

Mental Illness in
Jails Report
Compensation Board

2022

November 1,
2022

Compensation Board Mental Illness in Jails Report (2022)

Authority: 2022 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 2

Item 73 J.1. The Compensation Board shall provide an annual report on the number and diagnoses of inmates with mental illnesses in local and regional jails, the treatment services provided, and expenditures on jail mental health programs. The report shall be prepared in cooperation with the Virginia Sheriffs Association, the Virginia Association of Regional Jails, the Virginia Association of Community Services Boards, and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, and shall be coordinated with the data submissions required for the annual jail cost report. Copies of this report shall be provided by November 1 of each year to the Governor, Director, Department of Planning and Budget, and the Chairs of the Senate Finance and Appropriations and House Appropriations Committees.

2. Whenever a person is admitted to a local or regional correctional facility, the staff of the facility shall screen such person for mental illness using a scientifically validated instrument. The Commissioner of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall designate the instrument to be used for the screenings and such instrument shall be capable of being administered by an employee of the local or regional correctional facility, other than a health care provider, provided that such employee is trained in the administration of such instrument.

Executive Summary: The Commonwealth of Virginia supports 58 local and regional jails and jail farms. Of this number, there are 24 county jails, 11 city jails, 22 regional jails and 1 jail farm. City and county jails are operated under the authority of the sheriff in that locality. An appointed superintendent operates the jail farm under the authority of the locality it serves. Regional jails are operated under the authority of a regional jail board or authority consisting of at least the sheriff and one other representative from each participating jurisdiction.

A survey to identify mental illness in Virginia jails was initially developed by staff of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), staff of the Senate Finance Committee, and staff of the Compensation Board. The Compensation Board distributed a mental health survey in June, 2022 for completion by local and regional jails. With the support of the Virginia Sheriffs' Association and the Virginia Association of Regional Jails, the Compensation Board received surveys from 55 out of 58 local and regional jails. The jails that did not submit surveys (Franklin County Jail, Patrick County Jail and Sussex County Jail) notified the Compensation Board that they did not hold any mentally ill inmates during the month of June, 2022. The data in this report is as

provided to the Compensation Board by local and regional jails in their 2022 mental health surveys, submitted as of August 25, 2022.

The goal of the survey is to provide information regarding the incidence of mental illness among individuals incarcerated in Virginia jails, characteristics of this population and methods by which jails seek to manage mental illness within their facility. Survey questions directed jail personnel to report data for the month of June 2022, with the exception of treatment expenditures, which were reported for the entire fiscal year (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022).

There were no new questions in the survey this year. Although the report includes statistics on the average daily population of federal and out of state inmates housed in jail this year, the data regarding inmates with mental illness is reflective only of local and state responsible inmates housed in local and regional jails.

Acknowledgement:

The Compensation Board would like to express its appreciation to the Sheriffs, Regional Jail Superintendents, and all jail staff involved in the collection and reporting of the data requested in the 2022 Mental Health Survey. The Board and Staff are thankful for the cooperation and efforts of jail leadership and staff in this reporting process.

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Survey Background

The Compensation Board developed a mental illness survey for completion by all local and regional jails, requesting statistical information for the month of June, 2022. Information relating to screening and assessment, diagnoses, housing, and most serious offense type of mentally ill inmates was collected by the survey instrument. The survey also collected data regarding inmates' access to mental health programs and assistance in the facility, including medication and treatment services. Additionally, the survey is used to identify the providers of screening/assessment and treatment in each facility, whether they are private mental health professionals, Community Services Board (CSB) staff, or jail staff. Jails also reported how inmate mental health data is collected and stored, as well as the amount of mental health and/or Crisis Intervention Team training provided to the jail staff, if any. Finally, jails were asked to provide the fiscal year cost of all mental health services and medications.

Data gleaned from surveys of 55 out of 58 local and regional jails is included in this report. A copy of the survey instrument is included in Appendix A.

Population & Demographics in Jails

Based upon data contained within the Compensation Board's Local Inmate Data System (LIDS) for the month of June, 2022 there was an average daily inmate population (ADP) of 20,287 in jails in the Commonwealth of Virginia (3 jails are excluded from this report, and their inmate populations are excluded from this number). Of these, 3,694 were state responsible (SR) inmates. A state responsible (SR) inmate is any person convicted of one or more felony offenses and (a) the sum of consecutive effective sentences for felonies, committed on or after January 1, 1995, is (i) more than twelve months or (ii) one year or more, or (b) the sum of consecutive effective sentences for felonies, committed before January 1, 1995, is more than two years. An additional 15,396 were local responsible (LR) inmates. A local responsible (LR) inmate is any person arrested on a state warrant and incarcerated in a local correctional facility prior to trial, any person convicted of a misdemeanor offense and sentenced to a term in a local correctional facility, any person convicted of a felony offense on or *after* January 1, 1995 and given an effective sentence of (i) twelve months or less or (ii) less than one year, or any person convicted of one or more felony offenses committed *before* January 1, 1995, and sentenced to less than two years. A further 71 inmates were local ordinance violators. Unlike SR and LR offenders, who have been arrested on a state warrant, offenders held for ordinance violations have been arrested on a local warrant, having been charged with an offense specific to that locality which may or may not also appear in the Code of Virginia. The remaining 1,126 of the ADP were federal and out of state inmates; however, these inmates are not included in the jails' reporting or in the analysis of any statistics in this report. Therefore, the average daily population included for analysis in this report is 19,160.

Of these 19,160 inmates, 54% were pre-trial and 46% were post-conviction. Pre-trial refers to inmates held in a local or regional jail awaiting trial. Post-conviction refers to inmates who have been found guilty of one or more criminal charges, with or without additional pending charges, and are serving sentence in the jail or awaiting transfer to a Department of Corrections (DOC) facility. Of the 19,160, 16% were female, 84% were male.

Table 1: Jail Population Percentages-Average Daily Population

Year	Pretrial	Post-Con	Female	Male
2022	54%	46%	16%	84%
2021	48%	52%	15%	85%
2020	48%	52%	15%	84%
2019	45%	55%	17%	83%
2018	43%	57%	16%	84%
2017	42%	58%	17%	83%
2016	40%	60%	16%	84%
2015	40%	60%	15%	85%
2014	39%	61%	14%	86%
2013	34%	66%	13%	87%
2012	32%	68%	14%	86%

Average daily population for June, 2022 has decreased from the June, 2021 ADP (22,980). The June, 2022 population was not only less than 2021, but also less than during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (June, 2020; 19,982). It is also relevant to note that for the first time since report publication, the percentage of Pretrial inmates is greater than those Post-Conviction. As most other sub-populations have remained steady (Awaiting Trial, Sentenced Misdemeanants, Local Felons) this indicates that the shift must be a result of the 77% decrease in State Responsible (SR) inmates from June 2021 to June 2022 (6,561 SR inmates in June, 2021 v 3,694 in June, 2022).

From this point forward in the report, statistics will be noted that refer to the percentages of certain populations that are mentally ill. Where these statistics are cited, staff has calculated percentages using individual inmate counts, not the average daily inmate population. The annual survey submitted by jails requires them to indicate the number of individual inmates mentally ill within their facility for a specific month. To most accurately make comparisons between this population and the general population, individual inmate counts within the jails for the same time period are required.

The following are the counts of the general population used to calculate mental illness percentages in the following section: Total, 29,090; Female, 5,102; Male, 23,967; and Unspecified, 21.

Note: The population count used to calculate mental illness percentages is the number of inmates confined long enough to have received a comprehensive mental health assessment by a qualified mental health professional, should a screening indicate that an assessment was necessary. The determination of whether an inmate was confined long enough to have been assessed is made based upon each jail's answer to question 14 of the survey, which asks the average length of time to conduct a comprehensive mental health assessment once one is determined by screening to be needed.

Note: Total General Population Inmate Count = **35,969**; Projected General Population Inmate Count Incarcerated long enough to be assessed = **29,090**

Note: General Population inmate counts used to calculate mental illness percentages in June 2022 are: Total; **29,090** Female; **5,102** Male; **23,967** Unspecified; **21**.

Note: The total inmate count includes inmates counted one time for each jail in which they were held during the month of June, 2022.
Note: Total General Population Inmate Count does not include the individuals incarcerated in the Franklin County Jail (180), Patrick County Jail (130), and Sussex County Jail (55).

Mental Illness Statistics

Mental illness is defined as with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or a delusional disorder, bi-polar or major depressive, mild depression, an anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or any other mental illness as set out by the Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V), published by the American Psychiatric Association, or those inmates who are suspected of being mentally ill but have received no formal diagnosis.

Of the female population count, 2,230 inmates (43.71%) were reported to be mentally ill. Of the male population count, 5,955 inmates (24.85%) were reported as having a mental illness. Of the total assessable general population count, 9,205 inmates (31.64%) were known or suspected to be mentally ill. This increase in reported mentally ill jail population is concentrated primarily in the Central Region (see Figure 3).

Table 2 includes the percentage of the female/male general population diagnosed as mentally ill for the current as well as previous 10 years.

Table 2: Percentage of Female/Male and Total General Population with Mental Illness Using Inmate Counts

Year	Female	Male	Total
2022	43.71%	24.85%	25.59%
2021	38.15%	20.09%	18.94%
2020	48.77%	23.75%	23.57%
2019	43.30%	19.33%	23.53%
2018	34.48%	16.74%	19.84%
2017	28.03%	15.13%	18.63%
2016	25.79%	14.35%	16.43%
2015	25.29%	13.63%	16.81%
2014	20.87%	12.43%	13.95%
2013	16.13%	12.64%	13.45%
2012	14.40%	10.35%	11.07%

There were a total of 9,205 inmates known or suspected to be mentally ill in jails during the month of June, 2022. Of these mentally ill inmates, 24.23% were female and 64.68% were male, with the remaining 11.08% unidentified by the jail. (One jail did not report gender with their MI inmate statistics). Of the same population, 58.09% were pre-trial and 30.83% were post-conviction.

Table 3: Number of Inmates with Mental Illness

Year	Num Inmates with MI	Female %	Male %	Pre-Trial %	Post-Con %
2022	9,205	24.23%	64.69%	58.09%	30.83%
2021	7,452	27.87%	72.13%	62.83%	36.96%
2020	7,455	28.38%	71.62%	57.79%	42.21%
2019	8,473	32.31%	67.69%	52.31%	47.69%
2018	7,852	30.50%	69.50%	52.67%	47.33%
2017	7,451	31.14%	68.86%	52.01%	47.99%
2016	6,554	28.75%	71.25%	48.95%	51.05%
2015	7,054	29.43%	70.57%	45.92%	54.08%
2014	6,787	27.04%	72.96%	49.90%	50.10%
2013	6,346	27.80%	72.20%	48.12%	51.88%
2012	6,322	23.16%	76.84%	47.33%	52.67%
2011	6,481	28.30%	71.70%	45.55%	57.66%
2010	4,867	26.81%	73.19%	n/a	n/a
2009	4,278	27.07%	72.93%	n/a	n/a
2008	4,879	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Riverside Regional Jail submitted diagnosis information but did not specify gender.

While an inmate may have multiple diagnoses each inmate is counted only once, in the category of the most serious illness for which they have been diagnosed. Figure 1 reflects the number of mentally ill inmates housed in June, 2022 and the type of disorder.

Figure 1: Number & Diagnoses of Inmates with Mental Illness

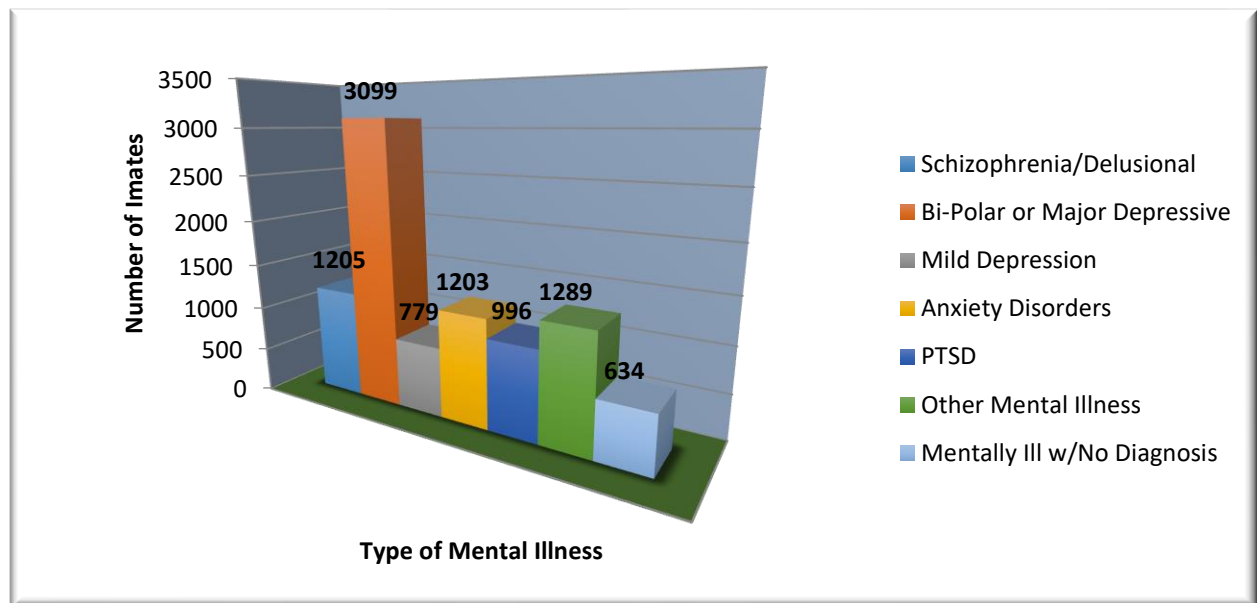


Figure 2 shows the number and percentage that each mental illness represents in both the Female and Male mentally ill populations.

Figure 2: Number & Percentage of M/F Mentally Ill Population Diagnoses

	Schizo/ Delusional	Bi- Polar/Major Depressive	Mild Depression	Anxiety Disorders	PTSD	Other Mental Illness	Mentally Ill w/no Diag
Female	230	745	187	335	309	307	117
Male	801	1686	591	830	548	982	517
Female	2%	8%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%
Male	9%	18%	6%	9%	6%	11%	6%

A diagnosis of bi-polar/major depressive disorder continues to be the most prevalent for both males and females. In this year's survey, a diagnosis of bi-polar/major depressive disorder accounted for 33.67% of all reported mental illness.

A serious mental illness includes diagnoses of schizophrenia/delusional, bi-polar/major depressive or post-traumatic stress disorder. Survey responses indicate that 57.58% (2021-47.62%) of the mentally ill population and 18.22% (2021-11.01%) of the assessable general population have been diagnosed as having a serious mental illness. The increase in SMI population percentage is attributed to the decrease in reporting of diagnoses 'Other Mental Illness' and 'Mentally Ill with no Diagnosis', while there has simultaneously been an increase in all SMI categories.

Table 4: Percentage of the Assessable General Population with Mental Illness/Serious Mental Illness

Year	Mental Illness	Serious Mental Illness
2022	31.64%	18.22%
2021	23.12%	11.01%
2020	27.57%	13.08%
2019	23.53%	11.40%
2018	19.84%	10.42%
2017	18.63%	9.55%
2016	16.43%	8.41%
2015	16.81%	7.87%
2014	13.95%	7.50%
2013	13.45%	7.53%
2012	11.07%	5.33%
2011	12.08%	5.99%

Figure 3: Percentage and Number of Mentally Ill Populations by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Number of Mentally Ill inmates in Region	4,006	2,202	2,997
Percentage of Total MI Pop by Region	43.52%	23.92%	21.10%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region w/ Serious MI	57.21%	49.27%	47.63%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region Pretrial	64.08%	56.99%	76.73%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region Post-Conviction	35.92%	34.60%	23.27%

Note: Regional percentages of the total ADP: 19,160; Central, 39%, Western, 31%, Eastern, 30%.

Note: Not all jails that reported mental illness counts reported the inmate's trial status.

Note: The percentage of mentally ill inmates in the total general population without excluding inmates which the jails indicated would typically not have been assessed due to release prior to having received a comprehensive mental health assessment, would have been 25.59%. The percentage of seriously mentally ill inmates in the total general population without excluding inmates which the jails indicated would typically not have been assessed due to release prior to having received a comprehensive mental health assessment, would have been 14.73%.

Screenings & Assessments

Mental Health Professionals

A Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP) is a person in the human services field trained and experienced in providing mental health services to individuals with mental illness. Within the scope of providers, a QMHP is one whose completed education curriculum allows them to assess and provide treatment but who is not licensed to diagnose or prescribe medications. For clarification purposes, in this report this unlicensed group of mental health professionals are referred to as QMHP.

A Licensed Mental Health Professionals (LMHP) is a mental health provider who is able to provide diagnostic as well as other mental health services, and these providers fall into two groups: LMHP's able to diagnose, treat and prescribe medication include psychiatrists, licensed medical doctors and nurse practitioners; LMHP's who may diagnose and provide treatment but are unable to prescribe medication include clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers (LCSW), and licensed professional counselors (LPC).

Mental health treatment in jails may include collaboration amongst several provider types in order to ensure that all mental health needs of an individual are met.

Screening

The purpose of a mental health screening is to make an initial determination of an individual's mental health status, using a standardized, validated instrument. Language included in paragraph J.2., of Item 73, Chapter 2 (2022 Appropriation Act) requires that all local and regional jails *screen each individual booked into jail for mental illness using a scientifically validated instrument, provided that jail staff performing booking are trained in the administration of the validated instrument. The Commissioner of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services is charged with designating the instrument to be used for the screenings, and the instrument must be capable of being administered by a jail employee (that does not have to be a health care or mental health care provider). The Commissioner has designated the use of either the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS) or the Correctional Mental Health Screen (CMHS, for Women or for Men) as meeting the requirement of the language.*

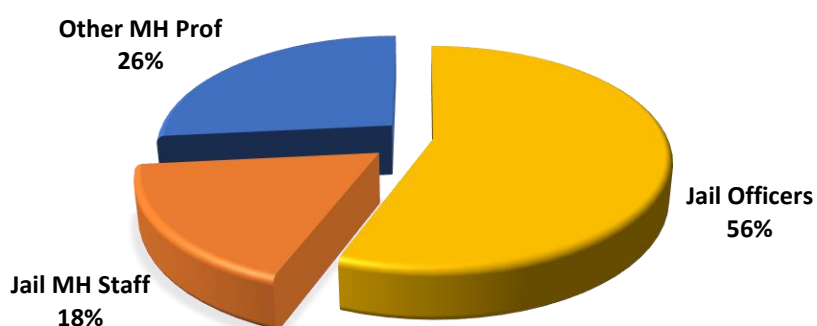
Questions are included in the survey to gather information regarding current screenings and results using the designated instruments. Fifty-four (54) jails specifically reported using the BJMHS, or CMHS to screen 12,665 and 1,957 inmates, respectively. One jail reported screening with another instrument, but did not report the number of inmates screened. Of these 14,622 screened inmates, jails report that 3,386 (23%) were referred for a comprehensive mental health assessment.

- 54 jails report that inmates displaying acute mental health crisis or suicide risk at initial screening are seen by a mental health or medical professional within 72 hours
- 53 jails report that inmates displaying acute mental health crisis or suicide risk at initial screening receive continual monitoring
- 53 jails report that the jail behavioral/mental health provider is consulted for immediate interventions when an inmate exhibits signs of an acute mental health crisis or suicide risk during their mental health screening. For the two jails who noted that the mental health provider is not always consulted immediately, it was noted that this is only when the clinician is not on-site. In those cases an urgent appointment is scheduled

Occasionally, there are times when an inmate might not be screened. Jails noted that in June 2022, 1,045 inmates were not screened upon booking. Reasons most often given for an inmate not being screened are: intoxication, refusal to cooperate with screening, swift bonds, overnight court returnees.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of screenings conducted by each provider.

Figure 4: Provider of Jail Mental Health Screenings.



If legislation, regulations, or standards required **all** inmates who receive a positive mental health screen to receive a comprehensive mental health assessment within 72 hours,

- 22 jails feel they would have No Difficulty complying
- 12 jails feel they would have Some Difficulty complying
- 24 jails feel they would have Extreme Difficulty complying

Of the 24 jails who report they would have extreme difficulty complying, 8 of them report that at least 25% of their total population count is mentally ill. Reasons given as barriers to assessing within 72 hours include: times when a greater number of inmates happen to screen positive in a short period, QMHP not on-site daily, or additional funding and staffing required.

Note: A copy of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen and the Correctional Mental Health Screen (for Men and for Women) may be found in Appendices Q and R.

Note: "Other Health Professionals" includes psychiatrists, medical doctors, nursing staff, etc.

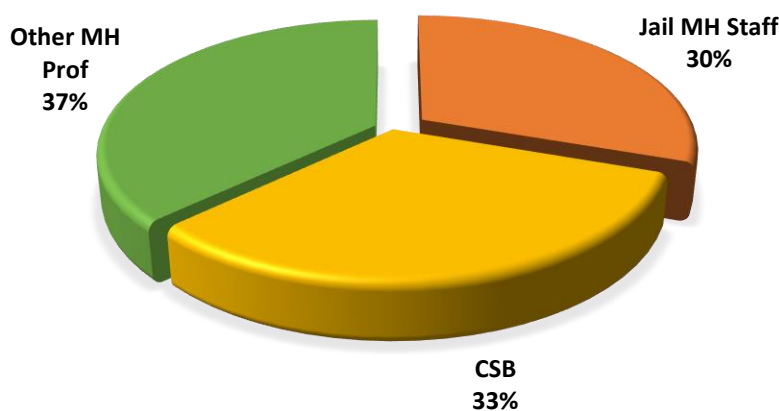
Assessment

Depending upon the results of an initial mental health screening, a comprehensive mental health assessment may also be conducted. A comprehensive mental health assessment is a review of a client's clinical condition conducted by a trained mental health or medical professional which provides an in-depth determination of a person's mental health status and treatment needs. Jails report that mental health assessments are prioritized using the following criteria: acute crisis (aggression toward others, suicidal comments or self-harm), history of previous suicide attempt, transfer from psychiatric admission, and inmates currently taking psychotropic medications.

- 48 jails, or 87%, reported conducting comprehensive mental health assessments on all inmates who receive a positive screening for mental illness.
- 6 jails, or 11%, reported conducting comprehensive mental health assessments only on inmates with acute symptoms of mental illness.
- 1 jail, or 2%, reported conducting comprehensive mental health assessments on no inmates who screen positive for mental illness.
- 16 jails, or 29% reported that their procedures were adjusted over the weekends or on holidays. Most of these jails reported that they do continue to screen during booking, but assessments are not conducted during the weekend unless jail staff deems it to be an acute case.

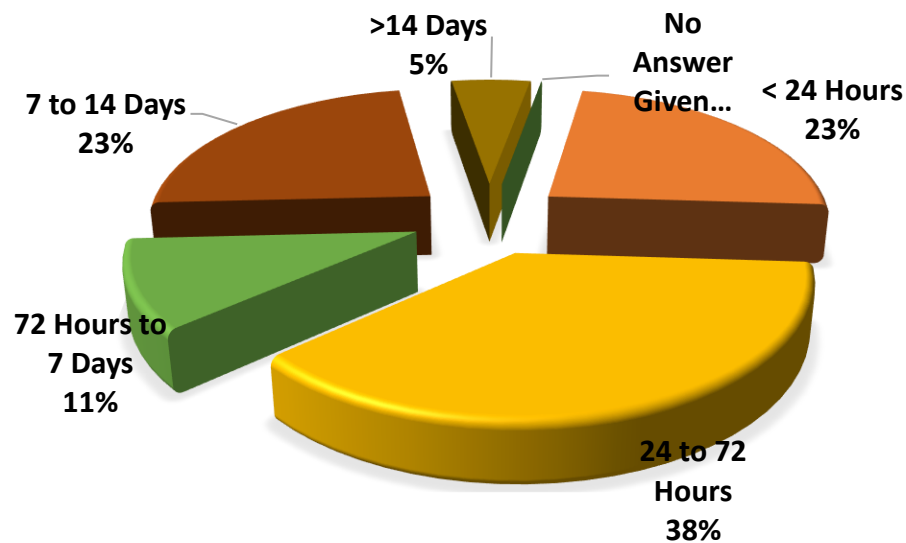
As with initial screenings, the type of individual conducting comprehensive mental health assessments, as well as the method of assessment, differs between facilities. Jails identify that comprehensive mental health assessments are performed in their jail by either community services boards, by jail mental health staff (which include jail employees that are licensed medical or mental health professionals), or by other mental health professionals (which include private or contracted medical or mental health professionals such as psychiatrists, medical doctors, nursing staff, etc.), as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Provider of Jail Comprehensive Mental Health Assessment.



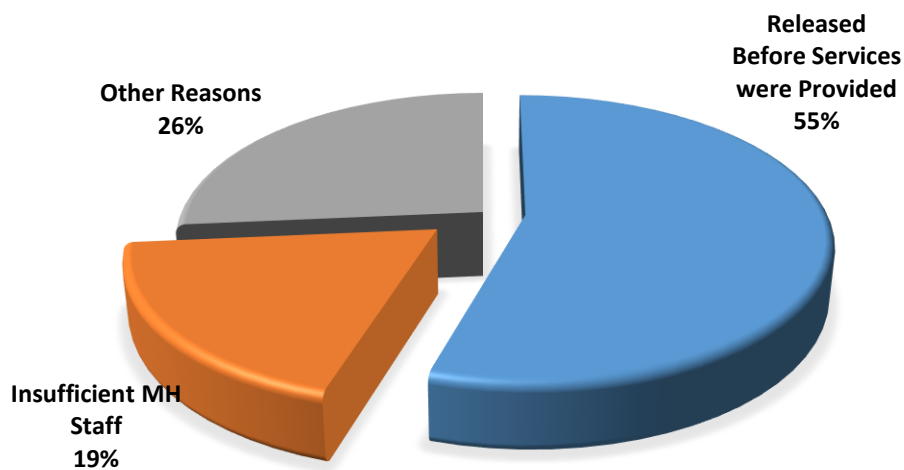
The average number of hours an inmate is confined in jail before receiving a comprehensive mental health assessment, if needed, varies from jail to jail. Figure 6 reflects the percentage of jails that reported they typically conduct comprehensive mental health assessments within specific time periods from the initial mental health screening performed at the time of commitment.

Figure 6: Average Confinement Time before Mental Health Assessment



Of the 4,128 inmates whose mental health screen indicated the need for a comprehensive assessment, 1,104 did not receive one.

Figure 7: Reasons Provided when an Inmate Who Screens Positive is not Assessed



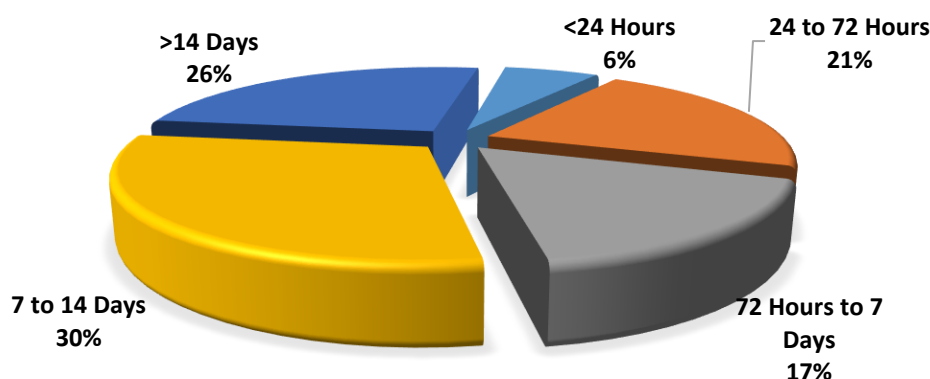
It is reasonable to assume, based upon survey responses, that a certain percentage of the population, based upon their brief length of stay, would not be confined long enough to receive a comprehensive mental health assessment, even if a screening indicated assessment would be appropriate. To include these inmates in the general population count for the purpose of calculating percentages of the population that are mentally ill, could lead to understated statistics. To more accurately reflect the mental illness percentages of the general population, Compensation Board staff has removed from its calculations the general population count of all inmates from each jail for which that jail's response regarding average hours of confinement prior to assessment indicated that the inmate would not typically be incarcerated long enough to be assessed.

A comprehensive mental health assessment may be conducted by a Licensed Mental Health Professional (LMHP) or a non-licensed Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP). Although assessment by an LMHP following a positive screening would be preferable, many jails do not have the resources for a licensed professional to conduct each assessment. In such cases, a non-licensed QMHP would measure the acuity of an inmate's symptoms and their additional needs, as well as determining priority of referral for diagnosis and/or psychotropic medication.

Of the inmates who received a comprehensive mental health assessment in June, 2022, 1,921 were referred for psychiatric services or other prescriber (Psychiatrist, MD, NP).

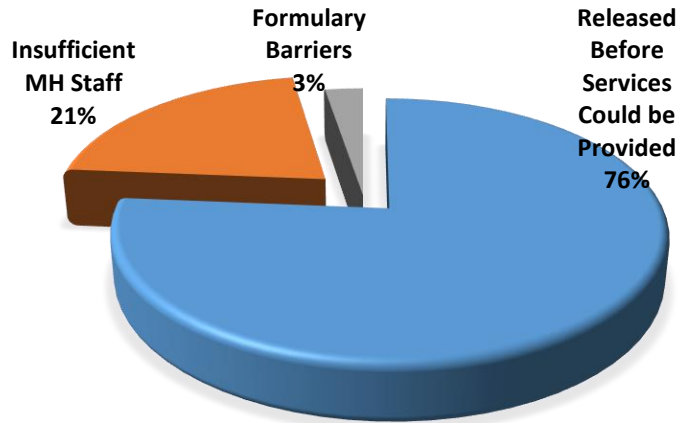
In addition to measuring the average time an inmate is confined before receiving a comprehensive mental health assessment, the survey also measures the average amount of time an inmate may wait between a comprehensive mental health assessment and an evaluation by a psychiatrist, doctor or nurse practitioner to determine further diagnosis and/or prescription needs. The time an inmate may have to wait between a comprehensive assessment and a clinical assessment, should one be needed, varies. These times may vary based upon jail mental health/medical staff resources as well as other factors such as breaks in confinement, court appearances (some of which may require overnight transfers to other jails), bond etc. Figure 8 reflects the percentage of jails that reported they typically conduct clinical assessments within specific time periods from the time of comprehensive assessment.

Figure 8: Average Confinement Time between Mental Health Assessment and Clinical Mental Health Assessment



Of the 2,391 inmates whose mental health assessment indicated the need for further services from a clinician (MD, Psyc, NP) 761 inmates did not receive those services

Figure 9: Reasons an Inmate Referred to a Clinician May not Receive Services



The path an inmate with mental health needs may take from screening to clinical diagnosis may be different depending on the acuity of their needs as determined by mental health staff, staff resources and offense specific circumstances (bond, court appearances, violence risk assessment).

Note: Responses for figures 6 and 8 are based upon the typical assessment time reported by jails in the survey. These assessment times do not take into account inmates who are in acute crisis.

Veterans and Homeless

Data reported here regarding veteran and homeless status is as reported to the jail by the inmates and not all jails currently collect this data. Therefore, these figures are likely an incomplete representation of the numbers of veterans and homeless individuals incarcerated in jails.

- Out of 710 inmates identifying themselves as veterans, 282, or 39.72%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness. Of the veteran group, 166, or 23.38%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness as well as a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.
- Out of 1,393 inmates identifying themselves as being homeless, 590, or 42.35%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness. Of the homeless group, 385, or 27.65%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness as well as a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.

Housing

The housing of mentally ill inmates differs from jail to jail.

- 23 out of 55 reporting jails have mental health units or bed areas separate from the General Population. In these 23 jails, there are 257 beds for Females and 758 beds for Males.
- Jails reported that a total of 2,603 beds would be needed to house all inmates with non-acute mental illness in mental health beds or units, which would currently require 1,588 additional beds.
- Of the 9,205 identified mentally ill inmates, 1,414 were housed in isolation, for a total of 15,216 days. 27 of the 48 jails that housed mentally ill inmates in isolated or segregated cells did not operate a Mental Health Unit (394 inmates). If a mental health unit existed in the facility, it is possible that these inmates may not have had to be housed in isolation.)
- 20 jails have noted that they would consider hosting a state-funded Mental Health Residential Treatment Program.

There is no state funded Mental Health Residential Treatment Program operating within jail facilities at this time.

A temporary detention order (TDO) may be issued by a court or magistrate if an individual meets the criteria as set out by § 19.2-169.6. and/or § 37.2-809. Prior to the issuance of a TDO an evaluation must be conducted by the local Community Services Board or their designee. Within 72 hours from the issuance of a TDO, a hearing must be held to determine whether there is justification for a psychiatric commitment.

- A total of 6 inmates were housed in jails more than 72 hours following the issuance of a TDO during the month of June, 2022.

Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Mental health treatment services offered, as well as providers of those services, differ from jail to jail. Some jails may have a full-time psychiatrist or general practice physician (MD) to attend to mental health needs and dispense psychotropic medications; other jails may contract with an outside psychiatrist/general practice physician (MD) to provide services on certain days of each month, etc. Nursing staff may also provide mental health treatment.

Treatment Hours & Providers

In 2022, Community Service Boards (CSBs) were reported as providing the most significant portion of mental health treatment in jails. Community Services Boards have a statutory requirement to evaluate inmates for whom a temporary detention order is being sought (§37.2-809), however they have no statutory obligation to provide treatment in the jail.

Community Services Boards have consistently been the most often used provider of mental health treatment in the Central Region. In the Western Region, the largest overall provider of treatment has shifted back and forth between CSB's and Private contractors over the years. The Eastern Region has consistently reported Private Contractors as their primary provider of mental health treatment services.

Community Service Boards are both state and locally funded so their ability to provide services may vary greatly. Some localities have a CSB office dedicated to their specific city/county, while other localities may share a regional CSB with neighboring cities/counties.

Figure 10: Average Number of Treatment Hours per Type of Provider in June, 2022

Provider	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Psychiatrists	66.00	36.03	54.29
Medical Doctors	4.81	6.76	3.35
Jail Mental Health Staff	60.48	0	4.91
Community Services Board	310.90	83.04	60.18
Private Contractors	21.62	18.13	117.85

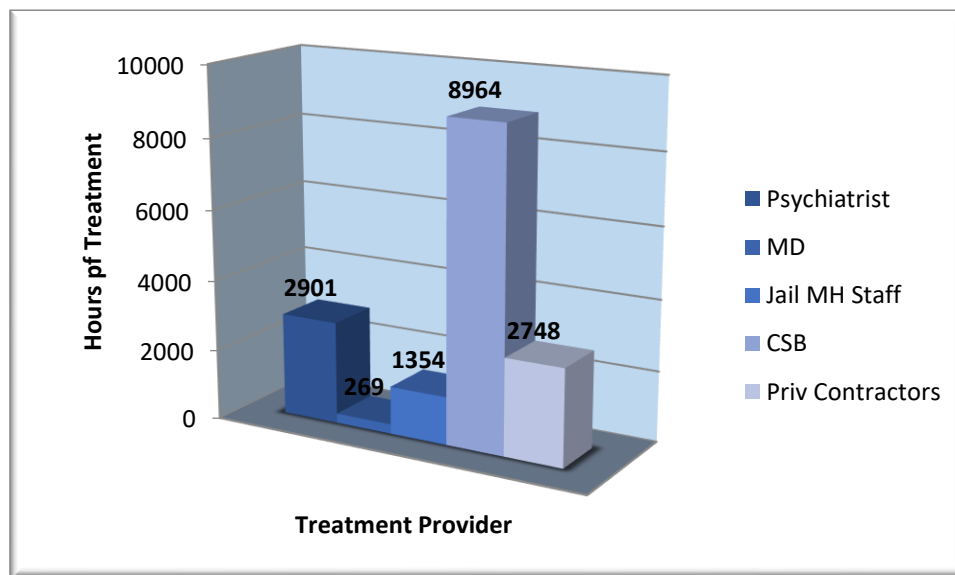
Provider	Average # of MH Trtmt Hrs Provided
Psychiatrists	53.12
Medical Doctors	4.96
Jail Mental Health Staff	24.61
Community Services Board	162.98
Private Contractors	50.32

The information provided below is for the month of June, 2022.

- A total of 16,279 treatment hours were provided, including treatment by any provider included in Figure 10. This is a shift in trend from the decreasing hours reported over the last several years (2021-12,644; 2020-13,912; 2019-14,817).
- All data reflected in Figures 10, 11 and 12 and in Tables 5 and 6 are for a mentally ill population of 9,205 plus a population of 2,500 inmates reported to have a substance abuse disorder without co-occurring mental illness.
- In addition to in-jail treatment, 29 jails reported providing follow-up case management for mentally ill inmates after their release from the jail. Hours related to follow-up case management are not included in any figures in this section. Specific information regarding type of post-release assistance provided is not currently collected by the survey.

Figure 11 reflects the total hours of treatment given by provider types in all jails.

Figure 11: Hours of Treatment Provided



The 2022 five jails with the highest numbers of hours of treatment provided per mentally ill inmate for the month reported in the survey were: Alexandria City Jail (26:1), Lancaster County Jail (21:1), Prince William-Manassas Jail (21:1), Rockbridge Regional Jail (10:1), and Virginia Beach City Jail (7:1).

The 2022 five jails with the highest number of hours of treatment provided for all inmates for the month reported in the survey were: Prince William-Manassas City Jail (2,730), Alexandria City Jail (2,697), Fairfax County Jail (1,277), Virginia Beach City Jail (1,132), and Arlington County Jail (786).

Table 5: Historical Treatment Hours

Year	Psychiatrist	MD	Jail MH Staff	CSB	Private Contractor
2022	2,901	269	1,354	8,964	2,748
2021	2,411	276	1,103	5,463	3,392
2020	2,108	567	1,767	4,576	4,894
2019	1,648	315	687	8,968	3,199
2018	1,776	302	2,480	13,788	3,681
2017	1,663	468	1,467	12,353	4,635
2016	1,529	290	3,307	9,903	4,998
2015	1,411	235	1,246	4,810	6,061
2014	1,125	309	1,715	5,649	3,700
2013	1,235	212	2,667	5,935	6,744
2012	1,316	406	1,436	7,204	7,013
2011	1,160	260	4,286	6,681	5,351
2010	1,309	202	2,666	4,760	2,484
2009	1,008	229	2,673	9,336	2,163
2008	251	100	520	1,872	935

Figure 12 shows the percentage that each provider comprises of the total treatment hours reported.

Figure 12: Providers of Treatment

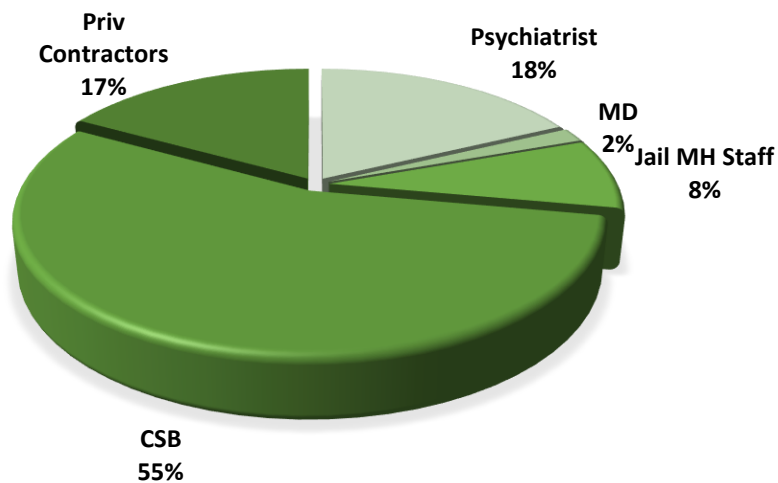


Table 6: Historical Percentage of Treatment by Provider

Year	Psychiatrists	MD	Mental Health Staff	Private Contractors	CSB
2022	18%	2%	8%	17%	55%
2021	19%	2%	9%	27%	43%
2020	15%	4%	13%	35%	33%
2019	11%	2%	5%	22%	61%
2018	8%	1%	11%	63%	17%
2017	8%	2%	7%	23%	60%
2016	8%	1%	18%	25%	49%
2015	10%	2%	9%	44%	35%
2014	7%	2%	10%	23%	58%
2013	7%	2%	16%	40%	35%
2012	8%	2%	8%	40%	42%
2011	7%	1%	24%	30%	38%
2010	11%	2%	23%	22%	42%
2009	7%	1%	18%	14%	61%

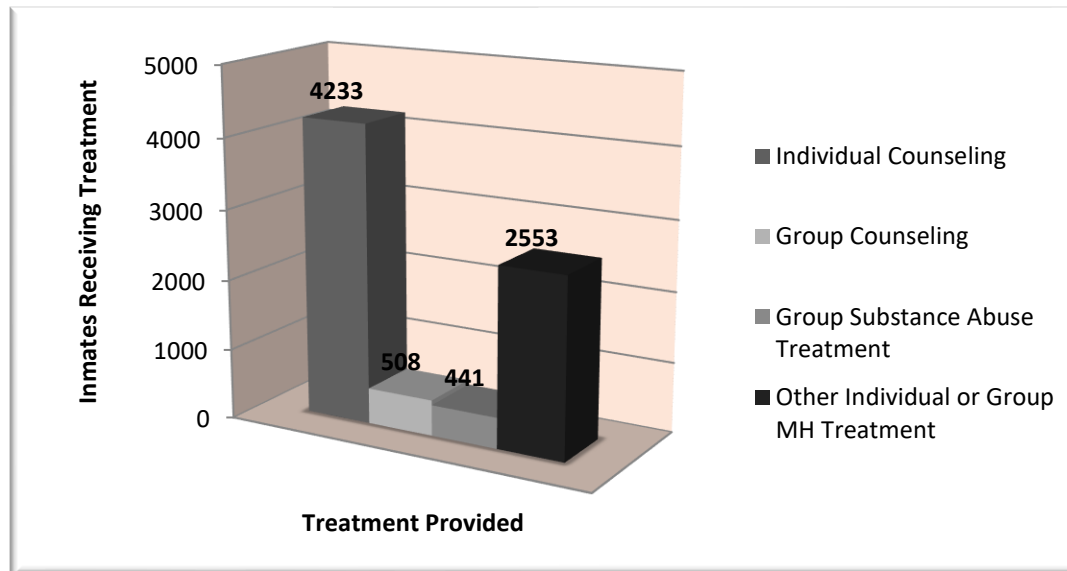
Treatment Services

An inmate may receive multiple types of treatment. Treatment may be given by any of the providers referenced previously in Figure 11 (psychiatrists, medical doctors, jail mental health staff, community services board, private contractors). Treatment includes any individual/group counseling or substance abuse services but does not include dispensing of medication.

Fifty-four (54) of the 55 reporting jails provided data on the number of inmates receiving treatment services in the categories shown below in their facilities. All inmate numbers reflected in Figures 13, 14, and 15 are from a general population of 26,416, a mentally ill population of 8,882, and a population of inmates with substance abuse without mental illness of 2,308.

- 7,735 inmates were reported to receive a type of mental health or substance abuse treatment during the month of June, 2022 (indicating some inmates received multiple types of treatment).

Figure 13: Type of Treatment Provided

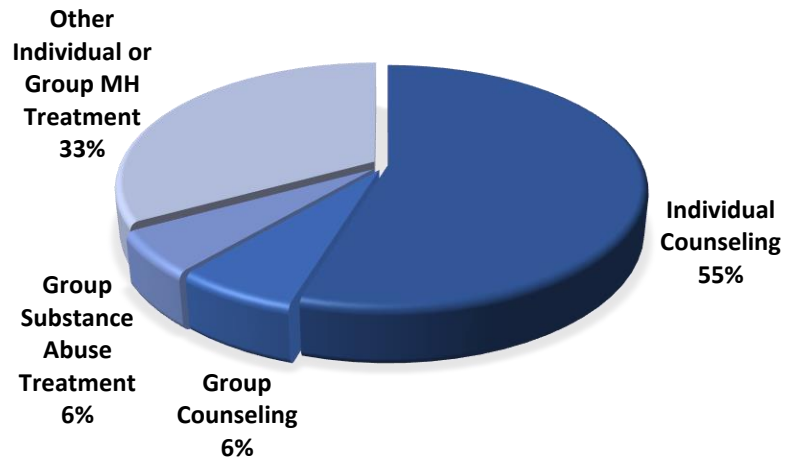


Not all facilities provide all of the above services.

Figure 14: Hours of Treatment Provided by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Individual Counseling	3048	422	2007
Group Counseling	292	862	97
Group Substance Abuse Treatment	1925	460	459
Other MH Treatment	3134	185	1053

Figure 15: Type of Service Percentage by Number of Inmates Treated



Note: Southwest Virginia Regional Jail did not respond to the question regarding types of treatment.

Medication

Some inmates with mental illness require the assistance of psychotropic medications. Psychotropic refers to mood altering drugs which affect mental activity, behavior, or perception. Often these medications are provided and dispensed by the jail. However, as noted in the survey, there are certain medications that some jails do not provide. In certain cases an inmate's medication may be delivered to the jail by a 3rd party, such as a physician treating the offender pre-incarceration, or a family member authorized by the jail to bring the necessary prescribed medication.

Psychotropic medications are broken down into 4 categories: antipsychotic, mood stabilizer/anticonvulsant, anti-depressant and anti-anxiety.

- Antipsychotic medications include drugs such as: Haldol, Zyprexa, Risperdal, Seroquel, Trilafon, Prolixin, Thorazine, Abilify, Geodon, Clozaril
- Mood Stabilizer/Anticonvulsant medications include drugs such as: Depakote, Lithium, Tegretal, Topamax, and Trileptal
- Anti-depressant medications include drugs such as: Prozac, Zoloft, Lexapro, Wellbutrin, Paxil, Elavil, Pamelor, and Desyrel
- Anti-anxiety medications include drugs such as: Ativan, Xanax, Librium and Valium

During June, 2022 there were 12,817 prescriptions for psychotropic medications being dispensed in local and regional jails. The number of medications administered may exceed the number of inmates receiving treatment, as an inmate may be taking more than one medication. There were 530 more medications dispensed in 2022 than in 2021 (12,287). It has been noted by several jails that it is less expensive to provide mentally ill inmates medication than it is to provide treatment services.

8,472 total inmates were dispensed psychotropic medications. This number will not equal the number of medications dispensed as an inmate may be prescribed more than one. 54 out of 55 jails responded to this question.

Table 7: Historical Trend of Medications Dispensed

Year	Number of Medications Dispensed
2022	12,817
2021	12,287
2020	10,475
2019	11,050
2018	10,675
2017	11,547
2016	10,723
2015	11,052
2014	8,894
2013	9,316
2012	6,576
2011	6,490
2010	6,274
2009	5,746
2008	4,965

Figure 16: Number and Type of Psychotropic Medications Dispensed

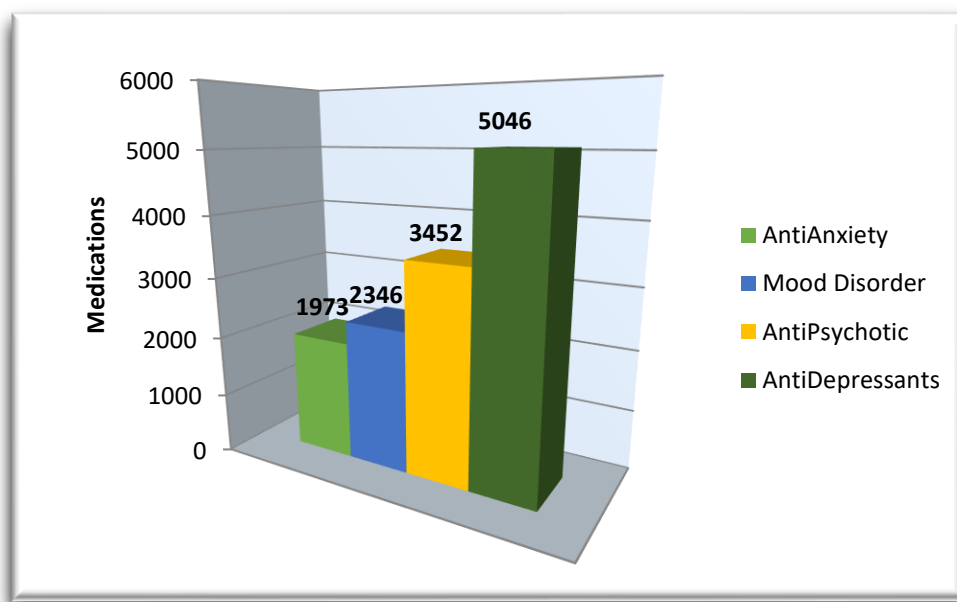
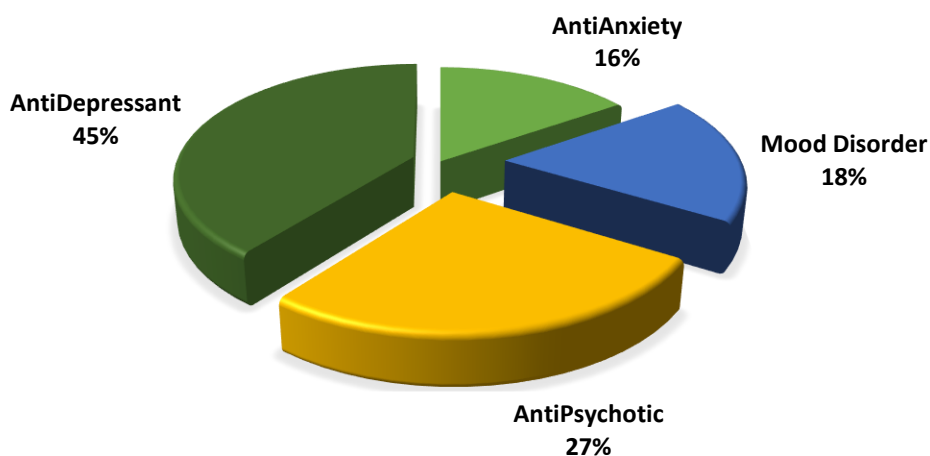


Figure 17: Percentage of Psychotropic Medication Dispensed by Type



The 2022 top five distributors of psychotropic medications for the month reported in the survey were: Northern Neck Regional Jail (970), Virginia Beach City Jail (932), Rappahannock Regional Jail (904) Western Virginia Regional Jail (793), and Southwest Virginia Regional Jail (639).

The 2022 five distributors of the highest ratio of psychotropic medications per mentally ill inmate for the month reported in the survey were: Rappahannock Regional Jail (8.7:1); Charlotte County Jail (7:1); Virginia Beach City Jail (5.6:1); New River Regional Jail (3.8:1), and Hampton Roads Regional Jail (3.4:1).

A total of 1,463 jail inmates with mental illness refused psychotropic medication. This is 15.89% of the mentally ill population. Jails were asked to report their procedure when an inmate refuses medications. Responses varied, but the most commonly reported actions taken were: require the inmate to sign a refusal form; refer the inmate to the psychiatrist or other qualified mental health professional for counseling; contact prescribing provider if not jail mental health staff, and monitor inmate for changes in behavior.

In the June, 2022 survey jails were asked to report how often they seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment when an inmate refuses medications. Of the 52 out of 55 jails that responded,

- 1 Jail Always seeks judicial approval for involuntary treatment when an inmate refuses medications.
- 1 Jail Sometimes seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment when an inmate refuses medications.
- 37 Jails Only if the Inmate is a Danger do they seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment when an inmate refuses medications.
- 14 Jails Never seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment when an inmate refuses medications.

Note: Pittsylvania County Jail, Chesapeake City Jail, and Northern Neck Regional Jail did not respond to the question regarding whether they seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment

Note: Riverside Regional jail reported the total number of inmates receiving medication but did not report medication types.

Substance Abuse/Special Education

- Of the 9,205 inmates with mental illness, 4,425 had a co-occurring substance use/abuse disorder, or about 48.07%% of the mentally ill jail population.
- Those inmates with co-occurring mental illness and substance use/abuse disorder comprised 15.21% of the general jail population.
- 2,500 inmates without mental illness were reported to have substance use/abuse disorders, representing about 8.59% of the general population.
- As illustrated earlier in Figure 13, 6% all inmates receiving jail provided treatment services are receiving group substance abuse treatment.

The general population inmate count used to calculate the percentages of mental illness and substance abuse in this section is 29,090.

Federal regulations mandate that all correctional facilities provide access to special education for inmates. During the month of June, 2022, 86 inmates were receiving special education.

Note: The population counts used to calculate mental illness percentages are the number of inmates confined long enough to have received a comprehensive mental health assessment by a qualified mental health professional, should a screening indicate that an assessment was necessary. The determination of whether an inmate was confined long enough to have been assessed is made based upon the jails answer to question 14 of the survey.

Mental Illness & Offense Type

For each inmate identified as mentally ill, jails were asked to note the most serious offense (MSO) type on which the offender was held. The following are the offense types, listed in order of severity: violent felony, drug felony, non-violent felony, violent misdemeanor, drug misdemeanor, and non-violent misdemeanor. Most serious offense classification is based on the most serious offense with which an inmate is currently charged, and not necessarily of which the inmate is ultimately convicted.

Of the 9,205 inmates with mental illness, jails reported the most serious offense type for 83.88%, or 7,721 of them. Of the inmates for whom the most serious offense type was reported, 72.18% had felony offenses, 23.40% were held on misdemeanor offenses and 4.42% were held on ordinance offenses.

Table 8: Percentage of Mental Illness by Offense Type-Crime Type

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Ordinance
2022	72.18%	23.40%	4.42%
2021	76.55%	20.75%	2.70%
2020	84.51%	12.52%	2.96%
2019	78.17%	19.34%	2.49%
2018	74.59%	21.22%	4.19%
2017	76.93%	20.52%	2.54%
2016	80.58%	16.85%	2.57%
2015	75.85%	22.04%	2.12%
2014	76.96%	20.68%	2.36%
2013	69.70%	26.93%	3.38%
2012	73.39%	24.02%	2.60%
2011	76.95%	20.96%	2.09%

Table 9: Percentage of Most Serious Offense-Crime Type of the General Population

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Ordinance
2022	72%	26%	2%
2021	74%	24%	2%
2020	80%	18%	2%
2019	71%	26%	3%
2018	70%	27%	3%
2017	70%	27%	3%
2016	67%	29%	4%

Figure 18 illustrates the percentage each offense type comprises of the total mentally ill population reported in the survey question that references Most Serious Offense. The count of mentally ill inmates used for this graph does not include 811 inmates reported to be held for ordinance violations.

Figure 18: Percentage of Mental Illness by Most Serious Offense Type (Crime Severity)

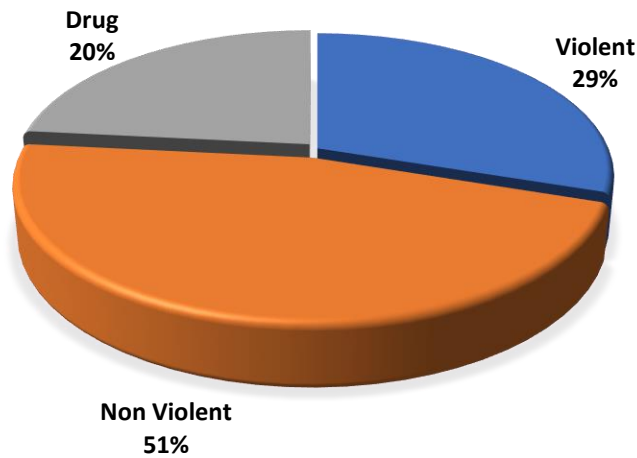


Figure 19 illustrates the percentage each offense type comprises of the total general population.

Figure 19: Percentage of General Population by Most Serious Offense Type (Crime Severity)

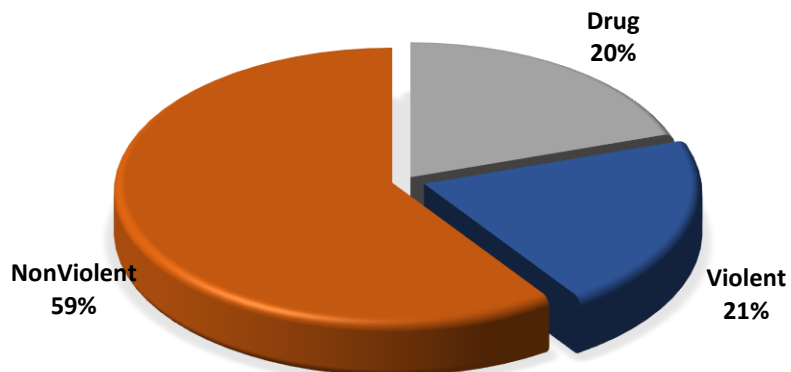


Figure 20 illustrates the percentage each offense comprises of each diagnosis.

Figure 20: Mental Illness Categories & Offense Type

	Felony Violent	Felony Drug	Felony Non-Violent	Mis Violent	Mis Drug	Mis Non-Violent	ORD
Schizophrenia/Delusional	30.03%	11.09%	21.74%	5.06%	2.37%	22.28%	7.43%
Bi-Polar/Major Depressive	23.72%	20.02%	30.23%	2.85%	2.17%	17.44%	3.57%
Mild Depression	26.62%	16.82%	27.42%	4.24%	5.70%	12.98%	6.23%
Anxiety Disorder	21.85%	22.26%	26.28%	3.22%	4.93%	17.82%	3.63%
PTSD	25.28%	23.46%	25.63%	4.33%	3.87%	11.73%	5.69%
Other Mental Illness	28.39%	20.08%	31.76%	2.27%	1.65%	13.41%	2.43%
Mentally Ill w/ No Diagnosis	19.76%	17.26%	28.17%	3.69%	3.83%	23.01%	4.28%

Figure 21 illustrates the regional offense type percentage of mentally ill inmates for whom most serious offense type was reported.

Figure 21: Mental Illness and Offense Type Percentage by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Felony	62.49%	82.32%	67.51%
Misdemeanor	26.04%	15.57%	27.20%
Ordinance	5.08%	2.11%	5.29%

Figure 22 illustrates the regional crime type percentage of mentally ill inmates for whom most serious offense type was reported. This figure does not include inmates whose most serious offense was an ordinance violation

Figure 22: Mental Illness and Crime Type Percentage by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Violent	23.18%	29.71%	31.00%
Non-Violent	46.62%	37.03%	45.36%
Drug	18.98%	29.17%	18.50%

Figure 23: Mental Illness & Offense Type Percentage of Increase/Decrease since 2021

	Felony Violent % Change	Felony Drug % Change	Felony Non- Violent % Change	Mis Violent % Change	Mis Drug % Change	Mis Non- Violent % Change	ORD % Change
Schizophrenia/ Delusional	4.25%	0.65%	7.68%	-2.36%	-0.89%	-4.47%	-4.87%
Bi-Polar/Major Depressive	1.40%	1.97%	0.47%	0.98%	-1.08%	-2.37%	-1.38%
Mild Depression	-7.47%	0.64%	-2.21%	14.35%	-2.04%	-0.73%	-2.57%
Anxiety Disorder	3.86%	0.71%	1.49%	-0.25%	-2.76%	-1.82%	-1.23%
PTSD	7.00%	0.48%	-1.69%	-2.91%	-2.45%	-0.86%	0.45%
Other Mental Illness	8.89%	-1.32%	-7.64%	4.10%	1.80%	-5.49%	-0.35%
Mentally Ill w/ No Diagnosis	8.52%	-0.05%	3.52%	-2.19%	1.22%	-8.80%	-2.23%

Note: The percentages in Figures 18,19, 20, 21,22 and 23 are from a total mentally ill population of 7,721.

Note: Martinsville City Jail, New River Valley Regional Jail, Northwestern Regional Jail, Pamunkey Regional Jail, Prince William/Manassas Jail, and Rappahannock Regional Jail, did not respond to the question regarding diagnosis and offense.

Inmate Aggression

There were 399 documented incidents of inmate aggression (to include physical or sexual assault and/or threats of violence) toward other inmates and 283 documented incidents of inmate aggression toward jail staff in the month of June, 2022. 258 inmate perpetrators had been diagnosed as mentally ill, and 97 victims of inmate aggression had been diagnosed as mentally ill.

Table 10: Inmate Aggression

Year	Toward Inmates	Toward Jail Staff	Perpetrators MI	Victims MI
2022	399	283	258	97
2021	410	200	183	81
2020	463	299	155	75
2019	503	313	159	76
2018	337	132	117	46
2017	318	137	92	36
2016	321	108	134	53
2015	288	104	133	56
2014	353	132	97	74
2013	287	90	91	33
2012	297	208	90	35

During FY2022, there were 63 inmates who died while in the custody of a local or regional jail. Twenty of these inmates were reported by jails to have died due to an unnatural cause. Of the twenty unnatural deaths in custody, 11 were confirmed as suicide, 3 drug related, 6 reason was unreported. Whether or not these inmates were suffering from a mental illness is unknown.

Table 11: Deaths in Jails

Year	Death by Natural Cause	Death by Unnatural Cause
FY2022	43	20
FY2021	41	23
FY2020	34	13
FY2019	43	12
FY2018	42	15
FY2017	20	10
FY2016	25	6
FY2015	0	15
FY2014	33	11
FY2013	5	6
FY 2012	27	13
FY 2011	29	6

Note: Figures do not include potential deaths of individuals on Home Electronic Monitoring

Treatment Expenditures

The following reflects the cost of all mental health treatment, including medications, as reported by the jails for FY22. Some jails provided estimated or pro-rated annual costs; total figures have not been audited.

- The total reported cost of all psychotropic medications administered was \$4.5 million.
- The total reported cost of mental health services, excluding medication but including medical doctors and nursing, was \$21.8 million. This was \$2.3 million less than reported for FY21.
- Total cost of mental health treatment was estimated at approximately \$26.3 million in FY22.

Table 12: Treatment Expenditures

Year	Medication	MH Services	Total Cost
2022	\$4.5 million	\$21.8 million	\$26.3 million
2021	\$3.9 million	\$24.1 million	\$28 million
2020	\$4.2 million	\$18.7 million	\$22.9 million
2019	\$3.8 million	\$16.9 million	\$20.6 million
2018	\$3.8 million	\$17.8 million	\$21.6 million
2017	\$3.8 million	\$10.5 million	\$14.3 million
2016	\$3.7 million	\$10.3 million	\$14 million
2015	\$5.1 million	\$9.1 million	\$14.2 million
2014	\$3.6 million	\$9.1 million	\$12.7 million
2013	\$2.7 million	\$8 million	\$10.7 million
2012	\$3.7 million	\$9.6 million	\$13.3 million

Note: Riverside Regional Jail dispensed medications and provided treatment services but did not report the cost of either.

Riverside Regional jail reported over \$6 million in medication and services in 2021.

Note: Henry County Jail and Danville City Jail reported that mental health services were provided but did not report the cost of such services.

Note: Rockbridge Regional Jail and Northern Neck Regional Jail dispensed medication, but did not report the cost.

Note: Fund source (State, Federal, Local, Other) was not included in this year's report due to the inability to reconcile totals as reported by source.

Jail Staff & Maintenance of Mental Health Data

Depending on the operational capacity of the jail, the number of staff members, including jail officer/sworn deputies and civilian personnel, ranges from 14 to 502

- 44 of 53 reporting jails provide mental health training to each new jail officer/deputy prior to his/her initial assignment to the jail. Of these jails, there is an average of 8.61 hours of mental health training provided per jail officer/deputy. 6 jails provide 20 hours or greater of mental health training per jail officer/deputy prior to initial assignment.
- 25 of 53 reporting jails require jail officers/deputies to complete additional training in mental health topics annually. Of these jails, jail officers/deputies are required to complete an average of 3.36 hours of training in mental health topics each year.

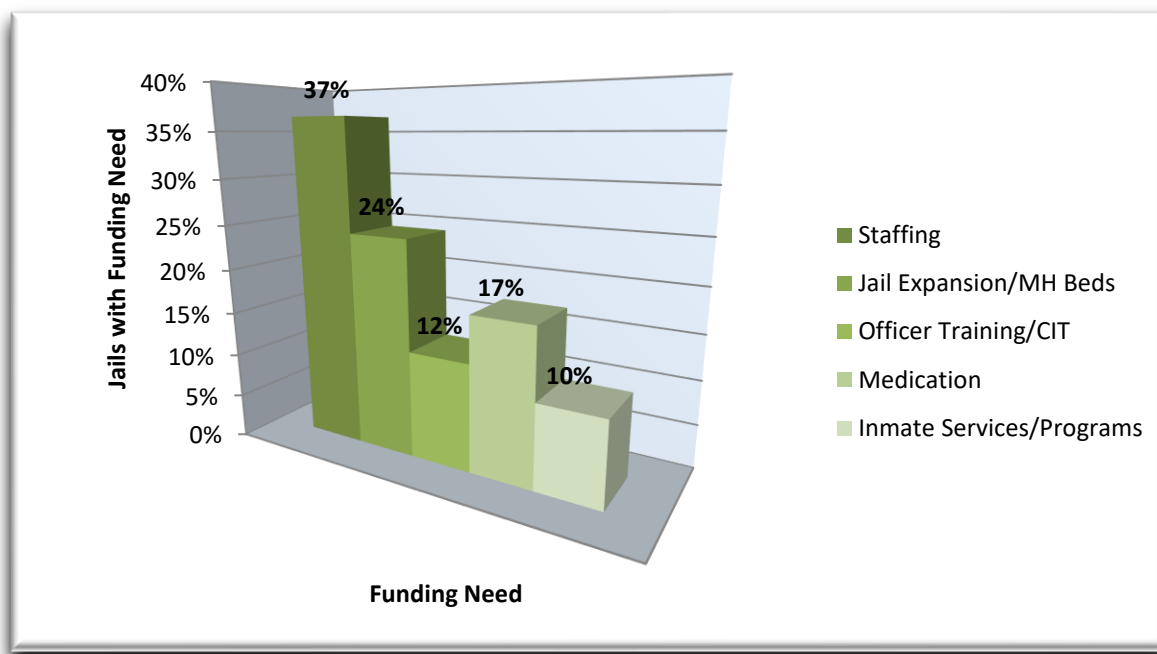
Forty-one jails indicated that their jail's electronic inmate management system includes mental health screening items, while 9 jails indicated that their electronic inmate management system also includes inmate psychiatric diagnoses.

Note: Northern Neck Regional Jail and Riverside Regional Jail did not respond to the questions related to staff and mental health training requirements.

Areas of Greatest Need for Funding

Jails frequently report that housing mentally ill offenders creates unique challenges, and that the needs of this population would be better served outside of local and regional jails. However, the jails have made it clear that if they must continue housing this special population, additional funding is needed to assist with these challenges. In the 2022 survey, jails were asked to report the areas in which they felt additional funding would be most beneficial if additional funding were made available. Fifty-Three (53) jails responded to the question regarding additional funding needs. Figure 24 illustrates the percentage of responding jails reporting each type of funding that would be most beneficial. Each jail may have reported more than one type of funding that would be of greatest benefit.

Figure 24: Greatest Funding Needs



A number of jails also noted, as in previous years, that additional community resources are needed to better facilitate re-entry, bridging the gap between jail and return to community. The need for transitional medications (medication to last from release until the person can be seen by a community mental health provider) was also noted in several surveys.

Note: Northern Neck Regional Jail and Blue Ridge Regional Jail did not respond to the question regarding greatest funding needs.

Crisis Intervention Teams

The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) collaborate to support and administer Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs across the Commonwealth. At its core, CIT provides 1) law enforcement crisis intervention training to enhance response to individuals exhibiting signs of a mental illness; 2) a forum to promote effective systems change and problem-solving regarding interaction between the criminal justice and mental health care systems; and 3) improved community-based solutions to enhance access to services for individuals with mental illness. Successful CIT programs improve officer and consumer safety, reduce inappropriate incarceration and redirect individuals with mental illness from the criminal justice system to the health care system when to do so is consistent with the needs of public safety.

Although CIT training is primarily for law enforcement, it is also offered to other first responders such as Fire and EMS, mental health staff, correctional officers, and others. In local and regional jails, the primary purpose of the CIT training is to help jail officers recognize when a person may be suffering from a mental illness, to give them a better awareness of the needs of individuals with mental illness and to give them the tools and strategies needed for de-escalation in a situation where a mentally ill offender appears to be in crisis.

Fifty-one (51) of 53 reporting jails have jail officers/deputies who have completed Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training. Of these jails, an average of 45 jail officers/deputies in each jail has completed CIT training. Eleven jails reported that at least half of their total staff has completed CIT training.

CIT Programs are comprised of three components: a community engagement component, a training component, and an access to services component. The access to services component is typically achieved through Crisis Assessment Sites. Assessment Sites are designed to enable police officers or sheriffs' deputies to take a person experiencing a mental health crisis for quick and appropriate mental health assessment and linkage to treatment in lieu of arrest or jail.

Forty Crisis Assessment Sites currently operate, under the authority of 38 Community Services Boards. Due to geographical challenges there are several localities with more than one site.

Note: Northern Neck Regional Jail and Riverside Regional Jail did not respond to the questions regarding staff and training.

Current Initiatives, Final Remarks & Future Measures

Sheriffs and Jail Superintendents were notified in June, 2022 of survey deadlines and instructions and were forwarded an advanced copy of the mental health survey. There were no updates to the survey this year.

The 2022 Appropriation Act, Chapter 2, Item 72 paragraph P. appropriated \$7,332,246 the first year and \$9,835,820 the second year to the Compensation Board for the funding of new behavioral health case manager and medical and treatment positions in local and regional jails. This funding provides for the allocation of 127 new medical and treatment positions in jails and the allocation of 125 new behavioral health case manager positions in jails in FY23. The Compensation Board will publish an initial progress report in 2022 to detail the amount of funding and number of positions allocated to each jail, as well as the methodology of position allocation. A follow-up report will be published in 2023. This secondary report will provide data related to the jails' use of the new positions, including additional mental health services and discharge planning provided, as well as barriers to implementation reported. Compensation Board staff will work with local and regional jails to collect this data as part of the 2023 Mental Illness in Jails Survey.

The 2016 Appropriation Act, Chapter 780, Item 398, paragraph J. directed the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to recommend up to six local or regional jails for participation in a mental health pilot program. The selected jails would provide behavioral health services to inmates while incarcerated, and a continuum of care when they are released back into communities. The pilot program received funding as part of 2017 budget language and has continued to receive funding to facilitate continuation of the program every biennium since. The most recent Acts of Assembly continues the allocation of \$2,500,000 in FY23 and FY24. This allocation is intended solely for the continued operation of the current programs. No funding has been appropriated for expansion of this pilot program beyond the initial six jails (Chesterfield County Sheriff's office, Hampton Roads Regional Jail, Middle River Regional Jail, Prince William Adult Detention Center, Richmond City Sheriff's office and Western Virginia Regional Jail). A report on the findings of data collected from each site shall be provided annually by DCJS to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees (a link to the 2021 and 2022 reports may be found in the appendices).

STEP-VA (System Transformation Excellence and Performance), developed in 2017 and funded under the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), is a nine-step program with a goal toward providing equitable and consistent behavioral healthcare statewide. The steps of the program are: same day access to assessments; primary care screenings and referrals; access to outpatient services within 10 days of assessment; behavioral health crisis services; peer/family support services; psychiatric rehabilitation; veterans behavioral health; case management; and care coordination. Currently all CSB's have successfully implemented the first three steps and are in the process of implementing the remaining steps (a link to a 2022 Implementation Update presentation may be found in the appendices). Funding for the outpatient services, crisis services, infrastructure, peer recovery services, and military and veterans' services STEPs was continued for FY 2022. Funding for psychiatric rehabilitation services, case management, care coordination, and additional infrastructure was appropriated for FY 2023 (DBHDS STEP-VA FY22 Annual Report).

In 2020, the Virginia General Assembly directed DCJS and DBHDS to collectively develop and establish the Marcus Alert System (§37.2-311.1; The Marcus-David Peters Act). The goal of the Marcus Alert System is to set up a framework in which acute mental health crises can be met with a mental health response, diverting individuals from law enforcement into community crisis care.

Successful implementation of the Marcus Alert system will reduce the number of individuals in crisis committed to jail. The Marcus Alert system is intended to complement, not replace, the existing STEP-VA program.

There is currently one established MARCUS program in each region of the Commonwealth. The initial five partners are; Rappahannock-Rapidan Community Services (serving the counties of Orange, Madison, Culpeper, Fauquier, Rappahannock), Prince William County Community Services, Highlands CSB (serving the county of Washington and city of Bristol), Richmond Behavioral Health Authority, and Virginia Beach Human Services. By July 1, 2023, DBHDS is to have established one additional program in each region. By July 1, 2028, all Community Services Boards or Behavioral Health geographical areas shall have established a Marcus alert system that uses community care or mobile crisis teams.

Virginia's comprehensive crisis system is now comprised of these two primary components; Step-VA and the Marcus Alert System. The aim is for the programs to function in tandem to provide mental/behavioral health access within the community and diversion from the criminal justice system. Ongoing support for and investment in the comprehensive crisis system is crucial to the maintenance of services provided (a link to the comprehensive crisis system summary may be found in the appendices).

Virginia's Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) currently funds 13 diversion programs across the Commonwealth. These programs are diverse in their approaches to jail diversion, but all thirteen programs target individuals with serious mental illness and/or co-occurring serious mental illness and substance use disorders. In addition, there are currently 9 Forensic Discharge Planning (FDP) programs in the Commonwealth in local and regional jails; these programs are providing FDP services in fourteen facilities by fifteen CSBs. FDP programs focus on the early identification of individuals with serious mental illness (SMI), and provide a range of case management services to individuals being released to the community; FDPs provide services during an individual's period of incarceration and for a minimum of 30 days post-release. Since program inception in FY19, 1,666 individuals have been served.

The Compensation Board, with input and assistance from DBHDS and other appropriate Executive agencies, the Virginia Sheriffs' Association and the Virginia Association of Regional Jails, along with staff of appropriate legislative committees, will continue to review the survey instrument on an annual basis and make improvements and updates as needed.

Data in this report continues to be utilized by executive and legislative agencies and committees for research, as well as to assist in the development of funding needs analysis for jail mental health treatment, jail diversion programs, expansion of Crisis Intervention Teams and post-confinement follow-up care.

Further details of data gleaned from the 2022 mental health survey and summarized in this report, including the survey instrument and organization of jail regions, are available in the appendices of this document.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: 2022 Virginia Local & Regional Jail Survey: Assessment and Treatment of Inmates with Mental Illness

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Appendix A: 2022 Mental Illness in Jails Survey

Virginia Local and Regional Jails Survey: Assessment and Treatment of Inmates with Mental Illness **Please do not attempt to complete this survey before July 1, 2022.**

The Virginia Sheriffs' Association and the Virginia Association of Regional Jails have reviewed this survey, and encourage their members to respond. Our goal is to provide information to the Compensation Board, the Virginia General Assembly, and the Dept. of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), regarding jail resource needs for appropriately identifying and managing inmates with mental illness.

Below are a list of definitions that may be helpful in completion of this survey.

ADP: Average Daily Population of the jail. This information may be obtained from the LIDS Technician.

BHA: Behavioral Health Authority

Co-occurring Disorder (dual diagnosis): A comorbid condition in which an individual is suffering from a mental illness and substance use disorder.

Clinical Diagnosis: A Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders – Fifth Edition (DSMV) disorder/condition. In general, clinical diagnoses are determined by psychiatrists, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, or licensed professional counselors.

CSB: Community Services Board

DBHDS: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

Group Mental Health Counseling: Meeting of a group of individuals with a mental health clinician for the purpose of providing psychoeducation about various mental health topics and/or to provide group feedback and support with regard to mental health issues. Examples could include stress management, anger management, coping with depression, or NAMI meeting.

Group Substance Abuse Treatment: Meeting of a group of individuals with a substance use clinician for the purpose of providing psychoeducation about various substance use topics and/or to provide group feedback and support with regard to substance use issues.

Individual Counseling: One on one session with a qualified mental health professional with the expressed purpose of improving the individual's understanding of their issues, enhancing their ability to cope with issues, and aiding them in the development of healthy coping skills.

MH: Mental Health

Mental Health Screening: A brief process conducted at time of intake by staff in order to identify potential mental health conditions/disorders and a need for further assessment. A validated screening tool must be used by staff. A screening is generally brief and narrow in scope and does not provide a diagnosis. Screenings do not need to be completed by a mental health professional.

Mental Health Screening Instrument: An instrument utilized to make an initial determination of an individual's mental health status, using standardized, validated instrument.

Approved screening instruments are the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS) and the Correctional Mental Health Screen (CMHS). Use of any other screening instrument must first be approved by DBHDS. The standard booking questions related to mental health issues are not considered a screening instrument.

Mental Health Services: Any type of service that helps treat or manage an individual's mental health disorder(s). These can include but are not limited to individual mental health counseling, group mental health counseling, case management, or other types of individual or group mental health treatments, therapies or supports. Many mental health services also address co-occurring substance-related disorders (see definition).

Mental Illness: Conditions that disrupt a person's thinking, perceptions, behavior, feeling, mood, ability to relate to others and/or daily functioning.

Most Serious Offense: Question 20 asks that you report an inmate's offense type using their most serious offense. Offense severity should be ranked as follows: Felony-Violent, Felony-Drug, Felony-Nonviolent, Misdemeanor-Violent, Misdemeanor-Drug, Misdemeanor-Nonviolent, Ordinance

Professional Mental Health Assessment: A mental health assessment is a comprehensive evaluation of a person's functioning, and it includes history as well as current symptoms. It can assist in diagnosis, treatment planning, and need for further treatment. Assessments must be completed by a qualified mental health professional (QMHP).

A QMHP is not qualified to make a diagnosis.

Professional Diagnosis: A review of a client's clinical condition conducted by a licensed mental health professional (LMHP), such as a Clinical Psychologist, Clinical Social Worker, Psychiatrist or a Licensed Professional Counselor, or a licensed medical professional such as a Doctor or Nurse Practitioner, resulting in a diagnosis.

Psychiatrist: A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who specializes and is certified in treating mental health disorders.

Psychotropic Medications: Psychotropic medications are commonly used to treat mental health disorders and are those which are capable of affecting the mind, emotions and behavior of an individual.

Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP): This definition may be reviewed from the website of DBHDS. <https://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/document-library/archive/library/quality%20risk%20management/qmhp.pdf>.

Special Education Inmates: The Federal Government requires jails to provide Special Education to inmates in need of it.

Substance Abuse: A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress.

Validated Instrument: Questionnaire which has undergone a validation procedure to show that it accurately measures what it aims to do, regardless of who responds, when they respond, and to whom they

respond. The Brief Jail Mental Health Screen and the Correctional Mental Health Screen are examples of validated instruments.

Please provide the data for your jail by July 15, 2022.

Thank you for completing this survey. (Please be sure not to use commas in any numeric field)

Name of Jail/ADC:
Address: City: State: Zip:
Phone:
Fax:
Email address:
Sheriff/Chief Administrator:
Name of contact person completing survey:
Phone number of contact person:
Email address for contact person:

****Please do not attempt to answer questions 1-3. Compensation Board staff will populate this data from your LIDS-CORIS June Financials****

1. The total ADP of the jail for June 2022 was inmates. Of the jail's June 2022 ADP were female and were male.
2. Please indicate below the ADP of inmates from each category that are included in Question 1 above:
 - State responsible
 - Local responsible
 - Ordinance Violators
 - Federal
 - Other (excluding HEM)Total (should match total ADP in Question 1)
3. Please indicate below the ADP of inmates from each category that are included in Question 1 above:
 - Pre-trial
 - Post-convictionTotal (should match total ADP in Question 1)
4. The number of inmates charged with **only** public intoxication housed in the jail during the month of June, 2022 was .

5. Jail inmates with Substance Use Disorders: There were inmates known or suspected to have Substance Use Disorders but who have no clinically diagnosed or suspected, mental illness, in the jail during the month of June 2022.
6. Special Education Jail Inmates. There were inmates receiving special education during the month of June 2022.
7. As of July 1, 2017, jails are **required** to conduct mental health screenings using a validated screening instrument on **all inmates** upon admission, in addition to standard booking questions. Upon intake, jail mental health screenings are conducted by: **Check all that apply**
- ☐ Jail Officers
 - ☐ Jail MH Staff
 - ☐ Other MH professional

Note: “Jail MH Staff” are employees of the jail and therefore this category should not include any contracted personnel. Contracted MH staff should be considered “Other MH professional”.

- 8a. As of July, 2017 jails are required to screen with a validated instrument. What is the **validated** screening instrument used by your jail? **Check all that apply:**

- ☐ Brief Jail MH Screen
- ☐ Correctional Mental Health Screen (CMHS)
- ☐ Other validated jail MH screening instrument approved by DHBDS:

8b. Name of Instrument:

- 8c. Are there any other methods of screening for Mental Health issues implemented in your jail? If so, please describe.

- 9a. Report the number of inmates committed to the jail in June, 2022 who were not screened, if any.

9b. For the inmates reported in 9a please explain the barriers to screening these inmates.

10. Please indicate how many inmates were screened using either the Brief Jail Mental Health Survey (BJMHS) or the Correctional Mental Health Screen (CMHS). inmates were screened using the BJMHS; inmates were screened using the CMHS.

11. Of the inmates screened using the BJMHS or CMHS, inmates scored at or above the threshold and thus were recommended for a more thorough assessment.

12. Indicate whether or not inmates suspected of having a mental illness receive a comprehensive professional mental health assessment. (check one)
- ☐ All inmates with a positive screening are referred for professional mental health assessment.

- Professional mental health assessments are only conducted when inmates have acute symptoms of mental illness.
- Professional mental health assessments are not conducted.

13. Professional mental health assessments of jail inmates are conducted by: (please mark all that apply.)

- Jail MH/medical staff
- Private, contract MDs or other MH professionals
- CSB staff

14. For inmates whose initial mental health screen indicates that a comprehensive mental health assessment is needed, what is the **average** time period between a positive mental health screening and when the assessment is conducted by a QMHP? (**Note: This response should not take into account assessments conducted as a result of an acute mental health crisis.**)

- <24 hours
- 24 hours to 72 hours
- 72 hours to 7 days
- 7 to 14 days
- >14 days
- No answer given
- Additional Comments

15a. Are some mental health assessments prioritized over others?

- Yes
- No

15b. If so, what are the criteria used to prioritize the order in which inmates are assessed?

16a. Are the jails' screening and assessment procedures adjusted over weekends/holidays?

- Yes
- No

16b. If yes, please explain:

17a. Are all inmates who exhibit signs of an acute mental health crisis or suicide risk during their mental health screening assessed within 72 hours of that screening? **Effective July 1, 2022 jails are required to conduct mental health assessments on all inmates who are experiencing acute mental health distress and/or at risk for suicide within 72 hours of the positive screening (excluding weekends or legal holidays).**

- Yes
- No

17b. If no, please explain:

18a. Do all inmates who exhibit signs of an acute mental health crisis or suicide risk during mental health screening receive continual monitoring? **Effective July 1, 2022 jails are required to provide ongoing monitoring of all inmates experiencing acute mental health distress/suicide risk.**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

18b. If no, please explain:

19a. Is the jail behavioral health service provider consulted for immediate interventions whenever an inmate exhibits signs of an acute mental health crisis or suicide risk during their mental health screening? **Effective July 1, 2022 jails are required to consult the behavioral health service provider for implementation of immediate interventions for any inmate who is experiencing acute mental health distress/suicide risk**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

19b. If no, please explain:

20. Of the inmates whose June, 2022 mental health screen indicated the need for a comprehensive mental health assessment, did not receive the assessment.

Please check all reasons that apply.

- ☐ Inmates were released before services could be provided
- ☐ Insufficient mental health staff
- ☐ Other

Please Explain

Additional Comments

21a. If legislation, regulations, or standards required **all** inmates who receive a positive mental health screen to receive a comprehensive mental health assessment with 72 hours, please note the level of difficulty you feel your jail would have in complying with such a requirement.

- ☐ No difficulty
- ☐ Some difficulty
- ☐ Extreme difficulty

21b. Please provide an explanation/further information for all responses, and identify any barriers to providing the comprehensive assessment within 72 hours if compliance would involve some or extreme difficulty:

22. Following a comprehensive mental health assessment indicating a need for psychiatric services or other prescriber, what is the **average** time period between the assessment and when the inmate sees the licensed medical professional (Psychiatrist, MD, NP)?

- <24 hours
- 24 hours to 72 hours
- 72 hours to 7 days
- 7 to 14 days
- >14 days
- No answer given
- Additional Comments

23. Of the inmates who received a comprehensive mental health assessment in June, 2022 were referred for psychiatric services or other prescriber (Psychiatrist, MD, NP).

24. Of the inmates whose June, 2022 mental health assessment indicated that further services from a licensed medical professional (Psychiatrist, MD, NP) were needed, did not receive those services.

Please check all reasons that apply.

- Inmates were released before services could be provided
- Insufficient mental health staff
- Prescription drug/formulary barriers
- Other

Please Explain

Additional Comments

25. Please indicate the number of inmates with mental illness in each of the categories below. **Please count each inmate only once for this item, counting only the most serious or prominent diagnosis for that inmate. (Do not include federal or out-of-state contract inmates.)**

The LIDS June Payment Details Report can provide a pretrial jail roster to assist in separating pretrial from post-conviction inmates. (May financials must be certified/approved before June may be generated).

Subset of Female Post Conviction and Male Post Conviction: There are two new columns. The data requested in these columns is, of the number of Females/Males Post Conviction reported in this question, how many of them are sentenced to a state responsible sentence length of two years or less.

The number of State Responsible inmates may be retrieved from the SR Felon A and SR Felon B categories of your LIDS June Payment Details Report. From these lists identify any of your mentally ill inmates and retrieve that inmate's record in LIDS to determine if their sentence length is less than or equal to two years.

For the subset of data regarding SR inmates sentenced to two years or less, please maintain your information somewhere easily accessible, as you may be contacted by DOC staff for follow-up on the inmates that fall within this subpopulation.

Mental Illness Category	Females (Pretrial) in jail in June 2022	Females (PostConviction) in jail in June 2022	Subset of Females PostCon: (SR Sent =<2 years) in jail in June 2022	Males (Pretrial) in jail in June 2022	Males (PostConviction) in jail in June 2022	Subset of Males: Post Con: (SR Sent =<2 years) in jail in June 2022
Inmates with Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder or Delusional Disorder						
Inmates with Bipolar Disorder or Major Depressive Disorder						
Inmates with Dysthymic Disorder (mild depression)						
Inmates with Anxiety Disorder						
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)						
Inmates with other mental illness diagnosis						
Inmates believed by history, behavior or other indicators to be mentally ill, for whom no clinical diagnosis is available						
Total number of inmates diagnosed with or suspected to have a mental illness in this jail during the month of June 2022						

26. Please indicate the offense type of the mentally ill inmates in each category. Report the inmates' offense type using their **most serious offense, for current confinement. (Do not include federal or out-of-state contract inmates.)**

In order to accurately complete this question, the mental health staff must either provide the LIDS Technician with a list of mentally ill inmates (this list does not need to include diagnoses) so that they may provide the mental health staff with a most serious offense for each offender, or access LIDS themselves to determine the most serious offense.

Mental Illness Category	Ord Viol	Mis Nonviolent	Mis Violent	Mis Drug	Felony Nonviolent	Felony Violent	Felony Drug
Inmates with Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder or Delusional Disorder							
Inmates with Bipolar Disorder or Major Depressive Disorder							
Inmates with Dysthymic Disorder (mild depression)							
Inmates with Anxiety Disorder							
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)							
Inmates with other mental illness diagnosis							
Inmates believed by history, behavior, or other indicators to be mentally ill, for whom no clinical diagnosis is available							
Total number of inmates diagnosed with or suspected to have a mental illness in this jail during the month of June 2022							

27. During the month of June 2022, there were a total of inmates clinically diagnosed with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder in the jail.
28. During the month of June 2022 there were a total of inmates who were veterans, of which were mentally ill and of which were clinically diagnosed with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder.
29. During the month of June 2022 there were a total of inmates who were homeless, of which were mentally ill and of which were clinically diagnosed with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder.
30. If your jail has a consulting or staff psychiatrist (MD), indicate the number of hours of psychiatrist consultation time provided at your jail, during the month of June 2022. A total of hours of psychiatrist time were provided during the month of June 2022.

If your jail has a consulting or staff psychiatrist (MD) please provide their name, even if no services were provided during the month of June.

Psychiatrist's name(s) or group name

31. If the jail has a general practice, or staff MD, please enter the total number of hours of that MD's time devoted to the provision of mental health treatment (medication prescribing and monitoring) for the month of

June 2022. A total of hours of general MD time were devoted to mental health treatment during the month of June 2022.

If your jail has a general practice (MD) please provide their name, even if no services were provided during the month of June.

General Practice MD's name or group name

32. What percentage of your jail's general or psychiatric MD consultations are provided by a remote video (MD) consultant:

- ☐ The jail does not use remote video MD services for mental health assessments and/or treatment.
- ☐ The jail uses remote video MD services for less than 50% of mental health assessments and/or treatment
- ☐ Yes, the jail uses remote video MD services for more than 50% of mental health assessments and/or treatment.

33. Indicate the numbers of inmates who received each of the following types of mental/behavioral health treatment delivered by all mental health services providers, for the month of June 2022.

Treatment Category	Number Treated	Hours of Treatment Provided
Individual counseling		
Group mental health counseling		
Group Substance Use treatment		
Other types of individual or group mental health treatment		

34. Please indicate the total number of **hours of mental/behavioral health treatment** provided by each of the below entities during the **month of June 2022**. Please only include nursing treatment time, do not include time spent distributing medications. Please do not include the hours of treatment provided by psychiatrists or other MDs in this section. Number of hours here should match number of hours in question 33.

Treatment Provider	Number of Treatment Hours
Jail mental health treatment staff (jail employees)	
Community Services Board (CSB/BHA) staff (Please include CSB staff assigned full-time to the jail. Not employees of the jail)	
Private contractors, including jail medical contractor (e.g., PHS, CMS)	
Total number of hours of individual or group mental health counseling provided to inmates at your jail for the month of June 2022	

35. Jail Medication Formulary: Section 53.1-126 of the *Code of Virginia* requires that sheriffs and regional jail superintendents "...purchase at prices as low as reasonably possible all foodstuffs... and medicine as may be

necessary" for the care of the inmates in their jails. Is your jail's purchase of psychotropic medication limited by Section 53.1-126?

- Yes
- No

36. The jail's formulary is set by:
- a. Contract general medical services provider (Name of contractor providing medication)
 - b. Special contract with local or national pharmacy (Name of local or national pharmacy)
 - c. Other

Question **37a** asks that you report on the number of medications dispensed, so **one inmate could be counted multiple times** if they are taking more than one psychotropic medication.

Question **37b** asks for the **unduplicated** count of inmates prescribed psychotropic medication, so **each inmate will be counted only once** regardless of the number of medications they are taking.

- 37a. List the numbers of inmates who received each type of psychotropic medication treatment at your jail during the month of June 2022:
- If an inmate received medication from more than one category, please count that inmate in each relevant category.** Some inmates receive treatment with more than one type of medication; the number of medications administered in June may exceed the number of inmates receiving treatment.
- Please count an inmate for each type of antipsychotic or mood stabilizer medication he or she receives, and count only once for all types of antidepressant or antianxiety medication, even if the inmate received more than one type of antidepressant or antianxiety medication.**

Medication Categories	Total number of Jail Inmates receiving each medication for treatment of mental illness	
I. Antipsychotic medications	Total number of inmates treated with each brand or type of medication	Please place an X in this column if the jail does not provide this medication
Haldol/haloperidol		
Zyprexa/olanzapine		
Risperdal/risperidone		
Seroquel/quetiapine		
Triliafon/perphenazine		
Prolixin/fluphenazine		
Thorazine/chlorpromazine		
Abilify/aripiprazole		
Geodon/ziprasidone		
Clozaril/clozapine		
Other antipsychotic medication(s)		
II. Mood Stabilizer/Anticonvulsant medications for major Mood Disorder	Total number of inmates treated with each medication brand/type	Please place an X in this column if the jail does not provide this medication
Depakote/Depakene/valproic acid		
Lithobid/lithium carbonate		
Tegretal/carbamazepine		
Topamax/topiramate		
Trileptal		
Other mood disorder medication(s)		
III. Antidepressant medications	Total number of inmates treated with this category of medication	Please place an X in this column if the jail does not provide this medication
(Examples: Prozac/fluoxetine, Zoloft/sertraline, Lexapro, escitalopram, Wellbutrin/bupropion, Paxil/paroxetine, Elavil, amitriptyline, Pamelor/nortriptyline, Desyrel/trazodone, etc.)		
IV. Antianxiety medications (Examples: Ativan/lorazepam, Xanax/alprazolam, Librium/chlordiazepoxide, Valium/diazepam, etc.)		

37b. A total of inmates, were being dispensed psychotropic medications during the month of June, 2022.
Each inmate should be counted only once.

38a. A total of jail inmates clinically diagnosed with mental illness refused prescribed psychotropic medication treatment during the month of June 2022.

38b. Please note the jail's procedure when an inmate refuses to take prescribed medication.

39. When an inmate refuses medication, how often does the jail seek judicial approval for involuntary treatment?

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Only if the inmate is a danger to themselves or others
- ☐ Never

40. A total of jail inmates clinically diagnosed with mental illness were housed in medical isolation cells, or other segregation cells in the jail during the month of June 2022 and spent a total of days in isolation/segregation.

41. Does your jail have one or more mental health housing units or bed areas that are physically separated from the general population and distinct from other medical bed units?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

42. If your jail has a mental health unit or bed area, indicate the number of mental health treatment beds in that area:

- ☐ Total beds for male inmates with mental illness
- ☐ Total beds for female inmates with mental illness
- ☐ N/A

43. A total of mental health beds would be needed at this jail during the month of June 2022, to house all inmates with mental illness in mental health beds or units. **(This number should include all beds identified in Question 42).**

44. Please indicate the CSB/BHA that provides MH prescreening services for psychiatric commitment (Temporary Detention Orders) for this jail.

- ☐ The CSB/BHA that serves the county/city where our jail is located provides prescreening services for jail inmates. Name of CSB/BHA:
- ☐ Both the CSB/BHA that serves the county/city where our jail is located and other CSB's in the region that is served by our jail provide MH prescreening for psychiatric commitment

45. CSB prescreenings for psychiatric commitment (Temporary Detention Orders) for this jail are done via video:

- ☐ Always
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Never

46. A total of inmates remained housed at this jail for more than 72 hours, following the issuance of a court order to a state hospital for psychiatric commitment (Temporary Detention Orders) during the month of June 2022.

Questions 47 through 49 should be answered using data from the entire Fiscal Year 2022

47. Total cost for all psychotropic medications administered at your jail during Fiscal Year 2022:

\$

(Check one: ☒ estimated cost; ☐ actual, prorated cost)

48. Total cost for all mental health services (excluding medications, but including MDs and nursing) provided by the jail during Fiscal Year 2022: \$

(Check one: ☒ estimated cost; ☐ actual, prorated cost)

49. Indicate the amount of **funding from each of the sources below** for the amounts listed in questions 47 and 48.

☐ Commonwealth of Virginia (state) Funds: \$

☐ Federal funds: \$

☐ Local funds: \$

☐ Other funds: \$

☐ Total funds: \$ **(Should equal the sum of questions 47 & 48)**

(Check one: ☒ funding sources are estimated ☐ funding sources are actual)

50. Does, or would the jail dispense psychotropic medications provided free of charge by the CSBs, DBHDS, or private provider, when the jail's MD has approved the medication for a particular inmate?

- ☐ Yes we currently accept such medications, under the proper circumstances
- ☐ No, we do not currently accept such medications
- ☐ Yes, we would accept such medications under the proper circumstances
- ☐ No, we would not consider accepting such medications

- 51a. Are all inmates with diagnosed mental illness provided with follow up case management or discharge planning services upon release from your jail?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

51b. Type of Services Provided

52. Please indicate if your jail/locality would consider hosting a state-funded Mental Health Residential Treatment Program

- ☐ Yes, would consider housing a MH Residential Treatment program in the jail or jail complex.
- ☐ No, would not support housing a MH Residential Treatment program in the jail or jail complex.

53. Please indicate the number of documented incidents of inmate aggression, (to include physical or sexual assault and/or threats of violence). There were documented incidents of inmate aggression toward other inmates and documented incidents toward jail staff during the month of June 2022. Of these incidents inmate perpetrators had been clinically diagnosed as mentally ill, and victims of inmate aggression had been clinically diagnosed as mentally ill.

54. Please indicate the mental health data source used by your jail for responding to this survey. (Please mark all that apply).

- ☐ Mental Health Module of Jail Management System
- ☐ Other Mental Health Management System
- ☐ Access/Excel Database
- ☐ Paper Forms
- ☐ Other

Additional Comments

55. Please enter the name of the jail's electronic inmate management system

56. Does the jail's electronic inmate management system include MH screening items?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

57. Does the jail's electronic inmate management system include inmate psychiatric diagnoses?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

58. Please indicate who is responsible for maintaining mental health data, including but not limited to data used to respond to this survey. (Please mark all that apply).

- ☐ Jail MH/medical staff
- ☐ CSB staff
- ☐ Private, contract MDs or other MH professionals
- ☐ Jail Officers

59. The total number of staff employed at this jail is .

60. A total of hours of mental health training is provided to each new jail officer/deputy, prior to his/her initial assignment to the jail.

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Thank you for your participation in this important work.

Appendix B: Jail Regions

Central Region

Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail
Alexandria Detention Center
Arlington County Detention Facility
Central Virginia Regional Jail
Charlotte County Jail
Chesterfield County Jail
Culpeper County Jail
Fairfax Adult Detention Center
Fauquier County Jail
Henrico County Jail
Loudoun County Adult Detention Center
Meherrin River Regional Jail
Northwestern Regional Jail
Northern Neck Regional Jail
Page County Jail
Pamunkey Regional Jail

Prince William-Manassas Detention Center
Rappahannock-Shenandoah-Warren Regional Jail
Rappahannock Regional Jail
Richmond City Jail
Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional

Western Region

Alleghany County Regional Jail
Blue Ridge Regional Jail Authority
Botetourt-Craig Jail
Danville City Jail
Danville City Jail Farm
Franklin County Jail
Henry County Jail
Martinsville City Jail
Middle River Regional Jail
Montgomery County Jail
New River Valley Regional Jail
Patrick County Jail
Pittsylvania County Jail
Roanoke City Jail
Roanoke County Jail

Rockbridge Regional Jail
Southwest VA Regional Jail
Western VA Regional Jail

Eastern Region

Accomack County Jail
Eastern Shore Regional Jail
Gloucester County Jail
Hampton Roads Regional Jail
Lancaster County Jail
Middle Peninsula Regional Jail
Riverside Regional Jail
Southampton County Jail
Southside Regional Jail
Sussex County Jail
Virginia Peninsula Regional Jail
Chesapeake City Jail
Hampton City Jail
Newport News City Jail

Norfolk City Jail
Portsmouth City Jail
Western Tidewater Regional Jail
Virginia Beach City Jail

Appendix C: Number & Diagnoses of Inmate Mental Illness in Jails

Jail Num	Jail Name	Schizophrenia or Delusional Disorder	Bipolar or Major Depressive	Mild Depression	Anxiety Disorder	PTSD	Other Mental Illness	Mentally Ill with No Diagnosis	Total MI Pop	SMI
001	Accomack County Jail	5	20	6	16	3	25	0	65	18
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	26	240	2	79	5	42	43	327	161
005	Alleghany Regional Jail	4	20	0	12	2	0	6	35	17
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	64	117	5	10	19	15	14	195	151
023	Botetourt County Jail	7	70	9	27	5	15	0	105	54
037	Charlotte County Jail	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
041	Chesterfield County Jail	4	390	0	15	9	0	0	252	237
047	Culpeper County ADC	4	36	17	28	0	6	3	78	24
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	82	189	11	27	35	91	227	576	220
061	Fauquier County Jail	1	4	1	3	2	0	1	11	6
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	31	124	59	13	23	33	17	245	123
073	Gloucester County Jail	7	4	4	4	1	15	4	37	10
087	Henrico County Jail	64	207	38	42	76	81	5	424	258
089	Henry County Jail	4	36	13	17	5	10	0	70	30
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	4
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	12	47	0	25	3	2	8	74	39
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	5	79	0	13	10	3	0	80	64
121	Montgomery County Jail	5	17	7	14	9	0	0	45	24
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	4	25	0	1	4	0	3	25	21
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	7	26	0	2	5	5	0	33	26
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	10	55	1	14	15	11	0	82	56
139	Page County Jail	5	10	16	22	4	0	3	57	16
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	3	7	11	6	0	5	0	29	7
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	10	125	6	8	29	10	2	133	107
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	3	58	0	33	0	13	0	79	33
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	15	34	4	5	9	8	0	59	42
175	Southampton County Jail	4	10	6	5	0	0	3	23	9
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	130	440	140	160	120	30	60	880	490
220	Danville Jail Farm	8	4	0	4	1	5	0	20	11
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	16	56	6	11	4	0	0	68	51
465	Riverside Regional Jail	174	668	1	38	139	0	0	1020	981

Jail Num	Jail Name	Schizophrenia or Delusional Disorder	Bipolar or Major Depressive	Mild Depression	Anxiety Disorder	PTSD	Other Mental Illness	Mentally Ill with No Diagnosis	Total MI Pop	SMI
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	29	212	0	17	34	43	87	329	182
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	42	85	20	10	24	16	0	160	114
480	New River Regional Jail	18	112	7	5	26	21	1	140	106
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	35	84	49	53	54	6	39	282	135
491	Southside Regional Jail	3	41	6	16	2	0	0	51	29
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	10	282	8	45	65	36	3	323	231
493	Middle River Regional Jail	53	375	33	119	65	56	8	535	319
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	9	8	8	20	9	287	23	360	22
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	14	21	57	10	3	0	0	95	28
496	RSW Regional Jail	3	15	19	22	11	3	2	68	22
510	Alexandria Detention Center	20	49	5	8	19	19	3	102	67
550	Chesapeake City Jail	25	93	44	34	28	77	17	283	111
590	Danville City Jail	7	23	11	12	1	7	0	50	20
620	Western Tidewater Regional	7	34	4	7	9	7	14	67	35
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	17	41	0	6	6	33	16	103	48
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	11	62	16	35	20	9	0	124	64
690	Martinsville City Jail	6	11	9	13	2	0	0	36	14
700	Newport News City Jail	24	72	1	39	31	60	0	196	96
710	Norfolk City Jail	32	67	94	7	4	53	0	226	72
740	Portsmouth City Jail	13	6	16	17	3	39	13	105	20
760	Richmond City Jail	63	91	5	26	29	0	0	173	142
770	Roanoke City Jail	22	39	0	15	9	26	1	94	52
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	22	79	4	12	5	66	8	166	76
	Total	1205	5025	779	1203	996	1289	634	9205	2838

Appendix D: Inmates Screened

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates not screened	Why inmates not screened
001	Accomack County Jail	73	49	49	0	n/a
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	168	0	0	84	Most of the BJMHS are not completed due to refusals. Inmates are not able to be screened due to quick releases within 12 hours of arrival or when immediate transfer is needed to another facility or hospital. Active mental health symptoms and/or intoxication prevents the completion of the screening. Although the number of releases has decreased since the beginning of the pandemic, the demand remains for rapid releases that involve court-ordered placements to Home Electronic Incarceration (HEI).
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	46	46	46	0	n/a
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	196	0	0	176	Clients were booked and released, court and returns, change in confinement, or otherwise uncooperative with the assessments.
023	Botetourt County Jail	75	0	0	0	n/a
037	Charlotte County Jail	50	0	0	0	n/a
041	Chesterfield County Jail	513	147	147	30	1. Too intoxicated, 2. Bonded, 3. Transferred
047	Culpeper County ADC	82	0	0	0	n/a

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates not screened	Why inmates not screened
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	866	0	0	168	• Short term holds • Unscheduled releases • Bonding out • Impairment • Hospitalization • Refusals
061	Fauquier County Jail	0	0	0	0	n/a
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	263	0	0	0	n/a
073	Gloucester County Jail	77	77	77	0	n/a
087	Henrico County Jail	574	0	0	0	n/a
089	Henry County Jail	249	249	249	0	n/a
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	0	32	32	0	n/a
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	261	0	0	0	n/a
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	147	0	0	0	n/a
121	Montgomery County Jail	49	84	84	6	Medical personnel not on site 24/7; only on side 16 out of 24 hours.
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	39	0	0	0	n/a
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	228	0	0	0	n/a
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	181	0	0	0	n/a
139	Page County Jail	108	108	108	0	n/a
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	57	0	0	0	n/a
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	545	542	542	11	The inmates were uncooperative; intoxicated or under the influence of a substance and refused to complete the BJMHS or CMHS.
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	283	132	132	0	n/a
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	n/a
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	201	0	0	78	n/a

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates not screened	Why inmates not screened
175	Southampton County Jail	65	0	0	0	n/a
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	300	0	0	0	n/a
220	Danville Jail Farm	36	0	0	0	n/a
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	n/a
465	Riverside Regional Jail	745	0	0	0	n/a
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	133	0	0	0	n/a
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	87	0	0	0	n/a
480	New River Regional Jail	396	0	0	0	n/a
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	All	0	0	0	n/a
491	Southside Regional Jail	62	0	0	0	n/a
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	622	0	0	0	n/a
493	Middle River Regional Jail	324	0	0	21	Clients were uncooperative, or intoxicated so screening was unable to be completed.
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	272	263	263	0	n/a
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	92	0	0	0	n/a
496	RSW Regional Jail	272	0	0	0	n/a
510	Alexandria Detention Center	278	0	0	0	n/a
550	Chesapeake City Jail	310	0	0	0	n/a
590	Danville City Jail	0	0	0	0	n/a
620	Western Tidewater Regional	255	0	0	None	n/a
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	756	0	0	0	n/a
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	129	129	129	0	n/a
690	Martinsville City Jail	72	0	0	0	n/a

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates not screened	Why inmates not screened
700	Newport News City Jail	270	n/a	n/a	5	Refusal of initial receiving screening/erratic behavior
710	Norfolk City Jail	449	0	0	0	n/a
740	Portsmouth City Jail	126	N/A	N/A	0	n/a
760	Richmond City Jail	367	99	99	466	Answer not provided
770	Roanoke City Jail	368	0	0	0	n/a
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	548	0	0	0	n/a
	Total	12665	1957	1957	1045	

Appendix E: Average Hours of Confinement Before Receiving Comprehensive MH Assessment/Diagnosis

Jail Num	Jail Name	Average Confinement Time Until Comprehensive MH Assessment	Average Time Period from Comp MH Assessment to Licensed Professional Diagnosis
001	Accomack County Jail	<24 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	<24 hours
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	72 hours to 7 days	72 hours to 7 days
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	<24 hours	72 hours to 7 days
023	Botetourt County Jail	72 hours to 7 days	72 hours to 7 days
037	Charlotte County Jail	<24 hours	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
047	Culpeper County ADC	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	72 hours to 7 days	>14 days
061	Fauquier County Jail	>14 days	24 hours to 72 hours
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	72 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days
073	Gloucester County Jail	<24 hours	0
087	Henrico County Jail	7 to 14 days	>14 days
089	Henry County Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	<24 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	24 hours to 72 hours	>14 days
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	<24 hours	7 to 14 days
121	Montgomery County Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	72 hours to 7 days
139	Page County Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	<24 hours	<24 hours
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	7 to 14 days	>14 days
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	<24 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	>14 days
175	Southampton County Jail	7 to 14 days	72 hours to 7 days
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	0
220	Danville Jail Farm	24 hours to 72 hours	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	>14 days

Jail Num	Jail Name	Average Confinement Time Until Comprehensive MH Assessment	Average Time Period from Comp MH Assessment to Licensed Professional Diagnosis
465	Riverside Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	0
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	<24 hours	7 to 14 days
480	New River Regional Jail	<24 hours	>14 days
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
491	Southside Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	>14 days	>14 days
493	Middle River Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	72 hours to 7 days
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
496	RSW Regional Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	>14 days
510	Alexandria Detention Center	24 hours to 72 hours	72 hours to 7 days
550	Chesapeake City Jail	7 to 14 Days	48 hours to 4 days
590	Danville City Jail	<24 hours	<24 hours
620	Western Tidewater Regional	24 hours to 72 hours	0
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	>14 days	>14 days
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
690	Martinsville City Jail	7 to 14 days	>14 days
700	Newport News City Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
710	Norfolk City Jail	72 hours to 7 days	>14 days
740	Portsmouth City Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	24 hours to 72 hours
760	Richmond City Jail	24 hours to 72 hours	7 to 14 days
770	Roanoke City Jail	<24 hours	72 hours to 7 days
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	72 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days

Appendix F: Inmates in Acute Crisis

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmate in Acute MH crisis during MH screening assessed within 72 hours? Y/N	Do inmates in acute crisis receive continual monitoring? Y/N	Behavioral health provider consulted for intervention when inmate in acute distress? Y/N
001	Accomack County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	Yes	0	Yes
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes
023	Botetourt County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
037	Charlotte County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
041	Chesterfield County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
047	Culpeper County ADC	Yes	Yes	Yes
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	Yes	Yes	Yes
061	Fauquier County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
073	Gloucester County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
087	Henrico County Jail	Yes	Yes	No
089	Henry County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	Yes	Yes	Yes
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	Yes	Yes	Yes
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	Yes	Yes	Yes
121	Montgomery County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
139	Page County Jail	No	Yes	Yes
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	Yes	Yes	Yes
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
175	Southampton County Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
220	Danville Jail Farm	Yes	Yes	Yes
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
465	Riverside Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmate in Acute MH crisis during MH screening assessed within 72 hours? Y/N	Do inmates in acute crisis receive continual monitoring? Y/N	Behavioral health provider consulted for intervention when inmate in acute distress? Y/N
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	Yes	Yes	Yes
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
480	New River Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
491	Southside Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
493	Middle River Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
496	RSW Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
510	Alexandria Detention Center	Yes	Yes	Yes
550	Chesapeake City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
590	Danville City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
620	Western Tidewater Regional	Yes	Yes	Yes
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	Yes	Yes	Yes
690	Martinsville City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
700	Newport News City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
710	Norfolk City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
740	Portsmouth City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
760	Richmond City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
770	Roanoke City Jail	Yes	Yes	Yes
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	Yes	Yes	No

Appendix G: Inmates Screened Positive who were Not Assessed

Jail Name	Inmates Screened Pos and Referred for Assessment	Inmates Referred for Assessment who were Not Assessed	Inmates Not Assessed due to Release Before Services Could be Provided Y/N	Inmates Not Assessed due to Insufficient MH Staff Y/N	Level of Difficulty if ALL Inmates who screen positive were required to be assessed w/in 72 Hrs (None, Some, Extreme)
Accomack County Jail	49	24	Yes	No	None
Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	62	44	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Alleghany County Regional Jail	10	0	Yes	No	Extreme
Arlington County Detention Facility	75	3	Yes	No	None
Botetourt County Jail	26	2	No	No	Some
Charlotte County Jail	0	0	No	No	None
Chesterfield County Jail	155	89	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Culpeper County ADC	15	0	Yes	Yes	None
Fairfax Adult Detention Center	293	67	Yes	No	Extreme
Fauquier County Jail	3	0	Yes	No	None
Northwestern Regional Jail	48	0	No	No	None
Gloucester County Jail	1	0	0	No	None
Henrico County Jail	173	32	No	No	Extreme
Henry County Jail	17	0	No	No	Some
Lancaster Correctional Center	1	0	No	No	None
Loudoun County Adult Detention	75	10	Yes	No	None
Middle Peninsula Regional	59	0	No	No	None
Montgomery County Jail	12	0	Yes	Yes	Extreme

Jail Name	Inmates Screened Pos and Referred for Assessment	Inmates Referred for Assessment who were Not Assessed	Inmates Not Assessed due to Release Before Services Could be Provided Y/N	Inmates Not Assessed due to Insufficient MH Staff Y/N	Level of Difficulty if ALL Inmates who screen positive were required to be assessed w/in 72 Hrs (None, Some, Extreme)
Eastern Shore Regional Jail	2	0	No	No	Some
Piedmont Regional Jail	30	0	No	No	Extreme
Central Virginia Regional Jail	15	0	No	No	Extreme
Page County Jail	8	0	No	No	Extreme
Pittsylvania County Jail	1	0	No	No	Extreme
Pr. William/Manassas Regional	62	43	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Roanoke County/Salem Jail	283	151	Yes	No	None
Rockbridge Regional Jail	43	0	Yes	No	Extreme
Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	23	11	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Southampton County Jail	0	0	No	No	Extreme
Northern Neck Regional Jail	0	15	Yes	No	Some
Danville Jail Farm	0	0	No	No	None
Pamunkey Regional Jail	105	45	Yes	No	Extreme
Riverside Regional Jail	0	0	Yes	No	Some
Virginia Peninsula Regional	32	3	Yes	No	Some
Hampton Roads Regional Jail	87	0	No	No	None
New River Regional Jail	50	16	Yes	Yes	Some
Blue Ridge Regional Jail	174	57	Yes	No	Some
Southside Regional Jail	128	0	No	No	None
Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	251	176	Yes	Yes	Extreme

Jail Name	Inmates Screened Pos and Referred for Assessment	Inmates Referred for Assessment who were Not Assessed	Inmates Not Assessed due to Release Before Services Could be Provided Y/N	Inmates Not Assessed due to Insufficient MH Staff Y/N	Level of Difficulty if ALL Inmates who screen positive were required to be assessed w/in 72 Hrs (None, Some, Extreme)
Middle River Regional Jail	166	84	Yes	No	Extreme
Western Virginia Regional Jail	132	34	Yes	No	Extreme
Meherrin River Regional Jail	92	0	No	No	Some
RSW Regional Jail	54	0	No	No	Extreme
Alexandria Detention Center	19	0	No	No	None
Chesapeake City Jail	94	4	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Danville City Jail	0	0	No	No	None
Western Tidewater Regional	85	10	Yes	No	None
Rappahannock Regional Jail	207	0	No	No	None
Hampton Correctional Facility	22	0	No	No	None
Martinsville City Jail	26	0	No	No	Extreme
Newport News City Jail	77	5	Yes	No	Some
Norfolk City Jail	196	117	Yes	Yes	Extreme
Portsmouth City Jail	214	0	No	No	None
Richmond City Jail	124	42	Yes	No	Extreme
Roanoke City Jail	70	0	No	No	None
Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	182	20	Yes	No	Extreme
Total	4128	1104			

Appendix H: Veterans and Homeless

Jail Num	Jail Name	Vets	Vets w/MI	Vets w/MI & SA	Homeless	Homeless w/MI	Homeless w/MI & SA
001	Accomack County Jail	3	2	1	0	0	0
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	4	2	1	12	10	9
005	Alleghany Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	11	2	3	94	35	33
023	Botetourt County Jail	16	11	6	1	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	1	0	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	38	19	4	40	22	7
047	Culpeper County ADC	5	1	3	4	4	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	29	17	12	225	62	43
061	Fauquier County Jail	3	1	1	4	3	1
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	17	7	3	45	20	11
073	Gloucester County Jail	3	0	0	1	1	1
087	Henrico County Jail	42	14	11	78	33	29
089	Henry County Jail	7	2	1	6	2	1
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	7	0	0	11	1	1
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	16	3	1	3	1	2
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	0	0	3	3	3
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	2	0	0	1	0	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	1	1	1	5	1	4
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	26	16	7	3	3	2
139	Page County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	0	0	0	1	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	14	7	6	107	47	36
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	11	2	2	18	3	3
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	0	0	0	2	0	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	3	2	2	2	0	0
175	Southampton County Jail	2	1	0	2	0	1
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	25	25	10	30	20	15
220	Danville Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	2	2	2	29	26	19
465	Riverside Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jail Num	Jail Name	Vets	Vets w/MI	Vets w/MI & SA	Homeless	Homeless w/MI	Homeless w/MI & SA
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	30	14	12	16	16	14
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	21	14	11	23	18	10
480	New River Regional Jail	33	1	0	32	4	4
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	6	6	6	6	6	6
491	Southside Regional Jail	1	1	1	6	6	6
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	19	12	6	13	10	2
493	Middle River Regional Jail	20	12	5	100	70	46
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	6	0	0	11	8	8
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	17	5	5	5	2	2
496	RSW Regional Jail	2	2	0	33	2	0
510	Alexandria Detention Center	6	0	1	47	10	7
550	Chesapeake City Jail	21	11	0	0	0	0
590	Danville City Jail	8	3	2	2	1	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	7	3	1	5	2	3
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	13	1	0	23	10	13
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	2	2	2	3	2	2
690	Martinsville City Jail	0	0	0	2	1	1
700	Newport News City Jail	42	22	8	19	6	6
710	Norfolk City Jail	15	1	0	15	0	0
740	Portsmouth City Jail	5	1	0	9	7	7
760	Richmond City Jail	9	2	2	53	26	11
770	Roanoke City Jail	26	4	1	51	11	1
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	113	28	26	192	75	15
	Total	710	282	166	1393	590	385

Appendix I: Housing

Jail Num	Jail Name	MH Unit Y/N	Male MH Beds in Unit	Female MH Beds in Unit	MH Beds Needed
001	Accomack County Jail	No	0	0	0
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	No	0	0	69
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	No	0	30	33
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	Yes	21	8	163
023	Botetourt County Jail	No	0	0	10
037	Charlotte County Jail	Yes	1	1	1
041	Chesterfield County Jail	No	0	0	0
047	Culpeper County ADC	No	0	0	5
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	Yes	58	5	63
061	Fauquier County Jail	No	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	Yes	14	14	28
073	Gloucester County Jail	Yes	2	1	1
087	Henrico County Jail	Yes	36	6	55
089	Henry County Jail	No	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	No	0	0	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	No	0	0	22
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	Yes	11	2	92
121	Montgomery County Jail	Yes	0	0	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	Yes	0	0	14
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	No	0	0	140
139	Page County Jail	No	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	No	0	0	2
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	Yes	15	5	33
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	No	0	0	0
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	Yes	0	0	20
175	Southampton County Jail	No	0	0	2
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	No	0	18	0
220	Danville City Jail Farm	No	0	2	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	no	0	0	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	Yes	60	6	66
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	No	0	0	25
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Yes	77	20	306
480	New River Regional Jail	No	95	47	142
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
491	Southside Regional Jail	No	0	0	71
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	No	0	0	64
493	Middle River Regional Jail	Yes	23	12	35

Jail Num	Jail Name	MH Unit Y/N	Male MH Beds in Unit	Female MH Beds in Unit	MH Beds Needed
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	No	40	15	45
496	RSW Regional Jail	No	0	0	68
510	Alexandria Detention Center	Yes	18	6	50
550	Chesapeake City Jail	Yes	40	5	203
590	Danville City Jail	No	0	0	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	No	0	0	20
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	Yes	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	No	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	Yes	14	0	176
710	Norfolk City Jail	Yes	65	2	269
740	Portsmouth City Jail	Yes	3	1	14
760	Richmond City Jail	Yes	58	12	30
770	Roanoke City Jail	Yes	38	6	44
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	Yes	69	33	222
	Totals		758	257	2603

Appendix J: Hours of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Jail Num	Jail Name	Hours of Pysc Time	Hrs of MD devoted to MH	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by Jail MH Staff	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by CSB	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by Priv Cont	Total Hours
001	Accomack County Jail	8	8	0	0	25	41
001	Accomack County Jail	8	8	0	0	25	41
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	20	0	259	0	0	279
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	20	4	0	0	0	24
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	352	0	0	434	0	786
023	Botetourt County Jail	54.5	0	0	0	0	54.5
037	Charlotte County Jail	0	24	0	1	0	25
041	Chesterfield County Jail	48	4	63	39	0	154
047	Culpeper County ADC	0	4	0	5	0	9
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	252	0	0	1025	0	1277
061	Fauquier County Jail	0	4	4	16	0	24
067	Franklin County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	16	4	64	0	0	84
073	Gloucester County Jail	0	4	0	18	0	22
087	Henrico County Jail	318	0	0	221	0	539
089	Henry County Jail	80	0	0	208	0	288
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	4	6	12	4	80	106
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	64	0	64	109	60	297
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	4	4	0	361	0	369
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	2	0	0	8	10
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	10	2	0	10	0	22
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	18	10	0	0	0	28
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	12	2	0	10	0	24
139	Page County Jail	6	8	0	6	8	28
141	Patrick County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	0	8	0	0	0	8
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	32	0	816	1850	32	2730
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	12	0	0	240	0	252

Jail Num	Jail Name	Hours of Pysc Time	Hrs of MD devoted to MH	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by Jail MH Staff	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by CSB	Hrs of Trtmt Prov by Priv Cont	Total Hours
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	0	0	0	10	0	10
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	12	0	0	45	0	57
175	Southampton County Jail	0	4	0	0	0	4
183	Sussex County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	10	6	0	10	0	26
220	Danville Jail Farm	0	4	0	0	0	4
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	16	10	0	0	280	306
465	Riverside Regional Jail	146.45	0	0	0	441	587.45
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	42.5	25	0	0	188	255.5
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	224	0	0	20	30	274
480	New River Regional Jail	30	0	0	186	0	216
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	38	32	0	24	97	191
491	Southside Regional Jail	16	0	0	0	21	37
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	140	47	0	0	176	363
493	Middle River Regional Jail	50	0	0	5	0	55
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	32	0	0	698.75	0	730.75
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	16	8	0	0	40	64
496	RSW Regional Jail	16	5	0	68	34	123
510	Alexandria Detention Center	84	16	0	2597	0	2697
520	Bristol City Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	Chesapeake City Jail	96	0	0	0	576	672
590	Danville City Jail	0	8	0	40	0	48
620	Western Tidewater Regional	68	4	4	0	2	78
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	48	6	0	93	0	147
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	10	0	0	0	0	10
700	Newport News City Jail	64	0	42	0	78	184
710	Norfolk City Jail	48	0	25.5	0	172.5	246
740	Portsmouth City Jail	16	0	0	2	42	60
760	Richmond City Jail	64	0	0	0	0	64
770	Roanoke City Jail	128	0	0	0	9	137
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	176	0	0	608	348	1132
	Total	2929	281	1354	8964	2773	16300

Appendix K: Type of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Jail Num	Jail Name	Num Rcvd Indiv Counslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Group Cnslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Group SA Trtmt	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Other Trtmt	Hrs of Trtmt Prov
001	Accomack County Jail	49	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	20	27	150	232
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	16	20	0					
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	24	90.3	0	0	16	100.5	129	243.2
023	Botetourt County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	28	28	10	7	11	4	0	63
047	Culpeper County Adc	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	437	840	38	185	0	0	0	0
061	Fauquier County Jail	16	20	0	0	0	0	1	1
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	40	20	161	44	0	0	0	0
073	Gloucester County Jail	6	12	2	2	4	3	1	1
087	Henrico County Jail	354	105	0	0	78	12	208	104
089	Henry County Jail	53	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	4	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	99	64	0	0	0	0	335	169
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	59	329	6	16	6	16	0	0
121	Montgomery County Jail	2	2	0	0	4	6	0	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	Page County Jail	10	6	20	8	0	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	41	768	12	48	36	1778	52	104
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	0	0	0	0	9	240	0	0
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	77	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	Southampton County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	250	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	Danville Jail Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	306	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	1	1	0	0	0	0	1091	440

Jail Num	Jail Name	Num Rcvd Indiv Counslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Group Cnslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Group SA Trtmt	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Other Trtmt	Hrs of Trtmt Prov
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	138	171	0	0	61	66	67	17
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	20	20	0	0	20	30	0	0
480	New River Regional Jail	42	25	0	0	0	0	0	161
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	129	107	0	0	0	0	17	14
491	Southside Regional Jail	28	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	0	0	0					
493	Middle River Regional Jail	0	0	30	4	2	1	0	0
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	15	25	190	855	92	184	8	10
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	43	20	0	0	0	0	41	20
496	RSW Regional Jail	102	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	Alexandria Detention Center	185	399	0	0	0	0	20	2198
520	Bristol City Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	Chesapeake City Jail	1079	576	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	Danville City Jail	6	8	4	3	4	29	0	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	250	320	30	40	25	40	45	45
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	52	90	0	0	9	3	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	22	78	0	0	9	42	0	0
710	Norfolk City Jail	0	0	5	39	21	133.5	24	25.5
740	Portsmouth City Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	44
760	Richmond City Jail	7	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
770	Roanoke City Jail	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	138	348	0	0	14	128	315	480
	Totals	4233	5497	508	1251	441	2843	2553	4372

Appendix L: Mental Health Medications Dispensed

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Receiving AntiPsychotic Meds	Inmates Receiving Mood Disorder Meds	Inmates Receiving Antidepressant Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiAnxiety Meds	Total Inmates Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds	Upon Refusal of Meds Judicial Approval for Involuntary Treatment Sought (Always, Sometimes, Inmate in Danger, Never)
001	Accomack County Jail	22	8	40	10	36	36	Some
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	81	25	123	75	174	174	Never
005	Alleghany Regional Jail	17	25	19	76	30	30	Inmate is a Danger
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	116	27	164	27	169	169	Inmate is a Danger
023	Botetourt County Jail	35	52	96	0	167	167	Inmate is a Danger
037	Charlotte County Jail	26	0	2	0	12	12	Inmate is a Danger
041	Chesterfield County Jail	64	25	38	12	235	235	Never
047	Culpeper County ADC	10	8	25	0	43	43	Always
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	95	25	217	85	216	216	Inmate is a Danger
061	Fauquier County Jail	9	1	8	8	14	14	Never
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	90	70	145	114	209	209	Inmate is a Danger
073	Gloucester County Jail	6	3	12	1	11	11	Never
087	Henrico County Jail	145	77	128	38	443	443	Inmate is a Danger
089	Henry County Jail	7	8	53	58	53	53	Inmate is a Danger
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	7	2	4	0	6	6	Inmate is a Danger
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	33	21	75	0	71	71	Inmate is a Danger
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	33	11	18	0	64	64	Never
121	Montgomery County Jail	26	5	21	9	30	30	Inmate is a Danger
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	12	5	14	0	20	20	Inmate is a Danger
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	39	23	37	0	99	99	Inmate is a Danger
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	46	25	167	10	133	133	Inmate is a Danger
139	Page County Jail	7	6	12	3	5	5	Inmate is a Danger

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Receiving AntiPsychotic Meds	Inmates Receiving Mood Disorder Meds	Inmates Receiving Antidepressant Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiAnxiety Meds	Total Inmates Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds	Upon Refusal of Meds Judicial Approval for Involuntary Treatment Sought (Always, Sometimes, Inmate in Danger, Never)
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	13	11	11	0	22	22	No Answer
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	53	49	81	0	128	128	Inmate is a Danger
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	13	9	66	16	72	72	Inmate is a Danger
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	13	2	33	0	40	40	Never
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	45	8	56	30	65	65	Inmate is a Danger
175	Southampton County Jail	5	3	7	0	12	12	Inmate is a Danger
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	350	220	300	100	300	300	No Answer
220	Danville Jail Farm	12	0	13	1	20	20	Inmate is a Danger
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	29	25	35	24	0	47	Inmate is a Danger
465	Riverside Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	544	0	Inmate is a Danger
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	94	66	127	82	166	166	Inmate is a Danger
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	139	35	240	133	249	249	Inmate is a Danger
480	New River Regional Jail	126	66	204	135	238	238	Inmate is a Danger
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	102	44	88	0	310	310	Inmate is a Danger
491	Southside Regional Jail	20	7	59	29	71	71	Never
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	162	82	341	54	653	653	Inmate is a Danger
493	Middle River Regional Jail	97	68	198	11	315	315	Never
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	106	64	337	286	328	328	Inmate is a Danger
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	26	23	30	3	120	120	Never
496	RSW Regional Jail	43	37	71	2	68	68	Never
510	Alexandria Detention Center	15	2	40	16	45	45	Never
550	Chesapeake City Jail	171	66	222	114	612	612	No Answer
590	Danville City Jail	14	3	12	15	44	44	Inmate is a Danger

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Receiving AntiPsychotic Meds	Inmates Receiving Mood Disorder Meds	Inmates Receiving Antidepressant Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiAnxiety Meds	Total Inmates Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds	Upon Refusal of Meds Judicial Approval for Involuntary Treatment Sought (Always, Sometimes, Inmate in Danger, Never)
620	Western Tidewater Regional	63	32	23	25	5	5	Inmate is a Danger
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	142	656	99	7	272	272	Inmate is a Danger
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	16	8	4	0	22	22	Never
690	Martinsville City Jail	22	10	16	0	26	26	Inmate is a Danger
700	Newport News City Jail	79	18	200	87	179	179	Inmate is a Danger
710	Norfolk City Jail	58	44	153	101	269	269	Never
740	Portsmouth City Jail	22	10	9	10	54	54	Never
760	Richmond City Jail	95	36	51	31	232	232	Inmate is a Danger
770	Roanoke City Jail	82	33	106	55	175	175	Inmate is a Danger
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	299	157	396	80	576	576	Inmate is a Danger
	Totals	3216	2261	4700	1785	8063	7566	

Appendix M: Most Serious Offense of Inmates with Mental Illness in Jails

Jail Number	Jail Name	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Felony	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as a Misdemeanor	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Violent	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Drug Related	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Non-Violent	Total Inmates Reported
001	Accomack County Jail	69	6	38	13	26	75
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	240	49	67	60	152	289
005	Alleghany Regional Jail	30	3	10	17	6	33
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	105	54	60	11	92	159
023	Botetourt County Jail	69	12	12	31	35	103
037	Charlotte County Jail	2	0	0	1	1	2
041	Chesterfield County Jail	151	101	47	59	146	260
047	Culpeper County ADC	23	52	9	38	28	76
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	414	145	156	75	332	576
061	Fauquier County Jail	12	3	3	2	10	15
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
073	Gloucester County Jail	158	29	56	84	53	245
087	Henrico County Jail	17	30	5	2	34	47
089	Henry County Jail	346	70	99	92	219	416
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	70	3	29	19	23	73
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	2	4	2	0	4	6
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	67	22	43	12	37	89
121	Montgomery County Jail	49	14	12	12	37	63
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	17	22	6	5	28	39
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	25	0	4	5	16	25
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	28	25	29	15	11	53
139	Page County Jail	114	12	59	29	46	126
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	11	28	9	9	22	50
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	22	9	6	7	19	31
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	160	18	95	16	65	179
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	67	19	14	11	58	86
175	Southampton County Jail	1	0	0	0	1	1
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	50	10	16	12	30	62
220	Danville Jail Farm	23	0	2	0	21	23

Jail Number	Jail Name	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Felony	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as a Misdemeanor	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Violent	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Drug Related	Inmates Whose MSO Reported as Non-Violent	Total Inmates Reported
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	325	330	220	210	220	815
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	17	3	5	0	11	20
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	34	37	22	26	23	74
480	New River Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	227	112	64	44	222	339
491	Southside Regional Jail	257	21	163	26	119	278
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	132	8	39	49	49	140
493	Middle River Regional Jail	149	141	92	92	103	333
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	46	0	16	16	14	46
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	270	18	65	134	88	288
496	RSW Regional Jail	451	82	122	190	226	534
510	Alexandria Detention Center	346	16	103	101	113	362
550	Chesapeake City Jail	84	11	31	10	54	95
590	Danville City Jail	58	10	13	15	40	68
620	Western Tidewater Regional	63	39	48	7	56	103
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	283	39	95	79	148	322
690	Martinsville City Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	35	43	32	15	34	87
710	Norfolk City Jail	78	28	22	36	54	106
740	Portsmouth City Jail	35	31	0	0	56	69
760	Richmond City Jail	30	0	17	2	14	30
770	Roanoke City Jail	106	67	33	14	113	173
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	205	31	116	13	106	237
	Totals	5573	1807	2206	1716	3415	7721

Appendix N: Incidents of Inmate Aggression

Jail Num	Jail Name	Number of Incidents of Inmate Aggression toward Other Inmates	Number of Incidents of Inmate Aggression toward Jail Staff	Number of Perpetrators MI	Number of Victims MI
001	Accomack County Jail	0	0	0	0
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	24	17	22	12
005	Alleghany County Regional	10	5	7	5
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	3	2	2	1
023	Botetourt County Jail	7	11	14	6
037	Charlotte County Jail	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	2	0	0	0
047	Culpeper County ADC	0	0	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	19	10	16	1
061	Fauquier County Jail	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	8	0	4	0
073	Gloucester County Jail	1	0	0	0
087	Henrico County Jail	33	10	28	10
089	Henry County Jail	3	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	0	0	0	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	3	3	4	0
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	2	1	2	0
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	0	0	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	1	0	0	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	8	1	0	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	1	0	1	0
139	Page County Jail	0	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	0	0	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	5	5	3	2
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	0	0	0	0
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	5	0	0	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	1	0	0	0
175	Southampton County Jail	1	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	20	30	15	5
220	Danville City Farm	0	5	1	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	0	5	1	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	15	8	15	9
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	11	3	9	0

Jail Num	Jail Name	Number of Incidents of Inmate Aggression toward Other Inmates	Number of Incidents of Inmate Aggression toward Jail Staff	Number of Perpetrators MI	Number of Victims MI
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	8	22	30	7
480	New River Regional Jail	15	1	4	1
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	9	17	0	0
491	Southside Regional Jail	1	25	18	0
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	2	4	1	0
493	Middle River Regional Jail	39	4	11	13
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	6	9	9	2
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	17	12	10	10
496	RSW Regional Jail	5	1	5	0
510	Alexandria Detention Center	4	0	0	1
520	Bristol City Jail	0	2	2	0
550	Chesapeake City Jail	0	0	0	0
590	Danville City Jail	4	5	4	2
620	Western Tidewater Regional	4	2	0	1
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	1	6	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	40	45	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	2	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	0	0	0	0
710	Norfolk City Jail	17	1	5	1
740	Portsmouth City Jail	14	3	7	6
760	Richmond City Jail	2	1	3	0
770	Roanoke City Jail	15	6	1	1
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	11	3	6	1
	Totals	389	280	253	92

Appendix O: Mental Health Treatment Expenditures

Jail Num	Jail Name	FY22 Cost of Medications	FY22 Cost of MH Services	FY22 Total Funds
001	Accomack County Jail	\$51,263	\$59,515	\$110,778
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	\$210,440	\$428,085	\$428,085
005	Alleghany Regional	\$32,466	\$300,000	\$332,466
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	\$222,408	\$1,146,534	\$1,454,881
023	Botetourt County Jail	\$75,974	\$59,711	\$135,686
037	Charlotte County Jail	\$7,200	\$1,200	\$8,400
041	Chesterfield County Jail	\$76,082	\$458,266	\$534,348
047	Culpeper County ADC	\$24,000	\$76,000	\$0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	\$146,735	\$1,875,336	\$1,936,778
061	Fauquier County Jail	\$3,000	\$55,000	\$0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	\$101,569	\$202,048	\$303,617
073	Gloucester County Jail	\$217	\$68,000	\$68,217
087	Henrico County Jail	\$249,394	\$690,108	\$939,502
089	Henry County Jail	\$3,358	\$0	\$3,358
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	\$469	\$44,300	\$44,760
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	\$5,612	\$978,067	\$983,679
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	\$33,529	\$490,687	\$524,216
121	Montgomery County Jail	\$1,745	\$1,745	\$1,745
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	\$60,000	\$30,000	\$90,000
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	\$153,948.31	\$126,675	\$280,623
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	\$129,514	\$336,353	\$336,353
139	Page County Jail	\$299,467	\$51,806	\$300,000
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	\$199,595	\$1,176,820	\$1,376,414
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	\$4,500	\$36,000	\$40,500
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail	\$0	\$750,000	\$750,000
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	\$45,244	\$31,059	\$76,303
175	Southampton County Jail	\$14,300	\$12,000	\$26,300
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	\$0	\$600,000	\$0
220	Danville City Farm	\$59,809	\$0	\$59,809
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	\$55,000	\$275,179	\$275,175
465	Riverside Regional Jail	\$0	\$0	\$0
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	\$88,741	\$944,408	\$1,033,149
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	\$150,321	\$2,000,000	\$2,150,000
480	New River Regional Jail	\$92,163	\$160,035	\$160,035
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	\$219,598	\$529,440	\$740,037
491	Southside Regional Jail	\$21,559	\$40,918	\$62,477
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	\$125,244	\$333,495	\$28,851,856
493	Middle River Regional Jail	\$63,376	\$1,349,197	\$1,349,197
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	\$209,275	\$450,523	\$659,798

Jail Num	Jail Name	FY22 Cost of Medications	FY22 Cost of MH Services	FY22 Total Funds
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	\$43,866	\$74,000	\$117,866
496	RSW Regional Jail	\$69,071	\$69,440	\$138,511
510	Alexandria Detention Center	\$7,620	\$1,126,940	\$1,126,940
550	Chesapeake City Jail	\$90,126	\$518,600	\$603,726
590	Danville City Jail	\$80,000	\$0	\$0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	\$107,765	\$297,185	\$297,185
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	\$252,290	\$366,021	\$618,311
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	\$35,609	\$58,661	\$94,271
690	Martinsville City Jail	\$31,000	\$24,000	\$34,000
700	Newport News City Jail	\$51,250	\$403,986	\$455,218
710	Norfolk City Jail	\$82,099	\$418,000	\$500,099
740	Portsmouth City Jail	\$5,200	\$102,360	\$107,560
760	Richmond City Jail	\$169,261	\$913,525	\$1,082,786
770	Roanoke City Jail	\$25,430	\$430,000	\$455,430
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	\$371,713	\$840,856	\$447,782
	Total	\$4,515,467	\$21,832,084	\$52,528,225

Appendix P: Areas of Benefit for Funding

Jail	Jail Name	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
001	Accomack County Jail		1			1
003	Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail	1	1	1	1	1
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	1			1	
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	1	1			1
023	Botetourt County Jail	1	1		1	
037	Charlotte County Jail		1			
041	Chesterfield County Jail	1	1			
047	Culpeper County ADC	1	1	1	1	1
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	1				
061	Fauquier County Jail		1			
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	1	1			
073	Gloucester County Jail	1	1	1		
087	Henrico County Jail	1				
089	Henry County Jail	1		1	1	
103	Lancaster Correctional Center		1		1	
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	1	1		1	
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	1			1	
121	Montgomery County Jail	1				
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	1				
135	Piedmont Regional Jail					1
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	1	1		1	
139	Page County Jail	1	1	1		
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	1	1			
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	1			1	1

Jail	Jail Name	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
161	Roanoke County Jail					1
163	Rockbridge Regional Jail		1	1		
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	1	1			
175	Southampton County Jail		1			
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail		no answer			
220	Danville Jail Farm			1		
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	1	1		1	
465	Riverside Regional Jail	1			1	
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	1	1	1	1	1
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	1	1			1
480	New River Regional Jail			1		
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail		no answer			
491	Southside Regional Jail	1				
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	1				
493	Middle River Regional Jail	1	1		1	
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	1				
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	1			1	
496	RSW Regional Jail	1			1	
510	Alexandria Detention Center	1				1
550	Chesapeake City Jail	1	1	1		
590	Danville City Jail	1				
620	Western Tidewater Regional	1	1	1	1	
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail		1	1		
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	1	1		1	
690	Martinsville City Jail	1				
700	Newport News City Jail	1	1			
710	Norfolk City Jail	1			1	

Jail	Jail Name	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
740	Portsmouth City Jail	1	1	1	1	1
760	Richmond City Jail	1				
770	Roanoke City Jail	1				
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	1		1		
	Total	42	28	14	20	11

Appendix Q: Brief Jail Mental Health Screen

BRIEF JAIL MENTAL HEALTH SCREEN

Section 1

Name: _____ First MI Last	Detainee #: _____	Date: ____/____/____	Time: _____ AM PM
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Section 2

Questions	No	Yes	General Comments
1. Do you <i>currently</i> believe that someone can control your mind by putting thoughts into your head or taking thoughts out of your head?			
2. Do you <i>currently</i> feel that other people know your thoughts and can read your mind?			
3. Have you <i>currently</i> lost or gained as much as two pounds a week for several weeks without even trying?			
4. Have you or your family or friends noticed that you are <i>currently</i> much more active than you usually are?			
5. Do you <i>currently</i> feel like you have to talk or move more slowly than you usually do?			
6. Have there <i>currently</i> been a few weeks when you felt like you were useless or sinful?			
7. Are you <i>currently</i> taking any medication prescribed for you by a physician for any emotional or mental health problems?			
8. Have you <u>ever</u> been in a hospital for emotional or mental health problems?			

Section 3 (Optional)

Officer's Comments/Impressions (check <i>all</i> that apply):		
☐ Language barrier	☐ Under the influence of drugs/alcohol	☐ Non-cooperative
☐ Difficulty understanding questions	☐ Other, specify: _____	

Referral Instructions: This detainee should be referred for further mental health evaluation if he/she answered:

- YES to item 7; OR
- YES to item 8; OR
- YES to at least 2 of items 1 through 6; OR
- If you feel it is necessary for any other reason

☐ Not Referred

☐ Referred on ____/____/____ to _____

Person completing screen _____

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE BRIEF JAIL MENTAL HEALTH SCREEN

GENERAL INFORMATION:

This Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS) was developed by Policy Research Associates, Inc., with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. The BJMHS is an efficient mental health screen that will aid in the early identification of severe mental illnesses and other acute psychiatric problems during the intake process.

This screen should be administered by Correctional Officers during the jail's intake/booking process.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION 1:

NAME: Enter detainees name — first, middle initial, and last
DETAINEE#: Enter detainee number.
DATE: Enter today's month, day, and year.
TIME: Enter the current time and circle AM or PM.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION 2:

ITEMS 1-6:

Place a check mark in the appropriate column (for "NO" or "YES" response).

If the detainee REFUSES to answer the question or says that he/she DOES NOT KNOW the answer to the question, do not check "NO" or "YES." Instead, in the General Comments section, indicate REFUSED or DON'T KNOW and include information explaining why the detainee did not answer the question.

ITEMS 7-8:

ITEM 7: This refers to any *prescribed* medication for any emotional or mental health problems.

ITEM 8: Include any stay of one night or longer. Do NOT include contact with an Emergency Room if it did not lead to an admission to the hospital

If the detainee REFUSES to answer the question or says that he/she DOES NOT KNOW the answer to the question, do not check "NO" or "YES." Instead, in the General Comments section, indicate REFUSED or DON'T KNOW and include information explaining why the detainee did not answer the question.

General Comments Column:

As indicated above, if the detainee REFUSES to answer the question or says that he/she DOES NOT KNOW the answer to the question, do not check "NO" or "YES." Instead, in the General Comments section, indicate REFUSED or DON'T KNOW and include information explaining why the detainee did not answer the question.

All "YES" responses require a note in the General Comments section to document:

- (1) Information about the detainee that the officer feels relevant and important
- (2) Information specifically requested in question

If at any point during administration of the BJMHS the detainee experiences distress, he/she should follow the jails procedure for referral services.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION 3:

OFFICER'S COMMENTS: Check any one or more of the four problems listed if applicable to this screening. If any other problem(s) occurred, please check OTHER, and note what it was.

REFERRAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Any detainee answering YES to Item 7 or YES to Item 8 or YES to at least two of Items 1-6 should be referred for further mental health evaluation. If there is any other information or reason why the officer feels it is necessary for the detainee to have a mental health evaluation, the detainee should be referred. Please indicate whether or not the detainee was referred.

Appendix R: Correctional MH Screen (for Men/Women)

Correctional Mental Health Screen for Men (CMHS-M)

Name _____ Last, First, MI	Detainee # _____	Date ____/____/____ mm/dd/year	Time ____:____
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QUESTIONS	NO	YES	COMMENTS
1. Have you ever had worries that you just can't get rid of?			
2. Some people find their mood changes frequently – as if they spend everyday on an emotional roller coaster. Does this sound like you?			
3. Do you get annoyed when friends or family complain about their problems? Or do people complain that you're not sympathetic to their problems?			
4. Have you ever felt like you didn't have any feelings, or felt distant or cut off from other people or from your surroundings?			
5. Has there ever been a time when you felt so irritable that you found yourself shouting at people or starting fights or arguments?			
6. Do you often get in trouble at work or with friends because you act excited at first but then lose interest in projects and don't follow through?			
7. Do you tend to hold grudges or give people the silent treatment for days at a time?			
8. Have you ever tried to avoid reminders, or to not think about, something terrible that you experienced or witnessed?			
9. Has there ever been a time when you felt depressed most of the day for at least 2 weeks?			
10. Have you ever been troubled by repeated thoughts, feelings, or nightmares about something you experienced or witnessed?			
11. Have you ever been in a hospital for non-medical reasons such as in a psychiatric hospital? (Do NOT include going to an Emergency Room if you were not hospitalized.)			
12. Have you ever felt constantly on guard or watchful even when you didn't need to, or felt jumpy and easily startled?			

TOTAL # YES: _____	General Comments:
Refer for further Mental Health Evaluation if the Detainee answered Yes to 6 or more items OR If you are concerned for any other reason ○ URGENT Referral on ____/____/____ to _____ ○ ROUTINE Referral on ____/____/____ to _____ ○ Not Referred	
Person Completing Screen: _____	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE CMHS-M

General Information:

The CMHS is a tool designed to assist in the early detection of psychiatric illness during the jail intake process. The Research Team under the direction of Drs. Julian D. Ford and Robert L. Trestman at the University of Connecticut Health Center developed this Correctional Mental Health Screen for Men (CMHS-M) with a grant funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Instructions for administration of the CMHS-M:

Correctional Officers may administer this mental health screen during intake.

Name: Detainee's name- Last, first and middle initial
Detainee#: Detainee's facility identification number
Date: Today's month, date, year
Time: Current time (24hr or AM/PM)

Questions #1-12 may be administered as best suits the facility's policies and procedures and the reading level, language abilities, and motivation of the detainee who is completing the screen. The method chosen should be used consistently. Two recommended methods:

- Staff reads the questions out loud and fills in the detainee's answers to the questions on the form
- Staff reads the questions out loud, while the detainee reads them on a separate sheet and fills in his answers

Each question should be carefully read, and a check mark placed in the appropriate column (for "NO" or "YES" response).

The staff person should add a note in the **Comments** Section to document any information that is relevant and significant for any question that the detainee has answered "YES."

If the detainee declines to answer a question or says he does not know the answer to a question, do NOT check "YES" or "NO." Instead, record DECLINED or DON'T KNOW in the **Comments** box.

Total # YES: total number of YES responses

General Comments: Staff may include information here to describe overall concerns about the responses (for example: intoxicated, impaired, or uncooperative)

Referral Instructions:

Urgent Referral: A referral for **urgent** mental health evaluation may be made by the staff person if there is any behavioral or other evidence that a detainee is unable to cope emotionally or mentally or is a suicide risk.

Routine Referral: A detainee answering **"YES" to 6 or more items** should be referred for **routine** mental health evaluation. A referral also may be made if the staff person has any concerns about the detainee's mental state or ability to cope emotionally or behaviorally.

****** If at any point during administration of the CMHS-M the detainee experiences *more than mild and temporary emotional distress* (such as severe anxiety, grief, anger or disorientation) he should be referred for immediate mental health evaluation.

Referral: Check the appropriate box for whether a detainee was referred. If referred, check URGENT or ROUTINE, enter the date of the referral and the mental health staff person or mental health clinic to whom the referral was given.

Person completing screen: Enter the staff member's name

Correctional Mental Health Screen for Women (CMHS-W)

Name _____ Last, First, MI	Detainee # _____	Date ____/____/____ mm/dd/year	Time ____:____
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Questions	No	Yes	Comments
1. Do you get annoyed when friends and family complain about their problems? Or do people complain you are not sympathetic to their problems?			
2. Have you ever tried to avoid reminders of, or to not think about, something terrible that you experienced or witnessed?			
3. Some people find their mood changes frequently-as if they spend everyday on an emotional rollercoaster. For example, switching from feeling angry to depressed to anxious many times a day. Does this sound like you?			
4. Have there ever been a few weeks when you felt you were useless, sinful, or guilty?			
5. Has there ever been a time when you felt depressed most of the day for at least 2 weeks?			
6. Do you find that most people will take advantage of you if you let them know too much about you?			
7. Have you been troubled by repeated thoughts, feelings, or nightmares about something terrible that you experienced or witnessed?			
8. Have you ever been in the hospital for non-medical reasons, such as a psychiatric hospital? (Do NOT include going to an Emergency Room if you were not hospitalized.)			

TOTAL # YES: _____	General Comments:
Refer for further Mental Health Evaluation if the Detainee answered Yes to 5 or more items OR If you are concerned for any other reason	
○ URGENT Referral on ____/____/____ to _____ ○ ROUTINE Referral on ____/____/____ to _____ ○ Not Referred	
Person Completing Screen: _____	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE CMHS-W

General Information:

The CMHS is a tool designed to assist in the early detection of psychiatric illness during the jail intake process. The Research Team under the direction of Drs. Julian D. Ford and Robert L. Trestman at the University of Connecticut Health Center developed this Correctional Mental Health Screen for Women (CMHS-W), with a grant funded by the National Institute of Justice.

Instructions for administration of the CMHS-W:

Correctional Officers may administer this mental health screen during intake.

Name: Detainee's name- Last, first and middle initial
Detainee#: Detainee's facility identification number
Date: Today's month, date, year
Time: Current time (24hr or AM/PM)

Questions #1-8 may be administered as best suits the facility's policies and procedures and the reading level, language abilities, and motivation of the detainee who is completing the screen. The method chosen should be used consistently. Two recommended methods:

- Staff reads the questions out loud and fills in the detainee's answers to the questions on the form
- Staff reads the questions out loud, while the detainee reads them on a separate sheet and fills in her answers

Each question should be carefully read, and a check mark placed in the appropriate column (for "NO" or "YES" response).

The staff person should add a note in the **Comments** Section to document any information that is relevant and significant for any question that the detainee has answered "YES."

If the detainee declines to answer a question or says she does not know the answer to a question, do NOT check "YES" or "NO." Instead, record DECLINED or DON'T KNOW in the **Comments** box.

Total # YES: total number of YES responses

General Comments: Staff may include information here to describe overall concerns about the responses (for example: intoxicated, impaired, or uncooperative)

Referral Instructions:

Urgent Referral: A referral for **urgent** mental health evaluation may be made by the staff person if there is any behavioral or other evidence that a detainee is unable to cope emotionally or mentally or is a suicide risk.

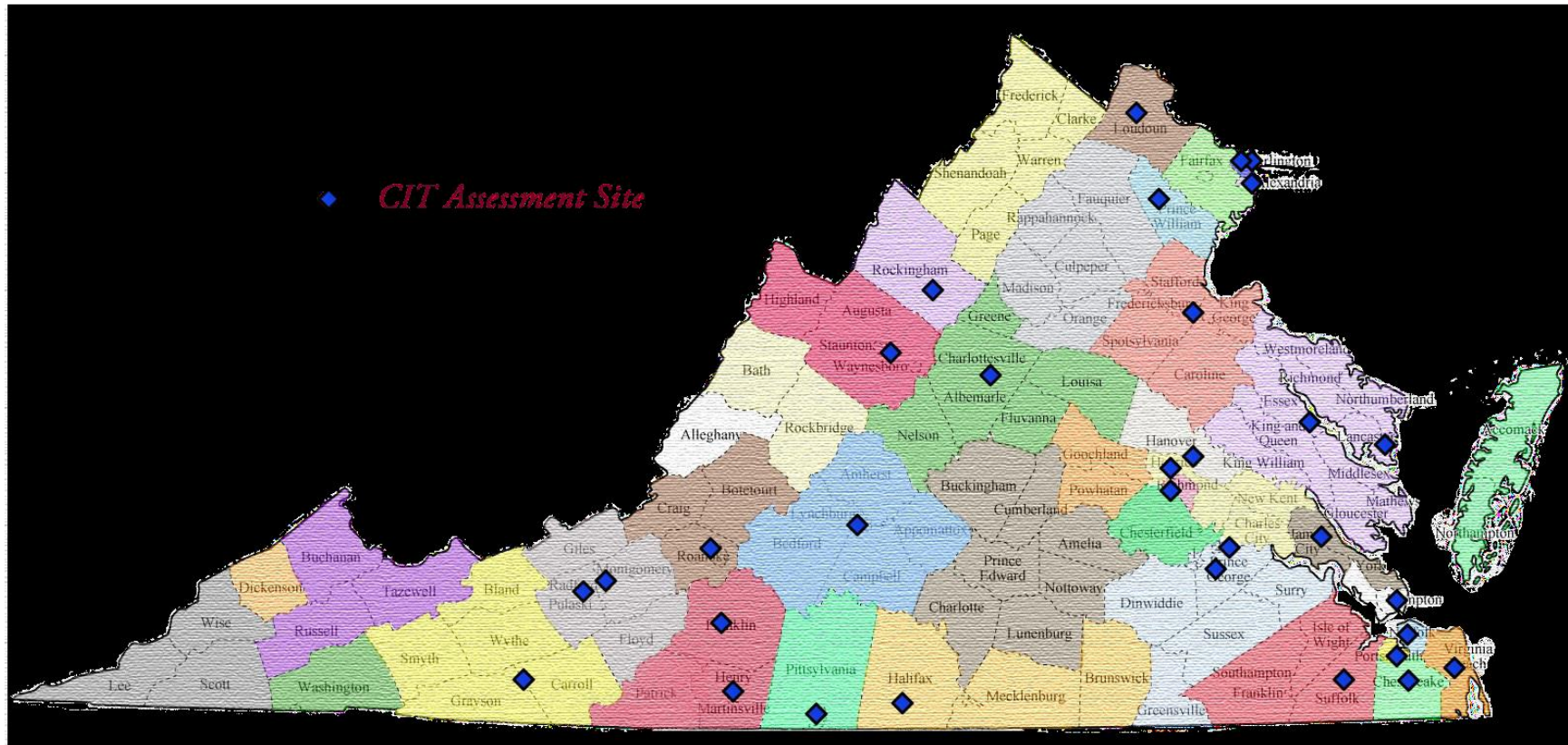
Routine Referral: A detainee answering **"YES" to 5 or more items** should be referred for **routine** mental health evaluation. A referral also may be made if the staff person has any concerns about the detainee's mental state or ability to cope emotionally or behaviorally.

****** If at any point during administration of the CMHS-W the detainee experiences *more than mild and temporary emotional distress* (such as severe anxiety, grief, anger or disorientation) she should be referred for immediate mental health evaluation.

Referral: Check the appropriate box for whether a detainee was referred. If referred, check URGENT or ROUTINE, enter the date of the referral and the mental health staff person or mental health clinic to whom the referral was given.

Person completing screen: Enter the staff member's name

Appendix S: CIT Program & Assessment Sites



Appendix T: Amendments to Prior Years

NONE

Appendix U: Relevant Links

Step-Va

The STEP-VA Plan (DBHDS)

<https://dbhds.virginia.gov/developmental-services/step-va/>

2022 'Update on the Implementation of STEP-VA' (DBHDS)

<http://bhc.virginia.gov/documents/2022-July-DBHDS-STEP-VA-update.pdf>

2020 Special Session, Item 322; Financial Assistance for Health Services (Additional Appropriation for STEP-VA)

<https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/item/2022/2/hb5005/enrolled/1/322/>

2019 JLARC Report on the Implementation of STEP-VA

<http://jlarc.virginia.gov/pdfs/reports/Rpt519-1.pdf>

Marcus Alert

The Marcus Alert Plan (DBHDS)

<https://dbhds.virginia.gov/human-resource-development-and-management/health-equity/mdpa/>

Chapter 837, Amendment of §53.1-133.03 (2022)

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+CHAP0837>

HB5043 (2020) Mental Health Crises; DCJS to assist DBHDS etc., with development of Marcus alert system.

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?202+sum+HB5043>

§ 37.2-311.1. Comprehensive crisis system; Marcus alert system.

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title37.2/chapter3/section37.2-311.1/>

Mental Health Pilot Program

Report on the Virginia Department of Criminal Services Jail Mental Health Pilot Programs – October, 2018

<https://rga.lis.virginia.gov/Published/2018/RD390/PDF>

Report on the Virginia Department of Criminal Services Jail Mental Health Pilot Programs – October, 2019

<https://rga.lis.virginia.gov/Published/2019/RD528/PDF>

Report on the Virginia Department of Criminal Services Jail Mental Health Pilot Programs – December, 2021

<https://rga.lis.virginia.gov/Published/2022/RD68/PDF>

Additional Reporting

HB1918 (2019)/SB1598 (2019) Corrections, Board of; minimum standards for health care services in local correctional facilities

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=191&typ=bil&val=hb1918>

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=191&typ=bil&val=sb1598>

Office of the Inspector General “A Review of Mental Health Services in Local and Regional Jails-2014”

<https://www.osig.virginia.gov/media/governorvirginiagov/office-of-the-state-inspector-general/pdf/2014bhds004jailstudy.pdf>

University of Virginia Supplemental Reports

<https://uvamentalhealthpolicy.org/documents>

CIT Assessment Site Annual Report FY17

<http://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/doc/forensic/fy17-cit-assessment-sites-annual-report.pdf>

Minimum Standards for Behavioral Health Services in Local and Regional Jails

<https://www.vaco.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/MinimumStandardsBHServicesJailsReport92419.pdf>

FY17 Jail Diversion Annual Report

<http://dbhds.virginia.gov/assets/doc/forensic/jail-diversion-annual-report-fy17.pdf>

Community Services Board 2017 Annual Report

<https://vacsb.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/VACSB-Annual-Report-Final-Version.pdf>

Joint Commission on Health Report on Healthcare in Jails and CSB Support

[http://jchc.virginia.gov/3.%20Quality%20of%20Health%20Care%20Services%20in%20Virginia%20Jails.%20CSBs%20\(REVISED\)-1.pdf](http://jchc.virginia.gov/3.%20Quality%20of%20Health%20Care%20Services%20in%20Virginia%20Jails.%20CSBs%20(REVISED)-1.pdf)

CGI 50 State Report on Public Safety

<https://50statespublicsafety.us/>

Code of Virginia and Acts of Assembly

HB1933 (2019) Prisoners: medical and mental health treatment of those incapable of giving consent

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=191&typ=bil&val=hb1933>

HB1942 (2019) Behavioral health services; exchange of medical and mental health information and records

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=191&typ=bil&val=hb1942>

SB1644 (2019) Health information; sharing between community services boards and jails

<https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?ses=191&typ=bil&val=sb1644>

Code of Virginia §19.2-169.6

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title19.2/chapter11/section19.2-169.2/>

Code of Virginia §37.2-809

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title37.2/chapter8/section37.2-809/>

2019 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 854

<https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/get/budget/3929/>

2021 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1289

<https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/get/budget/4186/HB30/>

2022 Item 72P. Appropriation for Mental Health, Medical and Treatment Positions to Jails (SCB)

<https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/item/2022/2/HB30/Enrolled/1/72/>

Stakeholder Websites

Virginia Crisis Intervention Team Coalition

<https://virginiacit.org/>

Virginia Association of Community Services Boards

<https://vacsb.org/>

NAMI Virginia-National Alliances on Mental Illness in Virginia

<http://namivirginia.org/>