Audit Consulting Services for the Evaluation of Realignment Efforts

Prepared for
Riverside County
Community Corrections
Partnership Executive Committee
2019

Acknowledgements

EVALCORP
Research & Consulting
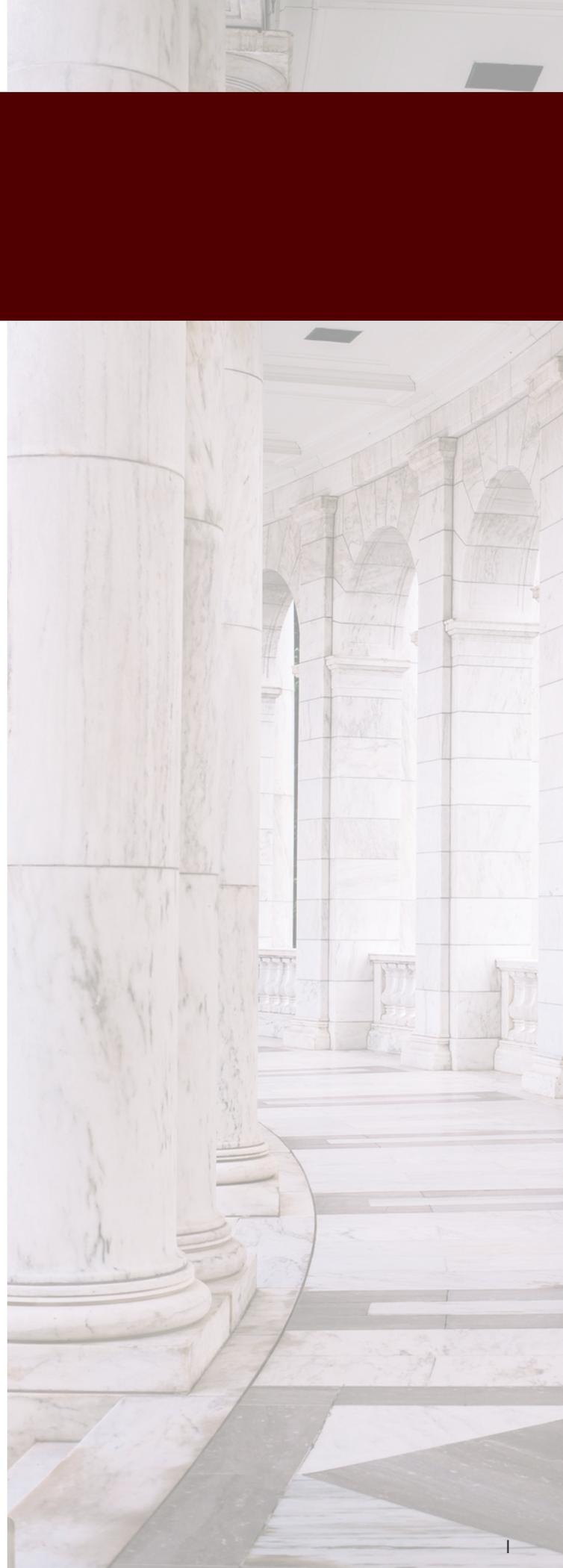
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Chapter 1: Overview & Comparison of Riverside County Programs/Services to Other CA Counties

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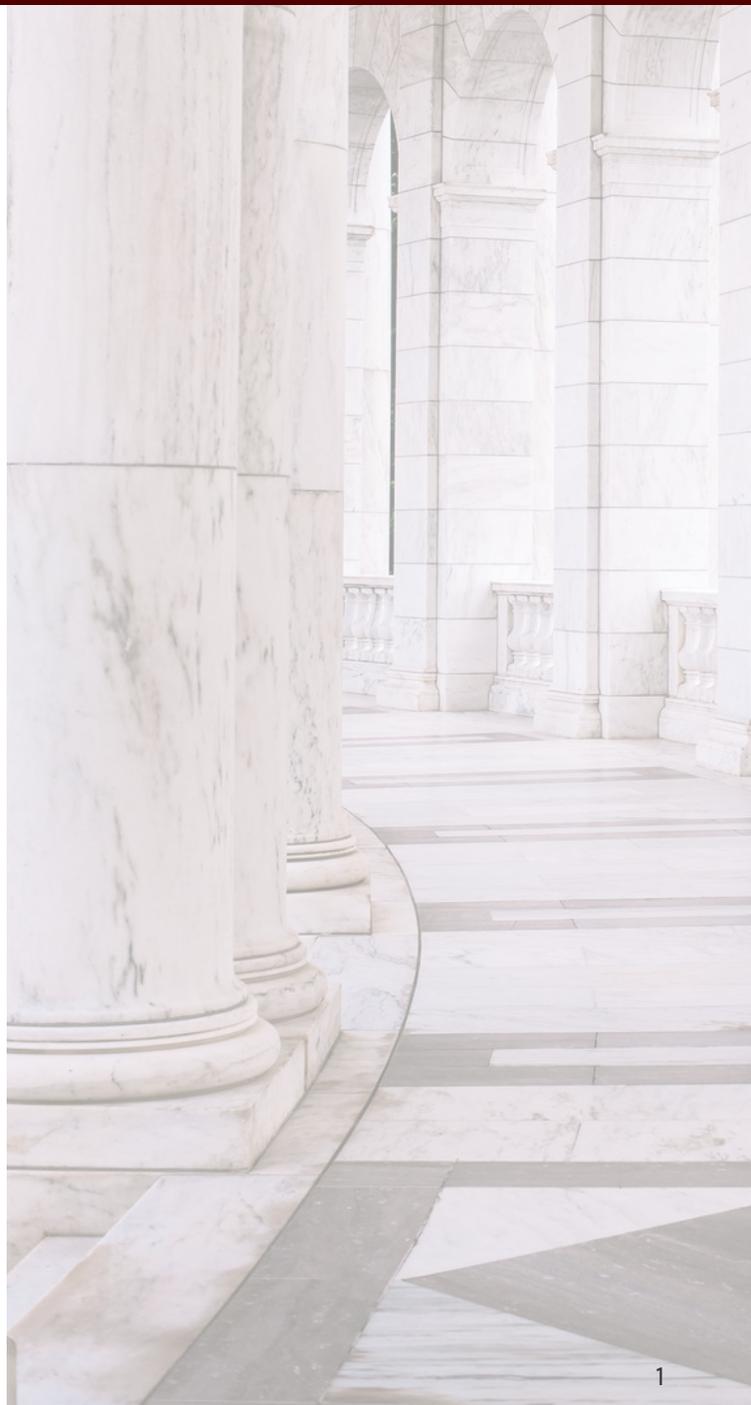
Overview & Report Structure

The County of Riverside contracted with EVALCORP to provide comprehensive evaluation consulting services, including an audit of local Realignment programs/services and impacts on clients/offenders. As part of these efforts, EVALCORP was asked to address four primary evaluation questions (see figure to the right).

Methodology. To address each question, EVALCORP developed a phased approach inclusive of quantitative and qualitative evaluation methodologies deemed most appropriate for each question. These methodologies included literature reviews of extant research, inventory development of existing practices and programs, informational interviews with each partner agency to assess evaluation readiness, administrative data requests, focus groups, key stakeholder interviews, and data compilation. The phases engaged in were not mutually exclusive or linear, and activities across the phases often occurred simultaneously.

Report Structure. Question 1. "How do the efforts of Riverside County agencies compare with programs and practices in other counties?", is broad-reaching and applies to the county as a whole. As such, to address this question, EVALCORP reviewed and coded a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) report that summarized service provision across all counties in the state based on a state-wide survey administered by the BSCC.

Given that the type of engagement, level of engagement, and data/tracking systems varies greatly across the partner agencies that provide services to Realignment offenders, EVALCORP reviewed the data and reported on each partner agency separately: District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Probation Department, Riverside University Health System and Correctional Health, and the Sheriff's Office. Questions 2, 3, and 4 were examined to the extent that they pertained to each agency and based on the available data.

Evaluation Questions Addressed

1. How do the efforts of Riverside County agencies compare with programs and practices in other counties?

2. Is Riverside County utilizing evidence-based/best programs and practices?

3. What are the characteristics of the Realignment population?

4. Are the current programs and practices effective?

Key Terms Used in Report

1170(h): Refers to the 1170(h) Realignment offender group. These offenders are those, who after the passage of Realignment, serve their sentence in local jail or those who serve a "split sentence" between local jail and under supervision by probation.

PRCS: Refers to Post Release Community Supervision offenders. This offender group, after the implementation of Realignment, is now supervised by local probation (instead of state Parole) after they have completed their mandated state jail sentence.

Sub-population: Refers to one of the types of Realignment offenders referenced in this report.

How do the Efforts of Riverside County Agencies Compare with Programs and Practices in Other Counties?

EVALCORP reviewed the 2017 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Annual Report (i.e. the most current report available when addressing this question) to identify how the efforts of Riverside County compared with programs and practices in other counties. The report presented program and service related information across California counties submitted to the BSCC through the 2016–17 Fiscal Year Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Survey.

EVALCORP reviewed, coded, and themed the types of services and programs reported by 56 out of the 58 counties in California.* Based on the reported narrative information, nine "categories" of programs emerged across the counties. These categories are presented to the right.

The four most frequently reported programs/services across the 56 counties are presented below.

Top 4 Realignment Programs/Services Reported by CA Counties
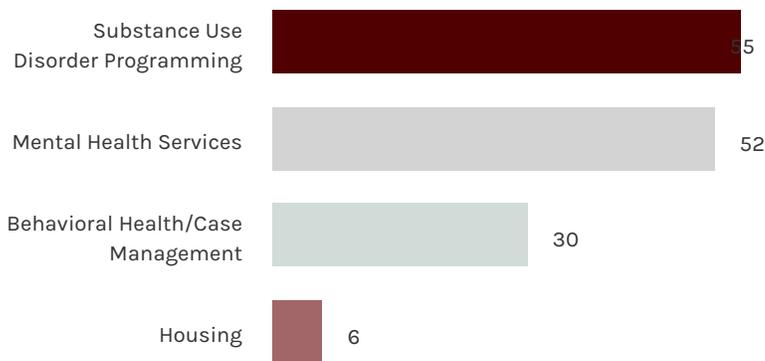
Riverside County provides services/programs across each of the nine identified service categories, showing variability in service provision and alignment with the services offered by other counties.

*Two CA counties did not have enough information to be included in the analyses; one county was not reflected in the report at all, and another county did not provide responses related to service provision.

Program/Service Categories Reported by California Probation Agencies

1. Case Management: Intensive case management; management and monitoring of care plans and/or compliance plans by Parole/Probation; established care coordination processes

2. Behavioral Health: Includes cognitive-behavioral programming, drug testing, case management, and similar programs.

3. Education: Includes direct educational institution linkages; GED and high school courses, etc.

4. Employment/Vocational: Includes direct employment linkages; vocational/training; some employment component; assistance in job seeking preparation; etc.

5. Housing: Includes indirect housing; transitional and temporary housing; recovery homes; housing placement/funding assistance, etc.

6. Mental Health: Includes assessments, intensive and outpatient treatment; psychiatry/tele-psychiatry; hospital programming; crisis stabilization; medication administration; and management; etc.

7. Recovery/Aftercare Supports: Support groups/resources; established aftercare programs; recovery and population-specific groups

8. Substance Use Disorder: Includes assessments; outpatient, inpatient and residential treatment; detoxification; specialized counseling groups and services; etc.

9. Other: MediCal and other benefits assistance; medical services; transportation; clothing and food; etc.

Chapter 2: Probation

Programs and Services
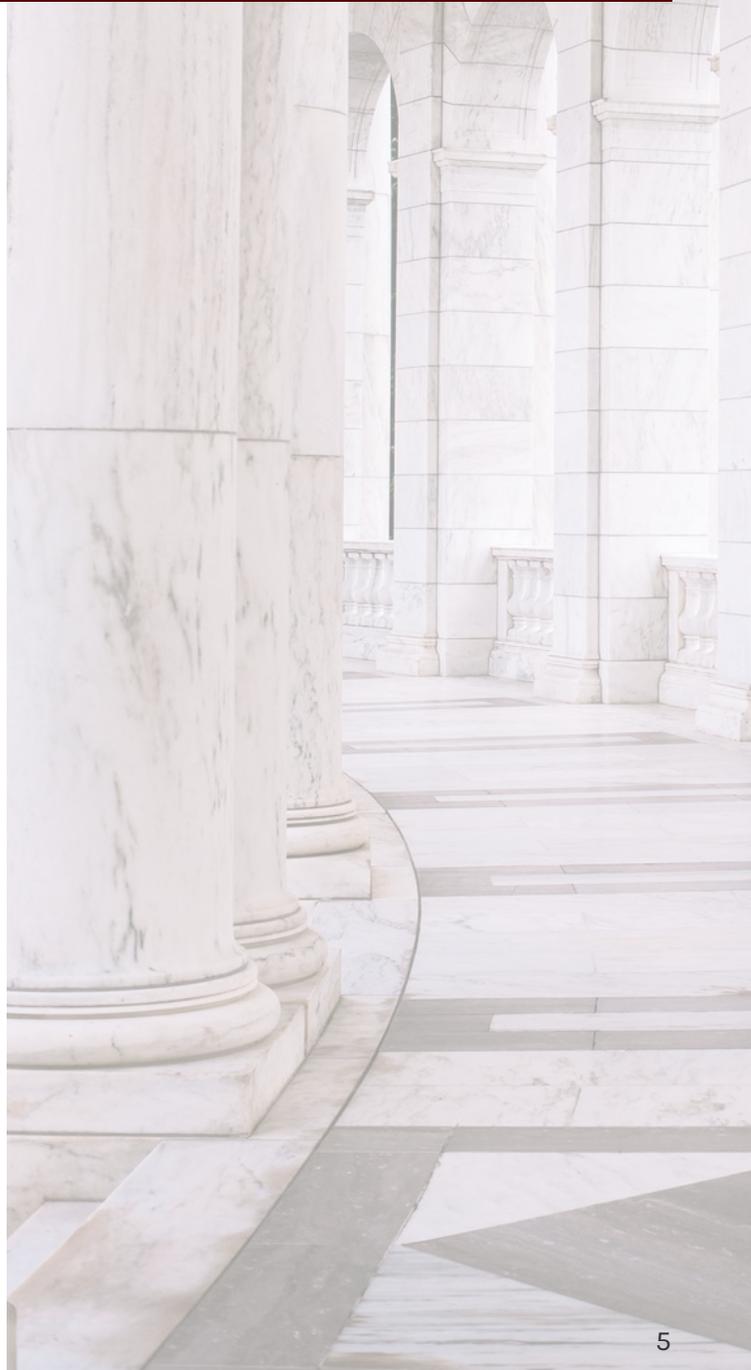
Question 2: Is Riverside County Utilizing Evidence Based/Best Programs and Practices?

How the Question was Addressed/Methodology

To assess whether Riverside County is utilizing evidence based/best programs and practices, EVALCORP first developed an inventory of all programs and services offered to the Realignment population post-release from custody and provided at the Day Reporting Centers. To ensure the inventory was comprehensive, EVALCORP reviewed program materials and engaged in meetings with county staff to compile all relevant information. Evidence based/best practices determinations were made based on the review of the following: (1) studies and literature for each program offered to Realignment clients, and (2) the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse. Based on the information reviewed, a rating scale was developed by EVALCORP and applied to Riverside County Probation Department's programs/services.

Rating Scale and Criteria Used

Rating	Criteria
Evidence Based - well supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed studies and has shown to provide positive benefits. - Program has been examined at least once with a corrections population, yielding positive results.
Evidence Based - supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed journals.
Promising Practice	Program is based on the principles of a particular type of evidence based practice (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy) and theoretically, should result in similar benefits; however, evidence on the specific program is lacking.
Emerging Practice	No published studies available.

Conclusion/TakeAway

The following page provides a high-level overview of each program/service offered along with a brief description and rating assigned. **Across the 14 programs/practices, over half (57%) had sufficient empirical evidence to classify them as "evidence based/best practice."** Additionally, two programs were identified as promising practices; and four of the programs were identified as an emerging practice.

Please note: The Riverside County Probation Department also offers a number screenings and assessments to inform supervision level and appropriate placements into programs/services. A literature review of the effectiveness of the utilization of these screenings and assessments was also conducted. Findings indicated that these practices have extensive literature to support their effectiveness. For additional information, reference Appendix A.

Riverside County Probation Programs (Post-Release from Custody)

Program	Rating	Brief Program Description
Anger Management	EB - Well Supported	Class that helps individuals identify triggers for anger and deal with emotions that may lead to re-offending or relapse. The curriculum includes coping skills to address specific behaviors.
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	EB - Well Supported	A form of psychological treatment/engagement practice that works to change thinking and behavior patterns in order to treat psychological problems. CBT helps individuals develop coping skills and focus on the current situation rather than the past.
Courage to Change (C2C)	Promising Practice	An interactive journaling system designed to address the "Big Six" criminogenic needs of individuals who are working to successfully reintegrate into their communities.
Criminal and Addictive Thinking	Promising Practice	A cognitive-behavioral treatment that focusses on distorted core beliefs to change criminal and addictive thinking patterns which lead to re-offending. This program comes with a corresponding workbook that is completed during the course.
Dialectical Behavioral Therapy	EB - Well Supported	A comprehensive treatment used to address complex mental health problems and regulate emotions.
Educate, Equip & Support (EES)	EB - Supported	Program offered to parents/caregivers raising a child/youth with mental health and/or emotional challenges. Classes provide parents/caregivers with general education about children's mental health challenges, available supports, and community resources.
Triple P	EB - Supported	Program that teaches parents how to reframe current thoughts and behaviors into new and productive ways in order to support positive changes for the family unit.
Nurturing Parenting	EB - Supported	An interactive course that helps individuals better understand their role as a parent. Program aims to enhance self-care, empathy, and self-awareness among participants.
Seeking Safety	EB - Supported	Counseling model that addresses trauma and/or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and addiction exploring the relationship between the two. The curriculum teaches safe coping skills and addresses socialization.
Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)	EB - Supported	A personalized wellness and recovery approach that helps individuals monitor uncomfortable and distressing feelings and behaviors. Program teaches that utilizing a planned response can assist individuals in reducing modifying, or eliminating such feelings.
Co-occuring Life of Recovery (COLOR)	Emerging Practice	Focuses on the core issues of bahavioral health recovery and the effects of drug addiction, myths, and facts about substance use/mental heath, and stages of change.
CORE Therapy Groups	Emerging Practices	The program combines the ideas of change and recovery to assist the client through the re-entry process. Groups focus on both mental health struggles and substance use issues.
Facing Up	Emerging Practice	Class that provides simple suggestions for developing a healthy family environment. Allows caregivers opportunities to share challenges in a supportive environment and discusses how to develop a family wellness plan.
Wellness and Empowerment in Life and Living Well (WELL)	Emerging Practice	Series of classes that address continuing wellness in all aspects of life. Through sharing of personal experiences, connections are made to strengthen each participant's support system.

Parenting Programs

Additional Program Offerings

Transition and Reentry Unit (TRU) Program

For MS and PRCS offenders serving the final months of their local sentences, the Probation Department offers the Transition and Reentry Unit (TRU) program. The TRU program was developed to prepare offenders for release from custody by engaging them while in-custody. TRU officers identify offenders' highest criminogenic needs and facilitate their active participation in case planning strategies for successful reentry into the community. Officers assess offenders and develop case plans that target risk factors, such as housing and substance use treatment, prior to release from jail.

TRU Officer activities include:

- TRU officers provide community referrals and educate participants about resources available to them in their communities such as the Day Reporting Center, DPSS assistance, and behavioral health services.

- TRU officers work in collaboration with Correctional Health to address clients' behavioral health needs and coordinate exit plans.

- Officers also provide information and/or assist offenders in obtaining birth certificates, social security cards, California Identification cards, FAFSA applications, and other education or trade program information.

- Additionally, TRU officers address family support systems to prepare offenders for transitional challenges they may face and may contact family members to verify the offenders' living situations, prepare for their release, or seek housing alternatives if need be.

As of June 30, 2018, 496 MS and 242 PRCS offenders have been released to the community through the TRU program.

Riverside County Realignment Population Served
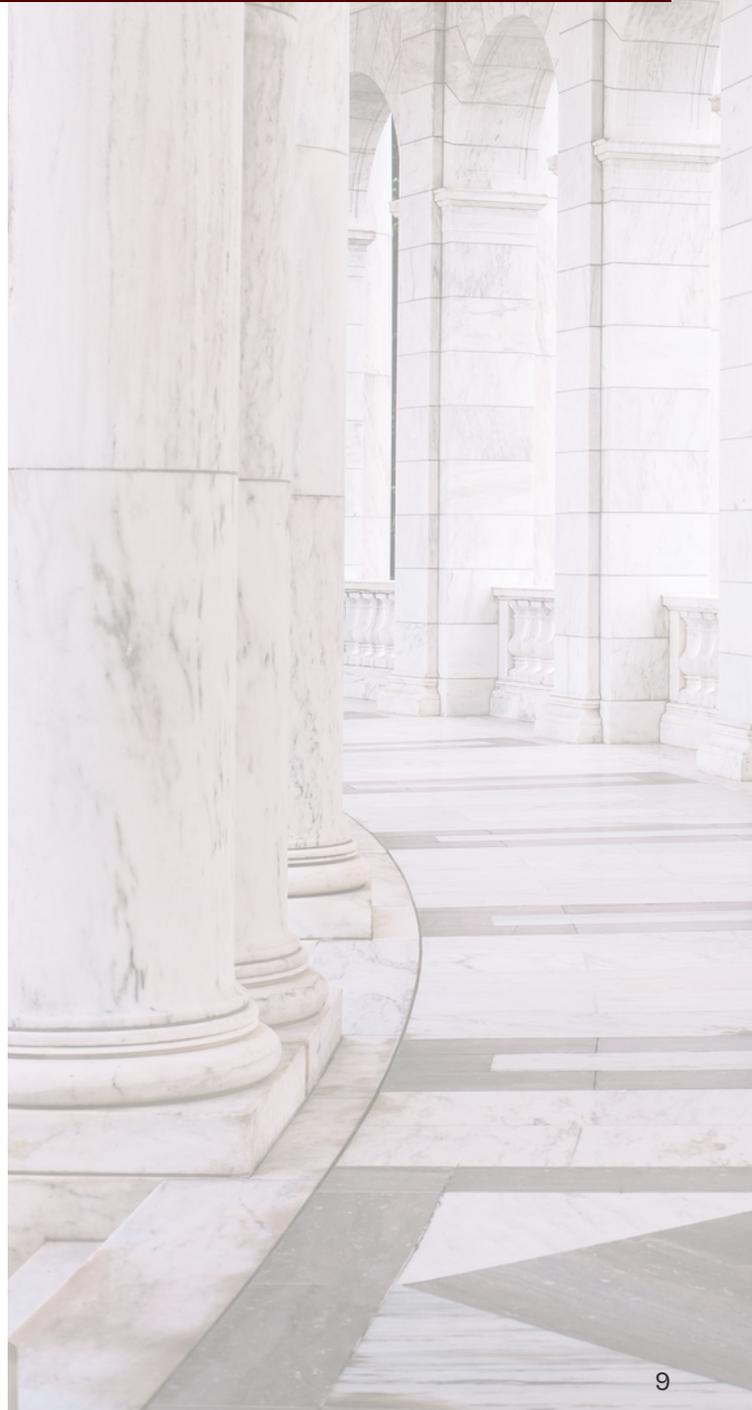
Question 3: What are the Characteristics of Riverside County's Realignment Population?

How the Question Was Addressed/Methodology

To address this question, EVALCORP first engaged in a series of meetings with Riverside County criminal justice agencies to identify: the types of metrics being tracked and reported; extant data systems used; administrative data sets available; and the extent to which administrative data sets are integrated across agencies to identify what information could be extracted and utilized for the evaluation.

This exploratory work was a critical element in the design of the evaluation, as it helped: (1) determine the county's current readiness for recidivism calculations utilizing a standard definition of recidivism (a frequently reported metric when examining the Realignment population); and (2) identify what metrics and/or reports are already being produced, so as not to duplicate efforts.

Once preliminary assessment meetings were conducted, EVALCORP requested an Administrative data set from Probation in order to describe the Realignment population supervised by the County.

Methodology. To address the question at hand, EVALCORP re-structured and analyzed the Administrative data file provided by Probation and engaged in multiple follow-up data verification meetings with Probation's IT department to ensure accuracy. In order to identify trends over time, EVALCORP coded the data obtained (i.e., October 2011 - December 31, 2017) into fiscal years and examined the variables in fiscal year time points.

Findings gleaned through the analyses are provided on the following pages.

Riverside County Realignment Population

Supervision Caseload by Sub Population and Fiscal Year

The following presents the total number of cases, by sub-population and fiscal year, that have been supervised by the Riverside County Probation Department. These data provide an overview of the County's Realignment caseload and depicts trends over time.

Between October 2011 and December 2017, a total of 16,383 cases were supervised by Riverside County Probation. These 16,383 cases accounted for 12,779 unduplicated clients. Among the 12,779 clients, 2,546 individuals (20%) were ordered to supervision on two or more cases during the six years examined (these individuals accounting for 48% of all the cases ordered to Realignment supervision in Riverside County). As reflected below, the overall number of cases has been declining since FY 12/13.

Riverside County Supervision Caseload Since Start of Realignment, FY 11/12 - FY 17/18 (N=16,383)

Fiscal Year	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
FY 11-12	495	1,633	2,128
FY 12-13	1,776	1,432	3,208
FY 13-14	1,899	1,306	3,205
FY 14-15	1,190	1,365	2,555
FY 15-16	1,036	1,257	2,293
FY 16-17	875	1,044	1,919
FY 17-18	433	642	1,075

● 1170(h)   ○ PRCS

Note: FY 11-12 reflects data from October 2011 - June 2012; and FY 17-18 reflects data from July - December 2017
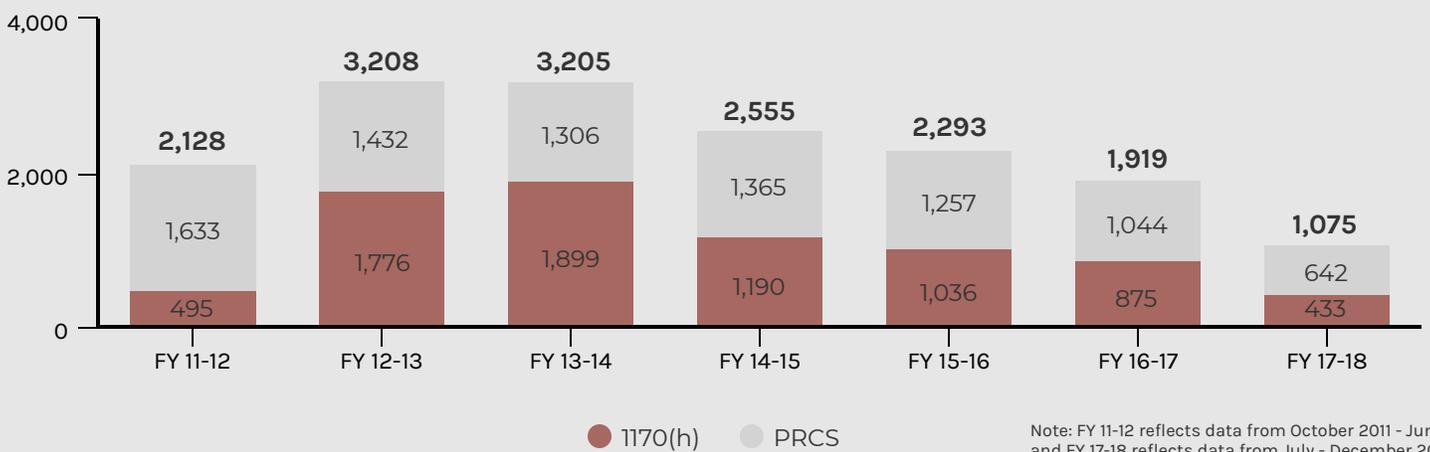
Caseload by Supervision Unit

The table to the right presents the distribution of the supervision caseload by each supervision unit.

As shown, Adult Services Iowa has the largest caseload (31%), followed by Moreno Valley (17%); then Indio (16%).

Please note: the Supervision Unit listed as, "N/A" was described as such in the Administrative file. Additionally, supervision units that could not be categorized, based on the key provided were labeled as, "Missing Unit Description."

Supervision Unit	1170(h) N	1170(h) %	PRCS N	PRCS %	Combined Total N	Combined Total %
Adult Services Iowa	2,451	32%	2,685	31%	5,136	31%
Moreno Valley	1,161	15%	1,606	19%	2,767	17%
Indio	1,419	18%	1,265	15%	2,684	16%
Murrieta	698	9%	829	10%	1,527	9%
San Jacinto	583	8%	710	8%	1,293	8%
Corona	469	6%	464	5%	933	6%
Banning	241	3%	383	4%	624	4%
Blythe	226	3%	184	2%	410	3%
Palm Springs	201	3%	180	2%	381	2%
Riverside	83	1%	81	1%	164	1%
Southwest Justice Center	4	0%	0	0%	4	0%
N/A	157	2%	277	3%	434	3%
Missing Unit Description	11	0%	15	0%	26	0%
Grand Total	7,704	100%	8,679	100%	16,383	100%

Client/Offender Characteristics

This page provides an overview of client characteristics among Realignment offenders placed on community supervision.

Since the start of Realignment in October 2011 through December 2017, **there have been a total of 16,383 supervision cases (i.e., 7,704 1170(h) and 8,679 PRCS).**

This information provides an overall profile depicting the demographics of offenders being released, supervision placement information, and prior supervision history.

Age. Almost one-third were between the ages of 25 - 34, and an additional 30% were between the ages of 35-44. This trend is mirrored when looking at the age distribution within each subpopulation.

Gender. As reflected to the right, clients were predominantly male.

Prior Supervision History. Analyses were also conducted to determine the extent to which clients had prior supervision cases preceding their current term of supervision. As shown, PRCS clients were more likely to have no priors; compared to the 1170(h) subpopulation.

Age

Age Across All Realignment Clients (n=16,383)

	1170 (h)		PRCS		Total	
Age Category	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-24	994	13%	699	8%	1,693	10%
25-34	2,471	32%	2,599	30%	5,070	31%
35-44	2,240	29%	2,638	30%	4,878	30%
45-54	1,577	20%	2,060	24%	3,637	22%
55 or older	422	5%	683	8%	1,105	7%

Gender
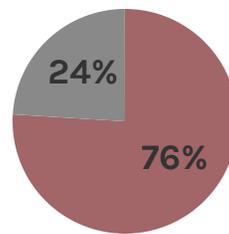
1170(h) — 76% Male, 24% Female

PRCS — 90% Male, 10% Female

Total — 85% Male, 15% Female

- Male
- Female

Prior Supervision History

	No priors	1 prior	2 priors	3 priors	4 priors	5+ priors
1170(h)	37%	21%	16%	10%	6%	10%
PRCS	49%	24%	13%	7%	3%	4%
Total	44%	23%	14%	8%	5%	6%
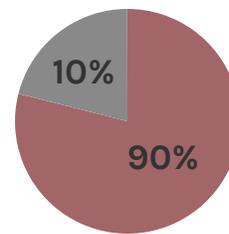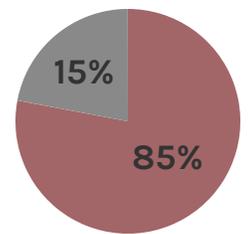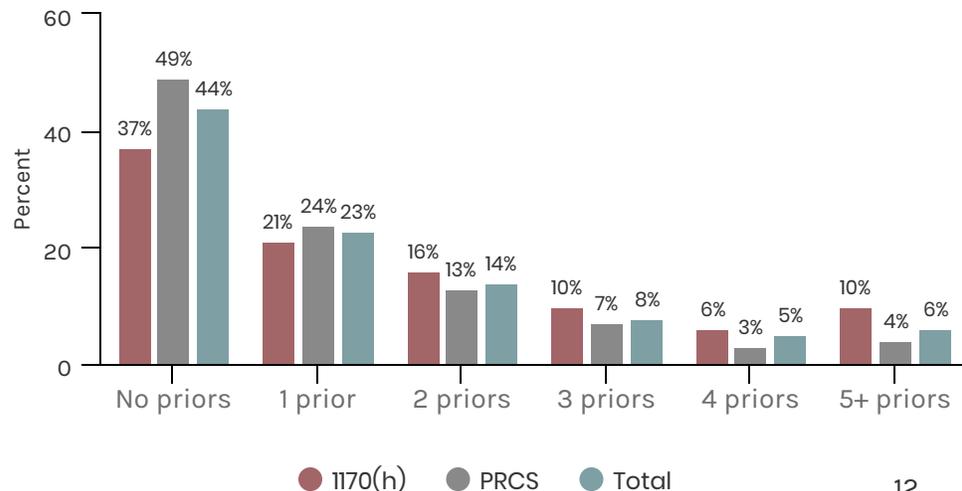
Supervision Status and Termination Categories

The evaluation team examined the supervision caseload status (i.e., whether the term of supervision was open or closed) and how the offender was terminated. These types of metrics provide a more comprehensive perspective of Realignment efforts and can point to programmatic maturation effects and system impacts over time (e.g., the County becoming better equipped to address the needs of Realignment offenders, implementation of service provision, etc.).

As reflected in the table below, of the cases that began their term of supervision between FY 11/12 and FY 15/16, (e.g., 12,731 closed cases out of the 13,389 total cases) 95% have been identified as "closed."

Supervision Based on Entry FY and SubPopulation

Supervision Start FY	1170(h)			PRCS			Grand Total
	Open	Closed	Total	Open	Closed	Total	
FY11-12	3	492	495	10	1,623	1,633	2,128
FY12-13	20	1,756	1,776	13	1,419	1,432	3,208
FY13-14	38	1,861	1,899	36	1,270	1,306	3,205
FY14-15	59	1,131	1,190	103	1,262	1,365	2,555
FY15-16	180	856	1,036	196	1,061	1,257	2,293
FY16-17	413	462	875	513	531	1,044	1,919
FY17-18	380	53	433	574	68	642	1,075
Grand Total	1,093	6,611	7,704	1,445	7,234	8,679	16,383

Termination Status Categories

As reflected above, the majority of cases opened between FY 11/12 and FY 15/16 have a "closed" supervision case status. As such, termination status was calculated for these cases.

Supervision outcomes were first organized into seven categories of supervision termination (i.e., reflected to the right). Categorizing supervision termination status into these outcomes helps address the question of whether a greater number of individuals successfully complete their terms of probation over time. Monitoring this type of outcome can inform whether Realignment efforts are improving over time, and can be an indictor of programmatic maturation.

Termination Category	Description of Termination Types
Successful Closure	1. Closed - Prop 47 2. Early Termination - Good Behavior 3. Expired
Unsuccessful Closure	1. Revoked 2. Termination - Bad Behavior
Jurisdictional Transfer	1. 1170(h) Jurisdictional Transfer 2. Jurisdictional Transfer 3. Jurisdictional Transfer Returned 4. PRCS Jurisdictional Transfer Returned
Bench Warrant	Bench Warrant
Closure at Intake	PRCS Closed at Intake
Deceased	Deceased
Other	1. Jail without Probation 2. Probation Denied 1170(h) 3. Realignment Rescinded/CDCR Error 4. State Hospital 5. State Prison without Probation

Termination Status Overall, by Fiscal Year

Termination categories were assessed by fiscal year to identify trends. The table below depicts the four most frequent termination categories by fiscal year (the additional three categories assessed had fewer than 3% of cases within each fiscal year, thus are not reflected in the figure below).

As illustrated, "successful closures" are the most common type of termination category across fiscal years assessed. The fiscal years with the highest number of successful closures, thus far, were FY 11/12 and FY 14/15.

For termination status broken out by sub-population, please reference **Appendix B**.

N=12,731
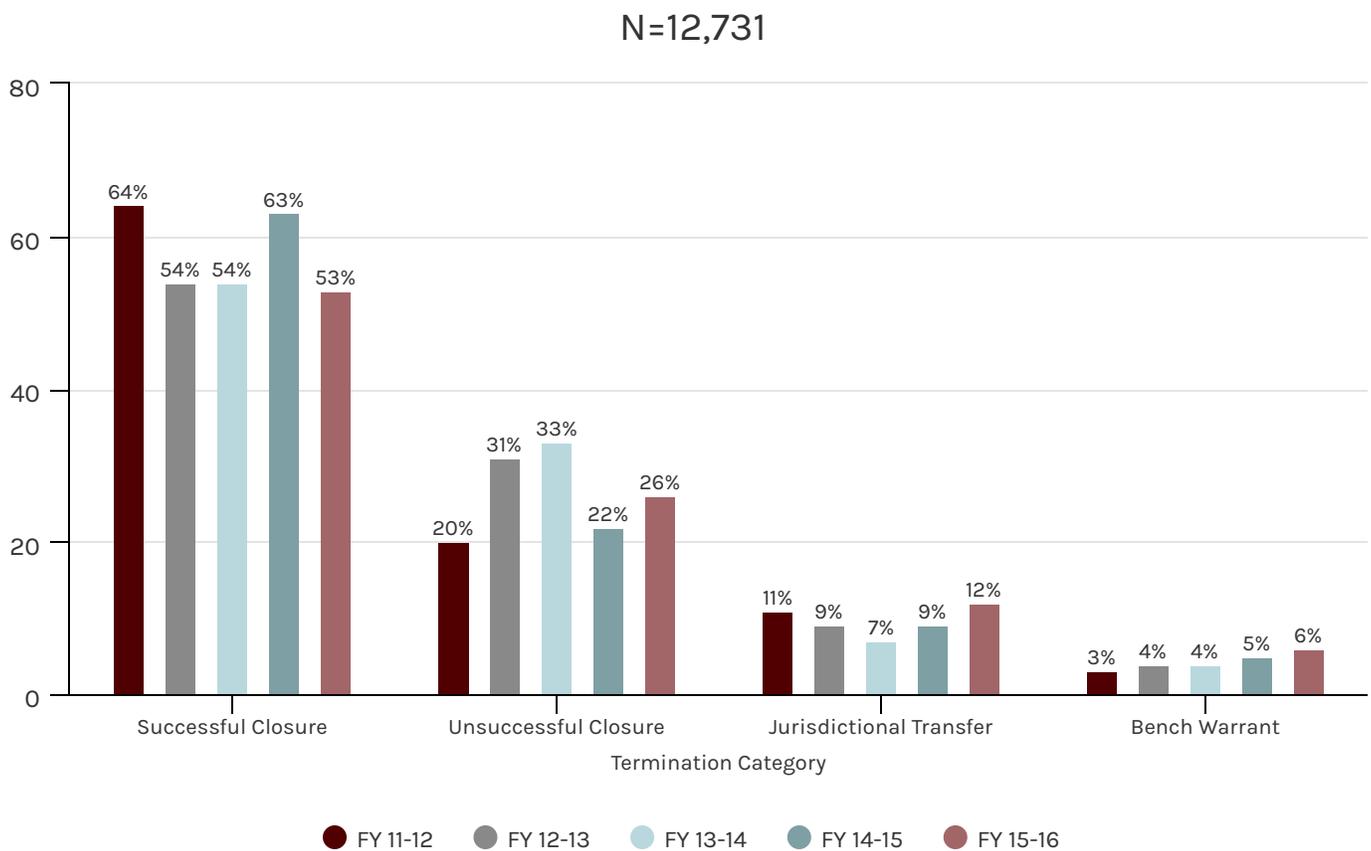
Day Reporting Center Referrals

Day Reporting Center Referrals

Of the total 16,383 Realignment supervision cases between October 2011 and December 2017, a total of 3,562 received a referral to a DRC.

- Of these, 1,495 were referrals for 1170(h)s; and 2,067 reflected referrals for PRCS clients.

As reflected in the table below, offenders have been most frequently referred to the Riverside DRC; with referrals to Indio (617) and Temecula (636) fairly evenly distributed. The higher proportion of referrals to the Riverside DRC could be influenced by the fact that the Riverside DRC was the first one established and is in the largest city in the county.

The table below provides an overview of the total referrals made to each DRC, as well as the number of cases referred that received one or more services at the DRC they were referred to. Over half (53%) of all referred cases did not receive services (n=1,894 cases of the 3,562 referrals made that did not have a reported service).

Distribution of Referrals Made to Each DRC (N=3,562)

1%
18%
18%
63%

- Riverside (n=2,261)
- Temecula (n=636)
- Indio (n=617)
- Multiple DRCs (n=48)
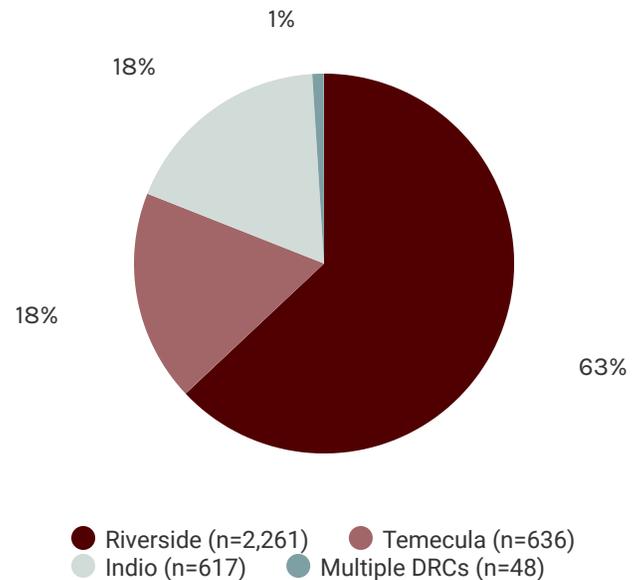
DRC	Referred to DRC and Received Service	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
Riverside	Yes	433	632	1,065
	No	545	651	1,196
Riverside Total		978	1,283	2,261
Temecula	Yes	124	397	321
	No	125	190	315
Temecula Total		249	387	636
Indio	Yes	101	160	261
	No	153	203	356
Indio Total		254	363	617
Multiple DRCs	Yes	9	12	21
	No	5	22	27
Multiple DRCs Total		14	34	48
Total		1,495	2,067	3,562

# Number of Services Provided Across the DRCs (by SubPopulation)

The table to the right presents the distribution of the number of services engaged in by sub-population across all three DRCs.

Across all DRCs, clients most often received one program/service type (n=266).

The number of services provided across each DRC are provided below and on the next page.

Count of DRC Program/Service Types Received	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
1	114	152	266
2	81	113	194
3	77	101	178
4	81	69	150
5	83	124	207
6	86	111	197
7	37	108	145
8	30	67	97
9	24	47	71
10+	54	109	163
Total	667	1001	1668

Riverside DRC (n=1,065)

Number of Services/Programs Participated In	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
1	77	103	180
2	57	63	120
3	48	64	112
4	56	41	97
5	53	70	123
6	47	64	111
7	21	70	91
8	19	43	62
9	15	37	52
10+	40	77	117

Legend: 1170(h), PRCS, Total
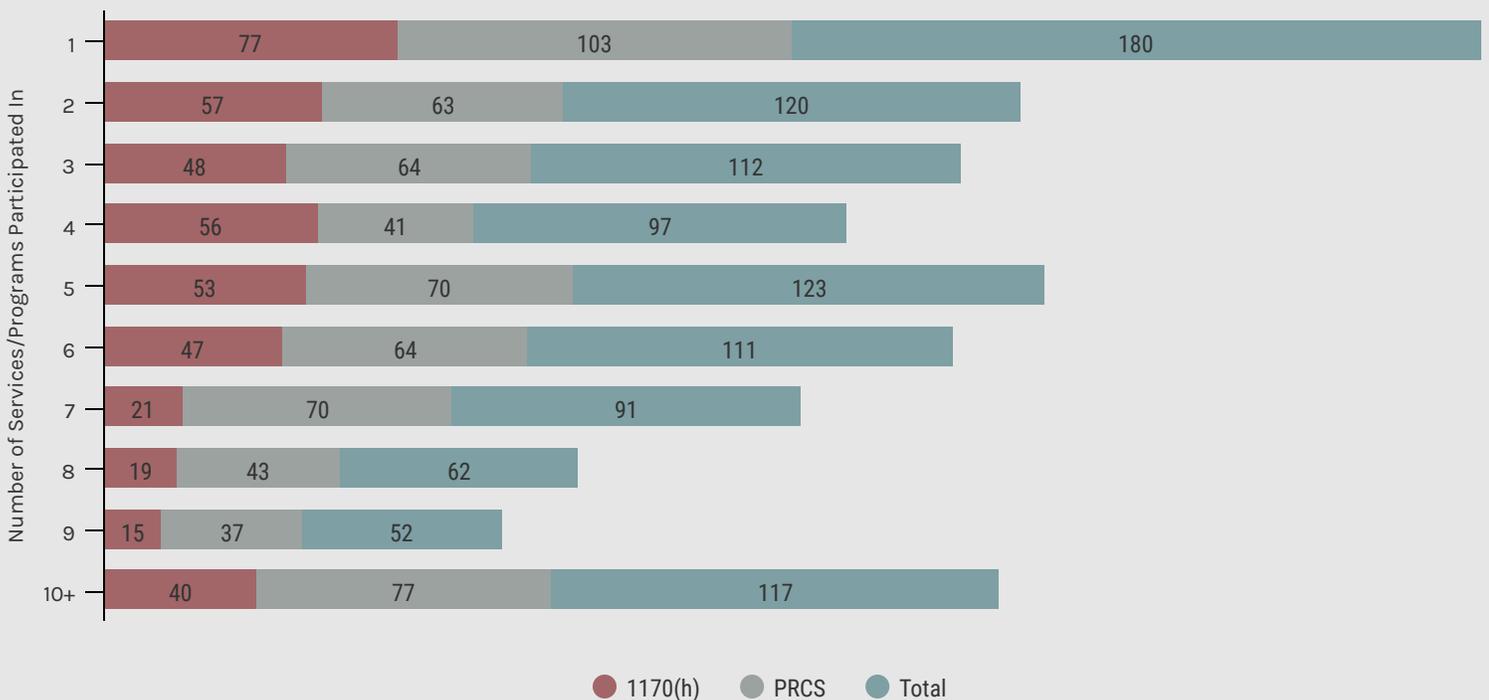
Number of Services Received at Each DRC by Sub-Population and Overall

Temecula DRC (n=321)

Number of Services/Programs Participated In	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
1	12	19	31
2	10	24	34
3	15	12	27
4	15	12	27
5	20	29	49
6	18	27	45
7	10	22	32
8	8	18	26
9	6	6	12
10+	10	28	38

● 1170(h)　● PRCS　● Total

Indio DRC (n=261)

| Number of Services/Programs Participated In	1170(h)	PRCS	Total
1	25	29	54
2	11	25	36
3	13	20	33
4	9	15	24
5	10	23	33
6	19	20	39
7	5	15	20
8	2	5	7
9	3	4	7
10+	4	4	8

● 1170(h)　● PRCS　● Total
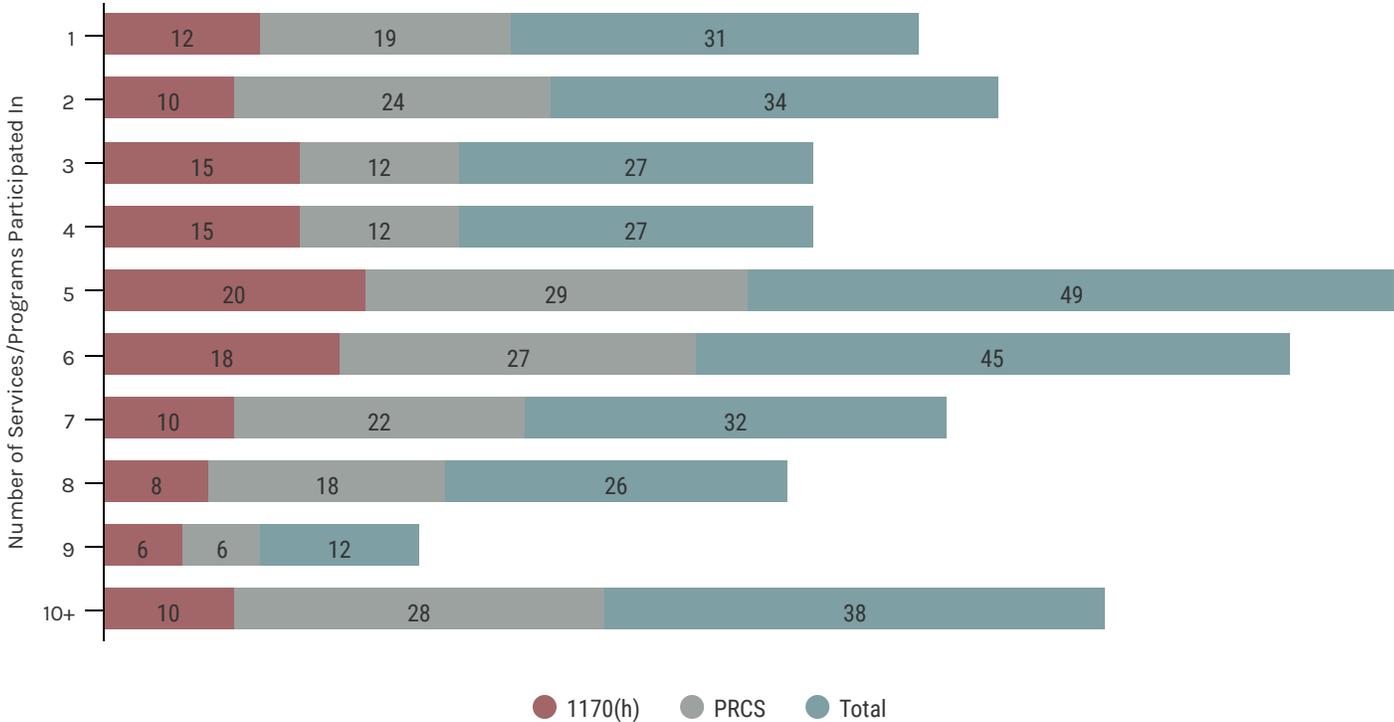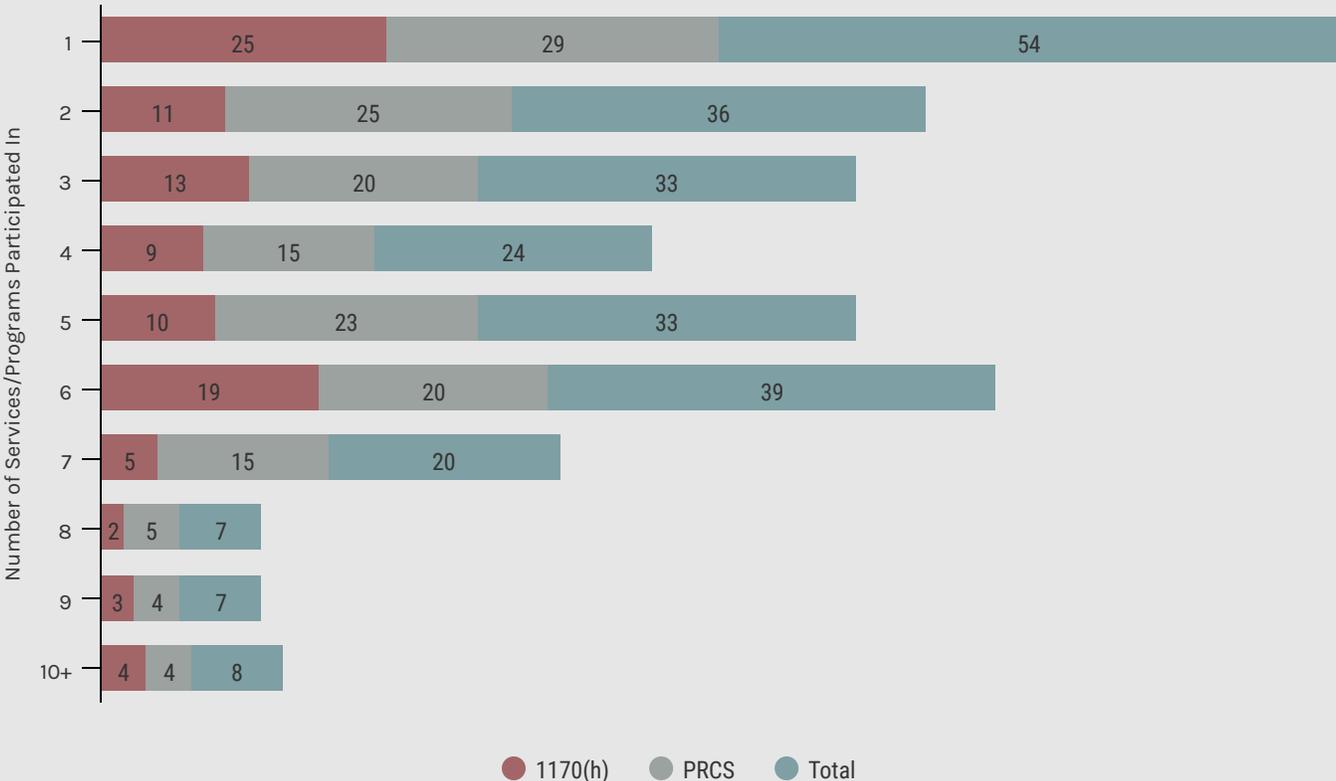
Client Impact Evaluation
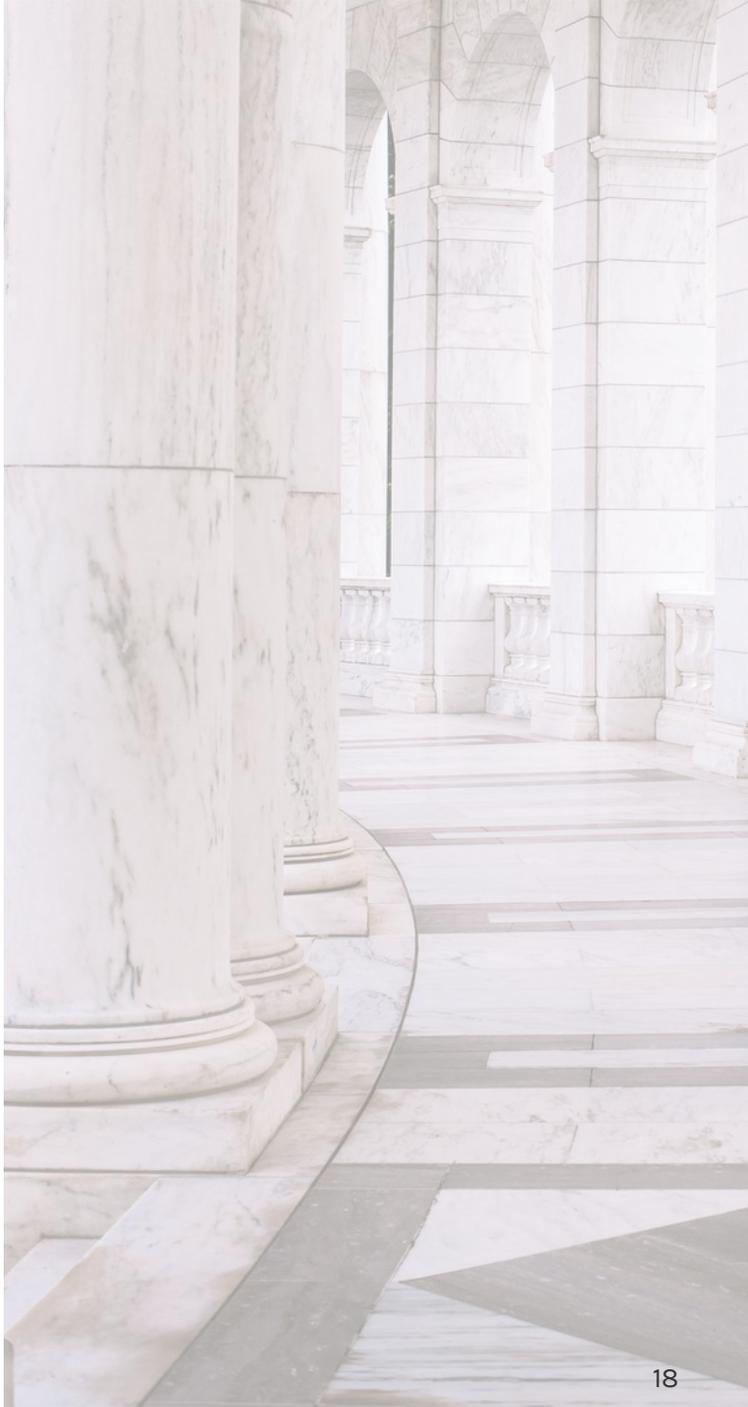
Question 4: Are the Current Programs/Services Effective?

How the Question Was Addressed/Methodology

The extent to which programs and practices are effective was assessed via primary data collection obtained from Realignment clients receiving services in one of the County's three Day Reporting Centers (DRCs). Methodology used to assess this information included the following: (1) **client surveys** collected over a one-week period across all three DRC sites; (2) **focus groups** with clients at the Riverside and Indio DRC sites to supplement and enhance survey data collected; and (3) **interviews with the two Peer Mentors**. Summary findings across the three types of data collection are provided below.

Data Collection Overview

Surveys Respondents, by Site (N=128)

Indio: 29

Temecula: 30

Riverside: 69

Focus Group Participants (N=25)

15 — Indio

10 — Riverside

These two sites were selected in collaboration with Probation.

Informational Interviews with the 2 Existing Peer Mentors
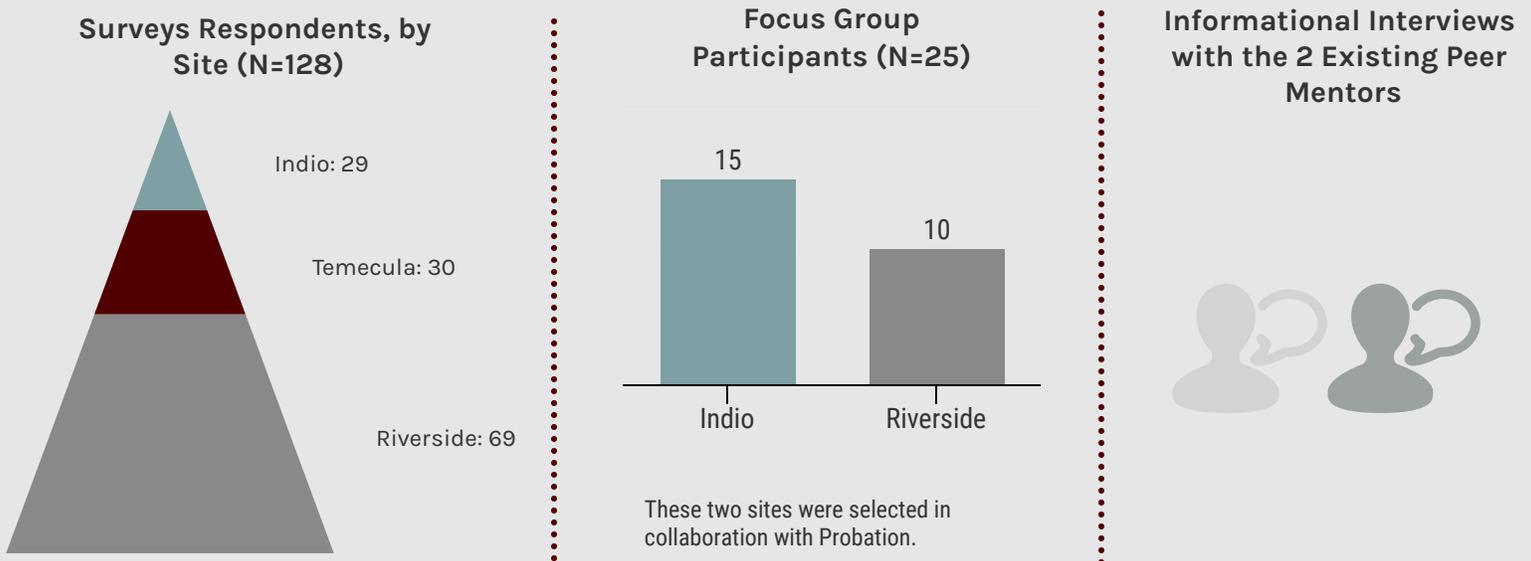
Conclusions/Key Takeaway

Based on data collected from **clients who were receiving services offered at the DRCs, the programs/services are perceived as highly useful and valuable.** Additionally, **clients reported a number of positive impacts from participating in services, including assistance with re-entry into the community to prevent re-incarceration**.

The findings presented on the following pages primarily focus on the information gleaned from the surveys, as these data were the most comprehensive and inclusive of clients across all three DRCs. For additional contextual information, focus group and interview findings are presented following the presentation of findings from the clients survey.

Section 1. Data Collection Methodology and Client/Offender Demographics

Methodology

Surveys were collected from Realignment clients over a one-week period across the County's three DRC sites (i.e., Indio, Riverside, and Temecula). The survey inquired about a number of topics including: client demographics, participation in programs, satisfaction with services/programs, service gaps, program impacts, barriers experienced, and recommendations for improvement.

Focus groups and interviews also were conducted in order to provide additional context and supplement the content gleaned from the survey administration. Taken together, these data tell a more comprehensive "story" of outcomes.

Analysis

Survey data were analyzed to examine any differences in reporting patterns across demographic groups and/or DRC sites.

No significant differences in response patterns emerged by age, gender, offender type, or DRC location, thus survey findings are presented in aggregate across all respondents. Qualitative coding procedures were used to analyze focus group and interview findings.

Findings

Descriptive information about the clients who responded to the surveys is provided to the left and on the following pages. Surveys were collected utilizing a purposeful convenience sample methodology; during which all Realignment clients in attendance at one of the DRCs during the survey collection week were asked to complete the survey. Thus, findings are not necessarily generalizable across all Realignment clients receiving services at the DRCs.

Demographics

Age (n=123)

Gender (n=124)

87% Male   13% Female
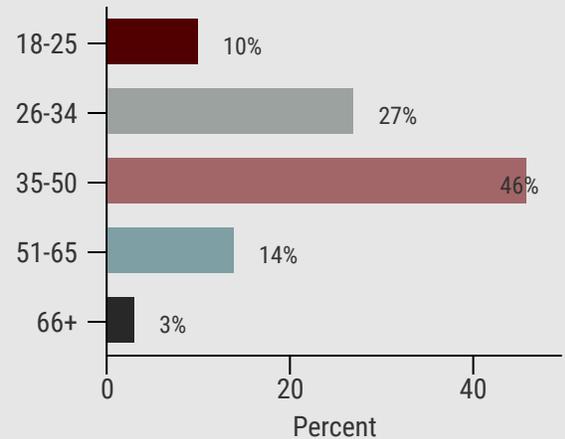
Client/Offender Type (n=119)

43%   57%

● 1170(h)   ● PRCS
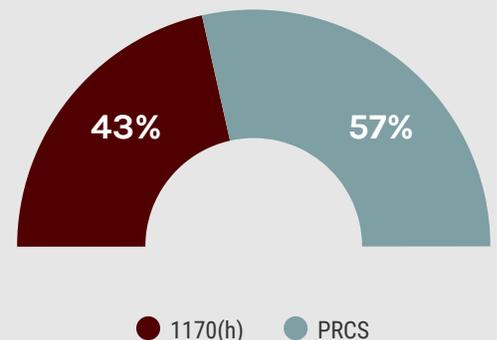
To obtain the "Client/Offender Type" respondents were asked to identify whether they were released from jail or prison prior to being placed on their current term of supervision to identify whether they were an 1170(h) or PRCS. As such, it can be deduced that 57% of respondents were PRCS'.

# Additional Client/Offender Characteristics

Housing and Employment Status

Survey respondents were asked about their living arrangements and employment status at the time they completed the survey. Findings are provided below.

Housing. As shown below, 2 out of 5 respondents (41%) lived in a family member's house or apartment. Additionally, nearly 1 in 5 respondents (18%) identified themselves to be homeless.

Employment. Respondents most frequently indicated being unemployed, but looking for work.

Current Housing (N=122)

Among the respondents who indicated being homeless, the most commonly reported sleeping locations were: outside (45%); in a shelter (18%); or a vehicle (18%)

Housing Type	Percent
Family member's house or apartment	41%
Homeless	18%
Your own house or apartment	16%
Halfway house/sober living	11%
Friend's house or apartment	8%
Transitional home	2%
Recovery home/rehab	2%
Hotel/motel	1%
Unstable	1%

Employment Status (N=120)

Employment Status	Percent
Not employed, looking for work	41%
Not employed, not looking for work	18%
Employed, part-time	16%
Employed, full-time	11%

Section 2. Service Utilization and Related Impacts

Service Utilization

Survey respondents were asked to indicate, from a list services, which they had participated in. The table to the right reflects the services respondents were asked to select from - these categories were developed in collaboration with Probation staff and labeled based on how respondents would recognize the services they participate in.

The top three most frequently engaged in services were: Criminal and Addictive Thinking; Substance Use Education and Treatment; and Courage to Change.

Services	(n=125)*
Criminal and Addictive Thinking	48%
Substance Use Education and Treatment	46%
Courage to Change	40%
Anger Management	37%
Education	35%
Wellness Recovery Action Plan	34%
Individual and Group Counseling	29%
Parenting Classes	22%
Vocational Services/Job Training	19%
Behavioral Health Classes	19%
DPSS/Medi-Cal	16%
Child Support Services	2%

*Respondents were able to select more than one service, thus percentages exceed 100.

## Impacts of Service Participation

As a Result of Participating in the DRC, Respondents Reported They....

- Are more motivated to stay out of trouble (94%)

- Learned skills and strategies for making positive choices (93%)

- Are more hopeful about their future (92%)

- Are more in control of their actions (92%)

- Have fewer negative interactions with police (86%)

(n=122-126)

Usefulness of Services

96% of respondents said **services were "very helpful" or "helpful," overall**
(n=124)

Impact on Successful Re-Entry

Over 85% of respondents indicated that participation in the DRCs helped them better transition into the community. This measure is important, as perceived successful integration into society reduces the likelihood of recidivism.

(n=125)

Section 3. Ease of Access and Perceived Barriers to Programs/Services

Ease of Access

87%
of respondents believed it was "easy" or "very easy" to access the services within the DRCs

(n=122)
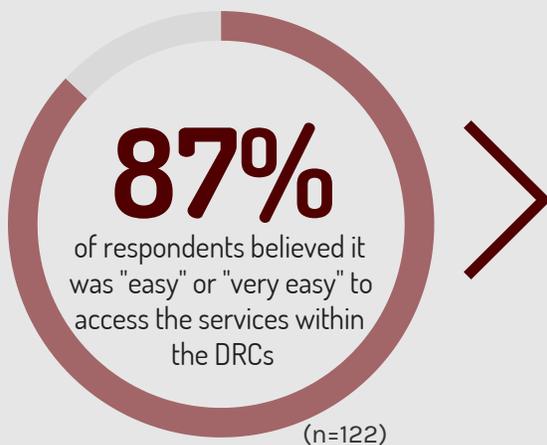
What Made it Easy*...
- Clear instruction from DPO (56%)
- DPO helped me get to my services (44%)
- Motivation to receive services (41%)
- Support from family and friends (38%)
- Other (i.e., supportive/friendly staff, location, free bus pass) (12%)

*Respondents were able to select more than one response, thus percentages exceed 100.

Barriers to Accessing Services

Respondents were also asked to identify any barriers they experienced with respect to their ability to participate in services.

Of the 118 respondents who answered the question, **37% reported experiencing barriers to service provision.**

When asked to elaborate on what the barriers were, a lack of transportation was the most frequently identified barrier; followed by the services being too far (see table).

Barriers to Services	(n=43)*
Don't have transportation	56%
Services are too far	30%
Can't afford transportation to services	23%
Didn't want to go to services	14%
Can't afford services	12%
Job doesn't allow time off for services	7%
Other (i.e., child care issues, family problems, addiction, traffic, work conflicts)	23%

*Respondents were able to select more than one barrier, thus percentages exceed 100.

Section 4. Additional Service Needs and Recommendations for Improvement

Additional Service Needs

To identify potential recommendations for program/service enhancements, respondents were asked if there were any services they wished they had received by did not. **Out of the 118 respondents who marked an answer, 16% indicated "yes," there were programs/services they wish they had received but did not.**

Those respondents were then further asked to elaborate about the types of services they needed or wished they had received. A total of 13 individuals provided a response. Emergent themes and corresponding illustrative quotes are presented below.

Themes - Additional Services	(n=13)
Vocational Training/Certification Courses (i.e., forklift certification)	3
Housing	3
General Relief/Assistance (i.e., "Getting my CA ID. It would be nice if the DMV would honor the DRC as a rep for the state and be able to identify me." "Monthly bus passes or uber.")	3
Assistance with Securing a Job	2
Class Recommendations (i.e., "parenting" and "Moral Reconation Therapy")	2

Recommendations for Improvement

When survey respondents were asked to provide recommendations for improvement, 63 respondents provided a comment. Of the comments provided, over half (n=33) were positive comments.

Overall, eight themes emerged; as shown to the right. Corresponding quotes illustrating the theme are also provided in the table, when appropriate.

Themes - Recommendations for Improvement	(n=30)
DRC Time Recommendations (e.g.,"include weekends")	6
Additional Classes (e.g., "A DUI class would be helpful")	6
Class Format (e.g., "shorter classes"; "offer online classes")	5
Job Assistance/Vocational Courses	4
Staff Performance (e.g., "return calls in timely manner"	2
Additional DRC Locations	2
Reduced Travel Burden (i.e., "closer to home"; provide transportation)	2
Other (i.e., "provide soap, hygiene products" and "videos")	3

Section 5. Experiences with DRC Probation Staff

In addition to program/service perceptions, clients were asked to describe their general perceptions of the DRCs overall and the staff working at these sties.

Overwhelming positive experiences were reported with regards to interactions with the staff providing services at the DRCs, as evidenced by the findings below.

The Staff who Provide my Services…

Category	Percent
Are helpful	98%
Listen to me	98%
Treat me fairly	98%
Treat me respectfully	97%
Are supportive	97%
Help me solve my problems	94%

Percent who said "yes"

(n=123-126)
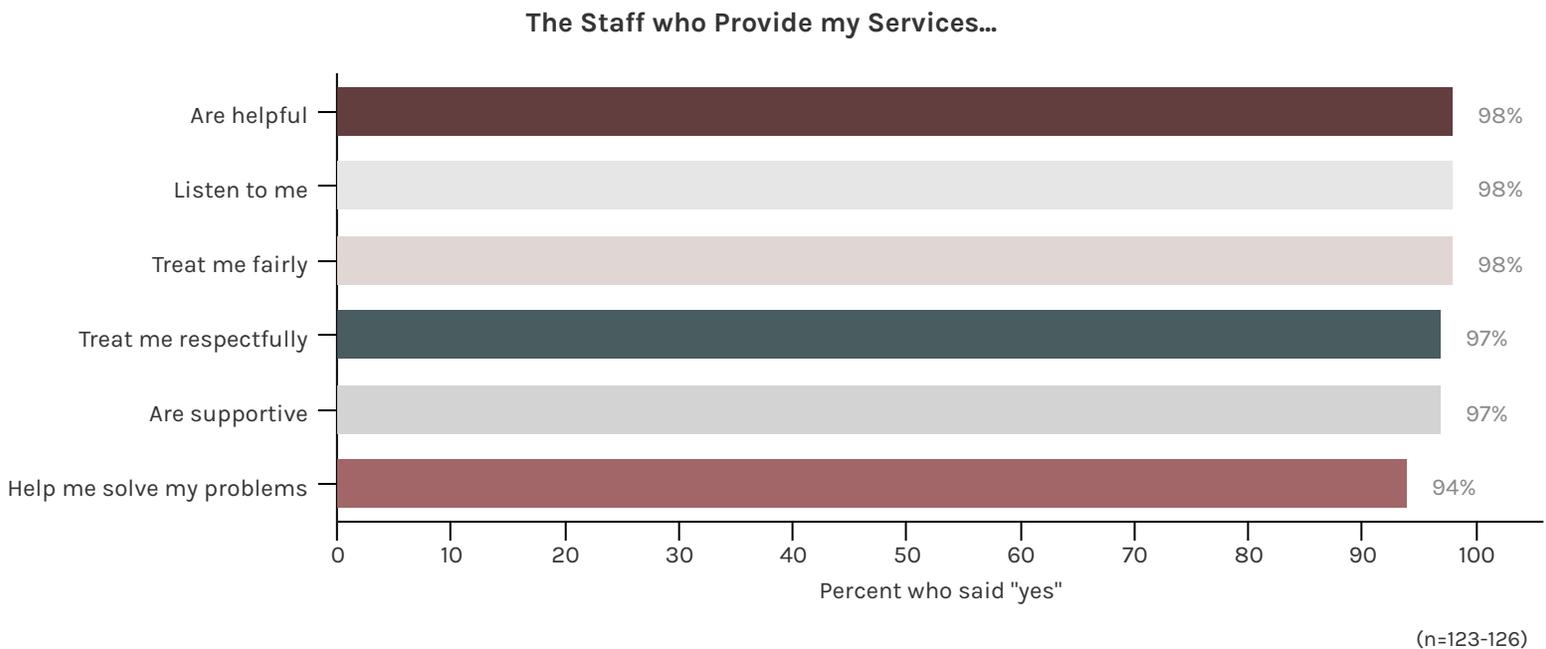
Section 6. Focus Group Findings

Focus group participants were asked similar questions to the items on the surveys and discussions focused on their experiences with the DRCs in order to enhance and supplement survey data. Specifically, the discussions centered around the following themes: (1) general experience with the DRC; (2) barriers or challenges; and (3) recommendations for improvement or additional services needed. A summary of findings around these themes are provided on the following pages.

General Experiences with the DRCs

Benefits/Usefulness. Across the two focus groups conducted, **participants expressed primarily positive experiences at the DRCs. When clients were asked, "what has your experience been with the DRC" overwhelmingly positive remarks were made.** Focus group participants shared several stories about the positive changes DRC participation has made in their lives. Selected quotes illustrating these experiences are provided to the right.

Most Beneficial Classes. Participants were also asked to elaborate if there were any classes in particular that were most helpful in assisting with their re-entry process, to which **individuals most often indicated, " all classes were helpful;" with two participants describing specific classes that were particularly beneficial -- WRAP, parenting, and criminal addictive thinking.**

One of these individuals stated: "WRAP was very helpful for me. I told them my triggers and I re-evaluated myself and saw what was going on within me rather than what is around me. In counseling I express myself and lay all my emotions out. It helps me out. Parenting class is great too."

The participant who identified criminal addictive thinking to be most beneficial commented: "I have taken and completed pretty much every class that they have. The one I got the most out of was criminal and addictive thinking. Understanding my criminal behavior has to do with my addictive behavior and both of them coinciding as one."

Impacts on Staying out of Trouble or Jail. Across participants **there was a general consensus that the DRCs have helped clients stay out of trouble and jail.** As one respondent stated, "When I need help or I feel like I am going to fall, I call my Probation Officer or come here and start doing the work to get away from that."

Quotes Illustrating DRC Benefits

"If it wasn't for the DRC I would be back in jail. Definitely. Because of old habits. Just learning a different way of thinking has been good for me. I thought it was easier to hustle, but there is a different way. It just takes time."

"Spending more time here and taking classes as much as I can is helping me. Taking classes has helped keep me out of jail."

"They treat me like a human being here."

"It makes me feel good to take the classes. I am doing my GED and I have one more class. I've never felt so good in my life."

"You can see the system is working here. People keep coming back because it's working."

"It gives you hope to see people who have been through what you have been through and that you can do it too. You're the one who has to put in the effort, but the program is here -- it's up to you to do it."

"You can come here [DRC] and get what you need. When you get out, you have to go to ten different places to get what you need but it's so hot outside you don't want to wait for a bus. When I got to the DRC, it made it a lot easier because everything is here. I was able to work on my journey to recovery."

"My mom is happy that I am coming here and that I am sober. She has never seen me so happy in the past 5 years when I was using."

"The DRC has been a lifesaver. I first always thought of probation officers as cops, but now I talk to them as friends. My whole perspective on the DRC changed. The peer support has helped too."

"The counselors have been through the things that we have been through. They are ex-cons and ex-felons and it is easy to pay attention to people who have been through the same things we have done rather than a textbook."

"Just having that support is a big deal, it is going to be alright and just be patient or if you have a question. Just keep coming back."

★★★★★

Focus Group Findings, Continued

Challenges/Barriers

As noted on the prior page, focus group participants reported primarily positive experiences with the DRCs and staff working within them. **The only challenges and barriers discussed related to the interactions participants had with Probation staff outside of the DRC. Of note, this was only identified by the Riverside focus group.** Those in the Indio focus group reported a consistently positive experience with Probation staff both within and outside the DRCs.

Riverside Focus Group Feedback: Participants in this focus group **described their experiences with Probation staff working within the DRCs to be better when compared to their interactions with Probation officers/staff outside the DRC.** Specifically, Probation staff at the DRCs were described as helpful, flexible, and understanding, compared to the probation staff outside the DRCs, who were described as inflexible; judgemental; biased; and punitive.

Participants also reported experiencing negative interactions with the Sheriff's Department; which they believed stemmed from a lack of coordination or communication between Probation and the Sheriff's Department. Some respondents reported "unnecessary checks" from Sheriff's Deputies at their residences. Participants suggested that perhaps more training or coordination between departments would be helpful.

Participants emphasized that DRC Probation staff treat them with more respect than Probation staff outside of the DRCs. Furthermore, participants expressed that staff at the DRCs provide a holistic "whole person" approach to services. Participants indicated that the staff at the DRCs "get that we may need more hand-holding" and are more responsive to our needs without being punitive. "They let us mess up sometimes and reiterate it's part of the journey; not that they let us get away with stuff, but they are supportive and care."

Recommendations for Improvement

When asked to provide recommendations for improvement, the discussions centered around provision of additional classes or resource needs. The two emergent themes are provided below along with illustrative comments.

1. Additional Classes
- "More vocational classes, like cooking, welding, forklift, Driver's license for trucking, automotive and things like that."
- "They need more vocational classes - like hands on. For example, forklift classes."
- "Moral Reconation Therapy program needs to be offered to help me better recognize morals. When you've made a big change I want to be able to understand that."

2. Additional Resources
- "More sober living homes - because only the rescue mission accepts AB109. A lot of rescue programs don't. There aren't a lot of housing options."
- "You need tools for certain jobs, like construction jobs. They should give you some vouchers. They could send you somewhere to get socks, belts, or boots."
- "I agree. I need welding torches and a meter and a vacuum pump. All that costs about $1,000 dollars to get in as a lead technician. I don't have that on me right now. When I go apply at a company and they ask me if I have my tools, that would be a problem because I don't have them."

Section 7. Peer Mentor Interview Highlights

Trained peer mentors provide guidance and support to DRC clients by sharing their personal stories, struggles, and success. Two of these peer mentors were interviewed by EVALCORP during the primary data collection process.

These mentors were asked to describe the factors they believed helped with their successful reentry and what they think would be most beneficial in helping other Realignment clients succeed.

What Worked for Peer Mentors. Peer mentors stressed the **importance of having strong external support from family or friends who can provide encouragement during the re-entry process. Additionally, mentors stated getting assistance with having their basic needs met (e.g., housing) as an important factor for successful rehabilitation. The other element peer mentors discussed was a change in mindset stemming from within the individual and willingness to change.** Peer mentors emphasized that the individual has to be willing to put in the work to change and it does not come easy.

Advice for Realignment Clients. When asked what advice they would give to other individuals reentering, both mentors emphasized the **importance of having the correct mindset to make the necessary efforts to better their lives and address their issues.**

Benefits of Mentoring Component. Both individuals **agreed that having a mentoring program and examples of people who have successfully remained clean and out of jail is an incredibly beneficial aspect of Riverside County's probation program.**

Of note: During the focus groups, peer mentors were mentioned as a positive and impactful component in the reentry experience by many DRC participants. Peer mentors were described as relatable and help show that getting clean, staying sober, not going back to jail/prison is within reach for anyone. Participants also indicated a desire to become trained peer mentors; many sharing stories of how they had already begun to mentor incoming clients informally.

What Works

☐ Strong Support System

☐ Assistance with satisfying basic needs (e.g., housing)

☐ Willingness to change

☐ Assistance with getting in "correct" mindset

Looking Ahead
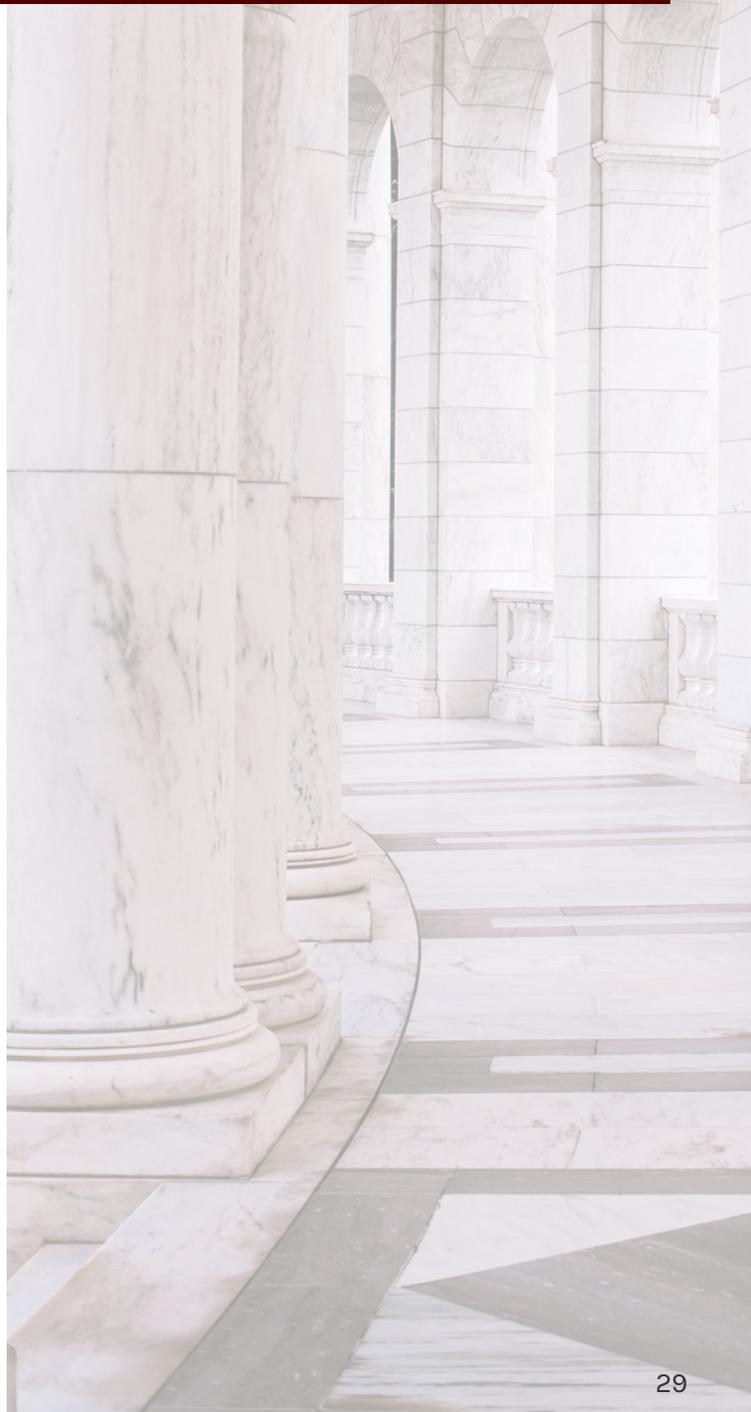
Looking Ahead

Inventory of Programs

Summary. Work conducted during this phase has provided Riverside County with: (1) an overview of the programs/services offered at the three DRCs along with effectiveness ratings based on the literature reviewed; A total of 57% of programs offered in the DRCs are evidence based.

Potential Next Steps. Based on what is offered in other county agencies, the Riverside County Probation Department may consider adding Moral Reconation Therapy, an evidence-based program, as a program offering at their DRCs.

Riverside County Realignment Population

Summary. Utilizing the Realignment Administrative data file provided by Probation, fiscal year trends were examined across a number of variables: (1) supervision case load; (2) client demographics; and (3) termination categories. Additionally, DRC referrals and number of services engaged in across DRCs were also examined.

Potential Next Steps: Through the information gleaned during this phase, two primary actionable items stood out:

(1) Review of DRC referral processes and established goals. Of the more than 16,000 supervision cases observed since the start of Realignment, a little over 3,500 DRC referrals were recorded in the file reviewed.

(2) Conduct "pilot" recidivism analysis inclusive of broader arrest and conviction history after a client has concluded his/her term of supervision. The current measure of recidivism being used by Probation is calculated while a client remains on supervision. Once the client has completed the terms of his/her probation, subsequent arrests leading to a conviction are not tracked. Thus, the full definition of recidivism (utilizing the Board of State and Community Corrections' definition of recidivism) is not captured; as an individual could be convicted once their supervision term has been completed. It is recommended that a "pilot recidivism assessment/study" be conducted integrating a selected sub-set of Probation data and Riverside County Superior Court data. Examining a smaller subset of Realignment clients to determine recidivism outcomes (inclusive of a client's time after release from supervision) will make the initial process more manageable to implement, given the availability of current county resources.

Client Impact Evaluation

Summary. Findings obtained during this phase shed light on how the DRCs and the programs/services offered within are perceived by clients. Overwhelmingly, results were positive, as the DRCs and services offered at these sites were described as beneficial, valuable, and assisting with the re-entry process.

Potential Next Steps. It may be beneficial for Riverside County to examine the feasibility of integrating services such as, housing assistance, vocational services, MRT, and job readiness into their program/service portfolio. Additionally, given the challenges reported by the Riverside focus group, Probation may want to examine practices or trainings among Probation Officers working with clients within this Supervision Unit.

Chapter 3:
Sheriff's Department

Programs, Services, & Clients Served
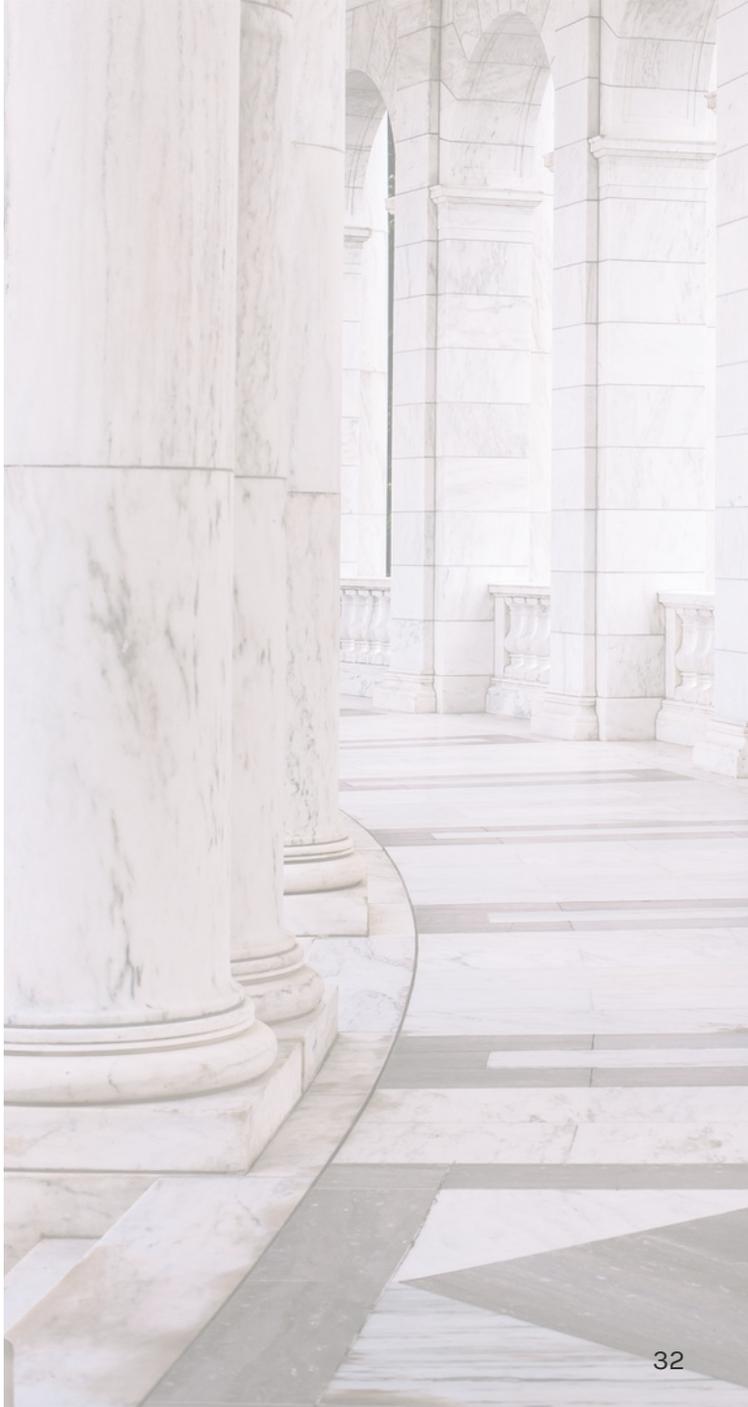
Programs & Services

EVALCORP engaged in a series of meetings with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department to identify: programs and services offered; the types of metrics being tracked and reported; extant data systems used; administrative data sets available. Once preliminary assessment meetings were conducted, EVALCORP submitted data requests to the Riverside County Sheriff's Department for information on the Realignment population. All materials and information provided by the Sheriff's Office were reviewed and are presented on the following pages.

Program and service Information is presented in the following manner: (1) alternative sentencing programs; (2) assessments conducted to receive services once an offender is entering the county jail; and (3) service participation while in jail based on type of service (i.e., substance use treatment, education or training programs).

Evidence-Based Practices

To assess whether the Sheriff's Department is utilizing evidence based/best programs and practices, EVALCORP reviewed: (1) available literature & research for each curriculum-based program offered to Realignment clients, and (2) the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse. Based on the information available, a rating scale (see table at the bottom of the page) was developed by EVALCORP and applied to curriculum-based programs offered by the Sheriff's Department .

A majority of the programs offered by the Sheriff's Department are education and career programs that have not yet been evaluated or studied using a Randomized Control Trial (RCT); however all the programs/services offered are modeled after curriculums or utilize elements of curriculums/programs that have been identified as best practices in the criminal justice field. Thus, as a whole, programs/services offered by the Sheriff's Department are based in best-practice literature and are expected to have positive outcomes on clients/offenders.

Of the program/service elements offered by the Sheriff's Department, six have been extensively studied and had research/literature available to assign a rating to them. **Three Programs are well supported as evidence-based programs,** meaning they have been subjected to a randomized control trial, show positive results in the corrections population, and there have been ample peer reviewed studies. **The other three programs are promising practices,** meaning their principles are based on evidence-based practices and should yield similar results, but currently do not have sufficient evidence related to the effectiveness of the particular program. See page 10 for an overview of these six programs.

Rating Scale and Criteria Used

Rating	Criteria
Evidence Based - well supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed studies and has shown to provide positive benefits. - Program has been examined at least once with a corrections population, yielding positive results.
Evidence Based - supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed journals.
Promising Practice	Program is based on the principles of a particular type of evidence based practice (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy) and theoretically, should result in similar benefits; however, evidence on the specific program is lacking.
Emerging Practice	No published studies available.

Alternative Sentencing Programs

Riverside county offers alternative sentencing programs that are operated by the Sheriff's Department to provide relief to overcrowding in the jail system. These programs are collectively known as Riverside Alternative Sentencing Programs or RASP. RASP programs allow qualifying inmates to serve their sentence outside of the county jail through home confinement, while being housed at a fire camp facility supervised by CDCR, or while being housed in and supervised by Imperial County Sheriff's Department staff.

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP)

Global Positioning Systems, better known as GPS, is an evidence-based method used to manage offenders under conditional release or community supervision and is often considered a cost-effective solution for community protection. It is also argued that it creates offender accountability and allows for offenders to complete their sentences, keep their current jobs, attend school, live at home, receive their own medical care, meet child care responsibilities, and attend counseling.

Inmates who qualify for the Supervised Electronic Monitoring Program or SECP offered by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department have an ankle monitor (either GPS-enabled or radio frequency monitored) that is continuously monitored by a vendor (Sentinel). Inmates who have been ordered by the court to undergo alcohol monitoring wear a second ankle monitor which checks for the presence of alcohol. Deputy Sheriffs assigned to RASP physically check on the participants and search their residences about twice per week.

The vast majority of AB109 inmates in SECP (89%) were below the age of 50, with the largest group of inmates being between the ages of 30 and 39 (41%). Nearly three-quarters (73%) of inmates were male. AB109 enrollee tracking in SECP began January 1st, 2014. The demographic data below is inclusive of data from January 1st, 2014 through June 30th, 2018.

SECP Gender and Age Distribution (n=372)

	Male (n=272)	Female (n=100)	Total for Age Category
Age Category	%	%	%
20-29	35%	25%	32%
30-39	39%	46%	41%
40-49	14%	19%	16%
50-59	10%	10%	10%
60-69	2%	0%	1%
Total	73%	27%	100%

Imperial County Contract Beds

In November 2015, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department contracted with Imperial County to lease bed space for additional inmate housing. Inmates who served their sentences at Imperial County were able to participate in the programs offered by Imperial County.

Demographic data is not available for inmates sent to Imperial County.

The Imperial County contract was terminated in March 2019 to increase funding for other alternative incarceration programs.

Alternative Sentencing Programs

CDCR Fire Camp

The primary mission of the state's Conservation Fire Camp Program is to support government agencies at the local, state, and federal level as they respond to emergencies.

In cooperation with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) and the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LAC FIRE) operate 44 camps in 27 counties. All camps are minimum security and staffed with correctional personnel. Inmates receive the same level of training that CALFIRE's seasonal firefighters receive.

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department has a contract with the CDCR to provide inmates to assist with firefighting and brush clearance. Inmates must volunteer for the program and need to have minimum custody status. When inmates are not fighting fires, they engage in conservation and community service activities. Those who participate in the program receive reduced sentences while enabling the Sheriff's Department to reduce jail population.

As of June 30th, 2018, 1,305 AB109 inmates have interviewed for entry into the CDCR Fire Camp program. Data may reflect individuals who began participation prior to FY 14/15. Between 45 and 80 inmates have entered the CDCR Fire Camp program each fiscal year between FY 14/15 and FY 17/18. Fire Camp inmates were predominantly male (85%) and below the age of 50 (87%). The demographic data below is inclusive of AB109 inmates FY 13/14 to FY 17/18.

CDCR Fire Camp AB109 Gender and Age Distribution

	Male		Female	
Age Category	N	%	N	%
20-29	84	30%	12	24%
30-39	87	31%	22	43%
40-49	70	25%	12	24%
50-59	33	12%	5	10%
60-69	7	3%	0	0%
Total	281	85%	51	15%

### CDCR Fire Camp AB109 Gender Distribution

15%
85%

● Male ● Female
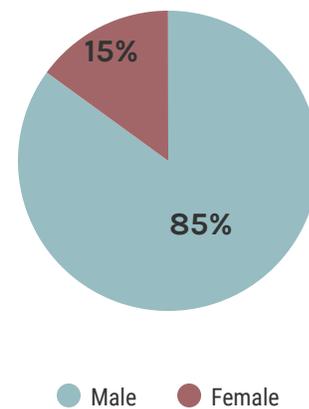
Entry Into In-Jail Services

All applicants looking to participate in either educational or occupational programs must undergo an initial review that includes a series of assessments to measure various factors, such as the individual's risk level to re-offend, criminogenic needs, substance dependency, and academic skills. Results from these assessments determine eligibility, program length and type, and directs the individual case plan. The eligibility process begins with a referral from the court, self, or other entity requesting an evaluation for programs. Referrals may be assessed pre- or post-sentencing. Pre-sentencing results are routinely utilized by the courts when determining a sentence.

Six assessments are administered during the eligibility process. These scores help determine individualized treatment plans:

1. Northpointe© Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)
2. Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS)
3. Texas Christian University Drug Screen—5 (TCUDS V)
4. Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU CTS)
5. University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA)
6. Change Companies© Cognitive-behavioral Therapy Skills Acquisition Residential Drug Abuse Treatment (CBTSA—RDAP)

COMPAS is an assessment that measures general recidivism risk and criminogenic needs. COMPAS assessments have been administered to 652 AB109 inmates between FY 14/15 and FY 17/18 and **over three-fourths (77%) of those inmates have been assessed as having a high level of recidivism risk.** The figures below reflects assessments completed by STIEB.

COMPAS Assessments of AB109 Inmates
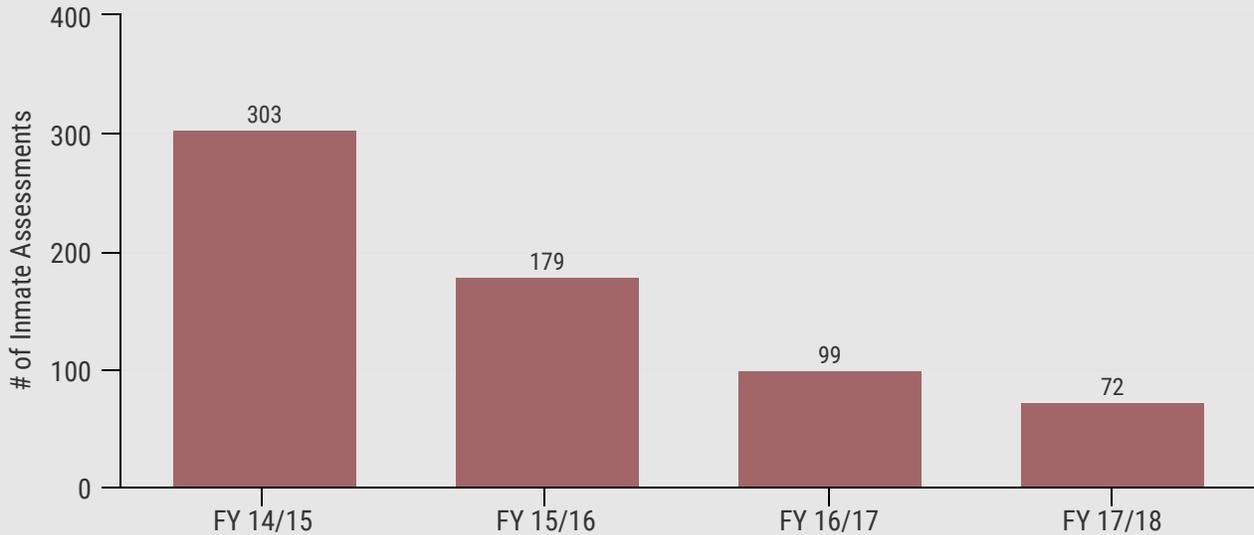
COMPAS Assessments General Recidivism Risk

Fiscal Year	High Risk	%	Medium Risk	%	Low Risk	%
FY 14/15	231	76%	54	18%	18	6%
FY 15/16	140	78%	30	17%	9	5%
FY 16/17	80	81%	13	13%	6	6%
FY 17/18	49	68%	14	19%	9	13%
Total	500	77%	111	17%	42	6%

Assessments, Continued

The Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) asseses basic skills and promote transitions to higher education and the workforce. Of all inmates given a CASAS assessment Since FY 12/13, 22% were AB109 inmates.

AB109 CASAS Assessments Administered

Fiscal Year	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	Total
CASAS	0	0	0	192	176	115	483

The Texas Christian University Drug Screen—5 (TCUDS V) has been updated based on the most recent Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), and screens for mild to severe substance use disorders and is important when determining placement and treatment level. **Two-thirds (66%) of the 805 inmates assessed since FY 12/13, were determined to have a severe level of dependency.**

TCUDS V Assessment Scores

Classifications	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	Total	%
Mild Disorder	0	9	37	54	53	33	186	23%
Moderate Disorder	0	12	24	24	16	8	84	10%
Severe Disorder	3	55	135	162	107	73	535	66%
Total	3	76	196	240	176	114	805	100%

The Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scale (TCU CTS) is an assessment to measure 'criminal thinking'. It measures six scales: Entitlement, Justification, Power Orientation, Cold Heartedness, Criminal Rationalization, and Personal Irresponsibility, which represent concepts that are significant in treatment settings for correctional populations.

AB109 TCU-CTS Assessments Administered

Fiscal Year	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	Total
TCU Criminal Thinking	0	17	52	249	178	110	606

The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) measures the individuals Readiness to Change when entering substance abuse treatment. The assessment has four sub-scales that measure the stages of change: Pre-contemplation, contemplation, action, and maintenance. **Over half (58%) of the 804 inmates assessed since FY 12/13 were classified as being in the Contemplation stage.**

URICA Assessment Scores

Classifications	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	Total	%
Precontemplation	0	12	22	40	48	20	142	18%
Contemplation	2	41	123	145	85	69	465	58%
Action	1	23	48	55	42	25	194	24%
Maintenance	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0%
Total	3	76	195	240	176	114	804	100%

The Change Companies© Cognitive-behavioral Therapy Skills Acquisition Residential Drug Abuse Treatment (CBTSA—RDAP)Program is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral approach that utilizes interactive journaling. It is intended to help participants learn how to recognize, make, and maintain changes in maladaptive behaviors related to substance abuse. The self-report questionnaire is designed to be completed at two time points: prior to beginning the program and once the RDAP curriculum is complete. These scores are used by the Sheriff's department to predict behavioral change.

Substance Abuse and Veteran Programs - 2 Total

Programs offered by the Sheriff's Department are detailed on the following pages.

Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (GOALS) Program

The GOALS program is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program that utilizes a module system that can be individualized for each participant based on the results of their individual assessments. **These individual programs range between 120 – 275 days and are comprised of a combination of up to seven different modules, one being Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), which provides substance abuse treatment.** The RSAT module, was once offered as a separate program, but was subsumed into the GOALS program in FY 15/16. It is offered to offenders with severe drug-related problems. Participants have a daily schedule of training, lectures, education, journaling, group therapy, and individual counseling sessions as needed. Treatment focuses on substance abuse issues and relapse prevention. This program was specifically established in response to realignment.

GOALS Modules
Anger/Violence Management
Basic Education
Criminal Thinking and Behavior
Life Skills
Reentry/Transition
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)
Vocational Education

AB109 GOALS Program Referrals and Enrollments

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Referrals	406	31	8	3
Enrolled	244	28	4	1

AB109 RSAT Program Referrals and Enrollments

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Referrals	219	107	61	9
Enrolled	56	96	38	6

VET Program

The Veterans Enrichment and Transition (VET) program is an intensive comprehensive program that utilizes evidence-based therapeutic models to address specific criminogenic and transitional needs of veteran inmates. The program content focuses on areas most likely to reduce recidivism among the incarcerated veteran population. The program also includes Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), life skills, and transition planning.

AB109 VET Program Referrals and Enrollments

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Referrals	33	17	9	0
Enrolled	14	3	3	0

Educational and Workforce Development Programs - 9 Total

Educational Programs

The Riverside County Office of Education offers a number of programs to the adult jail population including basic and vocational education.

Adult Basic Education (ABE) provides education of core curriculum subjects for basic academic skills development such as reading, writing, and arithmetic as well as for high school equivalency testing. **General Education Development (GED)** and the **High School Equivalency Test (HiSET)** Testing are provided through four of the jail facilities.

Career Technical Education (CTE) combines core academic knowledge with technical/vocational knowledge to provide students with the opportunity to pursue either post-secondary education or to obtain entry level employment. CTE coursework provides hands-on-training to inmates for in demand occupations and industries that are known to hire ex-offenders.

CTE courses include:
- Construction Technology
- Computer Information Systems (CIS)
- Graphic Technology and Digital Printing
- Life Skills Course
- English as a Second Language
- English Literacy (EL) Civics

Occupational Technology (OT) Programs

The Occupational Technology (OT) unit teaches trade and technical subjects through a hands-on practicum, industry-related simulation projects, and academic instruction delivered in partnership with the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE). Inmates are instructed on the following subjects:

- Landscaping Technology
- Construction Technology
- Custodial Occupations

AB109 OT Program Referrals and Enrollments

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Referrals	47	18	13	10
Enrolled	32	22	11	7

Greybar Print Shop

The Greybar print shop provides hands-on vocational training on digital copier systems for inmates completing the Print Graphics coursework. It is both a training facility and a commercial print shop that provides an opportunity for inmates to develop technical skills.

AB109 Greybar Referrals and Enrollments

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Referrals	25	30	17	1
Enrolled	15	23	17	1

Evidence-Based Practices/Program Components

As described in the prior sections, the Sheriff's Department incorporates various evidence-based concepts into their programs and curriculums offered to Realignment offenders.

The table below highlights the specific evidence programs/curriculums that have bee incorporated into the Sheriff's Department service provision; with the rating scale applied.

Program/Curriculum	Rating	Program Description
Anger Management	EB - Well Supported	Class that helps individuals identify triggers for anger and deal with emotions that may lead to re-offending or relapse. The curriculum includes coping skills to address specific behaviors.
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	EB - Well Supported	It is a form of psychological treatment/engagement practice that works to change thinking and behavior patterns in order to treat psychological problems and helps individuals develop coping skills.
Courage/Commitment to Change	Promising Practice	An interactive journaling system designed to address the "Big Six" criminogenic needs of individuals who are working to successfully reintegrate into their communities.
Moral Reconation Therapy	EB - Well Supported	A program that seeks to decrease recidivism among both juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning. MRT is systematic and implements a cognitive-behavioral approach, which positively addresses social, moral, and behavioral growth.
Residential Drug Abuse Program for Men/Women	Promising Practice	An interactive journaling system tailored to help participants face criminal justice and drug use issues that are specific to them. The journals offered are: (1) Orientation, (2) Criminal Lifestyle, (3) Lifestyle Balance, (4) Living with Others, (5) Rational Thinking, (6) Recovery Maintenance, and (7) Transition, as well as the Substance Use journal from the Courage to Change (C2C) series.
100-Hour Reentry Prerelease Program	Promising Practice	Houghton Mifflin Harcourt's 100-hour Reentry Prerelease Program helps ensure a successful transition by equipping offenders with the basic knowledge and skills to reintegrate into the community. The ten-workbook series includes Personal Development, Problem Solving and Decision Making, Anger Management, Values Clarification, Goal Setting, & Achieving, Victim Awareness and Restitution, Money Management Skills, Counselling on Individual Community ReEntry Concerns, ReEntry Support Resources, Employment Skills, and Job Placement Assistance.

Realignment Jail Population
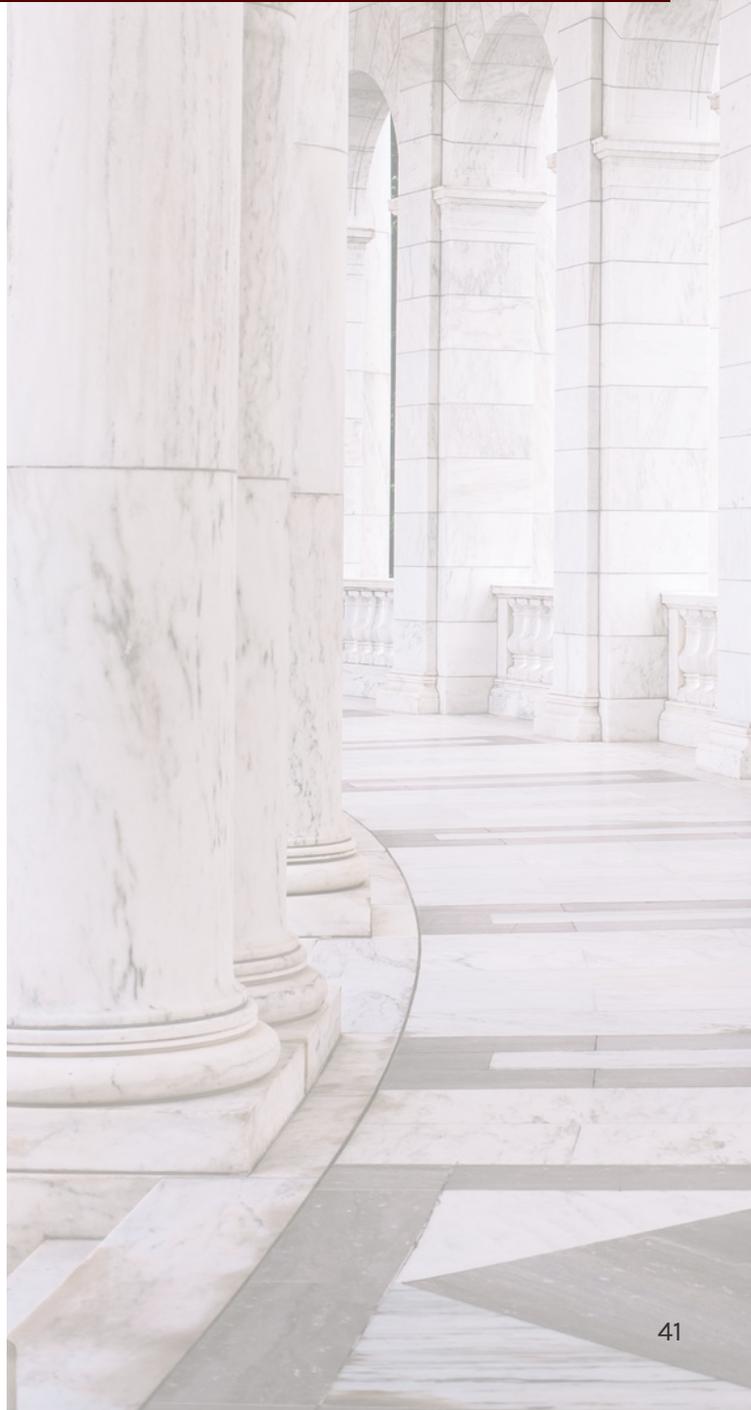
Bookings - Realignment Population

The following table presents AB109 offender bookings by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, by sub-population and fiscal year. Between October 2011 and June 2018, 14,690 AB109 inmates were booked by the Sheriff's Department.

The majority of bookings consisted of AB109 inmates in the 1170(h) (38%) and 3056 PC Parole Violation (37%) sub-populations. The 1170(h) Split Sentences inmates are also included in the overall count for the 1170(h) PC inmates and accounted for 69% of the overall 1170(h) sub-population. The total bookings reflected below represent unduplicated booking events not unduplicated individuals. Some offenders/reoffenders are booked multiple times over the course of the assessment timeframe.

Fiscal Year	3056 PC Parole Violation	3455 PC PRCS	3454 Flash Incarceration	All 1170(h) PC*	1170 (h) Split Sentences	Total Bookings
FY 11/12	2,422	242	254	1,279	887	4,197
FY 12/13	3,196	787	669	2,273	1,438	6,925
FY 13/14	2,192	785	683	3,574	2,275	7,234
FY 14/15	1,508	731	590	2,302	1,726	5,131
FY 15/16	1,815	991	404	1,536	1,156	4,746
FY 16/17	1,757	1,223	409	1,955	1,383	5,344
FY 17/18	1,800	1,379	517	2,163	1,516	5,859

*Includes jail only and split sentences.

Descriptions of the AB109 sub-populations are provided below:

	Booking Classification	Description
Offender Type	3056 PC Parole Violation	Period of detention in a county jail due to a violation of an offender's condition of parole.
	3455 PC PRCS	Period of detention in a county jail due to a violation of an offender's condition of post release supervision (not to exceed 180 days).
	3453 Flash Incarceration	Period of detention in a county jail due to a violation of an offender's condition of post release supervision (1-10 days).
	1170(h) PC	Sentenced felony offenders serving their time in a county jail, as opposed to state prison.
	1170(h) Split Sentences	Sentenced felony offenders who are splitting their time served in county jail and under supervised release by probation, as opposed to state prison.

Average Daily Population (ADP) of AB109 Inmates by Fiscal Year

The following table presents, by sub-population and fiscal year, the average daily population of AB109 inmates in Riverside County Jails. Between October 2011 and June 2018, on average the daily population in Riverside County jail included 746 AB109 inmates. The 1170(h) PC sub-population made up over two-thirds (69%) of the average daily population of AB109 inmates.

Average Daily Population (ADP)
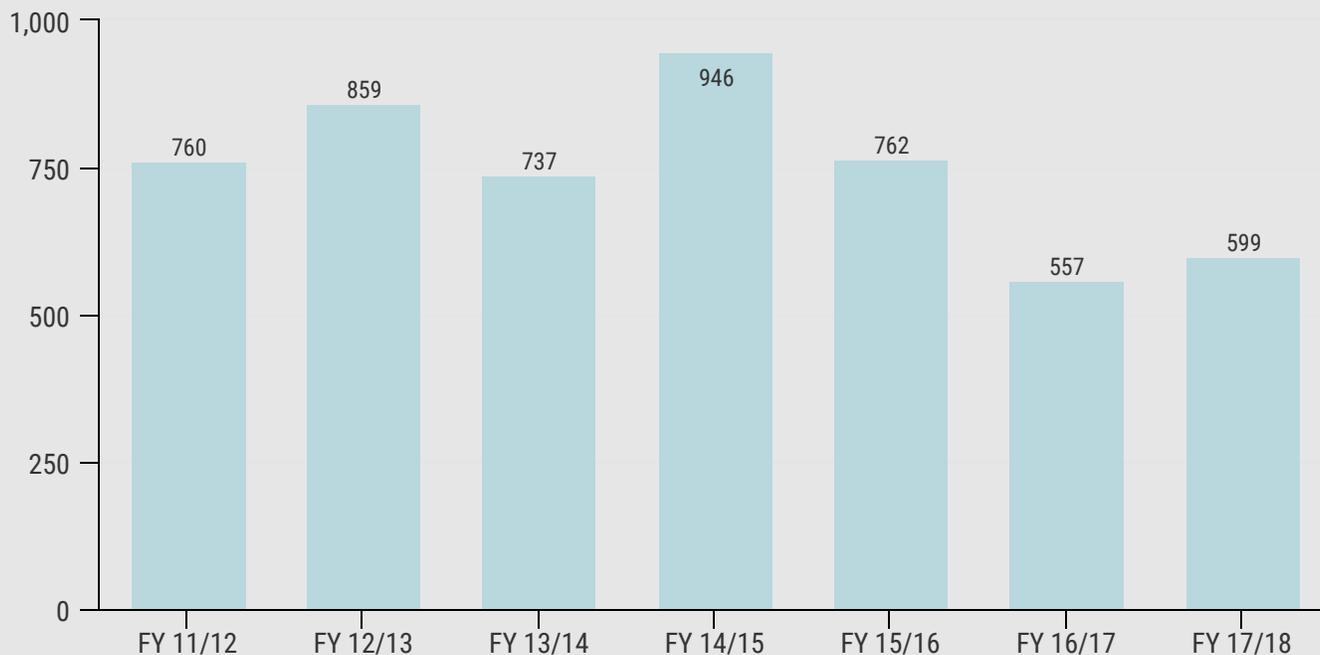
Average Daily Population (ADP)
by Fiscal Year and Sub-Population

| Fiscal Year	3056 PC Parole Violation	3455 PC PRCS	3454 Flash Incarceration	1170(h) PC*	Total
FY 11/12	252	41	6	461	760
FY 12/13	210	91	11	547	859
FY 13/14	124	43	12	558	737
FY 14/15	123	84	10	729	946
FY 15/16	118	105	5	534	762
FY 16/17	84	77	5	391	557
FY 17/18	103	84	7	405	599

*Split Sentences are included in the 1170(h) PC numbers.

Federal Release Impact

Federal Releases

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department operates under a Federal Court Order to prevent overcrowding in the Riverside County jails. This means that when the inmate population within all five jails in the County reaches maximum capacity, the Sheriff's Department must release inmates early so as not to violate the Federal Court Order. Currently, a jail population capacity threshold of 94% is maintained to ensure the jail system has leeway to accommodate the various inmate classifications, custody levels, and seasonal population variables.

The impact of Realignment includes increased overcrowding in the Riverside County Jail System. Since the start of AB 109, the daily average of beds occupied by Realignment inmates in county jails is 20%. At most, beds occupied by Realignment inmates have accounted for nearly a third (27%) of bed space in county jails. These percentages include inmates in alternative sentencing programs.

As stated above, AB 109 has led to an increase in the overall jail population, resulting in an increased number of inmates placed on federal release. In the fiscal year prior to the implementation of AB 109 (FY 10/11), the number of Federal Releases was 28, in the year following the implementation of AB 109 (FY 12/13), over 8,500 inmates were Federally Released. Since the implementation of AB109, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department has Federally Released over 40,000 inmates.

Federal Releases by Fiscal Year
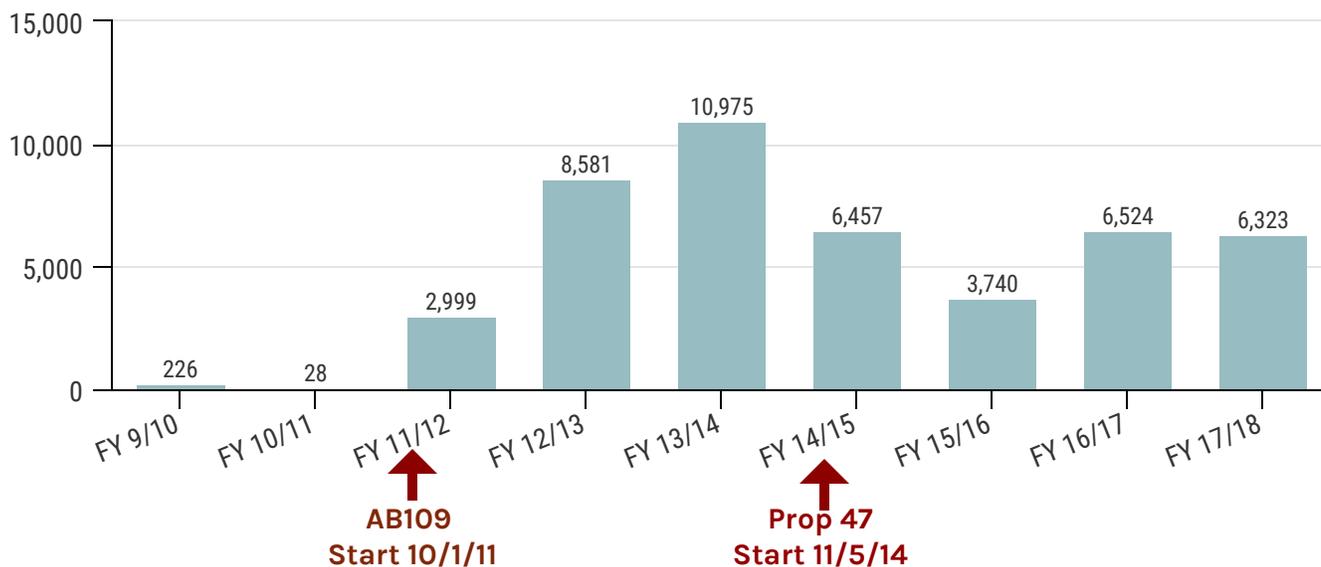
Another piece of legislation that impacted the criminal justice system was Prop 47 (i.e., Reduced Penalties for Some Crimes Initiative). This legislation reduced the classification of most non-violent and non-serious property and drug crimes from a felony to misdemeanor. The legislation resulted in reduced prison and jail populations and reduced the need for early release programs.

Outcomes Among Realignment Population

Outcomes Among Realignment Population

The extent to which programs and practices are effective at reducing recidivism was assessed via secondary data collection obtained from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. This data consisted of **recidivism reports from Fiscal Year 14/15 through Fiscal Year 16/17** that describe the number of inmates, by program, who have recidivated since their release.

Inmates Released and Re-convicted by Fiscal Year

	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17
Inmates Released	86	127	71
Re-convicted Inmates	23	39	14

● Inmates Released   ● Re-convicted Inmates
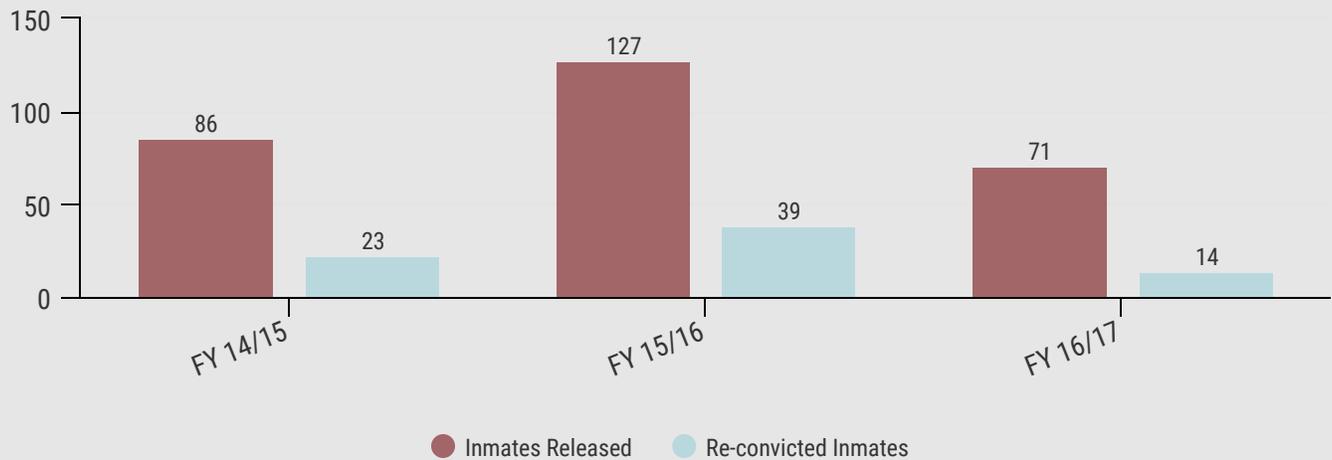
Conclusions/Key Takeaway

Between fiscal year 14/15 and 16/17, 284 inmates have been released from supervision under the Sheriff's Department. In the year since release, 76 of those inmates have recidivated (as measured by re-conviction), meaning 27% of inmates released have recidivated.

Recidivism rates reported reflect individuals who have been released for various periods of time, from one to three years.

The tables presented on the following pages display recidivism reports from fiscal year 14/15 through fiscal 16/17 with specific information on program entry and release. See the table to the right for definitions of the terms used.

Recidivism Report Terms	Description
Fiscal Year (FY)	A Fiscal Year goes from July 1st to June 30th of the following year. For example, FY 14/15 spans 7/1/14 through 6/30/15
Inmates Completed	Inmates who graduated the program. Inmates could have entered prior to FY 14/15
Inmates Not Completed	Inmates who left the program without graduating. Inmates could have entered prior to FY 14/15
Inmates Released	Inmates who graduated the program and were released from custody
Re-convicted Inmates	Inmates who graduated and were released from custody who have been re-convicted
Recidivism Rate	The percentage of released inmates who have been re-convicted in the year(s) since release

Recidivism Reports by Fiscal Year

FY 14/15 AB109 Recidivism Report by Program

Programs	Inmates Entered	Inmates Completed	Inmates Not Completed	Inmates Released	Re-convicted Inmates (over past 3 years)	Recidivism Rate (over past 3 years)
GOALS	244	113	99	42	10	24%
Greybar	15	3	10	6	0	0%
Occ. Tech	32	15	5	14	4	29%
RSAT	56	32	21	18	8	44%
VET	14	9	1	6	1	17%
Total	361	172	136	86	23	27%

FY 15/16 AB109 Recidivism Report by Program

Programs	Inmates Entered	Inmates Completed	Inmates Not Completed	Inmates Released	Re-convicted Inmates (over past 2 years)	Recidivism Rate (over past 2 years)
GOALS	28	61	31	51	16	31%
GOALS - RSAT	96	36	36	29	9	31%
Greybar	23	19	3	21	6	29%
Occ. Tech	22	18	8	22	7	32%
VET	3	5	2	4	1	25%
Total	172	139	80	127	39	31%

Note: RSAT is no longer offered as a separate program as of FY 15/16 and is now a potential module that can be incorporated in the GOALS program (represented as GOALS-RSAT).

FY 16/17 AB109 Recidivism Report by Program

Programs	Inmates Entered	Inmates Completed	Inmates Not Completed	Inmates Released	Re-convicted Inmates (over past year)	Recidivism Rate (over past year)
GOALS	4	3	0	1	0	0%
GOALS - RSAT	38	47	14	39	10	26%
Greybar	17	11	8	16	1	6%
Occ. Tech	11	9	7	13	3	23%
VET	3	2	1	2	0	0%
Total	73	72	30	71	14	20%

FY 17/18 AB109 Recidivism Report by Program

Programs	Inmates Entered	Inmates Completed	Inmates Not Completed
GOALS	1	0	2
GOALS-RSAT	6	13	3
Greybar	0	0	0
Occ. Tech	1	2	0
VET	7	8	2
Total	15	23	5

No additional data was available/provided for FY 17/18.

Alternative Sentencing Programs Outcomes

Supervised Electronic Confinement Program (SECP)

While there is no data available for FY 13/14; there were 2,767 interviews and field assessments between FY 14/15 and FY 17/18 to determine eligibility for entry into the SECP program. Of the 372 AB109 inmates who entered the SECP program between FY 13/14 and FY 17/18, **44% of individuals who entered the program, completed it.**

SECP AB109 Inmate Outcomes by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Interviews and Field Assessments	Entered Program	Failures	Average Days in Program	Completions	Average Days in Program
FY 13/14	Not Available	23	16	86	7	441
FY 14/15	449	150	76	93	74	286
FY 15/16	586	82	45	90	37	200
FY 16/17	693	65	38	96	27	227
FY 17/18	1,039	52	35	66	17	200
Total	2,767	372	210	86	162	271

Imperial County Contract Beds

Over 1,100 inmates applied and interviewed for transfer to Imperial County. Of the 107 AB109 inmates approved for transfer to Imperial County between FY 15/16 and FY 17/18, **62 inmates successfully completed the program.** The program was terminated in March of 2019 to reallocate funds to other alternatives to incarceration.

Imperial County Contract Beds AB109 Outcomes by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Approved for Transfer	Failures	Completions
FY 15/16	46	4	17
FY 16/17	36	9	20
FY 17/18	25	11	25

CDCR Fire Camp

Between FY 14/15 and FY 17/18. During that time period, **150 inmates have successfully completed the program.** Please note: while the Fire Camp program began prior to FY 14/15; FY 14/15 was the first fiscal year the data for the program began to be collected. Failures and completions of the program in a given FY should not be expected to total the amount of inmates entering the program for that FY, as some of the failures and completions may and should also represent inmates entering the program from the prior FY.

CDCR Fire Camp AB109 Inmate Outcomes by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Entered Program	Failures	Completions
FY 14/15	48	25	45
FY 15/16	81	30	39
FY 16/17	66	30	31
FY 17/18	65	20	35

Interagency Collaborative Efforts

Post-Release Accountability and Compliance Team (PACT)

A multi-agency Post-Release Accountability and Compliance Team (PACT) was established in order assist in the supervision of high-risk offenders and apprehend absconders. The primary mission of PACT is for local law enforcement agencies to work with the Probation Department to focus on the non-compliance of PRCS offenders that pose the most risk to public safety. The Association of Riverside County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff (ARCCOPS) provides oversight of the PACT program. There are currently three teams operating in the west, central, and east regions of the county dedicated to identifying and investigating "non-compliant" PRCS offenders, locating and apprehending "at-large" and "high-risk" PRCS offenders, and performing probation sweeps.

PACT Activity Report FY 2017-2018

	Compliance Checks	Bad Addresses	PRCS Arrests	MS Arrests	Other Arrests	AODs
July	259	49	20	7	57	10
August	334	53	22	12	88	33
September	227	44	11	10	71	13
October	229	34	10	5	69	47
November	248	37	17	5	36	22
December	257	37	21	4	59	22
January	282	55	16	6	65	43
February	341	79	23	8	52	42
March	273	51	16	7	62	25
April	267	43	24	4	68	44
May	248	33	15	4	83	40
June	245	40	13	2	48	37
Total	3,210	555	208	74	758	378

Compliance Checks: Any contact with the PRCS, MS, Formal Probation, Summary Probation, or Parole offender populations involving a search of person or property.

Arrests Other: An arrest of all other persons including Formal and Summary Probationers and Parolees.

AOD: Any request for assistance by a law enforcement agency including participating and non-participating partners as well as department patrol and investigation units.

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

Program & Services Utilization

Summary. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department makes a concerted effort to ensure that the programs and services offered to their jail populations are evidence-based.

Potential Next Steps. It would be beneficial to further explore why there has been a decrease in service utilization over the past few years among AB 109 inmates. Additionally, it is important to collect demographic data about those utilizing services and their related outcomes post release to determine if there are any trends tied to specific programs and services provided.

Realignment Population Served

Summary. Utilizing the data provided by the Sheriff's Department, fiscal year trends were examined across a number of variables: (1) bookings of AB109 inmates; (2) the average daily population of AB109 inmates; (3) alternative sentencing program outcomes; and (4) federal releases. In addition, demographic information for the supervised electronic confinement program and the CDCR fire camp was reviewed.

Potential Next Steps: It would be valuable to collect data about the impacts of the Federal Release Program on the Riverside County Jail System such as its effect on service utilization and recidivism.

Outcomes for Realignment Population

Summary. Findings reflected in this report provide insights on the number of clients assessed, number receiving services and service outcomes (e.g., successful completion vs. failure to complete). Additionally, information provided by the Sheriff's Department provides recidivism information for clients while under the Sheriff's purview.

Potential Next Steps. Given the existing data silos, it would be beneficial to explore opportunities for data sharing and data integration with other criminal justice partners, specifically, Probation and the courts to better assess recidivism using a more comprehensive and expansive timeframe. Meaning, tracking recidivism outcomes for a period of time after the client has been released from the custody of the Sheriff's Department. This would allow for a more accurate picture of recidivism rates within the county and longer term impacts on the community and criminal justice system.

Chapter 4 - RUHS & Correctional Health

Programs & Services

Evidence-based Programs and Practices

To assess whether Riverside County is utilizing evidence based/best programs and practices, EVALCORP developed an inventory of all programs and services offered to the Realignment population by the Riverside University Health System. To ensure the inventory was comprehensive, EVALCORP reviewed program materials and engaged in meetings with county staff to compile all relevant information. Evidence based/best practices determinations were made based on the review of the following: (1) studies and literature for each program offered to Realignment clients, and (2) the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse. Based on the information reviewed, a rating scale was developed by EVALCORP and applied to RUHS programs/services.

Services and Programs

The Riverside University Health system (RUHS) offers behavioral health and correctional health services to AB109 offenders. Behavioral health services are offered in the community at (1) each of the three **Day Reporting Center (DRC)** locations operated by the Riverside County Probation Department, (2) in the two **New Life Clinics**, (3) the **Forensic Full Service Partnership Program (FSP)**, and (4) in all five **County jail** facilities. Further information about correctional health can be found on page 7.

The following pages provide a high-level overview of each program/service offered. For some programs available, EVALCORP was able to evaluate them using a rating scale. For these programs please refer to page 6.

At the Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) and in County jail facilities RUHS behavioral health staff provide mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and educational programming to DRC consumers. The New Life Clinics serve those with mental health conditions that present at a moderate to severe acuity level. They provide the same mental health services that are offered at the DRCs.

Mental Health Services

- Behavioral health screening
- Mental health assessment
- Therapy (couple, individual, family)
- Group therapy (PTSD, Anger Management, DBT)
- Case management
- Psychiatric evaluation and medication services

Substance Abuse Services

- American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) assessment
- Substance Abuse Intake Assessment
- Therapy (couple, individual, family)
- Psychiatric evaluation and medication services
- Linkage to residential treatment as needed

Educational Programs

RUHS behavioral health staff provide a number of educational programs to clients at the DRCs including substance abuse education and relationship classes.

Forensic Full Service Partnership Program

The Forensic Full Service Partnership Program (FSP) is designed to serve adults, 18-60 years, in the criminal justice system. The programs goal is to reduce recidivism into criminal justice facilities (jails and prisons) and health facilities for mental health needs (Inpatient psychiatric services and the Emergency Room). It also works to decrease homelessness by conducting outreach with individuals experiencing chronic mental illness and homelessness.

Other program goals include funding stable housing, linking to primary care, and securing gainful employment. To be eligible for the FSP program, the individual must:

1) have a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) as classified by the DSM-5 which results in functional impairment or without treatment would result in imminent decompensation of their mental state and ability to function,

2) because of this impairment, the individual would likely become disabled and require public assistance and,

3) the individual must be involved in the criminal justice system, experiencing or at risk of homelessness due to a mental disorder, past inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations, or high utilizers of Emergency rooms for mental health treatment.

Once in the FSP Program, RUHS provides numerous services including triage; medication treatment and management; transportation; mental health, substance abuse, and education groups; psychotherapy; and benefits and housing assistance.

The FFSP is co-located with Riverside New Life Clinic and offers a 24/7 crisis hotline available to program participants.

Rating Scale and Criteria for Evaluating Programs

The table below is the rating scale and criteria used to determine whether programs offered by RUHS Behavioral Health are evidence-based and to what degree they are supported. The programs evaluated using this rating scale and criteria can be found on the following page.

Rating	Criteria
Evidence Based - well supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed studies and has shown to provide positive benefits. - Program has been examined at least once with a corrections population, yielding positive results.
Evidence Based - supported	- Subject to at least one randomized control trial (RCT) and the resulting findings were positive. - Program has been examined by at least 10 peer reviewed journals.
Promising Practice	Program is based on the principles of a particular type of evidence based practice (e.g., cognitive behavioral therapy) and theoretically, should result in similar benefits; however, evidence on the specific program is lacking.
Emerging Practice	No published studies available.

Evidence-based Programs

The programs listed below are the evidence-based programs delivered through Behavioral Health in all three DRCs and in the two New Life Clinics.

Program	Rating	Brief Program Description
Anger Management	EB - Well Supported	Class that helps individuals identify triggers for anger and deal with emotions that may lead to re-offending or relapse. The curriculum includes coping skills to address specific behaviors.
CORE	Emerging Practice	The program combines the ideas of change and recovery to assist the client through the re-entry process. Groups focus on both mental health struggles and substance use issues.
Courage to Change	Promising Practice	An interactive journaling system designed to address the "Big Six" criminogenic needs of individuals who are working to successfully reintegrate into their communities.
Criminal and Addictive Thinking	Promising Practice	A cognitive-behavioral treatment that focuses on distorted core beliefs to change criminal and addictive thinking patterns which lead to re-offending. This program comes with a corresponding workbook that is completed during the course.
Dialectical Behavioral Therapy	EB - Well Supported	A comprehensive treatment used to address complex mental health problems and regulate emotions.
Educate, Equip, & Support (EES)	EB - Supported	Program offered to parents/caregivers raising a child/youth with mental health and/or emotional challenges. Classes provide parents/caregivers with general education about children's mental health challenges, available supports, and community resources.
Facing Up	Emerging Practice	Class that provides simple suggestions for developing a healthy family environment. Allows caregivers opportunities to share challenges in a supportive environment and discusses how to develop a family wellness plan.
Nurturing Parenting	EB - Supported	An interactive course that helps individuals better understand their role as a parent. Program aims to enhance self-care, empathy, and self-awareness among participants.
Seeking Safety	EB - Well Supported	Counseling model that addresses trauma and/or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and addiction exploring the relationship between the two. The curriculum teaches safe coping skills and addresses socialization.
Triple P	EB - Supported	Program that teaches parents how to reframe current thoughts and behaviors into new and productive ways in order to support positive changes for the family unit.
Wellness and Empowerment in Life and Living Well (WELL)	Emerging Practice	Series of classes that address continuing wellness in all aspects of life. Through sharing of personal experiences, connections are made to strengthen each participant's support system.
Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP)	EB - Well Supported	A personalized wellness and recovery approach that helps individuals monitor uncomfortable and distressing feelings and behaviors. Program teaches that utilizing a planned response can assist individuals in reducing, modifying, or eliminating such feelings.

Note: Both Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) and CORE are offered as part of group therapy.

Service Utilization Across RUHS Programs

Service Types	
Case Management	23,300
Detox	574
Group Services	50,388
Individual Sercvices	24,038
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)	5
Medication Service	18,276
Outpatient Crisis Intervention	566
Narcotic Treatment Program (NTP)	58,328
Substance Abuse Residential Treatment	33,380
Vocational Services	1,468
Total	210,323

**Summary of Service Utilization
for all Programs
FY 13-14 - FY 17-18**

Service Utilization by Program
FY 13-14 - FY 17-18

Services by Program Type	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
DRC	0	0	674	368	319*
FFSP	1,221	682	2,238	2,184	1,085*
New Life Clinics	0	0	3,515	6,925	4,005*
Other Mental Health Services	10,271	14,541	12,283	9,581	8,593
Other Substance Abuse Services	12,067	18,871	30,279	35,704	34,917
Total	23,559	34,094	48,989	54,762	48,919

*Reduction in services is was likely due to a countywide hiring freeze and reduction of referrals.

Screenings and Assessments

Behavioral Health Screenings for mental health and substance abuse are conducted at DRCs, New Life clinics, and jail facilities to identify needs and develop client care plans. The BH screening is used to determine safety risks and if the need level is mild, moderate, or severe. The screening also determines if a referral to substance abuse services is necessary. If a referral is necessary, an American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) screening would be administered to determine the care required for substance abuse treatment.

Adult full assessments are completed on all AB109 offenders entering treatment with RUHS-BH. The assessment includes a mental health and substance abuse treatment needs.

Screenings While in Custody FY 17/18

Custody Status	Screening	Behavioral Health Clients	Correctional Health Clients	All Booked
Active	Not Screened	10	14	24
(in custody)	Screened	343	395	738
Not Active	Not Screened	28	91	119
(released)	Screened	1,757	2,940	4,697
Total		2,138	3,440	5,578

AB109 Detention Total Behavioral Health Screenings and Behavioral Health Assessments Jan 2018 - Mar 2019

From January 2018 to March 2019, 7,780 inmates were booked, 7,686 were screened, and 1,479 received a behavioral health assessment.

BH Assessments   1,173

BH Screenings   7,686

0   2,000   4,000   6,000   8,000
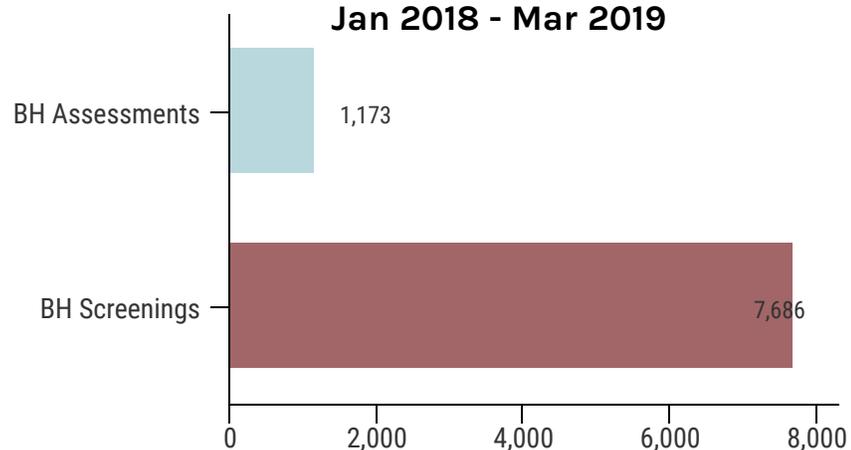
Realignment Population Served
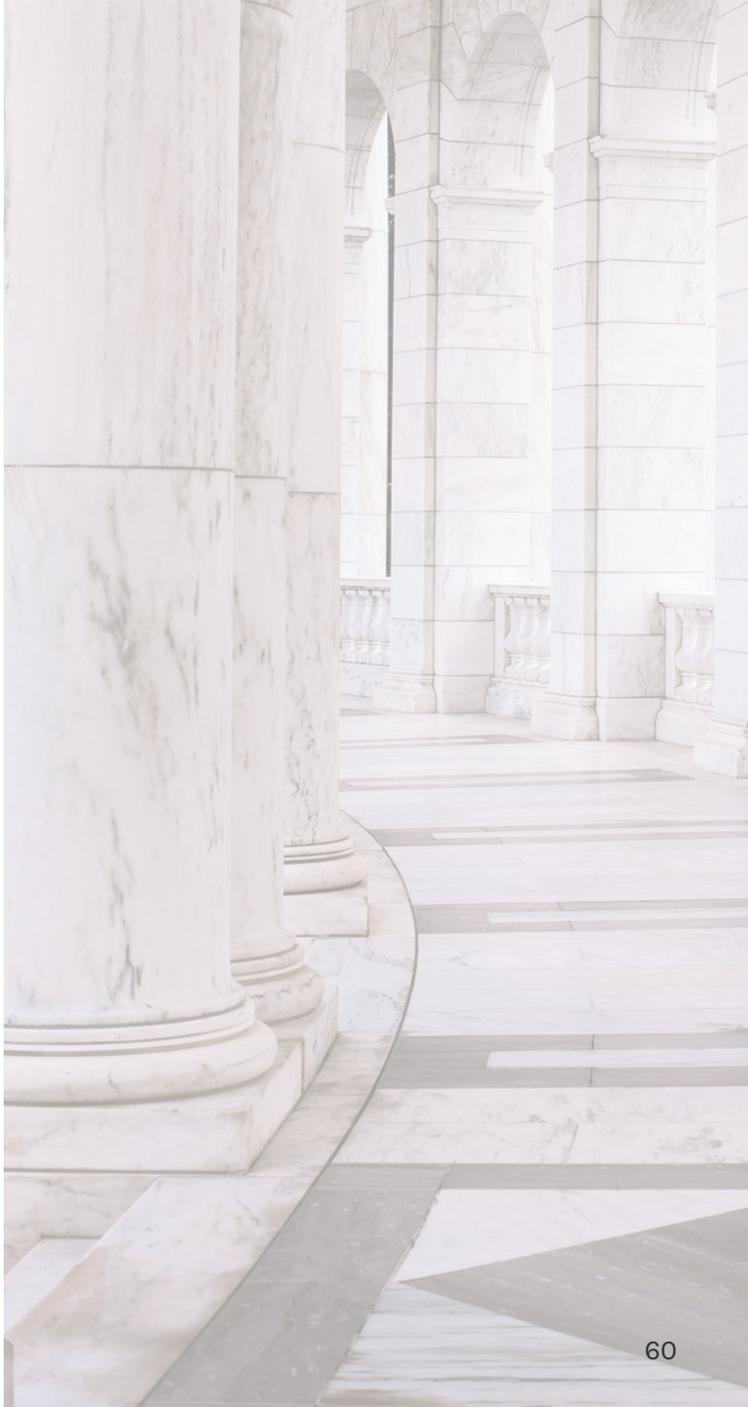
How the Question Was Addressed/Methodology

EVALCORP engaged in a series of meetings with the Riverside University Health System & Correctional Health to identify: the types of metrics being tracked and reported; extant data systems used; administrative data sets available; and the extent to which administrative data sets are integrated across agencies to identify what information could be extracted and utilized for the evaluation.

Once preliminary assessment meetings were conducted, EVALCORP submitted targeted data requests to the Riverside University Health System & Correctional Health for information on the Realignment population, both while incarcerated and on probation, served by the County. EVALCORP reviewed the data provided and performed additional analyses as needed.

Population Served

All demographic information provided represents unduplicated clients from FY 13-14 through FY 17-18.

Age Distribution of Clients Served (n=4,217)
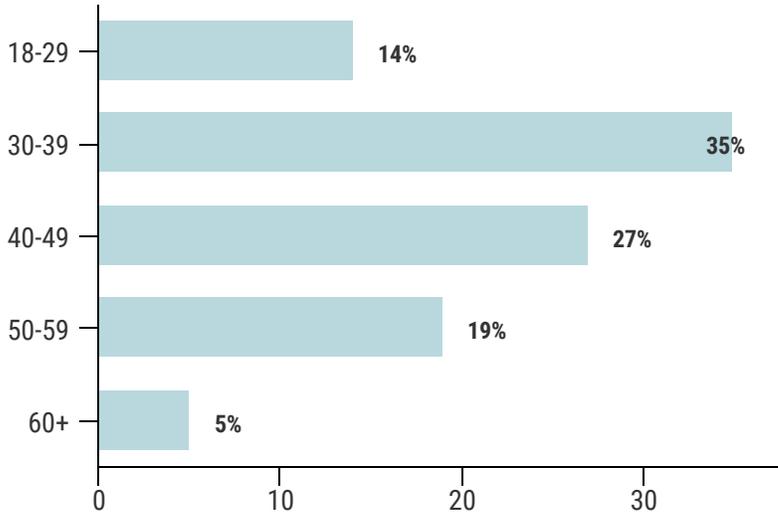
Only 4 clients served were under 18 years of age

Age	Percent
18-29	14%
30-39	35%
40-49	27%
50-59	19%
60+	5%

Gender of Clients Served

Female 20%

Male 80%
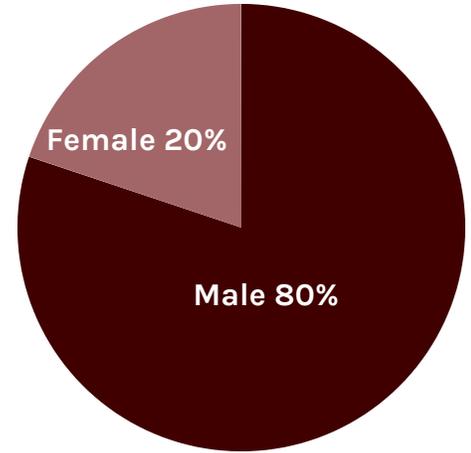
Ethnicity of Clients Served

Ethnicity	Percent
Hispanic/Latino	26%
White/Caucasian	25%
Black/African American	12%
Mixed Race	2%
Other	2%
Unknown*	31%
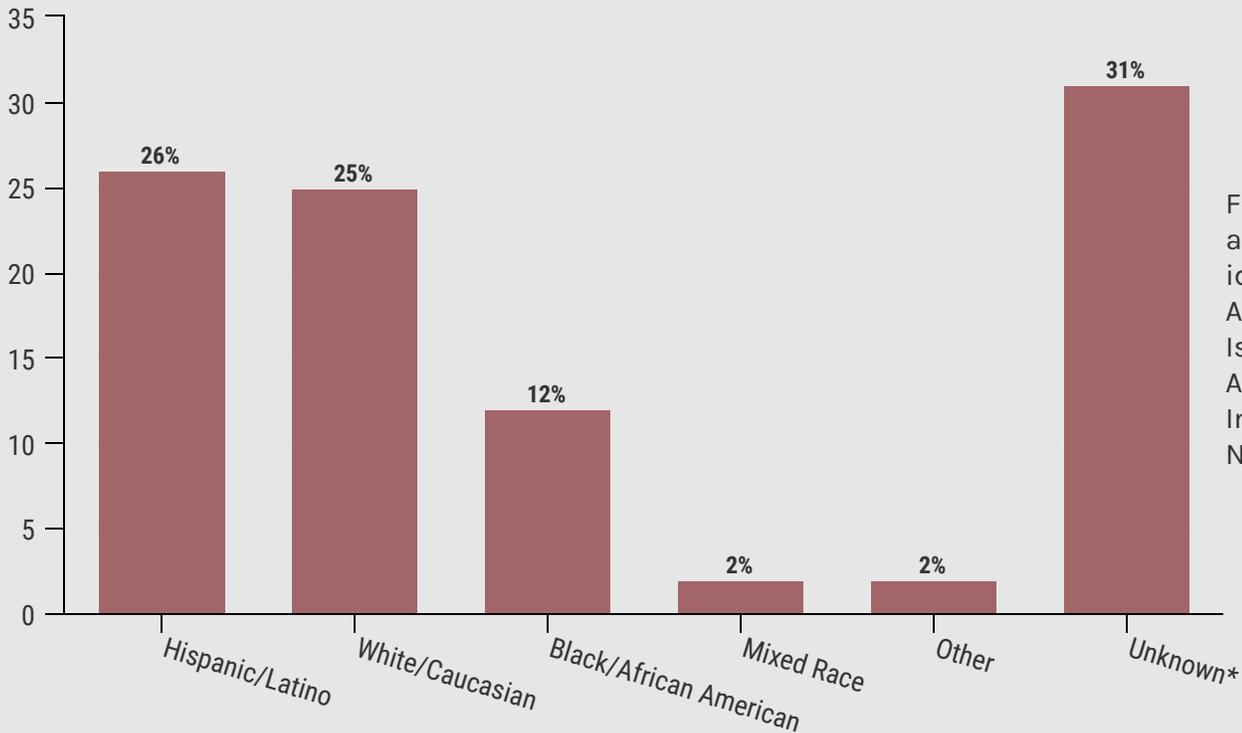
Fewer than 2% of all clients served identified as Asian/Pacific Islander or American Indian/Alaska Native

*Unknown reflects consumers who decline to indicate their ethnicity

Whole Person Care
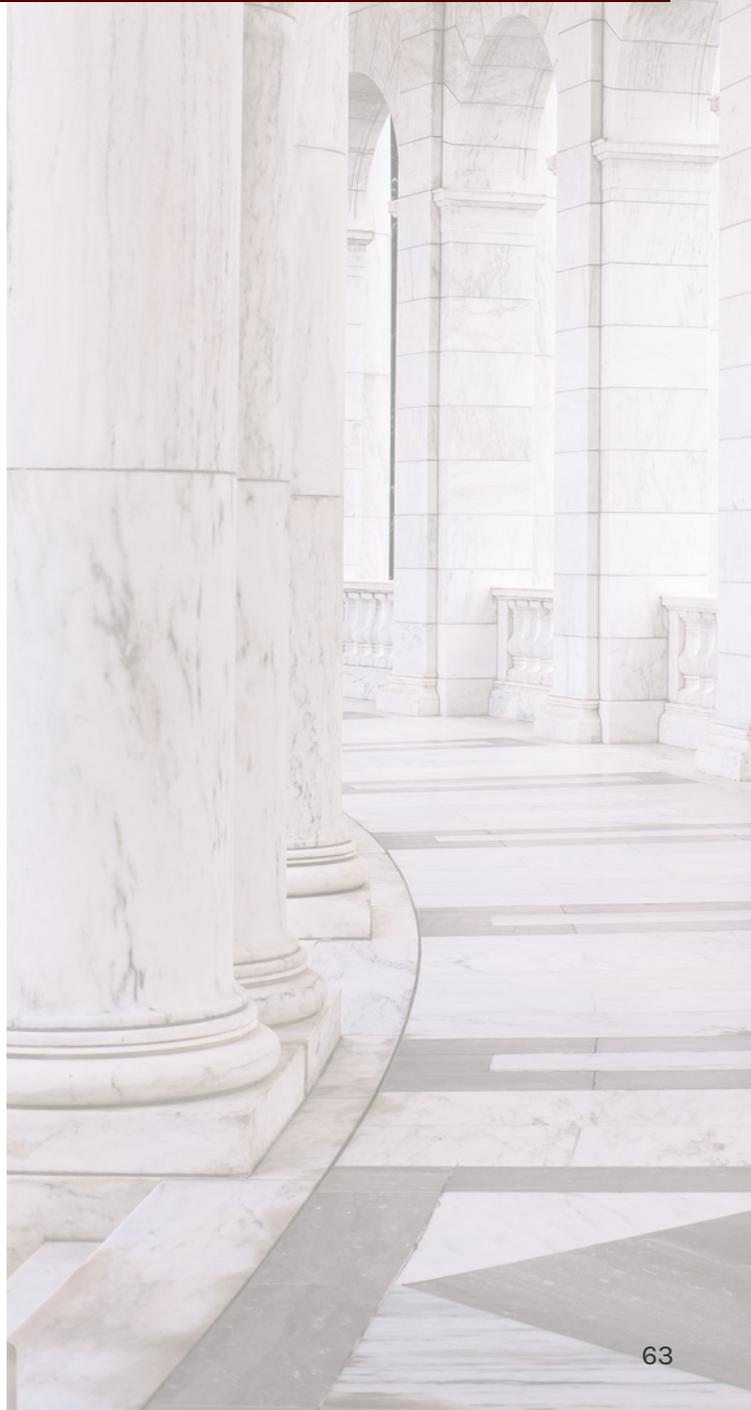
Whole Person Care

The Riverside County Whole Person Care (WPC) is a state funded program designed to assist individuals who have been released from custody and placed on parole or probation. The primary goals of the program are to: (1) identify the specific needs of an individual through a screening process, (2) provide a warm handoff to the appropriate agency/partner organization based on the identified needs, (3) reduce re-incarceration, and (4) reduce unnecessary ED usage.

Screenings, which began in 2017, are conducted by nurses at each of the county's probation sites. The screening tool used includes questions assessing for: substance use dependency issues, behavioral health needs, and physical health. The validated screening tool used includes three 15-item questionnaires assessing for: substance use dependency issues, behavioral health needs, and physical health. Additionally, clients are asked about their medication needs and current medication supply. Based on the findings of the screening, nurses then provide referrals and warm hand-offs to the appropriate partner agency(ies) to better ensure clients receive the service needed. The table below illustrates the total number of screenings that have been offered, the number of individuals who accepted a screening; and of the number who accepted screenings, how many were AB109 clients. **As reflected, 91% of individuals accepted the screenings. Of the total accepted screenings, 39% of screenings were conducted among AB109 clients.**

Screenings Offered and Accepted

Site	Total Screenings Offered	Total Screenings Accepted	AB109 Clients Accepting Screening
Banning	399	334	89
Blythe	3	3	1
Corona	580	538	139
East	36	36	2
Indio	1040	942	318
Moreno Valley	1498	1329	471
Murrieta	1129	1055	345
Palm Springs	135	109	60
Riverside	2040	1832	960
San Jacinto	1026	974	438
West	56	54	3
Total	7942	7206	2826

Note: Data provided is from October 2017 - September 2019. A more recent timeframe is provided for this program, as WPC began later than other county programming presented in this report. In an effort to include as much program data as possible, a different reporting timeframe is reflected compared to the rest of the report.

Program Benefits

In addition to the screening and referral process, WPC program staff provide Medi-Cal enrollment assistance, housing placement services, rides to court, or the DMV -- any locations the client needs to visit that contributes to a successful re-entry process.

Several benefits of the program were reported, including: (1) more tailored service provision due to the screening process, (2) increased number of individuals who have Medi-Cal which has which has improved access to behavioral health and substance services and has reduced the number of ED visits among this population, (3) monthly collaborative meetings with partner agencies to discuss client needs and reducing barriers to accessing care, and (4) increased collaboration among partner agencies allowing for more efficient referral practices. It was also identified that the WPC nurses are a support to Probation Officers, as they are able to quickly establish trust with the clients allowing for certain needs to be identified and addressed more efficiently.

Correctional Health

Medical Health Services

Correctional Health Services provides a wide array of medical services to all inmates including but not limited to:

- Screening and physical examination
- Emergency medical intervention and care
- Acute care through Riverside University Health System-Medical Center and other acute care facilities in Riverside County
- Comprehensive sub-specialty care
- Emergency and routine dental care
- Post release medication continuation
- Routine physician and nursing care available 24 hours per day 7 days a week
- Chronic disease identification, treatment and monitoring
- Substance use assessment, treatment and monitoring including detoxification and treatment

In-Custody Health Services FY 17/18

	Correctional Health Services	Unduplicated Correctional Health Services
Chronic Care	661	580
Court Order - MD	15	14
Court Order - Medical Staff	46	50
Dental Annual Exam	15	11
Dental Sick Call	149	99
Follow Up	61	54
MD Chart Review	2,337	1,631
Medical Sick Call - MD	944	839
Medical Sick Call - NP	1,392	1,029
Medical Sick Call - Nurses	7,008	4,116
Total	12,604	8,423

These services are provided by professional physicians, dentists, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, dental assistants, radiology technicians and a variety of health care support personnel. The CHS staff consists of more than 270 healthcare staff dedicated to the care of those incarcerated.

Behavioral Health Services

Behavioral Health Services provided to AB109 inmates while in custody for FY 17/18 can be found in the table below.

In-Custody Detention Services FY 17/18

Service Type	# of Services
BH Assessments	4,031
Case Management	12,385
Crisis Intervention	1,498
Group	151
Individual Services	24,516
Medication Service	5,528
Total	48,109

Key Takeaways
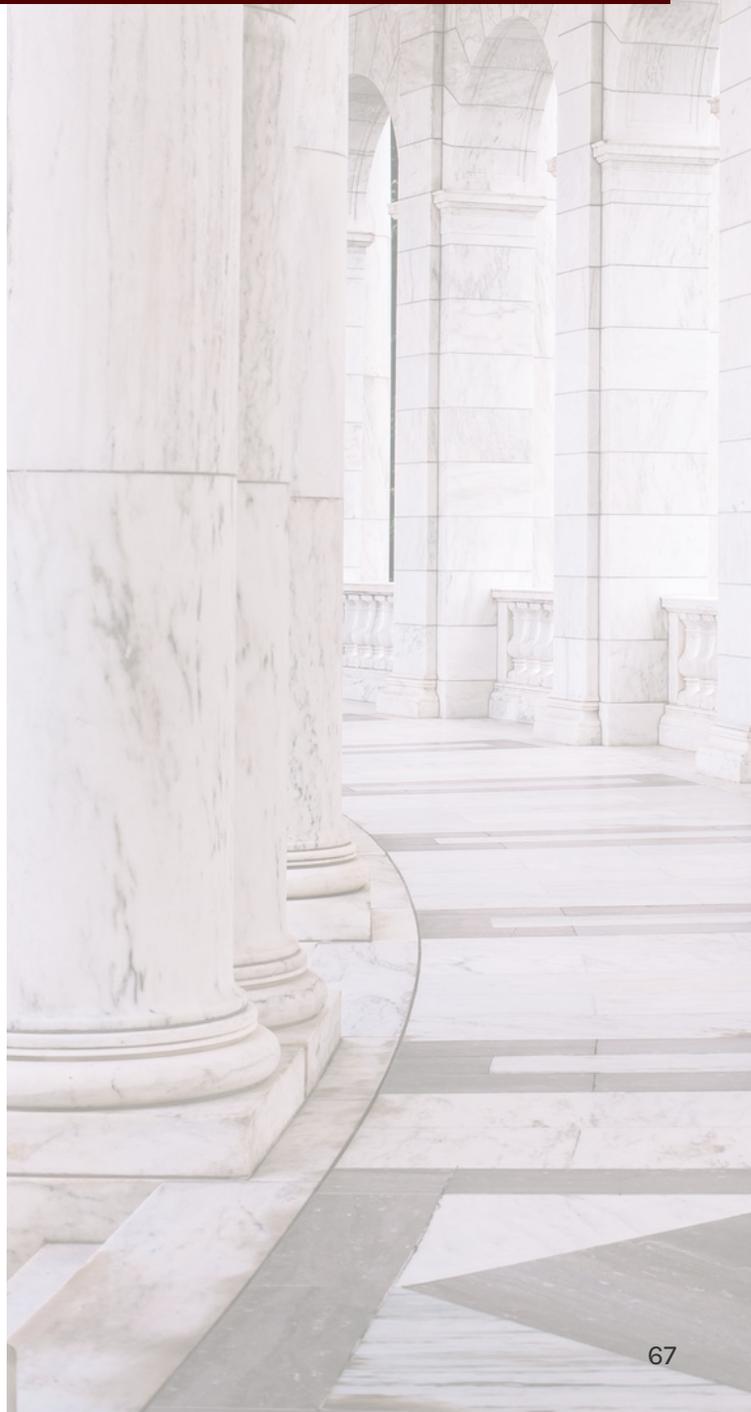
Key Takeaways

Programs and Services

Summary. The programs/services offered by RUHS utilize best and promising practices.

Potential Next Steps. It would be beneficial for RUHS to consider enhancing tracking metrics for program and service enrollments, such as including the demographic breakdown of AB 109 clients served in each program and its impact on reentry and recidivism. This would help identify trends that may be relevant for informing service provision.

Realignment Population Served

Summary. Data provided by RUHS was organized by service utilization and enrollment; however, tracking of recidivism is not currently available, given the disparate data systems.

Potential Next Steps: It would be beneficial for RUHS to collaborate with partner agencies working with the AB109 population to integrate tracking fields in order for true recidivism metrics to be tracked (i.e., convicted of an offense committed within 3 years post release from jail/or placement on supervision).

RUHS - Correctional Health

Summary. RUHS - Correctional Health provides a number of in-jail medical services to AB109 clients to ensure their medical needs are addressed; with service provision being tracked on a consistent basis.

Potential Next Steps. It is recommended that RUHS - Correctional Health consider beginning to track (1) outcomes measures (i.e., whether individuals who receive services fare better over time); (2) and identify individuals who may be frequent/high utilizers of the medical health system to determine if alternative supports could be provided to them.

Chapter 5: Public Defender's Office

Public Defender Engagement with Realignment Population
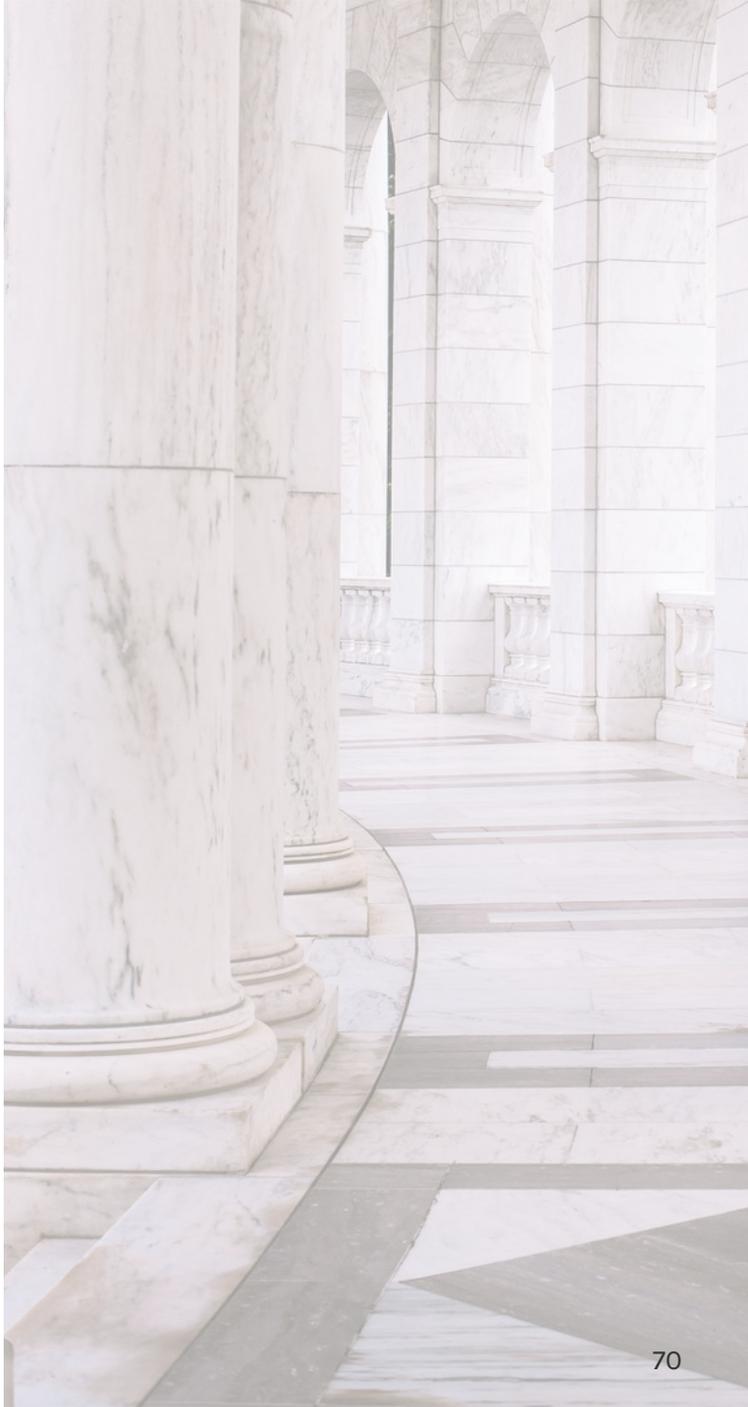
Role of the Public Defender in AB109 Cases

The purview of the Public Defender's Office is to provide a proper defense for clients who have been charged with offenses falling under Realignment categories. As such, the Office of the Public Defender has less long term involvement with the AB109 population compared with other local agencies like Probation, the Sheriff's Department or Riverside University Health System who are charged with supervising this group and providing services to address their needs. All AB109 related cases are tried in the Banning Justice Center; with cases assigned at random to Public Defenders. It is estimated that the Public Defender's Office receives the majority of AB109 cases; with about 5% being tried by private attorneys. The Public Defender's Office provides legal representation for the Realignment population during the following key events:

(1) Trial representation for a new 1170(h) - jail only or 1170(h) split sentence/mandatory supervision charge.
(2) Representation of PRCS defendants who have violated their terms of probation.
(3) Representation during flash incarceration mandates, only among individuals who are required to appear in court due to their violation resulting in a flash incarceration.

The table presented below highlights the number of cases taken on by the Public Defender's office.

Cases Tried

Fiscal Year	Jail Only	Split Sentence	Total
FY 11/12	93	974	1,067
FY 12/13	423	1,934	2,357
FY 13/14	904	1,907	2,811
FY 14/15	347	957	1,304
FY 15/16	132	408	540
FY 16/17	149	397	546
FY 17/18	105	378	483
Total	2,153	6,955	9,108

76%
of cases tried
were for split sentences .

Jail only = Client does **not** receive probation when they released from custody.

Split sentence = Client serves a term of probation once they are released from custody.

PRCS Offender Cases

The number of PRCS offenders who violated their terms of probation and were subsequently represented by the Public Defender's Office are presented to the right, by fiscal year.

In sum, a total of 9,192 violation of probation cases included efforts expended by the Public Defender's Office.

Fiscal Year	PRCS
FY 11/12	342
FY 12/13	1,346
FY 13/14	1,796
FY 14/15	1,605
FY 15/16	1,494
FY 16/17	1,304
FY 17/18	1,305
Total	9,192

Recommendations and Next Steps
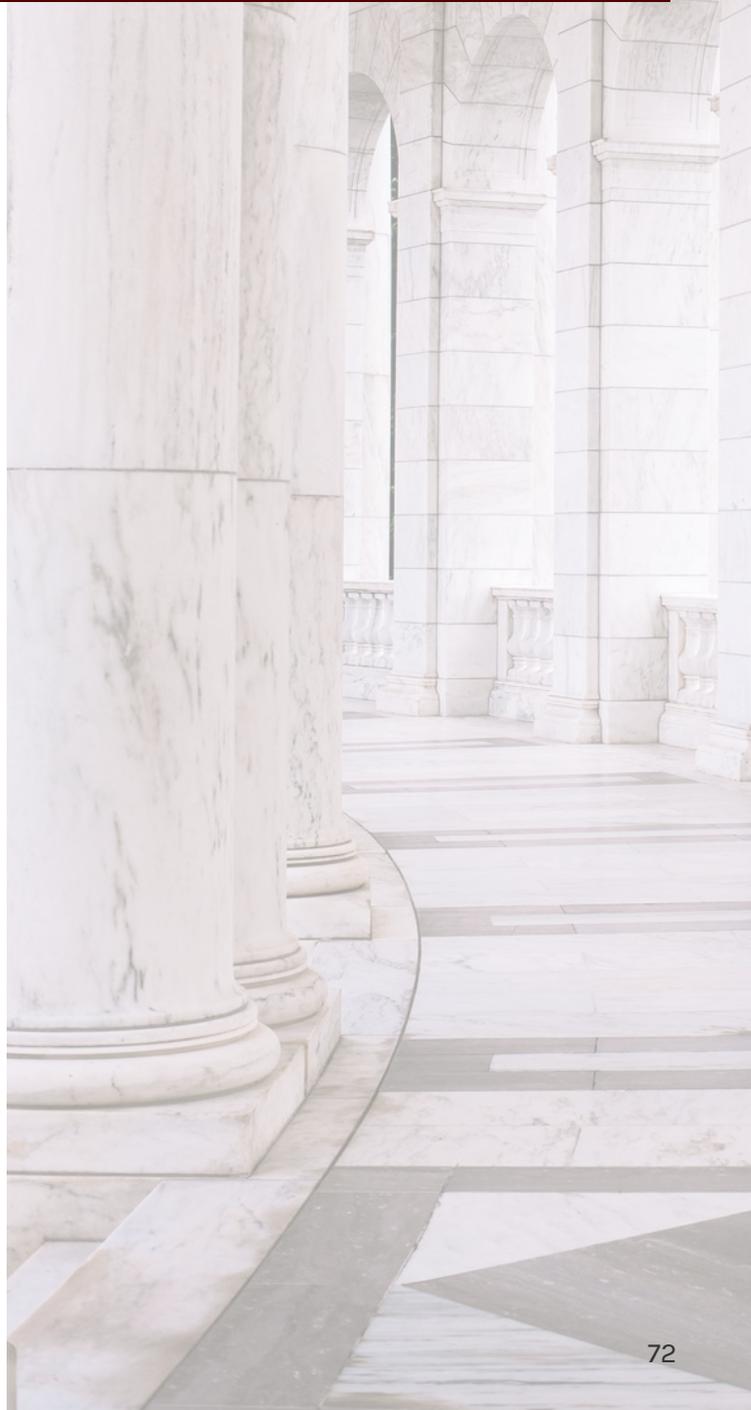
Recommendations & Next Steps

Drug Court

It is important to note that Riverside County operates a drug court (i.e., a problem solving court) which takes a holistic approach to addressing an individual's addiction related behaviors that are often the root cause of criminogenic thoughts and behavior patterns. Riverside's drug court is a collaborative process between partner agencies including RUHS, Public Defender, Superior Court, Sheriff's Office, Department of Public Social Services, Probation and the District Attorney.

Individuals classified under AB109 have participated in Riverside's Drug Court programs.

It would be beneficial to coordinate with partner agencies to track outcomes related to offenders who participate in the drug court program to determine what impact and positive outcomes have been experienced as a result of participating in the program. Specifically of interest would be to track long term impacts of participation and impacts on recidivism rates.

Summary. Attorneys at the Public Defender's Office make a concerted effort to provide the best defense to clients on trial for AB109 related charges. As is evident in the table provided on page 3, the number of cases has decreased since FY 14/15, likely due to the passage of Prop 47; which reduced many felony crimes to misdemeanors.

Potential Next Steps. It would be beneficial to collect demographic data about clients represented to determine if there are any trends tied to specific groups of individuals. It would also be beneficial for the Public Defenders office to determine what additional information would be beneficial to track related to level or effort and time expended on Realignment related cases.

Future directions for data collection:

The Public Defender's Office is actively working on making tracking system upgrades. These enhancements will include tracking for violations of split sentences.

Chapter 6: District Attorney's Office

District Attorney's Engagement with Realignment Population

Role of the District Attorney's Office in Realignment

Prosecution of AB109 Cases. The role of the District Attorney's Office specific to AB109 is to participate in AB109 hearings. Given this purview, the District Attorney has less direct involvement with the AB109 population compared with other criminal justice agencies like Probation, the Sheriff's Department or Riverside University Health System who are charged with supervising this group and providing services to address their needs. All AB109 case hearings occur in the Banning Justice Center.

Victims Services. Additionally, the District Attorney's Office provides a Victim's Services program that ensures victims are provided support throughout the criminal justice process. Services offered to victims include: (1) assistance with navigating the criminal justice system and the status of the case; (2) providing contact information for local resources, counseling referrals, emergency assistance, and ongoing support; (3) assistance with completing and filing applications for crime victim compensation; and (4) providing education about the rights of the victim.

There are three regional Post-Release Accountability Compliance Teams in Riverside County: one each in the Central, Eastern and Western regions. The Riverside County District Attorney's Office currently has one Senior Investigator assigned to each team, as well as one deputy district attorney for all three teams.*

Source: District Attorney's Office

The table provided below presents the measures collected specific to AB109.

AB109 Hearings at Banning Justice Center

Type	FY14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20**	Total
PRCS Appearance	509	2,593	2,982	2,888	3,157	1,539	13,668
PRCS Violation Hearings	0	0	3	4	10	5	22
Parole Appearance	197	1,339	947	875	898	431	4,687
Parole Violation Hearings	0	2	24	3	13	7	49

*May and June of FY 14/15
**July - December of FY 19/20

Recommendations and Next Steps
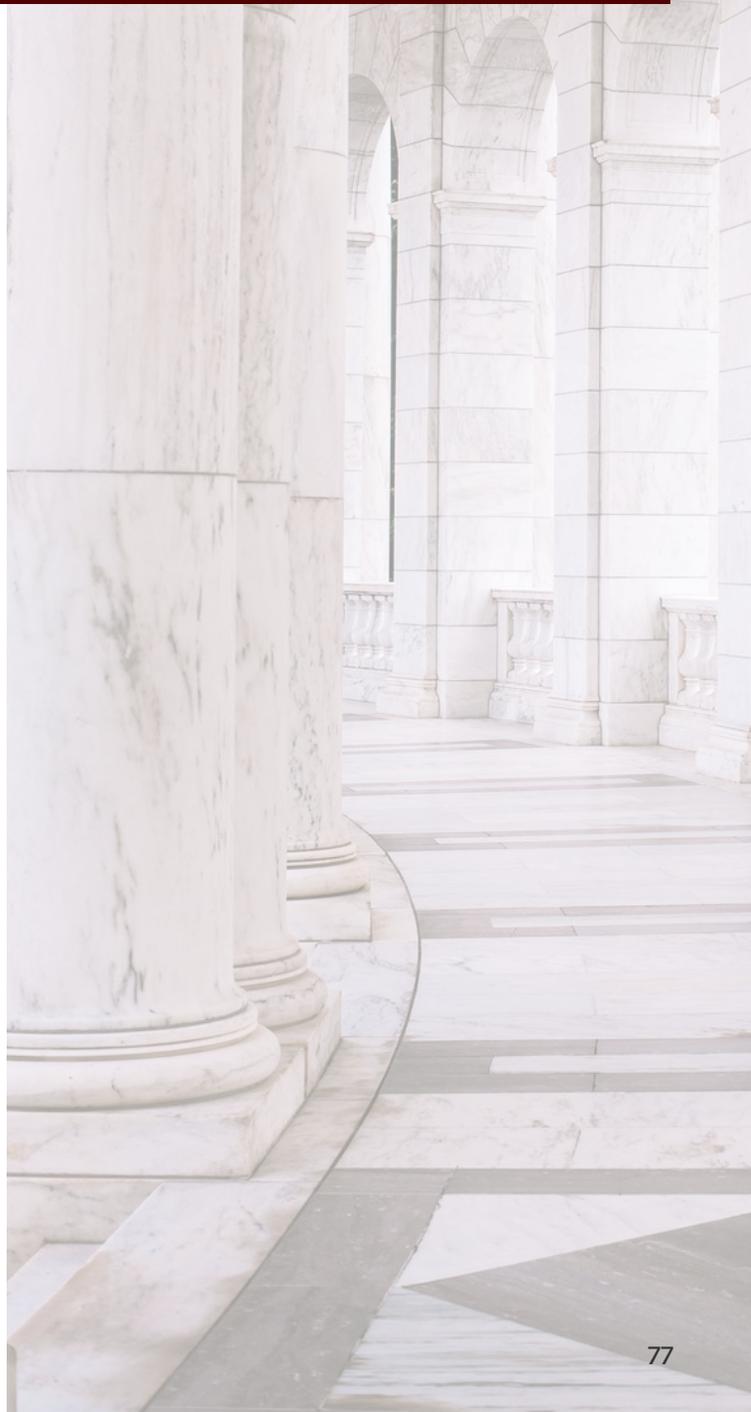
Recommendations & Next Steps

Recovery Opportunity Center

It is important to note that Riverside County operates several problem solving courts, one of them being the Recovery Opportunity Center (ROC) that takes a holistic approach to addressing an individual's addiction related behaviors that are often the root cause of criminogenic thoughts and behavior patterns. Riverside's ROC program is a collaborative process between partner agencies including RUHS, Public Defender, Superior Court, Sheriff's Office, Department of Public Social Services, Probation and the District Attorney.

Some individuals classified under AB109 may be eligible to participate in the program. Individuals under AB109 who are eligible for these programs are 1170(h)s and Post Release Offenders who have committed a new offense while on community supervision.

It would be beneficial for the collaborative partners involved with operating the problem solving courts to determine the extent to which impacts or positive outcomes experienced by participants can be measured/assessed. Specifically of interest would be: (1) long term impacts/benefits of participation, (2) impacts on recidivism rates, and (3) what, if any, benefits an individual's participation in drug court has on victims (e.g., increased rates of restitution).

Future Direction for Data Collection

Given that AB109 cases are heard only at the Banning Justice Center, it may be beneficial to determine whether "no show" rates for court dates are higher among the AB109 population compared to other groups who are able to access Justice Centers that may be closer to their residences.

It would also be beneficial to collect demographic data about individuals to determine if there are any trends tied to specific groups of individuals or cases.

The District Attorney's Office may also want to consider determining if there any additional data points that could be tracked on a regular basis to reflect level of effort and time expended on Realignment related cases.