



## PROBATION DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

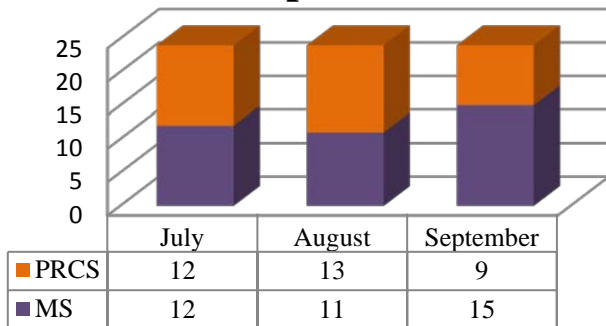
### Quarterly Post-Release Community and Mandatory Supervision Update July – September 2016: 72 New Supervisees

\*since realignment began in October 2011, there have been one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight (1558) supervisees.

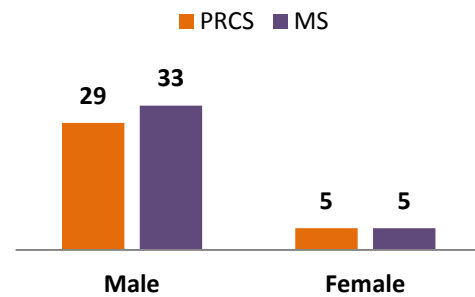
#### FY 2016-17 First Quarter Highlights and Year-to-Date (YTD) totals:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 72 new supervisees</li> <li>• MS supervisees outnumbered PRCS supervisees</li> <li>• 22% of supervisees live out of county (YTD: 28% )</li> <li>• 21% of supervisees were transient (YTD: 14%)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41 revocations were filed (YTD: 558)</li> <li>• 12% of violations were property crimes (YTD: 14%)</li> <li>• 17% of violations were drug/alcohol crimes (YTD: 15%)</li> <li>• 79% of terminations were successful (YTD: 74%)</li> </ul> |
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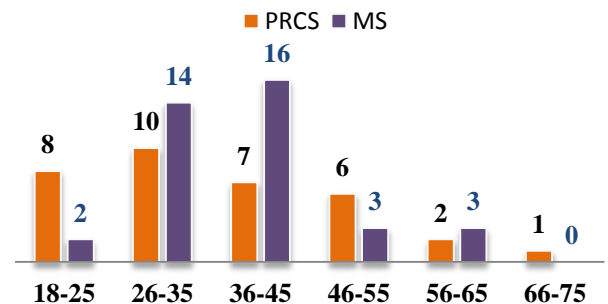
### PRCS and MS Released to SMC Supervision



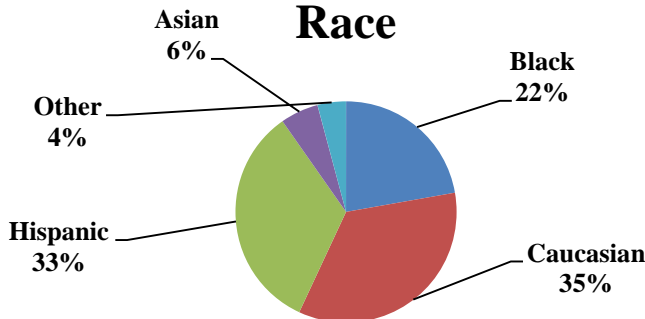
### Gender



### Age



### Race



PRCS	
City of Residence	Number
East Palo Alto	8
Redwood City	4
Daly City	3
Pacifica	2
S. San Francisco	2
San Bruno	2
Menlo Park	1
Brisbane	1
Transient	6
San Francisco	4
Other County in State	1
<b>Total Supervisees</b>	<b>34</b>

MS	
City of Residence	Number
Daly City	6
Redwood City	3
East Palo Alto	2
S. San Francisco	2
Pacifica	2
San Mateo	2
Belmont	1
Transient	9
San Francisco	3
Other County in State	8
<b>Total Supervisees</b>	<b>38</b>

## Terminations, Revocations and Flashes

There were fifty-three (53) terminations during the reporting period. Sixty-nine percent (79%) were successful.

Total # of Supervisees Successfully Terminated		Total # of Supervisees Unsuccessfully Terminated	
<b>PRCS – 29</b>	<b>MS – 13</b>	<b>PRCS – 6</b>	<b>MS – 5</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Terminations: 16</li> <li>• Normal Terminations: 13</li> </ul>			

In the reporting period, we filed a total of forty-one (41) revocations, with PRCS having twenty (20) and MS having twenty-one (21) revocations. The breakdown by violation category is below:

Violation Type	PRCS	MS	% of Q1 Violations	YTD %
Property	2	3	12%	14%
Drug/Alcohol	4	3	17%	15%
Crimes Against Persons	9	14	56%	40%
Technical	3	0	7%	22%
Other Crimes	2	1	7%	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Generally, the population is reoffending by committing crimes similar to those for which they are on Realignment, namely non-serious, non-violent, non-serious sex related crimes.

Seven percent (7%) were for technical violations, a significant decrease increase when compared to the previous quarter (20%). Technical violations of supervision are filed when supervisees abscond or fail to abstain from substance use. It is important to note that the Probation Department usually files formal revocations after lower sanctions have been attempted, including flash incarcerations for PRCS cases. However, at times, officers may decide that a formal revocation is more appropriate than utilizing lower sanctions, depending on the circumstances of the violation. Ninety-three percent (93%) of the revocations filed were for new law violations involving crimes against persons, property, drug/alcohol related crimes as well as other crimes.

There were twenty-eight (28) flashes during this reporting period.

There were two (2) PRCS supervisees and one (1) MS supervisee whose charges were reduced and subsequently terminated because of Prop 47.

Seven (7) cases were transferred to different counties.

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### Recidivism Definition

**San Mateo County:** Arrest and/or Charges Filed within 3 years of Last Incarceration in San Mateo County, including warrant arrests, PTA/Court Sentence but *excludes* PRCS flash incarcerations/Revocation, 647/849B1 (no charges filed) or dropped charges.

**Attorney General:** An arrest resulting in a charge within three years of an individual’s release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction

**BSSC:** A 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.



# PROBATION DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

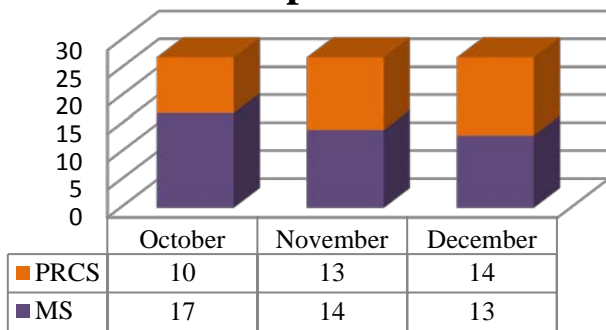
## Quarterly Post-Release Community and Mandatory Supervision Update October - December 2016: 81 New Supervisees

\*since realignment began in October 2011, there have been one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine (1639) supervisees.

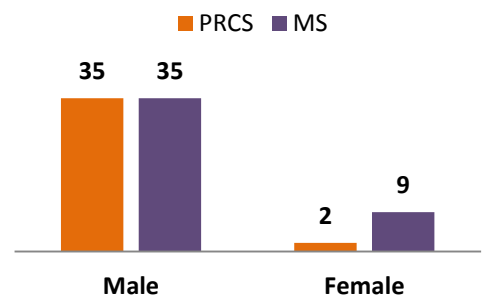
### FY 2016-17 First Quarter Highlights and Year-to-Date (YTD) totals:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 81 new supervisees</li> <li>• MS supervisees outnumbered PRCS supervisees</li> <li>• 39% of supervisees live out of county (YTD: 36%)</li> <li>• 18% of supervisees were transient (YTD: 14%)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52 revocations were filed (YTD: 610)</li> <li>• 13% of violations were property crimes (YTD: 14%)</li> <li>• 25% of violations were drug/alcohol crimes (YTD: 20%)</li> <li>• 81% of terminations were successful (YTD: 80%)</li> </ul> |
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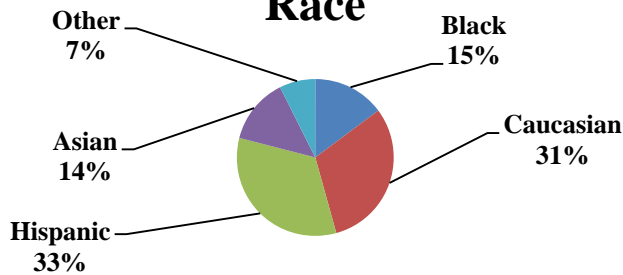
### PRCS and MS Released to SMC Supervision



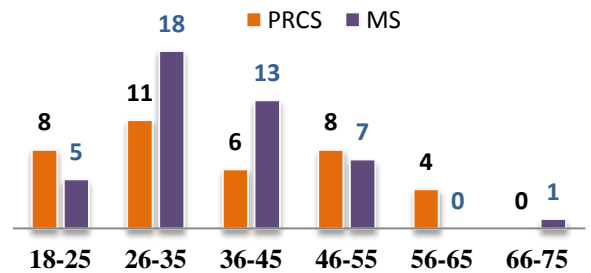
### Gender



### Race



### Age



PRCS	
City of Residence	Number
Redwood City	6
Daly City	4
San Bruno	2
Pacifica	2
Burlingame	1
East Palo Alto	1
Millbrae	1
South San Francisco	1
Half Moon Bay	1
San Mateo	1
Menlo Park	1
Transient	8
San Francisco	2
Other County in State	6
<b>Total Supervisees</b>	<b>37</b>

MS	
City of Residence	Number
South San Francisco	4
Redwood City	3
Daly City	2
East Palo Alto	2
Menlo Park	2
Pacifica	2
El Granada	1
Foster City	1
San Bruno	1
San Carlos	1
San Mateo	1
Woodside	1
Transient	5
San Francisco	10
Other County in State	8
<b>Total Supervisees</b>	<b>44</b>

## Terminations, Revocations and Flashes

There were thirty-two (32) terminations during the reporting period. Eighty-one percent (81%) were successful.

Total # of Supervisees Successfully Terminated		Total # of Supervisees Unsuccessfully Terminated	
<b>PRCS – 18</b>	<b>MS – 8</b>	<b>PRCS – 1</b>	<b>MS – 5</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Terminations: 5</li> <li>• Normal Terminations: 13</li> </ul>			

In the reporting period, we filed a total of fifty-two (52) revocations, with PRCS having twenty-seven (27) and MS having twenty-five (25) revocations. The breakdown by violation category is below:

Violation Type	PRCS	MS	% of Q1 Violations	YTD %
Property	3	4	13%	14%
Drug/Alcohol	8	5	25%	20%
Crimes Against Persons	2	0	4%	13%
Technical	9	14	44%	42%
Other Crimes	5	2	13%	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Generally, the population is reoffending by committing crimes similar to those for which they are on Realignment, namely non-serious, non-violent, non-serious sex related crimes.

Forty-four percent (44%) were for technical violations. Technical violations of supervision are filed when supervisees abscond or fail to abstain from substance use. It is important to note that the Probation Department usually files formal revocations after lower sanctions have been attempted, including flash incarcerations for PRCS cases. However, at times, officers may decide that a formal revocation is more appropriate than utilizing lower sanctions, depending on the circumstances of the violation. Fifty-six percent (6%) of the revocations filed were for new law violations involving crimes against persons, property, drug/alcohol related crimes as well as other crimes.

There were twenty (20) flashes during this reporting period.

There was one (1) PRCS supervisee whose charges were reduced and subsequently terminated because of **Prop 47**. There was one (1) MS supervisee whose charges were reduced and subsequently terminated because of **Prop 64**.

Six (6) cases were transferred to different counties.

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### Recidivism Definition

**San Mateo County:** Arrest and/or Charges Filed within 3 years of Last Incarceration in San Mateo County, including warrant arrests, PTA/Court Sentence but *excludes* PRCS flash incarcerations/Revocation, 647/849B1 (no charges filed) or dropped charges.

**Attorney General:** An arrest resulting in a charge within three years of an individual’s release from incarceration or placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction

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## AB109 In-Custody Monthly–July 2016

*Revision*

### PC 1170(h): 14 cases

	This Month (Jul 2016)		Last Month (Jun 2016)		This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)		Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
Number of new PC1170(h) cases	14		21		167		201 per year
	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	
	6	8	8	13	57	110	
*Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for PC1170(h) cases	188		216		197		197 days ALOS
	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	
	201	179	201	226	188	201	
Non-PC1170(h) sentenced cases	161		160		1,508		1713 per year
*Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Non-PC1170(h)	37		44		43		43 days ALOS

\*ALOS is determined after credits are applied

**Breakdown of PC1170(h) Sentences:** 11 were men, 3 were women

### Mandatory Supervision Revocation: 4 cases

	This Month (Jul 2016)	Last Month (Jun 2016)	This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)	Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
Number of Mandatory Supervision Revoc. cases	4	7	34	35 per year
Average Length of Stay	55	67	98	71 ALOS

\*1st MS case appeared in December 2012

### Post-Release Community Supervision: 20 cases

There were a total of 20 new local PRCS bookings in July; 11 were booked on a Flash Incarceration (PC3454) and were in custody during the month a total of 68 days or 6 days on average.

9 inmates were booked on a local PRCS revocation (PC3455).

### Parole Revocation: 10 cases

There were 10 parole revocation hearings in July. 10 inmates were given revocation sentences and are expected to serve a total of 519 revocation days in custody, or an average of 52 days each.

### AB109 Totals

AB109 Stats	Current Year (Oct '15-Sep '16)				Prior Year (Oct '14-Sep '15)	
	Cases Since 10/1/15	Days in Custody	In Custody 7/31/16	% of Population 7/31/16	No. of Cases	Avg. Length of Stay
PC1170(h)	167	32,877	115	11.5%	201	197
MS Revocations	34	3,325	10	1.0%	35	71
PC3056 revocations	81	3,528	13	1.3%	93	44
PC3454	91	636	0	0.0%	174	7
PC3455	88	5,086	25	2.5%	72	75
Total AB109	461	45,452	163	16.3%	575	92

## AB109 In-Custody Monthly–August 2016

### PC 1170(h): 19 cases

	This Month (Aug 2016)		Last Month (Jul 2016)		This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)		Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
Number of new PC1170(h) cases	19		14		186		201 per year
	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	
	9	10	6	8	66	120	
* Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for PC1170(h) cases	169		188		194		197 days ALOS
	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	Straight	Split	
	184	155	201	179	188	197	
Non-PC1170(h) sentenced cases	149		161		1,657		1713 per year
* Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Non-PC1170(h)	51		37		44		43 days ALOS

*\*ALOS is determined after credits are applied*

**Breakdown of PC1170(h) Sentences:** 16 were men, 3 were women

### Mandatory Supervision Revocation: 4 cases

	This Month (Aug 2016)	Last Month (Jul 2016)	This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)	Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
Number of Mandatory Supervision Revoc. cases	4	4	38	35 per year
Average Length of Stay	42	55	98	71 ALOS

*\*1st MS case appeared in December 2012*

### Post-Release Community Supervision: 4 cases

There were a total of 4 new local PRCS bookings in August; 1 were booked on a Flash Incarceration (PC3454) and were in custody during the month a total of 5 days or 5 days on average.

3 inmates were booked on a local PRCS revocation (PC3455).

### Parole Revocation: 12 cases

There were 12 parole revocation hearings in August. 12 inmates were given revocation sentences and are expected to serve a total of 644 revocation days in custody, or an average of 54 days each.

### AB109 Totals

AB109 Stats	Current Year (Oct '15-Sep '16)				Prior Year (Oct '14-Sep '15)	
	Cases Since 10/1/15	Days in Custody	In Custody 8/31/16	% of Population 8/31/16	No. of Cases	Avg. Length of Stay
PC1170(h)	186	36,089	113	11.7%	201	197
MS Revocations	38	3,494	11	1.1%	35	71
PC3056 revocations	93	4,172	18	1.9%	93	44
PC3454	92	641	0	0.0%	174	7
PC3455	91	5,731	15	1.5%	72	75
<b>Total AB109</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50,127</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>92</b>

## AB109 In-Custody Monthly–September 2016

### PC 1170(h): 19 cases

	This Month (Sep 2016)		Last Month (Aug 2016)		This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)		Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
<b>Number of new PC1170(h) cases</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>205</b>		<b>201 per year</b>
	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	
	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>132</b>	
<b>*Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for PC1170(h) cases</b>	<b>186</b>		<b>169</b>		<b>193</b>		<b>197 days ALOS</b>
	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Straight</b>	<b>Split</b>	
	<b>132</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>199</b>	
<b>Non-PC1170(h) sentenced cases</b>	<b>176</b>		<b>149</b>		<b>1,833</b>		<b>1713 per year</b>
<b>*Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Non-PC1170(h)</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>45</b>		<b>43 days ALOS</b>

*\*ALOS is determined after credits are applied*

**Breakdown of PC1170(h) Sentences:** 16 were men, 3 were women

### Mandatory Supervision Revocation: 6 cases

	This Month (Sep 2016)	Last Month (Aug 2016)	This Year Total (Oct '15-Sep '16)	Annual (Oct '14-Sep '15)
<b>Number of Mandatory Supervision Revoc. cases</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35 per year</b>
<b>Average Length of Stay</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>71 ALOS</b>

*\*1st MS case appeared in December 2012*

### Post-Release Community Supervision: 26 cases

There were a total of 26 new local PRCS bookings in September; 16 were booked on a Flash Incarceration (PC3454) and were in custody during the month a total of 116 days or 7 days on average. 10 inmates were booked on a local PRCS revocation (PC3455).

### Parole Revocation: 2 cases

There were 2 parole revocation hearings in September. 2 inmates were given revocation sentences and are expected to serve a total of 106 revocation days in custody, or an average of 53 days each.

### AB109 Totals

<b>AB109 Stats</b>	<i>Current Year (Oct '15-Sep '16)</i>				<i>Prior Year (Oct '14-Sep '15)</i>	
	Cases Since 10/1/15	Days in Custody	In Custody 9/30/16	% of Population 9/30/16	No. of Cases	Avg. Length of Stay
PC1170(h)	205	39,616	108	10.8%	201	197
MS Revocations	44	4,285	10	1.0%	35	71
PC3056 revocations	95	4,278	16	1.6%	93	44
PC3454	108	757	2	0.2%	174	7
PC3455	101	6,321	23	2.3%	72	75
<b>Total AB109</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>55,257</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>92</b>



# San Mateo County Quarterly Realignment Bulletin



Quarter 3: July-September 2016

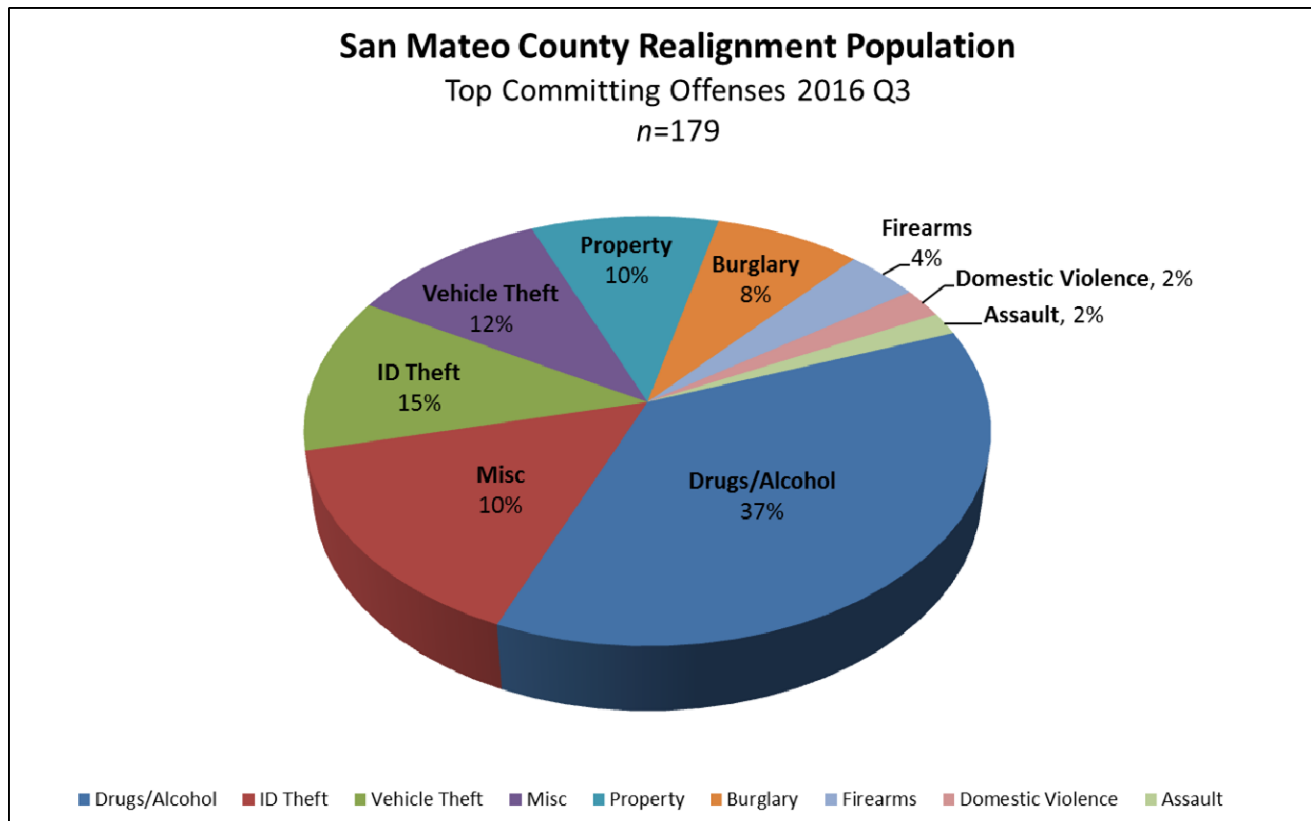
November 16, 2016

## Executive Summary:

Offenses committed by the supervised and in-custody realignment populations in San Mateo County during July-September 2016 (Q3) continue to show that this population commits drug and property crime offenses. There is no significant involvement in serious or violent crime.

## Overview:

During Q3, drug offenses, identity theft, and vehicle theft emerged as the top 3 committing offenses for both supervised and in-custody realignment offenders. Of these, **vehicle theft** is the only crime category that increased in San Mateo County during the reporting period. This report will examine how the top offenses committed by the realignment population correlate to overall crime trends in San Mateo County. Specifically, this report examines **vehicle theft** in San Mateo County for 2016 Q3. *The data used for this analysis was derived from Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) which were provided by each San Mateo County law enforcement agency, and from information provided by the San Mateo County Probation Department.*



*Note: Although the reader may be inclined to correlate the top realignment offenses with actual crime trends, please be advised that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in and out of custody.*

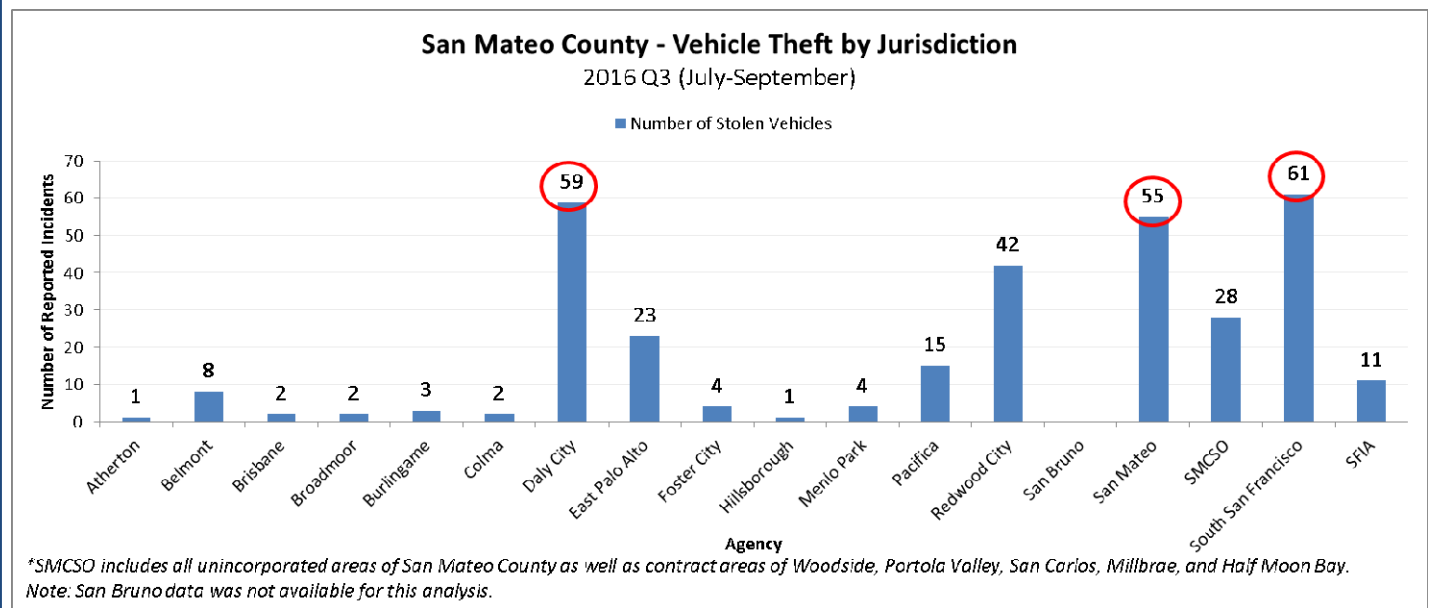
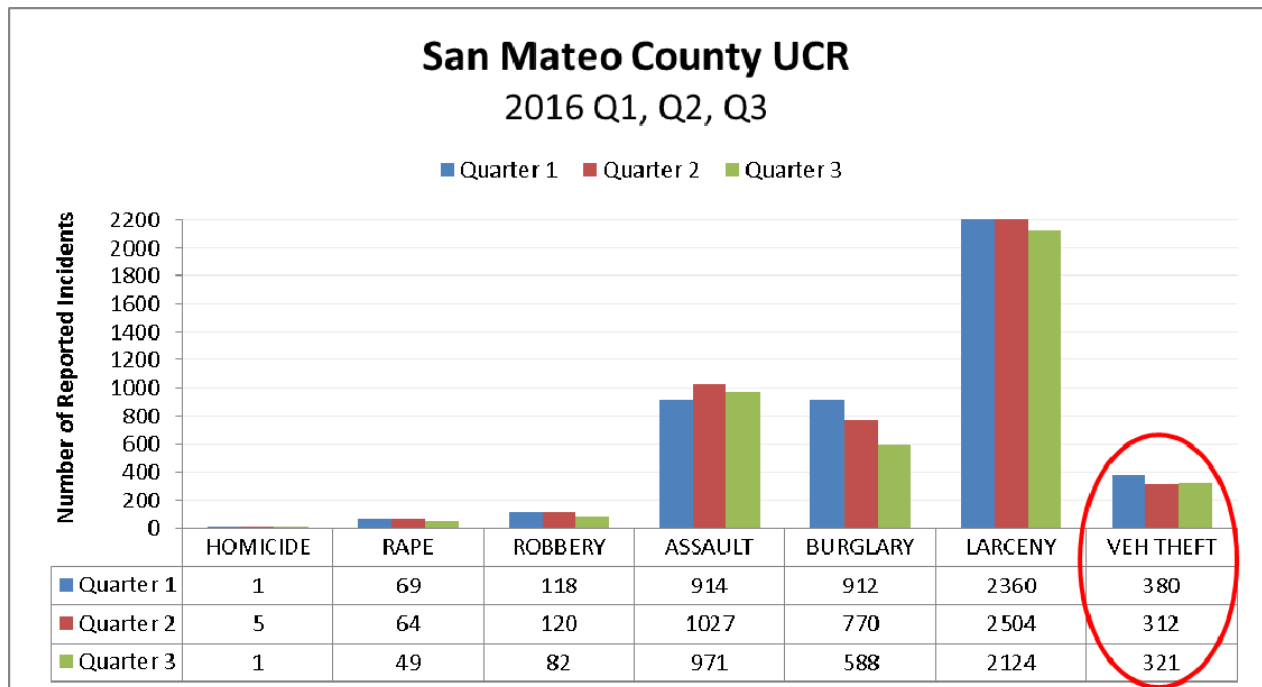


Breakdown of Vehicle Theft

**San Mateo County**  
2016 Q3 July-September

From July to September 2016, most vehicle thefts occurred in South San Francisco (61), Daly City (59), and San Mateo (55). \*Please note, San Bruno PD data was not available for this analysis.

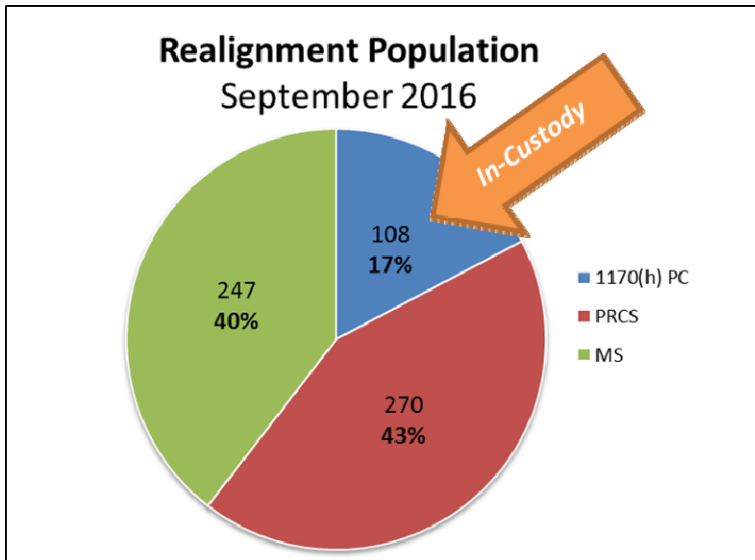
From Q2 to Q3 vehicle theft was the only crime category to increase countywide (3%) with 321 incidents occurring during the reporting period. Vehicle theft is also one of the top offenses committed by realignment offenders during this reporting period. From Q2 to Q3 vehicle theft was the only crime category to increase countywide (3%). \*Please note that although we are reporting "committing offense" for this reporting period, the actual offense may not have occurred during this quarter.



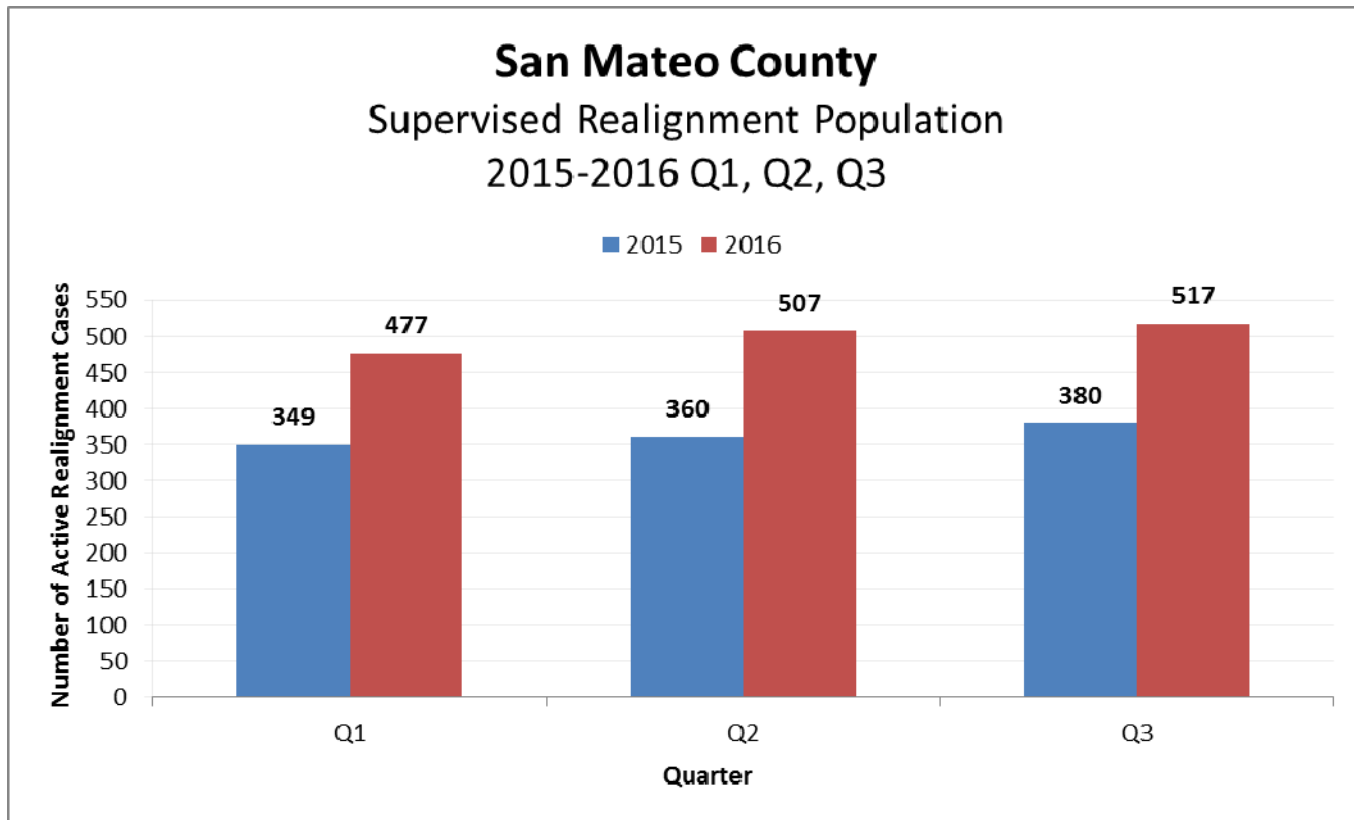
**AB109: San Mateo County**

As of September 30, 2016, the entire realignment population in San Mateo County—both in and out of custody—consisted of approximately 625 offenders. The supervised realignment population in San Mateo County was made up of 270 subjects on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and 247 subjects on Mandatory Supervision. The in-custody (1170(h) PC) population consisted of 108 offenders.

The PRCS population decreased 3% and the Mandatory Supervision population increased 7% since Q2 2016. The **overall** population (including supervised and in-custody) decreased 1% since Q2 2016.



In the last year and a half, the **supervised** realignment population has steadily increased. It is unknown what exactly is driving the increase in this population, however, it is possible that the impact of Prop 47 may be to blame. Our analysis continues to show that realignment offenders generally commit drug and property-related crimes, and Prop 47 applies primarily to drug and property-related crimes. It is likely that realignment offenders are exploiting the lenient design of Prop 47.

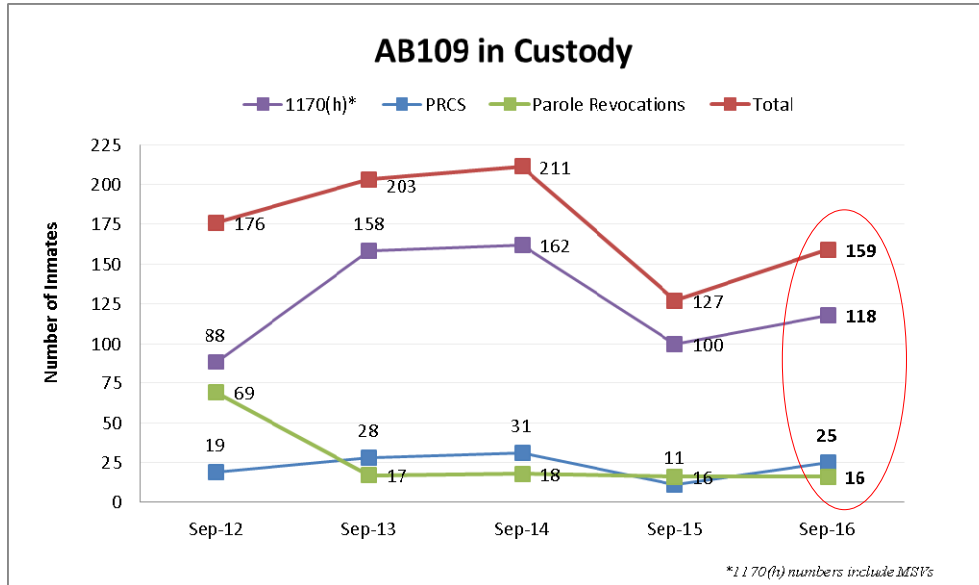


*Note: It is possible that there are a small number of offenders that may have been double counted depending on their in-custody or out-of-custody status at the time these numbers were generated. This data was obtained from different sources (probation, jail) and therefore may overlap slightly. However the preceding analysis provides a general picture of the San Mateo County realignment population.*

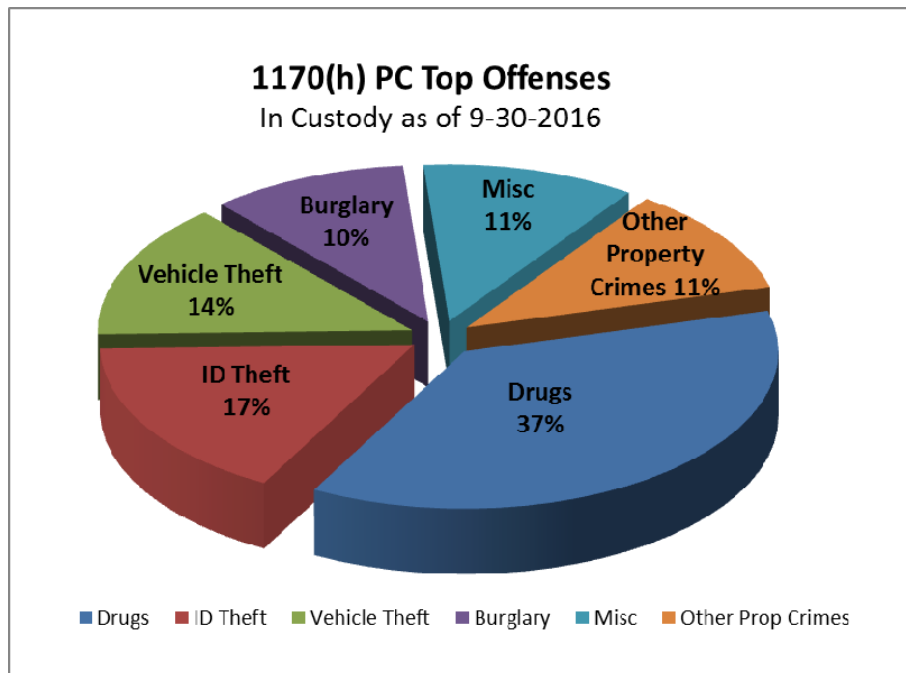
San Mateo County: *In Custody*

**Maguire Correctional Facility:**

*AB109 In-Custody:* Public Safety Realignment has been in place for almost five years. A comparison of the AB109 In-Custody population at the end of Q3 each year reflects an increase in the population from 2015 to 2016. It is unknown what caused this increase, however the increase could be attributed to the stabilization of criminal proceedings following the implementation of Prop 47 in November 2014. Additionally, the increase could be reflective of the overall realignment population, which has been steadily increasing as well. The increase in the overall population could be impacting the in-custody population.



*1170(h) PC Population:* Analysis of the offenses committed by the 1170(h) PC population in custody on September 30, 2016, **servicing their original sentences**, revealed that the top three committing offenses included drug offenses, identity theft, and vehicle theft. These offenses are consistent with the top four offenses committed by the overall realignment population.



**Conclusion:**

During this reporting period, San Mateo County criminal activity consisted primarily of Larceny, Assaults, and Burglary; which is in line with findings from 2016 Q1 and Q2.

**Vehicle Theft** represents 12% of offenses committed by the realignment population. This number is down from 20% in Q2. However, vehicle theft represents 8% of all countywide crime data in Q3, which is up from 6% in Q2.

**Identity Theft** and related offenses such as fraud continue to be among the top offenses committed by the realignment population (15%, down from 19% in Q2). Identity Theft, along with other property crimes, is categorized under Larceny in UCR. Larceny is the top offense committed in San Mateo County during 2016 Q3 (51% of all offenses committed). Larceny was also the top offense committed in all of 2014 and 2015.

**Drug Offenses** continue to be the top offenses committed by realignment offenders (37%, up from 29% in Q2). Drug offenses are not a UCR category and were not included in the UCR crime data analysis for this report.

As was the intent of AB109, members of the realignment population commit non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenses. There are a few examples of realignment offenders engaging in violent crime, however, the data shows that most San Mateo County realignment offenders are involved in drug offenses and property crime offenses (identity theft, vehicle theft, burglary, and other property crime offenses). ***It is important to keep in mind that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County and therefore, it is not accurate to attribute countywide crime trends to this population.*** However, we continue to see that the realignment population consistently mirrors crime trends within San Mateo County.

Further analysis is still needed to determine if Prop 47 is responsible for the increase in property crime in San Mateo County. The NCRIC will continue to monitor and analyze crime data to identify specific crime trends, the effects of Prop 47, and the relationship this may have to the realignment population in San Mateo County.

Please refer to the attached report, *San Mateo County Realignment Population Analysis*, that describes the characteristics of the entire realignment population from its implementation in October 2011 to June 2016. Additionally, the report provides analysis of top realignment offenders in San Mateo County.

**Intelligence Gaps:**

- What is the recidivism rate of **active** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- What is the recidivism rate of **terminated** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- How is Proposition 47 affecting the realignment population in San Mateo County?
- Where are realignment offenders committing new crimes?



# San Mateo County Quarterly Realignment Bulletin



Quarter 4: October-December 2016

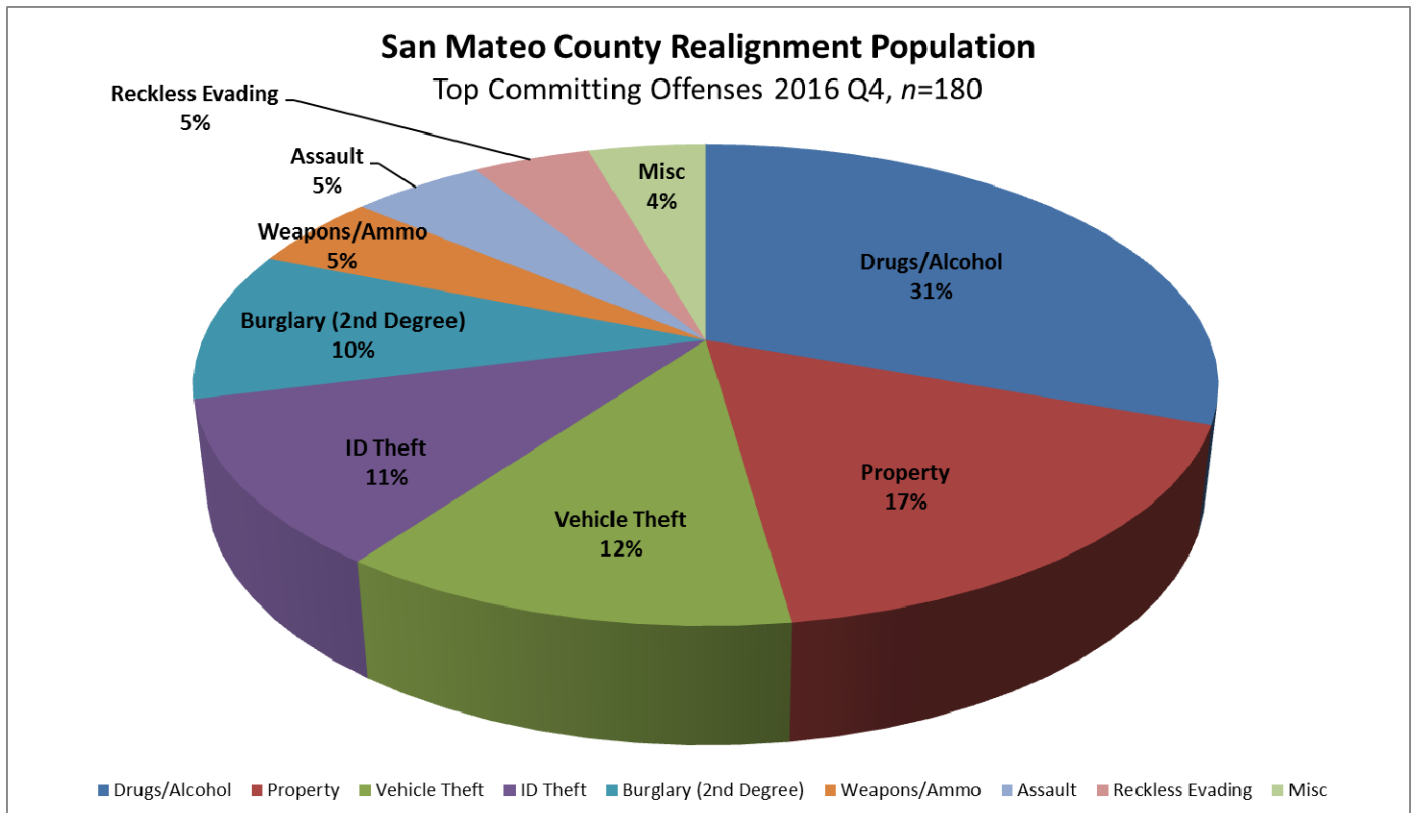
February 7, 2017

## Executive Summary:

Offenses committed by the supervised and in-custody realignment populations in San Mateo County during October—December (Q4) continue to show that this population commits drug and property crime offenses. There is no significant involvement in serious or violent crime.

## Overview:

During Q4, drug offenses, property crime, and vehicle theft emerged as the top 3 committing offenses for new supervised cases and in-custody realignment offenders. (Note: Property includes a number of different property crime offenses, i.e. vandalism, possession of stolen property, grand theft, etc.). This report will examine how the top offenses committed by the realignment population correlate to overall crime trends in San Mateo County. Vehicle theft makes up 8% of all the crimes committed in San Mateo County during Q4. Specifically, this report examines **vehicle theft** in San Mateo County for 2016 Q4. *The data used for this analysis was derived from Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) which were provided by each San Mateo County law enforcement agency, and from information provided by the San Mateo County Probation Department.*



*Note: Although the reader may be inclined to correlate the top realignment offenses with actual crime trends, please be advised that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in and out of custody.*

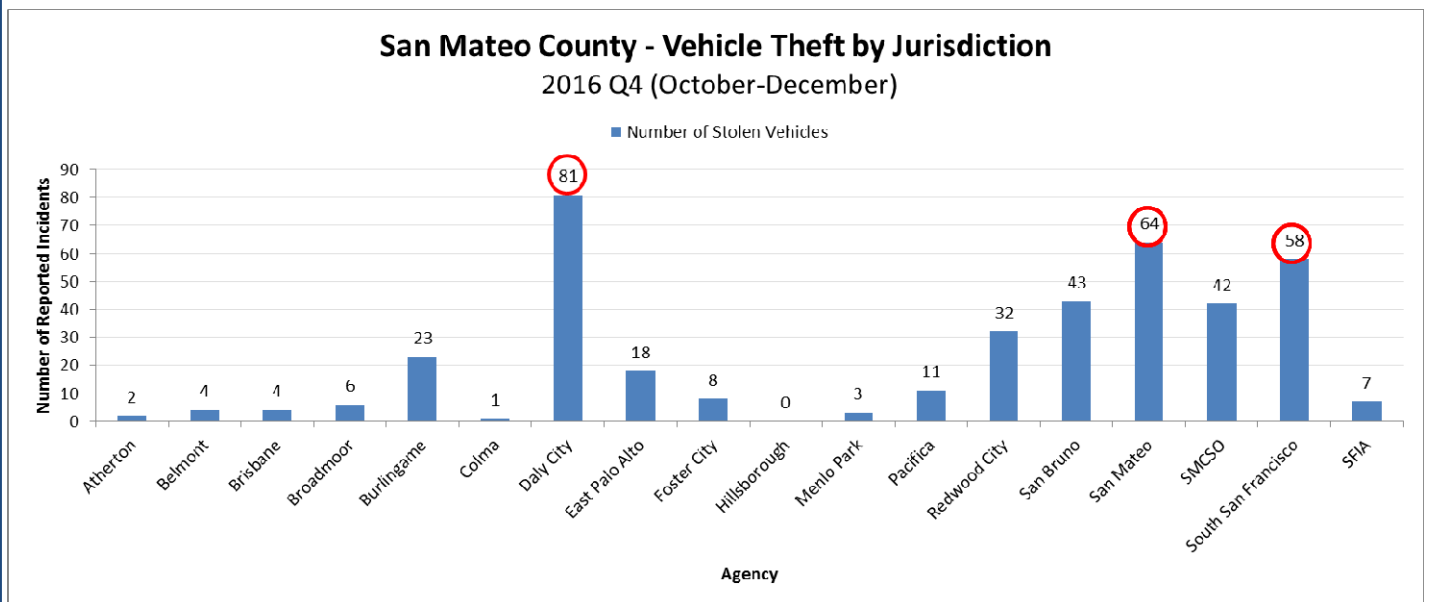
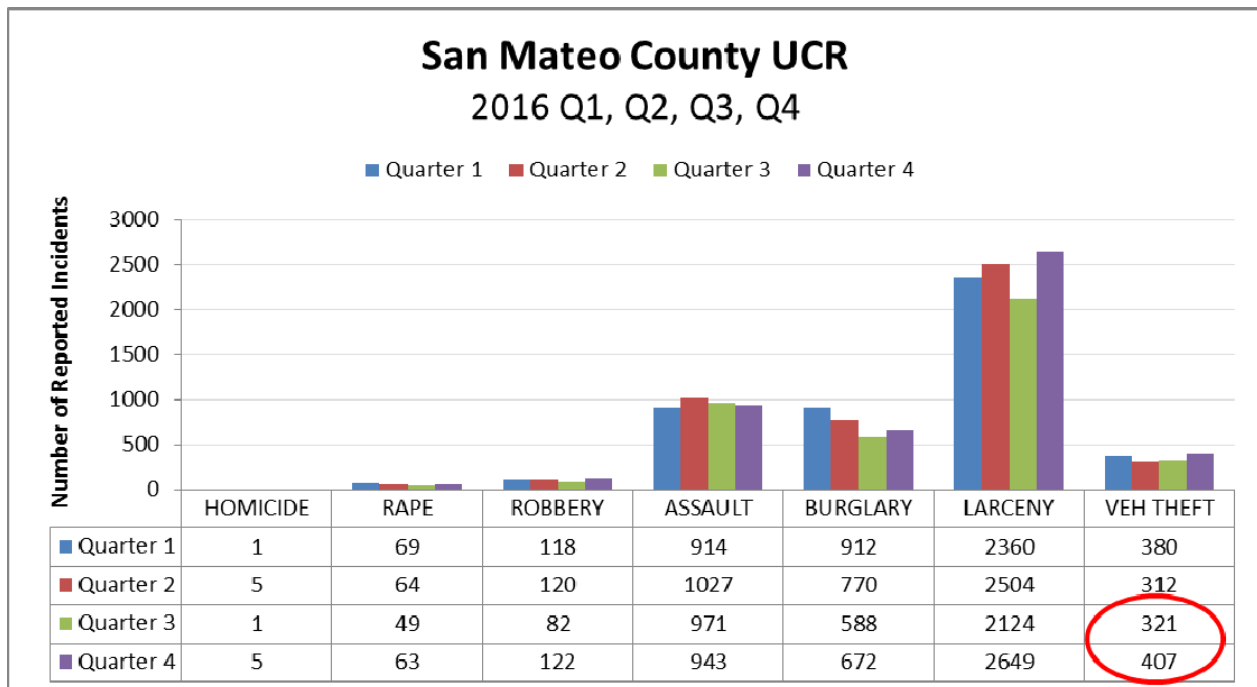
Breakdown of Vehicle Theft

San Mateo County

2016 Q4 October-December

From October to December 2016, most vehicle thefts occurred in Daly City (81), San Mateo (64), and South San Francisco (58).

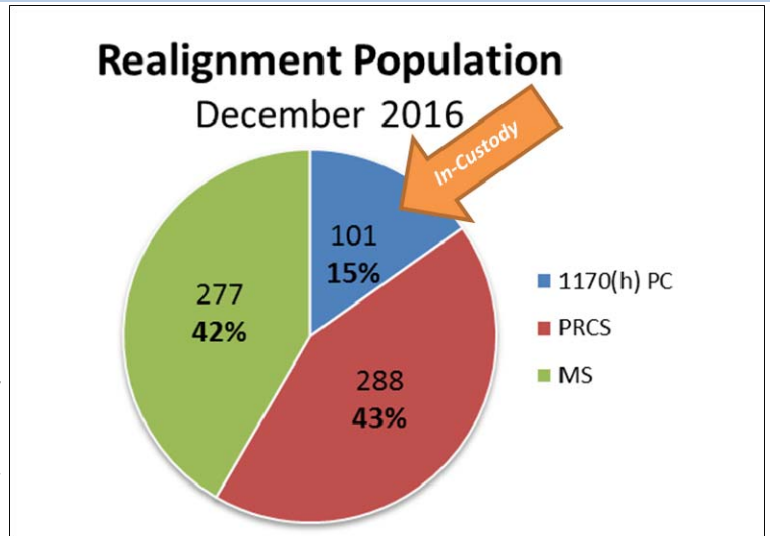
From Q3 to Q4 vehicle theft increased 27% with 407 incidents occurring during the reporting period, up from 321. Vehicle theft is one of the top offenses committed by realignment offenders during this reporting period. *\*Please note that although we are reporting "committing offense" for this reporting period, the actual offense may not have occurred during this quarter.*



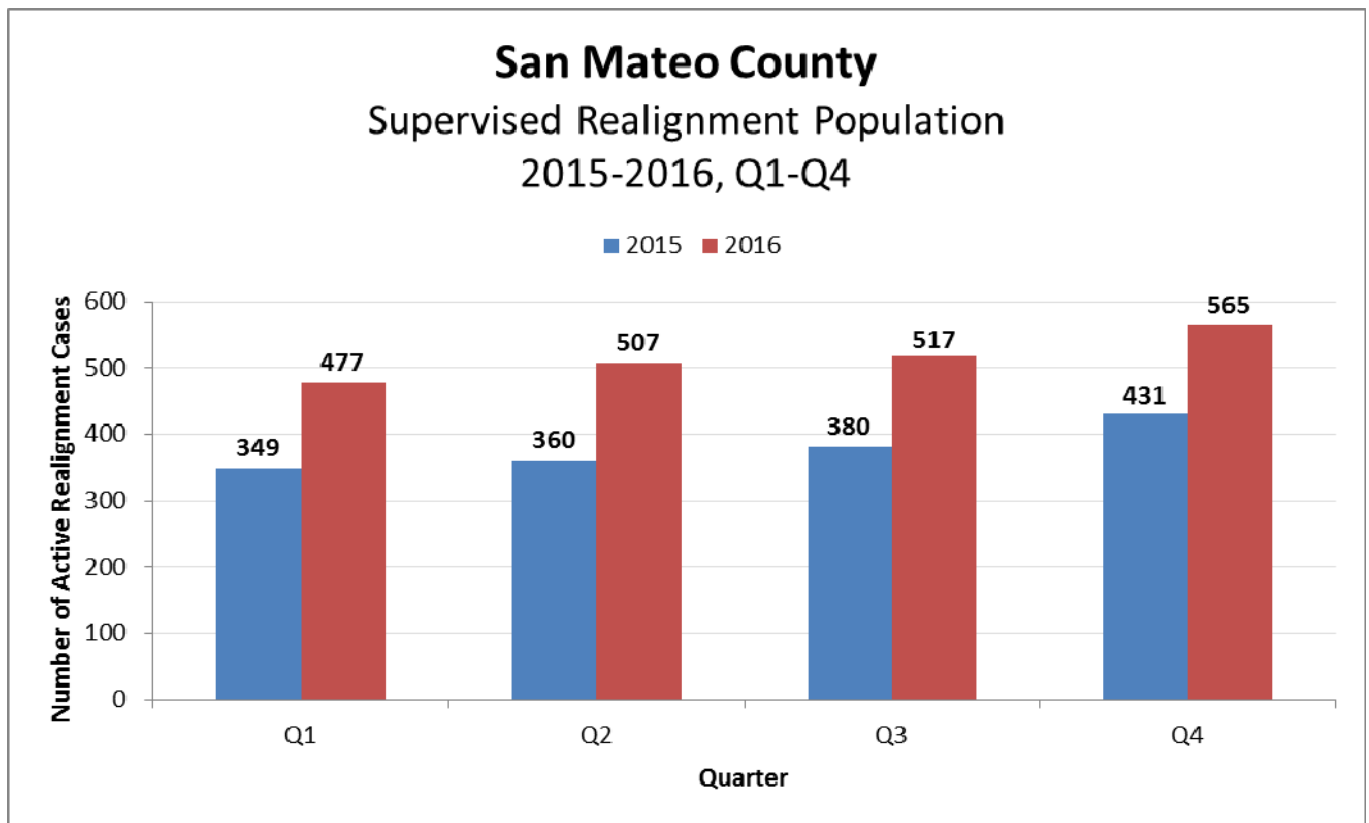
**AB109: San Mateo County**

As of December 31, 2016, the entire realignment population in San Mateo County—both in and out of custody—consisted of approximately 666 offenders. The supervised realignment population in San Mateo County was made up of 288 subjects on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and 277 subjects on Mandatory Supervision. The in-custody (1170(h) PC) population consisted of 101 offenders.

The PRCS population increased 7% and the Mandatory Supervision population increased 12% since Q3 2016. The **overall** population (including supervised and in-custody) decreased 6% since Q3 2016.



In the last year and a half, the **supervised** realignment population has steadily increased. It is unknown what exactly is driving the increase in this population, however, it is possible that the impact of Prop 47 may be to blame. Analysis continues to show that realignment offenders generally commit drug and property-related offenses, and Prop 47 applies primarily to drug and property-related crimes. It is likely that realignment offenders are exploiting the lenient design of Prop 47.



*Note: It is possible that there are a small number of offenders that may have been double counted depending on their in-custody or out-of-custody status at the time these numbers were generated. This data was obtained from different sources (probation, jail) and therefore may overlap slightly. However the preceding analysis provides a general picture of the San Mateo County realignment population.*

San Mateo County: *In Custody*

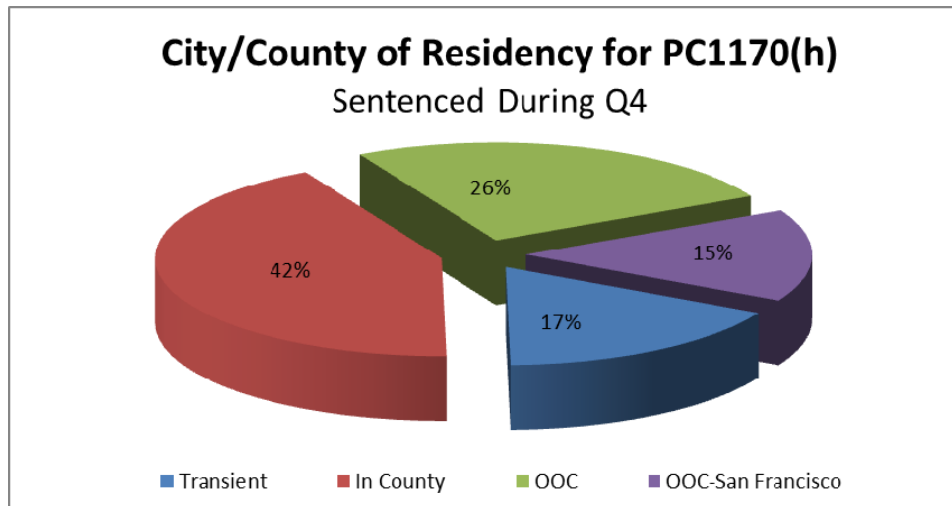
## Maguire Correctional Facility &amp; Maple St. Correctional Center AB109 In-Custody Stats

PC1170(h) New Sentenced Cases	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2016
Number of new PC1170(h) cases:	59	52
<b>Total PC1170(h) Days to Serve</b>	<b>13,206</b>	<b>9,375</b>
Number of Split Sentences	42	30
<b>Number of Straight Sentences</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) all cases <i>(after credits applied)</i>	224	180
<b>Average Length of Stay (ALOS) straight sentences <i>(after credits applied)</i></b>	<b>204</b>	<b>172</b>
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) split sentences <i>(after credits applied)</i>	232	186

There was a slight increase in sentenced cases under PC1170(h) from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (13.5%). The most significant increase was in sentenced days to serve at almost 41% from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter.

Residency at time of Booking

- 42% of the PC1170(h) offenders sentenced during the quarter stated they reside in San Mateo County.
- 32% gave an out of county address as their place of residency, over half of that number stated they were from San Francisco.
- 47 or 80% of the newly sentenced cases were men, 12 or 20% were women
- Average age of those sentenced: 36



## Mandatory Supervision Revocation (MSV) Cases– October through December 2016

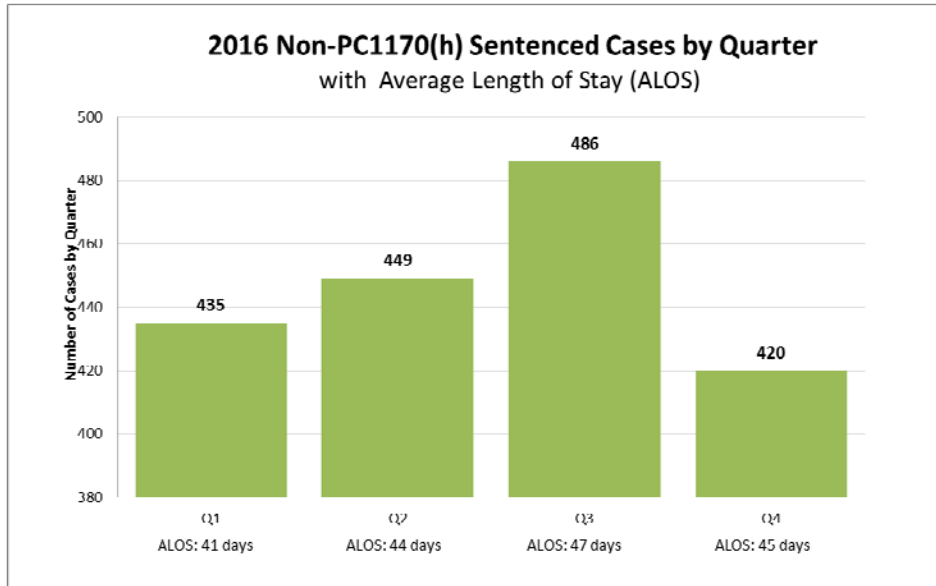
Mandatory Supervision Cases	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2016
Number of Mandatory Supervision cases:	13
<b>Total Non-PC1170(h) Days to Serve</b>	<b>806 days</b>
Average Length of Stay	62

This offender population has been previously sentenced to a PC1170(h) split sentence. However, due to a violation they have been sentenced to serve the remainder of their time in county jail. **Note:** *The first MSV case appeared in December of 2012.*



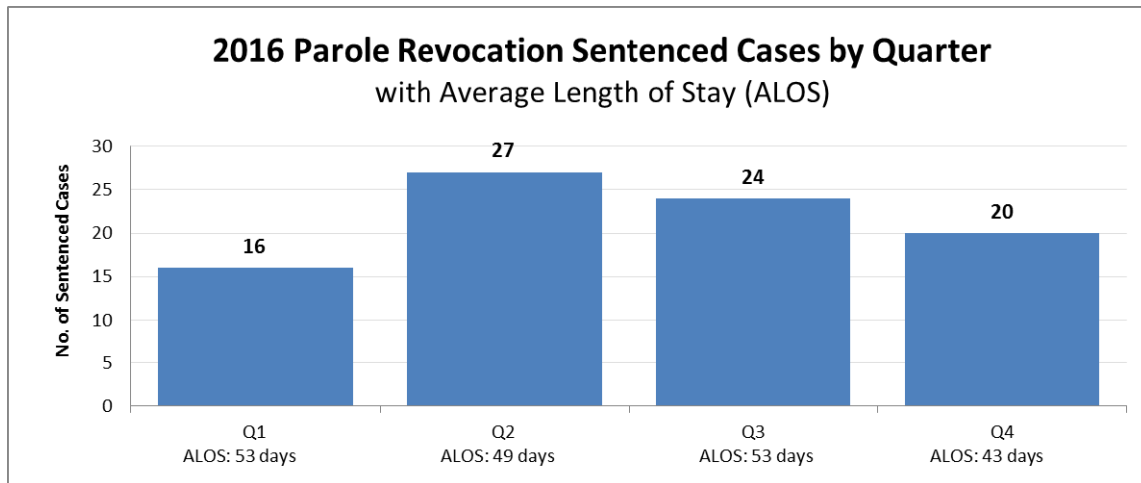
San Mateo County: *In Custody*

Non-PC1170(h)



The cases shown above include individuals sentenced during the quarter as well as those who were given a "future surrender date" and came into custody to serve their sentence during Q4 of 2016.

Parole Revocation Sentenced Cases

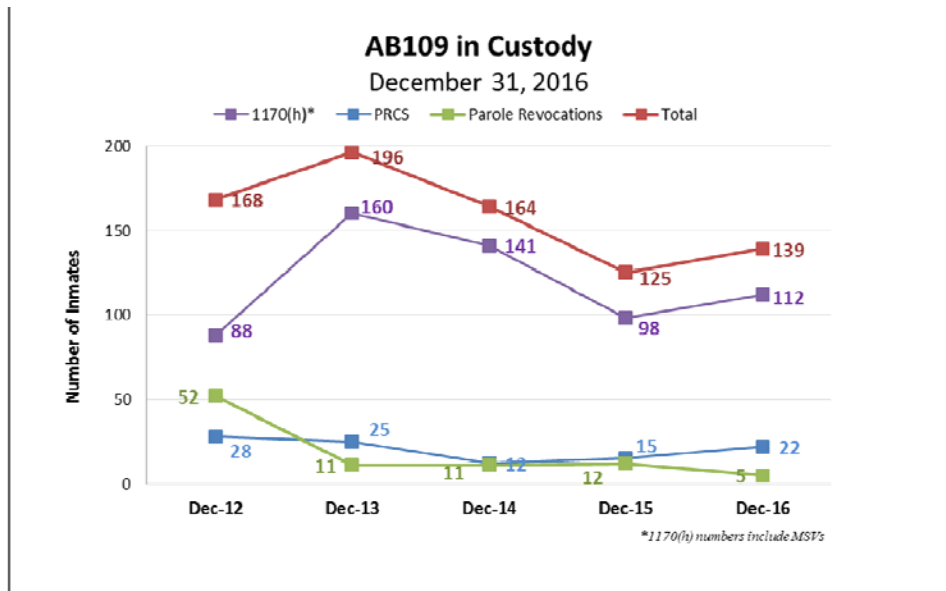


Post Release Community Supervision Statistics for 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016

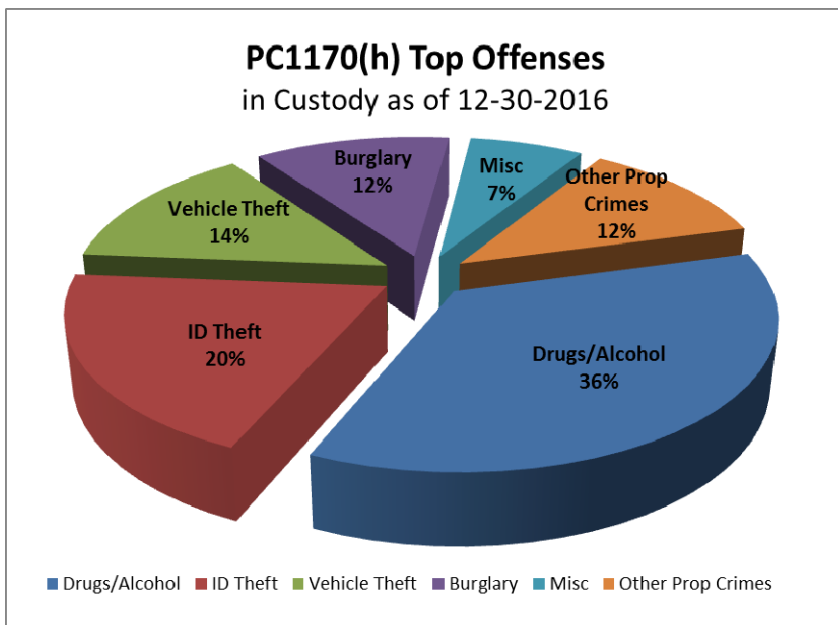
Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) New Local Cases	4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2016
4th Quarter Local PRCS Bookings	48
<b>Number of local Flash Incarcerations Booked</b>	<b>20</b>
Average Length of Stay for Flash Incarcerations for the Quarter	9
<b>Number of local PRCS Revocations Booked</b>	<b>28</b>
Number of local PRCS Revocations Sentenced	26
<b>Total Number of PRCS Revocation Days to Serve</b>	<b>1451</b>
Average Length of Stay for PRCS Revocation Sentences	56

San Mateo County: *In Custody*

**AB109 In-Custody:** October 2016 started year 6 of Public Safety Realignment. A comparison of the AB109 In-Custody population for each year at the end of Quarter 4 reflects an increase in the population within the last year. The increase could be attributed to the stabilization of the criminal proceedings following the implementation of Prop 47 in November 2014. In addition, in Q4 2015 there were 23% fewer cases sentenced than in Q4 2016, thereby reducing the overall in-custody population at the end of the year. The PC1170(h) sentenced cases are the largest segment of the total in-custody AB109 population. **At the end of Q4 2016 the AB109 population was at 15.2% of the overall in-custody population.**



**1170(h) Population:** Analysis of the offenses committed by the 1170(h) population in custody on December 31, 2016, **servicing their original sentences**, revealed that the top committing offenses included drug/alcohol offenses, identity theft, vehicle theft, burglary and other property crimes. As a comparison, the current top offenses are consistent with those reported in Q4 2015.



- **Other Property Crimes** includes: PC496D(A), PC496(A), PC 484I (C), PC487(A), PC487(C), PC487(D) (1), PC 487(A), PC 484e(d), PC 594 (b)(1), PC470A and PC476.
- **Vehicle Theft** includes VC10851(A)
- **ID Theft** includes: PC530.5, PC530.5(A), PC530.5(C)(2), PC 530.5( C)(3), PC 529(A)(3)
- **Drugs & Alcohol** includes: HS11351, HS11351.1, HS11351.5, HS11352(A), HS11360, HS11370, HS11378, HS11379(A), PC 4573 and VC 23152(b)
- **Burglary** includes 460(B)

**Conclusion:**

During this reporting period (Q4), San Mateo County saw an **increase** in all crime categories, except assault. This is a significant change compared to Q3, when all crime categories (except vehicle theft) had **decreased** when compared to Q2 statistics. The top offenses committed by realignment offenders fall within the following 3 categories: drugs, property crime, and vehicle theft.

**Drug and Alcohol Offenses** continue to be the top offenses committed by realignment offenders (31%, down from 37% in Q3). Drug offenses are not a UCR category and were not included in the UCR crime data analysis for this report.

**Property Crime** includes a number of different crime categories, it represents 17% of all crimes committed by realignment offenders. Property crime refers to offenses that cannot be categorized in the other property crime categories such as burglary, ID theft, and vehicle theft. For the purposes of this analysis, “property” refers to vandalism, possession of stolen property, grand theft, etc.

**Vehicle Theft** represents 12% of offenses committed by the realignment population in Q4. This number is the same as Q3. Vehicle theft represents 8% of all countywide crime data in Q4, which is also the same as Q3. The correlation between all vehicle thefts committed in San Mateo County and vehicle thefts committed by realignment offenders has stayed the same as it was last quarter.

As was the intent of AB109, members of the realignment population commit non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenses. There are a few examples of realignment offenders engaging in violent crime, however, the data shows that most San Mateo County realignment offenders are involved in drug offenses and property crime offenses (identity theft, vehicle theft, burglary, and other property crime offenses). ***It is important to keep in mind that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County and therefore, it is not accurate to attribute countywide crime trends to this population.***

Further analysis is still needed to determine if Prop 47 is responsible for the increase in property crime in San Mateo County. The NCRIC will continue to monitor and analyze crime data to identify specific crime trends, the effects of Prop 47, and the relationship this may have to the realignment population in San Mateo County.

**Intelligence Gaps:**

- What is the recidivism rate of **active** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- What is the recidivism rate of **terminated** realignment offenders in San Mateo County?
- How is Proposition 47 affecting the realignment population in San Mateo County?
- Where are realignment offenders committing new crimes?



## San Mateo County Realignment Population Analysis

**Executive Summary:** Analysis of the entire realignment population from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016 shows that these offenders contribute to the high rate of property crime and drug offenses within San Mateo County.

### Key Findings:

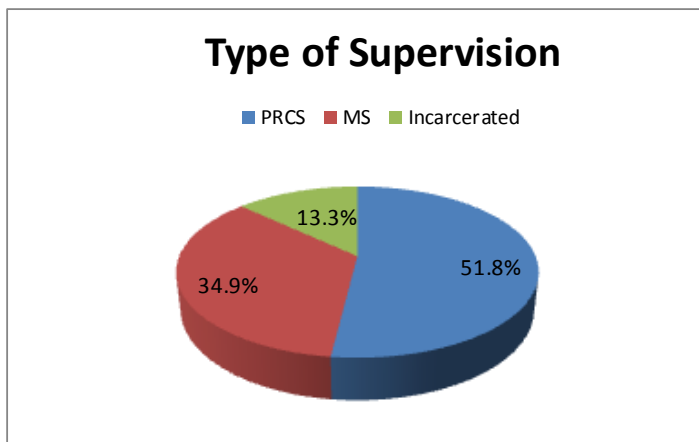
- ◆ The top offenses of this population were second degree burglary, sale of a controlled substance, unauthorized use of a vehicle, buying or receiving stolen property, and possession of a controlled substance.
- ◆ 52% of the realignment population are residents of San Mateo County.
- ◆ 56% of offenders terminated successfully while 43% were unsuccessful.

### Overview

The Public Safety Realignment Act, or AB109, relieves the state of California of all responsibility for imprisoning and supervising criminals convicted of most felony crimes, and imposes those responsibilities on California's counties. Instead of serving in state prisons, criminals convicted of most felony crimes serve their sentences in the local county jail and are supervised by the local county probation department. This report identifies how the realignment population is contributing to criminal activity in San Mateo County. By examining the realignment population from October 2011 through June 2016 and seeing how these offenders are entering and exiting the San Mateo County's system of custody and supervision, we are able to identify how San Mateo County is being effected by this population.

This report analyzes 1,764 AB109 offenders involved in the San Mateo County's custody or supervision system from October 1, 2011– June 30th, 2016.

- Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS): 917 participants, or 51.8%.
- Mandatory Supervision (MS): 615 participants, or 34.9%.
- Incarcerated (1170(h) PC): 232 inmates, or 13.3%.



*Analyst Note: It is important to note that the majority of the Mandatory Supervision population is made up of individuals who have had their supervision revoked due to violations, but were not necessarily arrested and booked into county jail.*

### Termination of Offenders

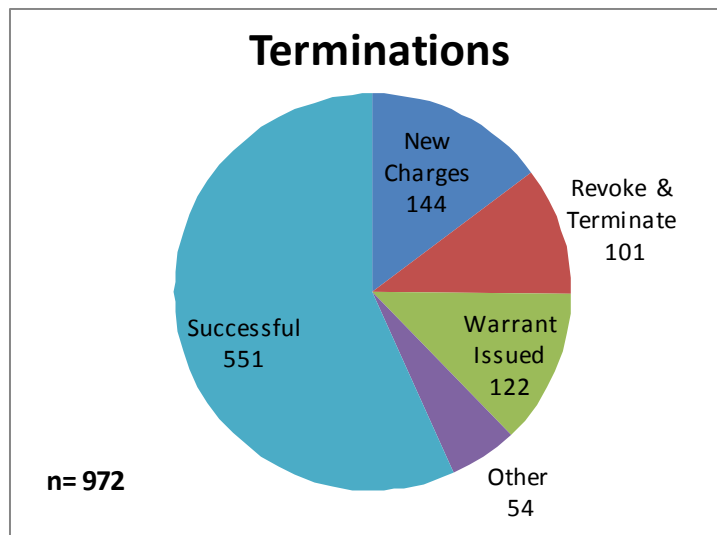
Successful completion of probation is defined in two ways: (1) early termination—where the offender is discharged or terminated after six consecutive months of no violations under supervision; (2) normal termination—the offender is discharged or terminated after 12 consecutive months of no violations under supervision.<sup>1</sup>

Violations committed under supervision will result in an unsuccessful termination and may result in flash incarcerations, modified sentences, and increased supervision time.

Analysis of the terminated population, 972 individuals, revealed that most terminations were successful (551). There have been 421 unsuccessful terminations for a variety of reasons. Of those 421 who were unsuccessful, 144 committed new charges and were re-incarcerated, 122 had their supervision terminated due to warrants out for their arrest, and 101 had their supervision revoked and terminated due to violations of their supervision conditions. Other reasons for unsuccessful terminations included deportation (22), deceased offenders (11), modifiable sentences (11), and administrative changes (10). It is also important to note that 122 offenders were transferred to other counties in California.

An interesting statistic to note is that 15 offenders successfully terminated their first time around, were released from supervision and then re-offended within 1-3 years of being released.

Otherwise, most unsuccessful terminations were due to violations or new crimes committed while the individual was on supervision.



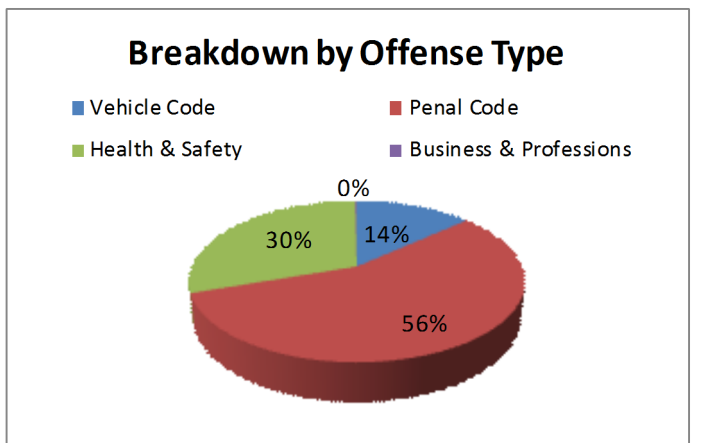
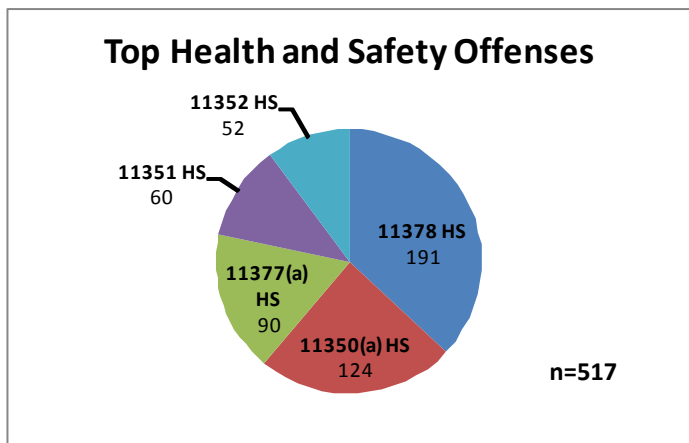
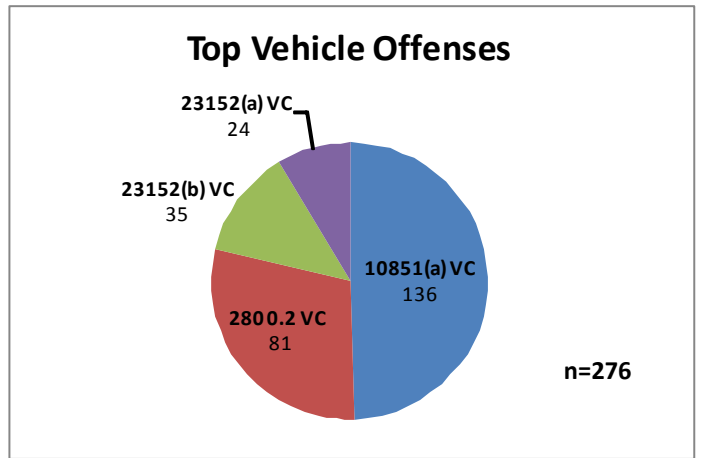
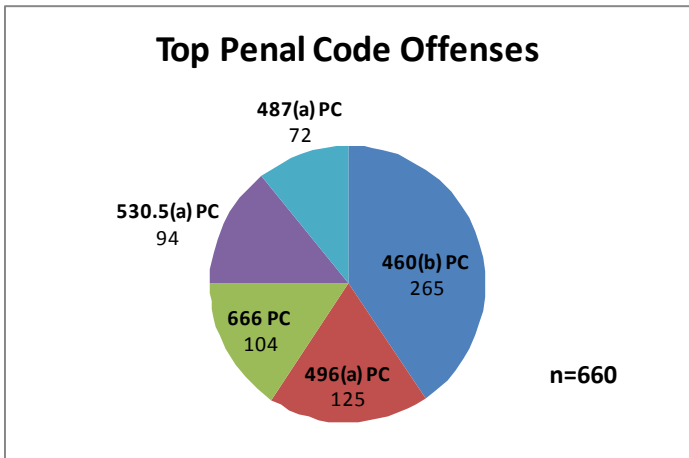
### Top Offenses

There were 2,457 total offenses committed by the realignment population. The top offenses identified were:

1. **460(b) PC—Burglary**
2. **11378 HS—Sale of a controlled substance**
3. **10851(a) VC—Unauthorized use of vehicle**
4. **496(a) PC— Buying or receiving stolen property**
5. **11350(a) HS—Possession of a controlled substance**

Please note that these numbers represent all *offenses committed by all offenders, and most offenders have more than one committing offense*. Hence, the number of offenses will be significantly higher than the number of offenders.

Below is a breakdown of the top Penal Code, Vehicle Code, and Health & Safety Code offenses committed by the realignment population:



Public safety concerns with realignment are understandable. Offenders who would have been sent to state prison are now the responsibility of the county. Analysis shows that there was a high amount of property crime, especially burglary and vehicle theft being committed by these offenders. Drug offenses were significantly high as well. Realignment offenses are generally non-serious, non-violent, non-sex crimes. It is a common misconception to believe that realignment offenders also fit these qualifications. As discussed later in this report, realignment offenders can indeed have a violent crime on their record.

Second degree burglary was the top offense of this population and includes vehicle burglaries and commercial burglaries. According to the 2015 Quarter 4 Realignment Bulletin, San Mateo County has seen a flood of vehicle burglaries. For example, in 2011 the county had 1,455 vehicle burglaries and 1,689 in 2015.<sup>2</sup> This represents a 16% increase in vehicle burglaries over a five year period. While this is not a dramatic increase, it is something to be aware of.

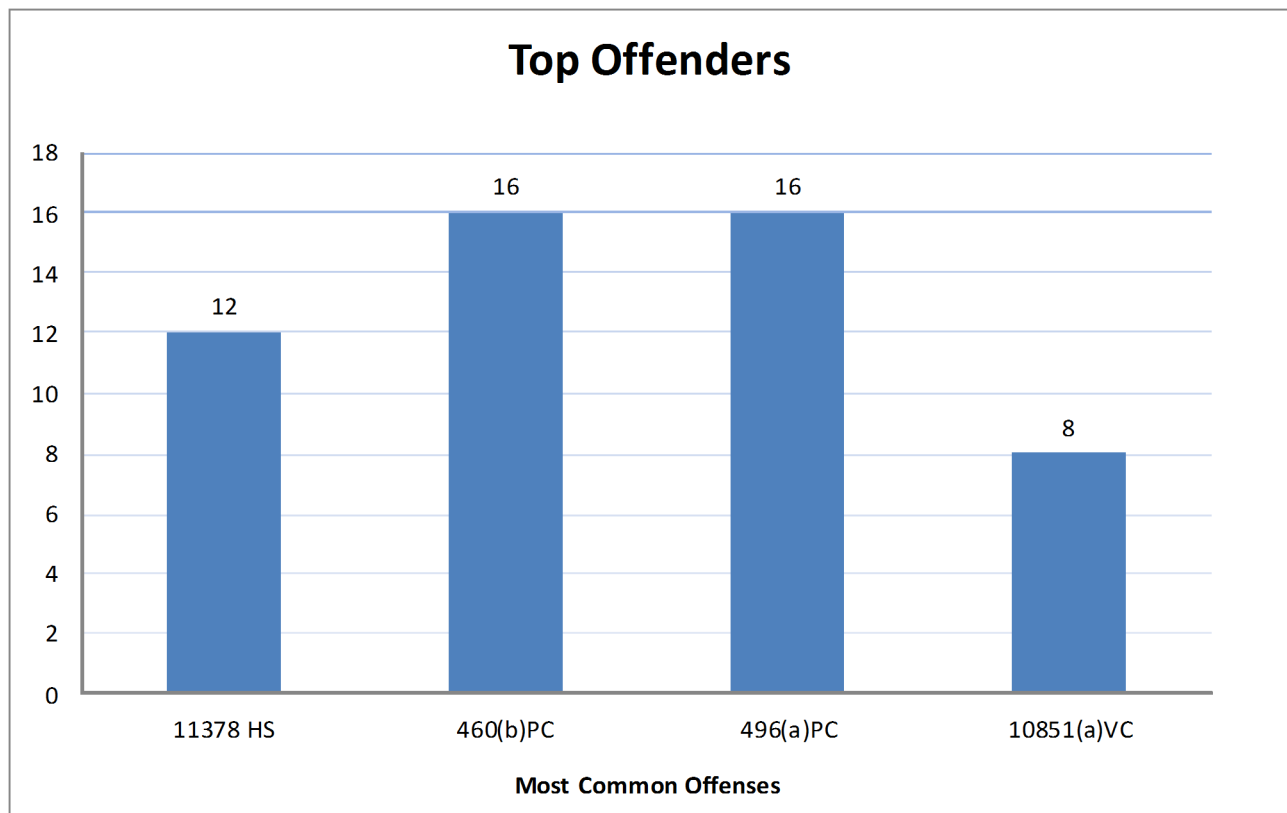
### Top Offender Profile

A case study was conducted to focus on a small, but very active group within the realignment population. Twenty-two individuals were identified as “top offenders.” These individuals had been consecutively in and out of county supervision at least 3 times within the last 4.5 years which means they never successfully terminated from their supervision the first time. To date, only four of those 22 have successfully terminated. The remaining have re-offended and were re-incarcerated, or are awaiting their termination date.

These top offenders committed crimes such as burglary, drug-related offenses, buying and receiving stolen property, and stealing vehicles. However, as previously stated, realignment offenders can be violent individuals. For example, Top Offender A falls in with the realignment population because he was charged with 11377(a) HS (possession of methamphetamine), 460(b) PC (second degree burglary, and 496d(a) PC (buying/receiving a stolen vehicle). However, as noted by the 245(a)(1) PC (felony assault with a deadly weapon) charge on his record, Top Offender A is obviously still capable of committing more serious crimes. Ten out of the 22 top offenders had violent crimes on their records, thus proving that these individuals still pose a threat to public safety in San Mateo County. It is imperative to consider the full criminal history rather than the last commitment offense only. Thus, realignment *offenses* are non-violent, but realignment *offenders* are fully capable of committing all types of crime.

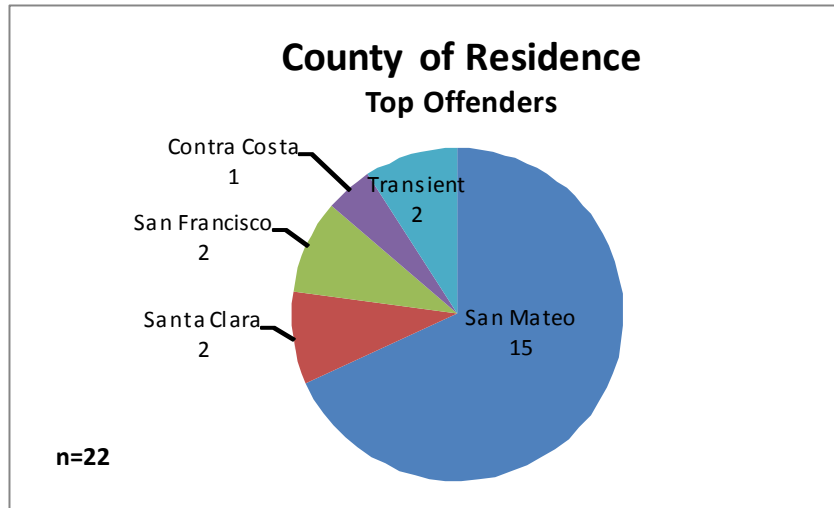
### Top Offenses

These top offenders were representative of the overall realignment population in terms of the crimes they commit. The 22 top offenders committed a total of 99 crimes. Out of those 99, the following top offenses were identified: **11378 HS, 460(b) PC, 496(a) PC, 10851(a) VC.**



These top offenses mirror those of the overall population. Drug offenses and property crime were the most popular crimes amongst this population, which is expected due to the nature of realignment. Burglary was one of the top offenses along with possession of stolen property. Various drug crimes were also represented with 11378 HS being the most prevalent.

**Where Do They Live?**

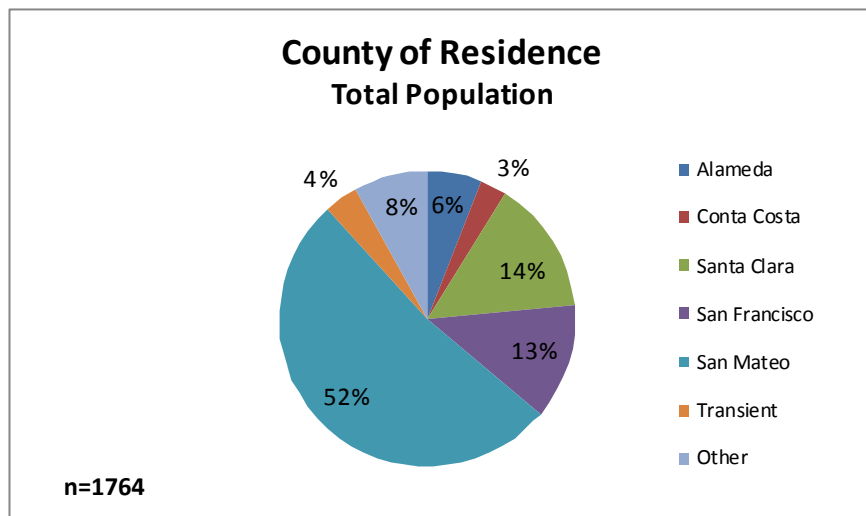


The top offenders were also representative of the overall realignment population when it came to county of residence with 15 residing in San Mateo County. Two individuals were from Santa Clara County, two were from San Francisco County, one was from Contra Costa County, and two were transient.

Looking at the total realignment population, the majority of offenders were from San Mateo County: 52%; followed by Santa Clara and San Francisco Counties. Many of our neighbors from the north and the south find it easy to enter San Mateo County, commit a crime, and disappear back into their larger home counties. Taking into account the high rate of property crime in San Mateo County, it is possible that these offenders might be responsible for a significant amount of crime occurring in San Mateo County.

Aside from the top three counties named above, there were other offenders from counties such as Alameda (6%), Contra Costa (3%), and various smaller counties throughout the state (9%).

The transient population accounted for 4% of the entire population.





### **Effect on San Mateo County**

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act relieved the state of supervising parolees and made it a local responsibility requiring counties to incarcerate many offenders who previously would have gone to prison to serve their sentences. As previously stated, the 22 top offenders identified in this report all violated their terms of supervision at least three times by re-offending. For San Mateo County, realignment represents a significant challenge. Our jails are now housing offenders serving longer sentences, which may become drain on the resources of our jails, probation, and police departments.

This report has found that 43% of individuals under supervision were rearrested for committing additional crimes or had their supervision revoked due to a violation—many of those occurring within a year of being released. Prior to AB109, these reoffenders would be returned to state custody on parole violations. This is not the case anymore. The majority of crimes and the majority of offenders who reoffend will remain in the counties where they reside and continue to commit crime, which in this case is San Mateo County.

According to the San Mateo County 2015 Quarter 4 Realignment Report and as noted by the top offenses identified in this report, San Mateo County is experiencing a high number of burglaries, stolen vehicles, and drug offenses.<sup>2</sup> As noted by the above statistic of 43%, these reoffenders continue to commit similar crimes. These criminals understand that “low-level” crimes are not enough to land them in prison. Therefore, they can be released from custody or supervision and back on the street committing crime in a matter of months.

It is important to note that the realignment population is indeed a small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County. However, since we are dealing with these specific offenders so frequently it is important to understand their tendencies and which crimes they are committing.

### **Conclusion**

This report aimed to identify how the realignment population is specifically contributing to crime in San Mateo County. Analysis shows that the majority of realignment offenders are involved in property crime offenses and drug offenses. While this is a relatively small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County, their crime trends are important for understanding and awareness.

The intent of AB109 is to address non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenses. By establishing the top offenses, it is evident that this population contributes to the high rate of second degree burglary and overall drug offenses within the county.

Residence of the offender is important to note as well. While the majority of offenders are residents of San Mateo County, there are still a large amount of people from neighboring counties coming in and committing crime in San Mateo County.

As shown with the top offenders, this population generally commits non-violent offenses. However, this does not indicate that the offender himself/herself is non-violent. Ten out of 22 top offenders identified in this report *had violent crimes on their records*. Simply because a person is a realignment offender does not mean he/she is not a threat to our community.

### **Intelligence Gaps**

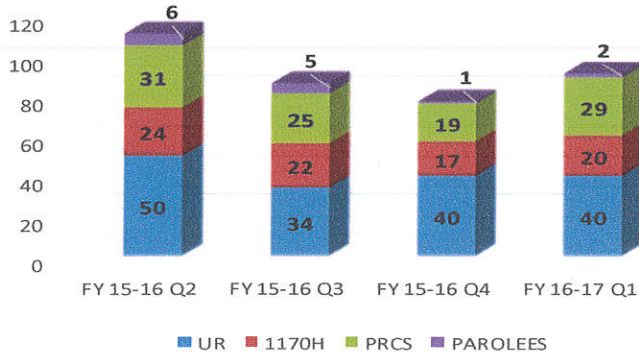
- How is Proposition 47 affecting crime trends in San Mateo County?
- Why are there such a large amount of offenders from outside counties (almost half) committing crime in San Mateo County?
- How many San Mateo County realignment offenders are committing realignment offenses in other counties?

<sup>1</sup> County of San Mateo 2015 Public Safety Realignment Act Report, Harder + Company.

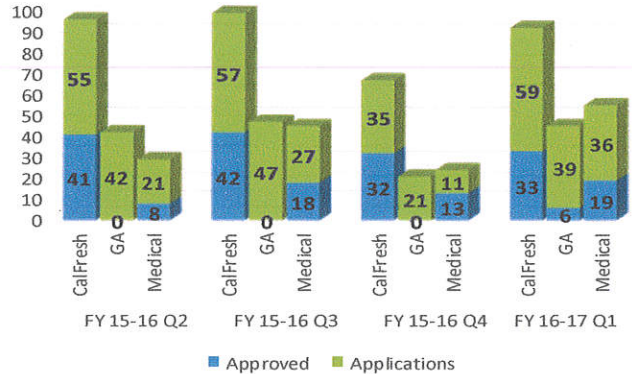
<sup>2</sup> San Mateo County Quarterly Realignment Bulletin, Quarter 4: October-December 2015, Northern California Regional Intelligence Center.

**SERVICE CONNECT DASHBOARD**

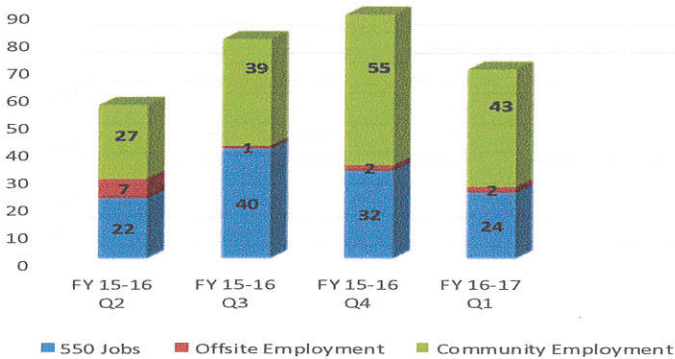
**NEW INTAKES BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**BENEFITS BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**JOB PLACEMENTS**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17

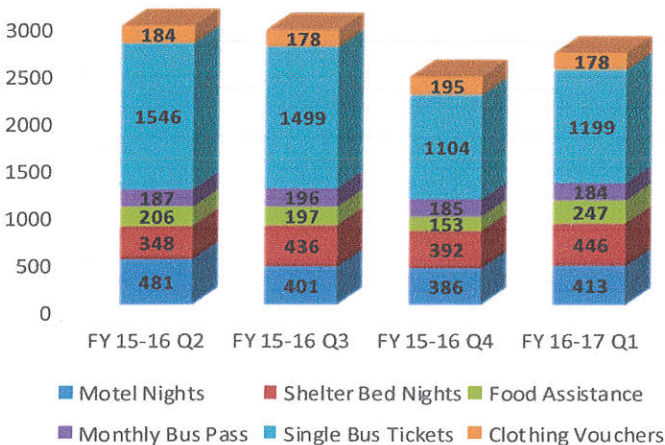


**COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT by TYPE OF BUSINESS**  
1ST QUARTER, FY 16-17

Food Services	9
Retail	6
Carpentry/Construction	5
Delivery Services	3
Warehousing	3
Landscaping	3
Mental Health Svcs.	2
Plumbing	2
Transportation	2
Rental & Moving Svcs.	2
Miscellaneous businesses	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>

**Average Wage: \$14.87**

**SERVICES PROVIDED BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**PEER SUPPORT SERVICES**

FY 2016-17	Q1
Clients served by Peer Mentors	58
Support Group Meetings	12
Family Events & Other Activities	1

# Service Connect HSA Dashboard

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*FY 16-17, Q1 (July 2016 – September 2016)*

## New Intakes

- There was a total of 91 Intakes in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. This total is 18% higher than the 77 Intakes in last fiscal year's fourth quarter.
- Of the 91 Intakes: 49 are AB 109, 40 are Unified Re-entry, and 2 are Parolees. We continue to see a steady trend of 1170h referrals ranging over the last year, 17-24 per quarter. Unified Re-entry fluctuates between 34 to 50 referrals per quarter, and note PRCS is trending upward from 19 referrals last quarter to 29 in the current quarter.

## Eligibility/Benefits

- 134 applications were received and processed during the quarter.
- There were 60 applications approved of which 34 were CalFresh, 20 were Medical, and 6 were General Assistance.

## Employment Services

- 69 clients were placed in Job placements during the first quarter.
- Forty three or 62% of these placements were unsubsidized community employment and twenty six or 38% were subsidized employment under Offsites and 550 Jobs!.
- The top three businesses where clients gained employment were in food services, retail, and carpentry/construction.

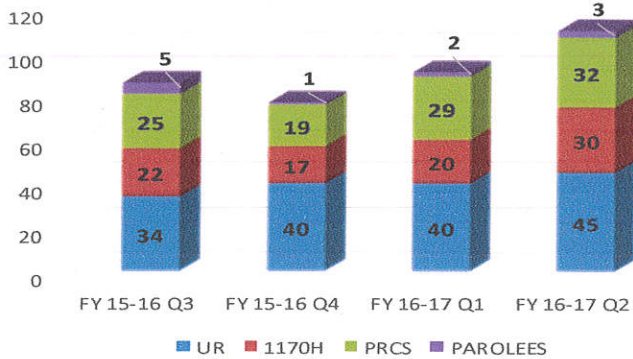
## Services Provided

- An average of 69 clients received 247 forms of food assistance in forms of grocery gift cards, food totes, and hot meal vouchers in this quarter.
- There were 66 clients who availed of shelter assistance in the first quarter, of which 57 were motel accommodation, 4 shelter beds, and 5 clients utilized both motel and shelter bed.
- The support service most utilized was transportation with an average of 108 clients provided with bus passes, one-way bus tickets, and BART tickets per month.

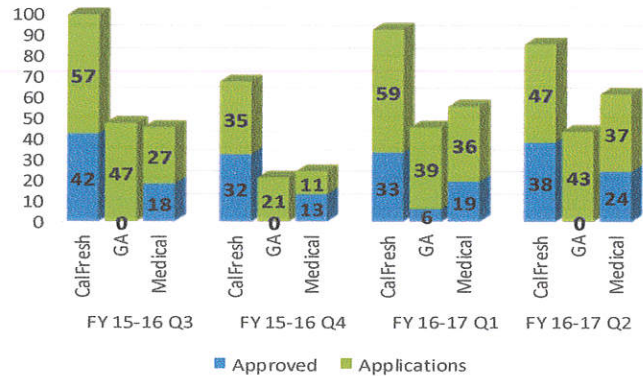
## Peer Support Services

- There were 12 support group meetings held with an average of 4 attendees per meeting.
- A total of 58 clients were provided with peer support services during the quarter.
- Clients who availed of peer support services were provided with transportation support, received peer mentoring, and were assisted with their individualized needs: such as, job searching, doctor visits, and appointments with government agencies like Social Security and Department of Motor Vehicles.

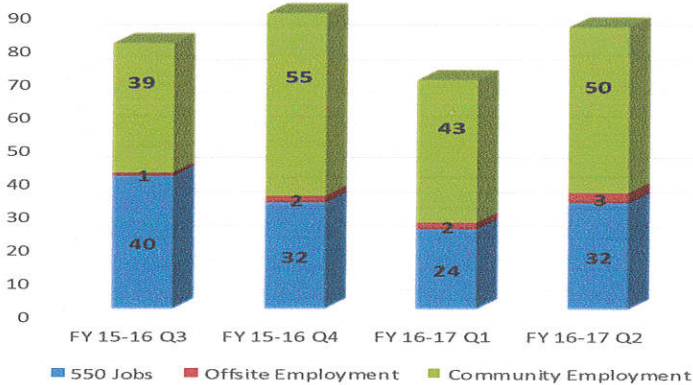
**NEW INTAKES BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**BENEFITS BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**JOB PLACEMENTS BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



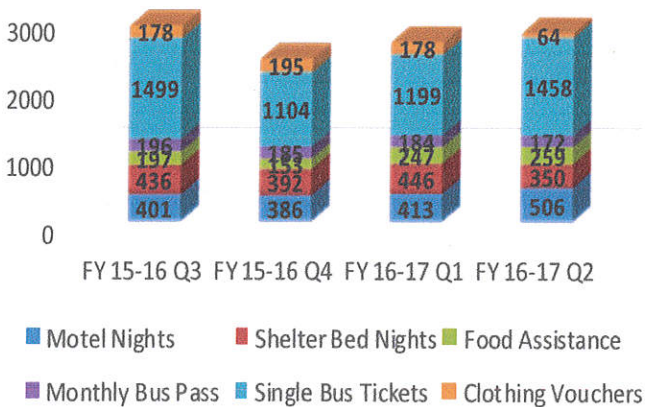
**COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT by TYPE OF BUSINESS**

**SECOND QUARTER, FY 2016-17**

Construction	10
Restaurant/Food Services	5
Home maintenance/Cleaning Svcs.	5
Non-profit	5
Fast Food	5
Retail	4
Automotive services	4
Transportation & Delivery Services	2
Warehousing	2
Party Rentals	2
Miscellaneous businesses	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>

**Average Wage: \$13.63**

**SERVICES PROVIDED BY QUARTER**  
FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17



**PEER SUPPORT SERVICES**

FY 2016-17	Q2
Clients served by Peer Mentors	43
Support Group Meetings	10
Family Events & Other Activities	4

# Service Connect HSA Dashboard

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*FY 16-17, Q2 (October 2016 – December 2016)*

## New Intakes

- Intakes increased from 91 to 110 in the second quarter or by 21%.
- Unified R-entry increased by 13%, and we continue to see an increase of the PRCS population by 10% this quarter.
- During this quarter the month with the highest number of intakes was October, totaling 45 new intakes.

## Eligibility/Benefits

- 127 applications were received and processed, with a total of 62 applications were approved during the quarter.
- Approved applications increased during the second quarter by 4 counts reflecting an increase of 7% over the first quarter.

## Employment Services

- Total job placements increased by 23% in the second quarter from 69 in the first quarter to 85 job placements in the second quarter.
- Community employment accounted for 59% of total placements, 38% were placed at 550 Jobs!, and 3% were placed at Offsites.
- Construction continued to be one of the leading businesses where clients gain employment. Other top businesses were restaurant/food services, home maintenance/cleaning services, non-profit, fast food, retail, and automotive services.

## Services Provided

- There was an increase of 6% in supportive services utilized by clients in the second quarter compared to the first quarter. In comparison to the first quarter transportation continues to be the most requested support: 1458 bus tickets, 172 monthly bus passes, and 47 BART tickets were issued in the second quarter.
- On average, 103 clients have been issued transportation vouchers, 73 clients received food assistance, and 37 clients used motel and shelter bed nights in the second quarter.

## Peer Support Services

- 43 clients were served by a Peer Mentor. These included peer mentoring, phone calls, transportation support, and other supportive services.
- A total of 10 support group meetings were held, with an increased average of 5 clients attending each meeting.
- There were several pro-social family engagement events held during this quarter including holiday celebrations for Halloween, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. In addition, clients who had recently successfully completed Probation and/or programming were acknowledged during a graduation ceremony in October with partners, current clients, and former graduates in attendance.

**At-A-Glance: All Time BHRS Referred/Served/Number of Services**

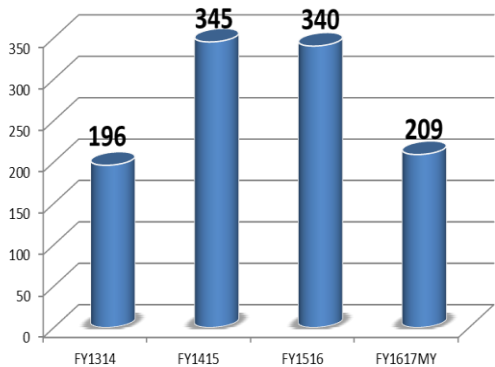
**BHRS Service Connect Dashboard**

**FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017 Mid-Year**

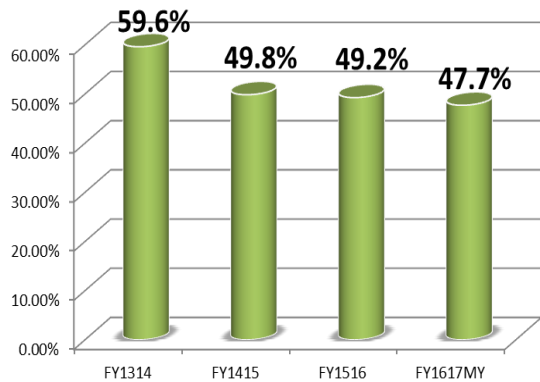
Total Referred = 1718 → Total Served = 856 → Total Services = 7897

**Top SUD Diagnosis:** Amphetamine abuse, Opioid Abuse in close 2nd  
**Top MH Diagnosis:** Psychotic Disorder NOS

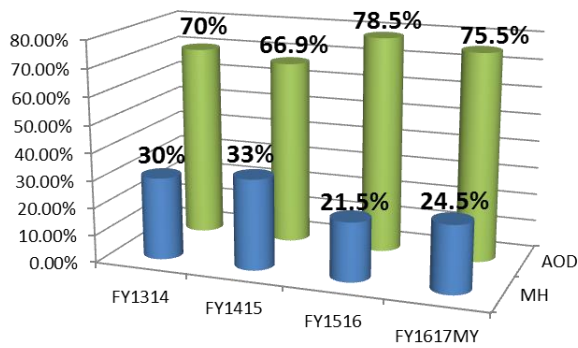
**Open Cases w/ a Service**



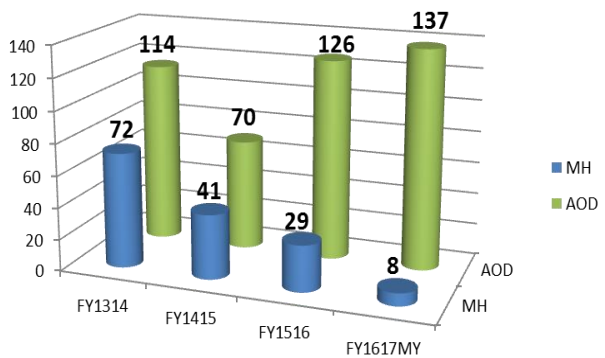
**Engaged Participants (≥4 Services)**



**Clients by Treatment Plan Type**

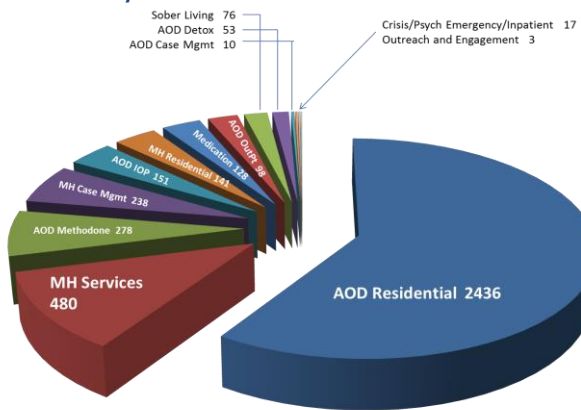


**Average Days in Treatment**

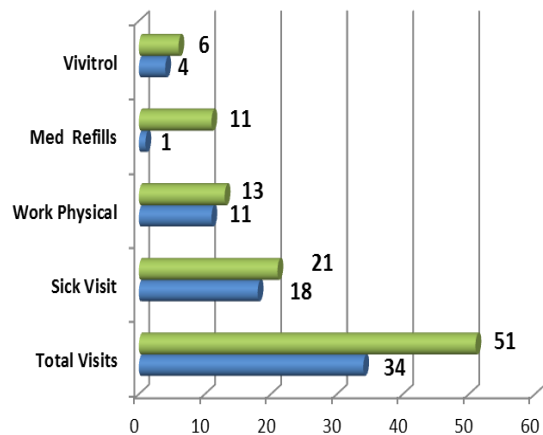


**Services Provided by Service Connect Treatment Partners:**

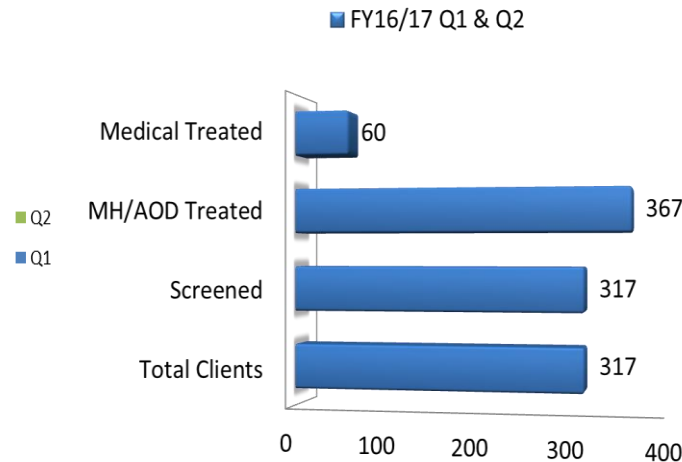
**MH/AOD Services**



**Mobile Health Van Services**



**Correctional Health Services**



**PES Services**

- FY 13/14**
  - 16 Visits
  - 2 Inpatient
- FY 14/15**
  - 19 Visits
  - 2 Inpatient
- FY 15/16**
  - 29 Visits
  - 9 Inpatient
- FY 16/17 MY**
  - 10 Visits
  - 1 Inpatient