

Mental Illness in
Jails Report
Compensation Board

2020

November 1,
2020

Compensation Board Mental Illness in Jails Report (2020)

Authority:

Virginia Acts of Assembly, 2020, Chapter 1289

Item 69 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 Chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Appropriations Committees.”

Executive Summary:

In the month of June, 2020 the Commonwealth of Virginia supported 59 local and regional jails and jail farms. Of this number, there are 24 county jails, 12 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 2020 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 54 out of 59 local and regional jails, excluding Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail, Danville Farm, Franklin County Jail, Rockbridge Regional Jail and Sussex County Jail. The data in this report is as provided to the Compensation Board by local and regional jails in their 2020 mental health surveys, submitted as of August 31, 2020.

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 2020, with the exception of treatment expenditures which were reported for the entire fiscal year (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020).

There were no significant changes to the survey instrument 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 2020 Mental Health Survey. The Board and Staff are thankful for the cooperation and efforts of jail leadership and staff in this reporting process.

Note: Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail did not provide mental illness diagnoses counts, so their survey was removed from the cohort. Their average daily population in June, 2020 was 315. Danville City Jail Farm did not respond to the survey; their average daily population in June, 2020 was 96., Franklin County Jail did not respond to the survey; their average daily population in June, 2020 was 46. Rockbridge Regional Jail did not respond to the survey; their average daily population in June, 2020 was 101. Sussex County Jail did not respond to the survey; their average daily population in June, 2020 was 39.

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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, 2020. 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 54 out of 59 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, 2020 there was an average daily inmate population (ADP) of 21,104 in jails in the Commonwealth of Virginia (5 jails are excluded from this report, and their inmate populations are excluded from this number). Of these, 6,107 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 13,829 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 46 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 1,120 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 19,982.

Of these 19,983 inmates, 48% were pre-trial and 52% 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 19,982 ADP, 15% were female, 84% were male and less than one percent were an unspecified gender.

Table 1: Jail Population Percentages-Average Daily Population

Year	Pretrial	Post-Con	Female	Male
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%

It is important to note that jail average daily population for the survey period in 2020 is significantly less than in previous years due to the coronavirus pandemic. The June, 2020 ADP is 6,036 less than in 2019. June 2019 ADP: Total 26,425; SR, 6,241 LR, 20,027; ORD, 157.- The reduction in population is primarily due to a reduction in committals, both pre-trial and post-trial. Magistrates were issuing lower bond amounts or releasing inmates on their own recognizance in an effort to assist in lowering the inmate population. Additionally, many courts were closed in the early months of the pandemic, so there was a greatly reduced number of newly sentenced inmates entering the jail.

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, 26,834; Female, 4,339; Male, 22,476 and Unspecified, 19.

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 or not 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 = 32,247; Projected General Population Inmate Count Incarcerated long enough to be assessed = 26,834

Note: General Population inmate counts used to calculate mental illness percentages in June 2019 are: Total; 36,014 Female; 6,324 Male; 29,663 Unspecified; 27. There were 9,180 less assessable inmates in jails in June, 2020 than in June, 2019. This is most likely a result of efforts to reduce jail populations due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Note: The total inmate count includes inmates counted one time for each jail in which they were held during the month of June, 2020.

Note: Total General Population Inmate Count does not include the individuals incarcerated in the Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail, Danville Jail Farm, Franklin County Jail, Rockbridge Regional Jail or Sussex County Jail.

Mental Illness Statistics

Mental illness is defined as an individual who has been diagnosed with 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, 2,116 inmates (48.77%) were reported to be mentally ill. Of the male population count, 5,339 inmates (23.75%) were reported as having a mental illness. Of the total assessable general population count, 7,455 inmates (27.57%) were known or suspected to be mentally ill.

Table 2 includes the percentage of the female/male general population diagnosed as mentally ill for the current as well as previous 8 years.

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

Year	Female	Male	Total
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 7,455 inmates known or suspected to be mentally ill in jails during the month of June, 2020. Of these mentally ill inmates, 28.38% were female and 71.62% were male, and 57.79% were pre-trial and 42.21% were post-conviction.

Table 3: Number of Inmates with Mental Illness

Year	Num Inmates with MI	Female %	Male %	Pre-Trial %	Post-Con %
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: Beginning with the 2014 Mental Illness in Jails Survey, mental illness percentages were calculated using inmate counts, and not average daily populations. In Table 2, 2013 and 2012 have been recalculated using counts instead of ADP.

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, 2020 and the type of disorder.

Figure 1: Number & Diagnoses of Inmates with Mental Illness

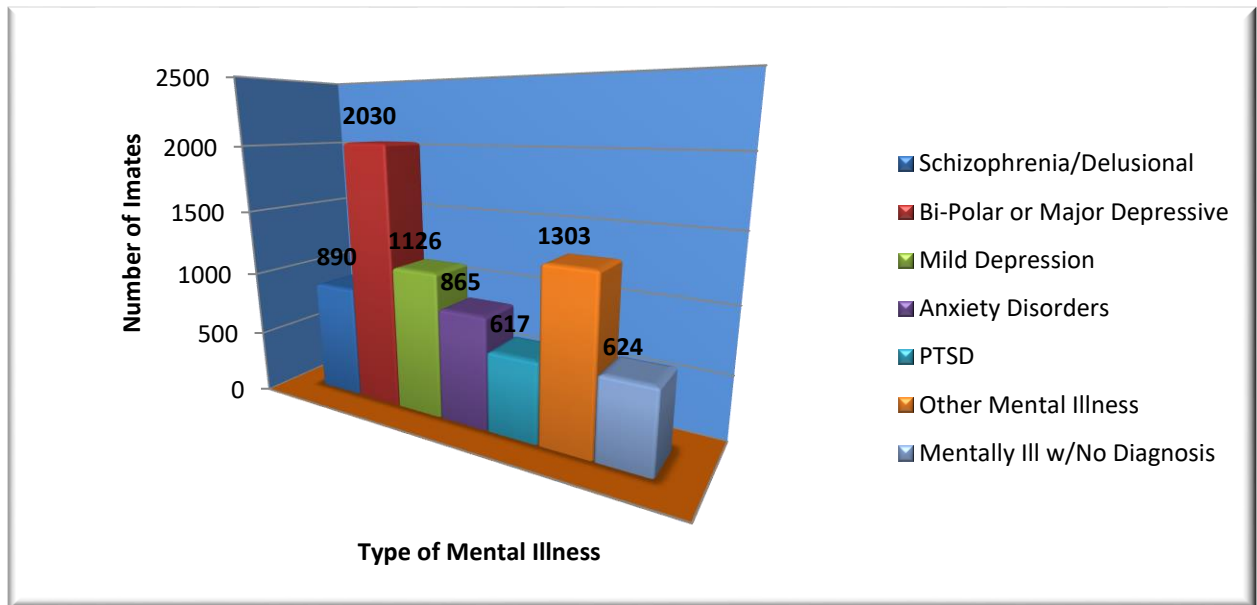


Figure 2 shows the number and percentage that each mental illness represents in both the Female and Male mentally ill populations.

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	156	670	278	278	255	311	168
Male	734	1360	848	587	362	992	456
Female	7.37%	31.66%	13.14%	13.14%	12.05%	14.70%	7.94%
Male	13.75%	25.47%	15.88%	10.99%	6.78%	18.58%	8.54%

- A diagnosis of bi-polar/major depressive continues to be the most prevalent for both males and females. In this year’s survey, a diagnosis of bi-polar/major depressive accounted for 27% 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 47.44% of the mentally ill population and 13.08% of the assessable general population have been diagnosed as having a serious mental illness.

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

Year	Mental Illness	Serious Mental Illness
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	1,982	2,368	3,105
Percentage of Total MI Pop by Region	26.59%	31.76%	41.65%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region w/ Serious MI	60.39%	36.11%	47.83%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region Pretrial	50.40%	53.89%	60.68%
Percentage of Mentally Ill inmates in Region Post-Conviction	32.04%	38.72%	39.32%

Note: Regional percentages of the total ADP: 19,983 Central, 42%; Western, 31%; Eastern, 27%.

Note: Not all jails who 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 23.12%. 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 10.97%

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 67, Chapter 1289 (2020 Appropriation Act) requires that all local and regional jails to 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.

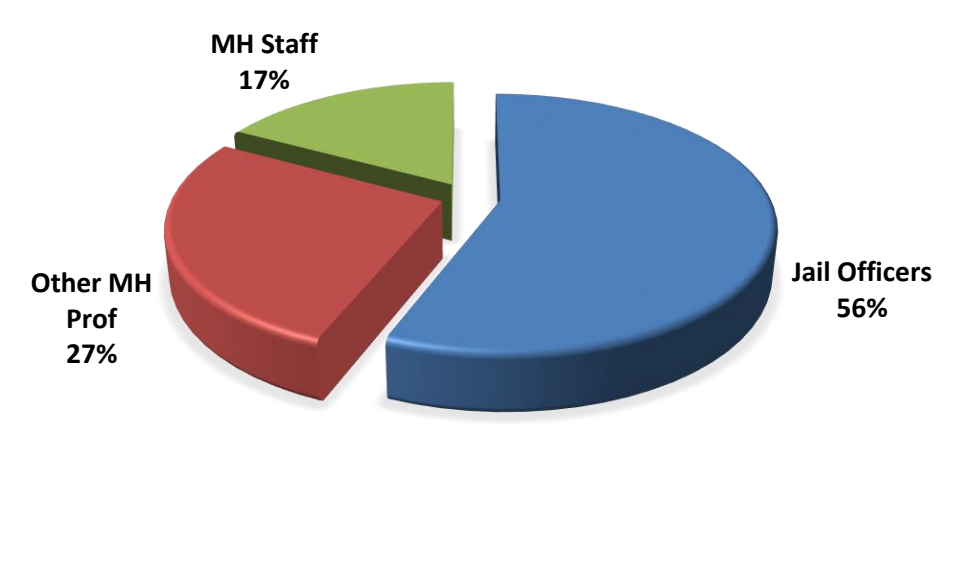
Questions are included in the survey to gather information regarding current screenings and results using the designated instruments. Fifty two (52) jails specifically reported using the BJMHS, or CMHS to screen 9,031 and 2,087 inmates, respectively. One jail reported screening 87 inmates with the JASAT instrument. Of these 11,205 screened inmates, jails report that 2,561 (23%) were referred for a comprehensive mental health assessment, however referral percentages varied widely with an average referral percentage of 20%.

Although jails confirm they are complying with the new standard it was noted that there are times when an inmate might not be screened. Jails noted that in June 2020, 362 inmates were not screened upon booking. Reasons most often given for an inmate not being screened are: intoxication, aggression toward intake officers, swift bonds, overnight court returnees and weekenders who were previously screened on their initial confinement.

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 N and O.

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

Figure 4: Provider of Jail Mental Health Screenings.



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

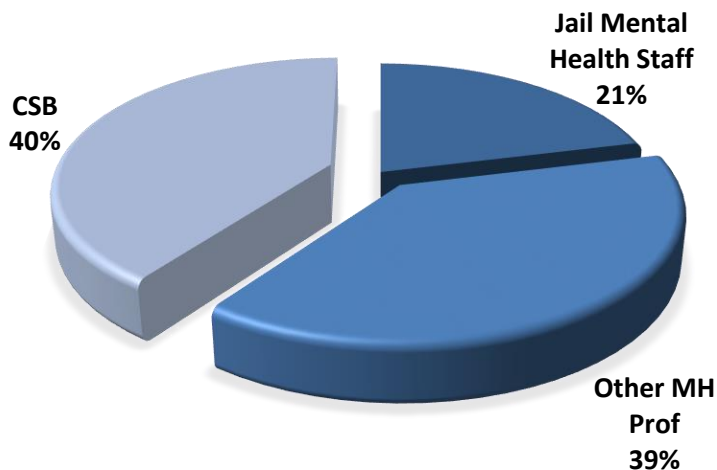
Assessment

Dependent 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.

- 53 jails, or 98%, reported conducting comprehensive mental health assessments on all inmates who receive a positive screening for mental illness.
- 1 jails, or 2%, reported conducting comprehensive mental health assessments only on inmates with acute symptoms of mental illness.
- 14 jails 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.
- All jails report that inmates displaying acute mental health crisis at initial screening are seen by a mental health or medical professional within 72 hours

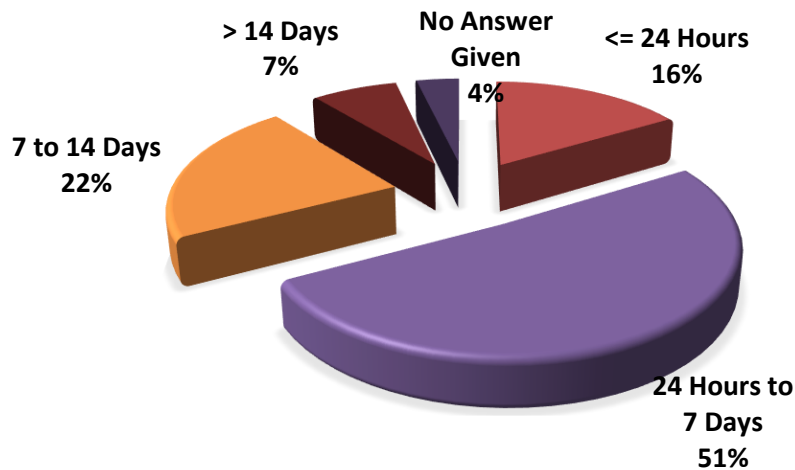
As with initial screenings, the type of individual conducting comprehensive mental health assessments, as well as the method of assessment, differs between facilities. Jails identify that comprehensive mental health assessments are performed in their jail by either community services boards, by jail 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 Days of Confinement before Mental Health Assessment



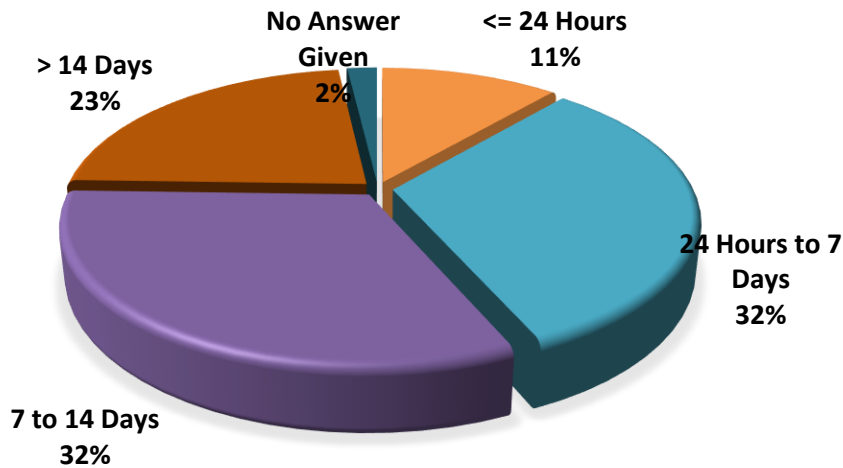
It is reasonable to assume, based upon survey responses, that a certain percentage of the population, based upon their brief length of stay, would not be confined long enough to receive a comprehensive mental health assessment, even if a screening indicated assessment would be appropriate. To include 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 nonlicensed 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.

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 7 reflects the percentage of jails that reported they typically conduct clinical assessments within specific time periods from the time of comprehensive assessment.

Figure 7: Average Hours of Confinement between Mental Health Assessment and Clinical Mental Health Assessment



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 figure 6 and 7 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.

Note: Henry County Jail did not respond to the question regarding typical confinement time until mental health assessment.

Veterans and Homeless

Relatively recent additions to the survey are questions regarding inmates' veteran and homeless status. Collection of this data is a step toward quantifying a connection between mental illness and certain outside factors. The data 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 706 inmates identifying themselves as veterans, 214, or 30.31%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness. Of the veteran group, 137, or 19.4%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness as well as a co-occurring substance abuse disorder.
- Out of 814 inmates identifying themselves as being homeless, 279, or 34.28%, were identified by the jail as having a mental illness. Of the homeless group, 257, or 31.57%, 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.

- 19 out of 54 reporting jails have mental health units or bed areas separate from the General Population. In these 18 jails, there are 221 beds for Females and 563 beds for Males.
- Jails reported that a total of 3,703 beds would be needed to house all inmates with non-acute mental illness in mental health beds or units, which would currently require 2,919 additional beds.
- Of the 7,455 identified mentally ill inmates, 951 were housed in isolation. 25 of the 51 jails that housed mentally ill inmates in isolated or segregated cells did not operate a Mental Health Unit (299 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.
- Nineteen 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 3 inmates were housed in jails more than 72 hours following the issuance of a TDO during the month of June, 2020.

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 2020, Community Service Boards (CSBs) were again reported to provide 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.

Although on average the CSB is the most often used provider of mental health treatment, use of the local CSB as the primary treatment provider is most prevalent in jails in the Central and Western Regions (see Appendix C for a list of jails). In the Eastern Region the largest overall provider of treatment is still private contractors. This may also be due to the budget and/or resource constraints of the local CSBs in those regions, or may be by preference of the local or regional jail. Community Services Boards are both state and locally funded so their ability to provide services may vary greatly.

Figure 8: Average Number of Treatment Hours per Type of Provider in June, 2020

Provider	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Psychiatrists	39.29	45.59	39.02
Medical Doctors	5.11	28.80	1.94
Jail Mental Health Staff	12.48	75.19	24.38
Community Services Board	147.33	82.40	24.56
Private Contractors	32.34	119.88	145.56

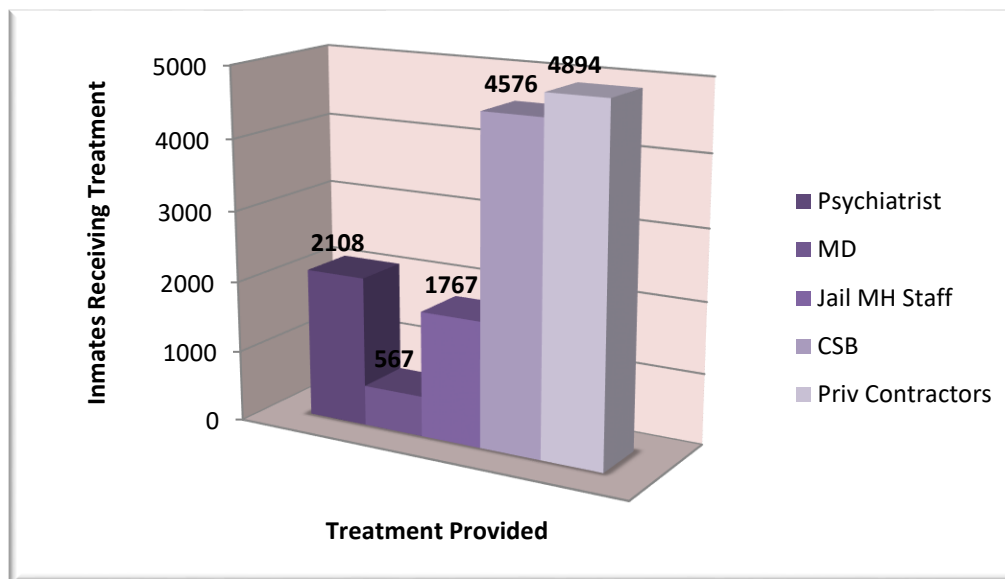
Provider	Average # of MH Trtmt Hrs Provided
Psychiatrists	40.54
Medical Doctors	10.91
Jail Mental Health Staff	33.99
Community Services Board	87.99
Private Contractors	94.11

The information provided below is for the month of June, 2020.

- A total of 13,912 treatment hours were provided, including treatment by any provider included in Figure 7. This is less than what was reported in 2019 (14,817). However, a number of jails noted that they were not able to provide the level of mental health services during this survey period as they would have in other years, due to the coronavirus.
- All data reflected in Figures 7, 8 and 9 and Tables 6 and 7 are for a mentally ill population of 7,343 plus a population of 4,074 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 9 reflects the total hours of treatment given by provider types in all jails.

Figure 9: Hours of Treatment Provided



The 2020 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 (19:1; 1,170 hours), Lancaster County Jail (15:1, 104), Roanoke City Jail (11:1, 288), Western Virginia Regional Jail (6:1, 2,635), Fairfax County Jail (5:1, 940)

The 2020 five jails with the highest number of hours of treatment provided for the month reported in the survey were: Western Virginia Regional Jail (2,635), Southwest Virginia Regional Jail (1,396), Hampton Roads Regional Jail (1,276), Alexandria City Jail (1,170), Fairfax County Jail (940).

Table 5: Historical Treatment Hours

Year	Psychiatrist	MD	Jail MH Staff	CSB	Private Contractor
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 10 shows the percentage that each provider comprises of the total treatment hours reported.

Figure 10: Providers of Treatment

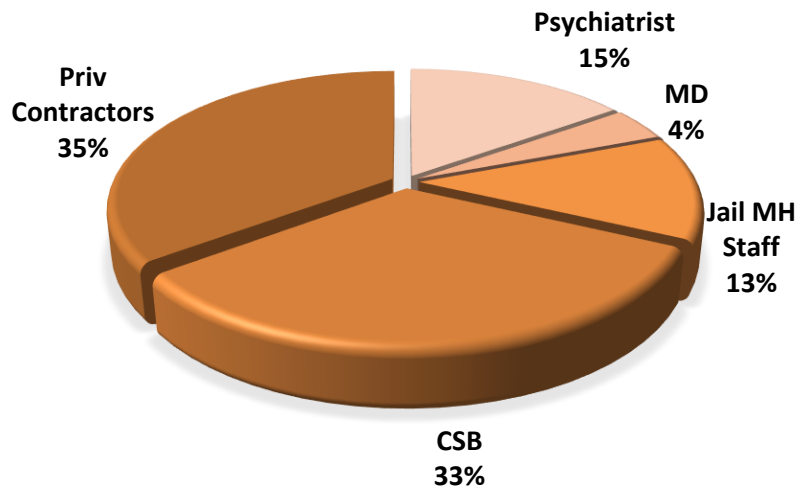


Table 6: Historical Percentage of Treatment by Provider

Year	Psychiatrists	MD	Mental Health Staff	Private Contractors	CSB
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%

Note: Montgomery County Jail and Hampton City Jail did not respond to the question regarding provider of treatment.

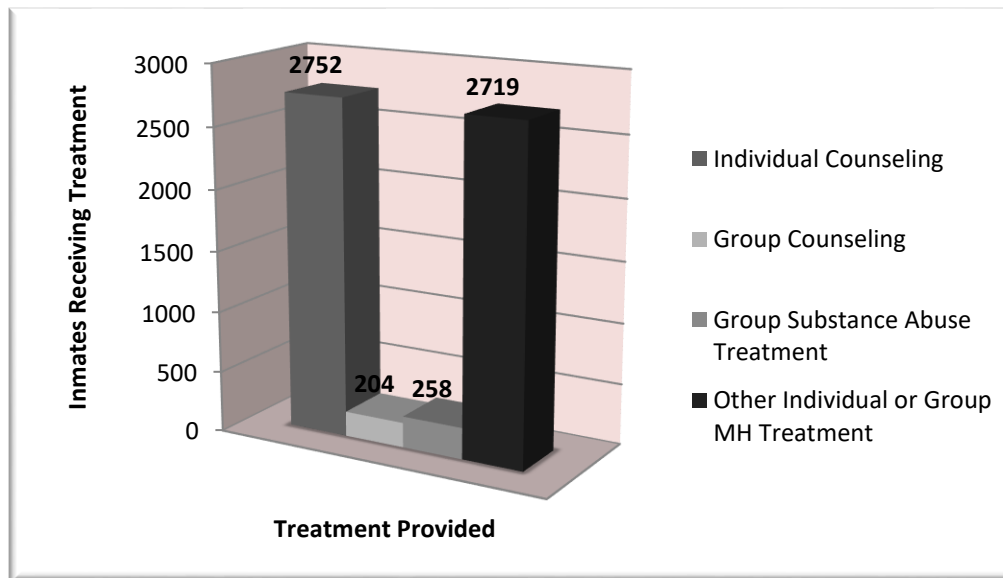
Treatment Services

An inmate may receive multiple types of treatment. Treatment may be given by any of the providers referenced previously in Figure 7 (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.

Forty-four (44) of the 54 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 10, 11, and 12 are from a general population of 21,832, a mentally ill population of 5,768 and a population of inmates with substance abuse without mental illness of 2,708.

- 5,933 inmates were reported to receive a type of mental health or substance abuse treatment during the month of June, 2020 (indicating some inmates received multiple types of treatment).

Figure 11: Type of Treatment Provided

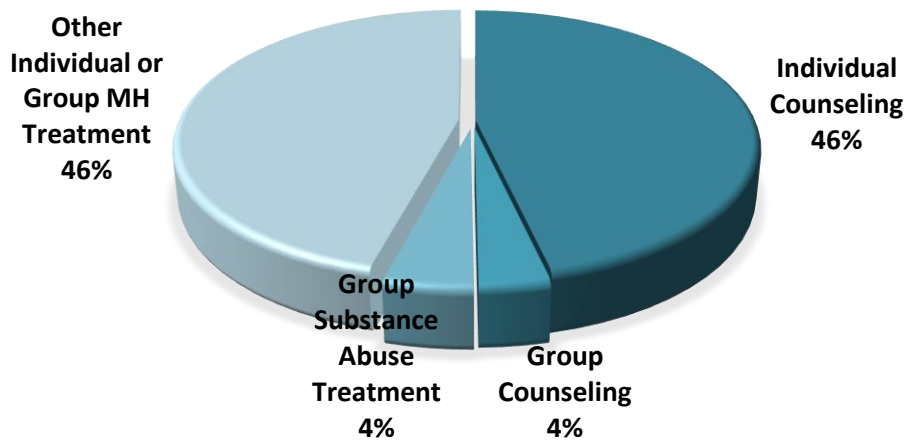


Not all facilities provide all of the above services.

Figure 12: Hours of Treatment Provided by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Individual Counseling	1,653	716	384
Group Counseling	937	100	14
Group Substance Abuse Treatment	81	120	635
Other MH Treatment	485	0	1,384

Figure 13: Type of Service Percentage by Number of Inmates Treated



Note: Hampton City Jail, Gloucester County Jail, Montgomery County Jail, Patrick County Jail, Portsmouth City Jail, Virginia Beach City Jail, Middle River Regional Jail, Piedmont Regional Jail, Southwest Virginia Regional and Virginia Peninsula 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, Triliafon, 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, 2020 there were 10,475 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 575 less medications dispensed in 2020 than in 2019 (11,050). However, as with other figures, this may have been affected by the reduction in the general population due to the coronavirus. 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.

7,246 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 54 jails responded to this question.

A total of 1,248 jail inmates with mental illness refused psychotropic medication. This is 16.74% of the mentally ill population. In the 2020 survey, 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; and monitor inmate for changes in behavior.

Historically, jails have had no legal authority to administer medications over an inmate's objections. However, during the 2019 legislative session, new language was approved establishing a process for the sheriff or jail administrator to petition a court to authorize medical or mental health treatment for an inmate who is incapable of giving informed consent for treatment (§ 53.1-133.04). The newly approved process parallels the existing process for the Director of the Department of Corrections to seek authorization to provide involuntary treatment to prisoners in state correctional facilities.

Table 7: Historical Trend of Medications Dispensed

Year	Number of Medications Dispensed
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 14: Number and Type of Psychotropic Medications Dispensed

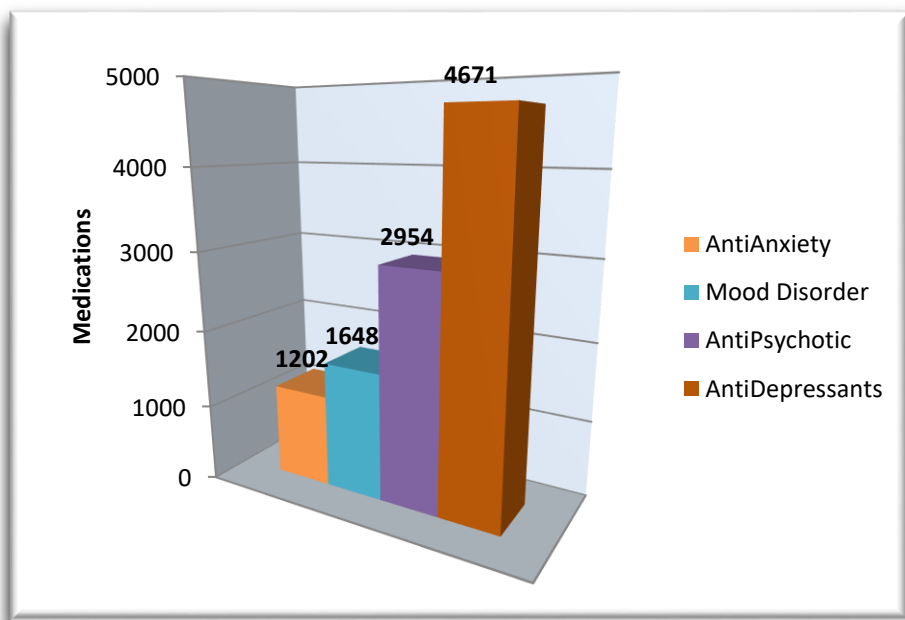
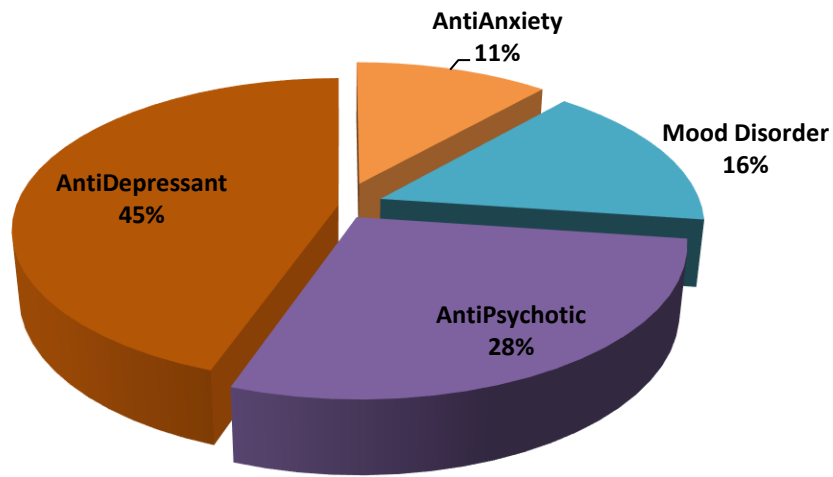


Figure 15: Percentage of Psychotropic Medication Dispensed by Type



The 2020 top five distributors of psychotropic medications for the month reported in the survey were: Virginia Beach City Jail (1,103), Hampton Roads Regional Jail (930), Southwest Virginia Regional Jail (730), Chesapeake City Jail (631), Northwestern Regional (530)

The 2020 five distributors of the highest ratio of psychotropic medications per mentally ill inmate for the month reported in the survey were: Western Tidewater Regional Jail (8.15:1); Rappahannock Regional Jail (4.26:1); Roanoke City Jail (3.3:1); Eastern Shore Regional Jail (2.88:1); New River Regional Jail (2.62:1)

Substance Abuse/Special Education

- Of the 7,455 inmates with mental illness, 4,126 had a co-occurring substance use/abuse disorder, or about 55.35% of the mentally ill jail population.
- Those inmates with co-occurring mental illness and substance use/abuse disorder comprised 15.26% of the general jail population.
- 3,685 inmates without mental illness were reported to have substance use/abuse disorders, representing about 13.63% of the general population.
- As illustrated earlier in Figure 13, 4% of 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 27,036.

Federal regulations mandate that all correctional facilities provide access to special education for inmates. During the month of June, 2020, 28 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 or not 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 7,455 inmates with mental illness, jails reported the most serious offense type for 95%, or 7,090 of them. Of the inmates for whom the most serious offense type was reported, 85% had felony offenses, 13% were held on misdemeanor offenses and 3% were held on ordinance offenses.

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

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

As a result of coronavirus pandemic strategic diversion, we see an uptick in the general population most serious offense (MSO) felony percentage. Inmates with felony offenses were less likely to receive bail or be placed on HEM than misdemeanor and ordinance violators.

Figure 16 illustrates the percentage each offense type comprises of the total mentally ill population reported in question 19 of the survey, which references Most Serious Offense. The count of mentally ill inmates used for this graph does not include 210 inmates reported to be held for ordinance violations.

Figure 16: Percentage of Mental Illness by Most Serious Offense Type (Crime Severity)

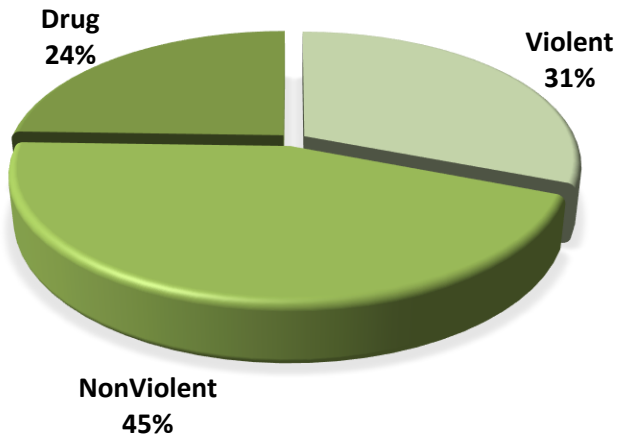


Figure 17 illustrates the percentage each offense type comprises of the total general population.

Figure 17: Percentage of General Population by Most Serious Offense Type (Crime Severity)

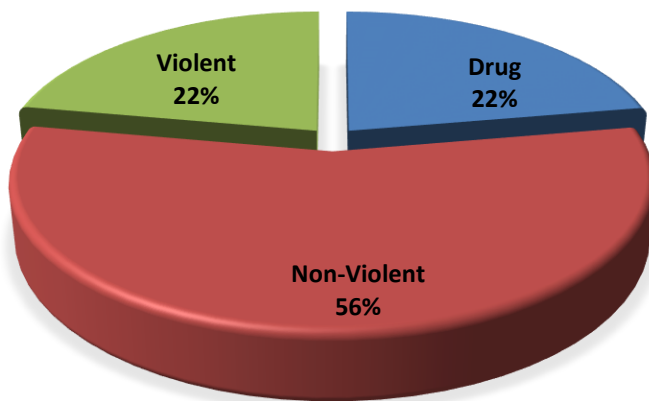


Figure 18 illustrates the percentage each offense comprises of each diagnosis.

Figure 18: Mental Illness Categories & Offense Type

	Felony Violent	Felony Drug	Felony Non-Violent	Mis Violent	Mis Drug	Mis Non-Violent	ORD
Schizophrenia/Delusional	36.56%	12.37%	31.05%	2.92%	0.34%	15.07%	1.69%
Bi-Polar/Major Depressive	26.07%	22.09%	37.40%	1.89%	0.82%	9.64%	2.09%
Mild Depression	25.98%	27.39%	32.74%	1.41%	2.06%	7.41%	3.00%
Anxiety Disorder	22.72%	24.07%	34.20%	3.58%	1.11%	10.37%	3.95%
PTSD	27.07%	25.31%	30.76%	1.41%	0.88%	7.91%	6.68%
Other Mental Illness	31.99%	21.58%	33.72%	1.15%	0.98%	6.97%	3.61%
Mentally Ill w/ No Diagnosis	23.22%	29.46%	32.76%	2.60%	1.21%	9.36%	1.39%

Figure 19 illustrates the regional offense type percentage of mentally ill inmates for whom most serious offense type was reported.

Figure 19: Mental Illness and Offense Type Percentage by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Felony	79.83%	82.60%	88.00%
Misdemeanor	14.05%	13.72%	11.70%
Ordinance	6.01%	3.68%	0.30%

Figure 20 illustrates the regional crime type percentage of mentally ill inmates for whom most serious offense type was reported. This table does not include inmates whose most serious offense was an ordinance violation

Figure 20: Mental Illness and Crime Type Percentage by Region

	Central Region	Western Region	Eastern Region
Violent	27.16%	24.63%	35.51%
Non-Violent	45.98%	36.84%	46.28%
Drug	20.94%	32.49%	18.85%

Figure 21: Mental Illness & Offense Type Percentage of Increase/Decrease since 2019

	Felony Violent % Change	Felony Drug % Change	Felony Non-Violent % Change	Mis Violent % Change	Mis Drug % Change	Mis Non-Violent % Change	ORD % Change
Schizophrenia/ Delusional	5.24%	-0.01%	-1.35%	-0.74%	-1.17%	-0.97%	-1.00%
Bi-Polar/Major Depressive	2.44%	2.28%	1.60%	-1.98%	-2.25%	-2.58%	0.48%
Mild Depression	8.54%	2.95%	0.24%	-2.27%	-2.33%	-7.77%	0.63%
Anxiety Disorder	1.87%	1.21%	-1.15%	-0.55%	-2.83%	-1.06%	2.51%
PTSD	3.40%	3.61%	-2.62%	-2.08%	-3.37%	-1.65%	2.73%
Other Mental Illness	1.53%	-0.34%	1.62%	-1.08%	-2.07%	-0.01%	0.34%
Mentally Ill w/ No Diagnosis	-0.98%	9.94%	7.36%	-4.08%	-3.74%	-6.42%	-2.09%

Note: The percentages in Figures 16, 18, 19 and 20 are from a total mentally ill population of 7,090.

Note: The Charlotte County Jail and Western Tidewater Regional Jail did not respond to the question regarding diagnosis and offense, or their answers were inconsistent with those given to the corresponding question (ques 18).

Inmate Aggression

There were 463 documented incidents of inmate aggression (to include physical or sexual assault and/or threats of violence) toward other inmates and 299 documented incidents of inmate aggression toward jail staff in the month of June, 2020. 155 inmate perpetrators had been diagnosed as mentally ill, and 75 victims of inmate aggression had been diagnosed as mentally ill.

Table 10: Inmate Aggression

Year	Toward Inmates	Toward Jail Staff	Perpetrators MI	Victims MI
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 FY2020, there were 47 inmates who died while in the custody of a local or regional jail. Thirteen of these inmates were reported by jails to have died due to an unnatural cause. Of the thirteen unnatural deaths in custody, 8 were confirmed as suicide. 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
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 FY20. 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 \$4.2 million.
- The total reported cost of mental health services, excluding medication but including medical doctors and nursing, was \$18.7 million. This was \$2.3 million more than reported for FY19. Several jails that failed to report the cost of mental health services in the 2019 survey, did report them for 2020. The increase in expenditure could be attributed to the increase in reporting.
- Total cost of mental health treatment was estimated at approximately \$23.3 million in FY20. Of these treatment costs it is reported that 66.92% of the total costs were funded by the locality, 4.86% funded by the state, 1.76% funded by the federal government, 4.52% by other funding sources, and the breakdown of fund source for the remaining 22% of total costs is unknown.

Table 12: Treatment Expenditures

Year	Medication	MH Services	Total Cost
2020	\$4.2 million	\$18.7 million	\$23.3 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: Charlotte County Jail and Danville City Jail dispensed medications and provided treatment services but did not report the cost of either.

Note: Henry County Jail, Page County Jail and Meherrin River Regional Jail reported that mental health services were provided but did not report the cost of such services.

Note: Several jails that reported mental health services in 2019 but failed to provide the cost (Culpeper County Jail; New River Valley Reg Jail; Riverside Regional Jail) did provide the cost in this year's survey.

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 11 to 565.

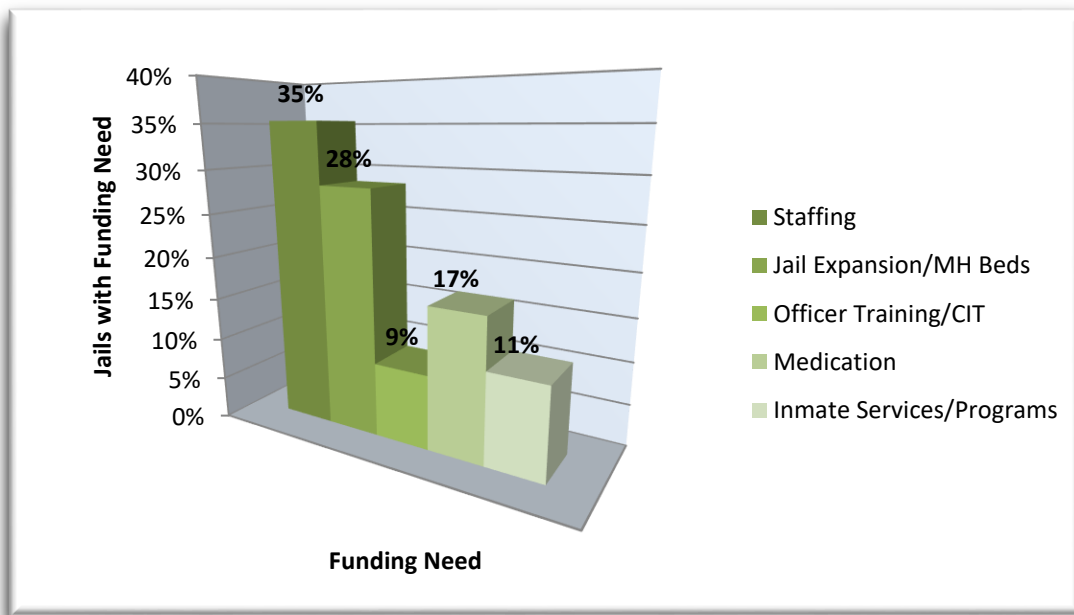
- 45 of 54 reporting jails provide mental health training to each new jail officer/deputy prior to his/her initial assignment to the jail. Of these jails, there is an average of 9 hours of mental health training provided per jail officer/deputy. Six jails provide 20 hours or greater of mental health training per jail officer/deputy prior to initial assignment.
- 37 of 54 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 3.65 hours of training in mental health topics each year.

Forty-three (43) jails indicated that their jail's electronic inmate management system includes mental health screening items, while 8 jails indicated that their electronic inmate management system includes inmate psychiatric diagnoses.

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 2020 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-one (51) responded to the question regarding additional funding needs, and the top responses were: additional staff (particularly discharge planning and QMHP), jail expansion/mental health beds, medication and mental health training.

Figure 19 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.



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.

Forty-seven (47) of 54 reporting jails have jail officers/deputies who have completed Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training. Of these jails, an average of 52.62 jail officers/deputies in each jail has completed CIT training. Twelve 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-two 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. The most newly established sites opened in FY19 in Abingdon (Highlands CSB), Lebanon (Cumberland Mountain CSB), Norton (Planning District 1 CSB), Winchester (Northwestern CSB), and Farmville (Crossroads CSB).. Additional information about CIT Programs may be gleaned from DBHDS FY20 Crisis Intervention Team Report, currently in progress. This report is due for completion and posting to the DBHDS website by the end of CY21.

Current Initiatives, Final Remarks & Future Measures

Sheriffs and Jail Superintendents were notified in June 2020 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.

Earlier in the year (March 11th), Governor Northam issued a State of Emergency as a result of the growing coronavirus pandemic. Jail populations slowly began to drop as jails and the courts engaged in strategic initiatives to prevent the spread of the coronavirus among the inmate population. Specific strategies to reduce jail populations included: lower bail bond amounts and release on personal recognizance; diversion to Home Electronic Monitoring; court ordered releases; lack of post-trial commitments as a result of court closures.

The maintenance of ongoing mental health and substance abuse treatment in the jails during this survey period has been made difficult because of the pandemic. A number of jails report that social distancing and quarantine safety measures put in place have restricted or closed normal mental health programming within their jails.

The 2016 Appropriation Act, [Chapter 780, Item 398, paragraph J](#), directed the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to establish mental health pilot programs at six local and regional jails to provide behavioral health services to inmates while incarcerated, and a continuum of care when they are released back into communities. The Act appropriated \$1 million in FY17 and \$2.5 million in FY18 for the establishment of the pilot programs. DCJS has continued to track the development and progress of the six sites who received grant funding: 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.

The 2019 Appropriation Act (Item 395 J.1–3) further continued the Jail Mental Health Pilot Program by appropriating \$2,500,000 the first year and \$2,500,000 for the second year. The 2019 Act added several new reporting requirements on program activities, including the following: "The Department shall collect on a quarterly basis qualitative and quantitative data of pilot site performance, to include: (i) mental health screenings and assessments provided to inmates, (ii) mental health treatment plans and services provided to inmates, (iii) jail safety incidents involving inmates and jail staff, (iv) the provision of appropriate services after release, (v) the number of inmates re-arrested or re-incarcerated within 90 days after release following a positive identification for mental health disorders in jail or the receipt of mental health treatment within the facility. The Department shall provide a report on its findings to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees no later than October 15th each year."

In each of the four summary reports published, measurable improvements have been documented in the well-being of both inmates and jail staff. The reports also document challenges identified by the jails in attempting to integrate meaningful behavioral health treatment into a correctional setting. Many of these challenges were exacerbated during the final quarter of FY2020 (April–June 2020) by the Covid-19 pandemic. Participating sites were forced to halt all group treatment programming and services, as well as many individual services, to prevent the potential spread of Covid-19 in the jails. Some program participants were released earlier than anticipated during this quarter as well, and mental health staff worked to ensure these individuals still received important reentry services to continue their treatment in the community. Some sites ensured that high levels of screenings and assessments of booked individuals continued, despite their limited ability to conduct these processes in person. Other sites could not maintain pre-pandemic levels because outside experts,

volunteers, and interns that help operate various elements of their programs could not enter the jails.

The DCJS Mental Health Pilot Program Report recommendations included that: 1) Jails and program participants would benefit greatly from stable, consistent base budget appropriation, rather than annual grant funding; and 2) If the program should continue at the current level of funding, then the number of funded jails should be increased from six to twelve. Additional findings can be located in the 2020 Evaluation of the Jail Mental Health Pilot Programs (a link to the report may be found in the appendices).

In 2017, DBHDS and local CSB's began a new behavioral health program called STEP-VA (System Transformation Excellence and Performance), 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 step one: same day access to assessments. Access to mental/behavioral healthcare services in the community is a key factor in diverting those who would benefit from such services from jail. In 2018, the General Assembly requested a JLARC study of the STEP-VA program (a link to the report may be found in the appendices). To further assist DBHDS and the CSB's in implementation of the program, the 2020 General Assembly appropriated \$62,739,824 in FY21 and \$68,490,045 in FY22 additional funding.

In 2018, the Mental Health Standards Committee developed recommendations for minimum standards for behavioral healthcare in local and regional jails. In 2019, legislation authorized the Board of Local and Regional Jails (BLRJ, formerly the Board of Corrections) to establish minimum standards for medical as well as behavioral health care services in local and regional jails. To that end, the Mental Health Standards Committee was reconvened to assist the BLRJ in fulfilling their charge. The BLRJ took up the proposed standards and made final recommendations in its report in November, 2019 (a link to the report may be found in the appendices). Also in 2019, budget language was approved directing the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to work with the Compensation Board and other agencies, as needed, to identify and report on the anticipated fiscal impact to local and regional jails in implementing the proposed behavioral and mental health standards, with a report due by June 30, 2020. Due to the pandemic and related delays, the report deadline was extended to June 30, 2021.

Virginia's Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) currently funds 11 diversion sites across the Commonwealth. These programs are diverse in their approaches to jail diversion, but all eleven programs target individuals with serious mental illness and/or co-occurring serious mental illness and substance use disorders. In July 2019, DBHDS was allocated \$708,663 per year in FY19 and FY20 for the creation of three rural, Intercept 2 diversion sites (booking/initial court hearing diversions). These three new sites were awarded funding and began implementation in FY20. DBHDS also allocated \$1.6 million per year in FY19 and FY20 for jail discharge planning for inmates with serious mental illness. DBHDS selected two regions for funding. Within each region chosen, funds have been allocated to multiple CSB's and one regional jail (including Hampton Roads Regional Jail and Southwest Virginia Regional Jail across the two regions). In addition, in 2020 DBHDS awarded funds for two additional forensic discharge-planning programs with CSBs serving Arlington Detention Center and the Roanoke City Jail. DBHDS currently funds 18 programs statewide for jail diversion and forensic discharge planning.

In 2020, the Virginia General Assembly authorized DCJS and DBHDS to collectively develop and establish the Mental Health Awareness Response and Community Understanding Services (Marcus) alert system. HB5043 directs the agencies to submit a plan for establishment of the system by July 1, 2021.

Implementation of the Marcus Alert effort will be tiered. By December 1, 2021, DBHDS is to establish five Marcus Alert programs and community care or mobile crisis teams, one in each region. By July 1, 2023, DBHDS is to establish five additional programs, one in each region. By July 1, 2026, all Community Services Board or Behavioral Health geographical areas shall have established a Marcus alert system that uses community care or mobile crisis teams.

Additionally, by July 1, 2021, every locality is to establish a voluntary database to be made available to the 911 alert system and the Marcus Alert system to provide mental health information and emergency contact information for response to an emergency or crisis. By July 1, 2022, every locality is to have established protocols for law-enforcement participation in the Marcus alert system.

During the 2020 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 656 and House Bill 1328 amended Virginia Code §53.1-133.03 to allow for the sharing of relevant information for the purpose of continuity of care of individuals in local and regional jails. Specifically, these bills state that any health care provider (as defined in §32.1-127.1:03) who has provided services within the last two years to a person committed to a local or regional jail shall, upon request by such jail, disclose to the jail any information necessary to ensure continuity of care of the person committed, with the exception of any information or records not permitted to be disclosed pursuant to 42 CFR Part 2 (information related to substance use disorders). These bills also provide some protection to health care providers who disclose medical and mental health information and records from civil liability resulting from such disclosure, including any liability under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, absent bad faith or malicious intent.

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, and 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 2020 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: 2020 Virginia Local & Regional Jail Survey: Assessment and Treatment of Inmates with Mental Illness

Appendix B: Jail Regions

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

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

Appendix F: Veteran and Homeless Inmates

Appendix G: Jails with a Mental Health Housing Unit

Appendix H: Hours of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Appendix I: Type of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Appendix J: Mental Health Medication Dispensed

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

Appendix L: Incidents of Inmate Aggression

Appendix M: Mental Health Treatment Expenditures

Appendix N: Areas of Benefit for Funding

Appendix O: Brief Jail MH Screen

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

Appendix Q: CIT Programs & Assessment Sites

Appendix R: Amendments to Prior Years

Appendix S: Relevant Links

Appendix A: 2020 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, 2020.**

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 abuse problem.

Clinical Diagnosis: A Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder – Fifth Edition (DSMV) Axis I or Axis II disorder/condition. In general, clinical diagnosis 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 psycho-education 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 abuse clinician for the purpose of providing psycho education about various substance abuse topics and/or to provide group feedback and support with regard to substance abuse issues. Examples could include AA meeting, NA meeting, or relapse prevention groups.

Individual Counseling: One on one session with licensed 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, feeling, mood, ability to relate to others and/or daily functioning.

Most Serious Offense: Question 8 asks that you report an inmates' 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.

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

A QMHP is not qualified to make 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. <http://23.29.59.140/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 16, 2020.

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 2020 was inmates. Of the jail's June 2020 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, 2020 was .

5. Jail inmates with Substance Use/Abuse Disorders: There were inmates known or suspected to have Substance Abuse Disorders but who have no clinically diagnosed or suspected, mental illness, in the jail during the month of June 2020.

6. Special Education Jail Inmates. There were inmates receiving special education during the month of June 2020.

7. As of July 1, 2019, jails are **required** to conduct mental health screenings, using a valid 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, 2019 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 in your jail? If so, please describe.

9a. Report the number of inmates committed to the jail in June, 2020 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 licensed 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 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:

17. Following a 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, Medical Doctor, Nurse Practitioner)?

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

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

The LIDS June Payment Details Report can provide a pretrial jail roster to assist in separating pretrial from post conviction inmates, as well as data on the number of inmate days. (May financials must be certified/approved before June may be generated).

Please be sure to only include inmate days in the ‘Total Inmate Days’ **not** inmate counts. The final column is **not** a sum of the counts in the first four columns.

Mental Illness Category	Females (Pretrial) in jail in June 2020	Females (PostConviction) in jail in June 2020	Males (Pretrial) in jail in June 2020	Males (PostConviction) in jail in June 2020	Total Inmate Days
Inmates with Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder or Delusional Disorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Bipolar Disorder or Major Depressive Disorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Dysthymic Disorder (mild depression)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Anxiety Disorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with other mental illness diagnosis	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates believed by history, behavior or other indicators to be mentally ill, for whom no clinical diagnosis is available	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total number of inmates diagnosed with or suspected to have a mental illness in this jail during the month of June 2020	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

19. 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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Bipolar Disorder or Major Depressive Disorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Dysthymic Disorder (mild depression)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with Anxiety Disorder	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates with other mental illness diagnosis	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inmates believed by history, behavior, or other indicators to be mentally ill, for whom no clinical diagnosis is available	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total number of inmates diagnosed with or suspected to have a mental illness in this jail during the month of June 2020	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

20. During the month of June 2020, there were a total of inmates clinically diagnosed with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder in the jail.
21. During the month of June 2020 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.
22. During the month of June 2020 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.
23. 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 2020. A total of hours of psychiatrist time were provided during the month of June 2020.

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

24. 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 2020. A total of hours of general MD time were devoted to mental health treatment during the month of June 2020.

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

25. 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.

26. 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 2020.

Treatment Category	Number Treated	Hours of Treatment Provided
Individual counseling	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Group mental health counseling	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Group Substance Abuse treatment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other types of individual or group mental health treatment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

27. Please indicate the total number of **hours of mental/behavioral health treatment** provided by each of the below entities during the **month of June 2020**. **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 26.**

Treatment Provider	Number of Treatment Hours
Jail mental health treatment staff (jail employees)	<input type="text"/>
Community Services Board (CSB/BHA) staff (Please include CSB staff assigned full-time to the jail. Not employees of the jail)	<input type="text"/>
Private contractors, including jail medical contractor (e.g., PHS, CMS)	<input type="text"/>

Total number of hours of individual or group mental health counseling provided to inmates at your jail **for the month of June 2020**

--

28. 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

29. 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 **30a** 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 **30b** 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.

30a. List the numbers of inmates who received each type of psychotropic medication treatment at your jail during the month of June 2020:

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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Zyprexa/olanzapine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Risperdal/risperidone	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seroquel/quetiapine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Triliafon/perphenazine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prolixin/fluphenazine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thorazine/chlorpromazine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abilify/aripiprazole	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geodon/ziprasidone	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clozaril/clozapine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other antipsychotic medication(s)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithobid/lithium carbonate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tegretal/carbamazepine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topamax/topiramate	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trileptal	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other mood disorder medication(s)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV. Antianxiety medications (Examples: Ativan/lorazepam, Xanax/alprazolam, Librium/chlordiazipoxide, Valium/diazepam, etc.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

30b. A total of inmates, were being dispensed psychotropic medications during the month of June, 2020.
Each inmate should be counted only once.

31a. A total of jail inmates clinically diagnosed with mental illness refused prescribed psychotropic medication treatment during the month of June 2020.

31b. Please note the jail's procedure when an inmate refuses to take prescribed medication.

32. 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 2020 and spent a total of days in isolation/segregation.
33. 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
34. 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
35. A total of mental health beds would be needed at this jail during the month of June 2020, to house all inmates with mental illness in mental health beds or units. **(This number should include all inmates identified in Question 34).**
36. 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
37. CSB prescreenings for psychiatric commitment (Temporary Detention Orders) for this jail are done via video:
- Always
 - Sometimes
 - Never
38. 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 2020.

Questions 39 through 41 should be answered using data from the entire Fiscal Year 2020

39. Total cost for all psychotropic medications administered at your jail during Fiscal Year 2020:
 \$
- (Check one: estimated cost; actual, prorated cost)
40. Total cost for all mental health services (excluding medications, but including MDs and nursing) provided by the jail during Fiscal Year 2020: \$

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

41. Indicate the amount of **funding from each of the sources below** for the amounts listed in questions 39 and 40.

- Commonwealth of Virginia (state) Funds: \$
- Federal funds: \$
- Local funds: \$
- Other funds: \$
- Total funds: \$ **(Should equal the sum of questions 39 & 40)**

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

43. 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

44a. Are all inmates with diagnosed mental illness provided with follow up case management or discharge planning services upon release from your jail?

- Yes
- No

44b. Type of Services Provided

45. 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.

46. 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 2020. Of these incidents inmate perpetrators had been clinically diagnosed as mentally ill, and victims of inmate aggression had been clinically diagnosed as mentally ill.

47. 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

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

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

51. 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 licensed MH/medical staff
- CSB staff
- Private, contract MDs or other MH professionals
- Jail Officers

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

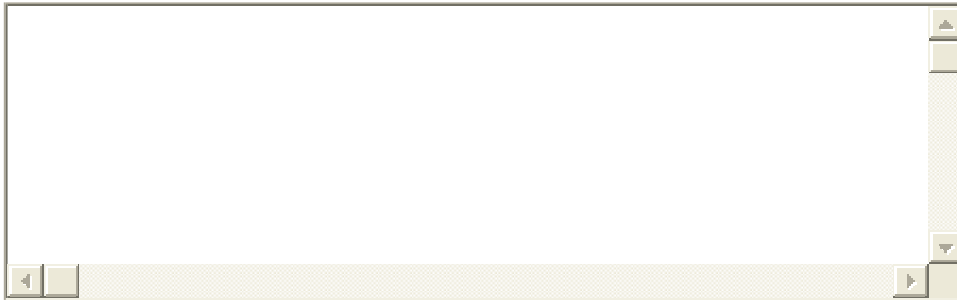
53. A total of hours of mental health training is provided to each new jail officer/deputy, prior to his/her initial assignment to the jail.

54. Jail Officers/Deputies are required to complete hours of annual training in mental health topics each year.

55. A total of officers/deputies on the jail staff have completed DCJS Certified 40-Hr Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training.

56. If state funding were available to assist jails with their mentally ill population, in what area would it be most beneficial to your jail? (Ie; Staffing, Medications, Jail Expansion etc)

Comments: Please include any remarks you wish regarding the management of inmates with mental illness in your jail



If you have any questions about this survey, please phone Kari Jackson at 804-371-4299 (SCB) or email kari.jackson@scb.virginia.gov. If you should experience any difficulties with the survey spreadsheet please contact Mark Pellett at mark.pellett@scb.virginia.gov

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
Bristol City 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
Piedmont Regional 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	6	14	8	17	4	1	1	51	24
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	2	13	9	7	2	0	8	41	17
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	37	57	7	10	14	4	12	141	108
023	Botetourt County Jail	0	21	3	28	3	25	13	93	24
037	Charlotte County Jail	0	0	7	2	0	0	3	12	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	1	145	58	19	7	3	0	233	153
047	Culpeper County Adc	1	10	0	9	2	0	0	22	13
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	41	47	26	11	23	24	0	172	111
061	Fauquier County Jail	1	6	3	2	5	0	0	17	12
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	41	33	28	24	62	91	0	279	136
073	Gloucester County Jail	2	3	6	6	2	1	0	20	7
087	Henrico County Jail	34	108	8	21	29	37	1	238	171
089	Henry County Jail	5	23	22	20	0	0	0	70	28
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	7	3
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	9	36	0	14	0	3	0	62	45
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	14	15	4	18	6	27	5	89	35
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	24	37	3	5	3	8	80	29
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	1	4	3	2	1	2	4	17	6
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	1	6	0	0	3	32	0	42	10
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	11	25	10	15	7	6	0	74	43
139	Page County Jail	4	9	14	12	2	0	3	44	15
141	Patrick County Jail	3	20	21	8	4	0	5	61	27
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	2	10	1	4	2	0	5	24	14
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	16	75	4	5	33	6	6	145	124
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	3	7	17	4	0	0	5	36	10
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	10	19	0	4	1	15	0	49	30
175	Southampton County Jail	0	4	3	3	0	0	3	13	4
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	5	18	24	2	10	1	11	71	33
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	4	16	17	2	9	13	33	94	29

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
465	Riverside Regional Jail	128	105	95	23	17	14	59	441	250
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	11	33	9	26	7	20	0	106	51
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	122	166	16	35	48	97	0	484	336
480	New River Regional Jail	10	14	128	11	8	10	6	187	32
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	28	94	37	111	34	133	81	518	156
491	Southside Regional Jail	9	19	31	21	9	4	11	104	37
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	25	131	63	63	80	66	14	442	236
493	Middle River Regional Jail	10	74	0	6	25	31	0	146	109
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	26	27	40	32	35	208	109	477	88
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	6	9	29	5	5	0	0	54	20
496	RSW Regional Jail	7	30	10	1	13	2	0	63	50
510	Alexandria Detention Center	6	12	1	0	3	41	0	63	21
520	Bristol City Jail	7	9	20	16	4	0	0	56	20
550	Chesapeake City Jail	28	92	114	31	23	18	156	462	143
590	Danville City Jail	5	12	9	8	0	0	0	34	17
620	Western Tidewater Regional	2	11	5	7	12	4	0	41	25
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	11	17	0	7	8	38	6	87	36
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	10	16	0	6	0	0	0	32	26
690	Martinsville City Jail	12	9	5	6	0	1	1	34	21
700	Newport News City Jail	55	62	24	23	18	11	40	233	135
710	Norfolk City Jail	12	19	33	0	5	178	0	247	36
740	Portsmouth City Jail	20	39	0	6	6	11	0	82	65
760	Richmond City Jail	14	30	0	3	3	12	0	62	47
770	Roanoke City Jail	7	6	7	3	4	0	0	27	17
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	64	224	108	141	14	110	15	676	302
	Totals	890	2030	1126	865	617	1303	624	7455	3537

Appendix D: Inmates Screened

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates screened with JASAT	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates Not Screened	Explanation of unscreened inmates
001	Accomack County Jail	148	90	0	18	0	n/a
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	94	0	0	5	0	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	113	0	0	43	96	Inmates who are uncooperative with the assessment, court and return inmates on weekenders.
023	Botetourt County Jail	72	0	0	35	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	27	0	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	323	90	0	58	14	Too Intoxicated - 11; Not Completed - 2; Straight to Cell - 1
047	Culpeper County Adc	43	0	0	2	0	N/A
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	344	0	0	52	103	*Less Than 3 Hour Hold *Impairment *Refusal *Crisis *Behavioral *Incomplete Screening
061	Fauquier County Jail	126	126	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	182	0	0	48	0	N/A
073	Gloucester County Jail	102	0	0	1	0	N/A
087	Henrico County Jail	572	0	0	104	0	0
089	Henry County Jail	87	87	0	2	0	All inmates are screened when booked into the jail.
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	28	28	0	0	0	N/A
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	1	0	0	66	0	N/A
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	40	0	0	21	4	Weekenders, Bonds, Overnight Court Returns
121	Montgomery County Jail	210	0	0	6	0	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	28	0	0	6	0	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	91	0	0	18	0	0
139	Page County Jail	59	59	0	0	0	0

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates screened with JASAT	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates Not Screened	Explanation of unscreened inmates
141	Patrick County Jail	109	0	0	90	0	I had several inmates that could have benefited from Mental Health evaluation in person but these were not performed due to COVID-19
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	56	0	0	7	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	320	75	0	36	34	Inmate refusal to complete the booking screen; inmates being highly intoxicated; under the influence of substances or highly uncooperative with the process.
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	267	267	0	20	0	N/A
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	84	0	0	21	99	0
175	Southampton County Jail	17	0	0	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	0	119	0	20	0	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	302	0	0	20	0	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	272	272	0	469	0	0
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	80	0	0	37	0	0
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	132	0	0	30	2	Refused Intake process
480	New River Regional Jail	0	376	0	34	0	0
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	137	0	0	230	0	0
491	Southside Regional Jail	59	0	0	4	0	N/A
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	357	0	0	159	0	0
493	Middle River Regional Jail	171	0	0	60	8	Inmate was intoxicated and unable to complete.
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	160	160	0	94	0	0
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	17	17	0	8	0	NA
496	RSW Regional Jail	174	0	0	5	0	N/A
510	Alexandria Detention Center	77	0	0	5	0	0
520	Bristol City Jail	0	0	87	28	0	N/A
550	Chesapeake City Jail	351	0	0	111	0	N/A
590	Danville City Jail	349	0	0	0	0	N/A
620	Western Tidewater Regional	178	0	0	40	0	Sometimes they are uncooperative at first, then screened.

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates screened with BJMHS	Inmates screened with CMHS	Inmates screened with JASAT	Inmates Recommended for MH Assessment	Inmates Not Screened	Explanation of unscreened inmates
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	652	0	0	104	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	85	85	0	27	0	N/A
690	Martinsville City Jail	117	0	0	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	154	154	0	57	0	NA
710	Norfolk City Jail	439	0	0	182	0	0
740	Portsmouth City Jail	98	0	0	67	0	If refuse screening, put on suicide precautions and re-evaluated, screened within 24hrs admission
760	Richmond City Jail	239	82	0	28	2	Non-Cooperative
770	Roanoke City Jail	242	0	0	4	0	N/A
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	646	0	0	79	0	N/A
	Totals	9031	2087	87	2561	362	

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

Jail Num	Jail Name	Typical Confinement Time Until Comprehensive MH Assessment	Average Time Period from Comp MH Assessment to Licensed Professional Diagnosis
001	Accomack County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	No answer given	7 to 14 days
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	=<24 hours	24 hours to 7 days
023	Botetourt County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	24 hours to 7 days
037	Charlotte County Jail	=<24 hours	=<24 hours
041	Chesterfield County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	24 hours to 7 days
047	Culpeper County Adc	24 hours to 7 days	24 hours to 7 days
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	24 hours to 7 days	24 hours to 7 days
061	Fauquier County Jail	No answer given	=<24 hours
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	24 hours to 7 days	>14 days
073	Gloucester County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	=<24 hours
087	Henrico County Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
089	Henry County Jail	No answer given	No answer given
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	=<24 hours	24 hours to 7 days
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	24 hours to 7 days	>14 days
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	=<24 hours	7 to 14 days
121	Montgomery County Jail	>14 days	>14 days
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	24 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	24 hours to 7 days	>14 days
139	Page County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days
141	Patrick County Jail	24 hours to 7 days	24 hours to 7 days
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	=<24 hours	=<24 hours
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	24 hours to 7 days	>14 days
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	=<24 hours	=<24 hours
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	>14 days
175	Southampton County Jail	>14 days	24 hours to 7 days
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	24 hours to 7 days	7 to 14 days
465	Riverside Regional Jail	7 to 14 days	>14 days
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	7 to 14 days	7 to 14 days

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

Appendix F: Veteran and Homeless Inmates

Jail Num	Jail Name	Vets	Vets w/MI	Vets w/MI & SA	Homeless	Homeless w/MI	Homeless w/MI & SA
001	Accomack County Jail	1	1	0	1	0	0
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	35	0	0	0	0	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	10	1	5	62	18	29
023	Botetourt County Jail	8	4	2	0	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	1	1	0	17	7	0
047	Culpeper County Adc	0	0	0	1	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	32	5	2	75	21	13
061	Fauquier County Jail	1	1	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	23	11	3	41	33	21
073	Gloucester County Jail	0	0	0	1	1	0
087	Henrico County Jail	58	13	13	66	2	15
089	Henry County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	3	1	0	0	0	0
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	16	4	1	1	0	0
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	0	0	0	1	1	1
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	1	1	1	0	0	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	18	5	5	9	1	1
139	Page County Jail	1	1	1	1	1	1
141	Patrick County Jail	3	2	2	3	3	3
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	1	1	1	0	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	44	6	5	23	5	18
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	15	0	0	12	2	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	1	1	0	14	0	0
175	Southampton County Jail	2	0	0	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	10	5	4	1	1	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	7	3	2	3	2	1
465	Riverside Regional Jail	25	15	8	18	9	3
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	12	0	0	0	5	3
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	0	0	0	38	24	2
480	New River Regional Jail	16	4	1	22	9	5
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	13	3	1	38	33	32
491	Southside Regional Jail	4	3	3	3	3	2
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	4	1	1	14	2	3
493	Middle River Regional Jail	4	1	0	12	6	4
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	14	15	14	20	15	15
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	27	7	3	3	0	0
496	RSW Regional Jail	8	0	0	26	5	1

Jail Num	Jail Name	Vets	Vets w/MI	Vets w/MI & SA	Homeless	Homeless w/MI	Homeless w/MI & SA
510	Alexandria Detention Center	2	1	1	28	7	5
520	Bristol City Jail	2	1	0	14	7	9
550	Chesapeake City Jail	61	23	3	9	1	0
590	Danville City Jail	9	0	0	3	2	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	20	11	5	0	11	5
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	14	14	13	17	12	12
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	3	0	0	1	0	1
690	Martinsville City Jail	0	0	0	3	1	1
700	Newport News City Jail	39	18	4	12	5	5
710	Norfolk City Jail	38	14	6	36	0	0
740	Portsmouth City Jail	9	3	1	5	4	1
760	Richmond City Jail	14	1	0	44	3	0
770	Roanoke City Jail	16	0	0	32	1	0
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	61	12	26	84	16	45
	Total	706	214	137	814	279	257

Appendix G: Jails with a Mental Health Housing Unit

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	N/A
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	Yes	21	8	92
023	Botetourt County Jail	No	0	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	no	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	No	0	0	0
047	Culpeper County Adc	No	0	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	Yes	58	27	85
061	Fauquier County Jail	No	0	0	17
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	Yes	14	14	28
073	Gloucester County Jail	Yes	2	1	1
087	Henrico County Jail	Yes	36	12	48
089	Henry County Jail	No	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	No	0	0	1
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	No	0	0	62
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	Yes	10	3	22
121	Montgomery County Jail	No	0	0	N/A
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	Yes	0	0	2
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	No	0	0	75
139	Page County Jail	No	0	0	20
141	Patrick County Jail	No	0	0	54
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	Yes	0	0	4
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	No	0	0	146
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	No	0	0	2
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	Yes	10	0	49
175	Southampton County Jail	No	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	0	0	0	6
465	Riverside Regional Jail	Yes	16	4	40
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	No	0	0	20
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Yes	67	45	471
480	New River Regional Jail	No	0	0	30
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
491	Southside Regional Jail	No	0	0	40
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	No	0	0	190
493	Middle River Regional Jail	no	0	0	168
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	Yes	40	32	72
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	No	0	0	0
496	RSW Regional Jail	No	0	0	63

Jail Num	Jail Name	MH Unit Y/N	Male MH Beds in Unit	Female MH Beds in Unit	MH Beds Needed
510	Alexandria Detention Center	Yes	18	6	50
520	Bristol City Jail	No	0	0	55
550	Chesapeake City Jail	Yes	70	19	308
590	Danville City Jail	No	0	0	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	No	0	0	142
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	NO	0	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	No	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	No	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	YES	14	0	101
710	Norfolk City Jail	Yes	49	0	227
740	Portsmouth City Jail	No	0	0	40
760	Richmond City Jail	Yes	36	12	48
770	Roanoke City Jail	Yes	33	22	55
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	Yes	69	16	85
	Totals		563	221	2919

Appendix H: Type of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Jail Num	Jail Name	Hours of Psyc 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	16	8	0	0	80	104
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	14	2	0	0	32	48
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	120	0	0	287	160	567
023	Botetourt County Jail	22	1	22	0	0	45
037	Charlotte County Jail	4	0	0	4	0	8
041	Chesterfield County Jail	48	6	0	32	40	126
047	Culpeper County Adc	0	2	0	0	0	2
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	177	0	0	763	0	940
061	Fauquier County Jail	0	1	0	6	0	7
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	17	4	70	0	17	107
073	Gloucester County Jail	0	4	0	2	0	6
087	Henrico County Jail	60	0	0	169	0	229
089	Henry County Jail	12	6	0	18	0	36
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	4	12	0	8	80	104
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	40	0	0	0	132	172
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	8	4	0	320	0	332
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	12	0	0	5	0	17
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	25	0	0	0	1	26
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	20	24	0	160	35	239
139	Page County Jail	4	8	0	2	4	18
141	Patrick County Jail	0	8	40	0	0	48
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	32	6	4	0	0	42
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	32	0	180	90	40	342
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	15	0	0	0	0	15
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	12	0	0	52	0	64
175	Southampton County Jail	0	2	0	0	0	2
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	4	4	0	135	4	147
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	20	20	0	0	40	80
465	Riverside Regional Jail	117	0	70	0	124	311

Jail Num	Jail Name	Hours of Psync 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
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	20	0	0	0	0	20
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	218	0	0	58	1000	1276
480	New River Regional Jail	24	32	0	440	0	496
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	45	5	0	9	153	212
491	Southside Regional Jail	3	1	24	0	0	28
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	127	32	0	720	517	1396
493	Middle River Regional Jail	44	0	0	0	0	44
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	192	328	1060	0	1055	2635
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	20	0	0	0	160	180
496	RSW Regional Jail	15	15	0	40	15	86
510	Alexandria Detention Center	80	12	0	1078	0	1170
520	Bristol City Jail	8	6	2	9	0	25
550	Chesapeake City Jail	64	0	0	0	442	506
590	Danville City Jail	0	8	0	40	0	48
620	Western Tidewater Regional	31	0	4	0	0	35
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	49	6	0	77	0	132
690	Martinsville City Jail	10	0	0	0	0	10
700	Newport News City Jail	70	0	132	0	2	204
710	Norfolk City Jail	48	0	0	0	601	649
740	Portsmouth City Jail	0	0	160	0	0	160
760	Richmond City Jail	64	0	0	52	0	116
770	Roanoke City Jail	128	0	0	0	160	288
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	13	0	0	0	0	13
	Totals	2108	567	1767	4576	4894	13912

Appendix I: Types of Mental Health Treatment Services Provided

Jail Num	Jail Name	Num Revd Indiv Counslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Revd Group Cnslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Group SA Trtmt	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Revd Other Trtmt	Hrs of Trtmt Prov
001	Accomack County Jail	35	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	96	207	0	0	4	6	68	75
023	Botetourt County Jail	33	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	32	32	49	40	49	40	49	102
047	Culpeper County Adc	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	259	603	12	86	9	75	0	0
061	Fauquier County Jail	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	182	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
087	Henrico County Jail	137	142	0	0	0	0	3	27
089	Henry County Jail	41	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	7	80	0	0	0	0	7	8
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	251
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	22	26	0	0	0	0	27	16
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	101	100	0	0	0	0	106	95
139	Page County Jail	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	12	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	29	73	0	0	0	0	30	40
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	19	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	40	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	Southampton County Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	95	135	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	98	160	0	0	8	30	0	0
465	Riverside Regional Jail	102	22	10	4	72	50	593	118
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	1326	1058
480	New River Regional Jail	192	440	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jail Num	Jail Name	Num Rcvd Indiv Counslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Group Cnslg	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Group SA Trtmt	Hrs Trtmt Prov	Num Rcvd Other Trtmt	Hrs of Trtmt Prov
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	167	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
491	Southside Regional Jail	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	41	38	100	100	20	120	0	0
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	40	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
496	RSW Regional Jail	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	24
510	Alexandria Detention Center	186	173	18	851	0	0	0	0
520	Bristol City Jail	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
550	Chesapeake City Jail	248	362	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	Danville City Jail	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	206	120	15	10	19	12	45	24
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	77	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	20	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	4	2	0	0	33	132	0	0
710	Norfolk City Jail	0	0	0	0	44	441	227	160
760	Richmond City Jail	53	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
770	Roanoke City Jail	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	153
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	2752	3429	204	1091	258	906	2719	2151

Appendix J: 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	Number of Inmates who were being Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds
001	Accomack County Jail	8	3	20	7	20	0
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	12	14	22	18	29	0
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	29	26	34	9	113	42
023	Botetourt County Jail	26	34	77	1	60	6
037	Charlotte County Jail	4	3	0	0	2	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	35	8	96	35	148	0
047	Culpeper County Adc	4	4	17	0	21	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	65	16	120	43	120	45
061	Fauquier County Jail	1	1	11	4	17	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	82	64	215	169	257	4
073	Gloucester County Jail	0	0	6	0	5	0
087	Henrico County Jail	94	40	121	41	340	46
089	Henry County Jail	61	29	29	4	74	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	6	3	5	0	9	1
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	25	8	47	25	62	8
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	13	10	24	3	47	10
121	Montgomery County Jail	1	0	6	0	7	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	32	8	9	0	17	0
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	31	34	33	0	101	4
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	58	19	69	1	129	3
139	Page County Jail	15	9	11	6	6	0
141	Patrick County Jail	15	6	9	1	59	4
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	10	16	6	2	19	19
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	112	33	81	26	140	6

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Receiving AntiPsychotic Meds	Inmates Receiving Mood Disorder Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiDepressant Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiAnxiety Meds	Number of Inmates who were being Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	9	9	30	8	32	0
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	20	7	33	16	52	1
175	Southampton County Jail	1	3	6	0	8	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	44	23	66	2	124	2
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	27	5	47	0	58	2
465	Riverside Regional Jail	179	166	135	10	469	117
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	59	16	78	0	102	27
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	329	96	505	0	518	134
480	New River Regional Jail	116	42	193	139	241	3
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	77	52	161	3	334	14
491	Southside Regional Jail	11	7	33	9	40	0
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	106	35	436	153	414	6
493	Middle River Regional Jail	95	51	131	1	306	2
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	76	81	145	0	396	74
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	12	11	35	25	51	6
496	RSW Regional Jail	53	37	67	1	118	0
510	Alexandria Detention Center	15	8	47	17	36	33
520	Bristol City Jail	36	16	27	6	55	4
550	Chesapeake City Jail	87	86	253	205	344	164
590	Danville City Jail	26	6	22	3	33	0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	99	41	175	19	99	7
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	117	71	178	5	271	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	11	36	32	1	32	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	15	3	20	0	21	1
700	Newport News City Jail	72	16	36	1	232	30
710	Norfolk City Jail	50	72	97	123	227	6

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Receiving AntiPsychotic Meds	Inmates Receiving Mood Disorder Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiDepressant Meds	Inmates Receiving AntiAnxiety Meds	Number of Inmates who were being Dispensed Psyc Meds	Inmates Refused Meds
740	Portsmouth City Jail	18	16	49	26	52	2
760	Richmond City Jail	40	19	47	5	127	63
770	Roanoke City Jail	30	10	22	27	119	5
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	385	219	497	2	533	347
	Totals	2954	1648	4671	1202	7246	1248

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

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as a Felony	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as a Misdemeanor	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as Violent	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported is Drug Related	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense is Reported as NonViolent	Total Inmates Reported
001	Accomack County Jail	47	4	22	5	24	51
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	31	10	9	21	11	41
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	78	55	45	16	73	133
023	Botetourt County Jail	60	5	25	16	30	92
041	Chesterfield County Jail	194	36	13	76	140	232
047	Culpeper County Adc	17	5	4	6	12	22
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	136	31	69	12	94	172
061	Fauquier County Jail	10	1	7	3	0	19
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	164	19	54	67	56	278
073	Gloucester County Jail	13	6	4	5	11	20
087	Henrico County Jail	220	17	43	64	124	238
089	Henry County Jail	65	5	29	10	31	70
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	3	4	4	0	3	7
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	50	11	18	13	29	62
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	6	15	0	5	16	22
121	Montgomery County Jail	53	24	15	25	36	77
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	17	0	4	0	15	17
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	22	20	9	4	22	42
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	67	7	29	22	24	74
139	Page County Jail	16	23	6	13	20	43
141	Patrick County Jail	44	2	12	30	4	61
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	23	9	2	8	22	32
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	133	13	74	18	60	146
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	25	12	4	7	26	37
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	40	8	11	7	28	49
175	Southampton County Jail	11	0	6	0	5	11
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	52	9	21	7	34	61
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	71	9	14	24	36	80
465	Riverside Regional Jail	402	38	152	89	197	441
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	89	16	36	7	61	106

Jail Num	Jail Name	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as a Felony	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as a Misdemeanor	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported as Violent	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense Reported is Drug Related	Inmates Whose Most Serious Offense is Reported as NonViolent	Total Inmates Reported
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	457	26	226	56	219	484
480	New River Regional Jail	184	3	57	66	64	187
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	302	138	143	144	158	481
491	Southside Regional Jail	80	9	40	24	26	89
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	353	28	100	163	116	381
493	Middle River Regional Jail	125	11	33	52	54	136
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	453	24	86	146	188	477
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	53	0	15	7	31	53
496	RSW Regional Jail	60	3	9	14	40	63
510	Alexandria Detention Center	55	7	35	4	33	62
520	Bristol City Jail	41	15	16	17	23	56
550	Chesapeake City Jail	447	15	105	184	170	462
590	Danville City Jail	32	1	4	14	15	33
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	71	15	39	19	31	87
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	20	7	9	4	14	27
690	Martinsville City Jail	21	0	6	0	15	21
700	Newport News City Jail	183	50	86	39	109	233
710	Norfolk City Jail	234	13	117	30	128	247
740	Portsmouth City Jail	48	36	42	0	42	84
760	Richmond City Jail	53	2	18	12	22	55
770	Roanoke City Jail	27	2	5	9	15	29
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	534	69	187	97	302	607
	Totals	5992	888	2119	1681	3059	7090

Appendix L: Incidents of Inmate Aggression

Jail Num	Jail Name	Num of Incidents of Inmate Aggression twd Other Inmates	Num of Incidents of Inmate Aggression twd Jail Staff	Num of Perpetrators MI	Num of Victims MI
001	Accomack County Jail	0	0	0	0
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	2	0	2	1
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	2	16	11	0
023	Botetourt County Jail	1	0	1	0
037	Charlotte County Jail	0	1	0	0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	0	1	0	0
047	Culpeper County Adc	2	0	0	0
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	3	3	1	0
061	Fauquier County Jail	0	0	0	0
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	5	0	3	1
073	Gloucester County Jail	0	0	0	0
087	Henrico County Jail	25	8	12	7
089	Henry County Jail	0	0	0	0
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	0	1	1	0
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	1	1	0	0
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	4	6	5	0
121	Montgomery County Jail	0	1	1	0
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	2	0	1	2
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	19	1	2	0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	11	1	4	2
139	Page County Jail	0	0	0	0
141	Patrick County Jail	0	1	1	1
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	0	0	0	0
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	9	0	0	1
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	2	0	2	2
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	1	1	1	0
175	Southampton County Jail	4	0	0	0
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	2	1	1	0
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	5	3	6	2
465	Riverside Regional Jail	12	1	2	3
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	4	1	4	2
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	13	35	24	12
480	New River Regional Jail	9	2	3	6
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	3	9	3	1
491	Southside Regional Jail	2	0	2	0
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	162	150	12	6
493	Middle River Regional Jail	4	0	0	1

Jail Num	Jail_Name	Num of Incidents of Inmate Aggression twd Other Inmates	Num of Incidents of Inmate Aggression twd Jail Staff	Num of Perpetrators MI	Num of Victims MI
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	11	1	8	6
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	1	0	0	0
496	RSW Regional Jail	2	0	1	0
510	Alexandria Detention Center	1	3	1	0
520	Bristol City Jail	3	0	2	1
550	Chesapeake City Jail	11	3	6	7
590	Danville City Jail	3	0	1	1
620	Western Tidewater Regional	12	3	8	2
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	48	31	0	0
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	0	0	0	0
690	Martinsville City Jail	0	0	0	0
700	Newport News City Jail	22	0	14	0
710	Norfolk City Jail	9	1	3	3
740	Portsmouth City Jail	1	5	4	1
760	Richmond City Jail	13	4	2	0
770	Roanoke City Jail	7	1	0	1
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	10	3	0	3
	Totals	463	299	155	75

Appendix M: Mental Health Treatment Expenditures

Jail Num	Jail Name	FY21 Cost of Medications	FY21 Cost of MH Services	FY21 Total Funds
001	Accomack County Jail	\$6,980	\$35,092	\$42,072
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	\$5,000	\$200,000	\$205,000
013	Arlington County Detention Facility	\$111,458	\$903,299	\$1,052,755
023	Botetourt County Jail	\$97,464	\$51,624	\$275,000
037	Charlotte County Jail	\$0	\$0	\$0
041	Chesterfield County Jail	\$67,818	\$118,016	\$185,834
047	Culpeper County Adc	\$2,500	\$4,800	\$4,800
059	Fairfax Adult Detention Center	\$121,527	\$2,170,092	\$2,320,101
061	Fauquier County Jail	\$4,151	\$54,696	\$58,847
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	\$110,975	\$195,800	\$306,775
073	Gloucester County Jail	\$128	\$68,000	\$68,128
087	Henrico County Jail	\$188,975	\$632,196	\$821,171
089	Henry County Jail	\$1,569	\$0	\$1,569
103	Lancaster Correctional Center	\$5,100	\$25,750	\$30,850
107	Loudoun County Adult Detention	\$25,460	\$128,370	\$908,256
119	Middle Peninsula Regional	\$17,691	\$453,065	\$470,755
121	Montgomery County Jail	\$3,000	\$14,000	\$17,000
131	Eastern Shore Regional Jail	\$60,000	\$30,000	\$90,000
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	\$125,134	\$168,200	\$0
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	\$95,910	\$286,220	\$382,130
139	Page County Jail	\$3,200	\$0	\$0
141	Patrick County Jail	\$53,329	\$57,025	\$110,354
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$5,000
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	\$81,211	\$843,480	\$924,691
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	\$20,000	\$40,200	\$60,200
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	\$36,067	\$34,041	\$70,108
175	Southampton County Jail	\$6,697	\$12,000	\$18,697
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	\$91,394	\$80,000	\$171,394
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail	\$50,000	\$128,690	\$178,690
465	Riverside Regional Jail	\$248,585	\$2,500,000	\$2,748,855
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	\$49,833	\$794,692	\$844,526
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	\$293,500	\$2,365,000	\$2,658,500
480	New River Regional Jail	\$125,535	\$77,586	\$203,121
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail	\$206,052	\$454,250	\$660,302
491	Southside Regional Jail	\$7,883	\$34,824	\$42,707
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	\$173,361	\$306,960	\$483,285
493	Middle River Regional Jail	\$52,832	\$972,767	\$1,025,599

Jail Num	Jail Name	FY21 Cost of Medications	FY21 Cost of MH Services	FY21 Total Funds
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail	\$191,961	\$230,880	\$230,880
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
496	RSW Regional Jail	\$68,021	\$40,000	\$108,021
510	Alexandria Detention Center	\$8,840	\$1,085,726	\$1,085,726
520	Bristol City Jail	\$42,000	\$185,000	\$227,000
550	Chesapeake City Jail	\$73,440	\$292,000	\$365,440
590	Danville City Jail	\$0	\$0	\$0
620	Western Tidewater Regional	\$141,885	\$251,377	\$393,263
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail	\$222,961	\$264,465	\$487,426
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	\$31,872	\$48,555	\$80,426
690	Martinsville City Jail	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$30,000
700	Newport News City Jail	\$25,439	\$146,680	\$172,119
710	Norfolk City Jail	\$61,932	\$539,500	\$601,432
740	Portsmouth City Jail	\$34,040	\$14,220	\$48,260
760	Richmond City Jail	\$189,192	\$170,955	\$360,147
770	Roanoke City Jail	\$51,116	\$247,467	\$298,583
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr	\$320,333	\$547,000	\$867,333
	Totals	\$4,056,349	\$18,316,562	\$22,823,127

Appendix N: Areas of Benefit for Funding

Jail Num	Jail	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
001	Accomack County Jail		1			1
005	Alleghany County Regional Jail	1			1	
013	Arlington County Detention Facility		1			1
023	Botetourt County Jail		1			
037	Charlotte County Jail	1	1			
041	Chesterfield County Jail	1	1			
047	Culpeper County Adc		1			
069	Northwestern Regional Jail	1	1			
073	Gloucester County Jail	1	1			
087	Henrico County Jail	1	1			
089	Henry County Jail	1	1			
103	Lancaster Correctional Center		1	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			1	
135	Piedmont Regional Jail	1	1			
137	Central Virginia Regional Jail	1	1			
139	Page County Jail	1	1	1		
141	Patrick County Jail				1	
143	Pittsylvania County Jail	1	1	1	1	1
153	Pr. William/Manassas Regional	1			1	

Jail Num	Jail	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
161	Roanoke County/Salem Jail	1			1	
165	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Regional Jail	1	1			
175	Southampton County Jail		1			
193	Northern Neck Regional Jail	1	1			
460	Pamunkey Regional Jail			1		
465	Riverside Regional Jail	1		1	1	
470	Virginia Peninsula Regional	1	1		1	
475	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	1	1	1		1
480	New River Regional Jail		1	1		1
485	Blue Ridge Regional Jail					1
491	Southside Regional Jail	1				
492	Southwest Virginia Regional Jail	1				
493	Middle River Regional Jail	1	1			
494	Western Virginia Regional Jail		1		1	
495	Meherrin River Regional Jail				1	
496	RSW Regional Jail	1				
510	Alexandria Detention Center	1				
520	Bristol City Jail	1	1			
550	Chesapeake City Jail	1	1			
590	Danville City Jail				1	1
620	Western Tidewater Regional	1				
630	Rappahannock Regional Jail		1	1		
650	Hampton Correctional Facility	1	1	1	1	
690	Martinsville City Jail	1				
710	Norfolk City Jail	1			1	1
740	Portsmouth City Jail	1	1			

Jail Num	Jail	Staffing	Jail Expansion/MH Beds	Officer Training/CIT	Medication	Inmate Services/Programs
760	Richmond City Jail	1			1	1
770	Roanoke City Jail	1				1
810	Virginia Beach Correction Ctr		1			
	Totals	36	29	9	17	11

Appendix O: Brief Jail Mental Health Screen

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 P: 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: _____
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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:
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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 R: Amendments to Prior Years

NONE

Appendix S: Relevant Links

Chapter 837, Amendment of §53.1-133.03 (2020)

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

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

<https://budget.lis.virginia.gov/item/2020/2/hb5005/enrolled/1/322/>

[2019 JLARC Report on the Implementation of STEP-VA](#)

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

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>

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>

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>

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, 2020

<https://rga.lis.virginia.gov/Published/2021/RD68/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/2020/07/MinimumStandardsBHServicesJailsReport92419.pdf>

Jail Diversion Annual Report

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

Virginia Crisis Intervention Team Coalition

<https://virginiacit.org/>

Virginia Association of Community Services Boards

<https://vacsb.org/>

Community Services Board 2017 Annual Report

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

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>

NAMI Virginia-National Alliances on Mental Illness in Virginia

<http://namivirginia.org/>

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/>

2020 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 1289

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

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/>