Santa Barbara County
Annual Report

Public Safety Realignment Act

October 2011 – December 2014

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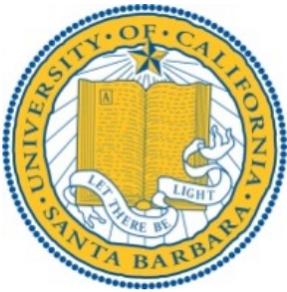
UCSB Evaluation Team

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
kwelsh@education.ucsb.edu

Danielle Dougherty, BA
ddougherty@education.ucsb.edu

Jill Sharkey, PhD
jsharkey@education.ucsb.edu

Merith Cosden, PhD
cosden@education.ucsb.edu

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

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Executive Summary

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

One of the main focuses within the PRCS and 1170(h) populations is to link offenders with appropriate and effective treatments and interventions, in order to assist them in accessing resources that can help them to become successful while out in the community. One underlying strategy is to help treat the underlying causes of the offenders' recidivism, which is often substance-related for the PSRA populations. Doing so has been hypothesized to facilitate a reduction in the recidivism rates of the treated offenders. Thus, the focus of evaluating PSRA outcomes primarily rests on treatment and recidivism data. However, due to the short amount of time that has elapsed from implementation of the PSRA (October 2011) until the end of the current evaluation period (December 2014), outcomes are difficult to accurately understand at this time. More extensive data analyses are planned for in future years when more clients move through the system.

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

Analyses revealed that the majority of both PRCS and 1170(h) offenders fell within a high-risk category for risk of recidivism and violent behavior. Offenders who were identified as "low" or "medium" levels on these two risk assessment categories had better outcomes than offenders in any of the "high" categories. Two additional COMPAS scales, Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability, which measure offender needs, were included in analyses. The Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales were more evenly distributed across score levels than was the case with the Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scores.

The majority of PRCS offenders were male and Hispanic. Approximately a quarter of PRCS offenders were identified as being gang affiliated. Three-quarters of PRCS offenders received some form of treatment, though no differences were found between offenders who received treatment and those who did not. Differences in outcomes based on the type of treatment received were not found; however, preliminary evidence suggests that the program R&R demonstrates promising results for positive offender outcomes. Use of GPS with the PRCS population was extremely preliminary; only a small portion of PRCS offenders received GPS during their supervision. There did not appear to be any differences based on if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method. More than a third of PRCS offenders exhibited noncompliant behaviors that resulted in a supervision violation during their PRCS term, with the majority of violations resulting in flash incarcerations, and the most common cause of offender violations being substance-related. Being male and gang affiliated significantly predicted if offenders would acquire one or more supervision violations. Offenders who did not receive any violations were more likely to successfully complete their supervision terms than those that did receive violations. Approximately a third of offenders also committed and were convicted of a new criminal charge during their PRCS supervision. Of these, the highest number of new convictions

was for drug or substance-related crimes. PRCS offenders who had any supervision violations were also more likely to be convicted of subsequent crimes. Advanced analyses revealed that gang membership and acquiring one or more violations may be predictors for reoffending, though this finding is to be interpreted with caution due to the preliminary nature of the data and the low number of gang-identified offenders in the PRCS population. Follow-up analyses with the gang versus non-gang related populations did not reveal any significant difference between the populations based on any of the information available.

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

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

For additional details in summary, see pages 8, 60-64, and 93-94.

Overview of Public Safety Realignment Act

California Assembly Bills 109/117

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

Key Components of the Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA)

California's Public Safety Realignment Act (PSRA) aims to more efficiently serve criminal offenders in local county probation and sheriff departments who would have previously been housed in prison and supervised by state parole. The goal is for counties to more effectively serve eligible offenders and reduce rates of recidivism in this population and reduce prison overcrowding.

Establishment of local Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) agencies. PRCS agencies provide local (versus state) supervision to "parolees whose committing offense is a non-violent, non-serious felony and who are not deemed to be high risk sex offenders." [1] Eligible offenses for participation in PRCS have been predetermined, and PRCS supervision shall not exceed 3 years. In addition, offenders participating in PRCS waive their rights to a "court hearing prior to the imposition of a period of 'flash incarceration' in a county jail of not more than ten (10) consecutive days for any violation of his/her release conditions." [2] Thus, offenders who have served a prison term for an eligible offense are supervised at the local level instead of the state level upon their release from prison. This is one of the two populations served by this legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

Alternative Custody Options. "§1203.018 PC authorized EM for inmates being held in the county jail in lieu of bail for eligible inmates. §1203.016 PC expanded and authorized a program under which inmates committed to a county jail or other county correctional facility or granted probation, or inmates participating in a work furlough program, may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the county jail or other county correctional facility or program under the auspices of the Probation Officer." [2]

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

California Assembly Bill 117 (AB117)

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

Penal Code Section 1230.1

As part of AB117 efforts, section 1230.1 of the California Penal Code (PC) was added. This penal code required that county Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) agencies be established. CCPs are required to submit a plan for implementing Realignment efforts in their county, which is then voted on by a CCP executive committee. The county board of supervisors votes on the approved plans for final approval. "Consistent with local needs and resources, the plan may include recommendations to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources in evidence-based correctional sanctions and programs, including, but not limited to, day reporting centers, drug courts, residential multiservice centers, mental health treatment programs, electronic and GPS [Global Positioning System] monitoring programs, victim restitution programs, counseling programs, community service programs, educational programs, and work training programs."[3] Emphasis is placed on the use of evidence-based assessments and programs. In addition, the CCP "oversees and reports on the progress of the implementation plan," and makes recommendations for funding allocations within the plan.

Penal Code Section 1170(h)

Penal Code Section 1170(h) was initially adopted in 1976 and was amended by AB109 in 2011. This code outlines the felony sentences as reconstructed through the adoption of the PSRA. PC§1170(h) states that the terms of imprisonment can be reconsidered if the offender is not determined to pose a threat to public safety,[4] and outlines the time to be served in realignment felony sentencing for offenders falling under category (1) under the PSRA description. PC§1170(h) does not change the prior felony sentences, it designates how they will be addressed within the local agencies now in charge of implementing them.

Proposition 47 (Prop. 47)

Proposition 47 (Prop. 47), which was passed by voter initiative on November 4, 2014, reclassified many property and substance crimes from felony to misdemeanor status. A number of the offenses reclassified under Prop. 47 were previously sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h). Since the passage of Prop. 47, the number of offenders sentenced under PC§1170(h) has decreased, resulting in reductions of the number of offenders from the 1170(h) population in jail and on supervision caseloads. Some offenders from the PRCS population also petitioned the Courts under Prop. 47 and were released earlier than projected; these offenders will only be on supervision for one year whereas ordinarily PRCS offenders remain on supervision for three years. Consequently, there will be some fluctuations in the number of offenders being served under PSRA due to Prop. 47. Furthermore, outcome data will also reflect the new penal classification system: new convictions that are sentenced under Prop 47. will be classified as misdemeanors whereas previously they would have been considered felonies.

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[3] California Penal Code 1230.1
[4] http://www.ohii.ca.gov/chili/content/penal-code-1170-1976-amended-ab-109-2011

Summary of the Public Safety Realignment Act

- Individuals who commit an eligible felony as outlined under PC1170(h) who would previously have been sentenced to state prison will serve their sentences locally, including:
  - o prison time served in local jail,
  - o split jail-supervision sentence,
  - o supervision only,
  - o other local alternative sentencing options.
- Provisions of the legislation do not allow for reduced sentences for offenders or early release of offenders from prison.
- Two primary populations of offenders are affected by the PSRA:
  - o 1170(h) offenders (i.e., NX3 offenders) and
  - o PRCS offenders.
- NX3 1170(h) offenders do not receive reduced sentences but may spend less time in jail if given a split sentence that includes PSS.
- PRCS clients have already served their full prison sentence and, upon release from prison, are now supervised by local county agencies (versus state parole agencies).
- In the PRCS and PSS programs, enhanced supervision and referrals to community rehabilitation programs are made to help facilitate successful re-entry into the community.
- Prop. 47 was passed in November 2014, resulting in changes in the classification of many substance and property offenses previously sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h). Consequently, there will be some fluctuations in the number of offenders being served under PSRA due to Prop. 47.

Criminal Justice System Pathways to the Public Safety Realignment Act

Path 1: 1170(h)

Path 2: PRCS

Adult in community without history of any serious, violent, or sexual offenses, "NX3"

Prisoner completing prison sentence for (a) qualifying crime(s) and assessed as low risk if a sex offender

Eligible offenders

Adult **commits** an eligible felony offense

"NX3 offenders"

Offenders who **have served** a prison sentence for an eligible offense are released

Offender sentences served under PSRA

Offender to serve **felony sentence** locally [1170(h)]

➤ **"Straight" sentence**: Full term served in jail
➤ **Split Sentence**: Jail followed by mandatory supervision

PRCS offenders serve **parole sentence** under local supervision

Community supervision by county probation

Post Sentence Supervision (PSS) for 1170(h) Split Sentences

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Santa Barbara County's Realignment Plan

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of Santa Barbara County

In order to assist local counties prepare for the changes implicated by the PSRA, all California counties were legally required to establish a "Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)" comprised of representatives from all branches of the local criminal justice system. In Santa Barbara County, the CCP is comprised of an Executive Committee and At Large Members. The CCP is required to develop a plan for addressing issues related to Realignment each year. As part of this report, the CCP frequently acknowledges efforts at evaluating outcomes and data related to Realigned offenders. Other objectives in the 2015-2016 fiscal year report relate to identifying the most at-risk offenders, refining pre-trial assessment tools, providing increased access to appropriate treatment services, and keeping in line with relevant best practices in all aspects of Realignment.

Data Analysis and Program Evaluation

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

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

Overview of Public Safety Realignment In Santa Barbara County

Offender Demographic Information

All data presented in this report describe PSRA offenders who entered Santa Barbara County's caseload between October 1, 2011, and December 31, 2014. These offenders include: (a) prisoners released at the completion of their sentence to local supervision instead of state parole (PRCS population); and (b) NX3 offenders sentenced under PC§1170(h) to serve their sentence in County Jail, or serve a "split" sentence of jail time served in County Jail followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision by local Probation.

A total of 798 offenders were released onto PRCS and 650 offenders received 1170(h) entries in Santa Barbara County between October 2011 and December 2014 (some offenders entered 1170(h) multiple times). Participant demographic information for both populations of PSRA offenders is presented in Figures 1 to 3. Aside from gender, most of the basic demographic information between the two populations is very similar. Overall, the population of offenders in both PRCS and 1170(h) are predominantly male, Latino or White, and between ages 25-45 years at entry to their respective PSRA program.

Figure 1. **Gender of offenders in PRCS (N=798) and 1170(h) (N=720).**
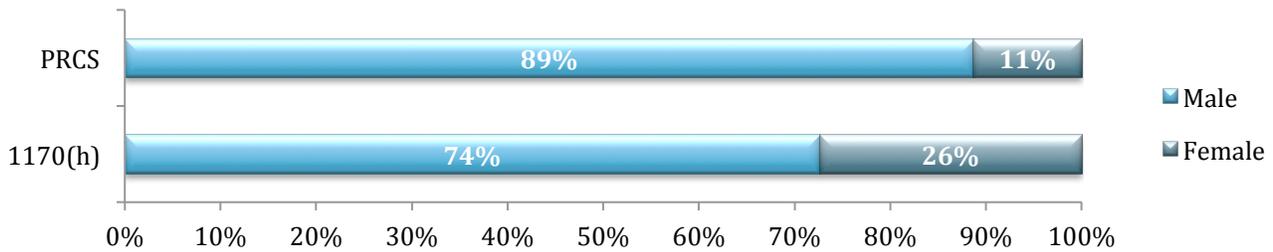
Figure 2. **Ethnicity of offenders in PRCS (N=798) and 1170(h) (N=720).**
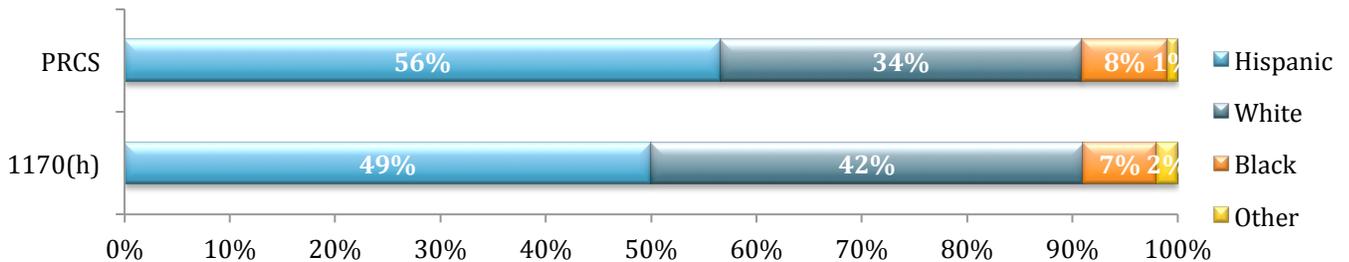
Figure 3. **Age categories of offenders in PRCS (N=798) and 1170(h) (N=720).**
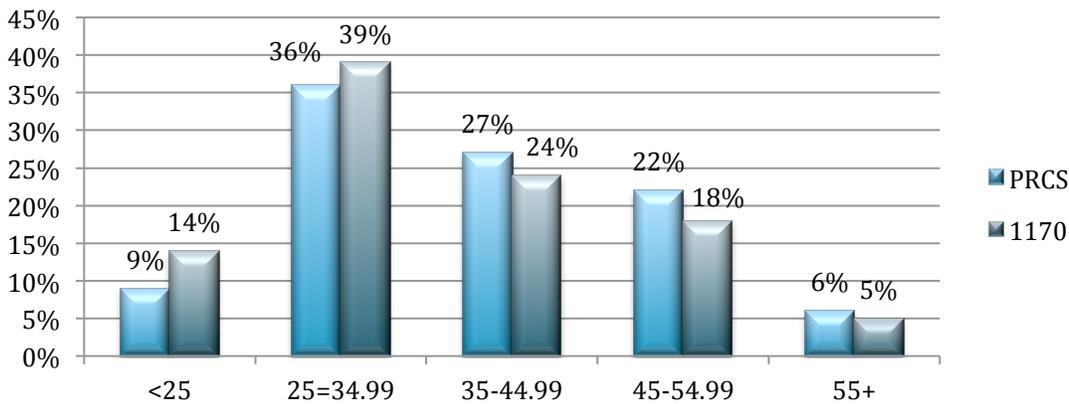
Assessment of Risk and Needs of PSRA Offenders

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

Best Practices in Criminal Justice

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

The current theoretical model for using risk and needs assessments to guide interventions is the Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model. According to this model, programs should target offenders with moderate to high risk levels, should target criminogenic needs, and should be responsive to the offenders' specific motivation levels and learning styles.[7] Criminogenic needs refer to dynamic risk factors that directly contribute to criminal behavior, such as antisocial personality patterns, procriminal attitudes, social supports for crime, substance abuse, poor family/marital relationships, school/work failure, and lack of prosocial recreational activities.[8] The Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model has been found to reduce recidivism by up to 35%.[9]

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

The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS; Northpointe Institute for Public Management, 1996) is decision-support software that combines risk and needs assessment with other case

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

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

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

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

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

management, sentencing, and recidivism data. The COMPAS has demonstrated promise in past reliability and validity studies. Brennen, Dieterich, and Ehret (2009) found that COMPAS scales generally have good internal reliability with ten of the fifteen scales having alpha scores of .70 or greater and the other five between .59 and .70.[10] Likewise, Farabee, Zhang, and Yang (2011) found the test-retest reliability of COMPAS to be .66 overall.[11] Moreover, multiple studies have found the predictive accuracy of COMPAS in predicting recidivism to be similar to or better than other correctional needs assessments (Brennen, Dieterich & Ehret, 2009; Fass, Heilbrun, Dematteo & Fretz, 2008)[12] However, independent findings regarding use of the COMPAS within criminal justice populations have been limited.

Four COMPAS scales were used during the course of the present evaluation: Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, Criminal Thinking, and Residential Instability. All four COMPAS scales generate an interval score between 1 and 10 that is used to assess offender risk and/or needs.

Two of the COMPAS scales utilized in the present evaluation were used to assess offender risk levels in relation to other program variables and recidivism (i.e., Violence Risk, Recidivism Risk). The Violence Risk subscale provides information on the potential risk for violence of an offender, based on prior history of violence and violent crimes. Similarly, the Recidivism Risk subscale provides information on the potential risk for recidivism of an offender based on prior criminal history. Both of these risk scales factor in such variables as offender's current age while computing their scores. Scores on this scale between 1-4 are low, 5-7 are medium, and 8-10 indicate a high level.

The other two COMPAS scales utilized in the present evaluation are considered to be measures of offender needs (i.e., Criminal Thinking, Residential Instability). In contrast to the COMPAS risk scales, the needs scales represent areas in which intervention could be targeted (i.e., cognitive-behavioral, housing) in order to improve offender outcomes for those with identified needs. The Residential Instability subscale of the COMPAS measures the extent to which an individual has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone, and long-term local ties. A high score on this subscale indicates if the person has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences. The Criminal Thinking subscale measures the extent to which a person holds attitudes and beliefs that justify, support, or rationalize criminal behavior, including moral justifications, failure to accept responsibility, blaming the victim, and creating excuses that minimize the seriousness and consequences of criminal activity. A high Criminal Thinking score indicates that the offender tends to rationalize their criminal behavior and minimize the severity of these actions, while a lower scores indicates the inverse. For both Residential Instability and Criminal Thinking, scores of 1-5 indicate low needs, 6-7 indicate medium needs, and 8-10 indicate high needs.[13]

Offenders are usually administered these COMPAS scales at the beginning of their supervision period. At any later time, the agencies can input additional offender dispositions that should be considered and that have changed since the initial scores were generated. In Santa Barbara County, score changes can occur during a routine supervision review with offenders, or after a major event occurs with the offender (e.g., an official supervision violation, new convictions). Due to the generally stable nature of the variables used to calculate the risk scales (i.e., Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk), risk scores tend to see few changes during the offenders' time on supervision. However, the offender needs scales (i.e., Criminal Thinking, Residential Instability) can vary often and drastically over the course of their supervision period.

Changes in COMPAS information were also available for some PRCS and 1170(h) offenders on Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability. Offenders would often be administered various COMPAS subscales repeatedly as part of their ongoing supervision contacts with Probation. The following types of changes were recorded for subsequent scores: Positive Change (their score changed in a favorable direction), Negative Change (their score changed in an

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[10] Brennen, T., Dieterich, W., & Ehret, B. (2009). Evaluating the predictive validity of the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment System. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 36*(1), 21-40.

[11] Farabee, D., Zhang, S., & Yang, J. (2011). A preliminary examination of offender needs assessment: Are all those questions really necessary? *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 43,* 51-57.

[12] Fass, T.L., Heibrum, K., Dematteo, D., & Fretz, R. (2008). The LSI-R and the COMPAS: Validation data on two risk-needs tools. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 35*(9), 1095-1108.

[13] According to Northpointe, the anchors for the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scores are: Unlikely, Probable, and Highly Probable. However, the anchors Low, Medium, and High needs (respectively) will be used to describe the scoring cutoff points throughout the present report, for ease and continuity of interpretation.

unfavorable direction), No Change (there was not any reported change in their score), and Resolved (their score became stable or achieved a desired level). Because offenders often take these subscales multiple times, the offenders' scores can be characterized as falling within one or more of these categories; having ever exhibited one type of change is not mutually exclusive with having ever exhibited another type of change in offender scores.

COMPAS data were obtained for completed offenders, whenever COMPAS data were available for the offenders. COMPAS scores obtained at the beginning of each complete offender's supervision period are reported throughout this document. Figures 4 to 7 depict offender COMPAS scores for completed PRCS and 1170(h) offenders. These figures indicate that both 1170(h) and PRCS offenders were likely to score in the high risk range for violence risk and recidivism risk; however, 1170(h) offenders were more likely than their PRCS counterparts to score in the medium or low needs levels for residential instability and criminal thinking.

Figure 4. **COMPAS Violence Risk level of completed PRCS (N=334) and 1170(h) (N=157) offenders.**
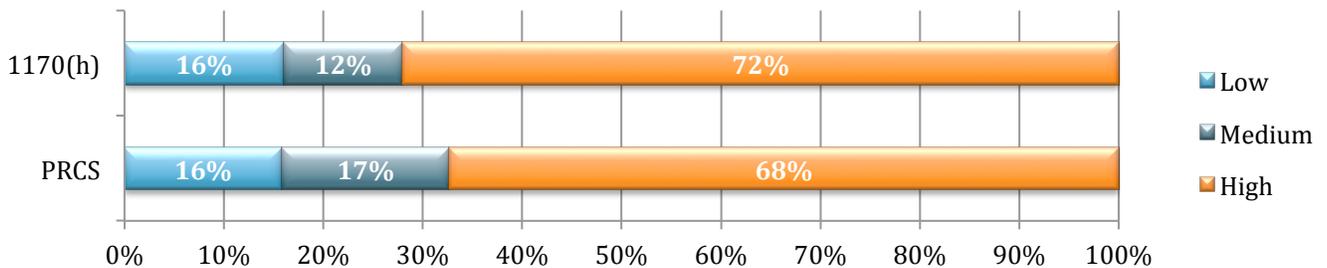
Figure 5. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level of PRCS (N=334) and 1170(h) (N=157) offenders.**
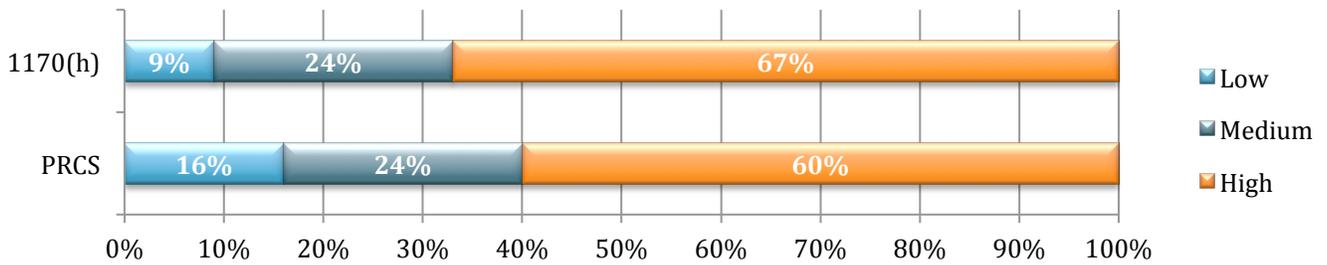
Figure 6. COMPAS Criminal Thinking level of PRCS (N=324) and 1170(h) (N=106) offenders.
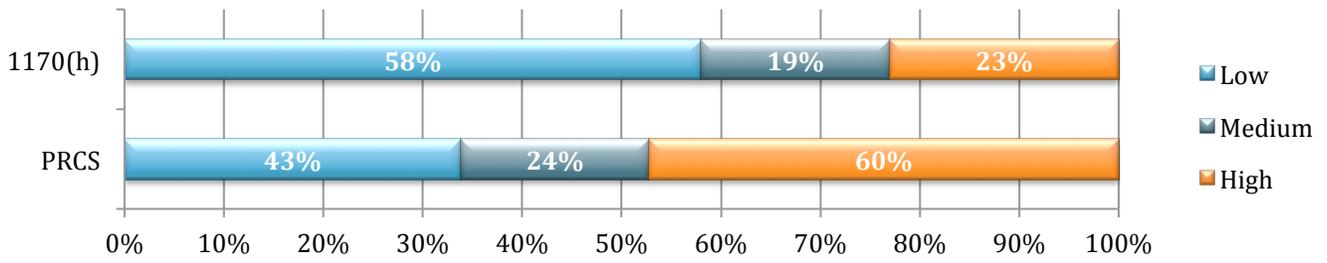
Figure 7. COMPAS Residential Instability level of PRCS (N=195) and 1170(h) (N=75) offenders.
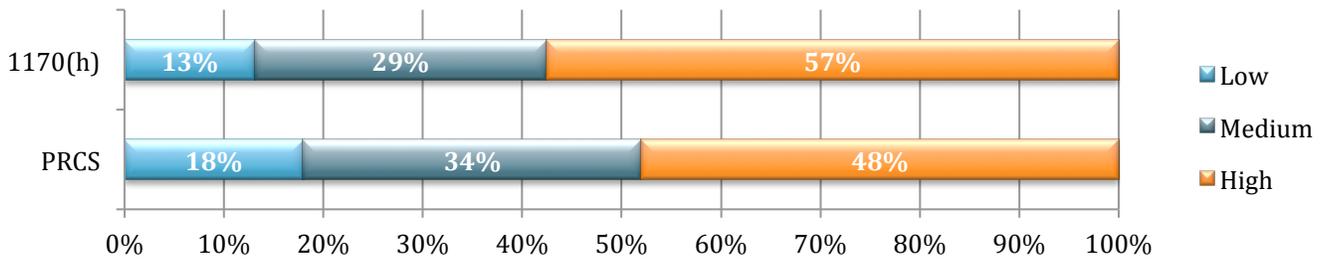
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

Overall Demographics

Between October 2011 and December 2014, a total of 798 offenders were placed on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Fifteen of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice.[14] The majority of the offenders were male (89%; N=710) and Hispanic (56%, N=449; see Figure 8). The average age of PRCS offenders was 38 years old, with offender ages ranging from 18 to 82 years old (see Figure 9 for a breakout of offenders by age category). Most offenders are designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (46%; N=364), followed by Santa Barbara (36%; N=289), and Lompoc (18%; N=143)[15]. Additional offender characteristics are as follows: 4% (N=30) have a sex offender status, 25% (N=202) have been identified as gang affiliated, and 16% (N=126) 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). Each offender's most serious crime that contributed to their PRCS case was classified as being within the following charge classifications: narcotics/drugs (34%; N=271), property offenses (25%; N=196), crimes against persons (19%; N=149), other (18%; N=141), and alcohol (5%; N=41).

Figure 10 indicates the approximate number of offenders released onto PRCS by month. The number of offenders released onto PRCS each month has decreased overall since the implementation of the PSRA; in October of 2011, 37 offenders entered the Santa Barbara County caseload, and in December of 2014, 24 offenders entered the Santa Barbara County caseload. The average number of offenders released per month from October through December of 2011 was 47 offenders (N=140), from January through December of 2012 was 28 offenders (N=331), from January through December of 2013 was 14 offenders (N=169), and from January through December 2014 was 13 offenders (N=158).

Figure 8. **Breakout of PRCS offender race categories (N=798 offenders).**

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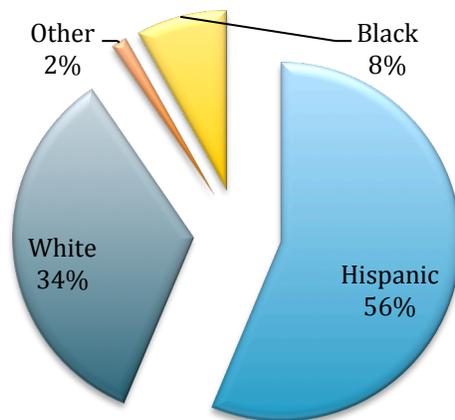
[14] Of these 15 offenders, only five had completed their second entry into PRCS. For offenders who entered and completed PRCS twice (N=5), both entries into PRCS are analyzed as separate PRCS entries and completions. For offenders who entered PRCS twice but only completed their first term (i.e., were in the process of completing their second PRCS term at the time of this report; N=10), only data corresponding to their completed PRCS entry is analyzed.

[15] Region information was unavailable for N=2 offenders.

Figure 9. **Breakout of PRCS offenders by age category (N=798 offenders).**
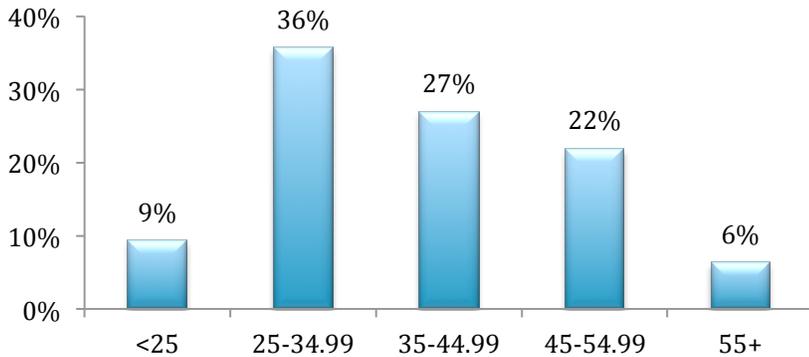
Figure 10. **Number of PRCS offenders entering Santa Barbara County's caseload by month (N= 798 offenders).**
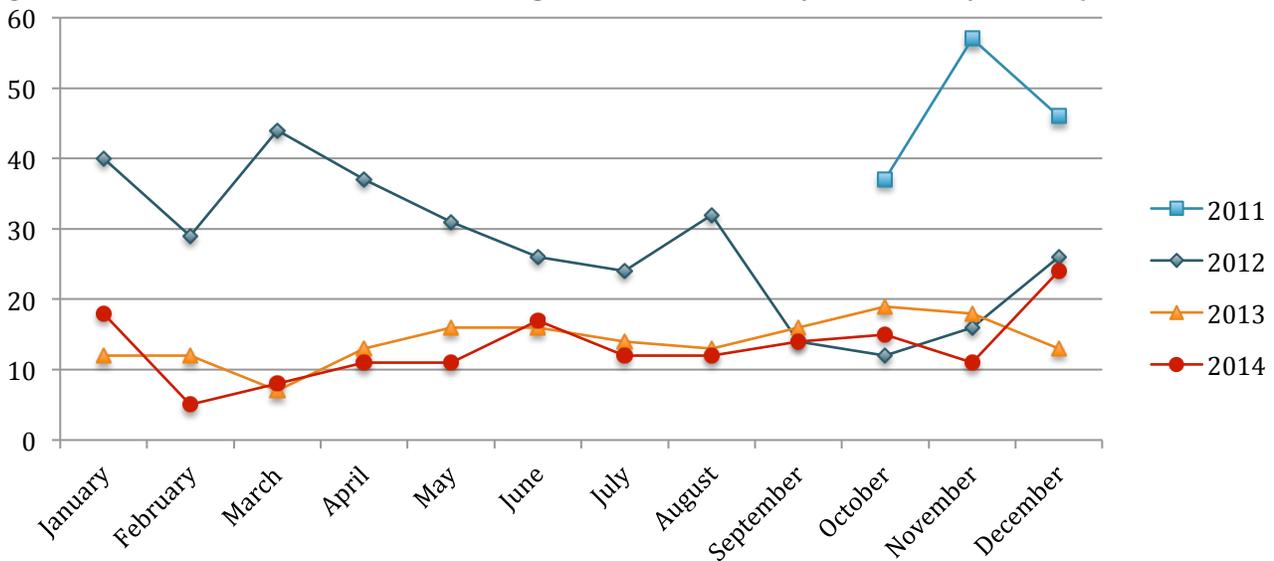
Program Completion

Between the reporting period of October 2011 through December 2014, data were available on 505 offenders that had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program. An offender may be exited from the County's PRCS program for any of the reasons outlined in Table 1. As described below, offenders who are complying with all terms of supervision qualify for early termination of their PRCS terms; therefore, these offenders are considered "Successful" program completers. If an offender is not adhering to all terms of PRCS but has not been sentenced to a prison-eligible new felony and has not had their supervision revoked due to significant noncompliance, they are exited from PRCS at the end of their 3-year term and described as "Expired" offenders in the tables and figures that follow. Finally, a designation of "Unsuccessful" is allocated to offenders who have either: (a) incurred a new prison-eligible felony and/or are sent back to ("Unsuccessful – New Felony"), or (b) had a judge terminate their supervision terms due to significant noncompliance ("PRCS Court Ordered").

Due to legal and logistic complexities involved in some cases, some offenders who are 'released' to Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction will not receive community supervision from Probation for the full term of their supervision. Some of these reasons include: undocumented offenders who are deported upon completion of their prison term; offenders who are taken into the custody of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during any portion of their supervision; offenders with an arrest warrant in another state; offenders committing offenses in multiple counties;

offenders requesting permission to move to another jurisdiction upon release; and offenders' sentences revoked due to the passage of Proposition 47. Sixty-two of the exited offenders were deported/in ICE custody and 72 were transferred to another county. An additional 11 offenders became deceased prior to serving out their PRCS term, one offender became deceased after being deported, and four offenders' supervision cases were terminated due to the passage of Proposition 47. These 150 total transferred, deported, deceased, and Proposition 47-terminated PRCS offenders are not considered to be representative of a population under supervision in the County, and as such are reported on separately from the other 355 offenders.

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

PRCS Exit Status	Description	Reported in Completion Section?
Successful Early Termination	The offender was terminated some time prior to three years as a result of a sustained period of 12 months or more of compliance.[16]	✓
Expiration of PRCS Term	The offender was terminated after a full three years of supervision.[17]	✓
Unsuccessful – New Felony	The offender was terminated due to a new felony conviction for which they would be incarcerated.	✓
Unsuccessful – PRCS Court Ordered	The offender was terminated due to a judge court order, most likely due to significant offender noncompliance[18]	✓
Transfer	The offender's case was transferred to another jurisdiction.	
Deceased	The offender died during their PRCS term.	
Prop 47	This is a no-fault classification. These are offenders with cases that 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.	

Successful, Unsuccessful, and Expired PRCS Offenders

Of the 505 offenders who were exited from PRCS supervision, 355 offenders received a PRCS exit status of Successful Early Termination, Expiration, or Unsuccessful. These populations reflect offenders who had served their PRCS supervision term primarily in Santa Barbara County. The majority of these offenders completed their PRCS terms with a completion status of Successful Early Termination (68%, N=204; see Figure 11). Specifically within the Unsuccessful offenders, 22% (N=77) received a new prison-eligible felony and 2% (N=8) received court ordered termination of their supervision by a judge.

Of the 355 completed offenders reported on, the majority of offenders were male (87%; N=308) and Hispanic (54%; N=190). The average age of completed PRCS offenders was 38 years old, with offender ages ranging from 18 to 74 years old. Almost half of the offenders were supervised in Santa Maria (45%; N=159), followed by Santa Barbara (34%; N=120), and Lompoc (21%; N=75).[19] Of these 355 offenders, 18% (N=64) were identified as having received mental health intervention while in prison, 4% (N=15) have been identified as sex offenders, and 25% (N=87) have

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[16] 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 offenders were released from their supervision in six months, due to exceptional circumstances.

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

[18] These offenders are incarcerated for the remainder of their supervision term once their supervision is terminated, for up to 180 days.

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

been identified as gang affiliated. All of these demographic characteristics are consistent with the overall PRCS population.

Figure 11. Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program (N=355 offenders).
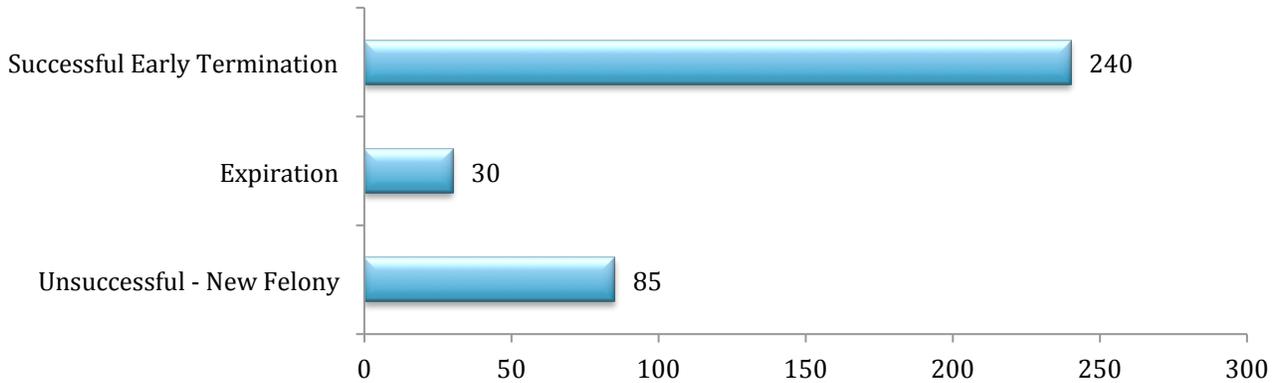
As indicated by Table 2 on the following page, there were differences based on demographic variables on offender exit status, however, none were significant. Gender differences and differences being gang identified approached significance (at $p<.10$);[20] females were more likely than males to have a successful early termination, and non-gang members were more likely than gang members to have a successful early termination. However, the number of females and gang members in the sample was small in comparison to the overall sample; these results should be interpreted with caution.

Despite not yielding statistically significant differences, there were a few noteworthy comparisons made in Table 2. First, the comparison by age category indicates a stronger success rate for offenders ages 55 years old and older as compared to those 35 and younger. Second, individuals who had been identified at some point in their criminal history as being a sex offender had higher rates of success than those who were not. Failure to yield statistical significance in the results of the latter finding could be due to the low numbers of sex offenders as compared to the larger population of exited offenders.

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

Table 2. **Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by various demographic variables (percentage and raw number of offenders).**[21]

Demographic	Successful Early Termination	Expiration of Supervision Term	Unsuccessful	Significant Differences?[22]
Ethnicity (N=350)				No
Hispanic	64% (122)	8% (15)	28% (53)	
Black	64% (18)	11% (3)	25% (7)	
White	72% (95)	9% (12)	19% (25)	
Age Group (N=355)				No
Up to 25	62% (24)	13% (5)	26% (10)	
25-34.99	60% (78)	9% (12)	31% (40)	
35-44.99	70% (61)	7% (6)	23% (20)	
45-54.99	75% (57)	7% (5)	18% (14)	
55 and over	87% (20)	8% (2)	4% (1)	
Gender (N=355)				No
Male	66% (202)	9% (29)	25% (77)	
Female	81% (38)	2% (1)	17% (8)	
Region (N=354)				No
Santa Maria	67% (107)	6% (9)	27% (43)	
Santa Barbara	69% (83)	11% (13)	20% (24)	
Lompoc	67% (50)	11% (8)	23% (17)	
Sex Offender (N=355)				No
Yes	87% (13)	7% (1)	7% (1)	
No	67% (227)	8% (29)	25% (84)	
Gang Affiliated (N=355)				No
Yes	59% (51)	9% (8)	32% (28)	
No	71% (189)	8% (22)	21% (57)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=355)				No
Yes	72% (46)	8% (5)	20% (13)	
No	67% (194)	8% (25)	25% (72)	

COMPAS Risk and Needs Scores

Data from the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment (described on pages 13-14) were available for the majority of the 355 offenders terminated from PRCS under Successful Early Termination status, Expiration status, or Unsuccessful statuses. COMPAS data for offenders who have been exited from PRCS are detailed below in Table 3 and Figures 12-13. It is important to note, since these data represent only the first three years of PSRA, that completion statuses are slanted toward individuals who were able to successfully complete the program after one year or who had received a new prison-eligible felony offense quickly; these offenders will have completed their supervision terms quickly and have data available on them to analyze, while offenders whose supervision terms are longer in duration will take more time before data become available. Thus, all findings should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3 describes the mean scores and range of scores of four COMPAS risk indicators (Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, Criminal Thinking, Residential Instability), by offender PRCS exit status. Scores reflect offender ratings for the first time the offender took the COMPAS after being released from prison. There were similar mean scores between Expired and Unsuccessful offenders on the Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk subscales, which were significantly higher than scores of Successful offenders.[23] For both Violence and Recidivism Risk scales, offenders achieving a Successful Early Termination status exhibited significantly lower mean risk scores than the Expired and Unsuccessful offenders. There were not any significant differences in mean risk scores between Expired and Unsuccessful

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[21] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 355.

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

[23] Using ANOVA analysis; $p<.001$ for both Violence and Recidivism Risk analyses.

offenders. Conversely, offenders across all three exit statuses exhibited similar mean scores on the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability needs scales.

Table 3. **COMPAS indicator scores by PRCS exit status.**[24]

Risk Scores*	Successful	Expiration	Unsuccessful
Recidivism Risk			
Mean	6.85	8.57	8.42
Minimum	1	2	1
Maximum	10	10	10
N=	*232*	*28*	*74*
Violence Risk			
Mean	7.41	9.04	9.47
Minimum	1	2	5
Maximum	10	10	10
N=	*232*	*28*	*74*
Criminal Thinking			
Mean	5.75	5.72	5.82
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	10	9	10
N=	*228*	*25*	*71*
Residential Instability			
Mean	7.28	7.18	7.17
Minimum	1	3	1
Maximum	10	10	10
N=	*138*	*11*	*46*

Note. Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scores fall in the following ranges: 1-4=low, 5-7=medium, 8-10=high. Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scores fall in the following ranges: 1-5=low, 6-7=medium, 8-10=high.

As illustrated in Figures 12 and 13, the majority of PRCS offenders overall fell into the high-risk categories for both Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk (59% and 72%, respectively). The majority of offenders within the low-risk category for Recidivism Risk (89%) achieved a Successful Early Termination status. The majority of offenders who fell within the medium- and high-risk categories also achieved Successful Early Termination exit statuses from PRCS as well, albeit at lower rates (84% and 59%, respectively). The difference between the risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high) on the distribution of completion statuses was significantly different;[25] low-risk offenders were more likely to be successful than high-risk offenders, and slightly more likely to be successful than medium-risk offenders. An analysis of differences of mean scores on Recidivism Risk across the three exit statuses also yielded significant differences; offenders who Successfully completed their PRCS terms exhibited significantly lower mean scores than offenders who completed Unsuccessfully or whose PRCS term Expired (see Table 3 for means).[26]

Similar patterns were found for the Violence Risk categories; Successful Early Termination status was achieved by 98% of low-risk offenders, 78% of medium-risk offenders, and 62% of high-risk offenders; the difference in rates of successful completion was statistically significant for low-risk compared to high-risk offenders.[27] An analysis of differences of mean scores on Violence Risk across the three exit statuses also yielded significant differences; offenders who Successfully completed their PRCS terms exhibited significantly lower mean scores than offenders who completed Unsuccessfully or whose PRCS term Expired (see Table 3 for means).[28]

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[24] COMPAS indicator information was not available for all of the exited offenders; see Table 3 for information on *N* information per scale.

[25] Using chi-square analysis; *p*<.001.

[26] Using an ANOVA, *p*<.001 for overall group model; *p*<.001 in post hoc test of Successful vs. Unsuccessful, and *p*<.01 in post hoc test of Successful vs. Expired.

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

[28] Using an ANOVA, *p*<.001 for overall group model; *p*<.001 in post hoc test of Successful vs. Unsuccessful, and *p*<.05 in post hoc test of Successful vs. Expired.

Figure 12. **COMPAS Violence Risk level by PRCS exit status (N=334 offenders).**
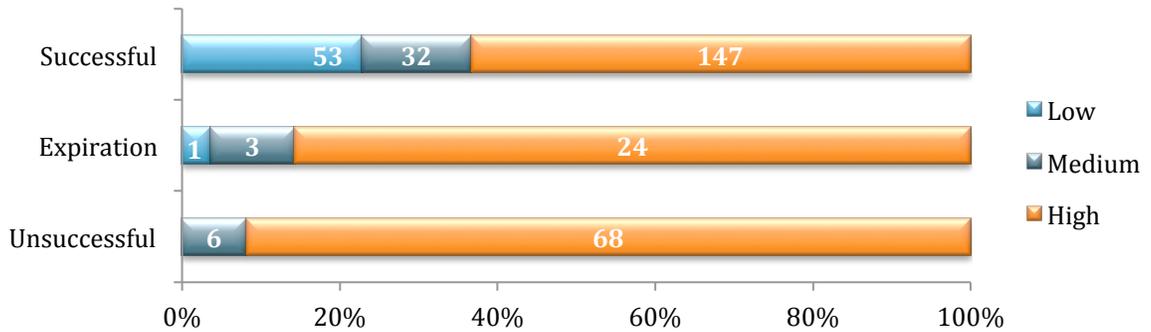
Figure 13. **COMPAS Recidivism Risk level by PRCS exit status (N=334 offenders).**
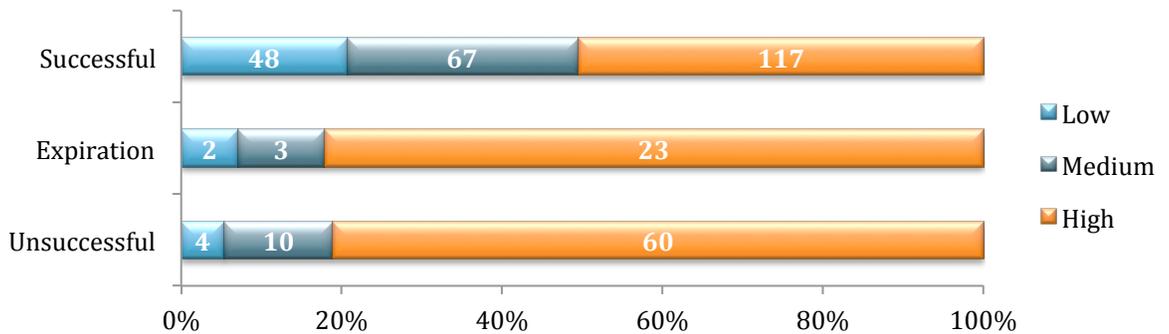
Offender scores on the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales were more evenly distributed across needs levels (see Figures 14-15). On the Criminal Thinking scale, offenders were most likely to fall within the low needs level (43%), followed by the medium (30%) and high (27%) needs levels. On the Residential Instability scale, offenders were most likely to fall within the high needs level (48%), followed by the medium needs (34%) and low needs (18%) levels. Additionally, needs levels of these two scales do not appear to be significantly correlated to exit status. Offenders with low-needs Criminal Thinking scores achieved rates of Successful completion status (72%) at similar rates of those within the medium-needs (68%) and high-needs (71%) categories. Interestingly, offenders in the low-needs Residential Instability category were less likely to achieve a Successful completion status (67%) than medium-needs (74%) and high-needs (70%) offenders, though this difference was not found to be significant.[29] On neither of these two COMPAS scales did additional analyses reveal significant mean differences in COMPAS scores between Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful offenders.[30]

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[29] Using chi-square analysis; $p<.05$.
[30] Using an ANOVA, $p>.05$.

Figure 14. COMPAS Criminal Thinking needs level by PRCS exit status (N=324 offenders).
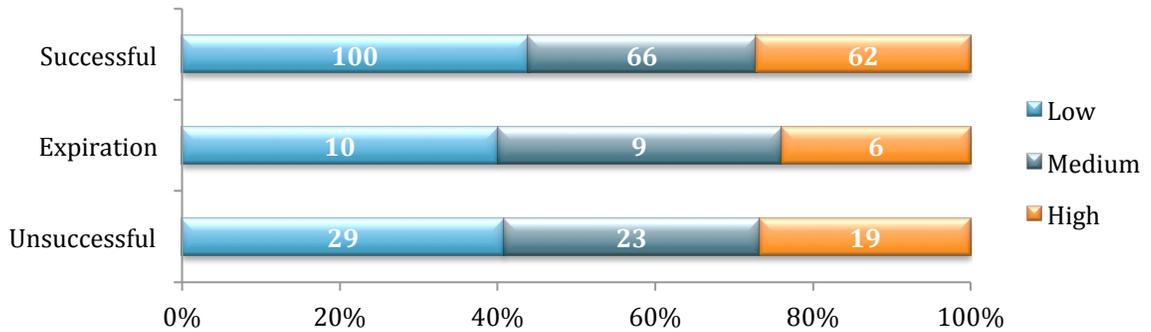
Figure 15. COMPAS Residential Instability needs level by PRCS exit status (N=195 offenders).
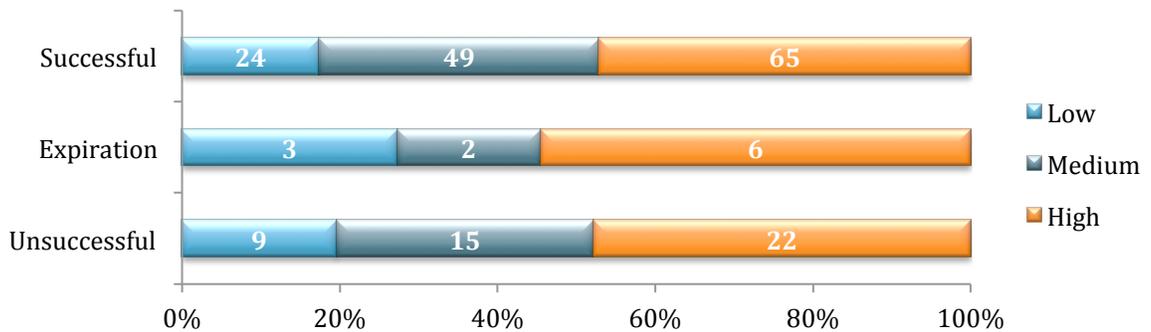
COMPAS and Demographic Variables

As indicated by Table 4 and Table 5 below, there were differences based on demographic variables on initial offender and needs levels, with many of these differences reaching statistical significance. However, it is important to keep in mind while analyzing these groups that several of the groups have fewer individuals in one group than another (i.e., gender, sex offender status, gang affiliated); thus, it is not recommended that strong conclusions on these differences be inferred in these instances.

Significant differences were found for all demographic variables except for region of supervision and receipt of mental health services in prison, based on either Recidivism Risk or Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high). In particular, older age, being female, having a sex offender status, and not being identified as gang-affiliated were more indicative of lower Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk levels than their counterpart categories. Of interest, nearly all offenders under 25 years of age (97%) fell within the high Violence Risk category. Being White was indicative of lower Recidivism Risk levels, but not Violence Risk levels. Significant differences were also found for Criminal Thinking categories (i.e., low, medium, high) on region and having identified mental health needs in prison; being supervised in Lompoc and not having mental health needs in prison were more indicative of a low or medium criminal thinking level than their counterpart categories. It is worth noting that the distributions of gang and non-gang involved offenders on Criminal Thinking level was nearly identical. Lastly, significant differences were found for Residential Instability on gender, region of supervision, sex offender status, and gang affiliation; being male, supervised in Santa Barbara, identified as sex offenders, or who were not gang affiliated were associated with a high residential instability score.

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

Demographic	Recidivism Risk			Violence Risk		
	Low	**Med**	**High**	**Low**	**Med**	**High**
Ethnicity (N=329)	Significant Differences**			No Significant Differences		
Hispanic	12%	19%	69%	14%	10%	76%
Black	12%	31%	58%	11%	8%	81%
White	22%	30%	48%	20%	16%	64%
Age Group (N=334)	Significant Differences***			Significant Differences***		
Up to 25	3%	10%	87%	3%	0%	97%
25-34.99	7%	25%	67%	11%	15%	74%
35-44.99	16%	25%	59%	18%	14%	68%
45-54.99	28%	25%	48%	22%	14%	64%
55 and over	52%	33%	14%	43%	9%	48%
Gender (N=334)	Significant Differences*			Significant Differences***		
Male	14%	24%	62%	12%	11%	77%
Female	30%	25%	45%	38%	21%	40%
Region (N=333)	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Santa Maria	15%	20%	65%	18%	12%	70%
Santa Barbara	19%	24%	57%	15%	10%	75%
Lompoc	12%	32%	56%	15%	17%	68%
Sex Offender (N=334)	Significant Differences***			Significant Differences***		
Yes	60%	27%	13%	60%	7%	33%
No	14%	24%	62%	14%	13%	73%
Gang Affiliated (N=334)	Significant Differences***			Significant Differences***		
Yes	2%	13%	85%	4%	2%	94%
No	21%	28%	51%	20%	16%	64%
Mental Health in Prison (N=334)	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Yes	11%	23%	66%	13%	19%	68%
No	17%	24%	59%	17%	11%	72%

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

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[31] Significant differences for each group were calculated using chi-square statistical tests of significant group differences. Significant differences (if any) are noted and explained by next to the demographic variables under each of the headings of Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk. For example, the chi-square test for ethnicity indicates that there were significant differences between Hispanic, Black, and White offenders on how many were designated into the low, medium, and high Recidivism Risk categories.

[32] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 355.

Table 5. **Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability levels of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by various demographic variables (percentage of offenders).**[33] [34]

Demographic	Criminal Thinking[35]			Residential Instability[36]		
	Low	**Med**	**High**	**Low**	**Med**	**High**
Ethnicity	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Hispanic	39%	31%	30%	25%	36%	40%
Black	52%	15%	33%	24%	35%	41%
White	45%	33%	23%	10%	31%	60%
Age Group	No Significant Differences			No Significant Differences		
Up to 25	39%	36%	25%	14%	50%	36%
25-34.99	46%	28%	26%	24%	32%	44%
35-44.99	49%	29%	22%	14%	41%	45%
45-54.99	34%	34%	31%	16%	26%	58%
55 and over	38%	24%	38%	17%	17%	67%
Gender	No Significant Differences			Significant Differences**		
Male	44%	30%	26%	14%	35%	51%
Female	38%	32%	30%	41%	28%	31%
Region	Significant Differences*			Significant Differences**		
Santa Maria	43%	30%	27%	17%	41%	42%
Santa Barbara	34%	32%	35%	8%	25%	67%
Lompoc	57%	27%	16%	33%	33%	35%
Sex Offender	No Significant Differences			Significant Differences*		
Yes	67%	7%	27%	0%	0%	100%
No	42%	31%	27%	19%	35%	46%
Gang Affiliated	No Significant Differences			Significant Differences**		
Yes	41%	33%	27%	14%	50%	36%
No	44%	30%	27%	20%	27%	53%
Mental Health in Prison	Significant Differences*			No Significant Differences		
Yes	38%	21%	41%	19%	44%	38%
No	44%	32%	24%	18%	32%	50%

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

Changes in COMPAS Scores Over Time

Data were also available on changes in offender COMPAS data during their supervision period[37]; many offenders were administered the COMPAS on one or more additional occasions after their initial COMPAS report, as part of ongoing supervision efforts to monitor offender progress. Due to the relatively stable nature of the Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scales, only changes in offender ratings on the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales were monitored. Analysis of changes in offender COMPAS ratings indicate that the most common type of change experienced in the Residential Instability scale was No Change, followed by Positive Change; the most common type of change experienced in the Criminal Thinking scale was No Change and Positive Change (both at 46%; see Figure 16). In addition, analyses suggest that, of offenders' last available COMPAS scores, they were most likely to receive No Change in their Residential Instability score (35%) and a Positive Change in their Criminal Thinking score (39%; see Figure 17).

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

[34] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 355.

[35] N=334 for all demographic variables except for Region, where N=333.

[36] N=195 for all demographic variables.

[37] COMPAS change data is available for N=720 offenders for the Criminal Thinking scale and N=246 for the Residential Instability scale.

Figure 16. Percentage of offenders with each type of change in their Residential Instability and Criminal Thinking levels.[38]
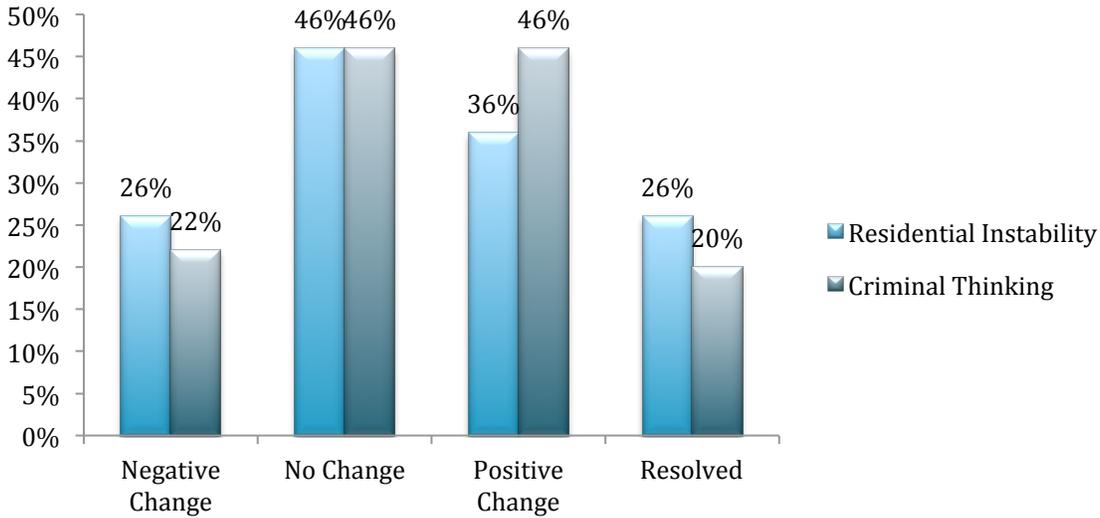
Figure 17. Type of changes observed in offenders' last Residential Instability and Criminal Thinking scores reported.[39]
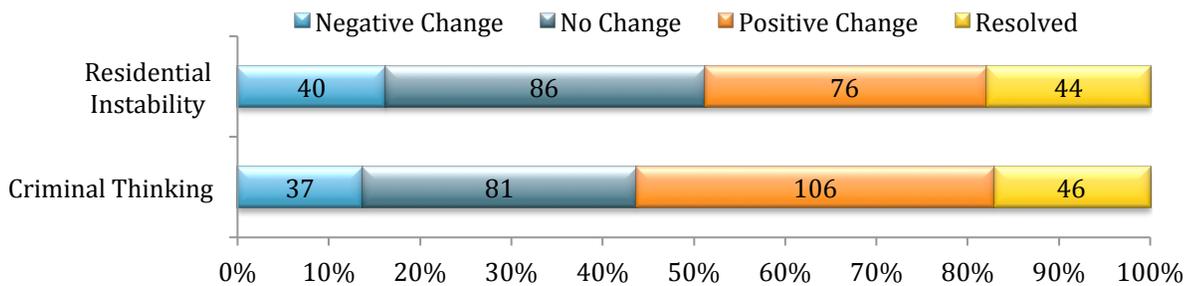
Furthermore, analyses in Tables 6 and 7 suggest that there are significant differences in the distributions of offender exit status, as associated with the changes experienced in offender COMPAS scores. Offenders with a final observed change of No Change, Positive Change, or Resolved of their Residential Instability score were more likely to receive a Successful completion status from PRCS. In addition, offenders who had never reported a Negative Change in their Residential Instability score were more likely to achieve a Successful completion status than those who at some point did report a Negative Change, and offenders who had ever reported a Positive Change or a Resolution of their Residential Instability score were more likely to achieve a Successful completion status from PRCS. Similar results were found for the Criminal Thinking scale. Offenders whose last reported Criminal Thinking score was a Positive Change or a Resolution of their scores were more likely to report a Successful completion status. Additionally, offenders whose scores had ever received a Positive Change or a Resolution, and offenders who had never reported a Negative Change or No Change were more likely to report a Successful completion status. The findings suggest that monitoring changes in offender Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability status may be a useful tool for County officials working with Realigned offenders.

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[38] N=270 for Criminal Thinking scale; N=246 for Residential Instability scale.
[39] N=270 for Criminal Thinking scale; N=246 for Residential Instability scale.

Table 6. **Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by types of changes observed in offender Residential Instability scores (percentage and raw number of offenders; N=246).[40]**

Demographic	Successful Early Termination	Expiration of Supervision Term	Unsuccessful	Significant Differences?[41]
Last observed change in scores				Yes***
Negative Change	25% (10)	10% (4)	65% (26)	
No Change	70% (60)	11% (9)	20% (17)	
Positive Change	86% (65)	8% (6)	7% (5)	
Resolved	89% (39)	5% (2)	7% (3)	
Ever having reported a Negative Change in their score				Yes***
Yes	38% (24)	13% (8)	50% (32)	
No	82% (150)	7% (13)	10% (19)	
Ever having reported No Change in their score				No
Yes	66% (75)	12% (13)	22% (25)	
No	74% (99)	6% (8)	20% (26)	
Ever having reported a Positive Change in their score				Yes*
Yes	81% (72)	8% (7)	11% (10)	
No	65% (102)	9% (14)	26% (41)	
Ever having reported a Resolution/Stabilization of their score				Yes*
Yes	84% (54)	6% (4)	9% (6)	
No	66% (120)	9% (17)	25% (45)	

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

Table 7. **Exit status of PRCS offenders who have been exited from the PRCS program by types of changes observed in offender Criminal Thinking scores (percentage and raw number of offenders; N=270).[42]**

Demographic	Successful Early Termination	Expiration of Supervision Term	Unsuccessful	Significant Differences?[43]
Last observed change in scores				Yes***
Negative Change	19% (7)	14% (5)	68% (25)	
No Change	63% (51)	10% (8)	27% (22)	
Positive Change	93% (98)	3% (3)	5% (5)	
Resolved	87% (40)	11% (5)	2% (1)	
Ever having reported a Negative Change in their score				Yes***
Yes	40% (23)	14% (8)	47% (27)	
No	82% (173)	6% (13)	12% (26)	
Ever having reported No Change in their score				Yes**
Yes	62% (77)	12% (15)	26% (33)	
No	82% (119)	4% (6)	14% (20)	
Ever having reported a Positive Change in their score				Yes***
Yes	88% (110)	4% (5)	8% (10)	
No	59% (86)	11% (16)	30% (43)	
Ever having reported a Resolution/Stabilization of their score				Yes**
Yes	87% (47)	11% (6)	2% (1)	
No	69% (149)	7% (15)	24% (52)	

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

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[40] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows.
[41] Using chi-square test of significance. See Appendix for explanation on interpretation.
[42] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows.
[43] Using chi-square test of significance. See Appendix for explanation on interpretation.

Rehabilitative Services Provided to PRCS Offenders

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

Mental Health Characteristics

Of the 355 PRCS offenders who exited the program under Successful, Expired, or Unsuccessful statuses, a total of 64 (18%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record. This meant that these offenders received either medication or special housing as a result of their mental health needs while in prison. Of these 64 individuals, 62 (97%) received treatment from either ADMHS or an outside agency in the County. This indicates that only 3% of offenders released from prison to PRCS supervision in Santa Barbara County with identified mental health needs did not seek or receive treatment within the county from any agency from the time of their release to prison to completion of PRCS supervision. Of the 291 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 226 (78%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison. The differences between clients with mental health needs and others who did not seek any form of treatment or services in the county upon release from prison was significant;[44] clients with identified mental health needs from prison were more likely to participate in services in the county than those without that designation.

In addition, a total of 146 of the 355 exited PRCS offenders had an available mental health or substance-related diagnosis[45]. A total of 180 diagnoses across the 146 offenders were recorded. Offenders received between one and three diagnoses. Diagnoses included disorders in the following categories: Mood Disorders; Adjustment Disorders; Personality Disorders; Substance Related Disorders; Anxiety Disorders; Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence; Impulse-Control Disorders; and Psychotic Disorders. A breakout of specific diagnoses can be found in Table 8.

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

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

Table 8. **Mental health diagnoses of exited PRCS offenders (N=146 offenders).**[46]

| Diagnosis Received	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders[47]
Mood Disorders		
Major Depressive Disorder	12	8%
Mood Disorder NOS	8	5%
Bipolar Disorder NOS	2	1%
Bipolar I Disorder	2	1%
Depressive Disorder NOS	2	1%
Specified Drug / Induced Mood Disorder	2	1%
Adjustment Disorders		
Adjustment Disorder With Anxiety	1	1%
Adjustment Disorder With Depressed Mood	1	1%
Adjustment Disorder With Disturbance Of Conduct	1	1%
Adjustment Disorder With Mixed Anxiety And Depressed Mood	1	1%
Personality Disorders		
Antisocial Personality Disorder	1	1%
Borderline Personality Disorder	1	1%
Substance Related Disorders		
Amphetamine Dependence	42	29%
Polysubstance Dependence	21	14%
Opioid Dependence	16	11%
Alcohol Dependence	13	9%
Cannabis Dependence	13	9%
Amphetamine Abuse	7	5%
Cocaine Dependence	4	3%
Alcohol Abuse	1	1%
Alcohol Intoxication	1	1%
Opioid Abuse	1	1%
Other (Or Unknown) Substance Depend/Phencyclidine Depend	1	1%
Anxiety Disorders		
Anxiety Disorder NOS	6	4%
Social Phobia	2	1%
Generalized Anxiety Disorder	1	1%
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	1	1%
Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence		
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Combined Type	1	1%
Impulse-Control Disorders		
Intermittent Explosive Disorder	2	1%
Psychotic Disorders		
Psychotic Disorder NOS	5	3%
Schizoaffective Disorder	5	3%
Schizophrenia	2	1%
V-Codes		
Adult Antisocial Behavior	1	1%

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[46] Assumed to be based on DSM-IV classifications, as many of the diagnoses were provided prior to the release of the DSM-5.
[47] Percentage of offenders with a diagnosis (N=146). Offenders could have multiple diagnoses; percentages will not add up to 100%.

Treatment Services Received

Of the 355 exited offenders reported on, 288 (81%) received any form of treatment services from either ADMHS or another local treatment agency. ADMHS represents County-provided services, while other treatment services are provided by a number of local partnerships. Of the 355 offenders that exited the program, 76 (21%) PRCS offenders received treatment services from ADMHS, and 279 (79%) offenders received services from other agencies.[48] Overall, the data indicate that 221 (62%) total exited PRCS offenders received either at least one ADMHS service or at least one treatment service from another agency, 67 offenders (19%) received treatment from both ADMHS and an outside treatment agency, and 67 (19%) offenders did not receive either. Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had similar distributions of exit statuses, with treated offenders receiving slightly more Successful completion statuses than offenders who did not receive treatment (see Figure 18).

Figure 18. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more treatment service (from any agency) to those who did not receive any treatment services, by PRCS exit status (N=355 offenders).**
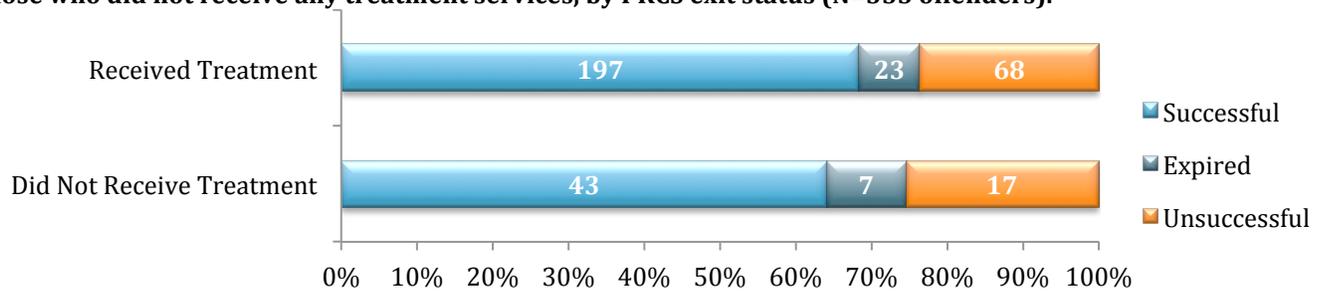
ADMHS Services

Of the 355 offenders that exited the program, 76 (21%) PRCS offenders received treatment services from ADMHS, ranging between 1 to 83 services provided per person, receiving a total of 864 interventions across participating offenders. Of these offenders, 64 (18%) had identified mental health needs in prison. In particular, 42 of the 64 offenders with mental health needs from prison (66%) received any ADMHS services, and 34 of the 291 offenders without identified mental health needs from prison (12%) received any ADMHS services. The difference in numbers between those with and without identified mental health needs from prison that received any ADMHS services was significant; those with identified mental health needs from prison were significantly more likely to have received at least one service from ADMHS.[49] The average length of time from release from prison to the first ADMHS service received was 113 days (with a range of 1 to 676 days).

ADMHS services were categorized as either being medication, crisis, or other therapeutic services. Of the 76 completed offenders receiving ADMHS services: 11 (14%) received crisis-related services, 60 (79%) received medication-related services, and 54 (71%) received other therapeutic services. Of those receiving ADMHS services within each of the categories, offenders received between 1 and 42 instances (N=527) of individual medication-related services, 1 and 46 instances (N=116) of crisis-related services, and 1 and 40 instances (N=221) of other therapeutic services. The most common type of ADMHS services received was medication-related services, followed by other therapeutic services.

When comparing the PRCS completion statuses of clients who received the different types of ADMHS services with those who did not receive any ADMHS services, preliminary data indicate that the offenders did not appear to differ based on type of ADMHS service received (or not receiving services; see Figure 19). Eighty-one percent of offenders receiving crisis interventions through ADMHS also achieved a successful completion status, although this may be due to increased supervision after receiving crisis services or placement of that offender in a facility with a higher level of

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

[49] Usng chi-square test of significance; *p*<.001.

care (and thus, the inability to be in the community violating their terms). In addition, there were not any significant associations found between offenders who cancelled or did not show up for any of their ADMHS appointments, as compared to those who appeared for every scheduled appointment.[50] Strong caution is urged when extrapolating meaning from the data in this Figure; the number of individuals receiving ADMHS services compared to those who did not receive any ADMHS services is extremely discrepant, and thus results cannot be interpreted with confidence.

Figure 19. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more ADMHS service to those who did not receive any ADMHS services, by PRCS exit status (N=355 offenders).**
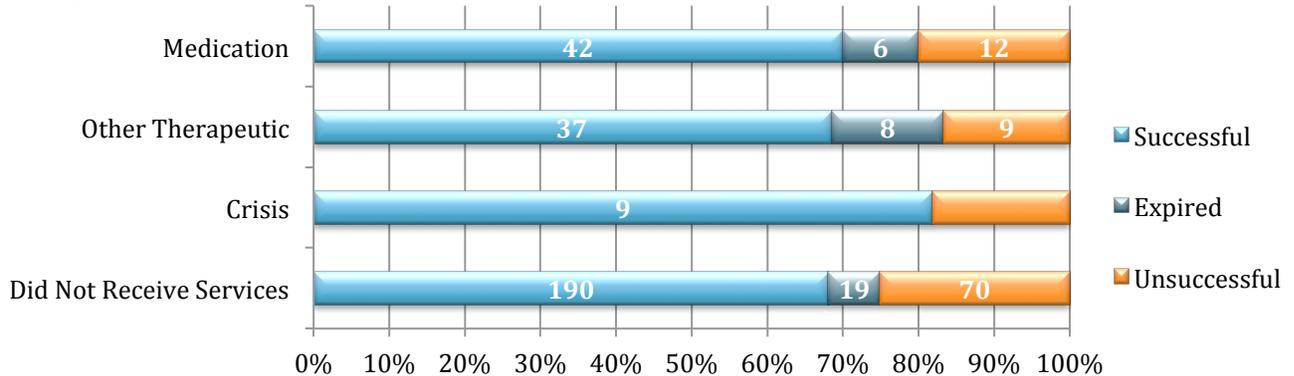
Other Treatment Services

A total of 279 (79%) of the 355 exited offenders participated in treatment from other agencies. Of the 64 individuals who completed their PRCS terms and that were identified as having mental health needs from prison, 57 (89%) received treatment from an agency in the county other than ADMHS. Of the 291 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 222 (76%) also participated in treatment from another agency within the county upon release from prison. The differences between clients with mental health needs and those without seeking other treatment services in the county upon release from prison was significant;[51] clients with identified mental health needs from prison were more likely to seek other services in the county than those without that designation. This is likely due to the fact that ADMHS often reserves their services for moderate to high need clients, and those without mental health needs may not require or be eligible to receive the level of services provided by ADMHS.

A list of other treatment providers providing services to PRCS clients can be found in Table 10. This list highlights the partnership of Santa Barbara County Probation Department with other local agencies in a joint effort to treat PSRA offenders in Santa Barbara County. In addition, a list of the various types of treatment services offenders received, as well as the number of services of each type provided are provided in Table 9. Treatment/services were categorized as either being: educational/vocational, residential, outpatient treatment, and detoxification. From these other treatment agencies, offenders received 27 different forms of interventions across a total of 1,262 interventions[52] received between October 2011 and December 2014. The majority of offenders receiving treatment from outside agencies received outpatient services; a total of 262 offenders received outpatient program services, 138 received educational/vocational services, 82 received residential/sober living services, and 40 received detoxification services. It is worth noting that the educational/vocational programs were typically of a one-day length, detoxification was usually less than two weeks, and the outpatient and residential programs were usually long-term programs (i.e., longer than two weeks).

PRCS exit status was examined in relation to the type of treatment service that offenders engaged in (see Figure 20).[53] There did not appear to be any differences in PRCS exit status based on the type of treatment that offenders engaged in. However, due to extreme differences in sample sizes across groups, statistical significance was not examined.

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[50] Using chi-square test of significance; *p*>.05.
[51] Using chi-square test of significance; *p*<.05.
[52] See Appendix B for descriptions of treatment intervention programs.
[53] Note that offenders could engage in multiple types of treatment; there may be overlap across these categories.

Table 9. **Treatment services provided to PRCS clients by other agencies, and total number[54] of services clients received by service (N=279 offenders).**

Treatment Service	Number of Services Received
Educational/Vocational	*384*
Drop-in Education	239
Employment	97
Drop-in Employment	37
First Aid/CPR	7
Tattoo removal	2
Community Service Work (CSW)	2
Residential	*152*
Clean and Sober	121
Good Samaritan	5
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	22
Transitional Housing	9
Outpatient Programs	*668*
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	221
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	183
Mental Health Treatment	67
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	106
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	26
Sex Offender Treatment	14
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE$$)	15
Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)	11
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous Meetings	2
Custody to Community (CTC)	1
Dual Diagnosis (DDX) Drug and Alcohol Treatment	1
Parenting Wisely	7
DUI Program	4
Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)	5
Thinking For a Change (T4C)	5
Detoxification	*58*
Detoxification	58
Total Service Count	*1262*

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

Table 10. **Other treatment providers for PRCS clients receiving treatment services.**

Service Providers	
ABBA Counseling	Karen Lake-Shampain
ADMHS	Liberty Program
Alan Bleiman	Mission House
Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous	New Directions
Anger Management Services	New House III
Another Road Detox	New Life Community Services
ARC - Pasadena	Northbound Treatment Services
ARC - Santa Monica	Pathway To Healing
Bridge House - Clean & Sober	Phoenix House of Santa Barbara
CADA Detoxification	Probation Report & Resource Center
Carenet	Recovery Point
CARES	Rescue Mission
Casa Esperanza - Clean & Sober	Rise and Shine
Center For Change	Royal Palms
Central Coast Headway	Salvation Army Hospitality House - Clean & Sober
Central Coast Rescue Mission	Sanctuary Psychiatric Center
Charles Golodner Group	Sheriff's Day Report Center
Coast Valley	Sheriff's Treatment Program
Community Service Work	Stalwart - Clean & Sober
Council Alcohol Drug Abuse (CADA)	Stalwart Clean and Sober Residence
CPC - Counseling and Psychotherapy Centers - SO	T4C Coast Valley
Dr. Rick Oliver	Transition House
Giving Tree	Victory Outreach
Good Sam - Clean & Sober	Willbridge - Clean & Sober
Good Sam - Detoxification	Zona Seca
Goodwill Industries	

Figure 20. **Comparison of PRCS offenders who received one or more treatment services from other agencies to those who did not receive any services, by PRCS exit status (N=279 offenders).**
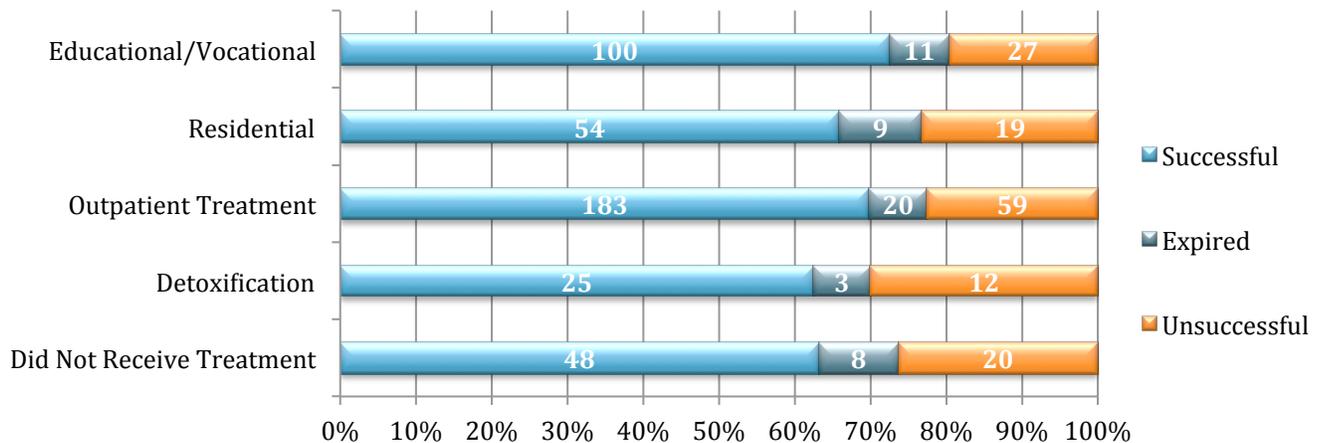
Treatment and Time

Data were also analyzed in terms of time to the first date of treatment service from any agency and time spent in treatment at local treatment programs. Data indicated that PRCS offenders entered treatment at agencies other than ADMHS faster on average (*M*=50 days) than they received services from ADMHS (*M*=113 days; see Table 11). This may indicate that offenders entered treatment at ADMHS due to referrals from other local treatment facilities they attended first, and may also suggest that other treatment agencies are the first point of contact for PRCS offenders in

receiving treatment once released from prison. Additional analyses indicated that there were not any significant differences between Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful offenders on time to first treatment service.[55]

Table 11. **Descriptive statistics on time to first treatment service for offenders who entered into any treatment program(s), in days (N=288 offenders).**

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation
Time to First Treatment Service					
ADMHS	76	1	676	113	146
Other Treatment Agency	279	0	608	50	82
Any Treatment	288	0	405	46	74

Treatment duration for offenders attending other local treatment programs than ADMHS was 226 days, on average. Treatment durations ranged from 0 to 928 days, with the majority of offenders spending less than a year in treatment during their longest treatment interval (see Table 12). The mean difference between Successful (N=192; *M*=235 days), Expired (N=22; *M*=181 days), and Unsuccessful (N=65; *M*=213 days) offenders' longest treatment duration in agencies outside of ADMHS did not reach significance.[56]

Table 12. **Breakout of longest treatment duration for offender attendance in treatment agencies other than ADMHS (N=279 offenders).**

Time Period	*N=*	Percentage
0 thru 90	69	25%
91 thru 180	64	23%
181 thru 270	43	15%
271 thru 360	48	17%
361 thru 450	31	11%
451 thru 540	10	4%
541 thru highest	14	5%

GPS Monitoring

Of the 355 offenders exiting PRCS to date[57], 101 were place on GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. The majority of the offenders placed on GPS were male (91%), between 20 and 35 years old (57%; *M*=35.7 years), and Hispanic (56%). In addition, 38% were gang affiliated, 18% had identified mental health needs from prison, and 11% were identified sex offenders. Of the 15 clients of sex offender status exiting PRCS to date, 11 of them were placed on GPS; there was a significantly higher proportion of sex offenders than non-sex offenders placed on GPS (73% and 27%, respectively).[58] Significant differences in proportions of offenders placed on GPS were also found based on gang status; a higher proportion of exited gang affiliated offenders were placed on GPS than those not identified as gang affiliated (44% and 24%, respectively). There were no other significant differences in demographic variables.

Of the 101 exited offenders who were placed on GPS, 11 of these offenders were placed on GPS twice. For offenders on GPS during PRCS their first time, 68 (68%) individuals successfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring, 7 (7%) were taken off GPS for No Fault[59] circumstances, and 26 (26%) unsuccessfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring. For offenders on GPS during PRCS for the second time, 5 (46%) individuals successfully completed the

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[55] Using an ANOVA, at *p*<.001.

[56] Using an ANOVA, at *p*>.05.

[57] Of the Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful offenders.

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

[59] No Fault circumstances could include such events as transferring to another county, or becoming deceased during their GPS supervision period; however, this is not an exhaustive or representative list of all possible No Fault circumstances of these particular offenders.

terms of their GPS monitoring, 1 (9%) of the offenders were taken off GPS for No Fault circumstances, and 5 (46%) unsuccessfully completed the terms of their GPS monitoring. Offender exit statuses from PRCS were also examined for differences between offenders who were put on GPS at least once during their supervision period and those who were not; however, offenders' PRCS exit status was not significantly correlated with whether or not they had ever been put on GPS or not.[60] The length of time spent on GPS was found to be significantly related to GPS exit status, with offenders who exited GPS with a successful completion status (*M*=106 days) were found to have significantly shorter time periods on GPS than unsuccessful offenders (*M*=211 days);[61] however, this may be a function of compliant offenders being taken off of GPS sooner, while offenders that are less compliant having their GPS term extended for longer periods of time. There were not any differences between offenders who successfully completed GPS and offenders who completed GPS with a no fault status (*M*=91 days).

GPS monitoring was further classified as either being used as an intervention or prevention method. GPS was considered to be a prevention method when an offender was placed on GPS within seven days of their release from prison, and an intervention when an offender was placed on GPS eight days or later after being released from prison. During offenders' first duration on GPS, a total of 37 (37%) offenders of the 101 total offenders on GPS were placed on GPS for the purposes of prevention, and 64 (63%) were placed on GPS as a means of intervention. All of offenders' second duration on GPS (N=11) were utilized as a means of intervention. Offenders placed on GPS as a prevention achieved higher rates of successfully completing their GPS terms than those placed on GPS as an intervention, though this was not a statistically significant finding (see Figure 21).[62] Similarly, offenders on GPS as a prevention method achieved higher levels of Successful Early Termination statuses upon completion of their PRCS terms than offenders who were on GPS as an intervention, though the differences overall between PRCS completion statuses were also not significant (see Figure 22).[63]

At this time, GPS was unable to be examined as stable predictor of recidivism. Preliminarily there appears to be differences in outcomes based on the method in which GPS is used (i.e., prevention versus intervention). Of those offenders placed on GPS as a prevention method, a significantly smaller proportion went on to commit and be convicted of one or more new convictions (20%) than those who were placed on GPS as a method of intervention (37%).[64] There were also significant differences between offenders based on the number of supervision violations; those who were placed on GPS as a method of prevention were significantly less likely to exhibit noncompliance that resulted in one or more supervision violations (44%) than those placed on GPS as a method of intervention (86%).[65] However, at this time it is unclear whether or not the initial criminal charge led to the individual being placed on GPS (and thus, the new conviction rates are unrelated to being placed on GPS as an intervention), or if the criminal charges that led to the new convictions were not a factor in the individual being placed onto GPS (and thus, the new conviction rates would be related to being placed on GPS as an intervention).

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[60] Using chi-square test for significance; *p*>.05.
[61] Using an ANOVA; *p*<.05. Statistics refer to offenders' first GPS instance.
[62] Using chi-square test for significance. This may be due to the very low overall numbers of individuals on GPS; comparing groups with small numbers is not often statistically viable or recommended. Statistics refer to offenders' first GPS instance.
[63] Using chi-square test for significance. Statistics refer to offenders' first GPS instance.
[64] Using chi-square test for significance; *p*=.052.
[65] Using chi-square test for significance; *p*<.001.

Figure 21. **GPS exit status of offenders when GPS is used as prevention versus as an intervention (N=101).**
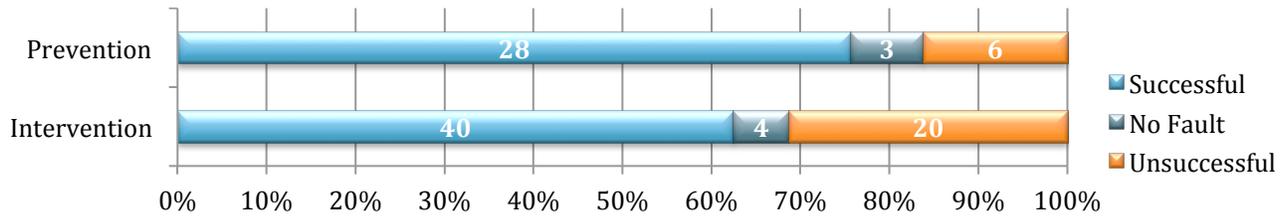
Figure 22. **PRCS completion status of offenders when GPS is used as prevention versus as an intervention (N=101).**
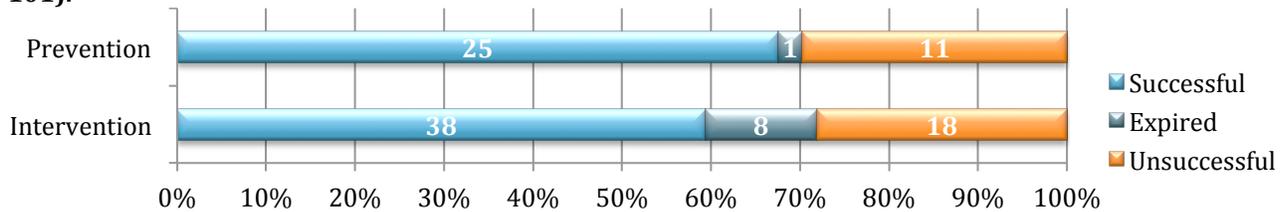
Supervision and Recidivism of PRCS Offenders

Santa Barbara County's CCP Implementation Plan includes a variety of data variables to assess offenders' risk to the community following release from prison. The evaluation plan will track both felony and misdemeanor crimes committed during PRCS in Santa Barbara County[66] and for several years after exit from the PRCS realignment program, as well as aspects of their supervision terms (i.e., drug test results, violations) during their supervision period. Similar to lags in the interpretability of program outcomes, it will take several years of data collection to capture the complete picture of the impact of PSRA on offender recidivism and public safety in Santa Barbara County. In addition, it is important to note that the following data are only provided for offenders who have already been exited from the program; data on offenders still completing their term will not be reported in order to ensure the most accurate reporting of outcomes.

Drug Testing

Of the 355 offenders exiting PRCS to date[67], drug test results were available for 306 offenders.[68] Offenders drug tested through the Santa Barbara County Probation agency were drug tested anywhere from 1 to 84 times during their PRCS supervision period, with the majority of offenders being drug tested between 1 and 30 times (see Figure 23), at an average of 21 times per person. Offenders tested positive for illicit substances between 0 and 40 times, with an average of 2 positive drug tests per person. The percentages of positive offender drug tests are outlined in Figure 24. Almost half (49%) of offenders never had a positive drug test, and 37% of offenders tested positive between 1% to 25% of their tests. Offenders with at least one positive drug test were more likely to also exhibit noncompliance that resulted in a supervision violation (66%) than those who did not have any positive drug tests (34%);[69] however, there were not any significant difference in whether or not offenders with a positive drug test were convicted of a new crime (54%), as compared to those without any positive drug tests (46%). Offenders did appear to differ somewhat on PRCS exit status between those who did and did not have any positive drug tests, though this did not reach

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[66] Recidivism data are not available for out-of-county events.
[67] Of the Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful offenders.
[68] Drug test results from Probation were available for analyses; however, offenders in treatment were often routinely drug tested as part of their treatment program. Drug test results via treatment agencies were not available for the purposes of this report. Offenders who received new convictions, absconded, or transferred shortly after their release from prison may also not have drug testing data available.
[69] Using chi-square test of significance, *p*<.001.

significance.[70] Significant differences were found for PRCS exit status and percentage of positive drug tests,[71] with Successful offenders having a significantly lower overall percentage of positive drug tests (9%) than offenders who exited PRCS with an Unsuccessful completion status (16%). Significant differences were not found between offenders with an Expired completion status (11%) as compared to either Successful or Unsuccessful offenders.

Figure 23. **Total number of drug test results available for PRCS offenders during their supervision period (N=306).**
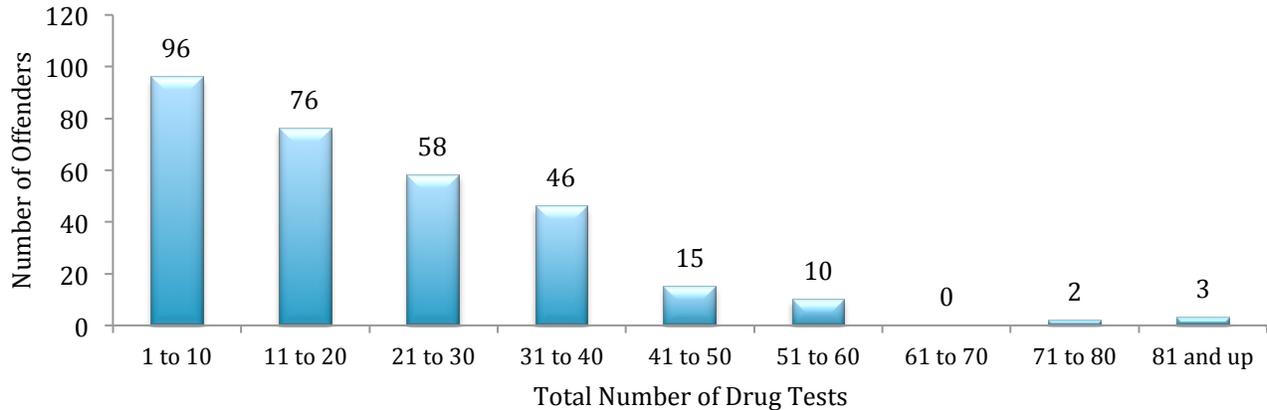
Figure 24. **Percentage of positive drug test results for PRCS offenders during their supervision period (N=306).**
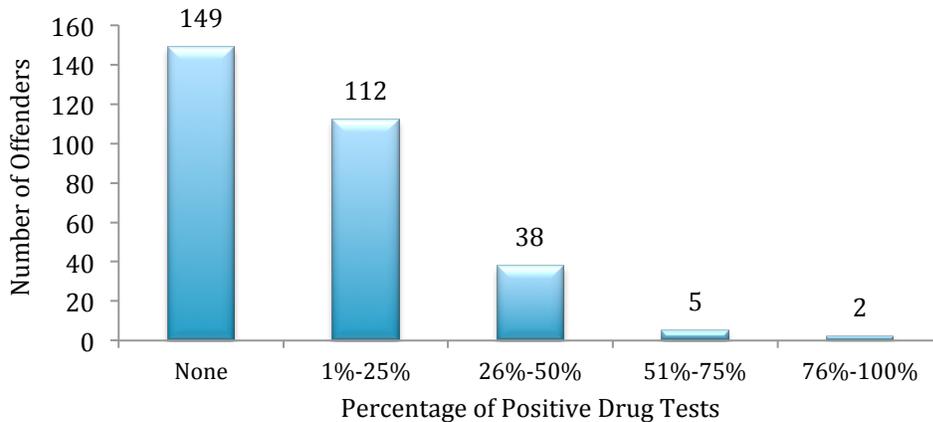
Violation of PRCS Supervision Terms

NOTE: Noncompliant behavior of PRSCS could result in an official violation of their supervision terms for a variety of reasons (outlined below); however, it is important to note that official violations did not occur after every instance of offender noncompliance, and thus, offender violations should not be interpreted as a comprehensive measure of offender recidivism or misbehavior.

Of the 355 exited offenders in the PRCS program from October 2011 through December 2014, 160 (45%) violated the terms of their supervision. Whether or not offenders acquired supervision violations was not predicted by ethnicity,

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[70] Using chi-square test of significance, $p>.05$.
[71] Using an ANOVA to test for group mean differences, $p<.01$.

age, region of supervision, gender, or sex offender status (see Table 13). However, being gang affiliated did predict the likelihood of offenders committing at least one violation, and age category was approaching significance in being associated with the likelihood of receiving a violation.

Table 13. **Demographic variables of PRCS offenders who have engaged in noncompliant behaviors that resulted in one or more violations as compared to PRCS offenders who did not acquire any violations (percentage and number of offenders).[72]**

Demographic	Offenders Receiving 1+ Violations	Offenders Not Receiving Any Violations	Significant Differences?[73]
Ethnicity (N=350)			No
Hispanic	44% (84)	56% (106)	
Black	43% (12)	57% (16)	
White	48% (64)	52% (68)	
Age Group (N=355)			No
Up to 25	38% (15)	62% (24)	
25-34.99	54% (70)	46% (60)	
35-44.99	40% (35)	60% (52)	
45-54.99	45% (34)	55% (42)	
55 and over	26% (6)	74% (17)	
Gender (N=355)			No
Male	46% (143)	54% (165)	
Female	36% (17)	64% (30)	
Region (N=354)			No
Santa Maria	45% (72)	55% (87)	
Santa Barbara	48% (58)	52% (62)	
Lompoc	39% (29)	61% (46)	
Sex Offender (N=355)			No
Yes	33% (5)	67% (10)	
No	46% (155)	54% (185)	
Gang Affiliated (N=355)			Yes[74]
Yes	60% (52)	40% (35)	
No	40% (108)	60% (160)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=355)			No
Yes	48% (31)	52% (33)	
No	44% (129)	56% (162)	

Of the exited offenders, 589 official supervision violations were reported across a total of 160 noncompliant offenders. Offenders who were violated on their PRCS terms were violated for one or more possible reasons each time they received an official violation: substance abuse, treatment, failure to report (FTR), GPS, abscond, do not Molest, Annoy, Threaten, or Harm (MATH; a no contact/restraining order condition), and gang-related. The total number of reasons an offender was ever violated were added together to provide a total violation 'reason' count per offender.[75] Offenders could receive multiple official violations for the same and/or different reasons; offenders' total reason count could include multiple endorsements of the same reason. Of those who engaged in behaviors that resulted in violations, a

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[72] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 355.

[73] As indicated by chi-square tests of significant differences between groups. See Appendix for an explanation of chi-square interpretations.

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

[75] Note that offenders receiving multiple official violations with multiple violation categories marked for each as the reason for the violation will have a higher total number of types of violations. The rationale behind this is that if an offender has multiple reasons for a violation but only receives one violation, and is compared to another person who was violated for one less serious reason, merely counting the number of official violations received by offenders is insufficient to capture the variance occurring within each official violation themselves.

total of 1,085 violation 'reasons' were recorded. Official violations were documented for anywhere between 1 and 29 total violations 'reasons' (many with multiple of the same reasons) per offender, with the majority of violations being cited for between 1 to 5 violation 'reasons' (58%; see Figure 25). Of the 160 offenders violating their PRCS terms, offenders received up to 15 substance-related violations; up to 7 treatment-related violations, up to 8 FTR-related violations, up to 5 GPS-related violations, up to 6 absconding-related violations, up to 3 MATH-related violations, and up to 3 gang-related violation per offender. Of offenders receiving violations, the largest percentage of offenders received substance-related violations (32%), followed by absconding (19%), and FTR (16%; see Figure 26).[76]

Figure 25. **Total number of violation 'reasons' recorded per offender (N=160 offenders).**
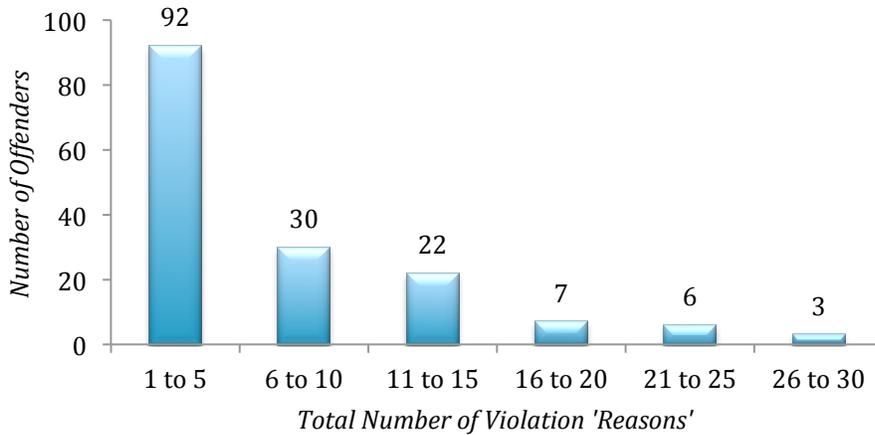
Table 14. **Total number of official violations per offender (N=160 offenders).**

Number of Violations	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
1	46	28.7%
2	37	23.1%
3	18	11.3%
4	12	7.5%
5	14	8.8%
6	9	5.6%
7	4	2.5%
8	6	3.8%
9	3	1.9%
10	4	2.5%
11	1	0.6%
12	2	1.3%
14	1	0.6%
16	2	1.3%
19	1	0.6%
TOTAL	*160*	*100%*

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[76] Offenders could receive a violation of their PRCS terms under multiple categories.

Figure 26. **Percentage of each violation 'reasons represented within the total number of violation 'reasons'
(N=1,085 violation reasons).**
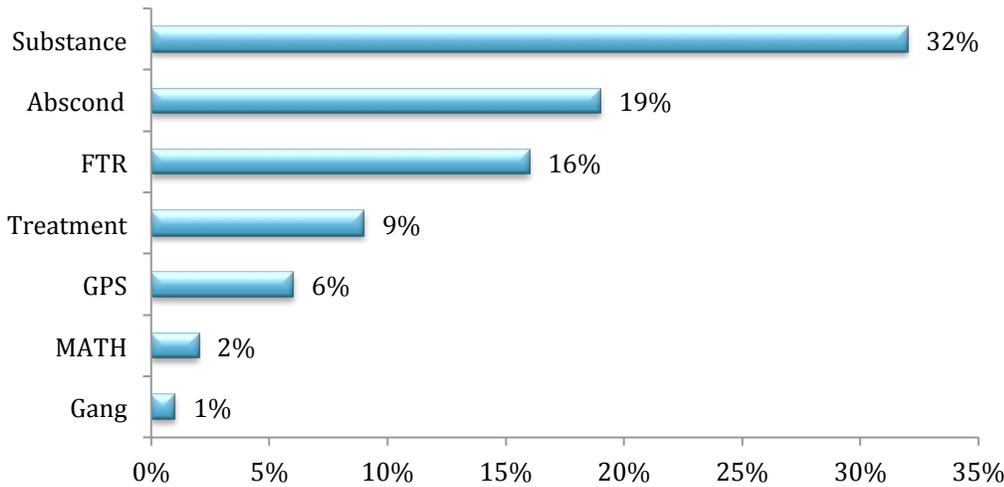
COMPAS Scales

The tables below outline differences between PRCS offenders who committed violations while in the program by Recidivism Risk level (Table 15), Violence Risk level (Table 16), Criminal Thinking level (Table 17), and Residential Instability level (Table 18).[77] For the former three COMPAS scales, the mean number of violations was lowest for the low-level group and highest for the high-level group. In the Residential Instability scale, the highest scores were found for the high-level group, closely followed by the low-level group, and the lowest scores were found for the medium-level group.

Additional analyses revealed that there were also statistically significant differences between mean number of offender violations based on their categorization within the low, medium, and high categories for three of the COMPAS scales. Within the Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Criminal Thinking scales, there were statistically significant overall group differences between risk/needs levels of offenders;[78] in particular, significant differences were found between the mean number of violations received by offenders in the low category and offenders within the high category on all three scales. There were not any significant differences found for offenders in low, medium, and high-needs categorizations of Residential Instability.

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[77] This is analyzed using the total number of types of violations offenders used, not the number of official times they were violated by Probation (as was the case in the prior section).
[78] Using ANOVA; $p<.01$ for overall group analysis for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk; $p=.054$ for overall group analysis for Criminal Thinking.

Table 15. **Mean number of violations committed by Recidivism Risk level.**

Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	54	0.80	0	10
Medium	80	1.46	0	19
High	200	2.12	0	16
TOTAL	*334[79]*	*1.75*	*0*	*19*

Table 16. **Mean number of violations committed by Violence Risk level.**

Risk Level	Number of Offenders in Risk Level	Mean Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	54	0.63	0	10
Medium	41	1.10	0	16
High	239	2.11	0	19
TOTAL	*334[80]*	*1.75*	*0*	*19*

Table 17. **Mean number of violations committed by Criminal Thinking Level.**

Needs Level	Number of Offenders in Needs Level	Mean Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	139	1.35	0	14
Medium	98	1.87	0	16
High	87	2.32	0	19
TOTAL	*324[81]*	*1.77*	*0*	*19*

Table 18. **Mean number of violations committed by Residential Instability Level.**

Needs Level	Number of Offenders in Needs Level	Mean Number of Violations	Minimum Number of Violations	Maximum Number of Violations
Low	36	1.53	0	7
Medium	66	1.39	0	14
High	93	1.61	0	16
TOTAL	*195[82]*	*1.52*	*0*	*16*

PRCS Completion Status

Offender violations were also examined in terms of their PRCS completion status (see Figure 27). Offenders whose noncompliant behavior resulted in one or more violations had a significantly different distribution of completion statuses than those without any violations.[83] Clients with Successful completion statuses had a much lower percentage of having acquired any violations (31%) than those with Expired (77%) and Unsuccessful (73%) completion statuses. This finding seems intuitive; offenders who do not violate their PRCS terms would logically seem more likely to successfully complete their supervision. This finding was confirmed by additional analyses; offenders with a Successful completion status had significantly fewer violations on average (M=1.06) than those that received an Expiration (M=3.6) or an Unsuccessful (M=2.6) status.[84]

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[79] Of the 355 PRCS offenders completing PRCS under examined exit statuses, Recidivism Risk data were available for 334 offenders.
[80] Of the 335 PRCS offenders completing PRCS under examined exit statuses, Violence Risk data were available for 334 offenders.
[81] Of the 355 PRCS offenders completing PRCS under examined exit statuses, Criminal Thinking data were available for 324 offenders.
[82] Of the 355 PRCS offenders completing PRCS under examined exit statuses, Residential Instability data were available for 195 offenders.
[83] Using chi-square test of significance, $p<.001$.
[84] Using ANOVA; $p<.001$ for overall group analysis.

Figure 27. **PRCS completion status of offenders with one or more violation versus those without any violations (N=355 offenders).**
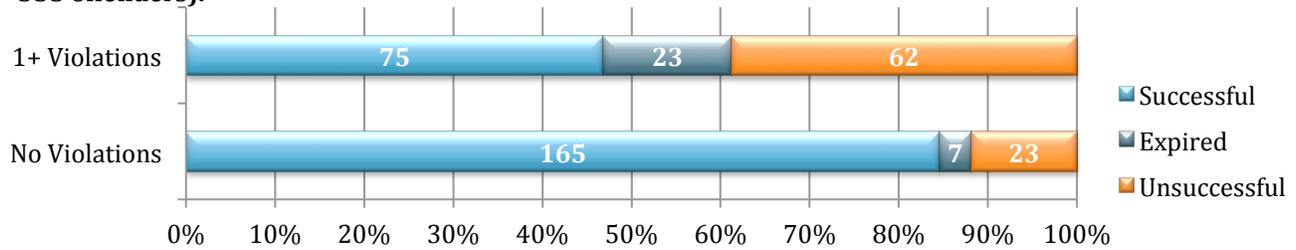
Sanctions

For each type of offender violation, there was a sanction associated with that violation; the offender was either sentenced to a flash incarceration period or a supervision revocation. In the case of flash incarcerations, the sanction is not to exceed 10 days in jail, and serves the purpose of a brief form of punishment for the indicated offender noncompliance. In the instance of a supervision revocation, the offender's community supervision terms are revoked and the offender is to serve the remainder of their supervision term in the County jail, for up to 180 days. Revocation terms far exceed the 10-day incarceration limit imposed by flash incarceration regulations.

Of the 1,085 total different types of violations committed across 160 violating offenders, there were a total of 589 official PRCS violations associated with these violation types. Of these 589 official violations, 496 resulted in flash incarcerations and 93 resulted in supervision revocations. Flash incarcerations were imposed for 1 to 10 days (M=9.2 days), with the majority (80%) of flash incarcerations resulting in a 10-day jail sanction (see Table 19). Supervision revocations resulted in jail terms between 23 and 180 days (M=160.0 days), with the majority (69%) of revocations resulting in a 180-day jail term (see Table 19). There were significant mean differences in total days spent in jail[85] between offenders based on exit status, when analyzing data with all offenders (N=355); Successful offenders spent significantly less time in jail due to sanctions (M=29.2 days), as compared to both Expired (M=133.3 days) and Unsuccessful (M=99.3 days) offenders.[86]

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

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[85] When considering jail time received due to sanctions during the offenders' supervision period.
[86] Using ANOVA; p<.001 for overall group analysis.

Table 19. **Distribution of jail days per violation, by flash incarcerations and revocations (N=160 offenders).**

Flash Incarcerations				Revocations		
Jail Days	*Number of Violations*	*Percentage of Violations*		*Jail Days*	*Number of Violations*	*Percentage of Violations*
1	1	<1%		23	1	1%
2	6	1%		42	1	1%
3	6	1%		56	1	1%
4	7	1%		60	2	2%
5	24	5%		77	1	1%
6	8	2%		84	1	1%
7	15	3%		90	2	2%
8	16	3%		118	*1*	*1%*
9	17	3%		120	7	8%
10	396	80%		144	1	1%
TOTAL	*496*	*100%*		150	9	10%
				160	1	1%
				170	1	1%
				180	64	69%
				TOTAL	*93*	*100%*

New Charge Convictions

NOTE: It is important to emphasize that all of the numbers reported within this section are preliminary and should be examined with extreme caution. As of December 31, 2014, only 214 PRCS offenders had been exited from the program for 1 year or longer. Consequently, there is not yet enough data available to provide generalizations regarding the rates of recidivism and re-incarceration for offenders who have re-entered the Santa Barbara County community. It is also important to keep in mind the lag time that is sometimes associated with conviction data; an offender may commit a crime but not be convicted of that crime for some time afterward. Thus, the conviction data may under-reflect the number of crimes being committed. Lastly, it is important to emphasize that all of the present data reflect new convictions within Santa Barbara County only; offenders can and do commit crimes in other counties. Per the recommendations by the state of California, the reporting of conviction information between counties would improve reporting for all agencies in the state regarding recidivism outcomes of realigned offenders. However, this is a long-term undertaking that would require all counties to work together to achieve this goal, and is not likely to be reflected in the PSRA data within the next couple of years.

Data in the current section are reported in terms of new criminal convictions during PRCS supervision for all exited offenders (Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessful), and charge convictions occurring within one year of completion of PRCS supervision for those offenders with one year post-supervision. A focus is placed on analyzing data for offender who had data available for at least one year since they had been exited from PRCS; longer latency times from completion provide for more stable data estimates when comparing recidivating and non-recidivating offenders.

Charge Convictions During PRCS
Of the 355 clients who exited the PRCS program with Successful, Unsuccessful, or Expired PRCS statuses, a total of 86 offenders (24%) were charged with new convictions during their supervision period (see Table 20). These 86 offenders were convicted of a total of 164 different crimes during their supervision period.

Table 20. **Number of convictions committed by offenders during PRCS (N=86 offenders).**

Number of Convictions	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0	269	76%
1	52	15%
2	15	4%
3	8	2%
4	6	2%
5	2	<1%
6	2	<1%
12	1	<1%
TOTAL	*355*	*100%*

Charge Convictions One-Year Post-Completion of PRCS

A subset of the offender data were examined more in-depth; these were offenders that had at least one year post-supervision at the time of the report. Of the 355 exited offenders, a total of 214 offenders (60%) had at least one year since their exit from supervision at the time of the report. Of these 214 offenders, 72 (34%) had new convictions (see Table 21); 53 (25%) had a new conviction during their supervision period, and 24 (11%) had a new conviction during the first year after exiting their PRCS supervision.[87] Of the 134 total charges, 52 (39%) were felonies and 82 (61%) were misdemeanors.

Table 21. **Number of convictions offenders had during or after PRCS (N=214 offenders).**

Number of Convictions	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0	142	66%
1	41	19%
2	13	6%
3	9	4%
4	6	3%
5	2	1%
6	1	1%
TOTAL	*214*	*100%*

The average number of days between release from prison and first post-release conviction was 285 days (SD=204 days; range= 32 to 739 days). Table 22 further breaks down the time from release from prison to first post-release conviction by time categories of 90 days apart. The time frame where the highest percentage of offenders were convicted of their first post-release offense was within three to six months post-release (22%), followed by the first three months (20%). Overall, the majority (89%) of offenders who were convicted of a new crime post-release from prison were convicted within one year of release from prison.

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[87] Some offenders received new convictions during both time periods; the numbers do not add up to 72 total offenders.

Table 22. **Time to conviction for PRCS clients' first post-release conviction by time categories (N=72 offenders).**

Time Category	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0-90 days	14	20%
91-180 days	16	22%
181-270 days	11	15%
271-360 days	5	7%
361-450 days	7	10%
451-540 days	8	11%
Over 540 days	11	15%
Total	*72*	*100%*

Table 23 reflects the charge descriptions for the 134 new charge convictions that PRCS offenders received in Santa Barbara County post-release from prison. Conviction charges varied widely in nature, with a total of 50 different charge descriptions present among the 134 new convictions. Figure 28 shows the breakdown of percentages of convictions by charge category, with the most number of new charge convictions being drug/alcohol related-crimes (36%).

Figure 28. **Percentage of new PRCS convictions falling under the different charge categories (N=134 offenses).**
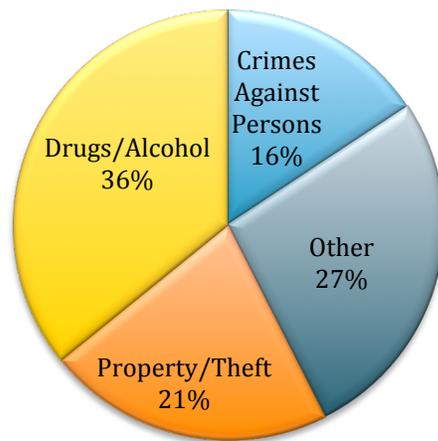
Table 23. **Descriptive statistics on all post-release conviction of PRCS offenders with one year post-supervision, by charge group (N=72 offenders).**

Crimes Against Persons	
3	BATTERY
3	BATTERY ON PEACE OFFICER/EMERGENCY PERSONNEL
3	BATTERY:SPOUSE/EX SPOUSE/DATE/ETC
3	INFLICT CORPORAL INJURY ON SPOUSE/COHABITANT
2	ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON: FORCE LIKELY GBI
1	FALSE IMPRISONMENT WITH VIOLENCE/ETC
1	HIT AND RUN WITH INJURY OR DEATH
1	HIT AND RUN:PROPERTY DAMAGE
1	LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS ACTS W/CHILD UNDER 14 YRS
1	PREVENT/DISSUADE WITNESS VICTIM BY THREAT
1	ROBBERY
1	VEHICLE MANSLAUGHTER W/GROSS NEGLIGENCE

Property Offenses	
10	BURGLARY
5	RECEIVE/ETC KNOWN STOLEN PROPERTY
4	FRAUD TO OBTAIN AID
3	PETTY THEFT WITH PRIOR JAIL TERM
2	TAKE VEHICLE W/O OWNER'S CONSENT/VEHICLE THEF
1	AUTO THEFT
1	FALSE PERSONATION OF ANOTHER
1	MAKE/POSSESS COUNTERFEIT PLATES
1	VANDALISM $400 OR MORE
1	VANDALISM LESS THAN $400

Drug/Alcohol-Related Offenses	
11	DISORDERLY CONDUCT:INTOX DRUG/ALCOHOL
9	USE/UNDER INFLUENCE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
7	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
4	DUI ALCOHOL 0.08 PERCENT OR GREATER
3	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE PARAPHERNALIA
3	TRANSPORT/SELL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
2	DUI ALCOHOL/DRUGS
2	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE FOR SALE
2	POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE IN PRISON/JAIL/E
1	BRING CONTROL SUBSTANCE/ETC INTO PRISON/JAIL/
1	POSSESS HYPODERMIC NEEDLE/SYRINGE
1	POSSESS NARCOTIC CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
1	POSSESS/PURCHASE FOR SALE NARCOTIC/CONTROLLED
1	TRANSPORT/SELL NARCOTIC/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

All Other Crimes	
8	OBSTRUCT/RESIST/ETC PUBLIC/PEACE OFFICER/EMER
5	DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED FOR DUI
5	DRIVE WITHOUT LICENSE
4	DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED
3	FALSE IDENTIFICATION TO SPECIFIC PEACE OFFICE
2	FIGHT/CHALLENGE FIGHT PUBLIC PLACE
2	OFFENSIVE WORDS IN PUBLIC PLACE
1	AGGRAVATED TRESSPASS
1	COMMUNICATE WITH PRISONER WITHOUT CONSENT
1	EVADE PEACE OFFICER WITH WANTON DISREGARD
1	TRESPASS: LAND UNDER CULTIVATION
1	TRESPASS: REFUSE TO LEAVE PRIVATE PROPERTY
1	TRESPASS:OCCUPY PROPERTY WITHOUT CONSENT
1	VIOLATE COURT ORDER TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLE

Charge Convictions and Other Variables

Additional analyses were conducted comparing offenders with and without new charge convictions at one year post-completion. An analysis of demographic variables in relation to offenders being convicted of new crimes revealed that none of the demographic variables predicted being convicted of a new offense (see Table 24). Table 25 displays analyses of the association between new convictions and exit status, COMPAS scores, receipt of treatment services, GPS, and violations. Of these variables, offender exit status, Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, receipt of other treatment services, receipt of any treatment services, and noncompliance resulting in supervisions violations was associated with differences in whether or not offenders were also convicted of new crimes. The findings indicate that offenders who completed their supervision terms successfully received new convictions at much lower rates that expired or unsuccessful offenders; this finding was confirmed by an ANOVA[88], which suggested that the mean number of new crimes that successful offenders were convicted of (M=0.29) was significantly lower than those exhibited by expired (M=2.12) and unsuccessful (M=1.15) offenders, and the mean number of convictions exhibited by unsuccessful offenders was significantly lower than expired offenders. Findings also indicated that offenders with lower Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scores were more likely to not have a new conviction than offenders with higher scores on either. These findings were also confirmed by independent ANOVAs[89]; offenders in the low-needs level for both (M=0.15 and M=0.18, respectively) exhibited a significantly lower average number of total convictions than those in the medium-needs (M=0.70 and M=0.67, respectively) and high-needs (M=0.75 and M=0.76, respectively) categories. Additionally, the analyses in Table 25 suggest that offenders who received treatment services from outside agencies and those who received treatment from any agency received convictions at higher rates (M=0.72 and M=0.71,

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[88] Using ANOVA; p<.001 for overall group analysis.
[89] Using ANOVA; p<.05 for overall group analysis, for both Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk.

respectively) than those who did not receive treatment from other agencies (*M*=0.38) and did not receive treatment from any agency (*M*=0.37) tracked within the data, which was confirmed by independent samples t-tests.[90] Lastly, the analyses in Table 25 indicate that offenders whose noncompliance resulted in one or more violations (*M*=1.22) had significantly higher distributions of also being convicted of one or more new crimes (*M*=0.29) than those without any violations of their terms, a finding that was also confirmed by independent samples t-tests.

Table 24. **Demographic variables of PRCS offenders who have been convicted of one or more new crimes as compared to PRCS offenders who have do not have any new convictions (percentage and raw number of offenders).[91]**

Demographic	Offenders Receiving 1+ Convictions	Offenders Not Receiving Any Convictions	Significant Differences?[92]
Ethnicity (N=210)			No
Hispanic	29% (34)	71% (82)	
Black	37% (7)	63% (12)	
White	41% (31)	59% (44)	
Age Group (N=214)			No
Up to 25	36% (9)	64% (16)	
25-34.99	35% (26)	65% (49)	
35-44.99	28% (13)	72% (34)	
45-54.99	41% (20)	59% (29)	
55 and over	22% (4)	78% (14)	
Gender (N=214)			No[93]
Male	36% (67)	64% (119)	
Female	18% (5)	82% (23)	
Region (N=213)			No
Santa Maria	36% (36)	64% (64)	
Santa Barbara	30% (21)	70% (50)	
Lompoc	33% (14)	67% (28)	
Sex Offender (N=214)			No[94]
Yes	9% (1)	91% (10)	
No	35% (71)	65% (132)	
Gang Affiliated (N=214)			No
Yes	40% (21)	60% (31)	
No	31% (51)	69% (111)	
Mental Health in Prison (N=214)			No
Yes	30% (14)	70% (33)	
No	35% (58)	65% (109)	

[90] At *p*<.05.

[91] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Demographic information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 214.

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

[93] Using chi-square test for significance; *p*=.058 (standard significance threshold is *p*<.05). The association between gender and convictions may have failed to reach significance due to the large disparity in population between males and females.

[94] Using chi-square test for significance; *p*=.077 (standard significance threshold is *p*<.05). The association between sex offender and convictions may have failed to reach significance due to the large disparity in population between sex offenders and non-sex offenders.

Table 25. **Additional predictor variables of PRCS offenders who have been convicted of one or more new crimes, as compared to PRCS offenders who have do not have any new convictions (percentage and raw number of offenders).[95]**

Variable	Offenders Receiving 1+ Convictions	Offenders Not Receiving Any Convictions	Significant Differences?[96]
Exit Status (N=214)			Yes***
Successful	21% (31)	79% (118)	
Expired	77% (13)	23% (4)	
Unsuccessful	58% (28)	42% (20)	
Recidivism Risk (N=197)			Yes*
Low	15% (5)	85% (29)	
Medium	34% (16)	66% (31)	
High	40% (46)	60% (70)	
Violence Risk (N=197)			Yes*
Low	13% (5)	87% (33)	
Medium	38% (9)	63% (15)	
High	39% (53)	61% (82)	
Criminal Thinking (N=190)			No
Low	32% (22)	68% (46)	
Medium	39% (25)	62% (40)	
High	30% (17)	70% (40)	
Residential Instability (N=88)			No
Low	27% (6)	73% (16)	
Medium	31% (8)	69% (18)	
High	30% (12)	70% (28)	
Received ADMHS Services (N=214)			No
Yes	40% (15)	60% (23)	
No	32% (57)	68% (119)	
Received Other Treatment Services (N=214)			Yes*
Yes	39% (61)	61% (97)	
No	20% (11)	80% (45)	
Received ADMHS or Other Treatment (N=214)			Yes*
Yes	38% (62)	62% (101)	
No	20% (10)	80% (41)	
Placed on GPS (N=214)			No[97]
Yes	46% (20)	54% (24)	
No	31% (52)	69% (118)	
Received Violations (N=214)			Yes***
Yes	65% (51)	35% (27)	
No	15% (21)	85% (115)	

*p<.05. **p<.01. ***p<.001.

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[95] Percentages add up to 100% going across by rows. Some information may not have been available for all exited offenders; hence, the total "N" for each group may not equal 214.

[96] As indicated by chi-square tests of statistically significant differences between groups. In this table, this test indicates the presence of significant differences between groups on whether or not the offenders received a new conviction. For example, the chi-square test for exit status indicates that there are significant differences between Successful, Expired, and Unsuccessfully completing offenders on if they received one or more conviction or if they did not receive any new convictions.

[97] Using chi-square test for significance; p=.063 (standard significance threshold is p<.05). The association between having received GPS and receiving convictions may have failed to reach significance due to the large disparity in population totals.

Charge Convictions Two-Years Post-Completion of PRCS

Of the 355 exited offenders, a total of 58 offenders (16%) had at least two years since their exit from supervision at the time of the report. Nine of these 58 offenders (16%) were convicted of a new crime during their supervision period, 10 offenders (17%) were convicted of a new crime within one year of exiting their PRCS supervision, and 2 offenders (3%) were convicted of a new crime during their second year post-supervision. Further analyses are warranted once data are available on larger numbers of offenders with more two or more years post-supervision.

Overview of Charge Convictions One- and Two-Years Post Completion of PRCS

An overview of the charge convictions of PRCS offenders reported above for one-year and two-years post completion of PRCS can be found in Table 26. Of the 355 exited offenders, a total of 58 offenders completed their PRCS terms in 2012. Of these offenders, 16% were convicted of new crimes during supervision, 17% were convicted of new crimes within one year post-supervision, and 3% of these offenders were convicted of new crimes within two years post-supervision. In 2013, a total of 156 offenders completed their PRCS supervision; 39% were convicted of new crimes during supervision and 10% were convicted of new crimes within one year post-completion. A total of 141 PRCS offenders completed their supervision terms in 2014; 23% of these offenders were convicted of new crimes within one year post-completion.

Table 26. **Percentage of offenders with new convictions during their PRCS supervision terms, one year post-completion, and two years post-completion.**

Completion Year	Number of Offenders	Percentage with New Convictions During		
		During Supervision	**Year 1**	**Year 2**
2014	141	23.4%	-	-
2013	156	39.3%	9.9%	-
2012	58	15.5%	17.2%	3.4%

Recidivism: Convictions and Unsuccessful Completion Status

Offenders were compared on a final measure of recidivism. Offenders who were convicted of a new crime or had an exit status of Unsuccessful were compared to offenders who did not receive any of those designations. Of the 214 exited offenders in the PRCS program that had one year post-release at the time of the report, 92 (43%) received new convictions or an Unsuccessful exit status. This measure of recidivism was not predicted by ethnicity, age, region of supervision, or whether or not they had mental health needs in prison. However, being male, and not having a sex offender status did predict the likelihood of offenders recidivating, and being gang affiliated approached significance in predicting likelihood of recidivating. These results should be interpreted cautiously; the number of individuals identified as gang affiliated and of sex offender status are very low compared to their counterpart categories.

Additional analyses were conducted using this measure of recidivism, comparing offenders who either had received one or more additional convictions and/or an Unsuccessful PRCS exit status, compared to those who had not received either. Outcomes examined were: total number of violations, total number of treatment services received (from other treatment agencies), the maximum time spent in any of the treatment programs (from other treatment agencies), and time from release from prison to receipt of first treatment service (from any treatment agency). Results indicated that there were not any mean differences between those who recidivated compared to those who did not recidivate based on any of the outcomes examined except for total number of violations (see Table 27).

Table 27. **Comparison of offenders receiving one or more new convictions or an Unsuccessful completion status to those who received neither, on treatment-related variables and violations.**

Outcome	1+ New Convictions or Unsuccessful Exit		No New Convictions or Unsuccessful Exit		
	N	Mean	N	Mean	*p*-value
Total Violations	92	3.37	122	.42	.000
Total Treatment	92	3.02	122	2.52	.264
Max. Time in Treatment	72	198.64	86	198.41	.992
Time to Treatment	73	46.26	90	40.54	.472

Advanced Analyses

This section includes several sets of advanced analyses that provide a more sophisticated and nuanced lens from which to examine predictors of recidivism in PRCS offenders. These analyses both control for variations between offenders and their trajectories through the criminal justice system to allow for a more accurate understanding of what predicts recidivism. For both sets of analyses, data was analyzed on data available for all offenders who had completed PRCS.[98]

Logistic Regression[99]

Question 1 – The association between offender characteristics and recidivism: What predicts new convictions?

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

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

Analytic Strategy

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

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

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[98] N=355 offenders with valid completion data; however, N's will be much lower for each sets of analyses, based on availability of complete offender data on all of the variables examined.

[99] It is important to note that the interpretation of logistic regression is more complicated than presented in the present report (see Osborne, 2006, "Bringing balance and technical accuracy to reporting odds ratios and the results of logistic regression analyses" for an example of an example perspective on this). The results were presented in the present format for ease of interpretation for an audience that is assumed to not have extensive research training.

Several additional factors were examined to evaluate their potential influence on recidivism:

- Changes in offenders' *Criminal Thinking* scores (Positive Change/Resolved and Negative Change/No Change);
- Changes in offenders' *Residential Instability* scores (Positive Change/Resolved and Negative Change/No Change);
- Having committed *violations* during the offenders' supervision period (at least one violation of any kind);
- How many *treatments* were received during the offenders' supervision period.

Two sets of analyses were developed to test associations with offender variables on a single measure of recidivism, with recidivism measured in terms of whether or not (yes/no) offenders received either a new local conviction[100] or an Unsuccessful completion status.[101] Both analyses included four models: in Model A all demographic, criminal, and mental health characteristics were controlled for; in Model B, the first predictor was added: changes in offender COMPAS scores; In Model C, violations were added as predictor; and finally, the number of treatment services received were added into Model D. This strategy was adopted to determine if associations between different predictors and recidivism changed after including other variables. The same series of models (A, B, C, D) were examined for differences in Criminal Thinking scores and Residential Instability scores separately, in order to determine the utility of each COMPAS scale in predicting recidivism.

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

Results

Table 28 shows the associations between the predictors examined and new convictions. Model A in Table 28 shows the association between demographic, criminal, mental health and treatment characteristics, changes in Criminal Thinking scores, and recidivism. The findings indicate that gender, age, minority status, gang membership, and mental health status were not associated with a higher or lower likelihood of recidivating in the full model. In contrast, changes in Criminal Thinking scores and offender noncompliance resulting in one or more violations was associated with recidivating. The full model (Model D) suggests that, after accounting for offender characteristics, offenders whose Criminal Thinking score experienced either a positive change over time or came to be stable recidivated at 5.9 times lower rates[102] than offenders who did not experience a positive change or resolution of this score. In addition, the full model indicates that offenders who had one or more supervision violations were 8.3 times more likely to recidivate than those who did not have any violations. It is also interesting to note that the total number of treatment services that offenders received from outside agencies was nearing significance (p=.07), suggesting that receiving more treatment services may serve as a protective factor against recidivating to some degree for offenders.

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[100] In Santa Barbara County.

[101] Most of the offenders received an unsuccessful completion status due to receiving a new prison-eligible felony offense, indicating that this is also a valid measure of new convictions. For the few offenders who received an Unsuccessful completion status without a new conviction, the offenders were known to have been out of compliance with their supervision terms to an extreme extent, to which their behavior was consistent with a recidivating offender (whether or not they actually received a new conviction). Thus, this classification is believed to be adequate for analyses.

[102] When ORs are <1, the way to interpret the OR is to divide 1 by the OR. 1/.17=5.88; this provides the protective rate (with .17 being the risk rate).

Table 28. **Associations between offender characteristics, Criminal Thinking scores, violations, treatment, and recidivism (N=270).**[103]

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL B) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL C) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL D) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	1.01 (.51-2.35)	1.17 (.52-2.64)	1.27 (.53-3.00)	1.29 (.54-3.07)
Age	1.00 (.98-1.03)	1.00 (.97-1.02)	1.00 (.97-1.03)	1.00 (.97-1.03)
Minority status	1.08 (.63-1.86)	1.15 (.64-2.07)	1.49 (.78-2.84)	1.32 (.68-2.55)
Gang membership	.58 (.32-1.06)†	.66 (.35-1.27)	.61 (.41-1.68)	.81 (.40-1.64)
Mental health needs	.75 (.39-1.45)	.91 (.45-1.85)	.68 (.41-1.80)	.96 (.45-2.06)
Criminal Thinking (+ change or resolved)		**.29 (.14-.60)***	**.17 (.08-.37)***	**.18 (.08-.41)***
Criminal Thinking (- or no change)		1.70 (.82-3.55)	.50 (.21-1.19)	.56 (.23-1.36)
Violations (at least one)			**7.08 (3.62-13.82)***	**8.36 (4.15-16.84)***
Treatments (total # received)				.93 (.87-1.01)†

†*p*<.10. **p* <.05. ***p* <.01. ****p* <.001.

We obtained similar results when conducting the same analyses with the COMPAS scale Residential Instability (see Table 29). In particular, positive changes or stabilization of Residential Instability scores were associated with a 3.7 times lower likelihood of recidivating (OR= .27[104]; see Table 29), as compared to offenders who did not report any positive changes or stabilization of their Residential Instability scores. Offenders who had one or more violations were also found to be 6.3 times more likely to recidivate as compared with offenders not having any official supervision violations. Finally, the model suggested that with each increase in the total number of treatment services received, offenders' risk of recidivating decreased by 9%[105]. Gang membership initially emerged as a significant predictor of recidivism, but once all of the predictors were accounted for, gang membership was no longer an important indicator of offender recidivism.

Table 29. **Associations between offender characteristics, Residential Instability scores, violations, treatment, and recidivism (N=246).**[106]

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL B) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL C) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL D) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	.95 (.43-2.10)	.90 (.38-2.12)	.99 (.41-2.37)	1.04 (.42-2.57)
Age	1.01 (.99-1.04)	1.01 (.98-1.04)	1.01 (.98-1.04)	1.01 (.98-1.04)
Minority status	1.04 (.59-1.84)	1.14 (.62-2.10)	1.38 (.72-2.63)	1.16 (.59-2.26)
Gang membership	**.47 (.25-.89)***	.52 (.26-1.03)†	.69 (.33-1.43)	.67 (.32-1.40)
Mental health needs	.83 (.40-1.69)	.86 (.40-1.86)	.79 (.35-1.79)	.97 (.42-2.27)
Res. Instability (+ change or resolved)		**.38 (.19-.76)***	**.25 (.12-.54)***	**.27 (.12-.60)***
Res. Instability (- or no change)		**2.46 (1.13-5.38)***	1.11 (.47-2.65)	1.29 (.53-3.11)
Violations (at least one)			**4.83 (2.52-9.27)***	**6.33 (3.15-12.69)***
Treatments (total # received)				**.91 (.84-.98)***

†*p*<.10. **p* <.05. ***p* <.01. ****p* <.001.

Question 2 – Can treatment variables further predict recidivism?

In the last sets of analyses, number of treatment services received was added to Model (D). The results suggested that, after taking into account the other predictors, there was some association between treatments and the likelihood of recidivating. In order to further probe treatment-related influences of recidivism, two models were investigated that

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[103] OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.
[104] When ORs are <1, the way to interpret the OR is to divide 1 by the OR. 1/.27=3.7; this provides the protective rate (with .27 being the risk rate).
[105] When interpreting ORs in terms of percentages, the decrease in risk rate is explained as (1-.91)*100 = 9%.
[106] OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.

were similar to the previous models, with the addition of two treatment-related variables; time to first treatment service (from release from prison), and maximum time spent in a treatment program (see Table 30-31). The inclusion of these variables necessitated that these analyses only examined data for offenders who had participated in one or more treatment programs, and thus compared associations with recidivism for only the population of offenders having received treatment.

Analytic Strategy
In addition to the variables outlined in the section above, two additional treatment-related variables were added into the model:
- Maximum time spent in treatment (statistics are interpreted in terms of 90 day increments)
- Time from release from prison to first treatment service (statistics are interpreted in terms of 90 day increments)

Two sets of analyses were developed to test associations with offender variables on a single measure of recidivism, with recidivism measured in terms of whether or not (yes/no) offenders were convicted of a new local crime[107] or had an Unsuccessful completion status.[108] Both analyses included four models: in Model A all demographic, criminal, and mental health characteristics were controlled for; in Model B, the first predictor was added, changes in offender COMPAS scores; In Model C, all treatment-related variables were added as predictors; and finally, the number of official supervision violations were added into Model D. This strategy was adopted to determine if associations between different predictors and recidivism changed after including other variables. The same series of models (A, B, C, D) were examined for differences in Criminal Thinking scores and Residential Instability scores separately, in order to determine the utility in both COMPAS scales in predicting recidivism.

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

Results
Table 30 shows the associations between the predictors examined and recidivism. The findings mirrored those in the above analyses; of all of the variables examined, only positive/resolved changes in Criminal Thinking, total number of treatment services received, and having violations predicted recidivism. Neither of the two added variables contributed to explaining recidivism; time from release to treatment and maximum time in treatment were not found to be associated with recidivism. Specifically, the full model (Model D) suggests that, after accounting for offender characteristics, offenders whose Criminal Thinking score experienced either a positive change over time or came to be stable recidivated at 5.9 times lower rates[109] than offenders who did not experience a positive change or resolution of this score. In addition, the full model indicates that offenders who had one or more supervision violations were 7.1 times more likely to recidivate than those who did not have any violations, and with each additional treatment services received offenders experienced an 8% reduced chance of recidivating.

Table 30. **Expanded logistic regression analyses, with an emphasis on Criminal Thinking scores and treatment-related variables on recidivism (N=232).**[110]

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL B) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL C) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL D) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	1.21 (.55-2.67)	1.30 (.55-3.04)	1.20 (.51-2.86)	1.39 (.56-3.45)
Age	1.01 (.98-1.03)	.99 (.96-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)	.99 (.96-1.02)
Minority status	1.13 (.63-2.02)	1.18 (.63-2.19)	1.03 (.54-1.97)	1.32 (.65-2.65)
Gang membership	.73 (.38-1.37)	.88 (.44-1.74)	.81 (.40-1.63)	1.11 (.52-2.37)
Mental health needs	.69 (.35-1.35)	.83 (.40-1.71)	.80 (.38-1.72)	.92 (.41-2.06)
Criminal Thinking (+ change or resolved)		**.26 (.12-.55)***	**.25 (.11-.55)**	**.17 (.07-.40)***
Criminal Thinking (- or no change)		1.44 (.67-3.09)	1.48 (.66-3.33)	.56 (.22-1.40)
Max. time in treatment			1.12 (.95-1.32)	1.02 (.86-1.22)
Time from release to treatment			1.35 (.86-2.13)	1.22 (.74-2.02)
Treatments (total # received)			.95 (.88-1.03)	**.92 (.84-1.00)***
Violations (at least one)				**7.09 (3.36-15.00)***

†*p*<.10. **p* <.05. ***p* <.01. ****p* <.001.

As occurred in the first set of analyses, we obtained similar results when conducting the same analyses with the COMPAS scale Residential Instability (see Table 31). The same patterns were found again for Residential Instability; positive changes or stabilization of Residential Instability scores were associated with a 3.8 times lower likelihood of recidivating,[111] as compared to offenders who did not report any positive changes or stabilization of their Residential Instability scores. Offenders who had one or more violations were also found to be 5.1 times more likely to recidivate as compared with offenders not having any official supervision violations, and with each increase in the total number of treatment services received offenders' risk of recidivating decreased by 10%[112].

Table 31. **Expanded logistic regression analyses, with an emphasis on Residential Instability scores and treatment-related variables on recidivism (N=209).**[113]

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL B) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL C) OR (CI)	Convictions (MODEL D) OR (CI)
Gender (female)	1.04 (.46-2.38)	1.06 (.44-2.58)	1.04 (.41-2.62)	1.20 (.46-3.12)
Age	1.01 (.99-1.04)	1.01 (.98-1.04)	1.01 (.98-1.04)	1.00 (.97-1.04)
Minority status	1.07 (.59-1.96)	1.18 (.62-2.26)	1.00 (.51-1.95)	1.12 (.56-2.28)
Gang membership	.58 (.30-1.13)	.64 (.31-1.31)	.58 (.28-1.21)	.84 (.38-1.85)
Mental health needs	.77 (.37-1.60)	.78 (.36-1.71)	.87 (.38-1.98)	.95 (.40-2.25)
Res. Instability (+ change or resolved)		**.37 (.17-.78)**	**.36 (.17-.80)***	**.26 (.11-.60)**
Res. Instability (- or no change)		2.06 (.90-4.71)†	2.30 (.96-5.47)†	1.19 (.46-3.05)
Max. time in treatment			1.06 (.89-1.25)	.99 (.83-1.19)
Time from release to treatment			**1.72 (1.06-2.78)***	1.49 (.90-2.48)
Treatments (total # received)			.94 (.87-1.01)	**.90 (.83-.98)***
Violations (at least one)				**5.05 (2.36-10.82)***

†*p*<.10. **p* <.05. ***p* <.01. ****p* <.001.

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[110] OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.
[111] When ORs are <1, the way to interpret the OR is to divide 1 by the OR. 1/.26=3.8; this provides the protective rate (with .26 being the risk rate).
[112] When interpreting ORs in terms of percentages, the decrease in risk rate is explained as (1-.90)*100 = 10%.
[113] OR=Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence Interval.

Discussion and Implications

The findings in both research questions were nearly identical. The findings suggested that demographic characteristics, gang membership, and having identified mental health needs in prison do not seem to influence the likelihood of offender recidivism. This would indicate that there is no need to change the supervision and services provided to offenders with different demographic backgrounds. However, the small number of females in the sample highly limited the power of detecting statistically significant effects in terms of gender differences. Moreover, when looking at the confidence intervals (CI) of the estimated effects of all of these covariates (i.e., demographic and offender variables), we can see that their range encompasses values lower than 1 as well as higher than 1. This means that for some offenders, the likelihood of recidivating is higher, while for others the likelihood of being convicted of new crimes is lower. These different effects may derive, for example, from variance in different levels of involvement in the gang activities or from differences in mental health severity and symptomology. Unfortunately, the small size of the sample and the lack of information about the levels of involvement with gang prevent us from empirically evaluating these hypotheses.

According to our findings, the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales of the COMPAS are reliable indicators of the likelihood to recidivate; offenders who achieve positive changes in these scales or a stabilization of their scale scores over time are at a much lower risk of reoffending. An even more powerful predictor of recidivism is having an official violation during their supervision term. Specifically, offenders having at least one violation appeared to be between 5 and 8 times more likely to recidivate. These findings suggest that offenders who fail to achieve positive changes or stabilization of these COMPAS scale scores, or who have violated the terms of their supervision, should be the target of more intensive and tailored interventions.

Finally, our findings showed some association between attending a treatment and the likelihood of being convicted of a new crime. In the first sets of analyses (Question 1), the total number of treatment services received neared significance in the model that included the Criminal Thinking scale and reached significance in the model that included the Residential Instability scale. In the second set of analyses (Question 2), when several treatment characteristics were accounted for, the total number of treatment services received reached significance for both COMPAS scales. In addition, the Residential Instability model in Question 2 indicated that time from release to treatment and negative/no change in Residential Instability scores neared significance prior to the full model; although these variables seem to have been accounted for by the addition of having violations, it is important to consider these variables in the future as potential predictors.

These findings (i.e., that treatment-related variables are related to recidivism) is contrary to prior report analyses, which have failed to demonstrate an association between treatment and recidivism. On the contrary, the present analyses suggest that attendance in more treatment services is related to a decreased risk of recidivism; a 7-8% reduction when changes in Criminal Thinking are accounted for and a 9-10% reduction when changes in Residential Instability are accounted for. This suggests, for example, if offenders participate in 3 treatment programs, their risk of recidivating is reduced by 21%-30% (depending on which COMPAS scores are also taken into account). Furthermore, the confidence intervals associated with the number of total treatment services received remained less than one in its entirety, indicating a lower likelihood of recidivism for most offenders..

The effects of attending treatment may not be as apparent in the present data due to the wide variance in offenders both attending and not attending treatment. For example, it is possible that different type of programs have different effects on the likelihood of having a new conviction: for example, cognitive-behavioral intervention may be more effective that deterrence-based intervention. At the same time, the frequency of attendance to the program and the fidelity of implementation of the services provided may have a role in influencing the effectiveness of treatments. Finally, time may be influencing treatment effectiveness, with interventions implemented at the beginning of the supervision period being more effective. Without being able to reliably classify the programs and control for these characteristics, the possibility of evaluating treatment effectiveness is limited. Future evaluations should collect more detailed information about the programs in order to be able to evaluate what interventions are effective in reducing recidivism.

Summary of Preliminary PRCS Data Evaluation

- Between October 2011 and December 2014, a total of 798 offenders were placed on PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Fifteen of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice.
- The majority of the offenders were male (89%) and Hispanic (56%). The average age of PRCS offenders was 38 years old, most of offenders are designated as being supervised in the Santa Maria area (46%), 4% have a sex offender status, 25% have been identified to be gang affiliated, and 16% had been designated as having mental health needs upon release from prison.

Completed Offenders

- A total of 505 offenders had exited Santa Barbara County's PRCS program at the time of the report. A total of 150 of the exited offenders were deported, transferred, became deceased, or had their sentence terminated due to the passage of Proposition 47. Thus, a total of 355 offenders were reported on as having completed the PRCS program.
- The majority of the 355 exited PRCS offenders completed their PRCS terms with a completion status of Successful Early Termination (68%), followed by Expiration (8%), and Unsuccessful (24%).
  - There were differences based on demographic variables on offender exit status, however none were significant.
  - The majority of PRCS offenders overall fell into the High categories for the COMPAS scales Recidivism Risk (59%) and Violence Risk (72%).
    - Clients who earned a Successful Early Termination status exhibited significantly lower mean risk scores on both Violence and Recidivism Risk than clients who were Expired or Unsuccessful.
    - Offenders in the low Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk categories were more likely to receive a Successful Early Termination status than those in the Medium or High categories.
  - Offender scores on the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales were more evenly distributed across needs levels; offenders were most likely to fall within the low needs level on the Criminal Thinking scale (43%) and within the high needs level on the Residential Instability scale (48%).
    - Needs levels of these two scales do not appear to be significantly correlated to exit status.
- Significant differences were found for the following demographic variables on COMPAS scales:
  - For Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being of older age, female, having a sex offender status, and not being identified as gang affiliated were more indicative of *lower* Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk levels than their counterpart categories. Being White was also found to be indicative of *lower* Recidivism Risk levels, but not Violence Risk levels.
  - For Criminal Thinking categories (i.e., low, medium, high): being supervised in Lompoc and not having mental health needs in prison were more indicative of a *low or medium* criminal thinking level than their counterpart categories.
  - For Residential Instability categories (i.e., low, medium, high): male offenders, offenders in Santa Barbara, who were identified as sex offenders, or who were not gang affiliated were associated with a *high* residential instability score.
- Changes in Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scores over time indicate that the most common type of changes experienced on both scales were No Change and Positive Change.
  - Of offenders' last available COMPAS scores, they were most likely to receive No Change in their Residential Instability score (35%) and a Positive Change in their Criminal Thinking score (39%).
  - Offenders with a final observed change of Negative Change in either score were more likely to receive an Unsuccessful completion status from PRCS.
  - Offenders who had *never* reported a Negative Change, who had *ever* reported a Positive Change, or had *ever* reported a Resolution in either of these scores were more likely to achieve a Successful completion status than their counterpart categories.

Mental Health and Treatment Services During PRCS
- Of the 355 PRCS offenders that exited the program a total of 64 (18%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record.
  - o Of these 64 individuals, 62 (97%) received treatment from either ADMHS or an outside agency in the County.
  - o Of the 291 individuals entering PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 226 (78%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison.
- A total of 146 of the 355 exited PRCS offenders had an available mental health diagnosis, across 180 different diagnoses. The most common disorders were Substance-Related Disorders.
- 288 (81%) received any form of treatment services from either ADMHS or another local treatment agency.
  - o 221 (62%) total exited PRCS offenders received either at least one ADMHS service or at least one treatment service from another agency, 67 offenders (19%) received treatment from both ADMHS and an outside treatment agency, and 67 (19%) offenders did not receive either.
  - o Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services had had similar distributions of exit statuses.
- 42 of the 64 offenders with mental health needs from prison (66%) received any ADMHS services, and 34 of the 291 offenders without identified mental health needs from prison (12%) received any ADMHS services.
- Of the 76 offenders receiving ADMHS services: 11 (14%) received crisis-related services, 60 (79%) received medication-related services, and 54 (71%) received other therapeutic services.
- 279 (79%) offenders participated in treatment from other agencies, including 57 (89%) of those identified as having MH needs from prison, and 222 (76%) without identified mental health needs from prison.
  - o Treatment types included educational/vocational training, residential/sober living programs, outpatient programs, and detoxification.
- Offenders did not appear to differ on exit status, based on whether or not they received treatment from any agency.
- The average length of time from release from prison to the first ADMHS service received was 113 days (with a range of 1 to 676 days), and from release to other treatment services was 50 days (with a range of 0 to 608 days.
- There were significant differences between Successful (*M*=81 days) and Expired (*M*=217 days) offenders on time from release from prison to first treatment service (from any agency); the difference between Successful and Unsuccessful (*M*=103 days) offenders did not reach significance.
- There were not any significant differences in offender exit status based on the longest length of time spent in any treatment service.

GPS Monitoring
- 101 offenders were placed on GPS monitoring during the PRCS program. 11 individuals were placed on GPS twice.
- The majority of offenders received a successful completion status from GPS for their first time on GPS (68%), while only around half (46%) of the offenders placed on GPS a second time received a successful completion status.
- Completion of GPS (successful, no fault, unsuccessful) and PRCS exit status did not appear to differ significantly if GPS was used as an intervention versus a prevention method, though there were overall higher rates of successful completion of GPS and PRCS when GPS was used as a prevention method.
- A significantly smaller proportion of offenders placed on GPS as a prevention method went on to be convicted of one or more new crimes (20%) than those who were placed on GPS as a method of intervention (37%).
- Offenders were placed on GPS as a method of prevention were significantly less likely to have one or more supervision violations (44%) than those placed on GPS as a method of intervention (86%).

Drug Testing
- 306 offenders were drug tested through the Santa Barbara County Probation agency.
  - o Offenders tested positive an average of 2 times per person, with almost half (49%) of offenders never having a positive drug test and 37% of offenders testing positive between 1% to 25% of their overall drug tests during their supervision period.

- Offenders with at least one positive drug test were more likely to have a supervision violation (66%) than those who did not have any positive drug tests (34%).
- There were not any significant difference in having a new convictions or in PRCS exit status, based on whether or not offenders had at least one positive drug test.
  - However, Successful offenders did exhibit a significantly lower overall percentage of positive drug tests (9%) than offenders who exited PRCS with an Unsuccessful completion status (16%).

Supervision Violations

- 160 (45%) offenders engaged in behaviors that resulted in official violations of the terms of their supervision, across a total of 589 official violations and a sum of 1,085 violation 'reasons.'
  - Of those with violations, over half (58%) had between 1 and 5 total violations.
  - Of these 589 official violations, 496 resulted in flash incarcerations and 93 resulted in supervision revocations.
  - Flash incarcerations were imposed for 1 to 10 days (M=9.2 days), with the majority (80%) of flash incarcerations resulting in a 10-day jail sanction.
  - Supervision revocations resulted in jail terms between 23 and 180 days (M=160 days), with the majority (69%) of revocations resulting in an 180-day jail term.
- Being gang affiliated appeared to predict the likelihood of offenders committing at least one violation; no other demographic variables were predictive of having supervision violations.
- The most common reasons for violations were substance-related (32%), followed by absconding (19%), and FTR (16%), as indicated by the number of offenders having at least one violation within those categories.
- For the Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Criminal Thinking scales, the mean number of violations was significantly lower for the low group than the mean number of violations in the high group. There were not any significant differences found for offenders in low, medium, and high-needs categorizations of Residential Instability.
- The mean number of violations offenders had during their supervision, by their PRCS completion status, revealed that offenders with a Successful Early Termination status had significantly fewer violations (M=1.06) than those that received an Expiration (M=3.6) or an Unsuccessful (M=2.6) status.
  - In addition, those without any violations appeared to have a much higher percentage of Successful completion statuses (85%) than those with one or more violations (47%).
- There were significant mean differences in total days spent in jail[114] between offenders based on exit status, when analyzing data with all offenders (N=355); Successful offenders spent significantly less time in jail due to sanctions (M=29.2 days), as compared to both Expired (M=133.3 days) and Unsuccessful (M=99.3 days) offenders.[115]

Charge Convictions During PRCS

- Of the 355 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 86 offenders (24%) were convicted of new charges during their supervision period.
  - These 86 offenders were convicted of a total of 164 different crimes during their supervision period.
- 214 offenders (60%) had at least one year since their exit from supervision at the time of the report.
  - 72 (34%) had new convictions; 53 (25%) had a new conviction during their supervision period, and 24 (11%) had a new conviction during the first year after exiting their PRCS supervision.
  - Of the 134 total charges, 52 (39%) were felonies, 82 (61%) were misdemeanors.
  - The average number of days between release from prison and first post-release conviction was 285.
  - The majority (89%) of offenders who had a new conviction post-release from prison received their conviction within one year of release from prison, with the first six months being the time frame when almost half of the new convictions occurred (42%).
  - Conviction charges varied widely in nature, with a total of 50 different charge descriptions present among the 134 new convictions. The most number of new charge convictions were classified as drug/alcohol related-crimes (36%), followed by other crimes (27%) and property/theft crimes (21%).

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[114] When considering jail time received due to sanctions during the offenders' supervision period.
[115] Using ANOVA; p<.001 for overall group analysis.

- o None of the demographic variables predicted being convicted of a new offense.
- o Successfully completing PRCS offenders were convicted of new crimes at much lower rates than Expired or Unsuccessful offenders, and exhibited a significantly lower average number of convictions received (M=0.29) than expired (M=2.12) and unsuccessful (M=1.15) offenders.
- o Offenders with lower Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scores were less likely to have a new conviction than offenders with higher scores on either, and offenders in the low-risk level for both exhibited a significantly lower average number of total convictions than those in the medium-risk and high-risk categories.
- o Offenders who received treatment services from outside agencies and those who received treatment from any agency received convictions at higher rates (39% and 38%, respectively) than those who did not receive treatment from other agencies and treatment from any agency (20% and 20%, respectively) tracked within the data.
- o Offenders who had one or more violations were more likely (65%) to also likely to be convicted of one or more new crimes than those without any violations of their terms (15%).

Recidivism: Conviction and Unsuccessful Completion Status
- Of the 214 clients who exited the PRCS program with one year post-supervision, 92 (43%) received either a new conviction or an Unsuccessful exit status.
- This measure of recidivism was not predicted by ethnicity, age, region of supervision, or whether or not they had mental health needs in prison.
  - o However, being male, and not having a sex offender status did predict the likelihood of recidivating, and being gang affiliated approached significance in predicting likelihood of recidivating.
- There were not any significant mean differences between clients who recidivated compared to those who did not recidivate based on total number of other treatment services received, maximum time spent in a treatment services, or time from release to treatment.
  - o There were significant mean differences in total number of supervision violations received, with recidivating offenders receiving significantly more violations (M=3.37) than offenders not recidivating (M=.42).

Advanced Analyses
- Simultaneously evaluating the effect of multiple factors via logistic regression analyses revealed associations between offender characteristics and experiences and recidivism for clients who have exited PRCS.
  - o Demographic factors, gang status, and having mental health needs do not predict a different likelihood of reoffending.
  - o Having positive changes or stabilization of Criminal Thinking or Residential Instability scores was a powerful predictor of not recidivating.
    - ▪ Positive changes or stabilization of Criminal Thinking scores appeared to be more predictive than positive changes or stabilization of Residential Instability scores.
  - o Having at least one violation was found to be a powerful predictor of recidivism.
  - o Total number of other treatment services received appeared to predict recidivism, but to a lesser degree.
    - ▪ Maximum time spent in any treatment services, and time from release from prison to treatment were not significant predictors of recidivism.
    - ▪ There are many possible reasons why this might be the case. For example, clients receiving treatments may be more in need of treatment. Alternatively, different types of programs may have a differential impact on recidivism.
  - O Future evaluations of PSRA effects of services should collect more detailed information about treatment programs in order to be able to evaluate which interventions are effective in reducing recidivism.

Preliminary Conclusions of PRCS

Although definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn from the PRCS data, a few preliminary interpretations of the data can be suggested.

Between October 2011 and December 2014, a total of 798 offenders were placed on PRCS in Santa Barbara County upon their release from prison. Fifteen of these offenders were released onto PRCS twice. Demographic information revealed that PRCS offender demographics were consistent with those of the overall PSRA population in Santa Barbara County (i.e., 1170(h) and PRCS overall). It is worth noting that a quarter of the PRCS population was identified as gang affiliated. This is not surprising, given the large number of individuals within incarcerated populations who are identified as gang affiliated. However, this is a larger proportion of individuals who are gang affiliated than are usually found within the community population. The evaluation revealed that gang affiliation could at times also be associated with negative outcomes, such as acquiring more official supervision violations than clients who are not gang-affiliated. Thus, targeted interventions with these populations may be a need, as they transition from prison back into the community.

The majority of offenders who have exited PRCS so far with valid completion statuses (N=355) received a Successful Early Termination status (68%). This does not assume that offenders have a "perfect record" upon release from prison, but rather that they were able to sustain a period of at least one year of good behavior in order to be released from the terms of their supervision prior to the three year expiration of their supervision terms. Some advances in data collection were made since the prior report in order to better determine if there are specific predictors of completion status and recidivism, however further advances are still required in order to better isolate potential influences on these outcomes (see "Future Directions" at the end of the report).

Findings regarding Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk remain salient from the prior evaluation. Overall, the majority of completed PRCS offenders were identified as within the "high" category for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk. In particular, having a low-risk status for both Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk was associated with an increased likelihood of achieving a Successful Early Termination exit status. This is also an intuitive point; individuals without a substantial criminal or violent background would seem inherently less likely to recidivate than those with a significant criminal or violent background. These low-risk offenders were also less likely to recidivate than those in the high-risk groups, committed fewer new convictions, and had fewer supervision violations. This may indicate a difference in needs within these populations; high-risk offenders may need specific services or targeted treatments to help them be successful upon re-entering the community. Since the last report, Santa Barbara County Probation has attempted to address this point by offering more targeted evidence-based services (e.g., MRT) to PSRA offenders. At the time of this report, not enough time has elapsed since service provisions began to evaluate each of these services individually.

The present evaluation reported information on two additional COMPAS scales: Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability. Findings regarding these two scales were extremely divergent than those found for the Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scales throughout the PRCS reporting section. This is likely due to the ability of the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales to fluctuate freely based on offender responses, while the Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scales are likely to remain relatively stable over short durations of time (e.g., their supervision period); the latter two scores are derived from the accumulation of offenders' prior crimes and history while accounting for offender age, which only change gradually over time. The addition of the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales provided more insight into offender personality and living conditions, which were aspects sought for exploration since the last report, and also provided support for examining supplementary offender needs in future reports.

In particular, the present evaluation found that offenders' initial scores on the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales were more evenly distributed across needs levels than was the case with the Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk scores; offenders were most likely to fall within the low needs level on the Criminal Thinking scale and within the high-needs level on the Residential Instability scale, though both of these distributions fell below half of the overall percentage. Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability levels were not significantly associated with exit status, but there were differences in mean number of violations committed. In particular, offenders in the high Criminal Thinking category exhibited a significantly larger average number of violations than those in the low

category, while there were not any significant differences found for offender needs categories of Residential Instability. This may suggest that offenders who have high initial Criminal Thinking scores should be more heavily targeted for intervention than those in the low category, including for services specific to addressing offender maladaptive thought processes (e.g., MRT).

Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scores differed significantly based on area of supervision, which was an unexpected finding. In particular, offenders in Lompoc exhibited lower initial Criminal Thinking scores and offenders in Santa Barbara exhibited higher Residential Instability scores. This may be a function of the resources available specific to those respective areas; upon release from prison, offenders may be able to access CBT-type services quicker and easier in Lompoc (where Criminal Thinking scores may have been more immediately impacted), and may be able to access housing resources to a lesser extent in Santa Barbara than in other areas (which would impact their Residential Instability scores). These findings could also be spurious; these scores will continue to be monitored based on location to determine the validity of this finding.

Unique to the Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scales was the ability to analyze changes in offender scores on these scales over time. These changes proved to be predictive of various recidivism outcomes. Changes were described as Positive Change (scores became indicative of 'better' offender scores), No Change, Negative Change (scores became indicative of 'worse' offender scores), or Resolved/Stable. Offenders with a final observed change of Negative Change in either score were more likely to receive an Unsuccessful completion status from PRCS, and offenders who had never reported a Negative Change, who had ever reported a Positive Change, or had ever reported a Resolution in either of these scores were more likely to achieve a Successful completion status than their counterpart categories. These findings suggest that offender scores on these two COMPAS scales should be closely monitored for changes in the above-specified directions, in order to determine if offenders are in danger of recidivating, and if additional services can be provided to intervene at a critical point for those offenders.

Of the 355 PRCS offenders that exited the program, a total of 64 (18%) offenders entered the PRCS program with identified mental health needs from their prison record. This meant that they either received medication or special housing in prison for their identified mental health needs. This represents a population with high mental health needs exiting prison. The majority of these individuals (97%) received treatment either from ADMHS or an outside agency within the County, suggesting that most of these individuals continued to receive treatment upon release from prison. Considering the probable continuing high needs of these individuals, this is a positive outcome. Additionally, there were not any factors related to recidivism in association with having received mental health services in prison, which may partially be due to this continuation of services; however, due to the low number of individuals within this population that did not receive services after release from prison, associations and implications of engaging in treatment are unable to be drawn.

Of the 291 individuals exiting PRCS without identified mental health needs from prison, 226 (78%) also participated in treatment or services within the county upon release from prison. Compared to exited PRCS offenders who did not receive any form of treatment services, PRCS offenders who received any treatment services did not appear to differ on exit status. Many of the offenders receiving ADMHS services were those who were identified as having mental health needs from prison, while those without this designation participated in other treatment services at a higher rate. This may be due to the fact that ADMHS often reserves their services for moderate to high need clients, and those without mental health needs may not require or be eligible to receive these levels of services. This is also reflected within the type of services primarily received from ADMHS; 79% of offender receiving ADMHS services received medication-related services, and 71% received therapeutic services. Treatment from other agencies included: educational/vocational training, residential/sober living programs, outpatient programs, and detoxification. There were not any observed differences in exit status based on type of treatment received from either ADMHS or other agencies. These findings are in concert with those observed in the prior report.

New treatment analyses in the report surrounded time to first treatment service received. The average length of time from release from prison to first ADMHS service was around four months (113 days), and to other treatment services was under two months (50 days). The lapse in time from release to prison to first ADMHS service may be due to time lags in the ADMHS assessment process, offenders may be receiving ADMHS referrals from other treatment services (and thus, engage first in other treatment services before engaging in ADMHS services), or both. It may be of interest to investigate the causes of these time lapses; ADMHS serves moderate to severely symptomatic individuals, who are

likely to exhibit higher levels of need than other offenders, and may benefit from more immediate treatment services. Furthermore, there were significant differences between Successful (M=81 days) and Expired (M=217 days) offenders on time from release from prison to first treatment service (from any agency); the difference between Successful and Unsuccessful (M=103 days) offenders did not reach significance. These findings suggest that offenders may benefit from early entry into treatment services upon release from prison, in order to be successful during their time on supervision. Lastly, no significant differences were found on offender exit status based on the longest length of time spent in other treatment services[116], suggesting that time to first treatment service received may be of most importance to focus on in terms of time and treatment variables in fostering offender success on supervision. Future research will benefit from more in-depth examinations of treatment-related variables in relation to other report variables; other offender characteristics not captured in the present evaluation may be contributing to offender outcomes (e.g., motivation to engage in treatment, stage of change, stable personality characteristics), above and beyond attendance and time in treatment programs.

GPS monitoring was utilized for 101 of the 355 exited PRCS offenders. Eleven individuals were placed on GPS twice. The first time on GPS was successful for the majority of the individuals placed on GPS, and less successful for the second time of being placed on GPS (less than half); GPS may be most successful when used the first time with offenders in comparison to subsequent occasions. GPS used as a method of prevention (i.e., implemented within seven days of release from prison) appeared to be more successful than when GPS was used as an intervention (i.e., implemented eight or more days after release from prison); although GPS completion status and PRCS exit status were not linked to use of GPS as prevention versus intervention, offenders who were placed on GPS as a prevention method had significantly fewer new convictions and supervision violations as compared to offenders placed on GPS as a method of intervention. However, these discrepancies may be due to offenders being placed on GPS as an intervention due to having a supervision violations, being convicted of new crimes, or due to other unofficial or undocumented events occurring with the offender which might have preceded offenders' time on GPS (and thus, should not be linked to GPS itself). Future research will benefit from clarifying these aspects, to the extent that it is possible.

As part of the offenders' supervision terms, offenders were regularly drug tested through Santa Barbara County Probation office. Almost half of the exited offenders did not have any positive drug tests during their supervision period, suggesting that many offenders were able to remain abstinent during testing periods while on supervision. Analyses suggested that offenders with at least one positive drug test were more likely to be violated on their supervision terms than those who did not have any positive drug tests, though there were not any significant differences in new conviction charges or PRCS exit status, based on whether or not offenders had at least one positive drug test. The findings suggest that the Probation agency may be able to intervene with offenders who test positive on drug tests well enough to prevent subsequent convictions. Because relapse is common among individuals struggling with addiction, the presence of positive drug tests is not unexpected. However, the ability of the supervising agency to interrupt the continuum of events from relapse to convictions of new criminal offenses is important and noteworthy. In interpreting these results, it is also important to be mindful that offenders may have been drug tested at treatment agencies that they attended, for which results were not available and reported within these data. Future analyses would benefit from reporting treatment drug test results, to the extent that this information is available.

160 (45%) offenders violated the terms of their supervision, with a total of 589 official violations across 1,085 total violation types. Of these 589 official violations, 496 resulted in flash incarcerations and 93 resulted in supervision revocations. None of the violations resulted in zero days of jail time; thus, information on the "effect" of flash incarcerations is not possible at this time; there are not any comparison groups to draw from (i.e., those who were violated and did not receive jail time), and so the "effect" could be an effect of having a supervision violation and not of receiving jail time and/or how much jail time. The most common reasons for violations were substance-related (32%), followed by absconding (19%), and FTR (16%), as indicated by the number of offenders having at least one violation within those categories. This is not surprising, given that many PRCS offenders are being released on community supervision due to their eligibility of substance-related crime. However, this does highlight the importance of offenders receiving treatment for substance use while under community supervision. The analyses also suggested that gang-involved offenders were more likely than non-gang involved offenders to engage in noncompliance that resulted in one or more supervision violations. This is also intuitive; being involved in a gang often implies engagement in illegal activity, which would increase offenders' chances of having supervision violations.

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[116] This particular statistic was available for other treatment services but not to ADMHS services.

Finally, analyses indicated that whether or not offenders had violations differed significantly by PRCS exit status, as well as mean number of days spent in jail due to violations. Offenders with a Successful Early Termination status had significantly fewer violations (M=1.06) than those who received an Expiration (M=3.6) or an Unsuccessful (M=2.6) status; offenders without any violations appeared to have a much higher percentage of Successful completion statuses (85%) than those with one or more violations (47%); and Successful offenders spent significantly less time in jail due to sanctions (M=29.2 days), as compared to both Expired (M=133.3 days) and Unsuccessful (M=99.3 days) offenders. These findings suggest that Expired offenders obtained more violations and spent more time in jail due to sanctions than Successful and Unsuccessful offenders, which may be a function of Expired offenders committing a higher number of crimes of a less serious nature than Unsuccessful offenders; Unsuccessful offenders committing prison-eligible felonies are terminated and sent to prison, limiting their ability to continue to accruing violations and new criminal charges, while Expired offenders who may be continually released back into the community for lower-level offenses. Local agencies across the state should be mindful of this occurrence, and future reports should work to examine specific factors that predict differences between Expired and Successful offenders that remain in the community (versus Unsuccessful offenders, who mostly are sent back to prison).

Of the 355 clients who exited the PRCS program with successful, unsuccessful, or expired PRCS statuses, a total of 86 offenders (24%) were convicted of new charges during their supervision period. These 86 offenders were convicted of a total of 164 different crimes during their supervision period. A more in-depth look was provided for offenders who had at least one year since their exit from supervision at the time of the report; 214 (60%) exited offenders met this criteria. Of these 214 offenders, 72 (34%) were convicted of new charges; 53 (25%) were convicted of new charges during their supervision period, and 24 (11%) were convicted of new charges during the first year after exiting their PRCS supervision. This coincides with the data on the average amount of time between release from prison and first post-release conviction, which was over nine months (285 days). In addition, the majority of offenders who were convicted of new charges post-release from prison were convicted within one year of release from prison, with the first six months being the time frame when almost half of the new convictions occurred. Taken together, these statistics suggests that offenders are more likely to commit a new offense during their supervision period than one year after supervision. Considering the lag time from commission of a crime/arrest to conviction, these data implying that the first six months is a critical period for new charge convictions suggests that offenders may require very intensive supervision within the first few months from release from prison in order to facilitate offender success in the community. Local agencies could benefit from examining methods for facilitating increased resource provision for offenders immediately upon release from prison.

Of the 214 offenders who had one year post-supervision, a total of 134 new convictions were represented across crimes representing drug-related crimes, alcohol-related crimes, crimes against persons, property crimes, and other crimes, indicating that there was not a prevalent pattern of new criminal charges among the recidivating offenders. Offenders who received treatment services from outside agencies and those who received treatment from any agency were convicted of new crimes at higher rates (39% and 38%, respectively) than those who did not receive treatment from other agencies and treatment from any agency (20% and 20%, respectively) tracked within the data. This finding was contrary to expectations; however, this may be a reflection of incomplete data collection. For example, offender attendance at 12-step programs (i.e., AA, NA) is rarely tracked within the present data, and neither is PSRA offender crossover with other criminal justice initiatives (e.g., Proposition 36, PC1210, SB678, treatment courts), which mandate treatment and other supervision requirements that may represent a portion of unexamined variance in associations of treatment with recidivism. Tracking this type of information represents complicated data struggles that could be the focus of future report initiatives. Demographic variables did not reveal any significant findings. Differences in recidivism were found for offender COMPAS scales, as outlined earlier in this section. Finally, Successfully completing PRCS offenders were convicted of new charges at much lower rates than Expired or Unsuccessful offenders, and offenders who accrued one or more violations were more likely (65%) to be convicted of one or more new crimes than those without any violations of their terms. These latter findings are intuitive and expected.

Recidivism was also examined as a function of whether or not an offender had either: (a) received a new conviction, or (b) received a PRCS exit status of Unsuccessful. Of the 214 clients who exited the PRCS program with one year post-supervision, 92 (43%) were either convicted of a new crime or received an Unsuccessful exit status. There were not any significant mean differences between those who recidivated compared to those who did not recidivated based on total number of other treatment services received, maximum time spent in a treatment services, or time from release

to treatment. There were significant mean differences in total number of supervision violations offenders had, with recidivating offenders having significantly more violations than offenders not recidivating. These findings suggest that recidivism in general is not predicted by the current data points collected on treatment data, and does appear to be heavily impacted by having supervision violations. Future reports should continue to hone the data points collected on offenders' treatment experiences, and local supervising agencies may benefit from determining if additional steps can be taken with violating offenders in order to prevent recidivism.

Advanced analysis were conducted with all of the clients who exited the PRCS program and had available data, taking into account multiple factors simultaneously to reveal the most significant factors related to recidivism. Demographic factors, gang status, and having mental health needs did not predict a different likelihood of reoffending. Logistic regression analyses revealed that having at least one violation, and having positive changes or stabilization of Criminal Thinking or Residential Instability scores were powerful predictors of not recidivating, and positive changes or stabilization of Criminal Thinking scores appeared to be more predictive than positive changes or stabilization of Residential Instability scores. Of the treatment variables examined, the total number of other treatment services received also appeared to predict recidivism, but to a lesser degree than violations and COMPAS score changes. These results suggest that local agencies can use changes in Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability scores to monitor offender progress and provide more intensive intervention or services to offenders demonstrating concerning changes in their scores, as well as encourage offenders to engage in additional treatment services available to them in the community that are relevant to their struggles, as a way to facilitate an increase in protective factors for the offenders. Furthermore, future research could explore additional treatment-related variables; the literature on treatment effectiveness often points to other factors not currently observed in the report as being related to client success (e.g., fidelity of treatment implementation, strength of the therapeutic alliance) that may be of importance.

Lastly, it is important to note the limitation of the present report in regards to local jail data. Significant lags in jail data and questions regarding data accuracy have resulted in the exclusion of reporting on these data points within the present evaluation. Data points included in this exclusion include: number of local arrests, and time spent in jail for new arrests and low-level convictions. It is likely that these forms of data points would be important to consider in the context of predicting offender recidivism and representing a form of offender recidivism; however, this is not currently within the scope of the data analysis. Future reports will continue to explore the utility of local jail data. State officials have called for a connection of criminal justice reporting systems across counties, which would also significantly improve the reporting of outcomes, as would availability of state prison data in reporting on recidivism.

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

Data Considerations

Due to the structure of PC§1170(h) sentences, there are still relatively low numbers of individuals who are least one year post-completion of their sentences. For this reason, it is still too early to capture the complete picture of the impact of PSRA on public safety. Preliminary data findings may disproportionality represent: (1) unsuccessful offenders who reoffend quickly, (2) offenders receiving PC§1170(h)(a) sentences due to their ability to obtain accelerated time credits while incarcerated, and (3) 1170(h) offenders who were determined to be lower risk and who had fewer charge convictions at entry and, therefore, received shorter sentence lengths. This means that the data may contain more information about these offenders than offenders who are progressing through the 1170(h) program at a more "typical" pace. Although this makes conclusions regarding the data fairly preliminary, the present report also provides important insights into tentative patterns within the data and future directions for the data.

Overall Demographics

The data presented in this section of the report describe PSRA offenders who entered Santa Barbara County's caseload between October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2014. There were a total of 720 entries for 650 offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) sentence during this time period. Fifty-two offenders were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) multiple times. There were two groups of offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h): (a) those who served the entirety of their felony sentence in a county jail and (b) those who served a portion of their felony sentence in county jail followed by a period of mandatory post-sentence supervision by Probation. Participant demographic information for the overall populations is presented in Figures 29 and 30. Offenders were predominately male (73.5%), Hispanic (48.9%) or White (41.7%), and had an average age of 35.5 years old (with a range of 19 to 71 years) at age of entry.

Figure 29. **Ethnicities of 1170(h) offenders (N=720).**
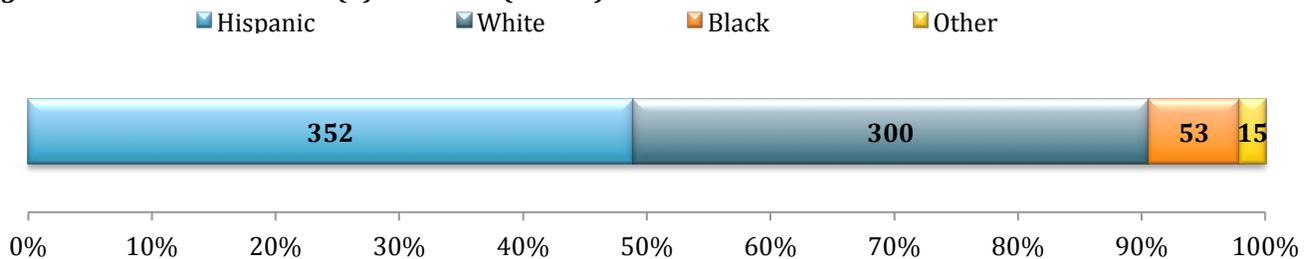
Figure 30. **Age groups of 1170(h) offenders at first entry (N=720, *M*=35.5 years, SD=10.6 years).**[117]

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[117] Note: M = mean, SD = standard deviation. These terms are defined in the glossary.
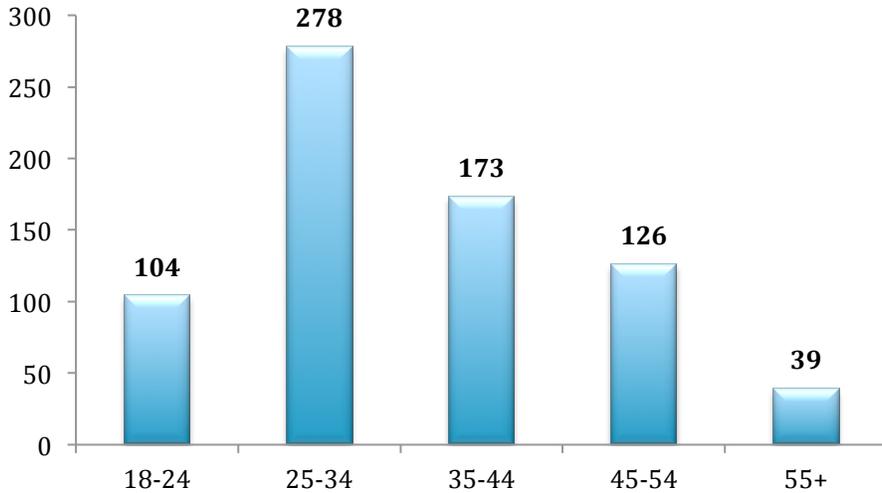
1170(h) Offender Criminal Charges and Sentences

The following reflects offender charges and sentencing information for program entries between October 2011 and December 2014. There were 720 entries with sentences pursuant to PC§1170(h). These entries were comprised of 894 separate conviction incidents composed of 1,226 offenses across 71 different charges (see Table 32). The 71 charges were further delineated into four charge categories: crimes against a person, property crimes, substance-related crimes, and other. Figure 31 depicts the number of offenses for each charge category. Most offenses were classified as property or substance-related offenses (40.4% and 47.7%, respectively); whereas, a smaller percentage fell into the categories of crimes against a person (1.8%) or "other" crime offenses (10.1%). [118]

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

Table 32. **List of sentenced PC§1170(h) offenses and total number of each offense by charge group type (N=1226 total offenses).**

| Crimes Against a Person		Substance-Related Crimes (cont.)	
11	Obstruct/resist an executive/peace officer	31	Driving while under the influence
3	Assault with a deadly weapon	6	Plant/cultivate/etc. marijuana/hashish
2	Inflict injury upon a child	7	Possess/purchase of cocaine base for sale
2	Spousal assault	5	Possession of marijuana/hashish for sale
2	Use of a destructive device to injure or destroy	4	Sell/furnish/etc. marijuana/hashish
1	Elder abuse	2	Keep place to sell narcotic/controlled substance
1	Battery with serious bodily injury	2	Use/under the influence of a controlled substance
Property Crimes		1	Possession of drug paraphernalia
178	Burglary	1	Possession of concentrated cannabis
82	Auto theft	1	Disorderly conduct involving alcohol
61	Receive known stolen property	**Other**	
64	Grand theft	20	Bring controlled substance into prison/jail
35	Petty theft with prior	15	Carrying a concealed dirk or dagger
27	Forgery	15	Conspiracy to commit a crime
5	Fraud to obtain aid	15	Possession of controlled substance in prison/jail
5	Theft/embezzlement from elder/dependent adult	7	Vandalism $400 or more
5	Make or pass fictitious check	6	Possession of a deadly weapon
4	Buy or receive stolen vehicle/property	6	Accessory
3	Foreclosure fraud	6	False imprisonment with violence
3	False impersonation	5	Manufacturing weapons
3	Identity theft	4	Unlawful sexual intercourse with minor
3	Theft by forged/invalid access card over $400	4	Possession of brass knuckles
3	Theft: personal property over $400	3	Failure to provide after adjudication
2	Unlawful fees in real estate	3	Possession of dirk or dagger
2	Possession/receipt of items as forgery	2	Possession of weapon in prison/jail
5	Nonsufficient funds for check	2	Carrying a concealed weapon on person
2	Forge access card to defraud	1	Solicit specified criminal acts
1	Defrauding an innkeeper over $400	1	Possession/etc. burglary tools
1	Obtain money by false pretenses	1	Illegal use of tear gas
1	Own chop shop	1	Violate court order: Prevent domestic violence
Substance-Related Crimes		1	Destroy/conceal evidence
193	Possession of controlled substance	1	Cruelty to animals
90	Possession of narcotic controlled substance	1	Failure to appear on own recognizance
93	Possession of controlled substance for sale	1	Occupant carrying concealable weapon in vehicle
67	Transport/sell controlled substance	1	Prohibited person own ammunition
48	Possess/purchase for sale controlled substance	1	Possession/sale of billyjack
34	Transport/sell narcotic controlled substance	1	Possession/sell switchblade knife

Figure 31. **Percentage of PC§1170(h) offenses by charge category (N=1,226 total offenses).**
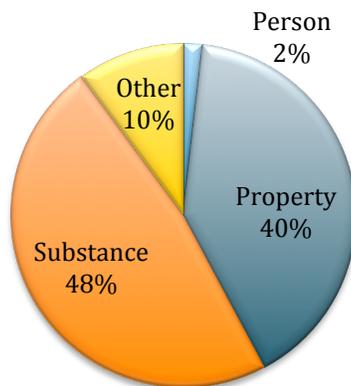
Monthly Rates of PC§1170(h) Charges

The total number of new entries pursuant to PC§1170(h) per month is graphed below (see Figure 32). The greatest number of new entries was brought up in October 2012 (*n*=33), and the least number of new entries was brought up in November 2014 (*n*=5). Between October and December 2011, 56 new entries were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) in Santa Barbara County, followed by 240 for all of 2012, 229 for all of 2013, and 195 for all of 2014.[119] Overall, the average number of new 1170(h) offenders sentenced was 18.5 per month. However, each year since 2012, there has been a decreasing trend in the number of new offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h): in 2012 the average was 20 per month, followed by 19.1 in 2013, and 16.3 in 2014. It is important to note that November and December of 2014 had two of the lowest numbers of new entries. This is likely caused at least in part by the passage of Proposition 47.

Figure 32. **Number of new entries sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) per month, from October 2011 through December 2014 (N=720).**
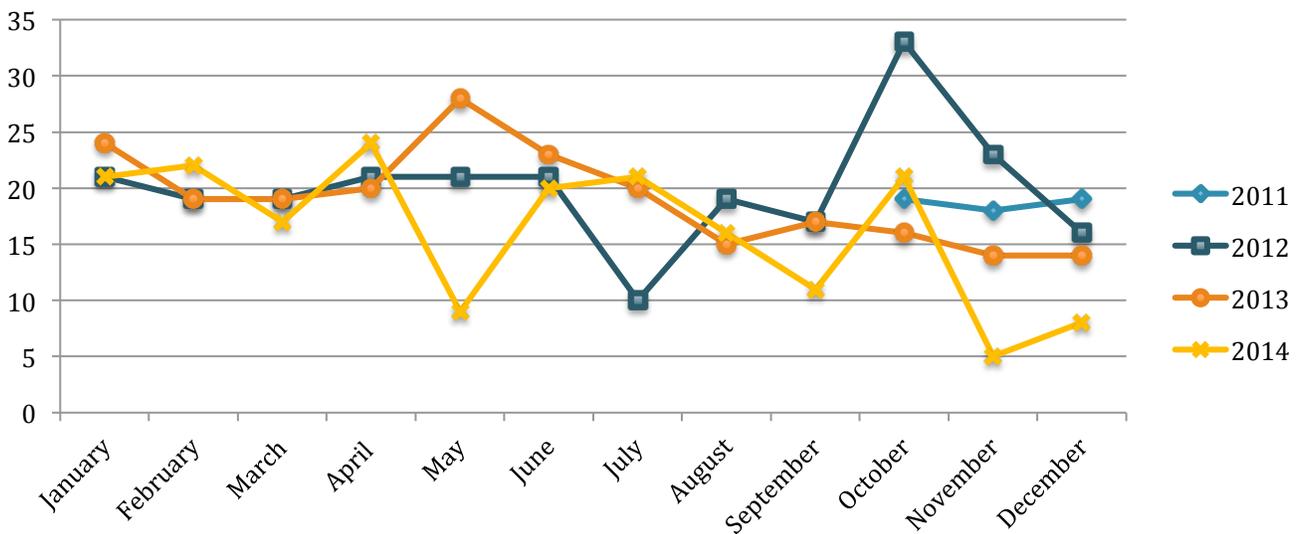
Sentence Information

1170(h) offenders are categorized as either receiving a "Split Sentence" or a sentence of "Jail Only." A Split Sentence indicates that the offender received a sentence of jail time to be served in the Santa Barbara County Jail, followed by a sentence of community supervision (Post-Sentence Supervision; PSS) to be overseen by the local Probation upon the offender's release from County Jail. Conversely, individuals sentenced to a Jail Only sentence serve out their entire sentence in the County Jail, which is not followed by a period of supervision upon release into the community.

Of the 720 1170(h) entries sentenced between October 2011 and December 2014, 402 (55.8%) received a Split Sentence and 318 (44.2%) received Jail Only. There were no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of receiving a Jail Only or Split Sentence by race or ethnicity, age, or gender.[120] Each entry had anywhere between 1 and 5 charge incidents with an average of 1.3 charge incidents per entry. For many offenders, each charge incident included multiple charges. There was anywhere from 1 to 18 different charges per entry, with the average number of charges being 2.1 per entry (see Table 33). Offenders sentenced to Split Sentences had a larger mean number of charges than offenders sentenced to Jail Only (2.6 and 1.5, respectively). These group differences were statistically significant.[121] There were no statistically significant differences in the number of charges offenders had at sentencing by race and ethnicity, gender, or age.

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

[120] Using Chi Square test of significance; *p* > .05.

[121] Using ANOVA; *p*<.001.

Table 33. **Number of charges 1170(h) offenders were sentenced on at the time of each PC§1170(h) sentencing (N=657).**[122]

Number of *Total* Charges	Number of Offenders	Percentage
1	228	34%
2	283	43%
3	67	10%
4	49	8%
5	16	2%
6	7	1%
7	3	<1%
8	2	<1%
9	1	<1%
18	1	<1%

Of the 657 entries sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) with available sentencing information, the average cumulative sentence length at initial entry was 38.8 months. There was a statistically significant difference between the average sentence length for Jail Only sentences and Split Sentences, with the average Jail Only sentence being shorter than the average Split Sentence (M= 22.3 months and M= 54.3 months, respectively; see Table 34).[123] There was greater variability for sentence length for Split Sentences than Jail Only sentences. Mean time in supervision (M = 33.5 months) was longer than mean time in jail (M = 21.3 months) for those with Split Sentences. There were no statistically significant differences in sentence length by gender or race.[124]

Table 34. **Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation**[125] **of the sentence length in months**[126] **for each offender (N=632).**[127]

Sentence Type	Mean Number of Charges	Standard Deviation of Number of Charges	Minimum Length in Months	Maximum Length in Months	Mean Length in Months	Standard Deviation of Length
Jail Only	1.39	1.14	6	108	22.29	10.29
Split Sentence	2.46	1.14	2	1080	54.34	65.33
Jail			0	160	21.29	20.40
Supervision			1	1080	33.53	62.86

Offenders with Multiple Entries into PC§1170(h)

Of the 650 1170(h) offenders, 52 had multiple entries. In other words, these offenders were convicted of (an) additional PC§1170(h) crime(s) after their original sentencing date into the program.[128] These offenders with multiple entries can be separated into two groups: clients who were convicted of an additional PC§1170(h) crime before completing their original supervision term (*n*=36) and clients who incurred an additional PC§1170(h) offense after

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[122] Charge information was available for 657 of the 720 total 1170(h) entries.

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

[124] Using ANOVA; *p* > .05 for both group analyses.

[125] See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

[126] *Note*: in months; assumes a 30-day month.

[127] Sentence length information was available for 306 offenders sentenced to Jail Only sentences and 326 offenders sentenced to Split Sentences.

[128] However, it is important to note that offenders could be sentenced on charges from only one case, or for charges on multiple cases at each sentencing date. Each separate sentencing date, not separate cases, is considered a subsequent "entry" into PC§1170(h).

completing their full sentence and exiting from the program (*n*=16). Within this group of multiple entries, 22 offenders were sentenced to Jail Only at first entry, and 30 were assigned a Split Sentence.

Preliminary data analyses revealed that offenders who were re-entering with additional PC§1170(h) convictions had, on average, a slightly larger number of charges at initial entry than those who did not have multiple entries (2.21 and 1.92, respectively).[129] Similar to the general 1170(h) population, offenders with multiple entries were predominantly male (73.1%), Hispanic (48.1%) or White (38.5%), and had an average age of 31.7 years (with a range of 21 to 63 years) at age of entry.

In general, the categories of crimes that individuals with multiple PC§1170(h) entries committed paralleled those of the general 1170(h) population. A significantly larger percentage of offenders had at least one property or substance-related crime than a crime against a person or an "other" crime. Figure 33 shows the percentage of offenders with at least one conviction for each of the four charge categories: crime against a person, property crime, substance-related crime, and other.

Figure 33. **Percentage of 1170(h) offenders with multiple entries with at least one offense for each charge category (N=52).**
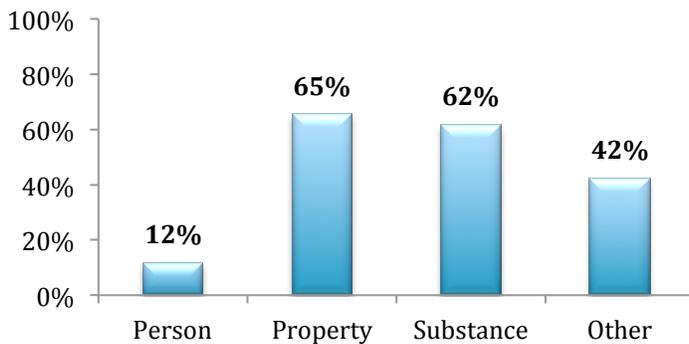
1170(h) Program Completion

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

Overall Demographics

As of December 31, 2014, 392 1170(h) offenders completed their sentences. Of those, 231 offenders had been sentenced to Jail Only, 154 offenders had been assigned Split Sentences, and 7 offenders were sentenced to both Jail Only and Split Sentences. The average time that had elapsed since 1170(h) offenders completed their sentence was 14.8 months with a standard deviation of 10.4 months.[130] Participant demographic information for 1170(h) offenders who completed their sentences is presented in Figures 34 and 35. Offenders who completed their Jail Only and Split Sentences are predominately male (77.8% and 70.6%, respectively), Hispanic (50.2% and 48.4%, respectively) or White (41.4% and 41.8%, respectively), and had an average age of about 35 years (with a range of 19 to 72 years old). These demographics are comparable to the overall 1170(h) population.

Figure 34. **Ethnic breakdown of 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentence (N=392).**

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[129] These differences were not statistically significant using ANOVA, *p* > .05.
[130] As of December 31, 2014- the end time point reflected in the data.

|	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Split Sentence	64	74	11	4
Jail Only	99	120	16	4
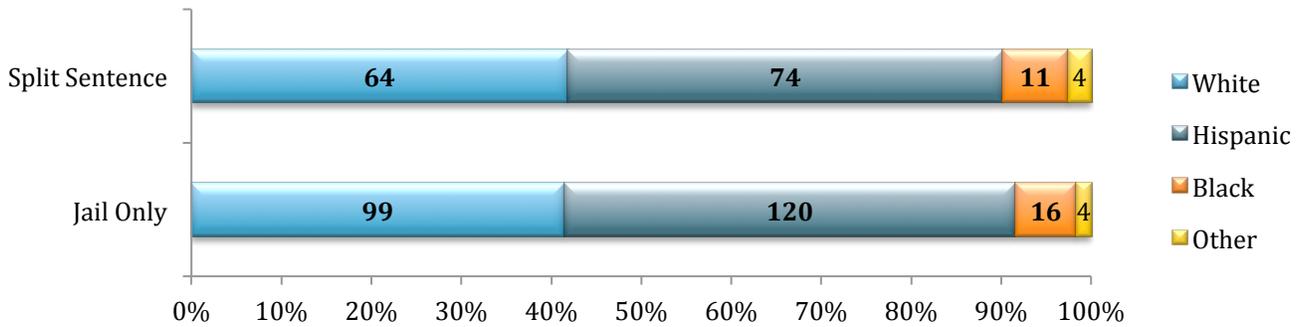
Figure 35. **Age categories at entry of 1170(h) offenders who have completed their sentence (N=392).**
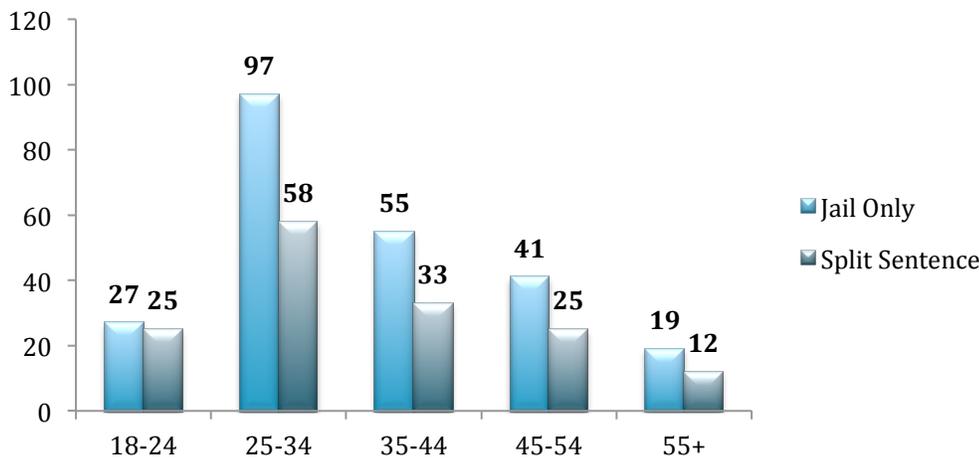
1170(h)(a) Outcomes

Of the individuals sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) (i.e., Jail Only), 238 completed their jail sentence and have been released from jail. As of December 31, 2014, the average time since completion of these offenders' jail sentences was 14.7 months. The minimum time since release was 1 day and the maximum time was 38 months. Outcomes are reported only for the 176 1170(h)(a) offenders who were released from jail prior to January 2013.

New Convictions Post-Release

Of the 176 individuals who had been released into the community for at least one year, 73 (41.4%) acquired at least one new conviction: 54 offenders obtained at least one new misdemeanor, and 39 offenders acquired at least one new felony. Among offenders who had new convictions, there was a range of 1 to 4 new conviction incidents composed of between 1 and 9 new charge convictions (see Table 35). The mean number of new conviction incidents was 1.16, and the mean number new charge convictions was 2.25. No demographic variables (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age) predicted which offenders were convicted of new crimes. [131] The number of charges at Intake did not predict which offenders were convicted of new crimes; however, type of charge at Intake did predict new convictions. Offenders with at least one property offense were statistically significantly more likely to be convicted of a new crime than those

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[131] Using ANOVA, *p*>.05.

without any property offenses, and offenders with at least one substance offense were statistically significantly less likely to be convicted of a new crime compared to offenders with no substance offenses at Intake.[132]

Table 35. Number of new convictions for each 1170(h)(a) offender with at least one conviction post release from jail (N=73).

Number of *Total* Charge Convictions	Number of Offenders	Percentage
1	30	41.1%
2	25	34.2%
3	7	9.6%
4	1	1.4%
5	7	9.6%
6	0	0%
7	1	1.4%
8	1	1.4%
9	1	1.4%

Figure 36 shows the breakdown of the percentage new convictions that fell into each charge category. New convictions were most often for a substance (39%), a property (27%), or an "other" offense (24%). More than half (61%) of the new charge convictions were for misdemeanor charges. Table 36 reflects the charge descriptions for the 164 new charge convictions that 1170(h)(a) offenders received in Santa Barbara County post-release from jail. Conviction charges varied in nature, with a total of 41 different charge descriptions present among the 164 new charge convictions. It is important to note that offenders may commit multiple new offenses after being released from jail.

Figure 36. **New convictions broken down by offense type (N=164 new convictions).**
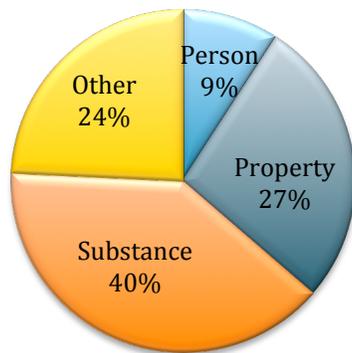
Table 36. **Descriptive statistics on post-release charge convictions of 1170(h)(a) offenders (N=73 offenders).**

Crimes Against a Person		Property and Theft Crimes	
2	Obstruct/resist/etc. public/peace officer/ER	13	Burglary
9	Battery	9	Petty theft
1	Assault with deadly weapon: Force likely GBI	7	Petty theft with priors
1	Inflict corporal injury on spouse/cohabitant	5	Take vehicle without owner's consent/auto theft
1	Threaten crime with intent to terrorize	4	Receive/etc. known stolen property
1	Exhibit deadly weapon other than firearm	4	Robbery
Other		1	Appropriate lost property
9	Obstruct/resist/etc. public/peace officer/ER	1	Defrauding an innkeeper
6	Disorderly conduct: Loiter/refuse to identify	1	Fraud to obtain aid
5	Participate in criminal street gang	**Drug and Alcohol-Related Crimes**	
5	Possession of controlled substance/alcohol in jail	16	Possession of controlled substance
4	Drive while license suspended	14	Use/under influence of controlled substance
2	Bring controlled substance into prison/jail	10	Disorderly conduct: Intoxication drug/alcohol
2	Trespass	7	Possession of narcotic controlled substance
1	Damage jail/prison property	5	DUI alcohol/drugs or BAC greater than .08
1	Destroy/conceal evidence	4	Transport/sell narcotic/controlled substance
1	Evade peace officer with wanton disregard	3	Possess or purchase for sale narcotic or controlled substance
1	Give false information to peace officer		
1	Possess/etc. burglary tools	1	Driving with BAC greater than .08: Cause injury
1	Riot in prison or jail	1	Give/transport/offer marijuana
1	Sell/etc. liquor to a minor	1	Possess controlled concentrated cannabis
1	Vandalism	1	Possess controlled substance paraphernalia

Analyses were also conducted to investigate when offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(a) were most likely to recidivate. The minimum number of days between release from jail and first new conviction was 23 days, and the maximum was 921 days. The average number of days between release and first new conviction was 304.6 days.[133] Of offenders with new convictions, approximately half were convicted of their first new crime within 270 days post-release from jail (see Table 37).

Table 37. **Time to conviction for 1170(h)(a) clients' first post-release conviction by time categories (N=73 offenders)**

Time Category	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
0-90 days	10	14%
91-180 days	13	18%
181-270 days	17	23%
271-360 days	10	14%
361-450 days	4	5%
451-540 days	10	14%
Over 540 days	9	12%
Total	*73*	*100%*

Analyses were also conducted to determine the number of offenders who were convicted of new crimes during different time periods post-release. Only two offenders had been released for over three years. Of those, neither were

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[133] Standard deviation = 205.6. See Appendix A for an explanation on standard deviations.

convicted of a new crime the first year post-release, one was convicted of a new crime the second year post-release, and both were convicted of a new crime the third year post release. Eighty-nine 1170(h)(a) offenders were released from jail in 2012. Of these offenders, 27% were convicted of a new crime within their first year post-release, and 33.7% were convicted of a new crime within their second year post-release (see Table 38). Of the 85 offenders who were released from jail in 2013, 36.5% were convicted of a new crime within their first year post-release.

Table 38. **Percentage of offenders with new convictions during their first, second, and third years post-release from jail by time since release.**

|	Number of Offenders	Percentage with New Convictions During		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1 Year Post-Release	85	36.5%	-	-
2 Years Post-Release	89	27.0%	33.7%	-
3 Years Post-Release	2	0%	50%	100%

PC§1170(h)(b) Outcomes

Data in this section of the report refer to the 1170(h)(b) offenders who have completed their sentence (i.e., Split Sentence). A total of 161 offenders with a Split Sentence completed their sentence by December 31, 2014, and 6 of those offenders completed multiple Split Sentences. When 1170(h)(b) offenders completed their supervision sentence (i.e., PSS), they received one of three statuses: Successful, Unsuccessful, or Other (see Table 39). The majority of the offenders who completed their supervision received a completion status of Successful (58%), followed by Other (22%), and Unsuccessful (20%; see Figure 37). No demographic or offense characteristics significantly predicted who successfully completed their supervision terms.

Table 39. **Description of 1170(h)(b) program completion categories.**

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

Figure 37. **Exit status at completion of supervision (N=167).[134]**

97	37	33

- Successful
- Other
- Unsuccessful

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
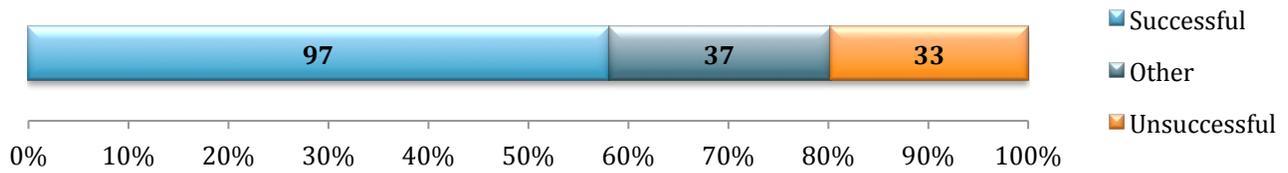
COMPAS Risk and Needs Scores

At the beginning of their supervision periods, 157 offenders were administered the COMPAS as a measure of their levels of risks and needs. Results from these screenings are reflected below in Figure 38. The majority of offenders fell within the high category for Recidivism Risk (66%), Violence Risk (68%), and Residential Instability (57%). On the other hand, the majority of offenders fell within the low category for Criminal Thinking (58%). No statistically significant differences emerged for risk or needs rates by race or ethnicity.[135] The only significant difference by gender was for Residential Instability: females had higher average Residential Instability needs scores than males.[136] Additionally, offenders with at least one person offense at Intake had higher Violence Risk scores[137] No other initial charge groups (i.e., property, substance, other) predicted risk or needs levels.

Figure 38. **COMPAS scores for offenders who completed split sentences (N=157).[138]**

	Low	Medium	High
Residential Instability	10	22	43
Criminal Thinking	62	20	24
Violence Risk	25	26	106
Recidivism Risk	14	38	104

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
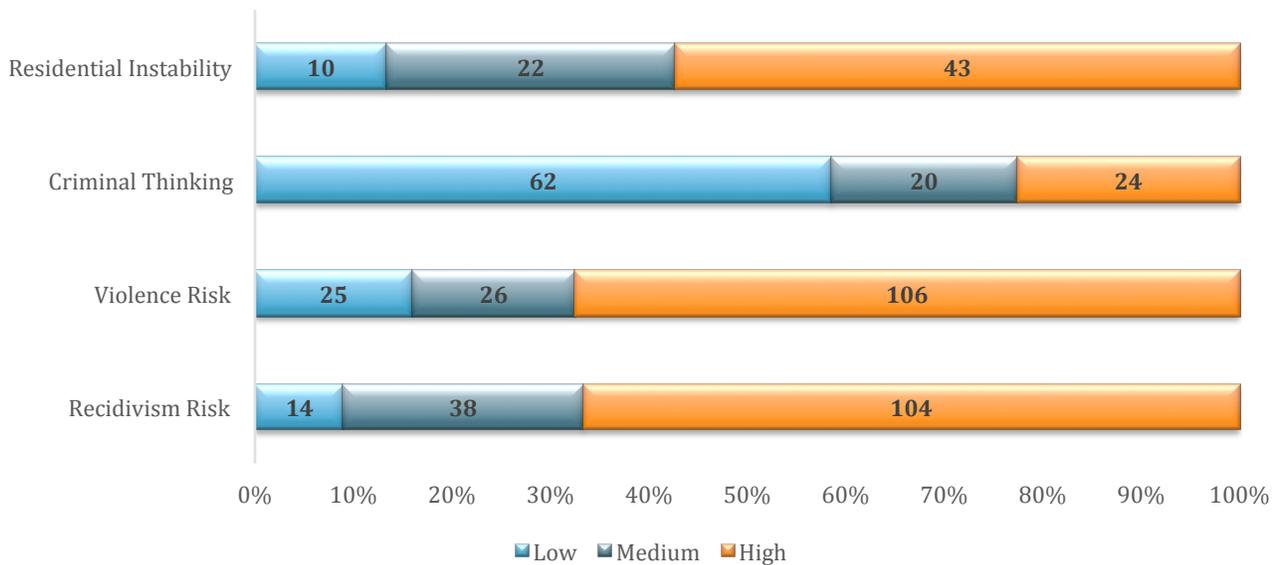
Throughout supervision, offenders' risks and needs are periodically reassessed. Figure 39 depicts general trends in changes on the COMPAS over the course of supervision for offenders in terms of Residential Instability and Criminal Thinking. Trends were similar across both scales. About 18% of offenders experienced a positive change in Criminal

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[134] Outcomes are reported for each supervision period. Six offenders had two split sentences and are therefore include twice.

[135] Using ANOVA, $p > .05$.

[136] Using ANOVA, $p = .027$.

[137] Using ANOVA, $p = .043$.

[138] COMPAS data was available for 157 offenders for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk, 106 offenders for Criminal Thinking, and 75 Offenders for Residential Instability.

[138] Data was available for 157 offenders for Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk, on 106 offenders for Criminal Thinking, and for 75 offenders for Residential Instability

Thinking, 11% experienced a negative change, and 15% experienced no change. For Residential Instability, 15% of offenders experienced a positive change, 11% experienced a negative change, and 14% experienced no change.

Figure 39. **Changes in COMPAS scores for offenders who completed split sentences (N=87).**[139]
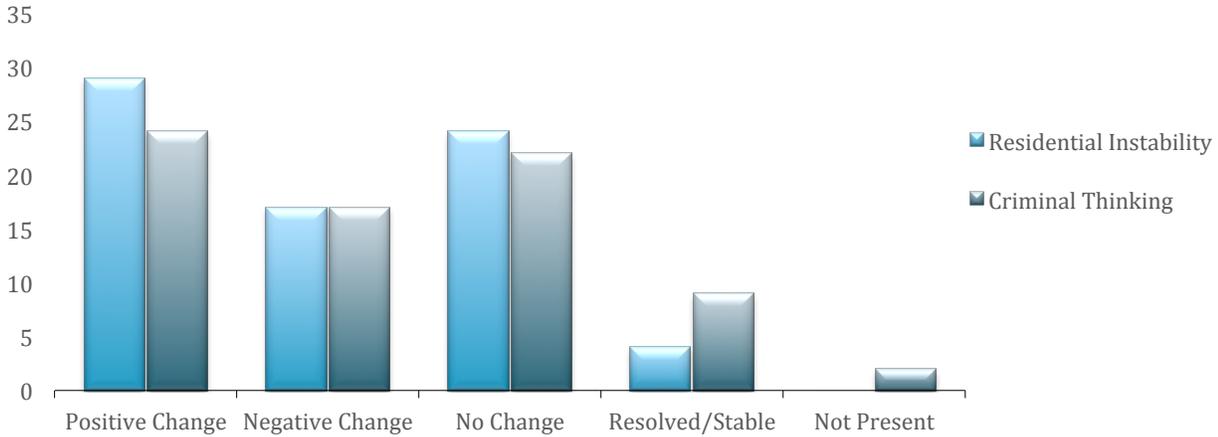
Neither race/ethnicity nor gender predicted changes in Residential Instability and Criminal Thinking. Although age did not predict changes in Criminal Thinking, age was associated with changes in Residential Instability. Offenders in the youngest and oldest age categories were the least likely to experience positive changes in their living arrangements and permanent ties to the community.[140] Offenders between the ages of 36 and 54 were the most likely to improve in residential instability while on supervision (see Figure 40).

Figure 40. **Changes in residential instability scores for offenders by age group (N=74).**[141]
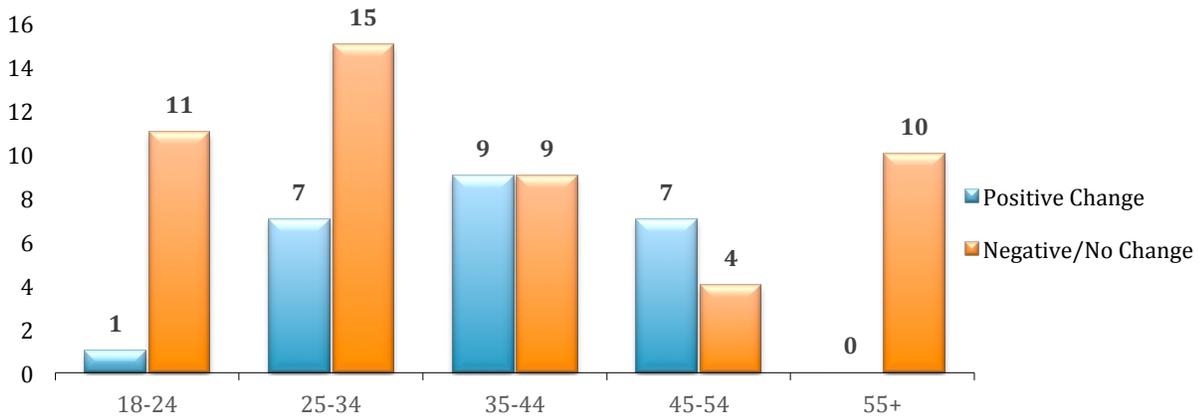
Analyses were conducted to determine whether positive changes in Residential Instability or Criminal Thinking predicted successful completion of supervision. Results are presented in Table 40. Offenders who experienced positive changes in their Residential Instability needs scores were statistically significantly more likely to successfully complete supervision than those who had either no change or negative changes.[142]

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[139] Change scores for COMPAS data was available for 87 of the 161 offenders who completed their split sentences
[139] Data was available for 157 offenders for Violence Risk and Recidivism Risk, on 106 offenders for Criminal Thinking, and for 75 offenders for
[140] Differences were statistically significant using Chi Square, p = .004.
[141] Change scores for COMPAS data was available for 74 of the 161 offenders who completed their split sentences
[142] Using Chi Square, p = .044

Table 40. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) offenders with successful supervision completion by changes in COMPAS scores (N=74).**[143]

COMPAS Scale	Change	Successful	Number of Offenders
Residential Instability	**Positive Change**	**88%***	**24**
	Negative/No Change	*66%**	*50*
Criminal Thinking	**Positive Change**	**83%**	**29**
	Negative/No Change	*67%*	*45*

*p < .05

Treatment Services Received During Supervision

Of the 161 offenders who completed PSS, 109 (68%) partook in at least one treatment program during their time in supervision.[144] There were no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of receiving at least one treatment service by gender, race and ethnicity, or age.[145] However, females, on average, participated in more treatment services than males.[146] Offenders with low Recidivism Risk were more likely than those with high Recidivism Risk to receive treatment.[147]Similarly, offenders with low Violence Risk were more likely to receive treatment than offenders with high Violence Risk.[148]

Offenders participated in 25 different forms of interventions (see Table 41), ranging from 1 to 18 services per person with a mean of 4.9 services per person received between October 2011 through December 2014.[149] Length of services ranged from 1 day to 545 days. The average length of time for any given treatment service was 67 days. Table 41 provides a breakdown of treatment services provided, length of time spent in program, and the number of clients who utilized each program.

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[143] Change scores for COMPAS data was available for 74 of the 161 offenders who completed their split sentences

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

[145] Using Chi Square, *p* > .05.

[146] Using ANOVA *p* = .04.

[147] Using Chi Square, *p* = .044.

[148] Using Chi Square, *p* = .018

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

Table 41. **Total number of 1170(h)(b) clients receiving treatment services and average length of time spent in each program (N=109 offenders)[150].**

Treatment Service	Average Time in Program (in days)	Number of Offenders Receiving Services
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	438	1
Clean and Sober (C&S)	83	27
Custody to Community (CTC)	29	18
Community Service Work (CSW)	352	1
Detox	12	5
Drop-in-Education	1	35
Drop-in-Employment	1	8
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	132	72
Employment	118	12
First Aid/CPR	2	2
Mental Health Treatment	221	4
Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)	106	3
Parenting Wisely	70	9
Proposition 36	343	1
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	46	71
Re-Entry Drug Court (RDC)	386	1
Re-Entry	45	34
Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	125	16
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	131	24
Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP)	75	2
Thinking for Change (T4C)	103	4
Transitional Housing	58	4
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	104	3
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGESS)	36	39
Total Service Count	*67*	

The majority of treatment services were successfully completed (63%). For comprehensive details on treatment exit statuses see Table 42. In general, 1170(h)(b) offenders were more likely to successfully complete one-day services than longer, more intensive treatments. Offenders were least likely to successfully complete Treating Addictive Disorders (0%), Proposition 36 (0%), Drug and Alcohol Treatment (29%), Residential Treatment Program (30%), Moral Reconation Therapy (33%), Clean and Sober (37%), and Drug and Alcohol Treatment (43%). Demographic and offense characteristics did not significantly predict who successfully completed treatment.

Table 42. **Treatment exit statuses for 1170(h)(b) clients who received treatment during their supervision sentence by treatment program (N=109 offenders)[151].**

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[150] Some offenders participated in more than one treatment service. 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one intervention.

Treatment Service	Successful	Unsuccessful	Discharged/No Fault	Total
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	1	0	0	1
Clean and Sober (C&S)	14	24	0	38
Custody to Community (CTC)	16	3	1	20
Community Service Work (CSW)	1	0	0	1
Detox	6	0	0	6
Drop-in-Education	103	2	0	105
Drop-in-Employment	11	0	0	11
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	30	37	5	72
Employment	8	4	0	12
First Aid/CPR	3	0	0	3
Mental Health Treatment	3	1	0	4
Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)	1	1	1	3
Parenting Wisely	7	1	1	9
Proposition 36	0	1	0	1
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	43	34	7	84
Re-Entry Drug Court (RDC)	0	1	0	1
Re-Entry	27	10	2	39
Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	12	5	1	18
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	9	21	0	30
Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP)	2	0	0	2
Thinking for Change (T4C)	2	2	0	4
Transitional Housing	2	2	0	4
Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)	0	2	1	3
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGESS)	38	3	2	43
Total Service Count	*340*	*177*	*21*	*538*

Participation in treatment was associated with changes in Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability. Offenders who received treatment services were statistically significantly more likely to have positive changes in their criminal thinking patterns and their residential stability than offenders who did not participate in treatment. In particular, substance-related services and transitional services were associated with the largest changes in Criminal Thinking and Residential Stability (see Table 43). [152]

Table 43. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) offenders with positive changes in their COMPAS scores by participation in treatment services (n=74 offenders).[153]**

Treatment Service	Participated	Positive Change in Residential Instability	Positive Change in Criminal Thinking	Number of Offenders

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[151] Some offenders participated in more than one treatment service. 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one intervention.

[152] Using Chi Square, *p* = .002 for changes in Criminal Thinking and *p* = .009 for changes in Residential Instability.

[153] Offenders could participate in more than one treatment service. 74 reflects the total number of offenders who completed supervision and for whom changes in COMPAS scores were available.

Substance-Related Services***	**Yes**	**45%**	**47%**	**53**
	No	*0%*	*19%*	*21*
Education/Employment Services	**Yes**	**39%**	**39%**	**38**
	No	*25%*	*39%*	*36*
CBT Services	**Yes**	**40%**	**44%**	**45**
	No	*21%*	*31%*	*29*
Transitional Services*	**Yes**	**45%**	**52%**	**33**
	No	*20%*	*28%*	*40*
Any Treatment**	**Yes**	**38%**	**46%**	**63**
	No	***0%***	***0%***	***11***

* *p* < .05. ** *p* < .01. *** *p* < .001

Participation in treatment in general and number of treatment services received did not significantly predict successful completion of supervision. However, certain types of treatment services were associated with greater likelihood of successful completion of supervision. In particular, clients who received programs that provided transitional services, such as temporary housing, were more likely to successfully complete supervision.[154]Additionally, offenders who participated in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) programs were also more likely to successfully complete supervision.[155] Specific programs associated with greater likelihood of successful completion of supervision included Drop-in-Education, Re-Entry, and Reasoning and Rehabilitation (see Table 44).

Table 44. **Supervision exit statuses for 1170(h)(b) clients for programs with statistically significant effects by treatment program (N=161 offenders)[156].**

Treatment Service	Participated	Successful	Unsuccessful	Other	Number of Offenders
Drop-in-Education*	**Yes**	**71%**	**29%**	**26%**	**35**
	No	*56%*	*21%*	*23%*	*126*
Reasoning and Rehabilitation*	**Yes**	**72%**	**15%**	**12%**	**66**
	No	*49%*	*19%*	*32%*	*95*
Re-Entry*	**Yes**	**79%**	**15%**	**6%**	**34**
	No	*54%*	*18%*	*28%*	*127*

*p < .05.

Supervision Violations

Of the 161 1170(h) offenders who completed their supervision sentences, 99 (61%) officially violated the terms of their sentences with a total of 453 violations. Offenders with violations had anywhere from 1 to 16 violations with an average of 2.8 violations per person. There were no significant differences in the likelihood of engaging in noncompliance resulting in a supervision violation by gender, race and ethnicity, or age.[157] As seen in Figure 41, the most prevalent type of violation was substance-related (32%) followed by absconding (23%) and failure to report (FTR; 16%).

Figure 41. **Supervision violations broken down by type (N=453 violations).**

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[154] Using Chi Square, *p*= .006.
[155] Using Chi Square, *p*= .048.
[156] Some offenders participated in more than one treatment service. 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one intervention.
[157] Using Chi Square, *p* > .05.
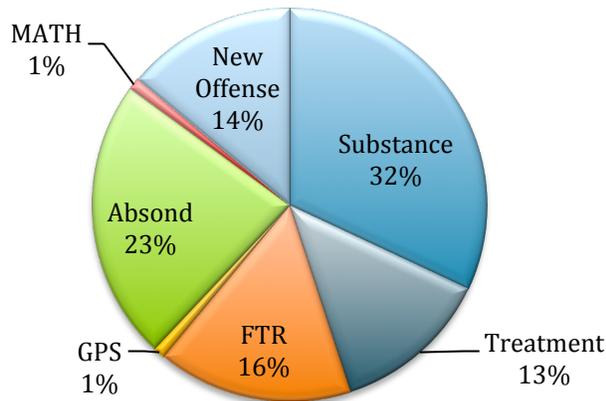
Offenders with violations differed from offenders without violations on a few COMPAS risk and needs scales. Specifically, offenders with higher Recidivism Risk scores were more likely to have at least one new violation than offenders with low Recidivism Risk scores.[158] Offenders who scored medium on the Residential Instability index were less likely than offenders who scored low or high to have at least one new violation.[159] Criminal Thinking and Violence Risk, on the other hand, did not predict violations. However, offenders who experienced a positive change in Criminal Thinking were less likely to have a least one violation than those with negative or no change.[160]

Participation in certain types of treatment was statistically significantly associated with violations. Specifically, offenders who received substance-related services, Cognitive Behavioral Therapies (CBTs), or transitional services were *more likely* to have at least one violation than offenders who did not participate in these services. Table 45 summarizes the percentage of offenders who accrued various types of violations by the type of treatment they received during supervision. Participation in treatment may be associated with increased opportunities to accrue supervision violations through more frequent drug testing or higher levels of scrutiny, which could explain why offenders involved in treatment were more likely to have violations. Alternatively, individuals who participate in treatment may have more risk factors and, therefore, be a higher risk/needs group compared to those who do not partake in treatment.

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[158] Using Chi Square, *p* = .048.
[159] Using Chi Square, *p* = .017.
[160] Using Chi Square, *p* = .004.

Table 45. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients with supervision violations by type of treatment received (N=161 offenders)**[161].

Type of Treatment Service	Participated	Any Violation	Substance Violation	Abscond Violation	FTR Violation	New Offense	Treatment Violation	Number of Offenders
Substance-Related Services	**Yes**	**72.5%***	**53.7%***	**4019%***	**46.0%***	**31.2%**	**25.8%***	**93**
	No	*48.5%**	*26.5%****	*26.5%**	*17.6%**	*25.0%*	*10.3%**	*68*
Employment or Education Services	**Yes**	**58.6%**	**54.0%***	**36.0%**	**20.0%**	**38.0%**	**14.0%**	**50**
	No	*68.0%*	*36.9%**	*35.1%*	*27.9%*	*24.3%*	*21.6%*	*111*
CBTs	**Yes**	**71.4%***	**58.6%***	**40.0%**	**32.9%***	**35.7%***	**28.6%****	**70**
	No	*53.8%*	*29.7%****	*31.9%*	*19.8%**	*23.1%**	*12.1%****	*91*
Transitional Services	**Yes**	**71.4%***	**55.4%****	**39.3%**	**33.9%***	**28.6%**	**26.8%**	**56**
	No	*56.3%**	*35.0%***	*33.0%*	*20.4%*	*28.2%*	*15.5%*	*105*
Any Treatment	**Yes**	**65.7%**	**50.0%****	**37.0%**	**27.8%**	**30.6%**	**22.2%**	**109**
	No	*52.8%*	*26.4%***	*32.1%*	*20.8%*	*24.5%*	*13.2%*	*52*

* Statistically significantly different at *p* < .05. ** *p* < .01. *** *p* < .001

GPS

Of the offenders who completed their supervision sentences, 19 had participated in GPS at some point during supervision. Of those, nine individuals (47.4%) completed GPS successfully. Demographic factors did not predict participation in GPS, but race and ethnicity did predict successful completion of GPS:[162] 80% of White offenders (*n* = 5), 25% of Hispanic offenders (*n* = 12), and 100% of African American offenders (*n* = 2) completed GPS successfully. Individuals spent anywhere from 1 to 322 days on GPS with a mean of 86 days.

Individuals who participated in GPS had more violations than offenders who did not participate in GPS.[163] However, most offenders (84%) had at least one violation prior to being placed on GPS, indicating that GPS may be targeted specifically for offenders who have violations and, therefore, require higher levels of supervision. Individuals who were on GPS at some point during their sentences had anywhere from 0 to 16 violations with a mean of 2.8 violations. A breakdown of the specific types of violations offenders that offenders had is located in Table 46. Participation in GPS did not predict supervision exit status or changes in offenders' risks and needs as measured by COMPAS scales. [164]

Table 46. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients with at least one violation by participation in GPS (N=161 offenders)**[165].

GPS Participation	Any Violation	Substance Violation	Abscond Violation	FTR Violation	New Offense	Treatment Violation	GPS Violation	Number of Offenders
Yes	94.7%**	68.4%*	73.7%***	57.9%**	47.3%	47.4%**	21.0%	19
No	*57.0%****	*38.7%**	*30.3%****	*21.1%****	*26.1%*	*15.5%****	*N/A*	*142*

* Statistically significantly different at *p* < .05 ** *p* < .01 *** *p* < .001

New Convictions Post-Release

As of December 31, 2014, 161 individuals had completed their 1170(h)(b) sentences. The average time since completion of these offenders' Split Sentences was 8.2 months. The minimum time since completion was 1 day and the maximum time was 26 months. Recidivism outcomes are reported only for the 43 1170(h)(b) offenders who were released from jail prior to December 31, 2013 (i.e., at least one year prior to the final data collection). It is still

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[161] 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one treatment intervention.
[162] Using Chi Square, *p* = .035.
[163] Using ANOVA, *p* < .001.
[164] Using Chi Square, *p* > .05.
[165] 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one treatment intervention.

relatively early in the implementation process of PSRA, so this section may disproportionately represent offenders who were unsuccessful in supervision. As more offenders successfully complete supervision, recidivism rates may decrease.

Twenty-four (56%) of these individuals who completed supervision at least one year prior to the final data collection acquired new convictions either during or after their release from supervision for a total of 29 new misdemeanors and 32 new felonies. Among offenders who had new convictions, there was a range of 1 to 2 new conviction incidents composed of between 1 and 10 new conviction charges, with a mean number of 1.42 new conviction charges (see Table 47).

Table 47. **Number of new conviction charges for each 1170(h)(b) offender with at least one conviction post release from supervision (N=24).**

Number of *Total* Convictions	Number of Offenders	Percentage
1	10	41.7%
2	7	8.3%
3	3	12.5%
4	1	4.2%
5	1	4.2%
9	1	4.2%
10	1	4.2%

Neither race nor gender predicted which offenders were convicted of new charges.[166] Age, on the other hand, was statistically significantly associated with new convictions (see Figure 42); [167] offenders between the ages of 35 to 54 were least likely to have any new convictions whereas offenders in the youngest and oldest age categories were more likely to have received at least one new conviction.

Figure 42. **Percentage of 1170(h) offenders with at least one new conviction by age categories (N=43).[168]**
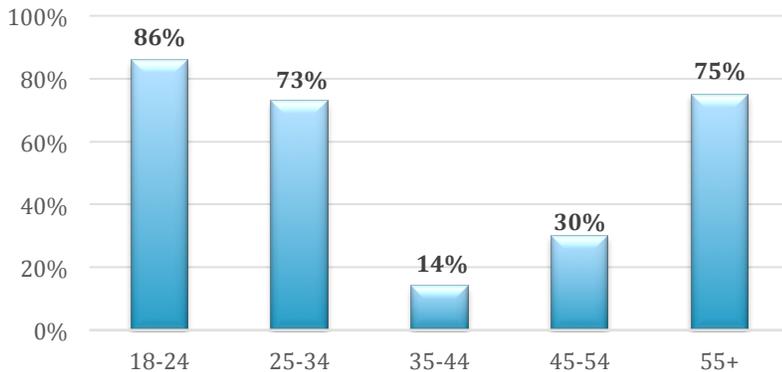
Offenders' risk levels also predicted which 1170(h)(b) offenders were more likely to be convicted of at least one new crime during or after their time on supervision (see Figure 43). Offenders who were rated high for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk were more likely than those who scored medium or low on those scales to be convicted of at least one new crime.[169] On the other hand, initial offender needs levels as measured by the Residential Instability and

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[166] Using Chi Square, *p*>.05.
[167] Overall group differences significant using Chi Square, *p* = .013. Age categories reflect clients' ages at Intake not at the time of the new conviction.
[168] Included in this chart are only offenders who completed their supervision terms at least one year prior to the end of data collection (January 1, 2015). Of those, 7 were between the ages of 18-24, 15 were between 25-34, 7 were between 34-44, 10 were between 45-54, and 4 were 55 or older. Age categories reflect clients' age at Intake.
[169] Using Chi Square, *p* < .01.

Criminal Thinking scales of the COMPAS did not significantly predict new convictions. Offenders who experienced a positive change in Criminal Thinking during supervision were less likely to have new convictions compared to offenders with negative or no changes.[170]

Figure 43. **COMPAS scores for 1170(h)(b) offenders by whether they have at least one new conviction (N=42).[171]**

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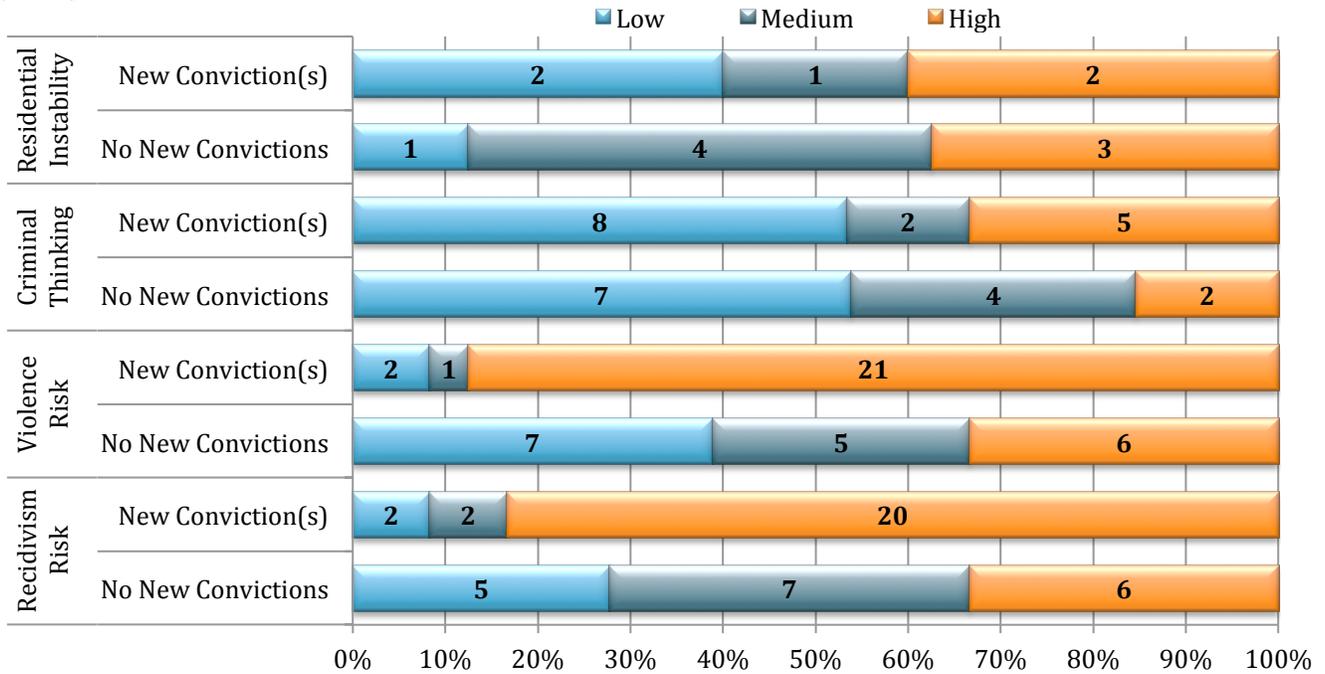
[170] Using Chi Square, *p* = .004.
[171] Included in this chart are only offenders who completed their supervision terms at least one year prior to the end of data collection (January 1, 2015). COMPAS data was available for 42 individuals for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk, for 28 individuals for Criminal Thinking, and for 13 individuals for Residential Instability.

Figure 44 shows the breakdown of percentage of the 61 new convictions that were classified within each charge category. New convictions were most often for a substance-related offense (39%), an "other" offense (36%), or a property offense (18%).

Figure 44. **New convictions broken down by offense type (N=61 new convictions).**
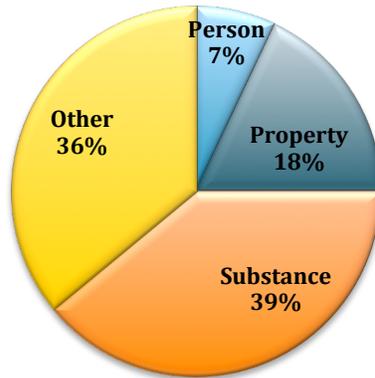

Table 48 reflects the charge descriptions for the 61 new crimes that 1170(h)(b) offenders were convicted of in Santa Barbara County during or after their supervision sentence. Conviction charges varied in nature, with a total of 22 different charge descriptions present among the 61 new convictions. Possession of a controlled substance, petty theft, and disorderly conduct were the most prevalent new charge convictions.

Table 48. **Descriptive statistics on post-release convictions of 1170(h)(a) offenders (N=61 offenders).**

Crimes Against a Person		Property and Theft Crimes	
4	Obstruct/resist/etc. public/peace officer/ER	5	Petty theft
1	Assault with deadly weapon: Force likely GBI	2	Take vehicle without owner's consent/auto theft
1	Inflict corporal injury on spouse/cohabitant	2	Receive/etc. known stolen property
Drug and Alcohol Related Crimes		2	Petty theft with prior
9	Possession of controlled substance	1	Robbery
5	Disorderly conduct: Intoxication drug/alcohol	*Other*	
4	Possession of narcotic controlled substance	4	Drive while license suspended
3	Transport/sell controlled substance	3	Bring controlled substance into prison/jail
3	Use/under influence of controlled substance	3	Reckless driving in off-street parking facility
2	DUI alcohol or drugs	2	Escape jail/etc while charged with a felony
1	Give/transport/offer marijuana	2	Prevent/dissuade victim/witness
1	Possess controlled substance for sale	1	Vandalism

We examined when offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h)(b) were most likely to recidivate (see Table 49). Over half of 1170(h)(b) offenders who had a new conviction were convicted of their first new crime while on supervision. Successful completion of supervision without a new conviction, then, seems to signify a lower risk of future recidivism.

Table 49. **Time to conviction for 1170(h)(a) clients' first post-release conviction by time categories (N=24 offenders)**

Time Category	Number of Offenders	Percentage of Offenders
During Supervision	13	54%
0-90 days	2	8%
91-180 days	4	17%
181-270 days	5	21%
Total	*24*	*100%*

Analyses were conducted to determine the number of offenders who were convicted of new crimes during different time periods during or after their sentence (see Table 50). Only three offenders had completed supervision in 2012. Of those, one was convicted of a new crime during supervision, one was convicted of a new crime during the first year post-completion, and neither was convicted of new crimes during the second year post-completion. Forty 1170(h)(b) offenders were released from supervision in 2013. Of these offenders, 27.5% were convicted of a new crime during supervision and 45% were convicted of a new crime within their first year post-completion.

Table 50. **Percentage of offenders with new convictions during their first, second, and third years post-release from jail by time since release (N=43).**

	Number of Offenders	Percentage with New Convictions During		
		During Supervision	Year 1	Year 2
1 Year Post-Release	40	27.5%	45%	-
2 Years Post-Release	3	33.3%	33.3%	0%

Analyses were also conducted to determine whether we there were any indicators during supervision that predicted which individuals attained new convictions during or after supervision. Exit status from supervision did not predict which offenders were convicted of new crimes.[172] Similarly, participation in GPS did not statistically significantly differentiate between offenders with at least one new conviction versus those without new convictions.[173] However, offenders who were placed on GPS did have a larger mean number of new convictions.[174] The average number of new convictions for offenders not on GPS was 2.3 compared to 6.2 new convictions for offenders who did participate in GPS. Offenders who participated in GPS were higher risk prior to their participation, so these higher conviction rates likely reflects the fact that GPS resources are efficiently allocated to high-risk offenders and does not indicate that participation in GPS makes offenders more likely to convict new crimes.

In general, participation in treatment services did not predict new convictions (see Table 51)[175]. None of the different types of treatment services (i.e., substance-related, education/employment, CBT, or transitional services) significantly predicted new convictions. Given the low number of offenders who are at least one year post completion, it likely that there was not enough power to detect treatment effects. There were some promising trends, however. For example, a lower percentage of offenders who participated in employment or education services had new convictions compared to offenders who did not participate in these services. In the future, we expect this trend to become statistically significant.

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[172] Statistically significant using Chi Square, $p < .05.$
[173] Using Chi Square, $p > .05.$
[174] Using ANOVA, $p < .05.$
[175] Using Chi Square, $p > .05.$

Table 51. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients with new convictions by type of treatment received (N=43 offenders)[176].**

Type of Treatment Service	Participated	Any Conviction	Felony Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Number of Offenders
Substance-Related Services	Yes	59%	53%	29%	17
	No	53%	35%	31%	26
Employment or Education Services	Yes	42%	33%	25%	12
	No	61%	45%	32%	31
CBTs	Yes	56%	50%	31%	16
	No	56%	37%	30%	27
Transitional Services	Yes	50%	50%	25%	16
	No	59%	37%	33%	27
Any Treatment	Yes	46%	42%	21%	24
	No	68%	42%	42%	19

* None of the group differences were statistically significant using Chi Square, $p < .05$.

The only specific treatment service that predicted new convictions was Drug and Alcohol Treatment; offenders who received this service were more likely to have a new felony conviction than those who did not (see Table 52).[177] Offenders with addictions are traditionally a high-risk group for recidivism; thus, it is likely that Drug and Alcohol Treatment targets higher risk offenders. This result should not be interpreted to mean that Drug and Alcohol Treatment increases recidivism risk. Furthermore, results should be interpreted with caution as the number of participants who completed the program and supervision is still very small.

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[176] 109 reflects the total number of offenders who participated in at least one treatment intervention.
[177] Using Chi Square, $p < .05$.

Table 52. **Percentage of 1170(h)(b) clients with new convictions by specific program received (N=43 offenders)[178].**

Type of Treatment Service	Participated	Any Conviction	Felony Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Number of Offenders
Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP)	Yes	0%	0%	0%	1
	No	57%	42%	31%	42
Clean and Sober (C&S)	Yes	60%	40%	40%	5
	No	55%	42%	29%	38
Custody to Community (CTC)	Yes	100%	100%	50%	2
	No	54%	39%	29%	41
Community Service Work (CSW)	Yes	0%	0%	0%	1
	No	57%	43%	31%	42
Detox	Yes	100%	100%	100%	1
	No	55%	23%	29%	42
Drop-in-Education	Yes	62%	22%	22%	9
	No	33%	47%	32%	34
Drop-in-Employment	Yes	0%	0%	0%	2
	No	59%	44%	32%	41
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	Yes	64%	64%	21%	14
	No	52%	31%	34%	29
Employment	Yes	50%	50%	0%	2
	No	56%	41%	32%	41
First Aid/CPR	Yes	0%	0%	0%	1
	No	57%	43%	31%	42
Parenting Wisely	Yes	33%	33%	33%	3
	No	58%	43%	30%	40
Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R)	Yes	56%	50%	31%	16
	No	56%	37%	30%	27
Re-Entry	Yes	33%	33%	17%	12
	No	65%	45%	35%	31
Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)	Yes	75%	75%	25%	4
	No	54%	38%	31%	39
Residential Treatment Program (RTP)	Yes	50%	50%	50%	2
	No	56%	44%	29%	41
Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGESS)	Yes	50%	50%	25%	4
	No	56%	41%	31%	39

*p < .05

One of the only reliable predictors of new convictions for 1170(h)(b) offenders was having engaged in noncompliance that resulted in a supervision violation during supervision (see Figure 45). Offenders who had at least one violation during supervision were statistically significantly more likely to obtain a new conviction than those without violations (73% and 38%, respectively).[179]

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[178] 43 reflects the total number of offenders were at least one year post-completion of supervision.
[179] Using Chi Square, *p* = .023.

Figure 45. **New convictions by violations while one supervision (N=61 new convictions).**
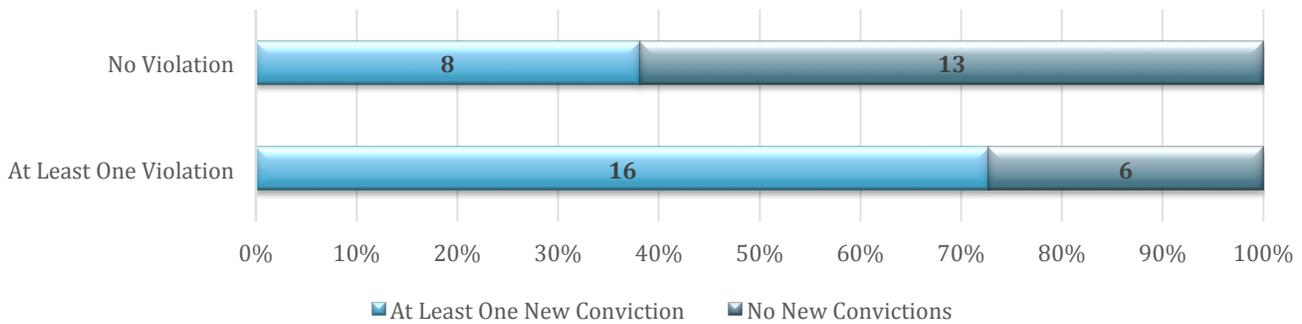
Logistic Regression

After examining the associations between several offender characteristics, treatment, violations, and recidivism, more complex models were evaluated through logistic regression. Logistic regression is a statistical technique that allows researchers to simultaneously examine the associations between multiple factors on a given outcome. We used this analysis to determine how different individual characteristics and experiences were associated recidivism as measured by at least one new conviction. By investigating the impact of these factors simultaneously, we are able to estimate each variable's unique contribution, taking into account the effect of the other factors.

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

Researchers investigated what factors predicted new convictions. Understanding how demographic factors, offenders' risk levels, and treatment programs interact to influence new convictions can help decision-makers allocate resources effectively and efficiently.

Analytic Strategy

Several demographic characteristics were included as predictors in the regression models, in order to estimate if they were associated with new convictions (and to control for their influence while estimating the effect of other factors):
- Gender
- Age
- Minority Status (yes/no)

Besides the effects of these characteristics, the following factors were examined to evaluate their potential influence on new convictions:
- The offender's *recidivism risk* (as measured by the COMPAS scale);
- Having committed a *violation* during the supervision time;
- Having received *treatment* during the supervision time (at least one treatment of any kind, at least one substance-related service, at least one education/employment service, at least one CBT service, at least one transitional service).

A series of models was developed to test associations with new convictions. In Model A, only demographic variables (gender, age, and minority status) and recidivism risk were included. In Model B, having at least one violation was added as predictor; and in Model D, having received at least one treatment was also included. This strategy was adopted to determine if associations between different predictors and recidivism changed after including other variables. The same series of models (A, B, C) examined different types of treatment (at least one treatment of any kind, at least one substance-related treatment, at least one education/employment treatment, at least one CBT treatment, and at least one transitional service).

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

Results

Table 53 shows the associations between the predictors examined and new convictions[180]. Model A in Table 52 shows the association between demographic characteristics, Recidivism Risk, and having been convicted of at least one new crime. The findings show that gender, age, and minority status were not associated with a higher or lower likelihood of having at least one new conviction. Recidivism Risk was associated with a higher likelihood of having at least one new conviction: offenders with high Recidivism Risk were 22.6 times more likely than offenders with a low or medium Recidivism Risk to have at least one new conviction. In the second model (B), violations were added. Violations were not statistically significantly correlated with new convictions when controlling for Recidivism Risk levels and demographic variables.

Table 53. **Associations between demographic factors, recidivism risk, supervision violations, receipt of treatment, and new convictions (n = 43).**

	Convictions (MODEL A) OR (Confidence Interval)	**Convictions** (MODEL B) OR (Confidence Interval)	**Convictions** (MODEL C) OR (Confidence Interval)
Gender (female)	.16 (.02-1.46)	.10 (.01-1.12)	.10 (.01-1.26)
Age	1.02 (.93-1.12)	1.03 (.95-1.13)	1.03 (.95-1.13)
Minority status	.78 (.14-4.34)	.87 (.15-5.17)	.86 (.14=5.25)
Recidivism risk (high)	**22.61 (2.14-238.66)****	**23.73 (2.16-260.24)****	**24.81 (1.79-344.53)***
Violations (at least one)		4.12 (.77-22.08)	4.16 (.77-22.63)
Treatments (at least one)			1.07 (.19-6.04)

In the last model (C), having received at least one treatment was added to the model. The results show that, after taking into account the other predictors, there was no association between participation in treatment and the likelihood of attaining at least one new conviction. Thus, the only significant predictor of new convictions in these models was Recidivism Risk as measured by the COMPAS. When conducting the same analyses including specific types of treatment (instead of at least one treatment of any kind), we obtained similar results: none of the different types of treatment (substance-related services, educational/employment services, CBTs, or transitional services) had statistically significant correlations with new convictions.

It is important to note that offenders who received treatment may have differed from offenders who did not receive treatment in ways that were not captured by the Recidivism Risk scale of the COMPAS. For example, offenders who participated in substance-related treatments may have been more likely to have addictions or other substance-related issues, which could have put them at higher risk for new convictions. It is possible that participation in treatment did lower their risk for recidivism but these findings were obscured because these offenders were matched to a lower risk comparison group. It is also possible that the small number of offenders in the sample limited the power to detect group differences.

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

Outcomes by Sentence Type

Separate analyses of 1170(h) offenders revealed that a slightly greater percentage of offenders assigned to Split Sentences had attained at least one new conviction compared to offenders assigned to a Jail Only sentence (56% and 41%, respectively). However, offenders assigned to Jail Only sentences had a larger average number of new convictions than offenders with Split Sentences (2.25 and 1.42, respectively). Joint analyses revealed that neither of these group differences was statistically significant.[181] Whether an offender received a Split Sentence or a Jail Only sentence was not a significant predictor of recidivism. Moreover, offenders who receive Split Sentences have more opportunities to commit new crimes as they are in the community for a portion of their sentence. Thus, the fact that these offenders do not have statistically significantly greater numbers of new convictions may be a positive indicator of the effectiveness of supervision. As more time passes, we will be able to better understand the relation between supervision and recidivism.

Summary of Preliminary 1170(h) Data

- Overall, the population of 1170(h) offenders (*n*=650) was predominately male (73.8%), Hispanic (48.6%) or White (42.2%), and had an average age of 35.8 years (with a range of 19 to 71 years) at age of entry.
- The number of offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) decreased in 2014, with the sharpest decreases observed in November and December after the passage of Proposition 47.
- Offenders had a mean of 2.1 charges at first entry. The charges were primarily substance-related or property offenses. Offenders with Split Sentences had slightly more average charges than those with Jail Only sentences.
- Fifty-two 1170(h) offenders incurred additional offenses pursuant to PC§1170(h) after their original sentencing date into the program. These offenders mirrored the overall 1170(h) population in terms of demographics, though they had, on average, a slightly larger number of charges at initial entry than those who did not have multiple entries.
- As of December 31, 2014, 392 1170(h) offenders completed their sentences. Of those, 231 offenders had been sentenced to Jail Only, 154 offenders had been assigned Split Sentences, and 7 offenders were sentenced to both Jail Only and Split Sentences.
  - 1170(h)(a) (Jail Only) Outcomes
    - Of the 176 individuals that had been released for at least a year from their Jail Only sentence, 73 (41.4%) acquired at least one new conviction. No demographic variables (i.e., race/ethnicity, gender, age) predicted which offenders had new convictions.
    - New convictions were most often for a substance (39%), a property (27%), or an "other" offense (24%). More than half (61%) of the new charge convictions were for misdemeanor charges.
    - The average number of days between release and first new conviction was 304.6 days. Approximately half of all offenders with new convictions were convicted of their first new crime within 270 days post-release from jail.
  - 1170(h)(b) (Split Sentence) Outcomes
    - The majority of the offenders who completed their supervision received a completion status of Successful (58%), followed by Other (23%), and Unsuccessful (20%). No demographic or offense characteristics significantly predicted who successfully completed their supervision terms.
    - The majority of offenders fell within the high-risk category for Recidivism Risk (66%), Violence Risk (68%), and Residential Instability (57%) as measured by the COMPAS. On the other hand, the majority of offenders fell within the low needs category for Criminal Thinking (58%). Females were more likely than males to demonstrate higher needs in Residential Instability.

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[181] Using ANOVA and Chi Square, *p* < .05.

- About 15% of offenders improved in Residential Instability while on supervision. Offenders between the ages of 36 and 54 were the most likely to find stable living environments while on supervision. Improvements in Residential Instability predicted successful completion of supervision.

- 109 (68%) offenders who completed supervision participated in some form of treatment during their term. Individuals participated in 25 different types of treatment services, most of which fit into the following four categories: substance-related services, employment/education services, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies (CBTs), and transitional services.

- Over half (63%) of all treatment services were successfully completed. One-day and less intensive services were more likely to be successfully completed.

- Successful completion of treatment was associated with positive changes in Criminal Thinking and Residential Instability.

- Participation in treatment did not generally predict successful completion of supervision. However, participation in either CBT programs or transitional services was associated with successful completion. Specific programs associated with higher rates of successful completion were Re-Entry, Drop-in-Education, and Reasoning and Rehabilitation.

- Of the 161 1170(h) offenders who completed their supervision sentences, 99 (61%) officially violated the terms of their sentence. Offenders with violations had anywhere from 1 to 16 violations with a mean of 2.8 violations per person. The most prevalent type of violation was substance-related (32%) followed by absconding (23%) and failure to report (FTR; 16%).

- Offenders who received substance-related services, CBTs, or transitional services were more likely to have at least one violation than offenders who did not participate in these services.

- Of the offenders who completed their supervision sentences, 19 had participated in GPS at some point during supervision. Of those, nine individuals (47.4%) completed GPS successfully. Offenders who participated in GPS had more violations than offenders who were not placed on GPS.

- Of the 43 1170(h)(b) offenders who were at least one year post-completion of supervision, 24 (56%) acquired new convictions either during or after their release from supervision. Among offenders who had new convictions, there was a range of 1 to 10 new convictions, with a mean number of 1.4 new convictions

- Offenders who were rated high for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk were more likely than those rated medium or low on those measures to be convicted of at least one new crime. Offenders who experienced a positive change in Criminal Thinking during supervision were less likely to have new convictions compared to offenders with negative or no changes.

- New convictions were most often for a substance-related offense (39%), an "other" offense (36%), or a property offense (18%).

- Over half of 1170(h)(b) offenders who obtained a new conviction received their first new conviction while still on supervision.

- In general, receipt of treatment did not predict new convictions. None of the different types of treatment (substance-related, employment/education, CBT, or transitional services) were associated with new convictions.

- Offenders who had at least one violation during supervision were statistically significantly more likely to obtain a new conviction than those without violations (73% and 38%, respectively). This relation was no longer statistically significant after controlling for demographic factors and Recidivism Risk.

o There were no statistically significant group differences between offenders with Split Sentences and those assigned to Jail Only in terms of recidivism rates.

Preliminary Conclusions of 1170(h)

Due to the structure of PC§1170(h) sentences, there are still relatively low numbers of individuals who are least one year post-completion of their sentences. For this reason, it is still too early to capture the complete picture of the impact of PSRA on public safety. Preliminary data findings may disproportionality represent: (1) unsuccessful offenders who reoffend quickly, (2) offenders receiving PC§1170(h)(a) sentences due to their ability to obtain accelerated time credits while incarcerated, and (3) 1170(h) offenders who were determined to be lower risk and who had fewer charge convictions at entry and, therefore, received shorter sentence lengths.

Though definitive conclusions cannot yet be drawn from the 1170(h) data, a few preliminary findings can be discussed. Between October 2011 and December 2014, a total of 650 individuals were sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h). Of those, 52 offenders incurred additional 1170(h) sentences either during or after their original sentence. The number of offenders sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) decreased in 2014, with the sharpest decreases observed in November and December after the passage of Proposition 47. As is consistent with the intent the Legislature, almost half of the crimes fell under a range of substance-related offenses. A number of other non-drug related charges were also present, property offenses being the most prevalent.

Demographic information revealed that 1170(h) offenders were primarily male (73.8%), Hispanic (48.6%) or White (42.2%), and had an average age of 35.8 years (with a range of 19 to 71 years) at age of entry. In gender, demographic variables did not differentiate between offenders in terms of risks or outcomes. However, offenders between the ages of 35-54 were the most likely to gain residential stability and permanent ties to the community during their time on supervision.

Over half of offenders that have exited 1170(h)(b) so far (N=161) received a Successful completion status (58%). Offenders who gained stable residences and who did not have violations during supervision were the most likely to successfully complete supervision. Although treatment in general did not predict successful completion of supervision, participation in either CBT programs or transitional services was associated with successful completion. Specific programs associated with higher rates of successful completion included Re-Entry, Drop-in-Education, and Reasoning and Rehabilitation.

109 (68%) offenders who completed supervision participated in some form of treatment during their term. Individuals participated in 25 different types of treatment services, most of which fit into the following four categories: substance-related services, employment/education services, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies (CBTs), and transitional services. In general, treatment did not appear to be related to recidivism; however, the sample size was too small to determine whether specific treatment services were effective at preventing recidivism or whether treatment services were successful for specific subpopulations.

One important finding that emerged was that offenders who were low in Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk were more likely to receive treatment services than those rated high on these scales. One of the primary principles of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of the assessment and treatment of offenders is that treatment of offenders should focus on the higher risk offenders. In the literature, programs that focused on high-risk offenders were found to be 5 times more effective than programs that focused on low-risk offenders.[182] For example, in a study on the effectiveness of drug courts, Lowenkamp and colleagues (2003) found that drug court programs reduced recidivism by about 7.5%; however, when these programs served high-risk populations, the effects increased to 10%, and when they served low-risk populations it decreased to 5%.[183] In order to maximize the efficacy of treatment programs, services should be targeting the offenders who are labeled higher risk according to the COMPAS.

GPS monitoring was utilized for 19 of the 43 exited 1170(h)(b) offenders. Only nine of those offenders successfully completed GPS. It appeared that GPS was reserved for higher risk offenders as 84% of those on GPS also had at least one violation prior to being placed on GPS. Offenders who participated in GPS had more violations than offenders who were not placed on GPS.

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[182] Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2006). *The psychology of criminal conduct* (4th ed.). Newark, NJ: LexisNexis.
[183] Lownkamp, C., Holsinger, A. M., & Latessa, E. J. (2003). *Are drug courts effective? A meta-analytic review.* Unpublished manuscript. Cincinatti, OH University of Cincinatti.

Ninety-nine (61%) offenders violated the terms of their supervision. Offenders with violations had anywhere from 1 to 16 violations while on supervision. The most prevalent type of violation was substance-related (32%) followed by absconding (23%) and failure to report (FTR; 16%). This is not surprising, given that many 1170(h) offenders are sentenced pursuant to PC§1170(h) for a substance-related crime. However, this does highlight the importance of offenders receiving treatment for substance use while on community supervision.

Of the 43 clients who exited 1170(h)(b) (i.e, Split Sentence), a total of 24 offenders (56%) were convicted of new crimes. A total of 22 different charge descriptions were among the 61 new convictions, indicating that there was not a prevalent pattern of new convictions among the recidivating offenders. Over half of offenders (n =13) who were convicted of new crimes obtained their first new conviction during their supervision sentence. At this point in time, it is too early to tell whether GPS or any particular treatment service could be used to prevent new convictions during supervision. In the future, investigations should consider whether any given measures are effective at preventing new convictions during offenders' Split Sentences.

The majority of offenders who have completed supervision were identified as within the "high" category for Recidivism Risk, Violence Risk, and Residential Instability. On the other hand, offenders generally scored in the "low" category for Criminal Thinking. These risk and needs levels were significant predictors of recidivism. Offenders who were rated high for Recidivism Risk and Violence Risk were more likely to be convicted of a new crime. Offenders who experienced a positive change in Criminal Thinking during supervision were less likely to have new convictions compared to offenders with negative or no changes. Logistic regression revealed that when all available factors are taken into account, the greatest predictor of recidivism is Recidivism Risk as measured by the COMPAS. Conversely, demographic factors, violations, and treatment do not predict a different likelihood of reoffending. When more data are available we will be able to differentiate between specific treatment services to determine whether any particular treatments are effective at preventing recidivism or if services are differentially effective for different subpopulations.

Of the 176 individuals that had been released for at least a year from their Jail Only sentence, 73 (41.4%) acquired at least one new conviction. Approximately half of all offenders with new convictions were convicted of their first new crime within 270 days post-release from jail. Recidivism rates did not statistically significantly differ for offenders who had received a Jail Only sentence versus those who had received a Split Sentence. Offenders with Split Sentences, however, may have been higher risk, as they had a larger average number of charges at intake. Moreover, offenders with Split Sentences also have the opportunity to commit new crimes during their sentences. Thus, the lack of significant differences between these two groups may indicate that supervision is generally successful at preventing criminal activity within this group of high-risk offenders. As more offenders are released from their sentences, there will be greater statistical power to differentiate between these groups of offenders.

Future Directions

- It is critical to continue to improve data collection both within Probation as well as between agencies in the criminal justice system.
  - o Improve our knowledge and reporting of treatment and intervention data across various agencies to enhance evaluations on treatment variables.
  - o Continue to collect geographical information (analysis comparing different geographical areas were not possible yet because of the non-regular distribution of offenders across zip code areas).
  - o Work with the Sheriff's office to overcome challenges with their jail management systems.
    - ▪ Report on booking data for PRCS offenders, in order to better evaluate the impact of recidivism (i.e., versus reporting only on time to conviction date, which is a significantly longer and unpredictable lag time from initial booking contact).
  - o Reporting on offender misconduct and subsequent consequences not captured within official supervision violations in order to evaluate the impact of flash incarceration on offender outcomes.
- California agencies would benefit from moving toward connecting data systems across counties in order to capture what happens to offenders who move or who offend in other areas of the state.
- Documenting and receiving data for decision points where they exist, and helping to document this where they do not exist. For example:
  - o Flash incarcerations versus an alternative sanction.
  - o Individuals to be placed on GPS versus those who are not.
- Better understand the impact of treatments on recidivism.
  - o Evaluation of treatment characteristics (e.g., type of treatment, fidelity of treatment, evidence-based treatments, frequency of attendance).
  - o What treatment works for whom.
  - o Reporting on offender participation in treatment programs not captured in the report (via self-report).
  - o Determine if pre- and post-treatment measures can be collected at some (or all) of the treatment agencies serving PSRA offenders.
- Continue to use more sophisticated data analysis techniques to understand the data as time goes by and a more representative sample is developed.
  - o Evaluate the role of GPS, when used prior/after convictions/violations.
  - o Evaluate the effect of flash incarcerations.
  - o Evaluate the effect of drug testing, when including drug-testing results from treatment agencies.
  - o Evaluate treatment and outcomes.
  - o Use structural equation modeling to examine patterns between treatment-related variables, offender characteristics, and COMPAS scores in predicting recidivism.
- Develop and execute an evaluation strategy to better understand factors associated with offenders who enter PRCS and/or 1170(h) multiple times.
- Consider the role of additional variables that may contribute to offender recidivism, as indicated by the peer-reviewed literature, and determine how to accurately and efficiently collect this data. Offender self-report survey data is currently in its pilot phase, and intend to report on such variables as:
  - o Perceived social support,
  - o Perceived relationship with probation officer,
  - o Living situation, and
  - o Vocational skills/education.
- Determine if there are screening tools available for determining what types of services offenders would benefit from, in order to improve the process of referring offenders to the appropriate treatment services. Similarly, determine if there are targeted needs assessments to better identify offender's specific needs once they are identified by a screening tool as being a prime candidate for intervention.
  - o Including stage of readiness to change in their substance use patterns. Consider tracking such data through offender attendance in treatment programs.
  - o Including employment, education, housing, and mental health screenings.

- Policy considerations:
    - o Connect offenders with CBT services earlier in supervision, as it is the core service for addressing maladaptive offender thinking (which in turn can impact offender behavior). In doing this, examine effects of timing; if the offenders participate in this program earlier, are they more successful?
    - o What can we do with high risk offenders to be more successful? Consider interviewing offenders to find out more information on how the program can better serve them or what barriers they experience and/or perceive in their own success, as the quantitative data methods may not reveal this when used in isolation.

Appendix

Appendix A: Explanation of Standard Deviation

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

Appendix B: Explanation of Significance Testing and *p*-values

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

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

Appendix C: PRCS Treatment Interventions

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

> **Batterer's Intervention Program**: This is a 52-week treatment program mandated by California state law for individuals convicted of acts constituting domestic violence. The focus of the

program is preventing physical, sexual, and psychologically violent behaviors. Ongoing family safety is the primary concern with every client. Clients are assisted in developing more adaptive ways to solve conflict, communicate & manage stress. Psychodynamic and psycho-educational approaches help the clients learn to challenge their underlying beliefs and assumptions, gain awareness of the impacts their actions have on others, and to take control of those actions and effectively regulate their emotions.

➢ **Clean and Sober Living:** Sober living environments are facilities used by clients engaged in substance abuse recovery who need a safe and supportive place to reside. They provide a structured environment. While all homes have rules and regulations unique to their particular program, some of the common requirements are no drugs, alcohol, violence, or overnight guests; active participation in a 12-Step Program; random drug and alcohol tests; and involvement in either work, school, or an outpatient program.

➢ **Custody to Community (CTC):** The CTC program focuses on the success of clients who have been habitual offenders. 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

➢ **Community Service Work (CSW):** The CSW program places adult and juvenile offenders in Santa Barbara County who are ordered by courts or probation to complete community service work hours into nonprofit agencies. These agencies provide a variety of supervised work opportunities for clients to complete their ordered community service work.

➢ **Detoxification**: Project Recovery Detox Center provides a safe, alcohol- and drug-free environment for alcoholics and addicts who have the desire to become clean and sober. The program is a 14-day, social model residential detox. Clients attend daily 12-Step meetings, participate in two early recovery groups, and receive individual counseling and discharge planning. Through early recovery group processes, clients are taught to increase their self-awareness concerning substance dependence and abuse. Topics include: coping skills, high-risk situations and triggers, positive affirmations, self-esteem, stress management, relapse prevention, and introduction to the 12 Steps. Discharge planning begins at intake, and each client participates in an exit planning counseling session where long-term recovery options are explored and discussed to provide an accurate referral conducive to a clean and sober

lifestyle. Eighty-five percent (85%) of clients completing the detox program continue their treatment through outpatient treatment, sober living environments, or 12-step programs.

➢ **Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Program**: The primary objective of the DUI Program is to reduce the number of repeat DUI offenses by persons who complete a state-licensed DUI program. Participants are provided an opportunity to address problems related to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs. There are currently 472 DUI Programs licensed in California that provide first- and/or multiple-offender program services throughout California's 58 counties. The Wet Reckless Programs serve persons convicted of reckless driving with a measurable amount of alcohol in their blood. First Offender Programs are for those convicted for the first time of a DUI offense, and they must complete a state-licensed three-month or nine-month program, depending on their blood alcohol level. The 18-month programs serve second and subsequent DUI offenders, while the 30-month programs serve those with third and subsequent DUI offenses. These programs are designed to enable participants to consider attitudes and behavior, support positive lifestyle changes, and reduce or eliminate the use of alcohol and/or drugs.

➢ **Drop-in-Education:** Clients get information on obtaining their General Educational Development (GED) or high school diploma and college enrollment. Participants can use computers for online enrollment and to view class schedules. One-on-one tutoring is also available to clients who desire additional assistance with course work, reading and writing skills, English, computer skills, etc. Clients are assessed by a certified teaching staff member and a tutor is assigned to determine client's needs.

➢ **Drop-in-Employment**: Clients can use computers for online job searches, to check posted classifieds, and to get assistance completing and sending job applications and resumes. Assistance with completing application forms for benefits such as Social Security Insurance and a California Drivers License is also available. Classes are available for both standard and Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) clientele.

➢ **Drug and Alcohol Treatment:** Drug and alcohol treatment groups are facilitated by treatment staff and provide court-recognized drug and alcohol treatment programming. Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA) staff members are credentialed drug and alcohol counselors focusing on a Matrix model of drug and alcohol prevention education, anger management, life skills, socialization, communication skills, and after care. Services are provided by CADA, Good Samaritan Services, or Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP).

➢ **Employment Readiness:** Classes are two hours in length for nine sessions. The Employment Readiness Class provides job preparedness training and assists clients in their attempts to secure employment. Clients receive training in resume completion, how to dress for an interview, completing an application, test taking tips, and follow-up to interviews. Clients also receive good work habits development, ethics training, and conflict resolution.

➢ **First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (FA/CPR)**: This class offers certification in FA/CPR to individuals interested in acquiring this skill. Clients receive a FA/CPR certification card at the end of the class and can list the training on a resume increasing their earning power and employability. This new skill also makes their life and the lives of their families safer.

➢ **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 treatment.

➢ **Mental Health Treatment**: The Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services department of Santa Barbara County is responsible for ensuring the provision of mental health services mandated by the State of California for adults with serious mental illness and all Medi-Cal beneficiaries with specialty mental health needs.

➢ **Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT):** MRT is a cognitive-behavioral program that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning. Offenders participate in individual and group counseling and structured exercises designed to foster moral development in treatment-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 treatment programs. Participants complete a drug treatment 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.

➢ **Re-Entry:** Re-Entry is an evidenced-based community corrections program that helps high risk, felony offenders transition successfully from custody into the community. A thorough assessment of individual risks and needs is completed prior to release, and a Re-Entry case plan is completed prior to or within five days of an offender's release from custody. Offenders participate in programming up to five days per week, which can include CBT, substance abuse counseling and support groups, employment and job search skills and support, basic education tutoring, and parenting classes. Offenders participate in intensive programming for a period of 90-120 days.

➢ **Re-Entry Drug Court:** Re-Entry Drug Courts utilize Drug Court models to facilitate the reintegration of drug-involved offenders into the

community upon their release from local correctional facilities. Participants are involved in regular judicial monitoring, intensive treatment, community supervision, and drug testing. They are provided with ancillary services needed for successful transitioning into the community.

➢ **Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC):** ROSC is a secular, peer-driven support group similar to a 12-Step program for those offenders with substance abuse issues. Walk-ins are welcome; however, a referral by the supervising Deputy Probation Officer is encouraged to facilitate the monitoring of attendance. Recovery Point hosts ROSC groups at the PRRCs.

➢ **Residential Treatment Program (RTP)**: An RTP is a live-in facility typically providing therapy for substance abuse and/or mental illness. RTP implements medical and/or psychotherapeutic treatment to address dependency on substances such as alcohol, prescription drugs, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. The general intent is to enable the client to cease substance abuse, in order to avoid the psychological, legal, financial, social, and physical consequences that can be caused, especially by extreme abuse.

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

➢ **Sex Offender Treatment**: An interdisciplinary offender management model known as "The Containment Model Approach" is utilized. This approach reflects a specific, case-by-case strategy that includes a consistent multi-agency philosophy focused on community and victim safety, and a coordinated individualized case management and control plan. The underlying philosophy of the Containment Model is that management of sexual offenders must be victim-focused and that each sexual crime has significant potential for immediate and chronic harm to direct victims, their families and our community. A multi-disciplinary case management team meets on a monthly basis to monitor each offender's progress. The Case Management activities include three inter-related, mutually enhancing activities. These include community

supervision approaches that are specific to each offenders individual "offending behaviors", specialized sex offender treatment, and polygraph examinations to determine pre-conviction sexual behaviors and compliance with terms and conditions of probation/supervision.

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

➢ **Thinking for Change (T4C):** T4C is an integrated, cognitive behavior change program for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of 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 offenders or those seeking a sober living environment to move towards independence. It is used in conjunction with

counseling, job training, skills training and health care assistance.

> **Treating Addictive Disorders (TAD)**: TAD presents a straightforward, multi-session coping skills training program that has been proven effective in helping individuals with addictive behaviors such as gambling, substance abuse, and pornography. Training includes non-verbal communication, introduction to assertiveness, conversational skills, giving and receiving positive feedback, listening skills, giving and receiving constructive criticism, refusal skills, resolving relationship problems, developing social skills, managing urges, problem solving, increasing pleasant activities, anger management, managing negative thoughts, seemingly irrelevant decisions, and planning for emergencies.

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