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Partial Care in Mental Health Organizations: United States and Each State, 1988

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Abstract

Partial care is a relatively new and rapidly-growing form of mental health care consisting of a planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided in visits of 3 or more hours to groups of patients/clients. In 1970, only one-fourth of U.S. mental health organizations provided partial care services, and patient additions to partial care programs were 56 per 100,000 civilian population. By 1988, close to half of all mental health organizations provided partial care services, and the rate of additions was more than 5 times as high.

However, large increases in the number of organizations providing partial care between 1984 and 1988 are due in part to changes in definitions that are elaborated on later in the report. In 1988, multiservice mental health organizations were the most numerous providers of partial care with 1,230 of 1,310 (94 percent) providing this program. This was followed by general hospital mental health services with 332 of 1,489 (22 percent) providing partial care and private psychiatric hospitals with 236 of 447 (53 percent) providing this program.

Mental health organizations providing partial care were most numerous in populous States, particularly in California (with 187 mental health organizations providing partial care), New York (174 organizations), and Pennsylvania (131 organizations).

There were 212,196 patients on the rolls of partial care programs of mental health organizations in the United States (including Territories) at the beginning of 1988, and 286,715 patients were added to these programs during the year. Multiservice mental health organizations were responsible for a majority of both patients on the rolls and patient additions during the year. New York, California, and Pennsylvania had the largest number of patients on the rolls, respectively 33,256, 20,627, and 18,420. Seventeen percent of partial care patients were children (under 18) and 9 percent were elderly (65 or over); 20 percent were black and 8 percent Hispanic. Eighty-nine percent were diagnosed as being mentally ill, 7 percent were mentally retarded/developmentally disabled, 3 percent had a primary disability of substance abuse.

Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, the only form of mental health organization devoted solely to partial care, numbered 93 in 1988. They employed 2,209 thousand full-time equivalent staff and received \$82.4 million in funds, principally from State mental health authorities (\$11.8 million), other State agencies (\$24.2 million), local governments (\$15.0 million), and Medicaid (\$10.8 million).

Introduction

Partial care is a relatively new and rapidly-growing form of mental health care. It is intermediate between inpatient or residential care on the one hand, and outpatient care on the other hand, and consists of a planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided in visits of 3 or more hours to groups of patients/clients. This report contains information on partial care provided by mental health

organizations in 1988. It covers the organizations that provided partial care, the number of episodes, visits, etc. provided, and the characteristics of patients receiving partial care. In addition to providing national data on partial care in 1988, this report examines briefly trends from 1970 to 1988, and provides State-level data on partial care. Because freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations are the only form of mental health organization devoted solely

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to the provision of partial care, this report also examines some of their characteristics.

Data for this report for 1988 were obtained from:

(1) the 1988 Inventory of Mental Health Organizations—conducted by the (then) Survey and Reports Branch (SRB), Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences (DBAS), NIMH, in December, 1988. This inventory covered each organization's most recently completed reporting year and was conducted with the cooperation of the State mental health agencies;

(2) the similar 1988 Inventory of General Hospital Mental Health Services—conducted jointly by NIMH and the American Hospital Association.

Data for earlier years are based on previous Inventories and were obtained from Witkin et al. (1990). This report covers the following 8 types of mental health organizations:

(1) State and county mental hospitals (hereafter called State mental hospitals); (2) Private psychiatric hospitals; (3) Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals; (4) Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) mental health services; (5) Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs for EDC); (6) Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations; (7) Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics; (8) Multiservice mental health organizations

Statistics reported for the United States include the Territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands unless otherwise noted.

Trends in Partial Care, 1970-88

Partial care has been a rapidly-growing form of mental health care over the nearly 20 years for which statistics on U.S. mental health organizations are readily available. In 1970, only one-fourth of mental health organizations in the United States offered partial care services, and patient additions to their partial care programs numbered 56,000, or 28 per 100,000 civilian population (table 1; statistics in this section on trends refer to the United States *excluding* Territories). By 1976, the number of additions had nearly tripled, and over 40 percent of mental health organizations offered partial care. The situation then remained relatively stable for the next decade, with the proportion of mental health organizations that offered partial care remaining between 41 and 44 percent between 1976 and 1986 and additions per 100,000 stabilizing at 76 to 79¹. However, in 1988, the number of additions exceeded 276,000 and the rate increased 43 percent to 113.1.

This increase, however, included no major increase in the percentage of mental health organizations offering partial care services; the 1988 figure was 44 percent. The increase in patient additions between 1986 and 1988 arose mostly from a large increase (over 38 percent) in the number of partial care additions in multiservice mental health organizations, which have been the type of mental health organization providing by far the largest number of patient additions in partial care programs. Moreover, there was a tripling of

partial care additions in Veterans Administration mental health services and a quadrupling in private psychiatric hospitals. However, there was relatively little change in the number of additions in some other types of mental health organizations, including freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations and separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals.

Mental Health Organizations Providing Partial Care in 1988

In 1988, partial care services were provided by 2,178 mental health organizations (table 2). This was 44 percent of the U.S. total of 4,961 mental health organizations (Territories included). Multiservice mental health organizations were the most numerous providers of partial care with 1,230 providing partial care) followed by separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospital with 332 providing partial care and private psychiatric hospitals with 236.

The percentage of mental health organizations offering partial care services varied greatly by type of mental health organization. By definition, 100 percent of freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations offer partial care, and no freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics do. Of more substantive significance, among other types of mental health organizations, the percentage providing partial care ranged from 94 percent in multiservice mental health organizations to 22 percent in both State mental hospitals and separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals. Approximately half of VA mental health services and private psychiatric hospitals offered partial care, and slightly over one-third of RTCs did so.

In individual States, the number of mental health organizations providing partial care ranged from 187 in California and 174 in New York down to 6 in Alaska and 5 in Delaware (table 3). As would be expected, the numbers were highest in the most populous States and lowest in States with relatively small populations. In most States, multiservice mental health organizations were the most numerous single type of mental health organization providing partial care. Indeed, in about two-thirds of States, the number of multiservice mental health organizations providing partial care exceeded the combined total number of all other types of mental health organizations providing partial care. However, in Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, and Texas, private psychiatric hospitals were the most numerous single type of partial care provider, and in Connecticut and Delaware, non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services were most numerous.

Patient Movement in Partial Care Services, 1988

Nationwide, there were approximately 212,000 patients on the rolls of partial care services of mental health organizations at the beginning of the organizations' fiscal year 1988 (table 4). Of these patients, nearly 145,000, or 68 percent, were receiving care from multiservice mental health organizations. Next in prominence were State mental hospitals, with 8 percent of the patients on the rolls and non-Federal general

hospital psychiatric services, with 7 percent. During the course of organizations' fiscal year 1988, nearly 287,000 patients were added to partial care programs. Again, multiservice mental health organizations predominated. They were responsible for nearly 157,000 additions or 55 percent of the total. Private psychiatric hospitals and general hospital psychiatric services each took in over 39,000 new patients or 14 percent of all new partial care patients in 1988. Mental health organizations provided a total of 26.3 million partial care visits in 1988 with multiservice mental health organizations accounting for 18.2 million, (69 percent) of these visits. General hospital psychiatric units were next in prominence, but accounted for only approximately 1.8 million visits or 7 percent of the total.

At the State level, the pattern of patient movement was, as would be expected, dominated by populous States. For example, of the 212,000 patients on the rolls at the beginning of the year in the nation, over 33,000 or 16 percent of the national total were found in New York and nearly 21,000 or 10 percent of the national total were in California (table 5). Next most prominent were Pennsylvania with over 18,000 patients on the rolls and Michigan with nearly 14,000. These rankings, although involving large States, do not precisely follow States' population ranking. California is the most populous State and New York second, the reverse of their rankings in terms of patients on the rolls. Also, Texas, the third State in population, was behind several others in terms of patients on the rolls. The States with the fewest patients on the rolls were Delaware, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

In the pattern of additions during the year, populous States again were generally the most prominent, with California having nearly 39,000 additions, New York having over 19,000 and Texas having nearly 27,000. The fewest additions took place in Alaska and the District of Columbia. The number of additions in these jurisdictions was about one-half of one percent of the California figure.

The largest number of partial care visits took place in New York (4.0 million), Michigan (2.4 million), California (2.3 million), and Pennsylvania (2.2 million). The fewest occurred in Delaware (17,000), the District of Columbia (30,000), and Wyoming (32,000). Again, the smallest State figures are well under one percent of the largest.

These disparities of 100-to-1 or more partially reflect population differences among States, and it is thus informative to examine patient movement in States in terms of rates per 100,000 civilian population. Nationally, there were nearly 116 partial care additions including Territories per 100,000 civilian population in 1988 (table 6). However, the rate ranged from 28 per 100,000 in Alaska, 34 per 100,000 in D.C., and 39 per 100,000 in both Louisiana and West Virginia, to nearly 358 per 100,000 in Wisconsin, and approximately 182 and 179 population per 100,000 in Arizona and Michigan respectively (table 7). The maximum range in rates was approximately 50-to-1, a good deal less than the range in the absolute number of additions. Also, there was no particular tendency for the most populous States or the least populous to dominate, respectively, the high end and the low end of the list of rates.

Characteristics of Partial Care Patients in 1988

Of the nearly 224,000 persons receiving partial care services at the end of 1988, 39,000 or 17 percent were children (that is, under 18), nearly 20,000 or 9 percent were elderly (that is, 65 or over), and the remaining 165,000 or 74 percent were adults aged 18 to 64 (tables 8 and 9). Men in partial care outnumbered women, constituting 54 percent of patients. In racial and ethnic terms, 45,000 patients, or 20 percent, were black with all but 2 percent of the remainder white; 18,000, or 8 percent, were Hispanic and the remaining 92 percent of patients were non-Hispanic. The major disability of 198,000 patients, or 89 percent of the total, was mental illness. Seven percent had mental retardation/developmental disability as their principal disability and 3 percent were suffering principally from substance abuse.

The characteristics of patients receiving partial care from particular types of mental health organizations sometimes differed substantially from these overall patterns. For example, in terms of age, 68 percent of the partial care patients of RTCs were children and only 3 percent were elderly. This pattern of concentration on children is not surprising, as RTCs are organizations principally serving children. In a reverse pattern, almost no VA patients were children and 18 percent were elderly. These figures again reflect the age distribution of the organizations' target population which, for the VA, consists of veterans. Very few veterans are under 18 and the largest group of veterans, the World War II cohort, is rapidly reaching age 65 if not already past it.

In gender, the most conspicuous patterns among particular types of mental health organizations were the 97 percent male population of VA partial care programs and the 71 percent male population of RTCs. The former figure reflects the overwhelmingly male composition of the veteran population, but the latter has no obvious explanation in terms of the makeup of RTCs' target population. Women slightly outnumbered men among the partial care patient population of private psychiatric hospitals and separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals.

In racial terms, a distinctive pattern was found in private psychiatric hospitals, where only 12 percent of partial care patients were black, compared to 20 percent for all mental health organizations combined, and only 0.2 percent were native American, compared to 0.8 percent for all mental health organizations. Native Americans were more prominent in RTCs, where they made up 3 percent of the partial care patient population. The Hispanic percentage was highest (15 percent) in VA partial care programs and lowest (5 percent) in private psychiatric hospitals. Overall, private psychiatric hospitals provide less service (in percentage terms) to minority population groups than do other types of mental health organizations.

Although overall, the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled constituted 7 percent of the partial care population in the U.S., they were only half that percentage of partial care patients, or even less, in all types of mental health organization except multiservice mental health organizations. In multiservice mental health organizations, they were 9 percent of patients. Patients with substance abuse as their major

disability made up 10 percent of the partial care patient population in private psychiatric hospitals and 9 percent in VA programs, but 1 percent or less in RTCs, freestanding partial care organizations, and separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals.

Staff and Funding of Partial Care Organizations, 1988

Although the 93 freestanding partial care organizations operating in 1988 provided only a small percentage of the totality of partial care services rendered by mental health organizations in that year, they are the only type of mental health organization devoted solely to partial care. Therefore, their staffing and funding are described here.

During a sampled week in December 1988, 2,209 full-time equivalent staff worked in partial care organizations (table 10). Of these, 66 were psychiatrists, 98 were psychologists (over half of them at the master's degree level), and 270 were social workers. There were over 1,200 other mental health workers, and 490 administrative and support staff. On a State-by-State basis, relatively large FTE staff totals were, as would be expected, found in the States with the highest number of partial care organizations—New York, California, and Pennsylvania. However, Illinois and Michigan had more FTE staff in partial care organizations than California although they had considerably fewer partial care organizations.

Funds received by partial care organizations totaled \$82.4 million in 1988 (table 11). The largest sources of funds were State government organizations other than the State mental health authorities (\$24.2 million), local governments (\$15.0 million), State mental health authorities (\$11.8 million), and Medicaid (\$10.9 million). States with the largest total amount of funds going to partial care organizations were New York (\$21.6 million or over one-fourth of the national total), Pennsylvania (\$11 million), Michigan (\$6.7 million), California

(\$6.4 million), and Illinois (\$5.9 million). The top 8 States accounted for 4 of every 5 dollars received by partial care organizations nationally.

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Text Footnote

¹ Although the number of additions to partial care programs remained fairly constant in the 1980-86 period the numbers of organizations with these programs increased from 3,727 to 4,747. This was due primarily to a change in definition. Prior to 1984, partial care programs included only day/evening treatment programs. In 1984, the definition was broadened to include rehabilitation, habilitation and education programs that had previously been excluded. This resulted in a sharp increase in the number of partial care programs between 1980 and 1984 from 3,727 to 4,438, but not in the number of additions to these programs.

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Table 1. Trends in partial care: United States, excluding Territories, 1970-88

Selected measures	1970	1976	1980	1984	1986	1988
Total mental health organizations (MHOs) in the U.S.	3,005	3,480	3,727	4,438	4,747	4,930
MHO providing partial care services	778	1,447	1,648	1,817	1,943	2,161
Percent of all U.S. MHOs that provided partial care services	25.9	41.6	44.2	40.9	40.9	43.8
Partial care additions ¹						
Total (1,000s)	55.5	163.3	172.3	177.3	188.8	276.2
Rate per 100,000 civilian population ...	27.8	77.2	77.6	76.3	79.0	113.1
Number in various types of MHOs (1,000s) ²						
State and county mental hospitals					5.8	5.5
Private psychiatric hospitals					8.8	39.3
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals					39.2	39.4
VA mental health services					7.3	16.0
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs for EDC)					5.5	8.6
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations					10.4	11.6
Multiservice mental health organizations ...					112.6	155.8

¹ Generally refers to additions in preceding year.

² 1970 - 84 not comparable with data for 1986 - 88 because of changes in definitions of certain organization types.

Table 2. Number of mental health organizations and number and percent providing partial care, by type of organization: United States, 1988

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Number providing partial care	Percent providing partial care	Type of organization	Number of organizations	Number providing partial care	Percent providing partial care
Total, United States	4,961	2,178	43.9	VA mental health services	139	69	49.6
Excluding Territories ...	4,930	2,161	43.8	Psychiatric outpatient clinics	11	-	-
State and county mental hospitals	288	62	21.5	VA multiservice MHOs	128	69	53.9
Traditional	212	40	18.9	RTCs for EDC	440	156	35.5
Children's	32	13	40.6	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	93	93	100.0
Forensic	18	2	11.1	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	755	-	-
County (Wisconsin and New Jersey)	17	3	17.6	State and local government	210	-	-
Teaching hospitals ...	9	4	44.4	For profit	73	-	-
Private psychiatric hospitals	447	236	52.8	Not-for-profit	472	-	-
For profit	337	163	48.4	Multiservice mental health organizations ...	1,310	1,230	93.9
Not-for-profit	110	73	66.4	State and local government	389	367	94.3
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,489	332	22.3	For profit	21	16	76.2
State and local government	220	40	18.2	Not-for-profit	900	847	94.1
For profit	160	23	14.4				
Not-for-profit	1,109	269	24.3				

Table 3. Number of mental health organizations providing partial care by type of organization and State: United States, 1988

State/Territory	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA mental health services	RTCs for EDC	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Multiservice mental health organizations
Total, United States	2,178	63	236	332	69	156	93	1,230
Excluding Territories	2,161	60	236	332	68	156	93	1,216
Alabama	27	-	2	2	1	-	-	22
Alaska	6	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Arizona	34	-	6	5	1	8	-	14
Arkansas	19	-	2	-	1	2	-	14
California	187	-	29	34	7	17	14	86
Colorado	42	1	4	6	2	6	-	23
Connecticut	49	-	6	18	1	7	1	16
Delaware	5	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
District of Columbia	7	-	1	2	-	-	-	4
Florida	74	-	16	8	3	-	2	45
Georgia	36	-	6	4	-	-	-	26
Hawaii	12	-	1	-	-	1	-	10
Idaho	10	-	2	-	-	1	-	7
Illinois	113	-	4	21	2	6	8	72
Indiana	41	-	15	9	2	2	-	13
Iowa	26	1	1	7	2	2	-	13
Kansas	23	1	4	2	1	-	-	15
Kentucky	24	1	3	-	2	-	1	17
Louisiana	16	-	10	2	2	-	-	2
Maine	16	-	-	2	1	2	2	9
Maryland	53	1	3	7	1	6	4	31
Massachusetts	80	3	3	9	2	10	6	47
Michigan	103	2	7	21	2	7	1	63
Minnesota	35	1	-	13	1	3	-	17
Mississippi	17	1	1	2	-	-	-	13
Missouri	52	5	2	14	2	12	-	17
Montana	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
Nebraska	15	1	-	1	1	2	1	9
Nevada	11	2	4	1	1	2	-	1
New Hampshire	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	10
New Jersey	64	-	3	14	2	2	5	38
New Mexico	25	-	4	1	1	1	5	13
New York	174	29	1	40	6	11	16	71
North Carolina	44	-	7	1	-	-	-	36
North Dakota	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
Ohio	108	-	5	12	3	11	3	74
Oklahoma	30	1	2	3	1	-	1	22
Oregon	49	-	1	3	1	5	4	35
Pennsylvania	131	-	9	19	4	10	9	80
Rhode Island	13	-	2	-	1	1	-	9
South Carolina	21	1	2	2	-	2	-	14
South Dakota	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
Tennessee	35	1	7	3	1	1	3	19
Texas	93	2	36	16	4	-	-	35
Utah	18	-	4	2	1	2	-	9
Vermont	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Virginia	51	1	12	6	1	-	1	30
Washington	50	1	3	4	2	2	1	37
West Virginia	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Wisconsin	46	3	3	8	-	5	5	22
Wyoming	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	6
Guam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico	15	2	-	-	1	-	-	12
Virgin Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 4. Patient movement in psychiatric partial care programs by type of organization: United States, 1988

Type of organization ¹	Number of organizations	Patients on rolls at the beginning of the year	Additions during year	Episodes during year	Visits
Total, United States	2,178	212,196	286,715	498,911	26,258,098
Total, Excluding Territories	2,161	211,710	276,185	487,895	26,119,791
State and county mental hospitals	62	17,965	5,529	23,494	1,610,750
Traditional	40	15,796	4,450	20,246	1,369,606
Children's	13	949	590	1,539	111,225
Forensic	2	94	1	95	7,478
County (Wisconsin and New Jersey)	3	787	393	1,180	98,589
Teaching hospitals	4	339	95	434	23,852
Private psychiatric hospitals	236	7,894	39,288	47,182	1,018,347
For profit	163	3,260	17,615	20,875	460,524
Not-for-profit	73	4,634	21,673	26,307	557,823
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	332	15,557	39,420	54,977	1,791,402
State and local government	40	2,262	8,524	10,786	219,756
For profit	23	1,609	674	2,283	111,509
Not-for-profit	269	11,686	30,222	41,908	1,460,137
VA mental health services	69	8,542	25,522	34,064	875,127
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	156	7,154	8,566	15,720	1,343,633
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations ..	93	10,274	11,615	21,889	1,419,027
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,230	144,810	156,775	301,585	18,199,812
State and local government	367	47,905	54,896	102,801	6,084,158
For profit	16	1,460	1,201	2,661	135,421
Not-for-profit	847	95,445	100,678	196,123	11,980,233

¹ Data for individual organizational types include Territories.

Table 5. Patient movement in psychiatric partial care programs, by State: United States, 1968

State/Territory	Patients on rolls at the beginning of the year	Patient additions during the year	Episodes during the year	Visits
Total, United States	212,196	286,715	498,911	26,258,098
Excluding Territories	211,710	276,185	487,895	26,119,791
Alabama	1,609	3,153	4,762	228,441
Alaska	603	140	743	50,492
Arizona	1,888	6,309	8,197	344,062
Arkansas	2,071	2,060	4,131	145,693
California	20,627	38,852	59,479	2,320,228
Colorado	3,205	3,526	6,731	386,760
Connecticut	2,880	4,261	7,141	368,172
Delaware	145	910	1,055	16,909
District of Columbia	489	208	697	29,534
Florida	7,477	9,253	16,730	897,316
Georgia	2,843	5,147	7,990	573,353
Hawaii	642	638	1,280	87,465
Idaho	720	656	1,376	68,873
Illinois	7,962	12,687	20,649	1,240,924
Indiana	2,718	5,661	8,379	289,501
Iowa	1,075	1,596	2,671	129,027
Kansas	1,251	3,127	4,378	151,140
Kentucky	2,887	4,762	7,649	755,314
Louisiana	407	1,695	2,102	51,536
Maine	1,920	1,068	2,988	180,154
Maryland	2,865	3,459	6,324	380,082
Massachusetts	8,405	6,077	14,482	1,002,847
Michigan	13,804	16,516	30,320	2,398,917
Minnesota	1,649	2,640	4,289	204,638
Mississippi	1,063	1,055	2,118	161,013
Missouri	1,891	3,482	5,373	299,108
Montana	878	568	1,446	70,976
Nebraska	960	778	1,738	95,157
Nevada	660	1,441	2,101	38,530
New Hampshire	813	1,305	2,118	109,737
New Jersey	7,505	6,351	13,856	995,867
New Mexico	2,013	2,579	4,592	113,529
New York	33,256	19,263	52,519	3,994,872
North Carolina	6,577	5,241	11,818	552,870
North Dakota	392	331	723	37,489
Ohio	7,819	10,987	18,806	866,751
Oklahoma	2,151	1,802	3,953	87,436
Oregon	2,606	2,875	5,481	355,430
Pennsylvania	18,420	15,068	33,488	2,185,849
Rhode Island	1,752	1,312	3,064	133,798
South Carolina	1,764	2,358	4,122	164,705
South Dakota	662	521	1,183	77,207
Tennessee	3,276	3,287	6,563	443,679
Texas	6,815	26,813	33,628	738,656
Utah	1,828	1,950	3,778	313,303
Vermont	964	614	1,578	154,300
Virginia	4,460	6,234	10,694	500,082
Washington	5,943	6,844	12,787	717,866
West Virginia	1,257	730	1,987	128,721
Wisconsin	5,490	17,360	22,850	449,822
Wyoming	353	635	988	31,660
Guam	34	33	67	139
Puerto Rico	404	10,490	10,894	129,588
Virgin Islands	48	7	55	8,580

Table 6. Partial care additions and episodes per 100,000 civilian population, by type of mental health organization: United States, 1968

Type of organization	Patient additions per 100,000 civilian population	Episodes per 100,000 civilian population	Type of organization	Patient additions per 100,000 civilian population	Episodes per 100,000 civilian population
Total, United States	115.8	201.5	VA mental health services	10.3	13.8
Excluding Territories	113.1	199.9	Psychiatric outpatient clinics	-	-
State and county mental hospitals	2.2	9.5	VA multiservice MHOs	10.3	13.8
Traditional	1.8	8.2	Residential Treatment Centers for emotionally disturbed children	3.5	6.3
Children's	.2	.6	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	4.7	8.8
Forensic	.0	.0	Multiservice mental health organizations	63.4	121.8
County (Wisconsin and New Jersey)	.2	.5	State and local government	22.2	41.5
Teaching hospitals	.0	.2	For profit	.5	1.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	15.9	19.1	Not-for-profit	40.7	79.2
For profit	7.1	8.4			
Not-for-profit	8.8	10.6			
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	15.9	22.2			
State and local government	3.4	4.4			
For profit	.3	.9			
Not-for-profit	12.2	16.9			

Table 7. Partial care additions and episodes per 100,000 civilian population, by State, 1968

State/Territory	Patient additions per 100,000 civilian population	Episodes per 100,000 civilian population	State/Territory	Patient additions per 100,000 civilian population	Episodes per 100,000 civilian population
Total, United States	115.8	201.5	Montana	70.9	180.5
Excluding Territories	113.1	199.9	Nebraska	49.0	109.4
Alabama	77.3	116.8	Nevada	137.9	201.1
Alaska	28.0	148.6	New Hampshire	120.8	196.1
Arizona	182.2	236.7	New Jersey	82.5	179.9
Arkansas	86.3	173.1	New Mexico	173.0	308.0
California	138.7	212.3	New York	107.8	293.8
Colorado	108.3	206.7	North Carolina	82.0	185.0
Connecticut	132.4	221.9	North Dakota	50.5	110.2
Delaware	138.9	161.1	Ohio	101.3	173.5
District of Columbia	34.1	114.3	Oklahoma	56.1	123.1
Florida	75.6	136.7	Oregon	104.0	198.3
Georgia	82.1	127.4	Pennsylvania	125.7	279.4
Hawaii	61.3	123.0	Rhode Island	132.9	310.4
Idaho	65.8	138.0	South Carolina	69.1	120.8
Illinois	109.6	178.3	South Dakota	73.8	167.6
Indiana	102.0	151.0	Tennessee	67.4	134.6
Iowa	56.3	94.3	Texas	160.5	201.3
Kansas	126.6	177.2	Utah	115.8	224.3
Kentucky	128.9	207.1	Vermont	110.2	283.3
Louisiana	38.7	48.0	Virginia	106.7	183.0
Maine	89.3	249.8	Washington	149.2	278.8
Maryland	75.7	138.4	West Virginia	38.9	105.9
Massachusetts	103.4	246.5	Wisconsin	357.7	470.8
Michigan	179.0	328.5	Wyoming	133.7	208.0
Minnesota	61.3	99.6	Guam	26.8	54.5
Mississippi	40.6	81.4	Puerto Rico	319.1	331.4
Missouri	67.9	104.8	Virgin Islands	6.8	53.4

Table 8. Number of patients receiving partial care services at year end, by patient characteristics and type of organization: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA mental health services	RTCs for EDC	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Multiservice mental health organizations
Total Patients	223,717	17,511	7,986	15,726	8,929	7,805	10,841	154,919
Age								
Less than 13 years	22,148	978	934	1,336	6	3,142	1,397	14,355
13-17 years	16,831	662	1,266	1,055	-	2,146	1,226	10,476
18-34 years	76,943	5,813	2,675	5,213	1,373	1,085	3,654	57,130
35-64 years	87,931	7,697	2,756	6,060	5,917	1,207	3,879	60,415
65-74 years	15,171	1,539	303	1,209	1,499	179	603	9,839
75 years and older	4,693	822	52	853	134	46	82	2,704
Gender								
Male	120,944	9,315	3,824	6,786	8,628	5,558	6,308	80,525
Female	102,773	8,196	4,162	8,940	301	2,247	4,533	74,394
Race								
White	174,376	13,405	6,950	12,098	6,888	5,629	7,914	121,492
Black	45,040	3,934	974	3,490	1,922	1,848	2,789	30,083
Native American	1,740	52	13	30	99	258	37	1,251
Asian/Pacific Islander ...	2,561	120	49	108	20	70	101	2,093
Hispanic status								
Hispanic	17,878	1,326	432	1,466	1,372	551	1,446	11,285
Non-Hispanic	205,839	16,185	7,554	14,260	7,557	7,254	9,395	143,634
Major Disability¹								
Mental Illness	198,464	16,110	6,970	15,386	8,104	7,589	10,316	133,989
Mental Retardation/ Developmental								
Disability	15,249	251	67	171	5	136	374	14,245
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	7,191	806	824	134	786	41	53	4,547
All other	2,813	344	125	35	34	39	98	2,138

¹ According to combined DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes classified as follows:
 Mental illness = 290 - 316 except 291 - 292 and 303 - 305; all V codes except V71.09
 Mental retardation/developmental disability = 317 - 319
 Alcohol/drug abuse = 291 - 292, 303 - 305, 327 - 328
 All other = all other codes

Table 9. Percent distribution of patients receiving partial care services at year end, by patient characteristics and type of organization: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA mental health services	RTCs for EDC	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Multiservice mental health organizations
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age								
Less than 13 years	9.9	5.6	11.7	8.5	.1	40.2	12.9	9.3
13-17 years	7.5	3.8	15.9	6.7	.0	27.5	11.3	6.8
18-34 years	34.4	33.2	33.5	33.1	15.4	13.9	33.7	36.9
35-64 years	39.3	43.9	34.4	38.6	66.2	15.5	35.7	38.9
65-74 years	6.8	8.8	3.8	7.7	16.8	2.3	5.6	6.4
75 years and older	2.1	4.7	.7	5.4	1.5	.6	.8	1.7
Gender								
Male	54.1	53.2	47.9	43.2	96.6	71.2	58.2	52.0
Female	45.9	46.8	52.1	56.8	3.4	28.8	41.8	48.0
Race								
White	78.0	76.5	87.0	76.9	77.2	72.1	73.1	78.4
Black	20.1	22.5	12.2	22.2	21.5	23.7	25.7	19.4
Native American8	.3	.2	.2	1.1	3.3	.3	.8
Asian/Pacific Islander ...	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.2	.9	.9	1.4
Hispanic status								
Hispanic	8.0	7.6	5.4	9.3	15.4	7.1	13.3	7.3
Non-Hispanic	92.0	92.4	94.6	90.7	84.6	92.9	86.7	92.7
Major Disability¹								
Mental Illness	88.7	92.0	87.3	97.8	90.7	97.3	95.2	86.5
Mental Retardation/ Developmental Disability	6.8	1.4	.8	1.1	.1	1.7	3.4	9.2
Alcohol/Drug Abuse	3.2	4.6	10.3	.9	8.8	.5	.5	2.9
All other	1.3	2.0	1.6	.2	.4	.5	.9	1.4

¹ According to combined DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes classified as follows:

Mental illness = 290 - 316 except 291 - 292 and 303 - 305; all V codes except V71.09

Mental retardation/developmental disability = 317 - 319

Alcohol/drug abuse = 291 - 292, 303 - 305, 327 - 328

All other = all other codes

Table 10. Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in freestanding partial care organizations, by staff discipline and State: United States, December 1988

State/Territory	Total	Psychiatrists		Other physicians		Psychologists			Social Workers		Registered nurses	Other mental health workers and assistants		Other physical health profs. and assists.	All other staff
		Total	Ph.D./Ed.D.	Master's Degree	Total	MSW and above	Other	BA and above	Less than BA						
Total, United States	2,209	66	2	98	44	55	270	246	24	43	922	316	0	490	
Excluding Territories	2,209	66	2	98	44	55	270	246	24	43	922	316	0	490	
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	179	1	2	17	7	10	20	18	2	1	68	38	0	31	
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	29	1	0	3	0	3	11	10	1	3	4	2	0	4	
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	141	6	0	1	1	0	16	16	0	2	84	9	0	23	
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	196	0	0	6	1	5	9	8	1	1	51	72	0	56	
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	39	1	0	1	0	1	8	8	0	2	12	5	0	11	
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	0	4	
Maryland	60	1	0	4	1	3	12	12	0	2	20	8	0	13	
Massachusetts	113	1	0	7	2	5	9	8	1	5	47	12	0	33	
Michigan	181	6	0	3	2	1	19	19	0	1	117	4	0	31	
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Table 10. Number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in freestanding partial care organizations, by staff discipline and State: United States, December 1988 (continued)

State/Territory	Total	Psychiatrists	Other physicians	Psychologists			Social Workers			Registered nurses	Other mental health workers and assistants		Other physical health profs. and assists.	All other staff
				Total	Ph.D./Ed.D.	Master's Degree	Total	MSW and above	Other		BA and above	Less than BA		
New Jersey	131	4	0	5	3	2	25	22	2	3	27	11	0	57
New Mexico	59	0	0	4	3	0	8	7	1	1	18	17	0	12
New York	443	22	0	17	11	6	53	48	5	9	210	40	0	91
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	137	8	0	4	2	2	15	14	1	1	77	9	0	23
Oklahoma	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	60	0	0	1	1	1	8	7	1	0	9	29	0	12
Pennsylvania	251	11	0	11	3	8	40	37	3	8	106	26	0	48
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	47	1	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	16	8	0	12
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	42	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	19	10	0	9
Washington	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	59	1	0	6	0	6	9	5	3	2	17	11	0	13
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Funds received by freestanding partial care organizations (in thousands of dollars), by source of funds and State, United States, 1988

State/Territory	Number of organizations	Total funds	State mental health authority funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State Government funds (excluding Medicaid)	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to state	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal funds	Local government funds	Contract funds from non-Govt. organizations	All other sources
Total, United States	93	\$82,427	\$11,812	\$24,226	\$4,860	\$2,371	\$10,856	\$511	\$1,899	\$15,025	\$3,850	\$7,018
Excluding Territories	93	82,427	11,812	24,226	4,860	2,371	10,856	511	1,899	15,025	3,850	7,018
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	14	6,392	430	1,833	798	3	429	391	0	588	0	1,920
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	460	207	0	12	37	45	0	42	78	8	30
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	2	4,795	795	27	6	0	603	0	20	3,149	2	194
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	8	5,858	1,801	1,777	179	115	337	3	318	322	323	685
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	1	827	0	4	9	0	552	0	29	0	0	233
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	2	444	163	182	17	0	0	0	44	3	0	36
Maryland	4	1,580	29	71	64	176	413	0	54	485	3	285
Massachusetts	6	5,475	1,623	1,906	292	102	718	0	78	411	0	346
Michigan	1	6,700	667	1,935	263	0	936	0	47	2,785	0	67
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	76	15	0	1	0	14	0	0	44	0	2
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Table 11. Funds received by freestanding partial care organizations (in thousands of dollars), by source of funds and State, United States, 1988 (continued)

State/Territory	Number of organizations	Total funds	State mental health authority funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State Government funds (excluding Medicaid)	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to state	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal funds	Local government funds	Contract funds from non-Govt. organizations	All other sources
Funds received in thousands of dollars												
New Jersey	5	5,004	1,192	1,740	17	100	850	3	4	162	577	360
New Mexico	5	2,660	329	717	655	0	139	48	0	107	0	665
New York	16	21,606	2,520	7,684	1,109	1,096	3,010	28	266	2,405	2,341	1,147
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	3	3,513	462	980	111	0	484	0	68	1,295	0	112
Ohio	1	118	11	12	21	29	13	0	10	1	0	21
Oklahoma	4	1,619	159	555	490	0	95	33	0	42	0	246
Oregon	9	11,118	956	4,038	576	689	1,784	6	730	1,473	584	283
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	1,214	272	190	222	24	166	0	126	60	5	150
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1	1,408	0	88	7	0	0	0	19	1,197	8	89
Washington	1	646	0	304	4	0	164	0	0	83	0	91
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	5	914	182	184	8	0	104	0	45	334	0	57
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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