FY 2021-22 Budget Board of Supervisor Inquiry Form

Deadline: April 30, 2021

Please email: <u>CAO-Budget@sonoma-county.org</u>

| Board Member | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| Gorin | | | | |
| Rabbitt | | | | |
| Coursey | | | | |
| Gore | Χ | | | |
| Hopkins | | | | |

Department: Sheriff's Office

Date: <u>5/4/21</u>

Inquiry Number: BIR-66

Request/Question:

County jail relative to homelessness and behavioral health.

Request:

- Full breakdown of jail population and % homeless, % behavioral and acuity levels. Also cost for holding these inmates by acuity level.
- For future board item
- Potential for S.O. and probation to expand programs/partnerships to get homeless (mental health) inmates into transitional and PSH.
- During budget hearing with Sheriff Essick, we were told that:
 - ADP
 - *Pre-pandemic = 1,100*
 - Post pandemic = 660
 - Of the 660, 334 diagnosed with mental illness and 172 with acute mental illness requiring direct interventions and 40% of jail population identifying as homeless.
 - Avg/\$/night = \$200
 - What is the breakdown for those with high behavioral health acuity?

Response:

As of September 8, 2021 the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office Detention Division average daily population (ADP) is currently 775 adult inmates. Of the 775 inmates, 388 or 50% are mental health involved, with 227 or 29% of total inmates being classified as acute with internal behavior codes (IBC) of A,B,C,D or E. Seriously mentally ill (SMI) inmates are given codes D and E and are the most acute mental health inmates. There are currently 80 SMI inmates (10% of total population) in the Sheriff's custody. The Detention Divisions internal behavior codes are a combination of assessments performed by mental health professionals and security risk assessments conducted by the Division's Inmate Classification Unit. An individual inmate's IBC is behavioral based. It assists custodial staff in identifying an inmate's mental stability and behavior. Several key indicators are used to determine an inmates cost such as ability to maintain self-care, exhibiting effective social interaction, and ability to maintain activities of daily living to name a few. The IBC is not purely a mental health diagnosis and is specific to the correctional setting.

There are 287 or 37% of the current inmate population who self-report to being homeless at the time they were booked into the Main Adult Detention Facility (MADF).

Below, please find both pre COVID Pandemic and current inmate data:

| | Pre Covid Sept. 2019 | _ | Current Sept. 2021 | _ |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Total ADP | 1,141 | % of Total ADP | 775 | % of Total ADP |
| Total Mental Health Involved | 487 | 43% | 388 | 50% |
| Acute Mental Health | 206 | 18% | 227 | 29% |
| Seriously Mentally III | 86 | 8% | 80 | 10% |
| Self-Reported Homeless | 440 | 39% | 287 | 37% |

The Sheriff's Office does not track or assign costs by specific inmates, therefore does not have the costs for holding inmates by mental health acuity level. The current average daily cost to house an inmate is \$295 per inmate, per day. It is important to note that the average daily cost calculation spreads all expenses across the number of inmates housed. The calculation includes both fixed and variable costs. Due to the low ADP (in part as a result of the COVID pandemic), the average cost per day is 33% higher than the previous year.

For information on Sheriff's Office and Probation Departments potential for program expansion and other homeless services please refer to BIR's 54-61-62, and BIR 22.