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Trends and Findings in Mental Health and Criminal Justice Linked Data

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Presentation Overview

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- Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)
- Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC)
- Data Linkage and Findings
  - Overview of FSP and Data Linkage
  - Data Dashboard Review
- Incompetent to Stand Trial Dilemma
  - Innovation and Innovation Incubator
  - Overview of Findings
- Future Data Priorities and Wrap Up

MHSA & MHSOAC

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- The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) was a voter proposition (Proposition 63) passed in 2004; 1% tax on personal income in excess of $1 million.
  - Meant to drive transformational change in the mental health system
- MHSA includes several broad goals, including an emphasis on strategies to reduce incarceration among those with mental health needs.
- MHSA established the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC)
  - Advises the Governor and Legislature on mental health in California, among many, many other things.
  - Data-driven decision making

FSP and DOJ Data Linkage

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Topics

- **Background:** Mental Health Criminal Justice Data project
- **Data Summary:** Overview of preliminary findings
- **Data Visualization:**
  a. Purpose
  b. Demonstration
  c. Feedback

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Project Background

- The Mental Health Services Act emphasizes a goal to reduce incarceration of people with unmet mental health needs (one of seven negative outcomes).
- One goal of the Full Service Partnership (FSP) program is to prevent, serve and divert individuals with mental illness from criminal justice involvement.

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CJ- MH Data Linkage Project
Overview

- The purpose of this data project was to better understand the potential effect of FSP program participation on criminal justice involvement.
- MHSOAC linked arrest records from the Department of Justice (DOJ) to FSP client data from the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) at the individual level.

Methods

Data Sources

- Arrest records from DOJ for adults
- FSP data in the Data Collection and Reporting System (DCR) from DHCS for adults

Study Period

- July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2016 (9 fiscal years)

Study Population

- 64,294 partners (18 or older)
- 59,013 unique clients
- Start of program enrollment between 7/1/2007 and 6/30/2016
- Partners under 18 at enrollment were excluded from this analysis

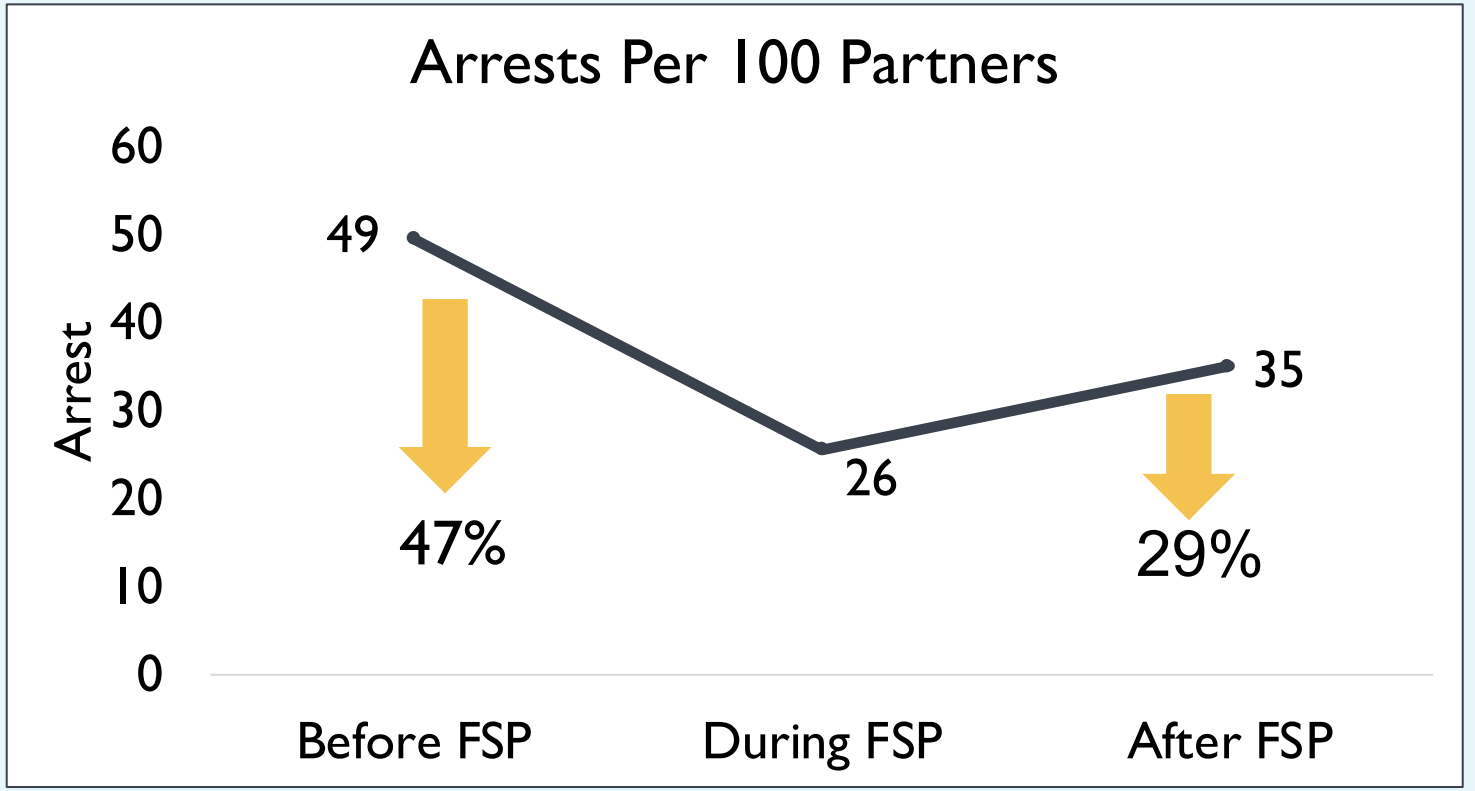
Methods

- **Three time periods were identified for each FSP partner.**
  - Before FSP – one year before an FSP partnership enrollment
  - During FSP – number of days enrolled in FSP
  - After FSP – up to one year after FSP discharge

- **Arrest rates were calculated for before, during, and after FSP participation; annualized.**

Change in Arrest Rate for All FSP

- Arrest rate declined by 47% from before to during FSP.
- Arrest rate declined by 29% from before to after FSP.

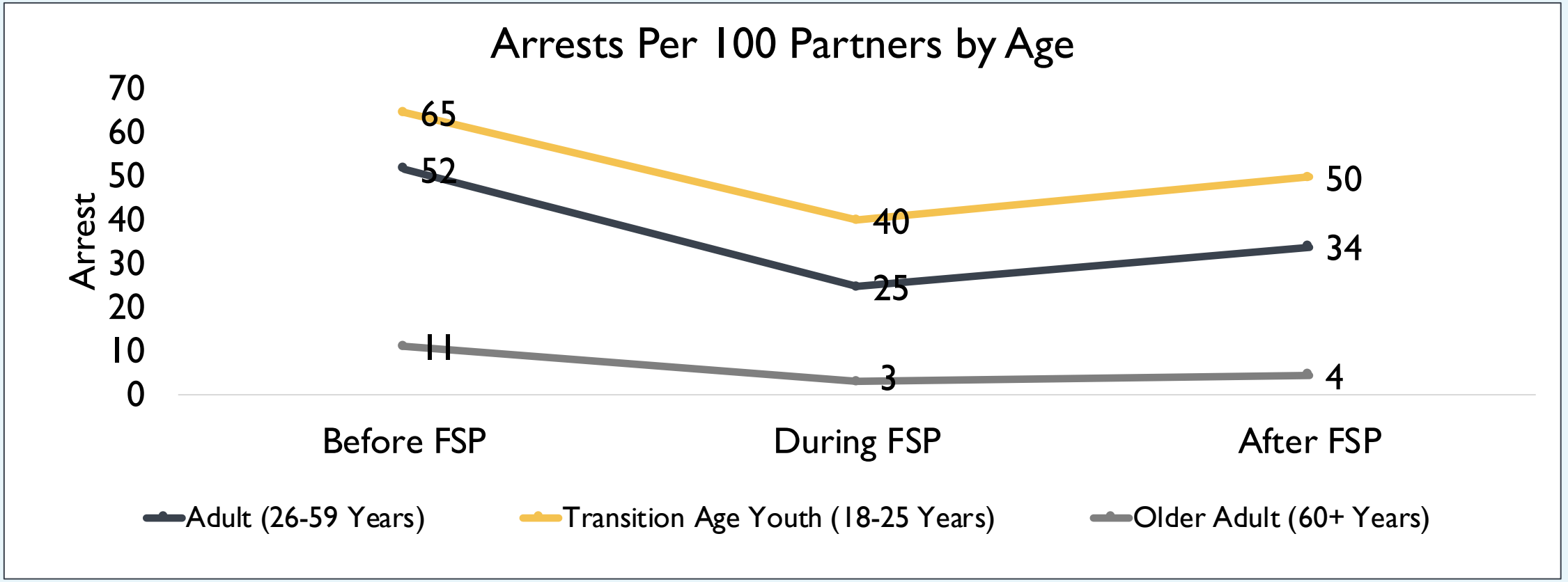


(49-26) ÷ 49 = 46.9%

(49-35) ÷ 49 = 28.5%

Arrest Rates by Age

- Similar patterns of arrest rate reductions were found across the three age groups.



Arrest Rates by Criminal Justice Involvement

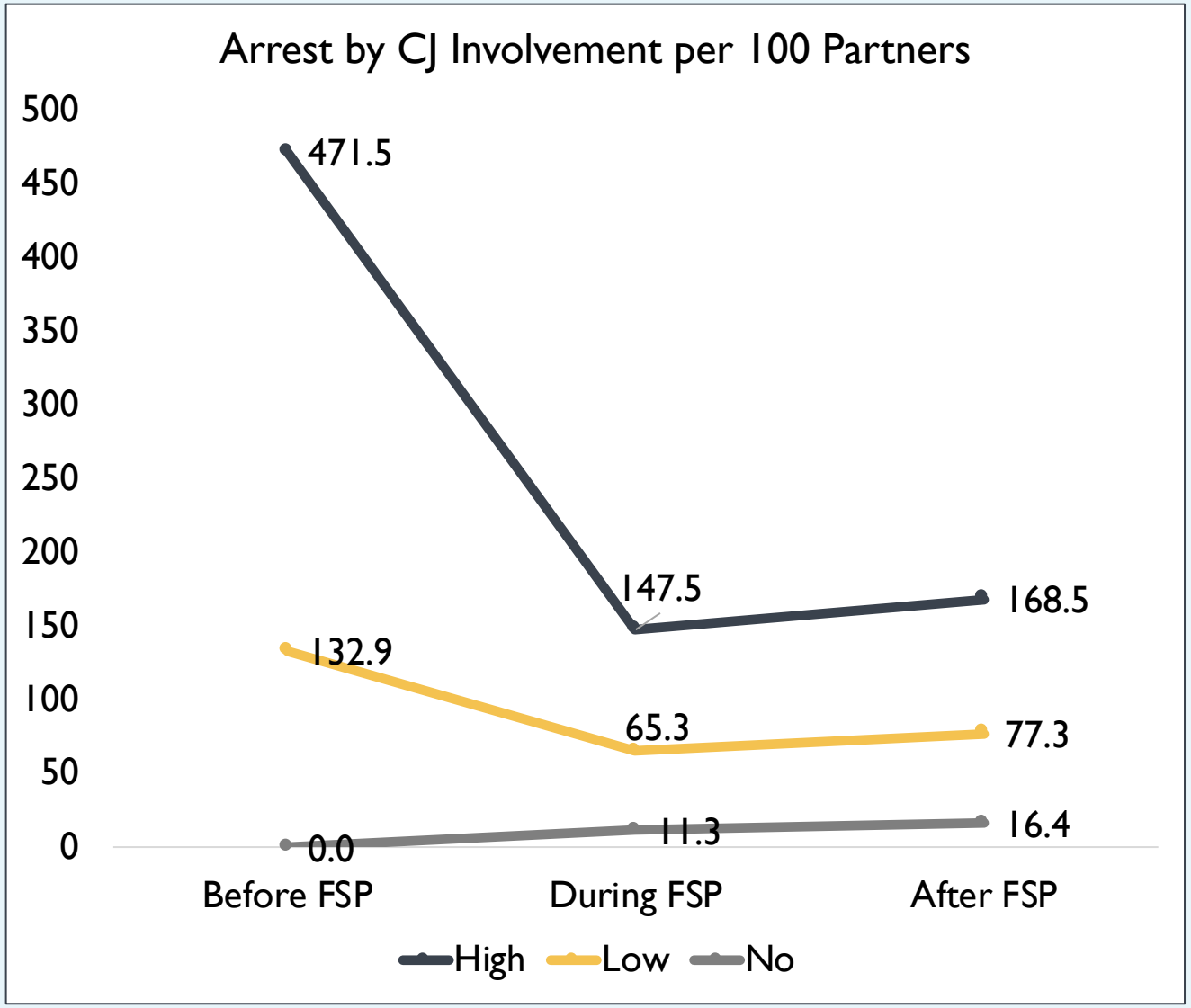
- Partners were classified as No (0 arrest), Low (1-2 arrests) or High Criminal Justice (CJ) Involvement (3+ arrests) according their before enrollment arrest history.

High CJ Involvement

- Arrest rate **declined** by 64% from before to After FSP.

Low CJ Involvement

- Arrest rate **declined** by 42% from before to After FSP.



Summary of Findings

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- **Significant reduction of arrest rates associated with FSP program participation.**
- **Highest arrest rate declines for partners with previous high CJ involvement**
- **Next Steps**
  - Link FSP clients to individual FSP programs
    - What are characteristics of FSP programs associated with the greatest reductions in CJ involvement
  - Are there differences in types of arrests (pre- and post)?
  - What types of CJ programs promote reductions in later CJ involvement?
  - **How do we provide these data to local behavioral health planners, and to the public?**

Data Visualization

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"Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data. By using visual elements like charts, graphs, and maps, data visualization tools provide an accessible way to see and understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data." – Tableau.com

Data Visualization

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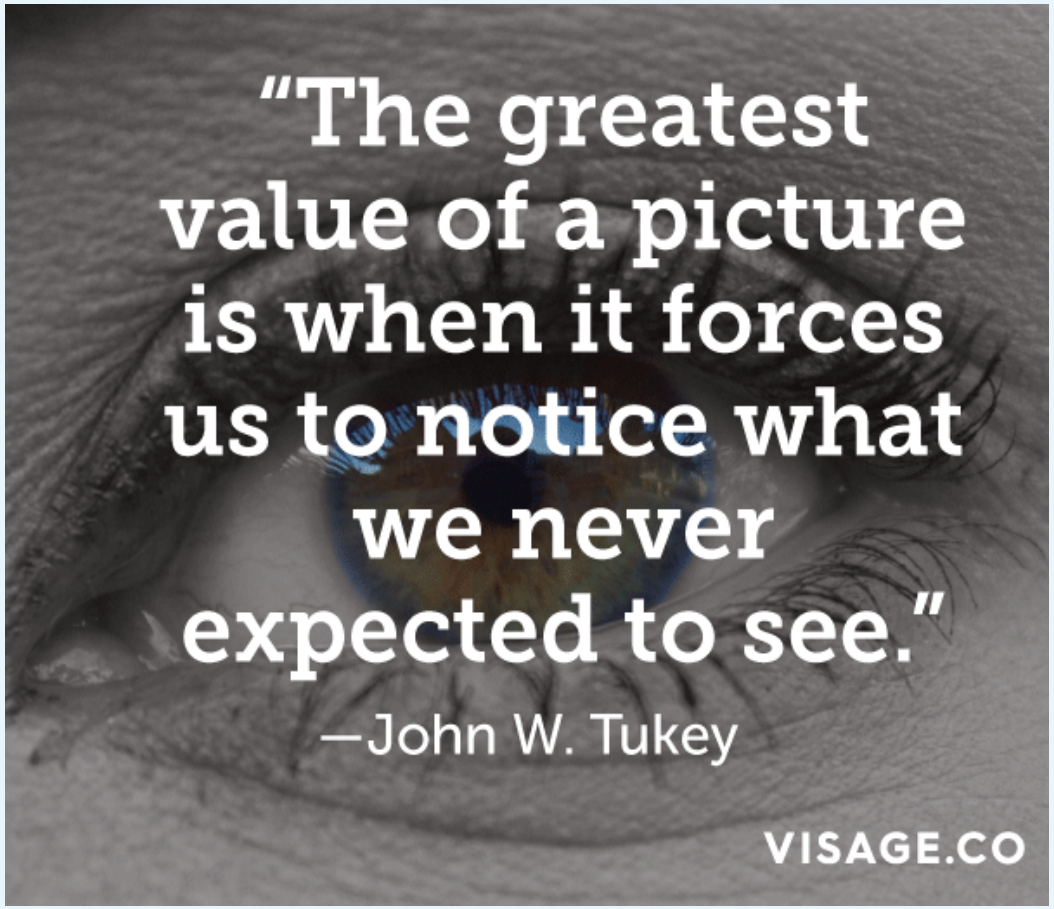
Question

- How can we provide data insights to individual counties?
- Can we show effects of programs by demographic groups at county level?



CJMH Data Visualization: Demonstration

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Goals

- Make data available to the public and useful for planning and accountability purposes
- Provide data insight and accountability to the public

> Today, it's all about storytelling and infographics, and visuals are a key part of that. All researchers want to connect the reader with the data, and that's what data visualizations and storytelling can do.
>
> Derrak Richard, senior information designer, Market Strategies

CJMH Data Visualization: Demonstration

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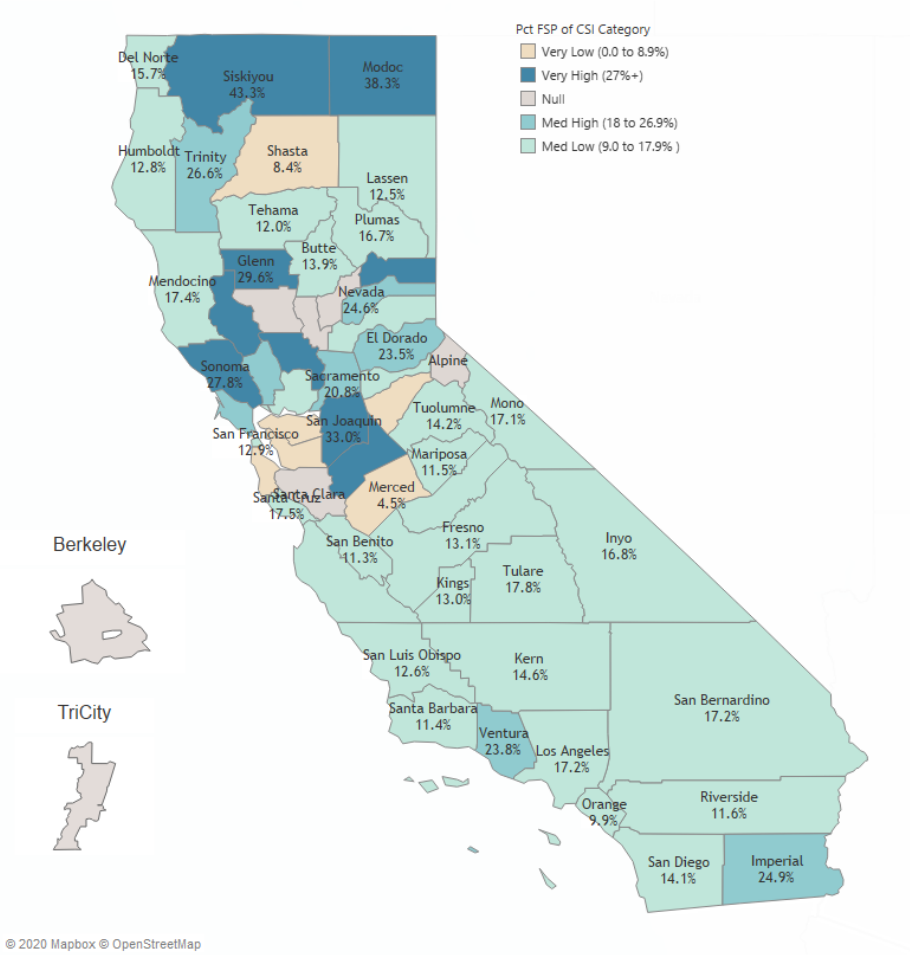
Snapshot of Full Service Partners (FSP) over age 18, from 2007-08 to 2015-16

Overview of Full Service Partnerships data (from Department of Health Care Services; DHCS) linked to Department of Justice (DOJ) data.

Smaller counties demonstrate a higher rate of full service partners per all clients receiving MHSA services, 2015-16



Count of partners, 2007-08 to 2015-16, in California Total

64,294

Note: There could be more than one partnership per person.

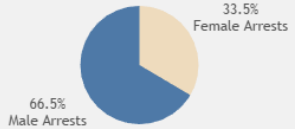
Count of partners with arrest records, 2007-08 to 2015-16, in All

19,251

Count of partnerships with arrest records.

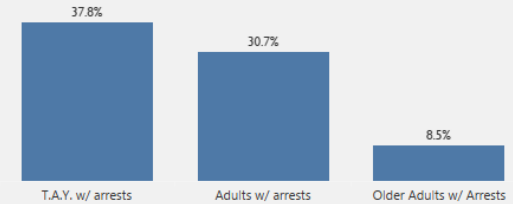
Most partners with arrest records were male

Percent of partners with arrest records by start age, 2007-08 to 2015-16, in All

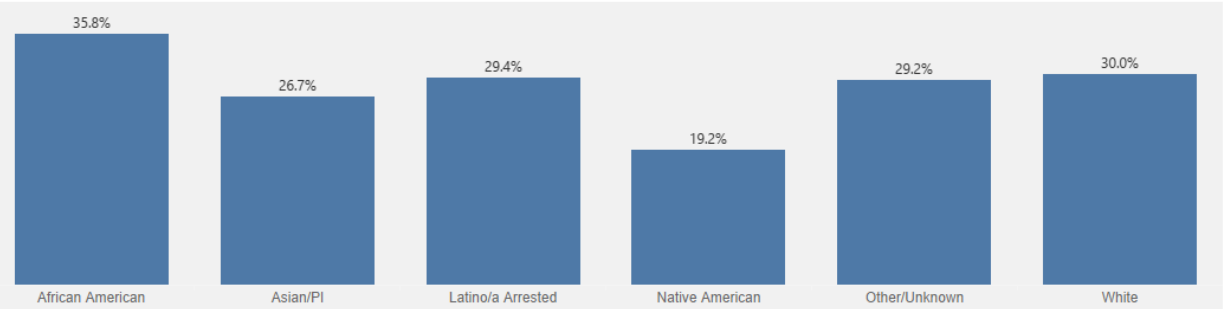


Transitional age youth, (18-25) had the highest percent of arrest of all age categories for the state.

FSP with arrests by start age, 2007-08 to 2015-16, in All



Percentage of partners arrested by race/ethnicity, 2007-08 to 2015-16, in All



Data Visualization: Feedback

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What are top 3 features that worked?

What are top 3 features/aspects in need of improvement?

What are 3 features not currently observed on this dashboard that you would be useful on a Criminal Justice, Mental Health Dashboard?

> Data visualizations will often serve an integral role in helping you to uncover key patterns, trends and anomalies in your data.

Incompetent to Stand Trial

The Incompetent to Stand Trial Challenge

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- Increase in Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) referrals
  - Implications for the CA State Hospital System
  - Implications for mental health consumers
- State response
  - Funding for diversion strategies from incarceration for those with mental health needs
    - Department of State Hospitals allocated $100 million
  - MHSOAC Innovation Incubator

Innovation Incubator

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- Authorized by the Legislature in 2018
- $5 Million over two years to work with counties to prevent people with mental health needs from becoming involved in the criminal justice system
- Opportunities for counties to partner with one another to improve existing practices and develop new approaches
  - Emphasis on providing technical assistance and developing learning communities
  - Three existing multi-county collaborative projects
  - Phase II will continue to explore opportunities to assist counties in developing sustainable approaches to meeting the IST challenge.

Methods

Data Sources

- Arrest and court records from DOJ for adults
- CSI and FSP data in the Data Collection and Reporting System (DCR) from DHCS for adults

Study Period

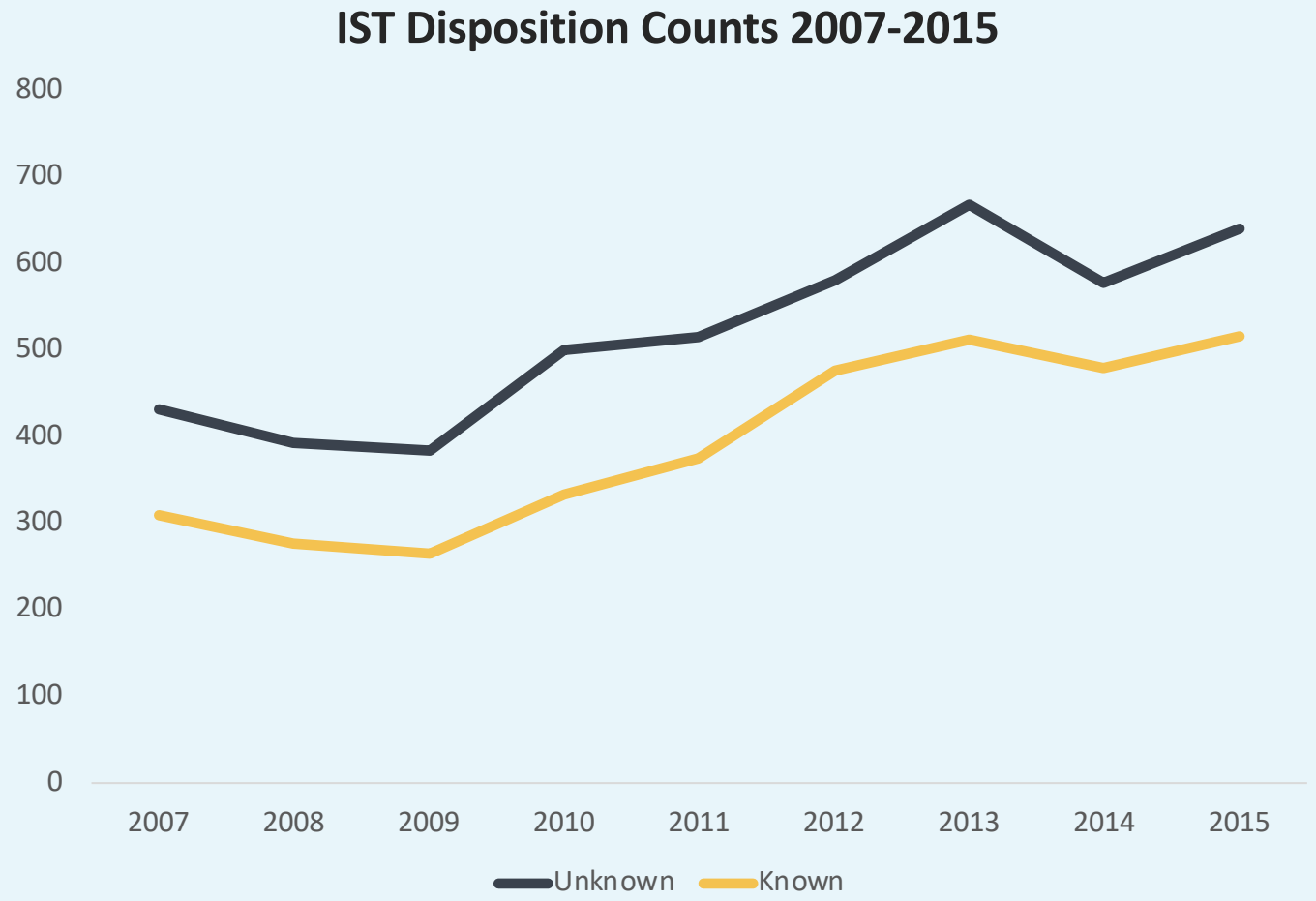
- 2007 to 2015

Study Population

- 7,133 individuals (18 or older)
  - Separated by those "known" and those "unknown" to the mental health system
- IST Disposition

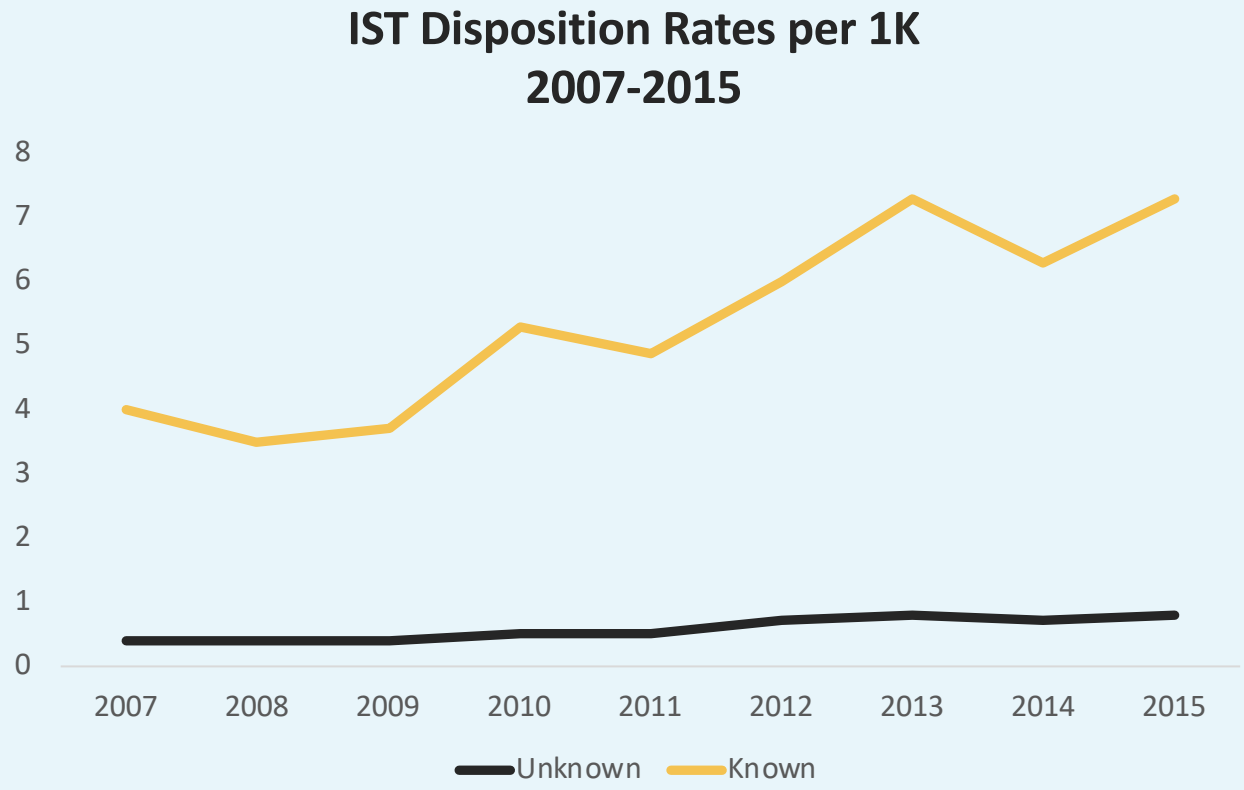
IST Dispositions

Those that are **unknown** to the mental health system make up a larger proportion of those found to be IST.



IST Disposition Rates

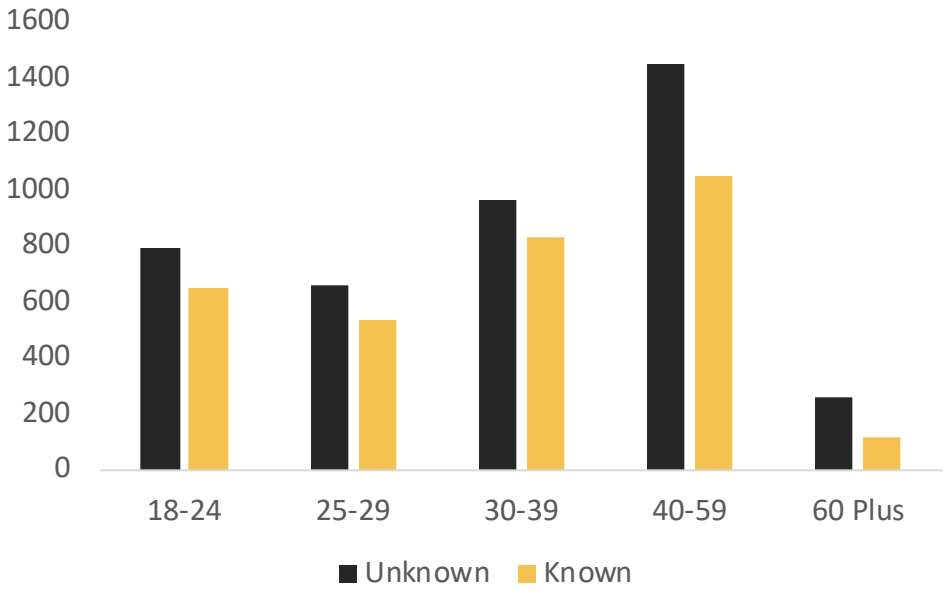
- In contrast to the number of individual IST dispositions, IST disposition rates showed the opposite differences between these two groups.
- The IST rate for those **unknown** to the mental health system were lower. Those that are **known** to the mental health system had higher rates per 1,000.



What is driving these rates?

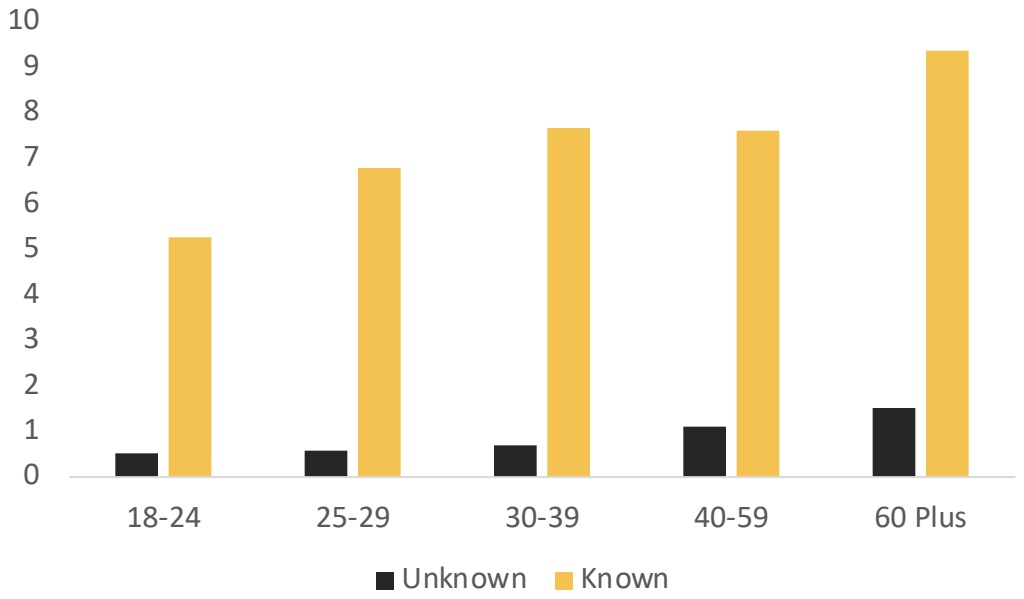
IST Age Statistics

IST Dispositions by Age 2007-2015



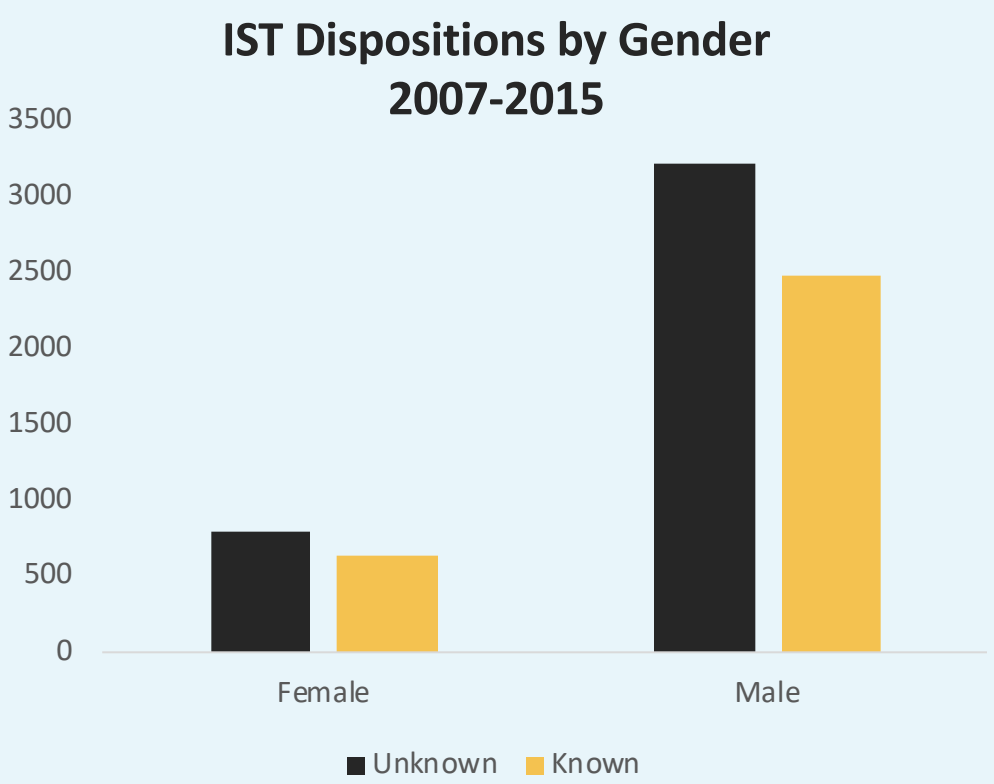
- The majority of the IST population falls within the 30-59 years of age range.
- Smallest proportion of IST population in 60+ range

IST Disposition Rates per 1K by Age 2007-2015

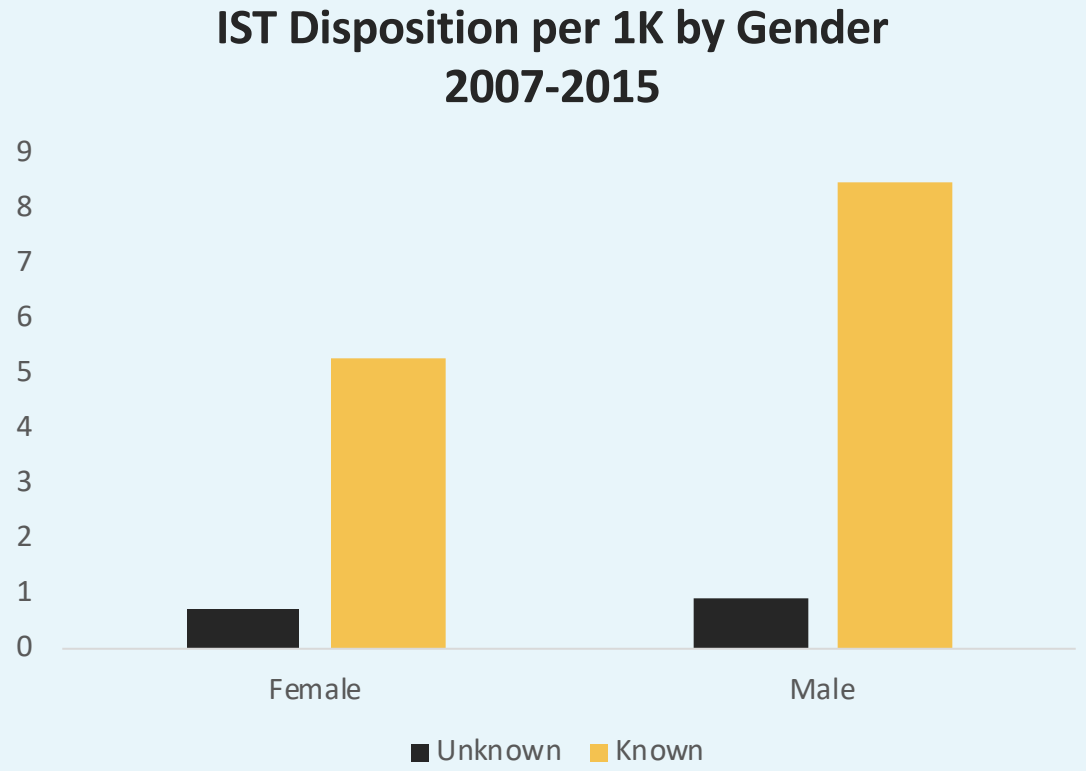


- IST disposition rates per 1k are consistent among both groups
- IST disposition rates per 1k are highest among the 60 plus age group for both those known and unknown to the mental health system.

IST Gender Statistics



- Males make up the majority of the IST population for both those known and unknown to the mental health system.



- Males also have higher IST disposition rates per 1000 than females for both groups.

IST Disposition Rates per 1k

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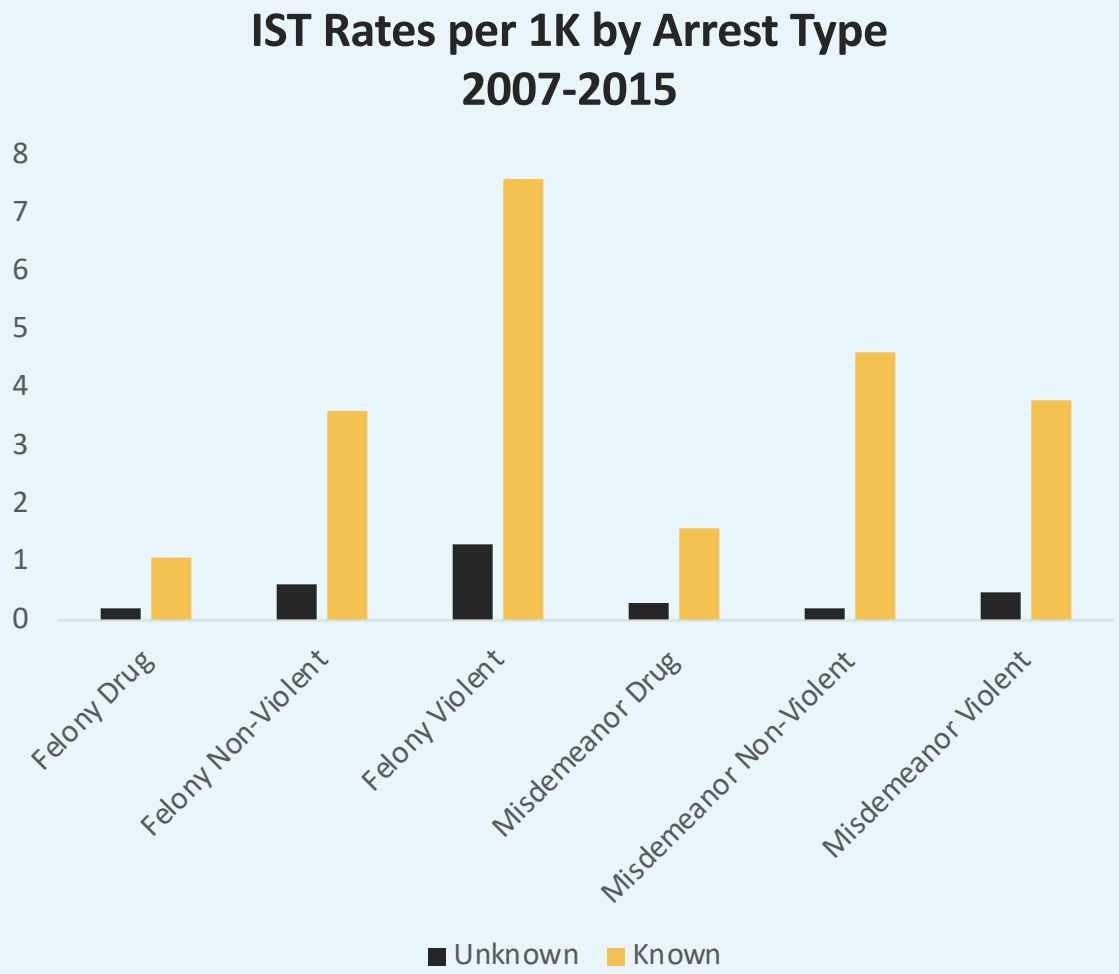
- Some differences were found when examining rates of IST by race/ethnicity
- Those who identified as **Black**, but were unknown to the mental health system had a higher rate of being IST than all other race/ethnicity groups
- Those who identified as **Asian/Pacific Islander**, but known to the mental health system had a higher rate of being IST than other race/ethnicities

Race/Etnicity	Unknown	Known
Asian/PI	0.7	**10.5**
Black	**1.7**	9.5
Hispanic	0.5	6.1
Other	0.8	8.5
White	1.1	7.5

Do Any of These Rates Surprise You?

IST by Arrest Type



- Those arrested for a violent felony had a higher rate of being IST per 1000 regardless of whether or not they were known to the mental health system
- The non-violent category for both those known and unknown to the mental health system was the second-highest category of arrest type.

Summary

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Summary

- Arrests over the last decade have declined, however IST referrals have increased.
- Differences in the number of individuals found to be IST, and by gender, age, and arrest type are relatively similar for those known and unknown to the mental health system
- Distinct differences in the rates of IST dispositions of similar groups, however, want to explore the dispositions and convictions of these arrest types.

Future Analyses

- Explore more specifics for IST population
  - What happens after an IST disposition?
  - Service utilization
  - If these rates hold when controlling for other factors
- Perform time analyses
  - Time from arrest to IST disposition
  - Time from arrest to first court hearing
  - Connect FSP data to DOE data and beyond to explore more correlates of IST population

Thank you!

Additional questions?

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