Abstract

Recidivism at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API) has consistently been above the national mean for the last five years for 30 day readmissions. The goal of this research is to assist the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) in reducing the rate and improving the lives, families and communities of Alaska for those suffering from a psychiatric disability. The fiscal year 2008 discharge data from API was examined for demographic and clinical risk factors contributing to the high 30 day readmission rate. Results show that the number of preadmissions, discharge living arrangement and discharge regional code were statistically significant for being readmitted within 30 days. Based on study findings, DHSS is recommended to provide more community aftercare wrap around services for this at risk population and increase funding to community mental health centers to support such aftercare services.