

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2019-20



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2019-20

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Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2019-20

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 Department services including Juvenile Services, 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.

For FY2019-20, 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 FY2019-20, 419, compared to the previous fiscal year, FY2018-19, 528. In the same period, the number of referrals for violations of probation decreased from 92 to 67.
- In FY2019-20, over half of the youth referred to Juvenile Probation (54.9%) and over half of those on court-ordered supervision (56.4%) resided in the northern area of the county.
- In FY2019-20, 48.8% of juvenile referrals were closed or diverted from the juvenile court system by Probation.

- The number of youth under court-order (includes youth on court ordered diversion such as deferred entry of judgment and court ordered supervision cases) decreased somewhat during the last three years from 118 in the first quarter of FY2017-18 to 101 in the last quarter of FY2019-20.
- In FY2019-20, 28.8% of youth on court-ordered supervision and diversion recidivated; committed a new law violation between the start and end of the supervision term; compared to 18.9% in FY2018-19.

Coastal Valley Academy (CVA):

- Since opening in March 2017, 51 youth have started the Coastal Valley Academy treatment program.
- Within FY2019-20, 22 youth participated in the program and one youth participated in a group home placement.
- Seventy-six percent of youth who left the program and who were expected to have their high school diploma (reached age 18), had received their diploma.
- Of all program participants since inception, 87.5% showed some reduction in risk to reoffend from pre- to post-assessment on the Youth Level of Service assessment.
- For those youth who began the program in FY2019-20, the average risk reduction was 14.2 points on a 35-point scale, an improvement of 40.6%.

Juvenile Hall:

- There were 201 bookings into FY2019-20, comparable to the previous fiscal year, 261.
- During FY2019-20, 122 youth had at least one booking in Juvenile Hall; the average number of bookings per youth was 1.6.
- In FY2019-20, 37.8% of the bookings were for probation violations and 56.7% were for new offenses.

Adult Services:

- The number of adults actively supervised on formal probation decreased in the last three years from 1,834 in the first quarter of FY2017-18 to 1,365 in FY2019-20; a 25.6% decrease.
- The number of active post-release offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision decreased from 220 in the first quarter of FY2017-18 to 204 in the last quarter of FY2019-20; a 7.3% increase.
- In June 2020, most adults on formal probation and Post-Release Community Supervision were categorized as 'white, non-Hispanic' (formal, 63.1%; Post-Release, 67.2%) and 'male' (formal, 74.4%; Post-Release, 88.2%).
- In June 2020, a larger percentage of offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision were assessed as 'High' risk to commit another law violation (30.9%) compared to adults on formal probation (10.8%).
- In FY2019-20, 37.4% of adults on formal supervision and 31.3% 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 FY2019-20

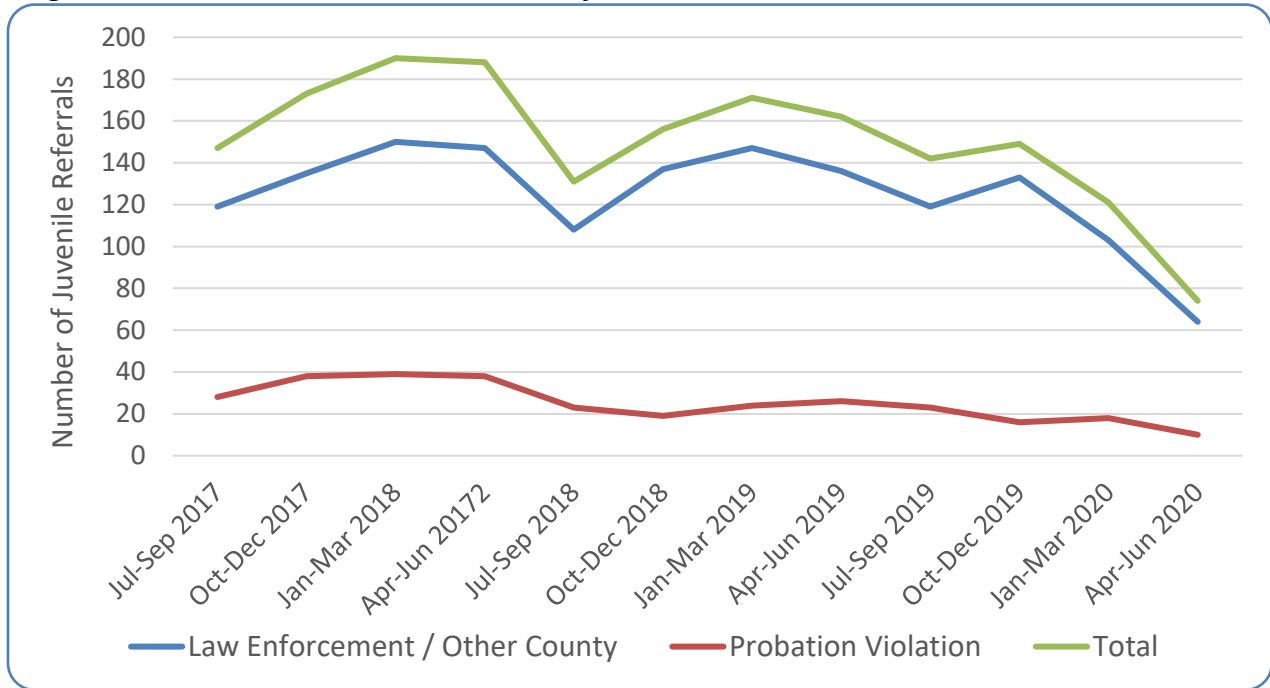
- 158 youth were supervised throughout the year
- 101 youth were supervised on June 30, 2020
- Average current age was 16.9 years
- 19.8% were female
- 80.2% were male
- 50.5% were White
- 38.6% were Hispanic
- 4.0% were African American
- 5.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander

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 youth violates a term or condition of supervision.

Over the past three years (FY2017-18 - FY2019-20), 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 30% between FY2017-18 (694) and FY2019-20 (486; 67 probation violations and 419 new law violations). The 486 referrals received in FY 2019-20 involved 317 individual youth.

Figure 1. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Quarter, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20



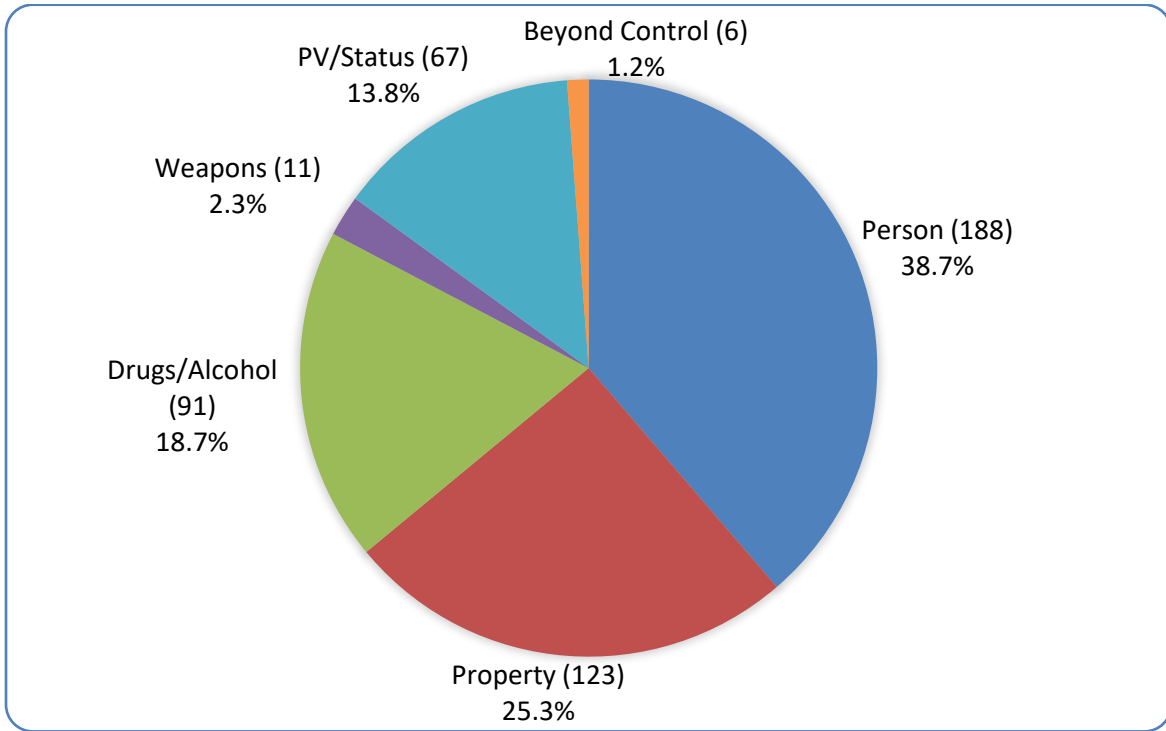
Referrals to Juvenile Probation are submitted by local law enforcement agencies, transferred in from another county, or processed as a probation violation by Juvenile Probation (Table 1). ‘Other Agencies’ includes law enforcement entities such as: Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, CA Department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

Table 1. Juvenile Referrals by Referring Agencies, FY2019-20

Agency	# of Referrals	Agency	# of Referrals
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	20	Cal Poly & Cuesta College Police Depts.	2
Atascadero Police Dept.	79	San Luis Sheriff’s Office	107
Grover Beach Police Dept.	8	CA Highway Patrol	15
Morro Bay Police Dept.	4	Probation Dept.	72
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	17	Other Agencies	3
Paso Robles Police Dept.	96	Other Counties	13
San Luis Police Dept.	50	Total	486

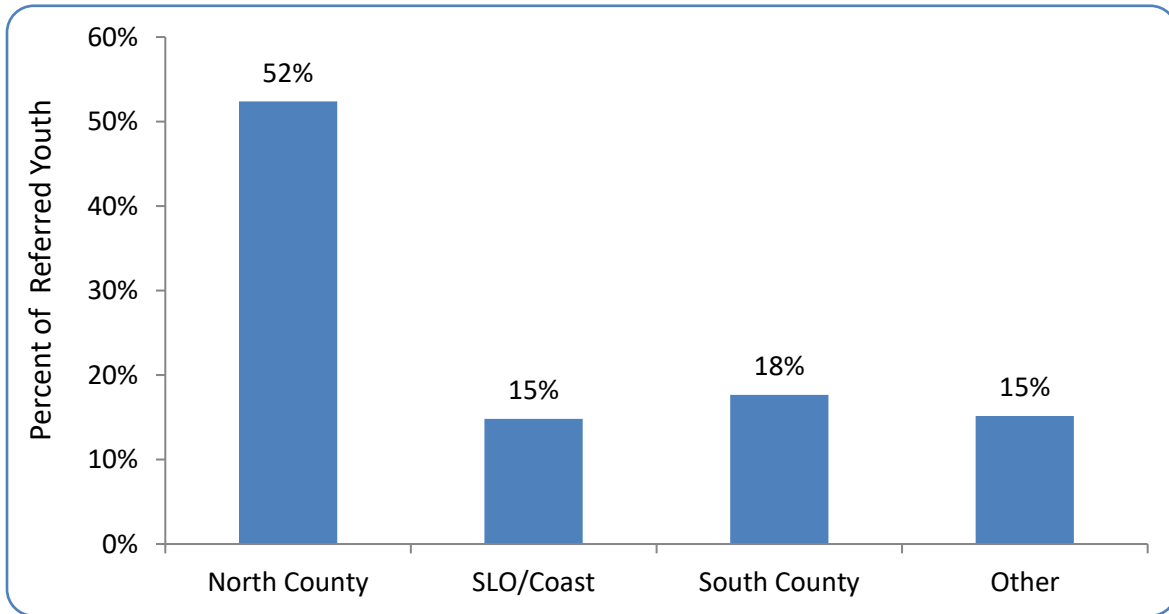
The 486 annual referrals to probation can be categorized by the type of offense listed on the referral (Figure 2). There were 67 referrals for probation violation and 419 referrals for alleged new law violations. The referrals for new law violations are broadly categorized into: Against Persons, Against Property, Drugs/Alcohol or Weapons, and beyond parental control.

Figure 2. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Crime Type, FY2019-20



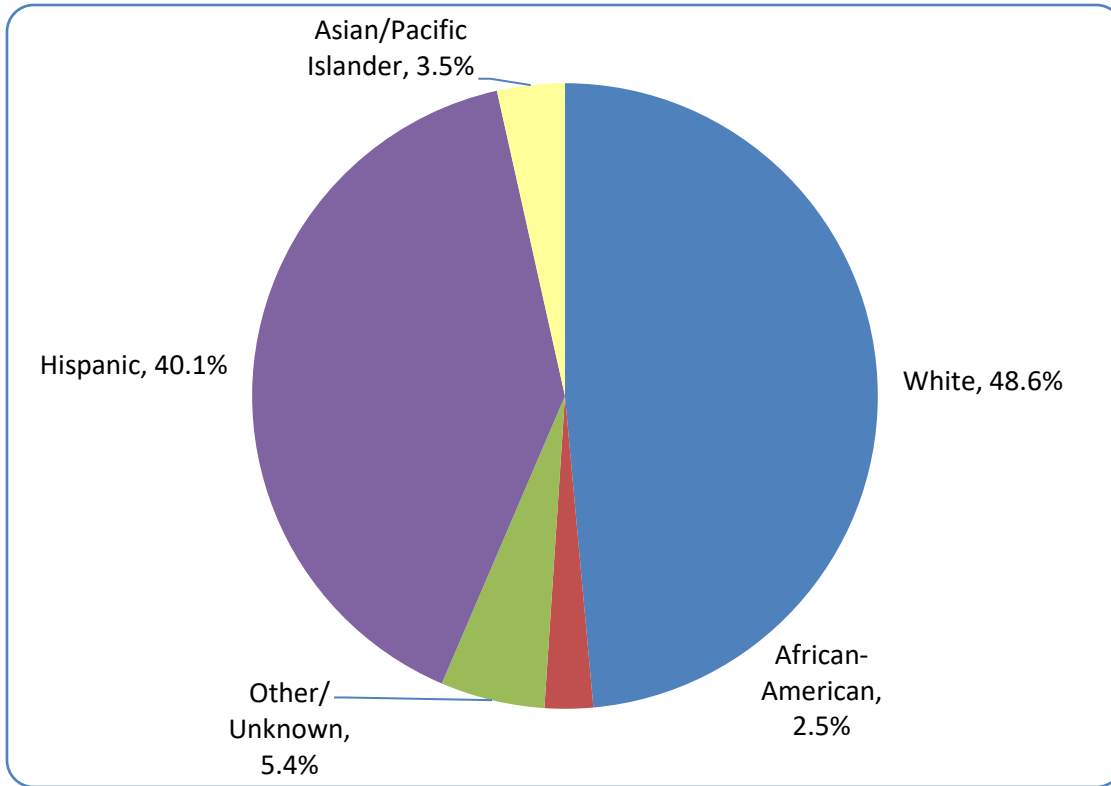
Figures 3 and 4 describe the 317 individual youth for whom a referral was received by Juvenile Probation during FY2019-20. The majority of the referred youth were male, 69.4%; female, 30.6%.

Figure 3. Youth Referred to Probation by Area of Residency, FY2019-20



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

Figure 4. Youth Referred to Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2019-20



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 youth 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, 49.7%, of the 408 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, FY2019-20

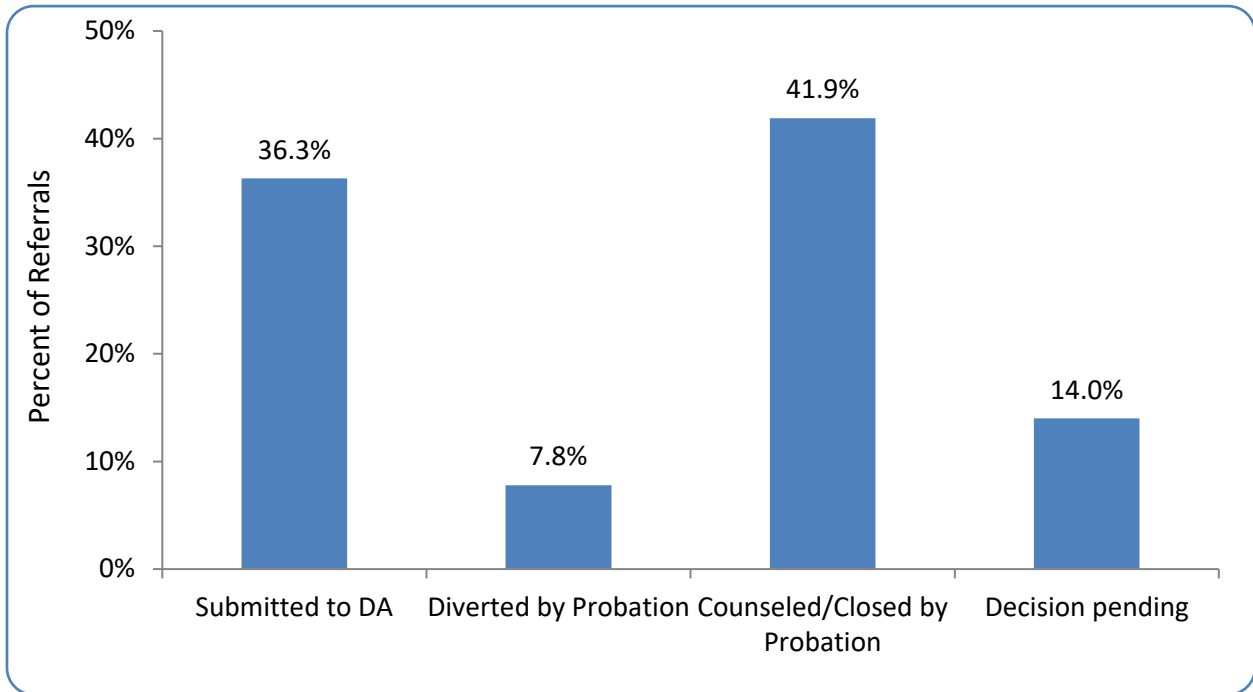


Table 2. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Race/Ethnicity, FY2019-20

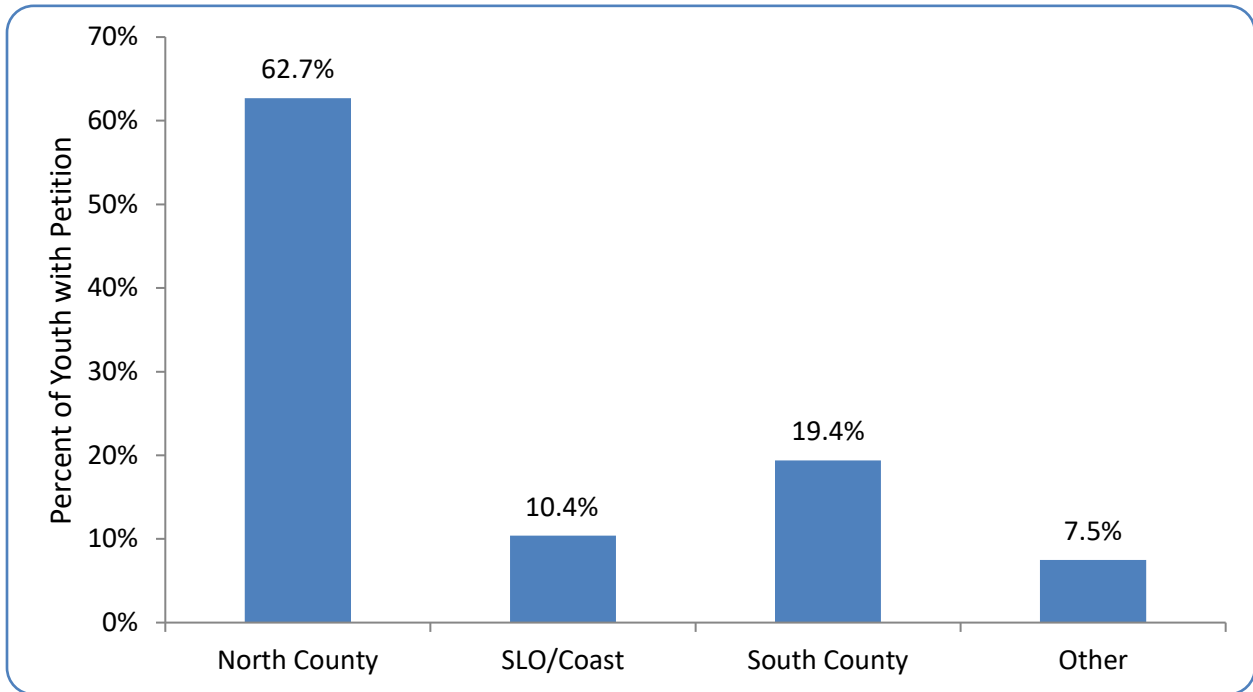
Race/Ethnicity	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
White	89	60.1%	16	50.0%	80	46.8%	30	52.6%	215	52.7%
Hispanic	50	33.8%	14	43.8%	63	36.8%	23	40.4%	150	36.8%
African American	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	1	1.8%	9	2.2%
Asian/P. Islander	5	3.4%	1	3.1%	8	4.7%	2	3.5%	16	3.9%
Unknown	2	1.4%	1	3.1%	14	8.2%	1	1.8%	18	4.4%
Total	148	100%	32	100%	171	100%	57	100%	408	100%

Table 3. Process Outcomes for New Charges by Area of Residency, FY2019-20

Region	Process Outcome									
	Processed by DA		Diverted by Prob.		Counseled /Closed by Prob.		Decision Pending		Total	
North County	92	59.0%	12	37.5%	90	52.6%	36	63.2%	230	55.3%
SLO/Coast	17	10.9%	11	34.4%	26	15.2%	8	14.0%	62	14.9%
South County	32	20.5%	5	15.6%	31	18.1%	7	12.3%	75	18.0%
Other	15	9.6%	4	12.5%	24	14.0%	6	10.5%	49	11.8%
Total	148	100%	32	100%	171	100%	57	1.0	408	100%

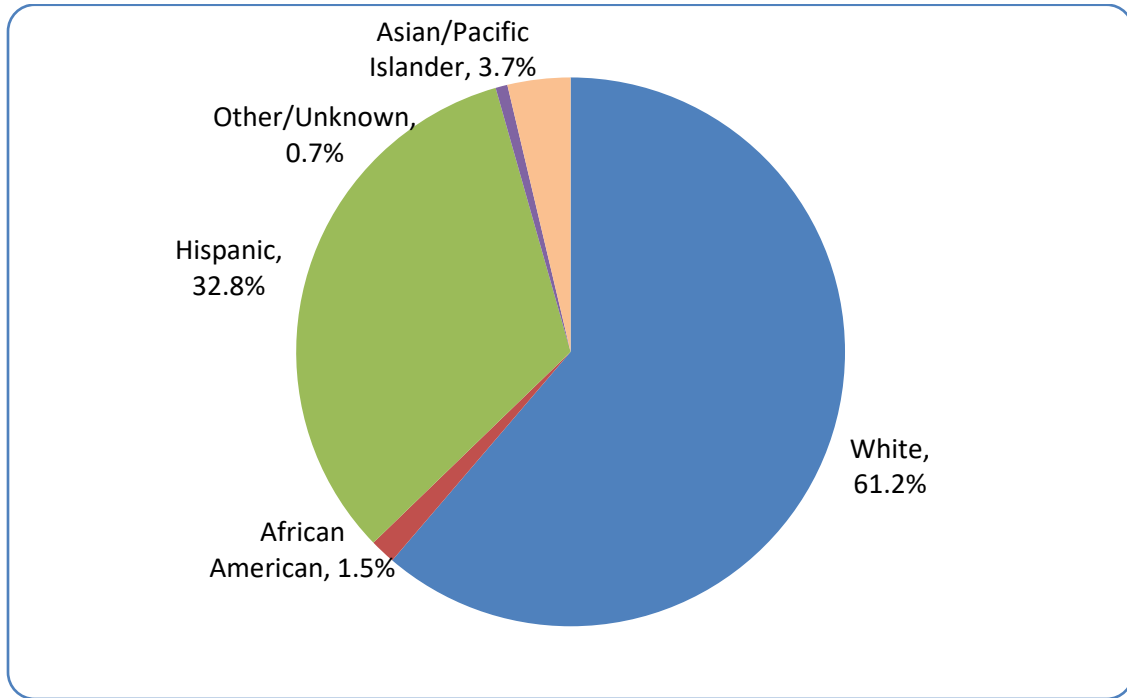
In FY2019-20, from the 148 juvenile referrals processed by the District Attorney's Office, 134 petitions were filed in Juvenile Court. These filings involved 86 youth; some youth had multiple petitions filed during the year. 73.1% of the youth with a petition filed were male; 26.9% were female. Figures 6 and 7 further describe the individual youth for whom a petition was filed.

Figure 6. Youth with Petition Filed by Area of Residency, FY2019-20



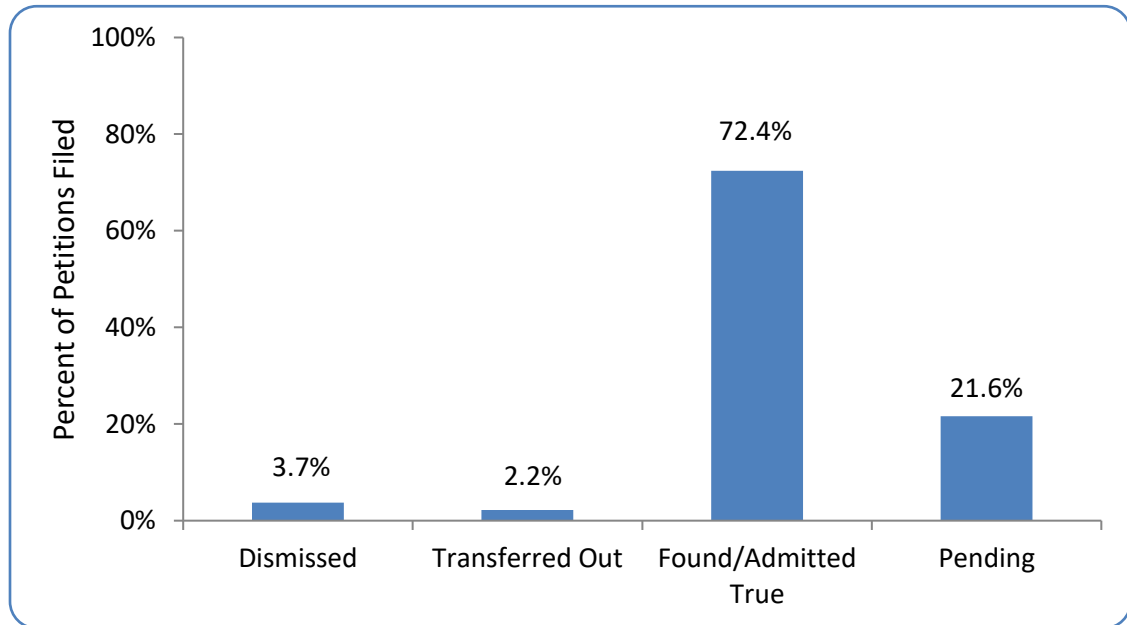
Note: 'Other' includes non-minor transients and out-of-county youth.

Figure 7. Youth with Petition Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2019-20



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 134 juvenile petitions filed in the Juvenile Court in FY2019-20, 72.4% were sustained.

Figure 8. Disposition of Filed Petitions, FY2019-20

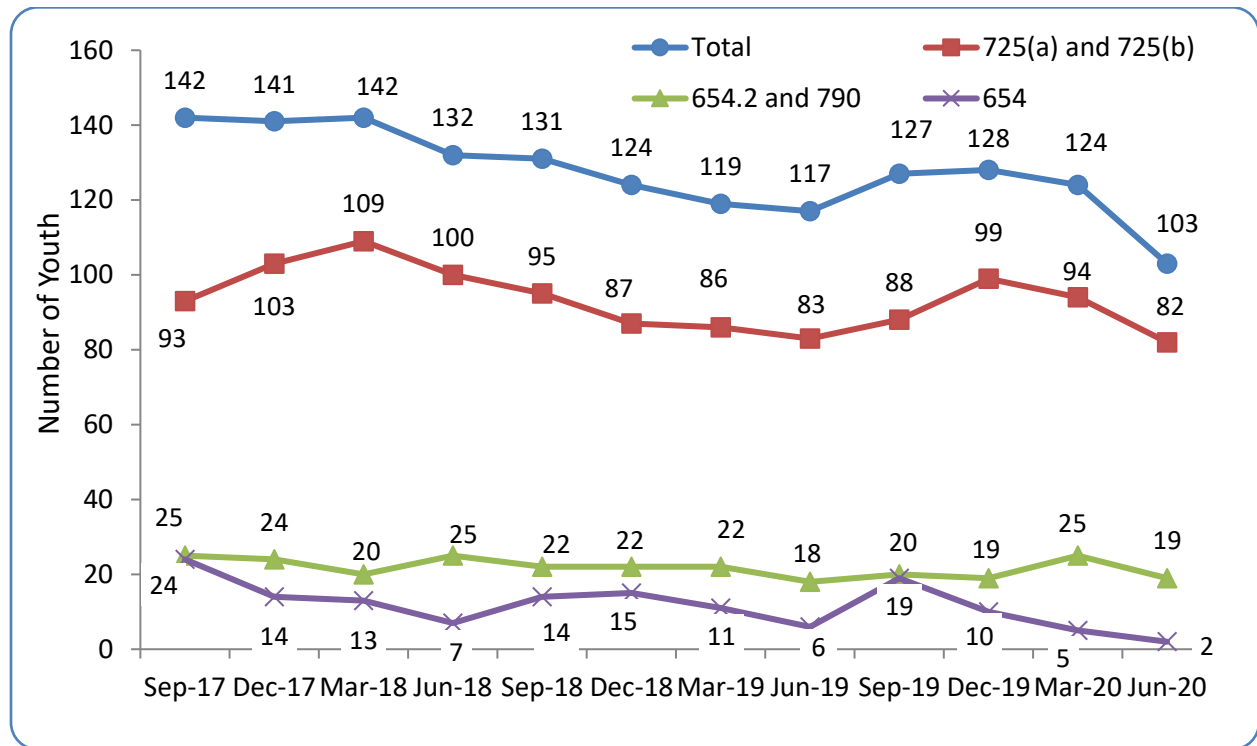


Youth under Supervision

Over the last three years, the number of youth under supervision decreased by 27.5%, from 142 in the first quarter of FY2017-18 to 103 youth in the last quarter of FY2019-20 (Figure 9). Within the same period, the number of youth supervised by order of the court decreased by 14.4%, from 118 to 101 youth and the number of youth supervised on Juvenile Probation’s diversion decreased by 91.7% (from 24 to 2 youth).

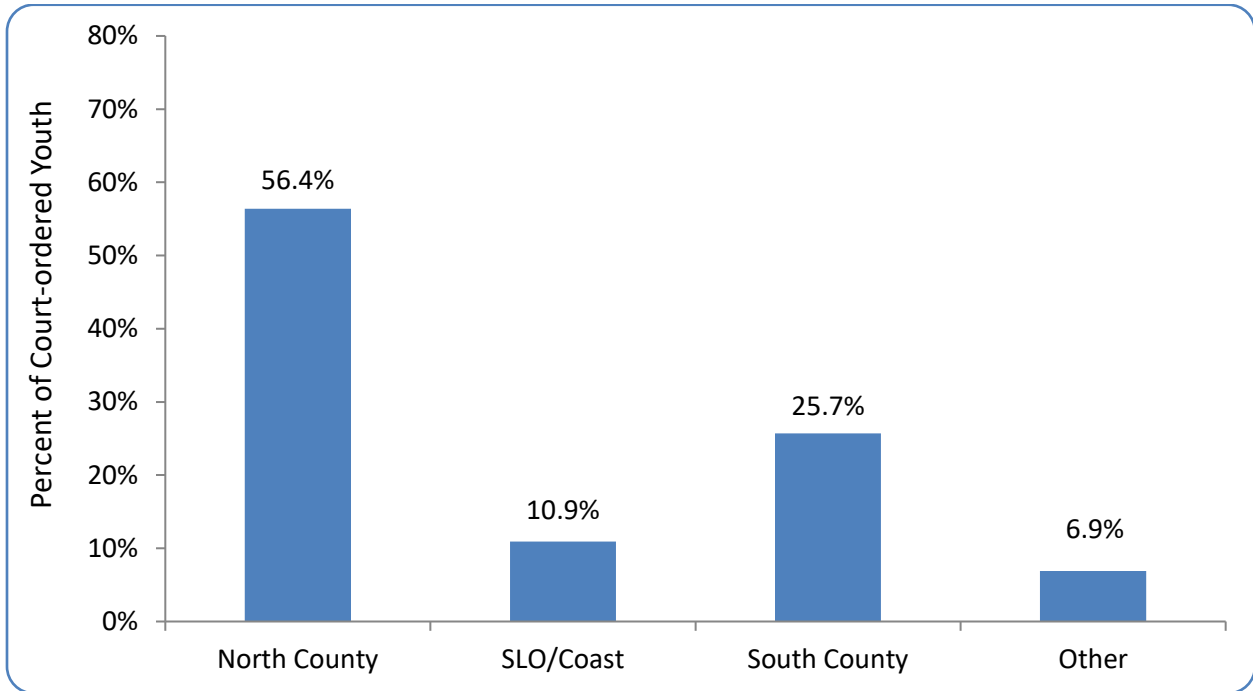
Figure 9 below shows youth on formal probation under Welfare and Institutions code sections 725(a) and 725(b) and those that are supervised by court order under code sections 654.2 and 790 (informal probation and deferred entry of judgement). These two groups are collectively referred to as ‘youth under court-ordered supervision’ in this report.

Figure 9. Juvenile Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20



More than half of the youth on court-ordered supervision lived in the northern region of the county, 56.4%, while 25.7% and 10.9% lived in the southern and San Luis Obispo/coastal regions of the county (Figures 10). The youth on court-ordered supervision differ racially/ethnically within each geographic region (Table 4).

Figure 10. Youth under Court-ordered Supervision by Region of Residency, June 2020



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

Table 4. Youth on Court-ordered Supervision by Area and Race/Ethnicity, June 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Region of Residency								Total	
	North County		SLO/Coast		South County		Other			
White	26	45.6%	5	45.5%	16	61.5%	4	57.1%	51	50.5%
Hispanic	25	43.9%	4	36.4%	9	34.6%	1	14.3%	39	38.6%
African American	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	3.8%	2	28.6%	4	4.0%
Asian/P. Islander	4	7.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.0%
Other/Unknown	2	3.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
Total	57	100%	11	100%	26	100%	7	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. Youth are grouped according to their risk level, typically based on their YLS/CMI score (High, Medium, Low) but sometimes based on a supervisor-approved override of their score to ensure the youth is being supervised appropriately. In the Tables 5-8 below, 85.1% of youth were supervised according to their assessed risk level and 14.9% based on supervisor override.

Table 5. Youth, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Region, June 2020

Area of Residency	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
North County	31	62.0%	22	57.9%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	57	56.4%
SLO/Coast	4	8.0%	5	13.2%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	11	10.9%
South County	12	24.0%	9	23.7%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	26	25.7%
Other	3	6.0%	2	5.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	7	6.9%
Total	50	100%	38	100%	13	100%	0	0.0%	101	100%

Table 6. Youth, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Age at Start of Supervision, June 2020

Age Group	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Under 15 years	15	30.0%	10	26.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	24.8%
15 – 16 years	25	50.0%	15	39.5%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	43	42.6%
17 – 18 years	8	16.0%	13	34.2%	10	76.9%	0	0.0%	31	30.7%
18+ years	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
Total	50	100%	38	100%	13	100%	0	0.0%	101	100%

Table 7. Youth, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Ethnicity, June 2020

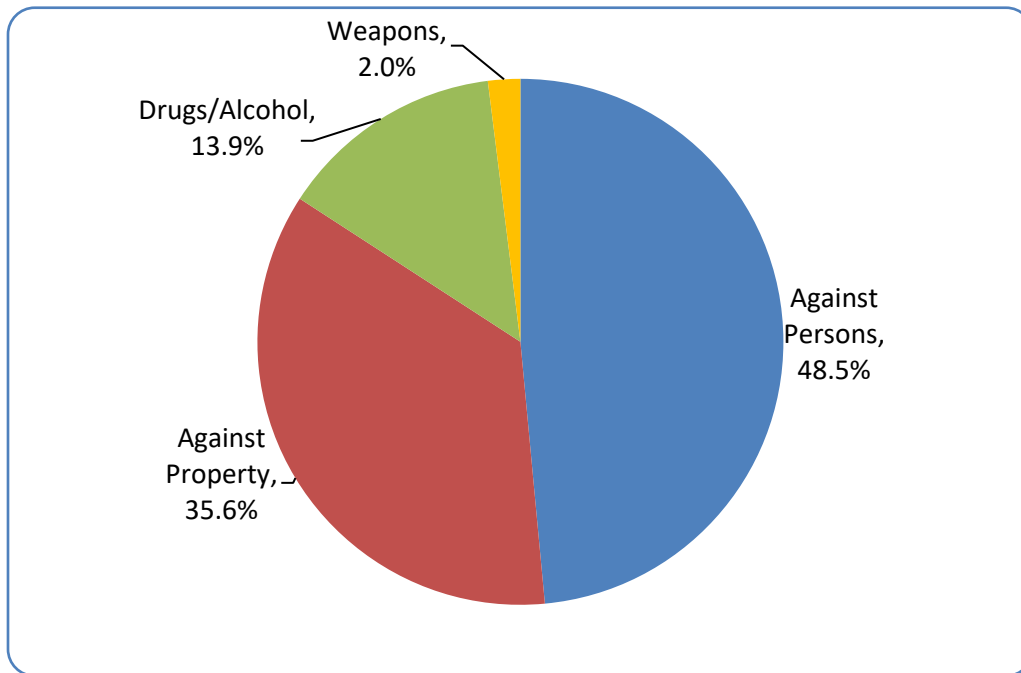
Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
White	24	48.0%	22	57.9%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	51	50.5%
Hispanic	20	40.0%	15	39.5%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	39	38.6%
African American	2	4.0%	1	2.6%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	4	4.0%
Asian	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	5	5.0%
Other/Unknown	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
Total	50	100%	38	100%	13	100%	0	0.0%	101	100%

Table 8. Youth, Court-ordered Supervision by Risk Level and Gender, June 2020

Gender	Risk Level									
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total	
Female	12	24.0%	5	13.2%	3	23.1%	12	24.0%	20	19.8%
Male	38	76.0%	33	86.8%	10	76.9%	38	76.0%	81	80.2%
Total	50	100%	38	100%	13	100%	50	100%	101	100%

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

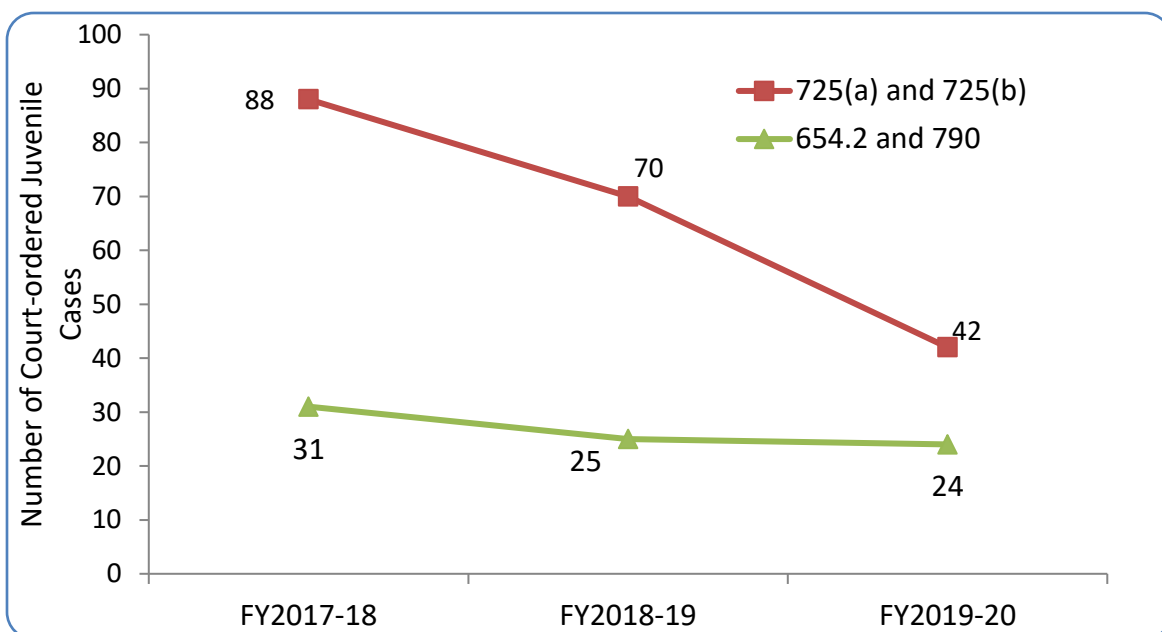
Figure 11. Youth on Court-ordered Supervision by Crime Type, June 2020



Supervised Juvenile Outcomes

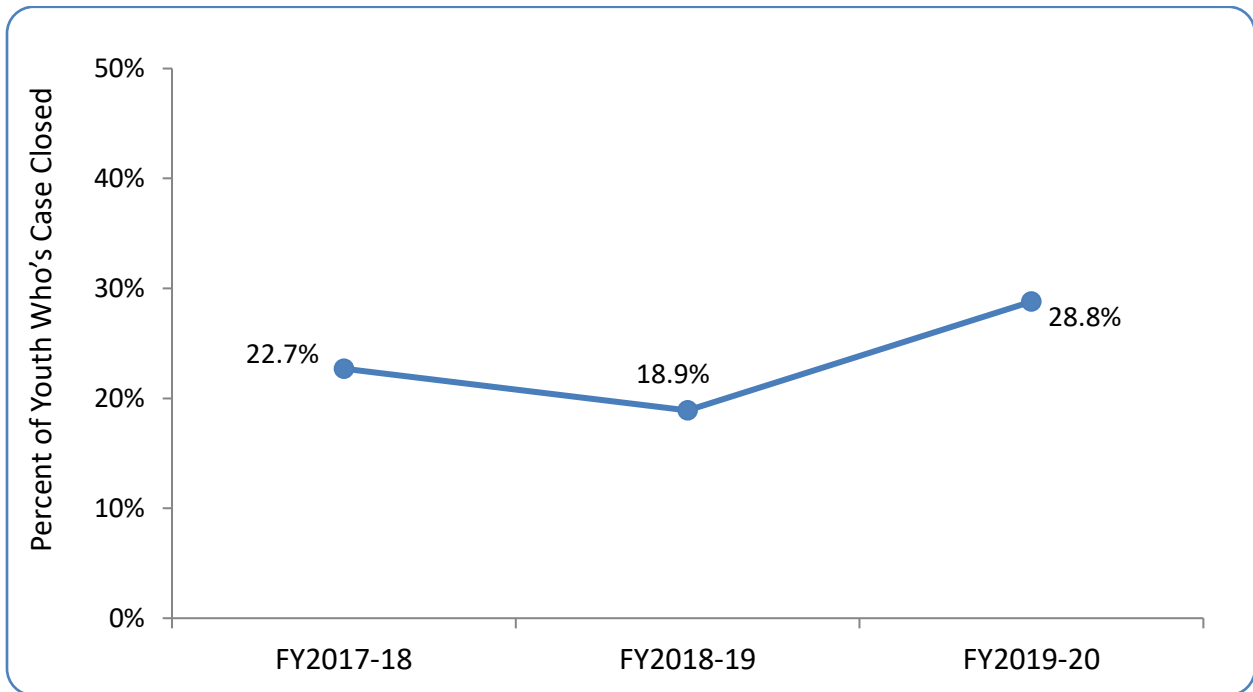
The following outcomes are measured at the close of court-ordered supervision. In FY2019-20, a total of 59 court-ordered juvenile probation cases closed; 42 cases supervised under Welfare and Institutions code 725(a) and 725(b) and 25 supervised by court order under code sections 654.2 and 790 (informal probation and deferred entry of judgement) (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Number of Juvenile Court Cases that Closed, FY2017-18 – FY2019-20



Of the 59 youth who ended court-ordered supervision, 21 youth, 71.2%, ended supervision without having a new petition found true or obtaining an adult conviction before their supervision ended, i.e., without recidivating. Seventeen youth, 28.8%, did have new charges adjudicated in either juvenile or adult court (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Juvenile Recidivism Rate, FY2016-17 -FY2019-20



Risk-based supervision is based upon the use of the YLS/CMI risk and needs assessment tool. Table 9 shows the recidivism rate among youth 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 youth who recidivated compared to the total numbers of youth 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 Youth on Court-Ordered Supervision, FY2019-20

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	12	7	58.3%
Medium	18	7	38.9%
Low	12	3	25.0%
No Score	0	0	NA
Total	42	17	40.5%

Table 10. Juvenile Recidivism by Gender, FY2019-20

Gender	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Female	12	1	8.3%
Male	47	16	34.0%
Total	59	17	28.8%

Table 11. Juvenile Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity, FY2019-20

Race/Ethnicity	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
White	29	7	24.1%
Hispanic	25	9	36.0%
African American	0	0	0.0%
Asian	5	1	20.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0	0.0%
Total	59	17	28.8%

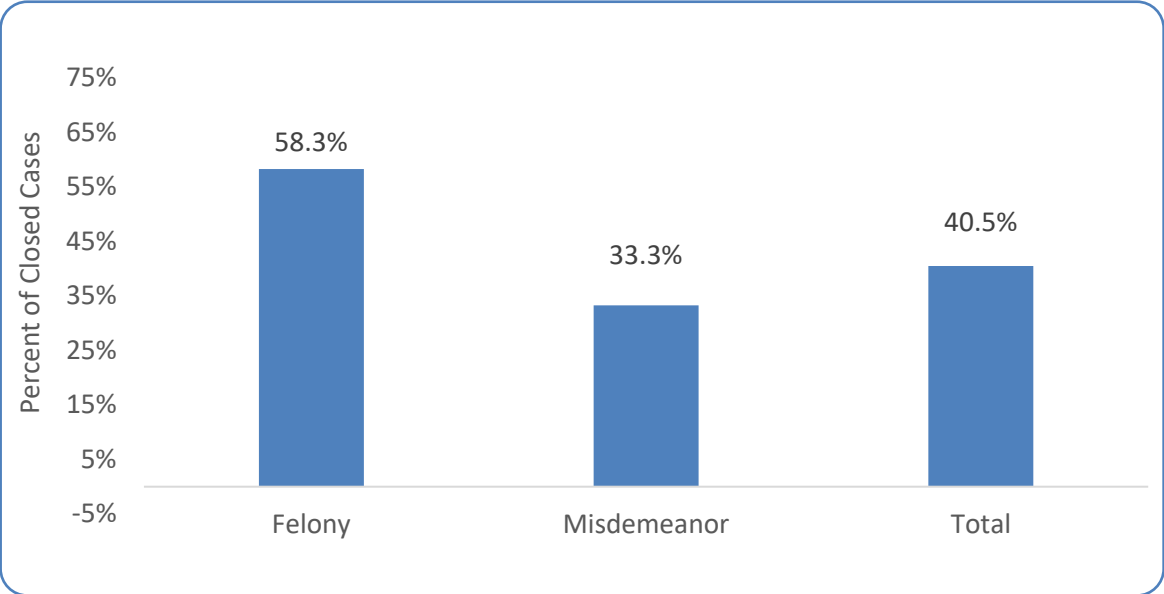
Table 12. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Start of Supervision, FY2019-20

Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	2	1	50.0%
14 – 15 years	21	6	28.6%
16 – 17 years	27	8	29.6%
18 years	9	2	22.2%
19 years or more	0	0	0.0%
Total	59	17	28.8%

Table 13. Juvenile Recidivism by Age Group, Age at Close of Supervision, FY2019-20

Age Group	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
Under 14 years	1	0	0.0%
14 – 15 years	2	0	0.0%
16 – 17 years	20	4	20.0%
18 years	14	5	35.7%
19 years or more	22	8	36.4%
Total	59	17	28.8%

Figure 14. Juvenile Recidivism by Case Severity, FY2019-20

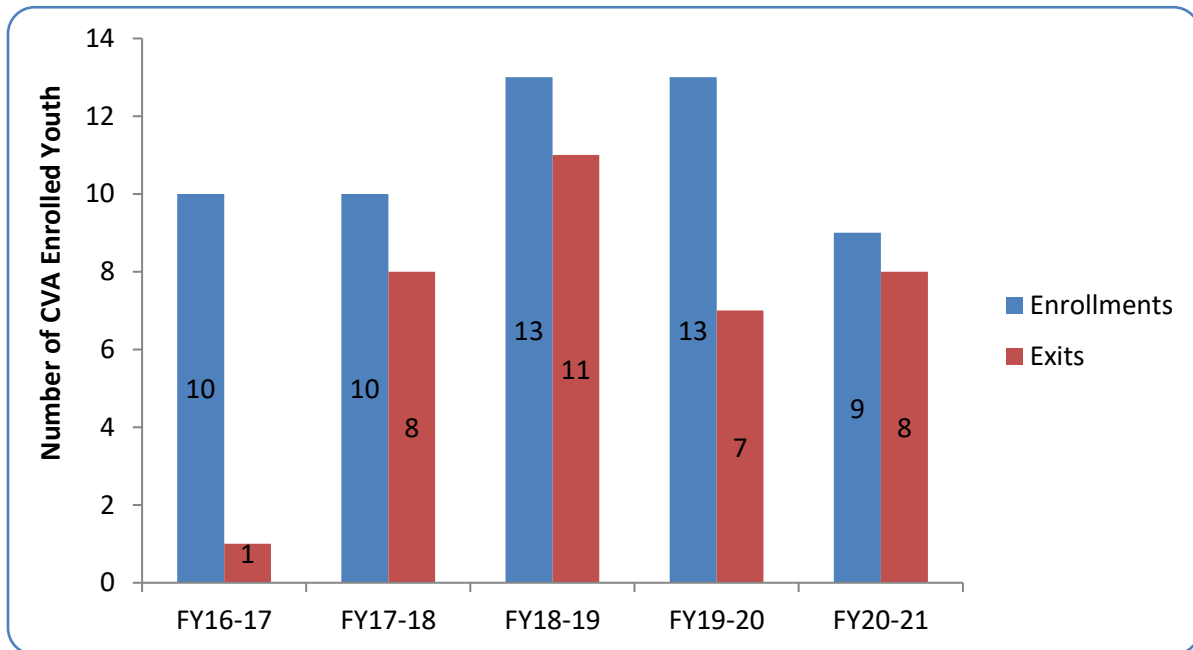


Coastal Valley Academy

The Coastal Valley Academy (CVA) is a program that provides residential treatment for wards of the juvenile court who cannot be safely maintained in the community. The program is designed to serve male and female youth in the 14 to 17-year-old age group. These youth likely would have been sent to group home placement prior to CVA's inception. The program utilizes evidence-based interventions to improve the youth'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 youth to the community after reducing their risk of future delinquent behavior.

Between March 2017 and June 2021, a total of 51 youth enrolled in the program and four youth have participated twice, for a total of 55 duplicated enrollments and 37 exits (Figure 15). Of the 51 unique youth who enrolled in the program, 33 have exited. Of those youth who exited the program, 45.5% completed successfully, 51.5% exited unsuccessfully and one youth (2.7%) was discharged, which is considered a neutral result. Please refer to the FY2020-2021 annual statistical report for an analysis of youth characteristics and outcomes.

Figure 15. CVA Enrollments and Exits, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21



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

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 Program (SRTRP), foster homes or Coastal Valley Academy, or serving a time limited period of commitment.

In FY2019-20, there were 201 bookings into Juvenile Hall (Figure 18), involving 122 individuals. The average number of bookings per youth was 1.6. Between FY2017-18 and FY2019-20, the total number of bookings decreased 46.7%, from 377 to 201 bookings. The average daily population in FY2019-20 was 13.4 youth detainees (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Number of Bookings into Juvenile Hall, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20

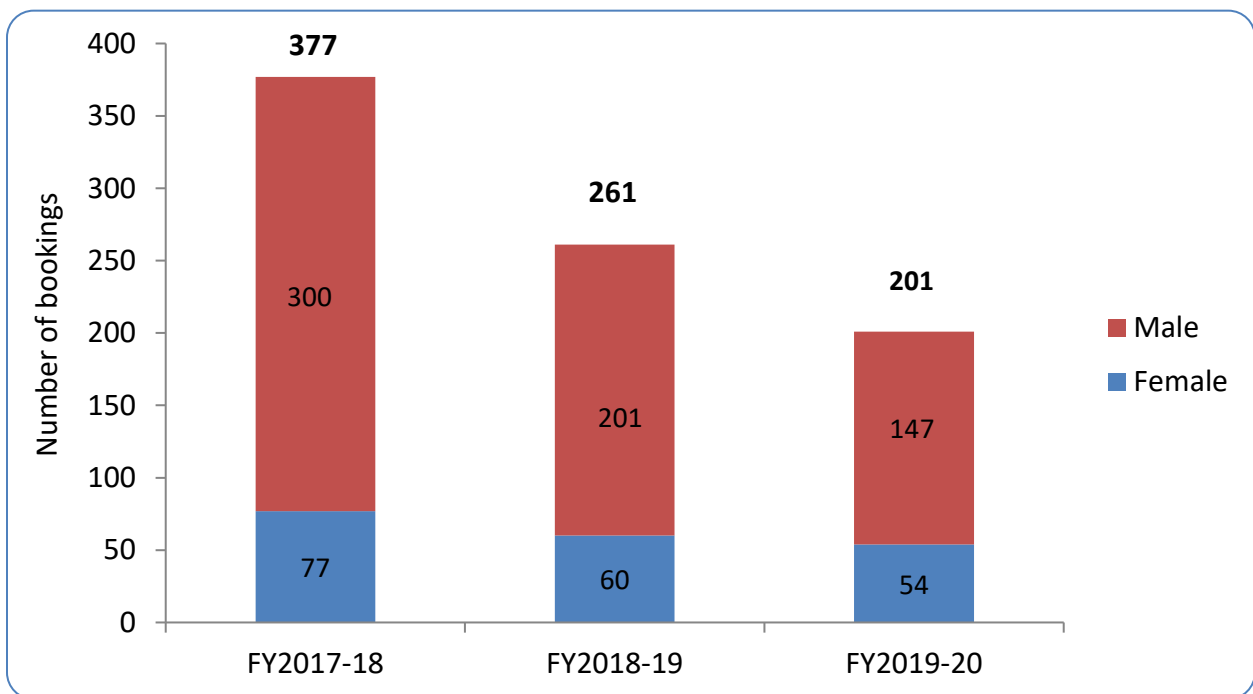
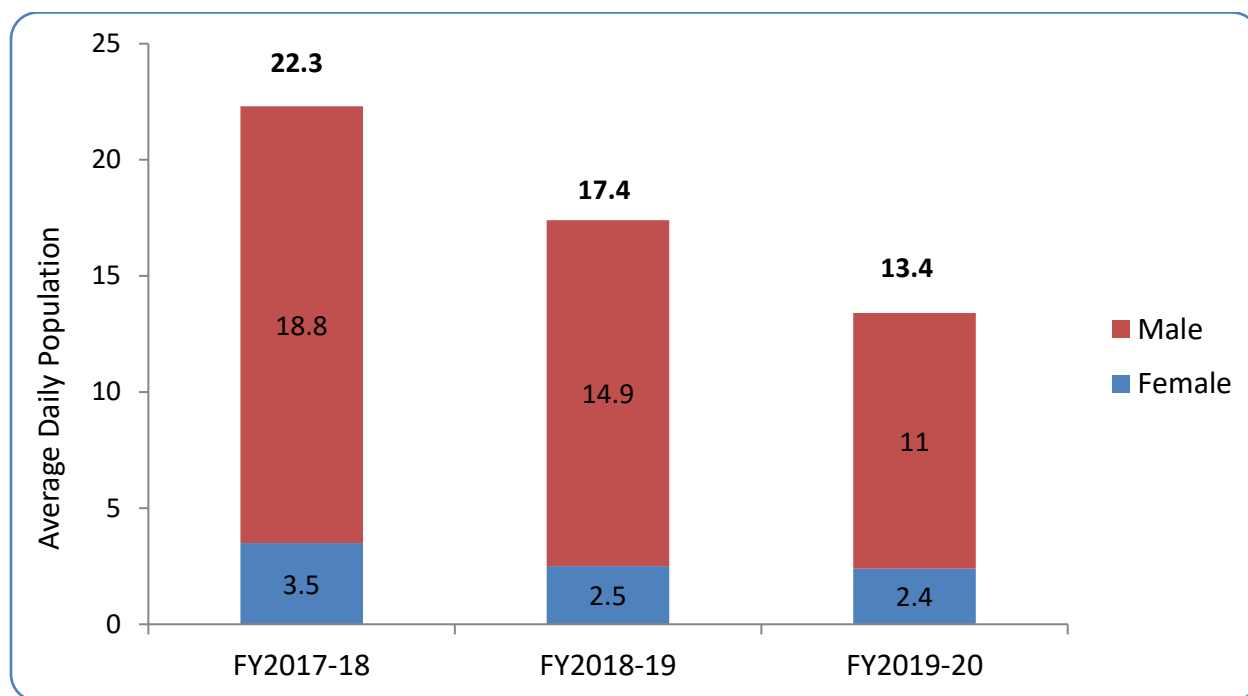


Figure 17. Average Daily Population at Juvenile Hall, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20

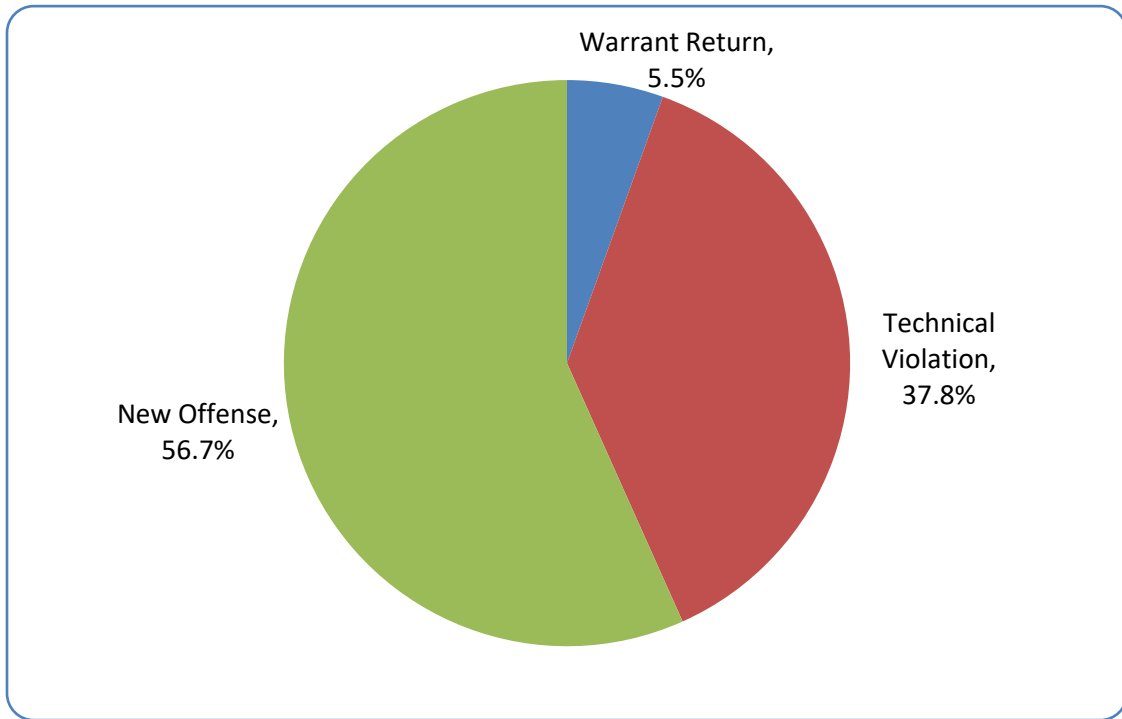


The Juvenile Hall admits youth directly from arresting agencies as well as youth arrested by probation officers for violations of their conditions of probation (Table 14). The Hall also receives in-custody transfers from courts in other counties. ‘Other Agency’ may include CA Highway Patrol, CA State Parks and Recreation, and CA State Parole. More than half, 56.7%, of the annual bookings were for allegations of a criminal offenses (Figure 18).

Table 14. Bookings by Arresting Agency, FY2019-20

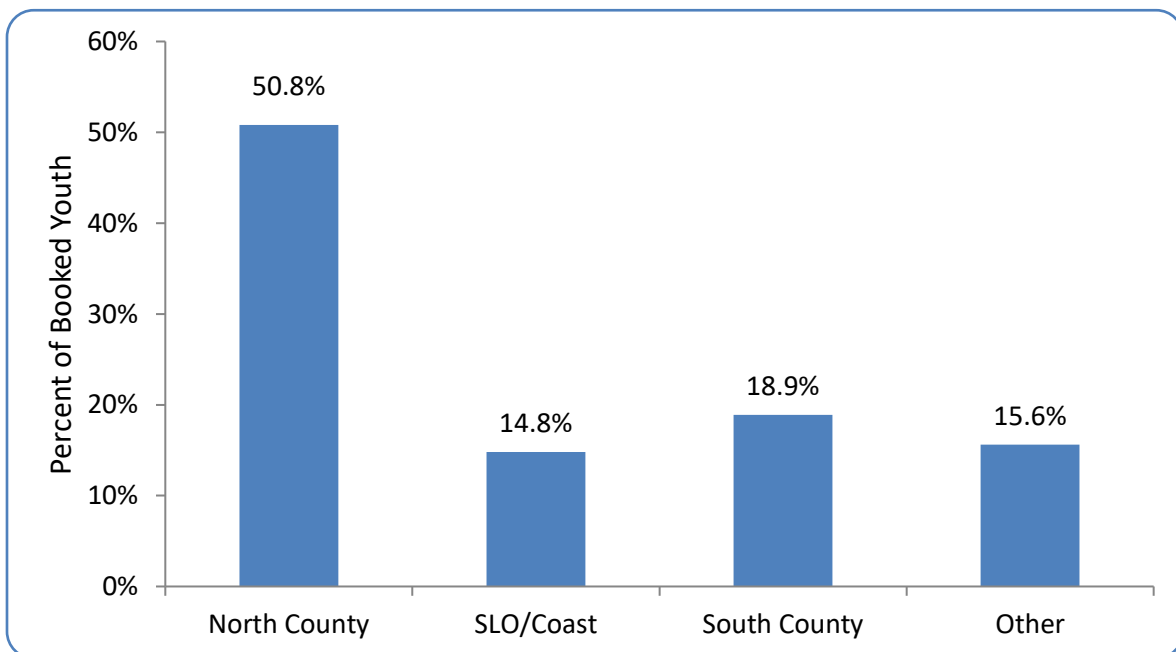
Agency	# of Bookings	Agency	# of Bookings
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	5	San Luis Police Dept.	9
Atascadero Police Dept.	25	Cal Poly/Cuesta Police Dept.	1
Grover Beach Police Dept.	2	San Luis Sheriff’s Office	43
Morro Bay Police Dept.	0	Probation Dept.	82
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	8	Other Agencies	5
Paso Robles Police Dept.	19	Other Counties	2
Total Bookings: 201			

Figure 18. Juvenile Hall Bookings by Type, FY2019-20



Figures 19-21 describe the general demographics of the 122 individuals booked into Juvenile Hall during FY2019-20. The majority of the booked youth were male, 76.2%; 23.8% were female.

Figure 19. Booked Youth by Area of Residency, FY2019-20



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

Figure 20. Booked Youth by Race/Ethnicity, FY2019-20

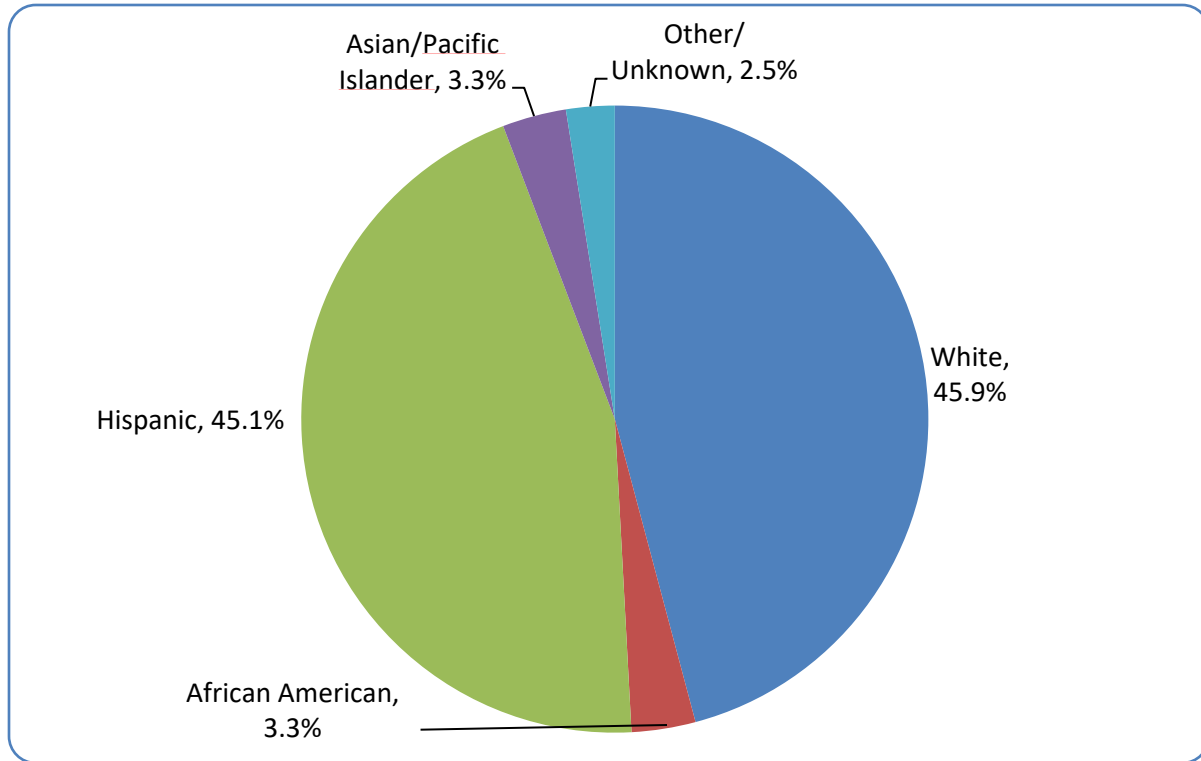
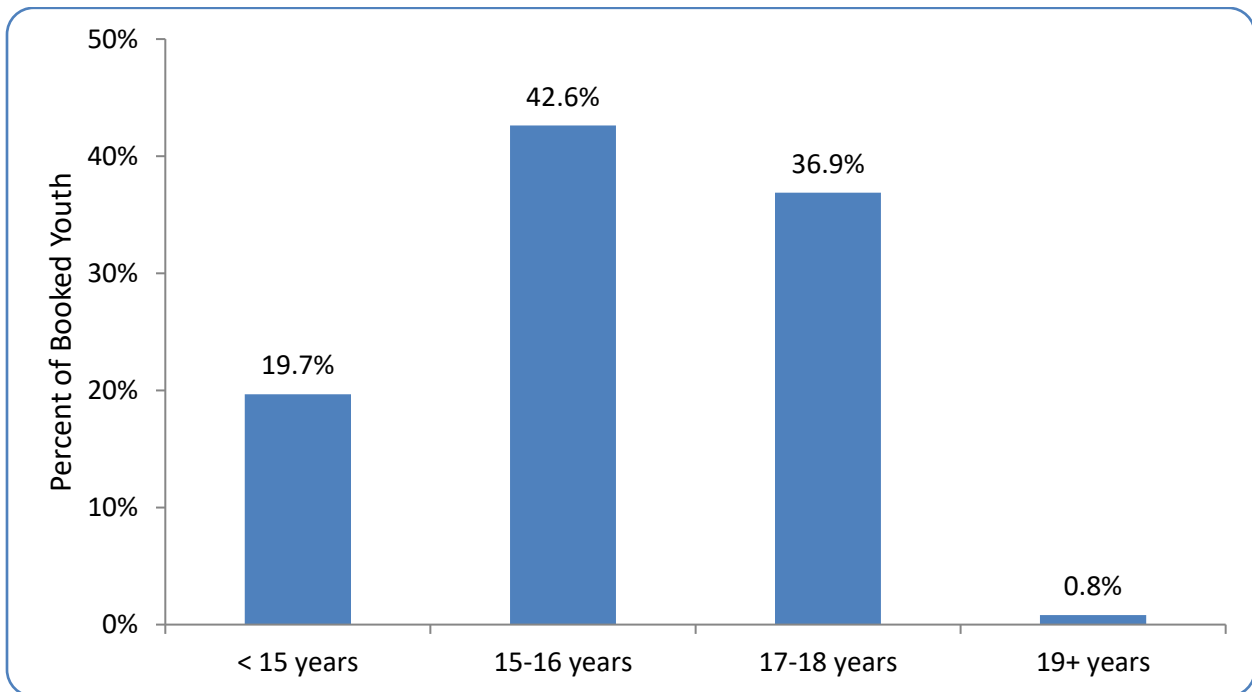


Figure 21. Booked Youth by Age Group, FY2019-20



During FY2019-20, there were 207 releases from detention, involving 127 individual youth. Among the 207 total releases, the mean (average) length of detention was 23.8 days and the median ('middle' value) was 13.0 days. The longest period of detention was 286 days. Table 15 provides further details about the length of detention.

Table 15. Bookings by Length of Detention, Released Youth, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20

Length of Detention	FY2017-18		FY2018-19		FY2019-20	
	# Youth	Percent	# Youth	Percent	# Youth	Percent
0 – 2 days	146	35.4%	91	35.1%	69	33.3%
3 – 6 days	52	12.6%	34	13.1%	22	10.6%
7 – 14 days	25	6.1%	22	8.5%	13	6.3%
15 – 22 days	50	12.1%	36	13.9%	39	18.8%
23+ days	140	33.9%	76	29.3%	64	30.9%
Total	413	100%	259	100.0%	207	100.0%

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 FY2019-20

- 1365 formal probationers were supervised on June 30, 2020
- Average age was 35.1 years
- 25.6% were female
- 74.4% were male
- 63.1% were White
- 29.1% were Hispanic
- 3.8% were African American
- 1.3% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.4% were Native American
- 2.3% were of unknown race/ethnicity

Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2017-18 through fourth quarter of FY2019-20, the total number of active formal adult probationers decreased by 25.6%, from 1834 to 1365 probationers (Figure 22). The number of probationers on felony probation decreased by 18.6% and the number on misdemeanor probation decreased by 34.4%.

During FY2019-20, the Division received an average of 161 new grants of probation each quarter (Figure 23). The annual number of new felony grants (sum of four quarters) decreased by 41.3%, from 486 to 351, between FY2017-18 and FY2019-20; the number of new misdemeanor grants decreased by 52.1%, from 607 to 291.

Figure 22. Adult Probation Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2017-18- FY2019-20

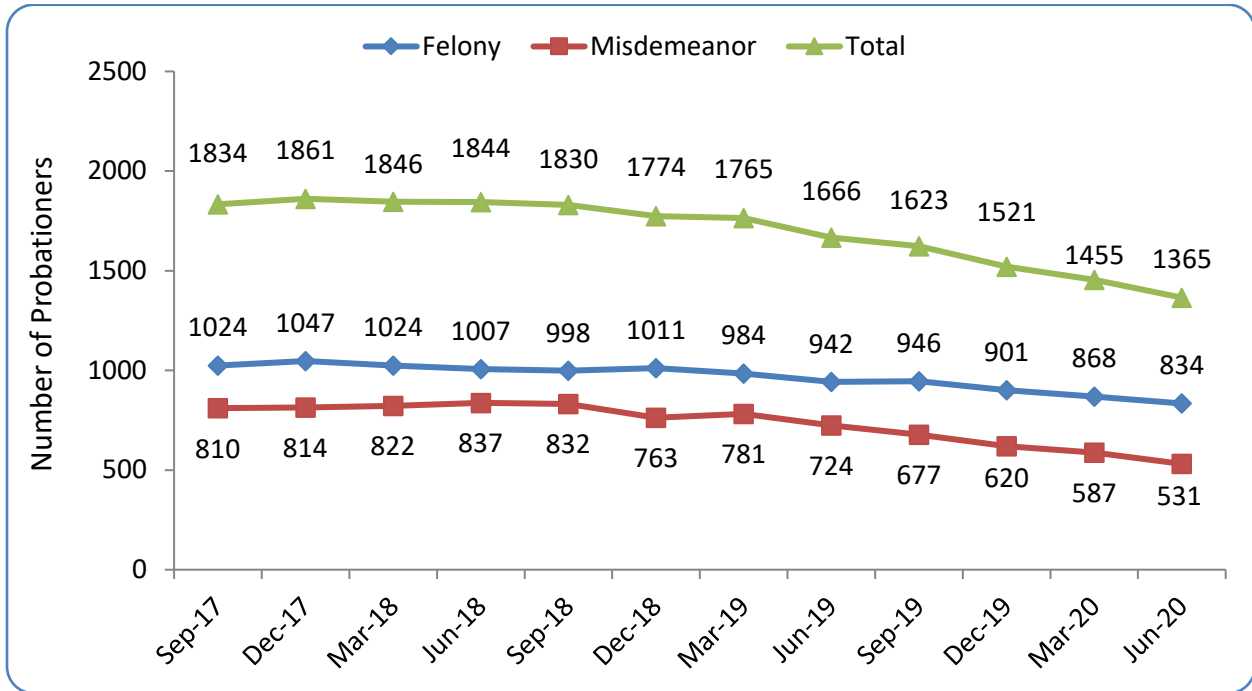
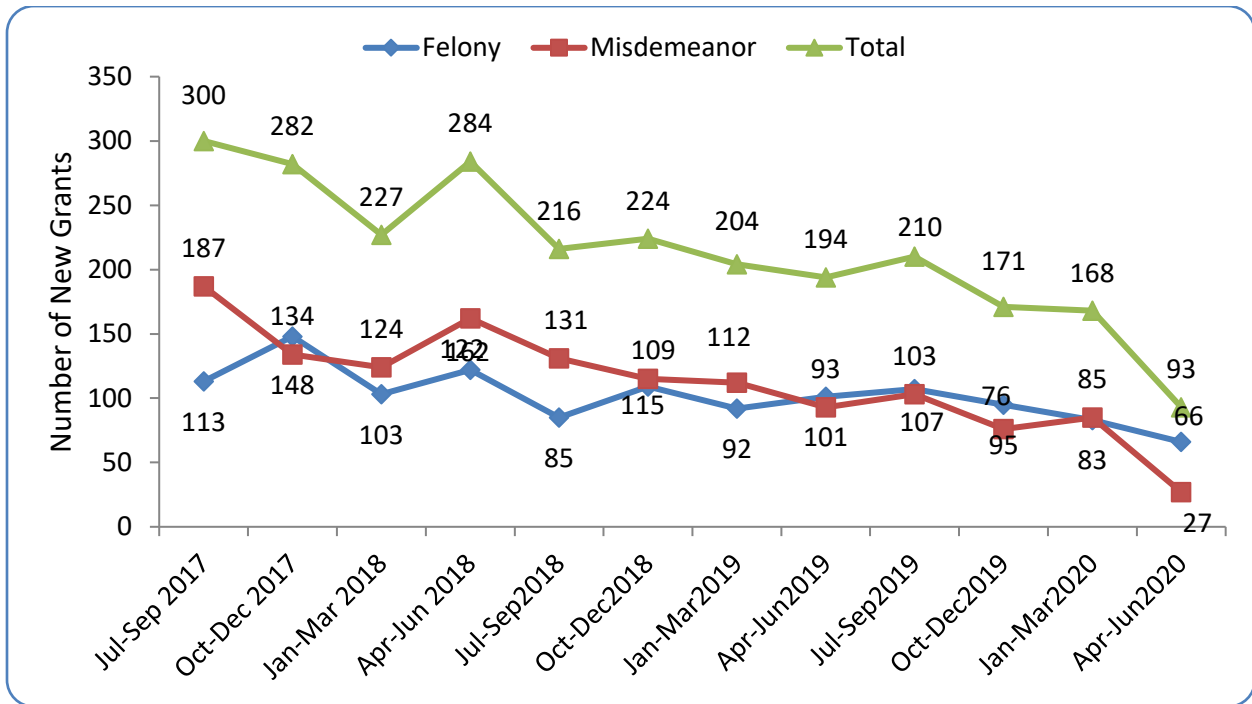
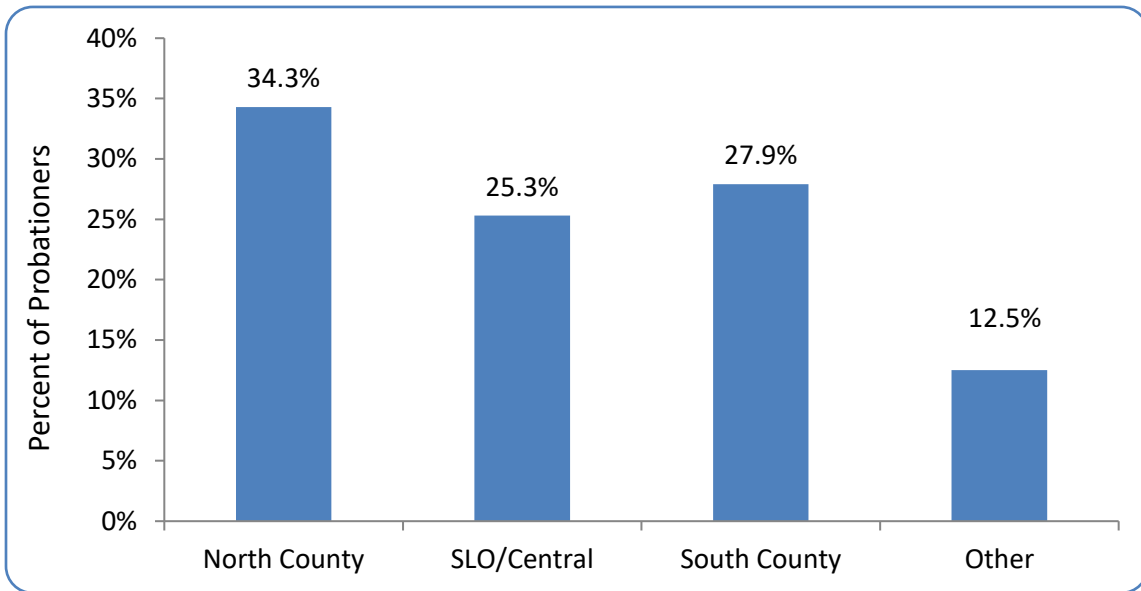


Figure 23. Number of New Probation Grants by Quarter, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20



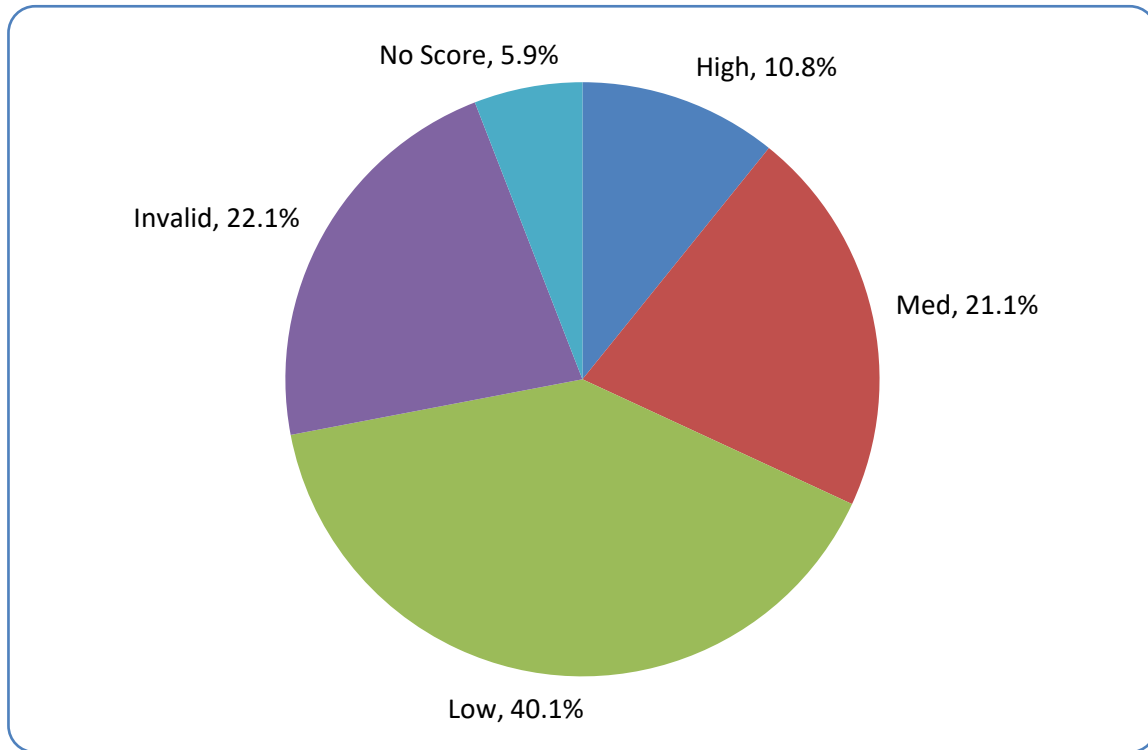
Adult probationers reside throughout the county, yet most lived in the northern and southern regions of the county (Figure 24). “Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

Figure 24. Adult Probationers by Area of Residency, June 2020



Effective supervision practices include the use of a validated risk-need assessment tool. Adult probationers are assessed with the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), to determine the probationer’s likelihood to commit any new offense and to identify issues that could be addressed through supervision. Probationers are grouped according to their risk level, typically based on their LS/CMI score (High, Medium, Low) but sometimes based on a supervisor-approved override of their score to ensure they are being supervised appropriately. (Figure 25). In tables 16 - 18 below, 89.3% of probationers were categorized according to their assessed risk level and 10.7% based on supervisor override.

Figure 25. Adult Probationers by Risk Level, June 2020



Note: Invalid risk level is when assessment information is over a year old. Assessments are not updated while probationers are in custody or on a limited supervision caseload. No score is when the probationer’s risk level has not been assessed.

Table 16. Adult Probationers by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level										Total	Total
	High		Med		Low		Invalid		No Score			
White	104	70.3%	191	66.3%	330	60.3%	180	59.6%	56	70.0%	861	63.1%
Hispanic	36	24.3%	70	24.3%	170	31.1%	100	33.1%	21	26.3%	397	29.1%
African American	4	2.7%	12	4.2%	26	4.8%	10	3.3%	1	1.3%	53	3.9%
Asian	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	7	1.3%	5	1.7%	0	0.0%	17	1.2%
Native American	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%
Other/Unknown	3	2.0%	10	3.5%	12	2.2%	5	1.7%	2	2.5%	32	2.3%
Total	148	100%	288	100%	547	100%	302	100%	80	100%	1365	100%

Note: “Other” includes ‘Unknown’ and missing information.

Table 17. Adult Probationers by Risk Level and Gender, June 2020

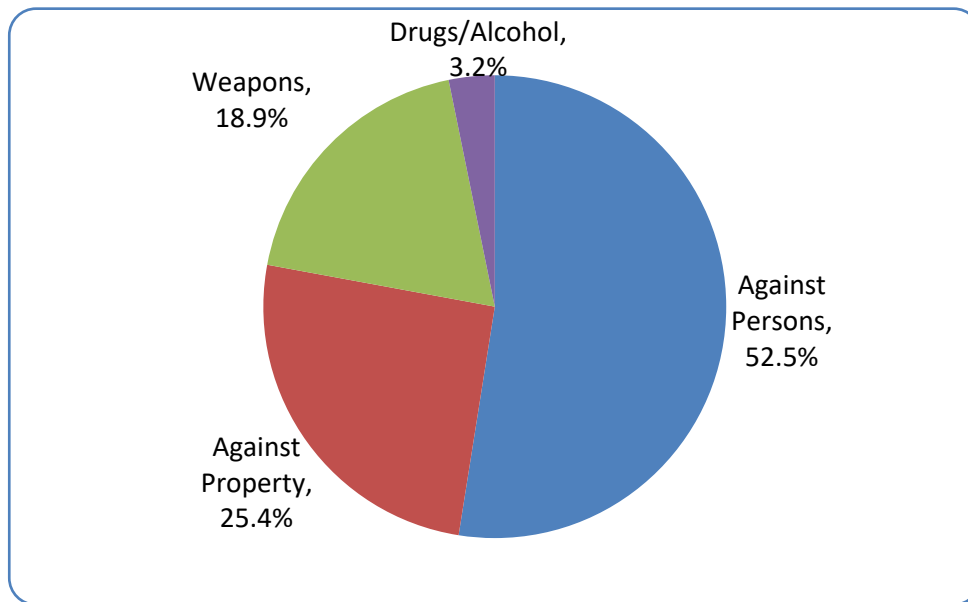
Gender	Risk Level										Total	Total
	High		Med		Low		Invalid		No Score			
Female	34	23.0%	77	26.7%	135	24.7%	80	26.5%	24	30.0%	350	25.6%
Male	114	77.0%	211	73.3%	412	75.3%	222	73.5%	56	70.0%	1015	74.4%
Total	148	100%	288	100%	547	100%	302	100%	80	100%	1365	100%

Table 18. Adult Probationers by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2020

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Med		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	32	21.6%	70	24.3%	106	19.4%	43	14.2%	11	13.8%	262	19.2%
25-40 years	78	52.7%	149	51.7%	275	50.3%	163	54.0%	54	67.5%	719	52.7%
41-64 years	38	25.7%	67	23.3%	156	28.5%	90	29.8%	15	18.8%	366	26.8%
65+ years	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	10	1.8%	6	2.0%	0	0.0%	18	1.3%
Total	148	100%	288	100%	547	100%	302	100%	80	100%	1365	100%

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

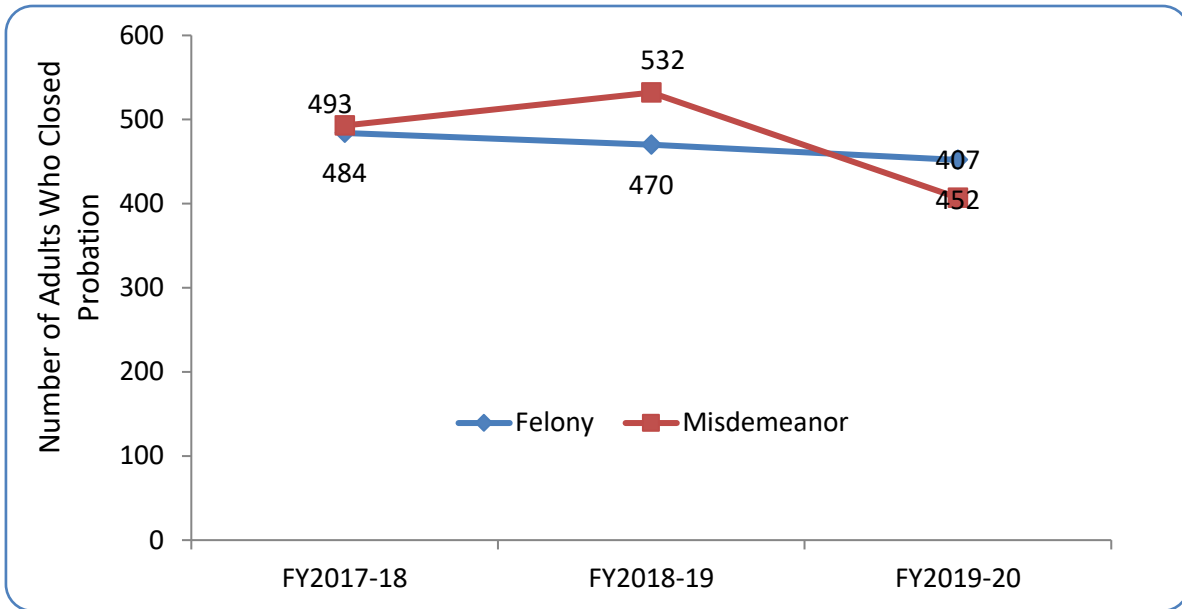
Figure 26. Adult Probationers by Crime Type, June 2020



Adult Probation Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2019-20, 452 felony and 407 misdemeanor adult probationers closed their grant(s) of probation for any reason; combined, 859 (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Number of Adults Who Closed Probation, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20



Among the probation cases that closed in FY2019-20, 35.0% of the felony probationers and 40.0% of the misdemeanor probationers were convicted of at least one new law violation, i.e., recidivated, while on probation; combined, 37.4% of formal probationers who closed had recidivated (Figure 28 and Table 19).

Figure 28. Recidivism Rate among Adult Probationers, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20

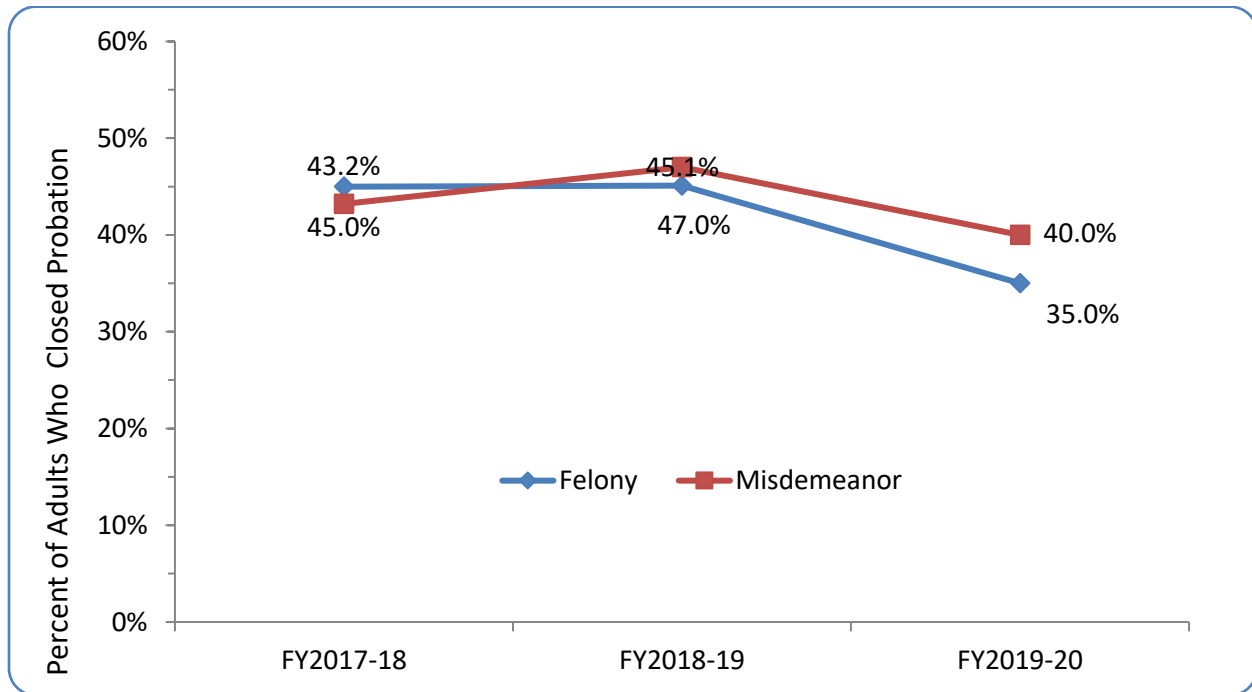
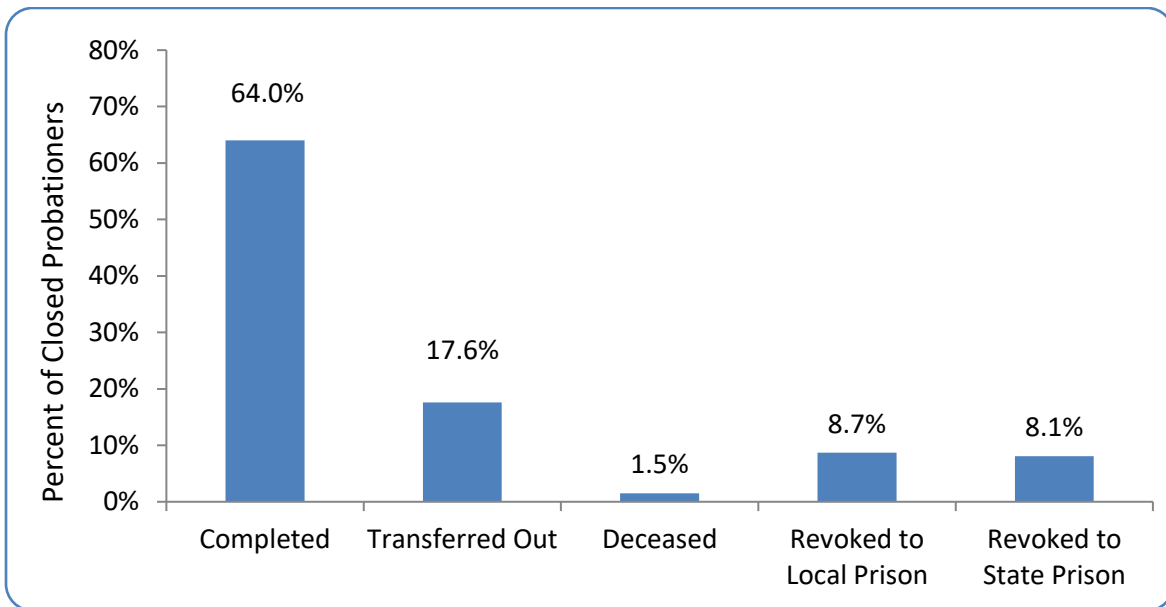


Table 19. Recidivism among Adult Probationers by Risk Level, FY2019-20

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	125	81	64.8%
Med	139	66	47.5%
Low	153	31	20.3%
Invalid Assessment	338	101	29.9%
No Score	104	42	40.4%
Total	859	321	37.4%

Among the adult probationers who closed probation in FY2018-19, 62.6% 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, FY2019-20



Post-Release Offenders

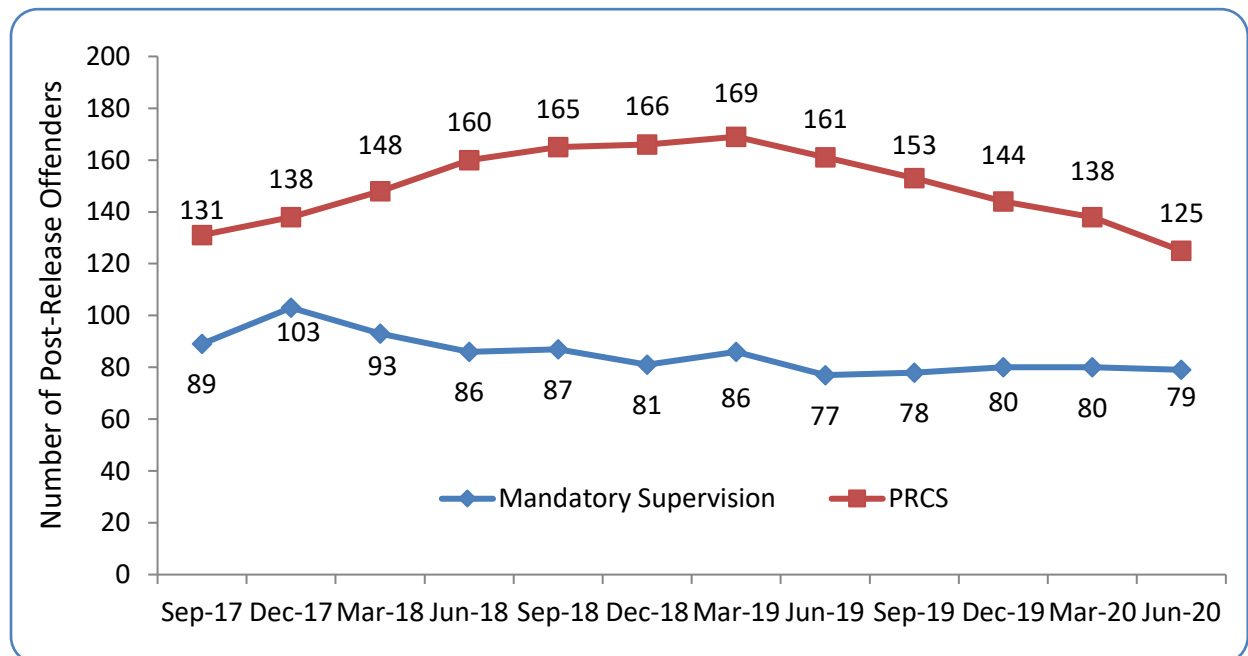
Who the PRCS Unit Supervised in FY2019-20

- 204 post-release offenders were supervised on June 30, 2020
- Average age on was 38.3 years
- 11.8% were female
- 88.2% were male
- 67.2% were White
- 25.5% were Hispanic
- 5.4% were African American
- 1.0% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1.0% 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.

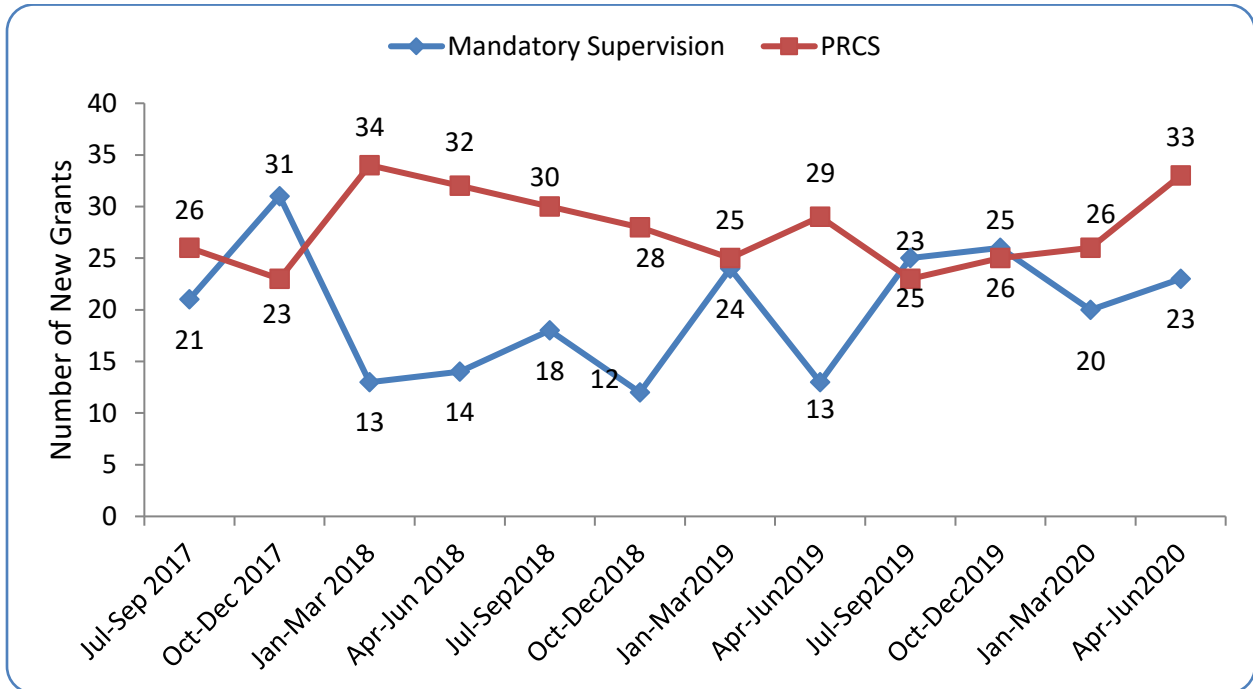
Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2017-18 through fourth quarter of FY2019-20, the number of active PRCS offenders has decreased by 11.2% from 89 to 79. In this same period, the number of offenders on Mandatory Supervision has fallen, by 4.6%, from 131 to 125 offenders (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Post-Release Offender Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2017-18- FY2019-20



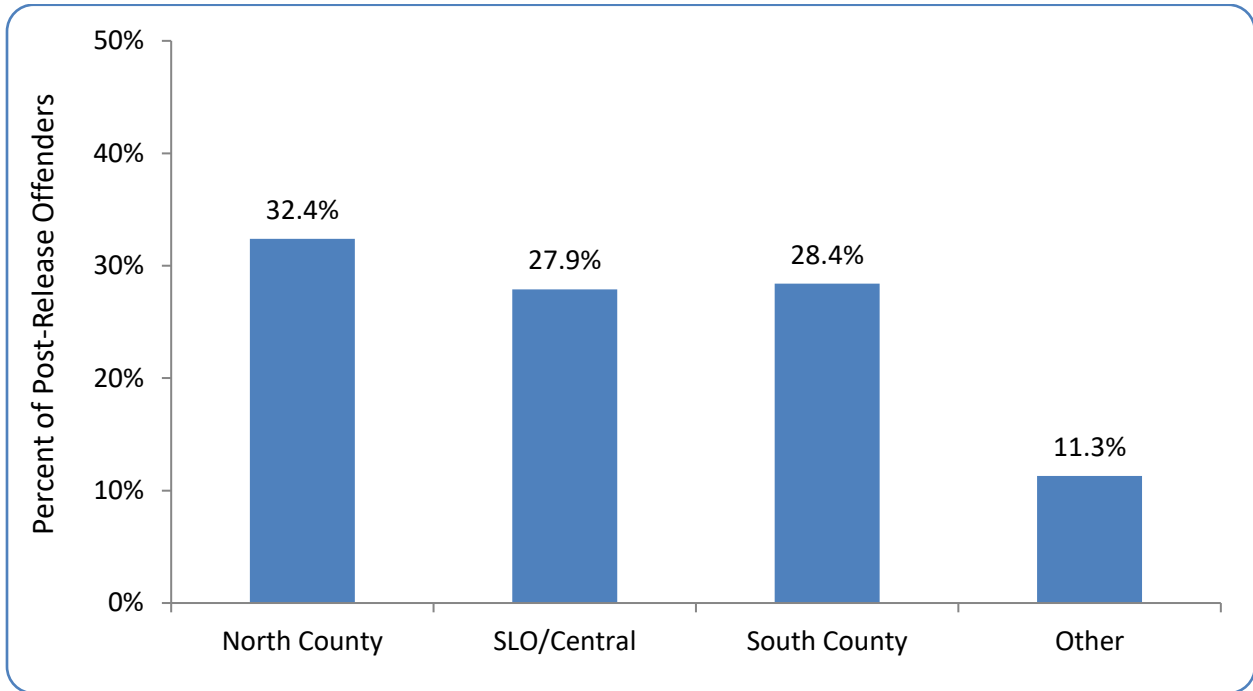
During FY2019-20, the Division received an average of 27 new PRCS offenders and 24 new Mandatory Supervision offenders per quarter. Over the past three years, the annual number of new PRCS grants has fluctuated; 194 new grants in FY2017-18, 179 in FY2018-19, and 201 in FY2019-20. The number of new Mandatory Supervision grants has varied in tandem: 79 new grants in FY2017-18, 67 in FY2018-19, and 94 in FY2019-20 (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Number of New Post-Release Offender Releases by Quarter, FY2016-17 - FY2019-20



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

Figure 32. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Area of Residency, June 2020



In June 2020, 34.4% of the PRCS and 25.3% 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 2020

Grant Type	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
PRCS	43	34.4%	40	32.0%	31	24.8%	8	6.4%	3	2.4%	125	100%
Mandatory Sup.	20	25.3%	20	25.3%	38	48.1%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	79	100%
Total	63	30.9%	60	29.4%	69	33.8%	9	4.4%	3	1.5%	204	100%

Table 21. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
White	40	63.5%	41	68.3%	49	71.0%	5	55.6%	2	66.7%	137	67.2%
Hispanic	18	28.6%	15	25.0%	14	20.3%	4	44.4%	1	33.3%	52	25.5%
African American	4	6.3%	3	5.0%	4	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	5.4%
Asian	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Total	63	100%	60	100%	69	100%	9	100%	3	100%	204	100%

Table 22. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Gender, June 2020

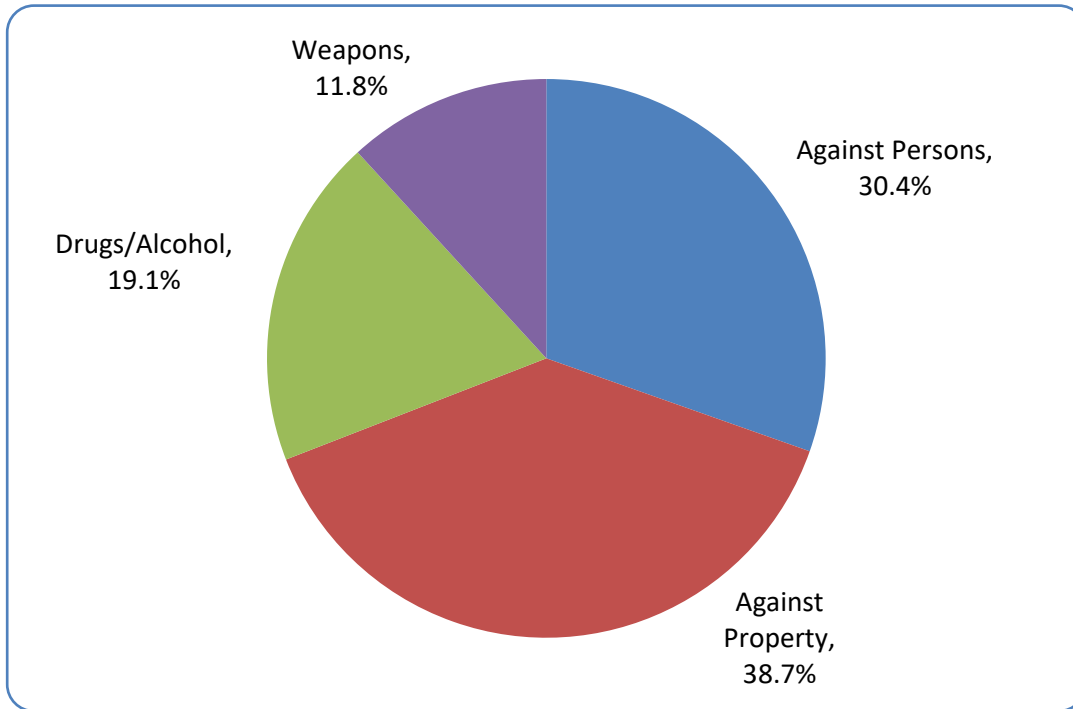
Gender	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
Female	10	15.9%	7	11.7%	7	10.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	11.8%
Male	53	84.1%	53	88.3%	62	89.9%	9	100%	3	100%	180	88.2%
Total	63	100%	60	100%	69	100%	9	100%	3	100%	204	100%

Table 23. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2020

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	10	15.9%	5	8.3%	4	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	9.3%
25-40 years	35	55.6%	28	46.7%	38	55.1%	7	77.8%	2	66.7%	110	53.9%
41-64 years	17	27.0%	26	43.3%	24	34.8%	2	22.2%	1	33.3%	70	34.3%
65+ years	1	1.6%	1	1.7%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.5%
Total	63	100%	60	100%	69	100%	9	100%	3	100%	204	100%

Figure 33 reflects the breakdown of post-release offenders according to type of crime committed for which the person was sentenced to local or state prison.

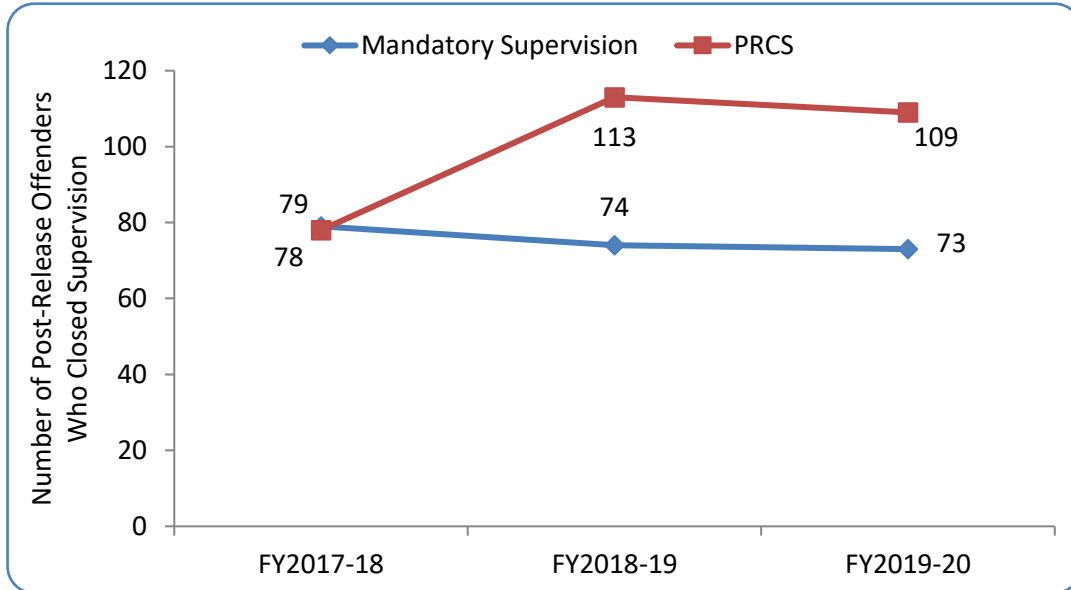
Figure 33. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Type of Crime Committed, June 2020



Post-Release Offender Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of supervision. In FY2019-20, a total of 182 post-release offenders had closed community supervision for any reason: 109 PRCS and 73 Mandatory Supervision (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Number of Post-Release Offenders Who Closed Supervision, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20



Among the post-release offender cases that closed during FY2019-20, 39.4% of PRCS offenders and 19.2% of Mandatory Supervision offenders had been convicted of at least one new law violation during the period of supervision; combined, 31.3% (Figure 35 and Table 26). The overall recidivism rate for post-release offenders decreased compared to the previous year.

Figure 35. Recidivism Rate among Post-Release Offenders, FY2017-18 - FY2019-20

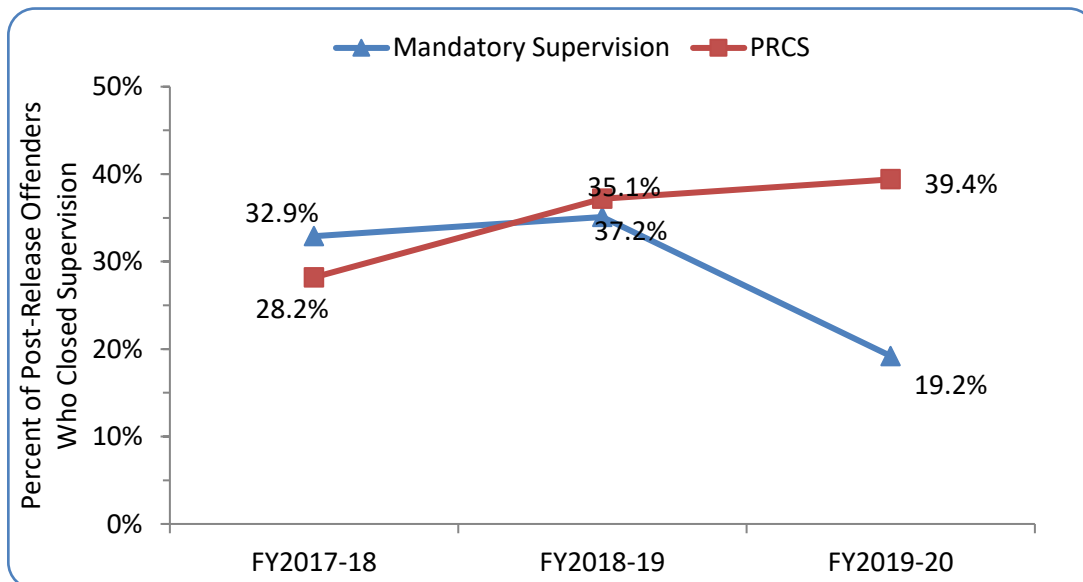
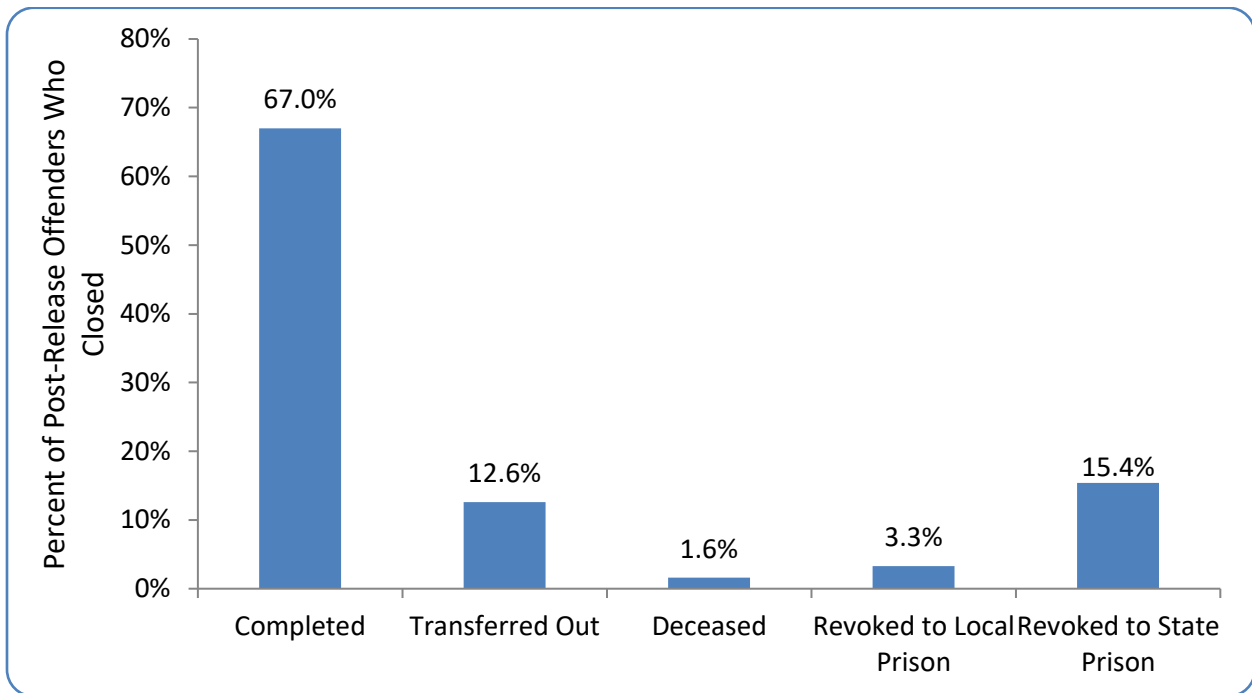


Table 24. Recidivism among All Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level, FY2019-20

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	51	23	45.1%
Medium	48	13	27.1%
Low	46	5	10.9%
Invalid Assessment	26	14	53.8%
No Score	11	2	18.2%
Total	182	57	31.3%

Among the post-release offenders who closed community supervision in FY2019-20, 67.0% 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, FY2019-20



Appendix A: Glossary of terms as used in this report

Juvenile Services

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

Youth: A person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Youth under supervision: Includes youth on both court-ordered and non-court ordered types of probation.

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

Juvenile referral: A youth 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 youth and requesting the court adjudicate the matter.

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

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.