The New Asylum

Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System

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A partnership of

[Logos of NAMI and Lafayette Sheriff Department]
• Founded in 1247 **Bethlem Royal Hospital** in London, England, it is considered Europe's first and oldest institution specializing in the treatment and care of mental illness.
“Boring” but Relevant History

- 1773 The first hospital for the mentally ill opened in Williamsburg, Virginia
- 1827 Massachusetts began investigating conditions for mentally ill offenders in jails
- 1840-47 Dorthea Dix began crusading for proper treatment & was effective in getting hospitals built
- 32 institutions throughout US and Canada
In 1880 the first complete consensus of insane persons was carried out. Census takers wrote to psychiatrists asking them to enumerate all “insane persons” in the community, hospitals, jails and almshouses. Results were…
Percent of Jail or Prison Inmates with Serious Mental Illness

* 1840 estimate based on qualitative reports from the time
More “Boring” but Relevant History

The Great Depression Era
1920’s to 1945ish

- Nobel Prize Awarded for Frontal Lobotomy 1949

Thorazine Introduced
Wildly Popular By 1952

- President Kennedy Assassinated 1963

Deinstitutionalization:

Decreasing public hospitals beds in favor of community based treatment

The Psychiatric Titanic

One of the most well-meaning but poorly planned social changes ever carried out in the United States.

President John F. Kennedy's October 1963 Community Mental Health Centers Act
The number of inpatient beds available to each group of 100,000 citizens decreased from over 200 beds in 1970 to 17 in 2005. (Est. min is 50)

In 1955, 77% of all patient care episodes in mental health organizations took place in 24-hour hospitals.

By 1994, although the numbers of patient care episodes increased by more than 500%, only 26% of mental health treatment episodes were in these hospitals.

The total estimated shortfall of public psychiatric beds needed to achieve a minimum level of psychiatric care is 95,820 beds.
Healthy Versus Not

Well Twin  Schizophrenic Twin
Stigma

- A set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something
- An identifying mark or characteristic; specifically: a specific diagnostic sign of a disease
Disease

- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart
- Mental Health
State Lunatic, Idiot and Epileptic Asylum

Mississippi
Legislative Decree in Kansas

Temporal pattern of sterilization and rate of sterilizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Sterilizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Therapeutic” Restraint Devices
Transinstitutionalization

from hospitals to jails

Nation’s Largest Psychiatric Institutions:

- Los Angeles County Jails
- Rikers Island Correctional Facility in New York City
- Cook County Jail in Chicago
The US imprisons more people than any other country in the world.
Global Incarceration Rates

Per 100,000 Population

- US
- Russia
- Rwanda
- UK
- Canada
- France
- Europe
- Germany
- Sweden
- Japan
2006 Incarceration Rate Rankings
Per 100,000 Population

Average incarceration rate among the states is 445
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2006", Table 6
2006 Incarceration Rate Rankings

Per 100,000 Population

Ranked Number 1

846

Average incarceration rate among the states is 445
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics "Prisoners in 2006", Table 6
People in U.S. Prisons vs Violent Crime Rate

Since 1980 as Percent of Population

- Total Violent Crime
- Total Population Incarcerated
Rates of Institutionalization, Including Jails

in U.S. Per 100,000 Population

- Aggregated Institutionalized
- Mental Hospital
- Prison and Jail

Graph showing the rates of institutionalization per 100,000 population from 1934 to 2000.
# Prevalence of Current Substance Abuse

## Among Jail Detainees with Severe Mental Disorders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol Abuse/Dependence</td>
<td>Drug Abuse/Dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Depression</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mania</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Severe Disorder</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detainees with severe mental disorders plus either alcohol or drug abuse/dependence. = 72% = 72%

Inmates with 12-month Mental Health Problem

State Prison: 56.2%
Federal Prison: 44.6%
Local Jail: 64.2%

Data courtesy of DOJ
Inmates and Mental Health

- Prevalence of mental health issues among inmates:
  - State: 56%
  - Federal: 45%
  - Local: 65%

Ever received mental health treatment: 49.3%
Received treatment during the year before arrest: 22.3%
Received treatment after admission: 33.9%

Female inmates are 18% more likely to have mental health issues than male inmates.

Mental health problems are common among female, white and young inmates.

Violent offenses (homicide, sexual assault, robbery, assault)
Property offenses (burglary, larceny/theft, fraud)
Drug offenses (possession, trafficking)
Public-order offenses (weapons, DWI/DUI)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Sept. 2008
Mental Health Treatment Among Prison/Jail Inmates

Ever Received Mental Health Treatment

- Any Treatment
- Hospital
- Medications
- Therapy

Mental Health Treatment After Prison/Jail Admission

- Any Treatment
- Hospital
- Medications
- Therapy

Data courtesy of DOJ
Mentally Ill Offenders Receive Longer Sentences Than Non-mentally Ill Offenders Across All Felonies

![Bar chart showing average sentence length in months for mentally ill and non-mentally ill offenders across various felonies.](image-url)
The District Attorney’s office has:
- **45** days for a misdemeanor
- **60** day for a felony
- To “formally charge” you with a crime
  - At which point you are scheduled for a first appearance (FAPP)
  - Then scheduled for your next court date about a month later
- **2012 Vera Institute of Justice** cost study
  - The annual average taxpayer cost was $31,286 per prison inmate

And Today…Louisiana Has the Highest Incarceration Rate per capita in the world
Common Diagnosis
Common Diagnoses

(exacerbation of symptoms brought on by incarceration)

- Depression
- Bipolar Disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Personality Disorders
- Addictive Disorders
Goals for Jail Behavioral Health

- To divert offenders to community care and treatment
- If not able to be diverted…
  - Provide adequate level of care & treatment while incarcerated
  - Ensure safety and wellbeing of offenders, staff, and other people in jail
- To maximize continuity of care and treatment for offenders in the community following release from incarceration
  - Establishing links
Treatment in Correctional Settings
Basic Behavioral Health Services
for All Offenders at Lafayette Parish Correctional Center

- A range of services available, include, but are not limited to:
  - Crisis intervention services
  - Psychotropic medication management, when indicated
  - Individual counseling & group counseling
    - Psychoeducational programs
  - Treatment documentation and follow-up post incarceration
  - Specialize housing
  - ID & referral of offenders in need
    - Transitional Coordinators

- We follow the National Commission for Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) Standard of Care for which we are accredited

- This is not the norm
  Correctional facilities do not receive additional funding for special needs offenders, nor the medication associated with them
Correctional institutions are not mental health friendly— they are *de facto* treatment facilities.

Most people with mental illness who are incarcerated have broken a law, but it is often due to their mental illness not strictly criminality.

- And some mentally ill people spend time in jails without having committed any offense at all. Several states authorize the police to arrest mentally ill people who have not broken any law, simply to promote public order.
  - Ex: Remaining after forbidden or Loitering
- More commonly, hospitals transfer patients to jails to handle overflow.
- Society often prefers punishment over treatment
  - “The War on Drugs”

Offenders with mental illness have a higher rate of violent behavior and disciplinary write ups than non-mentally ill offenders

Malingering exists
Local Jails Incarceration Cost Average $54 a Day

Lafayette Parish receives $24.39 from the Department of Corrections (DOC)
Lafayette Consolidated Government pays $3.50 per day

- Release without notice
- Time served
- Detox
- Screening & Assessment
- Crisis
- Suicide risk
- Brief therapy
- Misdemeanor charges
- Although LPSO books & releases these with a summons

- Community providers
  - Often run on grants which end
- Poor community service availability
  - Long waiting lists
  - Refusal to make appt prior to release
  - understaffed
- Continuity of Care
- Staffing
- Rural Communities

Originally designed for 338, LPCC now holds 954
Local Jails

- Release without notice
- Detox
- Screening
- Crisis
- Suicide risk
- Brief therapy

- Community providers
- Poor community service availability
- Continuity of Care
- Staffing
- Rural Communities

Treatment is challenging!
Here’s what’s coming...

- San Antonio
  - Diversion prior to jail
  - Homeless
- Solitary confinement
- Rising Rx costs
- Jail recommendations that look more like an inpatient hospital
- Requiring up to 15 hours of services weekly
Which Cycle Do We Address?

Mental Health Needs

Addictive Disorder Treatment

Criminogenic Needs
Staff Training is Key

The Reference Handbook

- Anger
- Antisocial Behavior
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Eating Disturbances
- Educational Deficits
- Grief/Loss
- Hygiene Issues
- Mania
- Psychosis
- Sexual Abuse: Victim or Predator
- Substance Abuse Intoxication/Withdrawal
- Suicidal Ideation
Effective treatment (for recidivism) tends to target criminological needs.
Community Corrections Campus Programs

$22 a day - offender participants live at home and report daily

- Located at 100 Poydras St
- Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP)
  - GPS
  - Day Reporting
  - Education (Hi-Set, formally GED)
  - Job & Life skills training
- Drug Testing Lab (newest addition)
- DOC Re-Entry program
  - Up to 100 offenders
- Behavioral Health Treatment
  - Clinical Services at CCC averages 500 clients seen per year
Community Corrections Campus Programs

$22 a day - offender participants live at home and report daily

- **Acadiana Recovery Center Outpatient Services**
  (formally Day Reporting Intensive Outpatient Program -DRIOP)
  - Traditional 90 day outpatient
    (average 200 clients per year)
  - Weekly Substance Abuse Education Classes
    (average 150 clients per year)
  - ReIOP (average 200 clients per year)

- **Youth Services (now its own Division)**
  - Check and Connect  (formally Leadership and Resiliency)
  - Annual Free Summer Camp
  - Milestones
  - Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
  - Truancy
  - Teen Intervene
  - Youth Assessment Center
  - Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT)
  - Teen Court programming
Additional LPSO Treatment Programs:
Offered to Offenders and the Public

- **Behavioral Health Services at LPCC**
  - Over 1000 clinical contacts per year
  - Helping Offenders Parent Effectively (HOPE)
  - Knowledge is the Effect (KITE)

- **Acadiana Recovery Center (ARC) - 401 W. Vermilion St**
  - 24 bed Residential treatment facility
  - Serves over 300 clients per year
  - Located adjacent to LPCC

- **REHAB - 401 W. Vermilion St**
  - 4-6 months Intensive Outpatient Program
  - Serves over 200 clients per year
  - Housing component provided by the TWF
  - Live at the TWF and work in the community
Internationally recognized standards
This allowed us to obtain additional funding as a Magellan provider of Medicaid
  - Additional monies are used to provide additional services or grow current services

Other funding sources:
- Office of Behavioral Health Department of Health and Hospitals grant
- Louisiana Rehabilitation Services (LRS)
- The Sheriff’s General Fund
- Sliding fee scales
The Lafayette Parish Correctional Center in downtown Lafayette, La. By most counts, Louisiana has the highest incarceration rate in the country, but sentencing reformers have loosened some of the state's mandatory minimum sentences and made parole slightly easier to get.
So How Did We We It?

Every Accomplishment Starts with the Decision to Try

- Unknown

1. It starts with 1 person.
2. Set up small wins.
3. Go see it.
4. Learn something from the failures.
5. Redefine what “making a difference” means.
6. Do not get overwhelmed.

1. How do you eat an elephant?
Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,
nothing is going to get better.
It’s not.

—Dr. Seuss
Marie Collins, LPC, LMFT, LAC  
#236-3937  
Behavioral Health Services @ LPCC  
#236-5475  
Clinical Services @ CCC  
#231-6365 x4286  
ARC (residential)/REHAB (IOP)  
#236-5446  
ARC Outpatient Services (ARCOS)  
#231-6365x4300  
Youth Services  
#231-6365 x4290  

www.lafayettesheriff.com
Questions?
Thank You