



National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

Homelessness, Mental Illness and the Criminal Justice System

May 2004

*Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Photocopying charges are \$.10 per page; make checks payable to **Policy Research Associates, Inc.** If you have difficulty locating any of the materials listed in this bibliography, please contact the Resource Center at the phone number or e-mail address below.*

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Policy Research Associates, Inc., under contract to the Center for Mental Health Services

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 3215

Authors: 60 Minutes.

Title: **The Wild Man of West 96th Street.**

Source: New York, NY: CBS Television Network, August 15, 1993. (Videotape: 15 minutes)

Abstract: The focus of this episode of "60 Minutes," a CBS Television Network news program, is Larry Hoge, a homeless veteran with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders, who resides on the streets of the Upper Westside in New York City. According to residents of West 96th Street, over the last year Larry has begun to menace the neighborhood, especially when he is high on crack cocaine. Though the police have arrested him repeatedly on assault and public nuisance charges, as soon as he is released, he goes back to the neighborhood and the cycle begins again. The neighbors would like the city to commit him involuntarily to a psychiatric hospital, however, the law forbids that since by definition he is not posing an immediate danger to himself or others.

Available From: Burrelle's Transcripts, P.O. Box 7, Livingston, NJ 07039, (800) 777-8398, transcripts@burrelles.com, www.burrellesluce.com/transcripts/tranburr.htm (COST: \$8.00).

Order #: 11981

Authors: Barr, H.

Title: **How to Help When a Person with Mental Illness is Arrested.**

Source: New York, NY: Urban Justice Center Mental Health Project, 2001. (Guide: 34 pages)

Abstract: This handbook is designed for anyone concerned about a person with mental illness who is involved in the criminal justice system. Very often when mental health consumers get in trouble with the law, it is a direct result of psychiatric symptoms. When this happens, the response should be a mental health response, rather than a criminal justice response. The reality is that in New York, and nationally, enormous numbers of people with mental illness are passing through the criminal justice system, and into jails and prisons every day. A 1999 study by the federal Department of Justice found that about 16% of jail and prison inmates nation-wide, including New York, have mental illnesses. In New York City, 25% of all jail inmates require mental health services while incarcerated and about 15% of inmates in state prisons and local jails in New York have serious mental illnesses (authors).

Available From: Urban Justice Center Mental Health Project, 666 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10012, (646) 602-5600, www.urbanjustice.org.

Order #: 13291

Authors: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

Title: **Building Bridges: An Act to Reduce Recidivism by Improving Access to Benefits for Individuals with Psychiatric Disabilities Upon Release From Incarceration--Model Law.**

Source: Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2002. (Report: 34 pages)

Abstract: This report offers a model law that states can use to afford recently released inmates with psychiatric disabilities a successful transition to community life. Following an overview of the model law, the text of the proposed legislation is paired with a commentary with background and explanation to assist advocates and policymakers in working to adapt the model to their state. The commentary highlights potential issues, explains the choices the authors made as the language was drafted and provides references to helpful sources and supplementary materials. The authors have assumed that states will want to enact implementing rules or regulations related to benefit-reinstatement legislation, and accordingly have included suggestions as to what those rules should contain (authors).

Available From: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, www.bazelon.org

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Order #: 13331

Authors: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

Title: **Arrested? What Happens to Your Benefits if You Go to Jail or Prison?**

Source: Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2004. (Guide: 16 pages)

Abstract: This guide explains to people with disabilities who have been arrested what happens to their federal benefits--health coverage, disability checks, veterans benefits and other resources--if they go to jail or prison and how to recover these benefits quickly when released. A question-and-answer format is used to explain: when benefits are terminated and when they are suspended; how inmates can get benefits back quickly after their release; and how they can apply for benefits they did not have before being arrested. This guide describes the application forms and assistance that jail and prison staff can provide. It also lists outside advocacy resources and points out that friends or relatives can help by going to local Social Security or social services offices on an inmate's behalf (authors).

Available From: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, www.bazelon.org

Order #: 5764

Authors: Beatty, C.A., Haggard, L.K.

Title: **Legal Remedies to Address Discrimination Against People Who Are Homeless and Have Mental Illnesses.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1996. (Report: 78 pages)

Abstract: The purpose of this report is to describe the myriad ways in which people who are homeless and have mental illnesses may be discriminated against. It also proposes appropriate legal remedies. The first section describes changing public attitudes toward homeless people. It then examines the potential discriminatory effects of anti-panhandling laws, laws that regulate public sleeping and camping, and property loss resulting from enforcement of these laws. Various foundations in the U.S. Constitution for challenging these forms of discrimination, including the First Amendment's free speech guarantee, the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection and Due Process clauses, the Eighth Amendment's prohibition for cruel and unusual punishment, and the Fourth Amendment's right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures are also examined. The report explores federal legislation prohibiting discrimination based on disability (authors).

Available From: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov.

Order #: 1217

Authors: Belcher, J.R.

Title: **Are Jails Replacing the Mental Health System for the Homeless Mentally Ill?**

Source: Community Mental Health Journal 24(3): 185-195, 1988. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: The author explores the process of how homeless mentally ill persons become involved with the criminal justice system. The unique demands of homelessness and chronic mental illness were specifically examined in this naturalistically based study. The author concludes that a combination of severe mental illness, a tendency to decompensate in a nonstructured environment, and an inability or unwillingness to follow through with aftercare contributed to involvement with the criminal justice system. Changes in the mental health system that would prevent the criminalization of the homeless mentally ill are suggested (author).

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Order #: 1175

Authors: Benda, B.B.

Title: **Undomiciled: A Study of Drifters, Other Homeless Persons, Their Problems, and Service Utilization.**

Source: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 14(3): 40-67, 1991. (Journal Article: 28 pages)

Abstract: In this study, 446 homeless persons were interviewed over a period of 19 months in Richmond, VA. The purpose of the study was to examine profiles of mobile and geographically stable homeless people and to investigate the relative contribution of mobility to present afflictions. Regardless of mobility, profiles of this homeless sample demonstrated that a large proportion have had serious problems. For instance, 30% of the respondents had been in a psychiatric hospital, 25% had been in prison, 40% had been arrested for crime in the past year, and 25% of those arrested for crime had been in alcohol treatment. These findings indicate that the path to homelessness for many is paved with criminal behavior, mental illness, and substance abuse.

Order #: 2598

Authors: Benda, B.B.

Title: **Predictors of Arrests and Service Use Among the Homeless: Logit Analyses.**

Source: Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 17(2): 145-161, 1993. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study of 444 homeless people in Richmond, VA, concerned with interactions between factors related to present arrests and use of services. The logit procedure was selected to analyze the data because it is especially designed for categorical data, estimates weights of factors, examines all possible significant effects, and does not require the assumptions of any particular multivariate distribution. Findings indicate that the best predictors of present arrests were found to be imprisonment and alcohol treatment. Service utilization was predicted by an interaction between current drinking and past psychiatric hospitalization. Implications of these findings for service delivery are discussed (author).

Order #: 10720

Authors: Binder, S.R.

Title: **The Homeless Court Program: Taking the Court to the Streets.**

Source: Federal Probation 65(1): 14-17, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the Homeless Court Program with homeless veterans at Stand Down in San Diego, CA. Most of the crimes attributed to people who are homeless are public disturbance offenses such as illegal lodging, blocking the sidewalks, drinking in public, urinating in public, or riding the trolley without paying. Occasionally, someone will arrive with a more serious offense like petty theft or being under the influence of a controlled substance. In this program, a courtroom was set up and run outside of the courthouse. The prosecution and defense outlined a plea agreement and guidelines for alternative sentencing to facilitate the resolution of cases. The plea bargain held defendants responsible for their offenses and recognized that most offenses were as a result of their condition. The guidelines for alternative sentencing drew upon the services offered on site at the event. Involvement with activities that helped to move participants off the streets and through programs, toward self-sufficiency, became court orders at time of sentencing.

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Order #: 1721

Authors: Blakely, E.J.

Title: **Characteristics of Homeless Jail Inmates: Implications for Social Work.**

Source: Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless 1(2): 145-155, 1992. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This study set out to validate the belief that homeless people were likely to commit minor offenses as solutions to their conditions. Jails, and maybe prisons, would provide three meals a day, a place to sleep, and minimal health care - especially during the winter months. Instead, the data did not support the hypothesis. Contrary to the reported practices of some homeless people in Colorado who are described as committing non-serious but timed offenses to go to jail, they were in jail for serious crimes (murder, rape, drugs, robbery) and their homelessness was a side fact (author).

Order #: 8424

Authors: Brown, K.

Title: **Outlawing Homelessness.**

Source: Shelterforce 21(4): 12-15, 29, 1999. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: In the past decade, cities have increasingly moved toward enacting and enforcing laws that specifically criminalize homelessness in response to their concern about the use of public space. A recent report found that 86% of the cities surveyed had laws that prohibited or restricted begging, while 73% prohibited or restricted sleeping and/or camping. Over one-third of the cities surveyed have initiated crackdowns on homeless people according to the survey respondents, and almost half of the cities have engaged in police "sweeps" in the past two years. The author contends that criminalization is poor public policy and offers alternatives.

Order #: 9936

Authors: Butterfield, F.

Title: **Prisons Replace Hospitals for the Nation's Mentally Ill.**

Source: New York Times, March 5, 1998. (Newspaper: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses a growing trend called criminalization of the mentally ill. The nation's inmate population has exploded and corrections officials and families of the mentally ill have become alarmed by the problems posed by having the mentally ill behind bars. On any given day, almost 200,000 people behind bars, more than one in ten of the total, are known to suffer from schizophrenia, manic depression, or major depression. The rate is four times that in the general population. There is evidence, particularly with juveniles, that the numbers in jail are growing. This is a thorough article which illustrates its points with personal vignettes and photographs, demonstrating the true problem of the mentally ill behind bars.

Order #: 1829

Authors: Carter, D.L., Sapp, A.D., Stephens, D.W.

Title: **Police Responses to Street Persons: Critical Findings.**

Source: Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1992. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, presents the findings from its study which assessed current police perceptions about street people and the role police agencies play in response to that population. One facet of this project involved a recent survey of all municipal, county and consolidated law enforcement agencies serving populations greater than 50,000. More than 520 agencies participated in this effort, making it one of the most extensive surveys of police on the subject of street people. This report presents the raw data from this survey (authors).

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Order #: 1411

Authors: Casey, P., Keilitz, I., Hafemeister, T.L.

Title: **Toward an Agenda for Reform of Justice and Mental Health Systems Interactions.**

Source: Law and Human Behavior 16(1): 107-128, 1992. (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Abstract: Based on a symposium attended by practitioners and scholars in the justice and mental health fields, this article presents an agenda for reform of the justice and mental health systems interactions. The problems and possible goals associated with mental health and justice systems interactions are discussed. Recommendations include: basing decisions, procedures, and policies on empirical data; improving communications between systems; ensuring that dignity and respect are afforded all individuals involved in both systems; ensuring the availability and delivery of mental health services and treatment programs; informing others about issues related to the interactions of the justice and mental health systems; and periodically reviewing and reformulating policies, management strategies, and research efforts for improving systems interactions.

Order #: 13192

Authors: Center for Law and Social Policy.

Title: **One Strike and You're Out: Low-Income Families Barred From Housing Because of Criminal Records**

Source: Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

Abstract: This fact sheet is part of the eight part Every Door Closed fact sheet series on the struggles mothers and fathers face when they finish serving prison or jail sentences and return home. As these parents struggle to make a fresh start, they encounter many legal barriers that make it very difficult for them to successfully care for their children, find work, get safe housing, go to school, access public benefits, or even, for immigrants, stay in the same country as their children. This fact sheet details HUD's "one strike and you're out" policy, which prevents families from renting federally subsidized apartments if any member of the family has a criminal record. In this policy, families may be evicted: for the criminal behavior of a household member or guest; criminal behavior which occurs on or off the premises; regardless of whether or not there has been an arrest or conviction; without satisfying the standard of proof used for criminal conviction; and even if all of the criminal charges against the alleged offender are ultimately dismissed. This fact sheet details the scope of the challenges these families face and offers solutions for federal, state, and local policymakers.

Available From: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1064841311.02/EDC_fact_sheets.pdf

Order #: 12891

Authors: Center for Law and Social Policy.

Title: **Every Door Closed Fact Sheet Series. An Action Agenda.**

Source: Washington, DC: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 2003. (Fact Sheet Series: 16 pages)

Abstract: Each year, approximately 400,000 mothers and fathers finish serving prison or jail sentences and return home eager to rebuild their families and their lives. As these parents struggle to make a fresh start, they encounter many legal barriers that will make it very difficult for them to successfully care for their children, find work, get safe housing, go to school, access public benefits, or even, for immigrants, stay in the same country as their children. This new set of eight two-page fact sheets, a joint project of CLASP and Community Legal Services, Inc., of Philadelphia, details the scope of the challenges these families face and offers solutions for federal, state, and local policymakers. The titles are: Facts about Parents with Criminal Records; Ex-Offenders Thwarted in Attempts to Earn a Living; Low-Income Families Barred from Housing Because of Criminal Records; Lift the Ban on Financial Aid for Higher Education; Making Public Benefits Accessible to Parents with Criminal Records; Ex-Offenders Struggle with Child Support Obligations; Helping Incarcerated Parents Stay Involved with their Children; and Immigration Consequences of Contact with the Criminal Justice System (authors).

Available From: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1064841311.02/EDC_fact_sheets.pdf

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Order #: 3276

Authors: Center for Mental Health Services.

Title: **Double Jeopardy: Persons with Mental Illnesses in the Criminal Justice System.**

Source: Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1995. (Report: 80 pages)

Abstract: This report documents the issues facing mental health and corrections administrators in providing appropriate treatment to persons with mental illnesses who come into contact with the police, are in jail or prison, or are under probation or parole. It summarizes current empirical research and state-of-art program models. The report discusses the changing context of mental health care and the criminal justice system, the nature of the population, and the need for a variety of services including substance abuse treatment for persons with mental illnesses at all levels of the system. In addition, detailed descriptions of core mental health services and concrete program examples are provided, as well as key planning principles for the development of new or expanded services that focus on integrated, comprehensive and continuous care (authors).

Available From: Policy Research Associates, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054 (518) 439-7415, www.prainc.com.

Order #: 13061

Authors: Center for Poverty Solutions.

Title: **Barriers to Stability: Homelessness and Incarceration's Revolving Door in Baltimore City.**

Source: Baltimore, MD: Center for Poverty Solutions, 2003. (Report: 34 pages)

Abstract: This report summarizes the findings of a survey conducted by the Center for Poverty Solutions, of the homeless population in Baltimore City in the Fall of 2002. The study focused on three specific research questions: does homelessness lead to incarceration; does incarceration lead to homelessness; and what is needed to remedy homelessness in Baltimore? The survey findings show that there is significant overlap between the homeless population and those incarcerated in the criminal justice system creating a harmful revolving door in Baltimore City. People who are homeless are more at risk for being arrested and incarcerated for certain types of offenses such as public drunkenness, loitering, and panhandling. At the same time, rates of homelessness increase after being released from prison. Also, people are not receiving services to assist in the transition from prison in to the community. Policies are needed to prevent this pattern from continuing (authors).

Available From: Center for Poverty Solutions, 2521 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, (410) 366-0600, www.povertysolutions.org

Order #: 13405

Authors: Cerulli, C., Conner, K.R., Weisman, R.

Title: **Bridging Healthcare, Police, and Court Responses to Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrated by Individuals with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness.**

Source: *Psychiatric Quarterly* 75(2): 139-150, 2004. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the potential for a more flexible approach to intimate partner violence (IPV) committed by individuals with severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI), through interdisciplinary coordination and training of police, judges, attorneys, legal advocates, mental health professionals, and substance abuse providers. Perpetrators with SPMI may be inappropriate for adjudication in the criminal justice system. A singular response may miss the opportunity for detection and assertive treatment of SPMI, that could promote safety and reduce the likelihood of violence. Offenders with SPMI may also have difficulty comprehending court procedures. Alternative or additional responses may be required (authors).

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Order #: 8191

Authors: Cohen, R.

Title: Taylor's Campaign.

Source: Venice, CA: Richard Cohen Films, 1998. (Videotape: 75 minutes)

Abstract: This documentary portrays a group of homeless people living in Santa Monica, Calif. When new laws threaten their existence, a homeless disabled trucker named Ron Taylor runs for a seat on the Santa Monica city council as a voice for tolerance. The video touches on issues of human dignity, civil rights, hunger, substance abuse, contact with the criminal justice system, daily survival, safety, and hope and hopelessness.

Available From: Richard Cohen Films, P.O. Box 1012, Venice, CA 90294, (310) 395-3549, www.richardcohenfilms.com/taylor's.htm (COST: \$49.00).

Order #: 12717

Authors: Community Shelter Board.

Title: Preventing Homelessness: Discharge Planning from Corrections Facilities.

Source: Columbus, OH: Community Shelter Board, 2002. (Report: 13 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses the reasons for prevention and discharge planning, as well as explore the housing barriers to successful reentry and the lack of benefits for people who are mentally ill. The authors define discharge planning, and give examples of what can be done to prevent homelessness. Innovative community programs are discussed, such as the Fortune Society, Safer Foundation, Project Return, and Druid Heights Transitional Housing for Ex-Offenders. The authors also give a sampling of policy initiatives from different states, including Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and Minnesota (authors).

Available From: Community Shelter Board, 115 West Main Street, LL, Columbus, OH 43215, (614) 221-9195, www.csb.org.

Order #: 9973

Authors: Conly, C.

Title: Coordinating Community Services for Mentally Ill Offenders: Maryland's Community Criminal Justice Treatment Program

Source: Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, 1999. (Program Description: 19 pages)

Abstract: Maryland's Community Criminal Justice Treatment Program operates in 18 of the state's 24 local jurisdictions and features: local advisory boards composed of local and state decisionmakers who provide ongoing leadership; case management services that include crisis intervention, screening, counseling, discharge planning, and community followup; services for mentally ill offenders who are homeless or have co-occurring substance use disorders; routine training for criminal justice and treatment professionals; postbooking diversions for qualifying mentally ill defendants. The MCCJTP model features strong collaboration between state and local providers, a commitment to offering transitional case management services, the provision of long-term housing support to mentally ill offenders, and a focus on co-occurring substance use disorders.

Available From: National Institute of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531, (202) 307-2942, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/175046.htm

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Order #: 8855

Authors: Culhane, D.P., Metraux, S., Hadley, T.

Title: **The Impact of Supportive Housing for Homeless People with Severe Mental Illness on the Utilization of the Public Health, Corrections and Emergency Shelter Systems: The New York-New York Initiative.**

Source: Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001. (Report: 62 pages)

Abstract: The study reported here examines services use by persons with severe mental illness (SMI) who are formerly homeless before and after being placed into a large supportive housing program in New York City. Administrative data from large public medical, psychiatric, criminal justice, and shelter service providers were used to assess an aggregate level of services demand for pre- and post-placement periods for this study group and for a set of controls. The extent to which reductions in these services are present and can be attributable to a supportive housing placement stand to foster broader insight into both services use patterns among homeless people with SMI and the effectiveness of supportive housing, especially in terms of cost (authors).

Available From: Fannie Mae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, North Tower, Suite One, Washington, DC 20016, (202) 274-8000, www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/pdf/rep_culhane_prepub.pdf.

Order #: 11494

Authors: Davis, G., Johnson, G., Mayberg, S.

Title: **Effectiveness of Integrated Services for Homeless Adults with Serious Mental Illness.**

Source: Sacramento, CA: California Department of Mental Health, 2002. (Report: 55 pages)

Abstract: This report presents current results of the Department of Mental Health's administration and implementation of programs at the county and city level required by Assembly Bills (AB) 34 and 2034. Services were expanded for parolees, probationers, and people who are homeless with serious mental illnesses. The department continues to find that the effects of the intensive, integrated outreach and community based services enable the target population to reduce symptoms that impaired their ability to live independently, work, maintain community supports, care for their children, remain healthy, and avoid crime. This report describes the processes used and the identification of approaches to services and strategies that were helpful in identifying and engaging clients and that may serve as guidelines and/or standards for future projects. Key among these approaches continues to be a very close collaboration at the local level among core service providers, including mental health services, law enforcement, veterans service agencies, and other community agencies.

Available From: California Department of Mental Health, 1600 Ninth Street, Room 151, Sacramento, CA 95814, (800) 896-4042, www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/PGRE/docs/Homeless-Mentally-Ill-Leg_rpt.pdf

Order #: 8900

Authors: DeLisi, M.

Title: **Who Is More Dangerous? Comparing the Criminality of Adult Homeless and Domiciled Jail Inmates: A Research Note.**

Source: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology 44(1): 29-69, 2000. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This article compares the criminality of 100 homeless and 100 domiciled jail inmates. Homeless jail inmates were significantly more likely than domiciled jail inmates to be mentally ill, to be arrested for nuisance offenses, to have more extensive criminal histories, and to have prior arrests for use of weapons, drugs, and alcohol. Suggestions for processing homeless offenders are given (author).

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Order #: 1370

Authors: Dennis, D.L., Steadman, H.J.

Title: **The Criminal Justice System and Severely Mentally Ill Homeless Persons: An Overview.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. (Report: 7 pages)

Abstract: The authors state that there is some evidence that severely mentally ill homeless persons are more likely to have been arrested and incarcerated than some other homeless subgroups, though not as frequently as homeless persons who abuse alcohol. Factors are discussed which have led to the increased presence of severely mentally ill persons in the criminal justice system, victimization and adaptive behavior, and criminal activity as a survival strategy among homeless persons. The authors offer recommendations for policy, services, and research in this area.

Available From: Policy Research Associates, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.prainc.com.

Order #: 8658

Authors: Desai, R.A., Lam, J., Rosenheck, R.A.

Title: **Childhood Risk Factors for Criminal Justice Involvement in a Sample of Homeless People with Serious Mental Illness.**

Source: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease 118(6): 324-332, 2000. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess, in a sample of homeless seriously mentally ill people, the prevalence of childhood conduct disorder behaviors as a risk factor for adult criminal activity as well as the extent and types of adult criminal justice contact. Data was taken from the national Access to Community Care and Effective Support Services (ACCESS) program. The data indicates that at least some proportion of arrests in this population are of people who have been exhibiting antisocial behavior since early adolescence, and that early antisocial behavior is a strong predictor of all types of recent arrests in this population (authors).

Order #: 757

Authors: Durham, M.L.

Title: **The Impact of Deinstitutionalization on the Current Treatment of the Mentally Ill.**

Source: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 12: 117-131, 1989. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Abstract: This article analyzes the impact of deinstitutionalization on the current treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. It begins with a brief review of the historical precedents which led to deinstitutionalization, the expectations associated with the policy, and the problems that surfaced in its wake. It also predicts the next cycle of reform in mental health law in the United States. Special attention is given to how the criminal justice system has dealt with individuals who have mental illnesses since deinstitutionalization began (author).

Order #: 347

Authors: Finn, P.

Title: **Street People: National Institute of Justice Crime File Study Guide.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. (Report: 4 pages)

Abstract: This is a study guide which accompanies a videotaped panel discussion concerning ways in which police departments can address the problems presented by homeless people. The focus of the study guide is on alcoholic and mentally ill homeless persons. The information presented in this article is very general and useful primarily as introductory material. It includes several brief examples of police/social service collaboration.

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Order #: 1372

Authors: Finn, P., Sullivan, M.

Title: **Police Response to Special Populations.**

Source: Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987. (Report: 136 pages)

Abstract: In an increasing number of communities, law enforcement agencies and the social service system have developed formal arrangements for coordinating responsibility in handling the mentally ill, the public inebriate, and the homeless. Based on the experience of 12 such communities, this document describes how to start and maintain such a network between the law enforcement community and social service system. Case studies have been included to indicate the wide range of operational and funding arrangements that have proven effective.

Available From: U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530, AskDOJ@usdoj.gov, www.usdoj.gov

Order #: 1371

Authors: Finn, P.E., Sullivan, M.

Title: **Police Response to Special Populations: Handling the Mentally Ill, Public Inebriate, and the Homeless**

Source: Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988. (Report: 6 pages)

Abstract: This brief report describes the results of a National Institute of Justice study of projects in 12 jurisdictions designed to help lessen the burden on police officers and deputy sheriffs who must handle special populations including the mentally ill, public inebriate and the homeless. Some of these jurisdictions have created formal networks between law enforcement and social service agencies; four such network sites are discussed: Los Angeles, CA; Boston, MA; San Diego, CA; and Washtenaw County, MI.

Available From: National Institute of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531, (202) 307-2942, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

Order #: 482

Authors: Fischer, P.J.

Title: **Criminal Behaviors and Victimization on the Homeless: A Review of the Literature.**

Source: In Jahiel, R. (ed.), Homelessness: A Prevention-Oriented Approach. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins Press. 1992. (Book Chapter: 48 pages)

Abstract: This review provides extensive information on crime and victimization among homeless persons according to recent reports and surveys. The author discusses the results of two studies which examine criminal behavior among homeless persons. One study (Fischer, 1985) describes the pattern of arrests among homeless persons in Baltimore, examining differences in criminal behavior between the homeless and others arrested. The second study (Solarz) examines criminal activity among homeless people in a Detroit shelter. The article includes an extensive bibliography.

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Order #: 1962

Authors: Fischer, P.J.

Title: **The Criminalization of Homelessness.**

Source: In Robertson, M. J., and Greenblatt, M. (eds.), *Homelessness: A National Perspective*. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1992. (Book Chapter: 8 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examines the relationship among illegal behavior, mental illness, and homelessness through the study of arrests of homeless persons in Baltimore, MD. This relationship is interpreted in light of historic and contemporary literature. The primary goal of the study was to describe the pattern of arrests of homeless persons relative to the total arrests occurring in the city of Baltimore in 1983. Significant differences were found between the two arrest groups in terms of demographic attributes and the pattern of criminal activity. Arrests of homeless persons appear to result mainly from relatively trivial and often victimless crimes, such as disorderly conduct and violation of park and liquor laws (author).

Order #: 11990

Authors: Galea, S., Vlahov, D.

Title: **Social Determinants and the Health of Drug Users: Socioeconomic Status, Homelessness, and Incarceration.**

Source: *Public Health Reports* 117(3): 135-145, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article reviews the evidence on the adverse health consequences of low socioeconomic status, homelessness and incarceration among drug users. The authors discuss the effects of availability on resources, access to social welfare systems, marginalization, and compliance with medication have on drug users. Suggestions are made regarding the public health system, and its need to address the social factors that accompany and exacerbate the health consequences of illicit drug use (authors).

Order #: 12962

Authors: Geys, H., Beilman, R.

Title: **Mental Health Services for Mentally Ill Persons in Jail: A Manual for Families and Professionals Including Jail Diversion Strategies.**

Source: Madison, WI: NAMI Wisconsin, 2003. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: NAMI Wisconsin, in conjunction with a variety of mental health and criminal justice professionals, developed a manual to help families and professionals better understand the issues that arise when an individual with mental illness becomes involved in the criminal justice system. This manual includes sections dedicated to the mental health system, the criminal justice system, jail diversion programs, and other relevant issues. Though originally targeted to families of consumers who are involved in the criminal justice system, the manual has proved useful to professionals throughout the mental health and criminal justice fields (authors).

Available From: NAMI Wisconsin, 4233 West Beltline Highway, Madison, WI 53711, (608) 268-6000, www.namiwisconsin.org.

Order #: 8226

Authors: Green, T.M.

Title: **Police as Frontline Mental Health Workers: The Decision to Arrest or Refer to Mental Health Agencies**

Source: *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 20(4): 469-486, 1997. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: This article examines police officers' decisions to arrest a suspect or invoke other options. The authors studied two programs established in Honolulu to assist the police in their involvement with persons with a mental illness and homeless persons with mental illness. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted to examine when and why arrests or referrals were made. Analysis determined three variables that affect arrest or referral: whether the offense was a misdemeanor; officer's years of experience (inversely related to arrest); and whether the suspect was known to have a criminal history.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 2744

Authors: Grekin, P.M., Jemelka, R., Trupin, E.W.

Title: **Racial Differences in the Criminalization of the Mentally Ill.**

Source: Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatric Law 22(3): 411-420, 1994. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: The hypothesis that persons with serious mental illness are diverted to the criminal justice system has been difficult to confirm. The few relevant studies have examined aspects of the mental health or the criminal justice systems, but not both. This study compares state hospital admissions with the admission of persons with mental illnesses to state prisons. Findings indicate considerable variation between jurisdictions. In addition, persons of racial minority status with serious mental illness were found to be overrepresented in the prison populations (authors).

Order #: 12986

Authors: Hals, K.

Title: **From Locked Up to Locked Out: Creating and Implementing Post-Release Housing for Ex-Prisoners.**

Source: Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2003. (Report: 170 pages)

Abstract: This is a report about the tragedy of homelessness among exiting prisoners. It is written for anyone who believes in building and filling more homes for ex-prisoners instead of more jails to which they can return when homelessness, among other problems, sends them on a U-turn back to lock-up. It is a starting point for planning post-release housing and related services to support the transition out of prison. It is also written to improve housing programs where ex-prisoners now live but, perhaps, do not fit in or succeed. This book also intends to dispel fear. Housing providers with minimal experience in the field of criminal justice often have anxiety about serving ex-prisoners. In response, the book explains who today's prisoners really are and the degree to which many belong more to the mainstream of society, even if to its most unfortunate tributary, than to a subgroup of sociopaths. Also explained are the dynamics of prison life, the experience of coming back to society, and how helpers who have not been behind bars themselves can learn to relate to those who have. Throughout, the book presents examples of post-release housing and related services. It shares the opinions of those who succeeded at melding the worlds of housing and criminal justice together. It offers advice, from the concrete to the philosophical, about how to create and implement such programs. For readers looking for more information on particular topics, references for other reports, books, websites, and videos are listed for this purpose (authors).

Available From: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, www.aidshousing.org.

Order #: 13395

Authors: Hartwell, S.

Title: **Comparison of Offenders With Mental Illness Only and Offenders With Dual Diagnoses.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 55(2): 145-150, 2004. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This study compared offenders who had severe mental illness only and offenders who had severe mental illness and substance abuse problems, or dual diagnoses, to determine whether these groups differed. Offenders with dual diagnoses who were involved with the criminal justice system at different levels were compared to explore their profiles and experiences after release. According to the author, offenders with dual diagnoses were more likely to be female and to have a history of being on probation and of using mental health services. The study concludes that offenders with dual diagnoses do not have a distinct clinical background, but rather that substance abuse is an important feature that affects their real or perceived level of functioning, engagement with the criminal justice system, and dependence on social service institutions in the community (author).

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 12453

Authors: Hausman, K.

Title: **Mentally Ill Inmates Win Right to Discharge Planning.**

Source: Psychiatric News 28(6): 21, 2003. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses the outcome of the class-action lawsuit against New York City, to mandate the provision of discharge-planning for mentally ill inmates. To settle the suit against it, New York City agreed to implement a comprehensive discharge-planning program that will follow mentally ill inmates into the community. Before it decided to settle the case, the city lost two appeals of a July 2000 ruling by a state trial court that ordered the city to begin such a program. The suit against the city argued that while city law mandates discharge planning that provides continuity of care for inmates receiving mental health care, the city routinely sends inmates back to the community with no postdischarge agreements in place.

Order #: 11138

Authors: Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati.

Title: **Mental Illness and Substance Abuse in the Criminal Justice System.**

Source: Cincinnati, OH: Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, 2000. (Monograph: 126 pages)

Abstract: This paper examines the changes in population statistics and the dramatic shift in the profiles of prison populations. Understanding the significance of mental health and substance abuse disorders in criminal justice populations requires an objective review of current systems and statistics, existing practices, and treatment alternatives. A proposed strategy for action concludes this review (authors).

Order #: 7933

Authors: Hiday, V.A., Swartz, M.S., Swanson, J.W., Borum, R., Wagner, H.R.

Title: **Criminal Victimization of Persons with Severe Mental Illness.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 50(1): 62-68, 1999. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the types and amounts of crime experienced by persons with severe mental illness to better understand criminal victimization in this population. Extensive interviews were conducted with 331 involuntarily admitted psychiatric inpatients who were ordered by the court to outpatient commitment after discharge. The interviews provided information on subjects' experience with crime in the previous four months and their perceived vulnerability to victimization, as well as on their living conditions and substance use. The rate of nonviolent criminal victimization was similar to that in the general population. The rate of violent criminalization was two and a half times greater than in the general population -- 8.2% versus 3.1%. Being an urban resident, using alcohol or drugs, having a secondary diagnosis of a personality disorder, and experiencing transient living conditions were significantly associated with being the victim of a crime. The authors state the results suggest that substance use and homelessness make criminal victimization more likely.

Order #: 3723

Authors: Husted, J.R., Nehemkis, A.

Title: **Civil Commitment Viewed from Three Perspectives: Professional, Family, and Police.**

Source: The Bulletin of the American Academy on Psychiatry and Law 23(4): 233-546, 1995. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: This study was designed to uncover differences in interpretation and implementation of civil commitment laws. Such problems in interpretation may contribute to persons with mental illness remaining untreated and potentially joining the thousands of homeless persons in our communities or those incarcerated in our prisons and jails. The study examines differences in the assessments of the severity of mental illness, as well as the appropriateness and judged feasibility for commitment in different commitment categories. (authors).

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 7950

Authors: Joseph, P.

Title: Homelessness and Criminality.

Source: In Bhugra, D. (ed.), Homelessness and Mental Health. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 78-95, 1996. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)

Abstract: This chapter examine the relationship between homelessness, mental illness, and criminal behavior. The author provides a historical background and examines contemporary problems brought about by changes in mental health policy over the last 30 years. The author offers some solutions, stressing the early diversion of homeless individuals with mental illness from the criminal justice system, increasing access to community care, and examining the potential of community treatment orders.

Order #: 7439

Authors: Lamb, H.R., Weinberger, L.E.

Title: Persons with Severe Mental Illness in Jails and Prisons: A Review.

Source: Psychiatric Services 49(4): 483-492, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This article is a review that examines the presence of severely mentally ill persons in jails and prisons and makes recommendations for preventing and alleviating this issue. MEDLINE, Psychological Abstracts, and the Index to Legal Periodicals and Books were searched from 1970, and all pertinent references were obtained. Clinical studies suggest that 6 to 15% of persons in city and county jails and 10 to 15% of persons in state prisons have serious mental illness. A large proportion of these offenders are also homeless. Factors cited as causes of mentally ill persons being placed in the criminal justice system are deinstitutionalization, more rigid criteria for civil commitment, and the attitudes of police and society. The authors' recommendations include mental health consultation to police in the field; formal training for police officers; care screening of incoming jail detainees; diversion to the mental health system of mentally ill persons who have committed minor offenses; assertive case management and various social control interventions; involvement of and support for families; and the provision of appropriate treatment (authors).

Order #: 13407

Authors: Lamb, H.R., Weinberger, L.E., Gross, B.H.

Title: Mentally Ill Persons in the Criminal Justice System: Some Perspectives.

Source: Psychiatric Quarterly 75(2): 107-126, 2004. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Abstract: This article first discusses the criminalization of persons with severe mental illness and its causes, the role of the police and mental health, and the treatment of mentally ill offenders and its difficulties. The authors then offer recommendations to reduce criminalization by increased coordination between police and mental health professionals, to increase mental health training for police officers, to enhance mental health services after arrest, and to develop more and better community treatment of mentally ill offenders. The necessary components of such treatment are having a treatment philosophy of both theory and practice; having clear goals of treatment; establishing a close liaison between treatment staff and the justice system; understanding the need for structure; having a focus on managing violence; and appreciating the crucial role of case management, appropriate living arrangements, and the role of family members (authors).

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 13460

Authors: Legal Action Center.

Title: **After Prison: Roadblocks to Reentry. A Report on State and Legal Barriers Facing People With Criminal Records.**

Source: New York, NY: Legal Action Center, 2004. (Report: 26 pages)

Abstract: This report focuses on the obstacles facing people with experience in the criminal justice system upon their reentry to society. The authors grade each state on whether its law and policies help or hurt those seeking reentry. This report includes a comprehensive catalogue of each state's legal barriers to employment housing, benefits, voting, access to criminal records, parenting, and driving. The authors make recommendations on how federal and state policymakers can help reintegrate people with criminal records into society in ways that better promote public safety (authors).

Available From: Legal Action Center, 153 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10014, (212) 243-1313, www.lac.org/lac/upload/lacreport/LAC_PrintReport.pdf.

Order #: 10706

Authors: Lurigio, A.J., Fallon, J.R., Dincin, J.

Title: **Helping the Mentally Ill in Jails Adjust to Community Life: A Description of a Postrelease ACT Program and Its Clients.**

Source: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology 44(5): 532-548, 2000. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

Abstract: Many PSMIs in jail receive psychiatric services during their incarceration but are usually discharged with no referrals to community treatment and no income or housing. Such persons can be managed effectively with Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) models. Thresholds, a psychiatric rehabilitation center, has funded a 2-year ACT Demonstration Project for PSMIs involved in Cook County's (Chicago) criminal justice system. The project's basic goals are to reduce the numbers of rearrests, reincarcerations, and rehospitalizations among project participants. To achieve these goals, project staff assists PSMIs to obtain psychiatric treatment, health care, housing, benefits, and other social services (authors).

Order #: 3085

Authors: Martell, D.A., Rosner, R., Harmon, R.B.

Title: **Base-Rate Estimates of Criminal Behavior by Homeless Mentally Ill Persons in New York City.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 46(6): 596-601, 1995. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This study sought to estimate the prevalence of homelessness among defenders with serious mental illnesses entering the criminal justice system in New York City. Findings indicate that homeless persons with serious mental illnesses appear to be overrepresented among defendants with mental disorders entering the criminal justice and forensic mental health systems and to have a higher base rate of arrest for both violent and nonviolent crimes than domiciled persons who have mental illnesses.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 12011

Authors: McGuire, J., Rosenheck, R.A., Kaspro, W.J.

Title: **Health Status, Service Use, and Costs Among Veterans Receiving Outreach Services in Jail or Community Settings.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 54(2): 201-207, 2003. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study that compared client characteristics, service use, and health care costs of two groups of veterans who were contacted by outreach workers: a group of veterans who were contacted while incarcerated at the Los Angeles jail and a group of homeless veterans who were contacted in community settings. The findings show that specialized outreach services appear to be modestly effective in linking veterans who become incarcerated with VA health care services. Although it is clinically challenging to link this group with services, the fact that the rate of current substance use is lower during incarceration may provide a window of opportunity for developing linkages between inmates and community rehabilitative services (authors).

Order #: 13129

Authors: McGuire, J.F., Rosenheck, R.A.

Title: **Criminal History as a Prognostic Indicator in the Treatment of Homeless People with Severe Mental Illness.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 55(1): 42-48, 2004. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the clinical problems and treatment outcomes of homeless people with severe mental illness and a history of incarceration. The authors used data from reassessments of people 12 months after entering assertive community treatment case management services in the Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) demonstration program. Their study found that among homeless clients with severe mental illness, clients with a history of incarceration have more serious problems and show somewhat less improvement in some community adjustment domains (authors).

Order #: 13478

Authors: Metraux, S., Culhane, D.P.

Title: **Recent Incarceration History Among a Sheltered Homeless Population.**

Source: Philadelphia, PA: University of the Sciences in Philadelphia, 2004. (Unpublished Paper: 25 pages)

Abstract: This study examined incarceration histories and shelter use patterns of 7,022 persons staying in public shelters in New York City. Through matching administrative shelter records with data on releases from New York State prisons and New York City jails, 23.1% of a point-prevalent shelter population was identified as having had an incarceration within the previous two-year period. Persons entering shelter following a jail episode (17.0%) exhibited different shelter stay patterns than those having exited a prison episode (7.7%), leading to the conclusion that different dynamics are predominant and different interventions are called for among shelter users released from jail and from prison (authors).

Available From: Stephen Metraux, Ph.D., Health Policy Program, University of the Sciences in Philadelphia, 600 South 43rd Street, Philadelphia PA 19104, (215) 596-7612, s.metrau@usip.edu, www.usip.edu/graduate/healthpolicy/info/metraux.shtml

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 1351

Authors: Michaels, D., Zoloth, S.R., Alcabes, P., Braslow, C.A., Safyer, S.

Title: Homelessness and Indicators of Mental Illness Among Inmates in New York City's Correctional System

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 43(2): 150-155, 1992. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: Data from three cross-sectional samples of inmates in the New York City correctional system were analyzed to determine the prevalence of homelessness among detainees. One-fourth to one-third of each sample had been homeless at some time during the two months before arrest, and 20% of the primary sample of 299 inmates had been homeless the night before arrest. Further analysis of the primary sample showed that homelessness was strongly associated with mental illness: 50% of those who had ever been homeless during the past three years responded positively to at least one mental illness screening question, compared with 25% of the never-homeless inmates. More than a third of the ever-homeless group had received mental health treatment, compared with a fifth of those who had never been homeless (authors).

Order #: 11166

Authors: Munetz, M.R., Grande, T.P., Chambers, M.R.

Title: Incarceration of Individuals with Severe Mental Disorders.

Source: Community Mental Health Journal 37(4): 361-372, 2001. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Abstract: This study examines the extent to which severely mentally disabled patients in one county mental health system were incarcerated in the local jail and examines the characteristics of a samples (N=30) of such individuals. The authors found that in the study year, 7.9% of known severely mentally disabled patients had at least one incarceration in the county jail. Diagnoses were predominantly in the schizophrenia spectrum with 70% also actively abusing substances at the time of incarceration. The majority of crimes were non-violent and substance abuse related. Half of the sample was judged to be candidates for diversion programs. The study's findings are consistent with recent literature confirming that substance abusing severely mentally disabled individuals are at high risk of incarceration and could benefit from integrated mental health and substance abuse treatment (authors).

Order #: 13308

Authors: National Coalition for Homeless Veterans.

Title: Planning for Your Release: A Guide for Veterans Incarcerated.

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, 2004. (Guide: 15 pages)

Abstract: This guide offers instruction on how veterans can apply for VA benefits; where to look to find affordable housing; how to find employment training programs and job placement assistance; where to obtain medical and mental health services; and who is available to provide counseling and other assistance programs in their communities. The authors suggest that each veteran should have his or her own copy of the workbook in which notes can be recorded on the progress being made, community contacts who have helped, and agreements that are reached with service providers. The guide also serves as a guidance tool for corrections, social services and federal agency personnel who are trying to help incarcerated veterans. A wealth of contact information is provided, as well as tips on letter writing, filling out forms, and a timeline for when certain actions should be taken prior to the veteran's release (authors).

Available From: National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, 333 ½ Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20003, (202) 546-1969, www.nchv.org.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 12825

Authors: National Coalition for the Homeless.

Title: **Illegal to be Homeless: The Criminalization of Homelessness in the United States.**

Source: Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2003. (Report: 80 pages)

Abstract: This report documents the widespread trend of the violations of the basic human rights of people experiencing homelessness in 147 communities in 42 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, as well as the connections between the creation of a public environment of intolerance and the increasing danger of living on the streets that results from this attitude toward people experiencing homelessness. This report continues to investigate and present the evidence that criminalization is not only a local issue but also a national one that demands a federal response. The authors assert that a pattern and practice of civil rights violations and unconstitutional behaviors by local government authorities, including police and other city agencies, exist in many cities around the country. This new report represents the most substantive attempt to date to document the ways in which criminalization impacts people experiencing homelessness in local communities throughout the United States (authors).

Available From: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

Order #: 11757

Authors: National GAINS Center for People with Co-Occurring Disorders in the Justice System.

Title: **The Nathaniel Project: An Alternative to Incarceration Program for People with Serious Mental Illness Who Have Committed Felony Offenses.**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National GAINS Center for People with Co-occurring Disorders in the Justice System, Policy Research Associates, 2002. (Program Description: 4 pages)

Abstract: This program brief describes New York City's Nathaniel Project, an innovative two-year alternative to incarceration program for people with serious mental illness who have committed felony offenses. It describes the many components of this program including the screening and assessment process that determines eligibility, the intake process, court advocacy, pre-release planning, and post-release case-management and supervision. This paper also defines a number of principles that have emerged as a result of the experiences of the Nathaniel Project, that can be used to guide other programs.

Available From: The National GAINS Center for People with Co-Occurring Disorders in the Justice System, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 311-GAIN, www.gainsctr.com.

Order #: 11927

Authors: National GAINS Center for People with Co-Occurring Disorders in the Justice System.

Title: **Mental Health Courts.**

Source: #Error

Abstract: This packet includes a number of documents that provide a synopsis of topics regarding mental health courts. The documents in the packet include: "The Use of Criminal Charges and Sanctions in Mental Health Courts" (Griffin et al); "Mental Health Courts: Their Promise and Unanswered Questions" (Steadman et al); "Mental Health Courts and the Complex Issue of Mentally Ill Offenders" (Watson et al); "The Role of Mental Health Courts in System Reform" (The Bazelon Center); "Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Emergence of Problem-Solving Courts" (Rottman et al); "Screening and Assessment for Co-Occurring Mental Illness and Substance Use in Court-Based Diversion Programs: A Best Practice Review" (Broner et al); "Emerging Judicial Strategies for the Mentally Ill in the Criminal Courts in Ft. Lauderdale, Seattle, San Bernardino, and Anchorage" (Goldkamp); and "Evaluation of a Mental Health Treatment Court with Assertive Community Treatment" (Cosden et al).

Available From: The GAINS Center, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 311-GAIN, www.gainsctr.com.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 8318

Authors: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

Title: **Out of Sight - Out of Mind? A Report on Anti-Homeless Laws, Litigation and Alternatives in 50 United States Cities.**

Source: Washington, DC: The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1999. (Report: 84 pages)

Abstract: This report addresses the growing trend toward the criminalization of homelessness in cities across the United States. It lists 50 cities in the U.S. and reports on their enforcement trends. Also discussed are reasons why anti-homeless actions constitute poor public policy. Alternatives to criminalization are suggested. It also provides selected case law challenging restrictions on sleeping, camping, sitting or storing property in public places.

Available From: The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, www.nlchp.org (COST: \$25.00).

Order #: 12315

Authors: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

Title: **Punishing Poverty: The Criminalization of Homelessness, Litigation and Recommendations for Solutions.**

Source: Washington, DC: The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2003. (Report: 52 pages)

Abstract: This report, released by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, focuses on the ordinances that different communities use to punish homeless people for eating and sleeping, and other activities in public spaces. The report provides an update on the criminalization trends and most egregious incidents that have taken place since January 2002, and provides an overview and summaries of 79 cases that have challenged such laws and practices. The authors highlight community approaches that are more constructive in ending homelessness in public spaces and make further recommendations specific to city governments, business groups and the federal government (authors).

Available From: The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K Street, NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, www.nlchp.org.

Order #: 1699

Authors: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness.

Title: **Mental Illness, Homelessness, and the Local Jail.**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 1993. (Conference Summary: 45 pages)

Abstract: In March 1992, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) convened a group of program administrators, researchers, and government policymakers to discuss the service needs of homeless persons with severe mental illnesses detained in local jails. The group sought to identify future research priorities and to stimulate approaches to divert to more appropriate treatment settings such persons who are inappropriately placed in jails. Workshop participants examined the characteristics and needs of the population, discussed current studies, outlined plans for further research, and shared information about innovative programs. This report summarizes current knowledge and highlights areas for further inquiry.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 10575

Authors: National Technical Assistance Center.

Title: **Building Bridges Between Mental Health and Criminal Justice: Strategies for Community Partnersh**

Source: Washington, DC: National Technical Assistance Center, Networks Newsletter Summer 1998. (Newsletter Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article focuses on ways to implement interagency collaboration strategies for the provision of services for people with mental health disorders in contact with the criminal justice system. Examples include Broward County's Mental Health Court and Memphis' crisis response team.

Available From: National Technical Assistance Center, 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333, www.nasmhpd.org/general_files/publications/ntac_pubs/networks/s98fram.html.

Order #: 11705

Authors: Osher, F., Steadman, H.J., Barr, H.

Title: **A Best Practice Approach to Community Re-entry from Jails for Inmates with Co-occurring Disorders: The APIC Model.**

Source: Delmar, NY: The National GAINS Center, 2002. (Manuscript: 20 pages)

Abstract: Almost all inmates with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders will leave correctional settings and return to the community. Inadequate transition planning puts people with co-occurring disorders who enter jail in a state of crisis back on the streets in the middle of the same crisis. The outcomes of inadequate transition planning include the compromise of public safety, an increased incidence of psychiatric symptoms, relapse to substance abuse, hospitalization, suicide, homelessness, and re-arrest. While there are no outcomes studies to guide evidence-based transition planning practices, there is enough guidance from the multi-site studies of the organization of jail mental health programs to propose a best practice model. This manuscript presents one such model--APIC. The APIC Model is a set of critical elements that, if implemented, are likely to improve outcomes for persons with co-occurring disorders who are released from jail (authors).

Available From: The National GAINS Center, 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (518) 439-7415, www.gainsctr.com.

Order #: 6730

Authors: Police Mental Health Coordination Project.

Title: **Police Mental Health Coordination Project.**

Source: Albany, NY: New York State Office of Mental Health, Bureau of Forensic Services, 1996. (Program Description: 4 pages)

Abstract: The Police-Mental Health Coordination Project is an interagency program co-administered by the New York State Office of Mental Health, Bureau of Forensic Services and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau for Municipal Police. Its major goals are to establish appropriate program linkages between the law enforcement and mental health systems in New York State and to provide police officers with training which will facilitate their safe handling of calls or incidents involving persons with mental illness.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 2412

Authors: Richman, B.J., Convit, A., Martell, D.

Title: Homelessness and the Mentally Ill Offender.

Source: Journal of Forensic Sciences 37(3): 932-937, 1992. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article presents the results of a retrospective analysis of the discharge summaries of 69 offenders diagnosed with a serious mental illness. The purpose of the study was to determine the correlation between the subjects' domicility and mental health status and their criminal behavior. The subjects were patients in a New York State Psychiatric Hospital for a two-year period between January 1988 and December 1989. Statistical analysis demonstrated significant relationships between the variables of homelessness, prior offense history, and substance abuse (authors).

Order #: 10721

Authors: Riker, A., Castellano, U.

Title: The Homeless Pretrial Release Project: An Innovative Pretrial Release Option.

Source: Federal Probation 65(1): 9-13, 2001. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: The Homeless Release Project (HRP) is a pretrial release and case management option for homeless misdemeanants. HRP, like other recent innovations in community corrections, is modeled on enhanced partnerships between judicial administrators and local providers as an effective method for aiding offenders' transitions back to their communities. HRP seeks to remedy the alienation offenders face from community and family networks by addressing chronic homelessness and concurring court appearances through intensive case management. As such, the HRP serves dual purposes for a socially vulnerable population. As a pretrial release program, HRP plays an important role in reducing the jail population while ensuring compliance with court mandates; and as a model of community corrections, HRP monitors homeless offenders in the community through supervision and individualized care. In this article the authors describe how HRP functions to enhance individualized justice for offenders that are otherwise at risk for frequent re-incarcerations and non-court compliance (authors).

Order #: 13178

Authors: Rodriguez, N., Brown, B.

Title: Preventing Homelessness Among People Leaving Prison.

Source: New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2003. (Report: 12 pages)

Abstract: This report examines homelessness among former inmates, shares examples of corrections agencies' efforts to address it, and offers insights from the Vera Institute's Project Greenlight, an in-prison program that provided comprehensive transition services, including housing assistance, to felony offenders reentering communities in New York City. Included are details on Project Greenlight's housing assistance program and suggestions for practitioners interested or engaged in similar efforts (authors).

Available From: Vera Institute of Justice, 233 Broadway, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10279, (212) 334-1300, www.vera.org/publication_pdf/209_407.pdf

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 13193

Authors: Roman, G.C., Travis, J., Feldman, L.

Title: **Taking Stock: Housing, Homelessness, and Prisoner Reentry.**

Source: Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2003. (Report (Draft): 79 pages)

Abstract: This report examines how those who have spent time in prison or jail fare in securing safe and affordable housing following their release and discusses housing programming and practice designed to assist returning prisoners. Many are finding that the difficulties in securing affordable and appropriate housing complicate the reentry process, further reducing their already limited chances for successful community reintegration. In this report, the authors draw on current research, policy, and practice to identify housing challenges for returning prisoners, as well as opportunities to improve the current system. The authors also examine the extent to which the population living in homeless shelters or on the streets has been involved in the criminal justice system; the experiences of former prisoners returning to their family homes, both in the private sector and particularly in public or subsidized housing; and the barriers former prisoners and ex-offenders face in securing their own housing. Finally, the report documents efforts to develop housing options for this population.

Available From: Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, www.urban.org

Order #: 9949

Authors: Schnapp, W., Nguyen, T., Nguyen, H.

Title: **Offenders With Mental Illness: Prevalence and Responsibility.**

Source: Human Sciences Press 25(3): 333-335, 1998 (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: This article describes the "criminalizing of the mentally ill" phenomenon as being largely due to insufficient psychiatric and social services, and lack of coordination within mental health and criminal justice systems. The authors propose a simple but comprehensive matching of complete community health center active caseload clients with the census of the relevant criminal justice system. This approach does not presume to identify all persons with mental illness in a criminal justice system, but may identify those people who are currently active clients of the community health system and therefore, their responsibility. The results of such a matching census identifies those mental health system clients who may need special services, informs both systems of the extent of the prevalence of community mental health center clients within the criminal justice system, and helps to encourage the two systems to identify those variables that increase risks of persons with mental illness being arrested and to collaborate to prevent or curtail any inappropriate incarceration.

Order #: 11059

Authors: Sentencing Project.

Title: **Mentally Ill Offenders in the Criminal Justice System: An Analysis and Prescription.**

Source: Washington, DC: Sentencing Project, 2002. (Monograph: 22 pages)

Abstract: This report examines why so many people with mental illness are caught up in the criminal justice system and the effects this has on them and on the system. It also offers recommendations for changes in services, policies, and practices to be implemented at each stage of the justice system, from first police contact through release from prison, to promote better outcomes both for individuals and the community as a whole. These include program models currently being implemented in various jurisdictions. The recommendations are focused on limiting the number of mentally ill people who are brought into the criminal justice system while providing better treatment and links between prison and community services for those who are incarcerated. In short, to offer a better way than reliance upon the institutions of punishment to address mental health problems (authors).

Available From: Sentencing Project, 514 Tenth Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 628-0871, www.sentencingproject.org

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 7962

Authors: Solomon, P., Draine, J.

Title: Using Clinical and Criminal Involvement Factors to Explain Homelessness among Clients of a Psychiatric Probation and Parole Service.

Source: Psychiatric Quarterly 70(1): 75-87, 1999. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: This article examines the rate of homelessness and the extent to which lifetime homelessness was associated with clinical factors, such as diagnosis and treatment history; or criminal factors, such as criminal behavior and arrest history, among psychiatric probationer and parolees. Nearly half of the clients screened had experienced homelessness in their lifetime. In a logistic regression model to explain lifetime homelessness, significant factors were younger age, less education, a greater number of lifetime arrests, a schizophrenia diagnosis, and reporting both an alcohol and drug problem. Implications for service delivery with this population are discussed (authors).

Order #: 2350

Authors: Solomon, P., Draine, J.

Title: Issues In Serving the Forensic Client.

Source: Philadelphia, PA: Hahnemann University, 1993. (Report: 23 pages)

Abstract: This paper examines issues related to a study of case management services to homeless individuals with mental illnesses leaving Philadelphia area jails. The purpose of the study was to examine the efficacy of an Assertive Community Treatment model (ACT) of team case management as compared to services provided by individual forensic case managers. Issues discussed include continuity of care in the jail system, involvement of family members in the charges brought against the clients, and housing. Implications for interaction between CMHCs and the jail system in serving forensic clients are also discussed (authors).

Available From: Hahnemann University, Broad & Vine Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19102, (215) 762-7000, www2.plattsburgh.edu/acadvp/libinfo/library/er/swk308r20.pdf.

Order #: 1346

Authors: Solomon, P.L., Draine, J.N., Marcenko, M.O., Meyerson, A.T.

Title: Homelessness in a Mentally Ill Urban Jail Population.

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 43(2): 169-171, 1992. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to estimate homelessness among a population of jailed mentally ill persons, to compare criminal charges against homeless and domiciled mentally ill persons in jail, and to determine if demographic and clinical factors predicted homelessness among a mentally ill population in an urban jail.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 1410

Authors: Steadman, H.J.

Title: **Boundary Spanners: A Key Component for the Effective Interactions of the Justice and Mental Health Systems.**

Source: Law and Human Behavior 16(1): 75-87, 1992. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Abstract: Rarely are issues at the interface of the justice and mental health systems framed in system terms. Just how useful this perspective can be is demonstrated by the concept of boundary spanners. This term has been in the organizational literature for 20 years to define positions that link two or more systems whose goals and expectations are at least partially conflicting. Boundary spanning positions are illustrated here by examples from a jail diversion program in Multnomah County Jail (Portland, OR), a community forensic program in Palm Beach County (FL), and the Oregon Psychiatric Security Review Board which monitors persons acquitted by reason of insanity. To date, almost no research on boundary spanning positions in criminal justice-mental health system interactions has been conducted. This article concludes that a vigorous pursuit of such an agenda should be initiated because this concept, as part of a systems approach to justice-mental health problems, is highly promising (author).

Order #: 2737

Authors: Steadman, H.J., Barbera, S., Dennis, D.L.

Title: **A National Survey of Jail Diversion Programs for Mentally Ill Detainees.**

Source: Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(11): 1109-1113, 1994. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: The authors sought information on the number, structure, and effectiveness of programs aimed at diverting inmates with mental illnesses from the criminal justice system into the mental health treatment system. Mail surveys were distributed to 1,263 U.S. jails with a capacity of 50 or more detainees to ascertain the presence or absence of diversion programs. Results indicated that only 52 U.S. jails with this capacity had formal mental health diversion programs. Programs in larger jails served fewer violent felons than did those in smaller jails, and only a small number of the jails had diversion programs for detainees with serious mental illnesses. In addition, the findings indicated a dearth of objective data on the effectiveness of the programs represented in the survey. The authors contend that systematic evaluations are needed to determine what types of programs work best for which type of detainees (authors).

Order #: 6957

Authors: Stovall, J.G., Cloninger, L., Appleby, L.

Title: **Identifying Homeless Mentally Ill Veterans in Jail: A Preliminary Report.**

Source: Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law 25(3): 311-315, 1997. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a program for identifying and providing treatment and housing for homeless mentally ill veterans detained at the Cook County Jail in Chicago. Preliminary data are provided describing characteristics of the veterans assessed, as well as those veterans who follow up with services upon release. The authors conclude that the initial phases of the project indicate that a large urban jail is a useful location for outreach efforts that target homeless mentally ill veterans (authors).

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 1412

Authors: Teplin, L.A., Pruett, N.S.

Title: **Police as Streetcorner Psychiatrist: Managing the Mentally Ill.**

Source: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 15: 139-156, 1992. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Abstract: Managing mentally disordered people in the community historically has been a part of police work. Police play a major role in referring persons for psychiatric treatment, particularly within the lower socioeconomic strata. Over the years, police handling of the mentally ill has been complicated by public policy modifications, for example, deinstitutionalization, more stringent commitment criteria, and cutbacks in treatment programs. As a result, the numbers of mentally ill persons involved with police have increased while, at the same time, the police officer's dispositional options have decreased. This paper examines police handling of the mentally ill within the current public policy structure. Based on data from an observational study of 1,396 police-citizen encounters, this paper will describe the decision-making normative framework police use to manage the mentally ill within the community (authors).

Order #: 11132

Authors: Tolomiczenko, G., Goering, P.

Title: **Gender Differences in Legal Involvement Among Homeless Shelter Users.**

Source: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 24(6): 583-593, 2001. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Abstract: This study aims to describe the rates of legal involvement among adult shelter users. These rates are compared with rates of legal involvement in the general population. Gender differences in rates of legal involvement are also presented. Finally, these gender differences are analyzed using background, precursor, and present status variables that are associated with legal involvement. While gender differences in mental illness and substance abuse have received some attention, little work has been done focusing on gender differences in legal involvement among homeless adults. Since legal involvement is an important consideration among this population, an exploration of associated variables, including gender, would help prioritize intervention strategies (authors).

Order #: 1750

Authors: Torrey, E.F., Stieber, J., Ezekiel, J., Wolfe, S.M., Sharfstein, J., Noble, J.H., Flynn, L.M.

Title: **Criminalizing the Seriously Mentally Ill: The Abuse of Jails as Mental Hospitals.**

Source: Washington, DC: Public Citizen's Health Research Group, 1992. (Report: 152 pages)

Abstract: This report discusses the history and the underlying causes of the recent surge in the numbers of seriously mentally ill persons in jails in the United States. The authors cite statistics which indicate that one in every fourteen inmates suffers from serious mental illness, which represents a ten fold increase from 1980; and 29 percent of jails surveyed hold seriously mentally ill individuals without any criminal charges against them. Of those who are charged when arrested, the vast majority of their crimes are trivial misdemeanors that are often just manifestations of their mental illness. The authors depict what happens to seriously mentally ill persons both in jail and upon release from jail. The report provides awards for the county and state with the worst record for jailing seriously mentally ill individuals as well as the communities with the best diversion programs aimed at keeping seriously mentally ill persons out of jail or providing the best mental health services to them while incarcerated. The report concludes with a set of recommendations.

Available From: NAMI, Colonial Place Three, 2107 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, (703) 524-7600, www.nami.org.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 13191

Authors: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Title: Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and Other Criminal Activity: Final Rule.

Source: Federal Register 66(101): 28776-28806, 2001. (Legislation: 32 pages)

Abstract: This final rule amends the regulations for the public housing and Section 8 assisted housing programs, and for other HUD assisted housing programs, such as the Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) program, Section 202 program for the elderly, and Section 811 program for persons with disabilities, and Section 236 interest reduction program. All of these programs were affected by 1998 amendments to the statute authorizing the public housing and Section 8 programs. These amendments give Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and assisted housing owners the tools for adopting and implementing fair, effective, and comprehensive policies for screening out programs applicants who engage in illegal drug use or other criminal activity and for evicting or terminating assistance of persons who engage in such activity.

Available From: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 4224, Washington DC, 20410, (202) 708-0744, www.hudclips.org/sub_nonhud/cgi/pdf/12840a.pdf

Order #: 2232

Authors: Vitelli, R.

Title: The Homeless Inmate in a Maximum-Security Prison Setting.

Source: Canadian Journal of Criminology: 323-331, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: This article discusses study findings of 110 inmates in a maximum-security provincial institution in Ontario, Canada. The study established that over 33 percent of the inmates had no fixed address upon release. Significant differences were found between homeless and non-homeless inmates in terms of institutional behavior, occurrence of psychopathology, use of medical services, prior criminal history, and prior involvement with mental health services. The author discusses the need for more community-based programs for homeless inmates and suggests directions for future research in this area (author).

Order #: 10450

Authors: Watson, A., Hanrahan, P., Luchins, D., Lurigio, A.

Title: Mental Health Courts and the Complex Issue of Mentally Ill Offenders.

Source: Psychiatric Services 52(4):477-481, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Abstract: Mental health courts are emerging in communities across the country to address the growing number of individuals with serious mental illness in jails and the complex issues they present to the courts. Based on concepts of therapeutic jurisprudence and patterned after drug courts, mental health courts attempt to prevent criminalization and recidivism by providing critical mental health services. The authors describe mental health courts in Florida, Washington, Alaska and Indiana. Each of these courts is designed to meet the specific needs and resources of its jurisdiction. The courts' experiences suggest that involving all players from the beginning is essential. The authors discuss the issue of due process, availability of services, and control of resources, which must be addressed before mental health courts are widely implemented.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 10634

Authors: Watson, A., Hanrahan, P., Luchins, D., Lurigio, A.

Title: **Paths to Jail Among Mentally Ill Persons: Services Needs and Service Characteristics.**

Source: Psychiatric Annals 31(7): 421-429, 2001. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Abstract: In this article, the authors explore the blurred boundaries between the criminal justice system and the mental health system in the United States. First, they describe the characteristics, problems, and services needs of mentally ill offenders. Next, they examine the environmental context, including characteristics of the service system. Third, they describe the criminal justice services for persons with mental illness, and related research. Finally, they discuss the implications for service systems, models programs, and conclusions (author).

Order #: 13134

Authors: Watson, A.C., Corrigan, P.W., Ottati, V.

Title: **Police Officers' Attitudes Toward and Decisions About Persons with Mental Illness.**

Source: Psychiatric Services 55(1): 49-53, 2004. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Abstract: This study examined how knowledge that a person has a mental illness influences police officers' perceptions, attitudes, and responses. A total of 382 police officers who were taking a variety of in-service training courses were randomly assigned one of eight hypothetical vignettes describing a person in need of assistance, a victim, a witness, or a suspect who either was labeled as having schizophrenia or for whom no information about mental illness information was provided. These officers completed measures that evaluated their perceptions and attitudes about the person described in the vignette. Police officers viewed persons with schizophrenia as being less responsible for their situation, more worthy of help, and more dangerous than persons for whom no mental illness information was provided (authors).

Order #: 6581

Authors: Wolff, N., Diamond, R.J., Helminiak, T.W.

Title: **A New Look at an Old Issue: People With Mental Illness and the Law Enforcement System.**

Source: The Journal of Mental Health Administration 24(2): 152-165, 1997. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Abstract: Most research on encounters between persons with mental illness and the law enforcement system has focused on the extent to which persons with mental illness are shifted between the mental health and law enforcement systems. This article focuses instead on the interplay between the mental health and law enforcement systems for a group of persons with serious mental illnesses who continue to be actively treated by an Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) program.

Criminal Justice System

Order #: 8019

Authors: Wright, T., Vermund, A.

Title: **Suburban Homelessness and Social Space: Strategies of Authority and Local Resistance in Orange County, California.**

Source: In Dehavenon, A.L. (ed.), *There's No Place Like Home: Anthropological Perspectives on Housing and Homelessness in the United States*. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey, 121-143, 1996. (Book Chapter: 23 pages)

Abstract: In this chapter, the authors capture the perspective of suburban homeless park dwellers in their analysis of resistance to the authoritative strategies of the government bureaucracy in Orange County, CA. The authors found the park dwellers struggle with local police and the degradations of applying for welfare in an attempt to maintain their dignity in a desperate situation. In opposition to humiliation experienced at the hand of police and eligibility technicians, the park dwellers create extensive social networks and redistribution systems with rigorous rules of fairness. The park dwellers were also found to deploy tactics to evade local rules which are often used to force them from the park they occupy. The authors explore the divisions and confrontations that ensue and recommend that the federal government renew its commitment to the provision of low-cost housing, raising the minimum wage, and creating a national health care system (authors).

Order #: 6860

Authors: Zapf, P.A., Roesch, R., Hart, S.D.

Title: **An Examination of the Relationship of Homelessness to Mental Disorder, Criminal Behaviour, and Health Care in a Pretrial Jail Population**

Source: *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 41(7): 435-440, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Abstract: This article describes a study that examined the prevalence of homelessness and its relationship to mental disorders, criminal behavior, and health care in a pretrial population. The authors collected interview and file data on 790 male admissions to a large, pretrial jail facility in Vancouver over a 12-month period. Results showed a significant relationship between homelessness and severe mental disorder as well as between homelessness and prior psychiatric history. No significant differences were found between the homeless and the nonhomeless with regards to either types of crimes they were incarcerated for or contact with health care services in the past year. The authors discuss the need for a link between the jail and community services for homeless individuals, and suggest that jails should screen all incoming inmates for mental health problems as jail mental health services provide an opportunity to identify needs of inmates during incarceration as well as after release (authors).