

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Annual Statistical
Report Fiscal Year
2018-19



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Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2018-19

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 50-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 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 FY2018-19, 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 nominally in FY2018-19, 528, compared to the previous

fiscal year, FY2017-18, 551. In the same period, the number of referrals for violations of probation decreased from 143 to 92.

- In FY2018-19, half of the juveniles referred to Juvenile Probation (50.0%) and more than half of juveniles on court-ordered supervision (58.4%) resided in the northern area of the county.
- In FY2018-19, 48.4% of juvenile referrals were closed or diverted from the juvenile court system by Probation.
- The number of juveniles on court-ordered supervision (includes juveniles on court ordered supervision cases) decreased during the last three years from 160 in the first quarter of FY2016-17 to 101 in last quarter of FY2018-19.
- In FY2018-19, 18.9% of juveniles on court-ordered supervision recidivated; committed a new law violation between the start and end of the supervision term; compared to 22.7% in FY2017-18.

Coastal Valley Academy (CVA):

- Since opening in March 2017, 33 juveniles have started the Coastal Valley Academy treatment program.
- Within FY2018-19, 24 juveniles participated in the program and two juveniles participated in a group home placement.
- Ninety percent of juveniles who left the program and who were expected to have their high school diploma (reached age 18), had received their diploma.

Juvenile Hall:

- There were 261 bookings into FY2018-19, comparable to the previous fiscal year, 377.
- During FY2018-19, 164 juveniles had at least one booking in Juvenile Hall; the average number of bookings per juvenile was 1.6.
- In FY2018-19, 39.5% of the bookings were for probation violations and 54.8% were for new offenses.

Adult Services:

- The number of adults supervised on formal probation decreased in the last three years from 1,897 in the first quarter of FY2016-17 to 1,666 in FY2018-19; a 12.2% decrease.
- The number of active post-release offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision increased from 193 in the first quarter of FY2016-17 to 238 in the last quarter of FY2018-19; a 23.3% increase.
- In June 2019, most adults on formal probation and Post-Release Community Supervision were categorized as 'white, non-Hispanic' (formal, 64.3%; Post-Release, 63.9%) and 'male' (formal, 73.2%; Post-Release, 87.4%).
- In June 2019, a larger percentage of offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision were assessed as 'High' or 'Medium-High' risk to commit another law violation (71.4%) compared to adults on formal probation (37.0%).
- In FY2018-19, 46.1% of adults on formal supervision and 36.4% 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 FY2018-19

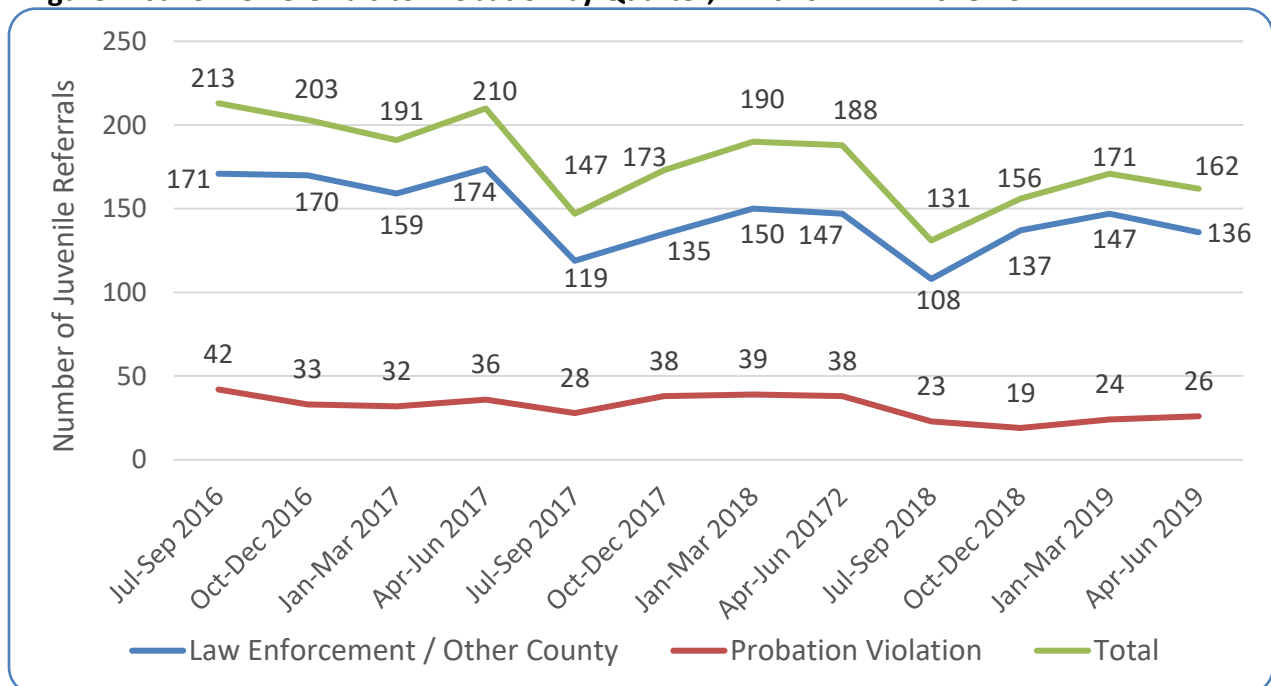
- 268 juveniles were supervised throughout the year
- 117 juveniles were supervised on June 30, 2019
- Average current age was 16.6 years
- 17.8% were female
- 82.2% were male
- 51.5% were White
- 39.6% were Hispanic
- 3.0% were African American
- 4.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander

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 (FY2016-17 – FY2018-19), the number of referrals submitted to Juvenile Probation by quarter has fluctuated (Figure 1). Yet overall, the annual total referrals (the sum of four quarters) to Juvenile Probation decreased by 24.1% between FY2016-17 (817) and FY2018-19 (620; 92 probation violations and 528 new law violations). The 620 referrals received in FY 2018-19 involved 402 individual juveniles.

Figure 1. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



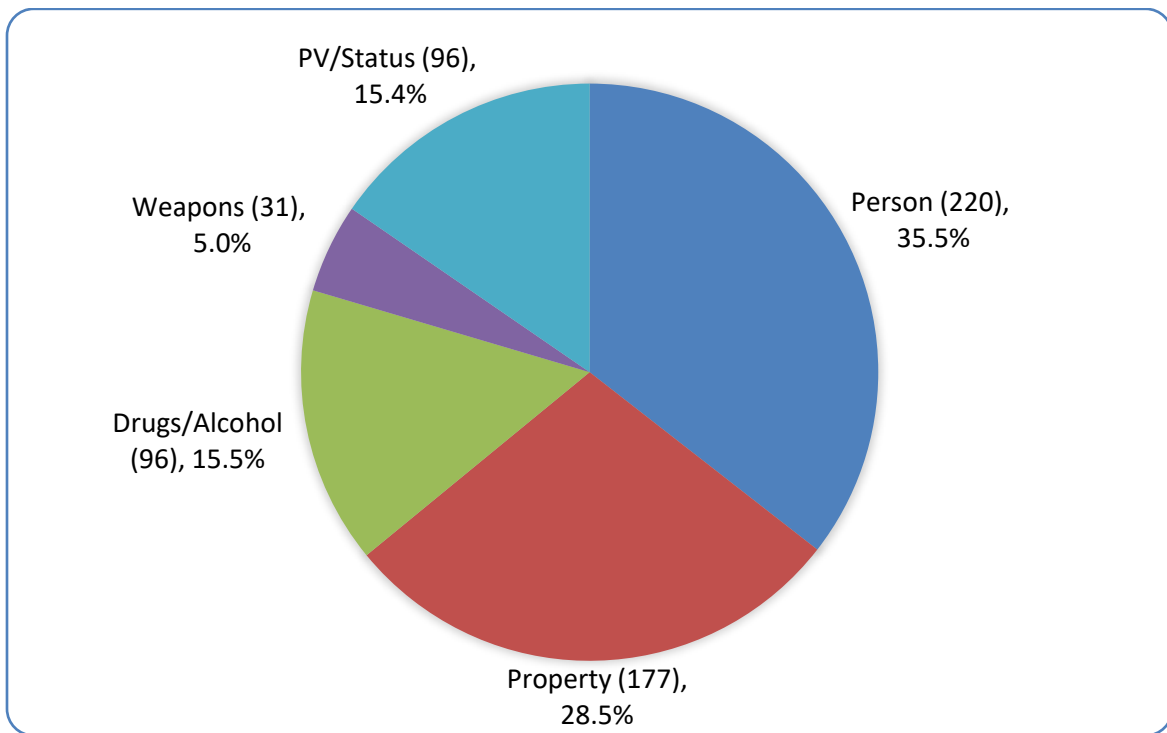
Referrals to Juvenile Probation are submitted by local law enforcement agencies, transferred in from another county, or processed as a probation violation by Juvenile Probation (Table 1). 'Other Agencies' includes law enforcement entities such as: Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, CA Department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

Table 1. Juvenile Referrals by Referring Agencies, FY2018-19

Agency	# of Referrals	Agency	# of Referrals
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	49	Cal Poly & Cuesta College Police Depts.	2
Atascadero Police Dept.	88	San Luis Sheriff's Office	121
Grover Beach Police Dept.	14	CA Highway Patrol	15
Morro Bay Police Dept.	10	Probation Dept.	98
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	27	Other Agencies	7
Paso Robles Police Dept.	147	Other Counties	6
San Luis Police Dept.	36	Total	620

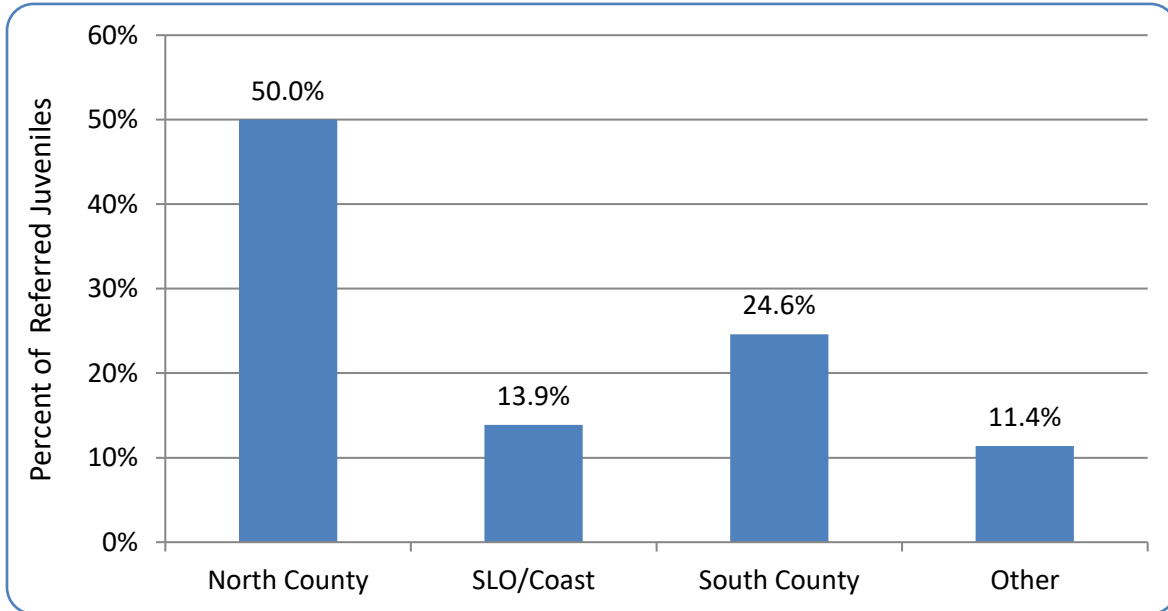
The 620 annual referrals to probation can be categorized by the type of offense listed on the referral (Figure 2). There were 92 referrals for probation violation and 528 referrals for alleged new law violations. The referrals for new law violations are broadly categorized into: Against Persons, Against Property, Drugs/Alcohol or Weapons

Figure 2. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Crime Type, FY2018-19



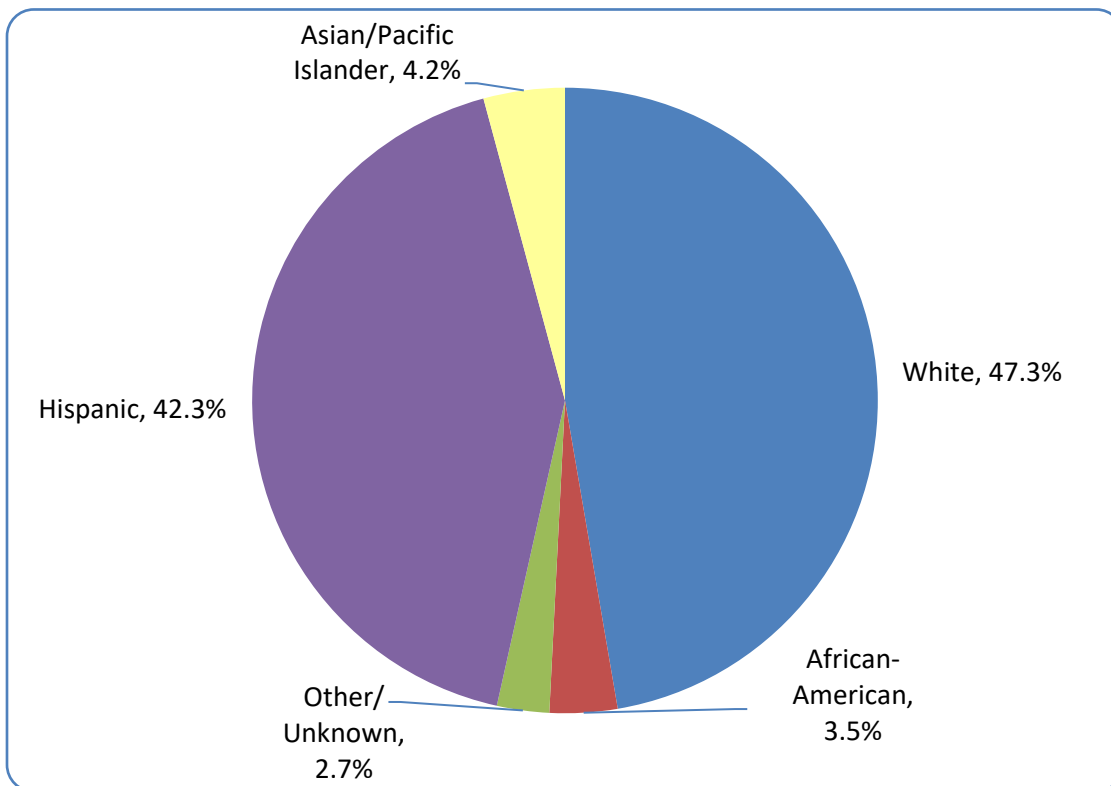
Figures 3 and 4 describe the 402 individual juveniles for whom a referral was received by Juvenile Probation during FY2018-19. The majority of the referred juveniles were male, 68.9%; female, 31.1%.

Figure 3. Juveniles Referred to Probation by Area of Residency, FY2018-19



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

Figure 4. Juveniles Referred to Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018-19



Juvenile referrals for local, new charges (excluding cases transferring from another county) 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, 48.4%, of the 523 referrals for local 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, FY2018-19

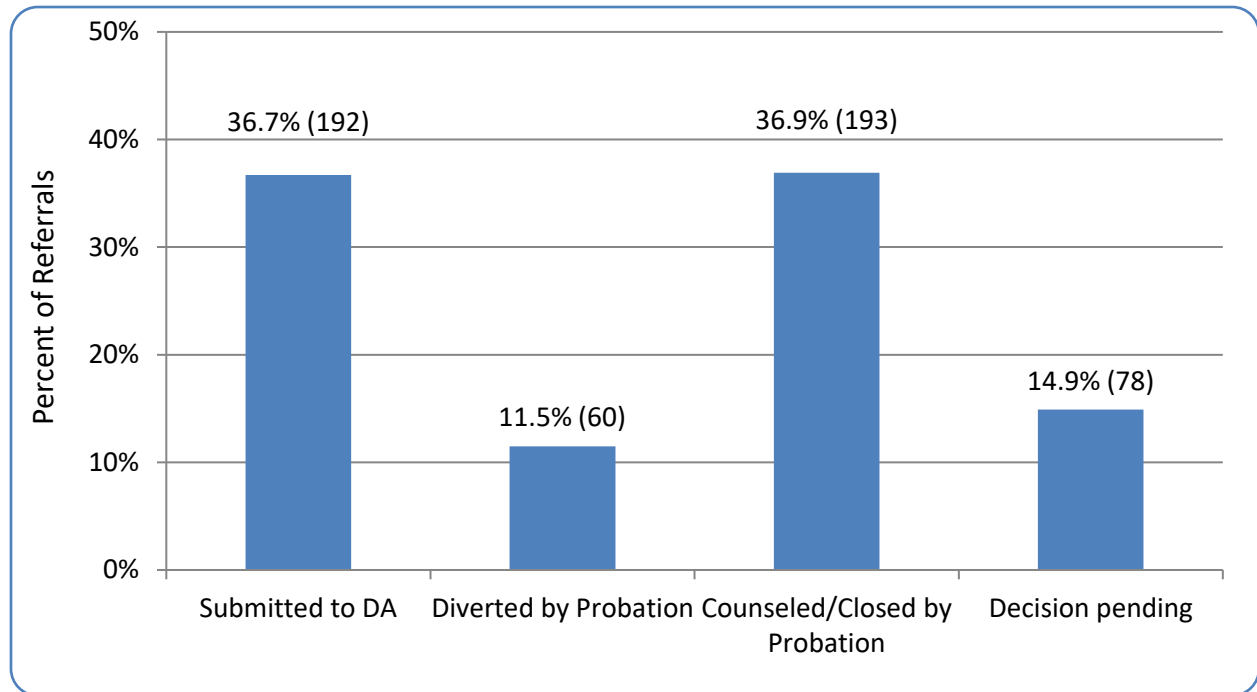


Table 2. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018-19

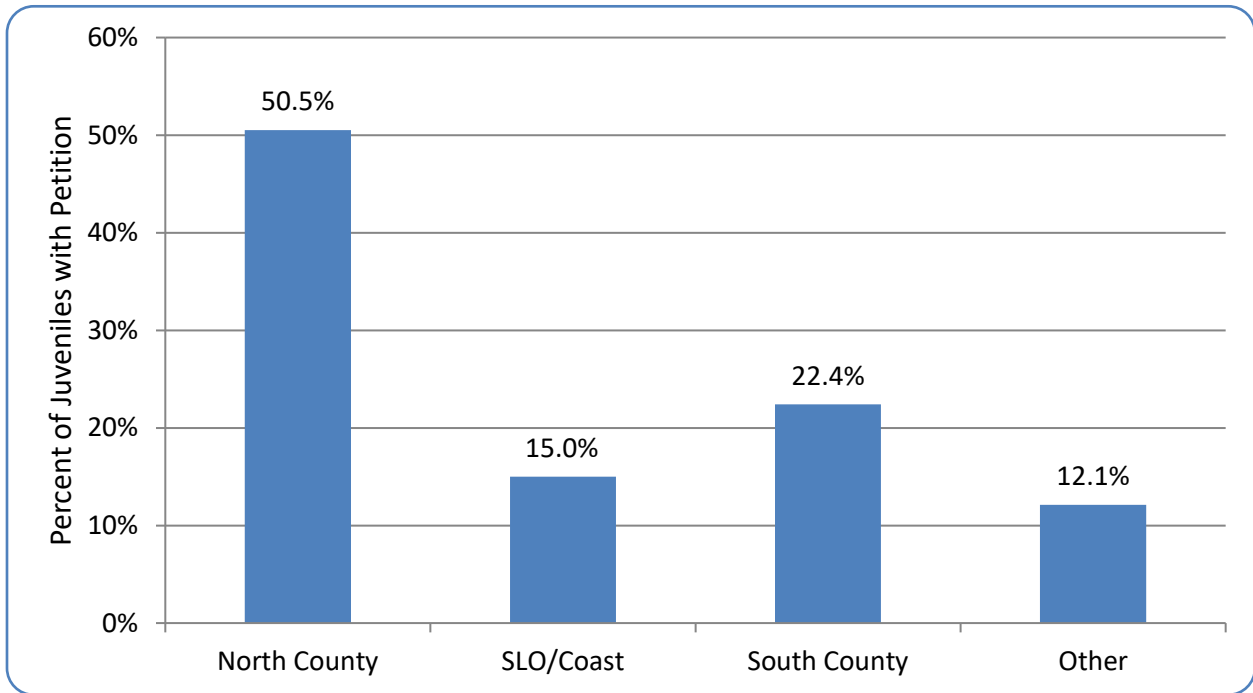
Race/Ethnicity	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
White	74	38.5%	37	61.7%	100	51.8%	35	44.9%	246	47.0%
Hispanic	92	47.9%	19	31.7%	74	38.3%	33	42.3%	218	41.7%
African American	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	11	5.7%	5	6.4%	17	3.3%
Asian/P. Islander	15	7.8%	2	3.3%	4	2.1%	3	3.8%	24	4.6%
Unknown	10	5.2%	2	3.3%	4	2.1%	2	2.6%	18	3.4%
Total	192	100%	60	100%	193	100%	78	100%	523	100%

Table 3. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Area of Residency, FY2018-19

Region	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
North County	97	50.5%	35	58.3%	83	43.0%	55	70.5%	270	51.6%
SLO/Coast	30	15.6%	9	15.0%	26	13.5%	8	10.3%	73	14.0%
South County	46	24.0%	14	23.3%	57	29.5%	11	14.1%	128	24.5%
Other	19	9.9%	2	3.3%	27	14.0%	4	5.1%	52	9.9%
Total	192	100%	60	100%	193	100%	78	100%	523	100%

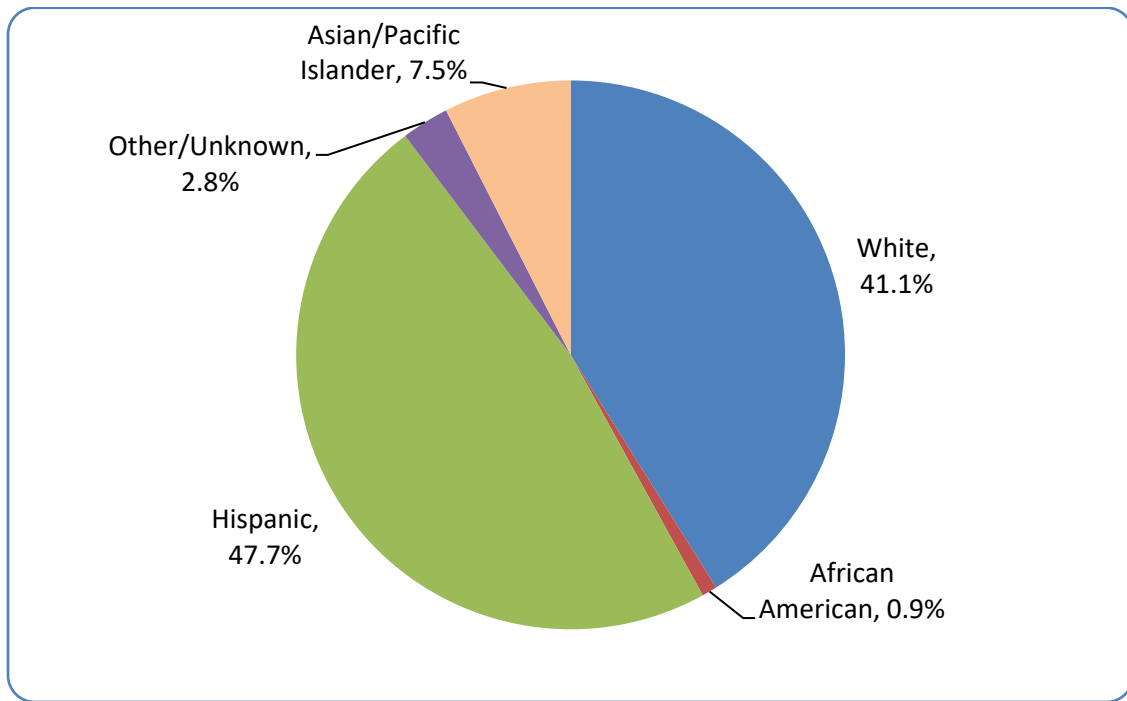
In FY2018-19, from the 192 juvenile referrals processed by the District Attorney’s Office, 164 petitions were filed in Juvenile Court. These filings involved 107 juveniles; some juveniles had multiple petitions filed during the year. Just over eighty percent of the juveniles with a petition filed were male; 18.7% 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, FY2018-19



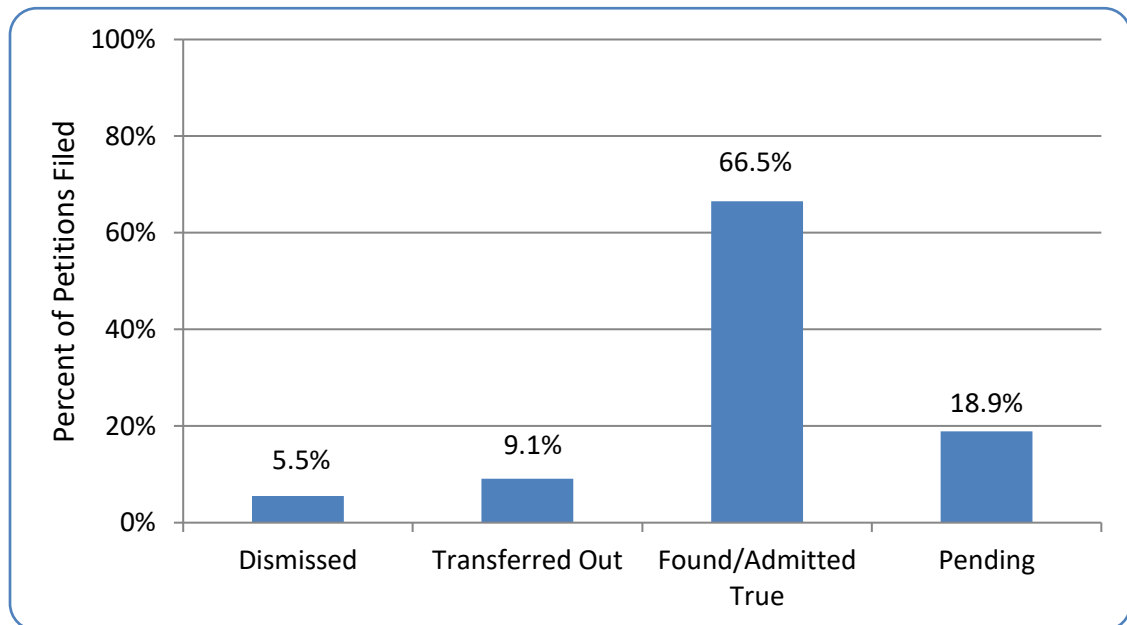
Note: ‘Other’ includes non-minor transients and out-of-county juveniles.

Figure 7. Juveniles with Petition Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018-19



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 one case that were found unfit for Juvenile Court and was transferred to Adult Court. Of the 164 juvenile petitions filed in the Juvenile Court in FY2018-19, 66.5% were sustained.

Figure 8. Disposition of Filed Petitions, FY2018-19

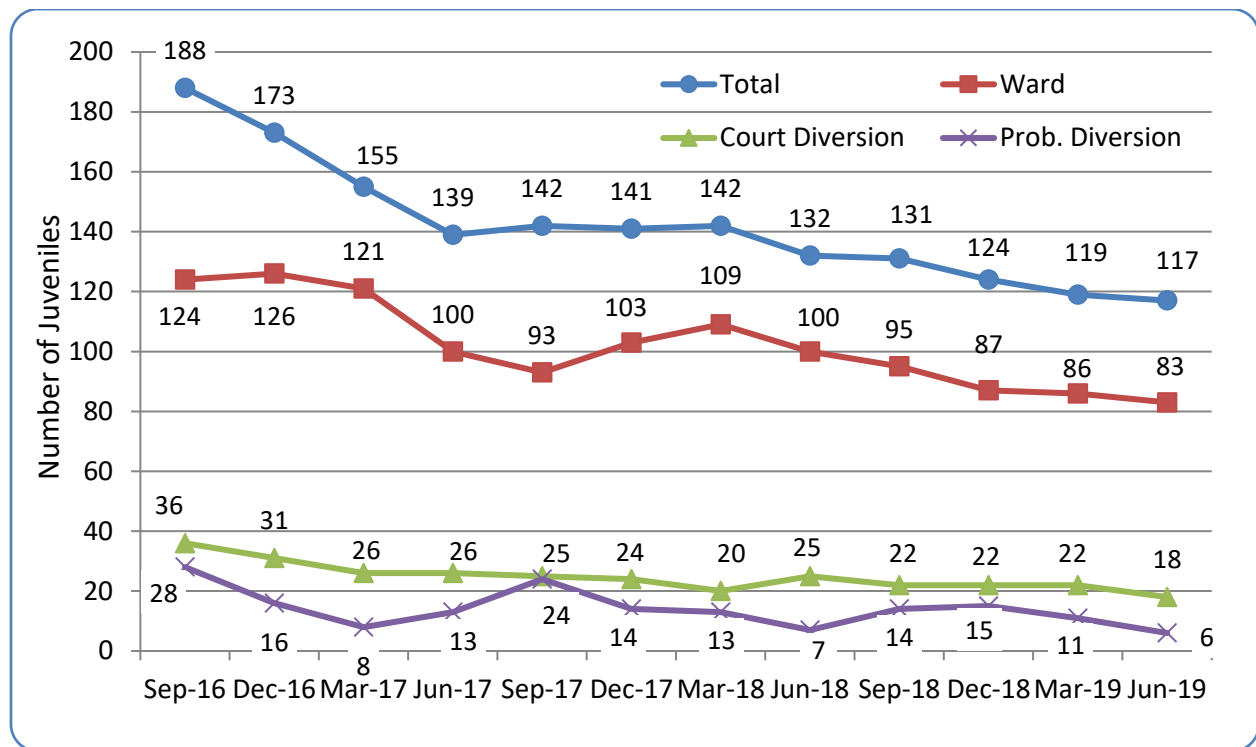


Juveniles under Supervision

Over the last three years, the number of juveniles under supervision decreased by 37.8%, from 188 in the first quarter of FY2016-17 to 117 juveniles in the last quarter of FY2018-19 (Figure 9). Within the same period, the number of juveniles supervised as wards of the court decreased by 33.1%, from 124 to 83 juveniles. The number of juveniles supervised on court-ordered diversion decreased by 50.0%, while the number of juveniles on Juvenile Probation’s diversion decreased by 42.9%.

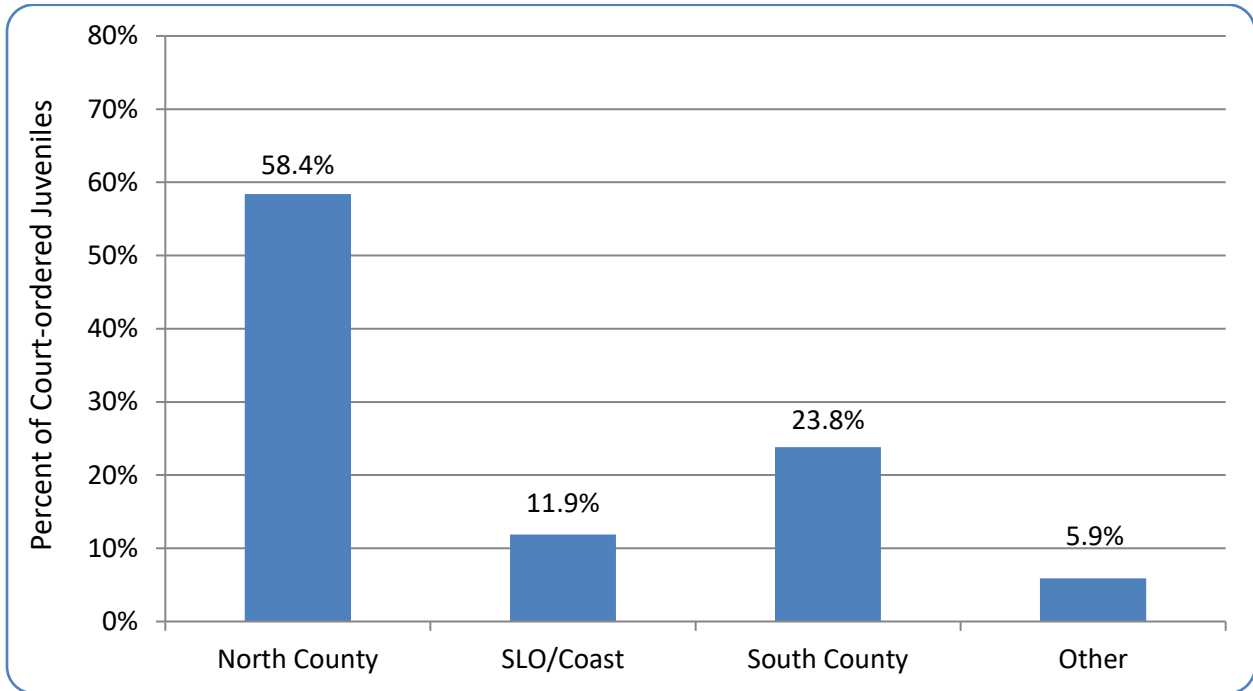
Wards of the court and those juveniles ordered by the court to diversion are collectively referred to as ‘juveniles under court-ordered supervision’ in this report.

Figure 9. Juvenile Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



More than half of the juveniles on court-ordered supervision lived in the northern region of the county, 58.4%, while 23.8% and 11.9% 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 2019



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

Table 4. Juveniles on Court-ordered Supervision by Area and Race/Ethnicity, June 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Region of Residency								Total	
	North County		SLO/Coast		South County		Other			
White	28	47.5%	5	41.7%	15	62.5%	4	66.7%	52	51.5%
Hispanic	26	44.1%	6	50.0%	7	29.2%	1	16.7%	40	39.6%
African American	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%	1	16.7%	3	3.0%
Asian/P. Islander	2	3.4%	1	8.3%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	4	4.0%
Other/Unknown	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
Total	59	100%	12	100%	24	100%	6	100%	101	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 2019

Area of Residency	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
North County	31	56.4%	21	67.7%	7	46.7%	0	NA	59	58.4%
SLO/Coast	7	12.7%	4	12.9%	1	6.7%	0	NA	12	11.9%
South County	15	27.3%	5	16.1%	4	26.7%	0	NA	24	23.8%
Other	2	3.6%	1	3.2%	3	20.0%	0	NA	6	5.9%
Total	55	100%	31	100%	15	100%	0	NA	101	100%

Table 6. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Age at Start of Supervision, June 2019

Age Group	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Under 15 years	17	30.9%	7	22.6%	3	20.0%	0	NA	27	26.7%
15 – 16 years	27	49.1%	14	45.2%	5	33.3%	0	NA	46	45.5%
17 – 18 years	11	20.0%	10	32.3%	7	46.7%	0	NA	28	27.7%
18+ years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	0	0.0%
Total	55	100%	31	100%	15	100%	0	NA	101	100%

Table 7. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Ethnicity, June 2019

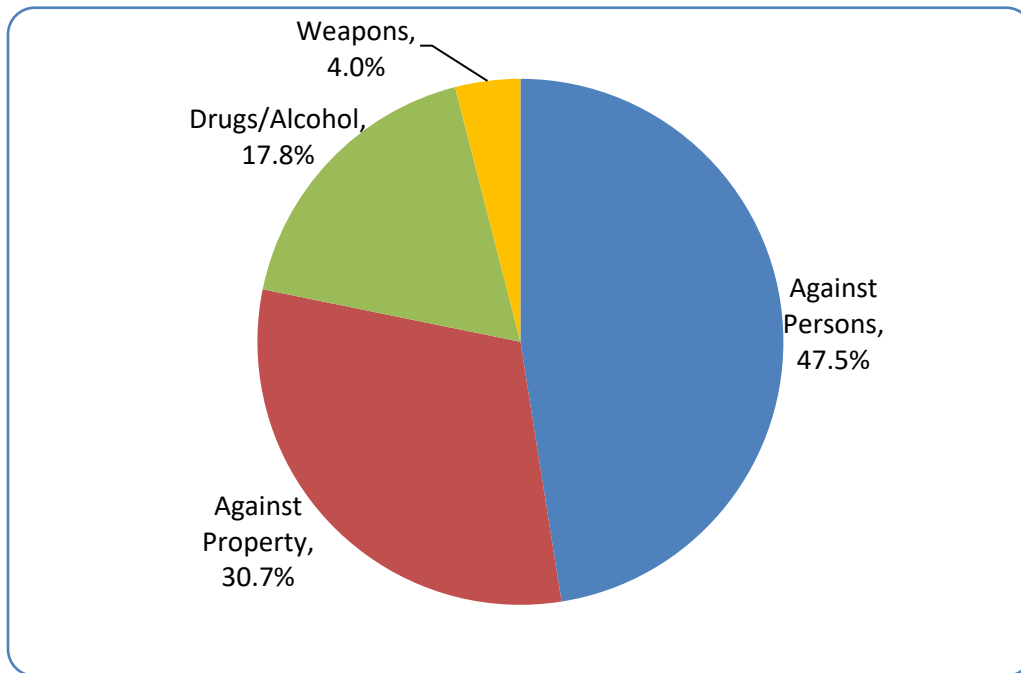
Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
White	26	47.3%	19	61.3%	7	46.7%	0	NA	52	51.5%
Hispanic	22	40.0%	11	35.5%	7	46.7%	0	NA	40	39.6%
African American	3	5.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	3	3.0%
Asian	2	3.6%	1	3.2%	1	6.7%	0	NA	4	4.0%
Other/Unknown	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	2	2.0%
Total	55	100%	31	100%	15	100%	0	NA	101	100%

Table 8. Juveniles, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Gender, June 2019

Gender	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Female	14	25.5%	4	12.9%	0	0.0%	0	NA	18	17.8%
Male	41	74.5%	27	87.1%	15	100%	0	NA	83	82.2%
Total	55	100%	31	100%	15	100%	0	NA	101	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.

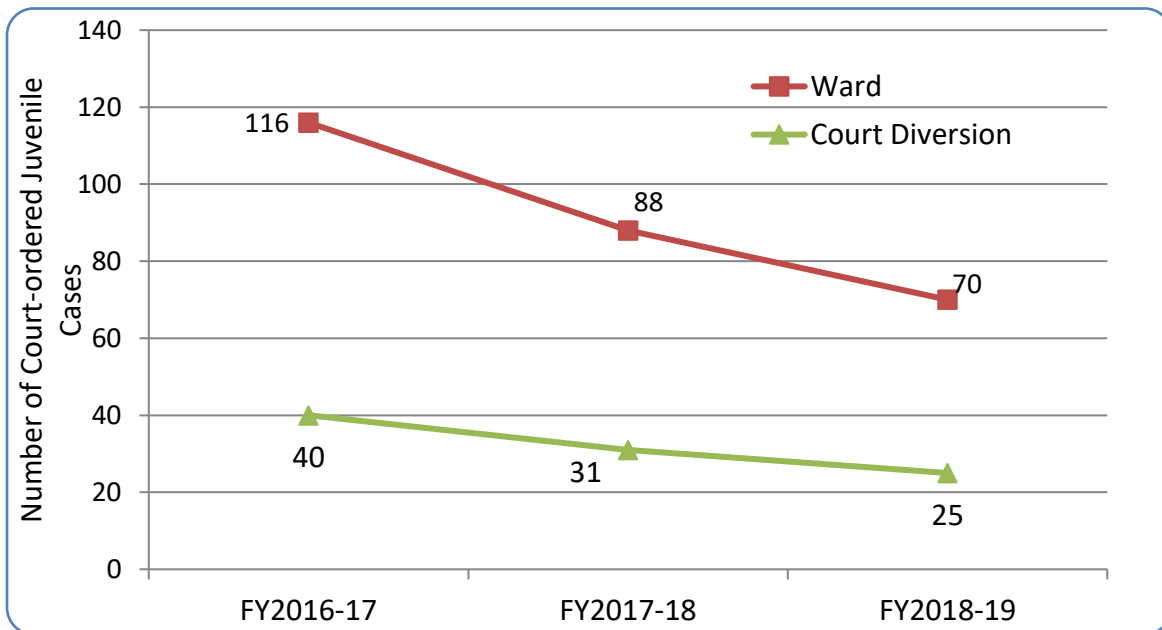
Figure 11. Juveniles on Court-ordered Supervision by Crime Type, June 2019



Supervised Juvenile Outcomes

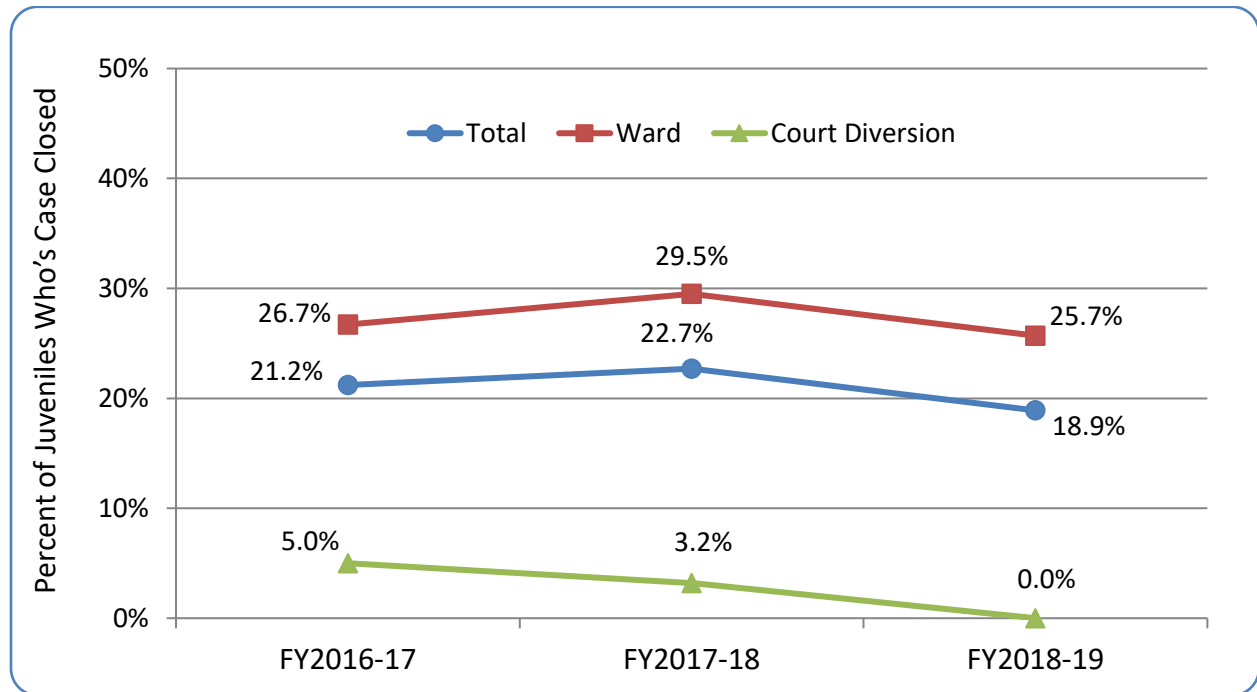
The following outcomes are measured at the close of court-ordered supervision. In FY2018-19, a total of 95 court-ordered juvenile probation cases closed; 70 wardship cases and 25 non-ward cases (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Number of Court-ordered Juvenile Supervision Cases that Closed, FY2016-17 – FY2018-19



Of the 70 juveniles who ended court wardship, 52 juveniles, 74.3%, ended wardship without having a new petition found true or obtaining an adult conviction before their supervision ended; i.e., without recidivating. Eighteen juvenile wards, 25.7%, did have new charges adjudicated in either juvenile or adult court. None of the juveniles who ended court-ordered diversion had new charges sustained (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Juvenile Recidivism Rate, FY2016-17 -FY2018-19



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 and Figure 14 reflects recidivism according to the severity of the juvenile’s case; felony or misdemeanor. 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, FY2018-19

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	35	13	37.1%
Medium	33	4	12.1%
Low	27	1	3.7%
No Score	0	0	NA
Total	95	18	18.9%

Table 10. Juvenile Recidivism by Gender, FY2018-19

Gender	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Female	20	2	10.0%
Male	75	16	21.3%
Total	95	18	18.9%

Table 11. Juvenile Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018-19

Race/Ethnicity	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
White	44	5	11.4%
Hispanic	42	10	23.8%
African American	2	1	50.0%
Asian	3	1	33.3%
Other/Unknown	4	1	25.0%
Total	95	18	18.9%

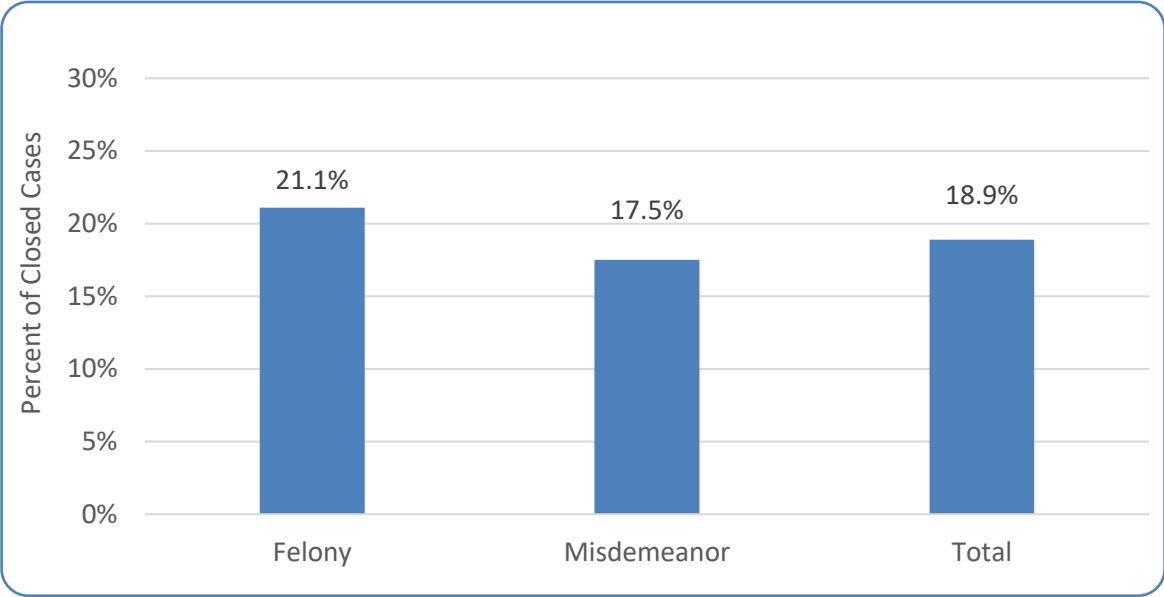
Table 12. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Start of Supervision, FY2018-19

Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	6	0	0.0%
14 – 15 years	31	13	41.9%
16 – 17 years	43	4	9.3%
18 years	14	1	7.1%
19 years or more	1	0	NA
Total	95	18	18.9%

Table 13. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Close of Supervision, FY2018-19

Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	0	0	NA
14 – 15 years	11	0	0.0%
16 – 17 years	20	2	10.0%
18 years	31	9	29.0%
19 years or more	33	7	21.2%
Total	95	18	18.9%

Figure 14. Juvenile Recidivism by Case Severity, FY2018-19

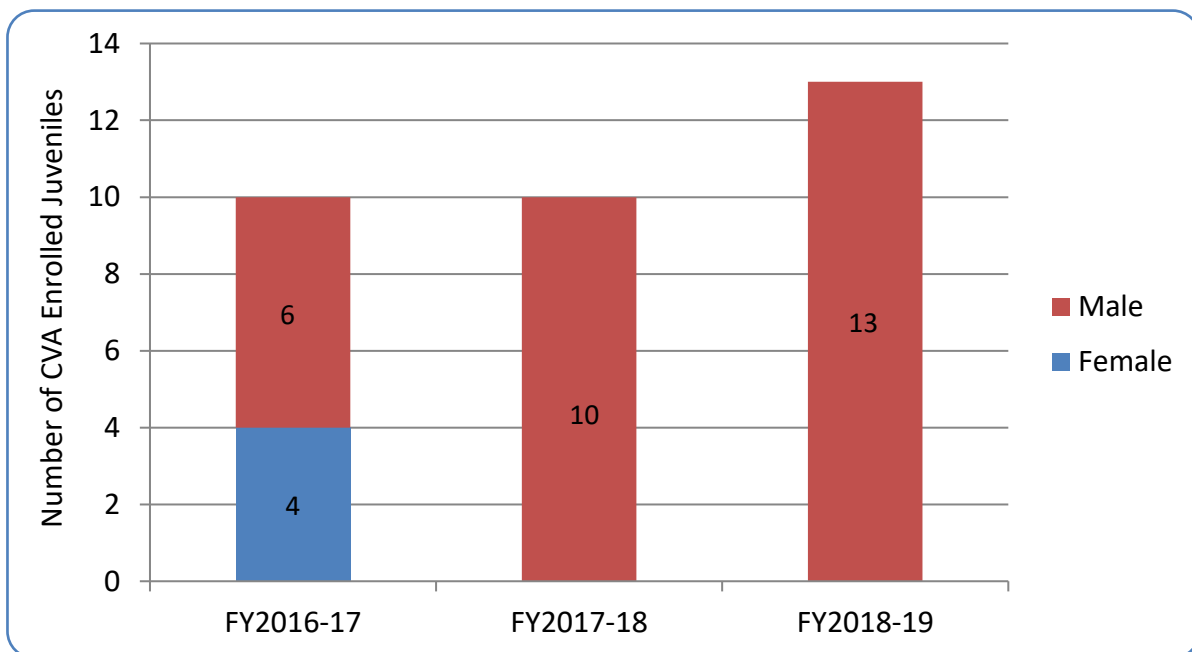


Coastal Valley Academy

The Coastal Valley Academy (CVA) is a 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 juveniles in the 14 to 17-year-old age group. These juveniles likely would have been sent to group home placement prior to CVA's inception. The program utilizes evidence-based interventions to improve the juvenile's decision-making skills and to enhance involvement in pro-social activities. The program has two phases: an intensive in-custody phase and a supportive in-community phase. The program's goal is to safely return juveniles to the community after reducing their risk of future delinquent behavior.

CVA enrolled its first participants in March 2017. By the end of June 2019, 33 juveniles had enrolled in CVA. Of the 10 juveniles who started in FY2016-17, 6 were male and 4 were female. Only males have enrolled in the two subsequent years (Figure 15). And of the 33 enrollees, 54.5% (18) were White, 42.4% (14) were Hispanic and 3.0% (1) was African American. All of the enrolled juveniles had been assessed as high risk to recidivate when beginning the program.

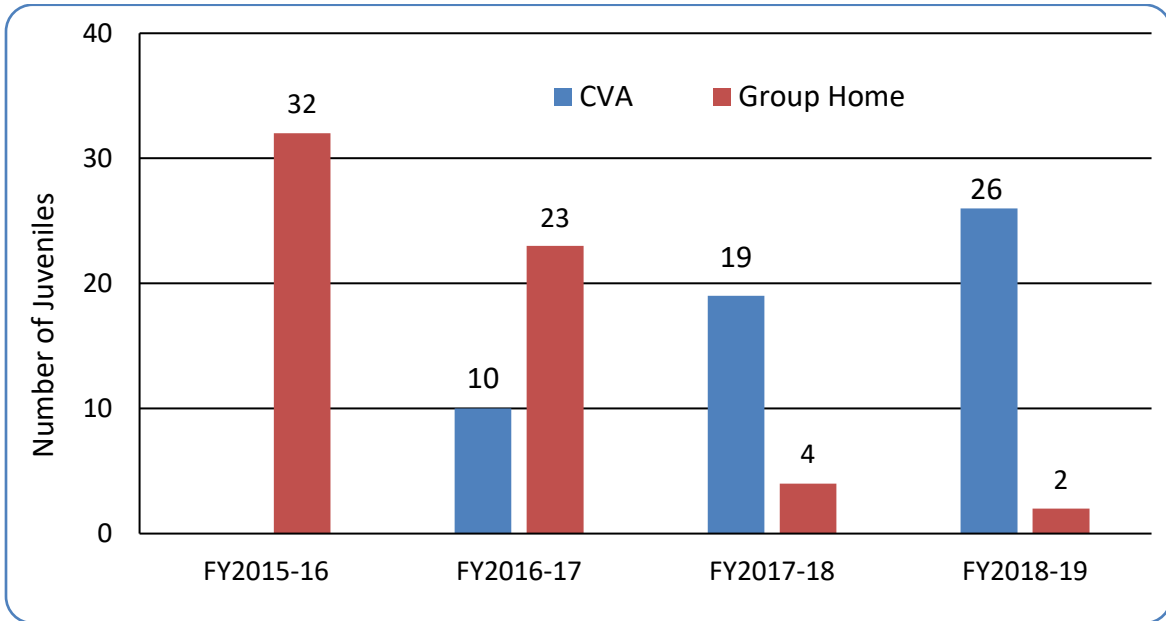
Figure 14. Number of Enrollments into CVA, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



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

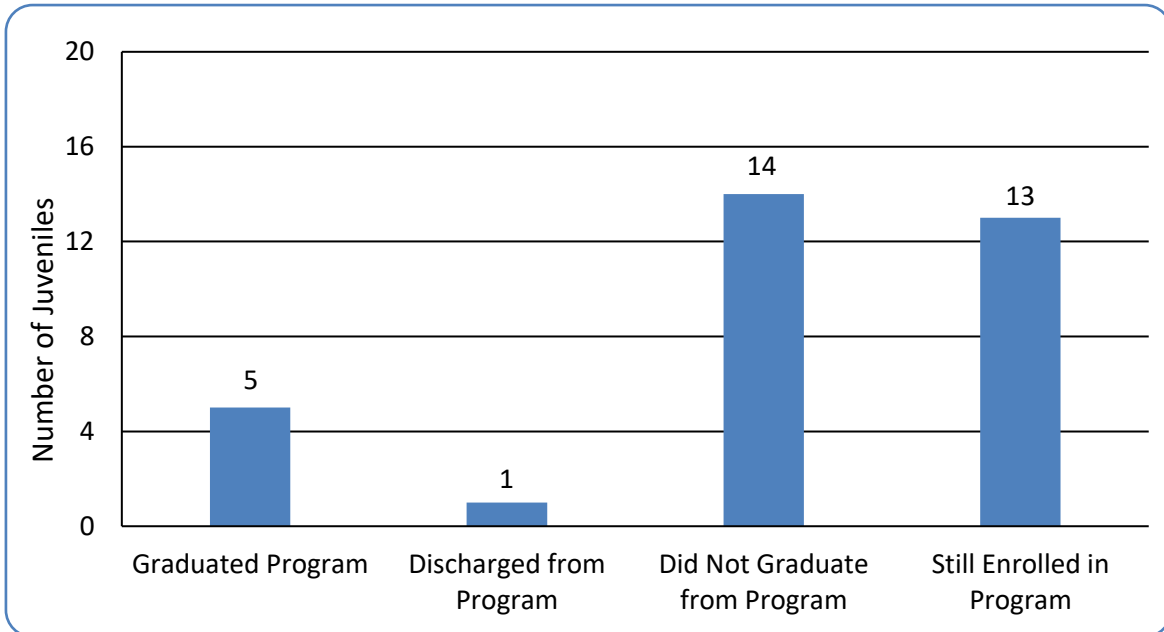
Figure 16 demonstrates how the use of group homes as a placement option has decreased since CVA was launched in March 2017. In FY2015-16, 32 juveniles were enrolled in a group home at any point during the fiscal year, compared to two during FY2018-19. Meanwhile, the number of juveniles participating in CVA at any time during a year had increased to 26 in FY2018-19.

Figure 15. Participation in Group Homes and CVA, FY2015-16 - FY2018-19



As of the end of FY2018-19, 20 juveniles had left the CVA program and 13 were still enrolled. Among the juveniles who left the program, five juveniles had graduated, completing both in-custody and in-community phases of the program. Fourteen juveniles did not graduate; five of whom were removed from the program during the in-custody phase and nine who had successfully completed the in-custody phase but were removed during the in-community phase. Additionally, one youth was discharged with Court agreement to pursue alternative programming (Figure 17). This discharged juvenile will be excluded from the following outcome measures as he did not effectively participate.

Figure 16. CVA Program Participation Status at End of FY2018-19



Coastal Valley Academy Outcomes

In addition to participating in treatment and skill building programs, CVA participants attend an on-site school administered by the County Office of Education. Among the 19 juveniles who had left the CVA program by end of FY2018-19 (again excluding the one juvenile who was discharged), 11 juveniles had reached age 18 years and could reasonably be expected to have graduated high school. Among these 11 juveniles, 10 (90.9%) had received their high school diploma.

The CVA program is designed to reduce the risk of future delinquent behavior. Risk of delinquent behavior is measured at the start and end of program participation utilizing a validated risk-need assessment tool, the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). Among the 19 juveniles who had left the CVA program by the end of FY2018-19, 17 had a YLS/CMI score at time of exit. Among these 17 juveniles, 14 reduced their risk score, i.e. reduced the likelihood of further delinquent behavior (82.4%). Change in risk score ranged between -18 and +5. The average score change was -6.5 points. When distinguishing by program graduation status, the average score change among CVA graduates was -12.6 points and among non-graduates, -4.0 points.

Recidivism for the CVA program is measured from the juvenile's start of the program to the end of his/her term on probation to better capture the impact of the program. Of the 19 juveniles who left the CVA program by the end of FY2018-19 (Figure 16), 13 juveniles also ended their term of probation by the end of FY2018-19. Six of these 13 juveniles (46.2%) recidivated; new law violations were found true in either juvenile or adult court.

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 FY2018-19, there were 261 bookings into Juvenile Hall (Figure 18), involving 164 individuals. The average number of bookings per juvenile was 1.6. Between FY2016-17 and FY2018-19, the total number of bookings increased 31.0%, from 378 to 261 bookings. The average daily population in FY2018-19 was 17.4 juvenile detainees (Figure 19).

Figure 17. Number of Bookings into Juvenile Hall, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

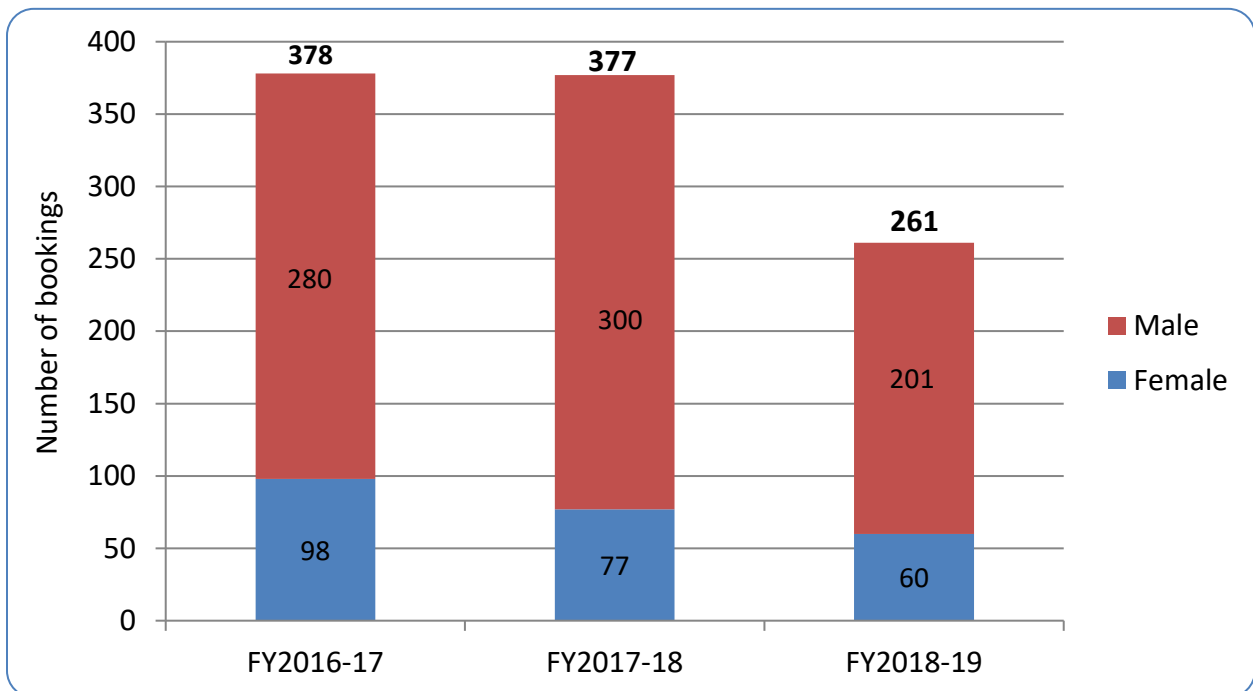
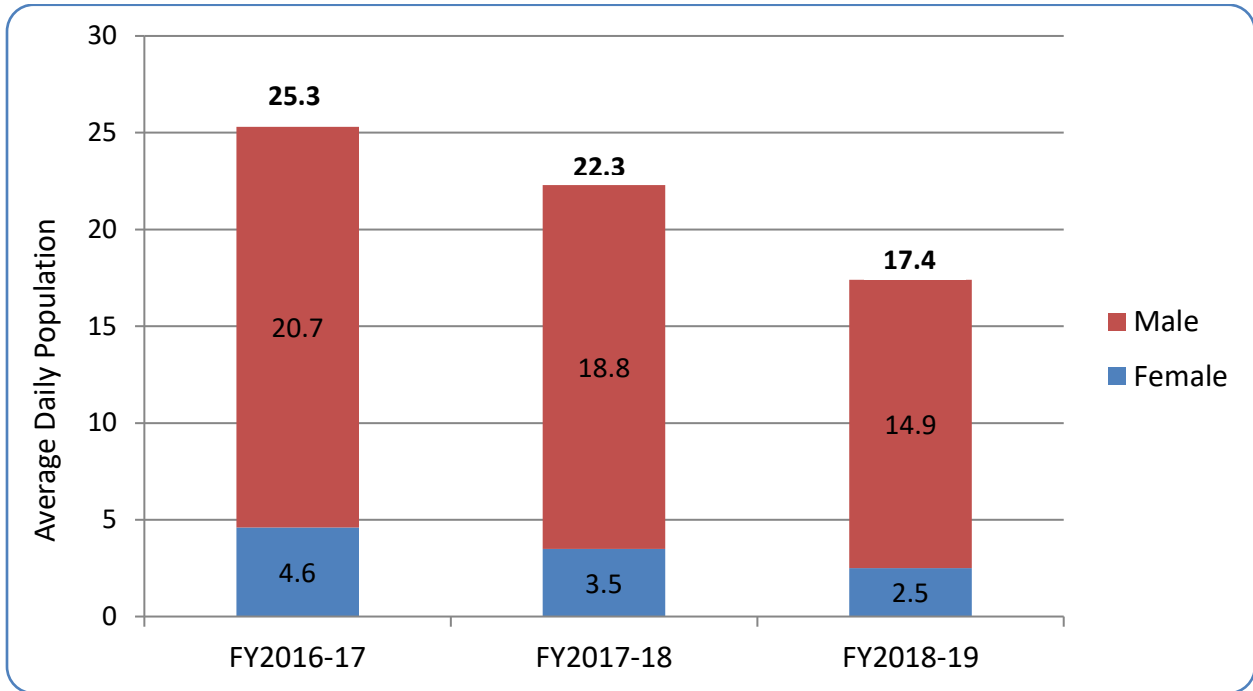


Figure 18. Average Daily Population at Juvenile Hall, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

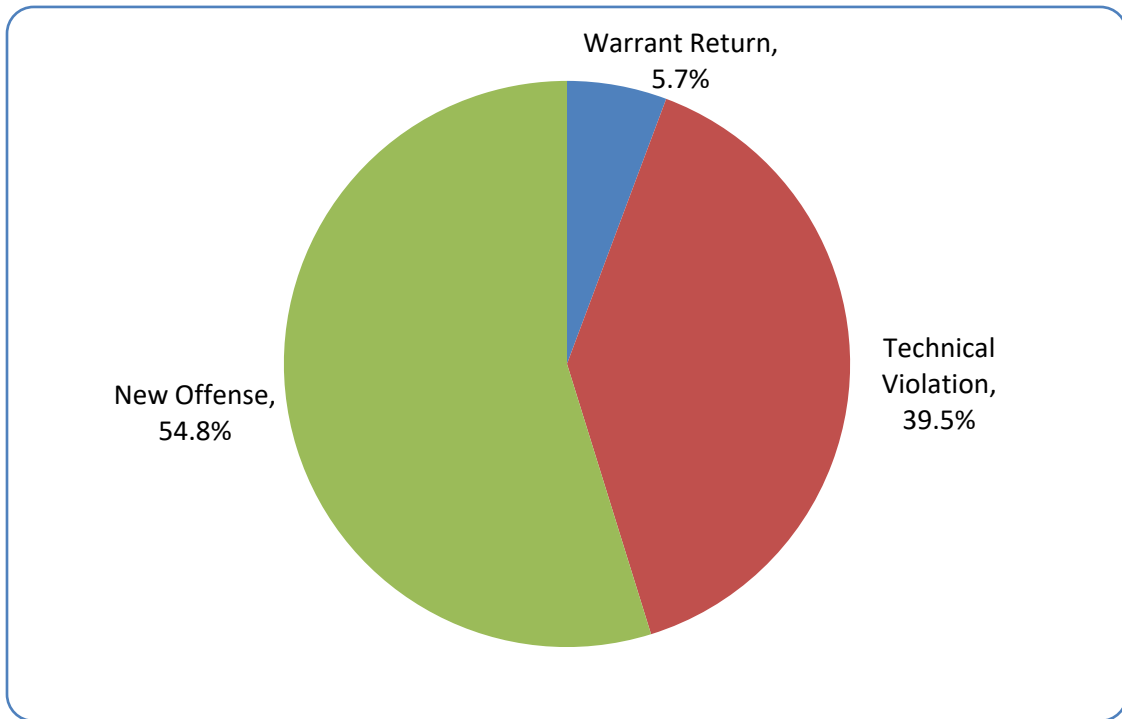


The Juvenile Hall admits youth directly from arresting agencies as well as wards arrested by probation officers for violations of their conditions of probation (Table 14). The Hall also receives in-custody transfers from courts in other counties. ‘Other Agency’ may include: CA Highway Patrol, CA State Parks and Recreation, and CA State Parole. More than half, 54.8%, of the annual bookings were for allegations of a criminal offenses (Figure 20).

Table 14. Bookings by Arresting Agency, FY2018-19

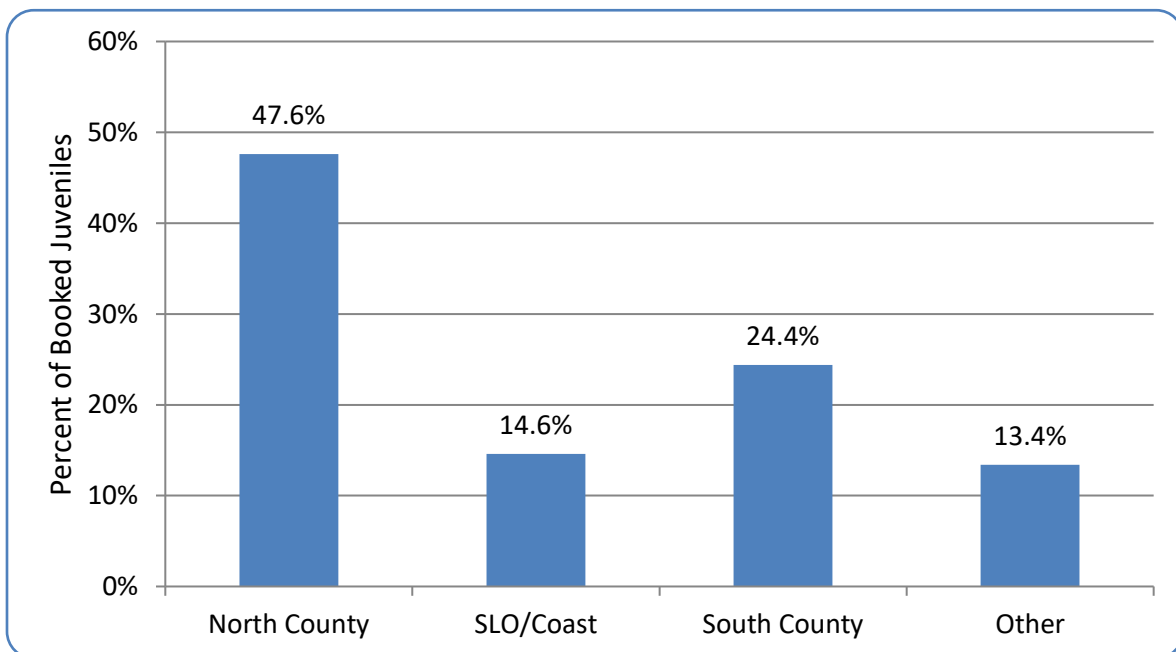
Agency	# of Bookings	Agency	# of Bookings
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	11	San Luis Police Dept.	17
Atascadero Police Dept.	38	Cal Poly Police Dept.	0
Grover Beach Police Dept.	3	San Luis Sheriff’s Office	44
Morro Bay Police Dept.	3	Probation Dept.	102
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	4	Other Agencies	2
Paso Robles Police Dept.	32	Other Counties	0
			Total Bookings: 261

Figure 20. Juvenile Bookings by Type, FY2018-19



Figures 21 - 23 describe the general demographics of the 164 individuals booked into Juvenile Hall during FY2018-19. The majority of the booked juveniles were male, 78.7%; 21.3% were female.

Figure 21. Booked Juveniles by Area of Residency, FY2018-19



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

Figure 22. Booked Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity, FY2018-19

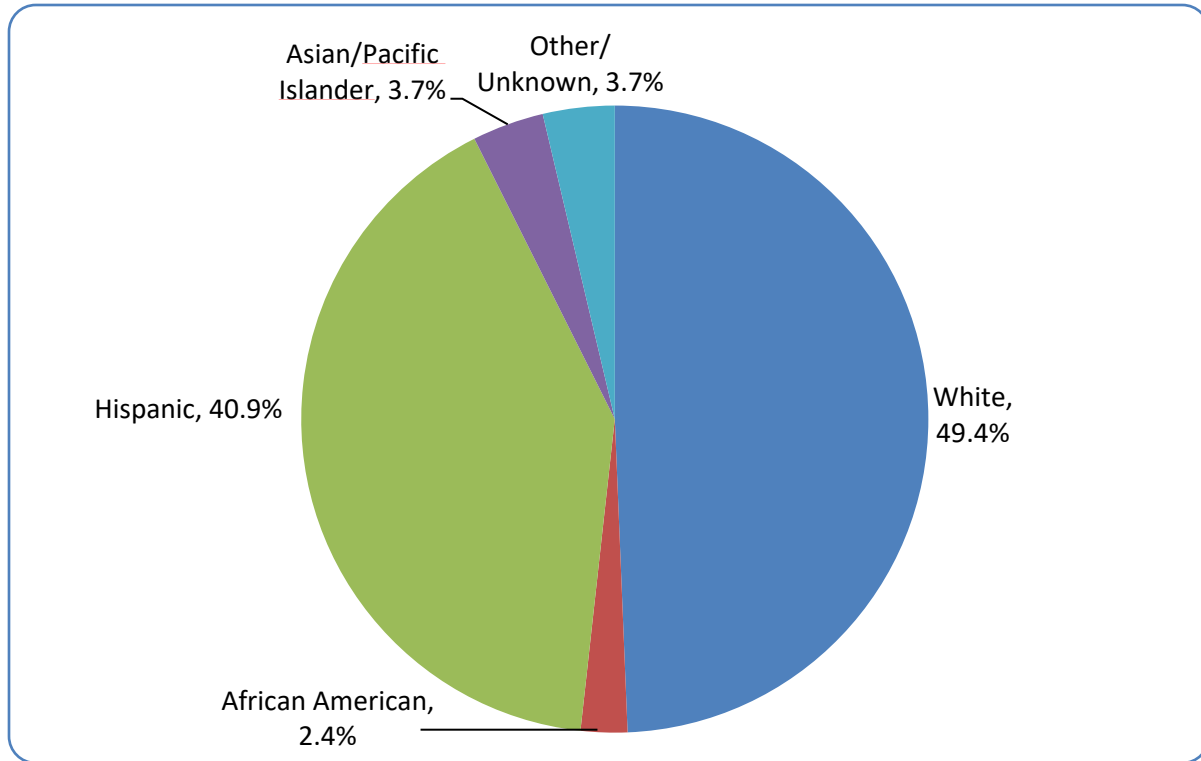
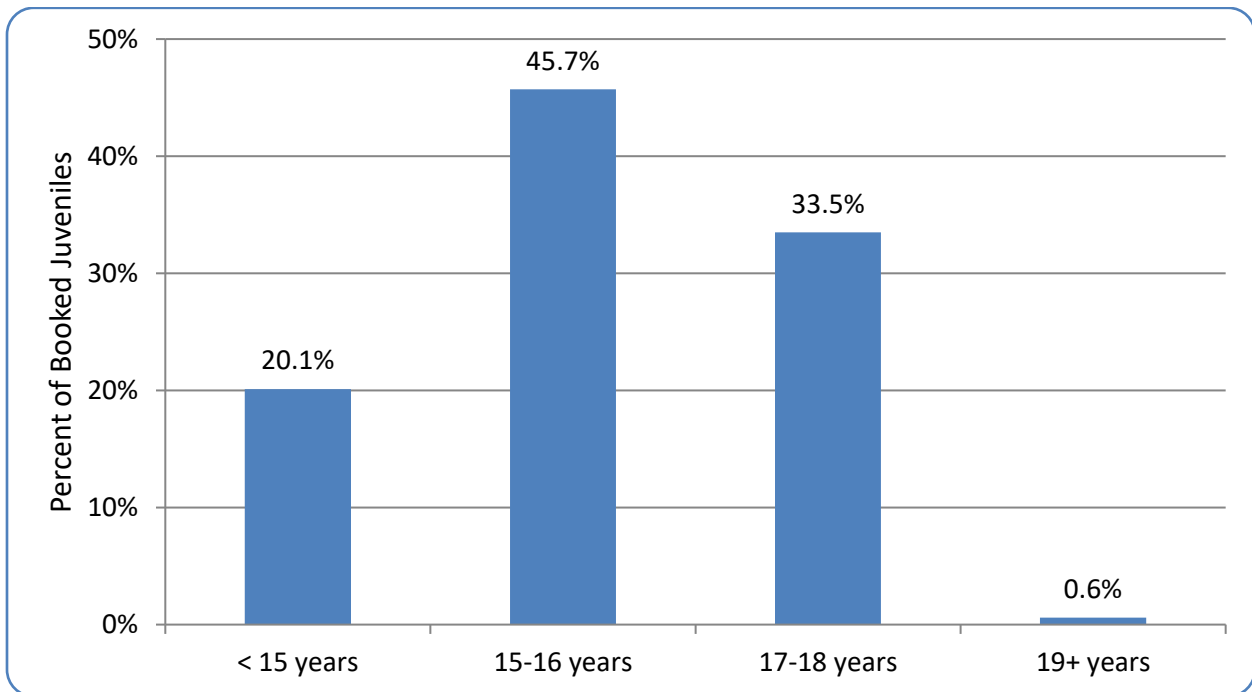


Figure 193. Booked Juveniles by Age Group, FY2018-19



During FY2018-19, 259 juveniles were released from detention, involving 166 individual juveniles. Among the 259 total releases, the mean (average) length of detention was 21.0 days and the median ('middle' value) was 8.0 days. The longest period of detention was 238 days. Table 15 provides further details about the length of detention.

Table 15. Bookings by Length of Detention, Released Juveniles, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

Length of Detention	FY2016-17		FY2017-18		FY2018-19	
	# Juveniles	Percent	# Juveniles	Percent	# Juveniles	Percent
0 – 2 days	140	37.4%	146	35.4%	91	35.1%
3 – 6 days	50	13.4%	52	12.6%	34	13.1%
7 – 14 days	20	5.3%	25	6.1%	22	8.5%
15 – 22 days	53	14.2%	50	12.1%	36	13.9%
23+ days	111	29.7%	140	33.9%	76	29.3%
Total	374	100%	413	100%	259	100%

Adult Services

Adult Probation supervises both the formal adult probation and the post-release offender populations, coordinating 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 FY2018-19

- 1666 formal probationers were supervised on June 30, 2018
- Average age was 35.2 years
- 26.8% were female
- 73.2% were male
- 64.3% were White
- 28.0% were Hispanic
- 3.6% were African American
- 1.4% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.4% were Native American
- 2.2% were of unknown race/ethnicity

Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2016-17 through fourth quarter of FY2018-19, the total number of active formal adult probationers decreased by 12.2%, from 1,897 to 1,666 probationers (Figure 24). The number of probationers on felony probation decreased by 10.6% and the number on misdemeanor probation decreased by 14.1%.

During FY2018-19, the Division received an average of 210 new grants of probation each quarter (Figure 25). The annual number of new felony grants (sum of four quarters) decreased by 15.9%, from 460 to 387, between FY2016-17 and FY2018-19; the number of new misdemeanor grants decreased by 24.1%, from 594 to 451.

Figure 204. Adult Probation Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

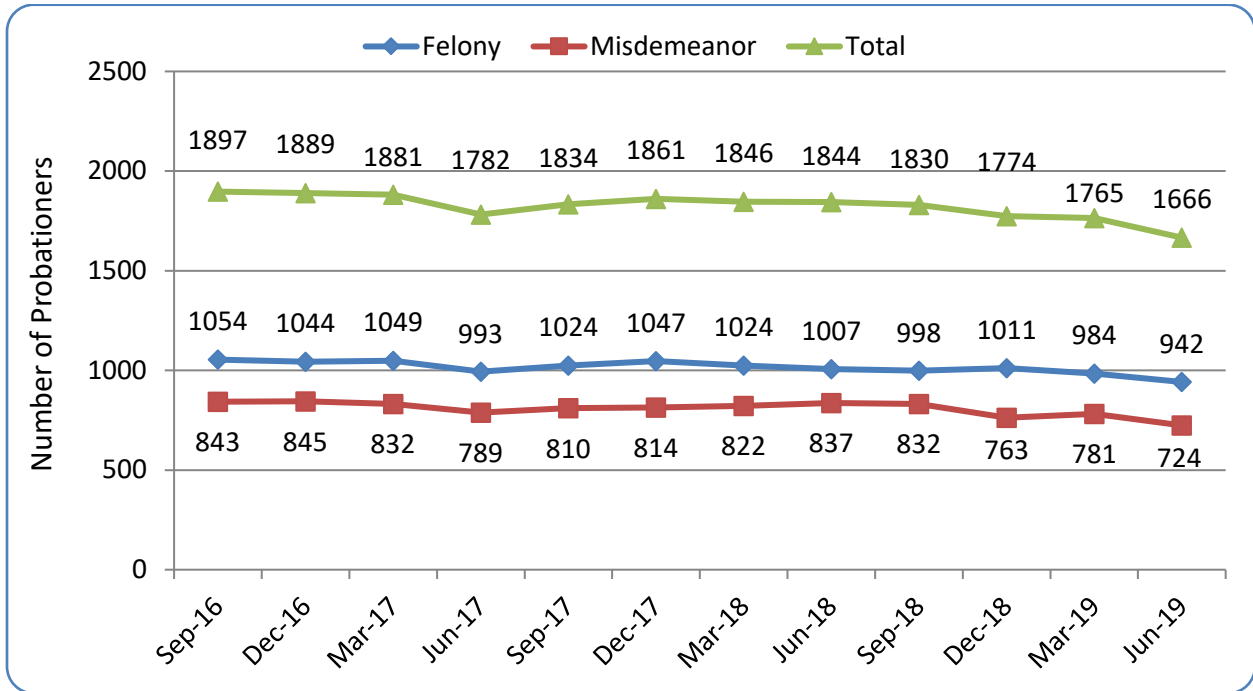
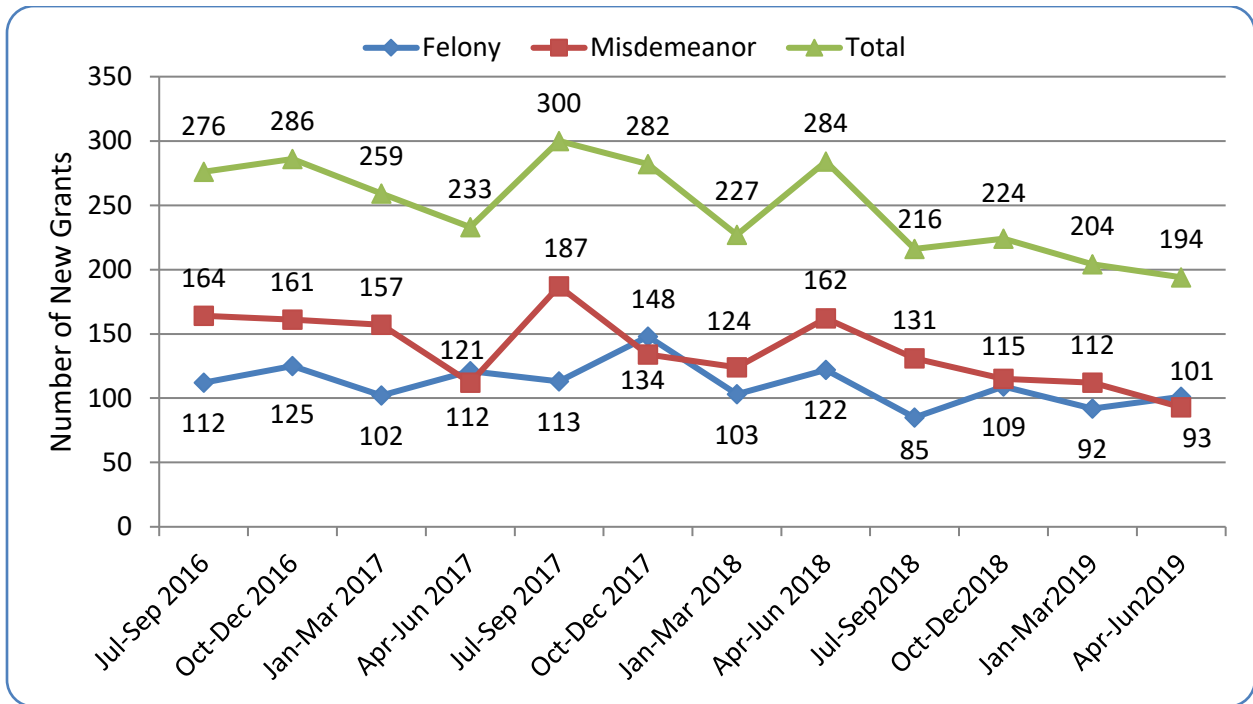
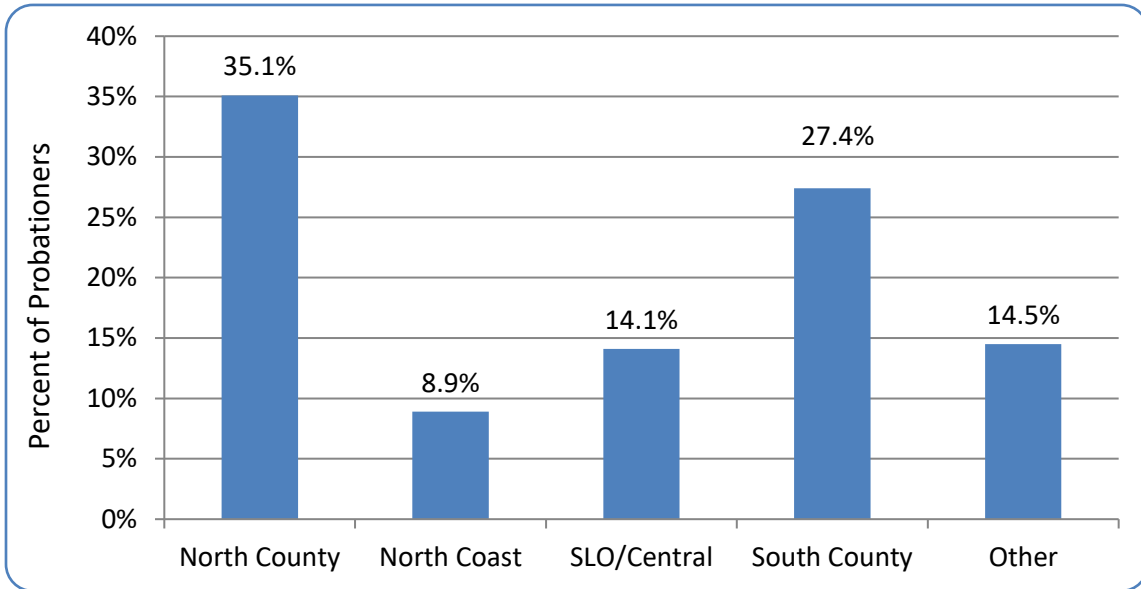


Figure 21. Number of New Probation Grants by Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



Adult probationers reside throughout the county, yet most lived in the northern and southern regions of the county (Figure 26). “Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

Figure 22. Adult Probationers by Area of Residency, June 2019



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 27). Tables 16 - 18 further describe probationer demographics according to their LSI-R score.

Figure 23. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level, June 2019

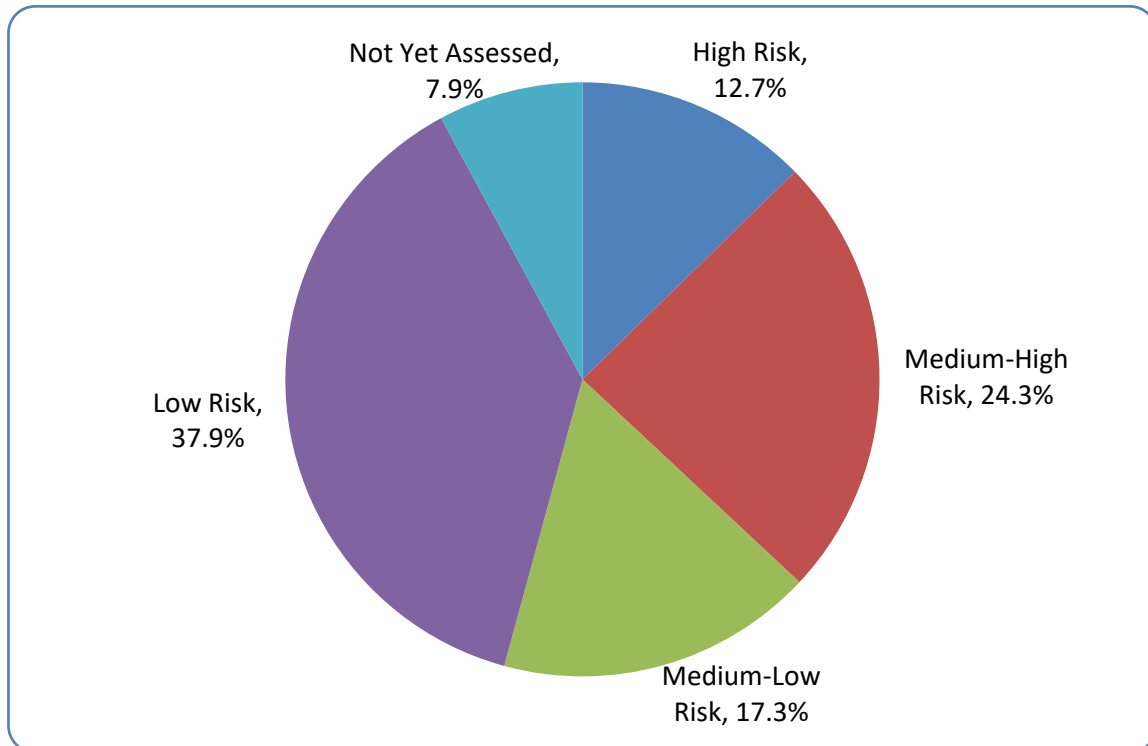


Table 16. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
White	147	69.7%	258	63.7%	192	66.7%	386	61.2%	89	67.9%	1072	64.3%
Hispanic	50	23.7%	118	29.1%	67	23.3%	200	31.7%	32	24.4%	467	28.0%
African American	8	3.8%	13	3.2%	15	5.2%	19	3.0%	5	3.8%	60	3.6%
Asian	5	2.4%	4	1.0%	6	2.1%	6	1.0%	2	1.5%	23	1.4%
Native American	1	0.5%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	7	0.4%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	10	2.5%	8	2.8%	16	2.5%	3	2.3%	37	2.2%
Total	211	100%	405	100%	288	100%	631	100%	131	100%	1666	100%

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

Table 17. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Gender, June 2019

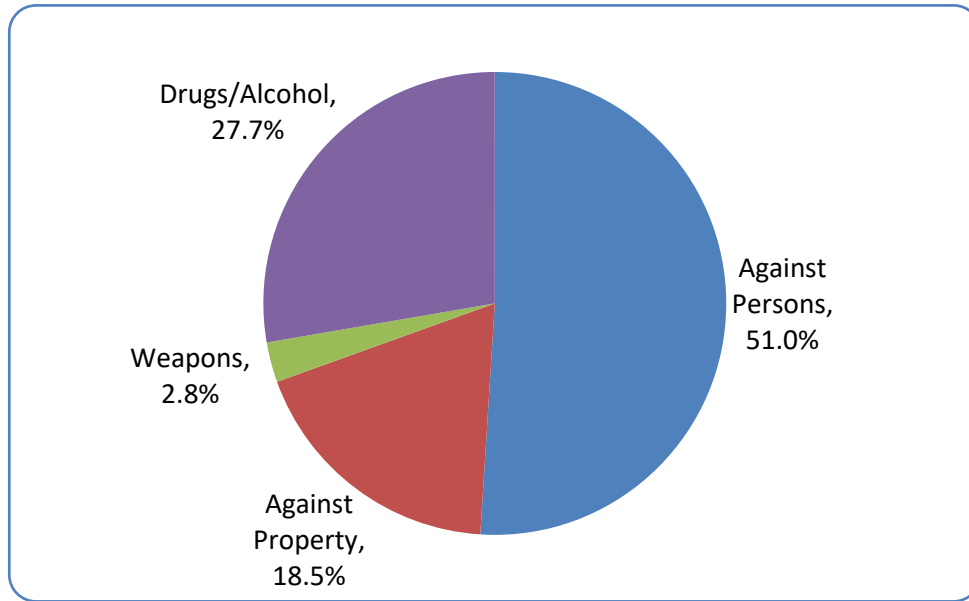
Gender	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
Female	57	27.0%	99	24.4%	69	24.0%	168	26.6%	53	40.5%	446	26.8%
Male	154	73.0%	306	75.6%	219	76.0%	463	73.4%	78	59.5%	1220	73.2%
Total	211	100%	405	100%	288	100%	631	100%	131	100%	1666	100%

Table 18. Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level and Age Group, June 2019

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	47	22.3%	94	23.2%	50	17.4%	130	20.6%	29	22.1%	350	21.0%
25-40 years	106	50.2%	207	51.1%	140	48.6%	311	49.3%	70	53.4%	834	50.1%
41-64 years	58	27.5%	101	24.9%	91	31.6%	172	27.3%	32	24.4%	454	27.3%
65+ years	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	2.4%	18	2.9%	0	0.0%	28	1.7%
Total	211	100%	405	100%	288	100%	631	100%	131	100%	1666	100%

Figure 28 reflects the breakdown of probationers under supervision according to type of crime committed.

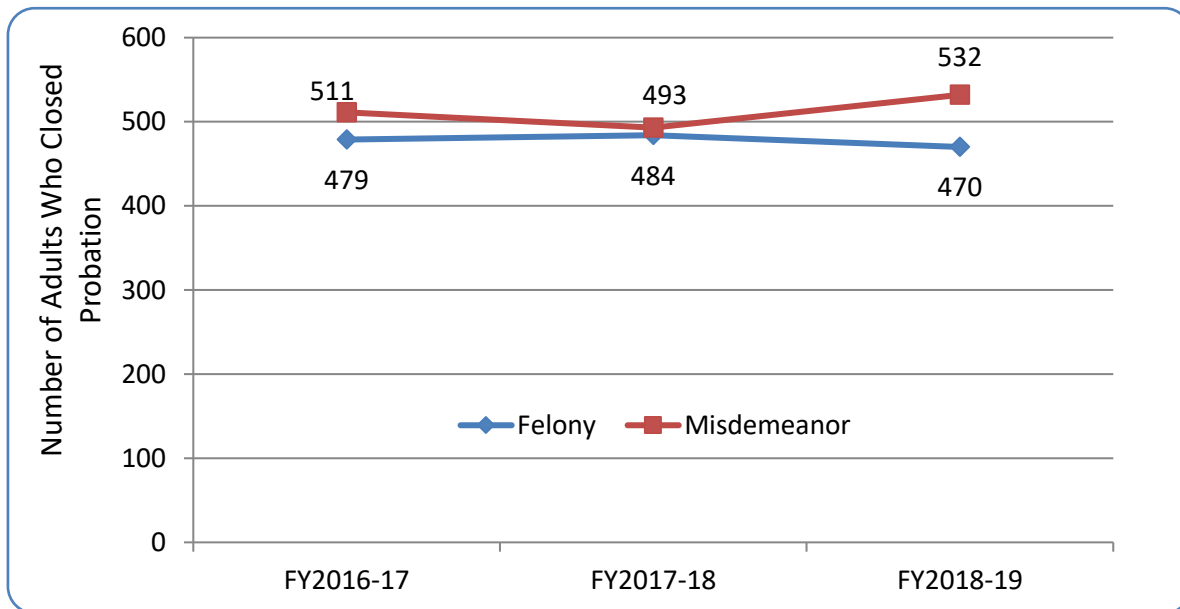
Figure 24. Adult Probationers by Crime Type, June 2019



Adult Probation Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2018-19, 470 felony and 532 misdemeanor adult probationers closed their grant(s) of probation for any reason; combined, 1002 (Figure 29).

Figure 25. Number of Adults Who Closed Probation, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



Among the probation cases that closed in FY2018-19, 45.1% of the felony probationers and 47.0% of the misdemeanor probationers were convicted of at least one new law violation; i.e., recidivated, while on probation; combined, 46.1% of formal probationers who closed had recidivated (Figure 30 and Table 19).

Figure 30. Recidivism Rate among Adult Probationers, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

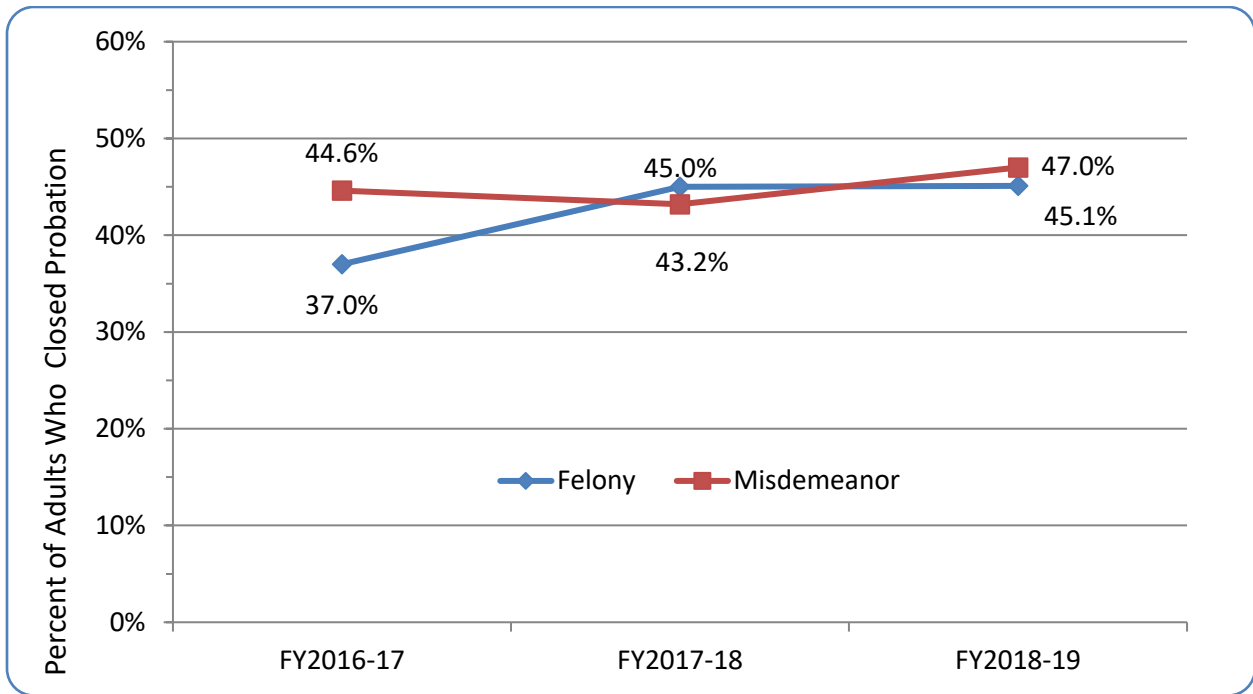
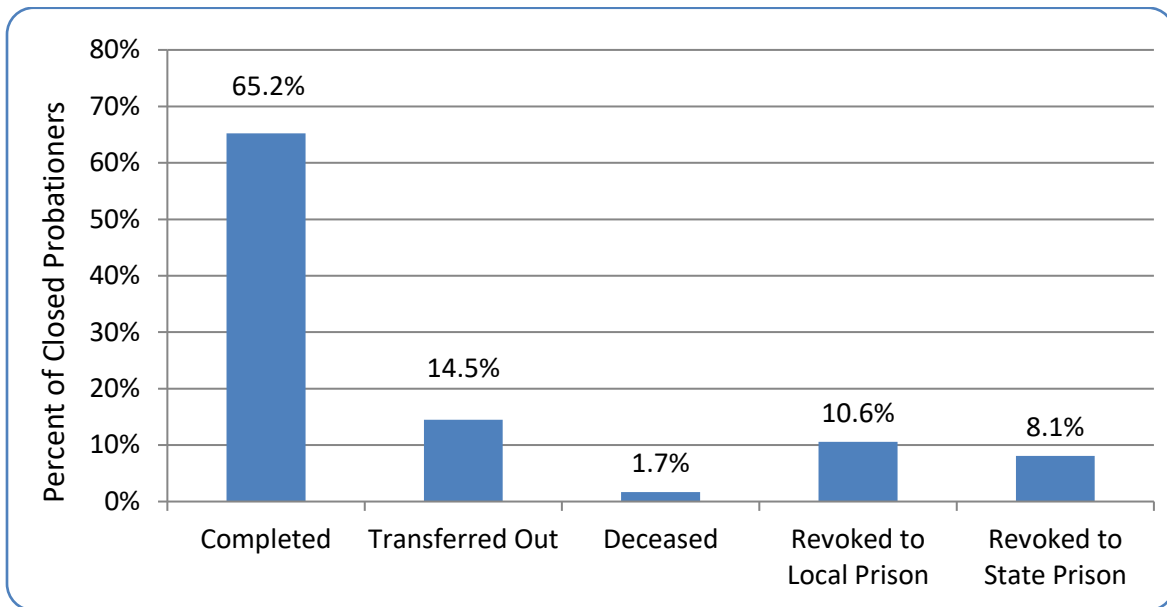


Table 19. Recidivism among Adult Probationers by Latest Risk Level, FY2018-19

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	162	117	72.2%
Medium-High	225	139	61.8%
Medium-Low	159	65	40.9%
Low	312	67	21.5%
Not Yet Assessed	144	74	51.4%
Total	1002	462	46.1%

Among the adult probationers who closed probation in FY2018-19, 65.2% completed their grant of probation (Figure 31). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 26. Closing Status among Adult Probationers, FY2018-19



Post-Release Offenders

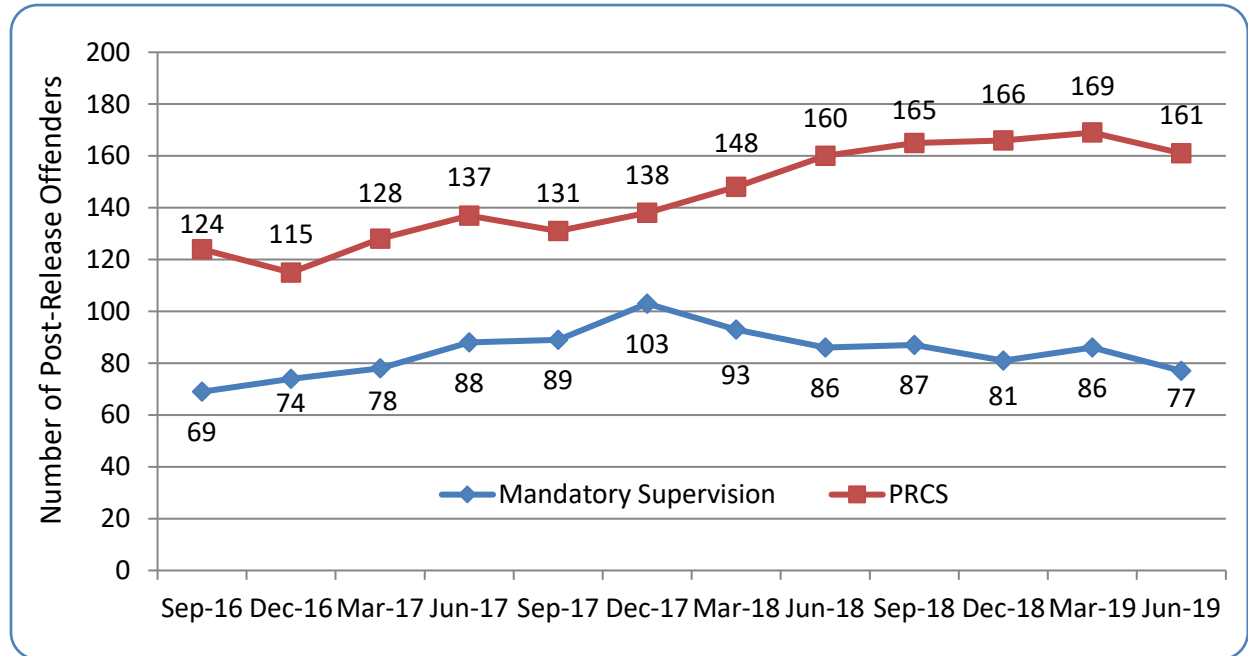
Who the PRCS Unit Supervised in FY2018-19

- 238 post-release offenders were supervised on June 30, 2019
- Average age on was 37.3 years
- 12.6% were female
- 87.4% were male
- 63.9% were White
- 25.6% were Hispanic
- 6.7% were African American
- 0.4% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 3.4% were Other/Unknown

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.

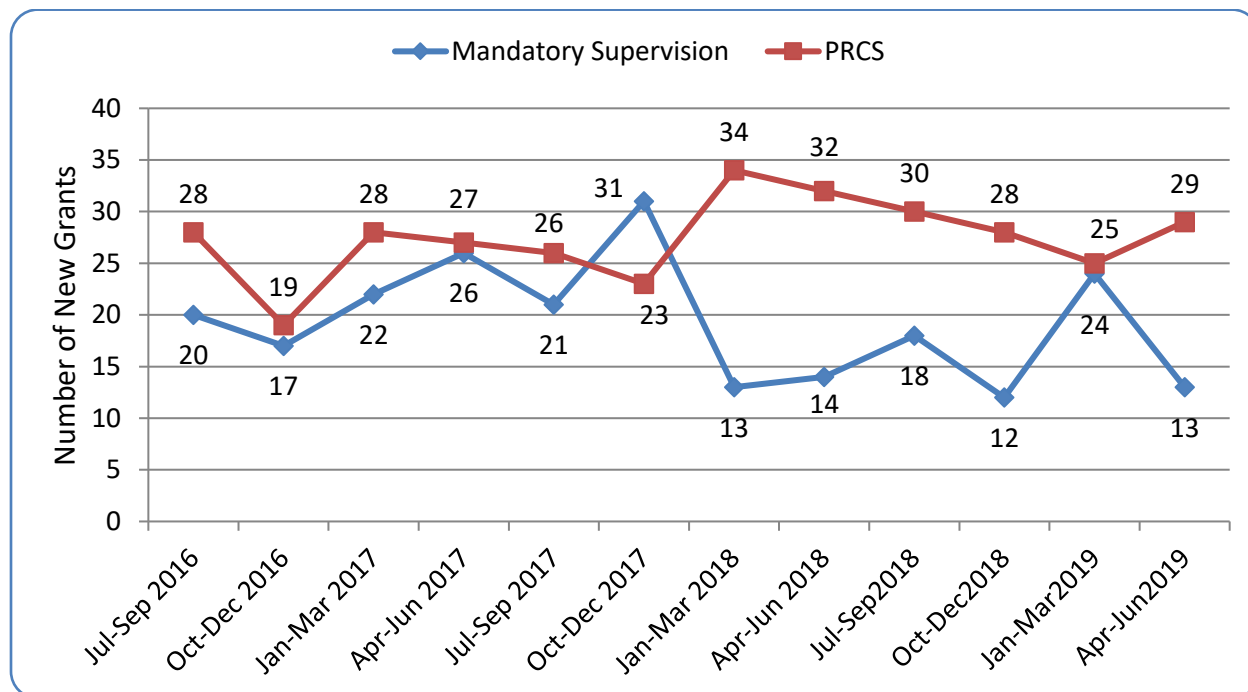
Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2016-17 through fourth quarter of FY2018-19, the number of active PRCS offenders has increased by 29.8% from 124 to 161. In this same period, the number of offenders on Mandatory Supervision has grown, by 11.6%, from 69 to 77 offenders (Figure 32).

Figure 27. Post-Release Offender Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



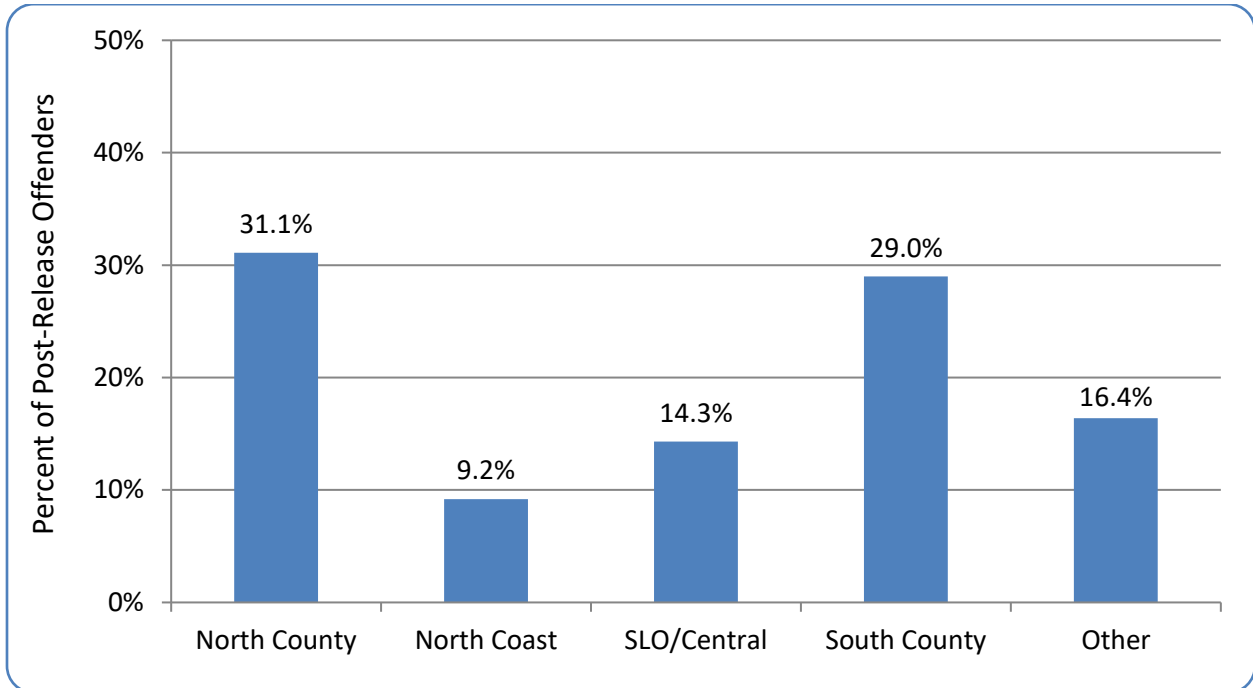
During FY2018-19, the Division received an average of 28 new PRCS offenders and 17 new Mandatory Supervision offenders per quarter. Over the past three years, the annual number of new PRCS grants has increased slightly; 102 new grants in FY2016-17 compared to 112 in FY2018-19. Meanwhile, the number of new Mandatory Supervision grants has decreased: 85 in FY2016-17 compared to 67 in FY2018-19 (Figure 33).

Figure 28. Number of New Post-Release Offender Releases by Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



Like Adult Probationers, post-release offenders live throughout the county (Figure 34). “Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

Figure 294. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Area of Residency, June 2019



In June 2019, 47.8% of the PRCs and 28.6% 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 within risk levels. Those with ‘No Score’ have not yet been assessed.

Table 20. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Grant Type and Risk Level, June 2019

Grant Type	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
PRCS	77	47.8%	57	35.4%	8	5.0%	13	8.1%	6	3.7%	161	100%
Mandatory Sup.	22	28.6%	14	18.2%	31	40.3%	9	11.7%	1	1.3%	77	100%
Total	99	41.6%	71	29.8%	39	16.4%	22	9.2%	7	2.9%	238	100%

Table 21: Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
White	65	65.7%	45	63.4%	27	69.2%	12	54.5%	3	42.9%	152	63.9%
Hispanic	25	25.3%	17	23.9%	9	23.1%	6	27.3%	4	57.1%	61	25.6%
African American	4	4.0%	8	11.3%	2	5.1%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	16	6.7%
Asian	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	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	5	5.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	8	3.4%
Total	99	100%	71	100%	39	100%	22	100%	7	100%	238	100%

Table 22. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Gender, June 2019

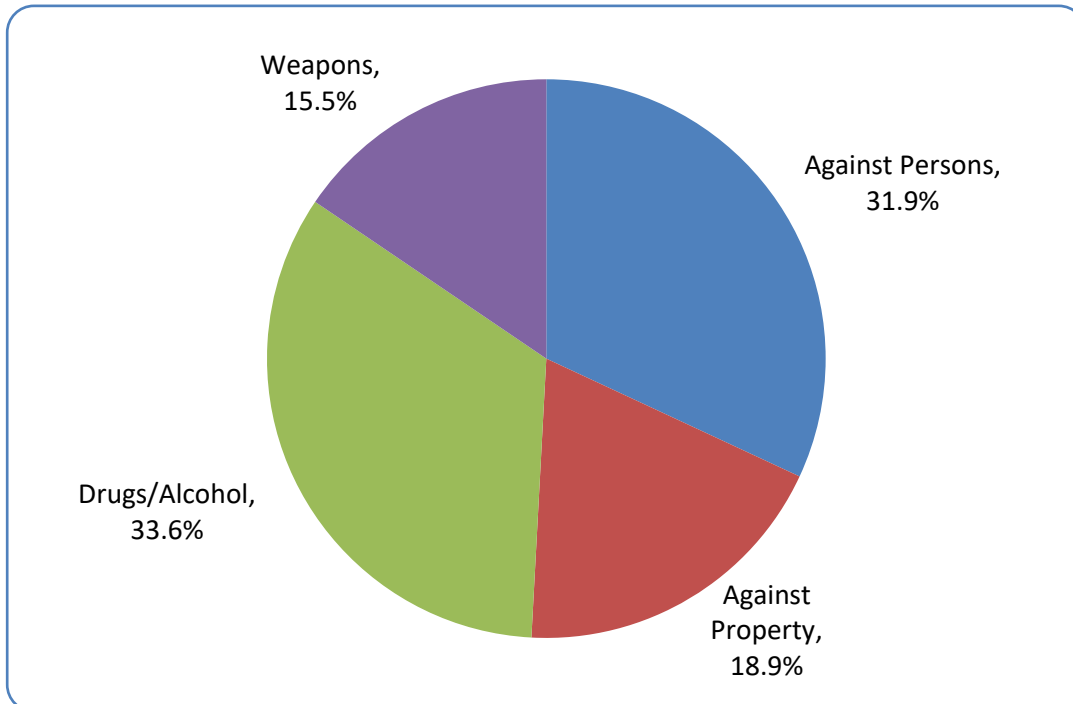
Gender	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
Female	12	12.1%	8	11.3%	6	15.4%	4	18.2%	0	0.0%	30	12.6%
Male	87	87.9%	63	88.7%	33	84.6%	18	81.8%	7	100%	208	87.4%
Total	99	100%	71	100%	39	100%	22	100%	7	100%	238	100%

Table 23. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2019

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Med-High		Med-Low		Low		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	10	10.1%	10	14.1%	5	12.8%	3	13.6%	0	0.0%	28	11.8%
25-40 years	53	53.5%	39	54.9%	22	56.4%	8	36.4%	2	28.6%	124	52.1%
41-64 years	33	33.3%	20	28.2%	12	30.8%	11	50.0%	5	71.4%	81	34.0%
65+ years	3	3.0%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.1%
Total	99	100%	71	100%	39	100%	22	100%	7	100%	238	100%

Figure 35 reflects the breakdown of post-release offenders according to type of crime committed for which the person was sentenced to local or state prison.

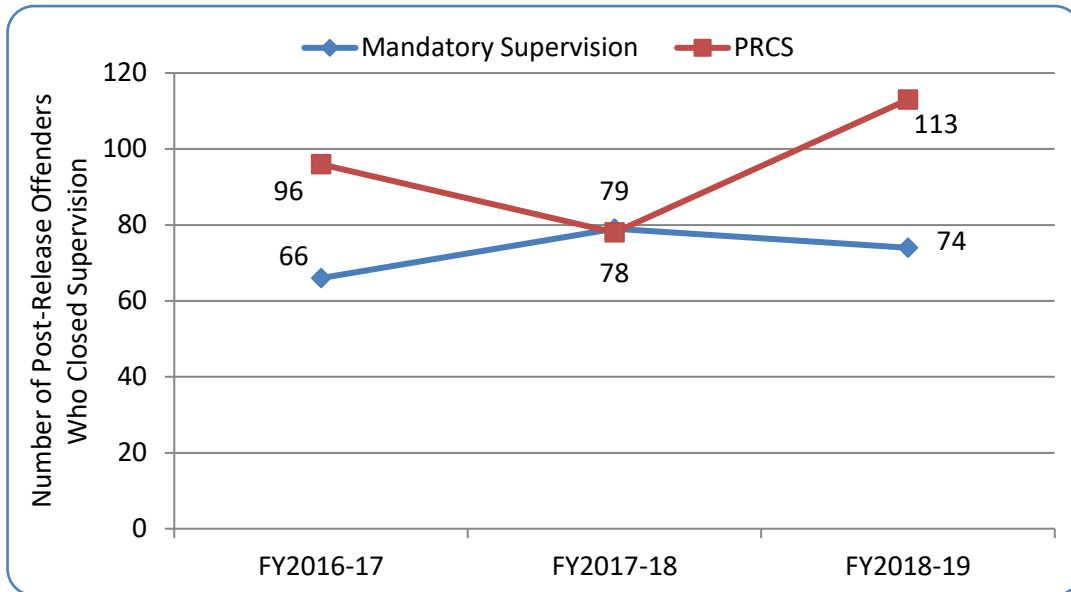
Figure 305. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Type of Crime Committed, June 2019



Post-Release Offender Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2018-19, a total of 187 post-release offenders had closed community supervision for any reason; 113 PRCS and 74 Mandatory Supervision (Figure 36).

Figure 316. Number of Post-Release Offenders Who Closed Supervision, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19



Among the post-release offender cases that closed during FY2018-19, 37.2% of PRCS offenders and 35.1% of Mandatory Supervision offenders had been convicted of at least one new law violation during the period of supervision; combined, 36.4% (Figure 37 and Table 24). The recidivism rates for both populations increased compared to the previous year.

Figure 327. Recidivism Rate among Post-Release Offenders, FY2016-17 - FY2018-19

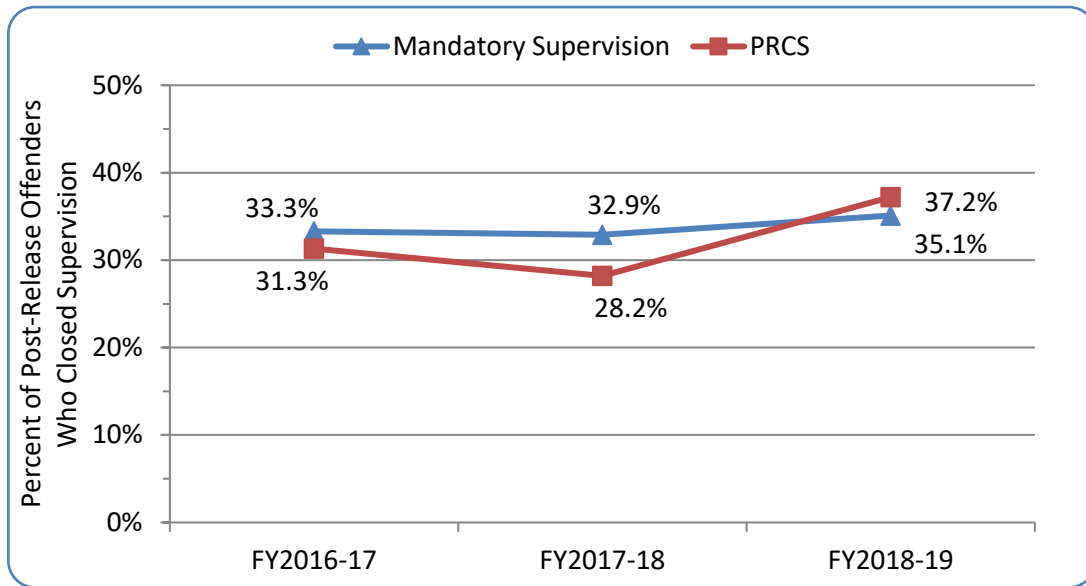
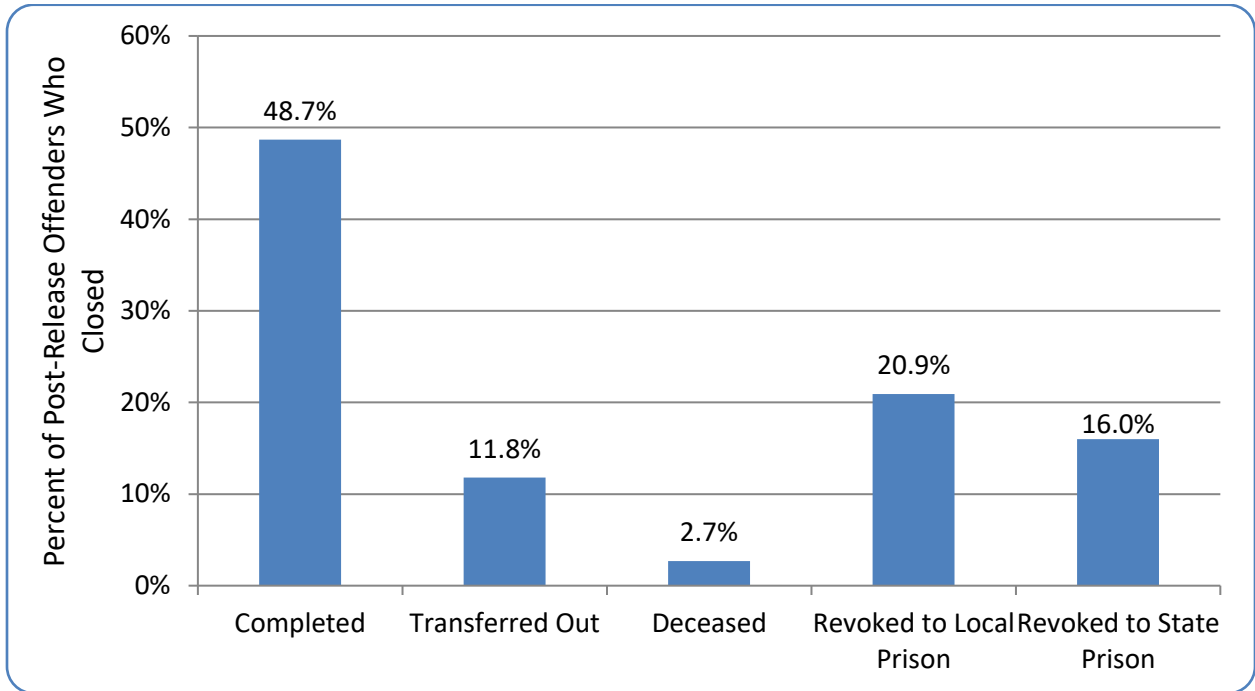


Table 24. Recidivism among All Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level, FY2018-19

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	78	38	48.7%
Med-High	54	21	38.9%
Med-Low	29	6	20.7%
Low	18	2	11.1%
No Score	8	1	12.5%
Total	187	68	36.4%

Among the post-release offenders who closed community supervision in FY2018-19, 48.7% completed their grant of community supervision (Figure 38). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 38. Closing Status among All Post-Release Offenders, FY2018-19



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.