

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Annual Statistical
Report Fiscal Year
2017-18



**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2017-18**

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Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2017-18

Executive Summary

The Probation Department is responsible for providing community corrections services, which are mandated by law. This Annual Statistical Report provides basic information and statistics about the divisional services and camp program: Juvenile Services; Camp, Coastal Valley Academy; Juvenile Hall; and Adult Services.

- Adult Services is responsible for the supervision of offenders placed on probation by the Court or released from prison under Post-Release Community Supervision and for making sentencing recommendations to the Court.
- Juvenile Services is responsible for supervision of minors placed on probation and home detention by the Court; school-based prevention services; and making dispositional recommendations to the Juvenile Court.
- Juvenile Hall is responsible for the staffing and operation of the 45-bed County Juvenile Hall; and, in conjunction with Juvenile Services, the staffing and operation of the juvenile camp treatment program, Coastal Valley Academy.
- Coastal Valley Academy is a recently established treatment program, co-located at the Juvenile Hall. Coastal Valley Academy provides educational and residential treatment services in a secure facility for wards of the court who cannot be safely maintained in the community.

As part of delivering quality community corrections services, the Probation Department utilizes evidence-based practices when supervising offenders. The Probation Department supervises offenders based upon the risk, need and responsivity principles:

- **Risk principle:** prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders
- **Need principle:** target interventions to criminogenic needs
- **Responsivity principle:** consider offender's characteristics when developing treatment plans and approaches and adjust treatment intensity to risk and need levels.

The Probation Department's implementation of evidence-based practices requires a commitment to the collection and utilization of accurate data. The collection of statistical data is foundational to evidence-based practices and supports the Department's decision-making regarding policies, programs and resource allocation. There is ongoing effort to provide consistent and clearly explained data.

This year, a new section providing information regarding the Department's juvenile treatment program, Coastal Valley Academy, has been added. This section is relatively short as more descriptive data elements are being developed.

For FY2017-18, key points of information include:

Juvenile Services:

- The annual number of juvenile referrals submitted to Probation by law enforcement agencies for criminal or harmful behavior decreased in FY2017-18, 551, compared to the previous fiscal year,

FY2016-17, 674. In the same period, the number of referrals for violations of probation remained the same at 143 referrals.

- The number of juveniles on court-ordered supervision decreased during the last three years from 203 in the first quarter of FY2015-16 to 125 in last quarter of FY2017-18.
- In FY2017-18, nearly half of the referred juveniles (49.4%) and the juveniles on court-ordered supervision (44.0%) resided in the northern area of the county.
- In FY2017-18, 46.0% of juvenile referrals were closed or diverted from the juvenile court system by Probation.
- In FY2017-18, 22.7% of juveniles on court-ordered supervision recidivated; committed a new law violation between the start and end of the supervision term; compared to 21.2% in FY2016-17.

Coastal Valley Academy (CVA):

- In the last four months of FY2016-17, 10 youth started the Coastal Valley Academy treatment program. Ten youth also started the program in FY2017-18.

Juvenile Hall:

- There were 377 bookings into FY2017-18, comparable to the previous fiscal year, 378.
- During FY2017-18, 222 juveniles had at least one booking in Juvenile Hall; the average number of bookings per juvenile was 1.7.
- In FY2017-18, 36.9% of the bookings were for probation violations and 57.6% were for new offenses.

Adult Services:

- The number of adults supervised on formal probation decreased in the last three years from 2,195 in the first quarter of FY2015-16 to 1,844 in FY2017-18; a 16.0% decrease.
- The number of active post-release offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision increased from 171 in the first quarter of FY2015-16 to 246 in the last quarter of FY2017-18; a 43.9% increase.
- In June 2018, most adults on formal probation and Post-Release Community Supervision were categorized as 'white, non-Hispanic' (formal, 66.5%; Post-Release, 64.2%) and 'male' (formal, 74.6%; Post-Release, 89.4%).
- In June 2018, a larger percentage of offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision were assessed as 'High' or 'Medium-High' risk to commit another law violation (69.5%) compared to adults on formal probation (28.8%).
- In FY2017-18, 44.1% of adults on formal supervision and 30.6% of post-release offenders recidivated; committed a new law violation between the start and end of the supervision term.

This data may be used by researchers, grant writers, students and citizens with an interest in knowing more about the Department and the offenders we supervise. Additional information about departmental programs and services can be found at:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/probation.aspx>

Juvenile Services

Who Probation Supervised in FY2017-18

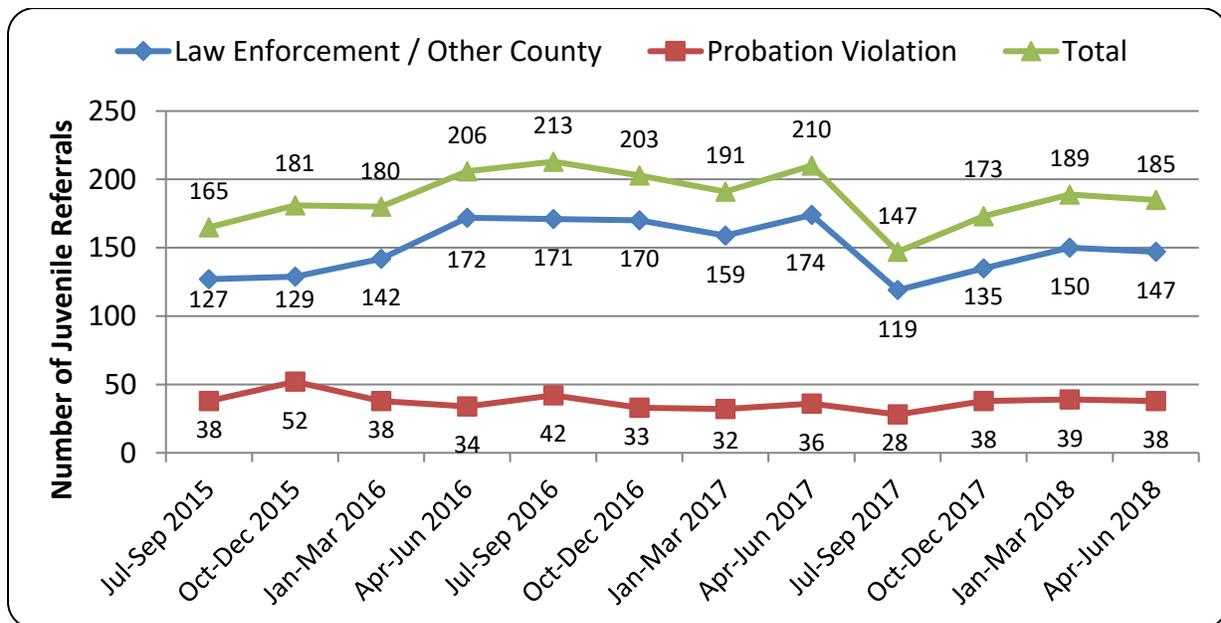
- 312 juveniles were supervised throughout the year
- 132 juveniles were supervised on June 30, 2018
- Average current age was 16.7 years
- 18.4% were female
- 81.6% were male
- 51.2% were white
- 40.0% were Hispanic
- 2.4% were African-American
- 3.2% were Asian/Pacific Islander

Referrals to Juvenile Probation

The following statistics reflect the processes that bring youth to Juvenile Probation when they commit a violation of probation or are alleged to have committed a criminal offense. The process begins with a referral to Juvenile Probation from a law enforcement agency or another county's juvenile system citing the behavior. Additionally, Juvenile Probation files notices with the juvenile court under Welfare and Institutions Code 777 when an existing ward violates a term or condition of supervision.

Over the past three years (FY2015-16 – FY2017-18), the number of referrals submitted to Juvenile Probation by quarter has fluctuated (Figure 1). The annual total referrals (the sum of four quarters) to Juvenile Probation decreased by 5.2% between FY2015-16 (732) and FY2017-18 (694). The 694 referrals received in FY 2017-18 involved 432 individual juveniles.

Figure 1. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



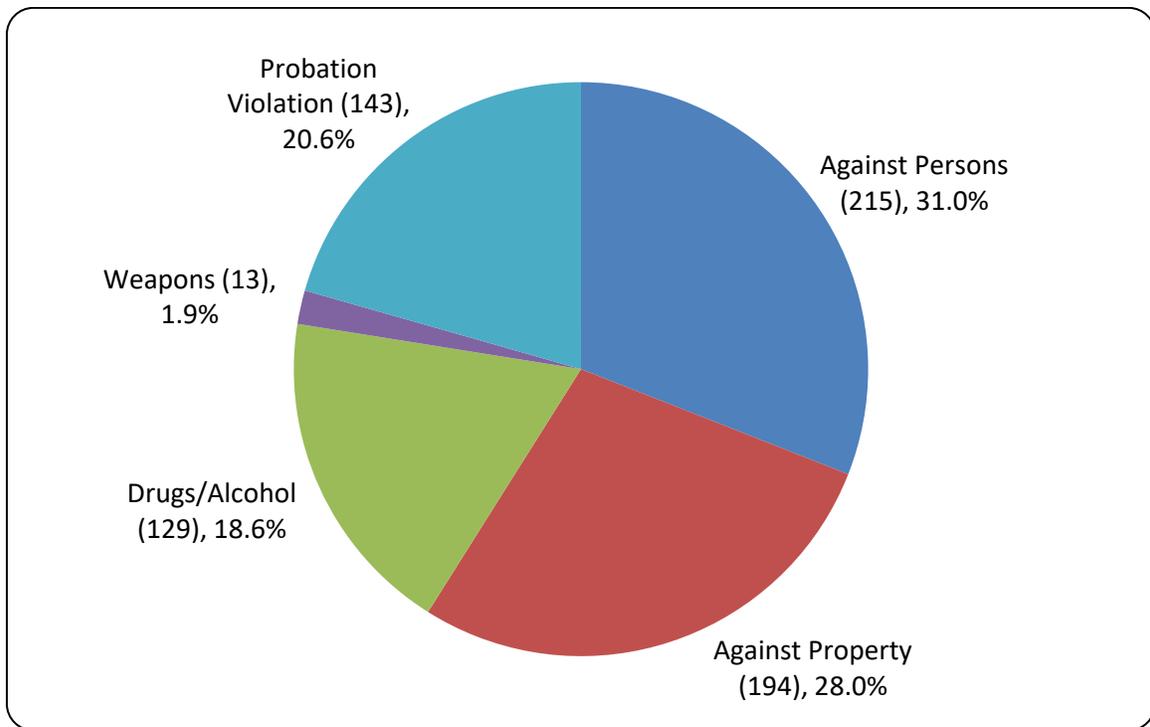
Referrals to Juvenile Probation are submitted by local law enforcement agencies, transferred in from another county, or processed as a probation violation by Juvenile Probation (Table 1). 'Other Agencies' includes law enforcement entities such as: Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, CA Department of Parks and Recreation, CA Department of Fish and Game, and CA Department of Forestry.

Table 1. Juvenile Referrals by Referring Agencies, FY2017-18

Agency	# of Referrals	Agency	# of Referrals
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	30	Cal Poly & Cuesta College Police Depts.	6
Atascadero Police Dept.	71	San Luis Sheriff's Office	138
Grover Beach Police Dept.	9	CA Highway Patrol	16
Morro Bay Police Dept.	11	Probation Dept.	151
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	48	Other Agencies	8
Paso Robles Police Dept.	146	Other Counties	19
San Luis Police Dept.	41	Total	694

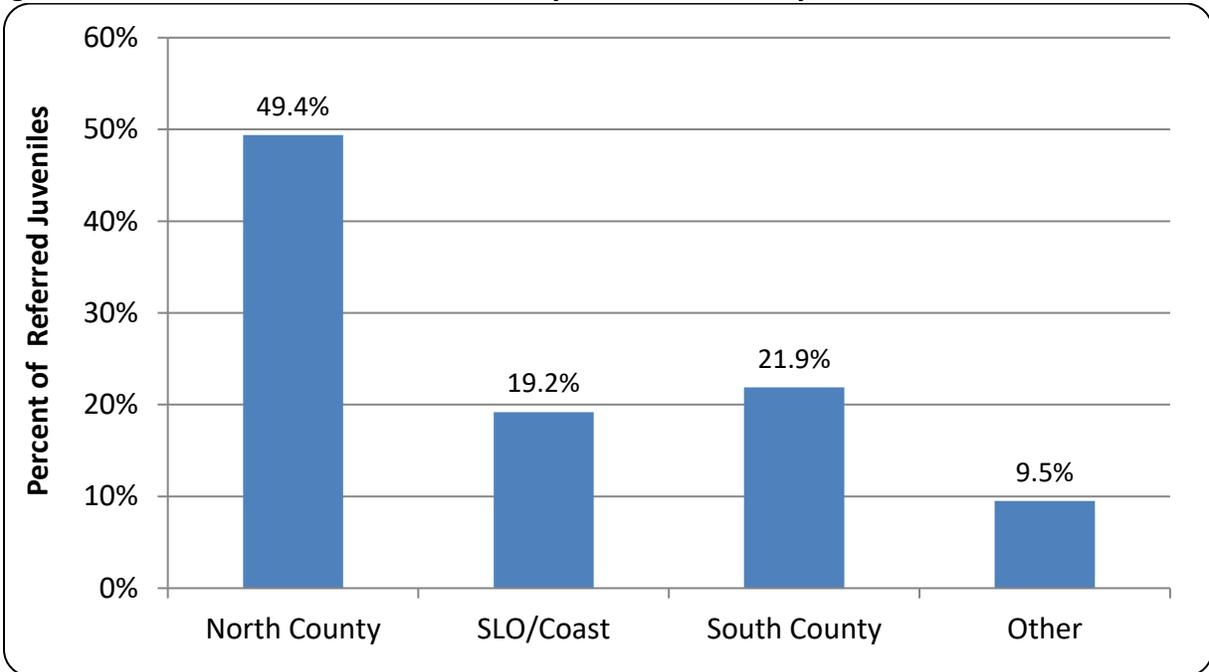
The 694 annual referrals to probation can be categorized by the type of offense listed on the referral (Figure 2). There were 143 referrals for probation violation and 551 referrals for alleged new law violations. The referrals for new law violations are broadly categorized into: Against Persons, Against Property, Drugs/Alcohol or Weapons

Figure 2. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Crime Type, FY2017-18



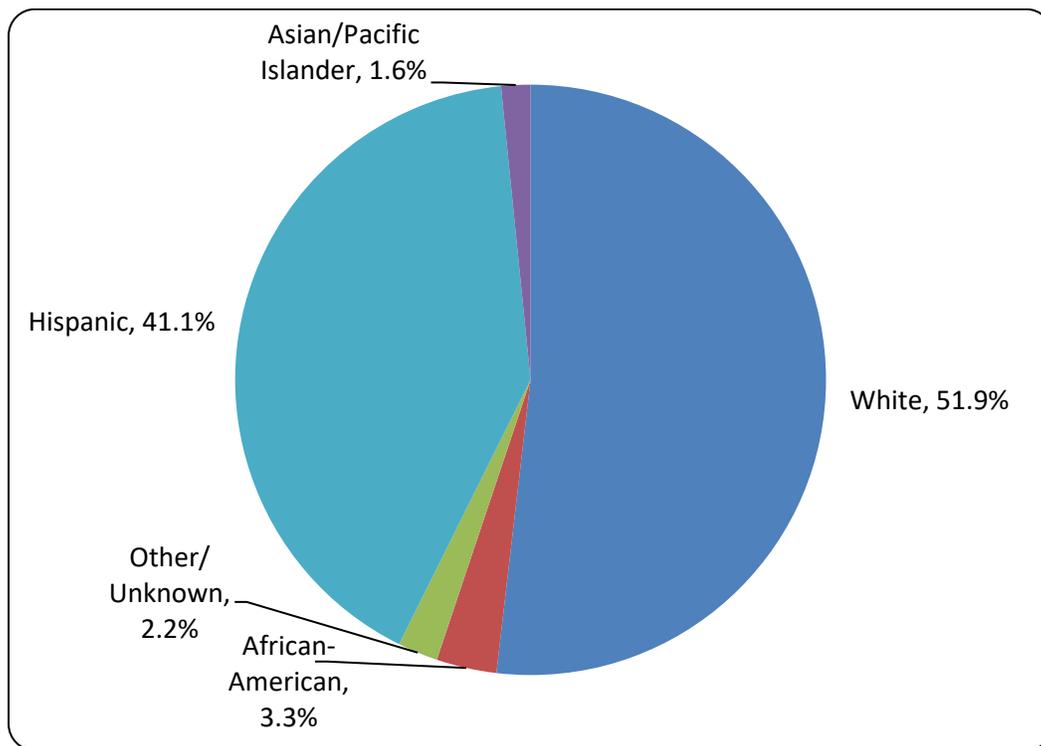
Figures 3 and 4 describe the 432 individual juveniles for whom a referral was received by Juvenile Probation during FY2017-18. The majority of the referred juveniles were male, 74.5%; female, 25.5%.

Figure 3. Juveniles Referred to Probation by Area of Residency, FY2017-18



Note: "Other" includes non-minor transients and out-of-county juveniles.

Figure 4. Juveniles Referred to Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017-18



Juvenile referrals for local, new charges can be counseled and closed or diverted by Juvenile Probation to Traffic Court or to informal diversion pursuant to WIC 654. Referrals on behalf of juveniles who present a need for Juvenile Court involvement are sent to the District Attorney's Office for consideration of filing a Petition with the Juvenile Court (Figure 5). Nearly half, 46.0%, of the 551 referrals for new charges were diverted or closed by Probation. Counseled and closed by Probation may include referral to appropriate community-based resources.

Figure 5. Process Outcomes of Juvenile Referrals for New Charges, FY2017-18

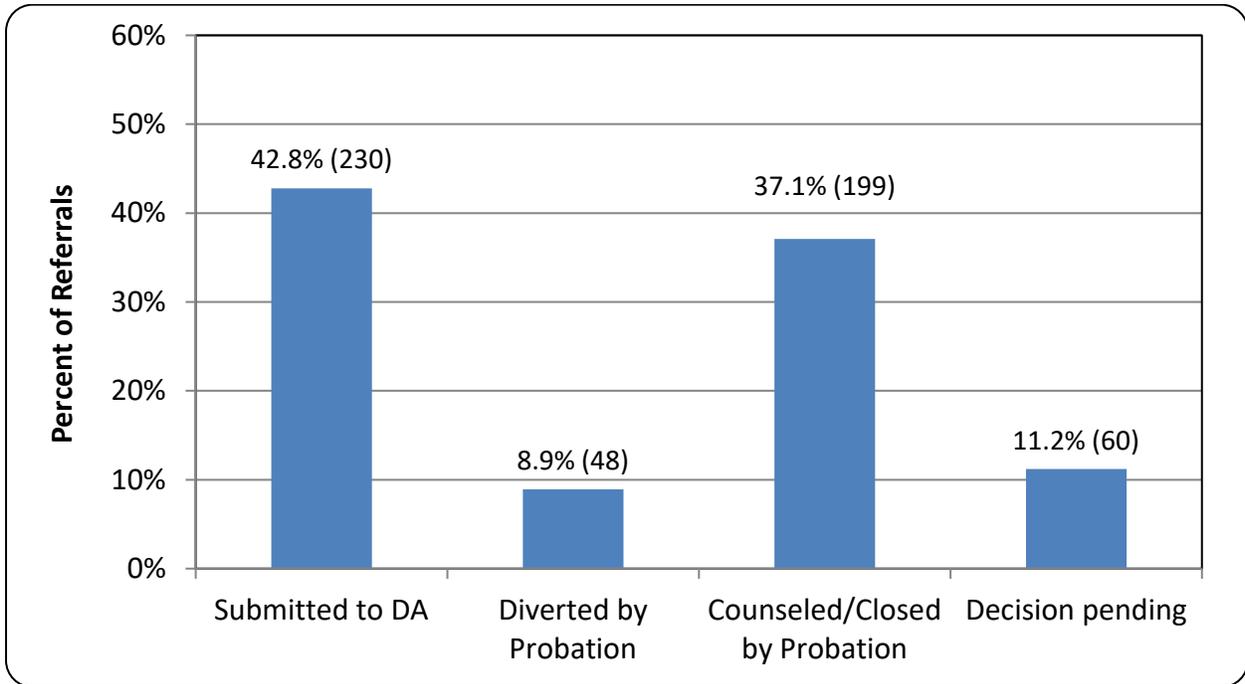


Table 2. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017-18

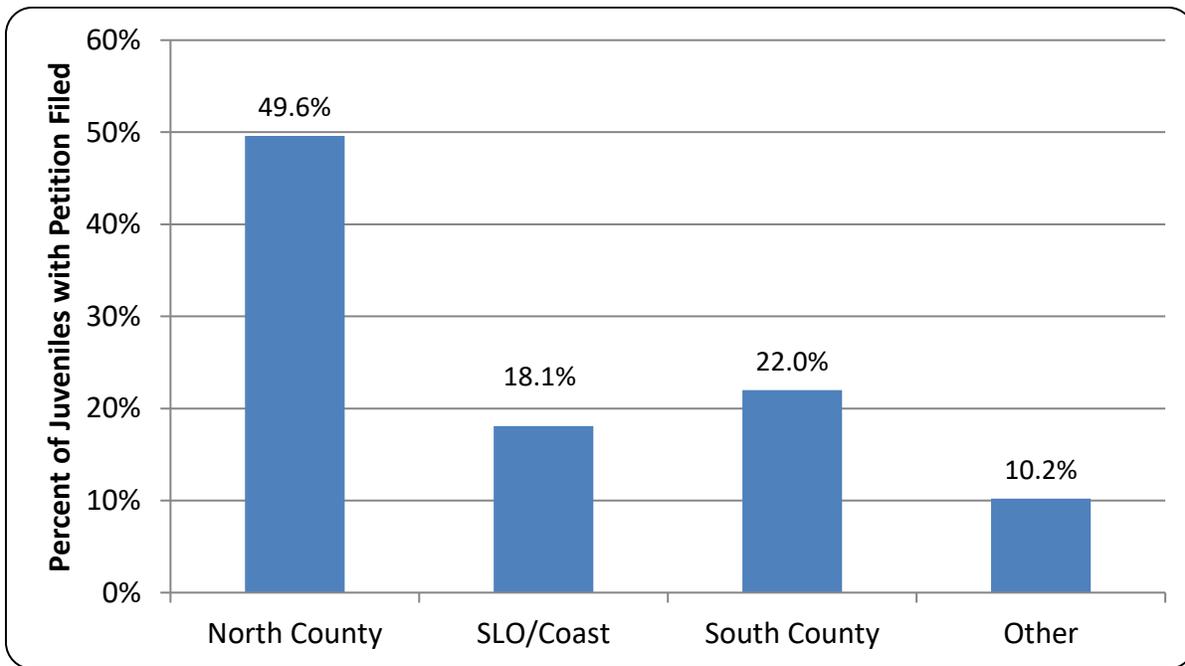
Race/Ethnicity	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
White	120	52.2%	27	56.3%	93	46.7%	38	63.3%	278	51.8%
Hispanic	94	40.9%	19	39.6%	90	45.2%	19	31.7%	222	41.3%
African-American	8	3.5%	1	2.1%	9	4.5%	1	1.7%	19	3.5%
Asian/P. Islander	5	2.2%	1	2.1%	3	1.5%	1	1.7%	10	1.9%
Unknown	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%	1	1.7%	8	1.5%
Total	230	100%	48	100%	199	100%	60	100%	537	100%

Table 3. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Area of Residency, FY2017-18

Region	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
North County	124	53.9%	23	47.9%	90	45.2%	39	65.0%	276	51.4%
SLO/Coast	40	17.4%	4	8.3%	29	14.6%	13	21.7%	86	16.0%
South County	49	21.3%	15	31.3%	41	20.6%	7	11.7%	112	20.9%
Other	17	7.4%	6	12.5%	39	19.6%	1	1.7%	63	11.7%
Total	230	100%	48	100%	199	100%	60	100%	537	100%

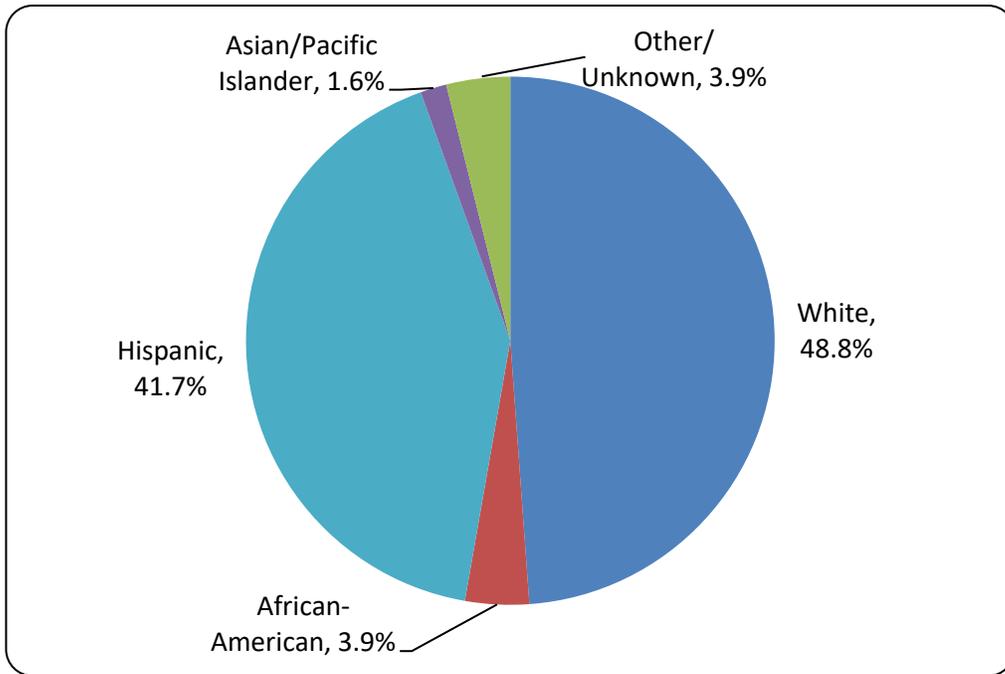
In FY2017-18, from the total 230 juvenile referrals processed by the District Attorney’s Office, 179 Petitions were filed in Juvenile Court. These filings involved 127 juveniles; some juveniles had multiple Petitions filed during the year. Just over eighty percent of the juveniles with a Petition filed were male; 18.9% were female. Figures 6 and 7 further describe the individual juveniles for whom a Petition was filed.

Figure 6. Juveniles with Petition Filed by Area of Residency, FY2017-18



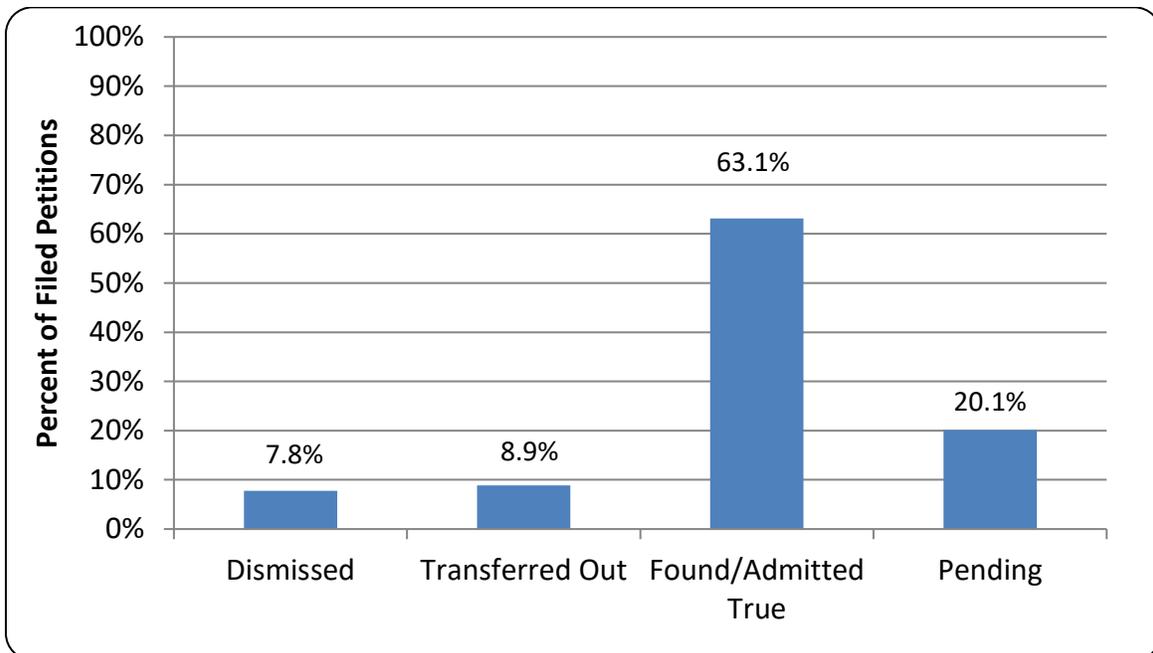
Note: ‘Other’ includes non-minor transients and out-of-county juveniles.

Figure 7. Juveniles with Petition Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017-18



During the court process, juvenile Petitions can be sustained, wherein the charge(s) are found or admitted true; or can be dismissed for a variety of reasons. 'Transferred Out' identifies sustained Petitions that have been transferred to another county per the juvenile's residency. 'Dismissed' includes two cases that were found unfit for Juvenile Court and were transferred to Adult Court. Of the 179 juvenile Petitions filed in the Juvenile Court in FY2017-18, 63.1% were sustained.

Figure 8. Disposition of Filed Petitions, FY2017-18

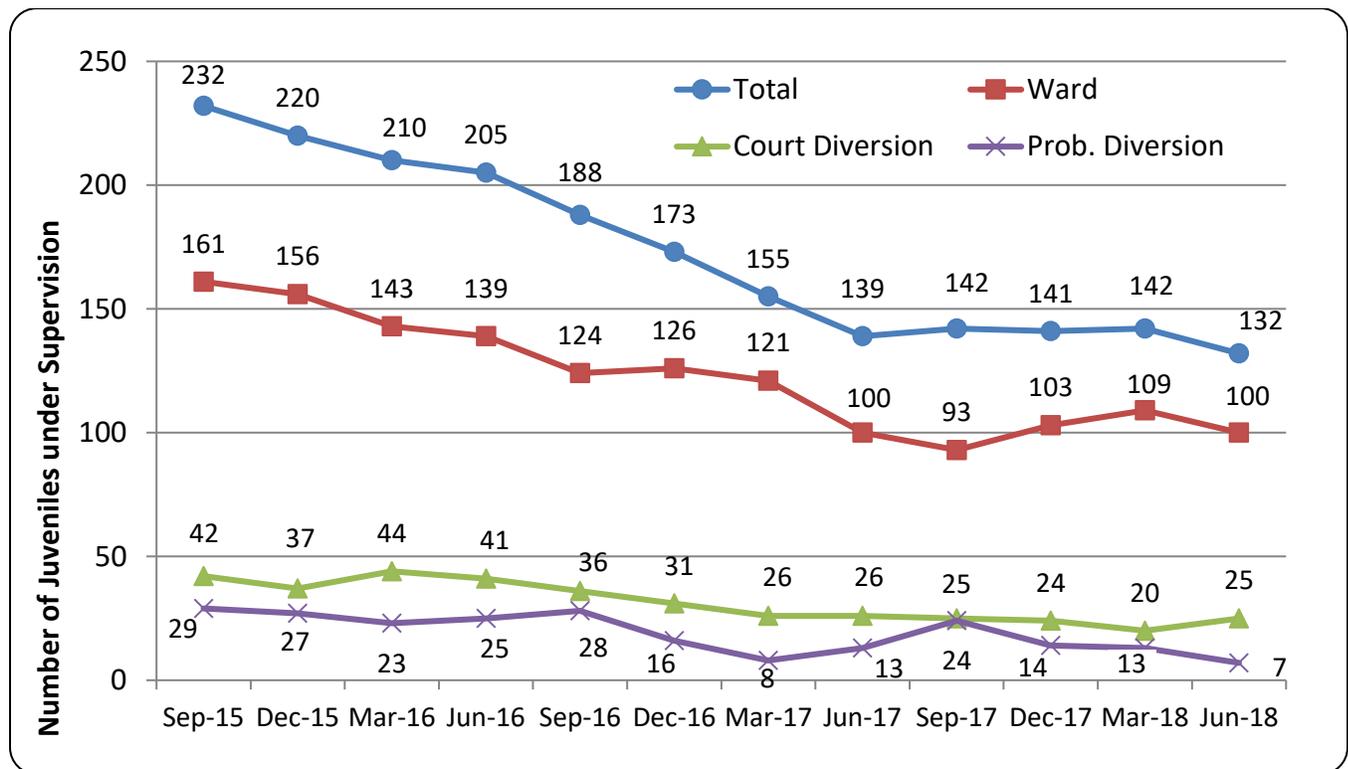


Juveniles under Supervision

Over the last three years, the number of juveniles under supervision decreased by 42.7%, from 232 in the first quarter of FY2015-16 to 132 juveniles in the last quarter of FY2017-18 (Figure 9). Within the same period, the number of juveniles supervised as wards of the court decreased by 37.3%, from 161 to 100 juveniles. The number of juveniles supervised on court-ordered diversion decreased by 40.5%, while the number of juveniles on Juvenile Probation’s diversion decreased by 75.9%.

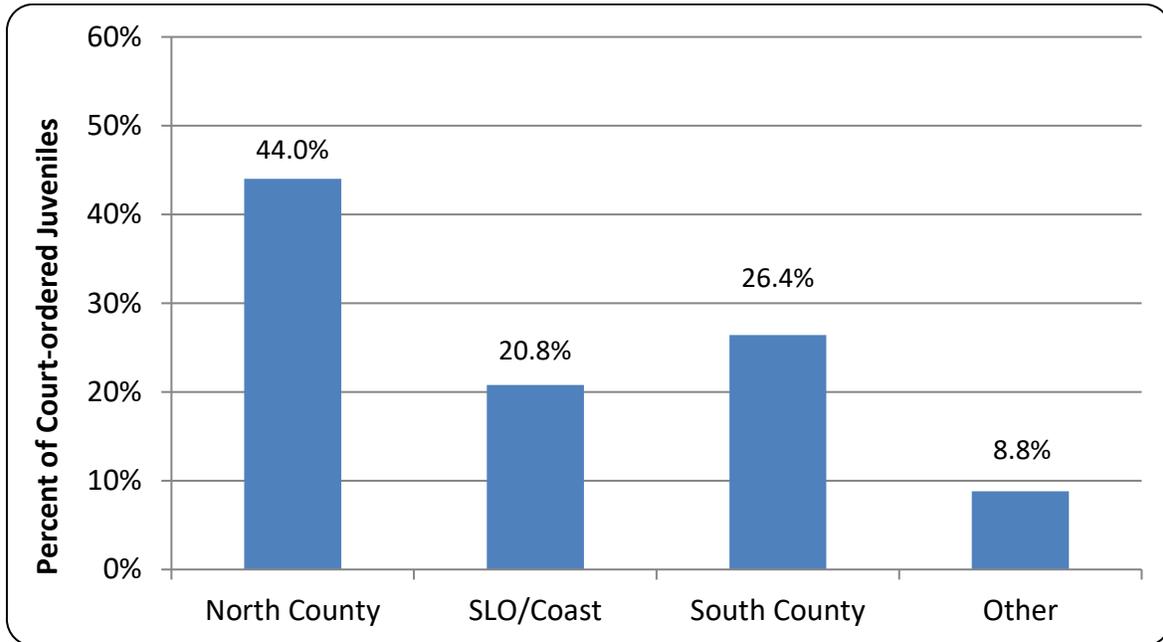
Wards of the court and those juveniles ordered by the court to diversion are collectively referred to as ‘juveniles under court-ordered supervision’ in this report.

Figure 9. Juvenile Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Nearly half of the juveniles on court-ordered supervision lived in the northern region of the county, 44.0%, while 26.4% and 20.8% lived in the southern and San Luis Obispo/coastal regions of the county (Figures 10). The juveniles on court-ordered supervision differ racially/ethnically within each geographic region (Table 4).

Figure 10. Juveniles under Court-ordered Supervision by Region of Residency, June 2018



Note: "Other" includes non-minor transients and out-of-county juveniles.

Table 4. Juveniles on Court-ordered Supervision by Area and Race/Ethnicity, June 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Region of Residency									
	North County		SLO/Coast		South County		Other		Total	
White	28	50.9%	14	53.8%	14	42.4%	8	72.7%	64	51.2%
Hispanic	23	41.8%	10	38.5%	16	48.5%	1	9.1%	50	40.0%
African-American	1	1.8%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	3	2.4%
Asian	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
Other/Unknown	1	1.8%	1	3.8%	1	3.0%	1	9.1%	4	3.2%
Total	55	100%	26	100%	33	100%	11	100%	125	100%

Effective supervision practices include the use of a validated risk-need assessment tool, the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), to determine a juvenile’s likelihood to commit any new criminal offense and to identify issues that could be addressed through supervision. Juveniles are grouped according to their YLS/CMI score (High, Medium, Low) as shown in the following tables (Tables 5 –8).

Table 5. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Region, June 2018

Area of Residency	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
North County	30	48.4%	20	46.5%	5	25.0%	0	NA	55	44.0%
SLO/Coast	15	24.2%	9	20.9%	2	10.0%	0	NA	26	20.8%
South County	14	22.6%	11	25.6%	8	40.0%	0	NA	33	26.4%
Other	3	4.8%	3	7.0%	5	25.0%	0	NA	11	8.8%
Total	62	100%	43	100%	20	100%	0	NA	125	100%

Table 6. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Age at Start of Supervision, June 2018

Age Group	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Under 15 years	20	32.3%	9	20.9%	3	15.0%	0	NA	32	25.6%
15 – 16 years	29	46.8%	21	48.8%	6	30.0%	0	NA	56	44.8%
17 – 18 years	13	21.0%	12	27.9%	11	55.0%	0	NA	36	28.8%
18+ years	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	NA	1	0.8%
Total	62	100%	43	100%	20	100%	0	NA	125	100%

Table 7. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Ethnicity, June 2018

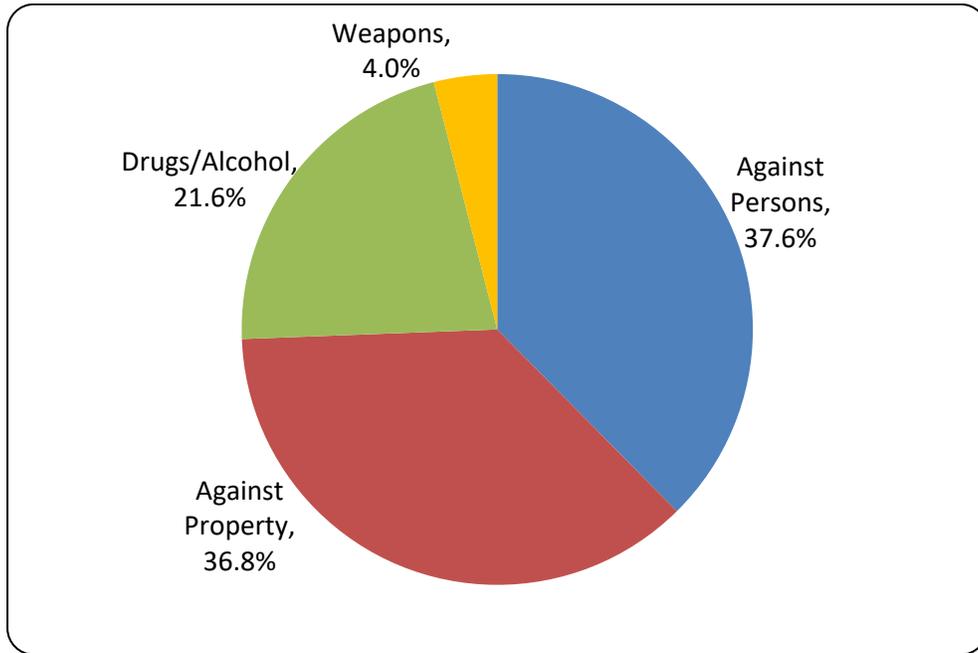
Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
White	30	48.4%	21	48.8%	13	65.0%	0	NA	64	51.2%
Hispanic	26	41.9%	19	44.2%	5	25.0%	0	NA	50	40.0%
African-American	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	3	2.4%
Asian	1	1.6%	1	2.3%	2	10.0%	0	NA	4	3.2%
Other/Unknown	2	3.2%	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	NA	4	3.2%
Total	62	100%	43	100%	20	100%	0	NA	125	100%

Table 8. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Gender, June 2018

Gender	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Female	10	16.1%	6	14.0%	7	35.0%	0	NA	23	18.4%
Male	52	83.9%	37	86.0%	13	65.0%	0	NA	102	81.6%
Total	62	100%	43	100%	20	100%	0	NA	125	100%

Juveniles can also be grouped by the type of offense that led to being under supervision (Figure 11). The majority of the supervised juveniles have committed crimes against persons or against property.

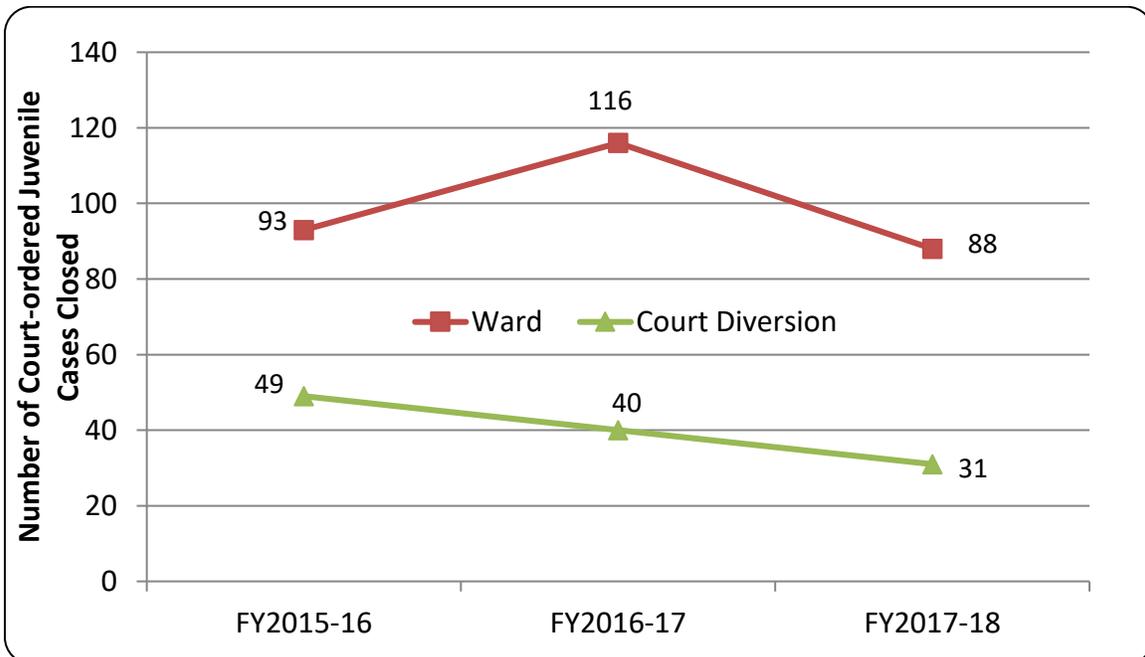
Figure 11. Juveniles on Court-ordered Supervision by Crime Type, June 2018



Supervised Juvenile Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of court-ordered supervision. In FY2017-18, a total of 119 court-ordered juvenile probation cases closed; 88 wardship cases and 31 non-ward cases (Figure 12).

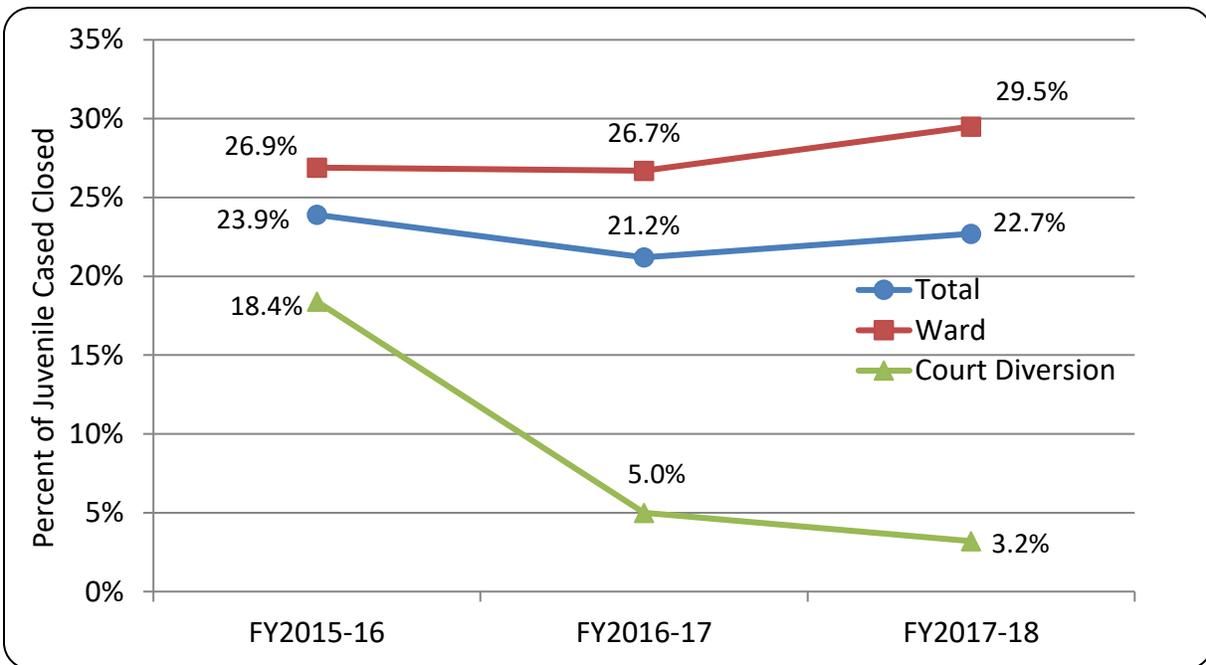
Figure 12. Number of Court-ordered Juvenile Supervision Cases that Closed, FY2015-16 – FY2017-18



Of the 88 juveniles who ended court wardship, 62 juveniles, 70.5%, ended wardship without having a new petition found true or obtaining an adult conviction before their supervision ended; i.e., without recidivating. Twenty-six juvenile wards, 29.5%, did have new charges adjudicated in either juvenile or adult court. Among the juveniles who ended court-ordered diversion, 3.2% (1 juvenile) had new charges sustained (Figure 13).

NOTE: From FY2014-15, the definition of recidivism was modified to include adult convictions, thus the juvenile recidivism rate is not comparable to data presented in the FY2013-14 report.

Figure 13. Juvenile Recidivism Rate, FY2015-16 -FY2017-18



Risk-based supervision is based upon the use of the YLS/CMI risk and needs assessment tool. Table 9 shows the recidivism rate among juveniles on court-ordered supervision and that the assessment tool is being used correctly and the interventions are effective. Tables 10-13 further describe characteristics among those juveniles who recidivated compared to the total numbers of juveniles who ended supervision. The small sample sizes in some juvenile sub-categories suggests that percentage should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 9. Recidivism by Risk Level among Juveniles on Court-Ordered Supervision, FY2017-18

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	36	18	50.0%
Medium	35	7	20.0%
Low	48	2	4.2%
No Score	0	0	NA
Total	119	27	22.7%

Table 10. Juvenile Recidivism by Gender, FY2017-18

Gender	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Female	27	3	11.1%
Male	92	24	26.13%
Total	119	27	22.7%

Table 11. Juvenile Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017-18

Race/Ethnicity	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
White	66	17	25.8%
Hispanic	45	7	15.6%
African-American	3	2	66.7%
Asian	2	1	50.0%
Other/Unknown	3	0	0.0%
Total	119	27	22.7%

Table 12. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Start of Supervision, FY2017-18

Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	9	5	55.6%
14 – 15 years	28	8	28.6%
16 – 17 years	65	12	18.5%
18 years	17	2	11.8%
19 years or more	0	0	NA
Total	119	27	22.7%

Table 13. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Close of Supervision, FY2017-18

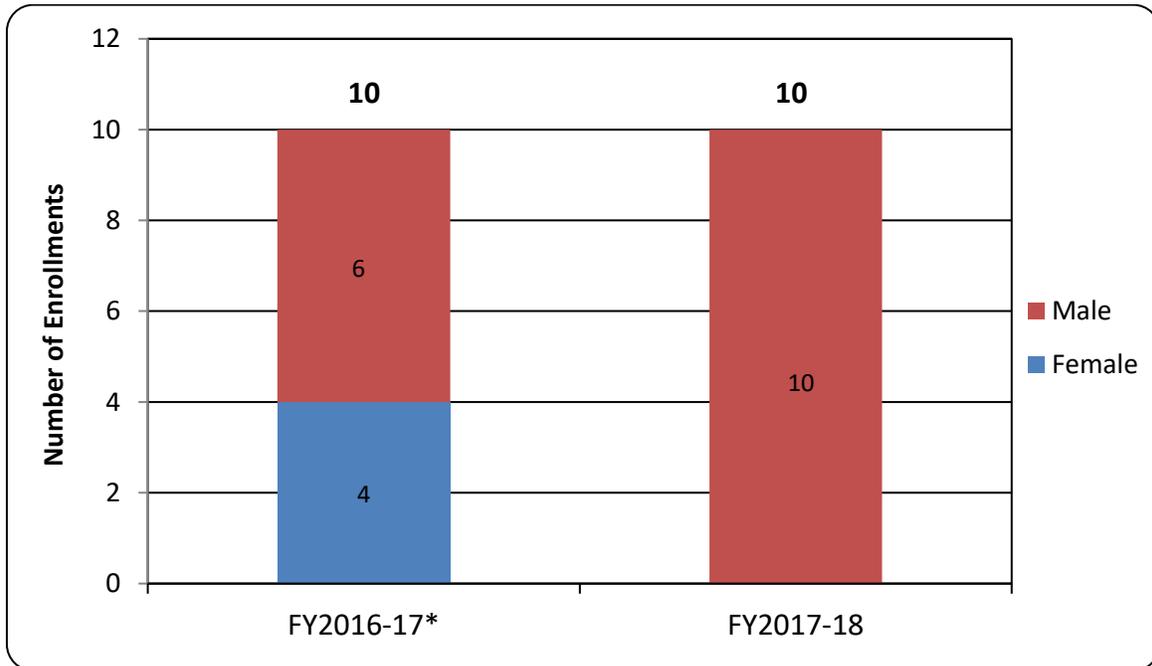
Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	1	0	0.0%
14 – 15 years	9	1	11.1%
16 – 17 years	25	4	16.0%
18 years	45	13	28.9%
19 years or more	39	9	23.1%
Total	119	27	22.7%

Coastal Valley Academy

The Coastal Valley Academy (CVA) is a treatment program that provides residential treatment for wards of the juvenile court who have been removed from the home of their parent or guardian. The program is designed to serve male and female youth, ranging in age from 14 to 17 years-old. These youth likely would have been sent to group home placement prior to CVA's inception. The goal of the program is to safely return youth to the community after reducing their risk of future delinquent behavior by improving their reasoning and avoidance skills through evidence-based interventions.

CVA enrolled its first participants in March 2017. By the end of June 2017, a total of 10 juveniles enrolled in CVA. Of the 10 juveniles who started in FY2016-17, 6 were male and 4 were female. And, by race/ethnicity, 7 juveniles were white and 3 were Hispanic. In FY2017-18, another 10 juveniles were enrolled (Figure 14), all of whom were male and were split ethnically, 5 and 5 youth, between white and Hispanic. All 20 of the enrolled juveniles were assessed as high risk to recidivate when beginning the program.

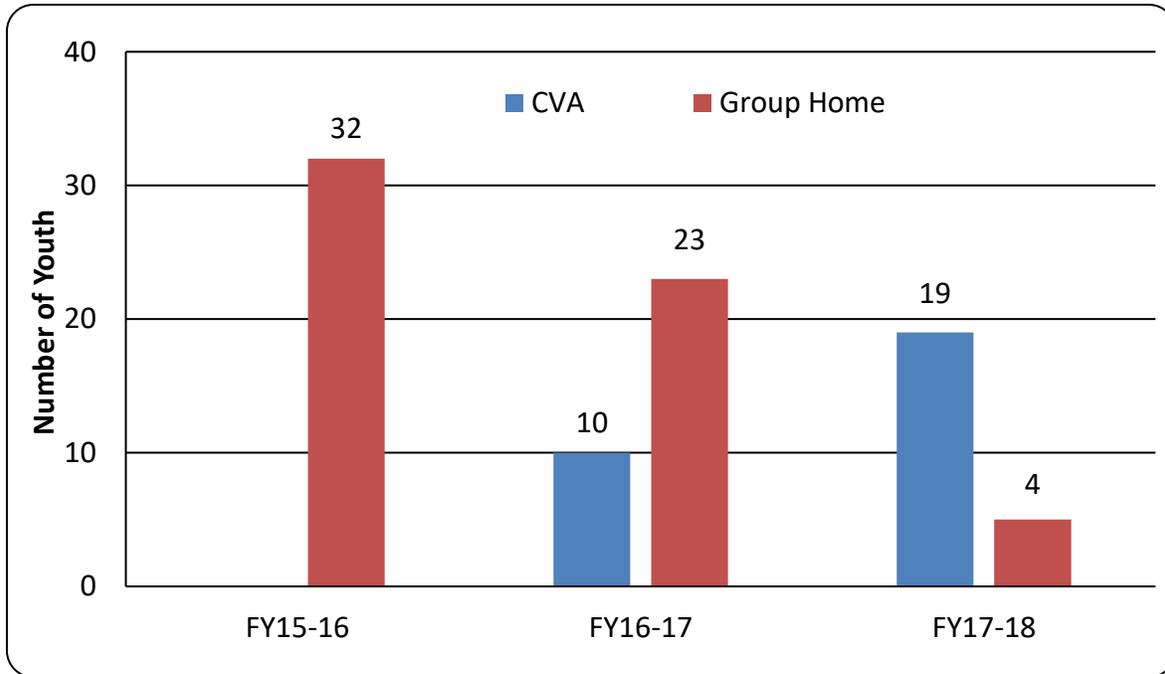
Figure 14. Number of Enrollments into CVA, FY2016-17 - FY2017-18



Note: FY2016-17 includes only four months, March – June.

Figure 15 demonstrates how the use of group homes as a placement option has decreased since CVA was launched in March 2017. In FY2015-16, 32 youth were enrolled in a group home at any point during the fiscal year, compared to 4 during FY2017-18.

Figure 15. Participation in Group Homes and CVA, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Juvenile Hall

The Juvenile Hall is a 24-hour juvenile detention center. This facility houses both male and female juvenile detainees while they are awaiting court proceedings, awaiting out of home placement into Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (SRTRP), foster homes or Coastal Valley Academy, or serving a time limited period of commitment.

In FY2017-18, there were 377 bookings into Juvenile Hall (Figure 16), involving 222 individuals. The average number of bookings per juvenile was 1.7. Between FY2015-16 and FY2017-18, the total number of bookings increased 6.2%, from 355 to 377 bookings. The average daily population in FY2017-18 was 22.3 juvenile detainees (Figure 17).

Figure 16. Number of Bookings into Juvenile Hall, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

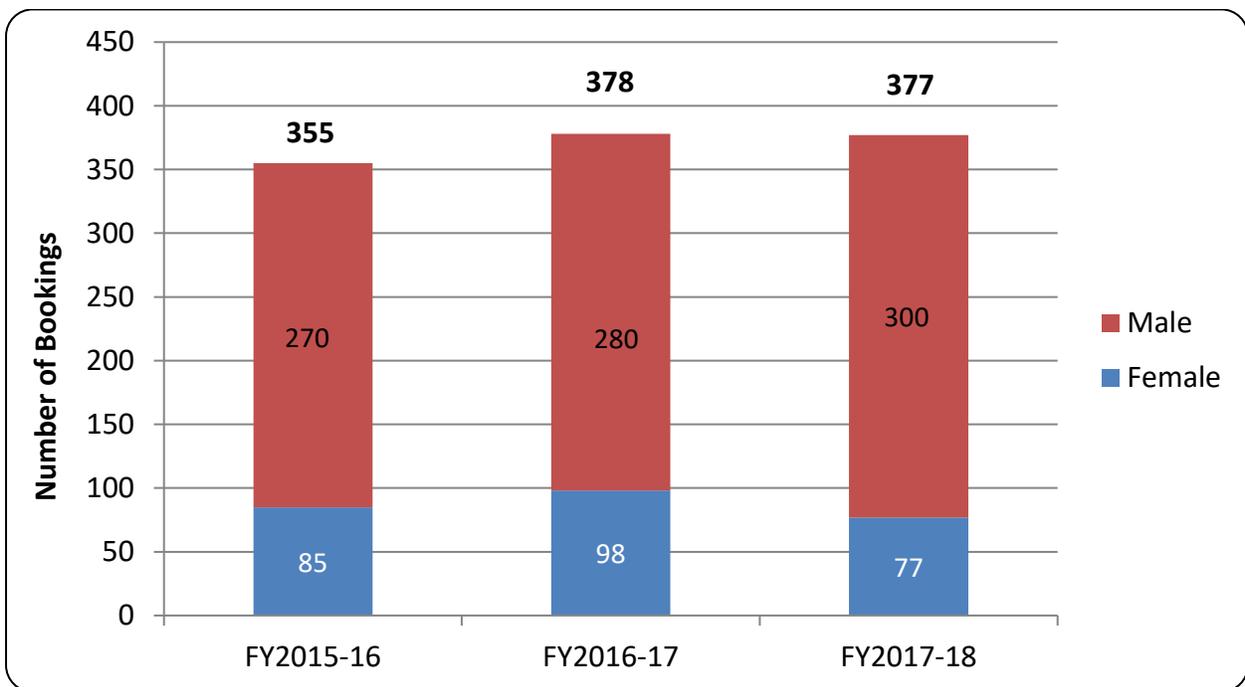
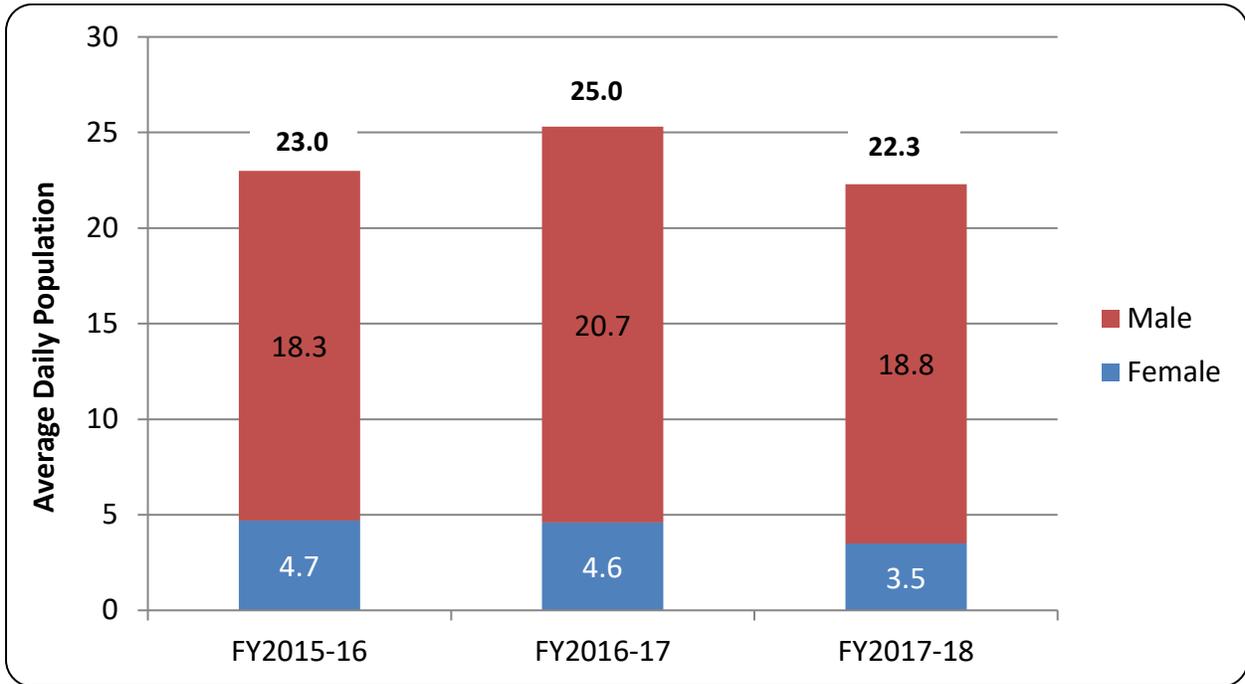


Figure 17. Average Daily Population at Juvenile Hall, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

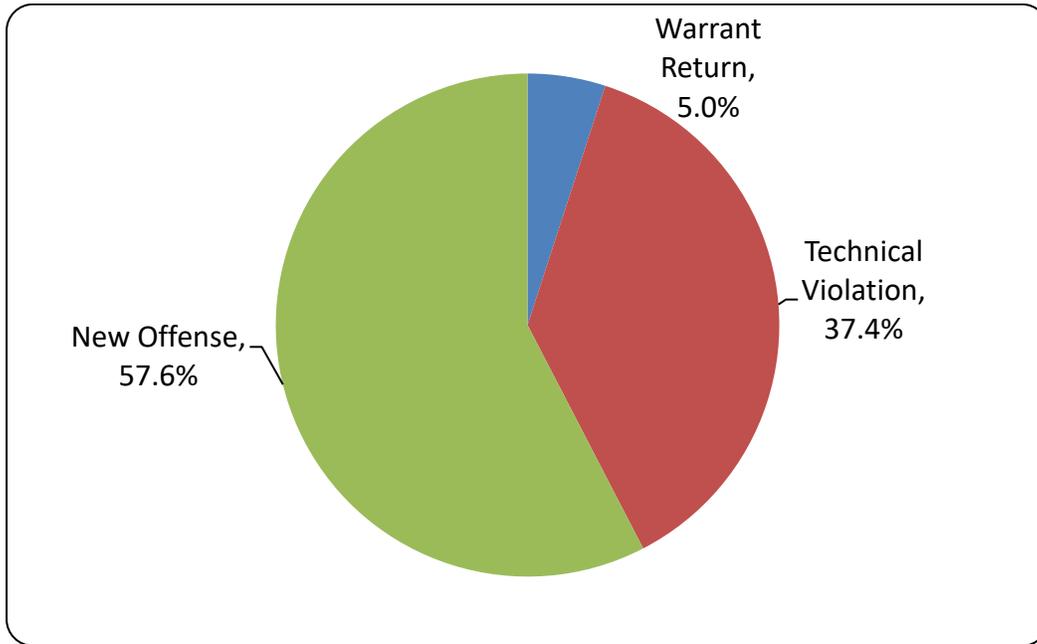


The Juvenile Hall admits youth directly from arresting agencies as well as wards arrested by probation officers for violations of their conditions of probation. More than half, 57.6%, of the annual bookings were for allegations of a criminal offenses (Figure 18). The Hall also receives in-custody transfers from courts in other counties (Table 14). ‘Other Agency’ may include: CA Highway Patrol, CA State Parks and Recreation, and CA State Parole.

Table 14. Bookings by Arresting Agency, FY2017-18

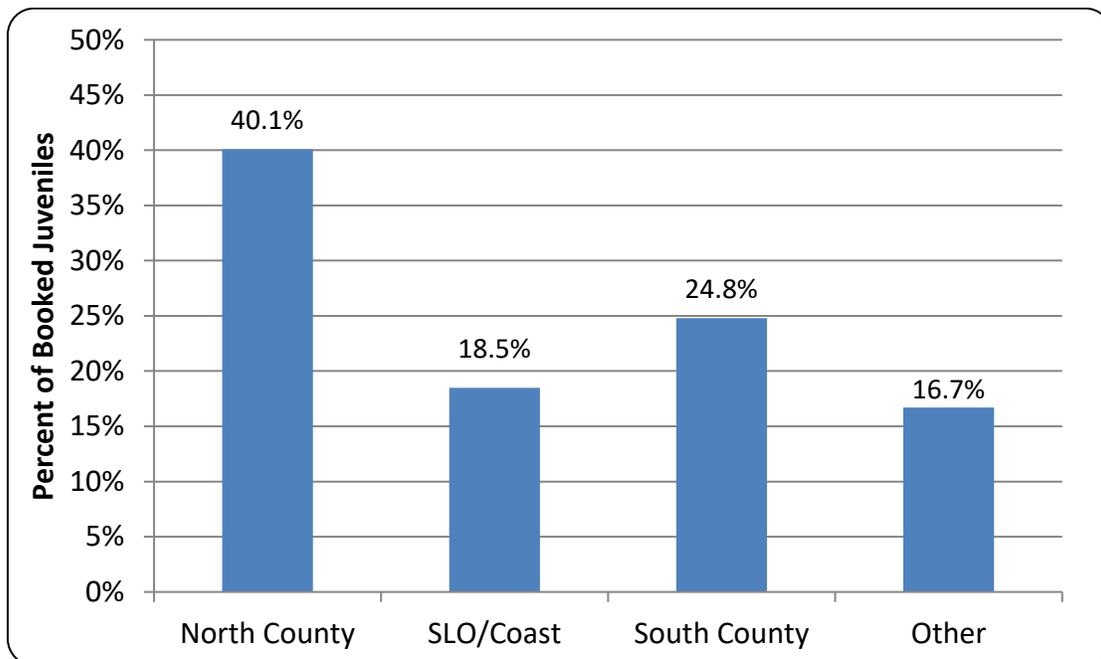
Agency	# of Bookings	Agency	# of Bookings
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	17	San Luis Police Dept.	26
Atascadero Police Dept.	40	Cal Poly Police Dept.	3
Grover Beach Police Dept.	1	San Luis Sheriff’s Office	54
Morro Bay Police Dept.	6	Probation Dept.	158
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	15	Other Agencies	7
Paso Robles Police Dept.	48	Other Counties	2
Total Bookings: 377			

Figure 18. Juvenile Bookings by Type, FY2017-18



The majority of the booked juveniles were male, 77.0%; 23% were female. Figures 19 - 21 describe the general demographics of the 222 individuals booked into Juvenile Hall during FY2017-18.

Figure 19. Booked Juveniles by Area of Residency, FY2017-18



Note: 'Other' includes non-minor transients and out-of-county juveniles.

Figure 20. Booked Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity, FY2017-18

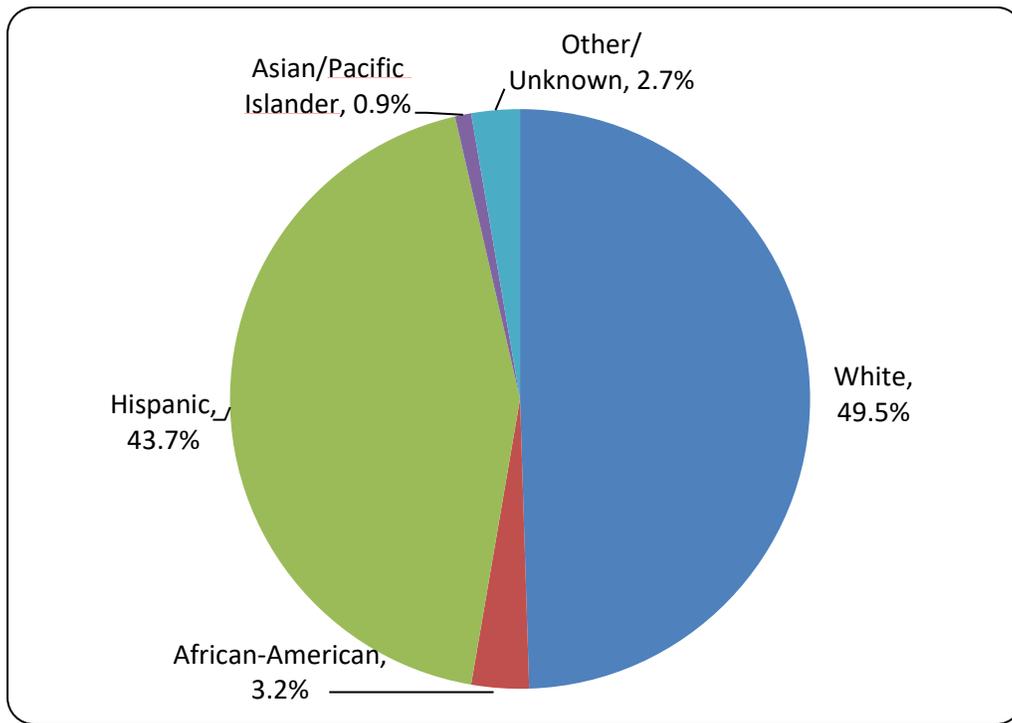
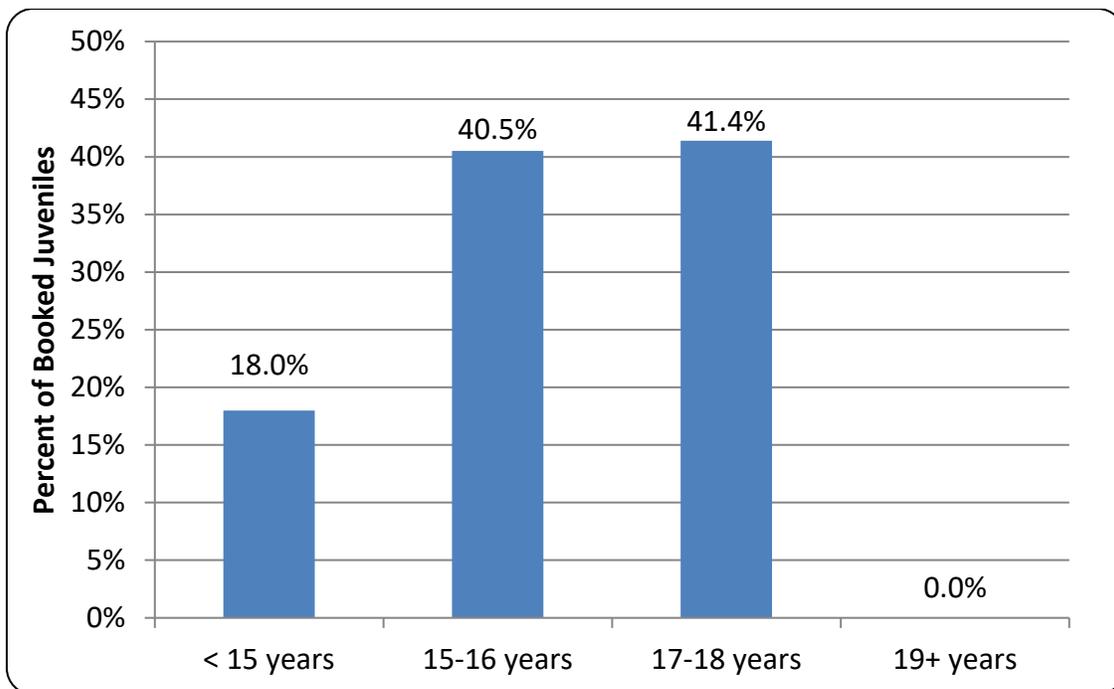


Figure 21. Booked Juveniles by Age Group, FY2017-18



During FY2017-18, 413 juveniles were released from detention, involving 225 individual juveniles. Among the 413 total releases, the mean (average) length of detention was 25.6 days and the median ('middle' value) was 9.5 days. The longest period of detention was 568 days. Table 15 provides further details about the length of detention.

Table 15. Bookings by Length of Detention, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

Length of Detention	FY2015-16		FY2016-17		FY2017-18	
	# Juveniles	Percent	# Juveniles	Percent	# Juveniles	Percent
0 – 2 days	111	30.8%	140	37.4%	146	35.4%
3 – 6 days	36	10.0%	50	13.4%	52	12.6%
7 – 14 days	42	11.7%	20	5.3%	25	6.1%
15 – 22 days	53	14.7%	53	14.2%	50	12.1%
23+ days	118	32.8%	111	29.7%	140	33.9%
Total	360	100%	374	100%	413	100%

Note: Table 15 presents information according to the number of releases from detention during a fiscal year rather than according to the number of detention starts as presented in the reports for Fiscal Years 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Adult Services

Adult Probation supervises both the formal adult probation and the post-release offender populations and coordinates with various partners to provide appropriate programming and services. Adult probationers are offenders who have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense and granted formal probation, suspending the imposition of a sentence. Post-release offenders include those released from state prison onto Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and those released from a prison term in the County Jail onto Mandatory Supervision. These two populations are described separately in the following sections.

Adults on Formal Probation

Who Probation Supervised in FY2017-18

- 1844 formal probationers were supervised on June 30, 2018
- Average age was 34.3 years
- 25.4% were female
- 74.6% were male
- 66.5% were white
- 26.3% were Hispanic
- 3.6% were African-American
- 1.3% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.2% were Native American
- 2.1% were of unknown race/ethnicity

Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2015-16 through fourth quarter of FY2017-18, the total number of active formal adult probationers decreased by 16.0%, from 2,195 to 1,844 probationers (Figure 22). The number of probationers on felony probation decreased by 20.3%, while the number on misdemeanor probation increased by 10.2%.

In FY2017-18, the Division received an average of 273 new grants of probation each quarter (Figure 23). The annual number of new felony grants (sum of four quarters) decreased by 8.3%, from 540 to 486, between FY2015-16 and FY2017-18, while the number of new misdemeanor grants increased by 4.5%, from 692 to 607.

Figure 22. Adult Probation Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

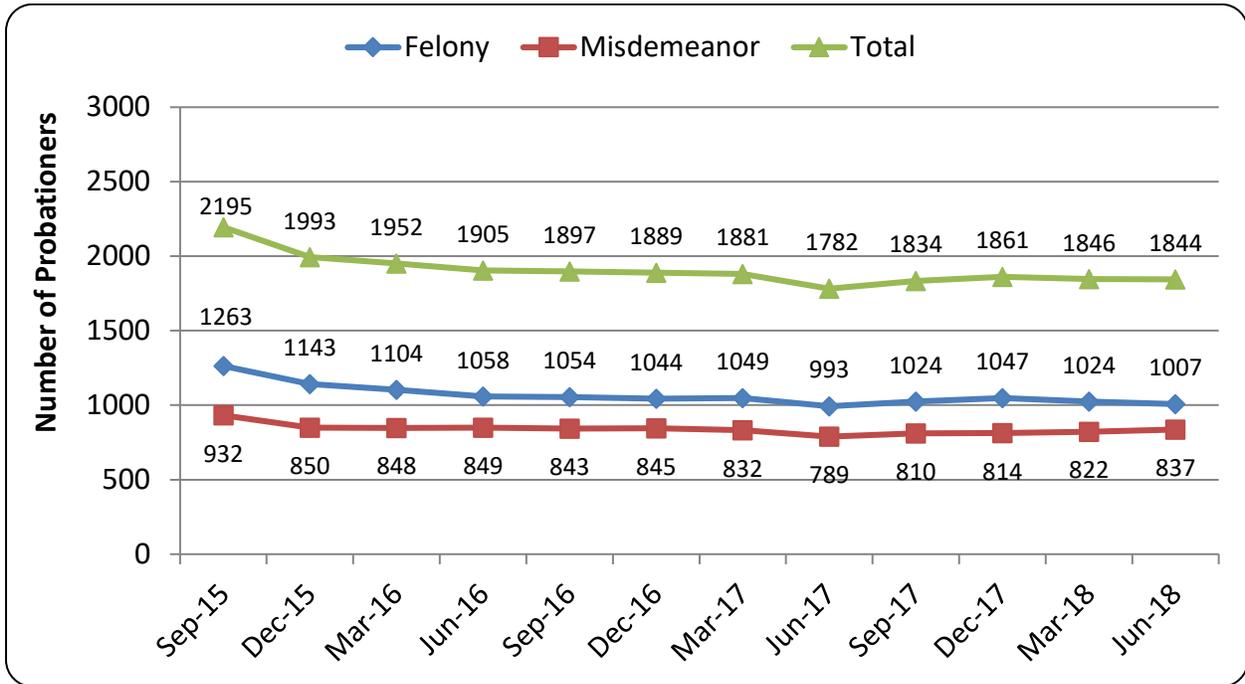
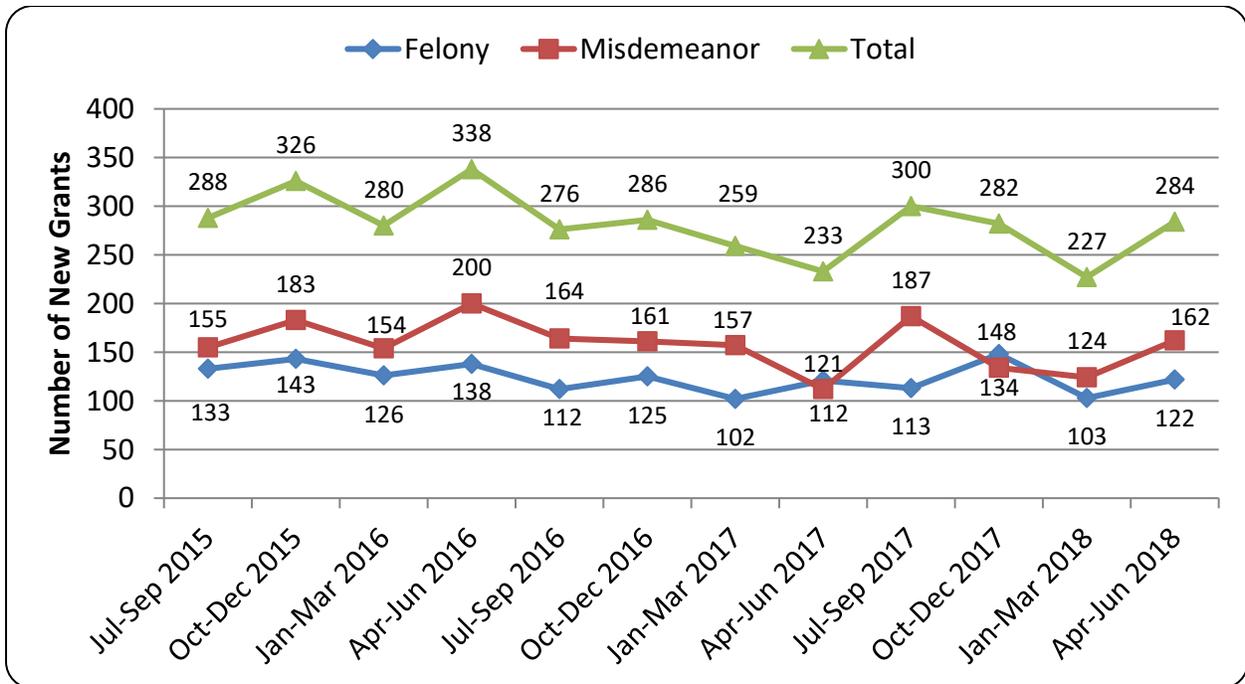
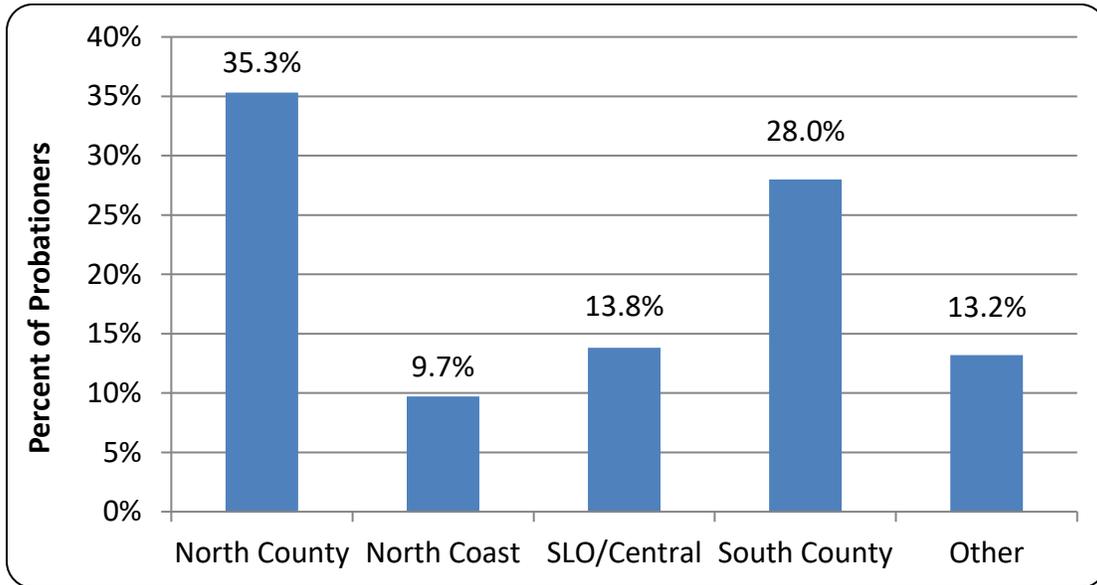


Figure 23. Number of New Probation Grants by Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Adult probationers reside throughout the county. Most of the probationers lived in either the northern and southern regions of the county (Figure 24). "Other" includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

Figure 24. Adult Probationers by Area of Residency, June 2018



Adult probationers are assessed with a validated risk-need assessment tool, Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R), to determine the probationer’s likelihood to commit any new offense (Figure 25). Tables 10 - 12 further describe probationer demographics according to their LSI-R score.

Figure 25. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level, June 2018

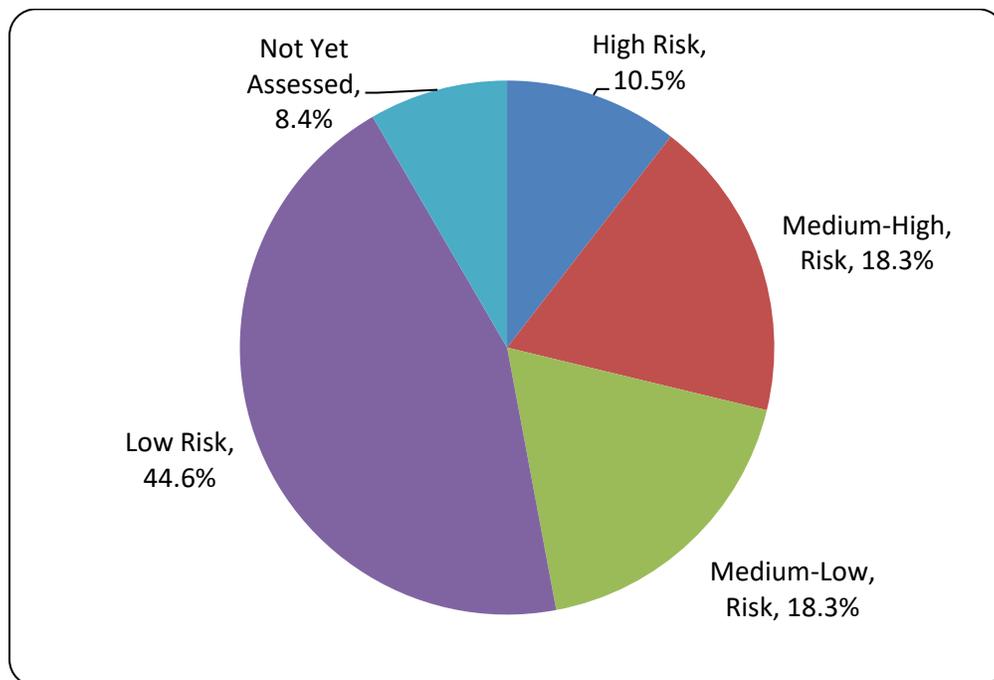


Table 16. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
White	137	71.0%	230	68.2%	240	71.2%	511	62.1%	108	70.1%	1226	66.5%
Hispanic	40	20.7%	85	25.2%	72	21.4%	256	31.1%	32	20.8%	485	26.3%
African American	13	6.7%	11	3.3%	11	3.3%	25	3.0%	6	3.9%	66	3.6%
Asian	1	0.5%	3	0.9%	4	1.2%	13	1.6%	3	1.9%	24	1.3%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
Other/Unknown	2	1.0%	8	2.4%	8	2.4%	16	1.9%	5	3.2%	39	2.1%
Total	193	100%	337	100%	337	100%	823	100%	154	100%	1844	100%

Note: "Other" includes 'Unknown' and missing information.

Table 17. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Gender, June 2018

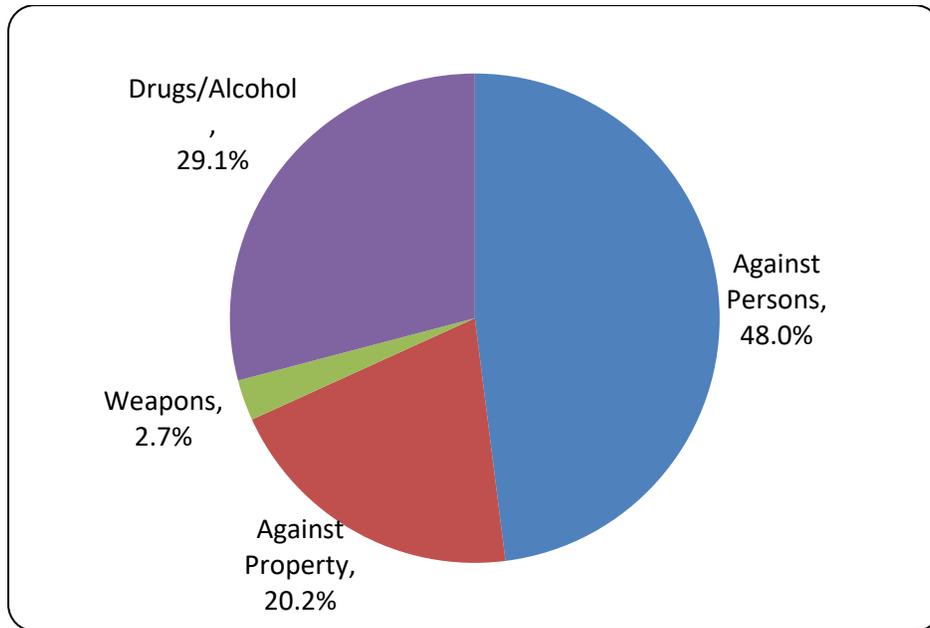
Gender	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
Female	49	25.4%	93	27.6%	77	22.8%	196	23.8%	54	35.1%	469	25.4%
Male	144	74.6%	244	72.4%	260	77.2%	627	76.2%	100	64.9%	1375	74.6%
Total	193	100%	337	100%	337	100%	823	100%	154	100%	1844	100%

Table 18. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Age Group, June 2018

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	46	23.8%	81	24.0%	71	21.1%	172	20.9%	38	24.7%	408	22.1%
25-40 years	97	50.3%	174	51.6%	177	52.5%	428	52.0%	70	45.5%	946	51.3%
41-64 years	50	25.9%	78	23.1%	85	25.2%	210	25.5%	43	27.9%	466	25.3%
65+ years	0	0.0%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%	13	1.6%	3	1.9%	24	1.3%
Total	193	100%	337	100%	337	100%	823	100%	154	100%	1844	100%

Figure 26 reflects the breakdown of probationers under supervision according to type of crime committed.

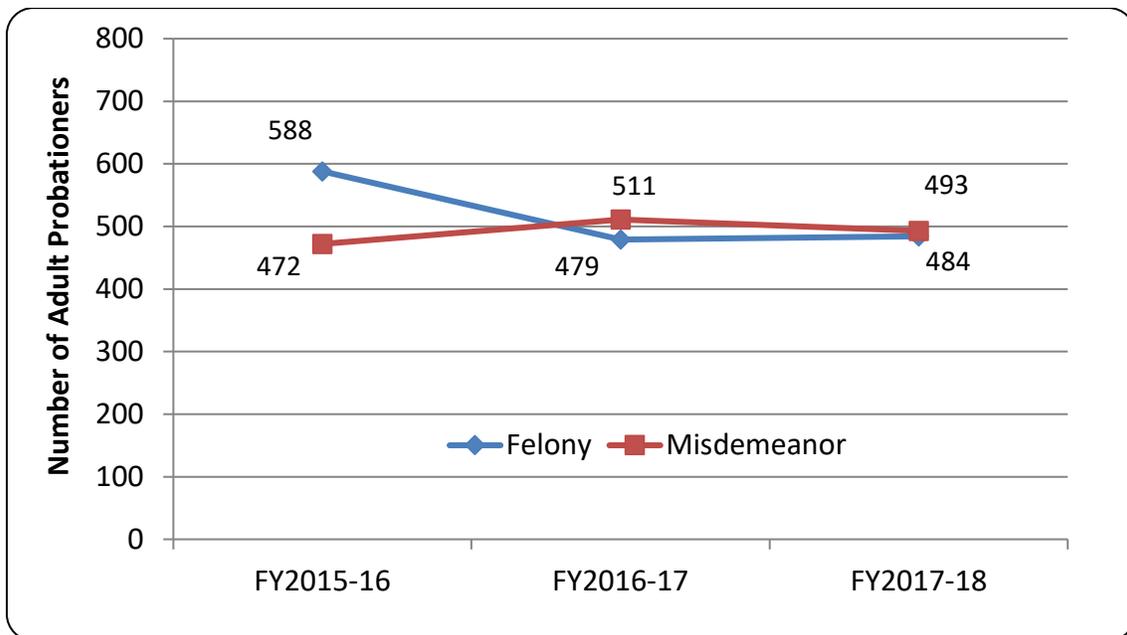
Figure 26. Adult Probationers by Crime Type, June 2018



Adult Probation Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2017-18, 484 felony and 493 misdemeanor adult probationers closed their grant(s) of probation for any reason; combined, 977 (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Number of Adults Who Closed Probation, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Among the probation cases that closed in FY2017-18, 45.0% of the felony probationers and 43.2% of the misdemeanor probationers were convicted of at least one new law violation; i.e., recidivated, while on probation; combined, 44.1% of formal probationers who closed had recidivated (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Recidivism Rate among Adult Probationers, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

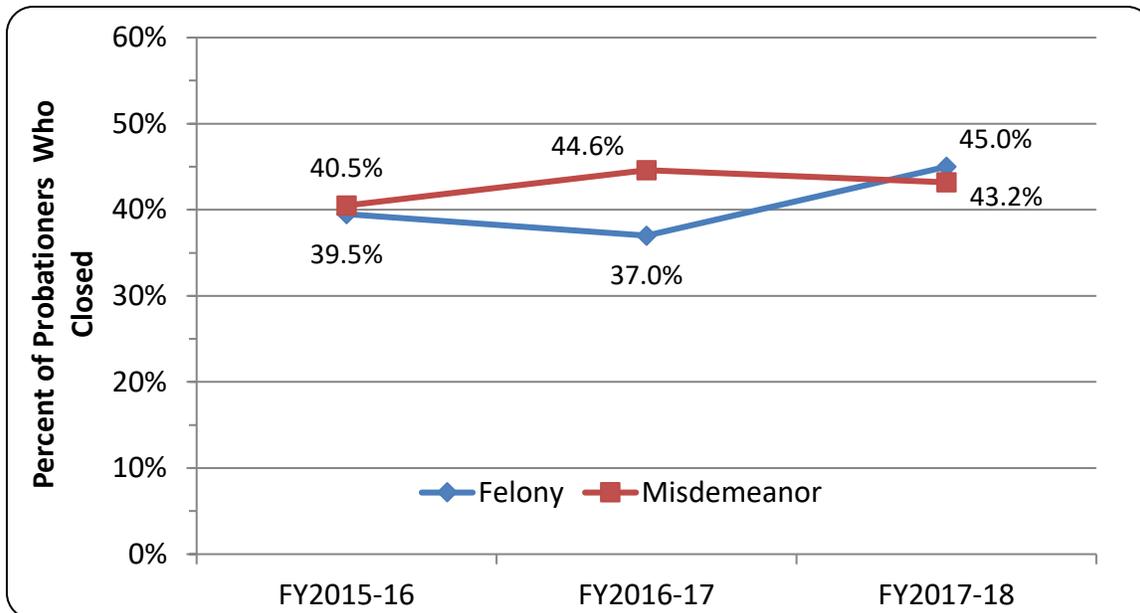
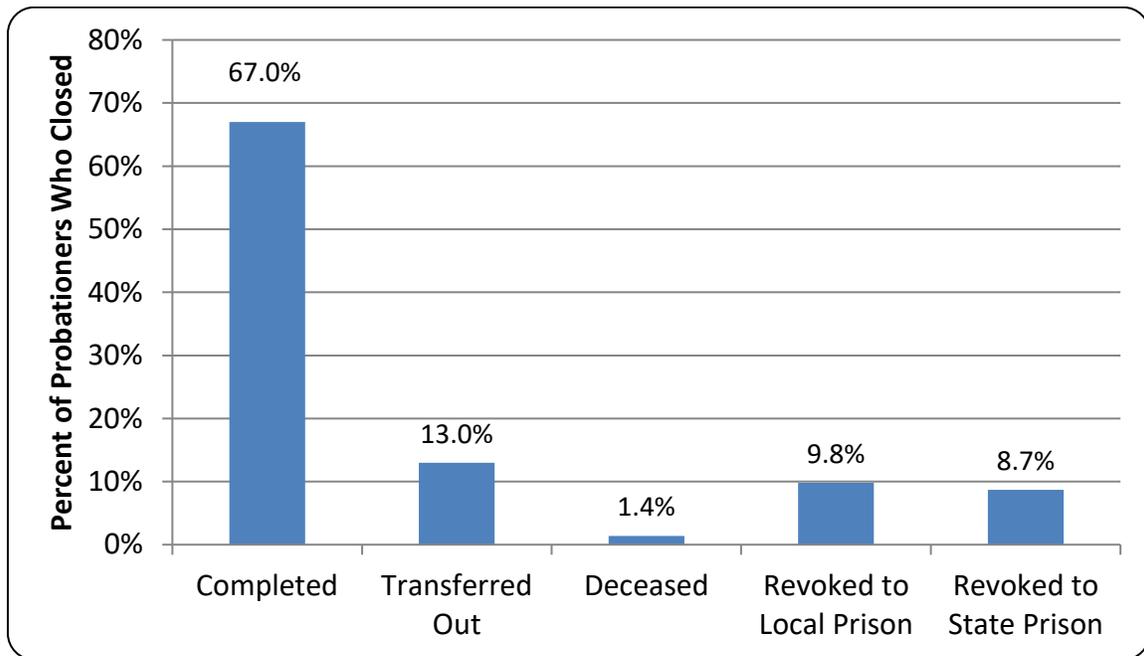


Table 19. Recidivism among Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level, FY2017-18

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	169	116	68.6%
Medium-High	190	122	64.2%
Medium-Low	171	78	45.6%
Low	366	79	21.6%
Not Yet Assessed	81	36	44.4%
Total	977	431	44.1%

Among the adult probationers who closed probation in FY2017-18, 67.0% completed their grant of probation (Figure 29). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 29. Closing Status among Adult Probationers, FY2017-18



Post-Release Offenders

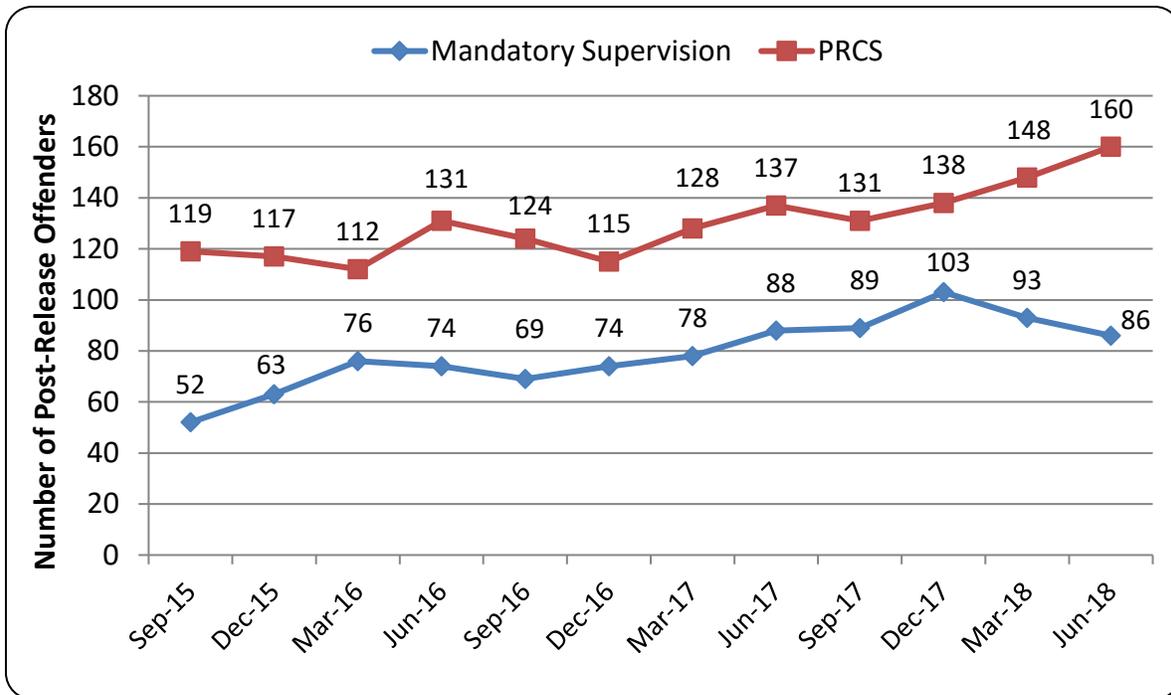
Who the PRCS Unit Supervised in FY2017-18

- 246 post-release offenders were supervised on June 30, 2018
- Average age on was 37.2 years
- 10.6% were female
- 89.4% were male
- 64.2% were white
- 26.4% were Hispanic
- 6.1% were African-American
- 0.4% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- None were Native American

The post-release offender populations originated per Public Safety Realignment (AB 109) in October 2011. These populations include offenders with non-violent, non-serious, or non-registered sex offences who have been released from state prison into Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and those placed on Mandatory Supervision following a prison sentence served at the local jail. Both PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders are supervised by the PRCS Unit within the Adult Services Division and are collectively referred to as post-release offenders in this report.

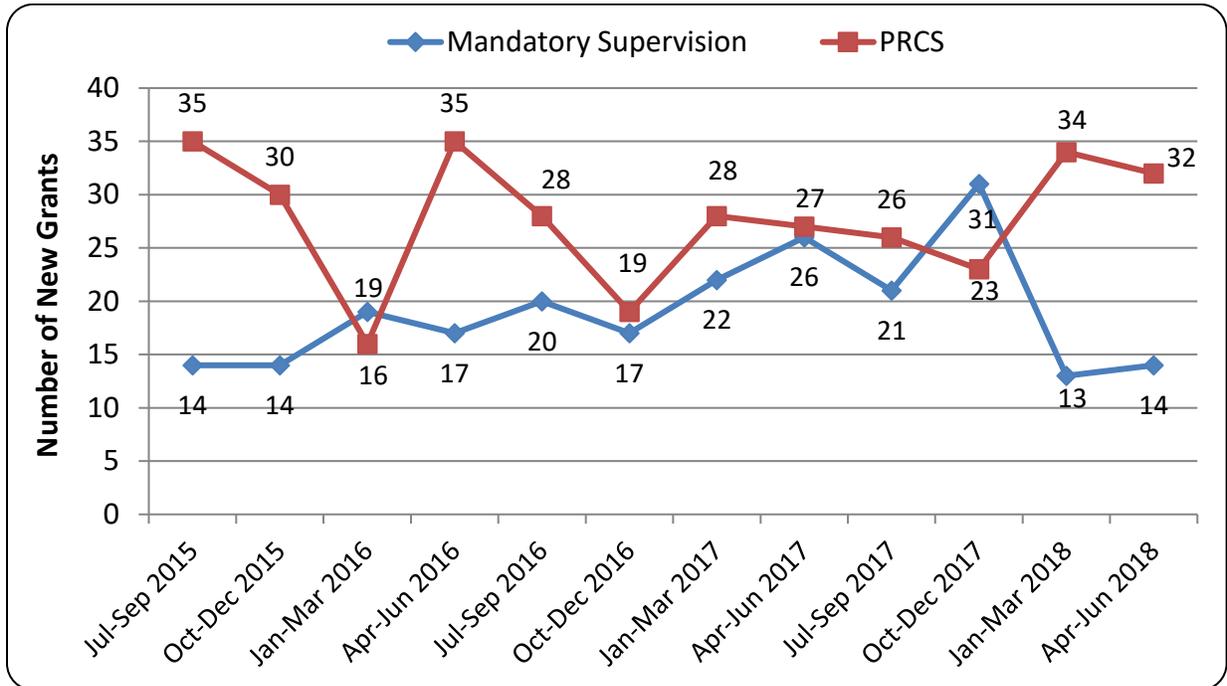
Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2015-16 through fourth quarter of FY2017-18, the number of active PRCS offenders has increased by 34.5% from 119 to 160. In this same period, the number of offenders on Mandatory Supervision has grown, by 65.4%, from 52 to 86 offenders (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Post-Release Offender Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



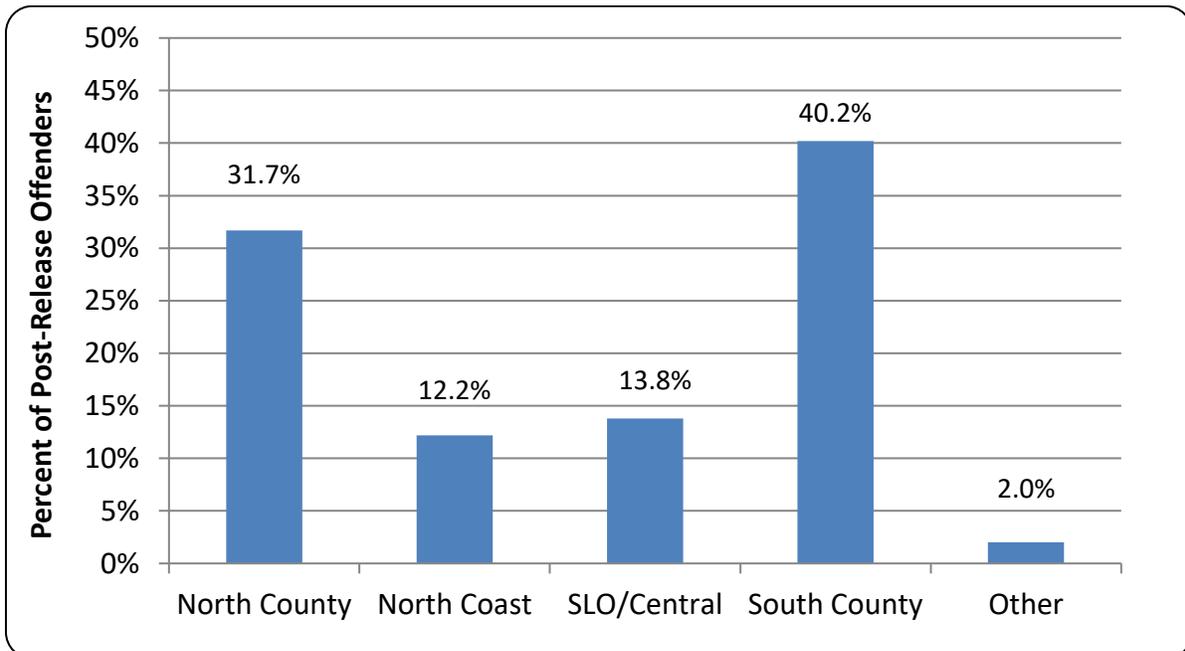
During FY2017-18, the Division received an average of 29 new PRCS offenders and 20 new Mandatory Supervision offenders per quarter. The number of new PRCS and Mandatory Supervision grants received per quarter has fluctuated. Over the past three years, the annual number of new PRCS grants has been stable (115 compared to 116 grants), while the number of new Mandatory Supervision grants has increased 23.4% (79 compared to 64 grants) between FY2015-16 and FY2017-18 (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Number of New Post-Release Offender Releases by Quarter, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Like Adult Probationers, post-release offenders live throughout the county (Figure 33). “Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

Figure 32. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Area of Residency, June 2018



In June 2018, 50.6% of the PRCS and 17.4% of the Mandatory Supervision offenders were assessed as high risk to re-offend (Table 20). Tables 21-23 further describe the total Post-Release Offender population's demographics according to their risk level. Those with 'No Score' have not yet been assessed.

Table 20. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Grant Type and Risk Level, June 2018

Grant Type	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
PRCS	81	50.6%	51	31.9%	15	9.4%	9	5.6%	4	2.5%	160	100%
Mandatory Sup.	15	17.4%	24	27.9%	31	36.0%	16	18.6%	0	0.0%	86	100%
Total	96	39.0%	75	30.5%	46	18.7%	25	10.2%	4	1.6%	246	100%

Table 21: Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2018

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
White	54	56.3%	49	65.3%	31	67.4%	21	84.0%	3	75.0%	158	64.2%
Hispanic	35	36.5%	17	22.7%	8	17.4%	4	16.0%	1	25.0%	65	26.4%
African American	5	5.2%	5	6.7%	5	10.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	6.1%
Asian	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	2	2.1%	3	4.0%	2	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.8%
Total	96	100%	75	100%	46	100%	25	100%	4	100%	246	100%

Table 22. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Gender, June 2018

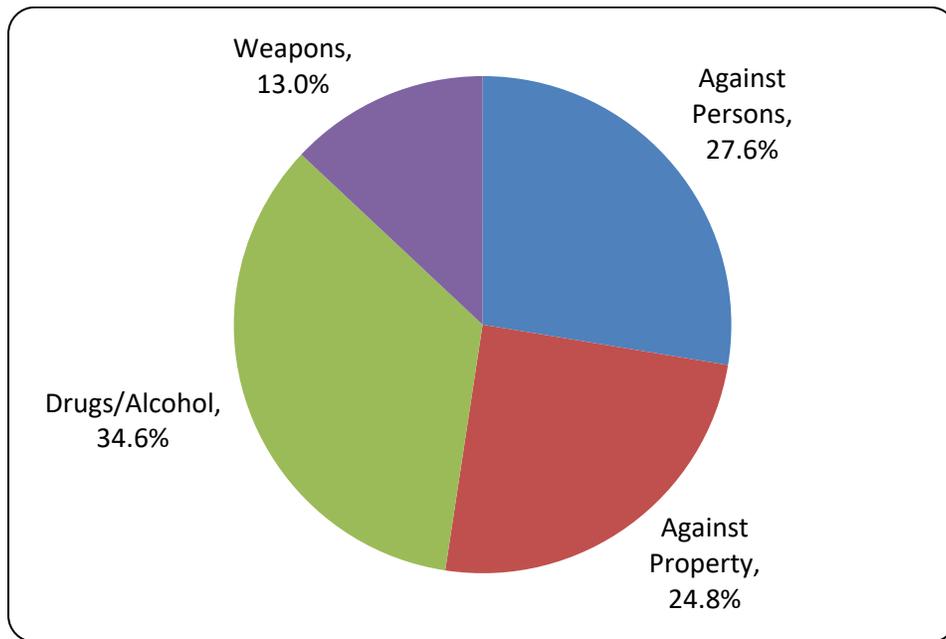
Gender	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
Female	9	9.4%	7	9.3%	8	17.4%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	26	10.6%
Male	87	90.6%	68	90.7%	38	82.6%	23	92.0%	4	100%	220	89.4%
Total	96	100%	75	100%	46	100%	25	100%	4	100%	246	100%

Table 23. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2018

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	7	7.3%	5	6.7%	4	8.7%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	19	7.7%
25-40 years	52	54.2%	48	64.0%	26	56.5%	9	36.0%	4	100.0%	139	56.5%
41-64 years	35	36.5%	22	29.3%	16	34.8%	11	44.0%	0	0.0%	84	34.1%
65+ years	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%
Total	96	100%	75	100%	46	100%	25	100%	4	100%	246	100%

Figure 34 reflects the breakdown of post-release offenders according to type of crime committed for which the person was sentenced to local or state prison.

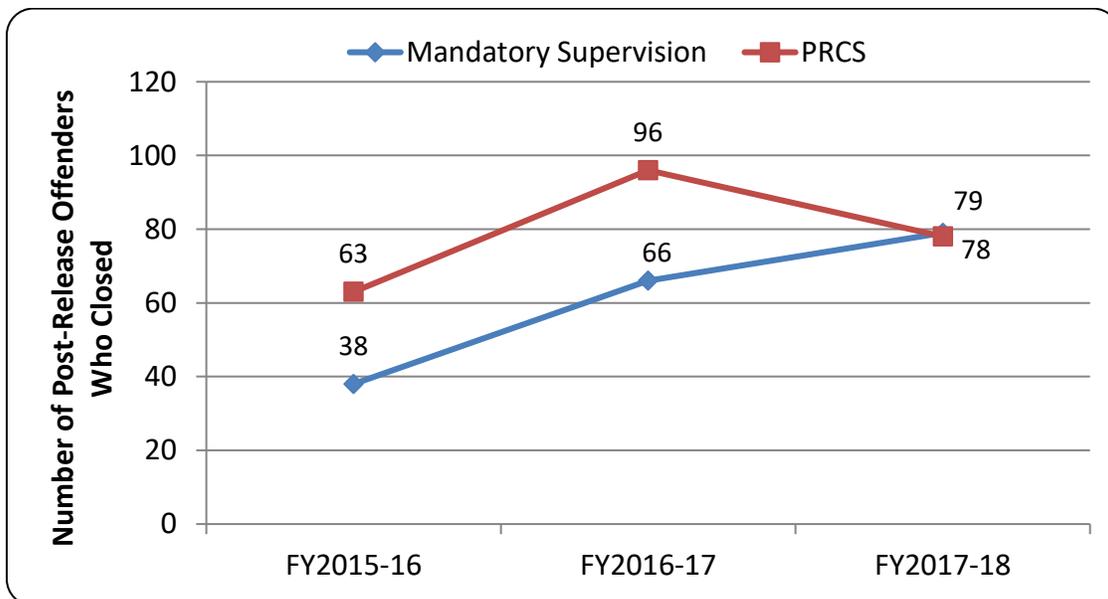
Figure 33. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Type of Crime Committed, June 2018



Post-Release Offender Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2017-18, a total of 157 post-release offenders had closed community supervision for any reason; 78 PRCS and 79 Mandatory Supervision (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Number of Post-Release Offenders Who Closed Supervision, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18



Among the post-release offender cases that closed during FY2017-18, 28.2% of PRCS offenders and 32.9% of Mandatory Supervision offenders had been convicted of at least one new law violation during the period of supervision; combined, 30.6% (Figure 35 and Table 24). The recidivism rates for both populations decreased compared to the previous year.

Figure 35. Recidivism Rate among Post-Release Offenders, FY2015-16 - FY2017-18

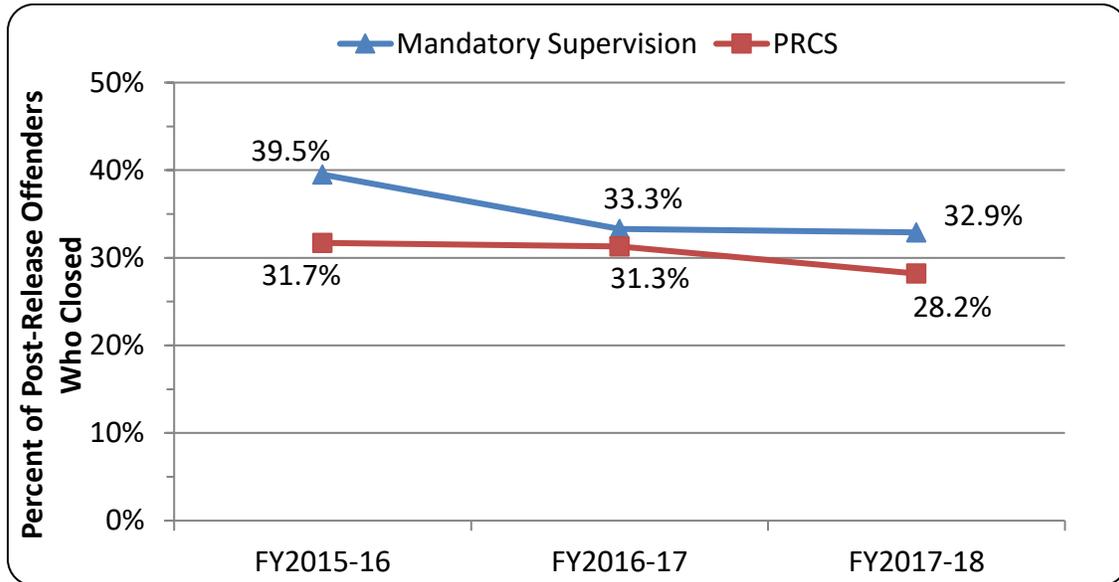
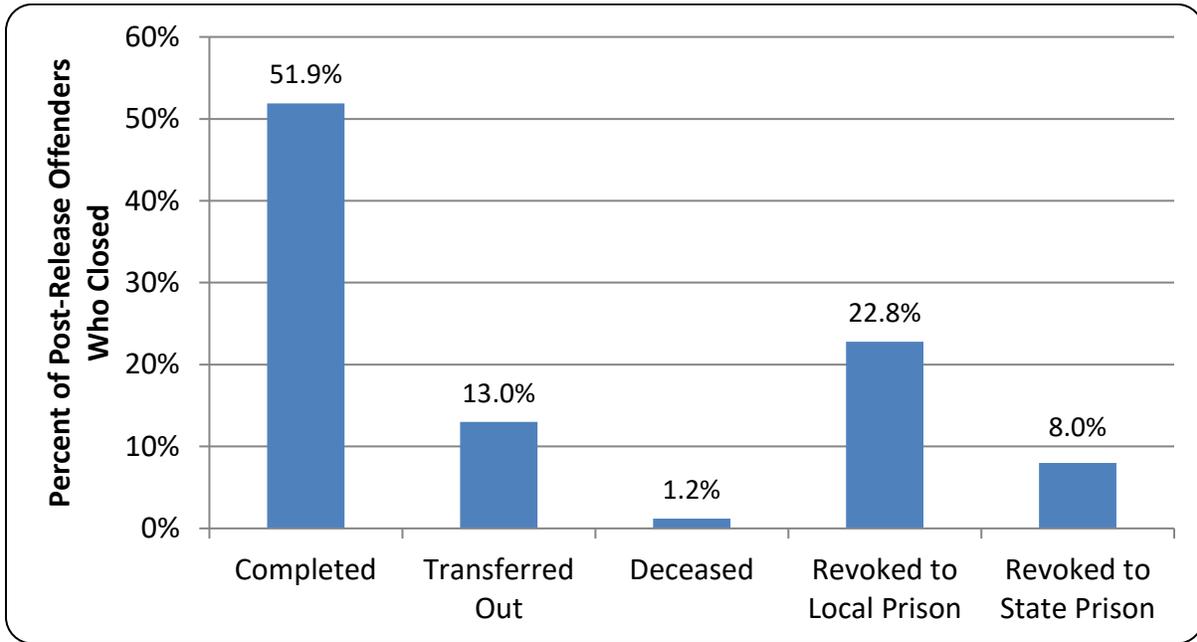


Table 24. Recidivism among All Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level, FY2017-18

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	60	24	40.0%
Med-High	46	12	26.1%
Med-Low	21	8	38.1%
Low	28	4	14.3%
No Score	2	0	0.0%
Total	157	48	30.6%

Among the post-release offenders who closed community supervision in FY2017-18, 51.9% completed their grant of community supervision (Figure 36). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 36. Closing Status among All Post-Release Offenders, FY2017-18



Appendix A: Glossary of terms as used in this report

Juvenile Services

Probation Diversion: Per Welfare and Institutions Code 654, eligible juveniles can agree to be placed on informal probation in lieu of filing a 602 Petition (criminal charge) with the juvenile court.

Court-ordered Diversion: Includes juveniles who are placed by the court on a term of probation under Welfare and Institutions Codes 654.2 (court-ordered diversion or 790 (Deferred Entry of Judgment).

Juvenile: A person less than 18 years of age or any person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court until age 21.

Juveniles under supervision: Includes juveniles on both court-ordered and non-court ordered, e.g. Diversion, types of probation.

Juveniles under court-ordered supervision: Includes juveniles for whom a Petition has been filed with the juvenile court and results in a term of probation.

Juvenile referral: A juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601 and 602.

Petition: A formal declaration to the juvenile court of information surrounding the alleged offense by a juvenile and requesting the court adjudicate the matter.

Probation violation: When a juvenile violates a condition of his/her probation, but does not commit a new offense.

Ward/wardship: A category of juveniles who have been declared a ward of the court, per Welfare and Institutions Codes 725(a) and 725(b) (Formal). Once declared a ward, the Court has a legal relationship with the juvenile that allows the court to take physical custody of the juvenile.

Adult Services

Adult Probationer: An adult offender who has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor offense and been granted formal probation, suspending the imposition of a sentence.

Revocation (of probation): When a probationer/post-release offender violates his/her conditions of probation/community supervision, the grant of probation may be revoked or terminated and the sentence imposed.

Post-Release Offender: A non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crimes offender who has been released from state prison onto Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) or who has been placed on Mandatory Supervision following a prison sentence served at the local jail.