

# Who We Serve

## Consumer Population Profile

### Fiscal Year 2016-2017

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Executive Summary

**Summary** ▶ In fiscal year 2016-2017, Riverside University Health Systems Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) provided services to a total of 57,592 consumers through mental health and substance abuse services. In mental health, a total 50,054 consumers were served through outpatient mental health, detention services, and inpatient psychiatric services. In substance abuse, a total of 7,538 consumers were served through detoxification, residential services, outpatient substance abuse treatment services, and intensive half day treatment programs (e.g., Drug Court, MOMs).

**County Comparison** ▶ When RUHS-BH mental health consumer population was compared to 2016 Riverside County population data there were higher proportions of transition age youth and adult consumers in the RUHS-BH consumer population compared to the general population. However, the proportion of older adult consumers was less than the general population of Riverside County. The RUHS-BH substance use consumer population served a higher proportion of adults than is present in the Riverside County population, but served a lower proportion of Children and Older Adults than are present in the Riverside County general population.

**Region** ▶ The consumer populations served were highest for the Western region of the County for both mental health and for substance abuse.

**Gender** ▶ Overall, within mental health, more male than female consumers were served (54% to 46%, respectively). Within substance abuse, the majority of consumers served were male at 60% of the population. There were some variations by age. In mental health, there were more older adult females (60%) than males (40%) served; however, for substance abuse there were more male older adult (66%) than female older adult (34%) consumers served.

**Race/Ethnicity** ▶ Hispanic/Latinos made up the largest race/ethnic group served, while Caucasians made up the second largest ethnic group served. This was true for both mental health and substance abuse consumers.

**History & Diagnosis** ▶ Overall, in mental health, 27.62% of consumers had a history of drug/alcohol abuse and 71.2% of consumers had Medi-Cal. In substance abuse, 38.62% were reported to have a mental illness and 83.5% had drug Medi-Cal. In mental health, within each region the largest proportion of consumers served had been primarily diagnosed with Mood, Anxiety & Adjustment disorder or Major Depression. This trend changed when looking specifically at primary diagnoses by age groups. Children more often had a diagnosis in the AD/HD grouping (which includes Oppositional Defiance, Conduct Disorders, and Attention Deficit) and Mood, Anxiety, or Adjustment disorders. Adults and Older Adults were more often diagnosed with Major Depression or Schizophrenia/Psychosis disorder. In substance abuse, overall 38.3% of consumers had an Amphetamine diagnosis, while 31.5% of consumers had an opiate diagnosis. Combined these two diagnoses accounted for 70% of the treatment population. In examining diagnosis by age, children had primarily a Marijuana diagnosis (78%). The majority of adults (41%) had an Amphetamine diagnosis, followed by Opiates. The majority of older adults (71%) had an Opiate diagnosis, with Alcohol being the next highest diagnosis.

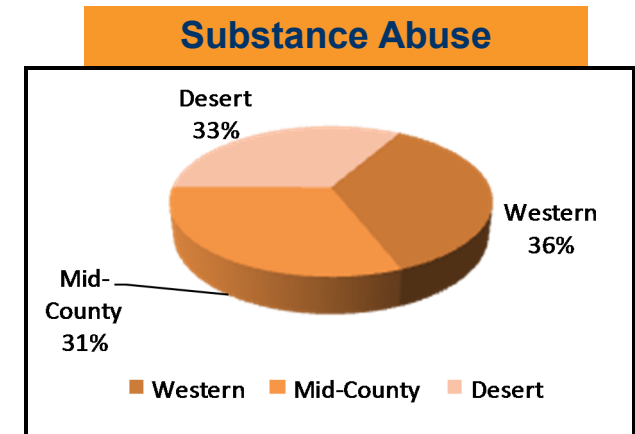
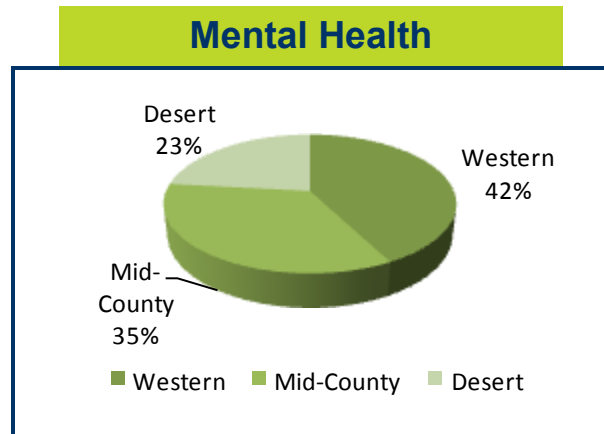
# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Region and Age Group

### Regional Groups

In mental health, the Western and Mid-County region provided services to a greater proportion of consumers than the Desert region.

In Substance Use, the Western region served the highest proportion with the Desert and Mid-County region serving similar proportions.



### Age Groups of Consumers Served

	FY 15-16			FY 16-17			FY 15-16			FY 16-17		
	Count	%	Count	%	Change From Previous Yr	Count	%	Count	%	Change From Previous Yr		
Children (<18 Years)	13,093	28%	12,411	25%	-3%	336	5%	325	4%	-1%		
Adults (18-59 Years)	30,623	65%	33,412	67%	+2%	6,783	91%	6,840	91%	0%		
Older Adults (60+ Years)	3,217	7%	4,231	9%	+2%	316	4%	373	5%	+1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,933</b>		<b>50,054</b>		<b>+6.64</b>	<b>7,435</b>		<b>7,538</b>		<b>+1.39%</b>		
Transition Age Youth	9,440	20%	10,547	21%	+1%	1,390	18%	1,315	17%	-1%		

### Age Groups

Overall, the total consumers served by mental health increased (6.64%) from FY15/16 to FY16/17. The largest age group served were adults (65%). In mental health, only youth under 18 years showed a decrease in the number served. Substance abuse served primarily adults. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Population Comparisons

	Mental Health					Substance Abuse				
	FY 16-17	%	Riverside County Census	%	% Population Difference to Census	FY 16-17	%	Riverside County Census	%	% Population Difference to Census
Children (<18 Years)	12,411	25%	598,756	25.4%	-6	325	4%	598,756	25.4%	-21.4%
Adults (18-59 Years)	33,412	67%	1,305,006	55.3%	+11.7	6,840	91%	1,305,006	55.3%	+35.7%
Older Adults (60+ Years)	4,231	9%	456,965	19.4%	-10.4	373	5%	456,965	19.4%	-14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,054</b>		<b>2,360,727</b>			<b>7,538</b>		<b>2,360,727</b>		
Transition Age Youth	10,547	21%	368,681	15.6%	+5.4	1,315	17%	368,681	15.6%	+1.4%

### Population Comparisons

The table above compares the mental health and substance abuse population with the general Riverside County population estimates for 2016\*. In mental health, the older adult population is underrepresented relative to their proportion in the general population. This is also true in the substance abuse population where the older adult population is underrepresented relative to the County general population. In mental health, the proportion of children served is slightly less than the proportion of children in the County; whereas, for substance abuse the children population is underrepresented relative to their proportion in the general population. The adult and transition age youth populations served in both mental health and substance abuse were larger than their proportion in the general population

\* Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Projections-P3 State and County Projection Database , Complete P-3 File Database-Ready Format and Data Dictionary. Sacramento, California, November 2017. Retrieved from <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Gender

Mental Health								Substance Abuse							
	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total		West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total
Male	11,478	54%	9,080	53%	6,418	55%	26,976	Male	1,598	59%	1,243	53%	1,513	60%	4,354
Female	9,688	46%	8,149	47%	5,241	45%	23,078	Female	1,093	41%	1,099	47%	992	40%	3,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,166</b>		<b>17,229</b>		<b>11,659</b>		<b>50,054</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691</b>		<b>2,342</b>		<b>2,505</b>		<b>7,538</b>

The table above illustrates gender distributions in the consumer population by region: the male consumer population was largest across all the three RUHS-BH regions for both mental health and substance abuse. Countywide, RUHS-BH serves a somewhat higher proportion of males than females with mental health serving 54% males and substance abuse serving 58% males.

Mental Health									Substance Abuse								
	Children (<18)	%	Adults (18-59)	%	Older Adults (60+)	%	Total	Transition Age (16-25)		Children (<18)	%	Adults (18-59)	%	Older Adults (60+)	%	Total	Transition Age (16-25)
Male	6,724	54%	18,549	56%	1,703	40%	26,976	5,836	Male	220	68%	3,889	57%	245	66%	4,354	755
Female	5,687	46%	14,863	44%	2,528	60%	23,078	4,711	Female	105	32%	2,951	43%	128	34%	3,184	560
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,411</b>		<b>33,412</b>		<b>4,231</b>		<b>50,054</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>		<b>6,840</b>		<b>373</b>		<b>7,435</b>	<b>1,315</b>

The table above illustrates gender by age group. In mental health, males comprise a higher proportion of the children, adults and transition age youth consumers served. Conversely, a greater proportion of the older adult mental health population is female. In substance abuse, a third of the children and older adult consumers served are female. Across all age groups, male consumers are the majority served

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Race/Ethnicity

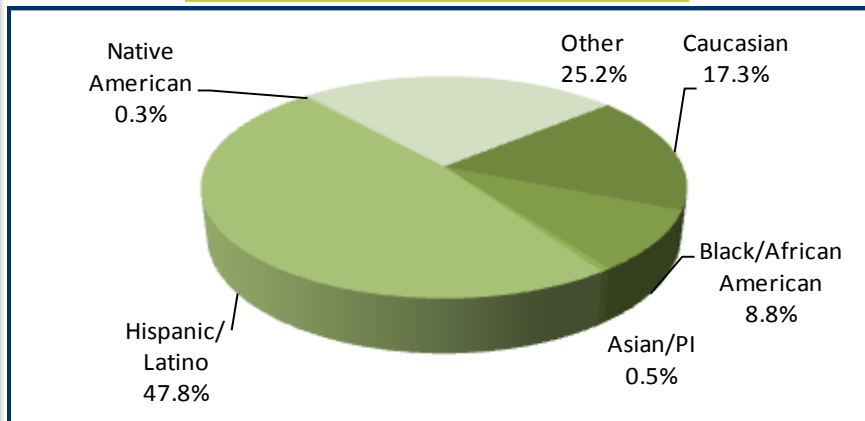
	Mental Health					Substance Abuse				
	FY 16-17	%	Riverside County Census	%	% Population Difference to Census	FY 16-17	%	Riverside County Census	%	% Population Difference to Census
Caucasian	14,177	28.3%	892,782	37.8%	-9.5%	3,155	42%	892,782	37.8%	+4.2%
Black/African American	5,775	11.5%	140,714	6.0%	+5.5%	476	6%	140,714	6.0%	0%
Asian/PI	642	1.3%	145,237	6.2%	-4.9%	101	1%	145,237	6.2%	-5.2%
Hispanic/Latino	18,453	36.9%	1,116,110	47.3%	-10.4%	3,268	43%	1,116,110	47.3%	-4.3%
Native American	217	0.4%	11,375	0.5%	-0.1%	116	2%	11,375	0.5%	+1.5%
Other	10,790	21.6%	54,509	2.3%	+19.3%	422	6%	54,509	2.3%	+3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,054</b>		<b>2,360,727</b>			<b>7,538</b>		<b>2,360,727</b>		

In 2016-2017 fiscal year the Hispanic/Latino consumers made up the largest proportion of the population served in both mental health and substance abuse (36.9% and 43.0%, respectively). Substance abuse served a larger proportion of Hispanic/Latino consumers than mental health. Compared to the proportion of Hispanic/Latino consumers represented in the Riverside County population, mental health served 10.4% less than the proportion reported for the Riverside County population (47.3%), while substance abuse served 4.3% less than is present in the County population. Native American consumers made up the smallest proportion of the consumer population in both mental health and substance abuse. The proportion served in mental health is representative of the County population. However, in substance abuse the proportion of Native American consumers is larger than their representation in the County. Asian/PI consumers are represented at lower levels than their representation in the County population in both mental health and substance abuse. In mental health, the proportion of Caucasian consumers served is less than their representation in the population, while the proportion of Black/African American consumers served is larger than their presence in the County population. Other reported race/ethnicity is higher for mental health than substance abuse. The Other category includes other race, multiracial and unknown.

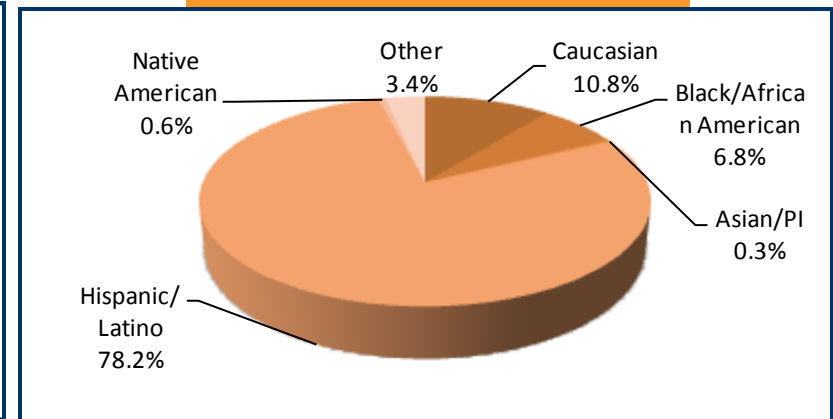
# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Race/Ethnicity by Age Group – Children

### Mental Health



### Substance Abuse



	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	760	1,035	353	2,148
Black/African American	558	410	126	1,094
Asian/PI	36	22	9	67
Hispanic/Latino	2,528	1,835	1,573	5,936
Native American	13	16	9	38
Other	1,398	1,086	644	3,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>12,411</b>

County Child Population 2016
24.6%
5.3%
4.7%
61.0%
0.4%
4.0%

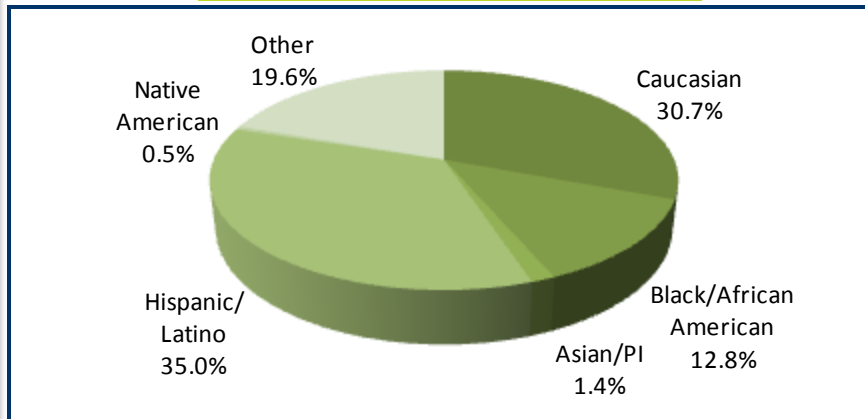
	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	15	14	6	35
Black/African American	11	4	7	22
Asian/PI	1	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latino	82	45	127	254
Native American	0	2	0	2
Other	4	2	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>325</b>

Among children, Hispanic/Latinos were served more than any other race/ethnicity group. This pattern was consistent across mental health and substance abuse, and across all regions. The proportion of Hispanic/Latino children served by mental health was lower than the proportion of Hispanic/Latino children present in the County Child population. In substance abuse, the proportion of Hispanic/Latino children served was larger than the general County Child population.

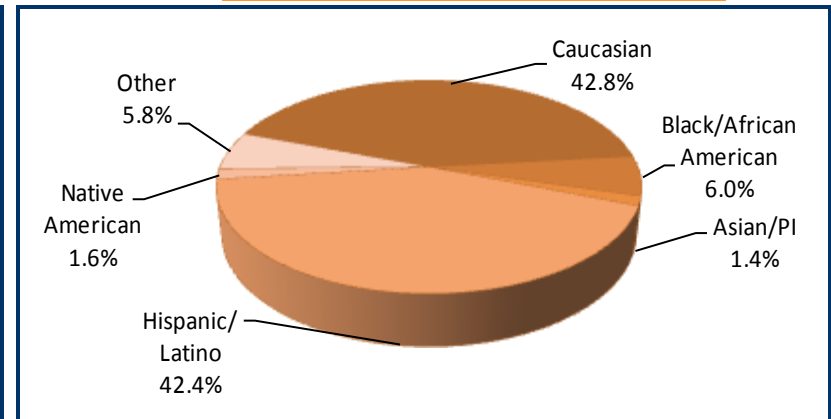
# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Race/Ethnicity by Age Group – Adults

### Mental Health



### Substance Abuse



	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	3,737	4,001	2,526	10,264
Black/African American	2,176	1,356	740	4,272
Asian/PI	233	163	70	466
Hispanic/Latino	4,775	3,368	3,538	11,681
Native American	56	59	51	166
Other	3,185	2,401	977	6,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,162</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>33,412</b>

County Adult Population 2016
39.4%
6.5%
6.7%
49.4%
0.5%
2.0%

	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	858	1,139	928	2,925
Black/African American	189	129	94	412
Asian/PI	42	36	19	96
Hispanic/Latino	1,171	751	977	2,899
Native American	34	34	42	110
Other	156	75	166	397
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>6,839</b>

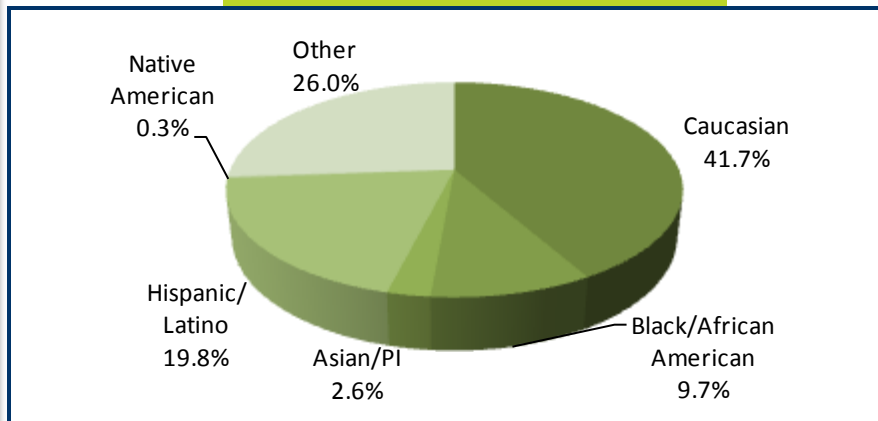
Among adults, Hispanic/Latino consumers were served more than any other race/ethnic group. This pattern was consistent across mental health and substance abuse, and across all regions. The proportion of Hispanic/Latino adult consumers served by mental health and by substance abuse was lower than the proportion of Hispanic/Latino adults present in the County Adult population.



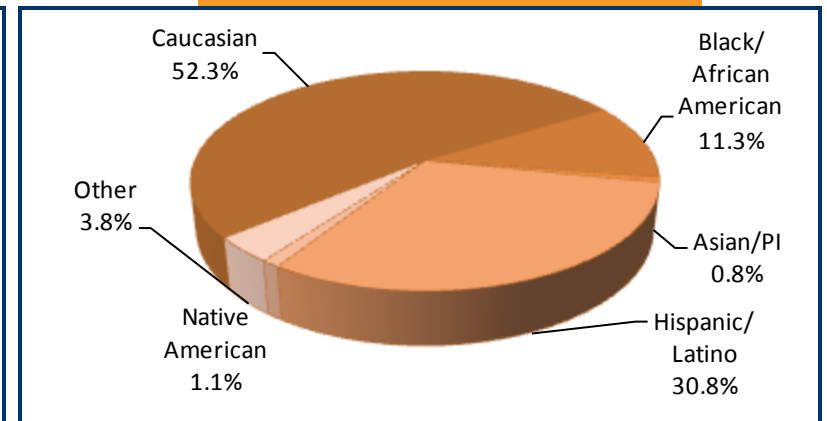
# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Race/Ethnicity by Age Group – Older Adults

**Mental Health**



**Substance Abuse**



	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	603	624	538	1,765
Black/African American	231	115	63	409
Asian/PI	65	28	16	109
Hispanic/Latino	340	283	213	836
Native American	3	6	4	13
Other	469	421	209	1,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>4,231</b>

County OA Population 2016
63.4%
5.1%
6.5%
23.4%
0.5%
1.0%

	West	Mid-County	Desert	Totals
Caucasian	56	63	76	195
Black/African American	18	10	14	42
Asian/PI	1	1	1	3
Hispanic/Latino	48	33	34	115
Native American	1	1	2	4
Other	4	3	7	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>373</b>

Among Older Adults (OA), Caucasian consumers were served more than any other race/ethnic group across both mental health and substance abuse, and across all regions. The proportion of Hispanic/Latino adults served by mental health is slightly lower than the proportion of Hispanic/Latino OA present in the County OA population. In substance abuse, the proportion of Hispanic/Latino consumers served was higher than their representation in the general County OA population.

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## History- Medi-Cal

Mental Health								
	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
Medi-Cal	15,146	71.6%	12,719	73.8%	7,775	66.7%	35,640	71.2%
No Medi-Cal	6,020	28.4%	4,510	26.2%	3,884	33.3%	14,414	28.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,166</b>		<b>17,229</b>		<b>11,659</b>		<b>50,054</b>	

The table above provides the Medi-Cal status for consumers served by mental health. Overall, 71% of the mental health consumers served had Medi-Cal at some point in the 2016-2017 Fiscal Year. Regionally, there were some differences with mental health Mid-County region showing the highest proportion of Medi-cal consumers served at 74%, while the Desert region showed 67% enrolled in Medi-Cal.

Substance Abuse								
	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
ADP Medi-Cal	2,248	83.5%	2,023	86.4%	2,022	80.7%	6,293	83.5%
No ADP Medi-Cal	443	16.5%	319	13.6%	483	19.3%	1,245	16.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691</b>		<b>2,342</b>		<b>2,505</b>		<b>7,538</b>	

The table above provides the drug Medi-Cal status for consumers served by Substance Abuse. Overall, 84% of the substance abuse consumers served had drug Medi-Cal at some point in the 2016-2017 fiscal year. In substance abuse, the Mid-County region showed the highest proportion of consumers served with drug Medi-cal at 86%, while the Desert region had 81% of consumers enrolled in drug Medi-Cal.

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## History- Co-Occurring

### History Drug/Alcohol Abuse

A history of drug or alcohol abuse was reported for almost a third of the mental health consumers served. There was some regional variation with the Desert region having the highest proportion of consumers with a drug or alcohol history.

Mental Health								
History Drg/Ach	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
Yes	5,422	25.62%	4,631	26.88%	3,774	32.37%	13,827	27.62%
No	17,744	83.83%	12,598	73.12%	7,885	37.63%	36,227	72.38%
<b>21,166</b>			<b>17,229</b>		<b>11,659</b>		<b>50,054</b>	

### History Trauma

A history of trauma was derived from the mental health CSI Trauma indicator reported on the diagnosis data in the electronic health record. Overall 34% had a history of trauma reported.

Mental Health								
History Trauma	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
Yes	6,933	32.76%	5,615	32.59%	4,426	37.96%	16,974	33.91%
No	14,233	67.24%	11,614	37.41%	7,233	62.04%	33,080	66.09%
<b>21,166</b>			<b>17,229</b>		<b>11,659</b>		<b>50,054</b>	

### History Mental Health

Data on mental illness is collected and recorded for substance abuse clients on the California Outcomes Measurement System (Cal OHMS) data fields in the electronic health record. More than a third of the substance abuse clients served were recorded as having a mental illness. Out of those recorded as having a mental illness 53% had a mental health service recorded in the 2016-2017 fiscal year

Substance Abuse								
History MH	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
Yes	1,093	40.62%	982	41.93%	836	33.37%	2,911	38.62%
No	1,598	59.38%	1,360	58.07%	1,669	66.63%	4,627	61.38%
<b>2,691</b>			<b>2,342</b>		<b>2,505</b>		<b>7,538</b>	

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Diagnosis by Region

Mental Health								
	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
AD/D	1,727	8.2%	1,426	8.3%	839	7.2%	3,992	8.0%
Organic	97	0.5%	70	0.4%	31	0.3%	198	0.4%
Drug/Alcohol	951	4.5%	742	4.3%	481	4.1%	2,174	4.3%
Schiz/Psych	4,299	20.3%	2,788	16.2%	2,171	18.6%	9,258	18.5%
Mood/Anx/Adj	5,020	23.7%	4,637	26.9%	2,676	23.0%	12,333	24.6%
MajDepression	5,038	23.8%	4,152	24.1%	3,386	29.0%	12,576	25.1%
BiPolar	2,250	10.6%	2,038	11.8%	1,135	9.7%	5,423	10.8%
Other	1,784	8.4%	1,376	8.0%	940	8.1%	4,100	8.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,166</b>		<b>17,229</b>		<b>11,659</b>		<b>50,054</b>	

When analyzing FY 16-17 mental health countywide consumer primary diagnoses, a large proportion of consumers were diagnosed with either Mood, Anxiety or Adjustment disorder (25%), Major Depression(25%), or Schizophrenia/Psychosis disorders (19%). Consumers showed less Organic (0.4%) or Drug/Alcohol (4%) disorders compared to other diagnoses. Within each region, these patterns were similarly prevalent. The Other diagnosis category comprised 8.2% of consumer diagnoses. Other diagnosis includes eating disorders, sleep disorders, somatic, pervasive developmental disorders, encounter for examination, impulse and missing diagnosis.

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Diagnosis by Age Group

Mental Health								
	<18yrs	%	18-59yrs	%	60+	%	Total	%
AD/D	3,555	28.6%	433	1.3%	4	0.1%	3,992	8.0%
Organic	14	0.1%	83	0.2%	101	2.4%	198	0.4%
Drug/Alcohol	118	1.0%	1,987	5.9%	69	1.6%	2,174	4.3%
Schiz/Psych	129	1.0%	8,004	24.0%	1,125	26.6%	9,258	18.5%
Mood/Anx/Adj	4,154	33.5%	7,530	22.5%	649	15.3%	12,333	24.6%
MajDepression	3,204	25.8%	8,057	24.1%	1,315	31.1%	12,576	25.1%
BiPolar	278	2.2%	4,619	13.8%	526	12.4%	5,423	10.8%
Other	959	7.7%	2,699	8.1%	442	10.4%	4,100	8.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,411</b>		<b>33,412</b>		<b>4,231</b>		<b>50,054</b>	

A large proportion of consumers under the age of 18 were diagnosed with either a Mood, Anxiety, & Adjustment disorder (33.5%) or AD/D (28.6%) which includes oppositional defiance, conduct disorders, and attention deficit disorders. Among adult consumers, Major Depression (24.1%), Schiz/Psych (24.0%), or MoodAnxAdj disorders (22.5%) were more frequently diagnosed. For older adults, Major Depression (31.1%) and Schiz/Psych (26.6%) were the most frequent diagnoses. Compared to adults, the older adult consumers had more consumers with Major Depression or Schiz/Psych disorders than MoodAnxAdj disorders. Finally, although SchizPsych disorder was a frequent diagnosis for adult and older adult consumers, the proportion of youth with this disorder was very low (1.0%).

# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Diagnosis by Region

Substance Abuse								
	West	%	Mid-County	%	Desert	%	Total	%
Alcohol	498	18.5%	387	16.5%	381	15.2%	1,266	16.8%
Marijuana	286	10.6%	172	7.3%	248	9.9%	706	9.4%
Hallucinogen	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	9	0.1%
Sedative/Hypnotic	13	0.5%	13	0.6%	10	0.4%	36	0.5%
Inhalants	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Opiates	715	26.6%	841	35.9%	819	32.7%	2,375	31.5%
Cocaine	35	1.3%	28	1.2%	42	1.7%	105	1.4%
Amphetamines	1,111	41.3%	880	37.6%	898	35.8%	2,889	38.3%
Poly substance	20	0.7%	14	0.6%	8	0.3%	42	0.6%
Other	7	0.3%	4	0.2%	97	3.9%	108	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,691</b>		<b>2,342</b>		<b>2,505</b>		<b>7,538</b>	

Data on diagnosis was analyzed from ICD-10 most recent primary diagnosis recorded in the electronic health record for substance abuse cases. When an ICD-10 code was not available the DSMIV most recent primary diagnosis was utilized. Most substance abuse consumers (38%) had an Amphetamine diagnosis. A significant proportion (32%) had an opiate diagnosis. Combined these two diagnoses accounted for 70% of the treatment population. Alcohol was higher than marijuana diagnoses. Regionally there were some variations; however, Amphetamine or an Opiate diagnoses was highest in all regions. The West region showed the highest for Amphetamine diagnosis while the Mid-County region showed the highest for Opiate diagnosis.

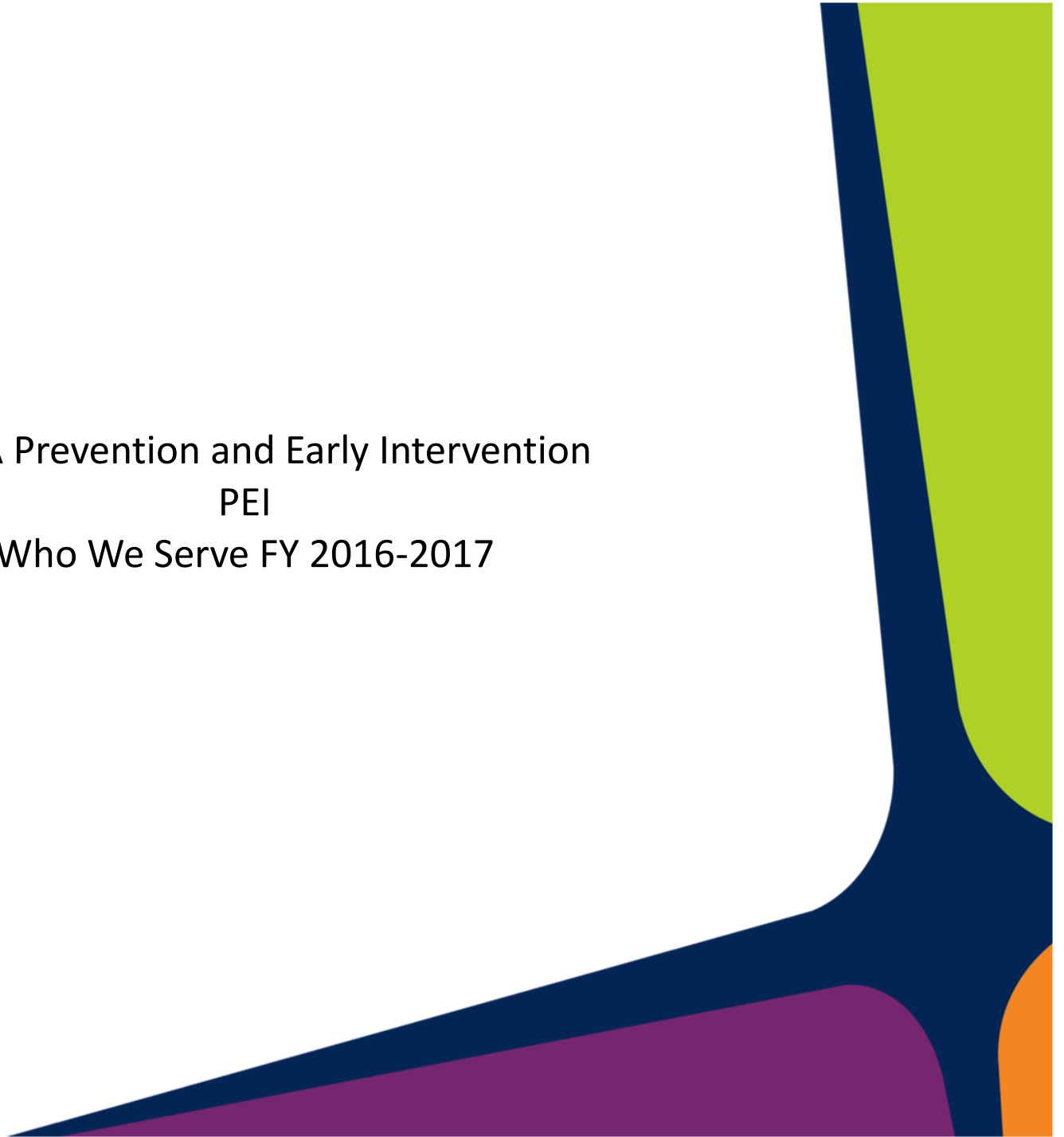
# WWS-Fiscal Year 2016-2017

## Diagnosis by Age Group

Substance Abuse								
	<18yrs	%	18-59yrs	%	60+	%	Total	%
Alcohol	17	5.2%	1,180	17.3%	69	18.5%	1,266	16.8%
Marijuana	252	77.5%	451	6.6%	3	0.8%	706	9.4%
Hallucinogen	0	0.0%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
Sedative/Hypnotic	5	1.5%	30	0.4%	1	0.3%	36	0.5%
Inhalants	1	0.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Opiates	3	0.9%	2,109	30.8%	263	70.5%	2,375	31.5%
Cocaine	3	0.9%	97	1.4%	5	1.3%	105	1.4%
Amphetamines	41	12.6%	2,823	41.3%	25	6.7%	2,889	38.3%
Poly substance	2	0.6%	36	0.5%	4	1.1%	42	0.6%
Other	1	0.3%	104	1.5%	3	0.8%	108	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>		<b>6,840</b>		<b>373</b>		<b>7,538</b>	

Data on diagnosis was analyzed from ICD-10 most recent primary diagnosis recorded in the electronic health record for substance abuse cases. When an ICD-10 code was not available the DSMIV most recent primary diagnosis was utilized. Most substance abuse consumers (38.3%) had an Amphetamine diagnosis. A significant proportion (31.5%) had an opiate diagnosis. This pattern differed among the age groups. The majority of youth had a marijuana diagnosis with only 12.6% having an Amphetamine diagnosis. Fewer youth had an alcohol diagnosis compared to adults and older adults. The majority of adults (41.3%) had an Amphetamine diagnosis while the overwhelming majority of older adults (70.5%) had an Opiate diagnosis. Following opiates the next highest diagnosis for older adults was Alcohol. For adults, an Opiate diagnosis was the next highest diagnosis followed by Alcohol.

MHSA Prevention and Early Intervention  
PEI  
Who We Serve FY 2016-2017





**Mental Health Awareness  
and Stigma Reduction**

8,619 people were reached  
by PEI outreach activities

**Parent Education and  
Family Support**

684 participants were  
served by Mobile PEI,  
Triple P, Strengthening  
Families Program

**Early Intervention for  
Families in Schools**

416 participants were  
served by FAST and  
Peace 4 Kids

**Transition Age Youth  
Project**

9,842 TAY outreached to  
by Peer to Peer  
446 TAY participated in  
Stress and Your Mood  
and CAST

**First Onset for Older  
Adults**

537 older adults served by  
CBT for Late Life  
Depression, Care  
Pathways, Healthy IDEAS  
5,400 were outreached to  
by the Office on Aging

26,516 Riverside County  
residents were engaged by  
Prevention and Early  
Intervention Outreach and  
Service Programs

**Trauma Exposed  
Services for All Ages**

448 people participated in  
CBITS and Seeking Safety

**Specialized Ethnic  
Community Programs**

124 individuals served by  
Building Resilience in  
African American Families

# Prevention and Early Intervention Services Demographic Overview

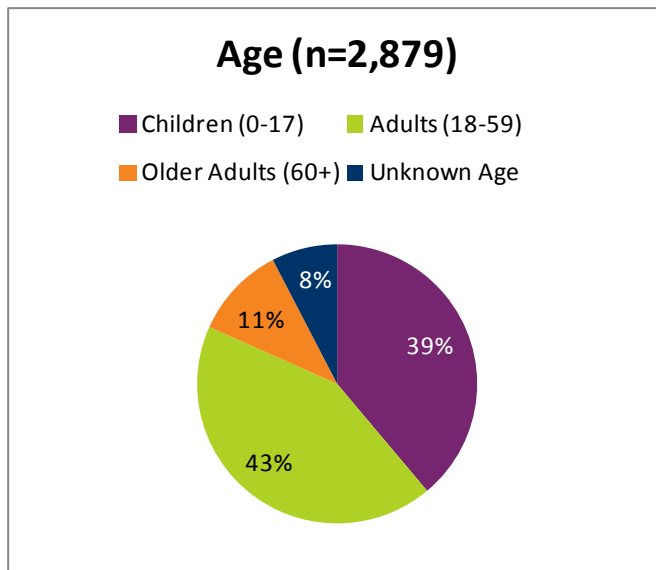
A total of 2,879 individuals and families participated in Prevention or Early Intervention (PEI) services in FY2016-2017. This total does not include outreach. The following details the demographics of the participants.

Table 1

Race/Ethnicity	PEI Participants (n=2879)	County Census (n=2,361,026)
Caucasian	14%	37%
Hispanic/Latino	56%	48%
Black/African American	10%	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	6%
Native American	.4%	0.4%
Multi-Racial	3%	3%
Other/Unknown	4%	0.1%

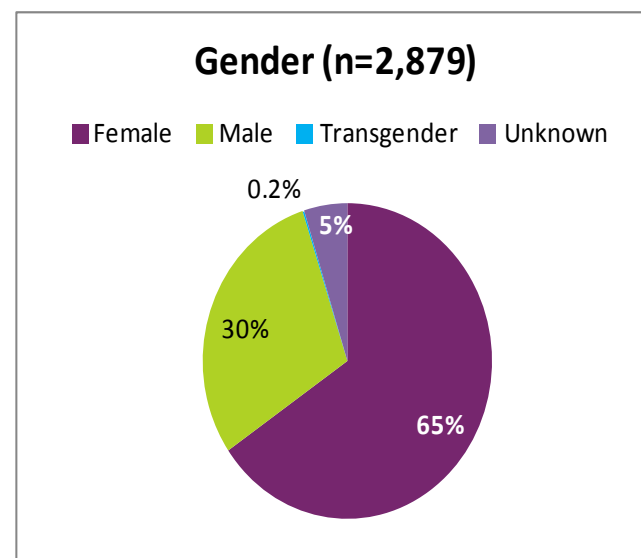
Hispanic/Latinos (56%) comprised the largest proportion of the PEI participants served. Hispanic/Latinos PEI participation reflects the underserved priority populations intended to be reached by the PEI programs, and is also representative of the county population.

Figure 1



The majority of PEI participants were adults (43%). The second largest age group served by PEI programs were children aged 0 to 17 years (39%). Older adults represented 11% of the population served by PEI programs. PEI also focuses on Transition Age Youth (TAY), and 24% of participants were aged 16 to 25 years.

Figure 2



More than half (65%) of PEI participants were female, 30% were male, .2% were transgender, and gender was unknown for 5%.

## Prevention and Early Intervention Outreach Demographic Overview

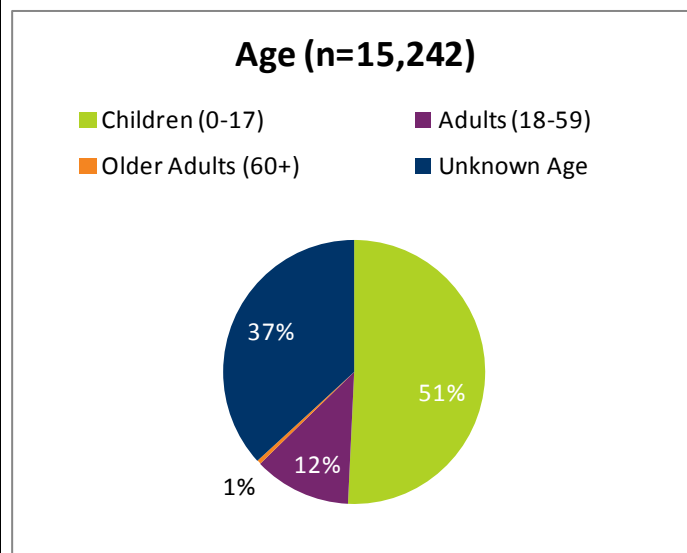
15,242 individuals were reached by PEI Outreach from Peer to Peer Speakers’ Bureau and outreach done by the Office on Aging. During FY1617, demographics were only collected by the Peer to Peer Speakers’ Bureau. Additional outreach was provided to 8,395 people in a variety of outreach activities under Mental Health Stigma and Awareness.

Table 2

Race/Ethnicity	PEI Outreach (n=15,242)	County Census (n=2,361,026)
Caucasian	7%	37%
Hispanic/Latino	33%	48%
Black/African American	4%	6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2%	6%
Native American	1%	0.4%
Multi-Racial	5%	3%
Other/Unknown	49%	0.1%

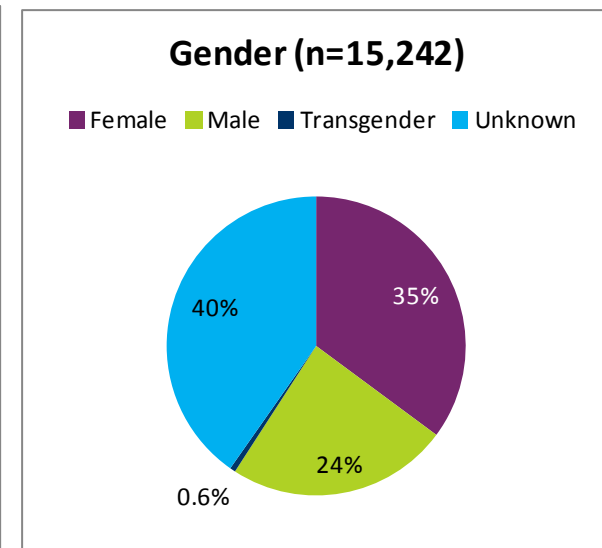
One third of those reached by PEI Outreach were Hispanic/Latino (33%). Race/ethnicity was unknown for 49% of Outreach participants because Office on Aging did not collect demographic information at outreach events, only the Speakers’ Bureau events had the opportunity to collect that information.

Figure 4



Half (53%) of those reached were children 0-17, 12% were adults 18-59. TAY were also outreached to and accounted for 35% of the people in outreach efforts. Peer to Peer Speaker’s Bureau mostly targets TAY and that is reflected in the ages in the graph above. The unknown amount is large due to the Office on Aging not having the opportunity to collect demographic information at outreach events.

Figure 5



About one third of those reached in PEI Outreach efforts were female (35%), quarter (24%) were male, and 40% were of unknown gender. The unknown amount is large due to the Office on Aging not having the opportunity to collect demographic information at outreach events.