



ADULT PROBATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT- 2014

County of San Diego • Probation Department • Research, Policy & Science

Introduction

The Research, Policy & Science Division of the San Diego County Probation Department prepares an annual review of the needs of the adult offender population to help guide the decision making process with regard to how department resources are allocated and how services are delivered.

To better understand the landscape of our department and the nature of the adults we supervise, a summary of our offender population is provided below.

Formal Probationers

Formal Probationers are individuals who have been convicted of a felony crime and are afforded the opportunity to serve their sentence in the community, instead of in prison. Probation is responsible for the case management of that individual and for ensuring that he or she is complying with their terms of supervision.

Realignment Offenders

Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) changed the landscape of California’s criminal justice system by shifting state responsibilities for certain offenders to county authorities. AB 109 created two offender classifications under the Probation Department’s purview: The Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population and the Mandatory Supervision (MS) population.

PRCS

PRCS offenders are felons released from prison after serving time for an offense that was non-violent, non-serious, or a non-sex-related. Prior to AB 109, these individuals were supervised by State Parole upon release from prison.

MS

MS offenders are felons that have been sentenced after AB 109, pursuant to PC 1170(h), for a non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex related offense. Individuals who receive a “split” sentence are required to spend a portion of their sentence in jail and another portion under probation supervision. Individuals on MS supervision are considered to be “incarcerated in the community”.

Findings

Below highlights the percent of individuals scoring “high” in the following four “need” areas:

Substance abuse, cognitive behavioral therapy, residential instability & vocational/ educational

Substance Abuse

High Risk Formal - 65.9%
PRCS - 61.5%
MS - 74.8%

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

High Risk Formal - 64.2%
PRCS - 67.2%
MS - 63.7%

Residential Instability

High Risk Formal - 43.0%
PRCS - 56.0%
MS - 42.0%

Vocational/Educational

High Risk Formal - 43.9%
PRCS - 42.3%
MS - 37.7%

Probation Case Management

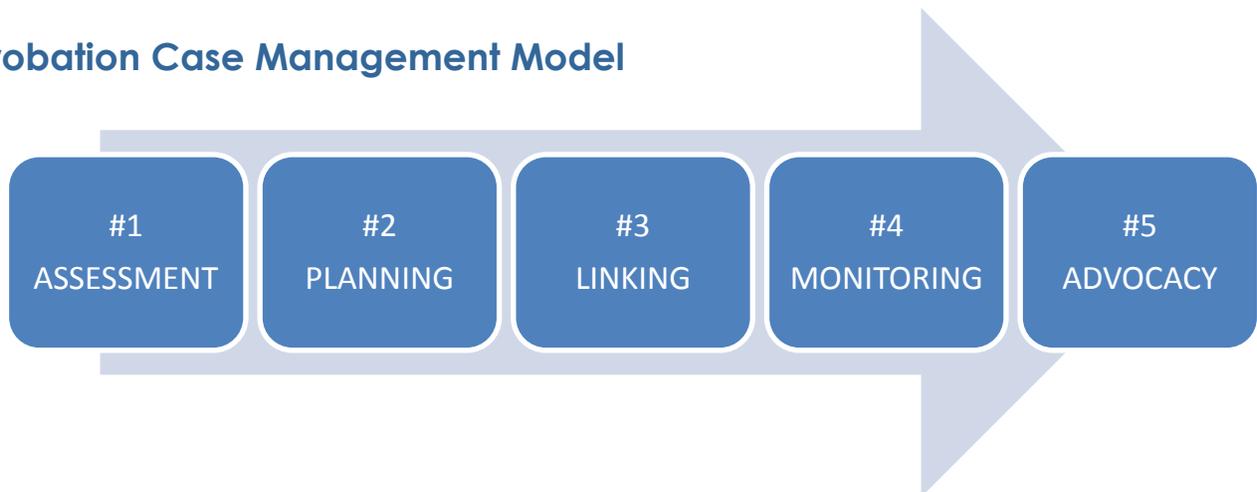
Probation departments across the United States have begun to adopt Evidence Based Practices (EBP). EBP refers to interventions and approaches to offender supervision that have received empirical support in academic research. EBP suggests that there are defined, measurable outcomes that can be understood according to practical realities (e.g. recidivism, victim satisfaction, etc.). Interventions within corrections are considered effective when they reduce an offender's risk of recidivism. When an offender's risk of recidivism is reduced, they are less likely to commit another crime, thus improving public safety.

The San Diego Probation Department is committed to making EBP a part of the department's culture, to help cultivate opportunities for improved offender outcomes and to reduce recidivism. To that end, the department developed a case management model to guide Deputy Probation Officers in utilizing appropriate intervention and rehabilitative strategies.

“Case management is a collaborative process which assesses, plans, implements, coordinates, monitors and evaluates the options and services required to meet an individual's health needs, using communications and available resources to promote quality, cost-effective outcomes.”

-Case Management Society of America

Probation Case Management Model



1. **ASSESSMENT** - Utilize an empirical assessment tool to determine the individual's risk and needs.
2. **PLANNING** - Ensure the case plan is comprehensive, ongoing, and dynamic. Include the individual in the planning process. Pay attention to which state of change he or she is in.
3. **LINKING** - Make appropriate referrals to treatment & intervention services. Engage community supports.
4. **MONITORING** - Provide incentives and/or swift and certain sanctions as necessary. Acknowledge relapse triggers. Revise case plan as needed.
5. **ADVOCACY** - Working with, and on behalf of, individuals to obtain services and resources. Increase the individual's belief in the ability to succeed.

COMPAS Assessment

As previously mentioned the first part of case management involves assessing the risk and needs of an individual. The San Diego Probation Department utilizes the Criminal Offender Management Profile for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) empirical assessment tool to make this assessment. COMPAS is comprehensive, grounded in criminological theory, and designed to incorporate key findings identified in criminological research literature.

Assessment Process

Once a referral is received by the Probation Department during the Investigation Phase for completion of a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report, the case is assigned to a Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) who is responsible for writing the PSI and administering the COMPAS assessment. The assessment is comprised of 137 questions aggregated into groupings, to investigate various facets of the individual's life, as well as to gain a broad understanding of his or her specific needs. These categories include the following: Risk, Criminal Involvement, Relationships/Lifestyle, Personality/Attitude, Family, and Social Exclusion.

Each need (or domain) is assigned a score between one and ten. A score of eight (8) or higher is considered a "high need" score, with the exception of the *Substance Abuse* domain, which only requires a score of five (5) or higher to be considered "high." Scores in particular domains can provide insight into an individual's thoughts, emotions, concerns, and anxieties, as well as to other potentially negative factors. It is at the Investigations level where a preliminary case plan is formulated and the supervision level determined. As a "living case plan", the preliminary case plan is used by the Supervision officer and tailored to fit the offender's assessed needs. Thus, the COMPAS assessment results help guide and inform case plan decisions made during probation supervision, as well as referrals to appropriate services, resources, and treatment interventions for each offender. By using an evidence based assessment tool, such as the COMPAS, and addressing individual offender needs, outcomes show recidivism rates are positively impacted, and offenders are better positioned to successfully reenter their communities

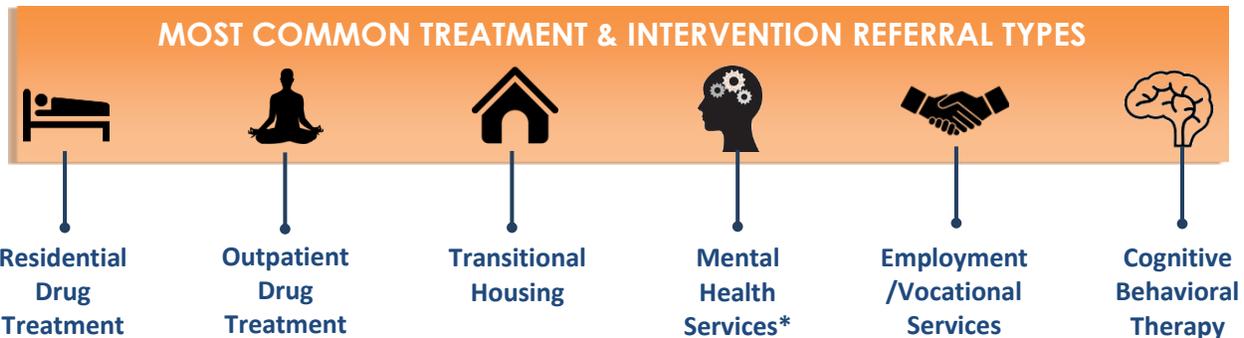
COMPAS Domains



(See Appendix A for Definitions)

Linking Individuals to Services

Once the assessment and planning phases of case management have been complete, the assigned Deputy Probation Officer is charged with linking and engaging individuals in the appropriate treatment and intervention services.



*The COMPAS Assessment does not provide information regarding the need for mental health treatment, as mental health conditions are not considered a criminogenic need.

Treatment Funding

As with any organization, Probation Department resources are limited. Decisions must be made with regard to how and where resources are best utilized. It is the intent of this analysis to guide that decision-making process. With that in mind, there are two primary sources of funding towards the treatment and intervention services for our offender population: SB 678 funding & AB 109 funding.

SB 678 Funding

Senate Bill 678, or The California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund, provides funds to probation departments to be used to reduce the number of adult probationers revoked from probation supervision (who are subsequently sent to prison). Funds come from savings realized by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) through cost avoidance. Probation utilizes SB 678 funds to provide treatment and intervention services for high risk formal probationers. For 2014, this amounted to approximately 6,000 individuals in San Diego County. In fiscal year 2014-2015, \$1,250,000 was allocated to community partners to provide treatment and rehabilitative services to high risk probationers to address their assessed needs:

- \$1,000,000 Vocational and Employment Services (over 18 months)
- \$250,000 Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

AB 109 Funding

As previously mentioned, AB 109 changed the definition of a felony crime, shifted housing for lower level offenders from state prisons to local jails, and transferred the supervision of designated parolees from the CDCR to county-level probation departments. The state also provides an annual sum of money for counties to utilize for their Realignment implementation plans; a portion of that funding comes to Probation in order to provide treatment and intervention services for the AB 109 population. In fiscal year 2014-2015, 61% of Probation's allocation was utilized towards treatment services and programs. Of that percentage, \$11,350,000 was allocated to community partners for the following treatment and rehabilitative services:

- \$5,700,000 Substance Abuse Treatment
- \$3,200,000 Mental Health Treatment
- \$1,500,000 Residential Stability
- \$500,000 Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- \$250,000 Vocational and Employment Services
- \$200,000 PC 290 Assessment & Treatment

(See Appendix G for a more comprehensive overview of the AB 109 funded treatment services)

Predominant Needs Review

Please note that this analysis will only discuss the predominant “needs” (domains) of our offender population:

1. Substance abuse treatment
2. Cognitive behavioral therapy
3. Residential instability, and
4. Vocational/educational services

For information regarding scores in the remaining domains and their associated offender demographics, please refer to Appendix B through Appendix F.

Substance Abuse

Definition: *This scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests a person has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk-driving arrests, blaming drugs or alcohol for present problems, drug use as a juvenile, and so on.*

In 2014, over 60% of Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) individuals, Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals, and High-Risk Formal (HRF) probationers, respectively, were assessed to have a *high* need for *substance abuse*.

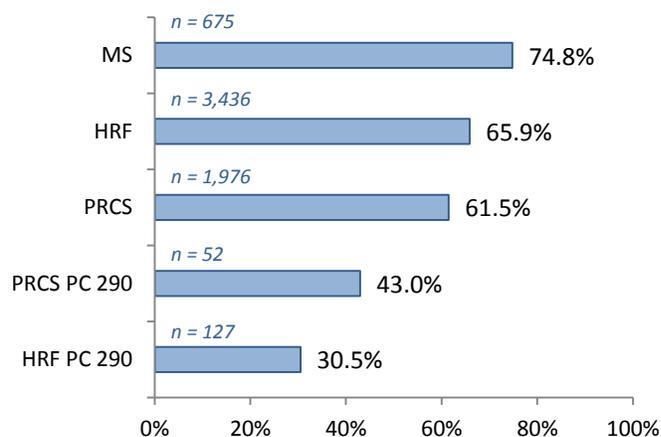
Of the PRCS population that scored high (62%), over a third (36%) were age 45 or older. 26% of them were listed as *transient* and 49% were supervised out of Central San Diego (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). Using a ten-point scale, their average score pertaining to the *risk of violent recidivism* was 8.6.

A greater proportion of MS individuals (75%) were assessed to have a high need for substance abuse. Of those who scored high, 21% were female, 35% were between ages of 25 and 34, and 41% were supervised out of Central San Diego probation offices (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). Their average risk of violent recidivism was 7.8.

HRF probationers were also more likely than not to score high (66%) for substance abuse need. They were also more likely to be younger than both the PRCS and MS populations. Indeed, 61% were between the ages of 18 and 34. Moreover, they were less likely to be supervised in Central San Diego, with less than 34% of them reporting to the Ohio Street and Hall of Justice offices. Their average risk of violent recidivism (7.7) was similar, but also less than their PRCS/MS counterparts.

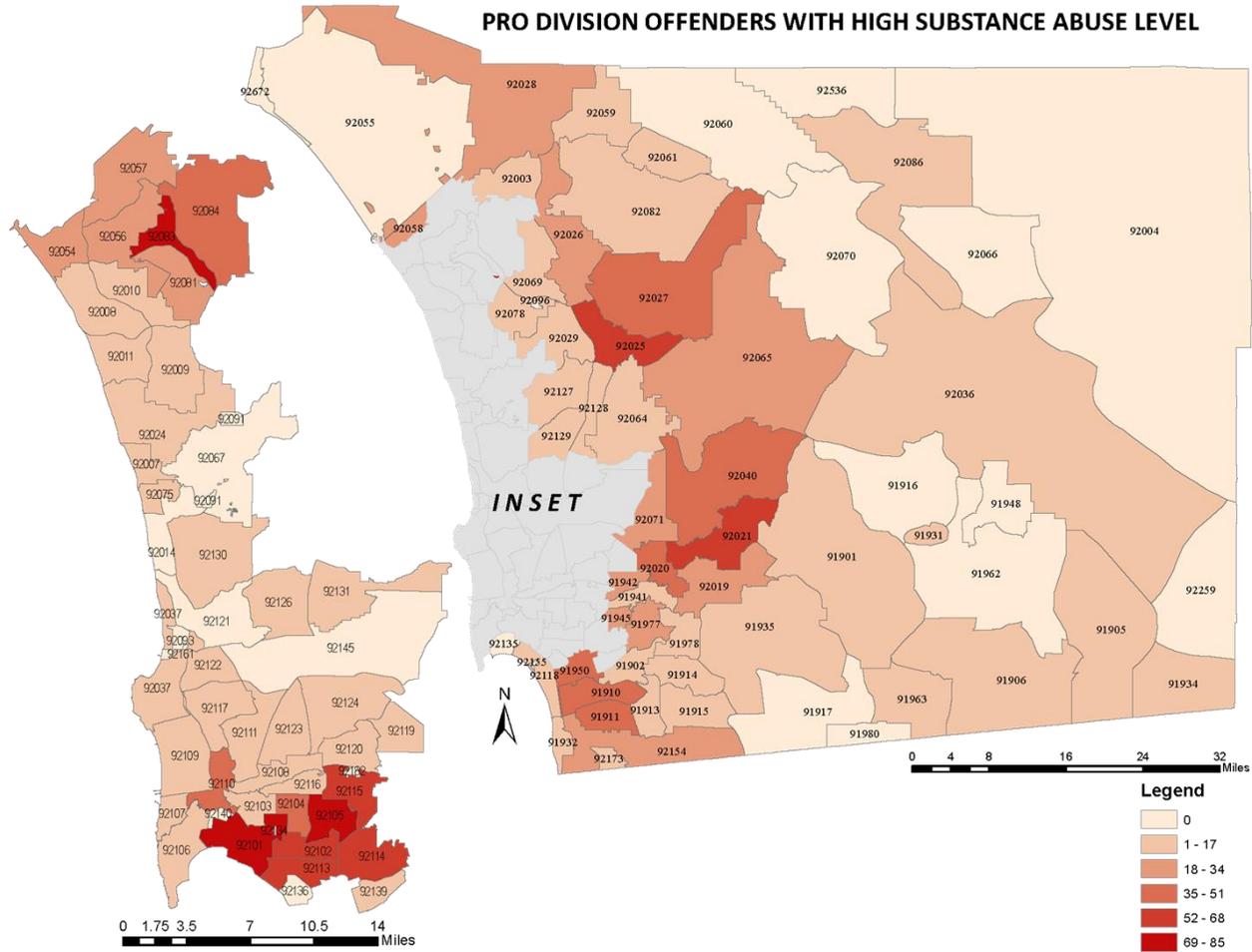
Sex offender (PC 290) registrants, under both PRCS and HRF supervision, *counted separately from the populations above*, were the least likely to score high in regards to substance abuse needs. About 43% of PRCS/PC290 registrants and 31% of HRF/PC290 registrants were assessed as so. 64% of PRCS/PC290 registrants were age 45 or older and 25% were listed as *transient*. HRF/PC290 registrants reflected similar demographics, with 54% age 45 or older and 28% listed as *transient*. Both groups of PC 290 registrants also scored lower than non-PC 290 registrants in regards to their risk of violent recidivism. PRCS/PC290 registrants and HRF/PC290 registrants scored 6.9 and 6.0, respectively, on average.

"High" Substance Abuse Need



AB 109 Regional View (PRCS & MS)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **PRCS & MS offenders**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for **substance abuse treatment**.



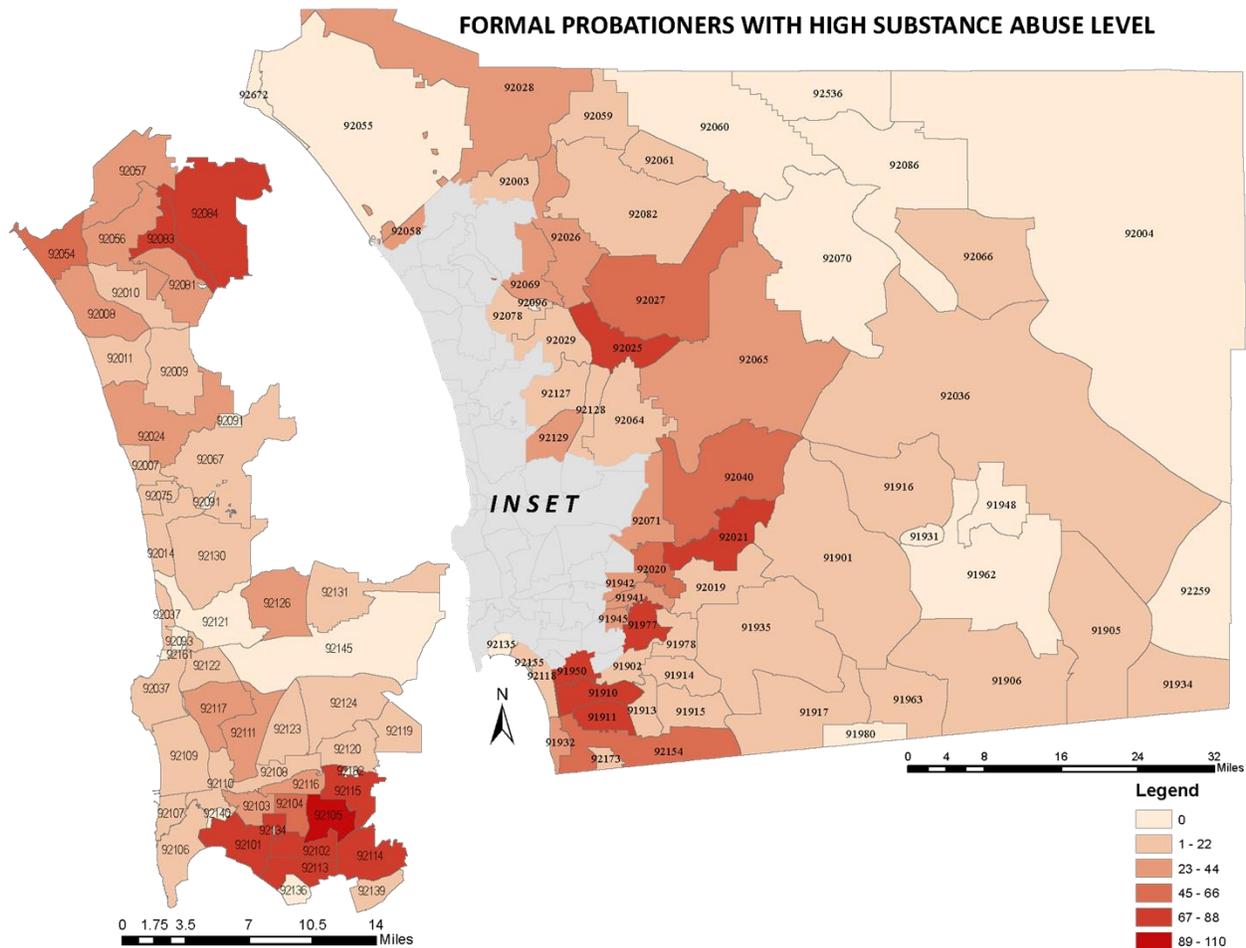
Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (5%) | 92083 (5%) | 92101 (5%) | 92114 (4%) | 92025 (4%)
 92113 (4%) | 92115 (4%) | 92102 (3%) | 92021 (3%) | 92084 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation's case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored 'high' for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

SB 678 Regional View (High Risk Formal)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **High Risk Formal Probationers**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for **substance abuse treatment**.



Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (4%) | 92114 (3%) | 92101 (3%) | 91911 (3%) | 92113 (3%)
 92102 (3%) | 91950 (3%) | 91977 (3%) | 92084 (3%) | 92025 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation’s case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored ‘high’ for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

For the purposes of this analysis, the need for *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy* (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: *Cognitive Behavioral*, *Criminal Associates/Peers*, *Criminal Opportunity*, *Criminal Personality*, and *Criminal Thinking* (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a *high* need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a *high* need for CBT.

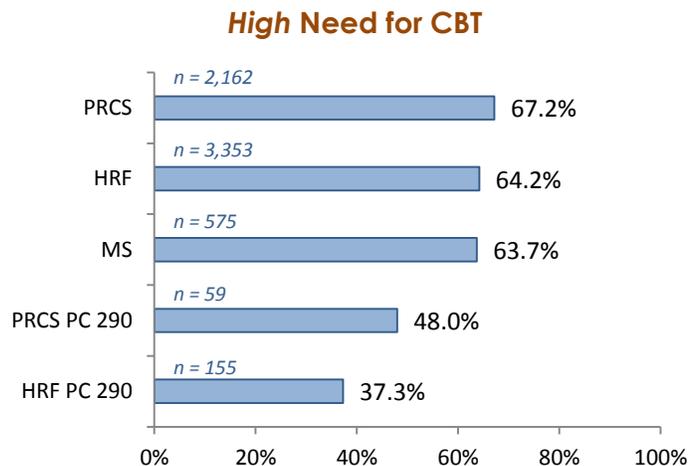
Over 60% of PRCS, MS, and HRF individuals, respectively, were assessed to have a high need for CBT services.

64% of HRF probationers scored high in their assessment for CBT needs. About 70% of those assessed as high-need, or 2,338 individuals, were between ages 18 and 34. Nearly 22% were listed as transient and over 32% were supervised out of the Ohio Street probation office. The average risk of general recidivism and violent recidivism for this population was 7.4 and 8.2, respectively.

MS individuals also scored high for CBT needs 64% of the time. However, high-need MS individuals reflected an older population, as compared to high-need HRF probationers, with 55% age 35 or older. Over 43% were supervised through Central San Diego Offices (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice) and over 22% were female. Their average score for recidivism and for violent recidivism was 7.5 and 8.0, respectively.

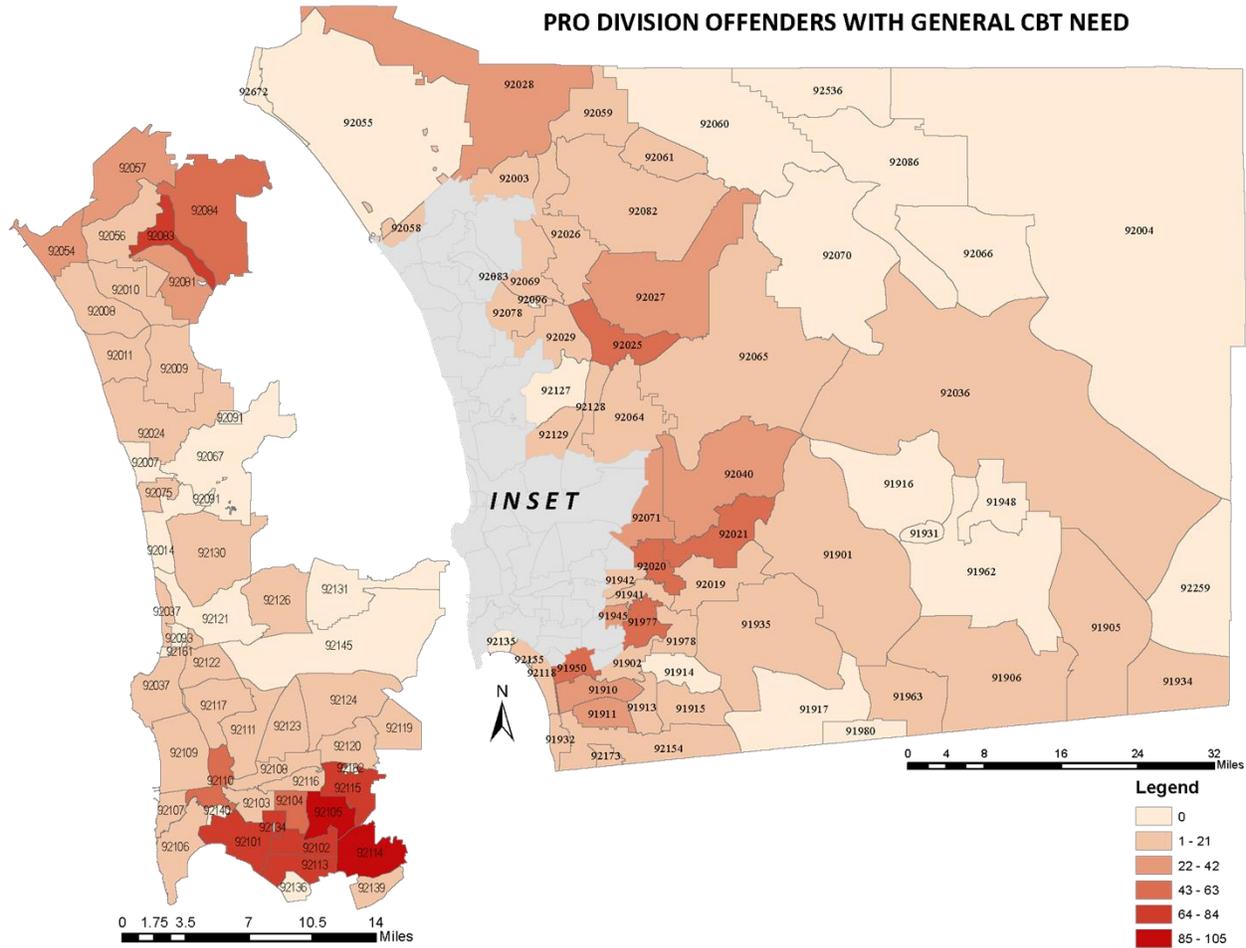
The PRCS population had the greatest proportion of individuals score high for CBT, with over 67% assessed as high need. This amounted to 2,162 individuals. 59% were age 35 or greater, 28% were listed as transient, and over 52% were supervised out of Central San Diego (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). High-need PRCS individuals scored 7.3 on average in regards to their risk to recidivate, while their average risk to recidivate violently was a score of 8.8.

PRCS/PC290 and HRF/PC290 registrants were less likely than the other population groups to score high for CBT. 48% of PRCS/PC290 registrants and about 37% of HRF/PC290 registrants were determined to have a high need. Over 68% of HRF/PC290 individuals were over the age of 35, with the largest age group 45 years or older (48%). In addition, 33% were listed as transient. HRF/PC290 registrants scored an average risk of recidivism of 5.1 and an average risk of violent recidivism of 6.3 (out of ten). PRCS/PC290 registrants determined to have a high CBT need were among the oldest subgroups, with 66% over the age of 45 (39 individuals). 41% were listed as transient (24 individuals). PRCS/PC290 individuals had an average risk of recidivism and risk of violent recidivism of 5.1 and 7.4, respectively.



AB 109 Regional View (PRCS & MS)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **PRCS & MS offenders**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for **CBT**.



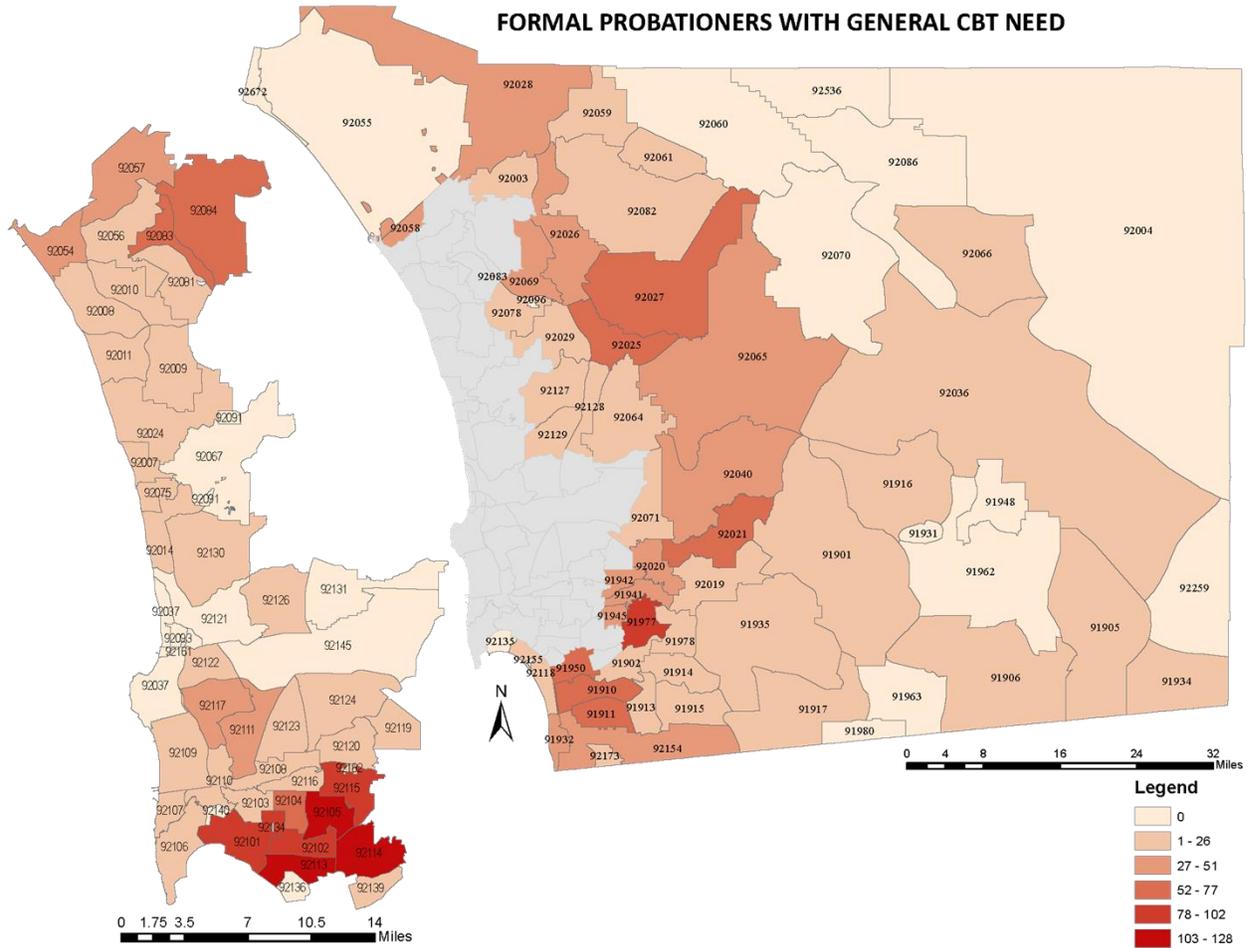
Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (6%) | 92114 (5%) | 92101 (5%) | 92113 (5%) | 92083 (4%)
 92102 (4%) | 92115 (4%) | 92025 (3%) | 92020 (3%) | 92021 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation’s case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored ‘high’ for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

SB 678 Regional View (High Risk Formal)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **High Risk Formal Probationers**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for CBT.



Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (5%) | 92114 (5%) | 92113 (5%) | 92101 (4%) | 92102 (4%)
 91977 (3%) | 92115 (3%) | 91911 (3%) | 92025 (3%) | 91950 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation’s case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored ‘high’ for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

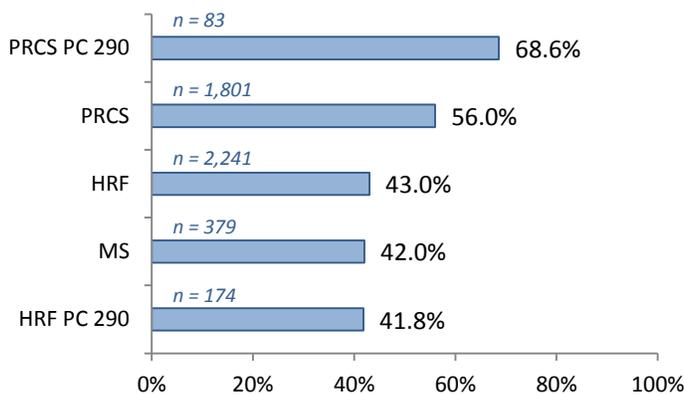
Residential Instability

Definition: *The items in this scale measure the degree to which the individual has long term ties to the community. A low score on this scale indicates a person who has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties. A high score would indicate a person who has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.*

High levels of residential instability were common among probationers under every form of supervision. This was particularly true of the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population, regardless of sex offender registrant status. It should be noted, however, that a high degree of residential instability does not necessarily equate to homelessness. An individual can be assessed high due to frequent changes in living arrangements.

56% PRCS individuals were assessed as having a high degree of residential instability. Of these 1,801 high-need individuals, 67% were age 35 or greater and 29% were listed as transient. 53% were supervised out of Central San Diego offices (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). Lastly, their average risk of violent recidivism was measured at 8.5.

High Residential Instability



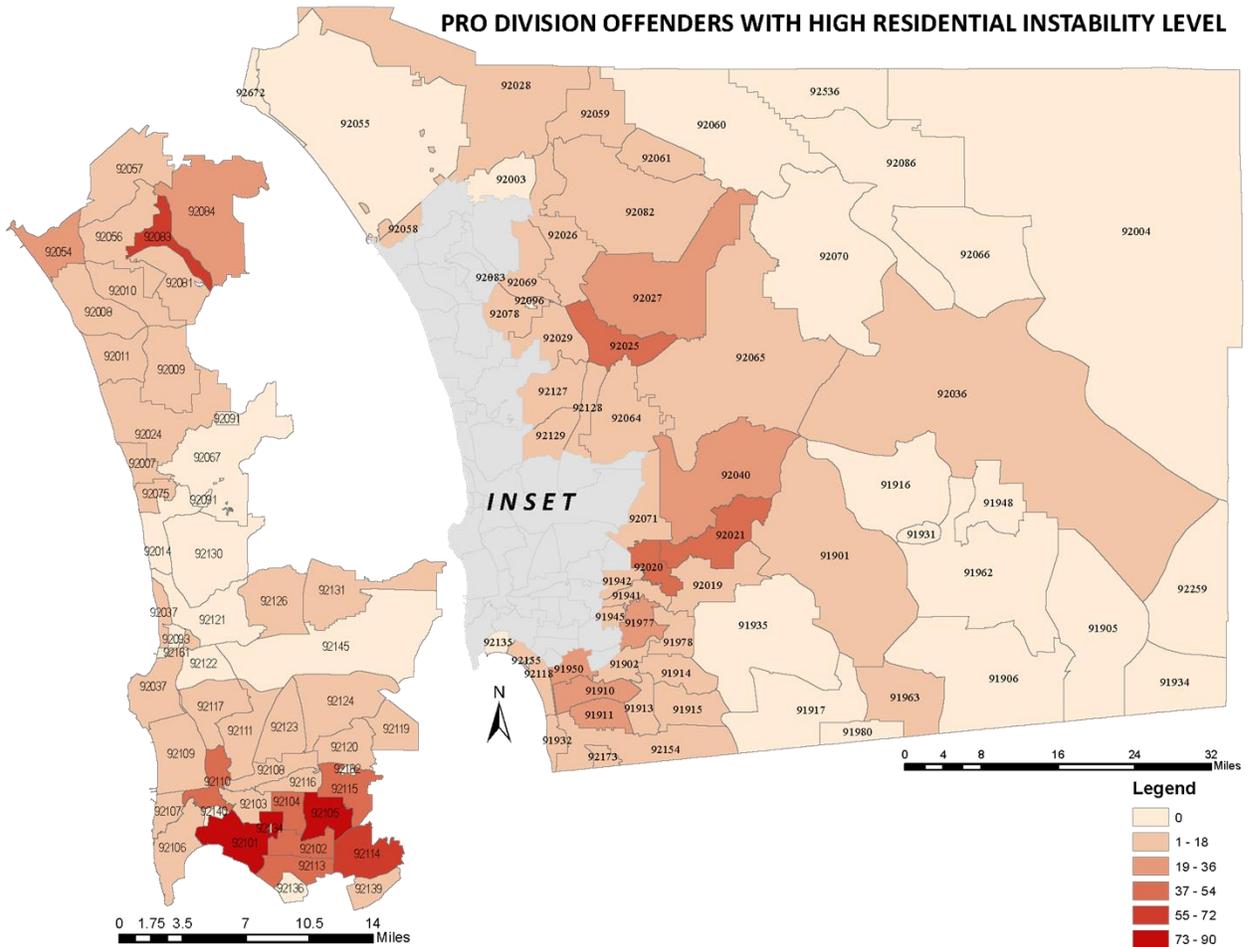
HRF probationers scored high for residential instability less often than PRCS individuals, with exactly 43% assessed as so. However, the individual count of high-need HRF probationers was greater (at 2,241 probationers). Also in contrast to PRCS individuals, 62% of high-need HRF probationers were between 18 and 34 years old, with 25-34 year-olds comprising the largest age group (37%). 17% of HRF probationers assessed high were female and about 27% were listed as transient. Their average risk of violent recidivism was 8.0.

Similar to HRF probationers, 42% of MSO individuals were assessed as experiencing a high degree of residential instability. 21% were female and about 44% were supervised through the Ohio Street and Hall of Justice offices. Their average risk of violent recidivism score was 7.8.

69% of PRCS/PC290 registrants (or 83 individuals) were assessed as having a high need for residential stability. By contrast, only 42% of HRF/PC290 registrants were assessed high, although they did reflect a larger overall group, with 174 individuals. Both subgroups of PC 290 registrants with high residential instability reflected similar demographics. 66% of PRCS/PC290 registrants and 53% of HRF/PC290 registrants were over the age of 45. Moreover, 29% of PRCS/PC290 registrants and 32% of HRF/PC290 registrants were classified as transient.

AB 109 Regional View (PRCS & MS)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of PRCS & MS offenders, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for residential stability.



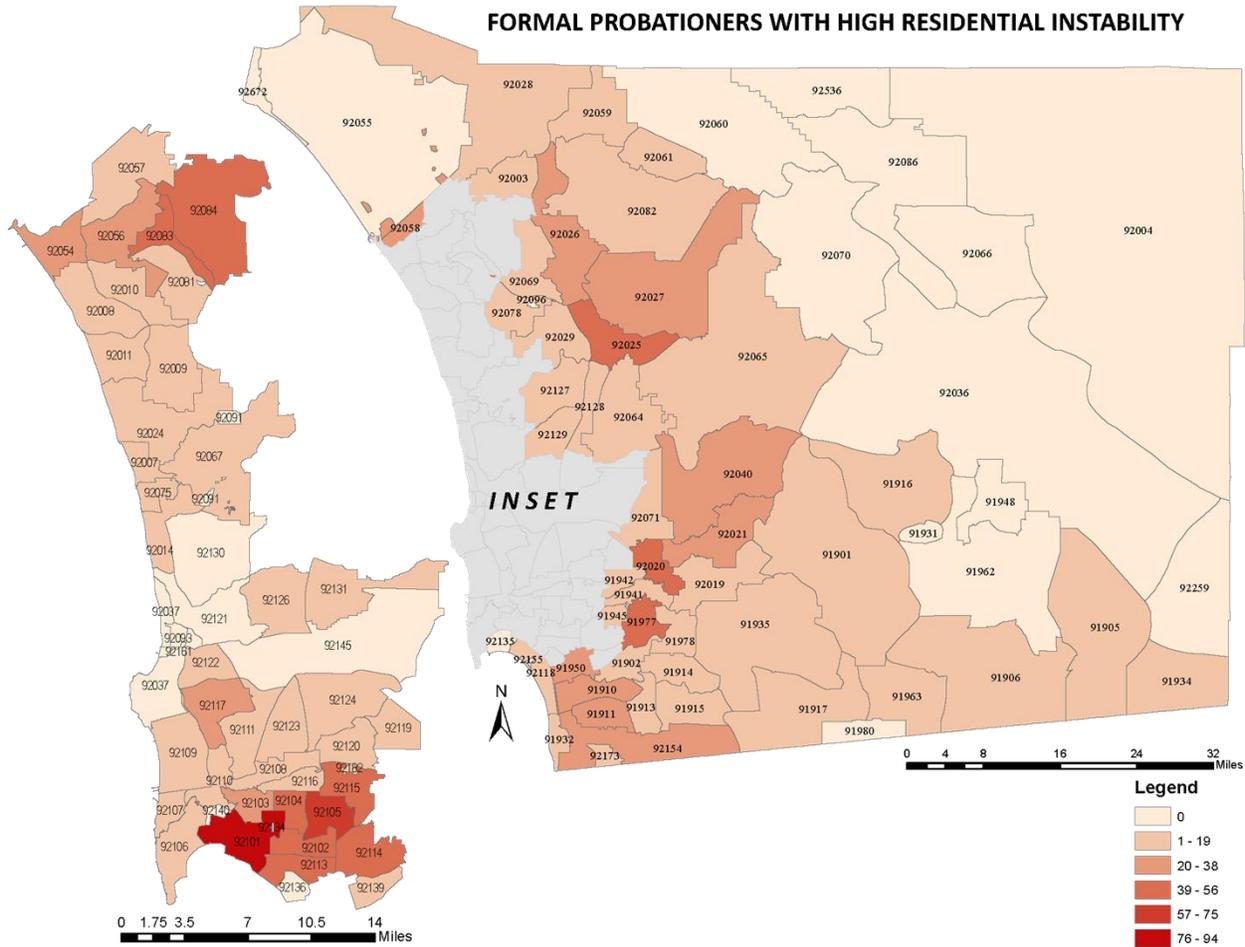
Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92101 (7%) | 92105 (6%) | 92083 (5%) | 92114 (5%) | 92113 (4%)
 92115 (4%) | 92020 (4%) | 92102 (4%) | 92021 (4%) | 92104 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation's case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored 'high' for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

SB 678 Regional View (High Risk Formal)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **High Risk Formal Probationers**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for residential stability.



Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92101 (7%) | 92105 (5%) | 92115 (4%) | 92113 (4%) | 92114 (4%)
 91977 (3%) | 92025 (3%) | 92104 (3%) | 92102 (3%) | 92083 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation’s case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored ‘high’ for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

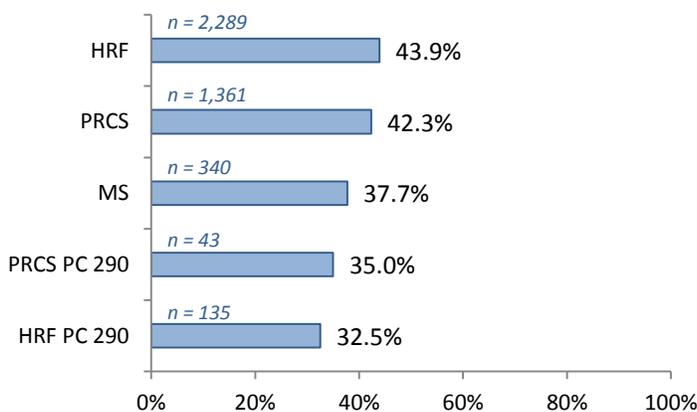
Vocational/Educational

Definition: *This scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, access to only minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.*

Over 40% of PRCS individuals and HRF probationers were assessed as *high* with respect to vocational/educational needs, highest among each population. MS individuals followed suit with 38% assessed as having a high vocational/educational need.

HRF probationers had the greatest proportion of those who scored high (44%). Over 69% were between ages 18 and 34, amounting to 1,585 individuals under age 35 in high need of vocational/educational programming. Roughly 23% of all HRF probationers assessed high were also listed as transient. Their average risk to recidivate (*General Recidivism*) and risk of violent recidivism was 7.8 and 8.5, respectively.

High Vocational/Educational Need



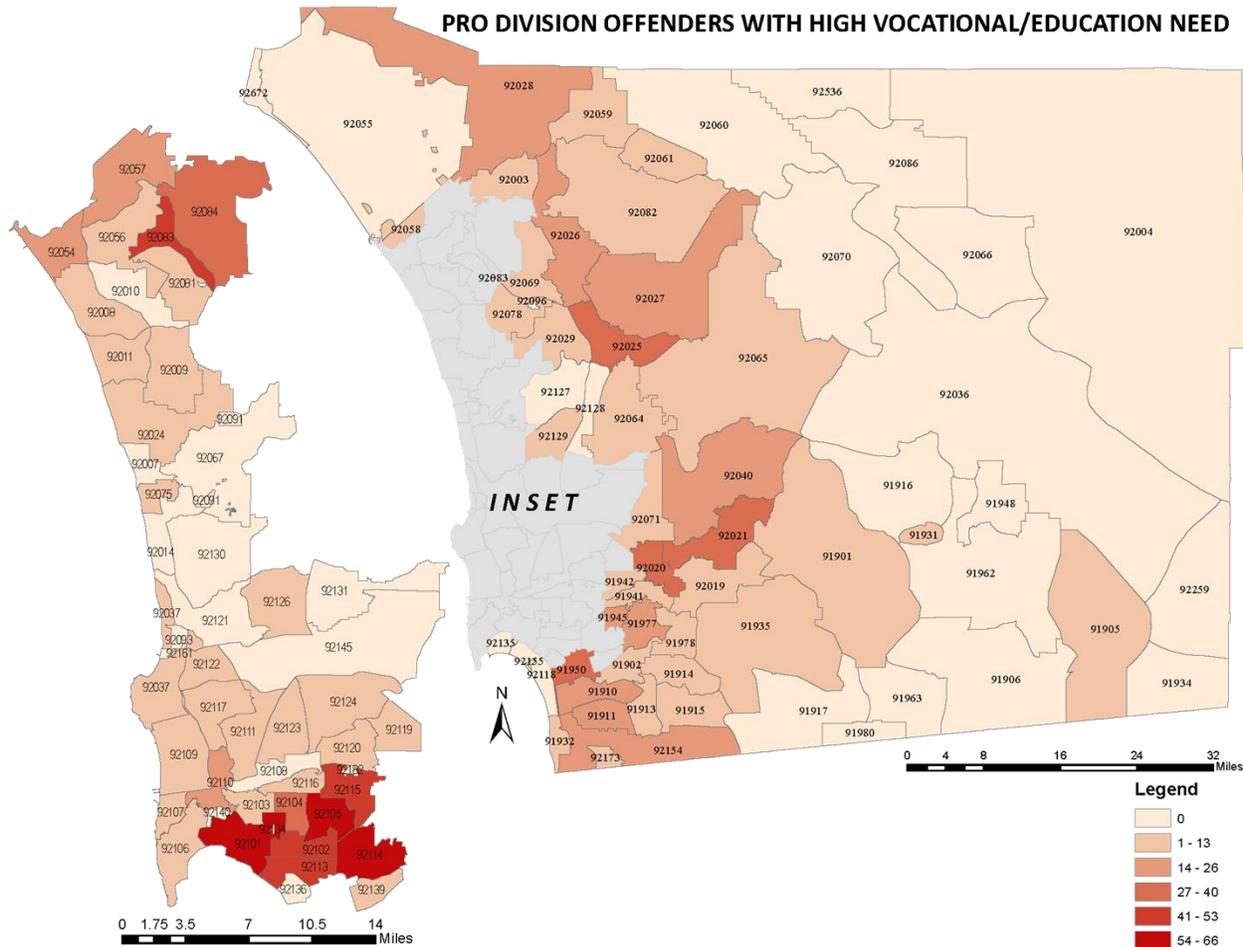
Demographics for high-need PRCS individuals (42%) reflected an older population, with 58% age 35 years or greater. Additionally, a larger proportion was listed as transient (30%), as compared to HRF probationers. Consistent with the overall PRCS population, 54% of PRCS individuals with a high vocational/educational need were supervised out of Central San Diego offices (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). These same individuals averaged a score of 7.9 and 9.0 with respect to their risk of recidivism and risk of violent recidivism, respectively.

When compared to PRCS individuals, MS individuals with a high need for vocational/educational services (38%) were similarly aged, but slightly younger. Indeed, approximately 63% of high-need MS individuals were between ages 25 and 44. Exactly 20% of the population was female and only 42% were supervised by Central San Diego offices (Ohio Street & Hall of Justice). Moreover, only 11% were listed as transient. MS individuals with high vocational/educational needs scored an average of 8.0 and 8.1 in their risk to recidivate and their risk for violence, respectively.

35% of PRCS/PC290 registrants were assessed as having a high need for vocational/educational services. Of these individuals, over two-thirds (67%) were age 45 or older and about 35% were listed as transient. Their risk of violent recidivism scores averaged to 7.0. Similarly, nearly a third of HRF/PC290 registrants were assessed as having a high vocational/educational need. Over half (51%) of these individuals were age 45 or older and over 33% were listed as transient. However, their violent recidivism risk was lower than their PRCS counterparts, with scores averaging 6.2.

AB 109 Regional View (PRCS & MS)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of PRCS & MS offenders, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for vocational/educational services.



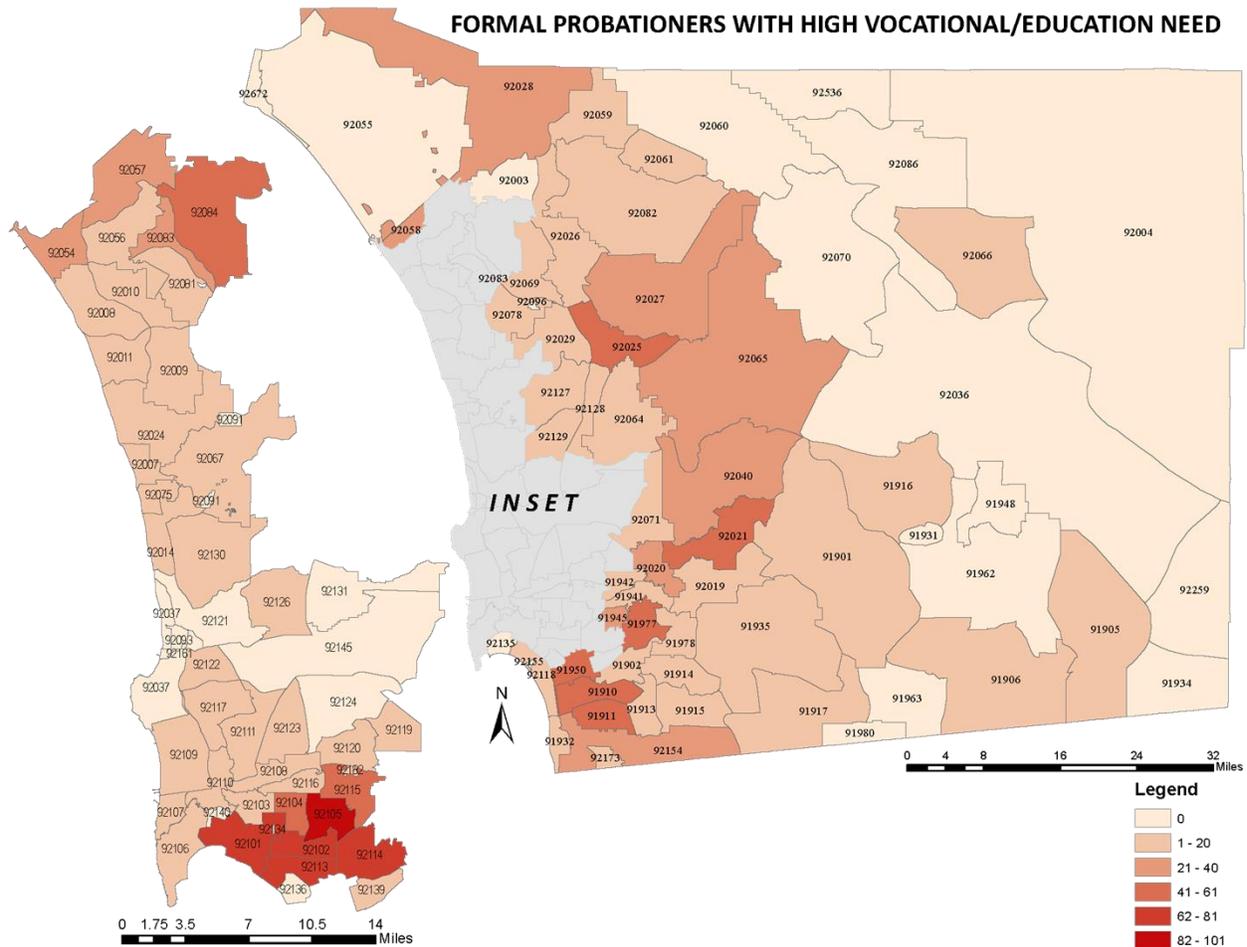
Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (7%) | 92114 (6%) | 92101 (5%) | 92102 (5%) | 92113 (5%)
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SB 678 Regional View (High Risk Formal)

Map Description: This map of San Diego County reflects the population density of **High Risk Formal Probationers**, supervised during CY 2014 or any part thereof, which have a *high* need for vocational/educational services.



Top 10 Densest Zip Codes

92105 (6%) | 92114 (5%) | 92113 (5%) | 92101 (4%) | 92102 (4%)
 91977 (3%) | 92025 (3%) | 91950 (3%) | 92115 (3%) | 91911 (3%)

**Note: The map above was created by joining COMPAS data with offender address information from Probation’s case management system. The map above only reflects individuals in the respective population who scored ‘high’ for the given domain. Those with addresses which match a transitional housing or RTP CRD address have been excluded from this dataset. This dataset excludes PC 290 registrants.*

Closing Comments

While the Needs Assessment provides valuable insight regarding the treatment and intervention needs of our offender population, there are a number of limitations to this data that should be considered.

With regard to substance abuse treatment, a total of 6,266 individuals scored high in this domain during calendar year 2014. However, the COMPAS does not assess for level of care, therefore a level of care assessment should be completed by the treatment provider to determine if residential treatment or outpatient treatment would be most effective based on the offender's individual needs.

In terms of the need for cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), 6,304 individuals scored high during 2014. It is important to note that some of these individuals may have received CBT in custody prior to their release under probation supervision. Additionally, some residential treatment providers incorporate CBT within their programming structure. Lastly, a number of high risk formal probationers receive more intensive wrap-around services as a result of their participation in such programs as Veterans Treatment Court, Behavior Health Court, and the Mentally Ill Offender unit. Therefore, a number of individuals may receive CBT treatment outside of the regular referral-by-office scenario.

With regard to residential instability, a total of 4,678 individuals scored high in this domain. However, it is important to note that a residential instability does not necessarily mean that one is homeless. An individual can be assessed high due to frequent changes in living arrangements. Additionally, we found that around 68% of those with a high residential instability also have a high need for substance abuse treatment. For those who are participating in residential substance abuse treatment, the need for a place to live is thus alleviated until the individual is released from programming at a residential treatment facility.

Vocational/educational services usually fall second to anyone who also has a high need for substance abuse treatment. During calendar year 2014, a total of 4,168 individuals fell high in need of vocational/education services. Of those who ranked high, 67% also fell high in need for substance abuse treatment. In terms of case management, it is usually not feasible for an individual to participate in vocational/educational programming while concurrently engaging in substance abuse treatment due to the level of engagement required during the treatment process.

Due to the aforementioned factors, Probation also employs a number of alternative ways to consider the gaps or overage in service delivery; one of these ways is by tracking the number of referrals made on a monthly basis. We have also distributed surveys to deputy probation officers asking them to identify any noticeable gaps in service delivery (ie. waitlists). This information is then analyzed collectively to determine where resources will be best allocated.

As previously mentioned, this report will be updated on an annual basis. For additional information regarding domain/need scores and associated offender demographics not discussed in this analysis, please refer to Appendix B through Appendix F.

Should you have any questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact Probation's Treatment Director Dr. Geoff Twitchell, geoff.twitchell@sdcounty.ca.gov. For questions related to methodology, please contact Analyst Jessica Hernandez, jessica.hernandez@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Contributors

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Appendix A Need Definitions

Cognitive Behavioral: This is a scale that incorporates the concepts and items included in the Criminal Associates, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Thinking, Socialization Failure, and Social Adjustment scales. This scale represents areas of need that can best be addressed in settings that include cognitive restructuring approaches.

Criminal Associates/Peers: This scale assesses the degree to which a person associates with other persons who are involved in drugs, criminal offenses or gangs, and determines whether they have a history of arrests and incarceration. A high score would identify persons who are involved in a network of highly delinquent friends and associates.

Criminal Opportunity: This scale assesses criminal opportunity by using items that represent a combination of the following: time in high crime situations, affiliation with high risk persons who often engage in illegal activities, an absence of pro-social or constructive activities (e.g. working, spending time with family, etc.), an absence of social ties, high boredom, high restlessness and being in a high risk age group. The central items include: being unemployed, living in a high crime area, having friends who engage in drug use, and having no constructive activities.

Criminal Personality: The items in this scale cover the main dimensions identified as components of the criminal personality (e.g. impulsivity, no guilt, selfishness/narcissism, a tendency to dominate others, risk-taking, and a violent temper or aggression).

Criminal Thinking: This scale brings together several cognitions that serve to justify, support, or provide rationalizations for the person's criminal behavior. These dimensions include moral justification, refusal to accept responsibility, blaming the victim, and rationalizations (excuses) that minimize the seriousness and consequences of their criminal activity.

Family Criminality: This scale assesses the degree to which the person's family members (mother, father, and siblings) have been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse. The items cover: arrests of each family member, whether they have been in jail or prison, and whether the parent or parental figure has a history of alcohol or drug problems.

Financial: This scale assesses the degree to which a person experiences poverty and financial problems. It assesses whether the person worries about financial survival, has trouble paying bills, and has conflicts with friends or family over money.

Leisure/Recreation: This scale assesses the degree to which the person experiences feelings of boredom, restlessness, or an inability to maintain interest in a single activity for any length of time. Thus, this scale may be regarded as reflecting a psychological dimension rather than representing the amount of constructive opportunities in the person's community environment.

Residential Instability: The items in this scale measure the degree to which the individual has long term ties to the community. A low score on this scale indicates a person who has a stable and verifiable address, local telephone and long term local ties. A high score would indicate a person who has no regular living situation, has lived at the present address for a short time, is isolated from family, has no telephone, and frequently changes residences.

Social Adjustment: This scale aims to capture the degree to which a person is unsuccessful and conflicted in his/her social adjustment in several of the main social institutions (school, work, family, marriage, relationships, financial.) A high score indicates a person who has been fired from jobs, had conflict at school, failed at school or work, has conflict with family, exhibits family violence, cannot pay bills, has conflicts over money, etc. Thus, the common theme is problematic social relationships across several key social institutions.

Social Environment: This scale focuses on the amount of crime, disorder, and victimization potential in the neighborhood in which a person lives. High crime is indicated by the presence of gangs, ease of obtaining drugs, the likelihood of being victimized, a belief that a weapon is needed for protection, and so on.

Social Isolation: This scale assesses the degree to which the person has a supportive social network and is both accepted and well integrated into this network. The scale is scored such that a high score represents an absence of support, and the presence of feelings of social isolation and loneliness. The defining items include: feeling close to friends, feeling left out of things, the presence of companionship, having a close best friend, feeling lonely, etc.

Socialization Failure: This scale combines items reflecting family problems, early school problems, and early delinquency, all of which suggest socialization failure (how the person was socialized growing up). The intent is to examine socialization breakdown through its early indicators in school, delinquency, and family problems. A high score would represent a person whose parents were jailed or convicted or had alcohol or drug problems. In addition, a high score is associated with early behavior problems in school (being expelled, failing grades, skipping classes, fighting) and would also manifest serious delinquency problems.

Substance Abuse: This scale is a general indicator of substance abuse problems. A high score suggests a person has drug or alcohol problems and may need substance abuse intervention. The items in this scale cover prior treatment for alcohol or drug problems, drunk-driving arrests, blaming drugs or alcohol for present problems, drug use as a juvenile, and so on.

Vocational/Educational: This scale assesses the degree of success or failure in the areas of work and education. A high score represents a lack of resources. Those who score high will present a combination of failure to complete high school, suspension or expulsion from school, poor grades, no job skills, no current job, poor employment history, access only to minimum wage jobs, etc. Thus, the scale represents a lack of educational and/or vocational resources.

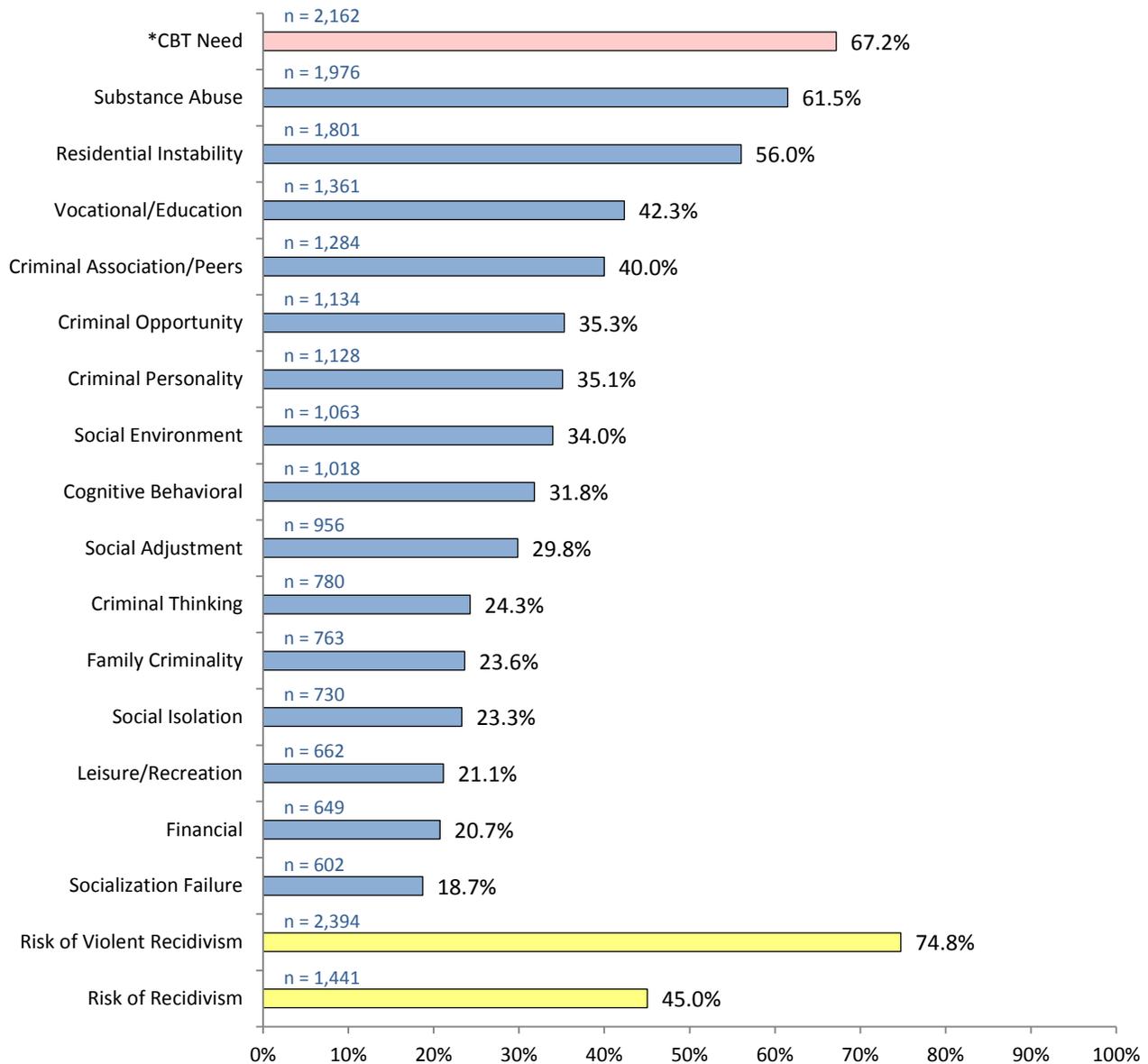
Reference: Northpointe. (2015). *Practitioner's Guide to COMPAS Core*. Retrieved from http://www.northpointeinc.com/files/technical_documents/Practitioners-Guide-COMPAS-Core-031915.pdf

Appendix B

Post Release Community Supervision: Graph & Table

Note: The graph below reflects the percentage of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. Consequently, individuals who were scored as 'medium' or 'low' were included in the denominator for the given domain. The figure "n" represents the count of individuals who scored high. Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, were excluded from the data.

Post Release Community Supervision - High COMPAS Scores



**Note: the need for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: Cognitive Behavioral, Criminal Associates/Peers, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Personality, and Criminal Thinking (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a high need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a high need for CBT.*

Note: The data table below reflects the demographic characteristics of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. As such, the 'Grand Total' figures below only count those individuals who scored 'high.' Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, or did not score 'high,' were not included in this table.

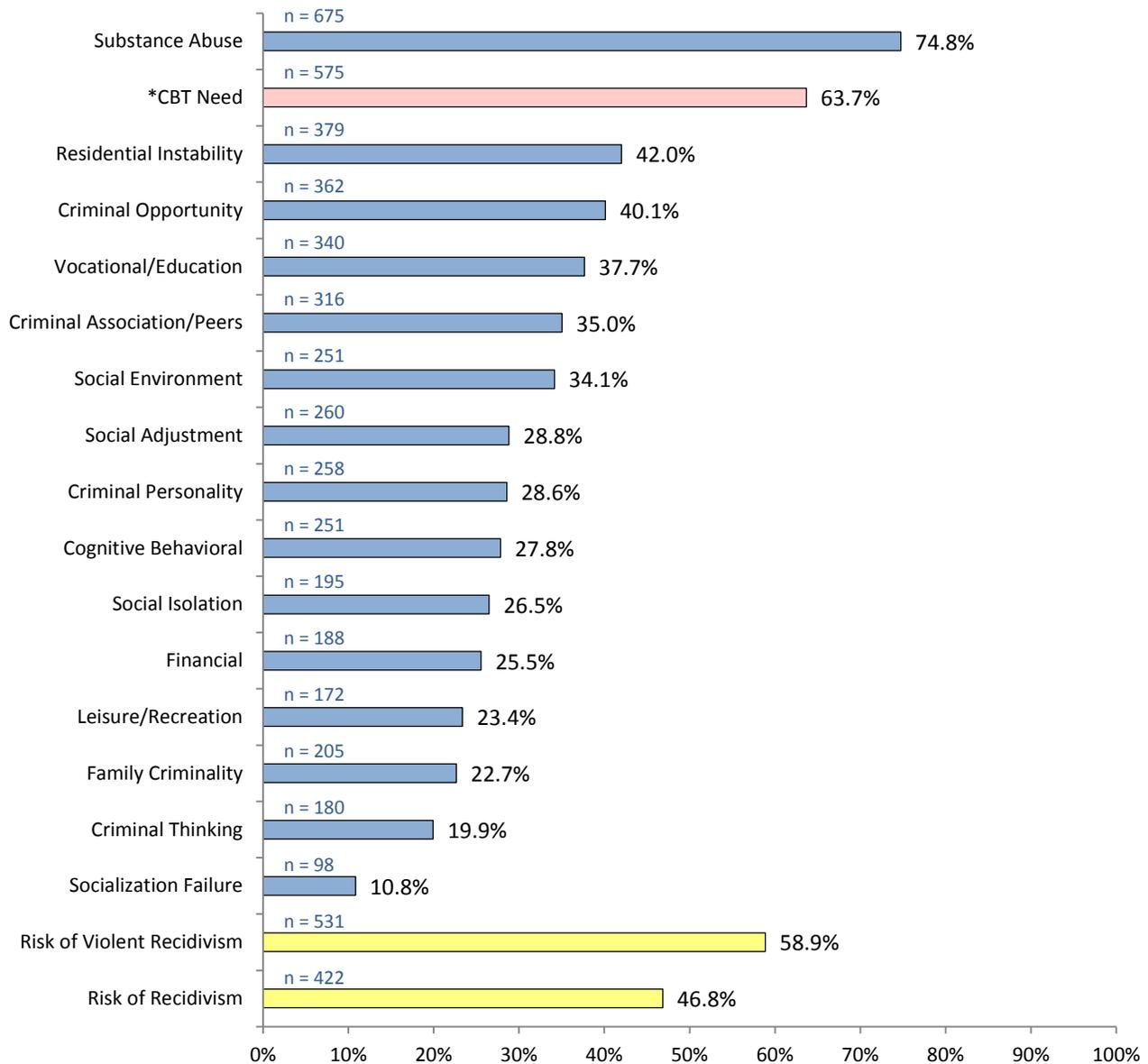
	Substance Abuse		Social Adjustment		Crim Opportunity		Socialization Failure		Financial		Criminal Personality		Criminal Thinking		Crim Assoc/Peers		Vocation/Education	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	75	3.8%	51	5.3%	97	8.6%	78	13.0%	30	4.6%	69	6.1%	75	9.6%	91	7.1%	109	8.0%
25-34	583	29.5%	287	30.0%	412	36.3%	279	46.3%	199	30.7%	368	32.6%	256	32.8%	442	34.4%	456	33.5%
35-44	603	30.5%	302	31.6%	303	26.7%	153	25.4%	202	31.1%	331	29.3%	210	26.9%	386	30.1%	370	27.2%
45+	715	36.2%	316	33.1%	322	28.4%	92	15.3%	218	33.6%	360	31.9%	239	30.6%	365	28.4%	426	31.3%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	220	11.1%	87	9.1%	78	6.9%	49	8.1%	87	13.4%	105	9.3%	72	9.2%	122	9.5%	105	7.7%
Male	1756	88.9%	869	90.9%	1056	93.1%	553	91.9%	562	86.6%	1023	90.7%	708	90.8%	1162	90.5%	1256	92.3%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	441	22.3%	267	27.9%	336	29.6%	183	30.4%	200	30.8%	346	30.7%	235	30.1%	362	28.2%	430	31.6%
Asian	67	3.4%	23	2.4%	34	3.0%	17	2.8%	26	4.0%	39	3.5%	34	4.4%	48	3.7%	42	3.1%
Hispanic	621	31.4%	309	32.3%	343	30.2%	230	38.2%	194	29.9%	330	29.3%	266	34.1%	468	36.4%	448	32.9%
Other	55	2.8%	17	1.8%	27	2.4%	13	2.2%	8	1.2%	31	2.7%	23	2.9%	30	2.3%	31	2.3%
White	792	40.1%	340	35.6%	394	34.7%	159	26.4%	221	34.1%	382	33.9%	222	28.5%	376	29.3%	410	30.1%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	1464	74.1%	665	69.6%	775	68.3%	421	69.9%	452	69.6%	814	72.2%	555	71.2%	905	70.5%	956	70.2%
Y	512	25.9%	291	30.4%	359	31.7%	181	30.1%	197	30.4%	314	27.8%	225	28.8%	379	29.5%	405	29.8%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	250	12.7%	121	12.7%	126	11.1%	74	12.3%	77	11.9%	171	15.2%	101	12.9%	156	12.1%	160	11.8%
Escondido PD	229	11.6%	90	9.4%	105	9.3%	62	10.3%	68	10.5%	102	9.0%	69	8.8%	145	11.3%	134	9.8%
Hall of Justice	714	36.1%	381	39.9%	476	42.0%	241	40.0%	259	39.9%	434	38.5%	307	39.4%	505	39.3%	553	40.6%
North County Adult	285	14.4%	102	10.7%	126	11.1%	63	10.5%	76	11.7%	128	11.3%	93	11.9%	162	12.6%	152	11.2%
Ohio Street Adult	247	12.5%	133	13.9%	157	13.8%	84	14.0%	82	12.6%	157	13.9%	118	15.1%	151	11.8%	182	13.4%
South County Adult	251	12.7%	129	13.5%	144	12.7%	78	13.0%	87	13.4%	136	12.1%	92	11.8%	165	12.9%	180	13.2%
Grand Total	1976	100%	956	100%	1134	100%	602	100%	649	100%	1128	100%	780	100%	1284	100%	1361	100%

	Family Criminality		Leisure/Recreation		Resident Instability		Cognitive Behavioral		Social Isolation		Social Environment		Risk/Viol Recidivism		Risk of Recidivism		CBT Need	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	53	6.9%	41	6.2%	84	4.7%	88	8.6%	30	4.1%	58	5.5%	167	7.0%	116	8.0%	152	7.0%
25-34	301	39.4%	219	33.1%	503	27.9%	383	37.6%	167	22.9%	342	32.2%	777	32.5%	576	40.0%	730	33.8%
35-44	226	29.6%	187	28.2%	523	29.0%	299	29.4%	199	27.3%	306	28.8%	667	27.9%	388	26.9%	613	28.4%
45+	183	24.0%	215	32.5%	691	38.4%	248	24.4%	334	45.8%	357	33.6%	783	32.7%	361	25.1%	667	30.9%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	69	9.0%	49	7.4%	144	8.0%	96	9.4%	39	5.3%	90	8.5%	181	7.6%	155	10.8%	188	8.7%
Male	694	91.0%	613	92.6%	1657	92.0%	922	90.6%	691	94.7%	973	91.5%	2213	92.4%	1286	89.2%	1974	91.3%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	233	30.5%	196	29.6%	523	29.0%	306	30.1%	231	31.6%	346	32.5%	727	30.4%	429	29.8%	646	29.9%
Asian	9	1.2%	27	4.1%	43	2.4%	31	3.0%	37	5.1%	30	2.8%	64	2.7%	41	2.8%	73	3.4%
Hispanic	240	31.5%	175	26.4%	501	27.8%	357	35.1%	209	28.6%	338	31.8%	752	31.4%	472	32.8%	696	32.2%
Other	14	1.8%	17	2.6%	37	2.1%	21	2.1%	23	3.2%	21	2.0%	48	2.0%	35	2.4%	53	2.5%
White	267	35.0%	247	37.3%	697	38.7%	303	29.8%	230	31.5%	328	30.9%	803	33.5%	464	32.2%	694	32.1%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	558	73.1%	474	71.6%	1273	70.7%	680	66.8%	523	71.6%	757	71.2%	1730	72.3%	990	68.7%	1559	72.1%
Y	205	26.9%	188	28.4%	528	29.3%	338	33.2%	207	28.4%	306	28.8%	664	27.7%	451	31.3%	603	27.9%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	125	16.4%	81	12.2%	233	12.9%	125	12.3%	80	11.0%	106	10.0%	303	12.7%	182	12.6%	277	12.8%
Escondido PD	74	9.7%	58	8.8%	168	9.3%	105	10.3%	71	9.7%	104	9.8%	247	10.3%	164	11.4%	223	10.3%
Hall of Justice	307	40.2%	257	38.8%	718	39.9%	403	39.6%	293	40.1%	453	42.6%	923	38.6%	552	38.3%	845	39.1%
North County Adult	84	11.0%	84	12.7%	229	12.7%	113	11.1%	81	11.1%	107	10.1%	307	12.8%	181	12.6%	265	12.3%
Ohio Street Adult	89	11.7%	103	15.6%	242	13.4%	134	13.2%	111	15.2%	151	14.2%	305	12.7%	189	13.1%	286	13.2%
South County Adult	84	11.0%	79	11.9%	211	11.7%	138	13.6%	94	12.9%	142	13.4%	309	12.9%	173	12.0%	266	12.3%
Grand Total	763	100%	662	100%	1801	100%	1018	100%	730	100%	1063	100%	2394	100%	1441	100%	2162	100%

Appendix C Mandatory Supervision: Graph & Table

Note: The graph below reflects the percentage of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. Consequently, individuals who were scored as 'medium' or 'low' were included in the denominator for the given domain. The figure "n" represents the count of individuals who scored high. Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, were excluded from the data.

Mandatory Supervision - High COMPAS Scores



**Note: the need for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: Cognitive Behavioral, Criminal Associates/Peers, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Personality, and Criminal Thinking (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a high need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a high need for CBT.*

Note: The data table below reflects the demographic characteristics of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. As such, the 'Grand Total' figures below only count those individuals who scored 'high.' Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, or did not score 'high,' were not included in this table.

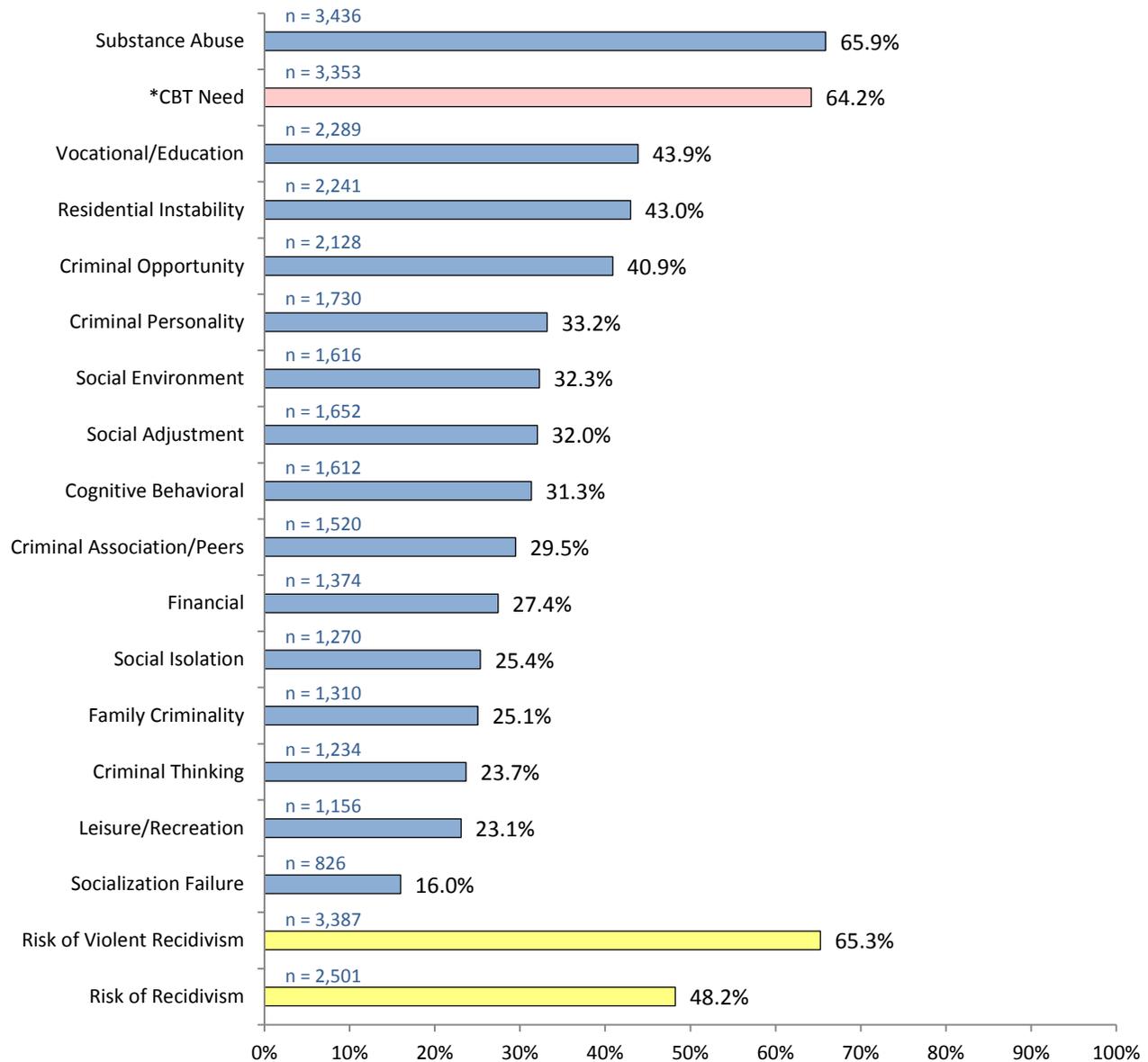
	Substance Abuse		Social Adjustment		Crim Opportunity		Socialization Failure		Financial		Criminal Personality		Criminal Thinking		Crim Assoc/Peers		Vocation/Education	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	37	5.5%	19	7.3%	37	10.2%	15	15.3%	12	6.4%	17	6.6%	15	8.3%	17	5.4%	36	10.6%
25-34	239	35.4%	100	38.5%	152	42.0%	59	60.2%	60	31.9%	100	38.8%	67	37.2%	123	38.9%	123	36.2%
35-44	181	26.8%	73	28.1%	92	25.4%	17	17.3%	55	29.3%	69	26.7%	42	23.3%	95	30.1%	90	26.5%
45+	218	32.3%	68	26.2%	81	22.4%	7	7.1%	61	32.4%	72	27.9%	56	31.1%	81	25.6%	91	26.8%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	140	20.7%	47	18.1%	63	17.4%	12	12.2%	47	25.0%	60	23.3%	51	28.3%	64	20.3%	68	20.0%
Male	535	79.3%	213	81.9%	299	82.6%	86	87.8%	141	75.0%	198	76.7%	129	71.7%	252	79.7%	272	80.0%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	144	21.3%	57	21.9%	88	24.3%	27	27.6%	42	22.3%	70	27.1%	44	24.4%	64	20.3%	70	20.6%
Asian	17	2.5%	5	1.9%	8	2.2%	2	2.0%	6	3.2%	11	4.3%	4	2.2%	11	3.5%	14	4.1%
Hispanic	188	27.9%	79	30.4%	102	28.2%	35	35.7%	53	28.2%	78	30.2%	64	35.6%	96	30.4%	117	34.4%
Other	18	2.7%	6	2.3%	8	2.2%	3	3.1%	4	2.1%	8	3.1%	4	2.2%	8	2.5%	6	1.8%
White	308	45.6%	113	43.5%	156	43.1%	31	31.6%	83	44.1%	91	35.3%	64	35.6%	137	43.4%	133	39.1%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	604	89.5%	229	88.1%	310	85.6%	84	85.7%	173	92.0%	221	85.7%	165	91.7%	276	87.3%	304	89.4%
Y	71	10.5%	31	11.9%	52	14.4%	14	14.3%	15	8.0%	37	14.3%	15	8.3%	40	12.7%	36	10.6%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	73	10.8%	29	11.2%	40	11.0%	17	17.3%	25	13.3%	30	11.6%	21	11.7%	32	10.1%	36	10.6%
Hall of Justice	194	28.7%	82	31.5%	113	31.2%	38	38.8%	54	28.7%	90	34.9%	57	31.7%	99	31.3%	105	30.9%
North County Adult	228	33.8%	78	30.0%	114	31.5%	24	24.5%	61	32.4%	66	25.6%	57	31.7%	114	36.1%	111	32.6%
Ohio Street Adult	80	11.9%	36	13.8%	43	11.9%	12	12.2%	24	12.8%	33	12.8%	15	8.3%	33	10.4%	38	11.2%
South County Adult	100	14.8%	35	13.5%	52	14.4%	7	7.1%	24	12.8%	39	15.1%	30	16.7%	38	12.0%	50	14.7%
Grand Total	675	100%	260	100%	362	100%	98	100%	188	100%	258	100%	180	100%	316	100%	340	100%

	Family Criminality		Leisure/Recreation		Resident Instability		Cognitive Behavioral		Social Isolation		Social Environment		Risk/Viol Recidivism		Risk of Recidivism		CBT Need	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	16	7.8%	19	11.0%	23	6.1%	22	8.8%	13	6.7%	19	7.6%	41	7.7%	38	9.0%	45	7.8%
25-34	97	47.3%	63	36.6%	125	33.0%	107	42.6%	59	30.3%	90	35.9%	214	40.3%	191	45.3%	215	37.4%
35-44	57	27.8%	40	23.3%	107	28.2%	75	29.9%	56	28.7%	62	24.7%	141	26.6%	112	26.5%	148	25.7%
45+	35	17.1%	50	29.1%	124	32.7%	47	18.7%	67	34.4%	80	31.9%	135	25.4%	81	19.2%	167	29.0%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	38	18.5%	38	22.1%	78	20.6%	50	19.9%	43	22.1%	47	18.7%	84	15.8%	89	21.1%	127	22.1%
Male	167	81.5%	134	77.9%	301	79.4%	201	80.1%	152	77.9%	204	81.3%	447	84.2%	333	78.9%	448	77.9%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	49	23.9%	43	25.0%	90	23.7%	58	23.1%	50	25.6%	67	26.7%	140	26.4%	109	25.8%	134	23.3%
Asian	3	1.5%	4	2.3%	14	3.7%	4	1.6%	9	4.6%	3	1.2%	13	2.4%	9	2.1%	18	3.1%
Hispanic	68	33.2%	45	26.2%	90	23.7%	88	35.1%	62	31.8%	78	31.1%	161	30.3%	131	31.0%	174	30.3%
Other	1	0.5%	4	2.3%	11	2.9%	4	1.6%	7	3.6%	10	4.0%	10	1.9%	8	1.9%	16	2.8%
White	84	41.0%	76	44.2%	174	45.9%	97	38.6%	67	34.4%	93	37.1%	207	39.0%	165	39.1%	233	40.5%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	176	85.9%	150	87.2%	327	86.3%	218	86.9%	169	86.7%	223	88.8%	467	87.9%	368	87.2%	503	87.5%
Y	29	14.1%	22	12.8%	52	13.7%	33	13.1%	26	13.3%	28	11.2%	64	12.1%	54	12.8%	72	12.5%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	20	9.8%	18	10.5%	31	8.2%	24	9.6%	17	8.7%	31	12.4%	55	10.4%	47	11.1%	63	11.0%
Hall of Justice	68	33.2%	56	32.6%	118	31.1%	86	34.3%	59	30.3%	69	27.5%	172	32.4%	121	28.7%	181	31.5%
North County Adult	58	28.3%	42	24.4%	127	33.5%	82	32.7%	59	30.3%	87	34.7%	175	33.0%	148	35.1%	182	31.7%
Ohio Street Adult	28	13.7%	25	14.5%	48	12.7%	27	10.8%	21	10.8%	36	14.3%	55	10.4%	45	10.7%	68	11.8%
South County Adult	31	15.1%	31	18.0%	55	14.5%	32	12.7%	39	20.0%	28	11.2%	74	13.9%	61	14.5%	81	14.1%
Grand Total	205	100%	172	100%	379	100%	251	100%	195	100%	251	100%	531	100%	422	100%	575	100%

Appendix D High-Risk Formal Probation: Graph & Table

Note: The graph below reflects the percentage of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. Consequently, individuals who were scored as 'medium' or 'low' were included in the denominator for the given domain. The figure "n" represents the count of individuals who scored high. Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, were excluded from the data.

High-Risk Formal Probation - High COMPAS Scores



**Note: the need for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: Cognitive Behavioral, Criminal Associates/Peers, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Personality, and Criminal Thinking (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a high need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a high need for CBT.*

Note: The data table below reflects the demographic characteristics of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. As such, the 'Grand Total' figures below only count those individuals who scored 'high.' Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, or did not score 'high,' were not included in this table.

	Substance Abuse		Social Adjustment		Crim Opportunity		Socialization Failure		Financial		Criminal Personality		Criminal Thinking		Crim Assoc/Peers		Vocation/Education	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	762	22.2%	439	26.6%	834	39.2%	403	48.8%	347	25.3%	601	34.7%	485	39.3%	524	34.5%	829	36.2%
25-34	1345	39.1%	635	38.4%	778	36.6%	292	35.4%	526	38.3%	587	33.9%	409	33.1%	539	35.5%	756	33.0%
35-44	650	18.9%	311	18.8%	271	12.7%	91	11.0%	275	20.0%	268	15.5%	168	13.6%	269	17.7%	344	15.0%
45+	679	19.8%	267	16.2%	245	11.5%	40	4.8%	226	16.4%	274	15.8%	172	13.9%	188	12.4%	360	15.7%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	752	21.9%	280	16.9%	305	14.3%	137	16.6%	277	20.2%	305	17.6%	230	18.6%	269	17.7%	383	16.7%
Male	2684	78.1%	1372	83.1%	1823	85.7%	689	83.4%	1097	79.8%	1425	82.4%	1004	81.4%	1251	82.3%	1906	83.3%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	544	15.8%	363	22.0%	489	23.0%	212	25.7%	353	25.7%	425	24.6%	307	24.9%	292	19.2%	566	24.7%
Asian	74	2.2%	32	1.9%	47	2.2%	17	2.1%	29	2.1%	53	3.1%	44	3.6%	45	3.0%	59	2.6%
Hispanic	1133	33.0%	571	34.6%	737	34.6%	343	41.5%	429	31.2%	593	34.3%	527	42.7%	631	41.5%	832	36.3%
Other	98	2.9%	37	2.2%	52	2.4%	16	1.9%	35	2.5%	47	2.7%	32	2.6%	39	2.6%	56	2.4%
White	1587	46.2%	649	39.3%	803	37.7%	238	28.8%	528	38.4%	612	35.4%	324	26.3%	513	33.8%	776	33.9%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	2845	82.8%	1236	74.8%	1558	73.2%	643	77.8%	1091	79.4%	1352	78.2%	971	78.7%	1203	79.1%	1773	77.5%
Y	591	17.2%	416	25.2%	570	26.8%	183	22.2%	283	20.6%	378	21.8%	263	21.3%	317	20.9%	516	22.5%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	573	16.7%	287	17.4%	332	15.6%	138	16.7%	246	17.9%	279	16.1%	153	12.4%	213	14.0%	352	15.4%
Juvenile Probation Ce	214	6.2%	162	9.8%	272	12.8%	153	18.5%	130	9.5%	209	12.1%	190	15.4%	349	23.0%	295	12.9%
North County Adult	844	24.6%	350	21.2%	435	20.4%	135	16.3%	282	20.5%	345	19.9%	225	18.2%	302	19.9%	449	19.6%
Ohio Street Adult	1152	33.5%	550	33.3%	724	34.0%	233	28.2%	478	34.8%	569	32.9%	422	34.2%	392	25.8%	756	33.0%
South County Adult	653	19.0%	303	18.3%	365	17.2%	167	20.2%	238	17.3%	328	19.0%	244	19.8%	264	17.4%	437	19.1%
Grand Total	3436	100%	1652	100%	2128	100%	826	100%	1374	100%	1730	100%	1234	100%	1520	100%	2289	100%

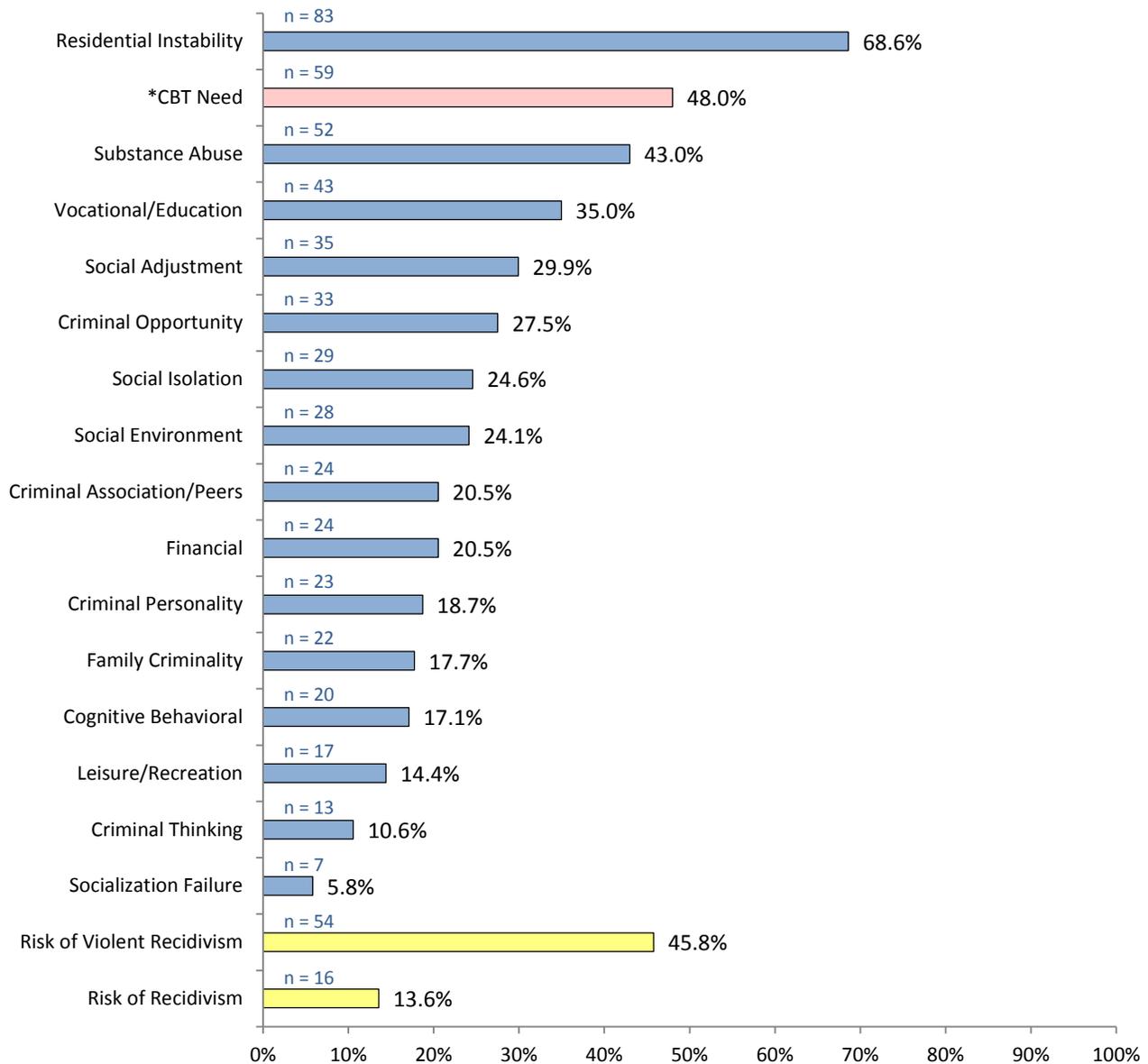
	Family Criminality		Leisure/Recreation		Resident Instability		Cognitive Behavioral		Social Isolation		Social Environment		Risk/Viol Recidivism		Risk of Recidivism		CBT Need	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	453	34.6%	396	34.3%	549	24.5%	645	40.0%	358	28.2%	532	32.9%	1056	31.2%	839	33.5%	1143	34.1%
25-34	529	40.4%	409	35.4%	836	37.3%	570	35.4%	412	32.4%	565	35.0%	1208	35.7%	1018	40.7%	1195	35.6%
35-44	197	15.0%	181	15.7%	396	17.7%	229	14.2%	223	17.6%	273	16.9%	582	17.2%	370	14.8%	526	15.7%
45+	131	10.0%	170	14.7%	460	20.5%	168	10.4%	277	21.8%	246	15.2%	541	16.0%	274	11.0%	489	14.6%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	256	19.5%	176	15.2%	386	17.2%	279	17.3%	164	12.9%	268	16.6%	531	15.7%	553	22.1%	572	17.1%
Male	1054	80.5%	980	84.8%	1855	82.8%	1333	82.7%	1106	87.1%	1348	83.4%	2856	84.3%	1948	77.9%	2781	82.9%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	315	24.0%	283	24.5%	528	23.6%	376	23.3%	335	26.4%	401	24.8%	798	23.6%	548	21.9%	753	22.5%
Asian	13	1.0%	37	3.2%	35	1.6%	36	2.2%	38	3.0%	30	1.9%	72	2.1%	54	2.2%	91	2.7%
Hispanic	462	35.3%	346	29.9%	642	28.6%	629	39.0%	443	34.9%	645	39.9%	1245	36.8%	866	34.6%	1243	37.1%
Other	33	2.5%	30	2.6%	48	2.1%	39	2.4%	37	2.9%	35	2.2%	83	2.5%	59	2.4%	83	2.5%
White	487	37.2%	460	39.8%	988	44.1%	532	33.0%	417	32.8%	505	31.3%	1189	35.1%	974	38.9%	1183	35.3%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	1034	78.9%	870	75.3%	1646	73.4%	1215	75.4%	990	78.0%	1267	78.4%	2664	78.7%	1948	77.9%	2627	78.3%
Y	276	21.1%	286	24.7%	595	26.6%	397	24.6%	280	22.0%	349	21.6%	723	21.3%	553	22.1%	726	21.7%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	243	18.5%	204	17.6%	325	14.5%	256	15.9%	184	14.5%	212	13.1%	543	16.0%	401	16.0%	509	15.2%
Juvenile Probation Ce	150	11.5%	114	9.9%	167	7.5%	273	16.9%	140	11.0%	246	15.2%	370	10.9%	251	10.0%	462	13.8%
North County Adult	273	20.8%	229	19.8%	482	21.5%	316	19.6%	247	19.4%	289	17.9%	744	22.0%	570	22.8%	675	20.1%
Ohio Street Adult	396	30.2%	430	37.2%	909	40.6%	472	29.3%	476	37.5%	543	33.6%	1031	30.4%	788	31.5%	1083	32.3%
South County Adult	248	18.9%	179	15.5%	358	16.0%	295	18.3%	223	17.6%	326	20.2%	699	20.6%	491	19.6%	624	18.6%
Grand Total	1310	100%	1156	100%	2241	100%	1612	100%	1270	100%	1616	100%	3387	100%	2501	100%	3353	100%

Appendix E

Post Release Community Supervision - PC 290 Registrants: Graph & Table

Note: The graph below reflects the percentage of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. Consequently, individuals who were scored as 'medium' or 'low' were included in the denominator for the given domain. The figure "n" represents the count of individuals who scored high. Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, were excluded from the data.

PRCS - PC 290 Registrants - High COMPAS Scores



**Note: the need for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: Cognitive Behavioral, Criminal Associates/Peers, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Personality, and Criminal Thinking (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a high need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a high need for CBT.*

Note: The data table below reflects the demographic characteristics of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. As such, the 'Grand Total' figures below only count those individuals who scored 'high.' Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, or did not score 'high,' were not included in this table.

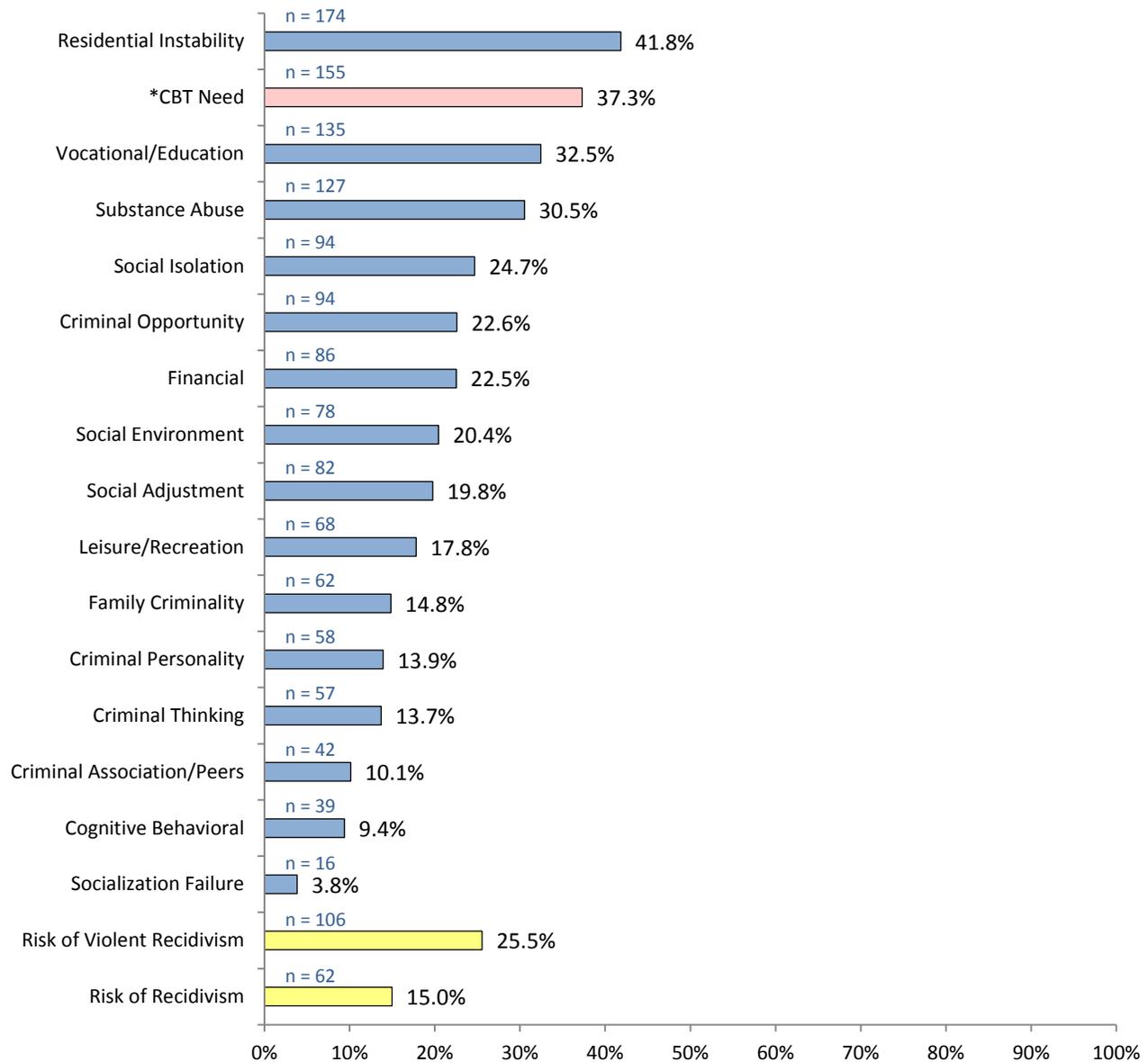
	Substance Abuse		Social Adjustment		Crim Opportunity		Socialization Failure		Financial		Criminal Personality		Criminal Thinking		Crim Assoc/Peers		Vocation/Education	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	2	3.8%	-	-	2	6.1%	1	14.3%	1	4.2%	-	-	-	-	1	4.2%	1	2.3%
25-34	3	5.8%	2	5.7%	4	12.1%	-	-	1	4.2%	2	8.7%	1	7.7%	1	4.2%	2	4.7%
35-44	14	26.9%	10	28.6%	6	18.2%	4	57.1%	9	37.5%	7	30.4%	3	23.1%	5	20.8%	11	25.6%
45+	33	63.5%	23	65.7%	21	63.6%	2	28.6%	13	54.2%	14	60.9%	9	69.2%	17	70.8%	29	67.4%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Male	52	100.0%	35	100.0%	33	100.0%	7	100.0%	24	100.0%	23	100.0%	13	100.0%	24	100.0%	43	100.0%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	15	28.8%	9	25.7%	6	18.2%	2	28.6%	8	33.3%	6	26.1%	5	38.5%	6	25.0%	10	23.3%
Asian	2	3.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.3%
Hispanic	13	25.0%	8	22.9%	9	27.3%	2	28.6%	4	16.7%	7	30.4%	6	46.2%	9	37.5%	10	23.3%
Other	4	7.7%	1	2.9%	2	6.1%	1	14.3%	2	8.3%	2	8.7%	-	-	1	4.2%	4	9.3%
White	18	34.6%	17	48.6%	16	48.5%	2	28.6%	10	41.7%	8	34.8%	2	15.4%	8	33.3%	18	41.9%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	39	75.0%	23	65.7%	19	57.6%	5	71.4%	17	70.8%	15	65.2%	10	76.9%	15	62.5%	28	65.1%
Y	13	25.0%	12	34.3%	14	42.4%	2	28.6%	7	29.2%	8	34.8%	3	23.1%	9	37.5%	15	34.9%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	32	61.5%	23	65.7%	19	57.6%	5	71.4%	14	58.3%	12	52.2%	8	61.5%	13	54.2%	25	58.1%
Hall of Justice	6	11.5%	4	11.4%	5	15.2%	2	28.6%	5	20.8%	3	13.0%	2	15.4%	4	16.7%	7	16.3%
Ohio Street Adult	14	26.9%	8	22.9%	9	27.3%	-	-	5	20.8%	8	34.8%	3	23.1%	7	29.2%	11	25.6%
Grand Total	52	100%	35	100%	33	100%	7	100%	24	100%	23	100%	13	100%	24	100%	43	100%

	Family Criminality		Leisure/Recreation		Resident Instability		Cognitive Behavioral		Social Isolation		Social Environment		Risk/Viol Recidivism		Risk of Recidivism		CBT Need	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	1	4.5%	-	-	1	1.2%	1	5.0%	1	3.4%	-	-	1	1.9%	1	6.3%	2	3.4%
25-34	1	4.5%	2	11.8%	6	7.2%	2	10.0%	2	6.9%	3	10.7%	4	7.4%	1	6.3%	4	6.8%
35-44	5	22.7%	4	23.5%	21	25.3%	6	30.0%	6	20.7%	6	21.4%	15	27.8%	5	31.3%	14	23.7%
45+	15	68.2%	11	64.7%	55	66.3%	11	55.0%	20	69.0%	19	67.9%	34	63.0%	9	56.3%	39	66.1%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Male	22	100.0%	17	100.0%	83	100.0%	20	100.0%	29	100.0%	28	100.0%	54	100.0%	16	100.0%	59	100.0%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	7	31.8%	3	17.6%	19	22.9%	6	30.0%	9	31.0%	10	35.7%	19	35.2%	9	56.3%	14	23.7%
Asian	-	-	-	-	2	2.4%	-	-	-	-	2	7.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	3	13.6%	4	23.5%	14	16.9%	8	40.0%	10	34.5%	6	21.4%	12	22.2%	2	12.5%	16	27.1%
Other	1	4.5%	3	17.6%	3	3.6%	1	5.0%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	2	3.7%	-	-	4	6.8%
White	11	50.0%	7	41.2%	45	54.2%	5	25.0%	10	34.5%	8	28.6%	21	38.9%	5	31.3%	25	42.4%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	18	81.8%	11	64.7%	59	71.1%	14	70.0%	20	69.0%	20	71.4%	34	63.0%	10	62.5%	35	59.3%
Y	4	18.2%	6	35.3%	24	28.9%	6	30.0%	9	31.0%	8	28.6%	20	37.0%	6	37.5%	24	40.7%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	13	59.1%	10	58.8%	47	56.6%	12	60.0%	16	55.2%	12	42.9%	30	55.6%	10	62.5%	35	59.3%
Hall of Justice	2	9.1%	2	11.8%	12	14.5%	4	20.0%	5	17.2%	6	21.4%	10	18.5%	3	18.8%	8	13.6%
Ohio Street Adult	7	31.8%	5	29.4%	24	28.9%	4	20.0%	8	27.6%	10	35.7%	14	25.9%	3	18.8%	16	27.1%
Grand Total	22	100%	17	100%	83	100%	20	100%	29	100%	28	100%	54	100%	16	100%	59	100%

Appendix F High-Risk Formal Probation - PC 290 Registrants: Graph & Table

Note: The graph below reflects the percentage of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. Consequently, individuals who were scored as 'medium' or 'low' were included in the denominator for the given domain. The figure "n" represents the count of individuals who scored high. Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, were excluded from the data.

HRF Probation - PC 290 Registrants - High COMPAS Scores



**Note: the need for Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) represents a combination of the following five (5) COMPAS domains: Cognitive Behavioral, Criminal Associates/Peers, Criminal Opportunity, Criminal Personality, and Criminal Thinking (see Appendix A for definitions). Individuals assessed as having a high need in any one of the aforementioned domains were considered to have a high need for CBT.*

Note: The data table below reflects the demographic characteristics of individuals in the given population who were assessed 'high' for a given domain. As such, the 'Grand Total' figures below only count those individuals who scored 'high.' Individuals who did not receive a score for a given domain, for any reason, or did not score 'high,' were not included in this table.

	Substance Abuse		Social Adjustment		Crim Opportunity		Socialization Failure		Financial		Criminal Personality		Criminal Thinking		Crim Assoc/Peers		Vocation/Education	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	5	3.9%	4	4.9%	5	5.3%	2	12.5%	3	3.5%	6	10.3%	5	8.8%	2	4.8%	10	7.4%
25-34	28	22.0%	16	19.5%	28	29.8%	6	37.5%	22	25.6%	5	8.6%	13	22.8%	7	16.7%	31	23.0%
35-44	25	19.7%	17	20.7%	18	19.1%	2	12.5%	20	23.3%	16	27.6%	14	24.6%	11	26.2%	25	18.5%
45+	69	54.3%	45	54.9%	43	45.7%	6	37.5%	41	47.7%	31	53.4%	25	43.9%	22	52.4%	69	51.1%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	4	3.1%	2	2.4%	2	2.1%	-	-	3	3.5%	1	1.7%	1	1.8%	1	2.4%	5	3.7%
Male	123	96.9%	80	97.6%	92	97.9%	16	100.0%	83	96.5%	57	98.3%	56	98.2%	41	97.6%	130	96.3%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	27	21.3%	23	28.0%	30	31.9%	6	37.5%	23	26.7%	14	24.1%	16	28.1%	8	19.0%	38	28.1%
Asian	4	3.1%	1	1.2%	2	2.1%	-	-	2	2.3%	4	6.9%	5	8.8%	2	4.8%	4	3.0%
Hispanic	33	26.0%	21	25.6%	26	27.7%	5	31.3%	23	26.7%	14	24.1%	16	28.1%	16	38.1%	36	26.7%
Other	3	2.4%	3	3.7%	2	2.1%	1	6.3%	1	1.2%	1	1.7%	2	3.5%	3	7.1%	5	3.7%
White	60	47.2%	34	41.5%	34	36.2%	4	25.0%	37	43.0%	25	43.1%	18	31.6%	13	31.0%	52	38.5%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	92	72.4%	58	70.7%	56	59.6%	12	75.0%	58	67.4%	41	70.7%	39	68.4%	26	61.9%	90	66.7%
Y	35	27.6%	24	29.3%	38	40.4%	4	25.0%	28	32.6%	17	29.3%	18	31.6%	16	38.1%	45	33.3%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	1	0.8%	1	1.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Probation Ce	1	0.8%	1	1.2%	1	1.1%	1	6.3%	1	1.2%	-	-	1	2.4%	-	-	-	-
North County Adult	2	1.6%	-	-	1	1.1%	-	-	-	-	1	1.7%	-	-	1	2.4%	-	-
Ohio Street Adult	122	96.1%	79	96.3%	91	96.8%	15	93.8%	84	97.7%	55	94.8%	57	100.0%	39	92.9%	134	99.3%
South County Adult	1	0.8%	1	1.2%	1	1.1%	-	-	1	1.2%	1	1.7%	-	-	1	2.4%	1	0.7%
Grand Total	127	100%	82	100%	94	100%	16	100%	86	100%	58	100%	57	100%	42	100%	135	100%

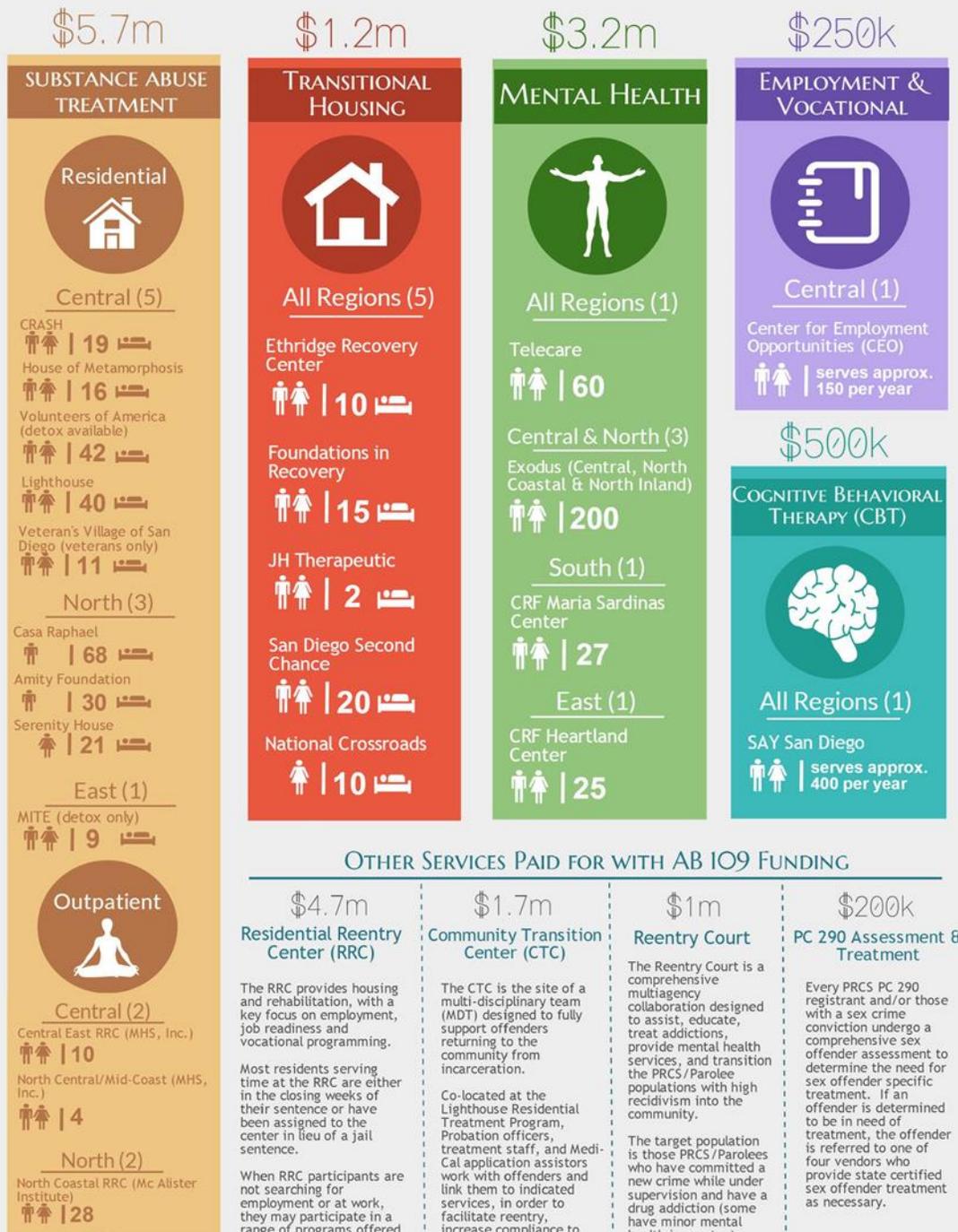
	Family Criminality		Leisure/Recreation		Resident Instability		Cognitive Behavioral		Social Isolation		Social Environment		Risk/Viol Recidivism		Risk of Recidivism		CBT Need	
Age Range	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
18-24	7	11.3%	4	5.9%	5	2.9%	3	7.7%	7	7.4%	6	7.7%	8	7.5%	3	4.8%	12	7.7%
25-34	23	37.1%	17	25.0%	40	23.0%	9	23.1%	14	14.9%	16	20.5%	23	21.7%	17	27.4%	37	23.9%
35-44	10	16.1%	12	17.6%	37	21.3%	9	23.1%	23	24.5%	14	17.9%	18	17.0%	13	21.0%	31	20.0%
45+	22	35.5%	35	51.5%	92	52.9%	18	46.2%	50	53.2%	42	53.8%	57	53.8%	29	46.8%	75	48.4%
Gender	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
Female	1	1.6%	2	2.9%	5	2.9%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%	4	5.1%	4	3.8%	3	4.8%	3	1.9%
Male	61	98.4%	66	97.1%	169	97.1%	38	97.4%	92	97.9%	74	94.9%	102	96.2%	59	95.2%	152	98.1%
Ethnic Group	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
African American	16	25.8%	21	30.9%	44	25.3%	12	30.8%	20	21.3%	21	26.9%	35	33.0%	20	32.3%	41	26.5%
Asian	-	-	2	2.9%	6	3.4%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%	3	3.8%	2	1.9%	1	1.6%	9	5.8%
Hispanic	10	16.1%	11	16.2%	41	23.6%	14	35.9%	32	34.0%	24	30.8%	26	24.5%	20	32.3%	41	26.5%
Other	5	8.1%	1	1.5%	5	2.9%	2	5.1%	1	1.1%	4	5.1%	4	3.8%	3	4.8%	4	2.6%
White	31	50.0%	33	48.5%	78	44.8%	10	25.6%	39	41.5%	26	33.3%	39	36.8%	18	29.0%	60	38.7%
Transient Checkbox?	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
N	48	77.4%	46	67.6%	118	67.8%	24	61.5%	68	72.3%	60	76.9%	65	61.3%	37	59.7%	104	67.1%
Y	14	22.6%	22	32.4%	56	32.2%	15	38.5%	26	27.7%	18	23.1%	41	38.7%	25	40.3%	51	32.9%
Office Location	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total	Counts	% of Total
East County Adult	1	1.6%	-	-	1	0.6%	-	-	-	-	1	1.3%	1	0.9%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Juvenile Probation Ce	1	1.6%	-	-	1	0.6%	1	2.6%	-	-	1	1.3%	1	0.9%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
North County Adult	1	1.6%	1	1.5%	-	-	-	-	1	1.1%	1	1.3%	1	0.9%	1	1.6%	2	1.3%
Ohio Street Adult	58	93.5%	66	97.1%	171	98.3%	37	94.9%	91	96.8%	74	94.9%	101	95.3%	57	91.9%	149	96.1%
South County Adult	1	1.6%	1	1.5%	1	0.6%	1	2.6%	2	2.1%	1	1.3%	2	1.9%	2	3.2%	2	1.3%
Grand Total	62	100%	68	100%	174	100%	39	100%	94	100%	78	100%	106	100%	62	100%	155	100%

Appendix G AB 109 Funded Treatment Services

AB 109 FUNDED TREATMENT SERVICES

For Fiscal Year 2014-2015, the San Diego County Probation Department has allocated \$18.5 million dollars to be spent towards treatment and intervention services for the Realignment (AB 109) population.

The following provides an overview of our AB 109 funded services and the associated capacity per program.



<p>North Inland RRC (MHS, Inc.)  4</p> <p>South (1) South Bay RRC (Mc Alister Institute)  36</p> <p>East (1) East County RRC (Mc Alister Institute)  46</p>	<p>by CAI-trained professionals, including substance abuse counseling and life skills programs.</p>	<p>supervision conditions, and reduce recidivism.</p>	<p>health issues over. Program lasts from 12-24 months and has a designated treatment facility.</p>
<p>COMMUNITY RESOURCE DIRECTORY (CRD) The CRD assists probation officers in making appropriate referrals to meet offender needs and enhances communication between providers and officers.</p>			
<p>APPLY TO BE IN THE CRD TODAY! If your agency would like to be included in the CRD, please visit the CRD website at the following link: https://crd.sdcounty.ca.gov/#</p>			