

Community Gap Analysis 2023



Report for the Legislature
January 2024

Executive Summary

Idaho code 20-216 requires an annual joint report between the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) that describes the gap in state funding available to address the needs of all moderate and high-risk probationers and parolees living within the state of Idaho.

Highlights

The active population of moderate to high-risk supervised individuals in FY2023 included **7,633** individuals.

Substance Use:

- **3,753** (49%) individuals were identified as needing substance use treatment.
- **2,888** (38%) received substance use disorder services through Medicaid.
- **\$18,302,567** in substance use services were billed to Medicaid, or **\$6,382** per person.
- **\$128,688** state funded dollars were spent towards substance use services, or **\$44** spent per person.

Mental Health:

- **3,880** (51%) individuals were identified as having mental health concerns.
- **2,312** (30%) received mental health services through Medicaid.
- **\$10,132,688** in mental health services were billed to Medicaid, or **\$4,383** per person.

Gap in Service:

- **2,433** (32%) did not receive any funding for substance use or mental health treatment through Medicaid.
- **If every moderate to high-risk individual on probation and parole with an identified service need received funding through Medicaid and** received either mental health treatment (average **\$6,382** per person) **or** substance abuse treatment (average **\$4,383** per person), the gap could be as high as **\$12,724,693**.
- The above represents the gap if individuals needed either substance abuse or mental health treatment, individuals may not need treatment, may have received it in a prior year, or may have violated conditions of their supervision too quickly and returned to jail prior to seeking treatment.

Methodology

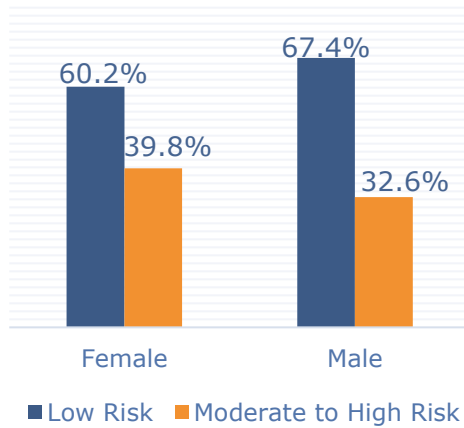
Several sources of information were used in the creation of this report.

- Data concerning all individuals on probation or parole during FY2023 were extracted from the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) case management system including demographic data (age and gender), and substance use and mental health assessments.
- IDOC provided a list of all individuals on probation and parole during FY23 to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) Division of Medicaid. After matching the file with Medicaid information, IDHW provided whether individuals were enrolled in Medicaid and amounts of substance use or mental health expenditures throughout the fiscal year.
- IDOC and IDHW Substance Use Disorder teams each provided state-funded substance use and mental health treatment expenditures tracked within Idaho's Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services (WITS) system for individuals on probation or parole.
- The resulting data sets were shared with the Idaho State Controller's Office (SCO) through Insight, Idaho's integrated data system. Insight allows the SCO to link data from separate agencies.
- Together, IDOC, IDHW and the Insight team were able to determine the dollar amount spent on treatment services and the gap in individuals needing, but not receiving, any substance use or mental health services in FY23.

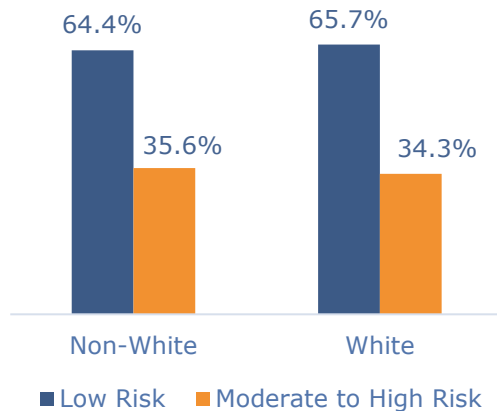
Moderate to High-Risk Demographics

- In FY2023, **7,633** probationers and parolees had LSI-R scores that indicated that they had a moderate to high risk to recidivate. This was 34.4% of the supervised population.
- Age:** The moderate to high-risk group was slightly younger than the low-risk group (average age of 39 compared to 41).
- Gender:** A higher portion of females were moderate to high risk than males (39.8% compared to 32.6%).
- Race/Ethnicity:** Non-white individuals were slightly more likely to be moderate to high risk than white individuals (35.6% to 34.3%).
- District:** The percentage of individuals by district who were moderate to high risk varied. Districts 3, 4, and 5 each had about one-third that were moderate to high risk, whereas District 6 had roughly half.

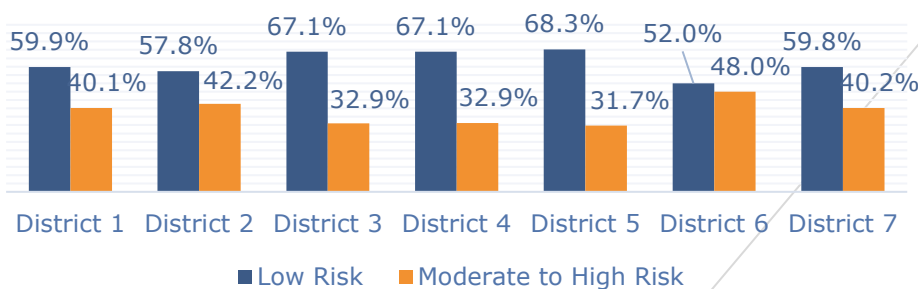
Gender %



Race %



District %



State Substance Use Disorder Funds

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) funding from the IDOC budget provided support for services for just under 1,900 individuals of all risk levels in FY2023. Some people needed more than one service. About \$420.75 was spent per person.

Treatment Services	Amount Spent	# Instances	# People	Average Per Instance	Average Per Person
Adult Detox	\$2,037.42	3	3	\$679.14	\$679.14
Adult Residential	\$108,973.41	98	12	\$1,111.97	\$9,081.12
Alcohol or Drug Assessment	\$440,170.73	1998	1689	\$220.31	\$260.61
Intensive Outpatient (Individual)	\$3,997.96	88	9	\$45.43	\$444.22
OP and IOP (Group)	\$108,881.74	1917	99	\$56.80	\$1,099.82
Outpatient (Education)	\$20.00	1	1	\$20.00	\$20.00
Outpatient (Individual with Family Members)	\$196.84	3	3	\$65.61	\$65.61
Outpatient (Individual)	\$34,799.83	685	89	\$50.80	\$391.01
Partial Hospitalization - Full Day	\$1,215.00	3	1	\$405.00	\$1,215.00
Telehealth	\$1,480.00	306	26	\$4.84	\$56.92
Total	\$701,772.93	5,102	1,773	\$137.55	\$395.81
Recovery Support Services					
Adult Safe & Sober Housing	\$7,417.50	90	16	\$82.42	\$463.59
Case Management	\$53,431.17	810	459	\$65.96	\$116.41
Case Management (Family Without Client Present)	\$87.38	2	1	\$43.69	\$87.38
Drug/Alcohol Testing	\$10,962.00	821	57	\$13.35	\$192.32
Interpreter Services	\$6,451.00	50	47	\$129.02	\$137.26
Life Skills (Group)	\$86.68	4	1	\$21.67	\$86.68
Recovery Coaching	\$2,483.43	40	7	\$62.09	\$354.78
Staffing (Planned Facilitation)	\$2,185.48	162	41	\$13.49	\$53.30
Transportation Flat Fee	\$72.00	1	1	\$72.00	\$72.00
Travel for Professionals (1 unit = 1 Mile)	\$1,018.05	87	87	\$11.70	\$11.70
Total	\$84,194.69	2,067	607	\$40.73	\$138.71
Grand Total	\$785,967.62	7,169	1,868	\$109.63	\$420.75

State Substance Use Disorder Funds

There were 132 probationers and parolees of all risk levels who received various mental health care services in FY23 funded through state SUD IDHW funding. Some people received multiple services. Most of the clients received group psychosocial rehab, community based rehabilitative services, or nursing services.

Service Received	# Instances	# People
Alcohol And/Or Drug Services; Case Management	3	2
Alcohol And/Or Drug Services; Group Counseling By A Clinician	113	24
Behavioral Health Counseling And Therapy, Per 15 Minutes	2	2
Community Based Rehabilitative Services	714	62
Community Crisis Support	1	1
Crisis Intervention	118	43
Crisis Psychotherapy, 60 minutes	1	1
DBH Direct	66	29
Established Outpatient, 15 minutes	24	12
Established Outpatient; 10 minutes	14	9
Established Outpatient; 25 minutes	327	54
Established Outpatient; 40 minutes	58	15
Established Outpatient; 5 minutes	2	2
Family Therapy, 15 minutes	8	1
Group Psychosocial Rehab	988	59
Group Psychotherapy	663	36
Injection	16	4
Interactive Complexity	1	1
New Outpatient; 45 minutes	2	2
New Outpatient; 60 minutes	13	13
Non-Crisis Services	18	18
Nursing Service	893	54
On-going Management	617	63
Pharmacologic Management	4	3
Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation	25	20
Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation with Medical Services	8	8
Psychotherapy, 30 minutes	35	16
Psychotherapy, 45 minutes	83	20
Psychotherapy, 60 minutes	187	18
Treatment Plan Development	43	23
Grand Total	5047	132

Summary

In FY23, there were approximately 7,600 Idahoans supervised as moderate to high risk on probation and parole. Roughly 68% received funding through Medicaid for either substance abuse or mental health treatment. If every moderate to high-risk person on probation and parole with an identified behavioral health need received treatment funded through Medicaid, the gap in coverage would be over \$12 million. However, some may not need treatment, others return to incarceration before seeking treatment, or they receive treatment through sources other than Medicaid.



For questions about this report, please contact:

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