Behavioral Health Residential Care and Treatment

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Agenda

- Behavioral health residential bed types and current inventory
- Growth, losses, and staffing capacity
- Estimated needs
- Challenges and strategies



Current Residential Inventory: Overview

As of FY23-24, SFDPH has an **estimated 2,551** residential beds.

 This total is an estimate because it includes as-needed beds that are not contracted at fixed numbers and change based on needs and availability.

Mental Health Residential programs (~ 1,861 beds as of FY 23-24):

- Include both as-needed services (~638 beds) and services with fixed bed counts (~1,223 beds)
- Include in- and out-of-county beds (most services are in county)
- Offer a range of treatment lengths and intensities and population specific (e.g. seniors, criminal-legal-impacted)

Substance Use Residential programs (~ 690 beds as of FY 23-24):

- Substance use residential is mostly provided in-county, through contracted providers.
- Programs vary by length and intensity and include population-specific services (e.g., criminal legal system-impacted).

Current Mental Health Residential Types and Capacity (Total: ~1,861)

Category	Type	Number of Beds
Emergency and Acute Care	Psychiatric Emergency Services	19
	Acute Psychiatric Inpatient Services (as needed)	78*
	Psychiatric Urgent Care (Crisis Stabilization)	9
Locked Residential Treatment	Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers / Locked Subacute Treatment (MHRC / LSAT) (fixed bed count)	101
	Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (as needed)	39*
	Psychiatric Skilled Nursing Facilities (as needed)	160*
	State Hospitals (as needed)	23*
Voluntary Residential Treatment	Acute Diversion Units	50
	30/60/90-Day Residential	80
	6- to 12-Month Residential	52

Category	Туре	Number of Beds
Low- Threshold MH Care	Emergency Stabilization Units	52
Therapeutic Residences	Psychiatric Respite	57
	Medical Respite	75
	Dual Diagnosis Transitional Care (Justice-Involved)	75
Residential Care Facilities	Residential Care Facility (RCF) (fixed bed count)	142
	Residential Care Facility (RCF) (as needed)	166*
	Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) (fixed bed count)	59
	Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) (as needed)	273*
Mental Health Housing	Co-Ops, Transitional Housing	351

^{*}Estimate, including as-needed beds

Category	Туре	Number of Beds
	SUD Residential Treatment	177
SUD Residential Treatment	SUD Residential Treatment - Justice Involved	40
30D Residential Treatment	SUD Residential Treatment - Perinatal	41
	SUD Residential Withdrawal Management	66
	Alcohol Sobering Center	12
Low-Barrier SUD Residential	Drug Sobering Center	20
	Shelter with Wraparound Services for Women	8
Therapeutic Residences	Residential Step-Down (Recovery Housing)	271
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Co-Ops	Co-Ops	40

Current Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Residential Types and Capacity (Total: ~690)



Behavioral Health Residential Growth

Since 2020, SFDPH has opened nearly 400 new residential behavioral health beds planned under Mental Health SF. Forty-four (44) beds remain to be opened.

Represents a nearly 20% increase over baseline bed count of ~2,200 beds.

This residential expansion plan was shaped by:

- 2020 SFDPH Behavioral Health Bed Optimization Report
- Mental Health SF legislation
- Stakeholder input
- Ongoing data review

Emerging needs also led to opening of 36 beds beyond the expansion planned in 2020

These include mental health transitional housing and residential withdrawal management.

Current inventory is estimated at ~2,551 beds.

 Includes estimated numbers of as-needed beds, which fluctuate based on needs and availability. Most as-needed beds are subject to competition with other counties.

Behavioral Health Residential Expansion Timeline



Behavioral Health Residential Expansion In Progress

Additional bed expansion projects in progress include:

- Additional Enhanced Dual Diagnosis (18 beds)
- Transition-Age Youth Residential (10 beds)
- Crisis Diversion (16 beds)
- Dual Diagnosis Women's Therapeutic Residence for Justice-Involved Women (33 beds)
- SUD Stabilization (20 beds)
- Other projects pending approval of Behavioral Health Bridge Housing spending plan

Behavioral Health Residential Losses

- SFDPH contracts with Adult Residential Facilities (ARFs; aka RCFs) and Residential Care Facilities
 for the Elderly (RCFEs) that specialize in services able to meet the needs of behavioral health
 clients.
- Residential losses among SFDPH-contracted providers have primarily been among Residential Care/Residential Care for the Elderly Facilities (a.k.a. RCF/E or Board & Care)
- From FY 19-20 to present, 12 mental health RCF/Es contracted with SFDPH closed or ended their contract.
 - These included 11 in county
 - These represented ~ 60 beds
 - In most cases, SFDPH was able to successfully transfer clients to continue care. In some
 cases, the facility continued to operate after the end of a contract and the clients remained, with
 payment covered by SSI. In a small number of cases, clients transferred to another level of
 care, or decided to discontinue service.
- Losses among Board & Care providers not contracted with SFDPH are not reflected above.

Staffing Capacity

- Behavioral health workforce recruitment and retention are significant challenges.
- Vacancies reduce the effective behavioral health residential bed capacity when staffing ratios cannot be met.
 - For example, from July 1 December 31, 2023, staffing shortages reduced mental health residential bed capacity by 15-20% among contracted programs.
- Providers work to maximize use of existing staffing to respond to needs.

Behavioral Health Residential Placement From Jail

- Jail discharge planning requires close collaboration with criminal justice and community partners including Sheriff, Probation, Pre-Trial Diversion, Public Defender, DA, Behavioral Health Services, and others.
- Time to placement in treatment depends upon many steps that must be executed by these stakeholders.
- Jail Health reports wait times have improved significantly over the past 18 months. Wait time from October 1 December 31, 2023 was approximately 14 days, on average.

Estimating Current Behavioral Health Residential Needs

In 2023, DPH updated its 2020 behavioral health bed modeling to develop **preliminary recommendations** for the number of beds needed for 95% of clients to experience zero wait time.

- Project Goals:
 - Update 2020 analysis, using quantitative modeling, input from subject matter experts, and supplemental wait-time data and RAND analysis (2022)
 - Develop infrastructure to regularly track bed utilization and bed needs, optimize flow, and evaluate the impact of bed expansion investments on client wait times.

Residential Expansion: Preliminary Recommendations

Residential Type	Additional Beds Needed	Considerations
Mental Health Residential Treatment	~50	 Includes different lengths of stay Includes need for clients with specific needs (e.g., both severe mental health and substance use diagnoses; seniors; and perinatal clients)
Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (MHRC) / LSAT	Estimated 55-95	 Given current wait times Potential for increase in demand under SB 43
Behaviorally Complex Therapeutic (Enhanced Residential Care / Residential Care for the Elderly	Estimated 20-40	Highly specialized level of care for complex, high- need clients difficult to place in care.

Residential Expansion: Preliminary Recommendations

Residential Type	Additional Beds Needed	Considerations
SUD Residential Withdrawal Management	~8-10	 Includes high-complexity withdrawal management for people with both severe withdrawal medical needs and other health needs
SUD Residential Step-Down	~20-30	 The number of clients served in RSD has increased as SFDPH has added capacity.
State Hospital Beds	Admission data needed to make a recommendation.	 These beds are managed by the State. 2022 RAND analysis showed that access to these beds significantly contributes to the supply other beds types

Challenges

Workforce recruitment and retention limit full use of existing capacity.

Procurement:

- SFDPH is, in some cases, unable to obtain available beds because a provider did not participate in the RFP process (e.g., located outside of county, opened after RFP was awarded)
- Current procurement processes contribute to delays in providing timely and comprehensive care to those in urgent need.
- Challenging placement of high-acuity and high-needs clients.
- Data limitations
- Local control:
 - Competition with other counties for out-of-county and as-needed bed resources.
 - State Hospital beds supply not under local control.
- New policy presents both challenges and opportunities.
 - SB43 is likely to increase residential needs for some clients.

Strategies

- Workforce recruitment and retention:
 - CODB increase added to behavioral health contracts to support retention
 - SFDPH is working with DHR and has benefitted from many citywide improvements to hiring.
 - Controller's behavioral health staffing and wage analysis forthcoming
- **Procurement:** SFDPH is seeking a Competitive Solicitation Waiver to allow SFDPH to adapt to evolving mental health needs and quickly secure needed treatment beds
 - Thank you for your unanimous support of this legislation as it moves through the legislative process.
 - Access to a diversity of providers may improve challenging client placement.
- **Data limitations:** DPH is working to address workflows, staffing, and data infrastructure to address data needs.
- Local control: Support is needed to develop regional and statewide strategies to address needs across counties.
- **New policy**: Mayor's Executive Order created San Francisco's SB43 Executive Steering Committee to guide implementation of SB43.

Thank you