

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2020-21



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2020-21

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Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2020-21

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 FY2020-21, 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 FY2020-21, 244, compared to the previous fiscal year, FY2019-20, 419. In the same period, the number of referrals for violations of probation decreased from 67 to 43.
- While juvenile referrals from law enforcement have continued to fall over the last five years, the San Luis Obispo youth population has increased slightly (2.2%).
- In FY2020-21, 55.2% of juvenile referrals were closed or diverted from the juvenile court system by Probation.

- In FY2020-21, 14.5% 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 28.8% in FY2019-20.

Coastal Valley Academy (CVA):

- Between March 2017 and June 2021, 51 youth enrolled in the Coastal Valley Academy treatment program.
- Within FY2020-21, 19 youth participated in the program, and none participated in group home/short term residential treatment programs.
- Among the 33 youth who have exited the program since it began in March 2017, 45.5% completed successfully.
- Between March 2017 and June 2021, the high school graduation rate for participants is 76%.
- During the same period, 79.4% of youth showed some reduction in risk score from pre- to post-assessment on the Youth Level of Service Inventory assessment.
- The average risk reduction for participants was 7.5 points on a 35-point scale, an improvement of 21%.

Juvenile Hall:

- There were 95 bookings into FY2020-21, approximately half of the previous year's bookings, 201.
- During FY2020-21, 66 unique youth were booked in the Juvenile Hall; the average number of bookings per youth was 1.4.
- In FY2020-21, 27.4% of the bookings were for probation violations, 54.7% were for new offenses, and 17.9% were for warrant returns.

Adult Services:

- The number of adults actively supervised on formal probation decreased in the last three years from 1,830 in the first quarter of FY2018-19 to 974 in the last quarter of FY2020-21; a 46.8% decrease.
- The number of adults actively supervised on Post-Release Community Supervision decreased from 252 in the first quarter of FY2018-19 to 214 in the last quarter of FY2020-21; a 15% decrease.
- In June 2021, most adults on formal probation and Post-Release Community Supervision were categorized as 'white, non-Hispanic' (formal, 58.2%; Post-Release, 68.7%) and 'male' (formal, 76.7%; Post-Release, 87.4%).
- In June 2021, a larger percentage of offenders on Post-Release Community Supervision were assessed as 'High' risk to commit another law violation (36.4%) compared to adults on formal probation (14.2%).
- In FY2020-21, 32.6% of adults on formal supervision and 26.9% 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 FY2020-21

- 152 youth were supervised throughout the year
- 70 youth were supervised on June 30, 2021
- Average current age was 17.5 years
- 17.1% were female
- 82.9% were male
- 42.9% were White
- 45.7% were Hispanic
- 2.9% were African American
- 7.1% 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 five years (FY2016-17 - FY2020-21), the number of referrals submitted to Juvenile Probation has consistently declined (Figure 1), declining by 65.2%. Just in the past year, referrals to Juvenile Probation are down by 40.9%, from 486 in FY2019-20 to 287 in FY2020-21. The referrals received in FY2020-21 were for 244 new law violations and 43 probation violations and involved 217 individual youth.

At the same time the San Luis Obispo youth population has increased slightly (2.2%), as measured by middle and high school enrollment (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Fiscal Year, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

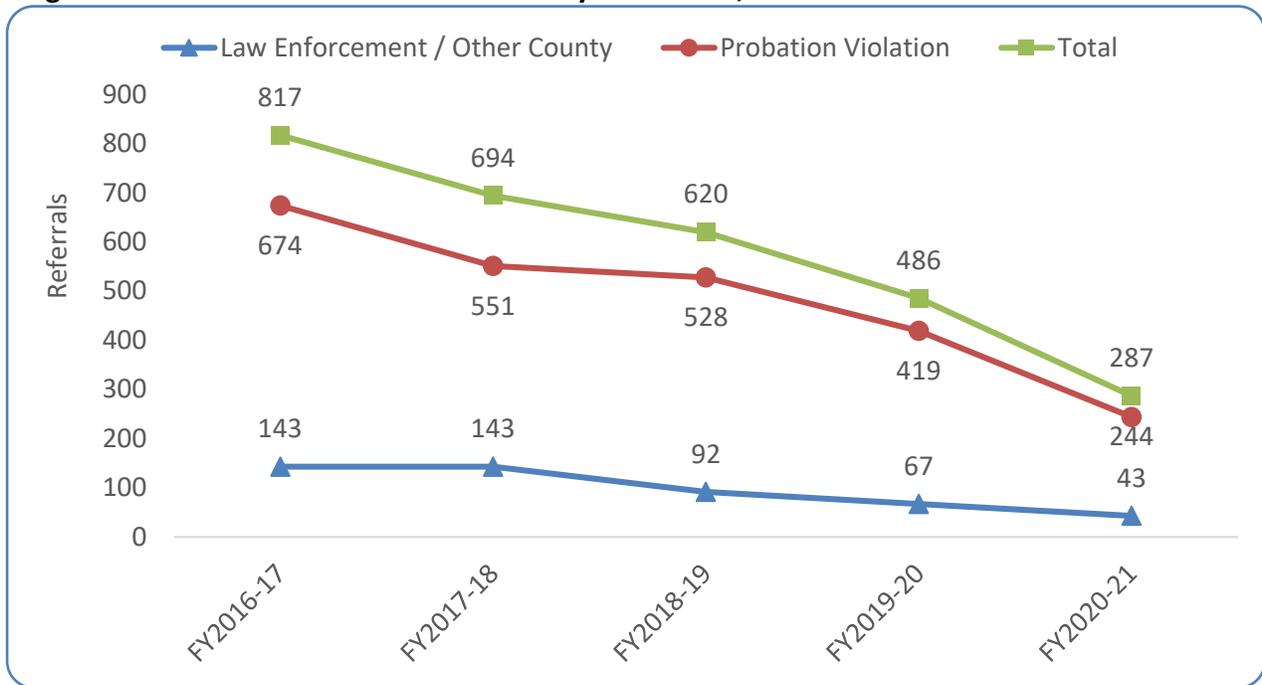
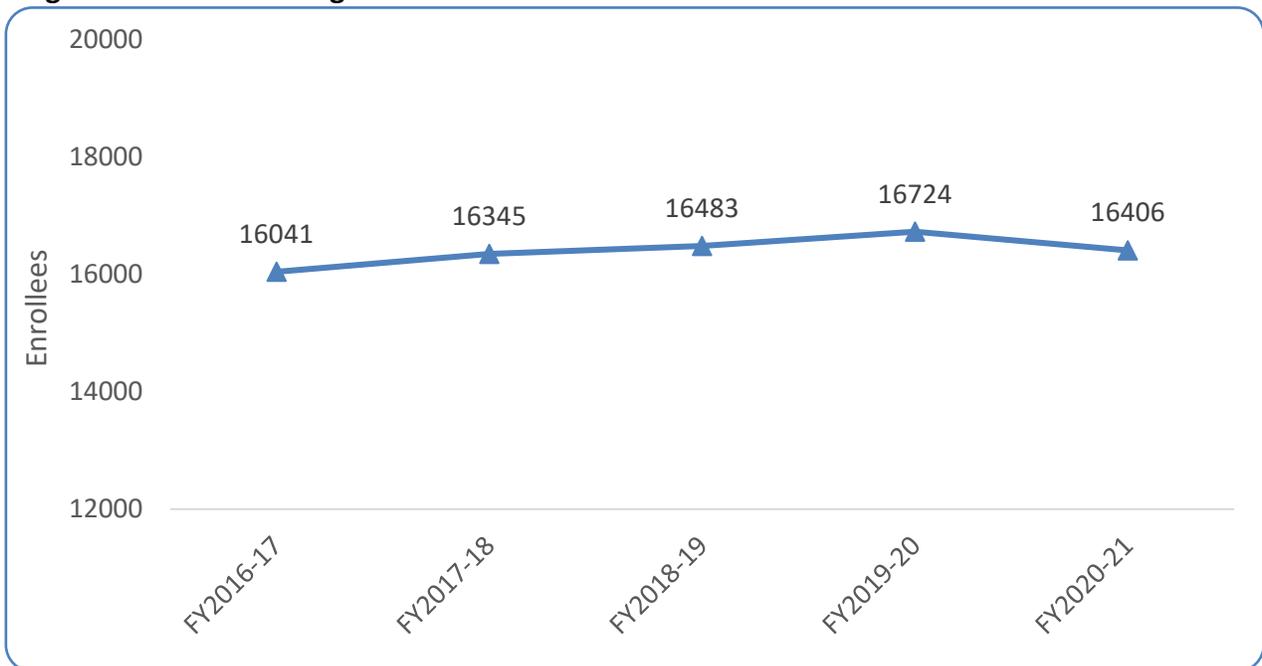


Figure 2. Middle and High School Enrollees FY2015-16 – FY2020-21



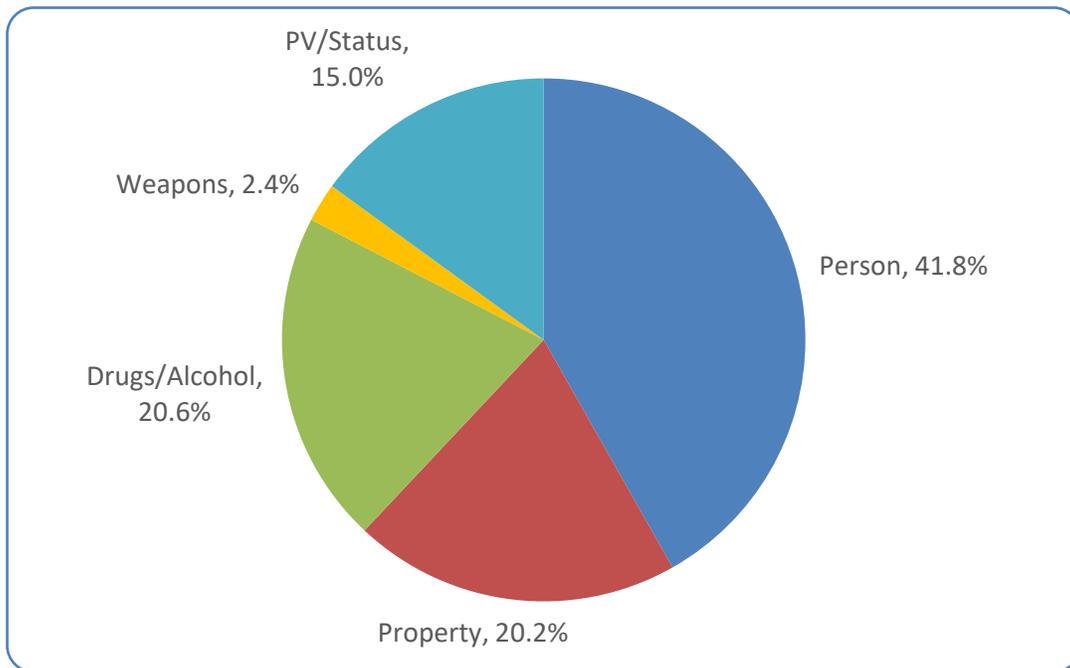
Referrals to Juvenile Probation are submitted by local law enforcement agencies, transferred in from another county, or processed as a probation violation by Juvenile Probation (Table 1). ‘Other Agencies’ includes law enforcement entities such as: Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, CA Department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

Table 1. Juvenile Referrals by Referring Agencies, FY2020-21

| Agency | # of Referrals | Agency | # of Referrals |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| Arroyo Grande Police Dept. | 9 | Cal Poly & Cuesta College Police Depts. | 1 |
| Atascadero Police Dept. | 28 | San Luis Sheriff's Office | 56 |
| Grover Beach Police Dept. | 11 | CA Highway Patrol | 25 |
| Morro Bay Police Dept. | 20 | Probation Dept. | 44 |
| Pismo Beach Police Dept. | 18 | Other Agencies | 8 |
| Paso Robles Police Dept. | 38 | Other Counties | 10 |
| San Luis Police Dept. | 19 | Total | 287 |

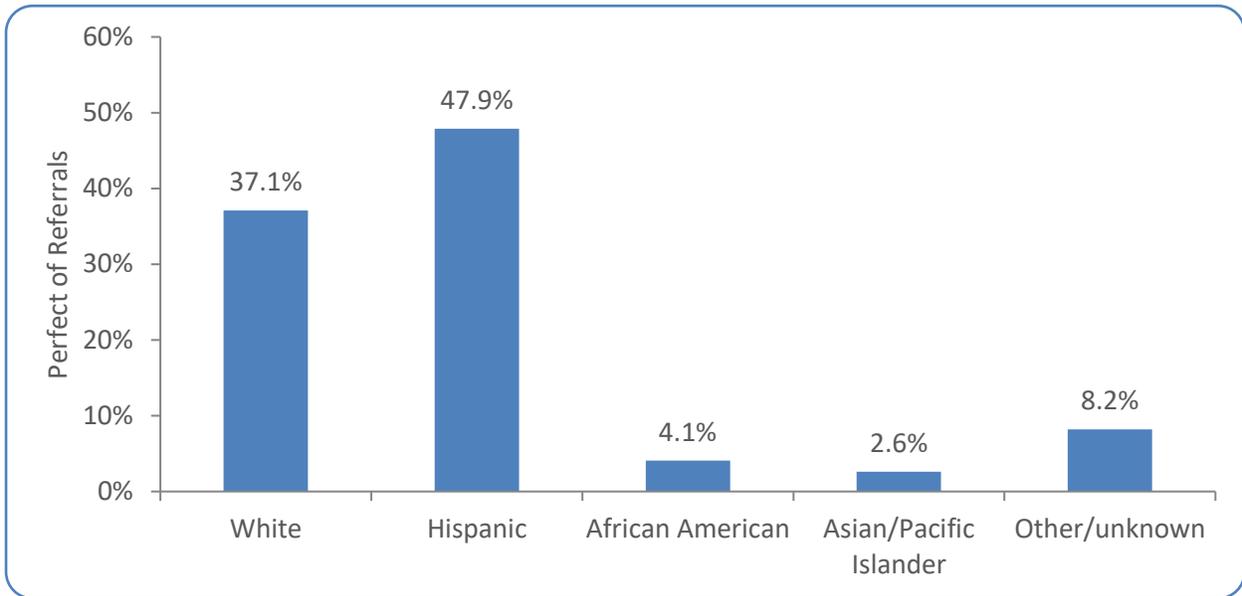
The 287 annual referrals to probation can be categorized by the type of offense listed on the referral (Figure 3). There were 43 referrals for probation violations and 244 referrals for alleged new law violations. The referrals for new law violations are broadly categorized into: Against Persons, Against Property, Drugs/Alcohol, and Weapons.

Figure 3. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Crime Type, FY2020-21



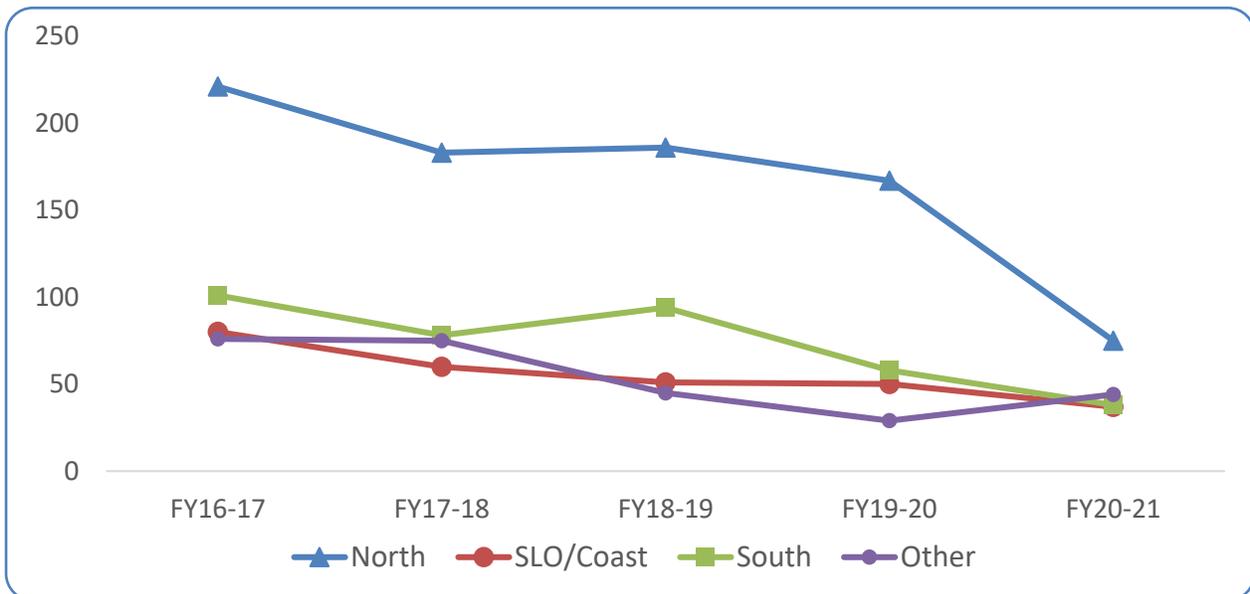
Figures 4-5 describe the 217 individual youth for whom a referral was received by Juvenile Probation during FY2020-21. The majority of the referred youth were male, 71.4%; female, 28.6%. The racial and ethnic breakdown of those youth referred to Probation by law enforcement is shown in Figure 4. Further analysis of race and ethnicity in the local juvenile justice system can be found on page 13 of this report.

Figure 4. Referrals from Law Enforcement by Race/Ethnicity, FY2020-21



More youth have been referred from the North County region than from other regions over the past five years (Figure 5). In FY2020-21, North County youth represented 41% of referrals from law enforcement compared to 17.5% from the SLO/Coast region, 18.9% from South County and 22.6% Other, which includes non-minor transients and out-of-county youth.

Figure 5. Youth Referred to Probation by Area of Residency, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

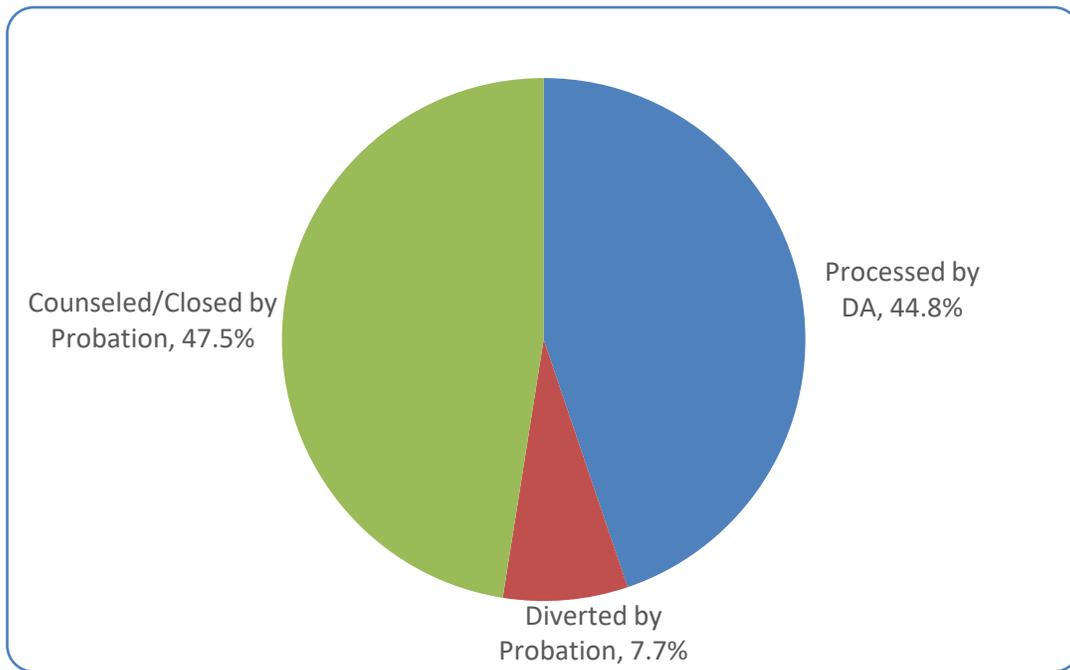


Juvenile referrals for new charges (excluding cases transferring from another county) can be counseled and closed or diverted by Juvenile Probation to Traffic Court or to informal diversion pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 654. Referrals on behalf of youth who present a need for juvenile

court involvement are sent to the District Attorney’s Office for consideration of filing a petition with the Juvenile Court. At the end of the fiscal year, 53 (22.5%) referrals for local charges were pending. Of the remaining 183 referrals, over half, 55.2%, were counseled and closed or diverted by Probation.

When cases are counseled and closed by Probation, the Department will ask that the youth write an essay or letter of apology, complete community service hours or participate in needed services such as restorative practices or drug and alcohol counseling. When youth are diverted pursuant to WIC 654, they are put on a diversion contract, typically including payment of victim restitution, and other required actions. If the youth does not complete the contract, their case can be sent to the District Attorney for consideration.

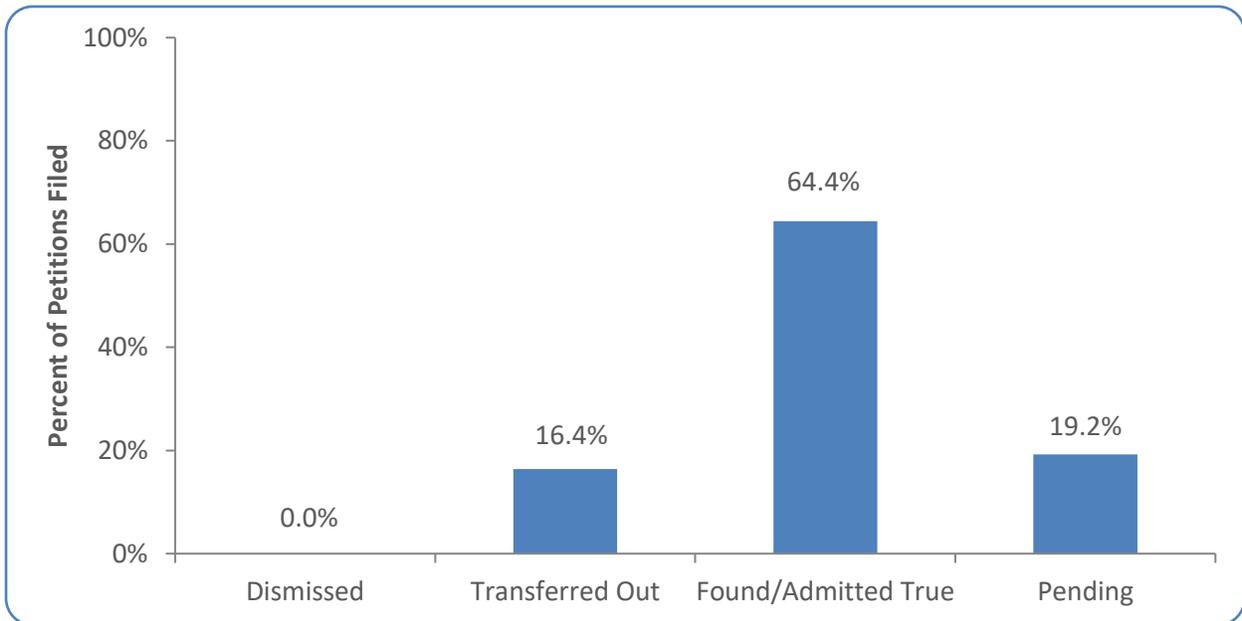
Figure 6. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by result, FY2020-21



In FY2020-21, from the 82 juvenile referrals processed by the District Attorney’s Office, 73 petitions were filed in Juvenile Court. These filings involved 51 youth; some youth had multiple petitions filed during the year.

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. They can also be transferred to another county per the juvenile’s residency. Of the 73 juvenile petitions filed in the Juvenile Court in FY2020-21, 64.4% were sustained (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Disposition of Filed Petitions, FY2020-21

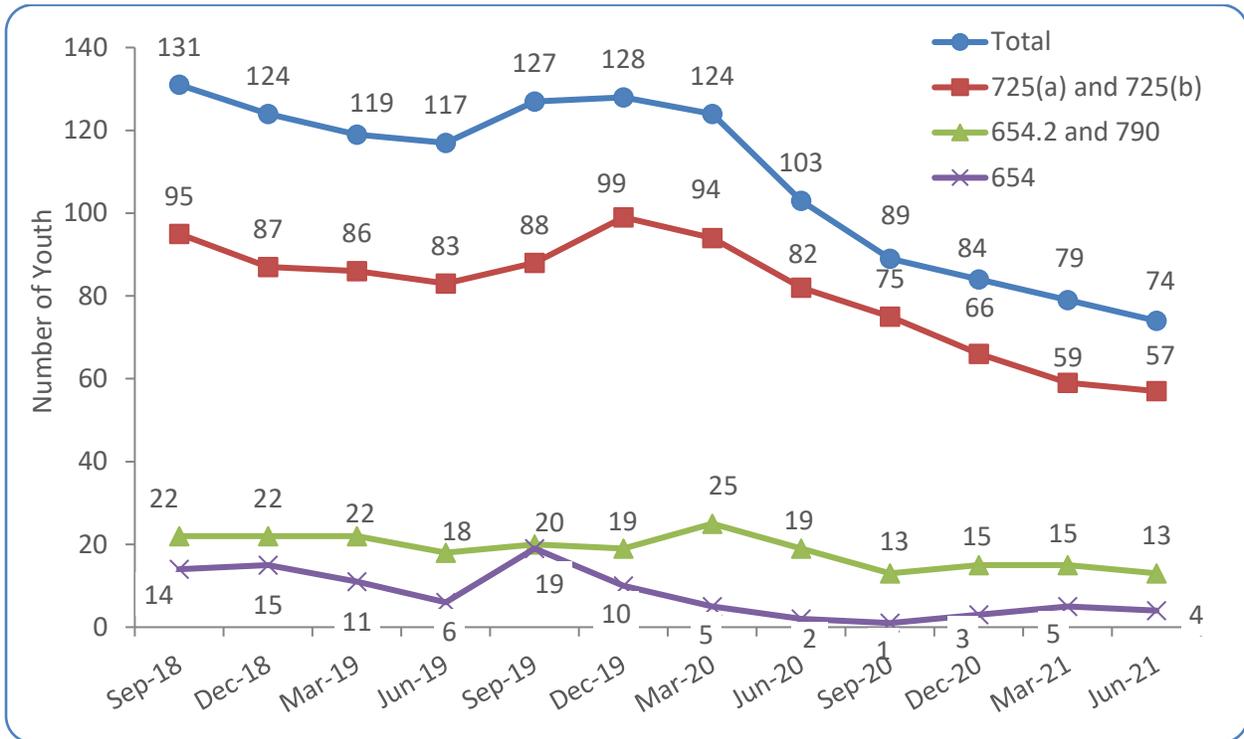


Youth under Supervision

Over the last three fiscal years, the number of youth under supervision decreased by 43.5%, from 131 in the first quarter of FY2018-19 to 74 youth in the last quarter of FY2020-21 (Figure 9). Within the same period, the number of youth supervised by order of the court decreased by 40.2%, from 117 to 70 youth and the number of youth supervised on Juvenile Probation’s diversion decreased by 71.4%, from 14 to 4 youth.

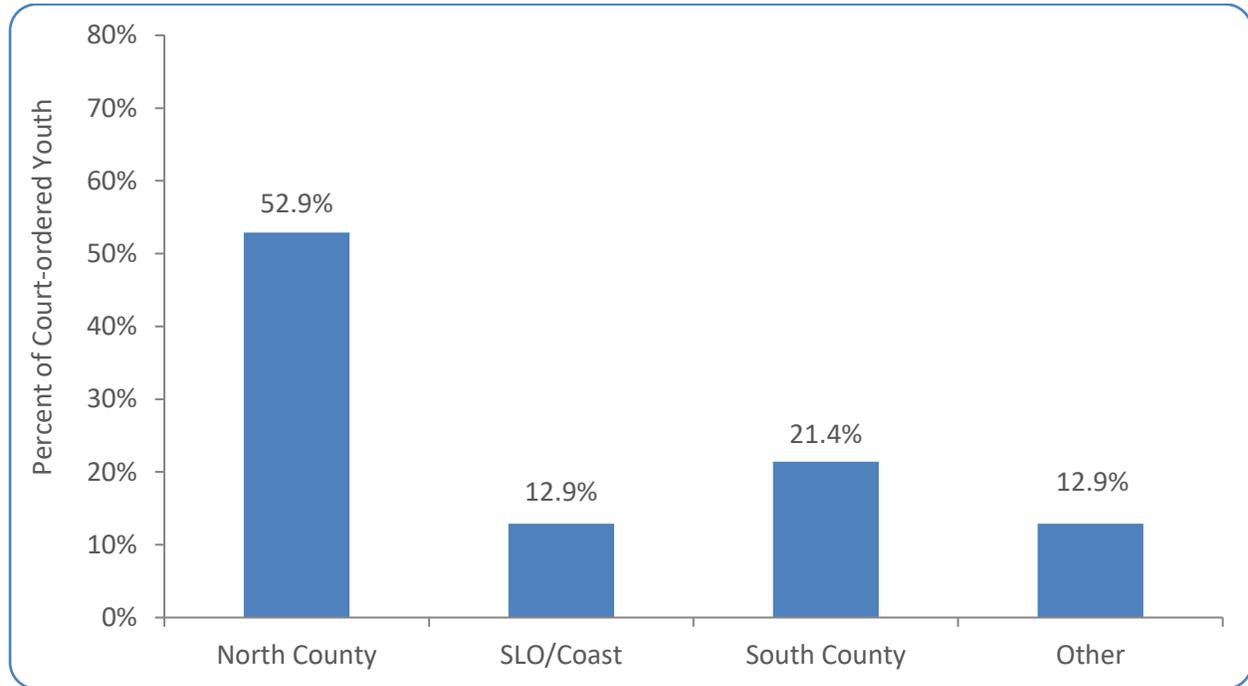
Figure 8 below shows youth on formal probation under WIC sections 725(a) and 725(b) (non-wardship and wardship formal probation) and those that are supervised by court order under code sections 654.2 and 790 (informal probation and deferred entry of judgement). These two groups are collectively referred to as ‘youth under court-ordered supervision’ in this report.

Figure 8. Juvenile Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2017-18 - FY2020-21



More than half of the youth on court-ordered supervision (52.9%) lived in the northern region of the county, while 21.4% and 12.9% lived in the southern and San Luis Obispo/coastal regions of the county (Figure 9). The youth on court-ordered supervision differ racially/ethnically within each geographic region as shown in Table 2. Further analysis of race and ethnicity in the local juvenile justice system can be found on page 13 of this report.

Figure 9. Youth under Court-ordered Supervision by Region of Residency, June 2021



Note: "Other" is out-of-county youth.

Table 2. Youth on Court-ordered Supervision by Area and Race/Ethnicity, June 2021

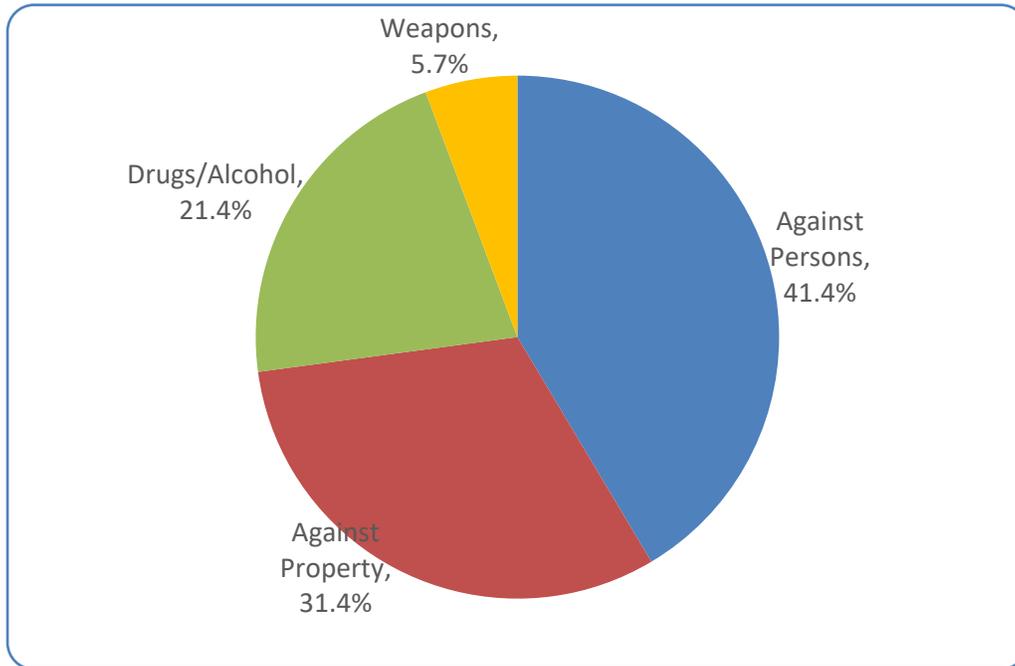
| Race/Ethnicity | Region of Residency | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | North County | | SLO/Coast | | South County | | Other | | | |
| White | 13 | 35.1% | 4 | 44.4% | 7 | 46.7% | 6 | 66.7% | 30 | 42.9% |
| Hispanic | 17 | 45.9% | 5 | 55.6% | 7 | 46.7% | 3 | 33.3% | 32 | 45.7% |
| African American | 1 | 2.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 6.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 2.9% |
| Asian/P. Islander | 5 | 13.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 7.1% |
| Other/Unknown | 1 | 2.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1.4% |
| Total | 37 | 100% | 9 | 100% | 15 | 100% | 9 | 100% | 70 | 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.

As of June 2021, 90% of youth were supervised according to their assessed risk level and 10% based on supervisor override. Including these overrides, youth were categorized as 50.0% high risk to reoffend, 30.0% medium risk, and 20.0% low risk.

These 70 youth can also be grouped by the type of offense that led to being under supervision (Figure 10). The majority of the supervised youth have committed crimes against persons or against property. More than half of crimes against person, 51.7%, were categorized as assault—40% felony assault and 60% misdemeanor assault. The two most common crimes against property were burglary and vandalism; each were 27.3% of property crime.

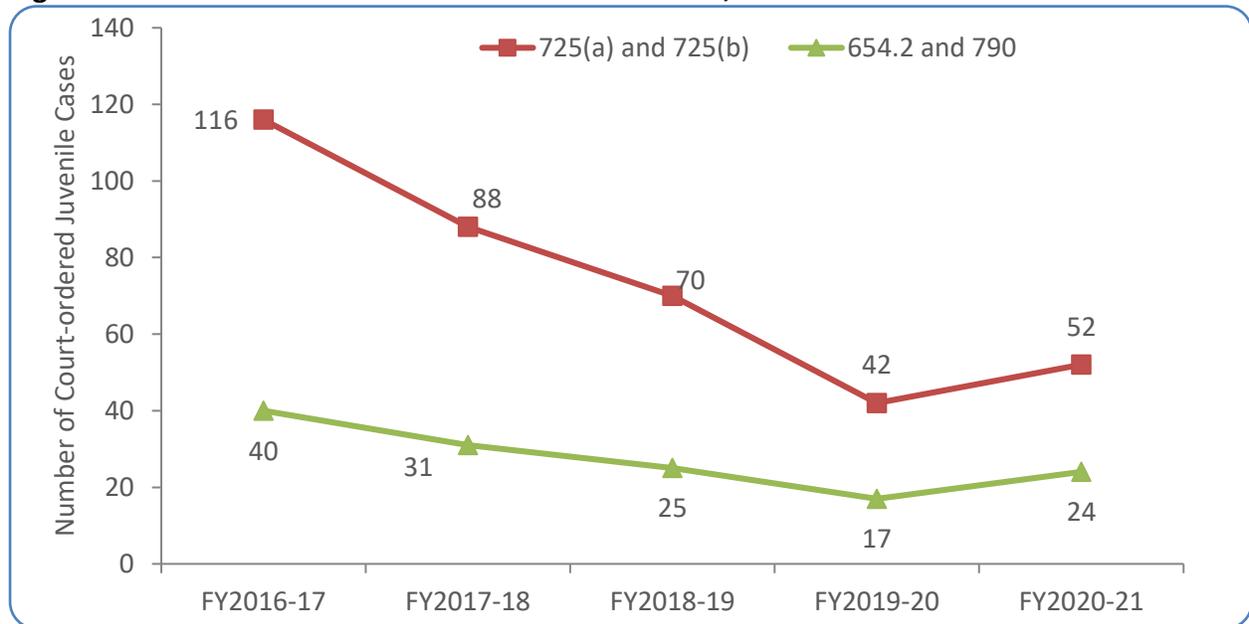
Figure 10. Youth on Court-ordered Supervision by Crime Type, June 2021



Supervised Juvenile Outcomes

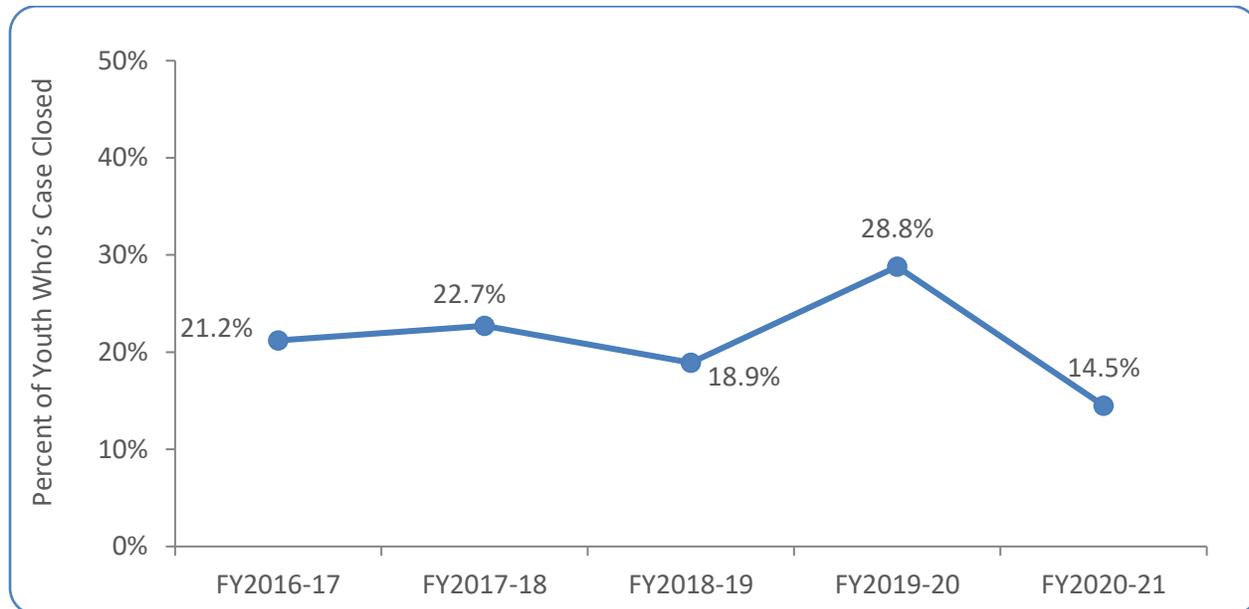
The following outcomes are measured at the close of court-ordered supervision. In FY2020-21, a total of 59 court-ordered juvenile probation cases closed; 52 cases supervised under WIC sections 725(a) and 725(b) and 24 supervised by court order under code sections 654.2 and 790 (informal probation and deferred entry of judgement) (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Number of Juvenile Court Cases that Closed, FY2016-17 – FY2019-20



Of the 76 youth who ended court-ordered supervision, 65 youth, 85.5%, ended supervision without having a new petition found true or obtaining an adult conviction before their supervision ended; i.e., without recidivating. Eleven youth, 14.5%, did have new charges adjudicated in either juvenile or adult court (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Juvenile Recidivism Rate, FY2016-17 -FY2020-21

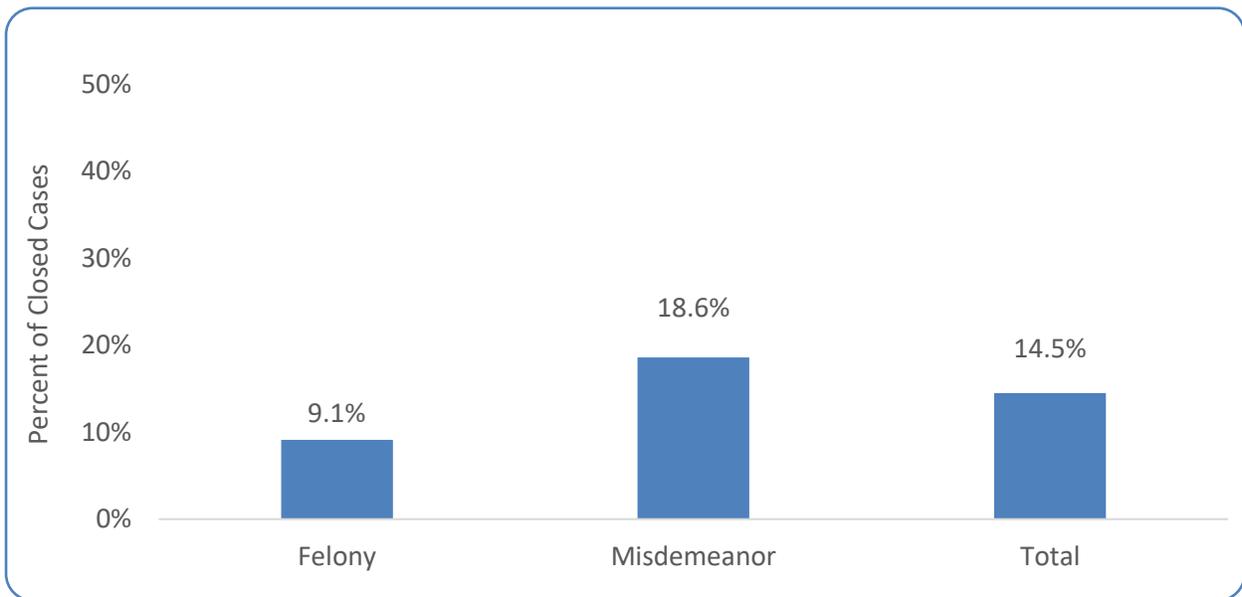


Risk-based supervision is based upon the use of the YLS/CMI risk and needs assessment tool. Table 3 shows the recidivism rate among youth on court-ordered supervision and Figure 13 reflects recidivism according to the severity of the juvenile’s case; felony or misdemeanor. The small sample sizes in some juvenile sub-categories suggests that percentages should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 3. Recidivism by Risk Level among Youth on Court-Ordered Supervision, FY2020-21

| Risk Level | # Closed | # Recidivated | % Recidivated |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| High | 13 | 2 | 15.4% |
| Medium | 34 | 8 | 23.5% |
| Low | 29 | 1 | 3.4% |
| No Score | 0 | 0 | NA |
| Total | 76 | 11 | 14.5% |

Figure 13. Juvenile Recidivism by Case Severity, FY2020-21



Race and Ethnicity in the local Juvenile Justice System

Tables 4 and 5 compare race/ethnicity for the various decision points in the juvenile justice system. During the 2020-21 fiscal year, 194 unique youth were referred to the department for new crimes. Of those, 60 youth had a referral sent to the District Attorney’s office, 51 youth had a petition filed in court, and 29 youth were placed on some form of court-ordered supervision. Number and percent of youth at each decision point are shown in Table 4 and the relative rate index is shown in Table 5.

Table 4. System Decision Points by Race/Ethnicity, Number and Percent, FY2020-21

| Race/Ethnicity | Decision Points | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Population Age 12-17 (2019) ¹ | | Referred to Probation | | Sent to the DA | | Filed by the DA | | Court Ordered Supervision | |
| White | 9792 | 56.8% | 72 | 37.1% | 28 | 46.7% | 21 | 41.2% | 18 | 62.1% |
| Hispanic | 5813 | 33.7% | 93 | 47.9% | 22 | 36.7% | 24 | 47.1% | 10 | 34.5% |
| African American | 433 | 2.4% | 8 | 4.1% | 3 | 5.0% | 3 | 5.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Asian/P. Islander | 825 | 4.8% | 5 | 2.6% | 3 | 5.0% | 2 | 3.9% | 1 | 3.4% |
| Other/Unknown | 387 ² | 2.2% | 16 | 8.2% | 4 | 6.7% | 1 | 2.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 17,250 | 100% | 194 | 100% | 60 | 100% | 51 | 100% | 29 | 100% |

The relative rate index is one of many ways to compare the experiences of different groups of youth within the juvenile justice system. When groups are treated equally to white youth, they will have a relative rate of one (1). According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention³, the 2019 national relative arrest rate for African American youth was 2.4, meaning that they were almost two and a half times more likely than white youth to be arrested. The relative arrest rate for Asian youth during the same time period was 0.3, meaning that Asian youth were less than half as likely as a white youth to be arrested.

Table 5. Relative Rates for System Decision Points for by Race/Ethnicity, FY2020-21

| Race/Ethnicity | Decision Points | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Referred to Probation | Sent to the DA | Filed by the DA | Court Ordered Supervision |
| White | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Hispanic | 2.18 | 0.61 | 1.45 | 0.49 |
| African American | 2.51 | 0.96 | 1.33 | 0.00 |
| Asian/P. Islander | 0.82 | 1.54 | 0.89 | 0.58 |
| Unknown/other | 5.62 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.00 |

Relative rates of referral (via arrest or citation from law enforcement for new crimes) to Probation reflect national trends of racial and ethnic disparity, with Hispanic, African American, and youth of other or unknown race/ethnicity being referred to Probation at rates more than double the rate of white youth. Rates for other decision points in the local juvenile justice system show less racial and ethnic disparity. The small sample sizes in some juvenile sub-categories suggests that data should be interpreted cautiously.

¹ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019." Online. Available: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.

² In this data set, this category is American Indian.

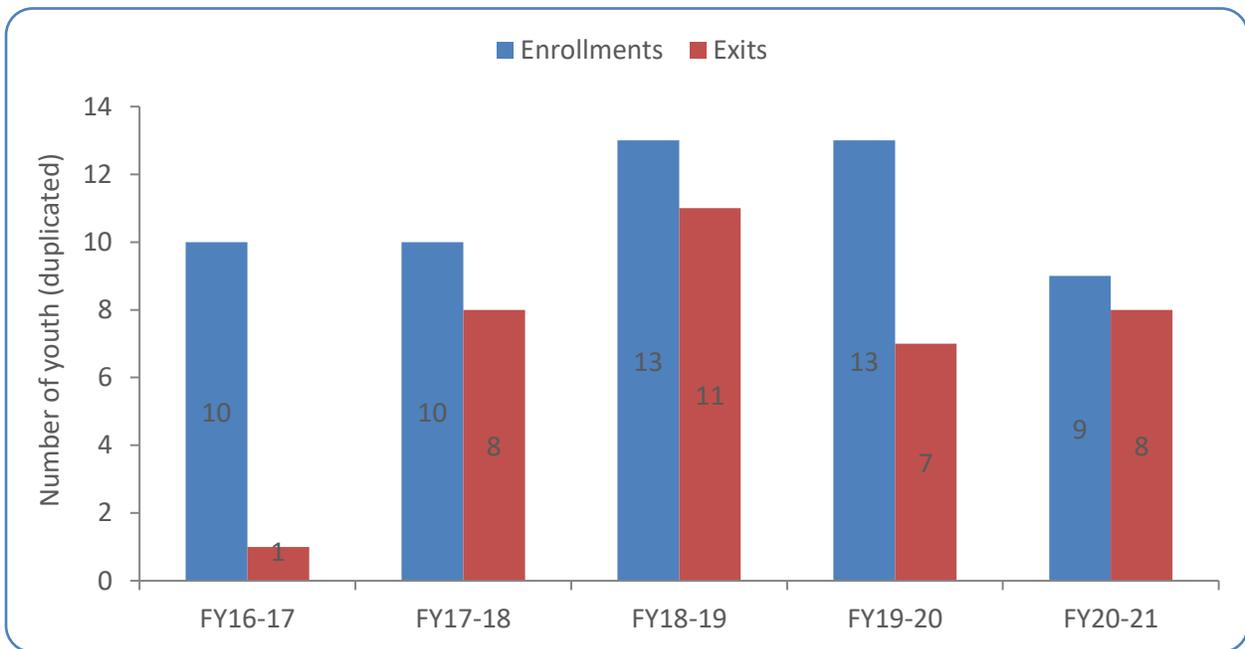
³ OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Online. Available: https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/qa11502.asp?qaDate=2019 Released on November 16, 2020.

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, aged 14 to 18 years. 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 14). 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.

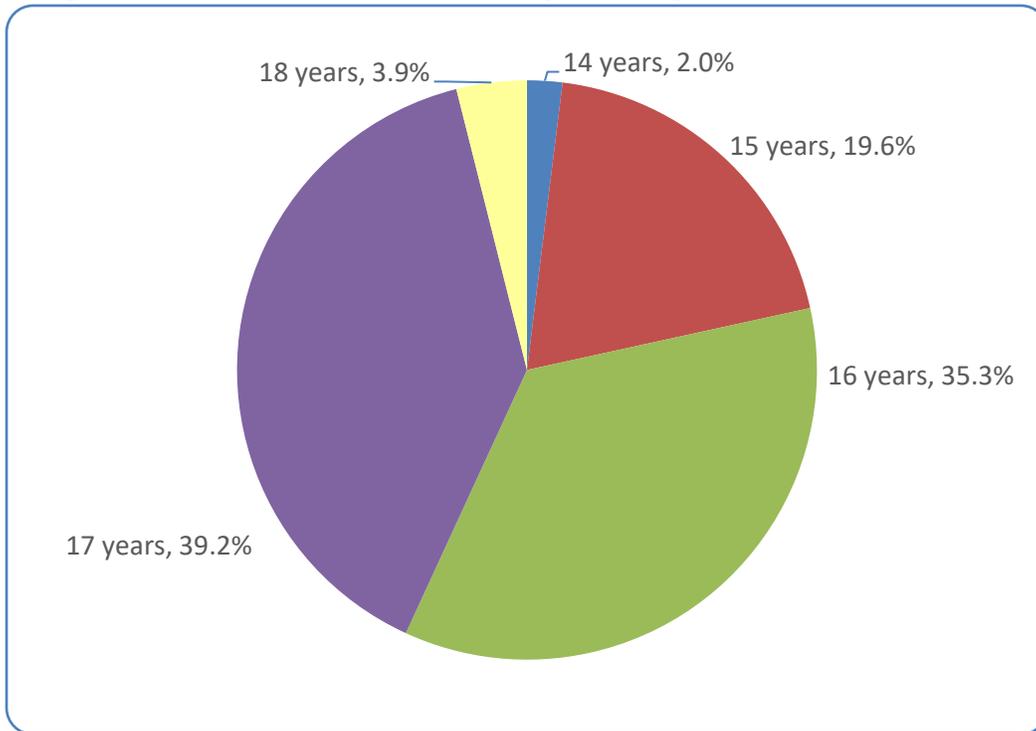
Figure 14. CVA Enrollments and Exits, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21



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

Of youth enrolled in the program between FY2016-17 and FY2020-21, the majority were male, 80.0%, female, 20.0%. They were 52.9% white, 45.1% Hispanic, and 2.0% African American. All but one youth were assessed as high risk to reoffend at program start. Figure 15 shows the age at program start for youth enrolled in the program. The average age at program start was 16.2 years of age.

Figure 15. Age of Youth enrolled in Coastal Valley Academy, FY2016-7 to FY2020-21



The CVA program is designed to reduce the risk of future delinquent behavior. Accordingly, the goal is to provide intensive intervention while youth are in the program, as measured by the number of hours spent in programming focused on criminogenic needs. The standard for hours spent in this type of programming is:

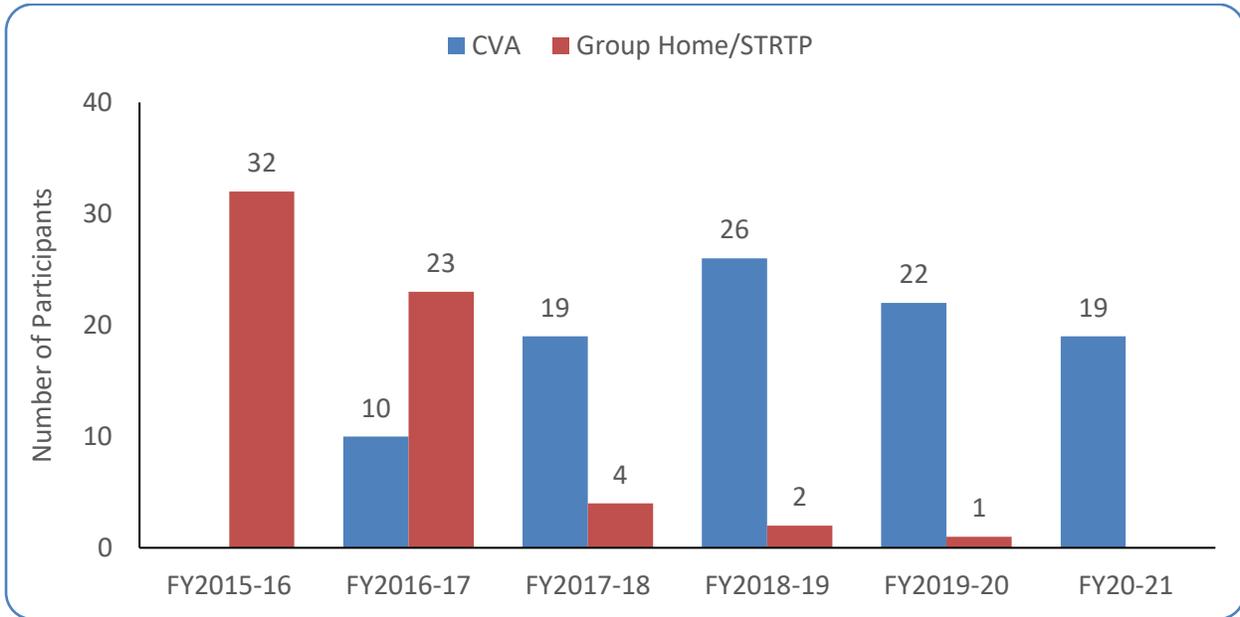
- 90 minutes of cognitive behavioral intervention curriculum (two 45 sessions) per week
- 120 minutes of skills group per week
- 50 minutes of individual counseling per week
- 50 minutes of family counseling per month

Youth who exited the program between March 2017 and June 2021 participated in an average of 80.2 hours of intervention focused on criminogenic needs. Youth who exited successfully completed fewer intervention hours (72.1 hours on average) than did youth who exited unsuccessfully (85.2 hours on average). Overall, 48.3% of youth who completed the program participated in at least 75 intervention hours and 37.5% of them participated in at least 90 intervention hours.

Youth in CVA also participate in activities and programming which does not count toward their intervention hours, but which build prosocial skills, physical fitness, public speaking, meeting facilitation, and independent living skills.

Figure 16 demonstrates how the use of group homes/short term residential treatment (STRTP) as a placement option has decreased since CVA was launched in March 2017. In FY2015-16, 32 youth were enrolled in a group home at any point during the fiscal year, compared to one during FY2019-20 and none in FY2020-21. Meanwhile, the number of youths participating in CVA at any time during a year has increased.

Figure 16. Participation in CVA and Group Homes/STRTP, FY2015-16 - FY2020-21



Coastal Valley Academy Outcomes

In addition to participating in treatment and programs mentioned above, CVA participants attend an on-site school administered by the County Office of Education. Among the 35 youth who have exited the program since it began in March 2017, 21 youth could reasonably be expected to have graduated high school during the program. Among these 21 youth, 14 (76%) received their high school diploma.

As mentioned above, 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).

- 79.4% of youth showed some reduction in risk score from pre- to post-assessment on the YLS.
- The average risk reduction was 7.5 points on a 35-point scale, an improvement of 21%.
- Average risk reduction for youth who successfully completed the program was 14.4 points (41%).
- Risk reduction consistently improved based on the exit date of the program participant (table 6).

Table 6. CVA Risk reduction, FY2017-18 – FY2020-21

| Exit Date | FY2017-18 | FY2018-19 | FY2019-20 | FY2020-21 | Total |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Risk reduction | 29 | 75 | 71 | 87 | 263 points |
| Exits during the FY | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 35 exits |
| Average points of improvement | 3.6 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 7.5 points |

Note: Scores not shown for one participant who exited in FY2016-17, confidentiality reasons.

Youth in the program are given the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU) survey at program entry and exit. The survey has six subscales: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility. The overall average is recorded as well as the number of scales on which the youth scored in the ‘high’ range. It is important to note that

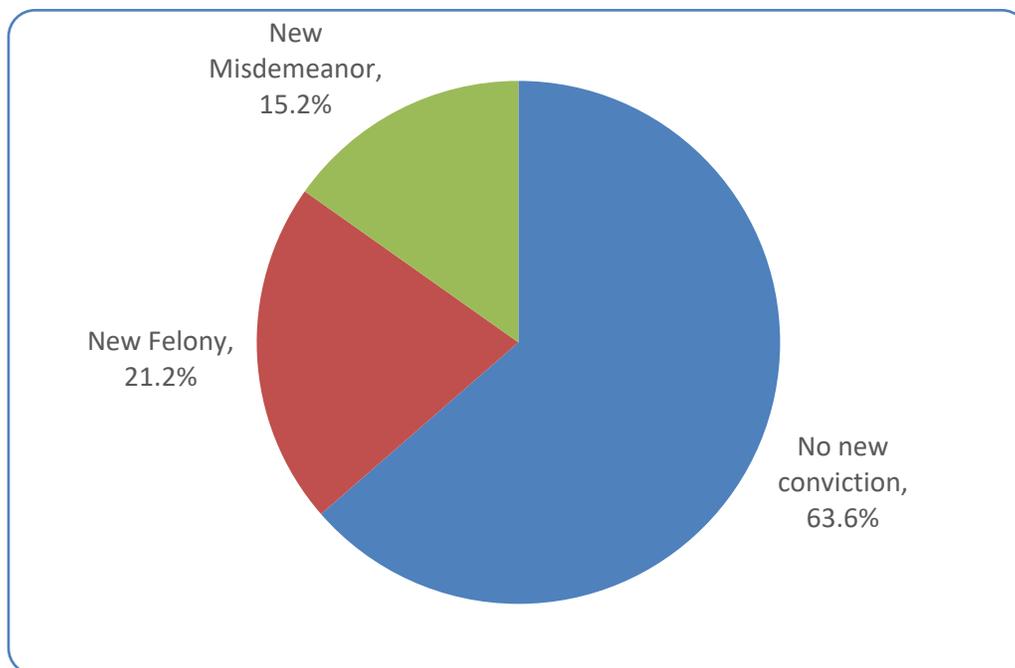
this tool is used only to measure how well the program has achieved its intended outcomes, not as a case management tool. Since program inception,

- Seven of 11 youth (63.6%) showed improvements in their criminal thinking.
- Eight of 11 youth (54.5%) reduced the number of sub-scales on which they scored in the 'high' range by at least one.

Note: Results of this tool should be interpreted with caution. The survey was implemented in July 2019 so pre- and post- surveys were only available for 35.1% of participants who exited the program. Further, Texas Christian University has recently announced that the tool is being reviewed and revised so that they do not inadvertently contribute to racial disparities.

Recidivism for the CVA program is measured from the date the youth exit the in-custody portion of the program to the end of their probation term to better capture the impact of the program. Of the 33 youth who exited the program and ended their probation term, 21 youth or 63.6% did not have a new juvenile court adjudication or adult conviction. Twelve youth or 36.4% had a new juvenile court adjudication or adult conviction. Of those 12 youth, seven had felony offenses and five had misdemeanor offenses (figure 17).

Figure 17. Recidivism outcomes for Coastal Valley Academy participants, June 2021



Juvenile Hall

The Juvenile Hall is a 24-hour detention center. This facility houses youthful 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 FY2020-21, there were 95 bookings into Juvenile Hall (Figure 18), involving 66 individuals. The average number of bookings per youth was 1.4. Between FY2016-17 and FY2020-21 the total number of bookings decreased 74.9%. Just in the last year, the total number decreased 52.7%, from 201 to 95 bookings. The average daily population in FY2020-21 was 6.9 youth detainees (Figure 19).

Figure 18. Number of Bookings into Juvenile Hall, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

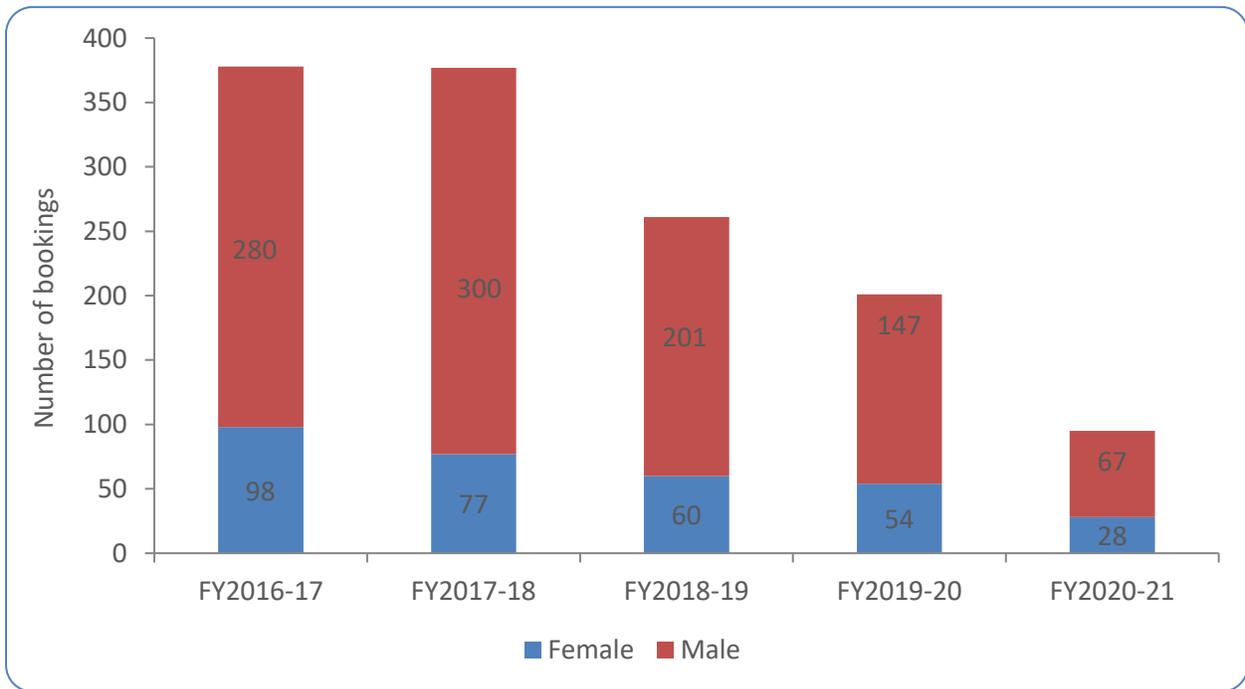
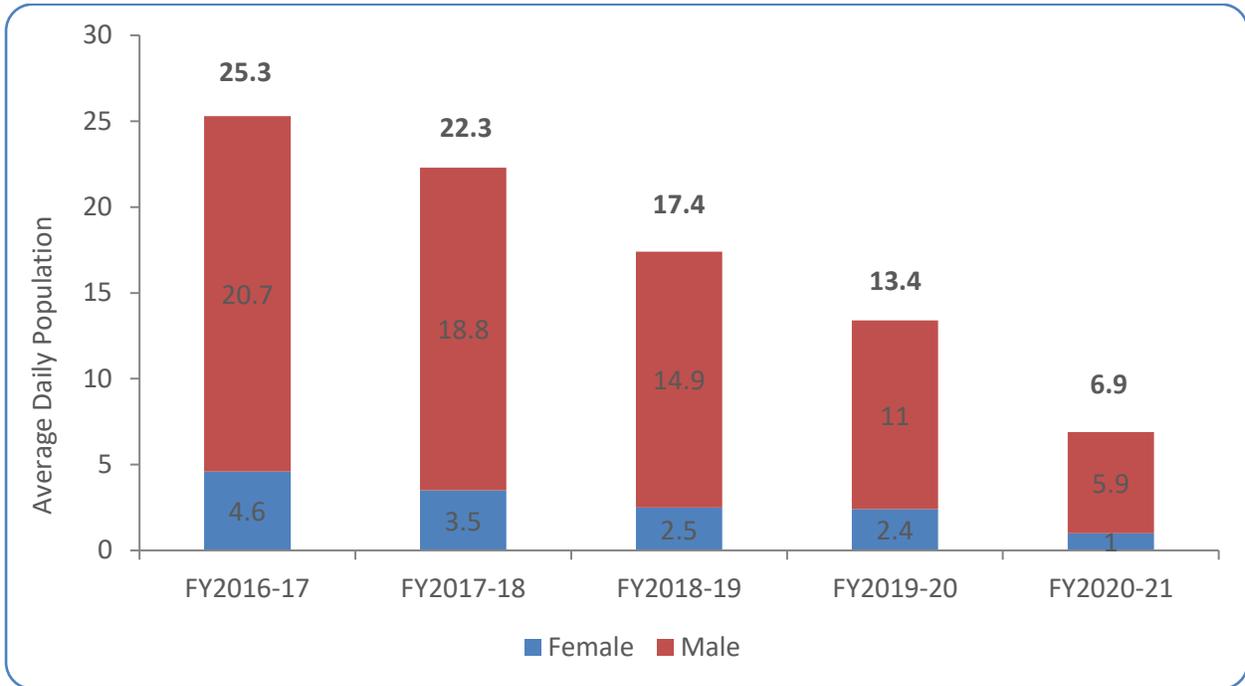


Figure 19. Average Daily Population at Juvenile Hall, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

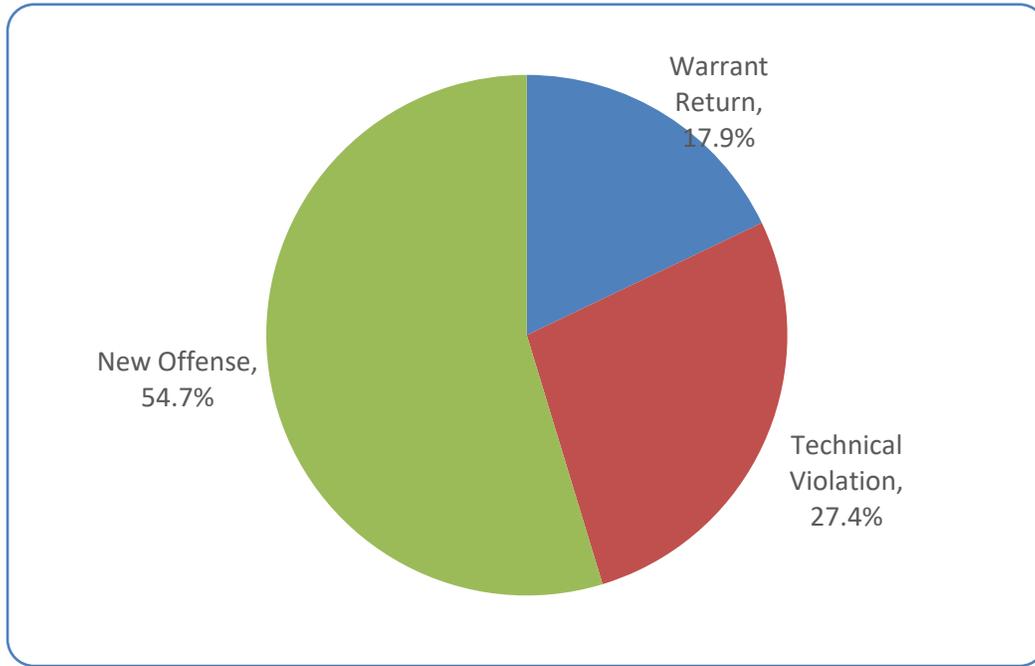


The Juvenile Hall admits youth directly from arresting agencies as well as youth arrested by probation officers for violations of their conditions of probation (Table 7). The Hall also receives in-custody transfers from courts in other counties. ‘Other Agency’ may include: CA Highway Patrol, CA State Parks and Recreation, and CA State Parole. More than half, 54.7%, of the annual bookings were for allegations of a criminal offenses (Figure 20).

Table 7. Bookings by Arresting Agency, FY2020-21

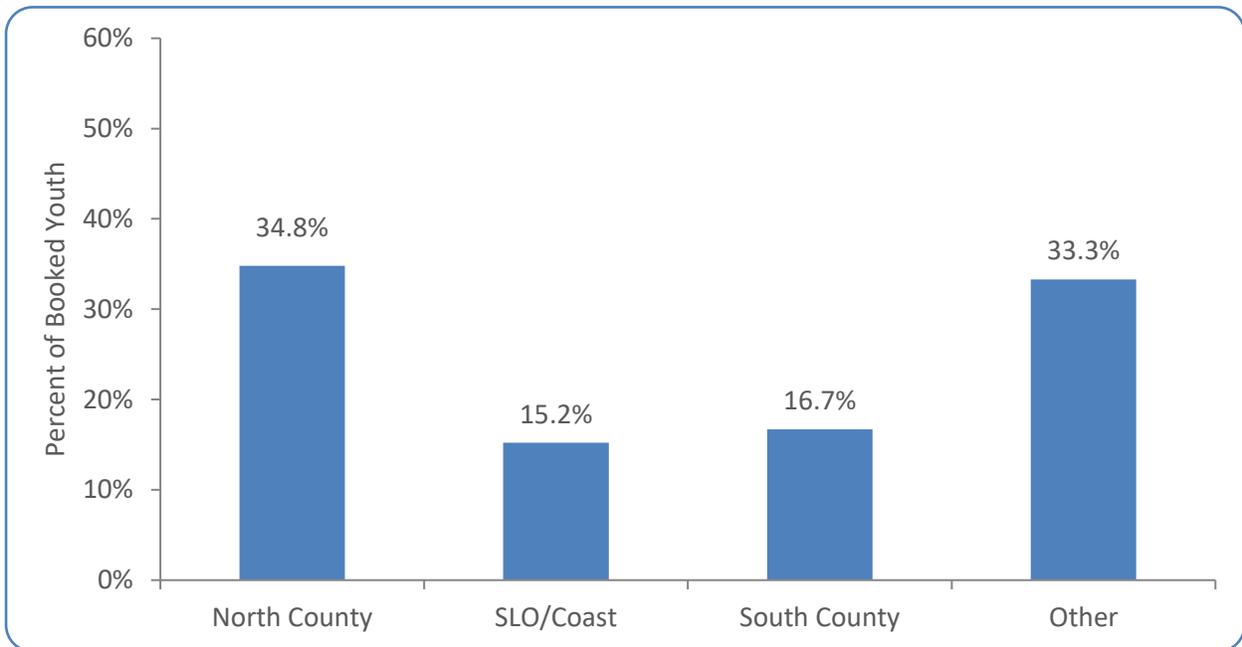
| Agency | # of Bookings | Agency | # of Bookings |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Arroyo Grande Police Dept. | 1 | San Luis Police Dept. | 9 |
| Atascadero Police Dept. | 9 | Cal Poly/Cuesta Police Dept. | 1 |
| Grover Beach Police Dept. | 4 | San Luis Sheriff’s Office | 9 |
| Morro Bay Police Dept. | 2 | Probation Dept. | 31 |
| Pismo Beach Police Dept. | 6 | Other Agencies | 10 |
| Paso Robles Police Dept. | 8 | Other Counties | 5 |
| | | | Total Bookings: 95 |

Figure 20. Juvenile Hall Bookings by Type, FY2020-21



Figures 21-23 describe the general demographics of the 66 individuals booked into Juvenile Hall during FY2020-21. The majority of the booked youth were male, 66.7%; 33.3% were female.

Figure 21. Booked Youth by Area of Residency, FY2020-21



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

Figure 22. Booked Youth by Race/Ethnicity, FY2020-21

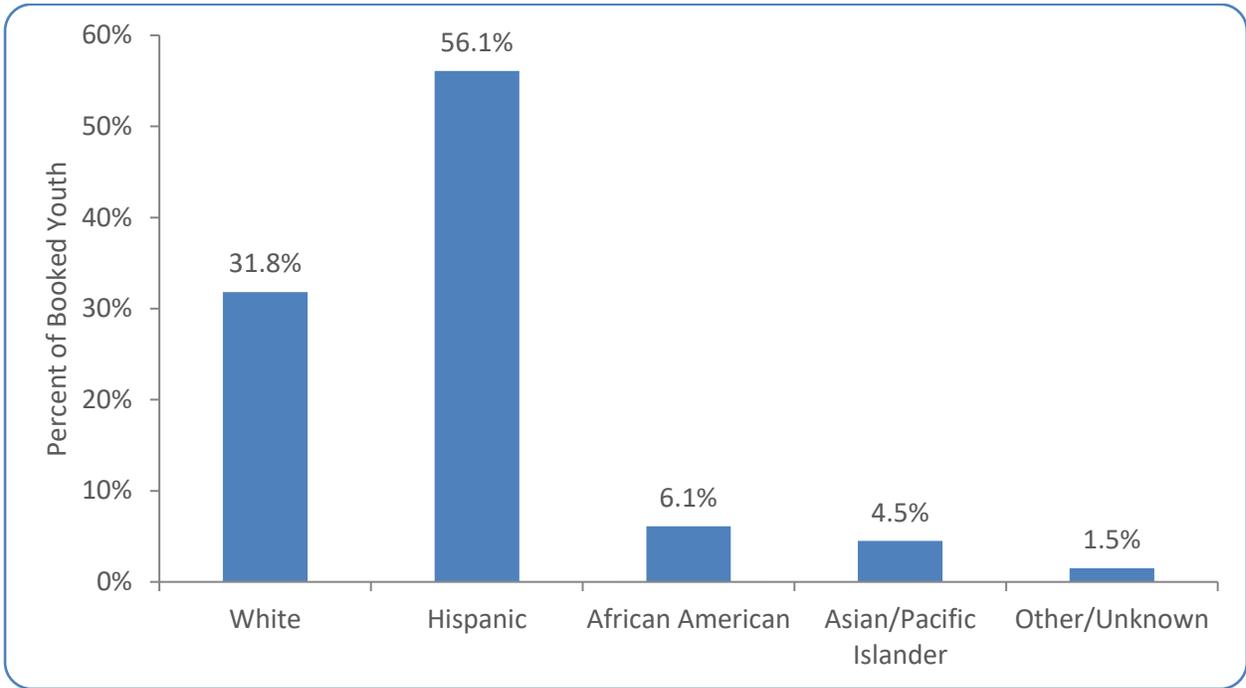
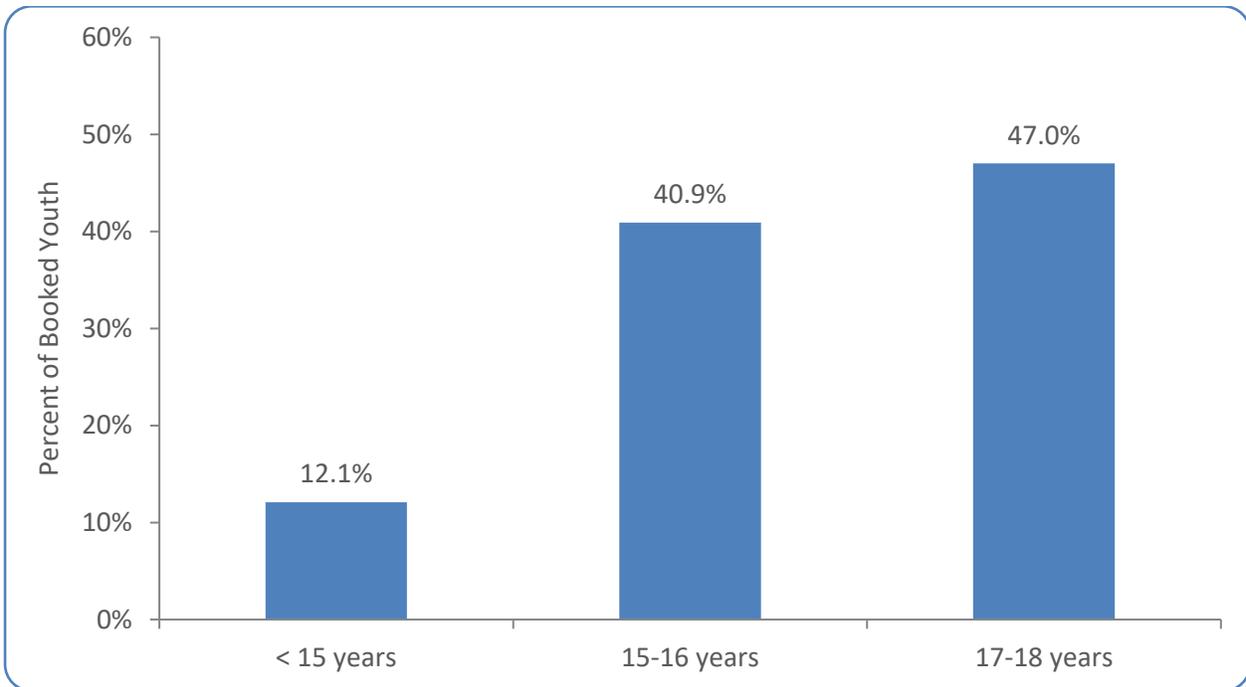


Figure 23. Booked Youth by Age Group, FY2020-21



During FY2020-21, there were 106 releases from detention, involving 71 individual youth. Among the 106 total releases, the mean (average) length of detention was 31.6 days, up from 23.8 days the previous year. The median ('middle' value) was 15 days (Figure 24). The longest period of detention was 593 days. Table 8 provides further details about the length of detention.

Figure 24. Mean and Median Number of Days Detained, FY2018-19- FY2020-21

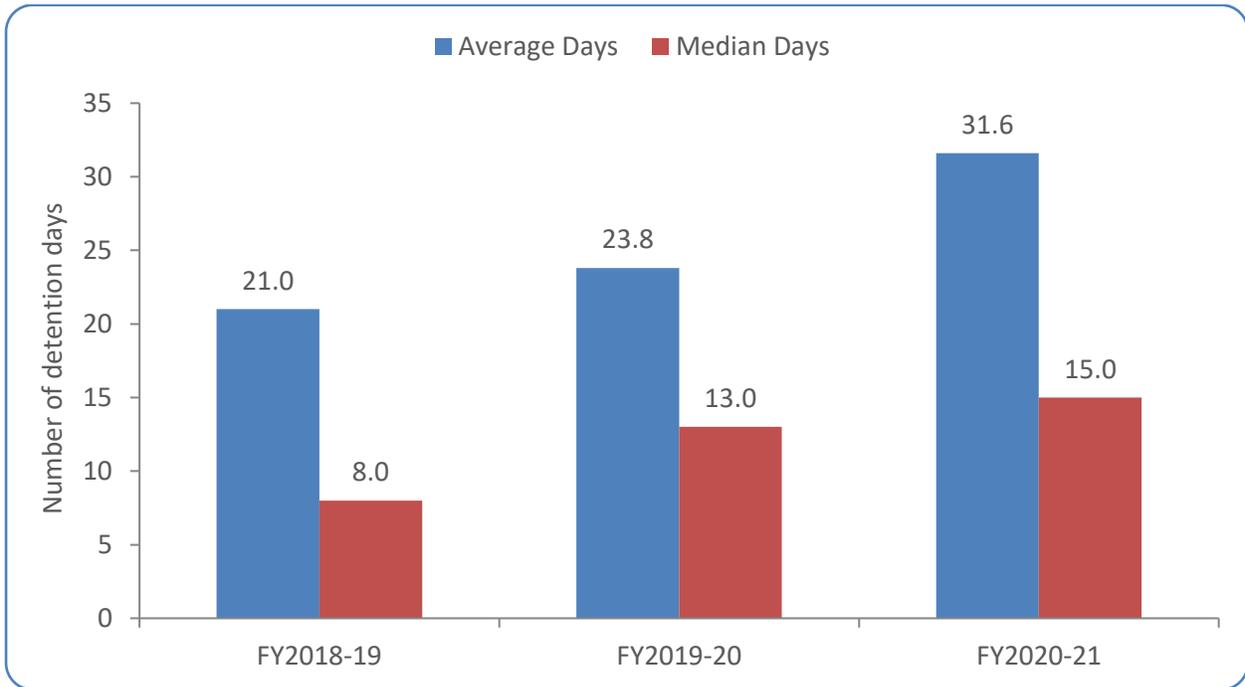


Table 8. Bookings by Length of Detention, Released Youth, FY2018-19 - FY2020-21

| Length of Detention | FY2018-19 | | FY2019-20 | | FY2020-21 | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | # Youth | Percent | # Youth | Percent | # Youth | Percent |
| 0 – 2 days | 91 | 35.1% | 69 | 33.3% | 35 | 33.0% |
| 3 – 6 days | 34 | 13.1% | 22 | 10.6% | 9 | 8.5% |
| 7 – 14 days | 22 | 8.5% | 13 | 6.3% | 8 | 7.5% |
| 15 – 22 days | 36 | 13.9% | 39 | 18.8% | 11 | 10.4% |
| 23+ days | 76 | 29.3% | 64 | 30.9% | 43 | 40.6% |
| Total | 259 | 100% | 207 | 100% | 106 | 100% |

Adult Services

Adult Probation supervises both the formal adult probation and the post-release offender population, 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 FY2020-21

- 974 formal probationers were supervised on June 30, 2021
- 62.6% were on Felony Probation
- 37.4% were on Misdemeanor Probation
- Average age was 35.6 years
- 23.3% were female
- 76.7% were male
- 58.2% were White
- 32.3% were Hispanic
- 4.3% were African American
- 1.2% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.3% were Native American
- 3.6% were of other or unknown race/ethnicity

Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2018-19 through fourth quarter of FY2020-21, the total number of active formal adult probationers decreased by 46.8%, from 1830 to 974 probationers (Figure 25). The number of probationers on felony probation decreased by 38.9% and the number on misdemeanor probation decreased by 56.3%.

During FY2020-21, the Division received an average of 113 new grants of probation each quarter (figure 26). The annual number of new felony grants decreased by 24.3%, from 387 to 293 in FY2018-19 to FY2020-21; the number of new misdemeanor grants decreased by 64.5%, from 451 to 160.

Figure 25. Formal Probation Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2018-19- FY2020-21

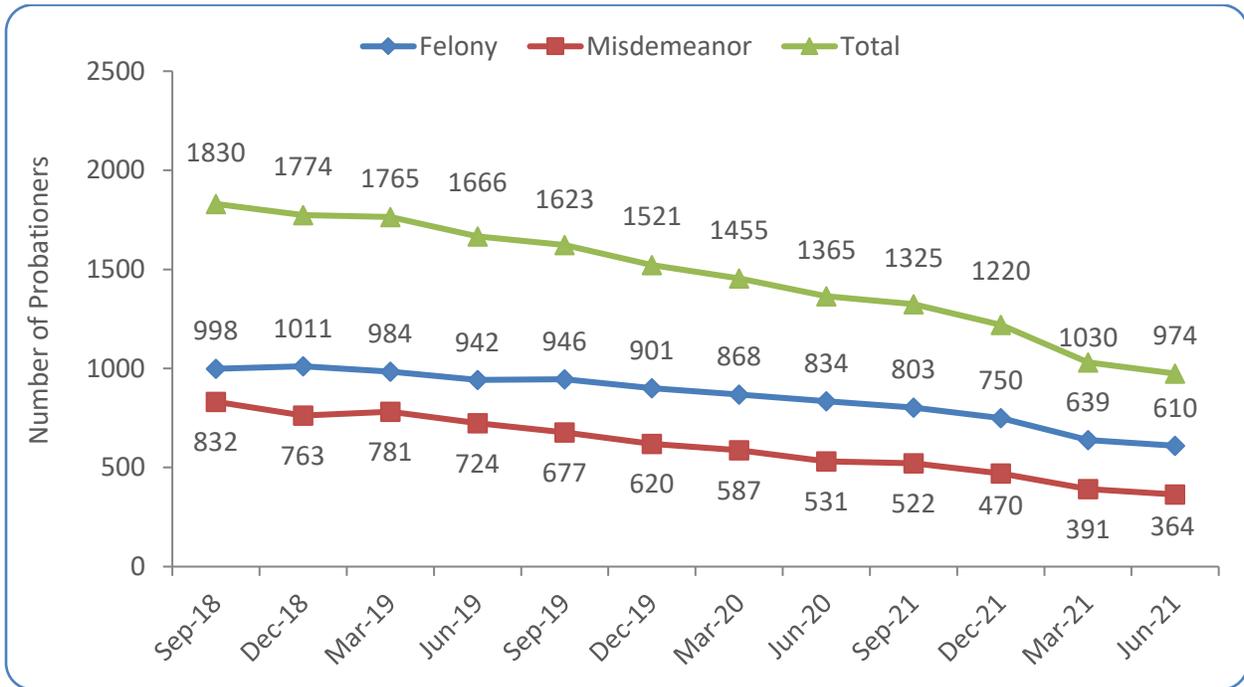
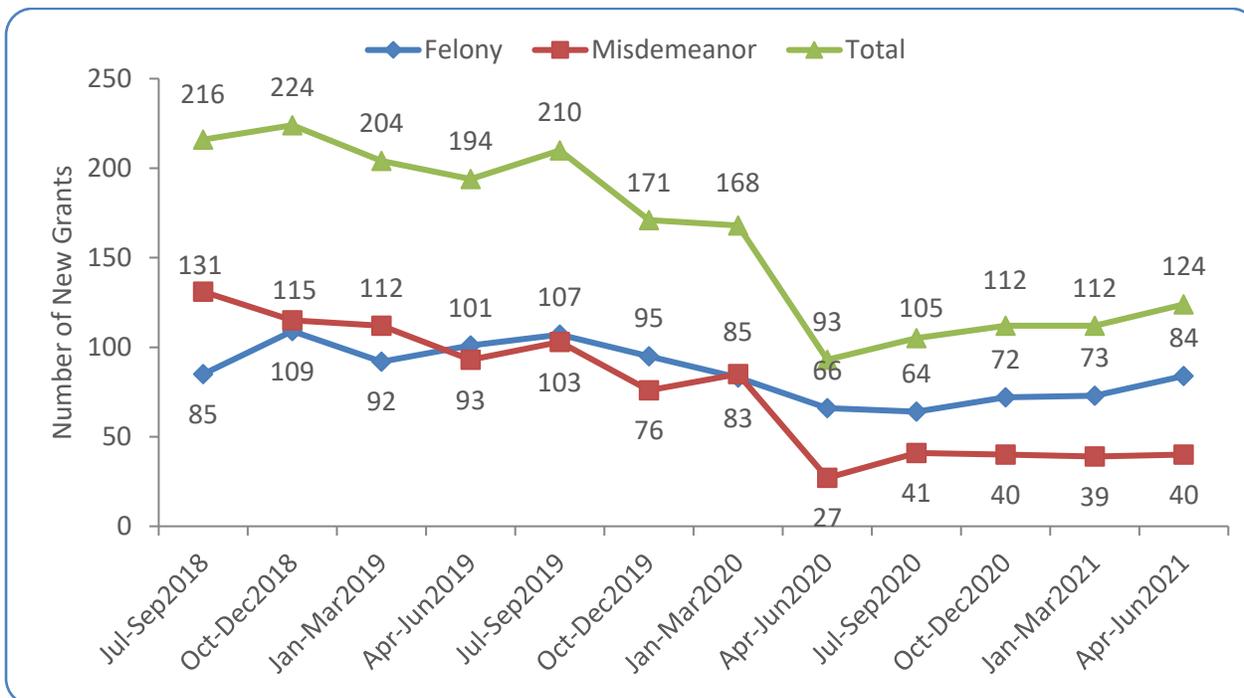
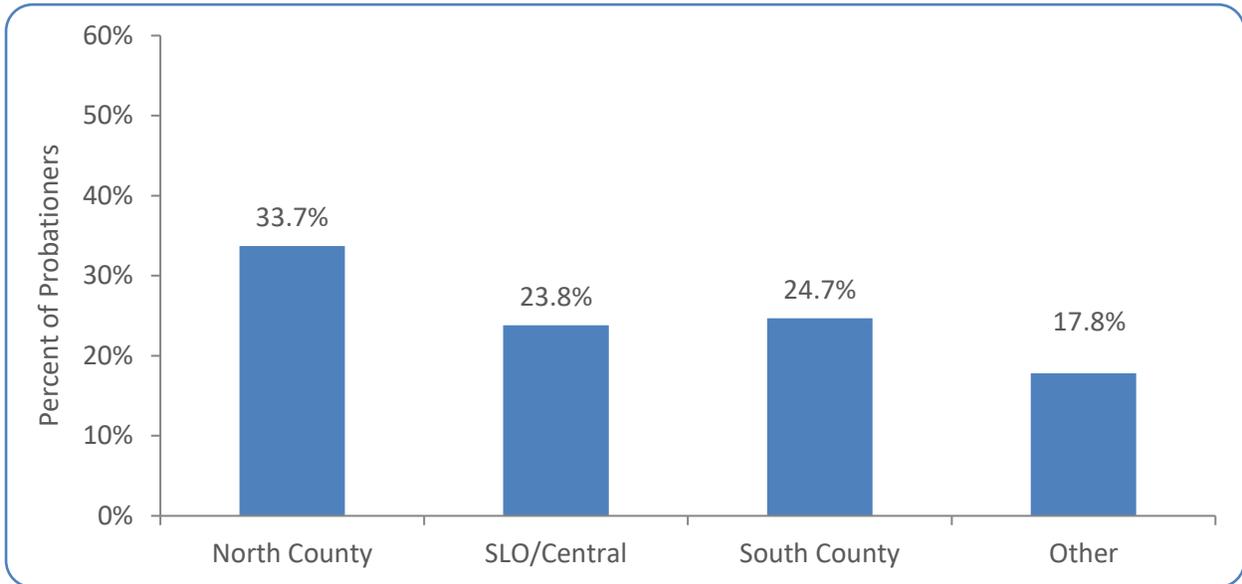


Figure 26. Number of New Probation Grants by Quarter, FY2018-19- FY2020-21



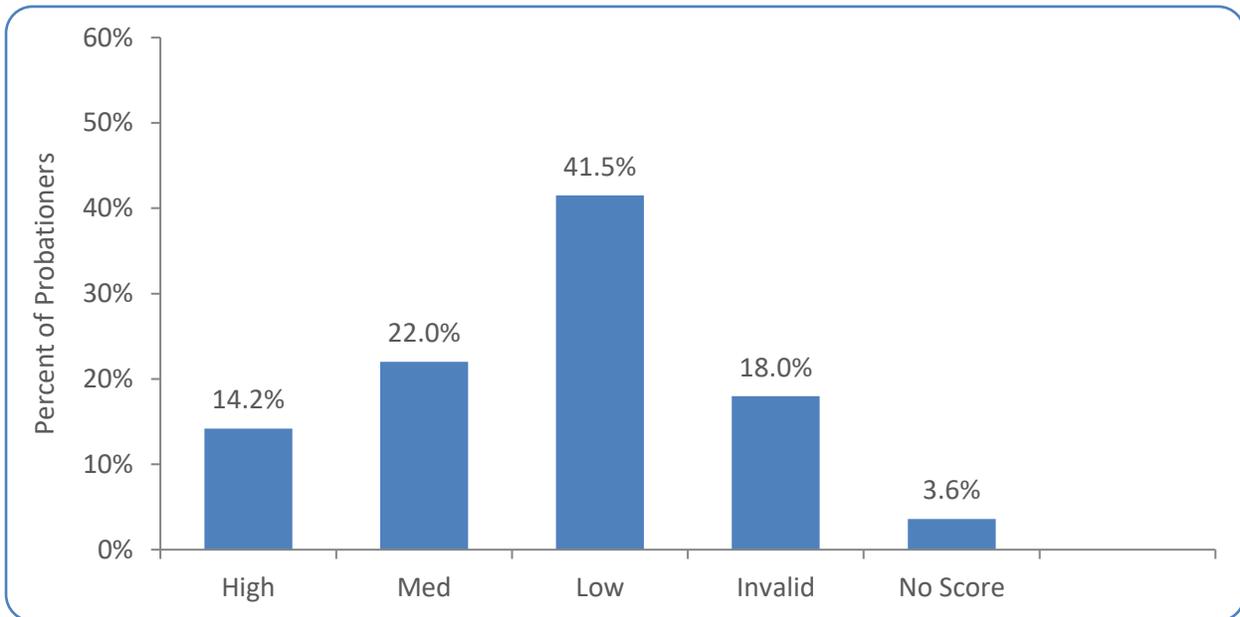
Adult probationers reside throughout the county, yet a greater share of probationers lived in the northern region (figure 24). “Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses. Probationers were 23.3% female and 76.7% male. The average age at supervision start was 35.6 for those on supervision as of June 30, 2021. This figure has increased slightly over the past several years from 34.2 in FY2015-2016.

Figure 27. Formal Probationers by Area of Residency, June 2021



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 28). In tables 9 and 10 below, 90.3% of probationers were categorized according to their assessed risk level and 9.7% based on supervisor override.

Figure 28. Formal Probationers by Risk Level, June 2021



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. Excluding those who do not have a valid risk score, formal probationers were 18.3% high risk, 28.3% medium risk, and 53.4% low risk.

Table 9. Adult Probationers by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2021

| Race/Ethnicity | Risk Level | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | High | | Med | | Low | | Invalid | | No Score | | | |
| White | 92 | 66.7% | 135 | 63.1% | 220 | 54.5% | 103 | 56.3% | 17 | 48.6% | 567 | 58.2% |
| Hispanic | 36 | 26.1% | 53 | 24.8% | 139 | 34.4% | 70 | 38.3% | 17 | 48.6% | 315 | 32.3% |
| African American | 5 | 3.6% | 12 | 5.6% | 20 | 5.0% | 5 | 2.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 42 | 4.3% |
| Asian | 1 | 0.7% | 6 | 2.8% | 4 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 12 | 1.2% |
| Native American | 1 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.3% |
| Other/Unknown | 3 | 2.2% | 8 | 3.7% | 21 | 5.2% | 2 | 1.1% | 1 | 2.9% | 35 | 3.6% |
| Total | 138 | 100% | 214 | 100% | 404 | 100% | 183 | 100% | 35 | 100% | 974 | 100% |

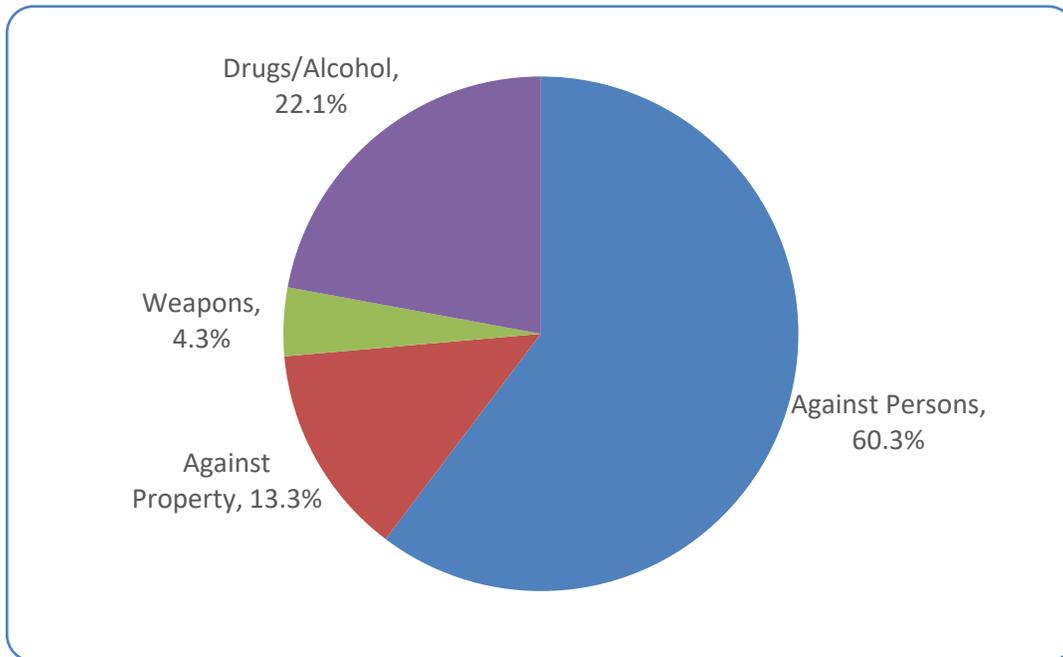
Note: “Other” includes ‘Unknown’ and missing information.

Table 10. Formal Probationers by Risk Level and Age at Supervision Start, June 2021

| Age Group | Risk Level | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | High | | Med | | Low | | Invalid | | No Score | | | |
| 16-24 years | 29 | 21.0% | 40 | 18.7% | 84 | 20.8% | 26 | 14.2% | 7 | 20.0% | 186 | 19.1% |
| 25-40 years | 75 | 54.3% | 113 | 52.8% | 204 | 50.5% | 99 | 54.1% | 26 | 74.3% | 517 | 53.1% |
| 41-64 years | 33 | 23.9% | 57 | 26.6% | 110 | 27.2% | 56 | 30.6% | 2 | 5.7% | 258 | 26.5% |
| 65+ years | 1 | 0.7% | 4 | 1.9% | 6 | 1.5% | 2 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 1.3% |
| Total | 138 | 100% | 214 | 100% | 404 | 100% | 183 | 100% | 35 | 100% | 974 | 100% |

Figure 29 reflects the breakdown of formal probationers under supervision on June 30, 2021 (n=974), according to type of crime committed. While the proportion of crimes against persons increased from 52.5% in June 2020 to 60.3% in June 2021, the total number probationers with person crimes decreased from 716 to 587 during the same period.

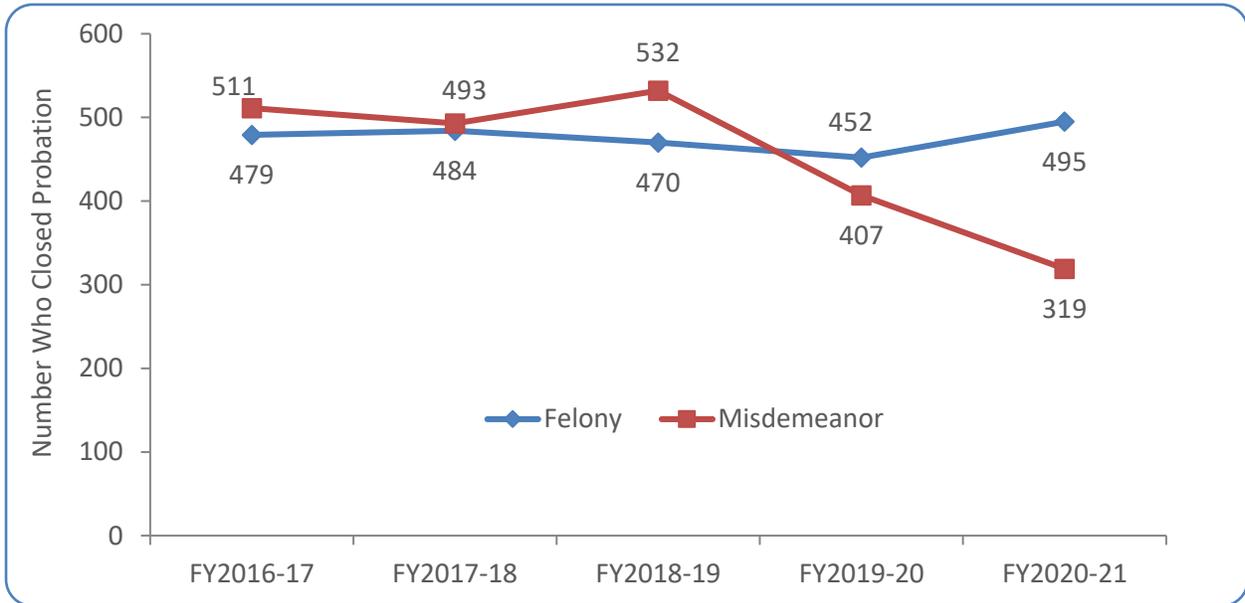
Figure 29. Formal Probationers by Crime Type, June 2021



Adult Probation Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of probation supervision. In FY2020-21, 495 felony and 319 misdemeanor adult probationers closed their grant(s) of probation for any reason; combined, 814 (figure 30).

Figure 30. Number of Formal Probationers Who Closed Probation, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21



Among the probation cases that closed in FY2020-21, 34.7% of felony probationers and 29.2% of 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 31 and table 11).

Figure 31. Recidivism Rate among Formal Probationers, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

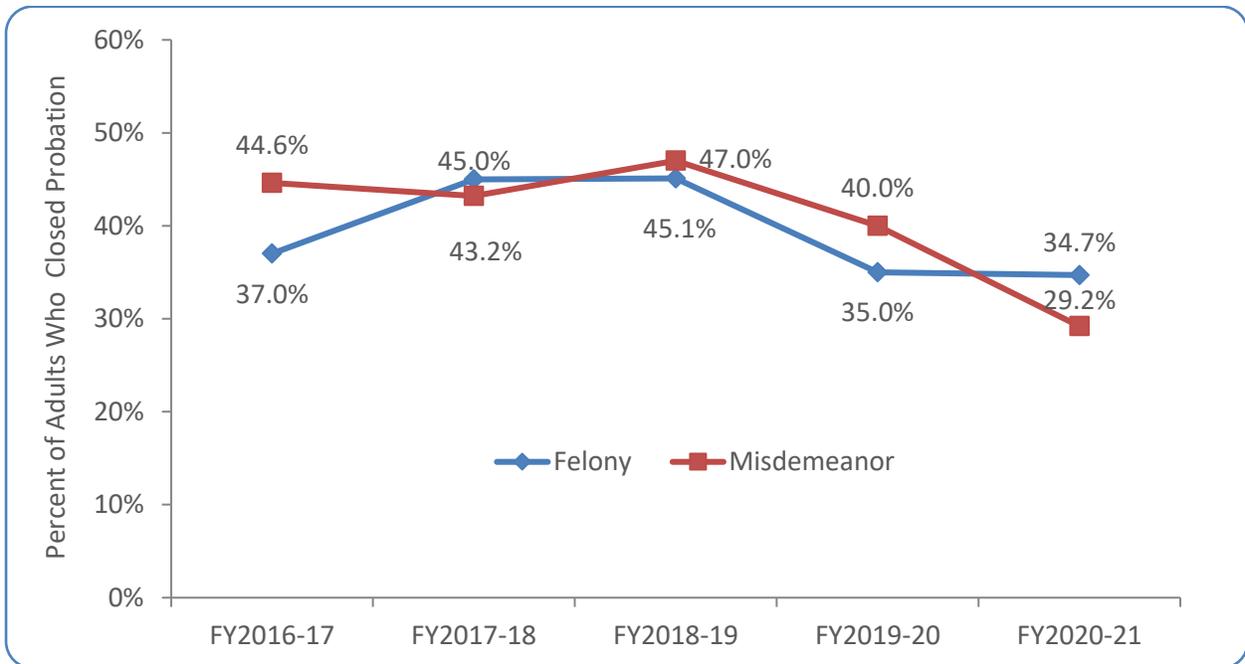
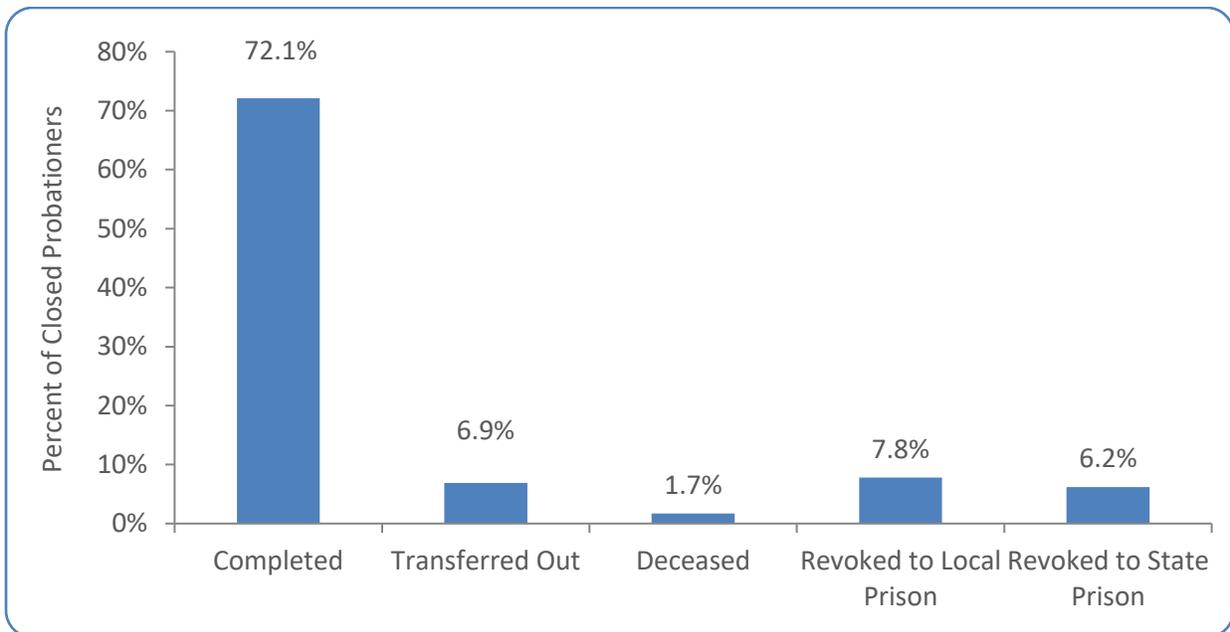


Table 11. Recidivism among Formal Probationers by Risk Level, FY2020-21

| Risk Level | # Closed | # Recidivated | % Recidivated |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| High | 97 | 68 | 70.1% |
| Med | 123 | 56 | 45.5% |
| Low | 187 | 42 | 22.5% |
| Invalid Assessment | 335 | 82 | 24.5% |
| No Score | 72 | 17 | 23.6% |
| Total | 814 | 265 | 32.6% |

Among the formal probationers who closed probation in FY2020-21, 72.1% completed their grant of probation (figure 32). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 32. Closing Status among Formal Probationers, FY2020-21



Post-Release Offenders

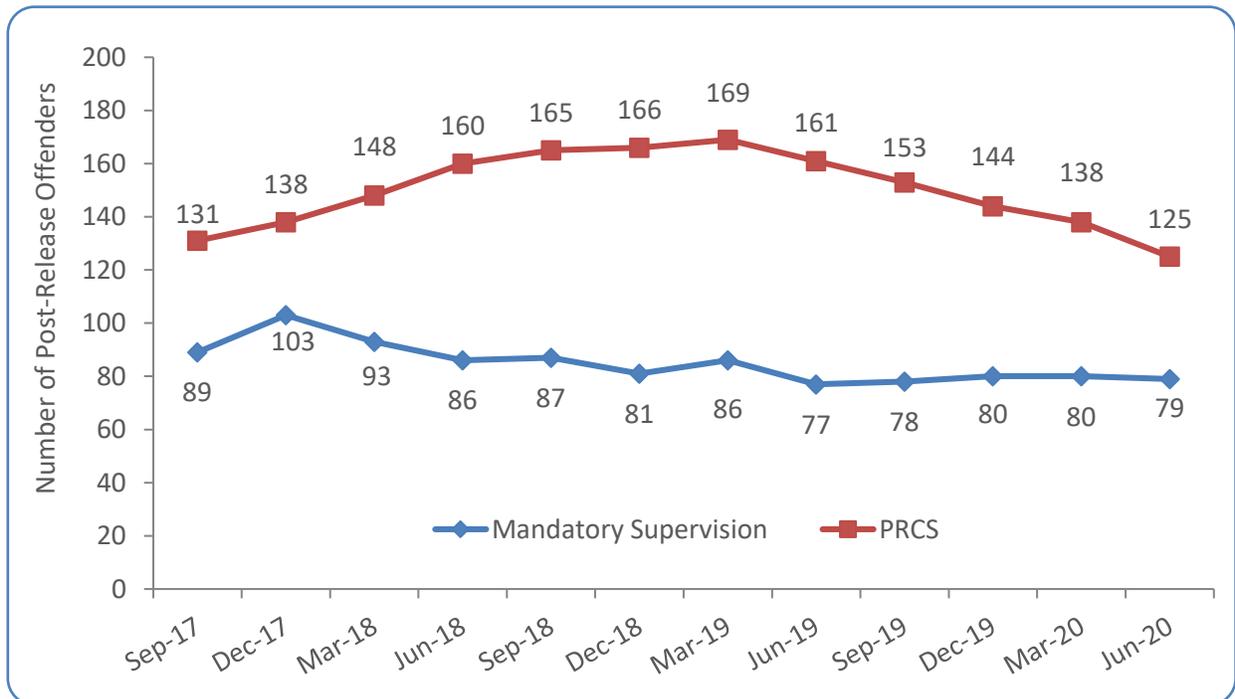
Who the PRCS Unit Supervised in FY2020-21

- 214 post-release offenders were supervised on June 30, 2021
- Average age on was 38.0 years
- 12.6% were female
- 87.4% were male
- 68.7% were White
- 23.4% were Hispanic
- 3.7% were African American
- 1.4% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.5% were Native American
- 2.3% were an Other or Unknown race/ethnicity

The post-release offender populations originated per Public Safety Realignment (Assembly Bill 109) in October 2011. These populations include offenders with non-violent, non-serious, or non-registered sex offenses 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 FY2018-19 through fourth quarter of FY2020-21, the number of active PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders has remained relatively stable, with slight overall decrease (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Post-Release Offender Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2017-18- FY2019-20



During FY2020-21, the Division received an average of 32 new PRCS offenders and 9 new Mandatory Supervision offenders per quarter. Over the past three years, the annual number of new grants has declined by 8.9%, mainly due to decreases in new Mandatory Supervision grants (figure 34).

For PRCS, there were:

- 112 new grants in FY2018-19,
- 107 in FY2019-20, and
- 126 in FY2020-21.

For Mandatory Supervision, there were:

- 67 new grants in FY2018-19,
- 94 in FY2019-20, and
- 37 in FY2020-21.

As Figure 34 shows, there was an increase in early releases from prison, due to COVID-19, during July to September of 2020.

Figure 34. Number of New Post-Release Offender Releases by Quarter, FY2018-19- FY2020-21

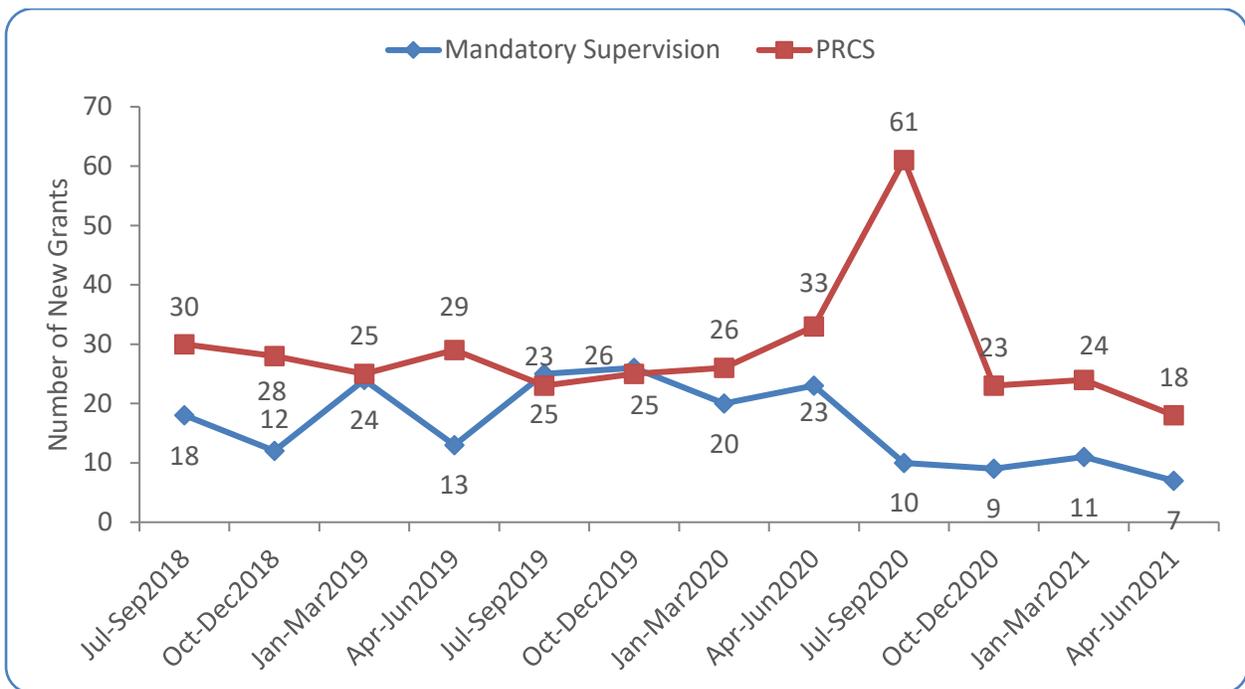
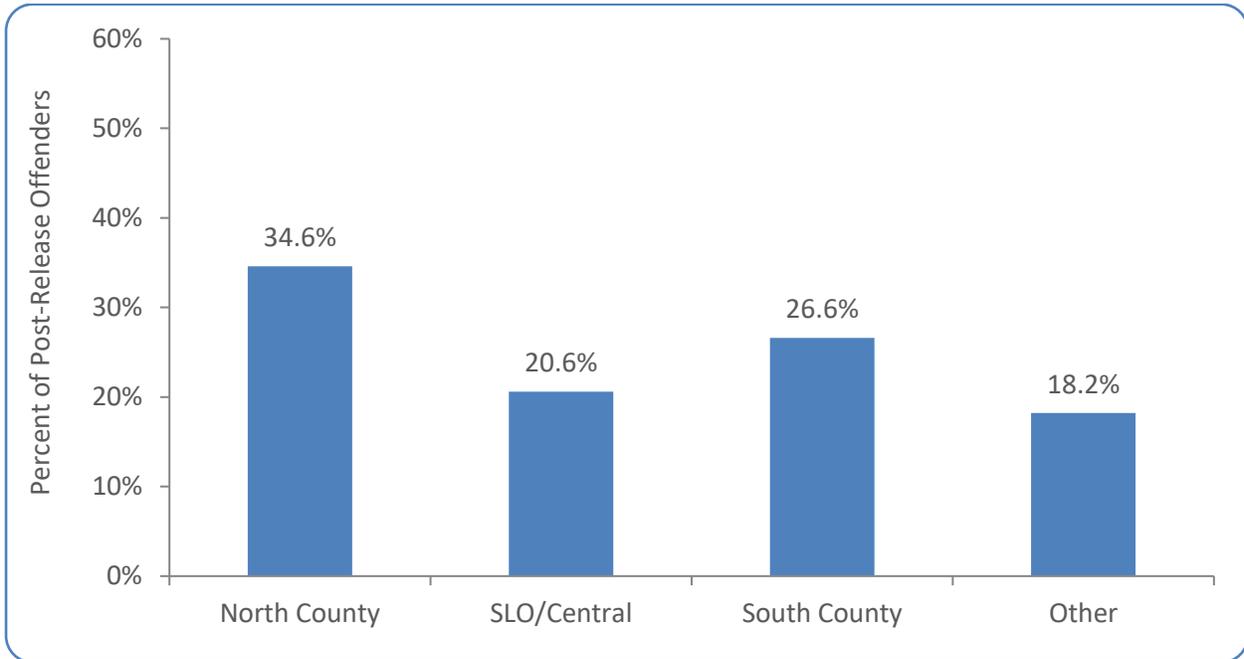


Figure 35. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Area of Residency, June 2021



“Other” includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

In June 2021, 38.0% of the PRCS and 31.4% of the Mandatory Supervision offenders were assessed as high risk to re-offend (table 12). These offenders were 11.8% female and 88.2% male. Figure 35 above and tables 13 and 14 further describe the total Post-Release Offender population’s demographics.

Table 12. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Grant Type and Risk Level, June 2021

| Grant Type | Risk Level | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | High | | Medium | | Low | | Invalid | | No Score | | | |
| PRCS | 62 | 38.0% | 47 | 28.8% | 20 | 12.3% | 19 | 11.7% | 15 | 9.2% | 163 | 100% |
| Mandatory Sup. | 16 | 31.4% | 4 | 7.8% | 29 | 56.9% | 2 | 3.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 51 | 100% |
| Total | 78 | 36.4% | 51 | 23.8% | 49 | 22.9% | 21 | 9.8% | 15 | 7.0% | 214 | 100% |

Note: Invalid risk level is when assessment information is over a year old. No score is when the probationer’s risk level has not been assessed.

Table 13. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Race/Ethnicity, June 2021

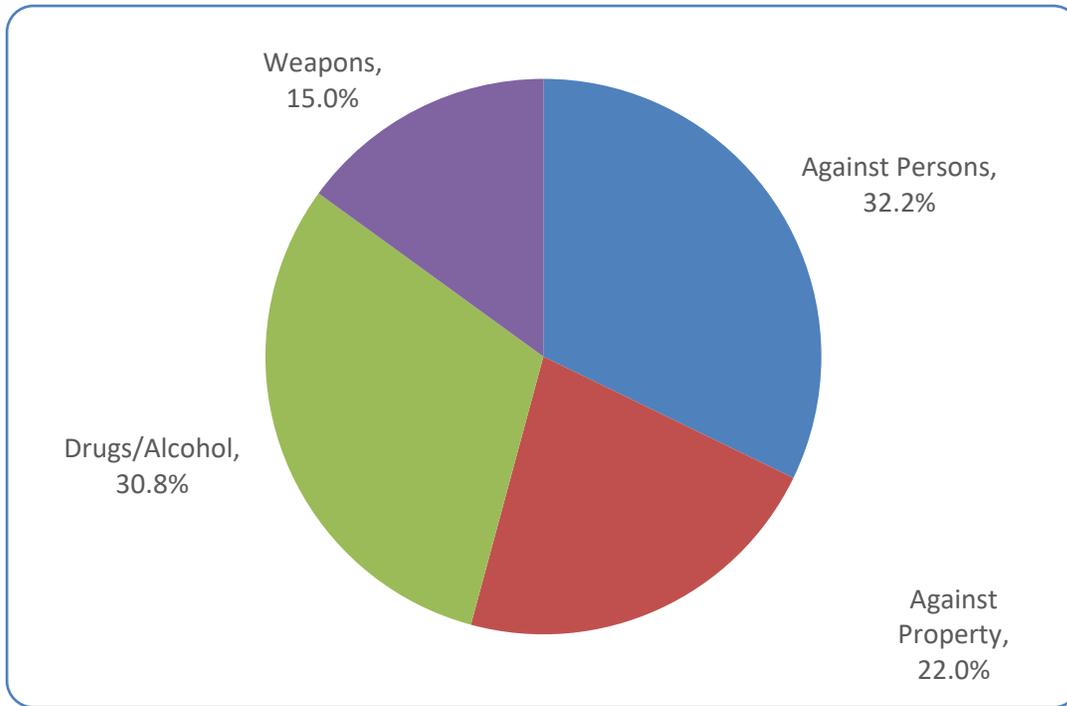
| Race/Ethnicity | Risk Level | | | | | | | | | | Total | Total |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | High | | Medium | | Low | | Invalid | | No Score | | | |
| White | 51 | 65.4% | 35 | 68.6% | 40 | 81.6% | 12 | 57.1% | 9 | 60.0% | 147 | 68.7% |
| Hispanic | 20 | 25.6% | 13 | 25.5% | 7 | 14.3% | 6 | 28.6% | 4 | 26.7% | 50 | 23.4% |
| African American | 3 | 3.8% | 2 | 3.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 4.8% | 2 | 13.3% | 8 | 3.7% |
| Asian | 1 | 1.3% | 1 | 2.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 4.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 1.4% |
| Native American | 1 | 1.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.5% |
| Other/Unknown | 2 | 2.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 4.1% | 1 | 4.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 2.3% |
| Total | 78 | 100% | 51 | 100% | 49 | 100% | 21 | 100% | 15 | 100% | 214 | 100% |

Table 14. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2021

| Age Group | Risk Level | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | High | | Medium | | Low | | Invalid | | No Score | | | |
| 16-24 years | 5 | 6.4% | 2 | 3.9% | 2 | 4.1% | 2 | 9.5% | 1 | 6.7% | 12 | 5.6% |
| 25-40 years | 51 | 65.4% | 32 | 62.7% | 21 | 42.9% | 10 | 47.6% | 9 | 60.0% | 123 | 57.5% |
| 41-64 years | 21 | 26.9% | 17 | 33.3% | 22 | 44.9% | 9 | 42.9% | 5 | 33.3% | 74 | 34.6% |
| 65+ years | 1 | 1.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 8.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 2.3% |
| Total | 78 | 100% | 51 | 100% | 49 | 100% | 21 | 100% | 15 | 100% | 214 | 100% |

Figure 36 reflects the breakdown of post-release offenders according to type of crime committed for which the person was sentenced to local or state prison.

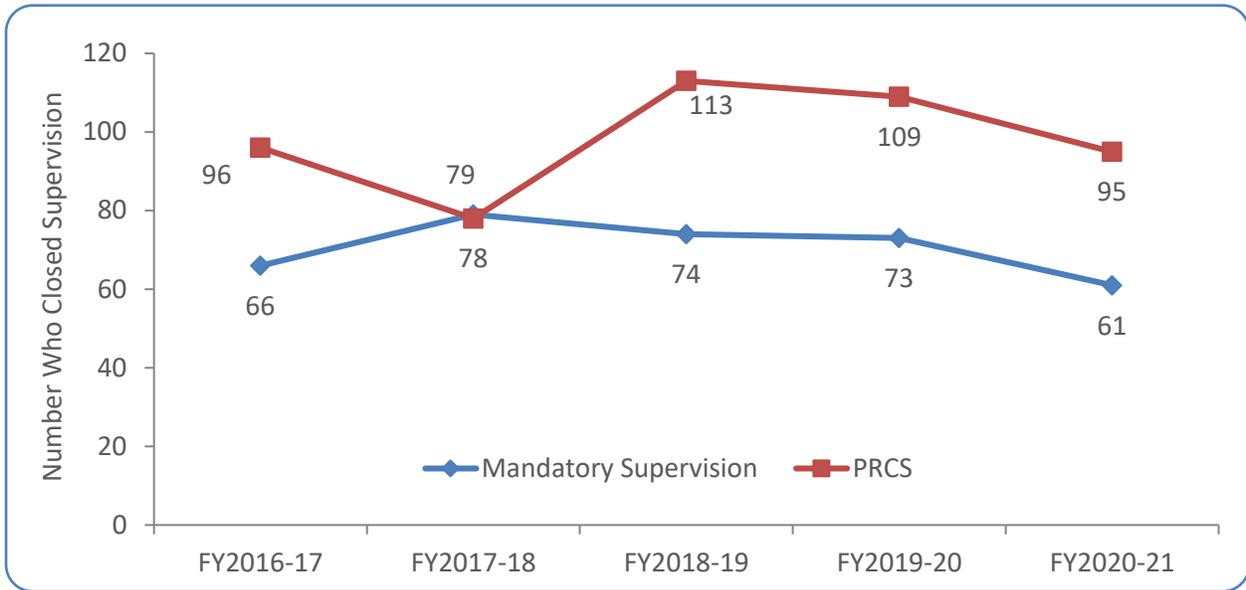
Figure 36. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Type of Crime Committed, June 2021



Post-Release Offender Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of probation supervision. In FY2020-21, a total of 156 post-release offenders had closed supervision for any reason; 95 PRCS and 61 Mandatory Supervision (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Number of Post-Release Offenders Who Closed Supervision, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21



Among the post-release offender cases that closed during FY2020-21, 31.6% of PRCS offenders and 19.7% of Mandatory Supervision offenders had been convicted of at least one new law violation during the period of supervision (figure 38 and table 15). The overall recidivism rate for post-release offenders decreased over the last two years, from 36.4% in FY2018-19 to 26.9% in FY2020-21.

Figure 38. Recidivism Rate among Post-Release Offenders, FY2016-17 - FY2020-21

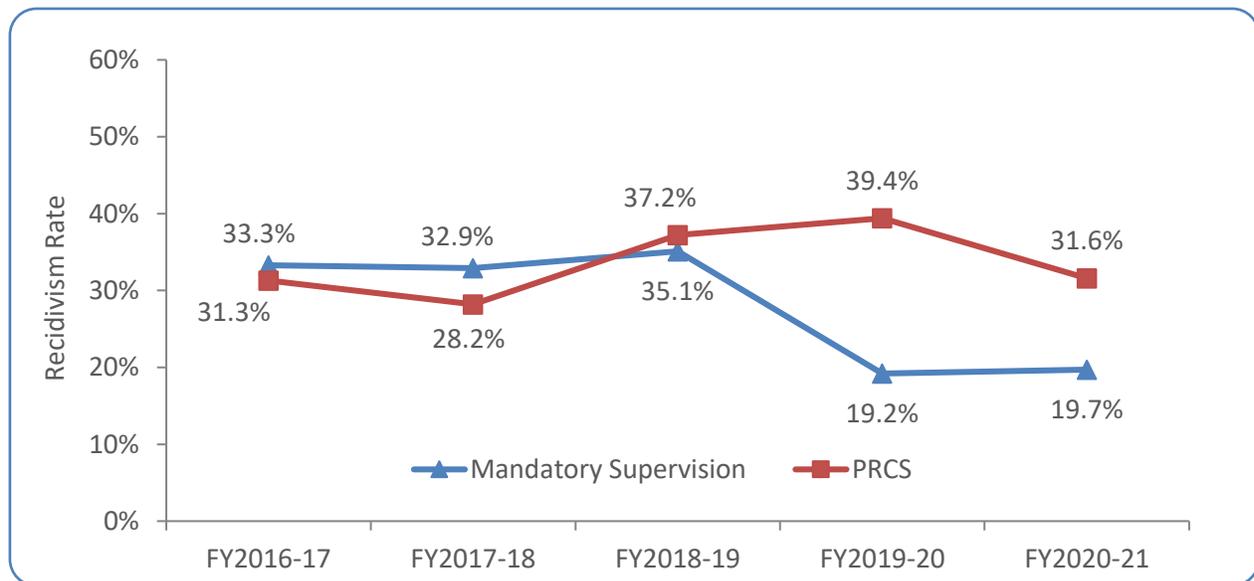
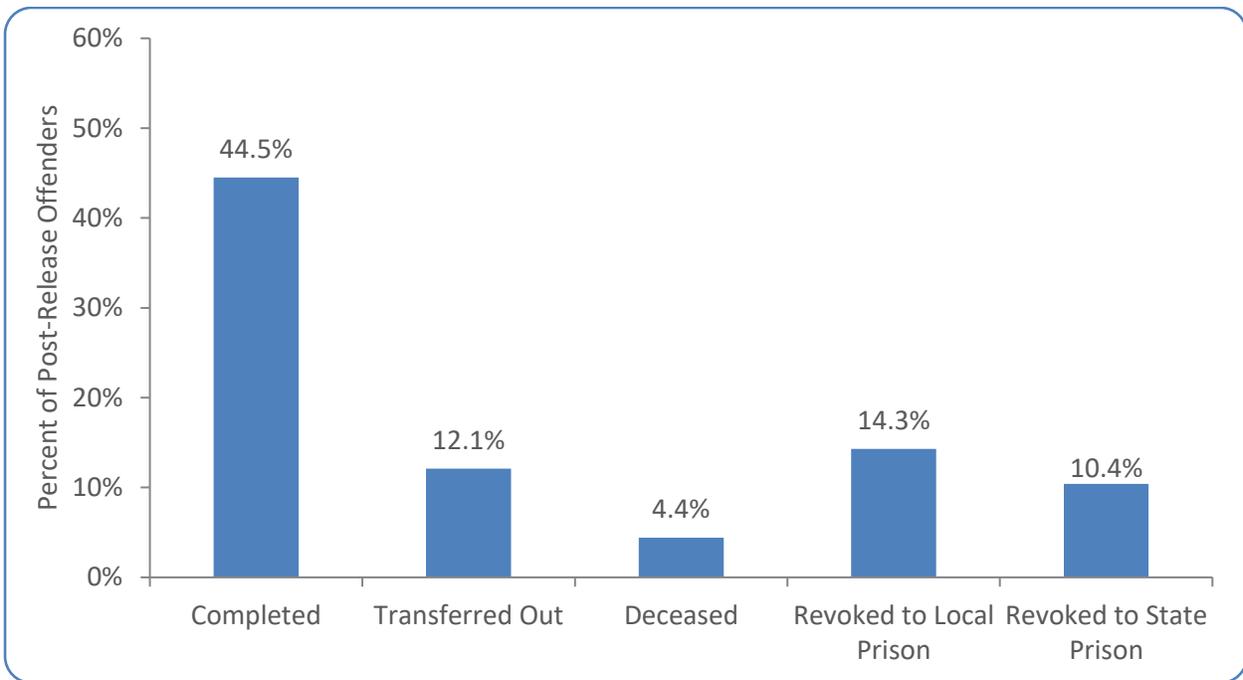


Table 15. Recidivism among All Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level, FY2020-21

| Risk Level | # Closed | # Recidivated | % Recidivated |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| High | 37 | 16 | 43.2% |
| Medium | 42 | 7 | 16.7% |
| Low | 50 | 9 | 18.0% |
| Invalid Assessment | 21 | 10 | 47.6% |
| No Score | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 156 | 42 | 26.9% |

Among the post-release offenders who closed community supervision in FY2020-21, 44.5% completed their grant of community supervision (figure 39). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations upon violation and terminations due to new convictions.

Figure 39. Closing Status among All Post-Release Offenders, FY2020-21



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.