

A decorative header at the top of the slide consists of several overlapping geometric shapes in various colors: purple, green, red, blue, orange, and yellow.

Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority presentation to: Health & Social Services Finance Subcommittee

February 21, 2014

Presentation Continued from Feb. 14, 2014

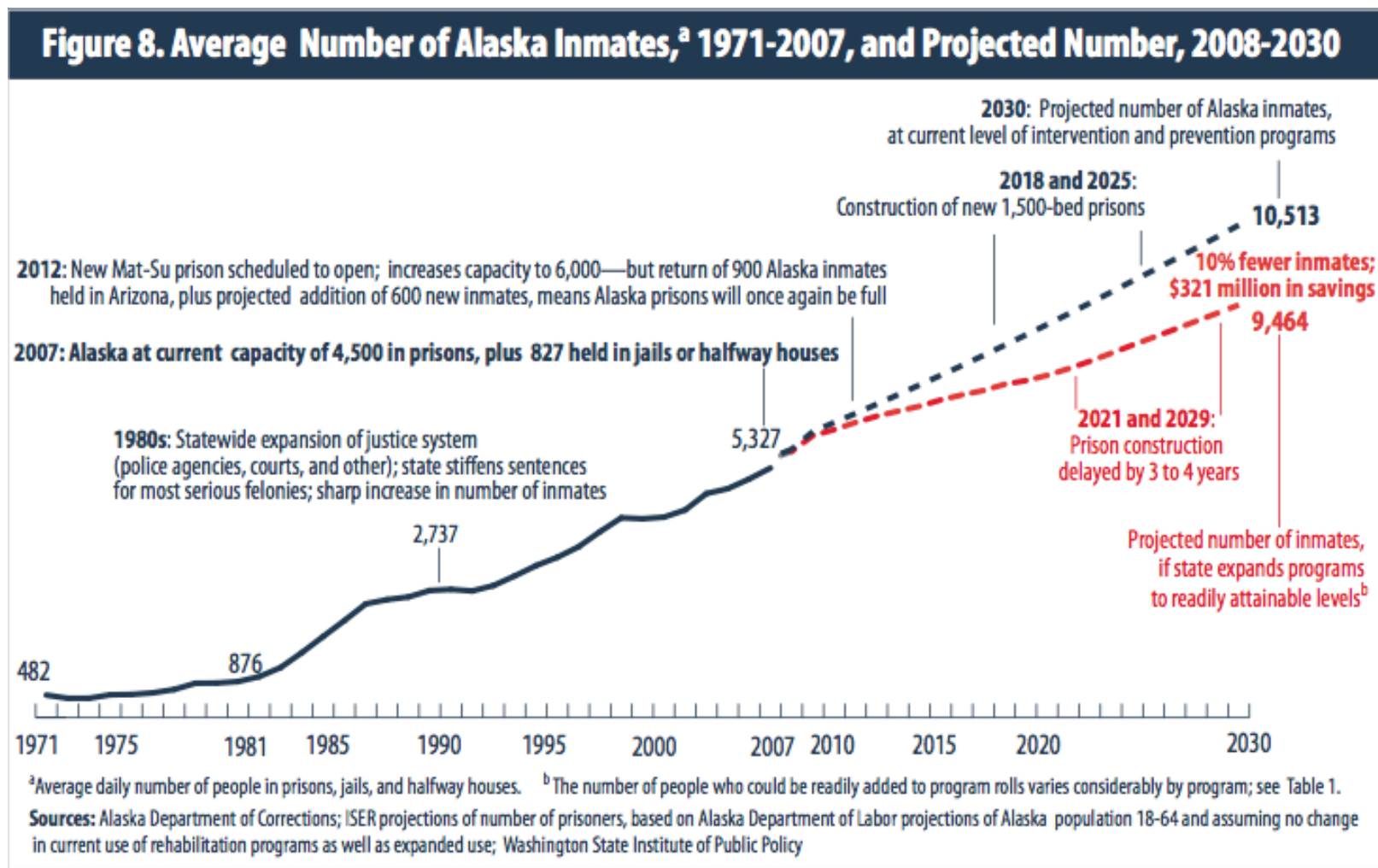
Overview

1. Broadband
2. Grants vs Contracts
3. Recidivism
4. Complex Behavioral Collaborative
5. Alcohol



Can the state reduce long-term budget demands by investing in proven strategies that **reduce criminal recidivism?**

Disability Justice ... Investing Wisely?

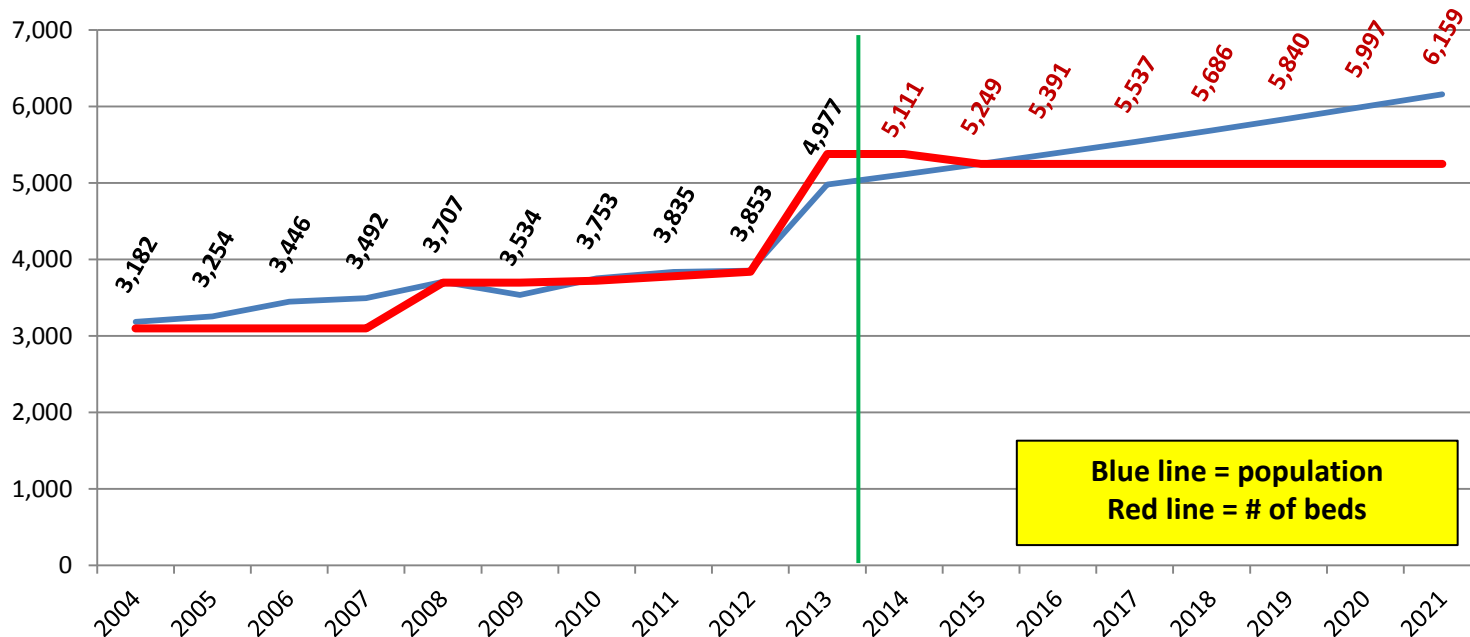


UAA Institute for Social and Economic Research – January 2009 The Cost of Crime: Could the State Reduce Future Crime and Save Money By Expanding Education and Treatment Programs?

Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority Feb 2014

Institutional Inmate Population

Average Alaska Offender Institution Population

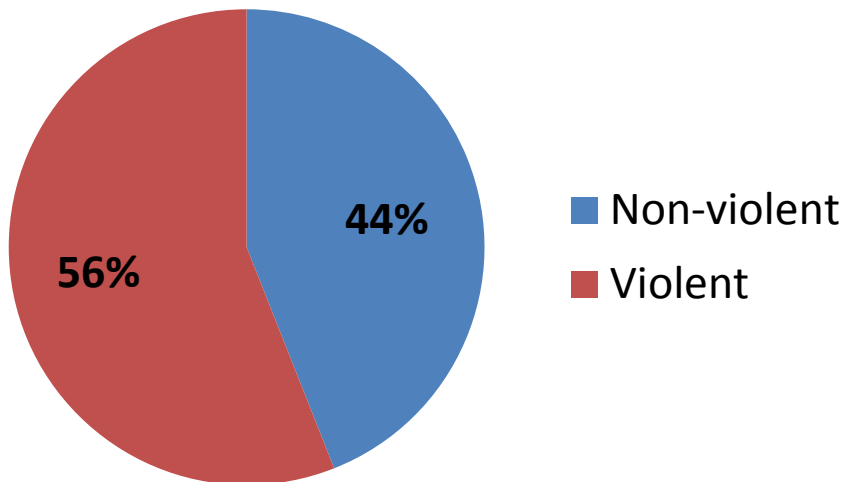


From FY04 to FY13, the annual average inmate population grew 2.67% per year. Projections are based on a 2.7% growth rate. Based on this rate inmate population is estimated to reach 6,159 by FY2021.

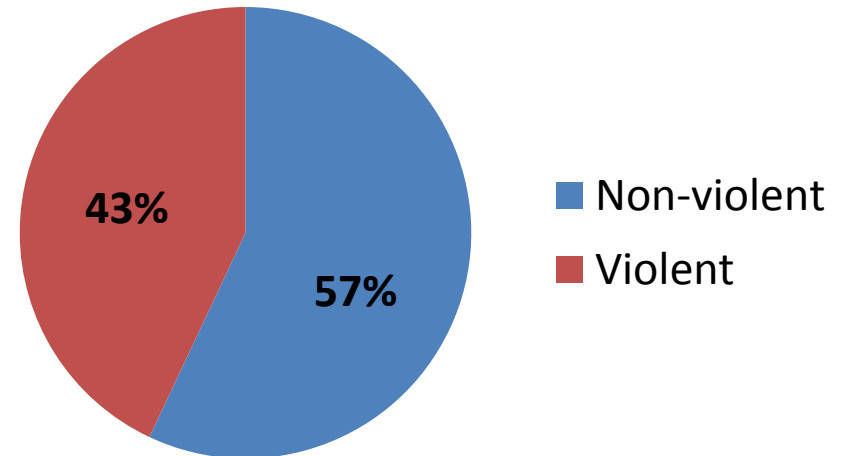
Driving the Curve

Standing Population and Crime Type

June 30, 2002



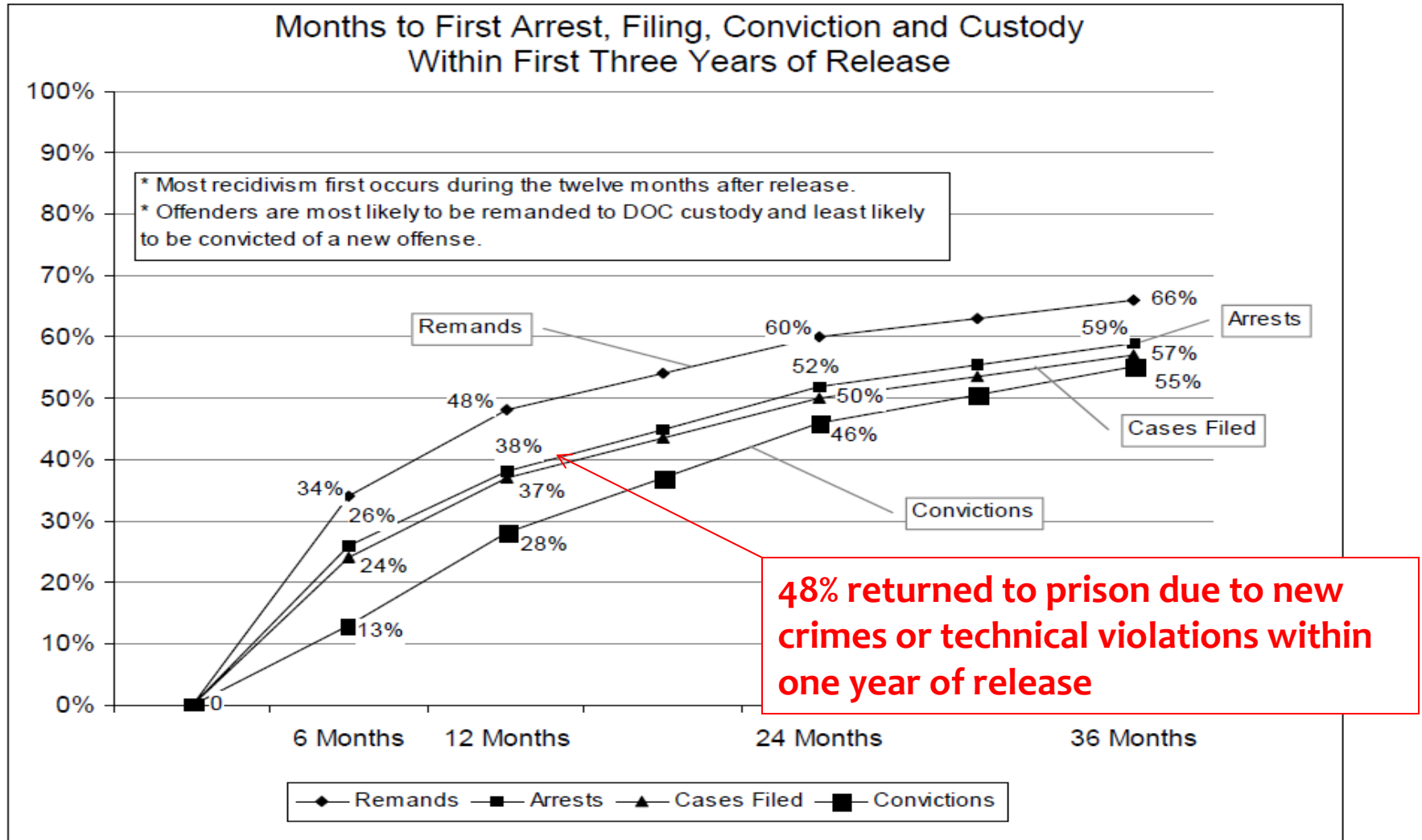
June 30, 2013



Driving the Curve

- 42% of DOC's offender population have an identified mental disability
- 18% experience a severe and persistent mental illness
- DOC Behavioral Health has seen a 19% increase from FY09 to FY13 in the number of unique offenders served each year
- DOC Behavioral Health has seen a 14% increase from FY09 to FY13 in the total number of contacts each year

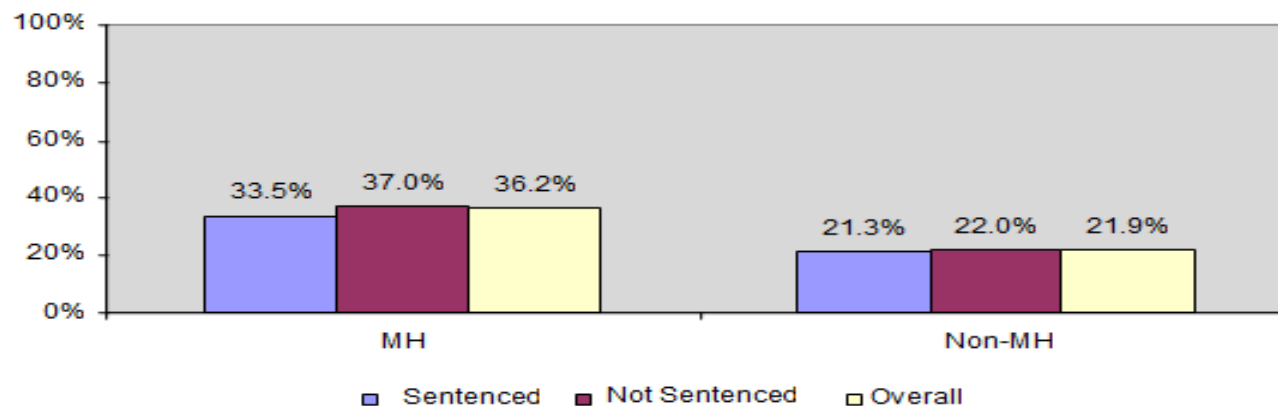
Alaska Recidivism Rates



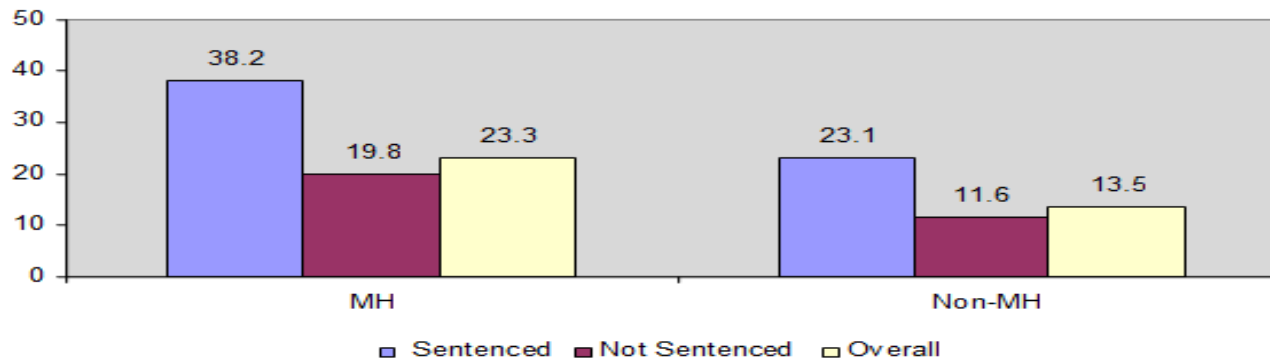
Trust Beneficiaries

Recidivism and Length of Stay

Statewide Comparison of Criminal Recidivism Outcomes for Trust Beneficiaries and Other Inmates



Lengths of Stay for Trust Beneficiaries and Other Inmates Returning to the ADOC



Monetary Benefits and Costs of Evidence-Based Public Policies that Affect Crime

Correctional Interventions for Adult Offenders	Total Benefits	Costs	Benefits minus Costs	Benefit to Cost Ratio
Electronic Monitoring	\$23,085	\$1,093	\$24,178	n/a
Mental Health Courts	\$20,211	(\$2,995)	\$17,217	\$6.75
Case Management: swift and certain/graduated sanctions for substance abusing offenders	\$19,385	(\$4,834)	\$14,551	\$4.01

Washington State Institute for Public Policy November 2013

Juvenile Offenders

Correctional Interventions for Juvenile Offenders	Total Benefits	Costs	Benefits minus Costs	Benefit to Cost Ratio
Aggression Replacement Training <i>(youth in state institutions)</i>	\$57,364	(\$1,543)	\$55,821	\$37.19
Aggression Replacement Training <i>(youth on probation)</i>	\$35,329	(\$1,540)	\$33,788	\$22.94
Drug court	\$14,692	(\$3,154)	\$11,539	\$4.66

Washington State Institute for Public Policy November 2013

Prevention Programs

	Total Benefits	Costs	Benefits minus Costs	Benefit to Cost Ratio
Nurse Family Partnership for low-income families	\$26,743	(\$9,788)	\$16,956	\$2.73
Early childhood education for low income 3 and 4 year olds	\$24,094	(\$7,653)	\$16,441	\$3.15

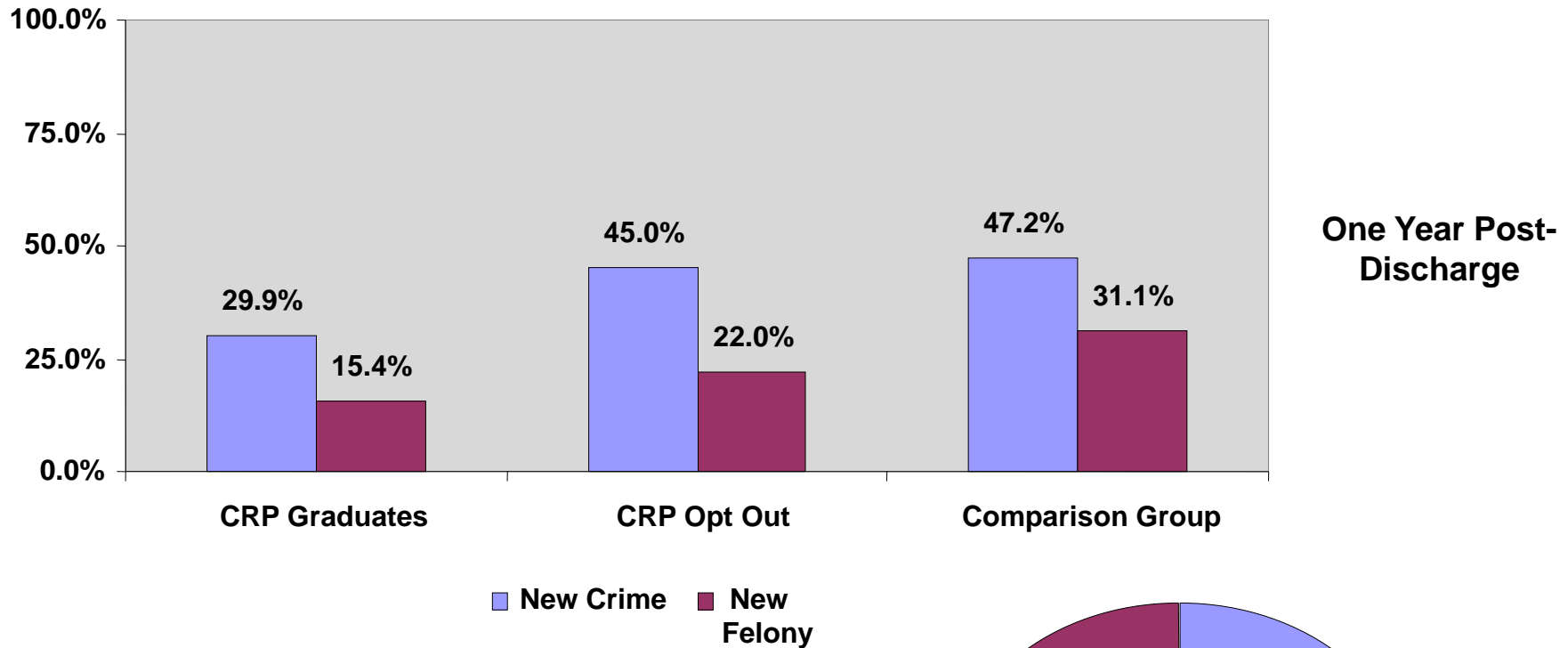
Washington State Institute for Public Policy November 2013

Therapeutic Courts

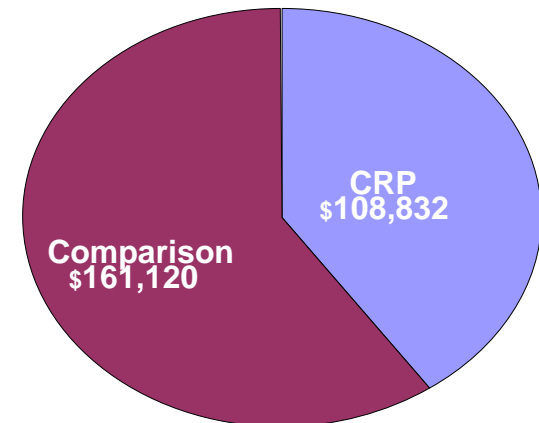
Prevent inappropriate use of correctional centers and reduce criminal recidivism

- Anchorage Mental Health Court (est. 1998)
 - Total of Trust funds ~\$1,000.0
 - Combined savings of nearly 2½ times program annual operating cost (\$293.0)
 - 2005 transitioned to GF/MH and used available Trust funds to expand to Palmer
- Palmer Mental Health Court (est. 2005)
 - Total of Trust funds ~\$600.0
 - Participants were less likely to engage in new criminal conduct after exiting the program (17%) than an equivalent group (40%)
 - Transitioned to GF/MH in 2007 and used Trust funds to expand to other locations
- Current Trust funded mental health courts
 - Fairbanks Juvenile Mental Health Court; FY14 \$245.6 MHTARR
 - Juneau Mental Health Court; FY14 \$204.4 MHTARR

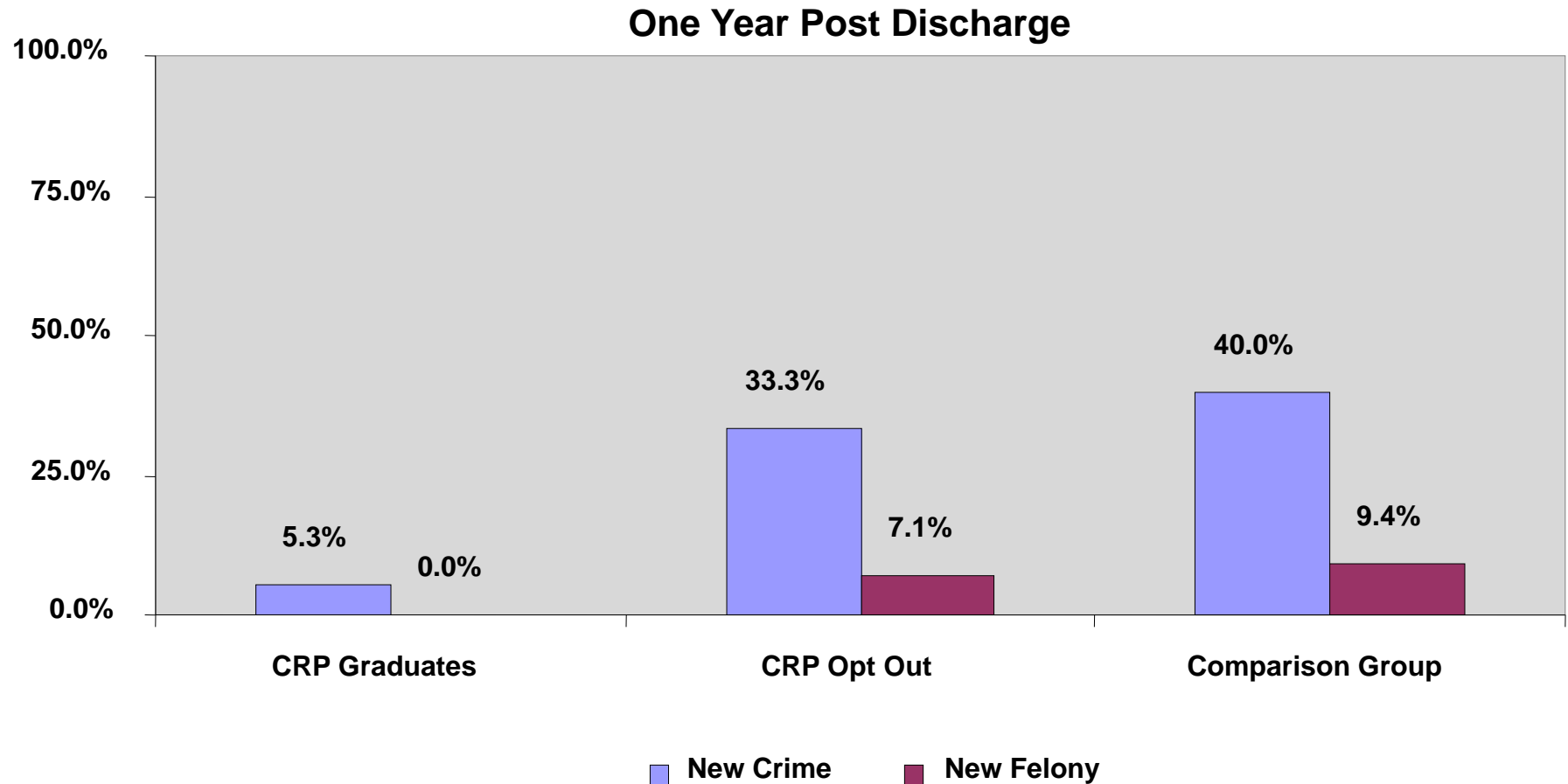
Anchorage Mental Health Court - Recidivism



Criminal Recidivism
Outcomes –
Cost of New Custodial
Placements



Palmer Mental Health Court - Recidivism



Therapeutic Courts: Substance Abuse

Misdemeanants

	Graduate and non-graduate combined	Graduate	Non-graduate	Comparison
Re-arrest	36%	23%	51%	36%
Reconviction	24%	9%	41%	25%

Felons

	Graduate and non-graduate combined	Graduate	Non-graduate	Comparison
Re-arrest	26%	24%	29%	36%
Reconviction	16%	12%	21%	23%

Re-arrest and reconvictions during the first year after release

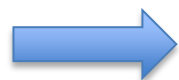
Department of Corrections

Mental Health Release Program

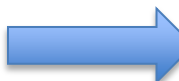
- **Institution Discharge Project Plus (IDP+)**
 - Caseload of 90 offenders
 - On felony probation or parole
 - Severe and persistent mental illness with psychosis
 - Ordered to participate
- **Jail Alternative Services (JAS)**
 - Caseload of 60 offenders
 - Misdemeanants
 - Experience a significant mental disability
 - Voluntary participation
- **Assess Plan Identify Coordinate (APIC)**
 - Severe and persistent mental illness
- **Mental Health Discharge Planner**

Proven results ... Texas

- Funding for probation officers to use for outpatient substance abuse treatment for offenders
- Funding for a mental health pre-trial diversion program
- Expansion of in-custody substance abuse therapeutic communities
- A prison dedicated to providing DWI offenders with intensive substance abuse treatment
- Use of intermediate sanction facilities for probationers who violate probation conditions
- Early school intervention programs
- Nurse family partnership program



With these and other measures, Texas successfully averted construction of previously planned prison beds through 2012



And Texas prison population completely leveled off as a result

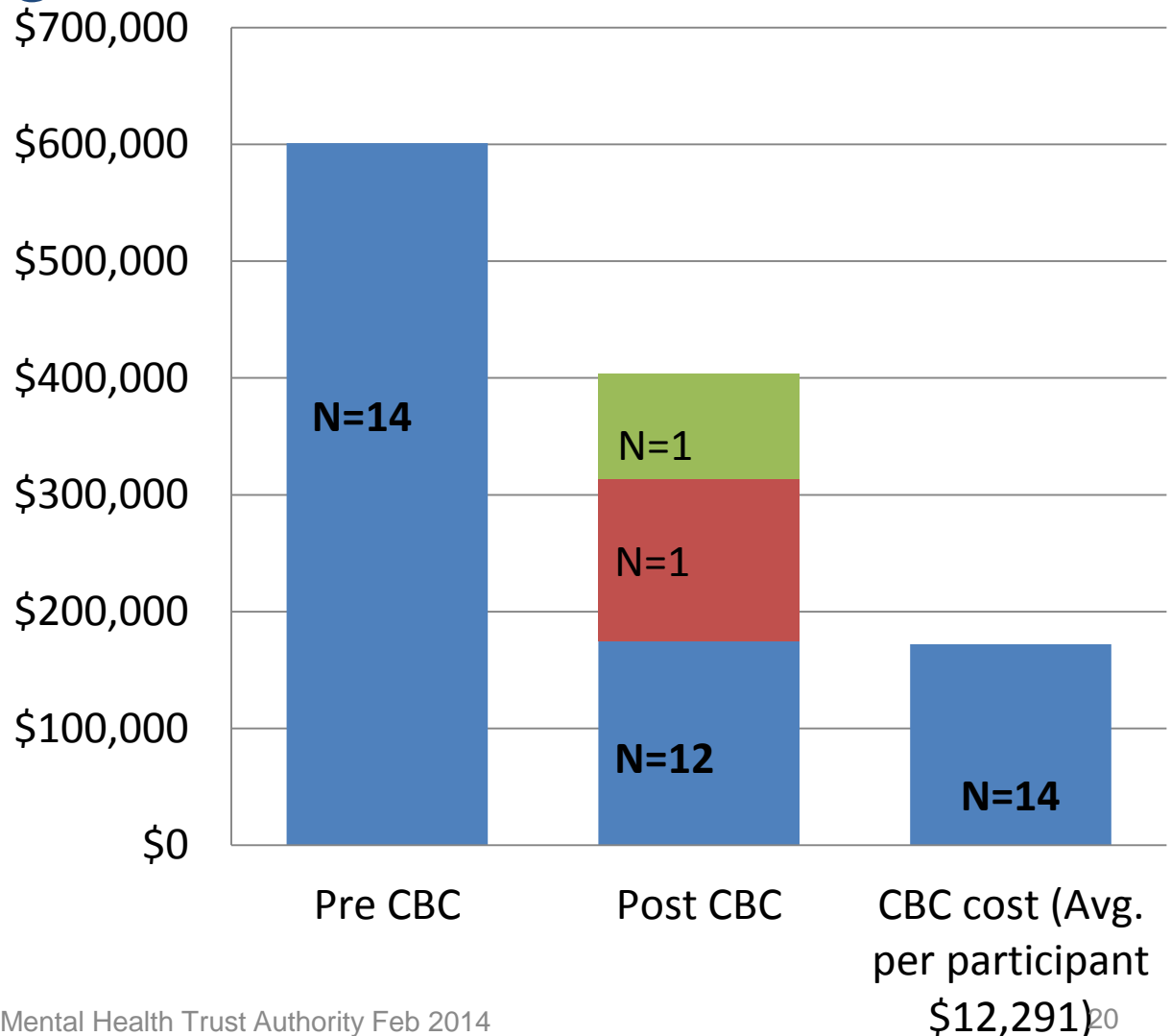
Proven results

“ ... a number of public policies and programs can reduce crime and are likely to have benefits that exceed costs.” A report by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy: Evidence-based Options that Reduce Crime and Save Money

- Full report: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/reports/518>
- Other reports: <http://www.pewstates.org/research/fact-sheets/prison-time-served-and-recidivism-85899510643>

Outcomes of Complex Behavioral Collaborative

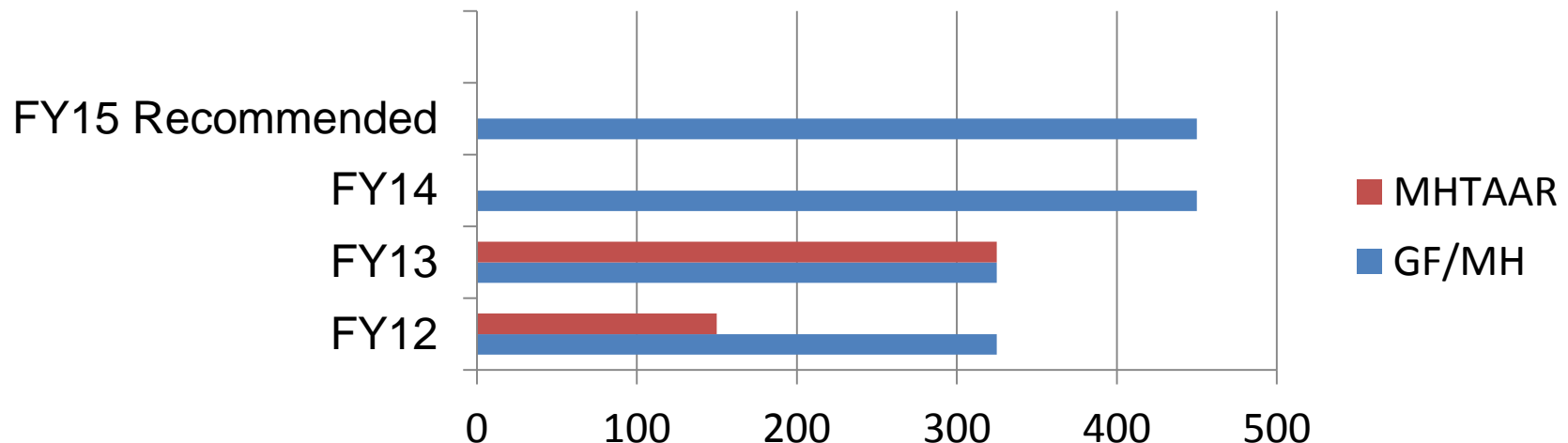
- FY13: 14 participants discharged
- FY13: 76% participants avoided institutional care
- FY14: 86% of FY funded



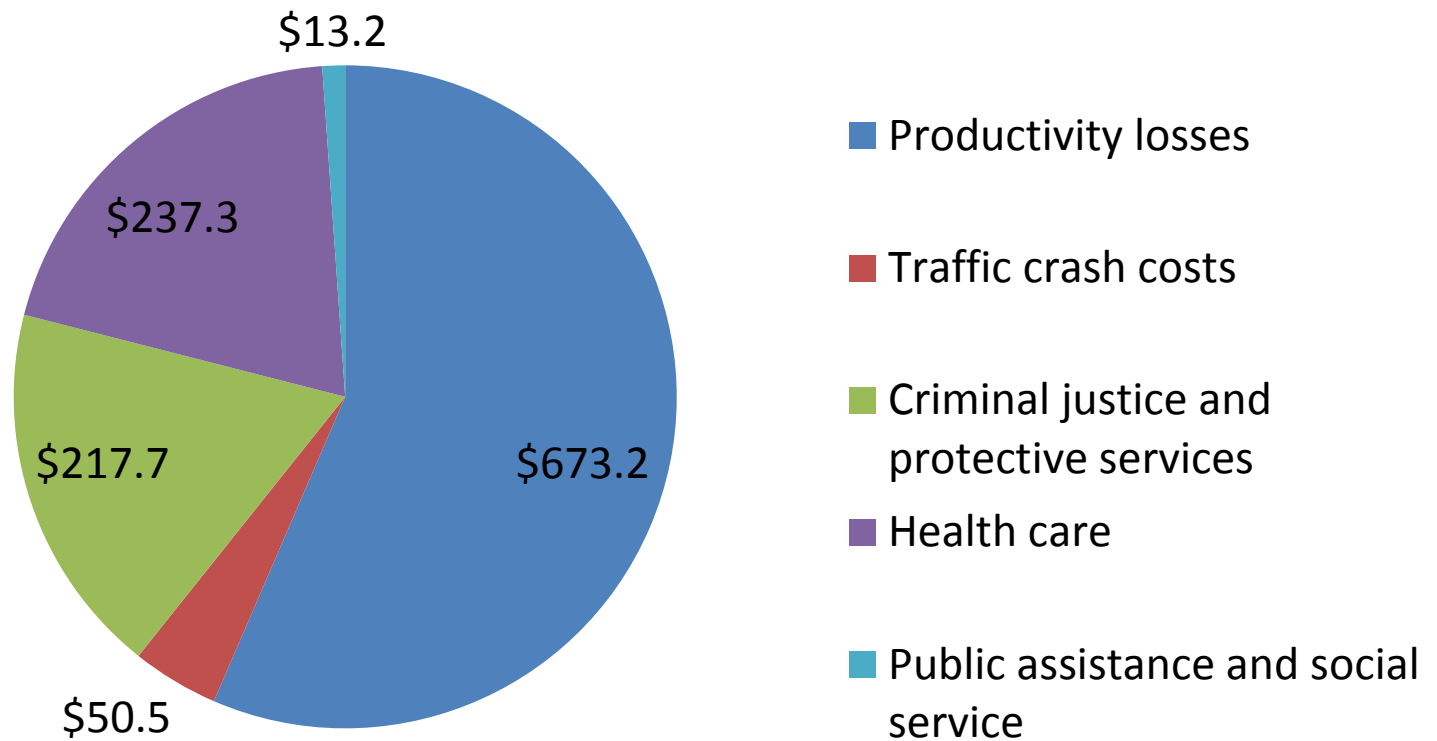
Investing Wisely

Complex Behavioral Collaborative

- Prevent inappropriate and costly institutional placements (API, correctional facilities, out-of-state placements)
- Build capacity and expertise within the state to serve individuals with complex behavioral needs who have multiple disabling conditions



Annual cost of alcohol in Alaska: \$1.2 billion economic impact



McDowell Cost of Alcohol Report 2012 update

Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority Feb 2014

New focus on impacts of alcohol and substance abuse

Solutions must be comprehensive

- Prevention
- Harm reduction
- Expansion of access to treatment
 - Increased access
 - Same day access & other efficiencies
 - Patient Centered Medical Home
- Enhanced tribal partnerships
- Environmental strategies
 - Title 4

New focus on impacts of alcohol and substance abuse

Private/public partnership

Alignment with:

- Recover Alaska
- Mat-Su Health Foundation
 - substance abuse and trauma emphasis
- Alaska Wellness Coalition
 - positive community norms campaign
- Alaska Resiliency Partnership
- Empowering Hope



Thank you