

PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

October 2011 – December 2016

Santa Barbara County Annual Evaluation



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

Kayleigh Hunnicutt, MA, MEd
kwelsh@education.ucsb.edu

Delwin Carter, MA
dcarter@education.ucsb.edu

Jill Sharkey, PhD
jsharkey@education.ucsb.edu

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 (and its corresponding and subsequent legislation) 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, Santa Barbara County Department of Behavioral Wellness), verify data quality, and establish data management procedures.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REALIGNMENT POPULATION.....	11
1.A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	11
1.B. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO HAVE EXITED SINCE 2011.....	14
2. INTERVENTIONS CLIENTS RECEIVE.....	15
2.A. NUMBER OF REALIGNMENT CLIENTS RECEIVING SERVICES DURING SUPERVISION.....	15
2.B. TYPES OF SERVICES CLIENTS RECIEVE	16
3. REALIGNMENT SPECIFIC OUTCOMES.....	19
3.A.I. PRCS COMPLETION RATES	19
3.A.II. PRCS RECIDIVISM RATES.....	19
3.A.III. PRCS RECIDIVISM TYPES OF CRIMES	21
3.A.IV. THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COMPAS AND OUTCOMES	22
3.B.I. 1170(H)(B) COMPLETION RATES.....	24
3.B.II. 1170(H)(B) RECIDIVISM RATES.....	24
4. THE USE OF GPS AND CLIENT OUTCOMES.....	25
4.A. FREQUENCY OF CLIENT PLACEMENT ON GPS.....	25
4.B. DIFFERENCES IN CLIENT OUTCOMES WHEN GPS IS USED AS A PREVENTION OR INTERVENTION	25
5. SUBSTANCE USE POST-RELEASE FROM JAIL.....	27
5.A. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO ACQUIRE SUPERVISION VIOLATIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE	27
5.B. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO ACQUIRE POSITIVE DRUG TESTS WHILE ON SUPERVISION.....	27
5.C. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO ENROLL IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES	28
5.D. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO ACQUIRE NEW SUBSTANCE-RELATED CONVICTIONS	28
5.E. NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO SELF-REPORT STRUGGLING WITH SUBSTANCE USE.....	29
6. SELF-REPORTED CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS.....	30
6.A. OVERALL PREVALENCE OF SELF-REPORTED CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS	30
6.B. INTERVENTION PERCEPTIONS OF REALIGNMENT CLIENTS	33
6.C. CLIENT SELF-REPORTED CHARACTERISTICS AND SUBSTANCE USE STRUGGLES	33
FUTURE DIRECTIONS	34
DATA CONSIDERATIONS.....	35
APPENDIX.....	39
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND GRAPHS	39
APPENDIX B: STATISTICAL EXPLANATIONS	55
APPENDIX C: INTERVENTIONS	56
APPENDIX D: CONSUMER SURVEY INFORMATION.....	60

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment) 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, Realignment rerouted the pathways for two types of criminal justice clients to now be served at the local level versus the state level. The first group includes clients who have been released from prison after serving their full prison sentence for conviction types, 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) clients. The second group of clients represent individuals who have been convicted of an eligible felony (non-violent, non-sexual, non-serious) that would previously have mandated a prison sentence, that will now be served locally in the community through the local jail (PC§1170(h)(5)(A)) or a combination of a local jail and local supervision sentence (PC§1170(h)(5)(B)) locally referred to as Post Sentence Supervision (PSS) clients.

One of the main foci within the PRCS and PC§1170(h)(b) populations is to link clients with appropriate and effective services and interventions, in order to assist them in accessing resources that can help them to become successful while out in the community. One strategy is to help treat the underlying causes of recidivism, which is often substance-related for the realignment populations. Thus, the focus of evaluating Realignment outcomes primarily rests on services and recidivism data. However, note that these enhanced supervision methods and referrals to community rehabilitation programs are not available to clients receiving PC§1170(a) sentences through Realignment funding, and thus cannot be reported on in the present evaluation. Additionally, it is important to note that various criminal justice policies and legislations have been enacted since the passage of Realignment (including the passage of Proposition 47) that will have immeasurable impacts on the way that Realignment outcomes are reported and thus evaluated; thus, outcomes on Realignment should not be considered to occur in a vacuum outside of other major influences.

As of September 2014 the state adopted a definition of recidivism that is required by state statute:

"Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."

<http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/Recidivism%20Defintion%20Press%20Release.pdf>

This definition is required by the state for comparison purposes although supplemental measures may also be used.

Enough time has passed since adoption of Realignment in October 2011 that Santa Barbara County can start to examine and track the state definition of Recidivism. In this report, three measures of Recidivism will be reported:

1. New misdemeanor or felony conviction within three years post release from prison
2. New misdemeanor or felony conviction during the period of supervision
3. New misdemeanor or felony conviction during the period of supervision plus one year

In addition to attending to the state definition of recidivism, #2 provides a sense of how clients are doing while on supervision while #3 is carried over from prior years and will be discontinued after this year.

Overall Characteristics *of the Realignment Population*

1.A. Demographic characteristics

- There were 1,109 client entries into PRCS in Santa Barbara County and 905 clients who obtained 1170(h) convictions in Santa Barbara County between October 2011 and December 2016.
 - The number of clients entering Realignment under both PRCS and 1170(h) has decreased since 2012; however, the decrease was dramatic immediately after 2012 for PRCS, versus more gradual over time for 1170(h).

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



- Decreases in the overall number of 1170(h) convictions in 2014 is likely a reflection of the impact of Prop 47 on Realignment
- Between October 2011 and December 2016, there were 1,109 client entries onto Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) in Santa Barbara County.
 - Represented among these 1,109 entries are 62 clients who were released onto PRCS twice, and three clients who were released onto PRCS three times.¹
 - Most clients were designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (45%; N=502),
 - 4% of clients (N=43) have a sex offender status,
 - 26% (N=283) have been identified as gang affiliated, and
 - 16% (N=177) had been designated as having mental health needs prior to release from prison.
- Between October 2011 and December 2016, there were a total of 905 entries across 803 clients sentenced pursuant to a PC§1170(h) sentence.
 - Eighty-eight clients were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) multiple times.
- Overall, the population of clients in both PRCS and 1170(h) are predominantly male, Hispanic or White, and between the ages of 25-45 years old at entry to their respective Realignment program. The average age of PRCS clients was 38.4 years old, and of 1170(h) clients was 35.9 years old.
- For both populations, drug/alcohol-related crimes and property/theft-related crimes were the two highest percentages of categories of the “most serious crime” in their Realignment-eligible case.
 - More 1170(h) entries than PRCS entries were for drugs/alcohol (46% versus 36%, respectively) and property/theft crimes (39% versus 23%, respectively) as the “most serious” crime in their case.
 - Fewer 1170(h) entries than PRCS entries were for crimes against persons (4% versus 21%, respectively) and ‘other’ charge categories (11% versus 20%, respectively) as their most serious crime.

1.B. Number of Clients who have Exited since 2011

- At the time of the current reporting, 838 PRCS entries (out of 1109 total) and 659 1170(h) entries had completions for their Realignment terms between October 2011 and December 31, 2016.

Interventions Clients Received

2.A. Number of Realignment Clients Receiving services during Supervision

- Of the 621 exited PRCS clients reported on, 526 (85%) received any form of services;
 - 416 (67%) clients received either at least one Behavioral Wellness service *or* at least one services from another agency,
 - 110 clients (18%) received services from *both* Behavioral Wellness and an outside services agency, and
 - 95 (15%) clients did not receive either.
- Of the 621 PRCS clients who exited with a valid completion status, a total of 97 (16%) clients entered PRCS with identified mental health needs from their prison record.

¹ Of these 62 clients, 23 had completed their second entry into PRCS. For clients who entered and completed PRCS twice (N=23), both entries into PRCS are analyzed as separate PRCS entries and completions. For clients who entered PRCS twice but only completed their first term (i.e., were in the process of completing their second PRCS term at the time of this report; N=39), only data corresponding to their first completed PRCS entry is analyzed. The 3 clients who entered PRCS three times have not completed their third PRCS term, and thus only their first two completions are included in the analyses.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



- Of these 97 individuals, 92 (95%) received services from either Behavioral Wellness or another participating community-based agency in the County.
 - Only 5% of clients released from prison to PRCS supervision in Santa Barbara County with identified mental health needs did not receive services within the county from any participating agency from the time of their release from prison to completion of PRCS supervision.
- Of the 323 clients who completed PSS with valid exit statuses, 245 (76%) partook in at least one community-based services program during their time in supervision.

2.B. Types of Services Clients Receive

- Of the 621 PRCS clients that exited, 118 (19%) PRCS clients received services from Behavioral Wellness.
- The majority of clients at BW received medication-related services (86%) and various therapeutic services (70%).
 - 17% also received crisis-related services.
- A total of 518 (83%) of the 621 exited PRCS clients, and 245 (76%) of the 323 exited PSS clients participating in services other than Behavioral Wellness.
- The majority of the overall PRCS population (81%) and the 1170(h)(b) population (64%) participated in some form of outpatient services, though a higher number of the PRCS population participated in outpatient services than the 1170(h)(b) population.
 - A much higher percentage of the overall 1170(h)(b) population participated in residential services or sober living (47%) than the overall PRCS population (28%).
 - The number of PRCS and 1170(h)(b) clients enrolling in detoxification services (14% and 8%, respectively) and drop-in programs (21% and 24%, respectively) were more similar.
- The majority of exited PRCS (69%) and 1170(h)(b) (70%) clients participated in some form of drug/alcohol services.
- A higher percentage of the overall PRCS population attended a CBT/skill building services modality (63%) than the overall 1170(h)(b) population (50%);
 - More PRCS clients attended 'other' mental health modalities (19%) than 1170(h)(b) clients (5%).
 - PRCS (44%) and 1170(h)(b) (43%) clients participated in vocational modalities at the same rate.
- PRCS and 1170(h)(b) populations exhibit similar service enrollment patterns for drop-in programs, detoxification, drug/alcohol services, and vocational services.
- Some differences were recognized between PRCS and 1170(h)(b) clients on outpatient, residential, CBT/skill building, and 'other' mental health modalities.
 - These differences between PRCS and 1170(h)(b) enrollment rates may reflect differences in needs that exist between the two populations.
- The majority of PRCS clients being released into the community are receiving services programming of some nature, with a large portion of these clients being represented within outpatient services modalities.
- In corroboration with client feedback on programming (see Section 6), clients appear to prefer to attend programs that are flexible toward their schedules, such as is afforded by outpatient services, which may contribute to the high level of services enrollment found within the PRCS population.
 - Over one-third of realignment clients reported in the client surveys that they also attend 12-step meetings, which is not a services modality that is easily tracked due to privacy concerns; thus, it is likely that the amount of programming that clients are receiving may be under-reported within these statistics.
- Both populations appear to participate in vocational treatments at notable rates;
- Over 40% of both populations enrolled in some form of vocational training.
 - Consumer survey feedback (in Section 6) suggests that clients appreciate programs where they are learning new skills, including those particular to employment.
 - Some clients suggested that they did not know certain resources were available.



- Exploring additional approaches to enhance individualized case planning and linkage to most appropriate resources may be beneficial in this area.

Realignment *Specific Outcomes*

3.A.i. PRCS completion rates

- Of clients with included exit statuses (e.g., not deceased, deported), the majority of clients completed their PRCS supervision terms with a status of Successful Early Termination (64%, N=393).
- The remaining clients were either unsuccessful (25%, N=154) or expired (12%, N=74).

3.A.ii. PRCS recidivism rates

- **Recidivism During Supervision.** For the most recent cohort in this report (2015), 39% of clients reoffended during supervision, which is less than the previous cohort (2014; 45%).
 - Data demonstrate that clients are more likely to commit a misdemeanor than a felony offense.
- **Recidivism by Three Years Post-Completion.** Recidivism appears to be decreasing over time as later cohorts are released from prison (62% for 2011 cohort, 58% for 2012 cohort, 53% for 2013 cohort).
- More misdemeanor than felony recidivism is generally occurring. Both misdemeanor and felony cumulative convictions are trending toward lower rates over time.

3.A.iii. PRCS Recidivism Types of Crimes

- Of the 838 clients who were exited from PRCS supervision and had one-year post supervision, 621 clients received a PRCS exit status of Successful Early Termination, Expiration, or Unsuccessful.
- Of the exited PRCS clients (N=621), half of these clients had new conviction charge data (N=325; 52%).
- Of the clients with new convictions, 52% had one or more convictions for narcotics and 46% had new convictions for 'other' types of crimes.
 - The top two charge categories for convictions were drug/alcohol related-crimes (40%), followed by other offenses (26%).
- Of the total exited PRCS clients with one or more new convictions 19% were against persons, 15% were property offenses, 33% were drugs/alcohol, and 24% were other offenses.
- 75% (N=245) of the 325 clients were convicted on misdemeanor charges.
- 57% (N=186) were convicted for felony charges.

3.A.iv. The Association between COMPAS and Outcomes

- Clients successfully completing within one year had lower mean recidivism risk scores ($M = 6.6$), than clients successfully completing in over one year ($M = 7.6$). The highest mean scores were observed for expired ($M = 8.0$) and unsuccessful clients ($M = 8.3$).
- Analyses suggested that clients who recidivated had significantly higher recidivism risk scores ($M = 8.0$) than those who did not ($M = 6.7$).



- Those that did not reoffend exhibited *more* Low-risk (23%) than the group that did reoffend (8%), as well as *fewer* High-risk clients (50%) as compared to the group that did reoffend (69%).²

3.B.i. 1170(h)(b) Completion Rates

- The majority of clients (51%; N=180) received a Successful completion status,
 - 25% (N=88) received an Unsuccessful completion status,
 - 16% (N=55) were exited due to Prop 47,
 - 7% (N=26) were Transferred, and <1% (N=3) were Deceased.

3.B.ii. 1170(h)(b) Recidivism Rates

- Recidivism for this population is unavailable as there is no way to distinguish between which offenses occurred prior to the initial 1170(h)(a) entry crime.

The Use of GPS and Client Outcomes

4.A. Frequency of Client Placement on GPS

- Of the 621 exited PRCS clients, 231 (37%) were placed on GPS at some point during their supervision period.
 - Twenty-nine clients were placed on GPS more than one time.
 - The majority of GPS clients were male (90%), between 25 and 45 years old (80%; $M=36.3$ years), and Hispanic (57%).
 - 39% were gang affiliated, 16% had identified mental health needs from prison, and 10% were identified as clients who were convicted of sex offense.
 - Of the 29 clients with a sex offender status exiting PRCS to date, 24 were placed on GPS; there was a significantly higher proportion of clients with a sex offender status than clients without that were placed on GPS (83% and 35%, respectively).³
 - A higher proportion of exited gang affiliated clients were placed on GPS than those not identified as gang affiliated (53% and 31%, respectively).
 - There were no other significant differences in demographic variables.

4.B. Differences in client outcomes when GPS is used as a prevention or intervention

- GPS monitoring was classified as either being used as an intervention or prevention method. GPS was considered to be a prevention method when a client was placed on GPS within seven days of their release from incarceration, and an intervention when a client was placed on GPS eight days or later after being released from incarceration.
- During clients' first duration on GPS, a total of 87 (38%) clients of the 231 total clients on GPS were placed on GPS for the purposes of prevention, and 144 (62%) were placed on GPS as a means of intervention.
 - All of clients' second and third times on GPS were utilized as a means of intervention (N=29 with multiple GPS events).
- Recidivism analyses were conducted only for clients who had been placed on GPS and that had at least one-year post-completion of their PRCS supervision term (N=178).
 - PRCS clients who were placed on GPS - Prevention had a lower rate of new convictions during supervision (24%) than clients placed on GPS - Intervention (68%).
 - It may be that clients who are receiving GPS as a form of intervention are receiving GPS after their criminal convictions during supervision, which accounts for the difference found for clients in

² Using Chi Square, $p < .001$.

³ Using chi-square test for significance; $p < .001$. Please note the very low numbers of clients who were convicted of sex offense as compared to non-sex offender clients when interpreting the numbers.

prevention and intervention groups during supervision; however, specific temporal analyses are unable to be calculated that would assess for this.

Substance Use *Post-Release from Jail*

5.A. Number of clients who acquire supervision violations for substance use

- The most common reason that clients acquired supervision violations were related to substance use, with 42% of all exited PRCS clients and 41% of all exited 1170(h)(b) clients having acquired one or more new substance related violation.
 - Specifically, amongst clients who accumulated *any* supervision violations, this equated to 80% of PRCS and 74% of 1170(h)(b) clients with substance-related violations.
 - This suggests that substance use-related issues are a primary factor in why clients acquire supervision violations, when they do acquire them.

5.B. Number of clients who acquire positive drug tests while on supervision

- According to these figures, a large portion of both PRCS (55%) and 1170(h)(b) clients (56%) ever acquired a positive test, suggesting that realignment clients are still routinely struggling with substance use.
- For PRCS clients specifically, the data suggest that the time period of 0-3 months post-release from prison is the time period with the highest percentage of clients testing positive (24%) for PRCS clients, and decreases thereafter every three months.
- By the end of the first year of community supervision, at least 48% of PRCS clients tested positive on their drug tests.
- These results further indicate that many of the realignment clients are continuing to struggle with substance use within the first year after re-entry into the community.

5.C. Number of clients who enroll in substance use services

- Of the exited realignment clients: 69% of PRCS and 70% of 1170(h)(b) clients participating in drug and alcohol services;
- 14% of PRCS and 8% of 1170(h)(b) clients participating in detoxification programs;
- 28% of PRCS and 28% of 1170(h)(b) clients participating in residential services.

5.D. Number of clients who acquire new substance-related offenses

- Of the exited realignment clients with one year post-completion, 33% (N=169 out of 508) of PRCS, 38% (N=100 out of 261) of 1170(h)(b), and 31% (N=86 out of 280) of 1170(h)(a) clients acquired new convictions for substance-related crimes at some point post-release from incarceration.

5.E. Number of clients who self-report struggling with substance use

- Of the realignment clients surveyed in the consumer survey, 37% self-reported struggling with substance use.

Self-Reported *Client Characteristics*

The data reported are a reflection of the data that were collected from the first “pilot” survey that was administered to realignment clients under community supervision at some point during their term (i.e., PRCS and 1170[h][b] clients) between September 2015 and February 2017 (N=419). The present “pilot” survey included questions on demographics, enrollment in services, day-to-day-logistic struggles faced by the clients, internal assets, working alliance with their probation officer, and criminal thinking.

6.A. The Overall Prevalence of Client Self-Reported Characteristics

- **Demographics.** A total of 419 realignment clients were surveyed at the kiosk between December 2015 and February 2017. Most clients reported that they were
 - Never married (53%);
 - Do not have minor children (53%);
 - Their highest level of education was either 12th grade/GED (45%);
 - Their typical living arrangement in the last three years was either with family, a partner, alone, or with friends (54%).
- **Services.** Clients reported high overall rates of participating in drug and alcohol programming (78%), with about one third (30%) of clients reporting they participated in mental health programming.
 - Across both drug/alcohol and mental health modalities, 48% of clients indicated that had participated in some form of group programming.
 - Clients endorsed participating in vocational programs (i.e., education, employment readiness) at much lower rates (13%) than drug/alcohol or mental health programming.
- A high percentage of clients report attending **AA/NA** (56%).
 - Due to privacy rules that are inherent within these 12-step programs, it is currently not possible to track client participation in AA/NA outside of client self-report of engagement in these programs.
 - Because such high rates of participation were reported in 12-step programs, it is likely that there are impacts of participating in 12-step programs that are unable to be examined within the current evaluation, as is also the case inherent in much of substance abuse services research.
- **Logistic Risks.** The analysis of composite risk scores indicates that around 32% of clients did not endorse any **logistic risks** present in their life currently;
 - Clients reported struggling the most with financial difficulties, followed by employment, transportation, and housing challenges; between 39-61% of clients endorsed each of these challenges.
 - Over one third (37%) of realignment clients self-reported ever struggling with substance use.
- Realignment clients generally self-reported that they possessed all of the **internal assets** examined (i.e., self-efficacy, self-awareness, emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control), as indicated by mean/median analysis.
 - Clients appeared to feel more confident in their general abilities (i.e., self-efficacy, self-awareness) than in their ability to manage their emotions and behaviors specifically (i.e., emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control).
 - This may suggest that services aspects highlighting managing emotions and behavior over improving client self-perceptions may be beneficial, and is in line with various services modalities that are currently offered to clients through the Probation agency and other local services providers (e.g., Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Seeking Safety, Anger Management).
- Realignment clients generally self-reported a good **working relationship with their probation officer**.

6.B. The services perceptions of realignment clients



- **Programs Liked Most.** The three programs that clients indicated that they liked the most were:
 - 12-step programs (i.e., AA/NA/GA; 38%),
 - R&R (9%), and Clean and Sober living (8%).
 - Clients indicated that they liked their favorite program primarily due to perceived characteristics support they received (36%) or the new learning that was occurring in the programs (27%).
 - Other reasons why clients indicated that they liked programs the most included:
 - Aspects related to staying clean and sober (16%),
 - Various specific program aspects (13%),
 - Clients perceived the program to be helpful (13%),
 - And an 'other' category of responses (8%).
 - This suggests that clients tended to enjoy programs where they perceived they were receiving support in nonjudgmental atmospheres where they could discuss their issues with others, as well as environments where they could learn new coping, employment, or general life skills or gain personal insight.
- **Programs Liked Least.** The three programs that clients indicated that they liked the least were:
 - Drug/alcohol testing (18%), 12-step programs (i.e., AA/NA/GA; 16%), and GPS/EM (14%).
 - Testing and monitoring are not surprising to be indicated by clients as least liked, as they are often perceived as inconvenient and intrusive to clients; albeit, several clients recognized within their responses that these measures were taken for the best interest of the client despite the inconvenience.
 - Clients indicated that they liked their least favorite program primarily due to various aspects of inconvenience (29%), clients didn't perceive they got anything out of the program (25%), or other programmatic issues or concerns (22%). Other responses included negative influences during program (7%) and an 'other' category of responses (6%).
- Because specific programs were not examined in terms of whether or not they embodied these client endorsements, it is not clear to what extent which specific programs have aspects that clients like most/least.
 - It may be of benefit of services providers serving realignment clients to obtain client feedback to see to what extent clients perceived that they are providing support and new learning, in order to provide aspects that clients indicate that they value the most.
 - Similarly, they may also benefit from examining to which extent clients feel aspects of the program are inconvenient, the program structure impedes in their ability to benefit from services, or that they are not gaining any new learning or insight from the program.

6.C. Association between self-reported characteristics and substance use struggles

- Clients who reported struggling with substance use endorsed significantly lower levels of all strengths (i.e., self-efficacy, self-awareness, emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control, working alliance with probation officer) and significantly higher levels of all risks (i.e., deviant cognitions, total logistic risks, Recidivism Risk) measured.
 - Clients who endorsed struggling with substance use also endorsed experiencing an average of 3.1 logistic risks, versus 1.2 risks endorsed by clients who did not indicate struggling with substance use.
- Clients who admit to struggling with substance use are statistically different than clients who are not reporting that they struggle with substance use. Clinicians, practitioners, and probation officers may benefit from being mindful of the elevated risks and lower levels of strengths that these clients are endorsing, in an effort to perhaps help build strengths and ameliorate risks that may be related to the substance use of clients that are self-reporting these struggles.
- Clients who are struggling with substance use endorse higher levels of deviant cognitions; this is in line with previous research and in line with services modalities such as MRT that attempt to address deviant cognitions, which have been found to relate to other deleterious outcomes as well as substance use. The Probation department offers MRT courses, Probation may wish to explore how to encourage clients to enroll in and engage with MRT.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



- Clients who self-report struggling with substance use also have more extensive criminal histories, as measured by the Recidivism Risk score. It may be that these clients' substance use is exacerbating their criminal behavior, or vice versa. It may also be that the combination of low strengths/high risks on these dynamic variables actually helps to explain a large portion of the variance that is contributed by examining criminal history. Recent research in juvenile populations has suggested that examining a combination of alterable strengths and risk variables explains the variance of static variables such as prior criminal history in explaining outcomes such as recidivism (Lodewijks et al., 2010); future surveys could examine this more extensively with the local Realignment population.



1. OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REALIGNMENT POPULATION

1.A. Demographic Characteristics

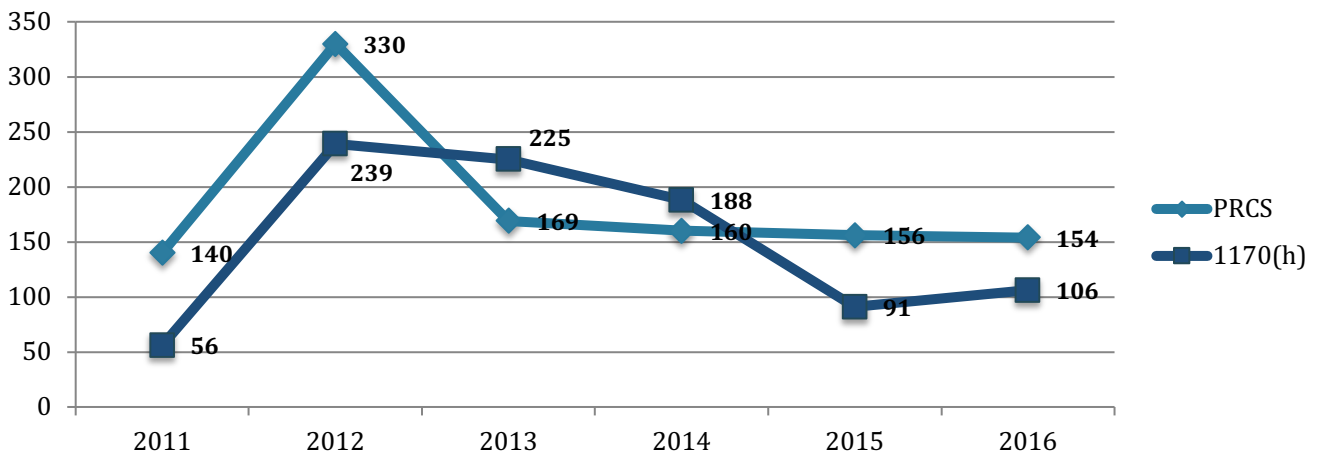
Overall Characteristics

All data presented in this report describe realignment clients who entered Santa Barbara County’s caseload between October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2016. These clients include: (a) prisoners released at the completion of their sentence to local supervision instead of state parole (Post-Release Community Supervision [PRCS] population); and (b) Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex Offense (NX3) clients sentenced under PC§1170(h) to either serve their sentence in County Jail, or to serve a “split” sentence of jail time served in County Jail followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision (PSS) by local Probation.

Annual Release Rates

There were 1,109 client entries into PRCS in Santa Barbara County and 905 clients who obtained 1170(h) convictions in Santa Barbara County between October 2011 and December 2016. Some clients entered both PRCS and 1170[h] multiple times.⁴ Figure 1 indicates the number of client entries into realignment by year. Note that in 2011 the data are only representative of the months October through December, as realignment went into effect in October of that year. The figure indicates that the number of clients released onto realignment each year has decreased overall since 2012, with the 15 months (October 2011 through December 2012) of implementation of realignment yielding the highest number of clients entering realignment in Santa Barbara County’s per year. The number of clients entering realignment under both PRCS and 1170(h) has decreased since 2012; however, the decrease was dramatic immediately after 2012 for PRCS, versus more gradual over time for 1170(h). A large decrease in the overall number of 1170(h) convictions starting in 2015 is likely due to Prop 47.

Figure 1. Number of realignment clients entering Santa Barbara County’s Probation caseload by year, from October 2011 through December 2016 for PRCS and 1170(h)



Demographics

Participant demographic information for both populations of realignment is presented in Figures 2 to 4. Aside from gender, most of the basic demographic information between the two populations is very similar. Overall, the

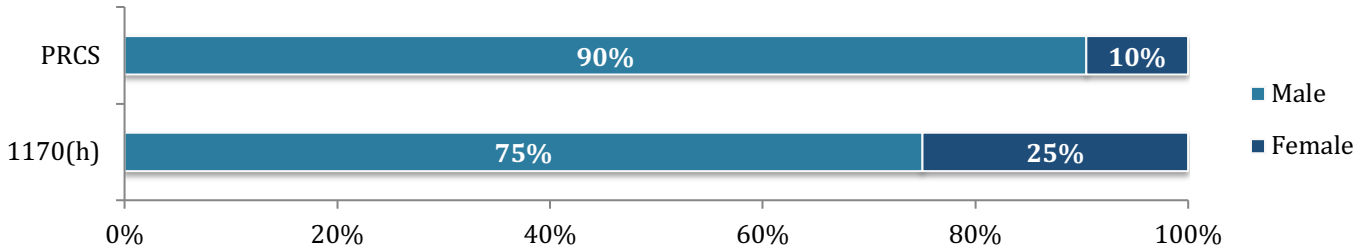
⁴ Data in the PRCS and 1170(h) sections are reported differently within the report, due to nuanced differences in their data and programs. For example, data within the PRCS section examines data by entry into PRCS, due to the fact that PRCS entries cannot overlap. However, overlap is a common occurrence within the 1170(h) population, and as such, the 1170(h) data are examined at the individual level (versus by discrete entry, as occurs in PRCS).

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



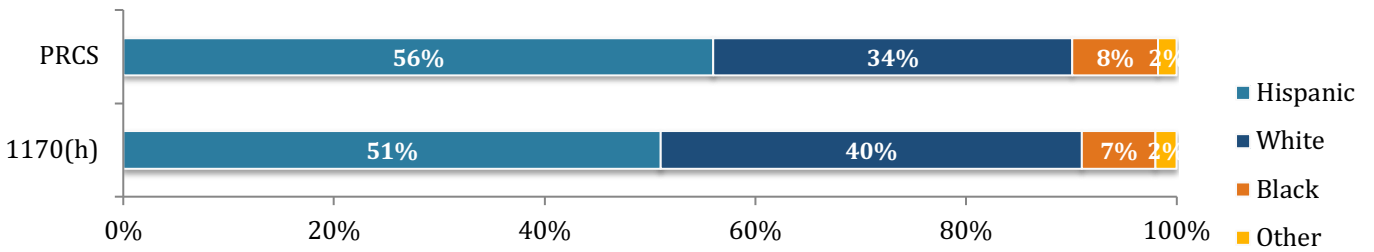
population of both PRCS and 1170(h) is predominantly male, Hispanic or White, and between the ages of 25 and 45 years at entry. The average age of PRCS clients was 38.4 years old, with client ages ranging from 18 to 82 years old. Similarly, the average age of 1170(h) clients was 35.9 years old (with a range of 19 to 83 years) at age of entry into 1170(h).

Figure 2. Gender of clients in PRCS and 1170(h)



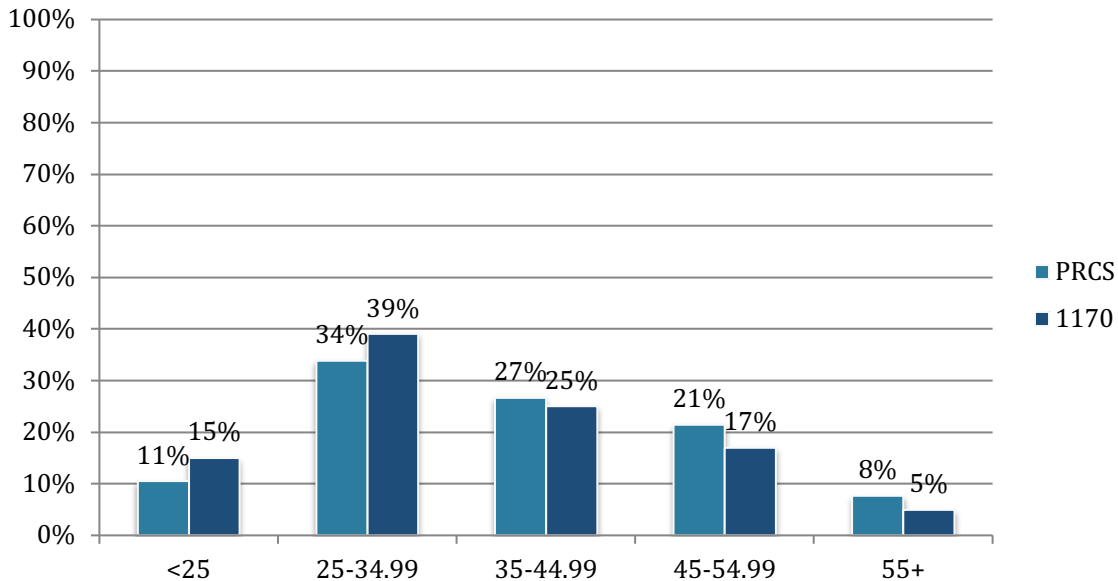
Note: PRCS (N=1109) and 1170(h) (N=905)

Figure 3. Ethnicity of clients in PRCS and 1170(h)



Note: PRCS (N=1109) and 1170(h) (N=905)

Figure 4. Age categories of clients in PRCS and 1170(h)



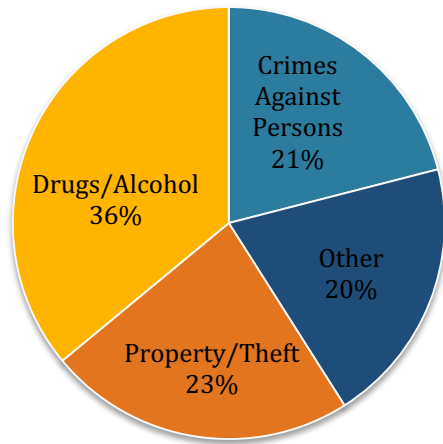
Note: PRCS (N=1109) and 1170(h) (N=905)



Realignment - Conviction Categories

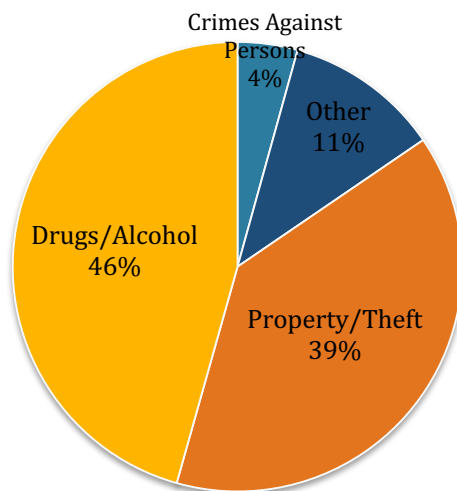
Examination of the charge descriptions for PRCS and 1170(h) clients of their realignment conviction type is provided in Figure 5 and 6 below. The data reflect categories of realignment clients’ “most serious” realignment conviction type (i.e., one offense, regardless of how many realignment conviction type were committed). The figures below indicate that *more* 1170(h) entries than PRCS entries were for drugs/alcohol (46% versus 36%, respectively) and property/theft crimes (39% versus 23%, respectively) as the “most serious” crime in their case, while *fewer* 1170(h) entries than PRCS entries were for crimes against persons (4% versus 21%, respectively) and ‘other’ charge categories (11% versus 20%, respectively) as their most serious crime. For both populations, drug/alcohol-related crimes and property/theft-related crimes were the two most common categories of the “most serious crime” in their realignment-eligible case.

Figure 5. Breakdown of most serious conviction type of PRCS



Note: N=1109

Figure 6. Most serious conviction of 1170(h)



Note: N=905



Clients Released onto Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Between October 2011 and December 2016, there were a total of 1,109 client entries onto Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) in Santa Barbara County. Represented among these 1,109 entries are 62 clients who were released onto PRCS twice, and three clients who were released onto PRCS three times.⁵

Most clients were designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (45%; N=502), followed by the Santa Barbara area (35%; N=384), and the Lompoc area (20%; N=221). Additional client characteristics are as follows: 4% (N=43) have a sex offender status, 26% (N=283) have been identified as gang affiliated, and 16% (N=177) 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).

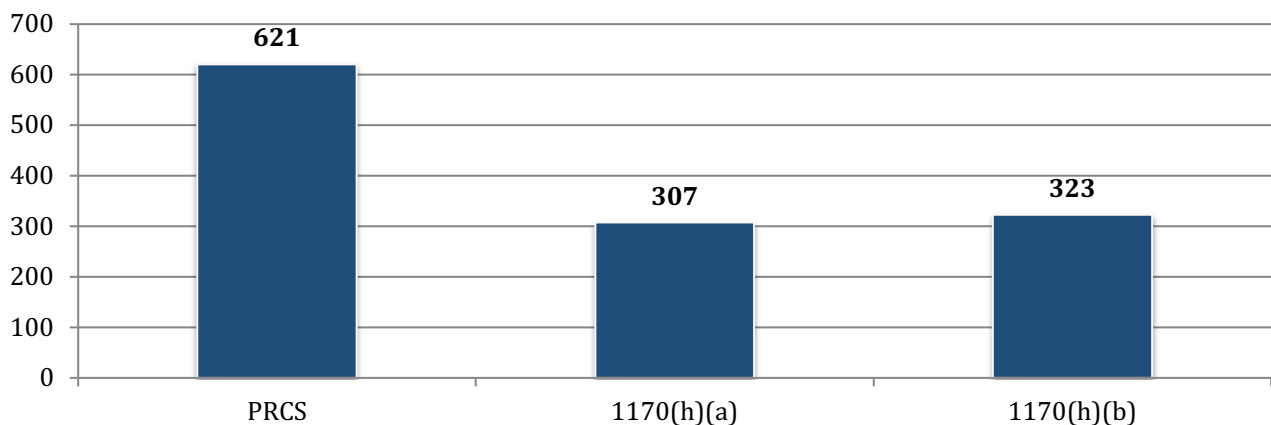
Clients Released onto 1170(h)

Between October 2011 and December 2016, there was a total of 905 entries across 803 clients sentenced pursuant to a PC§1170(h) sentence. Entries into 1170(h) were defined as clients with new sentencing dates where clients were sentenced to either PC§1170(h)(a) or PC§1170(h)(b). Eighty-eight clients were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) multiple times. Clients sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) served the entirety of that particular felony sentence in a county jail; clients sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(b) served a portion of that particular felony sentence in county jail, followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision (PSS). Participants sentenced to receive PSS were supervised in the community by Santa Barbara County Probation Department. Additional characteristics such as those reported above within the PRCS section are not available for 1170(h) clients.

1.B. Number Of Clients Who Have Exited Since 2011

At the time of the current reporting, 838 PRCS entries (out of 1109 total) and 659 1170(h) entries had exited probation supervision between October 2011 and December 31, 2016. Of the 659 completed 1170(h) entries, 352 were for 1170(h)(a) and 323 were for 1170(h)(b). Not all of these clients will be included in the present evaluation; clients who were deported, deceased, or transferred are removed from analysis within the PRCS database (leaving N=621 PRCS entries), and clients who are transferred are removed from analysis within the 1170(h)(b) database (leaving N=630 1170[h](b)). See Figure 7 for a graphic depiction of the numbers of valid completions that will be reported in the present evaluation.

Figure 7. Number of client exits from probation supervision since October 2011



⁵ Of these 62 clients, 23 had completed their second entry into PRCS. For clients who entered and completed PRCS twice (N=23), both entries into PRCS are analyzed as separate PRCS entries and completions. For clients who entered PRCS twice but only completed their first term (i.e., were in the process of completing their second PRCS term at the time of this report; N=39), only data corresponding to their first completed PRCS entry is analyzed. The 3 clients who entered PRCS three times have not completed their third PRCS term, and thus only their first two completions are included in the analyses.



2. INTERVENTIONS CLIENTS RECEIVE

Realignment clients often receive a number of rehabilitation services while completing their supervision in the community. The present report evaluated services data on PRCS clients who have completed Realignment and that had available services data. Data for the present report included information provided by Behavioral Wellness (i.e., the County's local government equivalent of alcohol/drug and mental health services program) regarding services received for PRCS clients only, as well as information on services received from other local community-based organizations and services providers for both PRCS and PSS clients. The following does not represent a comprehensive list of all potential services that a realignment client could receive within the community, but rather represents data made available by agencies receiving funding from the County for their provision of services to realignment clients.

In interpreting the data, the following are worth noting:

1. PRCS clients and PSS clients are served under different funding streams under Realignment, and thus have access to different forms of services as funded by the County.
2. Data on Realignment enrollment in Behavioral Wellness services is available for PRCS clients only; however, PSS clients can and do also enroll in services at Behavioral Wellness.
3. Data are not available for Jail Only (i.e., 1170(h)(a) clients); data are available for PRCS and PSS clients only during their supervision period and due to the fact that they are on supervision, whereas Jail Only clients are not supervised as part of their sentence and thus do not have data available to Probation to be analyzed. However, Jail Only clients can and do seek services in the community post-completion of their sentence; the extent to which they do and how it relates to outcomes is unavailable.

2.A. Number of Realignment Clients Receiving Services during Supervision

PRCS Clients

Of the 621 PRCS clients who exited with a valid completion status, a total of 97 (16%) clients entered PRCS with identified mental health needs from their prison record. This meant that these clients received either medication or special housing as a result of their mental health needs while in prison. Of these 97 individuals, 92 (95%) received services from either Behavioral Wellness or another participating community-based agency in the County. This indicates that only 5% of clients released from prison to PRCS supervision in Santa Barbara County with identified mental health needs did not receive services within the county from any participating agency from the time of their release from prison to completion of PRCS supervision. Of the 524 individuals entering PRCS *without* identified mental health needs from prison, 434 (83%) also participated in services or services within the County upon release from prison.

Of the 621 exited PRCS clients reported on, 526 (85%) received any form of service; 416 (67%) clients received at least one Behavioral Wellness service *or* at least one service from another community based organization (), 110 clients (18%) received services from *both* Behavioral Wellness and an outside community based organization, and 95 (15%) clients did not receive either.

1170(h) Clients

Of the 323 clients who completed PSS 245 (76%) partook in at least one community-based intervention during their time in supervision. As PSS clients exit county jail locally and receive mental health services through a variety of clinics in the community, services information is more challenging to capture. PRCS, however, are directly referred from prison to Probation's PRRC where they initially receive mental health services from Behavioral Wellness and therefore the data are readily accessible.

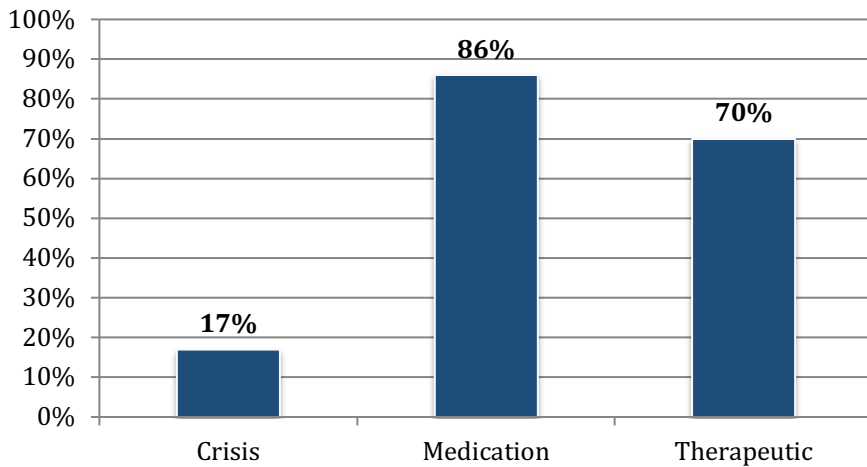


2.B. Types of Services Clients Receive

Behavioral Wellness Services

As previously mentioned, PSS clients exit county jail locally and receive mental health services through a variety of clinics in the community, treatment information is more challenging to capture. PRCS, however, are directly referred from prison to Probation’s PRRC where they initially receive a mental health assessment from Behavioral Wellness and therefore the data are readily accessible. Of the 621 PRCS clients that exited, 118 (19%) PRCS clients received services from Behavioral Wellness. Behavioral Wellness services were categorized as either being medication, crisis, or other therapeutic services. As illustrated in Figure 8, of the 118 completed clients receiving Behavioral Wellness services: 20 (17%) received crisis-related services, 101 (86%) received medication-related services, and 82 (70%) received other therapeutic services.

Figure 8. The percentage of PRCS clients who received each type of service at Behavioral Wellness (among clients who received services from Behavioral Wellness)



Note: N=118

Other Services

Clients could also receive services from local community-based agencies other than Behavioral Wellness. Data for client enrollment in these outside services were available for both PRCS and PSS (i.e., 1170[h][b]) clients. These “other” services consisted of many forms of rehabilitative outpatient, and residential treatment programs, and sober living. Services included drug and alcohol services, education and employment services, cognitive-behavioral services, and/or services that include a therapeutic component. Intervention duration would widely vary; drop-in programs are one day in 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).

A list of community services providers providing services to PRCS clients can be found in Table 1 in Appendix A, and the services provider list for 1170(h)(b) clients can be found in Table 2 in Appendix A. These lists highlight the partnership of Santa Barbara County Probation Department with other local agencies in a joint effort to treat realignment clients in Santa Barbara County. In addition, a list of the various types of services clients received is provided in Table 3 for PRCS and Table 4 for 1170(h)(b), both in Appendix A. A total of 518 (83%) of the 621 exited PRCS clients, and 245 (76%) of the 323 exited PSS clients participating in services other than Behavioral Wellness.⁶

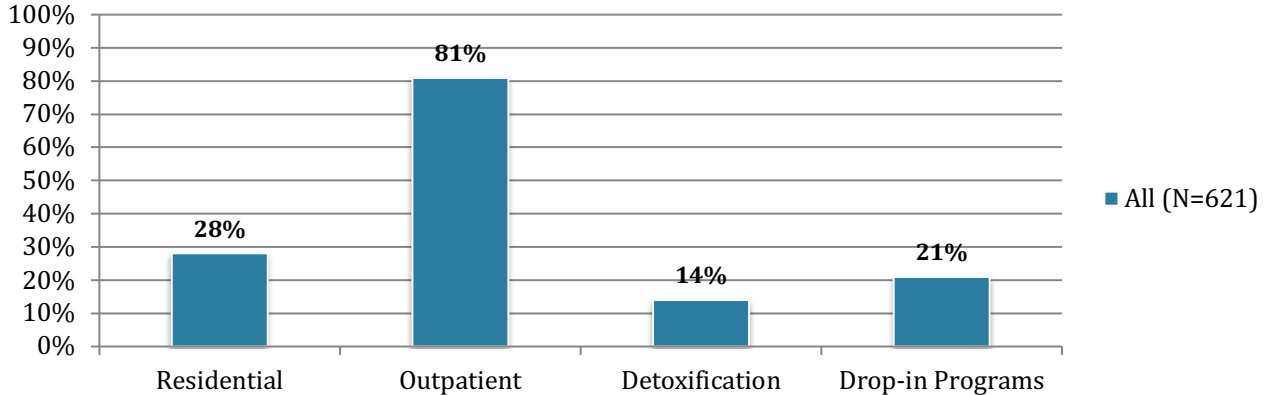
⁶ The number of exited clients from both PRCS and PSS is reflective of those with valid exit statuses, that are reported on throughout the report of exited clients.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



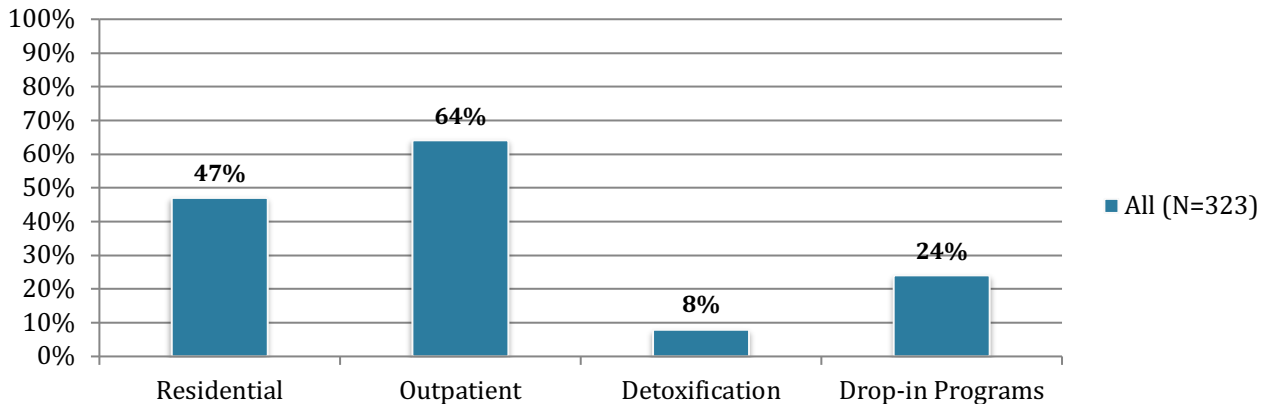
Within the PRCS population, nearly all clients enroll in services (e.g. residential, outpatient); the majority of the overall PRCS population (81%, see Figure 9) participated in some form of outpatient services. A lower percentage of PRCS clients received residential services or sober living (28%), drop-in programs (21%), and detoxification services (14%).

Figure 9. The percentage of PRCS clients enrolling in different service types⁷



Within the 1170(h) population (see Figure 10), 64% participated in some form of outpatient services. This was a notably lower percentage than was observed within the PRCS population. The 1170(h) population were enrolled in higher percentages of residential services (47% versus 28%) and drop-in programs (24% versus 21%) than the PRCS population.

Figure 10. The percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients enrolling in different service types.



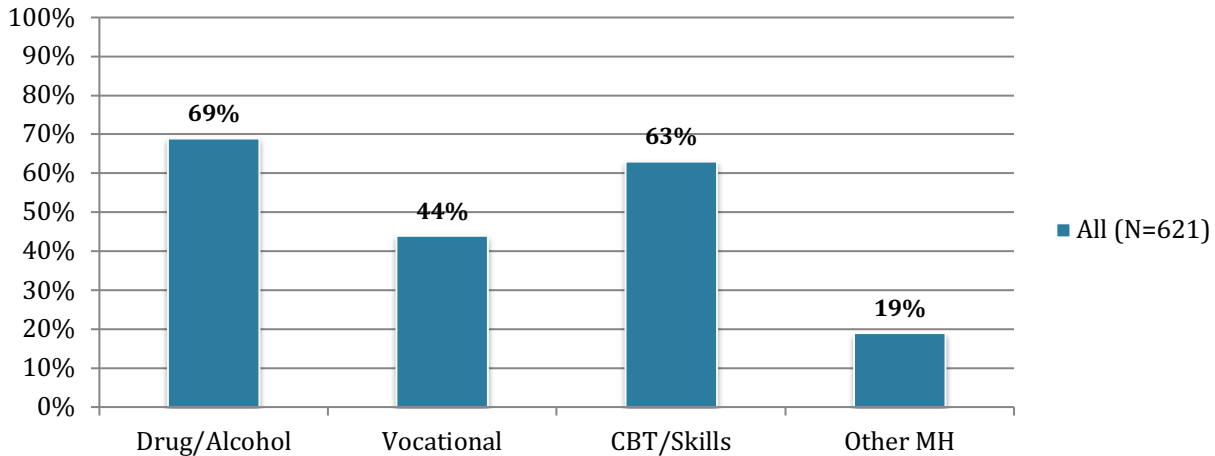
⁷ N=176 clients for Residential/Sober living services; N= 505 for Outpatient services; N=87 for Detox services. Note that clients could have received multiple counts of a specific services type, and therefore percentages of clients receiving the exit statuses will not add up to 100%.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



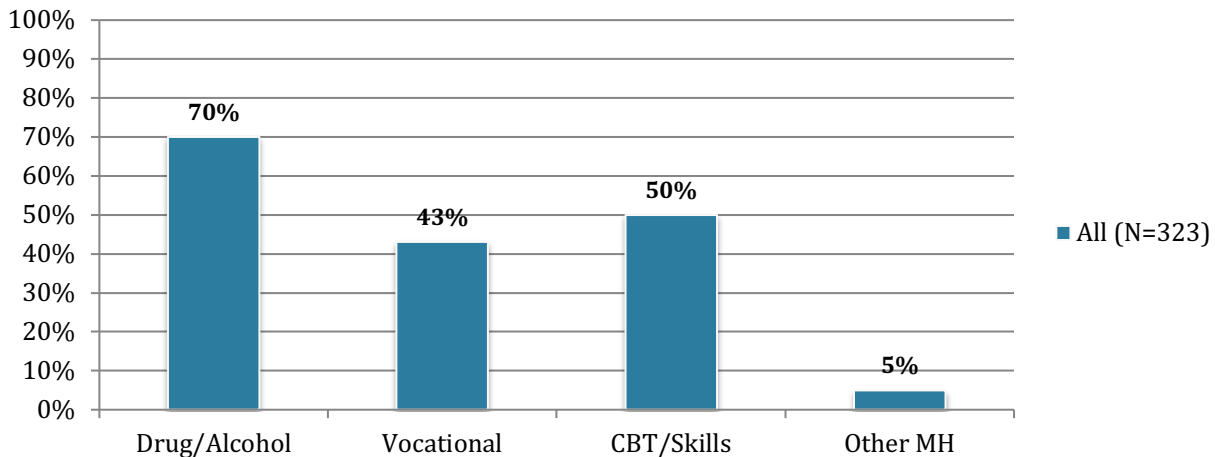
As can be seen in Figure 11, the majority of PRCS clients participated in some form of drug/alcohol and CBT/skill building services (69% and 63%, respectively). A lower percentage of PRCS clients participated in vocational interventions or community-based mental health services (44% and 19%, respectively).

Figure 11. The percentage of PRCS clients enrolling in services



As can be seen in Figure 12, 1170(h), clients enrolled in drug/alcohol services at the highest rate (70%), followed by CBT/skill building and vocational interventions (50% and 43%, respectively).

Figure 12. The percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients enrolling in services



When comparing populations, PRCS clients were enrolled in Drug/Alcohol and Vocational services at similar rates to 1170(h)(b) clients but were enrolled in CBT/skill building services at a higher rate (63%) than the overall PRCS population (50%), and 'other' mental health services programs at a higher rate (19%) than the overall PRCS population (5%).



3. REALIGNMENT SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

3.A.i. PRCS completion rates

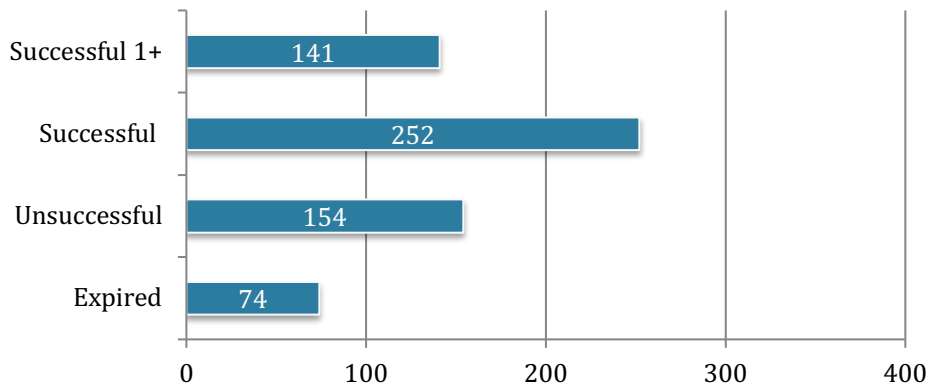
PRCS Completion

Between the reporting period of October 2011 through December 2016, data were available on 838 client completions from Santa Barbara County PRCS.

A client may be exited from PRCS supervision for any of the reasons outlined in Table 5 (see Appendix A). Of the 838 clients who were exited from PRCS supervision, 621 clients completed their PRCS supervision term primarily in Santa Barbara County (clients not deported, deceased, or transferred). The majority of these clients successfully completed PRCS supervision (64%, N=393), followed by Unsuccessful (25%; N=154), and Expired (12%; N=74). Within the group of Unsuccessful clients (N=154), 126 received a new prison-eligible felony and 28 received court ordered termination of their supervision by a judge.

Figure 13 illustrates the number of participants with each completion status (e.g. Successful 1+, Successful, Unsuccessful and Expired). Clients who successfully complete their supervision terms within the initial 12-month period post-release from prison (Successful, N=252) may exhibit different characteristics than those who take longer to achieve a successful exit from PRCS (i.e., those whose 12 consecutive months of compliance occurs later than the immediate 12 months post-release from prison, Successful 1+, N=141).

Figure 13. Exit status of PRCS clients



Note. N=621.

3.A.ii. PRCS Recidivism Rates

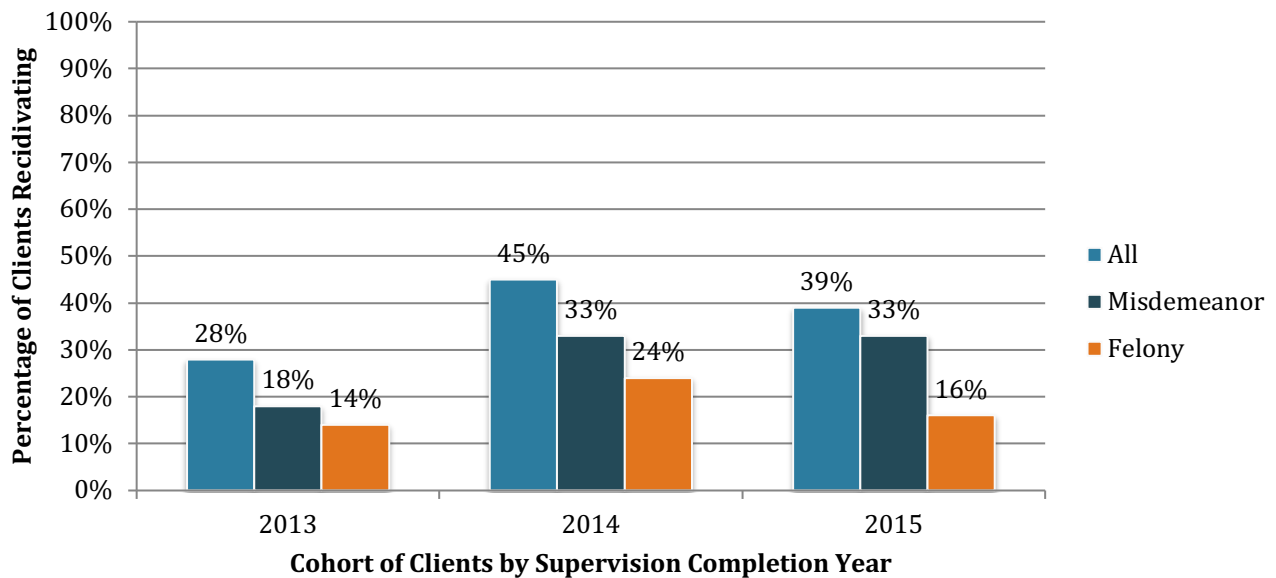
In this section, time sequencing will be explored with respect to PRCS recidivism. Recidivism will be examined in two separate and detailed ways: (A) recidivism during supervision, and (B) recidivism over 3 years since release from prison.



During PRCS Supervision

Data were analyzed for clients who had completed PRCS with an eligible completion status, and that had at least one year post-completion of their supervision terms (N=508).⁸ The data in in Figure 14 display cohort rates of reoffending during supervision. The first clients released from supervision were those who were either successful (terminated early) or unsuccessful as it generally takes three years for supervision periods to expire. Thus, data prior to 2015 do not contain the full and representative range of PRCS clients. Data demonstrate that clients are more likely to commit a misdemeanor than a felony offense although some clients commit both while on supervision. The shift in slopes for misdemeanor versus felony offenses in 2015 is likely related to the passage of Prop 47, which changed some felony offenses to misdemeanors. Future years' data are needed to determine if the downtick in reoffending represents a consistent pattern.

Figure 14. Percentages of clients with new convictions during supervision



Note: N=508.

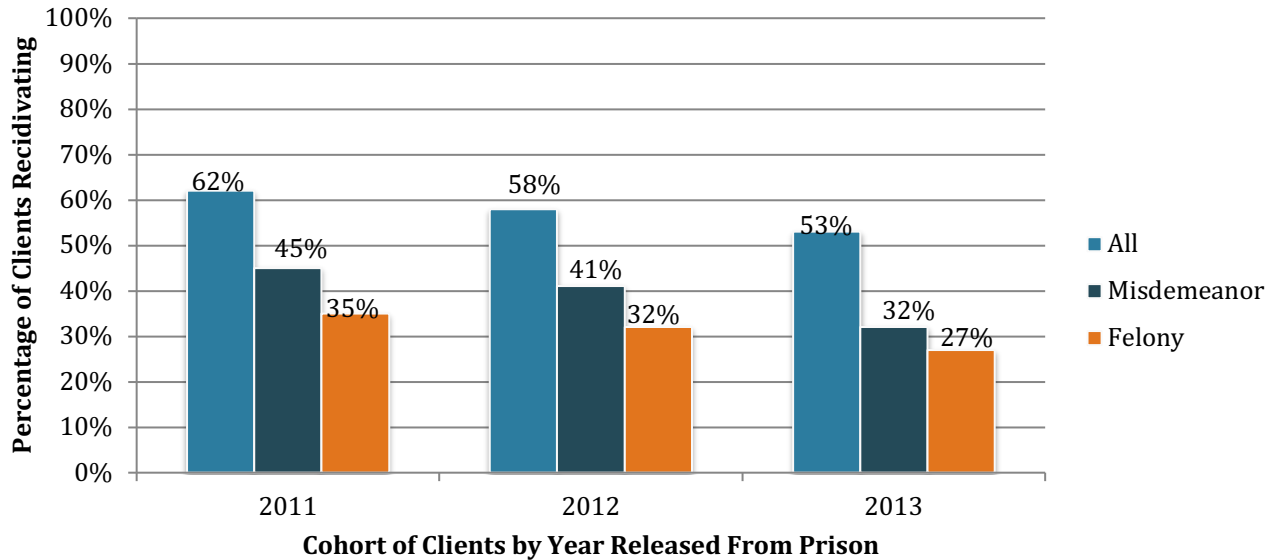
Recidivism Years Since Release from Prison

Data were analyzed for clients who had completed PRCS by December 2015 with an eligible completion status (N=508). The data in in Figure 15 suggest that rates of reoffending three-years post-release from prison differ by cohort year of release from prison; recidivism rates decrease over time. It may be that the implementation of Realignment was subject to an adjustment period for both clients and counties, where counties have become better over time at adapting to the high demands and levels of resources required to supervise clients in the community. Analyses were also conducted by *misdemeanor* and *felony* charges. Results indicate that more misdemeanor recidivism is generally occurring than felony recidivism, with both misdemeanor and felony convictions trending toward lower rates over time.

⁸ Data were pulled based on this criteria due to prior reporting parameters-see data considerations section of report; future reports will pull data according to the two recidivism periods: for all clients who have completed supervision and also for all clients who have had three years since release from prison.



Figure 15. Percentages of clients with new convictions three-years post-release from prison, by cohort



Note: N=508

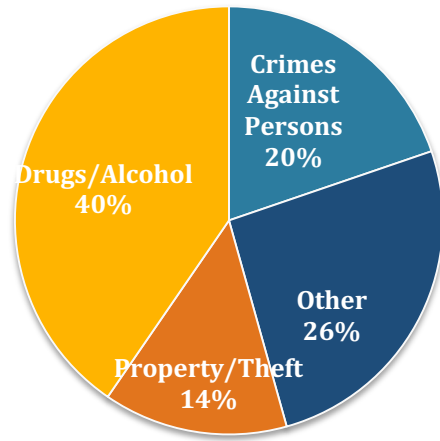
3.A.iii. PRCS Recidivism Types of Crimes

PRCS Recidivism Charge Descriptions

For this portion of the analysis recidivism is defined as during supervision plus one-year post completion. Of the 838 exited PRCS clients (N=621), half of these clients had new conviction charge data (N=325; 52%). Table 6 (in Appendix A) reflects the charge descriptions for the 1,012 new charge convictions that PRCS clients received in Santa Barbara County post-release from prison. Conviction charges varied widely in nature. Figure 16 shows the breakdown of percentages of convictions by charge category, with the most number of new charge convictions being drug/alcohol related-crimes (40%), followed by other offenses (26%). Of the clients with new convictions, 52% had one or more convictions for narcotics and 46% had new convictions for ‘other’ types of crimes (see Figure 17), further supporting these as the two largest categories for new convictions. An analysis of misdemeanor and felony charge breakouts suggested that 75% (N=245) of the 325 clients acquiring new convictions were convicted on misdemeanor charges, and 57% (N=186) were convicted for felony charges.

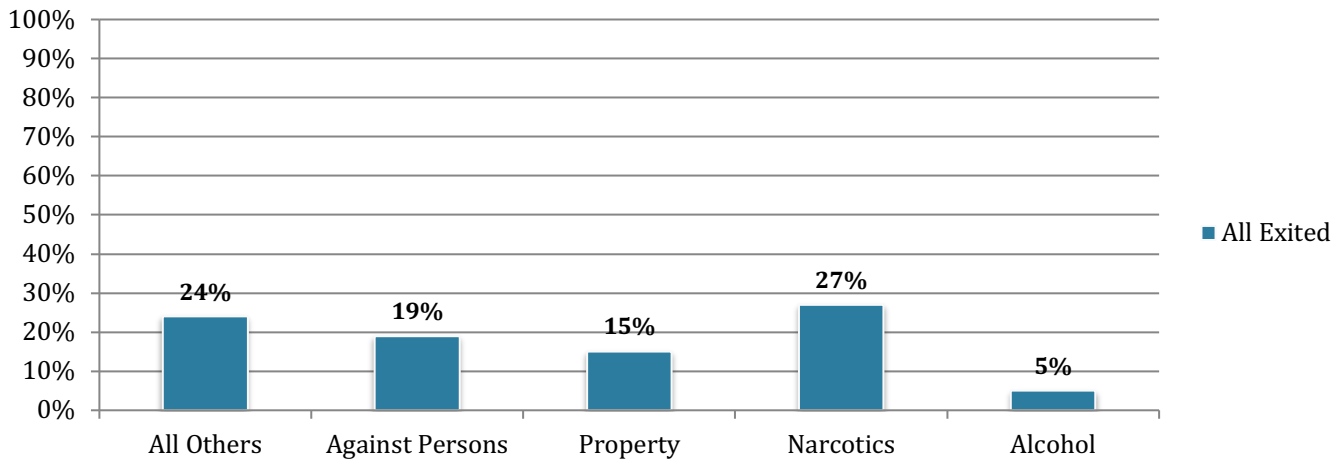


Figure 16. Percentage of new PRCS convictions falling under the different charge categories



Note: N=594 offenses

Figure 17. Percentage of PRCS clients with one or more new convictions, for the total exited PRCS population



Note: PRCS (N=617) and clients with 1+ new convictions (N=326)

3.A.iv. The Association Between COMPAS and Outcomes

PRCS Completion

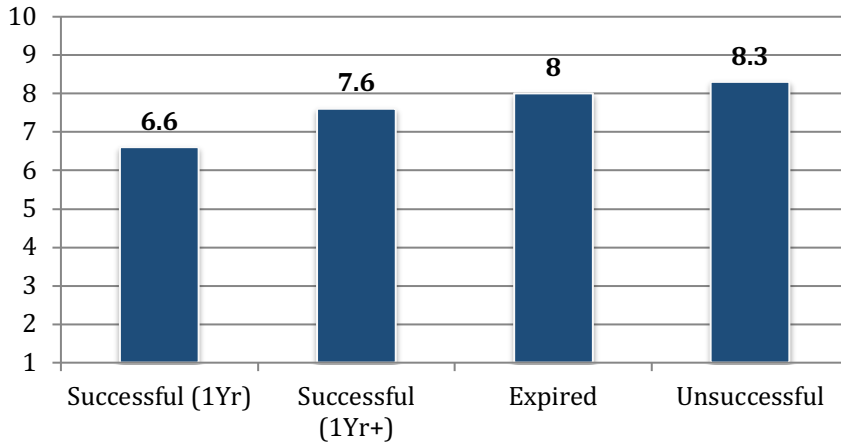
For this portion of the analysis recidivism is defined as during supervision plus one-year post completion. Data from the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment were available for 590 of the 621 clients exiting PRCS.⁹ The risk scores generally indicated lower mean scores for clients successfully completing within one year ($M = 6.6$), followed by clients successfully completing in over one year ($M = 7.6$; see Figure 18). The highest mean scores were observed for expired ($M = 8.0$) and unsuccessful clients ($M = 8.3$). Statistically, the clients who completed PRCS Successfully within 1 Year

⁹ Scores reflect clients' last available COMPAS score. This particular COMPAS scale score is unlikely to change significantly across administrations, and thus is assumed to be representative of the client's risk status throughout their duration on PRCS.



had significantly lower average Recidivism Risk scores than all of the other exit statuses; no other significant differences between average risk scores were observed.¹⁰

Figure 18. Mean Recidivism Risk scores by PRCS exit status¹¹

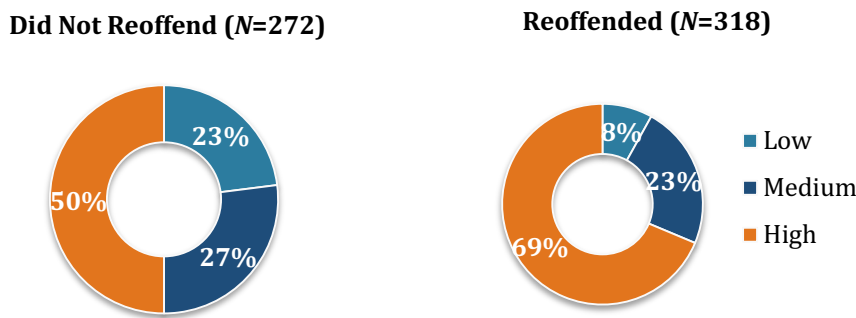


*Note. Ranges: 1-4=low, 5-7=medium, 8-10=high, N=590.

PRCS Recidivism

For this portion of the analysis recidivism is defined as during supervision plus one-year post completion. Analyses suggested that clients who recidivated had significantly higher Recidivism Risk scores ($M = 8.0$) than those who did not ($M = 6.7$).¹² Figure 19 below further helps to depict the differences in the distributions of Recidivism Risk categorizations between clients who reoffended and those who did not. The figure visually depicts that the group that did not reoffend exhibited *more* Low-risk clients (23%) than the group that did reoffend (8%), as well as *fewer* High-risk clients (50%) as compared to the group that did reoffend (69%).¹³

Figure 19. Recidivism Risk level by PRCS exit status (N=590 clients)



¹⁰ ANOVA was significant at the group mean level, at $p < .001$. Post hoc tests were significant at $p < .01$ and $p < .001$ where indicated, using Scheffe's test.

¹¹ COMPAS indicator information was not available for all exited PRCS clients.

¹² Using ANOVA to test for mean differences, $p < .05$

¹³ Using Chi Square, $p < .001$.



3.B.I. 1170(h)(b) Completion Rates

1170(h)(b) Completion

Data in this section of the report refer to the 1170(h)(b) clients who have completed their sentence (i.e., Split Sentence). If a client has multiple sentencing dates, data related to services, violations, and recidivism are reported for each individual 1170(h)(b) entry. A total of 352 clients with a Split Sentence completed their sentence by December 31, 2016.

The majority of clients (51%; N=180) received a Successful completion status, 25% (N=88) received an Unsuccessful completion status, 16% (N=55) were exited due to Prop 47, 7% (N=26) were Transferred, and <1% (N=3) were Deceased.

3.B.I.I. 1170(h)(b) Recidivism Rates

At this time, **there is no way to distinguish between which offenses are a result from events that occurred prior to the initial 1170(h)(a) entry crime.** New convictions within the 1170(h) population are sometimes not reflective of new recidivism, but rather may be a prior offense that is being convicted after their first 1170(h) case conviction was received. Thus, recidivism rates are unavailable at this time.



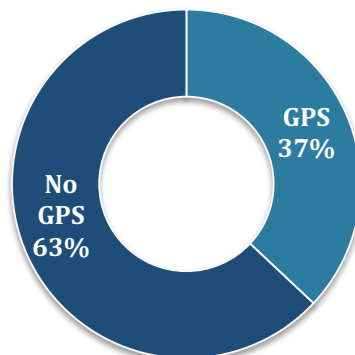
4. THE USE OF GPS AND CLIENT OUTCOMES

4.A. Frequency Of Client Placement on GPS

Santa Barbara County Probation department utilizes global Positioning Systems (GPS) in order to track certain sects of client populations that are supervised in the community. GPS can be utilized immediately upon PRCS clients' discharge from incarceration as a proactive measure (i.e., as a measure of prevention), and can also be used later during clients' community supervision as a method for addressing non-compliant behavior while on supervision (i.e., as a measure of intervention). GPS is often used as a prevention method with clients who fall within the following high-risk populations: clients who are released from a discipline unit upon discharge from prison, are documented gang members, have been assessed as likely to reoffend violently, or are clients who were convicted of sex offense.

Of the 621 clients exiting PRCS to date,¹⁴ 231 (37%; see Figure 20) were placed on GPS monitoring during their PRCS supervision. Of the 231 exited clients who were placed on GPS, 26 of these clients were placed on GPS twice, and 3 of these clients were placed on GPS three times. The majority of clients placed on GPS were male (90%), between 25 and 45 years old (80%; $M=36.3$ years), and Hispanic (57%). In addition (39%; were gang affiliated, 16% had identified mental health needs from prison, and 10% were identified as clients who were convicted of sex offense. Of the 29 clients with a sex offender status exiting PRCS to date, 24 were placed on GPS; there was a significantly higher proportion of clients with a sex offender status than clients without that were placed on GPS (83% and 35%, respectively).¹⁵ Significant differences in proportions of clients placed on GPS were also found based on gang status a higher proportion of exited gang affiliated clients were placed on GPS than those not identified as gang affiliated (53% and 31%, respectively). There were no other significant differences in demographic variables.

Figure 20. Percentage of the PRCS population placed on GPS



Note: $N=231$

4.B. Differences in Client Outcomes When GPS is Used as a Prevention or Intervention

GPS monitoring was classified as either being used as an intervention or prevention method. GPS was considered to be a prevention method when a client was placed on GPS within seven days of their release from incarceration, and an intervention when a client was placed on GPS eight days or later after being released from incarceration.

¹⁴ Of the clients with Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful exit statuses.

¹⁵ Using chi-square test for significance; $p<.001$. Please note the very low numbers of clients who were convicted of sex offense as compared to non-sex offender clients when interpreting the numbers.

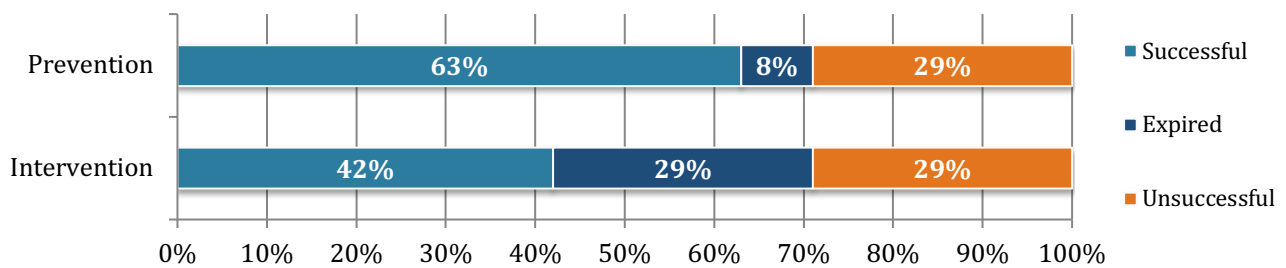


During clients' first duration on GPS, a total of 87 (38%) clients of the 231 total clients on GPS were placed on GPS for the purposes of prevention, and 144 (62%) were placed on GPS as a means of intervention. All of clients' second time on GPS (N=29) and third time on GPS (N=3) were utilized as a means of intervention.

PRCS Exit Status

Clients on GPS as a prevention method displayed significantly different distributions of successful PRCS exit statuses than clients who were on GPS as an intervention (see Figure 22).¹⁶ Of particular notice is the differences in distributions between clients successfully completing PRCS within one year to those successfully completing in over one year; a larger proportion of clients who achieved a successful PRCS completion status within one year were placed on GPS as a prevention method versus as an intervention, while a larger proportion of clients successfully completing PRCS in over one year were placed on GPS as an intervention versus as prevention.

Figure 22. PRCS completion status of clients when GPS is used as prevention versus as an intervention

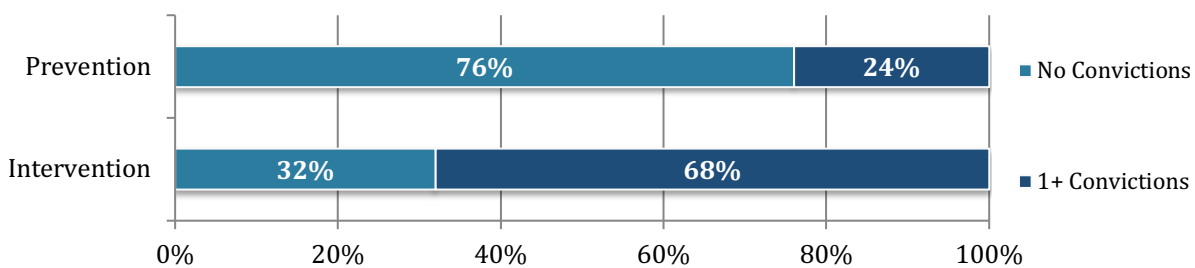


Note: N=231

Recidivism

Recidivism analyses were conducted only for clients who had been placed on GPS and that had at least one-year post-completion of their PRCS supervision term (N=178 of the 231 total clients in the GPS database). PRCS clients who were placed on GPS as a method of prevention had a lower rate of new convictions *during* their supervision terms (24%) than clients who were placed on GPS as a method of intervention (68%), with this difference being statistically significant.¹⁷ It may be that clients who are receiving GPS as a form of intervention are receiving GPS after their criminal convictions during supervision, which accounts for the difference found for clients in prevention and intervention groups during supervision; however, specific temporal analyses are unable to be calculated that would assess for this.

Figure 23. Recidivism DURING supervision terms, by whether or not GPS was utilized as prevention versus as an intervention method



Note: N=178

¹⁶ Using chi-square test for significance; $p < .001$. Statistics refer to clients' first GPS instance.

¹⁷ Using chi-square test for significance; $p < .001$.



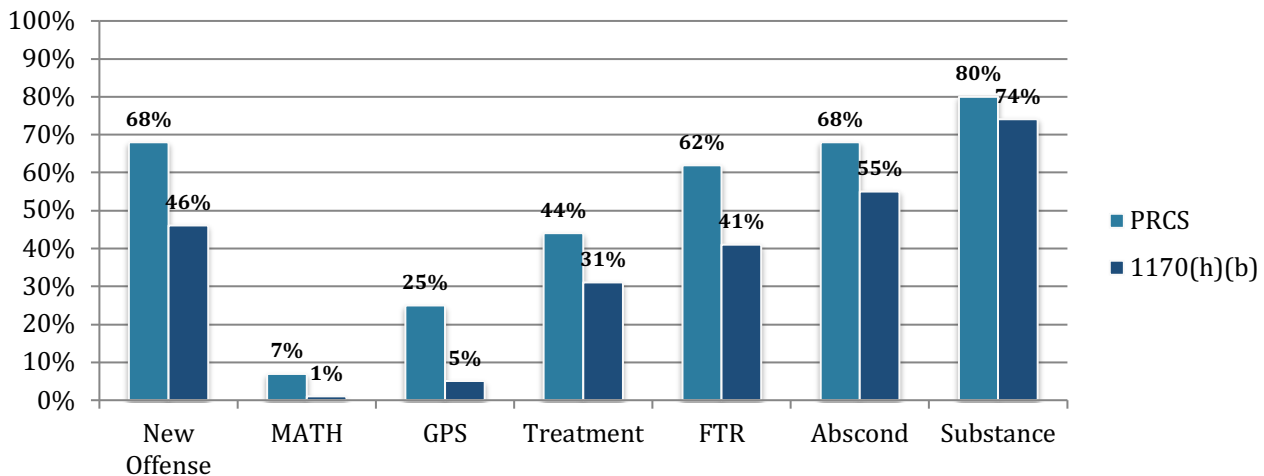
5. SUBSTANCE USE POST-RELEASE FROM JAIL

5.A. Number of Clients Who Acquire Supervision Violations for Substance Use

Official supervision violations were examined as a measure of client non/compliance of their supervision terms while on PRCS. Noncompliant behavior of realignment clients could result in an official violation of their supervision terms for a variety of reasons (outlined below); however, official violations did not occur after every instance of client noncompliance, and thus, client violations should not be interpreted as a comprehensive measure of client recidivism or misbehavior, but rather as a gauge of client noncompliance.

A total of 321 of the exited PRCS clients (52%) and 177 of the exited 1170(h)(b) clients (55%) obtained supervision violations for any reason. The most common reason that clients acquired supervision violations were related to substance use, with 42% of all exited PRCS clients and 41% of all exited 1170(h)(b) clients having acquired one or more new substance related violation. Specifically, amongst clients who accumulated *any* supervision violations, this equated to 80% of PRCS and 74% of 1170(h)(b) clients with substance-related violations. As depicted in Figure 24, this is more than all other types of violations that a client could receive.

Figure 24. Among clients who received violations, the percentage of clients receiving one or more of each violation type



Note. N=321 PRCS clients, N=177 1170[h][b] clients, MATH=Molest, annoy, threaten, or harass

5.B. Number of Clients Who Acquire Positive Drug Tests While on Supervision

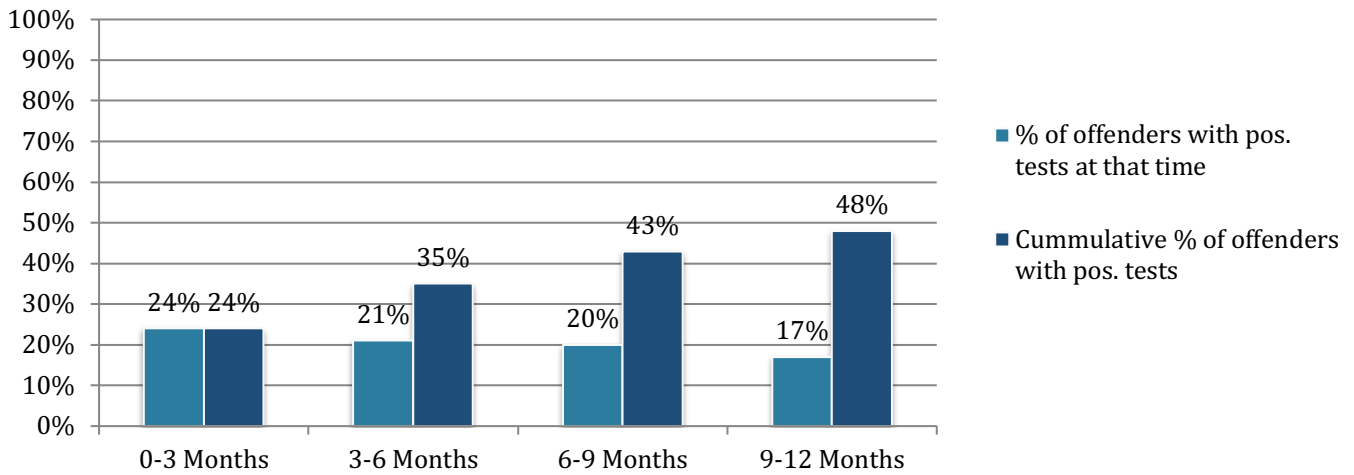
Realignment clients were subject to drug screenings conducted by Santa Barbara County Probation as part of their supervision terms. The results of these screenings are outlined within this section. Clients in services were often routinely screened for substances as part of their services program, the results of which may have been formally or informally communicated to the supervising officers at the Probation Department; however, drug screening results from services agencies were not available for the present report.

Of the exited realignment clients to date, drug test results were available for 544 of the 621 exited PRCS clients and 249 of the 323 exited 1170(h)(b) clients. A large portion of PRCS (55%) and 1170(h)(b) clients (56%) submitted a drug test that was positive for controlled substances. Positive drug tests were investigated by time at positive test, with a



particular focus on the first year of supervision (this was conducted on PRCS clients only).¹⁸ The percentages of clients with a positive drug test are depicted in Figure 25 for PRCS clients, both by specific time point that the positive test was obtained, as well as by cumulative percentages of positive tests by time period. The results indicate that the time period of 0-3 months is the time period with the highest percentage of clients testing positive (24%) for PRCS clients, and decreasing thereafter every three months. The data also suggest that by the end of the first year of community supervision, at least 48% of PRCS clients have tested positive on their drug tests, indicating that many of the PRCS clients are continuing to struggle with substance use within the first year after re-entry into the community.

Figure 25. Percentage of positive drug test results for PRCS clients during the first year of supervision



Note. N=544

5.C. Number of Clients Who Enroll in Substance Abuse Services

Of the exited realignment clients: 69% of PRCS and 70% of 1170(h)(b) clients participate in drug and alcohol services; 14% of PRCS and 8% of 1170(h)(b) clients participate in detoxification programs at some point during supervision; 28% of PRCS and 28% of 1170(h)(b) clients participated in residential services.

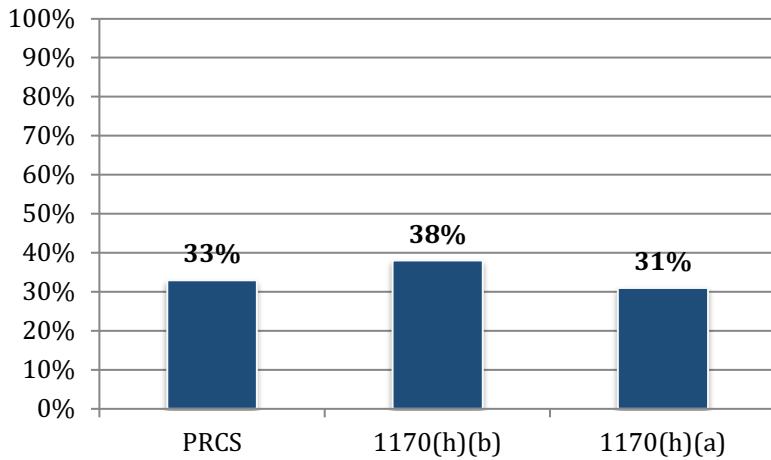
5.D. Number of Clients Who Acquire New Substance-Related Convictions

Of the exited realignment clients with one year post-completion, 33% (N=169 out of 508) of PRCS, 38% (N=100 out of 261) of 1170(h)(b), and 31% (N=86 out of 280) of 1170(h)(a) clients acquired new convictions for substance-related crimes at some point post-release from incarceration.

¹⁸ Most clients spent at least one year on PRCS supervision, making first year calculations the most reliable; after one year, successful clients are more likely to be exited and thus not reflected in subsequent yearly calculations, making additional time analyses skewed toward expired and/or unsuccessful clients. While the same time rules do not apply for 1170(h)(b), the same general concept was assumed in limiting the analysis to the first year of supervision.



Figure 26. Percentage of clients with one-year post-completion who acquired new convictions for substance-related crimes

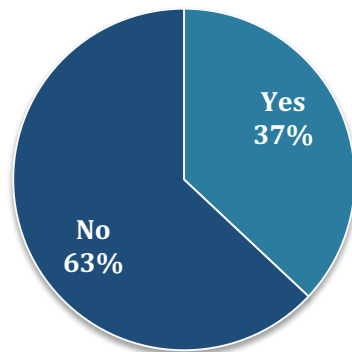


Note. N=1049

5.E. Number of Clients Who Self-Report Struggling With Substance Use

Of the realignment clients surveyed in the consumer survey (reported in the prior major heading), 37% self-reported struggling with substance use often, sometimes, or always when asked, **“Have you had any of these problems while on supervision? - Substance Abuse?”**

Figure 27. Percentage of realignment clients that self-reported struggling with substance use



Note. N=1049



6. SELF-REPORTED CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Purpose

As a new addition to the report, realignment clients were surveyed in an attempt to gather more data on client characteristics as reported by the clients themselves. The intention was to examine if client self-report characteristics could help to explain factors related to client outcomes. At this time, client outcome information was not available for analyses. As such, client information is reported descriptively within this iteration of the report.

Implementation

The data reported below are a reflection of the data that were collected from the first “pilot” survey that was administered to realignment clients. All realignment clients who were under community supervision at some point during their term (i.e., PRCS and 1170[h][b] clients) were eligible to receive the survey, which was completed on kiosks at the Probation Report and Resource Centers (PRRC) during the check-in process to meet with their probation officers. Clients were administered the survey one time between September 2015 and February 2017 (N=419). The present “pilot” survey included questions on demographics, enrollment in services, day-to-day-logistic struggles faced by the clients, internal assets, working alliance with their probation officer, and criminal thinking.

6.A. Overall Prevalence of Self-Reported Client Characteristics

Demographics

A total of 419 realignment clients were surveyed at the kiosk between December 2015 and February 2017¹⁹. Table 7 outlines the demographic information self-reported by realignment clients. Most clients reported that they were never married (53%); do not have minor children (53%); their highest level of education was either 12th grade/GED (45%); and that their typical living arrangement in the last three years was either with family, a partner, alone, or with friends (54%) or prison/jail, no stable arrangement, resident/sober living, or homeless (46%).

Table 7. Self-reported demographics of realignment clients surveyed

Demographic	Percentage/Number of Clients Endorsing
Marital Status (N=419)	
Married	15% (64)
Separated	7% (30)
Divorced	23% (97)
Widowed	1% (6)
Never Married	53% (222)
Have Minor Children (N=419)	
Yes, living with me	16% (66)
Yes, not living with me	31% (129)
No	53% (224)
Typical Living Arrangement²⁰ (N=418)	
With a partner	12% (52)

¹⁹ That completed the English form of the survey. Several clients also completed the survey more than one time, but only their first response was retained for the current analyses. Subsequent responses are being collected for future time-sequence analyses.

²⁰ The question was in reference to the prior three years; “What has been your usual living arrangements in the past three years?”

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



With family	30% (126)
With friends	4% (19)
Alone	8% (33)
Prison/jail	22% (94)
No stable arrangement	4% (16)
Resident/sober living	9% (37)
Homeless	10% (41)
Education (N=418)	
Elementary school (1 st – 5 th grade)	1% (2)
Middle school (6 th – 8 th grade)	2% (9)
Some high school (9 th – 11 th grade)	24% (100)
High school graduate (12 th grade)/GED	45% (191)
Some college	23% (96)
College degree/Graduate degree	5% (20)

Note. N=419

Services

Clients were asked to self-report on what services they participated in. Clients reported high overall rates of participating in drug and alcohol Services (78%), with about one third (30%) of clients reporting they participated in “mental health services” (30%). Across both drug/alcohol and mental health modalities, 48% of clients indicated that had participated in some form of group services. Clients reported participating in vocational services (i.e., education, employment readiness) at much lower rates (13%) than drug/alcohol or mental health services.

Additionally, it is interesting to note that a high percentage of clients’ report attending AA/NA (56%). Due to privacy rules that are inherent within these 12-step meetings, it is currently not possible to track client participation in AA/NA outside of client self-report of engagement in these programs. Although AA/NA meetings are not an evidence-based, high attendance rates may suggest clients are receiving some pro-social benefits from attendance.

Risks and Strengths

Realignment clients were also surveyed about various risks (i.e., logistic risks, substance use, deviant cognitions) and strengths (i.e., self-efficacy, self-awareness, emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control, working alliance with their probation officer) that exist within their lives. Their responses are grouped together in the following ways: (A) logistic risks and substance use, and (B) internal assets (i.e., self-efficacy, self-awareness, emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control), working alliance, and deviant cognitions. The former (A) items were analyzed at the item-level, while the latter (B) were analyzed at the scale-mean level.

Logistic Risks and Substance Use

Table 8 outlines realignment clients’ self-reported logistic and substance use struggles experienced while on supervision. Clients’ answers were dichotomized in to reflect that either a client did experience this struggle (i.e., “Yes”) or did not experience this struggle (i.e., “No”) while on supervision.

The data suggest that clients struggle the most with financial difficulties, followed by employment, transportation, and housing challenges; between 39-61% of clients reported each of these logistic life challenges. Few clients struggled with finding childcare, though there were some that reported this option. This analysis highlights the challenges that continue to face realignment clients in an ongoing fashion even after release from incarceration.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Clients struggle the most with financial difficulties, followed by employment, transportation, and housing challenges; between 39-61% of clients reported each of these challenges. Additionally, over one third (37%) of realignment clients self-reported ever struggling with substance use.

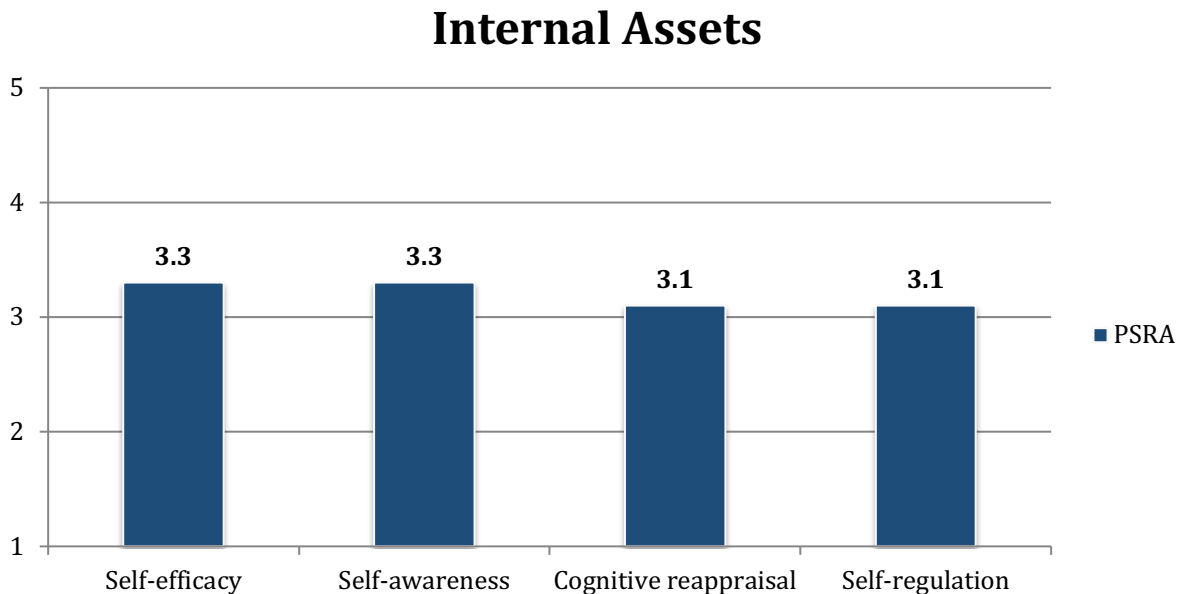
Additionally, over one third (37%) of realignment clients self-reported ever struggling with substance use. This number is particularly of interest due to the large potential for response bias that exists within criminal justice-involved populations. This population is known to struggle with substance use, and appears to be able to endorse this struggle to some extent. Conversely, a number of clients did not endorse that they have ever struggled with substance use, which may or may not be accurate.

Table 8. Realignment client responses to various logistic and substance use problems while on supervision

Question: "Have you had any of these problems while on supervision?"						
Problem	N	Never	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often	Always
Transportation to appointments	386	54%	10%	17%	9%	10%
Transportation to a job	355	61%	12%	12%	9%	7%
Housing	362	59%	9%	12%	9%	11%
Employment	360	53%	14%	14%	10%	10%
Financial	363	39%	12%	20%	14%	15%
Childcare	317	85%	4%	6%	3%	3%
Substance Use	345	63%	15%	13%	5%	5%

Four internal assets were measured (see Figure 28): (1) self-efficacy, (2) self-awareness, (3) emotional regulation, and (4) behavioral self-control. Realignment clients endorsed each category equivalently with average scores ranging between 3.1 and 3.3.

Figure 28. Average Internal Assets scores



Note. N=404



The **working alliance** scale (i.e., clients' perception of their working relationship with their probation officer) was measured on a 5-point scale, measuring various aspects of working alliance, all items worded in the positive (i.e., endorsement would suggest that working alliance existed). The endpoints for the working alliance scale were as follows: 1 = *Never*, 2 = *Occasionally*, 3 = *Sometimes*, 4 = *Often*, 5 = *Always*. The data suggest that realignment clients generally felt that they had a good working relationship with their probation officer, as indicated by mean/median analysis; both mean and median hovered around the "4" range which equates to an endpoint of "*Often*" on the scale. It was also unclear to what extent clients had met with their probation officer enough times to give an adequate rating at the time of the survey. Thus, future efforts may benefit from examining this more in-depth.

Realignment clients generally felt that they had a good working relationship with their probation officer.

6.B. Intervention Perceptions of Realignment Clients

Realignment clients were asked to identify the following:

- 1a. Identify which intervention they liked best
- 1b. Identify why they liked this intervention best
- 2a. Identify which program they liked least
- 2b. Identify why they did not like this intervention

The entire range of client responses to question 1A and 2A can be found in Table 9 in Appendix A. The top three interventions that clients indicated that they liked the *most* were: 12-step meetings (i.e., AA/NA/GA; 38%), R&R (9%), and clean and sober living (8%). The top three interventions that clients indicated they liked the *least* were: drug/alcohol testing (18%), 12-step meetings (i.e., AA/NA/GA; 16%), and GPS/EM (14%).

Details of response categorizations for questions 1B and 2B can be found in Table 10 and Table 11 in Appendix A;²¹ Clients generally reported that the things they liked best about their favorite program were primarily related to either the perceived characteristics support they received (36%) or the new learning that was occurring in the programs (27%). Other reasons why clients indicated that they liked programs the most included: aspects related to staying clean and sober (16%), various specific program aspects (13%), clients perceived the program to be helpful (13%), and an 'other' category of responses (8%).

Clients reported that the things they liked least about their least favorite program were generally related to either various aspects of inconvenience (29%), clients didn't perceive they got anything out of the program (25%), or other programmatic issues or concerns (22%). Other responses included encountering negative influences during program (7%) and an 'other' category of responses (6%).

6.C. Client Self-Reported Characteristics and Substance Use Struggles

Clients who endorsed struggling with substance use also endorsed significantly lower scores on all of the internal assets and working alliance with their probation officer, and significantly higher scores on logistic risks, deviant cognitions, and Recidivism Risk. Essentially, clients who are struggling with substance use have more risks and fewer strengths.

²¹ Note that clients were first asked to identify the program they liked *best*, followed by the program they liked *least*. During the coding process, it became evident that some clients misinterpreted the second question (which program they liked least) or were unclear what the question was asking; thus, several clients' responses were removed from analysis of which program they liked *least*, resulting in a much lower number of available responses to this question. Additionally, some clients also provided incoherent or possibly mischievous responses to the first question (which program they liked best), and thus there are also a lower overall number of client responses to both questions overall than there are available for the other scaled items in the survey (i.e., demographics, internal assets, working alliance, deviant cognitions).



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Goal #1: Better understand the impact of services on recidivism

Since implementation of Realignment, Probation has increased client access to various services designed to address needs, reduce risks, and enhance strengths. The overall Realignment service enhancement is associated with annual reductions in the 3-year post-release recidivism rate. Yet, how individual services are related to recidivism is unknown. Future evaluation efforts should begin to focus on the effectiveness of individual services including adherence to process and fidelity. Probation may wish to consult with services agencies about the potential of collecting pre- and post-test data regarding client symptoms and outcomes that can be tracked for specific curriculums and groups of clients

Goal #2: Link data gathered from the consumer (i.e., client) surveys with data on various client outcomes

Consumer surveys provide a means for collecting data from a source other than criminal justice indicators. Probation may want to explore the association of consumer survey data with services and recidivism. Consumer survey data collection at kiosks provides an opportunity to pilot screen tools and track client internal personality/ecological characteristics. Measures such as mental health screeners and strength-based assessments might help probation expand the scope of factors they consider when attending to client risks and needs.

Goal #3: Continue to enhance the examination of the success of supervision with 1170(h) clients

Over time it has become clear that 1170(h)(b) clients reoffend and cycle back into the system. Thus, distinguishing between jail-only and split sentences is not straightforward. Thus, future reports should consider how to best understand and evaluate these two groups.

Goal #4: Services Engagement Study

Engagement in treatment should be investigated to determine why clients engage versus struggle in various programs. This may include gaining consumer perspectives and feedback to continue to enhance the likelihood that clients engage in and benefit from services. Results from the current consumer surveys indicate some that there are ways programs can facilitate client engagement and participation. These areas may include client and service provider rapport, the client feeling supported, the client feeling the program is beneficial, and the program being convenient to attend.

Goal #5: Continue to focus on substance use and mental health needs of clients

Realignment efforts include connecting clients to substance use treatment when needed. Although individual service providers may screen and monitor substance use and mental health risks and needs, Probation do not formally track these data. Probation may want to explore the use of screeners to track substance use and mental health needs of clients and to evaluate the success of programs that treat these needs.



DATA CONSIDERATIONS

1. Criminal justice research typically requires many years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of legislations such as Realignment on client recidivism and public safety.
2. Data are only provided for clients who have already been exited from PRCS supervision; data on clients still completing their term are not included.
3. Time-related recidivism data are not reflective of the time the recidivism occurred, but rather when the individual was convicted of the crime.
4. The present data reflect new convictions within Santa Barbara County only.

Definitions of Recidivism

The success of Realignment is based on the recidivism rates of realignment clients.

“Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction.”

<http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/Recidivism%20Defintion%20Press%20Release.pdf>

This definition is required for comparison purposes although supplemental measures may also be used.

Enough time has passed since adoption of Realignment in October 2011 that Santa Barbara County can start to examine and track the state definition of Recidivism. In this report, three measures of Recidivism will be reported:

1. New misdemeanor or felony conviction within three years post release from prison
2. New misdemeanor or felony conviction during period of supervision
3. New misdemeanor or felony during period of supervision plus one year

In addition to attending to the state definition of recidivism, #2 provides a sense of how clients are doing while on supervision while #3 is carried over from prior years and will be discontinued after this year.

Cohort Years for PRCS

“Cohort years” were established in order to also track recidivism trends over time. For this report there are two different sets of cohorts. To examine recidivism during supervision, we created cohorts of clients who completed supervision based on the time period of supervision completion, as documented in **Table 12** below. These data were pulled only for clients who exited supervision *and were out for at least one year*²², thus, data are only available through 2015. For future reports, we will pull data for full cohorts of clients in the year they completed supervision without waiting for one year, which will yield different numbers.

²² There was good reason for this criterion as past reports attended to one-year recidivism and waiting for one year created data efficiencies. Now that realignment has been in place for 5+ years, it will be possible to examine 3-year recidivism instead, thus, the data pull will be updated accordingly.



Table 12. Explanation of cohort years among PRCS clients–Supervision Completion

Completion Year	N	Time Period of Supervision <i>Completion</i>	Reported
2012	58	January 2012 – December 2012	
2013	159	January 2013 – December 2013	✓
2014	144	January 2014 – December 2014	✓
2015	147	January 2015 – December 2015	✓

To examine recidivism three years post-release from prison, we created *different* cohorts of clients–based on date of release from prison, as documented in Table 13 below. Only cohorts with three or more years since release are included in analysis. Data were not available for all clients in each cohort. For future reports we will pull data for full cohorts of clients who have been released from prison for three years, which may yield different numbers.

Table 13. Explanation of cohort years among PRCS clients–Release from Prison

Release Year	N	Current Time Since Release	Time Period of <i>Release</i>	Reported
2011	107	5 years	October 2011 – December 2011	✓
2012	225	4 years	January 2012 – December 2012	✓
2013	91	3 years	January 2013 – December 2013	✓
2014	82	2 years	January 2014 – December 2014	
2015	3	1 year	January 2015 – December 2015	

Cohort Years for 1170(h)(b)

“Cohort years” were established in order to track recidivism trends over time. Table 14 provides details on the number of clients that are included within each cohort year, as well as what time periods are represented within each cohort year.

Table 14. Explanation of cohort years among 1170(h)(b) clients.

Completion Year	N ²³	Time Since Completion ²⁴	Current Time Since Release From Jail	Time Period of <i>Completion</i>
2012	2	4 years	Unknown	January 2012 – December 2012
2013	33	3 years	Unknown	January 2013 – December 2013
2014	114	2 years	Unknown	January 2014 – December 2014
2015	112	1 year	Unknown	January 2015 – December 2015

Cohort years 1170(h)(b)

“Cohort years” were established in order to also track recidivism trends over time. Table 15 provides details on the number of clients that are included within each cohort year, as well as what time periods are represented within each cohort year. Note that the column “time period of release” among cohorts will never change; instead, new cohorts will be added in as more has elapsed. Also note that the “time since release” will include clients into the cohorts as

²³ For the present report; numbers will change as clients complete. See Appendix A for more details on this approach.

²⁴ At the time of the ending of the reporting period; December 31, 2016.

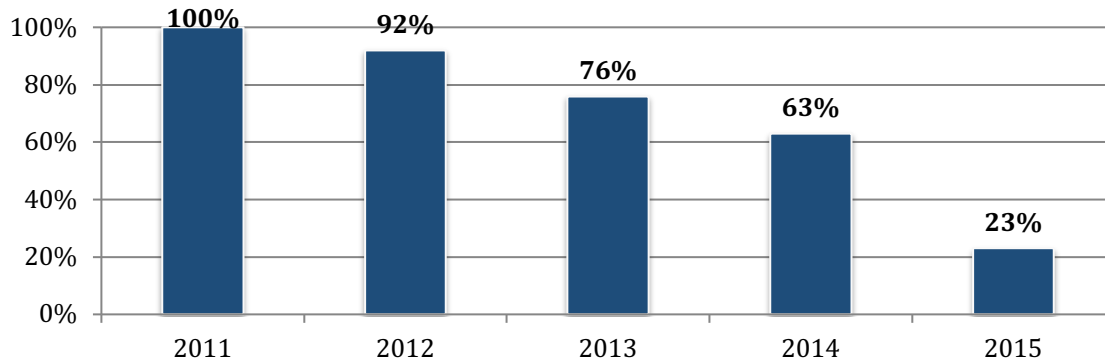


completion information as gathered on them. See Appendix A for more information on this approach, and Figure 29 depicts the number of clients remaining to complete under each release year cohort. Due to the low number of clients represented within the 2015 cohort, 2015 data is not reported on in the present section. Finally, note that only one client is represented within the 2011 cohort; data on this release year is likely to be skewed due to this low number.

Table 15. Explanation of cohort years among PRCS clients

Release Year	N ²⁵	Current Time Since Release	Time Period of <i>Release</i>
2011	1	5 years	October 2011 – December 2011
2012	45	4 years	January 2012 – December 2012
2013	105	3 years	January 2013 – December 2013
2014	89	2 years	January 2014 – December 2014
2015	17	1 year	January 2015 – December 2015

Figure 29. Number of PSS clients within each cohort year that are reported on in the present evaluation



The Evaluation of PC§1170(h)

The evaluation of the PC§1170(h) section warrants disclaimers prior to interpreting the data derived from outcomes related to these clients.

1. The PC§1170(h) section **differs from prior reports** in the following ways:
 - a. **Different data were utilized to determine client release data from incarceration.** Prior reports utilized release date information with a variable that is similar to the release date variable used in the present report, but at this time it is unclear to what extent this may have resulted in divergent data.
 - b. **Data were analyzed using a variant of prior approaches.** Due to the numerous confounding variables that are inherent in evaluating 1170(h) client data (e.g., overlapping cases, being unable to account for prior recidivism, frequent bookings into local jail making it difficult to account for “street time”) multiple approaches have been attempted over the years in an attempt to provide the most accurate assessment of 1170(h) outcomes. In the prior year’s report, data were analyzed for

²⁵ For the present report; numbers will change as clients complete. See section 1.D. for more details on this approach.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



PC§1170(h)(a) and PC§1170(h)(b) outcomes if the client has *ever* received a sentence within either or both of those sentences; for example, if a client ever received both a PC§1170(h)(a) and PC§1170(h)(b) sentence, their outcomes were represented within each section. ***Thus, in this report, only 1170(h)(b) client outcomes are reported due to the recognition that so many clients obtain both sentence types over the course of several years.***

2. We are **unable to account for many instances that an individual spends incarcerated**. An accurate picture of the time a client spent incarcerated while being booked on new arrests or serving time on other charges was unavailable. This could potentially contribute to the explanation of various client outcomes that is not accounted for within the present report; for example, clients may not be recidivating if they are incarcerated on other charges and thus are unable to recidivate, or they may not engage in services if they are incarcerated for long periods of time. Attempts will be made in future reports to account for this variation, given the increased accuracy of this data that has been recently been made available, in hopes that this will subsequently increase the confidence in findings reported within the PC§1170(h) section.
3. The current data regarding client recidivism and time to recidivism within the 1170(h) population is expected to change slightly over time, as advances to methodology are made over the years. **There are several nuances within the 1170(h) population that do not occur within the PRCS population that make it much more difficult to pinpoint exact timeframes and release dates for use of calculations**, including (but not limited to): multiple sentencing periods over a short period of time, delayed remands into custody, continued presence in the community even when charged (e.g., absconding), and client release onto electronic monitoring and how that is handled within the data. Furthermore, the cross-pollination of multiple charges and subsequent services received for the various lower-level crimes that clients have been simultaneously charged with across various legislations (i.e., including those outside of the 1170[h] legislation) creates even more complications for both the Probation Department and the Evaluation team, in being able to address recidivism within the backdrop of evaluation ideals. In order to do so with precision, evaluation of clients on a case-by-case basis would need to occur and be hand coded. Neither team currently possesses the resources, manpower, or budget to address these issues. However, both teams will continue to work collaboratively to make advances to these reporting methods where possible, and as a result, there may be a slight change in recidivism numbers over time, as accuracy and efficiency are targeted and progress is made.



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table 1. Services provided to PRCS clients by other agencies, and total number²⁶ of services clients received by service

Services Service	Number of Services Received
<i>Educational/Vocational</i>	865
Drop-in Education	585
Employment	172
Employment Readiness	26
Drop-in Employment	82
ART	1
<i>Residential</i>	380
Clean and Sober	285
Good Samaritan	6
Residential Services Program (RTP)	52
Transitional Housing	32
Shelter	5
<i>Outpatient Programs</i>	1503
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	427
ETHS	6
ETHS (Rape Crisis) AB109	4
Drug and Alcohol Services	395
Limited Mental Health Services	1
Mental Health Services	122
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	30
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	228
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	59
Sex Client Services	19
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)	37
Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)	21
Dual Diagnosis (DDX) Drug and Alcohol Services	19
Parenting	5
Parenting Wisely	11
DUI Program	9
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	19
Personal Mastery Program	8
Thinking For a Change (T4C)	31
Seeking Safety	7
SCRAM	16
Telecare/ACT	1
Prop 36	17
CTC	1
First Aid / CPR	3
Reading Plus	3
Self Esteem/Life Skills	1
ServSafe	1

²⁶ Number of services will vary dramatically on a case-by-case basis; some providers offer services 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, clients can terminate and re-enter services multiple times, as is especially the case for one-day services.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Veterans Services Court	1
Work Keys	1
Detoxification	126
Detoxification	126
Total Service Count	2,874

Note: N=518

Table 2. Services providers for PSS (1170[h][b]) clients receiving services

Service Providers	
678 Re-entry	Lake Arrowhead Residential Services Center
A Step in the Right Direction	Lighthouse for Women
ADMHS	Mending Broken Vessels
All Star Sober Living	Mental Health SB - AB 109
All Star Sober Living	Mental Health SM - AB 109
AMS - AB109 - PMP	Midnight Mission
Another Road Detox	Mission House
ARC - Anaheim	New House II
ARC - Canoga Park	New House III
ARC - Long Beach	New House III
ARC - Pasadena	New Life Community Services
ARC - Santa Monica	Oasis Women's Program
ARC - Canoga Park	Oxnard Rescue Mission
ARC - Santa Monica	PATH - Casa Esperanza - AB109 C&S
Bethel House	Pathway to Healing 2
Bimini Recovery Center	Probation Report & Resource Center (PRRC)
Bridge House	Project Premier
CADA	Project Recovery
Casa de Vida	Prototypes
Casa Esperanza	Re-Entry Drug Court
Casa Serena	Recovery Point
Center 4 Change	Recovery Way Home
Central Coast Headway	Rena B. Recovery Home
Central Coast Rescue Mission	Rescue Mission Santa Barbara
Charles Golodner Group-SANTA MARIA	Rise and Shine
Coast Valley	Royal Palms
Community Service Work	Salvation Army Hospitality House
Crisis and Recovery Emergency Services (CARES)	Sanctuary - AB109
Delancey Street	SCRAM (House Arrest Services)
Department of Behavioral Wellness	Shepherd's Gate
Giving Tree	Stalwart Clean and Sober
Good Samaritan	T4C Coast Valley
Goodwill Industries	Transition House
Grant Clean and Sober	Turning Point
Healing Grounds	Victory Outreach
House of Uhuru	Volunteers of America
Jennings House	Willbridge



Table 3. Other services providers for PRCS clients receiving services

Service Providers	
ABBA Counseling	Healing Grounds
ADMHS	Karen Lake-Shampain
Aegis	Mental Health
Behavioral Wellness	Mission House
Alan Bleiman	New Directions
All Star Sober Living	New House III
Anger Management Services	New Life Community Services
Another Road Detox	Northbound Services Services
ARC - Anaheim	Oxnard Rescue Mission
ARC - Canoga Park	Pathway To Healing
ARC - Pasadena	Phoenix House of Santa Barbara
ARC - Santa Monica	Probation Report & Resource Center
Bethel House	Project Recovery
Bimini Recovery Center	Recovery Point
Bridge House	Recovery Way Home
CADA Detoxification	Rescue Mission
Carenet	Rise and Shine
CARES	Royal Palms
Casa Esperanza - Clean & Sober	Salvation Army Hospitality House - Clean & Sober
Casa Serena	Sanctuary House
Center For Change	Sanctuary Psychiatric Center
Central Coast Headway	SCRAM
Central Coast Rescue Mission	Sheriff's Day Report Center
Central Coast Services Center	Sheriff's Services Program
Charles Golodner Group	Stalwart - Clean & Sober
Clare Foundation for Men Recovery Home	Stalwart Clean and Sober Residence
Coast Valley	T4C Coast Valley
Council Alcohol Drug Abuse (CADA)	Teen Challenge
CPC - Counseling and Psychotherapy Centers	Transition House
Delancey Street	Turning Point
Dr. Rick Oliver	Veterans Services Court
Giving Tree	Victory Outreach
Good Samaritan - Clean & Sober	Volunteers of America
Good Samaritan - Detoxification	Walter Hoving Home
Good Samaritan - Shelter	Willbridge - Clean & Sober
Goodwill Industries	Zona Seca



Table 4. Services provided to PSS (1170[h][b]) clients

Services Service
<i>Drop-In Services</i>
Drop-in Education
Drop-in Employment
<i>Residential</i>
Clean and Sober
Good Samaritan
Residential Services Program (RTP)
Transitional Housing
Shelter
<i>Outpatient Programs</i>
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)
Drug and Alcohol Services
Mental Health Services
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)
Batterer’s Intervention Program (BIP)
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)
Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)
Parenting Wisely
Good Samaritan
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)
Coastal Tri-Counties (CTC)
Thinking for a Change (T4C)
Seeking Safety
Sheriff’s Services Program (STP)
Prop 36
Employment
<i>Detoxification</i>
Detoxification

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



A client may be exited from PRCS supervision due to several reasons. Due to legal and logistic complexities involved in some cases, there are clients who may be ‘released’ to Santa Barbara County’s jurisdiction who will not receive community supervision from Probation for the full term of their supervision. For example, 71 of the exited clients were deported/in ICE custody and 94 were transferred to another county. An additional 18 clients became deceased prior to serving out their PRCS term, one client became deceased after being deported, and 33 clients’ supervision cases were terminated due to the passage of Proposition 47. Such clients do not possess enough data representative of an experience of supervision in the County, and thus, are reported on separately from the other 621 clients.

Table 5. Description of PRCS completion categories

PRCS Exit Status	Description	Reported
Successful Early Termination	The client was terminated some time prior to three years as a result of a sustained period of 12 months or more of compliance. ²⁷	✓
Expiration of PRCS Term	The client was terminated after a full three years of supervision. ²⁸	✓
Unsuccessful – New Felony	The client was terminated due to a new felony conviction for which they would be incarcerated.	✓
Unsuccessful – PRCS Court Ordered	The client was terminated due to a judge court order, most likely due to significant client noncompliance ²⁹	✓
Transfer	The client’s case was transferred to another jurisdiction.	
Deceased	The client died during their PRCS term.	
Prop 47	This is a no-fault classification. These cases have been reduced to misdemeanors, based on the new statute and reclassification of their crime. They may receive credit for time served, have their sentence reduced, and may be terminated from supervision.	

²⁷ By law, individuals released onto PRCS are to be released from supervision following 12 consecutive months without accruing a violation of their terms that resulted in custody time. In very rare cases, some clients were released from their supervision in six months, due to exceptional circumstances.

²⁸ Note: October 1, 2011 was when the conversion to AB109 law went into effect. Clients who were in custody on parole for a technical violation at the time of the conversion, were then released to PRCS with time served when they exited CDCR custody. Thus, this small subgroup of clients may be reflected in the Expired client category prior to October 1, 2014, which is the earliest projected release for Expired clients otherwise entering PRCS through traditional methods.

²⁹ These clients are incarcerated for the remainder of their supervision term once their supervision is terminated, for up to 180 days.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Table 6. Post-release conviction of PRCS clients with one-year post-supervision, by charge group

<i>Crimes Against Persons</i>		<i>Property Offenses</i>	
2	Assault Person With A Semiautomatic Firearm	1	Auto Theft
10	Assault With Deadly Weapon: Force Likely Gbi	35	Burglary
1	Assault With Firearm On Person	7	Burglary - Non Residential
17	Battery	1	False Personation Of Another
6	Battery On Peace Officer/Emergency Personnel	4	Forgery
1	Battery With Serious Bodily Injury	2	Forgery-Falsely Make/Pass Checks, Bank Bills
1	Battery: Serious Bodily Injury	2	Fraud To Obtain Aid
12	Battery: Spouse/Ex Spouse/Date/Etc	1	Grand Theft From Person/Another
23	Inflict Corporal Injury On Spouse/Cohabitant	3	Grand Theft:Money/Labor/Property Over \$400
1	Kidnapping	1	Make/Possess Counterfeit Plates
3	Lewd Or Lascivious Acts W/Child Under 14 Yrs	1	Offer/ Etc False/Forged Instrument To File
2	Murder: First Degree	1	Prepare False Evidence
6	Obstruct/Resist Executive Officer	2	2nd Degree Burglary
51	Obstruct/Resist/Etc Public/Peace Officer/Emer	3	Commercial Shoplifting Less Than \$950
10	Obstruct/Resist/Etc Public/Peace Officer/Emer	1	Forge Official Seal
1	Battery On Custodial Officer	4	Petty Theft
1	Battery On Peace Officer/Emergency Personnel	1	Theft By Forged/Invalid Access Card
3	Assault With Force Likely To Produce Gbi	2	Appropriate Lost Property
3	Inflict Corporal Injury On Spouse/Cohabitant	1	Grand Theft: Money/Labor/Property Over \$950
4	Inflict Corporal Injury On Spouse/Cohabitant	2	Receive/Etc Known Stolen Property
1	Brandishing Firearm Replica	1	Identity Theft
1	Threaten Crime With Intent To Terrorize	1	Use Another's Personal Identification To Obta
1	Damage Jail/Prison/Property (Under \$400)	11	Petty Theft
3	Obstruct/Resist Executive Officer	14	Petty Theft W/Prior Conviction
1	Resisting Or Deterring An Officer	7	Petty Theft With Prior Jail Term
2	Robbery	1	Petty Theft With Priors
5	Threaten Crime With Intent To Terrorize	1	Possess Forged Items With Intent To Pass
1	Willful Cruelty Child: Possible Injury/Death	1	Possession Of Stolen Property
2	Willful Cruelty To Child	3	Prepare False Evidence
All Other Crimes		12	Receive/Etc Known Stolen Property
1	Accessory	15	Take Vehicle W/O Owner's Consent/Vehicle Thef
1	Advertise As Contractor Without License	Drug/Alcohol Related Offenses	
2	Aggravated Trespass	53	Disorderly Conduct: Intox Drug/Alcohol
1	Annoying Telephone Call:Obscene/Threatening	2	Disorderly Conduct: Loiter/Etc Private Propert
1	Bring Alcohol/Drug/Etc Into Prison/Jail/Etc	1	Possess/Purchase For Sale Narcotic/Controlled
14	Bring Control Substance/Etc Into Prison/Jail/	1	Possess Controlled Substance Paraphernalia
1	Communicate With Prisoner Without Consent	2	Unlawful Possession Opium Pipe/Paraphernalia
1	Conspiracy	9	Possess Of Drug Paraphernalia
4	Conspiracy: Commit Crime	2	Disorderly Conduct: Lodge Without Consent
3	Contempt Of Court: Disobey Court Order/Etc	3	Possess Concentrated Cannabis
4	Contempt Of Court: Violate Protective Order	112	Possess Controlled Substance
1	Deface Destroy Property	24	Possess Controlled Substance For Sale
5	Destroy/Conceal Evidence	6	Possess Controlled Substance Paraphernalia
6	Disorderly Conduct: Loiter/Refuse To Identify	1	Possess Controlled Substance While Armed
5	Disturb By Loud/Unreasonable Noise	3	Possess Controlled Substances Without A Presc
1	Drive W/License Suspended For Drunk/Refuse Ch	2	Possess Hypodermic Needle/Syringe
1	Drive While License Restricted For Dui	1	Possess Marijuana/Hashish For Sale
13	Drive While License Suspended	9	Possess Narcotic Controlled Substance
18	Drive While License Suspended For Dui	1	Possess/Purchase Cocaine Base For Sale
13	Drive Without License	5	Possess/Purchase For Sale Narcotic/Controlled
1	Dui Reduced To Reckless Driving	1	Possess/Sale Of Substance W/Out Prescription

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



1	Escape Jail/Etc While Charged/Etc With Misdem	14	Transport/Sell Controlled Substance
8	Evade Peace Officer With Wanton Disregard	1	Use False Compartment To Store Controlled Sub
2	Evading Peace Officer	80	Use/Under Influence Of Controlled Substance
1	Extortion	1	Driving While Bac Greater .08: Causing Injury
2	Fail To Obey Peace Officer	24	Driving With A Bac Greater Than .08 Percent
1	Failure To Appear Released On Bail	8	Dui Alcohol/Drugs
26	False Identification To Specific Peace Office		
3	False Imprisonment With Violence/Etc		
3	Fear Constituting Extortion By Threat		
1	Felon On Prison Grounds		
5	Fight/Challenge Fight Public Place		
3	Hit And Run Resulting In Death Or Injury		
8	Hit And Run: Property Damage		
3	Offensive Words In Public Place		
1	Owner Allow Unlicensed Driver To Operate Vehi		
5	Participate In Criminal Street Gang		
1	Failure To Appear Released On Bail		
2	Destroy/Conceal Evidence		
1	Possess Concealed Dirk Or Dagger		
1	Battery:Spouse/Ex-Spouse/Date/Etc		
2	Violate Court Order To Prevent Domestic Viole		
2	Possession Of Firearm By A Felon		
1	Possession Of Ammunition		
1	Embezzlement From Elder/Dependant Adult		
1	Prisoner Possess Weapon		
1	Felon On Prison Grounds		
2	Bring Control Substance/Etc Into Prison/Jail/		
1	Stalking		
4	Possess Controlled Substance In Prison/Jail/E		
1	Possess Fireworks Without Permit		
2	Prevent/Dissuade Witness Victim By Threat		
1	Stalking		
2	Stalking:Temporary Restraining Order/Etc		
2	Trespass: Land Under Cultivation		
1	Trespass: Refuse To Leave Private Property		
1	Trespass:Destroy Fence/Etc		
3	Trespass:Obstruct/Etc Business Operations/Etc		
4	Trespass:Occupy Property Without Consent		
5	Unauthorized Entry Of A Dwelling House		
11	Vandalism \$400 Or More		
2	Vandalism Less Than \$400		
1	Vandalism:Deface Property		
1	Injuring Or Tampering With Vehicle Or Contents Without Consent Of Owner		
1	Unlawful To Drive Unless Licensed		
1	Duty To Stop When Involved In Accident With Injury Or Death		
1	Unlawful To Give False Information to Officer		
1	Vehicle Manslaughter W/Gross Negligence		
1	Accessory		

Note: N=177

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Table 9. Realignment client responses to which services program they liked *best* and which they liked *least*³⁰

Program	Percentage of Clients: Liked <i>BEST</i>	Percentage of Clients: Liked <i>LEAST</i>
AA/NA/GA	38% (190)	16% (47)
All of them	<1% (2)	1% (4)
Anger Management	<1% (1)	---
ARC	<1% (1)	---
Batterer's Intervention Program	2% (10)	3% (10)
CADA	<1% (1)	---
Cal Fire Camp Program	<1% (1)	---
CBT	<1% (1)	---
Church	<1% (1)	---
Clean and Sober Living	8% (41)	8% (24)
Coast Valley	2% (12)	1% (4)
Counseling	<1% (2)	---
CSI	<1% (1)	---
Detoxification	2% (8)	3% (9)
Drug and Alcohol Testing	3% (16)	18% (53)
DUI	<1% (1)	---
Employment Readiness	4% (19)	3% (10)
Good Samaritan	<1% (1)	---
Goodwill	<1% (1)	---
GPS/EM	1% (7)	14% (41)
Groups	2% (10)	---
Help with Education	2% (9)	<1% (1)
Help with Employment	3% (16)	2% (6)
Jail/prison	---	2% (7)
JC House	<1% (1)	---
Mental Health Services	3% (17)	2% (5)
MRT	---	<1% (1)
Not Specified	2% (8)	1% (2)
Parenting	<1% (3)	---
PMP	<1% (1)	---
R&R	9% (47)	8% (22)
Residential Services	2% (8)	6% (16)
Restitution	---	<1% (1)
ROSC	<1% (2)	<1% (1)
Salvation Army	<1% (1)	---
SAP	<1% (1)	---
SCRAM	<1% (1)	3% (9)
Self-Help	<1% (1)	---
Spiritual Relationship	<1% (1)	---
STP	<1% (3)	<1% (1)
Substance Abuse Program	<1% (1)	---
TAD	4% (18)	2% (7)
Thinking for Change	<1% (2)	---
Transitional Housing	1% (7)	1% (4)
Transitions	---	<1% (1)
Victory Outreach	<1% (1)	<1% (1)
WAGE\$\$	6% (31)	2% (6)

Note: liked *least* (N=292) and liked *best* (N=507).

³⁰ Clients could write in more than one program, thus, totals do not add to 100%

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Table 10. Detailed breakout of groupings of client responses of why they indicated that they liked a program BEST³¹

Broad Categories	Sub-categories	Detailed Responses
Staying Clean and Sober (16%)	Staying clean and sober (13%)	Being clean/sober Helped keep clean Hearing things to help in recovery Helped with issues that led to using Being around clean people helps to stay clean Information to stay clean/sober Recovery Sober environment Helped me clean up Showed positive/negatives of using Information on recovery Treated root of my addiction Taught signs of relapse Talked about addiction
	12-step specific characteristics (3%)	The steps Commitments at 12-step meetings My sponsor Meetings Being a part of AA
Support Characteristics (36%)	Support (13%)	Support Fellowship The people Built sober support network Community Sense of family Brotherhood Unity Help from others Willing to help you It's there when you need it Friends Group conscience They care about us succeeding
	Relating to others (7%)	Hearing other people's problems The stories Met others in recovery People with the same problems as me Relating Around people that are like me Connected with people striving for the same thing Learn from others Everyone on the same page Listening to people talk Relating to the counselor Learn you're not alone
	Counselor/staff (5%)	They were real with clients Understanding staff Staff knew what they were doing Counselors listen to clients They were fair They were professional Liked the counselor Counselor was detailed Counselor was well-spoken Staff were ready They take their time with clients They could relate to clients
	Characteristics of other people (2%)	Sincerity No judging

³¹ Note that some clients endorsed multiple categories for each response; categories will not add up to 100%. Additionally, within the more detailed response column, clients often had repeated responses (i.e., more than one client endorsed the same detailed response), and thus the numbers within the detailed response category do not represent a count of individual responses.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around people who wanted to change Friendly Positive people Easygoing people Wanted others to succeed Good people Experienced people Helpful people How warm the people are
	Openness (2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be yourself Open up Openness Talk openly Not feel back about self/past Allowed to tell the truth Engage in honest conversations about real issues
	Getting to talk about problems (6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therapy/counseling Talking Outlet to talk about issues Speaking with counselor Sharing Discussion Group therapy Get to express myself Able to vent
	Kept focused/accountable (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountable Kept me focused Kept me out of trouble Keeps me in line Keeps me responsible Keeps me on track Good for/clears mind Stability Allowed me to be productive; would have wasted my time
Program Aspects (13%)	Groups/class (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups Classes Group environment Group discussion Support group
	Program structure (6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The way it's taught/run The structure Short (length) Family counseling required Didn't have to complete it Free Optional/voluntary Content of the class Lessons targeted to a different audience They pay for the program There is no finish line Food
	Flexibility (2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hours Flexibility Freedom (time to work) Freedom (time to look for housing) Freedom (time to spend with family) Freedom Lots of schedules Freedom (time to go to services)
	Program environment (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fun Open participation Same people Got everyone involved Don't have to participate Different cultures involved Comfortable setting Home away from home

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



New Learning (27%)	Gaining insight into self (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-realization Helped identify who I am today Helped to focus on being a good example in the present Awareness Better myself Be the right example for my kids Want to turn life around Learn about myself Makes you think Work on self The feedback/input Insightful Getting to know why I do the things I do
	Learning/skill development (12%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning Good information Think differently Learning life skills Positive learning Educational Learn about addiction Help understand the world Learn about making good decisions Helped think things through Gave better tools Meditation The messages Social knowledge Looking at things in different ways Design for living Learning new ideas about life Ideas Good foundation The work Learned the system is here to help Keeps me socially and personally acceptable Shows you how to spend time with kids How to have a positive attitude How to set goals How to use the tools to make my life easier Help with every day life Teaches good conduct
	Helped with mental health/coping (2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medication Learning about depression issues Release stress Helped with anger management Coping Helped with prison issues Helped with mental health issues Learned about ADD issues Gave sense of self-worth Made me feel like I could make it Get pumped up about doing good
	Helps prepare you (1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps ready you for society Gets you prepared Helps get ducks in a row Helps my future Help transition into society Helped get my life together Helps with a stable and new beginning
	Helped with employment (9%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped finding a job Taught how to get a job Taught how to keep a job Helped prepare for interviews Helped with resumes Learning about employers that hire felons Prepared to enter job market Want job skills Learned how to talk about criminal record

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job training Working with professionals Get GED Got a job Helped with applying for jobs Gave confidence in job search Re-learned skills for employment Located resources for employment
Helpful (13%)	Helpful/good program (13%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good for me Helpful Helped with prison issues Good program The help They do a good job All of it The program Powerful program Everything It worked Good group if you want it to work Saved/changed my life
Other (8%)	Help locating resources (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources Housing Aid
	Spirituality (2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved in church Born again Christian based Talked about religion and addiction Jesus Grow in my faith Spiritual knowledge Spirituality Brought me back to God
	Other (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Interaction Positive I want to be legitimate Gives me a chance to take care of my family Got certificate Ability to help others Closer to being off probation Gave me normalcy

Note: N=507

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



Table 11. Detailed breakout of groupings of client responses of why they indicated that they liked a program LEAST³²

Broad Categories	Sub-categories	Detailed Responses
Negative Influences (7%)	Triggers/bad influences at program (6%)	Run into old people Not everyone in program is clean/sober Sober living home not sober People using Move from a safe place to a place where the risk is higher Triggered me People relapsing Too many convicts in one place is a recipe for disaster Got to know the wrong people
	Struggling with addiction (1%)	I was struggling with addiction Relapse Kicking my addiction Cold turkey
Inconvenient (29%)	Inconvenient/inflexible (13%)	Lack of freedom Inconvenient Won't work around work schedule Led to sleep deprivation Have to miss work The time schedules/hours Hassle Have to drive Transportation Too busy Fitting it into my program/schedule Potentially interferes with prior plans Traveling It's far to get there Too strict
	Restrictions (7%)	Away from family Not allowed to work Too restrictive Away from home Inpatient Like being in jail Can't surf/go to beach Can't go to school Lock down Couldn't go far Having to move Living arrangement Stuck in there No family contact Can't go specific places
	Frequency/duration (8%)	Frequency of program Duration Too much time Time consuming All the meetings Time and amount of days Too long Long classes/meetings Short/weren't long enough Too many classes
Didn't Get Anything Out of It (25%)	Didn't like it (5%)	Everything Didn't like anything Bugging Just didn't like it Boring It's annoying

³² Note that some clients endorsed multiple categories for each response; categories will not add up to 100%. Additionally, within the more detailed response column, clients often had repeated responses (i.e., more than one client endorsed the same detailed response), and thus the numbers within the detailed response category do not represent a count of individual responses.

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



	Not helpful (6%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not fun Couldn't find work Bad Didn't prepare me They are liars Waste of time Not good Need help finding work Programs are helpful to some but not all Unhelpful Didn't work well
	Didn't need it/not for me (10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't have a substance use history Wasn't for me Unlike me Didn't need it Not the right program for my needs Too high supervision for my level of offender Don't need help getting work Didn't want to go to begin with Not interested Didn't dislike, just didn't care for it I don't use/wasn't using Can do better living on my own Didn't get into it Unnecessary
	Not learning new things (3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetitive Didn't learn anything new Already have job skills Not enough information
Programmatic Issues (22%)	Program structure/aspects (9%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough people Religious aspect No women Lack of privacy Lack of structure Food Forced into recovery Forced into participating All walk-ins (not like groups) Mandatory Rules Too easy to get behind Facilitated by inmates Doing nothing Too much church Inconsistency Other people court ordered; don't want to be there Too crowded Not able to take meds Staff turnover The location
	Group content (4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't like hearing about abuse Talking about drugs Didn't understand Too much talking Everyone crying about their life Don't like people in my business The groups Too many people to share
	Program setting (4%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncomfortable setting Fakeness Shy Program is corrupt No substance use history, so uncomfortable around others in recovery Don't accept/understand drug addicts Staff don't know what addiction is like They don't know what they are talking about
	Financial (5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



		<p>I'm paying all the bills Need financial help after Having funding stopped Waste of money Interferes with job, so how can I pay my bills</p>
<p>Monitoring (GPS/EM/Drug testing) (14%)</p>	<p>Monitoring (14%)</p>	<p>Wearing the ankle bracelet Testing Ankle monitor buzzed often Don't like to test Remembering to charge the GPS Ankle bracelet made feet swell Charging Defective monitor Constantly replacing the unity Don't need to follow me People stare at you, which makes me angry Being tracked/monitored Not a dog, don't chain me Calling every day Bothers my ankle Testing stresses me out Stage fright Bracelet is embarrassing Daily/constant testing Going to office for monitor readings Urinating in a cup Coming to test when already testing at sober living Testing at will Getting used to the monitor</p>
<p>Other (6%)</p>	<p>Incarceration (2%)</p>	<p>Jail is not rehab CDCR is bad Jail Made to go to jail incarceration</p>
	<p>Other (3%)</p>	<p>Kicked out for unjust reasons About to graduate then have to restart My record keeps me from getting a good job Some people Being in the system Meds If someone wants a job they can get it without help Being analyzed Family had negative response</p>

Note: N=292

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



When 1170 (h)(b) clients completed their supervision sentence (i.e., PSS), they received one of five statuses: Successful, Unsuccessful, Prop 47, Transferred, or Deceased (see Table 16).³³ Only clients with valid completion statuses (i.e., Successful, Unsuccessful, Prop 47) were included within the present analyses, leaving N=323 1170(h)(b) clients that were reported on in the following sections.

Table 16. Description of 1170(h)(b) completion categories

<i>1170(h)(b) EXIT STATUS</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>REPORTED ON?</i>
Successful	The client’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 client’s sentence was modified for the defendant to serve jail time with a termination of supervision upon release; (2) the client’s supervision is revoked due to a new felony and the client is to serve the remainder of their sentence in prison; (3) the client’s supervision is revoked due to a new felony and the client receives an 1170(h) sentence, where the remainder of their current sentence is to be served out in jail; or (4) an client receives a revocation of PSS and serves out the remainder of their sentence in jail without supervision upon completion.	✓
Prop 47	Reflects clients whose 1170(h)(b) sentence was terminated due to the passage of Proposition 47, which demoted the seriousness of certain 1170(h) conviction types from felony to misdemeanor-level offenses.	✓
Transferred	Reflects clients whose case is transferred to another county.	
Deceased	Reflects clients who become deceased during the duration of their sentence.	

³³ Clients could receive multiple exit statuses if they had multiple entries into 1170(h); however, only their *last* completion status per sentencing date is reported here.



APPENDIX B: STATISTICAL EXPLANATIONS

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 ($2.33+1.97=4.3$).

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 clients) on some outcome (e.g., either receiving zero supervision violations or receiving one or more supervision violations), this will also provide a *p*-value. 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: 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 services 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.
- **Custody to Community (CTC):** The CTC program focuses on the success of clients who have been habitual clients. It addresses the difficulties of clients up to the time of their release, helping them formulate a plan to maintain recovery and avoid relapse. Twenty 2-3 hour sessions over a five-week period focus on individual plan for transition back into the community, tools needed to accomplish the plan, and available resources in four components, 1) recovery, 2) where to live for a new way of life, 3) getting ready to work, and 4) working
- **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 services through outpatient services, 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-client 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 Client 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 clients, 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.
- **Drug and Alcohol Services:** Drug and alcohol services groups are facilitated by services staff and provide court-recognized drug and alcohol services programming. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA) staff members are credentialed drug and alcohol counselors focusing on a Matrix model of drug and alcohol prevention education, anger management, life skills, socialization, communication skills, and after care. Services are provided by CADA, Good Samaritan Services, or Sheriff's Services Program (STP).
- **Employment Readiness:** Classes are two hours in length for nine sessions. The Employment Readiness Class provides job preparedness training and assists clients in their attempts to secure employment. Clients receive training in resume completion, how to dress for an interview, completing an application, test taking tips, and follow-up to interviews. Clients also receive good work habits development, ethics training, and conflict resolution.
- **Good Samaritan:** The Good Samaritan shelter provides emergency, transitional, and affordable housing and support services to the homeless and those in recovery. Services include medical and mental health screening, training, counseling, and drug and alcohol services.
- **Mental Health Services:** 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.
- **Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT):** MRT is a cognitive-behavioral program that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal clients by increasing moral reasoning. Clients participate in individual and group counseling and structured exercises designed to foster moral development in services-resistant clients. They are confronted with the consequences of their behavior and the effect it has on their family, friends, and community.
- **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.
- **Proposition 36:** The intent of Proposition 36 is to divert probation and parolees charged with simple drug possession offenses from incarceration into community-based substance abuse services programs. Participants complete a drug services program of no more than 12 months.
- **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 clients 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 Services 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 services 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 Services:** An interdisciplinary client 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 offenders progress. The Case Management activities include three inter-related, mutually enhancing activities. These include community supervision approaches that are specific to each clients’ individual “offending behaviors”, specialized sex client services, and polygraph examinations to determine pre-conviction sexual behaviors and
- compliance with terms and conditions of probation/supervision.
- **Sheriff’s Services Program (STP):** STP is a custodial and outpatient substance abuse services program facilitated by credentialed drug and alcohol counselors at the Probation Report and Resource Center (PRRC). Through this program, participants attend group sessions designed to help individuals recover from addiction and transition successfully back into society without getting caught up in the recidivism cycle.
- **Tattoo Removal:** The Liberty Tattoo Removal Program 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 anti-social, gang related, cause an obstacle to finding employment, or interfere with life. Participants must be clean and sober, complete application and orientation, perform 16 hours community service for each service 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.
- **Thinking for Change (T4C):** T4C is an integrated, cognitive behavior change program for clients that includes cognitive restructuring and development of social and problem-solving skills. It is designed for delivery to small groups in 25 lessons and can be expanded to meet the needs of a specific participant group. The T4C program is used in prisons, jails, community corrections, probation, and parole supervision settings. Participants include adults and juveniles, males and females.
- **Transitional Housing:** Transitional housing is offered as part of a transitional program that helps homeless clients 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

Evaluation of Public Safety Realignment



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.

APPENDIX D: CONSUMER SURVEY INFORMATION

Literature Review

As a new addition to the report, realignment clients were surveyed in an attempt to gather more data on client characteristics as reported by the clients themselves. The intention was to examine if client self-report characteristics could help to explain factors related to client recidivism.

Relevant Literature

Much of the prior literature on factors related to recidivism has focused on unalterable – or static – variables as predictors of recidivism. Such unalterable variables include ‘recidivism risk levels’ (often based on criminal history and other unchangeable historical variables; e.g., Caudy, Durso, & Taxmans; 2013; Linn, Nochajski, & Wieczorek, 2016; Olson, Stalans, & Escobar, 2016; Silver, Chow, & Martin, 2002), trauma history, mental health diagnosis and services (Guebert & Olver, 2014; Hakassan & Berglund, 2012; Olson et al., 2016), age (Gendreau, Little, & Goggin, 1996; Piquero, Jennings, Diamond, & Reingle, 2015), gender (Silver et al., 2002), and a range of other historical/unchangeable factors.

While this initially yielded many significant results, emerging research on recidivism has indicated that examining unalterable risk factors as the only predictors of recidivism is insufficient. In particular, there has been an increased call to examine strengths-based factors in predicting recidivism (Hunter, 2016), with recent research suggesting that the variance of recidivism may be better explained by a combination of unalterable risk factors, alterable risk factors, and alterable strengths (Lodewijks, Ruiters, & Doreleijers, 2010; Shepherd et al., 2104). Within this context, alterable factors – also referred to as dynamic factors – are those in which can be in some way intervened upon or changed (Gendreau et al., 1996).³⁴ Some studies have even found that unalterable risk factors (i.e., ‘recidivism risk levels’ based on criminal history that are provided by risk assessment tools) are no longer significant predictors of recidivism once alterable risks and strengths are added into the recidivism prediction models (Lodewijks et al., 2010), with strength factors contributing some of the highest percentages of variance to the recidivism prediction models in some cases (Lodewijks et al., 2010; Shepherd et al., 2104).

While this line of research is still in the emerging stages, it was with these studies in mind that the UCSB Evaluation Team crafted the present pilot client survey. The present client survey included demographic information, an unalterable risk factor, alterable risk factors, and alterable strengths in an attempt to further investigate possible correlates with future recidivism that is also in line with cutting edge research in the area of recidivism. It is worth noting that the variables that were chosen to study were based on research in other research in the areas of the social sciences, criminal justice, and substance use, but should be treated as preliminary starting points and not end-all-be-all of unalterable/alterable strengths and risks in recidivism; while the present variables were chosen for their potential to be impactful in understanding recidivism, it is likely that there are a vast number of other strengths and risks that could be helpful in explaining the variance in recidivism (or that might *better* explain recidivism), but this is just a start point for contributing to our understanding of this line of research.

Demographics

Demographic items on the consumer survey were created for the purpose of the present study.

Variable List

Marital status
Minor children

³⁴ Note that there are many terms by which these alterable factors are referred to within various fields of literature, but the UCSB research team has since coined the term “alterable” to cohesively explain and encompass all of these terms.

Living arrangement
Employment pattern
Education level

Services Attendance and Perceptions

The services attendance and perceptions items on the consumer survey were created for the purpose of the present study.

Variable List – *Services programs ever participated in (bolded items appeared in the survey)*

AA/NA – attend with a sponsor
AA/NA – attend without a sponsor
Groups (other than AA/NA)
Detox
Residential services/clean and sober housing
Individual therapy/counseling
Group therapy
Medication
Help with Education
Help with Employment
Other (*client write-in response*)

Variable List – *Services perceptions (includes qualitative responses)*

Which program did you like best?
What did you like most about this program?
Which program did you like least?
What did you like least about this program?

Logistic Risks/Substance Use

The logistic risk and substance use items on the consumer survey were created for the purpose of the present study.

Variable List – *Logistic Risks (logistic problems experienced while on supervision)*

Transportation to appointments
Transportation to job
Housing
Employment
Financial
Childcare

Variable List – *Substance Use (substance use problems experienced while on supervision)*

Substance use

Internal Assets

Four internal assets were measured as part of the consumer survey: (1) self-efficacy, (2) self-awareness, (3) emotional regulation, and (4) behavioral self-control. These scales were adapted from the Social-Emotional Health Survey – Higher Education edition (SEHS-HE; Furlong, You, Shishim, & Dowdy, 2016). In particular, minor changes were made to some of the words utilized within the original SEHS-HE, in order to match a wider range of literacy levels, with all general sentence structure and intention retained.

Variable List

Self-efficacy (3 items)

Self-awareness (3 items)

Emotional regulation (3 items)

Behavioral self-control (3 items)

Working Alliance

- Working alliance is adapted from the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI, Horvath & Greenberg, 1980).
- Examines the relationship between helper and helpee.

Deviant Cognitions

- The Deviant Cognitions scale was adapted from/inspired by the TCU Criminal Thinking scale (Taxman, Rhodes, & Dumenci, 2011) and COMPAS Criminal Thinking scale (Blomberg et. al., 2010)
- Various theoretically informed items were designed to examine deviant cognitions.

Extended Background of Question 7.C.: “How do client self-report characteristics relate to self-reported substance use?”

Background: During the course of the consumer survey construction, it was hypothesized the clients that self-reported struggling with substance use during their supervision would also display differences in alterable risk and strength factors, as well as working alliance with their probation officer and deviant cognitions. The assertion that clients who struggle with substance use are dynamically different from those who do/are not is something that is generally supported within the research literature. Additionally, it was presumed that clients who are involved in the criminal justice system would have a heightened sense of mistrust for the “system” and would generally indicate low levels of self-reported struggles with substance use overall (despite this being a population that is legally defined by their substance use struggles); thus, those who would honestly indicate struggles with substance use would probably be most likely to honestly report on the other measures in the survey, as well, giving voice to potentially the most vulnerable and open of the realignment population. The intention was to provide information for those working on the “front lines” with realignment clients a set of profiles from which they could view their clients and help to anticipate their needs (if applicable), which in turn could potentially assist in preventing future recidivism.

Hypothesis: Clients who self-report struggles with substance use will self-report differences in risks, strengths, working alliance with their probation officer, and deviant cognitions.

Sample: Clients who had enough data for complete scores on the measures below were included in the present analyses. Additionally, clients were selected out if they completed a Spanish version of the survey (there were too few to determine reliability of the Spanish translated version), and the second administration of clients who completed the survey twice were selected out (in order to reduce the amount of individual variability one person had in swaying results).

Method: Individual T-tests were employed in order to examine these differences. T-tests compare group mean differences between groups of clients on various domains. In this case, clients who self-report struggles with substance use are compared to those who reported “Never” struggling with substance use, on the following measures: self-efficacy, self-awareness, emotional reappraisal, behavioral self-control, working alliance with probation officer, deviant cognitions, logistic risks (i.e., transportation, financial, employment, housing), and Recidivism Risk (from the COMPAS).

AB109 Consumer Surveys

You are being asked to answer some questions about your experience with Probation. We want to find out how well it works and how to make it better.

There is no risk to you for answering these questions; you may report both good and bad experiences, as much or as little as you like.

Thank you for helping to make Probation better!

Question	Response Choices
1. What is your marital status?	Married; Widowed; Separated; Divorced; Never married
2. Do you have children under 18?	Yes, living with me Yes, not living with me No
3. What has been your usual living arrangements in the past three years?	With a partner; With family; With friends; Alone; Prison/jail; No stable arrangements; Resident/sober living; Homeless
4. What was your usual employment pattern in the 3 years before your last felony conviction?	Full time (35+); Part-time; Student; Retired/disability; Unemployment
5. What is the highest level of education you have finished?	1 st grade; 2 nd grade; 3 rd grade; 4 th grade; 5 th grade; 6 th grade; 7 th grade; 8 th grade; 9 th grade; 10 th grade; 11 th grade; 12 th grade; GED; Some college; College degree; Graduate degree

6. Which programs have you participated in? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) *Drug and Alcohol Treatment*

- AA/NA - I attend and I do NOT have a sponsor
- AA/NA - I attend and I DO have a sponsor
- Groups (Other than AA/NA)
- Detox
- Residential treatment/clean and sober housing

Mental Health Treatment

- Individual therapy/counseling

Group therapy

Medication

Help with Education (You went to a place where you received help with your GED, or in getting into college)

Help with Employment (You went to a place where you received help with you resume, job search, or other services that have helped you get a job)

Other: _____

7. Which program did you like best? AA/NA

Batterer's Intervention Program

Clean and Sober Living

Detoxification

Drug and Alcohol Testing

Employment Readiness

GPS/EM

Help with Education

Help with Employment

Mental Health Treatment

Parenting Wisely

R&R

ROSC

Residential Treatment

SCRAM

Transitional Housing

TAD

WAGE\$\$

Other: _____

8. What did you like the most about this program

9. Which program did you like least?

AA/NA

Batterer's Intervention Program

Clean and Sober Living

Detoxification

Drug and Alcohol Testing

Employment Readiness:

GPS/EM

Help with Education

Help with Employment

Mental Health Treatment

Parenting Wisely

R&R

ROSC

Residential Treatment

SCRAM

Transitional Housing

TAD

WAGE\$\$

Other: _____

10. What did you like the least about this program?

Have you had any of these problems while on supervision?						
Problem	1=Never	2= Occasionally	3= Sometimes	4= Often	5= Always	
11. Transportation to appointments	1	2	3	4	5	
12. Transportation to a job	1	2	3	4	5	
13. Housing	1	2	3	4	5	
14. Employment	1	2	3	4	5	
15. Financial	1	2	3	4	5	
16. Childcare	1	2	3	4	5	I do not have children
17. Substance Use	1	2	3	4	5	

How well do you think the following sentences describe you?				
Question	1=Not at all true	2=A little true	3=Pretty much true	4=Very true
18. I trust my ability to deal with challenges I face in my life.	1	2	3	4
19. Generally, I think I can handle problems.	1	2	3	4
20. I will be able to achieve most of the goals that I have set for myself.	1	2	3	4
21. I will be able to successfully deal with many problems.	1	2	3	4
22. I am able to identify the reasons behind my actions.	1	2	3	4
23. I am able to understand how my actions will affect my future.	1	2	3	4
24. I understand my moods and feelings.	1	2	3	4
25. I have a good sense of why I have certain feelings most of the time.	1	2	3	4

How well do you think the following sentences describe you?				
Question	1=Not at all like me	2=A little like me	3=Like me	4=Very like me
26. When I feel down, I try to focus on the positives.	1	2	3	4
27. I can lift my mood by changing my thoughts to positive ideas.	1	2	3	4
28. I calm down quickly when I am angry.	1	2	3	4
29. I am able to think about the other options to a problem in hard situations.	1	2	3	4
30. I think about possible results before I act.	1	2	3	4
31. I can wait for what I want.	1	2	3	4
32. When going out, I do not use substances so that I can fulfill my commitments the next day.	1	2	3	4
33. I think before I act.	1	2	3	4

The following questions are about your probation officer. Your probation officer will NOT be able to link you to your responses.					
How well do the following sentences describe your relationship with your PO?					
Question	1=Never	2=Occasionally	3=Sometimes	4=Often	5=Always
34. I believe my PO respects me.	1	2	3	4	5
35. With the help of my PO, I feel that the things I am doing supervision will help me make the changes I want.	1	2	3	4	5
36. My PO and I work together on setting goals.	1	2	3	4	5
37. My PO and I have a good understanding of the kind of changes that would be good for me.	1	2	3	4	5
38. I believe the way my PO and I are working with my problem is correct.	1	2	3	4	5

39. I feel that my PO really listens to me.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Please rate how much you agree with these statements:					
Question	1= Strongly Disagree	2= Disagree	3= Not Sure	4= Agree	5= Strongly Agree
40. A hungry person has the right to steal.	1	2	3	4	5
41. When people get into trouble with the law it's because they have no chance to get a good job.	1	2	3	4	5
42. When people do minor offenses or use drugs they don't hurt anyone but themselves.	1	2	3	4	5
43. I would hit or threaten people who hurt my friends or family.	1	2	3	4	5
44. The law doesn't help average people.	1	2	3	4	5
45. Some people get into trouble or use drugs because they have been given no education, jobs or future.	1	2	3	4	5