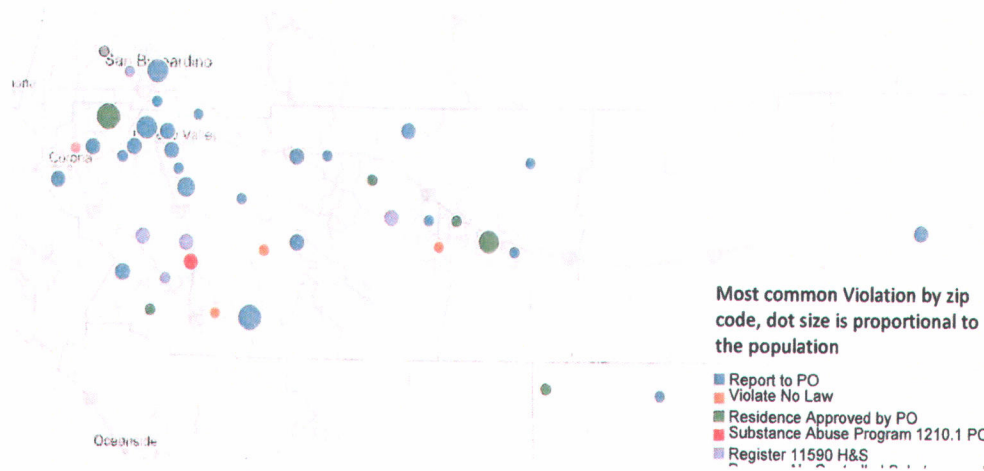


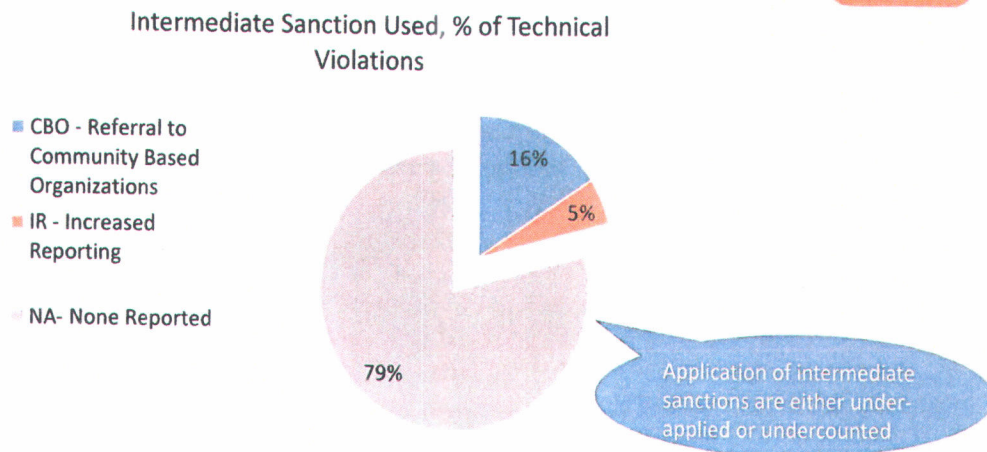
Engagement violations are clustered in the western part of the county

Sample of probation filed technical violation petitions



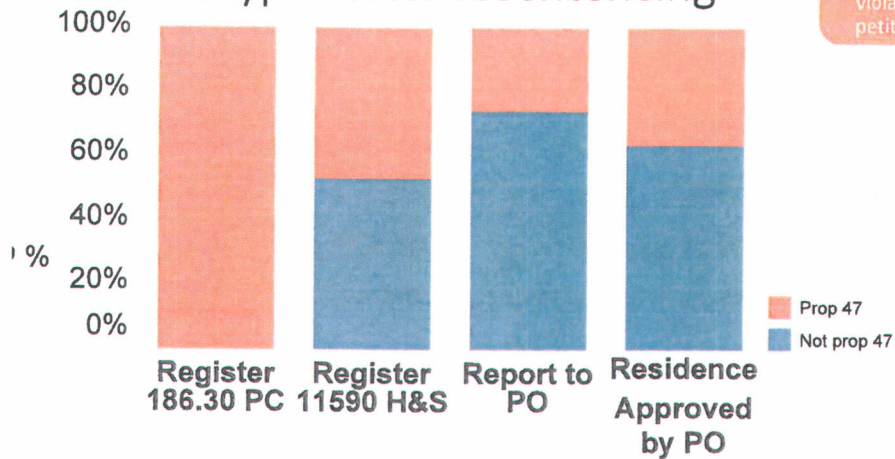
Most violation petitions were not preceded by an intermediate sanction

Sample of probation filed technical violation petitions



Prop 47 cases may have an impact on violations types after resentencing

Sample of probation filed technical violation petitions



70% of probation filings resulted in jail, with an average LOS of 26 days

Jail Booking information

- Probation filed violations generated 118,000 jail bed days
 - Bench Warrants were the recommendation in 26% of probation filed violations, with the average jail stay of 18 days
 - 40% of probation filed violations were released under the federal cap
 - Offenders possibly eligible for Prop 47 make up 30% of the bookings, staying an average of 15 days

Fertile Ground for Intervention: Increase probation engagement

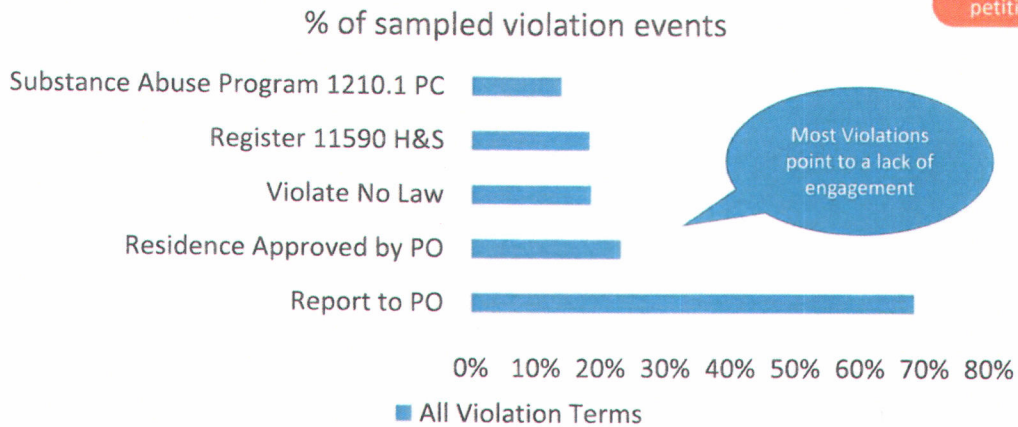
- Failures to report to probation and are included in 68% of all petitions
- 1500 offenders county wide could be targeted for increased engagement with probation after release from jail is a key way to get them connected to services,
- This could avoid ~20,000 jail bed days if **just** 30% stay engaged and avoid new jail terms, or 2% of the jail population and 55 jail ADP.
- Geographic information and demography can guide program interventions as to where in the county and for whom
- We need to dig deeper to better understand the problem and target solutions.

Recap:

- The majority of violations are technical rule breaking, not new crimes (law breaking).
- Jail is the most common response for rule breakers.
- Many rule violators have received “fed kicks from jail”
- Intermediate sanctions are under applied.
- Most violations reflect a lack of engagement with probation.
- Drugs and substance abuse is the basis of most offending, followed by the often related, property offending.
- Increasing probation engagement would reduce system resources.

Top 5 Terms Violated (Technical Violators)

Sample of probation filed technical violation petitions



Findings

- The majority of violations are technical rule breaking, not new crimes (law breaking).
- Jail is the most common response for rule breakers.
- Many rule violators have received “fed kicks from jail”
- Intermediate sanctions are under applied.
- Most violations reflect a lack of engagement with probation.
- Drugs and substance abuse is the basis of most offending, followed by the often related, property offending.
- Increasing probation engagement would reduce system impact.

Unit 71 Violation Stats

	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15
FTA - Never Report	13	12	4	5
FTA - Reported	22	20	22	25
New Law	5	10	8	8
Other Tec	1	1	1	0
Total # of Violations	41	43	35	38

# of Offenders	296	297	275	275
# of Homeless that were violated	10	10	13	10
Ratio of FTA Violations	85%	74%	74%	79%
Ratio of Homeless to Violations	24%	23%	37%	26%
Ratio of Violation to Population	14%	15%	13%	14%

* DPO's were instructed in the beginning of February to take additional steps prior to submitting violations for FTA. These steps included making phone calls, sending appointment letters and attempting house visits. The results thus far have not shown a drastic change in the ratio of violations submitted.



RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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MARK A. HAKE
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER



Division Monthly Tracking Log

Month: _____	Year: ____
Division: _____	
Total number of supervision caseloads: ____	
Number of adult caseloads: ____	Number of clients: ____
Number of juvenile caseloads: ____	Number of clients: ____
Number of deceased clients: ____	Number of clients closed due to Prop 47: ____
Number of successful clients (terminated without sustaining a new conviction): ____ (Do not include deceased or Prop 47 clients)	
Adult successes: ____	Juvenile successes: ____
Total number of clients w/VOP's filed: ____	Total number of VOP's submitted: ____
Number of adults w/VOP's filed : ____	Total number of adults VOP's submitted: ____
Number of technicals: ____	Number of new law violations:
Number of warrants requested due to clients whereabouts unknown: ____	Number of flash incarceration requests: ____
	Average number of days requested: ____
Number of juvenile VOP's: ____	
Number of technicals: ____	Number of new law violations: ____
Number of warrants requested due to clients whereabouts unknown: ____	

Last revised 8/10/15



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MARK A. HAKE
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

SPO Monthly Unit Tracking Log - Adult

Month: _____	Year: ____
Name: _____	
Location: _____	
Number of supervision caseloads: ____	Number of clients: ____
Number of deceased clients: ____	Number of clients closed due to Prop 47: ____
Number of successful clients (terminated without sustaining a new conviction): ____ (Do not include deceased or Prop 47 clients)	
Number of clients w/VOP's filed: ____	Total number of VOP's submitted: ____
Number of technicals: ____	
Number of new law violations: ____	
Number of warrants requested due to clients whereabouts unknown: ____	
Number of flash incarceration requests: ____	
Average number of days requested: ____	

Last revised 8/10/15



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SPO Monthly Unit Tracking Log - Juvenile

Month: _____	Year: ____
Name: _____	
Location: _____	
Number of supervision caseloads: ____	Number of clients: ____
Number of deceased clients: ____	Number of clients closed due to Prop 47: ____
Number of successful clients (terminated without sustaining a new conviction): ____ (Do not include deceased or Prop 47 clients)	
Number of clients w/VOP's filed: ____	Total number of VOP's submitted: ____
Number of technicals: ____	
Number of new law violations: ____	
Number of warrants requested due to clients whereabouts unknown: ____	

Last revised 8/10/15



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CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Monthly Tracking Log Supervision Caseloads (Data collected last Friday of each month)

Month: _____	Year: _____
DPO Name: _____	Supervisor: _____
Location: _____	
Caseload number: _____	Number of clients: _____
Adult: _____	Juvenile: _____
Number of deceased clients: _____	Number of clients closed due to Prop 47: _____
Number of successful clients (terminated without sustaining a new conviction): _____ (Do not include deceased or Prop 47 clients)	
Number of clients w/VOP's filed: _____	Total number of VOP's submitted: _____
Number of technicals: _____	
Number of new law violations: _____	
Number of warrants requested due to clients whereabouts unknown: _____	
Number of flash incarceration requests: _____	
Average number of days requested: _____	

Last revised 8/10/15



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CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Terminations for Clients
(Supervision Tracking Logs)

September 2015

Cases will be tracked as "successful" unless they fall into one of the categories below:

- Terminated due to new case (i.e. juvenile terminated due to picking up an adult case)
- Transferred out of County/State
- Terminated due to client sentenced to prison
- Terminated due to Prop 47
- Death

BH/cn

Justice System Change Initiative Jail Utilization Study

Presentation to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors

March 1, 2016



California Forward

To restore the California Dream for all, CA Fwd works with governments to improve decision making to:

- Grow middle-class jobs
- Promote cost-effective public services
- Create accountability for results.

CA Fwd began working with county agencies in 2011 to implement AB 109.

Overall goal: Build capacity to make smart policies and high-performance community services.

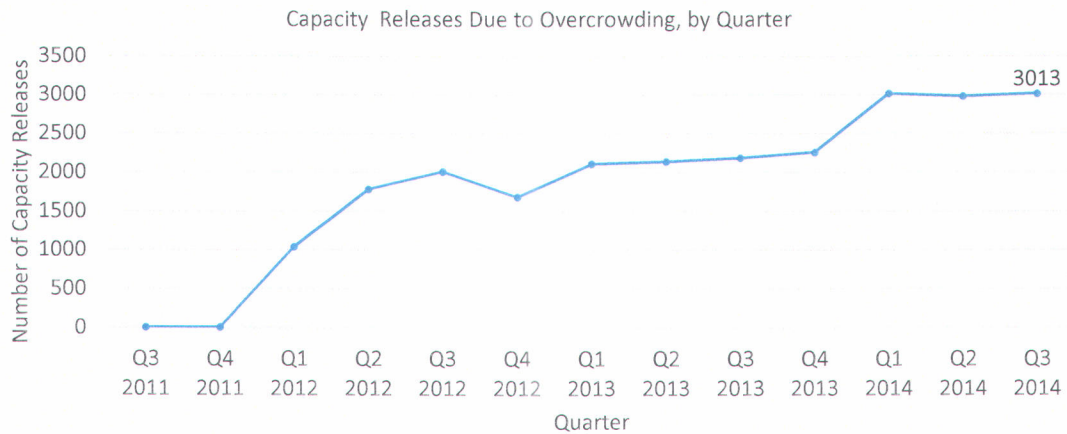
Justice System Change Initiative Goals

1. Build culture and capacity for data-driven decision making and continuous evaluation and improvement
2. Reduce reliance on incarceration for low risk populations through the implementation of effective alternative approaches and programs
3. Reduce cost without jeopardizing public safety
4. Promote better practices across California

Concerns in Riverside based on J-SCI Assessments:

- Jail crowding was a significant issue
- Justice Leaders were concerned about early releases resulting in a lack of “truth in sentencing”
- Concern over the conditions of health and mental health care in the jail, the human toll, and the associated costs and liability

Jail Housing Capacity Releases Have Spiked Since 2011



The Jail Utilization Study was conducted based on the belief that:

- Usable aggregate data was not available to know who is in jail, for how long and why
- Aggregate data would reveal opportunities and targeted areas to address jail impacts

NOTE:

The Jail Utilization Study is exploratory and provides a picture of who is in jail. A deeper examination, followed by a process of envisioning, executing, evaluation and evolving solutions are the next steps.

Study Methodology

- Studied 2014
- Categorized crimes by the most serious offense
- Studied outcomes for seriously mentally ill inmates
- Studied how many offenders return over a five year period and how much jail they use
- Examined trends for first 6 months of 2015 to understand Prop 47 impact

We looked at data based on the doors in and out of jail

- Front Doors
 - New Crimes and warrant bookings attached to a new crime
- Side Doors
 - Revocations, court commitments, warrants with no new crime, and holds
- Backdoor
 - At exit, we can identify sentenced and un-sentenced release, as well as capacity releases
- Revolving Door
 - Individuals recidivate for new crime and probation violations (that also come through the side door)

Who comes in the Front and Side Doors

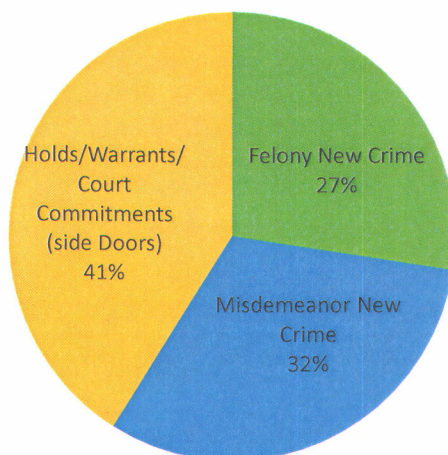
Who leaves and who stays?

Riverside County and Jail Demography 2014

		Riverside Adult Population	Adults Booked in 2014	Adults Staying to Arraignment 2014
Gender		2.3million	59,362	32,043
	Female	50%	23%	21%
	Male	49%	77%	79%
Average Age at booking			34	35

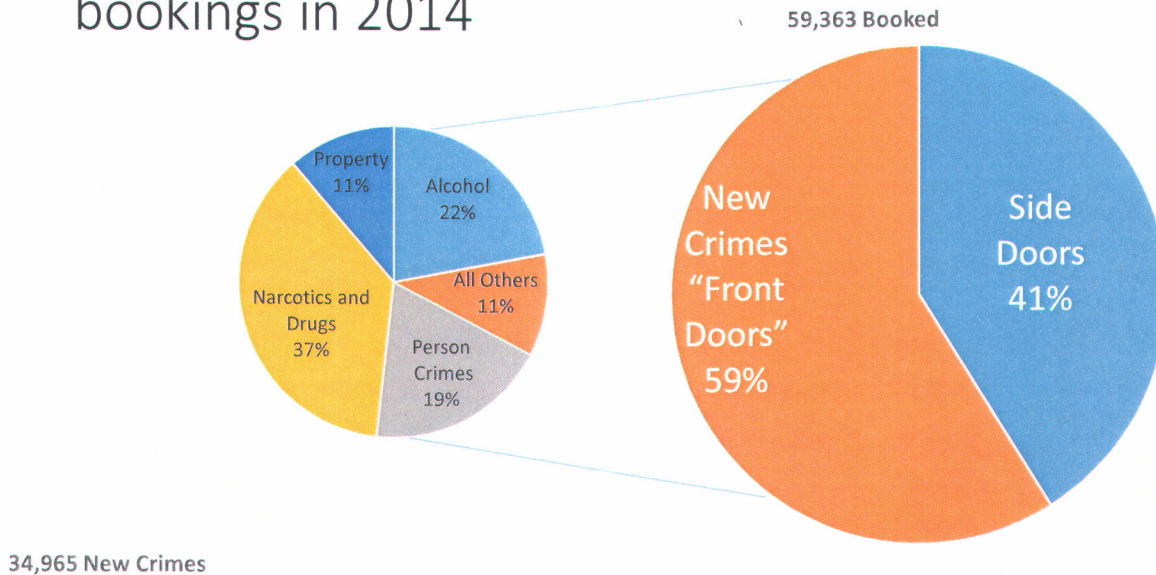
Of those booked, slightly under a third are for new felony crimes

2014 Bookings, by type

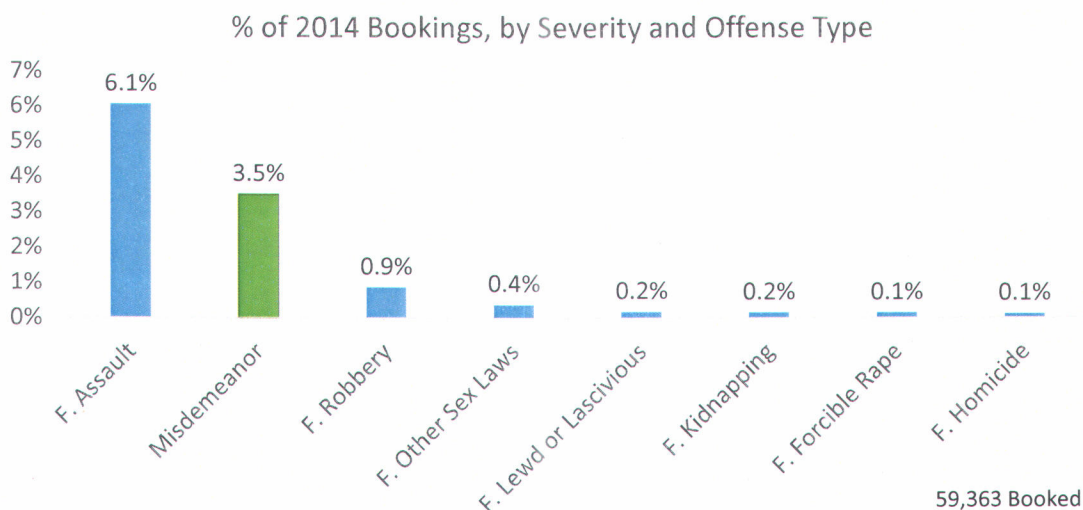


Booked: 59,363

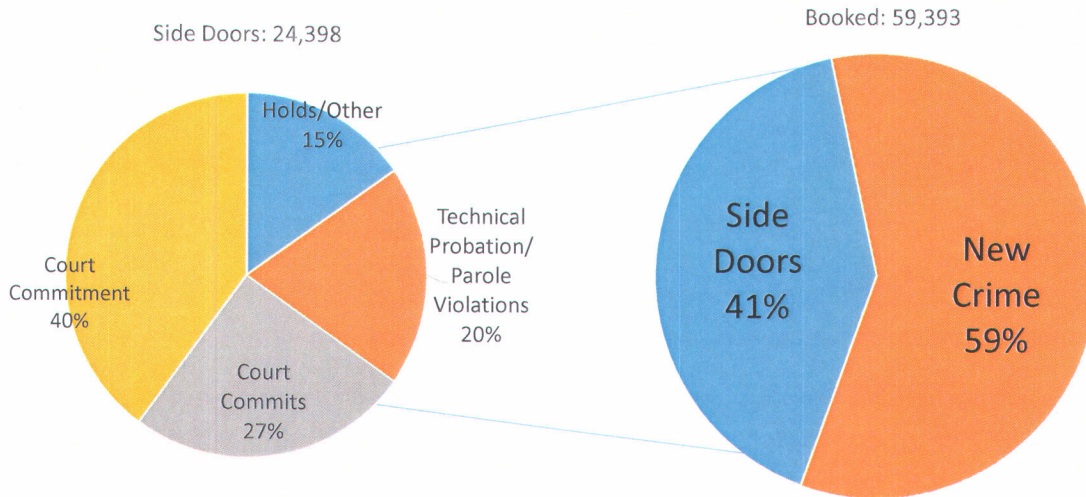
Front Doors: New Crimes represent 59% of bookings in 2014



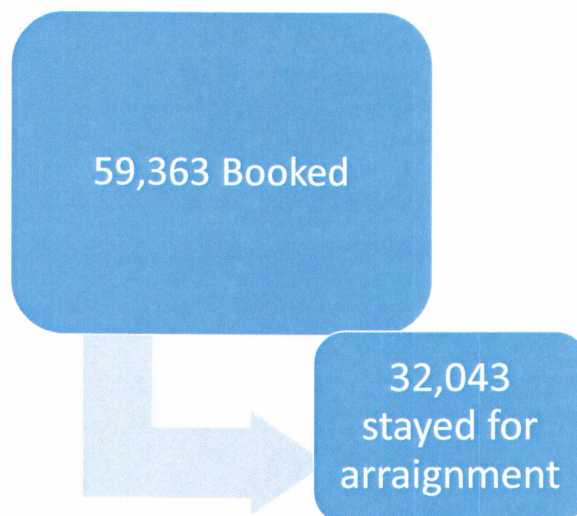
Person Crimes are 11% of the total bookings, of which 8% are felonies



Side Doors: 41% of bookings

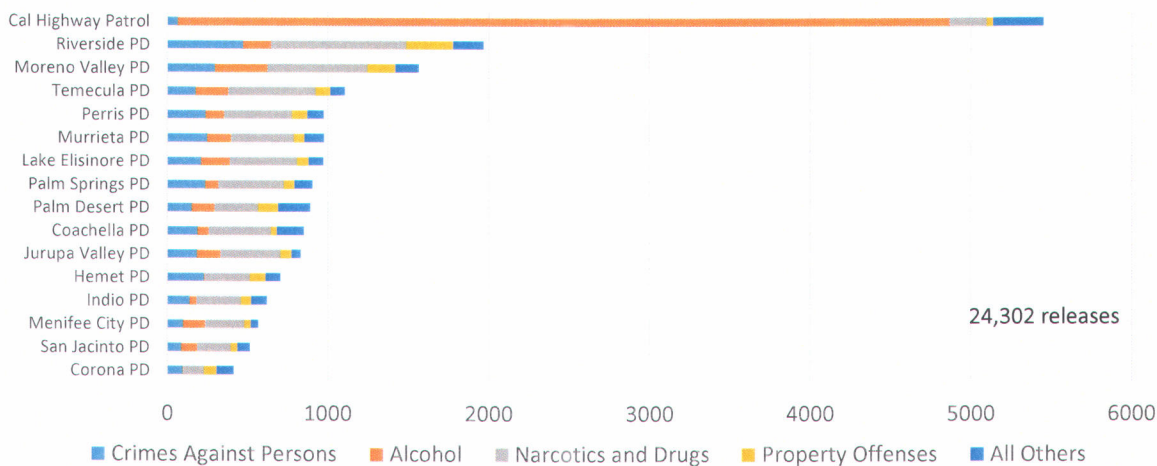


Nearly half of the bookings are released by arraignment



Alcohol and Drug New crimes make up 60% of releases before arraignment

Bookings Released before Arraignment by crime type and Agencies with more than 400 releases, 2014



Who is in Jail on an Average Daily Basis?

Who is Released x Length of Stay(LOS) in days/365.25=

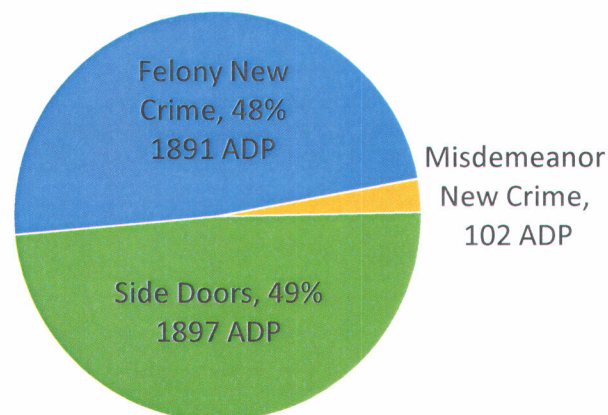
Average Daily Population(ADP)

Average Daily Population in 2014 was split evenly between Front and Side doors



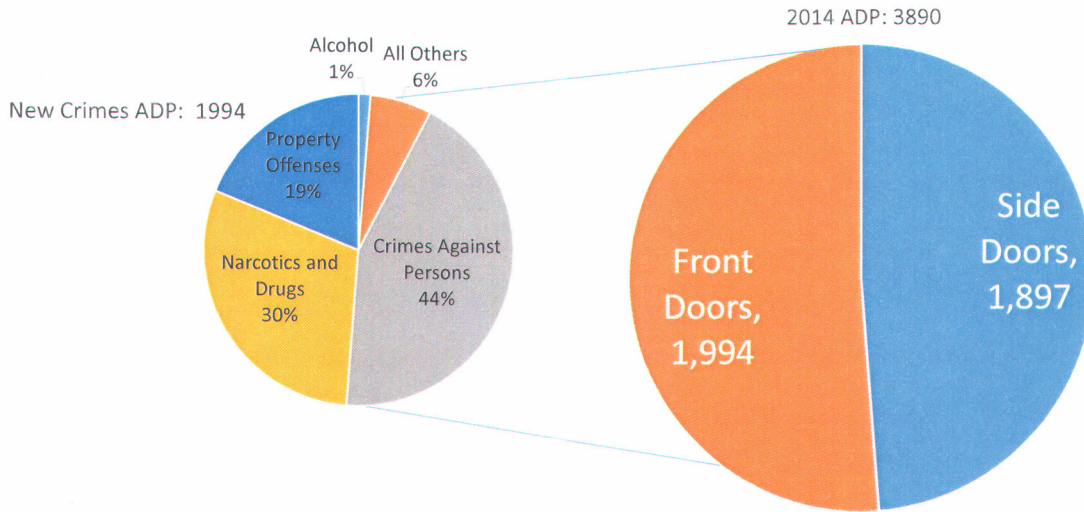
2014 ADP: 3891

48% of the daily jail population was for Felony new crime

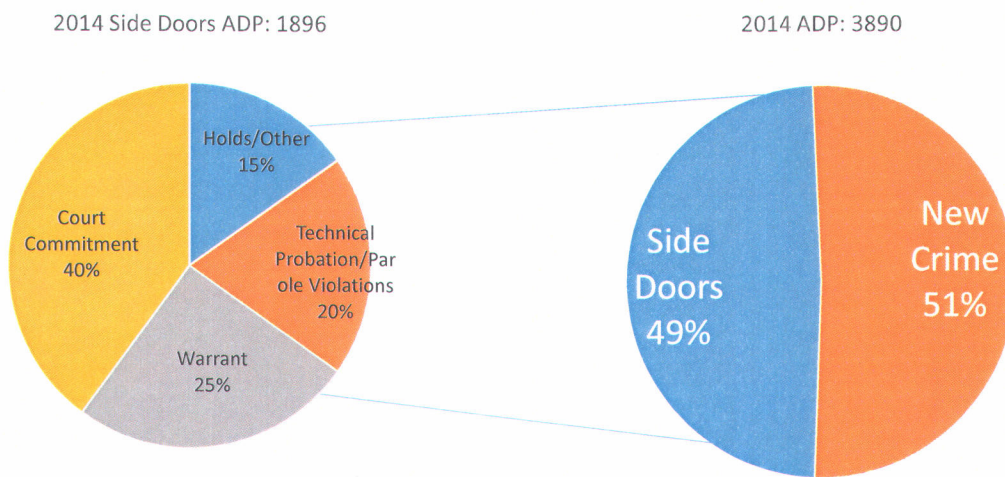


2014 ADP: 3890

51% of the daily population are new crimes



49% are revocations, court commitments, holds and warrants

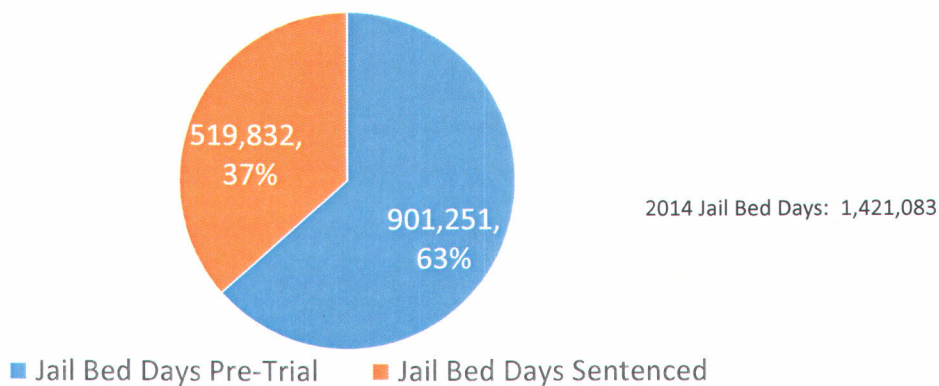


How long do people stay and how many jail bed days are used?

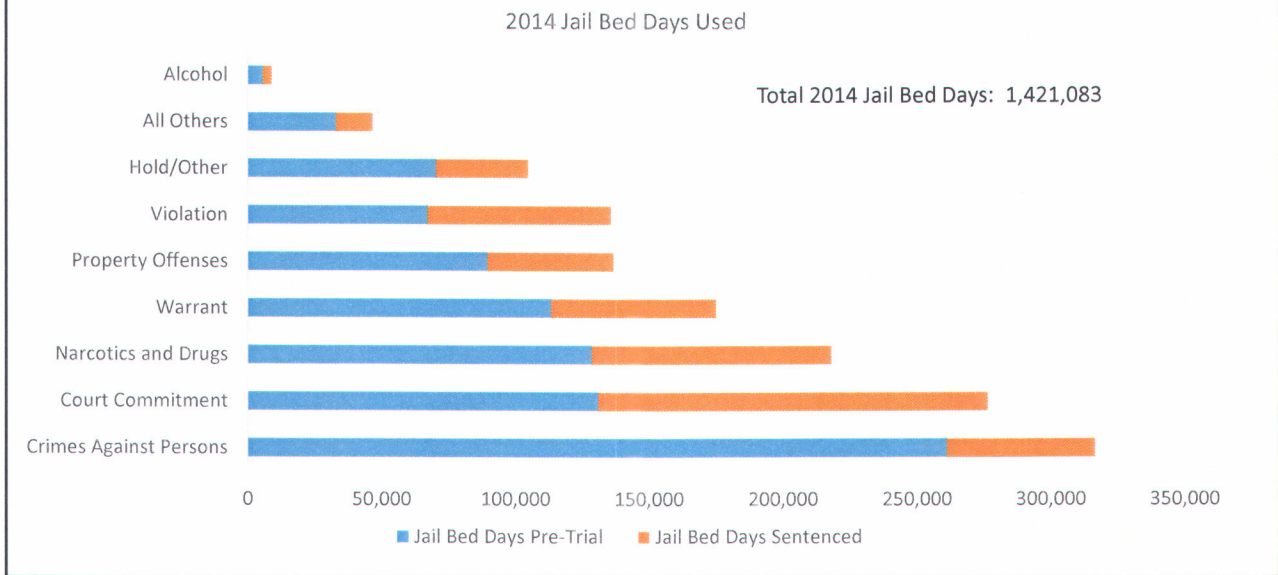
Pending court or during a court ordered sentence

63% of the aggregate jail bed days were pretrial in 2014

2014 Sentenced vs. Pre-trial Jail Bed Days



2014 Aggregate Jail Bed Days by Crime Type



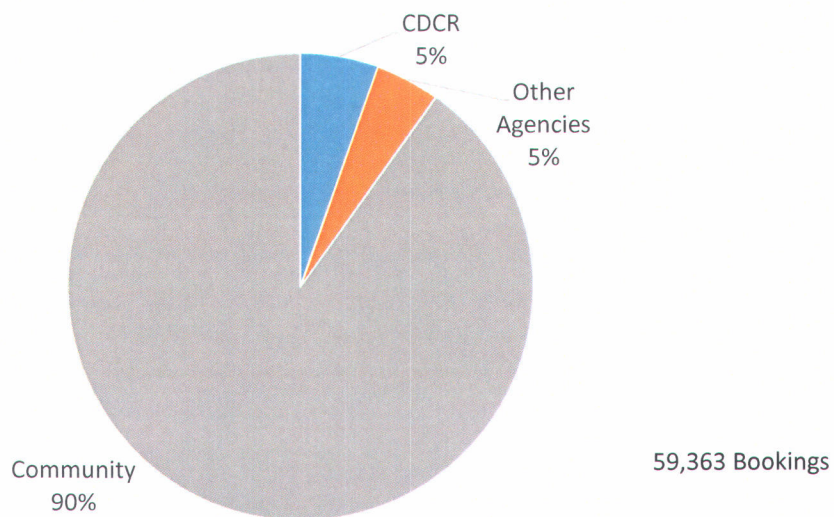
2014 Average Length of Stay for those stay 4 days or more by Crime Type



Back Door

Who returns to the community and are they better prepared to be successful?

90% of 2014 bookings are ultimately released from the jail to the community after their sentence



Jail Programs

- The Sheriff runs a robust set of alternatives for the cited and released.
- Riverside is introducing new programs for sentenced individuals based on best correctional practice.
- For those sentenced to jail, only 5% of the jail population are getting programs on a daily basis.
- According to evidence base practice, low risk offenders are not mixed with high risk offenders in programs.
 - However, for most of the offenders who do not get programs, low risk end up being mixed with higher risk in non-directive (lack of pro-social programming) jail setting.

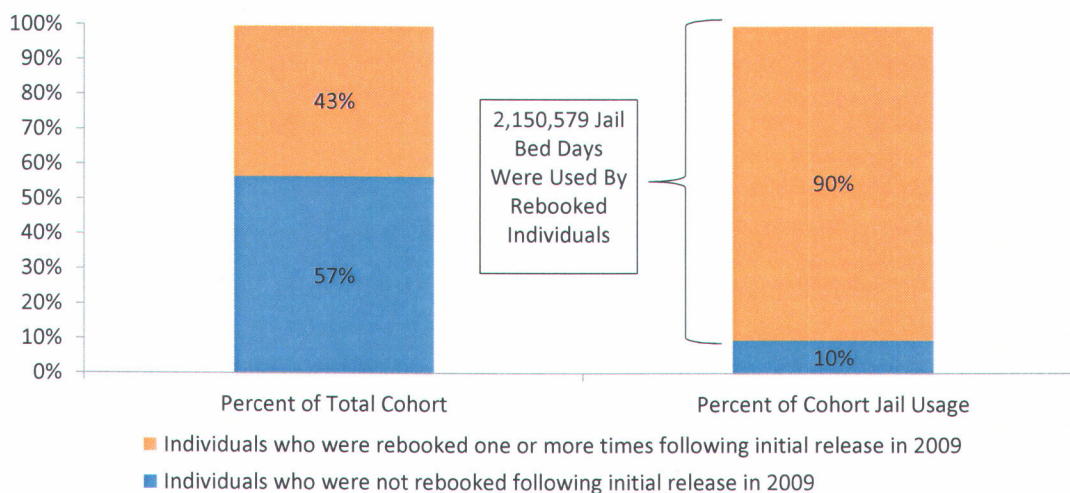
Jail Programs Continued

- Electronic Monitoring can provide supervision and accountability in the community.
 - 115 sentenced individuals were released to EM in 2014, with recent ADP being around 100 people.
- Currently EMP does not provide case management strategies to direct, refer and monitor vocational, educational and treatment programs in the community. There is no integrated MH and probation practices at this time.
- While there are MH professionals in the facility, there is a lack of assertive case management at reentry and upon community return.

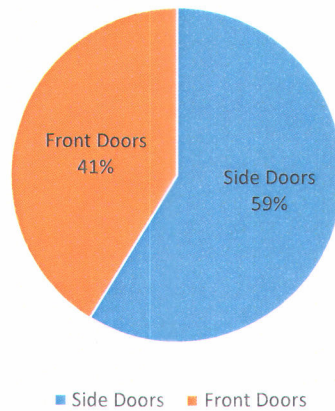
Revolving Door

Who does jail deter, who comes back?

43 percent of Individuals released in 2009 generated 90% of the jail bed days used over a 5 year period by the cohort



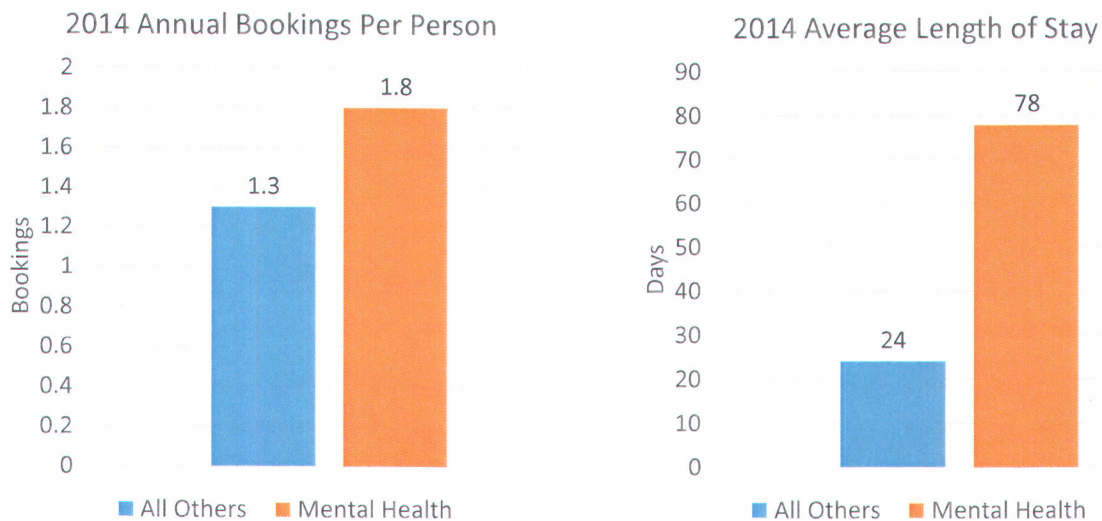
Individuals Released in 2009 and returning to jail came back in for Side Door reasons 59% of the time



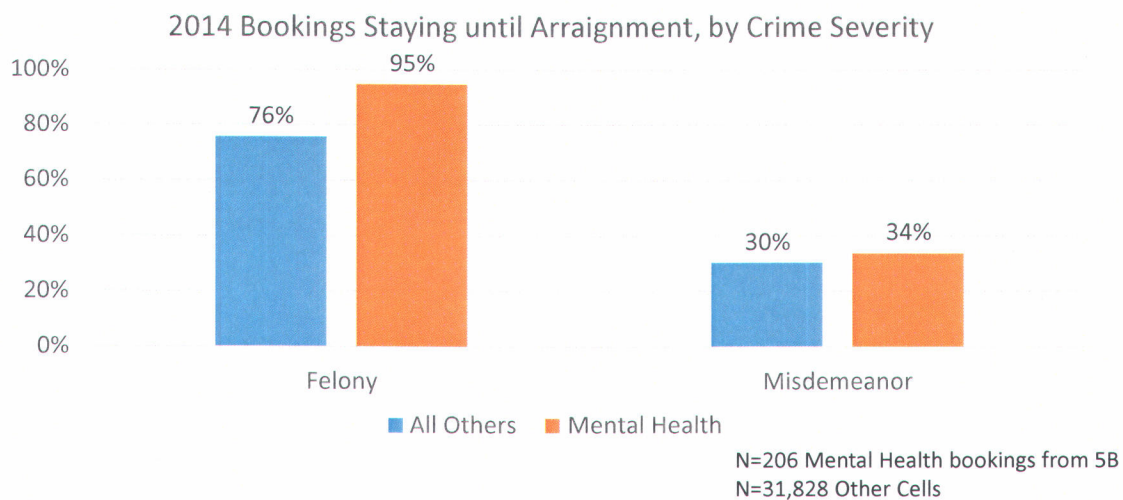
2,150,579 subsequent Jail Bed Days used by those released in 2009

What can we say about the mentally ill in jail?

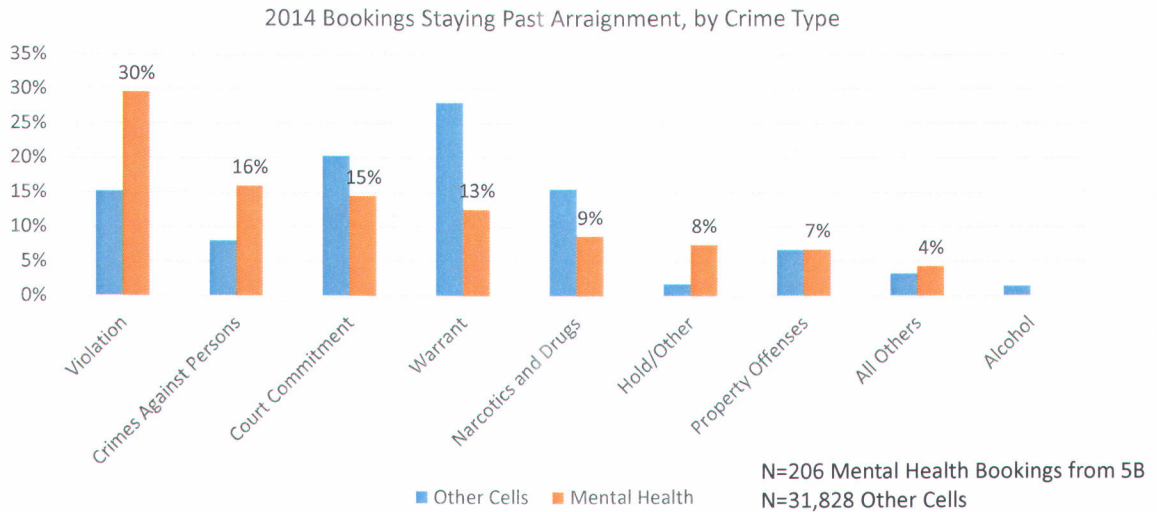
Mental Health Inmates(5B) are booked more often and stay longer



Mental Health Inmates(5B) who are booked in for Felonies are more likely to be held



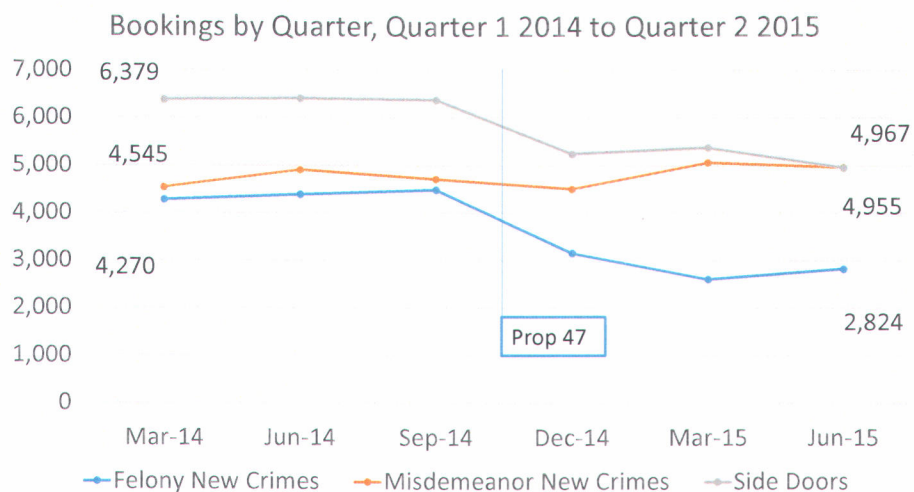
Mental Health inmates are more likely to be held in custody for violations



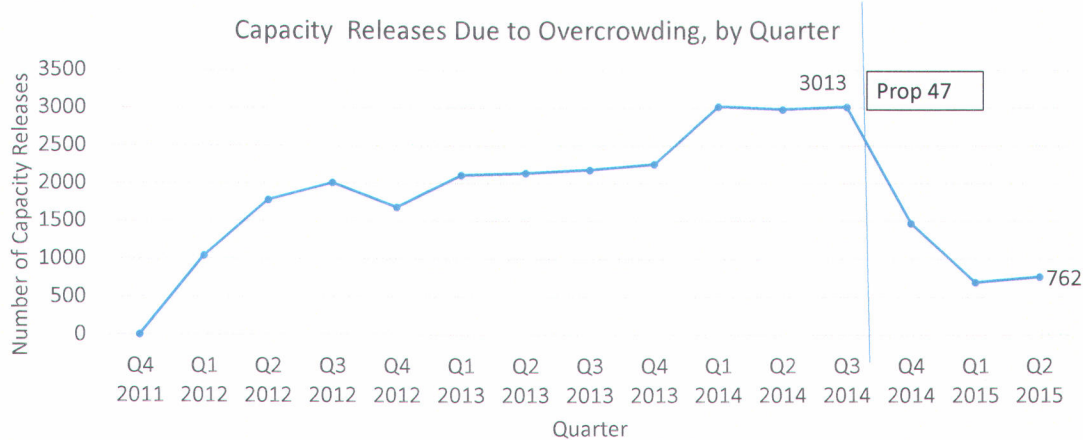
What changes have we seen since Proposition 47?

2014 to 2015 comparison

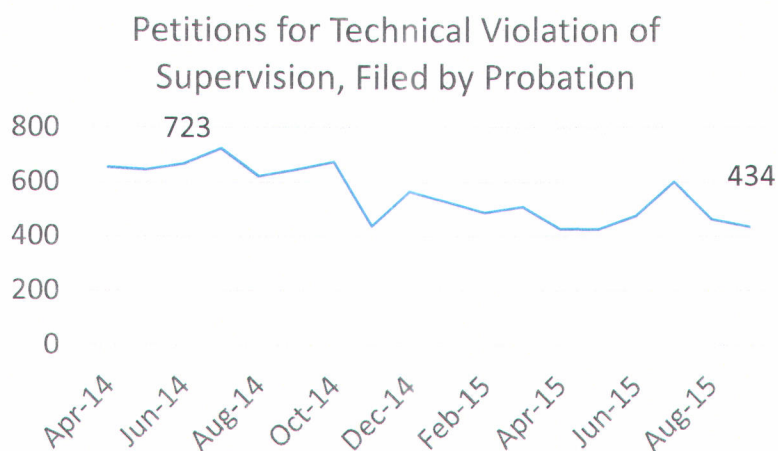
Bookings were steady in 2014, until Prop 47



After Prop 47, capacity releases fell by 75% on a quarterly basis, which will likely effect LOS



Technical Violations Filed by Probation have fallen by 25% since Spring 2014



Study Findings

- Most new crime (front door) bookings are drug or alcohol related
- Nearly 80 percent the jail population for new crimes are non-violent
- 41 percent of jail bookings do not involve a new crime
- Drug and alcohol new crimes make up two thirds of releases before arraignment
- Half of the inmates in jail are not in custody for a new crime
- Side door jail entries are not influenced by crime type or severity
- Nearly two thirds of the daily jail population are pending trial
- Drug offenders held in custody in 2014 spent more time in jail than person crimes

Study Findings Continued

- 90 percent of inmates will return directly to the community
- Jail repeat customers used 2.1 million bed days over a five-year period
- 59 percent of jail re-bookings of 2009 cohort were not for new crimes
- Mentally ill individuals are booked more often and stay longer than other inmates
- Mentally ill individuals are booked mostly for holds
- In the first half of 2015, Felony drug bookings decreased by 76 percent and misdemeanor drug bookings increased 19% after Prop 47

Recommendations

- Increase success in the community to reduce “side door” entries.
- Improve probation success and increase alternative responses to technical violations.
- Explore the potential to reduce delays and expedite court hearings.
- Maximize the use of pre-trial releases and programs.

Recommendations Continued

- Expand cost effective community-based custody alternatives, expand effective jail programs targeted to reduce jail recurrence and consider a non- or medium-secure facility for transitional programs and probation violations.
- Develop interventions to improve mental health outcomes and reduce jail time for the mentally ill.
- Work collaboratively to better address substance use and abuse.
- Establish dedicated J-SCI positions to institutionalize and bolster system change across county departments and the judiciary.