Outpatient Treatment Engagement: Percent of outpatient episodes with 2 or more therapeutic services with the same provider on separate days within 30 days following episode start date.

### Adults

- **Hispanic** (n=14,468): 71.2%
- **Other** (n=2,208): 61.3%
- **White** (n=8,881): 57.9%
- **Black** (n=11,534): 55.6%
- **Asian** (n=1,032): 54.7%

### Children

- **White** (n=2,839): 68.8%
- **Other** (n=862): 66.7%
- **Hispanic** (n=8,356): 65.1%
- **Black** (n=13,387): 63.8%
- **Asian** (n=410): 62.2%

Adults' outpatient treatment engagement is the highest among Hispanics and the lowest among Asians. Children's outpatient treatment engagement is the highest among Whites and the lowest among Asians.

Lack of Outpatient Treatment Retention: Percent of outpatient episodes with 2 or fewer therapeutic services with the same provider on separate days during a treatment episode.

### Adults

- **Black** (n=19,645): 37.9%
- **White** (n=8,334): 34.5%
- **Other** (n=2,067): 31.4%
- **Asian** (n=987): 27.8%
- **Hispanic** (n=13,930): 24.6%

### Children

- **Black** (n=12,927): 33.4%
- **Other** (n=833): 32.1%
- **Hispanic** (n=8,149): 31.5%
- **Asian** (n=339): 30.8%
- **White** (n=2,755): 28.3%

Both Black adults and Black children have the lowest retention rates.

Policy and Practice Implication: The outpatient treatment engagement by race/ethnicity reflects the previous evaluations of outpatient treatment utilization. Better engagement strategies for Asian adults and children and better retention strategies for Black adults and children are important.

Note: Study conducted on 2018-2019 CBH claims data