THE MORRIS FOUNDATION

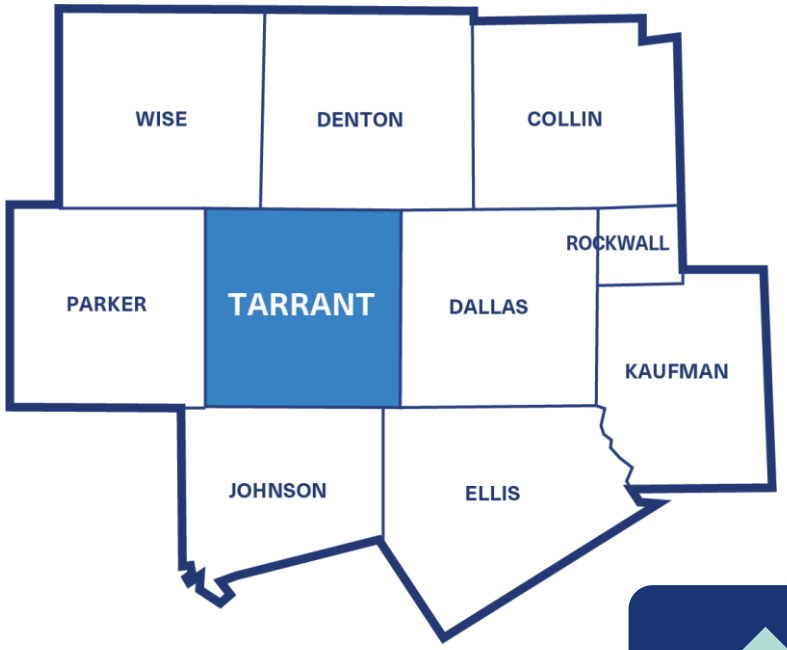
Tarrant County Behavioral Health Data

Compiled in Fall 2023

Our Data Partner

The Institute for
Urban Policy Research
at The University of Texas at Dallas

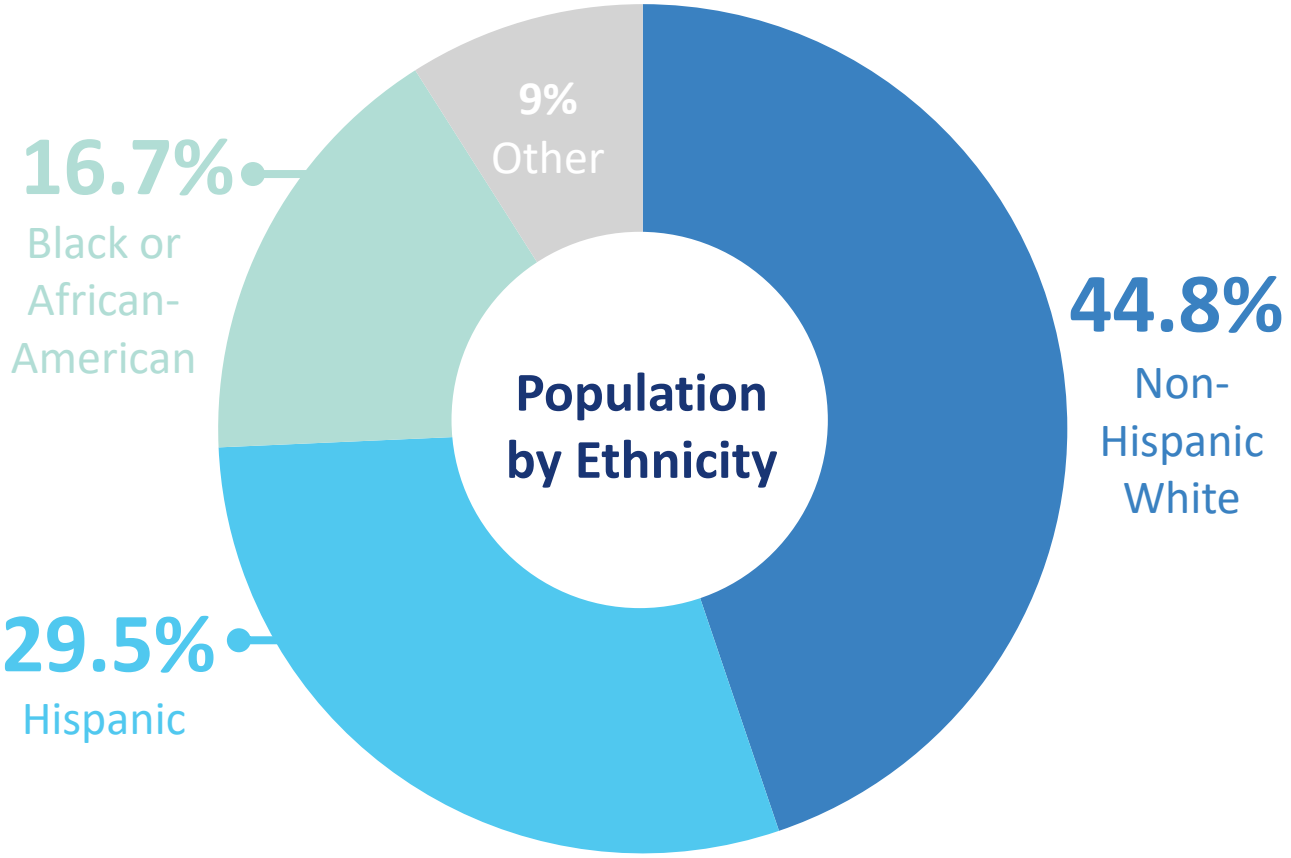
Tarrant County Population 2021



Total Population

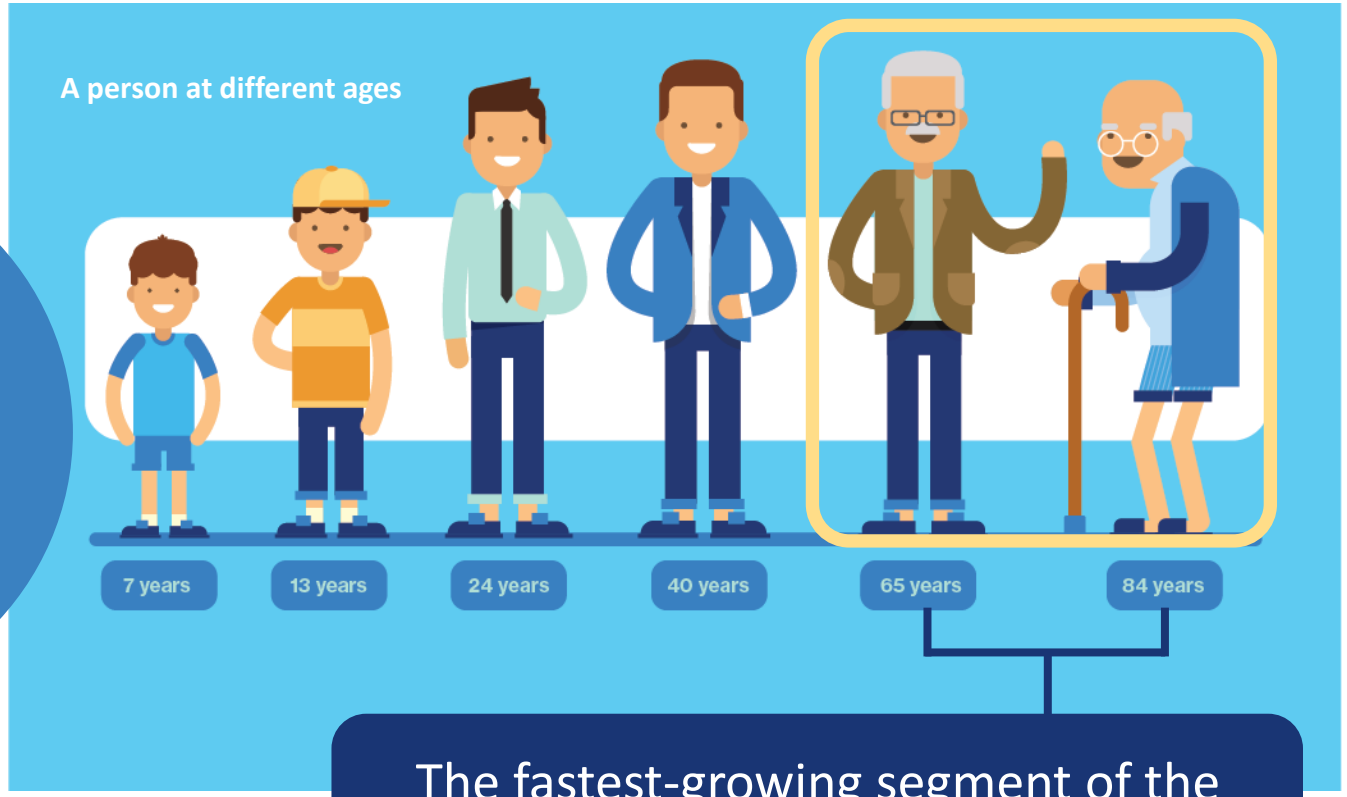
2,090,612

5.4%
Increase the last 5 years.



Population by Age
2021

Though the changes are slight, the **Tarrant County population is aging.**



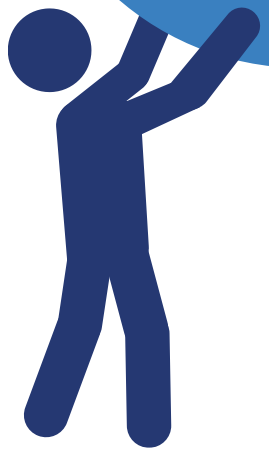
The fastest-growing segment of the population is those **aged 65-84.**

14.4%
Increase from 2017-2021.

Population by Age and Ethnicity 2021

The White, non-Hispanic population is demonstrably older than other groups.

More than **1 in 8** members of this group are between 65-84.



People of color are significantly younger.

Among Hispanics, more than **1 in 3 (34.4%)** are under 18.

For non-Hispanic African-Americans, more **than 1 in 4 (28.3%)** are under 18.

Population without Health Insurance 2021

17.3%
of the Tarrant County population are **uninsured**.

By Ethnicity:

- 29.2% of Hispanics
- 17% of Black or African-American
- 13.9% of Asians
- 10.3% of Non-Hispanic White

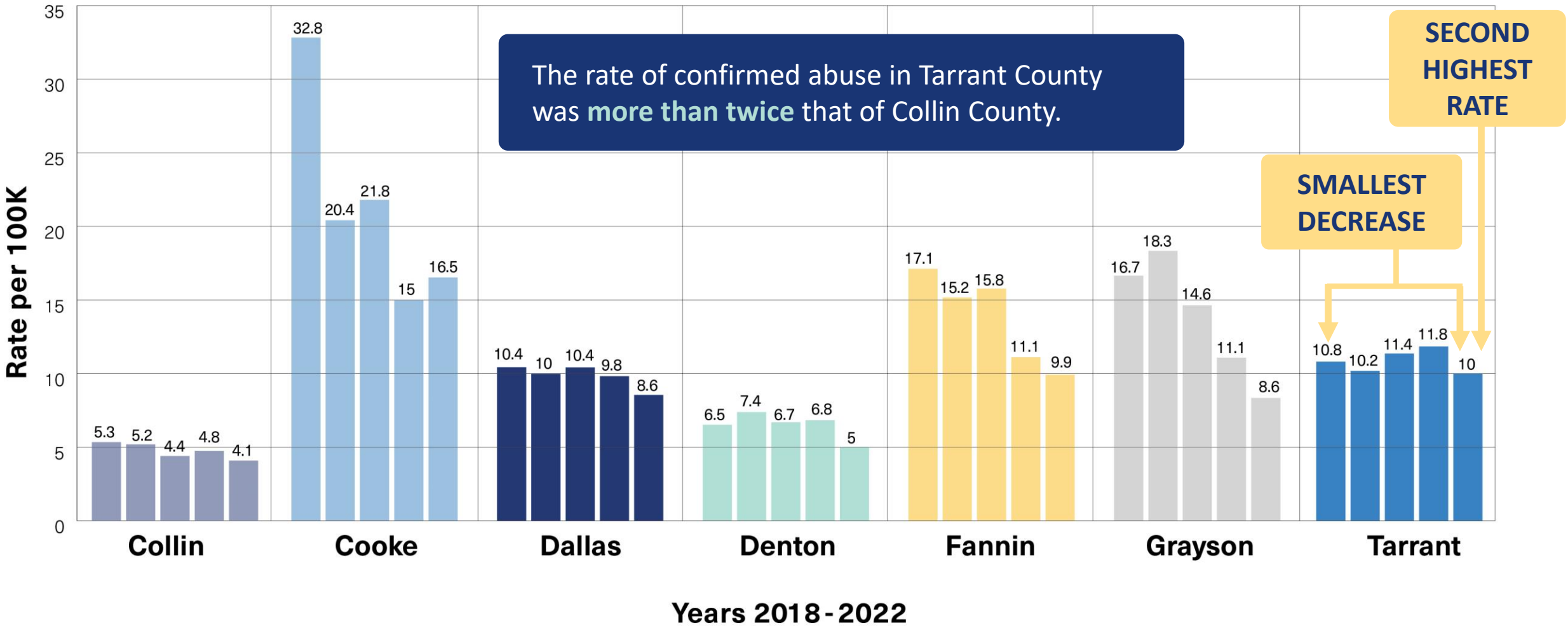
Approximately **1/3 of Hispanics** are uninsured.

By Age:

18-24-year-olds have the highest uninsurance rates at 26.9%.

25-54-year-olds were second highest with 24.1% without insurance.

Confirmed Victims of Abuse and Neglect - Rate



Confirmed Victims of Abuse and Neglect - Victims

County	Statistic	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-22 Change
Tarrant	Victims	5,842	5,536	6,203	6,511	5,506	-5.8%
Collin	Victims	1,340	1,328	1,149	1,278	1,096	-18.2%
Cooke	Victims	312	195	210	148	163	-47.8%
Dallas	Victims	7,174	6,860	7,145	6,679	5,818	-18.9%
Denton	Victims	1,337	1,398	1,568	1,480	1,088	-18.6%
Fannin	Victims	124	111	117	84	75	-39.5%
Grayson	Victims	509	570	464	356	268	-47.3%

SECOND HIGHEST RATE

SMALLEST DECREASE

Students Receiving 504 Services or Special Education Services for Other Health Impairments

Number (Rate per 100k)

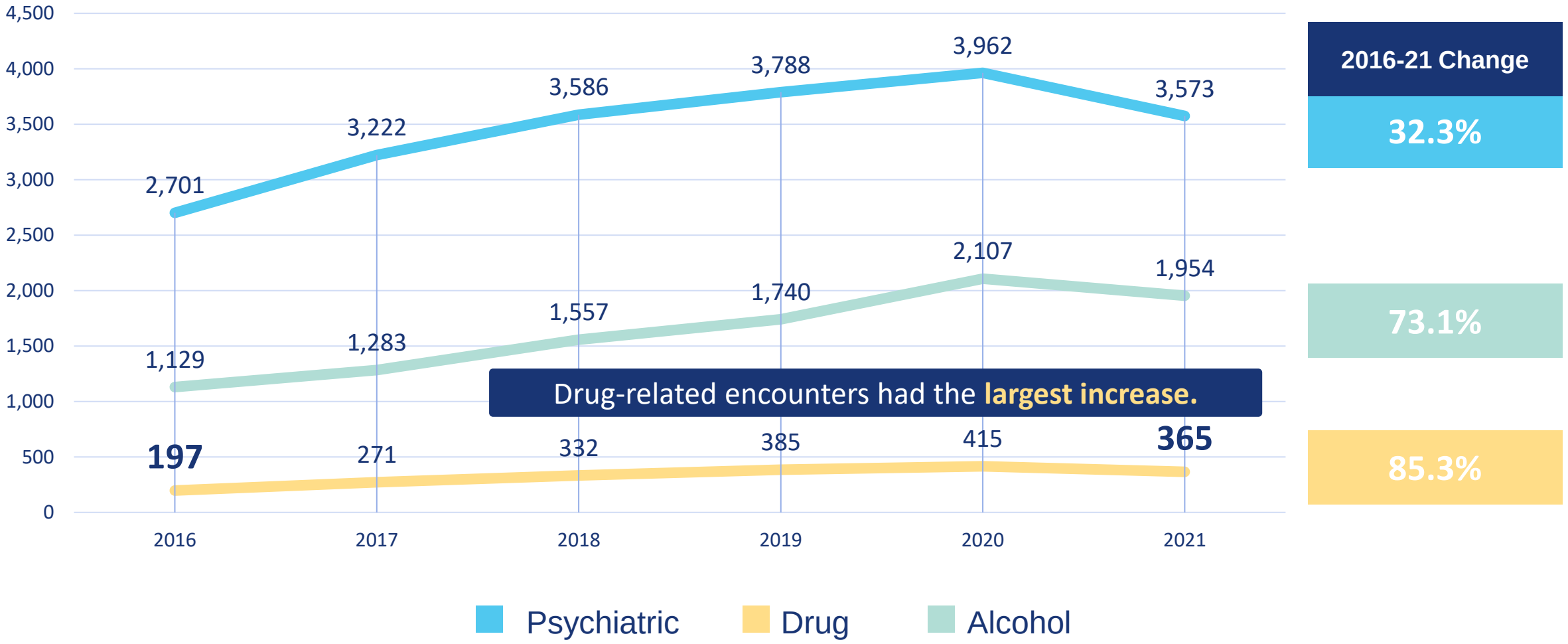
County	Enrollment	Students in 504	Other Health Impaired (OHI)
Tarrant	345,094	26,166 (7.6%)	4,571 (1.3%)
Collin	240,282	23,721 (9.9%)	4,245 (1.8%)
Dallas	490,122	30,798 (6.3%)	6,478 (1.3%)
Denton	142,540	13,542 (9.5%)	2,833 (2.0%)

Lowest Percentage of students receiving 504 accommodations.

Tied with Dallas County, as **lowest percentage** of students receiving OHI.

Emergency Room Encounters for Psychiatric, Alcohol & Drug-Related Reasons

Inpatient Encounters for Psychiatric, Alcohol, & Drug-Related Reasons



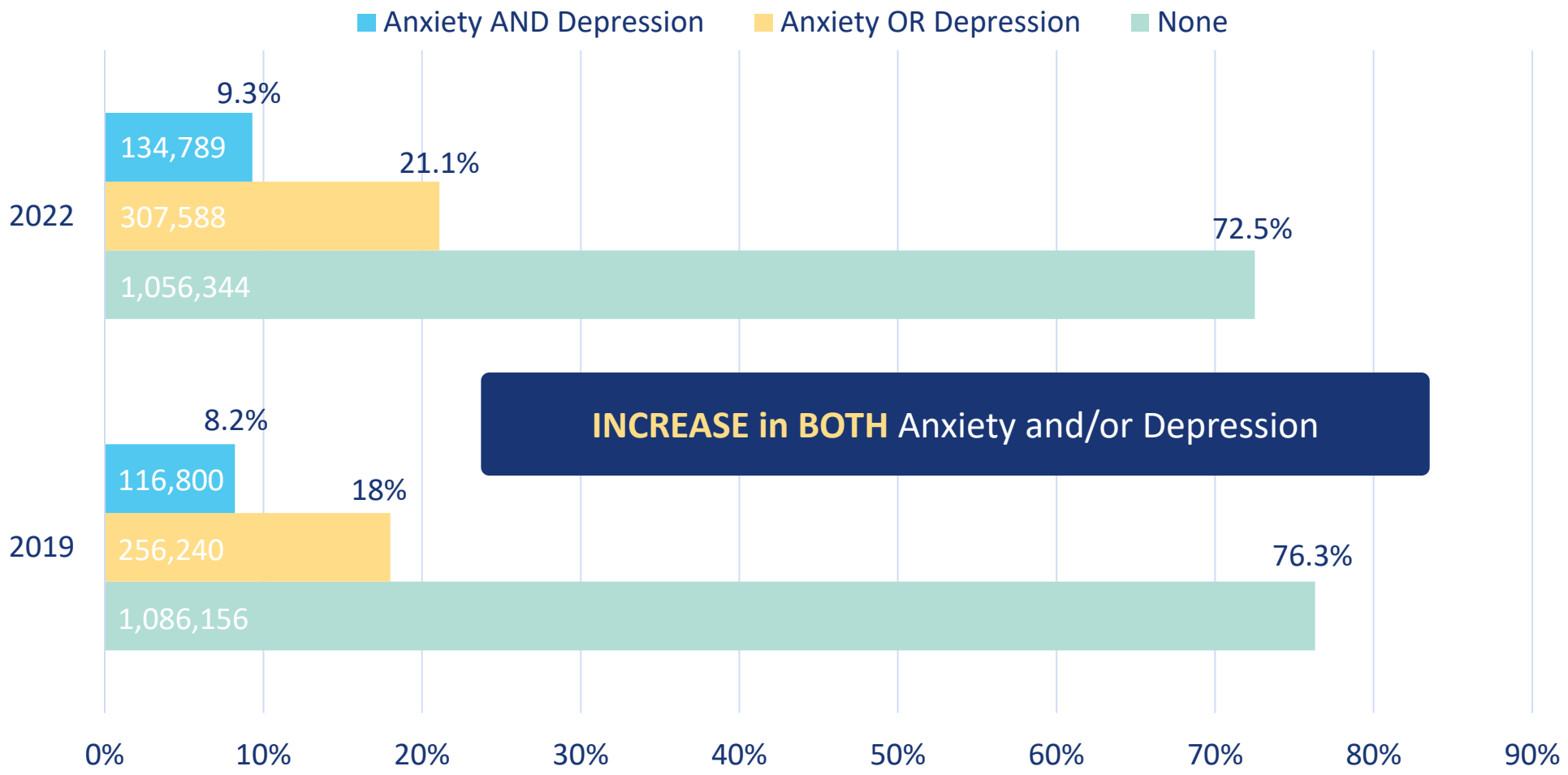
Death by Various Causes

Number (Rate per 100k)

Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-22 Change
Drug Overdose – Accidental	168 (8.3)	164 (8)	298 (14.4)	399 (19.1)	404 (19.3)	140.5% (132.2%)
Drug Overdose – All Others	0 (0)	21 (1)	17 (0.8)	17 (0.8)	17 (0.8)	
Drug Overdose – Suicide	21 (1)	18 (0.9)	17 (0.8)	29 (1.4)	36 (1.7)	71.4% (65.5%)
Firearm-Related	243 (12)	265 (12.9)	320 (15.4)	355 (17)	310 (14.8)	27.6% (23.2%)
Motor Vehicle Traffic Related	223 (11)	217 (10.6)	217 (10.5)	295 (14.1)	256 (12.2)	14.8% (10.8%)
Suicide – Any Method	282 (14)	282 (13.8)	266 (12.8)	317 (15.2)	300 (14.3)	6.4% (2.7%)

The rate of accidental drug overdose more than **DOUBLED.**

National Prevalence and Estimated Local Number of Persons with Behavioral Health Conditions



Number and Rate of Providers for Behavioral Health Services

	Number (Rate per 100k)		
Provider Type	**2018**	**2022**	**2018-22 Change**
Behavior Analysis	135 (6.7)	851 (40.7)	530.4% (508.7)
Counseling	1,456 (72.1)	2,318 (110.8)	59.2% (53.7%)
Developmental Pediatrics	3 (.2)	4 (.2)	33.3% (28.7%)
Mental Health RN-CNS-NP	93 (4.6)	198 (9.5)	112.9% (105.6%)
Psychiatry	217 (10.7)	245 (11.7)	12.9% (9%)
Psychoanalysis	1 (.1)	1 (.1)	0 (-3.4%)
Psychology	291 (14.1)	334 (16)	14.8% (10.8%)
Social Work	494 (24.5)	807 (35.6)	63.4% (57.7%)
Therapy	93 (4.6)	145 (6.9)	55.9% (50.5%)

LARGEST INCREASE

Summary of Data

- There is an **increase in behavioral health concerns** among the general population and more people are dealing with anxiety and depression.
- There is an **increase in demand for mental health** services.
- **Rising trends of self-medication** are evident including drug overdose, alcohol abuse and suicide.
- **Self-medication among adults negatively impacts children**, but the child abuse data is not telling us the whole story.
- Providing accessible **culturally competent services** is critically important with our shifting demographics.

Questions

Do we have systems in place at the lowest levels of concern?
Do we have the right providers?
Do we have sufficient infrastructure for patient transfers between care levels?

THE
MORRIS FOUNDATION