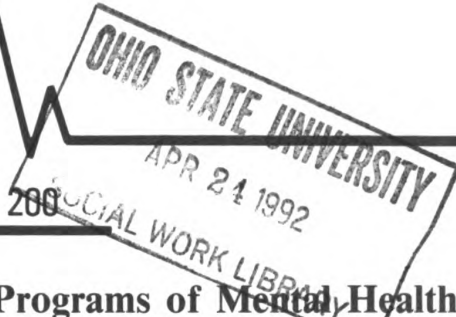


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Outpatient Care Programs of Mental Health Organizations, United States, 1988

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Abstract

In 1988, 2,989 (60 percent) of the 4,961 mental health organizations in the United States (including the territories) offered outpatient care programs. A total of 5.8 million patient care episodes were generated by these organized outpatient programs. These episodes included 3.1 million outpatient additions, produced 54 million outpatient visits, and represented 67 percent of all patient care episodes in mental health organizations in 1988. Although the number of mental health organizations with outpatient care programs increased by less than one percent between 1986 and 1988, the number of outpatient additions showed an 11 percent gain during this period.

Multiservice mental health organizations were the primary locus of outpatient care in 1988, accounting for 41 percent of the 2,989 mental health organizations providing this care. Ranking next in this respect, were freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and the separate psychiatric outpatient services in non-Federal general hospitals, with 25 and 16 percent, respectively, of the total outpatient care programs. In general, these three organization types had similar rankings with respect to the volume of the outpatient caseload.

By definition, all of the freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics provided outpatient care, and almost all of the VA mental health programs and multiservice mental health organizations also offered this care (99 and 92 percent, respectively). In contrast, psychiatric outpatient care

was available in only 37 percent of non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services, 36 percent of private psychiatric hospitals, 29 percent of State mental hospitals, and 22 percent of RTCs for emotionally disturbed children.

Outpatient care was available in mental health organizations in all States in 1988, with every State having at least two or more organization types providing this service. In general, the most populous States had the largest number and the greatest variety of mental health organizations with outpatient care programs.

Of the 2.87 million clients receiving outpatient care in mental health organizations at the end of 1988, 23 percent were under 18 years of age, 68 percent were 18 to 64, and 9 percent were 65 and older. Male outpatient clients slightly outnumbered female clients. The majority (77 percent) of the outpatient clients were white, with blacks representing 21 percent; native Americans and Asians/Pacific Islanders, the remaining two percent. Eleven percent of the total client population were reported to be of Hispanic origin. Mental illness was the primary disability for 86 percent of the outpatient clients, 8 percent were treated primarily for alcohol/drug abuse, and the remaining 6 percent were almost evenly divided between those diagnosed primarily with mental retardation/developmental disabilities, and those with "all other" disabilities.

Introduction

Outpatient care programs of mental health organizations constitute a significant segment of the total mental health service delivery system in the United States. In 1988, these programs accounted for about 5.8 million of the approximately

8.7 million patient care episodes in all mental health organizations, or two-thirds of the total (figure 1).

This report presents the most recent data available on the number of outpatient care programs available in mental health organizations, the volume of services provided by these

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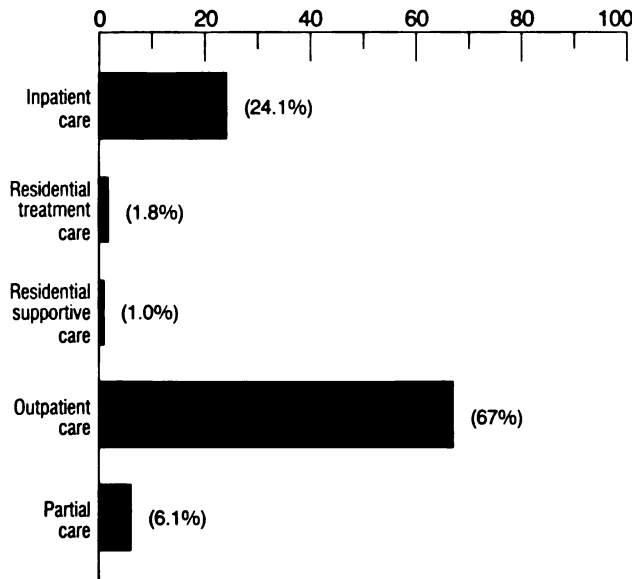
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Figure 1. Percent distribution of total patient care episodes in all mental health organizations by type of psychiatric care program: United States, 1988



programs, and some selected characteristics of their clients. Data are presented for the United States and each State. Statistics reported for the United States include the territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, except in totals associated with the tabulations by State, when they are excluded. The 1988 data in this report are an update of similar data for prior years presented in previous National Institute of Mental Health publications (Sunshine, et al., 1991; Witkin, et al., 1990; Redick, et al., 1987; Witkin, et al., 1987). In addition to examining the status of outpatient care programs in organized settings in the United States in 1988, this report briefly examines the changes that have occurred in these programs since 1986.

The mental health organizations covered in this report are State and county mental hospitals (hereafter called State mental hospitals), private psychiatric hospitals, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) mental health programs, separate psychiatric outpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs), freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and multiservice mental health organizations. Unless otherwise noted, freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, which have no outpatient care programs, are excluded.

Data for 1988 were obtained from the 1988 Inventory of Mental Health Organizations and General Hospital Mental Health Services, conducted by the Statistical Research Branch (SRB), Division of Applied and Services Research (DASR), National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), in cooperation with the State mental health agencies, the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals, and the American Hospital Association. If after follow-up, a mental health organization still failed to respond to the Inventory, or data on particular items were not reported, the missing

information was imputed. The 1986 data, based on the 1986 Inventory, were obtained from Sunshine, et al., 1991, and Witkin, et al., 1990.

Trends in Outpatient Care Programs between 1986 and 1988

Between 1986 and 1988, the total number of mental health organizations in the United States increased from 4,774 to 4,961, a 4 percent gain (table 1). In the same period, the number of these organizations offering outpatient care programs increased by less than one percent, from 2,967 to 2,989, with the result that the percent of organizations with outpatient care decreased from 62 to 60 percent of all mental health organizations during the period.

Despite the relatively small increase in the number of mental health organizations providing outpatient care programs, the number of additions to these programs increased by almost 11 percent, from more than 2.8 million in 1986 to about 3.1 million in 1988 (table 2). Most of this gain was attributed to VA mental health programs, State mental hospitals, and freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics which had the largest percentage increases in outpatient additions (98, 55, and 40 percent, respectively). Private psychiatric hospitals and multiservice mental health organizations showed increases of lesser magnitude, 3 percent or less. Only RTCs and separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals reported decreases (10 and 7 percent, respectively). These patterns contrast with those noted for the 1983-86 period (Sunshine et al., 1991), in which a substantial decrease occurred in outpatient additions to State mental hospitals, and the increase in outpatient additions that occurred in all other organization types were largest for RTCs and private psychiatric hospitals.

Among the States, only 20 showed increases of varying magnitude in the number of mental health organizations offering outpatient care programs between 1986 and 1988 (table 3). Of the remaining States, 23 experienced decreases in the number of these programs, and in 7 States and the District of Columbia no change occurred in number.

Outpatient Care Programs in 1988

In 1988, as noted above, 60 percent of all mental health organizations offered outpatient care programs. This percentage differed substantially among the various types of mental health organizations, with 100 percent of the freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics offering outpatient services, followed closely by VA mental health programs and multiservice mental health organizations, with 97 and 94 percent, respectively, providing outpatient programs (table 1). These were followed by private psychiatric hospitals (39 percent), separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals (33 percent), and RTCs and State mental hospitals (29 percent each).

Of the 2,989 mental health organizations in the United States and the territories that operated outpatient care

programs in 1988, the largest number, 1,224 (41 percent), were multiservice mental health organizations; 755 (25 percent) were freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and 486 (16 percent) were separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals (table 4). The remaining 524 outpatient care programs were allocated among private psychiatric hospitals (174), VA mental health programs (135), RTCs (130), and State mental hospitals (85). Table 4 also shows the distribution of outpatient care programs among the various types of mental health organizations by type of ownership or control, and, in the case of State mental hospitals, by type of hospital.

Multiservice mental health organizations, which operated two-fifths of the outpatient care programs in the United States in 1988, also accounted for almost one-half of the slightly over 3.1 million outpatient additions in that year (table 4). Ranking next were freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics with 18 percent of the additions, followed by the separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals and VA mental health programs, with 15 and 9 percent, respectively. Each of the remaining types of mental health organizations—State mental hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, and RTCs—accounted for 4 percent or less of the total outpatient additions.

Outpatient care episodes in mental health organizations (sum of clients on rolls at beginning of year plus additions to outpatient programs during the year) totalled just over 5.8 million in 1988, and the number of regular outpatient visits generated by these episodes totalled almost 54.3 million (table 4). Generally, the distributions of episodes and visits among the various types of mental health organizations were similar to that noted above for outpatient additions.

Further measures of the extent of outpatient care provided by the various types of mental health organizations in 1988 are shown in table 4. The ratio of additions to patients on the rolls gives an indication of "new cases" compared with those already on the rolls. For all organizations, this ratio was 1.2 to 1. Private psychiatric hospital outpatient services had a similar ratio, while those for each of the other organization types were either slightly above or below this number. Visits per episode give an approximation of the relative frequency of outpatient care. In 1988 there were 9 outpatient visits per episode among all mental health organizations. This figure was slightly higher (10 or more) for State mental hospitals, RTCs, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and multiservice mental health organizations, and lower (8 or less) for private psychiatric hospitals, VA mental health programs and the separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals.

Distribution of Outpatient Care Programs by State in 1988

In 1988, outpatient care programs operated by mental health organizations were available in every State, with the largest numbers of these organizations located in New York (290) and California (239), and the fewest in Montana,

Nevada, and North Dakota (9 each) (table 3). Outpatient programs in multiservice mental health organizations had the widest distribution, with these programs available in all the States. Following closely in this respect, were outpatient programs in the separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals, VA mental health programs, and freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, which were provided in all but 3, 5, and 9 States, respectively. Of the remaining mental health organizations, outpatient programs in State mental hospitals had the least representation nationally, with outpatient programs in only 24 States.

Nationally, multiservice mental health organizations accounted for 50 percent of the outpatient additions to all mental health organizations during 1988, and in 29 of the States this percentage was either equalled or exceeded (table 6). Moreover, in 5 other States, outpatient additions to multiservice mental health organizations outnumbered those to any other type of mental health organization providing outpatient care. Among the remaining States, other types of mental health organizations accounted for the largest percentage of outpatient additions. For example, in 7 States (Alaska, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Wyoming), it was freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics; in 5 States (Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York), the separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals; in 2 States (Missouri, Nevada), State mental hospitals; in Delaware, RTCs; in the District of Columbia, VA mental health programs; and in Indiana, private psychiatric hospitals.

In 1988, almost half (47 percent) of the 3,019,394 additions to outpatient care programs in the United States occurred in only 9 States (California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas), with New York and California accounting for about one-fifth of the total (table 5). In 6 of the 9 States (California, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas), the largest percentage of outpatient additions was to outpatient care programs in multiservice mental health organizations; in New York and Massachusetts, as already noted, to the separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals; and in Michigan, to freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics (table 6).

Examining the number of outpatient additions relative to the population base from which they were drawn is a more informative statistic for comparing States. In 1988, there were 1,237 psychiatric outpatient additions occurring per 100,000 civilian population nationwide (table 7). However, among individual States, this figure ranged upward from less than 700 in Louisiana, Montana and Texas, to over 2,900 in Wyoming and Kansas. This pattern of wide variation in rates of outpatient additions among the States also generally prevailed when the rates to various types of mental health organizations were examined. For example, outpatient addition rates per 100,000 civilian population to multiservice mental health organizations ranged from a high of 2,912 in Kansas to lows of 80 and 27 in the District of Columbia and Louisiana, respectively. Similarly, among the 40 States and the District of Columbia with freestanding psychiatric

outpatient clinics, the addition rates were highest in Minnesota (1,281 per 100,000 civilian population) and lowest (5 or lower per 100,000 civilian population) in Georgia and North Carolina. Nationally, multiservice mental health organizations, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and non-Federal general hospital outpatient care programs had the highest outpatient addition rates per 100,000 civilian population, in that order. However, in only 19 States were outpatient addition rates to these organization types among the highest.

Patient Characteristics

Of the 2.87 million outpatients on the active rolls of mental health organizations on the last day of the 1988 reporting year, 23 percent were under the age of 18, 30 percent were 18-34 years of age, 38 percent were 35-64 years old, and 9 percent were 65 or older (table 8). Among the different types of mental health organizations, the age composition of the year-end clients varied to some extent from this overall pattern due to the nature of the client population served. Most notable in this respect, were RTCs with 47 percent of the clients under 18 years of age; and VA psychiatric organizations with high concentrations of outpatient clients in the 35-64 and 65 and over age groups (61 and 24 percent, respectively).

Male clients slightly outnumbered female clients in the outpatient programs of mental health organizations at the end of 1988 (table 8). Among the various organization types, a similar pattern prevailed in the outpatient programs of State mental hospitals, RTCs, and, most notably, VA mental health programs. Females outnumbered males in the remaining organization types, with the greatest differential occurring in the separate outpatient psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals.

Seventy-seven percent of all psychiatric outpatient clients in mental health organizations at the end of 1988 were white, 21 percent were black, and the remaining two percent were either native Americans or Asians/Pacific Islanders (table 8). Moreover, 11 percent of the total client population was reported to be of Hispanic origin. A similar racial/ethnic composition prevailed among the outpatient clients of each organization type, except for private psychiatric hospitals, with a greater predominance of white and native American clients; State mental hospitals, with a larger percentage of black clients; and RTCs, with a smaller percentage of clients of Hispanic origin.

Mental illness was the primary disability of 86 percent of the outpatient clients in mental health organizations at the end of 1988 (table 8). Of the remaining clients, 8 percent had alcohol/drug abuse as the primary disability, 3 percent had mental retardation/developmental disability as the primary problem, and the other 3 percent were classified under "all other" disabilities. In general, similar patterns with respect to major disability were observed for the outpatient clients of each organization type. The major exceptions to this were somewhat higher proportions of outpatient clients with mental illness in RTCs and the separate

psychiatric outpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals; and larger percentages of outpatient clients with alcohol/drug abuse in private psychiatric hospitals and VA mental health programs.

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Appendix

Definitions of Specific Mental Health Organizations Ownership/Control Categories, and Types of Programs (Services)

Mental Health Organizations

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinic. An organization that provides *only* ambulatory mental health services (in sessions that are typically 1 hour or shorter) on either a regular or emergency basis. The medical responsibility for all patients/clients and/or direction of the mental health program is generally assumed by a psychiatrist.

Freestanding psychiatric partial care organization. A freestanding organization that offers only day or evening care (in sessions that are typically 3-8 hours each) in a planned program of mental health treatment for individuals or groups of patients.

General hospital with separate psychiatric services. A non-Federal hospital that routinely admits patients to a separate psychiatric service setting (e.g., any combination of inpatient, outpatient, or partial hospitalization), for the express purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness. A separate psychiatric unit is an organizational or administrative entity within a general hospital that provides one or more treatments or other clinical services for patients with a known or suspected psychiatric diagnosis and is specifically

established and staffed for use by patients served in this unit. If this is an inpatient unit, beds are set up and staffed specifically for psychiatric patients in a separate ward or unit. These beds may be located in a specific building, wing, or floor, or they may be a specific group of beds physically separated from regular or surgical beds.

Multiservice mental health organization. An organization that directly provides two or more programs (services) (that is, inpatient, outpatient, day or other partial hospitalization) and is not classifiable as a psychiatric or general hospital or as a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. To be considered part of a multiservice mental health organization, a service must be under the direct administrative control of the organization, which includes financial and staffing and clinical and programmatic responsibility.

Psychiatric hospital. An entity either operated as a hospital by a State (e.g., State mental hospital) or licensed as a hospital by a State (e.g., private for-profit/not-for-profit psychiatric hospital) that is primarily concerned with providing inpatient care and treatment to persons with mental disorders.

Residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children (RTC). An organization that must meet all of the following criteria:

- a. 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 patients/clients.
- b. 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 doctorate degree.
- c. It serves children and youth primarily under age 18.
- d. 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.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) mental health organization. An organization operated and controlled by the Department of Veterans Affairs, which provides psychiatric

services, for example, psychiatric services in VA medical centers, VA outpatient psychiatric clinics, and VA multiservice mental health organizations.

Ownership/Control Categories for Organizations

State-local government. Controlled by State, county, and/or city government, or by a district/regional authority.

Nonprofit. Control by a foundation, church, or other nonprofit group.

For-profit. Control by a corporation, partnership, or individual operating on a for-profit basis.

Types of Programs (Services)

Inpatient care. 24-hour care in a hospital.

Residential treatment care. Overnight care in conjunction with an intensive treatment program in a setting other than a hospital.

Residential supportive care. Overnight care in conjunction with supervised living and other supportive services in a setting other than a hospital.

Partial care. A planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided in sessions of 3 or more hours to groups of patients or clients.

Outpatient care. Mental health services to ambulatory patients/clients generally provided for less than 3 hours at a single visit, on an individual, group, or family basis, usually in a clinic or similar facility.

The authors: Richard W Redick, Ph.D., developed this report under contract number 88-MO-316066-01D, from the National Institute of Mental Health. The DASR staff members, Michael J. Witkin, M.A., C.P.A., Joanne E. Atay, M.A., and Ronald W. Manderscheid, Ph.D., conceptualized the survey upon which the report is based, provided and edited data for the tables, and prepared sections of the text. The NIMH Mental Health Statistical Notes are edited by Mary Anne Sonnenschein, M.A., DASR.

Table 1. Total number of mental health organizations and number and percent with outpatient care programs, by type of organization: United States (including the Territories), 1986 and 1988

Type of organization	1986			1988		
	Total number of organizations	Organizations with outpatient care programs		Total number of organizations	Organizations with outpatient care programs	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total—all organizations	4,774 ¹	2,967	62.1	4,961 ¹	2,989	60.2
State and county mental hospitals	288	83	28.8	289	85	29.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	315	114	36.2	447	174	38.9
VA mental health programs	140	138	98.6	139	135	97.1
Separate psychiatric services in non-Federal general hospitals	1,354	499	36.9	1,489	486	32.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	437	99	22.7	440	130	29.5
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	780	780	100.0	755	755	100.0
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,363	1,254	92.0	1,309	1,224	93.5

¹ Includes 97 and 93 freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations in 1986 and 1988, respectively.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of additions and percent change in number of additions to outpatient care programs, by typed of mental health organization: United States (including the Territories), 1986 and 1988

Type of organization	Number of additions		Percent distribution		Percent change
	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986-1988
Total—all organizations	2,811,465	3,105,566	100.0	100.0	+ 10.5
State and county mental hospitals	62,212	96,512	2.2	3.1	+ 55.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	123,355	126,644	4.4	4.1	+ 2.7
VA mental health programs	134,355	265,526	4.8	8.5	+ 97.6
Separate psychiatric services in non-Federal general hospitals	500,295	465,717	17.8	15.0	-6.9
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	61,855	55,714	2.2	1.8	-9.9
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	403,101	564,060	14.3	18.2	+ 39.9
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,526,367	1,531,393	54.3	49.3	+ 0.3

Table 3. Number of mental health organizations providing outpatient care programs, by type of mental health organization and State: United States, 1986-1988

State	All organizations		State and county mental hospitals		Private psychiatric hospitals		VA mental health programs		Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services		RTC's for EDCs		Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics		Multiservice mental health organizations	
	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988
U.S. Total	2,946	2,965	83	82	114	172	137	134	497	486	99	130	773	751	1,234	1,210
Alabama	31	30	-	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	23	23
Alaska	27	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	5	6
Arizona	38	42	-	-	2	6	2	2	9	6	3	5	8	7	14	16
Arkansas	24	21	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	3	2	17	14
California	247	239	1	2	15	18	11	11	36	42	8	9	87	75	89	84
Colorado	37	43	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	10	2	3	2	1	22	22
Connecticut	62	59	1	1	1	1	2	2	22	22	2	2	23	18	11	13
Delaware	12	12	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	4	3	2	5	2
District of Columbia	12	12	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	-	3	2	3	4
Florida	80	81	-	-	5	11	4	4	13	11	1	1	12	10	45	44
Georgia	41	48	-	-	1	6	2	2	5	8	1	-	3	3	29	29
Hawaii	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	1	9	9
Idaho	16	16	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	8	7
Illinois	153	149	1	1	2	2	5	6	27	30	9	6	33	34	76	70
Indiana	41	41	1	1	12	14	2	2	10	11	2	-	-	-	14	13
Iowa	54	54	4	2	-	-	3	3	10	12	2	3	20	21	14	13
Kansas	39	37	-	-	2	3	3	3	5	3	-	-	12	13	17	15
Kentucky	26	30	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	4	2	1	-	-	17	17
Louisiana	44	47	-	-	4	7	3	3	3	5	1	-	18	30	15	2
Maine	19	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	3	10	9
Maryland	62	57	2	1	5	4	2	1	13	10	-	1	24	20	16	20
Massachusetts	134	126	-	3	4	3	6	4	35	32	6	10	33	28	50	46
Michigan	133	127	6	6	2	2	3	3	20	18	4	10	27	24	71	64
Minnesota	64	105	-	1	-	-	2	2	19	20	6	3	17	62	20	17
Mississippi	20	18	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	15	13
Missouri	68	67	9	9	1	1	3	3	13	14	5	11	20	12	17	17
Montana	6	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	5	5
Nebraska	21	21	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	2	-	2	6	6	8	8
Nevada	6	9	2	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1
New Hampshire	12	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	10	10

(Continued)

Table 3. Number of mental health organizations providing outpatient care programs, by type of mental health organization and State: United States, 1986-1988 (continued)

State	All organizations		State and county mental hospitals		Private psychiatric hospitals		VA mental health programs		Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services		RTC's for EDCs		Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics		Multiservice mental health organizations	
	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988	1986	1988
New Jersey	86	84	2	1	2	3	2	2	24	21	1	1	20	17	35	39
New Mexico	28	34	-	-	3	4	1	-	2	5	2	2	11	10	9	13
New York	299	290	29	30	2	2	11	11	66	63	7	7	132	113	52	64
North Carolina	56	52	-	-	3	5	4	4	7	4	-	-	1	1	41	38
North Dakota	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	8
Ohio	153	146	-	-	4	6	5	5	21	16	7	11	36	34	80	74
Oklahoma	72	72	-	1	3	1	2	2	3	6	1	-	43	40	20	22
Oregon	60	59	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	19	14	32	34
Pennsylvania	164	158	-	-	7	11	5	5	39	28	5	7	31	29	77	78
Rhode Island	19	20	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	11	10
South Carolina	23	27	1	1	-	3	2	2	2	3	-	1	10	2	8	15
South Dakota	14	16	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	11
Tennessee	47	44	2	1	1	5	4	4	6	3	-	1	2	8	32	22
Texas	87	91	9	7	10	18	8	8	15	13	1	2	3	6	41	37
Utah	19	24	-	-	1	3	1	1	5	8	1	2	1	1	10	9
Vermont	14	13	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	10	10
Virginia	50	55	1	2	3	6	3	3	3	5	-	-	8	5	32	34
Washington	57	66	-	-	1	2	4	4	5	4	4	1	8	18	35	37
West Virginia	21	21	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	2	3	14	13
Wisconsin	106	99	6	5	1	1	3	3	18	16	8	9	47	42	23	23
Wyoming	19	19	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	8	8	7	6

Table 4. Caseload in outpatient care programs, by type of mental health organization and type of ownership or control: United States, (including the Territories), 1988

Type of organization and Type of ownership or control	Number of organizations		Clients on rolls at beginning of year		Additions during year		Ratio of additions to clients		Episodes of care		Regular visit		Average visit per episode
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total—(includes Territories)	2,989	100.0	2,700,951	100.0	3,105,566	100.0	1.2	5,806,517	100.0	54,282,088	100.0	9.3	
State and county mental hospitals	85	2.8	98,429	3.6	96,512	3.1	1.0	194,941	3.4	2,131,741	3.9	10.9	
Traditional	57	1.9	78,811	2.9	72,094	2.3	0.9	150,905	2.6	1,573,672	2.8	10.4	
Children's	10	0.3	1,729	0.1	1,653	0.1	1.0	3,382	0.1	58,557	0.1	17.3	
Forensic	6	0.2	3,612	0.1	7,357	0.2	2.0	10,969	0.2	207,754	0.4	18.9	
County	5	0.2	8,541	0.3	10,708	0.3	1.3	19,249	0.3	203,271	0.4	10.6	
Teaching	7	0.2	5,736	0.2	4,700	0.2	0.8	10,436	0.2	88,487	0.2	8.5	
Private psychiatric hospitals ..	174	5.8	107,372	4.0	126,644	4.1	1.2	234,016	4.0	1,659,466	3.1	7.1	
For profit	101	3.4	34,361	1.3	46,646	1.5	1.4	81,007	1.4	464,788	0.9	5.7	
Not-for-profit	73	2.4	73,011	2.7	79,998	2.6	1.1	153,009	2.6	1,194,678	2.2	7.8	
VA mental health programs ..	135	4.5	279,040	10.3	265,526	8.5	0.9	544,566	9.4	4,076,923	7.5	7.5	
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	11	0.4	36,457	1.3	24,694	0.8	0.7	61,151	1.1	488,042	0.9	8.0	
V/A multiservice organizations	124	4.1	242,583	9.0	240,832	7.7	1.0	483,415	8.3	3,588,881	6.6	7.4	
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	486	16.3	320,680	11.9	465,717	15.0	1.5	786,397	13.5	5,432,775	10.0	6.9	
State and local government	81	2.7	84,522	3.1	139,691	4.5	1.6	224,213	3.9	1,351,959	2.5	6.0	
For profit	26	0.9	8,075	0.3	11,666	0.4	1.4	19,741	0.3	129,562	0.2	6.6	
Not-for-profit	379	12.7	228,083	8.5	314,360	10.1	1.4	542,443	9.3	3,951,254	7.3	7.3	
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	130	4.3	38,889	1.4	55,714	1.8	1.4	94,603	1.6	1,092,989	2.0	11.6	
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	755	25.3	440,358	16.4	564,060	18.2	1.3	1,004,418	17.3	9,946,734	18.3	9.9	
State and local governments	210	7.0	147,494	5.5	159,885	5.2	1.1	307,379	5.3	2,814,837	5.2	9.2	
For profit	73	2.5	31,353	1.2	49,501	1.6	1.6	80,854	1.4	781,056	1.4	9.7	
Not-for-profit	472	15.8	261,511	9.7	354,674	11.4	1.4	616,185	10.6	6,347,841	11.7	10.3	
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,224	41.0	1,416,183	52.4	1,531,393	49.3	1.1	2,947,576	50.8	29,941,460	55.2	10.2	
State and local government	380	12.7	550,245	20.4	604,082	19.5	1.1	1,154,327	19.9	10,290,467	19.0	8.9	
For profit	17	0.6	11,133	0.4	10,232	0.3	0.9	21,365	0.4	233,087	0.4	10.9	
Not-for-profit	827	27.7	854,805	31.6	917,079	29.5	1.1	1,771,884	30.5	19,417,906	35.8	11.0	

Table 5. Number of additions to outpatient care programs of mental health organizations, by type of organization and State: United States, 1986-1988

State	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	VA mental health programs	Non-Federal general hospitals psychiatric services	RTCs for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
U.S. Total	3,019,394	94,938	124,990	214,141	465,717	55,714	553,589	1,510,305
Alabama	40,758	57	827	395	9,262	-	-	30,217
Alaska	8,274	-	-	-	-	212	4,662	3,400
Arizona	50,049	-	3,369	13,612	9,686	1,658	7,351	14,373
Arkansas	25,509	-	243	998	169	925	1,099	22,075
California	337,528	-	9,133	22,225	60,855	6,214	57,847	181,254
Colorado	60,952	886	1,554	1,442	7,166	99	20	49,785
Connecticut	30,700	114	368	430	11,966	1,657	5,813	10,352
Delaware	10,072	141	-	671	529	5,574	1,878	1,279
District of Columbia	10,279	2,290	-	4,819	1,093	-	1,591	486
Florida	104,314	-	7,405	5,809	6,929	966	16,101	67,104
Georgia	106,225	-	3,341	4,242	16,501	-	328	81,813
Hawaii	9,667	-	657	-	5,115	-	450	3,445
Idaho	9,901	-	1,047	1,209	2,297	-	1,632	3,716
Illinois	147,393	630	-	10,551	25,618	2,338	23,899	84,357
Indiana	92,550	263	35,372	5,092	22,548	-	-	29,275
Iowa	35,416	203	-	1,880	12,743	381	11,276	8,933
Kansas	89,593	-	3,471	4,929	1,860	-	7,407	71,926
Kentucky	48,575	611	2,971	2,051	2,426	8	-	40,508
Louisiana	24,370	-	2,565	1,969	1,796	-	16,859	1,181
Maine	14,819	-	-	24	1,432	41	987	12,335
Maryland	63,930	1,282	1,972	2,402	5,786	45	35,782	16,661
Massachusetts	105,045	4,510	2,415	8,393	38,544	1,588	20,051	29,544
Michigan	124,741	4,139	1,959	4,860	11,534	5,263	50,438	46,548
Minnesota	90,598	6	-	1,923	10,000	218	55,157	23,294
Mississippi	33,663	-	-	732	1,832	1,661	-	29,438
Missouri	81,927	41,201	87	9,985	6,436	3,916	4,483	15,819
Montana	5,552	-	205	-	165	2	-	5,180
Nebraska	15,535	252	-	1,311	1,547	52	2,251	10,122
Nevada	17,416	9,518	1,244	155	-	2,239	-	4,260
New Hampshire	17,713	-	-	100	1,013	-	-	16,600
New Jersey	66,731	423	2,587	921	17,195	15	7,829	37,761
New Mexico	22,939	-	622	-	2,698	469	4,106	15,044
New York	238,266	13,414	4,178	27,709	75,354	1,207	59,389	57,015
North Carolina	64,338	-	1,301	3,073	3,696	-	270	55,998
North Dakota	11,654	-	-	-	510	-	-	11,144
Ohio	131,777	-	3,017	12,715	12,418	3,999	30,402	69,226
Oklahoma	35,911	489	1,694	2,250	2,356	-	13,756	15,326
Oregon	39,629	-	250	131	6,315	1,638	11,794	19,501
Pennsylvania	118,065	-	5,652	8,375	31,443	417	20,825	51,353
Rhode Island	19,580	-	582	1,223	623	1	7,200	9,951
South Carolina	28,275	521	1,147	572	943	1,975	5,317	17,800
South Dakota	11,973	-	-	3,442	-	-	176	8,355
Tennessee	58,053	278	7,215	9,878	948	-	9,660	30,074
Texas	112,340	3,380	8,495	9,043	6,894	253	7,634	76,641
Utah	22,076	-	951	658	5,991	1,179	-	13,297
Vermont	11,841	-	677	536	931	-	-	9,697
Virginia	45,076	22	3,874	3,165	7,782	-	2,287	27,946
Washington	36,698	-	1,293	4,883	2,469	1,012	5,024	22,017
West Virginia	24,384	-	-	5,684	629	-	1,844	16,227
Wisconsin	92,647	10,308	419	6,079	8,042	8,472	33,665	25,662
Wyoming	14,077	-	831	1,595	1,632	20	5,009	4,990

Table 6. Percent distribution of additions to outpatient care programs of mental health organizations, by type of organization, and State: United States, 1988

State	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	VA mental health programs	Non-Federal general hospitals psychiatric services	RTCs for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
U.S. Total	100.0	3.2	4.1	7.1	15.4	1.9	18.3	50.0
Alabama	100.0	0.2	2.0	1.0	22.7	-	-	74.1
Alaska	100.0	-	-	-	-	2.6	56.3	41.1
Arizona	100.0	-	6.7	27.2	19.4	3.3	14.7	28.7
Arkansas	100.0	-	1.0	3.9	0.7	3.6	4.3	86.5
California	100.0	-	2.7	6.6	18.0	1.9	17.1	53.7
Colorado	100.0	1.4	2.5	2.4	11.8	0.2	0.0	81.7
Connecticut	100.0	0.4	1.2	1.4	39.0	5.4	18.9	33.7
Delaware	100.0	1.4	-	6.7	5.3	55.3	18.6	12.7
District of Columbia	100.0	22.3	-	46.9	10.6	-	15.5	4.7
Florida	100.0	-	7.1	5.6	6.6	0.9	15.5	64.3
Georgia	100.0	-	3.2	4.0	15.5	-	0.3	77.0
Hawaii	100.0	-	6.8	-	52.9	-	4.7	35.6
Idaho	100.0	-	10.6	12.2	23.2	-	16.5	37.5
Illinois	100.0	0.4	-	7.2	17.4	1.6	16.2	57.2
Indiana	100.0	0.3	38.2	5.5	24.4	-	-	31.6
Iowa	100.0	0.6	-	5.3	36.0	1.1	31.8	25.2
Kansas	100.0	-	3.9	5.5	2.1	-	8.2	80.3
Kentucky	100.0	1.3	6.1	4.2	5.0	0.0	-	83.4
Louisiana	100.0	-	10.5	8.1	7.4	-	69.2	4.8
Maine	100.0	-	-	0.2	9.6	0.3	6.7	83.2
Maryland	100.0	2.0	3.1	3.7	9.0	0.1	56.0	26.1
Massachusetts	100.0	4.3	2.3	8.0	36.7	1.5	19.1	28.1
Michigan	100.0	3.3	1.6	3.9	9.3	4.2	40.4	37.3
Minnesota	100.0	0.0	-	2.1	11.0	0.3	60.9	25.7
Mississippi	100.0	-	-	2.2	5.4	4.9	-	87.5
Missouri	100.0	50.3	0.1	12.2	7.8	4.8	5.5	19.3
Montana	100.0	-	3.7	-	3.0	0.0	-	93.3
Nebraska	100.0	1.6	-	8.4	10.0	0.3	14.5	65.2
Nevada	100.0	54.6	7.1	0.9	-	12.9	-	24.5
New Hampshire	100.0	-	-	0.6	5.7	-	-	93.7
New Jersey	100.0	0.6	3.9	1.4	25.8	0.0	11.7	56.6
New Mexico	100.0	-	2.7	-	11.8	2.0	17.9	65.6
New York	100.0	5.6	1.8	11.7	31.6	0.5	24.9	23.9
North Carolina	100.0	-	2.0	4.8	5.8	-	0.4	87.0
North Dakota	100.0	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	95.6
Ohio	100.0	-	2.3	9.7	9.4	3.0	23.1	52.5
Oklahoma	100.0	1.4	4.7	6.3	6.5	-	38.4	42.7
Oregon	100.0	-	0.6	0.3	16.0	4.1	29.8	49.2
Pennsylvania	100.0	-	4.8	7.1	26.6	0.4	17.6	43.5
Rhode Island	100.0	-	3.0	6.2	3.2	0.0	36.8	50.8
South Carolina	100.0	1.8	4.1	2.0	3.3	7.0	18.8	63.0
South Dakota	100.0	-	-	28.7	-	-	1.5	69.8
Tennessee	100.0	0.5	12.4	17.0	1.6	-	16.7	51.8
Texas	100.0	3.0	7.6	8.1	6.1	0.2	6.8	68.2
Utah	100.0	-	4.3	3.0	27.1	5.4	-	60.2
Vermont	100.0	-	5.7	4.5	7.9	-	-	81.9
Virginia	100.0	0.0	8.6	7.0	17.3	-	5.1	62.0
Washington	100.0	-	3.5	13.3	6.7	2.8	13.7	60.0
West Virginia	100.0	-	-	23.3	2.6	-	7.6	66.5
Wisconsin	100.0	11.1	0.5	6.6	8.7	9.1	36.3	27.7
Wyoming	100.0	-	5.9	11.3	11.6	0.2	35.6	35.4

Table 7. Number of additions per 100,000 civilian population to outpatient care programs of mental health organizations, by type of organization, and State: United States, 1988

State	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	VA mental health programs	Non-Federal general hospitals psychiatric services	RTC's for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
U.S. Total	1,236.8	38.9	51.2	87.7	190.8	22.8	226.8	618.7
Alabama	999.5	1.4	20.3	9.7	227.1	-	-	741.0
Alaska	1,654.8	-	-	-	-	42.4	932.4	680.0
Arizona	1,445.2	-	97.3	393.1	279.7	47.9	212.3	415.0
Arkansas	1,069.1	-	10.2	41.8	7.1	38.8	46.1	925.2
California	1,204.9	-	32.6	79.3	217.2	22.2	206.5	647.1
Colorado	1,871.4	27.2	47.7	44.3	220.0	3.0	0.6	1,528.6
Connecticut	954.0	3.5	11.4	13.4	371.8	51.5	180.6	321.7
Delaware	1,537.7	21.5	-	102.4	80.8	851.0	286.7	195.3
District of Columbia	1,685.1	375.4	-	790.0	179.2	-	260.8	79.7
Florida	852.4	-	60.5	47.5	56.6	7.9	131.6	548.4
Georgia	1,693.4	-	53.3	67.6	263.0	-	5.2	1,304.2
Hawaii	928.6	-	63.1	-	491.4	-	43.2	330.9
Idaho	993.1	-	105.0	121.3	230.4	-	163.7	372.7
Illinois	1,273.0	5.4	-	91.1	221.3	20.2	206.4	728.6
Indiana	1,667.6	4.7	637.3	91.7	406.3	-	-	527.5
Iowa	1,250.1	7.2	-	66.4	449.8	13.4	398.0	315.3
Kansas	3,627.2	-	140.5	199.6	75.3	-	299.9	2,912.0
Kentucky	1,315.0	16.5	80.4	55.5	65.7	0.2	-	1,096.6
Louisiana	556.8	-	58.6	45.0	41.0	-	385.3	27.0
Maine	1,239.0	-	-	2.0	119.7	3.4	82.5	1,031.4
Maryland	1,398.9	28.1	43.2	52.6	126.6	1.0	783.0	364.6
Massachusetts	1,787.7	76.8	41.1	142.8	656.0	27.0	341.2	502.8
Michigan	1,351.6	44.8	21.2	52.7	125.0	57.0	546.5	504.4
Minnesota	2,104.5	0.1	-	44.7	232.3	5.1	1,281.2	541.1
Mississippi	1,294.2	-	-	28.1	70.4	63.9	-	1,131.8
Missouri	1,598.3	803.8	1.7	194.8	125.6	76.4	87.5	308.6
Montana	693.1	-	25.6	-	20.6	0.2	-	646.7
Nebraska	977.7	15.9	-	82.5	97.4	3.3	141.7	637.0
Nevada	1,666.6	910.8	119.0	14.8	-	214.3	-	407.7
New Hampshire	1,640.1	-	-	9.3	93.8	-	-	1,537.0
New Jersey	865.5	5.5	33.6	12.0	223.3	0.2	101.7	490.3
New Mexico	1,538.5	-	41.7	-	181.0	31.5	275.4	1,009.0
New York	1,332.8	75.0	23.4	155.0	421.5	6.8	332.2	318.9
North Carolina	1,007.2	-	20.4	48.1	57.9	-	4.2	876.6
North Dakota	1,776.5	-	-	-	77.7	-	-	1,698.8
Ohio	1,215.4	-	27.8	117.3	114.5	36.9	280.4	638.5
Oklahoma	1,118.4	15.2	52.8	70.1	73.4	-	429.6	477.3
Oregon	1,433.8	-	9.0	4.7	228.5	59.3	426.7	705.5
Pennsylvania	985.1	-	47.2	69.9	262.4	3.5	173.8	428.5
Rhode Island	1,983.8	-	59.0	123.9	63.1	0.1	729.5	1,008.2
South Carolina	828.7	15.3	33.6	16.8	27.6	57.9	155.8	521.7
South Dakota	1,695.9	-	-	487.5	-	-	24.9	1,183.4
Tennessee	1,190.8	5.7	148.0	202.6	19.4	-	198.2	616.9
Texas	672.5	20.2	50.9	54.1	41.3	1.5	45.7	458.8
Utah	1,310.9	-	56.5	39.1	355.8	70.0	-	789.6
Vermont	2,125.9	-	121.5	96.2	167.1	-	-	1,740.9
Virginia	771.2	0.4	66.3	54.1	133.1	-	39.1	478.1
Washington	800.0	-	28.2	106.5	53.8	22.1	109.5	480.0
West Virginia	1,299.8	-	-	303.0	33.5	-	98.3	865.0
Wisconsin	1,909.1	212.4	8.6	125.3	165.7	174.6	693.7	528.8
Wyoming	2,963.6	-	174.9	335.8	343.6	4.2	1,054.5	1,050.5

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of clients¹ in outpatient care programs, by type of mental health organization and characteristic, United States (including the Territories), 1988

Characteristic	All organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	VA mental health programs	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	RTC's for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
Number								
Total clients	2,874,276	97,590	109,275	287,933	323,339	42,944	481,555	1,531,640
Age (in years)								
Less than 18	653,511	12,350	28,350	1,233	76,653	20,161	151,858	362,906
18-34	686,847	34,203	35,348	42,053	96,674	11,449	148,177	500,943
35-64	1,084,613	40,722	38,465	175,428	115,002	9,805	150,072	555,119
65 and older	267,305	10,315	7,112	69,219	35,010	1,529	31,448	112,672
Sex								
Male	1,487,465	51,267	50,660	274,623	136,744	24,242	223,820	726,109
Female	1,386,811	46,323	58,615	13,310	186,595	18,702	257,735	805,531
Racial/ethnic group								
White	2,216,854	69,458	90,555	215,577	240,574	34,186	366,274	1,200,230
Black	589,898	26,875	13,651	66,717	78,199	8,075	97,722	298,659
Native American	29,849	231	4,214	4,453	1,267	367	8,636	10,681
Asian/Pacific Islander	37,675	1,026	855	1,186	3,299	316	8,923	22,070
Hispanic origin								
Hispanic	322,081	11,393	11,701	26,446	31,123	2,449	63,482	175,487
Non-Hispanic	2,552,195	86,197	97,574	261,487	292,216	40,495	418,075	1,356,153
Major disability ²								
Mental illness	2,482,065	88,251	92,196	246,034	303,811	40,686	423,786	1,287,301
Mental retardation developmental disability	93,226	2,539	1,487	523	4,335	363	17,202	66,777
Alcohol/drug abuse	225,802	4,226	14,077	34,915	12,188	1,116	31,343	127,937
All others	73,183	2,574	1,515	6,461	3,005	779	9,224	49,625
Percent distribution								
Total clients	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age (in years)								
Less than 18	22.7	12.7	25.9	0.4	23.7	46.9	31.5	23.7
18-34	30.2	35.0	32.4	14.6	29.9	26.7	30.8	32.7
35-64	37.8	41.7	35.2	60.9	35.6	22.8	31.2	36.2
65 and older	9.3	10.6	6.5	24.1	10.8	3.6	6.5	7.4
Sex								
Male	51.8	52.5	46.4	95.4	42.3	56.5	46.5	47.4
Female	48.2	47.5	53.6	4.6	57.7	43.5	53.5	52.6
Racial/ethnic group								
White	77.1	71.2	82.9	74.9	74.4	79.6	76.1	78.4
Black	20.5	27.5	12.5	23.2	24.2	18.8	20.3	19.5
Native American	1.1	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.4
Hispanic origin								
Hispanic	11.2	11.7	10.7	9.2	9.6	5.7	13.2	11.5
Non-Hispanic	88.8	88.3	89.3	90.8	90.4	94.3	86.8	88.5
Major disability ²								
Mental illness	86.4	90.4	84.3	85.4	94.0	94.7	88.0	84.0
Mental retardation developmental disability	3.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	3.6	4.4
Alcohol/drug abuse	7.9	4.3	12.9	12.1	3.8	2.6	6.5	8.4
All others	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	3.2

¹ Based on a census of clients on the last day of the reporting

² According to combined DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes classified as follows

Mental illness = 290-328, except 291-292, 303-305, 317-319, 327-328; 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

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

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

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