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Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Disturbed Children, United States, 1983

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Abstract

In January 1984, the number of residential treatment centers (RTCs) in the United States was 322, representing a 14-percent decrease from the 375 in January 1978. Additions to the residential treatment program of these organizations numbered 16,519 in 1983, reflecting an increase of 9 percent over the 15,152 additions in 1977. By contrast, the number of resident patients was 15,791 at the end of 1983, a 14-percent decrease from the 18,352 in 1977.

The total number of beds decreased 17 percent—from 20,071 in January 1978 to 16,745 in January 1984. However, utilization rates remained reasonably stable. The overall RTC occupancy rate increased from 87 percent in 1977 to 95 percent in 1983.

Data by State show that California had the largest number of RTCs in both 1978 and 1984, 41 and 48, respectively, followed by Massachusetts, with 28 and 21; however, California and New York had the most additions and resident patients. Together, they accounted for 26 percent of the total residents in 1983.

Some RTCs offer outpatient and partial care programs. The number of additions to outpatient programs tripled—from 10,993 in 1973 to 32,769 in 1983; those to partial care programs more than tripled during this period. In 1973, RTCs offering partial care programs had 1,666 additions, an average of 17 per organization; by 1983, 3,380 additions occurred in these programs, an average of 49 per RTC.

In January 1984, the 21,211 FTE staff employed by RTCs represented a 6-percent decrease compared to the 22,442 FTE staff employed in January 1978. Profes-

sional patient care staff decreased 2.5 percent in this period, and mental health workers (less than B.A.) decreased 16 percent. Increases occurred among psychiatrists (over 70 percent), psychologists (65 percent), and nurses (50 percent). For both years, professional care staff comprised 80 percent of the full-time staff, 16 to 17 percent of part-time staff; and 3 to 5 percent of the trainees.

Of the resident patients in RTCs, 85 percent were under age 18 in 1983. Among outpatients, 37 percent were under age 18, and 54 percent were in the 18 to 64 age range. Two-thirds of the resident patients were white (non-Hispanic); 22 percent, black (non-Hispanic); and 9 percent, Hispanic. In the outpatient care programs, 87 percent were white (non-Hispanic); 7 percent, black (non-Hispanic); and 5 percent, Hispanic. Patients were evenly divided by sex. Between 90 and 95 percent of the patients were diagnosed as mentally ill, with only slight variation among services. Only 1 to 2 percent were diagnosed as alcohol or drug abusers.

An estimated \$359.1 million was spent to maintain RTCs in 1977. By 1983, the figure had risen to \$573 million, an increase of 60 percent. However, in constant dollars, this figure represents an increase of only 3 percent. The average expenditure per RTC in constant dollars rose from \$473,000 in 1977 to \$565,000 in 1983, a 19-percent increase.

Of the funds available to RTCs, 70 percent came from local and State government sources. Federal funds made up 5 percent; client fees, 10 percent, and other non-governmental sources, 5 percent.

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Introduction

This report presents the latest data available on the characteristics of residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs). RTCs are defined as psychiatric organizations (exclusive of psychiatric hospitals) that provide residential services primarily to persons under age 18 who have been diagnosed as exhibiting moderate or severe emotional illness or psychiatric disorders. The data are from the biennial Inventory of Mental Health Organizations, executed in 1984 to collect data for 1983. This inventory, a 100-percent enumeration of all specialty mental health organizations in the United States, is conducted routinely by the Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Variables include:

- types of services provided
- number of beds
- number of additions to the various services
- type of ownership or control
- staffing
- revenues and expenditures

Definitions of terms are given in the appendix.

The data are updates from January 1978 and other years, reported in earlier publications (NIMH 1969; 1974; 1976; 1977; 1983). For each year, data include estimates for RTCs that did not report. Number of RTCs, beds, and staff are as of January of the years in which the inventories were conducted (e.g., 1978 and 1984); all other data are as of the previous year (e.g., 1977 and 1983).

Number of Organizations and Beds

As of January 1984, 322 residential treatment centers (RTCs) were operating in the United States, as compared with 375 in January 1978, a decrease of 14 percent (table 1). The total number of RTC beds in 1984 was 16,745, a decrease of about 17 percent from the 20,071 in 1978. The bed rate per 100,000 civilian population also decreased during this period. Between 1972 and 1984, RTC beds comprised 4 to 7 percent of total psychiatric beds (table 2).

The distribution of RTCs by bed size showed only slight change between January 1978 and 1984 (table 1). For both years, roughly two-thirds of the RTCs (64 percent in 1978 and 68 percent in 1984) had 49 or fewer beds, and one-fifth had 50 to 74 beds. Although only 8 to 10 percent of the RTCs were in the 100 or more bed-size category, this category accounted for about one-third of all RTC beds.

The number of inpatient and residential treatment beds changed in mental health organizations between 1972 and 1984 (table 2). Private psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient services showed increases throughout the period. For all other types of organizations, including RTCs, the number of beds decreased. A comparison cannot be made for "other multiservice mental

health organizations," because the definition for this organization type changed during the period.

The distribution of RTCs and RTC beds by State in January 1978 and January 1984 (table 3) shows that California had the largest number of RTCs in both years (41 and 48), followed by Massachusetts (28 and 21). Other States with 15 or more RTCs in 1984 were Colorado, Michigan, and Wisconsin; and six States (Alaska, Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Tennessee) had no RTCs. In January 1984, the national average of 26.7 RTC beds per 100,000 civilian population¹ under age 18 was exceeded in 24 States. Three States (Arizona, Connecticut, and Maine) had rates of 80 or more beds per 100,000 civilian population under age 18, with Maine showing the highest rate (113).

Utilization of Residential Treatment Centers

An estimated 16,519 additions occurred in RTCs during 1983, an increase of 9 percent from the 15,152 additions in 1977; the corresponding rates per 100,000 civilian population under age 18 were 26 in 1983 and 24 in 1977 (table 4). By contrast, the number of residents at year end decreased from 18,352 to 15,791 (14 percent) between 1977 and 1983, and the corresponding rates per 100,000 civilian population decreased from 28 to 25.

In both 1977 and 1983, California had the largest number of additions. In 1983, a number of States (Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming) ranked above California in rates of addition per 100,000 civilian population under age 18.

California and New York had the most RTC residents at year end in 1983, with a combined 26 percent of the total. However, when the rate per 100,000 civilian population under age 18 is considered for residents, a number of other States ranked above both California and New York (i.e., Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming).

Overall, utilization rates remained reasonably stable between 1977 and 1983 (table 5). The average number of beds decreased slightly, from 54 in 1977 to 52 in 1983; but the average daily census increased slightly, from 47 in 1977 to 49 in 1983. This pattern resulted in an average RTC occupancy rate of 95 percent in 1983, an increase from 87 percent in 1977.

For 1977, average occupancy rates for RTCs with fewer than 50 beds (90 percent) and those with 100 beds or more (98 percent) were somewhat higher than those for the middle-size groups (88 percent each) (table 5). In 1983, a different pattern occurred. The smaller bed-size groups (under 50 and 50 to 74 beds) had average occupancy rates of 92 and 89 percent, respectively. The 75 to 99 bed-size group showed the highest occupancy rate. Average annual RTC additions

¹ The population used in the calculation of these rates was derived from unpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of civilian population by State and obtained by averaging (1) the estimates for July 1, 1977 and July 1, 1978 for the 1977 rates and (2) the estimates for July 1, 1983 and July 1, 1984 for the 1983 rates.

changed somewhat between 1977 and 1983—from 40 in 1977 to 51 in 1983. In both years, this average varied by bed size. RTCs with less than 75 beds had fewer average annual additions than those with 75 or more beds. Both the additions per 100 beds and additions per 100 average residents were substantially higher in 1983 compared with 1977. This is probably indicative of a higher turnover rate of patients and shorter lengths of stay in 1983.

RTCs are primarily residential organizations (table 6). In 1973, 340 RTCs had more than 12,000 residential treatment additions for the year, with an average of 36 per organization. After some fluctuation during the decade, 322 RTCs had 16,519 residential treatment additions in 1983, an average of 51 per organization. However, a number of clients were also served in nonresidential services by some RTCs. For example, during 1973, there were 10,993 outpatient additions to the outpatient services maintained by 47 RTCs, for an average of 234 per organization. By 1983, the outpatient additions had tripled to 32,769 for 63 RTCs offering such service, for an average of 520 per organization. Partial care also showed a substantial increase during the 1973-83 decade. An estimated 96 RTCs had a total of 1,666 partial care additions in 1973, for an average of 17 per organization. By 1983, 69 RTCs had 3,380 partial care additions, for an average of 49 per organization.

Staffing Patterns

Information on numbers of staff and hours worked during a sample week was collected in both January 1978 and January 1984. Such data were collected for specific disciplines by employment status, i.e., whether the employee was listed as full-time (35 or more hours weekly); part-time (less than 35 hours weekly); or as a trainee, student, resident, or intern. This information was collected to delineate the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff employed in RTCs and their distribution by employment status and discipline for 1978 and 1984.

The total FTE staff of 21,211 employed in a sample week during January 1984 represented a slight decrease (about 6 percent) compared to the 22,442 FTE staff employed during January 1978 (table 7). Small decreases occurred in all of the major staffing categories between 1978 and 1984, with professional patient care staff decreasing by 2.5 percent and other mental health workers with less than a B.A. decreasing almost 16 percent. Other mental health professionals, B.A. and above, decreased more than 12 percent during this period. By contrast, within the professional care staff categories, psychiatrists increased more than 70 percent; psychologists, 65 percent; and nurses, nearly 50 percent. Social workers increased only 4 percent between 1978 and 1984. (It should be noted that among the professional patient care staff, social workers represented a larger percentage of the total FTE staff in 1978 than other core professional disciplines. This pattern was maintained in 1984.) Among the professional patient care staff, social workers, nurses (R.N. and non-R.N.), and other health and mental health profes-

sionals comprised 90 percent or more of the total in 1978 and 1984 (table 7, percents not shown). Administrative and maintenance staff remained relatively constant between 1978 and 1984, decreasing by only 1 percent.

The percent distribution of FTE staff by major subcategory was relatively stable during the 1978-84 period (table 7). In both 1978 and 1984, professional patient care staff accounted for about half of the total FTE staff. Other patient care staff made up about one-fourth of the total, with administrative and maintenance staff only slightly higher.

In January 1978, RTCs reported an estimated 25,052 employees; the comparable figure for January 1984 was 23,095—or a decrease of 10 percent (table 8, percents not shown). For both years, about 80 percent of professional care staff were employed full-time; 16 to 17 percent, part-time; and a small percentage (3 to 5 percent), as trainees. Fairly similar percentage distributions for employment status were found for the other major categories, namely, other patient care staff and administrative and maintenance staff. Within the professional patient care staff, the majority of psychiatrists were employed part-time, 63 to 84 percent of the social workers, nurses, and other physical and mental health professional personnel were employed full-time. Psychologists had the largest percentage of trainees in both 1978 and 1984.

Characteristics of the Year-End Patient Population

The majority (85 percent) of the patients in the year-end caseload of residential treatment programs were under age 18 (table 9). This is to be expected, since the major focus of residential care in RTCs is on children and youth. Approximately 14 percent were in the 18 to 64 age range, with most in the younger age groups (results not shown). The outpatient caseload had 54 percent in the 18 to 64 range, 37 percent under age 18, and almost 9 percent age 65 or older. In outpatient RTC programs, both sexes were about equally distributed. In partial care programs, nearly 60 percent of the patients were under age 18, and 63 percent were male.

Race-ethnicity distributions of the caseloads in RTCs differed by program type (table 9). In residential treatment programs, 67 percent were white (non-Hispanic); 22 percent, black (non-Hispanic); and about 9 percent, Hispanic. In partial care programs, 74 percent were white (non-Hispanic); 16 percent, black (non-Hispanic); and 6 percent, Hispanic. A large percentage of clients in outpatient care programs were white (non-Hispanic) (87 percent); black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic clients represented only 7 and 5 percents, respectively.

Mental illness, by definition excluding mental retardation, substance (drug) related disorders, and alcoholism, was the principal diagnosis for 93 to 95 percent of the RTC caseload (table 9). There were a few mental retardation-developmental disability clients, especially in the residential treatment and partial care programs. By contrast, such clients were extremely rare in RTC outpatient programs. About 2 per-

cent of the clients in residential and outpatient care programs were diagnosed with alcohol or drug abuse disorders. The latter groups were practically nonexistent (under 1 percent) in partial care programs.

Prior inpatient care was an important characteristic of clients in the caseload. RTC clients in residential treatment or partial care programs were about evenly distributed with respect to prior inpatient care in 1983 (table 9). However, for outpatient care clients, the majority (80 percent) had no prior inpatient psychiatric care.

Expenditures and Revenues

In 1977, RTCs spent an estimated \$359.1 million in current dollars to conduct program operations; by 1983, the expenditures had risen to \$573 million, an increase of almost 60 percent (table 10). Expressed in constant dollars (1967 = 100), however, the expenditures changed from \$177.4 million in 1977 to \$181.8 million in 1983, an increase of only 3 percent. By contrast, average expenditures per RTC in current dollars rose from \$957,000 in 1977 to about \$1.8 million in 1983, an increase of about 86 percent. Expressed in constant dollars,² the average expenditure per RTC rose from \$473,000 in 1977 to \$565,000 in 1983 (19 percent).

² Constant dollars are the expenditures that would have occurred if inflation were eliminated completely, or in other words, expenditures that would have resulted if equivalent goods and services that were purchased for \$100 in the base year 1967 could be purchased for the same amount in subsequent years. It has been assumed that the rate of inflation for RTC expenditures was the same as that for services included in the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index.

Approximately 70 percent of the funds available to RTCs in 1983 came from local and State government sources (table 11). State mental health funds made up about one-half of the State funds, with other State governmental sources providing the other half. Federal funds were modest (about 5 percent) including Medicaid, Medicare, and a few other Federal sources. Client fees accounted for another 10 percent of the total funding, and other nongovernmental organizations sources accounted for less than 4 percent.

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Appendix

Definitions of Terms

Residential Treatment Center. An organization that must meet all of the following criteria:

1. It is an organization, not licensed as a psychiatric hospital, whose primary purpose is the provision of individually planned programs of mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care for its residents.
2. It has a clinical program within the organization that is directed by either a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse who has a master's and/or a doctoral degree.
3. It serves children and youth primarily under age 18.
4. The primary reason for the admission of 50 percent or more of the children and youth is mental illness, which can be classified by DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes, other than those codes for mental retardation substance (drug)-related disorders, and alcoholism.

Patient Movement, Annual Volume of Service, and Utilization

Additions during year. Admissions and readmissions, as well as persons transferred from nonresident components of the RTCs (e.g., outpatient treatment or partial care).

Average daily census. The average daily number of residents, defined as the total annual patient days divided by the total number of days in a year (365).

Average percent occupancy per RTC. The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the average daily census per RTC (average number of residents occupying beds) to the number of beds available per RTC.

Average resident patients. The average of the residents at the beginning of the year and residents at the end of the year.

Discharges during year. Persons discharged from RTCs, either alive or deceased, and those transferred to nonresidential components of the RTCs.

Patient days. Days of residential care provided to persons in RTCs during the year. Excludes days for which patient was on overnight or weekend pass or other short-term leave.

Patients under care during year. Number approximated by the sum of the residents at beginning of year and additions during the year.

Residents at beginning of year. Persons receiving residential services in RTCs on the first day of the calendar or fiscal year or who were away on short visits but were expected to return to the resident treatment service.

Residents at end of year. Persons receiving residential services in RTCs on the last day of the calendar or fiscal year.

Staffing

Administrative and maintenance staff. Administrative and other professional (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountant, business administrator), as well as clerical and maintenance staff.

Full-time employees. Persons employed 35 hours or more per week (excluding trainees).

Full-time equivalents. The total staff hours worked by full-time employees, part-time employees, and trainees in each staff discipline, divided by 40 hours.

Other patient care staff. Licensed practical and vocational nurses and other mental health workers with less than a B.A. degree.

Part-time employees. Persons employed less than 35 hours per week (excluding trainees).

Patient care staff. All employees excluding administrative and maintenance employees (see following definition).

Professional patient care staff. Psychiatrists, nonpsychiatrist physicians, psychologists, social workers, registered nurses, other mental health professionals (e.g., occupational therapists, vocational rehabilitation counselors, schoolteachers, and other mental health professionals with B.A. level or higher training), and health professionals (e.g., dietitians, dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, and medical records administrators).

Staff hour. A unit of 1 hour's work by one employee.

Trainees. Residents and interns in training, regardless of the number of hours worked per week.

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of residential treatment centers (RTC's); number, percent distribution, and average number of beds per RTC; and number of beds per 100,000 U.S. civilian population under age 18, by selected organizational characteristics: United States, January 1978 and 1984

Selected organizational characteristics	RTC's						Residential treatment beds						Beds per 100,000 population under age 18	
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Average		1978		1984	
	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
All RTC's	375	322	100.0%	100.0%	20,071	16,745	100.0%	100.0%	54	52	31.4	27.1		
Size														
49 beds or less	241	218	64.3	67.7	6,704	6,046	33.4	36.1	28	28	10.5	9.8		
50-74 beds	74	61	19.7	18.9	4,382	3,724	21.8	22.2	55	61	6.9	6.0		
75-99 beds	24	18	6.4	5.6	2,026	1,530	10.1	9.1	84	85	3.2	2.5		
100 beds or more	36	25	9.6	7.8	6,959	5,445	34.7	32.6	193	218	10.8	8.8		
Ownership														
Private/notprofit	357	303	95.2	86.9	19,462	15,733	97.0	94.0	55	52	30.5	25.4		
State and county government	18	19	4.8	13.1	609	1,012	3.0	6.0	34	53	0.9	1.6		

Table 2. Number, percent distribution, rate per 100,000 civilian population (all ages), and percent change in number and rate of psychiatric beds, by type of mental health organization: United States, January 1972, 1978, and 1984

Type of organization	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 civilian population			Percent change in rate		
	1972	1978	1984	1972	1978	1984	1972	1978	1984	1972-84	1978-84	1972-84
All organizations	471,848	301,011	262,673	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	231.1	139.6	112.9	-12.7%	44.3%	-19.1%
State and county mental hospitals	360,178	184,079	130,411	76.3	61.2	49.6	176.3	85.4	56.1	-29.2	-63.8	-34.3
Private psychiatric hospitals	14,412	16,637	21,474	3.1	5.5	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.2	+22.5	+49.0	+19.5
VA medical centers	42,305	33,796	23,546	9.0	11.2	9.0	20.7	15.7	10.1	-30.3	-44.3	-35.7
Non-Federal general hospital separate psychiatric inpatient services	23,278	29,384	46,045	4.9	9.8	17.5	11.4	13.6	19.8	+56.7	+97.8	+45.6
Federally funded community mental health centers	10,540	14,816	N.A.	2.2	4.9	N.A.	5.2	6.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	19,348	20,071	16,745	4.1	6.7	6.4	9.5	9.3	7.2	-16.6	-13.5	-24.2
Other multiservice mental health organizations	1,787	2,228	24,452	0.4	0.7	9.3	0.9	1.0	10.5	+997.5	+1,268.3	+990.0

Table 3. Number of residential treatment centers (RTCs), number of beds, and beds per 100,000 civilian population under age 18, by State: United States, January 1978 and 1984

State	Number of RTCs		Number of beds		Beds per 100,000 population under age 18	
	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
Total, U.S.	375	322	20,071	16,745	31.4	26.7
Alabama	2	2	146	142	12.8	12.8
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6	9	286	733	38.8	86.5
Arkansas	3	1	78	10	12.0	1.5
California	41	48	2,130	2,355	34.1	35.6
Colorado	9	15	421	565	53.0	66.2
Connecticut	12	12	757	823	88.2	108.9
Delaware	-	1	-	90	-	58.1
Dist. of Col.	2	1	42	15	23.2	11.1
Florida	5	6	427	481	19.1	19.3
Georgia	4	2	346	79	21.8	4.8
Hawaii	1	1	53	42	19.1	14.7
Idaho	2	2	133	99	46.5	30.9
Illinois	15	10	573	484	17.2	15.6
Indiana	5	9	258	457	15.8	30.1
Iowa	5	4	133	172	15.7	23.2
Kansas	1	-	24	-	3.7	-
Kentucky	4	3	133	94	12.6	9.1
Louisiana	2	2	74	73	5.7	5.4
Maine	5	4	403	346	123.2	112.7
Maryland	7	7	351	394	29.2	36.2
Massachusetts	28	21	1,216	975	76.4	71.1
Michigan	22	18	901	802	31.9	32.1
Minnesota	12	8	571	400	47.6	35.5
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	13	12	426	508	31.0	38.7
Montana	1	1	90	80	37.7	34.0
Nebraska	1	1	30	41	6.5	9.3
Nevada	1	2	16	68	8.1	29.2
New Hampshire	3	3	127	84	49.8	33.3
New Jersey	11	5	342	187	16.5	10.0
New Mexico	1	6	14	55	3.4	12.7
New York	31	13	3,152	1,645	63.5	37.3
North Carolina	3	7	63	78	3.8	4.9
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	20	14	940	616	29.5	21.3
Oklahoma	3	-	86	-	10.6	-
Oregon	7	6	247	225	36.0	31.7
Pennsylvania	10	5	1,500	1,162	46.3	39.7
Rhode Island	3	2	114	50	44.2	22.0
South Carolina	2	2	59	62	6.4	6.7
South Dakota	2	2	96	95	45.3	46.3
Tennessee	2	-	26	-	2.1	-
Texas	13	10	1,159	508	28.6	10.8
Utah	3	3	135	205	28.2	33.2
Vermont	7	2	79	18	53.7	12.9
Virginia	7	4	333	186	22.4	13.0
Washington	11	12	428	366	39.8	31.7
West Virginia	-	1	-	34	-	6.3
Wisconsin	25	19	1,073	719	77.1	56.0
Wyoming	2	4	80	122	61.5	75.8

Table 4. Number of residential treatment center (RTC) additions and resident patients, and rate of additions and resident patients per 100,000 U.S. civilian population under age 18, by State: United States, 1977 and 1983

State	Additions						Resident patients			
	Number of RTCs		Number		Rate per 100,000 population under age 18		Number		Rate per 100,000 population under age 18	
	1977	1983	1977	1983	1977	1983	1977	1983	1977	1983
Total, U.S.	375	322	15,152	16,519	23.7	26.4	18,352	15,791	28.8	25.2
Alabama	2	2	158	9	13.8	0.8	118	132	10.3	11.9
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6	9	276	1,239	37.4	148.0	268	721	36.3	85.1
Arkansas	3	1	120	4	18.5	0.6	81	10	12.5	1.5
California	41	48	2,175	3,525	34.8	53.7	1,983	2,669	31.7	40.4
Colorado	9	15	268	1,613	33.8	190.0	405	525	51.0	61.5
Connecticut	12	12	575	901	67.0	118.1	710	770	82.8	101.9
Delaware	-	1	-	267	-	171.2	-	72	-	46.5
Dist. of Col.	2	1	25	30	13.8	24.0	32	15	17.7	11.1
Florida	5	6	190	71	8.5	2.9	428	475	19.2	19.0
Georgia	4	2	182	56	11.5	3.4	280	70	17.7	4.3
Hawaii	1	1	51	30	18.3	10.6	43	37	15.5	13.0
Idaho	2	2	79	79	27.6	24.9	127	98	44.4	30.6
Illinois	15	10	345	273	10.3	8.8	528	387	15.8	12.5
Indiana	5	9	180	361	11.0	23.7	228	404	14.0	26.6
Iowa	5	4	143	132	16.9	16.8	121	166	14.3	21.1
Kansas	1	-	12	-	1.8	-	24	-	3.7	-
Kentucky	4	3	104	85	9.9	8.2	102	114	9.7	11.0
Louisiana	2	2	25	19	1.9	1.4	65	69	5.0	5.1
Maine	5	4	148	67	45.3	21.8	379	252	115.9	82.1
Maryland	7	7	270	313	22.5	28.6	290	366	24.1	33.6
Massachusetts	28	21	625	332	39.3	24.1	1,118	866	70.3	63.1
Michigan	22	18	994	1,044	35.2	41.5	811	720	28.7	28.8
Minnesota	12	8	665	351	55.5	31.1	506	353	42.2	31.3
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	13	12	280	257	20.3	19.6	386	506	28.1	38.5
Montana	1	1	32	54	13.4	23.1	90	75	37.7	31.9
Nebraska	1	1	64	23	13.9	5.2	30	40	6.5	9.0
Nevada	1	2	23	169	11.7	73.2	16	64	8.1	27.5
New Hampshire	3	3	48	69	18.8	27.5	122	84	47.8	33.3
New Jersey	11	5	244	158	11.7	8.4	338	179	16.3	9.6
New Mexico	1	6	8	43	2.0	10.0	13	49	3.2	11.3
New York	31	13	2,050	947	41.3	21.3	2,958	1,458	59.6	33.1
North Carolina	3	7	96	82	5.8	5.1	56	72	3.4	4.4
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	20	14	961	511	30.2	17.6	797	563	25.0	19.4
Oklahoma	3	-	79	-	9.7	-	58	-	7.1	-
Oregon	7	6	225	168	32.8	23.7	239	215	34.8	30.3
Pennsylvania	10	5	685	403	21.2	13.7	1,325	1,064	40.9	36.3
Rhode Island	3	2	39	8	15.1	3.5	99	50	38.4	22.0
South Carolina	2	2	16	24	1.7	2.6	59	62	6.4	6.7
South Dakota	2	2	73	117	34.4	57.6	79	84	37.3	41.0
Tennessee	2	-	27	-	2.1	-	21	-	1.7	-
Texas	13	10	661	478	16.3	10.3	1,078	457	26.6	9.7
Utah	3	3	117	12	24.4	2.0	128	182	26.7	29.5
Vermont	7	2	43	14	29.3	10.0	69	15	46.9	10.7
Virginia	7	4	194	54	13.0	3.8	304	178	20.4	12.5
Washington	11	12	440	1,234	40.9	107.5	404	350	37.5	30.3
West Virginia	-	1	-	56	-	10.4	-	31	-	5.8
Wisconsin	25	19	1,056	687	75.9	53.3	965	623	69.3	48.6
Wyoming	2	4	81	150	62.3	93.2	71	99	54.6	61.5

Table 5. Utilization indices for residential treatment services of residential treatment centers (RTCs), by bed size: United States, 1977 and 1983

Bed size	Caseload indices per RTC			Average annual additions	Additions per 100 beds	Additions per 100 average residents
	Average number of beds	Average daily census	Average percent occupancy			
1977						
All RTCs	54	47	87%	40	75	86
49 beds or less	26	23	90	23	86	96
50-74 beds	59	52	88	55	92	107
75-99 beds	84	74	88	78	92	106
100 beds and over	193	189	98	104	54	60
1983						
All RTCs	52	49	95%	51	94	100
49 beds or less	28	25	92	37	134	145
50-74 beds	62	55	89	50	84	92
75-99 beds	86	97	113	107	128	113
100 beds and over	211	204	95	105	49	51

Table 6. Selected data for residential treatment, outpatient, and partial care services of residential treatment centers (RTCs): United States, 1973, 1977, 1981, and 1983

Year	Residential treatment care			Outpatient care			Partial care		
	Number of RTCs	Additions		Number of RTCs	Additions		Number of RTCs	Additions	
		Total	Average per RTC		Total	Average per RTC		Total	Average per RTC
1973	340	12,240	36	47	10,993	234	96	1,666	17
1977	375	15,152	40	62	18,155	293	114	3,147	28
1981	339	17,703	52	60	20,947	349	64	2,232	35
1983	322	16,519	51	63	32,769	520	69	3,380	49

Table 7. Number, percent change in number, and percent distribution of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in residential treatment centers (RTCs), by staff discipline: United States, January 1978 and 1984

Staff discipline	Estimated number of FTE staff		Percent change in number 1978-84	Percent distribution of FTE staff	
	1978	1984		1978	1984
Total, all staff	22,443	21,211	- 5.5%	100.0%	100.0%
Total patient care staff	16,464	15,297	- 7.1	73.4	72.1
Total professional patient care staff	10,824	10,551	- 2.5	48.2	49.7
Psychiatrists	140	240	+ 71.4	0.6	1.1
Psychologists	497	820	+ 65.0	2.2	3.9
Social workers	2,196	2,283	+ 4.0	9.8	10.8
Registered nurses	324	485	+ 49.7	1.4	2.2
Other health and mental health professionals (B.A. and above)	7,667	6,723	-12.3	36.1	31.7
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	5,640	4,746	-15.9	25.9	22.4
Administrative and maintenance staff	5,979	5,914	-1.1	26.6	27.9

Table 8. Percent distribution by employment status of persons employed for a sample week in residential treatment centers (RTCs), by staff discipline: United States, January 1978 and 1984

Staff discipline	Number of positions	Employment status			
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
January 1978					
Total, all staff	25,052	100.0%	80.7%	15.8%	3.5%
Total patient care staff	18,441	100.0	79.6	15.8	4.6
Total professional patient care staff	12,471	100.0	77.4	16.9	5.7
Psychiatrists	459	100.0	7.2	86.7	6.1
Psychologists	654	100.0	55.1	33.9	11.0
Social workers	2,419	100.0	82.5	7.8	9.7
Registered nurses	402	100.0	63.2	35.3	1.5
Other health and mental health professionals (B.A. and above)	8,537	100.0	83.6	12.1	4.3
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	5,970	100.0	84.2	13.6	2.2
Administrative and maintenance staff	6,611	100.0	83.9	15.7	0.4
January 1984					
Total, all staff	23,095	100.0%	84.5%	13.6%	1.9%
Total patient care staff	17,116	100.0	80.2	17.3	2.5
Total professional patient care staff	11,830	100.0	80.8	16.1	3.1
Psychiatrists	498	100.0	20.5	73.9	5.6
Psychologists	1,043	100.0	62.1	29.8	8.1
Social workers	2,450	100.0	90.0	6.9	3.1
Registered nurses	618	100.0	74.3	22.8	2.9
Other health and mental health professionals (B.A. and above)	7,221	100.0	85.0	12.8	2.2
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	5,286	100.0	79.1	19.8	1.1
Administrative and maintenance staff	5,979	100.0	96.9	2.9	0.2

Table 9. Percent distribution of the year-end caseload in residential treatment, outpatient, and partial care programs of residential treatment centers (RTCs), by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1983

Patient characteristic	Type of program		
	Residential treatment care	Outpatient care	Partial care
Total, end-of-year census	15,791	24,648	3,136
Percent distribution			
Age, total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18 years	85.1	36.8	59.7
18-64 years	14.3	54.3	36.6
65 years and older	0.6	8.9	3.7
Sex, total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male	70.7	50.1	62.5
Female	29.3	49.9	37.5
Race/Ethnicity, total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White (excluding Hispanic)	66.8	86.5	74.4
Black (excluding Hispanic)	22.4	6.7	16.4
Hispanic (any race)	8.7	5.4	6.0
Other	2.1	1.4	3.2
Major disability group, total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental illness	93.0	95.0	93.5
Mental retardation/developmental disability	3.5	0.6	5.4
Alcohol/drug abuse	2.1	2.3	0.8
All other disabilities	1.4	2.1	0.3
Prior inpatient care, total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	48.4	20.9	48.5
No	51.6	79.1	51.5

Table 10. Total expenditures by residential treatment centers (RTCs), average expenditures per RTC, average expenditures per resident day, and average expenditures per discharge, expressed in current and constant (1967 = 100) dollars: United States, 1977, 1979, and 1983

Year	Index ¹	Total expenditures (in thousands)		Average expenditures per RTC (in thousands)		Average expenditures per resident day		Average expenditures per discharge	
		Current dollars	Constant dollars	Current dollars	Constant dollars	Current dollars	Constant dollars	Current dollars	Constant dollars
1977	202.4	\$359,062	\$177,402	\$ 957	\$ 473	\$ 56	\$ 28	\$26,085	\$12,888
1979	239.7	436,246	181,997	1,185	494	69	29	30,111	12,562
1983	357.3	572,983	181,841	1,779	565	99	31	34,686	11,008

¹ Medical care component of the Consumer Price Index, 1967 = 100.

Table 11. Dollar amount and percent distribution of funding for residential treatment centers (RTCs) by source: United States, 1983

Source of funds	Dollar amount (in thousands)	Percent distribution
Total funds	\$518,904	100.0%
State mental health agency funds	92,342	17.8
Other State government funds	84,899	16.4
Client fees received	49,645	9.6
Client fees reverted to State	1,096	0.0
Medicaid	15,464	3.0
Medicare	1,024	0.2
Other Federal funds	11,218	2.2
Local government funds	182,470	35.2
Contract funds from other nongovernment organizations	17,269	3.3
All other funds	63,477	12.3

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Rockville MD 20857

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