Healthy Release

Health Centers Working to Improve Health and Housing Outcomes for Justice Involved Populations

National Health Care for the Homeless Symposium
Washington DC, June 22, 2017
Presenters Today

• Kim Keaton, Senior Program Manager, Strategy & Impact, CSH

• Frances Isbell, CEO, Houston Healthcare for the Homeless

• Bethany Weber, MSW, LSW, Program Manager, Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health Services

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Health Challenges of Incarcerated and Formerly Incarcerated Populations

- ~19% of jail inmates have history of homelessness prior to arrest; 11% homeless after prison release
- >46% of jail inmates have substance use disorders
- 14% prison and 26% jail with serious psychological distress
- Higher rates of chronic health conditions (5x HIV)

Increased risk of death upon release

Increased risk of homelessness
Role of Health Centers

It’s simple, really
Roles for Health Centers in Supportive Housing Partnerships

Health Centers

- Service Provider
- Outreach/Engagement
- Housing Provider
- Care Coordination
- Clinical Partner
Determining Housing Need in Justice-involved Populations

www.csh.org/data
Healthy Release: Health Centers Working to Improve Health and Housing Outcomes for Justice Involved Populations
June 2017

Frances Isbell, CEO
Healthcare for the Homeless – Houston
CLINICAL SERVICES

- **3 Clinics**: stand alone Caroline St. Clinic; shelter clinics at Cathedral Clinic & Star of Hope Men’s Development Center

- **Street Medicine Outreach**

- **HOMES**: student-run free clinic

- **Dental Clinic**: 6 operatory clinic

* HHH serves 7,000 – 10,000 people per year
SPECIAL PROJECTS

- Project Access Transportation Project
- Jail Inreach Project (including the Healthy and Whole Project)
- SB 1185 Jail Diversion Project
- Medicaid 1115 Waiver Project
Several studies have considered the correlations between incarceration, mental illness and homelessness, concluding that coordination of care reduces the cyclical nature of incarceration, emergency department utilization and homelessness.
Jail inmates are frequently released without advance notice, making discharge planning problematic.

Jail inmates are often released in the middle of the night when no services are available.

Quite often, jail inmates are released with no medication and often without prescriptions.

Harris County jail is the 2nd largest provider of behavioral health services in the U.S., with ~1,000 homeless inmates on any given night.
Jail Inreach Project Objectives

- Prevent rapid deterioration of mental health status upon release from Harris County Jail
- Reduce rearrest rates and rapid cycling through the jail and emergency centers
- Improve health status of individuals and population
- Develop a more coordinated system of care that supports accessing needed resources
How It Works...

- Collaborative program between HHH, local mental health authority, and jail medical unit – BAA allows sharing of PHI

- CM works with clients while still in jail to develop a release plan; use MI and TTM
  - integrated primary & behavioral health care
  - substance use assessment/treatment
  - housing referrals
  - benefit eligibility
  - transportation
How It Works/cont.

- Client discharged to CM if day-time release arranged
- CM walks client to HHH clinic on day of discharge for continuity care including medications
- Client assigned to a care team
- If client enters PSH, warm hand-off of care coordination to on-site clinical staff
Results

- Over 2,000 clients served
- ~$8M savings to jail; more for city and county

Those who had been engaged in the program and successfully linked to services for 1+ years:

- 57.1% reduction in bookings into Harris County Jail per year
- 57.4% reduction in total number of charges per year
- 64.8% reduction in average number of days in jail per year
- 90% of participants were linked to community services
Grew out of the Jail Inreach Project when CM working with female inmates/releasees noted that almost 100% of women had experiences of sexual trauma, human trafficking or prostitution.

- Relatively small program, typically >30/year
- Partner with another jail releasee/diversion program that provides temporary housing (up to 9 months) as well as a new specialty court
H & W Program Elements

- Trauma-specific care, including Seeking Safety
- Health: all are seen within 72 hours at clinic
- Health Education: developed curriculum w/ BCM
- Wellness: walking, yoga, cooking classes
- Healing through the Arts: FotoFest‘s Literacy Through Photography
- Peer Support
- Employment program
H & W Results

- Recidivism: decreased from 20% in 2013 to current 9%

- Healthcare access:
  - 20% reported receiving regular medical care prior to the intervention, 100% reported receiving medical care after the intervention
  - 30% reported they were on medication prior to the intervention, 100% reported being on medication after the intervention
  - 20% said they had a primary care provider prior to the intervention, 90% said they had a primary care provider after the intervention
Smoking cessation: 33% quite smoking and 100% of smokers reduced nicotine intake

38% improvement in self-perceived health status ("homemade Likert scale")

No standardized measurement metrics for program. In 2016, received a $300K grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to evaluate program and develop standardized metrics.
Mental Health Jail Diversion Program Eligibility Criteria

- Chronically homeless (as assessed by Houston’s Coordinated Access program)
- 3 or more bookings in Harris Co. jail in 2 years
- Functional assessment at HHH clinic
- Clear HUD, Harris Co. Housing Authority and property management criteria
Evaluation Metrics

- Attrition
- SF–36v2
- DLA–20
- Reduced recidivism
- PHQ–9
- Increased income
Theoretical Models: Primary Care Behavioral Health Consultant

- Considered “extreme” integration
- Pilot project with homeless population
- Behavioral Health Consultant (BHC) will see patients with Primary Care Clinician at “point of care”
- Focus on TTM, MI, CBT and brief interventions
Evaluations focus on functional assessment, and treatment plans are geared toward functional restoration rather than diagnosis/symptom elimination.

BHC may have several independent sessions with the patient, but goal is to turn follow-up care over to the PCP who will manage the care plan.
CLINICAL CASE MANAGEMENT MODELS

- Transtheoretical Model of Intentional Behavior Change (TTM), often known as the Stages of Change
- Motivational Interviewing (MI)
- Harm reduction
STAFFING PER TEAM

- RN Case Manager (providing on-site nursing services and care coordination)
- Director of Social Service and Case Manager Lead (both part time, provide leadership)
- 2 Clinical Case Managers (on-site, Masters level)
- 2 Community Health Workers (on-site and “hands on” healthcare coordination)
- Behavioral Health Consultant and Primary Care Team (at HHH clinics, as needed)
Top Diagnoses

- Substance Use Disorders (81%)
- Chronic Pain/Pain-related disorders (73%)
- Severe Mental Illness (64%)
- Hypertension (44%)
- Diabetes (22%)
- Hepatitis C (24%)
OPTUM SF36_\textsuperscript{v2} Health Survey

- A multi-purpose, short-form health related QOL survey consisting of 36 questions measuring functional health and well-being from the patient's point of view

- Yields an 8-scale profile of functional health and well-being scores

- The 8 scales can be combined to assess a Physical Component Summary and a Mental Component Summary
Baseline SF–36v2 Scores

- Scores of 50 reflect the norm, based on age and gender

- Baseline composite scores indicate that on each of the 8 scales, the aggregate scores are significantly lower than the norm–based comparisons

- Baseline Physical Summary score: 47.87 and Mental Summary score: 43.31

- Of the individual scales, the three most disparate scores fell in the areas of Social Functioning, Role Emotional and Bodily Pain
### ED Diversion Program

TOTAL ENROLLED and BASELINED: 223

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- **MID**

- **MEETS or EXCEEDS MID**

**change from baseline**

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**Legend:**
- 12 months
- 18 months
- 24 months
- 30 months
# Jail Diversion Program

**TOTAL ENROLLED and BASELINED: 73**

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<td>18 months 40.64</td>
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- meets or exceeds MID

**change from baseline**

- 6 months
- 12 months
- 18 months
- 24 months
## Baseline scores – Jail vs. ED Diversion Programs

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VITALITY</th>
<th>PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING</th>
<th>BODILY PAIN</th>
<th>GENERAL HEALTH PERCEPTIONS</th>
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<td>1115 Baseline scores (n=223)</td>
<td>44.31</td>
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<td>38.70</td>
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<td>48.84</td>
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<td>41.37</td>
<td>45.97</td>
<td>39.21</td>
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</table>

### Graph

- **1115 Baseline scores (n=223)**
- **1185 Baseline scores (n=73)**

### Scores

- **VITALITY**
  - 48.84
  - 44.31

- **PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING**
  - 44.52
  - 40.77

- **BODILY PAIN**
  - 43.77
  - 37.62

- **GENERAL HEALTH PERCEPTIONS**
  - 45.01
  - 40.09

- **PHYSICAL ROLE FUNCTIONING**
  - 40.78
  - 38.70

- **EMOTIONAL ROLE FUNCTIONING**
  - 35.43
  - 36.17

- **SOCIAL ROLE FUNCTIONING**
  - 38.55
  - 37.22

- **MENTAL HEALTH**
  - 41.37
  - 39.90

- **PHYSICAL COMPONENT SCORE**
  - 45.97
  - 40.53

- **MENTAL COMPONENT SCORE**
  - 39.21
  - 39.19
**Reasons for Departure**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with shelter voucher</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
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**Attrition Rates (28%)**

- **Positive** (n=7, 13%)
- **Neutral** (n=5, 9%)
- **Negative** (n=41, 77%)

1. Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility (58.5%, n=31)
2. Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with shelter voucher (7.5%, n=4)
3. Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as: CoC project; or HUD legacy programs; or HOPWA PH) (5.7%, n=3)
GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS

- RN critical in on-site teams
- Initial spike in not only SMI acuity but also in physical health crises
- Change takes time but it does happen
- Mental health may be more malleable or the programmatic components may better target mental health indicators
- Some patterns of change may look different for male and female clients
GCB RE-ENTRY SERVICES

Bethany Weber, MSW, LSW
Program Manager, GCB Forensic Re-entry ACT Program
Greater Cincinnati Behavioral

- Community Mental Health Agency in Hamilton County
- Founded in 1971 - recently merged with two local organizations
- More than 600 employees
- Serve approximately 15,000 individuals per year
- Holistic comprehensive services

GCB MISSION:
To ensure people with mental illness, addictions, and related challenges lead healthy and productive lives.
Overview of Re-entry Services

Forensic ACT

Jail In-Reach

Court Diversion
Community Need in Hamilton Co.

- 2nd largest prison population in Ohio
- 3rd largest population on PRC in 2016
- Almost half of the PRC population categorized as very high/high-moderate risk level
- Receives 8% of all Community Linkage referrals in Ohio
Forensic Assertive Community Treatment

- Established in 2002 with grant from OhioDRC
- Overview of population served
- Main Components:
  - Community Linkage pre-release identification
  - Collaborative referral meetings
  - Outpatient services provided based on ACT & IDDT model
  - Integration of a dedicated parole officer
  - Steering Committee with partnering agencies
- Outcomes Tracked
## How does it work?

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<td>APA</td>
<td>Medicaid/Medicare</td>
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<td>Jail/court system</td>
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<td>Community</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
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<td>OhioDRC &amp; OHMAS</td>
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Challenges/Successes in Housing

- **Challenges:**
  - Re-entry transition
  - Sex offender geographic restrictions
  - Felony criminal records
  - Income limitations
  - Housing First principles

- **Successes:**
  - Direct service team dynamics/characteristics
  - Collaboration with APA
  - Positive landlord relationships
  - Creative housing options
  - Local Housing subsidy programs (RHO/EXCEL)
Partnerships for Housing

- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Group/Communal Living
- Permanent Housing
Contact information:

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- Frances Isbell: fisbell@bcm.edu
- Bethany Weber: bweber@gcbhs.com