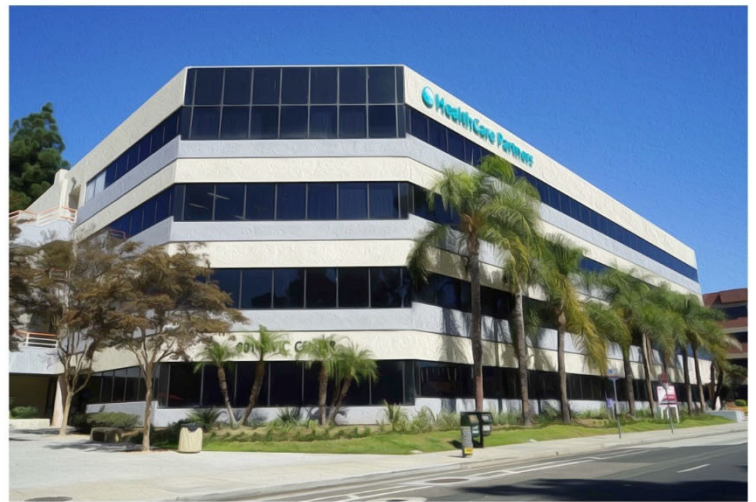


Orange County Probation Department

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DAY REPORTING CENTERS

STATUS REPORT

FEBRUARY 2020

Prepared by: Research Unit, Strategic Support Division



Adult Day Reporting Centers

Non-residential adult day reporting centers (DRCs) deliver structured reentry services and comprehensive programming for individuals released to the community. The main objective is to increase self-sufficiency and promote positive changes in behavior through delivering evidence-based practices proven to reduce recidivism. By reducing recidivism, DRCs may also reduce pressure on jails and prisons and cut future correctional costs.

The first Orange County (OC) Probation Department DRC opened in the city of Santa Ana in July 2012. Operated by The GEO Group, Inc., the Santa Ana DRC provides a combination of intensive treatment and programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to the assigned deputy probation officers (DPOs) of the AB109 clients – those on Post Release Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS). In May 2015, DRC services became available to the formal probation (FP) supervision population. The Santa Ana DRC is a stand-alone facility and can service up to 140 clients.

The second OC Probation Department DRC opened in the city of Westminster in September 2017. Also operated by the GEO Group, the Westminster DRC can service up to 75 clients. It is co-located at OC Probation Department's West County Field Services Office.

DRC participants go through a multi-phase program that could run six to nine months. The program includes frequent reporting to the center where participants are placed at different levels of treatment and training based on assessed risk and needs. DRC staff monitor individuals closely with daily check-ins, ongoing drug and alcohol testing, and intensive case management. DRC programs are rooted in consistent delivery of programming, immediate response for rewards or sanctions, and other evidence-based principles proven to change criminal behavior. DRCs help individuals gain structure and stability, change the way they think and behave, and develop new life skills. As of June 30, 2019, there have been eight program graduations with a total of 192 graduates.

OC Probation Department managers provide oversight and research staff conduct ongoing program evaluations and monitoring for DRC operations. As a result of constant communications and feedback between the Department and DRC staff, the program has gone through changes designed to improve participant outcomes. Below are the key program changes during the Fiscal Year 2018-19:

- In addition to the traditional track, four program tracks with reduced check-in and programming requirements were added in September 2018. Following an assessment of risk and needs during the orientation phase, a participant could be assigned to one of the tracks below.



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- Low Risk – Low Need
May require weekly urinalysis.

 - Low Risk – High Need
May be in need of additional programming such as employment readiness, substance abuse, anger management, parenting, etc. based on individual needs; May require weekly urinalysis.

 - Employment
For participants who are employed full-time; employment must be verifiable; may still include additional programming such as substance abuse, anger management, parenting, etc. based on individual needs; requires weekly urinalysis.

 - Parenting
For participants who have primary responsibility for child(ren) under 18 years old; must be confirmed by assigned DPO; will be enrolled in parenting skills group; requires weekly urinalysis.
- In January 2019, a brand new rewards system was established (clients “shop” for earned awards each week).



DRC Services

All participants are assessed by a DRC case manager at entry, receive services based on their assessed risk/needs and are held accountable for their behaviors through specific measures in the chart below.

Services	Testing/Accountability Measures
Development of a Behavior Change Plan	Orientation & Intake Assessment using LSI Risk Assessment
Life skills & Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Moral Reconciliation Therapy)	Daily attendance, participation in individual and group counseling, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Substance Abuse Counseling	On-site random alcohol & drug testing, individual and group sessions, progress reports & communication with assigned DPO
Anger Management Counseling	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO
Parenting & Family Skills Training	Group sessions, attendance, periodic evaluation and communication with assigned DPO, and family nights
Job Readiness & Employment Assistance	Assistance with job preparation and placement monitored by Education & Employment Coordinator
Education Services	Access to educational computer lab, assistance and monitoring by Education & Employment Coordinator
Community Connections	Getting Connected computer application, attendance at Community Connections meetings monitored by case manager & communication with assigned DPO
Restorative Justice Honors Group	Participation and attendance monitored by coordinator & certificate of completion
Reintegration & Aftercare	Aftercare case plan, weekly check-ins, and 1:1 meetings

DRC Participant Profile

There were a total of 2,629 participants served by the DRC through June 30, 2019. On average, the majority of individuals participating in the DRC program were male (82%), approximately 36 years old and almost half (47%) were under PCS supervision. The highest represented racial groups at the DRC were Hispanic (48%) and White (37%). There were some observed differences between the DRC population groups of PCS, MS, and FP. A greater percentage of PCS participants were male (91% vs. 72% MS and 74% FP) and older on average (PCS = 37.3 yrs; MS = 36.9 yrs; FP = 33.3 yrs). (See Appendix 1 for more details on Participant profiles).



Entries and Exits

Between July 30, 2012 and June 30, 2019, the DRC processed a total of 4,037 referred offenders, 2,481 of whom had exited the program as of June 30, 2019. Entries into DRC were primarily PCS offenders but beginning in fiscal year 2016-17, the number of formal probationers who entered the DRC exceeded that of PCS numbers.

DRC Entries

Supervision Type	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	Grand Total
Formal Probation	0	0	7	145	284	256	299	991
Mandatory Supervision	51	88	69	54	34	41	51	388
Postrelease Community Supervision	218	256	215	155	97	176	133	1250
Total	269	344	291	354	415	473	483	2629

In fiscal year 2018-19, 475 individuals exited the DRC - 60% were formal probationers.

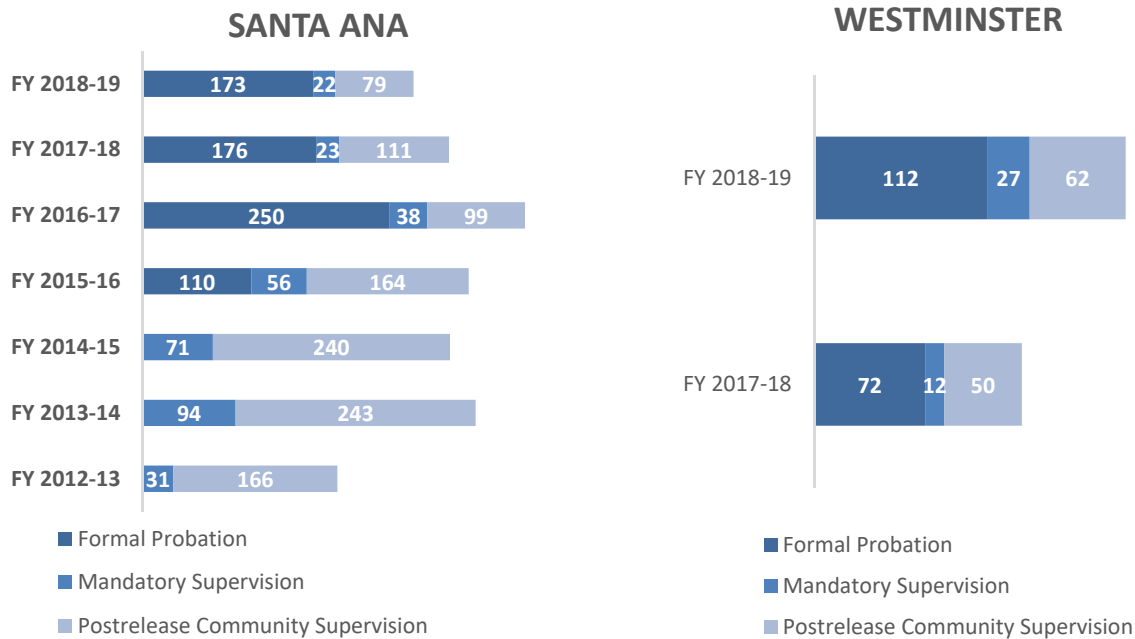
DRC Exits

Supervision Type	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	Grand Total
Formal Probation	0	0	0	110	250	248	285	893
Mandatory Supervision	31	94	71	56	38	35	49	374
Postrelease Community Supervision	166	243	240	164	99	161	141	1214
Total	197	337	311	330	387	444	475	2481



Not long after DRC services became available to the formal probation supervision population (June 2015), they surpassed the AB109 (PCS and MS combined) population in both entries and exits. Individuals on formal probation comprised the majority of total exits at both DRC sites in FY 2018-19.

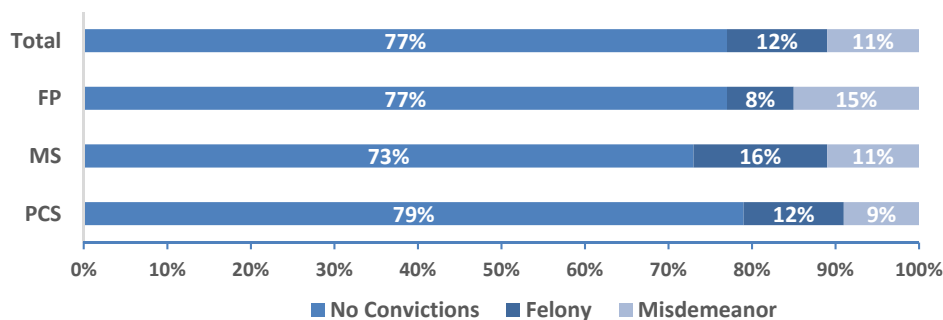
EXITS BY SUPERVISION TYPE



New Convictions

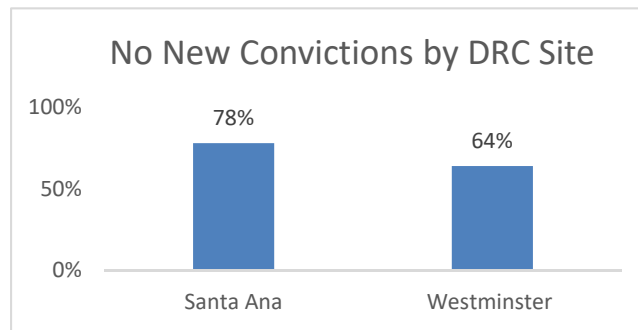
A conviction for a new crime (reconviction) is a key (though not the only) measurement of the effect of criminal justice intervention programs. In this context, it is designated as any violation after DRC discharge leading to a new felony and/or misdemeanor conviction. Results based on a one-year follow-up period of offenders discharged from July 30, 2012 through June 30, 2018, revealed that 77% did not have any new crime convictions one year after discharge thru June 30, 2019.

New Convictions By Supervision Type



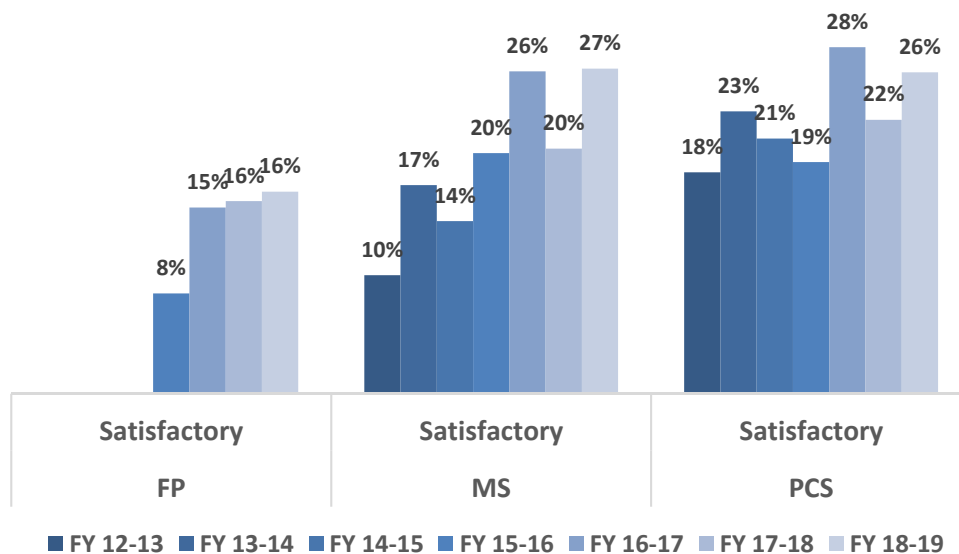


An examination of new conviction rates by DRC site revealed that 78% of Santa Ana DRC participants who exited had no new convictions over a one-year follow-up period. In comparison, 64% of the Westminster DRC participants who exited had no new convictions over the same follow-up period. The difference in the rate of new convictions is likely due to the very unequal sample sizes.



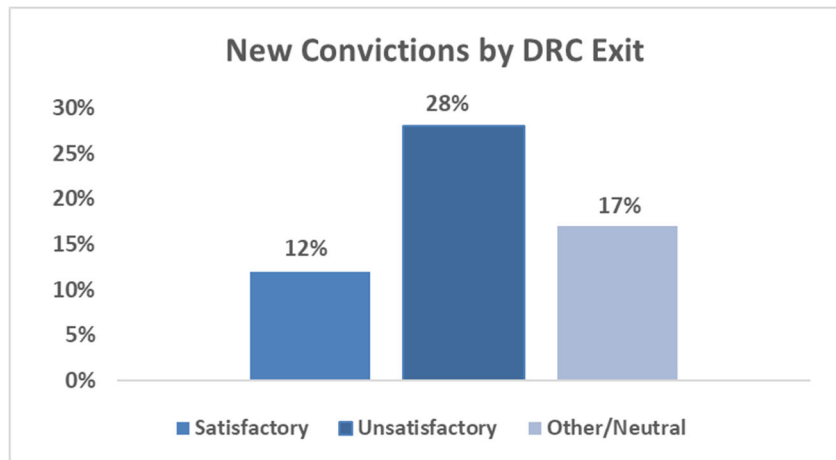
A key component in achieving lower crime convictions is a DRC participant’s satisfactory completion. In FY 2018-19, the percentage of satisfactory exits increased for individuals under MS and PCS supervision as compared to FY 2017-18 (7 % increase for MS; 4% increase for PCS). OC Probation management meets regularly with DRC staff to strategize on various approaches to improve the satisfactory completion of participants.

Satisfactory DRC Exits





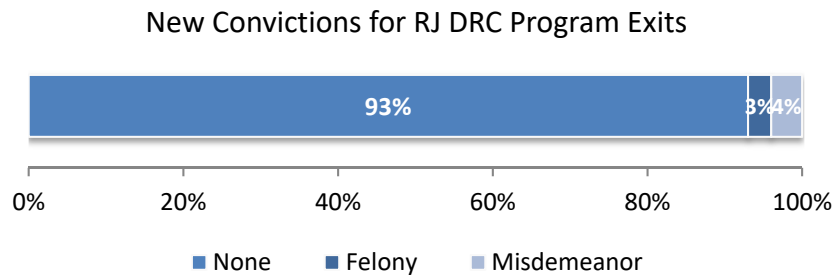
Furthermore, individuals who exited satisfactorily from the DRC also had the lowest rate of new convictions (12%) within the one-year follow-up period after discharge. In comparison, those who exited unsatisfactorily had the highest rate of new convictions (28%) during the follow-up period.



Restorative Justice

The Orange County Human Relations Commission currently partners with OCPD and GEO/BI to provide a Restorative Justice Honors program (RJ). Participants are selected and referred to RJ by DRC staff based on demonstrated leadership skills and success in the DRC program. This group meets weekly, in addition to the regular DRC requirements, for 9 weeks. During group sessions, participants meet with the Restorative Justice Coordinator who covers concepts such as the needs of the participant, victim, and the community and the obligations involved in repairing the harm done by their crime. This group provides and promotes on-going peer support.

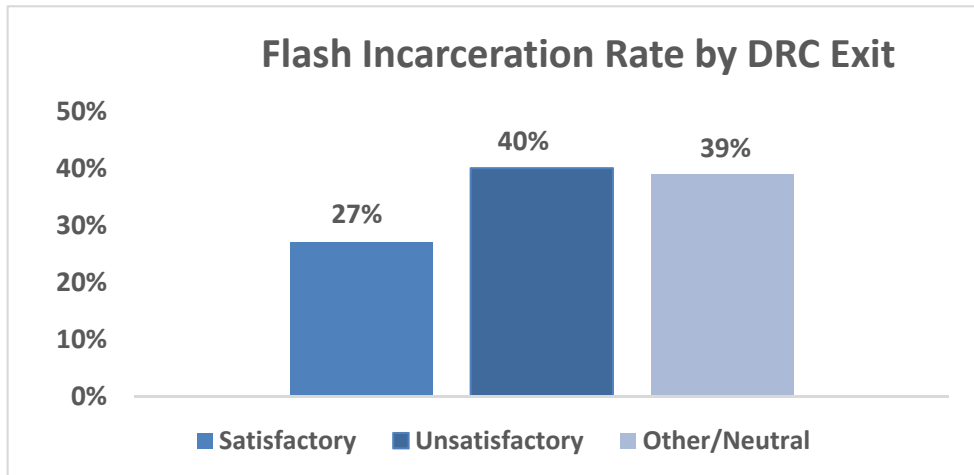
Since RJ was first implemented in March, 2013, there have been 206 participants and as of June 30, 2019, 136 participants (66%) have completed the program. Results based on a one-year follow-up period of offenders who exited from RJ and discharged from DRC from March 2013 through June 30, 2018, revealed that 93% did not have any new crime convictions one year after discharge thru June 30, 2019.





Flash Incarcerations

Flash incarceration is an intermediate sanction utilized by probation officers to deal with non-compliant behavior, less serious new law violations and/or technical violations (i.e., positive drug tests, absconding, etc.). The detention period of up to 10 days is intended to deliver a swift and certain sanction while minimizing the impact on the individual's success in the community. Previously unique to the PCS population, flash incarceration has applied to both the MS and Formal probation (FP) population since the passage of SB266 in September 2016.



Results based on a one-year follow-up period of offenders discharged from July 30, 2012 through June 30, 2018, revealed that individuals who exited the DRC satisfactorily had the lowest rate of flash incarceration one year after discharge (27%). In comparison, those who had unsatisfactorily exited the DRC had the highest flash rate (40%) during the same follow-up period.



DRC Reflections

Reflections from a DRC graduate, Adult Field DPO, and a DRC Coordinator.

DRC Participant

“My experience with GEO DRC has been a positive and fulfilling process that will allow me to succeed in my life. The program has allowed me to establish and complete the steps necessary to rebuild the foundations for success. I have confidence to move forward with a higher sense of awareness and an established plan to achieve my goals. Thank you to the wonderful and supportive staff at the DRC.”

Adult Field DPO Reflection

“After being arrested because of a DUI, this individual was returned to me from the administrative caseload for supervision. Following release from custody for this offense, this individual immediately tested positive for cocaine and admitted to struggling with a cocaine addiction. I referred this individual to the DRC for substance abuse counseling and employment assistance. The probationer initially struggled through the phases of the program as he had issues disclosing in front of the group. We (the DRC staff and myself) encouraged this individual and he successfully completed the DRC program in March 2019. According to his DRC case manager, this individual tested negative for controlled substances, mended family relationships, and was gainfully employed by the time he completed the program. In April 2019, I attended his DRC graduation and he successfully completed his probation term in the same month.”

Employment/Education Coordinator

“Working at the DRC has allowed me to expand my knowledge of Evidence Based Practices and Motivational Interviewing as well as provided me the opportunity to grow as an individual and within the company. The DRC has provided me the opportunity to work with individuals who need encouragement and help getting back up on their feet. Every day I come to work I leave happy knowing I made some impact on a participant’s life!”



Pictured: Drug test chart at Santa Ana Day Reporting Center



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APPENDIX 1

ORANGE COUNTY DAY REPORTING CENTER SEVEN YEAR ENTRIES				
	PCS	MS	FP	TOTAL
TOTAL ENTRIES (7/30/12-6/30/19)	N=1250 (47%)	N=388 (15%)	N=991 (38%)	N=2629 (100%)
Gender				
Male	91%	72%	74%	82%
Female	9%	28%	26%	18%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	48%	40%	52%	48%
White	36%	48%	35%	37%
Black	5%	2%	5%	5%
Asian	8%	8%	7%	8%
Unknown/Other	3%	2%	1%	2%
Age at DRC Entry				
18 to 25 years	15%	13%	29%	20%
26 to 35 years	34%	39%	36%	35%
36 to 44 years	23%	23%	16%	21%
45+ years	28%	25%	19%	24%
Average Age	37.30 yrs	36.91 yrs	33.34 yrs	35.75 yrs
Reason for Referral				
Benefit	76%	73%	70%	73%
Sanction	16%	15%	21%	18%
Both	6%	7%	9%	7%
(Missing/Unknown)	2%	5%	0%	2%
Risk Level At Entry				
High	85%	84%	61%	76%
Medium	9%	10%	28%	16%
Low	2%	2%	5%	3%
Not Assessed	4%	4%	6%	5%
Needs Level At Entry				
High	46%	42%	40%	43%
Medium	36%	41%	39%	38%
Low	14%	13%	15%	14%
Not Assessed	4%	4%	6%	5%
Offense Type at Entry				
Felony - Person	12%	1%	21%	14%
Property	30%	48%	34%	34%
Drug	32%	45%	20%	29%
Other	26%	6%	17%	19%
Misdemeanor	0%	0%	8%	4%