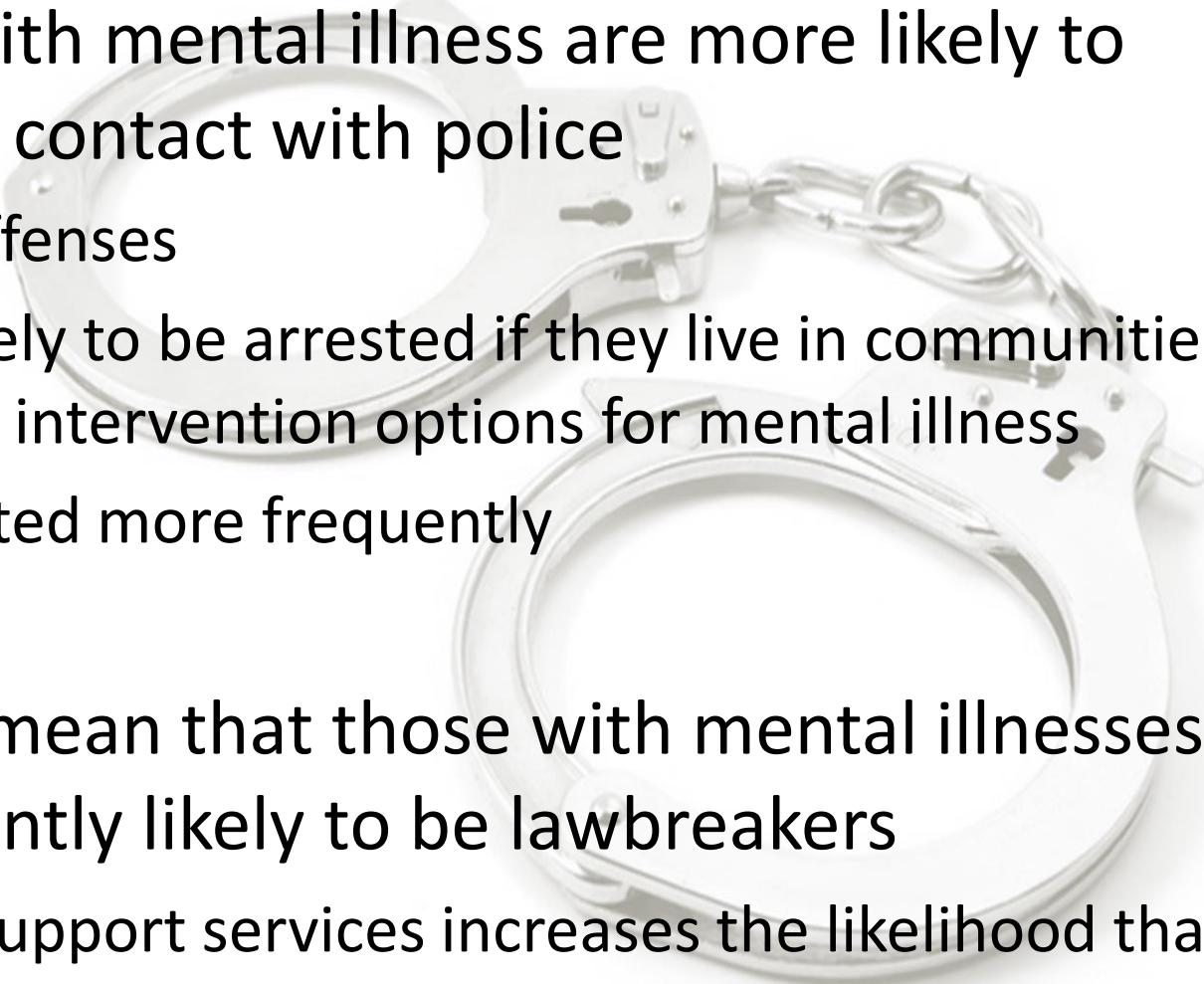



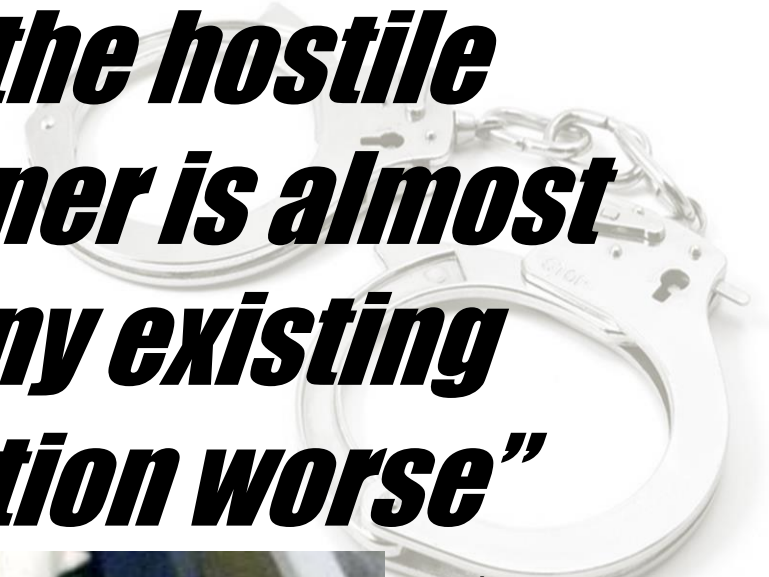
A photograph of a jail hallway. The walls are lined with metal bars, and the floor is concrete. At the end of the hallway, a toilet is visible. The text "Jail Diversion Programs" is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, bold, black font with a white outline.

**Jail
Diversion
Programs**

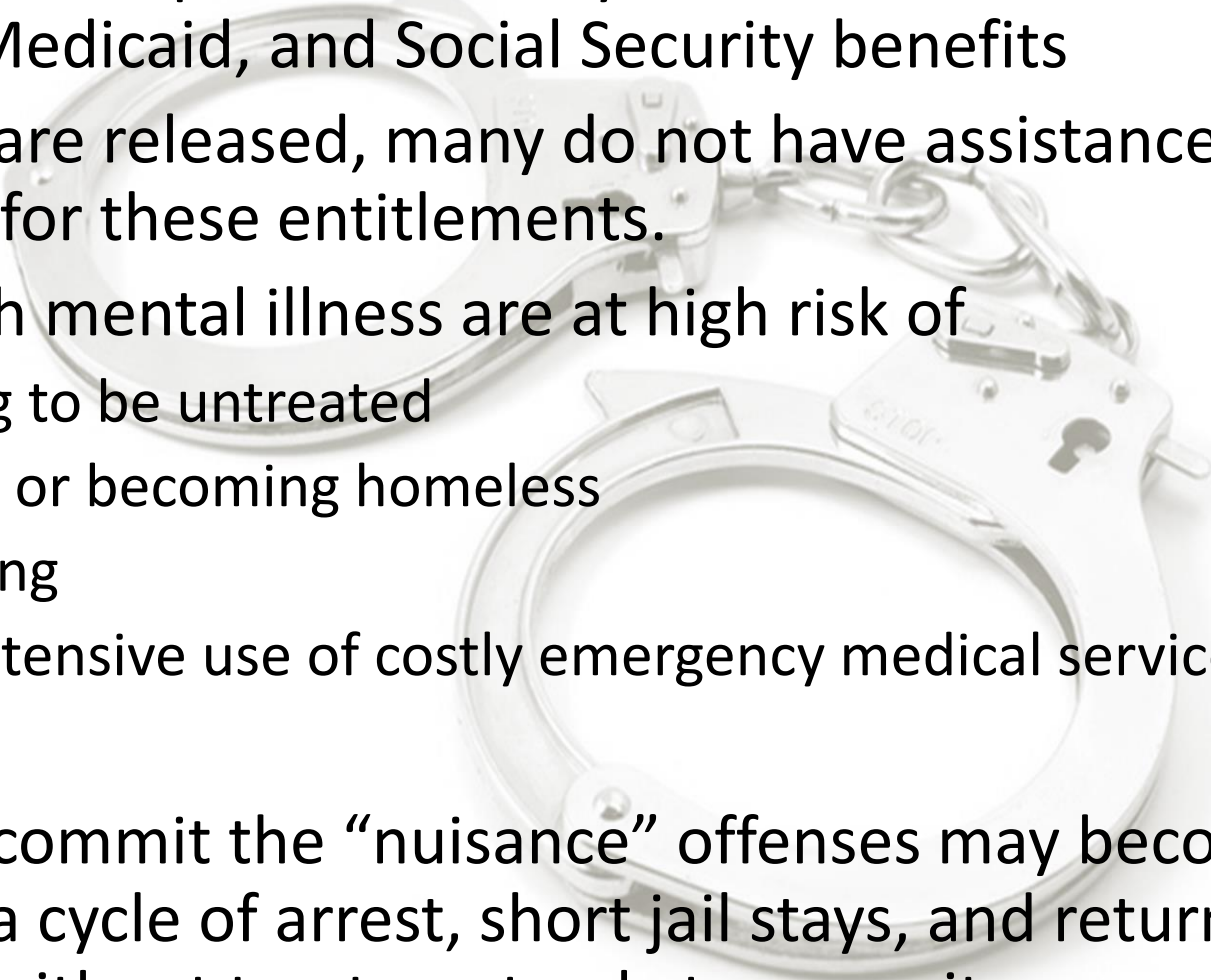
- 
- Persons with mental illness are more likely to come into contact with police
 - Minor offenses
 - More likely to be arrested if they live in communities with few intervention options for mental illness
 - Re-arrested more frequently
 - Does not mean that those with mental illnesses are inherently likely to be lawbreakers
 - Lack of support services increases the likelihood that they will behave in ways that bring them to the attention of LEOs

- 
- Officers often respond to “quality of life” crimes
 - (often seen in the homeless population with untreated MI)
 - petit larceny
 - aggressive panhandling
 - public urination
 - trespassing
 - public drinking/intoxication
 - Without more appropriate alternatives, LEOs are forced to arrest the subject and transport him/her to jail.

“Being thrown into the hostile world of the prisoner is almost certain to make any existing psychiatric condition worse”



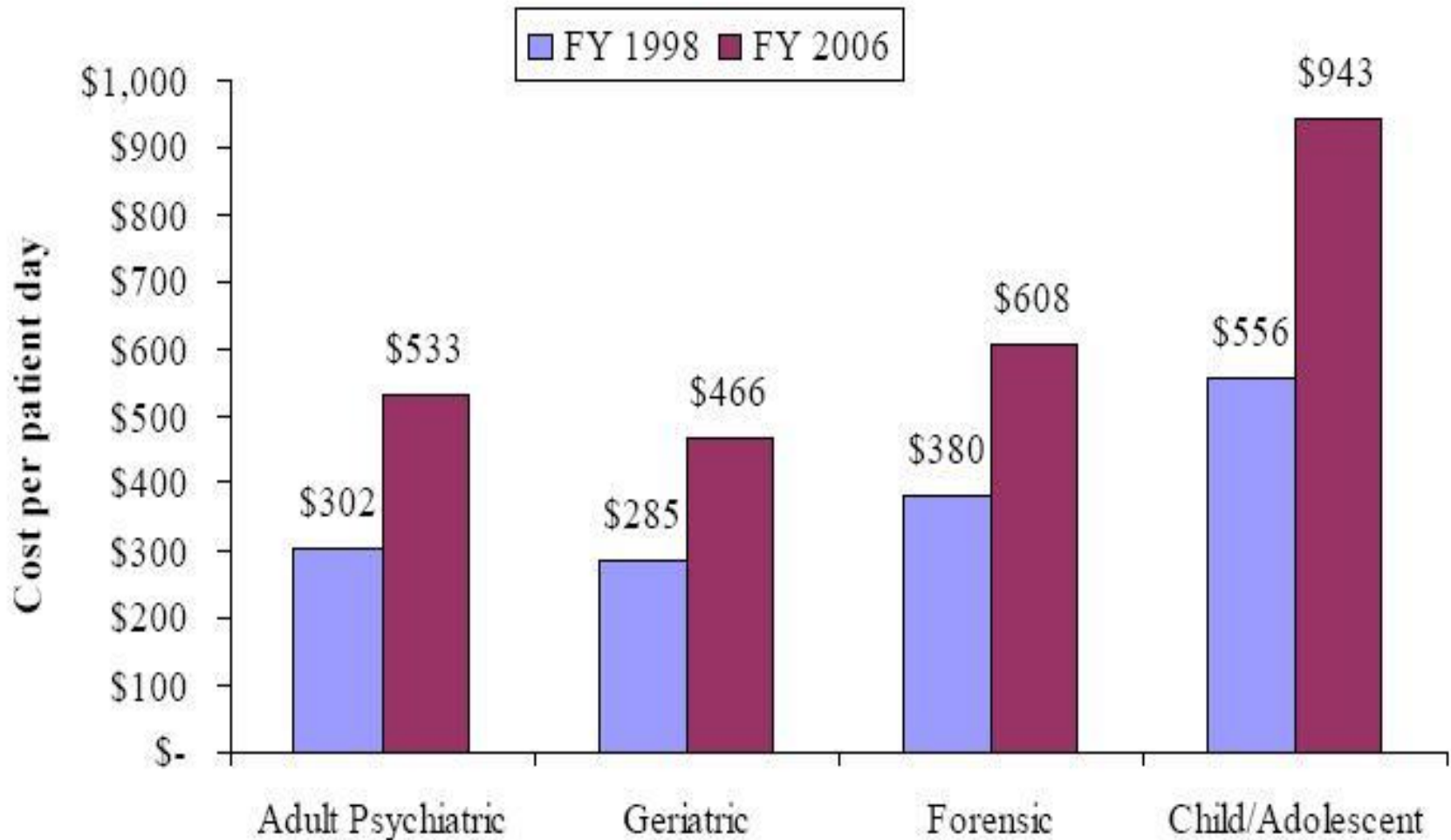
~The American
Psychiatric
Association
(APA)

- 
- While they are imprisoned, many lose access to Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security benefits
 - When they are released, many do not have assistance in re-applying for these entitlements.
 - Persons with mental illness are at high risk of
 - continuing to be untreated
 - remaining or becoming homeless
 - re-offending
 - making extensive use of costly emergency medical services
 - Those who commit the “nuisance” offenses may become involved in a cycle of arrest, short jail stays, and return to the streets without treatment only to commit more minor illegal acts that result in their re-arrest.

- **Cost of caring for inmates (per day):**
 - Loudoun County \$178.00
 - Arlington County \$157.31
 - Fairfax County \$150.90
 - Alexandria City \$146.75
 - Prince William/Manassas Regional \$114.60
 - Culpeper County \$100.62

» Fiscal 2010 Source: Commonwealth of Virginia
Compensation Board

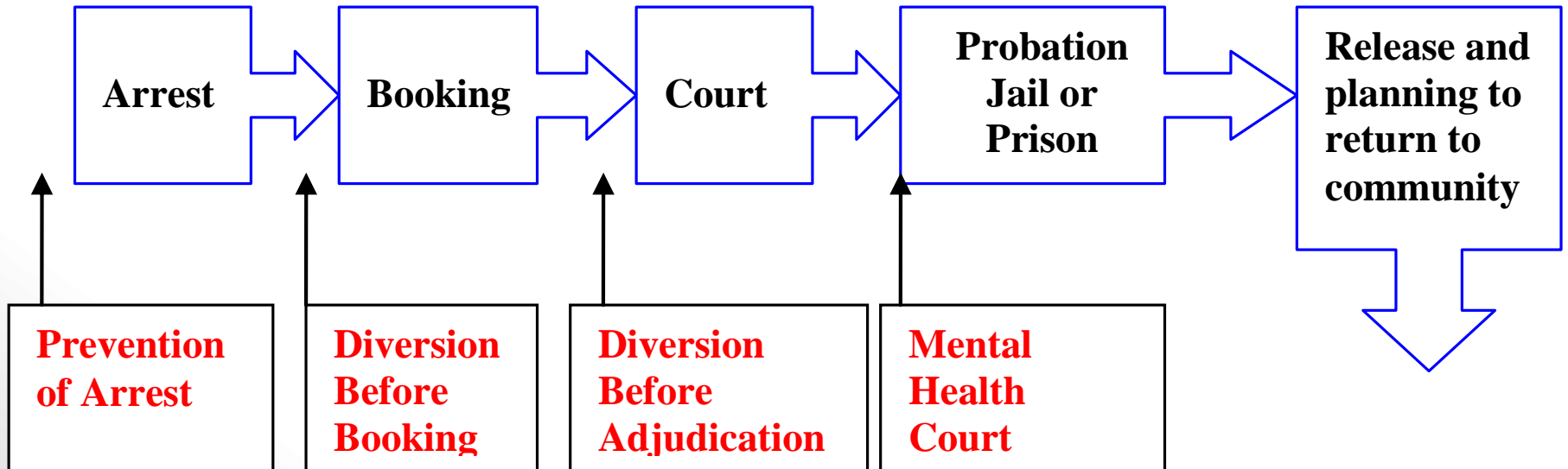
Treatment Costs in State Mental Health Facilities



Goals of Jail Diversion

- Prevent inappropriate incarceration
- Reduce jail time
- Link detainees to appropriate services

Where Diversion Can Occur



Jail Diversion Process

- **Pre-Arrest Diversion**

- CIT Trained Officers

- “Improve the outcomes of police interactions with people with mental illnesses”
 - de-escalating crisis situations
 - decreasing the use of force by officers
 - increasing access to community treatment options.

- Emergency Services

- DHS available 24/7

Police Response to MI Crisis Situation

- Birmingham, Alabama:
 - Civilian “Community Service Officers” (6/921)
 - Specialized Response: 28%
 - 20% Transported to Treatment, 3% Referred to Treatment, 64% Resolved on-scene
 - Arrest Rate: 13%
- Knoxville, Tennessee:
 - “Mobile Crisis Unit”
 - Specialized Response: 40%
 - 42% Transported To Treatment, 36% Referred To Treatment, 17% Resolved on-scene
 - Arrest Rate: 5%
- Memphis, Tennessee:
 - CIT Trained Officers (130/1354)
 - Crisis Triage Center
 - Specialized Response: 95%
 - 75% Transported to Treatment, 23% Resolved on-scene
 - Arrest Rate: 2%

Jail Diversion Process

- **Post-Booking Diversion**

- Referred by Magistrates, Sheriff's Pre-release program, Public Defender's office, Court
 - deferred prosecution, deferred sentencing, mental health courts
 - Encourage persons with MI to voluntarily enter community-based treatment programs in lieu of jail sentencing
- Non-violent crimes
- Arrestee has serious mental illness
- Staffed by DHS clinicians and Peer Counselors

Jail Diversion Process

- **In-Custody Education**

- Weekly meetings on the Mental Health Unit of the detention facility

- Provide information about Judicial System, Mental Health Management, and Re-integration skills

- Discharge Planning

- Coordinate care and resources for individuals being discharged from mental health facilities

- NGRI Acquitees

- Provide supervision and care for individuals found NGRI

Jail Diversion Process

- **Re-Entry Programs**

- Prepare inmates for community life and to support them in living law-abiding lives after release.
- Reduce the risk of:
 - Homelessness
 - Victimization
 - Substance abuse
 - Recidivism

Jail Diversion Process

- **Community Support**
 - Coordinate with Probation and Parole
 - Link individuals with community-based services

Jail Diversion Benefits for Society

- Alleviate jail overcrowding
- Reduce cost of incarceration and unnecessary prosecution
- Help consumers gain access to support services
- Provide support and incentive for staying in treatment programs
- Help end the cycle of repeated arrests and crisis care

Jail Diversion Benefits for LEOs

- Safety
 - Use of CIT skills often reduces use-of-force
- Improved Community Relations
 - Positive interactions with CIT officers will provide a more positive outcome for consumers
 - Consumers will be more willing to interact with officers
 - Reduce repeated police interaction with consumers
- Increased Confidence when interacting with consumers