



DATA SHORTS

Behavioral Health Integration: An Analysis of People Served

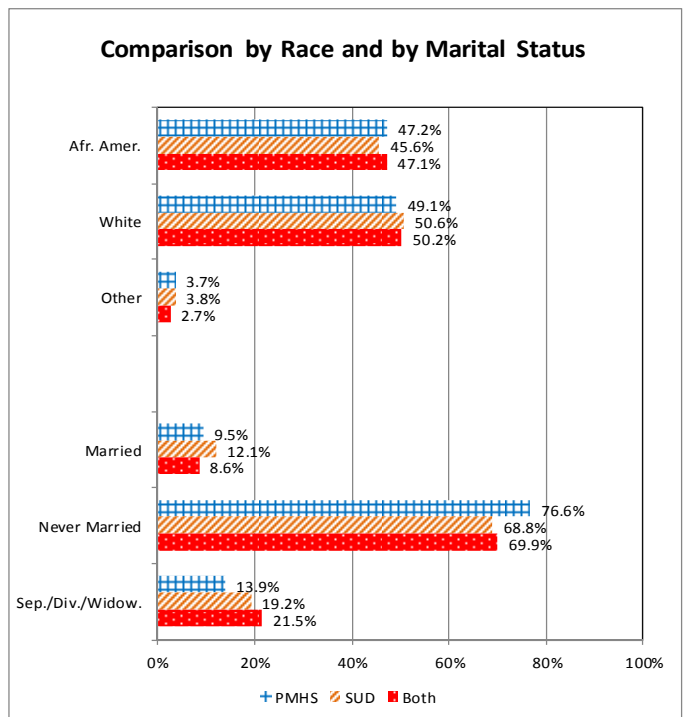
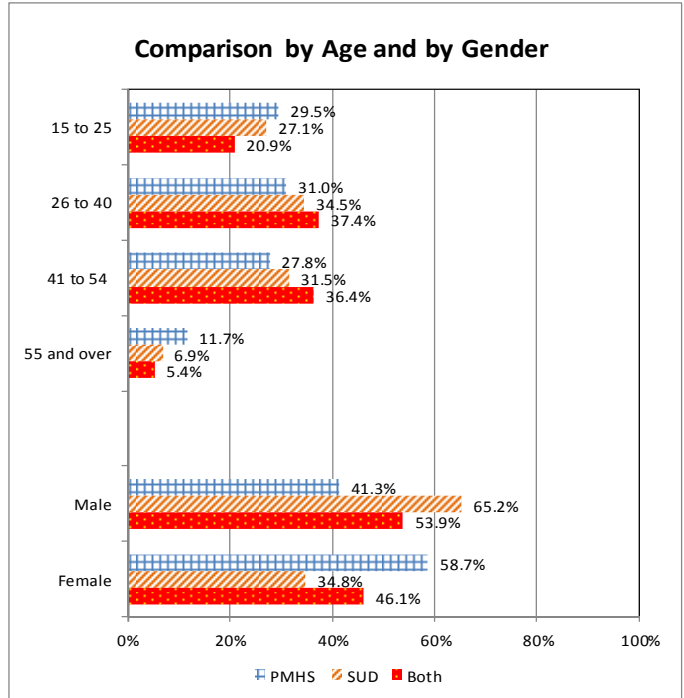
In anticipation of the merger of the Mental Hygiene Administration (MHA) and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA), it seemed a good time to examine the characteristics of those who are served in both systems. Data was matched for those who received services in FY 2013. This first in a series of Data Shorts based on the matched data examines some demographics. MHA data is based on claims and includes everyone ages 15 and over on whose behalf a claim was paid by the Public Mental Health System (PMHS) in FY 2013. Substance Use Disorder (SUD) data comes from the SMART reporting system which captures data from providers supported by all funders of SUD services. However, the analysis in this Data Short has been limited to those who were served in FY 2013 by programs funded with either state funds, Medicaid funds, or federal block grant funds. The comparisons shown are for all of those served in the PMHS and those receiving SUD services, including those in both systems; the third group consists only of those served in both systems. A base age of 15 was selected because that is the age when a significant number of individuals first receive SUD services.

In Fiscal Year 2013, 110,790 people (ages 15 and over) received PMHS services and 51,139 received SUD services (in State funded programs); 12,688 of these were served in both systems. Of people in the PMHS, 11% also received an SUD service; of those who received an SUD service, nearly 25% also received a PMHS service. (See figure below).

The first graph compares the groups by age categories and by gender. The higher percentages of those in both systems are in the 26 to 54 age range. Nearly two thirds of the SUD population is male compared with 41% of the PMHS population. However, the group served in both falls about halfway between these two values.

The second graph shows the breakdowns of race and marital status for the groups. Racial distributions are very similar across all three groups, with about 50% of those served being White and only slightly less being African American or Black. The majority across all three groups had never been married.

The next data short will examine additional data about these populations.



Those who attended the recent MHA Conference session, "Exploring Behavioral Health Integration through Data", may notice some shift in the data presented in this Data Short, due to a different analytic approach.

