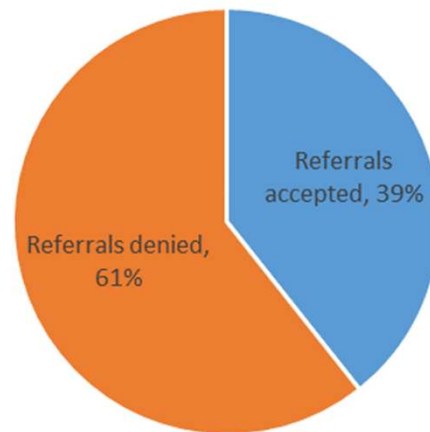


Behavioral Health Court 2021 Evaluation Highlights



Referrals Accepted and Denied, 2021



Referrals accepted and denied

	2018 - 2020		2021	
Referrals accepted	62	38%	24	39%
Referrals denied	100	62%	37	61%
Total referrals	162	100%	61	100%

Note: Includes data up to 11/22/21.

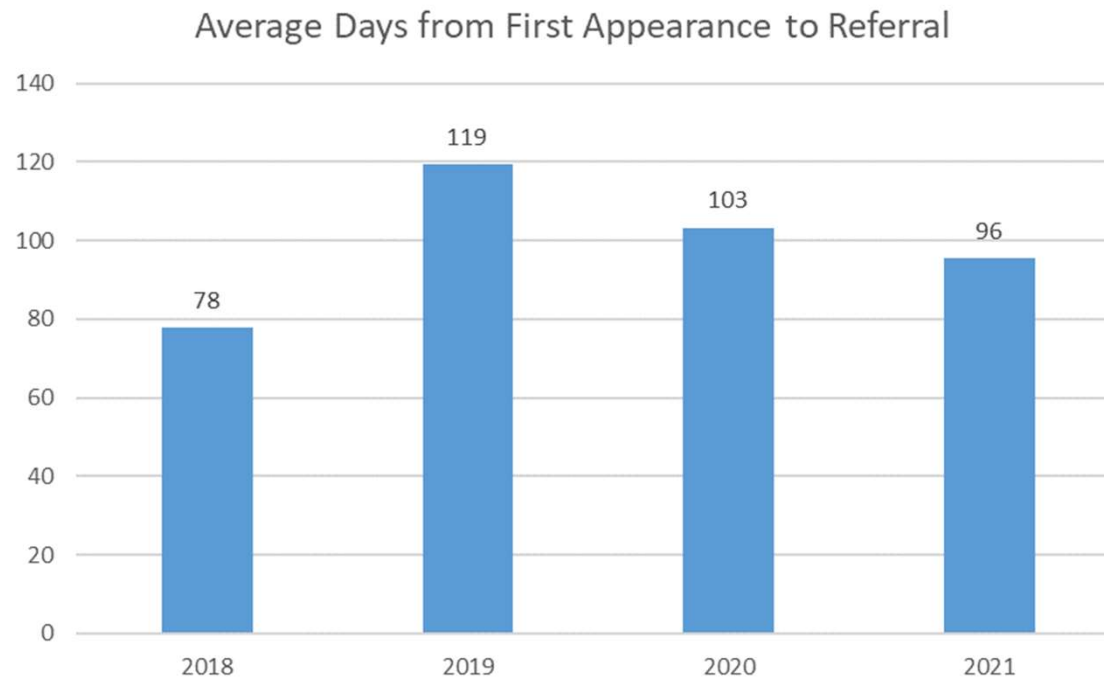
- BHC denies a moderately large percentage of referrals.

Denial Reasons

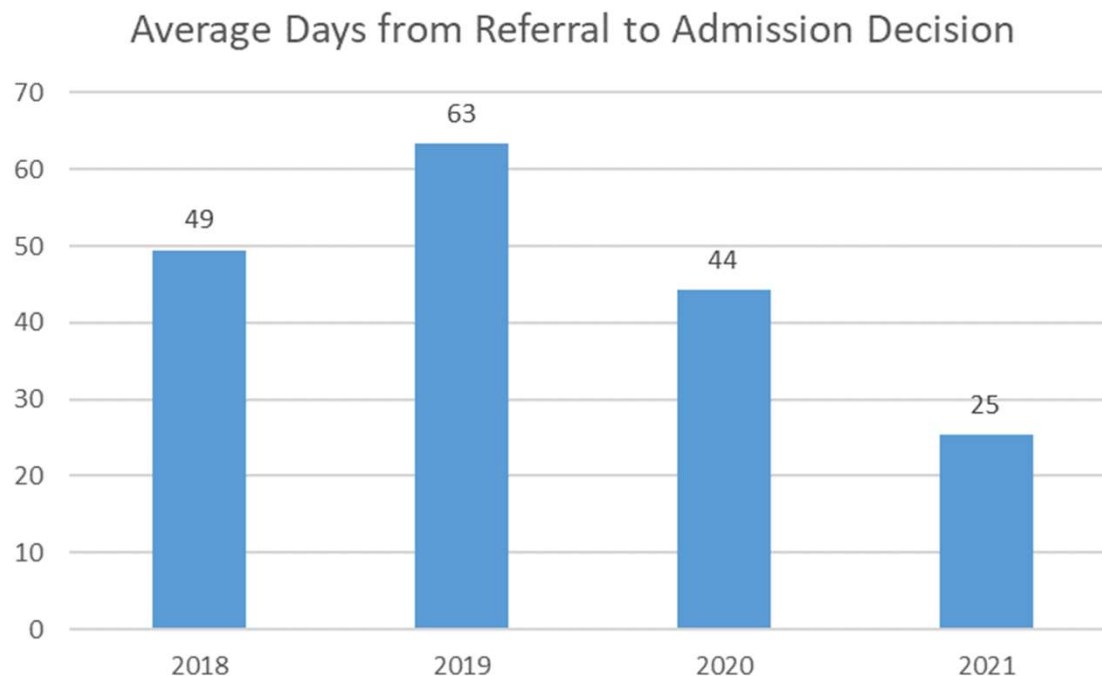
	2018 - 2020 (100 Denials)	2021 (37 Denials)
Not amenable to program	22%	14%
Public safety risk or high risk of violent re-offense	12%	30%
Intensive supervision not needed	4%	11%
Case resolved through diversion or plea	9%	11%
Declined to participate	17%	11%
Not SMI	5%	11%
No connection between SMI and crime	14%	8%
Drug use primary issue	8%	8%
Not a Douglas County resident	10%	8%
Disqualifying criminal history	3%	5%
Already accessing all available services	1%	0%
Not eligible - probation violation only	0%	3%
Not competent to proceed in case	1%	0%
Current charge is DUI	0%	3%

Note: Percentages do not sum too 100%; multiple denial reasons can be listed for one referrals.

- The most common denial reasons in 2021 were: public safety risk or high risk of violent re-offense; not amenable to program.



- The average time from first appearance to referral declined from 2019 to 2021 but was still significant in 2021: 96 days or 3.1 months. However, half of referrals were made in 46 days or less. Four referrals in 2021 took 340 days or more, skewing the average.
- People can be referred to the BHC for more than one offense. When there are multiple offenses, the most recent one is used to calculate the time from first appearance to referral.
- The time to referral may be long for some individuals due to difficulty obtaining mental health assessments and COVID-related delays.
- Steps should be taken to further reduce the time to referral.



- The average time from referral to admission decision was relatively short in 2021.
- The average time declined significantly from 2019 to 2021.
- The total time between first appearance and admission decision in 2021 was an average of 121 days (96 + 25), higher than recommended.

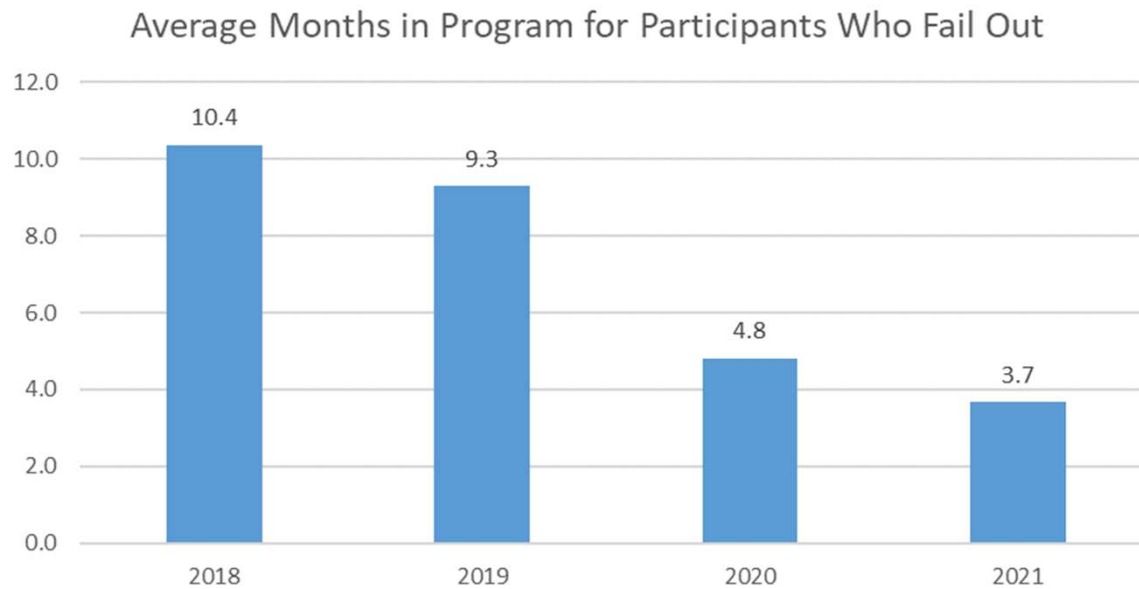
“Best outcomes are achieved when admission occurs within 50 days from the time of arrest or other triggering event (NDCI, Drug Court Review, p. 20).” [*Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards*, Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professional Standards Revision Committee, 2018]

Average Months in the Program, By Exit Type and Exit Year

	2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Ave.	Num.	Ave.	Num.	Ave.	Num.	Ave.	Num.
	Mos.	Exits	Mos.	Exits	Mos.	Exits	Mos.	Exits
Failure/Termination	10.4	5	9.3	7	4.8	3	3.7	7
Successful Completion	12.4	5	15.4	11	14.6	12	14.1	9
Transfer	16.4	1	2.3	1	11.5	1	--	0
Voluntary Withdrawal	2.2	3	15.6	1	9.6	1	6.9	7
Administrative Closure	--	0	--	0	--	0	10	1

* Includes exits from 1/1/21 to 11/22/21

- Successful graduates stayed in the program an average of 14 months in 2021.
- Seven participants voluntary withdrew from BHC in 2021, many more than in prior years. They stayed 7 months, on average. If possible, the time people stay in the program before withdrawing should be shortened.



- People who failed out of the program stayed an average of 4 months in 2021.
- The average time for this group declined significantly from 2018 to 2021, marking progress towards a BHC goal.

**Any Post-Program Jail Stay
(Among 2018-2021 Exits)**

	Total Exits	Percent with Stay
Successful Completions	37	19%
Unsuccessful Exits	38	55%

**Mean Number of Post-Program Jail Days
(Among 2018-2021 Exits with Any Days)**

	Exits With Any Days	Mean Days
Successful Completions	7	1
Unsuccessful Exits	21	53

- Successful graduates were much less likely to have a post-program jail stay. BHC appears to help people stay out of jail, one of the most important goals of the program.
- The 7 successful graduates who had a post-program jail stay were only in the correctional facility an average of 1 day each.
- The 21 unsuccessful exits with a post-program jail stay were in jail an average of 53 days (for all of their post-program stays combined).
- We track post-program jail stays for one year following exit.

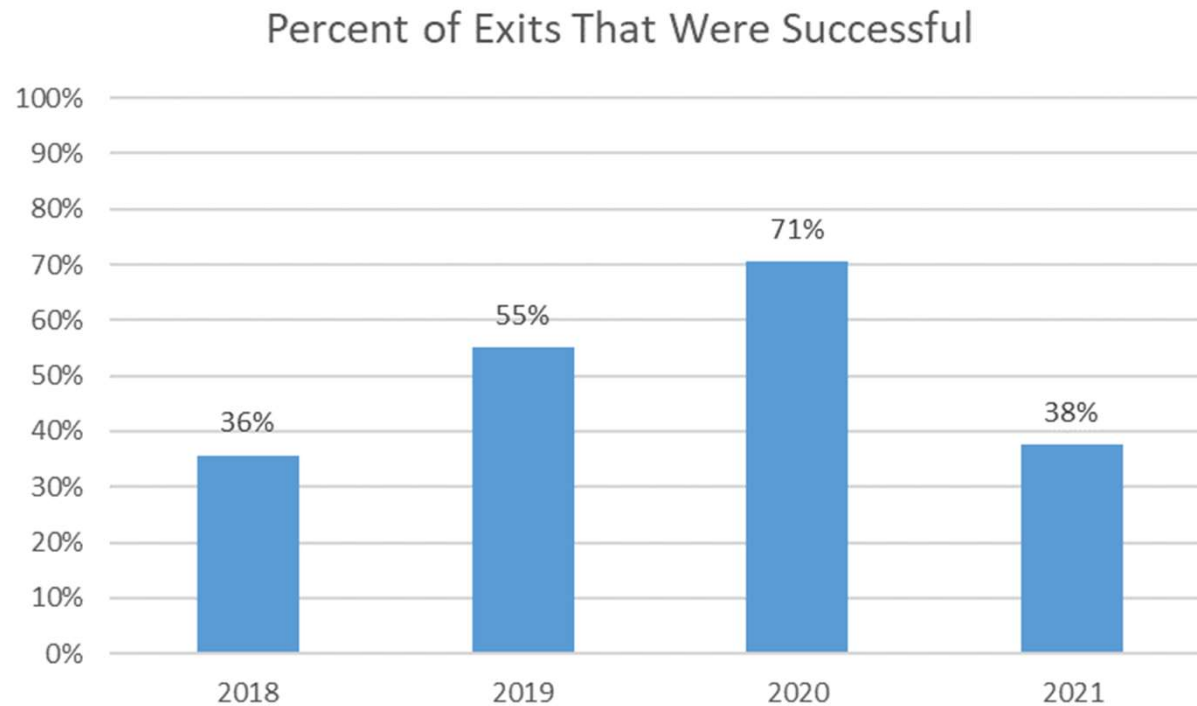
**Any Post-Program Inpatient Stay
(Among 2018-2021 Exits)**

	Total Exits	Percent with Stay
Successful Completions	37	19%
Unsuccessful Exits	38	29%

**Mean Number of Post-Program Inpatient Days
(Among 2018-2021 Exits with Any Days)**

	Exits With Any Days	Mean Days
Successful Completions	7	62
Unsuccessful Exits	11	59

- Successful graduates were less likely to have a post-program inpatient stay. BHC appears to help people avoid inpatient stays.
- The 7 successful graduates who had a post-program inpatient stay stayed an average of 62 days (for all of their post-program stays combined).
- The 11 unsuccessful exits who had a post-program inpatient stay stayed an average of 59 days.
- All inpatient stays were for mental health except one, which was for substance abuse.
- We track post-program mental health inpatient hospital stays for about two years following exit. We typically do not track post-program substance abuse inpatient stays.



- Only 38% of exits in 2021 were successful graduations.
- A higher percentage of exits were successful during the height of the pandemic in 2020 (71%), in part because of fewer drug tests, but the percentage was lower in other years.

Any Post-Program Jail Stay

	2020 Graduates	2018-2019 Graduates
Percent with Stay	17%	19%
Total Graduates	12	16

**Mean Number of Post-Program Jail Days
(Among Graduates with Any Days)**

	2020 Graduates	2018-2019 Graduates
Mean Days	1.0	0.7
Graduates with Any Days	2	3

- Participants who graduated in 2020 (with fewer drug tests) appear to do as well as or better than the participants who graduated in other years, in terms of post-program jail and inpatient stays.
- Fewer drug tests do not appear to have hurt the post-program outcomes of the 2020 graduates.

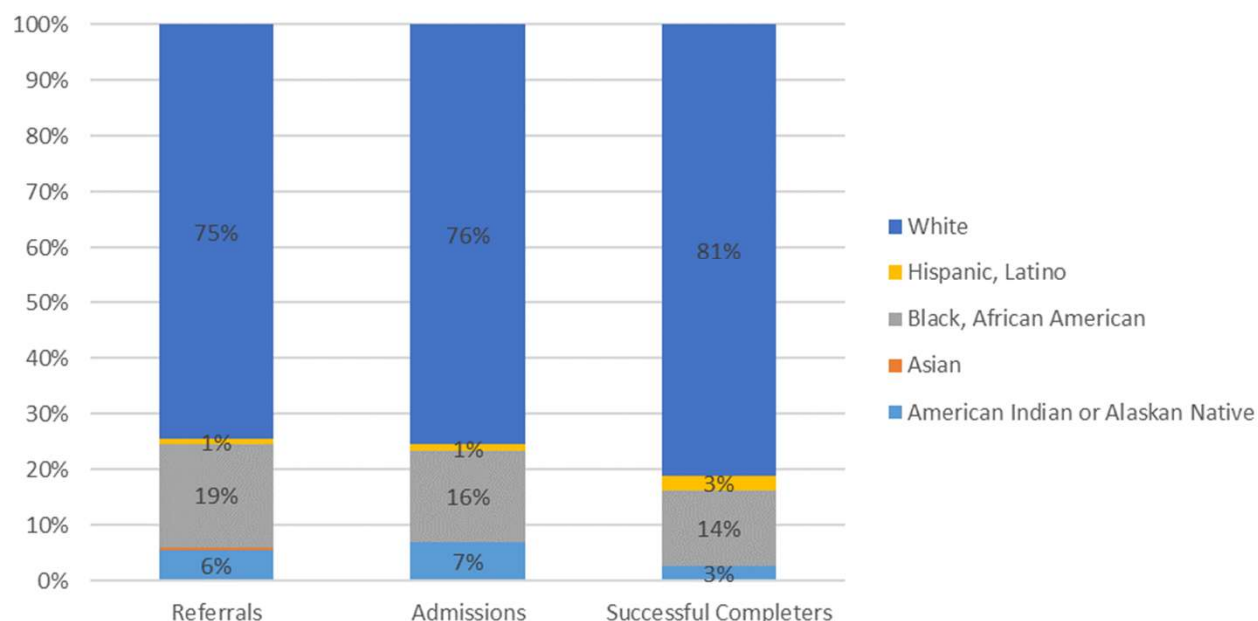
Any Post-Program Inpatient Stay

	2020 Graduates	2018-2019 Graduates
Percent with Stay	25%	25%
Total Graduates	12	16

**Mean Number of Post-Program Inpatient Days
(Among Graduates with Any Days)**

	2020 Graduates	2018-2019 Graduates
Mean Days	22	92
Graduates with Any Days	3	4

Race/Ethnicity of Referrals, Admissions, and Successful Completers (2018-2021)

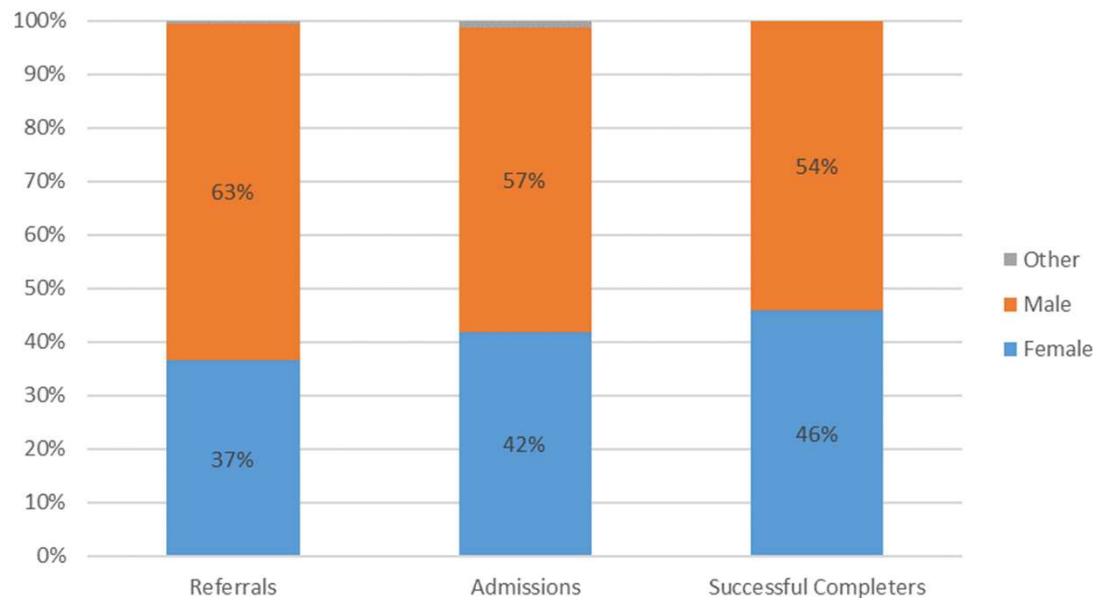


Success Rate: Percent of Exits That Were Successful (2018-2021)

American Indian or Alaskan Native	20%
Black, African American	38%
White	54%

- BHC should provide additional support to its Black and Native American participants. The success rate for Black and Native American participants is significantly lower than the success rate for white participants. Among 2018-2021 exits, only one of the five Native American participants successfully graduated. The BHC team is investigating this disparity further.
- More Black individuals should be referred. About 39% of the jail population with serious mental illness (SMI) and 25% of the jail population is Black, but only 19% of the BHC referral population is Black.
- Hispanic ethnicity may be underreported and should be tracked more consistently. Only 1% of BHC referrals are listed as Hispanic. About 7% of jail bookings, 5% of the jail population, and 5% of the jail population with SMI is Hispanic.
- The likelihood of admission among referrals is similar across the major racial/ethnic groups.

Gender of Referrals, Admissions, and Successful Completers (2018-2021)

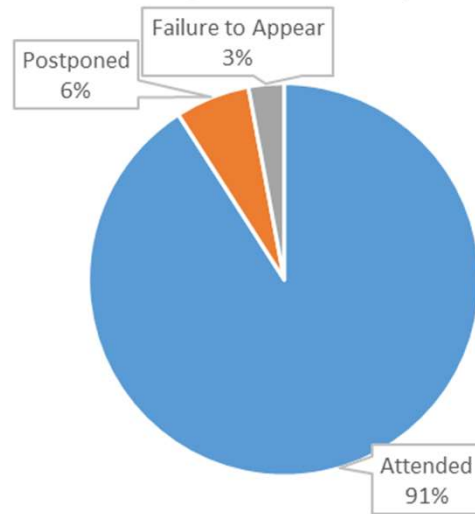


Success Rate: Percent of Exits That Were Successful (2018-2021)

Female	53%
Male	47%

- Sufficient support should be given to male participants. The success rate for women is somewhat higher than the success rate for men.
- More men should be referred to BHC. Men make up 79% of the SMI population in jail but only 63% of BHC referrals.

Status Hearing Attendance (2018-2021*)



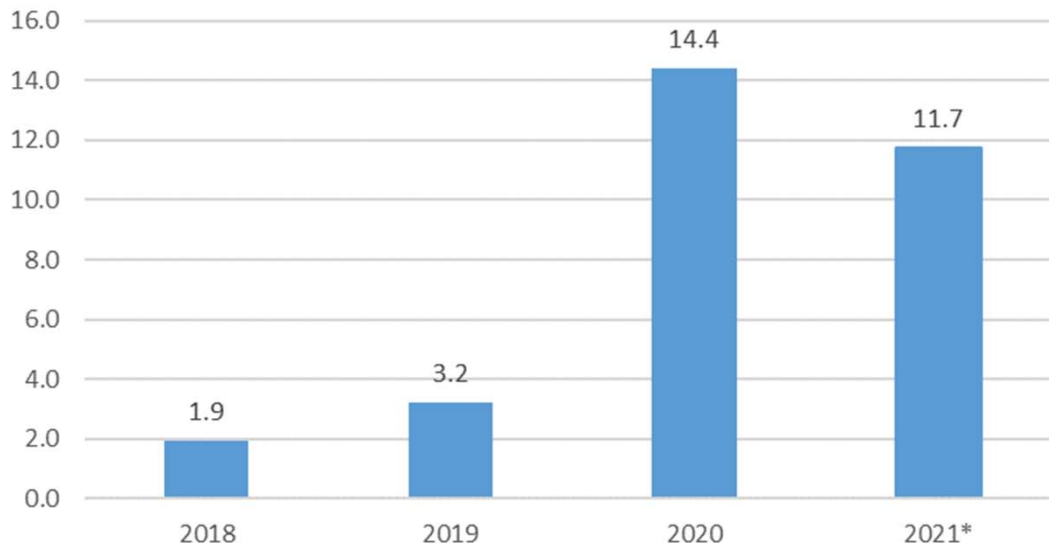
Status Hearing Attendance, by Year

	2018		2019		2020		2021*	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Attended	362	93	465	91	418	87	516	93
Postponed	13	3	42	8	47	10	17	3
Failure to Appear	16	4	5	1	13	3	23	4

* Includes data from 1/1/21 to 11/22/21

- BHC participants attend 91% of their status hearings. Participants fail to appear for only 3% of hearings.
- The percentage of status hearings that were postponed temporarily increased to 10% in 2020 but decreased to 3% in 2021.

Ratio of Incentives to Sanctions



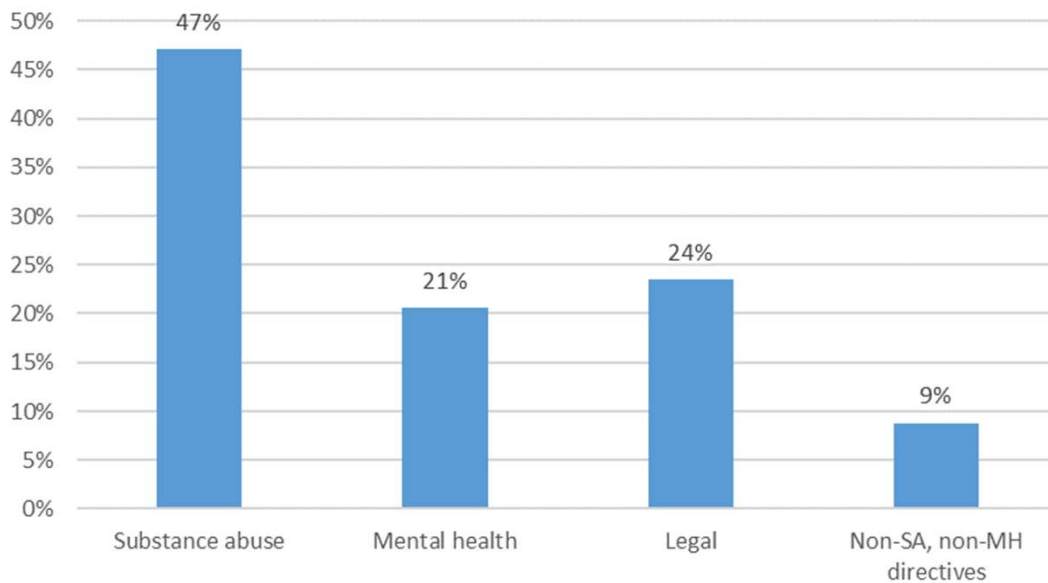
Incentives and Sanctions

	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Ave. incentives per exit	12.4	26.3	33.9	20.0
Ave. sanctions per exit	6.4	8.2	2.4	1.7
Ratio	1.9	3.2	14.4	11.7

* Includes data from 1/1/21 to 12/6/21

- The ratio of incentives to sanctions increased significantly from 2018/2019 to 2020/2021.
- Consistent with best practices, the ratio is above the recommended number of 4.

Sanction Circumstances, 2021



Sanction Circumstances

	<u>2018 - 2020</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	Freq.	Pct.	Freq.	Pct.
Substance abuse	130	56%	16	47%
Mental health	38	16%	7	21%
Legal	26	11%	8	24%
Non-SA, non-MH directives	38	16%	3	9%
Total	232	100%	34	100%

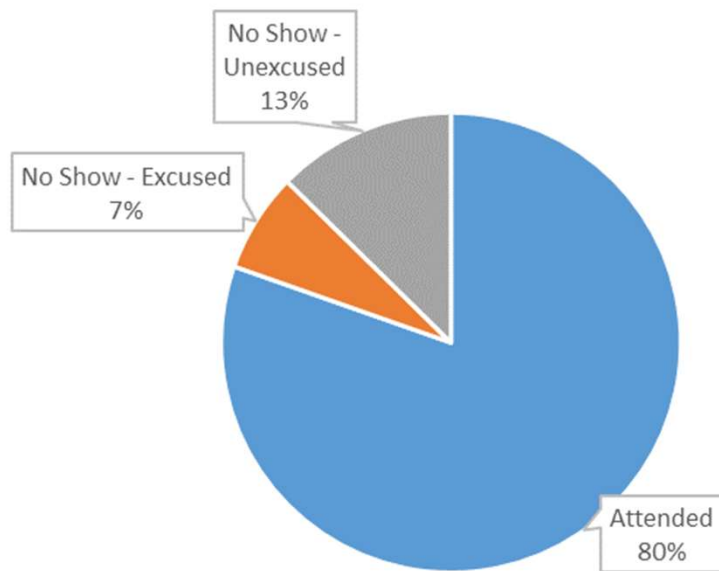
- Sanctions for substance abuse occur frequently. They made up about 50% of sanction circumstances in 2021, which is large, but somewhat less than in prior years.
- Individuals who primarily have substance abuse disorders should be referred to Drug Court instead of BHC.
- Best practices are to adjust treatment requirements in response to positive drug tests early in the program. Consistent with best practices, jail sanctions do not occur much in the first 90 days of the program (with the exception of an early jail sanction for one participant).

Percent of Exits with Any In-Program Jail Stay for New Charges

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018- 2021
Successful Completions	20%	45%	25%	11%	27%
Unsuccessful Exits	22%	56%	40%	13%	29%

- 28% of exits from 2018 to 2021 had an in-program jail stay for new charges.
- The percentage with an in-program jail stay declined noticeably in 2021.
- The percentage has been similar for successful and unsuccessful exits.

Attendance at Therapeutic Sessions (2018-2021)



Unexcused No- Show Rate by Year

2018	12%
2019	11%
2020	12%
2021 YTD	15%

- Attendance at therapeutic sessions is generally good.
- The unexcused no-show rate increased slightly in 2021.

Attendance at Therapeutic Sessions (2018-2021*)

	Attended		No Show - Excused		No Show - Unexcused		Total		2021 No Show - Unexcused
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	
MH - IOP	186	69%	33	12%	52	19%	271	100%	45%
MH - case management	2,468	88%	173	6%	150	5%	2,791	100%	7%
MH - community-based services	1,680	91%	76	4%	93	5%	1,849	100%	10%
MH - group	2,340	82%	146	5%	363	13%	2,849	100%	5%
MH - individual	665	76%	104	12%	103	12%	872	100%	29%
MH - medication	387	78%	42	8%	68	14%	497	100%	16%
SA - group	934	61%	146	10%	441	29%	1,521	100%	44%
SA - individual	613	69%	86	10%	188	21%	887	100%	18%

* Includes data from 1/1/21 to 12/6/21

- In 2021, the unexcused no-show rate for therapeutic sessions was high for substance abuse sessions (44% for group and 18% for individual), mental health intensive outpatient program (45%), and individual mental health (29%).
- The 2018-2021 attendance rate was highest for mental health community-based services (91%) and mental health case management (88%).
- The BHC team should continue working to provide rides for substance abuse sessions.

Housing Status of Successful Graduates

	At Entry		At Exit	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
House/Apartment*	27	73%	34	92%
Transitional housing	2	5%	1	3%
Staying with friends	0	0%	1	3%
Living in temporary housing	1	3%	0	0%
Homeless at a shelter	1	3%	1	3%
In custody	3	8%	0	0%
Literally homeless	2	5%	0	0%
Precariously housed	1	3%	0	0%
Total	37	100%	37	100%

Note: Data include all successful exits from 2018-2021.

* Includes house/apartment alone, with family, or with roommate.

- 92% of successful completers were in a house or apartment at exit.
- 73% were in a house or apartment at entry, so about 20% of the successful graduates moved from a less stable housing status to a house or apartment.