



PROBATION DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

ATTACHMENT A

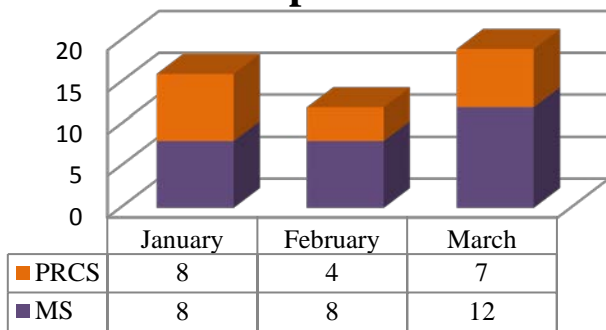
Quarterly Post-Release Community and Mandatory Supervision Update January – March 2017: 47 New Supervisees

*since realignment began in October 2011, there have been one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven (1687) supervisees.

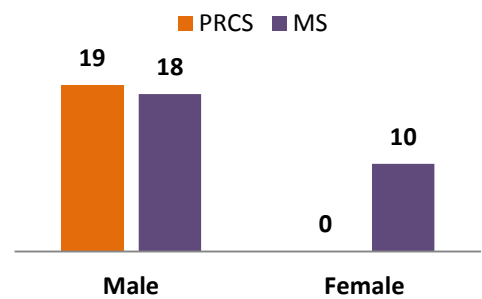
FY 2016-17 Third Quarter Highlights and Year-to-Date (YTD) totals:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 new supervisees PRCS supervisees outnumbered MSsupervisees 17% of supervisees live out of county (YTD: 26%) 17% of supervisees were transient (YTD: 19%) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51 revocations were filed (YTD:173) 14% of violations were property crimes (YTD: 15%) 14% of violations were drug/alcohol crimes (YTD: 20%) 80% of terminations were successful (YTD: 74%) |
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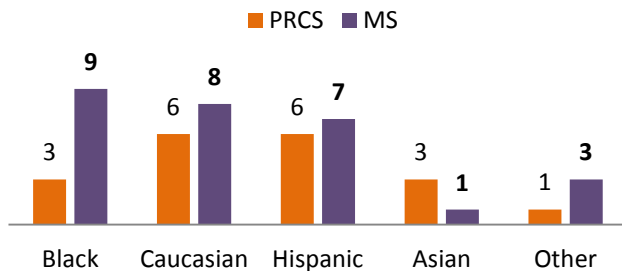
PRCS and MS Released to SMC Supervision



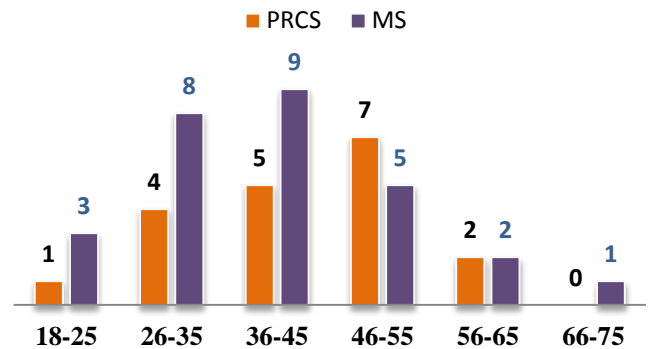
Gender



Race



Age



PRCS	
City of Residence	Number
Redwood City	3
San Bruno	2
East Palo Alto	1
San Carlos	1
Daly City	1
San Mateo	1
Transient	6
San Francisco	1
Other County in State	3
Total Supervisees	19

MS	
City of Residence	Number
South San Francisco	5
East Palo Alto	3
Belmont	2
Redwood City	1
San Carlos	1
San Mateo	1
Pacifica	1
Transient	6
San Francisco	2
Other County in State	6
Total Supervisees	28

Terminations, Revocations and Flashes

There were forty-two (42) terminations during the reporting period. Seventy-nine percent (79%) were successful.

Total # of Supervisees Successfully Terminated		Total # of Supervisees Unsuccessfully Terminated	
PRCS – 12	MS – 14	PRCS – 3	MS – 13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Terminations: 4 • Normal Terminations: 8 			

In the reporting period, we filed a total of eighty (80) revocations, with PRCS having thirty-nine (39) and MS having forty-one (41) revocations. The breakdown by violation category is below:

Violation Type	PRCS	MS	% of Q3 Revocations	YTD %
Property	8	7	19%	15%
Drug/Alcohol	6	8	18%	20%
Crimes Against Persons	7	0	9%	7%
Technical	12	20	40%	47%
Other Crimes	6	6	15%	12%
TOTAL	39	41	100%	

Generally, the population is reoffending by committing crimes similar to those for which they are on Realignment, namely non-serious, non-violent, non-serious sex related crimes.

Forty percent (40%) of revocations were for technical violations. Technical violations of supervision are filed when supervisees abscond or fail to abstain from substance use. It is important to note that the Probation Department usually files formal revocations after lower sanctions have been attempted, including flash incarcerations for PRCS cases. However, at times, officers may decide that a formal revocation is more appropriate than utilizing lower sanctions, depending on the circumstances of the violation. Sixty percent (60%) of the revocations filed were for new law violations involving crimes against persons, property, drug/alcohol related crimes as well as other crimes.

There were thirty-five (35) **flash incarcerations** during this reporting period.

There were no supervisees whose charges were reduced because of **Prop 47 and Prop 64**.

Four (4) cases were **transferred** to different counties.

Recidivism Definition

San Mateo County: Arrest and/or Charges Filed within 3 years of Last Incarceration in San Mateo County, including warrant arrests, PTA/Court Sentence but *excludes* PRCS flash incarcerations/Revocation, 647/849B1 (no charges filed) or dropped charges.

Attorney General: An arrest resulting in a charge within three years of an individual's release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction

BSSC: A conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.



San Mateo County Quarterly Realignment Bulletin



Quarter 1: January-March 2017

April 28, 2017

Executive Summary:

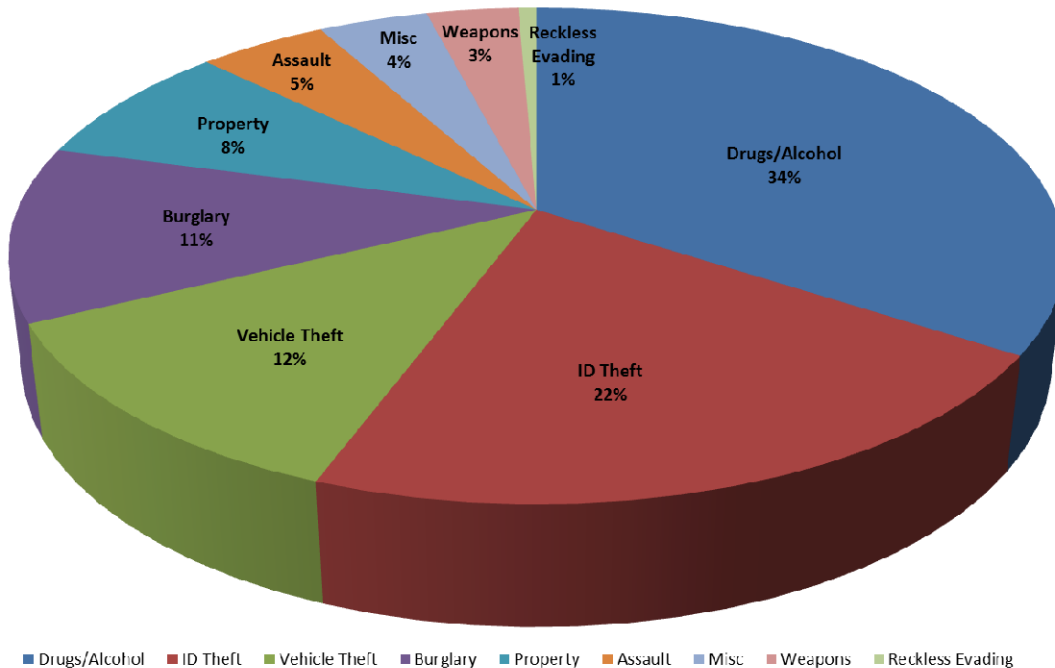
Offenses committed by the supervised and in-custody realignment populations in San Mateo County during January-March (Q1) continue to show that this population commits drug and property crime offenses. There continues to be no notable correlation to countywide crime trends. Additionally, there is no significant involvement in serious or violent crime.

Overview:

During Q1 drug/alcohol offenses, identity theft, and vehicle theft emerged as the top 3 committing offenses for the realignment population (this includes the new supervised cases and in-custody realignment offenders). This report will show how the top offenses committed by the realignment population relate to overall crime trends in San Mateo County. *The data used for this analysis was derived from Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) which were provided by each San Mateo County law enforcement agency, and from information provided by the San Mateo County Probation Department.*

San Mateo County Realignment Population

Top Committing Offenses 2017 Q1, n=149



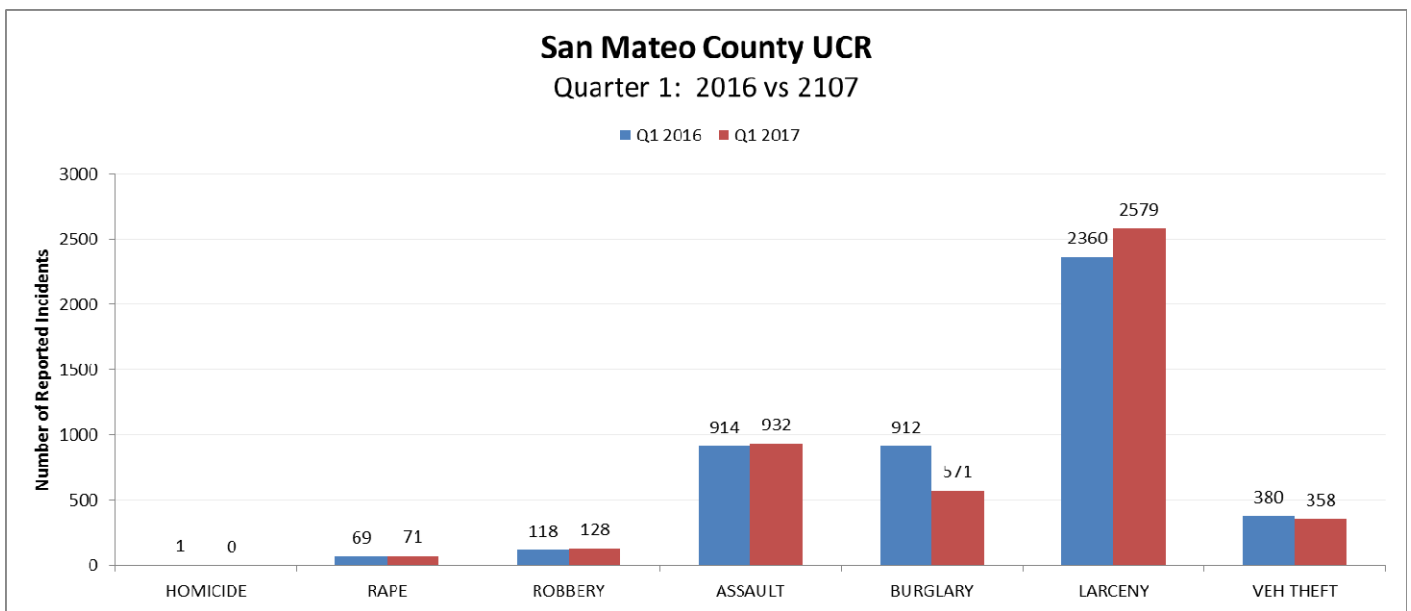
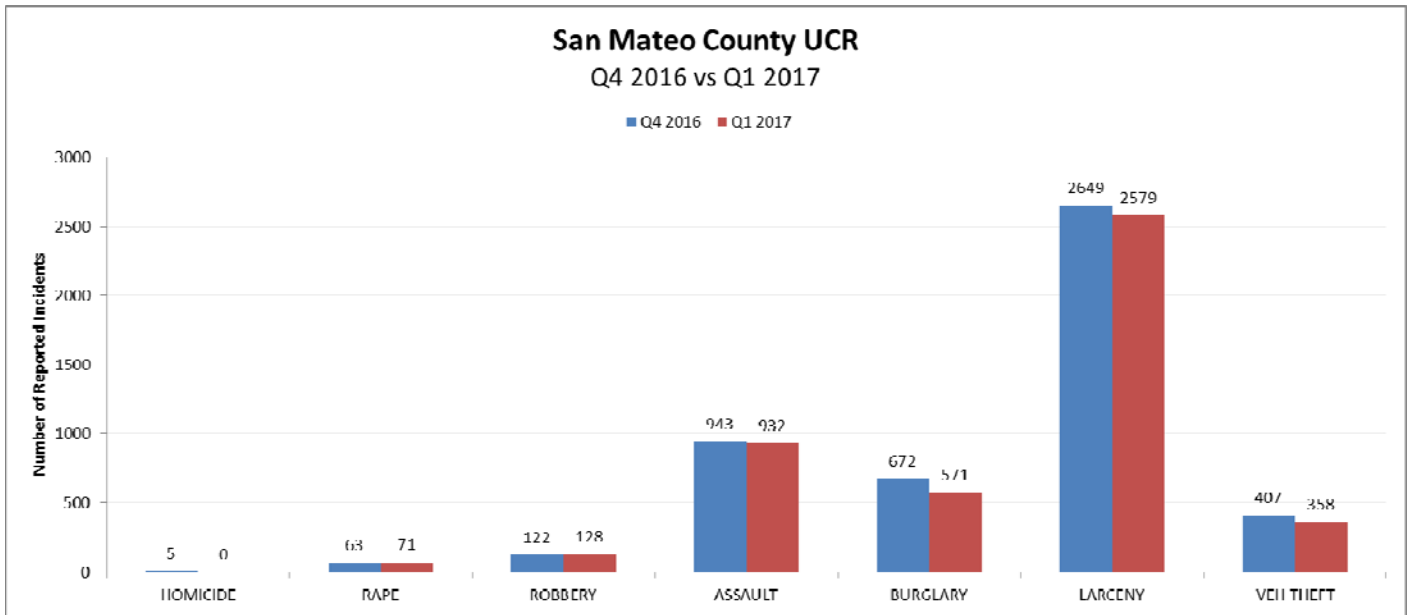
Note: Although the reader may be inclined to correlate the top realignment offenses with actual crime trends, please be advised that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in and out of custody.

Countywide Crime Statistics

San Mateo County
2017 Q1 January-March

Most countywide UCR statistics in Q1 2017 decreased from Q4 2016. Both rape and robbery increased (rape 13%, robbery 5%). Likewise, most Q1 2017 crime statistics decreased from Q1 2016. Rape, robbery, and assault increased (rape 3%, robbery 8%, assault 2%). (Note: Belmont data was not available for this analysis).

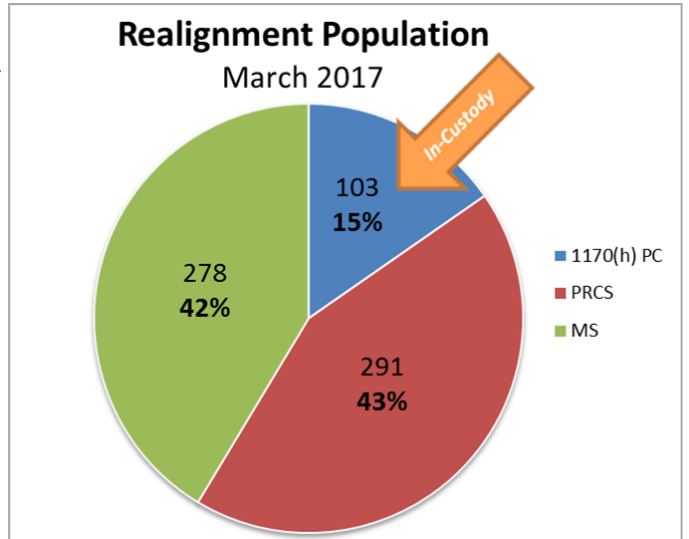
There is no significant correlation between the realignment population and the crime categories that increased during this reporting period.



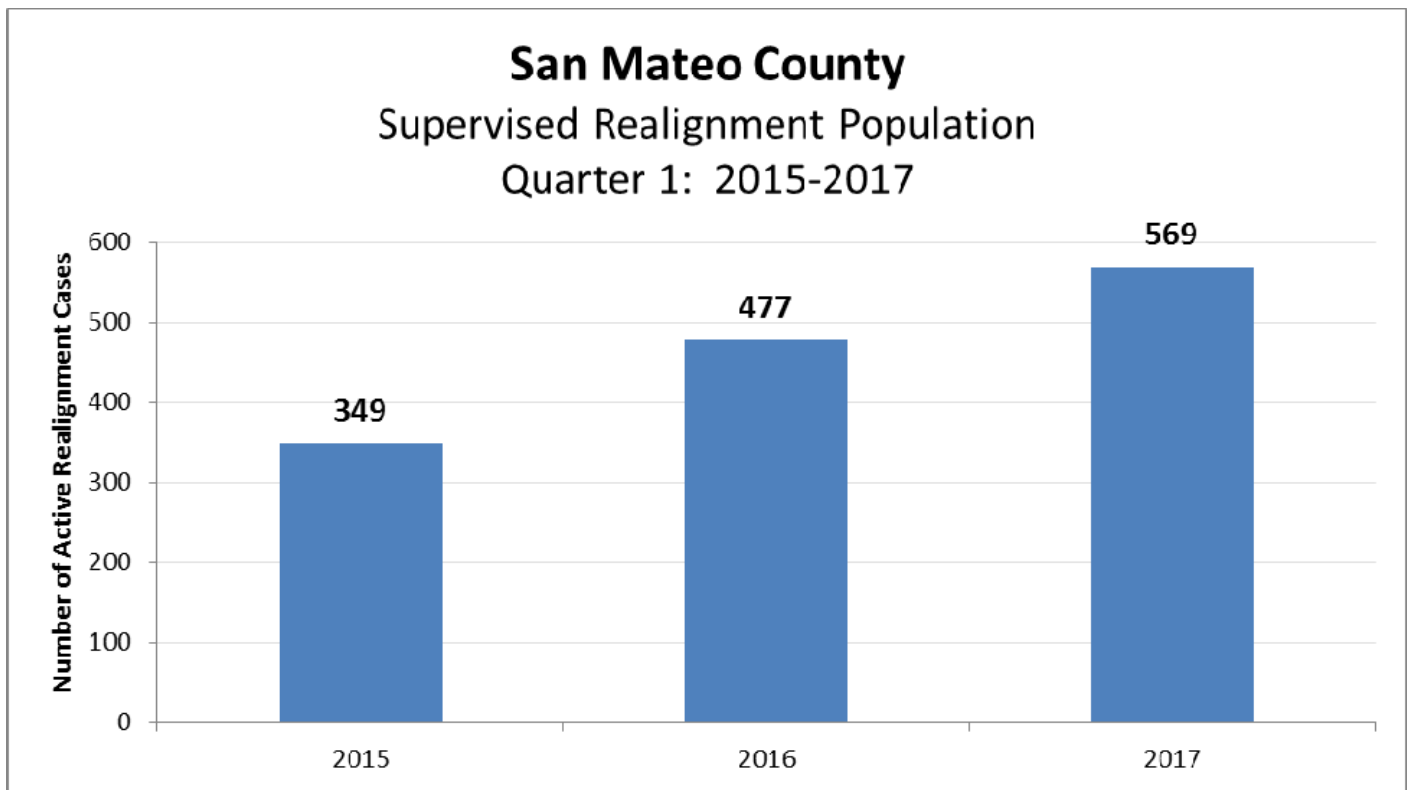
AB109: San Mateo County

As of March 31, 2017, the entire realignment population in San Mateo County—both in and out of custody—consisted of approximately 672 offenders. The supervised realignment population in San Mateo County was made up of 291 subjects on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and 278 subjects on Mandatory Supervision. The in-custody (1170(h) PC) population consisted of 103.

The PRCS population increased 1%, the Mandatory Supervision population remained steady and did not increase or decrease, and the in-custody (1170h) population increased by 2%. The **overall** population (including supervised and in-custody) increased 1% since Q4 2016. There has been no significant change in the size of the realignment population since the last reporting period.



However, in the last two years the **supervised** realignment population has steadily **increased**, both the MS and PRCS populations continue to grow. It is unknown what exactly is driving the increase in this population, however, it is possible that the impact of Prop 47 may be responsible. Analysis continues to show that realignment offenders generally commit drug and property-related offenses, and Prop 47 applies primarily to drug and property-related crimes. It is likely that realignment offenders are exploiting the lenient design of Prop 47.



Note: It is possible that there are a small number of offenders that may have been double counted depending on their in-custody or out-of-custody status at the time these numbers were generated. This data was obtained from different sources (probation, jail) and therefore may overlap slightly. However the preceding analysis provides a general picture of the San Mateo County realignment population.

San Mateo County: *In Custody***Maguire Correctional Facility & Maple St. Correctional Center AB109 In-Custody Stats**

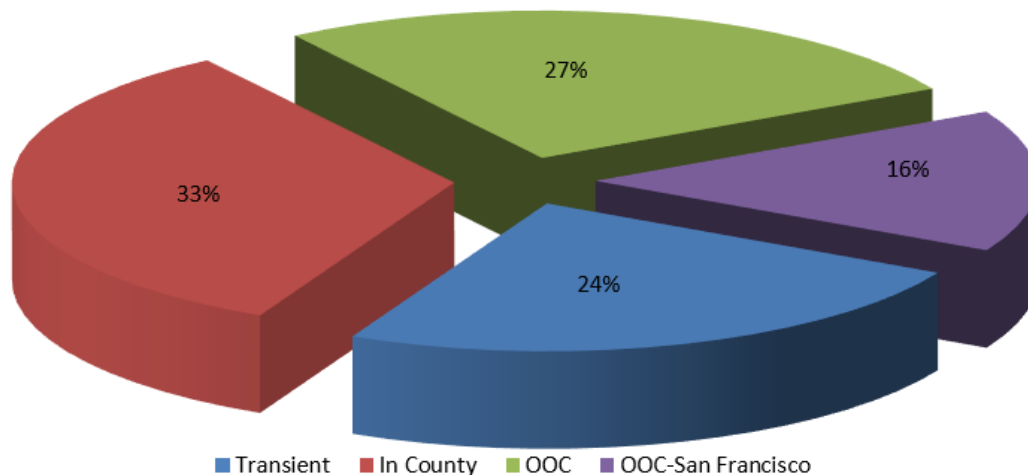
PC1170(h) New Sentenced Cases	1 st Quarter 2017	4 th Quarter 2016
Number of new PC1170(h) cases:	45	59
Total PC1170(h) Days to Serve	7,375	13,206
Number of Split Sentences	15	42
Number of Straight Sentences	30	17
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) all cases <i>(after credits applied)</i>	164	224
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) straight sentences <i>(after credits applied)</i>	169	204
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) split sentences <i>(after credits applied)</i>	161	232

There was a decrease of 31.1% in sentenced cases under PC1170(h) from the 4th quarter 2016 to the 1st quarter 2017. Additionally, there was a significant decrease in the number of split versus straight cases sentenced this quarter; out of 45 cases 66% (30) were given a straight sentence versus 28.8% (17) the prior quarter. Two out of the 45 sentenced cases were modifiable to a residential treatment program.

Residency at Time of Booking

- 33% (15) of the PC1170(h) offenders sentenced during the 1st quarter stated their residency as within San Mateo County. In comparison, last quarter 42% stated they lived in San Mateo County.
- 43% (19) gave an out of county address as their place of residency, 7 out of the 19 (16%) stated they were from San Francisco.
- 24% (11) indicated they were transient/homeless or no address was given.
- 86.7% (39) of the newly sentenced cases were men, 13.3% (6) were women. There was no change from last quarter for this statistic.
- Average age of those sentenced: 35

**City/County of Residency for PC1170(h) Sentenced
During the 1st Quarter of 2017**



San Mateo County: *In Custody*

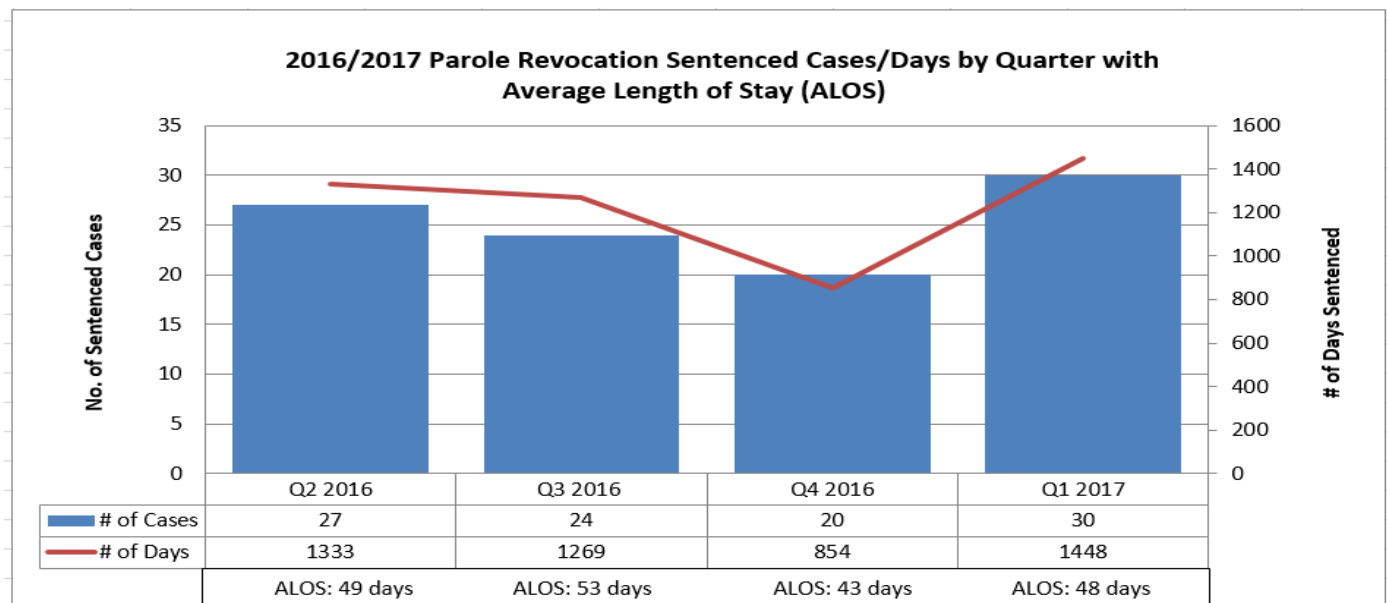
Mandatory Supervision Revocation Cases (MSV)

This offender population has been previously sentenced to a PC1170(h) split sentence. However, due to a violation they have been sentenced to serve the remainder of their time in county jail. **Note:** The first MSV case appeared in December of 2012.

Mandatory Supervision Revocations	1 st Qtr. 2017	4 th Qtr. 2016
Number of MSV Cases:	17	13
Total MSV Revocation Days to Serve	2,263	806
Average Length of Stay	132	62

The 1st quarter of 2017 showed a significant increase in number of days to serve compared to the last quarter. The main reason for the increase: 2 offenders violated the terms of their probation and were sentenced to serve the remainder of their sentence in custody (combined total = 1,190 days), or an average of 595 days each. In comparison, the average length of stay for the remaining 15 was 70 days each.

Parole Revocation Sentenced Cases



Post Release Community Supervision Statistics (PRCS)

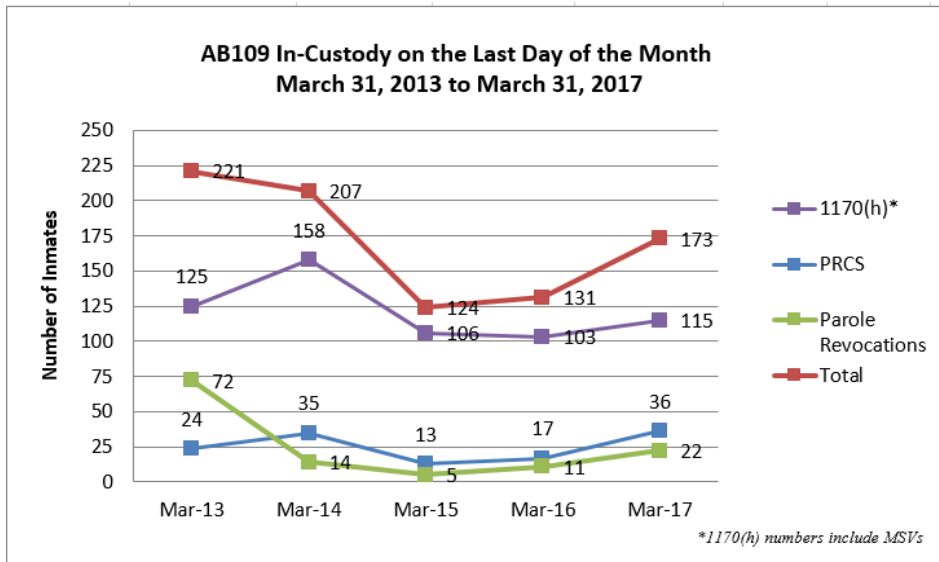
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) New Local Cases	1st Qtr. 2017	4th Qtr. 2016
1st Quarter Local PRCS Bookings	67	48
Number of Flash Incarcerations Booked	34	20
Number of PRCS Revocations Booked	33	28
Number of PRCS Revocations Sentenced During the Quarter	27	26
Total Number of PRCS Revocation Days to Serve	1,364	1,451
Average Length of Stay for PRCS Revocation Sentences	51	56

San Mateo County: *In Custody*

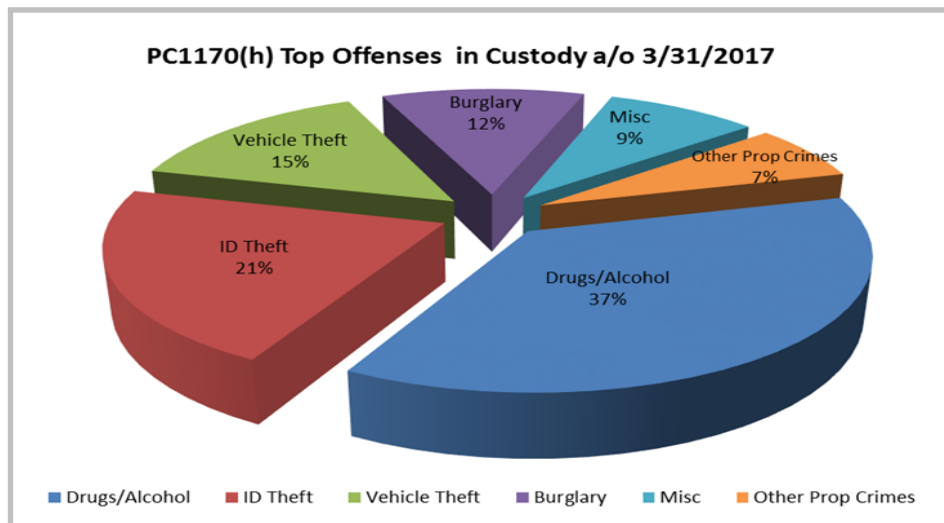
AB109 In-Custody on the Last Day of the Quarter—March 31, 2017

AB109 In-Custody : At the end of Q1 2017 the overall AB109 in-custody population was at 16.7% on 3/31/2017 compared to 15.1% on 3/31/2016 in Q1 2016, an increase of 10.6%. All segments of this population increased to some extent. Both the PRCS and Parole Revocations in-custody at the end of the current quarter doubled their numbers compared to the same quarter last year. Mandatory supervision revocations reflected an increase of 33% (+3) from Q1 2016 to Q1 2017; and the PC1170(h) population in-custody at the end of the month increased since Q1 2016 by 9.6%. (+9).

The PC1170(h) sentenced cases are the largest segment of the total AB109 population.



Top Charges for the PC1170(h) Population

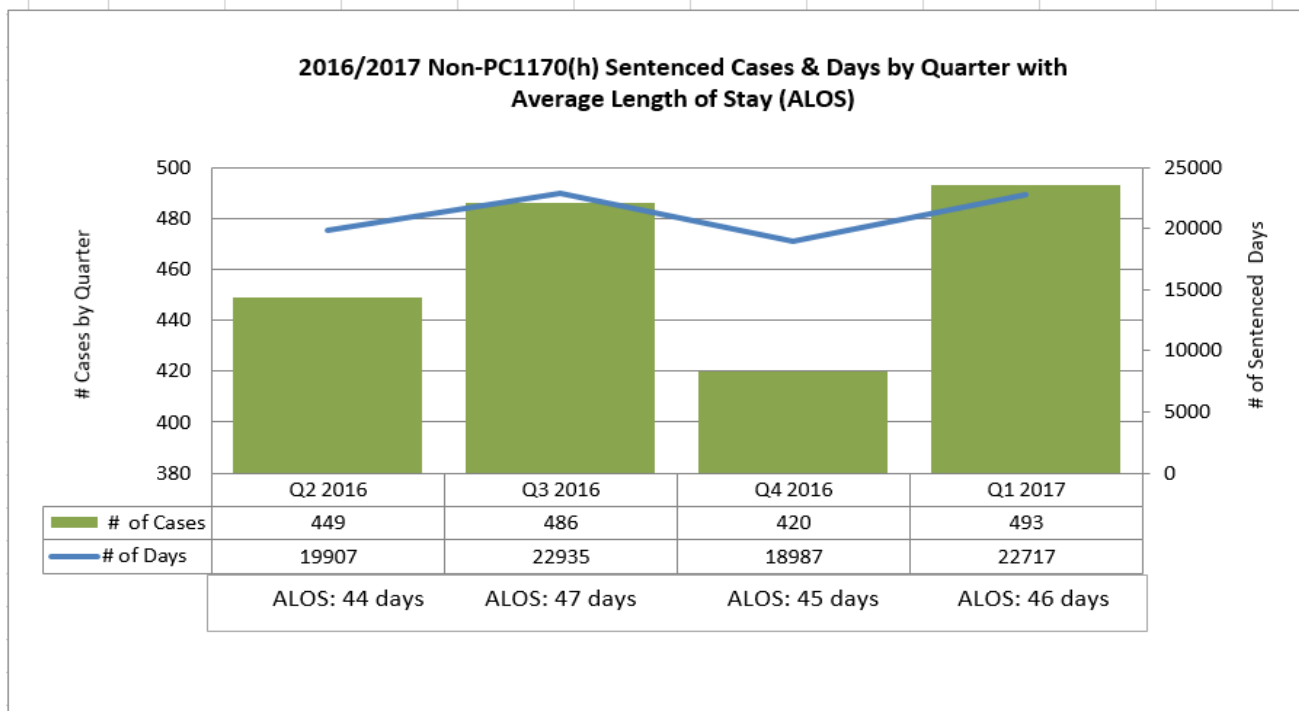


Analysis of the offenses committed by the 1170(h) population in-custody on March 31, 2017, serving their original sentences, shows that the top committing offenses include drug/alcohol offenses, identity theft, vehicle theft, burglary and other property crimes. The current top offenses have remained consistent with those reported for the last three quarters. Interesting to note, ID Theft has surpassed Vehicle Theft for the second highest offense since Q1 2016.

The offense categories reflected in the pie chart include: possession of stolen property, grand theft, vandalism, larceny, forgery and counterfeiting, false impersonation, drugs—sales/possession/transport, bringing drugs/alcohol into the jail, unauthorized use of others ID and weapons charges.

San Mateo County: *In Custody*

Non-PC1170(h) Sentenced Cases and Days



The cases shown above include individuals sentenced during the quarter as well as those who were given a “future surrender date” and came into custody to serve their sentence during Q1 of 2017. As a year over year comparison, Q1 2016 had 435 cases and 18,012 sentenced days; or an average of 41 days each, lower than any of the prior four quarters.

Conclusion:

During this reporting period (Q1 2017), San Mateo County saw a **decrease** in most crime categories. The crime categories that did increase only saw a small rise in the number of reported incidents. This is a significant change compared to Q4 2016, when most crime categories increased from the previous reporting period.

The top offenses committed by realignment offenders fall within the following 3 categories: drugs/alcohol, identity theft, and vehicle theft.

Drug and Alcohol Offenses continue to be the top offenses committed by realignment offenders (34%, up from 31% in Q4 2016). Drug offenses are not a UCR category and were not included in the UCR crime data analysis for this report.

Identity Theft includes a number of different crime categories, it represents 22% of all crimes committed by realignment offenders. Property crime refers to offenses that cannot be categorized in the other property crime categories such as burglary, ID theft, and vehicle theft. For the purposes of this analysis, “property” refers to possession of stolen property, grand theft, vandalism, and fraud.

Vehicle Theft represents 12% of offenses committed by the realignment population in Q1. This number is the same as the last two quarters. Vehicle theft represents 8% of all countywide crime data in Q1, which is also the same as

the last two quarters. The correlation between all vehicle thefts committed in San Mateo County and vehicle thefts committed by realignment offenders remained the same as last quarter, and the previous two quarters.

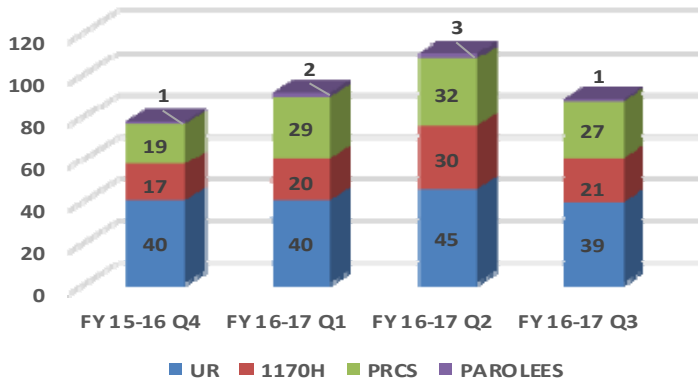
AB109 addresses offenders who commit non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenses. There are a few examples of realignment offenders engaging in violent crime, however, the data shows that most San Mateo County realignment offenders are involved in drug/alcohol related offenses and property crime offenses (identity theft, vehicle theft, burglary, and other property crime offenses). ***It is important to keep in mind that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County and therefore, it is not accurate to attribute countywide crime trends to this population.***

Intelligence Gaps:

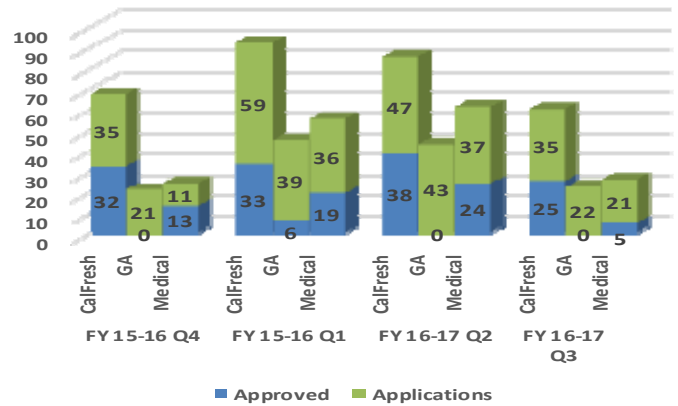
- What is the recidivism rate of **active** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- What is the recidivism rate of **terminated** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- How is Proposition 47 affecting the realignment population in San Mateo County?
- Where are realignment offenders committing new crimes?

SERVICE CONNECT DASHBOARD

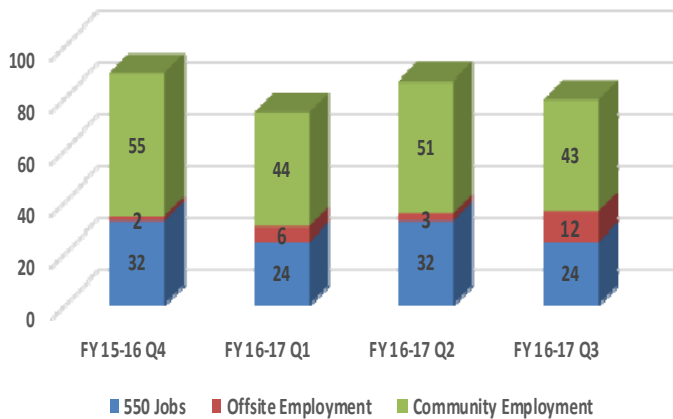
NEW INTAKES BY QUARTER
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



BENEFITS BY QUARTER
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



JOB PLACEMENTS BY QUARTER
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



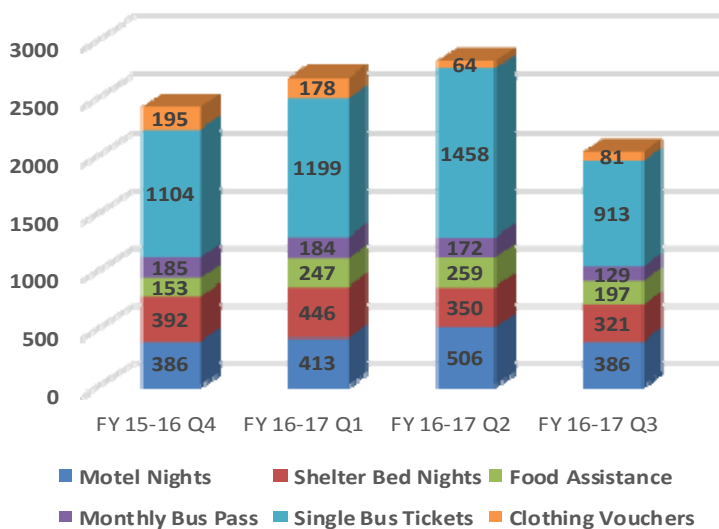
THIRD QUARTER, FY 2016-17

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT by TYPE OF BUSINESS

General Labor	14
Restaurant/Food Services	14
Construction	6
Automotive services	3
Transportation	2
Catering	2
Party Rentals	1
Office	1
TOTAL	43

Average Wage: \$13.17

SERVICES PROVIDED BY QUARTER
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



PEER SUPPORT SERVICES

FY 2016-17	Q3
Clients served by Peer Mentors	54
Support Group Meetings	12
Family Events & Other Activities	2

Service Connect HSA Dashboard

FY 16-17, Q3 (January 2017 – March 2017)

New Intakes

- In the third quarter intakes declined by 20%, a total of 88 referrals compared to 110 referrals in the second quarter. Intakes are trending similarly to FY 15-16. Q3 demonstrates fewer intakes and Q2 has a high number of intakes in both Fiscal Years, 15-16 and 16-17.
- Unified Re-entry is consistent in referral numbers averaging 39 to 45 per quarter in the last Fiscal Year.

Eligibility/Benefits

- Seventy one percent, 71%, of applications for CalFresh were approved in the third quarter. CalFresh benefits continues to be the highest benefit requested by clients.
- General Assistance clients continue to choose employment and withdraw their applications resulting in zero approvals.
- MediCal received 21 applications. Eleven applications were denied; 8 denials due to being active in another county.

Employment Services

- Total job placements in the third quarter equaled 79 placements.
- Subsidized employment at 550 Jobs! declined by 25% and community employment by 16% in the third quarter, comparatively to total number of intakes.
- In the third quarter there has been a significant increase in Offsite employment due to South Bay Recycling resuming operations.
- Majority of clients gained community employment in General Labor (cleaning services, landscaping, manual labor) and Restaurant/Food Services, overall averaging \$13.17 per hour. Clients have obtained wages starting at \$10.50 per hour and up to \$21.00 per hour.

Services Provided

- In the third quarter there was a corresponding decline in services provided to clients in relation to the total number of intakes.
- An average of 79 clients have been issued transportation vouchers, 56 clients received food assistance, 33 clients used motel and shelter bed nights, and 22 clients were provided clothing vouchers in the third quarter.

Peer Support Services

- 54 clients were served by Peer Mentors in the third quarter. Peer Mentors provided telephone and face-to-face outreach, assisted clients with transportation and supported them with court hearings and meetings with Probation.
- There were 12 support group meetings held in the third quarter. Service Connect introduced a new group called “Art from the Heart”, a therapeutic and pro-social activity aimed at reducing stress and inspiring creativity. Additionally family engagement event, Movie Night was attended by clients and their children to promote family re-unification.

At-A-Glance: All Time BHRS Referred/Served/Number of Services

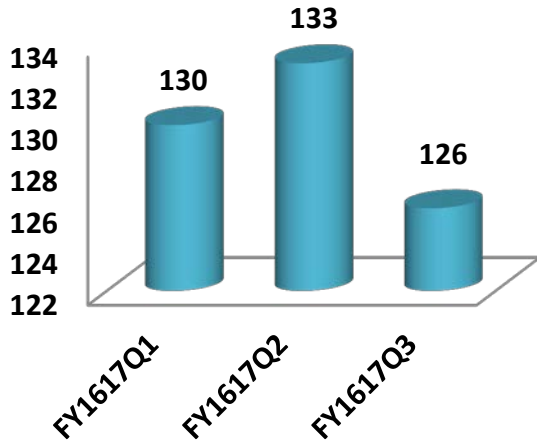


Top SUD Diagnosis: Amphetamine abuse, Opioid Abuse in close 2nd
Top MH Diagnosis: Psychotic Disorder NOS

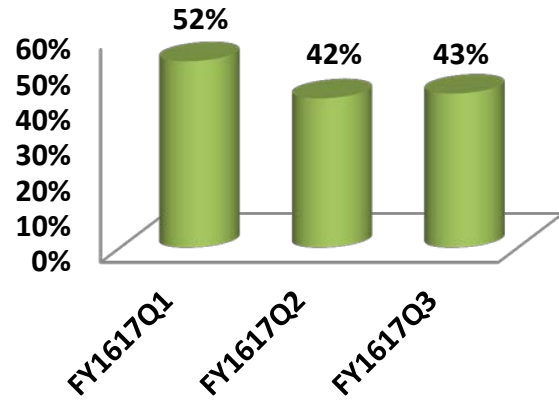
BHRS Service Connect Dashboard

FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017 Q3

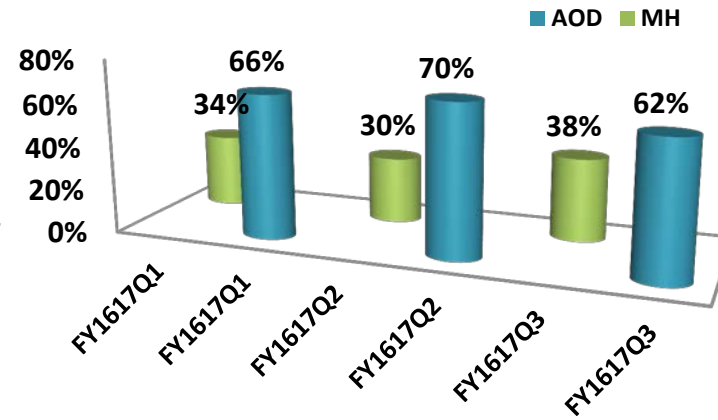
Open Cases w/ a Service



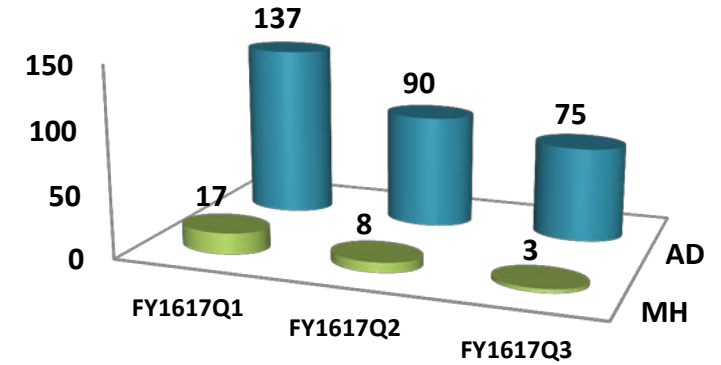
Engaged Participants (≥4 Services)



Clients by Treatment Plan Type

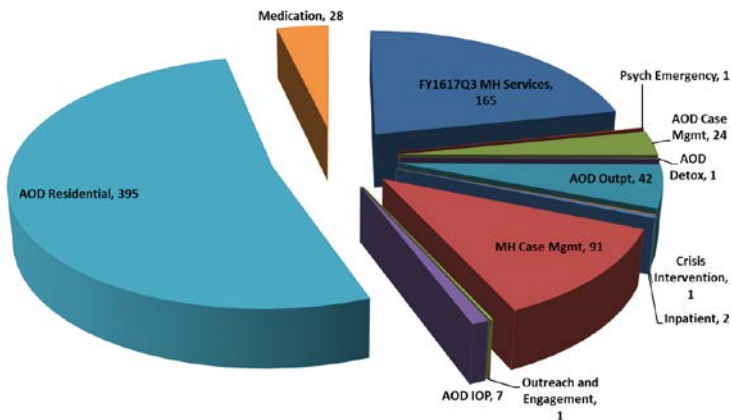


Average # of Days in Treatment

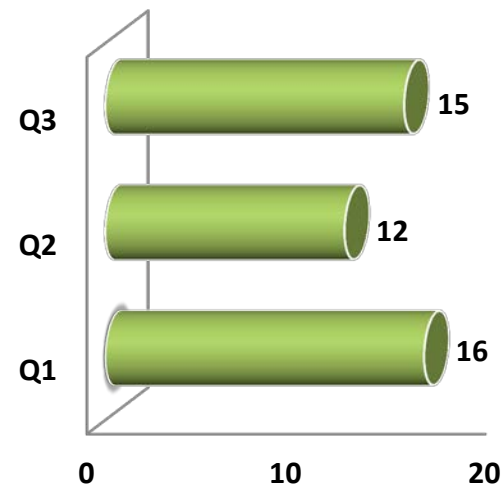


Services Provided by Service Connect Treatment Partners:

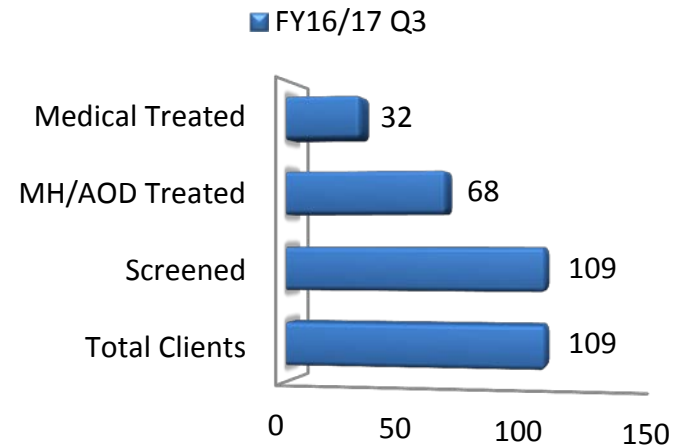
MH/AOD Services



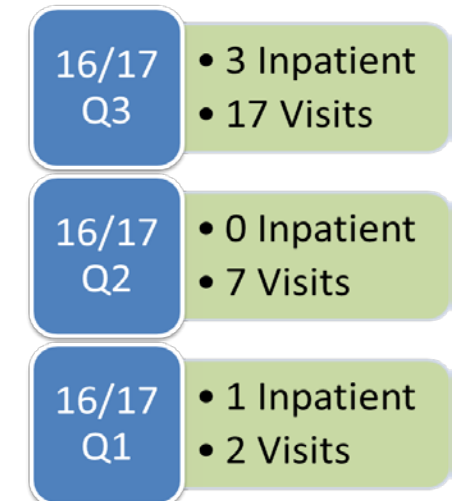
Telecare Services by # of Clients Served



Correctional Health Services



PES Services



Service Connect BHRS Dashboard

FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017 THIRD QUARTER
SUMMARY REPORT NARRATIVE



AT-A-GLANCE: All Time Total BHRS Referred, Served, Number of Services, or Booking Encounter

The total number of participants referred to BHRS for treatment since the inception of the Service Connect is 1,782 and of these, 901 entered into treatment and/or recovery plans (these participants were served by BHRS and is a lower number because not all assessments result in treatment). Referred is defined as participants showing up for the first post-referral appointment and does not include those referred, but who did not follow through on the referral. This graphic also represents the total number of services (both mental health and substance use treatment) provided to participants. Service type detail for the third quarter is presented in the pie chart at the bottom of the dashboard.

Service Connect Cases with a Service

This graph represents total Service Connect participants that received at least one BHRS service. The numbers do include participants that continued from quarter to quarter, so a participant could be counted more than once in each quarter if their case was open across multiple fiscal quarters. Therefore, this graph indicates the total open cases from the previous quarters for reference, the total open cases as of the second quarter, and the newly open cases for the third quarter of this fiscal year.

Engaged Participants with Four or More Services in a Year

“Engaged” is defined as a participant that has received four or more services. This means that the participant has returned to BHRS for multiple appointments regarding different services, which demonstrates that the participant is engaged in treatment because they actively participate. The current report generally reflects significant engagement and a small increase from Q2 to Q3, but a significant dip from Q1 due to the previously mentioned staff on leave.

Clients by Treatment Plan Type

This graph presents what percentage of Service Connect participants who had a mental health treatment plan or a substance abuse recovery plan. Recovery plans are typically at a rate of two to one as compared to a mental health treatment plan. However, trends in the third quarter show to have a growth in mental health services, the highest of all quarters this 2016/17 fiscal year. It should be noted that co-occurring participants are not represented.

Average Days in Treatment In and Post Custody

This graph shows the average days a patient spends receiving treatment for Alcohol and Other Drugs and Mental Health Services. You can see there has been a trending dip in MH services and an decrease in AOD services. This is due to the implementation of the organized delivery system for AOD treatment. It is expected that the average days in treatment should continue to decrease to eventually be 60 days or less for AOD treatment. It is likely that MH treatment is lower because the count for MH treatment is by session, which typically happens at most once a week, but more likely once every other week. That, along with the stigmatization of MH treatment amongst the population, is likely why MH treatment avg. days are low.

Mental Health and Alcohol & Other Drugs Services Provided by Service Connect

This pie chart reports mental health and substance abuse treatment services provided by BHRS to Service Connect participants for the 2016/17 third quarter. The top five services utilized in order are: Alcohol and Drugs Residential, Mental Health Services, Mental Health Case Management, Alcohol and Other Drugs Intensive Outpatient, and Medication.

Telecare Services by # of Clients Served

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services engages Telecare Corporation in full service partnership to wrap support around adults with severe mental illness and complex needs. This includes: housing, case management, rep payee services, medical care, psychiatry and medication management, individual and group therapy, co-occurring disorder services, warm handoff transitions from jail and hospitals, transportation, crisis intervention, care coordination, and consultation to partner providers. Telecare helps clients build natural resources within their communities during reentry. While Telecare serves a larger number of justice-involved San Mateo County residents, these totals reflect only those served in direct partnership with Service Connect.

Correctional Health Services

Three Correctional Health Services Licensed Clinicians provided re-entry services to a total of 109 new inmates this quarter, in coordination with Probation and Parole. With each newly referred inmate, the CHS clinician first determines whether a full Clinical Needs Assessment is indicated. Some reasons an inmate/client would not receive the full Clinical Needs Assessment would be because the inmate: is returning to custody and had a full needs assessment within the past year; has an out-of-county hold and would not be provided services; or is on a flash incarceration.

If an inmate will be referred to services, a Clinical Needs Assessment is completed, which includes a Mental Health, AOD, and Medical assessment. From there, referrals are made to Service Connect or other appropriate programs. Although most inmates were referred to Service Connect, some inmates were not referred because of out-of-county or other holds, rearrested inmates who do not require a new referral, or inmates who declined an offer of services through Service Connect. It should be noted that re-entry services are voluntary. Primarily, inmates are referred because they express interest in being referred to either AOD or Mental Health treatment programs.

Service Connect Cases with PES Counts

A Psychiatric Emergency Services (PES) count is when a Service Connect participant has presented themselves at PES. Those participants that were not admitted are shown as a “visit” and those admitted are shown as “inpatient.” Involvement with PES is only counted if enrolled in Service Connect, counts do not include episodes when subject was not a participant in Service Connect. Visits have increased for quarter 3 but inpatient has remained steady.