



Orange County Day Reporting Center:
Status Report
(July 30, 2012 - December 31, 2015)

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Executive Summary

The Orange County Day Reporting Center (DRC) opened on July 30, 2012 as part of the overall Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Implementation Plan. Administered by OC Probation and operated by BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company under contract with the County, the DRC works with Realignment offenders, both Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS) and beginning June 2015, individuals on Formal Probation (FP). The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming, on-site supervision, and regular communication with assigned Deputy Probation Officers.

Day Reporting Centers are commonly perceived as a cost-effective alternative to incarceration that addresses public safety concerns while meeting the needs of an offender in an attempt to resolve the root issues that lead to recidivism over time. The tracking of recidivism for Orange County's DRC lends support to the program's positive impact as the majority of discharged participants do not have violations resulting in a new conviction by one year post program.

This report presents information about the first 41 months of DRC operations, from July 30, 2012 to December 31, 2015. Findings in this report that merit highlighting include:

DRC Population

- Of the 1473 referrals made, there were 1099 (75%) entries into the program. As of December 31, 2015, there were 80 active participants in the DRC program.
- For most participants, the convicted offense that qualified them for PCS, MS, or Formal Probation supervision is related to property (37%) or drug (37%) crimes.
- Based on a validated risk assessment, the vast majority of the DRC participants (85%) have been assessed as high risk of reoffending.

Program Exit Status and Successes

- Of 1011 discharged participants, 19% exited with a status of Satisfactory, 20% with an Other/Neutral status and 61% exited as Unsatisfactory within the first 41 months of the DRC opening.
- Participants that exit as Satisfactory are, on average, with the DRC more than two and a half times the amount of days (137 days) than participants who exit as Unsatisfactory (50 days).
- There have been four graduation ceremonies to date with 81 total graduates.

New Crime Convictions

- Eight in ten (83.6%) of 736 discharged participants within six months post-program by December 31, 2015 had no violations resulting in new convictions.
- At one year post DRC, over two-thirds (71.6%) of 623 discharged participants had no violations resulting in new convictions.



Introduction

In an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Realignment), pursuant to AB 109, was signed into law on April 4, 2011 and took effect October 1, 2011. Realignment made some of the largest and pivotal changes to the criminal justice system in California. Generally speaking, Realignment transferred the responsibility of supervision to the 58 counties for felons (excluding high risk sex offenders) released from prison whose commitment offenses are statutorily defined as non-serious and non-violent. Offenders convicted after October 1, 2011 who have no current or prior statutorily defined serious, violent, or sex-offending convictions are to serve time locally (regardless of length of sentence) with the possibility of community supervision in place of time spent in custody.

On July 30th, 2012 the Orange County Day Reporting Center (DRC) officially opened as part of the overall Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Implementation Plan. The DRC works with both Realignment offenders (Postrelease Community Supervision (PCS) and Mandatory Supervision (MS)) and those on Formal Probation (FP), and is supported by State/County Realignment and SB 678 funds. Located at 901 W. Civic Center Drive, Suite 100 Santa Ana, CA, the DRC is administered by Orange County Probation (OCPD). Orange County currently contracts with BI Incorporated (BI), a GEO Group Company (<http://bi.com/>) to operate the DRC.

The goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming, on-site supervision, and immediate reporting of behavior to assigned Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs). A statutorily- and research-supported alternative to custody, the DRC relieves pressure on the Orange County Jail population by providing services to participants that are under community supervision. Based on a cognitive-behavior model, the DRC is intended to address a broad range of issues known to be associated with criminal behavior. DRC participants receive substance abuse and mental health services (excluding severe substance abuse and mental health treatment) as well as employment assistance and education services.

Day Reporting Centers are considered to be a cost-effective alternative to custody.¹ For example, in Orange County, the average annual cost of housing an inmate, according to the Orange County Sheriff's Department, is nearly \$50,000 per person.² By comparison, the cost of residential substance abuse treatment for an individual can range between approximately \$26,000 and \$31,000 (cost is greater for co-occurring disorders) on average for a year³, slightly over half the cost of local incarceration. In contrast, the estimated annual cost per offender attending the DRC is a little over \$13,000 or more than two-thirds less than the cost of incarceration.⁴ As most participants attend the DRC for 90 days or less, the average monthly cost per offender is just under \$1,100.

The purpose of this report is to highlight the first three and one-half years of DRC program operations and describe the population that the DRC has been and continues to serve. The report concludes with information on current recidivism results and future program and research plans.

1 Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Day Reporting Centers: Benefit–Cost Estimates Updated December 2014. Literature Review Updated March 2015, Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2015. <http://wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/ProgramPdf/502/Day-reporting-centers>.

2 Orange County Sheriff's Department, Administration and Fiscal Division. Orange County Jail Inmate Custody Costs. Provided in communication to OC Probation Assistant Division Director, Stacey McCoy in July 2016.

3 Orange County Health Care Agency. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Current AB 109 Residential Contracts. Provided in communication to OC Probation Assistant Division Director, Stacey McCoy in July 2016.

4 Orange County Probation Department, BI Day Reporting Center Offender Cost (reported by Assistant Division Director, Stacey McCoy, July 2016).



DRC Programs, Services and Collaborations

Used as a graduated response or sanction to overall supervision as well as a general programming option, the DRC is a structured and individually tailored program that runs six to nine months in length.⁵ It is a multi-phase program where participants progress through three levels of treatment and supervision based on their individual behavioral improvements (See Appendix). Their progress is monitored and measured through group attendance and participation, drug and alcohol abstinence, verifiable employment and/or income, stable housing, and compliance with probation terms and conditions. The main component of the DRC's evidence-based model is the utilization of Moral Reconciliation Therapy⁶ in order to change existing behavior. 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 noted 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

Many Realignment offenders have substance abuse problems. In fact, as of December 2015, 89% of PCS and 90% of MS offenders were found to have occasional to frequent substance abuse issues.⁷ If treated appropriately, these individuals will be less likely to reoffend. In order to help foster success in participants, the DRC provides substance abuse education and counseling services as well as maintaining connections with local drug and mental health treatment providers.

Other DRC services include employment training and educational assistance. An on-site computer lab assists participants with linkage to relevant community resources. Further, the DRC hosts a Community Connections forum which meets regularly where local providers present information about various services that are available. This forum also includes a question and answer period with opportunities for participants to speak with program providers individually. Finally, the DRC formally works with collaborative partners such as the Health Care Agency, Public Defender's Office, Child Support Services, and other relevant community-based organizations as part of the program to address a range of participant needs.

⁵ In June 2014, the program duration was increased to six to nine months. Prior to then, the program was three to six months in length.

⁶ "Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal offenders by increasing moral reasoning." National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: Moral Reconciliation Therapy (Page updated Nov. 24, 2013) As of January 2014 from: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/Viewintervention.aspx?id=34>

⁷ Orange County Probation Department, Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Quarterly Report, October-December 2015. Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (Internal Report).



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 84 participants and as of December 31, 2015, 44 participants have completed the program. Of these 44 participants, 80% (N=35) were satisfactorily discharged, 11% (N=5) were unsatisfactorily discharged, 2% (N=1) were referred out for other treatment, and 7% (N=3) were still active on December 31, 2015.

The DRC and OCPD staff routinely collaborate and communicate regarding overall participant progress. Based on the degree to which a participant fails to comply with DRC rules and programming requirements, an individual will receive an increase in supervision that may include additional classes and increased treatment at the DRC, and/or increased reporting or possibly a custodial sanction as determined by the assigned DPO.

As the participant approaches program completion, a case plan is developed to assist them with their reintegration into the community. Once they complete the on-site program, the aftercare component includes weekly "check-ins" as needed, weekly 1:1 meetings with the case manager, and participation in a formal graduation ceremony held several times a year. The graduation and transition ceremony is a formal recognition of a participant's satisfactory completion of all the DRC requirements (on-site and aftercare) with friends, family, DRC and OCPD staff and other community members present. There have been four graduation ceremonies to date with 81 total graduates. Below are a sampling of DRC participant reflections from a recent quarterly Client survey.

DRC Key Events	Dates
Doors open	July 30, 2012
Fully staffed	January 2013
Restorative Justice Implemented	March 2013
First Graduation (11 graduates)	April 2013
Living in Balance Implemented ⁸	September 2013
Second Graduation (30 graduates)	December 2013
DRC Program Length Expanded (6-9 months)	June 2014
Third Graduation (22 graduates)	October 2014
DRC Program Open To Formal Probationers	June 2015
Fourth Graduation (18 graduates)	October 2015

- **What part of the program has caused the most positive change in your life?**
 - "MRT has caused the most positive change in me"
 - "Staying clean"
 - "Speaking with my case manager"
- **What has been the hardest part of the program for you?**
 - "Transportation would be my main challenge"
 - "Completing the MRT steps"
 - "Staying on track with my appointments"

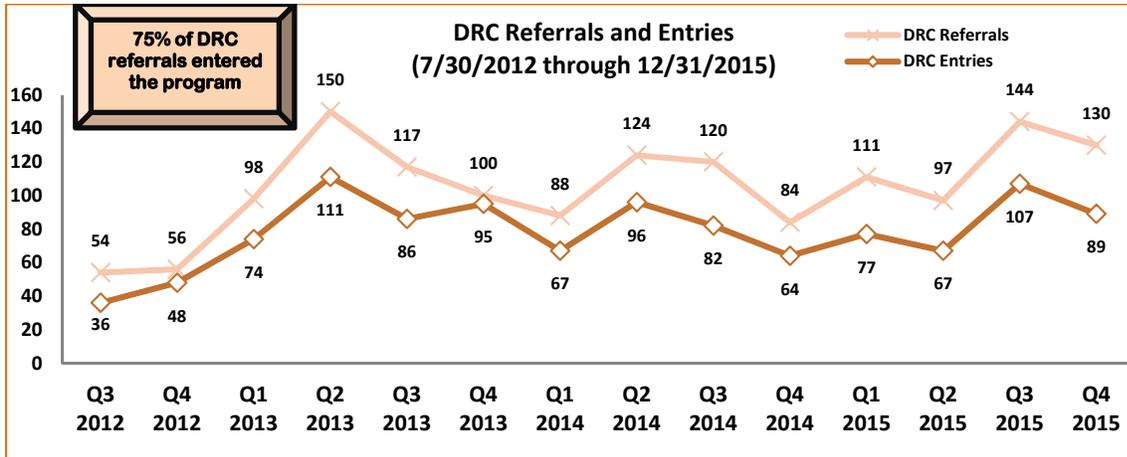
⁸ "Living in Balance (LIB): Moving From a Life of Addiction to a Life of Recovery is a manual-based, comprehensive addiction treatment program that emphasizes relapse prevention." National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices: Living in Balance (LIB): (Page updated Nov. 24, 2013) Retrieved January 2014 from: <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/Viewintervention.aspx?id=34>



DRC Program Participants

Over the 41 months since the DRC opened, there have been a total of 1473 referrals (MS, PCS, and FP) to the DRC through December 31, 2015. Of the 1473 referrals made, there were 1099 (75%) entries into the program. As of December 31, 2015, there were 80 active participants in the program.

The average time between an offender’s release to probation supervision and when they start receiving DRC services is just under 8 months (238 days). For PCS supervised individuals, this average is just under 9 months (260 days) versus an average of over 5 months (165 days) for MS supervised individuals. For FP individuals, the average time between an offender's most recent placement on probation and when they start receiving DRC services is under two years (585 days). In most instances, the DPOs are referring individuals to the DRC primarily for the benefits (72%) the DRC program provides rather than as a sanction (13%).



It is possible that an individual may have more than one referral to the DRC depending on his/her situation and of the 1473 referrals, 244 (16.7%) are second, third, or fourth time referrals. Of the 1099 program entries, 178 (16.2%) participants have had multiple DRC entries. For instance, a participant may be referred to the DRC, participate for a period of time and then be discharged from the DRC only to be referred again at a later date. Some reasons for a discharge and subsequent re-entry include completion of a residential treatment program or medical treatment that better address the participant’s issues. Participants who are discharged due to failure to complete the program satisfactorily are also eligible for re-entry consideration.

DRC Participant Profile

A summary of the profile characteristics of the 1099 participants served by the DRC through December 31, 2015 is provided on the next page. On average, the majority of people participating in the DRC program are male (85%), in their mid-thirties (avg. age = 36.6 years) and over two-thirds (71%) are under supervision as a PCS offender. The highest represented racial groups at the DRC are Hispanic (46%) and White (40%). There are some observed differences between the DRC population groups of PCS, MS, and FP. Specifically, a greater percentage of PCS participants are male (89% vs. 74% of MS participants and 78% of FP participants) and older (PCS avg. age = 37.2 yrs; MS avg. age =35.9 yrs; FP avg. age =33.3yrs). Conversely, MS participants represent a higher percentage of White participants at the DRC (45% vs. 37% of PCS participants and 42% of FP participants).



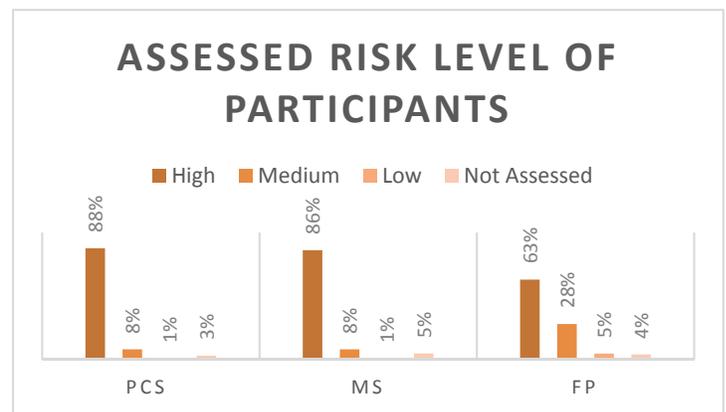
ORANGE COUNTY DAY REPORTING CENTER THREE YEAR ENTRIES				
	PCS	MS	FP	TOTAL
TOTAL ENTRIES (7/30/12-12/31/15)	N=778 (71%)	N=235 (21%)	N=86 (8%)	N=1099 (100%)
Gender				
Male	89%	74%	78%	85%
Female	11%	26%	22%	15%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	47%	44%	44%	46%
White	37%	45%	42%	40%
Black	6%	3%	7%	5%
Asian	7%	7%	4%	7%
Unknown/Other	3%	1%	3%	2%
Age at DRC Entry				
18 to 25 years	15%	15%	31%	16%
26 to 35 years	35%	40%	30%	36%
36 to 44 years	22%	21%	19%	21%
45+ years	28%	24%	20%	27%
Average Age	37.22 yrs	35.86 yrs	33.28 yrs	36.63 yrs
Reason for Referral				
Benefit	77%	75%	66%	76%
Sanction	14%	12%	23%	14%
Both	6%	6%	11%	6%
(Missing/Unknown)	3%	7%	0%	4%
Risk Level At Entry				
High	88%	86%	63%	85%
Medium	8%	8%	28%	10%
Low	1%	1%	5%	2%
Not Assessed	3%	5%	4%	3%
Needs Level At Entry				
High	46%	41%	34%	44%
Medium	36%	44%	48%	38%
Low	15%	10%	14%	14%
Not Assessed	3%	5%	4%	4%
Offense Type at Entry				
Felony - Person	11%	1%	21%	9%
Property	33%	54%	28%	37%
Drug	37%	41%	24%	37%
Other	19%	4%	11%	16%
Misdemeanor	0%	0%	16%	1%



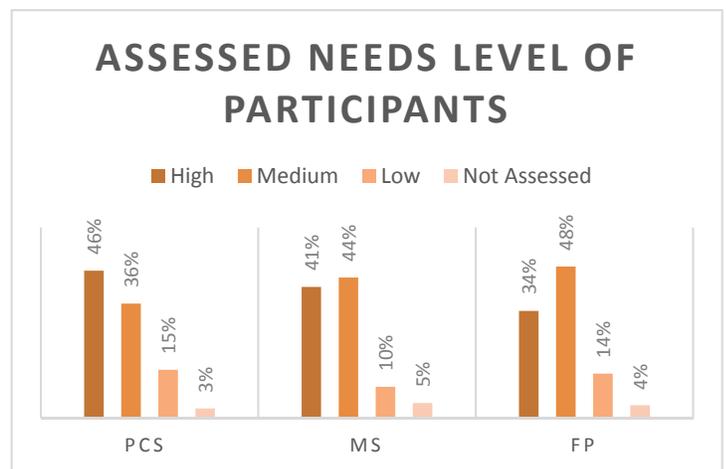
For most participants, the convicted offense that qualified them for supervision is related to property (37%) or drug (37%) crimes. MS participants had a much higher percentage of convicted offenses that are classified as property crimes (54% vs. 33% for PCS participants and 28% for FP participants), while FP participants had a higher percent of convicted offenses classified as crimes against persons such as robbery or assault (21% vs. 11% for PCS participants and 1% for MS participants).

OC Probation utilizes a validated risk/needs assessment instrument that forms the department’s foundation for implementing evidence-based practices known to reduce recidivism.⁹ The risk/needs assessment determines the level of supervision necessary and identifies the type of evidence-based treatment and services needed to be successful on supervision (reducing the risk of reoffending and increasing pro-social functioning and self-sufficiency).

The vast majority (85%) of DRC clients are classified as high risk at the time of their DRC participation. As a group, PCS participants tend to have a slightly greater percentage of high risk individuals (88% vs. 86% of MS participants and 63% of FP participants). The high risk profile of DRC participants is very similar to that of the total PCS, MS, and FP offender populations supervised by OC Probation: as of December 2015, 87% of PCS offenders, 78% of MS offenders, and 48% of FP offenders were classified as high risk.¹⁰



More variation exists in the needs classification levels of DRC participants. While 44% of the participants are classified at the high needs level, 38% were classified as medium needs and 14% in the low needs category. PCS participants as a group have a slightly greater proportion of high needs individuals (46% vs. 41% for MS participants and 34% of FP participants). FP participants had the highest percentage of medium needs individuals (48% vs. 44% for MS participants and 36% for PCS participants).



⁹ Eisenberg, M., Fabelo, T. & Tyler, J. (2011). Validation of the Orange County California Probation Department Risk Assessment Instrument: Final Report. *The Council of State Governments Justice Center* (Full report: <http://csjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/orange-county-final-report-111811.pdf>)

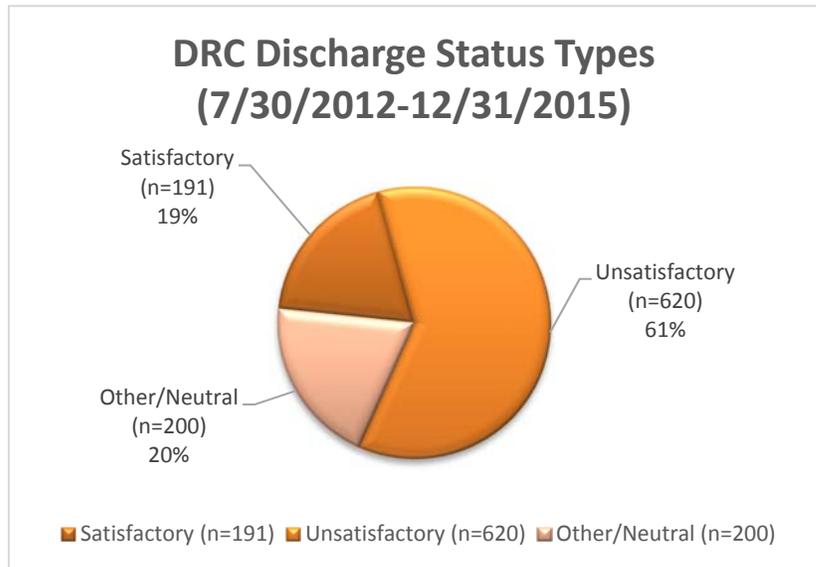
¹⁰ Orange County Probation Department, Orange County Public Safety Realignment and Postrelease Community Supervision Quarterly Report, October-December 2015. Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (Internal Report).



DRC Program Discharges

DRC participants exit the program in a number of ways ranging from satisfactory completion to early discharge because of more intensive treatment needs to removal due to new violations. For purposes of this report, discharges are divided into the following categories: "Satisfactory", "Unsatisfactory" or "Other/Neutral." "Satisfactory" discharge includes participants who have either completed the full DRC program as prescribed based on their individual needs or have exited early but under satisfactory conditions such as obtaining full-time employment. Participants in the "Other/Neutral" category are discharged due to issues that the DRC was not designed to handle. Some examples include severe substance abuse cases requiring additional outpatient or residential treatment services, mental health issues that need more intensive treatment by another agency and language barriers that could not be effectively accommodated at the DRC. An "Unsatisfactory" discharge includes individuals that have violated the terms of their probation, participants that are failing to progress in the program, or individuals who have stopped attending the program entirely.

A total of 1011 participants have been discharged from the DRC over the 41-month reporting period. Of this total, 19% left with a discharge of Satisfactory; 20% exited with an Other/Neutral discharge; and 61% exited as an Unsatisfactory discharge. Participants that exit as a Satisfactory discharge are in the DRC on average more than two and a half times longer (137 days) than individuals who exit unsatisfactorily (50 days). Participants who exited as Other/Neutral discharges averaged 67 days in program.

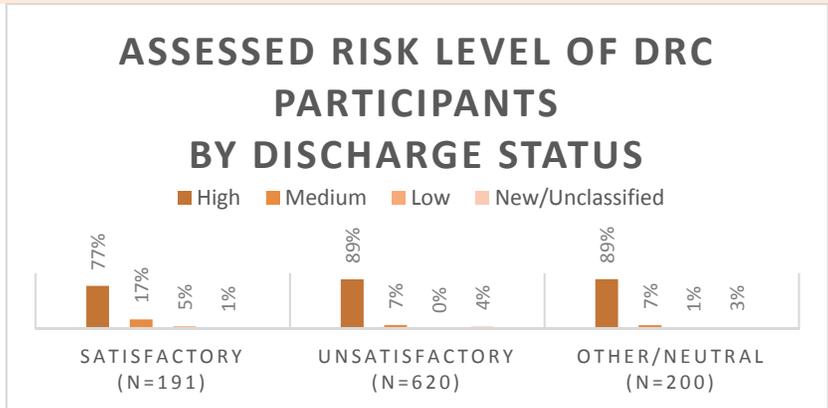


The 19% exiting as Satisfactory did so after receiving treatment and programming services which, if provided in a facility setting, would otherwise have had great cost implications for Orange County. Arguably, a portion of the additional 20% that exited as Other/Neutral potentially served as another cost-savings source as they were not housed in local custody and still received necessary services and treatment during their program participation. While the relatively high proportion of Unsatisfactory discharges is of concern, it is not an atypical finding for Day Reporting Centers. The research literature on DRCs suggests failure/drop-out rates approaching 50%.¹¹

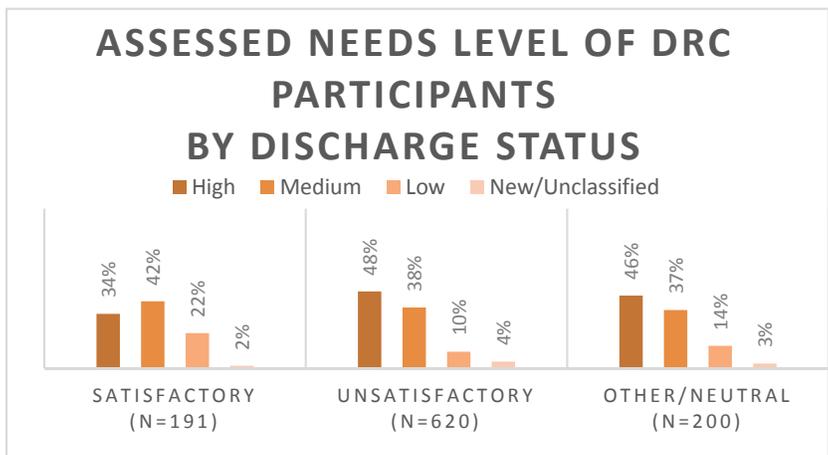
¹¹ Craddock, A. (2009). Day Reporting Center Completion: Comparison of Individual and Multilevel Models. *Crime & Delinquency*, 105-133.



A comparison of the participant profiles across the three discharge groups found some differences of note by their risk and need classification levels. Although most DRC clients are classified as high risk, the Satisfactory discharges as a group have a somewhat lower proportion of participants assessed as high risk (77%) when compared to the Unsatisfactory and Other/Neutral discharge groups (89% and 89% respectively).



As with the risk findings, the Satisfactory discharge group also has a lower percentage of high needs participants (34%) in comparison to the Unsatisfactory group (48% high needs) and the Other/Neutral group (46% high needs). Further, nearly a quarter (22%) of the Satisfactory discharge group has been classified as low in needs in contrast to only 10% and 14% respectively for the Unsatisfactory and Other/Neutral groups.



There were several other areas where differences were observed among the discharge groups. For example, Satisfactory discharge participants are more likely as a group to have been referred to the DRC primarily for beneficial reasons (rather than as a sanction) in comparison to those in the Unsatisfactory and Other/Neutral groups (90% vs. 72% and 72% respectively). Also, a slightly higher proportion (41%) of the Other/Neutral discharges, many of whom exit the DRC to receive more intensive substance abuse treatment, have a drug crime as their highest PCS, MS, or FP convicted offense, when compared to the Satisfactory group (37%) and Unsatisfactory group (37%).

The differences described above in the three discharge status groups are generally in the expected direction. For instance, the risk and needs findings are consistent with the prediction that participants who tend to be slightly lower in risk of reoffending and have somewhat fewer service needs have a greater likelihood of successfully completing the program. However, the value in continuing to monitor such differences is the potential they have over time to help identify client profile patterns associated with certain outcomes, thereby assisting staff at the entry point to better match clients with appropriate DRC services with the goal of improving program outcomes.



DRC Post-Program Recidivism: New Convictions

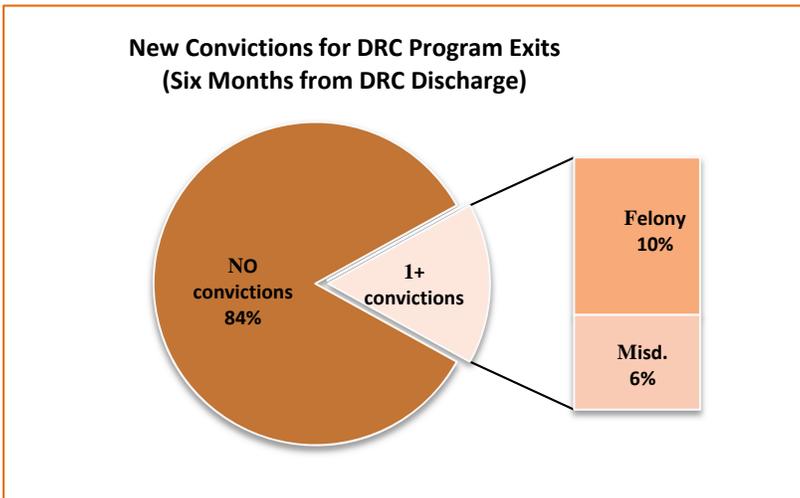
A primary goal of the DRC is to protect the public by providing offenders intensive treatment and programming combined with on-site supervision. One key measure of the program’s impact is participants’ recidivism post-program. For purposes of this analysis, “recidivism” is defined as any new law violation after DRC discharge resulting in conviction for a new crime (both felony and misdemeanor). In this report, recidivism was tracked on discharged participants for two time periods, at six months and one year, from their DRC exit. OC Probation Research used the Orange County Superior Court records through March 31, 2016 to determine new convictions.

Supervision Type	N	Description	Follow-Up Period (thru 12/31/2015)*
PCS/MS	736	Participants discharged from the DRC for any reason.	Six months from participant’s discharge date
PCS/MS	623	Participants discharged from the DRC for any reason.	One Year from participant’s DRC discharge

*No individuals on Formal Probation (FP) included because they had yet to reach the minimum 6 month follow-up period before the cut-off date of 12/31/2015. The earliest DRC exit date for an individual in this supervision group was 7/8/2015.

Six Months Post DRC

As of December 31, 2015, there were 736 discharged participants who had six months for follow-up from their DRC exit date. The vast majority (83.6%) of these 736 discharges did not have any new law violations during their first 180 days post-program that resulted in a conviction for a new crime.

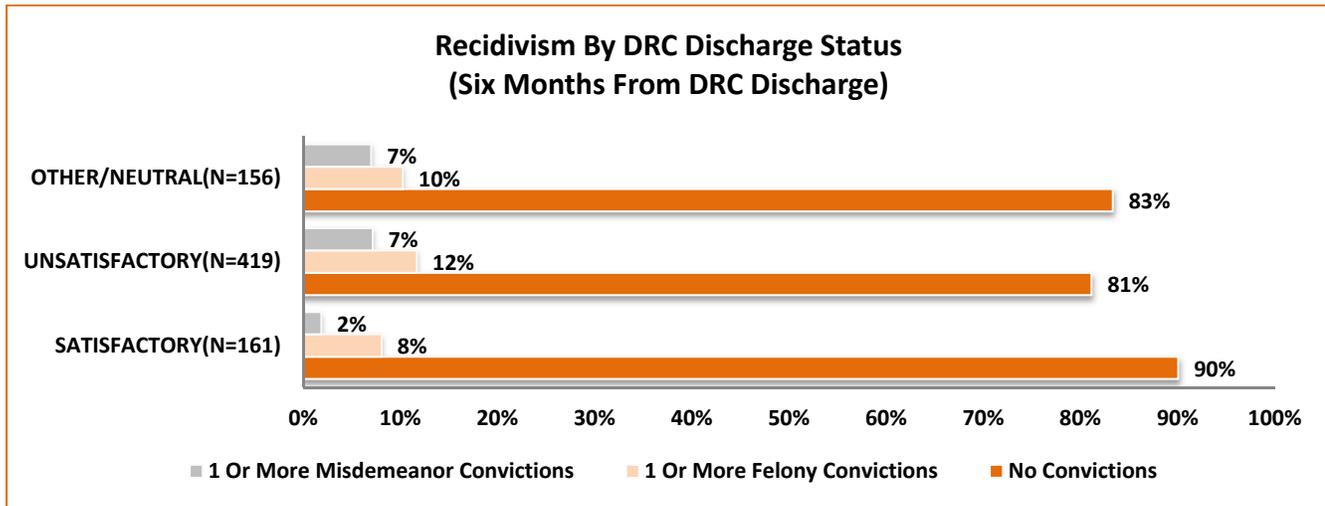


Of the 121 discharged participants with a new crime conviction (16.4%), 78 were convicted of a felony as the most serious crime and 43 were convicted of a misdemeanor as the most serious crime. The average time from the discharge date to the violation arrest was 78 days.

A further examination of the six month results by the participant’s type of discharge (presented on the next page) shows that regardless of how they exited the program, the majority did not have violations leading to a new crime conviction: 90% of the Satisfactory discharge group, 81% of the Unsatisfactory discharge group, and 83% of the Other/Neutral discharge group, had no violations in the six months post DRC that resulted in a new crime conviction. Conversely, the Unsatisfactory group had the largest proportion of individuals (19%) with a violation resulting in a felony or misdemeanor conviction when compared with the Other/Neutral and Satisfactory groups (17% and 10% respectively).

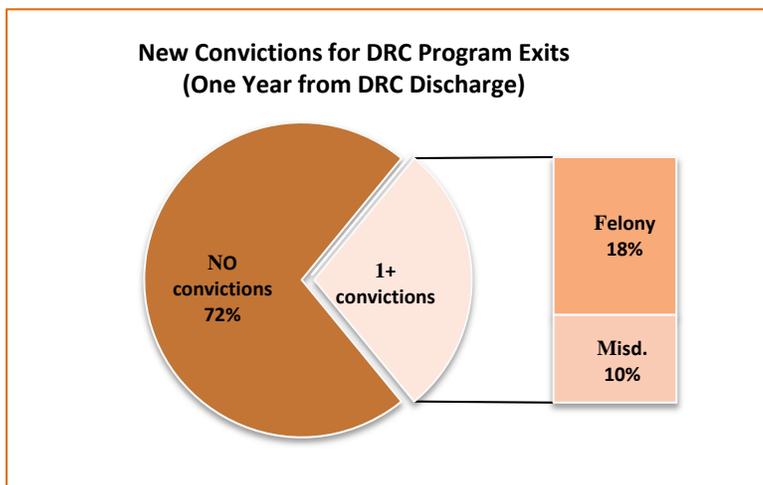


Among those with new convictions, in all three discharge groups, a felony conviction was more prevalent than a misdemeanor conviction. Finally, although the average time from discharge to violation was similar across the groups, the Other/Neutral group had the longest amount of time from discharge date to violation (91 days) followed by the Satisfactory group (80 days) and the Unsatisfactory group (73 days).



One Year Post DRC

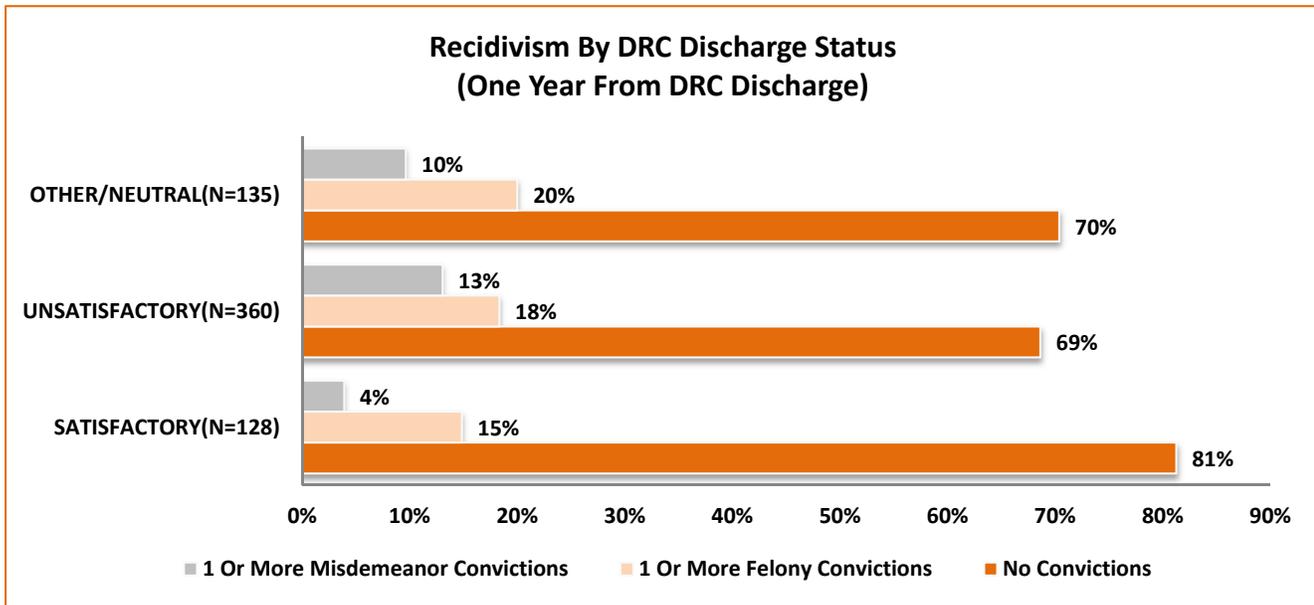
There were 623 discharged participants that had a full year post DRC for follow-up as of December 31, 2015. Similar to the six month results, over two-thirds (71.6%) of these 623 discharged participants had no new law violations within that one year period resulting in a conviction for a new crime.



Of the 177 discharged participants with a new crime conviction (28.4%), 112 were convicted of a felony as the most serious crime and 65 were convicted of a misdemeanor as the most serious crime. The average time from the discharge date to the violation arrest was 155 days, or slightly more than 5 months from their DRC exit.



Examination of the one year recidivism results by discharge status group, although limited due to small numbers in the groups, shows that over half of the individuals in every group did not have a law violation in their first year post DRC leading to a new crime conviction. However, these results vary considerably by group from a high of 81% in the Satisfactory discharge group, dropping to 70% of the Other/Neutral group, and finally, to 69% in the Unsatisfactory discharge group. In turn, the Unsatisfactory group had the largest proportion of individuals (31%) with a violation resulting in a new conviction, followed by the Other/Neutral group (30%) and finally, the Satisfactory group with the lowest rate of recidivism (19%). As in the six month results, those with new convictions in all three groups were more likely to have been convicted of a felony as the most serious crime. The Other/Neutral group had the longest amount of average time from discharge date to violation (170 days) followed by the Unsatisfactory group (154 days) and the Satisfactory group (132 days).



DRC Post-Program Convictions: Key Findings

* The overwhelming majority of DRC participants do not have convictions for new crimes in the year following their exit from the DRC: at six months post DRC, 84% of 736 discharged participants had no new convictions; at one year post DRC, 72% of 623 discharged participants had no new convictions.

* For the small number with a new crime conviction, almost two-thirds were for felonies (at six months, 64% of 121 discharged participants had a felony conviction; at one year, 63% of 177 discharged participants had a felony conviction)

* As a group, a higher percentage of Satisfactory DRC discharges have no new crime convictions at six months and at one year post DRC in comparison with the Other/Neutral and Unsatisfactory groups: at one year post DRC, 81% of 128 Satisfactory discharges did not have new convictions in contrast to 70% of 135 Other/Neutral discharges and 69% of 360 Unsatisfactory discharges.



Summary and Future Plans

The Orange County Day Reporting Center opened on July 30, 2012 with the goal of protecting the public by providing participants with a combination of intensive treatment/programming and on-site supervision. The program is administered by OC Probation and operated by BI Incorporated, a GEO Group Company under contract with the County.

Over the 41 months since its inception, the DRC has proved to be an important component of Orange County's Realignment strategy, providing services to 1099 participants as of December 31, 2015. Results from a follow-up of participants exiting the program for any reason at six months and one year post-program found that a large majority (84% at six months post DRC and 72% at one year post DRC) did not have any violations during the specified time period resulting in a conviction for a new crime. These findings provide support for the positive impact of the DRC program. To further explore the program's effectiveness, a more comprehensive evaluation is in progress that will compare DRC participants with a matched control group of non-participants.

As the DRC looks forward to its fifth operational year, the progress observed for DRC clients has led to inclusion of the adult formal probation supervision population. It was long felt that this population in addition to the AB109 population would benefit greatly from the services provided by the DRC as well as enable the DRC to maximize the program's daily population capacity. Therefore, OCPD with GEO/BI support instituted the expansion of the DRC to include the adult formal probation population, with those program services to be supported by SB678 funds. This contract amendment was approved by the Orange County Board of Supervisors on May 12, 2015 and became effective in June 2015.

This report concludes with some reflections from a DRC graduate, PCS DPO, and a BI Case Manager. Finally, several case profiles are presented on the next page that illustrate the challenges and successes of the DRC program participants.

DRC Graduate Reflection

"I got tired of going in and out of prison. I wanted to try something different. It actually helped me better than any other program I've been to in my past."—DRC Graduate and Discharged from PCS Supervision

PCS DPO Reflection:

"The DRC assists offenders with a great opportunity to change their lives and to look at life through a different lens. Probation and the DRC work together to provide rehabilitation for our offenders to ensure they are successful upon termination of AB109. In doing so, we provide community safety and rehabilitative services that are based upon Evidence-Based Practices and we develop positive relationships with our offenders."—PCS DPO

Case Manager Reflection:

"Working for GEO Re-entry services has been a challenging and rewarding experience. I enjoy having the opportunity to make a difference in the lives of others every day. The positive changes I have seen participants make during their time in the program are the reason I enjoy coming to work every day."—BI DRC Case Manager



DRC Client Profile Examples

DRC Phase 3 Participant

This offender, who has had a long criminal history involving drug use and drug sales, was initially referred to the DRC on an informal sanction in lieu of a custodial sentence. He was working full-time and had a stable address so it was felt that the DRC would be the best option for him rather than any other program. The offender was initially not pleased that he would have to enroll in the program, but quickly adapted and became a leader for the other participants. His attendance at the DRC was outstanding and he was able to reconnect with family during his time in the program. Although he is currently awaiting termination from MS supervision, he remains dedicated to the program.

—MS DPO & Risk/Need Assessment Case Notes

DRC Graduate

Following years of criminality, which included drug and burglary arrests, and unsuccessful stints in different drug treatment programs the offender was referred to the DRC. This offender came into the program and attended regularly and participated in all her classes. During her time in the program, she attained "Star Client" status, began taking classes full-time at a nearby community college, and completed the Restorative Justice program. She was mandatorily discharged from PCS supervision and participated in the DRC graduation ceremony six months later.

—PCS DPO Risk/Need Assessment Case Notes & BI DRC Case Manager /Discharge Summary Notes

DRC Graduate

After completing a prison sentence for transporting and selling drugs, this offender was released to PCS supervision. She had an extensive criminal history which included arrests/convictions for burglary, drug possession/use, and was a documented gang member. The assigned DPO referred her to the DRC soon after her prison release. Once in the program, this individual attended the program regularly and participated in all her classes. She was even awarded "Star Client" status for her continued success at the DRC. It took this individual 9 months to complete the program and she was able to obtain a job due to the skills she learned in the program. After graduating from the program, she was mandatorily discharged almost three months later from PCS supervision.

—PCS DPO Risk/Need Assessment Case Notes & BI DRC Case Manager /Discharge Summary Notes

DRC Two-Entry Participant: Unsatisfactory (Discharge 1); Graduate (Discharge 2)

After years of formal supervision and a subsequent 16 month prison term, this offender was released on PCS. With a history of drug related offenses and a severe drug problem and some mental health issues, the individual had numerous compliance problems and was initially referred to the DRC toward the end of her first year on supervision. She completed the DRC intake but immediately tested positive for meth and cocaine and was unsatisfactorily discharged from the program after a month of failing to attend. Over the next six months, this individual had several more arrests and flash incarcerations for failure to comply with her supervision conditions. After her last flash incarceration, she re-entered the DRC and went on to do a great job in the program. She maintained her sobriety, testing negative for all drugs, was always present and progressed through all phases of the program quickly, completing it four months from her second entry. In the eight months following her DRC graduation, this individual remained in compliance with all her supervision conditions and was successfully terminated from PCS supervision, returning to say goodbye to her DPO upon her final discharge.

—PCS DPO Risk/Need Assessment and Contact Notes & BI DRC Case Manager/Discharge Summary Notes



APPENDIX

DRC PROGRAM PHASE DESCRIPTIONS

PHASE PROGRESSION (requirements)

Progress from Phase 1 to Phase 2

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Assessments completed
- Behavior Change Plan completed
- Progress in Programming
 - Group Attendance (90% minimum)
 - Group Participation (90% minimum)
 - Completion of: Orientation and Civil World
 - Completion of MRT group through Step 3
- Progress in group (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)

Progress from Phase 2 to Phase 3

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Clean Breathalyzer (no less than 60 days)
- Clean Urinalysis (no less than 60 days)
- Progress in Programming
 - Group Attendance (90% minimum)
 - Group Participation (90% minimum)
 - Progress in group (8 or higher on a scale of 1-10)
 - Completion of MRT group through Step 8
 - Completion of Skills
- Verifiable Employment or full-time Student

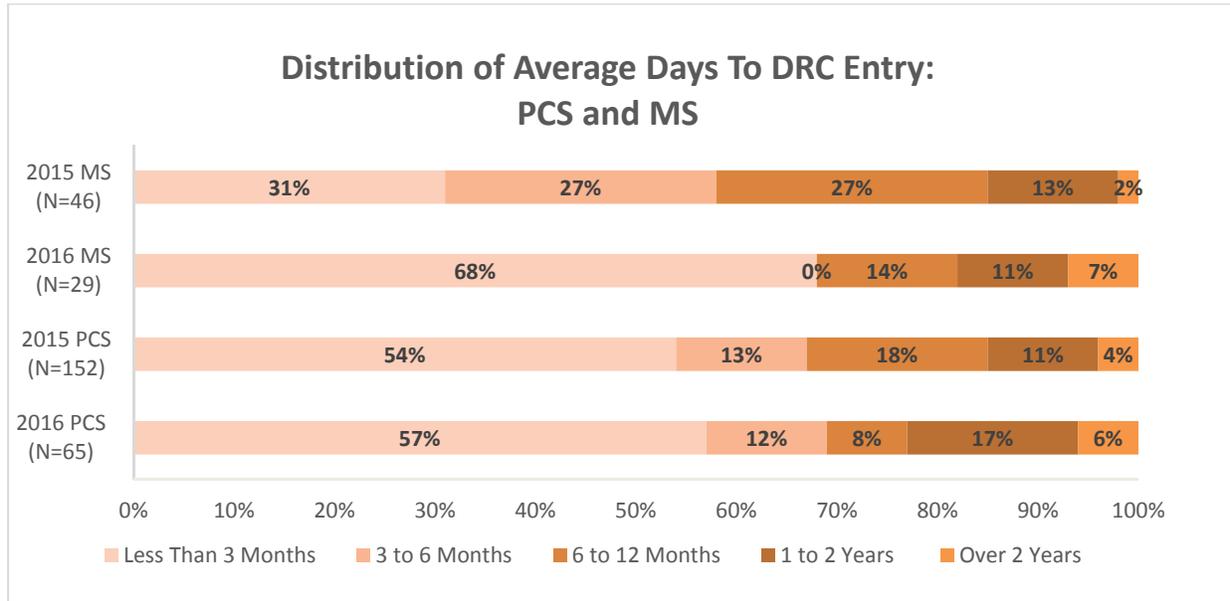
Progress from Phase 3 to Aftercare

- Consistent Reporting (90% minimum)
- Clean Breathalyzer (no less than 90 days)
- Clean Urinalysis (no less than 90 days)
- Progress in Programming
 - Attendance (90% minimum)
 - Group Participation (90% minimum)
 - Completion in groups not included in Aftercare
 - Completion of MRT group through Step 12
 - Completion of Career Ready 101, Community Connections, and Pro-Social Friends Activity
- Stable income; Stable Housing; verified employment OR student with at least 9 or more credit hours

SOURCE: BI Incorporated: Orange County Day Reporting Center, Provided in communication by Program Manager, Katarina Dressler in August 2016.



ADDENDUM*



- For 2015, 54% of PCS and 31% of MS clients entering the DRC for the first time did so within 3 months of release to supervision.
- For 2016, 57% of PCS and 68% of MS clients entering the DRC for the first time did so within 3 months of release to supervision.

Adjusted Mean (excludes outliers)

Average Days to DRC Entry		
	2015	2016
PCS	143 (4.8 months)	149 (4.9 months)
MS	187 (6.2 months)	122 (4.1 months)
FP	335 (11.2 months)	245 (8.2 months)

*This addendum provides clarification for page 7, second paragraph, regarding the average time between an offender’s release to probation supervision and when they start receiving DRC services.



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