Santa Barbara County Annual Report

Public Safety Realignment Act

October 2011 – December 2013

Public Safety Realignment Act

October 2011 – December 2013

Santa Barbara County Annual Report

Released July 2014

UCSB Evaluation Team

University of California, Santa Barbara
Department of Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology
Gevirtz Graduate School of Education
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9490

Jill Sharkey, PhD
jsharkey@education.ucsb.edu

Merith Cosden, PhD
cosden@education.ucsb.edu

Kayleigh Hunnicutt, MA
kwelsh@education.ucsb.edu

Danielle Dougherty, BA
ddougherty@education.ucsb.edu

Michela Lenzi, PhD
michela.lenzi@gmail.com

Note

The UCSB Evaluation 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 Act (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.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA) was signed into California law in 2011, as part of a statewide effort to reduce overcrowding in the prisons while simultaneously addressing the state's troubling financial situation. As part of this effort, the PSRA rerouted the pathways for two types of criminal justice offenders to now be served at the local level versus the state level. The first group includes offenders who have been released from prison after serving their full prison sentence for eligible offenses, and who will now be supervised by their local county agency instead of by state parole. This group is referred to as Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. The second group of offenders represent individuals who have been convicted of an eligible felony that would previously have mandated a prison sentence, that will now be served locally in the community through the local jail or a combination of a local jail and local supervision sentence. This latter group is referred to as 1170(h), or NX3 (non-violent, non-sexual, non-serious) offenders.

One of the main focuses within the PRCS and 1170(h) populations is in linking these offenders with appropriate and effective treatments and interventions, in order to assist them in accessing resources that can help them to become successful while out in the community. One underlying strategy is to help treat the underlying causes of the offenders' recidivism, which is often substance-related for the PSRA populations. Doing so has been hypothesized to facilitate a reduction in the recidivism rates of the treated offenders. Thus, the focus of evaluating PSRA outcomes primarily rests on treatment and recidivism data. However, due to the short amount of time that has elapsed from implementation of the PSRA (October 2011) until the end of the current evaluation period (December 2013), outcomes are difficult to accurately understand at this time. More extensive data analyses are planned for in future years when more clients move through the system.

Preliminary analyses of the PSRA data were conducted on numerous types of outcomes and variables. Data were only reported on offenders who had completed either their PRCS or 1170(h) terms, and not on offenders currently in the midst of completing the terms of their supervision or custody. For the PRCS offenders, data were reported on: demographics, risk levels, mental health variables, treatment services received, GPS monitoring, supervision violations, new charge convictions, and completion status. Advanced and follow-up analyses were also conducted on the variables examined. For the 1170(h) population, data were reported on: demographics, risk levels, treatment services received (not including mental health), supervision violations, new charge convictions, and completion status (for offenders with a supervision component to their sentence).

Analyses revealed that the majority of both PRCS and 1170(h) offenders fell within a high-risk category for recidivism and violent behavior. Thus, the majority of both populations required a high level of supervision. Offenders that were identified as "low" or "medium" levels on these three risk assessment categories had better outcomes than offenders in any of the "high" categories.

The majority of PRCS offenders were male and Hispanic. Approximately a quarter of PRCS offenders were identified as being gang affiliated. Three-quarters of PRCS offenders received some form of treatment, though no differences were found between offenders who received treatment and those who did not. Differences in outcomes based on the type of treatment received were not found; however, preliminary evidence suggests that the program Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R) demonstrates promising results for positive offender outcomes. Use of GPS with the PRCS population was extremely preliminary; only a small portion of PRCS offenders received GPS during their supervision. There did not appear to be any differences based on if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method. More than a third of PRCS offenders received a probation violation

during their PRCS supervision, with the majority of violations resulting in flash incarcerations, and the most common reason for receipt of a violation being substance-related. Being male and gang affiliated significantly predicted if offenders would receive one or more supervision violations. Offenders who did not receive any violations were more likely to successfully complete their supervision terms than those that did receive violations. Approximately a third of offenders also received new charge convictions during their PRCS supervision. Of these, the highest number of new convictions were for drug or substance-related crimes. PRCS offenders who had any probation violations were also more likely to receive a new conviction. Advanced analyses revealed that gang membership and having one or more violations may be predictors for reoffending, though this finding is to be interpreted with caution due to the preliminary nature of the data and the low number of gang-identified offenders in the PRCS population. Follow-up analyses with the gang versus non-gang related populations did not reveal any significant difference between the populations based on any of the information available.

Of the 1170(h) offenders, those completing their jail only sentences (versus a split jail and supervision sentence) disproportionately represented the 1170(h) completed offenders; time for credit served in the jails sometimes equates to offenders with jail only sentences completing their sentence quicker. The 1170(h) offenders were predominately male, Hispanic or white, and between 24 to 44 years old. The majority of offenders entered 1170(h) on primarily substance-related or property offenses. There was a small portion of 1170(h) offenders who received multiple entries into 1170(h), though results for this small group were too preliminary to report on. Less than a third of offenders with a split sentence violated their supervision terms, mostly for substance-related reasons. Of those completing their supervision terms, the majority completed the terms successfully. Around half of the offenders who had a split sentence participated in non-mental health related treatment. Of all 1170(h) offenders, only a small percentage had additional bookings or new convictions; these were mostly represented by offenders with high risk scores and a higher number of convictions at program entry.

Future directions in analysis of the PSRA data include gathering more data on offenders and working to better understand the impact of treatment on recidivism. In addition, we intend to conduct more sophisticated analyses once enough data are available for a large enough group of clients to allow the necessary statistical power to identify meaningful differences.

For additional details in summary, see pages 8, 60-63, and 86-89.

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 the Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA)

California's Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA) 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.

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 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."[2] 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 one of the two populations served by this legislation.

Penal Code Section (PC§) 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 make up the second of two populations served by this legislation.

Revocations for 1170(h) 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

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

continue to serve their revocations in prison. Beginning July 1, 2013, local courts began conducting 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." [2]

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." [2]

Alternative Punishment Options. The PSRA "authorized counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision."[2]

California Assembly Bill 117 (AB117)

AB117 was passed as a companion bill to AB109. AB117 provides information on the legal guidelines and on funding allocations for implementing the PSRA.

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 required to submit a plan for implementing Realignment efforts in their county, which is then voted on by a CCP executive committee. The county board of supervisors votes on the approved plans 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." [3] 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.

Penal Code Section 1170(h)

Penal Code Section 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 the PSRA. PC§1170(h) states that the terms of imprisonment can be reconsidered if the offender is not determined to pose a threat to public safety,[4] and outlines the time to be served in realignment felony sentencing for offenders falling under category (1) under the PSRA

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

[3] California Penal Code 1230.1

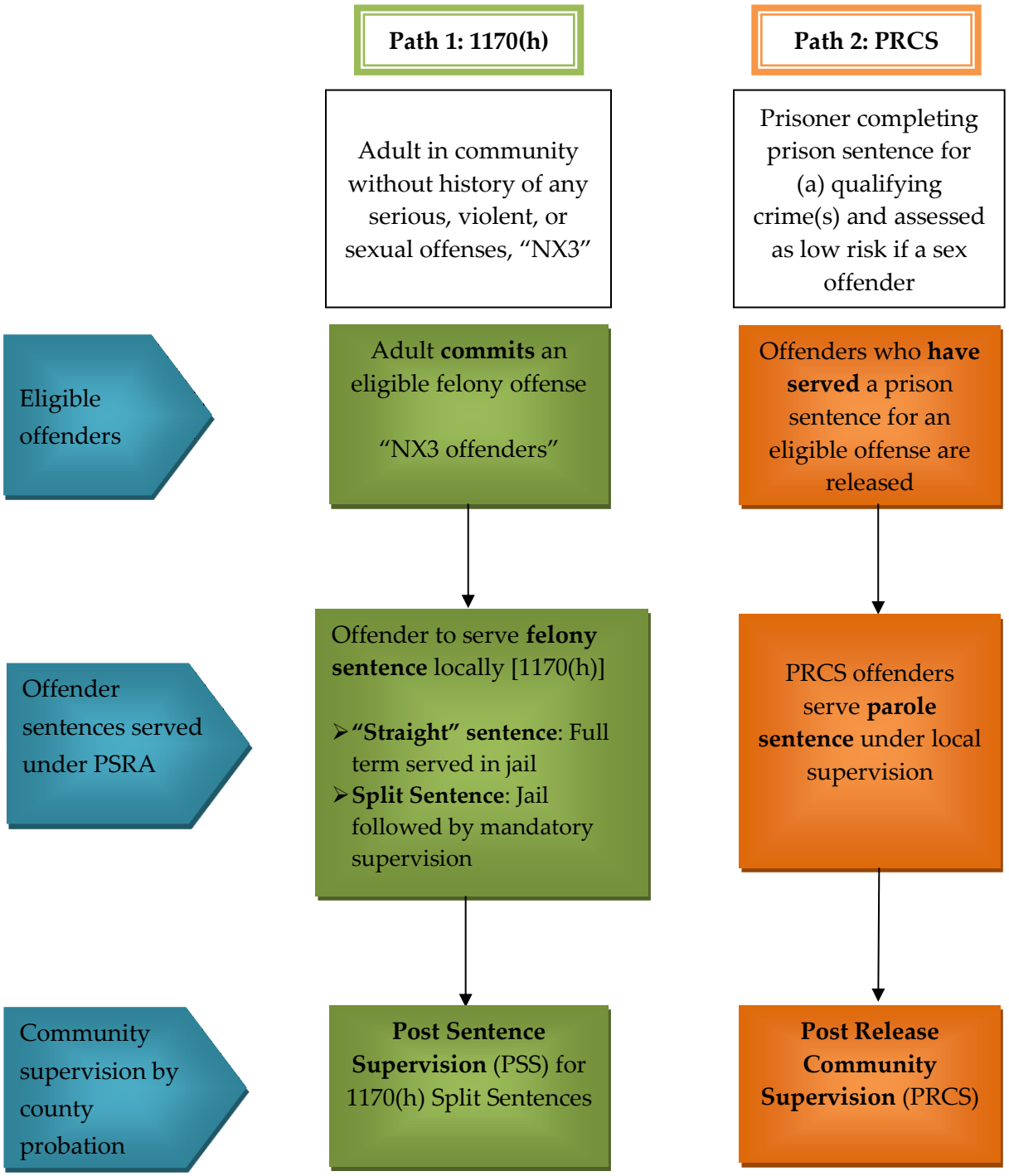
[4] http://www.ohii.ca.gov/chili/content/penal-code-1170-1976-amended-ab-109-2011

description. PC§1170(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 the Public Safety Realignment Act

- 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 the legislation do not allow for reduced sentences for offenders or early release of offenders from prison.
- Two primary populations of offenders are affected by the PSRA:
  - 1170(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.

Criminal Justice System Pathways to the Public Safety Realignment Act



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 the PSRA, 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 plan for Santa Barbara County.

CCP's implementation plan identifies several key objectives to evaluate the impact of the PSRA on Santa Barbara County's citizens and civil resources.

(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 informs transformation of the local criminal justice system due to the PSRA 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 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.

Overview of Public Safety Realignment In Santa Barbara County

Offender Demographic Information

All data presented in this report describe PSRA offenders who entered Santa Barbara County's caseload between October 1, 2011, and December 31, 2013. These offenders include: (a) prisoners released at the completion of their sentence to local supervision instead of state parole (PRCS population); and (b) NX3 offenders sentenced under PC§1170(h) to serve their sentence in County Jail, or serve a "split" sentence of jail time served in County Jail followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision by local Probation.

A total of 631 offenders were released onto PRCS and 486 received 1170(h) convictions in Santa Barbara County between October 2011 and December 2013. Participant demographic information for both populations of PSRA offenders is presented in Figures 1 to 3. Aside from gender, most of the basic demographic information between the two populations is very similar. Overall, the population of offenders in both PRCS and 1170(h) are predominantly male, Latino or White, and between ages 25-45 years at entry to their respective PSRA program. Comparison by gender in Figure 1 indicates that there appear to be proportionally more women sentenced under PC§1170(h) than have been released to Santa Barbara County from prison under PRCS.

Figure 1. **Gender of offenders in PRCS (N=631) and 1170(h) (N=486).**

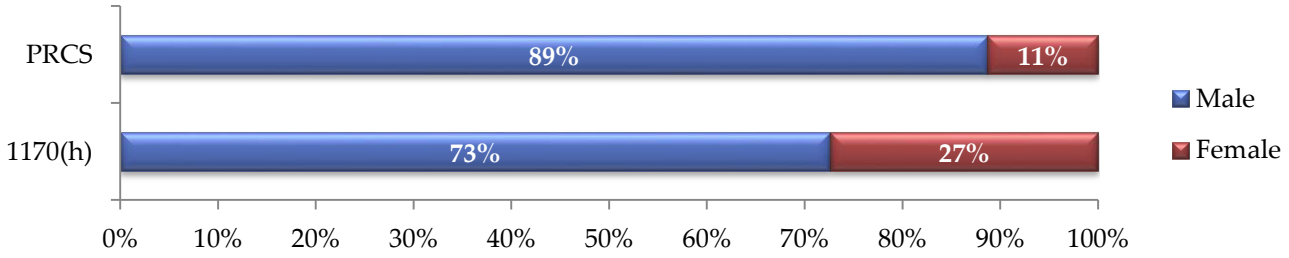


Figure 2. **Ethnicity of offenders in PRCS (N=631) and 1170(h) (N=486).**

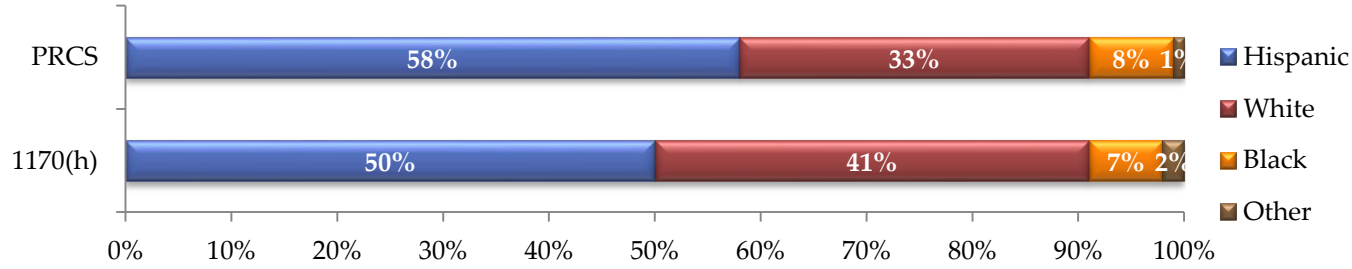
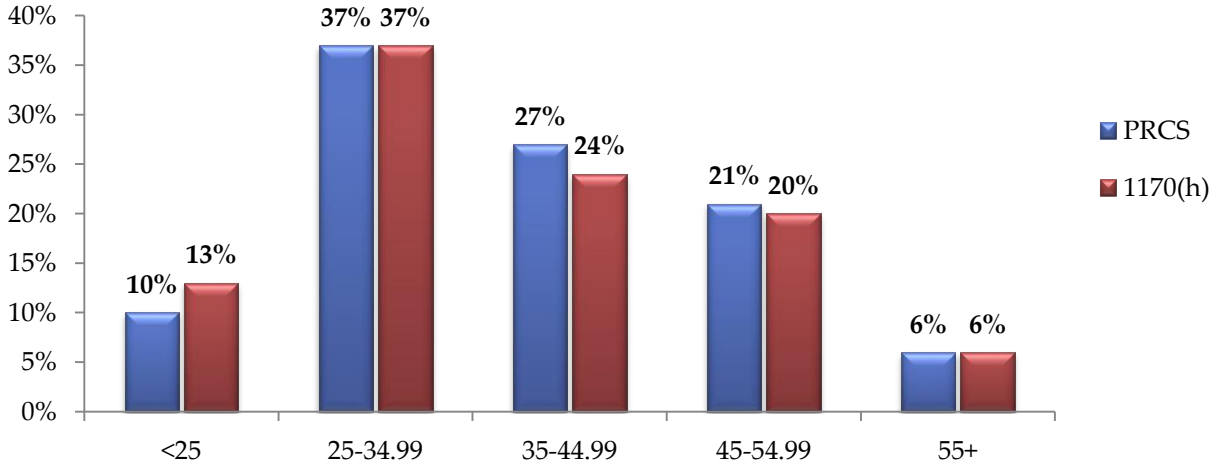


Figure 3. **Age categories of offenders in PRCS (N=631) and 1170(h) (N=486).**



Assessment of Risk and Needs of PSRA Offenders

In line with the CCP's objectives, Santa Barbara County utilizes an evidence-based risk and needs assessment with both the PRCS and 1170(h) populations. The following section describes the risk and needs assessment used by Probation, the COMPAS, and summarizes data for both 1170(h)/PSS and PRCS offenders collected at entry into these programs.

Best Practices in Criminal Justice

Evidence based practices have become increasingly commonplace in criminal justice. Risk and needs assessments provide one avenue of incorporating best practices into everyday procedures. Risk and needs assessments can be used by courts, parole boards, probation, prisons, and jails to determine sentencing, conditions of supervision, levels of supervision, and appropriate specialized programs.[5] A recent review of meta-analyses of risk and needs assessments (such as the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions [COMPAS]) indicated that these tools have high predictive validity for recidivism and may be effective tools in guiding treatment and intervention plans.[6]

The current theoretical model for using risk and needs assessments to guide interventions is the Risk-Needs-Responsibility Model. According to this model, programs should target offenders with moderate to high risk levels, should target criminogenic needs, and should be responsive to the offenders' specific motivation levels and learning styles.[7] Criminogenic needs refer to dynamic risk facts that directly contribute to criminal behavior, such as antisocial personality patterns, procriminal attitudes, social supports for crime, substance abuse, poor family/marital relationships, school/work failure, and lack of prosocial recreational activities.[8] The Risk-Needs Responsibility Model has been found to reduce recidivism by up to 35%.[9] Research in this area is still in preliminary phases and no definitive conclusions can be drawn yet.

---

[5] Pew Center on the States. (2011, September). Risk/needs assessment 101: Science reveals new tools to manage offenders. Washington, D.C.: The Pew Chartable Trusts.

[6] Andews, D.A, Bonta, J., & Wormith, J.S. (2006). The recent past and near future of risk and/or needs assessment. *Crime and Delinquency, 52*, 7-27. doi: 10.1177/0011128705281756.

[7] Andrews, D.A., & Bonta, J. (2010). Rehabilitating criminal justice policy. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 16*(1), 39-55.

[8] Bonta, J., & Andrews, D.A. (2007). Risk-need responsivity model for offender assessment and rehabilitation. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada.

[9] Andrews, D.A., & Bonta, J. (2010). Rehabilitating criminal justice policy. *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law, 16*(1), 39-55.

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

The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS; Northpointe Institute for Public Management, 1996) is 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 COMPAS is used to generate scores for Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk, which are used to determine Supervision Level.[10] The Violence Risk subscale provides information on the potential risk for violence of an offender, based on prior history of violence and violent crimes. Similarly, the Recidivism Risk subscale provides information on the potential risk for recidivism of an offender based on prior criminal history. Each of the risk scales (i.e., Violence Risk, Recidivism Risk) generates an interval score between 1 and 10. Typically, scores of 1-4 are low, 5-7 are medium, and 8-10 indicate a high level. The COMPAS software uses these scores to generate a suggested Supervision Level (i.e., Low, Medium, High) to be used by agencies to assign supervision terms to their offenders. In addition, at any later time the agencies can input additional offender dispositions that should be considered and that have changed since the initial scores were generated. In Santa Barbara County, this can occur during a routine supervision review with offenders after a given amount of time. The addition of this information can affect the suggested Supervision Level calculated by the COMPAS and used by the agency.

The COMPAS has demonstrated promise in past reliability and validity studies. Brennen, Dieterich, and Ehret (2009) found that COMPAS scales generally has good internal reliability with ten of the fifteen scales having alpha scores of .70 or greater and the other five between .59 and .70.[11] Likewise, Farabee, Zhang, and Yang (2011) found the test-retest reliability of COMPAS to be .66 overall.[12] Moreover, multiple studies have found the predictive accuracy of COMPAS in predicting recidivism to be similar or better than other correctional needs assessments (Brennen, Dieterich & Ehret, 2009; Fass, Heilbrun, Dematteo & Fretz, 2008)[13] However, independent findings regarding use of the COMPAS within criminal justice populations have been limited.

Offender COMPAS information was obtained for all possible offenders for the present report. COMPAS information was obtained by Probation at intake, and potentially again if offenders were incarcerated or otherwise designated as requiring a new COMPAS be given. Only the most recent COMPAS scores are available within offender data. However, COMPAS risk scores are not likely to significantly change while offenders are in the PSRA program; the risk scales are calculated based on prior crimes and behavior, which is not likely to deviate during the course of their term.

Figures 4 to 6 depict offender COMPAS scores for all PRCS (N=631) and 1170(h) (N=486) offenders. These figures indicate that the majority of both 1170(h) and PRCS offenders were in the high risk range for both recidivism and violence risk, thereby indicating that such offenders require a high level of supervision.

[10]These are not the only subscales provided within the COMPAS, but are the only ones available for the present report.
[11] Brennen, T., Dieterich, W., & Ehret, B. (2009). Evaluating the predictive validity of the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment System. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 36*(1), 21-40.
[12] Farabee, D., Zhang, S., & Yang, J. (2011). A preliminary examination of offender needs assessment: Are all those questions really necessary? *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 43*, 51-57.
[13] Fass, T.L., Heibrum, K., Dematteo, D., & Fretz, R. (2008). The LSI-R and the COMPAS: Validation data on two risk-needs tools. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35*(9), 1095-1108.

Figure 4. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by PSRA program.**

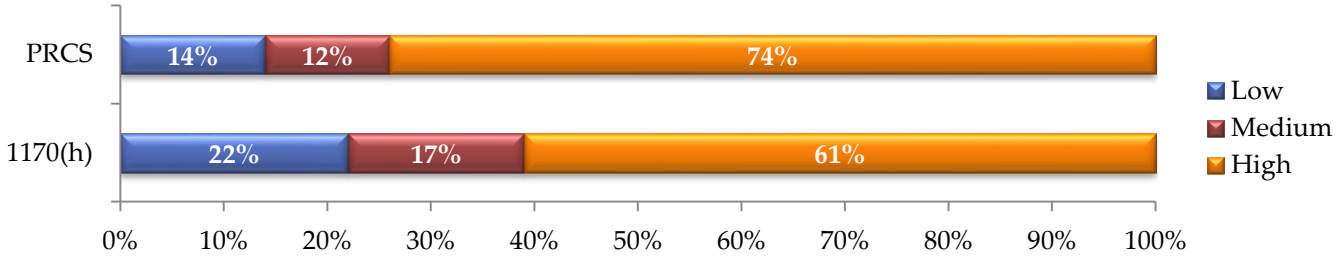


Figure 5. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by PSRA program.**

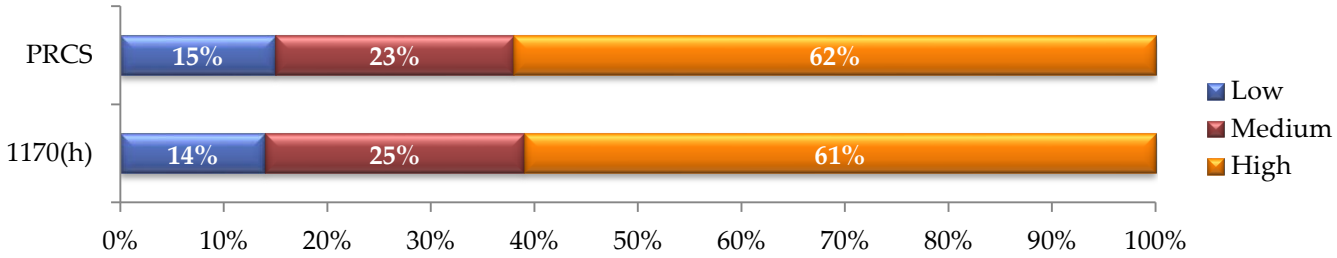
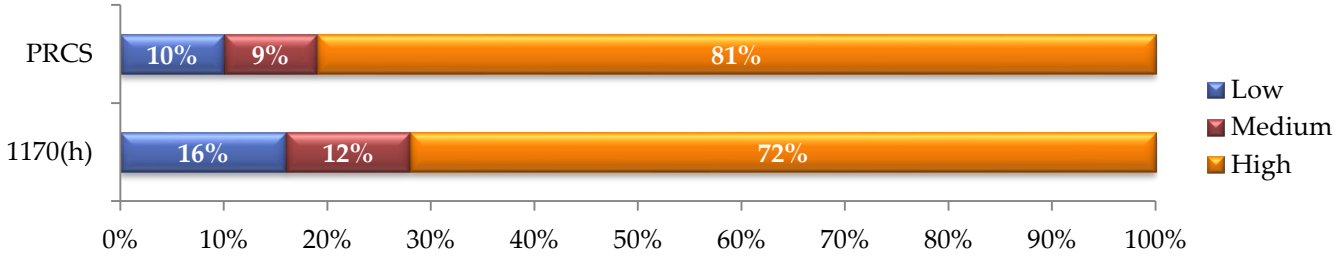


Figure 6. **COMPAS Supervision Level by PSRA program.**



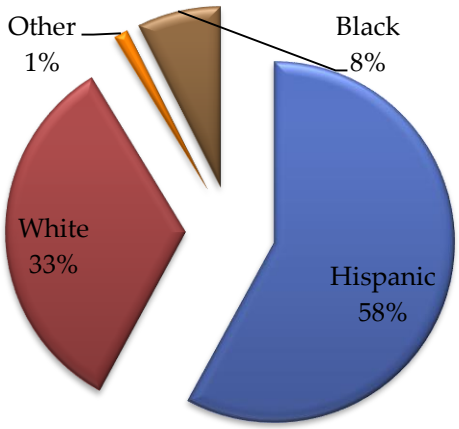
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Overall Demographics

Between October 2011 and December 2013, a total of 631 offenders were placed on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Six of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice.[14] The majority of the offenders were male (89%; N=561) and Hispanic (58%, N=365; see Figure 7). The average age of PRCS offenders was 37.8 years old, with offender ages ranging from 18 to 82 years old (see Figure 8 for a breakout of offenders by age category). Most offenders are designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (45%; N=285), followed by Santa Barbara (37%; N=231), and Lompoc (18%; N=113). Additional offender characteristics are as follows: 4% (N=23) have a sex offender status, 24% (N=150) have been identified as gang affiliated, and 18% (N=112) had been designated as having mental health needs prior to release from prison (i.e., they received either special housing or medication in prison due to their identified mental health needs).

Lastly, Figure 9 indicates the approximate number of offenders released onto PRCS by month. The number of offenders released onto PRCS each month has decreased since the implementation of the PSRA; in October of 2011, 36 offenders entered the Santa Barbara County caseload, and in December of 2013, 12 offenders entered the Santa Barbara County caseload. The average number of offenders released per month from October through December of 2011 was 46 offenders, from January through December of 2012 was 28 offenders, and from January through December of 2013 was 14 offenders.

Figure 7. **Breakout of PRCS offender race categories (N=631 offenders).**



[14] All of these six offenders that had entered into PRCS twice were still in the process of completing their second entry into PRCS (i.e., had only completed the program once at the time of this report). For all of these offenders who have entered PRCS twice, only their first entry is considered for analyses here.

Figure 8. **Breakout of PRCS offenders by age category (N=631 offenders).**

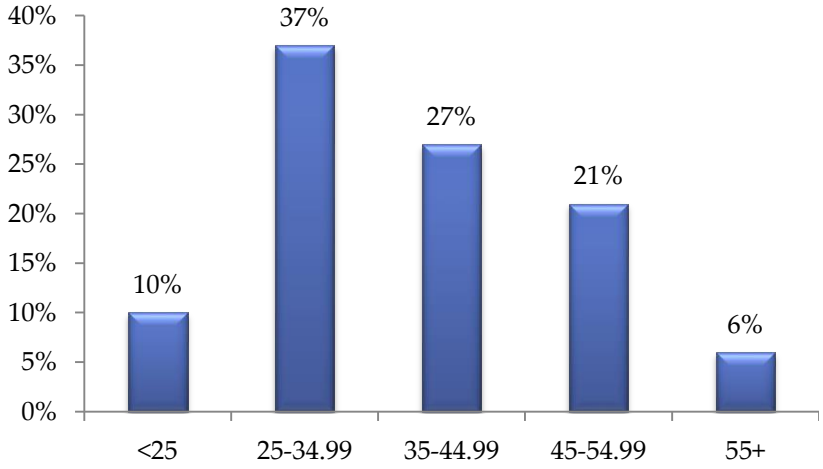
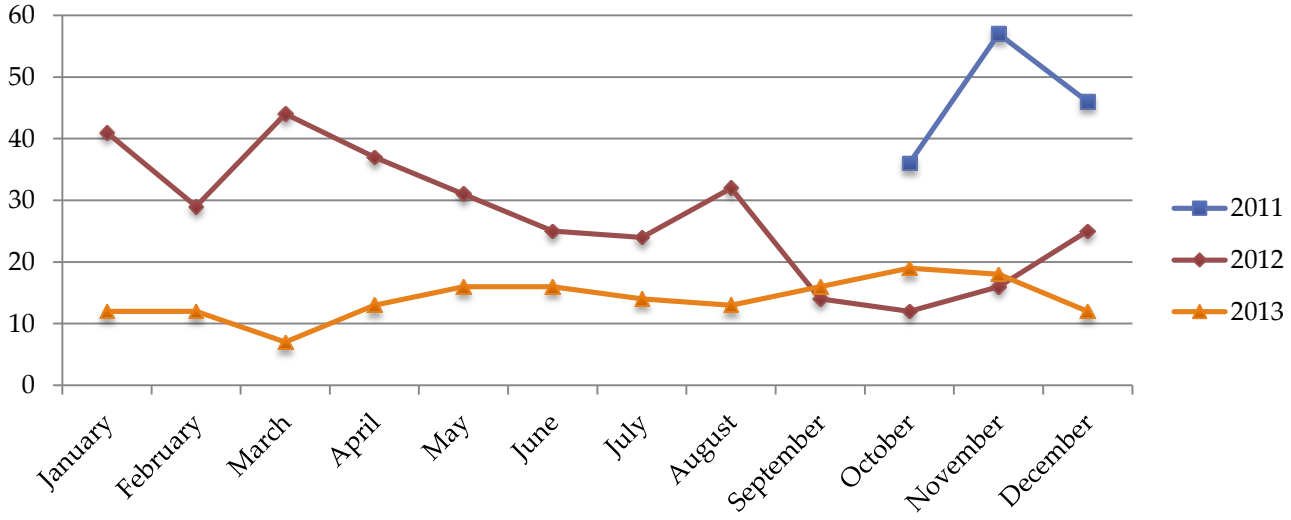


Figure 9. **Number of offenders released to PRCS in Santa Barbara County by month (N=631 offenders).**



Program Completion

Between the reporting period of October 2011 through December 2013, data were available on 318 offenders that had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program. An offender may be exited from the County's PRCS program for any of the reasons outlined in Table 1. As described below, offenders who are complying with all terms of supervision qualify for "Early Termination" of their PRCS terms; therefore, these offenders are 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, 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, offenders who have incurred a new prison-eligible felony and/or are sent back to prison receive the designation of "Unsuccessful – New Felony" and are considered to be the group of unsuccessful program completers.

Due to legal and logistic complexities involved in some cases, some offenders who are 'released' to Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction will not receive community supervision from Probation (e.g., undocumented offenders who are deported upon completion of their prison term; arrest warrant in another state; committing offense in multiple counties; offenders requesting permission to move to another jurisdiction upon release). Thirty-three of the exited offenders were deported and 62 were transferred due to these or other reasons. An additional seven offenders became deceased prior to serving out their PRCS term. These 102 total transferred, deported, and deceased PRCS offenders are not considered to be representative of a population under supervision in the County, and as such are reported on separately from the other 216 offenders.

Table 1. **Description of PRCS program completion categories.**

PRCS EXIT STATUS	*DESCRIPTION*
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.[15]
Expiration of PRCS Term	The offender was terminated after a full three years of supervision.[16]
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 term.

Successful, Unsuccessful, and Expired PRCS Offenders

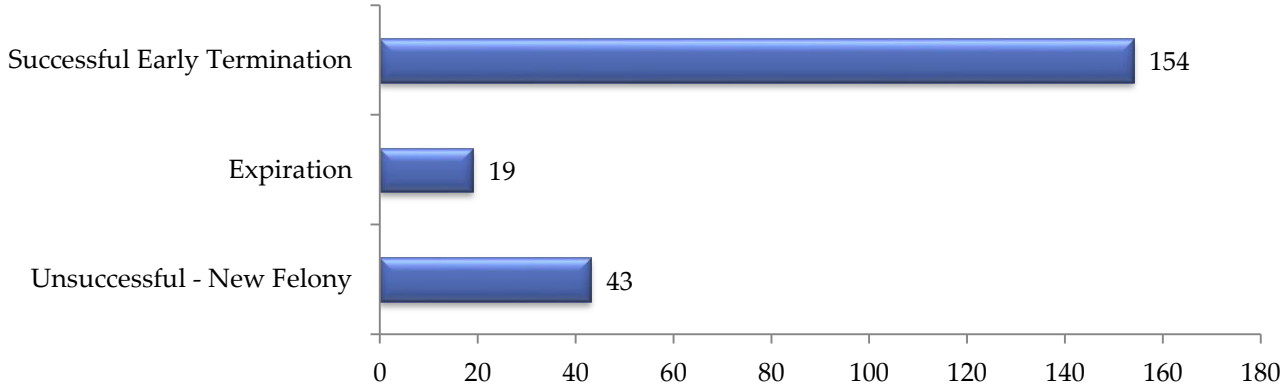
Of the 318 offenders who were exited from PRCS supervision, 216 offenders received a PRCS exit status of Successful Early Termination, PRCS Expiration, or Unsuccessful – New Felony. These populations reflect offenders who had served their PRCS supervision term primarily in Santa Barbara County. The majority of these offenders completed their PRCS terms with a completion status of Successful Early Termination (71%; N=154), followed by Expiration (9%; N=19), and Unsuccessful – New Felony (20%; N=43). Of these 216 offenders, the majority of these offenders were male (87%; N=188) and Hispanic (55%; N=119). The average age of completed PRCS offenders was 38.5 years old, with offender ages ranging from 18 to 82 years old (see Figure 10 for a breakout of offenders by age category). Almost half of the offenders were supervised in Santa Maria (47%; N=102), followed by Santa Barbara (32%; N=68), and Lompoc (20%; N=44).[17] Of these 216 offenders, 22% (N=48) were identified as having received mental health intervention while in prison, 7% (N=14) have been identified as sex offenders, and 24% (N=52) have been identified as gang affiliated. All of these demographic characteristics are consistent with the overall PRCS population.

[15] By law, individuals released onto PRCS are to be released from supervision following 12 consecutive months without receiving a violation of their terms that resulted in custody time.

[16] Note: October 1, 2011 was when the conversion to AB109 law went into effect. Offenders 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.

[17] Region information was unavailable for approximately 1% of completed offenders.

***Figure 10*. Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program (N=216 offenders).**



As indicated by Table 2 below, there were differences based on demographic variables on offender exit status, however, none except for gender was significant.[18] Females were more likely than males to have a successful early termination. However, the number of females in the sample was so small compared to the overall sample that results should be interpreted with caution.

Despite not yielding statistically significant differences, there were a few noteworthy comparisons made in Table 2. First, the comparison by age category indicates a stronger success rate for offenders ages 55 years old and older as compared to those under the age of 25. Second, there appeared to be stronger successful completion rates for offenders not identified as gang affiliated as compared to those who were, with a smaller percentage of non-gang affiliated individuals being exited due to a new prison term. Third, individuals who had been identified at some point in their criminal history as being a sex offender had higher rates of success than those who were not, with none of these offenders being exited due to a new prison term. These latter two observations could have caused the failure to yield statistical significance in the results due to the low numbers of sex offenders and gang affiliated offenders as compared to the larger population of exited offenders.

[18] See Appendix B for an explanation on significance interpretations.

Table 2. **Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by various demographic variables (percentage and raw number of offenders).[19]**

Demographic	Successful Early Termination	Expiration of Supervision Term	Unsuccessful – New Felony	Significant Differences?[20]
Ethnicity (N=212)				No
Hispanic	73% (87)	7% (8)	20% (24)	
Black	72% (13)	11% (2)	17% (3)	
White	67% (50)	12% (9)	21% (16)	
Age Group (N=216)				No
Up to 25	67% (16)	8% (2)	25% (6)	
25-34.99	68% (52)	9% (7)	22% (17)	
35-44.99	70% (35)	6% (3)	24% (12)	
45-54.99	72% (34)	11% (5)	17% (8)	
55 and over	90% (17)	11% (2)	0% (0)	
Gender (N=216)				Yes[21]
Male	68% (128)	10% (19)	22% (41)	
Female	93% (26)	0% (0)	7% (2)	
Region (N=214)				No
Santa Maria	72% (73)	8% (8)	21% (21)	
Santa Barbara	74% (50)	10% (7)	16% (11)	
Lompoc	68% (30)	9% (4)	23% (10)	
Sex Offender (N=216)				No
Yes	86% (12)	14% (2)	0% (0)	
No	70% (142)	8% (17)	21% (43)	
Gang Affiliated (N=216)				No
Yes	61% (32)	8% (4)	31% (16)	
No	74% (122)	9% (15)	17% (27)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=216)				No
Yes	71% (34)	6% (3)	23% (11)	
No	71% (120)	10% (16)	19% (32)	

COMPAS Risk Scores

Data from the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment (described on page 13) were available for the majority of the 216 offenders terminated from PRCS under Successful Early Termination status, PRCS Expiration status, or Unsuccessful – New Felony status. COMPAS data for offenders who have been exited from PRCS are detailed below in Table 3 and Figures 11-13. It is important to note that these data are preliminary and that completion

[19] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 216.

[20] Using chi-square test of significance. In this table, this test indicates the presence of significant differences between groups on PRCS exit status. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there are not any significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on how many received each of the PRCS exit statuses.

[21] Offenders were found to be significantly different by gender, with females having significantly more Successful early Termination statuses than males ($p<.05$). However, the small number of female offenders compared to the large number of male offenders in the analysis warrants caution in interpreting this effect.

statuses are skewed toward those who were able to successfully complete the program after one year; thus, all findings should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3 describes the mean scores and range of scores on two criminal risk indicators measured by the Violence and Recidivism subscales of the COMPAS, by offender's PRCS discharge status. There were similar dispersions of scores between PRCS exit statuses on the Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk subscales; for both, the Successful Early Termination group averages fell in the medium-risk range (M=7.16 and M=6.80, respectively) while the Expiration (M=9.28 and M=8.29, respectively) and New Felony (M=9.59 and M=8.47, respectively) offenders average scores fell within the high-risk range. Additional analyses indicated that the mean raw scores for Successful Early Termination, Expired, and Unsuccessful – New Felony exit statuses were statistically significantly different than one another on both Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk scores.[22] For both Violence and Recidivism Risk scales, offenders achieving a Successful Early Termination status exhibited significantly lower mean risk scores than the Expired and Unsuccessful offenders. There were not any significant differences in mean risk scores between Expired and Unsuccessful offenders.

Table 3. **COMPAS Violence and Recidivism Risk scores by PRCS exit status (N=200).[23]**

Exit Status	Violence Risk Scores			Recidivism Risk Scores		
	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
Successful: Early Termination (n=148)	7.16	1	10	6.80	1	10
PRCS Expiration (n=18)	9.28	6	10	8.39	4	10
Unsuccessful: New Felony/Prison Sentence (n=34)	9.59	5	10	8.47	1	10

As illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, the majority of PRCS offenders overall fell into the high-risk categories for both Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk (58% and 69%, respectively). The majority of offenders within the low-risk category for Recidivism Risk (92%) achieved a Successful Early Termination status. The majority of offenders that fell within the medium- and high-risk categories also achieved Successful Early Termination exit statuses from PRCS as well, albeit at notably lower numbers (83% and 65%, respectively). The difference between the risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high) on the distribution of completion statuses was significantly different,[24] with low-risk offenders significantly more likely to be successful than medium- or high-risk offenders.

Similar patterns were found for the Violence Risk categories; Successful Early Termination status was achieved by 100% of low-risk offenders, 83% of medium-risk offenders, and 65% of high-risk offenders. This difference between risk categories was also found to be significantly different than one another in relation to exit status for the Violence Risk category, with the Low risk offenders achieving higher successful completion statuses than the other risk categories.[25]

On the Supervision Level[26] scale, the majority of offenders (71%) were identified to need high supervision levels (see Figure 13). All of the offenders with low supervision levels (100%) achieved a Successful Early Termination status, as well as a majority of the offenders with a medium supervision level (93%). In contrast, only 65% of those

[22] Using ANOVA analysis; $p<.001$ for both Violence and Recidivism Risk analyses.
[23] Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk COMPAS information was available for 200 of the 216 exited offenders.
[24] Using chi-square analysis; $p<.01$.
[25] Using chi-square analysis; $p<.001$.
[26] Supervision Level information was available for 202 of the 216 exited offenders.

with a high supervision level achieved a completion status of Successful Early Termination. The difference between these supervision levels on PRCS exit status was significant,[27] with low and medium supervision levels achieving higher levels of successful completion than high supervision offenders.

Figure 11. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by PRCS exit status (N=200 offenders).**

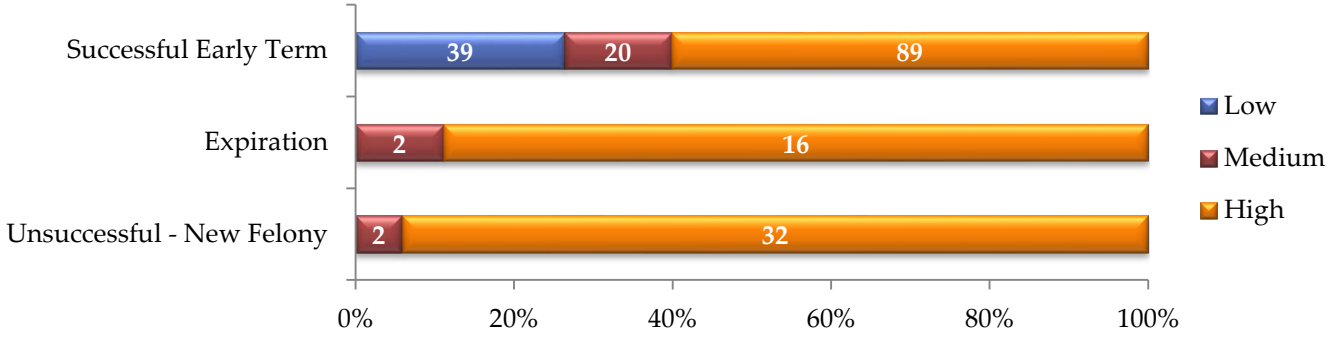


Figure 12. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by PRCS exit status (N=200 offenders).**

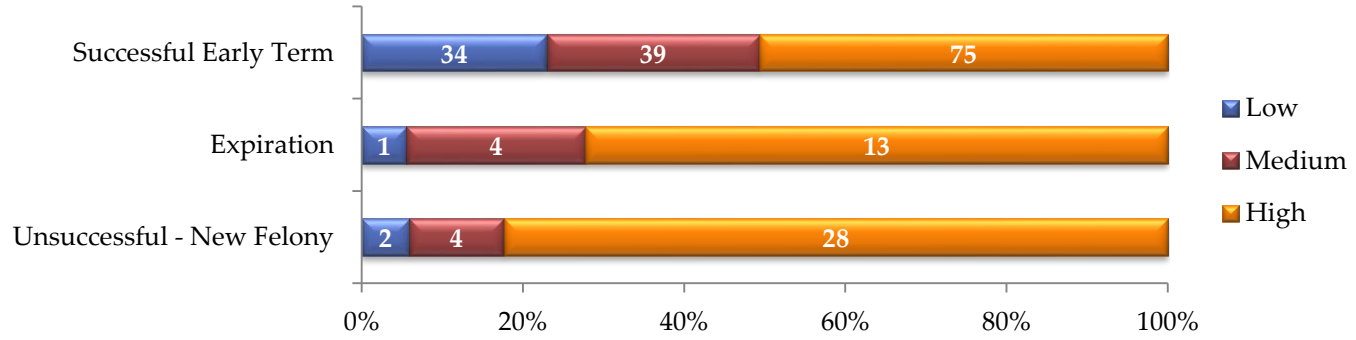
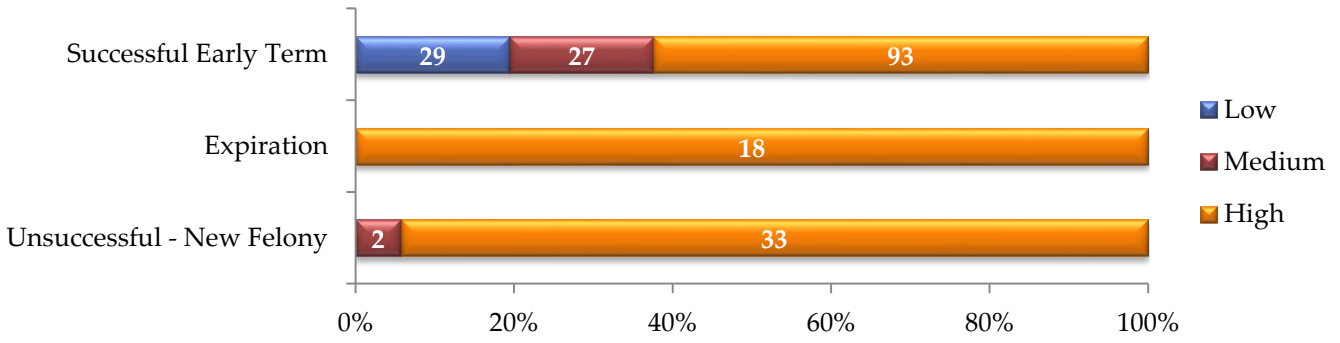


Figure 13. **COMPAS Supervision Level by PRCS exit status (N=202 offenders).**



[27] Using chi-square analysis; $p<.001$.

As indicated by Table 4 below, there were differences based on demographic variables on offender risk and supervision levels, with many of these differences reaching statistical significance. However, it is important to keep in mind while analyzing these groups that several of the groups have fewer individuals in one group than another (i.e., gender, sex offender status, gang affiliated); thus, it is not recommended that strong conclusions on these differences be inferred in these instances.

Significant differences were found for the following demographic variables based on Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high): age group, gender, sex offender status, and gang affiliation. In particular, older age, being female, having a sex offender status, and not being identified as gang-affiliated were more indicative of lower recidivism risk groups than their counterpart categories. Significant differences were also found for Supervision Level categories (i.e., low, medium, high) on the following demographic variables: gender and gang affiliation. Being female and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of lower supervision levels than their counterpart categories.

An additional analysis was conducted to determine if there were significant differences between Recidivism Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high) based on the age of the offender. In this analysis, the raw age of the offender at release was used, instead of age categories of the offender. The analyses revealed that the Recidivism Risk categories differed significantly based on offender age,[28] with offenders in the low Recidivism Risk (*M*=47.5 years old) category being significantly older than those in the medium (*M*=40.7 years) and high Recidivism Risk categories (*M*=34.9 years). Offenders in the medium Recidivism Risk category were also found to be significantly older than those in the high Recidivism Risk category. This indicates that offenders who are older are more likely to be identified as falling within the low Recidivism Risk category.

A similar analysis was conducted for the Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high), examining potential differences in the categories based on offender age at release. This analysis revealed that the Violence Risk categories differed significantly based on offender age,[29] but only between those in the low (*M*=44.9 years) and high (*M*=36.7 years) Violence Risk categories. Offender ages in the medium (*M*=39.2 years) Violence Risk category were not significantly different than the average of those found in either the low or the high categories. Thus, the age difference between offenders in the low, medium, and high Violence Risk categories was still present in the Violence Risk scores, but was less prominent than the differences found in the Recidivism Risk categories.

Lastly, the same analysis was conducted for the Supervision Level of offenders (i.e., low, medium, high), examining potential differences in the categories based on offender age at release. This analysis revealed that the Supervision Risk categories differed significantly based on offender age.[30] Differences were found between those in the low (*M*=44.7 years) and medium (*M*=37.1 years) Supervision Levels, as well as between the low and high (*M*=37.6 years) Supervision Levels. Offender ages in the medium Supervision Level were not significantly different than the average of those found in the high Supervision Level. Thus, offenders in the low Supervision Level were significantly older than those of the medium and high Supervision Levels.

[28] Using an ANOVA, at $p<.001$ for the overall group analysis.
[29] Using an ANOVA, at $p<.01$ for the overall group analysis.
[30] Using an ANOVA, at $p<.01$ for the overall group analysis.

Table 4. **Risk and supervision levels of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by various demographic variables (percentage of offenders).**[31] [32]

Demographic	Recidivism Risk			Violence Risk			Supervision Level		
	Low	**Med**	**High**	**Low**	**Med**	**High**	**Low**	**Med**	**High**
Ethnicity (N=212)	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Hispanic	15%	18%	67%	18%	9%	73%	13%	15%	72%
Black	12%	41%	47%	12%	6%	82%	0%	18%	82%
White	25%	28%	47%	24%	18%	58%	19%	14%	67%
Age Group (N=216)	Significant Differences***			Significant Differences*			No Significant Differences		
Up to 25	4%	4%	91%	4%	0%	96%	4%	9%	87%
25-34.99	7%	28%	65%	13%	15%	72%	13%	17%	70%
35-44.99	17%	26%	57%	23%	17%	60%	12%	15%	73%
45-54.99	32%	20%	48%	25%	9%	66%	18%	16%	66%
55 and over	50%	33%	17%	39%	11%	50%	28%	5%	67%
Gender (N=216)	Significant Differences**			Significant Differences***			Significant Differences*		
Male	15%	23%	62%	14%	13%	73%	12%	16%	73%
Female	39%	25%	36%	54%	7%	39%	32%	7%	61%
Region (N=214)	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences			Significant Differences		
Santa Maria	16%	22%	62%	20%	12%	68%	12%	12%	76%
Santa Barbara	24%	22%	54%	19%	10%	71%	16%	17%	67%
Lompoc	17%	26%	57%	19%	17%	64%	19%	17%	64%
Sex Offender (N=216)	Significant Differences**			Significant Differences**			No Significant Differences		
Yes	50%	33%	17%	58%	8%	33%	33%	8%	58%
No	17%	23%	61%	17%	12%	71%	13%	15%	72%
Gang Affiliated (N=216)	Significant Differences***			Significant Differences***			Significant Differences**		
Yes	4%	12%	84%	4%	0%	96%	2%	12%	86%
No	23%	27%	49%	25%	16%	59%	18%	15%	66%
Mental Health in Prison (N=216)	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Yes	13%	22%	65%	20%	12%	69%	15%	15%	70%
No	20%	24%	56%	20%	11%	70%	14%	14%	72%

Note. *$p<.05$. **$p<.01$. ***$p<.001$.

[31] Significant differences for each group were calculated using chi-square statistical tests of significant group differences. Significant differences (if any) are noted and explained by next to the demographic variables under each of the headings of Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there are not any significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on how many were designated into the low, medium, and high Recidivism Risk categories.

[32] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 216.

Rehabilitative Services Provided to PRCS Offenders

PRCS offenders receive a number of rehabilitation services. This report evaluated rehabilitation data on offenders who have completed the PRCS program in order to most accurately report on offender outcomes. Data for the present report included information on: mental health diagnoses, Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) received, other local treatment services received, GPS monitoring, and supervision contacts with offenders.

Mental Health Characteristics

Of the 216 PRCS offenders that exited the program, a total of 48 (22%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record. This meant that these offenders received either medication or special housing as a result of their mental health needs while in prison. Of these 48 individuals, 46 (96%) received treatment from either ADMHS or an outside agency in the County. This indicates that only 4% of offenders released from prison to PRCS supervision in Santa Barbara County with identified mental health needs did not seek or receive treatment within the county from any agency from the time of their release to prison to completion of PRCS supervision. Of the 168 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 119 (71%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison. The differences between those with mental health needs and those without seeking any form of treatment or services in the county upon release from prison was significant;[33] those with identified mental health needs from prison were more likely to seek services in the county than those without that designation.

In addition, a total of 70 of the 216 exited PRCS offenders had an available mental health diagnosis[34]. A total of 94 diagnoses across the 70 offenders were recorded. Offenders received between one and three diagnoses. Diagnoses included disorders in the following categories: Mood Disorders, Adjustment Disorders, Personality Disorders, Substance Related Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence, Impulse-Control Disorders, and Psychotic Disorders. A breakout of specific diagnoses can be found in Table 5.

[33] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.001$.

[34] Diagnoses were only available for some offenders; however, offenders could have received a diagnosis not accounted for in the present analysis.

Table 5. **Mental health diagnoses of exited PRCS offenders (N=70 offenders).**[35]

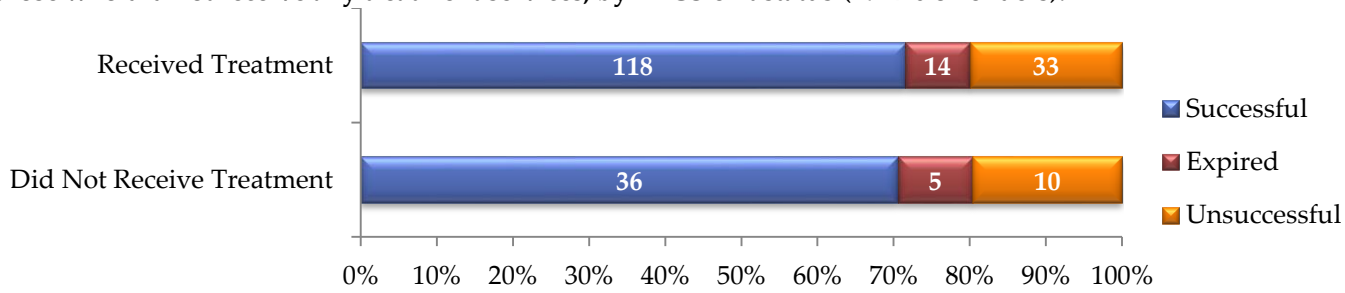
Diagnosis Received	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders[36]
Mood Disorders		
Major Depressive Disorder	7	10%
Bipolar Disorder NOS	4	6%
Depressive Disorder NOS	2	3%
Major Depressive Disorder with Psychotic Features	2	3%
Mood Disorder NOS	2	3%
Bipolar I Disorder, Mixed, without Psychotic Features	1	1%
Bipolar I Disorder, Manic, Unspecified	1	1%
Specified Drug – Induced Mood Disorder	1	1%
Adjustment Disorders		
Adjustment Disorder With Anxiety	2	3%
Personality Disorders		
Antisocial Personality Disorder	2	3%
Borderline Personality Disorder	1	1%
Substance Related Disorders		
Amphetamine Dependence	19	27%
Polysubstance Dependence	10	14%
Cannabis Dependence	8	11%
Amphetamine Abuse	6	9%
Opioid Dependence	6	9%
Cocaine Dependence	3	4%
Alcohol Dependence	2	3%
Alcohol Intoxication	1	1%
Opioid Abuse	1	1%
Anxiety Disorders		
Anxiety Disorder NOS	2	3%
Social Phobia	1	1%
Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence		
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Combined Type	1	1%
Impulse-Control Disorders		
Intermittent Explosive Disorder	1	1%
Psychotic Disorders		
Psychotic Disorder NOS	4	6%
Schizoaffective Disorder	3	4%
Schizophrenia Undifferentiated	1	1%

[35] Assumed to be based on DSM-IV classifications, as many of the diagnoses were provided prior to the release of the DSM-5.
[36] Percentage of offenders with a diagnosis (N=70).

Treatment Services Received

Of the 216 exited offenders, 165 (76%) received any form of treatment services from either ADMHS (see Table 6) or another local treatment agency (see Table 7). ADMHS represents County-provided services, while other treatment services are provided by a number of local partnerships. Of the 216 offenders that exited the program, 41 (19%) PRCS offenders received treatment services from ADMHS, and 160 (74%) offenders received services from other agencies.[37] Overall, the data indicate that 129 (60%) total exited PRCS offenders received at least one ADMHS service or treatment from another agency, 36 offenders (17%) received treatment from both ADMHS and an outside treatment agency, and 51 (23%) offenders did not receive either. Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had nearly identical distributions of exit statuses (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more treatment service (from any agency) to those who did not receive any treatment services, by PRCS exit status (N=216 offenders).**



ADMHS Services

Of the 216 offenders that exited the program, 41 (19%) PRCS offenders received treatment services from ADMHS, ranging between 1 to 83 services provided per person, receiving a total of 537 interventions across participating offenders (see Table 6). Of these offenders, 28 (68%) had identified mental health needs in prison. That is, 28 of the 48 offenders with mental health needs from prison (58%) received any ADMHS services, and 13 of the 168 offenders without identified mental health needs from prison (8%) received any ADMHS services. The difference in numbers between those with and without identified mental health needs from prison that received any ADMHS services was significant; those with identified mental health needs from prison were significantly more likely to have received at least one service from ADMHS.[38] The average length of time from release from prison to the first ADMHS service received was 201 days (with a range of 3 to 531 days).

ADMHS services were categorized as either being medication, crisis, or other therapeutic services. Table 6 outlines what types of services were designated as falling under each category. Of the 41 offenders receiving ADMHS services: 5 (12%) received crisis-related services, 36 (88%) received medication-related services, and 30 (73%) received other therapeutic services. Of those receiving ADMHS services within each of the categories, offenders received between 1 and 42 instances (N=389) of individual medication-related services, 1 and 38 instances (N=44) of crisis-related services, and 1 and 40 instances (N=104) of other therapeutic services. The most common type of ADMHS services received was medication-related services, followed by other therapeutic services. Individuals with identified mental health needs from prison comprised the majority of each of these

[37] Note that offenders could receive services from ADMHS and outside agencies; receiving services from one is not mutually exclusive from receiving services from another.

[38] Usng chi-square test of significance; $p<.001$.

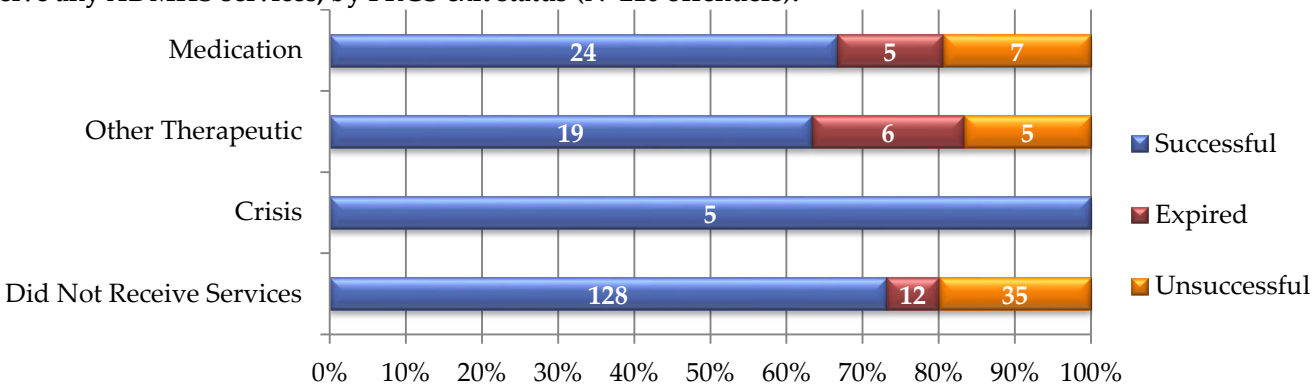
categories, though those without identified mental health needs from prison were also present within these calculations.

Table 6. **Types of ADMHS services provided to exited PRCS offenders (N=41 offenders).**

Service	Number of Offenders Receiving	Number of Services Received
Medication	*36*	*389*
Med Visit MD – Brief	1	1
Med Visit MD – Complex	30	111
Medication Administration	1	6
Medication Support	33	271
Crisis	*5*	*44*
Crisis Intervention	5	13
PHF General Acute Day	1	31
Other Therapeutic Services	*30*	*104*
Assessment	24	33
Collateral	4	4
Evaluation and Plan Development	14	17
Individual Rehabilitation	1	27
Individual Therapy	1	3
Targeted Case Management	11	20

When comparing the PRCS completion statuses of those who received the different types of ADMHS services with those who did not receive any ADMHS services, preliminary data indicate that the offenders did not appear to differ based on type of ADMHS service received (or not receiving services; see Figure 15). Those receiving crisis interventions received a 100% successful completion status, although this may be due to increased supervision after receiving crisis services or placement of that offender in a facility with a higher level of care (and thus, the inability to be in the community violating their terms). Strong caution is urged when extrapolating meaning from the data in this Figure; the number of individuals receiving ADMHS services compared to those who did not receive any ADMHS services is extremely discrepant, and thus not able to be interpreted with confidence.

Figure 15. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more ADMHS service to those who did not receive any ADMHS services, by PRCS exit status (N=216 offenders).**



Other Treatment Services

In addition, 160 (74%) offenders participated in treatment from other agencies. Of the 48 individuals who completed their PRCS terms and that were identified as having mental health needs from prison, 42 (88%) received treatment from another agency in the county. Of the 168 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 119 (71%) also participated in treatment from another agency within the county upon release from prison. The differences between those with mental health needs and those without seeking other treatment services in the county upon release from prison was significant;[39] those with identified mental health needs from prison were more likely to seek other services in the county than those without that designation. However, it is interesting to note that a much larger percentage of offenders without identified mental health needs received services from another agency than from ADMHS. This may be due to the fact that ADMHS often reserves their services for moderate to high need clients, and those without mental health needs may not require or be eligible to receive these levels of services.

A list of other treatment providers providing services to PRCS clients can be found in Table 8, as well as the number of offenders receiving each form of service. This list highlights the partnership of Santa Barbara County Probation Department with other local agencies in a joint effort to treat PRCS offenders in the local communities. In addition, a list of the various types of treatment services offenders received, as well as the number of services of each type provided are provided in Table 7. Treatment/services were categorized as either being: educational/vocational, residential, outpatient substance treatment, and detoxification. From these other treatment agencies, offenders received 26 different forms of interventions across a total of 583 interventions[40] received between October 2011 and December 2013. The majority of offenders receiving treatment from outside agencies received outpatient services; a total of 151 offenders received outpatient program services, 41 received educational/vocational services, 10 received residential/sober living services, 11 received GPS monitoring treatment, and 13 received detoxification services. It is worth noting that the educational/vocational programs were typically of a one-day length, detoxification was usually less than two weeks, and the outpatient and residential programs were usually long-term programs (i.e., longer than two weeks).

[39] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.05$.
[40] See Appendix B for descriptions of treatment intervention programs.

Table 7. **Treatment services provided to PRCS clients by other agencies, and total number[41] of services clients received by service (N=160 offenders).**

Treatment Service	Number of Services Received
Educational/Vocational	***170***
Drop-in Education	93
Employment	56
Drop-in Employment	17
First Aid/CPR	2
Tattoo removal	2
Residential	***50***
Clean and Sober	40
Good Samaritan	5
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	4
Transitional Housing	1
Outpatient Programs	***346***
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	119
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	78
Mental Health Treatment	43
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	38
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	11
Sex Offender Treatment	10
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE$$)	10
Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)	7
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous Meetings	2
DUI Program	2
Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP)	2
Coastal Tri-Counties (CTC)	1
Dual Diagnosis (DDX)	1
Limited MH Services	1
Parenting Wisely	1
Detoxification	***17***
Detoxification	17
GPS Monitoring	***20***
SCRAM	20
Total Service Count	***583***

[41] Number of services will vary dramatically on a case-by-case basis; some providers offer treatment that is ongoing and long-term, while others provide services that are one-day services that can be repeated as many times as needed. In addition, offenders can terminate and re-enter treatment services multiple times, as is especially the case for one-day treatment services.

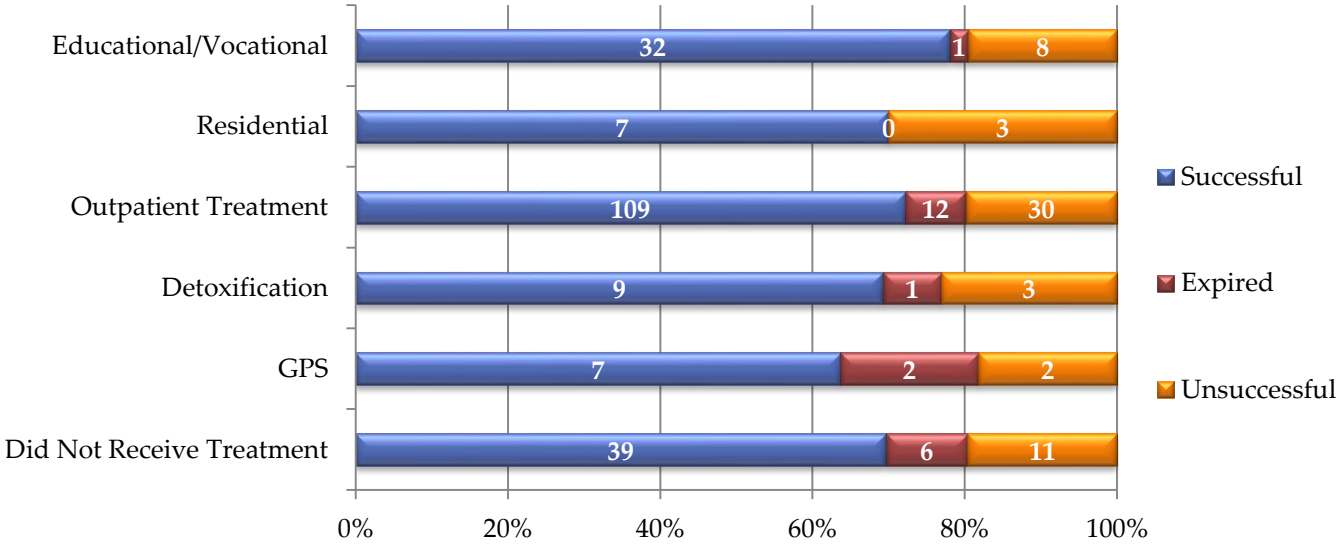
Table 8. **Other treatment providers for PRCS clients receiving treatment services, and number[42] of services provided by each provider (N=160 offenders).**

Provider	# of Services Provided
Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara	209
Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Maria	130
Mental Health	34
Good Sam – Clean and Sober, Detox	28
Sheriff's Day Report Center – Santa Maria	25
Stalwart Clean and Sober	25
SCRAM	20
Coast Valley – Santa Maria	19
Sheriff's Day Report Center – Santa Barbara	17
Coast Valley – Lompoc	15
CARES – Santa Barbara (Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services)	9
Charles Golodner Group – Santa Maria	8
Charles Goldoner Group – Lompoc	5
Karen Lake-Shampain	4
Willbridge	3
Alan Bleiman	2
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous	2
Central Coast Headway	2
CPC (Counseling and Psychotherapy Centers)	2
Liberty Program	2
Recovery Point	2
Sanctuary	2
STP (Sheriff's Treatment Program)	2
Another Road Detox	1
Bridge House	1
CARES –Santa Maria (Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services)	1
Center For Change	1
CADA (Council Alcohol Drug Abuse)	1
Dr. Rick Oliver	1
Giving Tree	1
Goodwill Industries	1
Hospitality House	1
Mission House	1
New Directions	1
Northbound Treatment Services	1
Pathway To Healing	1
Phoenix House	1
Rescue Mission – Santa Barbara	1
Victory Outreach – Santa Maria	1
Zona Seca – Lompoc	1
TOTAL	***583***

[42] Number of services will vary dramatically on a case-by-case basis; some providers offer treatment that is ongoing and long-term, while others provide services that are one-day services that can be repeated as many times as needed. In addition, offenders can terminate and re-enter treatment services multiple times, as is especially the case for one-day treatment services.

PRCS exit status was examined in relation to the type of treatment service that offenders engaged in (see Figure 16).[43] There did not appear to be any differences in PRCS exit status based on the type of treatment that offenders engaged in. However, due to extreme differences in sample sizes across groups, statistical significance was not examined.

Figure 16. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more treatment services from other agencies to those who did not receive any services, by PRCS exit status (N=160 offenders).**



PRCS Supervision Contacts

PRCS offenders supervised in Santa Barbara County received a variety of types of contacts from Probation during their period of supervision in the county (see Table 9). A total of 608 supervision contacts with PRCS clients were recorded across 9 different types of supervision contacts.[44] The most frequent contact type was contact with the client at the office (46%), followed by client contact at their home (19%).

Supervision contacts with PRCS offenders can often be complicated or hindered by numerous factors, including: an offender spending time at a state psychiatric institution out-of-county; an offender attending a residential facility out-of-county; an offender admitted to a medical facility out-of-county; and an inability to locate AWOL offenders despite extreme effort. Thus, only a brief descriptive report is presented here.

[43] Note that offenders could engage in multiple types of treatment; there may be overlap across these categories.
[44] Data is reported only on offenders who have exited PRCS.

***Table 9*. Type and number of supervision contacts with PRCS clients (N=216 offenders).**

Type of Supervision Contact	Number of Contacts	Percentage
Client Contact Office	280	46%
Client Contact Home	117	19%
Client Contact Field	80	13%
Testing	64	11%
Client Contact Phone	41	7%
Client Contact Institution	25	4%
Client Contact Court	1	<1%
Total	***608***	***100%***

GPS Monitoring

Of the 216 clients exiting PRCS to date, 46 received GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. The majority of these offenders receiving GPS were male (98%), between 25 and 45 years old (59%), and Hispanic (59%). In addition, 41% were gang affiliated, 17% had identified mental health needs from prison, and 20% were identified sex offenders. Of the 14 clients of sex offender status exiting PRCS to date, 9 of them received GPS; there was a significantly higher proportion of sex offenders than non-sex offenders placed on GPS (64% and 18%, respectively).[45] Significant differences in proportions of offenders placed on GPS were also found for the following: a lower proportion of exited females were placed on GPS than males (4% and 24%, respectively);[46] and a higher proportion of exited gang affiliated offenders were placed on GPS than those not identified as gang affiliated (37% and 17%, respectively). There were no other significant differences in demographic variables.

Of the 46 exited offenders who were placed on GPS, 6 of these offenders were placed on GPS twice. For offenders on GPS during PRCS their first time, 26 (56%) individuals successfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring, 5 (11%) were taken off GPS for No Fault circumstances (e.g., transferred to another county; deceased), and 15 (33%) unsuccessfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring. For offenders on GPS during PRCS for the second time, 5 (83%) individuals successfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring, none of the offenders were taken off GPS for No Fault circumstances (e.g., transferred to another county; deceased), and 1 (17%) unsuccessfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring.

GPS monitoring was further classified as either being used as an intervention or prevention method. GPS was considered to be a prevention method when an offender was placed on GPS within seven days of their release from prison, and an intervention when an offender was placed on GPS eight days or later after being released from prison. A total of 18 offenders were placed on GPS for the purposes of prevention, and 28 were placed on GPS as a means of intervention. Offenders placed on GPS as a prevention achieved higher rates of successfully completing their GPS terms than those placed on GPS as an intervention, though this was not a statistically significant finding (see Figure 17).[47] Similarly, offenders on GPS as a prevention method achieved higher levels of Successful Early Termination statuses upon completion of their PRCS terms than offenders who were on GPS as

[45] Using chi-square test for significance; $p<.001$. Please note the very low numbers of sex offenders as compared to non-sex offenders when interpreting the numbers.

[46] Using chi-square test for significance; $p<.05$. Please note the very low numbers of female offenders as compared to male offenders when interpreting the numbers.

[47] Using chi-square test for significance. This may be due to the very low overall numbers of individuals on GPS; comparing groups with small numbers is not often statistically viable or recommended. Statistics refer to offenders' first GPS instance.

an intervention, though the differences overall between PRCS completion statuses were also not significant (see Figure 18).[48]

At this time, GPS was unable to be examined as stable predictor of recidivism. Preliminarily there appears to be differences in outcomes based on the method in which GPS is used (i.e., prevention versus intervention). Of those offenders placed on GPS as a prevention method, a significantly smaller proportion went on to receive one or more new convictions (40%) than those who were placed on GPS as a method of intervention (86%).[49] However, at this time it is unclear whether or not the initial criminal charge led to the individual being placed on GPS (and thus, the new conviction rates are unrelated to being placed on GPS as an intervention), or if the criminal charges that led to the new convictions were not a factor in the individual being placed onto GPS (and thus, the new conviction rates would be related to being placed on GPS as an intervention). There were not any differences in the number of supervision violations received by those on GPS as prevention versus an intervention.

Figure 17. **GPS exit status of offenders (percentage, number) when GPS is used as prevention versus as an intervention (N=46).**

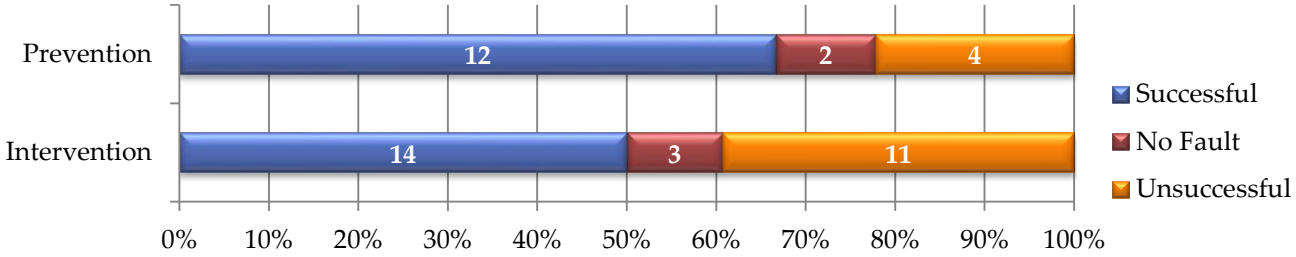
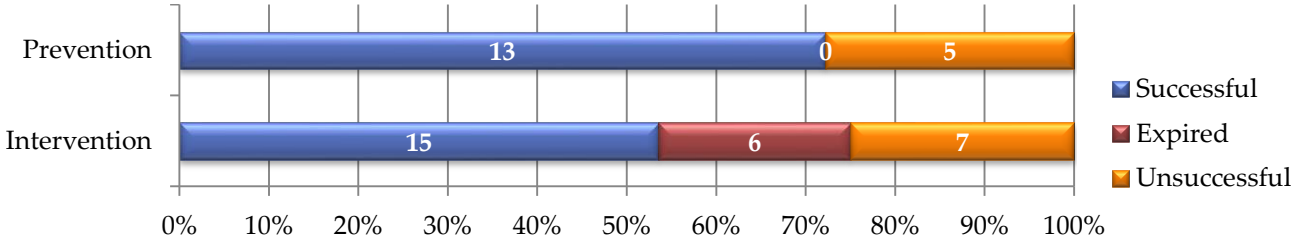


Figure 18. **PRCS completion status of offenders (percentage, number) when GPS is used as prevention versus as an intervention (N=46).**



[48] Using chi-square test for significance. Statistics refer to offenders' first GPS instance.
[49] Using chi-square test for significance; $p<.01$.

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 committed during PRCS in Santa Barbara County[50] 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 PSRA on offender recidivism and public safety in Santa Barbara County. In addition, it is important to note that the following data are only provided for offenders who have already been exited from the program; data on offenders still completing their term will not be reported in order to ensure the most accurate reporting of outcomes.

Violation of PRCS Supervision Terms

Of the 216 exited offenders in the PRCS program from October 2011 through December 2013, 81 (38%) violated the terms of their supervision. Receiving violations was not predicted by ethnicity, age, region of supervision, or sex offender status (see Table 10). However, being male and being gang affiliated did predict the likelihood of offenders committing at least one violation.

A total of 229 official violations were given to 81 offenders. Offenders who were violated on their PRCS terms were often violated under one or more categories each time they received an official violation. Each of these categories was added together to provide a total number of violation types per offender.[51] Of those who did commit violations, a total of 400 violation types were recorded. Offenders committed between 1 and 17 types of violations, with the majority committing between 1 to 5 types of violations (74%; see Table 11). Offenders could receive violations under one of the following categories: substance abuse, treatment, failure to report (FTR), GPS, abscond, do not Molest, Annoy, Threaten, or Harm (MATH; a no contact/restraining order condition), and gang-related violations. Of the 81 offenders violating their PRCS terms, offenders received between up to 12 substance violations; up to 3 treatment violations, up to 6 FTR violations, up to 5 GPS violations, up to 5 absconding violations, up to 2 MATH violations, and up to 1 gang violation per offender. The most common reasons for violations were substance-related (N=52), followed by absconding (N=43), and FTR (N=37; see Figure 19).[52]

[50] Recidivism data are not available for out-of-county events.
[51] Note that offenders receiving multiple official violations with multiple violation categories marked for each as the reason for the violation will have a higher total number of types of violations. The rationale behind this is that if an offender has multiple reasons for a violation but only receives one violation, and is compared to another person who was violated for one less serious reason, merely counting the number of official violations received by offenders is insufficient to capture the variance occurring within each official violation themselves.
[52] Offenders could receive a violation of their PRCS terms under multiple categories.

Table 10. **Demographic variables of PRCS offenders who have received one or more violations as compared to PRCS offenders who have not received any violations (percentage and number of offenders).**[53]

Demographic	Offenders Receiving 1+ Violations	Offenders Not Receiving Any Violations	Significant Differences?[54]
Ethnicity (N=212)			No
Hispanic	36% (43)	64% (76)	
Black	39% (7)	61% (11)	
White	41% (31)	59% (44)	
Age Group (N=216)			No
Up to 25	33% (8)	67% (16)	
25-34.99	43% (33)	57% (43)	
35-44.99	34% (17)	66% (33)	
45-54.99	40% (19)	60% (28)	
55 and over	21% (4)	79% (15)	
Gender (N=216)			Yes[55]
Male	40% (76)	60% (112)	
Female	18% (5)	82% (23)	
Region (N=214)			No
Santa Maria	39% (40)	61% (62)	
Santa Barbara	38% (26)	62% (42)	
Lompoc	32% (14)	68% (30)	
Sex Offender (N=216)			No
Yes	21% (3)	79% (11)	
No	39% (78)	61% (124)	
Gang Affiliated (N=216)			Yes[56]
Yes	54% (28)	46% (24)	
No	32% (53)	68% (111)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=216)			No
Yes	38% (18)	62% (30)	
No	38% (63)	62% (105)	

[53] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 216.

[54] As indicated by chi-square tests of statistically significant difference between groups. In this table, this test indicates the presence of significant differences in distribution of offenders between groups on receipt of violations. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there are not any significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on whether or not offenders received a violation.

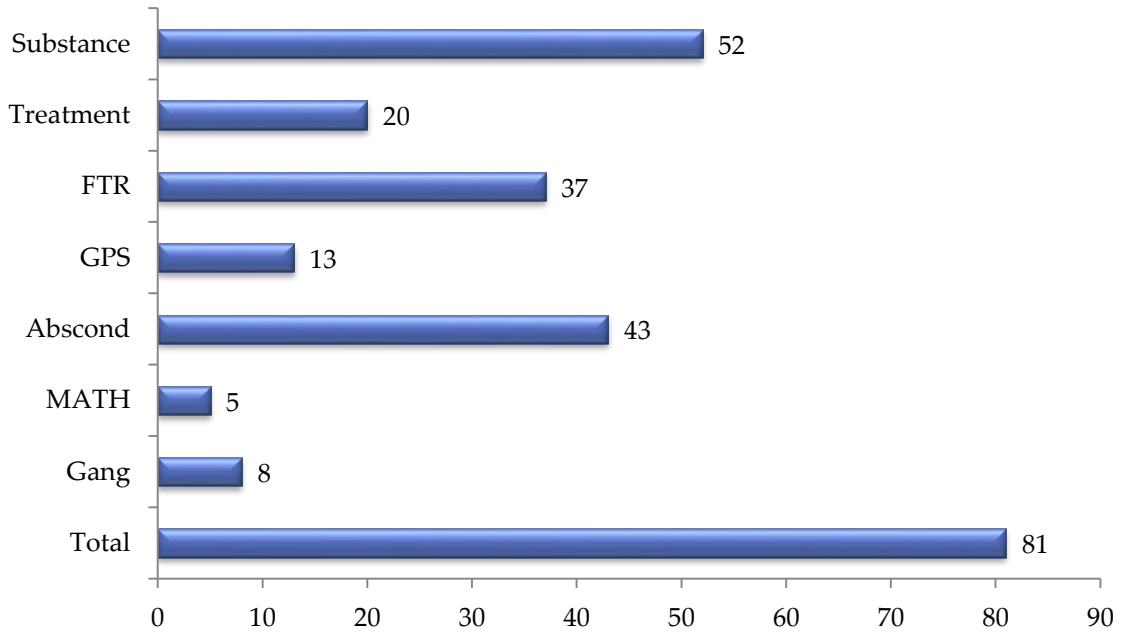
[55] Offenders were found to be significantly different by gender, with females having significantly higher rates of not having a violation than males ($p<.05$). However, the small number of female offenders compared to the large number of male offenders in the analysis warrants caution in interpreting this effect.

[56] Offenders were found to be significantly different by whether or not they were identified as gang affiliated, with those non-gang affiliated offenders having significantly higher rates of not having a violation than those who were identified as gang affiliated ($p<.01$). However, the small number of gang-affiliated offenders compared to the large number of non-gang affiliated offenders in the analysis warrants caution in interpreting this effect.

Table 11. **Total number of violation types committed per offender in PRCS (N=81 offenders).**

Number of Violations	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
1	21	26%
2	11	14%
3	9	11%
4	7	9%
5	11	14%
6	2	2%
7	3	4%
8	3	4%
9	1	1%
11	3	4%
12	1	1%
13	2	2%
15	3	4%
16	3	4%
17	1	1%
TOTAL	***81***	***100%***

Figure 19. **Number of exited PRCS offenders committing each violation type (N=81 offenders).**



COMPAS Scales

The tables below outline differences between PRCS offenders who committed violations while in the program by Recidivism Risk level (Table 12), Violence Risk level (Table 13), and Supervision Level (Table 14).[57] For all three COMPAS scales, the mean number of violations was lowest for the low-risk group and highest for the high-risk group. For the Violence Risk and Supervision Level scales, the mean number of violations for offenders in the low-risk and medium-risk groups were very similar, and the high-risk group exhibited dramatically higher means than the other two groups.

Additional analyses revealed that there were also statistically significant differences between mean number of offender violations based on their categorization within the low, medium, and high categories for each of the COMPAS scales. Within the Recidivism Risk scale, there were statistically significant overall group differences between risk levels of offenders;[58] in particular, significant differences were found on mean number of violations received by offenders in the low category and offenders within the high category. Within the Violence Risk and Supervision Level scales, there were statistically significant overall group differences between risk levels of offenders;[59] in particular, significant differences were found on mean number of violations received by offenders in the low category and offenders within the high category, and between offenders in the medium category and the high category. Thus, offenders in the low and medium categories had significantly lower average violations than those in the high category.

Table 12. **Mean and standard deviation[60] 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 Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	37	0.54	2.18	0	13
Medium	47	1.81	3.78	0	16
High	116	2.50	4.04	0	17
TOTAL	***200***[61]	***1.98***	***3.76***	***0***	***17***

Table 13. **Mean and standard deviation[62] of number of violations committed by Violence Risk level.**

Violence Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Standard Deviation of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	39	0.46	2.09	0	13
Medium	24	0.58	1.21	0	5
High	137	2.65	4.21	0	17
TOTAL	***200***[63]	***1.98***	***3.76***	***0***	***17***

[57] This is analyzed using the total number of types of violations offenders used, not the number of official times they were violated by Probation (as was the case in the prior section).
[58] Using ANOVA; $p<.05$ for overall group analysis.
[59] Using ANOVA; $p<.01$ for overall group analysis of Violence Risk and $p<.001$ for Supervision Level.
[60] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[61] Of the 216 PRCS offenders completing PRCS, Recidivism Risk data were available for 200 offenders.
[62] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[63] Of the 216 PRCS offenders completing PRCS, Violence Risk data were available for 200 offenders.

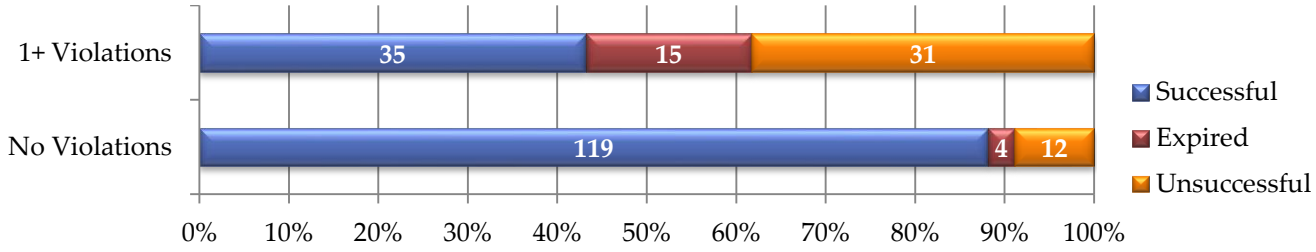
Table 14. **Mean and standard deviation[64] of number of violations committed by Supervision Level.**

Violence Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Standard Deviation of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	29	0.03	0.19	0	1
Medium	29	0.14	0.35	0	1
High	144	2.73	4.20	0	17
TOTAL	***202***[65]	***1.97***	***3.74***	***0***	***17***

PRCS Completion Status

Offender violations were also examined in terms of their PRCS completion status (see Figure 20). Offenders receiving one or more violations had a significantly different distribution of completion statuses than those without any violations.[66] Those without any violations appeared to have a much higher percentage of Successful Early Termination statuses (88%) than those with one or more violations (43%). This finding seems intuitive; offenders who do not violate their PRCS terms would logically seem more likely to successfully complete their supervision. This finding was confirmed by additional analyses; the mean number of violations offenders received during their supervision, by their PRCS completion status, revealed that offenders with a Successful Early Termination status had significantly fewer violations (*M*=.86) than those that received an Expiration status (*M*=4.58) or an Unsuccessful – New Felony status (*M*=4.21).[67]

Figure 20. **PRCS completion status of offenders receiving one or more violation versus those not receiving any violations (N=216 offenders).**



Sanctions

For each type of violation an offender received, there was a sanction associated with that violation; the offender either received a flash incarceration or a supervision revocation. In the case of flash incarcerations, the sanction is not to exceed 10 days in jail, and serves the purpose of a brief form of punishment for the indicated offender noncompliance. In the instance of a supervision revocation, the offender's community supervision terms are revoked and the offender is to serve the remainder of their supervision term in the County jail. Revocation terms far exceed the 10-day incarceration limit imposed by flash incarceration regulations.

Of the 400 total different types of violations committed across 81 violating offenders, there were a total of 229 official PRCS violations associated with these violation types. Of these 229 official violations, 203 resulted in flash

[64] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[65] Of the 216 PRCS offenders completing PRCS, Supervision Level data were available for 202 offenders.
[66] Using chi-square test of significance, $p<.001$.
[67] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.

incarcerations and 26 resulted in supervision revocations. Flash incarcerations were imposed for 2 to 10 days (*M*=9.2 days), with the majority (77%) of flash incarcerations resulting in a 10-day jail sanction (see Table 15). Supervision revocations resulted in jail terms between 56 and 180 days (*M*=161.7 days), with the majority (77%) of revocations resulting in a 180-day jail term (see Table 15).

We are unable to determine the effects of flash incarcerations on recidivism or other offender outcomes at this time. This is primarily due to the fact that all recorded supervision violations resulted in a sanction of jail time; thus, it was unclear if the effect was due to a flash incarceration and/or revocation or if the effect was due to the offender receiving an official violation. Further, there were not any offenders who did not receive jail time in response to an official supervision violation to compare those who received flash incarcerations with, and information on offender unofficial supervision violations was unavailable for analyses.

Table 15. **Distribution of jail days per violation, by flash incarcerations and revocations (N=216 offenders).**

Flash Incarcerations		
Jail Days	***Number of Violations***	***Percentage of Violations***
2	1	<1%
3	3	1%
5	17	8%
6	5	2%
7	6	3%
8	5	2%
9	10	5%
10	156	77%
TOTAL	***203***	***100%***

Revocations		
Jail Days	***Number of Violations***	***Percentage of Violations***
56	1	4%
77	1	4%
84	1	4%
118	1	4%
120	1	4%
150	1	4%
180	20	77%
TOTAL	***26***	***100%***

Charge Convictions During PRCS

NOTE: It is important to emphasize that all of the numbers reported within this section are very preliminary and should be examined with extreme caution. In particular, the number of offenders receiving new charge convictions one year-post release from PRCS should be interpreted very sensitively; not all of the offenders who completed their PRCS supervision have had one year completed since they have been released, and the offenders reported on during the one-year post-release period within the report have also not all had one year completed since release. To date, only 57 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 re-incarceration for offenders who have re-entered the Santa Barbara County community. It is also important to keep in mind the lag time that is sometimes associated with conviction data; an offender may commit a crime but not be convicted of it for some time afterward. Thus, the conviction data may under-reflect the number of crimes being committed. Lastly, it is important to emphasize that all of the present data reflect new convictions within Santa Barbara County only; offenders can and do receive new convictions in other counties. Per the recommendations by the state of California, the reporting of conviction information between counties would improve reporting for all agencies in the state regarding recidivism outcomes of realigned offenders. However, this is a long-term undertaking that would require all counties to work together to achieve this goal, and is not likely to be reflected in the Public Safety Realignment Act data within the next couple of years.

Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 72 offenders (33%) received new charge convictions (see Table 16). Sixty-two offenders received their convictions during their PRCS supervision, across a total of 93 charges; and 10 offenders received their convictions within one

year of completing their PRCS sentence, across 25 charges.[68] Of the 121 total charges, 54 (45%) were felonies, 66 (54%) were misdemeanors, and 1 (1%) was an infraction.

Table 16. **Number of convictions committed by offenders during or after PRCS (N=216 offenders).**

Number of Convictions	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0	144	67%
1	45	21%
2	14	6%
3	6	3%
4	5	2%
5	1	<1%
6	1	<1%
TOTAL	***216***	***100%***

Table 17 shows the average number of days between release from prison and first post-release conviction, of the 72 exited offenders who received a new conviction (*M*=254 days; 8.5 months). Offenders convicted of their first post-release offense during their PRCS supervision did so at an average of 219 days (7.3 months), whereas those convicted of their first post-release offense after completion of their PRCS supervision did so at an average of 471 days (15.7 months). Table 18 further breaks down the time from release from prison to first post-release conviction by time categories of approximately 3 months apart. The time frame where the highest percentage of offenders were convicted of their first post-release offense was within the first three months (24%), followed by the next three months (i.e., 3-6 months post-release; 19%). Overall, the majority (72%) of offenders who received a new conviction post-release from prison received their conviction within one year of release from prison.

Table 17. **Descriptive statistics on first post-release conviction of PRCS offenders (N=72 offenders).**

Term	Number of Offenders	Mean Days from Release to Conviction	Standard Deviation[69] of Days	Minimum Days	Maximum Days
During PRCS	N = 62	219	149	32	560
Within 1 year after PRCS	N = 10	471	219	31	671
TOTAL	***N = 72***	***254***	***181***	***31***	***671***

[68] Of the 121 total convictions, conviction sentencing information was available on 118; these numbers will only add up to 118.
[69] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

Table 18. **Time to conviction for PRCS clients' first post-release conviction by time categories (N=72 offenders)**

Time Category	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0-90 days	17	24%
91-180 days	14	19%
181-270 days	10	14%
271-360 days	11	15%
361-450 days	6	8%
451-540 days	8	11%
Over 540 days	6	8%
Total	***72***	***100%***

Table 19 reflects the charge descriptions for the 122 new charge convictions that PRCS offenders received in Santa Barbara County post-release from prison. Conviction charges varied widely in nature, with a total of 56 different charge descriptions present among the 122 new convictions. Figure 21 shows the breakdown of percentages of convictions by charge category, with the most number of new charge convictions being drug/alcohol related-crimes (30%), closely followed by other crimes (27%) and property/theft crimes (23%). Almost half (44%) of the new charge convictions were for felony charges. It is important to note that a small percentage (5%) of PRCS new convictions represented crimes committed prior to the offender serving their initial prison sentence but not receiving a conviction until after their release onto PRCS. For example, the two murder charges in the new conviction table below represent crimes committed prior to the offenders serving their initial prison sentence; however, these particular cases may take longer to gather evidence and file charges than other minor charges, and thus are not actually representative of crimes committed while under PRCS supervision but rather reflect crimes committed prior to PRCS. These crimes are indicated as being such by footnotes within the table.

Figure 21. **Percentage of new PRCS convictions falling under the different charge categories.**

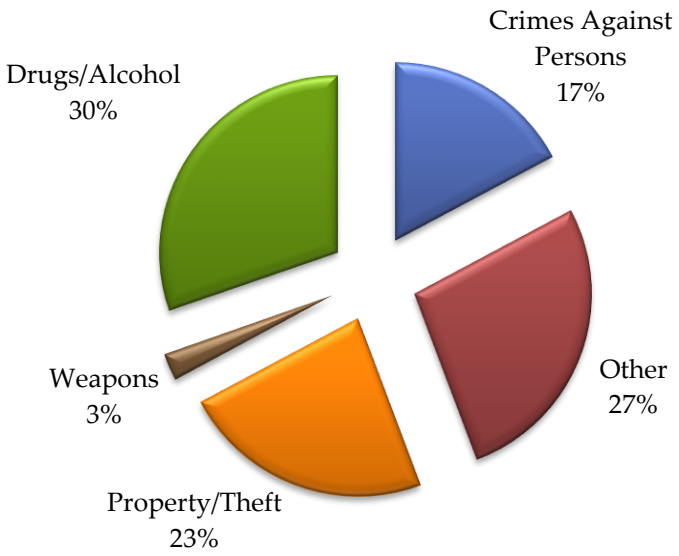


Table 19. **Descriptive statistics on first post-release conviction of PRCS offenders (N=72 offenders).**

Crimes Against a Person		*Property and Theft Crimes*	
3	Battery	**11**	Burglary[70]
3	Batty on peace officer/emergency personnel	**5**	Receive/etc. known stolen property
3	Inflict corporal injury on spouse/cohabitant	**2**	Burglary – Non residential
2	Battery: Spouse/ex spouse/date/etc.	**2**	Fraud to obtain aid
2	Murder[71]	**2**	Petty theft with prior jail term
1	Assault with deadly weapon: Force likely GBI	**2**	Take vehicle without owner's consent/vehicle theft
1	Assault with deadly weapon: Force likely GBI (not firearm)[72]	**1**	Vandalism less than $400
1	False imprisonment with violence/etc.	**1**	Carjacking[73]
1	Hit and run with injury or death	**1**	Petty theft with priors
1	Lewd or lascivious acts w/child under 14 yrs	**1**	Received known stolen property $400+
1	Prevent/dissuade witness victim by threat	*Drug and Alcohol-Related Crimes*	
1	Robbery	**10**	Disorderly conduct: Intox drug/alcohol
1	Voluntary manslaughter	**7**	Possess controlled substance
Other		**6**	Use/under influence of controlled substance
9	Obstruct/resist/etc. public/peace officer/emer	**3**	Possess controlled substance paraphernalia
5	Drive while license suspended for DUI	**2**	DUI alcohol 0.08 percent or greater
3	Drive without license	**2**	Possess controlled substance for sale
3	False identification to specific peace officer	**1**	DUI alcohol/drugs
2	Fight/challenge fight public place	**1**	Possess concentrated cannabis
1	Aggravated trespass	**1**	Possess controlled substance in prison/jail/etc.
1	Drive while license suspended	**1**	Possess hypodermic needle/syringe
1	Driver, unlicensed	**1**	Possess narcotic controlled substance
1	Evade PO: Disregard safety	**1**	Transport/sell narcotic/controlled substance
1	Participate in criminal street gang[74]	**1**	Transp/etc. controlled substance
1	Trespass: Land under cultivation	*Weapons-Related Crimes*	
1	Trespass: Refuse to leave private property	**2**	Felon/etc. possess/etc. firearm
1	Trespass: Occupy property without consent	**1**	Possess firearm by a felon
1	Violate court order to prevent domestic violence		
1	Transient failure to register/update/notify		
1	Felon in possession of ammunition		

Analysis of the association between offenders receiving a violation of their supervision terms and a new conviction was examined for the purposes of the present report. Findings indicated that offenders who received one or more violations had significantly higher distributions of also receiving one or more new convictions (65%) than those without any violations of their terms (14%).[75] In addition, analysis of the association between Supervision Level (from the COMPAS) and the percentage of offenders receiving a new conviction versus those who did not revealed a significant association between Supervision Level and new convictions.[76] Specifically,

[70] One of the burglary charges reflects crimes committed, but not convicted, prior to the offender being put on PRCS.
[71] Both of these charges reflect crimes committed, but not convicted, prior to the offenders being put on PRCS.
[72] This charge reflects a crime committed, but not convicted, prior to the offender being put on PRCS.
[73] This charge reflects a crime committed, but not convicted, prior to the offender being put on PRCS.
[74] This charge reflects a crime committed, but not convicted, prior to the offender being put on PRCS.
[75] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.001$.
[76] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.001$.

offenders in the low and medium supervision levels had much lower rates of having one or more new convictions (3% and 3%, respectively) than those in the high supervision level (45%). Conversely, receiving treatment services from ADMHS or another treatment agency did not significantly relate to whether or not offenders received a new conviction.[77] In addition, an analysis of demographic variables in relation to offenders receiving new convictions revealed that none of the demographic variables predicted being convicted of a new offense (see Table 20).

***Table 20*. Demographic variables of PRCS offenders who have received one or more conviction as compared to PRCS offenders who have not received any convictions (percentage and raw number of offenders).[78]**

Demographic	Offenders Receiving 1+ Convictions	Offenders Not Receiving Any Convictions	Significant Differences?[79]
Ethnicity (N=212)			No
Hispanic	31% (37)	69% (82)	
Black	39% (7)	61% (11)	
White	37% (28)	63% (47)	
Age Group (N=216)			No
Up to 25	42% (10)	58% (14)	
25-34.99	30% (23)	70% (53)	
35-44.99	32% (16)	68% (34)	
45-54.99	40% (19)	60% (28)	
55 and over	21% (4)	79% (15)	
Gender (N=216)			No
Male	35% (66)	65% (122)	
Female	21% (6)	79% (22)	
Region (N=214)			No
Santa Maria	33% (34)	67% (68)	
Santa Barbara	29% (20)	71% (48)	
Lompoc	39% (17)	61% (27)	
Sex Offender (N=216)			No
Yes	14% (2)	86% (12)	
No	35% (70)	65% (132)	
Gang Affiliated (N=216)			No
Yes	40% (21)	60% (31)	
No	31% (51)	69% (113)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=216)			No
Yes	29% (14)	71% (34)	
No	35% (58)	66% (110)	

[77] Using chi-square test of significance; $p>.05$.

[78] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 216.

[79] As indicated by chi-square tests of statistically significant difference between groups. In this table, this test indicates the presence of significant differences between groups on whether or not the offenders received a new conviction. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there are not any significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on if they received one or more conviction or if they did not receive any new convictions.

Violations, Convictions, and Unsuccessful New Felony Status

Offenders were compared on a final measure of recidivism. Offenders who had received one or more supervision violations, one or more new convictions, or an exit status of Unsuccessful – New Felony[80] were compared to offenders who did not receive any of those designations. Of the 216 exited offenders in the PRCS program from October 2011 through December 2013, 106 (49%) received violations, new convictions, or an Unsuccessful – New Felony exit status. This measure of recidivism was not predicted by ethnicity, age, or region of supervision (see Table 21). However, being gang affiliated and not having a sex offender status did predict the likelihood of offenders recidivating. In addition, being male was also related to higher recidivism rates, with this difference nearing but not quite reaching statistical significance (p=.06), which may be due to the low sample of females compared to males within this population. All of these significant and near-significant results (i.e., for gender, gang affiliation, sex offender status) should be interpreted cautiously; the number of individuals identified as female, gang affiliated, and of sex offender status are very low compared to their counterpart categories.

[80] Receipt of an exit status of Unsuccessful – New Felony indicates that the offender had received a new felony conviction that had sent them to prison. This designation includes offenders who have received prison sentences in other counties, which is not captured by the new conviction data.

Table 21. **Demographic variables of PRCS offenders who have recidivated on one or more measures (1+ new violations, 1+ new convictions, and/or Unsuccessful New Felony exit status) as compared to PRCS offenders who have not recidivated (percentage and number of offenders).**[81]

Demographic	Offenders Recidivating	Offenders Not Recidivating	Significant Differences?[82]
Ethnicity (N=212)			No
Hispanic	50% (59)	50% (60)	
Black	50% (9)	50% (9)	
White	51% (38)	49% (37)	
Age Group (N=216)			No
Up to 25	54% (13)	46% (11)	
25-34.99	51% (39)	49% (37)	
35-44.99	44% (22)	56% (28)	
45-54.99	57% (27)	43% (20)	
55 and over	26% (5)	74% (14)	
Gender (N=216)			No
Male	52% (97)	48% (91)	
Female	32% (9)	68% (19)	
Region (N=214)			No
Santa Maria	54% (55)	46% (47)	
Santa Barbara	46% (31)	54% (37)	
Lompoc	43% (19)	57% (25)	
Sex Offender (N=216)			Yes[83]
Yes	21% (3)	79% (11)	
No	51% (103)	49% (99)	
Gang Affiliated (N=216)			Yes[84]
Yes	65% (34)	35% (18)	
No	44% (72)	56% (92)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=216)			No
Yes	48% (23)	52% (25)	
No	49% (83)	51% (85)	

[81] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 216.

[82] As indicated by chi-square tests of statistically significant difference between groups. In this table, this test indicates the presence of significant differences in distribution of offenders between groups on recidivism. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there are not any significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on whether or not offenders recidivated.

[83] Offenders were found to be significantly different by whether or not they were identified as sex offenders, with sex offenders having significantly lower rates of not recidivating than non-sex offenders ($p<.05$). However, the small number of sex offenders compared to the large number of non-sex offenders in the analysis warrants caution in interpreting this effect.

[84] Offenders were found to be significantly different by whether or not they were identified as gang affiliated, with those non-gang affiliated offenders having significantly higher rates of not having a violation than those who were identified as gang affiliated ($p<.01$). However, the small number of gang affiliated offenders compared to the large number of non-gang affiliated offenders in the analysis warrants caution in interpreting this effect.

Advanced Analyses

This section includes two sets of advanced analyses that provide a more sophisticated and nuanced lens from which to examine predictors of recidivism in PRCS offenders. These analyses both control for variations between offenders and their trajectories through the criminal justice system to allow for a more accurate understanding of what predicts recidivism.

Survival Analysis

When are offenders at highest risk of receiving new convictions?

In order to examine how the risk of receiving a new conviction varies over time, a survival analysis was performed. Survival analysis is widely used in research evaluating if and when a target event (e.g., recidivism) occurs and how the risk of experiencing the event varies across individuals with different characteristics.

The major strength of survival analysis is that it controls for "censoring," a complication with any study examining event occurrence such as recidivism. Censoring is a missing data problem where the ultimate outcome is unknown at the time of analysis. In this report, the outcome is "recidivism" defined as a new conviction. For example, lifetime recidivism will not be known for all offenders while an offender who has not yet reoffended is still alive. In other words, there are offenders tracked for a certain period of time who have not received convictions by the time our data collection ended (December 31, 2013). Some of them will never be convicted again; others will, but not during the current data collection period. Survival analysis allows us to incorporate all clients in the analysis, without assigning them the event they possess at the end of data collection (in this case, avoiding coding them as "not receiving new convictions"). By assuming that all individuals who remain in the study after data collection ended (or, in this case, is interrupted by the reporting deadline) are representative of people who would have remained in the study had censoring not occurred, survival analysis provides a reliable analysis of risk.

The fundamental tool to summarize the distribution of our event (receiving a new conviction after release) is the Life Table (Table 22), which includes information on the number of people who: were at risk of experiencing recidivism in a particular time interval (column 3, representing offenders that were not convicted or censored in the previous time interval), were convicted in the time interval (column 4) and were censored at the end of the time interval (column 5: offenders not being convicted and not observed anymore after that time interval, that is, people not experiencing the event *yet*). In the sixth column of the table, we present the hazard of receiving a new conviction, that is, the conditional probability that a particular individual will be convicted in a certain interval time, given that he or she was not convicted in any earlier time. The hazard function allows us to examine how the risk of being convicted changes over time, thus identifying the time intervals when offenders are at higher risk of being convicted for a new offense[85]. The last column of the table represents the survival function, including all individuals "surviving" (not being convicted) at a particular time interval.

In order to easily observe patterns over time, the hazard and survival functions were represented graphically.

[85] Considering the small size of the sample including offenders who exited PRCS, we are not going to draw strong conclusions about the risk of being convicted over time; instead, we observe the data at a very descriptive level, hypothesizing possible patterns that will need to be more reliably examined in the future when more people will have exited the program.

Table 22. **Life table describing the number of months until the first conviction for the sample of 216 exited PRCS offenders, as estimated by survival analysis.**[86]

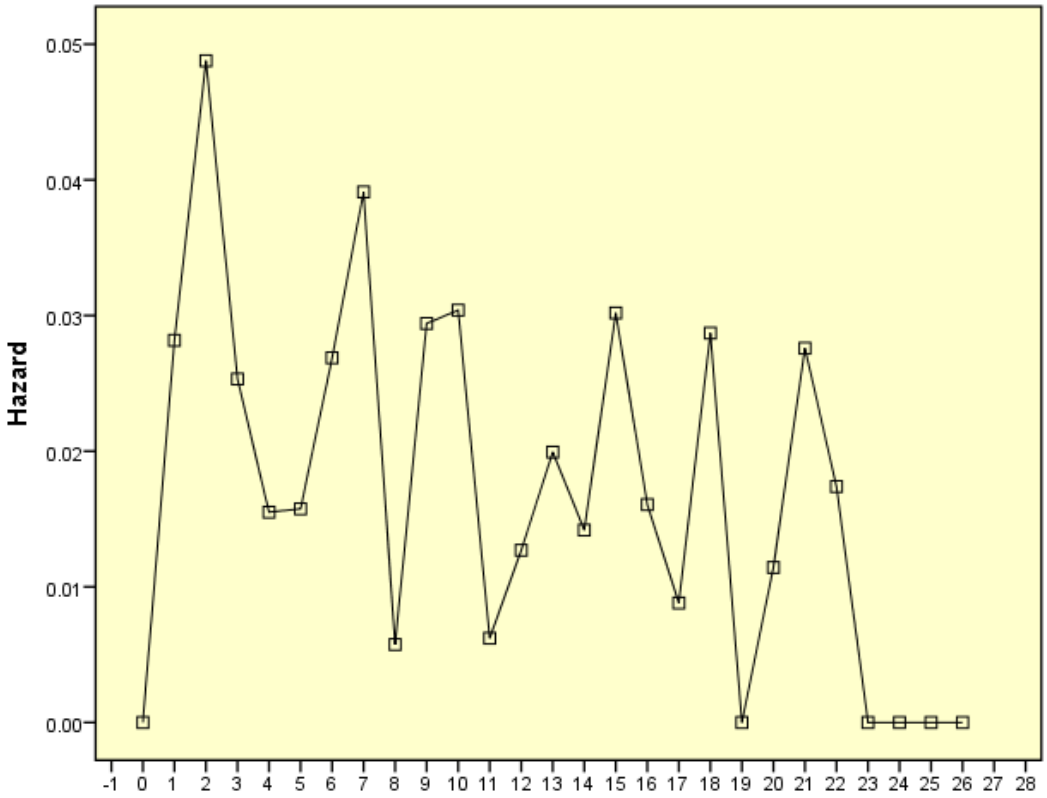
		Numbers			Proportion	
Month	Time interval	Offenders not convicted at the beginning of the month (at risk)	Offenders convicted during the month	Censored at the end of the month	Offenders at the beginning of the month who were convicted during the month	All offenders without convictions at the end of the month
0	[0, 1)	216	0	0	.00	1.00
1	[1, 2)	216	6	0	.03	.97
2	[2, 3)	210	10	0	.05	.93
3	[3, 4)	200	5	0	.03	.90
4	[4, 5)	195	3	0	.02	.89
5	[5, 6)	192	3	0	.02	.88
6	[6, 7)	188.5	5	1	.03	.85
7	[7, 8)	182.5	7	1	.04	.82
8	[8, 9)	174.5	1	1	.01	.81
9	[9, 10)	172.5	5	1	.03	.79
10	[10, 11)	166	5	0	.03	.77
11	[11, 12)	161.5	1	1	.01	.76
12	[12, 13)	158.5	2	3	.01	.75
13	[13, 14)	152	3	6	.02	.74
14	[14, 15)	142	2	8	.01	.73
15	[15, 16)	134.5	4	3	.03	.71
16	[16, 17)	125.5	2	7	.02	.69
17	[17, 18)	114	1	12	.01	.69
18	[18, 19)	106	3	2	.03	.67
19	[19, 20)	97.5	0	9	.00	.67
20	[20, 21)	88	1	10	.01	.66
21	[21, 22)	73.5	2	17	.03	.64
22	[22, 23)	58	1	10	.02	.63
23	[23, 24)	49	0	6	.00	.63
24	[24, 25)	39	0	14	.00	.63
25	[25, 26)	26	0	12	.00	.63
26	[26, 27)	11	0	18	.00	.63
27	[27, 28)	1	0	2	.00	.63

Hazard Function

Figure 22 shows that the risk of receiving a new conviction is characterized by an overall decreasing trend over time. More specifically, we can detect a peak in the risk of being convicted in the second time interval (between the second and the third month). Then, the hazard (risk of recidivism) declines, although the pattern is not regular.

[86] The statistical weights used for prediction at times result in a .5 person, which reflects estimation, not reality.

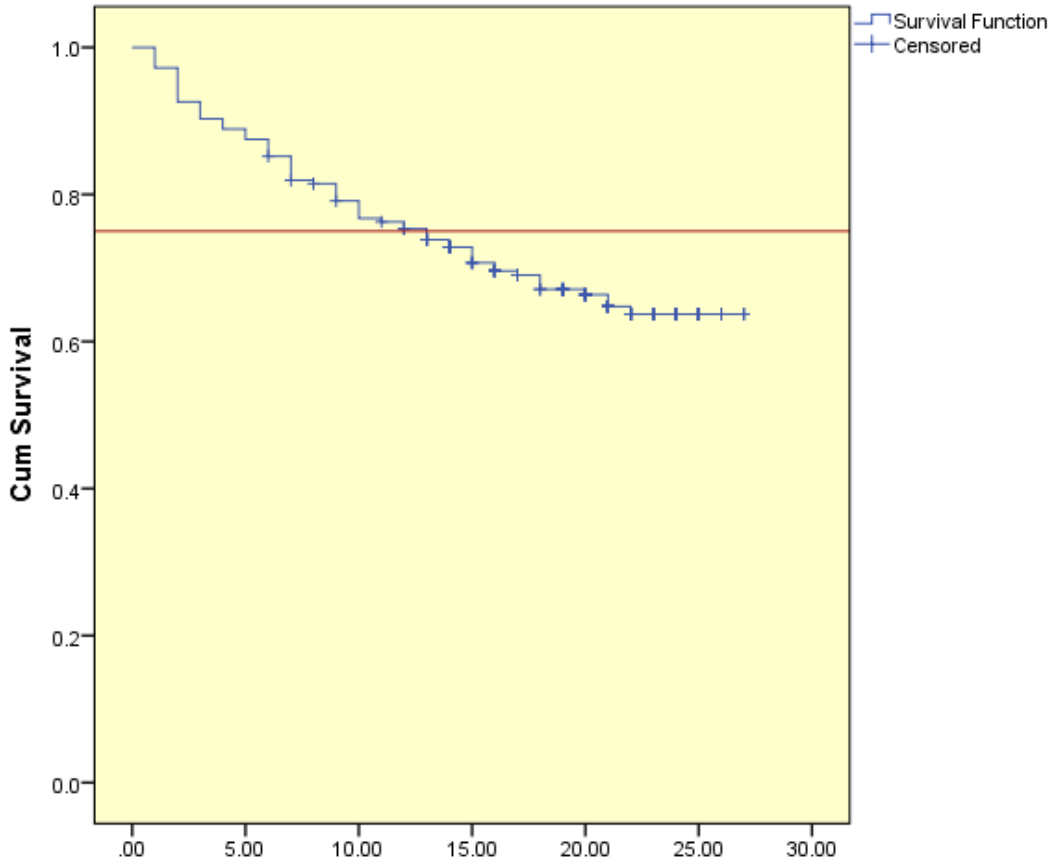
Figure 22. **Hazard function: risk of receiving a new conviction after 1 to 27 months.**



Survival Function

The survival function is an alternative way of looking at new convictions over time (Figure 23): it represents all the offenders that were not convicted in a particular time interval (in other words, it is a cumulative function). When the risk of conviction is high, the survival decreases rapidly, while when the hazard is null or low (no risk of conviction), the survival function is flat (or almost flat). Figure 2 shows that the proportion of people surviving (not being convicted) decreases rapidly in the first months after release, and that this decrease becomes gradually smaller until the function becomes completely flat.

Figure 23. **Survival function of the cumulative proportion of offenders without a conviction after 1 to 27 months.**



A very useful estimate obtainable from the survival function is the *median lifetime*, which identifies the point in time by which half of the sample is predicted to experience the event. In other words, the median lifetime indicates when an "average" PRCS offender gets a new conviction. In our case, due to the rarity of the target event and the small number of offenders having exited the supervision time, the estimated survivor function does not reach 50%. At the end of data collection, 63% of the individuals survived (have not been convicted). Thus, as an alternative, we use as a reference the point in time when 25% of the offenders experience the event. The red line in Figure 23 indicates this point in time, which in our sample is represented by the 13th month. The distribution of the survival function, thus, is indicating that the first year after release from PRCS is critical in terms of risk of reoffending (according to the data available). The time where 25% of offenders receive a new conviction, is very informative when comparing the hazard and survival functions across individuals with different characteristics.

Hazard Function by Individual Characteristics

Survival Analysis can determine if there are different hazard and survival functions based on particular individual characteristics. Although the size of our sample prevents us from being able to draw strong conclusions about the effects of these characteristics (i.e., about the effect of these predictors in influencing the risk of being convicted), we displayed the hazard function in different groups and observed the differences in patterns of risk across these groups. In the future, when more offenders will be exited from the program, it will be possible

to estimate the effects of predictors on the risk of new convictions over time with a higher reliability. In this study, we considered gang membership and mental health needs as possible predictors.

Figure 24 represents the risk of receiving a new conviction over time by gang membership. Overall, the risk of receiving a new conviction is higher for gang members compared to offenders not affiliated with a gang. Considering the 75th percentile lifetime, we can also note that, while for non gang members the time by which 25% of offenders receive a new conviction (as displayed in Figure 25 by the red line) is the 15th month, for gang members is earlier: during the 9th month. However, this difference was not statistically significant (perhaps partly due to the small size of our sample).

Figure 24. **Hazard function by gang membership: Risk of receiving a new conviction after 1 to 27 months for gang and non-gang members.**

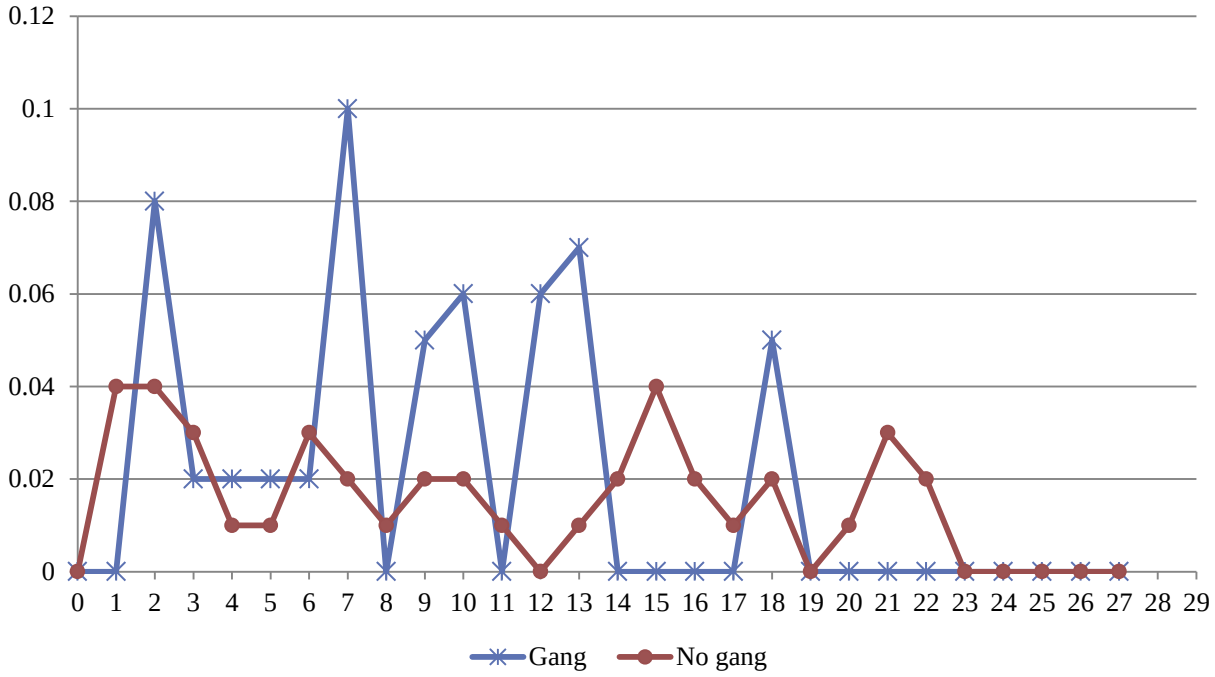


Figure 25. **Survival function. Cumulative proportion of offenders without a conviction after 1 to 27 months for gang and non-gang members.**

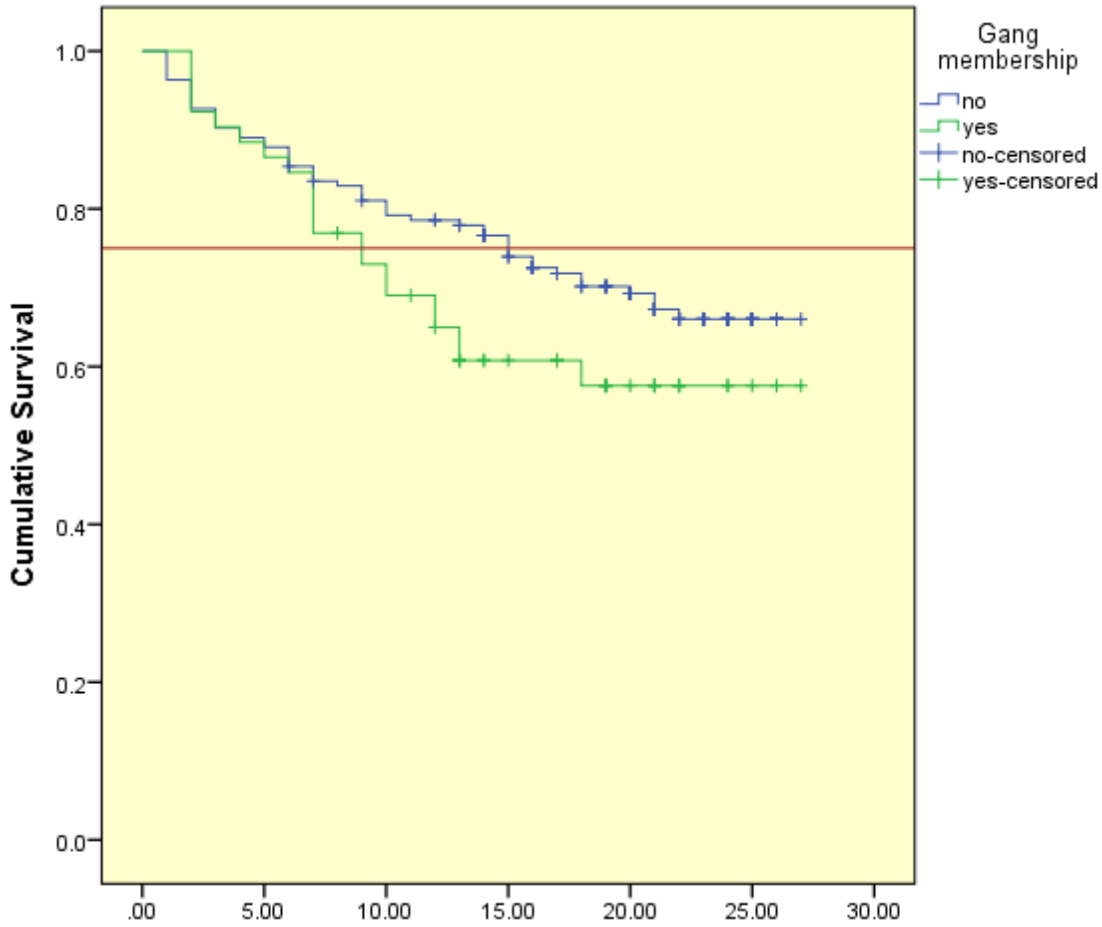


Figure 26 shows the hazard function for offenders with and without mental health needs. The graph presents a very complex distribution of risk where it is not possible to detect a regular pattern: during different time intervals, the risk of receiving a new conviction is higher for people with mental health needs (e.g., months 6th and 7th), while in other time intervals the opposite occurs (e.g., the 2nd month). Overall, the 75th percentile lifetime was different across groups (as displayed in Figure 27 by the red line), with the 25% of offenders with mental health needs recidivating earlier (10th month) than offenders without mental health needs (13th month, although the difference was not statistically significant).

Figure 26. **Hazard function by mental health needs: risk of receiving a new conviction after 1 to 27 months for offenders with and without mental health needs.**

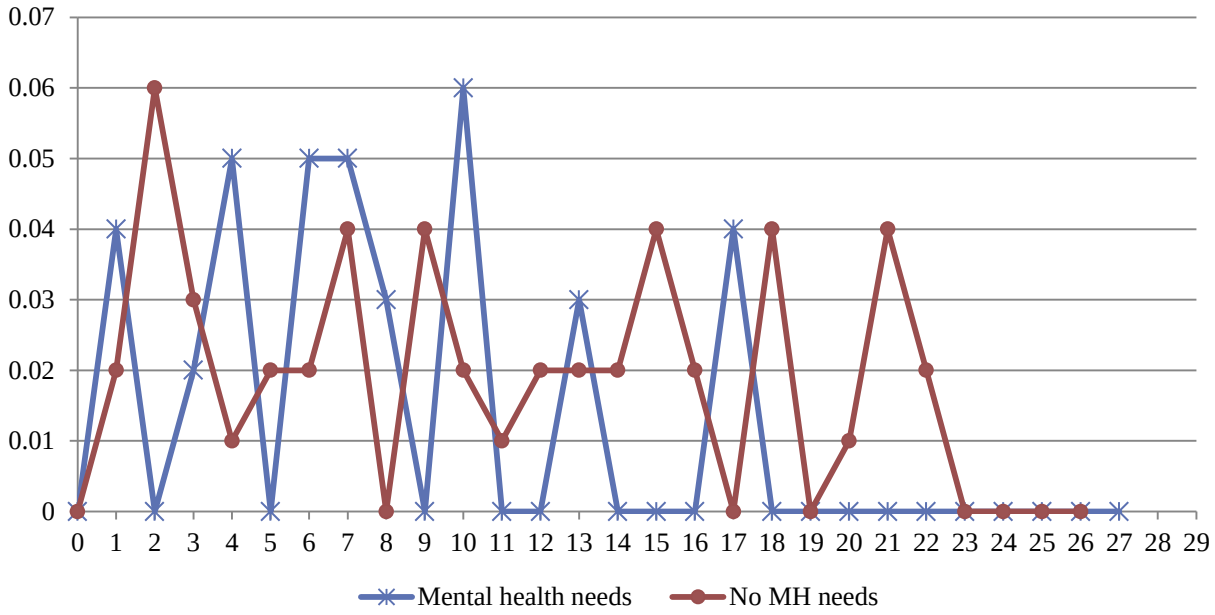
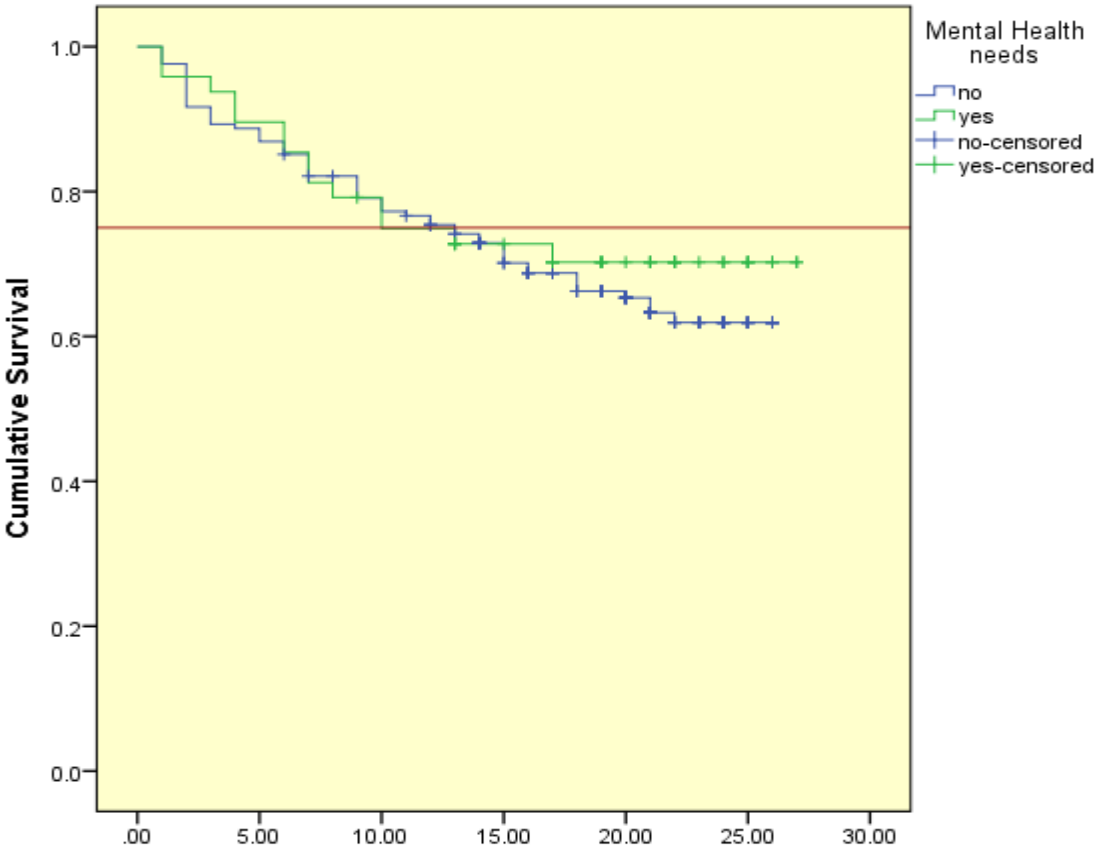


Figure 27. **Survival function: Cumulative proportion of offenders without a conviction after 1 to 27 months for offenders with and without mental health needs.**



The differences observed in the hazard and survival distributions need to be interpreted with caution, since many offenders have not completed the PRCS supervision yet. The differences observed may be influenced by other aspects of the offenders experience (e.g., if and when they receive treatments, what kind of treatment, how many, when). Future studies conducted on a larger sample of PRCS offenders will allow a better understanding of when PRCS offenders are at higher risk of receiving a new conviction, and how this risk varies and can be reduced across people with different characteristics or a different supervision experience (e.g., in terms of treatments received, supervision contacts, etc.).

Discussion and Implications

Survival analysis estimated how long it takes for clients to reoffend and the factors related to when offenders reoffended. This advanced statistical technique can predict these factors even though offenders have exited at various time points and been exited for shorter or longer amounts of time. Results indicated that by December 2013, 37% of clients who excited PRCS had reoffended at some point after their release into the community. Interestingly, by the 13th month post-release, 25% of clients had reoffended. Thus, the first 13 months after an offender has been released into the community are critical for helping them avoid re-offense.

Not enough clients have exited from PRCS to investigate factors related to when offenders reoffend in detail. However, preliminary analysis demonstrates that gang membership appears to affect survival. That is, offenders with a gang status are more likely to reoffend and to reoffend sooner than offenders without a gang status. Additional numbers in future reports will allow for more power to detect important factors related to "survival" post-release. Better understanding survival will help provide direction regarding what factors need to be addressed better or in a different way in order to increase survival and what is the best time to intervene on specific factors (e.g., what is the ideal time after release to begin a treatment).

Logistic Regression

The association between offender characteristics and recidivism: What predicts new convictions?

After examining the associations between several offender characteristics and recidivism in the sections above, the simultaneous effect of these characteristics was evaluated through logistic regression. Specifically, we measured the association between multiple aspects of the offender experience and recidivism, above and beyond the potential effects of demographic, criminal, and mental health characteristics. By simultaneously evaluating the effect of multiple factors, each association with recidivism is estimated for its own unique influence on recidivism, taking into account the effect of any other variable.

Understanding the factors that influence recidivism in the PRCS population is critical in order to develop more effective strategies to rehabilitate offenders in the future. By identifying demographic characteristics associated with higher rates of recidivism, it is possible to develop tailored interventions for high risk offenders; by evaluating the association between the COMPAS score (in terms of suggested supervision levels) and violations, on the one hand, and recidivism, on the other hand, it is possible to identify groups of offenders that need greater supervision and treatments. Moreover, it is critical to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments in reducing the likelihood of recidivism, in order to decide the interventions to implement in the future.

Analytic Strategy

Several demographic, criminal, and mental health characteristics were included as predictors in the regression models, in order to estimate if they were associated with new convictions (and to control for their influence while estimating the effect of other factors):

- Gender
- Age
- Minority Status (yes/no)
- Gang membership (yes/no)
- Mental health needs (yes/no)

Besides the effects of these characteristics, three factors were examined to evaluate their potential influence on recidivism:

- The suggested *supervision level* (as measured by the COMPAS scale);
- Having committed *violations* during the supervision time (at least one violation of any kind, at least a substance-related violation, at least one failure to report violation, at least one abscond violation);
- Having received *treatments* during the supervision time (at least one).

A series of models was developed to test associations with four outcomes. Each analysis included three models: in Model A only one predictor was included (along with demographic, criminal, and mental health characteristics): supervision level. In Model B, violations were added as predictor; in Model C, having received at least one treatment was also included. This strategy was adopted to determine if associations between different predictors and recidivism changed after including other variables. The same series of models (A, B, C) examined different types of violations (at least one violation of any kind, at least a substance-related violation, at least one failure to report violation, at least one abscond violation[87]), thus being able to examine whether some kind of violations were more strongly related to the likelihood of receiving a new conviction.

The findings described in the tables represent odds ratios (OR): they quantify the strength of the association between the predictors and recidivism. When an odd ratio is lower than 1, it means that this factor is associated with a lower probability of recidivism. When the odd ratio is higher than 1, the factor is associated with a higher likelihood of recidivism.

Results

Table 23 shows the associations between the predictors examined and new convictions[88]. Model A in Table 23 shows the association between demographic, criminal, mental health characteristics, supervision levels, and new convictions. The findings show that gender, age, gang membership and mental health status were not associated with a higher or lower likelihood of receiving new convictions. In contrast, the supervision level was associated with new convictions: although there were no differences between low and medium supervision levels, offenders identified as needing high levels of supervision were almost 5 times more likely to receive a new conviction compared to offenders with low levels of supervision[89]. In the second model (B), once violations were included in the model, supervision level is no longer significantly associated with new convictions. This model shows that offenders committing at least one violation are more than 8 times more likely to receive a new conviction. In other words, when we only have information about the supervision level, this helps us in predicting the likelihood of a

[87] The violations to examine were chosen based on the total number of people committing them: only violations occurring with a certain frequency allowed the estimation of their effects with this statistical strategy.

[88] Across all the tables, the asterisks and numbers in bold represents statistically significant results: * p <.05, ** p <.01, ***p <.001

[89] In the analysis, high and medium levels of supervision were compared with low levels.

new conviction. However, also considering violations represents a stronger predictor of recidivism (possibly because supervision level may predict violations, which in turn may predict new convictions).

Table 23. **Associations between demographic, criminal, mental health characteristics, supervision level, violation (any kind), treatments, and new convictions (n = 216).**

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL B) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL C) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	.49 (.18-1.35)	.75 (.24-2.33)	.76 (.25-2.37)
Age	1.00 (.97-1.02)	1.00 (.97-1.03)	1.00 (.97-1.03)
Minority status	.60 (.30-1.18)	.73 (.34-1.55)	.72 (.34-1.55)
Gang membership	.84 (.39-1.80)	1.18 (.50-2.81)	1.17 (.49-2.79)
Mental health needs	.79 (.37-1.70)	.70 (.29-1.65)	.70 (.30-1.68)
Supervision level (medium)	.20 (.02-1.76)	.14 (.01-1.33)	.14 (.01-1.40)
Supervision level (high)	**4.80 (1.86-12.37)****	2.08 (.74-5.86)	2.17 (.74-6.30)
Violations (any kind)		**8.68 (4.13-18.28)*****	**8.88 (4.14-19.04)*****
Treatments (at least one)			.88 (.36-2.16)

In the last model (C), having received at least one treatment was added to the model. The results show that, after taking into account the other predictors, there was no association between treatments and the likelihood of receiving a new conviction. It is important to note the discrepancy between this finding and the analysis of the simple association between treatment and conviction (see Table 24), which showed a positive association between treatments and recidivism. It is plausible that this association was due to differences in offenders risk levels (not only as measured by the COMPAS scale, but also for other factors, such as a difficult family situation, unemployment, a low socioeconomic status), with high-risk offenders needing and thus receiving more treatments. However, when controlling for risk levels (as measured by the COMPAS scale), offenders receiving treatments are no longer at higher risk of new conviction, thus indicating that the likelihood of recidivating for people receiving treatments is similar to offenders not receiving treatments. When considering the results related with treatments, it is important to note that the confidence intervals range from less than 1 (.36, indicating a lower likelihood of recidivism) and more than 1 (2.16, indicating a higher likelihood of receiving a new conviction). It is possible that the effectiveness of treatments varies widely based on the specific type of intervention received or depending on other factors not taken into account.

Table 24. **Association between treatment and receiving new convictions (n = 216).**[90]

Treatment Services Received	**No Convictions**	**At Least One Conviction**	**Total**
None	77% (43)	23% (13)	100% (56)
At Least One	63% (101)	37% (59)	100% (160)
Total	***67% (144)***	***33% (72)***	***100% (216)***

[90] Significance was estimated using a chi-square test; p=.06.

When conducting the same analyses including specific kind of violations (instead of at least one violation of any kind), we obtained similar results (Tables 25-27). More specifically, violations related to substance use were associated with a 5 times higher likelihood of receiving a new conviction (OR= 5.57; see Table 25), as compared with offenders not violating or committing another kind of violation. When including substance-related violations in the model, the association between supervision level (high vs. low) and new convictions remained significant, indicating that the suggested supervision level and substance violations have independent effects in predicting new convictions.

Table 25. **Associations between demographic, criminal, mental health characteristics, supervision level, violation (substance), treatments and new convictions (n = 216).**

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL B) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL C) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	.49 (.18-1.45)	.64 (.22-1.84)	.64 (.22-1.85)
Age	1.00 (.97-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)
Minority status	.60 (.30-1.18)	.70 (.34-1.44)	.70 (.34-1.44)
Gang membership	.84 (.39-1.80)	1.22 (.52-2.85)	1.22 (.52-2.85)
Mental health needs	.79 (.37-1.70)	.76 (.33-1.73)	.76 (.33-1.74)
Supervision level (medium)	.20 (.02-1.76)	.21 (.02-1.84)	.21 (.02-1.88)
Supervision level (high)	**4.80 (1.86-12.37)****	**2.73 (1.02-7.32)***	**2.75 (.99-7.63)***
Violations (substance)		**5.54 (2.55-12.01)*****	**5.57 (2.52-12.28)*****
Treatments (at least one)			.97 (.42-2.24)

The violation consisting in failure to report shows a strong association with the likelihood of receiving new convictions (see Table 26): offenders having at least one of this type of violations were more than 11 times more likely to receive a new conviction (OR= 11.40).

Table 26. **Associations between demographic, criminal, mental health characteristics, supervision level, violations (failure to report), treatments and new convictions (n = 216).**

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL B) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL C) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	.49 (.18-1.45)	.72 (.23-2.07)	.71 (.25-2.04)
Age	1.00 (.97-1.02)	.98 (.95-1.01)	.98 (.95-1.01)
Minority status	.60 (.30-1.18)	.67 (.32-1.43)	.69 (.32-1.46)
Gang membership	.84 (.39-1.80)	1.18 (.50-2.80)	1.20 (.50-2.87)
Mental health needs	.79 (.37-1.70)	1.07 (.47-2.43)	1.04 (.46-2.37)
Supervision level (medium)	.20 (.02-1.76)	.20 (.02-1.75)	.18 (.02-1.67)
Supervision level (high)	**4.80 (1.86-12.37)****	**2.73 (1.03-7.24)***	2.53 (.92-6.96)
Violations (FTR)		**11.58 (4.23-31.73)*****	**11.40 (4.16-31.24)*****
Treatments (at least one)			1.27 (.54-2.99)

Finally, we obtained similar findings when including the abscond violations among predictors (Table 27), with absconded offenders being almost 8 times more likely to have a new conviction. The association between supervision level (high vs. low) and new convictions remained significant after including abscond violation in the model, indicating that the suggested supervision level and these types of violation have independent effects in predicting recidivism. Similarly to what found in the first models, having attended treatments was not associated with the likelihood of receiving a new conviction.

Table 27. **Associations between demographic, criminal, mental health characteristics, supervision level, violations (abscond), treatments and new convictions (n = 216).**

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL B) OR (CI)	**Convictions** (MODEL C) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	.49 (.18-1.45)	.79 (.28-2.23)	.78 (.28-2.20)
Age	1.00 (.97-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)
Minority status	.60 (.30-1.18)	.62 (.30-1.29)	.63 (.30-1.30)
Gang membership	.84 (.39-1.80)	1.28 (.54-3.02)	1.29 (.55-3.07)
Mental health needs	.79 (.37-1.70)	.16 (.02-1.59)	1.01 (.45-2.28)
Supervision level (medium)	.20 (.02-1.76)		.16 (.02-1.54)
Supervision level (high)	**4.80 (1.86-12.37)****	**3.59 (1.36-9.53)***	**3.40 (1.24-9.32)***
Violations (Abscond)		**7.87 (3.30-18.78)*****	**7.74 (3.24-8.50)*****
Treatments (at least one)			1.19 (.51-2.78)

Discussion and Implications

Overall, these findings showed that demographic characteristics of offenders don't seem to influence the likelihood of receiving a new conviction. Similarly, gang membership and having mental health needs did not predict a different likelihood of recidivating. This would suggest that there is no need to differentiate the supervision and services provided to offenders with different demographic backgrounds. However, the small number of females in the sample (*N*=28) highly limited the power of detecting statistically significant effects in terms of gender differences. Moreover, when looking at the confidence intervals (CI) of the estimated effects of gang membership and mental health needs, we can see that their range encompasses values lower than 1 as well as higher than 1. This means that for some gang members, as well as for some people with mental health needs, the likelihood of recidivating is higher, while for others the likelihood of receiving new convictions is lower. These different effects may derive, for example, from a different level of involvement in the gang activities or from the different mental health problem that was diagnosed to the offenders.

Unfortunately, the small size of the sample and the lack of information about the levels of involvement with gang prevent us from empirically evaluating these hypotheses. According to our findings, the supervision levels of offenders, as measured by the COMPAS scale, are reliable indicators of the likelihood to recidivate: offenders in the high supervision level category are at greater risk of reoffending. An even more powerful predictor of recidivism is having committed a violation. Indeed, offenders having at least one violation (any kind, substance, failure to report, abscond) appeared to be between 5 and 11 times more likely to receive a new conviction. These findings suggest that offenders categorized as "high supervision" based on their recidivism and violence risks, and having violated the terms of their supervision, should be the target of more intensive and tailored interventions.

Finally, our findings showed no association between attending a treatment and the likelihood of receiving a new conviction. As anticipated, this results show that, once the risk levels of offenders are taken into account, people attending treatments are no longer at greater risk of receiving a conviction for a new crime. More specifically, it was not possible to detect the effect of treatments because the likelihood of recidivating for some people attending treatments was higher compared to people not receiving treatments while for other offenders who have attended treatments was lower. This could be due to the fact that, besides offenders recidivism and violence risk, clients receiving treatments may be more in need of intervention; they could present more risk factors than people not receiving treatments, such as being unemployed or living in a disadvantaged area. Moreover, it is possible that different type of programs have different effects on the likelihood of receiving a new conviction: for example, cognitive-behavioral intervention may be more effective that deterrence-based intervention. At the same time, the frequency of attendance to the program and the fidelity of implementation of the services provided may have a role in influencing the effectiveness of treatments. Finally, time may be influencing treatment effectiveness, with interventions implemented at the beginning of the supervision period being more effective. Without being able to reliably classify the programs and control for these characteristics, the possibility of evaluating treatment effectiveness is limited. Future evaluations of PSRA effects of services should collect more detailed information about the programs in order to be able to evaluate what interventions are effective in reducing recidivism.

Follow-Up Analyses

In response to initial report findings, two additional data questions arose that were examined closer through follow-up analyses:

1. Are there any variables within gang-involved offender populations that predict lower recidivism rates among this population (i.e., variables that predict which gang members will and will not reoffend)?
2. Are there any specific treatment programs that are more effective than others?

Gang-Involved Offenders

The associations between all demographic and COMPAS variables were examined using chi-square and regression analyses, but no significant differences were found between gang-involved offenders who recidivated and those who did not. Further evaluations will consider the use of additional information and variables to better predict outcomes with this population.

Effective Treatment Program

The data were examined in order to determine if there were any treatment programs where: (a) there were enough participants to provide at least preliminary analyses, and (b) the outcomes for participating offenders appeared to be favorable. Probation was also particularly interested in outcomes for one of the programs, Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R). Upon examination, this program had met requirements (a) and (b); program outcomes were then explored further.

The influence of R&R was examined by comparing the following groups: (1) offenders who received one or more service from R&R, (2) offenders who received other treatment services (but did not receive any services from R&R), and (3) offenders who did not receive any treatment services from any agency. Results indicated that there were significant differences between the three groups of offenders on whether or not offenders received one or

more new convictions.[91] In particular, offenders who participated in R&R were significantly less likely to receive one or more new convictions (31%) than offenders who participated in treatment regimens that did not include R&R (47%), though this difference was not as prominent when compared to offenders who did not receive any treatment (23%).

Significant differences also emerged when considering offender violations during PRCS.[92] Offenders who participated in R&R were less likely to receive one or more violations (43%) than those receiving treatments other than R&R (49%). However, offenders not receiving any treatment were even less likely to receive one or more violations during their PRCS supervision (16%) than any of the offenders receiving any form of treatment. This difference may be explained by the fact that treatment agencies are often in contact with Probation regarding offender progress and behavior, which subsequently makes the offenders more susceptible to being caught for behaviors that were in contrast to their supervision terms than offenders who do not have this extra supervision (i.e., offenders not participating in treatment).

When considering PRCS exit status, there were not any statistically significant differences between groups when considering all three groups of offenders[93], however there were observable differences in the distributions of the groups of offenders on whether or not they achieved an Unsuccessful – New Felony or Successful Early Termination status. In particular, offenders who participated in R&R were less likely (16%) to receive an Unsuccessful – New Felony status, as compared to those who received other treatments but not R&R (30%), and those who did not receive any treatment (20%). Similarly, offenders who participated in R&R were more likely to achieve a Successful Early Termination status (77%) than those who participated in other treatments (60%) or did not participate in any treatment (70%).

The analyses indicate that participation in R&R promotes superior outcomes to offenders who participate in other treatments that exclude R&R in their regimen. However, findings are mixed in comparing offenders who participate in R&R to those who receive no treatment at all. The reason for this may be that offenders that do not receive any treatment did not actually need the treatment services offered, they may have obtained employment or had other prosocial obligations that interfered with a treatment schedule, or a number of other possible explanations. However, these data do not necessarily suggest that not receiving treatment in itself is a better intervention than receiving treatment.

[91] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.05$.
[92] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.001$.
[93] Using chi-square test of significance; $p>.05$.

Summary of Preliminary PRCS Data Evaluation

- Between October 2011 and December 2013, a total of 631 offenders were placed on PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Six of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice.
- The majority of the offenders were male (88.7%) and Hispanic (58%). The average age of PRCS offenders was 37.8 years old, most of offenders are designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (45%), 4% have a sex offender status, 24% have been identified to be gang affiliated, and 18% had been designated as having mental health needs upon release from prison.

Completed Offenders

- A total of 318 offenders that had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program at the time of the report. Thirty-three of the exited offenders were deported, 62 were transferred, and seven became deceased during their PRCS supervision. Thus, a total of 216 offenders were reported on as those who had completed the PRCS program.
- The majority of the 216 exited PRCS offenders completed their PRCS terms with a completion status of Successful Early Termination (71%), followed by Expiration (9%), and Unsuccessful – New Felony (20%).
    - There were differences based on demographic variables on offender exit status, however none except for gender were significant.
    - The majority of PRCS offenders overall fell into the High categories for the COMPAS scales Recidivism Risk (58%), Violence Risk (69%), and Supervision Level (71%).
    - For both Violence and Recidivism Risk, offenders achieving a Successful Early Termination status exhibited significantly lower mean risk scores than the Expired and Unsuccessful offenders.
    - Offenders in the low Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level categories were also more likely to receive a Successful Early Termination status than those in the Medium or High categories.
- Significant differences were found for the following demographic variables on COMPAS scales:
    - For Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being of older age, female, having a sex offender status, and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of lower recidivism risk groups than their counterpart categories.
    - For Supervision Level categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being female and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of lower supervision levels than their counterpart categories.
    - Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level categories differed significantly based on offender age,[94] with offenders in the low category being significantly older than those in the medium and high categories. Thus, offenders who are older are more likely to be identified as falling within the low risk and supervision categories.

Mental Health and Treatment Services During PRCS

- Of the 216 PRCS offenders that exited the program, a total of 48 (22%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record.
    - Of these 48 individuals, 46 (96%) received treatment from either ADMHS or an outside agency in the County.
    - Of the 168 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 119 (71%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison.

[94] Using an ANOVA, at $p<.001$ for the overall group analysis.

- A total of 70 of the 216 exited PRCS offenders had an available mental health diagnosis, across 94 different diagnoses. The most common disorders were Substance-Related Disorders.
- 165 offenders (76%) received any form of treatment services from either ADMHS or another local treatment agency.
    - 129 (60%) offenders received at least one ADMHS service or treatment from another agency, 36 offenders (17%) received treatment from both ADMHS and an outside treatment agency, and 51 (23%) offenders did not receive either.
    - Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had nearly identical distributions of exit statuses.
- 28 of the 48 offenders with mental health needs from prison (58%) received any ADMHS services, and 13 of the 168 offenders without identified mental health needs from prison (8%) received any ADMHS services.
- Of the 41 offenders receiving ADMHS services: 5 (12%) received crisis-related services, 36 (88%) received medication-related services, and 30 (73%) received other therapeutic services.
- 160 (74%) offenders participated in treatment from other agencies, including 42 (88%) of those identified as having MH needs from prison, and 119 (71%) without identified mental health needs from prison.
    - Treatment types included educational/vocational training, residential/sober living programs, outpatient programs, detoxification, and GPS monitoring.
    - There did not appear to be any differences in PRCS exit status based on the type of treatment that offenders engaged in.

GPS Monitoring

- 46 offenders received GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. Six individuals were placed on GPS twice.
- The majority of offenders received a successful completion status from GPS for their first time on GPS (56%), as well as for their second time on GPS (83%).
- Completion of GPS (successful, no fault, unsuccessful) did not appear to differ significantly if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method.

Violations and Recidivism

- 81 (38%) of offenders violated the terms of their supervision, receiving a total of 229 official violations. 400 total violation types were recorded across the 229 violations received.
    - Of those receiving violations, approximately half (51%) received between 1 and 3 total violations.
    - Of these 229 official violations, 203 resulted in flash incarcerations and 26 resulted in supervision revocations.
    - Flash incarcerations were imposed for 2 to 10 days (*M*=9.2 days), with the majority (77%) of flash incarcerations resulting in a 10-day jail sanction.
    - Supervision revocations resulted in jail terms between 56 and 180 days (*M*=161.7 days), with the majority (77%) of revocations resulting in a 180-day jail term.
- Being male and being gang affiliated did appear to predict the likelihood of offenders committing at least one violation.
- The most common reasons for violations were substance-related (N=52), followed by absconding (N=43), and FTR (N=37), as indicated by the number of offenders receiving at least one violation within those categories.
- For all three COMPAS scales, the mean number of violations was significantly lower for the low-risk group than the mean number of violations in the high-risk group.

- The mean number of violations offenders received during their supervision, by their PRCS completion status, revealed that offenders with a Successful Early Termination status had significantly fewer violations (*M*=.86) than those that received an Expiration status (*M*=4.58) or an Unsuccessful – New Felony status (*M*=4.21).
    - In addition, those without any violations appeared to have a much higher percentage of Successful Early Termination statuses (88%) than those with one or more violations (43%).

Charge Convictions During PRCS

- Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 72 offenders (33%) received new charge convictions.
- Sixty-two offenders received their convictions during their PRCS supervision, across a total of 93 charges; and 10 offenders received their convictions within one year of completing their PRCS sentence, across 25 charges.
- Of the 121 total charges, 54 (45%) were felonies, 66 (54%) were misdemeanors, and 1 (1%) were infractions.
- The majority (72%) of offenders who received a new conviction post-release from prison received their conviction within one year of release from prison.
- Conviction charges varied widely in nature, with a total of 56 different charge descriptions present among the 122 new convictions. The most number of new charge convictions were classified as drug/alcohol related-crimes (30%), closely followed by other crimes (27%) and property/theft crimes (23%).
- Those that received one or more violations had significantly higher distributions of also receiving one or more new convictions (65%) than those without any violations of their terms (14%).
- Offenders in the low and medium supervision levels had much lower rates of having one or more new convictions (3% and 3%, respectively) than those in the high supervision level (45%).

Violations, Convictions, and Unsuccessful New Felony Status

- Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program, 106 (49%) received one or more supervision violations, one or more new convictions, and/or an exit status of Unsuccessful – New Felony.
- This measure of recidivism was not predicted by ethnicity, age, or region of supervision.
    - However, being gang affiliated and not having a sex offenders status did predict the likelihood of offenders recidivating.
    - In addition, being male was also related to higher recidivism rates, with this difference nearing but not quite reaching statistical significance (p=.06)

Advanced Analyses

- Survival analysis estimated how long it takes for the 216 clients who have exited PRCS to reoffend at any point after release into the community and the factors related to when offenders reoffended.
    - At the end of data collection, 63% of clients "survived" without a re-offense; 37% of clients who had exited PRCS had reoffended at some point after their release into the community.
    - By the 13th month, 25% of clients had reoffended.
    - Gang membership may affect survival; offenders with a gang status are more likely to reoffend and to reoffend sooner than offenders without a gang status (although no significant differences were detected, plausibly because of the small sample size).
    - Other factors are likely to affect survival function but a bigger sample is needed.
- Simultaneously evaluating the effect of multiple factors revealed associations between offender characteristics and experiences and recidivism for the 216 clients who have exited PRCS.

- Demographic factors, gang status, and having mental health needs do not predict a different likelihood of reoffending.
- Having a high supervision level and having at least one violation are both powerful predictors of recidivism.
- Treatment was not associated with recidivism. Once supervision level was taken into account, people attending treatments were no longer at greater or reduced risk of recidivism. There are many possible reasons why this might be the case. For example, clients receiving treatments may be more in need of treatment. Alternatively, different types of programs may have a differential impact on recidivism.
- Future evaluations of PSRA effects of services should collect more detailed information about treatment programs in order to be able to evaluate what interventions are effective in reducing recidivism.

- Small numbers mean that results should be interpreted with caution.

Follow-Up Analyses

- There were not found to be any significant differences between gang-involved offenders who recidivated and those who did not on any of the available variables examined.
- When comparing gang-involved offenders who received one or more treatment entries into the program R&R as compared to those who received other treatments not including R&R and offenders who did not receive any treatment:
  - Offenders who participated in R&R were significantly less likely to receive one or more new convictions (31%) than offenders who participated in treatment regimens that did not include R&R (47%). Offenders who did not receive any treatment had even lower rates of new convictions (23%).
  - Offenders who participated in R&R were less likely to receive one or more violations (43%) than those receiving treatments other than R&R (49%). Offenders not receiving any treatment were even less likely to receive one or more violations during their PRCS supervision (16%).
  - Offenders who participated in R&R were less likely (16%) to receive an Unsuccessful – New Felony status, as compared to those who received other treatments but not R&R (30%), and those who did not receive any treatment (20%).
  - The finding that offenders who do not receive any treatment have lower rates of new convictions and new violations than the other two groups may be related to a number of factors, but is not likely an indication that participating in treatment itself produces unfavorable outcomes.

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.

Between October 2011 and December 2013, a total of 631 offenders were placed on PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Six of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice. Demographic information revealed that PRCS offender demographics were consistent with those of the overall PSRA population in Santa Barbara County (i.e., 1170(h) and PRCS overall). It is worth noting that a quarter of the PRCS population was identified as gang affiliated. This is not surprising, given the large number of individuals within incarcerated populations that are identified as gang affiliated. However, this is a larger proportion of individuals that are gang affiliated than are usually found within the community population. The evaluation revealed that gang affiliation could at times also be associated with negative outcomes, such as receipt of more official supervision violations than those who are not gang-affiliated. Thus, targeted interventions with these populations may be a need, as they transition from prison back into the community.

The majority of offenders that have exited PRCS so far (N=216) received a Successful Early Termination status (71%). This does not assume that offenders have a "perfect record" upon release from prison, but rather that they were able to sustain a period of six months to one year of good behavior in order to be released from the terms of their supervision prior to the three year expiration of their supervision terms. Further advances in data collection (as outlined at the end of the report, in "Future Directions") could help to better determine specific predictors of those who receive this status, as well as those within the Successful Early Termination completers group who may go on to recidivate during the program or at a later time.

The majority of offenders in PRCS and that have completed PRCS were identified as within the "high" category for Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level. For those having completed PRCS (N=216), having a low-risk status for both Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk was associated with an increased likelihood of being identified as a Successful Early Termination completer. This is also an intuitive point; individuals without a substantial criminal or violent background would seem inherently less likely to recidivate than those with a significant criminal or violent background. These low-risk/supervision offenders were also less likely to recidivate than those in the high-risk/supervision groups. This may indicate a difference in needs within these populations; high-risk offenders may need specific services or targeted treatments to help them be successful upon re-entering the community. Multiple services and treatments were demonstrated to be provided to PRCS offenders upon release into the community in the present evaluation; however, offender motivation to engage in these services may also be an impacting factor, which is something not captured within the parameters of the present evaluation.

Risk levels and Supervision Level of offenders also appeared to significantly differ by age category, with those in the low categories being significantly older than those in the medium and high categories. This also introduces an interesting prospect, as this may suggest that the lowest risk offenders are those who have a very small violent and criminal background at an older age. This may indicate that some of these low-risk/supervision offenders are beginning their criminal history later in life, which also suggests differential needs for this population. It also raises support for early prevention and intervention for younger adults and youth, to prevent the accumulation of criminal and violent histories at early ages in their lives when their criminal actions and lifestyles may be less engrained and more easily rehabilitated.

Of the 216 PRCS offenders that exited the program, a total of 48 (22%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record. This meant that they either received medication or

special housing in prison for their identified mental health needs. This represents a population with high mental health needs exiting prison. The majority of these individuals (96%) received treatment either from ADMHS or an outside agency within the County, suggesting that most of these individuals continued to receive treatment upon release from prison. Considering the probable continuing high needs of these individuals, this is a positive outcome. Additionally, there were often not any factors related to recidivism related to having received mental health services in prison, which may partially be due to this continuation of services; however, due to the low number of individuals within this population that did not receive services after release from prison, associations and implications of engaging in treatment are unable to be drawn.

Of the 168 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 119 (71%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison. Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had nearly identical distributions of exit statuses and demographic variables. Over half of the offenders receiving ADMHS services were those who were identified as having mental health needs from prison, while those without this designation participated in other treatment services at a higher rate. This may be due to the fact that ADMHS often reserves their services for moderate to high need clients, and those without mental health needs may not require or be eligible to receive these levels of services. This is also reflected within the type of services primarily received from ADMHS; 88% of offender receiving ADMHS services received medication-related services, and 73% received therapeutic services. Treatment from other agencies included: educational/vocational training, residential/sober living programs, outpatient programs, detoxification, and GPS monitoring. There were not any observed differences in exit status based on type of treatment received from either ADMHS or other agencies. Future research will benefit from more closely examining the association between treatment and exit status and recidivism; including better quantifying and qualifying services within these associations.

GPS monitoring was utilized for 46 of the 216 exited PRCS offenders. Six individuals were placed on GPS twice. GPS the first time was successful for a little over half of the individuals placed on GPS, and exhibited higher success rates for the second time of being placed on GPS. Outcomes for GPS (i.e., recidivism), including outcomes for GPS used as a prevention or an intervention method, are unable to be explored in-depth at this time due to data complications. In particular, there is a lack of knowledge of when GPS is being utilized as a result of a violation or receipt of a new charge, and when it is being utilized for other unofficial or undocumented events occurring with the offender. Future research will benefit from clarifying these aspects, to the extent that it is possible.

Eighty-one (38%) of offenders violated the terms of their supervision, receiving a total of 229 official violations. 400 total violation types were recorded across the 229 violations received. Of these 229 official violations, 203 resulted in flash incarcerations and 26 resulted in supervision revocations. None of the violations resulted in zero days of jail time. Thus, information on the "effect" of flash incarcerations is not possible at this time; there are not any comparison groups to draw from (i.e., those who were violated and did not receive jail time), and so the "effect" could be an effect of receiving a supervision violation and not of receiving jail time and/or how much jail time. The most common reasons for violations were substance-related (N=52), followed by absconding (N=43), and FTR (N=37), as indicated by the number of offenders receiving at least one violation within those categories. This is not surprising, given that many PRCS offenders are being released on community supervision due to their eligibility of substance-related crime. However, this does highlight the importance of offenders receiving treatment for substance use while under community supervision.

Of the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 72 offenders (33%) received new charge convictions. A total of 56 different charge descriptions were among the 122 new convictions, indicating that there was not a prevalent pattern of new charges received among the recidivating offenders. The majority (72%) of offenders who received a new conviction post-release from prison received their conviction within one year of release from prison. This may indicate that during the first year after release from prison, certain offenders require a much more intense level of supervision and/or treatment and programming in order to be successful in the community. Demographic variables did not reveal any significant findings to lend to what these needs may be or whom these offenders may mostly represent. Thus, future analyses may benefit from increased forms of data collection on this population that may reveal underlying patterns related to reoffending, and reoffending within the first year post-release.

Advanced analysis with the 216 clients who exited the PRCS program was able to take into account multiple factors simultaneously to reveal the most significant factors related to recidivism. Survival analysis revealed that most (63%) of the clients who exited PRCS have not reoffended. The 13-month period post-release appears to be a critical period as this is when 25% of clients had reoffended. At this point, only gang membership has been identified as a key variable affecting if and when a client reoffends. Future analysis will be able to determine if other factors, such as mental health status, certain terms and conditions, or treatment affect survival. Logistic regression revealed that when all available factors are taken into account, the greatest predictors of recidivism are high supervision level and having at least one violation. Conversely, demographic factors, gang status, and having mental health needs do not predict a different likelihood of reoffending. Of interest, treatment was not associated with recidivism once supervision level was taken into account, which is a finding that needs to be further investigated in more detail and distinguishing between different treatments, when more data are available.

The first set of follow-up analyses indicated that there were not any demographic variables that predicted lower recidivism rates within gang-involved populations. This finding may be attributed to the possibility that other demographic or non-demographic variables are more predictive of reoffending, however are not captured within the present evaluation. Future evaluations would benefit from probing into additional variables that are likely to be more predictive of reoffending within gang-involved populations.

The second set of follow-up analyses indicated that offenders receiving services from the specific treatment program R&R experienced superior outcomes (i.e., fewer new convictions, violations, and offenders receiving an Unsuccessful – New Felony exit status) than offenders receiving other treatment services that did not include R&R. This may be due to the nature of the R&R program, and that this treatment is often carefully observed in terms of treatment fidelity. However, offenders who did not receive any treatment had even fewer new convictions and violations than those who participated in R&R, and had only slightly higher rates of offenders receiving an Unsuccessful – New Felony status than those participating in R&R. This finding may be due to a number of factors. For example, treatment agencies are often in contact with the Probation Department regarding offender progress and behavior, which subsequently makes the offenders more susceptible to being caught for behaviors that were in contrast to their supervision terms than offenders who do not have this extra supervision (i.e., offenders not participating in treatment). In addition, some of the offenders not receiving any treatment may not have actually needed the treatment services offered, may have already participated in treatment programs in prison, may have obtained employment or had other prosocial obligations that interfered with a treatment schedule, or a number of other possibilities. However, the data does not suggest that not receiving treatment in itself is a better intervention than receiving treatment. It is likely that there are a number of contributing factors to this finding that are not captured well by the current variables within the data evaluation. Future reports intend to address this problem and identify possible mitigating variables to include for further analyses.

PC§1170(h) and Post Sentence Supervision (PSS)

Overall Demographics

The data presented in this section of the report describe PSRA offenders who entered Santa Barbara County's caseload between October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2013. A total of 486 offenders received a PC§1170(h) sentence during this time period. These offenders include two groups sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h): (a) those who served the entirety of their felony sentence in a county jail and (b) those who served 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 is presented in Figures 28 to 29. Offenders were predominately male (72.6%), Hispanic (49.8%) or White (41.0%), and had an average age of 38 years old (with a range of 19 to 72 years). As depicted in Table 28, COMPAS scores of 1170(h) offenders indicate that the majority of these offenders were in the High range for Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Supervision Level.

It is important to note that 30 offenders had multiple entries pursuant to PC§1170(h)[95]; however, all analyses were conducted at the individual level. This means that data for these offenders were analyzed from the date of first entry, unless otherwise indicated.

Figure 28. **Ethnicities of 1170(h) offenders (N=486).**

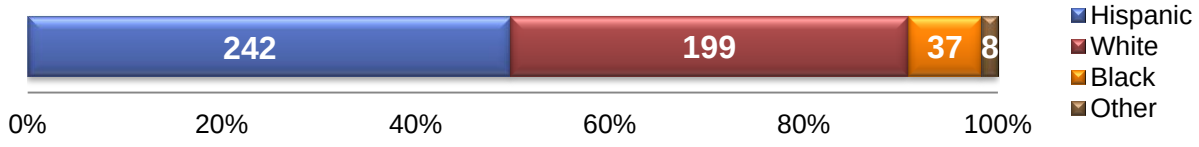
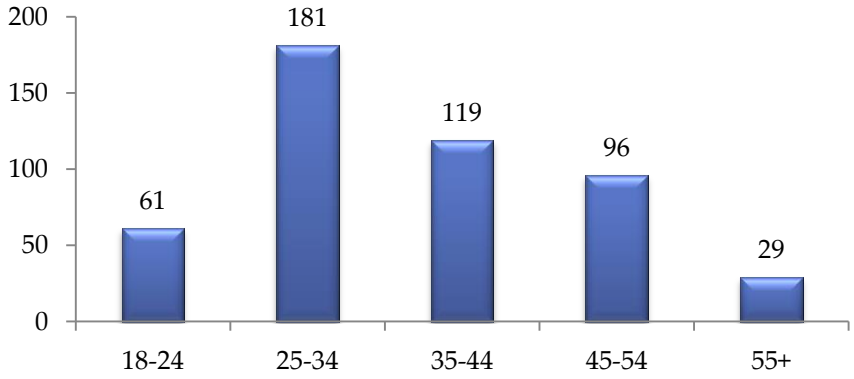


Figure 29. **Age groups of 1170(h) offenders at first entry ((N=486, *M*=36.87 years, SD=10.75 years).[96]**



[95] Multiple entries indicates that the offender received more than one PC§1170(h) convictions at different times.

[96] Note: M = mean, SD = standard deviation.

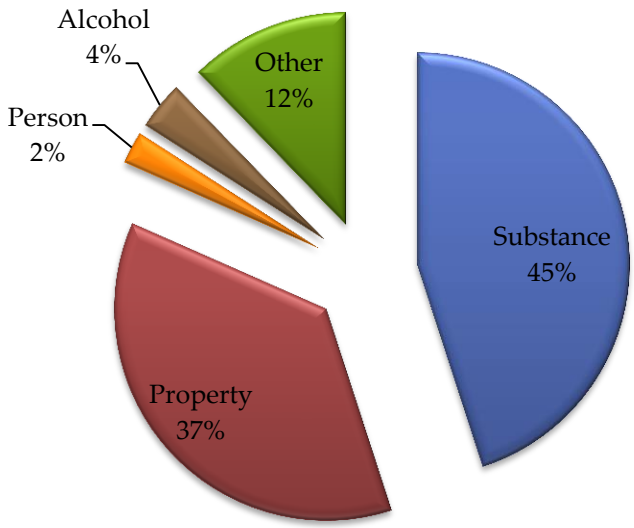
Table 28. **Supervision Level, Recidivism Risk, and Violence Risk COMPAS scores of 1170(h) offenders (N=430[97]).**

COMPAS Scale	Low	Medium	High
Supervision Level	16%	12%	72%
Recidivism Risk	14%	25%	61%
Violence Risk	22%	17%	61%

1170(h) Offender Criminal Charges and Sentences

The following reflects offender charges and sentencing information for program entries between October 2011 and December 2013. A total of 486 offenders were sentenced on 1020 offenses, across 70 different charges (see Table 29). The 70 charges were further delineated into five charge categories: crimes against a person, property crimes, substance-related crimes, alcohol-related crimes, and other. Figure 30 depicts the number of offenses for each charge category. Property and substance offenses comprised the vast majority of offenses that led to a PC§1170(h) entry.[98] Most offenders had at least one property or substance-related offense (42.9% and 52.8%, respectively); whereas, a smaller percentage of offenders had at least one crime against a person (2.9%), alcohol-related offense (4.3%), or other crime offense (14.4%).

Figure 30. **Percentage of PC§1170(h) offenses by charge category (N=1020 total offenses).**



[97] COMPAS information was available for 430 of the 486 total 1170(h) offenders.

[98] Offenders' first (or any) entry could comprise of charges from one case, or could be a combination of charges from multiple cases sentenced on the same day.

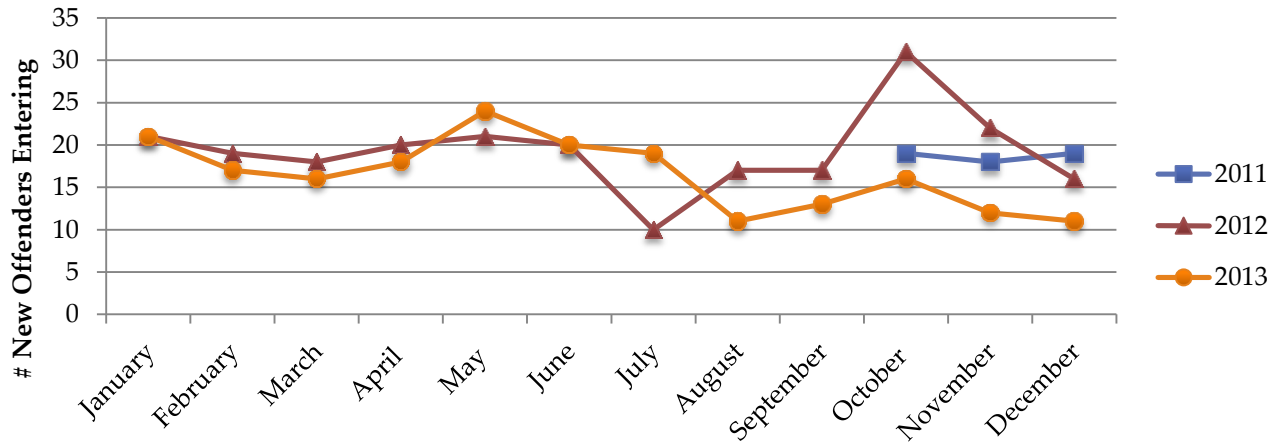
Table 29. **List of sentenced PC§1170(h) offenses and total number of each offense by charge group type (N=1020 total offenses).**

Crimes Against a Person		*Substance-Related Crimes (cont.)*	
10	Obstruct/resist an executive/peace officer	9	Possession of drugs/alcoholic beverage in prison/jail
2	Assault with a deadly weapon: Force likely GBI	4	Possession of marijuana/hashish for sale
2	Battery on custodial officer	2	Bring alcohol/drug/etc. into prison/jail/etc.
2	Inflict injury upon a child	2	Plant/cultivate/etc. marijuana/hashish
2	Sexual intercourse with a minor by person over 21	2	Possession/purchase of cocaine base for sale
2	Use of a destructive device to injure or destroy	2	Use/under the influence of a controlled substance
1	Elder abuse	1	Enhancement: Commission of drug offense involve PCP
1	Spousal assault	1	Possession of concentrated cannabis
Property Crimes		1	Possession of drug paraphernalia
144	Burglary	1	Sell/furnish/etc. marijuana/hashish
67	Auto theft	*Alcohol-Related Crimes*	
56	Receive known stolen property	18	Driving with a BAC of .08 percent or higher
50	Grand theft	8	Driving while under the influence
28	Petty theft with prior	1	DUI alcohol/drug with priors
25	Forgery	*Other*	
5	Fraud to obtain aid	27	Enhancement: Punishment habitual criminals
3	Foreclosure fraud	13	Carrying a concealed dirk or dagger
3	Theft/embezzlement from elder/dependent adult	12	Conspiracy: commit a crime
2	Buy/Receive stolen vehicle	9	Enhancement: Prior felony convictions
3	False impersonation	7	Vandalism $400 or more
2	Identity theft	5	Possession of a deadly weapon
2	Theft by forged/invalid access card over $400	3	Accessory
2	Theft: personal property over $400	3	Enhancement: Commit offense while on bail
2	Unlawful fees in real estate	3	False imprisonment with violence
1	Defrauding an innkeeper over $400	3	Possession of dirk or dagger
1	Forge access card to defraud	2	Carrying a concealed weapon on person
1	Make/pass fictitious check	2	Failure to provide after adjudication
1	Receipt stolen vehicle	2	Manufacturing/etc. leaded cane
Substance-Related Crimes		2	Possession of brass knuckles
155	Possession of controlled substance	1	Cruelty to animals
76	Possession of narcotic controlled substance	1	Failure to appear on own recognizance
68	Possession of controlled substance for sale	1	Occupant carrying concealable weapon in vehicle
57	Transport/sell controlled substance	1	Own/etc. chop shop
31	Transport/sell narcotic controlled substance	1	Possession/sale of billyjack
27	Possession/purchase for sale narcotic/controlled substance	1	Possession/sell switchblade knife
17	Bring controlled substance into prison/jail	1	Solicit specified criminal acts
16	Possession of controlled substance in prison/jail	1	Violate court order: Prevent domestic violence

Monthly Rates of PC§1170(h) Charges

The total number of new entries pursuant to PC§1170(h) per month is graphed below (see Figure 30). The greatest number of new entries was brought up in October 2012 (N=31), and the least number of new entries was brought up in July 2012 (N=10). Between October and December 2011, 56 new offenders[99] were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) in Santa Barbara County, followed by 232 for all of 2012, and 198 for all of 2013. Overall, the average number of new 1170(h) offenders sentenced was 18 per month. However, in 2013, the average number of new offenders sentenced per month was 16.5, which was slightly lower than in 2011 and 2012 (18.7 new offenders per month and 19.3 new offenders per month, respectively).

Figure 30. **Number of new 1170(h) offenders sentenced monthly following PSRA implementation, from October 2011 through December 2013 (N=486).**



Sentence Information

1170(h) offenders are categorized as either receiving a "Split Sentence" or a sentence of "Jail Only." A split sentence indicates that the offender received a sentence of jail time to be served in the Santa Barbara County Jail, followed by a sentence of community supervision (Post-Sentence Supervision; PSS) to be overseen by the local Probation upon the offender's release from County Jail. Conversely, individuals sentenced to a Jail Only sentence serve out their entire sentence in the County Jail, which is not followed by a period of supervision upon release into the community. Of the 486 1170(h) offenders sentenced between October 2011 and December 2013, 244 (50%) received a Split Sentence and 242 (50%) received Jail Only at their first entry into the program.[100] Offenders were sentenced to anywhere between 1 and 17 different charges per person, with an average number of charges being 2.14 per person (see Table 31). Offenders sentenced to Split Sentences had a larger mean number of total charges at first entry than offenders sentenced to Jail Only (2.67 and 1.62, respectively). These group differences were statistically significant.[101]

[99] Offenders with multiple "entries," or subsequent 1170(h) sentenced offenses, are only reported here only by their first 1170(h) sentenced offense.

[100] Offense information is reported only on each offender's first sentenced 1170(h) offense (N=464 first sentenced offenses).

[101] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.

Table 31. **Number of charges each 1170(h) offender was sentenced on at the time of their first PC§1170(h) sentencing (N=474[102]).**

Number of *Total* Charges	Number of Offenders	Percentage
1	168	35.4%
2	200	42.2%
3	40	8.4%
4	34	7.2%
5	17	3.6%
6	9	1.9%
7	4	<1%
10	1	<1%
17	1	<1%

Of the 486 offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h), the average cumulative sentence length at initial entry was 43.09 months (see Table 32). There was a statistically significant difference between the average sentence length for Jail Only sentences and Split Sentences, with the average Jail Only sentence shorter than the average Split Sentence (M=30.73 months and M=53.22 months, respectively)[103], with Split Sentences having larger variability in sentence lengths. However, the mean jail sentence length was greater for Jail Only sentences (M = 30.73 months) than Split Sentences (M = 25.77 months). Mean time in supervision (M = 26.24 months) and jail (M = 25.77 months) was approximately equal for those with Split Sentences.

Table 32. **Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation[104] of the sentence length in months[105] for each offender (N=242[106]).**

Sentence Type	Mean Number of Charges	Standard Deviation of Number of Charges	Minimum Length in Months	Maximum Length in Months	Mean Length in Months	Standard Deviation of Length
Jail Only	**1.62**	**1.13**	**8**	**141.29**	**30.73**	**19.93**
Split Sentence	**2.67**	**1.58**	**2**	**436.39**	**53.22**	**41.27**
Jail			0	377.52	25.77	31.59
Supervision			1	117.74	26.24	18.41

[102] Charge information was available for 474 of the 486 total 1170(h) offenders.
[103] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.
[104] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[105] *Note*: in months; assumes a 30-day month.
[106] Sentence length information was available for 242 offenders sentenced to Jail Only sentences and 244 offenders sentenced to Split Sentences.

Complete COMPAS data for offenders at the time of their first entry was available for 415 of the 1170(h) offenders. Across most categories, offenders with Split Sentences and Jail Only sentences were fairly comparable on COMPAS data; however, offenders with High Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk were somewhat more likely to be sentenced to a Split Sentence (see Table 33). [107] This relationship between COMPAS scores and sentence type was statistically significant.

Table 33. **Percentage of offenders with Jail Only sentences and Split Sentences by COMPAS scores (N=415[108]).**

	Jail Only Sentence			Split Sentence		
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
Violence Risk	10%	5%	29%	6%	7%	43%
Recidivism Risk	7%	13%	23%	7%	12%	38%

Offenders with Multiple Entries into PC§1170(h)

Of the 486 1170(h) offenders, thirty had multiple entries. In other words, these offenders were convicted of (an) additional PC§1170(h) crime(s) after their original sentencing date into the program.[109] These offenders with multiple entries can be separated into two groups: those that received an additional PC§1170(h) conviction before completing their original supervision term (N=13) and those who incurred an additional PC§1170(h) offense after completing their full sentence and exiting from the program (N=17). Within this group of multiple entries, 16 offenders were sentenced to Jail Only at first entry, and 14 were assigned a Split Sentence. Preliminary data analyses revealed that those offenders who were re-entering with additional PC§1170(h) convictions before they completed their original sentence had, on average, a slightly larger cumulative number of charges (including charges from all PC§1170(h) entries) than those who re-entered after completing their original sentence (5.54 and 4.17, respectively) and corresponding longer average cumulative sentence lengths (see Table 34). However, given the small number of offenders who are considered to have multiple entries (5.12% of all 1170(h) offenders), it is too early to draw any definitive conclusions about this population and the data should be interpreted with caution.

[107] Using chi-square test of significance; $p<.05$.
[108] Complete COMPAS information was available for 415 of the 486 total 1170(h) offenders.
[109] However, it is important to note that offenders could be sentenced on charges from only one case, or for charges on multiple cases at each sentencing date. Each separate sentencing date, not separate cases, is considered a subsequent "entry" into PC§1170(h).

Table 34. **Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation[110] of the cumulative sentence lengths in months[111] for offenders with multiple entries (N=486[112]).**

Offender Type	Mean Number of Total Charges	Standard Deviation of Number of Charges	Minimum Length in Months	Maximum Length in Months	Mean Length in Months	Standard Deviation of Length
Single Entry	1.97	1.26	8	436.39	40.68	33.94
Second Entry Before Completion	5.54	2.07	47.10	164.97	90.67	37.75
Second Entry After Completion	4.17	1.47	23.55	130.19	71.50	31.06

COMPAS scores for the offenders with multiple entries are higher on average than for the general population of 1170(h) offenders. In particular, those who received an additional PC§1170(h) conviction after completing the 1170(h) program once had the highest average Supervision Level and Violence Risk; on the other hand, those who incurred an additional conviction before completing their original sentence had the highest average Recidivism Risk (see Table 35).

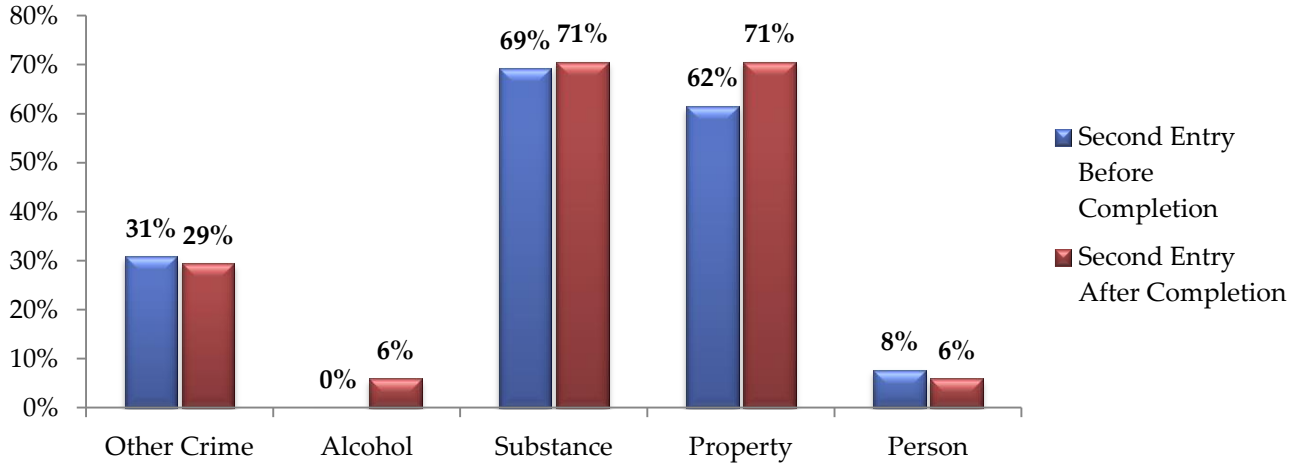
Table 35. **Supervision Level, Recidivism Risk, and Violence Risk COMPAS scores of 1170(h) clients with multiple entries into PC§1170(h) (N=30).**

	Second Entry Before Completion			Second Entry After Completion		
	Low	**Medium**	**High**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
Violence Risk	19%	6%	75%	0%	0%	100%
Recidivism Risk	6%	13%	81%	0%	31%	69%
Supervision Level	0%	6%	94%	0%	0%	100%

In general, the categories of crimes that individuals with multiple PC§1170(h) entries committed paralleled those of the general 1170(h) population. A significantly larger percentage of offenders had at least one property or substance-related crime than a crime against a person or an alcohol-related crime. Figure 31 shows the percentage of offenders with at least one conviction for each of the five charge categories: crime against a person, substance-related crime, alcohol-related crime, property crime, and other.

[110] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[111] *Note*: in months; assumes a 30-day month.
[112] Sentence length information was available for 456 offenders with single entries in 1170(h), 17 offenders who incurred a second entry before completion of their first sentence, and 13 offenders who received an additional 1170(h) offense after completion of their original sentence.

Figure 31. **Percentage of 1170(h) offenders with multiple entries with at least one offense for each charge category (N=30).**



1170(h) Program Completion

Information in this section is presented on offenders who have completed their PC§1170(h) sentence(s).

Overall Demographics

As of December 31, 2013, 219 1170(h) offenders completed their sentences. Of those, 175 offenders had been sentenced to Jail Only and 45 offenders had been assigned Split Sentences. The average time that had elapsed since 1170(h) offenders completed their sentence was 11.13 months with a standard deviation of 6.44 months.[113] Participant demographic information for 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentences is presented in Figures 32 and 33. Offenders who have completed their Jail Only and Split Sentences are predominately male (77.1% and 79.1%, respectively), Hispanic (52.6% and 41.9%, respectively) or White (38.9% and 46.5%, respectively), and have an average age of 36 years old (with a range of 19 to 65 years old). These demographics are comparable to the overall 1170(h) population.

[113] As of December 31, 2013; the end time point reflected in the data.

Figure 32. **Ethnic breakdown of 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentence (N=217).**

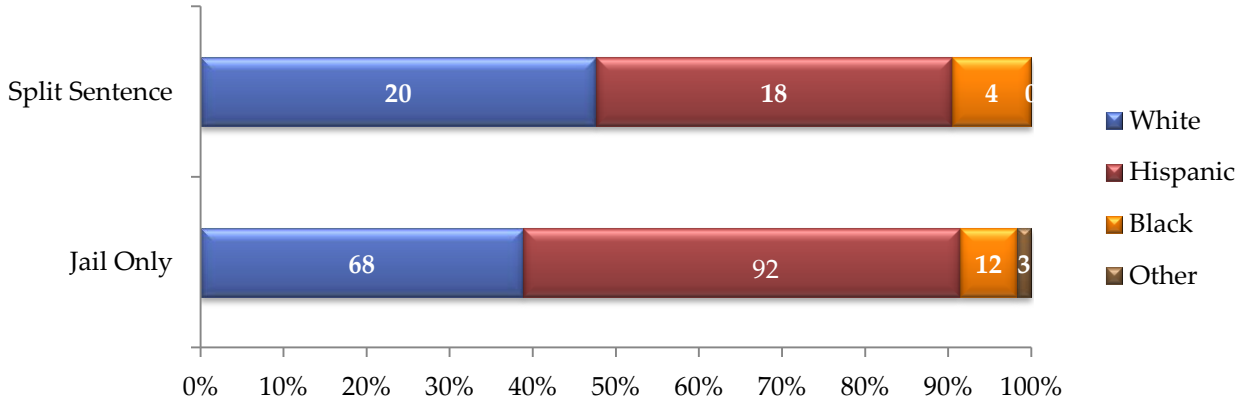
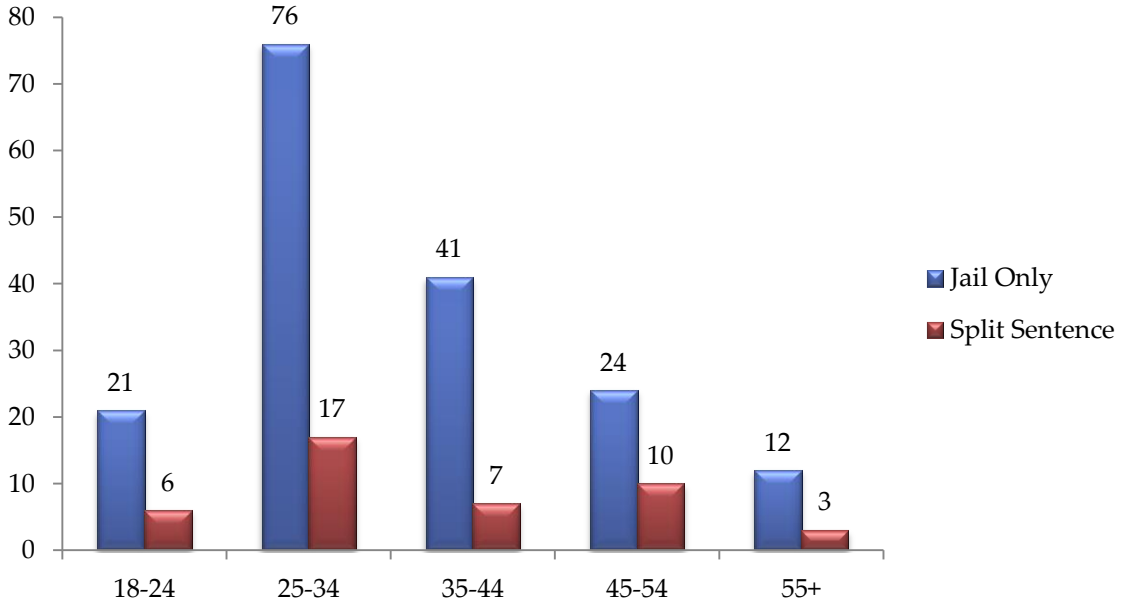


Figure 33. **Age categories at entry of 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentence (N=217).**



COMPAS Scores

COMPAS scores of 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentences are reflected below in Figures 34 and 35 by sentence type. The majority of offenders with both Split Sentences and Jail Only fell within the high category for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk. Those with a Jail Only sentence had slightly lower percentages of offenders in the high category and slightly higher percentage of offenders in the low category for Violence Risk than those with Split Sentences. However, there were not any statistically significant associations between offender sentence type and COMPAS levels for either of the subscale.

Figure 34. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by sentence type (N=171).**

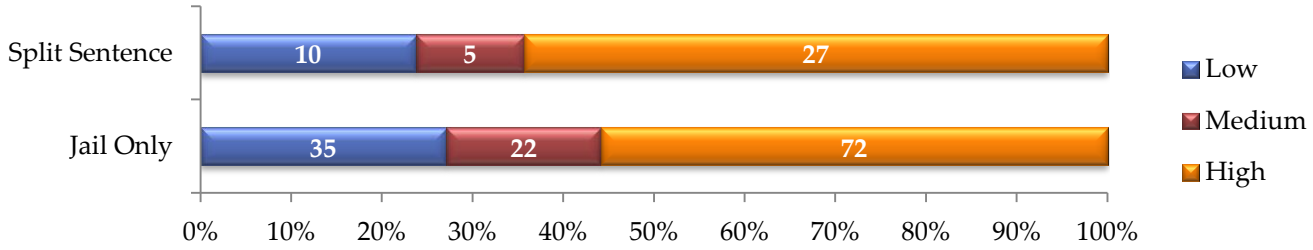
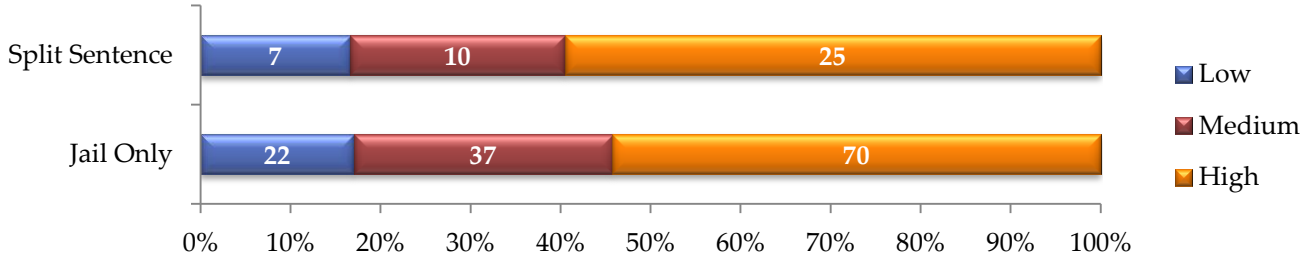


Figure 35. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by sentence type (N=171).**



Sentence Length

Table 36 delineates the average sentence lengths for 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentences. Offenders who have completed the program were sentenced to anywhere between 1 to 6 different charges per person with an average of 1.78 charges at first entry. Offenders sentenced to Split Sentences had a statistically significant larger mean number of total charges at first entry than offenders sentenced to Jail Only time (2.80 and 1.63, respectively).[114] Of the 219 offenders who completed their sentences, the average sentence length was 32.92 months. The average jail only sentence was statistically significantly shorter than the average Split Sentence (M = 30.02 months and M = 45.46 months, respectively), with Split Sentences having larger variability in sentence lengths.[115]

[114] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.
[115] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.

Table 36. **Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation[116] of the sentence lengths in months[117] for offenders who have completed their sentences (N=218[118]).**

Sentence Type	Mean Number of Charges	Standard Deviation of Number of Charges	Minimum Length in Months	Maximum Length in Months	Mean Length in Months	Standard Deviation of Length
Jail Only	**1.63**	**1.00**	**8**	**121.97**	**30.02**	**18.98**
Split Sentence	**2.80**	**1.42**	**15.64**	**192**	**45.46**	**34.98**
Jail	--	--	0	160	23.15	32.31
Supervision	--	--	1	57.83	19.85	13.51

1170(h)(a) Outcomes

Of the individuals sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) (i.e., jail only), 175 have completed their jail sentence and have been released from jail. The average time since completion of their jail sentence is 12.5 months.[119] The minimum time since release was 7 days and the maximum time was 25.6 months. Outcomes are being reported for all 1170(h)(a) offenders who completed their sentences regardless of the amount of time that has passed since their release from jail.

New Bookings Post-Release

Among the 175 Jail Only sentence offenders who had been released, 27 (15.4%) incurred new bookings post release. The number of new bookings per person ranged from 0 to 14. The average number of new bookings for an offender who sustained additional bookings was 2. Figures 36 and 37 show the breakdown of Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk of the offenders with Jail Only sentences who have been released from jail by whether they have incurred new bookings. Overall, offenders who have acquired at least one new booking appear to have a higher Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk compared to those who do not have any new bookings,[120] although none of these differences were found to be significant. In addition, offenders with only one charge at entry into the program were less likely to have a new booking than those with multiple charges at entry (see Figure 38). Caution should be used when interpreting these results, given the limited number of new bookings at this time.

[116] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.
[117] *Note*: in months; assumes a 30-day month.
[118] Data on sentence length was available for 43 offenders who completed Split Sentences and 175 offenders who completed Jail Only sentences.
[119] As of December 31, 2013; the end time point reflected in the data.
[120] COMPAS data was only available for 129 of the 175 1170(A) offenders who have completed their sentence time.

Figure 36. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by whether or not offenders received new bookings post-release from jail (N=129).**

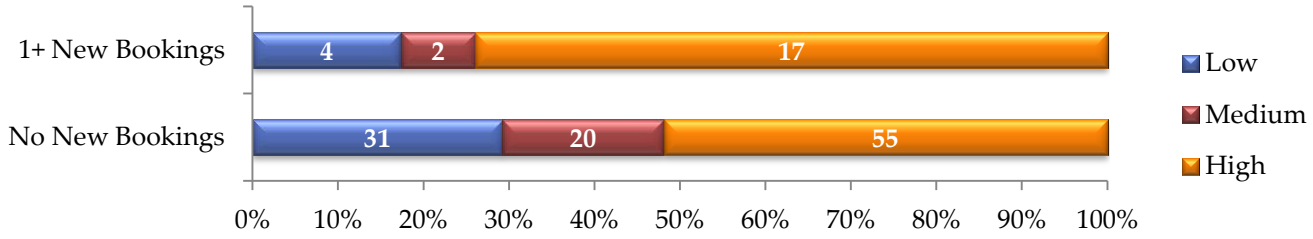


Figure 37. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by whether or not offenders received new bookings post-release from jail (N=129).**

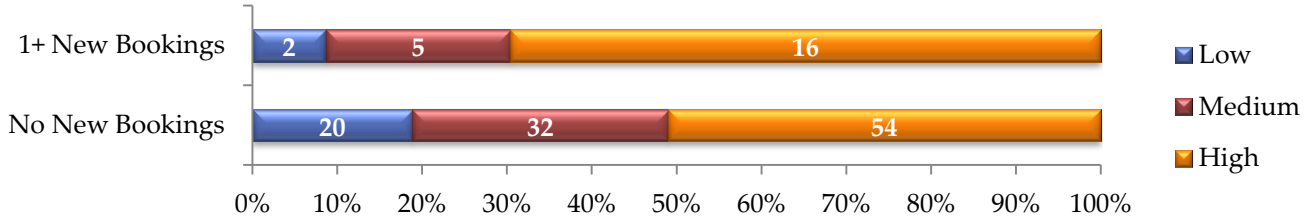
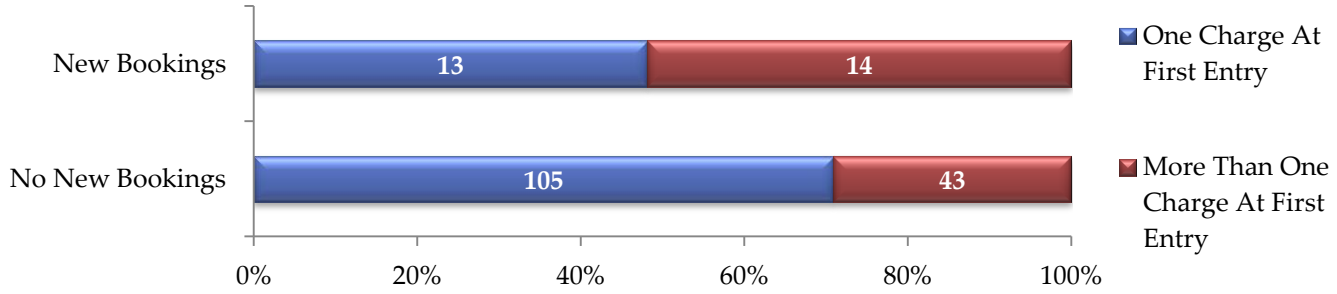


Figure 38. **1170(h)(a) offenders' (jail only) new bookings by number of charges at entry (N=175).**



New Convictions Post-Release

Of the 175 individuals that have been released from their Jail Only sentence, 21 (12%) have acquired at least one new conviction. Convictions could be either misdemeanors or felonies. Thirteen offenders obtained at least one new misdemeanor, and 12 offenders acquired at least one new felony. The majority of the offenders with new convictions post release were classified within the High Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk[121] (see Figures 39 and 40) however, the difference between offenders with additional convictions and without additional convictions was only significant for Violence Risk[122]. Given the small number of offenders with new convictions, further analyses of these offenders were not deemed appropriate at this time.

[121] COMPAS data was only available for 129 of the 175 1170(A) offenders who have completed their sentence time.

[122] Using chi-square test of significance, $p<.05$.

Figure 39. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by whether or not 1170(h)(a) offenders (jail only) received new convictions post-release from jail (N=129).**

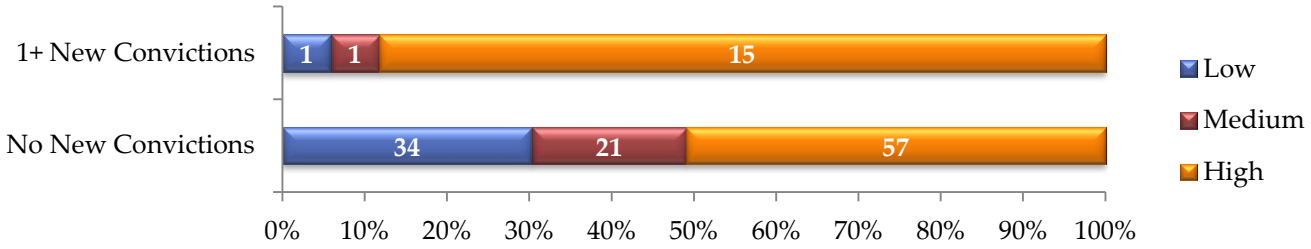
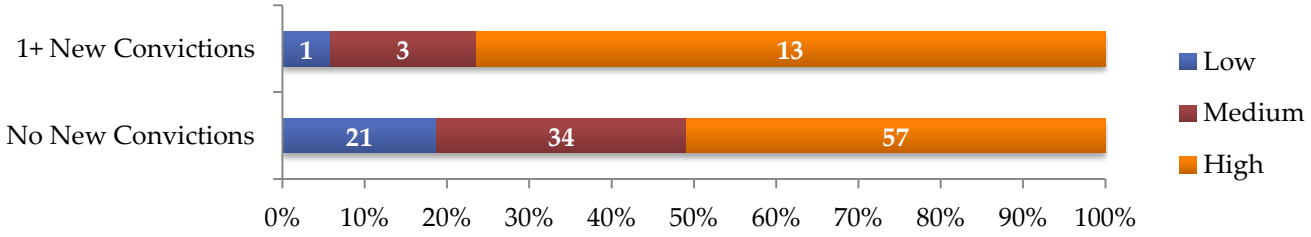


Figure 40. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by whether or not 1170(h)(a) offenders (jail only) received new convictions post-release from jail (N=129).**



PC§1170(h)(b) Outcomes

NOTE: It is important to note that there is more information available on offenders completing Split Sentences than those completing Jail Only sentences. This is primarily due to the nature of the Split Sentence; offenders with Split Sentences spend time being supervised in the community by Probation as part of their sentence, and thus information on such events as participation in treatment and supervision violations can be captured for these offenders during their sentence. In contrast, offenders with jail only sentences do not have the opportunity to engage in the same range of treatment options or to violate terms of their supervision while completing their sentence since they are incarcerated for the entirety of their sentence.

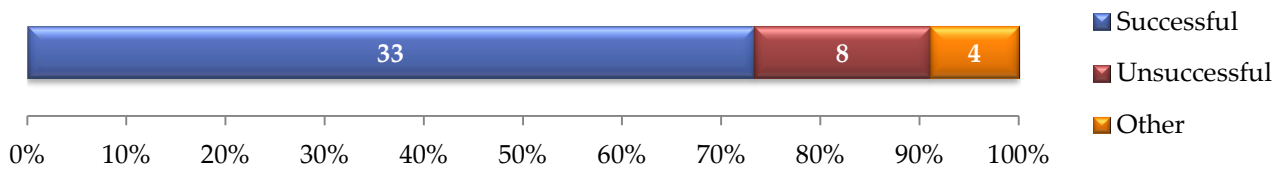
There are very few 1170(h)(b) offenders who have yet completed their sentence. Thus, any analyses reported here should be interpreted with extreme caution and concrete conclusions regarding the data should be withheld until further years of data are available to draw responsible inferences.

Data in this section of the report will remark on 1170(h)(b) offenders who have completed their sentence (i.e., Split Sentence). A total of 45 offenders with a Split Sentence completed their sentence by December 2013. When 1170(h) offenders completed their supervision sentence (i.e., PSS), they received one of three statuses: Successful, Unsuccessful, or Other (see Table 37). The majority of the offenders who completed their supervision received a completion status of Successful (73%), followed by Unsuccessful (18%), and Other (9%; see Figure 41).

Table 37. **Description of 1170(h)(b) program completion categories.**

1170(h)(b) EXIT STATUS	*DESCRIPTION*
Successful	The offender's case was closed early due to good standing, or based on the case's expiration date.
Unsuccessful	This status could be achieved through the following: (1) the offender's sentence was modified for the defendant to serve jail time with a termination of supervision upon release; (2) the offender's supervision is revoked due to a new felony and the offender is to serve the remainder of their sentence in prison; (3) the offender's supervision is revoked due to a new felony and the offender receives an 1170(h) sentence, where the remainder of their current sentence is to be served out in jail; or (4) an offender receives a revocation of PSS and serves out the remainder of their sentence in jail without supervision upon completion.
Other	Reflects offenders who become deceased during the duration of their sentence or whose case is transferred to another county.

Figure 41. **Exit status at completion of supervision (N=45).**



Treatment Services Received During Supervision

Of the 45 offenders who completed PSS, 23 (51.2%) partook in at least one treatment program during their time in supervision.[123] Offenders participated in 17 different forms of interventions (see Table 38), ranging from 0 to 12 services per person with a mean of 2.19 services per person across a total of 97 interventions[124] received between October 2011 and December 2013. Length of services ranged from 1 day to 438 days. The average length of time for any given treatment service was 52.9 days. Table 38 provides a breakdown of treatment services provided, length of time spent in program, and the number of clients who utilized each program.

[123] In contrast to the analysis of PRCS offenders, that of 1170(h) offenders includes only treatment services received from agencies outside of ADMHS.

[124] See Appendix B for descriptions of treatment intervention programs.

Table 38. **Total number of 1170(h)(b) clients receiving treatment services and average length of time spent in each program (N=23 offenders)[125].**

Treatment Service	Treatment Provider	Average Time in Program (in days)	Number of Offenders Receiving Services
Batterer's Intervention Program	Charles Golodner Group-Santa Maria	438	1
Community Service Work (CSW)	Community Service Work	352	1
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	Victory Outreach; ARC - Anaheim	272.5	2
Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Maria	185.3	3
Clean and Sober	Stalwart Clean and Sober Residence; Grant Clean and Sober Residence	115.5	2
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	Center for Change; Coast Valley; Probation Report and Resource Center; Matrix	92.9	16
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara, Santa Maria	49.7	19
Re-Entry	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara; Santa Maria	27.1	13
Employment	Goodwill Industries	26.5	2
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGESS)	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara, Santa Maria	14.8	6
First Aid/CPR	Probation Report & Resource Center	2	1
Parenting Wisely	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Maria	1.5	3
Drop-in-Education	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara	1	25
Drop-in Employment	Probation Report & Resource Center - Santa Barbara	1	3
Total Service Count		***52.9***	

The majority of treatment services were successfully completed (64%). For comprehensive details on treatment exit status see Table 39. In general, 1170(h)(b) offenders were more likely to successfully complete one-day services than longer, more intensive treatments.[126]

[125] Some offenders participated in more than one treatment service. 23 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one intervention.

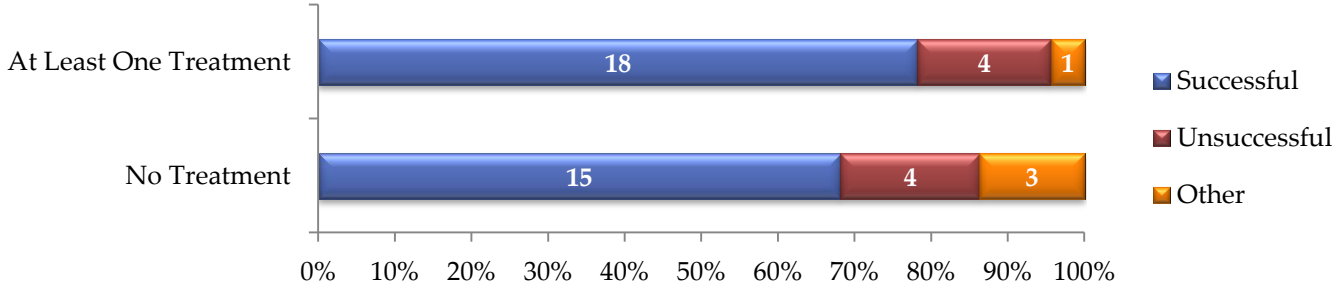
[126] See Appendix C for detailed descriptions of each of the programs.

Table 39. **Treatment exit statuses for 1170(h)(b) clients who received treatment during their supervision sentence by treatment program (N=23 offenders)[127].**

Treatment Service	Successful	Unsuccessful	Discharged/No Fault	Total
Batterer's Intervention Program	1	0	0	1
Clean and Sober	0	2	0	2
Community Service Work (CSW)	1	0	0	1
Drop-in-Education	25	0	0	25
Drop-in Employment	3	0	0	3
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	5	10	1	16
Employment	0	2	0	2
First Aid/CPR	1	0	0	1
Parenting Wisely	2	0	1	3
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	8	8	3	19
Re-Entry	10	1	2	13
Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	2	1	0	3
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	0	1	1	2
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGESS)	5	0	1	6
Total Service Count	**63**	**25**	**9**	**97**

Figure 42 shows the exit statuses from supervision for 1170(h) offenders with Split Sentences by whether they received treatment during supervision. At this time, there are too few offenders who have completed supervision to be able to draw conclusions; however, results preliminarily suggest that there are not dramatic differences between these groups of offenders.

Figure 42. **Exit statuses from supervision for 1170(h)(b) offenders by participation in treatment (N=45).**

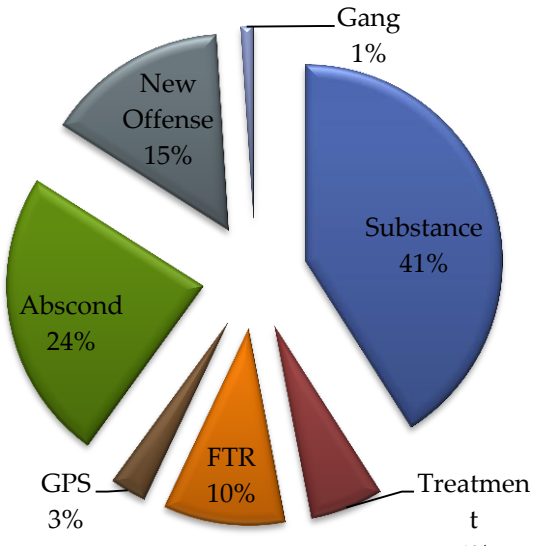


[127] Some offenders participated in more than one treatment service. 23 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one intervention.

Supervision Violations

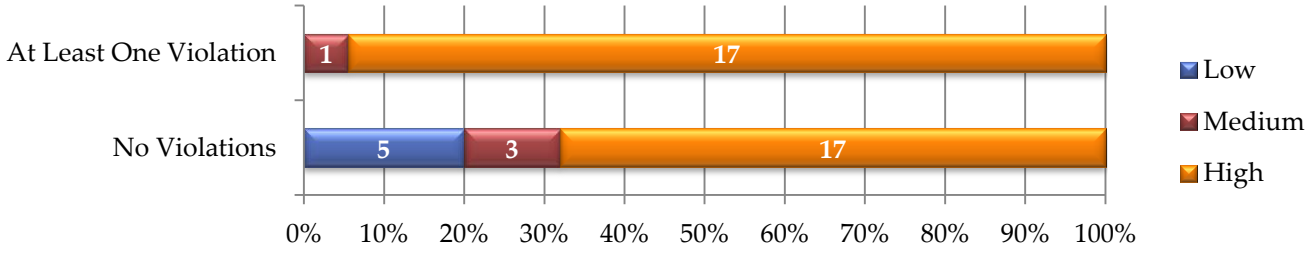
Data are available on approximately 43 offenders. who had been assigned to Split Sentences and completed their supervision terms. Twenty-one 1170(h) offenders on supervision (41%) officially violated the terms of their sentence with a total of 68 violations. Offenders with violations had anywhere from 1 to 8 violations with a mean of 2.33 violations per person. As seen in Figure 43, the most prevalent type of violation was Substance-related (41%) followed by Absconding (24%) and New Offense (15%). In general, offenders with violations had been classified as higher risk and were, accordingly, given higher supervision levels (see Figure 44).

Figure 43. **Supervision violations broken down by type (N=68 violations).**



A comparison was examined between offenders who had received at least one violation to those who had not received any violations of their supervision terms (see Figure 44). Offenders who had at least one violation also had a statistically significant larger proportion of offenders in the high Supervision Level than the group of offenders who had not received any violations.[128] In addition, the majority of offenders in the low Supervision Level (94%) did not receive any supervision violations.

Figure 44. **Supervision levels for offenders on supervision with and without violations (N=43)[129].**



[128] Using ANOVA; p<.001 for overall group analysis.

[129] COMPAS data was available for only 43 of the 45 offenders who completed supervision.

Bookings and New Convictions

Of the 45 offenders completing their Split Sentence, two offenders (4.7%) acquired new bookings. The mean number of new bookings for those two offenders was 4.5. Both offenders with new bookings were classified as high Supervision Level. Three offenders with Split Sentences (7.0%) acquired new convictions either during or after their release from supervision for a total of 4 new misdemeanors and 4 new felonies. All three offenders with new convictions were classified as high Supervision Level.

In the future, we will investigate how treatment and violations predict new bookings and new convictions; however, given the low number of offenders with new bookings and new convictions, further analyses are not appropriate at this time.

Summary of Preliminary 1170(h) Data

- Overall, the population of 1170(h) offenders (N=486) is predominately male, Hispanic or White, and between the ages of 24 and 44 years at first entry into the PSRA program.
- Information obtained on the COMPAS at entry suggests that the majority of 1170(h) offenders scored high for both recidivism and violence risk and, accordingly, were assigned high Supervision Levels.
- Offenders had a mean of 2.14 charges at first entry. The charges were primarily substance-related or property offenses. Offenders with Split Sentences had slightly more average charges than those with Jail Only sentences.
- Thirty 1170(h) offenders incurred additional offenses pursuant to PC§1170(h) after their original sentencing date into the program. Although it is still too early to be able to draw any definitive conclusions about these offenders, they do appear to be a higher risk group; future in-depth investigations into this population is warranted.
- About 30% of offenders on supervision have violated their terms. The most prevalent type of violation was Substance-related (41%) followed by Absconding (24%) and New Offenses (15%).
- As of December 31, 2013, 219 1170(h) offenders have completed their sentences. Of those, 175 offenders had been sentenced to Jail Only, and 45 offenders had been assigned Split Sentences. The majority of these offenders are still within their first year post release; however, preliminary outcome data are available.
    - The majority of offenders who completed their PC§1170(h) supervision received a completion status of Successful (73.33%), followed by Unsuccessful (17.78%), and Other (8.89%).
    - About half the offenders who completed supervision participated in some form of treatment during their term.
    - Of the post-release offenders assigned to Jail Only sentences, 15.4% have incurred additional bookings and 12% have acquired new convictions. Offenders with new bookings and convictions, on average, seemed to have higher COMPAS risk levels and more charges at entry.
    - Of the 45 offenders completing their Split Sentence, two offenders (4.7%) acquired new bookings and three (7.0%) acquired new convictions.
    - At this point in time, it is too early to draw any conclusion about recidivism for the offenders post-release from PSS. Future analyses can investigate the role of various predictors of recidivism including treatment, violations, and risk level at entry.

Preliminary Conclusions of 1170(h)

Due to the structure of PC§1170(h) sentences, there will be a greater lag in the release of offenders to the community as compared to PRCS; the 1170(h) offenders will likely be serving time in jail for a longer 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.

Initial 1170(h) outcome data may disproportionately represent: (1) unsuccessful offenders who reoffend quickly, and (2) offenders receiving PC§1170(h)(a) sentences, due to their ability to obtain accelerated time credits while incarcerated. In particular, 1170(h) offenders who were determined to be lower risk and who had fewer charge convictions at entry may have received shorter sentence lengths and might be among the first to exit the program. Conversely, 1170(h) offenders who are doing well will remain under local supervision until they complete the terms of their Split Sentence, and as such may take longer to exit the program. 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 PC§1170(h).

Santa Barbara County's 2013-2014 Fiscal Year Public Safety Realignment Plan includes a variety of data variables to assess offenders' risk to Santa Barbara County 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 PSRA on public safety.

Minimal data are available on 1170(h) offender violations and recidivism; thus, these numbers should be interpreted with extreme caution. 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 the Legislature, most of the crimes fell under a range of substance-related offenses. A number of other non-drug related charges were also present, property offenses being the most prevalent.

The number of offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) and PC§1170(h)(b) for the first time ranged from 10 to 31 per month between October 2011 and December 2013, with variable fluctuations throughout that time period; there does not appear to be a pattern of the number of crimes committed by month. The average cumulative sentence length that 1170(h) offenders received at initial entry was 32.92 months. Most offenders were sentenced to either one or two charges, though some received as many as 17 charges at entry to the program. Of the 486 offenders sentenced to serve an 1170(h) eligible offense, 244 (50.21%) received a Split Sentence and 242 (49.79%) received Jail Only at their first entry into the program.

Preliminary outcome data are emerging as offenders begin exiting 1170(h) programs. Given the small number of offenders who have completed supervision, it is still too early to make any inferences regarding this population or comparisons between them and offenders receiving Jail Only sentences. For this report, 12% of offenders who have been released from jail after a Jail Only sentence have acquired new convictions and 7% of offenders sentenced to a Split Sentence acquired a new conviction during or after their supervision period. It appears that most reoffenders were classified as high risk at entry. As these numbers increase, we will be able to conduct more comprehensive analyses on these offenders.

Future Directions

- It is critical to continue to improve data collection both within Probation as well as between agencies in the criminal justice system.
    - Connect data systems across counties within California in order to capture what happens to offenders who move or who offend in other areas of the state.
    - Improve our knowledge and reporting of treatment and intervention data across various agencies to enhance evaluations on treatment variables.
    - Continue to collect geographical information (analysis comparing different geographical areas were not possible yet because of the non-regular distribution of offenders across zip code areas).
    - Work with the Sheriff's office to better enhance and integrate their data tracking systems.
        - Report all violations and consequences (unofficial and official) so we can evaluate the impact of flash incarceration and other consequences on outcomes.
        - Report on booking data for PRCS offenders, in order to better evaluate the impact of recidivism (i.e., versus reporting only on time to conviction date, which is a significantly longer and unpredictable lag time from initial booking contact).
- Documenting and receiving data for decision points where they exist, and helping to document this where they do not exist. For example:
    - Flash incarcerations versus an alternative sanction.
    - Individuals to receive GPS versus those who do not.
    - Receipt of a sentence of Jail Only versus a Split Sentence.
- Better understand the impact of treatments on recidivism.
    - Evaluation of treatment characteristics (e.g., type of treatment, fidelity of treatment, evidence-based treatments, frequency of attendance).
    - What treatment works for whom.
    - Incorporate treatments from additional agencies serving these clients.
    - Determine if pre- and post-treatment measures can be collected at some (or all) of the treatment agencies serving PSRA offenders.
- Continue to use more sophisticated data analysis techniques to understand the data as time goes by and a more representative sample is developed.
    - Evaluate the role of GPS.
    - Evaluate the effect of flash incarcerations.
    - Evaluate the effect of drug testing.
    - Evaluate treatment and outcomes.
    - Evaluate Jail Only versus Split Sentences.
    - Survival analysis: larger sample size and longer time frame observations will allow estimating the effect of multiple predictors in influencing the hazard and survival functions. An estimation of the hazard and survival functions for 1170(h) offenders will also allow comparing the risk of recidivism over time for people receiving Jail Only versus Split Sentences.
    - Cluster analysis: analysis of cluster of past crimes among 1170(h) offenders will allow estimating whether there are particular constellations of past crimes (e.g., substance-related crimes and crimes against person) or other variables (e.g., gang membership) that are associated with a particularly high risk of recidivism.
- Develop and execute an evaluation strategy to better understand factors associated with offenders who enter PRCS and/or 1170(h) multiple times.

- Consider the role of additional variables that may contribute to offender recidivism, as indicated by the peer-reviewed literature, and determine how to accurately and efficiently collect this data. Such variables include offender:
    - Perceived social support,
    - Stage of readiness to change in their substance use patterns,
    - Patterns of criminal thinking,
    - Living situation, and
    - Vocational skills/education.
- Determine if there are targeted assessments available for determining offender intervention needs, in order to improve the process of referring offenders to the appropriate treatment services.
    - Review the existing literature for assessments (i.e., treatment, job-related) that may help to determine evidence-based intervention decisions for offenders based on offender responses to the measures.
- Policy considerations:
    - Implement R&R earlier in supervision, as it is the core service for criminal thinking. In doing this, examine effects of timing; if the offenders participate in this program earlier, are they more successful?
    - See what can be done in working with the gang population, as they violate and are convicted of new crimes more frequently (as indicated within the PRCS population).
    - There are 26% of PRCS offenders who are receiving more than 5 supervision violations and revolving through the jail; what can we do with them to help them be more successful? Consider interviewing offenders to find out more information on how the program can better serve them or what barriers they experience and/or perceive in their own success, as the quantitative data methods may not reveal this when used in isolation.

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: Explanation of Significance Testing and *p*-values

A number of the analyses reported within this evaluation refer to "significant" differences or test results. A significant test result indicates that there are differences in the populations examined beyond what is considered to occur statistically by chance. All statistical analyses conducted in any population run a risk of finding statistical findings that are very different, but that occur by chance. By quantifying the probability of these results occurring by chance, we can be more confident that our results are not occurring by chance to a given degree. For example, if a test result has indicated that there are significant differences between two populations (e.g., gang and non-gang involved offenders) on some outcome (e.g., either receiving zero supervision violations or receiving one or more supervision violations), this will also provide a *p*-value, most likely found in the footnotes. This *p*-value is the probability statistic that the results were found by chance. If the *p*-value is less than .05 ($p<.05$), this indicates that the test results have less than a 5% probability of being found due to chance. If the *p*-value is less than .01 ($p<.01$), this indicates that the test results have less than a 1% probability of being found due to chance. If the *p*-value is less than .001 ($p<.001$), this indicates that the test results have less than a 0.1% probability of being found due to chance.

Significance testing in the present evaluation was conducted in multiple ways. One of the most common methods in which significance was reported was in using chi-square testing for statistical significance. Chi-square tests are used to evaluate the difference between the distribution of frequencies between two groups, and if they occur by chance or are statistically significantly different. In the example above, this would mean that the proportion of individuals who were gang identified versus those who were not gang identified were measured on if they differed on how many within each of those populations (1) received zero violations, and (2) received one or more violations. If the distribution of these numbers between the two populations is significantly different, the chi-square test lets us know this.

Appendix C: PRCS Treatment Interventions

- **Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous Meetings:** Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous are fellowships of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism. Meetings are held multiple times a day, every day of the week.

- **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.

- **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.

- **Parenting Wisely:** The *Parenting Wisely* program uses a risk-focused approach to reduce family conflict and child behavior problems including stealing, vandalism, defiance of authority, bullying and/or poor hygiene. The highly interactive and nonjudgmental format accelerates learning and parents use the new skills immediately. The *Parenting Wisely* program, reduces children's aggressive and disruptive behaviors, improves parenting skills, enhances communication, develops mutual support, increases parental supervision, and appropriate discipline of their children.

- **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/supervision.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.