



San Joaquin County Probation Department

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Recidivism by EBP Dosage Hours

2019 One Year Recidivism Check

Introduction

This report centers on analysis specific to the San Joaquin County Probation Department’s Day Reporting Center (DRC). The DRC, which has been in operation for numerous years offers clients on probation a location in which they can check in with their probation officers, remain in compliance (via reporting and drug testing), and immediately take part in evidence-based curriculum. Almost all clients (with the exception of overrides) who have been referred to the DRC (in order to receive services) have been assessed as being high risk to reoffend. An overarching goal of the Probation Department is to reduce recidivism and commitments to local jail and State prison. In order to achieve these goals, the Department, via the services and programs offered at the DRC, is focused on addressing the barriers that hinder the success of their clients.

This report centers on DRC clients and recidivism data. Moreover, this analysis centers on a sample of 169 clients who were enrolled in DRC from January through December 2019 and offers a comprehensive look at recidivism analysis one-year since enrollment in the DRC. In addition, this data analysis includes recidivism findings analyzed by the amount of evidence-based programming hours received.

The two main data analysis questions for this work are:

- What is the level of recidivism for the sample?
- Are levels of recidivism affected by the dosage hours received?

Demographics

The sample for the recidivism check consisted of 169 clients and spans 365 days post enrollment. Most (97.6%) of the clients in this analysis were male and 2.4% were female.

Table 1. DRC Demographics

	Count	%
Total Number of Clients	169	
Recidivism Check	365 Days	
Gender		
Female	4/169	2.4%
Male	165/169	97.6%
Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0/168	0.0%
Asian or Asian American	9/168	5.4%
Black or African American	51/168	30.4%
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	58/168	34.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1/168	0.6%
White or Caucasian	45/168	26.8%
Other/Unknown	4/168	2.4%
Risk Assessment Level		
High Drug	5/169	3.0%
High Property/Violent	38/169	22.5%
High Violent	125/169	74.0%
Low	1/169	0.6%

In regard to the racial/ethnic make-up of the clients, just over one-third (34.5%) identified as Hispanic of Latino/a, 30.4% identified as Black or African American, 26.8% reported White or Caucasian, nine clients (5.4%) were Asian or Asian American, one was Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (0.6%), and 2.4% (4) were listed as other/unknown.

As previously stated, almost all of the clients who participate in DRC programming are assessed as high risk. When looking at the breakdown of risk assessment level, 74.0% of clients were assessed as High Violent, 22.5% as High Property/Violent, and 3.0% as High Drug. There was one client (0.6%) with a low risk level.

Evidence-Based Program (EBP) Dosage Hours

The average amount of hours that clients received of evidence-based programming (EBP) during the 365-day sample was 21.9 hours, with a range of 1 to 90 hours. In addition, 82 or 48.5% of the clients received 1 to 19 hours of EBP, 15.4% received 20 to 39 hours, and 30 or 17.8% of clients received 40 or more hours of EBP during the 365-day study. EBP dosage hours were not available for 18.3% of clients (Table 2).

Recidivism Rates

As shown in Figure 1, the recidivism rates are as follows: 43.8% of clients had at least one arrest and 19.5% of clients had at least one conviction in the 365-day study period (Table 2 and Figure 1). The results of the recidivism analysis provide a detailed assessment of the impact of evidence-based programming at the DRC.

Data in Figure 2 (on page three) shows that clients with 1 to 19 hours of EBP had an arrest rate of 54.9% and conviction rate of 26.8%. Clients with 20 to 39 hours had lower arrest and conviction rates (42.3% and 19.2%, respectively). Clients who had forty or more EBP hours were much less likely to be arrested (16.7%) or convicted (3.3%). The findings for arrests and convictions were statistically significant ($p = .001$ and $p = .023$, respectively).

Table 2. Evidence-Based Program Dosage Hours and Recidivism Rates

	Count	%
EBP Dosage Hours		
Average (In Hours)	21.9	
Range (In Hours)	1 to 90	
1-19 Hours	82/169	48.5%
20-39 Hours	26/169	15.4%
40 or More Hours	30/169	17.8%
N/A	31/169	18.3%
Recidivism		
Arrest Rate	74/169	43.8%
Conviction Rate	33/169	19.5%

Figure 1. Arrest and Conviction Rates for DRC (n=169)

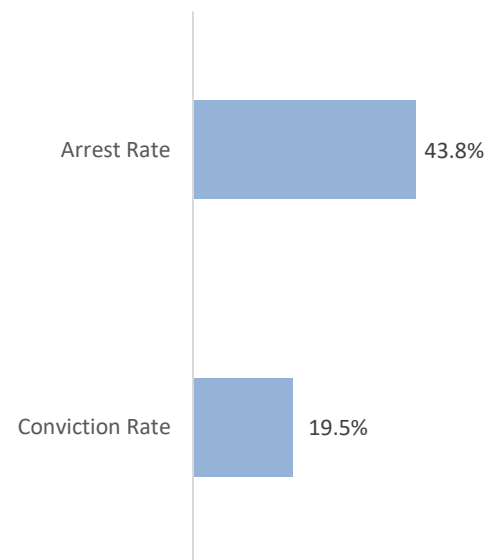
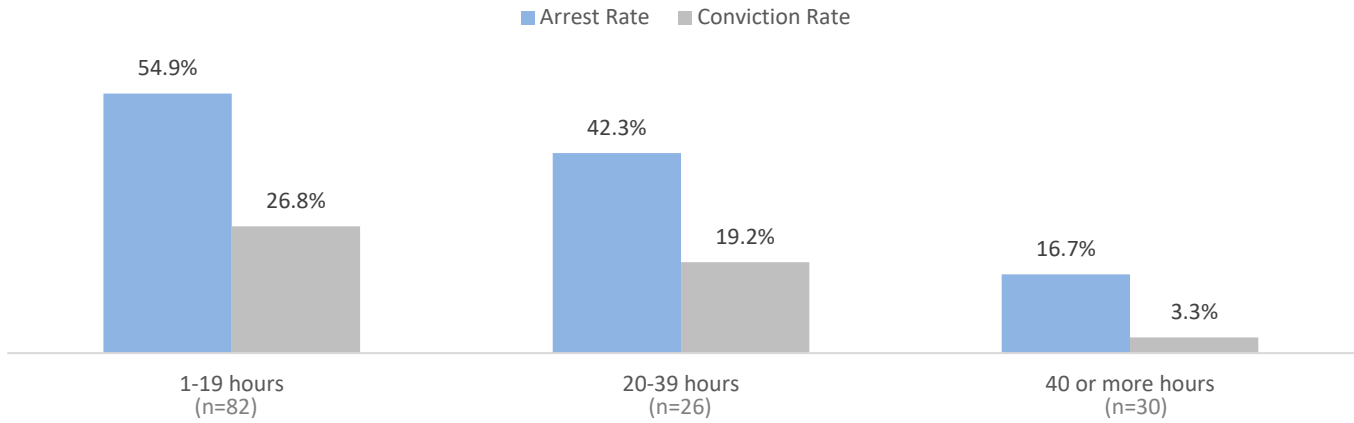


Figure 2. Arrest and Conviction Rates for DRC, by EBP Dosage Hours



Conclusion

Clients enrolled from January to December of 2019 were checked for recidivism one-year post enrollment. Findings indicated a decrease in arrests and convictions as EBP hours increase especially for those clients who received 40 or more hours of evidence-based programming. This analysis supports the claim that the DRC evidence-based programming helps to reduce recidivism rates.