Item 7
Memorandum

Date: October 2, 2020
To: Community Based Organizations

From: Tanja Heitman
Chief Probation Officer

Subject: Community Corrections Partnership Community Representatives

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) is a statutorily mandated Brown Act Commission that advises the Chief Probation Officer regarding local criminal justice and community correction issues as well as a recommended local plan for the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. To serve alongside a number of government representatives, the CCP is seeking community representatives to serve a two year term. There are two positions open for which representatives are being sought.

The first position is for a representative from a Community Based Organization (CBO) with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense. The second is for an individual who represents the interest of victims. Applicants must commit to attending approximately six meetings a year (February, April, June, August, October and December). The CCP By-Laws, prior agendas and meeting minutes are available on the Probation Department’s website (https://www.sprobation.org/sbcprob/index.html) Additional requirements are the completion of a two hour state mandated ethics training (http://localethics.fppc.ca.gov/login.aspx) and submission of a Statement of Economic Interests, California Form 700 as required by state regulations.

If you meet the criteria for either the CBO or victim representative and are interested in apply for an appointment to the CCP please apply at: https://sbcounty.granicus.com/boards/forms/110/apply/2046712?code=d7e96420-2113-49e7-a255-4de4f44e0e9a Your application should also be submitted to the CCP via Melanie Davis at medavis@co.santa-barbara.ca.us. You can also contact Ms. Davis at 805-803-8644 for further information or questions regarding the positions. The deadline for receipt of applications is October 31, 2020. The CCP Workgroup members will review the applications to ensure they meet the minimum requirements at the November 18th CCP Workgroup meeting. The CCP members will select that new members at the December 4th CCP meeting.

We would also ask that you share this information with others you feel would be interested in serving on the CCP. Thank you for assistance and support!
Item 8
Memorandum

Date: October 2, 2020
To: Community Corrections Partnership
From: Karyn Milligan, Probation Manager
Subject: Comparative Recidivism Update

Reduction of recidivism is the primary focus and first goal of the County of Santa Barbara's Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Public Safety Realignment Plan. To evaluate the extent to which local programs and services are changing client behavior, longitudinal recidivism data for individuals supervised under Public Safety Realignment was shared at the August 14, 2020 meeting of the CCP. From that data, the membership of the CCP expressed interest in the recidivism rates of other California counties. While important information, recidivism data is not easily compared across counties for the reasons outlined on page 2 of this memo.

Locally, Santa Barbara County has been able to calculate and share recidivism due to established collaborations. These collaborations include the County's partnership with the Results First Initiative, now known as the CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming, as well as the data exchange partnerships established through the work of the Criminal Justice Data Committee (CJDC). Together, these partnerships have allowed for the confident matching of client data across different platforms and the calculation of recidivism rates locally.

Shared in figure 1, are the recidivism rates of 7 California counties participating in the CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming with similar probation populations. Recidivism is defined as a new felony or misdemeanor conviction 3 years from the start of supervision or release from custody. These figures are shared for informational purposes.
and should be interpreted with caution. The following reasons make comparisons difficult across the counties displayed in Figure 1:

- **Time period** for which data is presented is not uniform. For example, some counties are reporting recidivism for clients who started supervision before key legislation such as Public Safety Realignment and Proposition 47. Other counties, such as Santa Barbara, are reporting recidivism for clients who started after such legislation.

- **Data quality** varies across reporting counties. Recidivism calculations require the confident matching of client data across platforms.

For the reasons listed above, partners are cautioned in drawing any conclusions or comparisons based on the data provided.

Although removed from the data shared in Figure 1, partners are generally cautioned from drawing conclusions or comparisons across counties for the additional reasons listed below:

- **Department of Justice** (DOJ) data is used in the computation of recidivism for some California counties. DOJ data captures new felony and misdemeanor convictions within the state. Counties using DOJ data will show a higher recidivism rate than counties calculating only convictions within the borders of their jurisdiction. Similarly, smaller counties not using DOJ data may show an artificially low recidivism rate in comparison to others.

- **Population** included in the recidivism calculations are not similar. For example, some counties include only clients assessed as high risk while others include all supervised clients or specific sub-populations under supervision. Even when counties include all clients, risk distributions of those supervised often varies.

- **Definition of recidivism** can vary across counties. Jurisdictions regularly use rearrests, reconviction, or returns to prison to define recidivism making an “apples-to-apples” comparison difficult.
Item 9
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP (CCP)  
REALIGNMENT WORKGROUP

WORK PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021/22 REALIGNMENT BUDGET & PLAN
Presentations are to include data, outcome information, any anticipated modifications, and budget information.

September 23, 2020
- Realignment Goals and Objectives review
- PRCS and PSS Population Review and Projections
- Community Prioritization Input
- CCP Workgroup Members Prioritization Discussion

October 14, 2020: Santa Barbara County Sheriff’s Office (SBSO) & Probation (Prob)
- Compliance Response Team – SBSO & Prob
- Supportive Housing – Prob & HCD
- Alternative Sentencing - SBSO

November 18, 2020: Probation, Public Defender (PD), SBSO, DBW
- Pretrial Services – Prob
- Holistic Defense - PD
- Treatment & Psychiatric Services – Prob, DBW
- Sheriff’s Treatment Program – SBSO

December 16, 2020: District Attorney (DA), Public Defender, Courts
- Prop 47 wrap up data – DA. PD, Courts
- Collaborative Courts – DA
- Victim Services – DA
- Neighborhood Court - DA

January 9, 2021 and January 23, 2021: All
- Allocation Plan – All

February 5, 2021: CCP

February 24, 2021: All
- Initial FY 21/20 Realignment Plan review

March 24, 2021: All
- Final Review of FY 20/21 Realignment Plan and all Narratives – All

April 2, 2021: CCP

April 21, 2021 and May 26, 2021: TBD

June 4, 2021: CCP
Item

12
Memorandum

Date: October 2, 2020
To: Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)
From: Kimberly Shean, Deputy Chief Probation Officer
Subject: Reentry Steering Committee (RSC)

The Re-Entry Steering Committee (RSC) has served as a standing workgroup of the CCP since December 6, 2013, and has continued to meet via videoconference, or more recently via Zoom, on the third Thursday every other month. The RSC remains committed to increase and diversify community engagement in reentry efforts and to mobilize community members and organizations with the similar goals of reducing recidivism and meeting the diverse needs of justice-involved individuals.

**RSC Membership**

The following are currently recognized as official RSC voting members, as per appointment by the CCP:
- Kimberly Shean, Deputy Chief Probation Officer *(co-chair)*
- Deidre Smith, Inmate Services Manager, Santa Barbara County Sheriff *(co-chair)*
- Sylvia Barnard, Good Samaritan Shelter Services
- John Savrnoch, Santa Barbara County Office of the District Attorney
- Vincent Wasilewski, Santa Barbara County Sheriff’s Office
- Tracy Macuga, Santa Barbara County Office of the Public Defender
- Anthony Ivanich, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation/Parole
- John Lewis, Santa Barbara County Department of Behavioral Wellness
- Eddie Perez, Impact Prison Ministry
- Formerly Justice Involved Individual position – vacant
- Local University/Community College position – vacant

An ongoing commitment remains to ensure that County agencies and entities are appropriately represented on the RSC. To address the two vacant membership positions, notices and requests for applications will be circulated within the next month. Additionally, a request to replace the individual in the DBW position has been made and will also be considered at next RSC. All prospective new positions will be brought to a future CCP meeting for vote.

**RSC “Reboot” Update**

To improve, enhance, and align county wide reentry efforts between departments and across community based organizations, RSC’s recent meeting engaged in the first of two “reboot” sessions. This well attended meeting provided an overview of reentry research, followed by cross discipline group work in a “Stop-Start-Continue” exercise to help guide prioritization, with a dual focus comprised of reentry challenges and strategies during COVID-19, and longer term
enhancements and improvements. The summary of these efforts will be provided at a future CCP meeting.

The Evidence-Based Practices Quality Assurance (QA) Committee

This committee was established as a working group to reduce recidivism through the utilization and implementation of research-based interventions. The group is comprised of representatives from the Santa Barbara County Probation Department, the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office (SBSO), the Department of Behavioral Wellness (DBW), and community based organizations (CBO). The ongoing goals of the QA Committee are to assess and ensure fidelity with the use of evidence-based models, to support skill building by creating opportunities for joint training and development, to identify gaps in service, to ensure efficient service delivery, and to promote improved outcomes through collaborative quality assurance efforts in Santa Barbara County. To ensure programming is delivered with fidelity, efforts in peer to peer and curriculum specific reviews have continued and are discussed at each meeting. As the committee is comprised of common members and consistent objectives, QA has been incorporated into the latter portion of the RSC agendas.
Item
13
Community Corrections Partnership
Preliminary Analysis on Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Prepared by: Ethan Bertrand

October 2, 2020
I - Introduction

In order to advance racial justice and better serve our communities of color, we must look at our justice system through an equity lens. By identifying racial disparities in our local justice system, we can better understand the extent to which our local justice system disproportionately impacts communities of color.

When looking for racial disparities, we are generally looking for the extent to which racial groups are represented in our justice system at higher levels than their share of the population.

In the pages ahead, we will identify racial disparities that exist in arrest, incarceration, and community supervision (probation, post-release community supervision, and post-sentence supervision) in Santa Barbara County. This report looks at data from 2018. This report will hopefully provide a starting point for future analyses on racial disparities in the justice system. Furthermore, this report will provide recommendations on additional data that should be gathered.

This report uses data provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office, Santa Barbara County Probation Department, California Department of Finance, and California Department of Justice. Additionally, research from the Public Policy Institute of California is used to provide some context for our local data.

II - Our Diverse County

According to population projection data from the California Department of Finance, Santa Barbara County's adult population in 2018 was 49.3% White, 41% Hispanic, 5.2% Asian, 1.9% Black, 1.9% multi-racial, 0.5% American Indian, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic).
Santa Barbara County’s racial demographics vary significantly by age group. Young adults in Santa Barbara County (ages 18-29) were projected to be 49.5% Hispanic, 38.8% White, 6% Asian, 2% Black, 3.2% multiracial, 0.4% American Indian, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Adults ages 30-39 were projected to be 50.8% Hispanic, 39% White, 5.3% Asian, 2.2% multiracial, 2% Black, 0.4% American Indian, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Adults ages 40-69 were projected to be 52% white, 38.7% Hispanic, 5.1% Asian, 1.9% Black, 1.4% multiracial, and 0.5% American Indian. Finally, adults 70 years of age and older were projected to be 73.9% White, 18.9% Hispanic, 4.2% Asian, 1.5% Black, 0.8% multiracial, and 0.5% American Indian.

III - Arrests

In 2018, there were a total of 17,119 adult arrests in Santa Barbara County. This includes 13,938 misdemeanor arrests and 3,181 felony arrests. These numbers include citations that were issued instead of arrest. When someone was arrested on multiple charges, the most significant charge was included in this count.

1 2018 California Department Of Justice Open JusticePortal Arrest Data
Of all adults arrested in 2018, 43.1% were Hispanic, 47.1% were White, 5.8% were black, and 4% were categorized as “other.” Thus, Black community members were significantly overrepresented in total arrests and Hispanic community members were slightly overrepresented.

![Pie chart of racial demographics for all adult arrests in 2018](chart1.png)

Of the adults arrested for felonies in 2018, 51.2% were Hispanic, 38.5% were White, 7% were Black, and 3.3% were categorized as “other.” Of the adults arrested for misdemeanors in 2018, 49.1% were White, 41.3% were Hispanic, 5.5% were Black, and 4.2% were categorized as “other.”

![Pie chart of racial demographics for adult felony arrests in 2018](chart2.png)
These numbers indicate that Black people are significantly overrepresented in both misdemeanor and felony arrests. Black people make up 1.9% of the adult population, but 7% of felony arrests and 5.5% of misdemeanor arrests. Overall, Hispanic people are overrepresented in Felony arrests, as they make up 41% of the adult population but 51.2% felony of arrests.

Previous analyses have identified significant racial disparities in the County’s juvenile justice system. When reviewing arrest data for adults ages 18-29 (some of whom are considered transitional age youth), it is apparent that there are some notable disparities in these groups.
In 2018, 1,094 felony arrests involved young men between the ages of 19-29. Of those arrested, 61.1% were Hispanic, 28.1% were White, 7.8% were Black, and 3.1% were categorized as “other.” Here, we see a significant overrepresentation of Hispanic and Black males.

Felony Arrests: Males 18-29

In 2018, 3,915 misdemeanor arrests involved young males ages 18-29. Of those arrested, 53.3% were Hispanic, 35.5% were White, 5.1% were Black, and 6.2% were categorized as “other.” This dataset demonstrates a significant overrepresentation of Black males and a slight overrepresentation of Hispanic males.

Misdemeanor Arrests: Males 18-29
In 2018, 299 felony arrests involved young females ages 18-29. Of those arrested, 51.2% were Hispanic, 39.1% were White, 7% were Black, and 2.7% were categorized as “other.” This also indicates an overrepresentation of Black females.

![Pie chart showing felony arrests by race for females ages 18-29]

In 2018, 1,184 misdemeanor arrests involved young females ages 18-29. Of those arrested, 47.6% were white, 39.8% were Hispanic, 5.7% were Black, and 7% were categorized as “other.” This shows a disproportionate representation of Black females, while also showing a higher representation of White females.
Although Black and Hispanic people are disproportionately represented in total misdemeanor and felony arrests, there are a few age brackets in which White people are arrested at higher rates than their portion of the population. This points to the need to be intersectional when looking at disparities in justice involvement, looking not only at racial and ethnic disparities, but also looking at disparities related to: mental health, economic status, and other factors.

According to a 2019 analysis by the Public Policy Institute of California, there are several factors that are common in counties with the highest levels of racial disparity in arrest.² Many of these counties have small Black communities, are relatively affluent, and have high rates of educational attainment. Furthermore, many of these counties have larger jail system capacities.

There is also evidence that the counties with the highest arrest rates tend to have lower population densities, larger young adult populations, and smaller non-white populations. While discussions about criminal justice reform are often centered on larger urban areas, this research points to the importance of efforts to advance equity in small and medium-sized counties.

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Further analysis should include a comparison with arrest demographic data from neighboring counties.

**IV - Incarceration**

In 2018, the average daily population of the Santa Barbara County Jail was 896 people. Hispanic people made up 58%, White people made up 32%, Black people made up 8%, and people whose races were categorized as “other” made up 2% of the average daily population.\(^3\) This indicates a significant overrepresentation of Hispanic and Black people in the Santa Barbara County Jail.

![Pie chart showing the racial distribution of the Santa Barbara County Jail population in 2018.](chart.png)

Further analysis should disaggregate demographic information for people incarcerated on felonies vs. misdemeanors, as well as people who are in pre-trial custody vs. serving a sentence. Comparisons should also be made with data from our neighboring counties.

**V. Community Supervision**

In Santa Barbara County, the four primary types of community supervision are: standard probation, post-release community supervision, post-sentence supervision, and pre-trial.

\(^3\) 2018 Average Daily Population Demographic Information - Chief Vincent Wasilewski
supervision (new for 2019). The graphs below show the racial demographic information of Hispanic, White, and Black people on community supervision.\textsuperscript{4}

\begin{figure}[h]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{exhibit1.png}
\end{center}
\caption{Exhibit 1}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{exhibit2.png}
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\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{4} 2017 - 2019 Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Community Supervision - Karyn Milligan
In 2018, the standard probation population was 69% Hispanic, 23% White, 4% Black, 2% “other,” 0.7% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, and 0.4% American Indian.

The post-release community supervision (PRCS) population was 62% Hispanic, 28% White, 7% Black, 0.3% “other,” 1% Asian, 0.3% Pacific Islander, and 1.3% American Indian.

The post-sentence supervision (PSS) population was 58% Hispanic, 32% White, 6% Black, 3.1% “other,” 0% Asian, 0.6% Pacific Islander, and 0% American Indian.

The pretrial supervision program began in 2019. The pretrial supervision population in the first year was 56% Hispanic, 32% White, 10% Black, 0.8% “other,” 0.8% Asian, 0% Pacific Islander, and 0% American Indian.

Throughout the State, racial disparities exist within community supervision, most significantly impacting Black people. Black people made up 7.9% of the population of 12 counties participating in the 2016 PPIC-BSCC Multi-County Study, while making up 22.9% of new probation supervision cases in that same year. At the same time, Hispanic and White people

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were represented in approximate proportion to their shares of the population. Black people and Hispanic people are disproportionately represented in our local community supervision caseloads.

Further analysis should include demographic information related to disparities in length and intensity of probation terms. Demographic information should also be gathered on use of sanctions in response to violations, such as “flash incarcerations.”

From Data Collection to Action
This report elucidates some of the racial disparities that can be seen in our local justice system, while also identifying some areas for further study. It is clear that overall, Black and Hispanic people are overrepresented in our local criminal justice system. As we work to improve the ways in which we advance public safety in our County, the disparate impacts that our justice system has on communities of color must be taken into account. Furthermore, whenever data is gathered on our criminal justice system processes, racial demographic information should be analyzed.

There are many factors that exacerbate racial disparities in our justice system. On the front end, racial disparities in the justice system are fueled by inadequate access to economic opportunities, healthcare, housing, education, and other basic needs (past & present). Many of these factors are the products of structural racism. These factors have contributed to higher rates of poverty, trauma, and other challenges in communities of color locally and around the nation. Historically, bias and tough-on-crime policies have also led to higher rates of justice involvement in communities of color.

On the back end, there is work that can be done by criminal justice leaders to better serve communities of color. Most efforts to make our justice system more community-based, restorative, and wellness-focused, will especially benefit communities of color, as communities of color are adversely affected by the harms of mass incarceration and tough-on-crime policies. Understanding that many people in our justice system are survivors of trauma and crime at some
point before their justice involvement should also motivate us to advance public safety in an equitable way. Furthermore, efforts to mitigate implicit bias and improve cultural competency in criminal justice processes are essential for advancing equity.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the modern-day civil rights movement have created an unprecedented opportunity to re-imagine the ways in which we advance public safety in Santa Barbara County. Our County is well positioned to advance racial equity through criminal justice reform.

Appendix

A) Arrest Demographics by Age

Felony Arrests (1,094): Males 18-29

- Hispanic: 61.1% (663)
- White: 28.1% (307)
- Black: 7.8% (85)
- Other: 3.1% (31)
Misdemeanor Arrests (3,915): Males 18-29

- Other: 6.2%
- Black: 5.1%
- White: 35.5%
- Hispanic: 53.3%

Felony Arrests (299) - Females 18-29

- Other: 2.7%
- Black: 7.0%
- White: 39.1%
- Hispanic: 51.2%
Misdemeanor Arrests (1,184) - Females 18-29

- Hispanic: 39.8%
- White: 47.6%
- Black: 5.7%
- Other: 7.0%

Felony Arrests (683): Males 30-39

- Hispanic: 51.1%
- White: 38.4%
- Black: 6.6%
- "Other": 4.0%
Misdemeanor Arrests (2,358): Males 30-39

- "Other": 3.6%
- Black: 6.4%
- White: 38.8%
- Hispanic: 51.2%

Felony Arrests (231): Females 30-39

- Other: 3.9%
- Black: 4.3%
- White: 43.7%
- Hispanic: 48.1%
Misdemeanor Arrests (749): Females 30-39

- Other: 3.2%
- Black: 2.7%
- Hispanic: 38.3%
- White: 55.8%

Felony Arrests (657): Males 40-69

- Other: 3.5%
- Black: 8.1%
- Hispanic: 41.6%
- White: 46.9%
Misdemeanor Arrests (4,351): Males 40-69

- Other: 2.6%
- Black: 5.9%
- Hispanic: 29.3%
- White: 62.3%

Felony Arrests (199): Females 40-69

- Other: 1.5%
- Black: 4.0%
- Hispanic: 35.7%
- White: 58.8%
Misdemeanor Arrests (1,211): Females 40-69

- Other: 3.1%
- Black: 5.6%
- Hispanic: 33.6%
- White: 57.6%

Felony Arrests (15): Males 70+

- Hispanic: 26.7%
- White: 73.3%
Misdemeanor Arrests (144): Males 70+

- Other: 0.7%
- Hispanic: 13.2%
- White: 86.1%

Felony Arrests (3): Females 70+

- White

Analysis on Racial and Ethnic Disparities - 20
Misdemeanor Arrests (26): Females 70+

- Hispanic: 11.5%
- Black: 3.8%
- Other: 3.8%
- White: 80.8%

B) Racial Demographic Information by Age Bracket

2018 Demographic Projection - Ages 18-29

- Hispanic: 49.5%
- Black: 2.0%
- Asian: 0.8%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Multiracial: 3.2%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- White: 38.8%
2018 Demographic Projection - 30-39

- Hispanic: 50.8%
- White: 39.0%
- Asian: 5.3%
- Black: 2.0%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Multiracial: 2.2%

2018 Demographic Projection - Ages 40 - 69

- Hispanic: 38.7%
- White: 52.2%
- Asian: 5.1%
- Black: 1.9%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 1.4%
- Multiracial: 1.4%
2018 Demographic Projection - Ages 70+

- White: 73.9%
- Hispanic: 18.9%
- Asian: 4.2%
- Black: 1.5%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Multiracial: 0.8%
Racial and Ethnic Disparity Study

Presented by: Ethan Bertrand & Ray McDonald
Background: Reducing Racial & Ethnic Disparities

Adoption of Goal 5: Identify and Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Meetings of Racial Equity Sub-Workgroup

Drafting and Review of Report on Racial & Ethnic Disparities.
Project Scope

Identifying Racial and Ethnic Disparities:

ARREST: 2018 Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests/Citations

INCARCERATION: 2018 Average Daily Population, Santa Barbara County Jail

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: 2018 Probation, Post Sentence Supervision, & Post Release Community Supervision caseload
High Level Findings

1. Black Adults and Hispanic Adults were Overrepresented in Community Supervision
2. Black Adults and Hispanic Adults Were Overrepresented in the County Jail Population
3. Black Adults and Hispanic Adults were Overrepresented in Arrests
Our Diverse County

2018 Adult Demographic Projections

- White: 49.3%
- Hispanic: 41.0%
- Asian: 5.2%
- Black: 1.9%
- Multiracial: 1.9%
Arrest Disparities

Racial Demographics for Adult Arrests

- **White**
  - Felony Arrest Representation: 38.5
  - Misdemeanor Arrest Representation: 49.1
  - Population Representation: 49.3

- **Hispanic**
  - Felony Arrest Representation: 41.3
  - Misdemeanor Arrest Representation: 51.2
  - Population Representation: 41

- **Black**
  - Felony Arrest Representation: 7
  - Misdemeanor Arrest Representation: 5.5
  - Population Representation: 1.9

California Department of Justice
Arrest Disparities: Young Adults (18-29)

**Black Young Men**
- 7.8% of felony arrests of young men
- 5.1% of misdemeanor arrests of young men
- 2% of young male population

**Black Young Women**
- 7% of felony arrests of young women
- 5.1% of misdemeanor arrests of young women
- 2% of young female population

**Hispanic Young Men**
- 61% of felony arrests of young men
- 53.3% of misdemeanor arrests of young men
- 50% of young male population
Incarceration Disparities: SB County Jail

2018 Average Daily Population

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Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office
Community Supervision Disparities

Community Supervision: White Adults

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49.3
Community Supervision Disparities (Cont’d)

Community Supervision: Hispanic Adults

- Probation
- PSS
- PRCS
- Population Representation

Hispanic Adults

- 69
- 58
- 62
- 41
Community Supervision Disparities (Cont’d)

Community Supervision: Black Adults

- Probation
- PSS
- PRCS
- Population Representation

Black Adults

- 4
- 6
- 7

1.9
Past and Present Structural Inequities

- Healthcare
- Housing
- Education
- Jobs and Economic Opportunities
Achieving Equity

- Racial Equity & Implicit Bias Training
- Community Engagement and Culturally Competent Programs
- Reducing Justice Involvement & Diversion Efforts
- Identifying disparities and making data-driven decisions
Operational Impact Reports
Realignment Operational Impact Report
July 2020

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*Technical Violations Only*

Total Planned Bed Days: 3346/Month (110 ADA)

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**COURTS**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custody only</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total # of Individuals with Signed Waivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This Month</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total # of PRCS Revocation Hearings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This Month</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRCS Offenders by Region**

- Santa Maria: 61
- Santa Barbara: 125
- Lompoc: 152

**PSS Offenders by Region**

- Santa Maria: 30
- Santa Barbara: 83

**PRCS by Gender**

- Male: 9%
- Female: 91%

**PSS by Gender**

- Male: 23%
- Female: 77%

**SUPERVISED REALIGNED OFFENDER POPULATION - 12 MONTHS**

- PRCS: 293, 296, 282, 284, 283, 284, 287, 299, 289, 299

**FY 20-21 FINANCIAL STATUS**

As of July 31, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>% of Funds Expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jail Custody</td>
<td>$2,521,190</td>
<td>$225,599</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention Alternatives</td>
<td>572,208</td>
<td>35,737</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Supervision</td>
<td>3,152,124</td>
<td>258,148</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative Efforts</td>
<td>1,342,128</td>
<td>37,895</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>1,549,535</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Treatment</td>
<td>973,953</td>
<td>128,227</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-Entry Services</td>
<td>2,472,160</td>
<td>40,351</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Services</td>
<td>115,360</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized SLE, Detox</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretrial Services</td>
<td>793,829</td>
<td>79,014</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>424,802</td>
<td>20,014</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>468,125</td>
<td>27,297</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$14,705,414</td>
<td>$852,282</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>