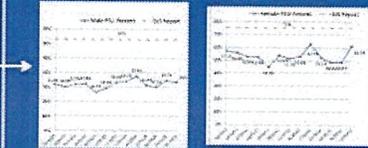


SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROJECT

Identifying The Problem

- Lack of behavioral health services leads to incarceration of persons with mental illness
- Arrest and detention is retraumatizing and destabilizing and can result in a crisis
- Consumes millions of dollars in police, judicial, and correctional resources
- Contributes to the overpopulation of the detention center
- Release without services often leads to decompensation and recidivism

The Extent of the Problem



Current Total: 633 men, 194 women; 827 total

Supportive Housing Plan Development Process

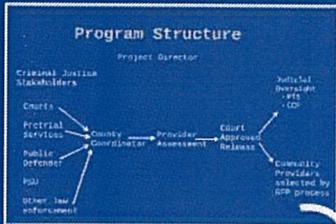
- Weekly planning meeting for 9 months between County Public Safety Division and City Health and Human Services Division
- Monthly meeting of County, City and participating providers for 9 months
- Monthly meeting of criminal justice working group
- Periodic meeting of sub-working group of criminal justice mental health stakeholders
- On-going input and oversight by Bernalillo County Criminal Justice Review Commission

Finding The Solution

- House Memorial 45 Task Force 2012
- Bazelton Center Task Force 2012
- House Joint Memorial Task Force 2011
- West Mesa Task Force 2009
- Chronic Inebriate Task Force
- Galt's Center Crisis Triage Planning Initiative 2004
- Mayor's Symposium on Behavioral Health and Homelessness 2002
- The Statewide Behavioral Health Services Needs and Gaps study 2002
- Annual Continuum of Care Review

Jail as Intercept Point with Behavioral Health Services

- At the present time, jail provides triage and stabilization needed prior to housing placement
- Jail can be the best place to identify and connect with some homeless persons in need of services
- Persons in jail can be stabilized, assessed, provided an appropriate medication regimen, and transitioned smoothly into community based services
- Other crisis stabilization services such as MAIS could also serve as an entry point into these services



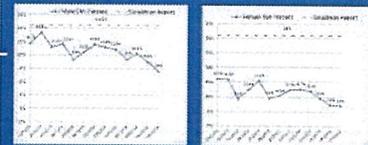
Best Practices to be Provided

- In-reach programming
- Assessment and acceptance prior to discharge
- Discharge planning
- Continuity of treatment
- Coordination/support for criminal justice requirements
- Wrap-around services
- Long term planning

Homelessness, Mental Health, and Incarceration

- 54% of homeless individuals, nationally, report prior incarceration
- In the local Heading Home study, 90% of the homeless study group reported prior incarceration
- 27% in the local study had been incarcerated in the prior year
- 15% of jail inmates, nationally, report having been homeless in the prior year
- Inmates with mental health problems are twice as likely to have been homeless

Prevalence of SMI



Current total: 139 men, 30 women; 169 total

Impact of Homelessness on Pretrial Detention

- CCP will not approve CCP without housing (116 denied in last 6 months)
- Pretrial Services will not accept Third Party Custody without housing
- Risk Assessment Scores increase without stable housing
- Lack of housing is a predictor of failure to appear in court resulting in higher bonds

Population to be Served

- Persons with mental illness, substance addiction, co-occurring disorders, cognitive impairments, or other special need
- Homeless or precariously housed
- Pretrial or sentenced
- Criminal Justice system involved

Funding Strategies

- County Funding Allocated \$1.1 million
- 75 units with intensive services
- City funding request pending \$1.1 million
- additional 75 units with intensive services
- Leveraged funds and services:
 - BJA grant request pending \$300,000 a year for two years
 - Medicaid reimbursement
 - Additional community resources

Expected System Outcomes

- Decreased use of emergent resources
- Fewer in-patient admissions
- Reduced arrests and court filings
- Reduced recidivism
- Decrease in jail population
- Decreased need for CVFD intervention
- Cost savings associated with above results
- Increased Public Safety

Expected Individual Outcomes

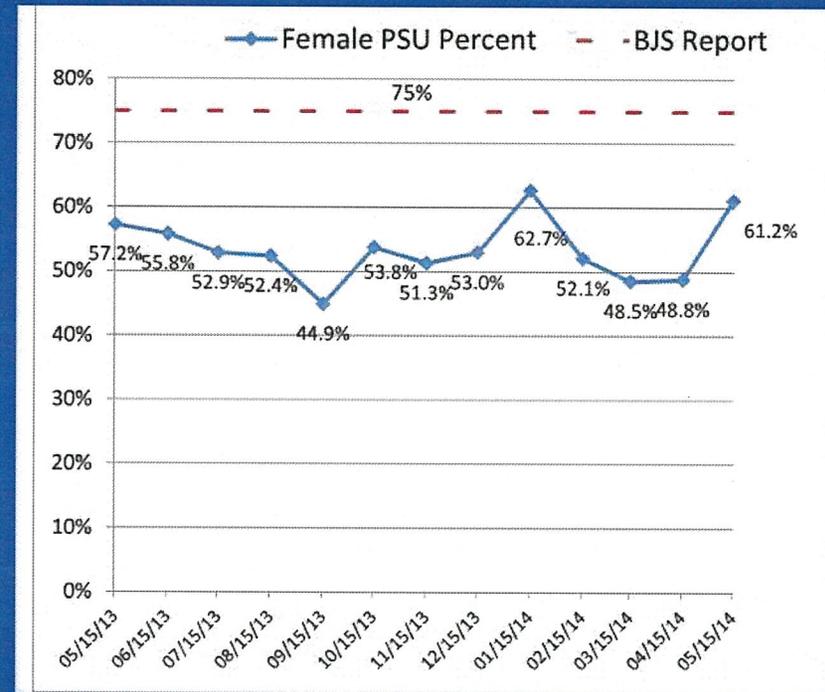
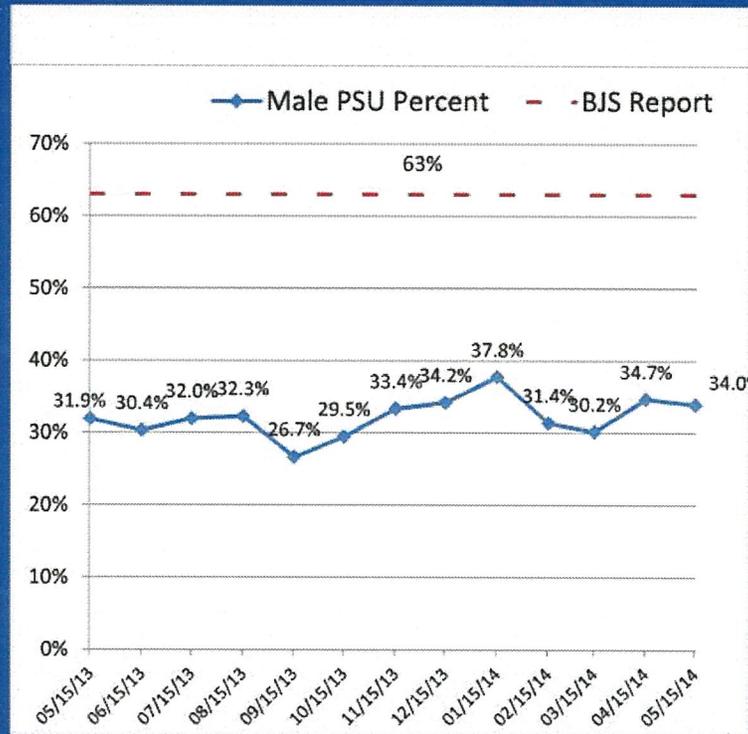
- Stable housing
- Increased income
- Family stability/reunification
- Fewer psychiatric crises
- Improved health
- Increased support for sobriety
- Support in meeting judicial obligations improving opportunity for favorable resolution of system involvement

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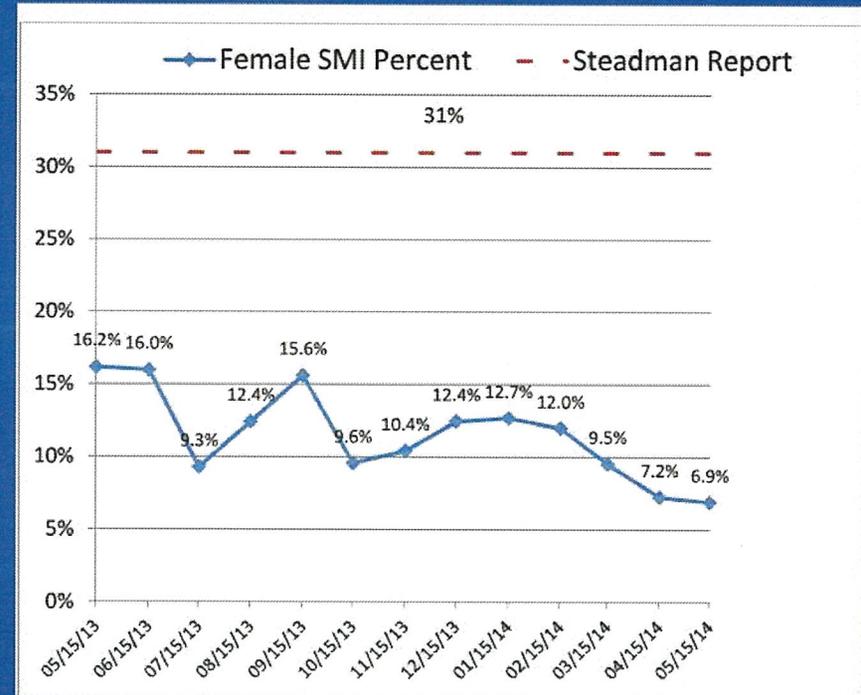
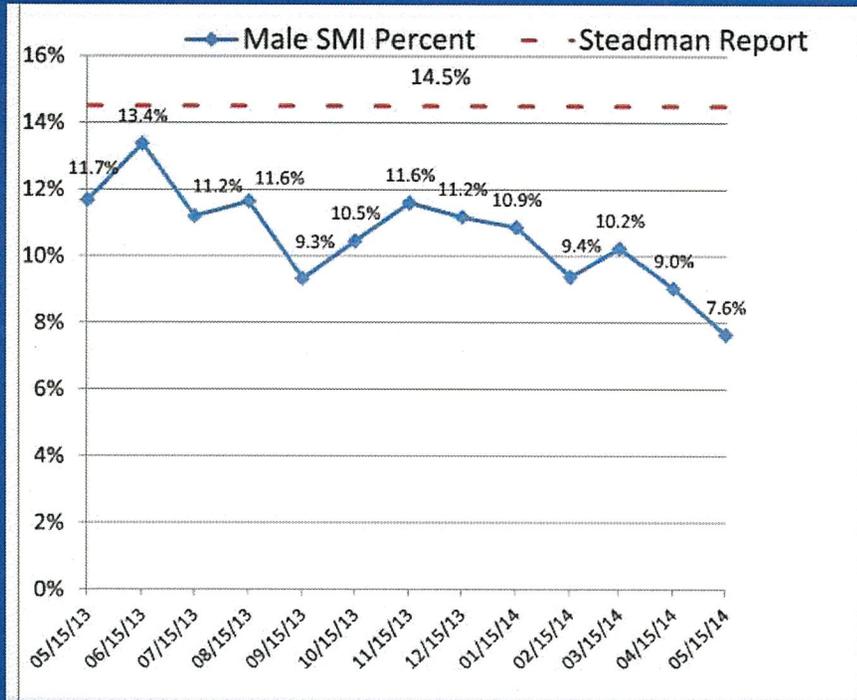


The Extent of the Problem



Current Total: 633 men, 194 women; 827 total

Prevalence of SMI



Current total: 130 men, 30 women; 160 total

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- 54% of homeless individuals, nationally, report prior incarceration
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Identified Service Priorities

- Crisis Triage Center with linkage to services
- Supportive Housing identified repeatedly as a critical need
- Specialized services for individuals exiting jails and prisons because of inadequate transition planning and unique needs



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Population to be Served

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Program Structure

Project Director

Criminal Justice Stakeholders

Courts

Pretrial Services

Public Defender

PSU

Other law enforcement

County Coordinator

Provider Assessment

Court Approved Release

Judicial Oversight

- PTS
- CCP

Community Providers selected by RFP process

Best Practices to be Provided

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Wrap-Around Services

- Case management in range of 10-15:1
- Vocational assistance where appropriate
- Life skills education
- Assistance accessing public benefits
- Counseling
- Substance abuse treatment
- Access to psychiatry and medical care
- Housing

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Cost Savings

Jail Population Reduction Savings from Supportive Housing program:
Annual cost of 75 beds in the jail is \$1.65 million (at higher cost of psych services inmates, closer to \$2.7 million)

Other System Cost Savings as Seen in Heading Home Program:

- Hospital Inpatient-31.6%
- Emergency Room-83.8%
- Medical Outpatient-39.1%
- Mental health Outpatient-32.9%

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