# Profile of Chicago's Mental Health System 2003

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Chicago Department of Public Health

Terry Mason, M.D. • Commissioner

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This report is available on the Chicago Department of Public Health website at http://www.cchsd.org/reports.html. Profiles of communities, hospitals, and other special reports are also available.

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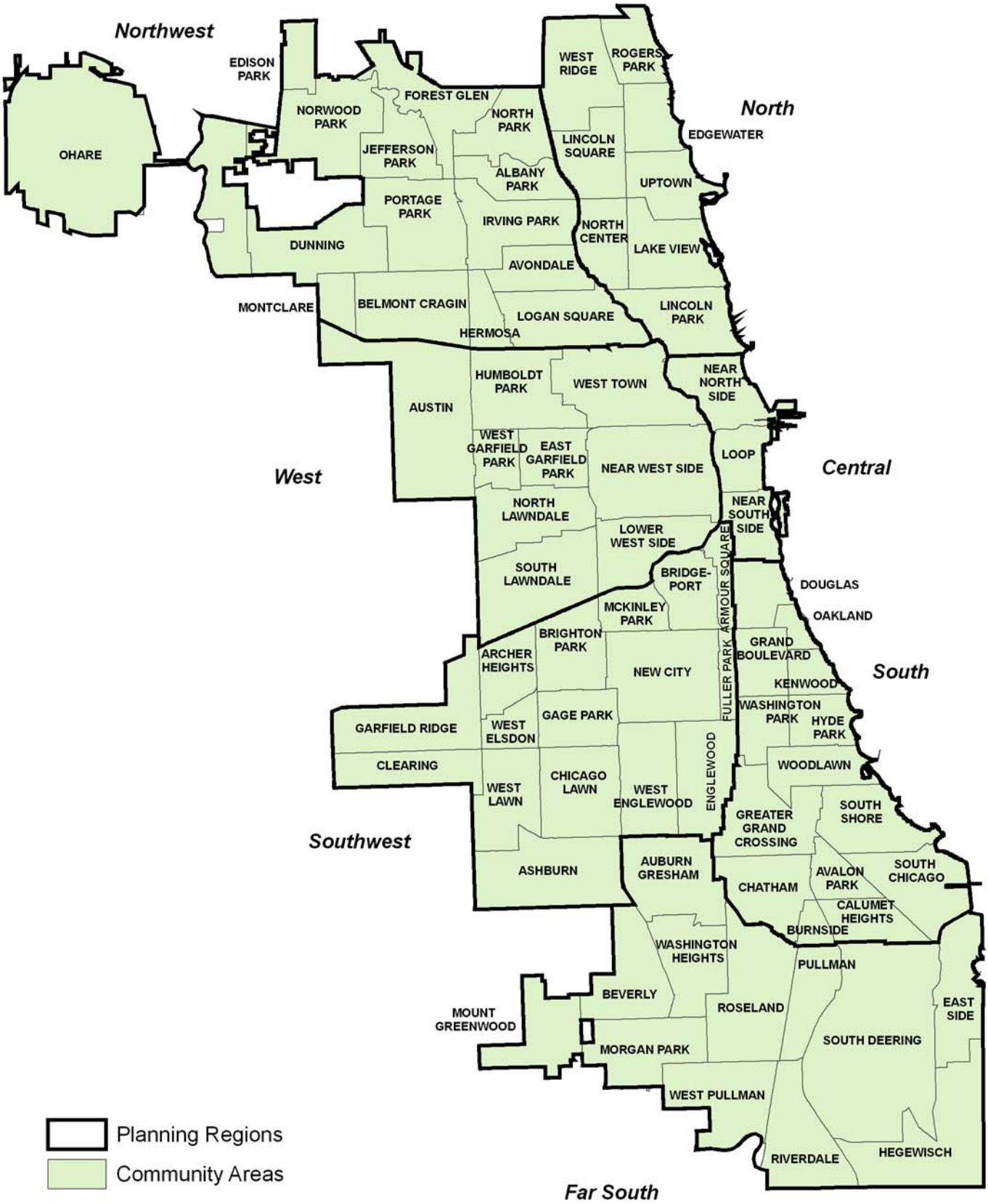
# Health Systems Planning Regions




Chicago Department of Public Health
Chicago Health & Health Systems Project

# Report Highlights

The Chicago Health and Health Systems Project provides communities, providers, funders, and policymakers with information that assists in increasing access to healthcare. This report provides a profile of facilities that specialized in providing mental health services in 2003, and focuses on outpatient care.

## Overview of Findings

This report finds that in 2003:

- An identified 250 mental health facilities specializing in providing mental health services were located in Chicago. These included general hospitals with separate psychiatric units, psychiatric hospitals, residential facilities, and outpatient facilities. An identified 132 facilities provided outpatient services. Over one-half—58%-- reported that they primarily served persons with serious mental illness or serious emotional disturbance.

- Over one-half (53%) of all outpatient facilities were located in the West and North regions of Chicago, where about 34% of Chicagoans reside. These regions also reported the largest proportions of facilities providing many of the specific types of services, including individual therapy, psychological assessment for youth, adult day treatment, medication services, Assertive Community Treatment, and case management.

- Of the 74% of facilities reporting, 56,251 outpatient clients were served in 2003. With 52 of 68 (76%) facilities reporting, the North and West regions served 53% of all reported Chicago outpatients.

- The average wait time for an initial outpatient appointment was 13 days. The North, South, and Northwest regions had longer wait times. In addition, long waits were frequently reported for children and youth services, appointments with psychiatrists, evening appointments, and appointments for Spanish speakers.

- Over one-third—36%-- of the clients served by these facilities were diagnosed with a primary mood disorder, and 27% were diagnosed with a psychotic disorder. A reported 66% of clients were publicly funded.

- Survey respondents (facility staff) were asked about community issues, needs, and trends pertaining to mental health. Their responses could be grouped into three broad themes:

    1. More services are needed. In particular, there is a need for services addressing both mental illness and substance abuse (MISA), non-English and culturally competent services, residential treatment services, and services for children and adolescents.

2. Mental health funding is inadequate. The uninsured, underinsurance for mental health services (i.e., lack of parity for mental health), the denial of SSI and Medicaid benefits, and the expense of psychotropic medications were most frequently discussed.

3. Community stressors and poor socioeconomic conditions are prominent features of many communities served. Poverty, crime, unemployment, and a lack of affordable, safe housing negatively impact consumers and their access to mental health services.

## Next Steps

The Chicago Department of Public Health will utilize this information to inform mental health planning and advocacy efforts, and will meet with providers and advocates to share findings and collaborate on mental health policy and legislative issues.

# Introduction

In 2001, the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) set out to establish a process for tracking and reporting on Chicago's community-based health care system. Consistent with the Department's mission, the efforts have centered on services available to those most in need. To date, the project has developed reports and profiles on the city's safety net primary care system, and more recently, hospital care. This is the first report to look at mental health services.

In recent years, mental health has received more attention from the public health community. The efforts of advocates, scientists, and consumers have increased acceptance of mental health as part of "mainstream" health. While the connection between mental health and physical well-being is fairly well documented, The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study[1] compellingly illustrates the connection between adverse childhood experiences and disease, underscoring the importance of mental health interventions for overall health status. Indeed, the study has shown that the greater the exposures to adverse childhood experiences, the greater the risks of chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, sexually transmitted disease, hepatitis, depression, obesity, smoking, and alcoholism during adulthood. The growing recognition of the relationship between mental and physical health, coupled with the financial and social costs of mental illness, have resulted in growing interest in prevention and promotion within the mental health field.

*Profile of Chicago's Mental Health System* provides a snapshot of facilities that specialized in providing mental health services in 2003, and concentrates on outpatient care. Chicago's psychiatric hospitals, general hospitals with separate psychiatric units, and supported and supervised residential facilities are a secondary focus.

## Approach

Specialty mental health services are provided by mental health professionals in a setting operating specifically for the provision of mental health services. This report considers all specialty mental health service providers except private practice providers. Chicago's specialty mental health organizations were defined as those that met all of the following conditions:

- Charter or mission statement includes assisting or treating persons with mental illness.
- Employs staff trained to provide mental health services.
- Provides services for persons with mental illness.
- Provides well-defined mental health services.

Most of the data presented were obtained from questionnaires completed by specialty mental health providers. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on Chicago's outpatient and residential

[1] Felitti VJ, Anda RF, Nordenberg D, Williamson DF, Spitz AM, Edwards V, Koss MP, Marks JS. The relationship of adult health status to childhood abuse and household dysfunction. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine.* 1998;14:245-258.

specialty mental health services, consumers of these services, and the facilities that provide these services. Hospital bed data were obtained from the Illinois Department of Public Health's Annual Hospital Questionnaire.

While this report presents information that was previously not available in a single report, it is important to recognize that its focus – specialty mental health services provided by organizations – speaks to only a portion of available mental health services in Chicago. Other services that are not addressed in this report include those delivered by providers in private practice, and providers of non-specialty mental health services (such as those provided in schools, by primary care providers and through consumer support groups). More detailed information on inclusion and exclusion criteria is found in the Methodological Notes.

For each survey question discussed in this report, the response rate is noted. In some cases, the response rates were quite low. While a decision was made to present all available data obtained through the surveys, response rates should be considered when interpreting the data, and in no cases should findings be generalized.

Data are presented for Chicago as a whole, as well as by Chicago region. The seven health systems planning regions include Chicago's 77 formally designated community areas, and were based on the Chicago Department of Planning and Development's (DPD) regional approach to planning. The DPD regions were originally developed through an understanding of demographic composition, common histories, and other issues, including transportation patterns.

## Report Organization

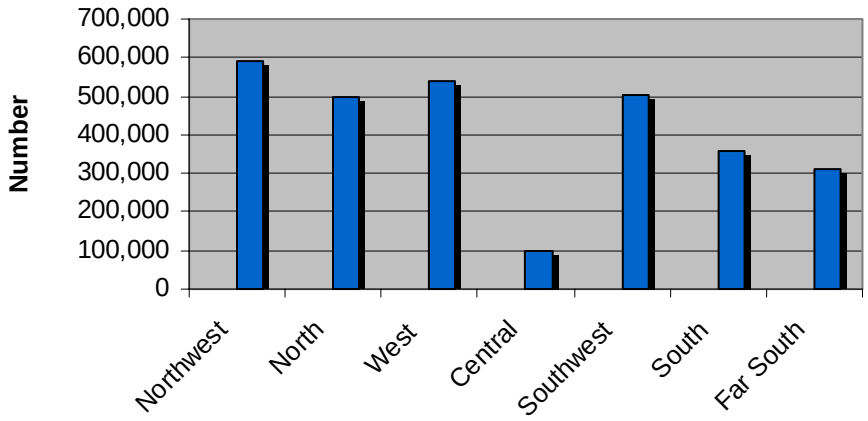
The first section is a demographic and socioeconomic overview of Chicago, which provides a context for this report. After a brief overview of Chicago mental health facilities, a detailed discussion of outpatient facilities, services, and clients is presented. Limited information on residential facilities and hospitals providing psychiatric care is next, followed by a discussion of provider perceptions of mental health issues and trends. The Methodological Notes and a profile of each of the seven Chicago regions are presented in the Appendix.

# Citywide Profile

## Demographic and Socioeconomic Overview

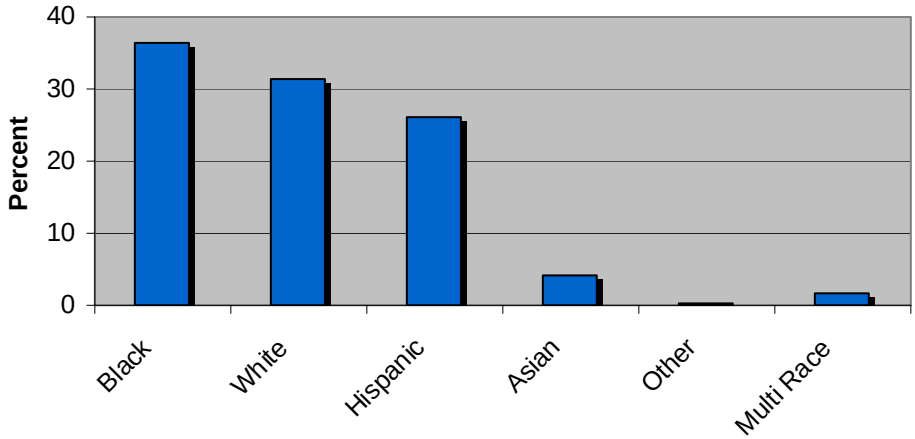
The third largest city in the country, Chicago was home to 2,896,016 people in 2000. The population ranged in size from less than 100,000 in the Central health systems planning region to 590,720 in the Northwest region (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Chicago Population by Region, 2000**



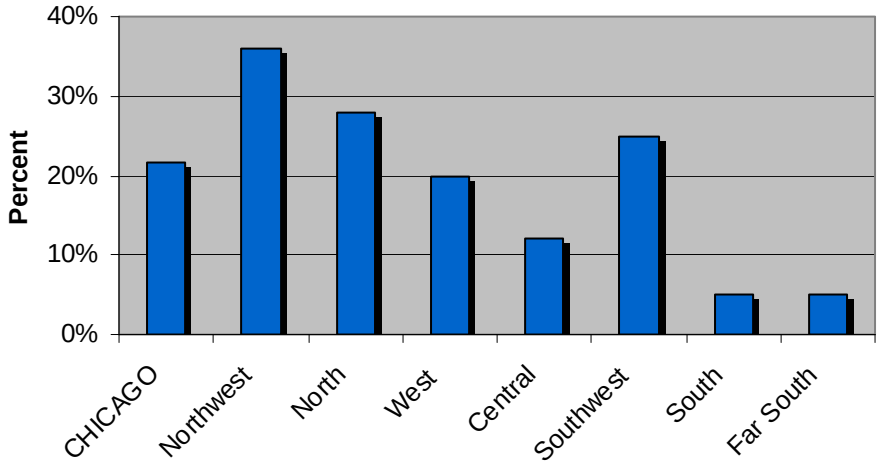

Rich in diversity, Chicago residents were 36% Black, 31% White, and 26% Hispanic (Figure 2). Asians represented 4% of the population. The regional populations ranged in diversity from the fairly diverse Southwest region that largely mirrored the city, to the South region, in which 87% of the residents were Black.

**Figure 2: Race/Ethnicity of Chicago Residents, 2000**



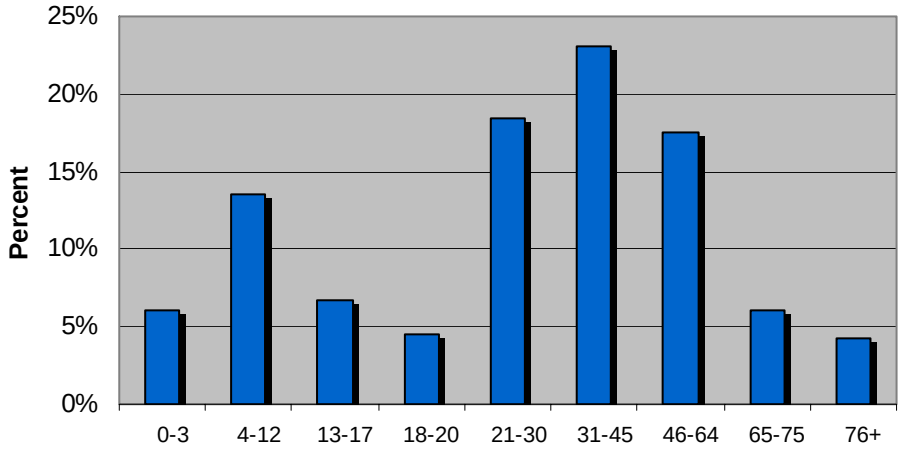
Chicago is home to many immigrants. In 2000, just over one-fifth (21.7%) of residents reported that they were born in a country other than the U.S. As shown in Figure 3, the Northwest region claimed as many as 35% of the residents born outside the United States, while only 5% of the residents of the South and Far South were foreign-born.

**Figure 3. Percent of Foreign Born Chicago Residents by Region, 2000**



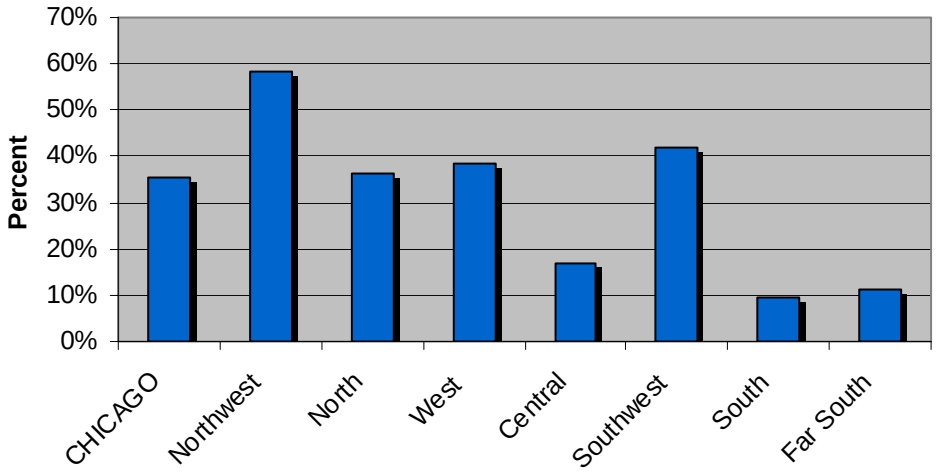

In 2000, 26% of the Chicago population was youth under age 18, 63% were adults age 18-64, and 10% were older adults age 65 and older (Figure 4). The Southwest and West regions were home to the largest percentages of children under 15 years of age.

**Figure 4. Age of Chicago Residents, 2000**



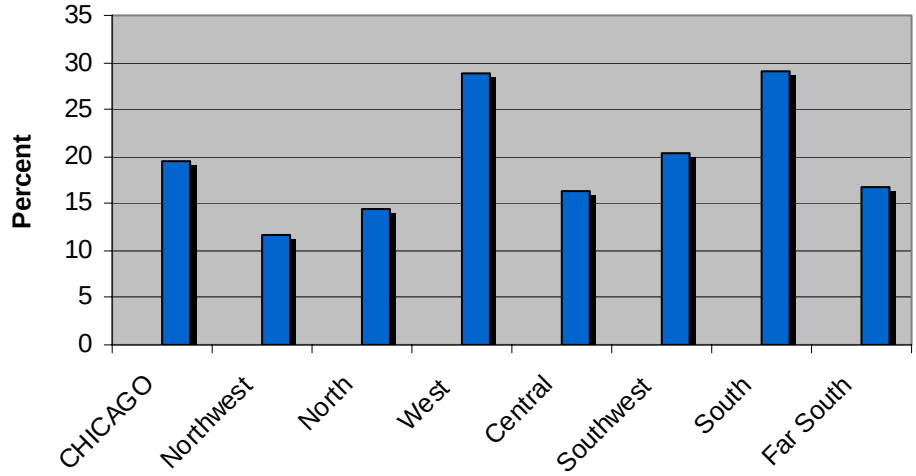
Over one-third of Chicagoans over five years of age reported speaking a primary language other than English at home. In the Northwest, nearly 60% of residents spoke a non-English language at home (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Chicago Residents Speaking a Language other than English at Home, by Region, 2000**



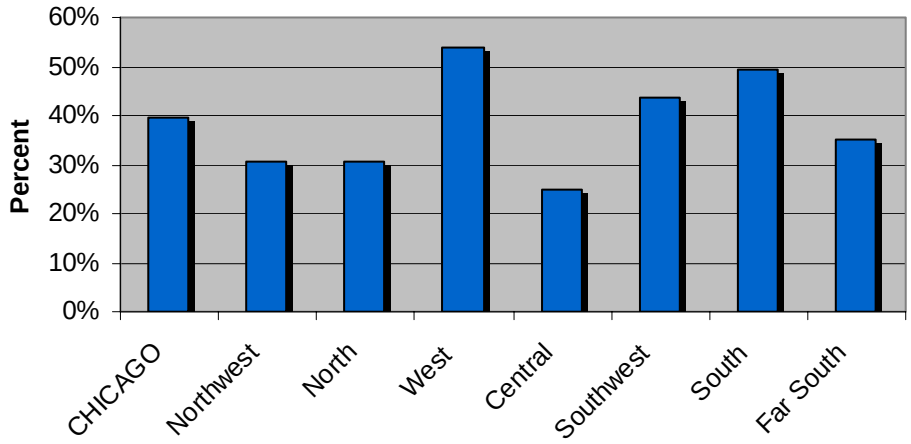

In 2000, just under 20% of the population of Chicago, 556,791 persons, reported family incomes falling below the federally defined poverty level. As Figure 6 shows, the Southwest, West and South regions had the highest poverty rates.

**Figure 6. Chicago Residents Living Below Poverty Level, by Region, 2000**



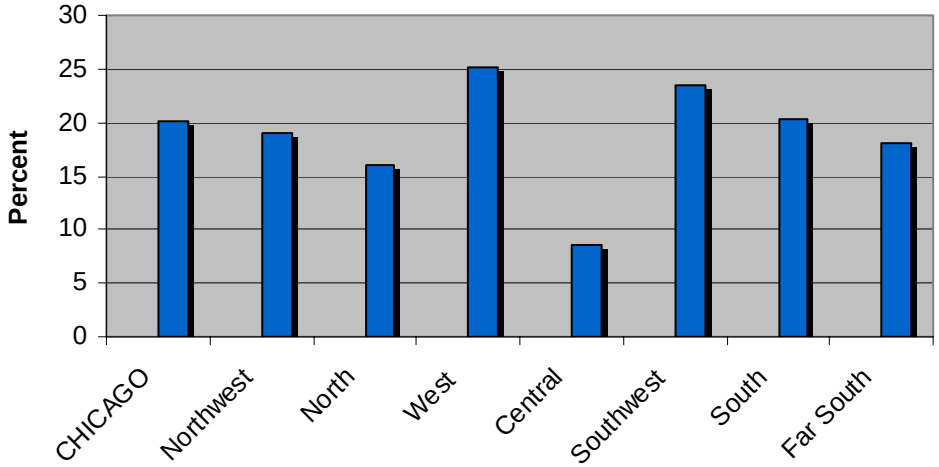

Nearly 40% of Chicago residents reported having family incomes below 200% of the poverty level. This measure ranged from a high of 54% in the West region to a low of 25% in the Central region (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Chicago Residents Living Below Twice Poverty Level, by Region, 2000**




Critically important to an examination of access to health care is the measure of persons living above the poverty level but below two times the poverty level, as this group, often referred to as the 'working poor,' is least likely to have either public or private health insurance. In 2000, one-fifth (20%) of all Chicagoans had incomes between 100% and 199% of the poverty level. Regionally, this figure ranged from 25% of the residents in the West region to 8.5% of Central region residents (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Chicago Residents Living 100-199% Below Poverty Level, by Region, 2000**



## Overview of Chicago Mental Health Facilities

In 2003, an identified 250 Chicago facilities, operated by 82 organizations, specialized in providing mental health services. Most of these organizations also provided medical and/or social services, either at the same facility or at others. The three broad types of mental health services provided by these facilities were hospital care (provided by general hospitals with separate psychiatric units or psychiatric hospitals), residential services (at facilities for adults or for youth), and outpatient services (either located at a hospital, at a facility solely providing outpatient care, or at a facility providing both residential and outpatient care). The number of each facility type is listed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Specialty Mental Health Facilities, 2003**

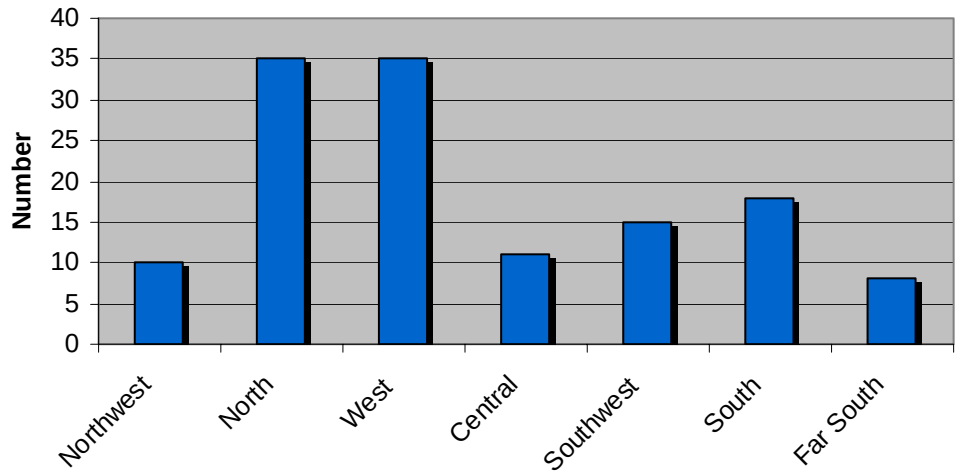
| **Facility Type** | # |
|---|---|
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 16 |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 7 |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 3 |
| Residential Treatment for Adults | 77 |
| Residential Treatment for Children | 21 |
| Residential and Outpatient | 6 |
| Outpatient | 120 |
| *Total* | *250* |

## Outpatient Psychiatric Services

Facilities providing outpatient care are displayed in Map 1. The 132 facilities include 120 sites providing outpatient mental health services alone, 6 sites providing both residential and outpatient services, and 6 hospitals providing outpatient services. The facilities were operated by 69 organizations. The majority of organizations were 2003 grantees of Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Mental Health, a major funder of Chicago specialty mental health services. By region, the number of outpatient facilities ranged from 35 each in the North and West regions to 8 in the Far South.

Over one-half (53%) of Chicago's facilities providing outpatient services were located in the population-dense North and West regions, shown in Figure 9. The Northwest and Southwest regions, where 20% and 17% of Chicago's population resided, respectively, appeared to have disproportionately small percentages of outpatient facilities.

**Figure 9. Number of Outpatient Facilities, by Region, 2003**

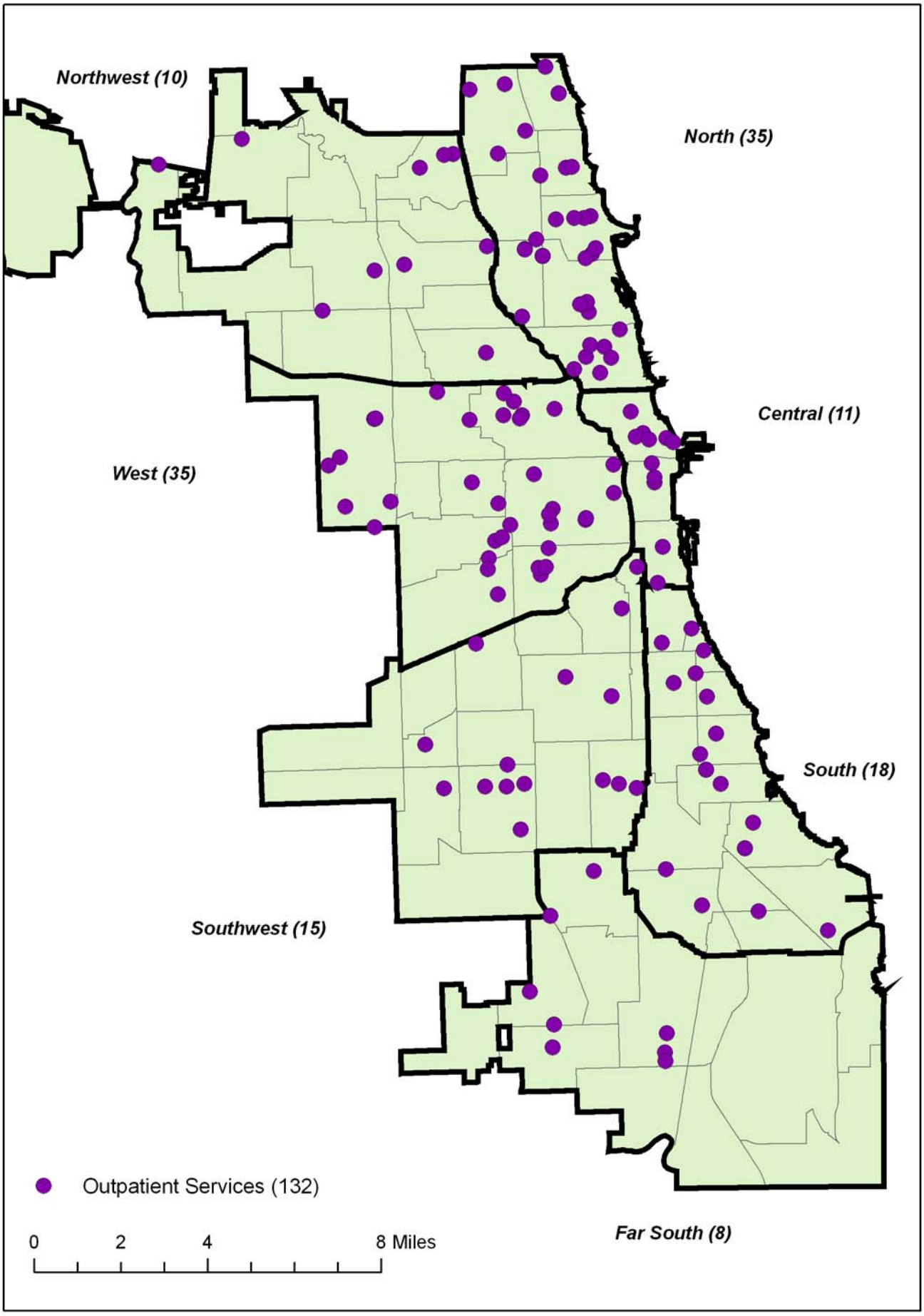



### Age group and target population served

The 132 facilities providing outpatient care served different age groups and different target populations. Figure 10 illustrates the age group of clients served, displaying the number of facilities serving:

- Adults only,
- Youth and adults, and
- Youth only.

# Map 1. Chicago Facilities Providing Outpatient Psychiatric Services, 2003




Chicago Department of Public Health
Planning Division

**Figure 10. Age Group Served by Outpatient Facilities, 2003**

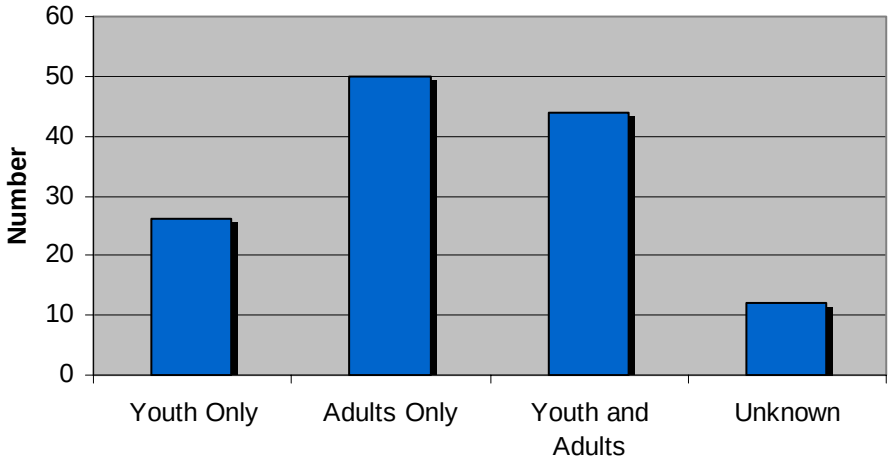
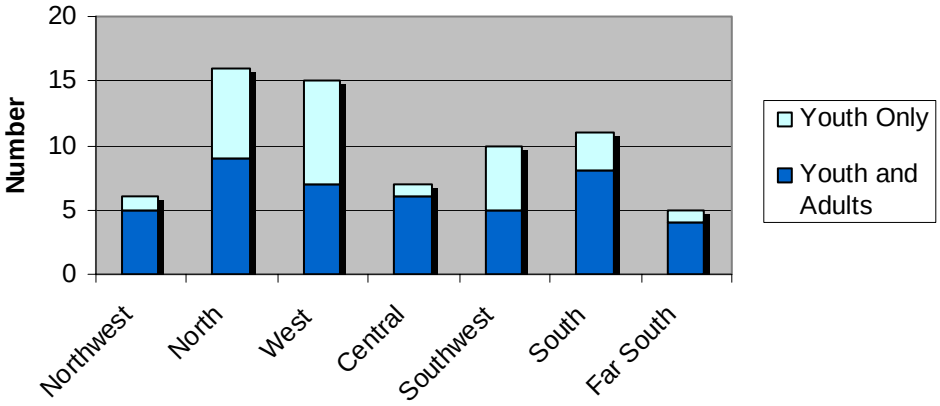


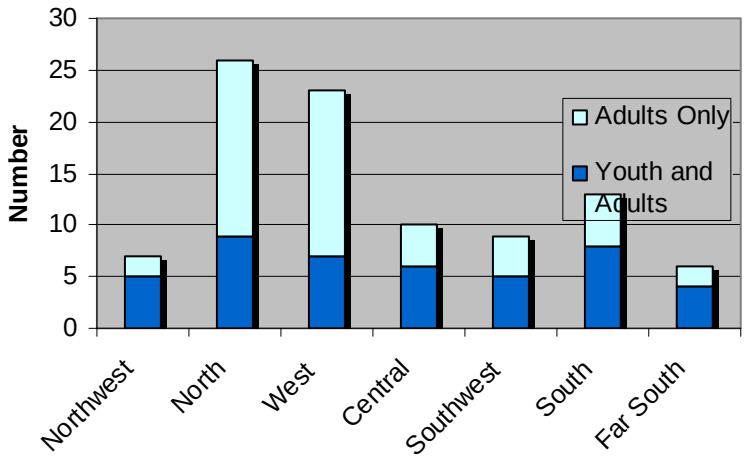

Figure 11 displays the 70 facilities, by region, known to provide outpatient care to youth in 2003 (for 12 facilities, this information was unknown). The North (16) and West (15) regions had the largest numbers of facilities serving youth, accounting for 44% of all youth-serving agencies citywide. The Far South had the fewest facilities known to serve youth (5).

**Figure 11. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving Youth, by Region, 2003**




There were 94 facilities known to provide outpatient services to adults. The North (26) and West (23) regions had the most facilities serving adults, more than one-half of all facilities, as depicted in Figure 12. The Far South region, with 6 known facilities, had the least.

**Figure 12. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving Adults, by Region, 2003**




Respondents were asked to describe the target population of outpatients they served. Facilities were grouped into one of three broad categories:

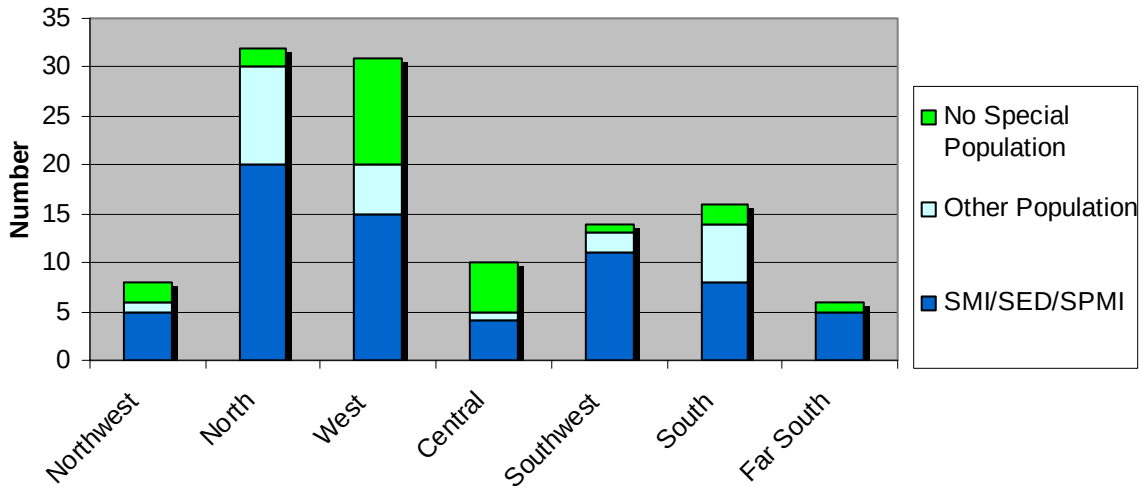
- Sites that primarily served clients with a serious mental illness (SMI), serious emotional disturbance (SED), or serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI), often residing within a defined service area as part of the state grant-determined service boundary. (SMI, SED, and SPMI clients have serious mental health disorders with symptoms impacting their lives in a profound way);
- Facilities that served another specific population, or
- Facilities providing services to general clients with no particular target population.

Figure 13 illustrates the target populations of outpatient facilities, by region (117 of 132 facilities, or 89%, responding). In total, 68 facilities (58%) reported that they primarily serve SMI/SED/SPMI persons. Thirty-five (35) of these facilities were located in the North or West regions. Aside from the Central region, where relatively small numbers of Chicagoans resided, the Northwest (5) and Far South (5) regions contained the smallest numbers of facilities targeting those with SMI/SED/SPMI.

Twenty-five facilities (21%) were known to serve another target population (other than SMI/SED/SPMI persons), with the largest number of these facilities located in the North region (10). Among the populations identified by these facilities were: persons of particular races/ethnicities; gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender clients; homeless persons; seniors; persons with hearing impairment; persons in jail or recently released from jail; persons on probation; youth referred by corrections or DCFS; public housing residents; families involved with multiple systems; families with multiple children in need of services; children at risk for victimization; foster parents and/or wards of the state, and veterans.

Of those responding, 21% of the facilities served no particular population. The largest number of these facilities was in the West (11); this represents 9% of the facilities providing data.

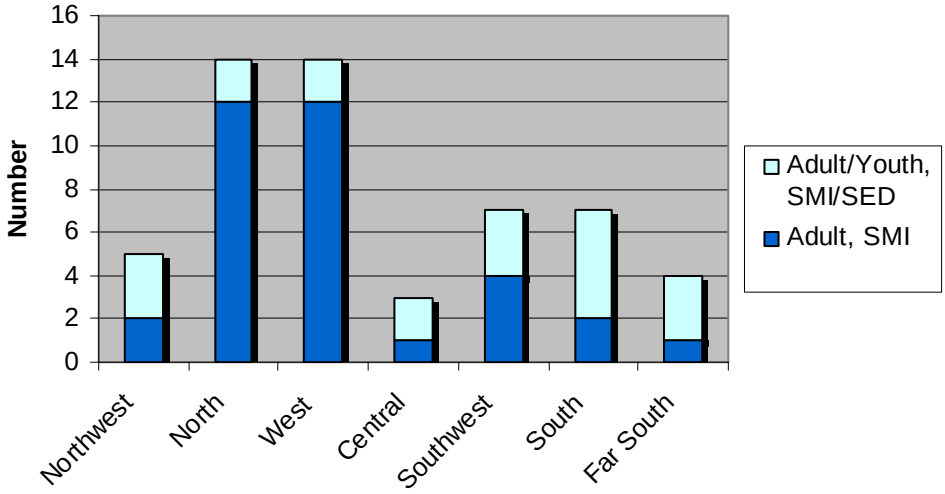
**Figure 13. Target Population of Outpatient Facilities, by Region, 2003**




The age and population of clients served are considered in combination in Figures 14-19, with 117 of 132 (89%) outpatient facilities responding. Each figure displays the total number of facilities serving the population and age group of focus. Therefore, facilities serving both youth and adults are "double-counted" in that they are presented in each figure.

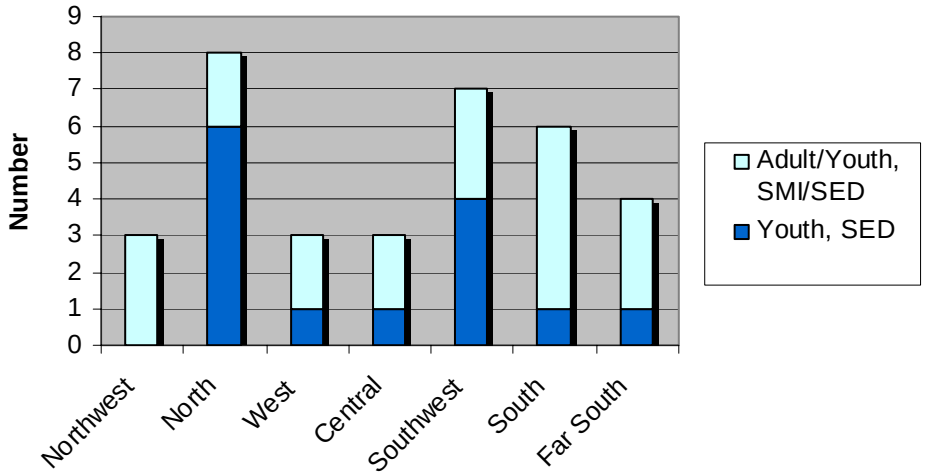
In total, there were 54 facilities targeting SMI/SPMI adults. The North and West regions contained the largest numbers of these facilities (14 each). The Central region had the fewest (3), shown in Figure 14.

**Figure 14. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Targeting SMI Adults, by Region, 2003**



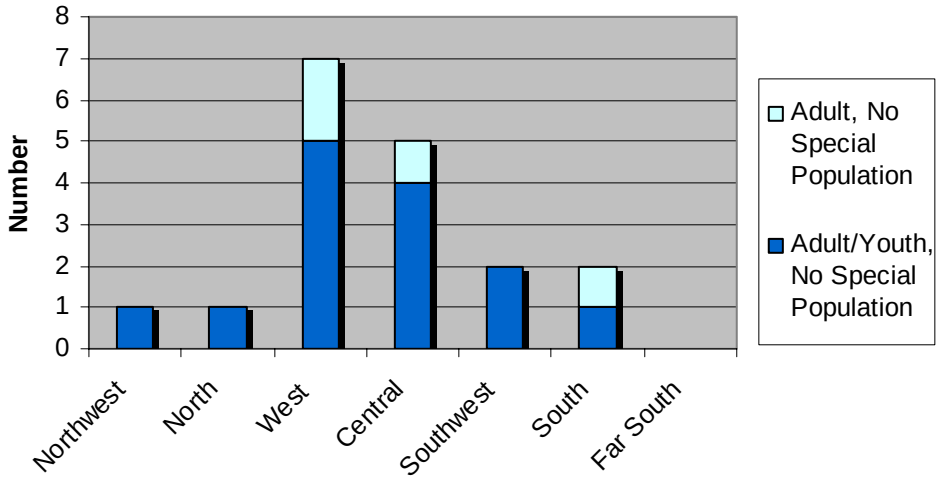

The 34 facilities targeting SED youth are shown in Figure 15. In addition to having the largest number of facilities serving SMI/SPMI adults, the North region had the largest number (8) of facilities targeting SED youth. The West, Northwest, and Central regions had the fewest (3 each).

**Figure 15. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Targeting SED Youth, by Region, 2003**



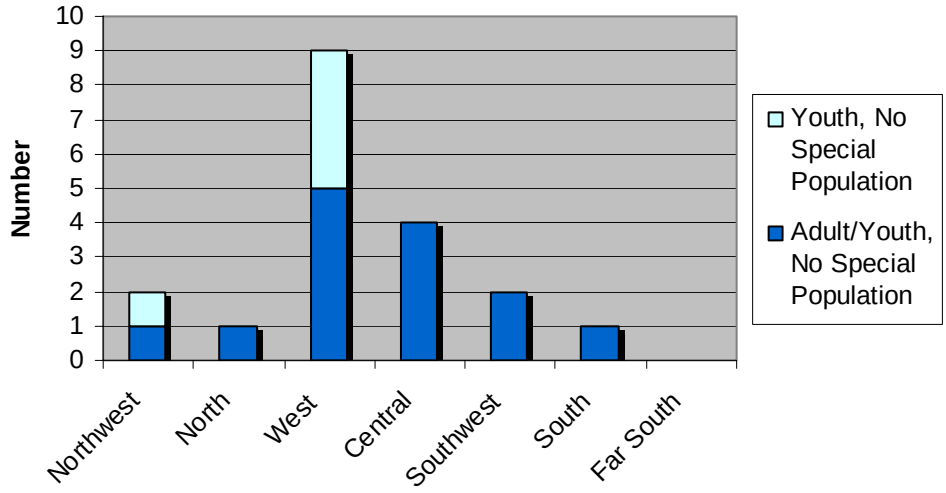

The West region had seven (7) facilities serving adults that did not target a particular population, more than any other region. In total, there were 18 adult facilities that did not have a particular target population. In contrast, the North and Northwest had 1 facility of this type, as depicted in Figure 16.

**Figure 16. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving General Adults, by Region, 2003**



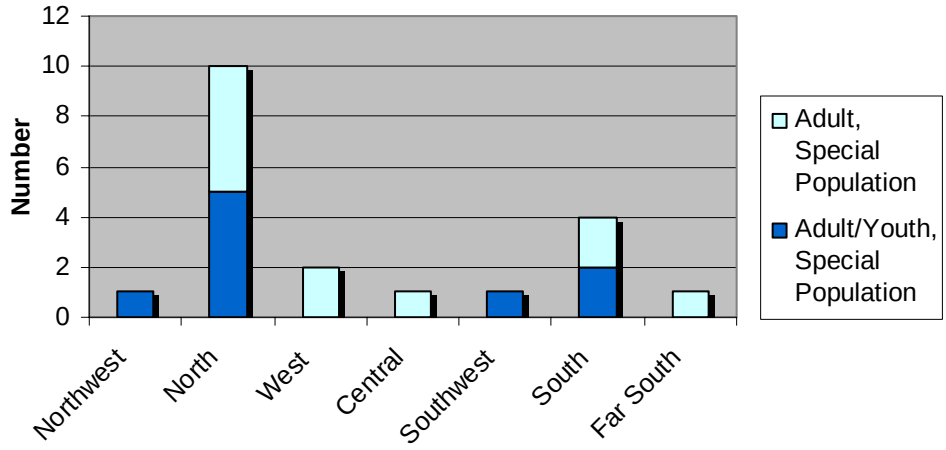

Of the 19 facilities targeting general youth, more were located in the West (9) than in any other region (Figure 17). The Far South did not have any facilities targeting a more general population of youth.

**Figure 17. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving General Youth, by Region, 2003**



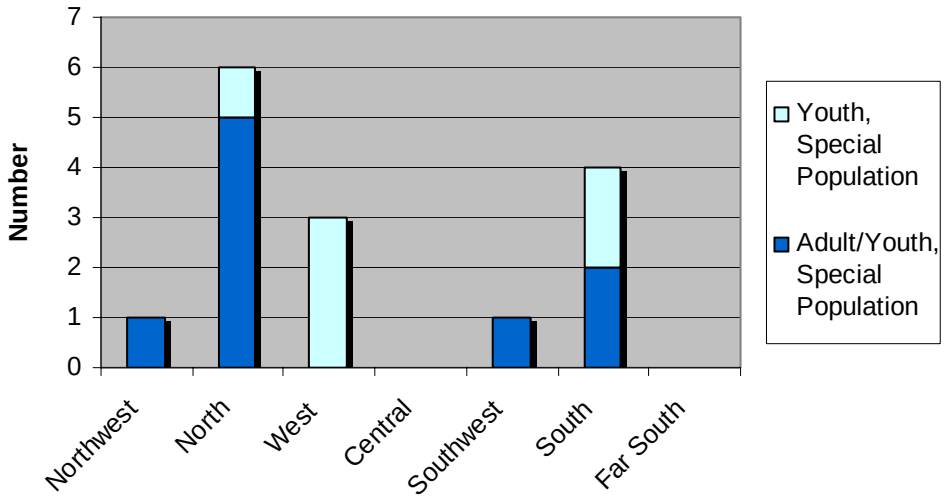

Of the 20 outpatient facilities serving a special adult population, one-half (10) were located in the North region (Figure 18). Smaller numbers of these facilities were found throughout the rest of Chicago, with the fewest in the Northwest, Central, Southwest, and Far South regions (1 each).

**Figure 18. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving Special Adult Population by Region, 2003**




There were 15 facilities serving special populations of youth; 6 of these were in the North region. The Central and Far South regions had no such facilities (Figure 19).

**Figure 19. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Serving a Special Population of Youth, by Region, 2003**




## Services available

Respondents at outpatient facilities and hospitals providing outpatient care were asked about the specific types of mental health services provided by their facilities. Mental health services were defined and listed, and respondents checked off the services that were provided at each individual facility in 2003. Definitions of each service are provided in the Methodological Notes, which are appended. Most facilities provided at least several of these services.

108 of the 126[2] (86%) facilities provided service data. Of the 108 facilities, the number and percentage of outpatient facilities providing each service is presented in Table 2. The single most available service for adults, provided by 63% of facilities, was individual adult therapy. Other services for adults that were provided by similar proportions of facilities include training consumers on and/or monitoring medication use and effects (59%), case management (56%), and prescribing psychotropic medication (56%).

The most common services for youth were individual therapy, provided by 54% of facilities, family therapy (51%), case management (47%), group therapy (37%), and prescribing psychotropic medication (37%).

[2] The remainder of data presented on outpatient providers and clients includes outpatient facilities and hospitals providing outpatient services. It does not include the 6 facilities providing both residential and outpatient care.

**Table 2. Services Provided by Outpatient Facilities, 2003**

| Service | Facilities | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 56 | 52% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 55 | 51% |
| Case Management, Youth | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 27 | 25% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 23 | 21% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 20 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 19 | 18% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 17 | 16% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 3 | 3% |

*Available Services by Region*

The North and West regions, with the heaviest concentrations of outpatient facilities, generally had the largest proportions of facilities providing each type of service. Likewise, the Far South and Northwest, regions with the fewest outpatient facilities, usually reported having the fewest facilities providing each type of service.

Figures 20-34 present the regional distribution of selected services for the 108 of 126 (86%) facilities responding.

Individual therapy includes any ongoing one-to-one treatment between a patient and therapist. The distribution of the 58 facilities providing individual therapy for youth is displayed in Figure 20. The North contained 26% of the facilities providing individual therapy services for youth; 22% of the facilities providing this service were in the West. The Northwest and Far South had the smallest percentage of Chicago's facilities providing individual therapy for youth at 7% each.

**Figure 20. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Individual Therapy for Youth, by Region, 2003**

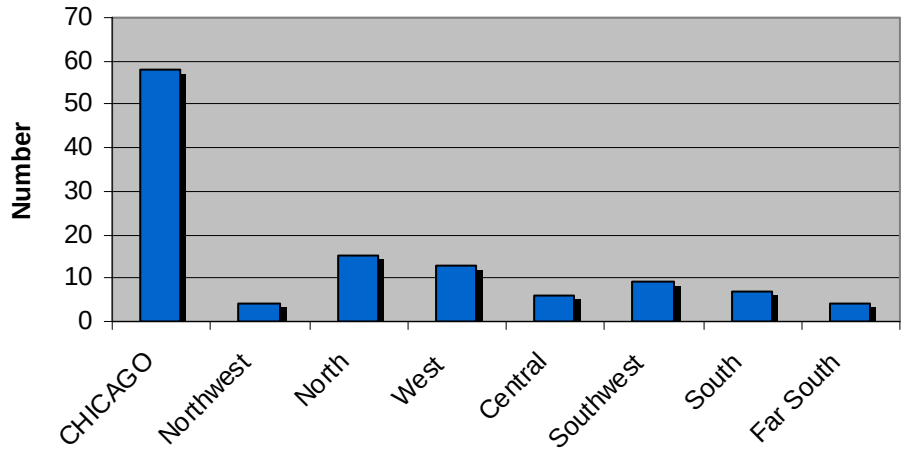
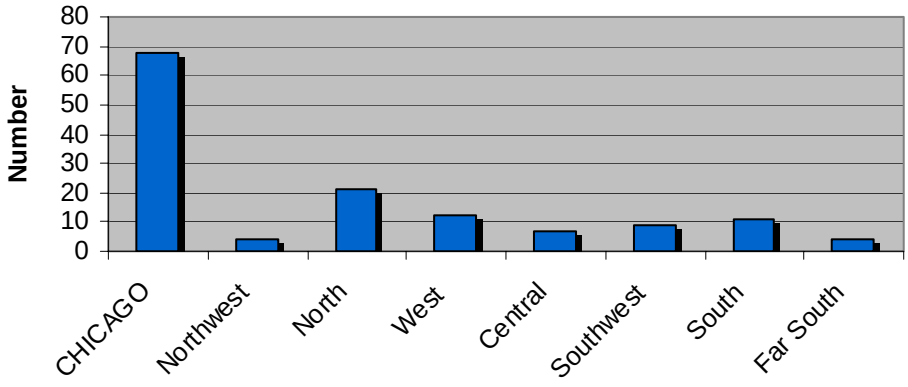


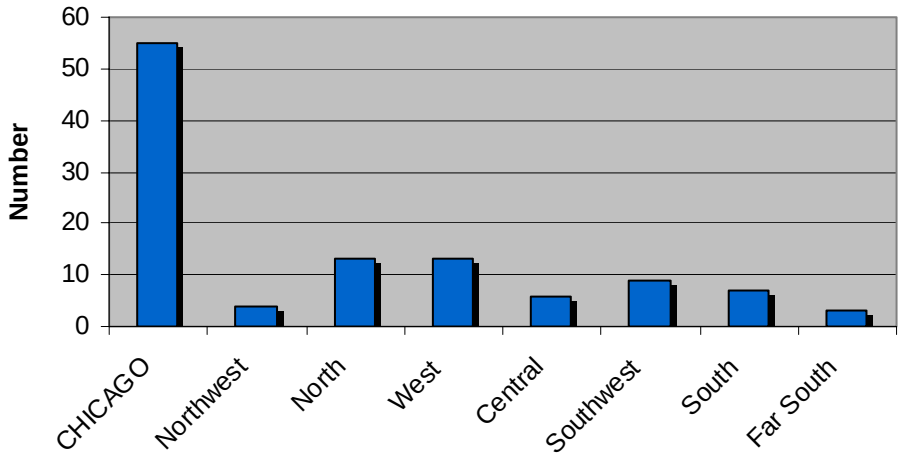

Figure 21 shows the distribution of Chicago facilities providing individual therapy for adults. Just over one-third (31%) of Chicago's 68 facilities providing individual therapy for adults were located in the North region. Eighteen percent (18%) of adult individual therapy services were provided at facilities in the West region, followed by the South (16%). The Northwest and the Far South regions had the smallest proportions of facilities providing individual therapy (6% each).

**Figure 21. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Individual Therapy for Adults, by Region, 2003**



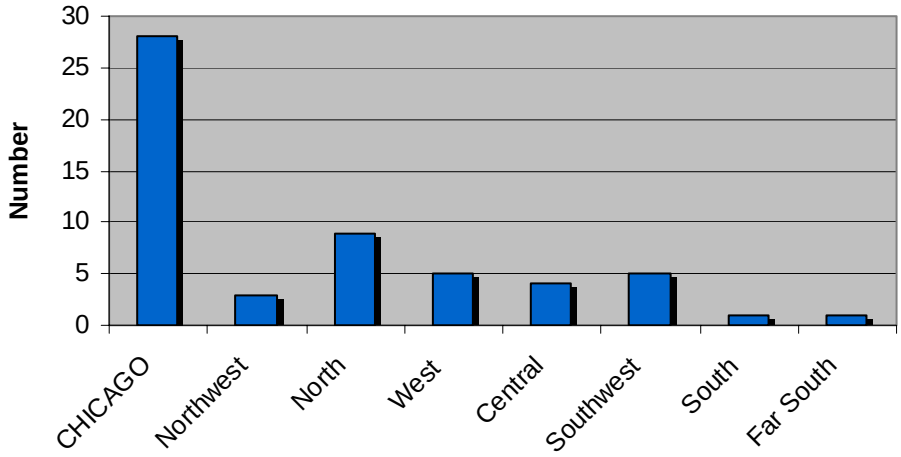
Family therapy, or therapy sessions involving a client and other family members, was provided for youth at 55 outpatient facilities (Figure 22). Facilities providing family therapy for youth were found in the heaviest proportions in the North and West regions (24% each). The Northwest (7%) and Far South (5%) regions had the smallest percentages of these facilities.

**Figure 22. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Family Therapy for Youth, by Region, 2003**



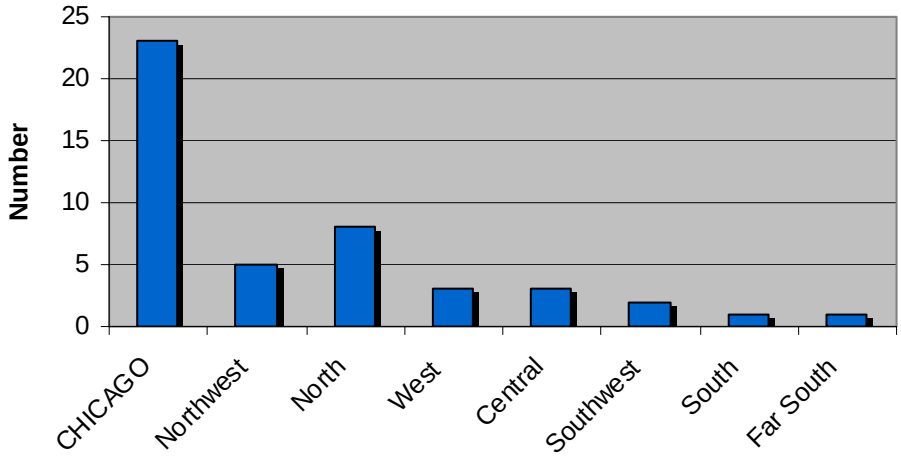

Psychological assessment is a psychological evaluation conducted and documented by the provider consistent with the *Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act*, using nationally standardized psychological assessment instruments. Close to one-third (31%) of the 28 facilities offering psychological assessment for youth were located in the North region (Figure 23). The West and Southwest regions each had 18% of the facilities providing psychological assessment services. The smallest percentages of these services were provided in the Far South and South regions (4% each).

**Figure 23. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Psychological Assessment Services for Youth, by Region, 2003**




Psychological assessment for adults was available at 23 facilities. As with youth, the largest proportion of these facilities (35%) was located in the North region and the fewest were in the South and Far South regions (4% each). The second largest proportion of these facilities, just over one-fifth (22%), was in the Northwest (Figure 24).

**Figure 24. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Psychological Assessment Services for Adults, by Region, 2003**

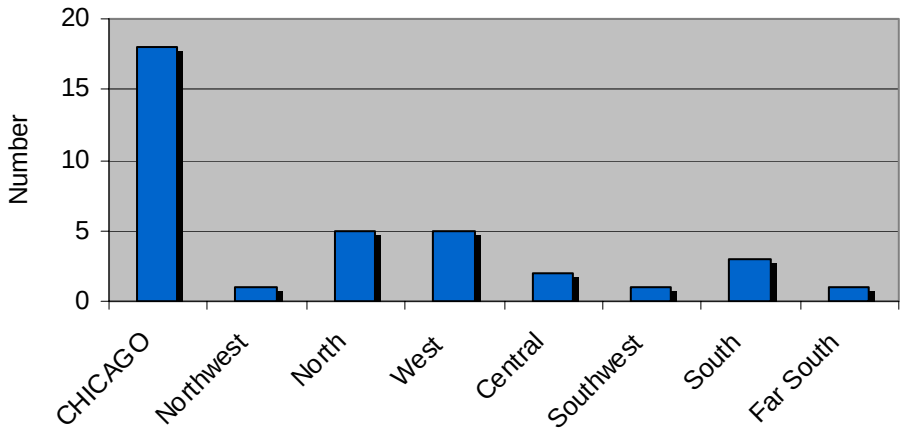



Mental health day treatment is scheduled group therapeutic sessions made available for at least 4 hours per day, 5 days per week with the objective of maintaining or improving interpersonal functioning or age-appropriate, independent role functioning. Mental health intensive outpatient services are scheduled group sessions made available for at least 4 hours per day, 5 days per week for clients with a history of

psychiatric hospitalization who have objectives to reduce or eliminate symptoms that have led to the need for hospitalization.

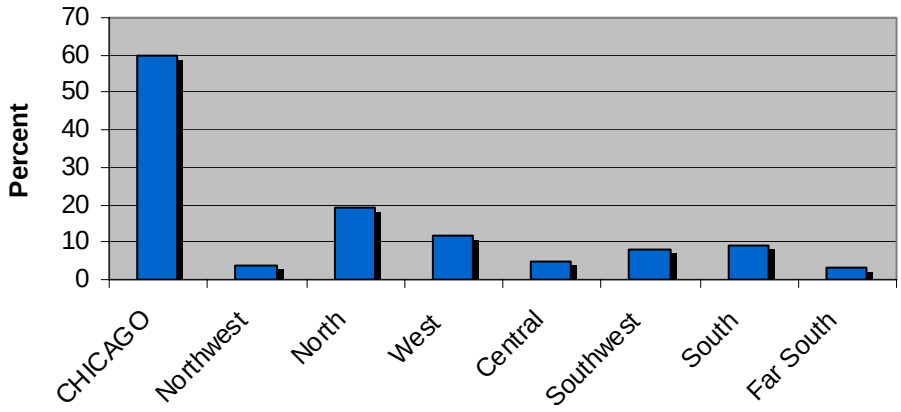
A combined 54% of the 18 facilities providing adult day treatment and/or intensive outpatient services were located in the North and West regions (Figure 25). The Northwest, Southwest, and Far South provided the smallest proportions of these services (6% each).

**Figure 25. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Adult Day Treatment and/or Intensive Outpatient Services, by Region, 2003**



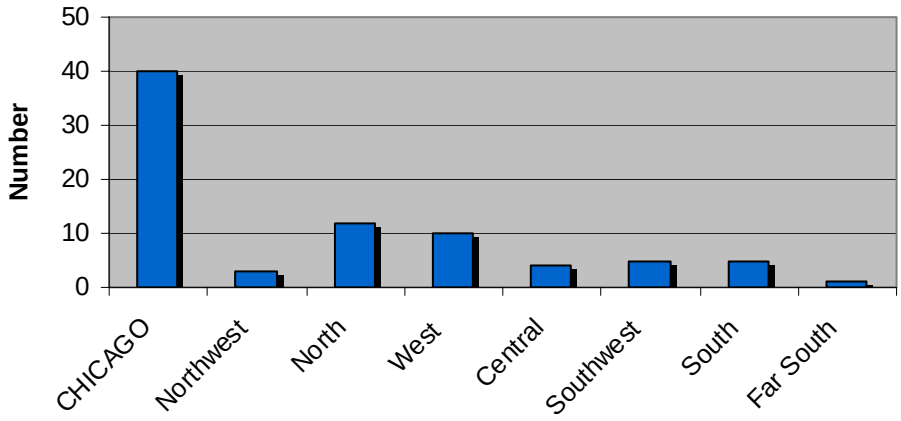

Medication prescription services for adults were provided by 60 outpatient facilities. Almost one-third (32%) were North region facilities (Figure 26). One-fifth (20%) of these facilities were in the West region, and 15% were in the South. The Far South (5%) and Northwest (7%) regions had the fewest facilities prescribing medication for consumers, followed by the Central region (8%).

**Figure 26. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Prescribing Medication for Adults, by Region, 2003**



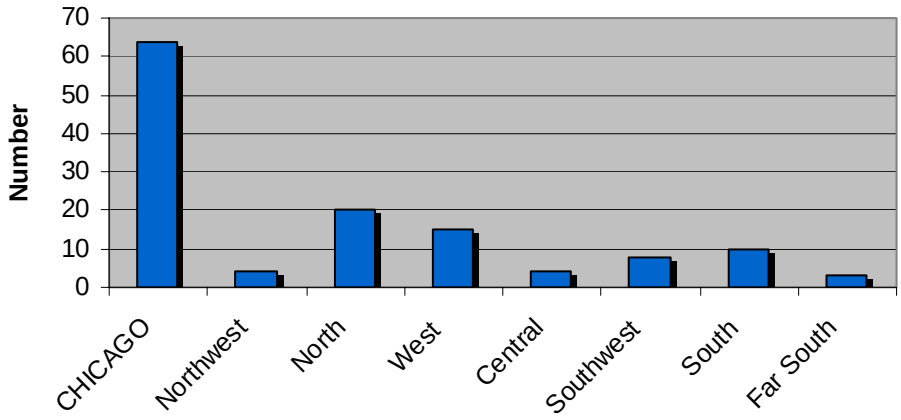
Similarly, of the 40 facilities prescribing medications for youth, the largest proportion was in the North (29%) and West (24%) regions. The Northwest (8%) and Far South (3%) had the fewest of these facilities (Figure 27).

**Figure 27. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Prescribing Medication for Youth, by Region, 2003**



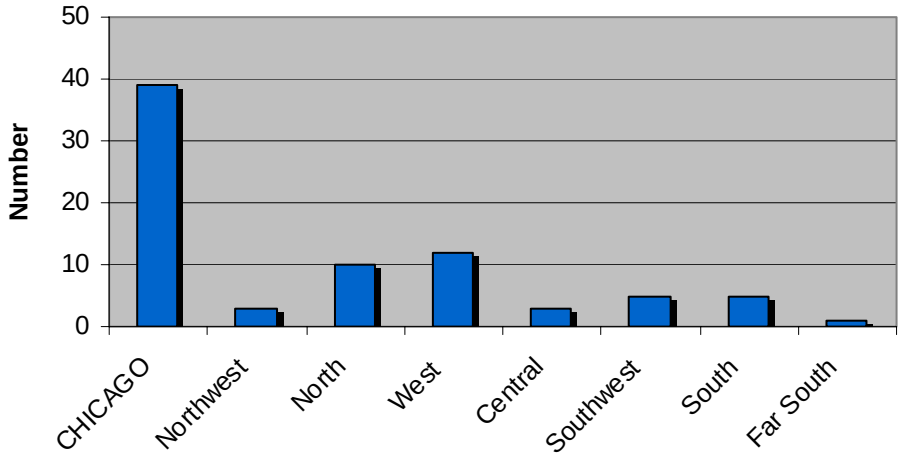

Clients taking psychotropic medications are seen for psychotropic medication training or monitoring in order to evaluate medication response and to receive information regarding the medication's use and side effects. As Figure 28 illustrates, close to one-third (31%) of Chicago's 64 outpatient facilities providing medication training/ monitoring services for adults were located in the North region. Twenty-three percent (23%) of these facilities were in the West region. The Central region, Northwest, and Far South regions had the smallest proportions of facilities offering medication management (6%, 6%, and 5%, respectively).

**Figure 28. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Medication Training/Monitoring for Adults, by Region, 2003**



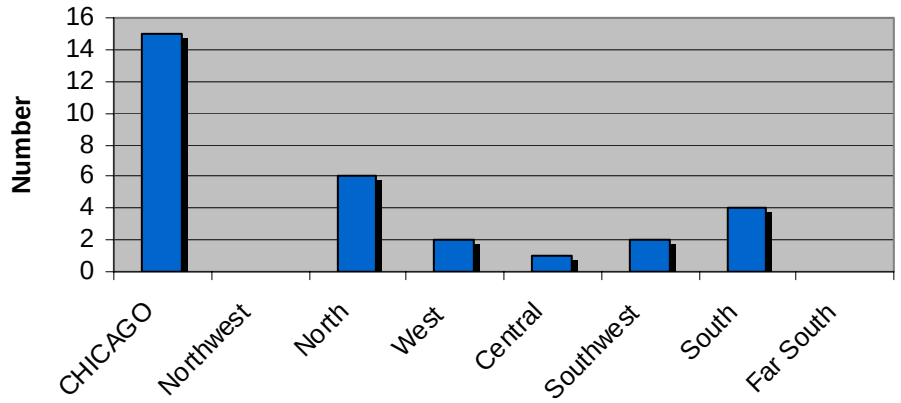
The West and North regions also provided the largest proportion of medication training/ monitoring for youth, with 30% of the 39 facilities in the West region, and 25% in the North (Figure 29). The Northwest (8%), Central (8%) and Far South (3%) regions had the smallest percentages of these facilities.

**Figure 29. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Medication Training/Monitoring for Youth, by Region, 2003**



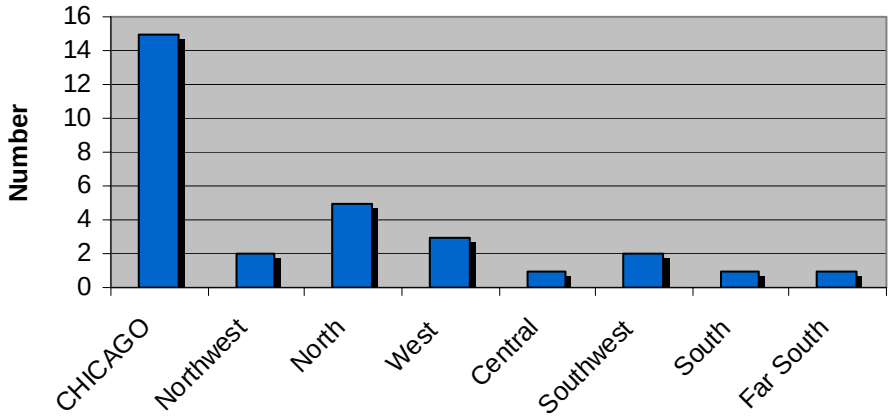

Vocational rehabilitation services include job finding/development, assessment and enhancement of work-related skills, and provision of job experiences to clients. Of the 15 facilities providing vocational rehabilitation across the city, the most significant proportions were provided in the North (40%) and South (27%). There were no vocational rehabilitation services available from providers in the Northwest or Far South regions (Figure 30).

**Figure 30. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Vocational Rehabilitation, by Region, 2003**



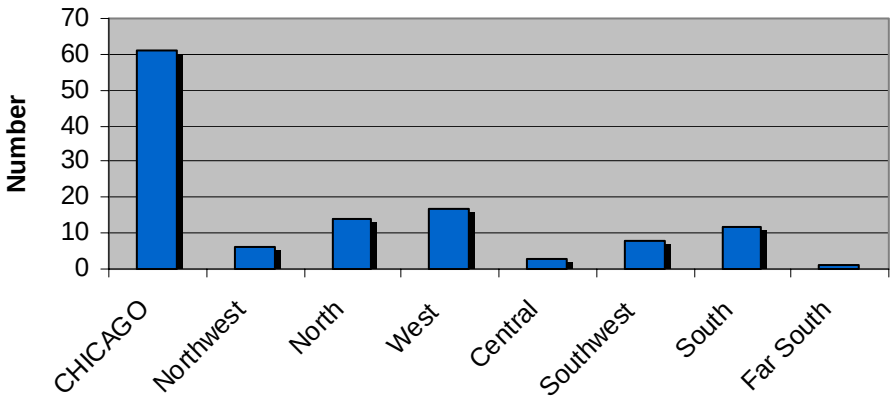
Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a specialized model of treatment/services provided by a multi-disciplinary team that provides an inclusive array of integrated services for adults (18 years of age and older) with serious mental illness who have a history of high use of psychiatric hospitalization. As illustrated in Figure 31, one-third (33%) of Chicago's 15 facilities providing ACT were located in the North region, and one-fifth (20%) were in the West. The Central, South, and Far South regions had the fewest of these facilities (7% each).

**Figure 31. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities providing ACT, by Region, 2003**



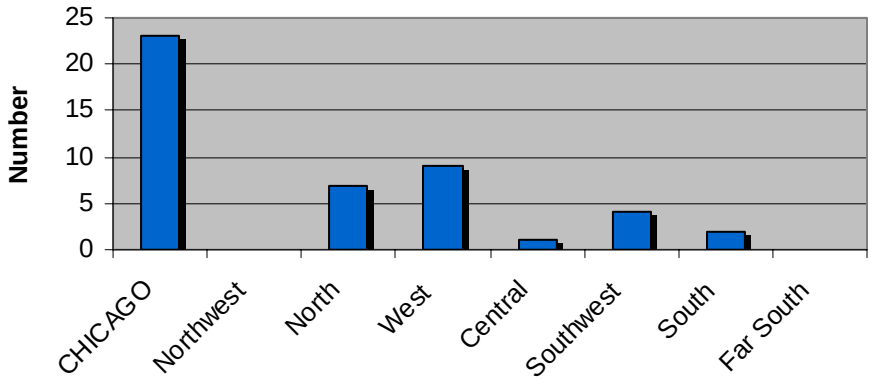

Case management services include activities for the purpose of locating services, linking the client/ patient with these services, monitoring the receipt of these services, and advocating for these services on behalf of the patient. As shown in Figure 32, of the 61 facilities known to provide adult case management, the West region had the largest proportion (28%), followed closely by the North region (23%) and then the South (20%). The smallest proportions of facilities offering case management services were in the Central and Far South regions (7%).

**Figure 32. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Case Management Services for Adults**



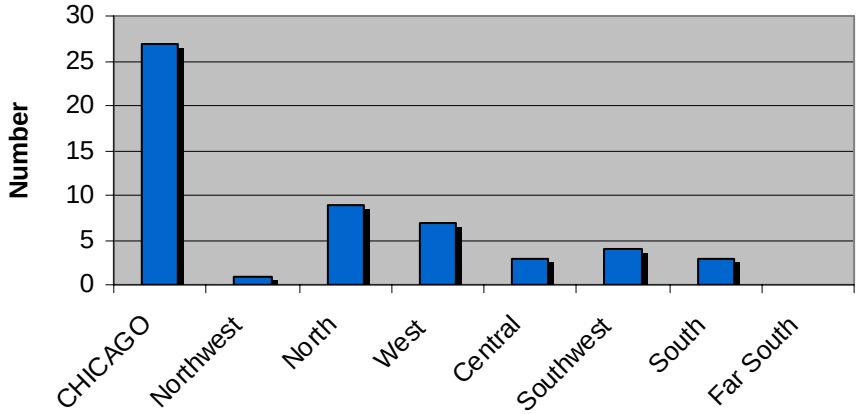
Language services were defined as sign language, services provided in another language, or interpreter services. Twenty-three (23) outpatient facilities reported providing this service for youth. While the Northwest had the largest percentage of foreign-born residents and those speaking non-English at home, none of these facilities were in the Northwest region (Figure 33). A combined 69% of facilities providing language services for youth were located in the West (39%) and North (30%). No Far South facilities reported that they provide language services.

**Figure 33. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Language Services for Youth, by Region, 2003**




Language services for adults were slightly more dispersed than those for youth (Figure 34). One-third of the 27 facilities providing language services for adults were located in the North region, and 26% were in the West. A small proportion (4%) of the Chicago's outpatient facilities with language services were in the Northwest. No Far South facilities provided these services.

**Figure 34. Distribution of Outpatient Facilities Providing Language Services for Adults, by Region, 2003**



## Staffing

The 126 outpatient facilities and hospitals providing outpatient care were asked to provide data on the numbers of full-time equivalent clinical staff at their facility. The 92 (73%) facilities responding reported approximately 1,611 clinical staff. The majority were therapists (39%) and case managers (32%), shown in Table 3. Therapists included licensed social workers, licensed professional counselors, licensed marriage and family therapists, and other counselors and therapists with a master's degree or more (not including licensed clinical psychologists). Other mental health workers, such as interns, aides, and bachelor's-level therapists, comprised 11% of staff.

Each of the following groups comprised 5% or less of this workforce: psychiatrists (4%), other physicians (<1%), licensed clinical psychologists (3%), licensed advanced practice nurses (1%), licensed RN/LPN (3%), registered occupational therapists (1%), and psychiatric rehabilitation workers (5%).

**Table 3. Outpatient Specialty Mental Health Staffing, Chicago, 2003**

| Staffing | FTEs | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Psychiatrists | 69.99 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 55.22 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 338.79 | 21% |
| Other Counselors and Therapists (Master's and above) | 285.86 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 44.69 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 521.25 | 32% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation Workers | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 185.14 | 11% |
| *Total* | *1610.94* | *100.00%* |

Staffing comparisons by region are not presented because of missing data.

## Time to first appointment

Of the 77 (61%) facilities responding, in 2003, the average wait time for an initial outpatient appointment in Chicago was 13 days. Respondents reported that wait times were the shortest for clients leaving the hospital and for urgent appointments. There were consistently longer wait times for child and adolescent services, appointments with psychiatrists, evening appointments, and services in Spanish. Comparisons across regions are not made because of missing data.

## Utilization

47 (37%) facilities provided utilization data. For these facilities, the average number of client visits and hours per client were calculated for 2003. A visit is client attendance at the facility for all or part of one day. Client hours are the total amount of time each client spent participating in services. Of the clients participating in treatment at these facilities, client visits averaged 35 per client in 2003. Clients spent an average of 45 hours receiving these services.

## Clients

The 93 (74%) respondents served a total of 56,251 outpatient clients in 2003, about 2% of Chicago's 2000 population. Table 4 presents the number of clients served in each region. The proportion of facilities responding in each region is also presented in the rightmost column. The West (27%) and North regions (26%), with 53% of the outpatient facilities in Chicago, reported just over one-half (53%) of the clients in Chicago. These regions were followed by the Southwest (15%), Central (12%), South (8%), Northwest (8%), and Far South (5%).

Overall, the distribution of clients closely resembled the distribution of outpatient facilities. The largest discrepancy was in the South region, where 14% of Chicago's outpatient facilities were located.

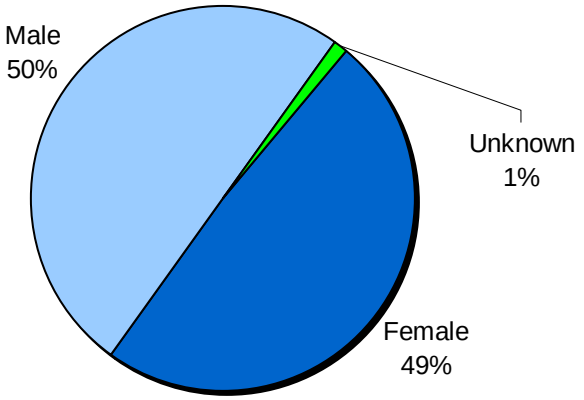
**Table 4. Clients Served in Outpatient Facilities, by Region, 2003**

| Region of Service | Clients | | Facility Response |
|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | |
| Northwest | 4,252 | 8% | 67% |
| North | 14,351 | 26% | 86% |
| West | 15,372 | 27% | 67% |
| Central | 6,695 | 12% | 70% |
| Southwest | 8,359 | 15% | 93% |
| South | 4,381 | 8% | 65% |
| Far South | 2,841 | 5% | 50% |
| *Total* | *56,251* | *100%* | *74%* |

*Gender*

Seventy of 126 outpatient facilities (56%) provided data on client gender (Figure 35). Client gender was about evenly split between male (50%) and female (49%) clients. There were no notable differences across regions in gender distribution.

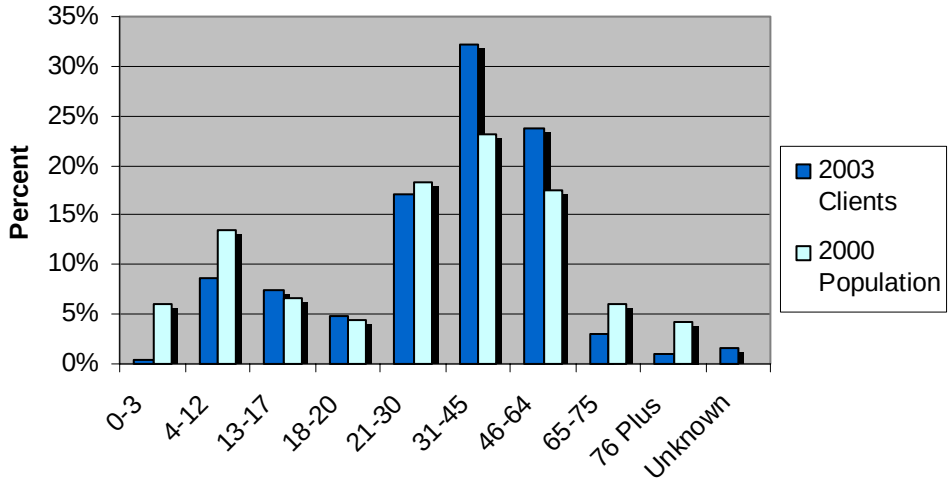
**Figure 35. Gender of Outpatient Clients, Chicago, 2003**




*Age*

Figure 36 displays the age of Chicago outpatient clients in 2003 (63% of facilities responding) in comparison to the population of Chicago in 2000. In 2003, one-third (33%) of clients were 31-45, and close to one-quarter (24%) were 46-64. Compared to the population, a greater proportion of clients were ages 31-64, and a smaller proportion of clients were youth and seniors.

**Figure 36. Age of 2003 Chicago Outpatient Clients and 2000 Population**

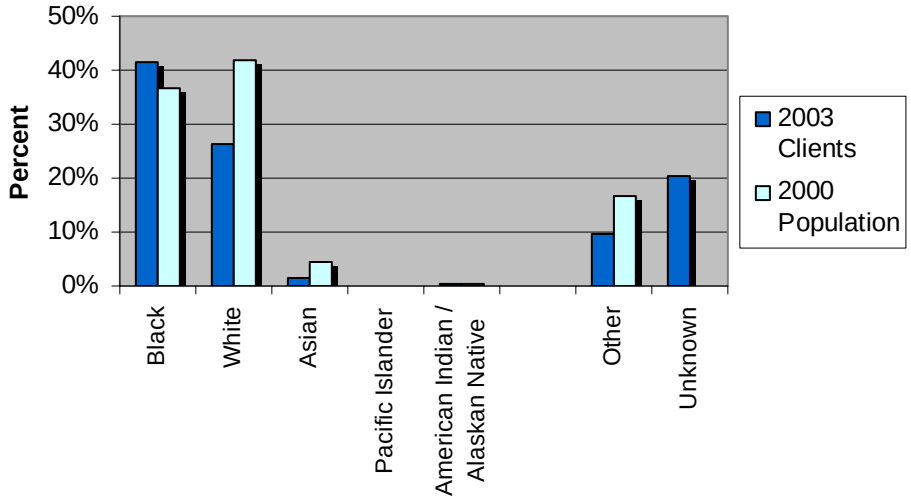



Regional comparisons are not presented because of missing data.

*Race/Ethnicity*

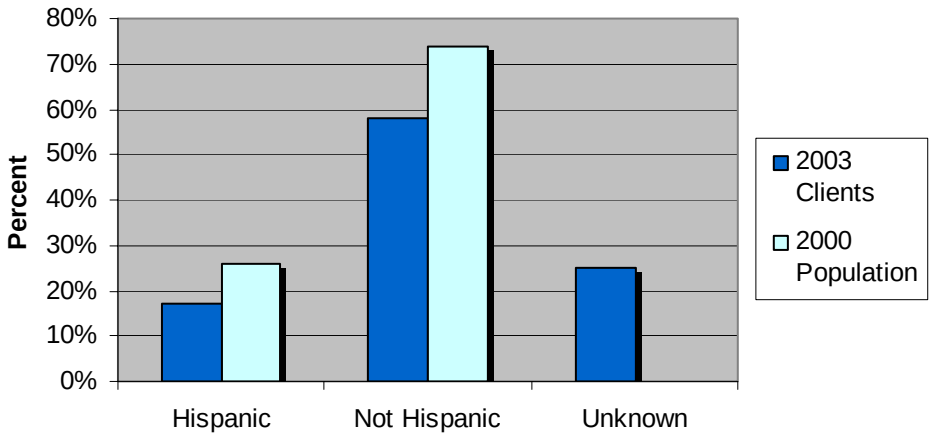
Eighty-eight of the 126 (70%) outpatient facilities provided information on client race. Figure 36 shows the race of 2003 outpatient clients in comparison to the 2000 Chicago population. It is important to note that for 20% of these clients, race was reported as "unknown".

**Figure 37. Race of 2003 Chicago Outpatient Clients and 2000 Population**




Eighty-one (64%) of these facilities reported client ethnicity. As with race, for a large proportion (25%) of clients, ethnicity was reported as unknown. From the available data, shown in Figure 38, 17% of clients were Hispanic and 58% of clients were not Hispanic, while 26% of the 2000 population was Hispanic and 74% was not Hispanic.

**Figure 38. Ethnicity of 2003 Chicago Outpatient Clients and 2000 Population**



*Diagnosis*

Seventy-nine (63%) outpatient facilities provided data on client diagnoses. Figure 39 displays the primary diagnosis of 2003 Chicago outpatient clients (information on diagnoses can be found in the Methodological Notes). A mood or psychotic disorder was the primary diagnosis for the majority (63%) of clients. Clients with "another" diagnosis (aside from the diagnoses listed) comprised 9% of the total, which include disorders such as childhood disorders, eating disorders, sleep disorders, sexual disorders, and impulse control disorders. For 10% of clients, diagnosis was unknown.

**Figure 39. Primary Diagnosis of Chicago Outpatient Clients, 2003**

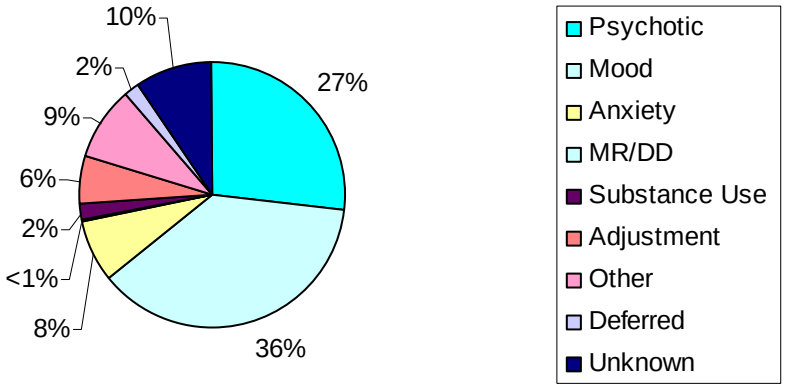
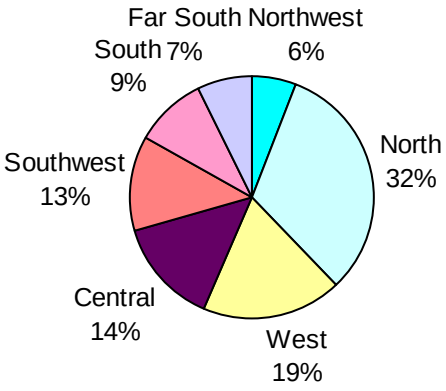


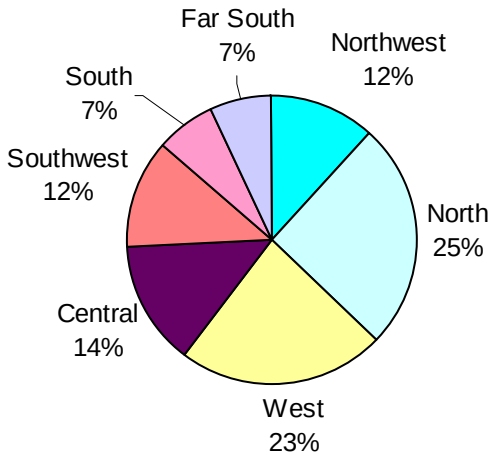

Figure 40 displays the outpatient service location of the 13,269 clients with a primary psychotic disorder diagnosis. Overall, the proportions are similar to the client distribution, but with a somewhat heavier concentration of clients with psychotic disorders receiving care in the North and smaller proportions in the West, as compared to the percentage of clients receiving services in each region. Close to one-third (32%) of these clients received treatment in the North region, and close to one-fifth (19%) in the West. The Northwest (6%) and Far South (7%) served the smallest percentages of clients with a primary psychotic disorder.

**Figure 40. Region of Outpatient Service for Clients with a Psychotic Disorder, 2003**



According to available data, there were 18,273 clients diagnosed with a primary mood disorder. As Figure 41 shows, the treatment region of primary mood disorder clients was similar to the treatment region of those with a psychotic disorder, but with nearly equal proportions of these clients receiving care in the North (25%) and West (23%) regions. Fourteen percent (14%) were receiving care in the Central region, 12% in the Northwest, and another 12% in the Southwest. Equal percentages of clients (7% each) with primary mood disorders were receiving care in the South and Far South regions, where the smallest proportions of mood disorder clients were served.

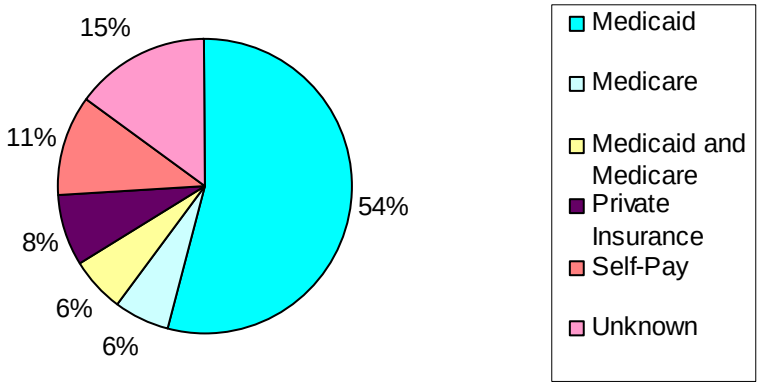
**Figure 41. Region of Outpatient Service for Clients with a Primary Mood Disorder, 2003**




*Payer Mix*

Less than half (44%) of the outpatient facilities submitted payer mix data. Figure 42 depicts payer mix, by region. The primary payer for 54% of clients was Medicaid. Eleven percent (11%) were self-pay which includes non-payment of services or services completely funded by the state. Eight percent (8%) of clients used private insurance to pay for treatment. Medicare funded 6% of clients, and another 6% were funded by both Medicaid and Medicare. For 15% of clients, this information was unknown.

**Figure 42. Outpatient Payer Mix, Chicago, 2003**

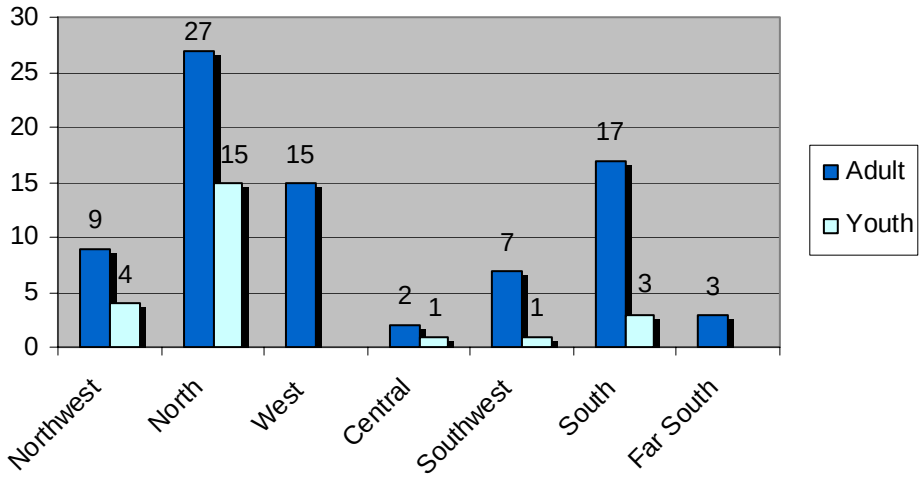


## Residential Mental Health Services

An inventory of 2003 residential treatment facilities documented 104 such sites in Chicago, 80 serving adults and 24 serving youth (Map 2). These included supervised residential facilities with 24-hour supervision, supported residential facilities with intermittent supervision, and crisis residential facilities for short-term residential treatment. The facilities were operated by 25 organizations.

The largest numbers of these sites were located in the North region, which had 27 residential facilities for adults and 15 for youth (Figure 43).

**Figure 43. Distribution of Residential Facilities, by Region, 2003**



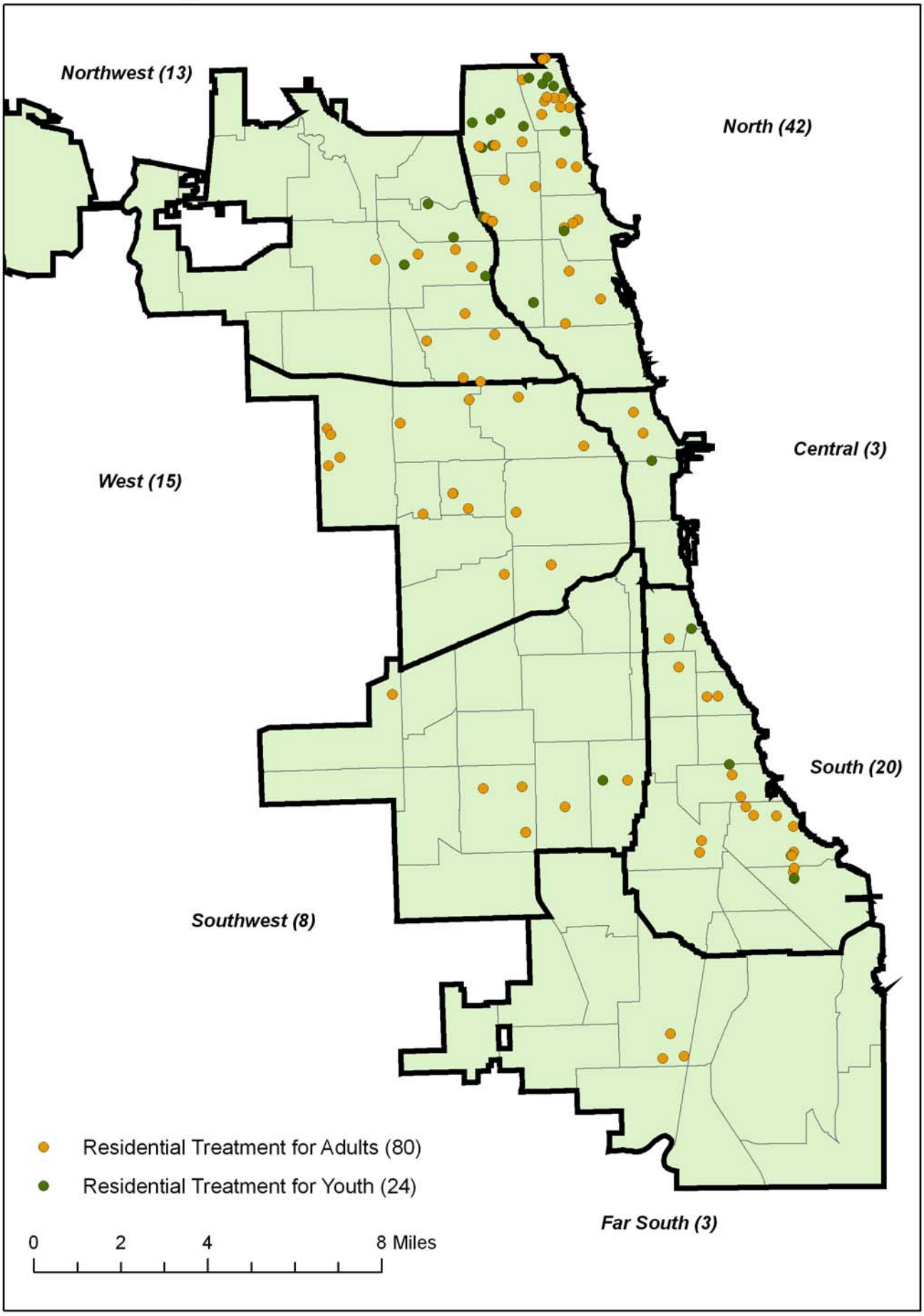

Proportionally, one-third (33%) of all adult residential facilities were housed in the North region. Substantial concentrations of adult residential facilities were also in the South (21%) and West (19%) regions.

Residential facilities for youth were more concentrated, with nearly two-thirds (62%) located in the North region. No facilities for youth were found in the West or Far South regions.

### Staffed Residential Beds

The numbers of staffed residential beds were reported by 63 of the 80 (79%) identified adult residential facilities and 13 of the 24 (54%) identified youth facilities. Available data and facility response rates are presented in Table 5. As shown, a total of 805 adult and 252 youth beds were reported. The number of staffed beds ranged from 6 to 65, with 63% of responding facilities reporting between 8 and 12 staffed beds.

# Map 2. Chicago Residential Treatment Facilities, 2003

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Planning Division

The North region reported the largest number of adult beds (226), while the Far South reported the fewest (36).

Less was known about youth beds. While similar numbers of beds were reported in the South (77), Northwest (76), and North (71) regions, data were not provided from about one-half of the North and Northwest facilities. The Southwest region reported 28 beds at its one facility.

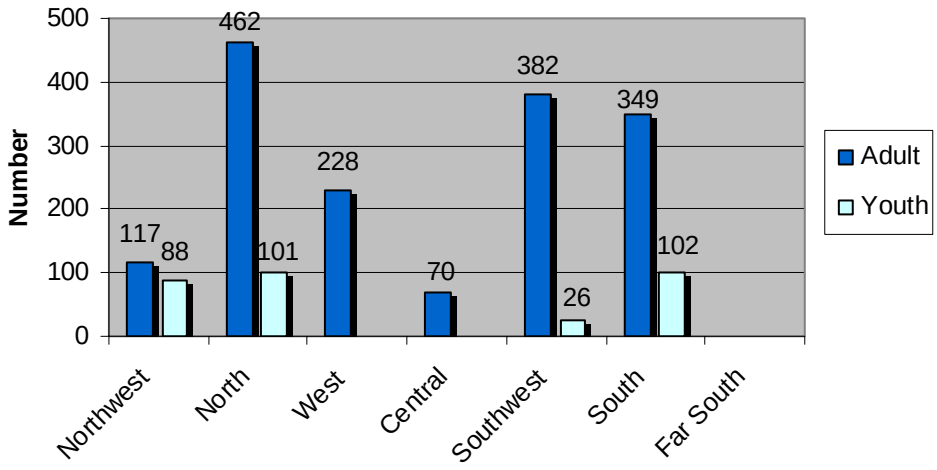
**Table 5. Number of Set Up and Staffed Residential Beds, by Region, 2003**

| Region | Adult Beds | Facility Response | Youth Beds | Facility Response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 92 | 89% | 76 | 50% |
| North | 226 | 78% | 71 | 53% |
| West | 145 | 73% | 0 | --- |
| Central | 71 | 100% | Unknown | 0 |
| Southwest | 81 | 43% | 28 | 100% |
| South | 154 | 88% | 77 | 67% |
| Far South | 36 | 100% | 0 | --- |
| *Total* | *805* | *79%* | *252* | *54%* |

## Number of Residential Clients

Figure 44 displays the number of residential clients served, by region, in 2003 for the 63 (79%) adult and 13 (54%) youth facilities that provided data. In total, 1608 adult clients and 317 youth clients were reported. Consistent with the number of beds, the North region reported serving the largest number of adult clients in 2003, 462 clients, followed by the Southwest region (382), South (349), and West (228). No data were available on the number of adults served in the Far South region. At youth facilities, the largest numbers of clients were served in the South (102), North (101) and Northwest (88), again consistent with the beds data provided. No data were available on the number of youth served in the Central region. There were no youth facilities identified in the West, Central, or Far South regions.

**Figure 44. Number of Residential Clients Served, by Region, 2003**

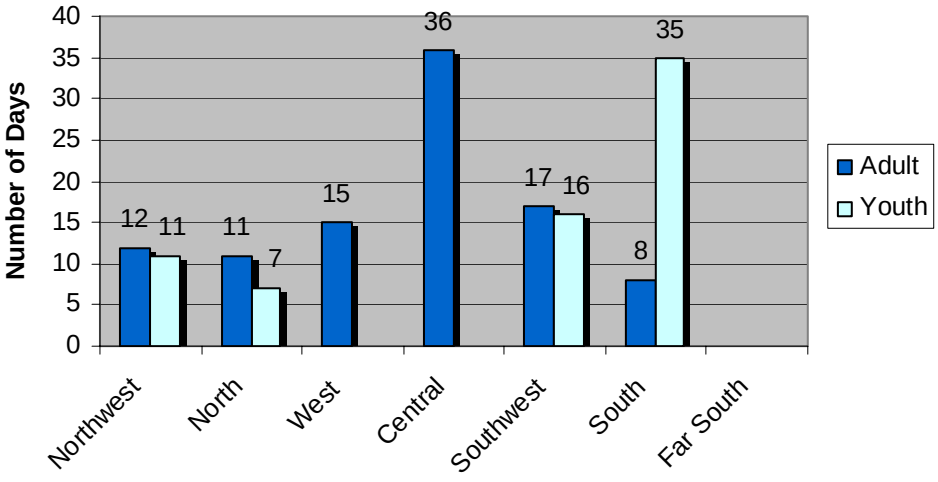



## Average Daily Census

The average daily census is the average number of clients served at a given facility on a single day during the year. For Chicago as a whole, in 2003, the mean average daily census for residential facilities was 12 clients at adult facilities (66% reporting) and 13 clients at youth facilities (50% reporting).

Figure 45 displays the mean average daily census, by Chicago region, for reporting facilities. The average daily census ranged from 7 at youth facilities in the North region, to 36 at adult facilities in the Central region. The mean average daily census for adult facilities in the Far South, as well as youth facilities in the Central region, was not available.

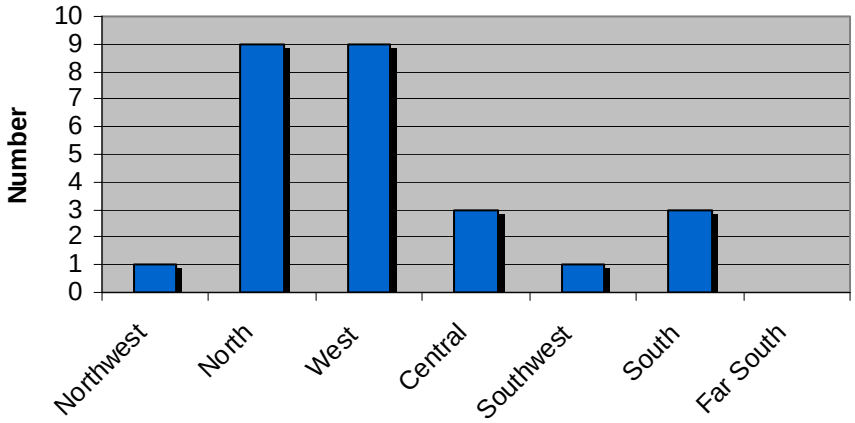
**Figure 45. Mean Average Daily Census at Residential Facilities, by Region, 2003**



## Hospitals Providing Psychiatric Services

Twenty organizations operated the 26 hospitals providing specialty psychiatric hospitalization services. Most of these hospitals were located in the North and West regions, as depicted in Map 3. There were no specialty psychiatric hospital services in the Far South, and one each in the Southwest and Northwest regions. The distribution of specialty hospitalization facilities is shown in Figure 46.

**Figure 46. Distribution of Specialty Psychiatric Hospitalization Facilities, 2003**

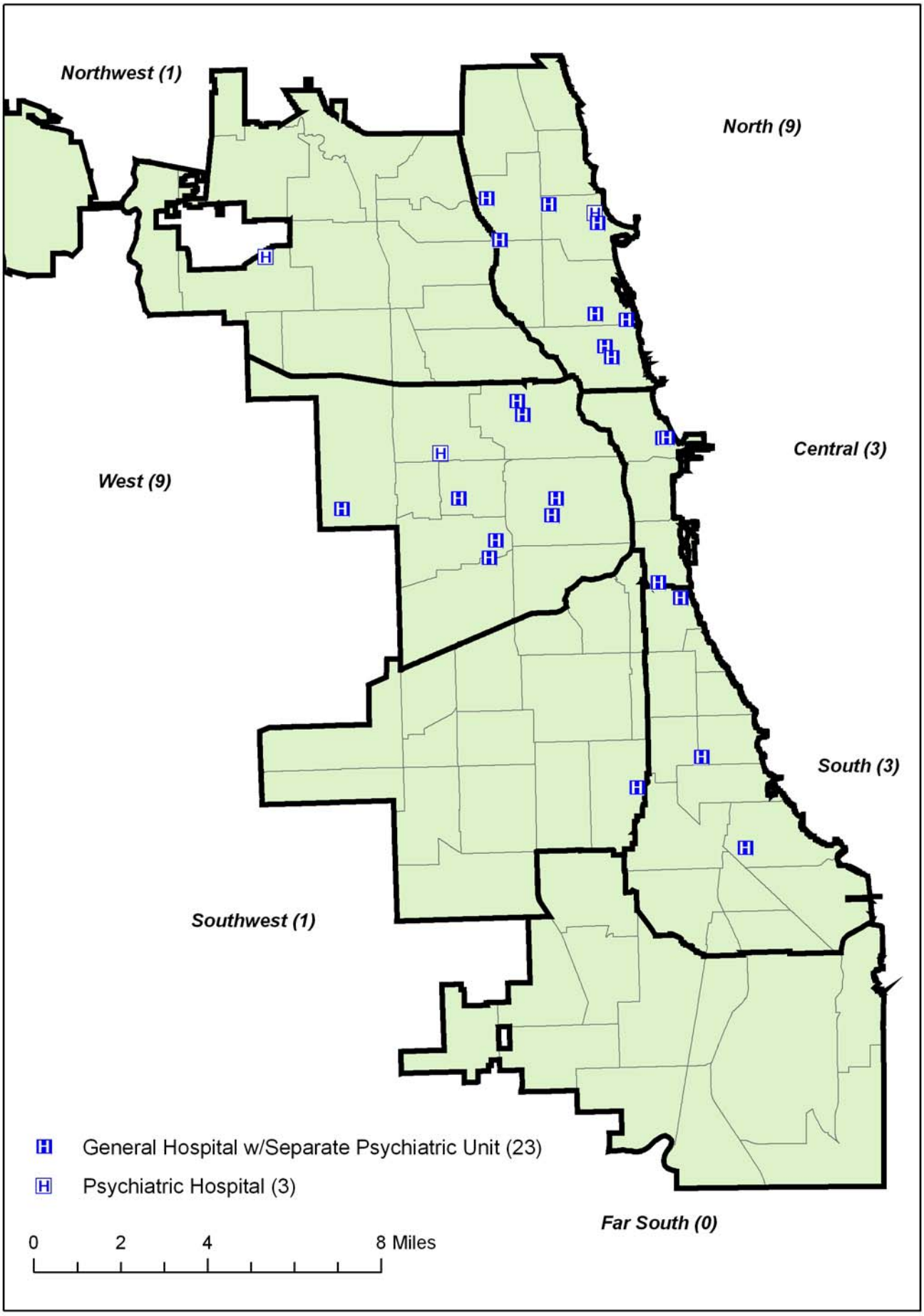



## Licensed and Staffed Psychiatric Hospital Beds

The number of licensed and staffed psychiatric beds available in the city of Chicago during 2003, by region, is illustrated in Figure 47; data are provided for 96% of the facilities.

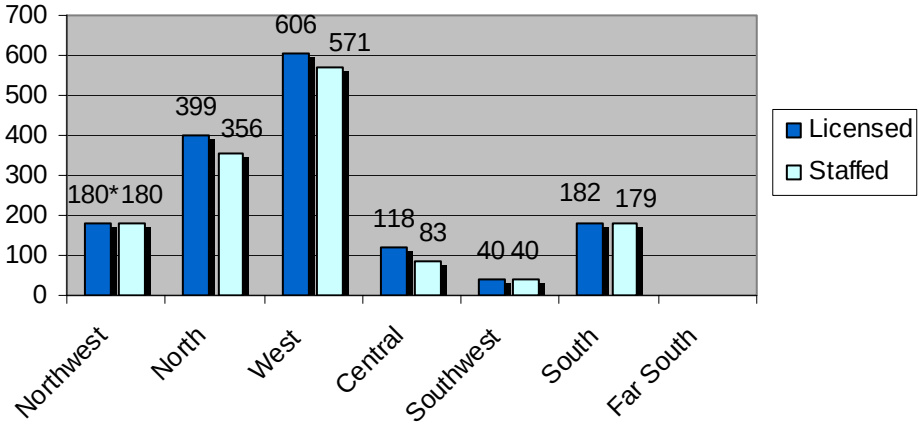
In total, there were 1525 licensed psychiatric beds, of which 92% (1409) were staffed. The largest number of staffed beds, 571, was in the West region, which had more staffed beds than the combined number of beds in the Northwest, Central, Southwest, South, and Far South regions. The North region had the second largest number of staffed beds (356).

# Map 3. Chicago Psychiatric Hospitalization Facilities, 2003




Chicago Department of Public Health
Planning Division

**Figure 47. Number of Psychiatric Hospital Beds, by Region, 2003**




(Source: IDPH, AHQ)
*budgeted beds

Together, the North and West regions contained 65% of all staffed psychiatric beds. The smallest proportions of beds were in the Central (6%), Southwest (3%) and Far South (0) regions.

## Provider Perceptions

Respondents were asked to "describe significant community issues, needs, or trends pertaining to mental health". These data were collected at the organizational level, rather than by individual facility; 50 of 69 (72%) organizations responded to this question. Three broad themes were identified: the need for more services, the social context of communities served, and mental health funding issues.

### More Services Needed

A majority of respondents reported the need for more services. Many cited needs of a particular population, or for a specific type of service.

A lack of services for persons with both mental illness and substance use disorders (MISA) was most frequently reported. Respondents said that many mentally ill clients also have a substance abuse problem, and that there aren't enough services to treat this dually diagnosed population.

> *"Seventy to eighty percent of hospitalized patients have at least one co-morbid condition, but there are few resources for them. 28-day programs are few and far between. The modal program should be MISA because of the high co-morbidity rate".*

Organizations identified a need for more bilingual and culturally competent services. Spanish language services were highlighted most often, but the need for services in Asian languages and Polish were also mentioned. One respondent discussed barriers to serving the Hispanic population in her South Lawndale facility:

> *"Within the Hispanic community there are major obstacles to reaching the chronically mentally ill. Community stigma and the avoidance of mental health services have been well documented. Much of the community consists of undocumented immigrants who may be fearful to seek out services. There is a large population of the community with little or no familiarity with English".*

Respondents noted a shortage of residential treatment services in Chicago. A few noted the scarcity of specific residential programs, including programs for women, residential programs on the South side, and residential MISA programs, as evidenced by long wait times.

Respondents described a lack of mental health services for children and adolescents in Chicago.

> *"There continues to be a need for Board Certified child psychiatrists. There is a great demand and not enough resources. In addition, we have an overall need for more clinical staff (PhDs and LCSWs). The demand is greater than we can serve. The other problem we face is a lack of space to house additional staff if we could get them approved for hire".*

Other respondents reported long wait times for children's services, and said that the South side was the most limited region in terms of services for youth.

In addition to treatment services, a desire for support services was identified. Transportation coverage to and from treatment, after-school programming, mentoring programs, respite programs, leisure/ recreational programs for mentally ill, and parenting skills training were all identified.

> *"Transportation, or rather lack there of, is becoming one of the most reported reasons for cancellation of appointments and missed appointments. Parents often want children to be involved in therapy but transportation and long work hours make scheduling difficult".*

Respondents also reported a need for:

- Psychiatrists;
- General treatment services;
- Prevention;
- Medical services for clients;
- Psychotherapy;
- Vocational rehab services/job resources;
- Long-term treatment;
- Services for clients who are not seriously mentally ill;
- Services for sex offenders, and
- South side mental health treatment services.

## Mental Health Funding and Insurance

Issues related to mental health funding and reimbursement also emerged as a theme from provider responses. Organizations were concerned about the uninsured or underinsured.

> *"I find that for our outpatients, those who are the working poor are much in need without qualifying for services available to poorer clients, e.g., Medicaid, medical card eligibility, rent/ mortgage assistance, etc."*

The problems clients have obtaining disability coverage were raised by a handful of organizations.

> *"The denial of SSI and Medicaid for clearly disabled individuals is a problem. So many clients are denied funding and have to appeal. This is very discouraging for them, and makes it more difficult for our treatment programs to help them achieve stability. Medicaid approval seems to be more difficult to obtain these days".*

The expense of psychotropic medications, as well as inadequate insurance coverage for services was discussed. Other concerns included the move to a fee-for-service system.

## Social Context of Community Served

Many organizations reported on the social context of the community served, often discussing widespread social problems. A lack of affordable, safe housing; poverty; and unemployment were a primary focus. Communities located in the West, Southwest, and South regions, such as Roseland, N.

and S. Lawndale, Englewood, Austin, and Woodlawn, were mentioned as those with serious social problems that negatively impact consumers and their access to services.

One respondent described how moving from public housing impacts access to services.

> *"The communities surrounding us are rapidly becoming economically diverse. Families displaced from public housing have moved farther south and have had difficulty accessing mental health, as well as general health services, closer to their new homes. Despite the escalating cost of CTA transportation, these families often request to continue their care at our facility. The far south side of the city has limited mental health services for adults, children, and adolescents".*

One respondent said community violence effects service provision.

> *"The level of violence is high…clients won't go out in the street after 4 PM when it gets dark".*

Other respondents discussed:

- Gangs;
- Violence;
- Communities in transition;
- Undocumented immigrants, and
- Lack of education.

## Discussion and Next Steps

This report profiles the mental health services provided and populations served by organizations specializing in the provision of mental health services. It details types of mental health facilities, specific mental health services provided, numbers of clinical staff, and populations served in each Chicago region, thus considering the availability of services with a level of specificity not previously available. This information is a starting point in analyzing resource allocation, and in ensuring that mental health resources and access to them are commensurate with need.

However, firm conclusions about resource allocation cannot be drawn for several reasons. There are no population-based methods with which to assess need, and no definitive, evidence-based productivity standards. It is difficult to compare providers, as facilities are diverse. Each provider can serve persons with a wide range of mental health problems and provides differing service arrays. Differences in the data that were available from facilities, as well as their capacity to provide the data requested, contributed to the complexity of the analysis. Finally, the response rate to some survey questions was low.

In addition, this report considers only a portion of available mental health services, another caveat central to interpreting the data. For example, it does *not* include the outpatient services available through private practice providers, mental health services provided in medical settings, school-based mental health services, or mental health services provided by mental health consumers, all of which serve significant numbers of persons.

Despite these limitations, some points are clear:

- There is an uneven distribution of specialty mental health facilities throughout Chicago;
- For this group of providers, the demand for child and adolescent services, bilingual and culturally competent services, and at least some types of residential services, exceeds the supply;
- Services that address both mental illness and substance abuse, an evidence-based practice, are limited, and
- There is widespread concern amongst providers regarding Chicagoans who are uninsured or underinsured, have difficulties in obtaining SSI and Medicaid, are not able to afford medications, or have a lack of insurance coverage for particular mental health services.

Further study would enhance the picture of resource availability, including:

- Conducting a narrowly-focused analysis of service availability for a particular population or of a defined subset of services;
- Completing an assessment of mental health resources available through medical settings, schools, private practice providers,
- Carrying out a study of mental health services available to Cook County Jail inmates, a substantial proportion of whom suffer from mental illness, and
- Surveying mental health service consumers and/or residents regarding their own experiences

accessing services.

In response to this report, the Chicago Department of Public Health will:

- Meet with provider groups and advocates to share findings and information;
- Utilize findings to inform mental health service planning and to guide further assessment;
- Prioritize advocacy efforts pertaining to the distribution of mental health services; the provision of child and adolescent services, bilingual services, and MISA services; the maximization of Medicaid coverage for mental health care, and insurance parity, and
- Collaborate with other mental health advocacy groups to form a common mental health policy and legislative agenda.

## Methodological Notes

The Surgeon General's 1999[3] report on mental health served as the basis for defining specialty mental health facilities, the universe of facilities that were the subject of this report. As described in *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, mental health services can be organized into four distinct sectors:

Specialty Mental Health—Mental health services are provided by mental health professionals in a setting operating specifically for the provision of mental health services.

General Medical/Primary Care—Mental health services provided by health providers in a setting designed to provide a range of health services.

Human Services—Mental health services are provided within a setting designed to provide human services, such as social service agencies, prisons, schools, and religious organizations.

Voluntary Support Network—Mental health services are provided by peers and consumer-run.

Mental health organizations were further defined using the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's definition from the 2002 Survey of Mental Health Organizations:

> *Any administrative and functional structure of one or more service units and a grouping of persons within this structural entity, defined by law, charter, license, contract, or agreement, and designed to provide direct mental health services for the purpose of preventing, identifying, stabilizing, or ameliorating mental illness.*

Some data were obtained at the mental health organization-level, but the majority of data was collected by mental health facility. Facilities were defined by having a unique address. Collecting data at the facility-level permitted analysis by geographic area of Chicago.

Facilities providing mental health services for certain special populations and in certain types of facilities were *not* included. These were facilities only providing mental health services for MR/DD, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with primary substance use disorders. Mental health services provided in rehab facilities and nursing homes, as well as by private practice mental health providers, were also *not* included.

### Types of Facilities

- General hospitals with separate psychiatric units. Some also provided outpatient services.
- Public and private psychiatric hospitals.
- Residential facilities, including supported and supervised residential facilities for adults and residential treatment centers for children; a few also provided outpatient care.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health, 1999.

- Outpatient facilities providing less than 24-hour services.

Specialty mental health organizations and their facilities were inventoried using the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's service locator (http://www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/databases/), the United Way Blue Book, The Illinois Department of Human Services list of Chicago Office of Mental Health grantees, and the Illinois Department of Public Health's Annual Hospital Questionnaire. Organizations were contacted by telephone to verify sector and facility type. Organizations that met the criteria for providing outpatient or residential specialty mental health care were sent a questionnaire.

## Survey Questionnaire

Chicago mental health service providers and experts contributed to the questionnaire design, which collected the following information for the 2003 fiscal or calendar year:

- Specific services provided
- Target population
- # FTE clinical staff
- Total number of clients
- Number of visits and services provided
- Direct service hour target
- Wait times
- Client characteristics
- Payer mix
- Mental health revenue
- Community needs

Upon receipt of a completed questionnaire, data were validated by telephone.

## Other Data Sources

The United States Census Bureau enumerates the population of the United States every 10 years. This information is made available electronically from their web site. 2000 data were used to describe demographic and socioeconomic population characteristics.

The Illinois Department of Public Health's Annual Hospital Questionnaire *(IDPH AHQ)* is a state survey that collects information on yearly hospital utilization, patient demographics, and medical technology. All acute care hospitals licensed in the State of Illinois are surveyed. Hospitals that treat the chronically ill, such as Chicago Shriners, and federal facilities are not surveyed.

## Data

Throughout the report and Appendix, the response rates for each questionnaire item are displayed. Where facility characteristics are presented, percentages were calculated by using the number of responding facilities as the denominator.

## Measures

Below poverty level- Persons in families with incomes below the federally defined poverty level in 2000. These figures are based on families for whom income level was disclosed.

Below twice poverty level- Persons in families with incomes below twice the federally defined poverty level in 2000. These figures are based on families for whom income level was disclosed.

Client- An individual who had at least one visit during the 2003 fiscal or calendar year.

Visit- Attendance at a facility for all or part of one day.

## Definitions

### Diagnoses

Complete definitions of diagnoses can be found in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revised (DSM-IV-TR)*[4], the main mental disorder diagnostic classification system used by mental health professionals in the United States.

Anxiety disorders include Acute Stress Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Panic Disorder, Agoraphobia, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Specific Phobia, Social Phobia, and Separation Anxiety Disorder.

Mood disorders include Major Depressive Disorder, Bipolar I Disorder, Bipolar II Disorder, Cyclothymia, Dysthymia, and Depressive Disorder NOS.

Psychotic disorders include Brief Psychotic Disorder, Delusional Disorder, Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, and Shared Psychotic Disorder.

### Services

Service types and definitions were obtained through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration's 2002 Survey of Mental Health Organizations and the Illinois Department of Human Services Office of Mental Health.

[4] American Psychiatric Association: *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th Edition, Text Revision, Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 2000.

Activity therapy- play, art, dance, music, recreational and occupational therapies, and psychodrama.
Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)- a specialized model of treatment/services provided by a multi-disciplinary team that provides an inclusive array of integrated services for adults (18 years of age and older) with serious mental illness who have a history of high use of psychiatric hospitalization.

Case management services- activities for the purpose of locating services, other than services provided by your organization, linking the client/patient with these services, monitoring the receipt of these services, and advocating for these services on behalf of the patient.

Crisis residential services- services designed to provide temporary shelter to clients in crisis.

Educational services- include locating or providing educational services.

Diagnostic evaluation/mental health assessment- an assessment designed to formally define the client/patient diagnosis/problem and to provide further information to plan for services.

Family/couples therapy- planned sessions involving the client and other family members.

Group therapy, other- planned sessions involving interaction among a group of clients (does not include sessions within the context of intensive outpatient or day treatment).

Housing services- assistance to clients in finding and maintaining appropriate housing arrangements.

Individual therapy- any ongoing 1-to-1 treatment between a patient and therapist.

Information and referral services- imparting information regarding clinical resources and/or directing or linking a patient with services outside your organization.

Legal advocacy- services to ensure the protection of patient rights.

Intake/screening services- brief assessment of type/degree of mental health condition and client service needs.

Mental health day treatment- scheduled group therapeutic sessions made available for at least 4 hours per day, 5 days per week with the objective of maintaining or improving interpersonal functioning or age-appropriate, independent role functioning.

Mental health emergency walk-in services- planned services to provide mental health care in emergency situations by staff specifically assigned for this purpose (not including SASS).

Mental health intensive outpatient- scheduled group sessions made available for at least 4 hours per day, 5 days per week for clients with a history of psychiatric hospitalization who have objectives to reduce or eliminate symptoms that have led to the need for hospitalization.

Mobile treatment services- include assertive outreach, crisis intervention, and independent living assistance delivered to the patient's own environment.

Psychiatric rehab services- therapeutic activities or interventions provided individually or in groups and may include development and maintenance of daily or community living skills, self-care skills, social skills, and language skills.

Psychological assessment- a psychological evaluation conducted and documented by the provider consistent with the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act, using nationally standardized psychological assessment instruments.

Psychotropic medication administration- the immediate administration of a medication for a client.

Psychotropic medication training or monitoring- evaluating how the client is responding to the medication, providing information about how to use the medication, and educating about the side effects of the medication.

Screening, assessment, and support services (SASS)- services for children by a provider who is certified to provide Part 132 services and under contract to provide screening, assessment, and support services to children with a mental illness or emotional disorder who are at risk for psychiatric hospitalization.

Substance abuse treatment services- treatment services for substance abuse such as detoxification, residential rehabilitation, or Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Telephone hotline service- a dedicated telephone line that is advertised and used as a crisis hotline for emergency counseling, or as a mental health service referral resource.

Vocational rehabilitation services- job finding/development, assessment and enhancement of work-related skills, and provision of job experiences to clients.

| *Census Statistics* | Northwest 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 590,720 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 297,783 | 50.4% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 292,937 | 49.6% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2482 | 0.4% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 32,994 | 5.6% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 15,036 | 2.6% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 382 | 0.1% | 1,788 | 0.1% |
| White | 390,280 | 66.1% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 149,546 | 25.3% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 242,025 | 41.0% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 348,695 | 59.0% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 35,754 | 6.1% | 174,453 | 6.0% |
| 4-12 | 75,320 | 12.8% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 37,907 | 6.4% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 24,727 | 4.2% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 101,608 | 17.2% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 139,401 | 23.6% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 109,284 | 18.5% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 36,465 | 6.2% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 75+ | 29,906 | 5.1% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 67,948 | 11.6% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 179,293 | 30.6% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 209,095 | 35.4% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 319,687 | 58.5% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Northwest and Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | Northwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 0 | --- | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit and Outpatient Mental Health Services | 0 | --- | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 1 | 4% | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 9 | 39% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 3 | 13% | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 9 | 39% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 1 | 4% | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 8/10 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 2 | 25% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 0 | --- | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 0 | --- | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 3 | 38% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 1 | 13% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 1 | 13% | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 0 | --- | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 1 | 13% | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 0 | --- | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 4 | 67% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 4 | 67% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 6 | 100% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 4 | 67% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 4 | 67% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 4 | 67% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 4 | 67% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 5 | 83% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 4 | 67% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 3 | 50% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 1 | 17% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 3 | 50% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 3 | 50% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 1 | 17% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 3 | 50% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 1 | 17% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 0 | --- | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 5 | 83% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 0 | --- | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 0 | --- | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 4 | 67% | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 1 | 17% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 2 | 33% | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 1 | 17% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 0 | --- | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 2 | 33% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 1 | 17% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 3 | 50% | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 2 | 33% | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 0 | --- | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 2 | 33% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 3 | 50% | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 0 | --- | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | Northwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 3.8 | 6% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 0.5 | 1% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 22.7 | 37% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 11.5 | 19% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 0 | --- | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 0 | --- | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 0 | --- | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 5 | 8% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 18 | 29% | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 0 | --- | 185.1 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 5/9 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 30 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 5/9 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits per Client/Year | 17 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours per Client/Year | 16 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential | 8/9 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 92 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential | 2/4 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 76 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 180 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 180 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adult | 8/9 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 117 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 3/4 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 88 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 8/9 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 12 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 1/4 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 11 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | Northwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of Clients | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Outpatient Clients | 4,252 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 5/9 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 2,035 | 56% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 1,542 | 43% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 48 | 1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 2 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 181 | 4% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 246 | 6% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 240 | 6% | 2515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 783 | 18% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 1,267 | 30% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 1,293 | 30% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 164 | 4% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 31 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 45 | 1% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 180 | 4% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 2,552 | 60% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 43 | 1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 6 | <1% | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 36 | 1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 151 | 4% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 1,284 | 30% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 6/9 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 1,533 | 36% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 1,950 | 46% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 769 | 18% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 5/9 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 770 | 19% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 2,202 | 55% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 359 | 9% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 18 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 143 | 4% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 255 | 6% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 269 | 7% | 4,379 | 8% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 4 | <1% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 2 | <1% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 1/9 Facilities Responding | | 55/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 0 | --- | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 0 | --- | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 0 | --- | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 2 | 1% | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 228 | 99% | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 0 | --- | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | North 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 498,038 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 248,730 | 49.9% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 249,308 | 50.1% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2,056 | 0.4% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 50,858 | 10.2% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 59,348 | 11.9% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 484 | 0.1% | 1,788 | 0.1% |
| White | 330,253 | 66.3% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 55,039 | 11.1% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 83,691 | 16.8% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 414,347 | 83.2% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 22,716 | 4.6% | 174,453 | 6.0% |
| 4-12 | 39,018 | 7.8% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 19,336 | 3.9% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 17,756 | 3.6% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 132,404 | 26.6% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 136,123 | 27.3% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 82,405 | 16.6% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 25,692 | 5.2% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 76+ | 22,588 | 4.5% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 70,197 | 14.4% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 148,235 | 30.5% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 138,475 | 27.8% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 170,974 | 36.3% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | North 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 6 | 7% | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 2 | 2% | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 1 | 1% | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 27 | 32% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 15 | 18% | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 33 | 39% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 0 | --- | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 32/35 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 12 | 38% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 0 | --- | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 5 | 16% | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 2 | 6% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 1 | 3% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 5 | 16% | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 6 | 19% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 0 | --- | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 1 | 3% | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 33/35 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 21 | 64% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 20 | 60% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 14 | 42% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 19 | 56% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 15 | 45% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 17 | 51% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 13 | 39% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 14 | 42% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 12 | 36% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 9 | 27% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 13 | 39% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 12 | 36% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 10 | 30% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 13 | 39% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 9 | 27% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 9 | 27% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 6 | 18% | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 8 | 24% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 7 | 21% | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 5 | 15% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 5 | 15% | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 5 | 15% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 5 | 15% | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 4 | 12% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 6 | 18% | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 5 | 15% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 4 | 12% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 6 | 18% | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 5 | 15% | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 1 | 3% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 3 | 9% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 3 | 9% | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 2 | 6% | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | North 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 31/35 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 25.8 | 3% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 1.5 | <1% | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 36.3 | 4% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 161.3 | 18% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 147.5 | 16% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 1.9 | <1% | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 20.4 | 2% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 2 | <1% | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 346.2 | 38% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 31.8 | 4% | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 126.9 | 14% | 185.1 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 19/35 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 17 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 14/35 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits per Client/Year | 43 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours per Client/Year | 54 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential | 21/27 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 226 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential | 8/15 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 71 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 9/9 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 399 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 9/9 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 356 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adult | 24/27 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 462 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 8/15 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 101 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 21/27 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 11 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 8/15 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 7 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | North 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clients | 30/35 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Number | 14,351 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 21/35 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 5,773 | 46% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 6,673 | 53% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 47 | <1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 25/35 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 38 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 716 | 6% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 610 | 5% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 498 | 4% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 2,348 | 18% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 4,332 | 34% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 3,213 | 25% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 438 | 3% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 139 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 461 | 4% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 28/35 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 3,962 | 29% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 5,380 | 39% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 569 | 4% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 14 | <1% | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 150 | 1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 1,906 | 14% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 1,910 | 14% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 24/35 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 1,940 | 9% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 7,110 | 33% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 12,615 | 58% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 25/35 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 4,246 | 32% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 4,609 | 34% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 1,018 | 8% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 30 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 635 | 5% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 666 | 5% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 1,269 | 9% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 678 | 5% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 231 | 2% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 23/35 Facilities Responding | | 55/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 6,206 | 54% | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 742 | 6% | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 602 | 5% | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 1,041 | 9% | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 1,407 | 12% | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 1,472 | 13% | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | West 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 537,987 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 269,432 | 50.1% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 268,555 | 49.9% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2,116 | 0.4% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 7,920 | 1.5% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 266,837 | 49.6% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 433 | 0.1% | 1,788 | 0.5% |
| White | 130,065 | 24.2% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 130,616 | 24.3% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 198,890 | 37.0% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 339,097 | 63.0% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 37,668 | 7.0% | 174,453 | 6.0% |
| 4-12 | 87,572 | 16.3% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 43,828 | 8.2% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 29,911 | 5.6% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 104,512 | 19.4% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 117,243 | 21.8% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 80,444 | 15.0% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 23,860 | 4.4% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 76+ | 12,949 | 2.4% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 149,101 | 28.8% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 279,529 | 53.9% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 108,772 | 20.2% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 188,250 | 38.4% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | West 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 6 | 13% | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 2 | 4% | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 1 | 2% | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 13 | 23% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 0 | --- | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 31 | 55% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 2 | 4% | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 31/35 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 12 | 39% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 2 | 6% | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 2 | 6% | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 2 | 6% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 5 | 16% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 0 | --- | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 1 | 3% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 4 | 13% | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 3 | 10% | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 29/33 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 12 | 41% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 15 | 52% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 17 | 59% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 12 | 41% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 13 | 45% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 10 | 34% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 13 | 45% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 11 | 38% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 14 | 48% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 11 | 38% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 9 | 31% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 10 | 34% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 12 | 41% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 9 | 31% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 5 | 17% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 7 | 24% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 5 | 17% | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 3 | 10% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 9 | 31% | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 5 | 17% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 4 | 14% | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 5 | 17% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 6 | 21% | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 4 | 14% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 2 | 7% | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 3 | 10% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 3 | 10% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 2 | 7% | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 1 | 3% | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 4 | 14% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 3 | 10% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 2 | 7% | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 0 | --- | 3 | 3% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | West 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 24/33 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 20.4 | 7% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 7.2 | 2% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 71.6 | 24% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 48.3 | 16% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 7.7 | 3% | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 15.5 | 5% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 2.3 | <1% | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 66.4 | 23% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 26 | 9% | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 27.8 | 9% | 185.2 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 15/33 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 7 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 8/33 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits/Client | 44 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours/Client | 49 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential Beds | 11/15 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 145 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential Beds | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 0 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 9/9 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 606 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 9/9 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 571 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adult | 8/15 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 228 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 0 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 7/15 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 15 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 0 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | West 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clients | 22/33 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Number | 15,372 | | 55,944 | |
| Gender | 15/33 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 2,588 | 49% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 2,478 | 47% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 257 | 5% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 19/33 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 111 | 2% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 2,393 | 16% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 1,799 | 12% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 1,080 | 7% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 2,113 | 14% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 3,825 | 26% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 2,835 | 19% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 360 | 2% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 128 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 223 | 2% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 19/33 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 4,084 | 45% | 20,601 | 41% |
| White | 1,188 | 13% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 46 | 1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 4 | <1% | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 13 | <1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 1,897 | 21% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 1,854 | 20% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 17/33 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 2,366 | 29% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 4,598 | 56% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 1,175 | 14% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 20/33 Facilities Responding | | 80/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 2,479 | 17% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 4,222 | 29% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 897 | 6% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 66 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 24 | <1% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 757 | 5% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 1,755 | 12% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 47 | <1% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 4,377 | 30% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 15/33 Facilities Responding | | 55/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 5,142 | 69% | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 504 | 7% | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 367 | 5% | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 650 | 9% | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 568 | 8% | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 281 | 4% | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | Central 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 98,708 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 52,063 | 52.7% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 46,645 | 47.3% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 154 | 0.2% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 6,605 | 6.7% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 23,375 | 23.7% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 68 | 0.1% | 1,788 | 0.5% |
| White | 65,432 | 66.3% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 3,074 | 3.1% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 4,157 | 4.2% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 94,551 | 95.8% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 3,334 | 3.4% | 174,453 | 6.02% |
| 4-12 | 5,752 | 5.8% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 2,266 | 2.3% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 3,188 | 3.2% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 23,321 | 23.6% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 27,303 | 27.7% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 22,259 | 22.6% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 6,837 | 6.9% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 76+ | 4,448 | 4.5% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 15,604 | 16.4% | 555,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 23,679 | 24.9% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 12,772 | 12.9% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 16,083 | 17.0% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | Central 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 1 | 7% | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 2 | 7% | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 0 | --- | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 1 | 7% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 1 | 7% | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 8 | 64% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 1 | 7% | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 10/11 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 1 | 10% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 1 | 10% | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 1 | 10% | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 2 | 20% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 4 | 40% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 0 | --- | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 1 | 10% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 0 | --- | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 0 | --- | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 7/10 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 7 | 100% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 4 | 57% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 3 | 43% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 5 | 71% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 6 | 86% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 5 | 71% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 6 | 86% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 6 | 86% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 4 | 57% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 4 | 57% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 3 | 43% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 4 | 57% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 3 | 43% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 1 | 14% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 4 | 57% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 3 | 43% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 1 | 14% | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 3 | 43% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 1 | 14% | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 1 | 14% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 0 | --- | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 2 | 29% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 0 | --- | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 0 | --- | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 1 | 14% | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 1 | 14% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 1 | 14% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 1 | 14% | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 0 | --- | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 0 | --- | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 0 | --- | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 0 | --- | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 0 | --- | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | Central 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 6/10 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 7.7 | 8% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 7.6 | 8% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 26.6 | 29% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 8.0 | 9% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 1.0 | 1% | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 4.2 | 5% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 3.6 | 4% | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 32 | 34% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 0 | --- | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 2.8 | 3% | 185.2 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 7/10 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 10.5 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 4/10 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits/Client | 22 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours/Client | 17 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential | 2/2 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 63 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential | 0/1 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 2/3 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 118 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 2/3 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 83 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adults | 2/2 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 70 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 0/1 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 2/2 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 36 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 0/1 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | Central 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clients | 7/10 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Number | 6,695 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 5/10 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 2,931 | 50% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 2,933 | 50% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 8 | <1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 6/10 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 14 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 202 | 3% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 325 | 5% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 210 | 3% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 1,298 | 21% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 2,520 | 40% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 1,386 | 22% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 202 | 3% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 76+ | 124 | 2% | 498 | <1% |
| Unknown | 25 | <1% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 7/10 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 3,361 | 50% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 2,584 | 39% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 89 | 1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 3 | <1% | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 15 | <1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 407 | 6% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 236 | 4% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 6/10 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 589 | 9% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 5,866 | 88% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 240 | 4% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 6/10 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 1,869 | 30% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 2,557 | 41% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 829 | 13% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 0 | --- | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 121 | 2% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 484 | 8% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 369 | 6% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 6 | <1% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 71 | 1% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 4/10 Facilities Responding | | 55/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 1,342 | 31% | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 187 | 4% | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 274 | 6% | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 382 | 9% | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 598 | 14% | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 1,486 | 35% | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | Southwest 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 503,666 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 258,465 | 51.3% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 245,201 | 48.7% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2,181 | 0.4% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 21,005 | 4.2% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 166,762 | 33.1% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 228 | 0.1% | 1,788 | 0.1% |
| White | 205,693 | 40.8% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 107,797 | 21.4% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 180,173 | 35.8% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 323,493 | 64.2% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 35,447 | 7.1% | 174,453 | 6.1% |
| 4-12 | 83,453 | 16.6% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 40,634 | 8.1% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 23,708 | 4.7% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 78,964 | 15.7% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 108,331 | 21.5% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 81,230 | 16.1% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 29,873 | 5.9% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 75+ | 22,026 | 4.4% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 101,612 | 20.3% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 218,573 | 43.7% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 126,532 | 25.1% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 193,484 | 42.1% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | Southwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 1 | 4% | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 0 | --- | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 0 | --- | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 7 | 30% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 0 | --- | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 14 | 61% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 1 | 4% | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 14/15 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 4 | 29% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 0 | --- | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 0 | --- | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 3 | 21% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 2 | 14% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 1 | 7% | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 4 | 29% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 0 | --- | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 0 | --- | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 13/14 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 9 | 69% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 8 | 62% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 8 | 62% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 8 | 62% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 9 | 69% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 6 | 46% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 9 | 69% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 8 | 62% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 8 | 62% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 5 | 38% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 4 | 31% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 5 | 38% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 5 | 38% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 3 | 23% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 5 | 38% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 4 | 31% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 2 | 15% | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 2 | 15% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 4 | 31% | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 4 | 31% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 1 | 8% | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 1 | 8% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 1 | 8% | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 1 | 8% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 2 | 15% | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 2 | 15% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 2 | 15% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 0 | --- | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 1 | 8% | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 0 | --- | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 1 | 8% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 0 | --- | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 0 | --- | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | Southwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 12/14 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 3.5 | 2% | 70 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 2.1 | 1% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 22.5 | 15% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 40 | 27% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 0 | --- | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 1.1 | 1% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 0 | --- | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 50 | 34% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 10 | 7% | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 18.2 | 12% | 185.1 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 7/14 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 10 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 7/14 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits/Client | 50 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours/Client | 71 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential | 3/7 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 81 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 28 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 40 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 40 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adult | 3/7 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 382 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 26 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 3/7 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 17 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 1/1 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 16 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | Southwest 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of Clients | 13/14 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Outpatient Clients | 8,359 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 12/14 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 3,836 | 47% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 4,215 | 52% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 88 | 1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 12/14 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 9 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 606 | 7% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 618 | 8% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 311 | 4% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 1,362 | 17% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 2,840 | 35% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 1,994 | 25% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 273 | 3% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 42 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 84 | 1% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 13/14 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 5,084 | 61% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 800 | 10% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 54 | 1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | ---- | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 7 | <1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 230 | 3% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 2,184 | 26% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 12/14 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 911 | 19% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 2,188 | 45% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 1,813 | 37% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 11/14 Facilities Responding | | 80/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 1,675 | 35% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 21,184 | 46% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 273 | 6% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 2 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 24 | 1% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 307 | 6% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 232 | 5% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 94 | 2% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 13 | <1% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 8/14 Facilities Responding | | 55/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 869 | 56% | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 35 | 2% | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 236 | 15% | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 13 | <1% | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 0 | --- | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 407 | 26% | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | South 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 356,562 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 197,100 | 55.3% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 159,462 | 44.7% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 620 | <1% | 10,290 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 6,059 | 1.7% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 311,010 | 87.2% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 137 | <1% | 1,788 | <1% |
| White | 26,432 | 7.4% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 12,304 | 3.5% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 15,105 | 4.2% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 341,457 | 95.8% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 21,678 | 6.1% | 174,453 | 6.0% |
| 4-12 | 53,740 | 15.1% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 24,304 | 6.8% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 17,314 | 4.9% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 53,360 | 15.0% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 73,745 | 20.7% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 66,786 | 18.7% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 26,525 | 7.4% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 75+ | 19,110 | 5.4% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 100,991 | 29.1% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 171,291 | 49.4% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 17,615 | 4.9% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 31,461 | 9.6% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 2 | 5% | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 1 | 3% | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 0 | --- | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 17 | 44% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 2 | 5% | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 16 | 41% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 1 | 3% | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 16/18 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 2 | 13% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 1 | 6% | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 2 | 13% | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 5 | 31% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 1 | 6% | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 2 | 13% | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 1 | 6% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 0 | --- | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 2 | 13% | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 15/17 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 11 | 73% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 10 | 67% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 12 | 73% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 9 | 60% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 7 | 47% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 11 | 65% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 7 | 47% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 9 | 60% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 6 | 40% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 6 | 40% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 6 | 40% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 5 | 34% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 5 | 34% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 7 | 47% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 1 | 7% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 3 | 20% | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 6 | 40% | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 1 | 7% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 2 | 13% | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 3 | 20% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 3 | 20% | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 3 | 20% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 3 | 20% | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 6 | 40% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 4 | 26% | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 1 | 7% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 3 | 20% | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 0 | --- | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 3 | 20% | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 4 | 26% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 1 | 7% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 0 | --- | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 1 | 7% | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 11/17 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 6.7 | 8% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 0.6 | 1% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 27.1 | 33% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 20.6 | 25% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 0 | --- | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 2.5 | 3% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 2.2 | 3% | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 16.7 | 20% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 2 | 2% | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 3.4 | 4% | 185.1 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 8/17 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 14 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 5/17 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits/Client | 21 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours/Client | 17 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential | 15/17 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 154 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential | 2/3 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 77 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 3/3 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 182 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 3/3 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 179 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adult | 12/17 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 349 | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 2/3 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 102 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 12/17 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 8 | | 12 | |
| Youth | 2/3 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 35 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clients | 11/17 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Number | 4,381 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 9/17 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 1,848 | 53% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 1,615 | 46% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 22 | 1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 8/17 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 5 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 218 | 7% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 177 | 6% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 85 | 3% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 602 | 19% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 1,050 | 33% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 934 | 29% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 107 | 3% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 18 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 18 | 1% | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 11/17 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 2,774 | 63% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 367 | 8% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 6 | <1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | ---- | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0 | ---- | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 163 | 4% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 1,071 | 24% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 11/17 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 219 | 4% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 2,811 | 46% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 3,030 | 50% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 10/17 Facilities Responding | | 80/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 1,254 | 36% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 1,229 | 35% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 437 | 12% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 1 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 21 | 1% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 193 | 5% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 299 | 8% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 49 | 1% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 42 | 1% | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 4/17 Facilities Responding | | 55/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | 210 | 95% | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | 0 | --- | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | 12 | 5% | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | 0 | --- | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | 0 | --- | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | 0 | --- | 3,688 | 15% |

| *Census Statistics* | Far South 2000 | | Chicago 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 310,335 | | 2,896,016 | |
| Gender | | | | |
| Female | 167,336 | 53.9% | 1,490,909 | 51.5% |
| Male | 142,999 | 46.1% | 1,405,107 | 48.5% |
| Race | | | | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 681 | <1% | 10,290 | <1% |
| Asian | 533 | <1% | 125,974 | 4.4% |
| Black | 222,641 | 71.7% | 1,065,009 | 36.8% |
| Pacific Islander | 56 | <1% | 1,788 | <1% |
| White | 67,160 | 21.6% | 1,215,315 | 42.0% |
| Other | 19,264 | 6.2% | 477,640 | 16.5% |
| Ethnicity | | | | |
| Hispanic | 29,603 | 9.5% | 753,644 | 26.0% |
| Non-Hispanic | 280,732 | 90.0% | 2,142,372 | 74.0% |
| Age* | | | | |
| 0-3 | 17,856 | 5.8% | 174,453 | 6.02% |
| 4-12 | 47,763 | 15.4% | 392,618 | 13.6% |
| 13-17 | 24,483 | 7.9% | 192,758 | 6.7% |
| 18-20 | 13,205 | 4.3% | 129,809 | 4.5% |
| 21-30 | 38,751 | 12.5% | 532,920 | 18.4% |
| 31-45 | 64,986 | 20.9% | 667,132 | 23.0% |
| 46-64 | 64,796 | 20.9% | 507,204 | 17.5% |
| 65-75 | 24,690 | 8.0% | 173,942 | 6.0% |
| 75+ | 13,805 | 4.5% | 124,832 | 4.3% |
| Socio-Economic Indicators | | | | |
| Below Poverty Level | 51,338 | 16.7% | 556,791 | 19.6% |
| Below Twice Poverty Level | 107,010 | 34.9% | 1,127,610 | 39.7% |
| Foreign Born | 15,642 | 5.0% | 628,903 | 21.7% |
| Language other than English Spoken at Home | 32,137 | 11.2% | 952,076 | 35.5% |

*The total of Chicago residents is 348 fewer due to differences in U.S. Census Bureau block allocation.

| *Facility Characteristics* | Far South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Facilities Identified | | | | |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit | 0 | --- | 16 | 7% |
| General Hospital with Separate Psychiatric Unit Providing Outpatient Mental Health Services | 0 | --- | 7 | 2% |
| Psychiatric Hospital | 0 | --- | 3 | 1% |
| Adult Residential Facility | 3 | 27% | 77 | 31% |
| Youth Residential Facility | 0 | --- | 21 | 8% |
| Outpatient Facility | 8 | 72% | 120 | 48% |
| Residential and Outpatient Facility | 0 | --- | 6 | 3% |
| Primary Outpatient Population Served | 6/8 Facilities Responding | | 117/132 Facilities Responding | |
| SMI/SPMI Adults | 1 | 17% | 34 | 29% |
| General Adults | 0 | --- | 4 | 3% |
| Special Population Adults | 1 | 17% | 11 | 9% |
| SMI/SED/SPMI Adults and Youth | 3 | 50% | 20 | 17% |
| General Adults and Youth | 0 | --- | 14 | 12% |
| Special Population Adults and Youth | 0 | --- | 9 | 8% |
| SED Youth | 1 | 17% | 14 | 12% |
| General Youth | 0 | --- | 5 | 4% |
| Special Population Youth | 0 | --- | 6 | 5% |
| Outpatient Service Availability | 6/8 Facilities Responding | | 108/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Individual Therapy, Adult | 4 | 67% | 68 | 63% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Adult | 3 | 50% | 64 | 59% |
| Case Management, Adult | 1 | 17% | 61 | 56% |
| Medication Prescription, Adult | 3 | 50% | 60 | 56% |
| Individual Therapy, Youth | 4 | 67% | 58 | 54% |
| Group Therapy, Adult | 3 | 50% | 56 | 52% |
| Family Therapy, Youth | 3 | 50% | 55 | 51% |
| Family/Couples Therapy, Adult | 3 | 50% | 56 | 52% |
| Case Management, Youth | 3 | 50% | 51 | 47% |
| Group Therapy, Youth | 2 | 33% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Administration, Adult | 3 | 50% | 39 | 36% |
| Medication Prescription, Youth | 1 | 17% | 40 | 37% |
| Medication Training/Monitoring, Youth | 1 | 17% | 39 | 36% |
| Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Adult | 1 | 17% | 35 | 32% |
| Psychological Assessment, Youth | 1 | 17% | 28 | 26% |
| Language Services, Adult | 0 | --- | 27 | 25% |
| Home-based Services, Youth | 0 | --- | 20 | 19% |
| Psychological Assessment, Adult | 1 | 17% | 23 | 21% |
| Language Services, Youth | 0 | --- | 21 | 19% |
| Medication Administration, Youth | 1 | 17% | 19 | 18% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Adult | 0 | --- | 17 | 16% |
| Day Treatment/ Intensive Outpatient, Adult | 1 | 17% | 18 | 17% |
| Emergency Walk-in, Youth | 0 | --- | 17 | 16% |
| Transportation, Adult | 1 | 17% | 17 | 16% |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult | 0 | --- | 15 | 14% |
| Assertive Community Treatment, Adult | 1 | 17% | 15 | 14% |
| Home-based Services, Adult | 0 | --- | 14 | 13% |
| Mobile Treatment, Adult | 0 | --- | 12 | 11% |
| Drop-in Center, Adult | 0 | --- | 12 | 11% |
| Transportation, Youth | 1 | 17% | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Youth | 0 | --- | 10 | 9% |
| Hotline, Adult | 0 | --- | 6 | 6% |
| Drop-in Center, Youth | 0 | --- | 3 | 3% |

| *Facility Characteristics* | Far South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Outpatient Clinical Staff | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 92/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychiatrists | 2.19 | 7% | 70.0 | 4% |
| Other Physicians | 0 | --- | 1.5 | <1% |
| Licensed Clinical Psychologists | 1.0 | 3% | 55.2 | 3% |
| LCSW, Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists | 7.0 | 22% | 338.8 | 21% |
| Other Counselors | 10.0 | 31% | 285.9 | 18% |
| Licensed Advanced Practice Nurses | 0 | --- | 10.6 | 1% |
| Licensed RN or LPN | 1.0 | 3% | 44.7 | 3% |
| Registered Occupational Therapists | 0 | --- | 10.1 | 1% |
| Case Managers | 5.0 | 16% | 521.3 | 32% |
| Psych Rehab | 0 | --- | 87.8 | 5% |
| Other Mental Health Workers | 6.0 | 19% | 185.1 | 11% |
| Average Outpatient Wait Time to Initial Appointment | 3/8 Facilities Responding | | 77/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Days | 5 | | 13 | |
| Outpatient Utilization | 3/8 Facilities Responding | | 47/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Visits/Client | 28 | | 35 | |
| Average Hours/Client | 22 | | 45 | |
| Beds | | | | |
| Adult Residential Beds | 3/3 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 36 | | 805 | |
| Youth Residential Beds | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 0 | | 252 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Licensed | 0 | | 1,525 | |
| Psychiatric Hospital/Unit | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 25/26 Facilities Responding | |
| Set Up and Staffed | 0 | | 1,409 | |
| Residential Number of Clients | | | | |
| Adults | 0/3 Facilities Responding | | 63/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | | | 1,608 | |
| Youth | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 13/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Clients | 0 | | 317 | |
| Residential Average Daily Census | | | | |
| Adult | 0/3 Facilities Responding | | 53/80 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | | | 12 | |
| Youth | 0/0 Facilities Responding | | 12/24 Facilities Responding | |
| Average Daily Census | 0 | | 13 | |

| *Outpatient Client Characteristics* | Far South 2003 | | Chicago 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Number of Clients | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 93/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Outpatient Clients | 2,841 | | 56,251 | |
| Gender | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 71/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Female | 1,450 | 51% | 20,461 | 49% |
| Male | 1,379 | 49% | 20,835 | 50% |
| Unknown | 12 | <1% | 482 | 1% |
| Age | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| 0-3 | 1 | <1% | 180 | <1% |
| 4-12 | 180 | 6% | 4,496 | 9% |
| 13-17 | 94 | 3% | 3,869 | 7% |
| 18-20 | 91 | 3% | 2,515 | 5% |
| 21-30 | 482 | 17% | 8,988 | 17% |
| 31-45 | 1,067 | 38% | 16,901 | 32% |
| 46-64 | 822 | 29% | 12,477 | 24% |
| 65-75 | 88 | 3% | 1,632 | 3% |
| 75+ | 16 | 1% | 498 | 1% |
| Unknown | 0 | --- | 856 | 2% |
| Race | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 88/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Black | 1,156 | 41% | 20,601 | 42% |
| White | 72 | 3% | 12,943 | 26% |
| Asian | 1 | <1% | 808 | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | ---- | 27 | <1% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1 | <1% | 222 | <1% |
| Other | 3 | <1% | 4,757 | 10% |
| Unknown | 1,608 | 57% | 10,147 | 21% |
| Ethnicity | 4/8 Facilities Responding | | 81/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Hispanic | 34 | 1% | 7,592 | 17% |
| Non-Hispanic | 816 | 29% | 25,339 | 58% |
| Unknown | 1,991 | 70% | 10,904 | 25% |
| Primary Diagnoses | 3/8 Facilities Responding | | 80/126 Facilities Responding | |
| Psychotic Disorder | 976 | 35% | 13,269 | 27% |
| Mood Disorder | 1,270 | 46% | 18,273 | 37% |
| Anxiety Disorder | 114 | 4% | 3,927 | 8% |
| MR/DD | 4 | <1% | 121 | <1% |
| Substance Use Disorder | 25 | 1% | 993 | 2% |
| Adjustment Disorder | 198 | 7% | 2,860 | 6% |
| Other Disorder | 186 | 7% | 4,379 | 9% |
| Deferred Diagnosis | 8 | <1% | 886 | 2% |
| Unknown | 0 | --- | 4,736 | 10% |
| Payer Mix | 0/8 Facilities Responding | | 55/120 Facilities Responding | |
| Medicaid/Kidcare/Family Care | | | 13,835 | 54% |
| Medicare | | | 1,470 | 6% |
| Medicaid and Medicare | | | 1,496 | 6% |
| Private Insurance | | | 2,109 | 8% |
| Self-Pay/Direct Pay from Clients | | | 2,814 | 11% |
| Unknown | | | 3,688 | 15% |