Public Safety Realignment

Annual Report
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015
Acknowledgments

The Monterey County Probation Department would like to thank our criminal justice partners and AB109 community service providers. The Annual Report is made possible through the collaborative efforts of the Monterey County Sheriff’s Office, Superior Court and District Attorney’s Office. We hope to utilize the data and information collected to better understand the impact of the criminal justice realignment and how to improve our efforts and outcomes.

Monterey County Probation Department

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1-30-2016
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Report Overview

California’s Public Safety Realignment (AB109/117) was enacted on October 1, 2011, resulting in a significant impact to public safety agencies in Monterey County. The legislative changes affected the sentencing structure of new crimes, jail population and composition, and community supervision through probation and parole.

The purpose of this report is to review the events, statistics and trends over the last fiscal year that have impacted areas of public safety in relation to the Probation Department and partnering agencies. Most of the data utilized was obtained through the Probation Department, Sheriff’s Department, District Attorney, Superior Court, State data collection agencies and local community service providers funded through AB109.

State of California’s Progress with Defining Recidivism and Outcome Measures

Recidivism within the criminal justice context is defined as a person who reverts back to criminal behavior after being convicted. Recidivism is generally measured by criminal acts that result in re-arrest, reconviction or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a designated period of time. In California, the Public Safety Realignment legislation did not provide a specific, measurable definition of recidivism, nor did they establish a dedicated funding stream for the research and analysis of recidivism. However, as a result of AB1050, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) was required to develop a standardized definition of recidivism that reads as follows:

**Adult Recidivism Definition**
Recidivism is defined 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 conviction.

**Supplemental Measures**
This definition does not preclude other measures of offender outcomes. Such measures may include new arrest, return to custody, criminal filing, violation of supervision, and level of offense (felony or misdemeanor).

**Recidivism Rates**
While the definition adopts a three-year standard measurement period, rates may also be measured over other time intervals such as one, two, or five years.
In the last 12 months, the BSCC has continued to make progress with data collection and analysis as required through legislation. County-level performance metrics collected from local county jurisdictions and State agencies have been compiled and are now accessible through interactive data dashboards located on the BSCC website. The performance metrics include reported crime, arrests, court processing of 1170(h) sentences, offender supervision, revocations, and incarceration. The BSCC purports the defined performance measures are critical to evaluating system performance and designing policies and programs. However, there is no data available yet to examine recidivism which would be required for a meaningful analysis and evaluation. The County-level Metrics Summary Tables for Monterey County can be viewed in Appendix A. The interactive dashboards are accessible at www.bssc.ca.gov.

The State of California Department of Justice; Office of the Attorney General has implemented the “Division of Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry (DR3).” According to the website, https://oag.ca.gov/recidivism/dr3, their goal is to reduce recidivism and develop programs that strengthen and align education and vocational training with real work opportunities through policy and program development, identification of funding sources and through data analysis and tracking. They define recidivism as an “arrest resulting in a charge within three years of an individual’s release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous conviction.” While their website references the “California Recidivism Index” as a tool for counties to utilize in their study of recidivism, this has not yet been made available. It also indicates they will be utilizing “innovative technology, such as the Smart Justice system to track repeat offenders and offense trends to provide counties with more effective options in developing anti-recidivism initiatives.” Like the BSCC, their efforts have not yet resulted in counties having access to data that would enable outcomes related to recidivism.
Review of Public Safety Realignment – AB109 Summary

The Public Safety Realignment represented one of the most significant changes to California corrections and public safety in decades. Assembly Bills 109 and 117 were enacted primarily as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision requiring a reduction of the prison population. Years of state and local government budget deficits and an unacceptably high recidivism rate for criminal offenders were all factors of the realignment. The public safety realignment is most known for the following changes:

- To be sentenced to state prison, an individual must have a current or prior serious or violent felony conviction or be required to register as a sex offender.

- Inmates serving state prison sentences as a result of convictions defined as non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual are released to the supervision of county probation departments instead of parole. These individuals are referred to as “Post-Release Community Supervision” (PRCS).

- Individuals convicted of non-violent, non-serious or non-sexual felonies and have no prior convictions of serious or violent felonies, no longer receive a state prison sentence, but instead are sentenced to a “local prison sentence” at the county jail. This is defined by statute in the CA Penal Code and referred to as “1170(h)”. Custody credits for jail time served are now equivalent to 50% to mirror the day for day custody credits that inmates in state prison receive.

- “Mandatory supervision” was created to give Courts the additional tool of “splitting” the local prison sentence, thereby dividing the sentence between jail custody and supervision in the community by a probation officer. This supervision is referred to as mandatory supervision.

- Individuals who were being supervised by State Parole are no longer sent back to prison for parole violations, with some exceptions. Instead, they now serve a parole revocation in the local county jail for up to 6 months. After July 2013, new laws required the local Courts to conduct parole violation hearings, rather than the State Board of Parole.
Crime Trends in California and Monterey County

It is difficult to accurately evaluate the impact of California’s legislative changes on crime trends given the changing variables over the last few years combined with historical peaks and valleys that occur naturally over time. The implementation of Proposition 47 further complicates statistical records that separate felony and misdemeanor crimes. Additionally, arrest data, sentencing, convictions, and number of people in custody and on supervision will all be impacted statistically.

According to the most recent research conducted by the California Department of Justice, the reported crime rate decreased for almost every offense between 2013 and 2014 in California. Their annual report, “Crime in California, 2014,” highlights the following:

- In 2014, almost every violent and property offense category decreased in number and rate per 100,000 population.
- The property crime rate declined 9.4% from 2009 to 2014, driven by a 15% decrease in the rate of reported burglaries.
- The robbery rate decreased 10% in 2014.

Proposition 47 was a voter-approved initiative that passed in November of 2014. It resulted in additional changes to the sentencing structure in California. Specifically, Prop 47 affected certain low level property and drug offenses that were originally classified as felonies or wobblers and reduced them to misdemeanors. Consequently this change was retroactive and affected people who had already been sentenced and were in custody, on community supervision or probation. The statistical impacts can be seen throughout the report after November of 2014. Refer to Appendix B for more detailed information.

While California has seen improvements in overall crime trends, Monterey County has its own unique variables affecting our local crime rates; and when comparing the two, there are differences in trends for reported crime, arrests, convictions and specific categories of crime.
The following charts show a comparison of reported crime in California versus Monterey County through 2014. Reported property crime decreased in both California and Monterey County, however, violent crime slightly increased in Monterey County.
In taking a closer look at reported property crime in Monterey County, burglary and theft decreased, but vehicle theft increased. California had decreases in all areas.
In comparing crime statistics for felony and misdemeanor arrests made, there has been a slight increase for both California and Monterey County from 2013 to 2014.

In taking a closer look at arrest rates for felony crimes, Monterey County experienced an increase in property, violent and drug related crime between 2013 and 2014. These increases were not reflected throughout the State.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Violent Offenses</td>
<td>110652</td>
<td>109263</td>
<td>111383</td>
<td>110458</td>
<td>108375</td>
<td>102937</td>
<td>98660</td>
<td>97732</td>
<td>94920</td>
<td>99767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Property Offenses</td>
<td>122987</td>
<td>119078</td>
<td>116307</td>
<td>111689</td>
<td>104285</td>
<td>100928</td>
<td>90145</td>
<td>95889</td>
<td>95201</td>
<td>87672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Drug Offenses</td>
<td>153856</td>
<td>148769</td>
<td>138193</td>
<td>123570</td>
<td>113111</td>
<td>115089</td>
<td>110535</td>
<td>117350</td>
<td>135727</td>
<td>133996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Sex Offenses</td>
<td>7354</td>
<td>7767</td>
<td>7402</td>
<td>7348</td>
<td>7042</td>
<td>6678</td>
<td>6374</td>
<td>6233</td>
<td>5838</td>
<td>5255</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monterey Violent Offenses</td>
<td>1342</td>
<td>1338</td>
<td>1334</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Property Offenses</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Drug Offenses</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Sex Offenses</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monterey County’s arrest rates for violent crime continue to be higher than the state average. Per capita, there were 282.4 instances of violent crime in Monterey County as compared to 257.1 in the state of California.

The charts below illustrate the number of arrests made for violent crime as compared to how many violent crimes were reported.

Chart 9

Chart 10
Additionally, while there were decreases last year in some categories of arrests for violent crime, in 2014 all areas of violent crime increased from 2013 except for homicide, which remained static.

Table 2

| Felony Arrests for Violent Crimes in Monterey County |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide | 12 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| Rape | 24 | 38 | 36 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 38 |
| Robbery | 101 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 134 | 132 | 133 | 130 | 109 | 112 |
| Assault | 1192 | 1152 | 1197 | 1118 | 988 | 1077 | 1005 | 935 | 822 | 1028 |
| Kidnapping | 13 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 20 |

Arrest data specific to 2014 can be broken down by categories of arrest. These charts compare Monterey County to California for the different categories of arrests made throughout the year. Monterey continues to be higher for violent offenses and lower for drug related offenses.

Chart 11

2014
Felony Arrests in California

Chart 12

2014
Felony Arrests in Monterey County
Community Corrections Partnership and Allocation of Funds

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) was originally established through the Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 (SB 678). The executive committee (voting) membership is defined as the Chief Probation Officer (Chair), Chief of Police, Sheriff, District Attorney, Public Defender, Superior Court Presiding Judge or his/her designee and one Board of Supervisors-designated representative from either the Head of Social Services, Head of Mental Health, or Head of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs. As a result of AB109, the CCP became responsible for developing a local plan and making recommendations for the distribution of state funds. These recommendations are submitted to each county’s Board of Supervisors for final approval. In the event the Board of Supervisors rejects the plan by a vote of 4/5th, such plan will be returned to the CCP and its Executive Committee for further consideration.

The Executive Committee is the decision making body of the CCP, and has the authority to implement policies and programs consistent with the goals identified by the realignment plan in order to maximize the effective investment of criminal justice resources with evidence based strategies and programs. Monterey County receives a yearly allocation to implement the public safety realignment. The CCP utilizes three general funding categories for distribution of state funds: Treatment and intervention, supervision, and incarceration related expenses for the increased jail population. Last year the CCP initially recommended the FY 2014-2015 allocation for board approval, however in February of 2015 the budget was modified to expand funding for the Sheriff’s Office for an increase in Jail expenditures. On February 23, 2015, the CCP affirmed the budget modification that had already been approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Planned Distribution of Expenditures</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Supervision &amp; Detention Alternatives</th>
<th>Incarceration</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2011-2012</td>
<td>4,268,439</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2012-2013</td>
<td>9,555,720</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013-2014</td>
<td>10,665,913</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014-2015 Revised</td>
<td>12,777,510</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015-2016 Planned</td>
<td>12,855,898</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Actual expenditures may differ from planned allocations*
2015-2016 Planned Distribution of AB109 Funds

- Incarceration: 39%
- Supervision and Detention Alternatives: 25%
- Treatment: 30%
- Miscellaneous: 6%

*Miscellaneous includes victim services (District Attorney) alternative sentencing recommendations (Public Defender) and program evaluation (Renaissance Resources West)*
Effects of Realignment on the Monterey County Jail Population

Prior to realignment the Monterey County Jail had been overcrowded. The jail has a design bed capacity of 825 but at times has housed up to 1150 detainees. When the Public Safety Realignment was implemented it was anticipated the jail population would continue to increase. Monterey County and the Superior Court made the following changes to off-set the increased population by modifying or expanding existing programs and creating new programs: The Own Recognizance (OR) Policy to “release people from custody on their own recognizance” was expanded, modifications were made to the Work Alternative Program, and options for placement into substance abuse treatment residential programs was implemented as well as a pretrial release program. Some alternatives to custody have been more effective than others.

In spite of added services and alternatives to custody, the jail population continued to expand. Part of the AB109 allocated funds dedicated to incarceration also enabled the County to transfer inmates to other counties who had extra jail capacity. The jail utilized Alameda County for additional bed space but since the inmate population has declined during the last fiscal year, the need to transport inmates out of county has diminished. At the end of June, 2015 there were only 22 inmates in Alameda County’s Jail. It appears that the passage of Prop 47 in November of 2014 had a significant impact on the overall jail population.

Chart 14

Average Daily Jail Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Avg Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jul-14</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-14</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep-14</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-14</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-14</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-14</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-15</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-15</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-15</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-15</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-15</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Public Safety Realignment also changed the composition of inmates housed in the jail. Prior to realignment, local jails housed people who were pending sentencing for new charges or inmates who had been sentenced for less than one year of incarceration. The realigned population includes those that would have been sent to prison, but are now sentenced to jail, for a “local prison sentence” served in the county jail. This has resulted in inmates being housed for a longer period of time, requiring additional medical and mental health treatment, rehabilitative services and programs. The Monterey County Jail has not had adequate space to provide these services. With the additional $80 million expected by the State, the County is still on track for a jail expansion to hopefully be completed by 2018. In the last year, the Jail has been able to provide additional resources and programing for inmates and continues to work towards expanding service delivery as space and funds become available.

As of June 2015, inmates serving a local prison sentence (1170(h) represented 13% of the total average daily population and 36% of the sentenced population.
Utilization of Mandatory Supervision

Realignment gave the courts the additional tool to split sentences. A split sentence allows a judge to split the time between the jail term and supervision in the community. The period of supervision is referred to as “mandatory supervision.” Inmates that receive a straight jail sentence are released from custody once their sentence is served without any supervision.

The chart below shows the number of 1170(h) straight jail sentences given by the court in comparison to the individuals who also received Mandatory Supervision.

While the percentage of people who were sentenced to Mandatory Supervision initially rose each fiscal year, there has been a decrease in the last fiscal year, as illustrated below.
Alternatives to Custody

Pre-Sentence Release Programs:

Own Recognizance (OR)

With the implementation of realignment the County expanded the existing OR policy, which allowed for people to be released from jail on their "own recognizance." In the last fiscal year, there was an average of 990 people booked each month into the County Jail and a monthly average of 200 people released on their own recognizance.

Pretrial Supervision

To augment the release of newly arrested and un-sentenced people, the Probation Department implemented pretrial supervision in October 2012. Individuals, who are in custody on 1170(h) eligible offenses, are assessed for pretrial release and supervision. Probation officers review new bookings or fresh arrests and select those who meet the eligibility criteria to interview for potential pretrial supervision release. A risk assessment and court report are prepared prior to arraignment. Judges determine who will remain in custody or be released for pretrial supervision pending subsequent court appearances and hearings.
The number of people released for pretrial supervision has continued to be very low. However, those that are released and supervised through the program continue to have a high rate of success. In the last fiscal year, 13,653 bookings were reviewed for initial eligibility. Of those, 440 people were interviewed, assessed and a court report was prepared for arraignment. While there was almost the same number of people recommended for pretrial release and supervision, there was a significant reduction of those actually released. Of those supervised, only three people had an unsuccessful outcome.

Chart 20

**Pretrial Supervision Outcomes for FY 2014-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pretrial</th>
<th>FY 12-13</th>
<th>FY 13-14</th>
<th>FY 14-15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of People Who Were Assessed and a Court Report was Written</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of People Recommended for Pretrial Release &amp; Supervision</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of People Released for Pretrial Supervision</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome of Unsuccessful: People who Failed to Appear, Absconded or Were Re-arrested Prior to Sentencing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 26% of people recommended for pretrial supervision were released from custody as compared to 52% during the previous fiscal year.
In the spring of 2015, Monterey County Superior Court was awarded a grant from the Judicial Council of California to enhance the existing Pretrial program. This is a three year grant, funding one data research analyst. The newly created temporary position was filled in May 2015 and progress has begun with data collection, analysis, reports and initial recommendation for expanding services by allowing the Court to make their own referrals for risk assessment and/or pretrial supervision. Additional recommendations and modifications are anticipated as the grant moves forward.

**Work Alternative Program: New Bookings per Month**

The Monterey County Jail Work Alternative Program allows people to perform physical labor as an alternative to jail custody. People are given a date to appear for their work assignment and then booked and enrolled into the program at the jail on the scheduled date.

![Chart 21: Work Alternative Bookings](chart21.png)
**Supervised Home Confinement (SHC): New Bookings per Month**

SHC is a program that utilizes electronic monitoring and supervision for those who voluntarily apply. Approved participants are released from custody with an electronic monitoring device and supervised by the Probation Department. On average, 20 new participants are enrolled each month.

![Supervised Home Confinement - New Bookings](chart22)

**Residential Substance Abuse Placement Program**

Many inmates are in need of treatment in a residential setting to address their substance abuse and addiction. Facilitating their application process and transporting them directly from custody to the treatment facility allows many inmates to be released from jail prior to completing their sentence. This program not only saves valuable space in the jail, but also provides residential substance abuse treatment when needed. Within the fiscal year, a total of 176 people were placed into residential treatment programs throughout the Central Coast and Northern California.

![Residential Substance Abuse Placement](chart23)
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)

PRCS individuals are those who have served their time in prison and instead of being released to parole for three years of supervision, they are released to probation. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) identify inmates in advance who will be released to their county of residence based on their non-violent, non-serious, non-sexual related convictions.

During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, Monterey County Probation received 206 new PRCS individuals for supervision with an average of 17 people being released each month. The majority of individuals are released directly from CDCR; however, the County may also receive people who transfer from a different county of residence. Of the individuals released from prison, 6.3% failed to initially report for supervision. Warrants of arrest are issued by the Court for people who fail to report after being released or abscond during supervision.

The following chart shows the number of people received for supervision into Monterey County each month during the last fiscal year.
Active PRCS cases continue to average 300, with an increase in the number of active warrants for the last fiscal year.

**Risk Assessments:**
The underlying philosophy of the Monterey County Probation Department is that use of comprehensive risk assessment tools will enable the Department to better identify individuals who are at a higher risk to re-offend, so that they can receive appropriate levels of supervision and rehabilitative services targeted to meet the areas of assessed need. The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) is the designated tool utilized by the Department and scores individuals from low to very high, in terms of risk for re-offense. 57% of PRCS individuals scored “high” and “very high” for risk to reoffend. Their scores are higher on average than the general probation population.

Those with a score of “very high” have continued to be supervised closely through the Compliance Team, funded by local police jurisdictions receiving AB109 funds separate from those managed through the CCP.
Chart 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORAS Assessment</th>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High*</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High*</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>516</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*High risk level scores indicate the need for higher levels of supervision
PRCS Demographic Information is being presented for the last fiscal year 2014-2015 and is inclusive of all individuals (495) who were supervised from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

Chart 27

**PRCS Race**

- White: 21%
- Hispanic: 62%
- Black: 14%
- Other: 1%
- Asian: 2%

**PRCS Age**

- 18-24: 5%
- 25-34: 38%
- 35-44: 28%
- 45-54: 20%
- 55-64: 8%
- 65-74: 1%

**PRCS Geographic Location**

- Salinas: 42%
- Monterey Peninsula: 18%
- South County: 12%
- North County: 6%
- Other*: 22%

*Includes homeless, out-of-county and address unknown

**PRCS Homeless Population**

6.2% (31 people) are homeless. Of the homeless population, the majority (65%) are residing in Salinas.
PRCS Violations:

Probation Officers providing supervision to PRCS individuals are responsible for monitoring their compliance with designated conditions specified upon their release from prison. Conditions may include activities such as drug testing, and rehabilitative program participation, among other things specific to their individual needs. Evidence based practices in supervision guides the Probation Department’s responses to non-compliant behaviors by considering the risk to the community and whether or not intermediate sanctions would be appropriate. The risk level of the offender, the severity of the misconduct, and the threat to the community are all evaluated when determining whether or not to return an individual to custody. Violations are separated into three categories. Technical violations involve issues relating to non-compliance with conditions of supervision, whereas felony and misdemeanor violations reflect new arrests for crimes potentially committed. Out of the 495 people supervised during the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 213 individuals had violations of their probation that were addressed with custodial or non-custodial sanctions.
PRCS Violations resulting in a custodial sanction are limited to 180 days. Custodial sanctions include a flash incarceration, which is a period of jail incarceration between 1 to 10 days that may be imposed by the probation officer. Upon a finding that a person has violated their conditions of supervision, they may be sentenced to up to 180 days in custody. This term of imprisonment may be the result of a formal court hearing, or the individual may admit the violation and accept the term of imprisonment proposed and waive a formal court hearing. Sanctions that do not involve jail custody may include such activities as increased frequency of reporting to the officer, journaling, increased drug testing, or participation in other rehabilitative services to address the issues being presented. When non-custodial sanctions are not effective in correcting non-compliance, officers may continue to increase sanctions, including custodial sanctions.
Closed Cases:
In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 202 cases were closed. Outcomes have been expanded to include cases that were closed due to resentencing under Prop 47. This accounted for a total of 12 cases or 6%. Successful closures are defined as individuals who have had no custodial sanctions or violations for 6 months which qualifies as an early closure, or by operation of law, these cases must be closed after 12 months if there were no custodial sanctions. The category of successful cases also includes those that have expired. Transferred cases represent those that moved out of county. PRCS cases can be transferred to another county as long as the new residence is verified by the receiving county. Cases that are unsuccessful represent those who committed a technical or new law violation and their PRCS case was revoked by the Court.
Mandatory Supervision

Monterey County’s mandatory supervision population started off relatively small, but has gradually increased. During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 68 people were released from custody and started mandatory supervision; and a total of 190 since the beginning of realignment in 2011.

Effective January 1, 2015, AB 579 required all individuals sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) to receive mandatory supervision in combination with their jail sentence; unless the Court finds, in the interests of justice, that mandatory supervision is not appropriate. It was originally anticipated this would result in an increase in Mandatory Supervision cases; however, it does not appear to have had a significant impact. It is suspected that the passage of Prop 47 in November of 2014 had an impact; since it resulted in the closure of 30 cases during the fiscal year. While many people who were sentenced under this new requirement may still be in custody, overall sentencing has also decreased. The following charts illustrate the monthly data for people sentenced to mandatory supervision, people released from custody for mandatory supervision, and the active mandatory supervision population being supervised each month.

Chart 31
Mandatory supervision cases had been gradually increasing through December of 2014 with 93 people active on supervision. As of June 30, 2015, there were 83 people on mandatory supervision with 24% having an active warrant.
Risk Assessments:

The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) is also used for mandatory supervision cases. 58% of those supervised scored "high" and "very high" for risk to reoffend. This is similar to the PRCS population at 57% and continues to be higher than people on probation supervision.

Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORAS Assessment</th>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High*</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*High risk level scores indicate the need for higher levels of supervision
Mandatory supervision demographic information is being presented for the last fiscal year, 2014-2015, and is inclusive of all the individuals (152) supervised from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

Chart 35

**Mandatory Supervision Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N=152**

**Mandatory Supervision Race**

- Hispanic: 41%
- White: 45%
- Black: 9%
- Asian: 4%
- Other: 1%

**Mandatory Supervision Geographic Location**

- Salinas: 41%
- Monterey Peninsula: 22%
- South County: 6%
- North County: 7%
- Other*: 24%

*Includes homeless, out-of-county and address unknown

**Mandatory Supervision Homeless Population**

7.2% (11 people) are homeless. Of the homeless population, the majority (73%) reside in Salinas.
Mandatory Supervision Violations:

Probation officers providing supervision are responsible for monitoring compliance with designated terms and conditions specified by the Court. Conditions may include activities such as drug testing, rehabilitative program participation, and payment of restitution, among other things specific to their individual needs. As discussed for PRCS, the same evidence based practices apply to the use of graduated sanctions for violations of Mandatory supervision terms and conditions. Flash incarceration is not available for this population; however, the officers can utilize a broad range of evidence based practice methods, tools, programs, and services. When those efforts are not successful, the officer can file a petition to revoke mandatory supervision, based on the nature and severity of the violation. The balance between incarceration for public safety versus rehabilitative service delivery within the community is always at the forefront when filing a petition with the Court to revoke supervision.

Violation Types

Mandatory supervision violations are separated into three categories. Technical violations involve issues relating to non-compliance with conditions of supervision, whereas felony and misdemeanor violations reflect new arrests for crimes potentially committed. Out of the 152 people supervised during the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 56 individuals had violations of their probation that were addressed with custodial or non-custodial sanctions.
Violations Resulting in Jail Custody

Violations resulting in a custodial sanction are generally the result of a petition being filed with the court. When an officer determines that jail custody is warranted due to the risk level of the offender, severity of the misconduct or public safety concerns, they file a petition with the court. If the individual is found to be in violation of their mandatory supervision, the judge may revoke their supervision and incarcerate them, modify their conditions of supervision or terminate their mandatory supervision. The following chart shows violations that were custodial, meaning a return to jail, versus violations that resulted in other types of non-custodial sanctions.

Closed Cases:

In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, 78 cases were closed. Outcomes are expanded to include cases that were closed due to resentencing under Prop 47. This accounted for a total of 30 cases, or 38%. Successful closures represent those who had an outcome of successful or expired. Transferred cases represent those that moved out of county. Cases that are unsuccessful represent those who committed a technical or new law violation and their mandatory supervision case was revoked by the Court.
Recidivism

There are many different definitions of recidivism and many different ways to evaluate recidivism. The County of Monterey does not have an infrastructure of shared criminal justice data that is conducive to a full evaluation of new arrests, charges or convictions occurring during a period of supervision and years after supervision. This type of research and evaluation also requires the ability to access charges and convictions from other counties as people move outside of Monterey County and may commit new crimes in other locations.

1170(h) Recidivism:
From October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2015 there were a total of 1073 individuals sentenced pursuant to 1170(h). Of those, 313 individuals were convicted of new crimes.

For the conviction of new felonies and misdemeanors, the rate of recidivism for the 1170(h) population is 29%.

*When an individual had more than 1 conviction, the highest charge level was counted.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of New Convictions:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Felony Conviction</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Misdemeanor Conviction</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>313</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRCS Recidivism

From November 1, 2011 through June 30, 2015 there were a total of 907 PRCS individuals released to Monterey County for supervision. Of those, 356 individuals were convicted of new crimes. For the conviction of new felonies and misdemeanors, the rate of recidivism for the PRCS population is 39%.

Chart 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of New Convictions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Felony Conviction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Misdemeanor Conviction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*When an individual had more than 1 conviction, the highest charge level was counted.*
Evidence Based Practice and Services

Part of the Criminal Justice Realignment included the legislative intent as specified in Penal Code 17.5 to enhance public safety by providing evidence based practices, local programs and improved supervision strategies. The impetus towards evidence based practice (EBP) had been evident in legislation passed prior to AB109. Legislative changes affecting drug treatment for Proposition 36 offenders and the passage of SB 678 set the framework for both realignment and EBP as a result of the significant number of probation failures returning to California prisons, affecting both public safety and continued escalating prison costs. There has been a growing body of research within the field of community corrections that indicates certain programs, interventions and strategies, when applied to a variety of offender populations, are considered effective in reducing offender risk and subsequent recidivism.

Implementation of EBP within our existing Department and community has required a significant shift in methods, practice and process. To support this paradigm shift, Monterey County Probation has focused on organizational change to create and sustain a workforce that accepts best practices and evidence based approaches through:

- Initial and ongoing professional development and training for officers and community partners
- Use and implementation of a validated risk assessment tool
- Establishing an infrastructure for data collection and analysis
- Utilization of programs and practices known to produce positive criminal justice outcomes
- Quality assurance of assessments, program fidelity and performance management to improve programs and internal policies
EBP Tools Utilized

**Risk Assessment:** The Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) was selected as a validated tool to be utilized by Monterey County Probation. Officers receive routine training, monitoring and coaching to assure proper utilization, consistency and fidelity. Criminogenic needs are identified, which drive case planning and service delivery. Such needs may include antisocial attitudes and values, poor self-control, family dysfunction, anti-social personality and associates, poor problem-solving skills, substance abuse, and lack of employment or skills. These are examples of criminogenic needs as related to the individual’s criminality or likelihood of reoffending.

**Case Planning:** Case plans are developed collaboratively between the supervising officer and client. The goal is to provide targeted interventions based on the criminogenic needs identified and to solicit the client’s acceptance, input, ownership and willingness to receive services.

**Motivational Interviewing:** Motivational Interviewing is a specific communication technique that focuses on change and incorporates open and responsive communication. The goal is to engage the client, reduce resistance, solicit input and facilitate a change in thinking and behavior.

**Supervision Based on Risk-Level:** The level of supervision and services provided corresponds to the risk level of the offender. All probation officers follow a supervision protocol that specifies elements of supervision based on risk including consistent criteria for responding to violations and determining appropriate sanctions. Research shows that higher risk offenders benefit the most from intensive supervision and service delivery, whereas this is counterproductive for low risk offenders. All clients, whether they are on mandatory supervision, PRCS or regular probation, are supervised based on their risk level. In accordance with Monterey County’s implementation of EBP, all AB109 funded services are available to high risk offenders.
Community Partners and Service Providers:

When AB109 was initially implemented, it was imperative that services be immediately available as the realigned population reported to Probation for supervision. Many existing programs serving offender populations were expanded through additional AB109 funds, while new programs were added. Staff in each program received initial training in EBP practices and techniques.

During the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the Probation Department started a lengthy process of renegotiating service provider contracts for all areas of service delivery in accordance with Monterey County's contracting policies. This process assures that AB109 funds are utilized by organizations that demonstrate use of evidence based practices, trained and qualified staff as well as the ability to identify measurable outcomes of services provided.

Chart 41

Program Referrals

Program referrals are made by probation officers based on needs identified through the ORAS assessment. The chart below reflects the different categories of service delivery and where referrals were made during the last fiscal year. From July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, a total of 1,265 referrals were made. Of those, the majority were for re-entry and employment related services.

N = 1265, and includes all referrals made for PRCS, mandatory supervision and high risk probationers. It is common for individuals to be referred to more than one program during their supervision.
AB109 Funded Service Providers

AB109 funds currently provide services and case management in the areas of re-entry, employment, housing, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment. Social Services remains a non-funded collaborative partner to assist probationers with accessing community benefits by providing on site staff and helping with eligibility related questions. Many of our AB109 Partners are co-located at the Probation Department’s Re-Entry Service Center or located close by.

Re-Entry Services

The transition from prison or jail to life in the community can have profound implications for public safety. Most offenders are likely to struggle with substance abuse, lack of adequate education and job skills, limited housing options and mental health issues. Providing the skills and opportunities needed to reintegrate successfully, rather than returning to a life of crime is an investment to make us all safer. There are currently two providers who specialize in re-entry services:

**Transitions for Recovery and Re-Entry** is a short term re-entry program that provides services during the first month of offenders release from custody. This program provides a cognitive behavioral approach to introduce participants to a range of life skills in order to set the stage for a successful term of supervision and break down any initial barriers to treatment so that participants may become “treatment ready” for longer term programs. During their time in the program, each offender is assessed by a probation officer, any immediate needs are addressed and referrals are made to other service providers based on individual case plans. The program meets Monday through Friday at the Probation Department’s Re-entry Services Center and has two additional sites; one on the Peninsula and one in South County.

**GEO Reentry Services, Monterey County Day Reporting Center (DRC)** is a nine to twelve month evidence based program that incorporates “What Works” principles and best practices in offender rehabilitation and re-entry. The DRC provides individually tailored programming for each client depending on their risk level and focuses interventions based on specific criminogenic need. The program provides a continuum of intense supervision, monitoring, cognitive behavioral treatment, and education services for high risk adult participants with the objectives of reducing recidivism and increasing public safety. The DRC is located in Salinas and is open 7 days per week.
Employment Services

Criminal conviction and incarceration brings with it a host of sanctions and disqualifications that can place an unanticipated burden on individuals trying to re-enter society and lead lives as productive citizens; an impact that affects a person’s employment opportunities. A coordinated approach to job readiness, training and employment placement is necessary for many individual’s to have a future of financially self-supporting employment. There are currently three providers offering employment services through AB109 funding.

**KickStart Employment Services** through the Economic Development Department’s Office for Employment Training, provides monthly pre-employment workshops and activities. Subsidized work experience and on the job training are also available. Case management is provided which includes an assessment and individualized employment plan. Specialized training programs, equipment, tools, and incentives are provided as appropriate. Case managers are located at the Adult Probation Department’s Re-entry Services Center.

**Turning Point of Central California** continues to provide employment services. The employment program provides case management which includes an assessment and individualized employment plan, job preparedness workshops and activities, as well as on-the-job training. Participants can also receive special training, equipment, tools, or materials needed for employment. On-going support is provided not only to secure employment, but also to maintain it. The program is located in Salinas near the Probation Department. Case Managers meet with clients as needed at the Probation Department.

**Rancho Cielo Youth Corps** is a job readiness and placement program for 18-25 year old participants. The program lasts 6 months and offers job training and paid employment. It also includes training for soft skills, counseling, cognitive behavioral group therapy and an opportunity to earn a high school diploma or G.E.D.
Housing Services

Most ex-offenders return to families or friends in their old neighborhoods. Often, this is the environment that helped get them into trouble in the first place. Others are no longer welcome home or don’t want to return. They don’t have a job and can’t afford the rent or deposits necessary to secure their own housing. In order to address the criminogenic needs of offenders, they must have a place to stay. Individuals cannot focus on higher level needs if they are struggling to meet daily necessities. Transitional and emergency housing that combines a place to stay with other services is key in helping individuals re-establish themselves in society.

Turning Point of Central California provides emergency housing in the form of motel vouchers and overnight stays at their reentry facility for up to 3 days, transitional housing for up to 180 days, and a housing incentive program. Additionally, all individuals referred receive case management, which includes an assessment, housing related case plan, and either referrals, coordination, or direct placement into short term emergency housing, interim housing, and transitional housing.

EMERGENCY HOUSING: Individuals with emergency housing needs are referred for an assessment and may receive help through a local shelter or may be placed in a local motel or be placed at the Turning Point facility for up to three nights.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: Individuals with longer term housing needs are helped through the Probation Transitional Housing Program. In October 2014 Turning Point expanded their service delivery to include two houses, twelve new beds, for up to 6 months housing and services for men. One full-time case manager works on-site and facilitates house meetings and individual monthly client meetings to address client progress, and often includes other service providers working with the client. In addition to shelter, all other necessities are provided.

HOUSING INCENTIVE PROGRAM: Individuals can also receive short term subsidized housing, assistance with security deposits or first month’s rent. Financial assistance is incentive based and the participant must be in full compliance with their probation supervision and have the ability to maintain their housing independently.
Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse Treatment

Although only a small percent of individuals with mental illness ever become involved in the criminal justice system, it is estimated that people with mental illness are on probation or parole at two to four times the rate for the general population. Programs designed to reduce recidivism for mentally ill offenders must be expanded beyond mental health treatment to include cognitive behavioral treatment about criminal thinking, anger management and other behavioral issues.

Drug abuse treatment can help many offenders change their attitudes, beliefs and behaviors towards drug abuse, avoid relapse, and successfully remove themselves from a life of substance abuse and crime.

Monterey County Behavioral Health is a County agency where all referrals are initially made for assessment and services for mental health treatment. The AB109 Behavioral Health team continues to be housed with Adult probation and assesses all clients referred. They evaluate psychiatric and mental health needs, and can provide direct services for short term therapy, group therapy, and crisis management. They work in partnership with the probation officers, providing consultation and support with clients as needed. The AB109 team assesses substance abuse treatment needs and makes referrals for other in-patient or out-patient rehabilitative treatment as needed. Their subcontracts with other community treatment providers allow for a variety of treatment options and locations where people can receive community based services.

Monterey County Sheriff’s Inmate Programs

Promoting the expansion of in custody programs has been a goal of the Community Corrections Partnership and the County since its adoption of the initial Public Safety Realignment Plan. Addressing the needs of the incarcerated population prepares offenders for their reintegration into the community. Evidence based substance abuse services to reduce drug use and related criminal behavior, and ensuring that prisoners released have access to skills and services that will prevent them from re-offending in the future are critical goals of offender re-entry. The Monterey County Sheriff’s Inmate Programs Unit continues to contract with Introspect.
**Introspect** continues to deliver classroom education to inmates in the Monterey County Jail. AB109 funding expanded their service delivery capacity to reach more people. They are funded to offer a variety of classes relating to substance abuse rehabilitation, recovery and relapse prevention, life skills, anger management and healthy relationships. Participation is voluntary. Classes vary in length and duration.

**Next Steps for Data Collection and Evaluation**

The Probation Department has continued to develop the infrastructure needed to collect, manage and store case related data, criminal justice partner data and service provider data. Progress has been incremental and gradual as overall resources are limited. Criminal justice partner data is improving with the implementation of the Jail’s new system, Track Net. The Court is moving forward with a new system which is anticipated to one day support the study of local recidivism. Progress has not yet been made towards establishing a collective data warehouse to unify our Counties criminal justice data, as this requires stabilization of the new systems being adopted as well as additional funding and resources.

In regards to AB109 service provider data, Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) was successfully implemented in January of 2015 and has been an effective tool for tracking referrals, services provided and outcomes of services received for most of the AB109 funded programs. While ETO still requires some modification, an interfacing component with Smart Probation case management system and additional reporting capabilities, it will serve as the platform for future program evaluation.
References

California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) at http://www-bscc.ca.gov/
“Prop 47 and the BSCC” at http://www-bscc.ca.gov/s_bscprop47.php
BSCC Data Dashboards at http://www-bscc.ca.gov/s_datadashboard.php
Jail Population Trends –ADP and Rated Capacity


Monterey County Criminal Justice Realignment –One Year Review from October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012, Monterey County Probation


Monterey County CCP Quarterly Reports

State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General at: http://oag.ca.gov/crime

Interactive Crime Statistics Tables for Arrests (http://oag.ca.gov/crime/cjsc/stats/arrests)


Chief Probation Officers of California CPOC Issue Brief, Realignment Perspective; A first Look at Statewide Data Trends and Impacts, July 2012

Implementing Evidence-Based Practice in Community Corrections: The Principles of Effective Intervention –U.S. Department of justice, national Institute of Corrections, October 2009
Appendix A

County-level Metrics Summary Table
For Monterey County
### Table 1: County-Level Performance Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reported Crime:</strong></td>
<td>California Department of Justice (DOJ)</td>
<td>Standard measure, specifically defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Annual FBI Part I Violent Offenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Annual FBI Part I Property Offenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arrests:</strong> Annual Number of Felony Arrests</td>
<td>DOJ</td>
<td>Represents law enforcement activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Court Processing:</strong> Of felons given PC 1170(h) felony sentences, number with sentences split between incarceration and mandatory supervision</td>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>Affects jail and supervision numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supervision</strong></td>
<td>Judicial Council</td>
<td>Basic measure of supervision population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Supervisees include: number of felony probationers, post-release community supervision (PRCS), and mandatory supervision (MS) following a split sentence imposed under PC 1170(h).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Revocations: number of felons under probation supervision returned to custody for violating supervised release terms</td>
<td>Judicial Council</td>
<td>Affects jail and prison populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incarceration</strong></td>
<td>CDCR</td>
<td>Critical policy focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- County California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Inmates: number of people from the county in state prisons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jail inmates by sentencing status: sentenced or non-sentenced</td>
<td>BSCC</td>
<td>Affected by recent policy changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jail inmates by level of charge: felony or misdemeanor</td>
<td>BSCC</td>
<td>Key factor in jail populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# County-level Metrics Summary Tables

## A. Corrections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDCR Incarceration Rate</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>-26%</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail Incarceration Rate</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Incarceration Rate</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentenced pct of jail inmates</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony pct of jail inmates</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony supervision rate</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## B. Crimes, Arrests and Sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Rate</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>-25%</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Crime Rate</td>
<td>3056</td>
<td>2645</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>3546</td>
<td>2572</td>
<td>-27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony Arrest Rate</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split Sentence Percentage</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## C. Community Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Statewide Average</th>
<th>Monterey</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pct of Population 18-29</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*County Population: 425,365* No comparisons of rates among counties or over time should be made for low county populations, especially those under 10,000. In such cases, small, random changes in counts (e.g., of violent crimes or people in jail) can cause dramatic fluctuations in rates.
Definitions of statistics in Tables A, B, and C.

Note: Changes between two points in time for poverty, unemployment and youthful population are calculated as simple differences, i.e., by subtracting the later from the earlier percentage. This is a standard reporting convention for changes in such rates. However, criminal justice rates are conventionally expressed as rates per 100,000. Differences between the earlier and the later rate are divided by the earlier rate to yield a rate of change from one point to another, not just a simple difference in percentages.

Corrections Metrics

1. Jail incarceration rate: Calculated rate of average jail population during the quarter per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: (Jail.Pop/Pop) * 100,000
2. CDCR Population Rate: Calculated rate of average CDCR population during the quarter per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: (CDCR.Pop / Pop) * 100,000
3. Total Incarceration Rate: Calculated rate of county’s average incarcerated populations per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: (CDCR.Pop / Pop) * 100,000
4. Sentenced pct of jail population: Percentage of jail population on sentenced status
5. Felony pct of jail population: Percentage of jail population with felony as highest charge level
6. Felony supervision rate: The number of people with felony convictions on felony probation, mandatory supervision, or post-release community supervision, per 100,000 county residents. The 2007 numbers are annual numbers reported by the Judicial Council as part of their baseline for tracing SB678 (2009). There was no mandatory supervision status or post-release community supervision status in 2007. JDC data on mandatory supervision (MS) and Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) populations were collected, by means of a revised online instrument, beginning in July, 2013. We exclude from county-by-county Revocation rate is the percentage of persons with felony convictions over supervision who were remanded to jail or prison. The composition of the felony supervision population is so various, however, across counties that county-by-county revocation rates cannot be interpreted at this stage of analysis, and are therefore omitted here.

Crime and arrest rates.

7. Violent Crime Rate: Annual rate of violent crimes during the year 100,000 county residents.
8. Property Crime Rate: Annual rate of property crimes during the year per 100,000 county residents.
9. Felony Arrest Rate: Annual rate of arrests for felony offenses during the quarter per 100,000 county residents.
10. Split Sentence Percentage: Of 1170H felony verdicts pronounced during 2013, percentage that included a split between jail and mandatory supervision. Reported by counties. Statewide rate generated by summing individual county jail only and split sentences.

Crime: reported FBI Part I Index offenses: homicide, rape, assault, robbery (violent); burglary, auto theft, larceny theft (property); and arson. Felony arrests: reported arrests with highest charge level a felony (DOJ).

Community Conditions

11. Poverty Rate: the percentage of people living in the county with incomes below the poverty line.
12. Unemployment rate: the percentage of the civilian labor force out of work; the civilian labor force is composed of people over the age of 16 and excludes institutional populations, armed forces, and people with no recent work history.
13. Pct of population 18-29: percentage of county residents 18 to 29 years old. This variable, an index of the proportion of the population who are in their most crime-prone years, was linked to crime rates in the Department of Finance January 15, 2015 SB105 report. While it varies widely across counties, it does not show the variability over time characteristic of other metrics.

County Population: 425,365* No comparisons of rates among counties or over time should be made for low county populations, especially those under 10,000. In such cases, small, random changes in counts (e.g., of violent crimes or people in jail) can cause dramatic fluctuations in rates.
Appendix B

Proposition 47
Proposition 47

Separate from AB109, Proposition 47 was a voter-approved initiative that passed in November of 2014 that also changed the landscape of California’s criminal justice system and expanded funding for services and education through its own revenue savings. The purpose of the proposition was to ensure that prison spending was focused on violent and serious offenses to maximize alternatives for non-serious, non-violent crime, and to invest the expected cost savings into prevention programs, victim services, mental health and drug treatment and education for K-12th grade. According to legislation, the cost savings generated from Prop 47 will be calculated after the 2016 fiscal year begins and may not be disbursed until 2017. Agencies designated to administer and or distribute these funds include the California Board of State and Community Corrections, California Department of Education, California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board.

In regards to the changes made to the sentencing of certain non-serious and non-violent crimes, Proposition 47 affected certain low level property and drug offenses that were originally classified as felonies or wobblers and reduced the following to misdemeanors:

- Simple drug possession
- Petty theft under $950
- Shoplifting under $950
- Check Forgery under $950
- Receipt of stolen property under $950
- Writing a bad check under $950

This reclassification changed the sentencing for new convictions that met the eligibility criteria and was also retroactive, impacting people who were serving felony sentences in jail or prison, on probation, parole or community supervision.

Consequently, people who were incarcerated for the specific offenses listed could petition the Court to be resentenced which may result in a release from custody, reduction of custody time to be served or no longer requiring Probation or Parole supervision. People who have committed the eligible crimes identified above have only three years from the date passed to petition the Court. Those seeking a resentencing or reclassification must go before a judge who evaluates eligibility taking into account past serious or violent offenses that could result in a disqualification for eligibility.