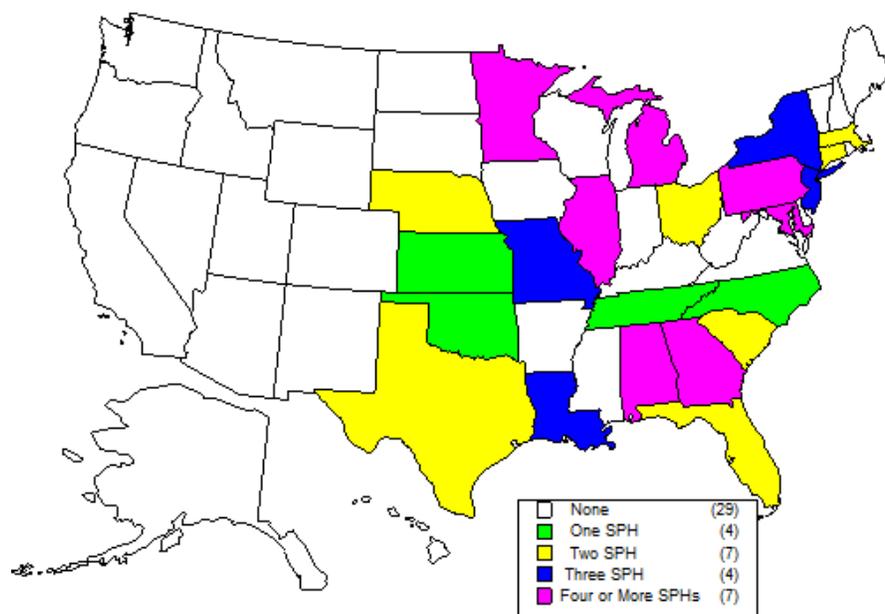


For the last 60 years state mental health agencies (SMHA) have been building comprehensive community-based systems to care for persons with serious mental illnesses. SMHA have also refocused the use of state psychiatric hospitals on patients in major crisis, patients whose illnesses were not being adequately addressed in community settings, and increasingly forensic and other involuntary patients. Since the 1950s, the number of beds in state psychiatric hospitals has declined by over 91 percent. As a result of this phenomenon, many state psychiatric hospitals that had once served thousands of patients every day are now much smaller and many states that had multiple psychiatric hospitals have consolidated their acute inpatient services by merging facilities.

## 62 State Psychiatric Hospitals have Closed Since 1997

In the past 18 years, 22 states have closed or merged 62 state psychiatric hospitals, as shown in the map below (Figure 1). The number of state psychiatric hospitals has decreased from 254 to 195, a 24% reduction.

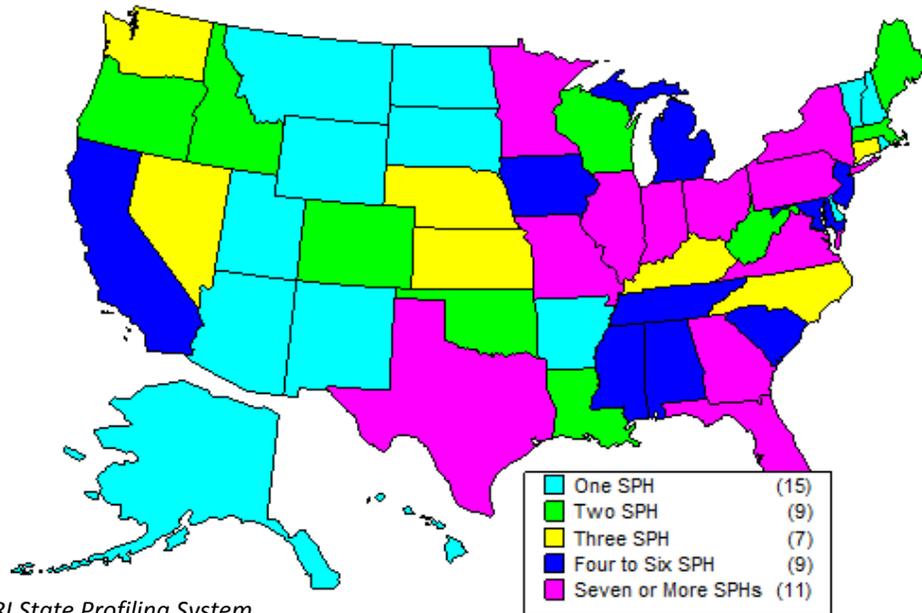
**Figure 1: Number of State Psychiatric Hospitals Closed, 1997-2015**



*Source: NRI State Profiling System 2013 and survey of state mental health commissioners for updates 2014*

The closure of state psychiatric hospitals occurred east of the Rocky Mountains. However, many western states have only one or two state psychiatric hospitals as shown in the map below (Figure 2). While there may not have been closures of entire state psychiatric hospitals, the number of state psychiatric hospital beds has also decreased substantially during this period.

**Figure 2: Number of State Psychiatric Hospitals by State, 2015**

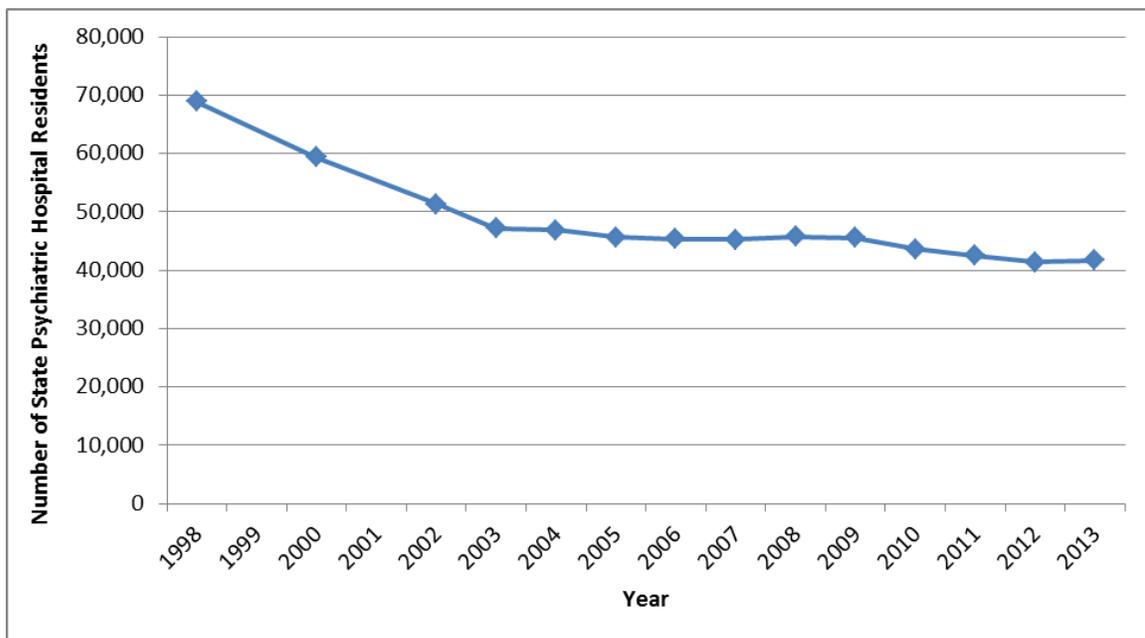


Source: NRI State Profiling System

Note: Rhode Island does not have a standalone state psychiatric hospital. State-operated psychiatric inpatient services are provided by a state-operated general hospital, the Eleanor Slater Unified Hospital System.

Since 1998, the number of individuals served on a single, given day (residents) in state psychiatric hospitals has dropped from nearly 70,000 to just over 41,600, a decrease of 39 percent. The number of residents in state psychiatric hospitals between 1998 and 2013 shows dramatic decreases between 1998 and 2003, with a continuing downward trend through 2013 (Figure 3). As states downsized their state psychiatric hospitals, many realized they had multiple facilities that had once served thousands of patients that now serve too few patients to maintain their old state psychiatric hospital facilities. For this reason, some states are constructing new hospital buildings.

**Figure 3: Number of Residents in State Psychiatric Hospitals, 1998-2013**



Sources: 1998 and 2000 data from CMHS MHUS 2002, data for 2002 through 2013 from CMHS Uniform Reporting System

## State Psychiatric Hospitals Closed by State and Year

State	Facility Name and Year Closed
<b>Alabama:</b> Six closed between 2003 and 2012	S.D. Allen Nursing Facility (2003) Claudette Box Nursing Facility (2003) Thomasville Mental Health Rehab Center (2004) Alice Kidd Nursing Facility (2009) Greil State Hospital (2012) Searcy State Hospital (2012)
<b>Connecticut:</b> Two closed in 2010.	Cedar Ridge Hospital (2010) Blue Hills Hospital (2010, merged with Connecticut Valley Hospital)
<b>Florida:</b> Two closed between 2001 and 2008.	G. Pierce Wood (2001) South Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center Annex (2008)
<b>Georgia:</b> Four closed, plus children's units at four state hospitals between 1997 and 2013.	Georgia Mental Health Institute (1997) Central State Hospital (2010, a forensic unit and nursing home remain open) Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital (2011) Southwestern State Hospital (2013)  PLUS Georgia no longer serves children and adolescents in a state hospital setting; Georgia closed the Child and Adolescent Short and Long-Term Units in the following hospitals: Georgia Regional Hospital: Savannah Child and Adolescent Unit (2005) Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital Child and Adolescent Unit (2005) Georgia Regional Hospital: Atlanta Child and Adolescent Unit (2009) Central State Hospital Child and Adolescent Unit (2009)
<b>Illinois:</b> Four closed between 1997 and 2013.	Metro Child and Adolescent Facility (1997-1999) Zeller Mental Health Center (2001-2002) Tinley Park Mental Health Center: Chicago South (2012) Singer Mental Health Center: Rockford (2013)
<b>Kansas:</b> One closed in 2014.	Rainbow Mental Health Facility (2014)
<b>Louisiana:</b> Three closed between 2012 and 2013.	University Medical Center Acute Unit (2012) Dr. Walter Olin Moss Regional Medical Center Acute Unit (2012) Southwestern Louisiana State Hospital (2013; privatized)
<b>Massachusetts:</b> Two closed between 2003 and 2010.	Medfield State Hospital (2003) Westborough State Hospital (2010)
<b>Maryland:</b> Four closed between 2004 and 2010.	Crownsville Hospital Center (2004) RICA-Southern Maryland (2008) Walter P. Carter Center (2009) Upper Shore Community Mental Health Center (2010)
<b>Michigan:</b> Five closed between 1997 and 2009.	Clinton Valley Center (1997) Pheasant Ridge Center: Children's Unit (1997) Detroit Psychiatric Hospital (1997) Northville Psychiatric Hospital (2003) Mt. Pleasant Center (2009)

<b>Minnesota:</b> Four closed between 2007 and 2008.	Fergus Fall Regional Treatment (2007) St. Peter State Hospital (2007) Brainerd State Hospital (2008) Willard State Hospital (2008)
<b>Missouri:</b> Three closed or privatized between 2009 and 2015.	Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center (2009, privatized) Southwest Missouri Psychiatric Rehab Center (2013, privatized) Cottonwood Residential Treatment Center (2015, privatized)
<b>Nebraska:</b> Two closed between 2006 and 2007	Hastings Regional Center (2006, operates as a 24-bed residential chemical dependency program) Norfolk Regional Center (2007, converted to a sex offender treatment facility)
<b>New Jersey:</b> Three closed between 1999 and 2012	Mallboro Psychiatric Hospital (1999) Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center (2004) Hagedorn Psychiatric Hospital (2012)
<b>New York:</b> Three closed or merged	Middletown Psychiatric Center (2007, merged with Rockland Psychiatric Center) Bronx Children’s Psychiatric Center and the Brooklyn Psychiatric Center merged with Queens Children’s Psychiatric Center to become the New York City Children’s Center (2012)
<b>North Carolina:</b> One closed in 2010	Dorothea Dix (2010, merged with Central Regional Hospital)
<b>Ohio:</b> Two closed in 2008, plus a merger occurred in 2011.	Twin Valley-Dayton (2008) Appalachia-Cambridge (2008) Cleveland Campus of Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare System (2011, consolidated with the Northfield Campus).
<b>Oklahoma:</b> One closed in 2010.	Children’s Recovery Center (2010, transitioned to a residential unit with eight crisis beds)
<b>Pennsylvania:</b> Four closed between 1998 and 2010.	Haverford State Hospital (1998) Harrisburg State Hospital (2006) Mayview State Hospital (2008) Allentown State Hospital (2010)
<b>South Carolina:</b> Two closed between 2003 and 2006.	South Carolina State Hospital (2003-2004) Byrnes (2005-2006)
<b>Tennessee:</b> One closed in 2012.	Lakeshore Mental Health Institute (2012, beds transferred to Moccasin Blend Mental Health Institute and private hospitals accepted additional patient care under state contract)
<b>Texas:</b> Two mergers between 1997 and 2005.	Wichita Falls State Hospital and Vernon State Hospital merged into North Texas State Hospital (1997-1999) Rio Grande State Center and South Texas merged into RGSC/STHC (2005)

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