

Summary

Profile for 234 OOS RPTC recipients

- During the six months this report covers there was a decline of recipients receiving OOS treatment from RPTCs from 183 to 165 recipients
- OOS recipients for this time period was 234 with 57 discharges
 - Nearly 80 percent of the 234 recipients out-of-state (OOS) are older than 14 years old
 - Nearly 60 percent of the recipients are male, and 33 percent are Native
 - Nineteen percent are state custody recipients (either OCS or DJJ)
 - At least 70 percent have cognitive functioning above average
 - Three of the top four primary reasons for referral to OOS RPTCs are aggression (48 percent), suicide ideation/attempt (22 percent), and sexual misconduct (4 percent)
 - Three of the top primary diagnosis are depressive disorders (24 percent), bipolar disorders (19 percent), and PTSD (12 percent)
 - 99 percent of the recipients had multiple risk factors, 97 percent had multiple psychosocial factors, 91 percent had experienced multiple traumas, and 63 percent had two or more co-morbidities
 - The highest frequencies of co-morbidities in this group are mood disorders (53 percent), substance abuse (33 percent) and thought disorders (21 percent)
 - The highest frequencies of risk factors prevalent in this group are aggression (78 percent), treatment non-compliance (64 percent), family history of substance abuse (56 percent), and suicide risk (52 percent)
 - The highest frequencies of trauma experiences in this group are emotional abuse (52 percent), physical abuse (49 percent), neglect (45 percent), multiple placements (39 percent), domestic violence (39 percent), and sexual abuse (39 percent)

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

Profile 14 – 16 years old

- 112 of the 234 (nearly 50 percent) recipients are 14 – 16 years old
 - Fifty-seven percent are male
 - Thirty percent are Native
 - Eighteen percent are state custody (OCS and DJJ)
 - Seventy percent are from Southcentral region; 12 percent are from Northern region; 11 percent are from Southeast region; 5 percent are from Southwest region
 - Forty-six percent were referred to OOS RPTC treatment for aggression
 - The four most prominent Primary diagnosis are depressive disorders (24 percent), bipolar disorders (16 percent), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (10 percent), and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (10 percent)
 - All of the 112 had multiple risk factors; 97 percent had multiple psychosocial factors; 92 percent had multiple trauma experiences; and 80 percent had multiple co-morbidities; two adjudicated sex offenders
 - The highest frequencies of co-morbidities in this group are mood disorders (51 percent), substance abuse (30 percent) and thought disorders (22 percent)
 - The highest frequencies of risk factors prevalent in this group are aggression (76 percent), treatment non-compliance (64 percent), family history of substance abuse (57 percent), and suicide risk (53 percent)
 - The highest frequencies of trauma experiences in this group are emotional abuse (54 percent), physical abuse (52 percent), domestic violence (44 percent), and neglect (41 percent)

Profile 17 – 21 years old

- 70 of the 234 (30 percent) recipients are 17 – 21 years old
 - Sixty percent are male
 - Forty percent are Native
 - Nearly 13 percent are state custody (OCS and DJJ)
 - Fifty-five percent are from Southcentral region; 17 percent are from Northern region; 16 percent are from Southeast region; and 11 percent are from Southwest region
 - Thirty-six percent were referred to OOS RPTC treatment for aggression, and another 26 percent were sent for Suicide Ideation/Attempt.
 - The four most prominent Primary diagnosis are depressive disorders (27 percent), bipolar disorders (20 percent), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (9 percent), and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (6 percent)
 - Close to 100 percent had multiple risk and psychosocial factors; nearly 93 percent had multiple trauma experiences; and 84 percent had multiple co-morbidities
 - Most prevalent risk factors prevalent in this group are aggression (74 percent), treatment non-compliance (66 percent), family history of substance abuse (59 percent), and suicide risk (54 percent), three adjudicated sex offenders
 - The highest frequencies of co-morbidities in this group are mood disorders (57 percent), substance abuse (54 percent), thought disorders (15 percent), and FASD (14 percent)
 - The highest frequencies of trauma experiences in this group are emotional abuse (41 percent), multiple placements (40 percent), physical abuse (39 percent), and sexual abuse (39 percent)