



Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

The impact of untreated and under-addressed behavioral health services in Oklahoma and opportunities to reduce negative consequences throughout the state.



- Mental illness and addiction are priority public health concerns for Oklahoma.
- They are priority public safety issues.
- These diseases have a direct impact on state's economic outlook (particularly in regard to costs associated with the criminal justice system).
- And, there has been heightened attention and calls for action in the press and from advocate organizations.

Oklahoma consistently has some of the highest rates nationally for both mental illness and addiction

Oklahoma Consistently Has Among The Highest Rates Nationally for Mental Illness and Substance Abuse

Any Mental Illness	Any Substance Use Disorder
21%	10-12%
(Up to 610,000 Oklahoma adults based on SAMHSA estimates)	(Up to 300,000 Oklahomans 12+ needing treatment intervention)
Estimates consistently range between 20-22% with increasing rates of MDE in children (SAMSHA NSDUH and Region VI Barometer Reports)	Oklahoma experiences very high rates for 18-26 populations regarding multiple substances/risk factors (SAMSHA NSDUH and Region VI Barometer Reports .

- Between 700,000 – 900,000 Oklahomans are in need of services for these diseases of the brain (approximately 600,000 reporting mental illness and 300,000 reporting alcohol or illicit drug dependence/abuse).
- Only 1 in 3 of these Oklahomans are accessing the medical services they need to treat these diseases.

Many Oklahomans are in need of treatment services that simply are not available

- There has been targeted investment in services and programs to address the needs of specific at-risk populations.
- The Governor and a few legislators have championed behavioral health issues and provided an elevated platform.
- There is heightened legislative attention and discussion.
- The potential to develop a model behavioral health system in Oklahoma has been recognized nationally and hinges solely on the availability of resources that will save lives and benefit the future of our state in multiple ways.

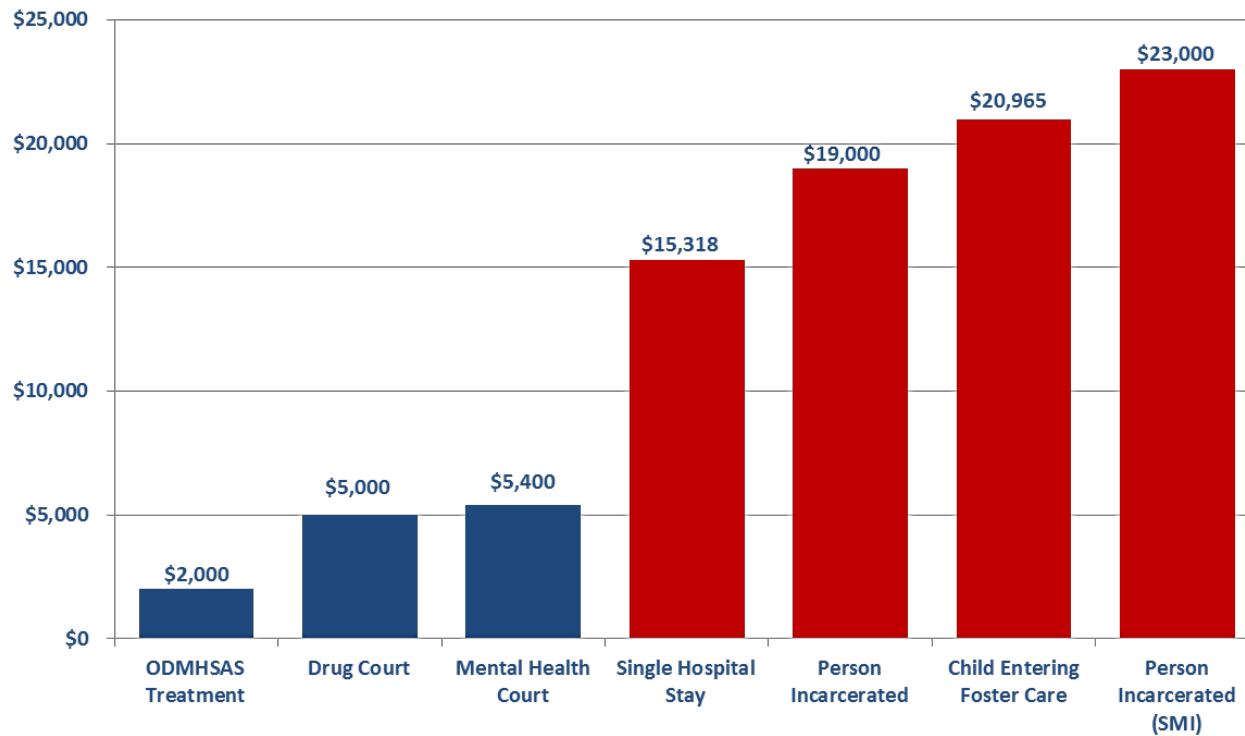
There has been targeted investment and support from the Governor and legislative leaders

- Still, we as a state have struggled to invest in treatment services at a level sufficient to meet public need. This has resulted in increased negative consequences, and cost, for Oklahoma.
- The greatest cost is in the criminal justice system. These costs can be avoided with better access to treatment delivered before Oklahomans become engaged with the criminal justice system, and through services designed to reduce repeat incidents and future problems for those who have already entered the criminal justice system.
- Primary Impact is the Cost to Incarcerate
- In FY17, there were 9,627 DOC receptions of which approximately 7,000 were for non-violent offenses (almost 75% of prison receptions that year).
- DOC data estimates that 82% (or over 5,700) of all non-violent DOC receptions are individuals with a mental health or substance abuse treatment need.
- The projected growth of our prison population over the next 10 years (growth of 25%) will cost the state nearly \$2 billion... **UNLESS**

Negative consequences of untreated mental illness and addiction



Annual Cost Comparison



The cost to treat is significantly less than the cost to incarcerate



Smart on Crime

- To address such issues, ODMHSAS introduced a “Smart on Crime” proposal with interventions across the spectrum of criminal justice engagement.
- Independent studies confirmed the proposal’s merits and ability for the state to avoid millions in future costs if funded in full.
- The proposal was endorsed by numerous law enforcement and community organizations (including the 2008 Oklahoma Academy Town Hall).

ODMHSAS has proposed a “Smart on Crime” proposal to reduce the fiscal impact of untreated mental illness and addiction on the state’s criminal justice system and overall budget



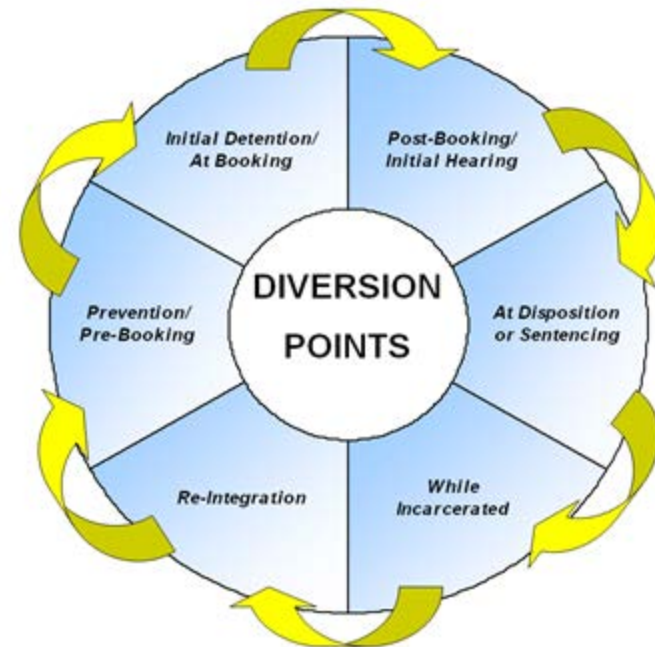
Smart on Crime

- **The Oklahoma District Attorney's Council**
- **The Oklahoma Sheriff's Association**
- **The Oklahoma Association of Chief's of Police**
- **The Academy for State Goals**
- **The Oklahoma Turning Point Council**
- **The City of Oklahoma City**
- **The City of Midwest City**

Supporters of "Smart on Crime"

Smart on Crime

- The concept of Smart on Crime is to address mental illness and addiction at any number of diversion points:
 - Prevention/Pre-Booking
 - Initial Detention/At Booking
 - Post-Booking/Initial Hearing
 - At Disposition/Sentencing
 - While Incarcerated
 - Reintegration



The "Smart on Crime" Concept



- Over the past four years, ODMHSAS has received over ~~\$10 million~~ **\$16 million** in funding towards an initial \$108,110,000 proposal.
- Funding is intended to create model programs for the diversion of non-violent persons experiencing mental health/substance abuse challenges into structured treatment programs as opposed to engagement in the criminal justice system.
- Intervention is targeted along various points of the criminal justice process, from pre-arrest to re-entry, with an objective to intervene and divert at the earliest possible opportunity.

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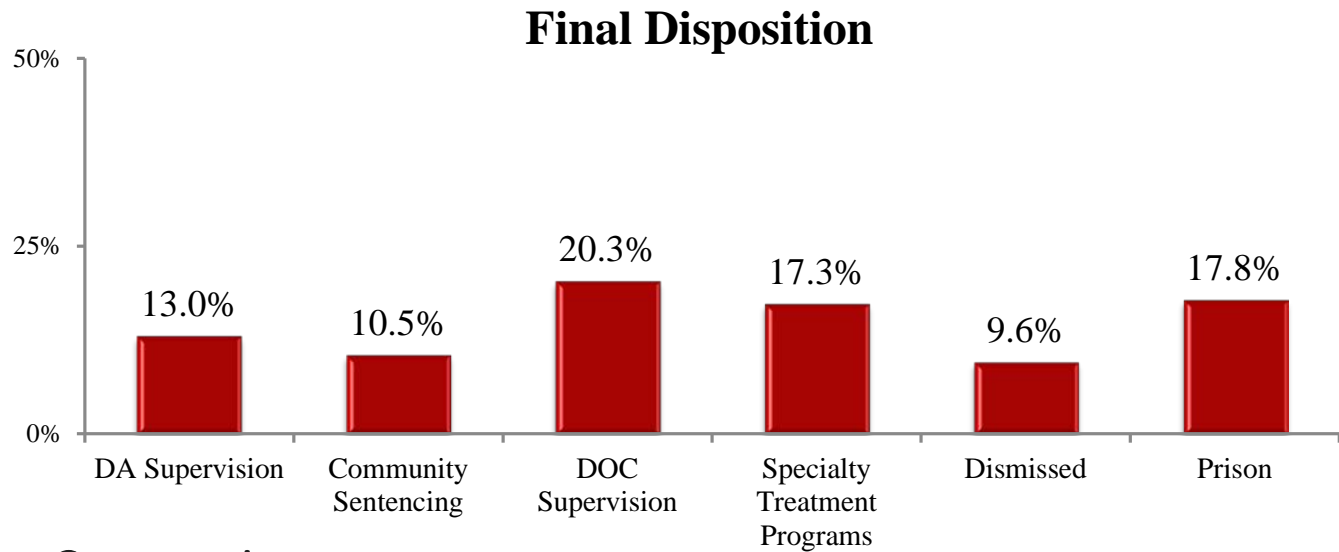
Smart on Crime

- It will take continued and full-investment in the proposal to reap all benefits.
- The services and initiatives outlined in the proposal work.
- In fact, ODMHSAS has proven an ability to implement programs within the criminal justice system that have demonstrated cost-effectiveness and results.

ODMHSAS has proposed a “Smart on Crime” proposal to reduce the fiscal impact of untreated mental illness and addiction on the state’s criminal justice system and overall budget



- By serving as central screening hubs, county jail-based screenings save diversion program resources and avoid duplicative assessment processes!
- 26,329 felony defendants screened in 37 counties!
- 22,768 final dispositions have been recorded.



Offender Screening



- Outcomes from some of the participating counties:
 - Offender Screening has reduced the average time an offender spends awaiting sentencing by 57 days. Resulting in \$15.5 million in jail day savings.
 - Counties without offender screening experienced an increase in the percentage of non-violent prison receptions that was approximately twice that of counties with offender screening.
 - (Tulsa County) An 87% decrease in the length of time offenders spent in jail (from 31 days pre-implementation to 4 post-implementation).
 - (Tulsa County) A \$2.2 Million reduction in the cost to incarcerate offenders (\$2,532,717 pre-implementation to \$326,802 post-implementation).
 - (Pontotoc County) A 72% decrease in length of time from arrest to Drug Court Admission (from 221.5 days pre-implementation to 61.7 days post-implementation).

Offender Screening



- The NorthCare Day Reporting Center is a pre-trial program designed to serve seriously mentally ill persons and individuals with co-occurring mental health and addiction disorders in the custody of the Oklahoma County Sheriff and are awaiting sentencing for appropriate criminal offenses.
- The savings from Day Reporting participants not awaiting sentencing in jail (\$7,056,377) equates to adding an additional 9 peace officers to the local law enforcement agencies for each year that this program has operated (began in 2005).

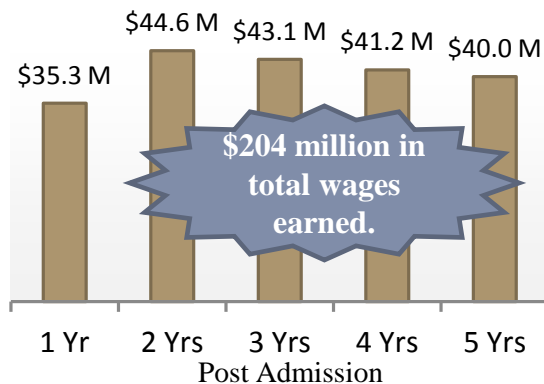


Day Reporting

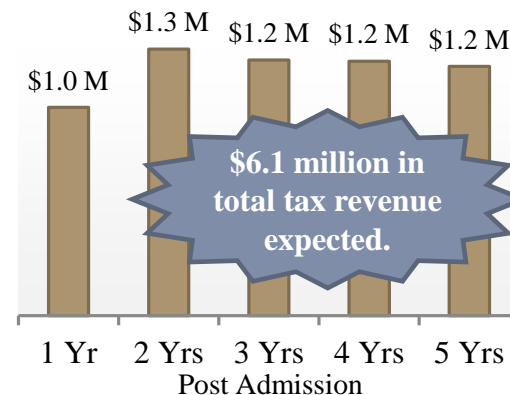


- The annual cost of drug court is \$5,000 compared to \$19,000 for incarceration. That alone is a significant benefit. But, what really tells the story are the improved outcomes.

**Annual Wages Earned
by 4,076 Graduates from FY'10 – FY'12**



**Annual Taxes Expected to be Paid
by 4,076 Graduates from FY'10 – FY'12**



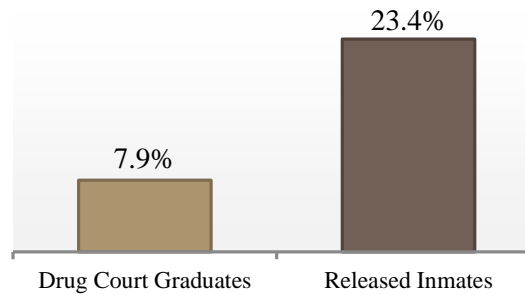
- Had these graduates been incarcerated, instead of in drug court, it would have cost the state an additional \$191.6 million (average sentence of three years each).

Drug Courts



- There are much lower rates of incarceration for drug court graduates compared to released inmates.

Low Incarceration Rate
Among 8,545 Graduates 3 Years Out Since 2001

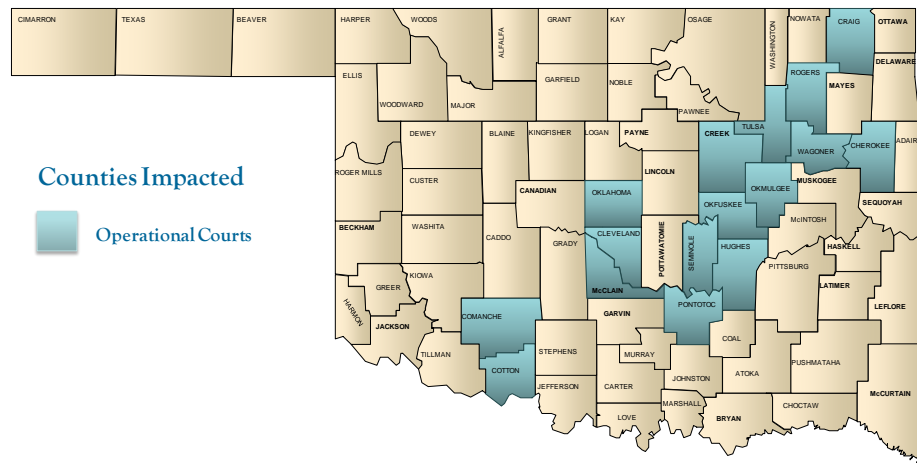


- In addition to a 95.4% drop in unemployment and a 119.3% jump in monthly income; a 81.1% increase in participants who are able to again live with their children; and, a 116.7% in participants with private health insurance.

Drug Courts



- There are Mental Health Courts serving 16 counties (only) serving approximately 500 participants at any given time.
- Another 17 counties have requested courts.
- ODMHSAS received funding in FY19 to add 186 court slots.

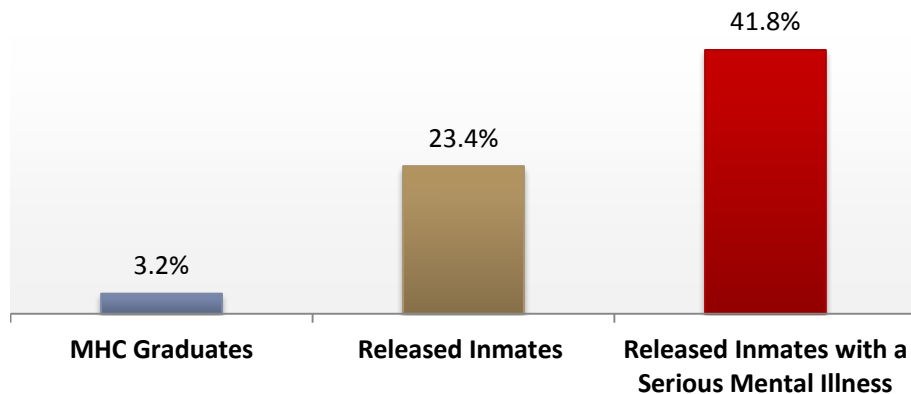


Mental Health Courts



- There are much lower rates of incarceration for mental health court graduates compared to released inmates and released inmates with a Serious Mental Illness.

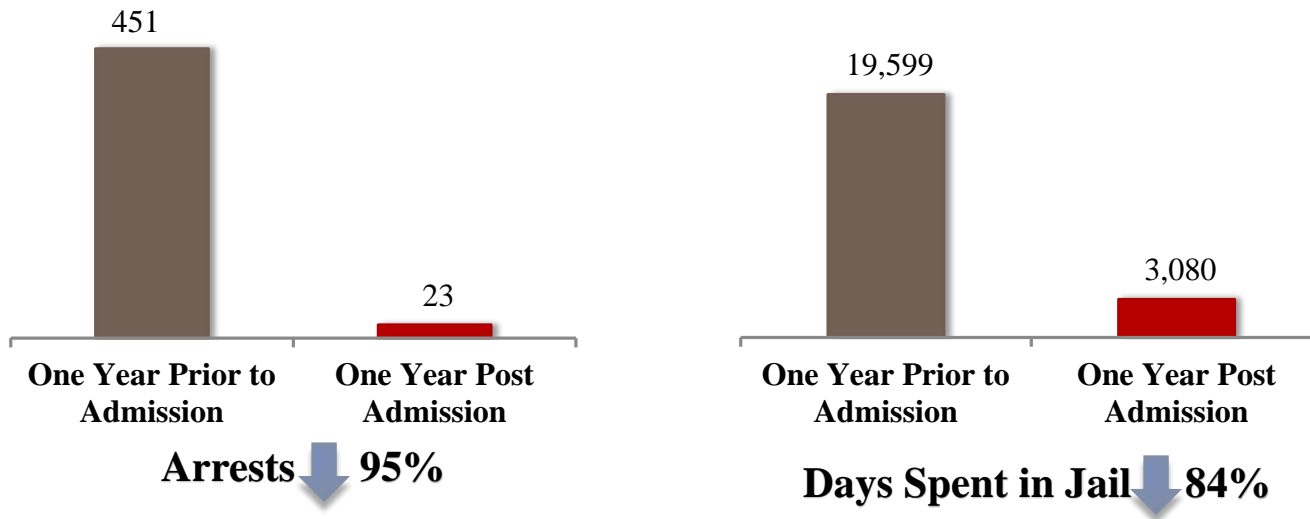
**Low Incarceration Rate
Among 434 Graduates Out an Average of 3 Years**



Mental Health Courts



- While there are not as many Mental Health Courts as there are Drug Courts, these programs are no less impressive when it comes to delivering results.

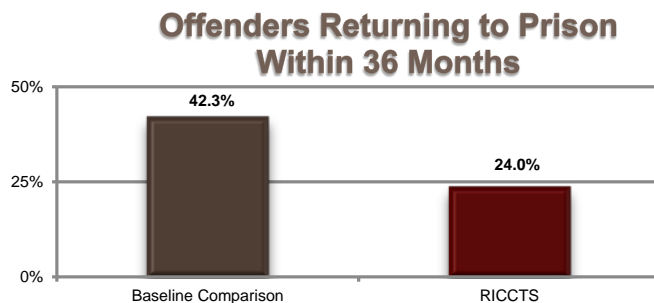


Based on outcome comparisons for FY 16-17 Mental Health Court graduates.

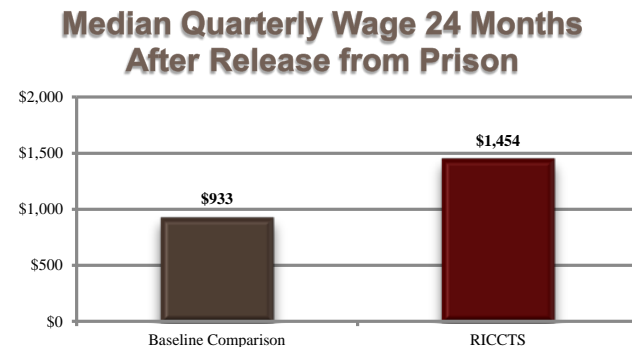
Mental Health Courts



- Re-Entry Intensive Care Coordination Teams (RICCTS) provide treatment services in the community to persons discharged from prison. The ultimate goal of the MHRP is recovery.



Return to prison for RICCTS participants was approximately 40% than baseline comparison.



RICCTS offenders had a higher reported income 24 months after release, averaging over \$500 (or 56%) more than the baseline comparison group.

Re-Entry Programs

- Continued investment in mental health and substance abuse services will benefit Oklahoma families and the state as a whole.
- A “Smart on Crime” approach in particular will create an opportunity for the state to avoid millions of dollars in future expenses related to the criminal justice system...eventually paying for itself and even providing a hefty positive return on the overall investment.
- Continued inability to address the treatment needs of all Oklahomans will result in continued (and expanded) negative outcomes impacting the states overall health, economic development and public safety.

Conclusion

- According to a report prepared by the Oklahoma Senate staff (Author: Timothy Quinton Dilbeck), implementation of the Smart on Crime proposal over a five-year period will result in:
 - An **11,200 person reduction** to the DOC inmate population.
 - A **\$233 Million** net gain cost savings/avoidance to the state.
 - And, a **\$123 Million** annual cost savings/avoidance for every year beyond the initial five years.
- The current proposal for full implementation of the “Smart on Crime” package estimates an additional investment of \$91,610,000 annually.
- By the third-year of full implementation it is expected that the cost of the program will be offset by cost savings.

Conclusion
