



## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT (MHSA) – “STATEWIDE PROGRESS AND HIGHLIGHTS” FACT SHEET

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- Since January 2005, more than \$8 billion dollars in Prop 63 revenues has been collected and made available to counties to provide mental health services.
- The annual average of Prop 63 revenues provided to counties since 2005 is just over \$1 billion per year.
- As of January 2012, the total amount of Prop 63 funds that had been approved/distributed was \$4,214,515,261 for Community Services and Support (CSS), \$1,078,756,594 for Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI), \$310,032,013 for Innovation (INN), \$460,772,208 for Capital Facilities and Technological Needs (CFTN) and \$236,496,372 for Workforce Education and Training (WET). For Community Services and Supports Housing, the amount approved by the state is \$404.1 million and the amount leveraged is \$1.3 billion.
- Community Services and Support includes Full Service Partnerships (FSP). FSPs are called “wrap-around” services which provide the most intensive level of services among the Prop 63 funded programs. Approximately 30,000 clients are being served in the 2011-12 fiscal year; the number of unduplicated slots has grown six-fold since 2006-07. The average duration of FSP services per client is two years.
- Prevention and Early Intervention treats early stages of mental illness so that more people do not have to reach a crisis point before seeking help. Research shows prevention is effective and because the majority of adult mental illness begins early in life, intervening at early onset is a critically important and powerful strategy with significant potential long-term impact.
- Workforce Education and Training funding is available to remedy the shortage and improve the professional capacity of qualified individuals to provide mental health services as well as improve the cultural and language competency of the mental health workforce.
- Improvements in capital facilities and technological needs of counties are supported with funding for capital facilities projects that include acquiring, constructing, and renovating county-owned buildings. Some county examples of “technological needs” projects include modernizing and transforming clinical and information systems to ensure quality of care, parity, operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
- Housing, an important community indicator of mental health recovery and wellness principles, is improving through the MHSA Housing initial start up funding of approximately \$394,900,000. Counties leverage these funds in local partnerships to build and renovate MHSA designated housing units for the severely mentally ill, homeless, older adult populations and transition age youth for individuals suffering from mental illness.