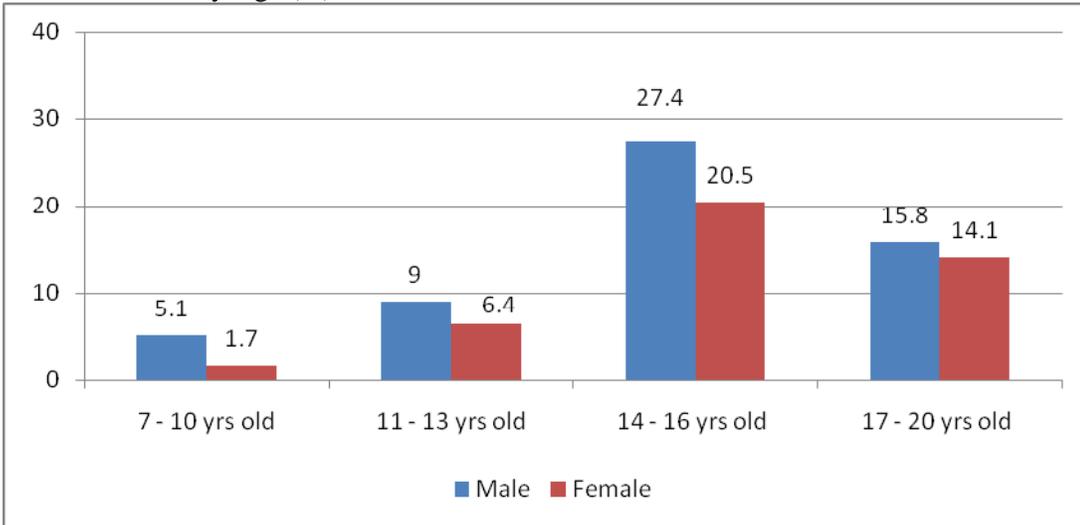


Table 7: Race by Age

	7 - 10 yrs old %	11 - 13 yrs old %	14 - 16 yrs old %	17 - 20 yrs old %
Native	1.7	3.8	15.0	12.0
Non-Native	5.1	11.5	32.9	17.9

Chart 7: Race by Age (%)

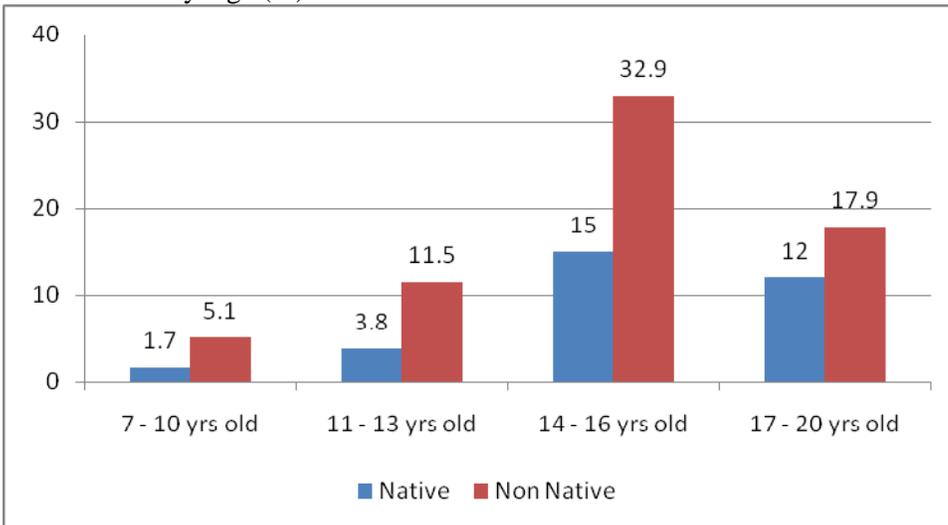


Table 8: Custody Status by Age

	7 - 10 yrs old %	11 - 13 yrs old %	14 - 16 yrs old %	17 - 21 yrs old %
Non-Custody	4.3	11.1	39.3	26.1
Juvenile Justice	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
Office of Children's Services	2.6	4.3	7.7	3.0

Chart 8: Custody Status by Age (%)

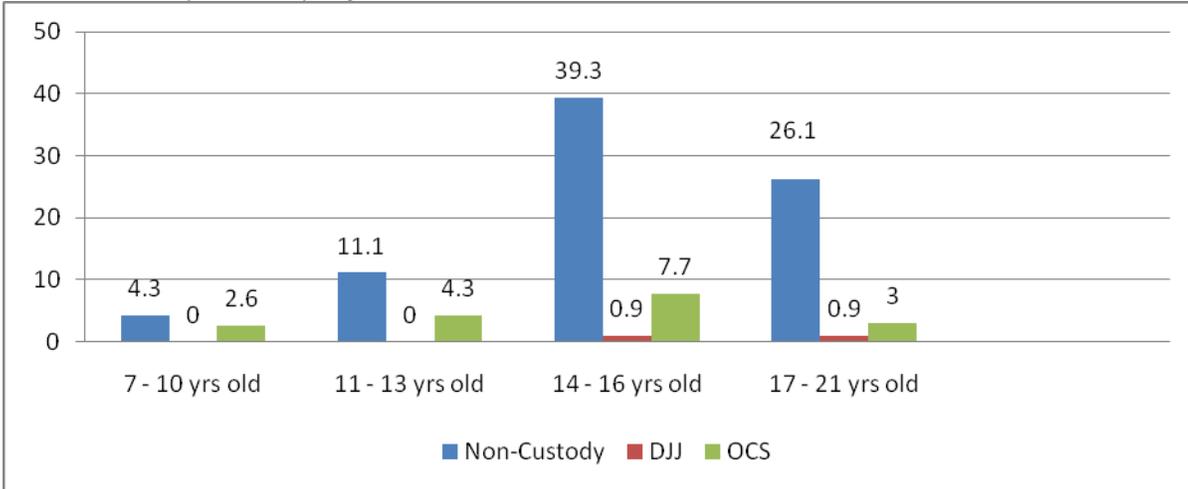


Table 9: Race by Gender

	Male %	Female %
Native	17.1	15.4
Non-Native	40.2	27.4

Chart 9: Race by Gender (%)

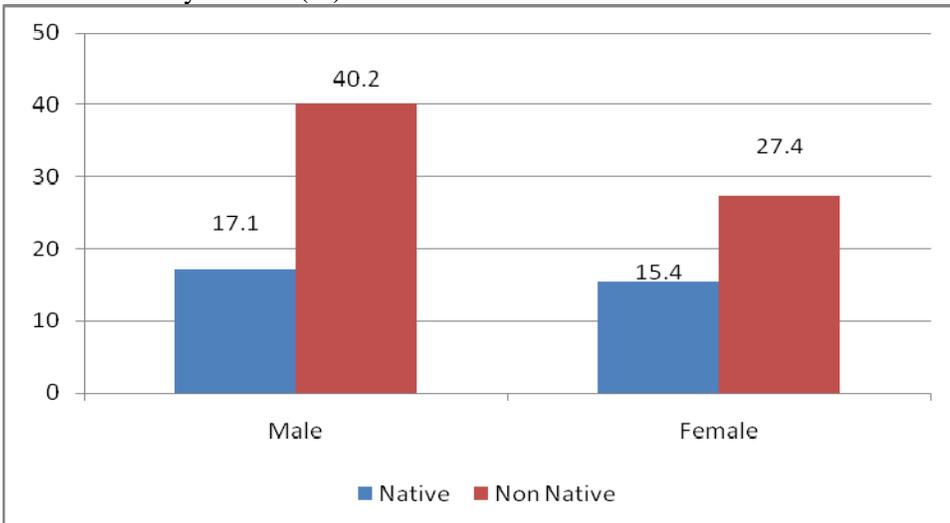


Table 10: Custody Status by Gender

	Male %	Female %
Non-Custody	44.9	35.9
Juvenile Justice	1.3	0.4
Office of Children's Services	11.1	6.4

Chart 10: Custody Status by Gender (%)

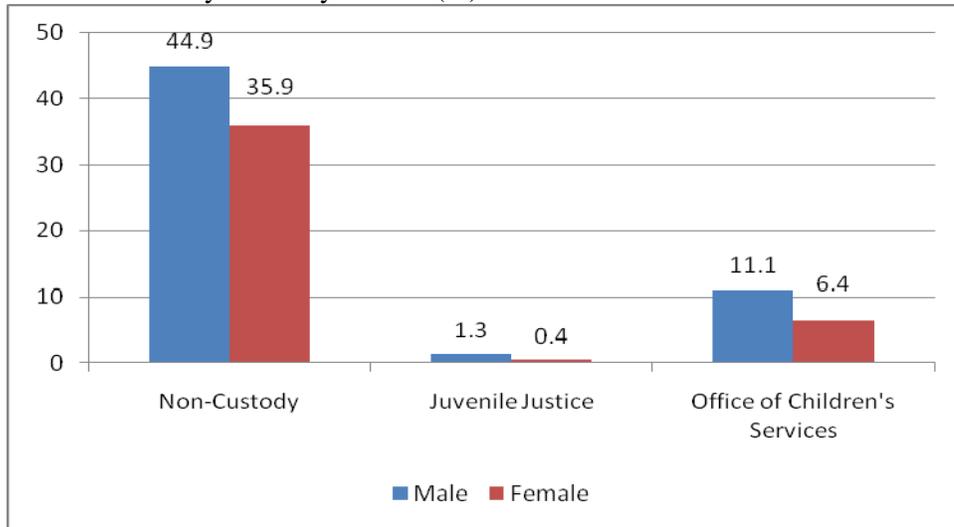
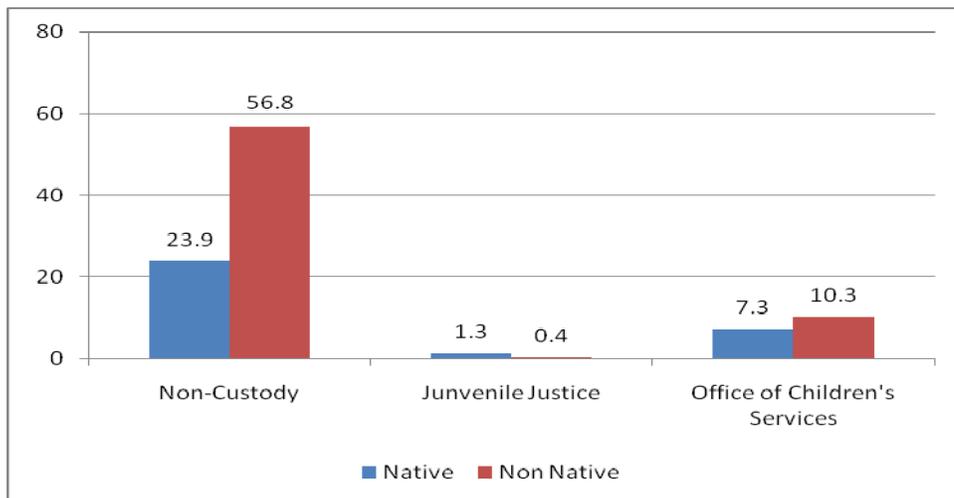


Table 11: Race by Custody Status

	Non-Custody %	Juvenile Justice %	Office of Children's Services %
Native	23.9	1.3	7.3
Non-Native	56.8	0.4	10.3

Chart 11: Race by Custody Status (%)

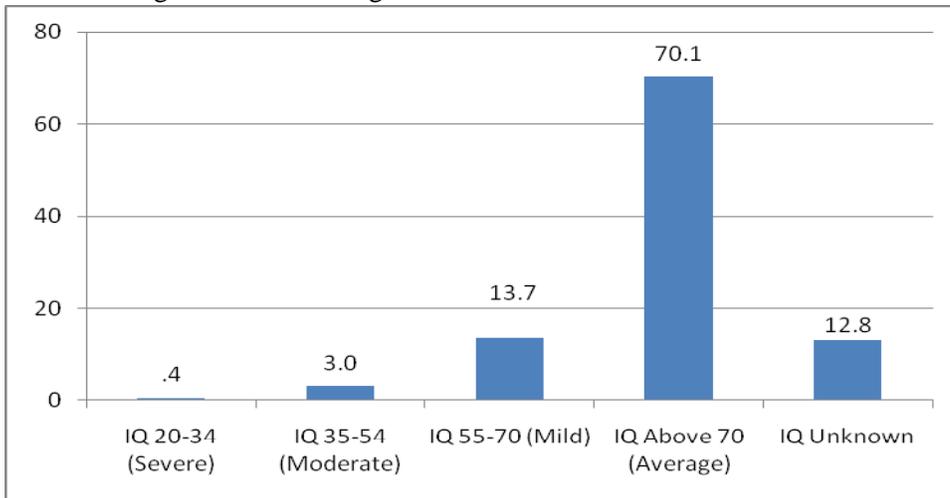


Typically RPTCs do not accept children with IQ's under 70; however, there are facilities that specialize in services for them.

Table 12: Cognitive Functioning

	Frequency	Percent
IQ 20-34 (Severe)	1	.4
IQ 35-54 (Moderate)	7	3.0
IQ 55-70 (Mild)	32	13.7
IQ Above 70 (Average)	164	70.1
IQ Unknown	30	12.8

Chart 12: Cognitive Functioning



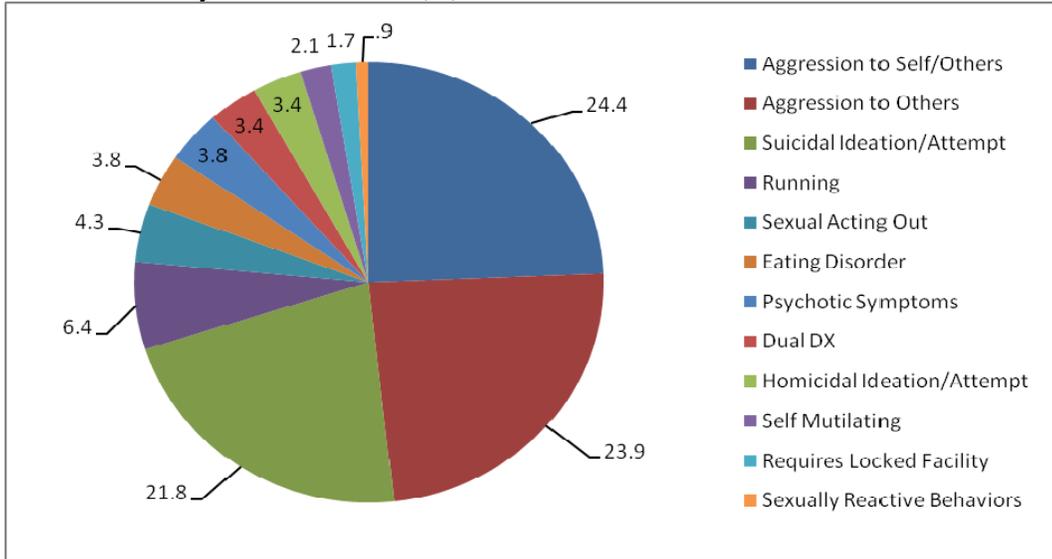
Aggression to self and others, and suicidal ideation/attempt are at the top of the list for reasons to refer recipients to OOS for treatment. This is the case overtime which we have noticed in previous reports.

Table 13: Primary Referral Reason

	Frequency	%
Aggression to Self/Others	57	24.4
Aggression to Others	56	23.9
Suicidal Ideation/Attempt	51	21.8
Running	15	6.4
Sexual Acting Out	10	4.3
Eating Disorder	9	3.8
Psychotic Symptoms	9	3.8
Dual DX	8	3.4
Homicidal Ideation/Attempt	8	3.4
Self Mutilating	5	2.1
Requires Locked Facility	4	1.7
Sexually Reactive Behaviors	2	.9

Note: Unduplicated Count

Chart 13: Primary Referral Reason (%)



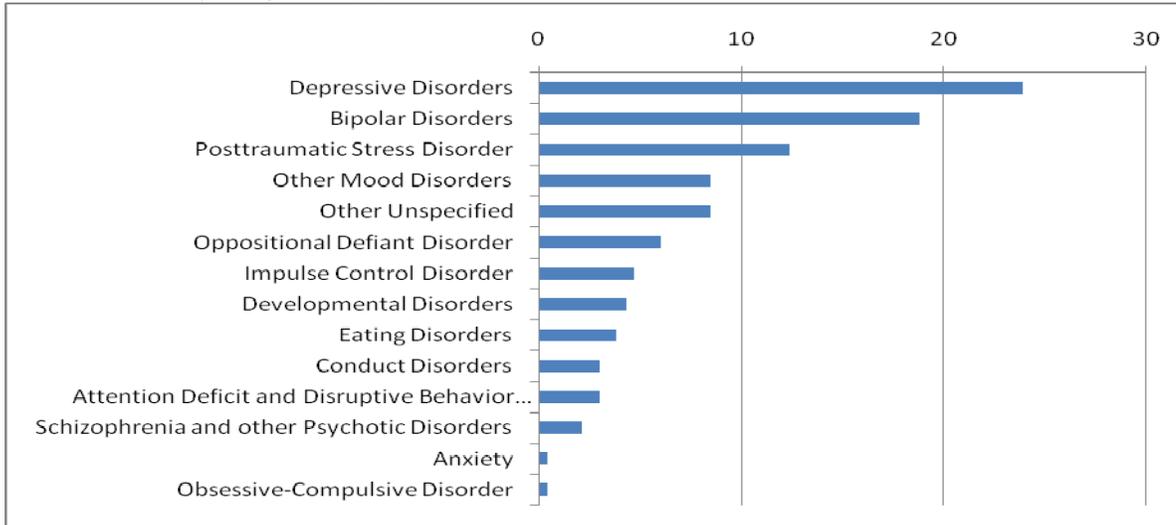
Mood disorders are the top diagnosis for OOS recipients with 51 percent.

Table 14: Primary Diagnosis (See Appendix for all reported diagnosis)

	Frequency	%
Depressive Disorders	56	23.9
Bipolar Disorders	44	18.8
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	29	12.4
Other Mood Disorders	20	8.5
Other Unspecified	20	8.5
Oppositional Defiant Disorder	14	6.0
Impulse Control Disorder	11	4.7
Developmental Disorders	10	4.3
Eating Disorders	9	3.8
Conduct Disorders	7	3.0
Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorders	7	3.0
Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders	5	2.1
Anxiety	1	0.4
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	1	0.4

Note: Unduplicated Count

Chart 14: Primary Diagnosis (%)



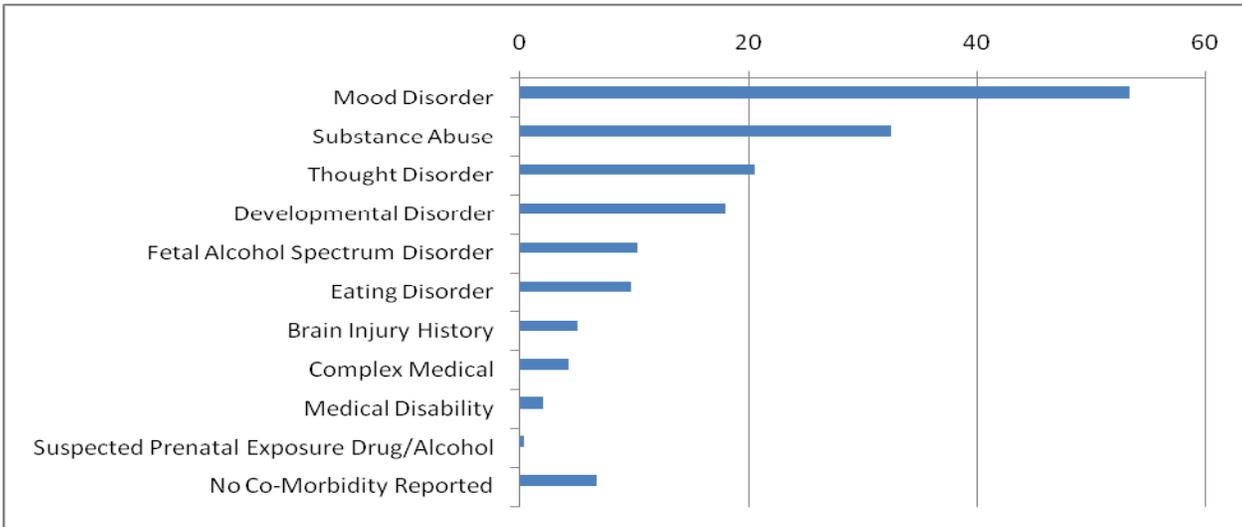
Co-morbidity is the presence of one or more disorders in addition to a primary diagnosis.

Table 15: Co-Morbidities

	Frequency	%
Mood Disorder	125	53.4
Substance Abuse	76	32.5
Thought Disorder	48	20.5
Developmental Disorder	42	17.9
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	24	10.3
Eating Disorder	23	9.8
Brain Injury History	12	5.1
Complex Medical	10	4.3
Medical Disability	5	2.1
Suspected Prenatal Exposure (Drug/Alcohol)	1	0.4
No Co-Morbidity Reported	16	6.8

Note: Multiple co-morbidities selected. Total frequency will exceed 234.

Chart 15: Co-Morbidities (%)



Thirty-seven percent of the recipients had one additional co-morbidity; all others had at least two additional co-morbidities.

Table 16: Recipients with Multiple Co-Morbidities

#’s of Co-Morbidities	Recipient Counts	%
One	70	37.0
Two	72	38.1
Three	39	20.6
Four	6	3.2
Five	1	.5
Six	1	.5

Table 17: Co-Morbidity by Race and by Custody Status

	<b>Native</b>	<b>Non-Native</b>	<b>Non-Custody</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice</b>	<b>Office of Children's Services</b>
Mood Disorder	38 34.8%	71 65%	102 81.6%	0 .0%	23 18.4%
Substance Abuse	35 46.0%	41 54%	61 80.3%	2 2.6%	13 17.1%
Thought Disorder	14 29.2%	34 71%	38 79.2%	0 .0%	10 20.8%
Developmental Disorder	11 26.2%	31 74%	31 73.8%	0 .0%	11 26.2%
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	11 45.8%	13 54%	19 79.2%	2 8.3%	3 12.5%
Eating Disorder	6 26.0%	17 74%	22 95.7%	0 .0%	1 4.3%
Brain Injury History	3 25.0%	9 75%	9 75.0%	0 .0%	3 25.0%
Complex Medical	4 40.0%	6 60%	7 70.0%	0 .0%	3 30.0%
Medical Disability	1 20.0%	4 80%	5 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Suspected Prenatal Exposure (Drug/Alcohol)	1 100.0%	0 0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%
No Co-Morbidity Reported	1 6.3%	15 94%	12 75.0%	1 6.3%	3 18.8%

Psychosocial pertains to the influence of social factors on an individual's mind or behavior, and to the interrelation of behavior and social factors (Oxford English Dictionary).

Table 18: Psychosocial Factors

	Frequency	%
Support Group	218	93.2
Educational	197	84.2
Social Environment	190	81.2
Legal System	61	26.1
Other Psycho-Social Stressor	57	24.4
Housing	33	14.1
Access to Health Care	25	10.7
Economic	18	7.7
Occupational	9	3.8

Note: Multiple psychosocial factors selected. Total frequency will exceed 234.

Chart 16: Psychosocial Factors (%)

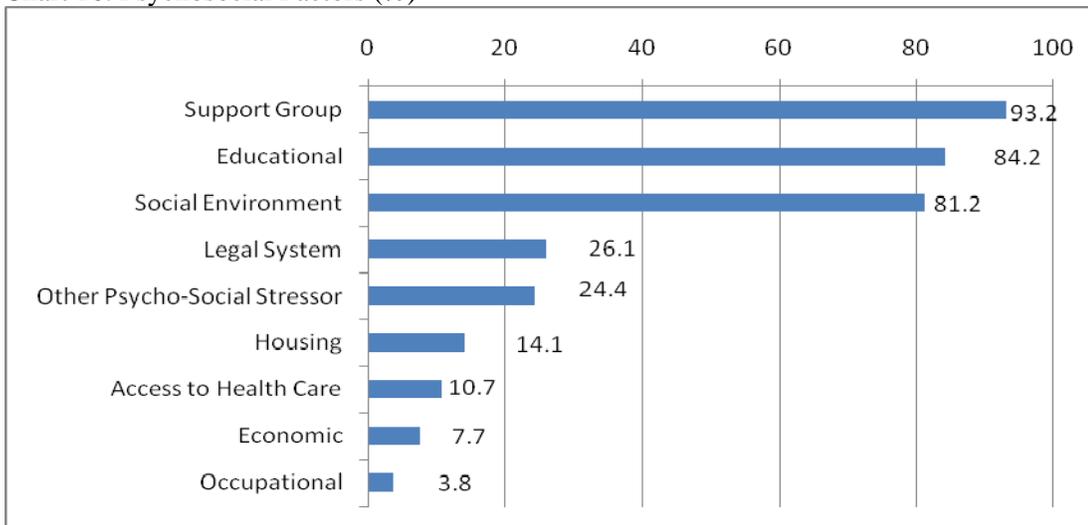


Table 19: Recipients with Multiple Psychosocial Factors

#'s of Psychosocial Factors	Recipient Counts	%
One	8	3.4
Two	26	11.1
Three	96	41.0
Four	74	31.6
Five	21	9.0
Six	6	2.6
Seven	2	.9
Nine	1	.4

Table 20: Psychosocial Problems by Race and by Custody Status

	Native	Non-Native	Non-Custody	Juvenile Justice	Office of Children's Services
Support Group	72 33.0%	146 67.0%	175 80.3%	3 1.4%	40 18.3%
Educational	67 34.0%	130 66.0%	159 80.7%	4 2.0%	34 17.3%
Social Environment	64 33.7%	126 66.3%	151 79.5%	3 1.6%	36 18.9%
Legal System	24 39.3%	37 60.7%	44 72.1%	4 6.6%	13 21.3%
Other Psychosocial Stressors	16 28.1%	41 71.9%	42 73.7%	1 1.8%	14 24.6%
Housing	16 48.5%	17 51.5%	17 51.5%	1 3.0%	15 45.5%
Access to Health Care	13 52.0%	12 48.0%	21 84.0%	0 .0%	4 16.0%
Economic	9 50.0%	9 50.0%	14 77.8%	0 .0%	4 22.2%
Occupational	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	8 88.9%	0 .0%	1 11.1%

Risk factors are defined as habits, traits, or a condition in a person or in the environment that are associated with an increased chance (risk) of disease (<http://www.copd-international.com/Library/gI00Sary.htm>).

Table 21: Risk Factors

	Frequency	%
Aggression	183	78.2
Treatment Non Compliance	149	63.7
Family History of Substance Abuse	132	56.4
Suicide Risk	122	52.1
Family History of Mental Health	116	49.6
Flight Risk	114	48.7
Property Destruction	110	47.0
History of Self Mutilation	94	40.2
School Suspensions	86	36.8
Sexual Misconduct	75	32.1
Legal Problems	52	22.2
Homicide Risk	51	21.8
Problem with Activities of Daily Living	40	17.1
Adjudicated Sex Offenders	6	2.6

Note: Multiple risk factors selected. Total frequency will exceed 234.

Chart 17: Risk Factors (%)

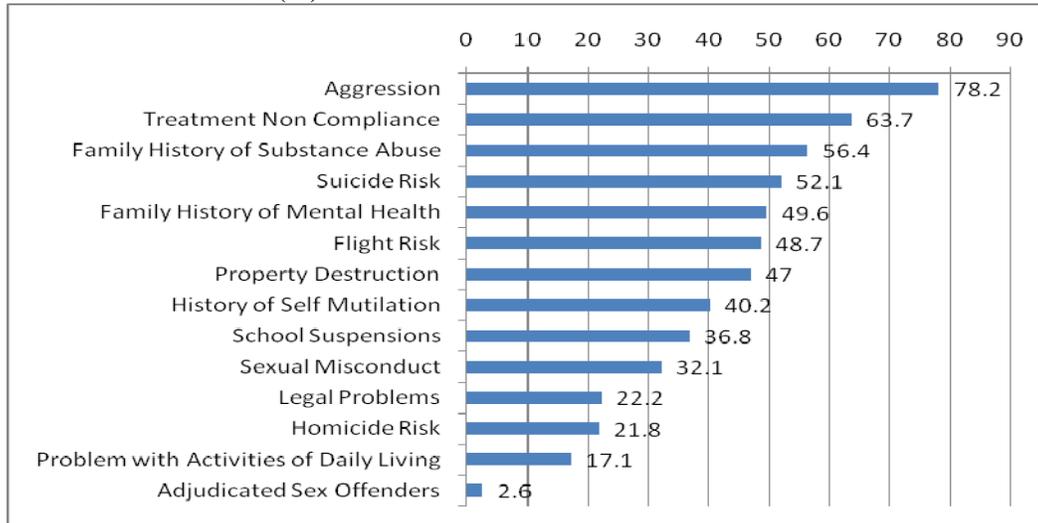


Table 22: Recipients with Multiple Risk Factors

#'s of Risk Factors	Recipient Counts	%
One	3	1.3
Two	16	6.8
Three	22	9.4
Four	29	12.4
Five	49	20.9
Six	34	14.5
Seven	33	14.1
Eight	22	9.4
Nine	13	5.6
Ten	9	3.8
Eleven	4	1.7

Table 23: Risk Factors by Race and by Custody Status

	Native	Non-Native	Non-Custody	Juvenile Justice	Office of Children's Services
Aggression	58 31.6%	125 68.3%	141 77.0%	4 2.2%	38 20.8%
Treatment Non Compliance	54 36.2%	95 63.8%	116 77.9%	2 1.3%	31 20.8%
Family History of Substance Abuse	59 44.7%	73 55.3%	99 75.0%	3 2.3%	30 22.7%
Suicide Risk	43 35.2%	79 64.8%	98 80.3%	2 1.6%	22 18.0%
Family History of Mental Health	43 37.1%	73 62.9%	88 75.9%	2 1.7%	26 22.4%
Flight Risk	44 38.6%	70 61.4%	87 76.3%	4 3.5%	23 20.2%
Property Destruction	32 29.1%	78 70.9%	83 75.5%	2 1.8%	25 22.7%
History of Self Mutilation	39 41.5%	55 58.5%	69 73.4%	4 4.3%	21 22.3%
School Suspensions	28 32.6%	58 67.4%	69 80.2%	2 2.3%	15 17.4%
Sexually Acting Out	23 30.7%	52 69.3%	58 77.3%	2 2.7%	15 20.0%
Legal Problems	22 42.3%	30 57.7%	39 75.0%	4 7.7%	9 17.3%
Homicide Risk	13 25.5%	38 74.5%	38 74.5%	1 2.0%	12 23.5%
Problem with Activities of Daily Living	13 32.5%	27 67.5%	30 75.0%	1 2.5%	9 22.5%
Adjudicated Sex Offenders	2 33.3%	4 66.7%	3 50.0%	2 33.3%	1 16.7%

Table 24: Trauma Experienced

	Frequency	%
Emotional Abuse	122	52.1
Physical Abuse	115	49.1
Neglect	105	44.9
Multiple Placements	92	39.3
Domestic Violence (Witnessed)	91	38.9
Sexual Abuse	90	38.5
Adopted	63	26.9
Multiple LOOSes	50	21.4
Death/Suicide	37	15.8
None Identified	16	6.8
Abandonment	4	1.7
Natural Disaster	1	.4

Note: Multiple trauma experiences selected. Total frequency will exceed 234.

Chart 18: Trauma Experienced (%)

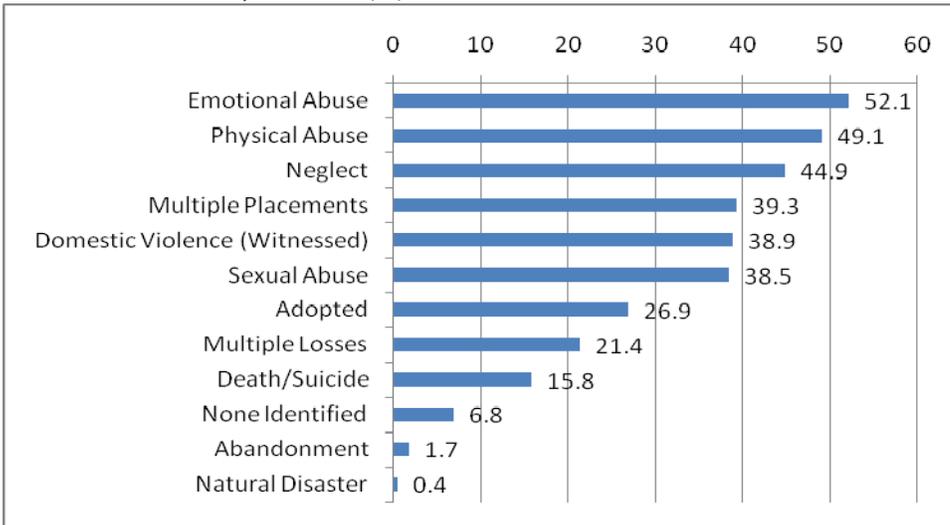


Table 25: Recipients with Multiple Trauma Experiences

#'s of Traumas	Recipient Counts	%
Zero	22	9.4
One	37	15.8
Two	38	16.2
Three	26	11.1
Four	41	17.5
Five	29	12.4
Six	25	10.7
Seven	13	5.6
Eight	2	.9
Nine	1	.4

Table 26: Trauma Experience by Race and by Custody Status

	Native	Non-Native	Non-Custody	Juvenile Justice	Office of Children's Services
Emotional Abuse	44 36.0%	122 100.0%	91 74.6%	2 1.6%	29 23.8%
Physical Abuse	28 33.0%	77 67.0%	82 71.3%	1 .9%	32 27.8%
Neglect	37 35.3%	68 64.8%	71 67.6%	1 1.0%	33 31.4%
Multiple Placements	28 30.4%	64 69.6%	60 65.2%	2 2.2%	30 32.6%
Domestic Violence (Witnessed)	36 39.6%	55 60.4%	65 71.4%	0 .0%	26 28.6%
Sexual Abuse	32 35.5%	90 100.0%	66 73.3%	2 2.2%	22 24.4%
Adopted	22 34.9%	41 65.1%	59 93.7%	1 1.6%	3 4.8%
Multiple LOOSes	13 26.0%	37 74.0%	37 74.0%	0 .0%	13 26.0%
Death/Suicide	18 48.6%	19 51.4%	31 83.8%	1 2.7%	5 13.5%

Table 27: Referral Source

	Frequency	Percent
Acute Care	144	70.6
RPTC	15	7.4
Community	45	22.1

The remainder of this report is regarding discharges during the six months of December 2008 – May 2009. Fifty-seven recipients were discharged during this period of time. There were six recipients whose length of stay (LOS) exceeded 721 days; two were in RPTC's longer than 1000 days. Six recipients received services less than 200 days.

Table 28: Length of Stay OOS (n=57)

Number of Recipients Discharged						
Less than 180 days (less than 6 months)	5					
Between 181 and 275 days (6 to 9 months)	9					
Between 276 and 365 days (9 to 12 months)	5					
Between 366 and 540 days (12 to 18 months)	27					
Between 541 and 720 days (18 to 24 months)	5					
Greater than 721 days (greater than 24 months)	6					
Number of Recipients Discharged	(LOS) Mean	(LOS) Mode	(LOS) Median	(LOS) Minimum	(LOS) Maximum	(LOS) Standard Deviation
57	426	448	419	99	1139	208

From the tables below, LOS does not appear to depend on age, gender, race, or custody status. In general LOS appears to be between 366 and 540 days for most recipients.

Table 29: LOS by Age

	7 - 10 yrs old	11 - 13 yrs old	14 - 16 yrs old	17 - 21 yrs old
Less than 180 days	0 .0%	1 20.0%	1 20.0%	3 60.0%
Between 181 and 275 days	1 11.1%	0 .0%	3 33.3%	5 55.6%
Between 276 and 365 days	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 20.0%	4 80.0%
<b>Between 366 and 540 days</b>	<b>0 .0%</b>	<b>3 11.1%</b>	<b>13 48.1%</b>	<b>11 40.7%</b>
Between 541 and 720 days	1 20.0%	1 20.0%	2 40.0%	1 20.0%
Greater than 720 days	0 .0%	3 50.0%	3 50.0%	0 .0%

Table 30: LOS by Gender

	Male	Female
Less than 180 days	3 60.0%	2 40.0%
Between 181 and 275 days	5 55.6%	4 44.4%
Between 276 and 365 days	3 60.0%	2 40.0%
Between 366 and 540 days	17 63.0%	10 37.0%
Between 541 and 720 days	1 20.0%	4 80.0%
Greater than 720 days	5 83.3%	1 16.7%

Table 31: LOS by Race

	Native	Non-Native
Less than 180 days	1 20.0%	4 .0%
Between 181 and 275 days	4 44.4%	5 .0%
Between 276 and 365 days	2 40.0%	3 20.0%
Between 366 and 540 days	14 51.9%	13 .0%
Between 541 and 720 days	0 .0%	5 20.0%
Greater than 720 days	1 16.7%	5 .0%

Table 32: LOS by Custody Status

	Non-Custody	Juvenile Justice	Office of Children's Services
Less than 180 days	5 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Between 181 and 275 days	5 55.6%	1 11.1%	3 33.3%
Between 276 and 365 days	5 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Between 366 and 540 days	22 81.5%	0 .0%	5 18.5%
Between 541 and 720 days	4 80.0%	0 .0%	1 20.0%
Greater than 720 days	3 50.0%	0 .0%	3 50.0%

LOS does not appear to depend on cognitive functioning, risk factors, co-morbidities, or psychosocial stressors. LOS stay appears to be mostly between 366 and 540 days.

Table 33: LOS by Cognitive Functioning

	IQ 35-54 (Moderate)	IQ 55-70 (Mild)	IQ Above 70 (Average)	IQ Unknown
Less than 180 days	1 50.0%	0 .0%	3 6.7%	1 33.3%
Between 181 and 275 days	0 .0%	0 .0%	9 20.0%	0 .0%
Between 276 and 365 days	0 .0%	0 .0%	5 11.1%	0 .0%
Between 366 and 540 days	0 .0%	5 71.4%	20 44.4%	2 66.7%
Between 541 and 720 days	1 50.0%	0 .0%	4 8.9%	0 .0%
Greater than 720 days	0 .0%	2 28.6%	4 8.9%	0 .0%

Table 34: LOS by Number of Risk Factors

	3 RFs	4 RFs	5 RFs	6 RFs	7 RFs	8 RFs
Less than 180 days	1 14.3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 25.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Between 181 and 275 days	1 14.3%	1 20.0%	1 7.7%	0 .0%	1 11.1%	2 33.3%
Between 276 and 365 days	1 14.3%	2 40.0%	0 .0%	1 12.5%	1 11.1%	0 .0%
Between 366 and 540 days	4 57.1%	2 40.0%	5 38.5%	2 25.0%	7 77.8%	4 66.7%
Between 541 and 720 days	0 .0%	0 .0%	4 30.8%	1 12.5%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Greater than 720 days	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 23.1%	2 25.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%

Table 35: LOS by Number of Co-Morbidities

	0 Co-Mos	1 Co-Mos	2 Co-Mos	3 Co-Mos	4 Co-Mos
Less than 180 days	2 13.3%	1 7.7%	1 5.0%	1 12.5%	0 .0%
Between 181 and 275 days	0 .0%	2 15.4%	4 20.0%	2 25.0%	1 100.0%
Between 276 and 365 days	2 13.3%	0 .0%	3 15.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Between 366 and 540 days	8 53.3%	7 53.8%	9 45.0%	3 37.5%	0 .0%
Between 541 and 720 days	0 .0%	3 23.1%	1 5.0%	1 12.5%	0 .0%
Greater than 720 days	3 20.0%	0 .0%	2 10.0%	1 12.5%	0 .0%

Table 36: LOS by Number of Psychosocial Stressors (PSS)

	2 PSS	3 PSS	4 PSS	5 PSS
Less than 180 days	1 12.5%	1 3.7%	1 8.3%	2 28.6%
Between 181 and 275 days	0 .0%	4 14.8%	1 8.3%	4 57.1%
Between 276 and 365 days	0 .0%	4 14.8%	0 .0%	0 .0%
Between 366 and 540 days	<b>5</b> <b>62.5%</b>	<b>10</b> <b>37.0%</b>	<b>9</b> <b>75.0%</b>	<b>1</b> <b>14.3%</b>
Between 541 and 720 days	2 25.0%	2 7.4%	1 8.3%	0 .0%
Greater than 720 days	0 .0%	6 22.2%	0 .0%	0 .0%

## Appendices A

Primary Diagnosis	Frequency	Valid Percent
POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER	28	12.0
BIPOLAR DISORDER, UNSPECIFIED	21	9.0
UNSPECIFIED EPISODIC MOOD DISORDER	18	7.7
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, SEVERE WITHOUT PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR	17	7.3
DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	14	6.0
OPPOSITIONAL DEFIANT DISORDER	14	6.0
OTHER EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES OF CHILDHOOD OR ADOLESCENCE	13	5.6
IMPULSE CONTROL DISORDER, UNSPECIFIED	11	4.7
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, SEVERE WITH PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR	8	3.4
OTHER SPECIFIED PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS, CURRENT OR ACTIVE STATE	7	3.0
ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER OF CHILDHOOD WITH HYPERACTIVITY	6	2.6
BULIMIA NERVOSA	4	1.7
CONDUCT DISORDER, CHILDHOOD ONSET TYPE	4	1.7
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, MODERATE	4	1.7
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, NOS	4	1.7
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MIXED, SEVERE, SPECIFIED AS WITH	3	1.3
CYCLOTHYMIC DISORDER	3	1.3
DYSTHYMIC DISORDER	3	1.3
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, SINGLE EPISODE, SEVERE WITHOUT PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR	3	1.3
OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED BIPOLAR DISORDERS, OTHER	3	1.3
ANOREXIA NERVOSA	2	.9
AUTISTIC DISORDER, CURRENT OR ACTIVE STATE	2	.9
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) DEPRESSED, MODERATE	2	.9
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MANIC, SEVERE, WITHOUT MENTION	2	.9
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MANIC, UNSPECIFIED	2	.9
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MIXED, SEVERE, SPECIFIED AS WITH	2	.9

BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MIXED, SEVERE, WITHOUT MENTION	2	.9
CONDUCT DISORDER, ADOLESCENT ONSET TYPE	2	.9
EATING DISORDER, UNSPECIFIED	2	.9
MOOD DISORDER IN CONDITIONS CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	2	.9
SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER, UNSPECIFIED	2	.9
UNSPECIFIED DISTURBANCE OF CONDUCT	2	.9
UNSPECIFIED PERSISTENT MENTAL DISORDERS DUE TO CONDITIONS CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	2	.9
UNSPECIFIED PSYCHOSIS	2	.9
ANXIETY STATE, UNSPECIFIED	1	.4
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) DEPRESSED, UNSPECIFIED	1	.4
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MANIC, MODERATE	1	.4
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) MIXED, UNSPECIFIED	1	.4
BIPOLAR I DISORDER, MOST RECENT EPISODE (OR CURRENT) UNSPECIFIED	1	.4
CHILD PHYSICAL ABUSE	1	.4
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, IN PARTIAL/UNSPECIFIED REMISSION	1	.4
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, RECURRENT EPISODE, MILD	1	.4
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, SINGLE EPISODE, NOS	1	.4
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDERS	1	.4
OTHER DISORDERS OF EATING	1	.4
OTHER SPECIFIED CONDUCT DISORDER, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	1	.4
PTSD	1	.4
SCHIZOPHRENIFORM DISORDER, UNSPECIFIED	1	.4
UNSPECIFIED HYPERKINETIC SYNDROME OF CHILDHOOD	1	.4
UNSPECIFIED PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER, CURRENT OR ACTIVE STATE	1	.4
UNSPECIFIED PSYCHOSEXUAL DISORDER	1	.4
UNSPECIFIED TRANSIENT MENTAL DISORDER IN CONDITIONS CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	1	.4

## Appendices B

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