

Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership Environmental Scan

Yolo County Administrators Office
Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership
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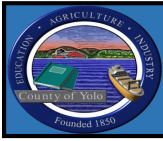
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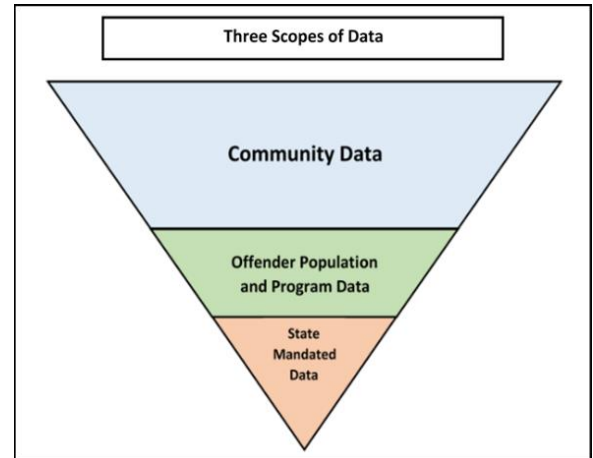
Yolo County Community Corrections Partnership Environmental Scan – Executive Summary

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 after Realignment and Proposition 47 Statewide

In this section we will explore the effects of realignment and Prop 47 on the criminal justice system statewide. 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. This 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. Proposition 47 (“Prop 47”) was a ballot initiative that was approved by voters in November 2014. The initiative reduced the penalties associated with certain low level drug and property crimes by preventing prosecutors from charging these offenses as felonies in most cases.

- **Recidivism for felony offenders released from state prison after realignment decreased** – According to The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2017 outcome rehabilitation report, recidivism (using the state definition, “An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13, and subsequently convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of their release date”) 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. While we do see a trend from this data, we should be cautious to not have this trend act as representative of recidivism in all jurisdictions and groups of offenders, as it is a very specific population, over a very small time period and sample size.
- **Crime offenses in California increased after realignment implementation but had mixed results after Prop 47 implementation** – According to the FBI Uniform Crime Report data after realignment (between 2011 and 2013) property crime increased by 4.6%, and violent crime also increased by 1.9% in California. Since the implementation of Prop 47 (between 2015 and 2016), there was an increase in violent crime by 4.7%, but a decrease in property crime by 2.2% in California.

- **Changes in how counties are processing Prop 47 Offenders:**
 - 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.

 - According to the PPIC 2016 report on how Prop 47 affected California’s jail populations, the length of stay in jail for Prop 47 offenses in California 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 issues facing Yolo County’s criminal justice and probation systems. **Trends and sources for data are:** Criminogenic need (P. 8), AB 109 Treatment Programs (P. 28), and Yolo County Jail Mental Health Bookings (P. 24).

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 and sources for data are:** Criminogenic needs (P. 8) and community data (P. 20).

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 realignment, federal court capacity releases increased between 2011 and 2014. After Prop 47, the Yolo County jail had federal court capacity releases reduced between 2014 and 2015, followed by an increase to 2014 levels after 2016 and 2017. 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 and sources for**

data are: ADP (P. 22), Federal Court Mandated Capacity Releases (P. 33) and Violent and Property Crime Offense Trends (P. 23)

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. This decrease was likely due to a number of factors, including an attempt to shift using the Neighborhood Court less for infractions and more towards more serious charges; a change in the nightclub and bar policies in Davis; and the expanded use of Lyft and Uber to reduce public intoxication or alcohol related offenses. **Trends and sources for data are on P. 26.**
- **Probation & Treatment-** 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. AB 109 Health Treatment Programs are still establishing baseline data, so as to have multi-year trends in the future. There is program outcome data for part of 2017 in the analysis section of the report. **Trends and sources for data are on P. 27-30.**
- **Public Defender** – The social workers assist the attorneys to achieve individualized criminal case outcomes that target criminogenic needs; increase clients’ connections to appropriate services in the community; and assist in the development and implementation of institutional policies that emphasize personalized treatment of behavioral health issues. **More information can be found on P. 31**
- **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. **Trends and sources for data are on P. 32,**

Yolo County and State Comparison

1. **Crime Offense Trends** – The crime offense data comes from the FBI Unified Crime Report generated, which is generated from local jurisdiction data. The California trends seem to match the trend of crime offenses in Yolo County, with one exception. For both jurisdictions, the property crime rates were higher in 2016 (5,307 – Yolo) than in 2011 (5,250 – Yolo) since realignment was implemented, but are lower in than in 2015 (5,993 – Yolo) after the passage of Prop 47. This trend is the same for violent crimes in both California and Yolo County, with violent crime numbers being more in 2016 (639 – Yolo) than in 2011 (567 – Yolo) before realignment, but less than in 2015 (804 – Yolo) after Prop 47. The one exception to these trends is that violent crime in California

continually rose from 2015 to 2016. Since crime is a complex issue, and due to the large amount of interrelated variable, it is unwise to attribute rise and declines in crime on the local level solely to a specific policy based on macro-level data.

2. **Recidivism Definition** – The state has adopted a definition of recidivism based off of a 3-year conviction rate. While the Yolo County recidivism rate would provide the data for the state definition of recidivism, Yolo County’s definition is more nuanced, and contains 1 and 3 year rates for four different stages in the system, namely: Arrested, Booked, Filed, and Convicted.
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 Criminogenic Needs** – The literature review conducted for this environmental scan made clear the prevalence of criminogenic needs/risks in probation efforts. Similar to program data and strategic plan goals, criminogenic needs will provide significant direction towards what the probation and offender populations will need in order to be successful. The other possibility is that criminogenic 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

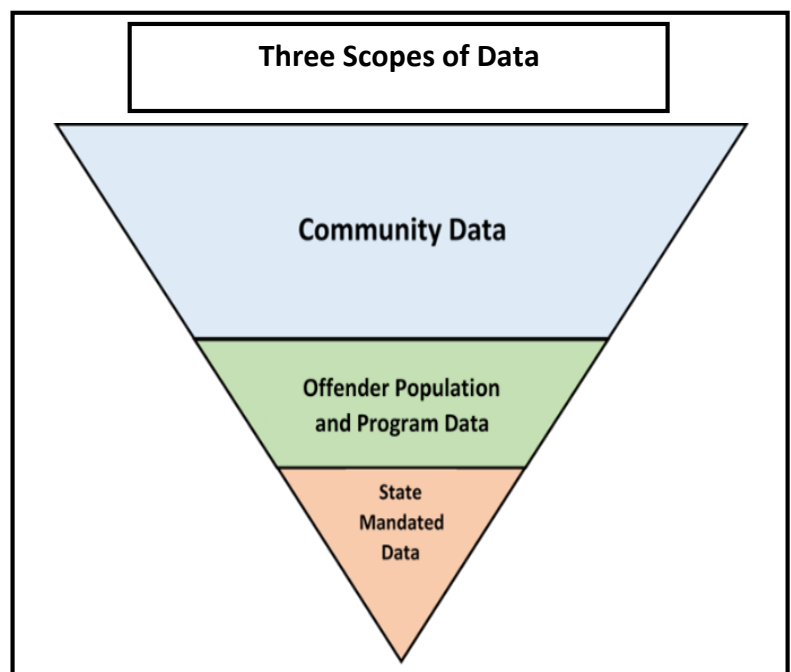
Safe Communities is one of the goals outlined in the Yolo County Strategic Plan. The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) of Yolo County, as the governing body responsible for developing and submitting public safety realignment recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, plays a significant role 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 revise 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 low level 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).

Criminogenic Risk/ Needs

In order to provide effective evidence-based programming to the probation population, criminal justice researchers and practitioners have implemented statistical studies of offender populations in order to establish both what risks there are of recidivating, as well as what programs are best for each probationers risk level and their specific needs. There were 8 risks/needs that were prevalent in the literature reviewed for this report, namely: previous criminal record, substance abuse, age, financial status, anti-social attitudes, accommodations, employment/education, and family/peer attitude. While this list of risks and needs is different than the criminogenic needs list generated by Yolo County Probation using the Ohio Risk Assessment System, there is a lot of overlap. Literature reviewed were: Validation of a Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (Correctional Consultants Inc. 2016); Factors That Contribute to the Success or Failure of Risk Reduction Initiative Clients (Birzer & Cromwell 2010); Factors that Contribute to Success of Probationers: Probation Officers’ Point of View (Archambeau 2011).

Top Criminological Needs (As of 12-06-18)		
Need Category	Percentage of prevalence of need and total number of those with need	Number of Probationers
Neighborhood Problems (crime & illicit drug availability)	75%	625
Education, Employment, Financial	65%	767
Substance Use	61%	636
Family and Social Support	53%	375
Peers Associations	51%	331
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns	37%	257

Findings

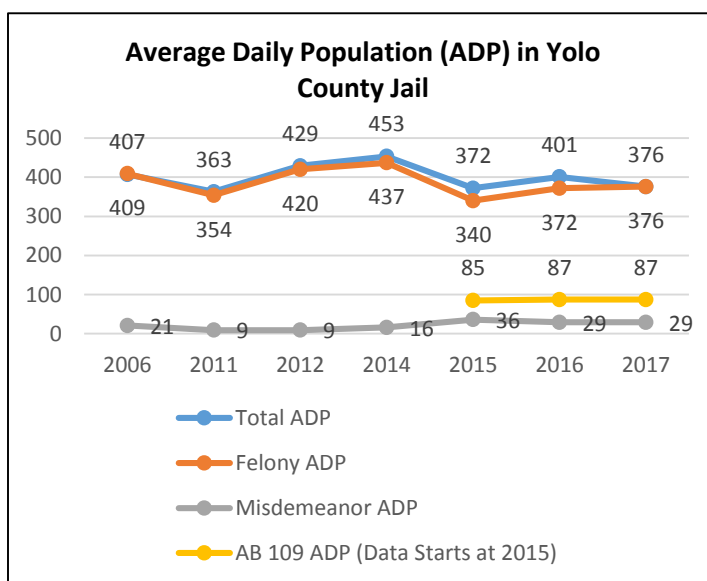
Statewide Trends – Changes in Criminal Justice after Realignment and Proposition 47 Statewide

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 for felony offenders released from state prison after realignment decreased** – According to The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2017 outcome rehabilitation report, recidivism (using the state definition, “An individual convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution who was released to parole, discharged after being paroled, or directly discharged during Fiscal Year 2011-12 and 2012-13, and subsequently convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense within three years of their release date”) 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. While we do see a trend from this data, we should be cautious to not have this trend act as representative of recidivism in all jurisdictions and groups of offenders, as it is a very specific population, over a very small time period and sample size.
 - 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 incorporates the state definition and contains 7 other measures as well.
- **Crime offenses in California increased after realignment implementation but had mixed results after Prop 47 implementations** – According to the FBI Uniform Crime Report data after realignment (between 2011 and 2013) property crime increased by 4.6%, and violent crime also increased by 1.9% in California. Since the implementation of Prop 47 (between 2015 and 2016), there was an increase in violent crime by 4.7%, but a decrease in property crime by 2.2% in California.

- **Changes in how counties are processing Prop 47 Offenders** – 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.

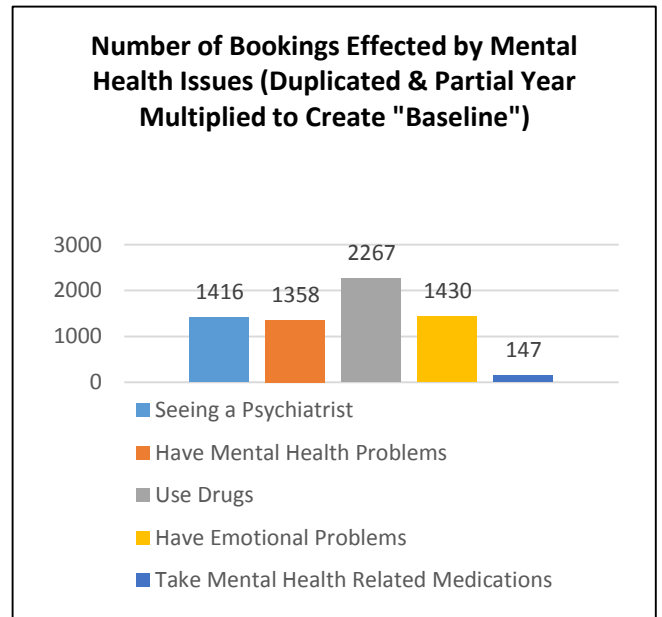
Despite these limitations, enough data was gathered across the three scopes, coupled with the review of literature about statewide trends, to provide some valuable insight regarding the criminal justice environment. Findings based on Yolo County data were organized into the themes of health, economic, 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 Criminogenic need (substance abuse)** – Criminogenic needs are the commonly important needs for a group of offenders. According to Yolo County Probation the top three criminogenic needs of probationers was calculated to provide an idea of the risk factors that could potentially cause offenders to fail probation. The third top criminogenic 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.
- County jail mental health bookings** – The 2017 booking data from the Yolo County Sheriff’s Office shows that many booked into the jail suffered from or were being treated for drug, emotional, or mental health problems. The mental health booking data has limitations, since it is both duplicated (one offender may have counted into multiple categories), and was collected during a 4 month pilot phase, and multiplied by 3 to create a hypothetical baseline for the year. However, this data does give an idea of the challenge mental health presents for the Yolo County Jail.
- Treatment Programs that work in conjunction with the Yolo County Probation Department are currently establishing baseline data. Once this baseline has been established, trends as to the accessibility and use of these treatment programs will potentially provide insights to the health related aspects of criminal justice landscape in Yolo County. For more information on specific program outcomes, look on P. 28.

Top Criminological Needs (As of 12-06-18)		
Need Category	Percentage of prevalence of need and total number of those with need	Number of Probationers
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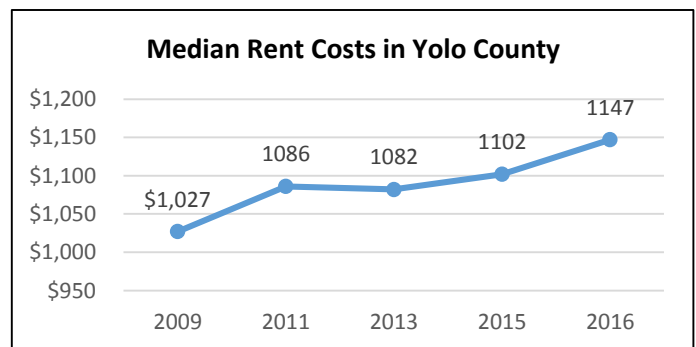


Economic Trends

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:

- Criminogenic needs** – The top criminogenic need for probation failure according to Yolo County Probation is neighborhood problems (relating to crime level and drug availability in a probationer’s neighborhood). The second top criminogenic 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)** – According to US Census data, there have been positive trends in the larger economy from a criminal justice perspective. According to the Yolo County Homeless Count Report, there has been a decrease in the number of homeless individuals (US Census), a decrease in unemployment (US Census), and a rise in per capita income (US Census). 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 (US Census), which may pose a problem for probationers who already struggle with obtaining stable finances as illustrated by their second criminogenic need.

Top Criminological Needs (As of 12-06-18)		
Need Category	Percentage of prevalence of need and total number of those with need	Number of Probationers
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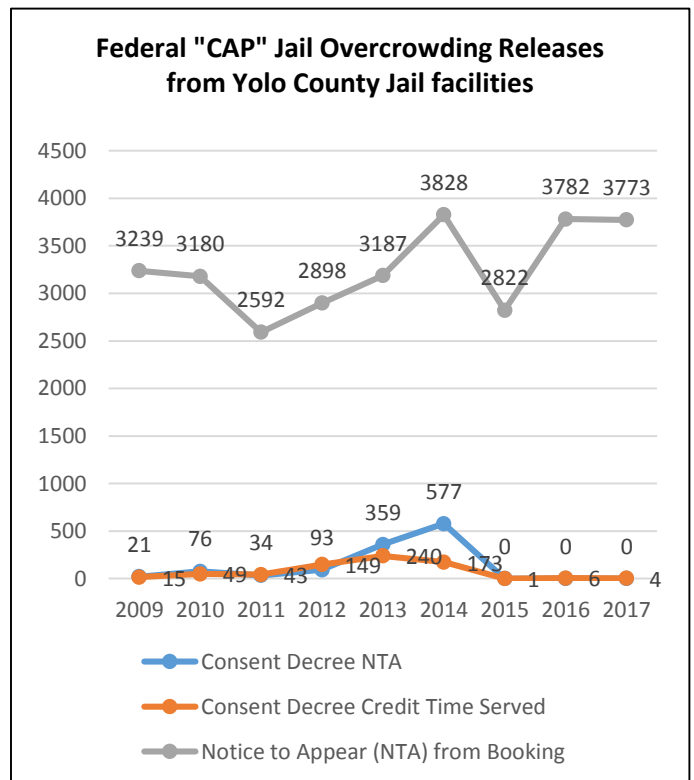
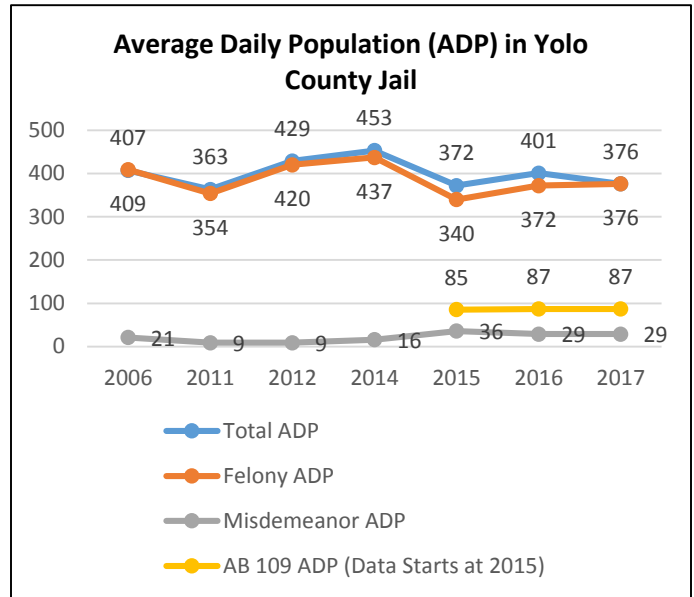
Jail Populations and Crime

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. 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:

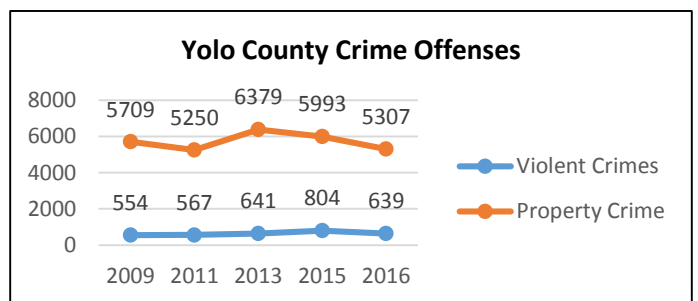
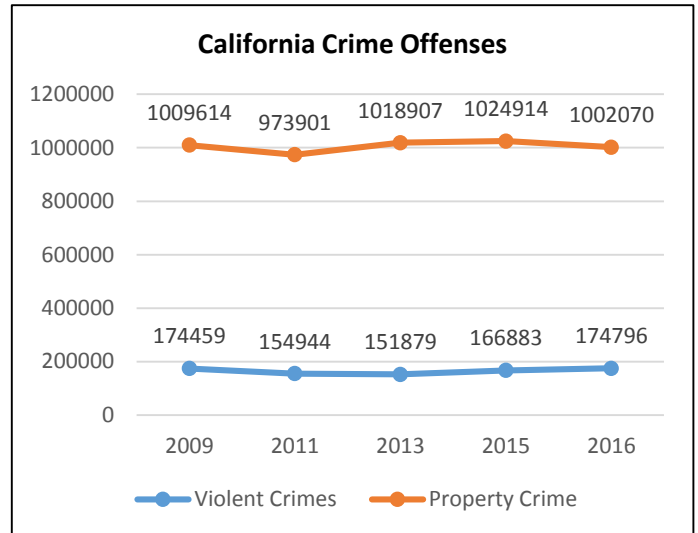
- **Average daily population (ADP) in Yolo County Jail**

– 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 federal court mandated capacity releases in the Yolo County jail after realignment, and the reduction in Prop 47 crime offenders after 2014. The AB 109 population has remained constant from 2015 to 2017, meaning that that offender population might be causing a more long term strain on jail capacity than other offender populations.

- **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. According to the Yolo County Sheriff’s Office, federal court mandated releases increased by 47.6% between 2011 and 2014 (after realignment), followed by a decrease of 31.6% between 2014 and 2015 (after Prop 47 implementation). However, between 2015 and 2017 releases have increased to approximately 2014 levels.



- 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.

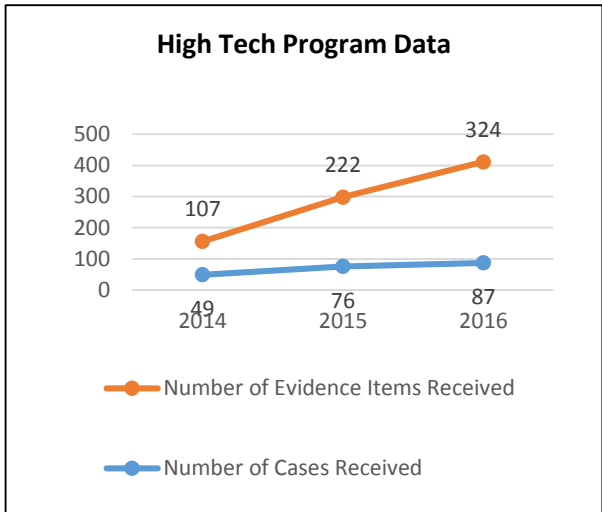


Program Trend Highlights

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.

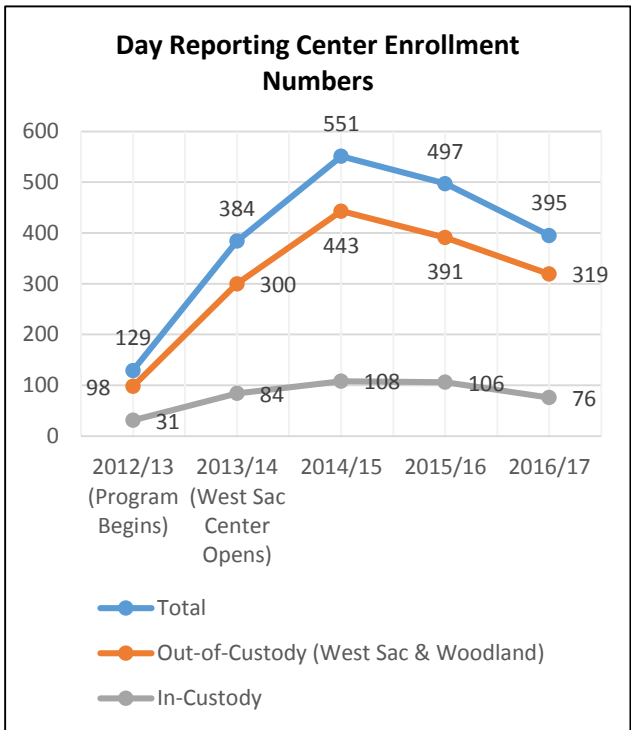
- **District Attorney’s Office:**

- 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. This decrease was likely due to a number of factors, including an attempt to shift using the Neighborhood Court less for infractions and more towards more serious charges; a change in the nightclub and bar policies in Davis; and the expanded use of Lyft and Uber to reduce public intoxication or alcohol related offenses. **Sources: The DA continuum of Care Report and DA 2017-18**

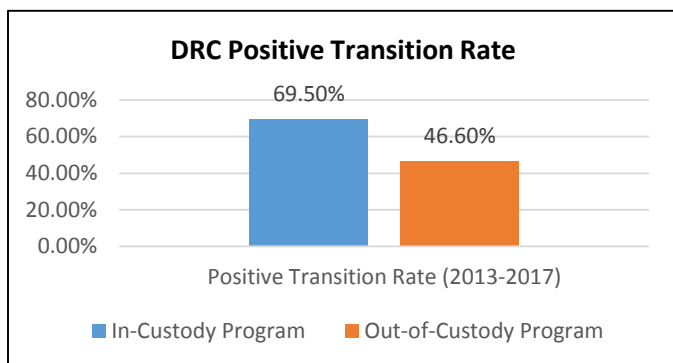
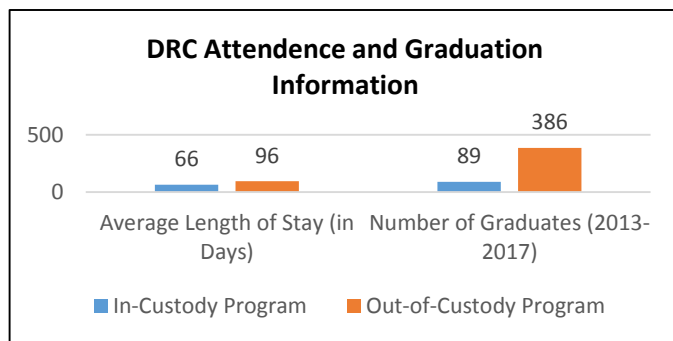


- **Probation and Treatment:**

- 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. **Sources: Day Reporting Center Annual Report.**



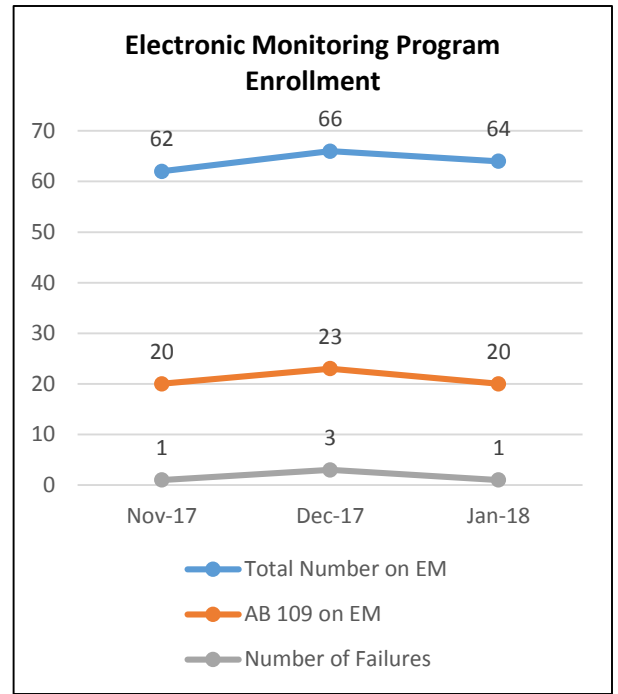
- The Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) works with the Yolo County Probation Department to assist with mental health, drug use disorder, and a wide variety of other services. While these programs are currently still collecting baseline data, there are some program outcomes that have been gathered for the latter part of 2017.
- The Walter’s House Substance Use Disorder Program has had 32 beneficiaries during the last half of 2017, with 15 successfully completing the program (8 specifically being probation referrals), 7 unsuccessful, 2 transferred, and 8 still in treatment. **Sources: Program Performance Measures.**

- **Public Defender’s Office:**

- The social workers assist the attorneys to achieve individualized criminal case outcomes that target criminogenic needs; increase clients’ connections to appropriate services in the community; and assist in the development and implementation of institutional policies that emphasize personalized treatment of behavioral health issues.
- Pre-adjudication social work services are performed based on case goals as set by the assigned attorney and commonly include, but are not limited to, writing social history reports, developing diversion plans, collecting and analyzing client mental/physical health & educational records, and consulting with clients’ family and/or existing services in order to achieve case outcomes that emphasize treatment over incarceration.
- Post-adjudication social work services are designed to help clients live successfully in the community and commonly include, but are not limited to, developing post-release plans based on clients’ needs & goals, short-term case management services, advocacy; referrals to community based services, and warm hand-offs to community service providers.

- **Sheriff's Office:**

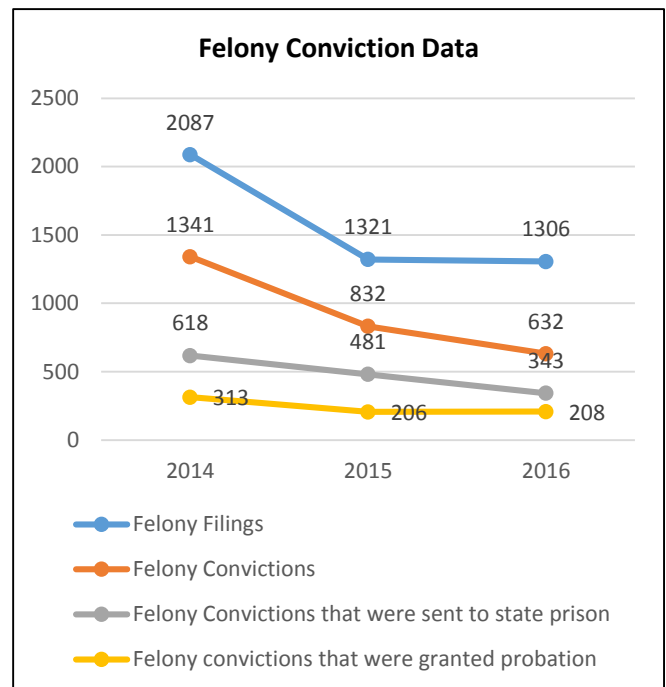
- According to the Sheriff's Office, AB 109 offenders are a minority of the total population using the electronic monitoring program. The failure rates month by month are low. According to the probation literature that was reviewed for this report (such as the Crime and Justice Institute's 2013 Yolo 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** – The crime offense data comes from the FBI Unified Crime Report generated, which is generated from local jurisdiction data. The California trends seem to match the trend of crime offenses in Yolo County, with one exception. For both jurisdictions, the property crime rates were higher in 2016 (5,307 – Yolo) than in 2011 (5,250 – Yolo) since realignment was implemented, but are lower in than in 2015 (5,993 – Yolo) after the passage of Prop 47. This trend is the same for violent crimes in both California and Yolo County, with violent crime numbers being more in 2016 (639 – Yolo) than in 2011 (567 – Yolo) before realignment, but less than in 2015 (804 – Yolo) after Prop 47. The one exception to these trends is that violent crime in California continually rose from 2015 to 2016. Since crime is a complex issue, and due to the large amount of interrelated variable, it is unwise to attribute rise and declines in crime on the local level solely to a specific policy based on macro-level data.
- 2. Recidivism Definitions** – The state has adopted a definition of recidivism based off of a 3-year conviction rate. While the Yolo County recidivism rate definition would provide the data for the state definition of recidivism, Yolo County’s definition is more nuanced, and contains 1 and 3 year rates for four different stages in the system, namely: Arrested, Booked, Filed, and Convicted.
- 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 Criminogenic Needs** – The literature review conducted for this environmental scan made clear the prevalence of criminogenic needs/risks in probation efforts. Similar to program data and strategic plan goals, criminogenic needs will provide significant direction towards what the probation and offender populations will need in order to be successful. The other possibility is that criminogenic 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

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)

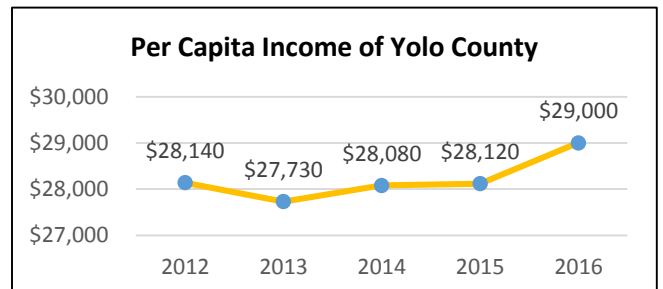
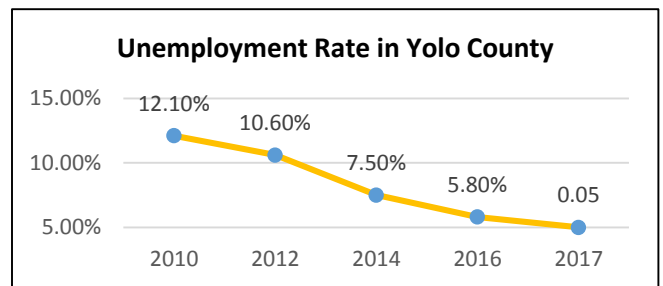
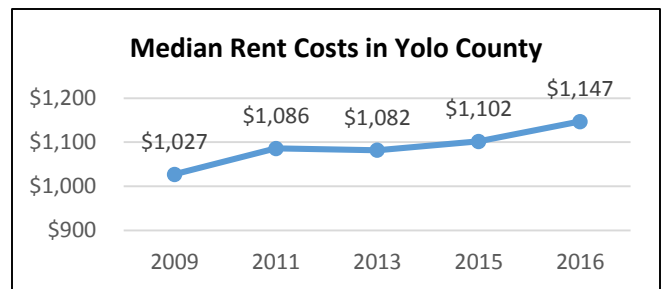
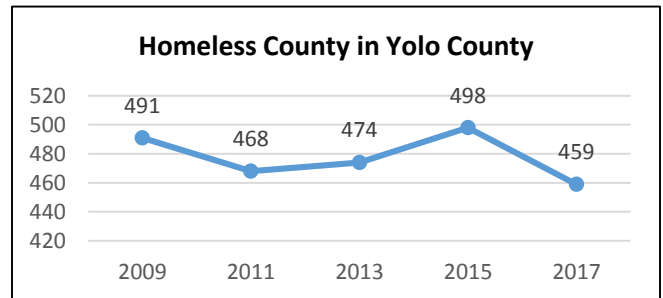
Source: *Yolo County Homeless and Poverty Action Coalition (Homeless Count Report)*

Source: *US Census Bureau*

Economic Information	
Unemployment Rate in Yolo County	12.1% (2010)
	10.6% (2012)
	7.5% (2014)
	5.8% (2016)
	5.0% (2017)
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. In the context of both local criminal justice conditions and the statewide criminal justice reforms, some general trends can be seen from the data below. These trends include the average daily population of the County Jail, the mental health issues affecting the offenders inside of the jail, and changes in crime offenses.

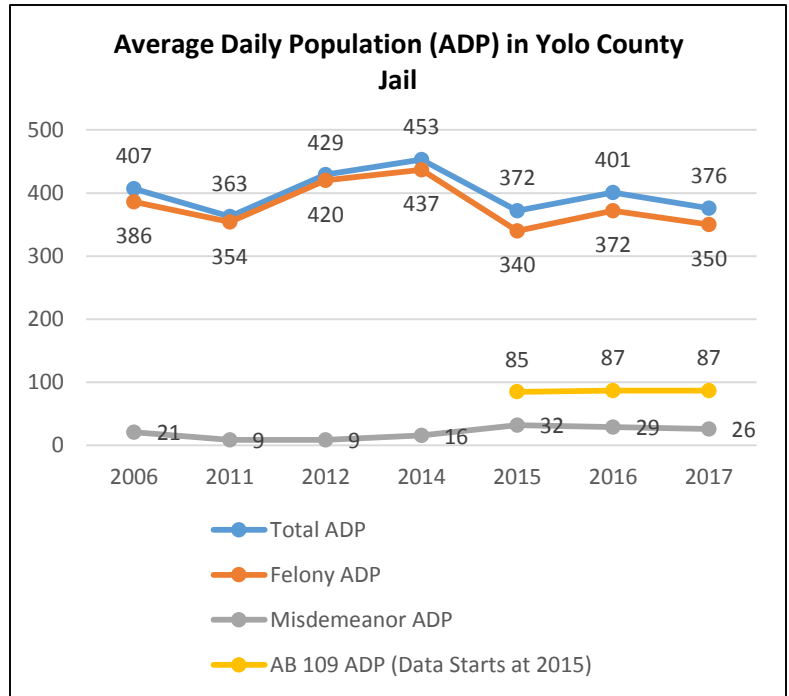
The change in the total average daily population of the Yolo County jail has remained relatively constant since 2006, since the Federal Decree capacity cap release strictly regulates how the Sheriff's Office is able to handle intake and releases from the jail. Two changes that seem to mirror those happening across the state was the increase in felon ADP after realignment occurred (from 363 in 2011 to 376 in 2017), and the gap that formed between the total ADP and the felon ADP during 2015 and 2016 (after Prop 47 passed). Although, that gap closed in 2017. The AB 109 offender ADP has remained fairly constant since 2015 (between 85 and 87 individuals), suggesting that Yolo County is experiencing similar phenomena as other California counties in having a long-term felon population that takes up a significant amount of space in the jail.

The California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) 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 mental health booking data from the Yolo County Sheriff's Office, where many of those booked suffered from or were being treated for substance abuse, emotional, and/or mental health problems. The mental health booking data has limitations, since it is both duplicated (one offender may have counted into multiple categories), and was collected during a 4 month pilot phase, and multiplied by 3 to create a hypothetical baseline for the year. However, this data does give an idea of the challenge mental health presents for the Yolo County Jail. One explanation for this contradictory could be a change in funding mechanisms for jail healthcare that led to a decreased cost.

The crime offense data comes from the FBI Unified Crime Report generated, which is generated from local jurisdiction data. The California trends seem to match the trend of crime offenses in Yolo County, with one exception. For both jurisdictions, the property crime rates were higher in 2016 (5,307 – Yolo) than in 2011 (5,250 – Yolo) since realignment was implemented, but are lower in than in 2015 (5,993 – Yolo) after the passage of Prop 47. This trend is the same for violent crimes in both California and Yolo County, with violent crime numbers being more in 2016 (639 – Yolo) than in 2011 (567 – Yolo) before realignment, but less than in 2015 (804 – Yolo) after Prop 47. The one exception to these trends is that violent crime in California continually rose from 2015 to 2016. Since crime is a complex issue, and due to the large amount of interrelated variable, it is unwise to attribute rise and declines in crime on the local level solely to a specific policy based on macro-level data.

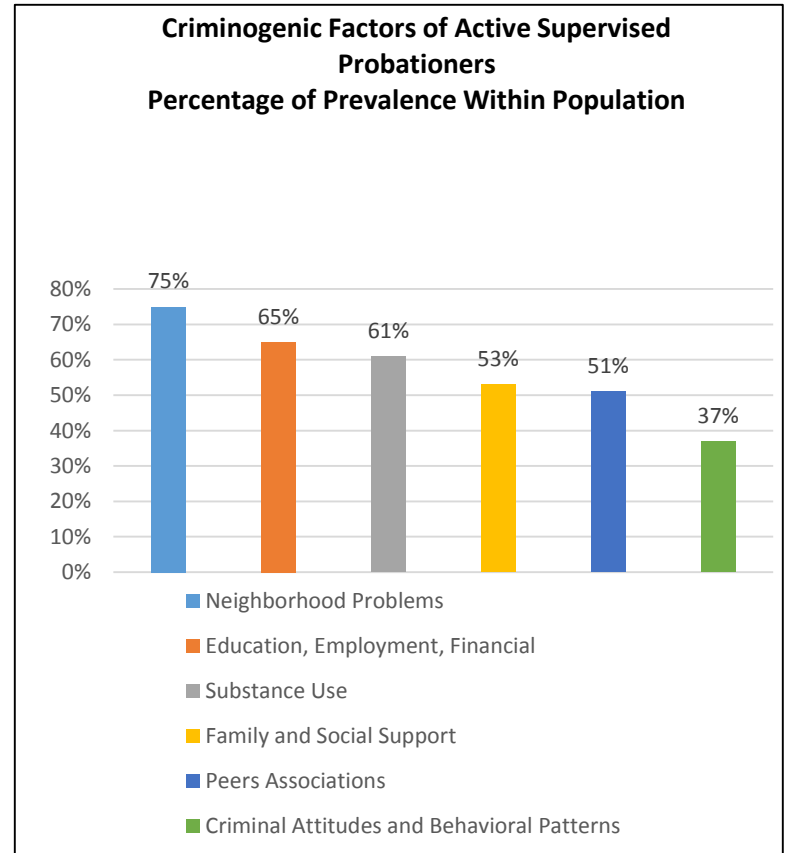
Data

In-Jail Offender Information	
Total Average Daily Population in County Jail	407 (Sept 2006) 363 (Sept 2011) 429 (Sept 2012) 453 (Sept 2014) 372 (Sept 2015) 401 (Sept 2016) 376 (Sept 2017)
Average Daily Population of Felons in County Jail	386 (Sept 2006) 354 (Sept 2011) 420 (Sept 2012) 437 (Sept 2014) 340 (Sept 2015) 372 (Sept 2016) 350 (Sept 2017)
Average Daily Population of Misdemeanor Offenders in County Jail	21 (Sept 2006) 9 (Sept 2011) 9 (Sept 2012) 16 (Sept 2014) 32 (Sept 2015) 29 (Sept 2016) 26 (Sept 2017)
Average Daily Population of AB 109 Offenders in County Jail	85 (Sept 2015) 87 (Sept 2016) 87 (Sept 2017)



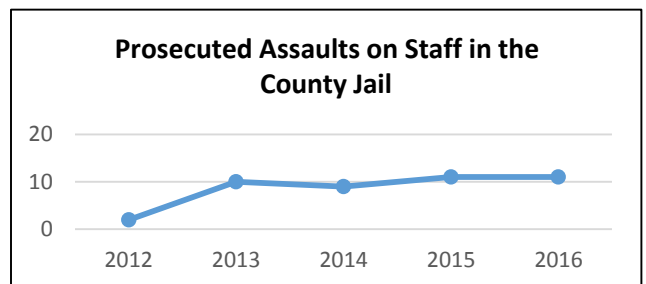
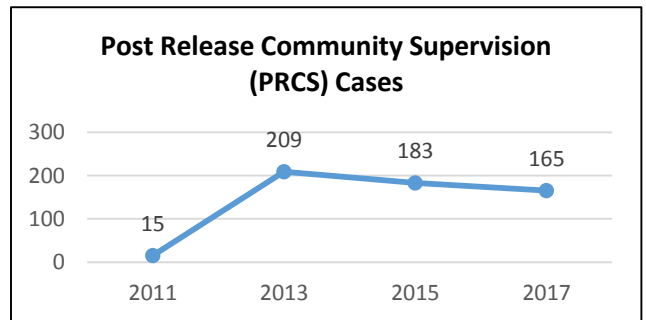
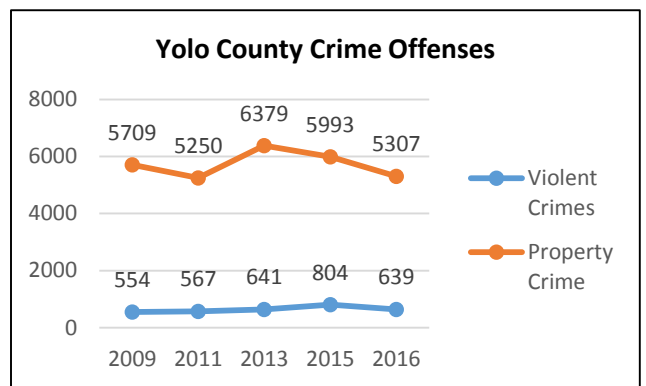
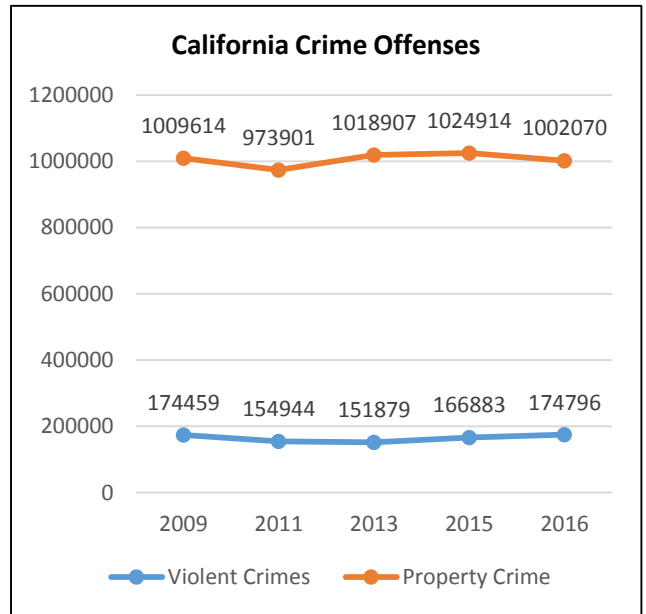
Source (Top 3): California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard) and Yolo County Sheriff's Office Monthly In-Custody Reports 2015-2017

Top Criminological Needs (As of 12-06-18)		
Need Category	Percentage of prevalence of need and total number of those with need	Number of Probationers
Neighborhood Problems (crime & illicit drug availability)	75%	625
Education, Employment, Financial	65%	767
Substance Use	61%	636
Family and Social Support	53%	375
Peers Associations	51%	331
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns	37%	257



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)
	5307 (2016)
Number of Violent Crime Offenses in California	174,459 (2009)
	154,944 (2011)
	151,879 (2013)
	166,883 (2015)
	174,796 (2016)
Number of Property Crime Offenses in California	1,009,614 (2009)
	973,901 (2011)
	1,018,907 (2013)
	1,024,914 (2015)
	1,002,070 (2016)
Number of Prosecuted Assaults on Staff in the Yolo County Jail	2 (2012)
	10 (2013)
	9 (2014)
	11 (2015)
	11 (2016)



Source: Yolo County District Attorney's Office

Source (for middle 4): Federal Bureau of Investigations (Uniform Crime Report)

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

Mental Health Booking Information (4 months of data multiplied by 3 to make hypothetical baseline numbers)	
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)

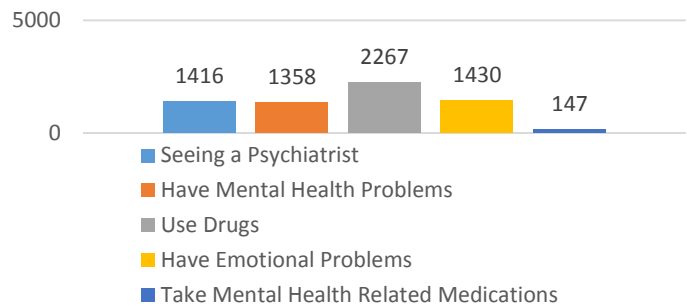
Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections (Dashboard)

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

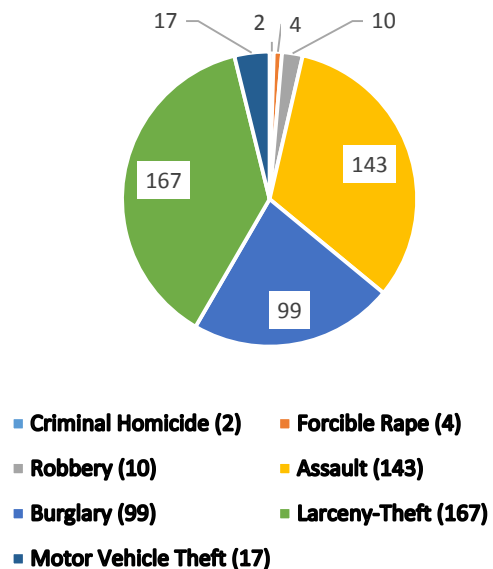
Source (All): Judicial Council of California (SB 678 Probation Data Report)

Selected 2017 Unincorporated 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

Number of Bookings Effected by Mental Health Issues (Duplicated & Partial Year Multiplied to Create "Baseline")



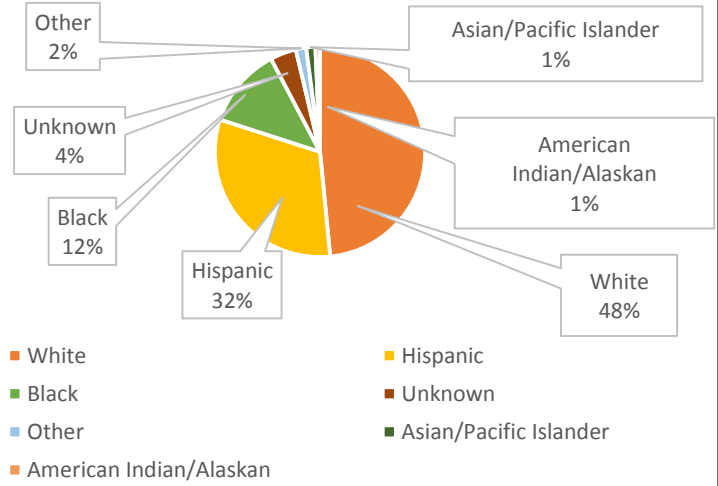
Selected Crimes 2017 Unincorporated Yolo County Crime Stats



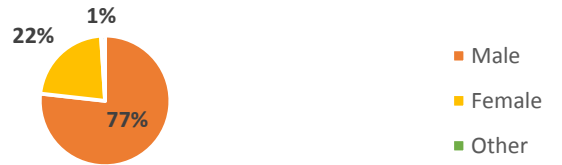
Source: Yolo County Sheriff's Office (Crime Stats 2017 Annual Report Part 1)

Demographics of Actively Supervised Probationers as of 12-06-18	
Racial Demographics	1% (American Indian/Alaskan) 1% (Asian/Pacific Islander) 12% (Black) 32% (Hispanic) 2% (Other) 4% (Unknown) 48% (White)
Sex Demographics	22% (Female) 1% (Other) 77% (Male)
Age Demographics	1% (18-19 Y.O.) 23% (20-29 Y.O.) 32% (30-39 Y.O.) 20% (40-49 Y.O.) 24% (50+ Y.O.)
Location Demographics	9% (Davis) 2% (Esparto) 18% (Sacramento) 2% (Vacaville) 30% (West Sacramento) 3% (Winters) 36% (Woodland)

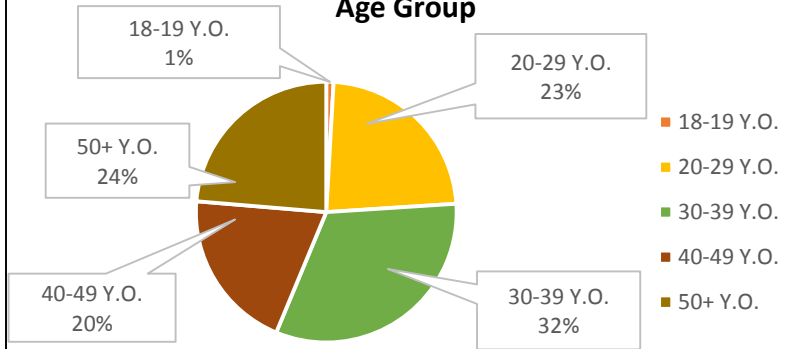
Demographics of Supervised Probationers by Race



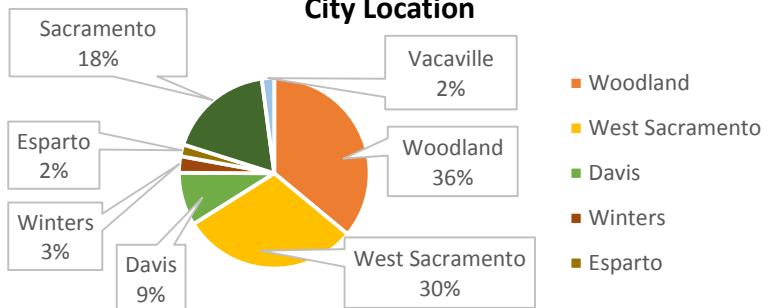
Demographics of Supervised Probationers by Sex



Demographics of Supervised Probationers by Age Group



Demographics of Supervised Probationers by City Location



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

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. This decrease was likely due to a number of factors, including an attempt to shift using the Neighborhood Court less for infractions and more towards more serious charges; a change in the nightclub and bar policies in Davis; and the expanded use of Lyft and Uber to reduce public intoxication or alcohol related offenses.

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

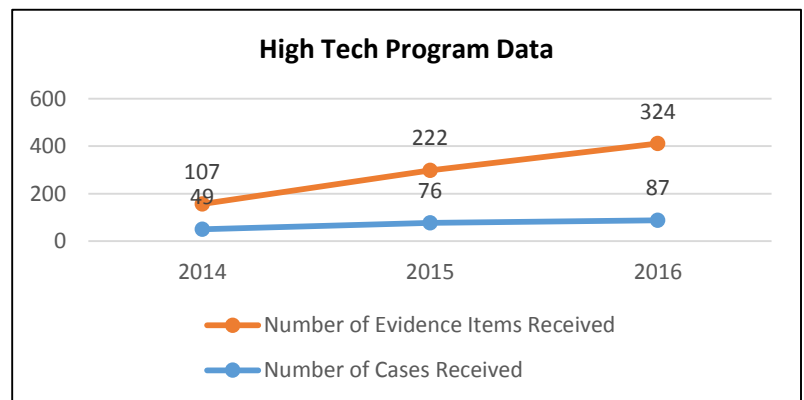
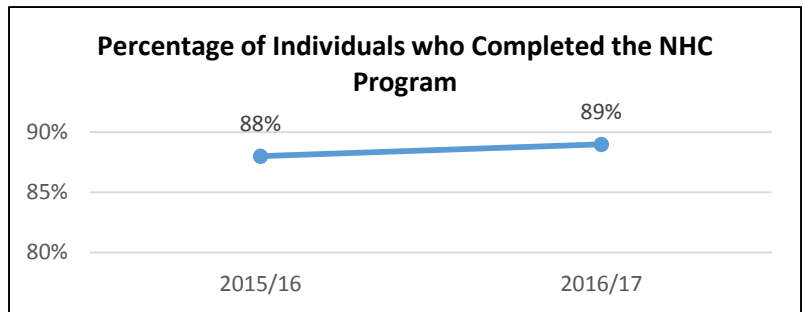
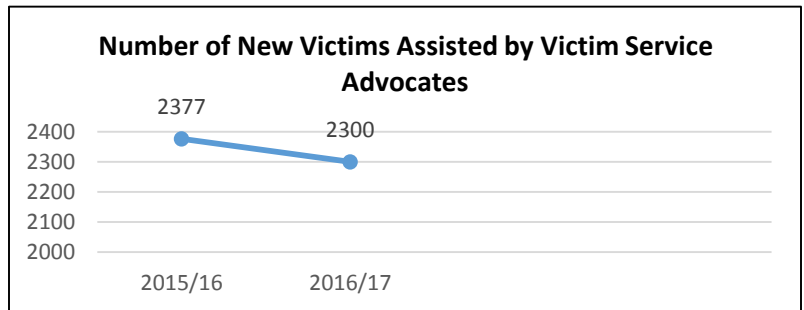
District Attorney: Offender Accountability Program	
Number and Percent of Probationers Who Completed the Neighborhood Court Program	300/340 (88%) (2015/2016) 246/276 (89%) (2016/2017)
3 year conviction recidivism Rate for Neighborhood Court Program participants between 2013-2016.	6%

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



Probation

The Probation department has been upgrading their case management system since 2015, and are now collecting data related to the supervised probation population. Once the case management system has been completed, further data collection and analysis can be completed. A recidivism study is planned for the actively supervised population in the future, with data from the Probation Department and other criminal justice partners.

Probation 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)

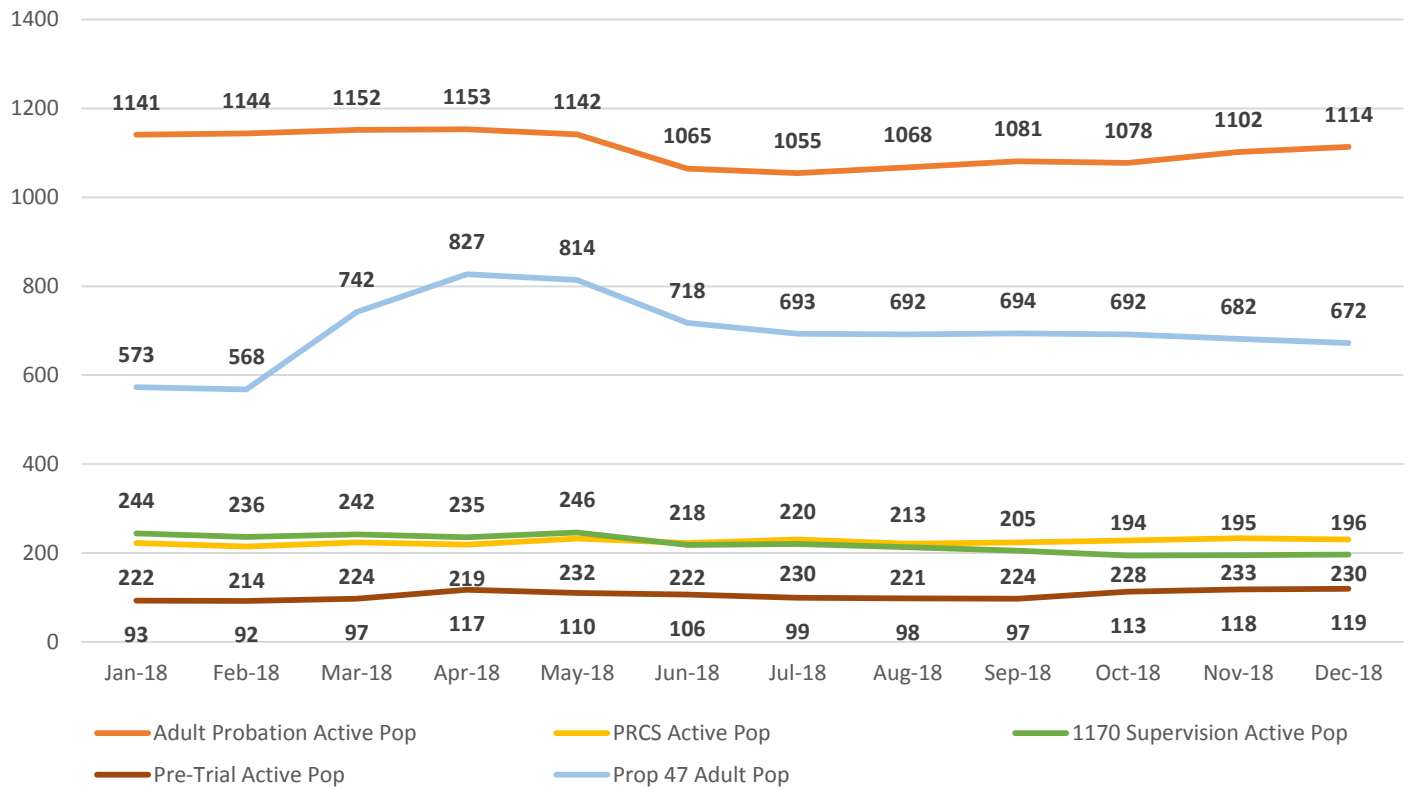
Probation: Probation Work Program	
Number of Probationers on the Work Program	87 (01/01/2015)

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 Actively Supervised Probationer Populations					
Month-Year	Adult Probation Active Pop	PRCS Active Pop	1170 Supervision Active Pop	Pre-Trial Active Pop	Prop 47 Adult Pop
Dec-17	1149	217	242	83	563
Jan-18	1141	222	244	93	573
Feb-18	1144	214	236	92	568
Mar-18	1152	224	242	97	742
Apr-18	1153	219	235	117	827
May-18	1142	232	246	110	814
Jun-18	1065	222	218	106	718
Jul-18	1055	230	220	99	693
Aug-18	1068	221	213	98	692
Sep-18	1081	224	205	97	694
Oct-18	1078	228	194	113	692
Nov-18	1102	233	195	118	682
Dec-18	1114	230	196	119	672

Number of Actively Supervised Probationer Populations



Sources (All): *Yolo County Probation Department*

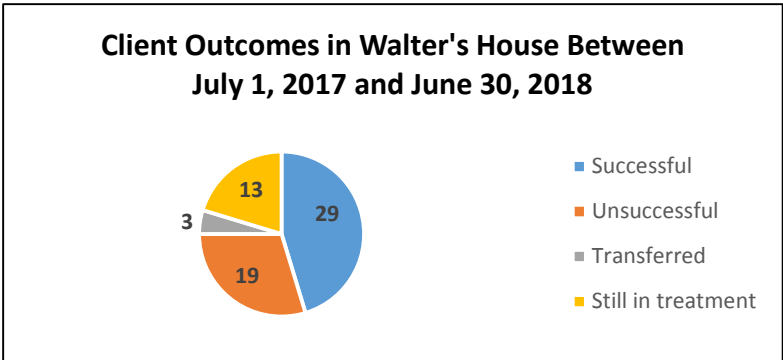
Treatment

The Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) works with the Yolo County Probation Department to contract with community based organizations that provide inpatient and outpatient mental health, drug use disorder, and a variety of other services to criminal justice involved clients. While these programs are currently still collecting baseline data, there are some program outcomes that have been gathered for Fiscal Year 2017-18. Starting after Fiscal Year 2018-19, Yolo County will have baseline data through which to make future analysis and comparisons. Some initial observations include that Path 2 Recovery and OSARP appear to be the most referred to Communicare programs, that getting clients to engage seemed to be a challenge, and that the highest demand for DRC treatment and other associated services is in the Woodland office.

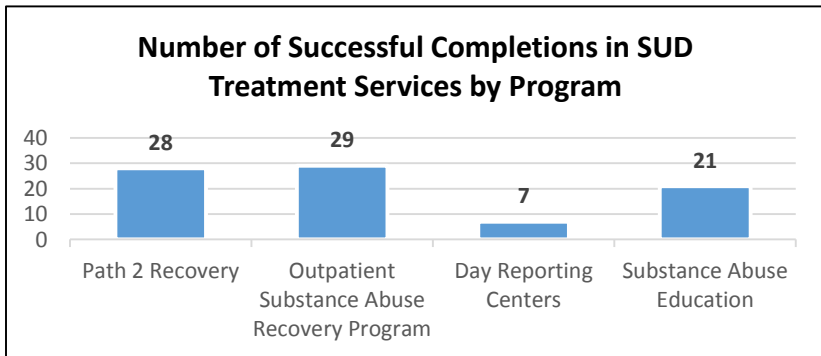
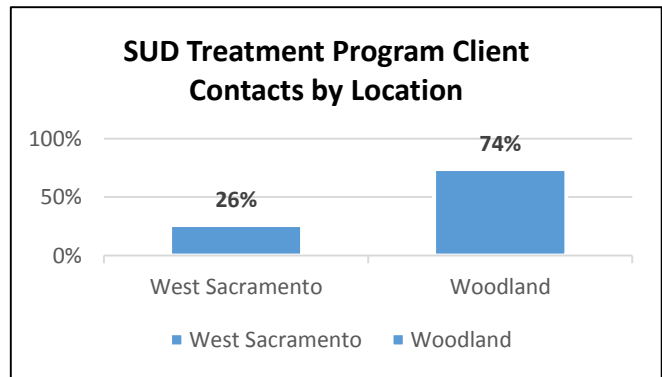
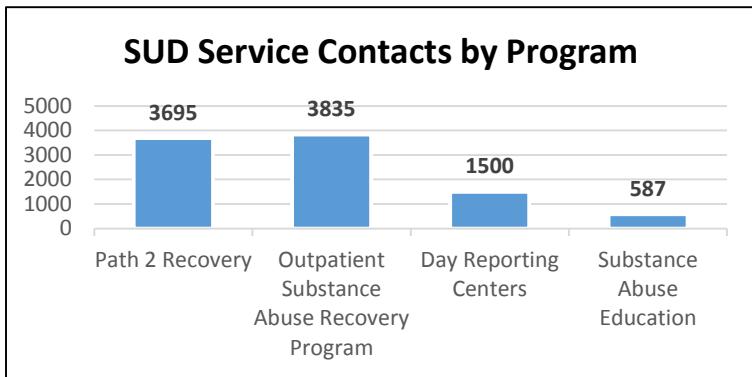
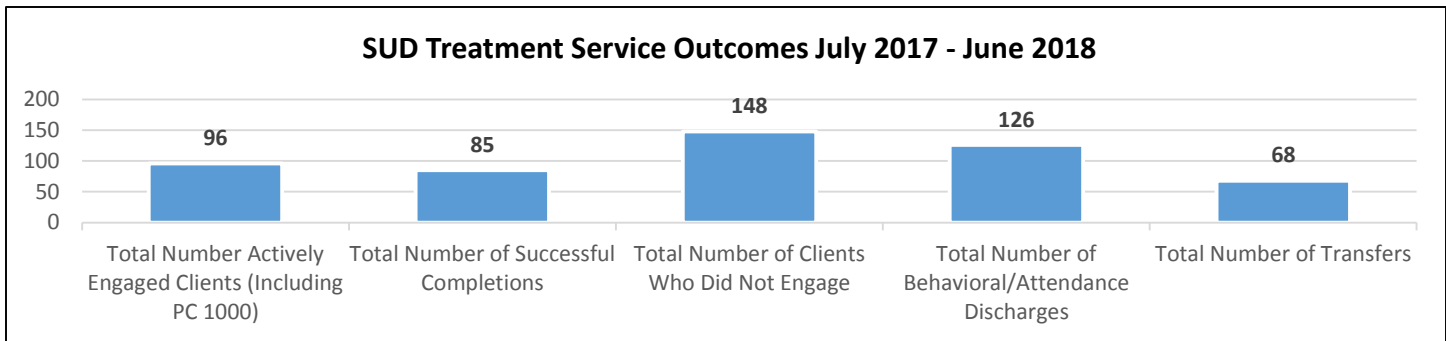
After Prop 47, there was a 28% reduction in enrollees for the DRC (between 2014/15 and 2016/17), likely due to the shorter sentences associated with misdemeanor drug and property crime. Despite this reduction, the enrollee numbers are still higher than 2013-2014, the year that the West Sacramento DRC 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, substance abuse, income attainment and housing.

Probation/ HHS: AB 109 Treatment Funding	
Number of Admissions and Discharges in the Substance Abuse Program (Walter House) to date	125 (Admitted) 41 (Succeeded) (09/07/2017)
Walter's House Success Rates between 07/01/17 to 06/30/18	29 Successful 19 Unsuccessful 3 Transferred 13 Still in Treatment

Source: Walters House Performance Measure Report 2017-18

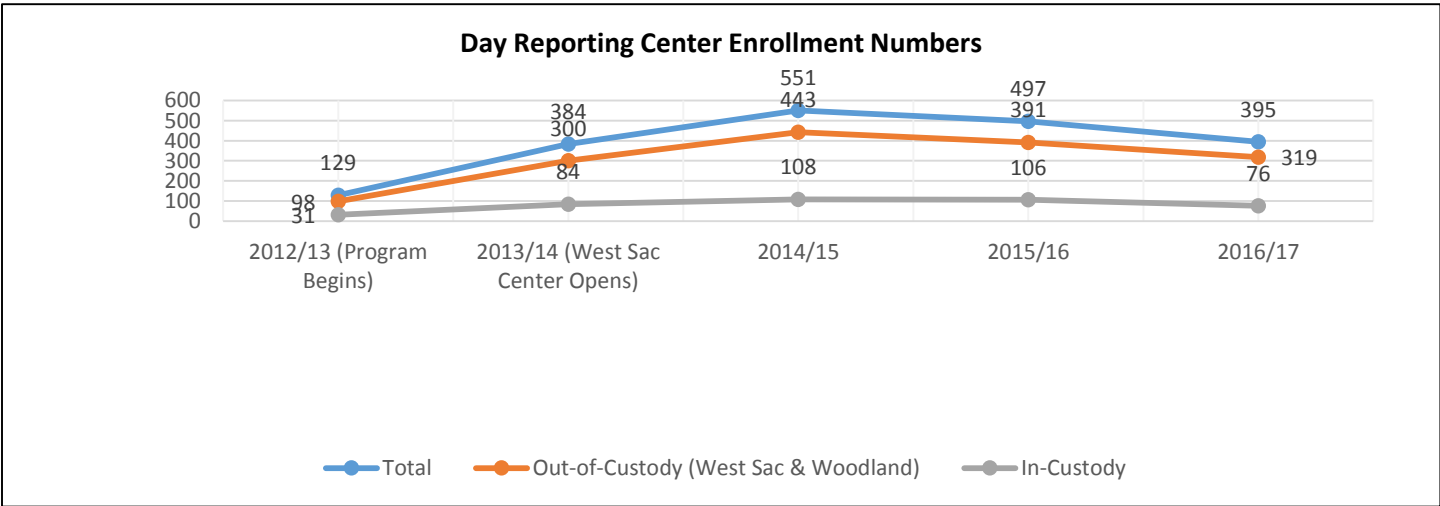
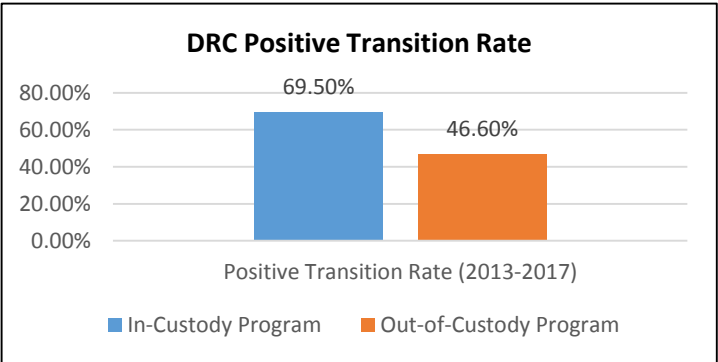
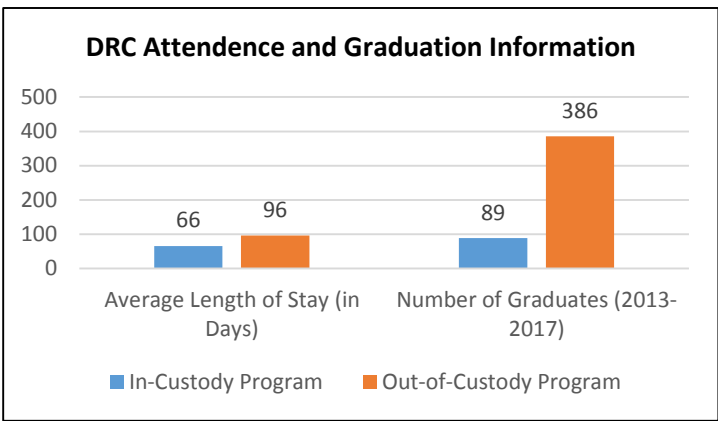


Yolo County and CCP Funded SUD Program Outputs and Outcomes – July 2017 to July 2018	
Total Number of Visits/Contacts	8,575
Total Number of Unduplicated Clients Served (with PC 1000 clients)	538
Total Number of Newly Screened/ Admitted Clients	248
Total Number of Actively Engaged Clients in SUD Treatment Services (including PC 1000)	96
Total Number of Successful Completions in SUD Treatment Services	85
Total Number of Clients in SUD Treatment Services who did not engage (active in program for less than 30 days)	148
Total Number of Behavioral /Attendance Discharges from SUD Treatment Services	126
Total Number of Transfers to Residential Treatment/ Higher Level of Care	68



Source: *Communicare Annual Report July 2017- June 2018*

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

There was an insufficient amount of data from the Library programs to create multi-year trend analysis for the environmental scan.

Library: Day Reporting Center Literacy Program	
Number of DRC Clients Eligible for Yolo Reads Literacy Tutoring	37 (16-17)
Number of Tutor 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

The social workers assist the attorneys to achieve individualized criminal case outcomes that target criminogenic needs; increase clients' connections to appropriate services in the community; and assist in the development and implementation of institutional policies that emphasize personalized treatment of behavioral health issues.

Pre-adjudication social work services are performed based on case goals as set by the assigned attorney and commonly include, but are not limited to, writing social history reports, developing diversion plans, collecting and analyzing client mental/physical health & educational records, and consulting with clients' family and/or existing services in order to achieve case outcomes that emphasize treatment over incarceration.

Post-adjudication social work services are designed to help clients live successfully in the community and commonly include, but are not limited to, developing post-release plans based on clients' needs & goals, short-term case management services, advocacy; referrals to community based services, and warm hand-offs to community service providers.

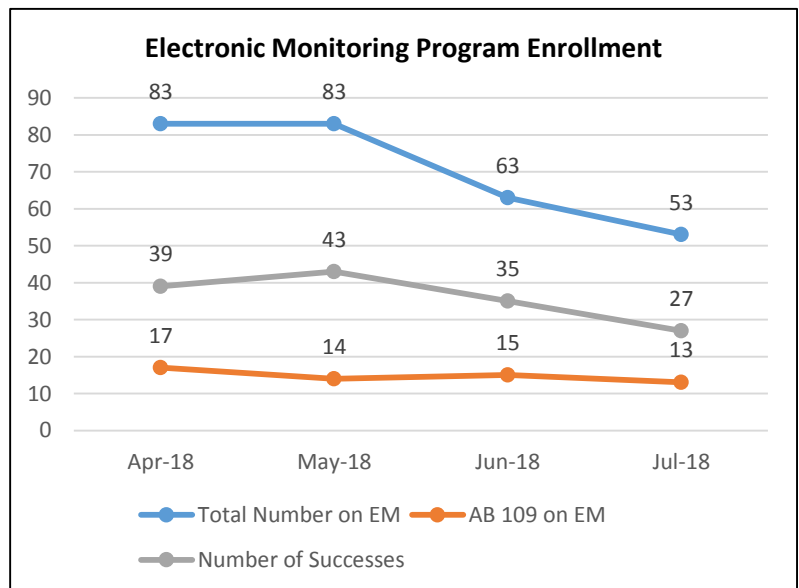
Sheriff

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.

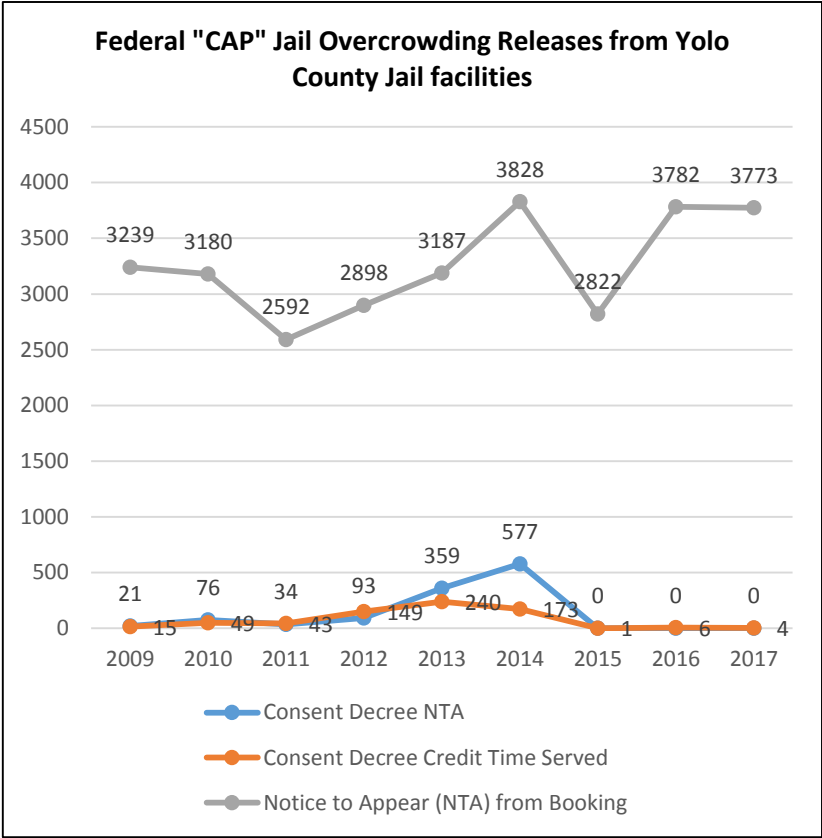
The capacity for the Yolo County jail facilities is a complex issue. Due to previous overcrowding issues before realignment, the Monroe Center jail has a federal court consent decree, which places strict release mandates based on a calculation of inmate to bed space ratio. Not all counties are under such a decree, which means that Yolo County faces a unique challenge. In addition to the consent decree, bed capacity for the jail facilities changes daily, due to the inflow and outflow of inmates, as well as special boarding needs that some inmates (such as maximum security offenders) have. This has present a challenge since realignment began, since many of the inmates, being in state prison prior to the policy change, could have longer sentences and have more security needs. Federal court mandated releases increased by 47.6% between 2011 and 2014 (after realignment), followed by a decrease of 31.6% between 2014 and 2015 (after Prop 47 implementation). However, between 2015 and 2017 releases have increased to approximately 2014 levels. Some types of releases, specifically the Consent Decree Notice to Appear (NTA) and Consent Decree Credit Time Served have reduced immensely, while NTAs from booking have fluctuated but remained high after the implementation of Prop 47.

Sheriff: Electronic Monitoring & Home Custody Programs	
Number of Eligible Offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program	83 (April 2018)
	83 (May 2018)
	64 (June 2018)
	53 (July 2018)
Number of AB 109 Offenders on the Electronic Monitoring Program	17 (April 2018)
	14 (May 2018)
	15 (June 2018)
	13 (July 2018)
Number of Offenders Who succeeded on the Electronic Monitoring Program	39 (April 2018)
	43 (May 2018)
	35 (June 2018)
	27 (July 2018)

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



Sheriff: Leinberger & Monroe	
Number of Offenders Released from County Jail Facility Due to Federal Court Mandated Capacity as a Consent Decree Notice to Appear	21 (2009)
	76 (2010)
	34 (2011)
	93 (2012)
	359 (2013)
Capacity as a Consent Decree	477 (2014)
	0 (2015)
	0 (2016)
Notice to Appear	0 (2017)
	15 (2009)
Number of Offenders Released from County Jail Facility Due to Federal Court Mandated Capacity as a Consent Decree Credit Time Served	49 (2010)
	43 (2011)
	149 (2012)
	240 (2013)
	173 (2014)
Capacity as a Consent Decree	1 (2015)
	6 (2016)
Credit Time Served	4 (2017)
	3203 (2009)
Number of Offenders Released from County Jail Facility Due to Federal Court Mandated Capacity as a Notice to Appear from Booking	3055 (2010)
	2515 (2011)
	2656 (2012)
	2588 (2013)
	3178 (2014)
	2821 (2015)
	3776 (2016)
	3769 (2017)

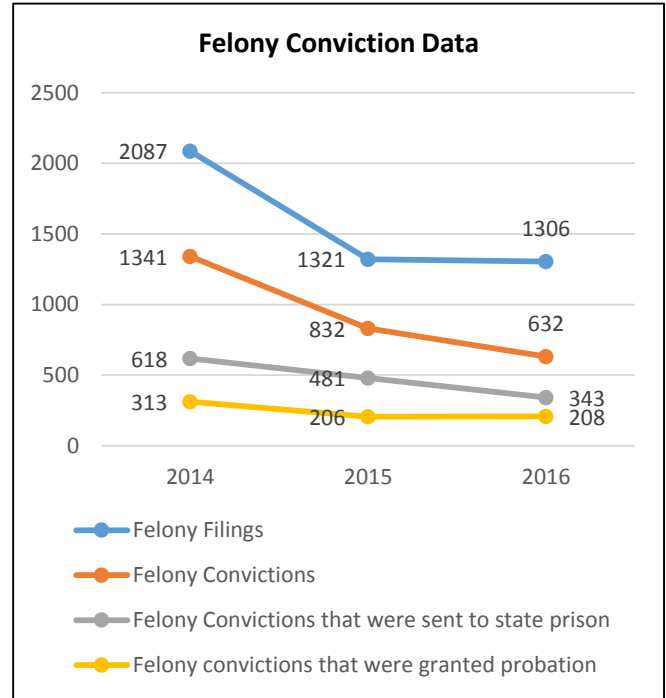


Sources (Bottom 3): Yolo County Sheriff's Office

State Mandated Data

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.

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	
Number of Felony Convictions that were Sent to State Prison	618 (2014) 481 (2015) 343 (2016)
Number of Felony Convictions that were Granted Probation	313(2014) 206 (2015) 208 (2016)
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)



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

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)*