



Santa Clara County  
**Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and Re-Entry Services**

**FY 2016**

July 2015 – June 2016

**Prepared by:**

Santa Clara County Office of Reentry Services

**Mission Statement:**

*To reduce recidivism and facilitate reentry by implementing evidence-based practices and harm reduction initiatives within a seamless and collaborative network of reentry service, support, and supervision systems.*

## I. BACKGROUND

Since the passage of California's Public Safety and Realignment Act (AB109) in 2011, Santa Clara County has established an Adult Reentry Network, an Office of Reentry Services, and a Reentry Resource Center. These initiatives have continued to evolve and grow over the years.

In late 2015, the Office of Reentry Services began providing quarterly reports to the Public Safety and Justice Committee. This is the fourth and final quarterly report for FY 2016. These reports are organized by fiscal quarter and focus on the Realignment population demographics and re-arrests, as well as Realignment-funded reentry services. 'Realignment' and 'AB109' are used interchangeably to signify populations or services resulting from AB109 legislation and funding.

The Realignment population can be broken down into three subpopulations, which are commonly referred to as *AB109 classifications*. Overall, there is the PRCS classification, and the two 1170(h) classifications.

### Realignment Classifications:

- **PRCS:** The Post Release Community Supervision population is comprised of lower level felons released from state prison into county supervision. Instead of being supervised by parole, they are supervised by the Adult Probation Department.
- **1170(h):** Individuals sentenced under penal code 1170(h) serve their felony sentence in a county jail rather than a state prison. Those sentenced under 1170(h) are lower-level felons, and can be split into two separate classifications.
  - **1170(h) MS:** 'MS' stands for *Mandatory Supervision*. Like the PRCS population, these individuals are supervised by probation officers. This type of sentence is also commonly referred to as split or blended sentencing, because only part of the sentence is served in custody, and the remainder is served within the community under mandatory supervision.
  - **1170(h) Straight:** Those who are not given a split/blended sentence are referred to as straight or "no tail" individuals. Individuals with a straight sentence serve their entire sentence in custody and are released without supervision.

*This quarterly report concludes the reporting for Fiscal Year 2016 (referred to hereafter as FY 2016), and covers the time period starting July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 and ending June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016.*

### FY 2016

**Quarter 1:** Jul 2015 – Sep 2015

**Quarter 2:** Oct 2015 – Dec 2015

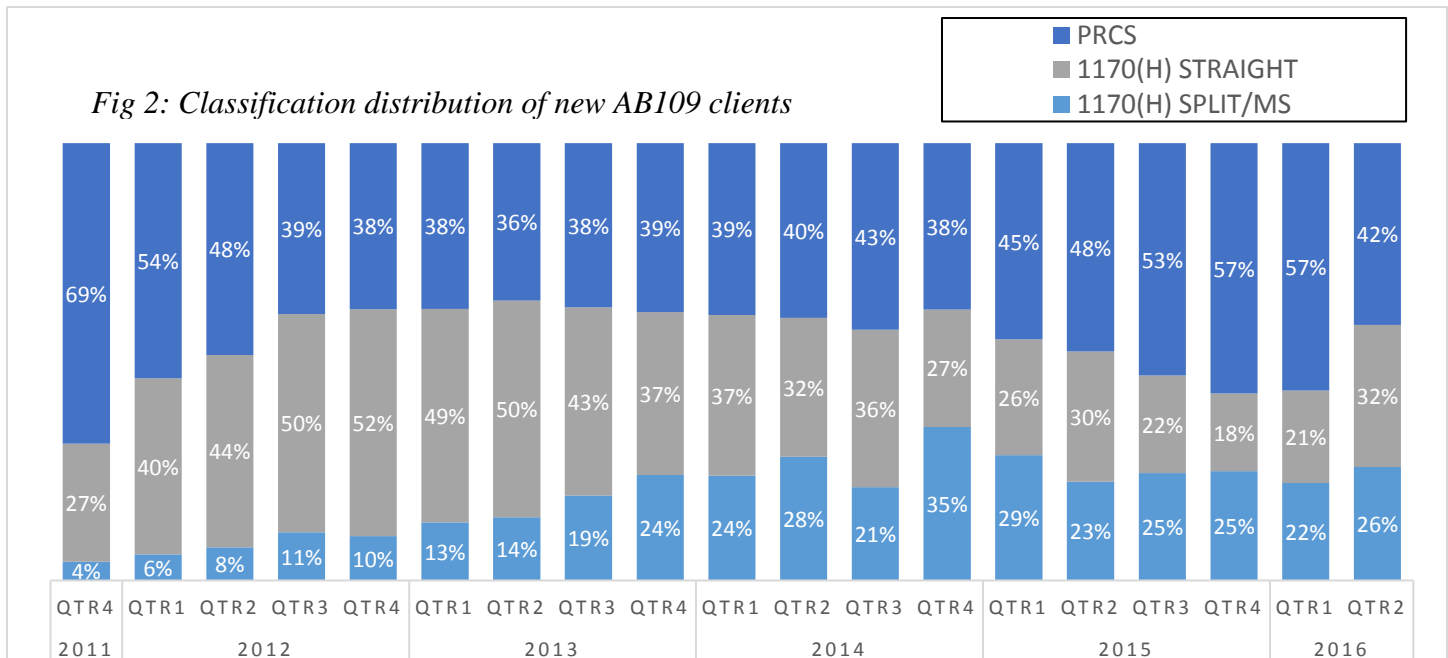
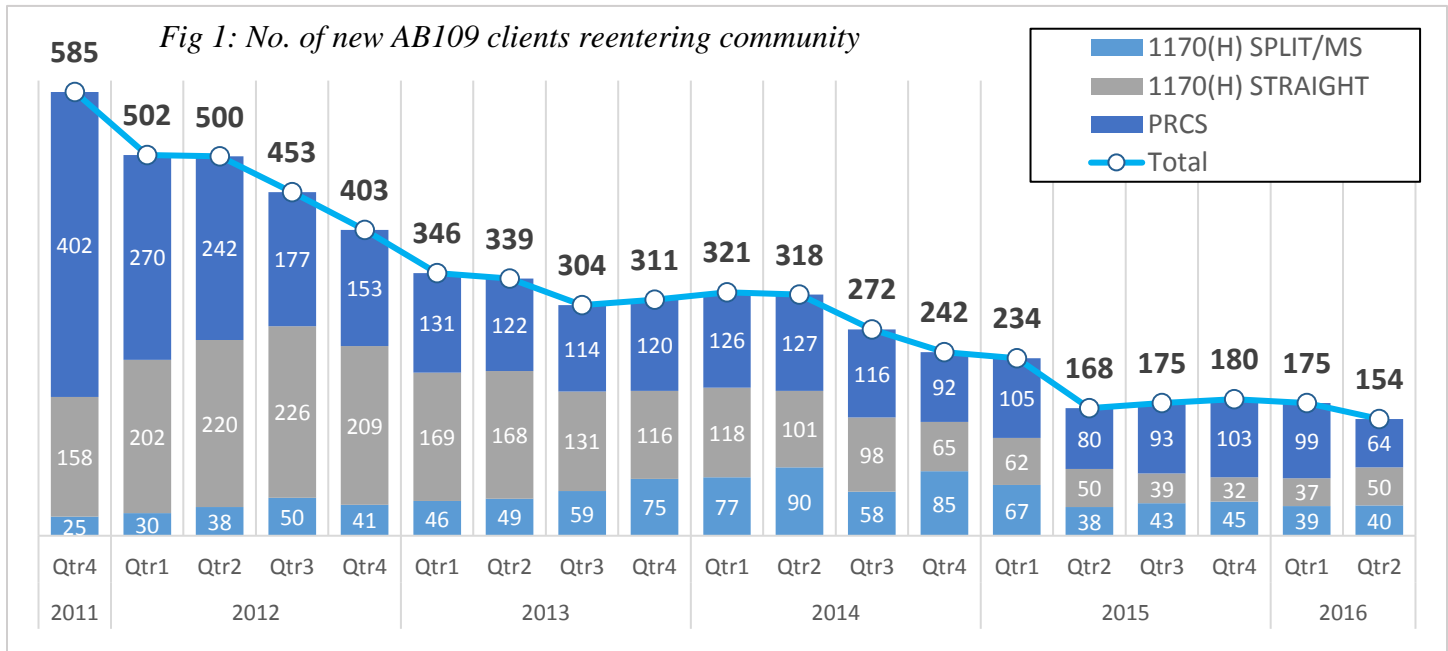
**Quarter 3:** Jan 2016 – Mar 2016

**Quarter 4:** Apr 2016 – Jun 2016

## II. REALIGNMNET INFLOW AND DEMOGRAPHICS

As of June 30th, 2016: Approximately **5,982** individuals have been released under a Realignment classification since the passage of AB109 in October 2011.

PRCS: 46%    Straight: 38%    Split/MS: 17%



Figures 1 and 2 above, represent the number and classification distribution for quarterly first-time reentries; only persons reentering on a Realignment status for the first time are shown to better reflect the actual number of Realignment individuals in the community. Those who have recidivated as Realignment clients and cycled back are only counted for their first AB109 reentry under their initial classification.

The above charts are organized by calendar year.

## Realignment Demographics

Fig 3: Gender

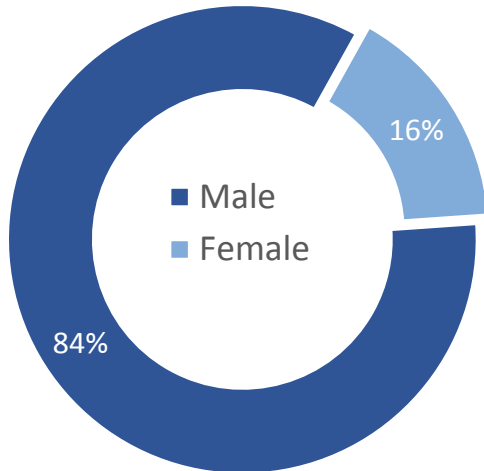


Fig 4: Race

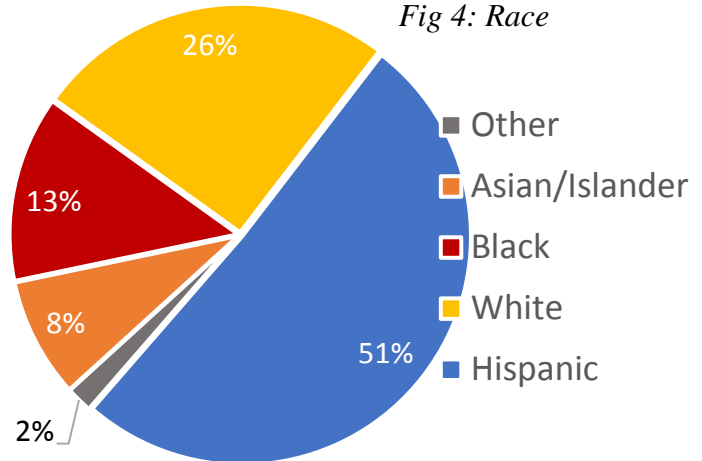


Fig 5: Age at Reentry

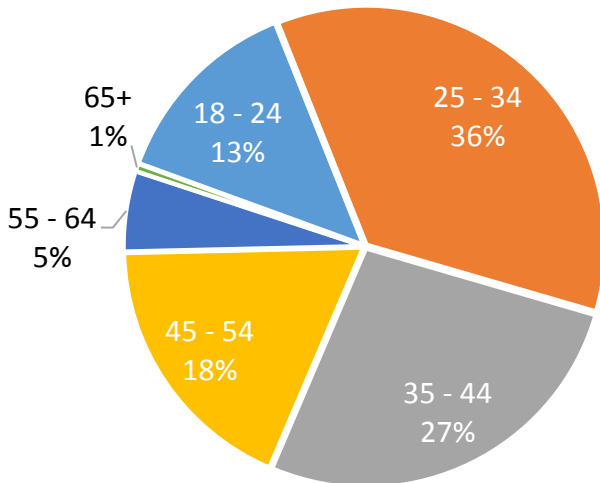
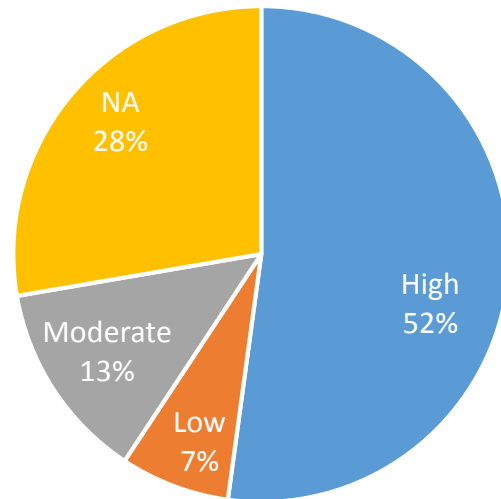


Fig 6: Risk Level



The Realignment population is majority male and Hispanic; less than 1/5th of the population is female and just over half of the Realignment population is Hispanic. The next most common racial group is Whites, who make up about 1/4th of the population. In regard to age, those who are between the ages of 25 and 34 are the most common age group and represent just over 1/3rd of the realignment population.

Regarding risk level, most Realignment clients are assessed using the Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS) risk assessment tool, either in custody or upon starting supervision after release. Overall, over half the population was initially assessed as high risk. However, 28% did not have assessment data available at the time it was provided. When only looking at clients with available data and removing the unknowns, **72%** of realignment clients were assessed as high risk around the point of their reentry. Risk refers to likelihood of re-offense and level of risk is often directly related to level of criminogenic need for certain types of services and resources.

*Data source: ISD and Adult Probation, extracted from CJIC and SHARKS databases*

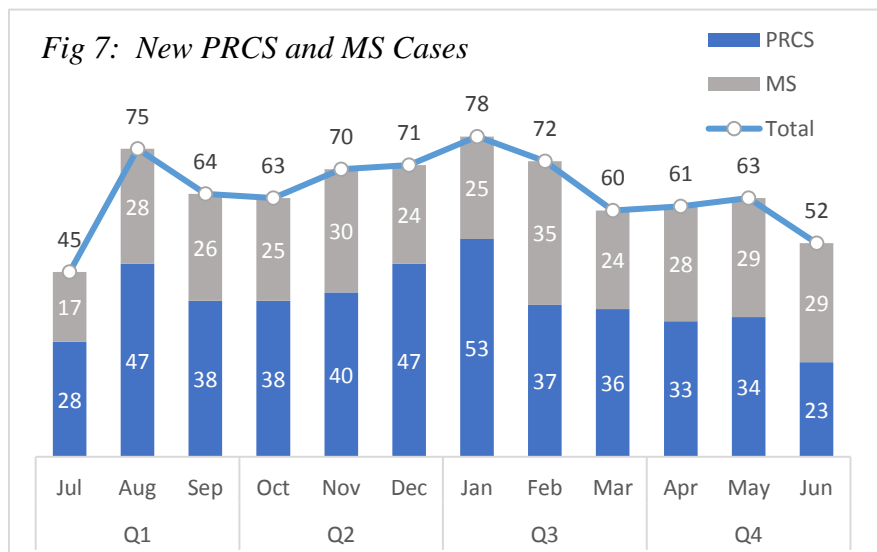
### III. REALIGNMENT SUPERVISION CASELOADS

#### Adult Probation Department – PRCS & MS

<i>Q3 March 31, 2016</i>	<b>PRCS (68%)</b>	<b>MS (32%)</b>	<b>Total (100%)</b>
Active	659	369	<b>1,028</b>
Bench warrant	349	96	<b>445</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1,473</b>

<i>Q4 June 31, 2016</i>	<b>PRCS (68%)</b>	<b>MS (32%)</b>	<b>Total (100%)</b>
Active	640	373	<b>1,013</b>
Bench warrant	351	96	<b>447</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1,460</b>

Caseload status at the end of FY 2016 (as of June 30<sup>th</sup>) was similar to that of past quarters. A total of **1,460** individuals were on the caseload by the end of June 2016. PRCS remains the larger Realignment supervision cohort, with about **68%** of realignment probationers being supervised under PRCS and **32%** being supervised under 1170(h) MS. Of the 991 open PRCS cases, **65%** were active compared to **80%** of the 469 MS cases. These figures suggest that PRCS clients receive bench warrants at higher rates than MS clients overall.



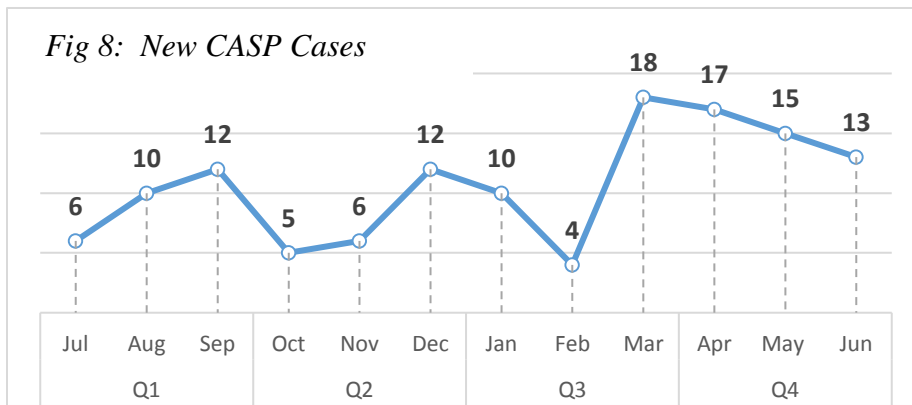
#### Quarterly PRCS/MS Entries

<i>FY16</i>	<b>MS</b>	<b>PRCS</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Q1</i>	71	113	184
<i>Q2</i>	79	125	204
<i>Q3</i>	84	126	210
<i>Q4</i>	86	94	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>774</b>

During FY 2016, data indicate there were **774** new entries into Realignment supervision with the Adult Probation Department. The figures above are derived using supervision start date, and demonstrate that new start dates are fairly consistent from month to month, but can and do fluctuate significantly at times. **59%** (458) of all new supervision cases are under PRCS, meaning that PRCS entries, despite the decline in recent quarters, still outpace 1170MS entries. **58%** were listed as high-risk for re-offense. Suggesting well over half of Realignment probationers are primary target for reentry services.

*Data source: Adult Probation: extracted from CJIC and SHARKS*

## Custodial Alternative Supervision Program (CASP)



### Quarterly CASP Entries

<i>FY16</i>	No.
<i>Q1</i>	28
<i>Q2</i>	23
<i>Q3</i>	32
<i>Q4</i>	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

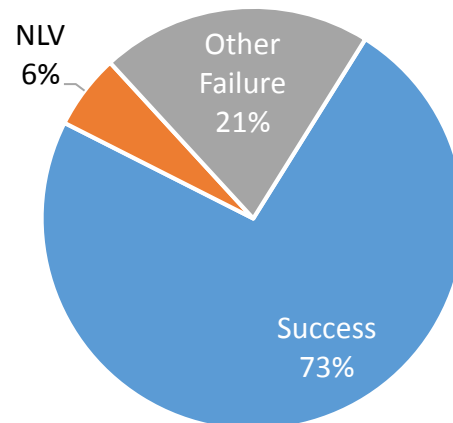
During FY 2016 the Custodial Alternative Supervision Unit (CASU) supervised **177** alternative supervision cases. CASP is an alternative sentencing program in which Realignment clients can be released early from jail if they are assessed to be low risk regarding public safety and risk to reoffend. Once released, these individuals are intensively supervised by Sheriff’s deputies and are expected to attend behavioral programming and look for employment when applicable. These clients are effectively still in custody and can be remanded if necessary.

The number of total cases supervised is larger than the number of individuals supervised (169), as individuals who are unsuccessful are sometimes given a second chance to try again later on. **128** of these cases started supervision in FY 2016.

The Table below shows outcomes for the **177** who were supervised during FY 2016. Figure 9 shows the outcomes for those who had finished supervision and does not factor in the 37 individuals who were still in the process of completing their alternative supervision.

<b>CASP Outcome</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Successful Completion</i>	103	58%
<i>Ongoing (TBD)</i>	37	21%
<i>Program Failure</i>	16	9%
<i>New Law Violation (NLV) - Felony</i>	8	5%
<i>Drug/Alcohol Test Failure</i>	8	5%
<i>Technical/other</i>	4	2%
<i>Absconded</i>	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Fig 9: CASP Outcomes*



Overall, when looking at known FY 2016 CASP dispositions (outcomes), the data show over **70%** of CASP participants completed their alternative supervision successfully, while only about 6% recidivated by committing new law violations while on CASU supervision caseloads. Upcoming reports will examine the post-supervision recidivism rates.

*Data source: DOC/Sheriff: extracted from CJIC database*

## IV. RE-ARRESTS

For the purposes of this report, **re-arrest** is defined as any arrest occurring after a person's initial reentry as a Realignment client. This report only looks at 'on-view' and 'cite and release' re-arrest events at the misdemeanor and felony levels. Looking at re-arrests provides insight into the types of offenses the Realignment population is committing after or during Realignment interventions.

<i>Re-Arrests by Fiscal Quarter</i>	<b>Individuals Arrested</b>	<b>Arrest Events</b>	<b>Charges Issued</b>
<i>Quarter 1</i>	684	888	2,921
<i>Quarter 2</i>	626	865	2,626
<i>Quarter 3</i>	678	905	2,804
<i>Quarter 4</i>	645	837	2,635
<i>FY 2016</i>	1,785	3,495	10,986

<i>Re-Arrests by Original Classification</i>	<b>Individuals Arrested</b>	<b>Arrest Events</b>	<b>Charges Issued</b>
<i>PRCS</i>	755 42%	1,326 38%	4,375 40%
<i>1170 MS</i>	312 17%	598 17%	2,289 21%
<i>1170 Straight</i>	718 40%	1,571 45%	4,322 39%

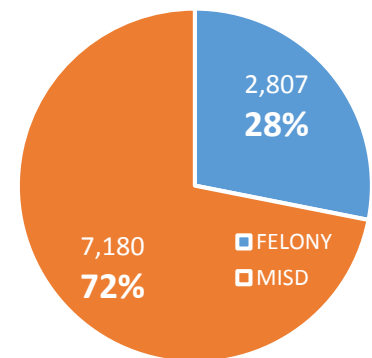
Re-arrests are broken down by classification based on the arrestees' original classification, not the status they were at the time of re-arrest. Individuals who had more than one AB109 classification were counted as their earliest classification. **1,785 individuals** were arrested on **10,986 charges** during the Fiscal Year.

### Re-arrest: Charges by Offense Level

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>MISD</i>	1,040 71%	6,140 72%	7,180 72%
<i>FELONY</i>	427 29%	2,380 28%	2,807 28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>9,987</b>

<b>Classification</b>	<b>1170 MS</b>	<b>1170 Straight</b>	<b>PRCS</b>	<b>All AB109</b>
<i>MISD</i>	1,337 63%	3,099 75%	2,744 73%	7,180 72%
<i>FELONY</i>	778 37%	1,026 25%	1,003 27%	2,807 28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>9,987</b>

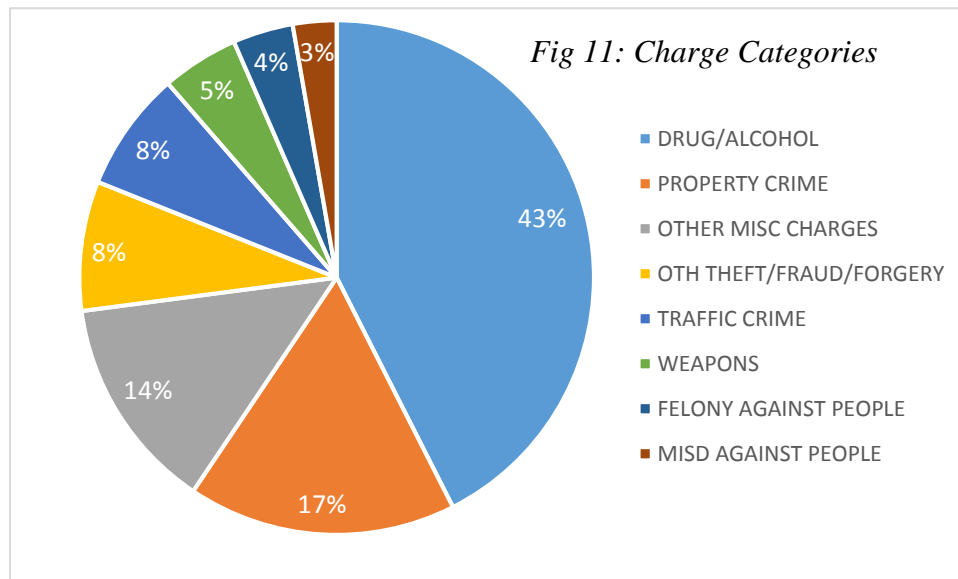
Fig 10: Misdemeanors/Felonies



**These figures do not include supervision violations**, which were removed (n= 909) so that offense level figures better reflect criminal behavior and not responses to criminal behavior. When supervision violations are included the felony percentage for all 10,986 charges increases from 28% to 33%.

## Re-arrest: Charges by Category

The sections below shows the re-arrest charges broken down by category. For this section, supervision violations were removed as well. Overall, supervision violations accounted for **8%** of the 10,986 charges issued during FY16.



	1170 MS		1170 Straight		PRCS		All AB109	
<b>DRUG/ALCOHOL</b>	872	41%	1,790	43%	1,586	42%	4,248	43%
<b>PROPERTY CRIMES</b>	424	20%	711	17%	551	15%	1,686	17%
<b>OTHER MISC CHARGES</b>	269	13%	561	14%	519	14%	1,349	14%
<b>THEFT/FRAUD/FORGERY</b>	220	10%	357	9%	236	6%	813	8%
<b>TRAFFIC CRIME</b>	119	6%	279	7%	356	10%	754	8%
<b>WEAPONS CRIME</b>	106	5%	165	4%	213	6%	484	5%
<b>FELONY AGAINST PEOPLE</b>	59	3%	145	4%	175	5%	379	4%
<b>MISD AGAINST PEOPLE</b>	46	2%	117	3%	111	3%	274	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,115</b>		<b>4,125</b>		<b>3,747</b>		<b>9,987</b>	

As observed in earlier reports, drug/alcohol related charges were the most common type of charge issued at re-arrest. While **43%** of charges issued during FY 2016 were drug/alcohol related, **72%** of individuals re-arrested during that period had at least one drug/alcohol related charge. This does not take into account the charges that were indirectly related to drugs. For example many theft charges likely reflect an offender stealing in order to support a drug habit. These trends differ a bit across classification, but are more or less consistent across the board.

When it comes to level of offense the majority of charges (**72%**) are issued at the misdemeanor level, these rates are very similar when comparing males to females. Females represent 16% of the realignment population and account for about 15% of re-arrest charges. Those who were initially realigned under the 1170 MS classification had a significantly higher rate (**37%**) of felonies than the other classifications. This trend could be due to a number of potential reasons, and it is not clear at this time why the rate is significantly higher compared to the other classifications. While the rate is higher, the types of felonies committed by 1170 MS individuals appear to be less serious as a whole than felonies committed by other classifications.

*All re-arrest data provided by Probation and ISD, from CJIC and SHARKS databases*



## V. REENTRY SERVICES

The Office of Reentry Services (ORS) collaborates with multiple county agencies and respective contracted community-based organizations, to facilitate service-linkage and outcome-tracking. This section outlines realignment-funded services provided to reentry clients.

### Adult Probation Service Contracts

Probation contracts with Catholic Charities (CC) and the Center for Training and Careers (CTC) for education and employment services. Probation contracts with Family and Children Services (FCS) to provide cognitive behavioral learning (CBL). Data for this section was provided by Adult Probation, from these three contractors.

#### Vocational Education

PROVIDER	REFERRED	ENROLLED	PENDING
CC	29	68	15
CTC	440	103	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>70</b>

SERVICE TYPE	CC	CTC	Total
GED	10	35	<b>45</b>
Construction Green Focus	0	20	<b>20</b>
Vocational Education	7	91	<b>98</b>
Job Ready Job Placement	14	64	<b>78</b>
Focus for Work	9	0	<b>9</b>
Employment Workshops	14	11	<b>25</b>
Dom Violence Services	0	32	<b>32</b>

#### Cognitive Behavioral Learning (CBL)

- **191** clients enrolled in CBL during the reporting period, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016.
- **78** clients successfully completed the program for this reporting period.
- The majority of the referrals originated from PRCS.
- This program is reported by FCS as being at **70%** capacity and the clients have been fairly consistent in their attendance
- The program has demonstrated an **80%** retention rate once the clients have completed their intake. However, it is reported by FCS a **50%** completion rate due to a few factors such as, new jobs, housing issues, family issues, or re-arrests.
- One of the main service gaps between initial referral and enrollment is making contact with clients in order to follow up with a referral to the program, many clients cannot be reached to follow up.
- **384** clients successfully completed CBL since the program's inception in September 2011.

*Data provided by Adult Probation, from CBO contractors*

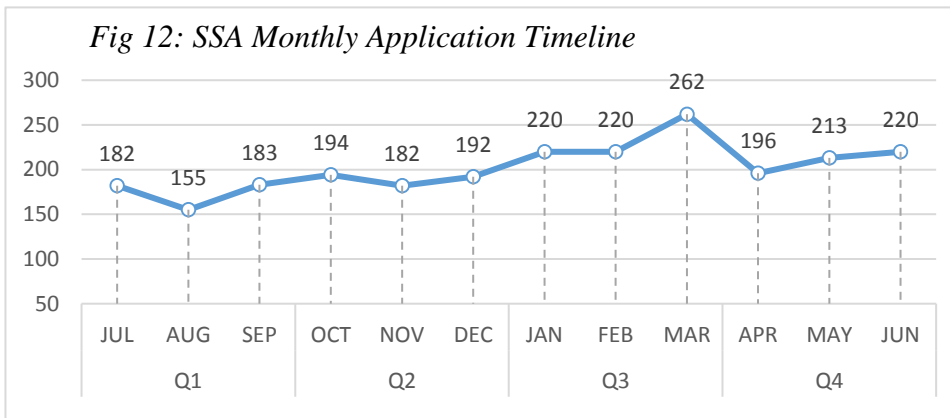
## Social Services Agency – Public Benefits

Realignment clients who visit the Reentry Resource Center can receive streamlined access to General Assistance (supplemental income), CalFresh (food stamps), and Medi-Cal (healthcare). SSA received **2,419** applications through the Realignment channels during FY 2016.

<b>Cases Processed</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
<i>Applications Received</i>	520	568	702	629
<i>No. Clients Applying</i>	483	536	659	596

### Enrollments

<b><i>Any SSA Benefit</i></b>	<b>375</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>447</b>
<i>General Assistance</i>	273	243	328	319
<i>Food Stamps (CF)</i>	289	271	356	305
<i>Medi-Cal</i>	102	99	120	104



<b>Dollars Issued</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
<i>Average Monthly GA \$</i>	\$ 263	\$ 222
<i>Average Monthly CF \$</i>	\$ 268	\$ 228
<i>Total GA \$ Issued</i>	\$ 86,033	\$ 71,539
<i>Total CF \$ Issued</i>	\$ 54,464	\$ 69,498

SSA's numbers remain fairly consistent, as they see all reentry clients, but Q4 did see a slight decline compared to Q3.

Determining which clients are Realignment and which are regular adult reentry clients is done by using name and date of birth, which allows for basic matching. Approximately **1/3** of reentry clients assisted by SSA could be matched to the AB109 master list.

During Q4 of FY 2016, **416** clients received financial assistance through Realignment channels. According to data provided by SSA from the CalWIN database, a total of **\$141,037** was issued as General Assistance and Food Stamps dollars to these clients over the three month period.

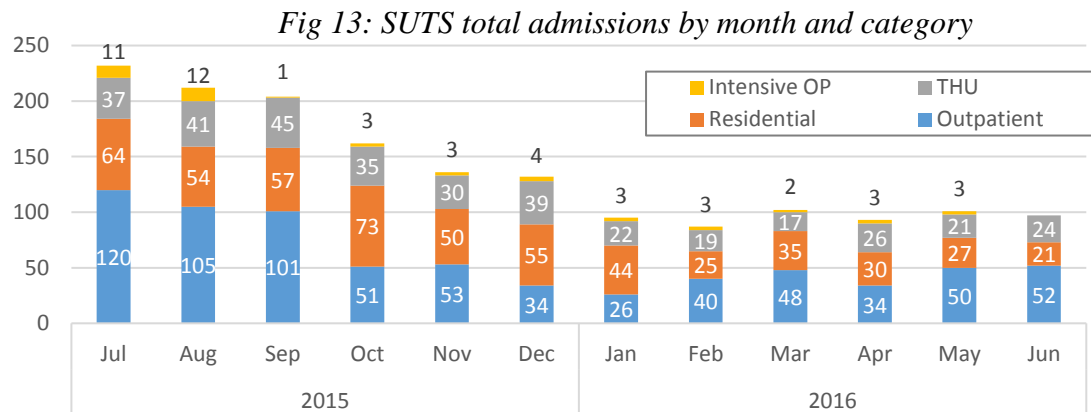
*Data source: SSA, CalWIN database.*

## Behavioral Health – Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS)

<b>Reentry Clients Treated</b>	<b>1,057</b>
<b>Admissions (services)</b>	<b>1,684</b>
AB109 Clients Identified	469 (44%)
Admitted Once	686 (65%)
Admitted Multiple Times	373 (35%)

<i>Individuals admitted by category FY 2016</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>
<i>Residential</i>	166	169	101	76	470
<i>Outpatient</i>	321	138	113	135	635
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	114	102	55	71	317
<i>Intensive Outpatient</i>	24	10	8	6	47
<i>Other</i>	1	2	15	13	31
<i>Any Service</i>	521	350	237	243	1,057

*\*All admissions under other/unknown were listed as case management, except for 3 admissions: 1 for relapse prevention and 2 unknowns.*



The table shows number of individuals who received each type of service at least once for each time period, while the chart (fig. 13) shows total admissions by month.

SUTS data was extracted from UniCare, and was pulled by cost center, reentry staff IDs, and other conditions, in order to capture which patients are Reentry Center clients as best as possible.

Out of the 1,059 individuals who received SUTS services 44% could be matched to the Realignment client master list. This was done using name, and date of birth, and as a result the actual percentage of Realignment clients may be slightly higher.

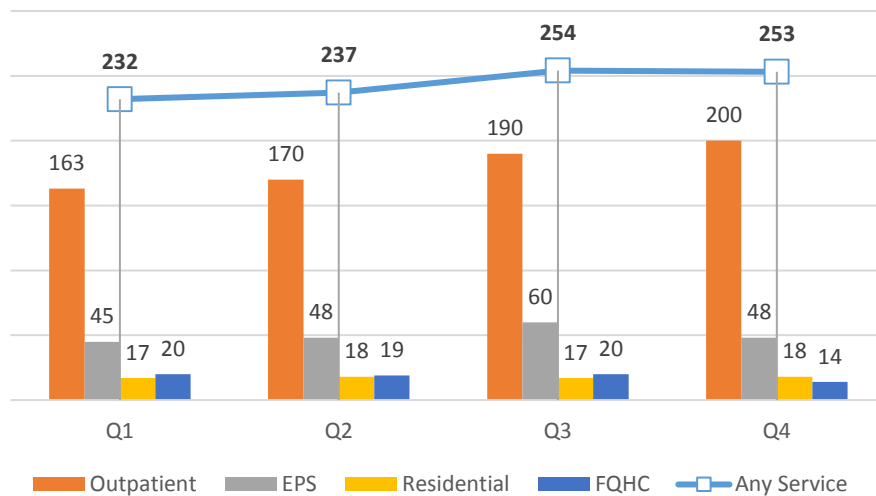
Overall, total admissions appear to have declined over the course of the fiscal year. As a result of Prop 47 less people are going to jail and/or receiving felonies for drug-related crimes, resulting in less people entering SUTS through realignment channels. This may explain the decline in admissions, but further examination is needed. There are many other possible factors contributing to the decline.

*Data source: SUTS, from Unicare database*

## Behavioral Health – Mental Health Treatment Services

<b>No. Served:</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
<i>Any Service</i>	<b>232</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>253</b>
<i>Outpatient</i>	163	170	190	200
<i>EPS</i>	45	48	60	48
<i>Residential</i>	17	18	17	18
<i>FQHC</i>	20	19	20	14
<i>BAP</i>	5	2	6	3
<i>Inpatient</i>	5	0	0	0
<i>Day Treatment</i>	3	7	1	3
<i>IMD/SNF</i>	1	1	1	0
<i>Other/Unknown</i>	10	12	0	2

Fig 14: Core mental health services by quarter



Unlike SUTS UniCare data, the Mental Health department cannot provide realignment-specific data using conditions within the database. Instead, the Office of Reentry Services provides the Mental Health Department with a master list of Realignment individuals. Mental Health then uses identifiers from the master list to pull service data for any individuals that can be matched. Thus, this data only reflects mental health services provided to Realignment individuals, not all reentry clients. As with all matching across databases, it is possible a small handful of AB109 clients were not captured.

Overall, the total number of individuals receiving services has stayed more or less consistent over the fiscal year, with the latter two quarters showing a slight increase in total number of realignment clients served. Most of this increase stemmed from incremental increases in outpatient services.

*Data source: Mental Health, Unicare database.*

## Office of Supportive Housing – Contracted Services

<b>AB 109 Rental Assistance Program</b>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>
<i>AB 109 Clients Subsidized</i>	20	17	19	18
<i>Add. Family Members Subsidized</i>	19	13	11	11
<i>Average Monthly Subsidy</i>	\$1,003	\$831	\$740	\$660
<i>Highest Monthly Subsidy</i>	\$2,175	\$2,175	\$1,649	\$1,649

<b>Emergency Assistance Program</b>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>
<i>Total Given Assistance</i>	19	12	15	16
<i>AB 109 Individuals Assisted</i>	5	2	7	7
<i>Given Motel Vouchers</i>	12	6	9	7
<i>Given Rental Assistance</i>	7	6	6	9
<i>Total Assistance Allocated</i>	\$13,671	\$11,877	\$13,041	\$17,005
<i>Average Motel Voucher</i>	\$1,221	\$1,294	\$1,460	\$1,560
<i>Average Rental Assistance</i>	\$427	\$686	\$475	\$424

<b>Other Supportive Housing</b>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>
<i>Prop 36 1-YR</i>	1	2	2	0
<i>Parole Special Needs 2-YR</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Parole Special Needs 1-time</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Rapid Re-Housing (families)</i>	2	3	10	5
<i>Community Reintegration North</i>	12	5	1	0
<i>Community Reintegration Central</i>	29	0	1	0
<i>Community Reintegration South</i>	3	1	3	5

*\*For Community Reintegration: First quarter shows all housed at start of quarter and new enrollments. Subsequent quarters only show new enrollments. 0 enrollments means program was at capacity.*

	<b>Program Start Date</b>	<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>Total Housed</b>
<i>AB109 RAP</i>	Oct 2012	325	*86 (137)
<i>EAP</i>	Feb 2014	276	247
<i>RRHFC (Families)</i>	Jul 2014	73	30
<i>P36 1-YR</i>	Jan 2014	16	14
<i>P36 1-Time</i>	Jan 2014	30	16
<i>PSN 2-YR</i>	Jul 2014	18	8
<i>PSN 1-Time</i>	Jul 2014	5	3

*\*86 AB109 clients, 137 total when including family members. Family members benefit from most of these programs, but data is only available for AB109 RAP. See Appendix for Program Descriptions. All data provided by Office of Supportive Housing*

## Office of Reentry Services – Contracted Services

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<b>No. Enrolled in ORS Services</b>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>
<i>Education Services</i>	0	7	12	3	22
<i>Employment Services</i>	32	40	21	20	113
<i>Family Reunification Services</i>	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Health &amp; Well-Being Services</i>	0	16	10	16	42
<i>Legal Services</i>	8	14	3	8	33

The service components listed above were contracted for FY 15-16. Cumulative numbers can be viewed in the Adult Re-Entry Work Plan. The table above only lists numbers for one of the two contracted years. Compared to FY15, the ORS has seen a decline in referrals (and enrollments as a result) during FY16. This is due to a combination of reasons. For example, a decline in new Realignment clients results in a lower number of referrals, due to fewer eligible clients visiting the center. Another reason is capacity; if a provider is at capacity enrollments only occur when a slot opens up.

For Family Reunification services, the contractor expended available funds toward the end of FY15, which is why there was only one enrollment in FY16. The ORS is now working with a new Family Reunification contractor for FY17-18.

*Data source: Office of Reentry Services, from CBO contractors*

## Faith Based Reentry Collaborative – Case Management Services

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196 clients were enrolled into case management under FBRC during FY 2016.

<i>FBRC Provider</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>	<i>FY 2016</i>
<i>Bible Way</i>	7	21	8	12	<b>48</b>
<i>Bridges of Hope</i>	2	4	17	3	<b>26</b>
<i>Good Samaritan</i>	14	12	22	22	<b>70</b>
<i>Mission Possible</i>	12	10	16	14	<b>52</b>

The FBRC centers assist clients on caseloads with referrals to a variety of services both in-house and within the community. When needed, flex funds are used to assist reentry. FBRC clients who are not on caseloads can receive one-touch referrals/services.

During Q4 of FY 2016, the FBRC centers issues a total of \$50,856 in flex fund and provided 488 referrals/services to case managed clients. \$8,213 of assistance and 149 services/referrals were issued under one-touch in Q4.

*Data source: FBRC centers*

## V. REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER OPERATIONS

### Reentry Center Visitors

The following data was taken from the Reentry Center's Interim Referral Tracking System (IRTS). IRTS is still in development and is transitioning into a permanent solution. However, percentages should reflect distributions of the reentry population accurately.

Approximately **4,648** unique clients visited the Reentry Resource Center during FY 2016. The following breakdowns refer to information collected at each individual's first RRC intake and entry into the database.

#### Classification at Intake

- 37% of clients were AB109
- 25% of clients were Formal Probation
- 38% of clients were "other"

This suggests that just over 62% of visitors are eligible for screening/assessment by behavioral health

#### Housing Status at Intake

- 27% of clients had permanent housing
- 50% of clients had temporary or transitional housing (THU, SLE, couch surfing, etc.)
- 23% had no housing (shelter, car, streets, etc.)

This suggests that at least 73% of RRC clients have some level of need housing at intake, and about 1/5<sup>th</sup> need immediate housing assistance, as only 27% of clients report stable long-term housing at intake.

#### Employment at Intake

- 63% were unemployed and looking
- 18% were unemployed and not looking
- 11% had full time employment

This suggests that at least 81% of RRC visitors will need public benefits and that at least 63% of clients could benefit from employment services.

#### History of Homelessness

- 36% had never been homeless in the past
- 20% had been homeless once in the past
- 44% had been homeless more than once in the past

These numbers suggest that about 64% of clients had some history of homelessness prior to their current situation, but 'homelessness' in this case is subjective and up to each client's interpretation of the word.

**78%** of clients visiting the RRC in FY 2016 were male, meaning **22%** were female. **15** clients marked transgender on the intake form. However, 96 clients did not answer the question, and those who identify as male or female but were not born as such may have chosen the gender they identify with instead of transgender, so this number may be higher.

Only **12%** of RRC clients were 25 or younger at intake, with those between the ages of 26 and 35 being the most common age group, at **33%**.

*Data source: ISD, from IRTS database*

## Reentry Center Service Linkage

During FY 2016, requests for social benefits through the Social Services Agency were by far the most requested service type at the RRC. As can be expected, requests for immediate needs, such as income and food assistance are most desirable for reentry clients. The table below shows the total number of requests and the number of individuals who requested that service at least once for the 10 most requested services.

	Total Requests	Individuals Requesting
General Assistance	5,320	2,356
Food Stamps	4,550	2,306
Medical Mobile Unit	2,374	1,129
Drug/Alcohol Services	1,920	1,217
Healthcare	1,789	1,409
Housing	1,741	1,239
Peer Mentor Support	1,576	1,087
Clothing Assistance	1,518	1,071
ID Voucher	1,309	1,094
Employment	1,281	1,045

Note: Requests only reflect one aspect of overall need, in that only clients who specifically ask for a service are captured here, and many times a request will not be logged if the client knows he or she does not meet the eligibility criteria. Requests also reflect which provider the client came to see if they already had an appointment.

The table below reflects the number of clients who requested, received a screening for, and/or were linked to or referred out to a service provider at least once during **Quarter 4 of FY 2016**. These numbers are dependent on user/staff activity, which is still in the process of being standardized. During Quarter 4, about **803** individuals visited the Reentry Center.

	Requested	Screened	Referred/Linked
Drug and Alcohol Services	401	284	233
Mental Health Services	249	126	99
Housing Services	338	127	127

Due to limited capacity not everybody who requested one of these services was eligible to receive a clinical screening by Behavioral Health. Behavioral Health has established an Access database to provide a more in-depth look at the RRC Behavioral Health Team's inputs, outputs, and outcomes, such as referral destinations and enrollments, but the database was not ready to provide Realignment-specific data at the time of this report.

However, according to the Access database, there were **168** clinical assessments (IJS assessment tool) during Q4 FY 2016. These assessments determined that 57 (**34%**) of those assessed needed a referral to Mental Health services, and 79 (**47%**) of those assessed needed a referral to Substance Use Treatment Services. The IRTS and Access databases use different language and workflows, the next step is making sure the two databases are capturing data in a way that is compatible.

*Data source: ISD and Behavioral Health, from the IRTS and Access databases*



### Data Sources

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- ❖ Data for the Realignment Master list, which was used for Section II: Realignment Inflow and Demographics, were provided by ISD and Adult Probation, from CJIC, SHARKS, and Court databases.
- ❖ Probation caseload data was provide by Adult Probation, using the SHARKS database.
- ❖ Data for the CASP program was provided by DOC, using the CJIC database.
- ❖ All re-arrest data was provided by ISD and Adult Probation, using the CJIC and SHARKS databases.
- ❖ Adult Probation receives data for its contracted services from Catholic Charities, the Center for Training and Careers and Family and Children Services. Adult Probation then sends this data to the ORS in a spreadsheet.
- ❖ Data for the Public Benefits service section was provided by SSA, from the CalWIN database.
- ❖ Data for Substance Use Services were provided by Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) a subsidiary of Behavioral Health, from the Unicare database.
- ❖ Data for Mental Health Services and were provided by the Mental Health Department (SUTS) a subsidiary of Behavioral Health, from the Unicare database.
- ❖ Data for the ORS and FBRC services were provided by the contracted service providers. The data are pulled from Microsoft databases such as Excel and Access by the contractor, and are then sent to the Office of Reentry Services by the provider.
- ❖ Data for Reentry Center clients and service linkage was provided by the Interim Referral Tracking System. The ORS is currently working with ISD to use lessons learned from IRTS to establish a long-term solutions, which is planned for a late summer or early fall roll out in 2017.

## Housing Program Descriptions

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- ❖ **AB109 RAP:** The Office of Supportive Housing’s AB109 **Rental Assistance Program** offers six months subsidized rent to Realignment clients, with potential for one additional six-month renewal for a maximum of one year of rental support per client.
- ❖ **EAP:** The Office of Supportive Housing’s **Emergency Assistance Program** offers a variety of one-time assistance to reentry clients: 3-month subsidy, back-rent payment, security/utility deposits, and motel vouchers. Each eligible client may receive up to \$2,000 in assistance.
- ❖ **Other OSH:** The Office of Supportive Housing also oversees these additional Realignment-funded housing programs:
  - The **Prop 36** and **Parolee Special Needs (PSN)** programs house individuals released from prison through subsidized tenant-based rental assistance. Clients hold their own lease and pay part of the rent each month. These programs also offer one-time assistance (OTA) for expenses similar to the EAP.
    - The Prop 36 Program has run its course and exhausted available funds, those housed this year were housed using remaining funds.
    - Parolee Special Needs has experienced challenges with viable candidates and housing options, and was also hindered by staff turnover, which is why its numbers are low.
  - **Rapid Re-Housing for Families and Children** is a shelter program that houses families for up to 90 days while a case manager helps them locate permanent housing.
  - **Community Reintegration** has three programs (North, Central, and South) which are housing programs that utilize case management and partnerships between the County and the cities of Palo Alto, San Jose, Morgan Hill, and Gilroy.

## Re-Arrest Charge Breakdown

<b>DRUG/ALCOHOL</b>	<b>4249</b>	<b>FELONY AGAINST PEOPLE</b>	<b>379</b>
DRUG POSSESSION - SALES	445	ASSAULT/BATTERY	125
DRUG/ALCOHOL POSSESSION	2689	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	100
DRUGS/ALCOHOL - UNDER INFLUENCE	829	HOMICIDE	7
DUI	151	OTHER VIOLENT/SERIOUS	41
OTHER DRUG/ALCOHOL	6	ROBBERY	49
SUSPENDED LICENSE W/DRUGS	84	WEAPONS	6
DUI-REFUSING TEST	45	ARSON	3
<b>OTH THEFT/FRAUD/FORGERY</b>	<b>813</b>	THREATS	31
FALSE INFORMATION (OTHER)	1	SEX CRIME	7
NO CATEGORY ASSIGNED (OTHER)	1	KIDNAPPING/FALSE IMPRISONMENT	10
OTHER	12	<b>MISD AGAINST PEOPLE</b>	<b>274</b>
FRAUD/FORGERY	316	ASSAULT/BATTERY	187
LOST/STOLEN PROPERTY	418	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	29
FALSE IMPERSONATION	65	OTHER VIOLENT/SERIOUS	9
<b>OTHER FELONY</b>	<b>231</b>	WEAPONS	25
<b>OTHER MISD</b>	<b>1117</b>	THREATS	12
<b>PROPERTY CRIME</b>	<b>1686</b>	SEX CRIME	2
BURGLARY	5	OTHER VIOLENT/SERIOUS	10
BURGLARY - 1ST DEGREE	132		
OTHER PROPERTY	34		
SHOPLIFTING	17		
BURGLARY TOOLS	293		
THEFT	77		
GRAND THEFT	80		
PETTY THEFT	297		
VANDALISM	115		
TRESPASSING	111		
VEHICLE THEFT	428		
SHOPLIFITNG	12		
BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	85		
<b>SUPERVISION VIOLATION</b>	<b>999</b>		
PAROLE VIOLATION	3		
PROBATION VIOLATION	415		
FLASH INCARCERATION	36		
PAROLE HOLD	54		
PRCS VIOLATION	491		
<b>TRAFFIC CRIME</b>	<b>754</b>		
OTHER TRAFFIC	49		
SUSPENDED LICENSE	567		
EVASION	33		
HIT & RUN	59		
RECKLESS DRIVING	45		
OTHER TRAFFIC	1		
<b>WEAPONS</b>	<b>484</b>		