

# Mental Health Services in State Prison: Current and Future Directions

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# About Dr. Wright

- D.Ed. from Indiana University of PA and MA from Edinboro University of PA.
- 15 years with PA DOC as a Regional and Institutional Licensed Psychologist Manager
- 12 years with PA Public Schools as a School Psychologist
- Experience in providing mental health services in a variety of settings.
- PA Licensed Psychologist, Nationally Certified School Psychologist, and PA Pupil Services Supervisor Certificate

# About Dr. Schneider

- PsyD from Carlow University and MS from University of Pittsburgh
- 5 years with PA DOC as a Regional and Institutional Licensed Psychologist Manager
- Experience in providing mental health services in a variety of settings
- PA Licensed Psychologist and Board Certified in Counseling Psychology (ABPP)

# What is our role within the PA DOC?

- Provide consultative clinical support services to institutional psychology departments, develop departmental policy that conforms to PA and APA standards and ethics, conduct quarterly and annual audits of services.

# Why this Presentation?

- The Department of Corrections has become the single largest provider of MH services in Pennsylvania.
- While the overall population of the DOC is declining, the MH population is on the rise.
- With the increase in mental health population, it has necessitated the DOC to refine and focus our psychological service delivery to the increasingly diverse needs of our incarcerated population.
- This presentation will demonstrate to participants the mental health services currently available to individuals housed by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections.

# Objectives

- Explain the mental health challenges individuals face while incarcerated
- Describe the current mental health services being offered to those individuals who are housed by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
- Analyze direction Pennsylvania DOC is going in terms of mental health services being offered

# PA DOC Data

- 36,501 were incarcerated in Pennsylvania as of 12.31.2021
  - 34,688 were Male
  - 1,813 were Female

# Identifying Mental Health Needs in PA

- MH/ID Roster:
- “A” - No history of MH treatment
- “B” - MH treatment within the past 2 years
- “C” – Actively prescribed psychotropic medication or being monitored by Psychology staff
- “D” – Serious Mental Illness (SMI), Intellectual Disability (ID), and/or Guilty But Mentally Ill (GBMI)



# Identifying Mental Health Needs in PA

- MH/ID Roster:
- “A” – 33%
- “B” – 29%
- “C” – 30%
- “D” – 8%

# Screening for MH Issues

- All newly committed individuals or Parole Violators are screened by Psychology staff the day of arrival or within 72 hours
- Obtain basic demographic information
- MH, Abuse, Substance Abuse, Educational, Violence, and Vocational History
- Screen for trauma (PCL-5) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (AQ-10)
- Includes a Mental Status Exam
- Psychology staff complete Suicide Risk Assessment (SRA) based on Acute, Chronic, and Protective Factors
- Create Safety Plan

# MH Challenges Faced

- Adjustment Disorders
- Insomnia
- Anxiety, Depression, PTSD
- IDD
- MDD, Bipolar, Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective D/O

# MH Service Delivery

- Psychological Support Associates (PSA), Psychological Support Specialists (PSS), or Licensed Psychologists (LP) deliver Psychological services
- Under the supervision of a Licensed Psychologist Manager (LPM)
- Psychology staff based on size of MH/ID roster (ratio)
- Attempt to have Psychology staff coverage in the evening and on weekends
- Attempt to have Psychology staff “housed” on the block they are providing Psychological services

# MH Service Delivery

- Delivery of MH services depends on roster status or clinical need
- Psychology staff see individuals in General Population:
  - “C” roster – Once every 90 days or as needed
  - “D” roster – Once every 60 days or as needed
- Individuals on the MH roster required to have Individual Recovery Plan (IRP)
- IRP’s updated based on Policy and Change of Status
- Psychiatry providers required to see every 90 days or as needed
- Psychiatry providers also utilize Telehealth

# MH Service Delivery – Restricted Housing Unit (RHU)

- Every individual admitted is assessed for suicide risk and a MSE is completed
- Currently, all individuals are followed for three (3) consecutive days by Psychology staff (Nursing staff if Psychology is not available) after admission to RHU
- Individuals are offered out-of-cell (OOC) meetings with Psychology on monthly basis or as needed. SRA's are updated based on MH roster status or as needed.
- C-roster individuals have access to Psychiatry. Others if referred by Psychology.

# MH Service Delivery – Diversionary Treatment Unit (DTU)

- For individuals with an SMI housed in Restricted Housing
- Every individual admitted is assessed for suicide risk and a MSE is completed
- Currently, all individuals are followed for three (3) consecutive days by Psychology staff (Nursing staff if Psychology is not available) after admission to DTU
- Individuals are offered out-of-cell (OOC) meetings with Psychology every 14 days, or as needed.
- Individuals have access to at least 10 hours per week of structured activity (e.g. groups) and 10 hours unstructured activity (e.g. yard, recreation)
- Increased access to Psychiatry

# Specialized MH Services

- Residential Treatment Unit (RTU)
- Secure Residential Treatment Unit (SRTU)
- Behavior Management Unit (BMU)
- Intensive Management Unit (IMU)
- Psychiatric Observation Cell (POC)
- Mental Health Unit (MHU)
- Forensic Treatment Center (FTC)



# Residential Treatment Unit (RTU)

- For individuals diagnosed with SMI or have a serious impairment in functioning
- Recovery Model
- Increased services via Psychology
- Multidisciplinary Group Programming
- Use of “rewards” or token economy
- Ultimate goal is reintegration into General Population if clinically appropriate

# Secure Residential Treatment Unit (SRTU)

- Is designed to provide management, programming, and treatment for an incarcerated individual who exhibits SMI, chronic disciplinary issues, and demonstrates an inability to adapt to a general population setting
- The focus is to convey sufficient skills in behavioral control, coping, and compliance with recommended treatment
- Phase System
- More privileges as behavior improves
- Psychology integral in providing support
- Offered at least 10 Out-of-Cell Structured and Unstructured activities
- Typically released to RTU once on Phase 1

# Behavior Management Unit (BMU)

- Is designed to provide management, programming, and treatment for an incarcerated individual who exhibits severe Personality Disorder with functional impairment, chronic disciplinary issues, and demonstrates an inability to adapt to a general population setting
- The focus is to convey sufficient skills in behavioral control, coping, and compliance with recommended interventions
- Phase System
- More privileges as behavior improves
- Psychology integral in providing support
- Offered at least 10 Out-of-Cell Structured and Unstructured activities

# Intensive Management Unit (IMU)

- Used to house and provide socialization opportunities for individuals confined to a Security Level 5 (SL5) setting for extended periods
- The goal of the program is to identify thinking errors and provide the skills necessary to overcome inappropriate behaviors and reintegrate into general population.
- These individuals may be on the Department's Restricted Release List (RRL).
- The program will use a progressive six-tiered phase system based on the individual's adjustment and attainment of goals/objectives noted in his/her Behavior Improvement Plan (BIP).
- MH services provided based on MH roster status
- In-cell and OOC group programming

# Psychiatric Observation Cell (POC)

- Individuals who are a danger to themselves or others
- Assessed by Psychology staff and/or Nursing staff prior to placement
- Admitted to the POC via a Psychiatry Provider's order
- Seen daily by Psychology and Psychiatry
- Levels of watch and property determined by risk
- Goal is for stabilization within 72 hours
- SRA is part of discharge planning
- If longer, consider MH commitment

# Mental Health Unit (MHU)

- Individuals admitted under a 302 or 304 for acute stabilization
- Ability to force medication over objection
- In addition to medication management, offers a therapeutic milieu
- Can extend commitment with transfer to Forensic Treatment Center

# Forensic Treatment Center (FTC)

- Long-term mental health placement
- The operation of the FTC is guided by the Regulations for Inpatient Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals, Chapter 5333 of Title 55, published by the Office of Mental Health.

# Intermediate Care Unit (ICU)

- ICU is for the intensive mental health treatment of the individual
- Admission to the ICU shall be based on the following general criteria: multiple admissions to the Forensic Treatment Center (FTC) and/or other specialized units due to mental illness; patterns of inability to cope with general population or Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) stressors which are a result of mental illness; and noted intermittent noncompliance with medication that results in decompensation of the individual's overall mental health
- Increased MH contacts and group programming



# Assessing Suicide Risk

- All individuals entering PA DOC
- Individuals being admitted to specialized units (i.e. POC, RHU, DTU, etc.)
- As clinically appropriate, changes in status
- Identify Suicide Risk/Protective Factors (SRPF)
- Acute, chronic, protective factors
- MSE
- Safety Plan

# Future Directions

- **Neurodevelopmental Residential Treatment Unit (NRTU)**
  - Designed for individuals with Diagnoses of Autism Spectrum Disorder or other Neurodevelopmental Disorder
  - Demonstrated need for targeted supports beyond a typical RTU (e.g., patterns of clinically significant impairments or adaptive deficits, etc., which are believed to be a result of the Neurodevelopmental disorder).
- **Memory Care Unit (MCU)**
  - Is designed to provide structure, consistency and support for individuals who have been diagnosed with Cognitive Impairment and Dementia
  - This is to help address the needs of the aging DOC population

# Future Directions

- Psychological Assessments
  - Computer Administration and Scoring
  - Instant results
  - Wider range of instruments available to all institutions
- Training
  - Dialectical Behavior Therapy
  - Functional Behavioral Assessments
- Therapeutic Interventions
  - Develop a Standard of Care
  - Prescriptive Interventions
  - Focus on quality of treatment

# Future Directions

- Clinical Supervision
  - Group
  - Individual
  - Skills training
  
- Policy Revisions
  - Policy Based Clinical Contacts
  - Clinical Need
  - Clinically Appropriate Allocation of Resources
  - Quality over Quantity

# Objectives – Revisited

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