



San Mateo County Quarterly Realignment Bulletin



Quarter 1: January-March 2016

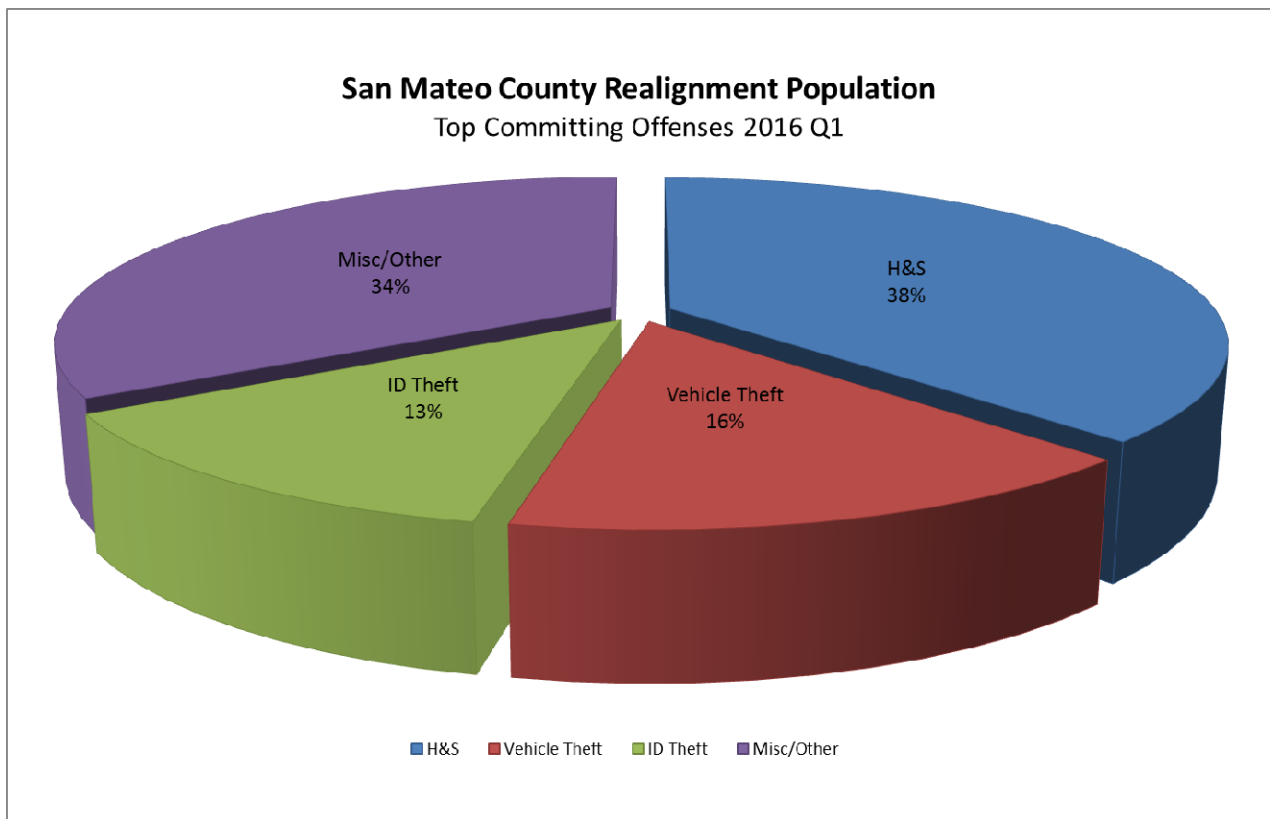
May 5, 2016

Executive Summary:

Offenses committed by the supervised and in-custody realignment populations in San Mateo County during January-March 2016 (Q1) continue to show that this population commits drug and property crime offenses. There is no significant involvement in serious or violent crime.

Overview:

Analysis of the offenses committed by active realignment offenders (both supervised and in-custody) in Q1 revealed that the top 3 committing offenses were drug offenses, vehicle theft, and identity theft. This report will examine how the top offenses committed by the realignment population correlate to overall crime trends in San Mateo County. Specifically, this report examines **vehicle theft** in San Mateo County for 2016 Q1. *The data used for this analysis was derived from UCR reports (Uniform Crime Reports) which were provided by each San Mateo County law enforcement agency, and from information provided by the San Mateo County Probation Department.*



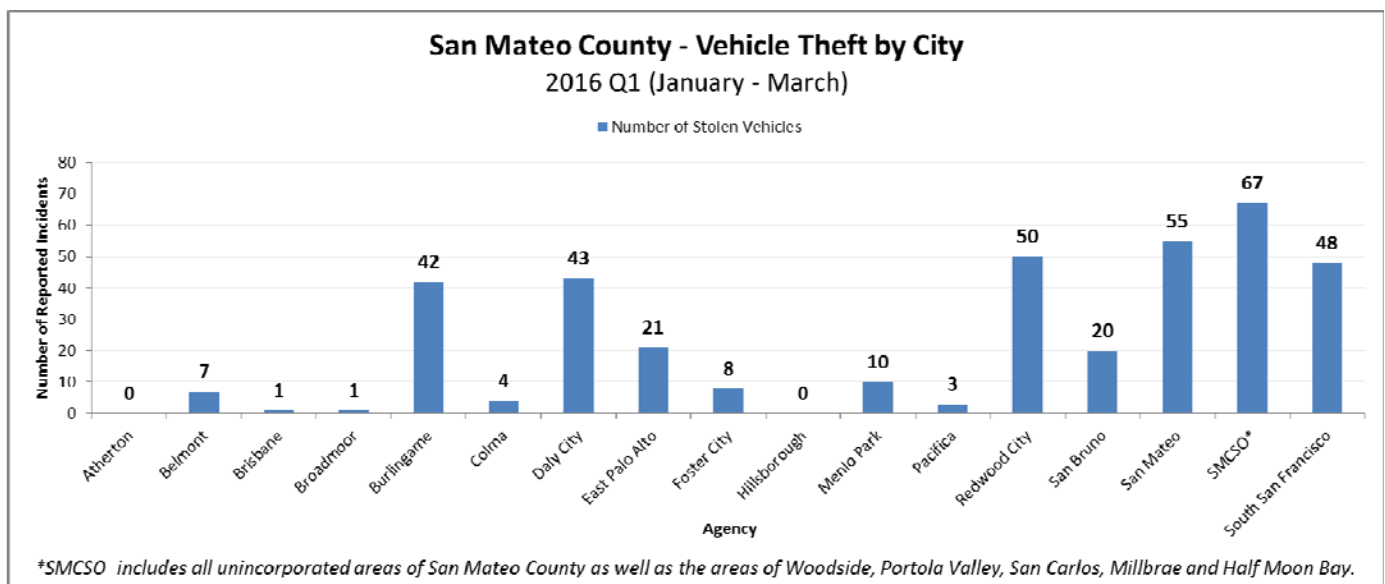
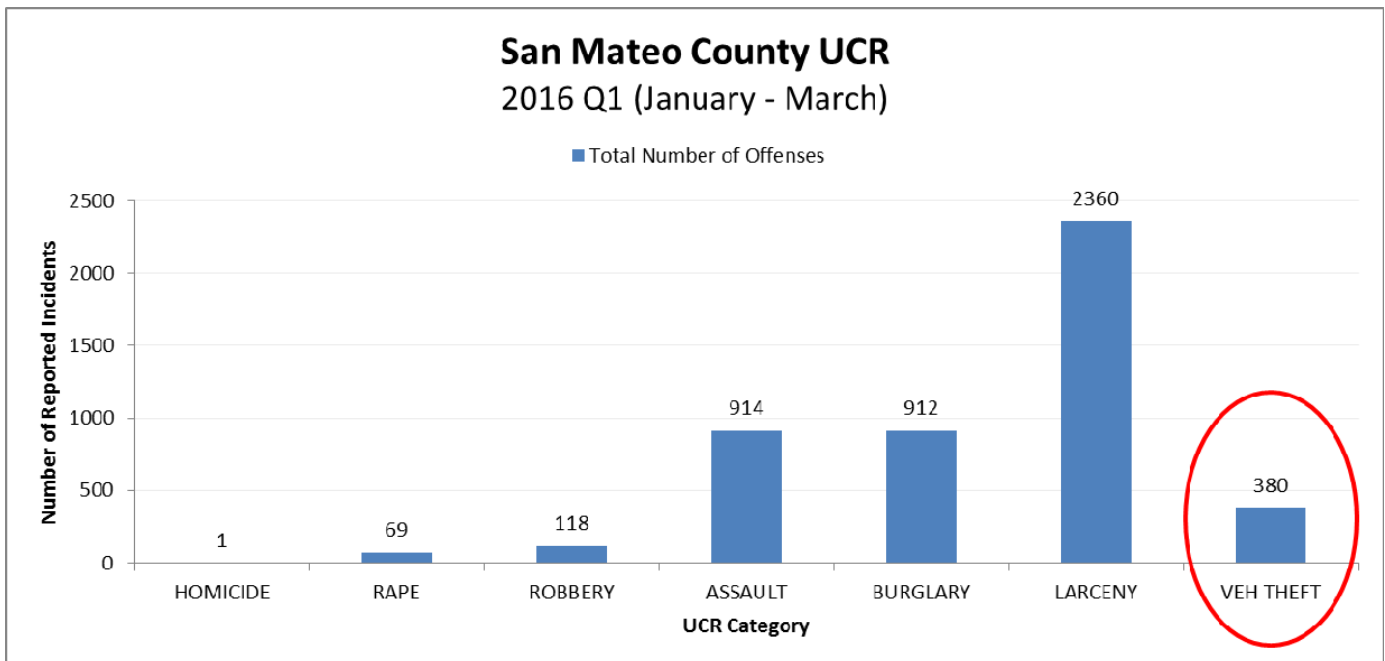
Note: Although the reader may be inclined to correlate the top realignment offenses with actual crime trends, please be advised that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in and out of custody.

Breakdown of Vehicle Theft

San Mateo County
2016 Q1 January-March

Analysis of reported vehicle thefts that occurred in San Mateo County between January-March 2016 revealed that the most vehicle thefts occurred in San Mateo County Sheriff's Office jurisdiction, San Mateo PD's jurisdiction, and Redwood City PD's jurisdiction.

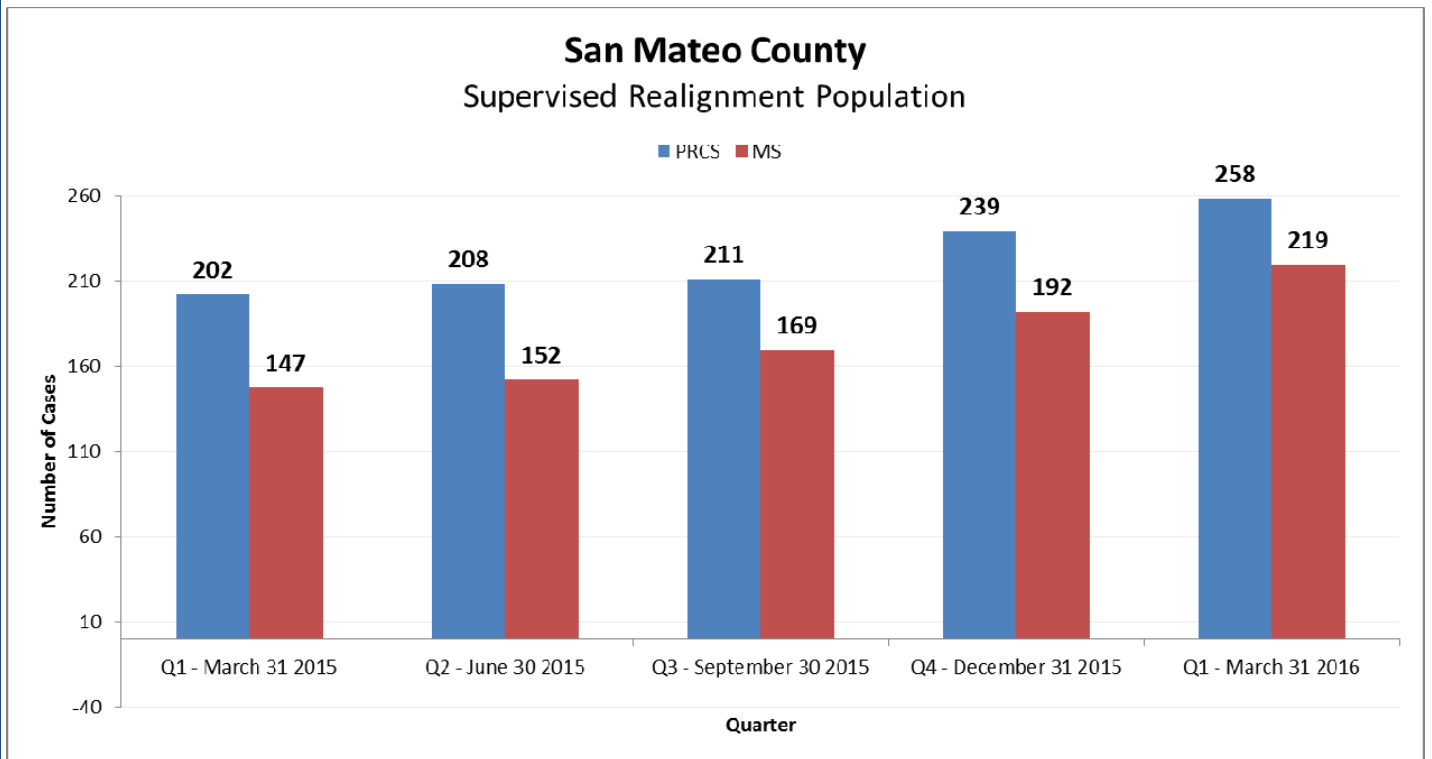
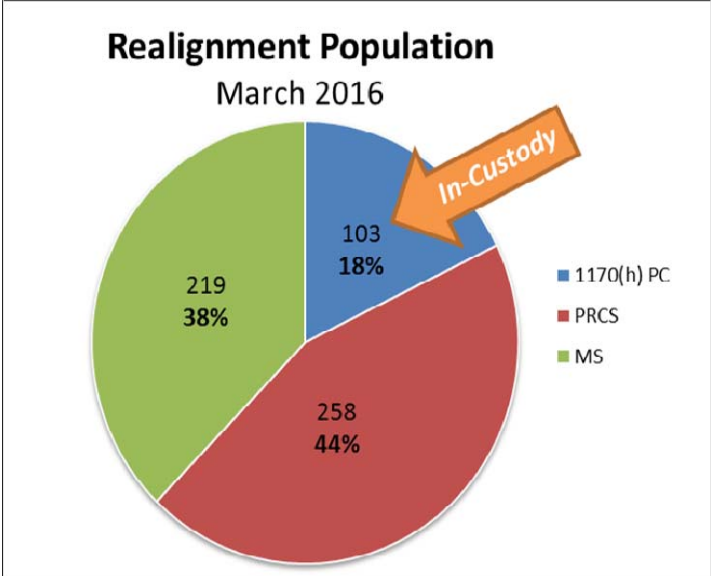
Overall, 380 vehicle thefts were reported in San Mateo County during this reporting period. Although vehicle theft is one of the top offenses committed by new realignment offenders during this reporting period, it is not one of the highest reported crimes in San Mateo County. **Please note that although we are reporting "committing offense" for this reporting period, the actual offense may not have occurred during this quarter.*



AB109: San Mateo County

As of March 31, 2016, the entire realignment population in San Mateo County—both in and out of custody—consisted of approximately 580 offenders. The supervised realignment population in San Mateo County was made up of 258 subjects on PRCS and 219 subjects on Mandatory Supervision (San Mateo County Probation Department). The in-custody (1170(h)) population consisted of 103 offenders.

The PRCS population increased by 8% and the MS population increased by 14% since Q4 2015. In the last year, there was a 28% increase in the PRCS population, and a 49% increase in the Mandatory Supervision population when compared to Q1 2015. Further analysis is needed to determine what may be causing the increase in population.

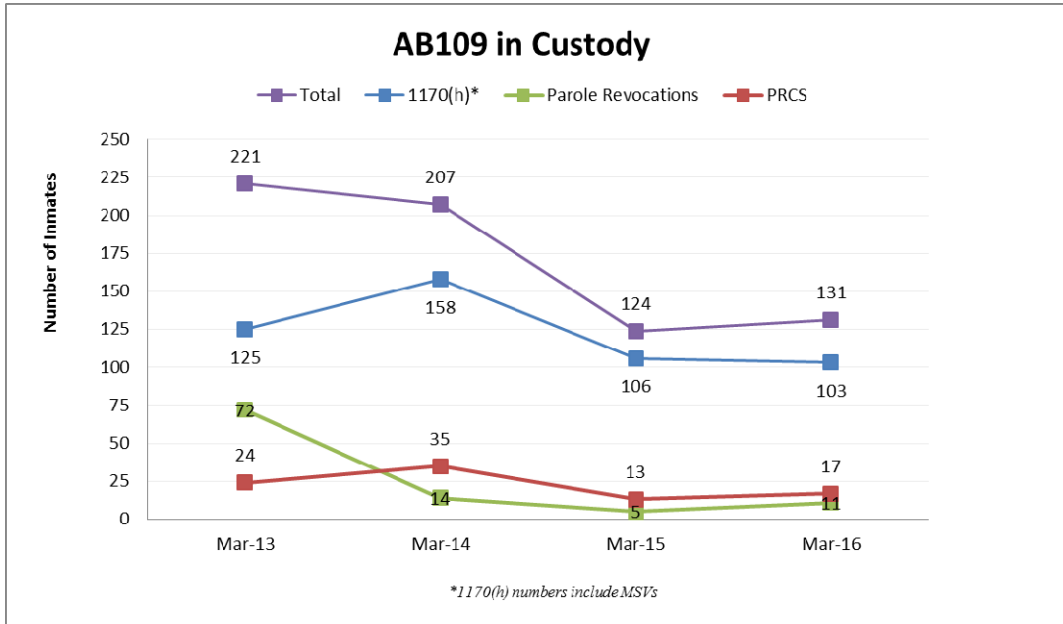


Note: It is possible that there are a small number of offenders that may have been double counted depending on their in-custody or out-of-custody status at the time these numbers were generated. This data was obtained from different sources (probation, jail) and therefore may overlap slightly. However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

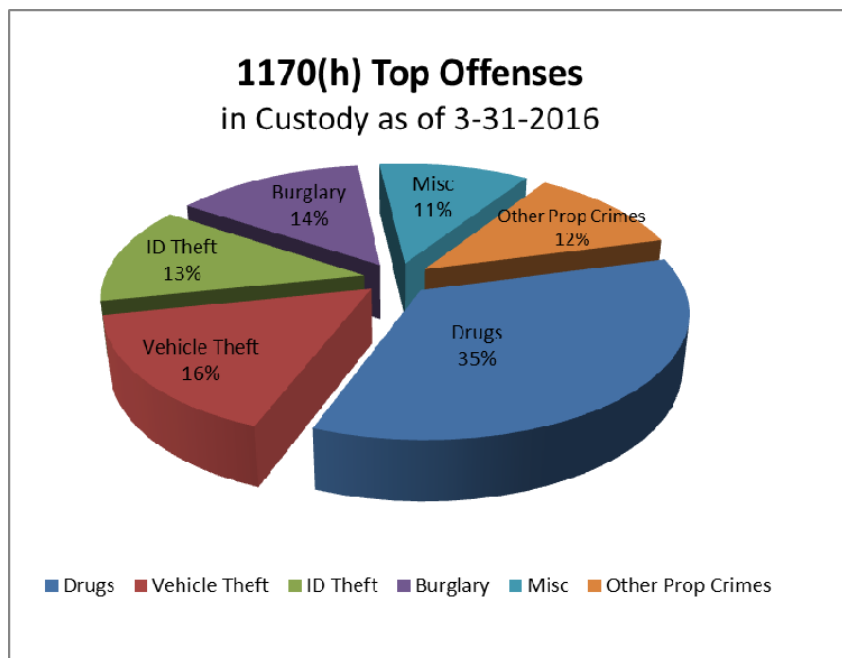
San Mateo County: *In Custody*

Maguire Correctional Facility:

AB109 In-Custody: Public Safety Realignment has been in place for about four and a half years. A comparison of the AB109 In-Custody population at the end of Quarter 1 each year reflects a drop in the population within the last couple of years. The drop in population could be attributed to the implementation of Prop 47 in November 2014. As a result of this change in the law, some offenders received a reduction in their sentence and were released early from custody/supervision.



1170(h) Population: Analysis of the offenses committed by the 1170(h) population in custody on March 31, 2016, **serv-ing their original sentences**, revealed that the top four committing offenses included drug offenses, vehicle theft, bur-glary, and identity theft. These offenses are consistent with the top four offenses committed by the entire realignment population overall, with the exception of burglary. Burglary was not one of the top committing offenses for new offenders in the supervised population during this quarter.



Conclusion:

Analysis of UCR data for 2016 Q1 shows that San Mateo County crime was driven by Larceny, Assaults, and Burglary.

Vehicle Theft represents only 8% of all crime data for the quarter, but it represents 16% of offenses committed by the realignment population. San Mateo County saw a slight increase in vehicle theft in 2015 and this could be why vehicle theft continues to be one of the top committing offenses committed by realignment offenders, as they are just now being sentenced and/or released to supervision on cases committed in 2015.

Identity Theft continues to be one of the top offenses committed by the realignment population (13%). Identity Theft, along with other property crimes, is categorized under Larceny in UCR. Larceny is the top offense committed in San Mateo County during 2016 Q1 (almost 50% of all offenses committed). Larceny was also the top offense committed in all of 2014 and 2015.

Drug offenses continue to be the top offenses committed by realignment offenders (38%). Drug offenses are not a UCR category and were not included in the UCR crime data analysis for this report.

As was the intent of AB109, members of the realignment population commit non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenses. This analysis reflects that San Mateo County realignment offenders are involved in drug offenses and property crime offenses. Very few to none are involved in serious or violent crimes. ***It is important to keep in mind that the realignment population is a small population compared to the overall offender population in San Mateo County and therefore, we cannot confidently attribute countywide crime trends to this population.***

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

Intelligence Gaps:

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