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# Mental Health in Florida



**The Facts** 

# **Table of Contents**

Mental Health Statistics	5
Facilities and Hospitalization Statistics	9
Incarceration Statistics	13
Suicide Statistics	17
Substance Abuse Statistics	21
Workplace Statistics	23
Community Action Treatment Teams (CAT)	24



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# **Mental Health Statistics**

# **Access to Care Ranking**

**61.4%**<sup>1</sup> of adults with Any Mental Illness (AMI) in Florida did not receive treatment National average **– 56.4%**<sup>1</sup>

The Access Ranking indicates how much access to mental health care exists within a state. The access measures include access to insurance, treatment, special education, employment, and the quality and cost of insurance. A ranking of 1 indicates that a state provides access to the most amount of insurance and mental health treatment in the U.S. A ranking of 50 indicates the least amount of access to insurance and mental health treatment in the U.S. Florida's ranking compared to other states is displayed in detail below.

# Florida Ranks 43rd<sup>3</sup>

Source: The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America

# Ratio of Population to Mental Health Providers, 2019<sup>4</sup>

Place	MHP Ratio	Place	MHP Ratio	Place	MHP Ratio
Alachua	170:1	Jackson	860:1	Putnam	1,790:1
Bay	410:1	Liberty	920:1	Gulf	1,800:1
Orange	470:1	Saint Johns	920:1	Santa Rosa	1,920:1
Leon	490:1	Nassau	930:1	Flagler	1,940:1
Monroe	500:1	Charlotte	960:1	Okeechobee	1,980:1
Palm Beach	540:1	Lee	1,000:1	Madison	2,050:1
Duval	540:1	Manatee	1,030:1	Hendry	2,240:1
Escambia	570:1	Collier	1,050:1	Suwannee	2,330:1
Columbia	580:1	Baker	1,090:1	Jefferson	2,360:1
Hillsborough	580:1	Marion	1,110:1	Sumter	2,450:1
Sarasota	590:1	Clay	1,180:1	Bradford	2,460:1
Broward	600:1	Polk	1,190:1	Wakulla	2,470:1
Martin	620:1	Holmes	1,220:1	Gilchrist	2,530:1
Okaloosa	630:1	Lake	1,220:1	Taylor	3,640:1
Miami-Dade	610:1	Hernando	1,290:1	Levy	5,770:1
Brevard	660:1	Pasco	1,370:1	Washington	6,140:1
Seminole	670:1	Union	1,410:1	Hardee	6,850:1
Saint Lucie	670:1	Highlands	1,450:1	Calhoun	7,240:1
Osceola	710:1	Walton	1,520:1	Lafayette	8,450:1
Volusia	800:1	DeSoto	1,540:1	Hamilton	14,180:1
Indian River	810:1	Franklin	1,680:1	Dixie	NA
Gadsden	850:1	Citrus	1,710:1	Glades	NA

1 in 5<sup>2</sup>

# 1 in 5<sup>2</sup> adults in the U.S. experience any mental illness within a given year

Source: 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)



Source(s): 2019 County Health Rankings, Mental Health Providers

Notes and Sources:

- 1 Adults with AMI who did Not Receive Treatment, The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America Adult Data: Link
- 2 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): Link
- $3 \ \text{Access to Healthcare Map, The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America:} \ \underline{\text{Link}}$
- 4 Ratio of Population to Mental Health Providers, 2019 County Health Rankings: Link Data not available on this site for Dixie and Glades counties

# **Mental Health Statistics**

**Mental Health Statistics** 

Suicide counts are higher than homicides in 60 of Florida's 67 counties. Indicating that 90% of the state experienced more suicides than homicides in 2017.

## Resident deaths by selected causes, by county, Florida, 2017<sup>5</sup>

resident deaths by t	selected causes, b	
	Suicide	Homicide
Florida	3,187	1,250
Alachua	32	12
Baker	2	0
Bay	44	13
Bradford	2	0
Brevard	141	32
Broward	217	108
Calhoun	3	0
Charlotte	31	4
Citrus	37	5
Clay	38	5
Collier	57	7
Columbia	11	4
Miami-Dade	241	204
DeSoto	5	7
Dixie	2	0
Duval	155	139
Escambia	75	27
Flagler	31	6
Franklin	2	0
Gadsden	3	3
Gilchrist	3	1
Glades	1	1
Gulf	0	0
Hamilton	0	3
Hardee	1	0
Hendry	5	2
Hernando	34	11
Highlands	27	8
Hillsborough	191	80
Holmes	5	1
Indian River	34	8
Jackson	9	8
Jefferson	1	0

	Suicide	Homicide
Lafayette	0	1
Lake	87	19
Lee	114	37
Leon	35	16
Levy	7	3
Liberty	7	3
Madison	3	3
Manatee	67	20
Marion	81	25
Martin	26	3
Monroe	20	6
Nassau	13	6
Okaloosa	46	9
Okeechobee	6	1
Orange	146	86
Osceola	44	15
Palm Beach	199	102
Pasco	95	16
Pinellas	178	44
Polk	99	19
Putnam	18	6
Saint Johns	48	8
Saint Lucie	48	15
Santa Rosa	31	4
Sarasota	88	14
Seminole	57	20
Sumter	17	3
Suwannee	13	0
Taylor	6	4
Union	4	2
Volusia	123	30
Wakulla	8	1
Walton	12	3
Washington	5	4

Source(s): Death Rates 2017, Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management, accessed on April 29, 2019

Note(s) and Source(s

5 Death Rates 2017, Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management: Link (The table has been updated)

### **State Mental Health Expenditures FY 17/18**6

Includes SAMH Expenditures for Community Mental Health\* and State Expenditures from State Sources

Florida 92.8 M
U.S. 125.3 M

Florida's per capita support for mental health services ranks among the lowest of the states.<sup>7</sup>

\* Includes primary prevention, evidence-based practices for early serious mental illness, and Other 24-Hour Care Source(s): Florida 2017 Mental Health National Outcome Measures (NOMS): SAMHSA Uniform Reporting System



Note(s) and Source(s)

6 Florida 2017 Mental Health National Outcome Measures (NOMS): SAMHSA Uniform Reporting System: Link (The bar graph has been updated).

7 Florida 2017 Mental Health National Outcome Measures (NOMS): SAMHSA Uniform Reporting System: Link





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# **Facilities and Hospitalization Statistics**

# Florida Psychiatric Hospitals: Length of Stay (LOS) Statistics<sup>8</sup>

State Psychiatric Hospital LOS Discharged Adult Patients (Median) State Psychiatric Hospital LOS Discharged Adult Patients (Average) State Psychiatric Hospital LOS Resident Clients in Facility More than 1 year (Average)

159 Days<sup>8</sup>

US Median – 79 days

322 Days<sup>8</sup>

US Average – 225 days

1,002 Days<sup>8</sup>

US Average – 1,675 days

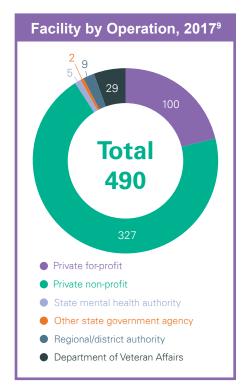
Source(s): Florida 2017 Uniform Reporting System Mental Health Data Results, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, accessed on April 29, 2019

# Florida Mental Health Facilities, 20179

Facility Type	Total Facilities	Inpatient Facilities	Residential Facilities
Psychiatric public hospitals	3	3	1
Psychiatric private hospitals	34	34	8
General hospitals	46	46	2
Residential Treatment Centers for children	19	_	19
Residential Treatment Centers for adults	40	2	37
Veteran Affairs Medical Centers	23	4	3
Community Mental Health Centers	94	16	8
Partial hospitalization/day treatment facility	7	_	_
Outpatient mental health facilities	184	_	1
Multi-settling mental health facilities	15	_	11
Total	490	112*	84*

Source(s): National Mental Health Services Survey (N-MHSS): 2017, Department of Health and Human Services – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, accessed on April 29, 2019

### Notes and Sources:



<sup>8</sup> Florida 2017 Uniform Reporting System Mental Health Data Results, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Link

<sup>9</sup> National Mental Health Services Survey (N-MHSS): 2017, Department of Health and Human Services – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Link (The table and pie chart have been updated)

# **Facilities and Hospitalization Statistics**

# **Facilities and Hospitalization Statistics**

# Florida Mental Health Facilities



**Mental health treatment** facilities in Florida

or 184 of 469 are outpatient mental health facilities<sup>10</sup>

Are general hospitals<sup>10</sup>



Source: Health Resources Availability 2018, FL Health Charts, Florida Department of Health, accessed on April 30, 2019



# Mental Health Providers – Overall Number<sup>12</sup>

Ratio of population to mental health providers, 2019		
California	310:1	
New York	370:1	
Florida	670:1	
Georgia	790:1	
Texas	960:1	









Source(s): Mental Health Providers, 2019 County Health Rankings, accessed on April 30, 2019.

Mental Health Providers is the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure. Data comes from the National Provider Identification data file.

12 Mental Health Providers, 2019 County Health Rankings: Florida (Link), California (Link), Georgia (Link), New York (Link), Texas (Link)

The table and maps are updated. The US Average Ratio figure is unavailable. Thus, we have removed the variable from the table and maps.

<sup>10</sup> National Mental Health Services Survey (N-MHSS): 2017, Department of Health and Human Services – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Link (The updated figures for court-ordered outpatient treatment and PTSD treatment are unavailable. Thus, we have used proxy variables with the latest data.)

<sup>11</sup> Health Resources Availability 2018, FLHealth Charts, Florida Department of Health: Link (The updated figures for exact variables as in the original document are unavailable. We have used proxy variables in place of the original variables.)





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# **Incarceration Statistics**

# **Access to Care Ranking vs Adult Incarceration Rates**

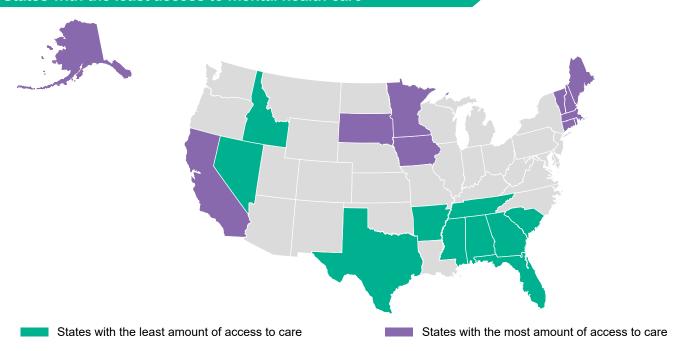
According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the incarceration rate in Florida stands at 720 persons per 100,000 residents, which is higher than the national average of 660. The rate was at 492 inmates per 100,000 residents in 2005, an increase of almost 50 percent between 2015 and 2016. However, this rate has decreased by 25 percent since 2014.<sup>13</sup>

Comparing state-by-state incarceration rates and access to mental health care ranking shows a strong positive correlation between rates of adult who are in the criminal justice system and lack of access to mental health care (r =.69, p=000).

6 out of the 10 states with the least access to mental health care also have the highest rates of incarceration:

• Florida • Alabama • Arkansas • Mississippi • Texas • Georgia

### States with the least access to mental health care



Note(s) and Source(s):

13 Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016', U.S. Department of Justice, April 2018: Link

# **Incarceration Statistics**

State ranking based on the rate of adult incarceration (per 100,000 people)<sup>14</sup>.

Rank	State	State Imprisonment (per 100k) Ranked Lowest to Highest
1	Massachusetts	280
2	Vermont	280
3	Minnesota	290
4	Rhode Island	290
5	Maine	300
6	New Hampshire	330
7	New Jersey	360
8	New York	380
9	Utah	380
10	Hawaii	390
11	North Dakota	410
12	Washington	410
13	Connecticut	420
14	Iowa	430
15	Nebraska	460
16	Maryland	470
17	Illinois	480
18	Oregon	500
19	California	510
20	North Carolina	530
21	Montana	550
22	West Virginia	550
23	Michigan	570
24	Colorado	580
25	Kansas	590

Rank	State	State Imprisonment (per 100k) Ranked Lowest to Highest
26	Alaska	600
27	Ohio	610
28	Wisconsin	620
29	Pennsylvania	640
30	South Carolina	640
31	Indiana	650
32	Wyoming	660
33	Idaho	670
34	South Dakota	670
35	Nevada	680
36	Virginia	680
37	Delaware	690
38	New Mexico	710
39	Florida	720
40	Tennessee	720
41	Missouri	730
42	Kentucky	780
43	Texas	780
44	Arizona	790
45	Arkansas	800
46	Alabama	840
47	Georgia	880
48	Mississippi	960
49	Louisiana	970
50	Oklahoma	990

Source(s): 'Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016', U.S. Department of Justice, April 2018; 'Access to Mental Health Care and Incarceration', Mental Health America, accessed on April 30, 2019

Note(s) and Source(s)



<sup>14</sup> Correctional Populations in the United States, 2016', U.S. Department of Justice, April 2018: Link

The 'State imprisonment per 100k' column in the table is updated. The 'access to care ranking', as mentioned in the original document, is unavailable.





# **Suicide Statistics**

In 2018, suicide was Florida's 8th leading cause of death, with 3,352 individuals taking their own lives.\* On average, one Floridian dies by suicide every three hours, and over twice as many die by suicide as by homicide according to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.<sup>15</sup>

# Suicide death rates: 2019<sup>16</sup> Florida has a slightly higher suicide rate than the national average

	No. of Deaths by Suicide	Rate per 100,000 Population	State Rank
Florida	3,227	13.95	37
Nationally	47,173	14.00	

# Adults with Serious Thoughts of Suicide:17

- 1 Florida 3.34% / 535,000
- **2** Missouri 3.47% / 160,000
- 3 Texas 3.51% / 699,000

# National average: 4.04%

Source: The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America

# IN FLORIDA, SUICIDE IS THE... 2nd Leading cause of death for ages 25-34 4th Leading cause of death for ages 35-44 4th Leading cause of death for ages 45-54

8th Leading

ages 55-64

cause of death for

Source(s): 'Suicide: Florida 2018 Facts & Figures', AFSP; 'Florida Life Course Indicator Report: Mental Health', Florida Health; USA Suicide: 2015 Official Final Data, accessed on December 7, 2017

\*Florida Vital Statistics Annual Report 2018 (Link)

### Notes and Sources:

- 15 The information is from 'American Foundation for Suicide Prevention is for 2016-2020' (Link).
- 16 Suicide: Florida 2019 Facts & Figures', AFSP: Link
- 17 Adults with Serious Thoughts of Suicide, The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health in America Adult Data: Link

16th Leading

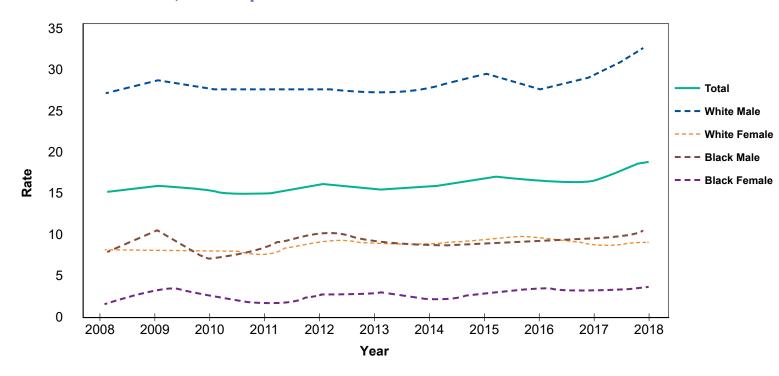
ages 65 & older

cause of death for

# **Suicide Statistics**

Resident suicide death rates per 100,000 population, by race and gender, Florida, 2008–2018<sup>18</sup>

# Rates Per 100,000 Population



Suicide counts are higher than homicides in **60** of Florida's **67** counties. **90%** of the state experienced more suicides than homicides in 2017<sup>19</sup>.

Notes and Sources

18 Florida Vital Statistics Annual Report 2017', Florida Health filed on June 2018: Link

19 Death Rates 2017, Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management: Link







# **Substance Abuse Statistics**

# Adult with Substance Use Disorder, Illicit Drugs Use Disorder or Alcohol Use Disorder<sup>20</sup>

Rank	State	%	#
1	West Virginia	6.33	91,000
2	Utah	6.35	132,000
3	New Jersey	6.53	447,000
4	Georgia	6.54	494,000
5	Alabama	6.60	243,000
6	Mississippi	6.69	147,000
7	Texas	6.93	1,382,000
8	Arkansas	6.94	155,000
9	North Carolina	7.03	553,000
10	Kansas	7.04	150,000
11	Tennessee	7.14	359,000
12	Oklahoma	7.15	206,000
13	Hawaii	7.23	77,000
<b>★</b> 14	Florida	7.35	1,176,000
15	Indiana	7.43	368,000
16	Nevada	7.44	164,000
17	Virginia	7.74	489,000
18	Arizona	7.78	400,000
19	Illinois	7.80	757,000
20	Pennsylvania	7.80	774,000
21	Maine	7.85	83,000
22	Idaho	7.90	96,000
23	Missouri	7.99	367,000
24	Minnesota	7.99	332,000
25	Iowa	8.03	190,000
26	Michigan	8.08	615,000

		0/	
Rank	State	%	#
27	South Carolina	8.10	302,000
28	Kentucky	8.10	270,000
29	Nebraska	8.23	115,000
30	Ohio	8.25	728,000
31	Delaware	8.26	60,000
32	New York	8.33	1,278,000
33	Wyoming	8.43	37,000
34	Washington	8.43	463,000
35	Louisiana	8.48	293,000
36	Maryland	8.62	394,000
37	New Hampshire	8.66	91,000
38	Colorado	8.67	360,000
39	California	8.80	2,603,000
40	North Dakota	8.98	51,000
41	New Mexico	9.09	141,000
42	Wisconsin	9.10	402,000
43	Montana	9.14	73,000
44	Rhode Island	9.22	77,000
45	South Dakota	9.29	59,000
46	Vermont	9.59	48,000
47	Connecticut	9.59	266,000
48	Alaska	9.72	51,000
49	Oregon	9.88	312,000
50	Massachusetts	10.31	552,000
51	District of Columbia	10.59	58,000
	National	7.93	19,313,000

7.93% of American adults report having a substance use disorder<sup>20</sup>

2.76% an illicit drug use disorder<sup>20</sup>

6.09% an alcohol use disorder<sup>20</sup>

Source: The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America

Notes and Sources:

 $20 \ \text{Adult with Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year, The State of Mental Health in America 2019, Mental Health America: } \underline{\text{Link}}$ 





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# **Workplace Statistics**



Work is good for mental health, but a **negative working environment** can lead to physical and mental health problems.

**Depression and anxiety** have a significant economic impact; the estimated cost to the global economy is \$1 trillion per year in lost productivity.<sup>21</sup>





Harassment and bullying at work are commonly reported problems and can have a substantial adverse impact on mental health.

There are many effective actions that organizations can take to **promote mental health in the workplace**; such actions may also benefit productivity.<sup>21</sup>



The World Economic Forum convened experts to develop a seven-step guide towards a mentally healthy organization. World Health Organization plans to begin development of a guideline on mental health in the workplace, working closely with the Wellcome Trust, the International Labor Organization and organizations that have vast experience in this area. The UK organization, Time to Change, is working with more than 800 employers to help change attitudes about mental health in the workplace. These new initiatives show the growing attention being paid to the importance of mental health in many areas of life.<sup>22</sup>

Source: Mental health in the workplace, Going Global, World Health Organization, January 2019.

Notes and Sources:

21 Mental health in the workplace, Going Global, World Health Organization: Link
22 Mental health in the workplace, Going Global, World Health Organization: Link

# **Community Action Treatment Teams (CAT)**

Florida's CAT teams are a shining example of what's working well in our state in treating youth with mental health and substance use disorders.

The teams involve mental health professionals who provide intensive wraparound services to teens, preteens, and their families resulting in fewer out-of-home placements.

The CAT teams have far exceeded their goals set by state policymakers. Their success has led to increased funding and expansion by lawmakers. Our hope is that future policies and funding will lead to these teams serving more youth in more areas of Florida:

- Strengthen the family and support systems for youth and young adults to assist them to live successfully in the community,
- Improve school-related outcomes such as attendance, grades and graduation rates,
- Decrease out-of-home placements,
- Improve family and youth functioning,
- Decrease substance use and abuse by children and their adult caregivers,
- Decrease psychiatric hospitalizations,
- Transition youth into age-appropriate services, and
- Increase health and wellness.

# Who is eligible to participate in CAT?

Children/Youth aged 11 to 21 with a mental health diagnosis or co-occurring substance abuse diagnosis with one or more of the following accompanying characteristics:

- The child is at-risk for out-of-home placement as demonstrated by repeated failures at less intensive levels of care:
- The child has had two or more periods of hospitalization or repeated failures;
- The child has had involvement with the Department of Juvenile Justice or multiple episodes involving law enforcement: or
- The child has poor academic performance or suspensions.

Note: Children younger than 11 with a mental health diagnosis or cooccurring substance abuse diagnosis may be candidates if they meet two or more of the above characteristics





Florida Behavioral Health Association

# **Community Action Treatment** Teams (CAT)

# **Notes**

### **Outcomes:**

### **School Attendance**



Goal: Children receiving services shall attend an average of 80% of school days available

Outcome: The Florida CAT teams averaged 87.7% attendance of school days for all enrolled children for the measurement year.\*

(\*37 teams reporting for the calendar year 2018)

### **Improved Level of Functioning**



(Based on FARS/CFARS)

Goal: 80% of Children receiving services will improve their level of functioning between admission to discharge.

Outcome: The Florida CAT teams averaged an improvement in 87% of the children receiving services as measured by:

The Children's Functional Assessment Rating Scales (CFARS) if the individual is under 18 years of age; or the Functional Assessment Rating Scale (FARS) if the individual is 18 years of age or older.

(\*28 Teams reporting for the calendar year 2018)

### Living in a Community Setting



Goal: Children served will spend a minimum of 90% of their days living in a community setting.

Outcome: 96.9% of Children enrolled in a CAT team remained in a community setting and were successfully diverted from out of home placement.

(\*37 teams reporting for the calendar year 2018)

### **Improved Family Functioning**



Goal: 65% of Children and families receiving services shall demonstrate improved family functioning.

Outcome: 95% of Families with children enrolled in the Florida CAT teams demonstrated Improved Family Functioning at time of discharge from the program.\*

Based on Child Wellbeing domain as determined by the North Carolina Family Assessment Rating Scale for General Services and Reunification (NCFAS-G+R), if the individual is under eighteen (18). The NCFAS-G+R is not required for individuals ages 18 or older.

(\*28 Teams reporting for the calendar year 2018)



**Mental Health in Florida – The FACTS** Florida Behavioral Health Association

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Park Avenue Location 316 East Park Avenue Tallahassee, FL 32301 850-224-6048 Mahan Drive Location 2868 Mahan Drive, Suite 1 Tallahassee, FL 32308 850-878-2196



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