



Performance Metrics for Community Corrections

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Budget Act of 2014 required the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to establish a set of commonly available performance metrics, or measures, to help policymakers better understand how local adult legal systems are working. In February 2015, the BSCC submitted a report that identified and described a set of readily and publicly available measures that could be used to provide information to county governments, the Legislature, and the Governor about the results of a county's community corrections system. The report also described how the measures were relevant for policymakers tracking ongoing correctional policy changes at county and state levels and included selected findings on key metrics, along with suggestions for interpretation.

In February of 2016, the BSCC began providing county-by-county reports with select performance metrics and an associated data file with the county level and statewide performance metrics for each year since 2007. The reports and data file were updated each January. The county-by-county reports provide analyses of the measures and aid state and county policymakers with understanding how their decisions affect the function of local and statewide adult legal system operations.

This September 2021 update to the *Performance Metrics for Community Corrections* report:

- improves the identification of the data sources, definitions for data points, and information on where the data can be accessed.
- reflects improvements made to the county-by-county reports, specifically the inclusion of additional performance metrics (split sentences, felony supervision rates, felony revocation rates, and the felony county jail population).
- reflects a change to bi-annual updates (February and September) to the county-by-county reports and the associated data file providing more current and timely data.
- updates select findings on key metrics along with suggestions for interpretation.

Performance Metrics for Community Corrections identifies a set of 12 interrelated performance metrics that together provide information about county community corrections systems. These performance metrics include the:

1. Prison population – the number of people from the county in state prison.
2. Jail population – the number of people in the county jail(s).
3. Non-sentenced jail population – the number of people in the county jail(s) who are not sentenced.
4. Felony jail population – the number of people in the county jail(s), sentenced and non-sentenced, with felony charges or sentences.
5. Felons under probation supervision – the number of people on felony probation, post-release community supervision, and mandatory supervision following a split sentence under penal code section 1170(h).

6. Felony revocations – the number of people on felony supervision who were returned to custody for violating supervised release terms.
7. Straight sentences – the number of cases in which a defendant is given a straight felony sentence pursuant to penal code section 1170(h)(5)(A) at initial sentencing.
8. Split sentences – the number of cases in which a defendant is given a sentence split between incarceration and mandatory supervision pursuant to penal code section 1170(h)(5)(B).
9. Felony arrests – the number of people who were arrested with felony charges.
10. Misdemeanor arrests – the number of people who were arrested with misdemeanor charges.
11. Violent crimes – the number of reported violent crimes.
12. Property offenses – the number of reported property offenses.

The county-by-county reports and the associated data file are publicly available on the BSCC's research and data website (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/m_data&research.php). These are updated in February and September each year.

INTRODUCTION

The Budget Act of 2014¹ required the BSCC to identify a set of performance metrics that provide information about the results of county community corrections systems. Specifically:

The Board of State and Community Corrections shall provide, no later than February 15, 2015, a report to the Governor and the Legislature describing a set of 6 to 12 recommended performance metrics that are available or should be commonly available and can be used to provide information to county governments, the Legislature, and the Governor about the results of a county's community corrections system. In developing the report, the board is strongly encouraged to consult with stakeholders and nonpartisan research organizations. The report shall include, but not be limited to, definitions of data points, a description of where the data may be accessed, and how the data may be interpreted.

Pursuant to the Budget Act, the BSCC submitted *Performance Metrics for Community Corrections* in February of 2015. The report included:

- a list of recommended measures (the metrics data points), a description of where they could be accessed, and a brief rationale for inclusion.
- descriptions of how the proposed metrics were relevant for policymakers tracking ongoing correctional policy changes at county and state levels.
- selected findings on key metrics, along with suggestions for interpretation.

To select the performance metrics, the BSCC analyzed criteria for local corrections metrics and sought input on the relevance of available measures from representatives of the Administration, the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), the California State Sheriffs' Association (CSSA), the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC), Community Corrections Partnerships, and research colleagues at several universities and institutes. With their help, the BSCC narrowed the selection to the most reliable, readily available, and relevant measures. Additionally, the performance metrics were based on a model of community corrections systems presented and explained in Appendix A. The performance metrics selected included incarceration rates, crime rates, arrest rates, and supervision and revocation rates.

In February of 2016, the BSCC began providing county-by-county reports of these metrics and the associated data file with county level and statewide metrics for each year since 2007. The reports and data file were updated each January.

This September 2021 update to the *Performance Metrics for Community Corrections* report:

- improves the identification of the data sources, definitions for data points, and information on where the data can be accessed.
- reflects improvements made to the county-by-county reports, specifically:

¹ Statutes of 2014, Chapter 25 (SB 852), Item 5227-001-0001, Provision 1.

- the inclusion of additional performance metrics. Past county-by-county reports and the data file did not provide the metrics for split sentences, felony supervision rates, felony revocations rates, or the felony county jail population. These metrics are now included in the county-by-county reports and the data file.
- a shift to bi-annual updates to the county-by-county reports and the associated data file providing more current and timely data. These updates are made shortly after the publicly available data sets used for the performance metrics are updated with new data.
- updates select findings on key metrics along with suggestion for interpretation.

SELECTION OF THE PERFORMANCE METRICS

Performance metrics were selected to provide information about the results of county community corrections systems. For this purpose:

- *County community corrections system* is defined as the set of local agencies that respond to violations or alleged violations of the adult legal system by detaining, supervising, incarcerating, and treating defendants and offenders.
- *Performance metrics* are measures (data points) that together help assess the behavior of that system.

Relevant performance metrics show the response of county community corrections systems to adult legal system policies. Examples of these policy changes and their effects include:

- Proposition 36 (2000)² – allowed probation in lieu of incarceration for non-violent drug possession offenses.
- SB 678 (CH. 608, Statutes of 2009)³ – established incentives to reduce the number of individuals on felony supervision who are sent to state prison for probation violations.
- Public Safety Realignment (AB 109, CH 25, Stats. 2011)⁴:
 - transferred to counties the responsibility for felony offenders without any current or prior serious, violent, or sex offense convictions, commonly referred to as “non-non-nons”.
 - enhanced flexibility in community supervision and response to violations.
 - increased use of alternatives to incarceration.
 - allowed split sentencing for “non-non-non” felonies under PC 1170(h).
 - accelerated accrual of custody credits for all jail inmates to match the day-for-day custody credit rates awarded to state prison inmates.
 - accelerated schedules for successful completion of supervision.
- Proposition 36 (2012) – revised penalties under California’s Three Strikes Sentencing Law requiring new felony to be a serious or violent felony with two

² Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 codified in Penal Code § 1210 and 3063.1.

³ California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009.

⁴ California Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011.

or more prior strikes to qualify for the 25 year-to-life sentence as a third strike, and allowing some third-strikers to petition for release from prison.

- Proposition 47 (2014)⁵ – reclassified certain theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors.

Selection of the performance metrics was based on the following:

- *A Functional Model of a Community Corrections System* (see Appendix A)
The model considers both the flow of people and cases into the adult legal system — reported crimes, arrests, and court proceedings — and results — numbers of people detained, sanctioned, supervised, and treated. Arrest rates impact court cases and jail bookings, which in turn impact the functions of corrections and probation departments as well as non-custodial alternatives to incarceration. The effectiveness of all forms of sanctions influences recidivism. Measures of persons arrested, booked, adjudicated, incarcerated, and supervised are critical to evaluating system performance and designing policies and programs.
- *Relevant, Readily Available and Reliable Measures*
Selected measures provide the most useful information, are available at the county-level, and are the most readily available and reliably collected. Generally, these types of measures are routinely collected by county adult legal system agencies and are reported to and reviewed by statewide agencies.
- *Felony Population Focus*
The recent policy emphasis on community-oriented corrections primarily impacts the felony population.

Measures of the adult legal system functions are available at each of the following stages: crimes, arrests, court processing, sanctions, and outcomes. While recidivism is the most basic measure of outcomes for individuals who are or were system-involved, the measure requires individual-level data collected through specific studies of defined populations and programs. Despite the importance of recidivism, the measures are neither readily available nor generally applicable throughout community corrections for the broad range of individuals who pass in and out of the system. Therefore, a measure of recidivism was not selected as a performance metric.

THE PERFORMANCE METRICS

Table 1 (next page) lists the set of county-level performance metrics and for each measure specifies its source and rationale for inclusion. Combined, these measures provide information to county governments, the Legislature, and the Governor about the outcomes of a county's community corrections system.

⁵ The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act of 2014.

Table 1. County-Level Performance Metrics

Measure	Source	Rationale
Incarceration:		
1. State Prison Population – number of people from the county in state prisons	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	Critical policy focus
2. County Jail Population – number of people in the county jail(s)	BSCC	Affected by policy changes
3. County Non-Sentenced Jail Population – number of people in the county jail(s) who are not sentenced	BSCC	Key factor in jail populations
4. County Felony Jail Population – number of people in the county jail(s) with felony charges/sentences	BSCC	Key factor in jail populations
Supervision:		
5. Felons under Probation Supervision – includes number of individuals on felony probation, post-release community supervision (PRCS), and mandatory supervision (MS) following a split sentence imposed under PC 1170(h)	California Department of Justice (DOJ)	Basic measure of supervision population
6. Felony Revocations – number of people on felony probation supervision returned to custody for violating supervised release terms	DOJ	Affects jail and prison populations
Court Processing:		
7. Straight Sentences – Number of cases in which a defendant is given a straight felony sentence pursuant to PC 1170(h)(5)(A) at initial sentencing	Judicial Council of California (JCC)	Affects jail and supervision numbers
8. Split Sentences – Number of cases in which a defendant is given a split felony sentence pursuant to PC 1170(h)(5)(B) at initial sentencing, number with sentences split between incarceration and mandatory supervision	JCC	Affects jail and supervision numbers
Arrests:		
9. Felony Arrests – number of felony arrests	DOJ	Represents law enforcement activity
10. Misdemeanor Arrests – number of misdemeanor arrests	DOJ	Represents law enforcement activity
Reported Crimes:		
11. Violent Crimes – number of reported violent crimes	DOJ	Standard measure, specifically defined
12. Property Offenses – number of reported property offenses	DOJ	Standard measure, specifically defined

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORTS

The county-level performance metrics listed in Table 1 are available through state agency sources (DOJ, JCC, CDCR, and BSCC). To facilitate analysis, BSCC staff gather these and additional supportive measures (see below) to recompile the data into a single table. The data table is publicly available on the BSCC's research and data website (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/m_dataresearch/).

The data table is used to create county-by-county reports of these metrics which include both current status and changes since mid-2007, when incarceration rates peaked. See Appendix B, *Data Dictionary for Performance Metrics Data Table*, for detailed information about each measure provided in the data table including where to find the source data, definitions, and calculation formulas.

The additional supportive measures provided in the table are outlined below and some of these measures are included in the county-by-county reports:

- County population – obtained from the California Department of Finance's (DOF) population estimates and necessary to calculate rates per 100,000 of county population for select performance metrics (jail and prison incarceration, total incarceration, and violent and property crimes).
- County sentenced jail population – provided to complement the non-sentenced jail population figure.
- County jail population who are male and female.
- County misdemeanor jail population – provided to complement the felony jail population figure.
- Select economic measures – unemployment and poverty rate from the American Community Survey (ACS) provide community context as system involvement is associated with socioeconomic features of communities in which the adult legal systems function.⁶

The county-by-county reports and the data file are updated according to the bi-annual schedule below.

- February:
 - Poverty and unemployment rates from the ACS.
 - The data update is for two years prior (e.g., data posted in February 2022 represented statistics for the 2020 calendar year; ACS data is delayed one year).
- September:
 - County population estimates from the DOF.
 - Reported crimes and arrests – violent crimes, property offenses, and felony and misdemeanor arrests from the DOJ.
 - Court processing and supervision – split sentences (PC 1170(h)(5)(B)), felons under probation supervision, and felony revocations from the JCC.
 - State prison incarceration – state prison population from CDCR.

⁶ Travis, Western, and Redburn, eds, 2014. *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

- County jail populations – county jail population, county non-sentenced jail population, county sentenced jail population and county felony population from the BSCC.
- The data update is for the prior year (e.g., data posted in September 2021 represented statistics for the 2020 calendar year).

SELECTED FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION: CALIFORNIA

Table 2 provides the most recent performance metrics for California. The performance metrics provide a comparison for three points in time: 2007, when incarceration rates peaked, 2019, and 2020. The table is followed with a summary of statewide trends. Because the impact of COVID-19 made 2020 an abnormal year for trend analysis, comparisons between metrics for 2018 and 2019 are also provided in the summary of statewide trends.⁷ Bear in mind that community corrections systems have responded in different ways to their increased responsibilities.

Table 2: Performance Metrics: California⁸

California Incarceration and Supervision Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Total Incarceration Rate	703.7	504.1	433.0	-28.4%	-38.5%	-14.1%
CDCR Incarceration Rate	476.1	319.2	283.1	-33.0%	-40.5%	-11.3%
Jail Incarceration Rate	227.6	184.9	149.9	-18.8%	-34.1%	-18.9%
Non-Sentenced Jail Population	68.0%	67.1%	73.0%	-0.9%	4.9%	5.9%
Felony Population	78.4%	82.4%	88.1%	4.0%	9.7%	5.7%
Felony Supervision Rate	733.7	412.7	391.7	-43.8%	-46.6%	-5.1%
Felony Revocation Rate	23.8	23.0	16.4	-3.2%	-31.0%	-28.8%
Metric	2014	2019	2020	Change 2014-2019	Change 2014-2020	Change 2019-2020
Straight Sentences	18,142	6,415	3,595	-64.6%	-80.2%	-44.0%
Split Sentences PC 1170(h)(5)(B)	10,377	5,242	2,660	-49.5%	-74.4%	-49.3%

⁷ Refer to the performance metrics data table for the 2018 and 2019 metrics. This data table is available on the BSCC website at https://www.bscc.ca.gov/m_dataresearch/.

⁸ Rates of incarceration, felons under supervision, and violent and property crimes are expressed as rates per 100,000 of county population. Felony revocation expressed as rate of felony supervision revocations during the year per 100 individuals on felony probation supervision. Straight sentences and split sentences data are available from 2014. Economic Measures at time of publication were available through 2019. Percent changes were calculated using ratios of the most recent to the previous rate. All other rates are percentages. Changes over time for non-sentenced jail population, felony population, poverty, and unemployment are calculated by subtracting the earlier from the later rate, following standard reporting conventions for changes in the unemployed percentage of the labor force or the percentage of the population in poverty. Additional information of how data points were calculated is provided in the Data Dictionary in Appendix B.

Table 2: Performance Metrics: California (continued)

California Crime and Arrest Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Felony Arrest Rate	1,431.6	738.2	687.6	-48.4%	-52.0%	-6.9%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	2,715.5	1,906.5	1,451.9	-29.8%	-46.5%	-23.8%
Violent Crime Rate	523.9	435.6	437.0	-16.9%	-16.6%	0.3%
Property Crime Rate	3,043.2	2,301.7	2,114.4	-24.4%	-30.5%	-8.1%

California Economic Measures for 2007, 2018 and 2019.

Metric	2007	2018	2019	Change 2007-2018	Change 2007-2019	Change 2018-2019
Poverty Rate	13.0%	14.3%	13.4%	1.3%	0.4%	-0.9%
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.7%	6.1%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-0.6%

Incarceration

Policy changes have affected where and how felony offenders serve time.

- Since peaking in 2007, the total incarceration rate dropped by 38.5 percent. Of this drop, a portion may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. From 2019 to 2020, the total incarceration rate dropped by 14.1 percent. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the total incarceration rate decreased by 1.6 percent, following a decrease of 2.0 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- Since peaking in 2007, the CDCR incarceration rate has declined by 40.5 percent. Of this drop, a portion may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. From 2019 to 2020, the CDCR incarceration rate decreased by 11.3 percent. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the CDCR incarceration rate decreased by 2.7 percent, following a decrease of 1.4 percent from 2017 to 2018. The state prison incarceration rate in 2019 of 319.2 per 100,000 is less than the national state rate of 371 per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2019.⁹
- The jail incarceration rate has decreased 34.1 percent since the peak in 2007. Of this drop, a portion may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. From 2019 to 2020, the jail incarceration rate dropped by about 19 percent. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the jail incarceration rate increased by 0.4 percent, following a decrease of 3.2 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- Compared to 2007, the non-sentenced jail population has increased by about 5 percent and the felony population has increased by almost 10 percent. A portion of this increase may have occurred between 2019 and 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic with the non-sentenced population increasing by almost 6 percent and the felony population also increasing by 5.7 percent during this time. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the non-sentenced jail population increased by 2 percent, following an increase of 0.4 percent from 2017 to 2018. From 2018 to

⁹ Carson, E. Ann. 2020. *Prisoners in 2019*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Accessed at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/p19.pdf> on July 20, 2021.

2019, the felony population decreased by 0.9 percent, following an increase of 0.6 percent from 2018 to 2018.

Felony Supervision

The classification and management of people under supervision for felony offenses have undergone substantial changes through SB 678 and Public Safety Realignment. New rules and classifications (revocation policies, PRCS, and MS) have not always been counted in the same ways; caseload numbers and traffic into and out of various supervision statuses are reported by local courts, corrections departments, and probation departments to the JCC, the DOJ, and Chief Probation Officers of California. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to find inconsistencies and missing data in aggregate numbers reported in different statewide surveys. The BSCC's supervision metrics rely on data from the California DOJ.

- The felony probation supervision rate of 392 per 100,000 has declined 46.6 percent since 2007 (734 per 100,000). From 2019 to 2020, the felony probation supervision rate declined by 5.1 percent. Similar declines were experienced in prior years. From 2018 to 2019, the felony probation supervision rate decreased by 5.4 percent, following a decrease of 7.5 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- The felony revocation rate of 16 per 100 has declined 31 percent since 2007 (24 per 100). A portion may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. From 2019 to 2020, the felony revocation rate declined 28.7 percent. From 2018 to 2019, the felony revocation rate increased 11.1 percent, following a decrease of 0.5 percent from 2017 to 2018.

Felony Sentences under Public Safety Realignment

Public Safety Realignment affected options for felony sentences under PC 1170(h), including straight and split sentences served at the county-level. The BSCC's PC 1170(h) sentencing metrics rely on data from the Judicial Council, which was tasked with tracking dispositions of felonies at sentencing under Public Safety Realignment.

- The combined number of PC 1170(h) sentences, straight and split, have reduced dramatically since 2014, down 78 percent from 28,519 in 2014 to 6,255 in 2020. Of this drop, a portion may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19. From 2019 to 2020, this figure decreased by 46 percent. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the combined number of PC 1170(h) sentences, straight and split decreased 6.2 percent, reducing from 12,422 to 11,657.
- From 2019 to 2020, with COVID-19 impacts, the number of straight sentences were reduced by 44 percent and the number of split sentences were reduced by 49.3 percent. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, the number of straight sentences decreased by 8.3 percent and the number of split sentences decreased by 3.5 percent.

Crime and Arrest Rates

Despite the loose association between correctional policies and crime rates,¹⁰ a substantial increase in crime rates, especially violent crime, would likely be seen as a policy failure. This has not happened. Despite a brief upward tick in property crime rates in 2012, both violent and property crimes have continued their long-term decline.

- California's violent crime rate of 437 per 100,000 residents in 2020 has declined 16.6 percent since 2007 (523 per 100,000). The rate increased by 0.3 percent from 2019 to 2020. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, California's violent crime rate decreased by 2.3 percent, following a decrease of 1.4 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- California's property crime rate of 2,114 per 100,000 residents in 2020 has declined by 30.5 percent since 2007 (3,043 per 100,000). The rate decreased by 8.1 percent from 2019 to 2020. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, California's property crime rate decreased by 3.0 percent, following a decrease of 5.1 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- California's felony arrest rate of 687 per 100,000 residents in 2020 has declined 52 percent since the peak in 2007 (1,431 per 100,000). The rate decreased by about 7 percent from 2019 to 2020. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, California's felony arrest rate decreased by 3.2 percent, following a decrease of 1.6 percent from 2017 to 2018.
- California's misdemeanor arrest rate of 1,452 per 100,000 residents in 2020 has declined 46.5 percent since the peak in 2007 (2,715 per 100,000). The rate decreased by about 24 percent from 2019 to 2020. In comparison, from 2018 to 2019, California's misdemeanor arrest rate decreased by 3.6 percent, following a decrease of 0.5 percent from 2017 to 2018.

Criminological research provides no consensus explanation of changes in crime rates.¹¹ These observations, therefore, should not be taken as proof that the policy changes described above have been effective. Such assessments are made in the long run. In the short run, we can observe that crime rates have continued to trend downwards.

SELECTED FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION: THREE COUNTY EXAMPLES

Important Caution About Interpreting Trends Data and the Diversity Among Counties

Increased responsibility for county-level agencies over sanctions, supervision, and treatment of felony offenders has been met with varying responses that reflect county diversity. The statewide patterns described in the previous section are not reflected in all communities; it is important, therefore, to understand and address issues and challenges at the county level. Examples of county level variations include:

- In 2020, the statewide total incarceration rate was 433 per 100,000, but county rates ranged from 60 to 1,012 per 100,000.
- In 2020, the statewide felony supervision rate was 392 per 100,000, but county

¹⁰ Travis, Western and Redburn, eds, 2014, *supra* note 7.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

rates ranged from 176 to 1,719 per 100,000.

- Total incarceration rates have decreased in 56 of 58 counties in California between 2007 and 2020.
 - Five counties dropped between 10 to 19 percent.
 - Thirteen counties dropped between 20 to 29 percent.
 - Fourteen counties dropped between 30 to 39 percent.
 - Sixteen counties dropped between 40 to 49 percent.
 - Seven counties dropped by more than 50 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2020, probation felony supervision rates decreased in 52 counties and increased in 6.
 - Twelve dropped between 40 to 49 percent.
 - Twenty-four counties dropped more than 50 percent.
 - Three counties increased by less than 10 percent.
 - Five counties increased between 10 to 19 percent.
 - One county increased by 36 percent.
 - Two counties increased by more than 100 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2020, violent crime rates decreased in 35 counties and increased in 23 counties.
 - Six counties dropped by less than 10 percent.
 - Nine counties dropped between 10 to 19 percent.
 - Nine counties dropped between 20 to 29 percent.
 - Nine counties dropped between 30 to 39 percent.
 - Five counties increased between 10 to 19 percent.
 - Two counties increased between 20 to 29 percent.
 - Two counties increased between 40 to 49 percent.
 - Two counties increased between 50 to 59 percent.
 - Seven counties increased by more than 100 percent.

Information about county-specific factors may provide additional context that aid in fully understanding the county performance metrics. Examples of these county-specific factors include:

- Population densities and distributions of populations along geographic, racial, ethnic, age, and urban-rural lines.
- Available county resources, e.g., opening or closing of jail units; hiring or lay-offs of police officers, court-ordered population caps; and bed-leasing arrangements.
- Features of illicit markets and associations such as street drug supply and demand, distribution systems for stolen autos and parts, and street gang allegiances and rivalries.

There is little agreement among policymakers about how many people should be incarcerated, for how long, and the best uses of punishment and treatment. Furthermore, local knowledge is important to fully interpret community corrections metrics. For these reasons, it would be inappropriate to use differences in metrics to compare the effectiveness of county community correctional systems.

Three County Examples

Counties will be able to use the performance metrics, along with knowledge of local conditions, to interpret what is happening in local adult legal systems. In this section we provide examples using metrics from a large (A), a medium (B) and a small (C) county, selected to illustrate the diversity of incarceration patterns and other local conditions. Tables 3 through 5 (on the following pages) provide the performance metrics for the three counties.

Large County A, Medium County B, and Small County C each have trends in select performance metrics that are distinct from those of the state. These differences are summarized below for each county. For the three years of data provided (2007, 2019, and 2020), compared to the state:

- Large County A:
 - has *lower* total incarceration rates, CDCR incarceration rates, jail incarceration rates, proportions of the jail population that are non-sentenced, proportions of the jail population that are charged or sentenced with a felony, felony supervision rates, felony arrest rates, violent crime rates, and property crime rates.
 - has *higher* felony revocation rates and misdemeanor arrest rates.
- Medium County B:
 - has *lower* total incarceration rates, CDCR incarceration rates, and felony revocation rates.
 - has *higher* proportions of the jail population that are non-sentenced, proportions of the jail population that are charged or sentenced with a felony, violent crime rates, property crime rates, felony arrest rates, and misdemeanor arrest rates.
- Small County C:
 - has *lower* proportions of the jail population that are non-sentenced and felony revocation rates.
 - has *higher* total incarceration rates, CDCR incarceration rates, jail incarceration rates, and property crime rates.

These three examples demonstrate how policymakers might use the metrics to begin asking questions, informed by data, about how local community corrections systems are functioning. Why does Large County A have higher felony revocation rates despite having a lower felony supervision rate? Why does Medium County B have a high proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced? Why does Small County C have higher incarceration rates? Answers to these questions may reflect the diversity among the counties in how the agencies approached their increased responsibility for sanctions, supervision, and treatment of felony offenders. It is important, therefore, to understand and address issues and challenges at the county level.

Table 3: Performance Metrics for Large County A

Large County A Incarceration and Supervision Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Total Incarceration Rate	548.3	372.0	298.8	-32.2%	-45.5%	-19.7%
CDCR Incarceration Rate	318.9	201.6	181.1	-36.8%	-43.2%	-10.2%
Jail Incarceration Rate	229.4	170.4	117.7	-25.7%	-48.7%	-30.9%
Non-Sentenced Jail Population	55.5%	55.1%	64.8%	-0.4%	9.3%	9.7%
Felony Population	75.0%	72.2%	76.5%	-2.8%	1.5%	4.3%
Felony Supervision Rate	529.6	270.6	308.1	-48.9%	-41.8%	13.9%
Felony Revocation Rate	46.0	29.5	16.9	-35.9%	-63.3%	-42.7%
Metric	2014	2019	2020	Change 2014-2019	Change 2014-2020	Change 2019-2020
Straight Sentences	856.0	385.0	321.0	-55.0%	-62.5%	-16.6%
Split Sentences PC 1170(h)(5)(B)	839.0	528.0	306.0	-37.1%	-63.5%	-42.0%

Large County A Crime and Arrest Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Felony Arrest Rate	975.3	519.6	497.3	-46.7%	-49.0%	-4.3%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	2,247.8	2,062.4	1,638.2	-8.2%	-27.1%	-20.6%
Violent Crime Rate	276.9	212.7	230.0	-23.2%	-16.9%	8.1%
Property Crime Rate	2,207.4	1,852.3	1,913.8	-16.1%	-13.3%	3.3%

Incarceration

Large County A has a lower total incarceration rate and a proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced compared to the state. Specifically:

- Since peaking in 2007, Large County A's total incarceration rate of 299 per 100,000 declined 45.5 percent compared to the rate of 548 per 100,000 in 2007. This 45.5 percent decline is greater than the statewide decline of 38.5 percent. Large County A's total incarceration rate (299 per 100,000) is less than the state's total incarceration rate (433 per 100,000).
- Since peaking in 2007, Large County A's CDCR incarceration rate has decreased by 43.2 percent. This decline is greater than the state's decline at 40.5 percent for the same time. Large County A's CDCR incarceration rate (181 per 100,000) is less than the state's CDCR incarceration rate (283 per 100,000).
- Since peaking in 2007, Large County A's jail incarceration rate has decreased by about 49 percent. This decline is greater than the state's decline in the jail population at 34.1 percent for the same time. Large County A's jail incarceration rate (118 per 100,000) is less than the state's jail incarceration rate (150 per 100,000).
- Compared to 2007, the proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced has

increased by 9.3 percent. This change may be attributed to the impact of COVID-19 as the population decreased by 0.4 percent between 2007 and 2019, and increased 9.7 percent between 2019 and 2020. Large County A's proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced (64.8 percent) is less than the state's (73 percent).

Felony Supervision

Large County A has a lower felony supervision rate and a higher felony revocation rate compared to the state. Specifically:

- Since peaking in 2007, Large County A's felony supervision rate of 308 per 100,000 in 2020 represents a decrease of almost 49 percent. Despite the decline compared to the 2007 high, the 2020 rate is almost 14 percent higher than the 2019 rate of 270 per 100,000. Large County A's felony supervision rates for the three years provided, 2007, 2019 and 2020, are less than the those for the state.
- Compared to 2007, Large County A's felony revocation rate has decreased by 63.3 percent. This decline is twice that of the state's decline of 31 percent for the same time. However, Large County A's felony revocation rates were higher than the states for all three years provided.

Felony Sentences under Public Safety Realignment

Since 2014, Large County A has seen a decline in the number of straight and split sentences under Public Safety Realignment. However, the decline was not as great as the decline for the state for the same time. Specifically:

- Compared to 2014, Large County A's 321 straight sentences in 2020 represents a decrease of 62.5 percent. This decline is less than the state's decline of 80.2 percent for the same time. A portion of this decline occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2014 and 2019, the number of straight sentences decreased in Large County A by 55 percent.
- Compared to 2014, Large County A's split sentences in 2020 represents a decrease of 63.5 percent. This decline is less than the state's decline of 74.4 percent for the same time. A portion of this decline occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2014 and 2019, the number of split sentences decreased in Large County A by 37.1 percent.

Crime and Arrest Rates

Compared to the state, Large County A has experienced an increase in the property crime rate, has a lower felony arrest rate, and a higher misdemeanor arrest rate. Specifically:

- Compared to 2019, Large County A's 2020 violent crime rate increased by 8.1 percent. In contrast, the state's violent crime rate increased by 0.3 percent for the same time. Between 2007 and 2019, Large County A's violent crime rate decreased to 230.0 per 100,000 from 276.9 per 100,000 representing a reduction of 23.2 percent. Large County A's violent crime rate is less than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).

- Compared to 2019, Large County A's 2020 property crime rate increased by 3.3 percent. In contrast, the state's crime rate decreased by 8.1 percent for the same time. Thus, while the state experienced a decrease in property crime during this time, Large County A experienced an increase. However, Large County A's property crime rate of 1,913.8 per 100,000 for 2020 is less than the state at 2,114.4 percent.
- Compared to the state, Large County A's felony arrest rate is lower for all three years provided, 2007, 2019, and 2020. Compared to 2007, Large County A's felony arrest rate has decreased by 49 percent which is similar to the state decrease of 52 percent for the same time.
- Compared to the state, Large County A's misdemeanor arrest rate is higher for all three years provided, 2007, 2019, and 2020. While Large County A's misdemeanor arrest rates have declined 20.6 percent since 2007, the misdemeanor arrest rate of 1,638.2 per 100,000 in 2020 is higher than the state rate of 1,451.9 per 100,000.

Table 4: Performance Metrics for Medium County B

Medium County B Incarceration and Supervision Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Total Incarceration Rate	714.6	391.2	319.0	-45.3%	-55.4%	-18.5%
CDCR Incarceration Rate	452.7	224.6	196.3	-50.4%	-56.6%	-12.6%
Jail Incarceration Rate	261.9	166.6	122.8	-36.4%	-53.1%	-26.3%
Non-Sentenced Jail Population	77.3%	79.2%	85.9%	1.9%	8.6%	6.7%
Felony Population	91.1%	89.6%	89.6%	-1.5%	-1.5%	0.0%
Felony Supervision Rate	826.4	357.0	334.9	-56.8%	-59.5%	-6.2%
Felony Revocation Rate	8.5	5.6	1.6	-34.1%	-81.2%	-71.4%
Metric	2014	2019	2020	Change 2014-2019	Change 2014-2020	Change 2019-2020
Straight Sentences	83.0	2.0	4.0	-97.6%	-95.2%	100.0%
Split Sentences PC 1170(h)(5)(B)	75.0	8.0	5.0	-89.3%	-93.3%	-37.5%

Medium County B Crime and Arrest Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Felony Arrest Rate	1,832.4	860.7	886.9	-53.0%	-51.6%	3.0%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	3,336.8	1,943.0	1,648.8	-41.8%	-50.6%	-15.1%
Violent Crime Rate	601.5	480.5	533.9	-20.1%	-11.2%	11.1%
Property Crime Rate	3,699.1	2,991.2	2,428.2	-19.1%	-34.4%	-18.8%

Incarceration

Medium County B has a lower total incarceration rate and CDCR incarceration rate than the state. However, Medium County B has a higher jail incarceration rate and higher proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced than the state. Specifically:

- Since peaking in 2007, Medium County B's total incarceration rate of 319 per 100,000 represents a decline of 55.4 percent compared to the rate of 714 per 100,000 in 2007. This 55.4 percent decline is greater than the state decline of 38.5 percent. Medium County A's 2020 total incarceration rate of 319 per 100,000 is less than the state's total incarceration rate of 433 per 100,000.
- Since peaking in 2007, Medium County B's CDCR incarceration rate decreased 56.6 percent. This decline is greater than the state's decline of 40.5 percent for the same time. Medium County B's CDCR incarceration rate of 193.6 per 100,000 is less than the state's CDCR incarceration rate of 283.1 per 100,000.
- Since peaking in 2007, Medium County B's jail incarceration rate declined by 53.1 percent. This decline is greater than the state's decline of 34.1 percent for the same time. However, Medium County B's jail incarceration rate of 122.8 per 100,000 is less than the state's jail incarceration rate of 149.9 per 100,000.
- Compared to 2007, Medium County B's proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced increased by 8.6 percent. A portion of this change may be attributed to COVID-19 as the proportion of the non-sentence jail population increased by 1.9 percent between 2007 and 2019 and increased 6.7 percent between 2019 and 2020. Medium County B's proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced (85.9 percent) is greater than the state (73 percent).

Felony Supervision

Medium County B has lower felony supervision rates and felony revocation rates compared to the state. Specifically:

- Since peaking in 2007, Medium County B's 2020 felony supervision rate of 334.9 per 100,000 represents a decrease of 59.5 percent. For 2019 and 2020, Medium County B's felony supervision rates were less than those for the state.
- Compared to 2007, Medium County B's felony revocation rate decreased by 81.2 percent. This decline is greater than the state decline of 31 percent for the same time. Medium County B's felony revocation rates are lower than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020). For 2020, Medium County B's felony revocation rate of 1.6 per 100,000 is less than the state at 16.4 per 100,000.

Felony Sentences under Public Safety Realignment

Since 2014, Medium County B has seen a decline in the number of straight and split sentences under Public Safety Realignment. The decline in straight and split sentences were greater than the decline for the state for the same time. Specifically:

- Compared to 2014, Medium County B's four straight sentences in 2020 represents a decrease of 95.2 percent. This decline is greater than the state decline of 80.2 percent for the same time. This decline occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2014 and 2019, the number of straight sentences decreased in Medium County B by 97.6 percent.

- Compared to 2014, Medium County B's split sentences in 2020 represents a decrease of 93.3 percent. This decline occurred prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2014 and 2019, the number of split sentenced decreased in Medium County B by 89.3 percent.

Crime and Arrest Rates

Compared to the state, Medium County B has higher violent crime, property crime, felony arrest, and misdemeanor arrest rates than the state. Specifically:

- Compared to 2007, Medium County B's violent crime rate decline 11.2 percent. This decline occurred between 2007 and 2019. Between 2019 and 2020, Medium County B's violent crime rate increased 11.1 percent to a rate of 533.9 per 100,000. Medium County B's 2020 violent crime rate of 533.9 per 100,000 is greater than the state's 2020 violent crime rate of 437.0 per 100,000. Medium County B's violent crime rate is higher than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).
- Compared to 2007, Medium County B's property crime rate declined 34.4 percent. Medium County B's 2020 property crime rate of 2,428.2 per 100,000 is greater than the state's 2020 property crime rate of 2,114.4 per 100,000. Medium County B's property crime rate is higher than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).
- Since 2007, Medium County B's felony arrest rate for 2020 of 886.9 per 100,000 declined 51.6 percent compared to the rate of 1,832.4 per 100,000 in 2007. A portion of this decline occurred between 2007 and 2019 and the felony arrest rate for Medium County B increased 3.0 percent between 2019 and 2020. Compared to the state, Medium County B's felony arrest rate is higher for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).
- Since 2007, Medium County B's misdemeanor arrest rate for 2020 of 1,648.8 per 100,000 declined 50.6 percent compared to the rate of 3,336.8 per 100,000 in 2007. Compared to the state, Medium County B's misdemeanor arrest rate is higher for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).

Table 5: Performance Metrics for Small County C

Small County C Incarceration and Supervision Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Total Incarceration Rate	770.4	934.7	810.8	21.3%	5.2%	-13.3%
CDCR Incarceration Rate	487.7	573.0	503.4	17.5%	3.2%	-12.1%
Jail Incarceration Rate	282.7	361.7	307.5	27.9%	8.8%	-15.0%
Non-Sentenced Jail Population	51.2%	43.7%	54.7%	-7.5%	3.5%	11.0%
Felony Population	49.6%	83.5%	93.0%	33.9%	43.4%	9.5%
Felony Supervision Rate	873.9	306.0	274.3	-65.0%	-68.6%	-10.4%
Felony Revocation Rate	8.3	4.5	2.5	-45.8%	-69.9%	-44.4%
Metric	2014	2019	2020	Change 2014-2019	Change 2014-2020	Change 2019-2020
Straight Sentences	33.0	17.0	11.0	-48.5%	-66.7%	-35.3%
Split Sentences PC 1170(h)(5)(B)	N/A	8.0	9.0	N/A	N/A	12.5%

Small County C Crime and Arrest Measures for 2007, 2019 and 2020.

Metric	2007	2019	2020	Change 2007-2019	Change 2007-2020	Change 2019-2020
Felony Arrest Rate	976.3	835.3	855.5	-14.4%	-12.4%	2.4%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rate	2,263.0	1,964.0	1,828.8	-13.2%	-19.2%	-6.9%
Violent Crime Rate	290.9	945.7	727.3	225.1%	150.0%	-23.1%
Property Crime Rate	1,471.4	1,446.2	1,226.1	-1.7%	-16.7%	-15.2%

Incarceration

Small County C has a higher total incarceration rate, CDCR incarceration rate, and jail incarceration compared to the state. The county's proportion of the jail population that has felony charges or sentences is higher than the state's while the proportion of the jail population that is non-sentence is lower than that of the state. Specifically:

- Since 2007, Small County C's total incarceration rate in 2020 of 810.8 per 100,000 increased 5.2 percent compared to the rate of 770.4 per 100,000 in 2007. This increase is attributed to a 21.3 percent increase between 2007 and 2019. Since 2019, the total incarceration rate decreased by 13.3 percent, possibly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Small County C's 2020 total incarceration rate of 810.8 is greater than the state's total incarceration rate for 2020 of 433 per 100,000.
- Since 2007, Small County C's CDCR total incarceration rate in 2020 of 503.4 per 100,000 increased 3.2 percent compared to the rate of 487.7 per 100,000 in 2007. This increase is attributed to a 17.5 percent increase between 2007 and 2019. Since 2019, the CDCR incarceration rate decreased by 12.1 percent, possibly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Small County C's CDCR incarceration rate is greater than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, and 2020).

- Since 2007, Small County C's jail incarceration rate in 2020 of 307.5 per 100,000 increased 8.8 percent compared to the rate of 282.7 per 100,000 in 2007. This increase is attributed to a 27.9 percent increase between 2007 and 2019. Compared to 2019, the jail incarceration rate decreased by 15.0 percent, possibly attributed to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Small County C's jail incarceration rates are greater than the state for all three years provided.
- While Small County C's proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced decreased by 7.5 percent between 2007 and 2019, this non-sentenced proportion of the population increased 11 percent in 2020. Small County C's proportion of the jail population that is non-sentenced in 2020 of 54.7 percent is less than the state's non-sentenced jail proportion of 73 percent.
- Since 2007, Small County C's 2020 proportion of the jail population with felony charges or sentences in 2020 increased by 43.4 percent. Small County C's felony population proportion of 93 percent is greater than the state's felony jail proportion of 88 percent.

Felony Supervision

Small County C has a lower felony supervision rate and felony revocation rate compared to the state. Specifically:

- Since peaking 2007, Small County C's felony supervision rate of 274.3 per 100,000 in 2020 represents a decrease of 68.6 percent. A portion of this decline occurred between 2007 and 2019 when the felony supervision rate decreased by 65 percent. Small County C's felony supervision rate was less than the state in 2019 and 2020.
- Compared to 2007, Small County C's felony revocation rate of 2.5 percent represents a decline of 69.9 percent. This decline is twice that of the state at 31 percent for the same time. Small County C had a lower felony revocation rate than the state for all three years provided (2007, 2019, 2020).

Felony Sentences under Public Safety Realignment

Since 2014, Small County C has seen a decline in the number of straight felony sentences. However, the decline was less than that of the state for the same time. Specifically:

- Compared to 2014, Small County C's 11 straight sentences in 2020 represents a decrease of 66.7 percent. This decline is less than the state decline of 80.2 percent for the same time.
- A small number of split sentences occurred in Small County C in 2019 and 2020. These small figures impact the percent change calculation. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of split sentences increased by one, from 8 in 2019 to 9 in 2020, resulting in a 12.5 percent increase. While Small County C did have an increase, the state had a decrease of 49.3 percent for the same time.

Crime and Arrest Rates

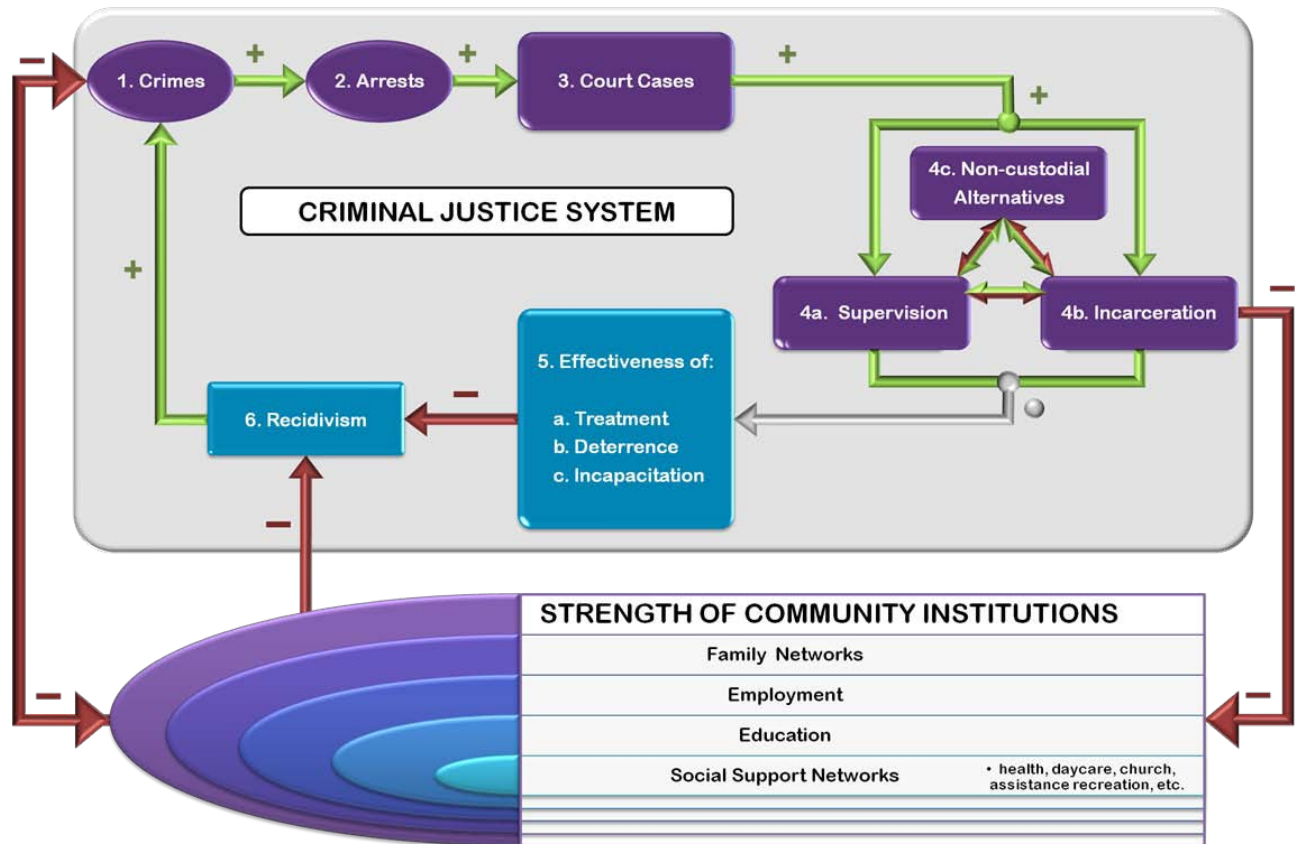
Compared to the state, Small County C had a higher violent crime rate in 2019 and 2020 but has a lower property crime rate for the same time. Small County C has seen a

decline in the felony and misdemeanor arrest rates. However, the decline was not as great as that of the state for the same time. Specifically:

- From 2007 to 2019, Small County C's violent crime rate increased to 945.7 per 100,000 in 2019 from a rate of 290.9 per 100,000 in 2007 representing an increase of 225 percent. However, this violent crime rate decreased 23.1 percent between 2019 and 2020 to a rate of 727.3 per 100,000. Small County C's violent crime rate is greater than the state for the years 2019 and 2020.
- Compared to 2007, Small County C's property crime rate decreased by 16.7 percent to 1,226.1 per 100,000 residents. A portion of this decrease may be attributed to COVID-19 impacts as the property crime rate decreased 15.2 percent between 2019 and 2020 compared to a 1.7 percent decrease between 2007 and 2019. Small County C's property crime rate is less than the state for each year provided (2007, 2019, 2020).
- Small County C's felony arrest rate is greater than the state for the years 2019 and 2020. Small County C's felony arrest rate decreased 14.4 percent between 2007 and 2019 and increased 2.4 percent between 2019 and 2020. Overall, between 2007 and 2020 Small County C's reduction in the felony arrest rate of 12.4 percent is a lower reduction than that of the state at 52 percent.
- Small County C's misdemeanor arrest rate is greater than the state for the years 2019 and 2020. Small County C's misdemeanor arrest rate decreased 19.2 percent between 2007 and 2020, a lower reduction than that of the state at 46.5 percent.

APPENDIX A: FUNCTIONAL MODEL OF A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

The selection of the performance metrics was based on the Functional Model of a Community Corrections Systems presented below. The model was based on research presented in *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences*¹² which provides an examination of policy changes that created the high rate of incarceration and offers specific policy advice drawn from the findings and conclusions.



- + Direct Relationship:** Increases in one factor expected to produce increases in the other; decreases to produce decreases
- Inverse Relationship:** Increases in one factor expected to produce decreases in the other; decreases to produce increases
- Gray Arrow:** No functional relationship may be presumed between activity levels and effectiveness rates

Treatment	Reducing likelihood of criminal behavior by enabling offenders to acquire new attitudes, skills, and resources
Deterrence	Reducing likelihood of criminal behavior by inducing fear of punishment in community members generally (general deterrence) or by inducing fear of repeated punishment in those who have been punished (specific

¹² Travis, Western and Redburn, eds, 2014, *supra* note 7

	deterrence)
Incapacitation	Reducing likelihood of criminal behavior by keeping offenders locked up and off the street
Recidivism	New criminal offenses committed by people who have been punished for previous ones

Interpreting the Functional Model

Reported crimes, arrests, and court proceedings (stages 1-3) function as inputs to the correctional system through a series of legally-governed interactions among multiple agencies, including prosecution, defense, courts, probation, jails, and social service providers. Correctional system results are displayed by numbers of people detained, sanctioned, supervised, and treated, as well as individual-level outcomes such as recidivism. BSCC's proposed community corrections metrics include both inputs and results. Other things being equal, the model exhibits the following functional relationships:

- Though not all crimes result in arrests, an increase in criminal activity will generate increases in arrests.
- An increase in arrests will generate increased court cases and admissions to jail, prison, supervision, or alternative sanctions.
- To the extent that offenders are incapacitated, deterred, or otherwise directed away from breaking the law, the amount of crime will decrease.

The model requires the caveat, other things being equal, because activity levels in each sector depend on other factors that vary according to local conditions:

- Arrests are a function of policing as well as criminal activity. For example, increased crime may not generate increased arrests if budget constraints have caused substantial lay-offs of police officers.
- Because a jail's average daily population depends on lengths of stay as well as bookings, increases in arrests, court cases, and bookings may not be reflected in the average daily population if lengths of stay decrease; by the same token, longer stays will increase the average daily population even if bookings don't increase.

The community context must be considered because not all sanctioned offenders recidivate, new offenders enter the system at varying rates in different neighborhoods, and levels of incarceration are strongly associated with socioeconomic features of communities in which criminal justice operates. These relationships are represented as negative feedback loops: crime is lower in neighborhoods with stronger community institutions, but crime itself weakens community institutions by increasing fear and degrading the security of homes, schools, businesses, parks, and public spaces. Furthermore, although protecting community security by removing dangerous people from the streets constitutes a primary rationale for incarceration, there is a substantial body of evidence that high levels of incarceration weaken community institutions.¹³

¹³ Travis, Western and Redburn, eds, 2014, *supra* note 7.

APPENDIX B: DATA DICTIONARY FOR THE PERFORMANCE METRICS DATA TABLE

This appendix provides detailed information about each measure provided in the performance metrics data table including where to find the source data, definitions, and calculation formulas. Many of these metrics are included in the county-by-county reports.

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
CntyNbr	Nbr	8	County number	Code number for county to which the data pertain.	n/a
Year	Nbr	8	Year	The year to which the data pertain.	n/a
CntyLbl	Str	22	Name of county	The county (or California) to which the data pertain.	n/a
Population	Nbr	8	Population of county or state for a given year	The July 1 st preliminary population estimate.	California Department of Finance's December E-2. <i>California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year</i> report. Accessed from https://www.dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/ .
AvgAnnlPop	Nbr	8	Estimated average daily population of prison inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The estimated average daily population was calculated by averaging the number of people from the county (or the state) in prison on January 1 st , June 1 st , and December 31 st .	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, <i>In-Custody Population Including Temporary Releases by County</i> report. Data requested through the CDCR's Data Request process, see https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/research-requests/ .
GrandTtl	Nbr	8	Average daily population of jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population for the year was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily populations reported. Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> .	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
TtlSnt	Nbr	8	Average daily population of sentenced jail inmates for a given county (or state) and year	The average daily population of sentenced jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of sentenced jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
TtlUnsnt	Nbr	8	Average daily population of non-sentenced jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population of non-sentenced jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of non-sentenced jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
TtlMale	Nbr	8	Average daily population of male jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population of male jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of male jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
TtlFemale	Nbr	8	Average daily population of female jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population of female jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of female jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
TtlFelony	Nbr	8	Average daily population of felony jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population of felony jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of felony jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
TtlMisd	Nbr	8	Average daily population of misdemeanor jail inmates for a given county (or the state) and year	The average daily population of misdemeanor jail inmates was calculated by averaging the monthly average daily population of misdemeanor jail inmates reported.	Board of State and Community Corrections, <i>Jail Profile Survey</i> . Accessed from: https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey/ .
Jail_Rt	Nbr	8	Jail incarceration rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Calculated rate of county's average daily population of jail inmates per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $(GrandTtl/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
Combined_Rt	Nbr	8	Combined (jail and prison) incarceration rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Calculated rate of county's incarcerated population per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $((GrandTtl + AvgAnnPop) / Population) * 100,000$	n/a; calculated value
PctNonSnt	Nbr	8	Percentage of non-sentenced inmates in the county's (or the state's) jail population for a given year	Percentage of the jail population who were non-sentenced. Calculated by: $(TtlUnsnt / GrandTtl) * 100$	n/a; calculated value
PctSnt	Nbr	8	Percentage of sentenced inmates in the county's (or the state's) jail population for a given year	Percentage of the jail population who were sentenced. Calculated by: $(TtlSnt / GrandTtl) * 100$	n/a; calculated value
PctFel	Nbr	8	Percentage of felony inmates in the county's (or the state's) jail population for a given year	Percentage of the felony jail inmate population. Calculated by: $(TtlFel / GrandTtl) * 100$	n/a; calculated value
PctMisd	Nbr	8	Percentage of misdemeanor inmates in the county's (or the state's) jail population for a given year	Percentage of the misdemeanor jail inmate population. Calculated by: $(TtlMisd / GrandTtl) * 100$	n/a; calculated value
CDCR_Rt	Nbr	8	Prison incarceration rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Calculated rate of average daily CDCR population per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $(AvgAnnPop / Population) * 100,000$	n/a; calculated value
TtlArsts	Nbr	8	Total number of arrests (felony and misdemeanor) for a given county (or the state) and year	Total number of arrests reported to the California Department of Justice by local law enforcement agencies as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Arrests Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
FlnyArsts	Nbr	8	Number of felony arrests for a given county (or the state) and year	Total number of felony arrests reported to the California Department of Justice by local law enforcement agencies as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Arrests Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .
MisdArsts	Nbr	8	Number of misdemeanor arrests for a given county (or the state) and year	Total number of misdemeanor arrests reported to the California Department of Justice by local law enforcement agencies as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Arrests Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .
FlnyArst_Rt	Nbr	8	Felony arrest rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Felony arrest rate per 100,000 population. This rate is calculated using the total population, rather than population at risk (population 10-69). Calculated by: $(FlnyArsts/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value
MisdArst_Rt	Nbr	8	Misdemeanor arrest rate for the county (of the state) for a given year	Misdemeanor arrest rate per 100,000 population. This rate is calculated using the total population, rather than population at risk (population 10-69). Calculated by: $(MisdArsts/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value
VInt	Nbr	8	Number of reported violent crimes for a given county (or the state) and year	Total number of violent crimes reported to the California Department of Justice by local law enforcement agencies as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This category includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Crimes and Clearances (including Arson) Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
Prpty	Nbr	8	Number of reported property offenses for a given county (or the state) and year	Total number of property crimes reported to the California Department of Justice by local law enforcement agencies as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This category includes burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Crimes and Clearances (including Arson) Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .
VInt_Rt	Nbr	8	Violent offense rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Calculated rate of violent crimes during the year per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $(VInt/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value
Prpty_Rt	Nbr	8	Property offense rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	Calculated rate of property crimes during the year per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $(Prpty/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value
FelSup	Nbr	8	Estimated average daily population of number of individuals on the felony probation caseload for a given county (or the state) and year.	The estimated average daily population was calculated by averaging the felony probation caseload at the end of each month from the county (or the state).	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Adult Probation Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .
FelRev	Nbr	8	The number of felony probationers whose probation was revoked for a given county (or the state) and year.	The total number of felony probationers whose probation was revoked was calculated by summing the reported values for each reporting month for a given county (or the state) and year.	California Department of Justice, <i>Criminal Justice Data, Adult Probation Data Set</i> . Accessed from: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data .
FelSup_Rt	Nbr	8	Felony supervision rate for the county (of the state) for a given year	Calculated average daily population of felons under supervision during the year per 100,000 county residents. Calculated by: $(FelSup/Population)*100,000$	n/a; calculated value

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
Rev_Rt	Nbr	8	Felony supervision revocation rate for the county (or the state) for a given year.	Calculated rate of felony supervision revocations during the year per 100 individuals on felony probation supervision. Calculated by: $(\text{FelRev}/\text{FelSup}) \times 100$.	n/a; calculated value
StrtSent	Nbr	8	Number of cases in which a defendant is given a straight county jail sentence pursuant to PC 1170(h)(5)(A) at initial sentencing for a given county (or the state) and year.	The total number of cases was calculated by summing the cases for each quarter for the county (or the state) for the year. Data collection started in 2014.	Judicial Council of California, <i>Court Realignment Data (year)</i> . Accessed from https://www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm .
SpltSent	Nbr	8	Number of cases in which a defendant is given a "split" sentence pursuant to PC 1170(h)(5)(B) at initial sentencing for a given county (or the state) and year.	The total number of cases was calculated by summing the cases for each quarter for the county (or the state) for the year. Data collection started in 2014.	Judicial Council of California, <i>Court Realignment Data (year)</i> . Accessed from https://www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm .
UnemplmntRt	Nbr	8	Unemployment rate for the county (or the state) for a given year	The unemployment rate for the county (or state). Special note: The 2007 and 2008 American Community Surveys are three-year surveys and do not report estimates for counties under 20,000 population. This is the reason for some counties not having estimates.	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, DP03: <i>Selected Economic Characteristics</i> . Accessed from: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs .

Field / Variable	Type	Length	Description	Valid Values / Definitions	Source
PctBPL	Nbr	8	Percentage of all people living below the poverty level in the county (or the state) for a given year	The percentage of people living below the poverty level in the county (or state). Special note: The 2007 and 2008 American Community Surveys are three-year surveys and do not report estimates for counties under 20,000 population. This is the reason for some counties not having estimates.	United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey, DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics. Accessed from: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs .

Data Set Overview

BSCC compiles data from the sources cited in the data dictionary for the performance metrics data table to produce the Performance Metrics Report Data file. The file is updated twice a year. These updates are made shortly after the publicly available data sets used for the performance metrics are updated with new data.

Known Data Characteristics and Limitations

BSCC makes every effort to verify data submitted to BSCC for accuracy, but it is ultimately up to the counties to report reliable data. BSCC does not collect details on county/agency policies that may influence these data. Please see below for known data characteristics and limitations for jail data. For data from other agencies, please visit source to obtain appropriate known data characteristics and limitations.

- Alpine does not operate an adult detention facility; thus no data are provided for performance metrics pertaining to any jail data.
- Monterey felony and misdemeanor population data are unavailable from 2009 through 2014.
- Santa Barbara felony and misdemeanor population data are unavailable from 2009 through 2017.
- Sierra stopped operating an adult detention facility in 2015; thus no data are provided for performance metrics pertaining to any jail data since 2015.
- Tehama felony and misdemeanor population data are unavailable from 2007 through 2010 and 2012 through 2020.