

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

10 Site CSB Jail Diversion Cohort

Since 2008, the General Assembly has designated specific funds appropriated through the DBHDS to support a variety of jail diversion and jail treatment programs for individuals with behavioral health disorders. The majority of these funds support 10 Community Services Boards (CSBs), administering a number of jail diversion and jail treatment programs. The sites were determined through a one-time competitive proposal process, whereby submitted proposals were carefully reviewed by a joint criminal justice and behavioral health committee. Selected sites met established criteria including readiness, capacity to provide required data, and willingness to assist other areas in replication of successful activities and programs. Upon completion of the award process, the ten CSBs worked with the DBHDS to establish a data process, hire and train any additional staff, finalize local protocols and all programs were operational at the beginning of FY10.

Evaluation of 10 Site CIT Jail Diversion Cohort

A key element of these ‘cohort’ programs is the unique system developed to measure the programs’ effectiveness towards attaining positive criminal justice and clinical outcomes. The ten cohort programs are required to collect and submit targeted data to DBHDS which is analyzed annually. Data Collection and evaluation methodology is adapted from the nationally recognized models and methods developed by Policy Research Associates (PRA) and the National GAINS Center, both of which are funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and helped the DBHDS in developing the process. The following data represent program activity at intercepts 2 – 5 and excludes CIT programs, the first intercept intervention, which utilizes a unique data set focused on the specific outcomes of CIT program activity.

Initial client-level data is collected for persons at three important points: referral/eligibility screening to determine program eligibility, program enrollment and program discharge. Basic information on individuals’ demographic characteristics, level and types of charges that resulted in criminal justice involvement and eligibility status is collected during the referral/eligibility screening process. This initial information is used to determine program eligibility for numerous programs and also provides an important snapshot of the individuals that are being screened or referred for program enrollment.

Upon determination of program eligibility, additional information is collected for individuals actually enrolled in cohort programs. Data is collected on individuals’ psychiatric diagnoses, 12-month pre-enrollment criminal justice history, and pre-enrollment housing and insurance/benefit is collected upon enrollment. Participants are followed throughout the 12 months after their enrollment and data is collected on individuals’ criminal justice involvement for 12 months following enrollment into cohort programs. Upon program discharge, individuals’ housing and insurance/benefits status is again verified.

FY2010 Data

In FY10, the 10 cohort programs screened a total 3,666 justice-involved individuals with behavioral health disorders in the Commonwealth for program and service eligibility. 730 individuals (20%) were deemed by local protocols to be eligible and enrolled in cohort programs and services. See Table 1, below. Initial cohort initiatives are focused on interventions at the second and third intercepts, which is encouraging because it indicates the Commonwealth’s efforts are focused on the identification of justice-involved individuals with

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
 Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

behavioral health disorders at the earliest possible point of their criminal justice involvement. 72% of the total number of people screened or referred were identified at the second intercept (initial detention or initial hearing), 26% were screened or referred at the third intercept (in jail or court), and, taken together, represent 98% of the total number of individuals screened/referred in the Commonwealth. 85% of the total number of individuals' served were enrolled in cohort programs or services at the second and third intercepts, with 32% enrolled at intercept two and 52% enrolled at intercept three.

The highest *enrollment* rates are found at intercept three (40%) and intercept five (45%). Intercept four (community reentry) has more enrollments than screenings/referrals because several programs do not screen individuals for discharge planning or reentry assistance or because those individuals were screened/referred at a previous intercept. It is important to note and explain the 9% enrollment rate at the second intercept. First, one program, Chesterfield, screens every single individual booked into the Chesterfield County Jail, regardless of behavioral health status. If this program's screening and enrollment data is removed from the analysis, a more reasonable enrollment rate of 23% is realized for intercept two activities. Second, even those programs that selectively screen individuals who it is believed will be eligible, they may not be appropriate due to the level and or type of offenses for which they were charged.

	Intercept 2	Intercept 3	Intercept 4	Intercept 5	TOTAL
Screenings	2,630	944	39	53	3,666
Enrollments	236	381	89	24	730

Table 1: Breakdown of Program Screenings and Enrollments by Intercept

	Intercept 2		Intercept 3		Intercept 4		Intercept 5		Total
	Screened	Enrolled	Screened	Enrolled	Screened	Enrolled	Screened	Enrolled	Enrolled
Alexandria	1	1	3	3	16	10	44	15	29
Arlington	45	36	0	0	0	59	0	2	97
Chesterfield	1,745	25	5	0	5	1	0	0	26
Fairfax	2	0	565	24	0	0	0	0	24
H-NN	406	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
MP-NN	3	1	37	31	0	0	7	2	34
NRV	357	55	271	271	0	0	0	0	312
Portsmouth	26	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	11
Rappahannock	25	8	12	13	0	0	0	0	21
Virginia Beach	18	12	49	39	18	19	2	4	74
Total	2,628	236	944	381	39	89	53	24	730

Table 2: Breakdown of Program Screenings by Cohort Site and Intercept

It is also worthy to note that many of the sites providing services at intercepts 2 – 5 are *also* utilizing funds to support a CIT program. Thus, they may be focusing much of their funding and efforts on CIT rather than providing significant treatment and services at the subsequent intercepts.

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
 Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

Demographics

A vast majority of the individuals screened/referred and enrolled into cohort programs and services were male. They comprised 75% of the individuals' screened/referred and 72% of individuals enrolled, which is an enrollment rate of 19%. Females, therefore, represented 25% of individuals screened and 28% of individuals enrolled in the program, with a slightly higher rate of enrollment, at 22%. Refer to Figure 10, below.

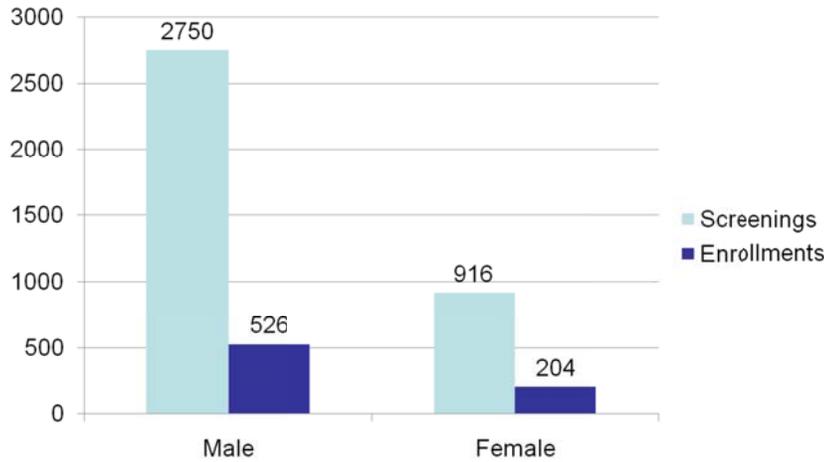


Figure 10: Sex of Individuals Screened and Enrolled into Cohort Programs

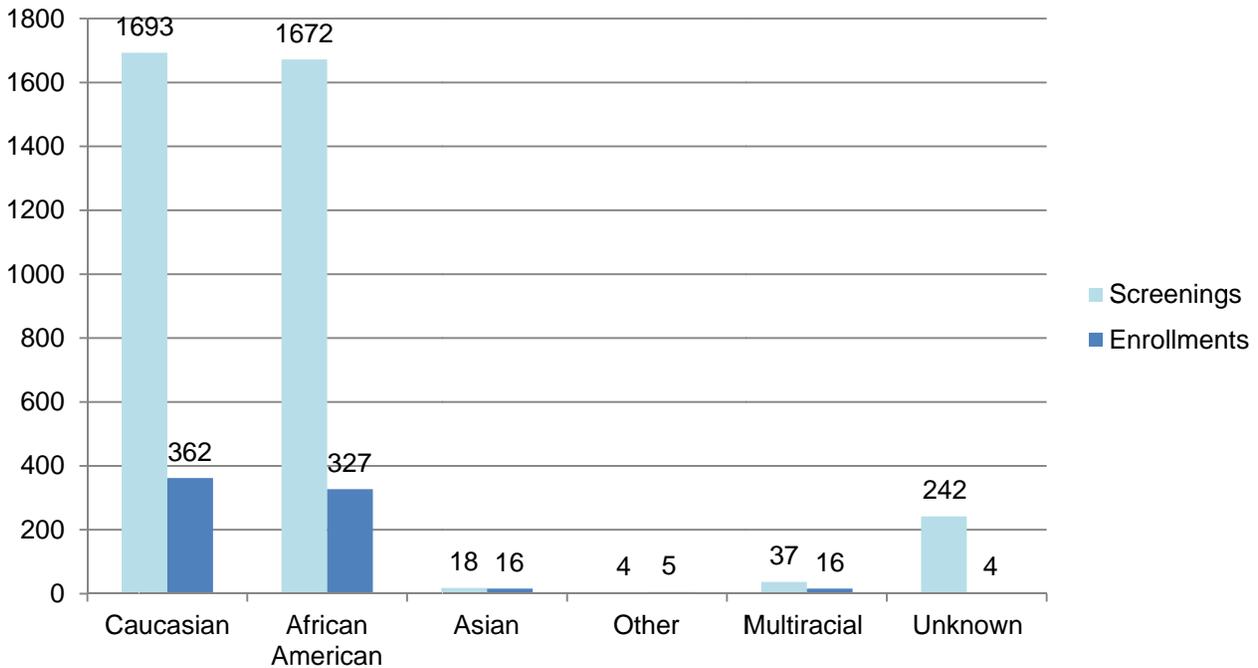


Figure 11: Race of Individuals Screened and Enrolled into Cohort Programs

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
 Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

Criminal Justice Information

Information on offense level indicates 53% of screened/referred individuals were charged with felony offenses and 41% were charged with misdemeanors. At the time of enrollment, 49% of individuals participating in cohort programs and services were charged with felony offenses and 26% were charged with misdemeanors.

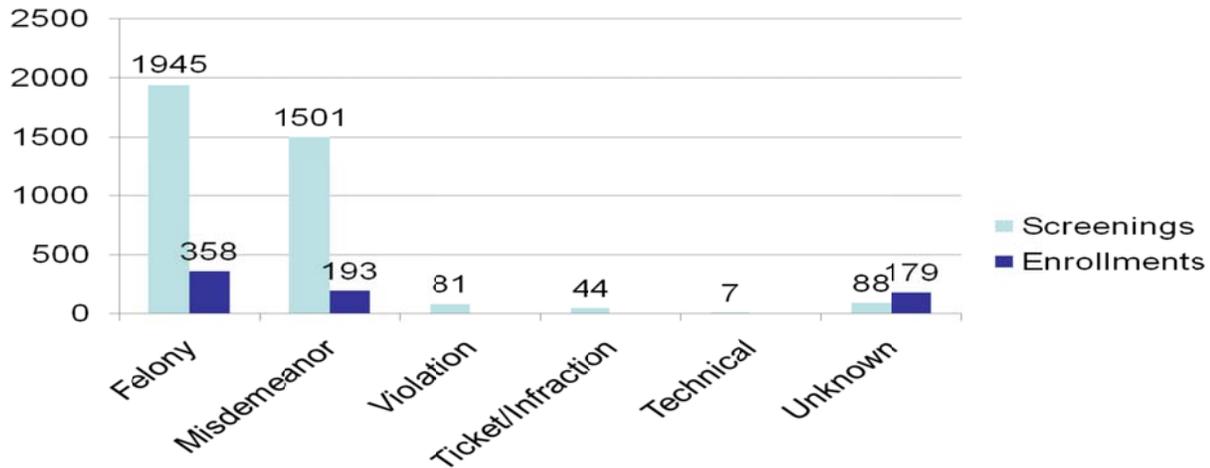


Figure 12: Nature of Charges for Cohort Programs Screenings and Enrollments

At screening and enrollment, information is collected from individuals regarding the type of charges for which resulted in their current justice system involvement. If more than one charge is reported by individuals, then the most serious of those charges is used for the purpose of data collection. In FY10, the three most reported charges at the time of program screening/referral were minor offenses (26%), property offenses (20%) and drug offenses (17%), which, in total, represented the charges of 63% of all individuals. Violent and potentially violent charges were reported in 15% of individuals screened, other crimes against people were reported in 10%, and 4% of individuals were charged with sexual offenses. Figure 13, below, details this information.

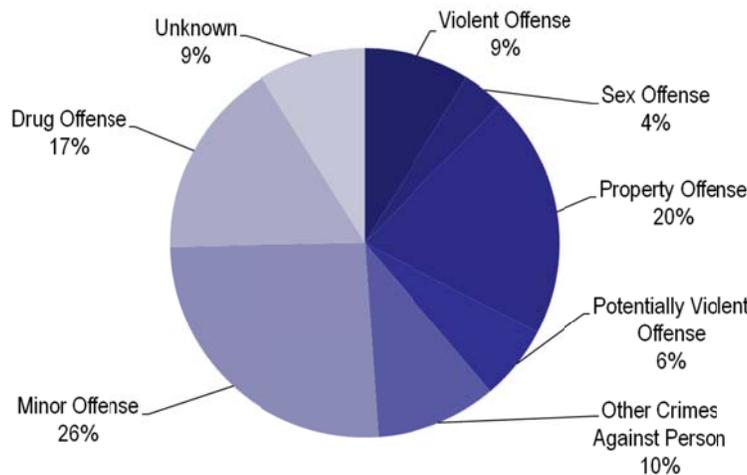


Figure 13: Charge Type for Cohort Programs Screenings

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

A similar breakdown of charges was reported for individuals enrolled in cohort programs, with the three most reported charges being minor offenses (39%), property offenses (28%), and drug offense (10%), but also other crimes against person was reported 10% of individuals. These charges represented 87% of individuals that participated in cohort programs and services. Individuals charged with violent and potentially violent crimes represented 12% of program and service enrollees. No sex offenders were enrolled in cohort programs.

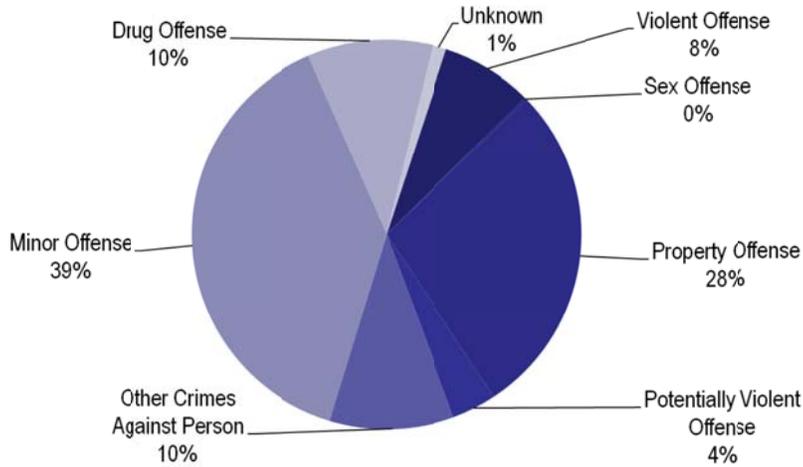


Figure 14: Charge Type for Program Screening Enrollments

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

Diagnostic Information

The most prevalent psychiatric diagnoses for individuals enrolled in the programs -- schizophrenia spectrum (29%), other Axis II disorders (20%), bipolar disorder (15%) -- represent 64% of participants. The symptoms of schizophrenia¹ and the behaviors associated with many Axis II disorders² (often any number of personality disorders) can easily lead to justice system involvement. Similar research exists for the impact of substance abuse on individuals' criminality.³

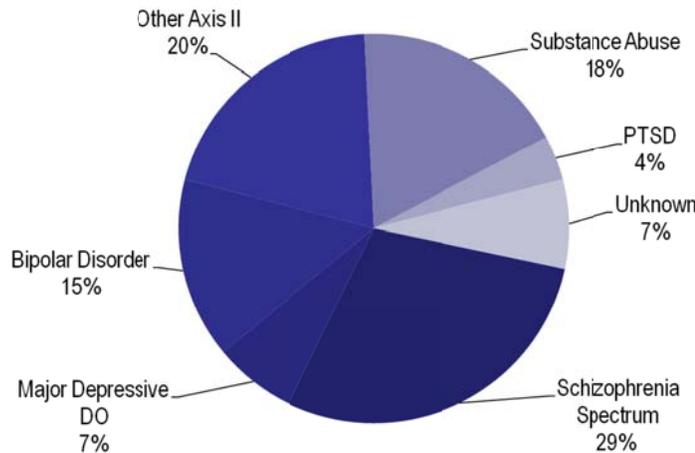


Figure 15: Psychiatric Diagnoses for Cohort Program Enrollments

¹ Cameron Wallace, Mullen, Paul E., and Burgess, Philip. 2004. Criminal Offending in Schizophrenia Over a 25-Year Period Marked by Deinstitutionalization and Increasing Prevalence of Comorbid Substance Use Disorders, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 161(4): 716-727.

² Kumari, V., M. Das, S. Hodgins, E. Zachariah, I. Barkataki, M. Howlett, et al. 2005. Association between violent behaviour and impaired prepulse inhibition of the startle response in antisocial personality disorder and schizophrenia. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 158: 159-166.

³ Sinha, R., and C. Easton. 1999. Substance Abuse and Criminality. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 27(4): 513-526.

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services
 Summary of 10 Site CSB Jail Diversion and Jail Treatment Programs

Service Linkage

During FY10, cohort programs provided a total of 1,127 service linkages were made to enrolled individuals. Refer to Table 3, below. A total of 333 service linkages were extended to the 236 individuals that were enrolled in cohort programs and services at the second intercept. Almost three-quarters (73%) were enrolled in a specialized BHCJ treatment program⁴ and the remaining 27% were linked to existing community services. Housing linkages were extended to 65% of those that reported it as a need. At intercept three, 58% of individuals were enrolled in a specialized BHCJ program, 45% were linked to services, and 54% of those who reported it as a need were linked to housing. At the fourth intercept, 100% of enrolled individuals participated in specialized BHCJ program and were provided with 83 linkages to additional services. Finally, at intercept five, 100% of individuals enrolled participated in a specialized BHCJ program and were provided with 38 links to services. In total, 59% of individuals that needed housing were able to be link to it through cohort program assistance, and 80 individuals were linked to benefit acquisition assistance.

	Intercept 2	Intercept 3	Intercept 4	Intercept 5	TOTAL
Linked to Services	64	170	83	38	355
Specialized BHCJ Program	171	220	89	24	504
Need Housing	26	28	31	9	94
Linked to Housing	17	15	19	4	55
Linked to Benefits	55	3	16	6	80
TOTAL	333	436	238	81	1,088

Table 3: Service Linkage by Intercept

FY11 Program Outcomes and Data Analysis

Each cohort site submits an annual summary of their program activities and accomplishments. Data for FY11 is being reviewed and further analysis and reporting will be developed in the fall of FY12.

⁴ These specialized programs provide specific procedures, treatment and activities to participants utilizing evidence based and best practices targeting individuals with criminal justice involvement