EXHIBIT 5.5  MHSA Inpatient Hospital Discharges by Age

By age, the distribution of MHSA hospitalizations differed substantially from the distribution of hospitalizations for all reasons and from the distribution of the U.S. population in 2008.

- Adults 18-64 years old accounted for a disproportionate share of all MHSA hospitalizations (83 percent) relative to their share of the total population (63 percent) and all hospitalizations (49 percent).
- While those 65 years and older were responsible for 35 percent of all stays and 13 percent of the U.S. population, they accounted for only 9 percent of MHSA stays.
- Children 1-17 years old accounted for 4 percent of all hospital stays and 7 percent of MHSA stays, compared to their population share of 23 percent.
- Children under 1 year accounted for 1 percent of the overall population, 12 percent of all hospital stays (mostly as newborns), and less than 0.1 percent of MHSA discharges (mostly for drug-related disorders).
In 2008, there were 60 MHSA hospital stays per 10,000 population.
- Children 1-17 had the lowest rate of hospitalization for MHSA conditions—19 stays per 10,000.
- For adults 65 and older, MHSA hospitalization occurred at about twice the rate of children—more than 40 discharges per 10,000. These stays excluded those with a principal diagnosis of dementia.
- Adults 18-64 experienced the highest rate of MHSA hospital stays—about 80 discharges per 10,000, or twice the rate of adults 65 years and older.

The MHSA discharge rate for adults 65 years and older has fallen appreciably from 1997 to 2008:
- The MHSA discharge rates for adults 65 to 84 years decreased from 54 to 43 discharges per 10,000 between 1997 and 2008.
- The rates for those 85 years and older also declined over the same period—from 59 to 41 discharges per 10,000.

While the rates of MHSA hospitalizations have remained steady or fallen for other age groups, the discharge rate for 45-64 year olds increased from 63 to 79 discharges per 10,000 from 1997 to 2008.