



# Why 'deflection' matters-Part II: Places, encounter characteristics and outcomes of police encounters with persons with mental illnesses in Chicago

Amy C Watson, PhD

# Overview

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The Crisis Intervention Team Model

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CIT in Chicago

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The nature and outcomes of police encounters with persons with mental illnesses

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# The Crisis Intervention Team Model: CORE ELEMENTS

- **Partnerships** with other first responder agencies, community providers, advocates, family members and persons with lived experience of serious mental illness: **THIS IS THE TEAM**
- Single point of entry to emergency psychiatric services
- Development of a responsive mental health crisis system (minimize LE/CJ involvement)
- Changes in policies and procedures
- Specialized training for volunteers-40 hour CIT training

# CIT in Chicago

Superintendent's Steering Committee

Training developed in partnerships with community partners-NAMI, MH provider agencies, etc...

Began in 2 pilot districts in 2005-

- 30-40 officers/supervisors per district
- Citywide (all 225 districts) implementation began 2006
- 2300 CIT officers trained--~1500 in districts Fall 2015

MH Crisis Response and CIT Directives

Designated ED drop-offs



# CIT and Mental Health Service Accessibility in Police Encounters: Impact on Outcomes for Persons with Serious Mental Illnesses

## Credit where credit is due

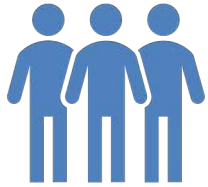
- Co-investigators & Consultants
  - Michael Compton, MD, MPH, Columbia University
  - Jeff Draine, PhD, Temple University
  - Jen Wood, PhD, Temple University
  - Joel Caplan, PhD, Rutgers University
  - Don Hedeker, PhD University of Chicago
  - Linda Owens, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago
  - Melissa Morabito, UMASS-Lowell
  - Melissa Reuland, Johns Hopkins
  - NAMI Chicago
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## Specific Aims:

Examine CIT in all Chicago Police Districts in order to:

1. Estimate the impact of CIT training on immediate outcomes of mental health-related calls
2. Determine how immediate call outcomes, CIT response, access arrangements, & availability of mental health services affect longer-term outcomes and utilization of services over a period of 12 months
3. Describe process by which officers connect individuals with psychiatric services through both experiences that officers, consumers, and other key individuals have had and the perceptions they hold
4. To explore the geographic associations between MH service accessibility, community characteristics, characteristics of calls and call subjects, call outcomes, and longer-term MH and CJ system outcomes

# Methods



## District visits

Call data collection from officers

Ride-along observations

Qualitative interviews



## Mapping

Services

Call locations

Community characteristics



## Call Subject Follow-up

Experience of encounter

3,6, 9 &12 month follow-up

Qualitative interviews.

Mental Health  
Related calls  
Data collected July  
2013-Sept 2016



300 officers  
participated

81 (27%) were CIT trained

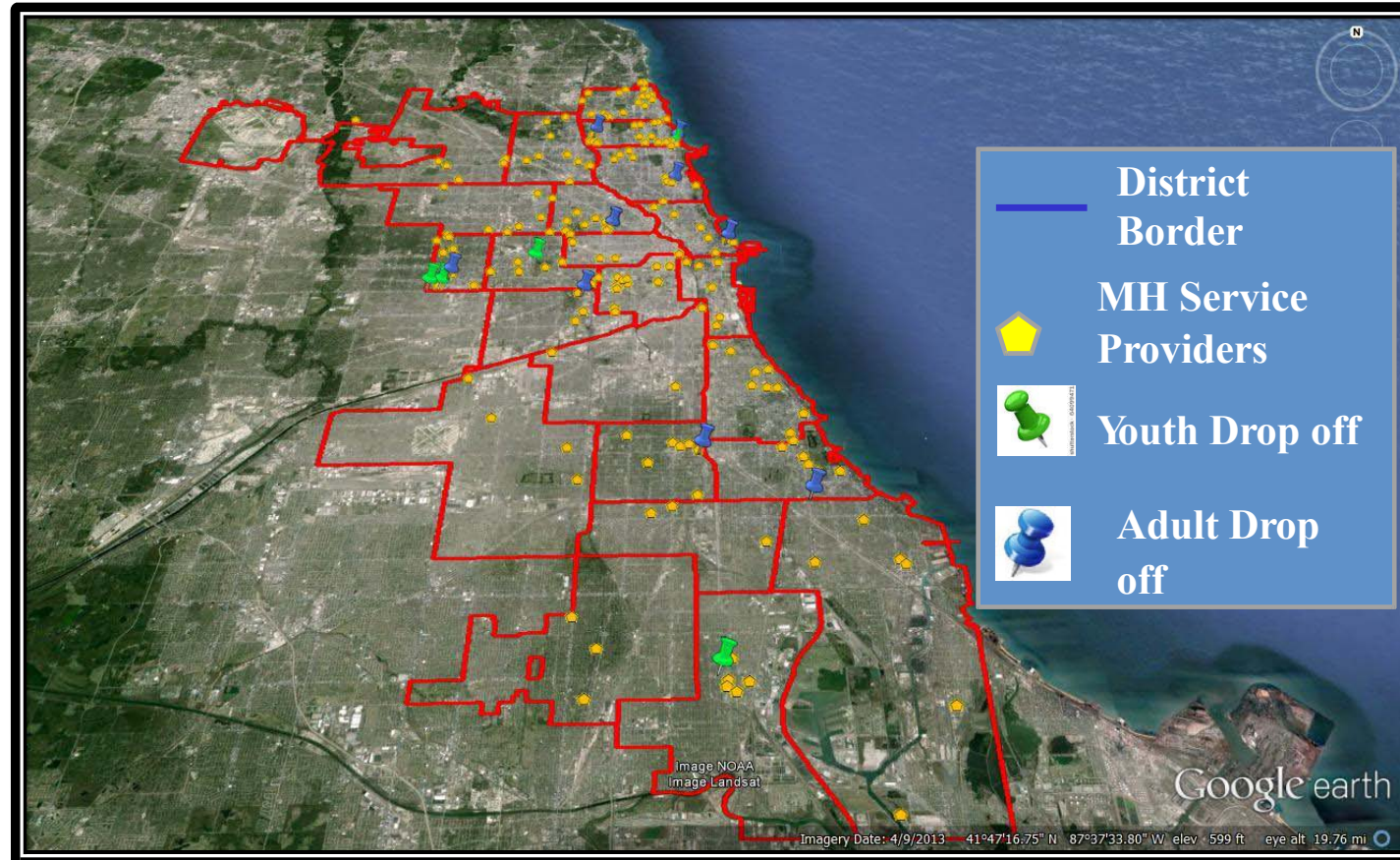


428 Mental Health  
related calls

134 (31.3%) with CIT response  
279 (65.2%) Dispatch initiated  
(109, 25.5% Dispatched as MD)  
150 (35%) subjects officer had  
dealt with before



## Chicago Police Districts, Designated ER drop offs & MH Service Providers



# Nature of Police Encounters



## Location of call

Private home	147, 34.4%
Street/Public Park	133, 31.1%
Business/government/facility/ transit	128, 29.9%
Hosp/MH Provider	20, 4.7%



## Call Characteristics

Pre-identified as Mental Disturbance or Suicide Threat/Attempt	109 (25.5%)
Some force used	59 (13.8%)

# Nature of Police Encounters

<b>CALL RESOLUTION</b>	
<b>Someone requested resolution</b>	
yes	221 (51.6)
<b>Who requested resolution</b>	
Family member	66 (15.4)
Clinician	18 (4.2)
Business owner	48 (11.2)
Subject	41 (9.6)
Security/Police	33 (7.7)
Community member	5 (1.2)
Other	9 (2.1)
<b>What resolution requested</b>	
Hospital transport	141 (32.9)
Arrest	19 (4.4)
Removal from Property	38 (8.9)
Other	23 (5.4)

## Call Outcome

- Arrest 26, 6.1%
- Transport hospital 184, 43.0%
- Refer to services 32, 7.5%
- Resolve on Scene 169, 39.5%
- Other 17, 4.0%
- In the 402 calls in which an arrest was not made, officers indicated they could have arrest in 129 (32.1%)

# Behavioral signs of vulnerability/crisis and risk

## SIGNS OF VULNERABILITY

- Under influence of drugs 12.4%
- Under influence of ETOH 22.2%
  
- Sad/Depressed 42.5%
- Confused thinking 63.6 %
- Hearing voices 20.6%
- Odd/unfounded beliefs 42.8%
  
- Verbally abusive 32.7%
- Damaging Property 12.6%
  
- Subject officer had dealt with before 35%
  
- Officer gathered information that subject was prescribed psychiatric medication 46.7%
  - More than half of those gone off medication

Behavioral Risks	Frequency (%)
Suicide Attempt	21 (4.9)
Suicide Threat	50 (11.7)
Thoughts of Suicide	63 (14.7)
Possession of weapon	26 (6.1)
Threat of harm to others	102 (23.8)
Threat of harm to police	56 (13.1)
Unable to care for self	166 (38.8)

# CIT and Call Outcomes- Arrest

## Modeling Arrest Outcomes

	Odds ratio	Std. Error	z	P> z
CIT	.471	.280	-1.27	.205
Location (private home/public housing is reference category)				
Street/park	.551	.379	.386	.386
Business/gov/police/transit	2.2	1.19	.142	.142
Hosp/mh provider	1	empty	empty	
Mental Health Call	.116	.122	-2.04	.041
_cons	.071	.037	-5.13	.000
District variance	.533	.561		
ICC	.14	.126		

LR test vs. logistic model:  $\chi^2(01) = 1.84$  Prob  $\geq \chi^2 = 0.0875$

None of the calls that originated at a hospital or mental health provider resulted in an arrest, which is why the odds ratio for that variable is 1 and the standard error and z scores are empty.

# CIT and Call Outcomes : Linkage to Services

## Modeling Linkage to Services

	Odds ratio	Std. Error	z	P> z
CIT	1.66	0.40	2.11	.034
Location (private home/public housing is reference category)				
Street/park	0.380	0.104	-3.52	.00
Business/gov/police/transit	0.409	0.115	-3.17	.002
Hosp/mh provider	2.75	1.87	1.49	.137
MH call	2.83	0.761	3.87	.000
_cons	0.847	0.282	0.7	.487
District variance	0.150	0.134		
ICC	0.044			

LR test vs. logistic model:  $\chi^2(01) = 2.45$

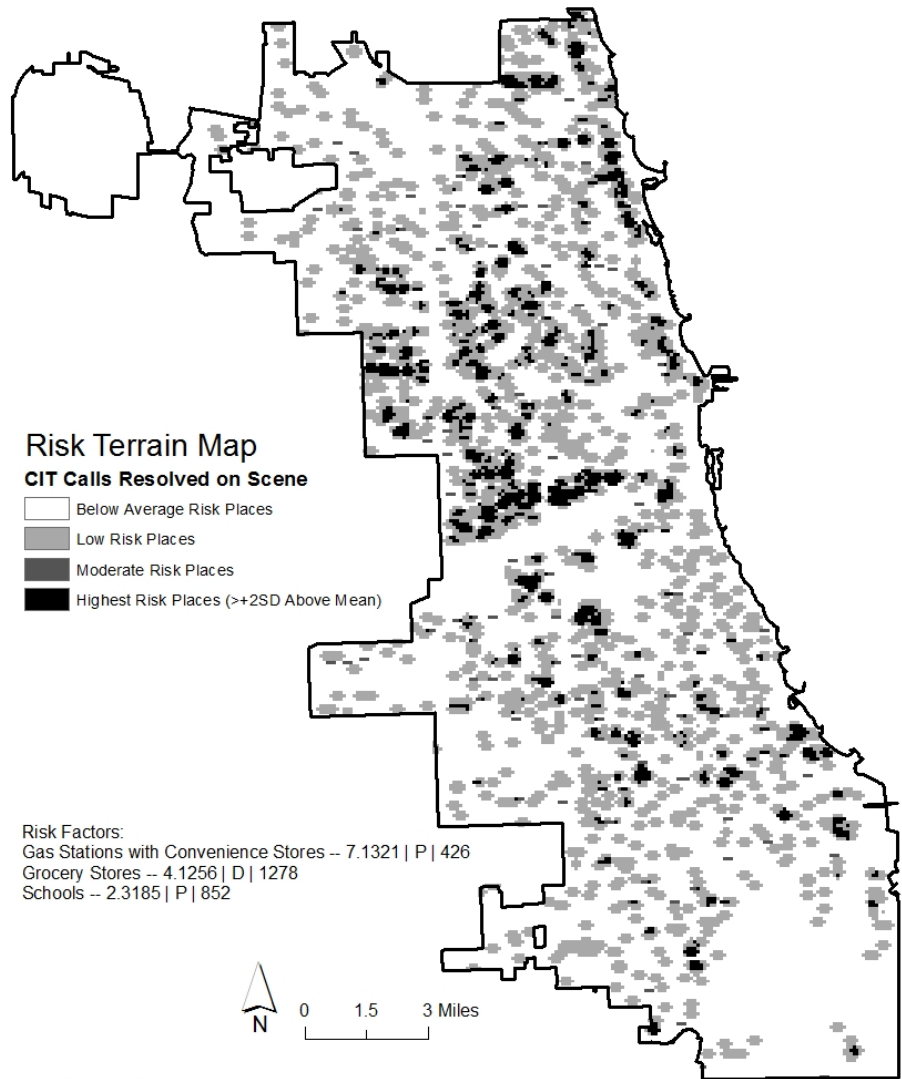
Prob  $\geq \chi^2 = 0.059$

# CIT & Call Outcomes: Informal Resolution

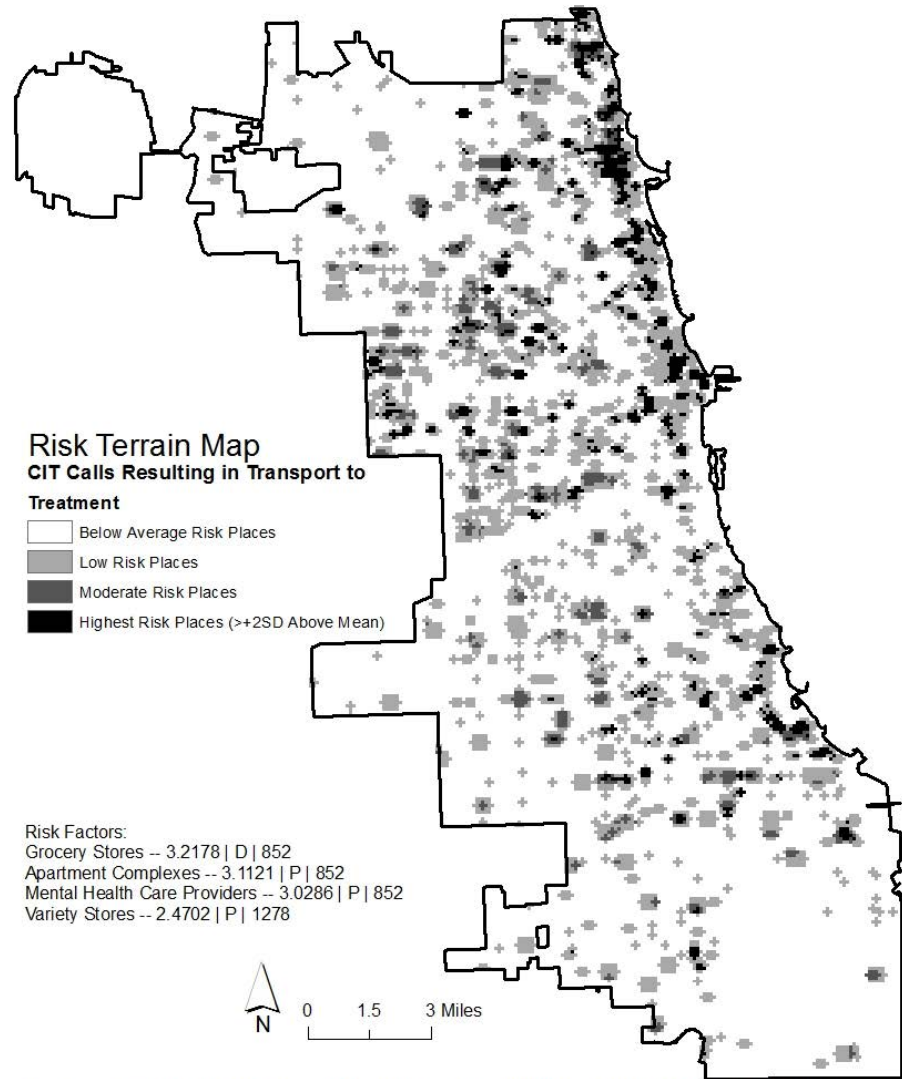
## Modeling Informal Resolution

	Odds ratio	Std. Error	z	P> z
CIT	0.689	0.163	-1.58	.115
Location (private home/public housing is reference category)				
Street/park	2.89	.781	3.92	.000
Business/gov/police/transit	1.868	.518	2.25	.024
Hosp/mh provider	0.469	.314	-1.13	.258
MH call	0.476	.127	-2.79	.005
_cons	0.604	.143	-2.13	.033
District variance	0.086	.098		
ICC	0.025			

LR test vs. logistic model:  $\text{hbar}2(01) = 1.29$     Prob  $\geq$   $\text{chibar}2 = 0.128$



Risk Factor -- Relative Risk Value (RRV) | Operationalization (Proximity [P] or Density [D]) | Spatial Influence (in feet)



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# Next/Ongoing steps

- Continued analysis of call outcomes-and district/community level effects
- Spatial analysis
- Examine use of force
- Analysis of call subject data
  
- Further analysis of interviews and ride along observations

**THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!**