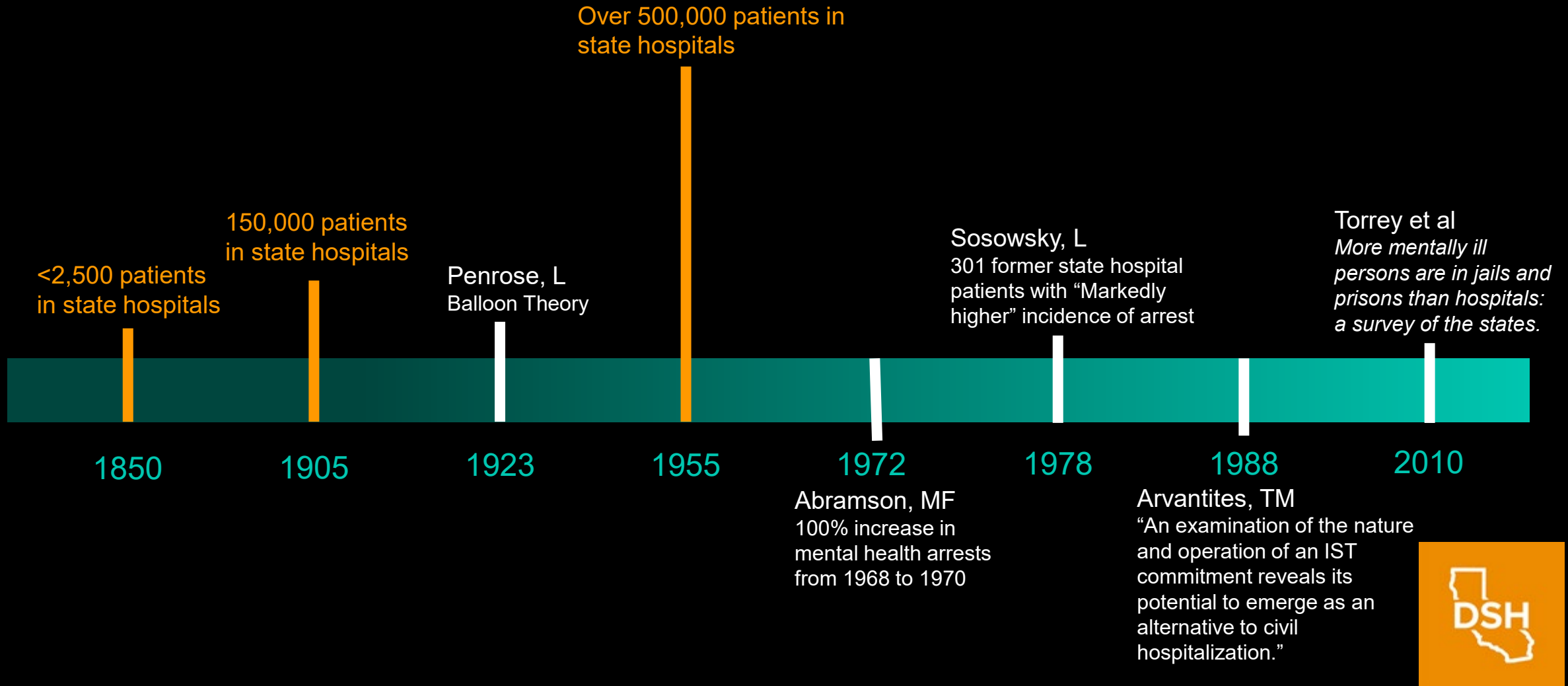


The Case for Early Access to Treatment



Melanie Scott
Kate Warburton

State Hospital overutilization: An historic problem



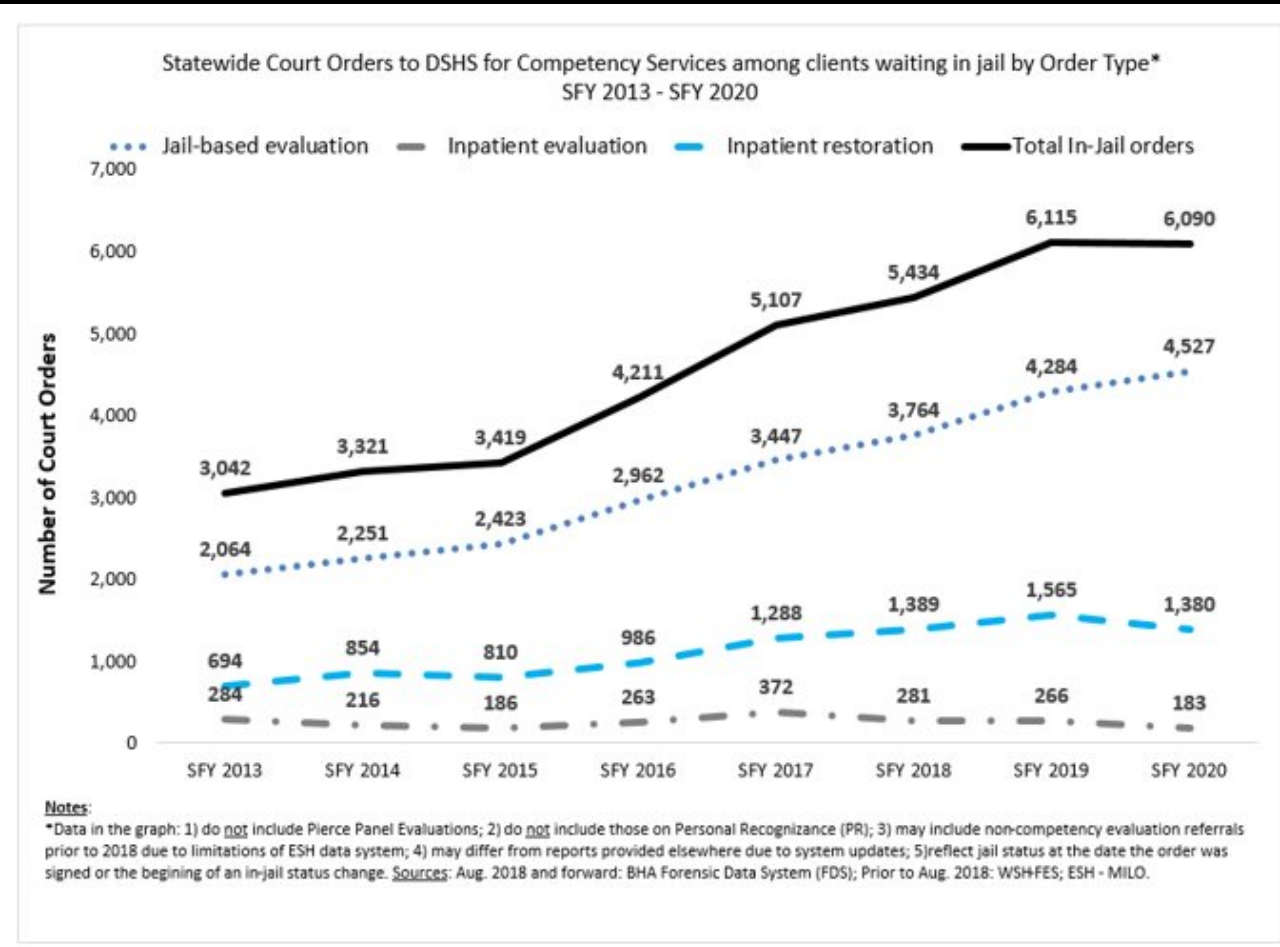
Forensic Patients in State Hospitals



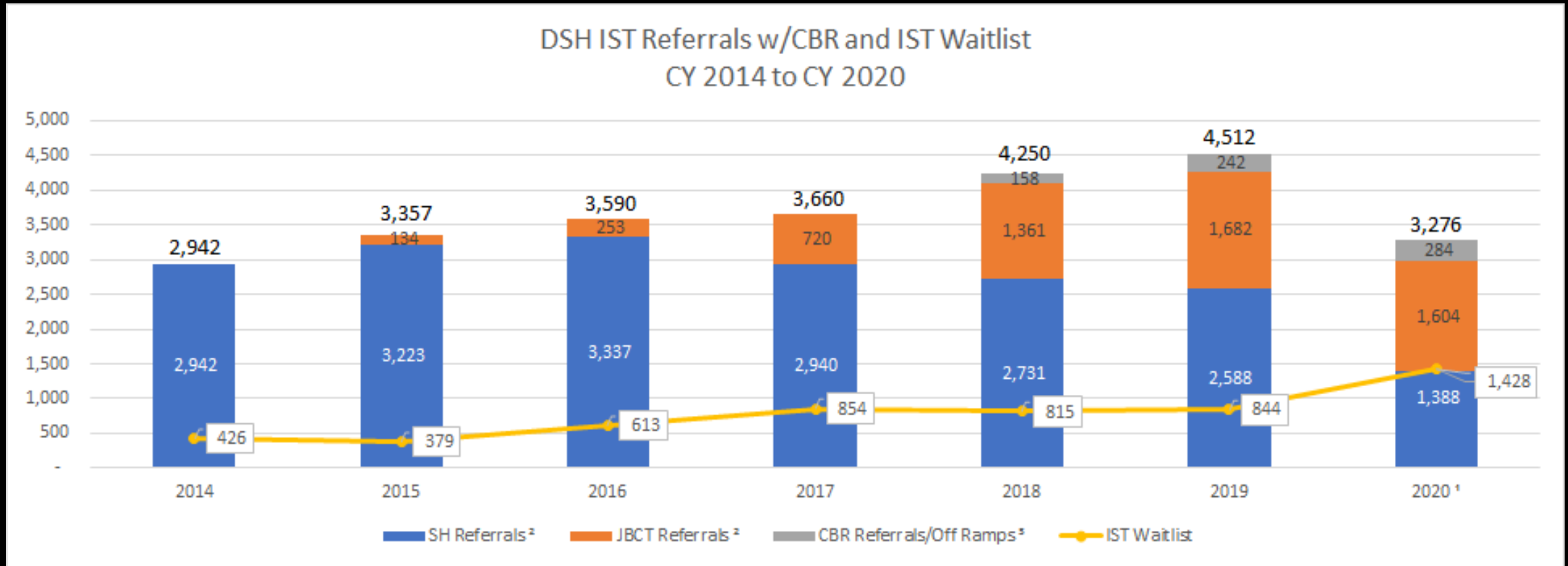
- 74%↑ in the number of forensic patients in state hospitals from 1999 to 2014
- 72%↑ the number of **IST** patients from 1999 to 2014



Trueblood v. Washington (2015)



DSH Referrals & Waitlist



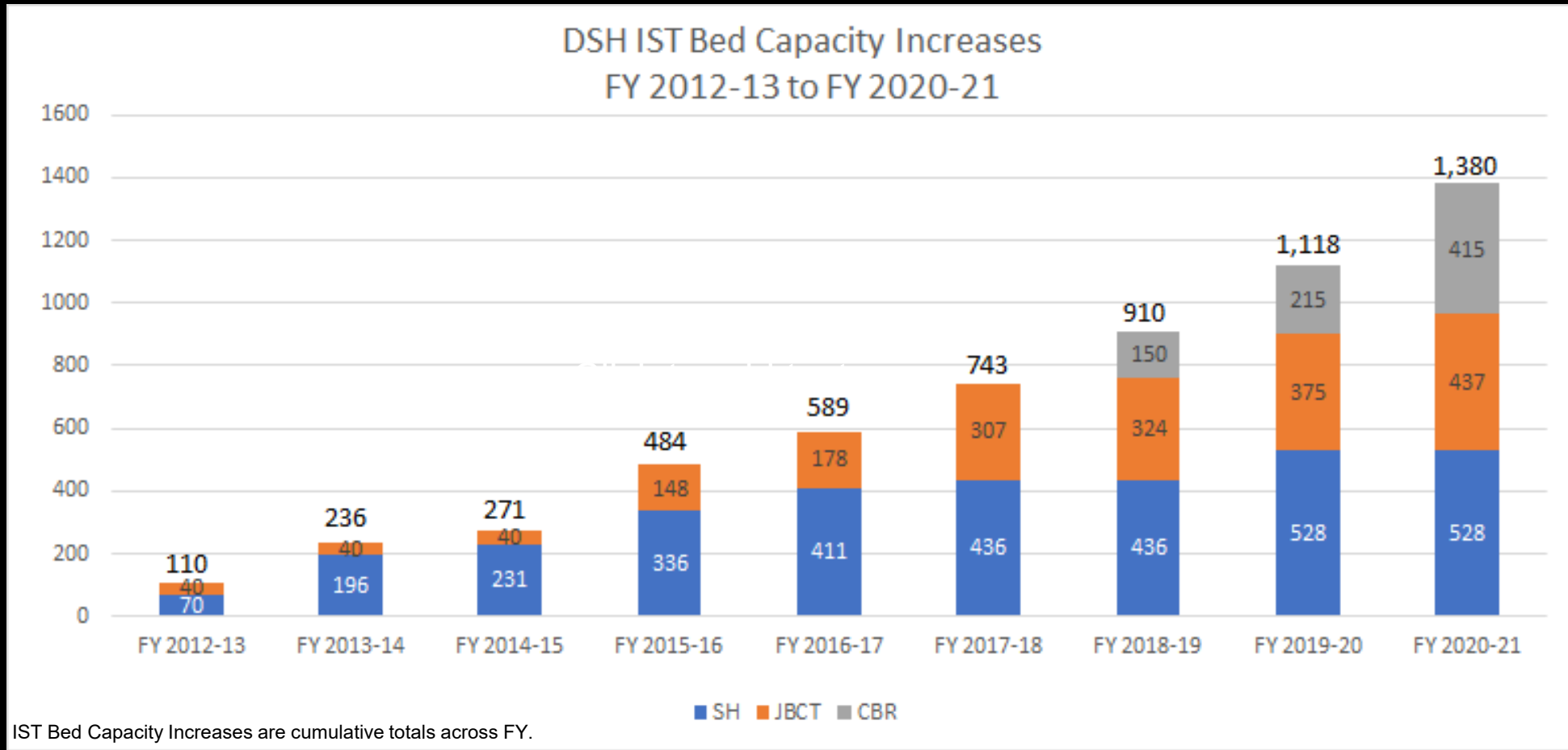
¹ Referral decreases in the 2020 calendar year represent the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

² IST Referrals exclude SH/JBCT Transfers and Court Returns.

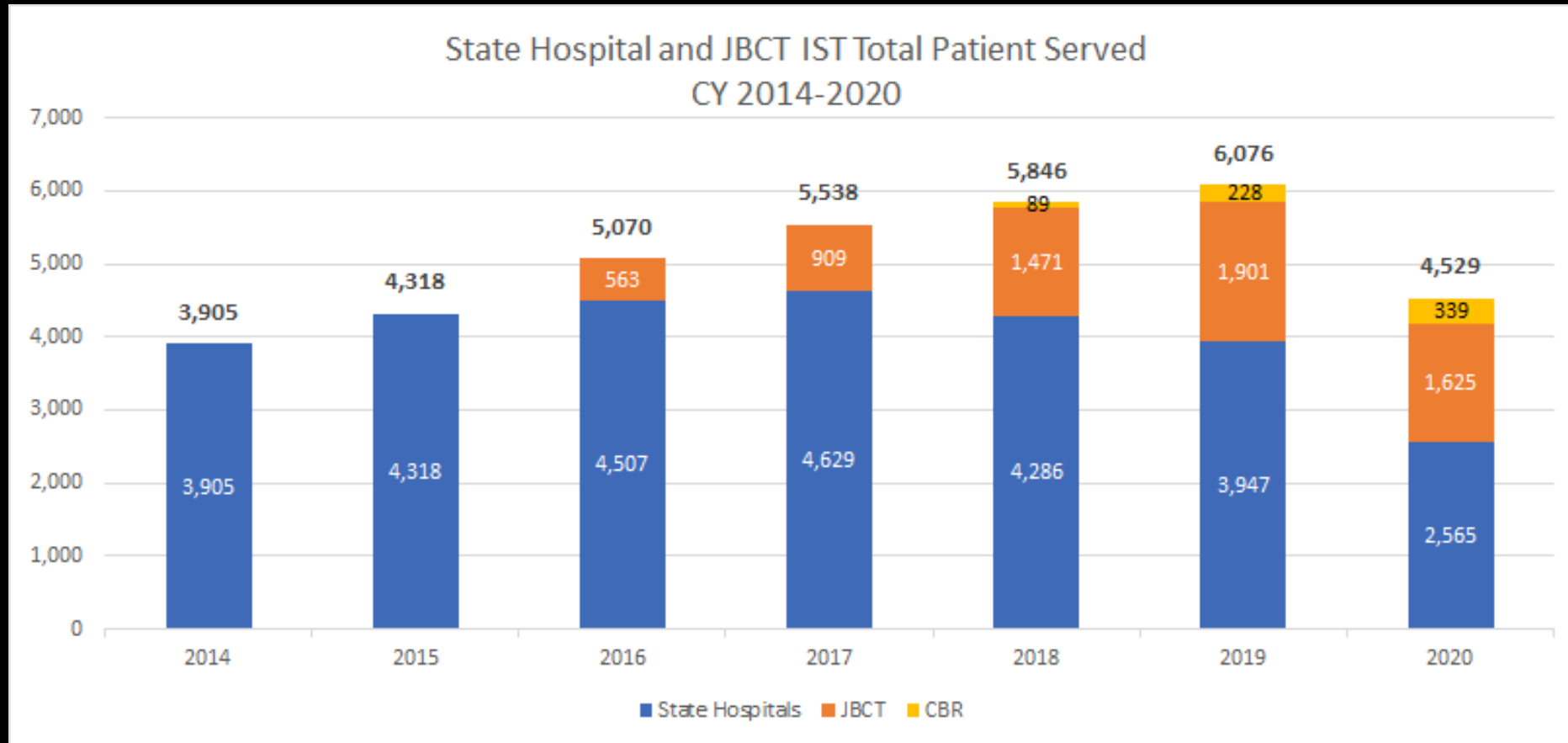
³ CBR/Off Ramp tracking began in 2018.



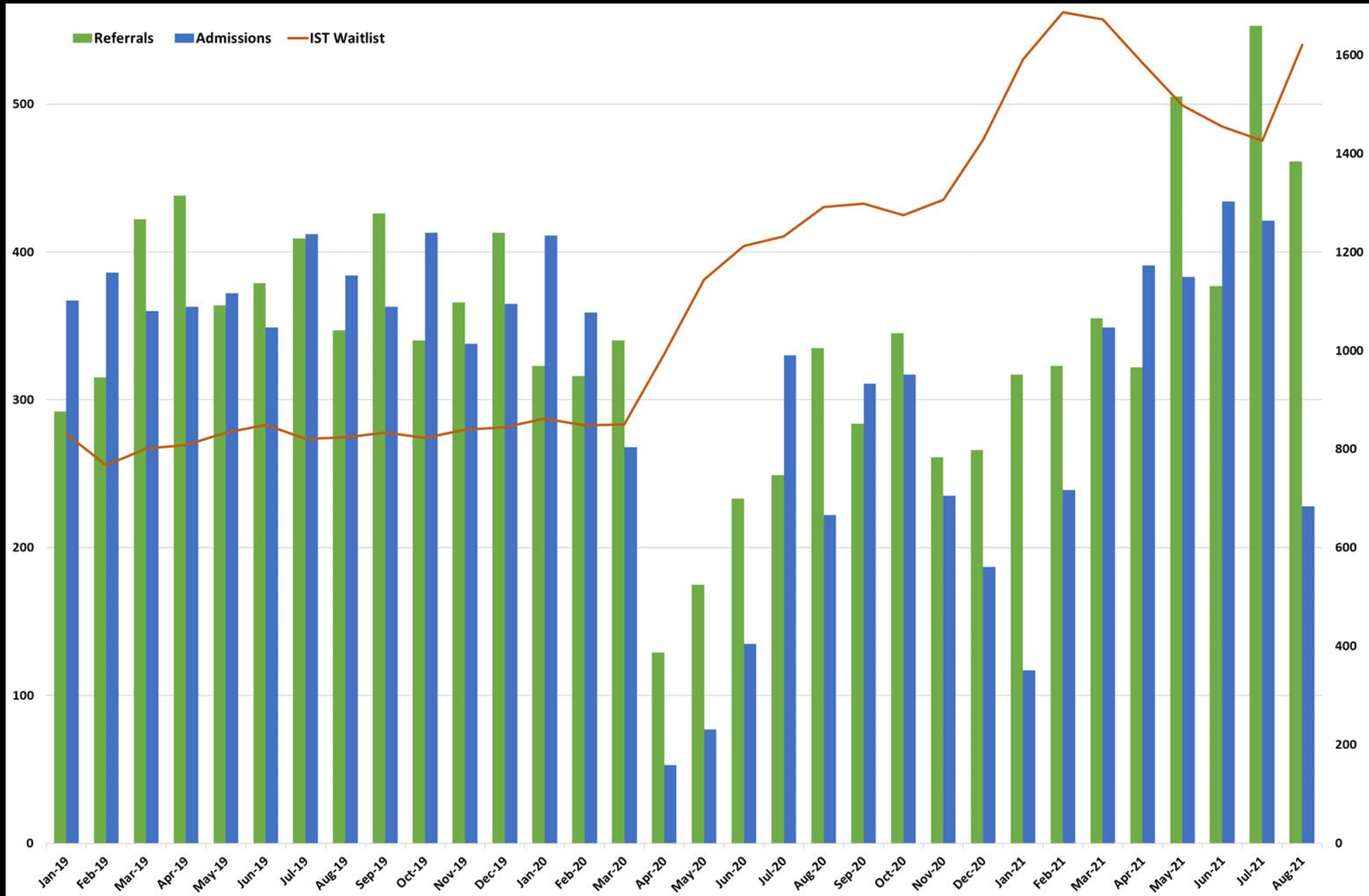
DSH Capacity Increases



DSH IST Patient Served



DSH Monthly IST Waitlist, Referrals and Admissions

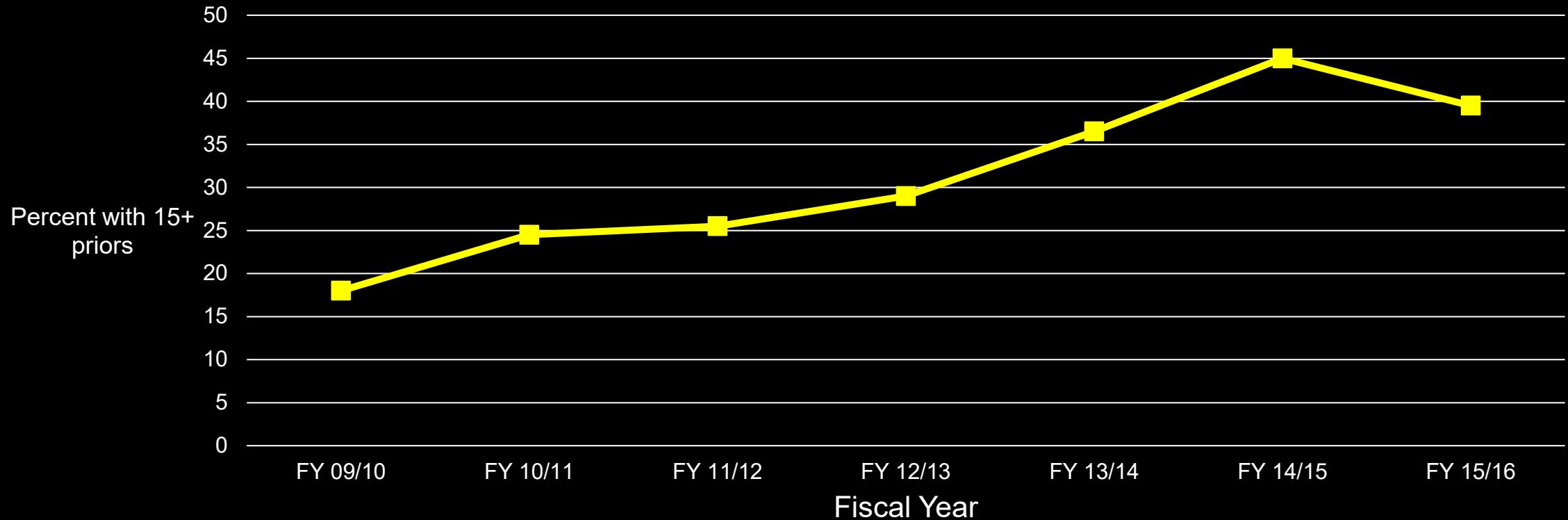


September 20, 2021

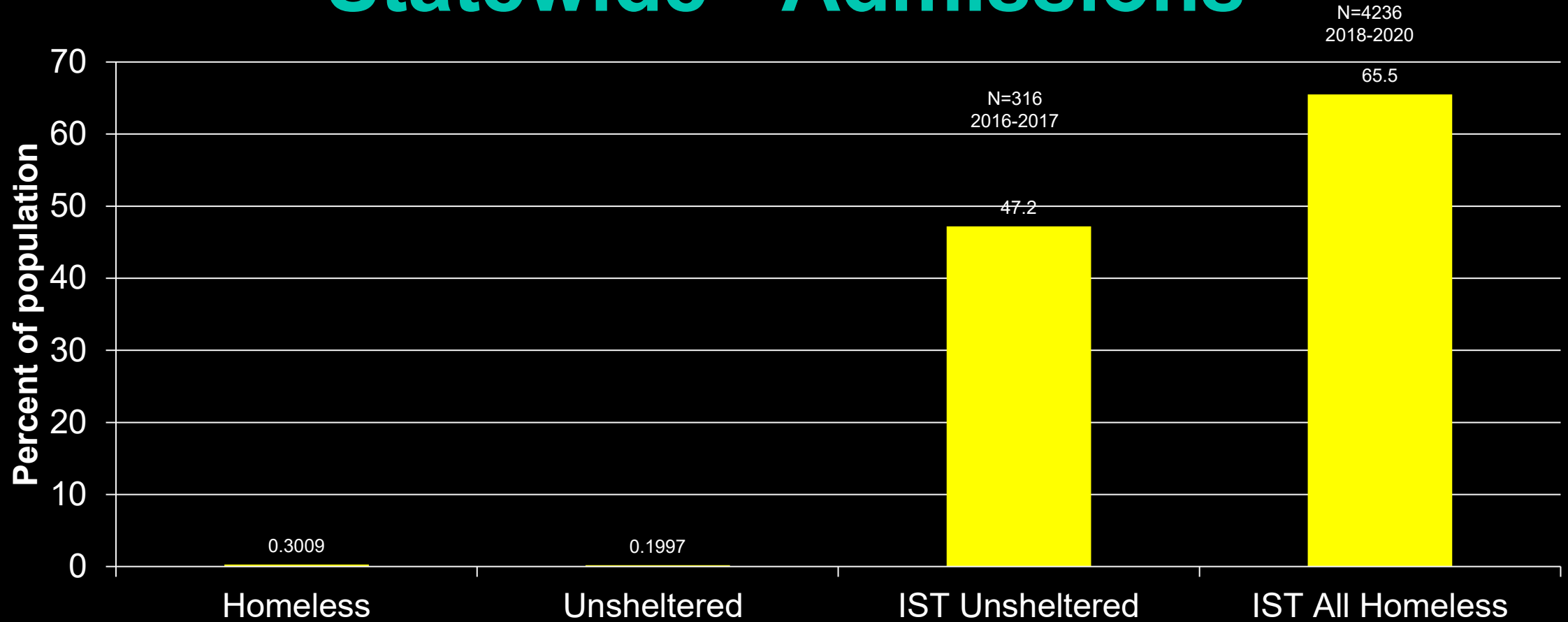


More Criminal History?

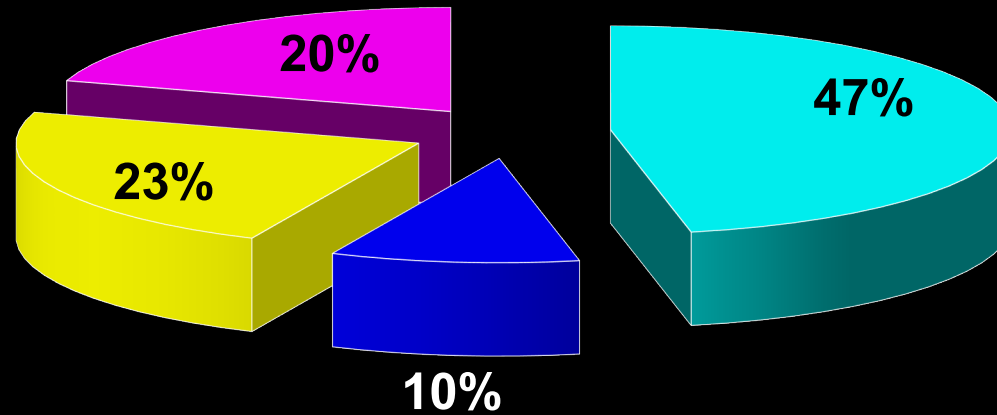
Percent with 15+ Prior Arrests by Fiscal Year



Statewide - Admissions



Statewide - Admissions



■ No MH services in 6 months

■ No MH ED services in 6 months

■ 1-2 MH ED services in 6 months

■ 3 or more MH ED services

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National Survey Rankings

- Responses ranked high in importance*:
 - Inadequate general mental health services (3.45)
 - Inadequate crisis services in community (3.71)
 - Inadequate number of inpatient psychiatric beds in community (3.78)
 - Inadequate ACT services in community (4.22)

*Lower numbers means a higher (more important) ranking



45-year-old transient male entered a sandwich shop. Believed he owned the establishment. Locked the back door and put crates in front of it, per his comments to secure it because it “was busted”, and asked for a sharpie and paper to put an out of order sign on the back door. Proceeded to bathroom, cleaned it, and expressed concern about someone slipping due to excess water on the floor. Asked the clerk for the money in the register stating, “Don’t worry I’m the owner.” Was denied without incident. Then asked for a sandwich. Clerk ran out and into the storefront adjacent for help. At the time of arrest was delusion about owning stores and talking about “Tony the Tiger”. Pt charged with **false imprisonment and attempted robbery.**



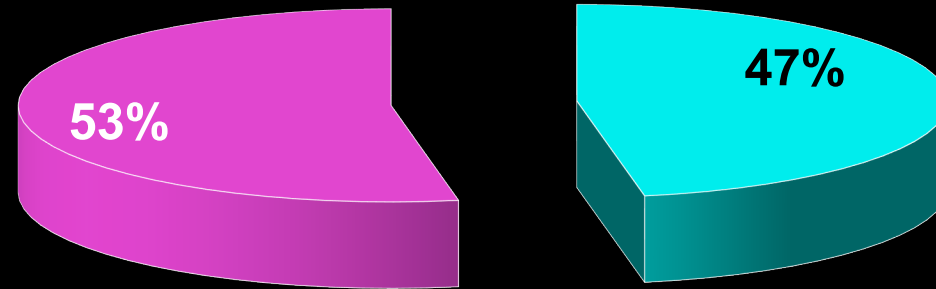
DSH Diversion Program

- Authorized FY 2018-19
- \$100M one-time investment over 3 years
- Currently partnering with 24 counties
- Increase post-booking diversion opportunities for individuals likely to be or found IST on felony charges
- Flexible funding source



Waitlist Review Diversion Eligibility

N=191



■ Meets Diversion Eligibility ■ Probably not Diversion Eligible

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What is happening with diversion

- Total of 424 people have been diverted under the program
- But only 11 percent were actually on our waitlist
- Sent a survey to our diversion partners
 - Lack of psychiatric stability identified as most common barrier

Does an IST commitment help?

3-Year Post Discharge Recidivism Rates

2014-15 Discharges: IST Recidivism Rate – 69.0%

2015-16 Discharges: IST Recidivism Rate – 72.3%

2016-17 Discharges: IST Recidivism Rate – 71.0%

Note: Recidivism Rate is based on the count of individuals arrested 3 years following discharge [count of individuals (arrested)/# of discharges].



Does an IST commitment help?

- Across 3 years of IST discharges **15%** of felony ISTs had a **single offense**. Post discharge from DSH **35%** of them had their **charges dropped**.
- Across 3 years of IST discharges **85%** of felony ISTs had **multiple offenses**. Post discharge from DSH **24%** of them had their **charges dropped**.

Note: IST discharge cohorts includes the following three fiscal years: FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, and FY 2018-19, total of 6,048 IST discharges.



Where do ISTs go?

- Across the 3 years of felony IST discharges
 - **24.3%** were sentenced to **prison**.
 - **0.2%** were committed to a **State Hospital** under the Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity commitment.

Note: IST discharge cohorts includes the following three fiscal years: FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, and FY 2018-19, total of 6,048 IST discharges.

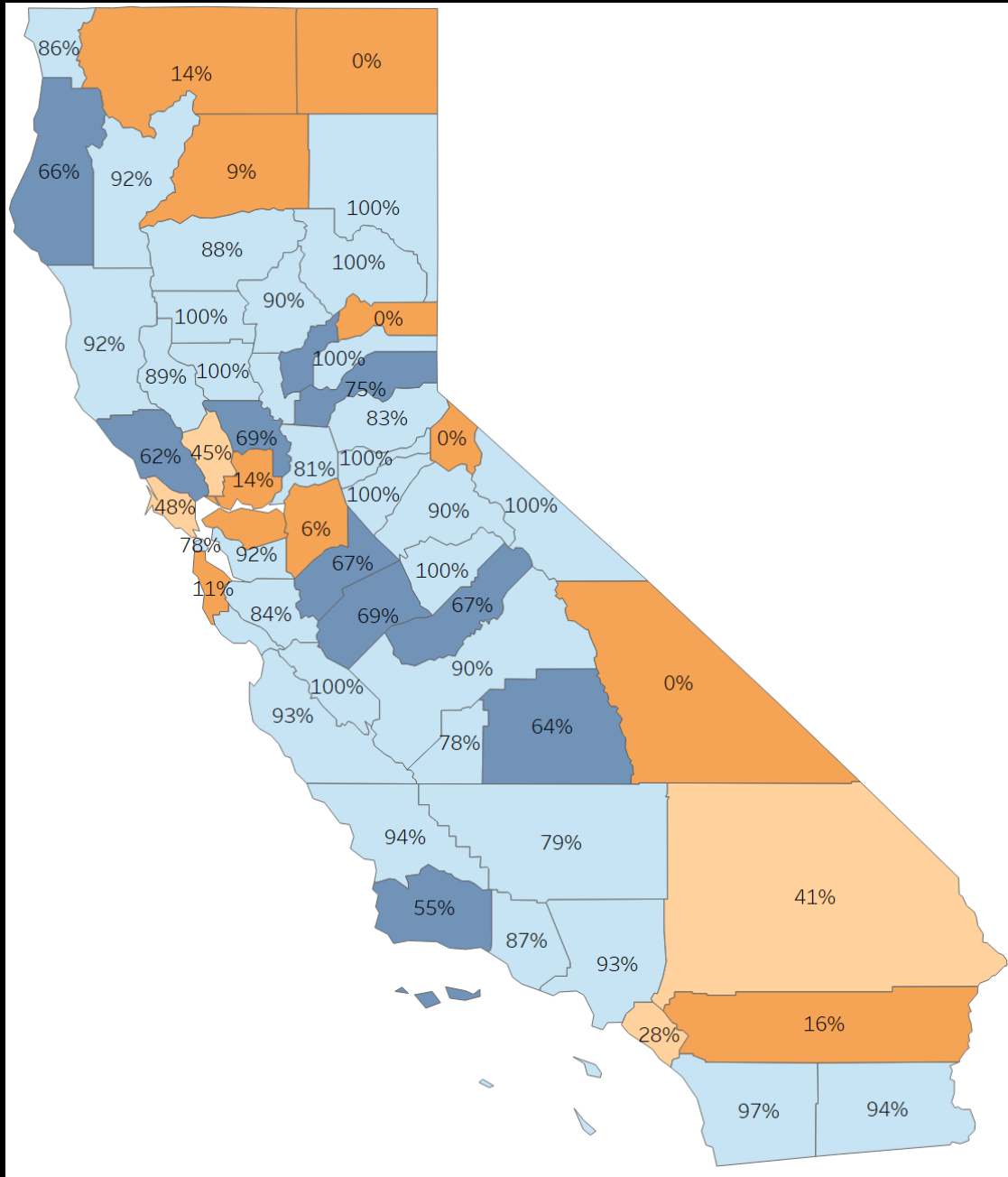


Waitlist Re-evaluation Program

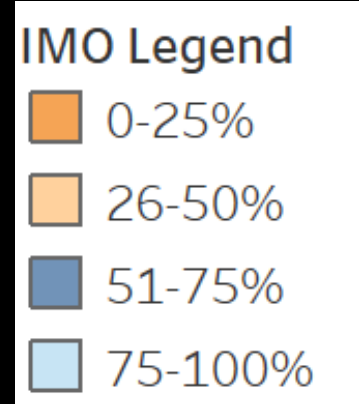
- Response during the pandemic to growing waitlist
- County by county meetings
- Now budgeted, clinically formalized

Waitlist Re-evaluation Program

- N=101 – UCD Coding
- 40 Determined to be Competent – vast majority taking medication
- Only 49.4% had an IMO
- 17 (16.8%) refused the evaluation because of psychotic symptoms (all of whom were opined as still incompetent)
 - Of these 17, 75% were refusing medications, 25% were inconsistently taking meds, none were constantly medication compliant.
- In this entire sample, only 3 had evidence that meds were administered involuntarily.



IMO Rate



02/2012-01/2019

Let's Break the Cycle



THANK YOU

