

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
RECEIVED
APR 06 1992
SOC
RA790A2U572
C.1

SOCIAL WORK LIBRARY

August 1990

Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Organizations, United States: Selected Years Between 1955 and 1986

Richard W. Redick, Ph.D.; Michael J. Witkin, M.A., C.P.A.; Joanne E. Atay, M.A.;
Adele S. Fell; and Ronald W. Manderscheid, Ph.D.

Abstract

The 4,747 mental health organizations (excluding territories) providing mental health services in the United States during 1986 generated almost 7.9 million patient care episodes including those in Veterans Administration outpatient and partial care programs (table 1). However, in order to make comparisons between 1986 data and all years dating back to 1955, outpatient and partial care programs administered by the Veterans Administration (VA) are omitted (see table 2). Thus the 7.5 million patient care episodes (exclusive of the aforementioned VA programs) represented a more than four-fold increase over the 1.7 million patient care episodes in mental health organizations observed 31 years earlier in 1955.

The major shifts in patient care episodes over the 1955-1986 period have been from inpatient to ambulatory care

services in mental health organizations, and from State and county mental hospitals to community-based mental health organizations. For example, in 1955, 77 percent were inpatient care episodes, and the remaining 23 percent were outpatient episodes; by 1986, inpatient care episodes constituted only 27 percent of the total, while 68 percent were outpatient episodes, and 5 percent were partial care episodes. Moreover, between 1955 and 1986, the primary locus of inpatient care episodes shifted from State and county mental hospitals to non-Federal general hospitals, and by 1986 over one-half of the outpatient care episodes and about two-thirds of the partial care episodes occurred in the multiservice mental health organizations.

Introduction

As a means of observing the changes that are occurring in the locus of mental health care in the United States, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) routinely collects data on the number of patient care episodes in the various types of organizations providing mental health services. These data, which serve as a measure of the volume of services provided by mental health organizations, have been published periodically by NIMH since 1955¹, the year in which the resident patient population in State and county mental hospitals reached a peak before beginning a long-term decline. In keeping with the intent to provide a continuing update of these statistics, this report presents the most recent patient care episode data for the inpatient, outpatient, and partial care services of mental health organizations in the United States², as well as an assessment of the changes that have taken place among these organizations over time.

Sources and Qualifications of the Data

The most recent data on patient care episodes presented in this report were obtained from the 1986 Inventory of Mental Health Organizations and General Hospital Mental Health Services. This Inventory was conducted by the Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, NIMH, with the cooperation of 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. Trend information shown in this report is based on data collected in similar Inventories conducted by NIMH for the years shown.

The patient care episode data presented in this report encompass mental health organizations operating in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Mental health organi-

This publication may be reproduced without permission.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/Public Health Service/Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH • Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences • Survey and Reports Branch

Digitized by Google

Original from
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

zations in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands are excluded. For those mental health organizations unable to provide patient care episode data on the Inventory forms or during a subsequent telephone follow-up, the data were imputed using standard statistical procedures. Other qualifications with respect to specific organization types and/or specific years will be noted either in footnotes to the text or tables, or in the appendix.

Current Status in 1986

In 1986, 4,747 mental health organizations were providing mental health services in the United States (table 1). Of this number, almost two-thirds (3,039) had inpatient services; 62 percent (2,946), outpatient services; and 41 percent (1,943), partial care services. Patient care episodes in all of these services totalled 7,885,618, of which 2,055,571 (26 percent) were inpatient episodes³, 5,451,538 (69 percent) were outpatient episodes, and 378,509 (5 percent) were partial care episodes (table 1).

About two-thirds of all inpatient care episodes in 1986 occurred either in State and county mental hospitals (22 percent) or in the separate psychiatric inpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals, (43 percent) (table 1). Slightly over half (53 percent) of all outpatient care episodes were in multiservice mental health organizations during 1986. The separate psychiatric outpatient services in non-Federal general hospitals accounted for another 17 percent of these episodes; and freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, 14 percent. Four-fifths of all partial care episodes in 1986 occurred in multiservice mental health organizations (65 percent) or in the separate psychiatric partial care services of non-Federal general hospitals (15 percent).

Table 1 shows that 445,181 (74 percent) of the 604,982 patient care episodes in State and county mental hospitals occurred in the inpatient services of these hospitals, while in multiservice mental health organizations, 2,896,449 (86 percent) of the 3,361,015 patient care episodes occurred in the outpatient services. Substantial proportions of all episodes in both Veterans Administration (VA) medical centers and residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs)—approximately two-thirds—were also outpatient care episodes, while about one-third were inpatient episodes. Among private psychiatric hospitals and the separate psychiatric services in non-Federal general hospitals, total patient care episodes were more evenly divided between the inpatient and the outpatient services. Partial care episodes represented only a small proportion of all episodes—7 percent or less—in all types of mental health organizations except freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations.

Trends Between 1955 and 1986

Approximately 1.7 million patient care episodes (excluding those in VA outpatient and partial care services) occurred in all mental health organizations during 1955, of which 77 percent (about 1.3 million) were inpatient episodes, and the

remaining 23 percent were outpatient episodes⁴. The inpatient services of State and county mental hospitals accounted for 63 percent of the inpatient episodes and almost half of all episodes in 1955 (table 2 and figure 1). Over the ensuing 31-year period, between 1955 and 1986, the number of patient care episodes increased substantially to over 7.4 million episodes in 1986. The locus in which these episodes occurred also shifted significantly from inpatient to outpatient services. In 1986, 68 percent were outpatient episodes, while only 27 percent were inpatient episodes, and the remaining 5 percent were partial care episodes⁵. Similar percentage distributions have prevailed since 1975.

The increase in patient care episodes and the shift from inpatient to outpatient care began during the 1955-1971 period, when the introduction of tranquilizing drugs, other new treatment procedures, and the policy of deinstitutionalization were reducing psychiatric hospital populations. Similarly, during this period, the establishment of the federally-funded community mental health center program and the growth in the number of other community-based mental health services, such as those in non-Federal general hospitals, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, were placing greater emphasis on ambulatory care. As a result, outpatient care episodes increased six-fold between 1955 and 1971, from 379,000 to slightly over 2.3 million. As a percentage of all episodes, this represented an increase from 23 to 55 percent (table 2 and figure 1). By contrast, inpatient care episodes experienced a much smaller gain, from about 1.3 million to almost 1.8 million episodes in the 1955-71 period. The latter number represented only 42 percent of all episodes in 1971, compared to 77 percent in 1955.

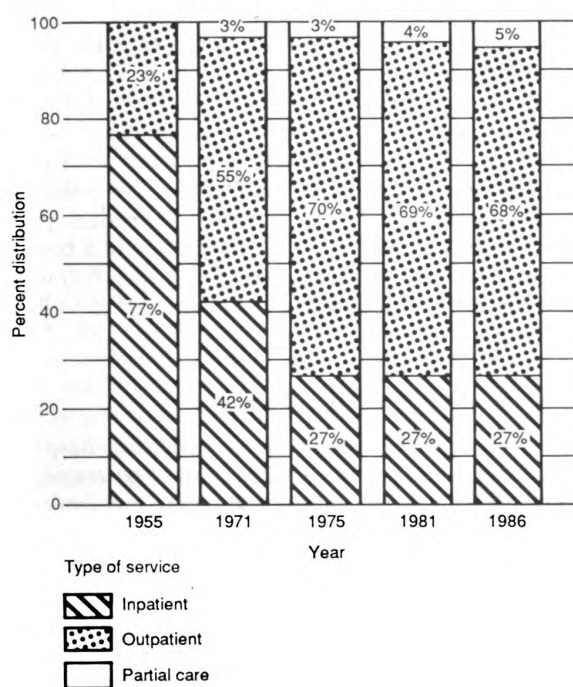
Approximately 7.5 million patient care episodes (excluding those in VA outpatient and partial care services) occurred in all mental health organizations in 1986 (table 2 and figure 1). This represented a more than 4-fold increase over the comparable figure of 1.7 million episodes in 1955. Not only did the absolute number change in this 31-year period, but the locus in which these episodes occurred also shifted significantly from inpatient to outpatient services. In 1986, 68 percent were outpatient episodes, while only 27 percent were inpatient episodes and the remaining 5 percent were partial care episodes, an approximate distribution that has prevailed since 1975. By contrast, in 1955 only 77 percent (about 1.3 million) were inpatient episodes, and the remaining 23 percent were outpatient episodes⁴.

The decrease in the utilization of inpatient services of State and county mental hospitals was a major contributory factor in the overall decrease in inpatient vis-a-vis outpatient care services over the years. The inpatient services of State and county mental hospitals accounted for 63 percent of the inpatient episodes and almost half of all episodes in 1955 as compared with only 22 percent of the inpatient care episodes and 6 percent of all episodes in 1986 (table 2).

The establishment of increasing numbers of outpatient and partial care services between 1971 and 1975 and the continued expansion of the federally-funded community mental health center program which emphasized these services resulted in

an almost doubling of outpatient and partial care episodes during this period. Outpatient care episodes increased from 2.3 million in 1971 to 4.6 million in 1975, and partial care episodes increased from about 118,000 to over 213,000 (table 2). By contrast, inpatient care episodes showed only a minimal gain in this period, from 1.76 to 1.82 million. As a result of these changes, outpatient care episodes represented 70 percent of all patient care episodes in 1975, while inpatient care episodes declined to only 27 percent of the total. Partial care episodes accounted for the remaining 3 percent of all episodes (figure 1).

Figure 1. Percent distribution of patient care episodes in mental health organizations, by type of service: United States, 1955, 1971, 1975, 1981, and 1986



Between 1975 and 1981, the number of patient care episodes declined slightly in mental health organizations. The first small decrease noted in the 1977 data, was a result of a decrease in outpatient care episodes between 1975 and 1977, which was not offset by the small increases in inpatient and partial care episodes (table 2). By 1981, the number of patient care episodes in all mental health organizations had further decreased from just over 6.6 million in 1977 to about 6.4 million, with both inpatient and outpatient care episodes con-

tributing equally to the decrease. This decline in patient care episodes during the 1977-81 period was mainly attributable to the continued decrease in inpatient care episodes in State and county mental hospitals, as well as to decreases in outpatient care episodes in these hospitals, and to decreases in psychiatric inpatient care episodes in VA medical centers (table 2 and Statistical Note 171—table 3). Moreover, due in part to reclassification of some mental health organizations in 1981⁶, the number of patient care episodes in certain organization types increased substantially between 1977 and 1981. Most notably, for example, were sizeable increases in the inpatient care episodes in multiservice mental health organizations and in the separate psychiatric inpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals, as well as substantial gains in outpatient and partial care episodes in these two types of organizations and in freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics (table 2 and Statistical Note 171—table 3).

Since 1981, the growth observed before 1975 has resumed, with the number of episodes increasing from 6.4 million in 1981 to almost 6.9 million in 1983, and to 7.5 million in 1986 (table 2). This overall increase resulted from increases in the number of episodes in all three types of services—inpatient, outpatient, and partial care—with the largest numerical gain occurring in outpatient care episodes. Despite these changes, the percentage distribution of inpatient, outpatient, and partial care episodes among all mental health organizations in 1986, i.e., 27 percent for inpatient episodes, 68 percent for outpatient episodes, and 5 percent for partial care episodes, were almost identical to those observed in 1975 and in ensuing interim years (table 2 and figure 1). However, not all mental health organizations experienced gains in inpatient, outpatient, or partial care episodes in this most recent period. For example, inpatient care episodes in State and county mental hospitals continued the decline noted since 1955, and those in VA medical centers showed a variable pattern of decrease (table 2). Moreover, table 3 shows that decreases occurred in outpatient care episodes in State and county mental hospitals and in freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics between 1983 and 1986, and a small decline occurred in partial care episodes in the separate psychiatric partial care services of non-Federal general hospitals during this period.

The increases observed nationally between 1983 and 1986 in the number of inpatient, outpatient, and partial care episodes in all mental health organizations were not uniformly reflected in all of the States. As noted in tables 4, 5, and 6, nine States showed decreases in the number of inpatient care episodes during this period, eleven States had decreases in partial care episodes, and the number of outpatient care episodes declined in 19 States.

Text Footnotes

- ¹ National Institute of Mental Health publications on patient care episodes in mental health organizations include:
Statistical Note 23, *Changes in the Distribution of Patient Care Episodes—1955-1968, by Facility Type*. April 1970.
Statistical Note 58, *Distribution of Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, 1969*. January 1972.
Statistical Note 92, *Patient Care Episodes in Psychiatric Services, United States 1971*. August 1973.
Statistical Note 127, *Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, 1973*. February 1976.
Statistical Note 139, *Provisional Data on Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, 1975*. August 1977.
Statistical Note 154, *Trends in Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Facilities, 1955-77*. September 1980.
Statistical Note 171, *Trends in Patient Care Episodes in Mental Health Organizations, United States, 1970-81*. August 1985.
- ² The mental health organizations covered in this report include those organizations listed and defined in the appendix. Omitted from this report are patient care episodes in all psychiatric services maintained by Federal agencies, other than the Veterans Administration, such as, the Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, Department of Defense, Bureau of Prisons, etc. Also excluded are episodes of psychiatric care in private office-based practices of mental health professionals, general medical practice and clinics, and other health settings, such as neighborhood health centers, general hospital medical services, nursing homes, and other settings.
- ³ For purposes of this Note, inpatient care episodes include episodes of residential treatment care (see definitions in appendix).
- ⁴ Counts of partial care services in mental health organizations were not made as early as 1955, but it is probable that this type of service was either nonexistent or at least very minimal at that time.
- ⁵ The percentages shown differ slightly from those presented in table 1, owing to the exclusion of psychiatric outpatient and partial care episodes in VA medical centers from table 2.
- ⁶ As a result of the 1981 shift in funding of the community mental health centers program from categorical to block grants, the category "federally funded CMHC" was dropped from the 1982 Inventory of Mental Health organizations. For that survey, organizations that had been previously classified as CMHCs were classified as multiservice mental health organizations, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, or psychiatric units of non-Federal general hospitals, depending on the types of services they directly operated and controlled.

Appendix

Definitions of Patient Care Episodes, Types of Mental Health Organizations and Types of Services

Patient Care Episodes

Patient care episodes are defined as the number of residents in inpatient organizations at the beginning of the year (or the number of persons on the rolls of ambulatory organizations), plus the total additions to these organizations during the year. The total additions count during the year includes new admissions and readmissions; it is, therefore, a duplicated count of persons. In counting additions rather than persons, two types of duplication are introduced. First, the same person may be admitted more than once to a particular organization during the year. In this case, the same person is counted as many times as admitted. Second, the same person may be admitted to two or more different organizations during the year. Again, this person is counted as an addition for each organization to which admitted. Duplication also occurs because episodes are counted independently by type of setting (inpatient, outpatient, partial care services). A person who is an inpatient in a hospital, released to a partial care program, and then followed as an outpatient, for example, would be counted as having three episodes.

Types of Mental Health Organizations

State and county mental hospital. A psychiatric hospital that is under the auspices of a State or a county government, or operated jointly by both a State and county government.

Private psychiatric hospital. A hospital operated by a sole proprietor, partnership, limited partnership, corporation, or not-for-profit organization, primarily for the inpatient care of persons with mental disorders.

Veterans Administration psychiatric organization. An organization that is operated and controlled by the Veterans Administration (e.g., VA multiservice mental health organization) and provides services.

General hospital with separate psychiatric services. A non-Federal hospital that routinely admits patients to a separate psychiatric service (e.g., 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.

Federally funded community mental health center (CMHC). A legal entity through which comprehensive mental health services are provided to a specific geographic area. This mental health delivery system may be implemented by a single facility (with or without subunits) or by a group of affiliated facilities which make available at least the following essential mental health services: inpatient, partial care, outpatient, emergency care, and consultation and education. Further, one of the component facilities of the CMHC is the recipient of Federal funds under P.L. 88164 (construction), and/or P.L. 89-105 (staffing), or amendments thereto. In 1981 and subsequent years, CMHCs are subsumed under other organization types.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- It serves children and youth primarily under age 18.
- 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.

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinic. An administratively distinct organization that is not part of another organization (e.g., a hospital) that has as a primary purpose the provision of only ambulatory mental health services 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. An administratively distinct organization that is not part of another psychiatric organization (e.g., a hospital). It is comprised of programs for ambulatory patients who generally require more time (3 or more hours) than that provided through an outpatient visit, but who require less than 24-hour care.

Multiservice mental health organization. An administratively distinct organization that provides any combination of two or more services (inpatient, residential treatment, residen-

tial supportive, outpatient or partial care) in settings that are under the organization's direct administrative control.

Types of Services

Inpatient care. Provision of 24-hour care in a hospital setting.

Outpatient care. Mental health services to ambulatory clients/patients on an individual, group, or family basis, generally provided in less than 3 hours at a single visit in a clinic or similar organization. Includes ambulatory emergency care in a planned program to provide psychiatric care in crisis situations by staff specifically designated for this purpose.

Partial care. A planned program of mental health treatment services generally provided to groups of clients/patients in sessions lasting 3 or more hours. Included are the following:

Day/evening treatment. Treatment programs that place heavy emphasis on intensive short-term therapy and rehabilitation.

Day/evening care. Treatment programs that focus on sustainment, maximization, or socialization through recreation, and/or occupational activities, etc., including sheltered workshops.

Education and training. Treatment programs that focus on change through an integration of education, habilitation, and training, including special education classes, therapeutic nursery schools, and vocational training.

Residential supportive care. Overnight care in conjunction with supervised living and other supportive services (e.g., halfway house, community residence, group home) in a setting other than a hospital. Excludes programs that provide only room and board.

Residential treatment care. Overnight care in conjunction with an intensive treatment program in a setting other than a hospital. Examples of residential treatment programs include residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, mentally retarded persons, or mentally ill adults.

The authors: Richard W. Redick, Ph.D., partially developed this report under contract number 87-M0-506779. The DBAS staff members, Michael J. Witkin M.A., C.P.A., Joanne E. Atay, M.A., Adele S. Fell, and Ronald W. Manderscheid, Ph.D., prepared parts of the text, provided substantive analysis and the detailed statistical tables, and edited the entire report.

Table 1. Number of mental health organizations and number and percent distribution of inpatient, outpatient, and partial care services and patient care episodes within these organizations, by type of organization: United States, excluding territories, 1986

Type of organization	Mental health organizations with specified services				Patient care episodes			
	Total	Inpatient	Outpatient	Partial care	Total	Inpatient	Outpatient	Partial care
	Number							
All organizations	4,747	3,039	2,946	1,943	7,885,618	2,055,571	5,451,538	378,509
State and county mental hospitals	285	285	83	57	604,982	445,181	146,361	13,440
Private psychiatric hospitals	314	314	114	102	483,284	258,255	212,245	12,784
VA medical centers	139	124	137	63	628,663	203,851	410,430	14,382
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	1,351	1,287	497	281	1,844,501	883,119	902,785	58,597
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	437	437	99	123	154,077	47,204	96,304	10,569
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	773	-	773	-	786,964	-	786,964	-
Psychiatric partial care organizations	96	-	-	96	22,132	-	-	22,132
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,352	592	1,243	1,221	3,361,015	217,961	2,896,449	246,605
	Percent distribution by type of organization							
All organizations	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0	100.0%
State and county mental hospitals	6.0	9.4	2.8	2.9	7.7	21.6	2.7	3.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	6.6	10.3	3.9	5.3	6.1	12.6	3.9	3.4
VA medical centers	2.9	4.1	4.6	3.2	8.0	9.9	7.5	3.8
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	28.5	42.3	16.9	14.5	23.4	43.0	16.6	15.5
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	9.2	14.4	3.4	6.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.8
Psychiatric partial care organizations	2.0	-	-	4.9	0.3	-	-	5.8
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	16.3	-	26.2	-	10.0	-	14.4	-
Multiservice mental health organizations	28.5	19.5	42.2	62.9	42.5	10.6	53.1	65.1
	Percent by type of service^a							
All organizations	100.0	64.0	62.1	40.9	100.0	26.1	69.1	4.8
State and county mental hospitals	100.0	100.0	29.1	20.0	100.0	73.6	24.2	2.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	100.0	100.0	36.3	32.5	100.0	53.4	43.9	2.7
VA medical centers	100.0	89.2	98.6	45.3	100.0	32.4	65.3	2.3
Non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric services	100.0	95.3	36.8	20.8	100.0	47.9	48.9	3.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	100.0	100.0	22.7	28.1	100.0	30.6	62.5	6.9
Psychiatric partial care organizations	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Multiservice mental health organizations	100.0	43.8	91.9	90.3	100.0	6.5	86.2	7.3

^a Since an organization may provide more than one service, the data for all columns combined does *not* add to 100.0 percent.

Table 2. Number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 civilian population of inpatient, outpatient, and partial care episodes in mental health organizations, by type of organization for inpatient episodes: United States, excluding territories, 1955, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1977, 1981, 1983, and 1986

Year	Inpatient care episodes, by type of organization									
	Total episodes, all mental health organizations	Total state and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	VA medical centers	Non-Federal general hosp. with separate psychiatric services	Federally funded community mental health centers (CMHCs)	RTC's for emotionally disturbed children	Multiservice mental health organizations	Total outpatient care episodes ^a	Total partial care episodes ^b
1986	7,460,806	2,055,571	445,181	203,851	883,119	Number of episodes	47,204	217,961	5,041,108	364,127
1983	6,886,384	1,860,613	459,374	170,508	820,030	c	32,544	197,335	4,718,019	307,752
1981	6,400,837	1,720,392	499,169	205,580	676,941	c	34,426	127,763	4,441,163	239,282
1977	6,639,186	1,846,090	574,226	217,507	571,725	268,966	33,504	29,477	4,576,366	216,730
1975	6,648,470	1,817,108	598,993	214,264	565,696	246,891	28,302	25,937	4,618,276	213,086
1971	4,190,913	1,755,816	745,259	176,800	542,642	130,088	28,637	34,427	2,316,754	118,343
1969	3,682,454	1,710,372	767,115	186,913	535,493	65,000	21,340	32,001	1,894,451	77,631
1965	2,636,525	1,565,525	804,926	115,845	519,328	-	-	-	1,071,000	-
1955	1,675,352	1,296,352	818,832	123,231	88,355	265,934	-	-	-	379,000
Percent distribution of episodes										
1986	100.0	27.5	6.0	2.7	11.8	c	0.6	2.9	67.6	4.9
1983	100.0	27.0	6.7	2.5	11.9	c	0.5	2.8	68.5	4.5
1981	100.0	26.9	7.8	3.2	10.6	c	0.5	2.0	69.4	3.7
1977	100.0	27.8	8.6	3.3	8.6	4.1	0.5	0.4	68.9	3.3
1975	100.0	27.3	9.0	3.2	8.5	3.7	0.4	0.4	69.5	3.2
1971	100.0	41.9	17.9	4.2	12.9	3.1	0.7	0.8	55.3	2.8
1969	100.0	46.4	20.8	5.2	14.5	1.8	0.6	0.9	51.4	2.1
1965	100.0	59.4	30.5	4.4	19.7	-	-	-	40.6	-
1955	100.0	77.4	48.8	5.3	15.9	-	-	-	22.6	-
Number of episodes per 100,000 civilian population										
1986	3,112	859	186	85	369	c	20	91	2,106	152
1983	2,952	799	198	73	351	c	14	85	2,021	132
1981	2,812	756	219	90	297	c	15	56	1,951	105
1977	3,078	856	266	101	265	125	16	14	2,122	100
1975	3,146	860	283	101	268	117	13	12	2,185	101
1971	2,052	860	365	87	266	64	14	17	1,134	58
1969	1,853	861	386	94	269	33	11	16	953	39
1965	1,376	817	420	60	271	-	-	-	559	-
1955	1,028	795	502	54	163	-	-	-	233	-

^a Excludes patient care episodes in psychiatric outpatient services of VA medical centers.

^b Excludes partial care episodes in psychiatric partial care services of VA medical centers.

^c See footnote 6 of text.

^d Included some private facilities exclusively for alcoholic or geriatric patients, which were subsequently determined not to be classifiable as private psychiatric hospitals.
 NOTE: (-) indicates data were not reported for indicated mental health organizations or services.

Table 3. Number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 civilian population of psychiatric outpatient and partial care episodes in mental health organizations: United States, excluding territories, 1983 and 1986

Type of organization	Number		Percent distribution		Rate per 100,000 civilian population	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986
			Outpatient episodes			
All organizations	5,007,928	5,451,538	100.0	100.0	2,145.6	2,277.6
State and county mental hospitals	198,904	146,361	4.0	2.7	85.2	61.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	144,579	212,245	2.9	3.9	61.9	88.7
VA medical centers	289,909	410,430	5.8	7.5	124.2	171.5
Non-Federal general hospital with separate psychiatric services	790,238	902,785	15.8	16.6	338.6	377.2
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	51,581	96,304	1.0	1.8	22.1	40.2
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	960,460	786,964	19.2	14.4	411.5	328.8
Psychiatric partial care organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiservice mental health organizations	2,572,257	2,896,449	51.3	53.1	1,102.1	1,210.1
			Partial care episodes			
All organizations	325,497	378,509	100.0%	100.0%	139.4	158.0
State and county mental hospitals	6,182	13,440	1.9	3.6	2.6	5.6
Private psychiatric hospitals	8,330	12,784	2.6	3.4	3.6	5.3
VA medical centers	17,745	14,382	5.5	3.8	7.6	6.0
Non-Federal general hospital with separate psychiatric services	61,741	58,597	19.0	15.5	26.5	24.5
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	6,124	10,569	1.9	2.8	2.6	4.4
Psychiatric outpatient clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatric partial care organizations	13,175	22,132	4.0	5.8	5.6	9.2
Multiservice mental health organizations	212,200	246,605	65.1	65.1	90.9	103.0

Table 4. Number and rate per 100,000 civilian population and percent change in number and rate of inpatient care episodes in mental health organizations, by State: United States, 1983 and 1986

State	Number of inpatient care episodes			Rate per 100,000 civilian population		
	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86
U.S. Totals	1,860,613	2,055,571	+ 10.5	799.1	858.7	+ 7.5
Alabama	30,610	35,795	+ 16.9	771.7	888.6	+ 15.1
Alaska	2,064	3,013	+ 46.0	430.2	591.9	+ 37.6
Arizona	15,937	18,527	+ 16.3	520.4	562.7	+ 8.1
Arkansas	11,917	17,607	+ 47.7	510.4	745.5	+ 46.1
California	181,318	212,800	+ 17.4	710.5	797.8	+ 12.3
Colorado	19,756	21,047	+ 6.5	628.0	653.0	+ 4.0
Connecticut	32,490	32,991	+ 1.5	1034.1	1039.7	+ 0.5
Delaware	5,406	5,969	+ 10.4	889.0	950.4	+ 6.9
District of Columbia	15,571	13,683	-12.1	2522.7	2210.5	-12.4
Florida	89,708	101,805	+ 13.5	817.3	879.7	+ 7.6
Georgia	72,165	74,865	+ 3.7	1253.1	1241.0	- 1.0
Hawaii	4,948	6,731	+ 36.0	414.1	670.5	+ 61.9
Idaho	3,208	4,292	+ 33.8	323.2	430.9	+ 33.3
Illinois	86,344	103,533	+ 19.9	752.5	899.3	+ 19.5
Indiana	39,055	46,150	+ 18.2	712.1	839.6	+ 17.9
Iowa	26,761	28,279	+ 5.7	926.0	992.3	+ 7.2
Kansas	21,373	24,857	+ 16.3	884.9	1020.9	+ 15.4
Kentucky	29,143	32,020	+ 9.9	790.4	866.5	+ 9.6
Louisiana	24,418	29,244	+ 19.8	551.0	653.9	+ 18.7
Maine	10,246	14,512	+ 41.6	893.0	1246.9	+ 39.6
Maryland	31,258	33,566	+ 7.4	725.7	761.1	+ 4.9
Massachusetts	50,94	965,260	+ 28.1	881.1	1121.5	+ 27.3
Michigan	65,253	68,287	+ 4.6	720.0	747.5	+ 3.8
Minnesota	39,668	40,202	+ 1.3	1047.2	954.5	- 8.9
Mississippi	19,957	17,067	-14.5	774.7	655.7	-15.4
Missouri	47,509	54,028	+ 13.7	951.7	1070.0	+ 12.4
Montana	3,149	9,089	+ 188.6	384.2	1115.2	+ 190.3
Nebraska	13,420	16,005	+ 19.3	843.6	1009.8	+ 19.7
Nevada	5,302	5,940	+ 12.0	585.4	623.3	+ 6.5
New Hampshire	7,397	7,913	+ 7.0	759.7	775.1	+ 2.0
New Jersey	48,245	51,191	+ 6.1	642.8	673.9	+ 4.8
New Mexico	9,386	8,754	- 6.7	667.1	598.7	-10.3
New York	167,169	164,740	- 1.5	943.6	928.3	- 1.6
North Carolina	55,475	72,374	+ 30.5	915.9	1162.3	+ 26.9
North Dakota	6,324	5,958	- 7.4	939.7	876.9	- 6.7
Ohio	82,635	92,055	+ 11.4	770.2	857.3	+ 11.3
Oklahoma	23,902	21,986	- 8.0	731.1	671.9	- 8.1
Oregon	16,709	19,544	+ 17.0	624.4	724.8	+ 16.1
Pennsylvania	96,430	101,692	+ 5.5	813.1	856.2	+ 5.3
Rhode Island	6,377	6,989	+ 9.6	667.3	721.8	+ 8.2
South Carolina	21,826	22,208	+ 1.8	673.0	670.4	- 0.4
South Dakota	4,215	6,682	+ 58.5	603.7	951.8	+ 57.7
Tennessee	34,004	43,060	+ 26.6	723.2	900.2	+ 24.5
Texas	119,391	126,531	+ 6.0	749.5	765.0	+ 2.1
Utah	9,963	11,241	+ 12.8	609.7	677.5	+ 11.1
Vermont	4,619	3,948	-14.5	871.8	729.7	-16.3
Virginia	50,872	55,915	+ 9.9	929.8	995.5	+ 7.1
Washington	25,138	31,053	+ 23.5	582.5	705.0	+ 21.0
West Virginia	18,465	15,392	-16.6	948.0	802.6	-15.3
Wisconsin	48,246	43,423	-10.0	1014.0	907.8	-10.5
Wyoming	4,922	5,868	+ 19.2	984.2	1166.6	+ 18.5

Table 5. Number and rate per 100,000 civilian population and percent change in number and rate of outpatient care episodes in mental health organizations, by State: United States, 1983 and 1986

State	Number of outpatient care episodes			Rate per 100,000 civilian population		
	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86
U.S. Totals	5,007,928	5,451,538	+ 8.9	2145.7	2277.6	+ 6.1
Alabama	72,306	67,162	- 7.1	1829.8	1667.4	- 8.9
Alaska	9,463	9,978	+ 5.4	2022.0	1960.3	- 3.1
Arizona	49,455	51,252	+ 3.6	1647.0	1556.9	- 5.5
Arkansas	47,929	61,155	+27.6	2059.3	2589.1	+25.7
California	456,094	574,047	+25.9	1808.6	2152.0	+19.0
Colorado	90,035	65,269	-27.5	2878.1	2025.1	-29.6
Connecticut	84,286	73,669	-12.6	2682.8	2321.7	-13.5
Delaware	13,349	15,817	+18.5	2198.1	2518.6	+14.6
Dist. of Col.	22,479	15,895	-29.3	3642.6	2567.9	-29.5
Florida	198,733	238,398	+20.0	1835.9	2060.1	+12.2
Georgia	115,573	145,325	+25.7	2010.2	2409.2	+19.8
Hawaii	9,862	9,635	- 2.3	1008.9	959.7	- 4.9
Idaho	12,604	11,728	- 7.0	1273.1	1177.5	- 7.5
Illinois	204,323	227,750	+11.5	1782.5	1978.4	+11.0
Indiana	138,718	172,967	+24.7	2530.5	3147.1	+24.4
Iowa	60,352	82,949	+37.4	2080.8	2910.5	+39.9
Kansas	76,463	85,569	+11.9	3174.2	3514.1	+10.7
Kentucky	70,905	90,566	+27.7	1924.0	2451.0	+31.8
Louisiana	80,234	75,162	- 6.3	1813.5	1680.7	- 7.3
Maine	35,958	46,448	+29.2	3136.0	3990.4	+27.2
Maryland	87,582	83,242	- 5.0	2042.5	1887.1	- 7.6
Massachusetts	182,029	226,054	+24.2	315.9	3884.8	+23.3
Michigan	208,092	200,666	- 3.5	2298.1	2196.9	- 4.4
Minnesota	135,514	107,083	-21.0	3259.4	2542.3	-22.0
Mississippi	46,378	64,935	+40.0	1803.5	2494.6	+38.9
Missouri	107,012	102,171	- 4.5	2150.7	2023.2	- 5.9
Montana	17,363	13,960	-19.6	2127.8	1712.9	-19.5
Nebraska	30,023	34,731	+15.7	1888.9	2191.2	+16.0
Nevada	15,055	18,504	+22.9	1685.9	1941.7	+15.2
New Hampshire	26,499	28,215	+ 6.5	2738.0	2763.5	+ 0.9
New Jersey	139,744	139,965	+ 0.2	1866.4	1842.4	- 1.3
New Mexico	58,164	56,142	- 3.5	4156.3	3840.1	- 7.6
New York	527,981	501,313	- 5.1	2983.1	2824.9	- 5.3
North Carolina	134,129	176,108	+31.3	2228.0	2828.1	+26.9
North Dakota	25,749	5,003	-80.6	3826.0	749.0	-80.4
Ohio	218,280	266,229	+22.0	2034.2	2479.3	+21.9
Oklahoma	73,873	108,917	+47.4	2258.5	3328.8	+47.4
Oregon	51,292	41,612	-18.9	1923.0	1543.5	-19.7
Pennsylvania	250,336	260,624	+ 4.1	2108.4	2194.4	+ 4.1
Rhode Island	23,385	31,140	+33.2	2449.6	3216.9	+31.3
South Carolina	49,697	58,020	+16.7	1547.2	1751.8	+13.2
South Dakota	15,200	15,897	+ 4.6	2183.9	2264.5	+ 3.4
Tennessee	98,768	103,630	+ 4.9	2109.7	2166.6	+ 2.7
Texas	194,148	232,431	+19.7	1229.0	1405.2	+14.3
Utah	26,328	28,771	+ 9.3	1615.5	1734.2	+ 7.3
Vermont	22,427	26,992	+20.4	4247.5	4989.3	+17.5
Virginia	86,371	100,229	+15.6	1588.3	1784.4	+12.3
Washington	67,129	64,538	- 3.9	1568.6	1464.8	- 6.6
West Virginia	44,938	42,941	- 4.4	2298.4	2238.8	- 2.6
Wisconsin	179,172	166,597	- 7.0	3767.4	3483.1	- 7.5
Wyoming	16,149	24,137	+49.5	3154.1	4798.6	+52.1

Table 6. Number and rate per 100,000 civilian population and percent change in number and rate of partial care episodes in mental health organizations, by State: United States, 1983 and 1986

State	Number of inpatient care episodes			Rate per 100,000 civilian population		
	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86	1983	1986	Percent change 1983-86
U.S. Totals	325,497	378,509	+ 16.3	139.5	158.1	+ 13.3
Alabama	3,419	2,674	-21.8	86.3	66.4	-23.1
Alaska	393	652	+ 65.9	84.0	128.1	+ 52.5
Arizona	1,959	3,169	+ 61.8	64.2	96.3	+ 50.0
Arkansas	1,721	2,187	+ 27.1	74.0	92.6	+ 25.1
California	32,843	43,223	+ 31.6	130.0	162.0	+ 24.6
Colorado	3,423	4,118	+ 20.3	109.3	127.8	+ 16.9
Connecticut	4,900	6,065	+ 23.8	155.8	191.1	+ 22.7
Delaware	497	703	+ 41.4	81.8	111.9	+ 36.8
Dist. of Col.	4,505	739	+ 23.8	731.3	119.4	-83.7
Florida	10,800	13,097	+ 21.3	99.4	113.2	+ 13.9
Georgia	11,363	6,382	-43.8	198.7	105.8	-46.8
Hawaii	1,033	1,623	+ 57.1	82.4	161.7	+ 96.2
Idaho	1,159	4,378	+ 277.7	117.1	439.6	+ 275.4
Illinois	16,590	19,603	+ 18.2	144.7	170.3	+ 17.7
Indiana	7,699	9,156	+ 18.9	140.5	166.6	+ 18.6
Iowa	1,652	1,996	+ 20.8	57.1	70.0	+ 22.6
Kansas	2,765	3,046	+ 10.2	114.8	125.1	+ 9.0
Kentucky	3,742	4,378	+ 17.0	101.5	118.5	+ 16.7
Louisiana	1,755	3,329	+ 89.7	39.6	74.4	+ 87.9
Maine	1,947	2,921	+ 50.0	170.1	250.9	+ 47.5
Maryland	4,179	5,970	+ 42.9	97.4	135.3	+ 38.9
Massachusetts	11,044	12,290	+ 11.3	191.3	211.2	+ 10.4
Michigan	23,200	25,860	+ 11.5	256.1	283.1	+ 10.5
Minnesota	8,861	7,013	-20.9	212.4	166.5	-21.6
Mississippi	1,596	2,172	+ 36.1	62.0	83.4	+ 34.5
Missouri	2,308	2,749	+ 19.1	46.3	54.4	+ 17.5
Montana	1,219	1,418	+ 16.3	149.4	174.0	+ 16.5
Nebraska	867	1,619	+ 86.7	54.5	102.1	+ 87.3
Nevada	1,154	1,575	+ 36.5	129.2	165.3	+ 27.9
New Hampshire	1,398	1,802	+ 28.9	144.6	176.5	+ 22.1
New Jersey	10,833	10,626	- 1.9	144.7	139.9	- 3.4
New Mexico	999	1,588	+ 59.0	70.8	108.6	+ 53.4
New York	30,807	39,517	+ 28.3	174.1	222.7	+ 30.6
North Carolina	10,801	12,643	+ 17.1	179.4	203.0	+ 13.2
North Dakota	291	965	+ 231.6	43.3	144.5	+ 233.7
Ohio	12,308	14,132	+ 14.8	114.7	131.6	+ 14.7
Oklahoma	732	1,972	+ 169.4	22.4	60.3	+ 169.2
Oregon	2,074	4,758	+ 129.4	77.7	176.5	+ 127.2
Pennsylvania	30,544	36,035	+ 18.0	257.2	303.4	+ 18.0
Rhode Island	2,962	2,637	-11.0	310.5	272.4	-12.3
South Carolina	1,759	979	-44.3	54.5	29.6	-45.7
South Dakota	1,036	937	- 9.6	148.9	133.5	-10.3
Tennessee	6,187	7,178	+ 16.0	132.2	150.1	+ 13.5
Texas	14,458	18,853	+ 30.4	91.6	114.0	+ 24.5
Utah	2,173	2,347	+ 8.0	133.3	141.5	+ 6.2
Vermont	2,407	1,545	-35.8	455.9	285.6	-37.4
Virginia	9,254	6,960	-24.8	170.2	123.9	-27.2
Washington	7,773	9,794	+ 26.0	181.8	222.3	+ 22.3
West Virginia	3,098	2,509	-19.0	158.3	130.8	-17.4
Wisconsin	5,010	5,810	+ 16.0	105.3	121.5	+ 15.4
Wyoming	-	817	-	-	162.4	-

**DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

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

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Generated on 2018-08-01 20:57 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/osu.32435022429872
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 90-1693
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Printed 1990

Digitized by 

Original from
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY