



## Detailed Description of Growth Allocation

For the growth formula to function as an incentive system, as it is designed to be, the incentives must be clear enough that counties know which outcomes are rewarded.

The formula is broken down into three categories in which then have sub-categories. The three are:

1. 2<sup>nd</sup> Striker Reduction= no cap
2. Probation= 80%
3. Incarceration= 20%

The descriptions below outline the different components of the Growth Formula. In each of these categories, the formula rewards both ongoing success and year-over-year success.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Striker Reduction:

The first step in calculating growth allocations is to determine which counties sent fewer felons to prison with second-strike designations than in the previous year. Counties will get a direct allocation of \$27,309 for each one less second striker than the previous year. This allocation is taken off the top, making it technically not part of the 20% allocated to incarceration incentives or 80% of probation.

After 2<sup>nd</sup> striker reductions are taken into account what is remaining is what is divided into 80% probation and 20% incarceration.

### *Probation – 80%: subcategories*

**Felony Probation Success – 60%:** The RAC looked at the data points used in SB 678 for probation success criteria. The data is determined by taking the annual felony probation population for a county and subtracting the number of those revoked to prison or jail. While SB 678 allocations no longer include jail revocations, the felony probation number is the same one that is used as part of the SB 678 formula. Each county's number of non-failed probationers is then calculated as a share of the number statewide, and the county receives that share of these funds.

**Felony Probation Improvement – 20%:** Counties that improve their felony probation failure rate from one year to the next qualify for these funds. The failure rate is determined by dividing the total felony probation population by the number revoked to prison or jail. If that rate decreases from one year to the next, then the difference between the two is multiplied by the county's total felony probation population to determine how many more people would have been revoked to prison or jail if the county had not improved its failure rate. The county's number is then calculated as a share of the total number among all counties that qualify, and the county receives that share of these funds.

### *Incarceration – 20%: subcategories*

**Incarceration Reduction – 10%:** Counties that send fewer felons to prison on new convictions from one year to the next qualify for these funds.

**Low Incarceration Rate – 10%:** Counties that have a lower rate of incarceration per capita than the statewide rate qualify for these funds. The rate is calculated by taking the number of felon admissions for new convictions from a county and dividing it by the county's adult population (those aged 18 to 64). We chose to multiply that result by 100,000 so the numbers would be a reasonable size and not buried in decimal places. That rate is then subtracted from the statewide rate to determine how many more people would be imprisoned if the county's rate were not lower than the statewide rate. That number is compared to the total of all counties that qualify for these funds and the county receives that share of these funds.