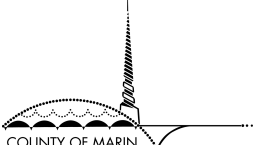


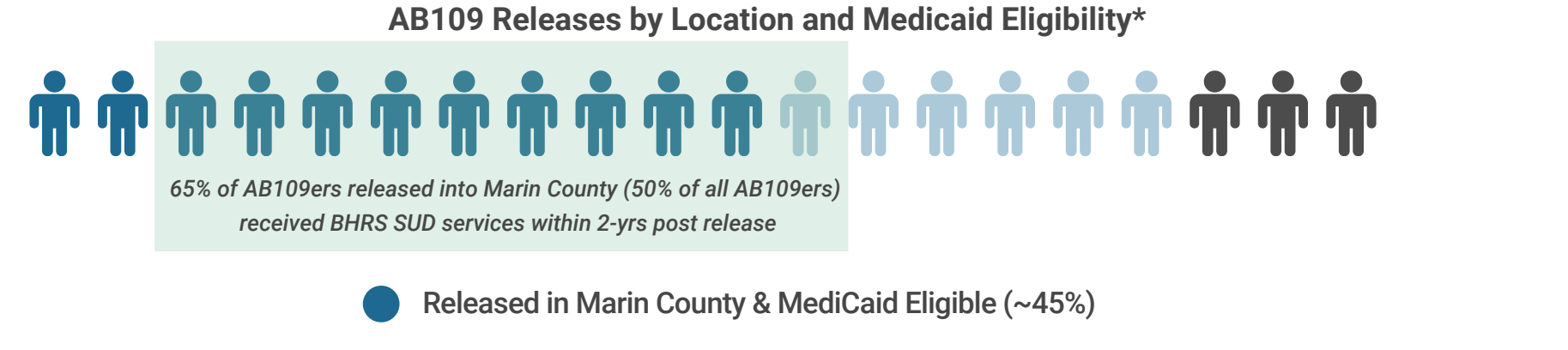
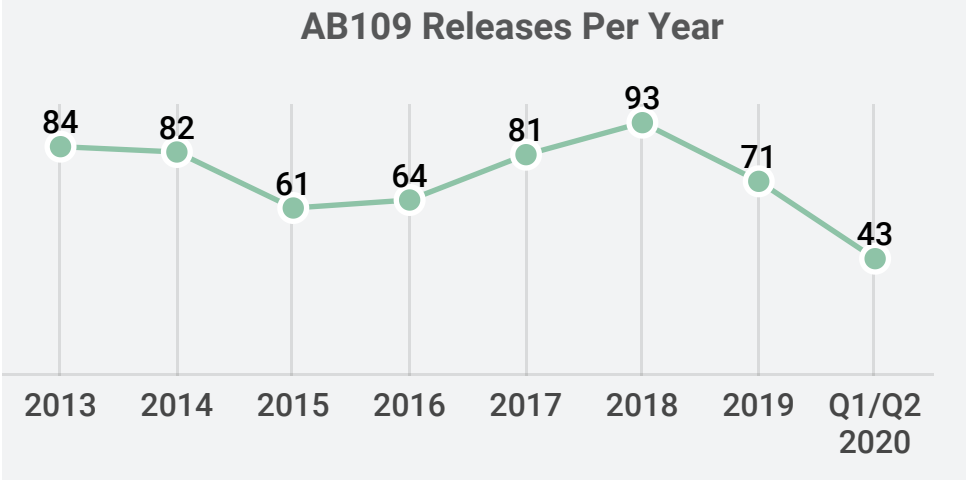
AB109 and BHRS Service Connection Report

March 2, 2021

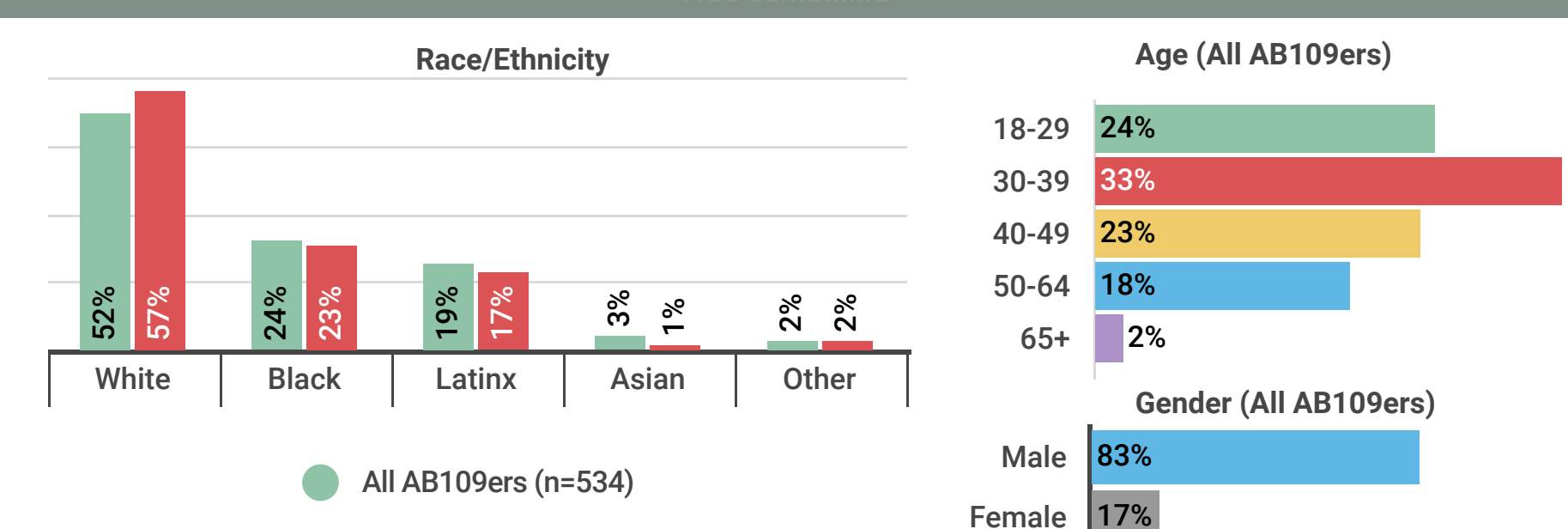


Summary

In Marin County, between January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2020, 534 people had an AB109 related release from jail or prison, for a total of 579 jail/prison releases (average: 77 releases per year). 266 people (282 jail releases) were connected to BHRS substance use services within 2-years after their release. This accounts for approximately 65% of AB109ers not transferred out of Marin County (50% of all AB109ers).

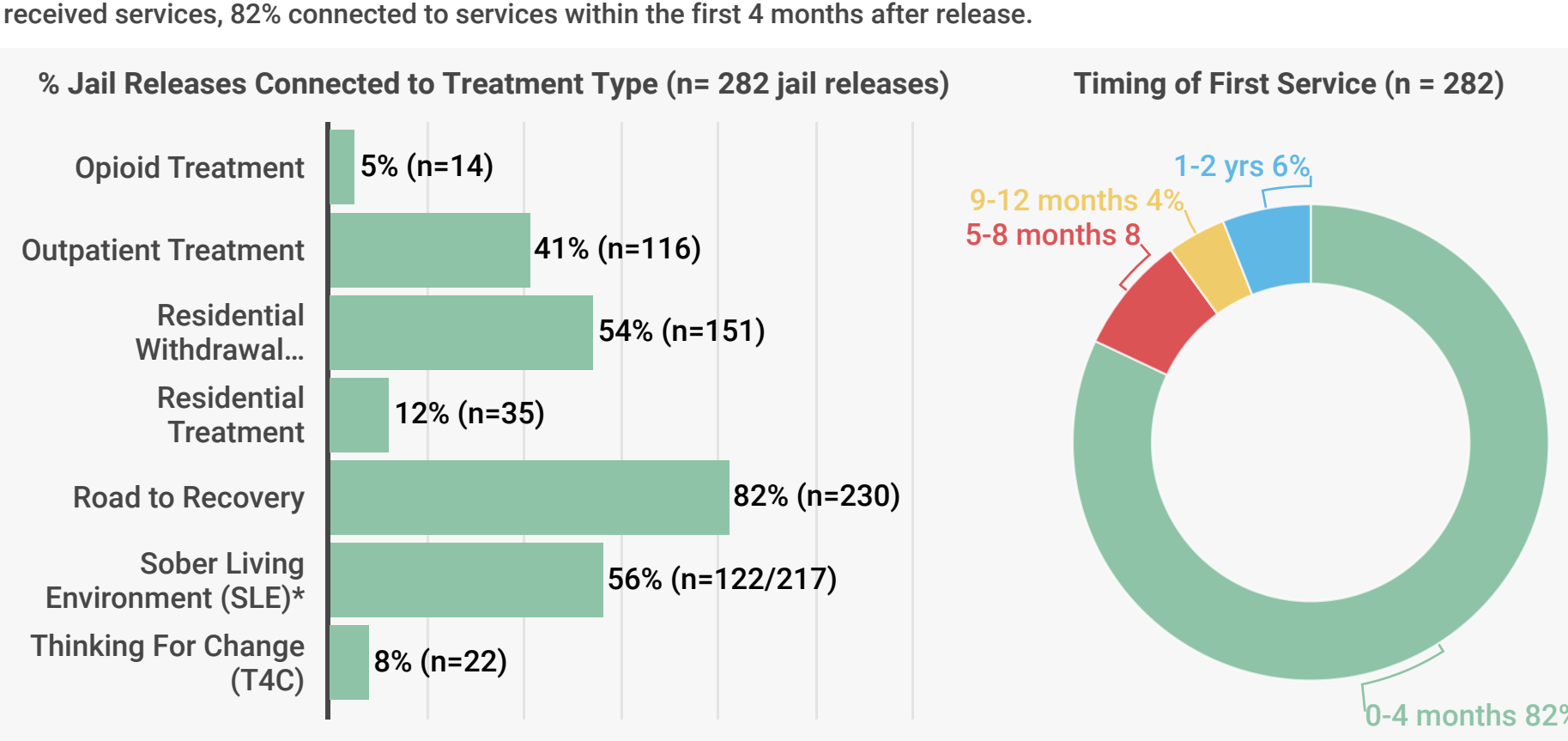


Demographics of AB109ers



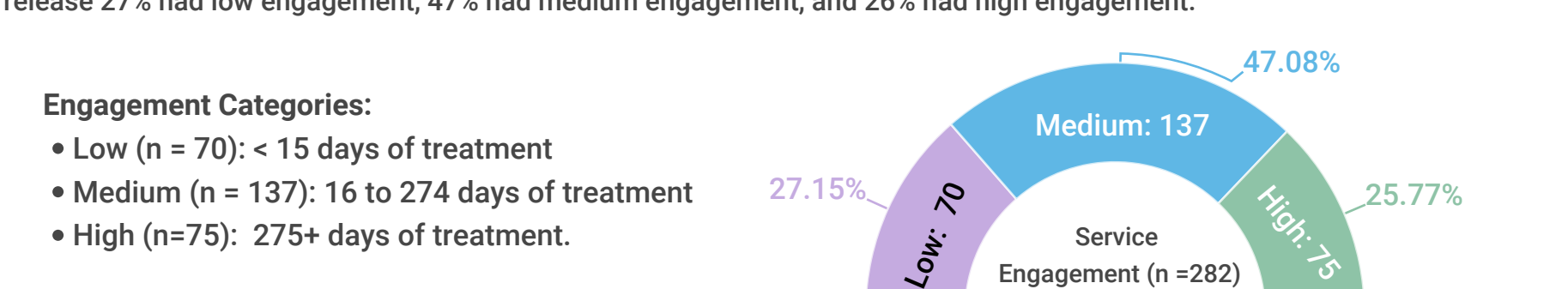
BHRS Substance Use Service Connection

Of the 282 jail releases where AB109ers were connected to a BHRS substance use provider within 2 years following release, 82% saw a Road to Recovery Coach, 56% stayed in an SLE, and 54% went to Residential Withdrawal Management. Of those who received services, 82% connected to services within the first 4 months after release.



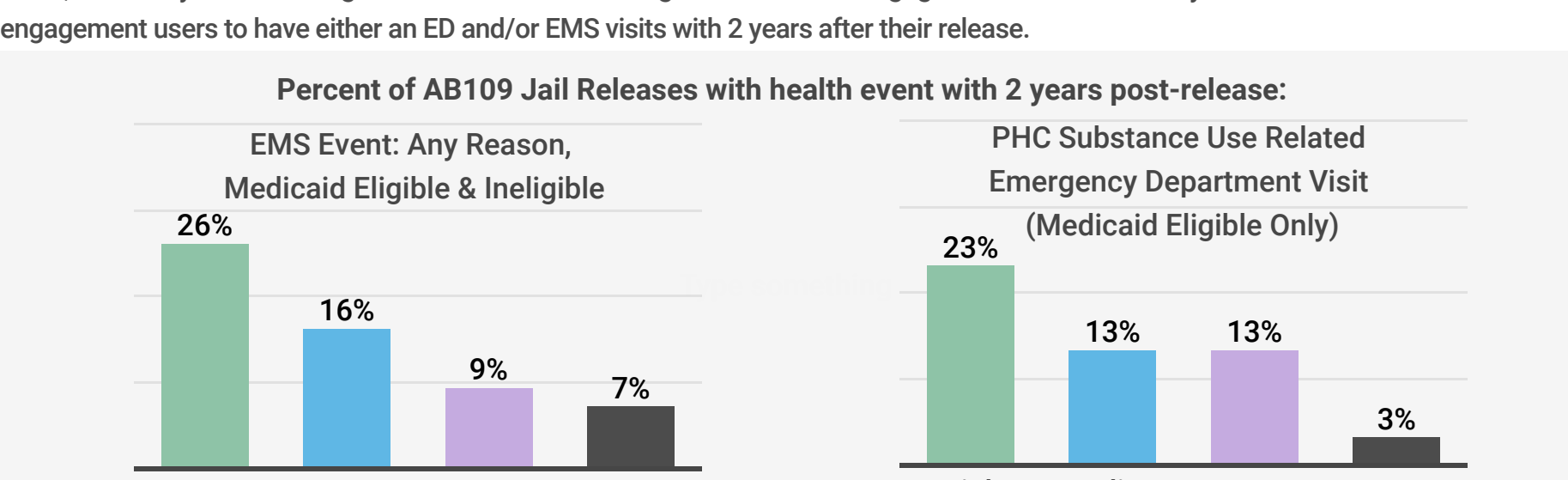
BHRS Service Engagement

Level of engagement with SUD treatment services was grouped into low, medium, and high engagement based on days of services received during the 2 years post release. Of the 282 jail releases that connected to services within 2 years after release 27% had low engagement, 47% had medium engagement, and 26% had high engagement.



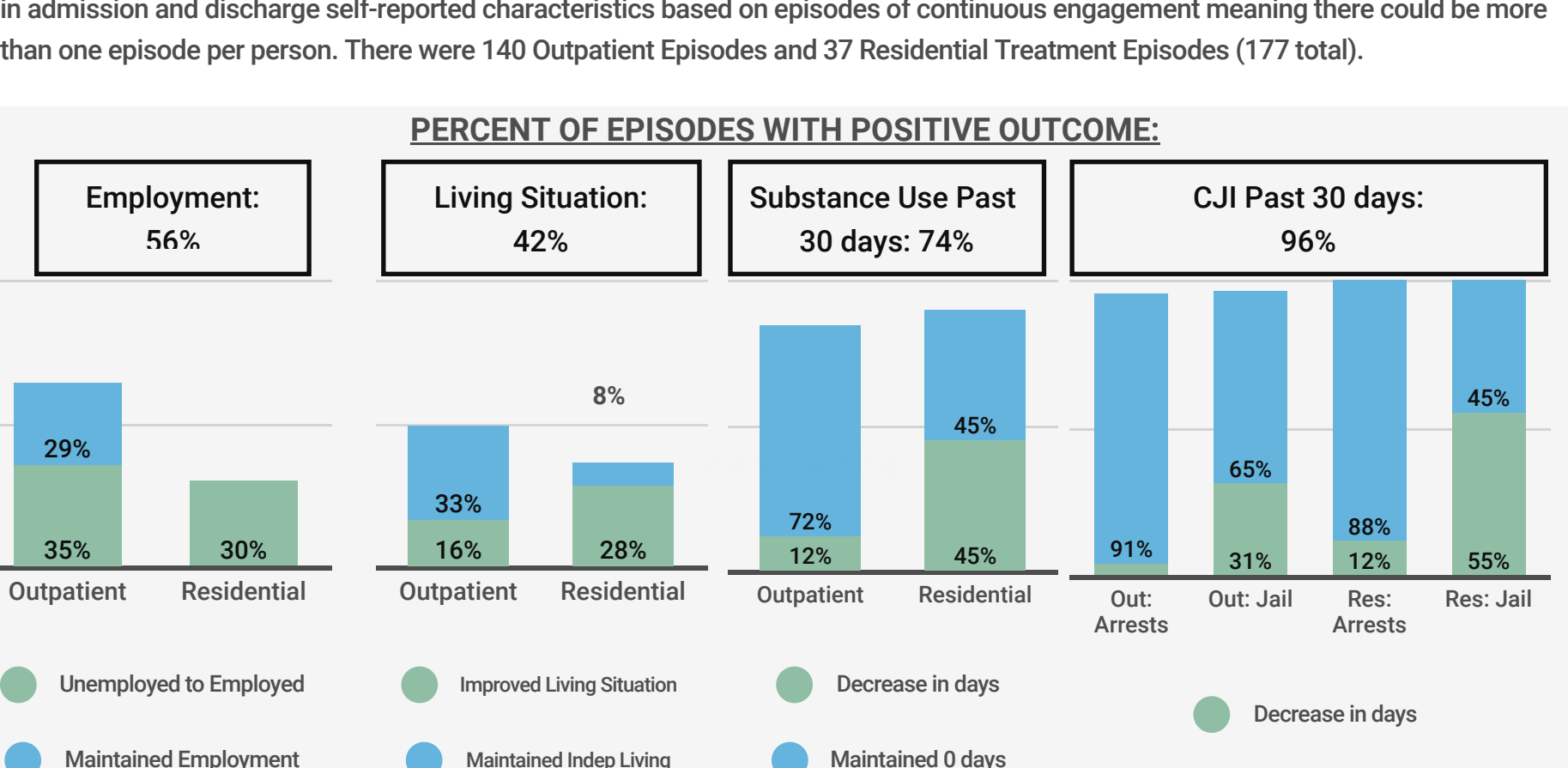
Emergency Health Services Utilization

Emergency health services utilization for AB109ers was determined by the percent of people by engagement category who had an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) or Partnership Health Substance Use Related Emergency Department (ED) visit within 2 years post-release. The AB109 database was filtered for jail releases between July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2019 (n= 286 jail releases) as this corresponds to the date range available for the PHC analysis. Overall 10% of jail releases had an ED visit, and 12% had an EMS event, within 2 years following release. AB109ers with high BHRS service-engagement were more likely than low and medium engagement users to have either an ED and/or EMS visits with 2 years after their release.



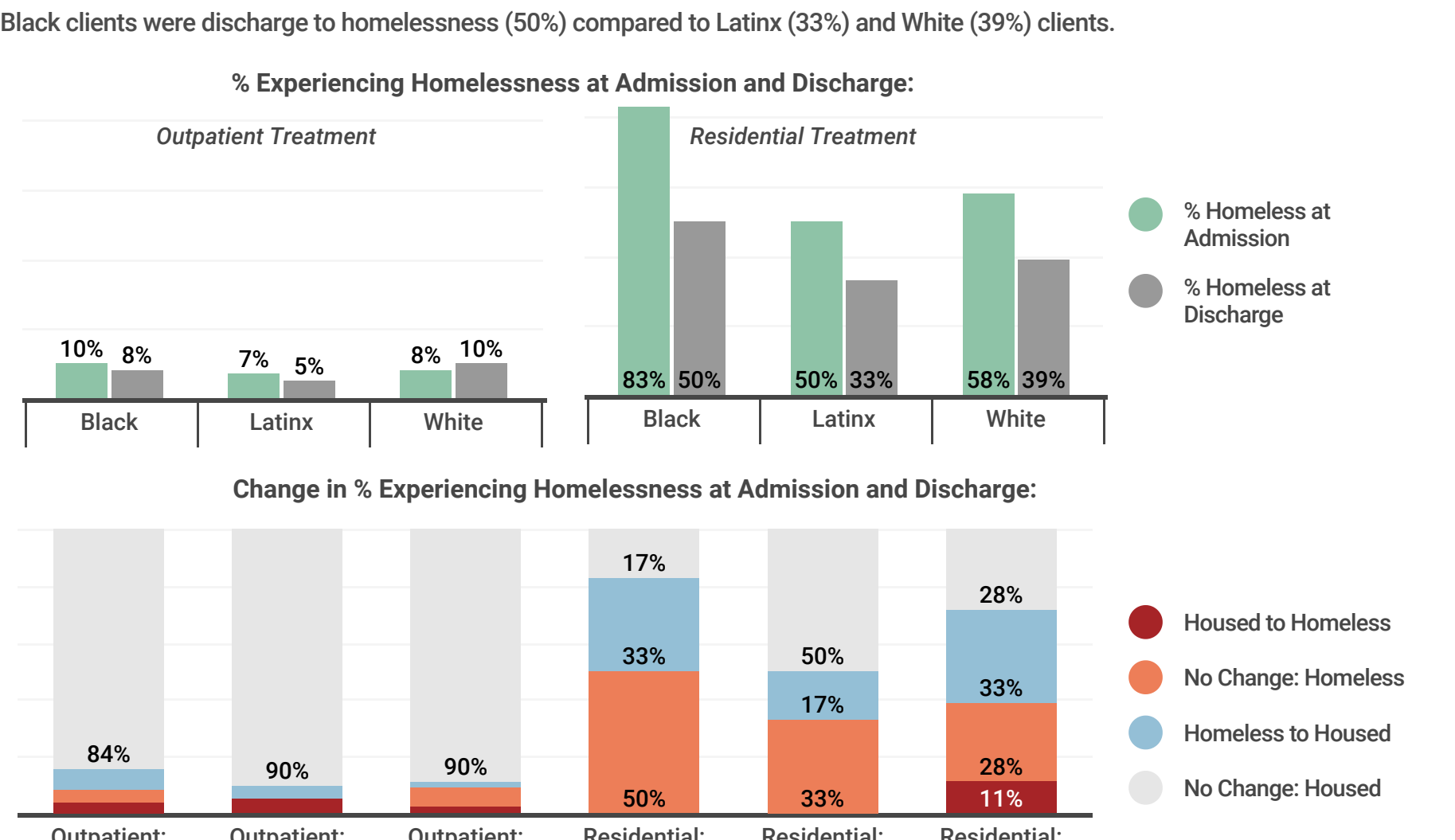
Substance Use Treatment Admission & Discharge Outcomes

When clients are admitted to and discharged from Substance Use Outpatient and Residential Treatment services they are asked about their employment, living situation, substance use, and criminal justice involvement(CJI). The following data summarizes the differences in admission and discharge self-reported characteristics based on episodes of continuous engagement meaning there could be more than one episode per person. There were 140 Outpatient Episodes and 37 Residential Treatment Episodes (177 total).



DIFFERENCES IN LIVING SITUATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY:

At admission, Black clients were more likely to be unemployed, experiencing homelessness, and have used substances in the last 30 days compared to other race/ethnicities (data not shown). For example, while there are limited differences in living situation in outpatient treatment, in residential treatment, 83% of Black clients were homeless at admission compared to 50% of Latinx clients and 58% of White clients. Percent of clients experiencing homelessness fell at discharge for all Race/Ethnicities, but a higher proportion of Black clients were discharge to homelessness (50%) compared to Latinx (33%) and White (39%) clients.



Next Steps

- Based on the findings from this report BHRS recommends the following actions:
- 1) Continue the investment in BHRS substance use services given the positive outcomes in improved living situations, increased employment, decreased substance use and reductions in criminal justice involvement;
 - 2) Continue race/ethnicity equity analyses to identify and address disparities in access to and/or outcomes in treatment for the AB 109 population;
 - 3) Engage stakeholders to inform efforts to tailor programming and interventions to address the identified trends and disparities; and
 - 4) Further explore and address why Black AB 109ers are coming to treatment with substantially higher levels of homelessness as compared to White and Latinx AB 109ers.