



# Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County

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Researchers from the University of California, Santa Barbara collaborated with the Santa Barbara County Probation Department to conduct an evaluation of evidence-based local probation services guided by the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act (Senate Bill 678 of 2009).

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## Introduction

In an effort to increase client success while on Probation Supervision and reduce probation revocations to state prison, the Santa Barbara County Probation Department began implementing comprehensive supervision programming for high-risk probationers in 2010, in alignment with the goals of Senate Bill 678 (SB678). These programs include reentry programs focused on providing clients with the tools and resources necessary for a successful transition back into the community and programs such as Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$) designed to assist unemployed or under-employed clients.

### *Important Definitions*

The following are important definitions that guide the manner in which this report examines clients within the SB678 population.

**Recidivism** has been defined as the following:

1. A new felony or misdemeanor conviction during the term of supervision (regardless of how long on supervision) AND
2. A new felony or misdemeanor conviction committed within 3 years of a client's release from custody (or start of supervision).

The analysis has been divided into the following two categories: Supervision period and 3-years after a client's placement on Probation Supervision.

**Probation Supervision Period:** All clients who entered felony Probation Supervision after October 1, 2011 and exited supervision as of December 31, 2018. Cohort groupings are determined by the year the client exited probation supervision (e.g., if a client exited probation supervision in 2012, they would belong to the 2012 cohort).

**3-Year Post Supervision Period:** This includes data for only the first 3 years of client's probation supervision period. For example, if a client started in 2012 but did not complete supervision or recidivate in 2016, they are marked as still on supervision and not having recidivated given that their new offense falls after the 3-year mark.



## *Evaluation Aims*

The main sections of the report aim to answer the following questions:

### *Overall SB678 Population 2011-2016:*

1. What are the demographic characteristics of the high-risk felony probationer population?

### *Probation Supervision SB678 Population 2011-2017:*

1. What are the demographic characteristics of clients who recidivated on Probation Supervision and of those who were successful on Probation Supervision?
2. What are the recidivism rates and probation success rates for clients on Probation Supervision?
3. What evidence-based programs are clients receiving and are they working?
  - a. Are these programs working to reduce recidivism?
  - b. Are these programs working to increase probation success?

### *Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement*

1. What are the demographic characteristics of clients who recidivated on Probation Supervision and of those who were successful on Probation Supervision?
2. What are the recidivism rates and probation success rates for clients on Probation Supervision?
3. What evidence-based programs are clients receiving and are they working?
  - a. Are these programs working to reduce recidivism?
  - b. Are these programs working to increase probation success?

### *Survival and Hazard Analysis*

1. What are the survival rates for clients 3 years after placement on Probation Supervision?

### *Felony Probationers Who Returned to Incarceration 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement*

1. What are the factors associated with returning to incarceration within 3-years after probation start?

### *Historical Analysis*

1. How do probation outcomes and recidivism rates for high-risk, felony probationers' change over time, specifically before and after SB678 programming was implemented?



## Executive Summary

### *Demographic Characteristics of Felony Probation Clients*

There were 3,359 clients in the overall SB678 population. 82.1% of the clients were male and the clients ranged from 18 years old to 89 years old with a mean age of 37.03 years. Clients belonged to a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds (54.4% Hispanic/Latino, 36.4% White, 6.0% Black, 1.4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.8% Other/Unknown); 1.2% of the population consisted of sex offenders, 4.4% of the population was affiliated with a gang, and 10.2% of individuals had a domestic violence charge.

Of the SB678 clients, 7.5% were Prop36 participants, which refers to “qualified individuals” convicted of non-violent drug possession and who are eligible to receive Probation Supervision rather than a jail sentence under the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000, also known as Proposition 36<sup>1</sup>.

### *Probation Supervision Population*

Overall, SB678 clients who were older, female, and qualified for Prop36 were significantly more likely to successfully complete Probation Supervision and also less likely to recidivate. Clients who were gang-involved were significantly less likely to successfully complete probation supervision.

Clients who had a Domestic Violence (DV) charge were significantly more likely to recidivate than those who did not, and clients who were *not* classified as sex offenders were significantly more likely to recidivate than those classified as sex offenders.

Intervention analyses for this population focused on 3 main treatments: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Groups (AOD), Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$), and Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC). Completing WAGE\$\$ or, in certain combinations, ROSC was associated with successful Probation Supervision completion and a lower likelihood of recidivism. AOD was associated with increased rates of recidivism as well as increased odds of success on probation supervision. Analyses also focused on Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R<sup>EBI</sup>). However, due to low effect sizes as well as contradictory results, outcomes should be interpreted with caution.

### *Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement*

Three years after Probation Supervision placement, clients who were older and female were less likely to recidivate, while clients who were gang-affiliated were significantly more likely to recidivate. Older clients, females, clients who were not gang-affiliated, and clients who qualified for Prop36 were more likely to complete successfully in the 3 years following their placement on Probation Supervision.

Clients who received WAGE\$\$ were significantly less likely to recidivate. None of the other treatments were implicated in increased or decreased odds of recidivism or of successful supervision completion in the 3 years after supervision placement.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://web.archive.org/web/20070818121354/http://www.adp.cahwnet.gov/SACPA/prop36.shtml>



## *Survival and Hazard Analysis*

Survival and hazard analyses were conducted using information from clients in the 3 years following supervision placement to understand key time points at which clients were likely to recidivate during that 3-year-period. These analyses are usually done while comparing various groups, such as males and females, to see if there are significant differences in when they recidivate, and if so, when those differences occur.

Females and clients not affiliated with gangs showed significantly higher survival rates (lower overall rates of recidivism over time) as compared to males and clients affiliated with gangs, respectively. Specifically, males started with higher rates of recidivism than females, and at around 12 months showed an increase in recidivism. Females showed a decrease in recidivism rates at 12 months and then an increase at 21 months.

Clients affiliated with gangs had consistently higher rates of recidivism than their counterparts. The 3-month, 9-month, 18-month, and then 30-month mark were all major points of increases in recidivism rates for clients affiliated with gangs. Rates stayed consistently low between 1-3% for clients not affiliated with gangs.

## *Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Who Returned to Incarceration*

Examining clients who returned to incarceration following placement on Probation Supervision, clients participating in Prop36 were less likely than those not participating to return to incarceration and clients who had a DV charge were significantly more likely to return to incarceration.

Additionally, receiving WAGE\$\$ in combination with “other” and in combination with “other and AOD” was significantly associated with lower odds of returning to incarceration.



**Recommendations, limitations, and future directions are provided at the end of the report.**



## Demographic Characteristics of Felony Probation Clients, 2012 - 2018

The overall SB678 population included 3,692 clients starting Probation Supervision between the years of 2011 – 2018. After data cleaning, this number was reduced to 3,359 to reflect only the clients who had complete data, including information about having received specific treatments. The following section shows demographic intake information for these clients.

### Gender

Overall, 82.1% (n = 2,757) of the 678 population identified as male, while 17.9% (n = 602) identified as female. Table 1 in Appendix E shows this breakdown by cohort over time. Generally, the percentage of male participants has stayed above the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile, while the percentage of females has rarely gone past the 20<sup>th</sup> percentile.

### Race and Ethnicity

Over half (54.4%; n = 1,827) of the SB678 population consisted of clients identifying as Hispanic or Latino, 36.4% (n = 1,221) consisted of clients identifying as White, 6.0% (n = 201) consisted of clients identifying as Black, 1.4% (n = 48) identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.8% (n = 62) identified as unknown or other. The breakdown across cohorts is shown in Table 2 in Appendix E.

The table below also examines the racial and ethnic make-up of Santa Barbara County from 2018 for comparison.

**Table 1. Comparison of SB678 Racial/Ethnic Demographics to Santa Barbara County Demographics**

	Total (n = 3,359)	Comparison to Overall Santa Barbara County Population
Hispanic/Latino	54.4%	45.8%
White	36.4%	44.1%
Black	6.0%	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.4%	6.3%
Other	1.8%	2.2%

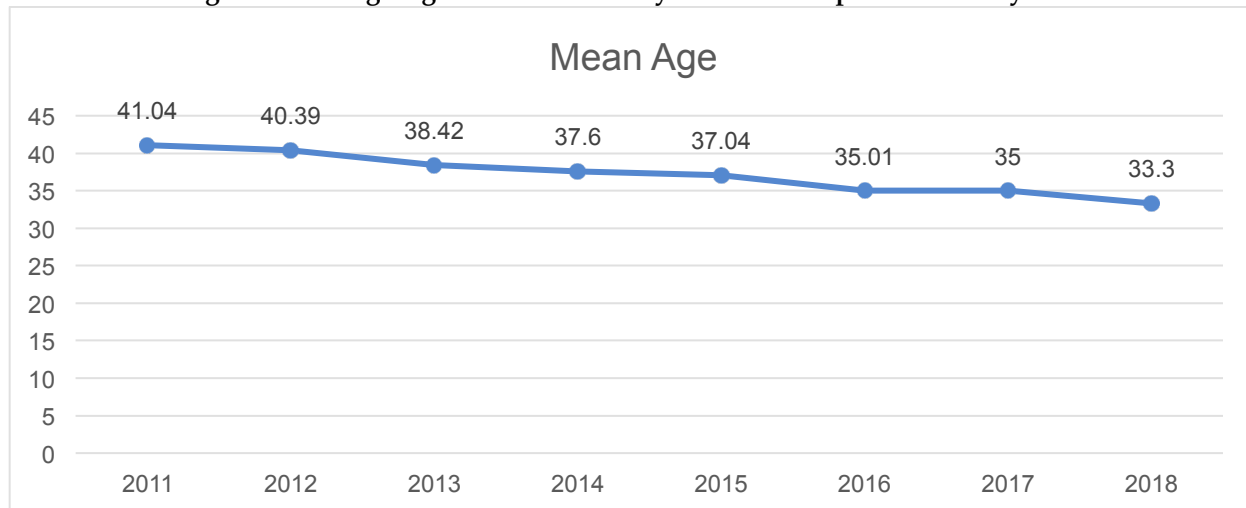
## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



### Age

Overall, the youngest SB678 client was 18 and the oldest was 89. The mean age across all cohorts was approximately 37.03 years. Table 3 in Appendix E shows cohort-specific information about age. The average age of clients has decreased over time as shown by Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1. Average Age Across Clients by Probation Supervision Entry Year**



### Other Factors of Interest

Approximately 1.2% (n = 39) of the SB678 population was classified as sex offenders, 4.4% (n = 149) was affiliated with gangs, 10.2% (n = 341) possessed a domestic violence charge, and 7.5% (n = 252) were Prop36 participants.

Participation in Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC), Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC), Dual Diagnosis Treatment Court (DDX), and Targeted Gang Intervention (TGI) was also collected. Approximately 0.6% (n = 19) of participants were a part of SATC, 2.1% (n = 72) of clients were in MHTC, 3.7% (n = 124) of clients participated in DDX, and 0.1% (n = 5) of clients participated in TGI.





## Probation Supervision Population: Exit Status of Clients

Out of the larger 3,359 clients in the overall SB678 population, data were initially available for 2,351 individuals for whom information on recidivating during probation supervision and success on probation supervision was provided.

601 of these clients only had demographic information and information on recidivism. There was no treatment information provided for these clients. They were listed as also having a “NULL” Supervision End Date, indicating that they had not finished supervision. Therefore, for the analyses in this particular section, these clients are not included as they have not yet completed supervision.

An additional 112 clients were removed as they were labeled as having a supervision completion status of Prop 47, given that their offenses were reduced to misdemeanors in accordance with Proposition 47.

This left a total of 1,750 clients with Supervision completion and recidivism data. Clients are separated into cohorts based on their probation end dates.



Demographics of this population are shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2. Demographics of SB678 Supervision Population**

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage
Gender	Male: 82%
	Female: 18%
Race / Ethnicity	Hispanic / Latino: 50%
	White: 42%
	Black: 6%
	Asian / Pacific Islander: 1%
	Other / Unknown: 1%
Sex Offender Status	No: 99%
	Yes: 1%
Gang Status	No: 96%
	Yes: 4%
Prop 36 Participant	No: 89%
	Yes: 11%
Committed a DV Charge	No: 93%
	Yes: 7%

Please reference Table 4 in Appendix E for a comparison of the supervision population’s racial and ethnic breakdown to Santa Barbara (SB) County’s racial and ethnic breakdown. Overall, there are slightly more Hispanic/Latino identifying clients in the SB678 supervision population and slightly fewer White identifying clients in the SB678 population as compared to SB County’s population.

### Percentages of Recidivism During Probation Supervision

A total of 42% clients (n = 735) recidivated during Probation Supervision. Recidivism includes if they were convicted of a new felony and/or a new misdemeanor during their Probation Supervision period. Approximately 25.4% of clients were convicted of a new felony and 45.4% were convicted of a new misdemeanor on probation supervision. Note: 16% of the clients in this population were convicted of both a new felony AND a new misdemeanor while on probation supervision.

Overall, a higher proportion of *non*-sex offenders recidivated than did clients identified as sex offenders, and a higher proportion of clients who had a DV charge recidivated than their counterparts.

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Cohort specific-analyses showed that in the 2013 cohort, a significantly higher proportion of clients with a DV charge recidivated as compared to those without, and that in the 2017 cohort, a significantly higher proportion of clients who received Prop36 recidivated than those who did not.

*Additional information on these trends across each cohort is available in Table 5 of Appendix E.*



### **Percentages of Supervision Completion Within the Probation Supervision Population**

Over half (54%; n = 943) of clients within the Probation Supervision population successfully completed supervision, 44% (n = 776) did not successfully complete Probation Supervision, and 2% (n = 31) of clients received a Probation Supervision completion status of “Other.”

Generally, a higher proportion of females as compared to males were successful on Probation Supervision, and this difference was particularly noteworthy for the cohort that completed probation supervision in 2015.

Gang-involvement was significantly associated with successful supervision completion, with a significantly higher proportion of clients who were *not* gang-involved successfully completing probation supervision. This was found overall and for clients who exited probation supervision in 2017 and 2018.

Finally, in the overall population and in 2012 – 2014 cohorts, a significantly larger proportion of Prop36 clients successfully completed Probation Supervision as compared to non-Prop36 clients.

Sex offender status and DV status were not significantly associated with successful or unsuccessful probation supervision completion in the overall probation supervision population.

*Additional information on these trends across each cohort is available in Table 6 of Appendix E.*





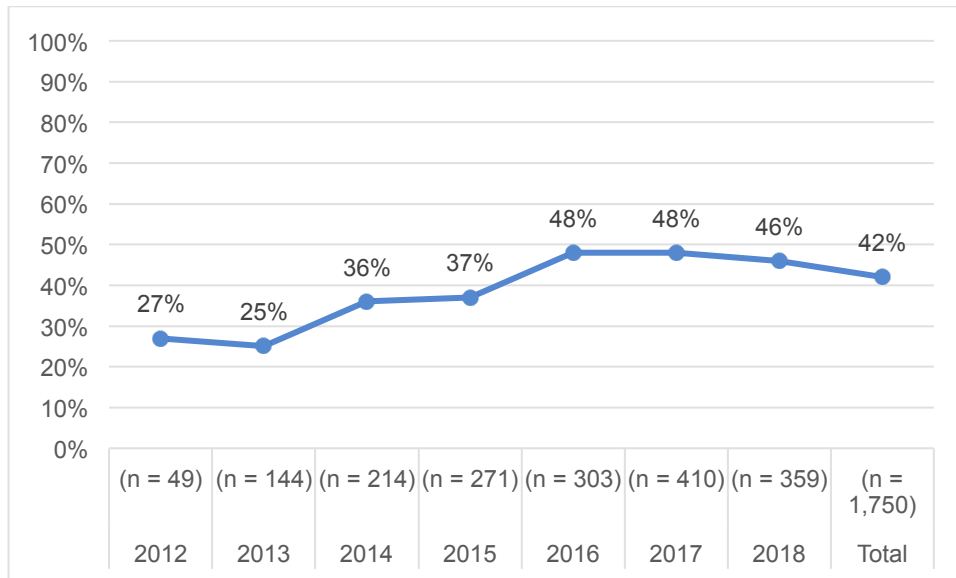
## Probation Supervision Population: Recidivism of Clients

The following table and figure show frequency counts of whether or not clients within the Probation Supervision population (n = 1,750) committed any type of violation during Probation Supervision by cohort. *Note: Each cohort was determined by the year a client exited probation supervision:*

**Table 3. Rates of Recidivism (Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor) Across Supervision Cohort**

	2012 (n = 49)	2013 (n = 144)	2014 (n = 214)	2015 (n = 271)	2016 (n = 303)	2017 (n = 410)	2018 (n = 359)	Total (n = 1,750)
Committed a New Felony or Misdemeanor on Probation Supervision	27%	25%	36%	37%	48%	48%	46%	42%

**Figure 2. Rates of New Felony or Misdemeanor Convictions Across Supervision Cohorts**



The following section will use chi-square tests as the method of analyzing the data for the clients within the Probation Supervision population. Chi-square tests help us understand whether there are significant differences between being convicted of various types of violations based on group membership (i.e., were significantly more males than females convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor while on probation supervision?). 3 different analyses were conducted for each group: 1) difference in new felony convictions, 2) differences in new misdemeanor convictions, and 3) differences in felony or misdemeanor convictions (i.e. whether or not a client was convicted at all).

### Gender

Results showed that males were significantly more likely to have been convicted of a new felony while on Probation Supervision as compared to females. No significant differences were found for new misdemeanor convictions or in a new conviction overall.

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### *Sex Offender Status*

Results showed clients who were sex offenders were significantly less likely than their counterparts to be convicted of a felony or misdemeanor while on probation supervision. No significant differences were found when examining only new felony or only new misdemeanor convictions.

### *Prop 36*

No significant results were found for clients in Prop 36.

### *Age*

Clients who were convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor while on probation supervision were significantly younger (mean age = 36.65) as compared to those who were not convicted for a new violation (mean age = 39.64). Specifically, clients who were convicted of a new felony were also significantly younger (mean age = 34.7) than those who did not (mean age = 39.81), and clients who were convicted of a new misdemeanor were also significantly younger (mean age = 37.36) than those clients who did not (mean age = 39.23).

### *DV*

Clients who had a DV charge were significantly more likely than their counterparts to be convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor while on Probation Supervision. No significant differences were found when examining only new felony or only new misdemeanor convictions.

### *Gang Status*

Clients who were gang-involved were significantly more likely to commit a new felony or misdemeanor as compared to their *non-gang* involved counterparts. No significant differences were found when examining only new felony or only new misdemeanor convictions.

*See Table 7 in Appendix E. for more information.*





# Probation Supervision Population: Evidence-Based Programs and Outcomes

The following section examines various demographic factors as well as evidence-based interventions (EBIs) and program combinations that are associated with recidivating on Probation Supervision as well as with successful Probation Supervision completion. Binary logistic regressions<sup>2</sup> were run to understand these outcomes.

The number of clients who received various EBIs and programs by cohort was small, and so clients were examined as a larger sample to make more substantive and meaningful interpretations about the effectiveness of EBIs and programs.



In this first analysis, the odds or probability of recidivating while controlling for all other demographic characteristics were examined:

**Table 4. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating on Probation**

	Odds of Recidivating On Probation
Age	.979***
Gender	.915
Sex Offender Status	.353
Gang Membership Status	1.272
Prop 36	.963
DV Status	1.523**

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance

As shown in Table 4 above, older clients were significantly less likely than younger clients to recidivate while clients who had a DV charge were significantly more likely to recidivate on probation supervision, females, and Prop 36 clients had a lower likelihood of recidivating on Probation Supervision.



<sup>2</sup> A Binary Logistic Regression is a type of analysis in which you determine which of the predictor variables (i.e., various EBIs and programs) you believe to be associated with the outcome (i.e. recidivating or not) actually are. Furthermore, the analysis gives you the odds or the probability of the outcome happening based on the predictor variable. The predictor variables are usually *binary* or have two conditions (i.e. gender in this case would have male and female as conditions, or gang status would have gang affiliated or not gang affiliated as conditions). Predictors such as age that are not binary can also be included in these analyses.

Predictors can either be entered into the analysis alone to see their unique effects on the outcome or multiple predictors can be entered into the analysis at the same time in order to understand how the predictors affect each other and, in turn, affect the outcome. This is known as controlling for variables.

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Next, the same analysis was conducted with the outcome of successfully completing Probation Supervision while controlling for all other demographic variables. There were 14 clients coded as having received an outcome of “other”; however, as this is a low number, these clients were excluded from this analysis.

Similar to the results for those who were less likely to recidivate, older individuals were significantly more likely to successfully complete probation supervision. Individuals who were *not* gang-involved and Prop 36 clients were significantly more likely to successfully complete Probation Supervision.

*Additional information on these results is available in Table 8 of Appendix E*



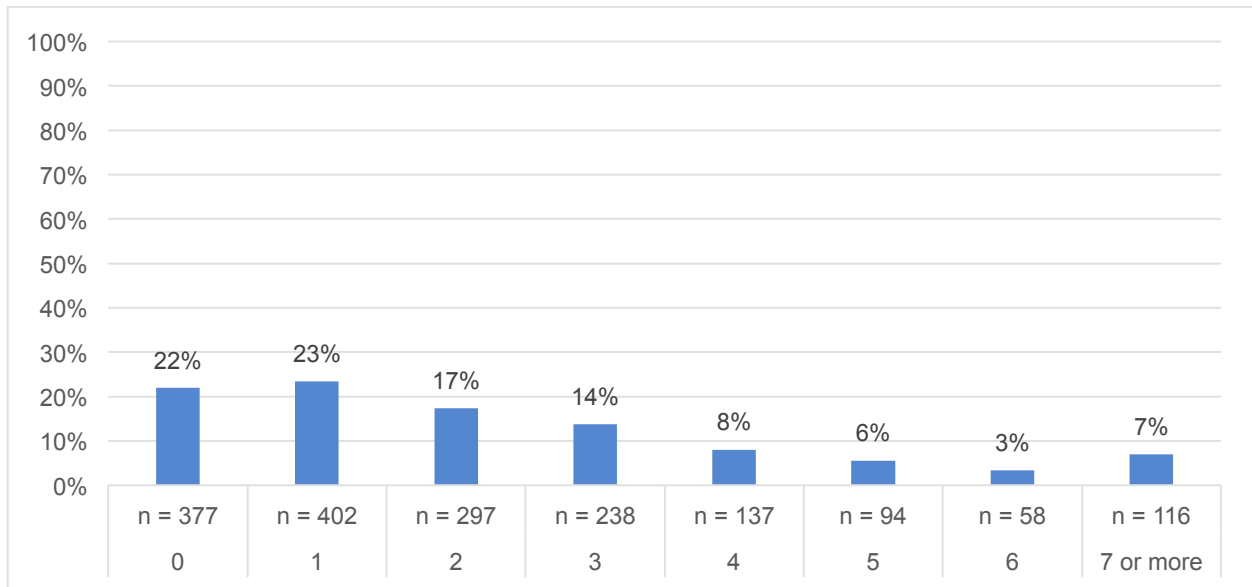
### Binary Logistic Regressions of Select Evidence-Based Programs

In the following section, various treatments and combinations of those treatments were examined to understand their impacts on recidivating as well as on Probation Supervision completion.

78% (1,373 clients) received one or more programs while on Probation Supervision. The mean number of services was 2.5 and the median number was 2 services.

The graph below shows a breakdown of the number of clients who received various frequencies of treatments:

**Figure 3. Graph of the percentage of clients who received various numbers of programs.**



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The following section shows the results of binary logistic regressions run for each treatment individually (not controlling for the effects of the other 3 EBIs), while controlling for their Recidivism Risk score. These variables were used to understand if the outcome of recidivating/Probation Supervision success is more strongly linked to the EBI/program or if it is linked to the risk score.

For recidivism, results showed that:

- AOD was significantly associated with recidivating (1.293 times more likely)
- ROSC & WAGE\$\$ were not significantly associated with an increased likelihood of recidivating.

For probation supervision success, results showed that:

- AOD was significantly associated with success on probation (1.316 times more likely)
- WAGE\$\$ was significantly associated with success on probation (1.775 times more likely)
- ROSC was significantly associated with success on probation (1.727 times more likely)

### *Treatment Combination with Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Supervision*

Next, binary logistic regressions were run to understand the differences between recidivating and successfully completing Probation Supervision based on different combinations of these EBIs treatments rather than looking at them separately. Each treatment combination is compared to the condition of not having received any treatments (None). Table 15a shows the main combinations looked at for the analyses. Any combinations that fewer than 30 clients received were grouped under the label "All Other Combos".

Table 15b in Appendix E shows that having any other treatment of EBIs not specifically examined in combination with AOD was associated with recidivating. WAGE\$\$ and ROSC were not significantly associated with recidivating.

Table 15c in Appendix E shows that the AOD was associated with successful probation supervision completion outcomes as well. WAGE\$\$ and ROSC on their own were not significant, but in combination with each other, they have the highest likelihood of probation supervision successful completion as compared to having received no treatments.



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### *Odds Ratio of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor Based on Treatment*

In the next section, odds ratios for being convicted of a new a felony or misdemeanor based on each of the four EBIs and programs received was examined.

Clients who received WAGE\$\$ were significantly less likely to be convicted of a new felony when controlling for if they had received any of the other main EBIs. Similarly, clients who received WAGE\$\$ were also significantly less likely to be convicted of a new misdemeanor when controlling for the other 3 treatments.

Similar to the results found for generally recidivating on probation supervision, clients who received AOD were significantly more likely to be convicted of a new misdemeanor than those who did not receive it, when controlling for the other 3 EBIs.



When looking at each EBI in its separate regression along with Recidivism Risk score, AOD, ROSC, and R&R<sup>EBI</sup> were not associated with more or less likelihood of being convicted of a new felony or a new misdemeanor (in separate analyses).

WAGE\$\$, when controlling only for Recidivism Risk Score, was associated with significantly lower odds of being convicted of a new felony while on probation supervision (Odds Ratio = .636,  $p < .01$ ).



Each EBI and program was put into its own regression to understand its effects independent of the other treatments. Similar to the previous analysis, none them were associated with being convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor on Probation Supervision.



### *Odds Ratio of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor During Supervision Based on Demographic Characteristics*

The following logistic regressions examined the associations between demographic characteristics and new felony and misdemeanor commissions. Results found:

Older clients were significantly less likely to be convicted of a new felony and significantly less likely to be convicted of a new misdemeanor than younger clients.

Clients who were gang involved and clients who were in Prop36 were significantly more likely to be convicted of a new felony.

*Additional information on these results is available in Table 16 of Appendix E*

Overall, it was found that clients who were:

- **Older** were significantly less likely to recidivate and be convicted of either a felony or misdemeanor and were more likely to successfully complete Probation Supervision.
- **Gang-involved** were more likely to be convicted of any new violation (felony or misdemeanor), particularly of a new felony, and also more likely to have an unsuccessful probation supervision completion status.
- **In Prop36** were significantly more likely to successfully complete probation supervision but were also more likely to be convicted of a new felony.
- **With a DV charge** were generally more likely to recidivate or be convicted of any new type of violation (felony or misdemeanor).





As it relates to treatments:

- Clients who received combinations of EBIs and interventions that included AOD were significantly more likely to recidivate.
- AOD was also associated with increased odds of success on probation, depending on the other constellation of treatments provided.
- WAGE\$\$ was associated with increased odds of success on probation supervision.
  - This is similar to the results found in previous years' report
- ROSC was also associated with increased odds of successful completion of probation supervision.

### Results Related to R&R<sup>EBI</sup>

In the past report as well as the current report, R&R<sup>EBI</sup> has been a treatment of interest due to conflicting results indicating that R&R<sup>EBI</sup> is sometimes associated with higher odds of recidivating but also higher odds of success on probation. In the current report, the following results were found:

- R&R<sup>EBI</sup> was significantly associated with recidivating (1.579 times more likely)
- R&R<sup>EBI</sup> was significantly associated with success on probation (1.646 times more likely)
- All major combinations of treatments with R&R<sup>EBI</sup> as compared to having received no treatments were associated with increased odds of recidivating as well as increased odds of successfully completing probation supervision.

It should be noted that these results are associated with a small effect size. An effect size refers to the size of the different between results. In the case of the results for R&R<sup>EBI</sup>, the effect sizes were between 1 - 3%, which means that the results are only 1-3% related to the outcomes of probation success and recidivism. All other treatments examined showed effect sizes of 7% and higher. Given the low effect sizes associated with R&R<sup>EBI</sup> these results should be interpreted with caution.



## Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement: Client Exit Status

This population’s size (3-years post entry) was approximately 1,844 out of the larger 3,692 clients examined. It should be noted that as 3 years have not passed for clients who entered Probation Supervision in the years 2016 – 2018, and therefore their data are not included here even if they may have already recidivated or successfully or unsuccessfully completed probation supervision. Additionally, clients in the 2011 – 2015 cohorts who did not have complete information on Probation Supervision exit status after 3 years were excluded from the analysis as per previous years’ reports. The number of clients who exited in each year as well as those still on probation are shown in Table 5:

**Table 5. Number of Clients Who Completed Supervision Within 3 Years of Supervision Entry**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Still on Probation
Number of Clients	49	144	214	271	301	355	240	270

Demographic data for this population are shown below:

**Table 6. Demographic Characteristics of Clients in the 3-Year Population**

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage
Gender	Male: 82.5% Female: 17.5%
Race/Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino: 51% White: 40% Black: 6% Asian/Pacific Islander: 1% Other/Unknown: 1.5%
Sex Offender Status	No: 99% Yes: 1%
Gang Status	No: 96% Yes: 4%
Prop 36 Participant	No: 89% Yes: 11%
Committed a DV Charge	No: 94% Yes: 6%
Age	Youngest: 21 Oldest: 89 Mean: 38.55

*Please reference Table 17 in Appendix E for a comparison of the supervision population’s racial and ethnic breakdown to Santa Barbara County’s racial and ethnic breakdown. Overall, there are slightly more Hispanic/Latino identifying clients in the SB678 3-year supervision population and slightly fewer White identifying clients in the SB678 population as compared to SB County’s population.*

Approximately 58% of clients (n = 1062) were marked as having recidivated in the 3-year period and 42% of clients (n = 782) were marked as not having recidivated. Approximately 27% of clients were convicted of a new felony during this 3-year period and 54% were convicted of a new misdemeanor.

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



Approximately 27% of clients (n = 505) were marked as being successful on probation supervision, 29% were unsuccessful (n = 537), 1% (n = 12) had an exit status of “Other”, and no completion status was available for 43% (n = 790) of clients.



Similar to the first section on supervision clients, the following section will use chi-square tests to understand whether there are significant differences in rates of recidivism based on group membership. Demographic characteristics examined were gender, sex offender status, gang status, Prop36 participation, and Domestic Violence (DV) Charge.

The results showed that there were significant differences based on gender and gang status. A significantly higher proportion of gang-affiliated clients recidivated than those who were not and significantly larger proportion of males than females recidivated in the 3 years following probation supervision entry.



Probation success data were available for 1,042 clients. Chi-square tests were conducted to understand whether probation supervision success rates were different based on the same demographic characteristics of gender, sex offender status, gang status, Prop36 participation, and DV charge.

Results showed that a significantly higher proportion of females successfully completed probation supervision as compared to males, more clients who were *not* gang-affiliated had successful completion statuses than their counterparts, and a higher proportion of clients who received Prop36 successfully completed probation supervision as compared to those who did not receive it.

*Additional information on these results is available in Table 19 of Appendix E*





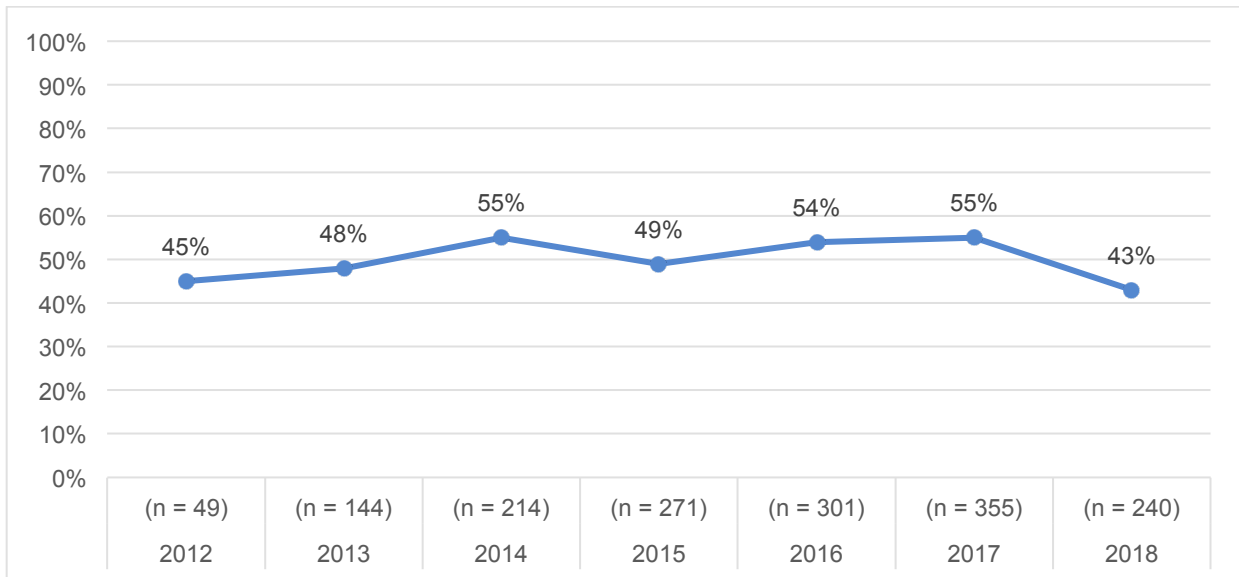
## Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement: Client Recidivism

The following table shows recidivism rates for clients grouped into cohorts based on the year they exited probation supervision. Note: Any clients who entered probation supervision starting in 2016 are not included in these analyses even if they may have recidivated as 3 years of data are not available for them.

**Table 7. Rates of Recidivism (Convicted a New Felony or Misdemeanor) Across Cohorts**

	2012 (n = 49)	2013 (n = 144)	2014 (n = 214)	2015 (n = 271)	2016 (n = 301)	2017 (n = 355)	2018 (n = 240)
Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor Within 3 Years of Entering Probation Supervision	45%	48%	55%	49%	54%	55%	43%

**Figure 4. Graph of Recidivism Rates Across 3 Year Supervision Cohorts**



## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



The following section will use chi-square tests to understand whether there are significant differences between being convicted of 1) a new felony, 2) a new misdemeanor, and 3) any new violation (either a felony or misdemeanor) based on group membership (i.e. were more males than females convicted of a new violation).

### *Gender*

Males were significantly more likely to have recidivated (be convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor) than females in the 3 years following probation supervision entry. Not significant differences were found between males and females in new felony convictions or in new misdemeanor convictions.

### *Gang Status*

Clients who were gang-affiliated were significantly more likely to recidivate than those not affiliated with gangs in the 3 years following Probation Supervision entry. In separate analyses, a significantly larger proportion of clients who were gang-affiliated were convicted of a new felony and were also convicted of a new misdemeanor as compared to their counterparts who were not gang affiliated.

### *Age*

Clients who were convicted of any type of violation (felony or misdemeanor in the 3 years after Probation Supervision entry) were significantly younger than those who were not convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor. Specifically, clients who were convicted of new felonies were significantly younger than those who were not, and clients who were convicted of new misdemeanors were also significantly younger than those who were not.

### *Prop36 Participation, Sex Offender, and DV Status*

No significant differences were found for clients within these 3 groups in the 3-Year population.





## Felony Probationers 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement: Evidence-Based Programs and Outcomes

Similar to the previous section of the report focusing specifically on clients during supervision, the following section examines various demographic factors as well as evidence-based interventions (EBIs) and program combinations that are associated with recidivating on Probation Supervision as well as with successful Probation Supervision completion. Binary logistic regressions were run to understand these outcomes.



In this first analysis, the odds or probability of recidivating while controlling for all other demographic characteristics were examined:

**Table 8. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating in the 3 Years Following Probation Supervision Placement**

	Odds of Recidivating 3 Years Following Supervision Entry
Age	.977***
Gender	.823
Sex Offender Status	.550
Gang Membership Status	3.427***
Prop 36	.888
DV Status	1.363

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant

Older clients were significantly less likely to recidivate in the 3 years following Probation Supervision placement. Clients who were affiliated with gangs were significantly more likely than those not affiliated with gangs to recidivate in the 3 years following Probation Supervision placement.



The same analysis was conducted with the outcome of successfully completing Probation Supervision in the 3 years following Probation Supervision placement.

Older clients, females, and those clients who participated in Prop36 were significantly more likely than their counterparts to be successful on probation supervision than their counterparts.

*Additional information on these results is available in Table 20 of Appendix E.*



## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County

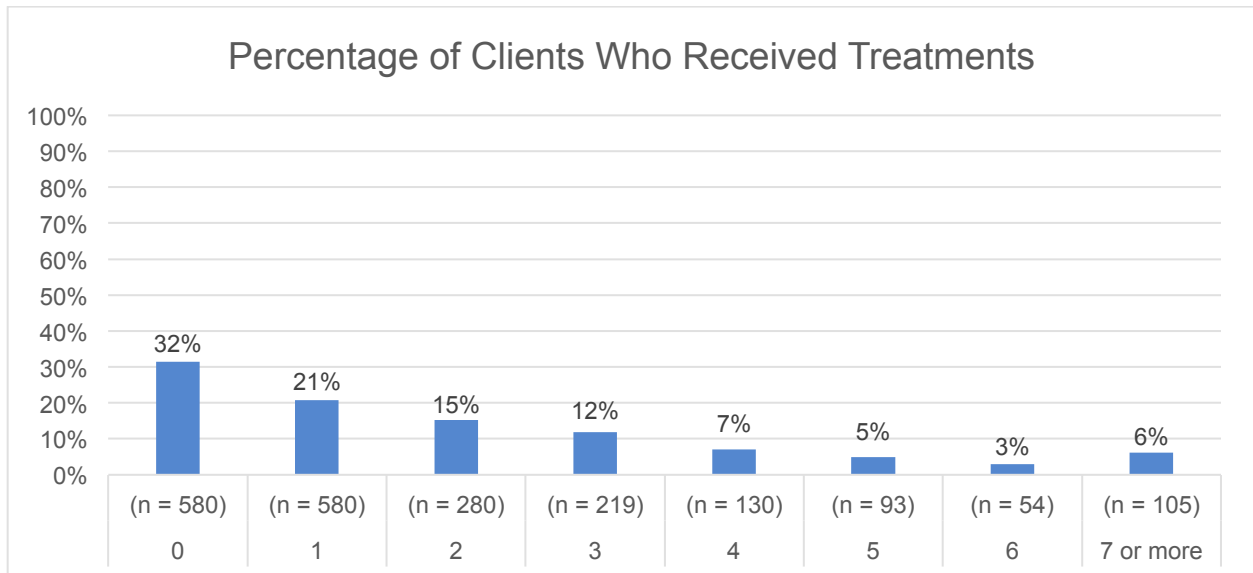


### *Types of Services Clients on Felony Probation Received in the 3 Years Following Placement on Probation Supervision*

In the following section, various treatments and combinations of those treatments were examined to understand their impacts on recidivating as well as on Probation Supervision completion. Figure 5 shows a breakdown of the number of clients who received various frequencies of treatments.

68% (1,264 clients) received one or more programs while on Probation Supervision. The mean number of services was 2.2. The median number of treatments was 1.

**Figure 5. Graph of the percentage of clients who received various numbers of programs.**



The following section details the significant results related to treatments for this group of clients in the 3 years after their Probation Supervision entry. Please see Appendix G for more information on the analyses and results.



Similar to the analysis run for the previous EBI and program combinations, binary logistic regressions were run for the various common EBIs, programs, and combinations in order to understand clients' odds of recidivating and being successful 3 years after supervision placement.

#### **Results showed that:**

- For Recidivism rates:
  - o Individuals were significantly *less likely* to recidivate if they received WAGE\$. This result was also found in the previous year's report.
- For Successful Supervision Completion:
  - o None of the EBIs and programs were significantly associated with higher rates of success on supervision within the first 3 years of entry.

*Additional information on these results is available in Tables 21 and 22 of Appendix E*

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



Next, binary logistic regressions were run to understand the differences between recidivating and successfully completing Probation Supervision based on the different combination of the two main EBIs/programs rather than looking at them separately. Each EBI/program combination was compared to the condition of not having received any combination of the treatments.

### Results showed that:

- For Recidivism rates:
  - o Most treatment combinations were associated with lower rates of recidivism (*see Table 23 in Appendix E*)
- For Successful Supervision Completion:
  - o Receiving the combination of “WAGE\$\$ and Other” and the combination of “R&R<sup>EBI</sup> and Other” were associated with higher odds of supervision completion

*Additional information on these results is available in Tables 23a - c of Appendix E*

### **Binary Logistic Regressions for Each Treatment Individually**

Finally, binary logistic regressions were conducted to understand the impact of various EBI and program combinations on being convicted of a new a felony or a misdemeanor in the 3 years after supervision placement.

Results showed that clients who received WAGE\$\$ or ROSC were significantly less likely to be convicted of a felony than their counterparts who did not receive either. Clients who received AOD or WAGE\$\$ were significantly less likely to be convicted of a new misdemeanor.

*See Tables 24 – 27 in Appendix E for more information.*

Overall, the results for EBI and programs related to outcomes in the 3 years after Probation Supervision entry showed:

- Clients who are older were less likely to recidivate while clients who were gang-affiliated were significantly more likely to recidivate in the 3 years following Probation Supervision entry
- Clients who are older and in Prop36 are more likely to be successful in the 3 years following Probation Supervision entry (similar to the previous year’s report’s findings).
- Clients who received WAGE\$\$ either individually or in combination with other EBIs and treatments were significantly less likely to recidivate on Probation Supervision and also significantly less likely to commit a new felony or misdemeanor.
- Clients who received ROSC were significantly less likely to commit a new felony
- R&R<sup>EBI</sup> was associated with higher odds of probation supervision success in the 3-year population and not with increased odds of recidivating, as found in the overall population results.





## Survival and Hazard Analysis

Survival and hazard analyses were conducted to understand crucial time points at which clients were most likely to recidivate as well as how recidivism may differ over time between groups (e.g., do males and females recidivate at the same time points? Or is one group showing higher rates of recidivism at specific time points?).

The clients in the 3 years after the start of Probation Supervision placement population are the focus of this analysis as they all contain 3 years' worth of data and are more easily comparable. This allows us to make equal time comparisons across the 3-year period in order to properly understand crucial time points of survival and recidivism.



There were 1,844 clients for whom data were present in the 3 years after supervision entry population.

- The minimum amount of time before recidivism was 0 months,
- The maximum amount of time was 36 months (as we are looking only at outcomes in the 36 months or 3 years after Probation Supervision entry)
- The mean amount of time before recidivating among clients (who are marked as 0 – 35 months) was 13.3 months.

There may be clients who recidivated after 36 months; however, those clients will not be marked as having recidivated in the 3-year period.

The following section will focus on survival rates based on demographic information.



## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



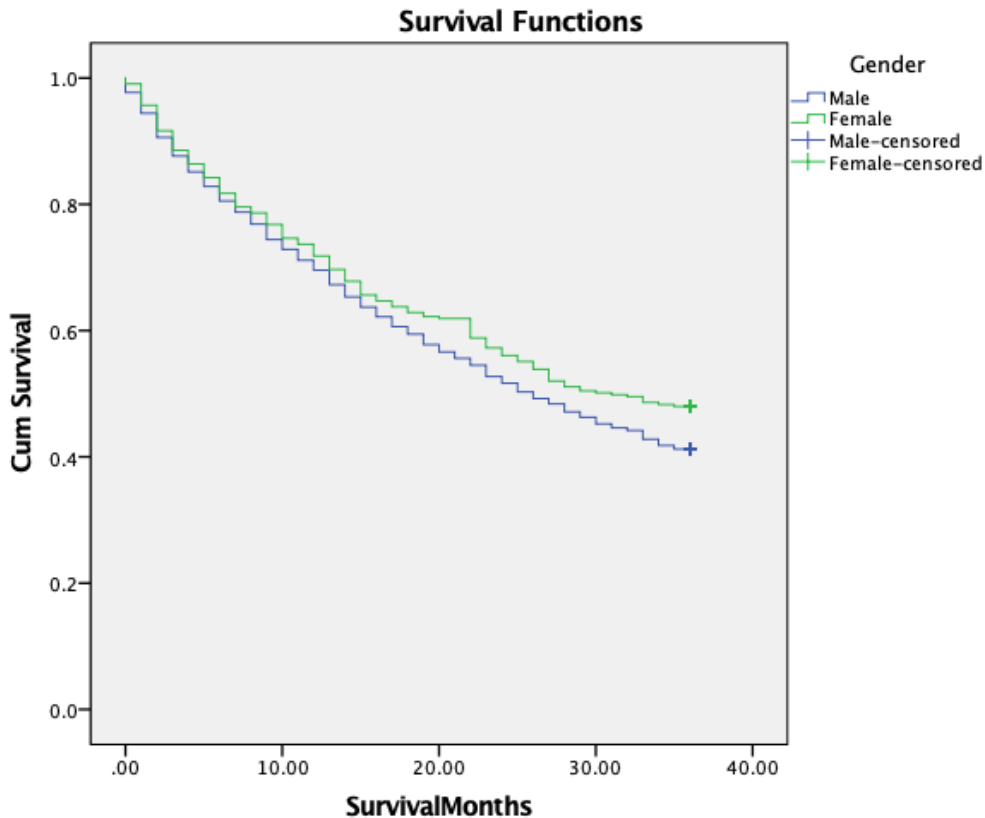
### Gender

It was found that there was a significant difference in survival ( $p < .05$ ) between males and females.

- 58.8% (n = 894) of males recidivated (mean time of recidivation = 22.7 months)
- 52% (n = 155) of females recidivated (mean time of recidivation = 23.9 months)
- Recidivism for males and females stayed fairly constant at 2-3% in the first 9 months. At the 12-month mark, there is a slight increase in recidivism rates for males; at 12 months, the recidivism rates drop for females, and then increases at the 21-month mark (see figures 6 and 7 for more information)

Survival functions are displayed in the graph below. "Censored" refers to clients who did not recidivate by the 36-month mark. These clients who did not recidivate are indicated by the "plus" at the end of the trend lines.

Figure 6. Graph of survival plots for males (blue line) and females (green line).

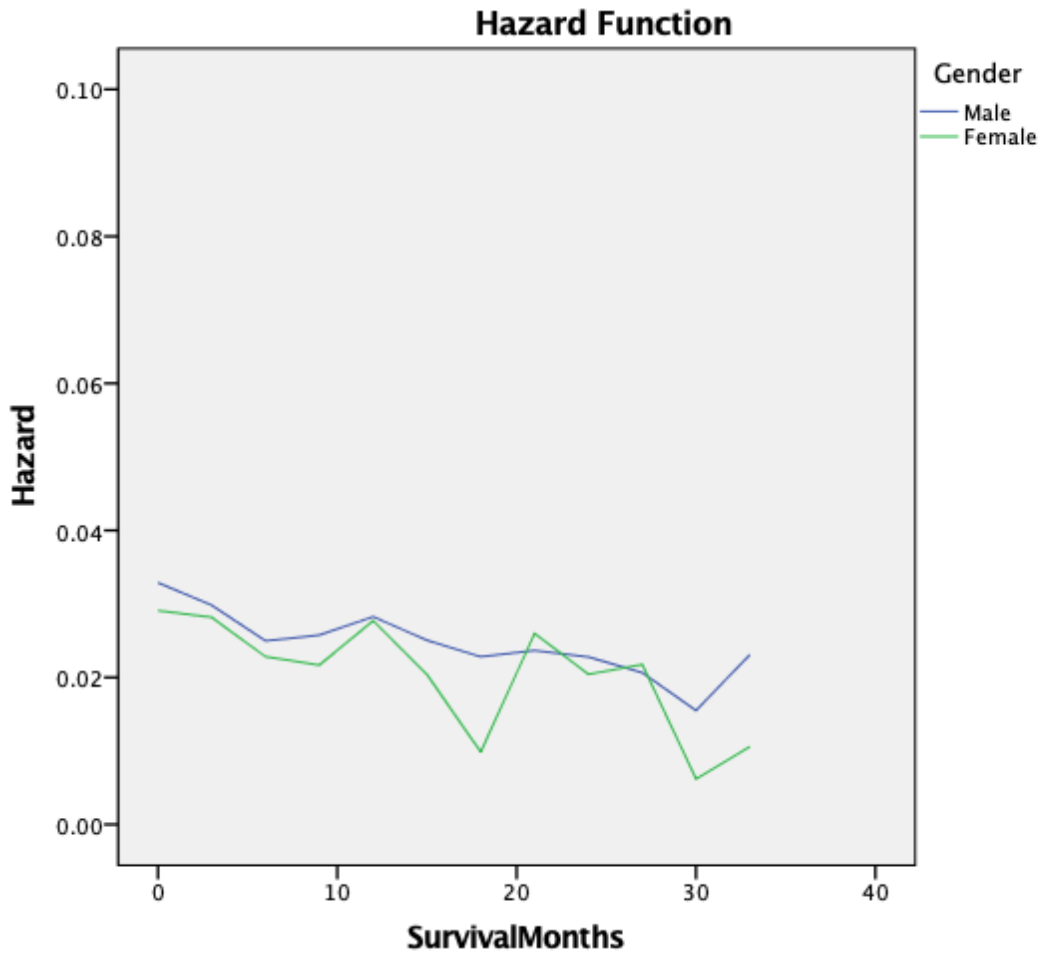


The green line, which represents females, is above the blue line, which represents males. Although females start out with a higher survival rate than males, the two survival lines run parallel to each other, indicating similar rates of survival. Around the 22-month mark, the female survival rate levels out and then decreases, while the male rate continues to decline at a steady rate. However, the female survival rate continues to stay higher than the male survival rate.

The following graph shows specific 3-month time periods at which males and females were highly likely to recidivate.

Figure 7. Graph of hazard function life table for males (blue boxes) and females (green boxes).

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



The graph is measured using 3-month intervals and looks at percentages of individuals who recidivated within each of those intervals. The first highest rate of recidivism is between 0 – 3 months (3% for males (blue line); 3% for females (green line).

The recidivism rates for males and females stay constant between 1 – 3% until the 12-15 months period. At this time, the female recidivism rate drops, while the male recidivism rate stays relatively the same. At the 21-month period, the female recidivism rate increases to nearly 3% then drops back down to 1% by the 30 – 33-month interval. Male recidivism rates rarely dropped below 2%.

*Additional information on these results including a breakdown of specific percentages during each interval is available in Tables 28 of Appendix E.*

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



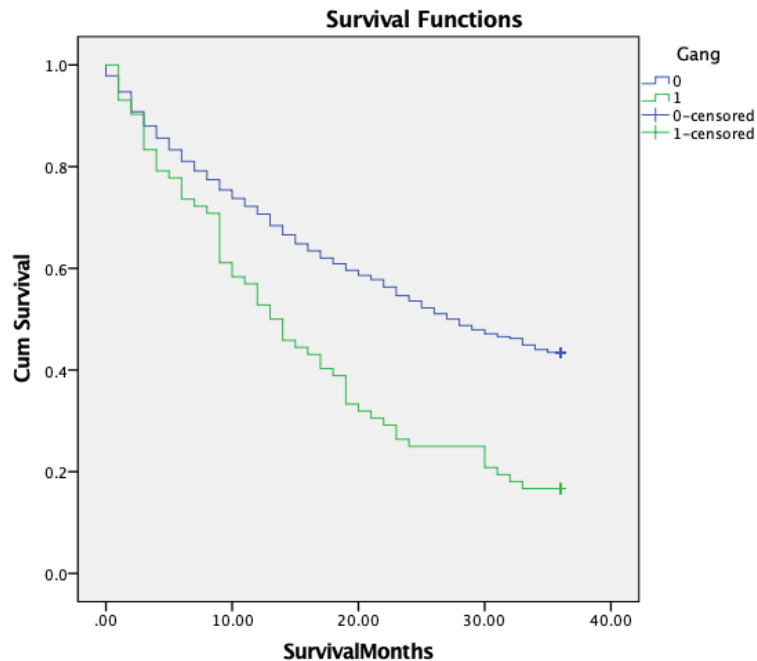
### Gang Status

There was a significant difference in survival between clients affiliated with and not affiliated with gangs ( $p < .001$ ):

- 56.5% ( $n = 770$ ) of clients not in gangs recidivated (mean time of recidivation = 23.1 months)
- 83.3% ( $n = 60$ ) of clients in gangs recidivated (mean time of recidivation = 16.4 months)
- Recidivism rates steadily dropped for individuals not in gangs; the first major increase in recidivism for individuals in gangs occurs at the 3-month mark, and then again at the 9-month mark (see Figures 8 and 9 below for more information)

This survival functions are shown in the graph below. As a note, “censored” refers to clients who did not recidivate by the 36-month mark.

**Figure 8. Graph of survival plots for clients not affiliated with gangs (blue line) and clients affiliated with gangs (green line).**

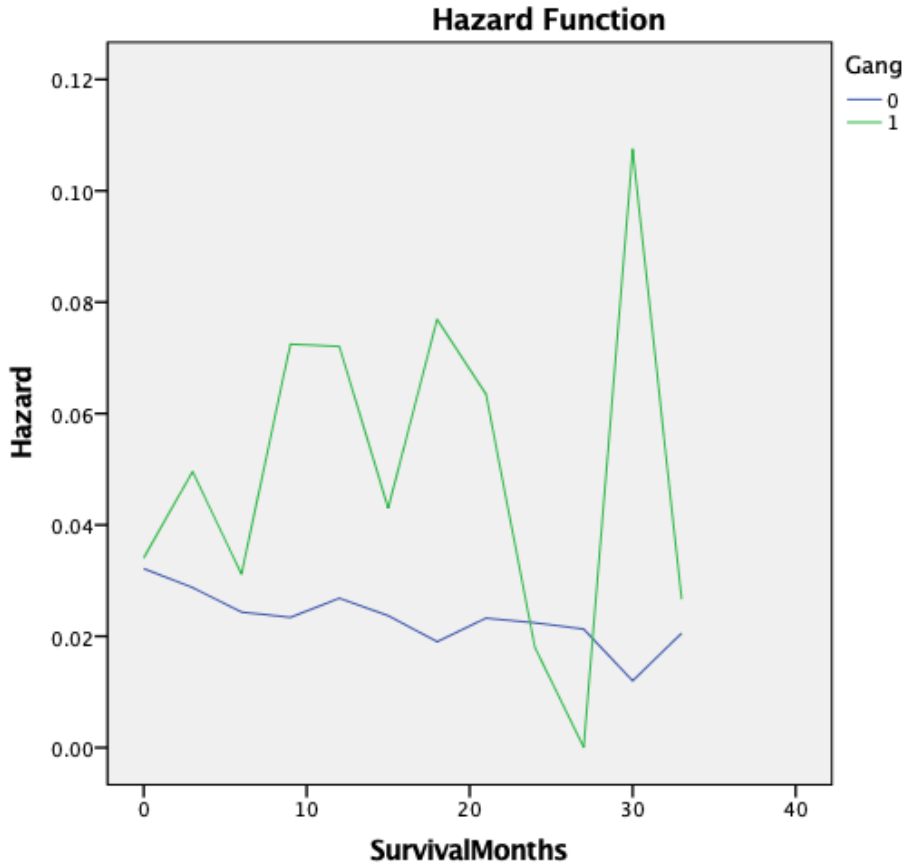


The green line, which represents clients affiliated with gangs, starts out similarly to the blue line, which represents clients not affiliated with gangs. However, around the 7-month and then 9-month marks, there are marked decreases in survival, indicating that a large proportion of gang-involved clients recidivated at this time. The green line continues to stay below the blue line while the blue line steadily decreases without appearing to show any major points of attrition. It should also be noted that from 24 months through 30 months, the survival rate does not change for clients affiliated with gangs, which indicates that no one recidivated in this time period. However, at 30 months, clients affiliated with gangs showed more recidivism, which accounts for the drop in survival rate and the decreasing trend in the green line.

The following graph shows specific time periods at which individuals affiliated with and not affiliated with gangs were highly likely to recidivate.

**Figure 9. Graph of hazard function life table for clients not affiliated with gangs (blue boxes) and clients affiliated with gangs (green boxes).**

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



The graph is measured using 3-month intervals and looks at percentages of individuals who recidivated within each of those intervals.

The recidivism rates for clients not affiliated with gangs (blue line) stays relatively constant ranging between 1 – 2% in every 3-month interval from 0 months through 36 months. For individuals affiliated with gangs (green line), the graph appears to be “spiked”, with every peak appearing to indicate a specific interval during which a larger percentage of clients recidivated as compared to the clients not affiliated with gangs. Specifically, there is a peak during the 3 – 6-month interval, indicating that 5% of clients recidivated at this time. The next peak refers to the overall time period from 9 – 12 and 12 – 15-month intervals, during which 7% of clients recidivated. The largest peak is shown at 30 – 33 months when 11% of the remaining clients recidivated. These rates of recidivism during the specific intervals are similar to those found in the previous year’s report.

*Additional information on these results including a breakdown of specific percentages during each interval is available in Tables 29 of Appendix E.*

### **Sex Offender, Race, Prop36, & DV Status**

No significant differences in survival rates were found for clients in these groups, therefore, those results are not included in this report.



Overall, it appeared that females and clients not affiliated with gangs showed significantly higher survival rates as compared to males and clients affiliated with gangs, respectively, during the 3-year period following placement on Probation Supervision.



## Clients Who Returned to Incarceration

There were 182 clients examined for this analysis. Data were not available for 65 of these clients, therefore for the current section will focus on 117 clients.

The table below shows the numbers of clients in each cohort who returned to incarceration in the 3 years after supervision placement. As a reminder, cohorts are grouped by the year in which client exited or finished Probation Supervision.

**Table 10. Number of Clients in Each Cohort Who Returned to Incarceration in the 3 Years After Supervision Placement**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Frequency	22.4%	30.6%	25.7%	18.1%	21.3%	14.9%	7.1%	18.6%

The following table shows the percentages of clients within the main demographic groups who returned to incarceration 3 years after supervision placement. Chi-square analyses were also conducted to understand the group differences among these clients who returned to incarceration.

**Table 11. Demographics with Percentage of Clients Who Returned to Incarceration 3 Years Post Supervision Entry**

Demographic	Percentage
Gender	Male: 7.2%
	Female: 4.4%
Sex Offender Status	No: 6.7%
	Yes: 4.5%
Gang Membership	No: 6.7%
	Yes: 5.9%
Prop 36	No: 7.4%**
	Yes: 1.0%
DV	No: 6.1%***
	Yes: 14.7%

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant

The chi-square analyses showed that significantly smaller percentage of clients in Prop 36 returned to incarceration and that a significantly larger percentage of clients who were a part of the DV population returned to incarceration.

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



Next, these demographic characteristics were compared using chi-square tests to understand if there was a significantly larger or smaller number of clients within the incarceration population belonging to certain groups who were convicted of the various types of violations (felony, misdemeanor, or any type).

No significant differences were found in new violations convictions for the incarceration population based on demographic differences.

See Table 30 in Appendix E for more information.



### *Incarceration Population and EBI/Program Outcomes*

In this next section different EBI/program combinations were examined, similar to how they were examined for the supervision and 3-year populations. Specifically, the clients' incarceration status, as well as any EBIs/programs they have received, were examined. The table below compares the percentage of clients who received the four main EBIs and programs of interest in the overall population to the percentage of clients who received them within the incarceration population. The rates are fairly similar.

**Table 12. Percentage of Clients Who Received the Four Main Treatments Within the 3 Years Post Supervision Overall and Incarceration Populations**

Treatment	Percentage (Overall Population)	Percentage (Incarceration Population)
AOD	19.7%	18.1%
WAGE\$\$	9.4%	10.6%
ROSC	6.0%	7.5%
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	12%	16.4%



In the following section all EBIs/Programs were entered into various binary logistic regression analyses to see how likely someone was to return to incarceration after having participated in them.

The first regression put all EBIs/programs into the same analysis. Clients were not more or less likely to return to prison depending on if they had or had not received one of the main treatments.

See Table 31 in Appendix E for more information.



## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



Regressions for each of the treatments individually along with Recidivism Risk score were conducted.

Only WAGE\$\$ was found to be significantly associated with returning or not to prison. Specifically, clients who received it had a lower likelihood of returning to prison ( $p < .05$ , OR = .477). None of the other treatments individually were significantly associated with returning or not to prison.



Finally, we ran an analysis examining the odds ratio of returning to incarceration based on various EBI/program combinations.

Clients who received the combinations of “Other & WAGE\$\$” and “Other, AOD, & WAGE\$\$” were significantly less likely to return to incarceration as compared to having received no treatments. This is consistent with the above result as well as findings in the current and previous reports that WAGE\$\$ appears to be associated with positive outcomes for client.



Overall,

- Clients participating in Prop36 were less likely than those not participating in it to return to incarceration
- Clients with a DV charge were more likely to return to incarceration
- Receiving WAGE\$\$ when controlling for other treatments was significantly associated with *lower* odds of returning to incarceration.





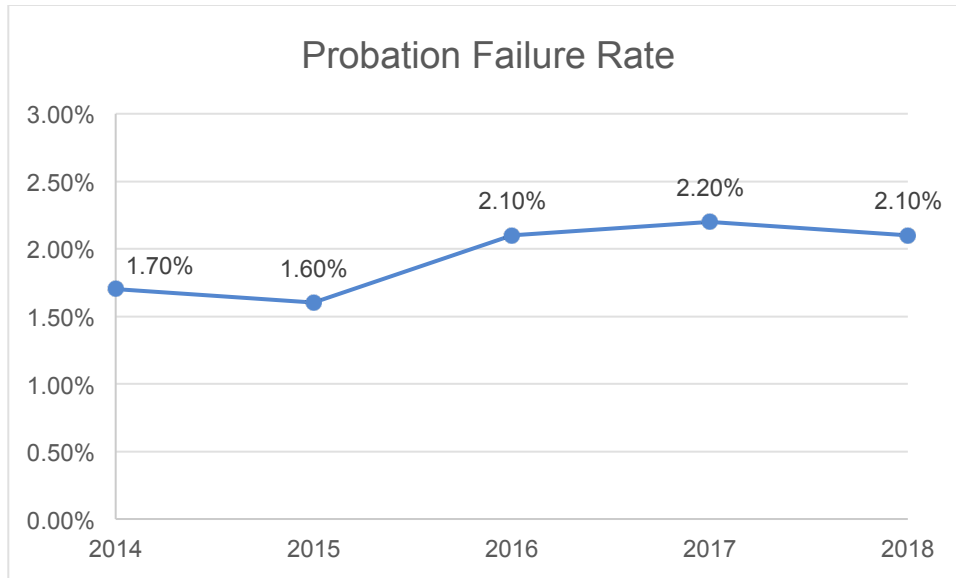
## Historical Data Trends

The following section describes another outcome: Probation Failure Rate (PFR). The PFR is the number of people on felony probation, mandatory supervision or Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) in Santa Barbara County that went to state prison divided by the four (4) quarter average of each supervised population. **As seen below, the PFR in Santa Barbara County has increased from 1.7% in 2014 to 2.1% in 2018.**

**Table 12. Probation Failure Rate by Year**

Year	Probation Failure Rate
2014	1.7%
2015	1.6%
2016	2.1%
2017	2.2%
2018	2.1%

**Figure 10. Graph of probation failure rate in Santa Barbara County from 2014 – 2018.**

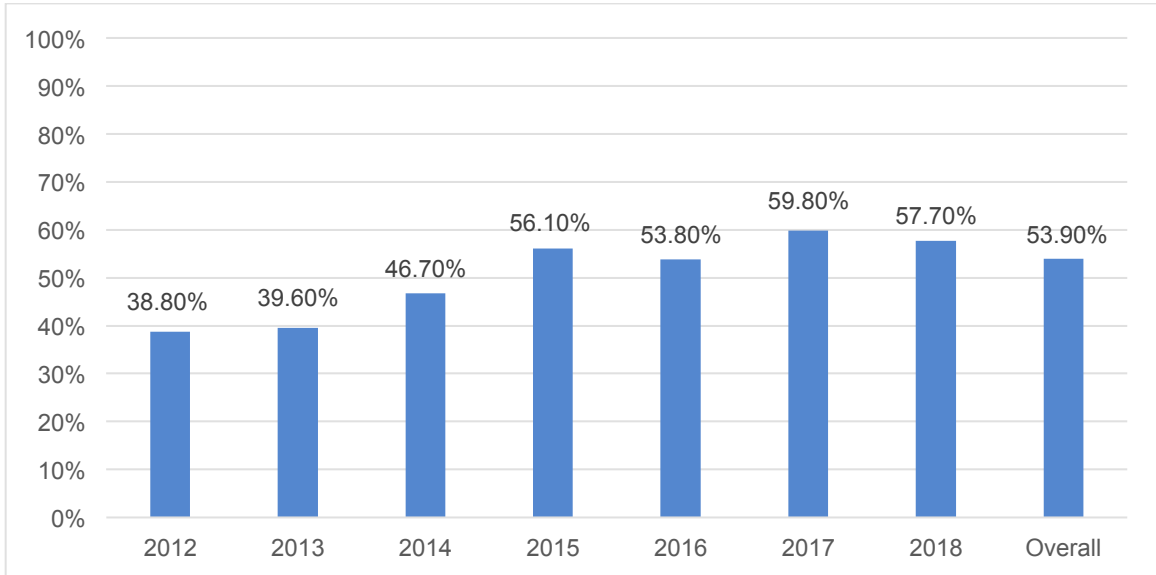


## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



In an effort to understand how probation success rates have changed over time, we also examined success rates in clients who successfully completed Probation Supervision in the 3 years after entry or placement. Figure 11 shows these rates across all cohorts who exited probation supervision from 2012 – 2018. *Note: Previous years' reports grouped cohorts by the year they entered probation supervision rather than their exit year; therefore, the information being presented was different.*

**Figure 11. Percentages of clients who successfully exited supervision grouped by the year they exited**





## Recommendations and Future Directions

Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County has identified trends in demographics, evidence-based treatments, probation completion, and recidivism over time. All analyses are descriptive and are not able to identify the impact of any particular treatment on outcomes. More rigorous evaluation designs with random assignment to treatment is recommended for any future evaluations that aim to understand what is working for whom within the felony probation population.

Although descriptive statistics suggest no or low impact of treatment on probation outcomes (i.e., probation success and recidivism), this is not how results can be interpreted. As we were unable to randomly assign clients to treatment, control for risk/need/strength levels, or control for jail days, the lack of an effect is likely attributed to higher risk clients being assigned to more or higher intensity treatments.

Several demographic groups have higher rates of recidivism than others (e.g., clients who are gang involved). Future evaluation may want to focus on a particular subpopulation and pilot test new evidence-based programs that address risk factors particular to that group. For example, gang membership is often associated with a long history of marginalization and seeking identity and belonging with a group that provides power, esteem, and resources. Programs that address these dynamics might help improve treatment outcomes.

R&R<sup>EBI</sup> has been examined previously and continued to be examined in the current report. It should be noticed that although trends of R&R<sup>EBI</sup> being associated with higher rates of recidivism continued to be found, these findings continued to have low effect sizes. With low effect sizes it is difficult to make substantial claims about the EBI's influence on outcomes. Future evaluation efforts could begin to focus on the effectiveness of individual services including adherence to process and fidelity. In order to increase to better understand the impact of R&R<sup>EBI</sup> and any other programs on client outcomes, the following strategies could be considered:

- a. Increase population size or the number of clients receiving R&R<sup>EBI</sup>, for example.
- b. Randomly assign clients to R&R<sup>EBI</sup> to enable a more rigorous evaluation design.
- c. Consider a different type of design or analysis including a pre-post intervention and understanding increases or decreases in COMPAS scores, for example, as a function of receiving an EBI or treatment
- d. Collect data on other control variables in addition to demographic variables



## Appendix A

### Exclusion Criteria

1. Prop 47 clients were excluded from the report.
2. Clients who did not have supervision completion information (exit status) after querying for missing data were excluded from the analyses.
3. Clients (n = 65) who were initially a part of the prison population did not have demographic data or information about recidivism; as such, they were excluded from the analysis.



## Appendix B

### List of Acronyms

AOD – Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Groups

EBI – Evidence-Based Intervention

PFR – Probation Failure Rate

PIN – Personal Identification Number

R&R<sup>EBI</sup> – Reasoning and Rehabilitation

ROSC – Recovery-Oriented System of Care

SB678 – Senate Bill 678

UCSB – University of California Santa Barbara

WAGE\$\$ – Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency

## Appendix C

### *Background and Introduction into SB678 legislation*

#### What is Senate Bill 678?

In 2009, California State Senators co-authored Senate Bill 678 (SB678)<sup>3</sup>, which created the California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Program. The impetus for SB678 came from data collected over the past few decades that found probation departments were underfunded and felony clients were frequently failing Probation Supervision and being committed to state prison in response. The California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act has two main goals: (1) the development of evidence-based intervention programs, and (2) a reduction in the felony probation failure rate through sustainable state funding for the evidence-based programs.

To develop evidence-based programs, a “community corrections program” was required to be established in each county; this program was expected to consist of evidence-based corrections practices and programs, including evidence-based risk and needs assessments, rehabilitation programs, Probation Supervision, sanctions, program evaluation, and program fidelity. Funding for these programs comes from grants and a “probation failure reduction incentive payment.” That is, up to 45% of the state savings resulting from reduced recidivism and revocations among felony probationers can be returned to the county to fund these evidence-based probation programs.

#### SB678 in Santa Barbara County

In response to SB678, the Santa Barbara County Probation Department created an evidence-based “community corrections program.” Evidence-based probation programs were developed, implemented, and/or improved to decrease criminal thinking, reduce drug/alcohol dependence and criminal reoffending, and improve mental health and functioning in the community. Descriptions of the different interventions and services provided are on the next page in Appendix D.

## Appendix D

### Description of Evidence-Based Interventions and Other Treatments

#### Evidence-Based Interventions (EBIs):

The following EBIs were provided to high-risk probationers.

- ***Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Treatment Groups:*** AOD treatment groups are facilitated by treatment staff and provide court-recognized drug and alcohol treatment programs. Staff members are credentialed drug and alcohol counselors focusing on a Matrix model of drug and alcohol prevention education, anger management, life skills, socialization, communication skills, and aftercare. Services are provided by the Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA), Good Samaritan Services, or Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP).
- ***Reasoning and Rehabilitation (R&R):*** R&R is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral program designed to teach impulse control, problem solving techniques, and systematic thinking to encourage more empathetic behavior in a social environment. Classes are 1.5 to 2 hour sessions, two times per week for 7 weeks.
- ***Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC):*** ROSC is a secular, peer-driven support group similar to a 12-Step program for clients with substance abuse issues. Walk-ins are welcome; however, a referral by the supervision probation officer is encouraged to facilitate the monitoring of attendance. CADA and Good Samaritan facilitate ROSC groups at the PRRCs.
- ***Work and Gain Economic Self Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$):*** WAGE\$\$ is a bi-weekly program designed to assist unemployed or under-employed clients. WAGE\$\$ is a brief job search training program that focuses on how to answer difficult questions regarding a client's felony conviction. Clients learn interviewing techniques, how to dress for interviews, and the optimum locations to look for employment. Additionally, the program assists clients in completing their résumés.

#### Other Interventions:

The following interventions are not EBIs but are frequently provided to high-risk probationers.

- ***Batterer's Intervention Program (BIP):*** This is a 52-week treatment program mandated by California state law for individuals convicted of acts constituting domestic violence. The focus of the program is preventing physical, sexual, and psychologically violent behaviors. Ongoing family safety is the primary concern with every client. Clients are assisted in developing more adaptive ways to solve conflict, communicate, and manage stress. Psychodynamic and psycho-educational approaches help the clients learn to challenge their underlying beliefs and assumptions, gain awareness of the impacts their actions have on others, and to take control of clients' actions and effectively regulate their emotions.
- ***Drop-in-Education:*** Clients get information on obtaining their General Educational Development (GED) or high school diploma and college enrollment. Clients can use computers for online enrollment and to view class schedules. One-on-one tutoring is also available to clients who desire additional assistance with course work, reading and writing skills, English, computer skills, etc. A certified teaching staff member assesses clients and a tutor is assigned to determine clients' needs.
- ***Drop-in-Employment:*** Clients can use computers for online job searches, to check posted classifieds, and to get assistance completing and sending job applications and résumés. Assistance with completing application forms for benefits such as Social Security Insurance or a California Driver's License is also available.

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



- **Residential Treatment Program (RTP):** An RTP is a live-in facility typically providing therapy for substance abuse and/or mental health illness. RTP implements medical and/or psychotherapeutic treatment to address dependency on substances such as alcohol, prescription drugs, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. The general intent is to enable the client to cease substance abuse, in order to avoid the psychological, legal, financial, social, and physical consequences that can be caused, especially by extreme abuse.
- **CBI-EMP:** Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders Seeking Employment (CBI-EMP) is designed for criminal and juvenile involved individuals who are moderate to high need in the area of employment. The curriculum integrates cognitive-behavioral interventions with more traditional employment approaches. The program teaches individuals how to identify and manage high-risk situations related to obtaining and maintaining employment. Heavy emphasis is placed on skill building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skill development for the work environment. Using a modified closed group format with multiple entry points, the curriculum is designed to allow for flexibility across various service settings and intervention lengths. This curriculum was developed in partnership with MDRC. \*\*NOTE: Verbiage pulled directly from [https://www.uc.edu/corrections/services/trainings/changing\\_offender\\_behavior/cbi-emptrainingoverview.html](https://www.uc.edu/corrections/services/trainings/changing_offender_behavior/cbi-emptrainingoverview.html))
- **MRT:** Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a systematic treatment strategy that seeks to decrease recidivism among juvenile and adult criminal clients by increasing moral reasoning. Its cognitive-behavioral approach combines elements from a variety of psychological traditions to progressively address ego, social, moral, and positive behavioral growth. MRT takes the form of group and individual counseling using structured group exercises and prescribed homework assignments. The MRT workbook is structured around 16 objectively defined steps (units) focusing on seven basic treatment issues: confrontation of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Clients meet in groups once or twice weekly and can complete all steps of the MRT program in a minimum of 3 to 6 months. \*\*NOTE: Verbiage pulled from the September 6, 2016 CPOC memo re: the 2016 Probation Practices and Program Survey <http://www.moral-reconciliation-therapy.com>





## Appendix E

### Technical Appendix of Tables and Graphs

**Table 1. Gender Breakdown by Supervision Cohort Based on Supervision Start Year**

	2011 (n = 136)	2012 (n = 514)	2013 (n = 523)	2014 (n = 445)	2015 (n = 453)	2016 (n = 478)	2017 (n = 429)	2018 (n = 381)	Total (n = 3,359)
Male	78.7%	81.3%	82.6%	83.4%	82.6%	85.4%	79.0%	80.8%	82.1%
Female	21.3%	18.7%	17.4%	16.6%	17.4%	14.6%	21.0%	19.2%	17.9%

**Table 2. Racial and Ethnic Breakdown of SB678 Overall Population Based on Supervision Start Year**

	2011 (n = 136)	2012 (n = 514)	2013 (n = 523)	2014 (n = 445)	2015 (n = 453)	2016 (n = 478)	2017 (n = 425)	2018 (n = 381)	Total (n = 3,359)
Hispanic/ Latino	49.3%	51.0%	52.2%	56.4%	54.3%	55.2%	54.8%	60.1%	54.4%
White	40.4%	41.2%	40.5%	33.0%	35.1%	35.6%	33.8%	31.8%	36.4%
Black	4.4%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	7.3%	5.9%	7.0%	4.2%	6.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3.7%	0.4%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%
Other	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	3.1%	1.8%

**Table 3. Mean Age Across Cohorts Based on Supervision Start Year**

	2011 (n = 136)	2012 (n = 514)	2013 (n = 523)	2014 (n = 445)	2015 (n = 453)	2016 (n = 478)	2017 (n = 425)	2018 (n = 381)	Total (n = 3,359)
Mean Age	41.04	40.39	38.42	37.60	37.04	35.01	35.00	33.30	37.03

**Table 4. Comparison of SB678 Supervision Population Racial/Ethnic Demographics to Santa Barbara County Demographics**

	Total (n = 1,750)	Comparison to Overall Santa Barbara County Population
Hispanic/Latino	50%	45.8%
White	42%	44.1%
Black	6%	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	6.3%
Other	1%	2.2%

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



**Table 5. Rates of Recidivism in the Supervision Population by Supervision Cohort**

Demographic Characteristic		Overall (n = 1,750)	2012 (n = 49)	2013 (n = 144)	2014 (n = 214)	2015 (n = 271)	2016 (n = 303)	2017 (n = 410)	2018 (n = 359)
Gender	Male	43%	28%	24%	36%	40%	49%	48%	45%
	Female	39%	20%	29%	38%	27%	41%	47%	48%
Sex Offender Status	No	42%*	27%	25%	37%	38%	48%	48%	46%
	Yes	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%
Gang Status	No	42%	-	25%	37%	37%	47%	48%	45%
	Yes	50%		17%	33%	43%	69%	50%	55%
Prop36 Participant	No	42%	21%	25%	38%	37%	48%	47%**	46%
	Yes	39%	33%	25%	32%	40%	46%	82%	50%
Committed a DV Charge	No	41%*	27%	23%**	36%	38%	48%	48%	45%
	Yes	52%	0%	100%	46%	31%	53%	54%	56%

Note: \*significant at p < .05; \*\*significant at p < .01; \*\*\*significant at p < .001; cells highlighted in green are significant.

**Table 6. Rates of Supervision Success by Supervision Cohort**

Demographic Characteristic		Overall (n = 1,750)	2012 (n = 49)	2013 (n = 144)	2014 (n = 214)	2015 (n = 271)	2016 (n = 303)	2017 (n = 410)	2018 (n = 359)
Gender	Male	53%**	36%	40%	44%	52%*	52%	60%	59%
	Female	57%	50%	38%	55%	76%	63%	57%	52%
Sex Offender Status	No	54%	38%	39%	47%	56%	54%	69%	57%
	Yes	73%	100%	100%	0%	67%	33%	78%	100%
Gang Status	No	55%**	-	39%	47%	57%	55%	61%*	59%**
	Yes	32%		50%	33%	43%	25%	39%	9%
Prop36 Participant	No	53%*	21%**	31%**	40%**	57%	52%	59%	58%
	Yes	63%	62%	69%	64%	49%	75%	71%	50%
Committed a DV Charge	No	54%	40%	40%	47%	56%	54%	60%	58%
	Yes	56%	0%	0%	46%	62%	58%	63%	56%

Note: \*significant at p < .05; \*\*significant at p < .01; \*\*\*significant at p < .001; cells highlighted in green are significant.

**Table 7. Rates of New Violation, Felony, and Misdemeanor Commissions by Demographic Variables**

		New Violation	Felony	Misdemeanor
Gender	Males	43%	27%*	46%
	Females	39%	20%	43%
Sex Offender	No	42%*	26%	46%
	Yes	18%	14%	32%
Gang Status	No	42%	24%***	45%*
	Yes	50%	56%	57%
Prop36 Participant	No	42%	25%	46%
	Yes	39%	30%	41%
Committed a DV Charge	No	41%*	25%	45%
	Yes	52%	28%	49%

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



**Table 8. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Successfully Completing Probation**

	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Age	1.019***
Gender	1.164
Sex Offender Status	2.059
Gang Membership Status	0.451**
Prop 36	1.269*
DV Status	1.090

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 9. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating Based on EBI Completion**

Treatment	Odds of Recidivating On Probation
AOD	1.327*
WAGE\$\$	.887
ROSC	.962
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.696***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 10. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Successfully Completing Probation Based on EBI Completion**

Treatment	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
AOD	1.257
WAGE\$\$	1.516**
ROSC	1.414*
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.300

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 11. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds or Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of AOD**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	.999	1.001
AOD	1.293*	1.316*

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

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**Table 12. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds or Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of WAGE\$\$**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	.999*	1.001
WAGE\$\$	1.075	1.775***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 13. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds or Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of ROSC**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	.999*	1.001
ROSC	1.117	1.727**

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 14. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds or Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of R&R<sup>EBI</sup>**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	.999*	1.001
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.575**	1.646***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 15a. Percentage of Clients Who Received Various Treatment Combinations**

Treatment Combination	Percentage
None (Comparison Group)	22%
Only Other	36%
Other and AOD	11%
Other and WAGE\$\$	5.3%
Other and R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	4.1%
Other, WAGE\$\$, R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	3.9%
Other and ROSC	3.1%
All but AOD	2%
Only AOD	1.7%
All Other Combos	11%

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



**Table 15b. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating Based on EBI/Program Combination**

Treatment Combination	Odds of Recidivating on Probation
None (Comparison Group)	-
Only Other	1.438**
Other and AOD	1.498*
Other and WAGE\$\$	.853
Other and R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.881*
Other, WAGE\$\$, R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	2.117**
Other and ROSC	1.197
All but AOD	.982
Only AOD	.941
All Other Combos (Without Main 4 Tx)	2.043***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 15c. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Successfully Completing Probation Based on EBI/Program Combination**

Treatment Combination	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
None (Comparison Group)	-
Only Other	1.414*
Other and AOD	1.475*
Other and WAGE\$\$	.831
Other and R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.835*
Other, WAGE\$\$, R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	2.064**
Other and ROSC	1.112
All but AOD	.917
Only AOD	.826
All Other Combos	1.996***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 16. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Being Convicted a New Felony or Misdemeanor Based on Demographic Characteristics**

Demographic Characteristic	Odds of Being Convicted of New Felony	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Misdemeanor
Age	.955***	.988**
Gender	.747	.937
Sex Offender Status	.593	.597
Gang Affiliation	3.214***	1.539
Prop36	1.650**	.882
DV	1.264	1.167

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

## Evaluation of SB678 in Santa Barbara County



**Table 17. Comparison of SB678 Supervision Population Racial/Ethnic Demographics to Santa Barbara County Demographics**

	Total (n = 1,133)	Comparison to Overall Santa Barbara County Population
Hispanic/Latino	51%	45.8%
White	40%	44.1%
Black	6%	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	6.3%
Other	1.5%	2.2%

**Table 18. Associations Between Demographic Characteristics and Recidivism 3 Years Following Supervision Placement**

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage Who Recidivated 3 Years Following Probation Supervision Entry
Gender	Male: 59%* Female: 52%
Sex Offender Status	No: 58% Yes: 42%
Gang Status	No: 57%*** Yes: 83%
Prop 36 Participant	No: 58% Yes: 53%
Committed a DV Charge	No: 57% Yes: 64%

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant.

**Table 19. Associations Between Demographic Characteristics and Supervision Success 3 Years Following Supervision Placement**

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage Who Successfully Completed Probation Supervision 3 Years Following Entry
Gender	Male: 47%* Female: 57%
Sex Offender Status	No: 48% Yes: 64%
Gang Status	No: 49%* Yes: 33%
Prop 36 Participant	No: 46%** Yes: 61%
Committed a DV Charge	No: 48% Yes: 52%

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant.

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**Table 20. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating In the 3 Years Following Supervision Placement**

	Odds of Successfully Exiting Probation 3 After Entry
Age	1.016**
Gender	1.393*
Sex Offender Status	1.867
Gang Membership Status	.583
Prop 36	1.723**
DV Status	1.338

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant.

**Table 21. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating Based on EBI/Program Completion**

Treatment	Odds of Recidivating 3 Years After Entry
AOD	.996
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.893
WAGE\$\$	.534***
ROSC	1.143

**Table 22. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Successfully Completing Probation Based on EBI/Program Completion**

Treatment	Odds of Successfully Exiting Probation 3 Years After Entry
AOD	.997
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.532
WAGE\$\$	1.189
ROSC	1.190

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 23a. Percentage of Clients Who Received Various Treatment Combinations**

Treatment Combination	Percentage
None	31.5%
Only Other	32%
Other & AOD	9.5%
Other & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	4.7%
Other & WAGE\$\$	4%
Other & ROSC	3%
Other, WAGE\$\$, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	2.5%
Only AOD	1.7%
Other, ROSC, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.7%
All Other	9.2%

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**Table 23b. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating Based on EBI/Program Combination**

Treatment Combination	Odds of Recidivating
None	-
Only Other	.464***
Other & AOD	.519***
Other & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.584*
Other & WAGE\$\$	.195***
Other & ROSC	.536*
Other, WAGE\$\$, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.380**
Only AOD	1.104
Other, ROSC, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.598
All Other	.464***

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 23c. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Successfully Completing Probation Based on EBI/Program Combination**

Treatment Combination	Odds of Probation Success
None	-
Only Other	1.418*
Other & AOD	1.278
Other & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	1.912*
Other & WAGE\$\$	2.949**
Other & ROSC	1.580
Other, WAGE\$\$, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.922
Only AOD	.794
Other, ROSC, & R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	2.396
All Other	2.166**

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 24. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor on Probation Supervision Based on Successful Completion of AOD**

	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Misdemeanor
Recidivism Risk Score	1.097**	1.104***
AOD	.883	.562**

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 25. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor on Probation Supervision Based on Successful Completion of WAGE\$\$**

	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Misdemeanor
Recidivism Risk Score	1.094**	1.098***
WAGE\$\$	.508*	.485**

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 26. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor on Probation Supervision Based on Successful Completion of ROSC**

	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony	Odds of Being Convicted of a New Misdemeanor
Recidivism Risk Score	1.091**	1.099***
ROSC	.431**	.745

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 27. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Being Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor on Probation Supervision Based on Successful Completion of R&R<sup>EBI</sup>**



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	Odds of <b>Being Convicted of a New Felony</b>	Odds of <b>Being Convicted of a New Misdemeanor</b>
Recidivism Risk Score	1.096**	1.101***
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.798	.882

Note: \*significant at p < .05; \*\*significant at p < .01; \*\*\*significant at p < .001; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 28. Hazard Rates (Percentages) of Recidivism for Clients in the 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement Based on Gender**

Interval Start Time	Hazard Rate For Males	Hazard Rate For Females
0 – 3 months	0%	3%
3 – 6 months	3%	3%
6 – 9 months	2%	2%
9 – 12 months	3%	2%
12 – 15 months	3%	3%
15 – 18 months	3%	2%
18 – 21 months	2%	1%
21 – 24 months	2%	3%
24 – 27 months	2%	2%
27 – 30 months	2%	2%
30 – 33 months	2%	1%
33 – 36 months	2%	1%

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**Table 29. Hazard Rates (Percentages) of Recidivism For Clients in the 3 Years After Probation Supervision Placement Based on Gang-Status**

Interval Start Time	Hazard Rate For Clients Not Affiliated With Gangs	Hazard Rate For Clients Affiliated With Gangs
0 – 3 months	0%	3%
3 – 6 months	3%	5%
6 – 9 months	2%	3%
9 – 12 months	2%	7%
12 – 15 months	3%	7%
15 – 18 months	2%	4%
18 – 21 months	2%	8%
21 – 24 months	2%	6%
24 – 27 months	2%	2%
27 – 30 months	2%	0%
30 – 33 months	1%	11%
33 – 36 months	2%	3%

**Table 30. Percentages of Clients Within the Incarceration Population Who Were Convicted of Various Violations**

Demographic	Category	Convicted of a New Felony or Misdemeanor	Convicted of a New Felony	Convicted of a New Misdemeanor
Gender	Male:	67%	58.3%	60.2%
	Female:	71.4%	50%	78.6%
Sex Offender Status	No:	67.2%	57.8%	62.1%
	Yes:	100%	0%	100%
Gang Membership	No:	67.3%	55.8%	62.8%
	Yes:	75%	100%	50%
Prop 36	No:	67.8%	56.5%	62.6%
	Yes:	50%	100%	50%
DV	No:	67%	58%	62%
	Yes:	70.6%	52.9%	64.7%

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant.

**Table 31. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Returning to Incarceration Based on EBI/Program Completion**

Treatment	Odds Ratio of Returning to Incarceration
AOD	1.059
WAGE\$\$	.517
ROSC	.600
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.985

Note: \* significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\* significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.



## Appendix F

### Appendix of Probation Supervision Treatment Results

The 2017 - 2018 report analysis focused on the following Evidence Based Interventions (EBIs) and treatments:

1. Alcohol and Drug (AOD)
2. Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)
3. Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)
4. Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R)<sup>EBI</sup>

This year's report will focus on these four programs as they were the most common programs clients received. The percentages of clients who were successful on Probation Supervision (marked as Early Term/Normal Exp, Court Probation, or Dismissed) as well as the percentages who did not recidivate (convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor) on Probation Supervision out of those who received both treatments/EBIs are listed in the table below. Clients from 2011 – 2016 were combined into one larger sample for interpretation purposes.

**Table 1. Frequency and Percentages of Clients Who Received the Selected EBIs**

Treatment Name	Frequency of Clients Who Received Treatment	Percentage Who Did <i>Not</i> Recidivate on Probation	Percentage Successful on Probation
AOD	338	53%*	60%*
WAGE\$\$	295	57%	66%***
ROSC	178	55%	66%**
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	272	48%***	65%***

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

The results from Table 1 indicate that out of the clients who received these four treatments/EBIs, a significantly larger proportion of clients who received them successfully completed probation supervision rather than not.

Furthermore, out of all the clients who received AOD, a significantly larger proportion did not recidivate as compared to those who did. The opposite result was found among the clients who received R&R<sup>EBI</sup>, with a larger proportion of clients who received R&R<sup>EBI</sup> having recidivated.



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In order to better understand the efficacy of the combinations of these treatments, binary logistic regressions were run to examine the clients' likelihood of recidivating as well as their odds of successfully completing Probation Supervision based on their successful EBI program completion and the combination of the different treatments.

### *Odds of Recidivating Based on Receiving the Four Main EBIs/Programs*

All four treatments were entered into the same analysis to control for each other (understand how they affect each other) while looking at the outcomes of recidivism on Probation Supervision and successful Probation Supervision completion.

Results showed that:

- Clients were significantly more likely to recidivated if they received
  - o AOD (1.327 times more likely)
  - o R&R (1.696 times more likely)
  - o WAGE\$\$ and ROSC were not significantly associated with recidivism.
  
- Clients were significantly more likely to be successful on Probation Supervision if they received:
  - o WAGE\$\$ (1.516 times more likely)\*\*
  - o ROSC (1.414 times more likely)\*
  - o AOD and R&R were not significantly associated with success on supervision in this analysis



## Appendix G

### Appendix of Treatment Results in the 3 Years After Probation Supervision Entry

#### *EBI and Program Combinations and Outcomes*

As stated in the Probation Supervision section of this report, this section will focus on the same two EBIs/programs and their combinations:

1. Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD)
2. Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency (WAGE\$\$)
3. Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)
4. Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R)<sup>EBI</sup>

The percentages of clients who were successful on Probation Supervision (marked as Early Term/Normal Exp, Court Probation, or Dismissed) in the 3-year timeframe as well as the percentages who did not recidivate (Convicted of a new felony or misdemeanor) on Probation Supervision within the 3-year timeframe out of those who received these four treatments are listed in the table below:

**Table 1. Frequency and Percentages of Clients Who Received the Selected EBIs**

Treatment Name	Percentage of Clients Who Received Treatment	Percentage Who Did <i>Not</i> Recidivate on Probation	Percentage Successful on Probation*
AOD	17.1%	44%	49%
WAGE\$\$	12.3%	56%	55%
ROSC	9.6%	47%	60%
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	13.9%	44%	55%

Note: \*Clients who are still on probation supervision were not included in these percentages.

In order to better understand the efficacy of these treatment combinations, binary logistic regressions were run to examine the clients' likelihood of recidivating as well as their odds of successfully completing Probation Supervision based on their successful EBI or program completion.

#### *Odds of Recidivating Based on Receiving the Four Main EBIs/Programs*

The following analyses look at each of the treatments in separate binary logistic regressions to understand their independent effects on recidivating and completing supervision. For all analyses, Recidivism Risk score was significantly correlated with Recidivation and Success. As expected, clients with higher Recidivism scores had a significantly higher odds of recidivating and significantly lower odds of successfully completing Probation Supervision, regardless of the treatment.

Results showed that:

- For recidivism rates:
  - o Clients who received WAGE\$\$ and ROSC were significantly less likely to recidivate than their counterparts who did not receive them.
- For probation supervision success rates:
  - o Clients who received ROSC and clients who received R&R<sup>EBI</sup> were significantly more likely to be successful than those who did not receive them.

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**Table 1. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of AOD**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	1.120***	.824***
AOD	.706	1.146

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 2. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of WAGE\$\$**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	1.115***	.823***
WAGE\$\$	.427***	1.250

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 3 Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of ROSC**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	1.116***	.826***
ROSC	.603*	1.910*

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.

**Table 4. Binary Logistic Regression of Odds of Recidivating/Succeeding on Probation Based on Successful Completion of R&R<sup>EBI</sup>**

	Odds of Recidivating on Probation	Odds of Successfully Completing Probation
Recidivism Risk Score	1.119***	.825***
R&R <sup>EBI</sup>	.760	1.817*

Note: \*significant at  $p < .05$ ; \*\*significant at  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\*significant at  $p < .001$ ; cells highlighted in green are significant; Odds ratios less than 1 indicate a lower chance; Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate a higher chance.