



PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

California Assembly Bills 109 & 117 (AB109/AB117)

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION REPORT

October 2011—March 2013



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Note: The UCSB Research Team developed this evaluation plan in collaboration with Santa Barbara County's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in order to assess the implementation and ongoing impact of California's Public Safety Realignment Acts (Assembly Bills 109/117) for Santa Barbara County. UCSB frequently consults with SB County Probation Department administration in an effort to coordinate data collection from multiple criminal justice and county agencies (e.g., Sheriff's Department; Superior Courts; Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services), verify data quality, and establish data management procedures.

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OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT

California Assembly Bills 109/117

“In an effort to address overcrowding in California’s prisons and assist in alleviating the state’s financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109 [AB109]) was signed into law on April 4, 2011. AB109... transferred responsibility for specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties. This change was implemented on October 1, 2011.”¹

Key Components of Assembly Bill 109 (AB109) Legislation

The California state public safety realignment act aims to more efficiently serve criminal offenders in local county probation and sheriff departments who would have previously been housed in prison and supervised by state parole. The goal is for counties to more effectively serve eligible offenders and reduce rates of recidivism in this population and reduce prison overcrowding.

Penal Code Section 1170(h). Specified felony crimes are now punishable by local corrections agencies; qualifying felonies will be served locally. This includes serving full sentences at a local jail, a split sentence through a local jail, mandatory supervision at the county level, or another county-level sentencing option. These offenders have been deemed to be non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (NX3) and have not committed past or present disqualifying offenses. “These NX3 offenders can be subject to a period of mandatory supervision by probation, or Post Sentence Supervision (PSS), as ordered by the Superior Court.”¹ These offenders are also often referred to as “1170(h) offenders,” and are one of the two populations served by AB109.

Establishment of local Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) agencies. PRCS agencies provide local (versus state) supervision to “parolees whose committing offense is a non-violent, non-serious felony and who are not deemed to be high risk sex offenders.”¹ Eligible offenses for participation in PRCS have been predetermined, and PRCS supervision shall not exceed 3 years. In addition, offenders participating in PRCS must waive their rights to a “court hearing prior to the imposition of a period of ‘flash incarceration’ in a county jail of not more than ten (10) consecutive days for any violation of his/her release conditions.”¹ Thus, offenders who have served a prison term for an eligible offense are supervised at the local level instead of the state level upon their release from prison. This is the second of the two populations served by AB109.

¹ Santa Barbara County Community Corrections Partnership. (2013, April). 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bills 109/117): FY 2013-14 Plan.

Revocations for 1170 and PRCS offenders are served in local jails. The exception to this is with individuals serving a lifetime parole sentence who receive a revocation term of more than 30 days; these offenders will continue to serve their revocations in prison. By July 1, 2013, local courts will conduct hearings for all revocations for parolees as well as 1170(h) and PRCS offenders.

Changes to Custody Credits. “Pursuant to §4019 PC, jail inmates serving prison sentences earn four (4) days credit for every two (2) days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring [EM]) is credited as time spent in jail custody.”¹

Alternative Custody Options. “§1203.018 PC authorized EM for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail for eligible inmates. §1203.016 PC expanded and authorized a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the county jail or other county correctional facility or program under the auspices of the Probation Officer.”¹

Alternative Punishment Options. AB109 “authorized counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision.”¹

California Assembly Bill 117 (AB117)

AB117 was passed as a companion bill to AB109, and is often subsumed in discussions under the title of AB109. AB117 provides information on the legal guidelines and on funding allocations for implementing AB109.

Penal Code Section 1230.1

As part of AB117 efforts, section 1230.1 of the California Penal Code (PC) was added. This penal code required that county Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) agencies be established. CCPs are to submit a plan for implementing Realignment efforts in their county, which is then voted on by a CCP executive committee. Approved plans will be voted on by the county board of supervisors for final approval. “Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and GPS [Global Positioning System] monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs.”² Emphasis is placed on the use of evidence-based assessments and programs. In addition, the CCP “oversees and reports on the progress of the implementation plan,” and makes recommendations for funding allocations within the plan.

¹ Santa Barbara County Community Corrections Partnership. (2013, April). 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bills 109/117): FY 2013-14 Plan.

² California Penal Code 1230.1

Penal Code Section 1170(h)

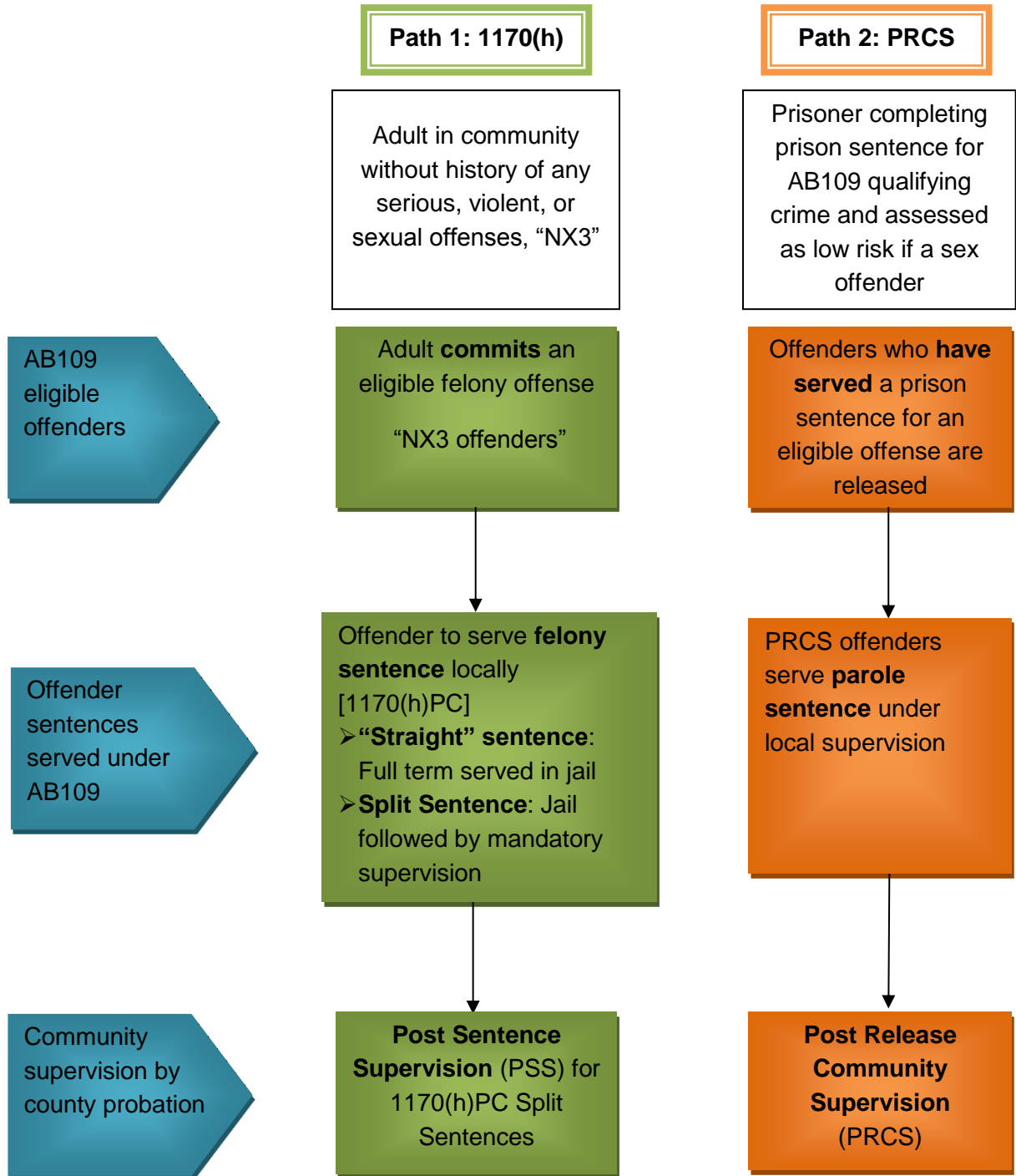
Penal Code 1170(h) was initially adopted in 1976 and was amended by AB109 in 2011. This code outlines the felony sentences as reconstructed through the adoption of AB109. PC1170(h) states that the terms of imprisonment can be reconsidered if the offender is not determined to pose a threat to public safety,³ and outlines the time to be served in realignment felony sentencing for offenders falling under category (1) under the AB109 description. PC1170(h) does not change the prior felony sentences, it designates how they will be addressed within the local agencies now in charge of implementing them.

Summary of AB109 Legislation

- Individuals who commit an eligible felony as outlined under PC1170(h) that would previously have been sentenced to state prison will serve their sentences locally, including:
 - prison time served in local jail,
 - split jail-supervision sentence,
 - supervision only,
 - other local alternative sentencing options.
- Provisions of AB109 legislation do not allow for reduced sentences for offenders or early release of offenders from prison.
- Two primary populations of offenders are affected by AB109:
 - PC1170(h) offenders (i.e., NX3 offenders) and
 - PRCS offenders.
- NX3 1170(h) offenders do not receive reduced sentences but may spend less time in jail if given a split sentence that includes PSS.
- PRCS clients have already served their full prison sentence and, upon release from prison, are now supervised by local county agencies (versus state parole agencies).
- In the PRCS and PSS programs, enhanced supervision and referrals to community rehabilitation programs are made to help facilitate successful re-entry into the community.

³ <http://www.ohii.ca.gov/chili/content/penal-code-1170-1976-amended-ab-109-2011>

Criminal Justice System Pathways to AB109



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY'S REALIGNMENT PLAN

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of Santa Barbara County

In order to assist local counties prepare for the changes implicated by AB109/117 Realignment Act, all California counties were legally required to establish a "Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)" comprised of representatives from all branches of the local criminal justice system. In Santa Barbara County, the CCP is comprised of an Executive Committee and At Large Members, however additional key partners and designees of Executive Committee members also contributed to developing the implementation and evaluation plans for Santa Barbara County.

In the CCP's implementation plan, the partners discuss the concerns surrounding AB109/117 realignment legislation, and identify several key objectives that will help to evaluate the impact of Public Safety Realignment Act on Santa Barbara County's citizens and civil resources. The key objectives include:

- (1) Implementation of a streamlined and efficient system to manage the additional responsibilities under Realignment.
- (2) Implementation of a system to manage and evaluate Realignment data.
- (3) Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.
- (4) Implementation of a system that utilizes evidence-based/best practices in recidivism reduction.
- (5) Implementation of a system that maintains public safety.
- (6) Ongoing assessment of the system's impacts on criminal offender outcomes and using data to make adjustments to continually improve the system.

Data Analysis and Program Evaluation

In order to determine if the second through sixth objectives established by the CCP in Santa Barbara County are being met, program outcomes and data must be regularly evaluated. This type of evaluation will inform transformation of the local criminal justice system due to AB109 implementation into a systemic approach to service delivery. The evaluation process involves identifying points where data can be collected, and using continuous management of data to identify strengths and weaknesses in the system. Goals include building capacity through less restrictive options, thereby reducing reliance on incarceration, and identifying ways to improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

In order to complete these program assessments, a partnership was forged between Santa Barbara County Probation Department (Probation) and the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) Evaluation Team. Within this partnership, Probation is continuously developing and updating of a comprehensive evaluation plan, which includes obtaining regular data reports from Probation, the Jail, and other components of the legal system. After the appropriate criminal system data are collected, they are then de-identified by Probation and transferred to UCSB on a regular basis. Once the UCSB Evaluation Team receives the data, they clean and analyze the data that are downloaded from Probation and provide annual reports regarding indicators. The present report is one of the ways in which these data are communicated to Probation, and also to CCP and the community.

Specifically, UCSB will provide the analysis of and report on the following measures:

- Number and type of offenders sentenced to county jail and state prison
- Number and type of offenders sentenced to supervision or alternative programs
- Percentage of clients participating in and successfully completing Electronic Monitoring
- Percentage of EM program slot days used
- Percentage of offenders successfully completing traditional felony supervision
- Percentage of offenders successfully completing PRCS
- Recidivism rates (misdemeanor and felony)
- Percentage of offenders participating/completing treatment referral
- Percentage of offenders employed at time of grant/release and quarterly thereafter
- Ongoing assessment of the system's impacts on criminal offender outcomes
- Analyze the connection between success rates of various interventions (e.g., services in jail, mental health, EM) and client characteristics (e.g., supervision level, risk/needs assessment score, demographic information) to determine if client characteristics predict success in connection with various services

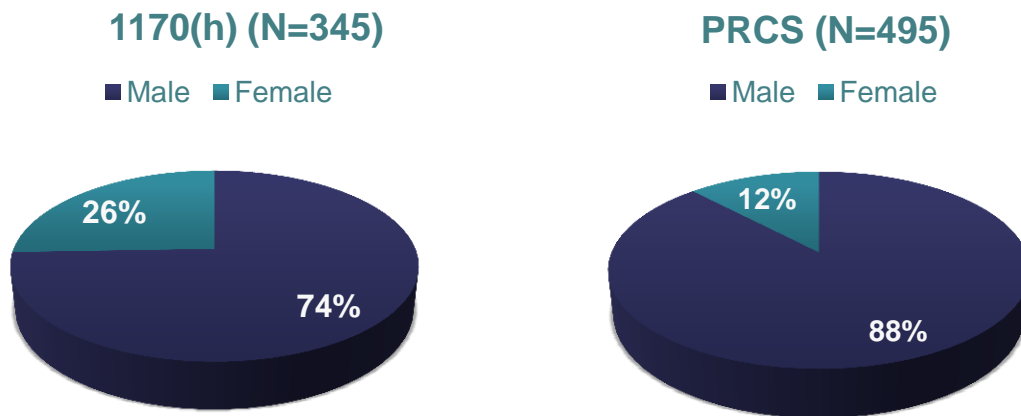
Some of the analyses are not yet feasible; additional time is required for some of these outcomes to be adequately reported on, as many offenders may not have completed the program this soon after AB109 has been implemented. However, all possible outcomes that can be responsibly reported on will be provided as data become available in coming reports.

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

AB109 Offender Demographic Information

All data presented in this report describe AB109 offenders who entered Santa Barbara County's realignment caseload between October 1, 2011, and March 31, 2013. These offenders include, (a) prisoners released at the completion of their sentence to mandatory supervision instead of state parole; (b) NX3 offenders sentenced under PC1170(h) to serve a portion of their felony sentence in county jail, followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision by Probation. Participant demographic information for both populations of AB109 offenders is presented in Figures 1 to 3. Overall, the population of offenders in both PRCS and 1170(h) are predominantly male, Latino or White, and between ages 23-33 years at entry to their respective AB109 program. Comparison by gender in Figure 1 indicates that there appear to be proportionally more women sentenced to 1170(h) than have been released to our county from prison under PRCS.

Figure 1. Gender of Offenders Enrolled in AB109 Programs in Santa Barbara County.⁴



⁴ Note: The 1170(h) "N" reflects the number of intakes, not individuals. Some individuals may have had multiple intakes.

Figure 2. Race of AB109 Offenders in PRCS and 1170(h).

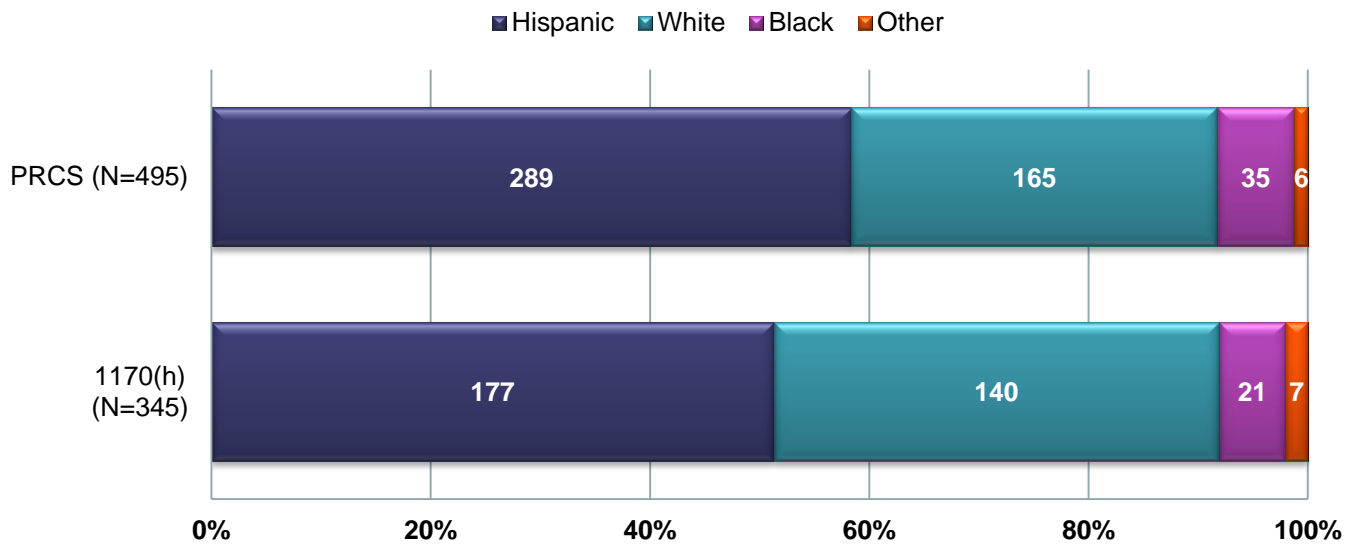
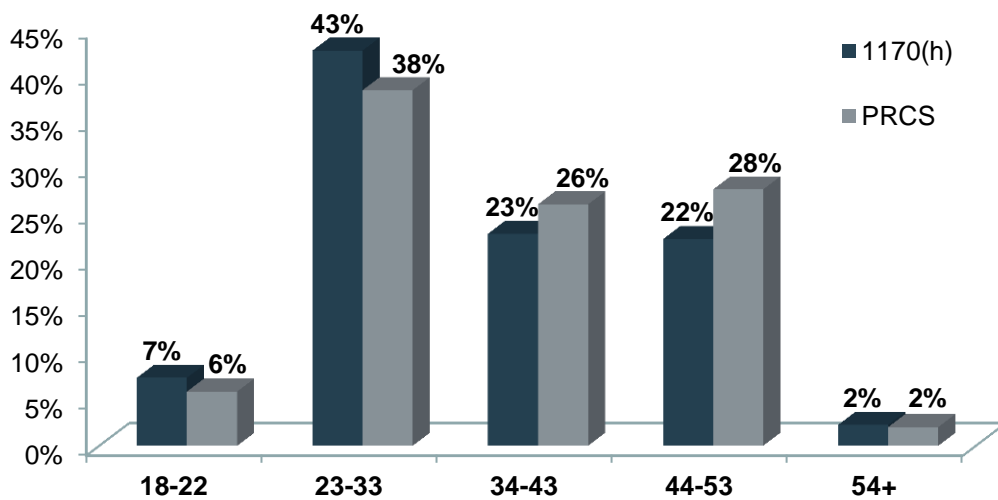


Figure 3. Age group of all AB109 Participants (N=840) for 1170(h) (M=36.2, SD=10.7) and PRCS (M=37.6, SD=10.6) Participants⁵



⁵ Note: M = mean, SD = standard deviation. See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND NEEDS OF AB109 OFFENDERS

Best Practices in Criminal Justice

As outlined in the CCP’s objectives, the use of an evidence-based risk and needs assessment and intervention approaches is a best practice being implemented by Santa Barbara County. The AB109 Data Evaluation Plan includes collection of demographic information; the COMPAS risk and needs assessment; prior, current, and 1-year follow-up booking, conviction, and jail day data; treatment services received, their duration, and exit status; program and supervision exit status; and information about supervision and contact with probation officer. The following section describes the risk and needs assessment used by Probation, the COMPAS, and summarizes data for participants in both 1170(h)/PSS and PRCS offenders collected at entry into these programs.

The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS Scales)

The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS; Northpointe Institute for Public Management, 1996) is a decision-support software that combines risk and needs assessment with other case management, sentencing, and recidivism data. For the purposes of this evaluation, data from the risk and needs assessment portion of the COMPAS were analyzed. Each of these base scales generates an interval score between 1 and 10. Typically, scores of 1-4 are low, 5-7 are medium, and those from 8-10 indicate a high level of that variable. It also calculates risk scores for recidivism and violence, and generates supervision level recommendations.

As depicted in Table 1 information obtained on the COMPAS at entry to county probation programs under AB109 suggests that the majority of both 1170(h) and PRCS participants were in the high risk range for both recidivism and violence risk, thereby indicating that such offenders require a high level of supervision.

Table 1. Supervision Level, Recidivism Risk, and Violence Risk at Intake (from COMPAS) for 1170(h) and PRCS Participants

	Percent of 1170(h) (n=345)			Percent of PRCS (n=495)		
	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
Supervision Level	16%	12%	72%	11%	9%	80%
Recidivism Risk	8%	33%	59%	14%	23%	63%
Violence Risk	17%	24%	59%	15%	15%	70%

POST RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS)

Preliminary Data Evaluation

PRCS Program Completion and Preliminary Outcomes

At the time of report, data were available on 167 offenders that had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program. Several program exit statuses are possible given parameters defined by AB109 legislation. An offender may be exited from the County's PRCS program for any of the reasons outlined in Table 2. Due to legal complexities involved in some cases, some offenders who are 'released' to Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction will not actually be allowed to report to Santa Barbara County for community supervision (e.g., undocumented offenders; arrest warrant in another state; committing offense in multiple counties). Twenty-one of the exited offenders were deported and 51 were transferred, and are reported on separately from the other 92 offenders.

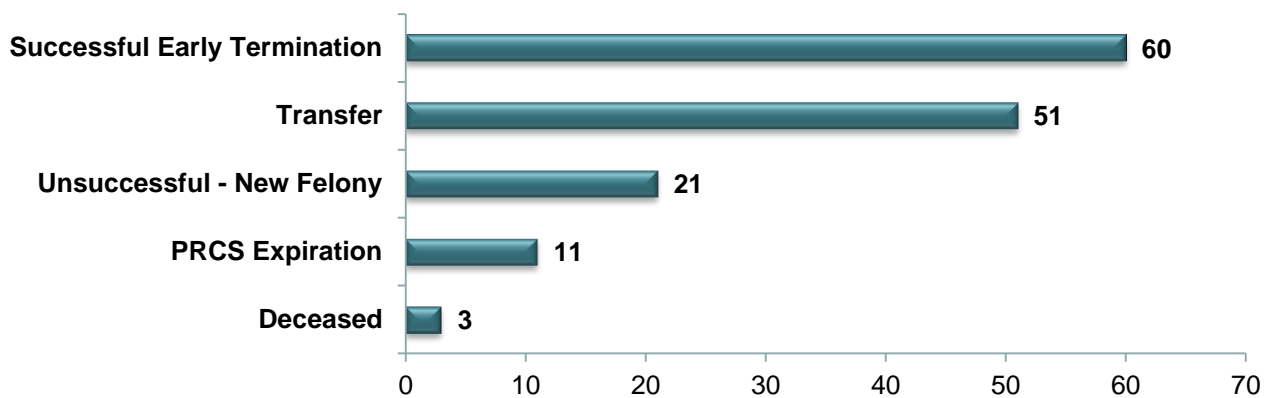
Table 2. Description of PRCS Program Completion Reasons.

<i>PRCS EXIT STATUS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Successful Early Termination	The offender was terminated some time prior to three years as a result of a sustained period of six months or more of compliance.
Expiration of PRCS Term	The offender was terminated after a full three years of supervision. ⁶
Unsuccessful- New Felony	The offender was terminated due to a new felony conviction for which they would be incarcerated.
Transfer	The offender's case was transferred to another jurisdiction.
Deceased	The offender died during their PRCS sentence.

The number of participants discharged for each reason is depicted in Figure 4. Among the successful PRCS offenders, 20% were identified as having mental health needs at intake, 11.7% were known to be gang affiliated, and 8.3% were sex offenders assessed to be low risk for recidivism. Of the expired PRCS offenders, 36.4% were identified as having mental health needs at intake, 18.2% were known to be gang affiliated, and none were sex offenders. Of the offenders who unsuccessfully exited PRCS, 33.3% were identified as having mental health needs at intake, 33.3% were known to be gang affiliated, and none were sex offenders. The largest percentage of exits to date were successful participants who earned "Early Termination" of PRCS for compliance with the terms of their PRCS supervision.

⁶ Note: October 1, 2011 was when the conversion to AB109 law went into effect. Clients who were in custody on parole for a technical violation at the time of the conversion, were then released to PRCS with time served when they exited CDCR custody. Thus, this small subgroup of offenders may be reflected in the Expired offender category prior to October 1, 2014, which is the earliest projected release for Expired offenders otherwise entering PRCS through traditional methods.

Figure 4. Exit Status of Offenders Exited from PRCS Program (N=146).



Demographic Information of Successful and Unsuccessful PRCS Offenders

A total of 92 offenders had been terminated from PRCS under Successful Early termination status, PRCS Expiration status, or Unsuccessful – New Felony status as of March 31, 2013. A total of 60 offenders earned successful early termination from PRCS, with 80% of them being male. There were 11 offenders who exited PRCS due to expiration, and 100% of them were male. Of the 21 offenders who were unsuccessful due to a new felony, 95% of them were male.

As can be seen in Figure 5, PRCS participants of “other” racial backgrounds were more likely to have a successful early termination than participants who are White or Hispanic.

Figure 5. Exit Status of PRCS Participants by Race.

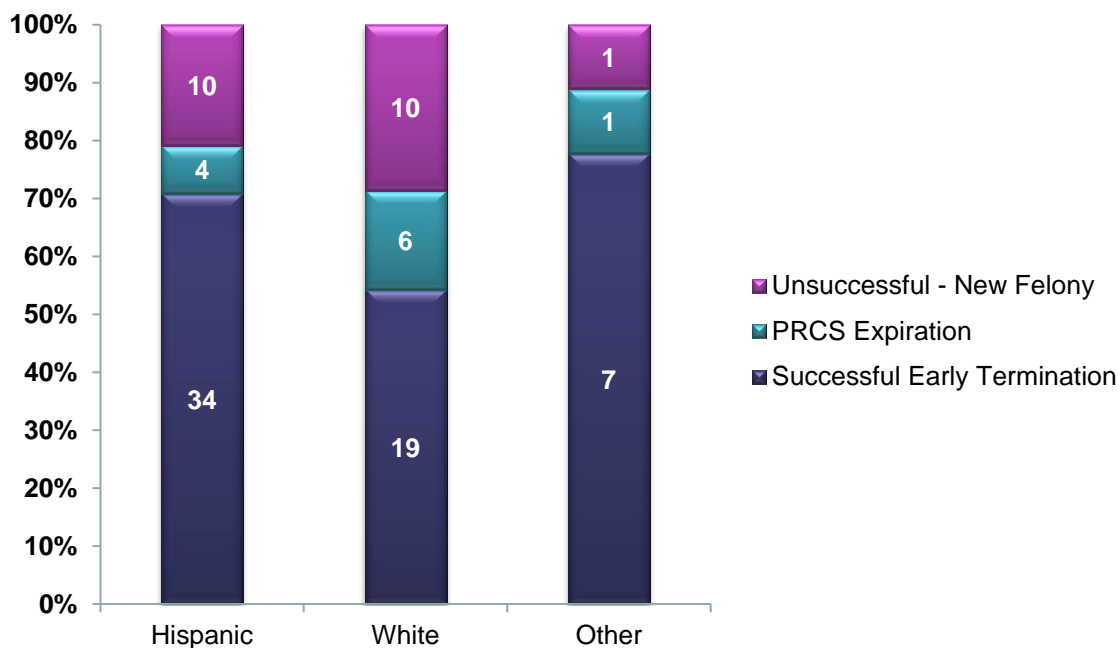


Figure 6a depicts the exit status rates of PRCS offenders by age group. Age is related to exit status, with older age related to a higher proportion of clients with a successful early termination. Figure 6b indicates that females were more likely to earn successful early termination from PRCS than males.

Figure 6a. Exit Status of PRCS Participants by Age Group.

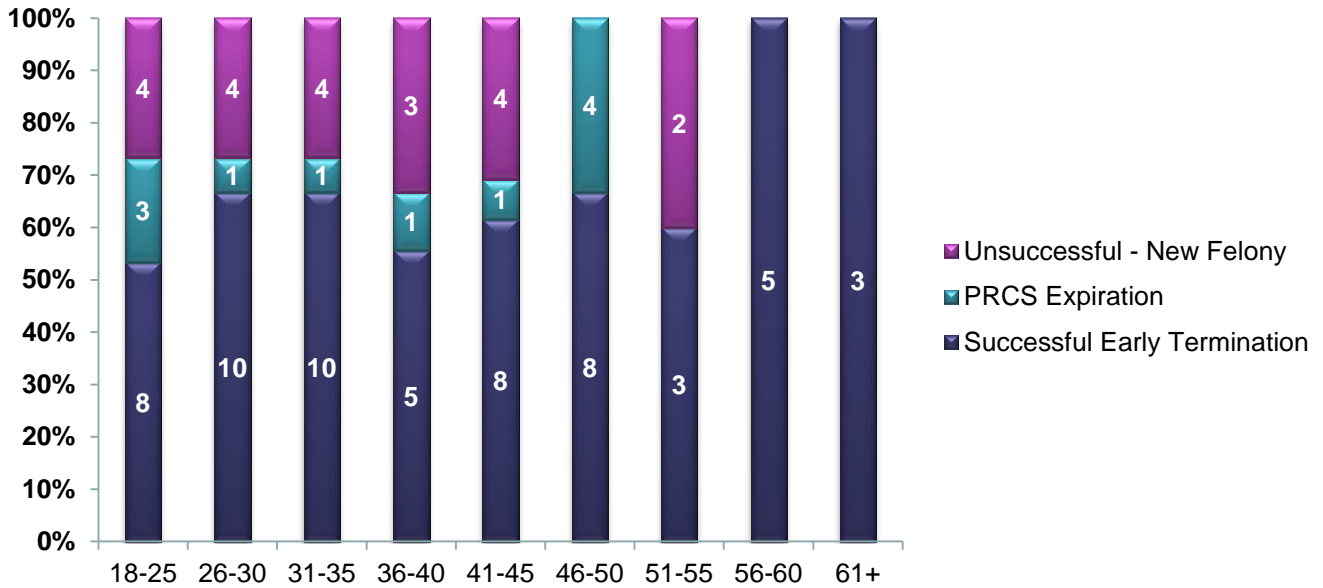
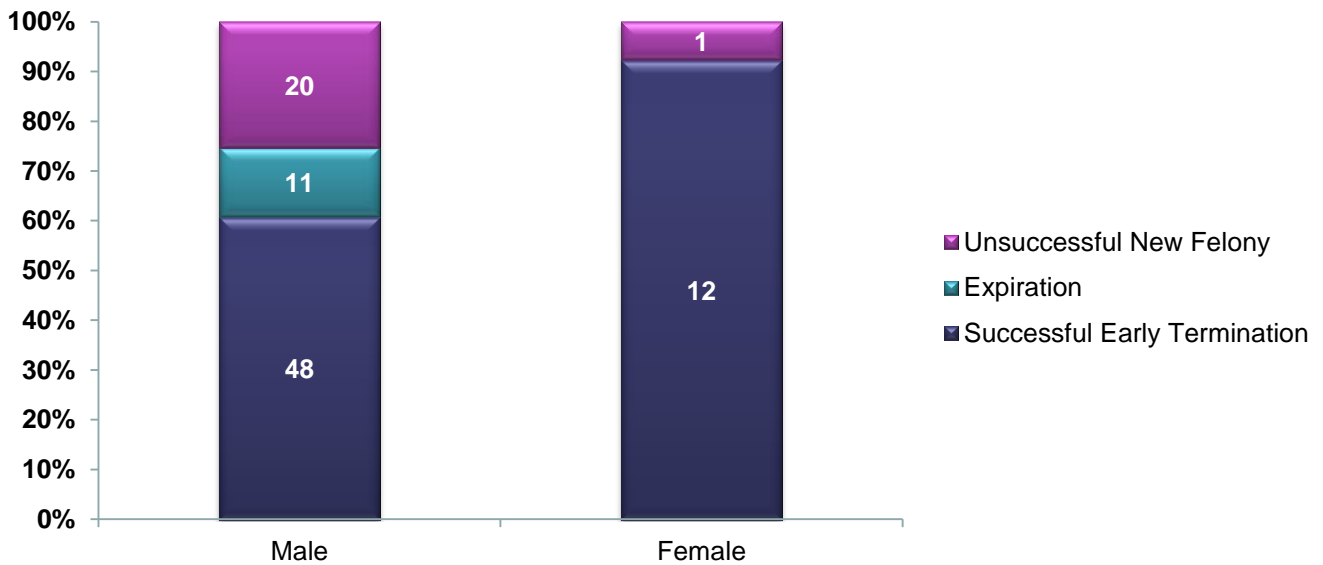


Figure 6b. Exit Status of PRCS Participants by Gender.



Transferred Offenders

Data indicated that 51 offenders were transferred following PRCS referral. Transferred offenders ranged in age and ethnicity.

Deported Offenders

Data indicated that 21 offenders were deported following PRCS referral. These offenders are *not* reflected in the numbers above. Due to the fact that these offenders had technically not committed an additional crime in the state of California during their PRCS sentence, they all received discharge statuses of Successful Early Termination. All of deported PRCS offenders were 25-50 year-old Hispanic males. None of the offenders were identified as having mental health needs, being gang affiliated, or being a sex offender.

COMPAS Risk Scores of Exited PRCS Offenders

Data from the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment (described on page 12) were available for 82 of the 92 offenders terminated from PRCS under Successful Early termination status, PRCS Expiration status, or Unsuccessful – New Felony status. Figure 7 describes the violence risk level of discharged PRCS offenders by their program completion status. As described above, offenders who are complying with all terms of supervision qualify for “Early Termination” of their PRCS terms; therefore, these offenders would be considered successful program completers. If an offender is not adhering to all terms of PRCS but has not been convicted of a prison-eligible new felony that would result in return to prison, then they are exited from PRCS at the end of their 3-year term and described as “PRCS Expiration” in the tables and figures that follow. Finally, the most unsuccessful group of offenders is those who have incurred a new felony and/or sent back to prison.

COMPAS data for offenders who have been exited from PRCS are detailed below in Table 3 and Figures 7 – 8. Given these data are preliminary and completion statuses are skewed toward those who were able to successfully complete the program after one year, all findings should be interpreted with caution and statistical comparisons between groups are not reported. Table 3 describes the mean scores and range of scores on two criminal risk indicators measured by the COMPAS, the Violence and Recidivism subscales, by offender’s PRCS discharge status. There was similar dispersion of scores between groups on the Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk subscales; for both, the Successful Early Termination group averages fell in the medium risk range ($M = 7.07$ and $M = 7.00$, respectively) while the Expiration ($M = 9.30$ and $M = 8.90$, respectively) and New Felony ($M = 9.44$ and $M = 8.69$, respectively) offenders average scores fell at the high end of the high risk range.

As illustrated in Figures 7 and 8, at least 90% of the Expiration and New Felony offenders scored in the high risk range for both Violence and Recidivism risk, compared to approximately 55%-59% of the Successful PRCS offenders. In contrast, of those discharged offenders scoring in the low and medium risk range on the COMPAS Violence subscale, 100% achieved Successful Early Termination of their PRCS supervision term compared to 58% of those scoring in the high risk range.

Table 3. COMPAS Violence and Recidivism Risk Scores by PRCS Exit Status (N=82)

Exit Status	Violence Risk Scores			Recidivism Risk Scores		
	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Successful: Early Termination (n=56)	7.07	1	10	7.00	1	10
PRCS Expiration (n=10)	9.30	6	10	8.90	6	10
Unsuccessful: New Felony/Prison Sentence (n=16)	9.44	5	10	8.69	1	10

Figure 7. COMPAS Violence Risk Level by PRCS Exit Status.

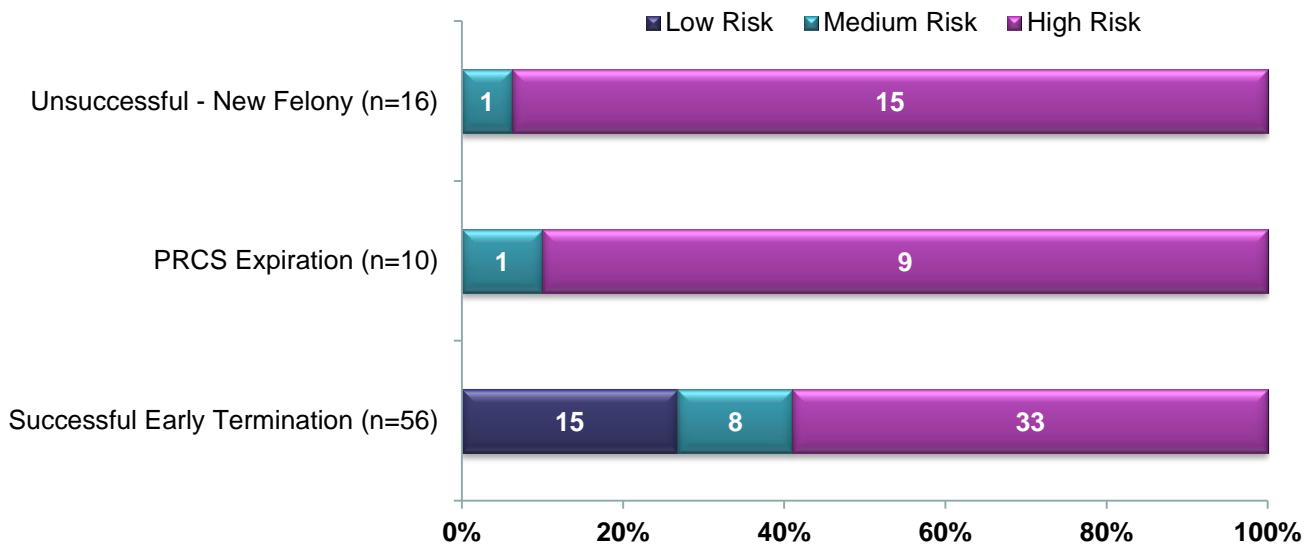
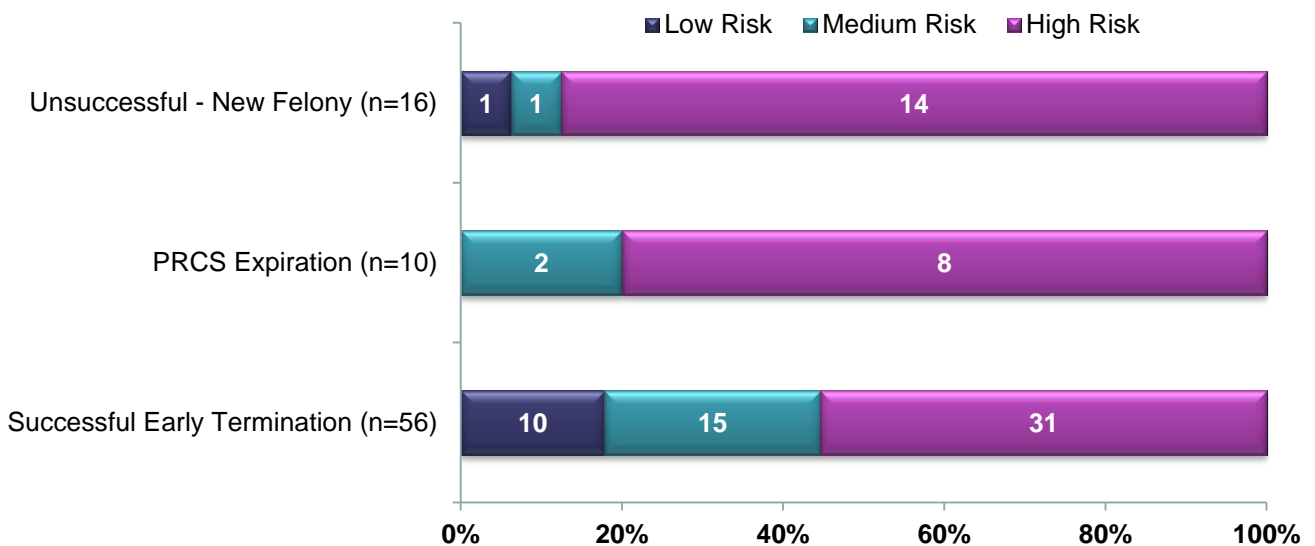


Figure 8. COMPAS Recidivism Risk Level by PRCS Exit Status.



Mental Health Characteristics

Of the 167 PRCS participants that exited the program, a total of 30 offenders received at least one psychiatric diagnosis following an evaluation by Santa Barbara County's Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) professional. The type and rate of diagnostic categories are presented in Table 4.

Across these 30 offenders, 35 psychiatric diagnoses were recorded. Offenders received between one and two DSM-IV-TR diagnoses. Diagnoses included disorders in the following categories: mood, anxiety, psychosis, substance use, and personality.

Table 4. Mental Health Diagnoses of Exited PRCS Offenders Seen by ADMHS.

	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
Amphetamine Dependence	6	17%
Major Depressive & Mood Disorders	6	17%
Bipolar Disorder	4	11%
Polysubstance Dependence	4	11%
Amphetamine Abuse	3	9%
Opioid Dependence	3	9%
Adult Antisocial Behavior	1	3%
Alcohol Dependence	1	3%
Antisocial Personality Disorder	1	3%
Borderline Personality Disorder	1	3%
Cocaine Dependence	1	3%
Opioid Abuse	1	3%
Psychotic Disorder	1	3%
Social Phobia	1	3%
Specified Drug Induced Mood Disorder	1	3%
TOTAL	35	100%

Rehabilitative Services Provided to PRCS Offenders

PRCS Probation Contacts

Of the 167 offenders that exited the program, a total of 88 PRCS offenders received between 1 and 48 contacts from the Santa Barbara County Probation Department while enrolled in PRCS. A total of 448 probation contacts with PRCS clients were recorded across 21 different types of probation contact (see Table 5). The most frequent type was client contact at the probation office (25%), followed by contact with client at their home (14%).

Table 5. Type and Number of Probation Contacts with PRCS Clients.

Type of Probation Contact	Number of Contacts	Percentage
Client Contact Office	111	25%
Client Contact Home	63	14%
Client Contact Phone	43	10%
Other	39	9%
Testing	30	7%
Contact-Collateral Home	29	6%
Contact-Collateral Phone	23	5%
Email	21	5%
Client Contact Field	20	4%
Attempt Client Contact Home	18	4%
Contact - Treatment Provider	12	3%
Intake	9	2%
Attempt Client Contact Field	8	2%
Correspondence	7	2%
Financial	4	1%
Interstate Compact (ICAOS/1203.9PC)	4	1%
Client Contact Institution	2	<1%
EES/GPS	2	<1%
Client Contact Court	1	<1%
Contact-Coll Office	1	<1%
Victim Contact Phone	1	<1%
Grand Total	448	100%

Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring

Of the 167 clients exiting PRCS to date, 16 received GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. As indicated in Table 6, 60% of those individuals successfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring and an additional 13.3% were taken off GPS for No Fault circumstances (e.g., transferred to another county; deceased).

Table 6. GPS Outcomes for Exited Offenders

GPS Exit Status	N	% of GPS Cases
No Fault	2	13.3%
Successful	9	60.0%
Unsuccessful	5	33.3%

Evidence-Based Treatment Interventions

PRCS clients received a wide range of treatment interventions while under PRCS supervision⁷. A total of 230 PRCS interventions were received between October 2011 and March 2013 across 72 offenders (see Table 7). The majority of treatments were completed with a Successful treatment exit status (N=151), followed by Unsuccessful exit status (N=46) and No Fault completion exit status (N=33).

Table 7. Number of Treatment Interventions, by Treatment Exit Status (N=230)

	No Fault	Successful	Unsuccessful	N
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	0	0	3	3
Clean & Sober Living	2	9	10	21
Detox	0	3	2	5
Drop-In Education	0	43	0	43
Drop-In Employment	0	11	0	11
Drug & Alcohol Treatment	4	13	9	26
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Program	0	1	0	1
Employment	9	13	3	25
First Aid/CPR	0	1	0	1
Mental Health Treatment	4	15	9	28
Reasoning and Rehabilitation	7	23	6	36
Recover-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	1	1	0	2
Residential Treatment Program	0	1	0	1
Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)	0	3	1	4
Sex Offender Treatment	1	5	1	7
Treating Addictive Disorders	5	4	0	9
Tattoo Removal	0	0	1	1
Transitional Housing	0	0	1	1
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)	0	4	0	4
Total N Receiving Intervention	33	151	46	230

⁷ See Appendix B for descriptions of treatment intervention programs.

Below is a list of the treatment providers providing services to PRCS clients, as well as the number of services that each agency provided for PRCS clients (see Table 8). The list highlights the partnership of Santa Barbara County agencies with Probation in an effort to treat the offenders.

Table 8. List of Treatment Partnerships Providing Services for PRCS Clients

Treatment Provider	Number of PRCS Services
Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara	77
Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Maria	34
Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI) – Santa Maria	15
County Mental Health Santa Maria	13
Stalwart Clean and Sober	12
Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services (CARES)- Santa Barbara	9
Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI) – Santa Barbara	8
Coast Valley - Lompoc	7
County Mental Health Santa Barbara	6
Good Sam - Clean and Sober Living	5
Charles Golodner Group-Santa Maria	4
Coast Valley – Santa Maria DDX	4
Good Sam - Detox	4
Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM)	4
Alan Bleiman (Sex Offender Treatment)	2
Dr. Rick Oliver	2
Goodwill Industries	2
Karen Lake-Shampain	2
Recovery Point	2
Sanctuary	2
Sheriff's Treatment Program	2
Willbridge	2
Zona Seca/Lompoc	2
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous	1
Bridge House	1
Center For Change	1
Central Coast Headway	1
Charles Golodner Group -Lompoc	1
Good Samaritan	1
Liberty Program	1
Mission House	1
Pathway To Healing	1
Salvation Army Hospitality House	1
Grand Total	230

Mental Health Assessment and Psychiatric Treatment

ADMHS Services were also provided to PRCS offenders. Of the 167 participants that exited the program, 17 PRCS offenders received treatment services from ADMHS psychiatric services, ranging between 1 to 86 services provided per person. Of those receiving ADMHS Services, 88% received assessment services of mental health status. Thirteen PRCS offenders met with a psychiatrist for medication visits between 1-9 times over the course of their PRCS involvement, with an average of 8.9 medication support appointments at ADMHS per person. COMPAS Recidivism and Violence risk scores fell in the medium and high range for 95% of these PRCS offenders.

One program in particular – Targeted Case Management – saw high success rates of clients that participated in the program. Targeted Case Management is a program that provides a wide array of services to qualified clients under the age of 21, including comprehensive assessments, development of a treatment plan, referrals to other services as necessary, and monitoring and follow-up of progress in the plan. Of the 12 PRCS offenders who received targeted case management, 71% successfully completed an Early Termination of PRCS. One individual was hospitalized in a psychiatric unit, and eventually successfully completed early termination of PRCS. One individual received individual rehabilitation and therapy services at ADMHS, and they successfully completed early termination of PRCS.

Table 9. Total Number of ADMHS Services Provided to Exited PRCS Offenders

Service	Number of Services Provided
Medication Support	107
Acute Psychiatric Hospitalization Days (PHF)	31
Individual Rehabilitation	24
Assessment	22
Targeted Case Management	12
Crisis Intervention	10
Med Visit with MD	10
Individual Therapy	6
Medication Administration	6
Treatment Planning	5
Collateral	1
Total ADMHS Service Count	234

Violations and Recidivism of PRCS Offenders

Santa Barbara County's CCP Implementation Plan includes a variety of data variables to assess offenders' risk to the community following release from prison. The evaluation plan will track both felony and misdemeanor crimes during PRCS and for one year after exit from the PRCS realignment program. Similar to lags in the interpretability of program outcomes, it will take several years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of AB109 on public safety in Santa Barbara County.

Violation of PRCS Supervision Terms

Of the 495 offenders in the PRCS program from October 2011 through March 2013, 45% (N=223) committed violations of their supervision terms. Of those who did commit violations, offenders committed between 1 and 11 violations, with the majority committing between 1-2 violations (59%; see Table 10).

Table 10. Number of Violations Committed by Offenders in PRCS.

Number of Violations	Number of Adult Offenders	Percentage of Adult Offenders
1	74	33%
2	57	26%
3	37	17%
4	17	8%
5	7	3%
6	10	4%
7	6	3%
8	5	2%
9	7	3%
11	3	1%
TOTAL	223	100

The tables below outline differences between PRCS offenders who committed violations while in the program by recidivism risk level (Table 11), violence risk level (Table 12), and supervision level (Table 13). For all risk levels, the mean number of violations was lowest for the low risk group and highest for the high-risk group.

Table 11. Mean and Standard Deviation⁸ of Number of Violations Committed by Recidivism Risk Level

Recidivism Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Standard Deviation of Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	19	2.16	1.89	1	9
Medium	47	2.87	2.38	1	11
High	151	3.03	2.29	1	11
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>217⁹</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>

Table 12. Mean Number of Violations Committed by Violence Risk Level

Violence Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Standard Deviation of Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	18	2.33	1.97	1	9
Medium	28	2.75	2.44	1	9
High	171	3.01	2.29	1	11
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>217¹⁰</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>

Table 13. Mean Number of Violations Committed by Supervision Level

Violence Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Standard Deviation of Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	7	1.71	1.11	1	4
Medium	15	1.80	1.21	1	5
High	195	3.05	2.35	1	11
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>217¹¹</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>

⁸ See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

⁹ Of the 223 PRCS offenders committing violations, recidivism risk data were available for 217 offenders.

¹⁰ Of the 223 PRCS offenders committing violations, violence risk data were available for 217 offenders.

¹¹ Of the 223 PRCS offenders committing violations, supervision level were was available for 217 offenders.

Charge Conviction During PRCS

Of the 92 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 21 offenders (23%) received new charge convictions. Nineteen participants received their convictions during their PRCS sentence, across a total of 23 charges; and two participants received their convictions within one year of completing their PRCS sentence, across 4 charges. Of the 27 total charges, 15 were felonies and 12 were misdemeanors. Table 14 shows the average number of days between release and first post-release conviction per offender. However, all of these numbers are very preliminary and should be examined cautiously.

Table 14. Charge Convictions During PRCS for First Post-Release Conviction

	Number of Offenders	Mean Days from Release to Conviction	Standard Deviation ¹² of Days	Minimum Days	Maximum Days
During PRCS	19	176.7	96.6	37	402
Within 1 year after PRCS	2	164.8	126.4	31	336

¹² See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

Post-PRCS Recidivism Data

The data evaluation plan includes the collection of information about misdemeanor and felony convictions of PRCS offenders for one year after program exit. Successful completion of PRCS (i.e., Early Termination of PRCS Supervision) requires at least six months of local supervision, while those offenders who have more supervision violations will be in PRCS for up to the 3 year expiration of their terms. To date, only four PRCS offenders have been exited from the program for 1 year or longer. Consequently, there is not yet adequate data available to examine the rates of recidivism and incarceration for offenders who have re-entered the Santa Barbara County community.

Summary of Preliminary PRCS Data Evaluation

- As of this report, 495 offenders have been referred to PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon release from prison.
- Of the 92 PRCS participants who were exited from supervision locally (i.e., excluding transfers and deportees), the number who achieved successful early termination (n=60) outnumbered those who were exited due to expiration (n=11) or deemed unsuccessful because of a new felony (n=21).
- Exited female participants (n=13) were particularly successful in PRCS, with the vast majority earning successful early termination (n=12; 92%) rather than being unsuccessful due to a new felony (n=1; 8%).
- Male participants (n=79) were also more likely to earn successful early termination (n=48; 61%) than to be unsuccessful due to a new felony (n=20; 25%).
- All participants (100%) who had a low COMPAS violence risk level earned successful early termination from PRCS.
- Based on COMPAS recidivism risk levels, 91% of those deemed low risk achieved successful early termination compared to 83% of those who were medium risk and 58% of those who were high risk.
- The PRCS treatment services with the highest percentage of successful participants were Drop-In Education (n=43; 100%) and R&R (n=23; 64%).
- Most (71%) PRCS offenders who received targeted case management successfully completed an Early Termination of PRCS.

Preliminary Conclusions of PRCS

Although definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn from the PRCS data, a few preliminary interpretations of the data can be suggested. Of the 92 participants who exited supervision locally (i.e., excluding transfers and deportees), the majority received successful early termination statuses (65%). This appears to indicate that the PRCS program has been mostly successful, in that the offenders in the program are generally complying with the terms of their release and are not receiving new felony convictions while in PRCS. Females appear to be achieving a successful early termination status at a higher rate than males, with more male than female offenders in the overall PRCS population. The low number of female offenders in PRCS in Santa Barbara County is consistent with national trends of lower numbers of female offenders overall. In addition, offenders who were assessed to be a “low risk” on the COMPAS violence risk scale and recidivism risk scale also achieved the successful early termination status at high rates (100% and 91%, respectively), with lower percentages of offenders achieving successful early termination status as risk level increased. This is somewhat intuitive that low-risk offenders would be more compliant with the terms of their release, but may also be concerning due to the fact that there are such a small percentage of offenders that fall into the low risk categories across the COMPAS scales.

For all offenders in the PRCS program from October 2011 through March 2013 (n=495), almost half (45%) received violations, with a majority receiving either one or two violations (59%). This number may reflect difficulties of PRCS clients in re-entering back into the community from prison; they may struggle at times to avoid the illegal and/or negative behaviors they previously engaged in. However, violations - although not desired - did not directly translate into recidivism. For example, exited offenders did not appear to be convicted of new crimes during their PRCS program at high rates; a total of 21 exited offenders were convicted of new crimes. In addition, offenders convicted of new crimes were released from prison for almost six months before their conviction; possibly indicating that supervision or services received by PRCS offenders needs to be extremely high on an extended basis (i.e., several months or longer) for particularly at-risk PRCS offenders.

Of the 495 total offenders that entered the PRCS program from October 2011 through March 2013, a minority of offenders utilized a range of treatments and services while in PRCS. Of these, there were few interventions that were linked to higher percentages of offenders successfully completing treatment; offenders completing Drop-in Education, R&R, and offenders receiving targeted case management all exhibited high rates of successfully completing treatment. By receiving educational assistance, clients may be able to advance their standing as a re-entering private citizen by making strides in their educational attainment (i.e., drop-in education). Having access to support services in attempting to find child care assistance while offenders are trying to “get back on their feet” may be equally as helpful to recently released offenders in the community (i.e., R&R), as well as having access to a plethora of services ranging from medical to social services (i.e., targeted case management). Thus, interventions and programs that are rich in resources and support may be the most efficient catalysts for offender success. Conversely, programs with the least percentage of offender successful completion of treatment included BIP, Clean & Sober Living, Detox, Drug & Alcohol Treatment, and Mental Health Treatment. Although these services are likely valuable resources, they are all services with usually only one type of treatment focus; this may reflect a need for more integrated services for offenders released to PRCS.

The number of exited offenders with at least one psychiatric diagnosis (n=30) or who received ADMHS services (n=17) was relatively low, considering the large body of research suggesting that prison populations have disproportionately high numbers of individuals with mental health needs. This is possibly a reflection of lack of offender follow-through with referrals and appointments; offenders obtaining their own services outside of County Mental Health agencies; high mental health needs clients cycling through the program quickly (i.e., committing new non-felony offenses rapidly); and/or the newly established relationship between a psychiatrist and Probation that may not yet be fully reflected in the numbers.

Lastly, preliminary research on the PRCS data suggests that GPS may be an effective intervention; 60% of offenders were successfully released from GPS. However, the GPS database is currently the least evaluated database and statistics regarding PRCS offenders on GPS should be interpreted with caution.

1170(H) & POST SENTENCE SUPERVISION (PSS)

Preliminary Data Evaluation

1170(h) Offender's Criminal Charges and Sentence Information

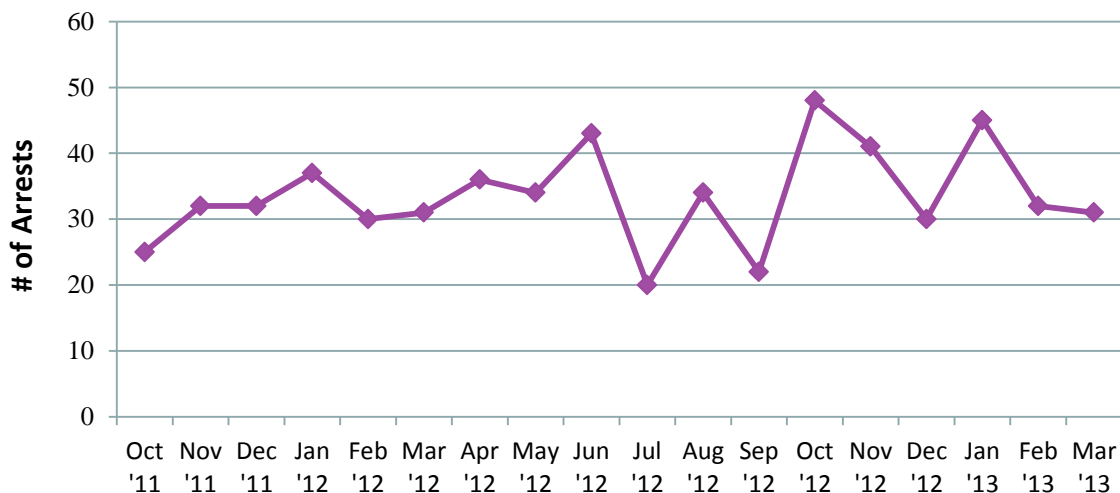
1170(5)(h)(PC): Felony Sentence Served in County Jail

The following information was compiled on 1170(h) offender charges and sentencing type. These data reflect information on 311¹³ offenders from October 2011 to March 2013 who were placed on PSS. Offenders were sentenced on a total of 603 offenses on 52 different charges. Charges were grouped as being either a crime against a person, drug distribution, drug possession, property, enhancements, and other. A list of the different charges that offenders committed can be found in Table 15.

Monthly Rates of Charges Following AB109 Implementation

The total number of charges per month is graphed below (see Figure 9). The most number of charges were brought up in October 2012 (n=48), and the least number of charges were brought up in July 2012 (n=20).

Figure 9. Number of All 1170(h) Charges Sentenced Monthly Following AB109 Implementation (October 2011 to March 2013)



¹³ There were 331 offenders across 345 intakes, with court sentencing information available for only 311 offenders.

Table 15. List of Sentenced Offenses for 1170(h)(5)(b) Offenders by Crime Type

Charge Group	Charge name
Crime against person	
	Assault with a deadly weapon: Force likely GBI
	False imprisonment with violence/etc.
	Obstruction/resisting an executive officer
	Sexual intercourse with minor: By person 21+
	Violate court order: Prevent domestic violence
Drug distribution	
	Sell/furnish/etc. marijuana/hashish
	Transport/sell controlled substance
	Transport/sell narcotic/controlled substance
Drug possession	
	Bring alcohol/drug/etc. into prison/jail/etc.
	Bring controlled substance/etc. into prison/jail/etc.
	Driving while under the influence
	Driving with a BAC greater than .08
	Plant/cultivate/etc. marijuana/hashish
	Possession of concentrated cannabis
	Possession of a controlled substance
	Possession of a controlled substance for sale
	Possession of a controlled substance in prison/jail/etc.
	Possess drugs/alcoholic beverage in prison/jail/etc.
	Possess marijuana/hashish for sale
	Possess narcotic controlled substance
	Possess/purchase cocaine base for sale
	Possess/purchase for sale narcotic/controlled
	Use/under influence of controlled substance

Charge Group	Charge name
Drug distribution	
	Sell/furnish/etc. marijuana/hashish
	Transport/sell controlled substance
	Transport/sell narcotic/controlled substance
Property	
	Burglary
	Buy or receive stolen vehicle or equipment
	Grand theft from person
	Grand theft: Money/labor/property over \$400
	Petty theft with prior jail term
	Receive/etc. known stolen property
	Take vehicle without owner's consent/vehicle theft
	Theft by forged/invalid access card over \$400
	Theft: Personal property over \$400
	Vandalism \$400 or more
Other	
	False impersonation of another
	Accessory conspiracy: Commit crime
	Defrauding and innkeeper over \$400
	Failure to appear on own recognizance
	Forge access card to defraud
	Forgery fraud to obtain aid
	Make/pass fictitious check
	Occupant carry concealable weapon in vehicle
	Possess/sell switch-blade knife
	Possession of a deadly weapon
	Possession of a dirk or dagger
	Solicit specified criminal acts
Enhancements	
	Certain prior felony convictions
	Commission of drug offense involving PCP, etc.
	Commit offense while on bail
	Punishment habitual criminals

1170(5)(h)(PC): Split Sentence of Jail Time and Post Sentence Supervision

Of the 311 offenders, the majority of the participants received one or two total sentences (82%, see Table 16), of a total of 603 offenses.

Table 16. Number of Sentencing Charges Per 1170(h) Offender

# of Charges	N	%
1	129	41%
2	128	41%
3	25	8%
4	18	6%
5	7	2%
6	3	1%
18	1	<1%

Out of the 311 offenders, 40% of offenders (n=123) received split sentence, while the other 60% received sentences of a charge(s) of only jail or only supervision. Of those *not* receiving a split sentence, 97% received jail only sentence(s), and 3% received supervision.

Sentence Length, Credit Days, and Jail Days

Of the 603 total sentences received across 311 offenders, the average sentence length was 20.9 months (see Table 18). The average jail sentence was about the same as the average supervision sentence (M=20.2 months and M=23.2 months, respectively), with jail sentences having a larger range of sentence lengths than supervision sentences (0 to 84, and 0 to 64, respectively).

Table 18. Minimum, Maximum, Mean, and Standard Deviation ¹⁴of the Sentence Length for Each Charge¹⁵

Sentence Type	Number of Charges	Minimum Length	Maximum Length	Mean Length	Standard Deviation of Length
Jail	454	0	84	20.2	11.0
Supervision	149	0	64	23.2	14.5
TOTAL	603	0	84	20.9	12.0

¹⁴ See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

¹⁵ Note: in months.

1170(h) Post Sentence Supervision Program Outcomes

Due to the structure of 1170(h) sentences, there will be a greater lag in the release of offenders to the community as compared to PRCS because 1170(h) offenders will likely be serving time in jail for a period of time after being sentenced. Furthermore, outcome data will not be available on “split sentence” Post Sentence Supervision offenders until the mandatory supervision sentence is successfully completed or terminated.

Consequently, initial outcome data may disproportionately represent unsuccessful offenders who reoffend quickly, while those who are doing well will remain under local supervision until they complete the terms of their split sentence. We will continue to examine trends in the population characteristics and recidivism rates; it will take time to amass enough representative data to capture the outcomes for all types of offenders sentenced under 1170(h).

Violations & Recidivism of 1170(h)/PSS Offenders

Santa Barbara County’s CCP Implementation Plan includes a variety of data variables to assess offenders’ risk to our community following release from serving their sentence in county jail. The evaluation plan will track both felony and misdemeanor crimes during PSS and for 3 years after exit from the 1170(h) realignment program. Similar to lags in the interpretability of program outcomes, it will take several years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of AB109 on public safety in our county.

Minimal data are available on 1170(h) offender violations and recidivism; thus, these numbers should be interpreted with extreme caution. Data are available on approximately 33 offenders that have officially violated the terms of their sentence. Of these, 32 offenders were sentenced to a split sentence, and 1 was sentenced to supervision only.

Data are also available on ten offenders who have received new convictions within one year of being released from their jail portion of their sentence (whether sentenced to a split sentence or jail only sentence). Of these ten offenders, eight of them received jail only sentences and two received a split sentence. Inferences on this data would be premature at this time.

Summary of Preliminary 1170(h) Data

- Of all sentenced offenses for 1170(h) clients, the type of charge with the greatest number of different charges was drug possession (n=15). The type of charge with the least number of different charges was drug distribution (n=3).
- The most number of charges were brought up in October 2012 (n=48), and the least number of charges were brought up in July 2012 (n=20).
- Less than half of offenders (n=123; 40%) received a split sentence, while the other 60% received sentences of a charge(s) of jail only or supervision only.

- Of the 603 total sentences received across 311 offenders, the average sentence length was 20.9 months.

Preliminary Conclusions of 1170(h)

Though definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn from the 1170(h) data, a few preliminary findings can be discussed. As is consistent with the intent of 1170(h) legislature, most of the crimes fell under a range of drug-related charges, with the vast majority being felony charges. A number of other non-drug related charges were also present, including some crimes against others and sex offender crimes. The extent to which the individuals committing the latter two crime categories exhibit different outcomes than those committing primarily drug-related crimes remains to be seen.

The number of initial 1170(h) convictions ranged from 20 to 48 between November 2011 and March 2013, with variable fluctuations throughout that time period; there does not appear to be a pattern of the number of crimes committed by month. However, there does appear to be increasing numbers in general over time. The average sentence time that offenders received was a little less than 2 years per sentence, with many offenders receiving more than one sentence. The majority of offenders received one or two sentences, with less than half receiving a split sentence. The 1170(h) program was designed to take several years to complete the program; further outcomes will not be available on the 1170(h) offenders until additional time has passed.

STATE PAROLEES RESIDING IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Ongoing Role of State Parole After AB109 Implementation

While AB109 legislation “realigns” many offenders away from the state prison and parole system to local community supervision, there remains a population of high risk offenders with particular criminal history characteristics who will be supervised by state parole.

In this report, a group of offenders on parole but not subsumed within the AB109 program was also examined for relevant outcomes. Information is provided only on parolees who went to County jail as a result of a violation while on parole; this does not represent the entire parolee population in Santa Barbara County. Parolee offenses are reported on for the time period of October 2011 through February 2013. The following outlines information on these individuals on parole, including: demographics, ICE holds, new law violations, number of offender arrests during the given time period, days between arrest and release, age at arrest, and number of overall offenses committed per month by this group of parolees.

Demographics of Parole Population

The parole participants (n=521) were 93% male and 6% female¹⁶. The racial makeup of the participants was as follows: 53% Hispanic, 12% Black, 35% White, 1% other, <1% Indian, and <1% unknown.¹⁷ (see Table 19). The average age of participants 35.6 years old, with a range of 19.7 years old to 75.2 years old of parolees in the sample. A majority of the participants were between the ages of 18-35 (59.3%; see Figure 10).

The mean age difference between Hispanic and White parolees, and Hispanic and Black parolees was significantly different ($p < .001$). Black parolees ($M=40.5$ years old) had significantly higher mean age than Hispanic parolees ($M=33.2$ years old), and White parolees ($M=37.7$ years old) had significantly higher mean age than Hispanic parolees ($M=33.2$ years old).

Table 19. Minimum, Maximum, Mean, and Standard Deviation¹⁸ of the Age at Entry

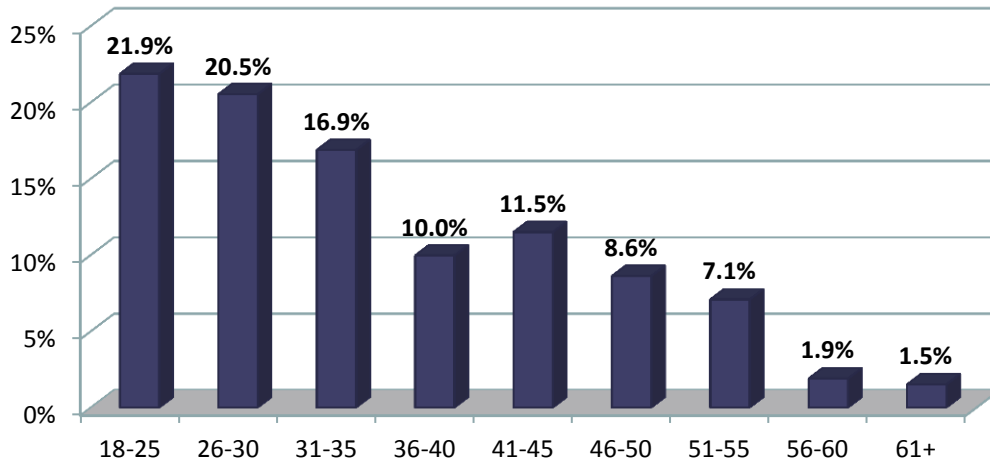
Race	Number of Offenders	Min. Age	Max. Age	Mean Age	Standard Deviation of Age
Black	60	21.3	75.2	40.5	12.3
Hispanic	272	19.7	62.87	33.2	9.9
Other	6	22.4	49.0	34.9	9.2
White	180	20.4	74.8	37.7	10.7
Unknown	3	30.3	37.8	33.0	4.1
TOTAL	521	19.7	75.2	35.6	10.7

¹⁶ Two offenders (<1%) were marked as both male and female across their different offenses.

¹⁷ Three responses were marked “E,” “M,” and “N.” None of these were codes for race in the document provided.

¹⁸ See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

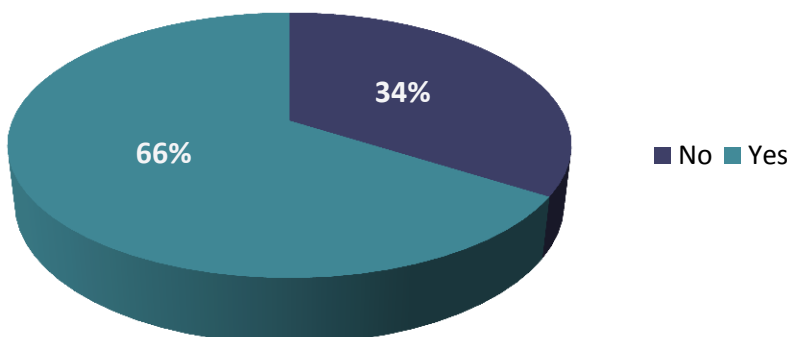
Figure 10. Age Range of Parolees (n=521)



ICE Holds and New Law Violations

A majority of the participants (99.6%) had not been on an ICE hold during this time. A majority of the participants (66%) received one or more new law violations. Of the offenders who committed new law violations, offenders received an average of 1.3 new law convictions.

Figure 11. Percentage of Parolees that Received New Law Convictions

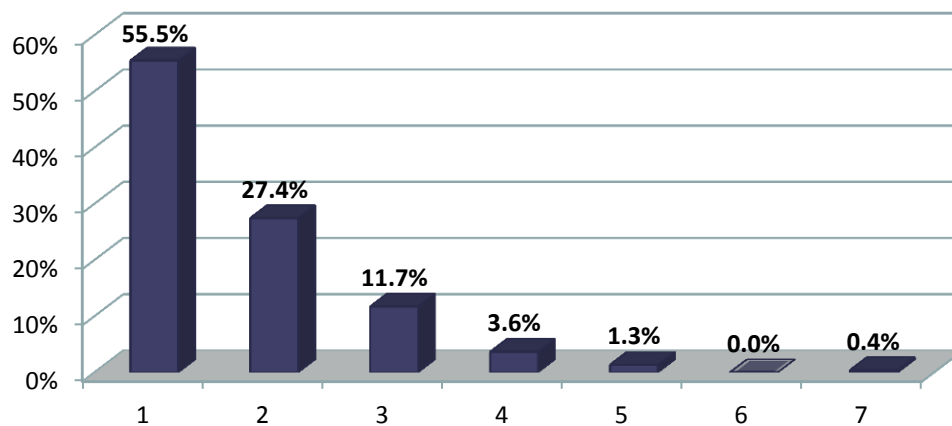


Parolee Recidivism & Violations

Number of Parolee Arrests

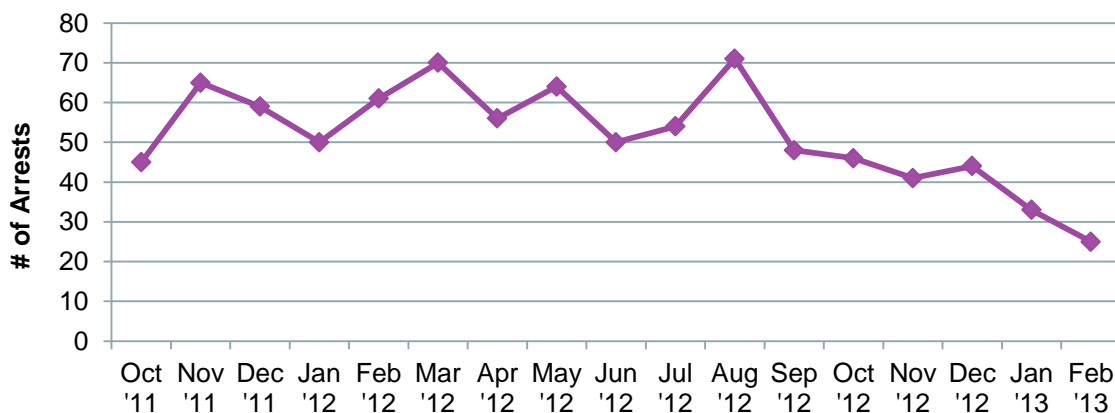
A total of 883 offenses were recorded across 521 parolees during the given time period, where the offender was held in custody. The average number of offender arrests was 1.7 per person. Over half of the offenders (55.5%) had only one arrest within this time frame (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. The Number of Offenses that Parolees Were Held in Custody for between October 2011 and March 2013



The average number of offenses per month for which offenders were held in jail was 51.9. The month in which the most number of offenses for which offenders were held in jail was August 2012 (see Figure 13). The month in which the least number of offenses for which offenders were held in jail was February 2013.

Figure 13. Number of Offenses Committed by Parolees between October 2011 and February 2013¹⁹



¹⁹ Data were not available for the entire month of March, rather only the first part of March. Due to this, March data were not reflected in the figure.

Comparison of Parolee Recidivism by Age Group

The association between total number of offenses committed between October 2011 and March 2013 and age category was also examined. Table 20 shows the percentage of offenders within each age bracket that committed one or more offenses.

Consistent with the percentage of individuals between the ages of 18-35 in the parolee sample (59%; see Figure 10), Table 20 indicates that the majority of those committing a total of one through four offenses were committed by individuals between the ages of 18-35 (1 offense=59%; 2 offenses=59%; 3 offenses=66%; 4 offenses=74%). However, the majority of parolees committing five or seven offenses (no offender committed six total offenses) were 36 years or older (5 offenses=72%; 7 offenses=100%). For this latter observation it may be important to consider the small “n” of the samples.

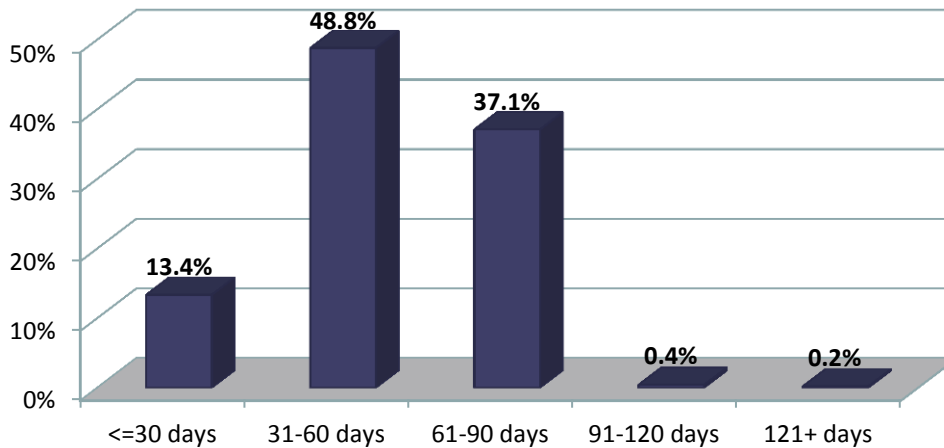
Table 20. Total Number of Offenses Per Parolee, By Age Group Composition

Age Group	1 Offense	2 Offenses	3 Offenses	4 Offenses	5 Offenses	6 Offenses	7 Offenses
<i>N</i>	289	143	61	19	7	0	2
18-25	19%	25%	23%	42%	0%	0%	0%
26-30	24%	18%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%
31-35	16%	16%	20%	32%	14%	0%	0%
36-40	10%	11%	5%	16%	29%	0%	0%
41-45	11%	10%	16%	5%	29%	0%	50%
46-50	9%	9%	3%	5%	0%	0%	50%
51-55	7%	7%	8%	0%	14%	0%	0%
56-61+	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Days Between Parolee Arrest and Re-release to Community

The average number of days between arrest and re-release was 52 days across 883 offenses, and 51.3 days across all 521 first offense committed by all offenders. Almost half (48.8%) of the offenses resulted in time between arrest and release of 31-60 days, followed by 61-90 days (37.1%; see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Length of Time between Arrest and Release Per Offense (n=883)



The number of days between arrest and release were also examined in relation to the sequential offense number committed by the parolees. The average number of days between arrest and release for the first recorded offense was not significantly different than that of subsequent offenses ($p>.05$; see Table 21). However, the largest gap in average number of days between arrest and release was between the fifth offense ($M=48.9$) and the seventh offense ($M=68.0$).

Table 21. Minimum, Maximum, Mean, and Standard Deviation²⁰ of the Days between Arrest and Release for Each Offense Parolees Were in Custody For

Offense #	N=	Min. Days	Max. Days	Mean Days	Standard Deviation
1	521	10	119	51.3	19.0
2	232	10	163	52.7	20.6
3	89	17	82	54.4	17.4
4	28	22	78	56.2	16.2
5	9	32	58	48.9	7.6
6	2	54	60	57.0	4.2
7	2	58	78	68.0	14.1
TOTAL	883	10	163	52.1	19.1

²⁰ See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

*PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT
IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:
SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY DATA & FUTURE DIRECTIONS*

- Overall, the population of offenders in both PRCS (n=464) and 1170(h) (n=345) are predominantly male, Latino or White, and between ages 23-33 years at entry to their respective AB109 program.
- Information obtained on the COMPAS at entry to county probation programs under AB109 suggests that the majority of both 1170(h) and PRCS participants scored in the *high risk* range for both recidivism and violence risk, thereby indicating that such offenders require a high level of supervision.
- A total of 60 offenders earned successful early termination from PRCS, while 11 offenders exited due to expiration and 21 offenders were unsuccessful due to a new felony.
- A total of 883 offenses were recorded across 521 state parolees during the given time period, where the offender was held in custody.
- The average number of days between arrest and release was 52 days across the total 883 offenses.
- It will take several years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of AB109 on public safety.
- Examples of future analyses include:
 - Association between mental health needs, gang affiliation, and sex offender status and intake and exit status.
 - After controlling for risk level(s), association between various interventions and exit status as well as one-year recidivism status.
- We are continuing to perform a process evaluation of the Drug Courts.
- We also plan to examine specific probation practices, such as GPS, in more detail.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Explanation of Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical term that indicates how much the mean deviates in either direction (plus and minus). One standard deviation indicates the range of scores from the mean (plus and minus) that encompass 68% of the overall scores. For example, an average of 2.33 and a standard deviation of 1.97 indicate that 68% of the overall scores fell between .36 ($2.33-1.97=.36$) and 4.3 ($2.33+1.97=4.3$).

Appendix B: PRCS Treatment Interventions

- **Batterer's Intervention Program:** This is a 52-week treatment program mandated by California state law for individuals convicted of acts constituting domestic violence. The focus of the program is preventing physical, sexual, and psychologically violent behaviors. Ongoing family safety is the primary concern with every client. Clients are assisted in developing more adaptive ways to solve conflict, communicate & manage stress. Psychodynamic and psycho-educational approaches help the clients learn to challenge their underlying beliefs and assumptions, gain awareness of the impacts their actions have on others, and to take control of those actions and effectively regulate their emotions.
- **Clean and Sober Living:** Sober living environments are facilities used by clients engaged in substance abuse recovery who need a safe and supportive place to reside. They provide a structured environment. While all homes have rules and regulations unique to their particular program, some of the common requirements are no drugs, alcohol, violence, or overnight guests; active participation in a 12-Step Program; random drug and alcohol tests; and involvement in either work, school, or an outpatient program.
- **Detoxification:** Project Recovery Detox Center provides a safe, alcohol- and drug-free environment for alcoholics and addicts who have the desire to become clean and sober. The program is a 14-day, social model residential detox. Clients attend daily 12-Step meetings, participate in two early recovery groups, and receive individual counseling and discharge planning. Through early recovery group processes, clients are taught to increase their self-awareness concerning substance dependence and abuse. Topics include: coping skills, high-risk situations and triggers, positive affirmations, self-esteem, stress management, relapse prevention, and introduction to the 12 Steps. Discharge planning begins at intake, and each client participates in an exit planning counseling session where long-term recovery options are explored and discussed to provide an accurate referral conducive to a clean and sober lifestyle. Eighty-five percent (85%) of clients completing the detox program continue their treatment through outpatient treatment, sober living environments, or 12-step programs.
- **Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Program:** The primary objective of the DUI Program is to reduce the number of repeat DUI offenses by persons who complete a state-licensed DUI program. Participants are provided an opportunity to address problems related to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs. There are currently 472 DUI Programs licensed in California that provide first- and/or multiple-offender program services throughout California's 58 counties. The Wet Reckless

Programs serve persons convicted of reckless driving with a measurable amount of alcohol in their blood. First Offender Programs are for those convicted for the first time of a DUI offense, and they must complete a state-licensed three-month or nine-month program, depending on their blood alcohol level. The 18-month programs serve second and subsequent DUI offenders, while the 30-month programs serve those with third and subsequent DUI offenses. These programs are designed to enable participants to consider attitudes and behavior, support positive lifestyle changes, and reduce or eliminate the use of alcohol and/or drugs.

- **Drop-in-Education:** Clients get information on obtaining their General Educational Development (GED) or high school diploma and college enrollment. Participants can use computers for online enrollment and to view class schedules. One-on-one tutoring is also available to clients who desire additional assistance with course work, reading and writing skills, English, computer skills, etc. Clients are assessed by a certified teaching staff member and a tutor is assigned to determine client's needs.
- **Drop-in-Employment:** Clients can use computers for online job searches, to check posted classifieds, and to get assistance completing and sending job applications and resumes. Assistance with completing application forms for benefits such as Social Security Insurance and a California Drivers License is also available. Classes are available for both standard and Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clientele.
- **Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Treatment Groups:** AOD treatment groups are facilitated by treatment staff and provide court-recognized drug and alcohol treatment programming. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA) staff members are credentialed drug and alcohol counselors focusing on a Matrix model of drug and alcohol prevention education, anger management, life skills, socialization, communication skills, and after care. Services are provided by CADA, Good Samaritan Services (Good Sam), or the Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP).
- **Employment Readiness:** Classes are two hours in length for nine sessions. The Employment Readiness Class provides job preparedness training and assists clients in their attempts to secure employment. Clients

receive training in resume completion, how to dress for an interview, completing an application, test taking tips, and follow-up to interviews. Clients also receive good work habits development, ethics training, and conflict resolution.

- **First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (FA/CPR):** This class offers certification in FA/CPR to individuals interested in acquiring this skill. Clients receive a FA/CPR certification card at the end of the class and can list the training on a resume increasing their earning power and employability. This new skill also makes their life and the lives of their families safer.
- **Mental Health Treatment:** The Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services department of Santa Barbara County is responsible for ensuring the provision of mental health services mandated by the State of California for adults with serious mental illness and all Medi-Cal beneficiaries with specialty mental health needs.
- **Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R):** R&R is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program designed to teach impulse control, problem solving techniques and systematic thinking to encourage more empathetic behavior in a social environment. Classes are 1.5 to 2 hour sessions, two times per week for seven weeks.
- **Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC):** ROSC is a secular, peer-driven support group similar to a 12-Step program for those offenders with substance abuse issues. Walk-ins are welcome; however, a referral by the supervising Deputy Probation Officer is encouraged to facilitate the monitoring of attendance. Recovery Point hosts ROSC groups at the PRRCs.
- **Residential Treatment Program (RTP):** An RTP is a live-in facility typically providing therapy for substance abuse and/or mental illness. RTP implements medical and/or psychotherapeutic treatment to address dependency on substances such as alcohol, prescription drugs, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. The general intent is to enable the client to cease substance abuse, in order to avoid the psychological, legal, financial, social, and physical consequences that can be caused, especially by extreme abuse.

➤ **Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM):** SCRAM provides continuous alcohol monitoring for defendants that are court ordered to abstain from the use of alcohol, as a condition of supervision or probation. SCRAM can also provide a viable alternative solution to jail.

➤ **Sex Offender Treatment:** An interdisciplinary offender management model known as “The Containment Model Approach” is utilized. This approach reflects a specific, case-by-case strategy that includes a consistent multi-agency philosophy focused on community and victim safety, and a coordinated individualized case management and control plan. The underlying philosophy of the Containment Model is that management of sexual offenders must be victim-focused and that each sexual crime has significant potential for immediate and chronic harm to direct victims, their families and our community. A multi-disciplinary case management team meets on a monthly basis to monitor each offender’s progress. The Case Management activities include three inter-related, mutually enhancing activities. These include community supervision approaches that are specific to each offenders individual “offending behaviors”, specialized sex offender treatment, and polygraph examinations to determine pre-conviction sexual behaviors and compliance with terms and conditions of probation.

➤ **Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD):** TAD presents a straightforward, multi-session coping skills training program that has been proven effective in helping individuals with addictive behaviors such as gambling, substance abuse, and pornography. Training includes non-verbal communication, introduction to assertiveness, conversational skills, giving and receiving positive feedback,

listening skills, giving and receiving constructive criticism, refusal skills, resolving relationship problems, developing social skills, managing urges, problem solving, increasing pleasant activities, anger management, managing negative thoughts, seemingly irrelevant decisions, and planning for emergencies.

➤ **Tattoo Removal:** The Liberty Tattoo Removal Program, operating in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, removes anti-social, gang related and visible tattoos so that people can: obtain employment, move forward in their lives, become accepted in the community, and improve opportunities for education. The tattoo must be one of the following: anti-social, gang related, cause an obstacle to finding employment, and interfering with your life. Participants must be clean and sober, complete application and orientation, perform 16 hours community service for each treatment or make donation equal to same, agree not to acquire any more tattoos while in program, and confirm and attend a clinic once every two months in San Luis Obispo.

➤ **Transitional Housing:** Transitional housing is offered as part of a transitional program that helps homeless offenders or those seeking a sober living environment to move towards independence. It is used in conjunction with counseling, job training, skills training and health care assistance.

➤ **Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$):** WAGE\$\$ is a bi-weekly program designed to assist unemployed or under-employed clients. WAGE\$\$ is a brief job search training program that focuses on how to answer difficult questions regarding a client’s felony conviction. Clients learn interviewing techniques, how to dress for interviews, and the optimum locations to look for employment. Additionally, the program assists clients with the completion of their resumes.