



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

30 YEARS

Crime after Proposition 47 and the Pandemic

Technical Appendices

CONTENTS

Appendix A. Figures and Tables

Appendix B. Empirical Approach and Estimates

Appendix C. Proposition 47 State Savings and Grant Programs

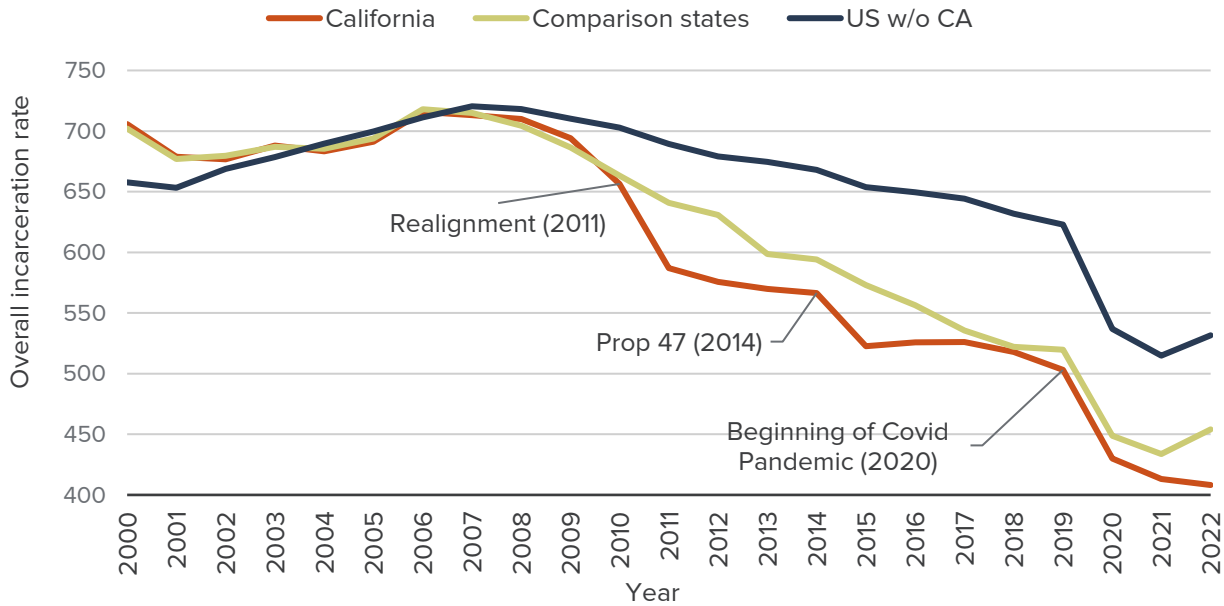
Magnus Lofstrom and Brandon Martin

with research support from Sean Cremin

Appendix A. Figures and Tables

FIGURE A1

California's incarceration rate was higher than the nationwide rate in the early 2000s but was 23% lower in 2022

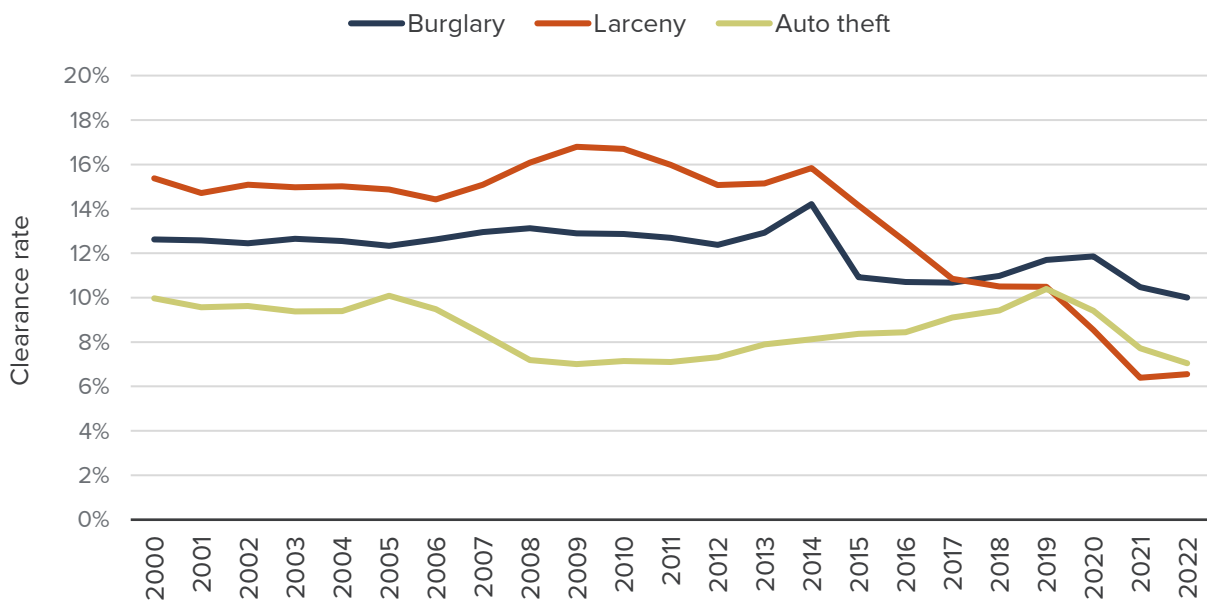


SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) and the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), 2000–2022.

NOTE: Rates referred to the population incarcerated in state and county prisons and jails (ADP) per 100,000 residents.

FIGURE A2

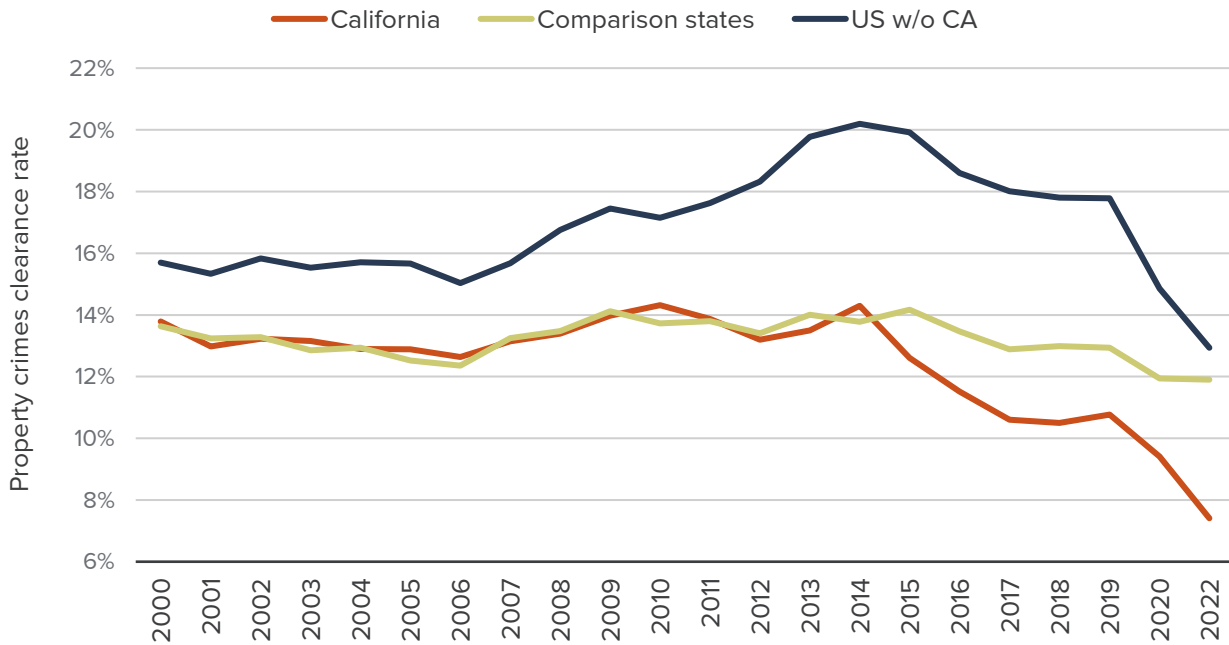
Property crime clearance rates, California, 2000-2022



SOURCE: California Department of Justice (CADOJ) Crimes and Clearances file.

FIGURE A3

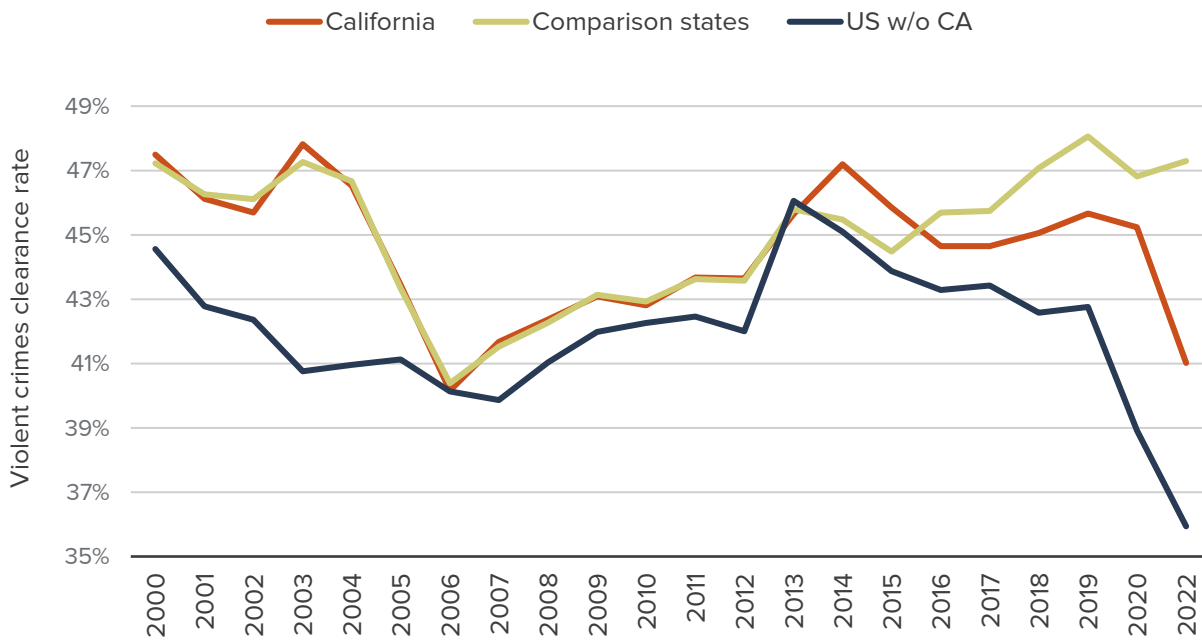
Property crime clearance rates, California, comparison states and nationwide (without California), 2000-2022



SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2022, excluding 2021 due to unusually low number of reporting law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE A4

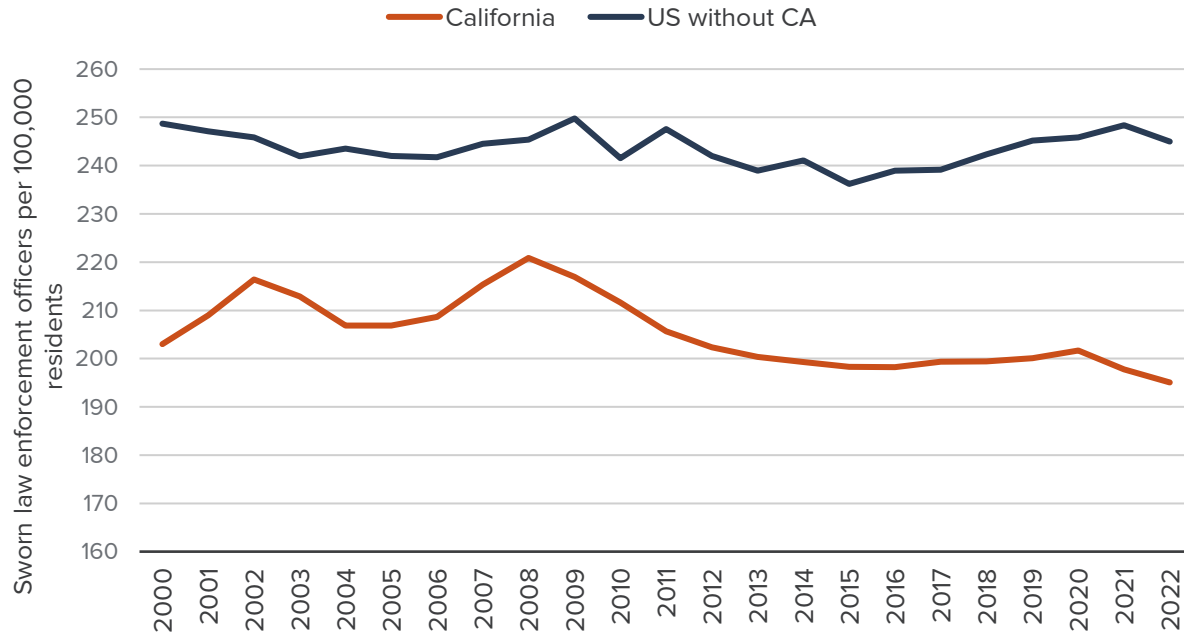
Violent crime clearance rates, California, comparison states and nationwide (without California), 2000-2022



SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2022, excluding 2021 due to unusually low number of reporting law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE A5

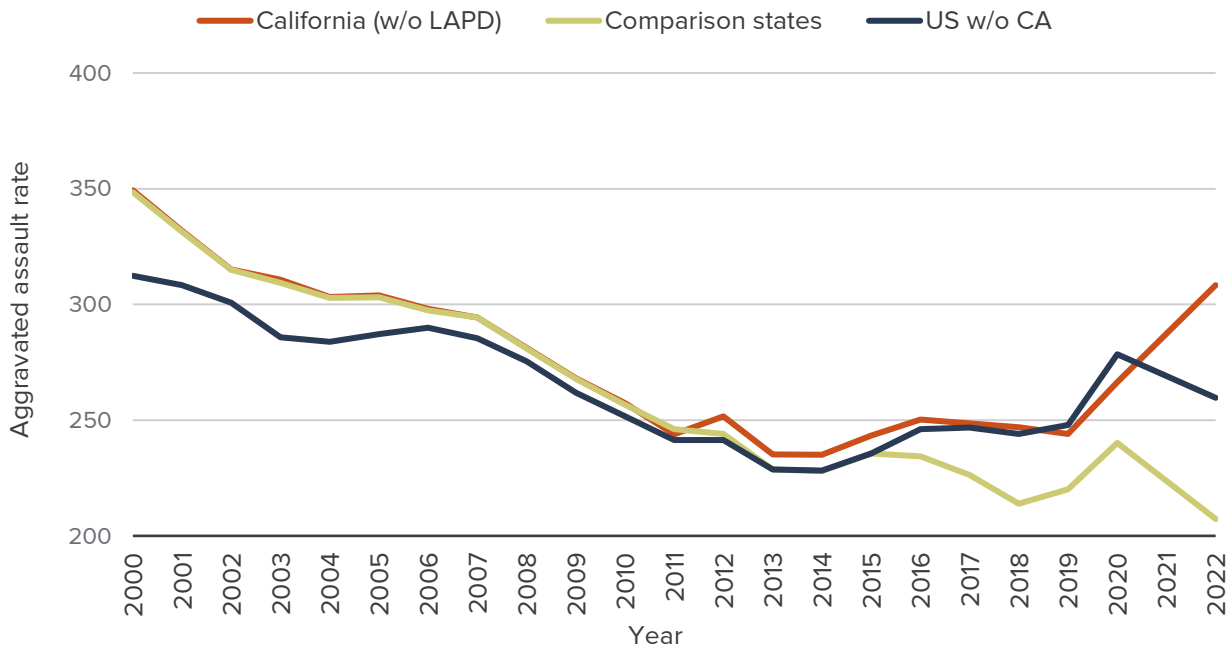
California has seen a notable decline in the sworn officers rate post-Great Recession while it has recovered in the rest of the nation



SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2022, excluding 2021 due to unusually low number of reporting law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE A6

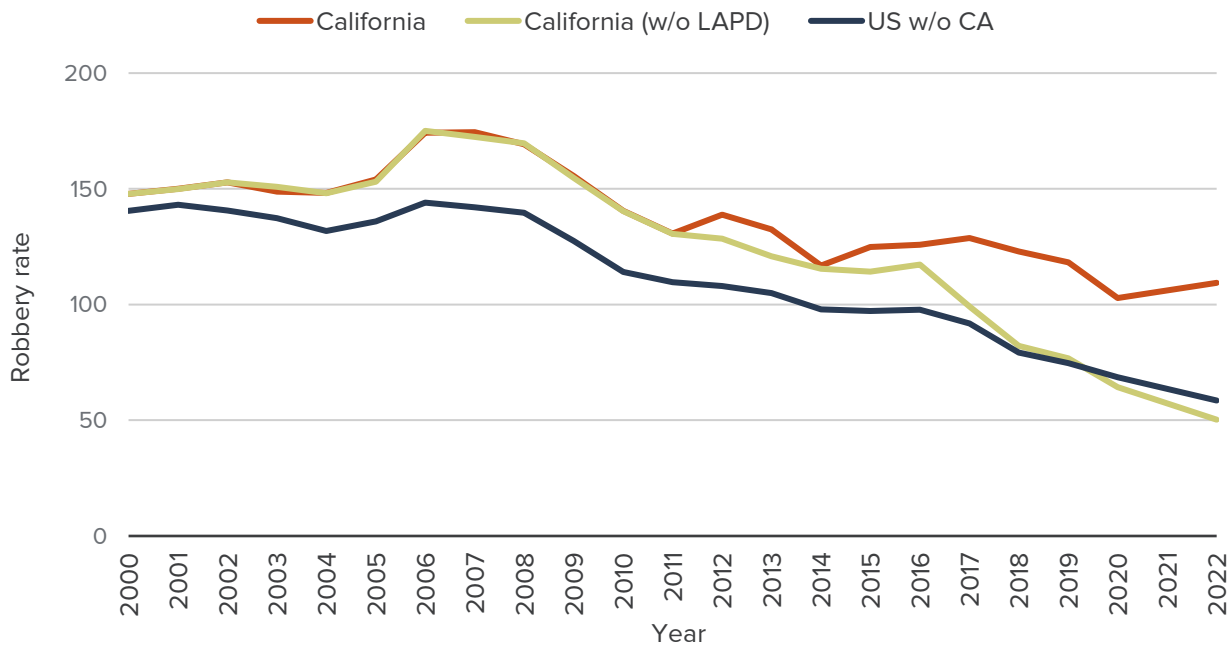
Aggravated assault rates, California without LAPD, comparison states and nationwide (without California), 2000-2022



SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2022, excluding 2021 due to unusually low number of reporting law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE A7

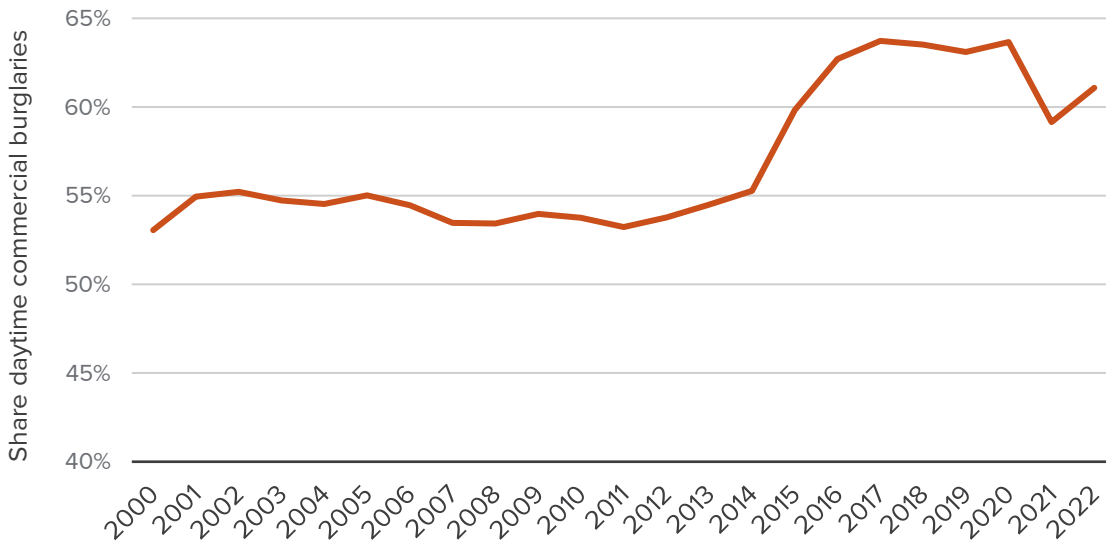
Robbery rates, California without LAPD, comparison states and nationwide (without California), 2000-2022



SOURCE: Author estimates based on annual state-level data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 2000–2022, excluding 2021 due to unusually low number of reporting law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE A8

Share of all reported commercial burglaries that are daytime commercial burglaries



SOURCE: California Department of Justice (CADOJ) Crimes and Clearances file.

TABLE A1

Larceny clearance rates, by County, pre- and post-Prop 47 and pandemic

	Larceny Clearance Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Los Angeles	15.7%	10.6%	10.7%	6.5%
San Diego	20.1%	13.9%	12.3%	6.9%
Orange	17.5%	12.5%	13.0%	7.4%
Riverside	13.2%	8.2%	8.0%	5.0%
San Bernardino	20.4%	12.0%	12.6%	9.6%
Santa Clara	16.0%	10.1%	7.6%	6.7%
Alameda	9.6%	6.8%	5.9%	4.1%
Sacramento	14.4%	9.2%	5.9%	3.3%
Contra Costa	9.6%	9.9%	7.1%	6.1%
Fresno	17.0%	16.7%	19.3%	6.7%
Kern	16.9%	7.2%	6.0%	4.3%
Ventura	17.0%	15.5%	18.8%	13.4%
San Francisco	9.7%	4.9%	4.8%	3.0%
San Mateo	18.4%	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%
San Joaquin	11.5%	9.2%	7.8%	5.4%
Stanislaus	27.0%	10.7%	10.6%	8.0%
Sonoma	24.6%	16.2%	16.3%	10.5%
Tulare	23.9%	13.2%	12.0%	6.5%
Santa Barbara	18.2%	13.8%	13.4%	6.7%
Solano	13.0%	13.2%	14.8%	6.4%
Monterey	20.2%	11.9%	14.4%	7.9%
Placer	19.6%	12.7%	11.1%	9.6%
San Luis Obispo	16.7%	17.8%	17.2%	10.1%
Santa Cruz	19.8%	12.5%	10.5%	8.1%
Merced	17.5%	12.0%	10.9%	6.2%
Marin	12.3%	11.1%	6.6%	8.2%
Butte	15.0%	12.5%	13.8%	9.2%
Yolo	11.1%	9.0%	11.8%	5.4%
El Dorado	18.7%	16.3%	15.3%	9.2%
Imperial	15.3%	11.6%	9.3%	8.5%
Shasta	25.6%	16.4%	9.6%	19.2%
Madera	49.4%	5.2%	5.9%	6.0%
Kings	24.7%	18.9%	21.8%	9.4%
Napa	28.3%	19.6%	19.0%	19.6%
Humboldt	16.1%	18.0%	17.6%	15.1%
Nevada	19.7%	17.1%	15.5%	8.0%
Sutter	15.2%	22.7%	28.8%	13.4%
Mendocino	31.8%	34.6%	28.4%	25.4%
Yuba	19.6%	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%

	Larceny Clearance Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Lake	26.6%	19.1%	22.4%	8.8%
Tehama	24.6%	36.4%	30.8%	8.3%
San Benito	25.3%	24.5%	20.5%	8.3%
Tuolumne	27.5%	27.2%	29.3%	17.6%
Calaveras	5.5%	8.8%	6.2%	3.4%
Siskiyou	45.3%	30.0%	24.8%	32.1%
Amador	29.1%	29.5%	27.3%	15.2%
Lassen	67.8%	63.4%	68.2%	11.4%
Glenn	11.1%	11.3%	14.4%	3.0%
Del Norte	58.4%	33.1%	37.8%	46.4%
Colusa	14.2%	13.3%	5.1%	3.4%
Plumas	8.6%	10.6%	7.9%	6.0%
Inyo	8.4%	17.3%	22.2%	17.5%
Mariposa	17.0%	22.4%	23.1%	4.0%
Mono	23.9%	8.1%	13.3%	10.7%
Trinity	93.0%	36.1%	9.9%	1.9%
Modoc	18.9%	61.4%	27.9%	18.9%
Sierra	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCE: California Department of Justice (CADOJ) Crimes and Clearances file.

NOTES: Pre-Prop 47 period refers to Nov 2013-Oct 2014, Post-Prop 47 period to Nov 2015-Oct 2016; Pre-Pandemic period refers to Mar 2019-Feb 2020, Post-Pandemic period to Jan 2022-Dec 2022.

TABLE A2

Burglary clearance rates, by county, pre- and post-Prop 47 and pandemic

	Burglary Clearance Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Los Angeles	14.2%	11.0%	13.4%	10.8%
San Diego	16.4%	13.9%	15.3%	12.9%
Orange	14.3%	11.7%	10.6%	8.4%
Riverside	14.0%	7.5%	7.3%	7.2%
San Bernardino	23.5%	9.3%	10.1%	12.2%
Santa Clara	7.4%	8.8%	7.9%	7.7%
Alameda	7.7%	6.1%	7.7%	5.6%
Sacramento	10.9%	9.7%	8.1%	8.2%
Contra Costa	8.4%	8.6%	9.1%	8.7%
Fresno	11.9%	9.2%	9.2%	7.5%
Kern	12.5%	8.6%	8.6%	9.7%
Ventura	8.1%	10.2%	11.0%	11.0%
San Francisco	15.3%	12.9%	15.9%	10.0%
San Mateo	23.3%	13.1%	13.6%	11.4%
San Joaquin	11.1%	8.8%	9.0%	8.9%
Stanislaus	22.9%	11.1%	10.8%	15.5%
Sonoma	20.0%	19.5%	19.0%	20.2%
Tulare	21.7%	11.5%	11.5%	9.6%
Santa Barbara	20.8%	14.8%	13.3%	17.6%
Solano	7.4%	8.8%	8.9%	10.2%
Monterey	11.6%	17.1%	19.4%	13.5%
Placer	16.8%	9.8%	11.7%	14.6%
San Luis Obispo	19.6%	16.0%	14.8%	14.0%
Santa Cruz	13.2%	11.1%	11.7%	12.6%
Merced	13.1%	9.2%	10.6%	9.7%
Marin	12.1%	11.5%	12.7%	10.1%
Butte	11.6%	9.1%	12.8%	13.3%
Yolo	17.7%	11.5%	12.6%	8.6%
El Dorado	18.4%	12.9%	19.7%	8.2%
Imperial	15.0%	12.4%	15.6%	12.5%
Shasta	13.6%	11.4%	7.6%	21.8%
Madera	33.1%	7.3%	9.6%	10.2%
Kings	12.5%	12.3%	15.0%	16.7%
Napa	29.9%	45.0%	33.7%	27.8%
Humboldt	10.8%	8.5%	14.1%	15.0%
Nevada	12.2%	14.3%	11.0%	8.4%
Sutter	10.0%	17.0%	14.9%	12.7%
Mendocino	28.0%	19.2%	16.9%	29.6%
Yuba	17.1%	7.3%	11.3%	5.9%
Lake	23.8%	16.2%	23.7%	16.8%

	Burglary Clearance Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Tehama	32.6%	20.8%	20.8%	8.9%
San Benito	32.0%	32.0%	28.5%	15.2%
Tuolumne	26.0%	7.4%	20.3%	14.1%
Calaveras	14.5%	7.4%	7.0%	11.3%
Siskiyou	33.8%	13.4%	10.5%	18.3%
Amador	21.5%	24.6%	19.1%	9.1%
Lassen	66.1%	50.6%	38.0%	7.4%
Glenn	13.4%	4.7%	7.2%	0.9%
Del Norte	33.7%	39.3%	29.8%	24.1%
Colusa	20.8%	6.2%	4.5%	6.6%
Plumas	16.2%	17.1%	16.9%	8.1%
Inyo	11.4%	14.2%	10.6%	21.0%
Mariposa	13.9%	14.7%	28.8%	0.9%
Mono	46.7%	15.2%	12.1%	49.3%
Trinity	91.7%	22.6%	13.9%	18.1%
Modoc	22.0%	71.4%	40.7%	12.2%
Sierra	14.3%	7.1%	17.1%	33.3%
Alpine	25.0%	10.0%	16.7%	7.1%

SOURCE: California Department of Justice (CADOJ) Crimes and Clearances file.

NOTES: Pre-Prop 47 period refers to Nov 2013-Oct 2014, Post-Prop 47 period to Nov 2015-Oct 2016; Pre-Pandemic period refers to Mar 2019-Feb 2020, Post-Pandemic period to Jan 2022-Dec 2022.

TABLE A3

Jail incarceration rates, by county, pre- and post-Prop 47 and pandemic

	Jail Incarceration Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Los Angeles	184	164	167	138
San Diego	179	173	169	124
Orange	219	191	166	105
Riverside	172	158	157	150
San Bernardino	276	258	253	222
Santa Clara	221	178	169	145
Alameda	210	154	152	132
Sacramento	298	233	233	211
Contra Costa	147	131	101	76
Fresno	301	296	300	264
Kern	296	238	210	185
Ventura	198	186	189	161
San Francisco	151	143	141	94
San Mateo	142	132	131	130
San Joaquin	202	180	178	161
Stanislaus	223	220	219	242
Sonoma	211	208	206	145
Tulare	371	351	319	257
Santa Barbara	228	217	203	165
Solano	220	222	163	124
Monterey	231	203	196	200
Placer	180	187	173	158
San Luis Obispo	253	204	191	149
Santa Cruz	158	148	145	124
Merced	342	243	224	191
Marin	112	123	104	94
Butte	264	249	255	254
Yolo	219	178	149	123
El Dorado	210	215	205	179
Imperial	300	257	204	160
Shasta	186	191	242	170
Madera	298	281	299	245
Kings	406	310	385	292
Napa	166	132	181	159
Humboldt	269	284	294	189
Nevada	230	205	196	140
Sutter	257	235	220	149
Mendocino	320	338	316	186
Yuba	550	464	470	283
Lake	541	443	408	290

	Jail Incarceration Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Tehama	286	296	267	212
San Benito	226	212	191	140
Tuolumne	258	263	261	188
Calaveras	166	211	222	185
Siskiyou	211	219	189	203
Amador	273	228	225	226
Lassen	367	263	331	368
Glenn	356	363	353	216
Del Norte	336	396	387	68
Colusa	357	358	316	286
Plumas	262	264	297	192
Inyo	362	302	241	281
Mariposa	253	254	248	194
Mono	221	223	230	158
Trinity	388	310	311	353
Modoc	321	336	388	260
Sierra	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SOURCES: Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), Jail Profile Survey and California Department of Finance (DOF) population estimates.

NOTES: Pre-Prop 47 period refers to Nov 2013-Oct 2014, Post-Prop 47 period to Nov 2015-Oct 2016; Pre-Pandemic period refers to Mar 2019-Feb 2020, Post-Pandemic period to Jan 2022-Dec 2022.

TABLE A4

Prison incarceration rates, by county, pre- and post-Prop 47 and pandemic

	Prison Incarceration Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Los Angeles	454	423	399	300
San Diego	289	268	259	199
Orange	216	207	198	144
Riverside	437	416	388	312
San Bernardino	423	378	343	282
Santa Clara	225	215	205	164
Alameda	232	211	199	152
Sacramento	461	456	424	337
Contra Costa	165	171	160	130
Fresno	441	413	403	312
Kern	456	447	455	378
Ventura	209	213	209	170
San Francisco	115	96	86	61
San Mateo	169	161	153	112
San Joaquin	422	377	363	301
Stanislaus	346	313	306	252
Sonoma	197	191	171	141
Tulare	504	492	473	392
Santa Barbara	276	277	270	222
Solano	240	242	212	164
Monterey	388	370	367	331
Placer	189	192	174	143
San Luis Obispo	256	251	252	212
Santa Cruz	222	198	208	168
Merced	362	349	346	296
Marin	113	110	98	68
Butte	443	416	434	363
Yolo	389	337	305	207
El Dorado	214	218	211	172
Imperial	196	212	215	153
Shasta	664	645	695	526
Madera	384	408	450	371
Kings	947	824	755	639
Napa	220	231	229	197
Humboldt	289	296	329	289
Nevada	111	100	118	112
Sutter	329	346	319	290
Mendocino	366	385	395	416
Yuba	512	558	507	539
Lake	485	508	476	370

	Prison Incarceration Rate			
	Pre-Prop 47	Post-Prop 47	Pre-Pandemic	Post-Pandemic
Tehama	583	583	642	462
San Benito	193	218	198	129
Tuolumne	506	529	547	474
Calaveras	213	166	174	143
Siskiyou	387	534	537	391
Amador	397	324	387	314
Lassen	437	416	522	441
Glenn	368	361	291	220
Del Norte	419	511	548	507
Colusa	313	365	322	331
Plumas	216	245	257	178
Inyo	210	220	227	181
Mariposa	345	395	371	307
Mono	147	128	137	120
Trinity	346	425	528	350
Modoc	228	196	372	420
Sierra	389	220	256	162
Alpine	97	84	127	85

SOURCES: California Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (CDCR) population reports and California Department of Finance (DOF) population estimates.

NOTES: Pre-Prop 47 period refers to Nov 2013-Oct 2014, Post-Prop 47 period to Nov 2015-Oct 2016; Pre-Pandemic period refers to Mar 2019-Feb 2020, Post-Pandemic period to Jan 2022-Dec 2022.

TABLE A5

Estimated state weights, synthetic control method, matching on 2000-2010 annual UCR data (pre-realignment)

State	Violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Theft
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0.016	0	0	0.002	0.011	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.015	0	0
Colorado	0	0.278	0	0	0	0.033	0.213	0	0.12
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.041	0	0	0.002	0	0
Florida	0.338	0	0.117	0.135	0	0	0.004	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0.048	0	0.001	0.032	0.368	0
Hawaii	0	0	0.14	0	0	0	0.002	0.069	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.024	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0.114	0.086	0	0.003	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.102	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0
Kansas	0	0.033	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0.133	0.006	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0.003	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
Maryland	0.161	0.186	0.043	0.079	0.539	0	0.004	0.248	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0.032	0.012	0	0.217
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.006	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.01	0	0
Mississippi	0	0.035	0	0	0.225	0	0.002	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.143	0	0
Montana	0.068	0	0	0	0.046	0	0.004	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
Nevada	0	0.234	0	0.135	0	0.163	0.003	0.304	0.353
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0.388	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0
New York	0.214	0	0	0	0.104	0	0.001	0	0
North Carolina	0	0.229	0	0	0	0	0.007	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0.007
Ohio	0	0	0	0.326	0	0	0.008	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.024	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.107	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.183	0	0

State	Violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny Theft
Rhode Island	0.191	0.005	0.024	0	0	0	0.012	0	0.072
South Carolina	0.029	0	0.086	0	0	0	0.01	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0.114
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0.075	0.003	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0.107	0	0	0.005	0	0
Utah	0	0	0.126	0	0	0	0.001	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.006	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0.041	0.002	0	0.107
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0.042	0	0	0.522	0.005	0	0.011

Appendix B. Empirical Approach and Estimates

Our principal estimation strategy exploits cross-county variation in the impacts of Proposition 47 and the public health responses in the criminal justice systems to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Specifically, we assess whether counties that have experienced larger declines in county-specific prison and jail incarceration rates, larceny and burglary clearance rates and drug arrest rates experience relatively large increases in crime rates. This analysis relies on separate estimation, Prop 47 and the pandemic, of various specification of the regression:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Crime_{it} = & \alpha_i + \delta_t + \beta_1 \Delta JailRate_{it} + \beta_2 \Delta PrisonRate_{it} \\ & + \beta_3 \Delta LarcClearRate_{it-1} + \beta_4 \Delta BurgClearRate_{it-1} \\ & + \beta_5 \Delta MisdDrugArrestRate_{it} + \beta_6 \Delta FelDrugArrestRate_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}\end{aligned}$$

where $i=(1,\dots,56)$ indexes counties¹, $t=(1,\dots,24)$ indexes the end month of the change from the intervention (November 2014 for Prop 47 and February 2020 for the pandemic), $\Delta Crime_{it}$ is the pre-post intervention change in monthly crime rates, $\Delta PrisonRate_{it}$ is the pre-post change in the number of county residents incarcerated in a state prison, $\Delta JailRate_{it}$ is the pre-post change in the number of county residents incarcerated in a local county jail, $\Delta LarcClearRate_{it-1}$ is the pre-post intervention change in lagged monthly larceny clearance rates, $\Delta BurgClearRate_{it-1}$ is the pre-post intervention change in lagged monthly burglary clearance rates, $\Delta MisdDrugArrestRate_{it}$ is the pre-post intervention change in monthly misdemeanor drug arrest rates, $\Delta FelDrugArrestRate_{it}$ is the pre-post intervention change in monthly felony drug arrest rates, α_i and δ_t are county and month fixed effects respectively, β 's are parameters to be estimated of the impact of the impact on crime, and ε_{it} is a mean-zero error term. All regressions are weighted by county population.

We limit our study periods to the first two post-intervention years, which for Prop 47 is Dec 2014-Nov 2016, while for the pandemic, given its highly unusual times, we exclude 2020, and limit our study period to Jan 2021-Dec 2022. We measure post-intervention changes relative to pre-annual average (for example (Dec 2014) - Average(Nov2013-Oct 2014)) and adjust by subtracting pre-changes (here, for example, (Dec 2013) - Average(Nov2012-Oct 2013)). Importantly, we use one-month lagged clearance rate, to allow time for possible offenders to learn about changes in the likelihood of apprehension, and to avoid a direct technical relationship between clearance rates and crime rates.

We include a complete month fixed effect corresponding to the 24 months we examine for each intervention. Including time fixed effects effectively nets out the overall state time trends for crime changes and identifies the crime effects based on variation above and beyond what occurs for the state overall. We also include a complete set of county fixed effects. Counties in California, vary considerably with regard to demographics, economic conditions, and local fiscal conditions, and counties vary in terms of their law enforcement staffing levels as well as changes in staffing levels over the time period we study here. By including county fixed effects, we adjust for general trends in changes and identify the crime effects based on within-county variation above and beyond county overall averages for the dependent and explanatory variables. The results from separate regressions by crime type for Prop 47 are shown in Tables B2-B4, and for the COVID-19 pandemic in Tables B5-B7.

¹ There are 58 counties in California but two the smallest counties do not operate jails, Alpine and Sierra.

TABLE B1

	Crime Clearance Rates				
	Violent	Property	Larceny	Burglary	Auto Theft
OfficerRate	0.053*** (0.017)	0.033** (0.014)	0.028* (0.015)	0.052*** (0.017)	0.028** (0.014)
OfficerRate2/100	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.002* (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Year	-0.327 (0.456)	-0.966*** (0.212)	-1.325*** (0.243)	-0.365 (0.229)	-1.010*** (0.303)
Year2/100	2.903 (4.011)	8.557*** (2.194)	11.486*** (2.603)	5.837** (2.478)	3.412 (2.395)
Year3/10,000	-6.758 (9.313)	-18.195*** (5.054)	-24.544*** (6.230)	-13.670** (5.975)	-3.573 (5.641)
Prop 47	-0.009 (1.726)	-1.582*** (0.291)	-2.163*** (0.261)	-2.138*** (0.683)	1.120 (1.255)
Covid	-5.684*** (0.084)	-1.687*** (0.369***)	-1.824*** (0.482***)	-0.450 (0.349**)	-1.625 (0.179)
Population (in 10,000s)	0.062 (0.239)	0.834*** (0.120)	1.079*** (0.148)	0.750** (0.134)	-0.354 (0.125)
Population2/100	-0.023 (0.339)	-0.467*** (0.167)	-0.606*** (0.210)	-0.425** (0.193)	0.200 (0.192)
Population3/10,000	(1.929)	(0.373)	(0.541)	(0.430)	(1.306)
Observations					1,856
R-squared	0.429	0.459	0.459	0.362	0.475

SOURCES: Author estimates using data CA DOJ and DOF data.

NOTES: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. All regressions include county fixed effects.

TABLE B2

Proposition 47, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type

Diff-in-Diff Change	Violent Crime			
	All	Homicide	Robbery	Agg Assault
Prison	-0.043 (0.027)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.015* (0.009)	-0.021 (0.021)
Jail	0.010 (0.018)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.004 (0.009)	0.013 (0.011)
Burglary Clearance Rate	-3.963 (4.256)	-0.104 (0.288)	-2.830 (2.001)	-1.511 (2.997)
Larceny Clearance Rate	1.904 (5.345)	0.140 (0.287)	0.976 (2.321)	0.126 (4.139)
Felony Drug Arrests	0.000 (0.037)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.012 (0.014)	0.018 (0.026)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	-0.016 (0.036)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.003 (0.014)	-0.008 (0.030)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations				1,284
R-squared	0.421	0.214	0.715	0.445

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

TABLE B3

Proposition 47, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type

Diff-in-Diff Change	Property Crime			
	All	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Prison	-0.186** (0.084)	-0.047 (0.033)	-0.082 (0.062)	-0.057*** (0.020)
Jail	-0.168 (0.101)	-0.014 (0.032)	-0.117 (0.072)	-0.037 (0.025)
Burglary Clearance Rate	-4.929 (14.904)	-5.829 (5.934)	-1.636 (11.847)	2.536 (4.849)
Larceny Clearance Rate	-76.657*** (18.981)	-29.777*** (6.550)	-33.582** (13.717)	-13.298** (6.299)
Felony Drug Arrests	0.011 (0.148)	0.035 (0.043)	-0.002 (0.123)	-0.022 (0.049)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	0.018 (0.153)	-0.024 (0.046)	-0.015 (0.107)	0.057 (0.048)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Diff-in-Diff Change	Property Crime			
	All	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Observations	1,284			
R-squared	0.556	0.435	0.569	0.536

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

TABLE B4

Proposition 47, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type

Diff-in-Diff Change	Shoplifting	Larceny		Burglary	
		Car Break-Ins	Car Accessories	Residential	Commercial
Prison	-0.015 (0.018)	-0.034 (0.044)	-0.012 (0.015)	-0.030 (0.024)	-0.017 (0.014)
Jail	0.003 (0.017)	-0.104** (0.045)	0.004 (0.015)	-0.012 (0.021)	-0.003 (0.016)
Burglary Clearance Rate	-1.207 (3.361)	-7.994 (13.135)	-0.964 (2.071)	-5.590 (3.890)	-0.239 (2.832)
Larceny Clearance Rate	9.895** (4.326)	-21.993** (9.121)	-6.651* (3.770)	-17.634*** (5.140)	-12.143*** (3.448)
Felony Drug Arrests	0.025 (0.023)	-0.070 (0.124)	-0.004 (0.019)	-0.004 (0.032)	0.039 (0.029)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	-0.016 (0.020)	0.021 (0.089)	0.011 (0.017)	0.011 (0.036)	-0.035 (0.021)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
					1,284
	0.518	0.433	0.412	0.556	0.425

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

TABLE B5

COVID-19 Pandemic, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type

Diff-in-Diff Change	Violent Crime				Agg Assault
	All	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	
Prison	-0.011 (0.041)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.005)	0.016 (0.013)	-0.026 (0.031)
Jail	-0.020 (0.014)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.003 (0.003)	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.011)
Larceny Clearance Rate	-5.819 (5.615)	0.180 (0.381)	0.086 (1.601)	-1.712 (2.252)	-4.372 (4.555)
Burglary Clearance Rate	0.699 (2.976)	-0.495 (0.249)	1.390 (0.860)	-1.673 (1.194)	1.478 (2.289)
Felony Drug Arrests	0.078 (0.054)	0.002 (0.004)	0.017 (0.022)	-0.016 (0.023)	0.075 (0.052)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	-0.035 (0.034)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.009)	0.007 (0.015)	-0.049* (0.027)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations					1,263
R-squared	0.651	0.264	0.279	0.547	0.630

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

TABLE B6

COVID-19 Pandemic, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type

Diff-in-Diff Change	Property Crime			Auto Theft
	All	Burglary	Larceny	
Prison	0.067 (0.187)	-0.011 (0.042)	0.055 (0.135)	0.022 (0.043)
Jail	-0.091 (0.068)	-0.032** (0.015)	-0.026 (0.047)	-0.033* (0.018)
Larceny Clearance Rate	81.431*** (25.704)	-2.518 (5.535)	71.185*** (21.077)	-7.729 (6.180)
Burglary Clearance Rate	-3.382 (14.453)	-7.934** (3.498)	4.010 (11.475)	0.542 (3.243)
Felony Drug Arrests	-0.072 (0.268)	-0.037 (0.088)	-0.025 (0.198)	-0.010 (0.062)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	0.102 (0.187)	0.038 (0.051)	0.086 (0.116)	-0.022 (0.061)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Diff-in-Diff Change	Property Crime			Auto Theft
	All	Burglary	Larceny	
Observations				1,263
R-squared	0.631	0.743	0.669	0.729

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

TABLE B7

COVID-19 Pandemic, Ordinary Least Squares regressions, difference-in-difference, by crime type.

Diff-in-Diff Change	Shoplifting	Larceny		Burglary	
		Car Break-Ins	Car Accessories	Residential	Commercial
Prison	0.010 (0.028)	0.029 (0.058)	-0.009 (0.031)	0.014 (0.023)	-0.025 (0.032)
Jail	0.002 (0.013)	0.002 (0.030)	-0.000 (0.011)	-0.011 (0.007)	-0.021* (0.011)
Larceny Clearance Rate	3.406 (5.958)	-39.288*** (12.751)	-16.749*** (5.267)	6.648 (5.476)	-9.166 (6.493)
Burglary Clearance Rate	-3.256 (2.826)	4.086 (7.056)	3.305 (2.695)	1.826 (3.638)	-9.760** (4.633)
Felony Drug Arrests	-0.024 (0.053)	-0.022 (0.107)	-0.033 (0.062)	-0.029 (0.045)	-0.009 (0.077)
Misdemeanor Drug Arrests	0.053 (0.038)	0.058 (0.058)	0.035 (0.024)	0.031 (0.029)	0.007 (0.035)
County Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Time Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations					1,263
R-squared	0.598	0.769	0.465	0.639	0.720

SOURCES: Author estimates using BSCC, CA DOJ, and CDCR data.

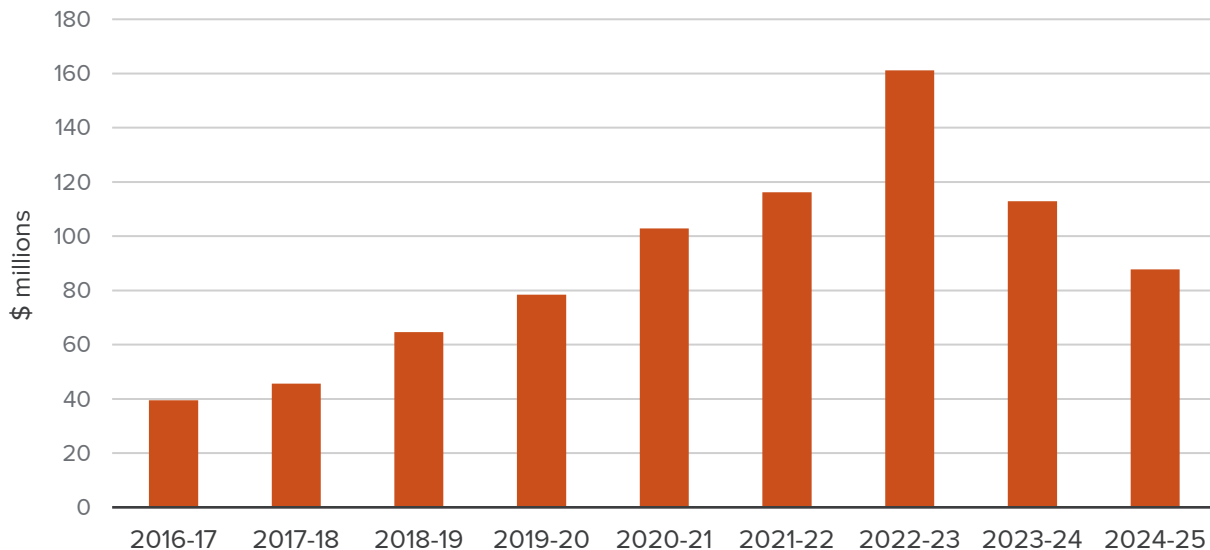
NOTE: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix C. Proposition 47 State Savings and Grant Programs

State savings from Proposition 47 are deposited into the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, with 65 percent of state savings going towards mental health treatment, substance-use disorder treatment and diversion programs for those involved in the criminal justice system. The remainder go to K–12 schools (25%) and victim services (10%). The first year of state savings totaled around \$40 million and was deposited into the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund in the 2016-2017 fiscal year (Figure C1).

FIGURE C1

Proposition 47 state savings by fiscal year



SOURCE: California Department of Finance, Yearly State Budgets 2016-2024.

As expected from the measure, we see in Figure 14 that the state savings from Prop 47 grew over time, reaching over \$100 million in savings available in the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year were especially notable at over \$160 million. The state attributes this large jump in that year to accounting for the closure of a state prison in the calculation. While the savings calculation incurred small tweaks over the years to take into account changes in savings and costs parts of the calculation, the total savings is now over \$800 million.² Given that each of the grant programs described below takes time to complete, not all \$800 million in savings has been spent.

² For instance, in the early years of Prop 47 the courts incurred costs from the measure because of the ability of individuals to apply for resentencing (those that were currently serving time in prison or jails on a Prop 47 offense) and reclassification applications (those that had been previously convicted of a felony for a Prop 47 offense.. These costs would be subtracted from the savings estimates from not having as many individuals in state prison.

Grant Programs

California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) receives 65 percent of state savings to distribute to under its **Proposition 47 Grant Program**. Funding proposals are required to include some combination of mental health services, substance-use disorder treatment, and efforts to work with individuals before arrest or booking into jail. These programs are administrated by the BSCC, which gives priority to projects that also provide housing-related support and/or other community-based supportive services. The legislature also created the requirement (AB 1056) that the targeted population for each project be adults and/or juveniles that have been arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense and have a history of mental health issues or substance use disorders.

Public agencies submit grant applications, and at least half of the funds must go to non-governmental community-based organizations. Proposals must also describe how the program relies on evidence-based practices and if other jurisdictions are already using the program. Finally, funding recipients have to spend at least 5 percent of their funding on data collection and evaluation of the program.

The first round (Cohort 1) of BSCC grant funding occurred in 2017 (Table C1). Fifty-eight public agencies submitted project proposals, totaling over \$200 million in requested funding. With only \$103 million in funding available, a total of twenty-three public agencies were funded, with an original grant period of June 2017 to August 2020 (Table C3). Given delays in project start-ups, the BSCC ultimately allowed for a 12-month extension for a number of projects.

The second round (Cohort 2) of grant funding from the BSCC received forty-three applications, totaling more than \$194 million. In the end, \$96 million in available funding was awarded across twenty-three public agencies (Table C4), for the period of August 15, 2019, to May 15, 2023. Table 1 shows that an additional \$125 million was given to twenty-four agencies in Cohort 3 (Table C5) and Cohort 4 grants will be given out this year. with over \$150 million available for awards.

TABLE C1

BSCC Prop 47 grant programs, cohorts 1 – 4

Cohort	Award Period	Total Awarded	Total Grantees	MH Program	SUDT Program	Diversion Program
1	Jun. 2017 – Aug. 2020*	\$104 million	23	21	22	11
2	Aug. 2019 – May 2023	\$102 million	23	21	22	15
3	Sep. 2022 – Jun. 2026	\$125 million	24	22	23	16
4	Oct. 2024 – Jun. 2028	\$150 million*				

SOURCE: BSCC Prop 47 grant documents, Cohorts 1 – 4.

Looking at Table C1, it’s clear that grantees are not just offering one service in their grant program. Virtually all the Cohort 1 and 2 programs contained both a mental health treatment (87 percent) and a substance use disorder treatment component (96 percent). Diversion programs were less common but were still part of roughly half the grant programs. A good example of a multi-faceted program was an Alameda County grant from Cohort 1. The Alameda County Health Agency was the lead agency. They contracted with three community-based organizations to provide a range of services. The first service was a mental health reentry treatment team that provided case management and referral services to individuals upon release from jail, that had a documented mental health diagnosis. In addition, there were services for individuals with a substance use disorder, which included a hotline

for individuals to seek referrals to treatment and support opportunities. They also provided funding for individuals that needed a recovery residence facility. Finally, a third contracted organization ran a housing assistance program, that gave out small grants (less than \$5,000) to individuals for help in paying rent and/or utilities. In all, nearly 3,000 individuals received a service under the Alameda County program.³ Statewide, it's reported that 40,000 service encounters happened under Cohort 1 and 2, combined. A service encounter could be anything from call to a hot line to a stay in a residential substance abuse treatment center.

The grant periods for Cohort 1 and 2 have been completed. As mentioned above, the BSCC requires grantees to collect data and conduct a final evaluation of their program. Each grantee creates their own evaluation plan and selects their third-party evaluator of choice, so the approaches to grant evaluations vary across the grantees. For example, the definition of program completion varied by grantee. Some had a strict definition that all program requirements had to be completed for program completion. Others counted just starting a service as a program completion. Program completion rates for Cohort 2 grantees ranged from under 10 percent of participants to over 80 percent.

Given that this grant program mainly aims to help individuals involved with the criminal justice system, reducing recidivism should be an important main goal. While each grantee is required to complete a program evaluation, the BSCC has also put together a statewide report for both Cohort 1 and 2. The BSCC implemented more uniform reporting requirements for Cohort 2, based on the experiences of grantee data collection and reporting in Cohort 1. Looking at the results of Cohort 2, the BSCC finds that the overall statewide recidivism rate for program participants was 15.3 percent. Table 2 shows that there was wide variation in recidivism rates across the Cohort 2 grantees that reported recidivism information at the time of the BSCC statewide report. While eight grantees reported program recidivism rates of under 10 percent, rates for programs in the counties of Alameda (21.2), Orange (36.9), and Placer (23.7) were over 20 percent. It is important to note that given the wide variation in programs being provided and a non-uniform time to possibly be arrested again after completing a program, caution should be given when comparing recidivism rates across grantees and also to other statewide studies of recidivism (see BSCC 2024 for further discussion of limitations to generalizing the program results).

³ 504 individuals were served by Reentry Treatment Teams, 1,918 individuals were served by the Substance Use Disorder Hotline and Recovery Residences, and 663 individuals received housing assistance.

TABLE C2

Recidivism rates varied widely for Cohort 2 grantees

Grantee	Recidivism Rate (%)
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	21.2
City of Compton	NA
Contra Costa Behavioral Health Services	NA
City of Corning	NA
Corona-Norco Unified School District	3
City of Hayward	0
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	5.6
Los Angeles Co. Dept. of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry	13.5
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Reentry	7.1
Marin County Health and Human Services	8.3
Monterey County Health Department, Behavioral Health Bureau	7.5
Nevada County Department of Behavioral Health	6.6
Orange County Health Care Agency	36.9
Placer County Health and Human Services	23.7
Plumas County District Attorney	17.6
San Francisco Department of Public Health	2.7
Santa Barbara County Office of the Public Defender	15.1
Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department	19.6
Santa Cruz County Probation Department	19.6
Shasta County Probation Department	18.3
Siskiyou County Health & Human Services Agency	NA

SOURCE: BSCC Proposition 47 Cohort II: Statewide Evaluation report.

BSCC Prop 47 Cohort Tables

TABLE C3

BSCC cohort 1 grant recipients

Grantee	Project Title	County	Amount
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	ACProp47	Alameda	6,000,000
City of Rialto	Juvenile TEAM Program	San Bernardino	996,975
Contra Costa Health Care Services Department	Contra Costa LEAD Plus (CoCo LEAD+)	Contra Costa	5,984,086
City of Corning	Tehama County RESTORE Program	Tehama	1,000,000
El Rancho Unified School District	Promote Change Through Action (PCTA)	Los Angeles	997,435
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	LA Door (Diversion Outreach & Opportunities for Recovery)	Los Angeles	6,000,000
Los Angeles Co. Dept. of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry	Proposition 47 --Mental Health Services, Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Diversion Programs for People in the Criminal Justice System	Los Angeles	20,000,000
Los Angeles, City of, Mayor's Office of Reentry	Project imPACT	Los Angeles	5,998,384
Marin County Health and Human Services	The Marin County JCC Program	Marin	998,504
Merced County Probation Department	Los Banos Community Services Network	Merced	945,666
Monterey County Health Dept., Behavioral Health Bureau	No Zip Code left Behind: Addressing Inequalities Through Collaborative Partnerships	Monterey	6,000,000
Oceanside Unified School District	Second Chances for Our Children	San Diego	998,300
Orange County Health Care Agency	Orange County Community Supported Re-Entry Program	Orange	6,000,000
Pasadena, City of Police Department	Pasadena/Altadena "Vision 20/20" Reintegration Project	Los Angeles	2,511,537
Placer County Health and Human Services	Action Team: Promoting Community Health and Safety	Placer	990,000
Plumas County District Attorney	Plumas County Proposition 47 Project	Plumas	1,000,000
Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH)	Integrated Care Behavioral Health Full Services Partnership	Riverside	6,000,000
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	San Bernardino County SAFE-T Net (Support and Advocacy For Re-Entry and Transition)	San Bernardino	1,246,936
San Diego County	Community Based Services and Recidivism Reduction (CoSRR) with San Diego Misdemeanants At-Risk Track (SMART)	San Diego	6,000,000
San Francisco Department of Public Health	Promoting Recovery & Services for the Prevention of Recidivism (PRSPR)	San Francisco	5,999,993
San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS)	Homeward Bound	San Joaquin	6,000,000
Solano County Health & Social Services	Prop 47: Expanding Services Continuum for Drug Treatment & Continued Supports for Improved Outcomes	Solano	6,000,000
Yolo County, Health and Human Services Agency	Steps to Success	Yolo	5,968,214

SOURCE: Board of State and Community Corrections, Prop 47 Webpage

TABLE C4

BSCC cohort 2 grant recipients

Grantee	Project Title	County	Amount
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	ACProp47	Alameda	6,000,000
City of Compton	Project HOMES (Housing, Mental Health, Employment and Substance Abuse)	Los Angeles	3,000,000
Contra Costa Behavioral Health Services	Contra Costa Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (Coco FACT)	Contra Costa	5,936,088
City of Corning	Tehama County RESTORE Program	Tehama	3,535,485
Corona-Norco Unified School District	Corona-Norco Unified School District's Youth Diversion Program	Riverside	1,000,000
City of Hayward	Hayward Navigation Center Prop 47 Project	Alameda	999,881
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	LA Door (Diversion Outreach & Opportunities for Recovery)	Los Angeles	6,000,000
Los Angeles Co. Dept. of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry	Proposition 47 – Intensive Case Management Services, Employment Services, Interim Housing & Civic Engagement for People in the Criminal Justice System	Los Angeles	18,616,627
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Reentry	Project imPACT and DJJ iHART	Los Angeles	5,999,304
Marin County Health and Human Services	Prop 47 Cohort 2	Marin	999,965
Monterey County Health Department, Behavioral Health Bureau	Continuing the Path to Healing and Transformation Through Collaborative Partnerships	Monterey	6,000,000
Nevada County Department of Behavioral Health	Prop 47 Homeless & Justice Involved Project	Nevada	1,000,000
Orange County Health Care Agency	Community of Hope: Gateway to Successful Reentry	Orange	6,000,000
Pasadena Unified School District	Pasadena Intervention and Directional Alternative Program	Los Angeles	999,528
Placer County Health and Human Services	Action Team: Promoting Community Health and Safety	Placer	6,000,000
Plumas County District Attorney	Plumas County Proposition 47 Project	Plumas	1,000,000
San Francisco Department of Public Health	Supporting Treatment & Reducing Recidivism (STARR)	San Francisco	6,000,000
Santa Ana Unified School District	Conexiones (translates to Connections)	Orange	2,756,857
Santa Barbara County Office of the Public Defender	Crisis Intervention, Diversion and Support (CIDS) Program	Santa Barbara	5,998,511
Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department	Santa Clara County Prop 47	Santa Clara	5,999,171
Santa Cruz County Probation Department	Coordinated Access for Empowering Success (CAFES)	Santa Cruz	5,998,164
Shasta County Probation Department	Misdemeanor Community Engagement	Shasta	1,000,000
Siskiyou County Health & Human Services Agency	Siskiyou Revive Program	Siskiyou	875,897

SOURCE: Board of State and Community Corrections, Prop 47 Webpage

TABLE C5

BSCC cohort 3 grant recipients

Grantee	Project Title	County	Amount
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency	ACProp47 Cohort III	Alameda	6,000,000
Contra Costa County Office of the Public Defender	Holistic Intervention Partnership (HIP)	Contra Costa	5,999,999
Corona-Norco Unified School District	Corona-Norco Unified School District Youth Diversion Program	Riverside	1,634,390
Kern County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services	Kern Transitions Program	Kern	6,000,000
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office	LA Door (Diversion Outreach & Opportunities for Recovery)	Los Angeles	6,000,000
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services	Reentry Intensive Case Management Services (RICMS) and Skills and Experience for the Careers of Tomorrow (SECTOR)	Los Angeles	20,000,000
Los Angeles Mayor's Office of Economic Opportunity	Project impACT	Los Angeles	6,000,000
Marin County Department of Health and Human Services	Housing for Collaborative Court Clients in Behavioral Health Treatment	Marin	1,000,000
Merced County Probation Department	Merced County Pre-Trial Diversion Program	Merced	6,000,000
Monterey County Health Department, Behavioral Health Bureau	Advancing Transformative Healing and Interpersonal Growth Through Collaborative Partnerships	Monterey	6,000,000
City of Pasadena, Public Health Department	Pasadena Outreach Response Team Expansion (PORT-E) Program	Los Angeles	1,143,951
Placer County Health and Human Services	Promoting Community Health and Safety	Placer	6,000,000
San Diego County	San Diego County Community Care Coordination	San Diego	6,000,000
San Francisco Department of Public Health	Supporting Treatment & Reducing Recidivism (STARR)	San Francisco	6,000,000
Santa Barbara County Department of Behavioral Wellness	Crisis, Recovery, Engagement, Diversion & Outreach (CREDO47) Program	Santa Barbara	6,000,000
Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department	Prop 47 Co-occurring Outpatient and Housing Services	Santa Clara	5,999,289
Santa Cruz County Probation Department	Coordinated Access for Empowering Success: CAFES – Cohort III	Santa Cruz	5,982,074
Siskiyou County Health & Human Services; Behavioral Health Division	Project Base Camp	Siskiyou	2,148,353
Solano County Health & Social Services	Coordinated Community Re-entry for People in the Justice System with Behavioral Health Needs	Solano	6,000,000
Sonoma County Health Department, Behavioral Health Division	County of Sonoma Proposition 47 Initiative	Sonoma	1,000,000
Tehama County Department of Education	Project Restore	Tehama	6,000,000
City of Vallejo Police Department	Project HOME (Homeless Outreach, Mentorship, and Empowerment)	Solano	999,611
Yolo County District Attorney	Pathway to Home	Yolo	1,000,000
Yolo County Health & Human Services Agency	Connections to CARE (Community, Assistance, Recovery, and Engagement)	Yolo	6,000,000

SOURCE: Board of State and Community Corrections, Prop 47 Webpage

California Department of Education (CDE)

CDE receives 25 percent of state savings to distribute under the **Learning Communities for School Success Program**. The goal of this program is to help local education agencies (LEAs) to identify and implement evidence-based programs and practices to help keep their most vulnerable students in school. Programs and practices need to be non-punitive and consistent with its goals for student engagement and school climate under the LEA's local control and accountability plan (LCAP). Programs targeted at reducing chronic absenteeism, reducing student suspensions, advancing social-emotional learning and trauma-informed strategies, and increasing staffing for those who work to reduce chronic attendance issues are just a few types of programs allowed under this grant. LCSSP are given out each fiscal year and run as three-year grants. Priority for funding is to be given to a LEA that has a high-rate of chronic absenteeism, out-of-school suspension, or school dropout rate; or in a community with a crime rate that exceeds the state average; or has a significant proportion of foster youth. Since the first grant awards in fiscal year 2017, the LCSSP has awarded 149 grants to 117 different LEAs, totaling more than \$157 million (Tables C6-11 for grantee information).

TABLE C6
FY 2017 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Educational Agency	Amount
Alameda	Alameda County Office of Education	1,759,400
Alameda	Hayward Unified School District	1,759,400
Alameda	Leadership Public Schools Oakland R&D	192,628
Alameda	Oakland Unified School District	1,759,400
Alameda	San Leandro Unified School District	1,139,563
Colusa	Pierce Joint Unified School District	195,293
Contra Costa	West Contra Costa Unified School District	1,759,400
Del Norte	Del Norte County Office of Education	542,335
Imperial	Brawley Elementary School District	526,764
Imperial	Brawley Union High School District	243,589
Imperial	Central Union High School District	543,443
Kern	Kernville Union Elementary School District	116,252
Kern	McFarland Unified School District	327,239
Kings	Reef Sunset Unified School District	349,681
Los Angeles	Bellflower Unified School District	1,045,955
Los Angeles	El Rancho Unified School District	1,155,134
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Unified School District	1,753,418
Los Angeles	Pomona Unified School District	1,759,400
Madera	Madera Unified School District	1,759,400
Mendocino	Ukiah Unified School District	782,625
Riverside	Banning Unified School District	562,128
Riverside	Coachella Valley Unified School District	1,544,723
Riverside	Desert Sands Unified School District	1,174,751
Riverside	Hemet Unified School District	954,914
Sacramento	Sacramento City Unified School District	1,707,854
Sacramento	San Juan Unified School District	1,365,998
San Benito	Hollister School District	533,494
San Benito	San Benito County Office of Education	555,122
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Unified School District	1,759,400
San Joaquin	Lodi Unified School District	1,701,032
Shasta	Shasta County Office of Education	940,707
Sonoma	Santa Rosa High	1,076,615
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County Office of Education	1,758,168
Tehama	Red Bluff Joint Union High School	214,559
Tulare	Visalia Unified School District	1,759,400

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

TABLE C7
FY 2018 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Educational Agency	Amount
Butte	Thermalito Union Elementary School District	228,420
Contra Costa	Pittsburg Unified School District	1,521,045
Fresno	Fresno Unified School District	1,103,861
Los Angeles	Pasadena Unified School District	1,760,000
Los Angeles	South Whittier Elementary School District	417,405
Mariposa	Mariposa County Unified School District	252,900
Mendocino	Mendocino County Office of Education	681,343
Merced	Merced County Office of Education	70,350
Merced	Merced Union High School	154,960
Napa	Napa County Office of Education	25,950
Riverside	Palm Springs Unified School District	1,402,276
San Bernardino	Morongo Unified School District	702,266
San Diego	Oceanside Unified School District	1,760,000
Stanislaus	Patterson Joint Unified School District	842,212
Tulare	Tulare County Office of Education	757,068
Tuolumne	Tuolumne County Superintendent of Schools	838,488
Yolo	Washington Unified School District	1,077,300

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

TABLE C8
FY 2019 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Educational Agency	Amount
San Diego	Grossmont Union High School District	1,800,000
Kern	Kern High School District	1,800,000
Los Angeles	Lancaster Elementary School District	1,800,000
Los Angeles	Long Beach Unified School District	1,520,466
Stanislaus	Modesto City Elementary School District	1,013,931
Riverside	Moreno Valley Unified School District	1,490,940
Napa	Napa Valley Unified School District	1,800,000
Humboldt	Northern Humboldt Union High School District	1,327,008
Butte	Palermo Union Elementary School District	194,400
San Diego	San Diego County Office of Education	1,799,998
San Joaquin	San Joaquin County Office of Education	283,200
Santa Clara	San Jose Unified	1,800,000
Kern	Standard Elementary School District	450,000
San Joaquin	Stockton Unified School District	1,544,021

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

TABLE C9

FY 2020 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Education Agency	Amount
Alameda	Hayward Unified School District	1,545,239
Alameda	Oakland Unified School District	1,595,922
Contra Costa	Antioch Unified School District	654,021
Contra Costa	Contra Costa County Office of Education	226,761
Humboldt	Humboldt County Office of Education	1,505,785
Imperial	Brawley Elementary School District	478,944
Kern	Kern County Office of Education	94,792
Lake	Lake County Office of Education	1,148,195
Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Office of Education	1,598,880
Mendocino	Ukiah Unified School District	722,134
Merced	Los Banos Unified School District	483,980
Sacramento	Sacramento City Unified School District	1,554,510
Sacramento	San Juan Unified School District	1,262,115
Sacramento	Twin Rivers Unified School District	1,382,665
San Benito	San Benito County Office of Education	1,182,131
San Bernardino	Victor Valley Union High School District	1,598,878
Santa Clara	Alum Rock Union Elementary School District	1,100,349
Santa Clara	Santa Clara County Office of Education	1,598,880
Solano	Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District	1,598,880
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County Office of Education	1,598,880
Sutter	Sutter County Superintendent of Schools	608,813
Sutter	Yuba City Unified School District	492,255

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

TABLE C10

FY 2022 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Education Agency	Amount
Alameda	Alameda County Office of Education	1,929,450
Alameda	KIPP King Collegiate High	883,828
Alameda	New Haven Unified School District	1,566,300
Butte	Thermalito Union Elementary School District	222,600
El Dorado	Black Oak Mine Unified	193,350
Fresno	Firebaugh-Las Deltas Unified School District	224,596
Kern	Kern High School District	1,799,454
Kern	Kernville Union Elementary School District	117,300
Kern	Standard School District	458,100
Los Angeles	Stella Middle Charter Academy	529,050
Mendocino	Mendocino County Office of Education	756,600
Mono	Mono County Office of Education	230,100
Napa	Napa Valley Unified School District	2,000,000
Nevada	John Muir Charter School	69,600
Orange	Santa Ana Unified School District	1,999,998
Riverside	Alvord Unified School District	2,000,000
Riverside	Corona-Norco Unified School District	2,000,000
Riverside	Moreno Valley Unified School District	1,997,896
Riverside	Palm Desert Charter Middle School	194,700
San Diego	Cajon Valley Union School District	2,000,000
San Diego	La Mesa-Spring Valley School District	1,532,989
San Diego	Sweetwater Union High School District	1,827,850
San Francisco	Five Keys Independence High School	352,494
San Joaquin	San Joaquin County Office of Education	246,900
San Joaquin	Stockton Unified School District	2,000,000
San Mateo	Redwood City Elementary	999,150
San Mateo	San Mateo Union High School District	1,999,335
Shasta	Shasta County Office of Education	1,193,000
Siskiyou	Weed Union Elementary School District	17,000
Solano	Vallejo City Unified School District	1,482,300
Stanislaus	Fusion Charter	16,500
Stanislaus	Modesto City Elementary	985,350
Ventura	Oxnard School District	1,999,677
Yuba	Wheatland Union High School District	159,900
Yuba	Yuba County Office of Education	1,923,900

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

TABLE C11

FY 2023 LCSSP grantees

County	Local Education Agency	Amount
Alameda	Oakland Unified School District	1,997,563
Butte	Oroville City Elementary School District	392,250
Del Norte	Del Norte County Unified School District	525,150
Humboldt	Humboldt County Office of Education	787,650
Humboldt	Eureka City Schools	564,150
Imperial	Brawley Elementary School District	574,500
Imperial	El Centro Elementary School District	768,300
Inyo	YouthBuild Charter School of California	75,000
Lake County	Lake County Office of Education	1,450,800
Los Angeles	Lancaster School District	2,000,000
Los Angeles	Los Nietos School District	197,100
Los Angeles	Alhambra Unified School District	1,999,047
Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Office of Education	2,000,000
Los Angeles	Empower Generations	30,000
Los Angeles	Russell Westbrook Why Not? Middle School	48,306
Mendocino	Ukiah Unified School District	876,000
Merced	Los Banos Unified School District	1,620,000
Plumas	Plumas Unified School District	263,550
Sacramento	San Juan Unified School District	2,000,000
Sacramento	Sacramento City Unified School District	1,990,270
Sacramento	Twin Rivers Unified School District	1,275,485
San Diego	Julian Union Elementary School District	90,000
San Mateo	Cabrillo Unified School District	420,450
Santa Clara	Alum Rock Union Elementary School District	1,170,750
Santa Cruz / Monterey	Pajaro Valley Unified School District	2,000,000
Sutter	Sutter County Superintendent of Schools	772,800

SOURCE: California Department of Education.

California Victims Compensation Board (CalVCB)

The CalVCB receives 10 percent of state savings to distribute to **Trauma Recovery Centers (TRCs)**. These centers provide trauma-informed, evidence-based mental health treatment and support services (i.e., case management, outreach, etc.). Outreach and services are expected to reach crime victims historically unable to reach services, such as those that are homeless, have a chronic mental illness, long-term disability, members of immigrant and refugee groups, or severe trauma-related symptoms or complex psychological issues.⁴ Initial CalVCB funding for TRCs began in 2013, using only funds from the state Restitution Fund (\$2 million). Starting in the 2016-2017 fiscal year funding cycle, funds from the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund were combined with the \$2 million in Restitution Funds to increase the number of TRC grantees. Grants are given out every fiscal year, with the grants typically lasting for 24 months. Since 2016-17, 65 grants have been awarded to 28 different TRCs, totaling over \$93 million (Table C12 for a listing of awards by fiscal year). In the most recent award year (2023-24), over \$17 million was awarded to 15 TRCs, which is the most awards given in one year to this point.

⁴ California Government Code sections [13963.1](#) and [13963.2](#) detail the CalVCB TRC grant program mandate and requirements for TRCs funded by this program, respectively.

TABLE A20

CalVCB TRC grantees

Grantee	County	Award
2016-17 Fiscal Year		
Alameda County Family Justice Center	Alameda	939369
San Francisco TRC	San Francisco	1941580
South Los Angeles TRC	Los Angeles	766484
The Grace Network	Sacramento	733333
Downtown Women's Center	Los Angeles	468453
CSU Long Beach TRC	Los Angeles	1005525
2017-18 Fiscal Year		
Special Service for Groups	Los Angeles	1369946
San Diego TRC/Chadwick Center at Radys	San Diego	1058306
Strength United/CSU Northridge	Los Angeles	514922
Solano Courage Center/Solano TRC	Solano	612010
Stockton TRC/Father & Families of San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1731716
Partnership for Trauma Recovery	Alameda	258573
2018-19 Fiscal Year		
San Francisco TRC	San Francisco	1947868
Downtown Women's Center	Los Angeles	702680
South Los Angeles TRC	Los Angeles	1226061
CSU Long Beach TRC	Los Angeles	2079800
Alameda County Family Justice Center	Alameda	1377391
Alternatives to Domestic Violence	Riverside	750000
2019-2020 Fiscal Year		
Partnership for Trauma Recovery	Alameda	870034
Safe Harbor-UCLA Medical Center	Los Angeles	1939500
San Diego TRC/Chadwick Center at Radys	San Diego	1076226
Solano Courage Center/Solano TRC	Solano	936843
Special Service for Groups	Los Angeles	1234444
Stockton TRC/Father & Families of San Joaquin	San Joaquin	1851665
Strength United/CSU Northridge	Los Angeles	679717
UC Davis	Yolo	829171

SOURCE: California Victims Compensation Board.

TABLE A20 CONTINUED

CalVCB TRC grantees

2020-2021 Fiscal Year		
Alameda County Family Justice Center	Alameda	1970972
Citrus Counseling Service	San Bernardino	863409
CSU Long Beach TRC	Los Angeles	3089511
Downtown Women's Center	Los Angeles	1056679
Ruby's Place	Alameda	1380557
Miracles Counseling Center	Los Angeles	1042497
San Francisco TRC	San Francisco	2334825
2021-2022 Fiscal Year		
A Quarter Blue	Orange	1293828
Amanecer Community Counseling Service	Los Angeles	2411017
Napa Solano SANE-SART	Napa and Solano	1512609
Olive View-UCLA Education Research Institute	Los Angeles	2063245
Partnership for Trauma Recovery	Alameda	1378436
Rady Childrens Hospital	San Diego	1386567
Palomar Health Foundation	San Diego	1857864
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center	Los Angeles	2301173
Special Service for Groups	Los Angeles	1501974
The University Corporation	Los Angeles	1487677
2022-2023 Fiscal Year		
Alameda County Family Justice Center	Alameda	2600000
Citrus Counseling Service	San Bernardino	2200000
CSU Long Beach TRC	Los Angeles	3430658
Miracles Counseling Center	Los Angeles	2445214
San Francisco TRC	San Francisco	2787913
USC Suzanne Dworak-Peck School of Social Work	Los Angeles	2200000
Downtown Women's Center	Los Angeles	2452036
2023-2024 Fiscal Year		
Rady Childrens Hospital	San Diego	1752479
Contra County Family Justice Center	Contra Costa	1582538
Special Service for Groups	Los Angeles	1142483
The University Corporation	Los Angeles	1174046
Olive View-UCLA Education Research Institute	Los Angeles	1489776
Palomar Health Foundation	San Diego	1489776
Ruby's Place	Alameda	1074554
Partnership for Trauma Recovery	Alameda	1227096
Amanecer Community Counseling Service	Los Angeles	1227096
Safe Harbor - Trauma Recovery Center	Los Angeles	1227096

SOURCE: California Victims Compensation Board



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

30 YEARS

The Public Policy Institute of California is dedicated to informing and improving public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research.

Public Policy Institute of California
500 Washington Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94111
T: 415.291.4400
F: 415.291.4401
PPIC.ORG

PPIC Sacramento Center
Senator Office Building
1121 L Street, Suite 801
Sacramento, CA 95814
T: 916.440.1120
F: 916.440.1121