





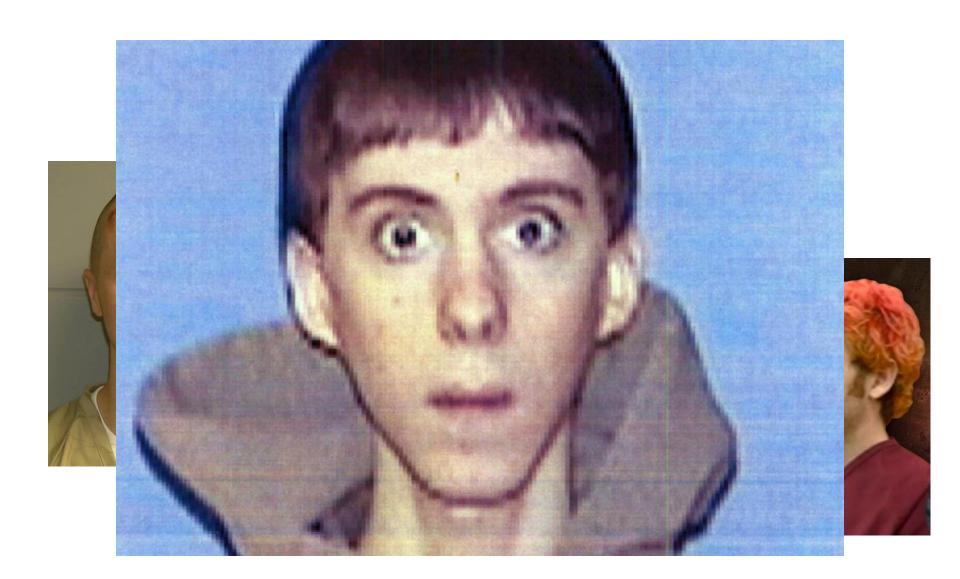
Stepping Up: Key Considerations for Reducing Mental Illness in Jails

The 6th Amendment Right to Counsel: Representing the Mentally III Client



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Mental Illness in Jails Report



One in four people has a mental illness.

10X's as many MI people in jail than hospital

In 2012, there were **10 times** as many mentally ill persons in prisons and jails than in state hospitals.



Source: Treatment Advocacy Center

Prisons and jails: 356,000 mentally ill inmates

Mother Jones







For Mentally III Inmates at Rikers Island, a Cycle of Jail and Hospitals



- 40 % of the population at Rikers, a total of 4,000 men and women at any given time, more than all the adult patients in New York State psychiatric hospitals combined.
- Studies show they are more likely than other inmates to be the victims as well as the perpetrators of violence.

Justice Anthony Kennedy: Solitary Confinement 'Literally Drives Men Mad





Kalief Browder Took His Own Life, but the System Murdered Him



UNACCEPTABLE



ECONOMICALLY UNSUSTAINABLE

UNWORTHY OF A LEGAL SYSTEM THAT STANDS AS AN EXAMPLE TO ALL THE WORLD

Public Defense in America

- Each state has a <u>constitutional obligation</u> to provide access to counsel under the 6th Amendment
- Between 60 and 90 percent of defendants charged with a crime cannot afford an attorney
- Budget issues and competing criminal justice priorities have left many states with critically under-funded public defense systems

Public Defense

- An effective system of public defense can
 - Keep innocent citizens out of jail and prison
 - Keep mentally ill people out of jail and get them services
 - SAVE \$\$\$\$
- Some states and jurisdictions (UT, New Orleans, NY) are being or have been sued because of years of under-funding and shortcomings in their public defense systems
- People languishing in jails for months- years without a lawyer

Solutions

- Increase services
- Diversionary Programs
- Mental Health Court
- Crisis Intervention Training (CTI) for law enforcement
- More training for prosecutors, judges, PTS, intake at jail and defenders
- Avoid criminalizing people with mental illness
- MORE FUNDING FOR PUBLIC DEFENSE

Supportive Housing for Justice-Involved Individuals

Whitney Lawrence, CSH

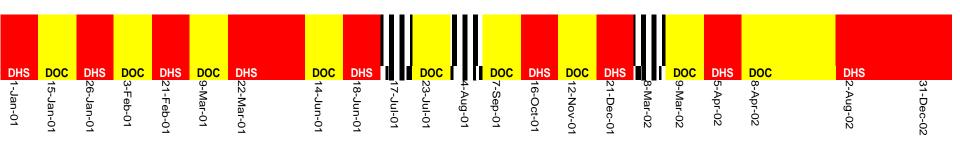
The Source for Housing Solutions

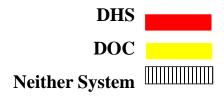


Why does housing matter?

Supportive Housing will reduce the revolving door between incarceration, hospitalizations, and homelessness.

Frequent User Case Study







Key Philosophies

- Housing First
 - Emphasizes rapid access to permanent housing
 - Support services focused on housing stability
 - No "housing readiness" standards or other barriers to housing

Right-sizing interventions

Immediate access to housing Housing is <u>the</u> platform for stabilization.





What kind of Housing do people experiencing homelessness need?

It varies! The needs of people who experience homelessness exist on a spectrum. An individual's level of need determines what kind of housing is most appropriate.

Section 8 Voucher Section 8
Voucher with
Services

Rapid Re-Housing Permanent Supportive Housing

Lower Need Individuals and Families Highest Need Individuals and Families



Understand the Components

PSH

• Very Vulnerable, chronically homeless

TH

- Non-disabled, high barrier
- Requiring structured treatment

RRH

- Most homeless families
- Newly homeless

Prevention

• Target those at-risk who actually enter system

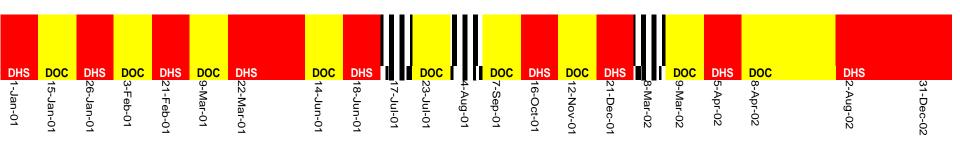
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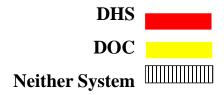
• Interim housing <30 days while waiting for Housing

The Beginning: New York City FUSE

Remember this graph?

Frequent User Case Study







Supportive Housing is the Solution

Supportive housing combines affordable housing with services that help people who face the most complex challenges to live with stability, autonomy and dignity.

Housing:
Affordable
Permanent
Independent



Support:
Flexible
Voluntary
Tenant-centered



Supportive Housing is for People Who:

- Are chronically homeless.
- Cycle through institutional and emergency systems and are at risk of long-term homelessness.
- Are being discharged from institutions and systems of care.
- Without housing, cannot access and make effective use of treatment and supportive services.



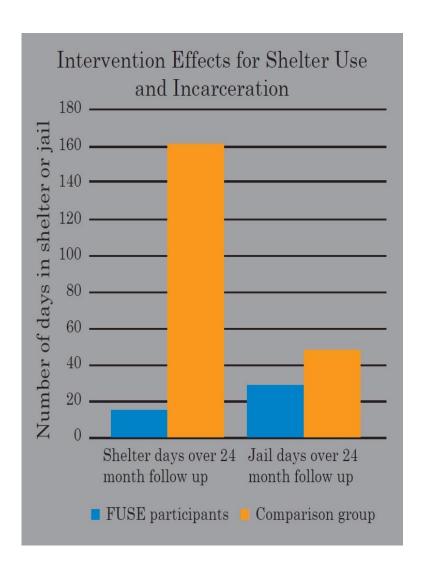








Evaluation Results: FUSE Reduces Recidivism



Results from Columbia
University's evaluation of
the New York City FUSE
program, released in
November 2013

- 40% fewer jail days
- 91% fewer shelter days
- 50% fewer psychiatric inpatient hospitalizations (not shown)
- Cost benefit analysis showed \$15,000 in savings per client



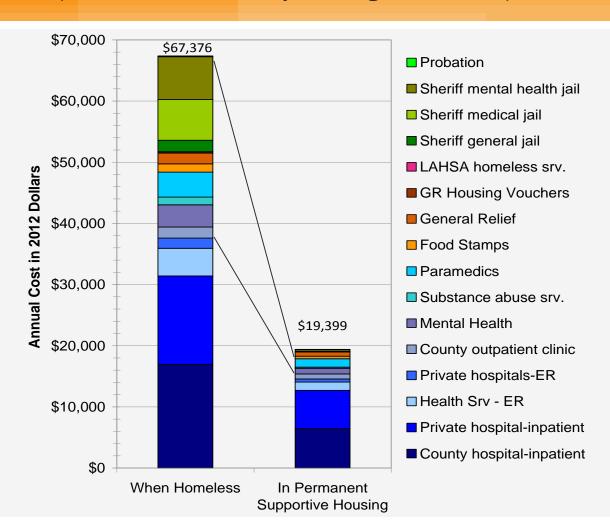
Total Public Cost Avoidance for 10th Decile

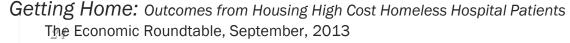
\$47,977 in estimated annual public costs avoided by housing 10th decile patients

Estimated annual public cost for 10th decile patients in evaluation, using propensity scoring: n = 89

\$67,376 when homeless \$19,399 when in PSH

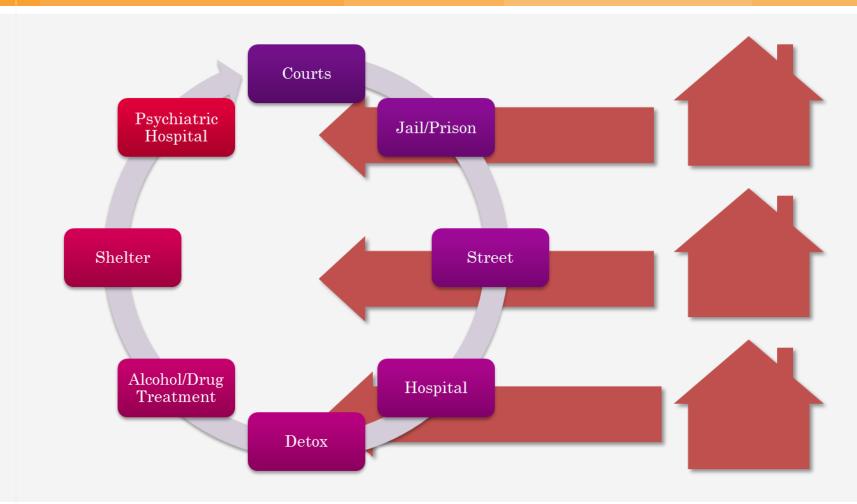
Navigation and housing costs not included







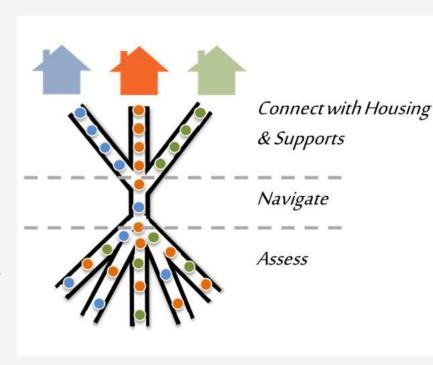
What could this look like in your community?





What could this look like in your community?

- The Coordinated Entry System a front door to services.
- Reentry programs leverage the Coordinated Entry System (CES)- no dumping
- Court System links to CES
- Jail diversion & intercepts are part of CES design
- Housing intercepts are part of CJ system design





What can you do?

- BE A CHAMPION CULTIVATE CHAMPIONS
- Data!
- Connect to the housing world
 - Coordinated Entry System
 - Public Housing Authorities
 - □ Talk to CBOs, learn where the barriers are



How can I create systems change?

- Realign Resources
- Do not trade the perfect for the very good —Systems change takes time!



Where you can find me



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Corrin Buchanan
Diversion and Reentry Housing Director
cbuchanan@dhs.lacounty.gov

OD&R HOUSING PROGRAMS

- 1. 1000 units of ODR Supportive Housing
- 2. 300 units funded through Pay for Success-Just In Reach (JIR)
- Supportive services will be provided under DHS' existing Intensive Case Management Services work orders and rental subsides will be provided through the FHSP.
- The housing plan provides interim housing as a bridge to permanent housing with maximum flexibility in terms of housing type (Project-based, Scatteredsite, Board and Care).

INTENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Every client connected to services.
- Individualized service planning and linkages to health, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment.
- Help clients retain housing and reach health and wellbeing goals.
- Services provided by on-site staff or mobile teams.



INTERIM HOUSING

Recuperative Care

- Provides short-term care for homeless DHS patients who are recovering from an acute illness or injury or have a condition that would be exacerbated by living on the street or in shelter.
- Program offers temporary housing, medical and mental health monitoring, meals, case management, and transportation

Stabilization Housing

- Provides short-term housing and support for homeless DHS patients who are moving into permanent housing soon.
- Program offers temporary housing, meals, case management, and transportation.





LOCAL RENTAL SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Launched: January 2014 by DHS Housing for Health

Mission: Quickly and effectively house homeless

Initial Funding: \$18 million (w/ \$4 million from Conrad N. Hilton Foundation)

- Housing Types: Supportive, Affordable, Private market housing
- Product Types: Single family home, single apartment unit, blocks of units, entire building



RENTAL SUBSIDY OPERATOR

BRILLIANT CORNERS operates FHSP:

- Identifies/secures inventory of decent, safe, and affordable housing countywide
- Agreements to lease/procure housing
- 24/7 response to property owners and landlords
- Housing retention services
- Monthly rental subsidy payments to owners/operators



FHSP PARTNERS



Jail

2-4 months prior to discharge

Temporary Housing

0-3+ months Post-Release

Permanent Housing

PRE-ENROLLMENT PERIOD

POST-ENROLLMENT PERIOD

Iail Mental Health Clinicians will refer clients located within Jail Mental Health.

Jail Mental Evaluation Team will refer clients located in the jails general population who are on psych meds.

Jail Medical Service Bureau will refer clients located within Jail Linkage.

Jail In-Reach Providers, after screening for homelessness, will refer appropriate clients from their caseload.

Community Collaborative Courts will refer appropriate clients from their caseloads. Some of these clients may have already been released from jail.

HOUSING SEARCH BEGINS

HOUSING PLACEMENT

IN-REACH

Services begin while client is still incarcerated

HIGH **SCORE** S ELIGIBLE P

Referrals

received by

Housing for

passed onto

providers

who screen

for program

eligibility.

Health;

service

D Α Т

LOW **SCORE** Build relationship with potential client; obtain consents

- Conduct psychosocial assessment
- Assist clients with other documentation (ID's, etc.), complete intake
- Create housing plan
- Complete FHSP rental subsidy application

BRIDGE HOUSING

Client officially enrolled in program, services continue

CLIENT ENROLLED IN **PROGRAM**

DISCHARGE

- Assist clients with access to temporary housing, and services to meet their immediate needs, until permanent housing placement is secure
- Assist with the timely completion, and coordination of lease agreements
- Coordinate client movein

PERMANENT HOUSING

Client moves into scattersite PSH, services continue

- Conduct psychosocial reassessments and update services plan, ongoing
- Maintain client contact and tailor intensity of services to client's needs Ensure clients are linked
- to and accessing health, mental health, and substance use disorder services as needed
- Assist clients with obtaining income and/or establishing benefits

Link individuals to resources that can address their immediate needs, including housing location services, permanent housing, case management, shelter, etc.





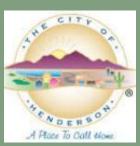






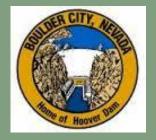
- 13 Largest County
- Regional Services to
 - 2.1 Million Citizens
 - 45 Million Visitors/ year
 - 954K unincorporated residents
- 7 Jurisdictions
 - City of Las Vegas
 - City of North Las Vegas
 - City of Henderson
 - Boulder City
 - City of Mesquite
 - Unincorporated Clark County
 - Incorporated Clark County















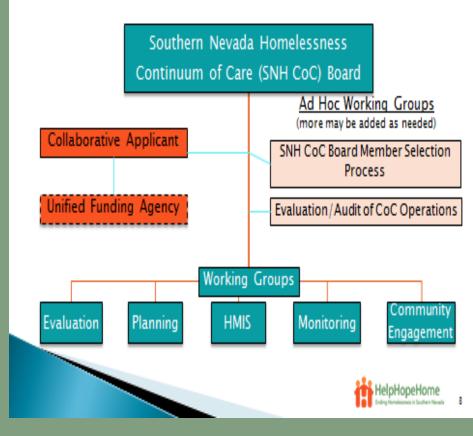
Efforts to Address Homelessness

Federal Initiatives

- End Veteran
 Homelessness By 2015
 - Functional Zero
 Definition
- End ChronicHomelessness By 2017
- End Family & Youth Homelessness By 2020
 - Stepping Up
- Data Driven Justice Initiative
- Visit

HelpHopeHome.Org

Continuum of Care





2016 Point in Time Summary

The 2016 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2015 and 2016, the total amount of homeless persons decreased from 7,509 to 6,208, respectively. The amount of unsheltered homeless persons decreased from 3,916 to 3,731 respectively during this time period.

2.1 2016 Homeless Census & Survey: Summary of Findings

Figure 1: Point-in-Time Homeless Census & Annual Estimate of Homelessness Data

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015 to 2016 Net Change	2015 to 2016 Percent Change
Unsheltered	3,034	3,494	3,916	3,731	-185	-4.7%
Sheltered	2,920	3,949	3,593	2,477	-1,116	-31.1%
Total Point-in-Time Count	5,954	7,443	7,509	6,208	-1,301	-17.3%
Annual Estimate	32,421	34,744	34,397	30,016	-4,381	-12.7%

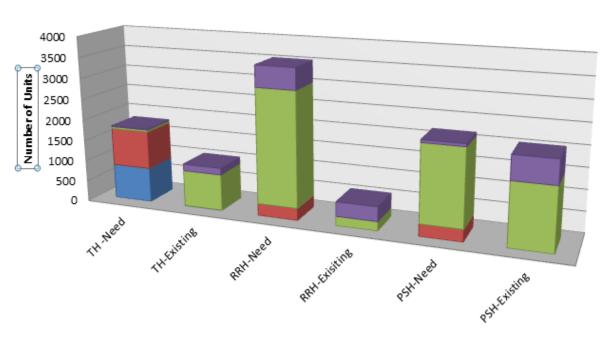
Source:

Bitfocus Inc., (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016), 2013, 2014, 2015, & 2016 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV



2015 Housing Inventory Chart Vs. Housing Need

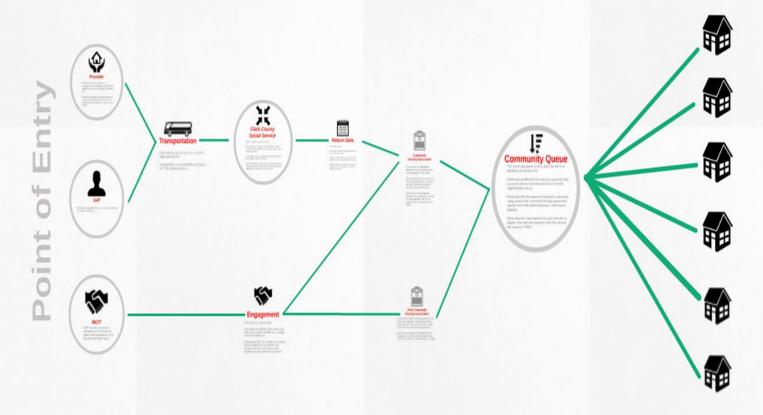
2015 HIC vs. Unmet Need



	TH -Need	TH-Existing	RRH-Need	RRH-Exisiting	PSH-Need	PSH-Existing
Families	24	159	508	343	65	562
Individuals	46	865	2,734	219	1,825	1,483
■TAY 18-25	899	0	288	0	288	0
■Under 18	832	10	0	0	0	0



Coordinated Intake in Southern Nevada





About Clark County Detention Center

- Largest Jail System in the County
- Largest Provider of Detention-Based Behavioral Health Services
- Statistics
 - Average Length of Stay
 - 22 Days
 - Average Cost to House an Inmate
 - \$2,970/ stay
 - 30% on Psychotropic Medication
 - Averages 142 Bookings/ day
 - Average Daily Population
 - 4,241 Only Budgeted for 2,984
 - Over Capacity by (1,257)
 - 53,000 Inmates Were Booked in 2015



Clark County FUSE

Identified an Issue

Researched Solutions

Conducted a
Needs
Assessment

Developed a Program Design

Applied for Technical Assistance

Secured a
Base of
Stakeholders

Defined Frequent User

Designed a
Tracking
Mechanism

Developed Agreements



Permanent Supportive Housing Intervention

- Housing Units
 - 93 Units or 104 Beds of Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families
- Components
 - Scattered Site/ Long Term Housing
 - Housing First/ Harm Reduction
 - For chronically homeless frequent users
 - Provides PSH, ICM, Supportive Services, EMP, SOAR
- Leverage Pay for Success Strategies



Next Steps & Lessons Learned

- Expand the base of Stakeholders
 - Elected Officials
 - Budget/ Finance Dept. Heads
 - Court System
 - Other Jurisdictions
- Continue to Educate
 - Jail has had a constant change in leadership
- Execute Agreements
- Pay for SuccessFeasibility Analysis

- Engage General
 Counsel as Early as
 Possible
- Obtain an Elected
 Official Champion to
 Lead the Charge
- Ensure RegularCommunicationThroughout the Process
- Identify Subject Matter Expert Committees
- Dedicated Staff





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