

To: State Rehabilitation Council
Performance Review Committee

From: Clayton Clark
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Regarding: Mental Health Consumer Outcomes Data

Date: February 2, 2012

The Planning and Evaluation Unit is examining the questions your committee raised regarding mental health consumer outcomes. Below are answers to some of the questions. We are still examining the majority of the questions but are not yet ready to report on their significance, although we will do so in the future. We will not be able to answer some of the questions because the data does not exist in our systems. We will issue a separate document addressing questions we cannot answer with our existing data.

Overall Outcomes for Mental Health Consumer Sub-Population

Before addressing the questions asked, I would like to revisit the issue of outcomes for the mental health consumer sub-population. As discussed in the March 2011 Needs Assessment for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, there is a difference in outcomes between an average of all consumers and mental health consumers, with mental health consumers having a lower success rate.

The tables below list the closures with an employment outcome, the closures with no employment outcomes after receiving services, and all other closures for the past five federal fiscal years. The first table lists the outcomes for general population customers, and the second for the mental health sub-population. The other closure types are primarily closures for individuals who did not receive services.

The tables show a consistent trend of slightly higher outcomes for the general population than the mental health sub-population. Over the past five federal fiscal years, the percentage of closures with an employment outcome has been 6.5% higher in general population customers than the mental health sub-population. In addition, there are also slightly higher closures for other reasons, with 3.6% more closures for other reasons in the mental health consumer sub-population.

Table 1: Comparison of Closures with Employment and Closures without Employment for the General Population

	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	Average
Percent Closed with Employment	47.4%	47.7%	41.1%	43.4%	44.4%	44.7%
Percent Closed without Employment After Receiving Services	25.9%	23.8%	26.5%	29.5%	29.8%	27.2%
Percent All Other Closures	26.6%	28.5%	32.3%	27.0%	25.8%	28.1%

Table 2: Comparison of Closures with Employment and Closures without Employment for the Mental Health Sub-Population

	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	Average
Percent Closed with Employment	43.8%	39.9%	33.8%	35.3%	38.9%	38.2%
Percent Closed without Employment After Receiving Services	28.4%	27.2%	29.8%	32.4%	32.1%	30.1%
Percent All Other Closures	27.8%	32.8%	36.4%	32.2%	29.0%	31.7%

Differences in Age

With the exception of our oldest clients, there does not appear to be a statistically significant difference in outcomes as a result of age when comparing the general population and the mental health sub-population. As noted above, our customers with mental health disabilities are slightly more likely to have a 28 closure, and this slightly higher rate carries across all age groups.

The large difference in outcomes for customers 65 and older could be a result of the much smaller sample size in this age range. Out of 6,060 customers with mental health listed as a primary disability over the past five federal fiscal years, only 41 were 65 or older.

Table 3: Comparison of Closures in the General Population and Mental Health Sub-Population by Age Range

Age Range		Average, FFYs 2007 - 2011
14-24	Percent 28's in General Population	27.5%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	31.9%
25-34	Percent 28's in General Population	28.3%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	29.2%
35-44	Percent 28's in General Population	27.5%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	30.4%
45-55	Percent 28's in General Population	26.6%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	28.2%
55-64	Percent 28's in General Population	26.2%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	31.0%
65+	Percent 28's in General Population	22.0%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	39.0%

Differences in Gender

A review of the past five federal fiscal years shows that the trend of slightly higher 28s in the mental health sub-population applies primarily to male consumers. In the general population, over the past five years male consumers who have received services are 2.9% less likely to close as a 28 than female consumers. In the mental health sub-population, however, the difference in outcomes has narrowed to the point that it is statistically insignificant. The tables below show that same data but with two different groupings to ease comparisons.

Table 4: Comparison of General Population and Mental Health Sub-Population 28 Closures by Gender

Gender		Average, FFYs 2007 - 2011
Female	Percent 28's in General Population	28.8%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	30.3%
Male	Percent 28's in General Population	25.9%
	Percent 28's in Mental Health Sub-Population	29.9%

Table 5: Comparison of General Population and Mental Health Sub-Population 28 Closures by Population

Population		Average, FFYs 2007 - 2011
General Population	Percentage of Females Closing with a 28	28.8%
	Percentage of Males Closing with a 28	25.9%
Mental Health Sub-Population	Percentage of Females Closing with a 28	30.3%
	Percentage of Males Closing with a 28	29.9%