

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY  
**PROBATION**  
DEPARTMENT



## ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORT

# FY 2023-2024

## PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT (AB109)



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THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

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# Introduction

## Scope and Objectives

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Public Safety Alignment (AB109) program in San Joaquin County, focusing on its effectiveness and impact. The report begins by examining statistics for the 2023-2024 report year, offering insights into the volume of the AB109 client population and supervision activities. These initial analyses are essential for understanding the broader context in which AB109 operates and are directly linked to the overarching objectives of uncovering valuable insights, predicting future trends, and ensuring transparency.

Following this, the report dives into a detailed assessment of recidivism rates for the three-year post-release cohort. The 3-year conviction rate is further broken down by demographic factors and other general elements, providing a nuanced understanding of how different segments of the population fare within the AB109 framework. By dissecting recidivism data by a variety of factors, stakeholders gain valuable insights into the effectiveness of re-entry efforts and the need for targeted interventions.

The analysis continues with a thorough review of the various programs and services available to AB109 clients within the county. This section evaluates the utilization and success of these programs, assessing their impact on reducing recidivism and supporting successful reintegration into the community.

The report concludes with a list of recommendations aimed at improving analysis in future years, optimizing program efficacy, and enhancing client outcomes. These recommendations, grounded in the data analysis and insights presented throughout the report, are designed to align with San Joaquin County's AB109 framework and public safety goals.

The primary aim of this evaluation is to extract meaningful insights from the AB109 program data, which will be instrumental in guiding informed decision-making and strategic planning. This will ensure that the AB109 initiatives remain effective and responsive to the evolving needs of the community and the clients served. To achieve this, the evaluation focuses on the following key objectives:

### 1. Understand and Predict Trends:

- **Objective:** Conduct a thorough analysis of historical and current data to identify emerging trends and patterns in workload, client behavior, recidivism rates, and the utilization of AB109 programs, services, and supervision practices.
- **Rationale:** By recognizing and understanding these trends, we can make more accurate predictions about future challenges and opportunities, allowing for proactive adjustments to AB109 strategies. This foresight will enable the continuous

adaptation and optimization of programs to better serve the community and reduce recidivism rates.

## 2. Ensure Transparency of Services:

- **Objective:** Provide a detailed and transparent account of how AB109 services are currently being implemented, including the allocation and utilization of resources across different programs and community-based organizations.
- **Rationale:** Transparency is crucial for maintaining public trust and accountability. By clearly documenting how resources are being used, stakeholders—including policymakers, service providers, and the community—can better understand the impact of AB109 initiatives. This transparency will also highlight areas where resources are most effectively deployed and where they may need to be reallocated for greater impact.

## 3. Measure Effectiveness and Identify Areas for Improvement:

- **Objective:** Evaluate the performance of each AB109 program, service, and supervision practice to determine their effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes, such as reduced recidivism and improved client rehabilitation.
- **Rationale:** Understanding what works and what doesn't is essential for continuous improvement. By identifying the strengths and weaknesses of current programs and practices, we can make informed decisions about where to invest resources, how to refine existing services, and what new initiatives may be needed. This objective ensures that the AB109 programs remain dynamic and effective in meeting their goals of enhancing public safety and facilitating successful reentry for clients.

## Methodology and Limitations

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information presented in this report, it is essential to recognize certain limitations and caveats associated with the data and methodologies used.

The recidivism data analyzed in this report is limited to arrests and convictions within San Joaquin County. Data from outside the county is unavailable, and cases that have transferred out of the county have been excluded to avoid skewed results. The methodology for calculating recidivism rates involves extracting data from the Sheriff's Office and court systems. New open charge arrests and convictions are identified starting from the date of supervision for each client. This process helps track new incidents of criminal behavior but may not capture every relevant detail due to inherent limitations in administrative records and reporting systems.

The information used within this report incorporates a newly automated method for arrest and conviction data extraction and recidivism calculation, which replaced a previously manual process. This new system automates the extraction of data from the Sheriff's Office and court records, the identification of probation IDs, and the calculation of recidivism rates. A validation study has shown



that this automated approach is more reliable than the earlier manual method. The new approach has not only improved accuracy but also revealed some shortcomings in the previous approach, further enhancing the quality of the analysis.

Despite this and other advancements, the data and analyses presented are subject to limitations such as potential data entry errors, inconsistencies in reporting practices, and variations in data collection methodologies across different agencies. Furthermore, the analyses are based on data available within the evaluation timeframe and may not fully reflect real-time changes in program dynamics. Stakeholders should interpret the findings with an understanding of these constraints and consider them as part of the broader context for evaluating the AB109 program.

In instances where data is accurate enough to yield potential insights but the volume is insufficient for certain calculations, additional cohorts from previous years may be incorporated to produce more accurate results with greater confidence intervals. Instances where this approach is applied will be clearly noted throughout the report.

The following is a list of some specific data points that are either omitted due to unavailability or unreliability, or are in need of better consistency in current collection processes:

- **DRC Completion Outcomes and Reasons for Failures/Ineligibility:**  
Data on participant outcomes when exiting the DRC program is unavailable, including success, failure, and reasons unable to attend. This information is critical for identifying barriers to success and patterns that contribute to program effectiveness.
- **Rewards and Incentives:**  
Records of rewards/incentives given to participants, as well as the reason, type, and impact, are not consistently tracked. Having this data can be useful for analyzing adherence to the rewards and incentives matrix as well as impact on recidivism.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:**  
Key socioeconomic variables such as the client's income, education level, employment status, and physical/mental health conditions are not recorded consistently. These factors are essential for identifying patterns in root causes of criminal behavior.
- **Outcomes from Other Program Referrals and Court-Ordered Classes:**  
Attendance and outcome information from alternative services and classes, such as drug counseling, domestic violence intervention, and sex offender treatment, is limited. Often this is due to the lack of communication between the program providers and Probation Officers.
- **Reasons for CBO Program/Service Terminations:**  
While data exists on participant exits from CBO services, it is misrepresentative due to inconsistencies in how "success" is defined. Current records may not accurately reflect whether an exit is voluntary, involuntary, due to successful completion, or is a refusal of service. As a result, manual data cleaning is required to ensure accurate calculations of successful closures.



## Data Definitions

<i>3-Year Conviction Rate</i>	The percentage of AB109 individuals who are convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of starting supervision. Unlike the BSCC definition <sup>1</sup> , this measure is based on the date of conviction rather than the date of the offense, as offense date data is unavailable. Additionally, due to data limitations, only convictions that occur within San Joaquin County are included in this measure. The denominator represents an entire cohort released during a fiscal year (July – June).
<i>3-Year Arrest Rate</i>	The percentage of AB109 individuals who receive an open charge arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of starting supervision, regardless of the outcome. The denominator represents an entire cohort released during a fiscal year (July – June).
<i>AB109 Population</i>	The number of individuals with an active, unresolved Post-Release Community Supervision and/or Local Community Supervision (also known as Mandatory Supervision under PC 1170(h)) case during the reporting period, including those with a suspended status due to an active warrant.
<i>Three-Year-Since-Release Cohort</i>	The group of individuals who begin a new AB109 supervision case during a specific fiscal year period (July – June) with all cases having reached the three-year mark required to measure recidivism. This group excludes those that have transferred out of San Joaquin County.
<i>New Cases</i>	The total number of new PRCS or LCS cases where an individual begins AB109 supervision during the reporting period, regardless if they had a pre-existing active case.
<i>Cases Closed</i>	The total number of PRCS or LCS cases that are officially closed or terminated by a judge during the reporting period, regardless of the reason for closure.
<i>Successful Case Closure Rate</i>	The percentage of cases closed during the reporting period that were classified as successful, meaning the individual met the conditions of supervision and reached the end of their supervision term without any major revocations. The denominator includes case closures of all types.
<i>Violation Rate</i>	The percentage of supervised individuals in a specific release year cohort who commit one or more violations of probation during their supervision period. The denominator represents the entire cohort released during a fiscal year (July – June).
<i>Conversion Rate</i>	The percentage of individuals who are referred to a Community-Based Organization (CBO) and who accept and engage with the services offered. The denominator represents all those referred during the reporting period.



<i>Program Entries / Cases Opened</i>	The total number of individuals that begin engaging with services offered by a CBO or Collaborative Court program during the reporting period. In the case of CBO services, this is a subset of those referred.
<i>Program Exits / Cases Completed</i>	The total number of individuals who exit or complete a program or service after engagement, regardless of the reason for exit, during the reporting period. In the context of CBOs, these exclude those who have refused services (initially or subsequently).
<i>Successful Completion Rate</i>	In the context of a case managed by a CBO program, the percentage of individuals who meet specific success criteria by the time of program exit. These criteria include meeting attendance goals, completing required coursework, achieving treatment milestones, and if in a collaborative court, complying with the judge and case manager(s). Simply accepting or even engaging with services in and of itself does not constitute success. The denominator represents all program exits during the reporting period.
<i>Goal Completion Rate</i>	The percentage of specific, pre-defined, and agreed upon program goals at a CBO, such as completing all required coursework or obtaining a certificate or obtaining a birth certificate, that are completed. The denominator represents the total number of goals set for individuals who completed CBO services during the reporting period regardless of reason.
<i>Compliance Rate</i>	In the context of a collaborative court program, the overall percentage of individuals who remain in compliance with their judge, case manager(s), service provider(s), and probation/parole officer. The denominator represents all individuals who enter into the program during the reporting period.

<sup>1</sup> Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), "Recidivism," [https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s\\_recidivism/](https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_recidivism/)

## Executive Summary

This section provides a high-level overview of the critical findings from the report, summarizing key metrics and insights that reflect the most recent statistics regarding the AB109 population, programs and services. The term “report year” shall refer to the period of July 2023 – June 2024 and the term “3YSR Cohort” (meaning three years since release) shall refer to the group of individuals released on Supervision during the July 2020 – June 2021 period.

**49.5%**

3-Year Conviction Rate

➤ The 3-year arrest and conviction rates of the 3YSR Cohort were **52.0%** and **49.5%** respectively.

➤ During the report year, there was an average population of **792** PRCS and **253** LCS under supervision. The average AB109 jail population was **153**.

➤ The report year had a **62%** successful AB109 case closure rate.

➤ The top 3 most common criminogenic needs as assessed during the report year were aggression, alcohol/drug use, and community employment.

**1,045**

Average AB109  
Population

**Aggression**

Top Criminogenic Need

➤ There were **594** violations of Probation by AB109 clients during the report year, and the most common reasons were failure to provide an accurate home address and failure to obey the reasonable directives of the Probation Officer.

➤ The first year of supervision is a critical period in which **62%** of re-arrests occur.

➤ The rate at which AB109 clients violate their Probation was **33%** for the 3YSR cohort.

➤ The demographics of those with the highest risk of recidivism are white, male, and young (25 years or less).

**33%**

Violation Rate

**PC 29800(A)(1)**

Top New Conviction Offense

➤ Felony possession of firearms (PC 29800(A)(1)) and vehicle theft (VC 10851(A)) are the most frequent offenses convicted upon recidivism, as well as the top two supervision charges for the 3YSR cohort. Being supervised for a vehicle theft charge is associated with the highest likelihood of recidivism.





➤ There is a predicted increase in recidivism rates by about **3%** over the next couple years.

➤ Personal outlook and behaviors are strong predictors of recidivism.

**569**

Total CBO Re-Entry  
Referrals

**42%**

Average CBO Conversion  
Rate

➤ Violating probation and receiving a flash incarceration are significant predictors of recidivism, increasing the likelihood by **28%** and **37%**, respectively.

➤ During the report year, **269** referrals were sent to CPFSJ, of which **40%** accepted services. Those in the 3YSR cohort who received services from CPFSJ had a 3-year conviction rate of **54.8%**.

➤ During the report year, **300** referrals were sent to El Concilio, of which **44%** accepted services. Those in the 3YSR cohort who received services from El Concilio had a 3-year conviction rate of **51.9%**.

➤ Compliance Re-entry Court received **80** new cases during the report year, and the overall compliance rate was **41%**. The 3-year conviction rate of the 3YSR participants was **72.2%**.

**135**

Collaborative Court  
Program Entries

**55%**

Average Collaborative  
Court Compliance Rate

➤ Monitoring Court received **27** new cases during the report year, and the overall compliance rate was **59%**. The 3-year conviction rate of the 3YSR participants was **70.3%**.

➤ Parole Re-entry Court received **28** new cases during the report year, and the overall compliance rate was **64%**. The return to custody rate of the 3YSR participants for a new offense was **43.9%**.

# Statistics from the 2023-2024 Report Year

## Workload and Population

During FY 2023-2024, the average AB109 supervision population was **1,045** individuals, consisting of **792** PRCS cases and **253** LCS cases, while the average AB109 jail population was **152** (see Figure 1). These numbers include clients under active supervision, and those who are on a warrant status during which their supervision time is paused (tolled). The average number on warrant status is **353** (**95** LCS, **258** PRCS), which is a third of the average AB109 population.

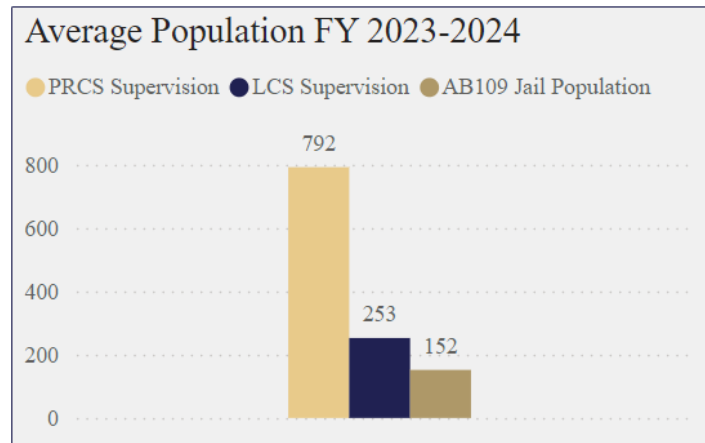


Figure 1

As of the end of the fiscal year, the supervision population slightly decreased to **1,024** individuals (**766** PRCS and **258** LCS), reflecting a **2.4%** reduction from the previous year. Despite this short-term decrease, the overall trend indicates a steady increase in the population since Fall 2021 (see Figure 2). Furthermore, the AB109 jail population also saw a significant rise during FY 2023-2024, reaching **147** inmates by the end of the fiscal year, reflecting an **10.4%** increase from the previous year (see Figure 2).

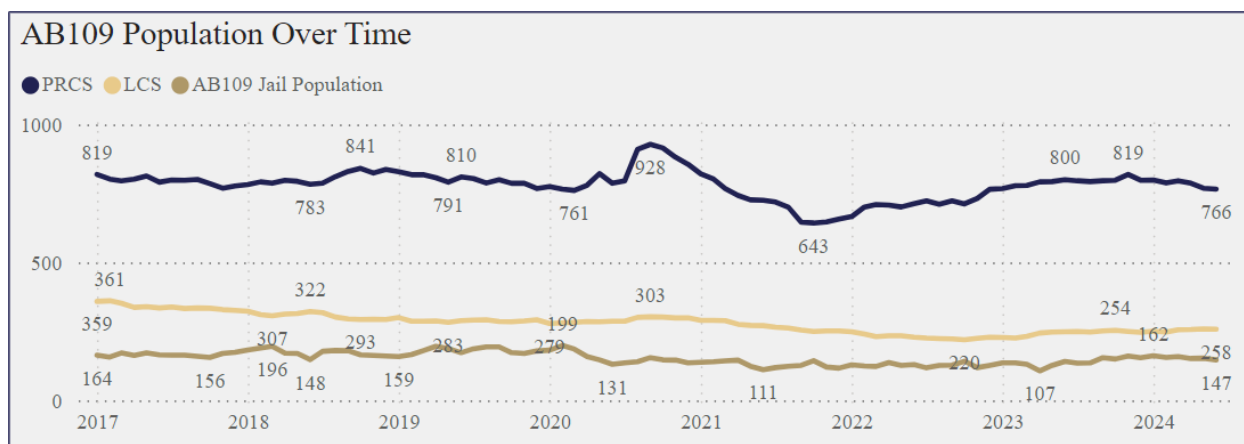


Figure 2

During FY 2023-2024, a total of **635** new cases were received by the Probation Department, down from **646** new cases received in FY 2022-2023. Of these, **503** cases (**79%**) were PRCS cases, and

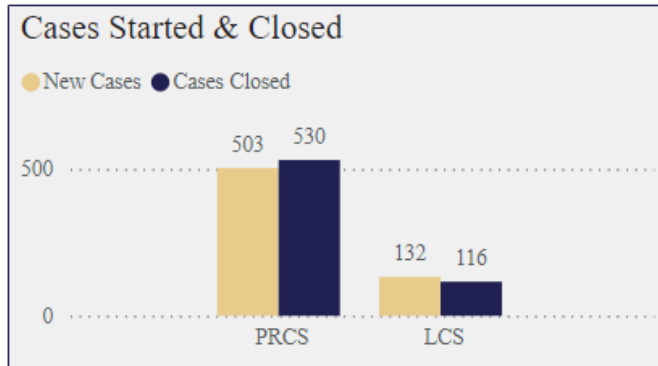


Figure 3

The following details, collectively displayed in Figure 4, outline the demographic distribution of the **635** cases received during the reporting year:

- **Gender:** The new individuals were predominantly classified as male (**90%**).
- **Race and Ethnicity:** Hispanic individuals (**38%**) were the largest group among new cases, followed by Black and then White individuals. These three categories comprise over **90%** of the new clients throughout the year.
- **Age:** The majority of the new cases were less than 40 years old, with the bulk being between 26 and 39 years of age (**52%**). The age distribution was consistent with prior years.
- **Assessed Risk:** Risk assessments performed during the year have indicated that **54%** of the new cases were classified as high violent risk, which remained consistent with the previous year. This is followed by those classified as high property/violent (**19%**).
- **Homelessness:** A substantial number of individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness, as this described **16%** of all new cases.

**132** cases (**21%**) were LCS cases (see Figure 3). Additionally, **646** cases were closed during FY 2023-2024, including **530** PRCS cases and **116** LCS cases. The number of closures closely matched the number of new cases received during the report year, reflecting the Department's ability to maintain a stable workload balance.

Gender	New Cases	Percentage
Female	60	9.4%
Male	574	90.4%
Other	1	0.2%

Race/Ethnicity	New Cases	Percentage
Asian	27	4.3%
Black	178	28.0%
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	12	1.9%
Hispanic / Mexican	240	37.8%
Other / Unknown	20	3.1%
White	158	24.9%

Age Group	New Cases	Percentage
18-25	85	13.4%
26-39	332	52.3%
40-49	156	24.6%
50-59	52	8.2%
60+	10	1.6%

Assessed Risk	New Cases	Percentage
High Drug	16	2.5%
High Property/Violent	121	19.1%
High Violent	342	53.9%
Low	55	8.7%
Moderate	85	13.4%
Unable to Assess	16	2.5%

Homeless	New Cases	Percentage
No	532	83.8%
Yes	103	16.2%

Figure 4

Sentencing trends under Penal Code 1170(h) for FY 2023-2024 show a total of **97** sentences issued, with **9 (9%)** being straight sentences and **88 (91%)** being split sentences (see Figure 5). This marks a **3%** decrease from the **100** sentences issued in FY 2022-2023. Notably, the proportion of straight sentences dropped significantly, from **20** in the previous year to **9** this year.

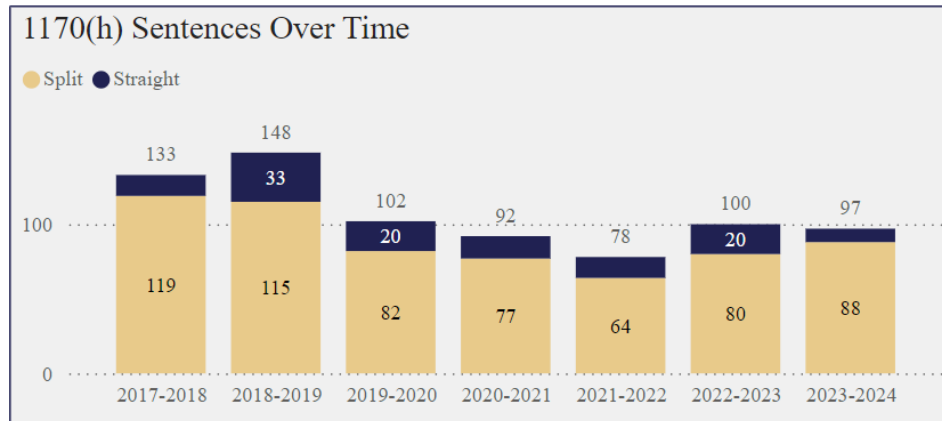


Figure 5

## Supervision and Outcomes

Of the **646** cases closed during FY 2023-2024, **400** cases (**62%**) were classified as successful closures (see Figure 6), reflecting positive outcomes for nearly two-thirds of individuals under supervision. These successful closures rose from **60%** of cases closed in the year prior. However, **148** cases (**23%**) were unsuccessful, primarily due to prison commitments and other court terminations. The remaining **98** cases (**15%**) were categorized as neutral, with the bulk of which accounting for **83** jurisdictional transfers. It is worth noting that the second highest closing reason was a prison sentence due to a new felony conviction, which accounted for **93** cases (**14.4%**).

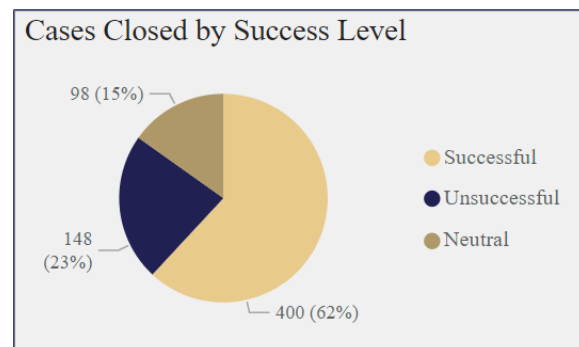


Figure 6

The STRONG assessment tool is used on high-risk clients (with some exceptions) to identify the top three criminogenic needs, which are then incorporated into the client's supervision case plan. The most commonly identified criminogenic needs from assessments performed during the report year were aggression (**171** cases), alcohol and drug use (**146** cases), and community employment (**141** cases), highlighting areas that require targeted intervention and support for these individuals. For the other criminogenic needs domains, see Figure 7.

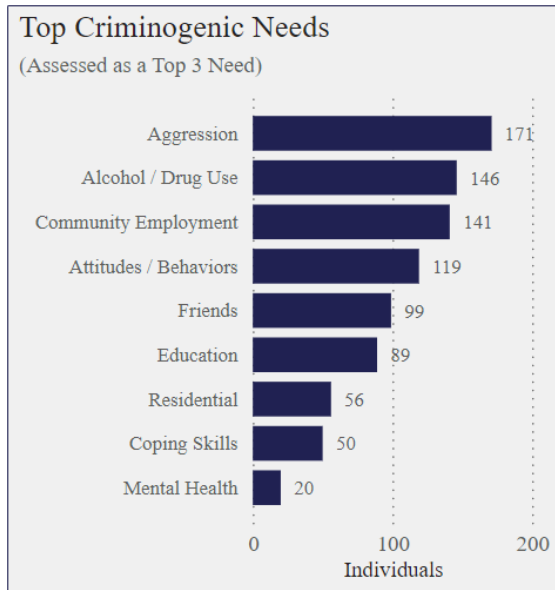


Figure 7

In terms of caseload distribution, AB109 clients were primarily assigned to one of three field supervision units: the High Risk Unit (HRU), the Violent Crimes Unit (VCU), or the Day Reporting Center (DRC). The average caseload size for each unit during the report year was **210** for HRU, **248** for VCU, and **87** for DRC. These numbers do not include clients pending intake or those on warrant status.

Throughout the report year, probation officers conducted **7,549** face-to-face contacts with AB109 clients. The majority of these contacts (**68%**) took place when clients reported to the office (see Figure 8). A key supervision practice is for officers to attempt at least one face-to-face contact with each client per month, unless the client is assessed as low or moderate risk and assigned to telephone

reporting. With an average of **629** face-to-face contacts per month, this goal appears to be met, considering that **80%** of the average monthly AB109 population—approximately **554** individuals—are high risk.

Regarding accountability measures, there were **25** flash incarcerations during the report year, with an average incarceration duration of **8** days—2 days longer than the previous year. Additionally, there were **594** violations recorded, with with bulk of these (**454**) committed by PRCS individuals (see Figure 9). This number of violations is **14%** higher than the year prior, indicating an increasing trend that can be seen since 2020. As shown in Figure 10, the most common reasons for violation during the report year included failure to provide an accurate home address

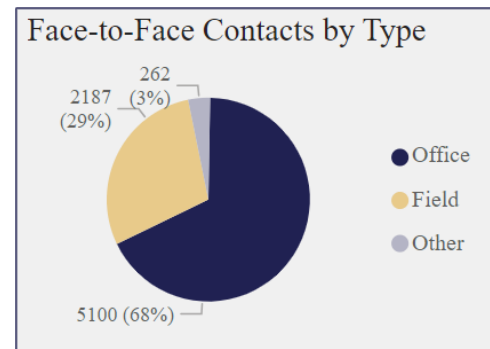


Figure 8

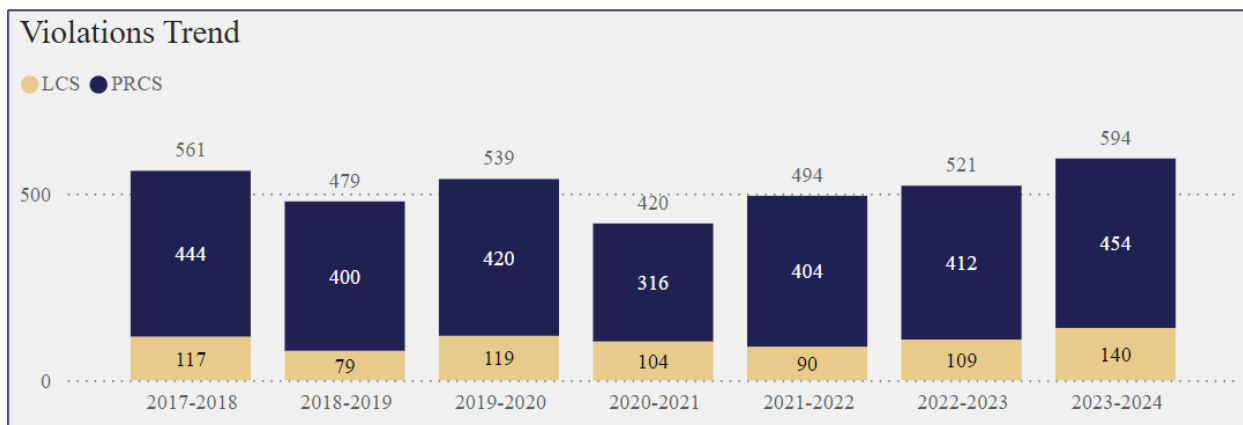


Figure 9



(**267** instances) and failure to follow reasonable directions from probation officers (**208** instances). It's important to note that these violation counts are not mutually exclusive, as each violation could involve multiple reasons.

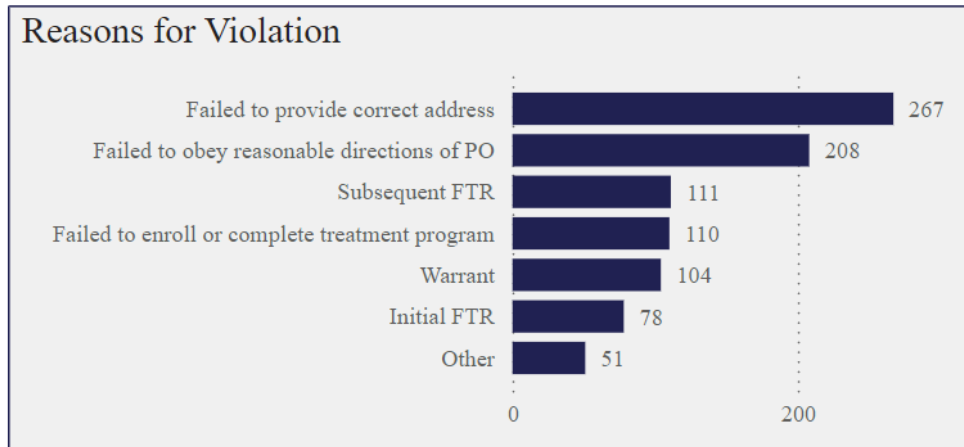


Figure 10

## Recidivism Analysis

**Disclaimer:** All recidivism statistics in this section pertain to the Three-Years-Since-Release (3YSR) cohort as defined below, unless otherwise stated.

### The Three-Year-Since-Release Cohort

The three-year-since-release cohort (3YSR cohort) comprises individuals released during the 2020-2021 fiscal year and excludes individuals who were transferred out of the county (due to the inability to track recidivism and an effort to accurately measure outcomes of those within the County). This group provides a critical benchmark for understanding long-term recidivism trends and evaluating the effectiveness of supervision practices and interventions. The cohort includes **564** individuals, of which **472** were under PRCS, and **92** were LCS clients.

**564**  
Individuals in Cohort

**52.0%**  
Overall 3-Year Arrest Rate

**49.5%**  
Overall 3-Year Conviction Rate

Figure 11

The official three-year recidivism metrics indicate a **52.0%** arrest rate and a **49.5%** conviction rate. These rates highlight the persistence of recidivism as a significant challenge for both PRCS and LCS clients, with no notable differences observed between the two supervision types.

The patterns of arrests and convictions within the ThreeYears-Since-Release (3YSR) cohort provide valuable insights into the dynamics of recidivism. By examining the timing, frequency, and outcomes of arrests and convictions, we can identify critical opportunities for intervention. Approximately **32%** of individuals in the cohort were arrested within one year of release, and **62%** of all arrests over the three-year period occurred during the first year of supervision. For those who

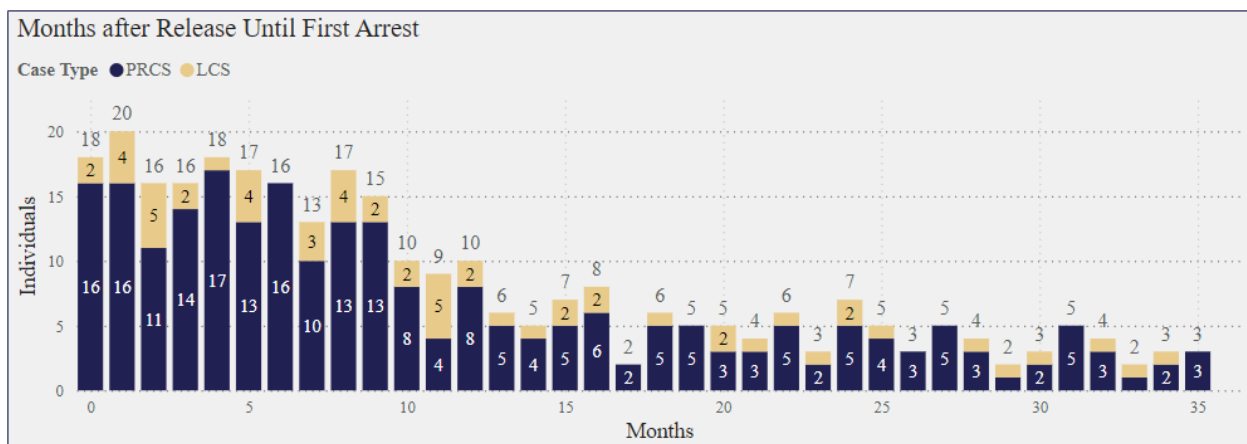


Figure 12

recidivated, the average time to their first arrest was **352** days post-release, and it took an average of **435** days to receive their first conviction. These statistics underscore that the first year of supervision is a pivotal window for targeted interventions aimed at reducing recidivism and improving outcomes.

The data reveals that individuals who recidivate often engage in repeated criminal behavior, with an average of **2.4** arrests and **2.0** convictions over the three-year period. These 2 convictions represent full court cases, indicating that those who recidivate typically reenter and progress through the entire criminal justice system not just once, but twice more on average. Notably, **83%** of all arrests within the 3YSR cohort resulted in convictions, highlighting a strong likelihood of legal repercussions following an arrest. Further analysis of the specific statutes associated with these arrests and convictions is provided later in the “Charges” section, offering deeper insights into patterns of offending.

## Demographics

The recidivism data for the 3YSR cohort were analyzed by several key demographic categories, revealing important trends and risk factors (Figure 13):

- **Gender:** Male offenders exhibited a significantly higher recidivism rate than females, with the three-year conviction rate for males at about **51%**, which was over double that of females.
- **Race:** White offenders in the 3YSR cohort had the highest three-year conviction rate, with a rate of about **55%**. This suggests that while there are variations in recidivism by race, white individuals were notably more likely to be convicted.
- **Age:** The youngest group, aged 18-25, showed the highest recidivism rate at about **59%**. This group is particularly vulnerable, which may be attributed to a combination of factors, including impulsive behavior and less established patterns of stability in their lives. The younger age groups’ heightened risk

Case Type	3-Year Conviction Rate
LCS	50.5%
PRCS	49.4%
Gender	3-Year Conviction Rate
Female	25.0%
Male	51.1%
Race/Ethnicity	3-Year Conviction Rate
Asian	46.7%
Black	45.3%
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	50.0%
Hispanic / Mexican	49.4%
Native American	50.0%
Other / Unknown	30.0%
White	54.8%
Age Group	3-Year Conviction Rate
18-25	58.6%
26-39	53.6%
40-49	39.9%
50-59	42.9%
60+	20.0%
Assessed Risk	3-Year Conviction Rate
High Drug	66.7%
High Property/Violent	57.1%
High Violent	60.3%
Low	6.5%
Moderate	31.7%
Homeless	3-Year Conviction Rate
No	47.2%
Yes	68.3%

Figure 13



underscores the importance of targeted interventions for younger offenders.

- **Assessed Risk:** Those classified as “high drug” risk had the highest recidivism rate at about **67%**, although it is important to note that this group consisted of only **12** individuals, which may present a high margin of error. Individuals assessed as “high violent” (**294** individuals) also have a notoriously elevated risk for reoffending, which was about **60%** for this cohort.
- **Homelessness:** A particularly concerning factor is homelessness, with individuals experiencing homelessness exhibiting a **68%** three-year conviction rate. This is approximately **21%** higher than those with stable housing, emphasizing a potential link between housing instability and increased recidivism.

A particularly interesting subset of the cohort were those who were male, white, and aged 25 or younger—of the **9** individuals fitting this description, only one did not recidivate, underscoring a severely high likelihood of recidivism for this specific group.

## Charges

The charges associated with individuals in the 3YSR cohort also play a pivotal role in their likelihood of recidivism. The most common charge among the cohort for which they are under supervision was PC 29800(A)(1), a felony charge for the possession of firearms by a felon. A total of **143** individuals (about **25%** of the 3YSR cohort) had this charge, and their three-year conviction rate was **51.7%**. The second most frequent charge was VC 10851(A), vehicle theft, which **81** individuals had and was associated with a higher recidivism rate of **66.7%**. These two charges alone accounted for a significant portion of the cohort’s criminal activity and contributed to their overall likelihood of reoffending.

A broader analysis of the most common charges revealed that vehicle theft, evasion of peace officers, and grand theft were among the charges most strongly associated with recidivism. In contrast, charges like assault with a deadly weapon, DUI, and possession of controlled substances were associated with significantly lower recidivism rates. This variance in recidivism by charge suggests that

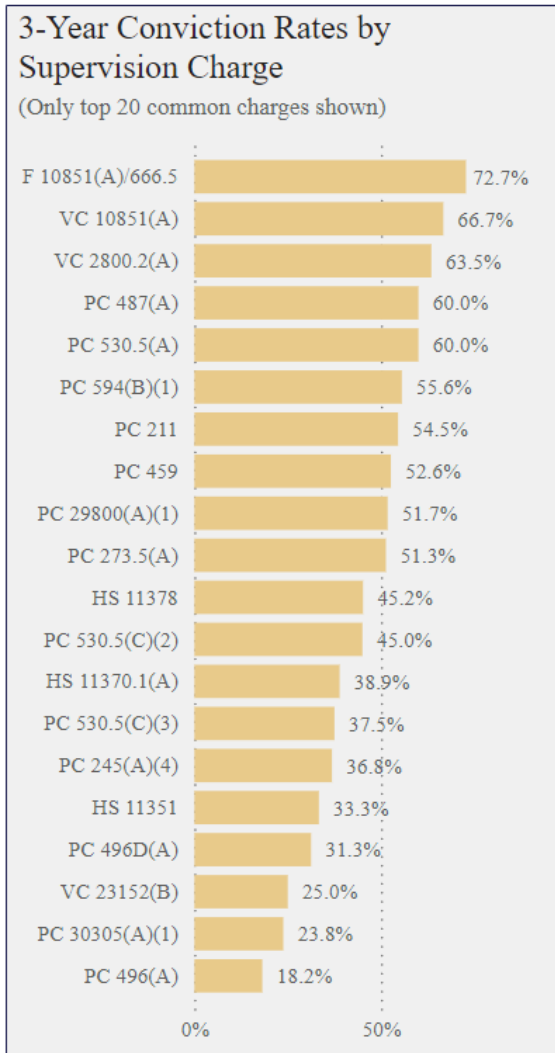


Figure 14



certain types of offenses, particularly property crimes like vehicle theft, are more likely to result in repeat offending than others. Refer to Figure 14 which shows the probability of recidivism broken down by several other common supervision charges.

Among the charges for which individuals were re-arrested (see Figure 15), the most common were felony identity fraud, felony possession of firearms or ammunition, misdemeanor possession of controlled substances, and felony burglary. However, identity fraud and possession of ammunition charges were less likely to lead to convictions. In contrast, firearm possession and vehicle theft charges were the two most-convicted felony charges for recidivating AB109 individuals.

## Supervision Practices

Supervision practices provide valuable insights into how different approaches influence recidivism outcomes.

In the AB109 division, clients are mostly assigned to one of three field supervision units based on their risk level, charges, and DRC eligibility: the High Risk Unit (HRU), the Violent Crimes Unit (VCU), and the Day Reporting Center (DRC).

The three-year conviction rates for individuals supervised in each of these units varied significantly:

- **Day Reporting Center (DRC):** Those supervised by the DRC had a three-year conviction rate of **54.8%**, which is the highest among the three units.
- **High Risk Unit (HRU):** Clients in the HRU had a three-year conviction rate of **51.4%**.
- **Violent Crimes Unit (VCU):** Individuals supervised by the VCU, which handles more violent offenders, had a lower conviction rate of **39.6%**.

At first glance, the low rate for VCU contradicts what we have previously shown regarding the “high violent” population. It is worth noting that only half of those classified as “high violent” are assigned to the VCU. Additionally, between the three units, VCU receives a larger number of low-risk

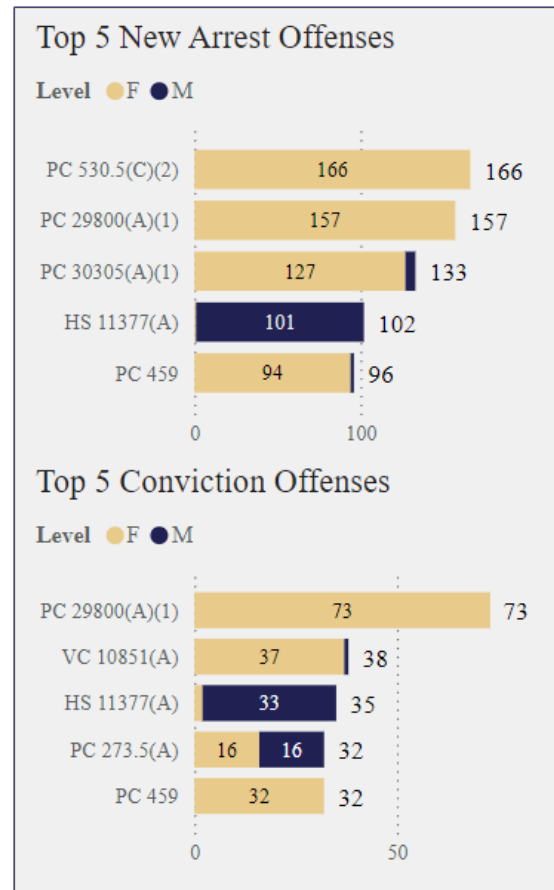


Figure 15

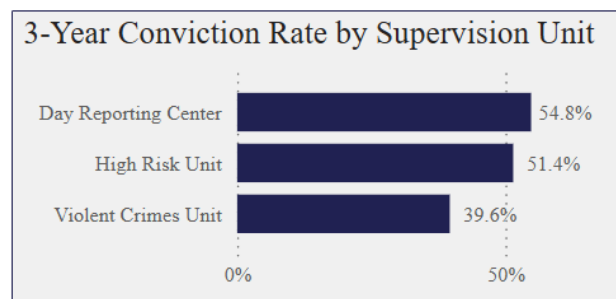


Figure 16



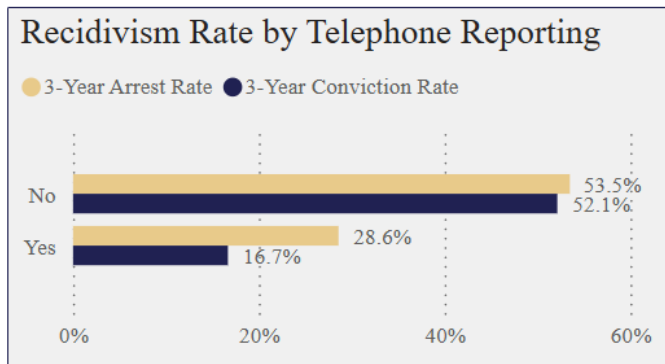


Figure 17

individuals, thus skewing the rate lower. These individuals who are low-risk despite having charges that are violent in nature get assigned to a specialized telephone reporting caseload. However, even when excluding them it was found that the other VCU clients still had a **45%** conviction rate. Furthermore, the difference in recidivism for those on telephone reporting is shown in Figure 17.

As previously mentioned, a key supervision practice for probation officers is to attempt at least one face-to-face contact with each high-risk client per month. For the 3YSR cohort, individuals received an average of **7.9** face-to-face contacts during their supervision. While regular in-person interactions are an important aspect of probation oversight, there appears to be no clear correlation between the number of face-to-face contacts and a reduced recidivism rate beyond this average, as illustrated in Figure 18. This suggests that while face-to-face contacts are valuable for maintaining engagement, the quantity of engagement may not be crucially tied to recidivism outcomes.

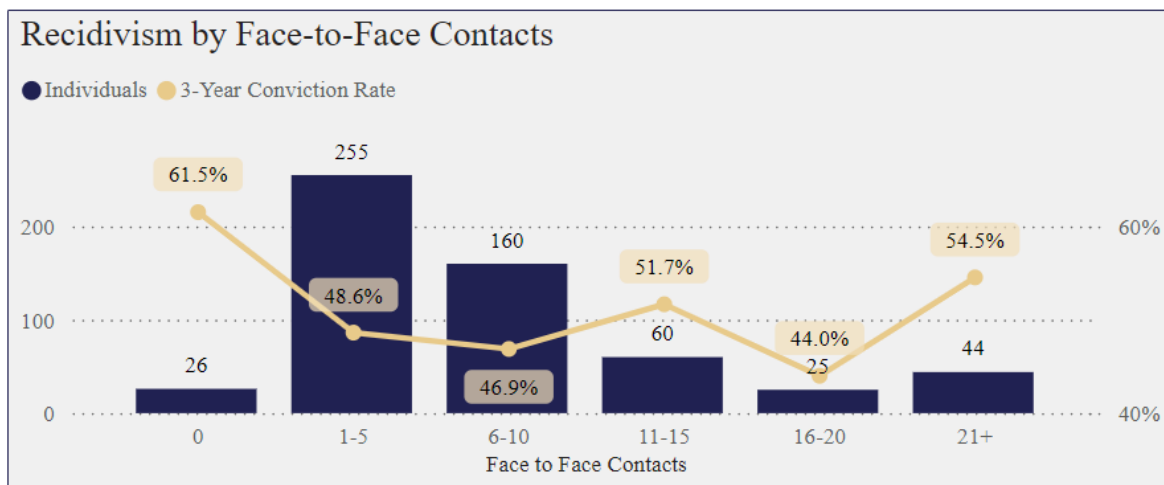


Figure 18

A key topic in research on reducing recidivism is hours spent receiving evidence-based programming (EBP). In San Joaquin County, clients participate in a "passport" of classes designed to teach and reinforce foundational and rehabilitative skills, along with other referral-based classes suited to their individual needs. For clients eligible to report weekly to Probation for these classes, they are assigned to the Day Reporting Center (DRC), where they can attend these sessions on-site. Out of the **96** clients in the 3YSR who participated in these classes, the average EBP dosage received throughout their supervision was **22**. As demonstrated in Figure 19, an increase in the dosage of these evidence-based programs correlates with a reduction in the overall conviction rate. Note that due to the low volume for a single year, Figure 19 is expanded to include the previous 2 fiscal years as well; thus, it encompasses the release year cohorts of 2017-2021. This is to demonstrate more clearly the linear relationship between dosage hours and recidivism.

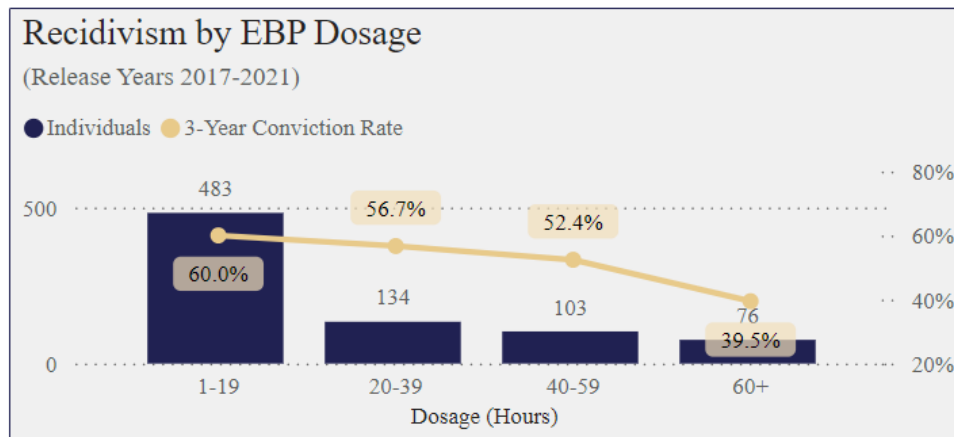


Figure 19

## Other Factors

Several other factors were examined for their correlation with recidivism, including criminogenic needs, probation violations, and flash incarcerations.

The STRONG assessment tool, which evaluates an individual's criminogenic needs, is used on all individuals assessed as high risk, with exceptions. Among the 3YSR cohort, the top three most commonly assessed criminogenic needs were aggression (**231**), alcohol/drug use (**173**), and community employment (**162**). A distribution of the calculated recidivism rates is shown in Figure 20 for each of these domains. The residential needs domain, which includes factors like housing stability, demonstrated a notably lower correlation with recidivism for this cohort.

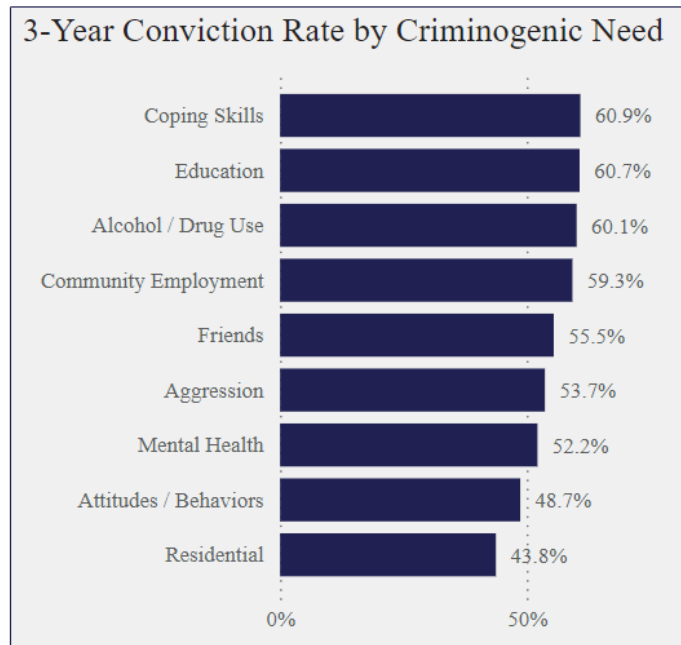


Figure 20

While homelessness is linked to a **23%** higher rate of recidivism, as seen earlier, individuals experiencing homelessness often score higher in domains such as aggression, alcohol/drug use, and attitudes/behaviors, rather than in the residential domain. This suggests that while residential needs are present, they are often outweighed by these other, more influential factors.

Information obtained from various questions and responses in these assessments were also analyzed, and five key topics emerged that showed a linear relationship to the 3-year conviction rates:

- **Pro-Social Support:** Individuals facing significant barriers, such as frequent crime, drug transactions, or heavy police presence in their environment, experience the highest recidivism rates at **62.1%**. Those exposed to some anti-social influences or lacking strong neighborhood ties show a slightly lower rate of **53.5%**. Interestingly, even those living in remote or isolated areas, free from external influences, see a conviction rate of **50.0%**. By contrast, individuals in strong pro-social environments have the lowest rate at **46.5%**.
- **Impulse Control:** Those who act impulsively without thinking through their actions have a **74.4%** conviction rate, the highest across all factors assessed. Individuals with some self-control, who occasionally think before acting, see a reduced rate of **53.0%**, while those who consistently demonstrate self-control experience a rate of **46.5%**.
- **Optimism About Supervision:** Those who believe they will fail on supervision have a **71.4%** conviction rate. Among those who are less pessimistic yet rely on external controls like family and peers, the rate remains elevated at **59.3%**. A more optimistic outlook, coupled with a recognition of the need for skill development, brings the rate down to **56.2%**, while those confident in their skills and success on supervision achieve a much lower rate of **50.0%**.
- **History of Aggressive or Violent Behavior:** Individuals with ongoing issues related to threats or aggression have a **60.9%** conviction rate. Those who have exhibited these behaviors in the community or during confinement show slightly lower rates at **55.4%** and **52.3%**, respectively. By comparison, individuals with no history of such behaviors have a **51.8%** rate.
- **Employment Status:** Unemployment remains the highest risk factor, with a **57.3%** conviction rate for those capable of working but not engaged in employment. Conversely, those with part-time jobs see a reduced rate of **51.2%**, and full-time employment further lowers it to **47.7%**. The top barriers, in order, that hinder employment are found to be having a criminal record, chemical dependency, and lack of motivation. Nevertheless, the data clearly shows that working at least 20 hours per week substantially reduces the likelihood of recidivism by up to **10%**.

These findings above underscore the importance of addressing social environments, personal development, and economic opportunities as part of efforts to reduce recidivism.

In addition to these findings, examining violations and flash incarcerations sheds further light on factors influencing recidivism within the 3YSR cohort. The 3YSR cohort had a violation rate of **33.0%**. In other words, a third of the base population from that year violated their probation terms at least once during their supervision period. On average, those who violated probation did so **2.6** times.

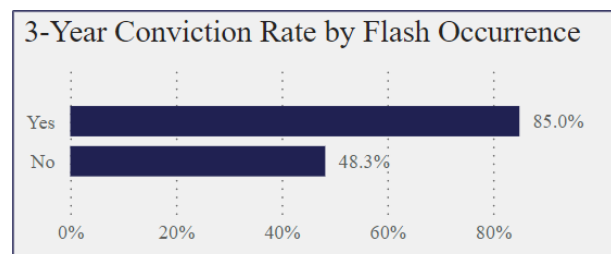


Figure 21

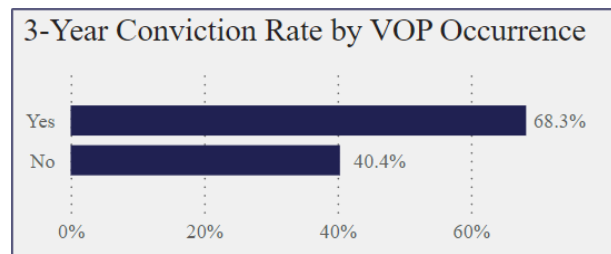


Figure 22

Violating the terms of probation increased the probability of recidivism by **28%** as seen in Figure 21. Similarly, those who experienced flash incarcerations were **37%** more likely to recidivate (see Figure 22), seemingly suggesting that short-term punitive measures may have long-term negative impacts on offender outcomes. However, it is likely that this is a correlation, not a cause. That is to say, both violations and behaviors that obligate punitive action serve as predictive indicators of future recidivism because they are already biased toward that group of individuals.

## Future Trends

The trend of three-year recidivism can be projected by closely observing the one-year arrest and conviction rates, which have shown a consistent pattern over the past few years. For the 2020-2021 cohort, the one-year arrest rate was **32.3%**. This rose to **34.8%** for the 2021-2022 cohort, and then slightly dipped to **33.9%** in the 2022-2023 cohort, showing a **1.6%** increase over the two-year period. Similarly, the one-year conviction rate also showed a gradual increase, rising by **1.5%** over the two years.

By applying the historical trend observed from 2017 through 2021, the average ratio of the three-year conviction rate to the one-year conviction rate is approximately **2.0**. In other words, the three-year conviction rate is typically double the one-year conviction rate. Therefore, based on these trends, we can predict the three-year conviction rates for the next cohorts:

- For the 2021-2022 cohort, the predicted three-year conviction rate is around **53.4%**.
- For the 2022-2023 cohort, the predicted three-year conviction rate is around **52.6%**.

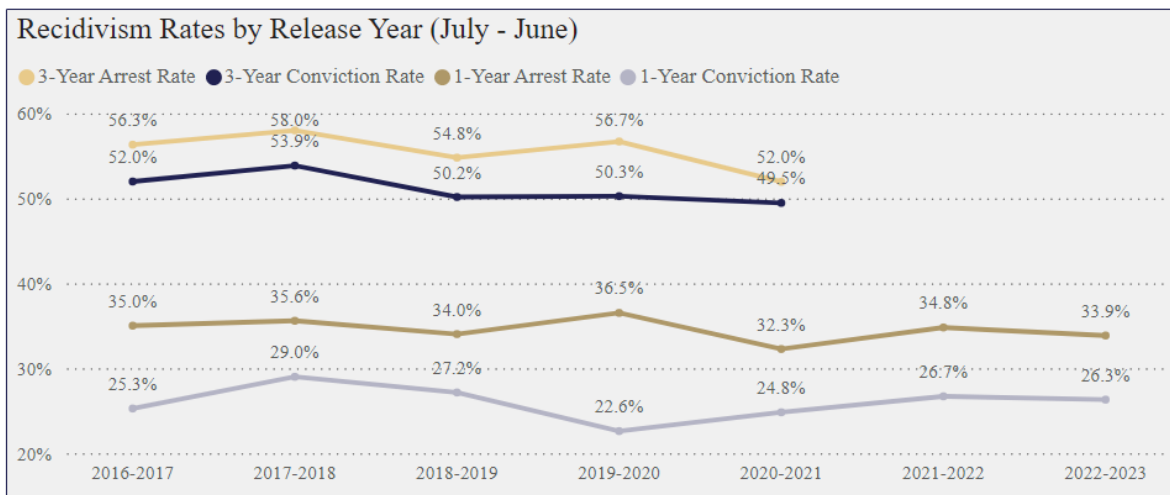


Figure 23

According to this trend, visually seen in Figure 23, there is an incoming increase in recidivism to be expected in the next two years. This projected increase signifies the need for proactive strategies and interventions to address the factors driving recidivism, leveraging insights drawn from the recent 2023-2024 report year.

## Collaborative Courts

San Joaquin County Collaborative Court encompasses a range of court-monitored programs aimed at breaking cycles of substance abuse, crime, and incarceration. Using an evidence-based drug court model, these programs provide access to treatment, promote accountability, and foster self-sufficiency through partnerships with community and government services. By addressing substance abuse, mental health, and social challenges, Collaborative Courts work to reduce recidivism, reunite families, and support participants in becoming productive members of society.

### Compliance Re-Entry Court

The Compliance Re-Entry Court program is a specialized drug court within the Collaborative Courts framework, designed to address the unique needs of individuals with significant substance use disorders. By leveraging evidence-based practices, this program brings together the criminal justice system and drug treatment professionals to foster recovery, improve public safety, and guide participants toward successful reintegration as accountable and contributing members of the community.

In the 2023-2024 fiscal year, Compliance Court received **80** new participants, an increase of **12** from the prior year.

Of these new entries, **35** were individuals under PRCS while **45** were on LCS.

#### Compliance Court Overall Stats

**80**

Total Entries

**62**

Total Exits

**64**

Substance Abuse Referrals

**37**

Successful Completions

Figure 24

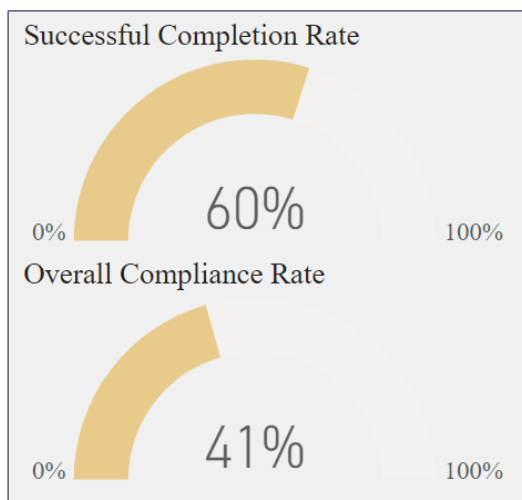


Figure 25

A total of **62** participants exited the program during the reporting year, with **37** exiting successfully (either through completion of programming or expiration of case supervision), resulting in an **60%** success rate. Compliance with the program's expectations—including adherence to the directives of judges, providers, and case managers—was observed in **41%** of participants. Notably, both successful completion and compliance rates were higher among LCS participants (**27%** and **47%** respectively) compared to those on PRCS (**11%** and **34%** respectively), indicating varying levels of engagement and recovery readiness between these groups.



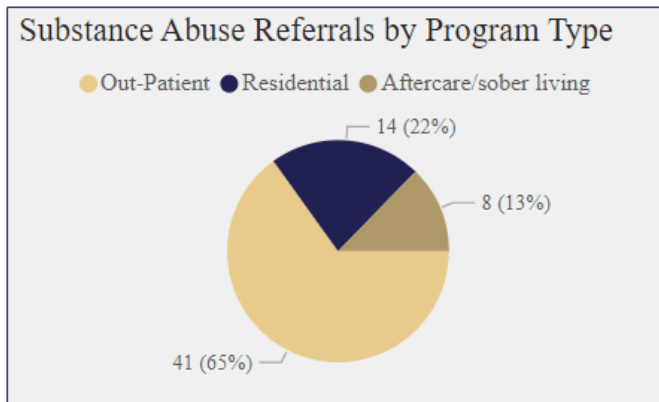


Figure 26

arrest rate for this cohort was about **75%**, and the three-year conviction rate was about **72%**. These figures highlight the complexity of addressing entrenched substance use and criminal behavior. They also underscore the need for ongoing enhancements to the program's design and implementation to better meet participants' needs and improve long-term outcomes.

Substance abuse treatment referrals are a cornerstone of the program, with **63** participants directed to various recovery services during the year. Among these, the majority (**41**) were referred to aftercare or sober living facilities (see Figure 26).

For participants who were part of Compliance Court and released during the 2020-2021 year, recidivism remains a significant challenge. The overall three-year

### Compliance Court Recidivism

**73**

3YSR Cohort Size

**74.7%**

3-Year Arrest Rate

**72.2%**

3-Year Conviction Rate

Figure 27

## Monitoring Court

The Monitoring Court program is designed to address the unique challenges of individuals identified as high-risk for violent offenses. This specialized court emphasizes reducing recidivism, minimizing probation revocations, addressing criminogenic needs, and supporting participants' successful re-entry into the community.

During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, Monitoring Court enrolled **27** new participants, an increase of 5 from the previous year. Of these new entries, **5** were under PRCS and **22** were on LCS.

### Monitoring Court Overall Stats

**27**

Total Entries

**25**

Total Exits

**17**

Treatment Referrals

**12**

Successful Completions

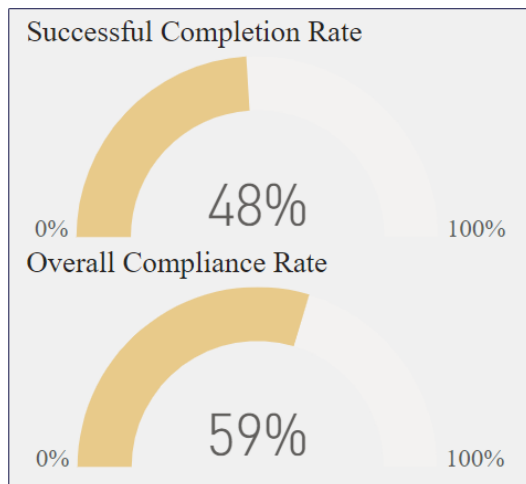


Figure 29

A total of **25**

Figure 28

participants exited the program, with **12** achieving successful completion (includes time expiration), yielding a **48%** success rate. Participants demonstrated an overall compliance rate of **59%**, adhering to directives from the court, treatment providers, and probation officers. LCS participants showed higher rates of both successful completion (**29%**) and compliance (**64%**) compared to their PRCS counterparts (**13%** and **40%** respectively), suggesting differing levels of engagement or readiness between the two groups.

Referrals to treatment programs are an integral part of Monitoring Court's strategy for addressing criminogenic

needs. During the report year, **17** participants were referred to treatment, with the majority (**14**) directed to Intercept (see Figure 30), a program that monitors alcohol and substance abuse via impromptu and mandatory testing.

For those released during the 2020-2021 year and involved in Monitoring Court, long-term recidivism rates were severely elevated, with the three-year arrest rate for this cohort being **84%** and the conviction rate at **70%**. These findings underscore the critical need to enhance program strategies for high-risk violent offenders, focusing on tailored interventions that address the unique criminogenic needs of this population—such as aggression, substance abuse, and community employment—as identified through the STRONG assessment. These

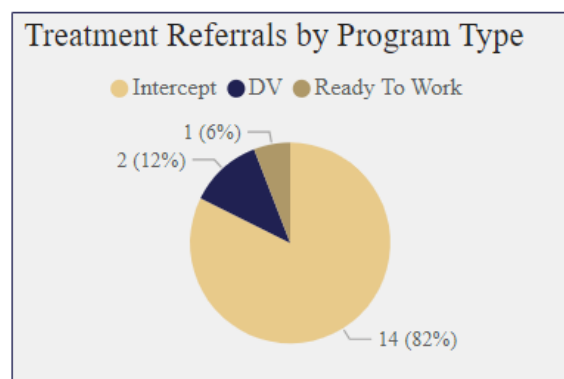


Figure 30

### Monitoring Court Recidivism

**55**

3YSR Cohort Size

**83.8%**

3-Year Arrest Rate

**70.3%**

3-Year Conviction Rate

are the most common criminogenic needs of the highly violent population, and so strengthening these efforts could better support long-term behavioral change and reduce recidivism among this challenging group.

Figure 31

## Parole Re-Entry Court

The Parole Re-Entry Court program, established prior to AB109 and now sustained through its funding, addresses the challenges of managing parolees held on parole violations (PC 3000.08). This program leverages a collaborative approach between the court and State Parole to assess the needs of parolees and develop individualized supervision and treatment plans aimed at reducing recidivism and supporting successful community reintegration.

In the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the Parole Re-Entry Court saw **28** new program entries, reflecting a notable increase of **10** participants from the previous year. A total of **37** cases

exited the program during the same period, with **8** participants achieving successful completion, resulting in a **22%** success rate.

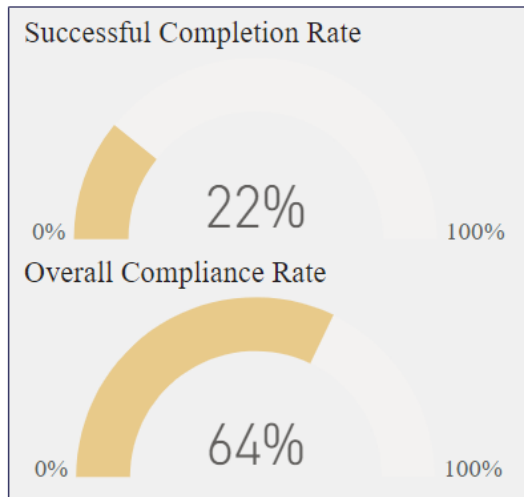


Figure 33

Three-year conviction rates could not be calculated for participants in this program due to limitations in data accessibility for this distinct group. However, returns to custody (RTC) were monitored by Collaborative Court Analysts, and this data revealed that approximately **15%** of participants from the 2020-2021 cohort were returned to custody for technical violations, while around **44%** faced re-incarceration for new offenses.

### Parole Re-Entry Overall Stats

**28**

Total Entries

**37**

Total Exits

**22**

Treatment Referrals

**8**

Successful Completions

Figure 32

Participants in the program demonstrated an overall compliance rate of **64%** with their court orders, treatment providers, and parole agents. This rate surpasses those reported by the Monitoring and Compliance Court programs.

A significant component of the program is its focus on connecting participants to appropriate treatment services. During the report year, **22** participants were referred to treatment programs to address critical needs such as substance use and behavioral health challenges. All but one of these referrals were to out-patient programs (see Figure 34).

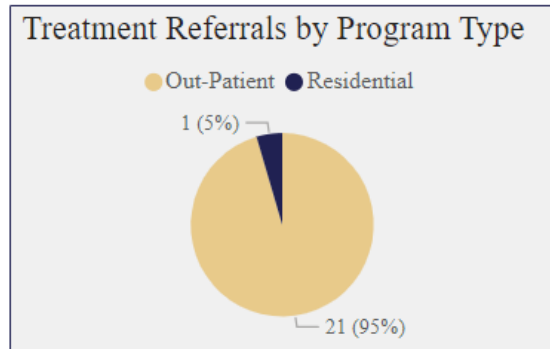


Figure 34



Looking ahead, the Parole Re-Entry Court program could benefit from expanded partnerships with community organizations to provide additional wraparound services. Enhanced monitoring, increased use of evidence-based interventions, and extended follow-up support post-program could further improve participant outcomes and reduce return-to-custody rates.

### Parole Re-Entry Recidivism

**41**

3YSR Cohort Size

**14.6%**

Technical Violation RTC Rate

**43.9%**

New Offense RTC Rate

Figure 35



# Community-Based Organizations

## Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin

Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin (CPFSJ) operates as a vital resource for AB109 individuals, offering case management programs through its network of neighborhood-based centers and family resource centers across the county. These centers provide accessible, localized support to those reintegrating into the community. CPFSJ's service integration coordinators assist clients in obtaining right-to-work documentation, securing employment, addressing transportation needs, and navigating community referrals. Clients also benefit from various supportive services tailored to their unique circumstances.

### CPFSJ Overall Stats

**269**

Referrals Received

**107**

Cases Opened (Accepted Services)

**31**

Cases Completed

**22**

Successful Completions

Figure 36

During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, CPFSJ received **269** AB109 referrals. Of these, **107** individuals

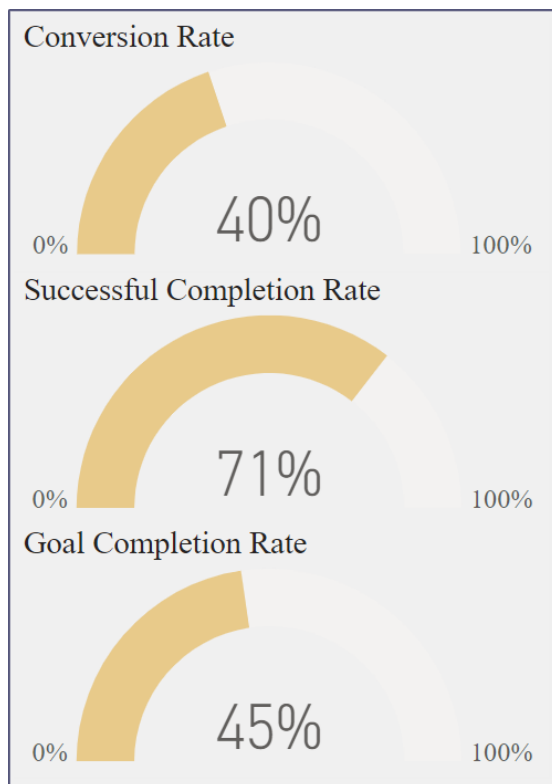


Figure 37

accepted and engaged with services, reflecting a conversion rate of about **40%**. Once a referral is received, CPFSJ staff make multiple attempts to establish initial contact, totaling **557** efforts during the reporting year. While **43%** of these efforts were successful, challenges persist in reaching individuals as shown by the conversion rate. The majority of contact attempts (**84%**) were made via telephone. On average, it took **8** days to successfully make initial contact with individuals. To address these challenges and improve conversion rates, CPFSJ may benefit from expanding its communication strategies, such as incorporating in-person and postal outreach or leveraging probation officers to encourage or incentivize client participation.

In FY 2023-2024, **31** cases were completed. These include those that were closed at the request of Probation, yet exclude those that were closed due to refusal of services (initially or subsequently). Among



these, **22** were successful, resulting in a **71%** successful completion rate. For those who accept services, CPFSJ works with clients to establish personalized goals aimed at bridging gaps in their lives and fostering positive outcomes. In the reporting year, **96** goals were completed, primarily focusing on securing employment and basic essentials. However, when examining the cases that were closed during the fiscal year, only **45%** of their goals were completed before closure, regardless of reason. This underscores an opportunity for greater engagement and follow-through in goal achievement. For a breakdown of the goals set and completed throughout the fiscal year, see Figure 38.

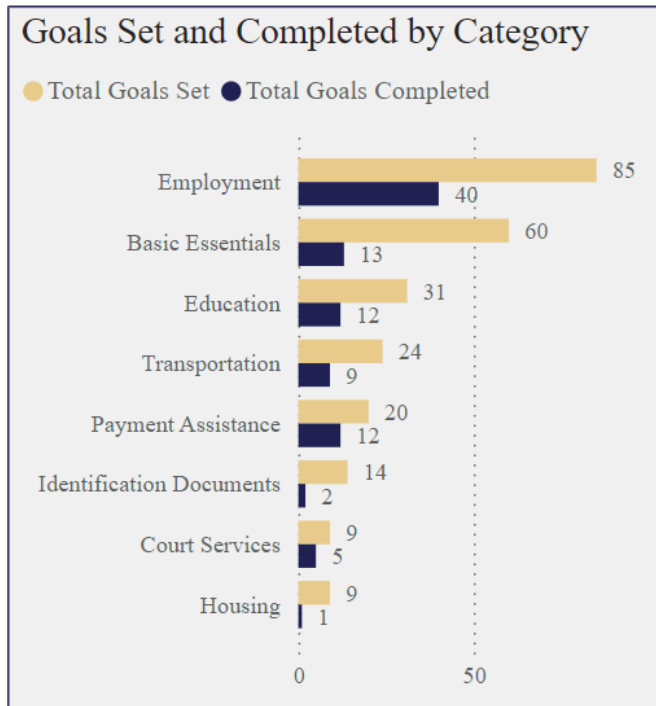


Figure 38

CPFSJ staff engaged clients through a total of **568** face-to-face contacts, complemented by **1,333** telephone calls and **337** emails. In addition to individual case management, CPFSJ facilitated **93** AB109 Case Management service enrollments, with about half (**45**) of these referrals at the Diamond Cove II site. Among the **52** individuals who exited these service enrollments during the report year, **33** completed their program successfully, marking a **56%** completion rate.



Figure 39

The 2023-2024 reporting year marked a significant increase in activity for CPFSJ, with the organization receiving **2.6** times as many referrals as the previous year (see Figure 39). With similar growth seen in the services provided, this demonstrates both the rising demand for CPFSJ's services and the organization's expanding capacity to meet community needs.



Despite these positive trends, AB109 clients referred to CPFSJ continue to face challenges with recidivism. The overall three-year arrest rate for individuals released during the 2020-2021 period and who received services is **56%**, with a conviction rate of **55%** (see Figure 40). However, the data also tells us that those who do not accept and

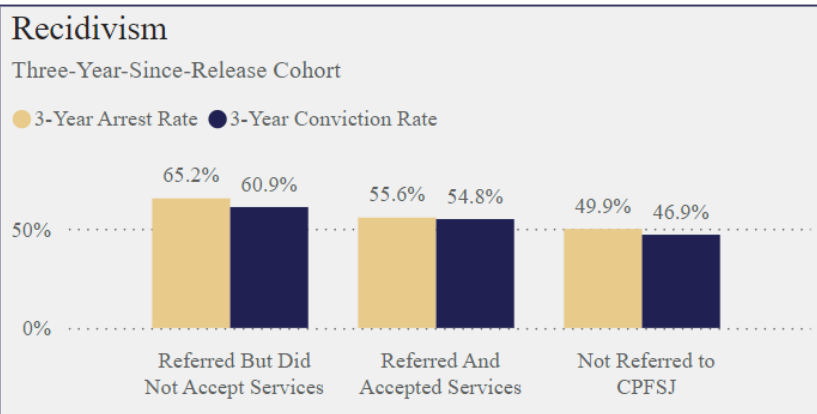


Figure 40

engage with services have a **10%** higher arrest rate. These outcomes highlight the complexity of reducing recidivism and underscore the importance of sustained efforts to improve service delivery and long-term client outcomes. As the number of clients served continues to grow, future analyses will provide a clearer understanding of the program's impact on recidivism and community reintegration.

## El Concilio

El Concilio California (ECC) plays a significant role in supporting AB109 individuals as they reintegrate into the community. This organization provides a comprehensive suite of wraparound case management services designed to assist clients in addressing immediate needs and achieving long-term stability. Case managers work closely with referred clients, guiding them through essential tasks such as obtaining right-to-work documentation, navigating employment resources, and serving as advocates and liaisons in court. Clients also benefit from referrals to other community resources, including prosocial events and no-cost DUI classes. Additionally, ECC holds free farmers' markets, offers an emergency clothing closet, provides food pantry items, and makes hygiene products accessible to clients in need.

### El Concilio Overall Stats

**300**

Referrals Received

**133**

Cases Opened (Accepted Services)

**108**

Cases Completed

**87**

Successful Completions

Figure 41

In the 2023-2024 fiscal year, ECC received a total of **300** AB109 referrals. Of these, **133** clients accepted and engaged with services, representing a conversion rate of about **44%**. Establishing

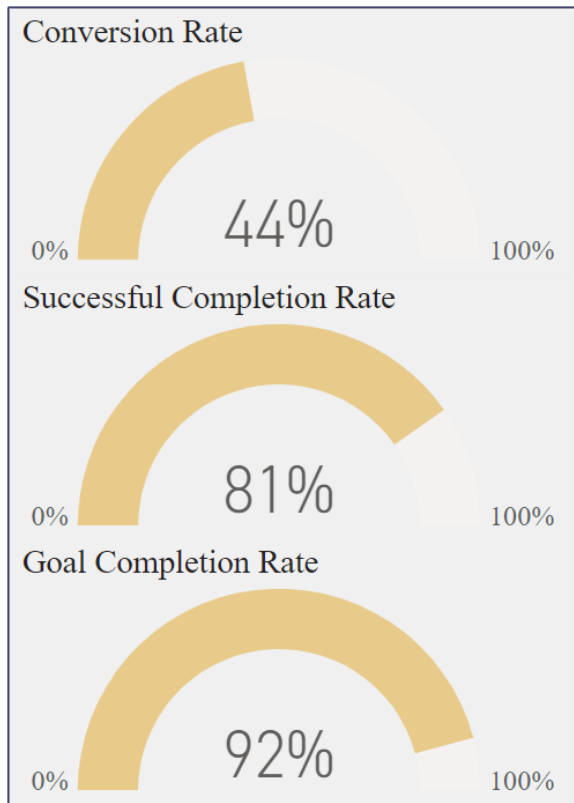


Figure 42

contact with referred individuals remains a challenge. The majority of initial contact attempts—about **86%**—are made via telephone, and just **23%** of the **971** contact efforts resulted in successful communication. Alternative contact methods, such as email, proved ineffective, with none of the **34** email attempts resulting in engagement. On average, successful contact with individuals was established about **7** days after receiving a referral. To increase the conversion rate, it is recommended that case managers make additional efforts to establish contact beyond phone attempts, engage the probation officer to assist with follow-up, and encourage in-person visits from clients through incentivization.

During FY 2023-2024, **108** clients who accepted and engaged with ECC services were completed, and **87** of these were successful. This is a remarkable success rate of about **81%**. For clients who engage with ECC services, specific goals are identified based on their individual needs and aimed at bridging the gaps toward becoming

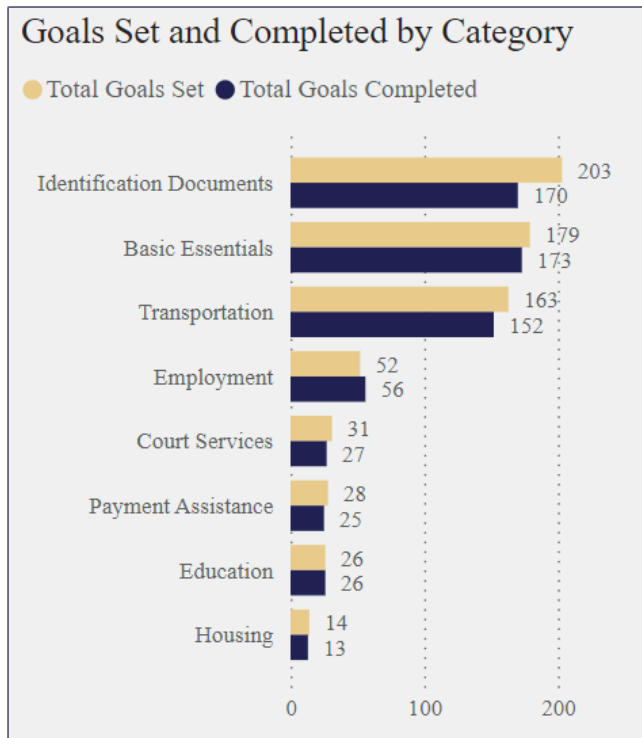


Figure 43

productive, rehabilitated citizens. Throughout the reporting year, ECC staff helped clients accomplish **688** goals, with the majority focused on obtaining identification, acquiring basic essentials, or establishing reliable means of transportation. A breakdown of these goals by category are shown in Figure 43. Remarkably, **92%** of goals set were met for those who completed their services with ECC during the report year, regardless of reason. This demonstrates ECC's commitment to practical support and targeted assistance.

ECC engages clients through various communication methods, holding **788** in-person meetings while conducting the majority of contacts by telephone (**2,484**) and text messaging (**840**). Additionally, ECC tracks client involvement in prosocial activities, with evidence-based programming and

employment-related events representing the bulk of these engagements. A total of **1,663** prosocial activities were completed by ECC clients the reporting year. ECC also records and encourages participation in other services through service referrals, which totaled **2,190** in the reporting year. Most of these referrals are aimed at providing basic necessities such as food, documentation, and transportation, but also include tattoo removal and employment assistance.

To monitor client progress, ECC records several key milestones at the beginning and end of each client's engagement. These include employment status, school enrollment, and the number of positive relationships developed. During the 2023-2024 reporting year, **32** closed clients have secured new employment, **9** enrolled in educational programs, and **7** formed new positive

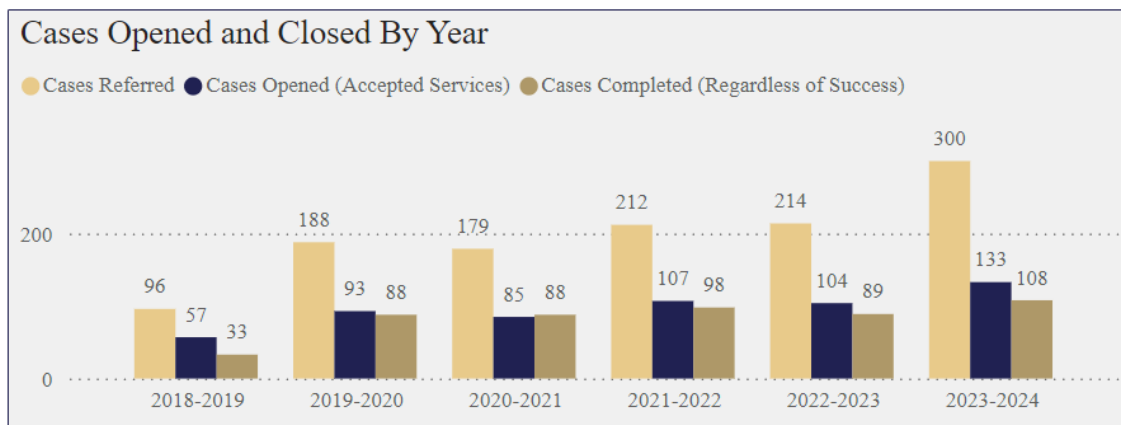


Figure 44

relationships. Though these numbers are small, they reflect modest but critical strides toward stability and support. Future analyses will further examine these milestones in relation to arrest or conviction rates to better understand their impact.

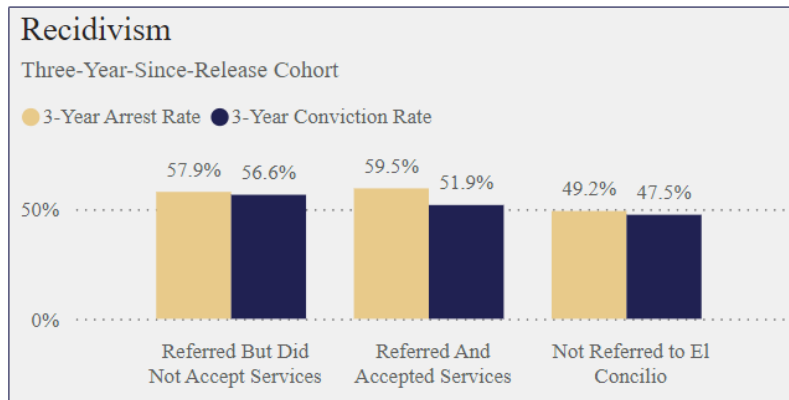


Figure 45

As seen in Figure 44, Trends from this reporting year show an increase in referrals to El Concilio, with there being **1.4** times as many referrals this report year compared with the previous year. This trend is similar in service utilization, goal achievement, contacts, and client participation in prosocial activities. Despite these positive trends, the data reflects ongoing

challenges related to recidivism. For clients who accepted services with ECC after their release in the 2020-2021 period, the three-year arrest rate stands at about **60%**, with a three-year conviction rate of about **52%** (see Figure 45). These metrics highlight the need for continued efforts and strategic adjustments to enhance the long-term impact of ECC's rehabilitative services on recidivism outcomes.



## Friends Outside (WRAP)

Friends Outside is another community-based organization supporting justice-involved individuals and their families. Through the Warrant Reduction and Advocacy Program (WRAP), they provide outreach to those at risk of being issued a warrant, connecting them with wraparound services to address unmet criminogenic needs. WRAP helps probation officers focus on high-risk clients by reducing unnecessary bench warrants. Case managers use evidence-based approaches to assess barriers to compliance, connect clients to services, and work with families to locate and support individuals in crisis. This proactive approach helps clients reconnect with Probation and stay compliant.

### Friends Outside Overall Stats

**145**

Referrals Received

**91**

Cases Completed

**70**

Compliant Completions

Figure 46

During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, WRAP received **145** referrals, a significant drop of **104** from the previous year. Similarly, case completions also declined; **91** were completed this report year, roughly half the prior year's total of **189**. Of those completed cases, **70** were successful (meaning the client remained compliant with program requirements) resulting in a **77%** compliant completion rate.

Program compliance appears to have a meaningful impact on recidivism outcomes. Among the three-year-since-release cohort, the conviction rate for WRAP-compliant individuals was approximately **50%**, about **4%** lower than those not referred to the program (see Figure 47). Conversely, non-compliance was linked to a **20%** higher probability of recidivism.

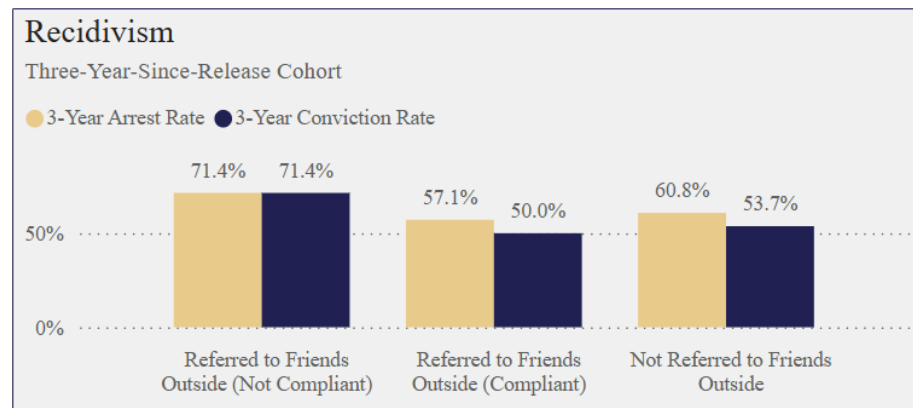


Figure 47

## Ready to Work (HARP)

Ready to Work (RTW) operates the Homeless and Recidivism Prevention (HARP) program, providing housing and comprehensive support services for homeless men in the community. Through dedicated funding, RTW offers several beds along with essential resources such as food, clothing, hygiene items, and transportation. Participants receive career development support, including job search assistance, resume building, mock interviews, and educational enrollment. The program also provides wraparound case management, behavioral health services, parenting classes, and support groups. Recent program modifications introduce new components like conflict resolution, mediation, peer mentorship, and restorative justice training. Additionally, participants can earn OSHA certification, CPR and First Aid training, a food handler's card, and forklift certification.

During the 2023-2024 report year, Ready to Work saw **48** program enrollments and **49** exits, maintaining nearly identical participation levels as the previous year. Clients remained in the program for an average of **99** days, with some individuals engaging in extended support for up to a year and a half. Due to limited data collection, recidivism rates and other outcome measures could not be analyzed, highlighting the need for improved tracking to better assess program effectiveness.

### Ready to Work Overall Stats

**48**

Total Enrollments

**49**

Total Exits

**99**

Average Program Length (Days)

Figure 48

## Conclusion

This report aimed to provide a comprehensive assessment of AB109 supervision statistics and outcomes, with the overarching goal of enhancing public safety, reducing recidivism, and supporting successful reintegration. By analyzing key performance metrics, identifying trends, and assessing the impact of programs and interventions, this report offers actionable insights to inform future decision-making and continuous improvement efforts.

The Research and Evaluation Unit is committed to continuous improvement and welcomes feedback from stakeholders to strengthen future reports. We recognize the value of collaborative input and strive to make each evaluation more comprehensive and impactful. As part of our ongoing efforts, we are already exploring improvements for next year's analysis, including enhanced data collection processes, refined performance metrics, and more detailed examinations of key program outcomes. With this in mind, the following section provides recommendations that we propose to drive meaningful improvements.

## Recommendations

The findings of this report highlight the critical need for targeted, evidence-based strategies to support successful reentry and reduce recidivism among the AB109 population. While current programs and services have achieved some notable success, there remain key areas where strategic adjustments and enhancements can drive better outcomes. In light of the findings outlined in this report, several recommendations are proposed below to enhance existing efforts and promote more effective outcomes for individuals involved in the AB109 population. By implementing these recommendations, Probation and its partner agencies and organizations can work towards realizing their collective goals regarding the AB109 population.

### **1. Ensure Comprehensive Data Collection, Improve Data Consistency, and Expand Data Insights:**

Prioritize the completeness and accuracy of data collection across all programs and services, ensuring adherence to established data entry procedures. This includes capturing critical information such as DRC outcomes, rewards and incentives, and program participation metrics. Regular audits, staff training, and system improvements should be implemented to maintain data integrity. Additionally, explore the collection of new, more granular data points that offer deeper insights into program performance. These data points could include the timing and frequency of client engagement, the effectiveness of specific interventions, and the characteristics of clients linked to successful outcomes.

Comprehensive data collection and expanded insights will enable more informed decision-making and continuous improvement of AB109 programs and services.

**2. Address and Prevent Firearms Possession and Vehicle Theft Offenses:**

Firearm possession and vehicle theft are the two most common felony charges for which AB109 individuals are supervised and also the most frequent conviction offenses in recidivating individuals. To address this, targeted strategies should be implemented or enhanced to focus on deterring these specific offenses. This may involve identifying the individuals at high risk of committing these offenses by examining prior history, followed by proper case planning to understand and address the root causes of that behavior. Another approach could involve expanding cross-agency initiatives to conduct community sweeps and confiscate illegally possessed firearms.

**3. Expand and Enhance Targeted Interventions for Substance Abuse:**

Alcohol and/or drug use is consistently identified as one of the top three most common criminogenic needs and is among the domains with the highest correlation to conviction rates. By increasing access to evidence-based substance abuse treatment programs and integrating these interventions into supervision plans, the program can address a critical driver of recidivism. Tailoring these interventions to the specific needs of individuals—such as the severity of addiction and co-occurring issues—can further improve outcomes, reduce repeat offenses, and support participants in achieving long-term recovery and rehabilitation.

**4. Expand and Enhance Targeted Interventions to Address Impulse Control:**

Individuals who act impulsively without considering the consequences face a conviction rate of over 74%, one of the highest among various factors determined through ONG assessments. Programs focusing on cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), decision-making skills, and emotional regulation can help participants build the tools necessary to pause and evaluate their actions. Incorporating these strategies into supervision and treatment plans can reduce impulsive behaviors, lower recidivism rates, and support better long-term outcomes for participants.

**5. Monitor and Respond to Violations and the Utilization of Flash Incarcerations:**

Violations and flashes could be used to identify patterns of non-compliance early during supervision. Developing swift and consistent responses, alongside targeted support, could prevent future arrests during or after the supervision period.

**6. Enhance Client Engagement and Service Utilization with Community-Based Organizations:**

The average conversion rate for our re-entry CBOs is 42% which means only two in three individuals referred for services actually accept said services. To improve the impact of community-based services, it is essential to increase the rate at which clients accept and engage with the services they are referred to. Strategies to achieve this may include refining referral processes, enhancing communication between probation officers, clients, and CBOs, and exploring incentives for participation that are offered at the end of program completion. Strengthening follow-up procedures and using personalized outreach methods, such as in-person contacts and text reminders, can also encourage higher client engagement.

These recommendations are backed by the data findings in this report, and highlight key areas for improvement and strategic focus. Their successful implementation will require thoughtful

discussion at the administrative level within Probation and close collaboration with partner agencies. Implementation efforts will be monitored in subsequent years to assess their effectiveness and drive continuous improvement in outcomes for the AB109 population.