

Who received MH services in the BHOs in FY 2007?

Bulletin 2 Rev.: July, 2008

In FY 2007, the Ohio Department of Mental Health (MH) in conjunction with the 50 local MH Boards and nine behavioral health hospitals delivered publicly-funded MH services to 315,283 consumers. The purpose of this analysis is to provide information about the 5,926 consumers served in the nine behavioral health organizations¹ (BHOs) in 2007. In addition, there are some demographic comparisons to the 6,150 consumers who were served in the BHOs in 2002.

BHO Consumers by Board Geographical Classification

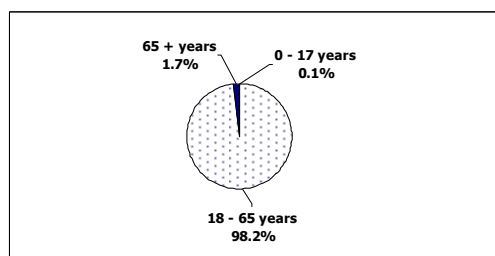
Board Geographical Classification	FY 2007 Count	% of Total Count	% Change From FY 2002
Appalachian	948	15.9%	-18.1%
Rural	314	5.3%	5.7%
Metropolitan	3,856	64.6%	-1.9%
Suburban	543	9.1%	3.2%
Mixed	312	5.2%	16.9%
Statewide Count	5,973	100.0%	-3.3%

Table 1 depicts the aggregation of Behavioral Health Organization consumer counts by Board Geographical Classification. Between FY 2002 and FY 2007, the number of consumers served by the Ohio BHO system decreased by 3.3%. The largest decrease was in the Appalachian board areas with an 18.1% decrease from FY 2002 to FY 2007. The largest increase was in the mixed board areas with a 16.9% increase in consumers served. (Note: a mixed board area serves at least two types of counties, such as rural and suburban).

BHO Consumers by Age Cohort

Of the 5,926 consumers served, 98.2% were from the ages of 18 to 65. (Refer to Graph 1). From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the 18 to 65 age cohort decreased by 3.7%.

Graph 1—FY 2007 BHO Consumers by Age

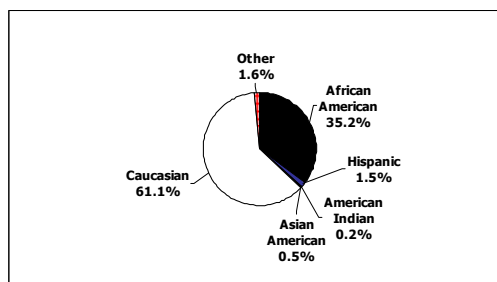


BHO Consumers by Race

Graph 2 shows the number of consumers served in FY 2007 by race. Of the 5,926 consumers served, 61.1% were Caucasian and 35.2% were African-American, which varies from the overall consumers served in the public MH system where 73.2% were Caucasian and 22.1% were African-American. Between FY 2002 and FY 2007, the other four categories, which include American Indians, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and Other decreased by 6.7%. The categorization by race for the general Ohio population differs from the BHO consumer categorization. Caucasians

represent 84.9% of the general population, African-Americans 12.1%, and Other, 2.1% (US Census data)³.

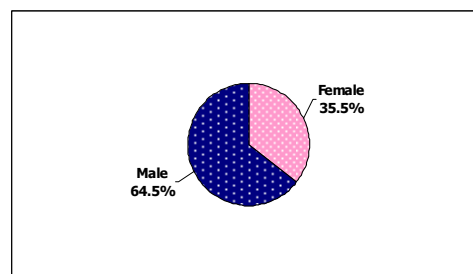
Graph 2—FY 2007 BHO Consumers by Race



BHO Consumers by Gender

In FY 2007, 35.5% of the BHO consumers were females, and 64.5% were males (see Graph 3), which varies from the overall consumers served in the public mental health system where 52.2% of the MH consumers were females, and 47.7% were males. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, there was a 2.0% decrease in female consumers in the BHOs and a 4.5% decrease in male consumers.

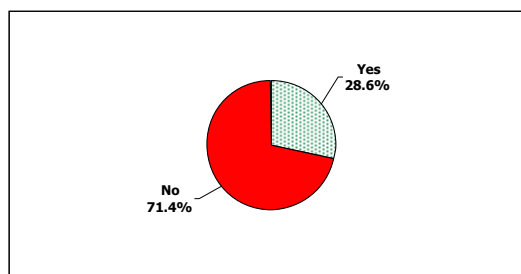
Graph 2—FY 2007 BHO Consumers by Gender



BHO Consumers by Forensic Status

In FY 2007, 28.6% of the BHO consumers were listed with a forensic status (Yes), and 71.4% were not (No). (See Graph 4.) From FY 2002 to FY 2007, there was a 1.7% decrease in the BHO consumers designated with a forensic status.

Graph 4—FY 2007 BHO Consumers by Forensic Status



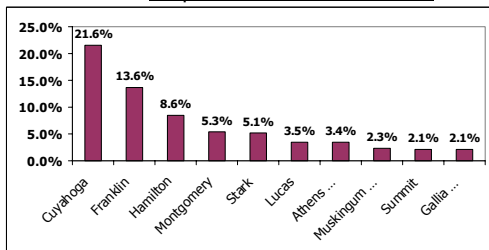
In which BHOs were the consumers served?

Table 2 lists the BHO locations by the numbers of consumers served in those hospitals. The largest percentages of consumers were served at the Northcoast Cleveland campus (20.0%) and at the Twin Valley Columbus campus (17.6%). From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the largest increase in consumers served was at the Twin Valley Dayton campus (34.2%); whereas, the largest decrease in consumers served was at the Cambridge campus (-29.6%).

BHO	FY 2007 Count	% of Total Count	% Change From FY 2002
Athens	458	7.4%	-2.0%
Cambridge	311	5.1%	-29.6%
Heartland	907	14.8%	1.1%
Northcoast Toledo	400	6.5%	-19.8%
Northcoast Cleveland	1,232	20.0%	-23.3%
Northcoast Northfield	518	8.4%	-7.1%
Summit	653	10.6%	4.1%
Twin Valley Columbus	1,081	17.6%	27.5%
Twin Valley Dayton	589	9.6%	34.2%
TOTAL	6,149	100.0%	-3.6%

Graph 5 depicts the ten (10) Board Areas with the most consumers in the BHOs, which corresponds to the location of the BHOs. For example, the Cuyahoga County Board (Northcoast Cleveland campus) has the largest percentage (21.6%) of the total consumers in the BHOs and the Stark County Board has the lowest percentage (Heartland campus, 5.1%).

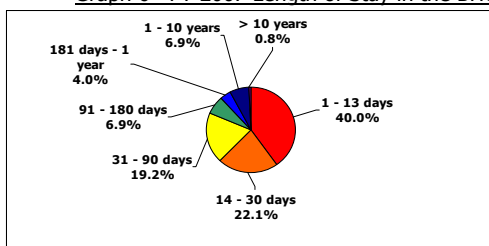
Graph 5—FY 2007 Ten Boards



How long are the consumers in the BHOs?

The majority (40.0%) of consumers spend between one to 13 days in the hospital (refer to Graph 6 below). Approximately 22% of the consumers are in the hospital between 14 to 30 days and just over 19% are in the hospital between 31 to 90 days. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the largest decrease in consumers' length of stay was in the over-10-year time period, which experienced a 30.0% decrease. The next largest decrease in length of stay from FY 2002 to FY 2007 was the one to 13 days in the hospital, which experienced a 10.1% decrease.

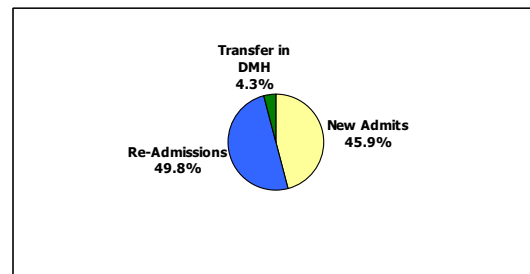
Graph 6—FY 2007 Length of Stay in the BHOs



Consumer Movement Into the BHOs

The majority (49.8%) of movement into the hospitals in FY 2007 was re-admissions. Approximately 46% of the movement into the hospitals was new admissions. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, movement into the hospitals decreased 3.6%.

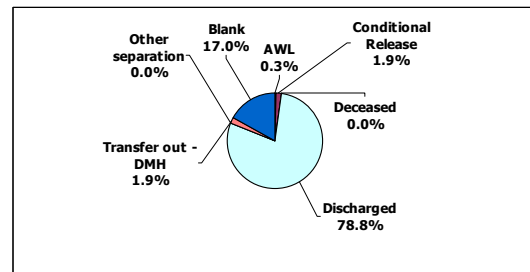
Graph 7—FY 2007 Movement Into the BHO



Consumer Movement Out of the BHOs

The majority (78.8%) of movement out of the hospitals in FY 2007 was via discharge. Overall, movement out of the hospitals decreased 3.6% from FY 2002 to FY 2007.

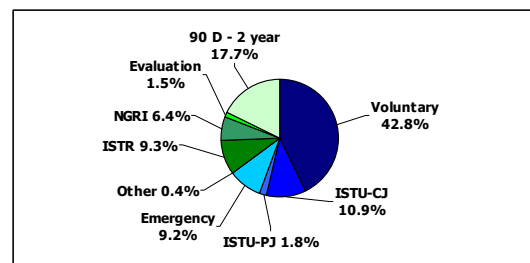
Graph 8—FY 2007 Movement Out of the BHO



Legal Status of the BHO Consumers

The majority (42.8%) of the BHO consumers have a legal status of voluntary. Boards are responsible for paying for hospitals days for consumers in the categories shaded blue: Voluntary, Incompetent to Stands Trial – Criminal Court Jurisdiction, Incompetent to Stands Trial – Probate Court Jurisdiction, Emergency, and Other – which account for 65.1% of consumers.

Graph 9—FY 2007 Legal Status of the Consumers in the BHO



Sources of Information:

- ¹ PCS Data Mart, data pulled as of June 5, 2008.
- ² Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Resources, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas
- ³ American Fact Finder, 2007 Population Estimates, Table DP-1-PR, as found on http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTSubjectShowTablesServlet?_ts=231234495062, June 4, 2008.

For more information:

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