

Community Corrections Partnership Yolo County Environmental Scan

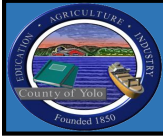
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Yolo County Administrators Office
Yolo County Community Corrections
Partnership
March 2018

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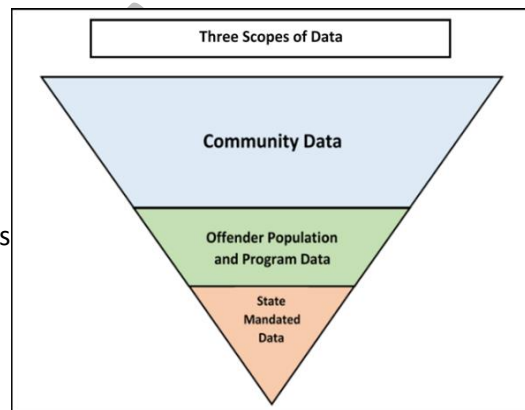
Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership Environmental Scan – Executive Summary

Purpose and Methodology

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of Yolo County determined that there was a need to conduct an environmental scan to analyze available data regarding the criminal justice system. In order to understand the wider criminal justice landscape, a model was created that looked at three scopes of data collection: Community Data, Offender Population and Program Data, and State Mandated Data.

The purpose of using these three scopes is to gather data that provides a holistic view of CCP programs in the context of changes in the community and the local criminal justice system.

For this environmental scan, data and information was gathered from within and outside the County organization as well as through a review of literature and research on criminology, Proposition 47, and realignment.



State Trends

Changes in Criminal Justice – Effects of Realignment and Proposition 47 Statewide

- **Recidivism decreased after Realignment** – According to The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2017 outcome rehabilitation report, recidivism, measured as a new conviction 3 years after release, reduced from 54.3% to 46.1% when comparing those released from state prison during the 2011 fiscal year to those released from state prison during the 2012 fiscal year.
- **Property crime numbers have increased slightly** – According to the Public Policy Instituted of California (PPIC) 2015 public safety realignment impact report, after realignment property crime increased slightly in California between 2011 and 2014, while violent crime remained relatively unchanged.
- **Populations in county jails are changing:**
 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California's jail populations, there have been major statewide changes in processing Prop 47 offenses:
 - A decline in new bookings and arrests for Prop 47 crimes;
 - A decline in convictions of Prop 47 offenders;
 - An increase in Prop 47 defendants put on pretrial release;
 - A reduction in time sentenced for Prop 47 offenses.
 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California's jail populations, immediately following Prop 47, in 2015 a 9% reduction in the overall county jail

population in California occurred. This came after an immense rise in county jail populations after realignment implementation.

- **Severity of sentences for Prop 47 offenses has reduced:**
 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California's jail populations, Prop 47 crimes offenses are more likely to be cited and released, or put on pretrial release when booked. Bookings for Prop 47 offenses went down statewide by 56% (5382) between 2014 and 2015.
 - The length of stay in jail for Prop 47 offenses decreased from 102 days to 77 days between October 2014 and October 2015.

Yolo County Findings

The findings were organized into themes, which are health, economic, jail populations and crime, and department highlights.

1. **Health** – Mental health and substance abuse are significant problems for Yolo County's criminal justice and probation systems. **Trends included are:** Criminological need (P.21) and County Jail Bookings (P.22).
2. **Economic** – Addressing the economic and educational needs of individuals are important to Yolo County's probation efforts. The lack of employment opportunities and educational attainment can create issues with a probationer's finances and ability to find reliable housing in a safe neighborhood. While the economy has seen a positive trend, the cost of rent has increased significantly over time. Continued efforts to assist probationers in the realm of education, employment, and housing is important moving forward. **Trends included are:** Criminological needs (P.21) and community data (P.18).
3. **Jail Populations and Crime** – After realignment, Yolo County was presented with a challenge in increasing jail population and increasing property crime offenses. The implementation of Prop 47 seems to have help with both of these challenges. Since Prop 47, Average Daily Population for the county jail has significantly reduced, and the amount criminal offense occurrences have decreased as well. After Prop 47, the Yolo County jail had the court-induced cap releases reduced from 159 in 2014 to 0 in 2015. A new potential challenge for Yolo County could be a changing prison population away from low level property and drug offenders towards offenders that have longer terms and higher probation needs. **Trends included are:** ADP (P.20), Court-Induced Cap Releases (P.27) and Violent and Property Crime Trends (P.21)
4. **Department Highlights:**
 - **District Attorney** - The high tech program had a significant increase in demand from 2014 to 2016. There was also a 19% decrease of enrollees in the Neighborhood Court program between 2015/16 and 2016/17, but an increase in program success from 88% to 89% during the same period.

- **Probation** - Prop 47 implementation saw a 28% reduction in enrollees for the DRC (between 2014/15 and 2016/17), likely due to the shorter sentences associated with misdemeanor drug and property crime. Despite this reduction, the enrollee numbers are still higher than 2013-2014, the year that the West Sacramento DRC center opened. This might be related to the continued need for mental health and drug abuse services, educational attainment, and work training that the DRC provides. The Out-of-Custody program continually has more enrollees, average length of stay in the program, and number of graduates than the In-Custody program. However, the In-Custody program has a significantly higher positive transition rate (69.5% compared to 46.6%). This difference is likely due to the challenges that individuals face while out of custody such as mental health, drug abuse, income attainment and housing.
- **Public Defender** - There was an increase of 44% in referrals for the social worker program between 2016 and 2017. This data is limited in that the program began in May 2016. That limitation aside, this data suggests that the current offender population is in need of social work services, and that the program is seeing increased use. When compared to the two of the top three criminological needs (education, employment, financial and substance use), this rise in need seems to make sense, as social workers would be able to connect probationers to the necessary services.
- **Sheriff's Office** - AB 109 offenders are a minority of the total population using the electronic monitoring program. The failure rates month by month are low. According to the probation literature that was reviewed for this report (such as the Crime and Justice Institute's 2013 Yolo County assessment report of realignment plan strategies, the Correctional Consultants Inc. 2016 validation of a pretrial risk assessment tool report, and the Rochester Institute of Technology 2011 report on factors that contribute to the success of probationers), electronic monitoring can be a very cost-effective way to improve recidivism outcomes, especially among offenders in the low to medium risk groups.

Yolo County and State Comparison

1. **Crime Offense Trends** – Yolo County deviated from the statewide trend. Statewide violent crime remained static between 2011 and 2014, and property crime increased slightly. In Yolo County, violent crime increased by 13%, and property crime increased by 21% between 2011 and 2013. After Prop 47, there is a different trend, with violent crime offenses remaining approximately the same, but a significant decrease of property crime by 16%.
2. **Recidivism** – A direct comparison of recidivism trends cannot be done at this point. The state has adopted a definition of recidivism based off of a 3 year timeline. The Yolo County recidivism rate is more nuanced, and its collection is still being implemented.
3. **Prop 47 Effects** – Yolo County has shown similar trends as the rest of the state since Prop 47 in that since Prop 47 in significantly lowering felony convictions and filings. In Yolo County, between 2014 and 2016 felony filings fell by 38%, felony convictions fell by 53%, and felony convictions that lead to state prison fell by 45%.

Recommended Next Steps

This section contains recommendations for the CCP to take based off of the evidence or gap of evidence contained within this report.

1. **Continue to Collect Data** – This environmental scan was helpful in establishing a wider picture of the statewide and local criminal justice landscape, as well as drew connections between the wider landscape and many of the CCP programs. One additional benefit to this environmental scan was pointing to where data gathering and sharing was weak. There was a lack of data for some programs, and only one data point available for others. In order to gain a deep, insightful look at the funding requirements and performance of all of the CCP programs, trend data will be needed over a couple of years. Additionally, having the breakdown of probationer and county jail offender demographics (including offense type) would allow the CCP to understand what the program needs are.
2. **Develop a Dashboard** – Yolo County would benefit immensely from developing a dashboard that measures both CCP funded programs, and also measures statewide trends. A dashboard would allow a clear picture to be drawn from the data, which is necessary for understanding topics as complex as criminal justice and recidivism.
3. **Consider the Criminological Needs** – The literature review conducted for this environmental scan made clear the importance of criminological needs/risks in probation efforts. Similar to program data and strategic plan goals, criminological needs will provide significant direction towards what the probation and offender populations will need in order to be successful. The other possibility is that criminological needs will be able to reveal if the lack of success isn't the fault of the county organization, but instead the more closely related to wider societal or economic trends.
4. **Conduct a County Literature Review** – Conducting a more in-depth study of individual counties' probation and criminal justice programs that have lower recidivism rates than Yolo County, according to the state definition, could prove enlightening to the Yolo County CCP's efforts.

Environmental Scan Introduction

Purpose

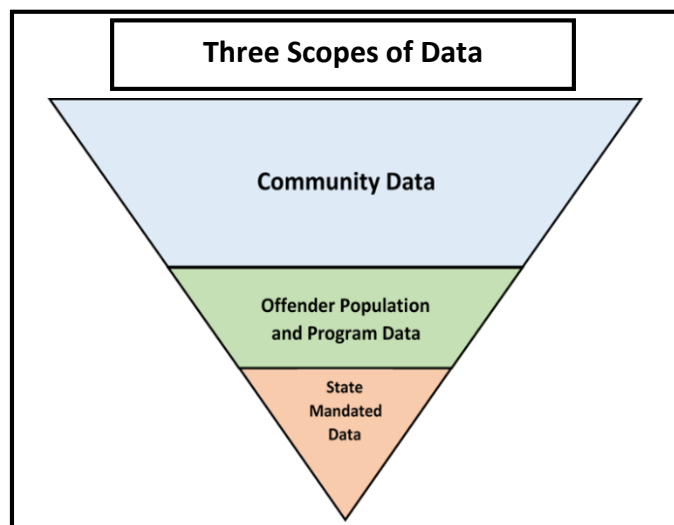
Safe Communities is one of the goals outlined in the Yolo County Strategic Plan. The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of Yolo County, as the governing body responsible for developing and submitting public safety realignment recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, plays a significant role in working towards that goal. In keeping with the practice of evidence-based decision making, the CCP determined that there was a need to conduct an environmental scan to analyze available data regarding the criminal justice system in preparation for a review of their strategic plan.

Methodology

Due to the complex nature of realignment efforts and the large number of participating County Departments and Agencies, a holistic approach was needed to understand the relationship between programs and external trends. A model was created that examines three different scopes of data. The purpose is to gather data that provides a holistic view of CCP programs in the context of changes in the community and the local criminal justice system. The data and information for this review was gathered from within and outside the County organization as well as through a review of literature and research on criminology, Proposition 47, and realignment.

Three Scopes of Data

1. **The community scope of data** focused on larger trends in society, such as homelessness and unemployment, so that the CCP could see how these trends may be affecting crime and recidivism.
2. **The offender population and program scope of data** focused on Yolo County's criminal justice system and those offenders and probationers within it. This scope constituted the majority of the data gathered and included data from programs funded by the CCP.
3. **The state mandated scope of data** contains information that the County must provide to the state annually, as per state law.



Criminal Justice Background Information

AB 109/Realignment

In order to reduce prison overcrowding and reach court mandated goals for prison populations, the State of California pursued the “realignment” strategy for parole and state prison populations in 2011 through multiple acts of legislation (the central legislation being AB 109). The significance of this policy was that it shifted some of those on the state parole system to the county probation system, and future prison sentences that were non-violent, non-serious, and non-registrable sex-offense felonies were shifted from the state prison to the county jails. Additionally, the state mandated that Community Corrections Partnerships (CCPs) in every county administer state funds and sales tax funds, measure necessary data related to recidivism, and facilitate programs related to probation. The purpose of realignment was multifaceted, but the legal mandates on counties remains relatively clear: Counties are to take responsibility of probation services for offenders sentenced to state prison for non-violent and non-sexual offenses (otherwise known as Post Release Community Supervision - PRCS) and those offenders who are serving the last part of their sentence on probation (otherwise known as Mandatory Supervision), and use evidence-based programming to reduce recidivism.

Proposition 47

Proposition 47 (“Prop 47”) is the second significant change to California’s criminal justice system in recent years. Prop 47 was a ballot initiative that was approved by voters in November 2014. The initiative reduced the penalties associated with certain drug and property crimes by preventing prosecutors from charging these offenses as felonies in most cases. The offenses in particular are drug possession, receiving stolen property, theft, shoplifting, writing bad checks, and check forgery. Prop 47 was also retroactive, and therefore provided an option for eligible offenders to resentence (if still serving their sentence) or reclassify (if sentence has been served).

Findings

Statewide Trends

Changes in Criminal Justice – Effects of Realignment and Proposition 47 Statewide

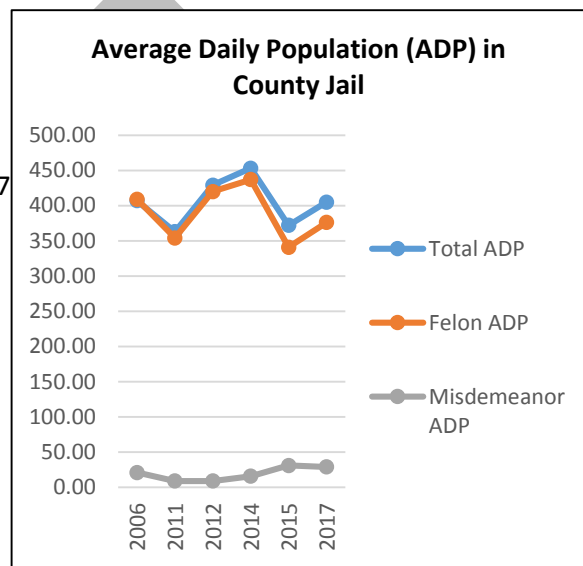
Due to the passage of both Realignment and Prop 47, the landscape of criminal justice has changed both at the local level and the state. Some of the major statewide trends that have been observed by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in studying this issue are that:

- **Recidivism decreased after Realignment** – According to The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2017 outcome rehabilitation report, recidivism, measured as a new conviction 3 years after release, reduced from 54.3% to 46.1% when comparing those released from state prison during the 2011 fiscal year to those released from state prison during the 2012 fiscal year.

- It should be noted that the State of California now defines recidivism as “conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction”. This differs from the Yolo County definition, which may affect how recidivism is measured between the state and Yolo County. If Yolo County doesn’t measure the state definition of recidivism, at least in addition to the Yolo County definition, the difference may provide a challenge to the Yolo County CCPs funding, depending on how funding is allocated in the future.

- **Property crime numbers have increased slightly** – According to the Public Policy Instituted of California (PPIC) 2015 public safety realignment impact report, after realignment property crime increased slightly in California between 2011 and 2014, while violent crime remained relatively unchanged.

- **Populations in county jails are changing:**
 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California’s jail populations, there have been major statewide changes in processing Prop 47 offenses:
 - A decline in new bookings and arrests for Prop 47 crimes;
 - A decline in convictions of Prop 47 offenders;
 - An increase in Prop 47 defendants put on pretrial release;
 - A reduction in time sentenced for Prop 47 offenses.



- According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California’s jail populations, immediately following Prop 47, in 2015 a 9% reduction in the overall county jail population in California occurred. This came after an immense rise in county jail populations after realignment implementation.

- **Severity of sentences for Prop 47 offenses has reduced:**
 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California’s jail populations, Prop 47 crimes offenses are more likely to be cited and released, or put on pretrial release when booked. The theory behind this phenomena is that since District Attorney’s Offices’ are unable to charge these offenders as felonies, and sentence lengths for these offenders has shortened significantly, there is less impetus for law enforcement to pursue actual booking or holding because the likelihood of these offenders being prosecuted or serving significant jail time are low, and therefore it is an inefficient use of resources. Bookings for Prop 47 offenses went down statewide by 56% (5382) between 2014 and 2015.

- The length of stay in jail for Prop 47 offenses decreased from 102 days to 77 days between October 2014 and October 2015.
- These numbers seem to indicate that due to the mandatory relaxing of sentencing for the “wobbler” crimes outlined in Prop 47, local law enforcement and District Attorney’s Offices’ have reduced enforcement of these offenses, potentially seeing the pursuit of these offenses in the courts as ultimately fruitless and instead focusing efforts on other realignment activities.

Yolo County Findings

Benefits and Limitations

Examining the three scopes of data in Yolo County provided important insight into the criminal justice landscape of the community. It also highlighted the gap between the data needs of the CCP and the data available from the County departments. These challenges have been identified previously and efforts are underway to try to address the gap. One way is through the development of performance measures for the CCP funded programs, which occurred during the development of this environmental scan. Additionally, a data sharing study was conducted by the Sheriff’s Office and ways to implement that study are under review by the County Criminal Justice Continuum of Care Work Group. Through these efforts it is desired that data collection will be more readily available in the future.

Despite these limitations, enough data was gathered across the three scopes, coupled with the review of literature about statewide trends, to provide some valuable insight regarding the criminal justice environment. Findings based on Yolo County data were organized into the themes of health, economic, jail populations and crime, and program highlights.

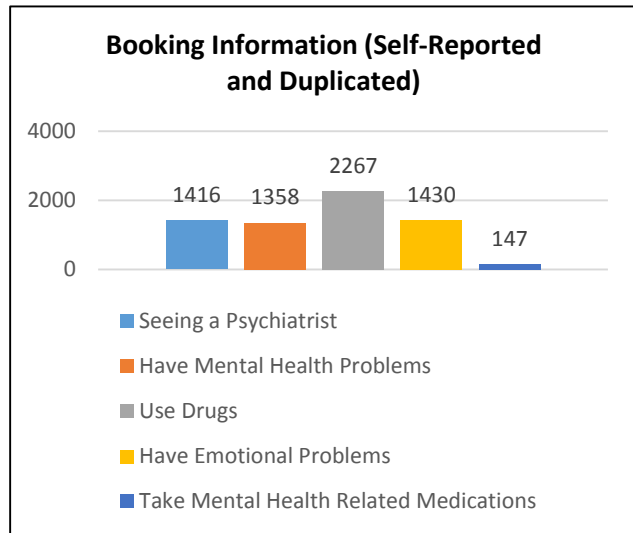
Health

Mental health and substance abuse are significant problems for Yolo County’s criminal justice population. Specific major trends found were:

- **3rd Criminological need (substance abuse) –** Criminological needs are the commonly important needs for a group of offenders. In Yolo County the top three criminological needs of probationers was calculated to provide an idea of the risk factors that could potentially cause offenders to fail probation. The third top criminological need for probation failure in Yolo County is substance abuse. This means that programs or services directed at getting probationers treated for substance abuse are pertinent.

Criminology Factors (Top 3-5 Criminology Needs)	
Need Category	Percentage of importance of need and total number of those with need (out of 979 Active Supervised probationers)
Neighborhood Problems	72%; 607
Education, Employment, Financial	64%; 758
Substance Use	61%; 656
Family and Social Support	52%; 379
Peers Associations	48%; 303
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns	34%; 237

- County jail bookings** – The 2017 booking data from the Yolo County Sheriff’s Office shows that 6,618 out of the 6,804 individuals (97.27%) booked into the jail suffered from or were being treated for drug, emotional, or mental health problems. This data is duplicated and therefore isn’t a true count, but it does give an idea of how large a challenge substance abuse and mental health are among populations brought to the Yolo County Jail.

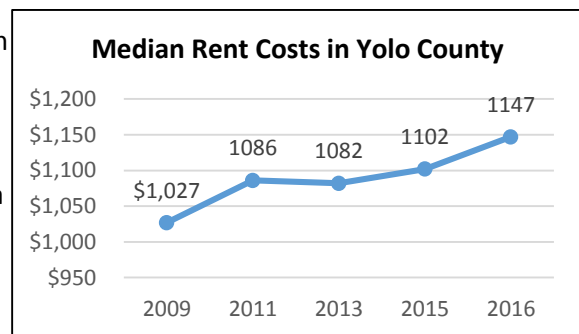


Economic Trends

Employability and educational attainment are important to Yolo County’s probation efforts. The barriers to employment and lack of education can create issues with a probationer’s obtaining a stable income and finding reliable housing in a safe neighborhood. The cost of rent has also increased significantly. Continued efforts to assist probationers in the realm of education, employment, and housing is a strong need. Specific major trends found were:

- Criminological needs** – The top criminological need for probation failure in Yolo County is neighborhood problems (relating to crime level and drug availability in a probationer’s neighborhood). The second top criminological need is education, employment, and finances. Programs or services directed at assisting probationers with educational attainment, work training, financial planning, or safe housing may help address these needs.

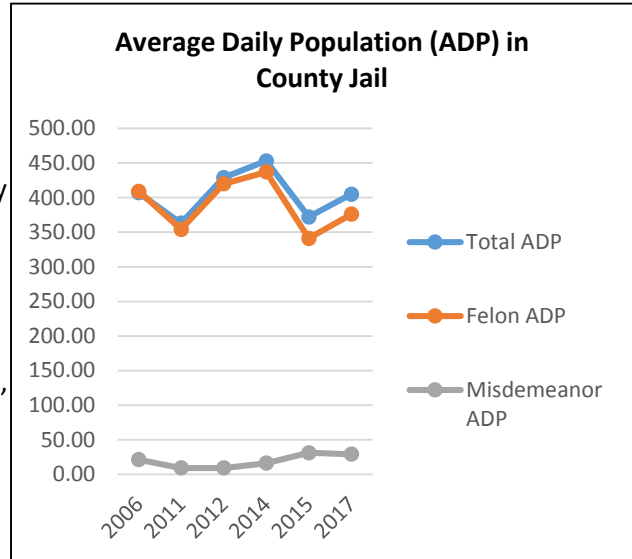
- Community Data (rent issue)** - There have been positive trends in the larger economy from a criminal justice perspective. There has been a decrease in the number of homeless individuals, a decrease in unemployment, and a rise in per capita income. While these do not directly relate to recidivism, they do have a significant effect on probation outcomes. However, while the economy has improved, the median cost of rent has increased significantly, which may pose a problem for probationers who already struggle with obtaining stable finances as illustrated by their second criminological need.



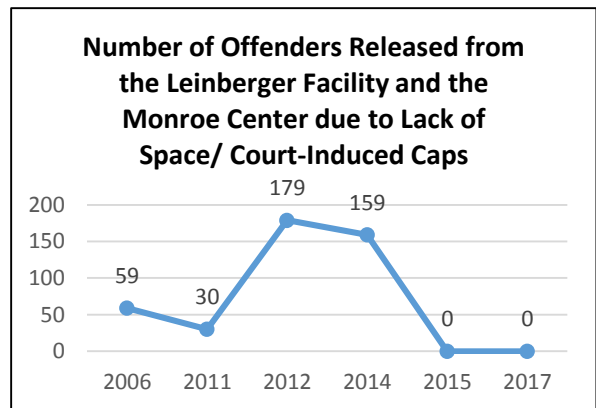
Jail Populations and Crime

After realignment, Yolo County was presented with a challenge in increasing jail populations and increasing property crime offenses. The implementation of Prop 47 seems to have help with both of these challenges. Since Prop 47, Average Daily Population for the county jail has significantly reduced, and the amount criminal offense occurrences have decreased as well. After Prop 47, the Yolo County jail had the court-induced cap releases reduced from 159 in 2014 to 0 in 2015. A new potential challenge for Yolo County could be a changing prison population away from low level property and drug offenders towards offenders that have longer terms and higher probation needs. Specific trends identified include:

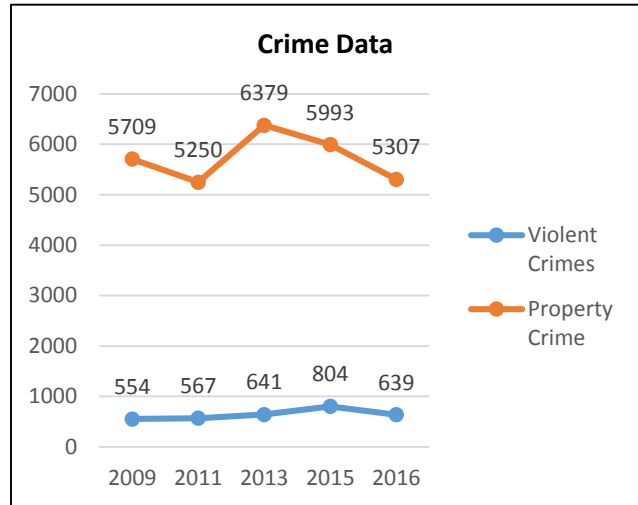
- Average daily population (ADP) in Yolo County Jail** – According to the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), the ADP rose by 18% after realignment, and then fell by approximately 18% during the year after Prop 47 was implemented. The 2017 ADP has risen again to approximately 2006 levels. During the implementation of realignment, there was a large increase in felony offender ADP, and a slight decrease in misdemeanor offender ADP. After the implementation of Prop 47, these trends reversed, with a relative reduction in felony offender ADP and a slight relative increase in misdemeanor offender ADP. This could be due to overcrowding and the court-induced caps in the Yolo County jail after realignment, and the reduction in Prop 47



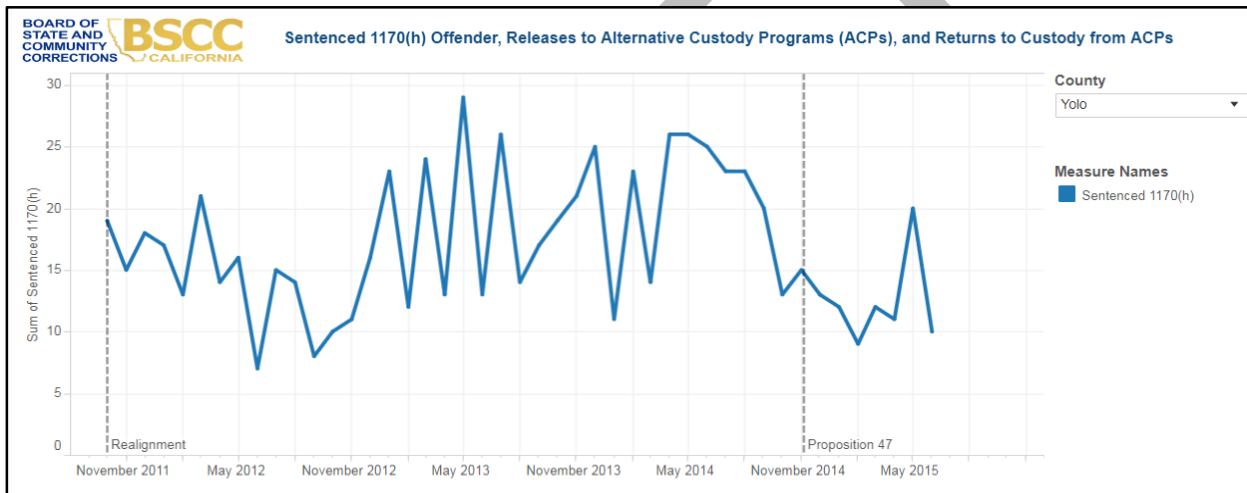
- Court-induced cap releases** – Prop 47 provided a release valve to counties by shortening sentences for low level drug and property offenses, and resentencing certain felonies to misdemeanors. Court mandated releases increased by 430% between 2011 and 2014, followed by an immediate decrease to zero after Prop 47 implementation.



- Crime Trends (violent and property) –**
 According to the FBI uniform crime report, both violent and property crime offenses increased by 13% and 21%, respectively, between 2011 and 2013, after the implementation of realignment policies. After the implementation of Prop 47, property crime dropped by 16% between 2013 and 2016, while violent crime fluctuated (returning to 2013 levels). However, the reason(s) why property crime offenses reduced is unclear.

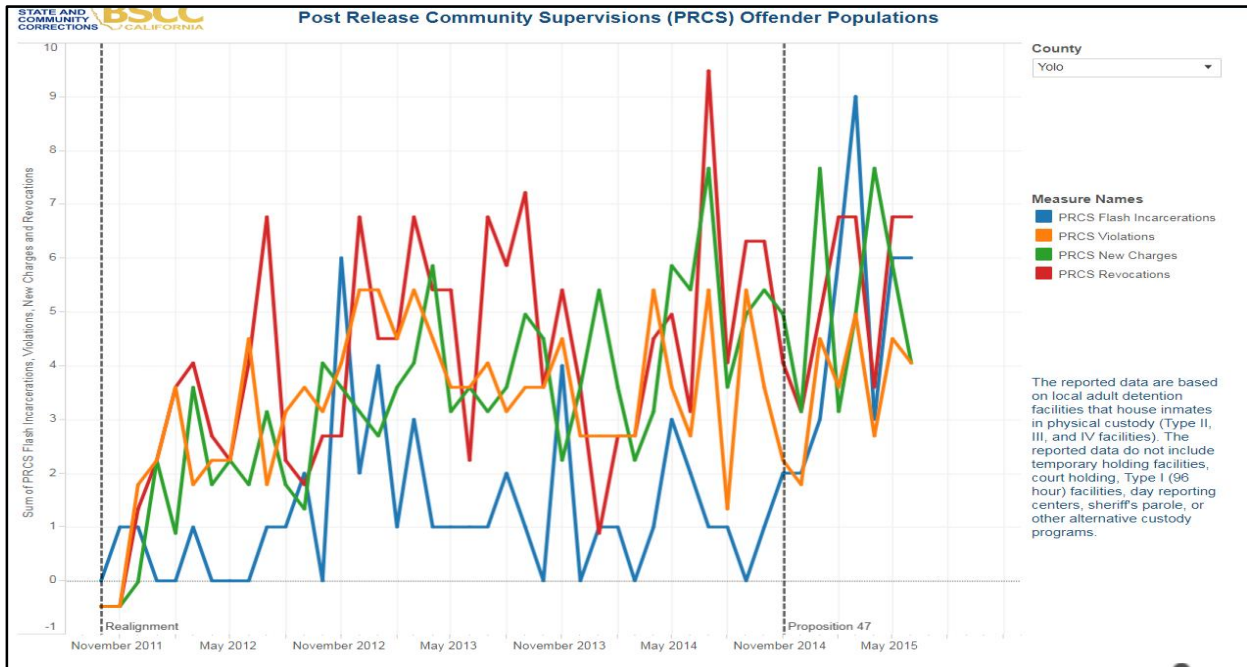


- BSCC 1170(h) Sentencing Trend Graph**



- This graph shows the number of 1170(h) offenders sentenced to Yolo County jail over time. 1170(h) sentences 1170(h) offenders are individuals who committed crimes under California Penal Code 1170(h), which was created by AB 109 and other realignment laws to designate which offenses would carry a county jail sentence or a state prison sentence.

- **BSCC PRCS Probation Violations and Revocations Graph**



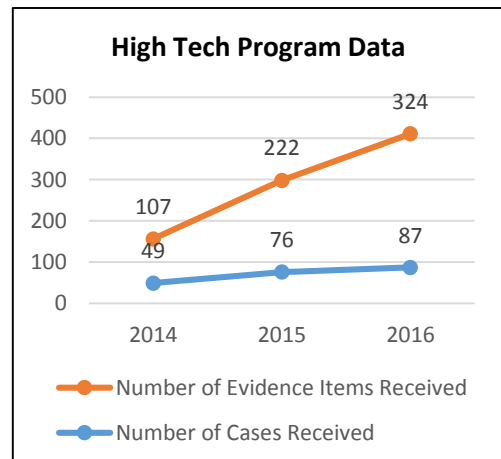
- **Flash incarceration** means that the probationer has been sent to county jail for one to ten days due to failing a probation condition. **Violation** means failing to follow the terms of probation, which could have different consequences. **New charges** refers to probationers being charged of new crimes while on probation. **Revocation** refers to probation being revoked due to violations or new charges.

Program Highlights Trend

The CCP's participating departments and the programs they run are too varied to draw broad conclusions between them. Instead I have included a highlights section for each County department represented in the CCP that had data trends. Full analysis of the departmental programs can be found later in this report.

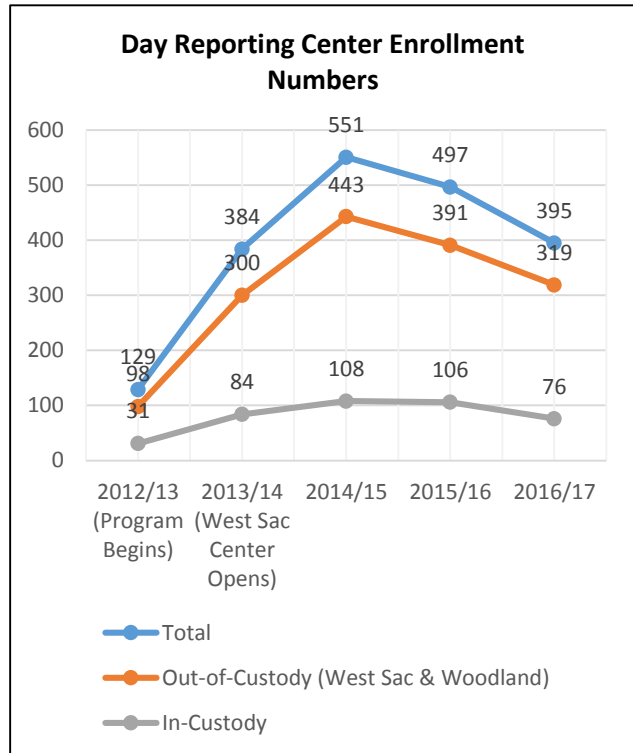
- **District Attorney's Office:**

- The high tech program has had a significant increase in demand from 2014 to 2016. There was also a 19% decrease of enrollees in the Neighborhood Court program between 2015/16 and 2016/17, but an increase in program success from 88% to 89% during the same period. It is unknown why there was a drop, but this trend may be related to a reduction in prosecution numbers. Between 2014 and 2016, felony filings fell by 38%.

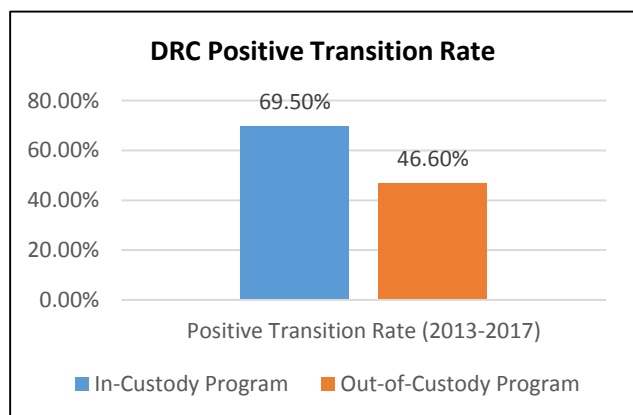
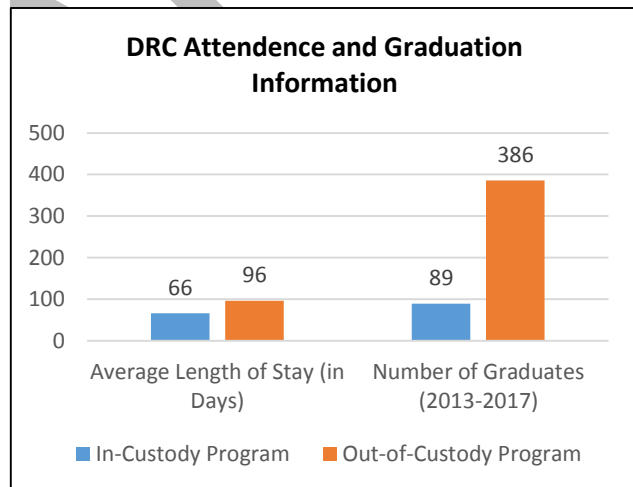


- **Probation:**

- After Prop 47, there was a 28% reduction in enrollees for the DRC (between 2014/15 and 2016/17), likely due to the shorter sentences associated with misdemeanor drug and property crime. Despite this reduction, the enrollee numbers are still higher than 2013-2014, the year that the West Sacramento DRC center opened. This might be related to the continued need for mental health and drug abuse services, educational attainment, and work training that the DRC provides.

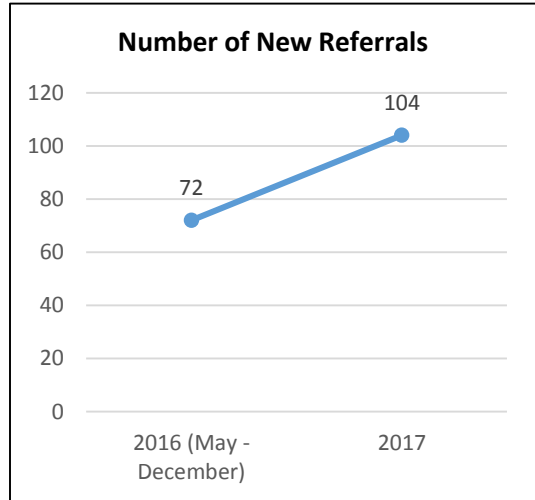


- The Out-of-Custody program continually has more enrollees, average length of stay in the program, and number of graduates than the In-Custody program. However, the In-Custody program has a significantly higher positive transition rate (69.5% compared to 46.6%). This difference is likely due to the challenges that individuals face while out of custody such as mental health, drug abuse, income attainment and housing



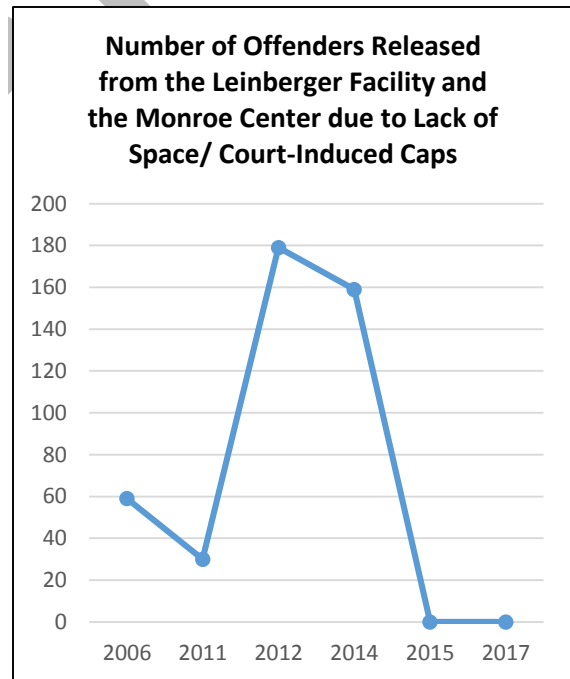
- **Public Defender:**

- There was an increase of 44% in referrals for the social worker program between 2016 and 2017. This data contains a limitation in that for the first four months of 2016 there were no social workers in the program. That limitation aside, this data does seem to suggest that the current offender population is increasingly in need of social work services. When compared to two of the top three criminological needs (education, employment, financial and substance use), this rise in need seems to make sense, as social workers would be able to connect probationers to the necessary services.



- **Sheriff's Office:**

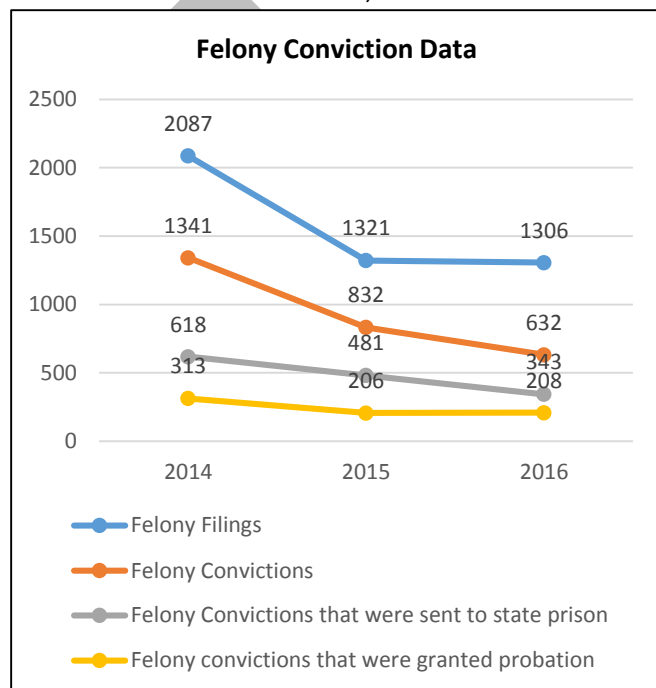
- AB 109 offenders are a minority of the total population using the electronic monitoring program. The failure rates month by month are low. According to the probation literature that was reviewed for this report (such as the Crime and Justice Institute's 2013 Yolo County assessment report of realignment plan strategies, the Correctional Consultants Inc. 2016 validation of a pretrial risk assessment tool report, and the Rochester Institute of Technology 2011 report on factors that contribute to the success of probationers), electronic monitoring can be a very cost-effective way to improve recidivism outcomes, especially among offenders in the low to medium risk groups.



Yolo County and State Comparison

From the data that was collected in this environmental scan, it can be determined that Yolo County is both in line with some statewide trends while also deviating from others. The comparison breaks down as follows:

- 1. Crime Offense Trends** –Yolo County deviated from the statewide trend for crime offenses. As stated by PPIC, statewide violent crime remained static between 2011 and 2014, and property crime increased slightly. In Yolo County, violent crime increased by 13%, and property crime increased by 21% between 2011 and 2013.
- 2. Recidivism** – Unfortunately, a direct comparison of recidivism trends cannot be done at this point. The state has adopted a definition of recidivism based off of a 3 year timeline, specifically looking at convictions. The Yolo County recidivism rate is more nuanced, and its collection is still being implemented.
- 3. Prop 47 Effects** – Yolo County is similar to the statewide trend in showing significantly lower felony convictions and filings since Prop 47. Between 2014 and 2016, felony filings fell by 38%, felony convictions fell by 53%, and felony convictions that lead to state prison fell by 45%. This is likely due to the mandatory change of some non-violent, non-sexual “wobbler” crimes (those that could be either misdemeanors or felonies), such as drug and property crimes, into misdemeanor offenses.



Recommended Next Steps

This section contains recommendations for the CCP to take based off of the evidence or gap of evidence contained within this report.

- 1. Continue to Collect Data** – This environmental scan was helpful in establishing a wider picture of the statewide and local criminal justice landscape, as well as drew connections between the wider landscape and many of the CCP programs. One additional benefit to this environmental scan was pointing to where data gathering and sharing was weak. There was a lack of data for some programs, and only one data point available for others. In order to gain a deep, insightful look at the funding requirements and performance of all of the CCP programs, trend data will be needed over a couple of years. Additionally, having the breakdown of probationer and county

jail offender demographics (including offense type) would allow the CCP to understand what the program needs are.

2. **Develop a Dashboard** – Yolo County would benefit immensely from developing a dashboard that measures both CCP funded programs, and also measures statewide trends. A dashboard would allow a clear picture to be drawn from the data, which is necessary for understanding topics as complex as criminal justice and recidivism.
3. **Consider the Criminological Needs** – The literature review conducted for this environmental scan made clear the importance of criminological needs/risks in probation efforts. Similar to program data and strategic plan goals, criminological needs will provide significant direction towards what the probation and offender populations will need in order to be successful. The other possibility is that criminological needs will be able to reveal if the lack of success isn't the fault of the county organization, but instead the more closely related to wider societal or economic trends.
4. **Conduct a County Literature Review** – Conducting a more in-depth study of individual counties' probation and criminal justice programs that have lower recidivism rates than Yolo County, according to the state definition, could prove enlightening to the Yolo County CCP's efforts.

Appendix: Data and Additional Analysis

This section contains a more detailed analysis for each scope of the study, along with the data tables that informed the earlier analysis and graphs.

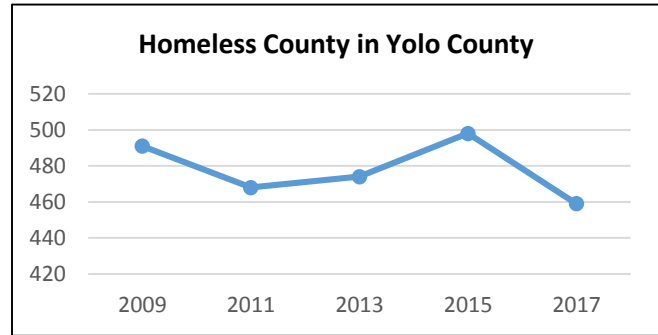
Community Data

Analysis

The data in the community level of analysis appear to show positive trends in the larger economy and society from a criminal justice perspective. There has been a decrease in the number of homeless individuals, the decrease in unemployment, and the rise in per capita income. While these do not directly relate to recidivism, they do have a significant effect on probation outcomes. However, while the economy has improved, the median cost of rent has increased significantly, which may pose a problem for probationers who already struggle with obtaining stable finances. Income and housing repeatedly came up as among the top 5 important factors related to success of probationers in multiple studies, including the Crime and Justice Institute's 2013 Yolo County assessment report of realignment plan strategies, the Correctional Consultants Inc. 2016 validation of a pretrial risk assessment tool report, the Rochester Institute of Technology 2011 report on factors that contribute to the success of probationers, and a study on factors that contribute to the success or failure of risk reduction initiative clients by Michael Birzer and Paul Cromwell.

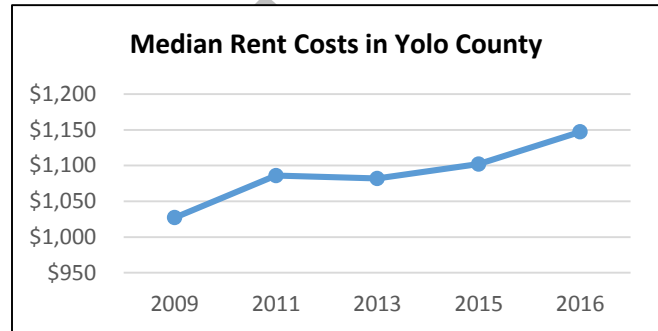
Data

Housing	
Number of Homeless Individuals in Yolo County	491 (2009)
	468 (2011)
	474 (2013)
	498 (2015)
	459 (2017)
Median Rent Cost in Dollars in Yolo County	\$1027 (2009)
	\$1086 (2011)
	\$1082 (2013)
	\$1102 (2015)
	\$1147 (2016)

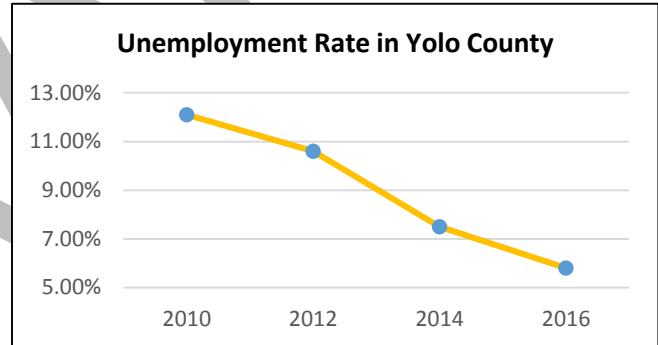


Source: Yolo County Homeless and Poverty Action Coalition (Homeless Count Report)

Source: US Census Bureau

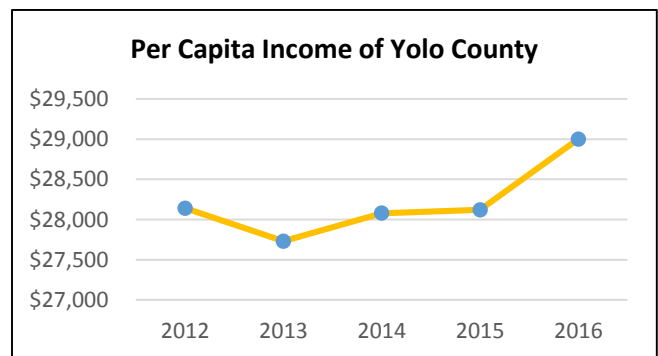


Economic Information	
Unemployment Rate in Yolo County	12.1% (2010)
	10.6% (2012)
	7.5% (2014)
	5.8% (2016)
Per Capita Income in Dollars in Yolo County	\$28,140 (2012)
	\$27,730 (2013)
	\$28,080 (2014)
	\$28,120 (2015)
	\$29,000 (2016)



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: US Census Bureau



Offender Population Data

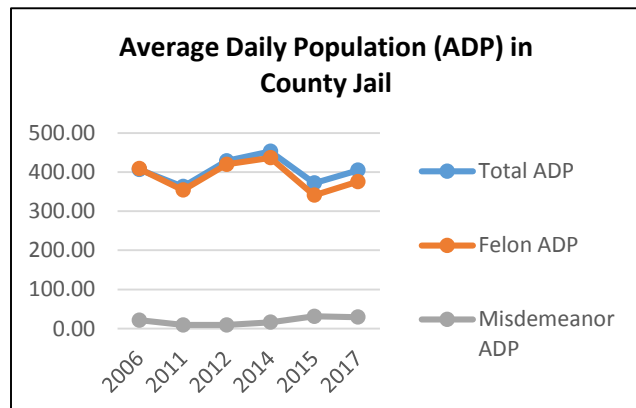
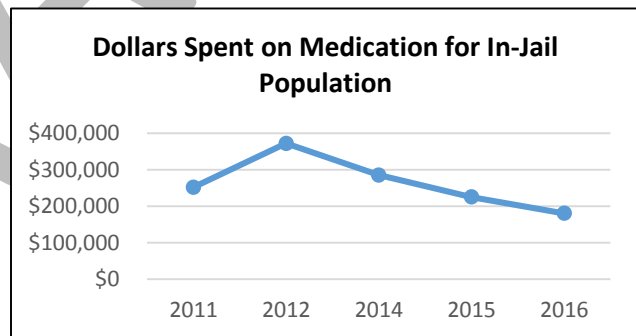
Analysis

The offender population scope provides a look at the Yolo County criminal justice system, specifically how it has developed after the implementation of realignment and after the implementation of Prop 47.

The first area is mental health of the offender population. Two seemingly contradictory trends have presented themselves. The first comes from the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), which shows a downward trend of dollars being spent on medication (including psychotropic medications) in the Yolo County Jail. Their data, which is derived from the Jail Profile Survey and AB 109 Jail Survey, shows that after an initial increase of 47% spending after the implementation of realignment, there was a reduction of 52% between 2012 and 2016. This trend conflicts with the latest booking data from the Yolo County Sheriff's Office, where 6618 out of the 6804 bookings suffered from or were being treated for drug, emotional, and/or mental health problems. The booking data is duplicated, but does give an idea of the challenge mental health presents for the Yolo County Jail. One explanation for this contradictory could be that Yolo County renewed its contract for corrections healthcare services with California Forensic Medical Group. This renewal could have introduced a change in funding mechanisms for jail healthcare that led to a decreased cost.

Data

In-Jail Offender Information	
Dollars Spent on Medication for In-Jail Population	\$252,235 (2011) \$372,432 (2012) \$285,508 (2014) \$225,524 (2015) \$180,857 (2016)
Total Average Daily Population in County Jail	407 (Sept 2006) 363 (Sept 2011) 429 (Sept 2012) 453 (Sept 2014) 372 (Sept 2015) 405 (March 2017)
Average Daily Population of Felons in County Jail	409 (Sept 2006) 354 (Sept 2011) 420 (Sept 2012) 437 (Sept 2014) 341 (Sept 2015) 376 (March 2017)
Average Daily Population of Misdemeanor Offenders in County Jail	21 (Sept 2006) 9 (Sept 2011) 9 (Sept 2012) 16 (Sept 2014) 31 (Sept 2015) 29 (March 2017)

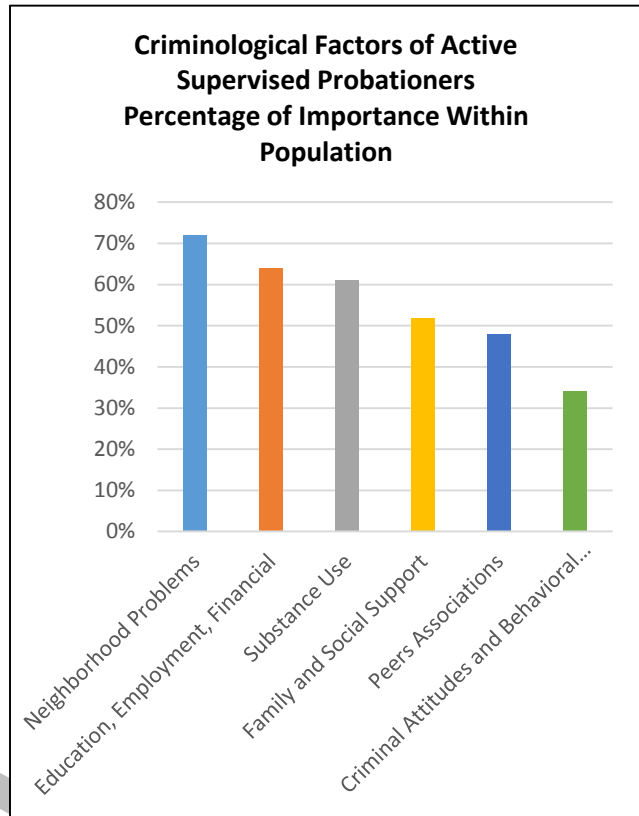


Source (All): California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard)

Criminology Factors (Top 3-5 Criminology Needs)	
Need Category	Percentage of importance of need and total number of those with need (out of 979 Active Supervised Probationers)
Neighborhood Problems*	72%; 607
Education, Employment, Financial	64%; 758
Substance Use	61%; 656
Family and Social Support	52%; 379
Peers Associations	48%; 303
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns	34%; 237

*Refers to crime levels and availability of drugs in the probationer's neighborhood.

Source: Yolo County Probation Department



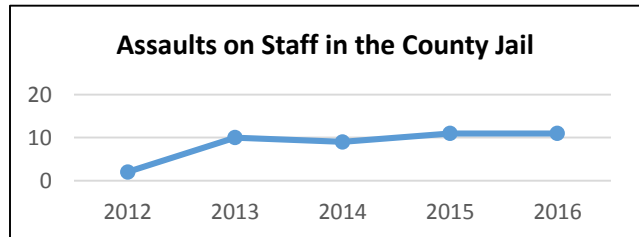
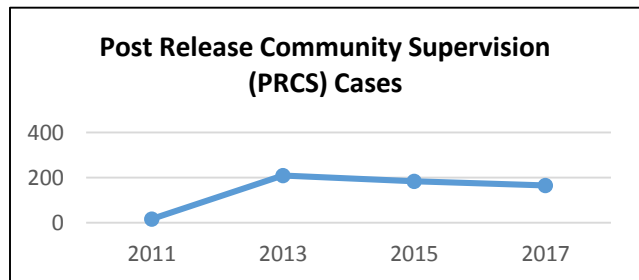
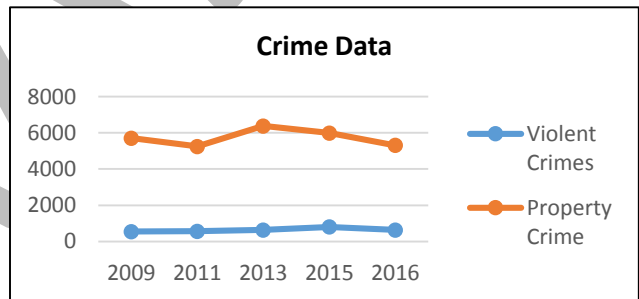
Crime Data	
Number of PRCs Cases	15 (2011)
	209 (2013)
	183 (2015)
	165 (2017)
Number of Violent Crime Offenses in Yolo County (Including Crimes in the Cities/UCD)	554 (2009)
	567 (2011)
	641 (2013)
	804 (2015)
	639 (2016)
Number of Property Crime Offenses in Yolo County (Including Crimes in the Cities/UCD)	5709 (2009)
	5250 (2011)
	6379 (2013)
	5993 (2015)
Number of Assaults on Staff in the Yolo County Jail	5307 (2016)
	2 (2012)
	10 (2013)
	9 (2014)
	11 (2015)
	11 (2016)

Source: Yolo County District Attorney's Office

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations (Uniform Crime Report)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations (Uniform Crime Report)

Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard)



Booking Information	
Number of Individuals Booked into the Yolo County Jail Who are Seeing a Psychiatrist (Self-Reported and Duplicated)	1416/6804 (2017)
Number of Individuals Booked into the Yolo County Jail Who have Mental Health Problems (Self-Reported and Duplicated)	1358/6804 (2017)
Number of Individuals Booked into the Yolo County Jail Who Use Drugs (Self-Reported and Duplicated)	2267/6804 (2017)
Number of Individuals Booked into the Yolo County Jail Who have Emotional Problems (Self-Reported and Duplicated)	1430/6804 (2017)
Number of Individuals Booked into the Yolo County Jail Who Take Mental Health Related Medications (Self-Reported and Duplicated)	147/6804 (2017)
Total Number of Bookings into the Yolo County Jail (Duplicated)	10,574 (2006) 7469 (2011) 7555 (2012) 8699 (2014) 8066 (2015)

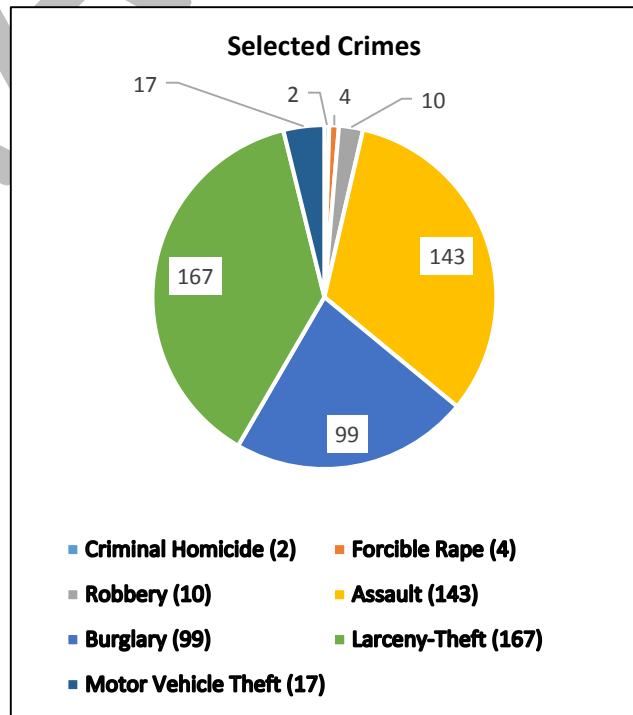
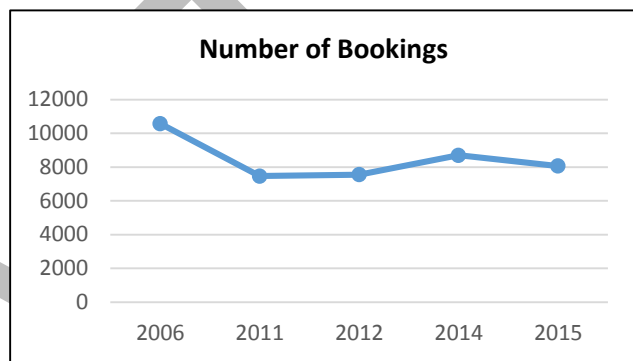
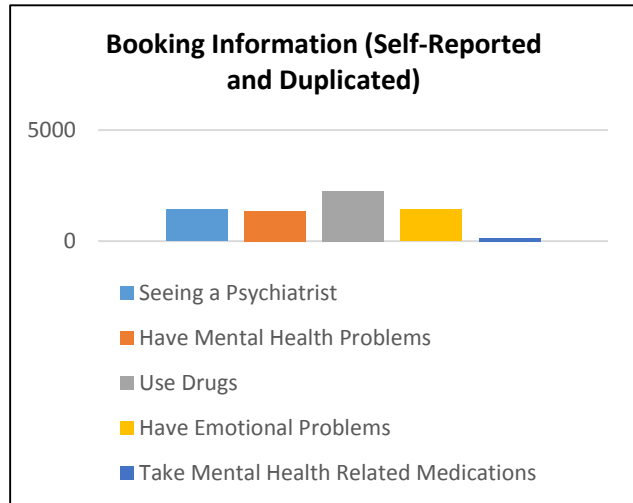
Source (for top 5): Yolo County Sheriff's Office (Booking Data)

Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard)

Probationer Information	
Number of Mandatory Supervision Probation Successes (Probation Not Revoked)	25 (2017)
Number of Mandatory Supervision Probation Failures	176 (2017)

Source (All): Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data Report)

Selected 2017 Yolo County Crime Statistics	
Crime Type	Number of Offenses
Criminal Homicide	2
Forcible Rape	4
Robbery	10
Assault	143
Burglary	99
Larceny-Theft	167
Motor Vehicle Theft	17
Total for Selected Crimes for 2017	442



Source: Yolo County Sheriff's Office (Crime Stats 2017 Annual Report Part 1)

Program Data

Below a brief analysis is given, when applicable, for each departments programs related to CCP funding. Due to the nature of reading trends, if multiple data points were not given for a category, analysis was not able to be completed.

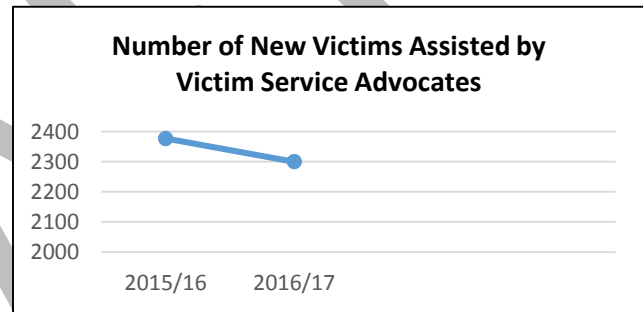
District Attorney

Analysis

The high tech program has had a significant increase in demand from 2014 to 2016. There was also a 19% decrease of enrollees in the Neighborhood Court program between 2015/16 and 2016/17, but an increase in program success from 88% to 89% during the same period.

Data

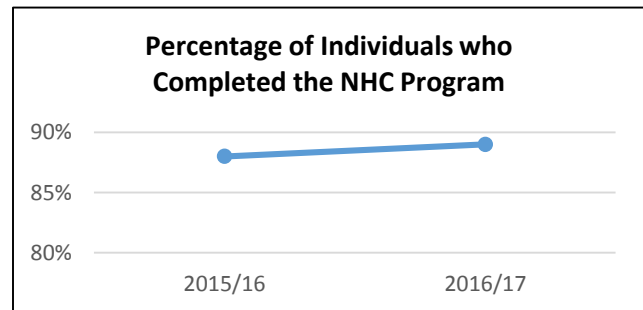
District Attorney: Victim Services Program	
Number of New Victims Assisted by Victim Service Advocates	2377 (2015/2016) 2300 (2016/2017)
Number of Crime Victims that have been Served	1468 cases (10/2014 to 7/2017)
Number of Victim Awareness Classes that have been Taught	20 (10/2014 to 07/2017)



Source: *District Attorney's Office (Continuum of Care Report)*

Source (Last two): *DA 2017-2018 Department Report*

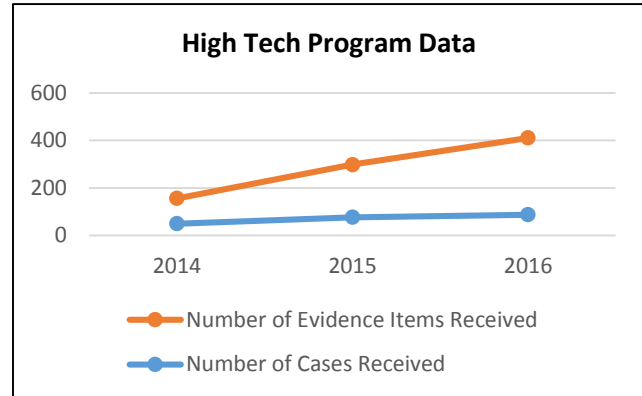
District Attorney: Offender Accountability Program	
Number and Percent of Probationers Who Completed the Neighborhood Court Program	300/340 (88%) (2015/2016) 246/276 (89%) (2016/2017)
Recidivism Rate for Probationers in the Neighborhood Court Program	4% (2013)



Source: *4-Year Neighborhood Court Report*

Source: *District Attorney's Office (Continuum of Care Report)*

District Attorney: High Tech Program	
Number of Cases Received	49 (2014) 76 (2015) 87 (2016)
Number of Evidence Items Received	107 (2014) 222 (2015) 324 (2016)
Number of Evidences that have been Analyzed Due to Additional Funded Staff	57 items (2016)



Sources (top two): *DA High Tech Crime Unit Stats for 2016)*

Source: *District Attorney's Office (Continuum of Care Report)*

Probation

Analysis

After Prop 47, there was a 28% reduction in enrollees for the DRC (between 2014/15 and 2016/17), likely due to the shorter sentences associated with misdemeanor drug and property crime. Despite this reduction, the enrollee numbers are still higher than 2013-2014, the year that the West Sacramento DRC center opened. This might be related to the continued need for mental health and drug abuse services, educational attainment, and work training that the DRC provides.

The Out-of-Custody program continually has more enrollees, average length of stay in the program, and number of graduates than the In-Custody program. However, the In-Custody program has a significantly higher positive transition rate (69.5% compared to 46.6%). This difference is likely due to the challenges that individuals face while out of custody such as mental health, drug abuse, income attainment and housing.

Data

Probation: Pretrial Program	
Number of Probationers Supervised Annually	434 (2017)
Number of Probationers Supervised at a Point in Time	103 (01/01/2015) 93 (01/01/2018)

Sources (All): *Yolo County Probation Department*

Probation: Probation Work Program	
Number of Probationers on the Work Program	87 (01/01/2015)

Source: *Yolo County Probation Department Dashboard*

Probation: Supervision Program	
Number of Probationers Supervised Annually *(Includes Felony Probation, PRCS and 1170 Offenders, Using Starting Counts at Jan 2017, then Adding All New People Placed on Supervision Over the Year)(Includes Warrants)	2,081 (2017)
Number of Probationers Supervised at a Point in Time (Includes Warrants)	1,608 (01/01/2018)

Sources (All): Yolo County Probation Department

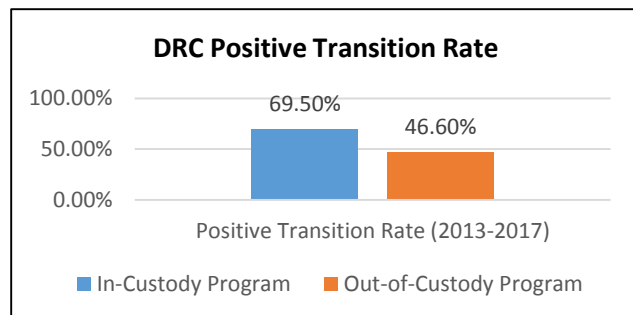
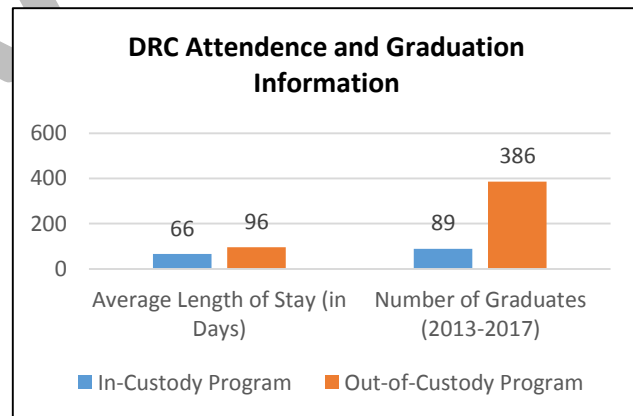
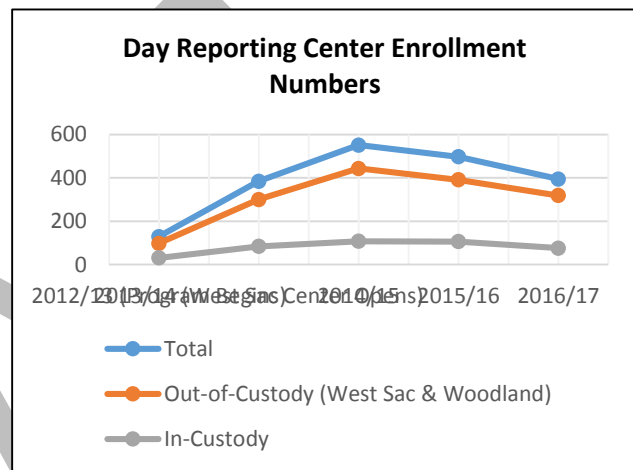
Probation/ HHSA: AB 109 Treatment Funding and Programming	
Number of Individuals Found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	1 (2015) 1 (2016) Both set for trial in 2017
Number of Admissions and Discharges in the Substance Abuse Program (Walter House)	125 (Admitted) 41 (Succeeded) (09/07/2017)

Source: Yolo County Superior Court

Source: Yolo County Probation Department Dashboard

Probation: Day Reporting Center	
Total Number of Offenders Enrolled in DRC Programs	129 (2012-13) 384 (2013-14) 551 (2014-15) 497 (2015-16) 395 (2016-17)
Number of Out-of-Custody Program Enrollees (Woodland and West Sacramento Centers)	98 (2012-13) 300 (2013-14) 443 (2014-15) 391 (2015-16) 319 (2016-17)
Number of Probationers that Obtained their High School Equivalency Through the DRC	9 (2013-2017)
In-Custody Program Positive Transition Rate (Graduates and Positive Transitions)	69.5% (2013-2017)
Out-of-Custody Program Positive Transition Rate (Graduates and Positive Transitions)	46.6% (2013-2017)
Number of In-Custody Program Graduates (Completed their Service Plan and Transitioned Positively to the Out-of-Custody Program)	89 (2013 - 2017)
Number of Out-of-Custody Program Graduates	386 (2013-2017)
Average Length of Stay in Days in the DRC's Out-of-Custody Program	96 Days (2013-2017)
Average Length of Stay in Days in the DRC's In-Custody Program	66 days (2013 - 2017)

Sources (All): Day Reporting Center Annual Report



Library

Analysis

There was an insufficient amount of data from the Library programs to create proper analysis for the environmental scan.

Data

Library: Day Reporting Center Literacy Program	
Number of DRC Clients Eligible for Yolo Reads Literacy Tutoring	37 (16-17)
Number of Tutoring Hours Provided	84 Hours (16-17)
Number of Probationers that Came to Tutoring	15 (16-17)
Number of DRC Probationer Clients Who Attend a Library Resources Class	200 (16-17)

Sources: *Yolo County Library*

Public Defender

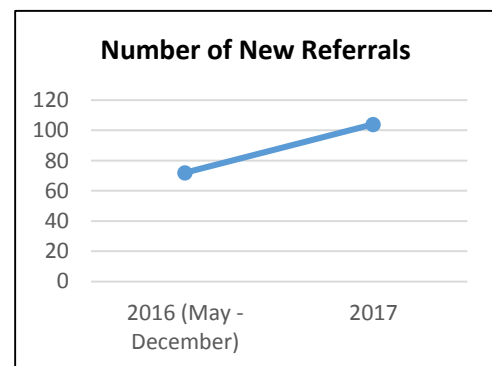
Analysis

There was an increase of 44% in referrals for the social worker program between 2016 and 2017. This data contains a limitation in that for the first four months of 2016 there were no social workers in the program. That limitation aside, this data does seem to suggest that the current offender population is increasingly in need of social work services. When compared to two of the top three criminological needs (education, employment, financial and substance use), this rise in need seems to make sense, as social workers would be able to connect probationers to the necessary services.

Data

Public Defender: Social Worker Program	
	72 (2016)
Number of New Referrals	108 (2017)
Number of Clients Served	134 (2017)

Sources: *Public Defender's Office (Performance Measure Data)*



Sheriff

Analysis

AB 109 offenders are a minority of the total population using the electronic monitoring program. The failure rates month by month are low. According to the probation literature that was reviewed for this report (such as the Crime and Justice Institute’s 2013 Yolo County assessment report of realignment plan strategies, the Correctional Consultants Inc. 2016 validation of a pretrial risk assessment tool report, and the Rochester Institute of Technology 2011 report on factors that contribute to the success of probationers), electronic monitoring can be a very cost-effective way to improve recidivism outcomes, especially among offenders in the low to medium risk groups.

After Prop 47, the Yolo County jail had the court-induced cap releases changed immensely since 2011. Mandated releases increased by 430% between 2011 and 2014, followed by an immediate decrease to zero. This is likely due to the release or resentencing of low level drug and property offenders covered by Prop 47.

Data

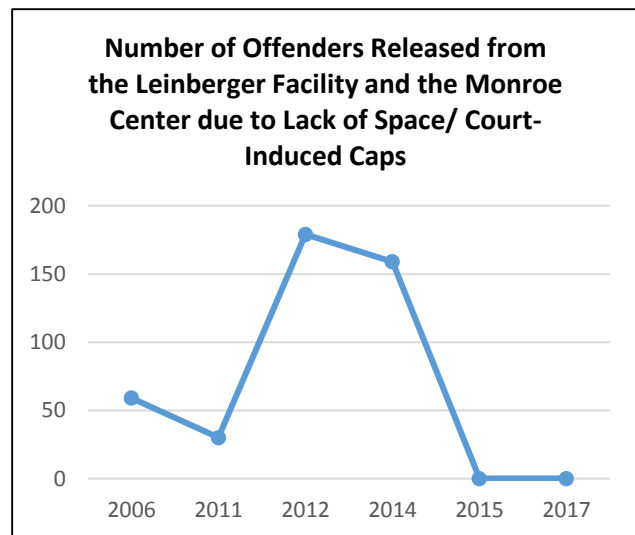
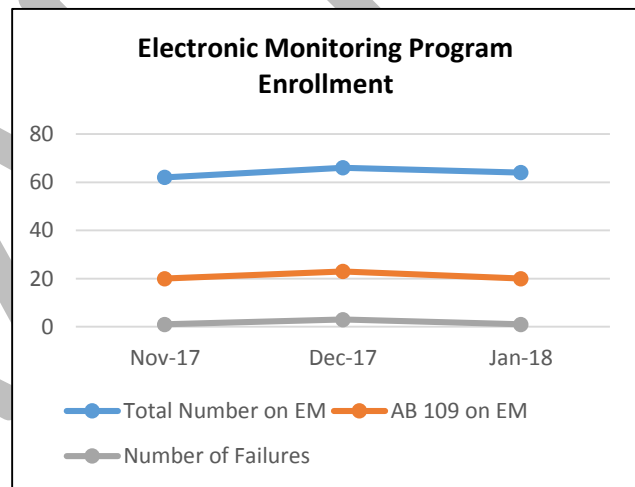
Sheriff: Electronic Monitoring & Home Custody Programs	
Number of Probationers on the Home Custody Program	13 (01/01/2015)
Number of Eligible Offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program	62 (Nov 2017) 66 (Dec 2017) 64 (Jan 2018)
Number of AB 109 Offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program	20 (Nov 2017) 23 (Dec 2017) 20 (Jan 2018)
Number of Offenders Who Failed the Electronic Monitoring Program	1 (Nov 2017) 3 (Dec 2017) 1 (Jan 2018)

Source: *Yolo County Probation Department Dashboard*

Sources (Bottom 3): *Yolo County Sheriff’s Office*

Sheriff: Leinberger & Monroe	
Number of Offenders Released from the Leinberger Detention Facility and the Monroe Detention Center Due to Lack of Space or Court Induced Caps	59 (2006) 30 (2011) 179 (2012) 159 (2014) 0 (2015) 0 (2017)

Source: *California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard)*



State Mandated Data

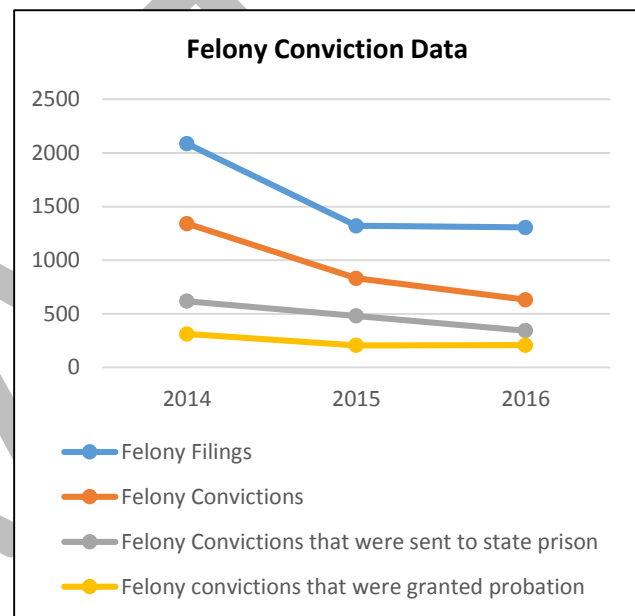
Analysis

AB 109 and other Realignment legislation placed requirements on counties to record and report certain types of data to the state. This is done in order to assure that state funds are being used for evidence-based programs. The data that are required have to do with probation and felon reconvictions and success rates. Due to a change in how the data was gathered, we do not have reliable trend data for most of the state required data.

Data

*State mandated data requirements and additional information can be found in State Penal Code 1231-1232, 1233.1, 1233.3

Felony Conviction and Probation Information	
	2087 (2014) 1321 (2015) 1306 (2016)
Number of Felony Filings	
	1341(2014) 832 (2015) 632 (2016)
Number of Felony Convictions	
	618 (2014) 481 (2015) 343 (2016)
Number of Felony Convictions that were Sent to State Prison	
	313(2014) 206 (2015) 208 (2016)
Number of Felony Convictions that were Granted Probation	
Adult Felon Probation Population in 2017 (by Quarter)	1291 (1 st Quarter) 1231 (2 nd Quarter) 1214 (3 rd Quarter) 1197 (4 th Quarter)
Number of Probationers Who Failed Probation Due to a New Felony Conviction	61 (2017)
Number of Felons Placed on post Release Community Supervision	108 (2017)
Number of Felons Places on Mandatory Supervision	104 (2017)



Sources (Top four): *Yolo County Probation Department*

Source: *Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data)*

Source: *Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data)*

Sources (Bottom two): *Yolo County Probation Department*

Probation Outcomes	
Total Probationers Who were Sent to State Prison for Probation Revocation	20 (2017)
Probationers Who were Sent to State Prison for a New Felony Conviction	41 (2017)
Total Probationers Who were Sent to County Jail for Probation Revocation	52 (2017)
Probationers Who were Sent to County Jail for a New Felony Conviction	10 (2017)

Sources (All): *Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data)*

Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Data	
Felons on PRCS Who were Sent to State Prison for a New Felony Conviction	9 (2017)
Felons on PRCS Who were Sent to County Jail for Probation Revocation	0 (2017)
Felons on PRCS Who were Sent to County Jail for a New Felony Conviction	0 (2017)
The Post Release Community Supervision Population in 2017 (by Quarter) (Not True Count Due to Hierarchy of Classifications)	166 (1 st Quarter) 170 (2 nd Quarter) 164 (3 rd Quarter) 168 (4 th Quarter)

Sources (All): *Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data)*

Mandatory Supervision (MS) Data	
Felons on MS Who were Sent to State Prison for a New Felony Conviction	1 (2017)
Felons on MS Who were Sent to County Jail for Probation Revocation	0 (2017)
Felons on MS Who were Sent to County Jail for a New Felony Conviction	0 (2017)
The Mandatory Supervision Population in 2017 (by Quarter) (Not True Count Due to Hierarchy of Classifications)	161 (1 st Quarter) 174 (2 nd Quarter) 174 (3 rd Quarter) 175 (4 th Quarter)

Sources (All): *Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data)*