

Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project
Agency of Human Services, Department of Health, Division of Mental Health
108 Cherry Street, Burlington, Vermont 05401

TO: Vermont Mental Health Performance Indicator Project
Advisory Group and Interested Parties

FROM: John Pandiani, Erin Linehan, and Joan Mongeon

DATE: May 12, 2006

RE: State Hospital and Incarceration Rates

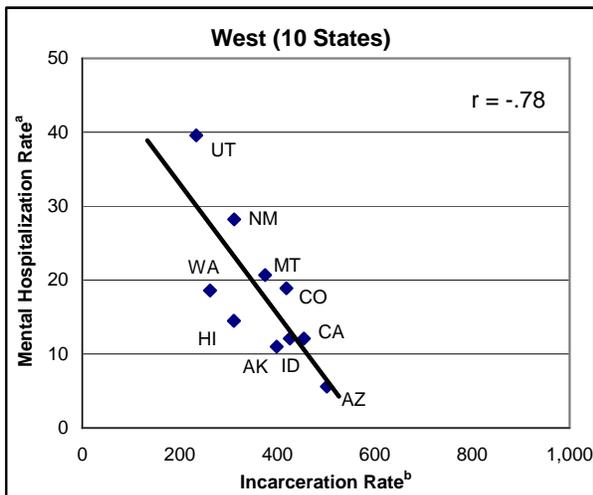
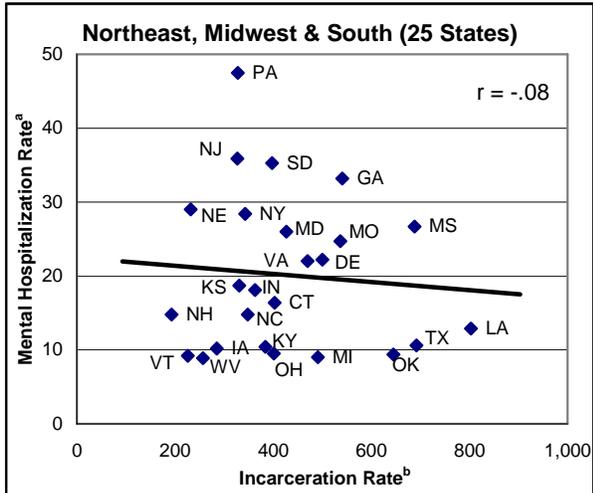
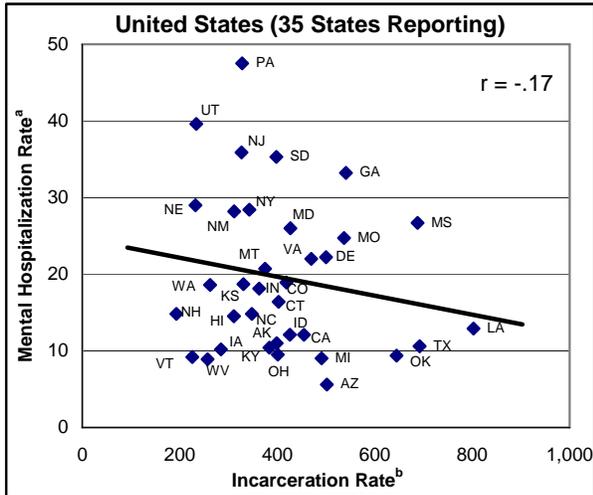
This week's PIP report examines the association between State Hospital utilization rates and incarceration rates for prisons and jails in 35 States. This analysis was conducted in response to an inquiry from Bob Hammaker from the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services following our March 31, 2006, PIP report on Multi-State State Hospital Utilization Rates (<http://healthvermont.gov/mh/docs/pips/2006/pip033106.pdf>).

Two published reports were used for this analysis. The SAMHSA/CMHS report on "Additions and Resident Patients at End of Year, State and County Mental Hospitals, by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Diagnosis, by State, United States, 2003" (June 30, 2003 for most states) provided hospitalization rates for 35 states. The United States Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletin "Prison and Jail inmates at Mid-year 2003" (June 30, 2003) provided incarceration rates for the same day. Pearson's Correlation Coefficients were used to examine the relationship between hospitalization and incarceration rates.

Results of this analysis (attached) indicate that there was a statistically significant negative correlation ($r=-.78$, $p<.01$) between state hospital utilization rates and incarceration rates in western states where higher incarceration rates were associated with lower state and county mental hospitalization rates. In the nation as a whole the relationship was much smaller ($r=-.17$), and not statistically significant ($p=.46$). In the other regions of the United States there were no statistical relationships between state hospital utilization rates and incarceration rates at the region level or when the regions were pooled. In the Northeast, $r=+.43$, $p=.39$; in the Midwest, $r=-.11$, $p=.80$; in the South, $r=+.07$, $p=.85$, and when these regions are pooled, $r=-.08$, $p=.70$.

We look forward to your interpretation of these findings as well as your questions and suggestions for further investigation to pip@vdh.state.vt.us or 802.863.7249.

State Incarceration Rates and State and County Mental Hospitalization Rates



State	Region	Hospitalization Rate ^a	Incarceration Rate ^b
Connecticut	NE	16.4	403
New Hampshire	NE	14.8	193
New Jersey	NE	35.9	327
New York	NE	28.4	343
Pennsylvania	NE	47.5	328
Vermont	NE	9.2	226
Indiana	MW	18.1	363
Iowa	MW	10.2	285
Kansas	MW	18.7	331
Michigan	MW	9.0	491
Missouri	MW	24.7	537
Nebraska	MW	29.0	232
Ohio	MW	9.5	401
South Dakota	MW	35.3	398
Delaware	S	22.2	500
Georgia	S	33.2	541
Kentucky	S	10.4	384
Louisiana	S	12.9	803
Maryland	S	26.0	427
Mississippi	S	26.7	688
North Carolina	S	14.8	348
Oklahoma	S	9.4	645
Texas	S	10.6	692
Virginia	S	22.0	470
West Virginia	S	8.9	257
Alaska	W	11.0	399
Arizona	W	5.6	502
California	W	12.1	455
Colorado	W	18.9	419
Hawaii	W	14.5	311
Idaho	W	12.1	426
Montana	W	20.7	375
New Mexico	W	28.2	312
Utah	W	39.6	234
Washington	W	18.6	262

^a Mental Health resident patients per 100,000 population end of FY2003. Reference: SAMHSA/CMHS report on "Additions and Resident Patients at End of Year, State and County Mental Hospitals, by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Diagnosis, by State, United States, 2003".

^b State incarceration rates on June 30, 2003. Reference: Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin (May 2004) *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2003*. Retrieved April 2006, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pjim03.pdf>.