



# Psychiatric Care Hospitals

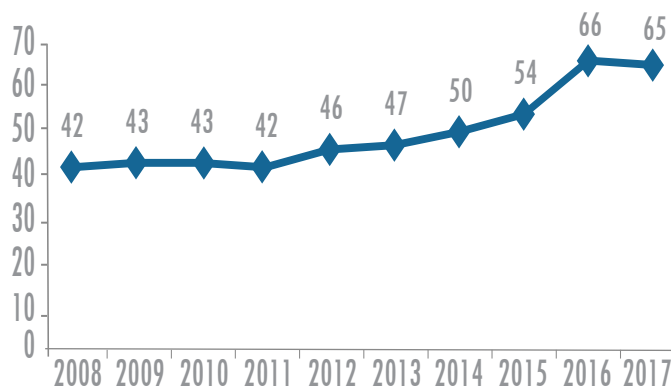
2017

Psychiatric care hospitals are licensed by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Division of Licensing and Certification. This report provides information on psychiatric care hospitals based on the 2017 tracking database from DSHS. The revenue data is based on the 2016 hospital survey. Every year, by statute, psychiatric care hospitals must complete the AHA Annual Survey of hospitals and submit it to DSHS.

## Psychiatric Care Hospital Trends

There were 42 psychiatric care hospitals in Texas in 2008 and 65 as of December 2017. From 2008 through 2017, there was a 55% increase in the number of psychiatric care hospitals in the state (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of Psychiatric Care Hospitals, 2008-2017



## Total Beds (Statewide): 7,178

Table 1 shows the average number of beds based on hospital type.

- 22% (14) of the hospitals had fewer than 50 hospital beds.
- The average number of beds per hospital was 110.
- 53% (3,826) were for-profit.
- 38% (2,693) were public.
- 9% (659) were nonprofit.

Table 1. Average Number of Beds by Hospital Type, 2017

Hospital Type	Avg. Number of Beds
Non-Metropolitan	235
Metropolitan	98
Public	245
For-Profit	83
Nonprofit	82

## Psychiatric Care Hospitals By Location

Figure 2 shows the percentages of hospitals in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas in the state. In 2017, 91% of the 65 hospitals in the state were in metropolitan areas. Of the 59 metropolitan area hospitals:

- 75% (44) were for-profit.
- 14% (8) were nonprofit.
- 12% (7) were public.

Of the 6 non-metropolitan area hospitals:

- 67% (4) were public.
- 33% (2) were for-profit.
- There were no nonprofit hospitals.

Metropolitan hospitals operated 80% of the 7,178 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 20%.

Figure 2. Psychiatric Care Hospitals by Metropolitan Type, 2017

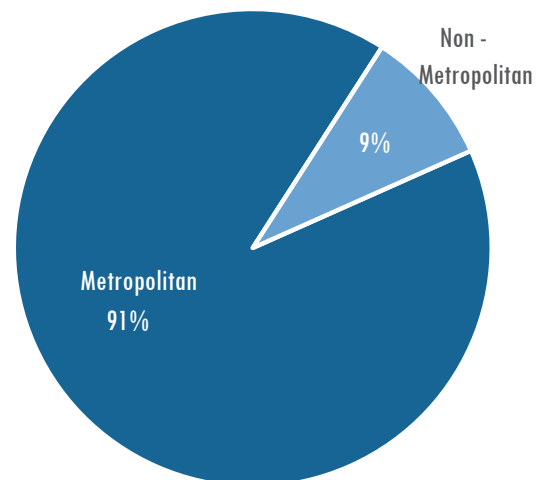


Figure 3. Number of Psychiatric Care Hospitals By County, Texas, 2017

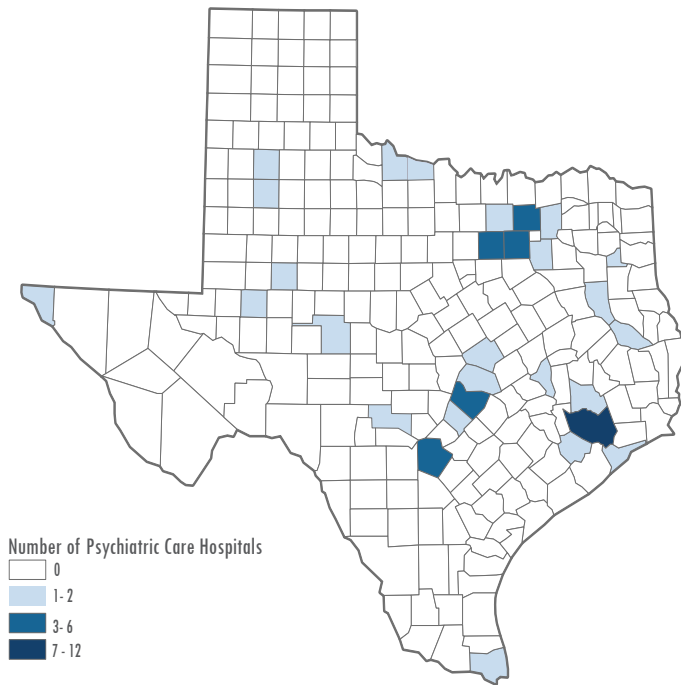


Figure 3 shows counties with or without psychiatric care hospitals in Texas.

- In 2017, 229 counties had no psychiatric care hospitals.
- Harris County had the largest number of psychiatric care hospitals with 12, followed by Dallas and Travis counties, each with 6, and Tarrant County with 5.

## Uncompensated Care Charges as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue

Uncompensated care comprises total bad debt and total charity care charges. In 2016, the total uncompensated care charge was \$353 million.

- One out of every twelve dollars billed for care in Texas psychiatric care hospitals was attributed to uncompensated care.
- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue increased 12% between 2008 and 2016 (Figure 4).
- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue was 37% for public hospitals, 7% for for-profit hospitals, and 6% for nonprofit hospitals.

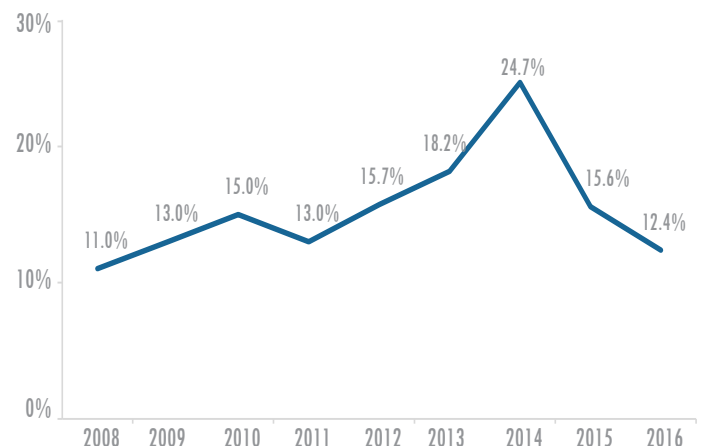
## Inpatient Utilization, 2016

- In 2016, there were 134,705 psychiatric care admissions and 1,920,859 inpatient days (Table 2).
- The average length of stay for inpatient was 14 days.
- The utilization rate was 68 per 1,000 population, an increase of 16% since 2009.

Table 2. Texas Psychiatric Care Hospitals Utilization Data, 2009-2016

Year	Admissions Total (in thousands)	Inpatient Days Total (in thousands)	Average Length of Stay (in days)	Utilization Rate per 1,000 Population	Staffed Beds Occupancy Rate (%)	Licensed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)
2009	89.5	1.42	15.9	57.4	81.7	77.6
2010	95.8	1.55	16.1	61	84.2	78.6
2011	105.7	1.63	15.5	63.1	84.3	83.1
2012	102.4	1.61	15.8	61.2	83.5	82.1
2013	108.7	1.67	15.3	62.6	82.5	81.2
2014	116.3	1.73	14.9	63.8	79.7	78.0
2015	124	1.82	14.7	66.0	77.6	76.1
2016	134.7	1.92	14.3	68.0	78.4	75.3

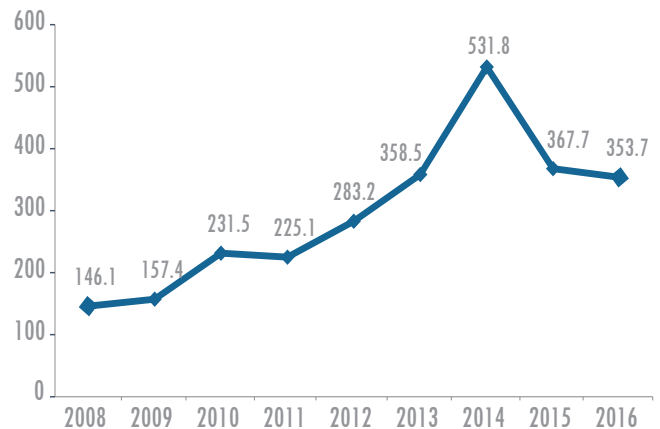
Figure 4. Uncompensated Care as a Percent of Gross Patient Revenue, 2007-2016



## Uncompensated Care Charges

- Uncompensated care increased 142% between 2008 and 2016 for psychiatric care hospitals (Figure 5).
- In 2016, public hospitals accounted for more than half, (58%) of the total \$353 million uncompensated care charges, followed by for-profit (38.2%), and nonprofit (3.4%).
- Charity care charges accounted for 61% (\$216 million) of the total uncompensated care charges and bad debt accounted for the remaining 39% (\$138 million).

Figure 5. Uncompensated Care Charges in Millions, 2008-2016



## Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source

- The gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges based on psychiatric care hospitals that reported completed information on payor source was \$2.531 billion in 2016.
- Government payor sources, including Medicaid, Medicare, and other government, were responsible for more than half (70%) of the total gross patient revenue charges (Figure 6).
- Other government was the largest payor source, accounting for 26% of the gross patient revenue charges. Third-party was the second largest payor source, accounting for 25% of the gross patient revenue charges.
- All other non-government and self-pay, accounted for the remaining 5% of gross patient revenue charges.

Figure 6. Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source, 2016

