

THE
STEPPING UP
INITIATIVE



**Utilizing Data-Driven Strategic Approaches to Reduce the Number of People with Serious
Mental Illness in Jail**

Douglas County, Nebraska

QUARTERLY REPORT

**Data from Quarter 4
Meeting Date: January 25, 2024**

Stepping Up Key Measures

Definitions

SMI (Serious Mental Illness):	Individuals with (i) Schizophrenia, (ii) Schizoaffective Disorder, (iii) Delusional Disorder, (iv) Bipolar Affective Disorder, (v) Major Depression, (vi) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, and (vii) Psychotic Disorder (Self-Report and Diagnosed by Professional).
Connection to Care/Service Type 1:	Information and Referral; defined as any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbal or Written information is shared about a service or program with the client. Written contact information about a service or program is shared with the client.
Connection to Care/Service Type 2:	Linking to Service; defined as any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbal or written communication is received confirming that the client and the agency have been connected. Verbal or written communication is received confirming that the client has an appointment. The client is aware of the agency and the agency is aware of the client's need for service.
LAI (Long Acting Injectable):	LAI antipsychotics are a pharmacologic strategy for treating patients with schizophrenia who relapse due to nonadherence to anti-psychotic medication.
Recidivism:	Refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior and is measured by criminal acts that result in being "re-booked" into jail within the 12 months of the person's last release date.
MHFA (Mental Health First Aid):	Is an 8-hour public education training that introduces participants to risk factors and warning signs of mental health problems, builds understanding of the impact, and provides an overview of common treatments. Recertification is required every 3 years.
CIT (Crisis Intervention Training):	The Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is an innovative police based first responder program that has become nationally known as the "Memphis Model" of pre-arrest jail diversion for those in a mental illness crisis. This program provides law enforcement based crisis intervention training for helping those individuals with mental illness. Involvement in CIT is voluntary and based in the patrol division of the police department. In addition, CIT works in partnership with those in mental health care to provide a system of services that is friendly to the individuals with mental illness, family members, and the police officers. If the individual is on probation for a felony conviction, they are subject to custodial sanctions per NRS 29-2266(8)(b). Custodial Sanctions consisting of jail stays from 3-30 days up to 90 days are available for use by the probation officer at any time, but only after gaining the approval of their Chief Probation Officer (or designee), and upon the Order of the Court. If the custodial sanction is contested and results in a court hearing, the Judge could decrease or increase the number of days in jail being recommended by the probation officer.
Custodial Sanction:	
Probation Violation:	There are 3 types; Technical Violations, New Law Violation, and Abscond Violations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Violations: Examples include failed drug testing, missed appointments, etc... These are handled with sanctions. New Law Violations: Are required by State Statute 29-2255 to be submitted to the prosecuting attorney, if the individual is accused of committing through the commission of, or involvement in, any criminal activity. This could result in a motion to revoke probation and another c.. Abscond Violations: Occur when an individual is actively avoiding supervision and these violations are submitted following reasonable efforts to locate the defendant (which are unsuccessful).
MAT (Medication-Assisted Treatment):	Is the use of medications with counseling and behavioral therapies to treat substance use disorders and prevent opioid overdoses.
BHITF:	Behavioral Health Incident Tracking Form.
Data Applications Used:	IMS (Information Management System - Dotcom is the Vendor); Collaborate (customizable, web-based case management software used by DCDC Re-Entry Staff); ERMA (Wellpath's proprietary electronic record management application); CAD (used by Law Enforcement Agencies).

Stepping Up 4 Key Measures

Goal 1: Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail *(&1.b: Incarcerated in Jail)

Numerator: The number of adults booked into the jail with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) during the month

Denominator: The average daily total population of the jail for the month

Data Source: DCDC

Date Provided: Monthly

Review Frequency: Monthly

Notes: This data does not include individuals who bond out or those who are sentenced to time served before receiving a mental health evaluation.

Goal 2: Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Numerator: The monthly average LOS for those discharged from jail with a SMI

Demoninator: The average daily total population of the jail for the month

Data Source: DCDC

Date Provided: Monthly

Review Frequency: Monthly

Notes: July 2018 - March 2019 used Mental Health Disorder; April 2019 definition changed to SMI

Goal 3: Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Numerator: The number of individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) who have a Type 1 and/or Type 2 Connections to Care made during incarceration - reported during the month they were released from jail

Denominator: Number of all individuals with a SMI discharged from jail that month

Data Source: DCDC (Collaborate & ERMA connected through data #)

Date Provided: Monthly

Review Frequency: Monthly

Notes: Data through April 2019 reflects individuals with a MH disorder. Dat..

Goal 4: Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Numerator: The number (percentage) of individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) who are re-booked into jail for new offenses within 12 months following their last release date.

Denominator: Total number of bookings

Data Source: DCDC

Date Provided: Monthly

Review Frequency: Monthly

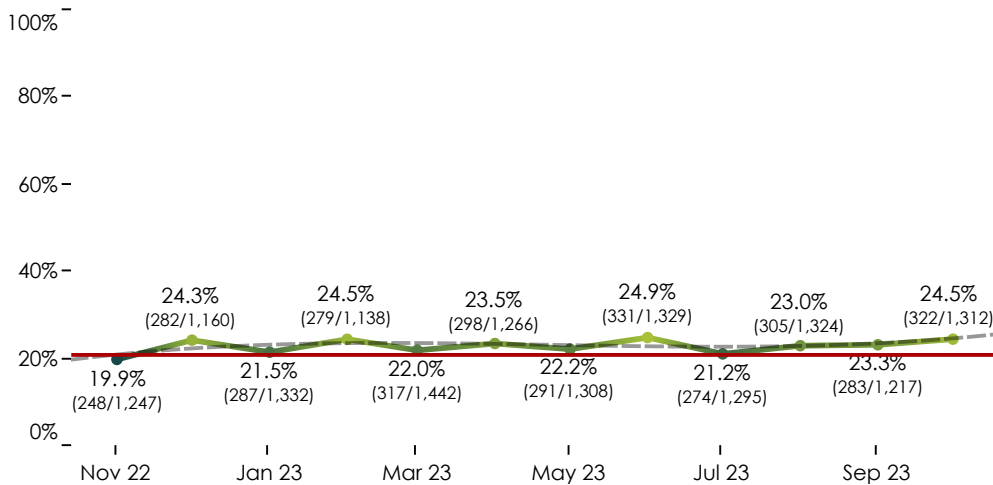
Notes: Will be compared for the SMI population and non-SMI populations. To exclude transfers from state prisons; bond revocation, and probation violations.

Stepping Up 4 Key Measures

Goal 1:

Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail *(&1.b Incarcerated in Jail)

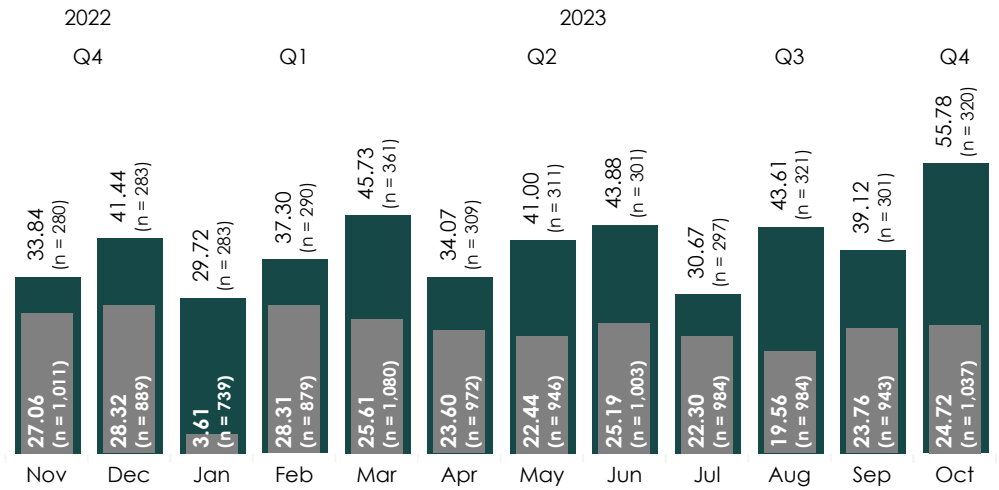
Percent of Monthly Bookings for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) & 2022 Avg. (20.8%)



Goal 2:

Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for individuals Without a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) vs. with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in days



Goal 3:

Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

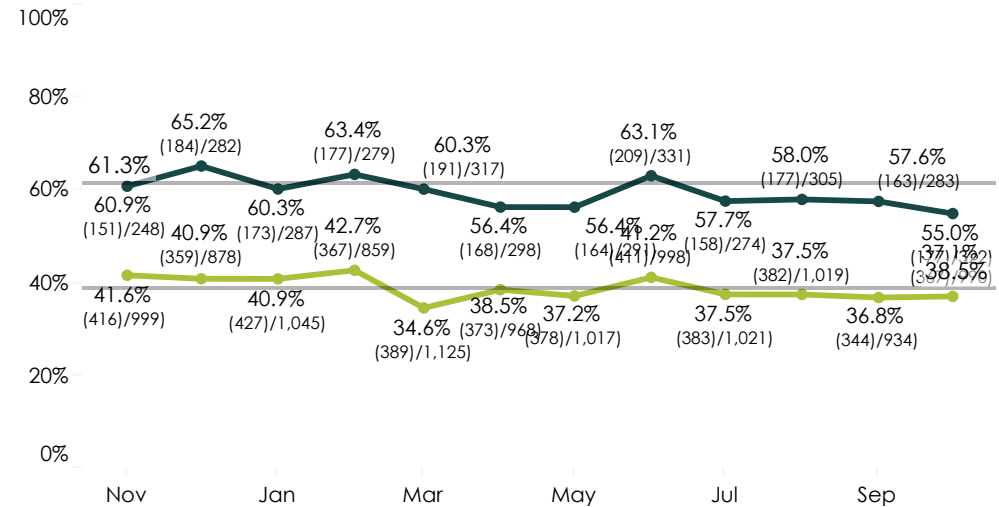
Automated Report Under Development

Collaborate Database

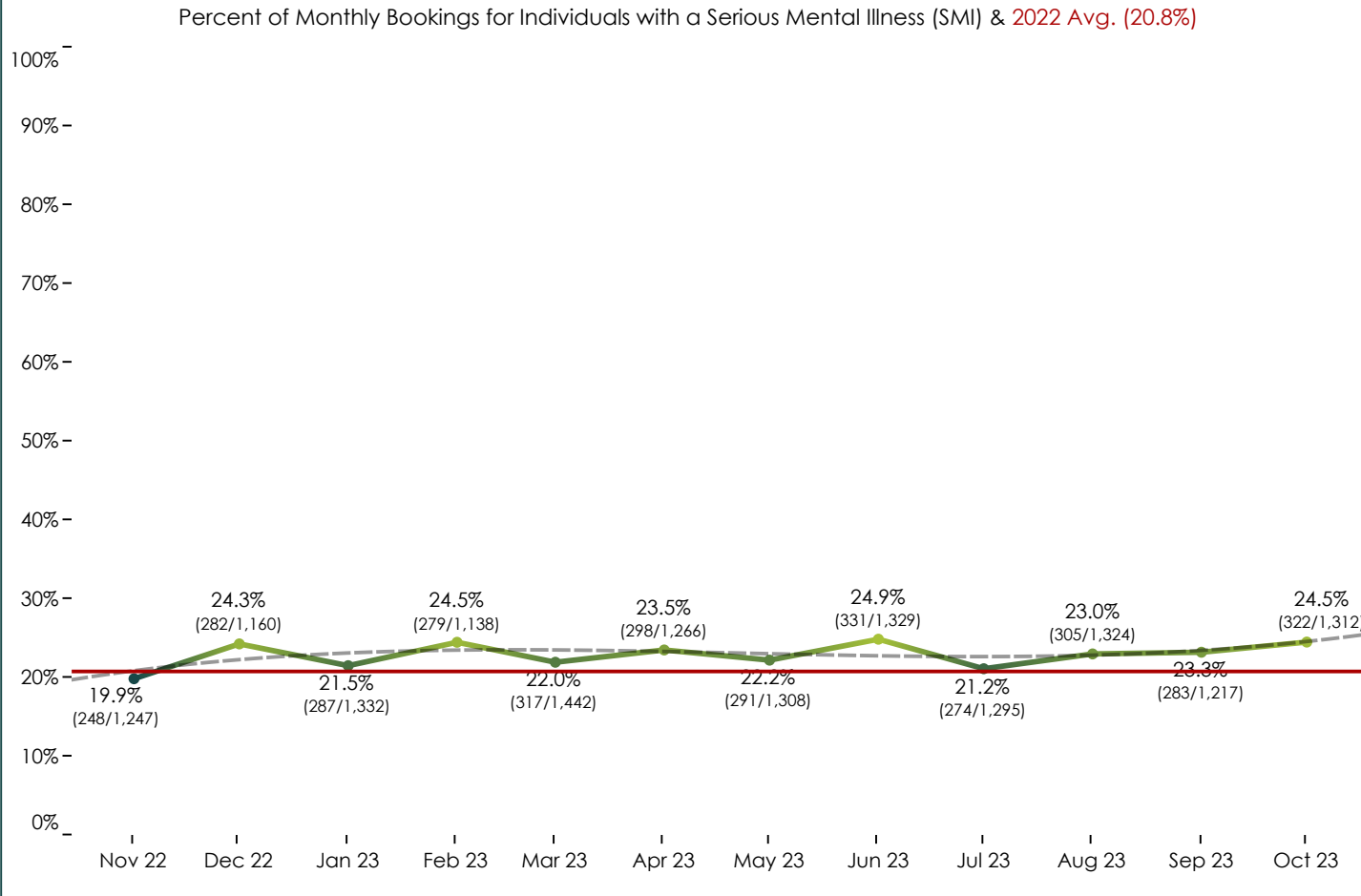
Goal 4:

Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Percentage of Repeat Bookings: SMI vs. Non-SMI



Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail



Measure:
Percent of booked inmates with a diagnosed Serious Mental Illness (SMI), by month

Definitions:
Total number of booked inmates by category divided by total number of inmates, by month

Data Source:
Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail

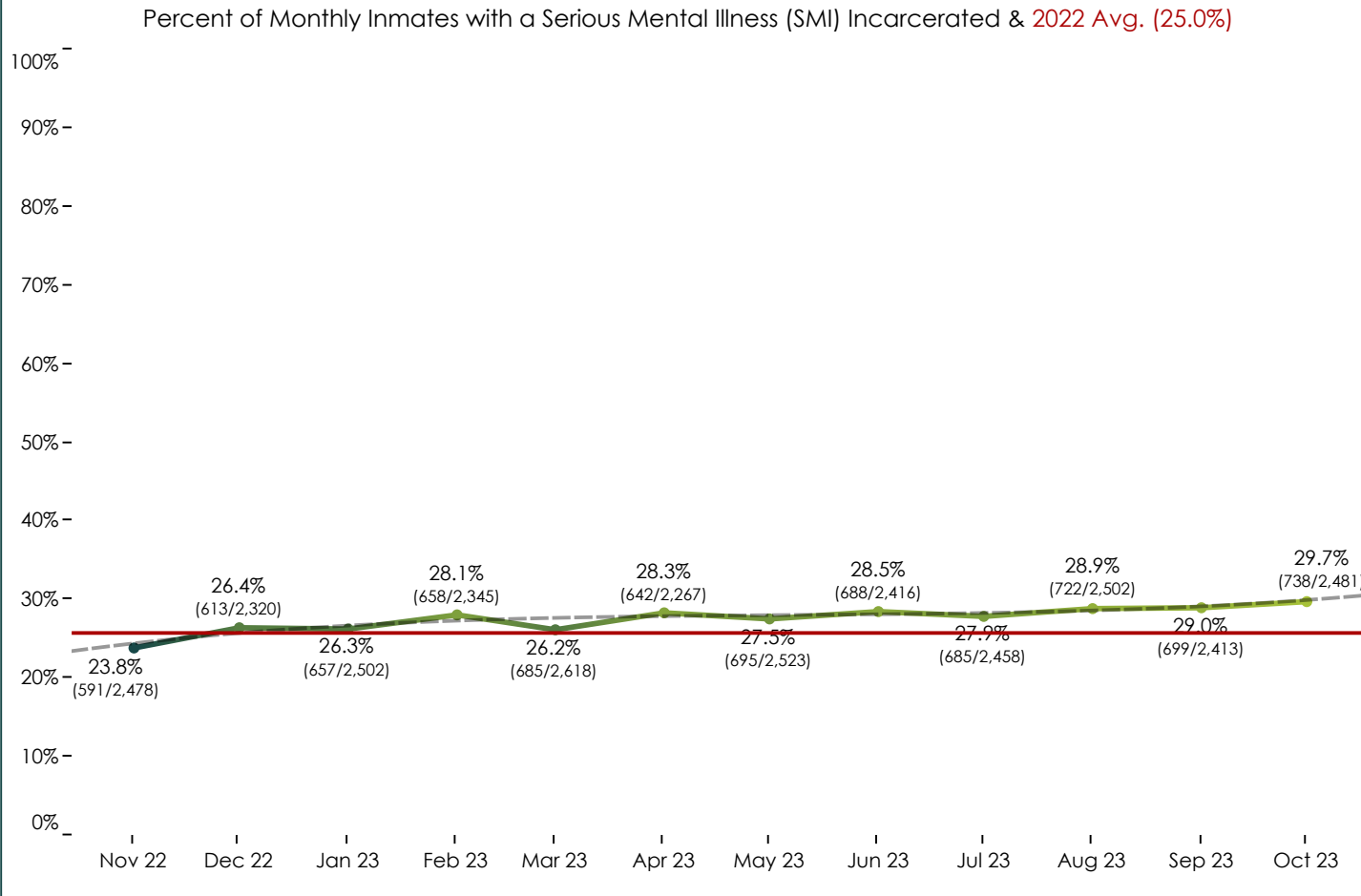
Review Frequency:
Monthly

Analysis:

- The highest percentage of bookings for individuals with a SMI across the recorded data occurred in June 2023, with 24.9% of bookings being attributed to persons with an SMI.
- The lowest percentage of bookings for individuals with a SMI across the recorded data occurred in February 2020, with 16.3% of bookings being attributed to persons with an SMI.
- Reported bookings for individuals with an SMI has been above the 2022 average for the last 11 rolling months, indicating a continued increase in the total number of bookings for the SMI population each month.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Goal 1.b: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Incarcerated in Jail



Measure:

Percent of incarcerated inmates with a diagnosed Serious Mental Illness (SMI), by month

Definitions:

Total number of incarcerated inmates by category divided by total number of inmates, by month

Data Source:

Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail

Review Frequency:

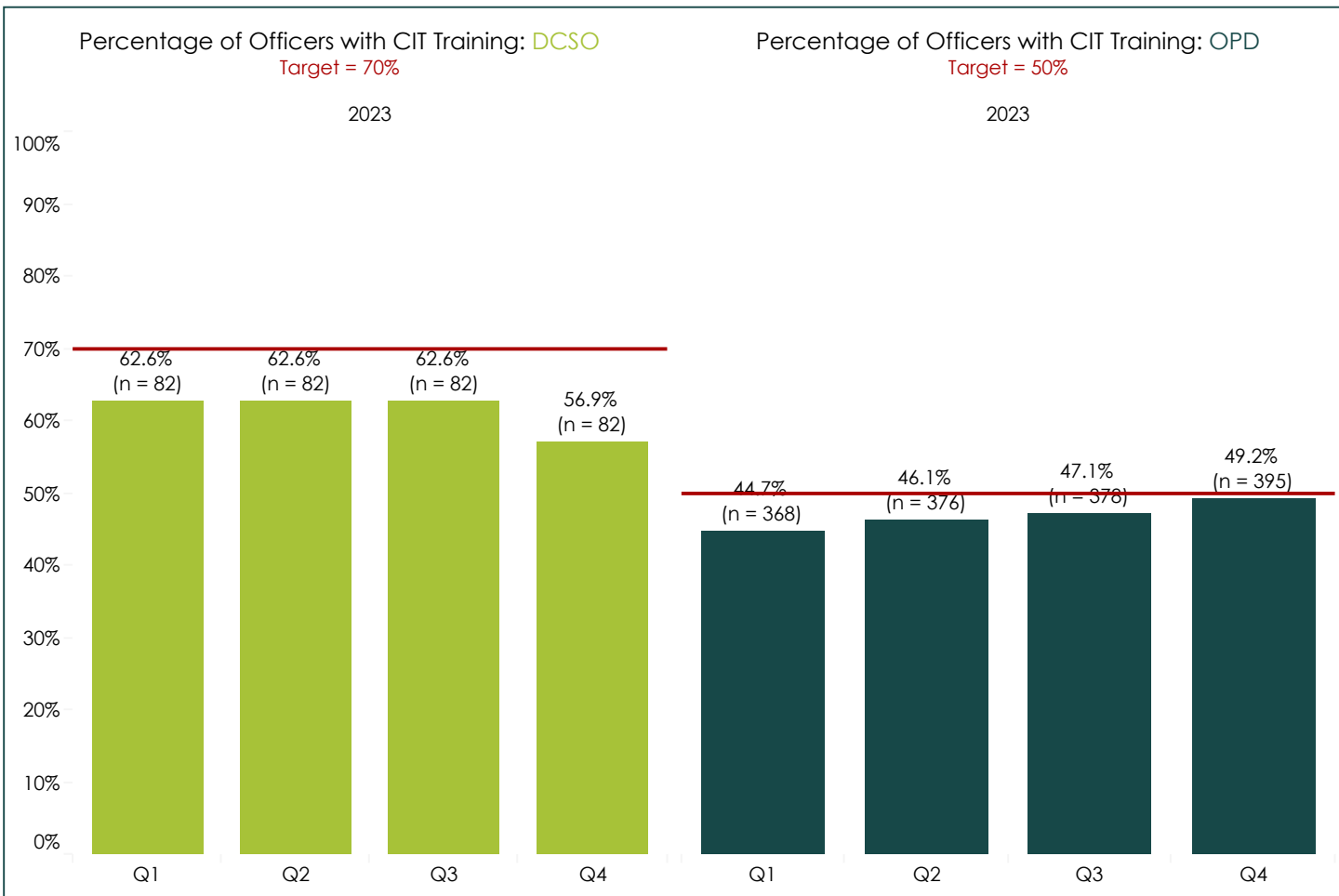
Monthly

Analysis:

- The highest percentage of inmates with a SMI across the recorded data occurred in October 2023, with 29.7% of inmates being persons with an SMI.
- The lowest percentage of inmates with a SMI across the recorded data occurred in February 2020, with 19.7% of inmates being persons with an SMI.
- Similar to the percent of monthly bookings with an SMI, the percent of incarcerated inmates with an SMI has been above the 2022 average for the last 11 rolling months. Both factors indicate changes in the expected number of individuals with an SMI who are being booked and incarcerated each month.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Objective 1: DCSO and OPD will increase the number of designated officers trained in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT).



Measure:
Number of trained sworn, active officers / Total sworn, active officers

Definitions:
Percentage of Law Enforcement Officers with initial CIT training

Data Source:
OPD & DCSO
Lindsay Kroll - OPD
Sgt. Jared Langemeier - DCSO

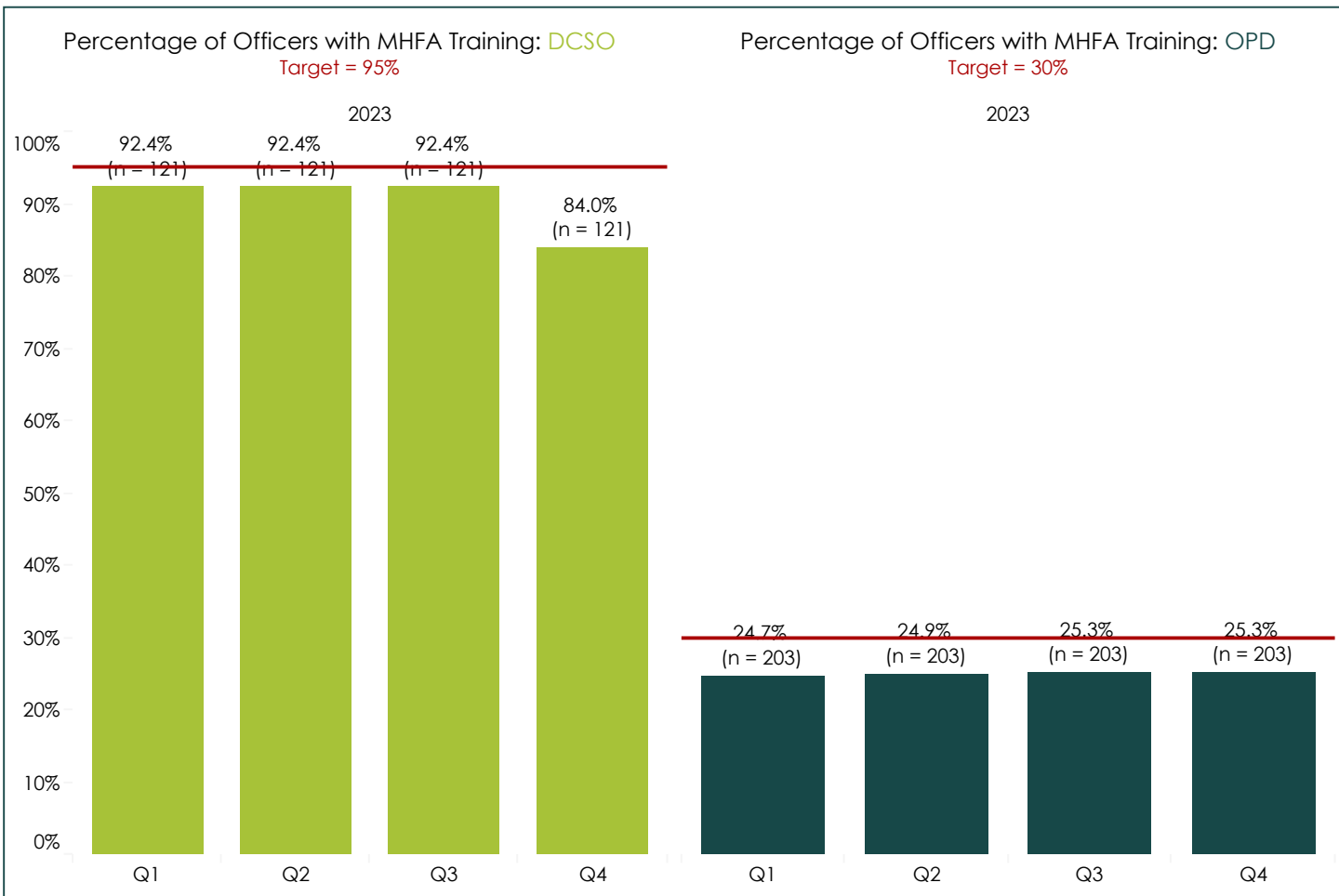
Review Frequency:
Quarterly

Analysis:

- This is point in time data, gathered at the end of the reporting period.
- DCSO change in CIT training percentage is due to a reported increase in sworn officers, not a drop in CIT trained officers for Q4.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Objective 2: DCSO and OPD will increase the number of designated officers trained in Mental Health First Aid (MHFA). | DSCO Goal is 95% | OPD Goal is 30%



Measure:
Number of trained sworn, active officers / Total sworn, active officers

Definitions:
Percentage of Law Enforcement Officers with initial MHFA training

Data Source:
OPD & DCSO
Lindsay Kroll - OPD
Sgt. Jared Langemeier - DCSO

Review Frequency:
Quarterly

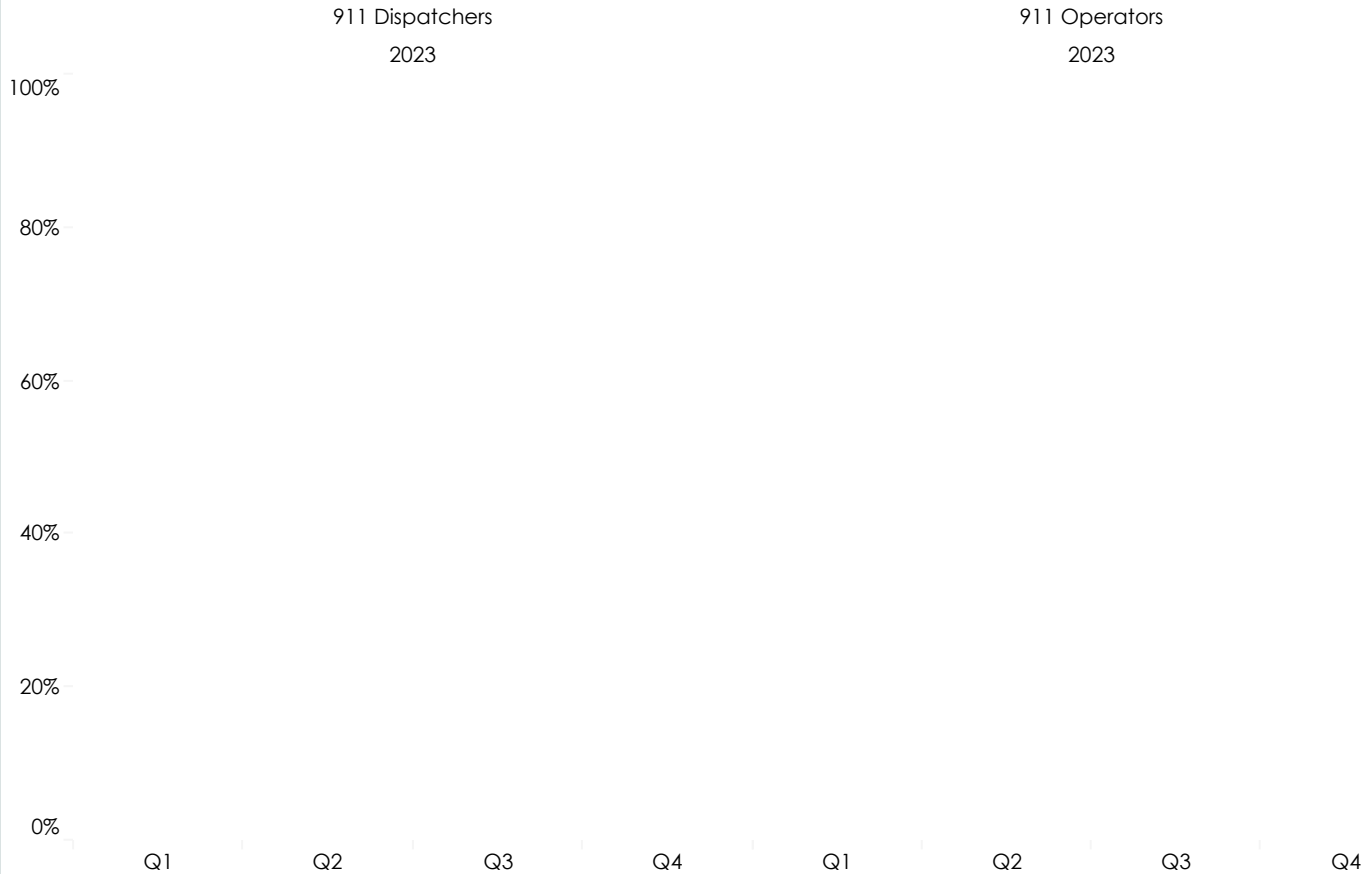
Analysis:

- This is point in time data, gathered at the end of the reporting period.
- MHFA is now provided during new hire/recruit training at the Douglas/Sarpy Co. Training Academy.
- DCSO change in MHFA training percentage is due to a reported increase in sworn officers, not a drop in CIT trained officers for Q4.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Objective 1 & 2: 911 Call Center will work toward having 100% of designated staff trained in CIT, MHFA, either, or both.

Percentage of 911 Call Center Dispatchers and Operators with CIT / MHFA Training



Measure:

Number of trained 911 call center employees / Total FTE's

Definitions:

Percentage of 911 Call Center employees with CIT training

Data Source:

John Jaeckel - Douglas County 911 Call Center

Review Frequency:

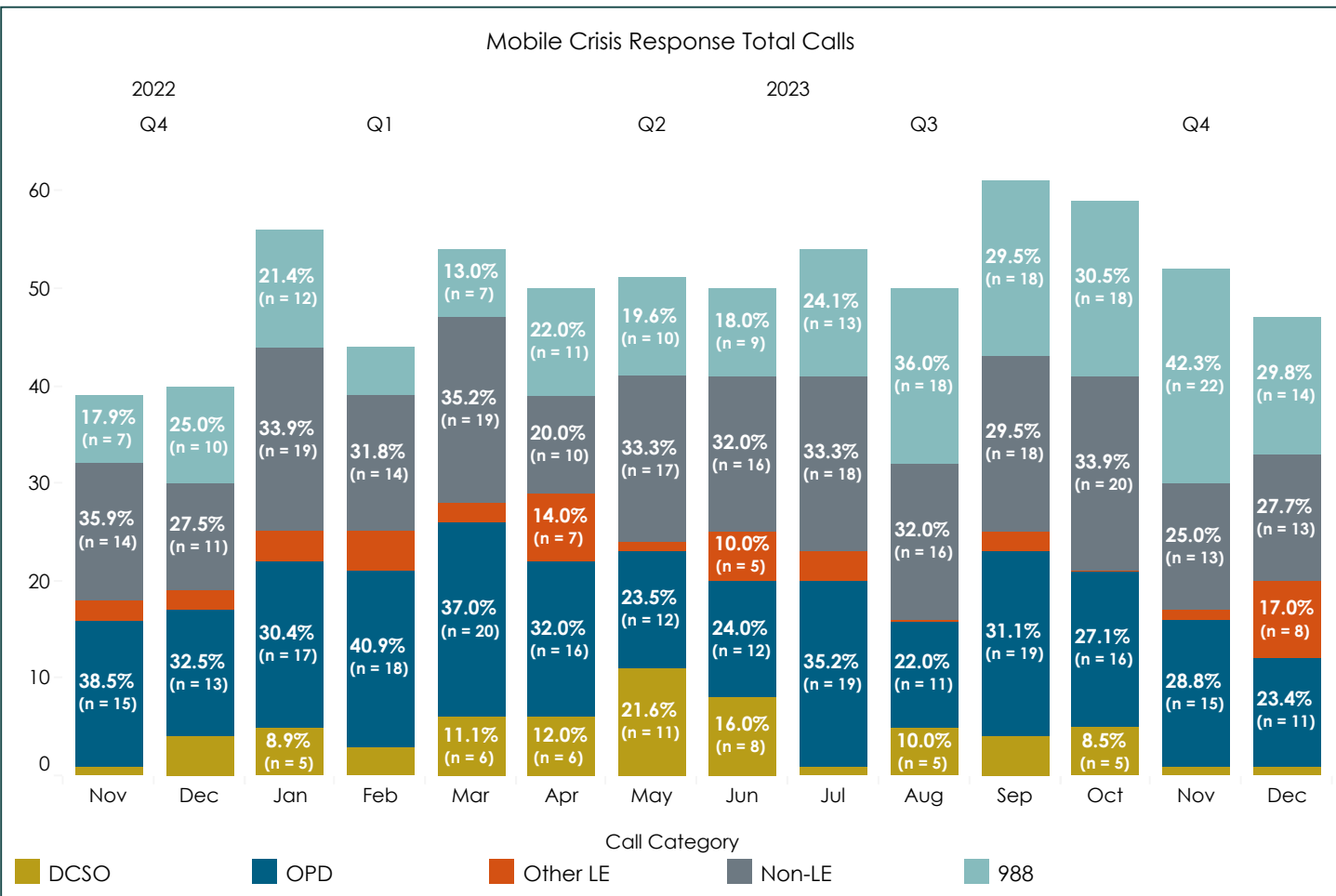
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Training above is for CIT, Call Center Staff are not trained in MHFA at this time.
- This is point in time data, gathered at the end of the reporting period.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Objective 3: Analyze Mobile Crisis Response (MCR) data (from Region 6) to identify potential opportunities.



Measure:
Number of Mobile Crisis Response calls by month

Definitions:
Mobile Crisis Response is activated by 4 sources: Law Enforcement, Shelters, 988, and the Behavioral Health Helpline

Data Source:
Brad Negrete - LFS

Review Frequency:
Quarterly

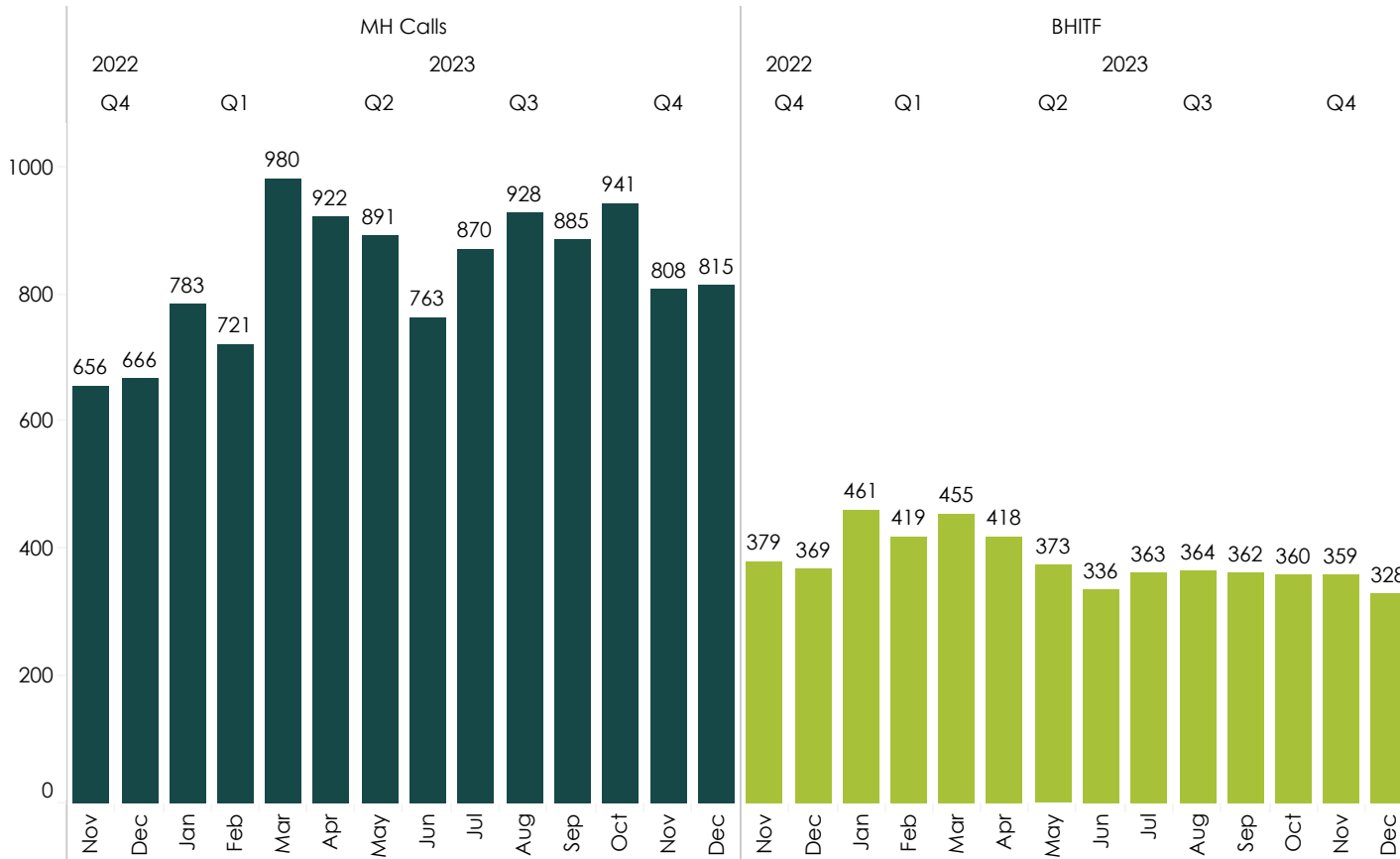
Analysis:

- Other Law Enforcement Examples: Dodge CSO, Blair PD, FBI, Fremont PD, Ralston PD, NE State Patrol, Washington CSO, Valley PD, Waterloo PD, Eppley Airport Police, Washington Jail.
- Non-Law Enforcement Examples: Nebraska Family Helpline, Shelters, Jails, Campuses, etc.
- 988 activation of Crisis Response has continued remain a significant source of Crisis Response Activations since it's inception.
- OPD and DCSO both utilize a co-responder model when responding to mental health calls. Due to this, the data shows an overall decrease in Crisis Response utilization over time for both organizations, and a decrease in crisis response utilization overall for LFS.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

Objective 4: LE agencies will work toward increasing the number of completed Behavioral Health Incident Tracking Forms (BHITF).

Mental Health Coded Dispositions vs. BHITF Forms Completed



Measure:

Counts of 911 calls coded as MH and BHITF completed

Definitions:

The number of 911 calls coded as MH calls and the number of BHITF completed by OPD each month

Data Source:

Lindsay Kroll - OPD

Review Frequency:

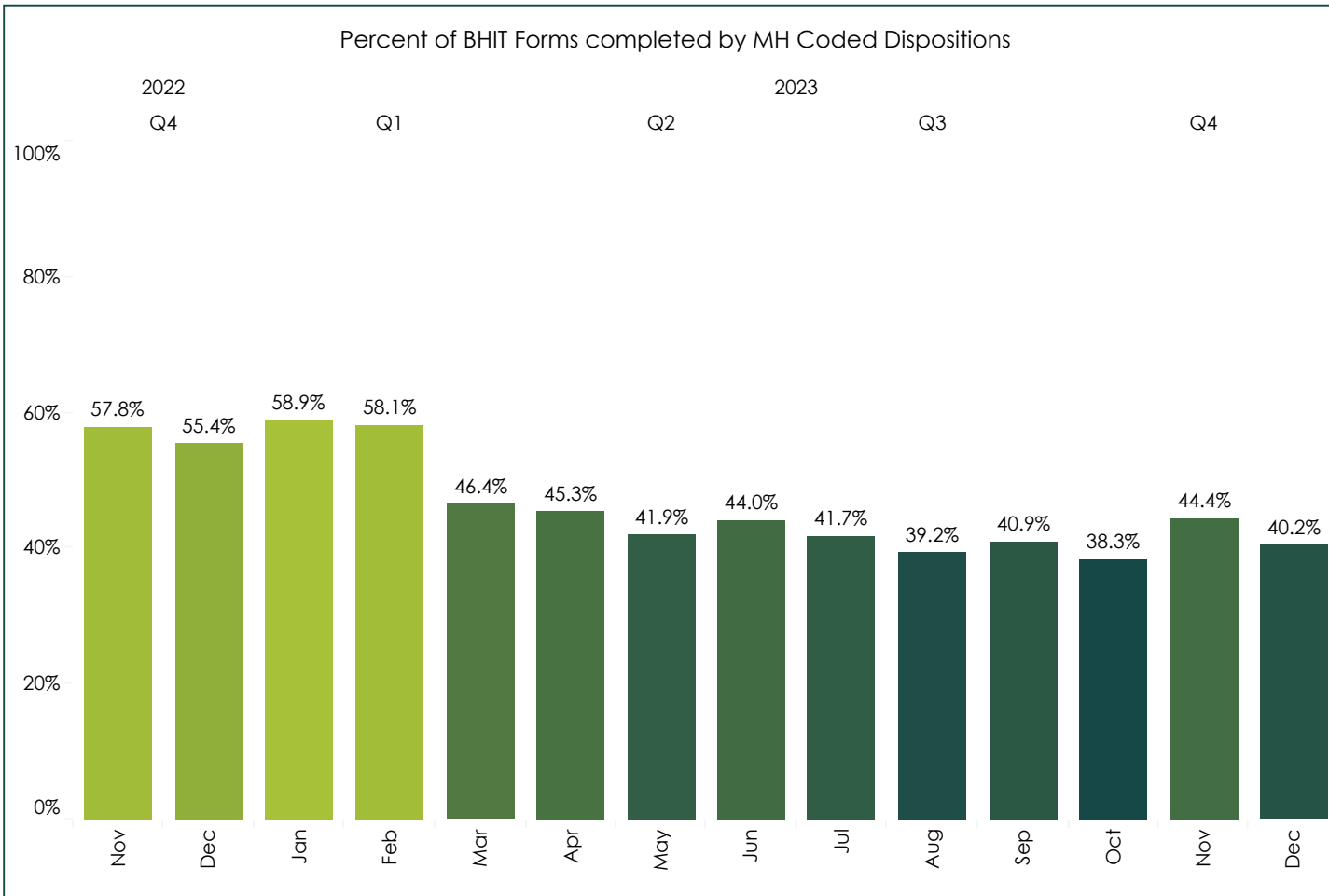
Quarterly

Analysis:

- DCSO and Other Law-Enforcement agencies not included in data above, **data is for OPD only**
- Mental Health dispositions are coded as "MH" by the responding officer, NOT the 911 Call Center.
- 911 Call Center may not know that there is a mental health crisis / issue during the call - so wouldn't be able to screen the call as mental health. If OPD has CORE TEAM follow up, this call won't count as a MH Coded disposition.
- BHITF - Law Enforcement codes the call as mental health - Forms completed electronically in OPD Cruisers.
- Some reason for the discrepancy would be for some of our repeat callers. Officers are encouraged to only do 1 BHITF for an individual in a 24-hour period, unless something changes (i.e. transported, EPC, etc.). There is also noted discrepancy between calls that come in, but no LE contact occurs, leading to no BHITF to be completed.
- OPD is working with the Public Policy Center to analyze BHITF Data.
- **DCSO data will be included soon, file format issue.**

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

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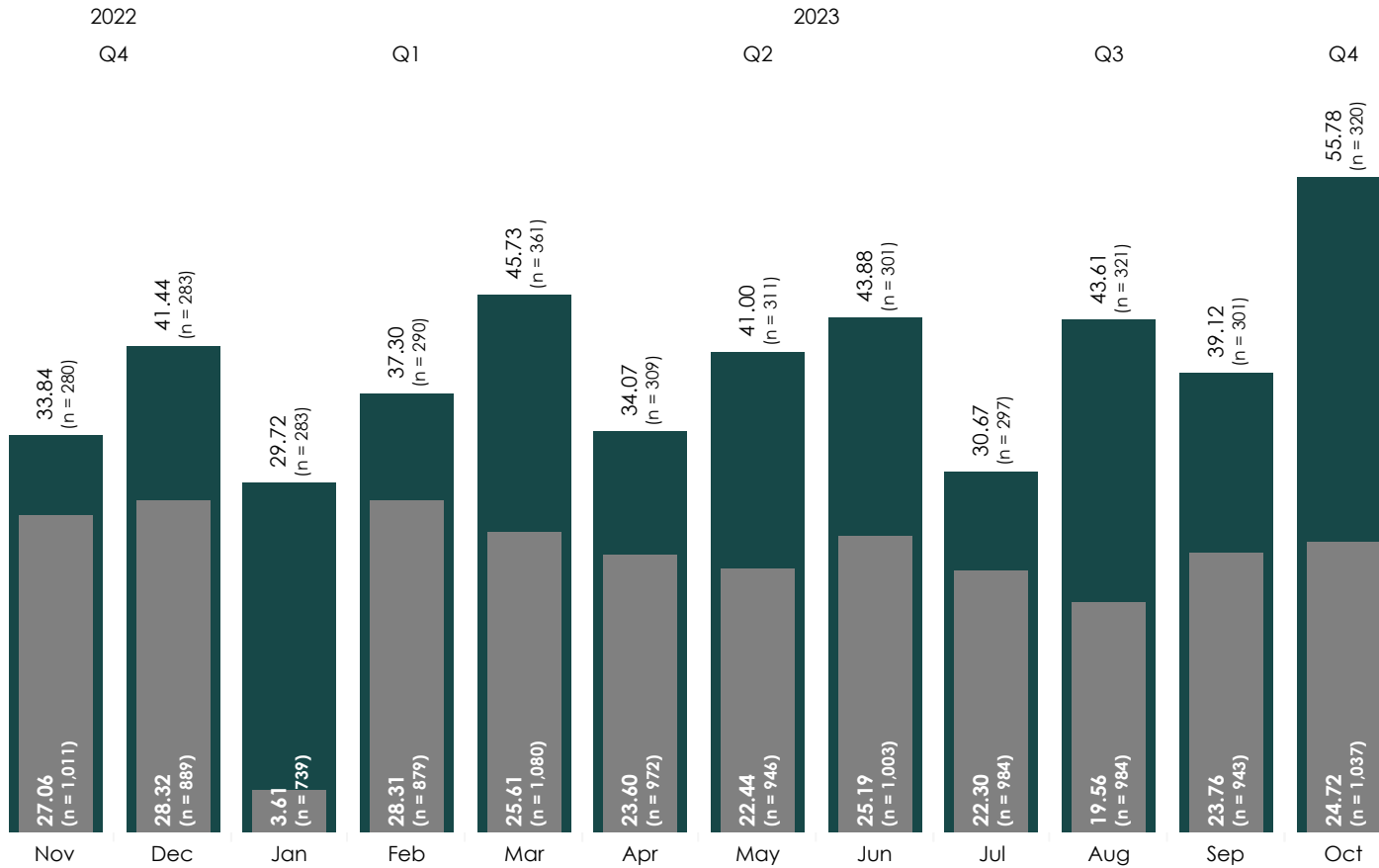
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Goal 2: Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for individuals Without a Serious Mental Illness vs. with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in days



Measure:

Average length of stay (ALOS) in jail for individuals by group, by month

Definitions:

The average length of stay from booking to discharge for individuals with an SMI vs individuals without an SMI

Data Source:

Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail

Review Frequency:

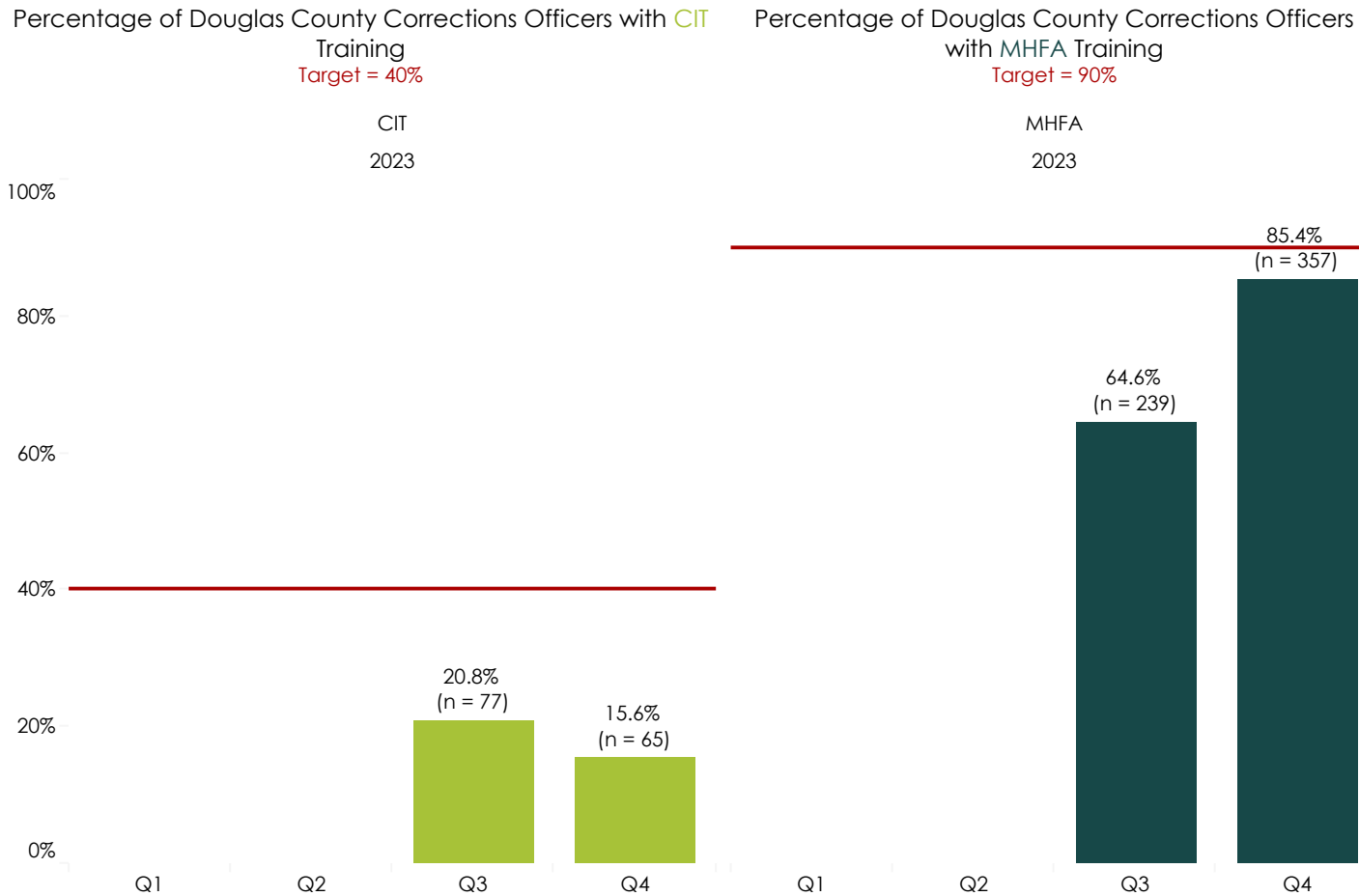
Monthly

Analysis:

- October 2023 saw the largest discrepancy between the ALOS for the general population and SMI population over the last 12 rolling months, and one of the highest on record for the data.
- Other counties have been exploring variables associated with this discrepancy, to include ALOS between groups, to include those who recidivate vs those with a one-time booking in the last 12 months, cross-referenced between SMI and non-SMI groups. There is also some work on identifying top utilizers of jail time/repeat bookings, and the specific impacts of problem-solving courts and individuals awaiting competency restoration on these metrics.

Goal 2: Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Objective 1: Corrections will work to have 100% of Correctional Officers trained in CIT (40 hours), MHFA (8 hours), or both.



Measure:
Number of Correctional Officers with Training / Total FTE's

Definitions:
Percentage of Corrections Officers with CIT / MHFA Training

Data Source:
Lt. Sanduski - Douglas County Jail

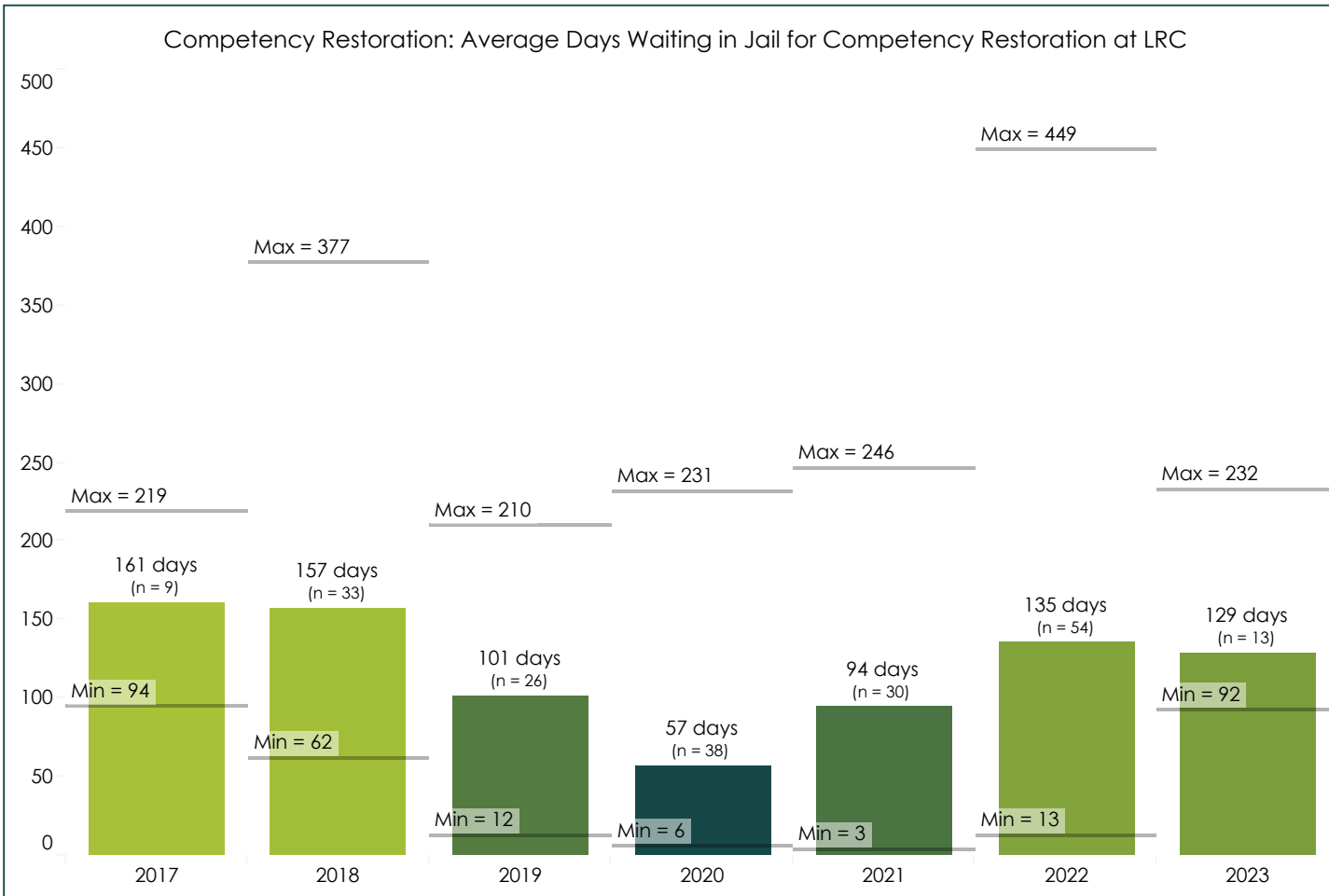
Review Frequency:
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Lt. Roccaforte has retired, and Lt. Sanduski is now providing CIT/MHFA data for the Douglas County Jail.
- For Q4, the Jail was <5% away from hitting their MHFA target, while CIT trainings dipped slightly. This appears to be due to changes in staffing, both in terms of FTEs increasing and CIT trained individuals leaving the jail.

Goal 2: Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Objective 2: Collect baseline data on the amount of time individuals are waiting to access competency restorative treatment at LRC



Measure:

Average number of days from court order to transfer to LRC

Definitions:

Average days between court order and LRC transfer, organized by date of court order - by calendar year

Data Source:

Chris Sweney - Douglas County Department of Corrections

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- Cpt. Earley with Douglas County Corrections has Retired; Chris Sweney has taken over Competency Restoration Reporting.
- **Due to this change, data for Q3 has not been updated.**
- A new process on tracking competency restoration has been recommended, with example data sheets provided. The new data tracking will allow metrics to adaptively change based on changed status' for individuals, and allow greater assessment of demographics, specific wait times, barriers, and other factors involved with competency restoration timeliness.
- There is a high variation between the Min and Max data each calendar year.

Goal 3: Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

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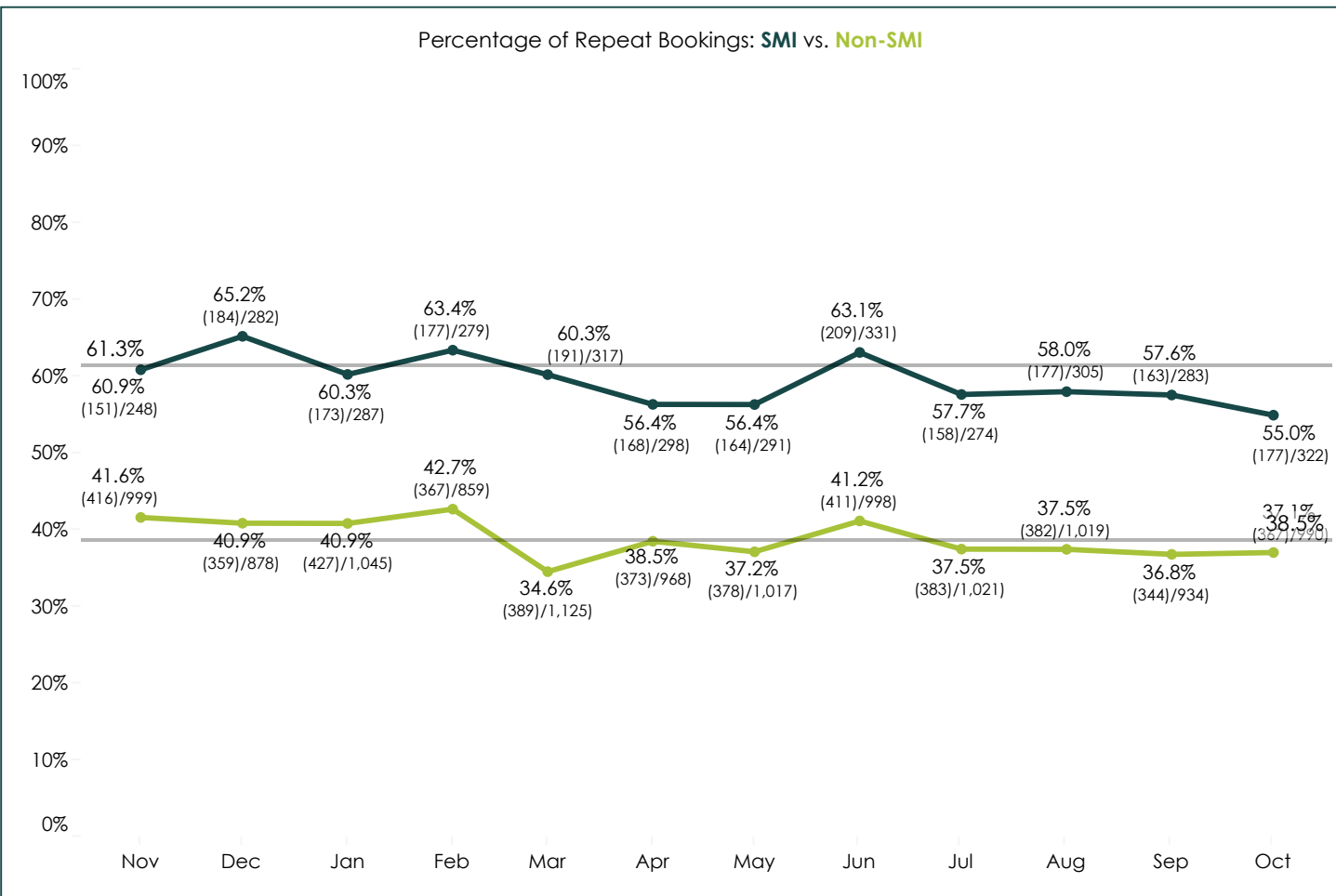
In Progress

Measure: Number of individuals with a SMI discharged and linked to service during their stay in jail (Type 2) OR Number of SMI individuals given information or a referral to a service (Type 1) / total number of individuals with a SMI discharged from jail in the month.
Definitions: Percentage of individuals with a SMI that were linked to service(s) during their stay in jail.
Data Source: Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail
Review Frequency: Quarterly

Analysis:

- Data regarding Type 1 and Type 2 connections is currently being received by the Douglas County Jail. This data point will be updated at the next quarterly meeting, with some initial data around these items.

Goal 4: Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail



Measure:
Percent of repeat bookings between SMI and Non-SMI groupings

Definitions:
Total number of repeat bookings within 12 months by SMI group / Total number of bookings for SMI group

Data Source:
Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail

Review Frequency:
Quarterly

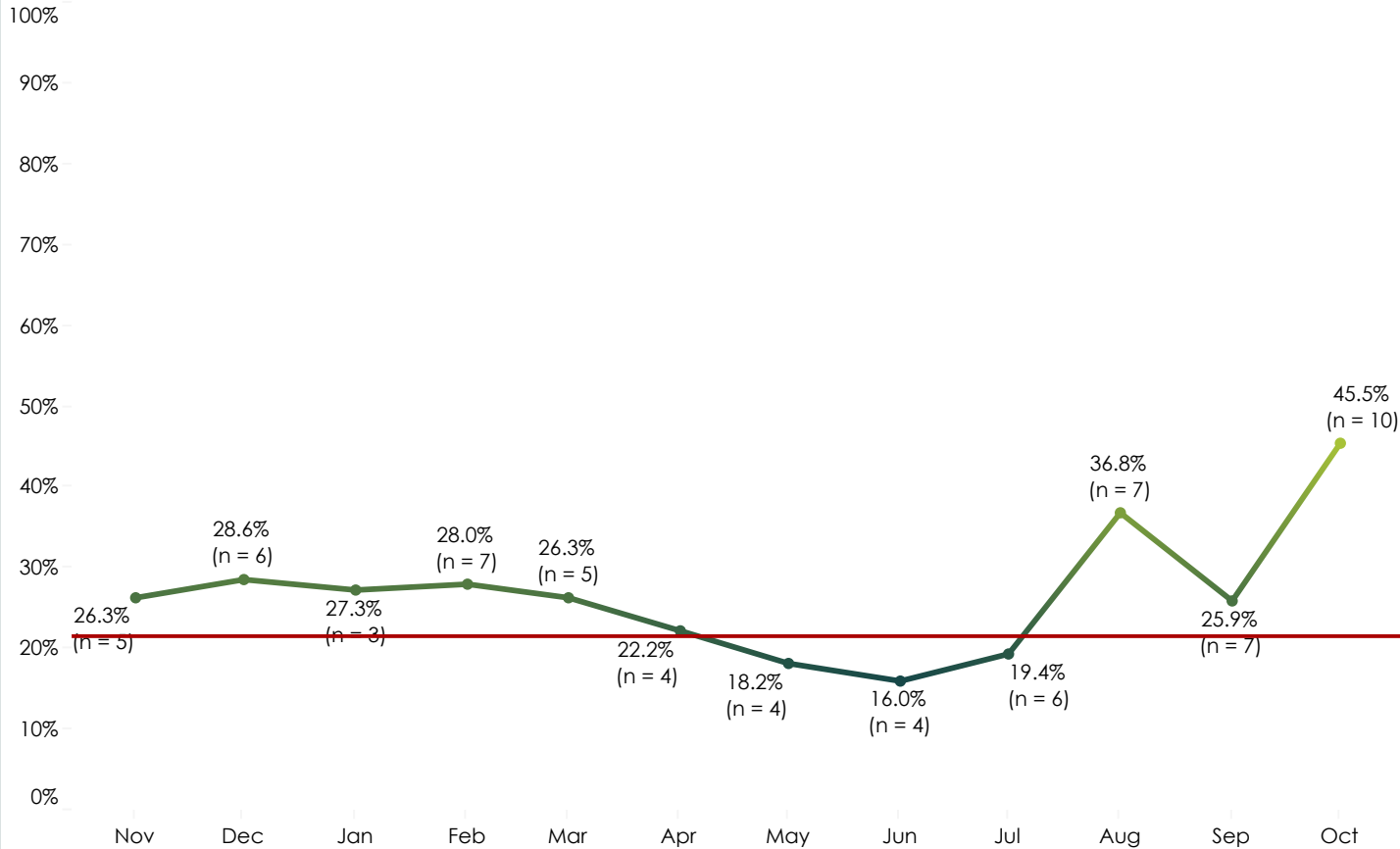
Analysis:

- Repeat SMI bookings by month hit it's lowest recorded point in October 2023 with 55% of bookings occurring a repeat booking for individuals.
- Taken with the increase in SMI bookings overall for the last rolling year, and the average of all data over time (SMI - 61.3%; non-SMI - 38.5%), it appears as if the increase in bookings for the last 12 rolling months may be more due to new bookings/incarcerations of SMI individuals not previously booked (within the recidivism definition) rather than only the same individuals. This effect is minor compared to recidivated individuals, but notable if this pattern continues to show over time.

Goal 4: Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Objective 2: Collect baseline data on the number of probation violations and custodial sanctions that impact this measure.

Percent of Custodial Sanctions Incarcerated with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) & 2022 Avg. (21.5%)



Measure:

Percent of custodial sanctions for those incarcerated with a SMI

Definitions:

Number of custodial sanctions for those incarcerated with a SMI / Total number of custodial sanctions in the month

Data Source:

Justine Wall - Douglas County Jail

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

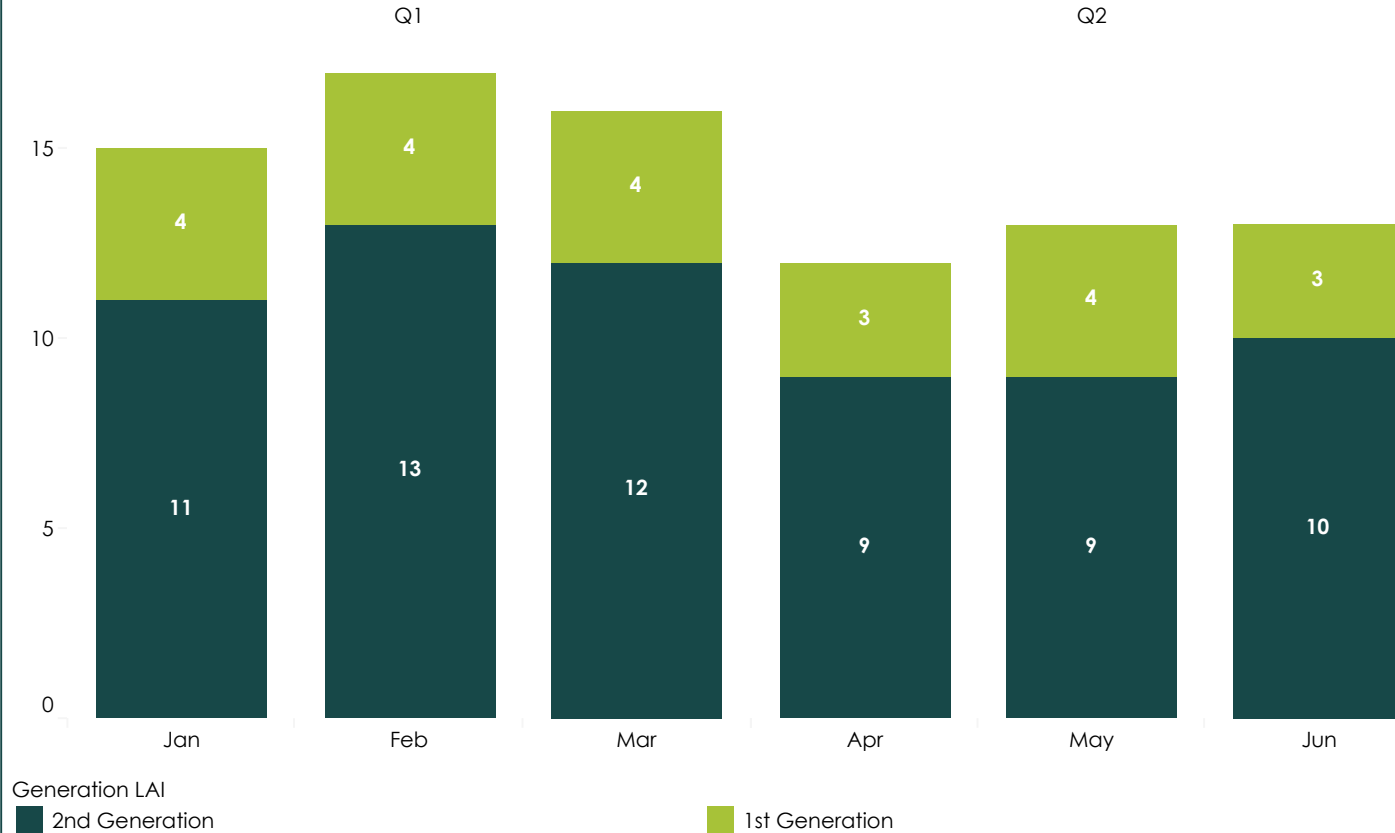
- **Custodial Sanction:** If the individual is on probation for a **felony conviction**, they are subject to custodial sanctions per NRS 29-2266(8)(b). Custodial Sanctions consisting of **jail stays from 3-30 days up to 90 days** are available for use by the probation officer at any time, but only after gaining the approval of their Chief Probation Officer (or designee), and upon the Order of the Court. If the custodial sanction is contested and results in a court hearing, the Judge could decrease or increase the number of days in jail being recommended by the probation officer.
- This data is heavily impacted due to having a low "n" in the total number of sanctions overall, meaning that minor variations in the total number of sanctions and the number of individuals with an SMI that have a sanction can create significant changes in percentages. In October 2023, 10 individuals with an SMI were sanctioned, accounting for 45.5% of all sanctions that month - much higher than previously seen. This is due to changes in both factors mentioned above.

Goal 4: Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail

Objective 3: Utilize Long-Acting Injectables (LAI's) when clinically appropriate.

Number of **First Generation** and **Second Generation** LAIs administered by Month

2023



Measure:

Number of LAIs administered in Douglas County Jail by month

Definitions:

Number of LAIs administered by month

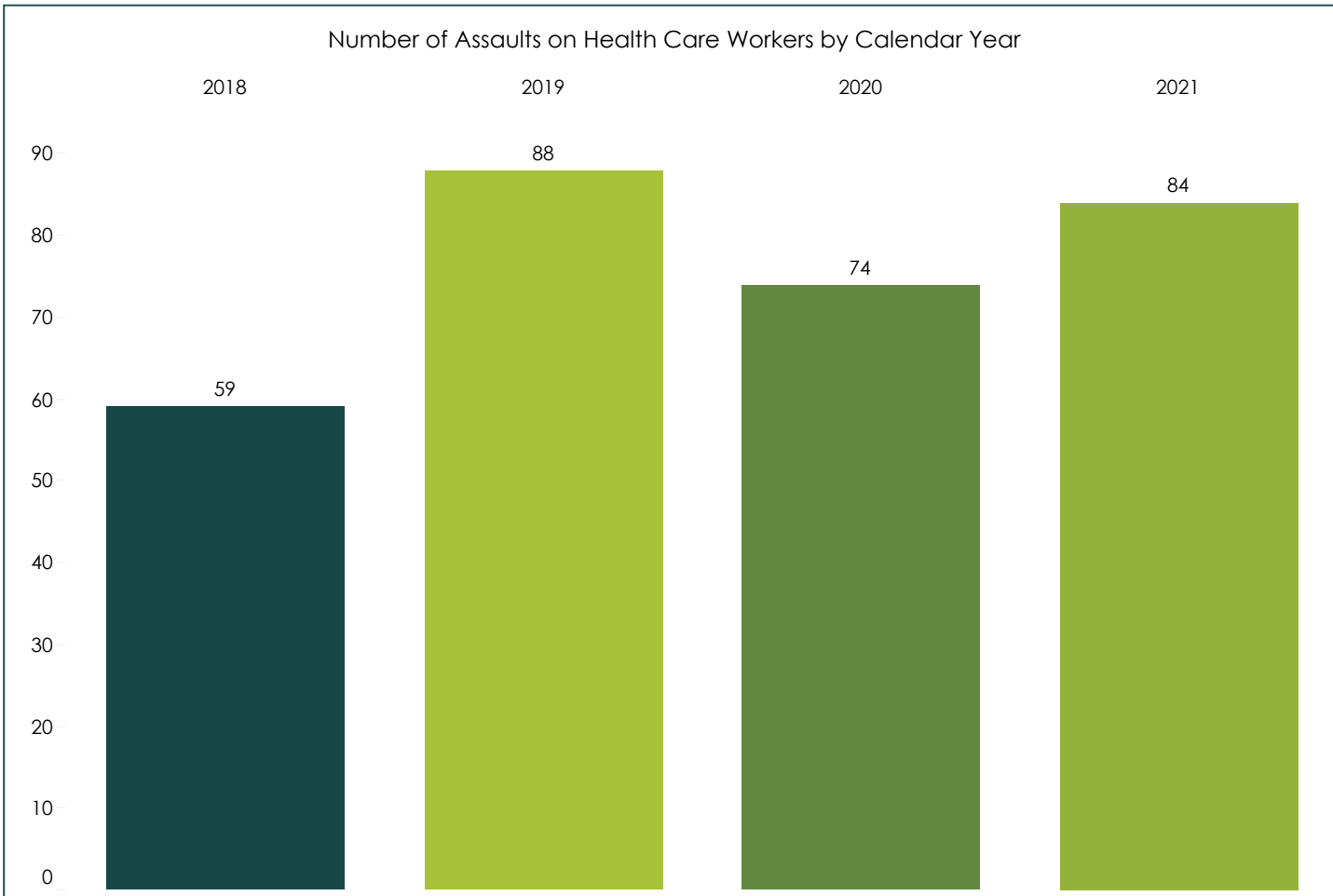
Data Source:

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- Kim Zueter is no longer with Wellpath; a new person will need to be identified to provide LAI data for meetings.



Measure: Number of Assaults on Health Care Workers
Definitions: Number of Assaults on Health Care Workers
Data Source:
Review Frequency: Quarterly

Analysis:

- **Last Data Point CY2021.**
- Would like to continue exploring Assaults on Health Care Workers, but will need to identify best source for this information, particularly with the lack of distinction between Assault on Healthcare worker/Assault on a Peace Officer in the actual charges.