

THE
STEPPINGUP
INITIATIVE



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

Sarpy County, Nebraska

QUARTERLY REPORT

**Data from Quarter 1
May 2, 2024**

Stepping Up Key Measures

Definitions

SMI (Serious Mental Illness): Individuals who self-report and/or are diagnosed with (i) Schizophrenia, (ii) Schizoaffective Disorder, (iii) Delusional Disorder, (iv) Bipolar Affective Disorder, (v) Major Depression, and (vi) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

Connection to Care/Service Type 1: Information and Referral; defined as any one of the following:

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:

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.

MAT (Medication-Assisted Treatment): Is the use of medications with counseling and behavioral therapies to treat substance use disorders and prevent opioid overdoses.

Data Applications Used:

P1-CAD: This system dispatches Law and Fire agencies of Sarpy County

LRMS: Law Records Management System for the Law agencies of Sarpy County

ProPhoenix RMS: This will be replacing LRMS for the Law agencies of Sarpy County

IMACS: Jail booking software used at the Sarpy County Jail

MH: System used to help track MHY type customers

Stepping Up 4 Key Measures

Goal 1:	Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail
Numerator:	The number of adults booked into the jail with a diagnosed or self-reported SMI during the month
Denominator:	The average daily total population of the jail for the month
Data Source:	Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	Data through April 2019 reflects individuals with an MH disorder. Data from May 2019 to current reflect individuals with SMI

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:	Sarpy County Jail
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 an/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:	Public Defender's Office; Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	Definition updated January 2021; targets updated May 2021; Note: an individual can be represented in each measure (type 1 and 2) but multiple connections within the same type will only count once.

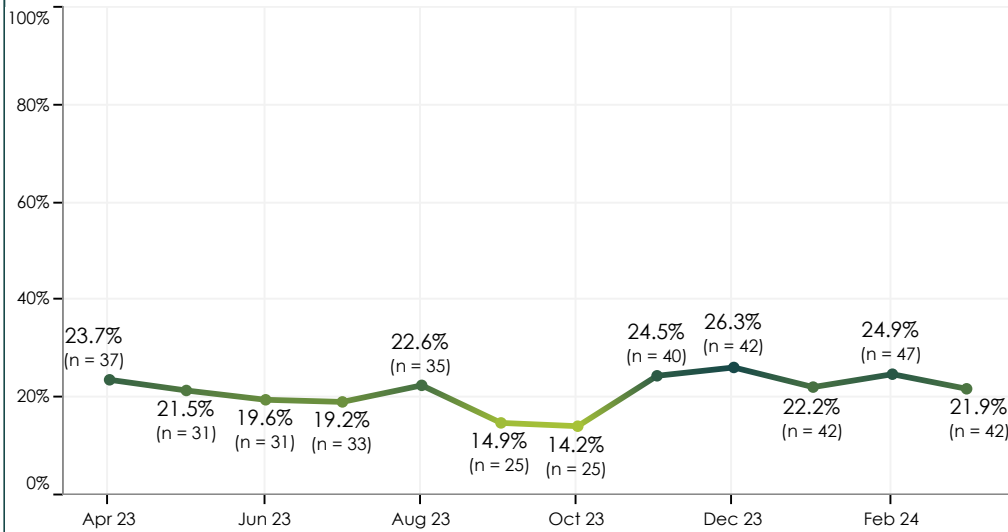
Goal 4:	Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail
Numerator:	The number (percentage) of individuals with a SMI who are re-booked into jail for new offenses within 12 months following their last release date.
Denominator:	Total number of bookings
Data Source:	Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	Will be compared for the SMI population and non-SMI populations.

Stepping Up 4 Key Measures

Goal 1:

Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail

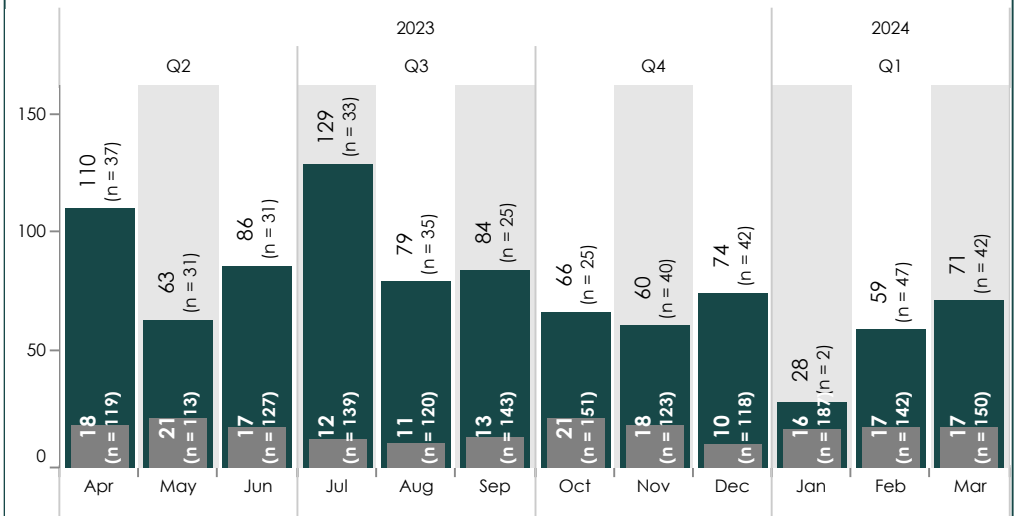
Percentage of Average Daily Population with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI)



Goal 2:

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

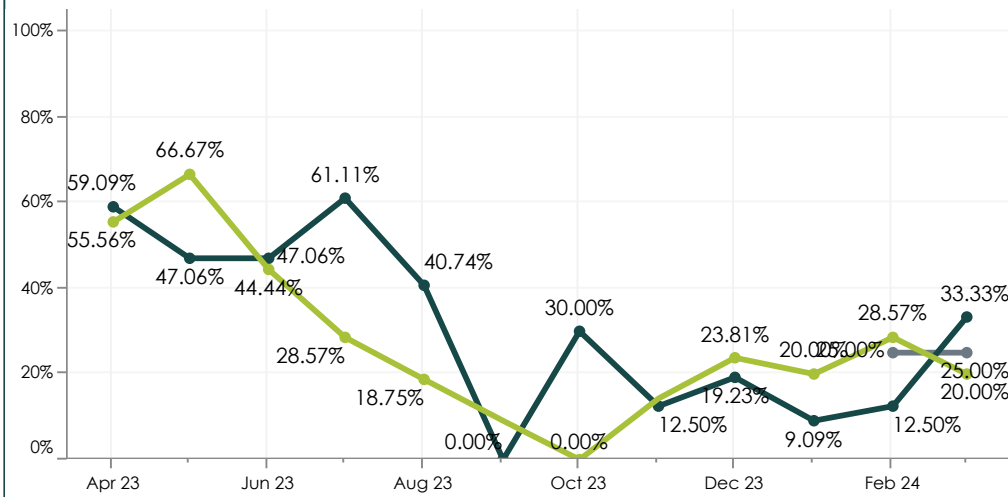
Avg. Length of Stay for individuals **without** a Serious Mental Illness vs. Avg. Length of Stay individuals with a **Serious Mental Illness (SMI)**



Goal 3:

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

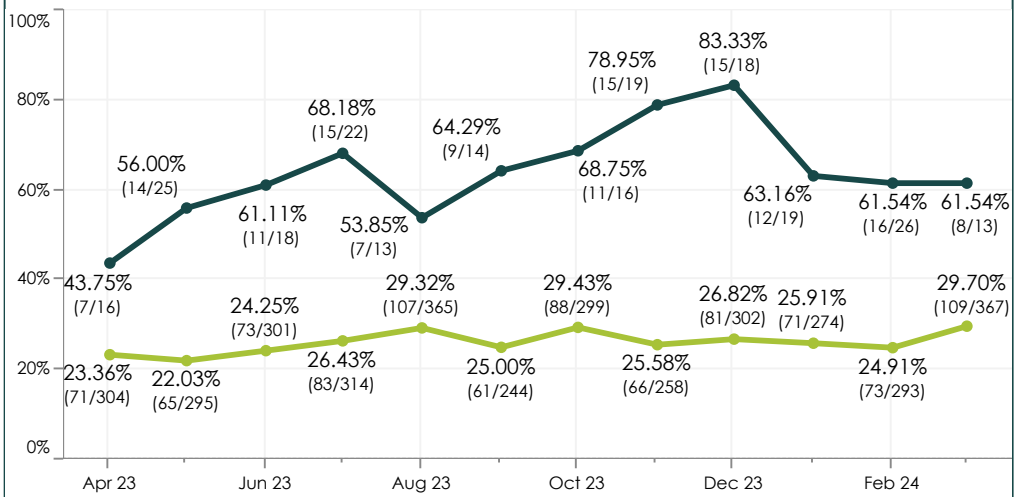
Percentage of Service Type Provided: **Information & Referral (Type 1)** & **Linking to Service (Type 2)**



Goal 4:

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

Number of Bookings per Month with a Previous Booking in the Last 12 Months **SMI / Non-SMI**



"Set, Measure, & Achieve" Stepping Up 4 Key Measures

Goal 1:	Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail by 10% annually
Measure:	The number of individuals with a SMI booked into jail each month (Self-Report)
Data Source:	Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	8-month average for 2019 was 7.75 SMI bookings per month. A 10% reduction would be 7 bookings per month (2 less each month) (#) in label is n for month

Goal 2:	Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail by 5% (annually)
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:	Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	2019 had 111.5 days ALOS for SMI. A 5% reduction is 105.9 days

Goal 3:	Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail by 10%
Numerator:	The number of individuals with a SMI who are represented by the Public Defender's Office who experience an intake into jail that month who are linked to a service via Type 1 or Type 2
Denominator:	The number of all people with a SMI who experience intake into jail that month
Data Source:	Public Defender's Office; Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	Definition updated January 2021; targets updated May 2021; Note: an individual can be represented in each measure (type 1 and 2) but multiple connections within the same type will only count once. Category 1 avg. 28.1% (Jan-Apr 2021) Target = 25% (10% reduction) Category 2 avg. 43.8% (Jan-Apr 2021) Target = 39% (10% reduction) (#) in label is n for month

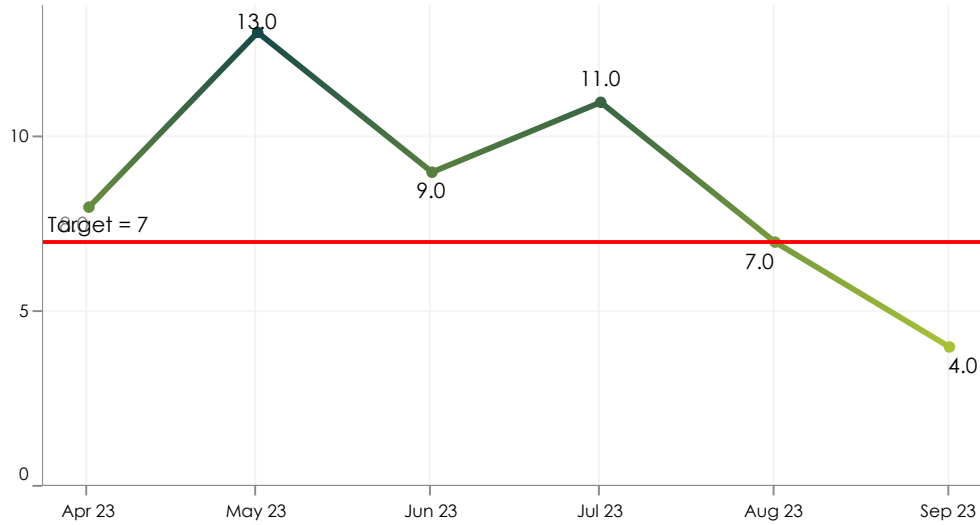
Goal 4:	Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail by 5% annually
Numerator:	Number of repeat bookings (regardless of reason for booking)
Denominator:	Total number of bookings
Data Source:	Sarpy County Jail
Date Provided:	Monthly
Review Frequency:	Monthly
Notes:	2019 rate was 21.4% for those with an SMI. 5% reduction is 20.3% rate of recidivism (6 less for year, 106 individuals). 2020 avg. 39.9% (all months) Target = 38% (5% reduction) (#) in label is n for month

"Set, Measure, & Achieve" Targeted Reduction Measures

Goal 1:

Reduce the number of people with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail **by 10%**

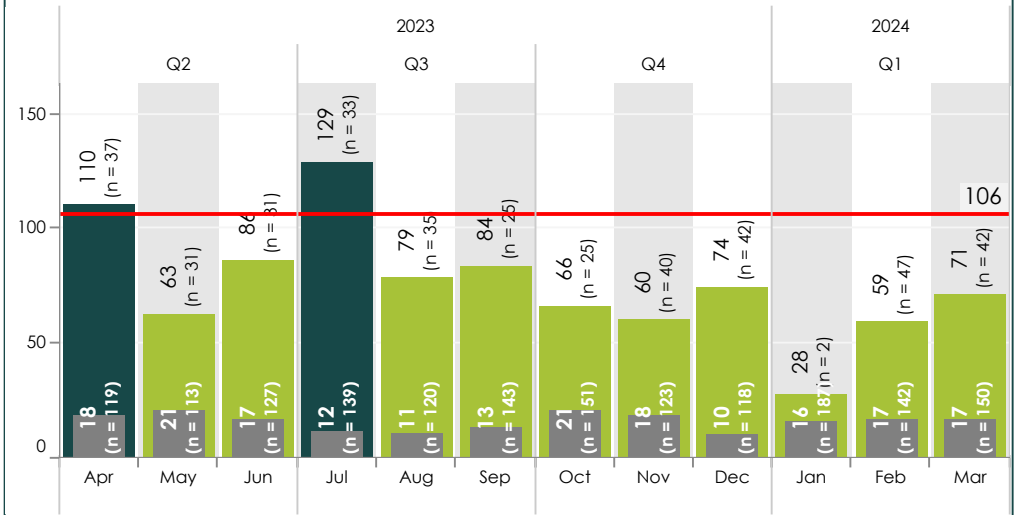
Serious Mental Illness Bookings Into Jail & Target



Goal 2:

Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 5%**

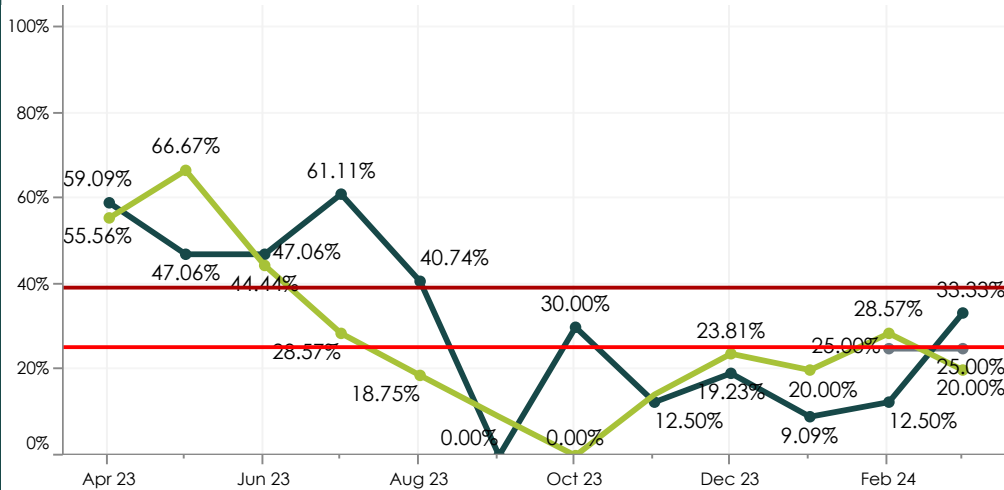
Avg. Length of Stay for General Population vs. Avg. Length of Stay for Serious Mental Illness (SMI)



Goal 3:

Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 10%**

Percentage of Service Type Provided: Information & Referral (Type 1) (Target = 25%) & Linking to Service (Type 2) (Target = 39%)



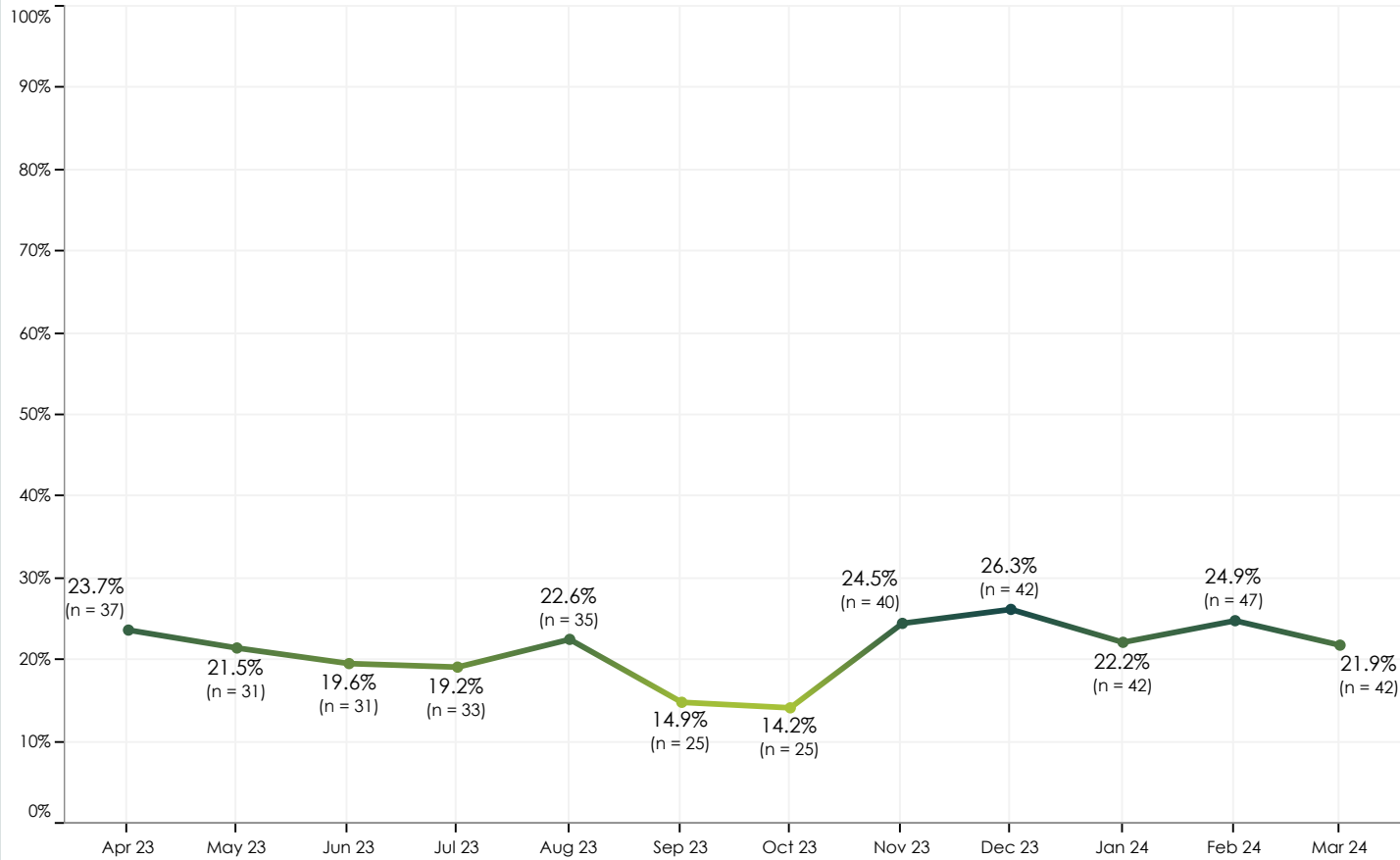
Goal 4:

Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 5%**

New Metrics - Target will need to be set

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

Percentage of Average Daily Population with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI)



Measure:

The number of adults booked into the jail with a diagnosed or self-reported SMI during the month / The average daily total population of the jail for the month

Definitions:

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

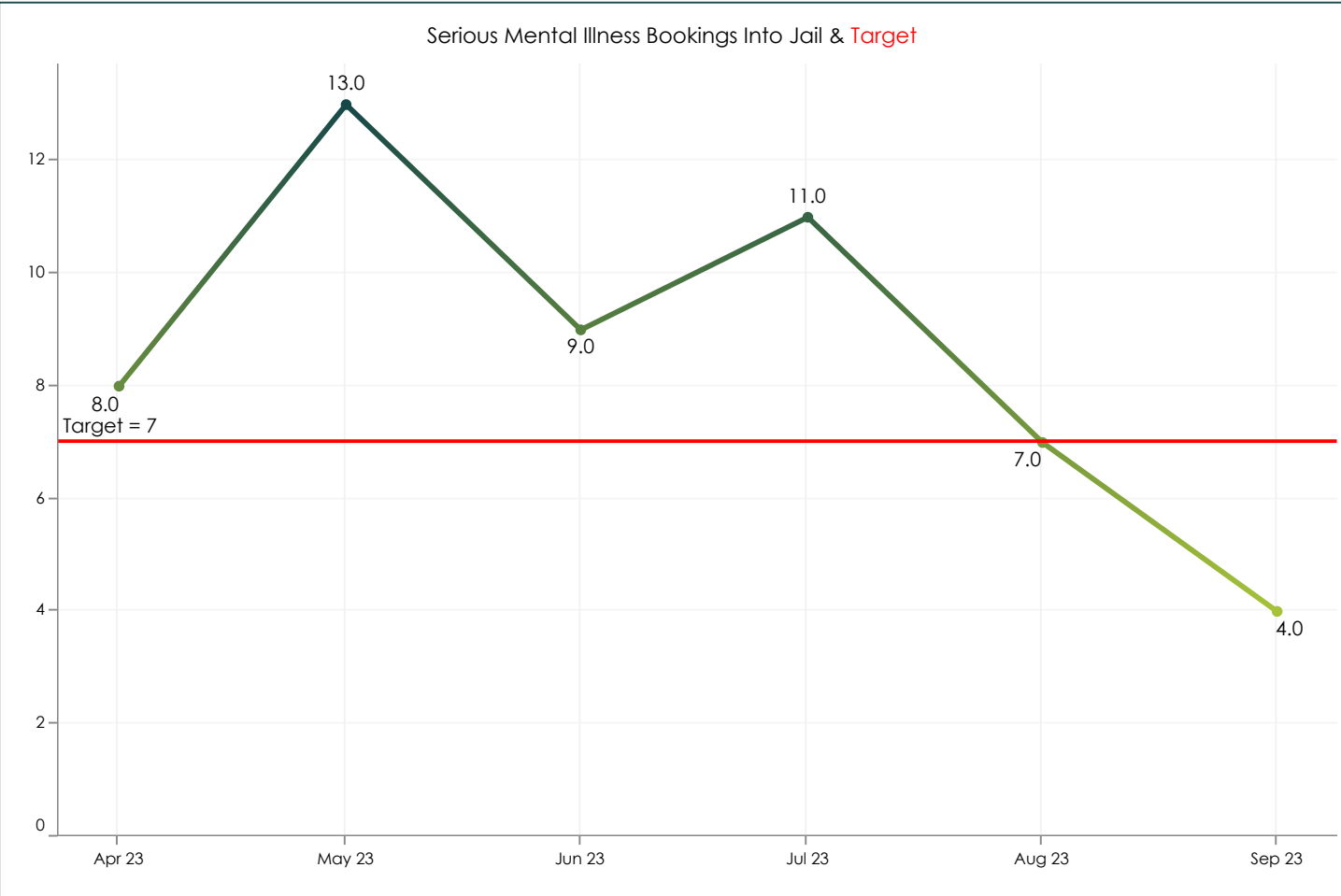
Quarterly

Analysis:

• The last 12 months have shown greater variability in the percent of the average daily population in jail with a serious mental illness. Trending this data across all collected time indicates a clear, statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$), upward trend in the percent of the daily population being booked with an SMI. Some of this could be due to changes in how SMI individuals are flagged in the jail database, but this mirrors other trends related to SMI seen in other counties like Douglas.

Goal 1: Reduce the Number of People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Booked into Jail **by 10% Annually**

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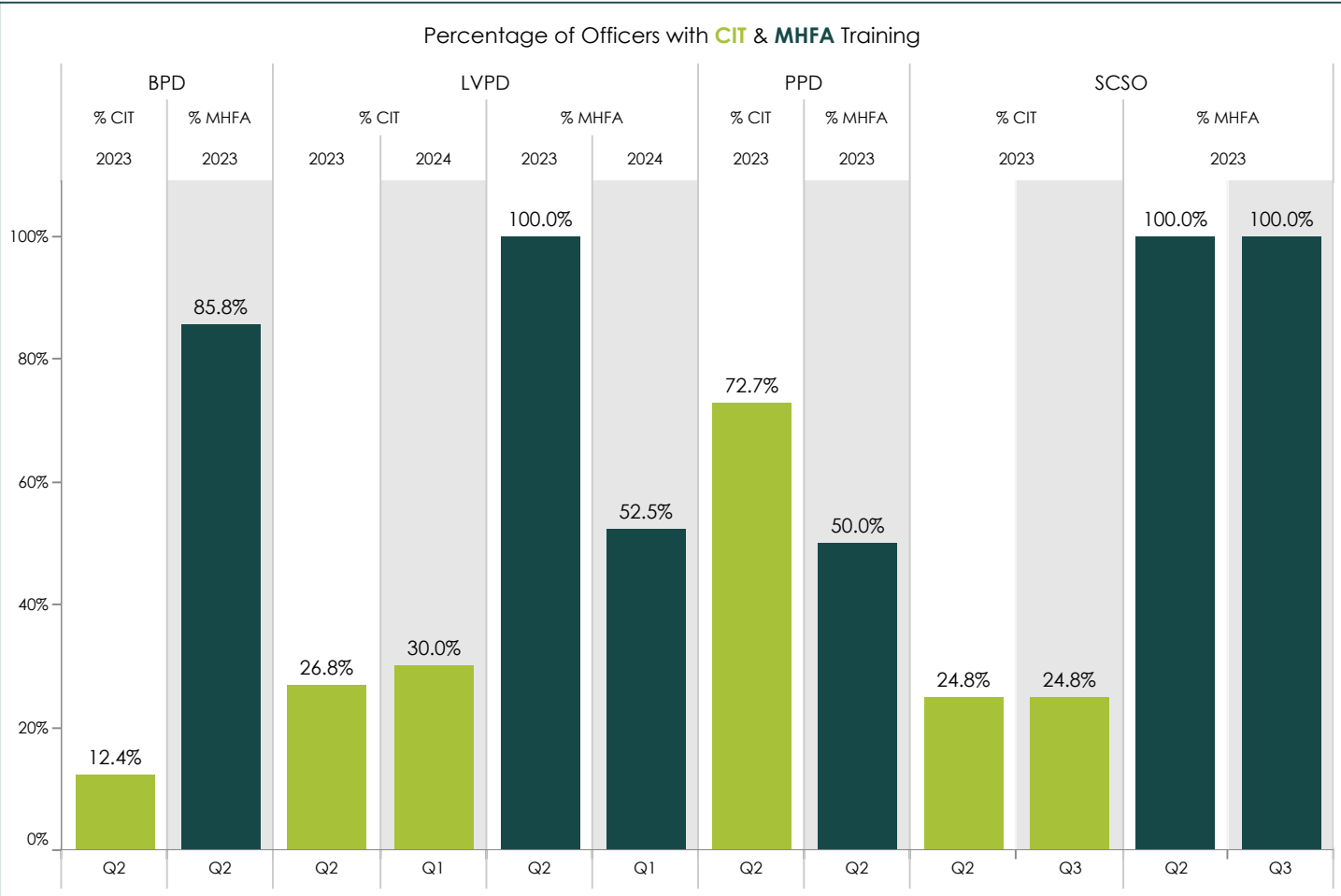
Measure: Number of SMI bookings to Jail each month
Definitions:
Data Source: Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail
Review Frequency: Quarterly

Analysis:

- This item continues to have a "small n" effect, where meeting the target and missing the target may be a matter of one or two bookings in total.
- There is no statistically significant trend found with the calendar year data.

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

Objective 1: Each identified Law Enforcement Agency in Sarpy County will have 100% of sworn officers/designated staff trained in CIT, MHFA, or Both.



Measure:

Number with training / Total Officers

Definitions:

Percentage of Law Enforcement Officers (by LE Agency) with CIT and MHFA training

Data Source:

Cpt. Tim Melvin - BPD
 Cpt. Barcal - LVPD
 - PPD
 - SCSO

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

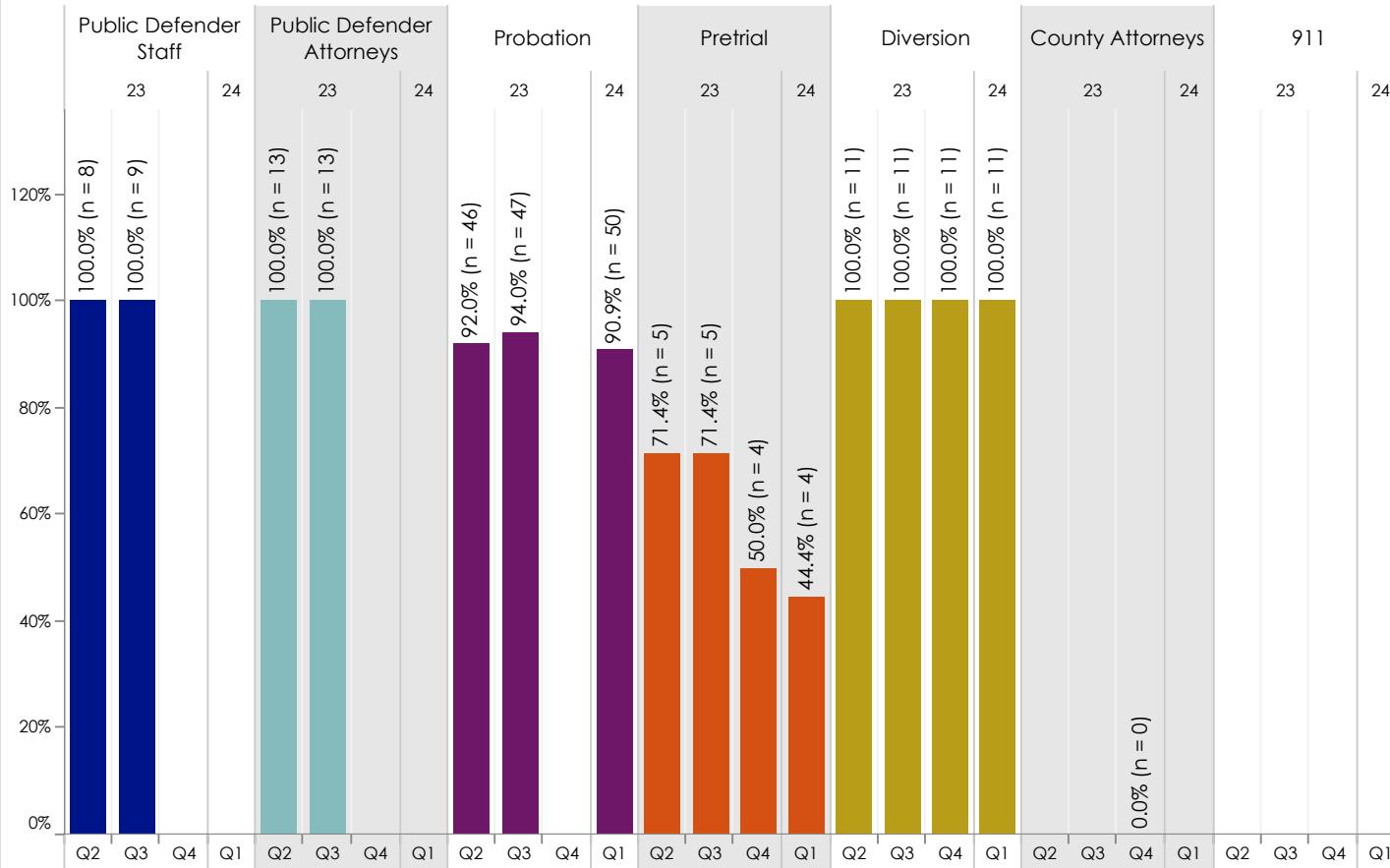
Analysis:

- Recertification for MHFA is required every 3 years.
- Very little data is currently being received from law enforcement entities regarding this metric. The Stepping Up team may need to coordinate to identify appropriate resources at each agency to contact for ongoing data and information around CIT/MHFA trainings.

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

Objective 2: 911 Call Center, County Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Probation will have 100% of identified staff trained in MHFA or CIT.

Percent of Criminal Justice Stakeholders with CIT and/or MHFA Training



Measure:

Number of Criminal Justice Stakeholders with MHFA and/or CIT Training / Total Staff

Definitions:

Number of Criminal Justice Stakeholders with MHFA and/or CIT Training

Data Source:

By Agency

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- This was previously point-in-time data that was being collected. Data is now being tracked across time to understand movement of training throughout intercepts.
- Recertification for MHFA is required every 3 years.

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

Objective 3: Law Enforcement Agencies will provide the best response possible to calls involving a mental health related crisis.

Specific Goals being Identified for this Objective

Measure:

Definitions:

Data Source:

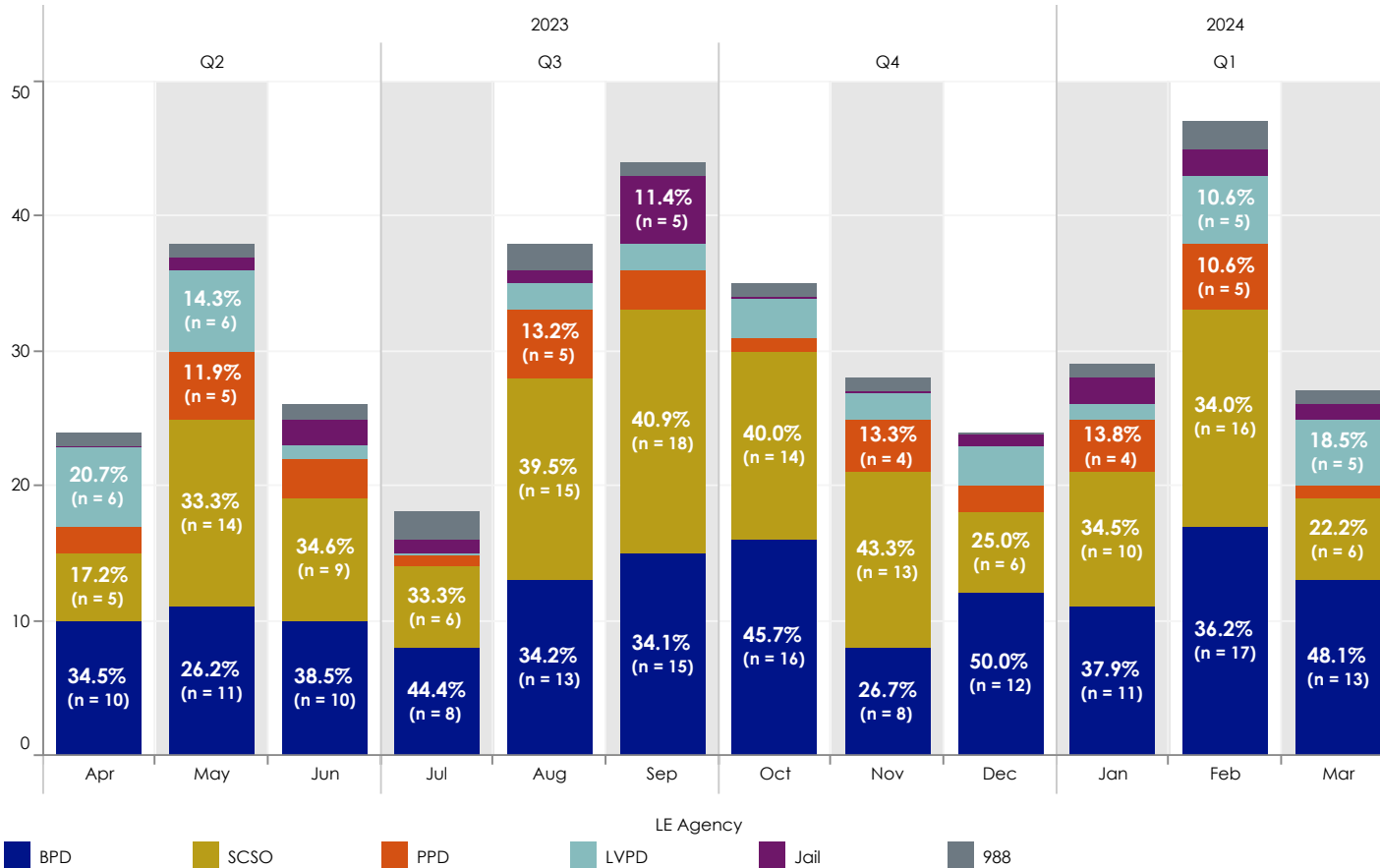
Review Frequency:

Analysis:

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

Objective 3: Law Enforcement Agencies will provide the best response possible to calls involving a mental health related crisis.

Mobile Crisis Response Assessments by Law Enforcement Agency



Measure:

Total MCR Interventions by Month

Definitions:

Number of MCR Interventions by Month

Data Source:

Jenny Stewart - Heartland Family Service

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

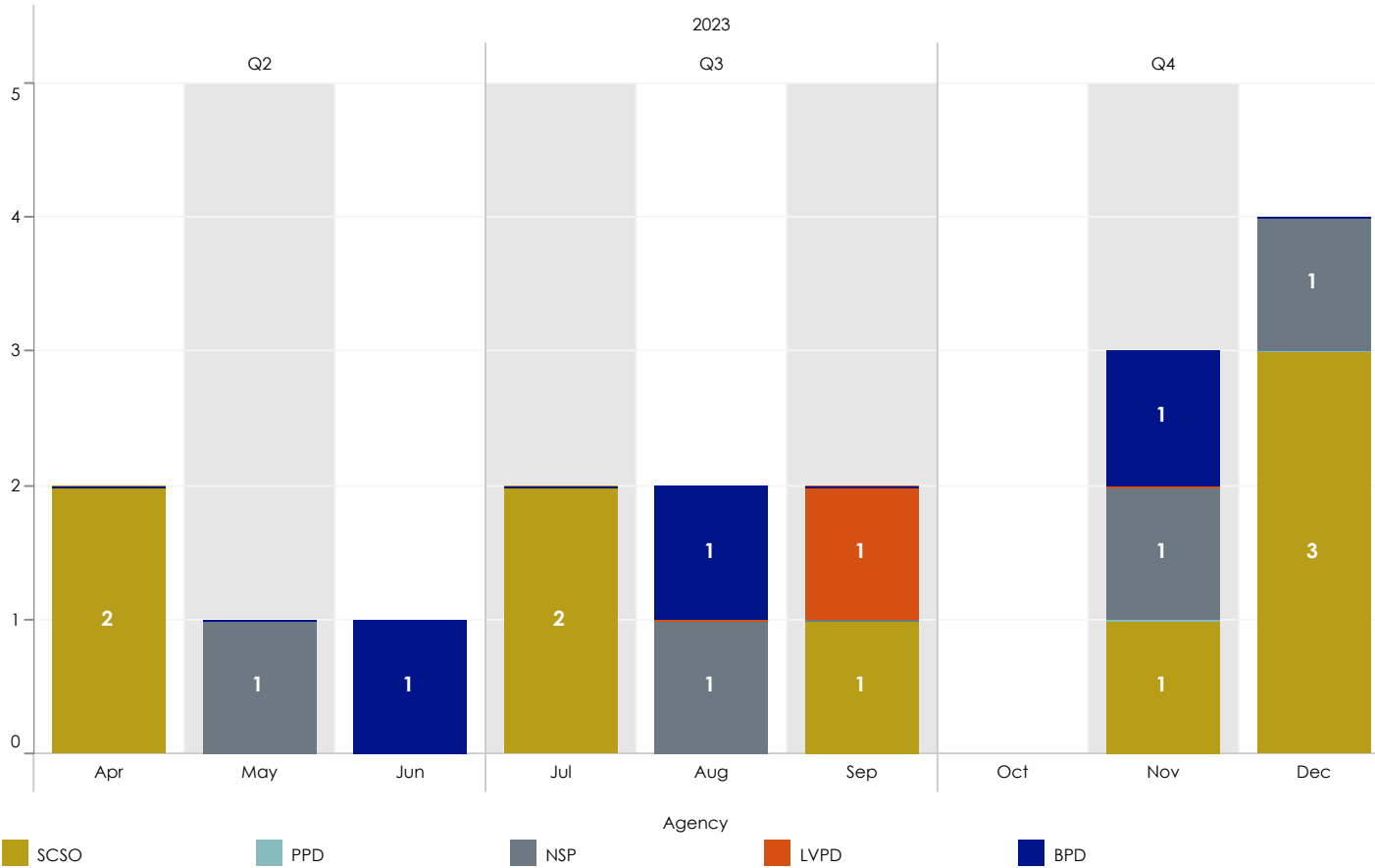
Analysis:

- Data includes Face to Face Assessments, Telehealth Assessments, Telephone Consultations, and Cancelled Calls.
- 988 Data is included in this chart in gray.
- No statistically significant trends regarding MCR assessments have been identified over time by when broken down by law enforcement agency, with Bellevue PD and SCSO continuing to be the main drivers of MCR utilization. However, taken as a whole, MCR activations have significantly decreased over the last 3 years with respect to volume. This is another trend that was identified in Douglas County as well; however, much of their changes are believed to be due to integrated co-responder units with OPD and DCSO.

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

Objective 4: Collect baseline data on the number of individuals with a SMI who were booked into jail on a misdemeanor charge, by Law Enforcement Agency

Individuals with an SMI Misdemeanor Charges by Law Enforcement Agency By Month



Measure:

Number of Individuals with a SMI booked into Jail on a Misdemeanor each Month, Organized by Law Enforcement Agency

Definitions:

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

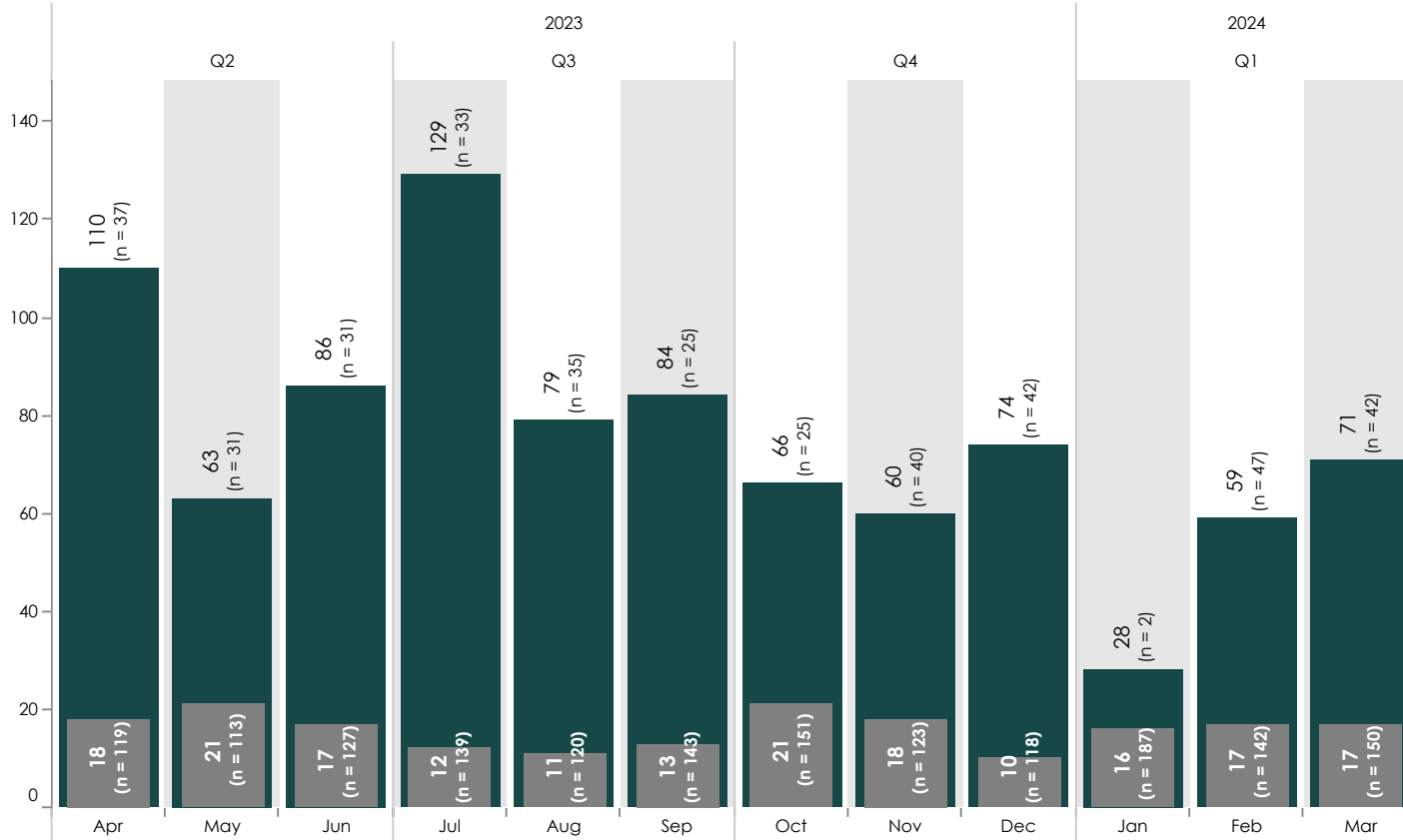
Quarterly

Analysis:

- These may be unique or repeat bookings/individuals.

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

Avg. Length of Stay for individuals **without** a Serious Mental Illness vs. Avg. Length of Stay individuals with a **Serious Mental Illness (SMI)**



Measure:

Average Length of Stay for the General Population in Jail vs. Average Length of Stay for individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI).

Definitions:

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

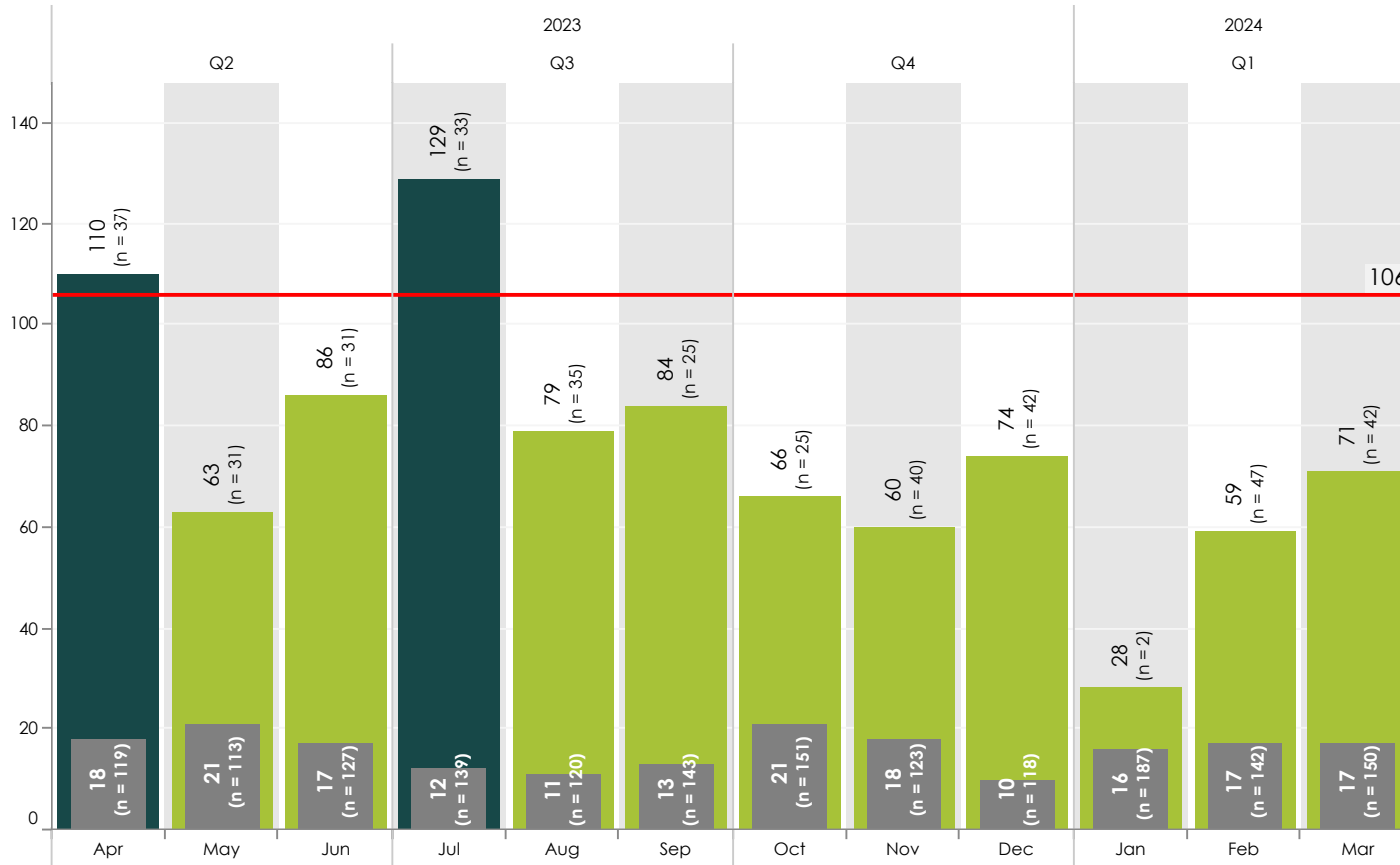
Quarterly

Analysis:

- The average length of stay for individuals with an SMI continues to far exceed the ALOS for the general population.

Goal 2: Shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 5%**

Avg. Length of Stay for **General Population** vs. Avg. Length of Stay for **Serious Mental Illness (SMI)**



Measure:

Average Length of Stay for the General Population in Jail vs. Average Length of Stay for individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI).

Definitions:

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

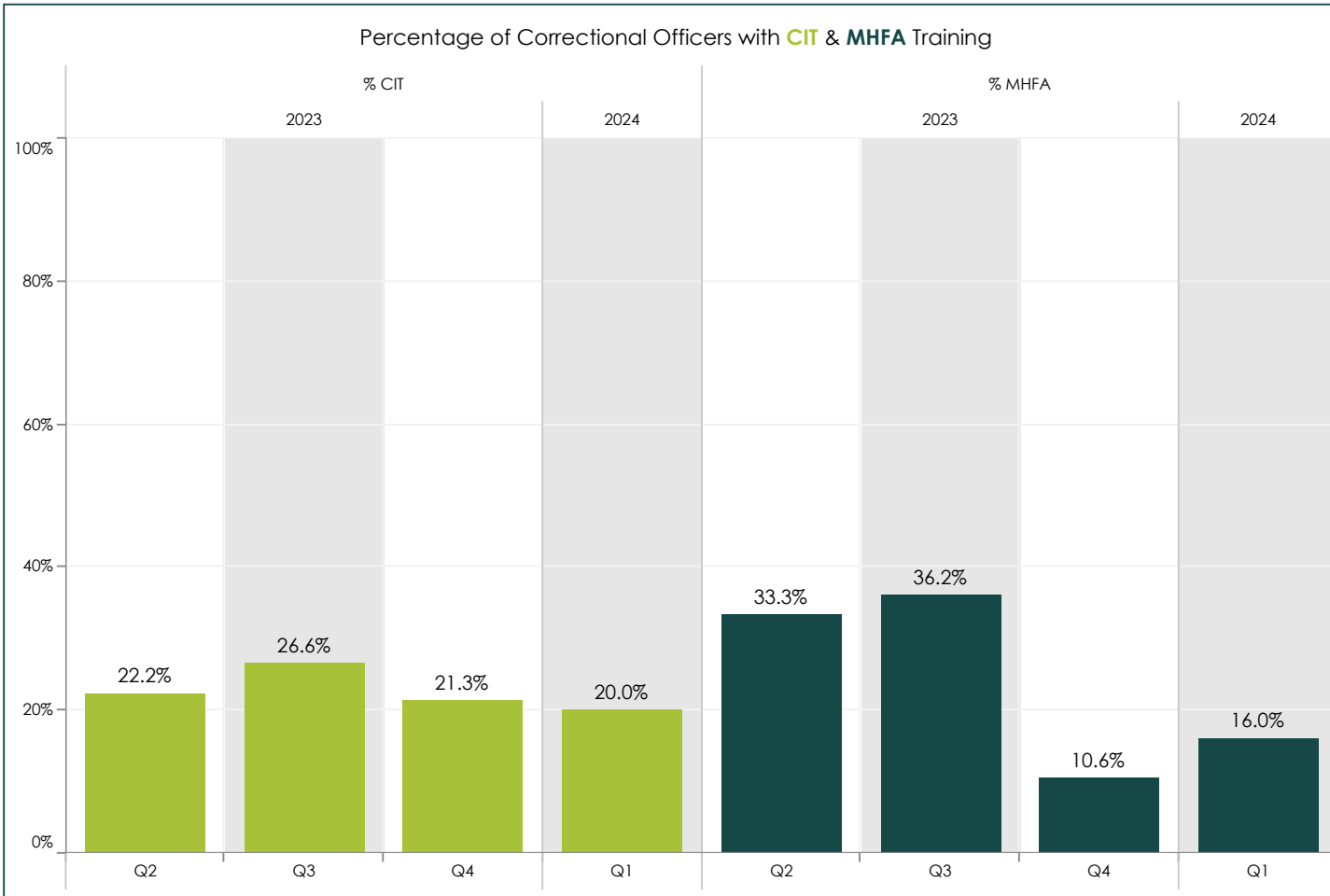
Analysis:

• Ten (10) of the last twelve (12) months of recorded ALOS data for the SMI population have been under the target goal of 106 days, showing significant improvement in this metric over time, and despite the overall number of SMI bookings increasing during the same period. This trend toward meeting the target appears to start around November 2022, with incremental progress over time. Bars in Light green indicate months that were below the target, with months in dark green indicating those above for the SMI population.

• The average length of stay for individuals with an SMI continues to far exceed the ALOS for the general population.

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 Correctional Officers

Definitions:

Correctional Officers who have completed CIT and/or MHFA

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

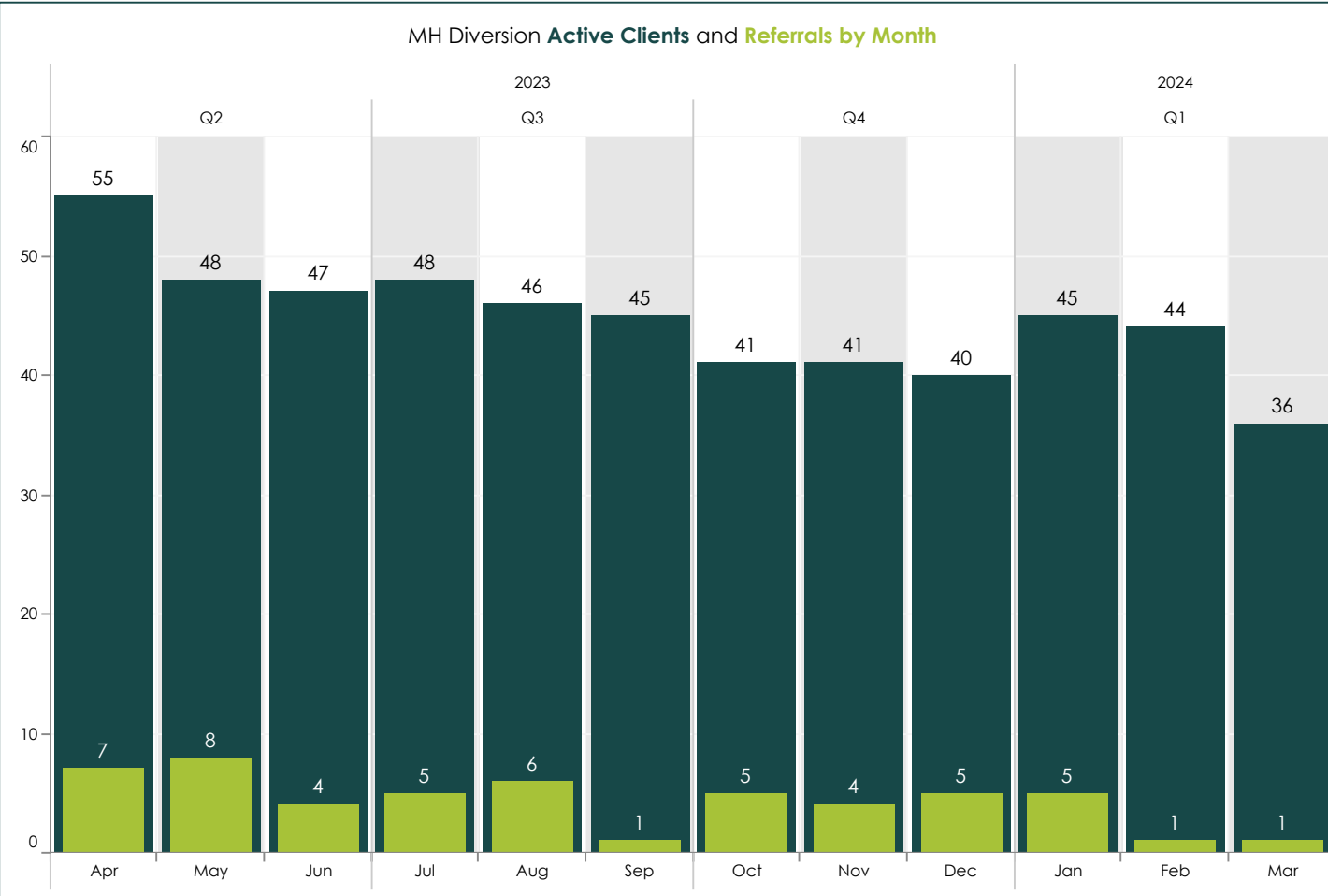
Quarterly

Analysis:

- This is point in time data gathered at the end of the period of review.
- Recertification for MHFA is required every 3 years.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Mental Health Diversion data.



Measure:
Mental Health Diversion Data Organized by Total Number

Definitions:
Number of Consumers Active in Mental Health Diversion and Number of New Referrals by Month

Data Source:
Carisa Gosda - MH Diversion

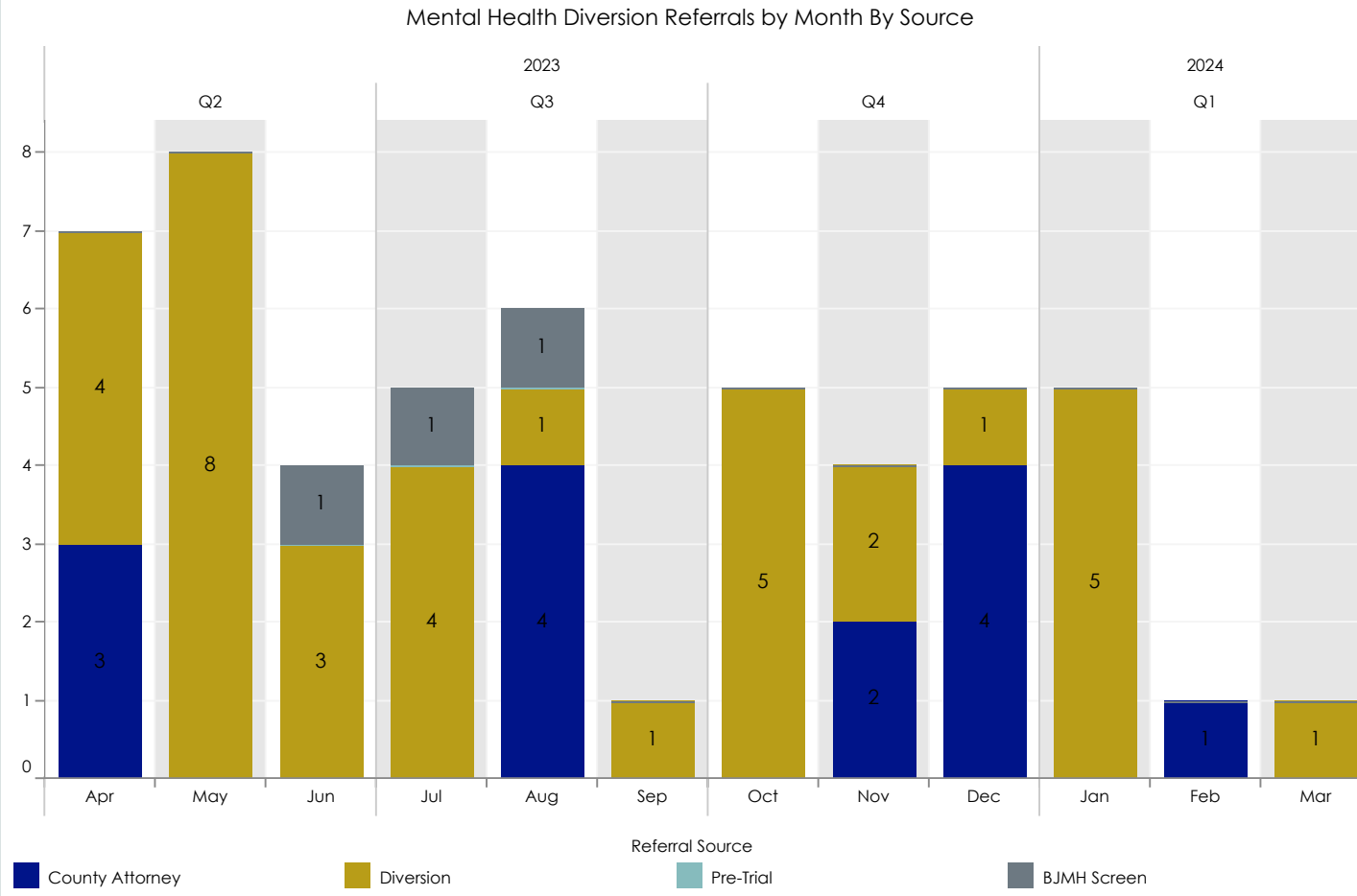
Review Frequency:
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Mental Health Diversion is composed of team of 5 Diversion Officers.
- The total number of active clients has been decreasing over the last 12 rolling months, after peaking in 2023, with March being the lowest number of Active Clients reported in several years.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Mental Health Diversion data.



Measure:
Mental Health Diversion Data Organized by Referral Source

Definitions:
Number of Mental Health Diversion Referrals by Month by Referral Source

Data Source:
Carisa Gosda - MH Diversion

Review Frequency:
Quarterly

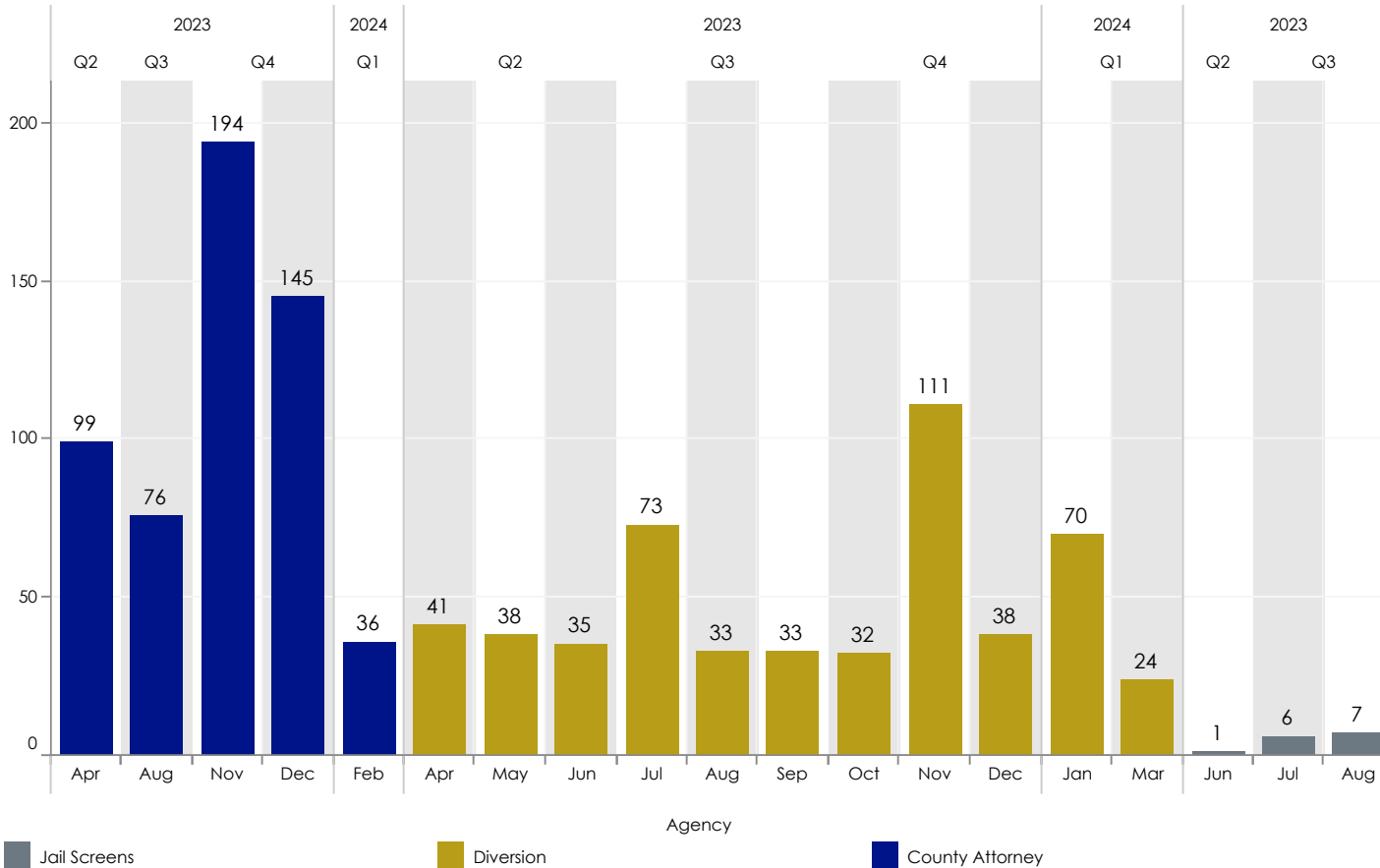
Analysis:

- BJMH Screen is reviewed by MH Diversion
- Diversion continues to make up the majority of MH Diversion referrals, as expected. The overall number of referrals tends to fluctuate heavily over time, likely due to the low population of individuals, and as such, no statistical trends can be identified.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Mental Health Diversion data.

Average Number of Days from Arrest to Referral to Mental Health Diversion



Measure:

Mental Health Diversion Data Organized by Category

Definitions:

Number of Days from Date of Arrest to Date of Referral

Data Source:

Carisa Gosda - MH Diversion

Review Frequency:

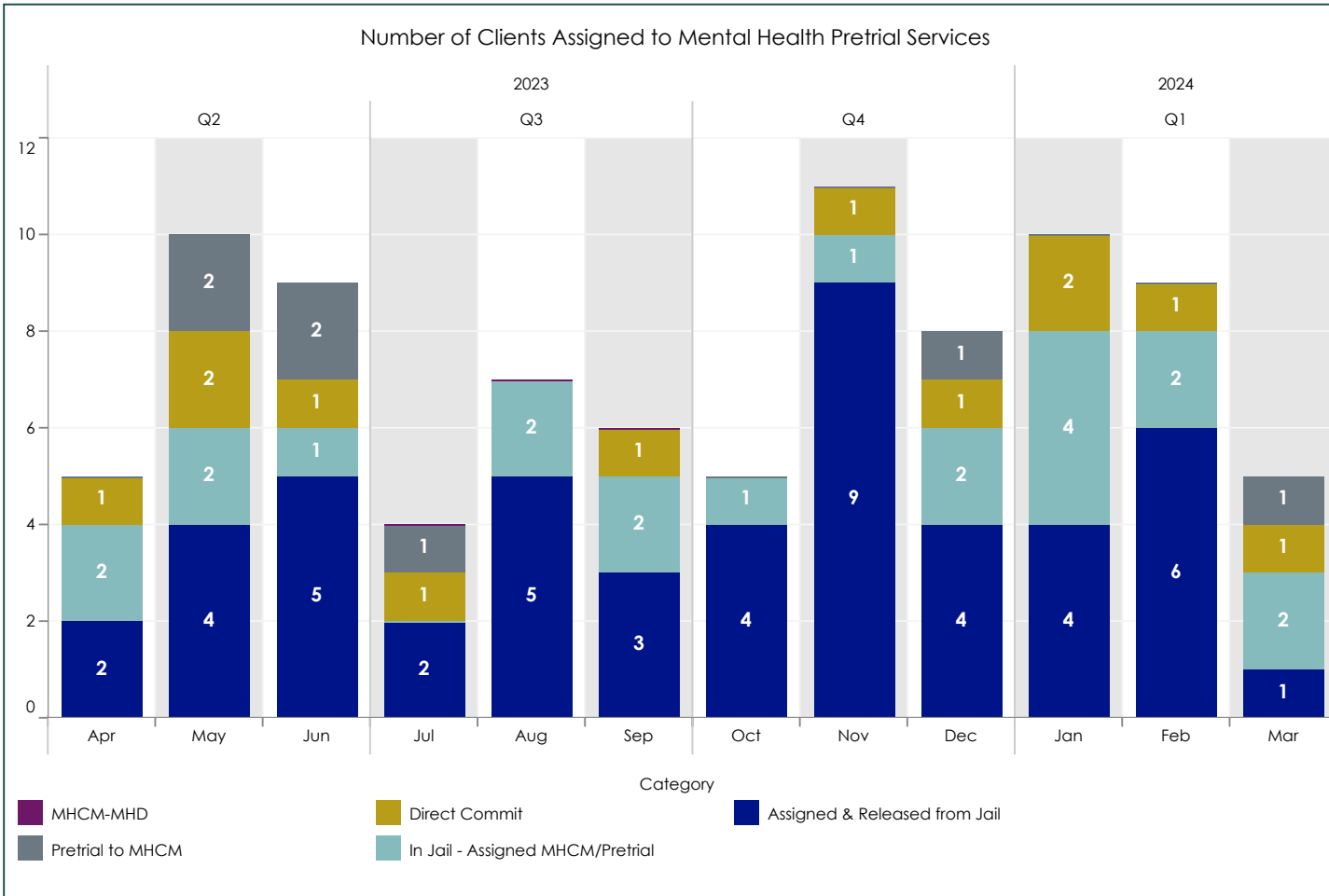
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Missing months in the data indicate no referrals made during that period of time OR a 0 day wait time, where applicable.
- Wellness Court may impact this data at times.
- This is impacted by a low "n" across all programs.
- Jail days from arrest to referral continue to show the quickest turnaround compared to other groups. However, there have not been any referrals from the Jail for several months.
- Diversion to MH Diversion transfers continue to remain steady, with some greater variation in recent months, again due to a low number of participants referred.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Pre-Trial (Mental Health) data.



Measure:
The Number of Individuals Referred to Mental Health Pre-Trial Organized by Referral Source and Month.

Definitions:
Mental Health Pre-Trial Consumers by Category

Data Source:
Ashlie A. Weisbrodt - MH PreTrial

Review Frequency:
Quarterly

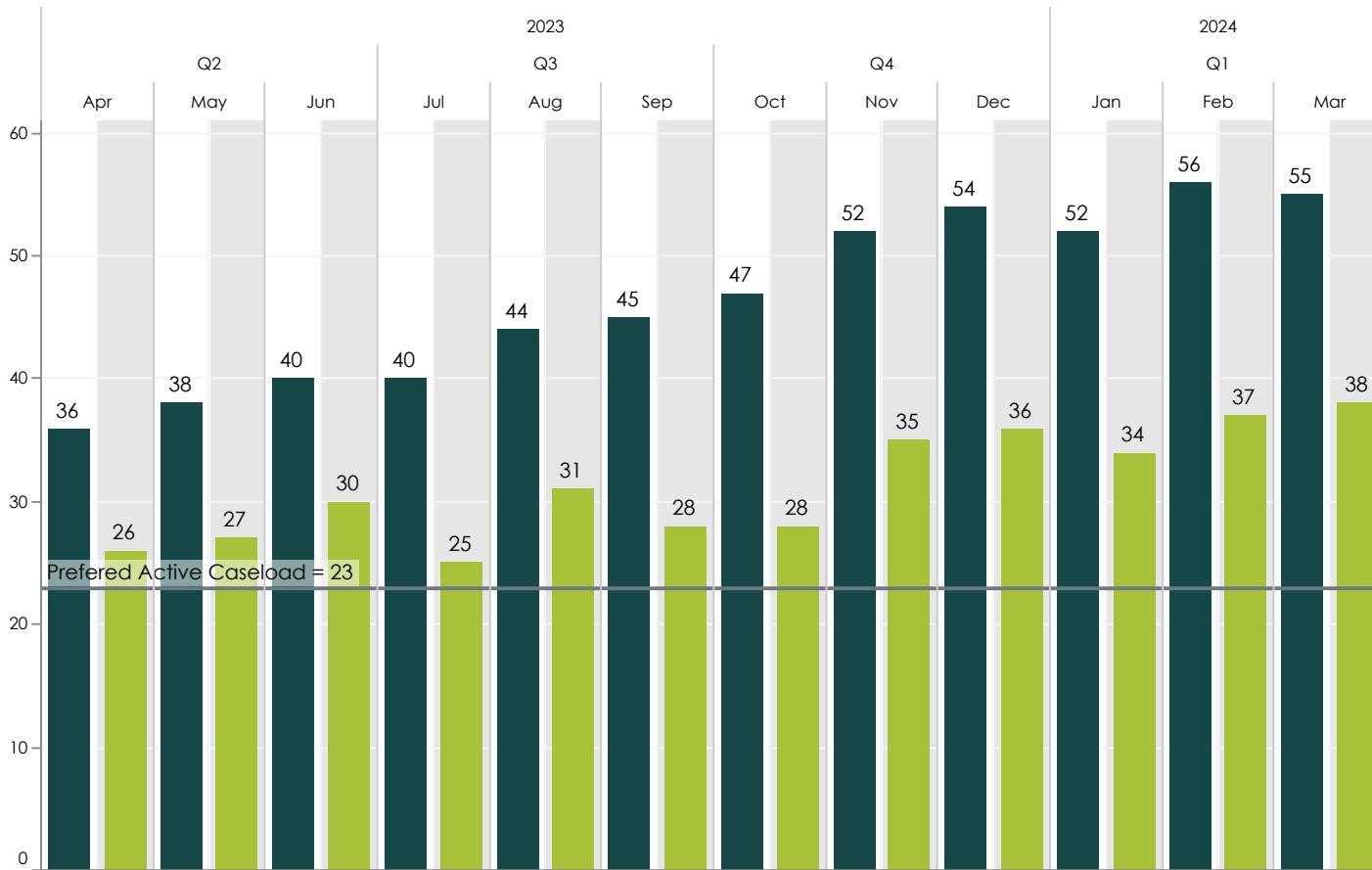
Analysis:

- Clients that are direct commits (from the court) and that already have a sentencing date set, cannot be referred to Diversion. There are direct commits that can be referred to Diversion as long as they are not set for sentencing.
- While clients that are assigned and released from Jail continue to make up the bulk of the Pretrial population, participants that are assigned and remain in jail continue to make up the second largest population.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Pre-Trial (Mental Health) data.

Mental Health Pretrial Data: **Assigned Clients** and **Active and Participating**



Measure:

The Number of Active and Assigned Clients Participating in Mental Health Pre-Trial by Month

Definitions:

Active and Assigned Clients Participating in Mental Health Pre-Trial Each Month

Data Source:

Ashlie A. Weisbrodt - MH PreTrial

Review Frequency:

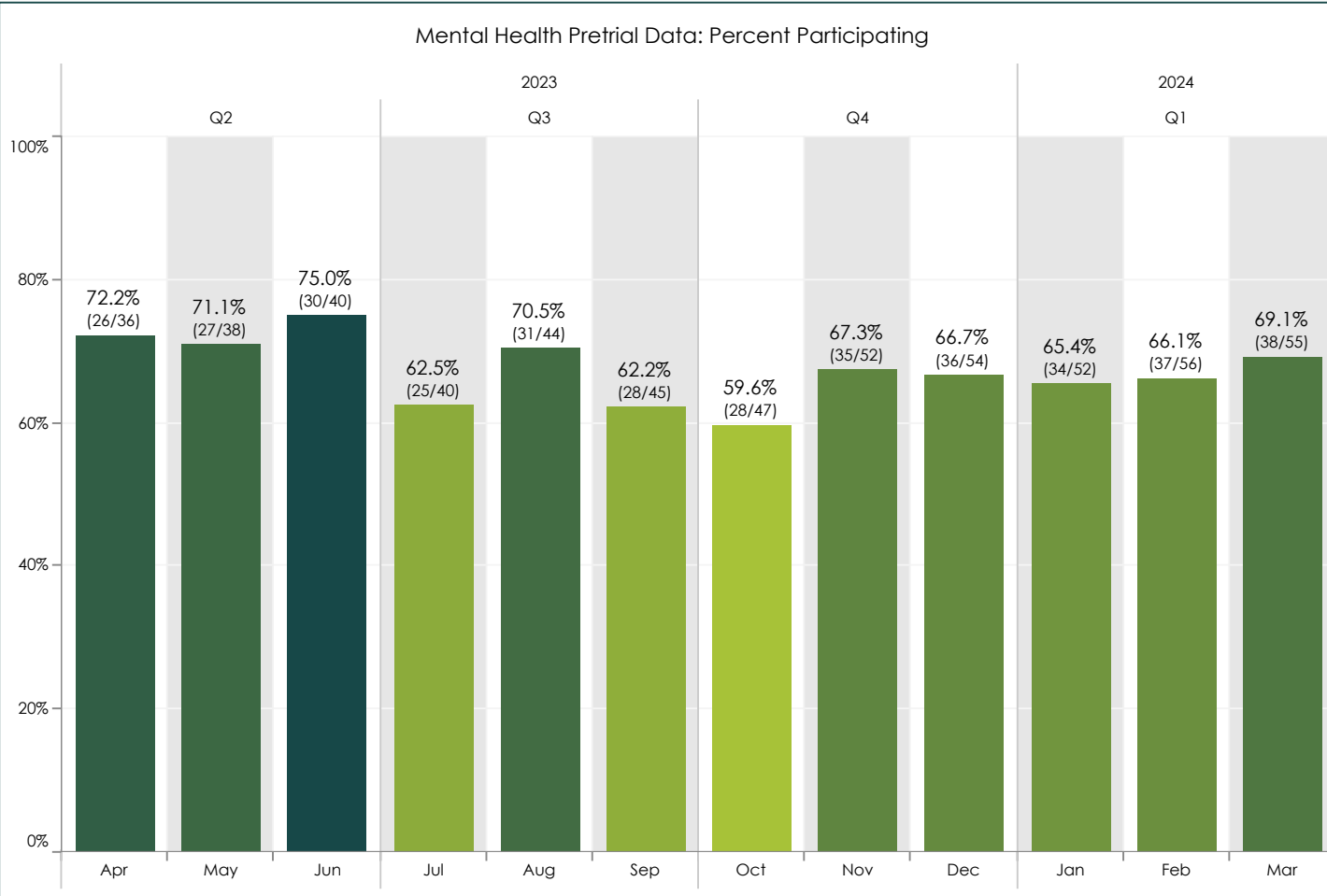
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Preferred active caseload is 23.
- The overall number of assigned clients has been over the ideal caseload capacity for the entirety of the rolling year.

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

Objective 2: Collect and analyze Pre-Trial (Mental Health) data.



Measure:

The Number of Active and Assigned Clients Participating in Mental Health Pre-Trial by Month

Definitions:

Active and Assigned Clients Participating in Mental Health Pre-Trial Each Month

Data Source:

Ashlie A. Weisbrodt - MH PreTrial

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

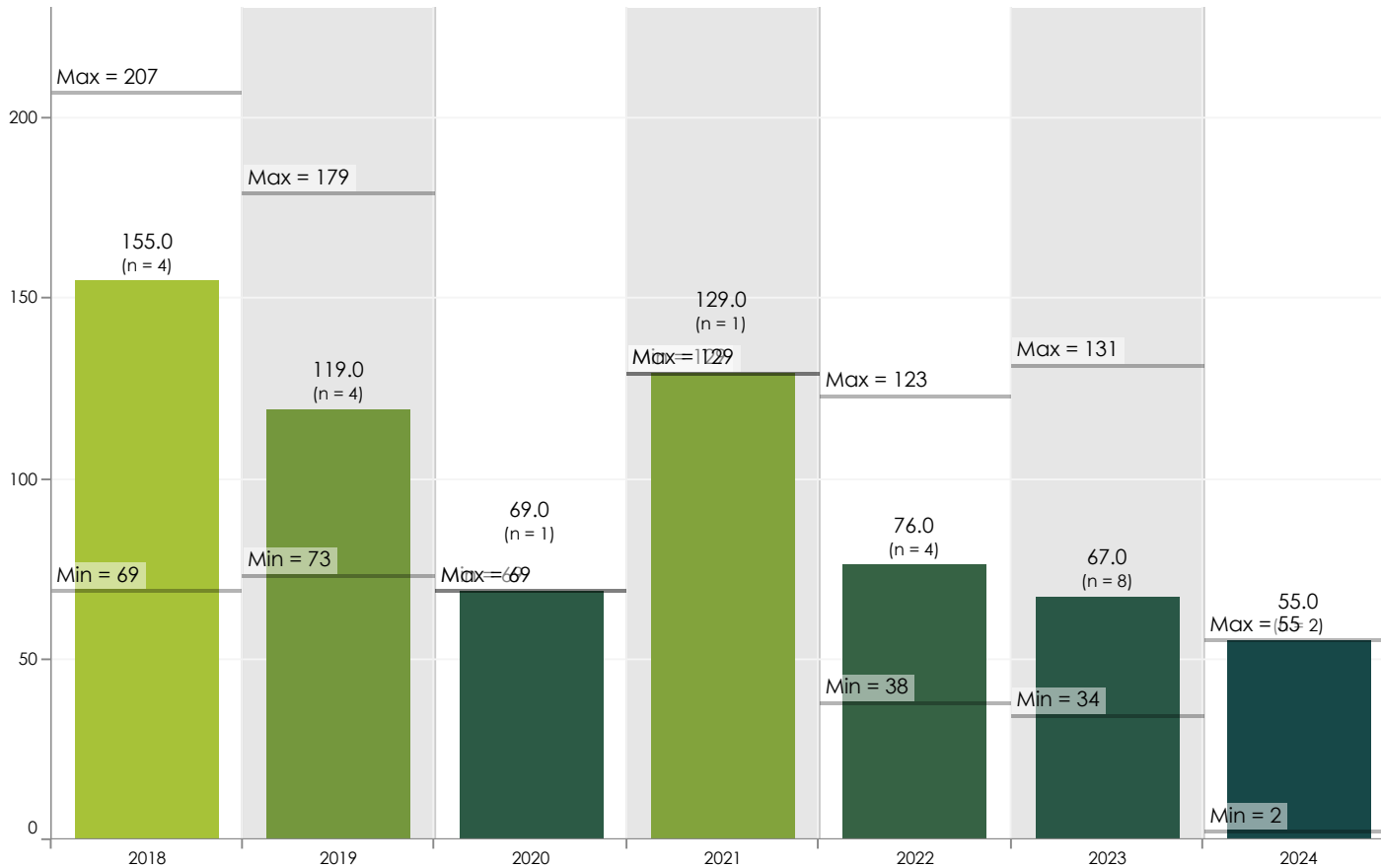
Analysis:

- Preferred active caseload is 23.
- This data represents the percentage of active clients participating each month against the total number of assigned clients each month.

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

Objective 4: Utilize best practice and data to drive improvements with Competency to Stand Trial / Competency Restoration (CST/CR).

Average Number of Days Waiting for Competency Restoration by Year of Court Order



Measure:

Total Jail Days for Individuals Waiting to Receive Restorative Treatment at LRC, Organized by Year.

Definitions:

The Average Number of Days Individuals Wait (in Jail) to Receive Competency Restoration at LRC

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- The average length of time individuals are waiting for competency restoration has continued to show a decrease over the last 6 years. This is also noted with an average decrease in both min and max wait times for individuals.
- n is the number of people court ordered in said year (not the year they transferred to LRC) and waiting to access LRC for competency treatment by year.

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

Objective 5: Identify opportunities to improve information sharing between CJ & MH systems.

Placeholder

Measure:

Definitions:

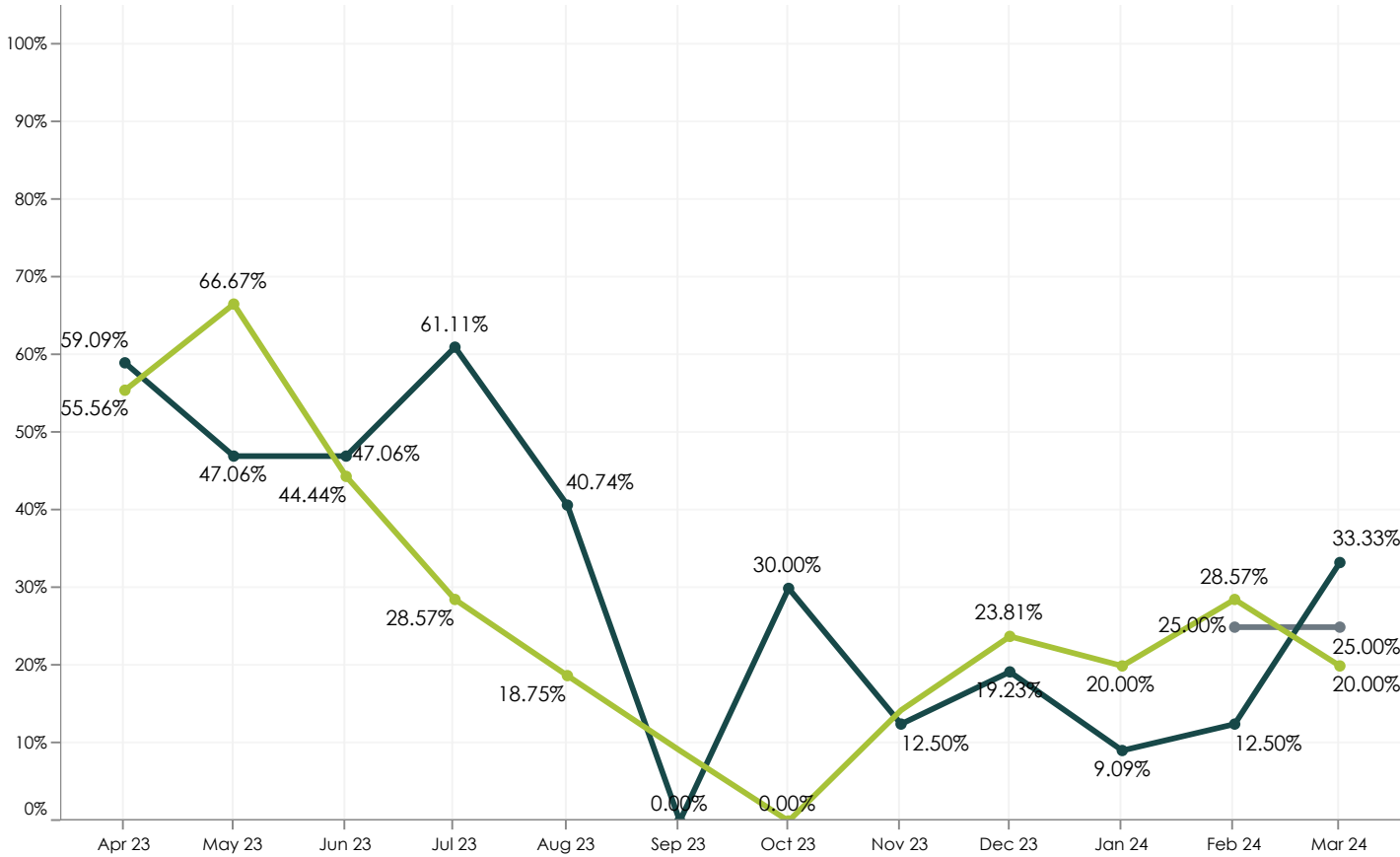
Data Source:

Review Frequency:

Analysis:

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

Percentage of Service Type Provided: **Information & Referral (Type 1)** & **Linking to Service (Type 2)**



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:

Sarpy Public Defender Social Work
Ashley Berg
Kennison Kunz

Sarpy County Jail Re-Entry
Christy Barge

Review Frequency:

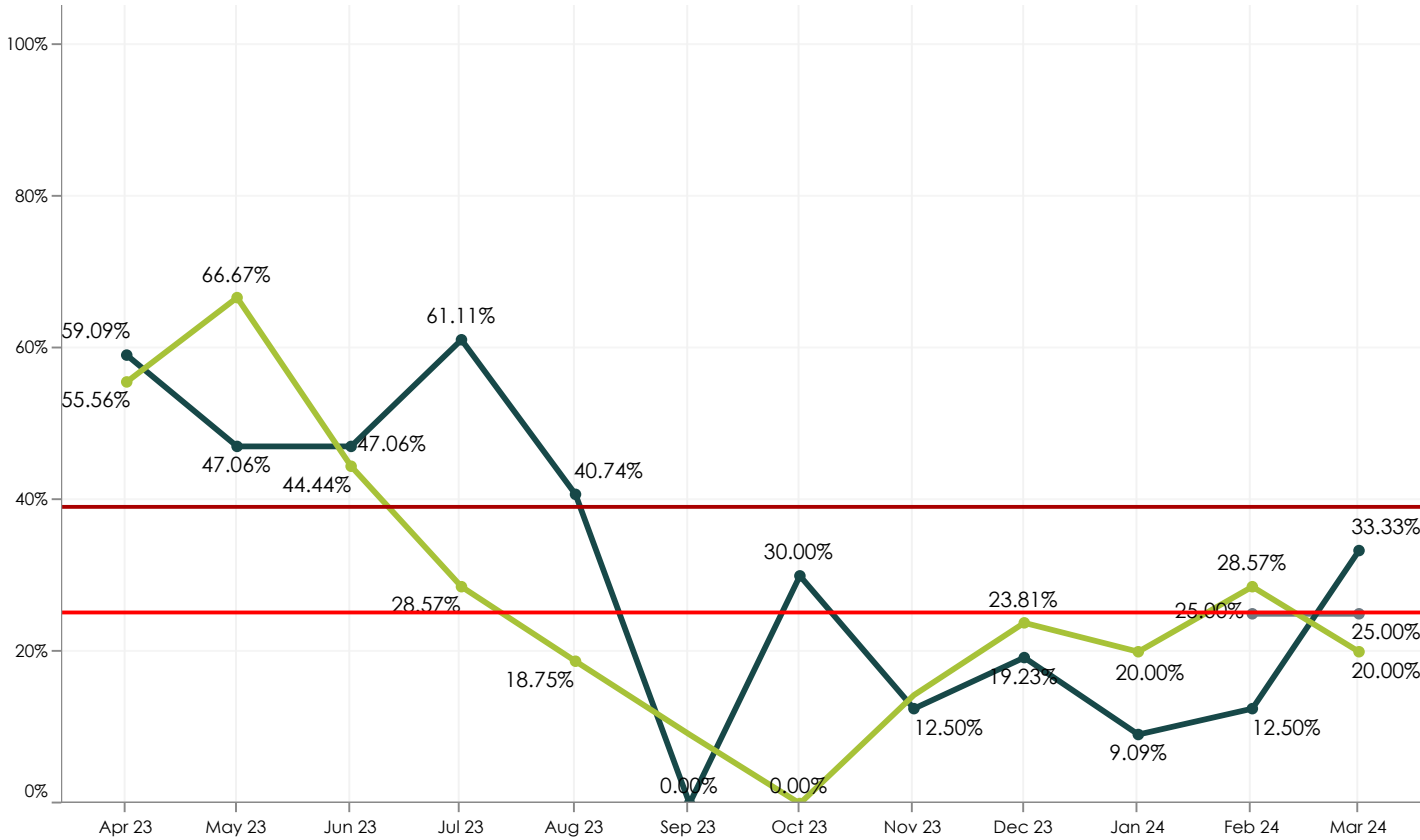
Quarterly

Analysis:

- Type 1 Connections to Care are measured only for persons who did not also receive a Type 2 Connection. Persons who received a Type 2 Connection are removed from the calculation for those who received a Type 1 Connection Only.
- Metrics were updated Q1 CY 2024 as we have started tracking clients involved in Problem Solving Courts. The new calculation takes into consideration that resources may not be provided by Re-Entry or the PD office if the person is already working with other entities in these court types.

Goal 3: Increase the Percentage of Connection to Care for People with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 10%**

Percentage of Service Type Provided: **Information & Referral (Type 1)** (Target = 25%)
 & **Linking to Service (Type 2)** (Target = 39%)



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:

Sarpy Public Defender Social Work Department
 Ashley Berg
 Kennison Kunz
 Sarpy County Jail Re-Entry
 Christy Barge

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- Type 1 Connections to Care are measured only for persons who did not also receive a Type 2 Connection. Persons who received a Type 2 Connection are removed from the calculation for those who received a Type 1 Connection Only.
- Metrics were updated Q1 CY 2024 as we have started tracking clients involved in Problem Solving Courts. The new calculation takes into consideration that resources may not be provided by Re-Entry or the PD office if the person is already working with other entities in these court types.

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

Objective 4: Partner with BAART to explore opportunities to provide Methadone to individuals who were receiving Methadone prior to incarceration.

Placeholder

Measure:

Definitions:

Data Source:

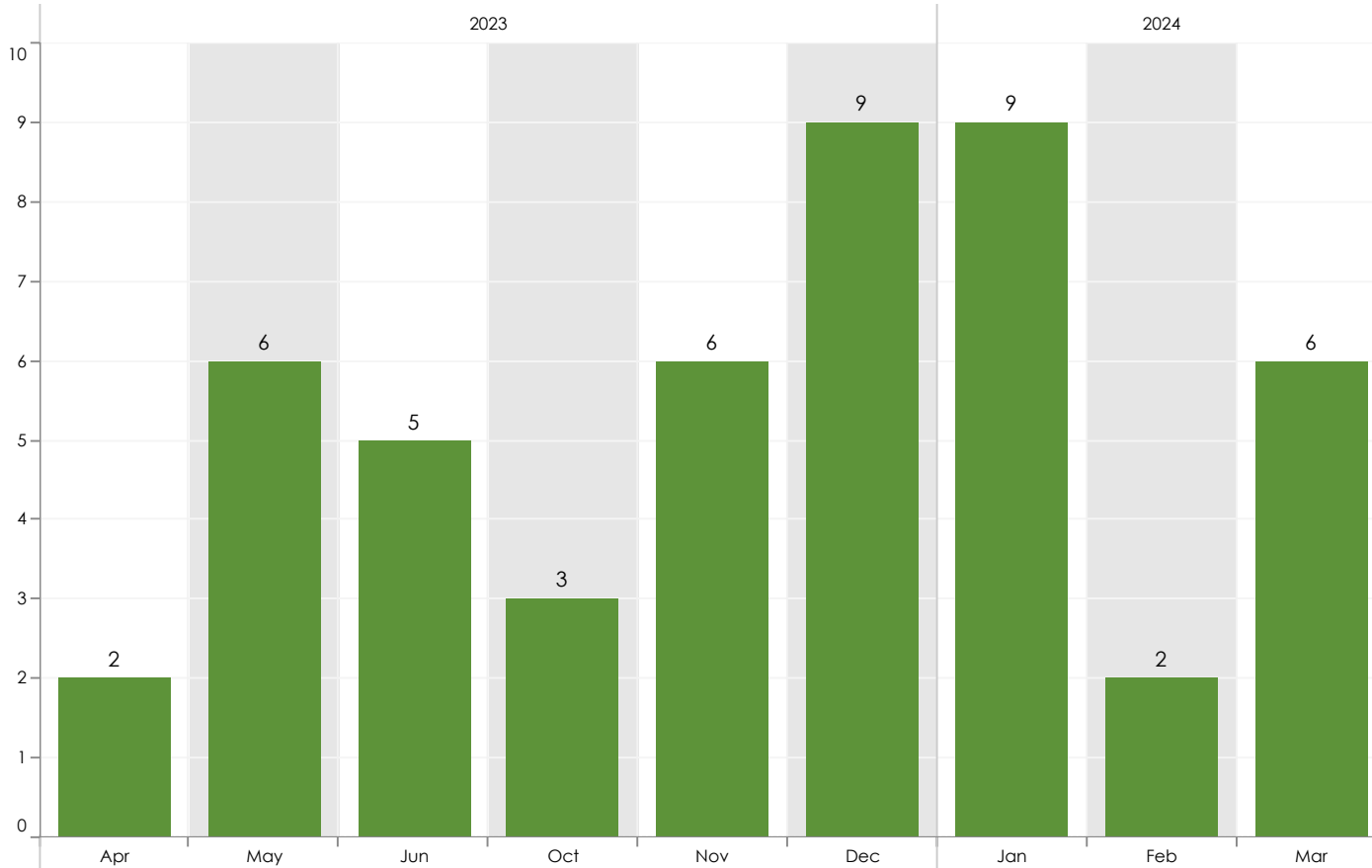
Review Frequency:

Analysis:

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

Objective 5: Collect baseline data to understand the impact of Medicaid Expansion with those involved in the Criminal Justice System

Number of Medicaid Applications Completed & Submitted for Incarcerated Individuals



Measure:

Number of Medicaid applications completed and submitted while individual is incarcerated by month.

Definitions:

Data Source:

Christy Barge - Sarpy County Jail Re-Entry

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

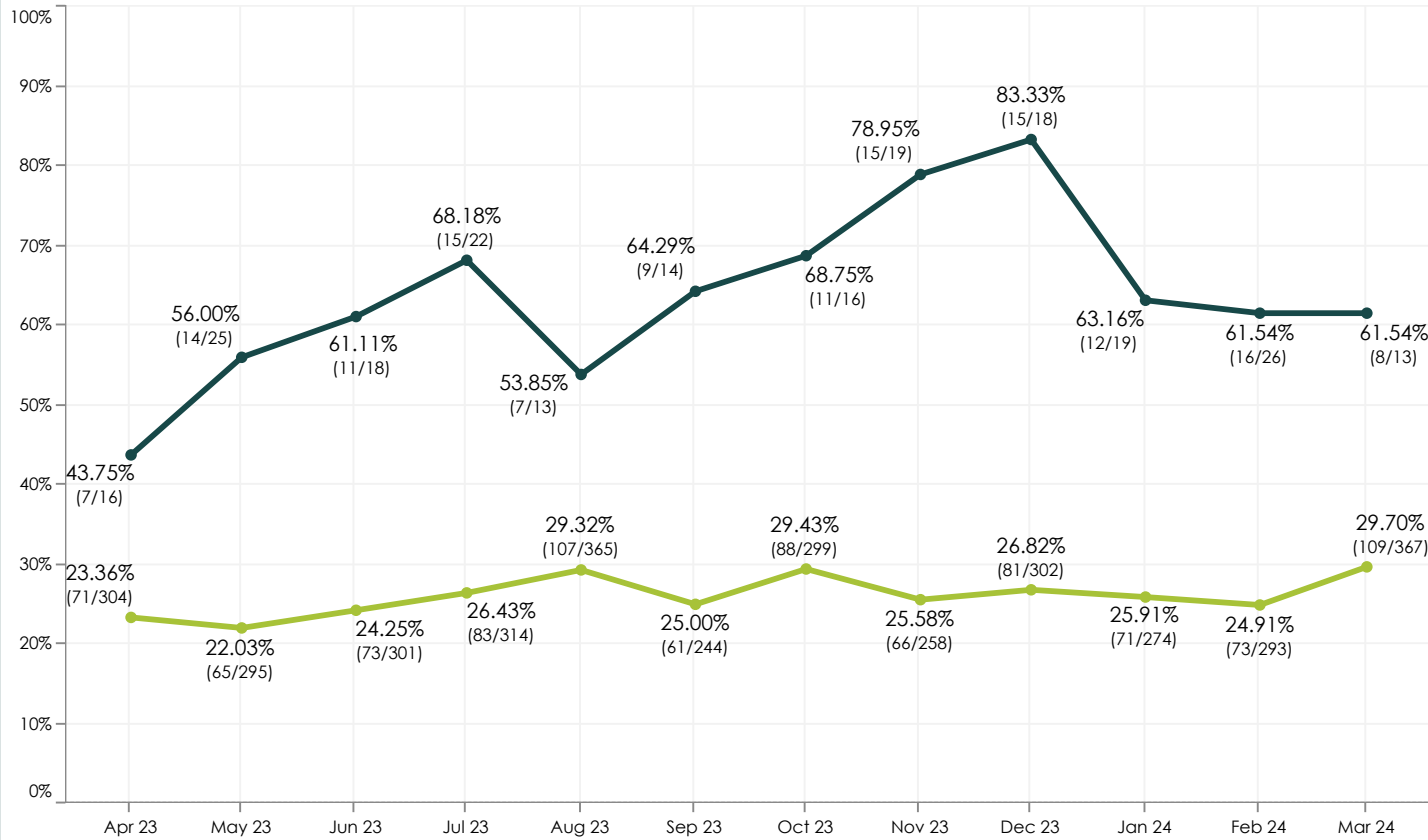
Analysis:

- This number is for the entire jail population, not only the SMI population.
- No statistically significant pattern is able to be identified; this is likely due to the small *n* of referrals for this data point due to the small population.
- It may be worth exploring how to expand re-entry data.

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

Number of Bookings per Month with a Previous Booking in the Last 12 Months

SMI / Non-SMI



Measure:

Number of repeat bookings for individuals across SMI/Non-SMI groupings / Number of repeat bookings for each group separately.

Definitions:

Repeat bookings are based on bookings for each individual within the last 365 days (12 months).

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- This metric has been recalculated as of Q4 of CY 2023, and we now have 20 months of data behind this newly calculated metric. This metric essentially calculates: If a person is booked in a given month, did they have a previous booking within the last 365 days (12 months).
- With the new calculation, recidivism rates for both groups increased notably, but individuals booked with an SMI show the most significant increase, with an average of 64% of all individuals with an SMI booked each month having had a previous booking in the last 365 days.

Goal 4: Lower the Rates of Recidivism for Individuals with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in Jail **by 5%**

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New Targets to be Developed

Measure: Number of repeat bookings for individuals across SMI/Non-SMI groupings / Number of repeat bookings for each group separately.
Definitions: Repeat bookings are based on bookings for each individual within the last 365 days (12 months).
Data Source: Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail
Review Frequency: Quarterly

Analysis:

- A new target will need to be developed due to the change in calculations and reporting for this metric. We are only currently starting to get baseline information with the new data, so setting targets may take some time.

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

Objective 1: Evaluate data from the Specialized Transition Planning (STP) to determine impact on recidivism.

Placeholder

Measure:

Definitions:

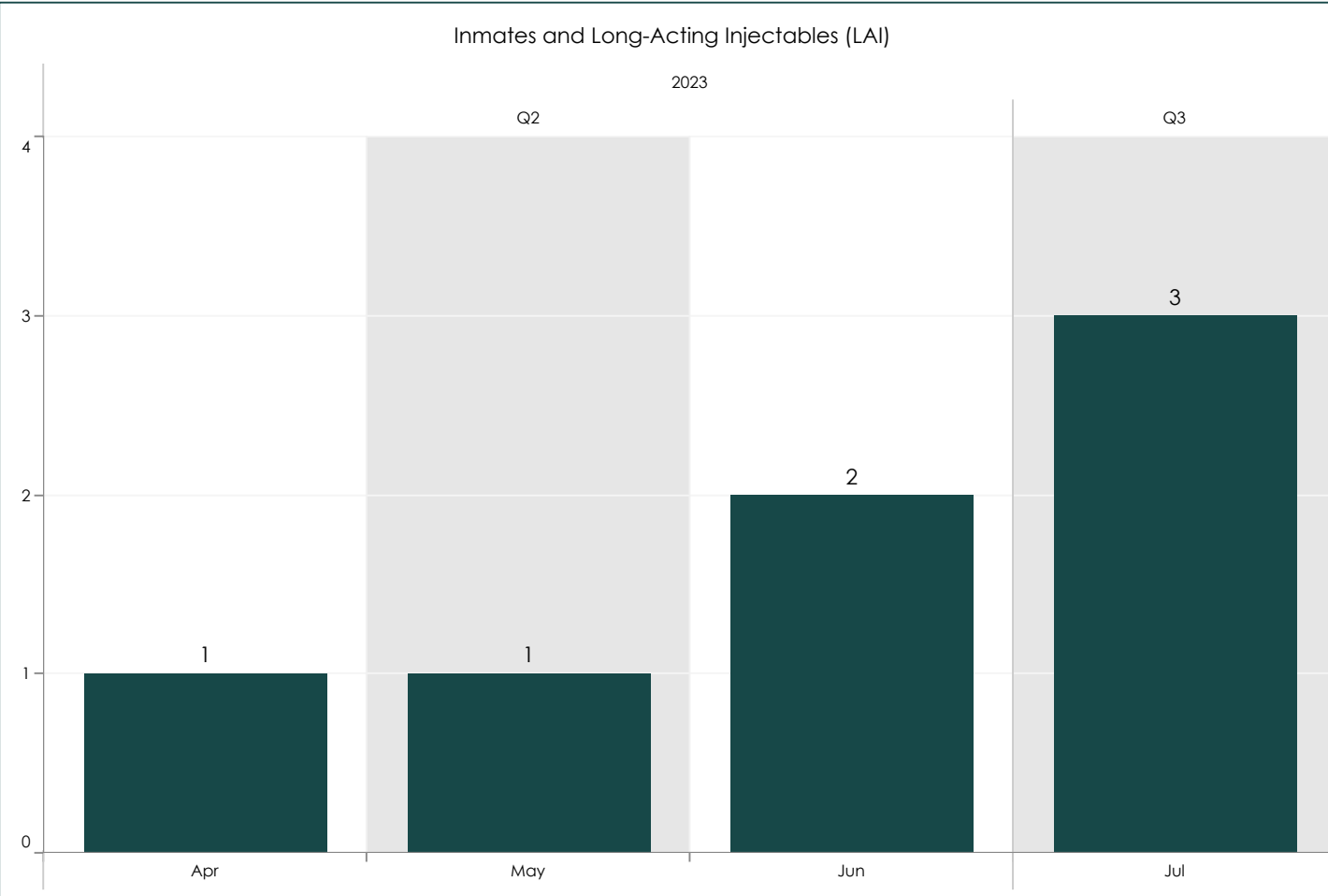
Data Source:

Review Frequency:

Analysis:

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

Objective 2: Utilize Long-Acting Injectables (LAI; anti-psychotic) when clinically appropriate (Voluntary).



Measure:

Total number of Inmates given a Long-Acting Injectable for treatment

Definitions:

Inmates prescribed 1st or 2nd generation LAIs

Data Source:

Jo Martin - Sarpy County Jail

Review Frequency:

Quarterly

Analysis:

- Generation 1 LAI's include: Haldol, Clopixol, Fluanxol
- Generation 2 LAI's include: Aristada, Abilify, and Invega

Long-Acting Injectable (LAI): LAI anti-psychotics are a pharmacologic strategy for treating patients with schizophrenia who relapse due to non-adherence to anti-psychotic medication.