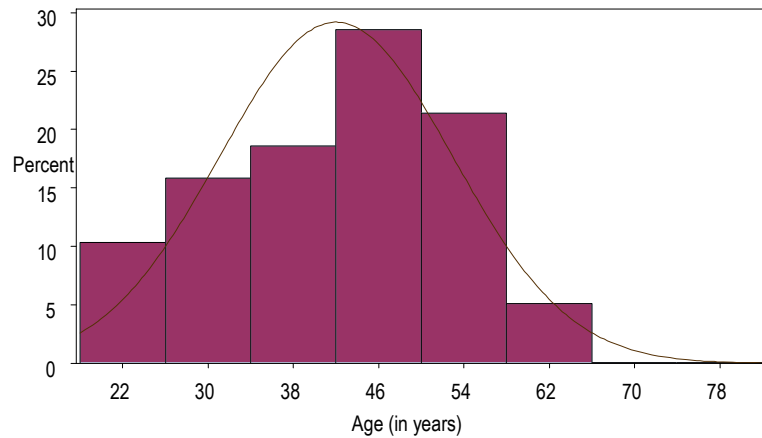


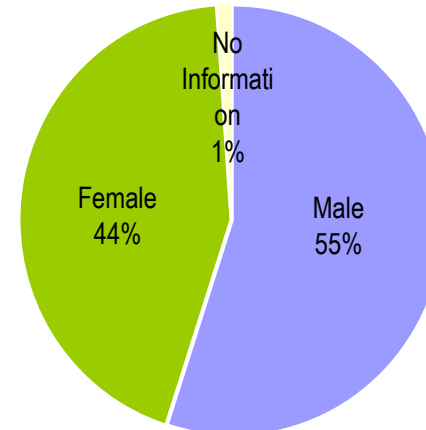
GA-U Client Description¹

Age at Enrollment

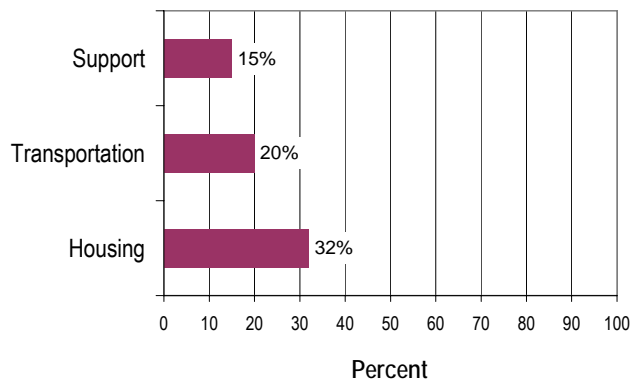


Mean age is 42 years (range: 19-80 years)

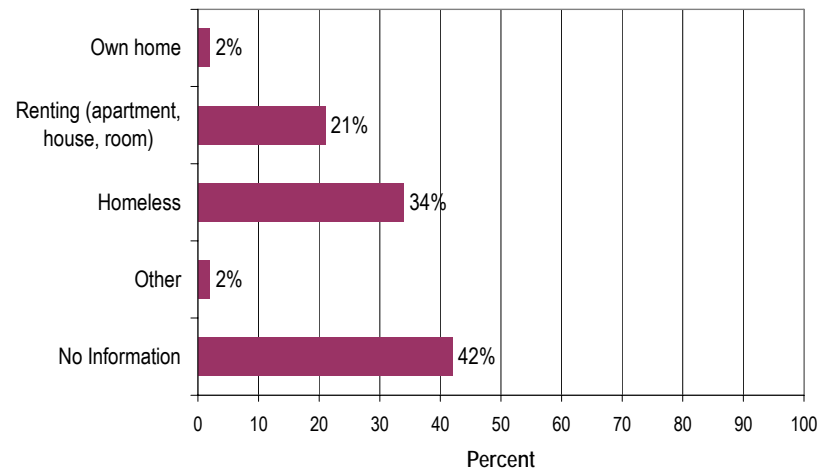
Gender



Reported Barriers to Care²



Housing Status³



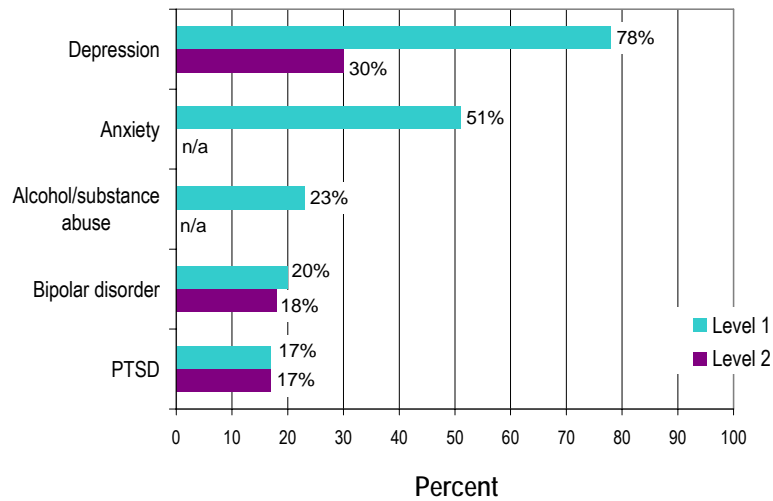
¹ All MHITS demographic data were recorded between 1/1/2008 and 10/31/2009 (n = 4,298).

² The graph shows the percent of GA-U clients who reported not having someone who can help them (support), not having dependable transportation, and being concerned about their housing situation. Information is missing for 47%, 45% and 43% of GA-U clients, respectively.

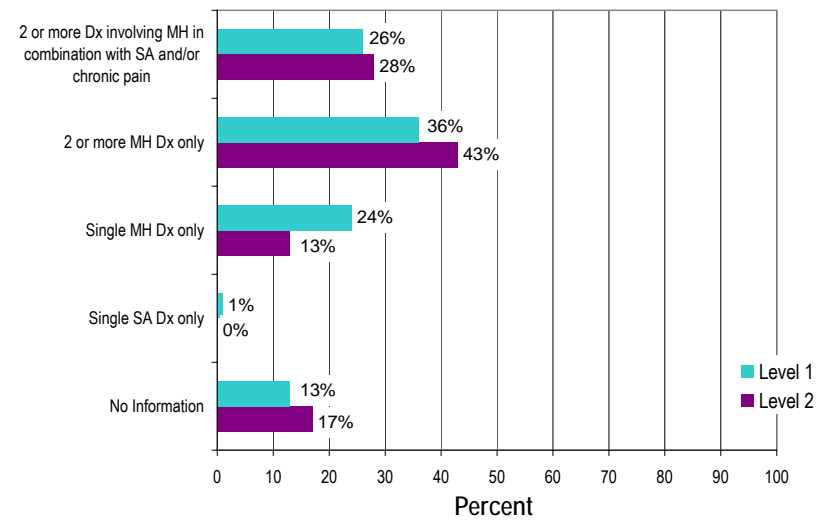
³ Homeless includes anyone who does not have a permanent living situation. They may be staying with family or friends, at a shelter or motel, in a car, or on the streets.

GA-U Client Description Continued

Mental Health Diagnoses¹



Single vs. Multiple Diagnoses^{2,3}

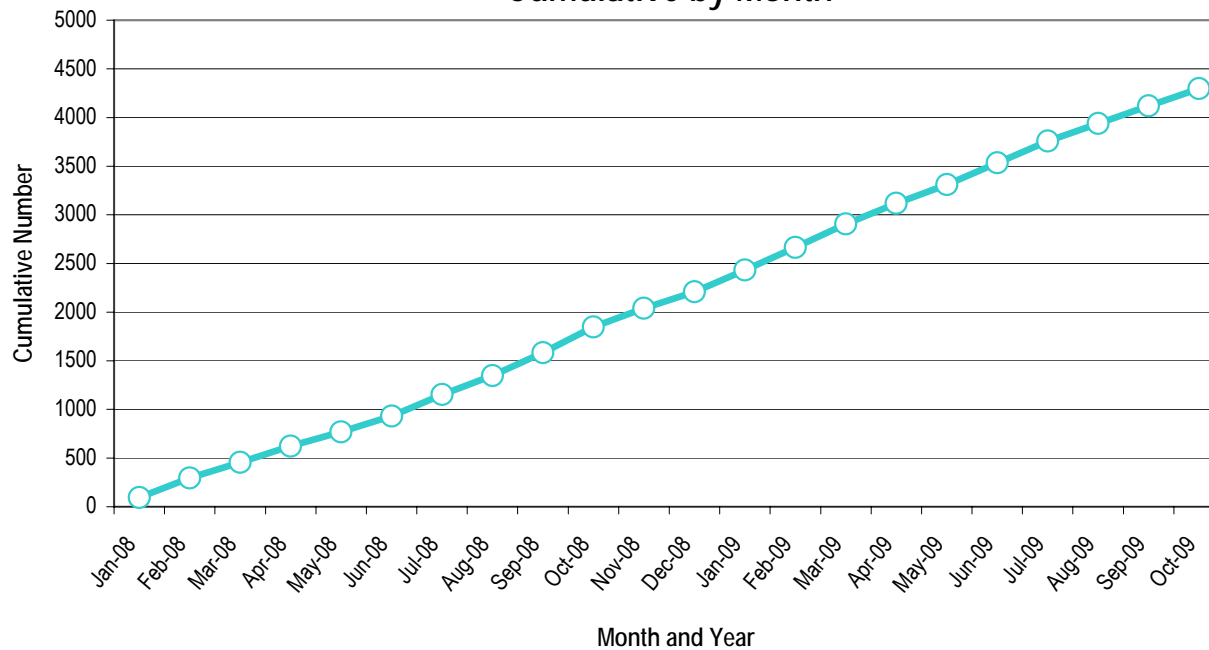


¹ These diagnoses are made by care managers and coordinators. They are not based on a structured interview. For Level 1, diagnoses were recorded at the initiation of clinical assessment. For Level 2, diagnoses were recorded during client contacts that could have taken place at any time. GA-U clients could have more than one diagnosis. Anxiety and substance abuse diagnoses are currently under-reported for Level 2 GA-U clients, but will be corrected in an upcoming modification of the MHITS system.

^{2,3} Dx refers to "diagnosis"; MH refers to "mental health"; SA refers to "substance abuse."

Enrollment¹

Number of GA-U Clients Enrolled in the Mental Health Integration Program:
Cumulative by Month



- Since the program began in January 2008, 4,298 clients have been enrolled².
- Over the period, January 2008 through October 2009, 4,507 clients were screened³.

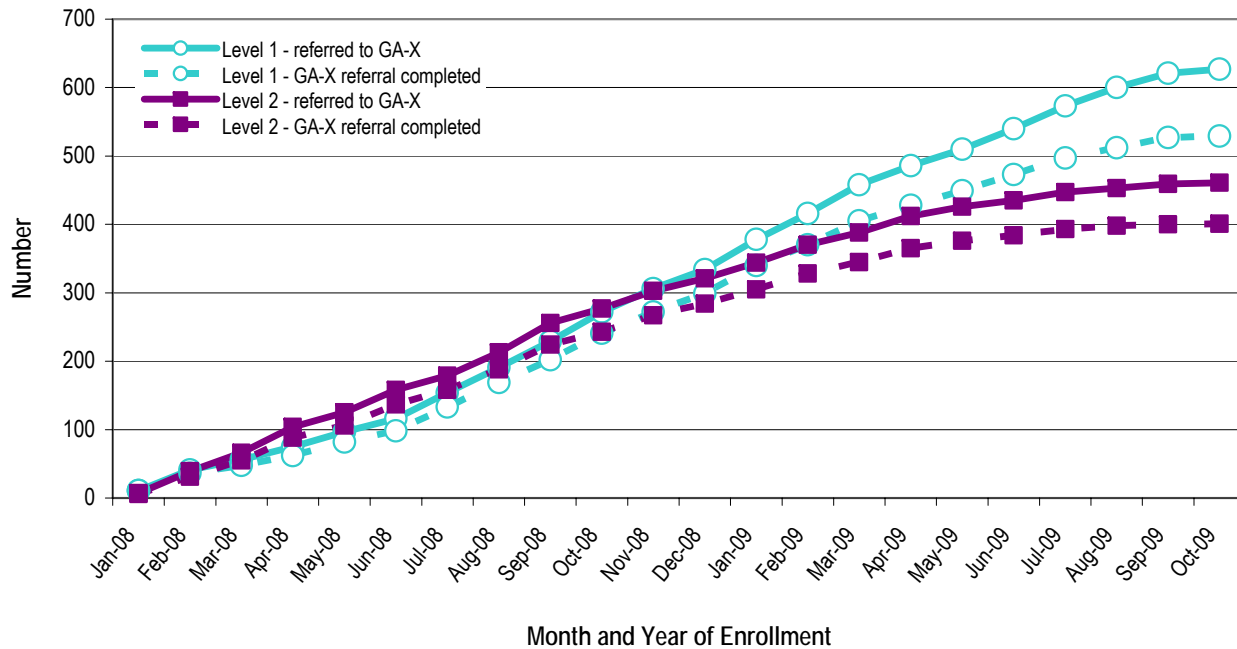
¹ Data reported for January 2008 also include GA-U clients enrolled into the program prior to 1/1/2008 (n = 18).

² GA-U clients enrolled in the Mental Health Pilot are those who are approved or qualify for Level 1 or Level 2 services. This represents a change in the way enrollment was calculated prior to 11/1/2008. The count previously included those who were screened, but did not qualify for services.

³ The number of GA-U clients screened include those who were screened, but did not qualify for services.

Referrals to GA-X

Cumulative Number of GA-U Clients Who Were Referred to General Assistance - Expedited (GA-X) and Who Completed Referral¹

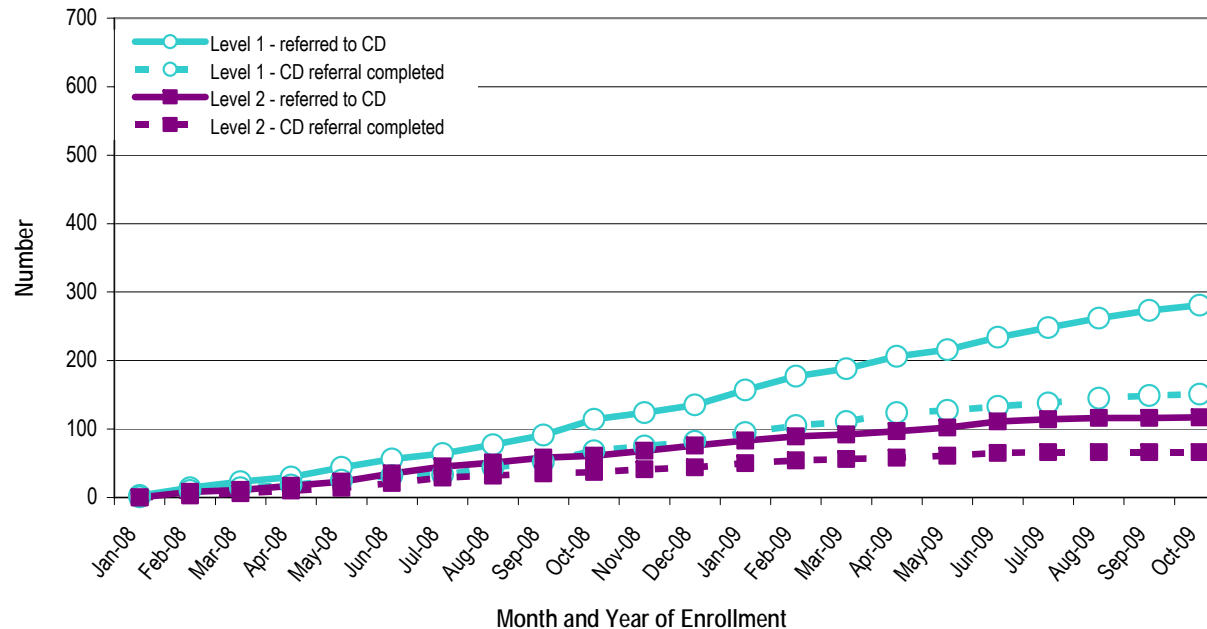


- Clients who are expected to be disabled for 12 months or more and are likely to qualify for federal disability aid under the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program can receive aid through the state General Assistance-Expedited Medicaid (GA-X) program.
- In the twenty-two months since the project began, 627 Level 1 and 461 Level 2 clients have been referred to GA-X.
- Over the course of the project, about 85% of referred clients completed their referral to GA-X.

¹ A referral was considered completed if the GA-U client followed through. It did NOT count as completed if the GA-U client refused the referral, did not show up to their appointment, or if the service was not available, no longer necessary, or pending at the time this report was compiled.

Referrals to CD Treatment

Cumulative Number of GA-U Clients Who Were Referred to Chemical Dependency (CD) Treatment and Who Completed Referral¹



- The number of Level 1 and Level 2 clients referred to CD treatment has increased gradually over the course of the project. A total of 281 Level 1 and 117 Level 2 clients were referred to CD treatment over the first twenty-two months of the project. This number of referred clients is very low compared to the probable number needing treatment, which is estimated at one-third of GA-U clients eligible for mental health services^{2,3} (4,298 are eligible).
- Over the course of the project, about 55% of CD referrals were completed.

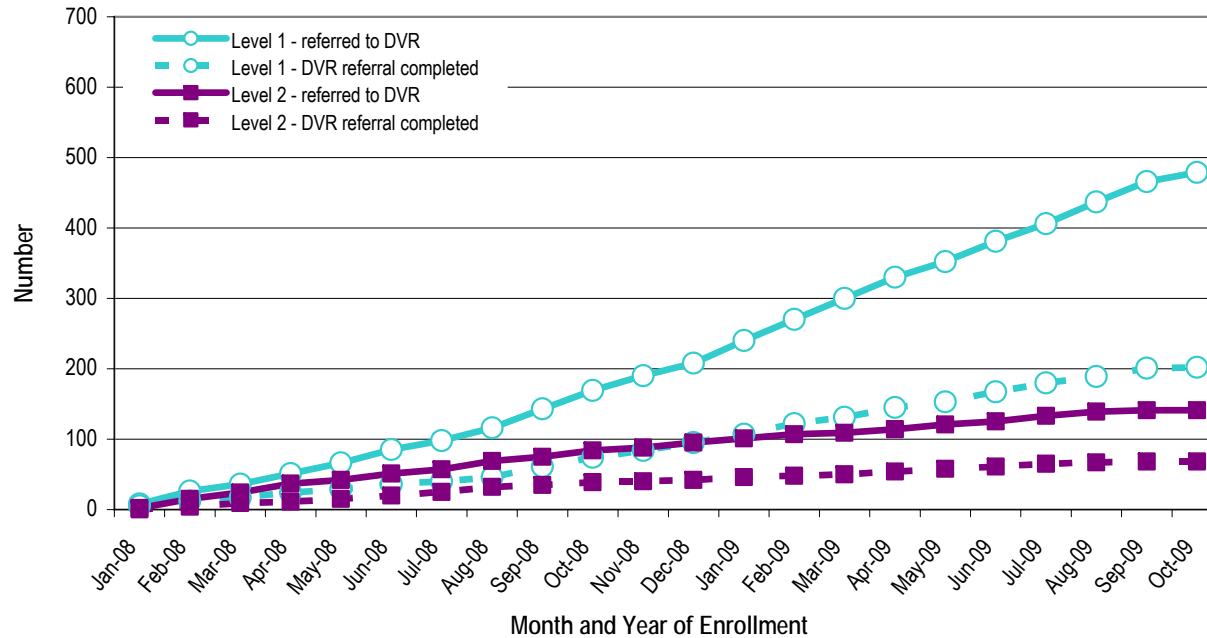
¹ A referral was considered completed if the GA-U client followed through. It did NOT count as completed if the GA-U client refused the referral, did not show up to their appointment, or if the service was not available, no longer necessary, or pending at the time this report was compiled.

² It is possible that these numbers reflect some undercounting due to the inability of the MHITS system to capture information about how many GA-U clients are currently in treatment. The MHITS system is currently being modified to add this capability.

³ Mancuso, D., Nordlund, D., & Felver, B. E. M. (2006). GA-U Clients: Challenges and Opportunities. Olympia, WA: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division, Report 6.54.

Referrals to DVR

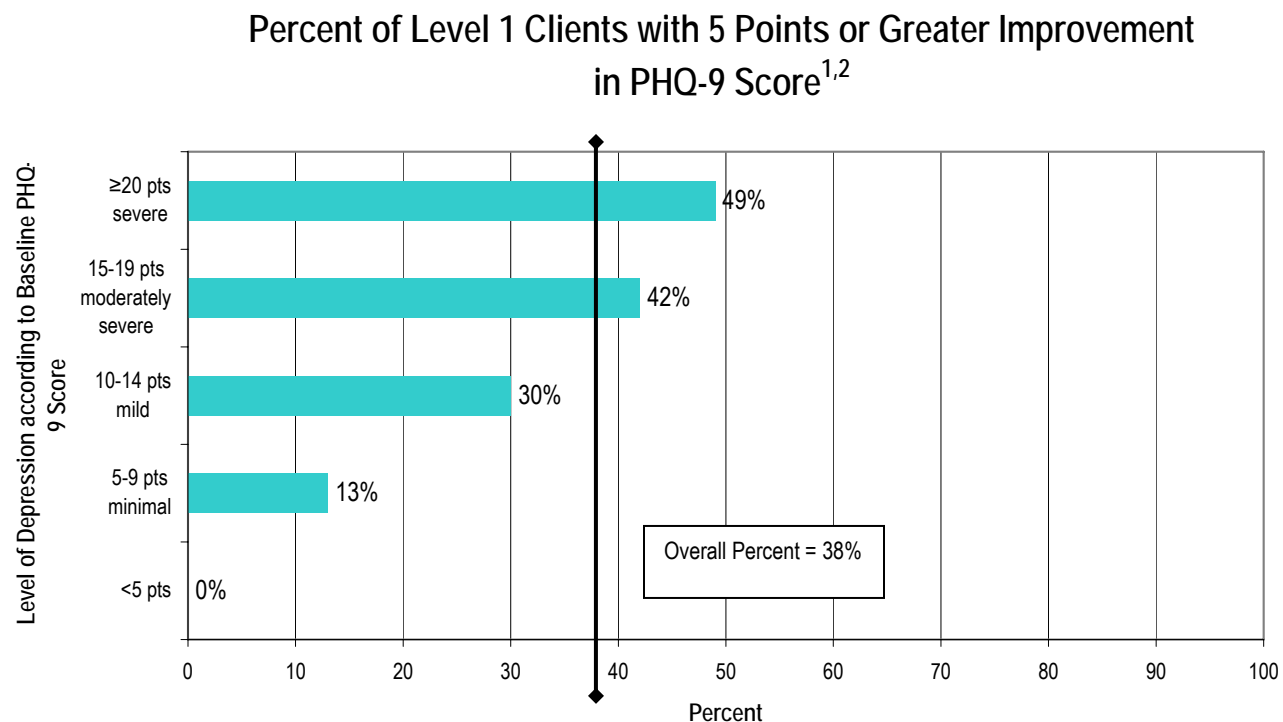
Cumulative Number of GA-U Clients Who Were Referred to Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) Services and Who Completed Referral¹



- The number of clients referred to DVR services increased steadily over the course of the project in Level 1, with minimal increases in Level 2. As of October 2009, a total of 479 Level 1 and 141 Level 2 clients had been referred to DVR services since the project began in January 2008. Given the number of GA-U clients enrolled for mental health services during this time period (4,298), the total number of reported DVR referrals appears modest.
- Over the course of the project, 40% of Level 1 and 48% of Level 2 referrals were completed.

¹ A referral was considered completed if the client followed through. It did NOT count as completed if the client refused the referral, did not show up to their appointment, or if the service was not available, no longer necessary, or pending at the time this report was compiled.

Clinical Improvement in Depression Symptoms (5 Point or Greater Change in PHQ-9 Score)



- Overall, 38% of clients with at least two depression scores had a 5-point or greater improvement in their most recent PHQ-9 score.
- Clients with the most severe depression at baseline were most likely to show a 5-point or greater improvement in their most recent PHQ-9 score.
- For clients with two or more depression scores, a comparison of their baseline to their most recent PHQ-9 score indicates that:
 - Nearly half (49%) of clients with severe depression had a 5-point or greater improvement.
 - 42% of clients with moderately severe depression had a 5-point or greater improvement.
- According to the McArthur Initiative on Depression & Primary Care at Dartmouth & Duke, a decrease of 5 or more points is considered an adequate response to treatment.³
- Agencies vary in the percentage of clients with two PHQ-9 scores (from 54% to 93%)—see table on page 30.
- Agencies also vary in the percentage of clients showing a 5-point or greater improvement in PHQ-9 scores among clients who have two or more scores (from 21% to 51%)—see table on page 30.

¹ These data are based on all GA-U clients who had two or more PHQ-9 scores between 1/1/2008 and 10/31/2009, a total of 2814 clients.

² ≥20 points N = 1022; 15-19 points N = 832; 10-14 points N = 583; 5-9 points N = 289; <5 points N = 88.

³ <http://www.depression-primarycare.org/clinicians/toolkits/materials/forms/phq9/>