HEALTH COVERAGE ENROLLMENT FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS

Counties spend **\$140** billion every year on their criminal justice and health systems. On any given day, more than **3,000** local jails house **731,000** people, many of whom have physical and behavioral health issues and will repeatedly cycle in and out of jail. With **11.6** million individuals cycling in and out of jail each year, jails are an opportune setting to connect eligible individuals with health coverage, which may help stop this cycle and save counties money in both health and justice while protecting public safety.



MORE THAN 6 IN 10 INMATES ARE PRESUMED INNOCENT



They haven't been convicted of a crime but are in jail awaiting action on a charge or simply too poor to post bail.

ACCESS TO TREATMENT IMPACTS PUBLIC SAFETY

One study found that county jail inmates who received treatment for behavioral health disorders after release spent an average of **51.74 fewer days** in jail per year than those who did not receive treatment.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

jail population

general population



SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER





MENTAL ILLNESS





SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS





CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS



CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

PEOPLE IN JAIL ARE MORE LIKELY THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION TO HAVE:

HYPERTENSION: 1.19X MORE LIKELY
ASTHMA: 1.41X MORE LIKELY
ARTHRITIS: 1.65X MORE LIKELY
HEPATITIS: 2.57X MORE LIKELY

CERVICAL CANCER: 4.16X MORE LIKELY

BREAK THE CYCLE



For many individuals who are booked into jail, their experience looks something like this:

ARREST

ARREST: Nearly 75 percent of those in jail are detained for nonviolent traffic, property, drug or public order offenses.

BOOKED IN JAIL: The average length of stay in jail is **23 days.**

RELEASE: Individuals are often sent back into the community with little or no medication and no link or access to treatment they may need.

Jails have the opportunity to break this cycle by providing health coverage enrollment, which greatly increases the likelihood of an individual accessing treatment and has been shown to reduce recidivism.

WHICH JUSTICE-INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ENROLLMENT?

How to Enroll Individuals in Jail

Eligibility determinations and enrollment in jail can occur during a person's pretrial stay or in anticipation of his/her release. Enrolling inmates pretrial may allow jails to bill Medicaid for a larger number of services provided under the inpatient exception. Jails can enlist the help of federally qualified community-based assisters or can have jail staff trained and certified as assisters.

Utilize The Inpatient Exception

Generally, people become ineligible for Medicaid coverage when they are booked into jail, but the inpatient exception allows counties to seek Medicaid reimbursement for care provided to eligible inmates who are treated for at least 24 hours in a medical institution outside of the jail.

Suspend, Don't Terminate

Suspension, rather than termination, of Medicaid coverage for detained individuals allows for quicker reinstatement of benefits when a person leaves jail and fewer challenges in obtaining mental health, addiction or other health services during the critical first months post-incarceration.

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Prior to arrest, **60 percent of the jail-involved population** has income low enough to qualify for expanded Medicaid.

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Another **33 percent** qualify for subsidized insurance through the Health Insurance Marketplace.

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