

Suicide Prevention in Juvenile Justice: A Discussion of Gaps

2023 SOC and CRCG Conference

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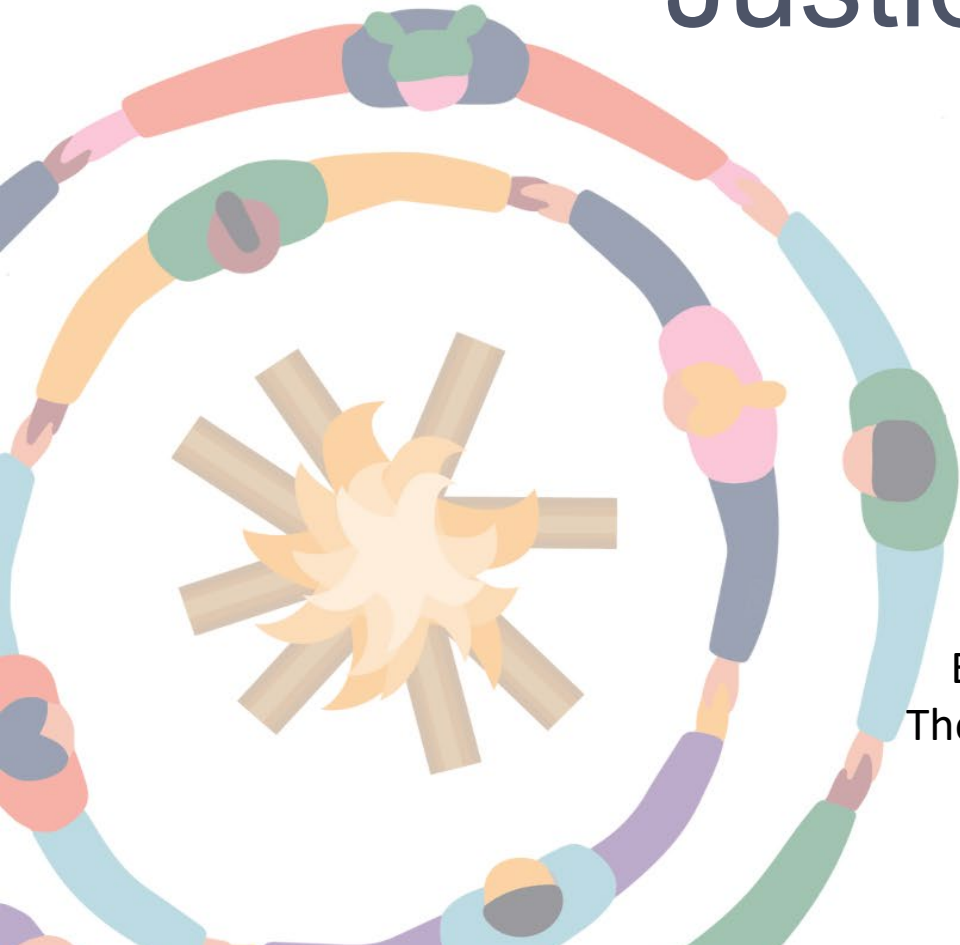
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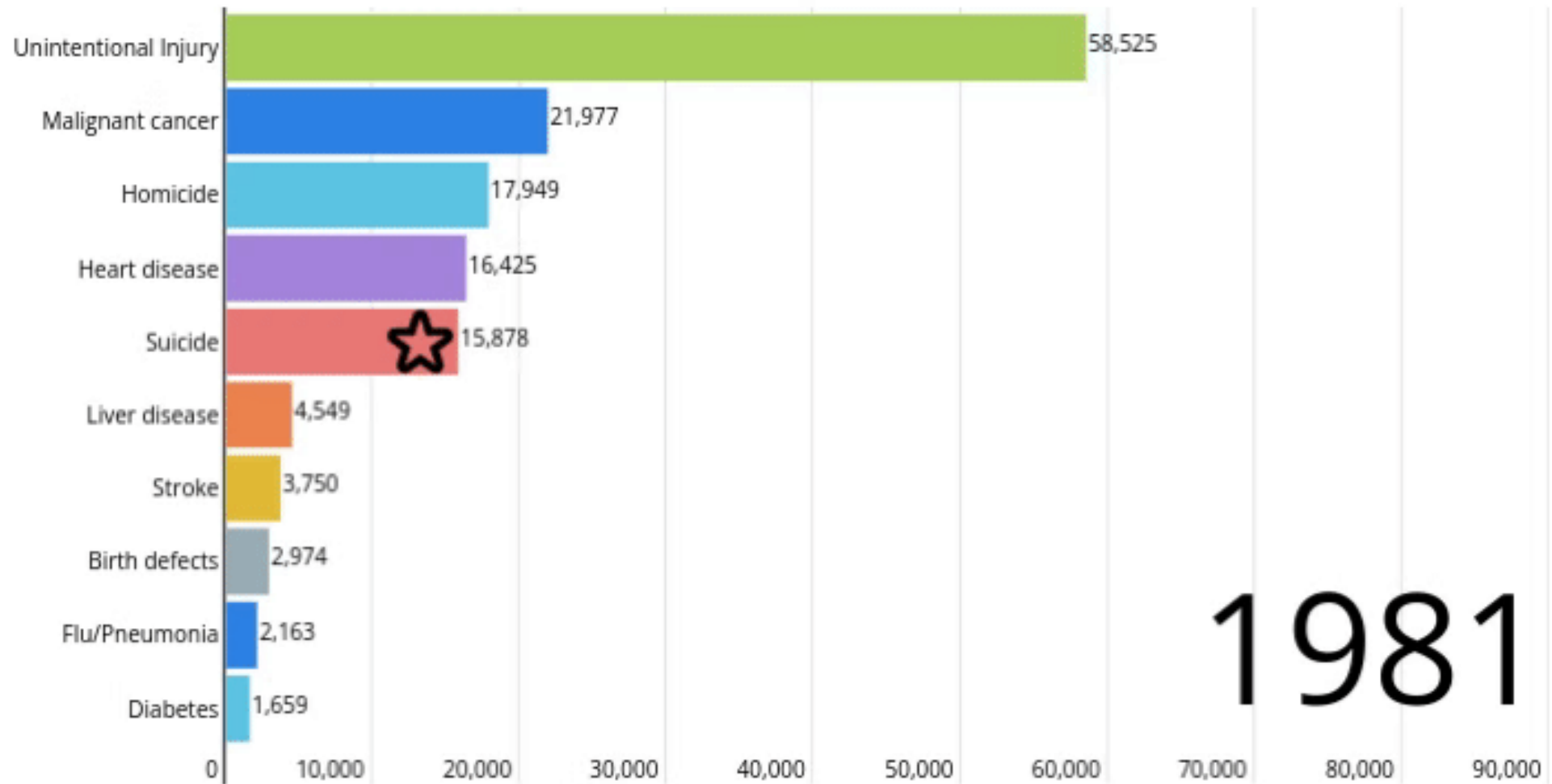
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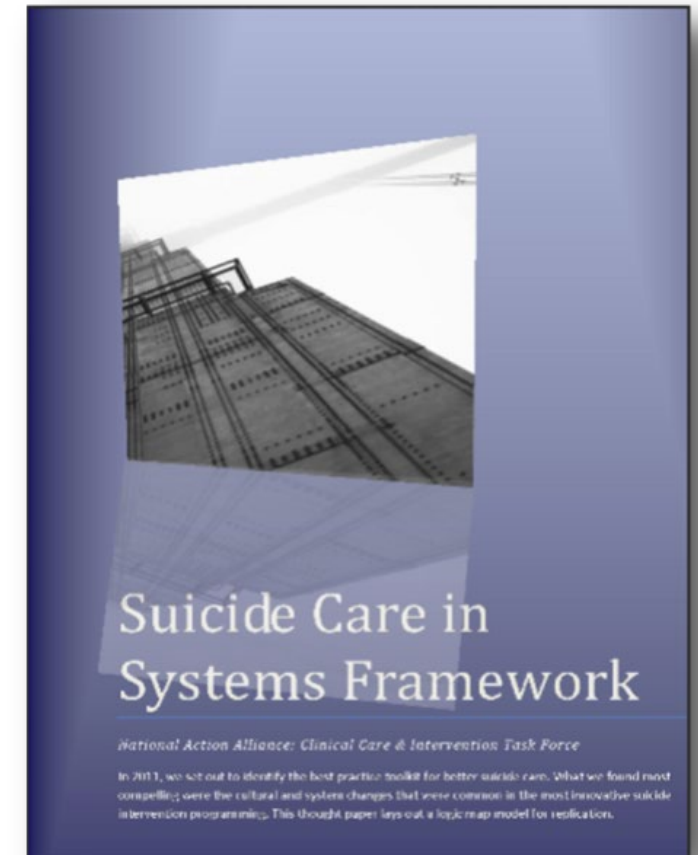
Top 10 Causes of Death – Ages 1 to 44



1981

Action Alliance Clinical Care and Intervention Task Force

- 2012 Report
- Focused on common factors in 4 novel, effective approaches
- Found impact in transformation of systems
 - Core values
 - Systems management
 - Evidence-based clinical care practice



Zero Suicide is...

A foundational belief that suicide deaths within systems are preventable. Zero Suicide is an aspirational goal focused on system-wide transformation intended to create suicide safe care systems.

The Zero Suicide framework has been applied primarily to health and behavioral health systems, promoting a commitment to patient safety and a just culture of support for care providers.



Zero Suicide Framework

- LEAD: A system-wide culture change committed to reducing suicides
- TRAIN: A competent, confident, and caring workforce
- IDENTIFY: Recognition of those at suicide risk through comprehensive screening and assessment
- ENGAGE: Persons at risk have rapid access to effective, safe care management plans
- TREAT: Suicidal thoughts and behaviors are treated directly using evidence-based treatments
- TRANSITION: Individuals move through care with warm hand-offs and supportive contacts
- IMPROVE: Policies and practices are improved through continuous quality improvement.



Evidence for a System Approach to Suicide

- The US Air Force Suicide Prevention Program, a multi-faceted systemic approach, showed lower suicide rates post-intervention than the pre-intervention time period. (Knox, et al., 2010)
- The Henry Ford Health System, a large HMO, found an 82% reduction in the rate of suicide among members comparing the 2 years before the ZS implementation to the 8 years after ZS implementation. (Coffey, et al 2013)
- A large public mental health service in Australia found a significant reduction in repeated suicide attempts for individuals placed on a suicide prevention pathway versus those receiving usual care. (Stapelberg, et al., 2021)

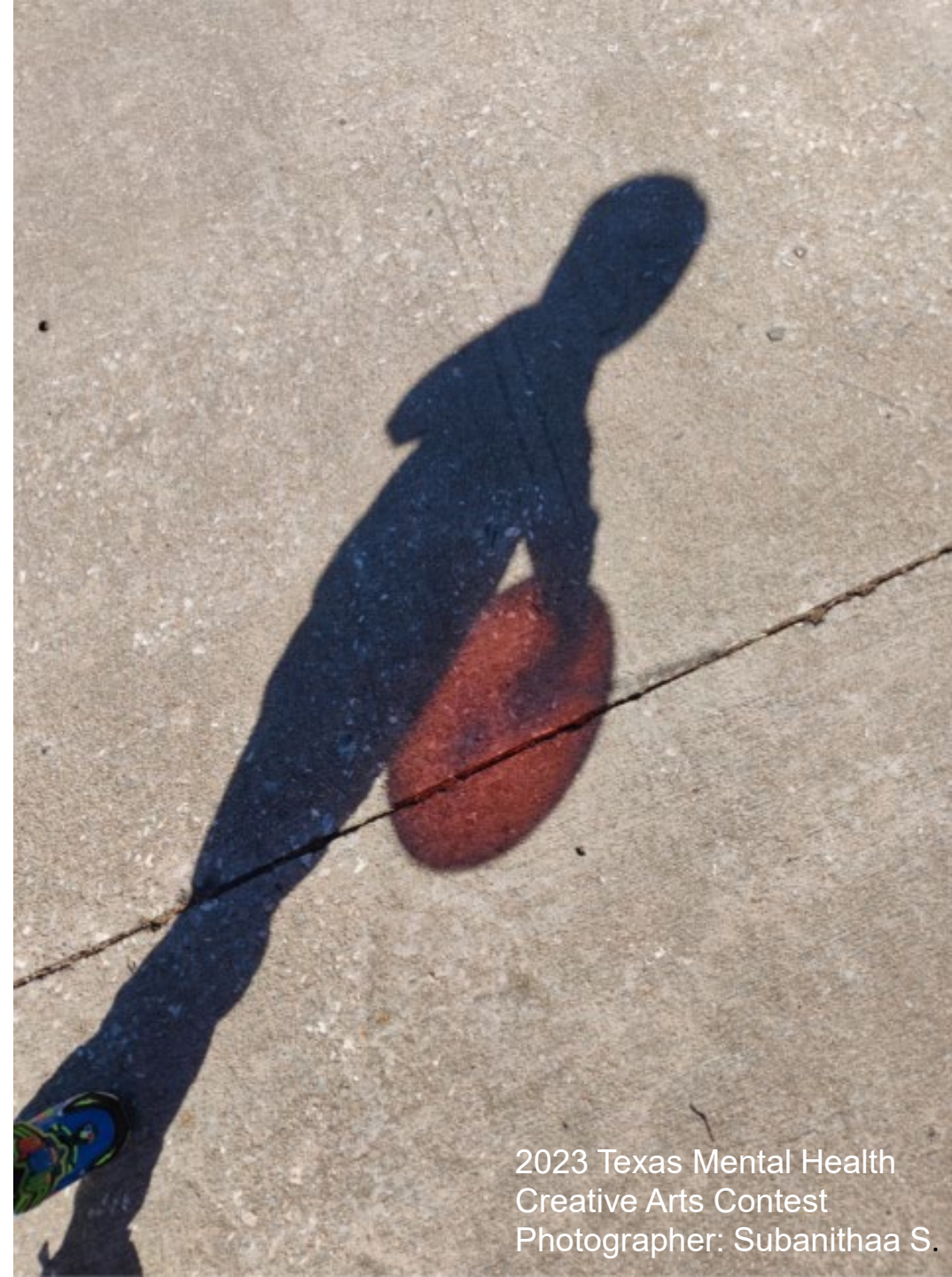


Texas Experience with Zero Suicide

- 10 years experience implementing ZS in public mental health
- Many hospital/clinic systems have implemented ZS initiatives
- The ZS approach has been adapted for schools, with many Texas districts implementing some of all components



So What about Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System?



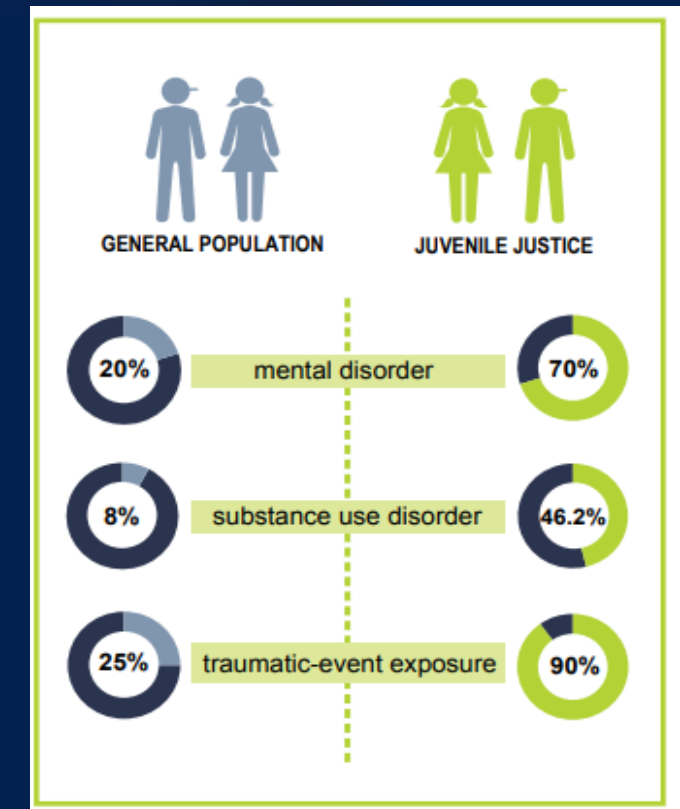
2023 Texas Mental Health
Creative Arts Contest
Photographer: Subanithaa S.



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

The Problem- Described Nationally

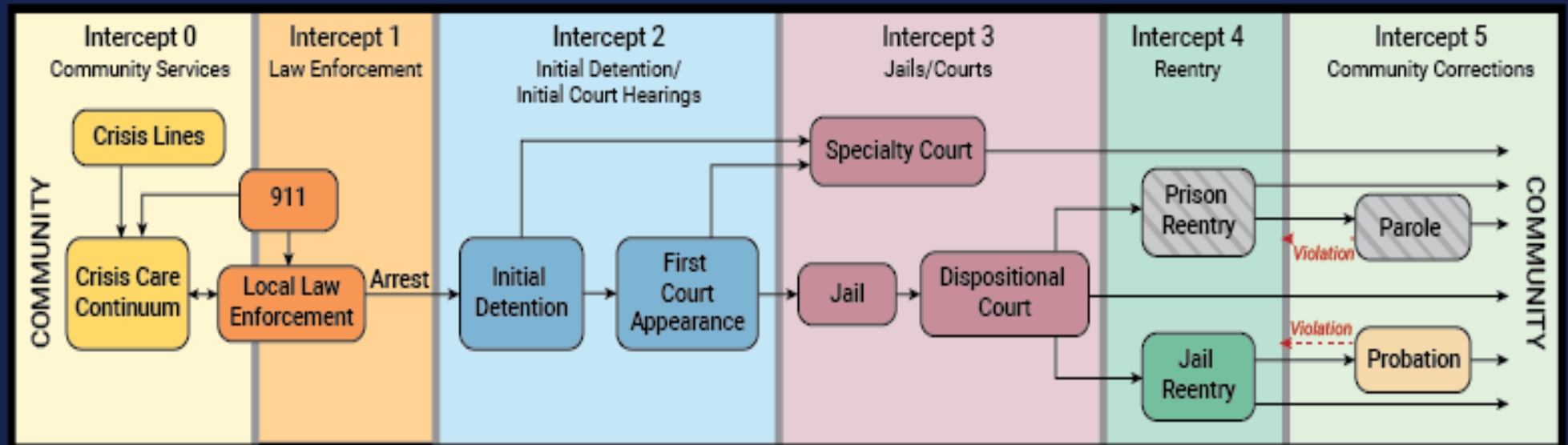
- It is estimated that **70%** of youth arrested every year have a mental health condition.
- **90%** of youth involved with the juvenile justice system have been exposed to at least one traumatic event.
- Youth in juvenile justice residential facilities have nearly **three times** the rate of suicide compared to their peers in the general population.
- Up to **one-third** of justice-involved youth report having experienced suicidal ideation in the past year.
- Suicide continues to be **the leading cause of death** for youth in custody.



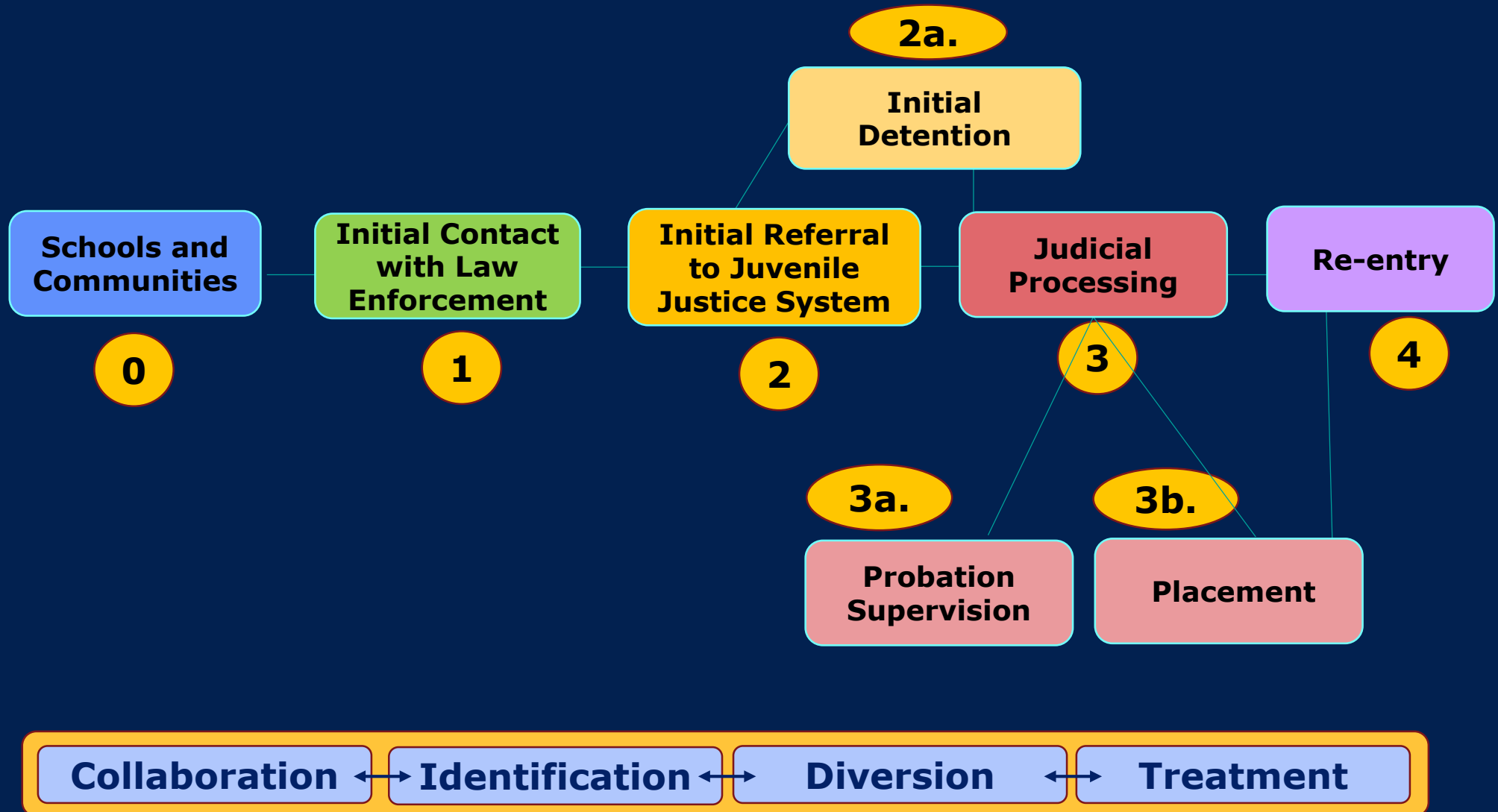


Sequential Intercept Model Overview

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) details how people with mental illness (MI), substance use disorder (SUD), and intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system.

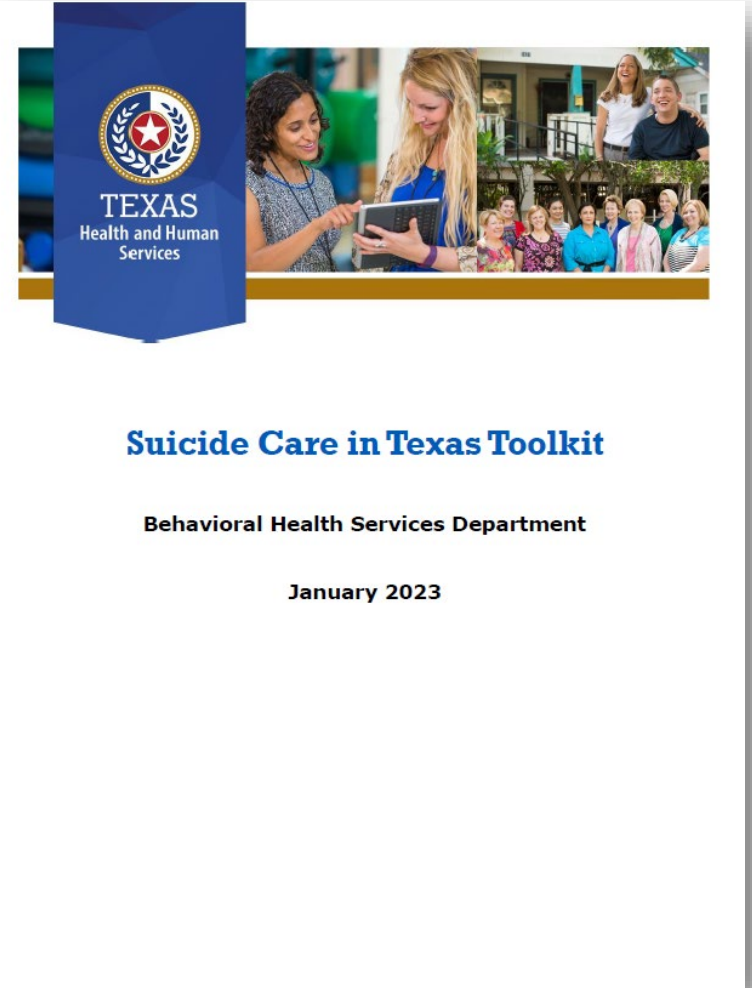


The Texas Youth SIM Model



Suicide Care in Texas: Juvenile Settings

- Adapted toolkit to support suicide prevention activities in juvenile settings
 - Zero Suicide tools adapted to support the needs within Texas probation, detention, or parole settings
- Learning community
- Online training modules



Our Challenge Today

Identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) in our Efforts to Strengthen Suicide Prevention and Suicide Safe Care for Youth Involved in Juvenile Justice

Strengths

What does the Juvenile Justice system do well in preventing youth suicides? What is currently working?

Weaknesses

What suicide prevention efforts are not performing well or could be improved? What gaps exist? Where are we lacking important resources?

Opportunities

What resources can we use to address any weaknesses in preventing youth suicides? What would motivate the system to improve?

Threats

What things outside of our control might prevent us from making changes? What other priorities might disrupt progress or pull away resources?

Next Steps

- Key expert interviews – please refer people to us!
- Participation in workgroup – we would love volunteers
- Sign up sheets in the room
- Molly Lopez – mlopez@austin.utexas.edu
- Emily Dirksmeyer – Emily.Dirksmeyer@hhs.texas.gov

