

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2021-22



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

# SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

## Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2021-22

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# Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2021-22

## Introduction

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, Juvenile Hall, Coastal Valley Academy, and Adult Services.

- Juvenile Services is responsible for supervision of youth 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 30-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 30-bed 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.
- 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.

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 “risk, need, responsivity” principles:

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

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

This data may be used by researchers, grant writers, students and citizens with an interest in knowing more about the Department and the justice-involved population 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 FY2021-22

- 145 youth were supervised throughout the year
- 70 youth were supervised on June 30, 2022
- Average current age was 16.8 years
- 34.3% were female
- 65.7% were male
- 46.3% were White
- 41.8% were Hispanic
- 11.9% were other or unknown

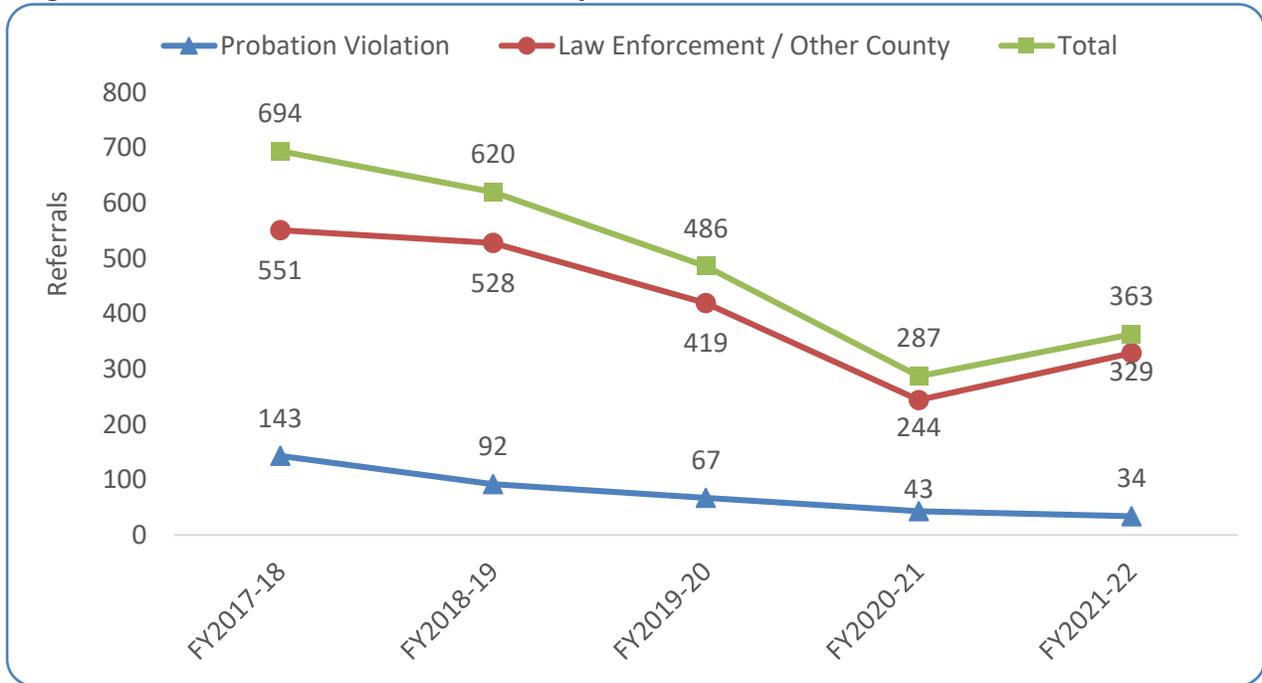
### Referrals to Juvenile Probation

The following statistics reflect the processes that bring youth to Juvenile Probation when they are alleged to have committed a criminal offense or a violation of probation. The process begins with a referral to Juvenile Probation from a law enforcement agency or another county's juvenile justice 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 court ordered supervision.

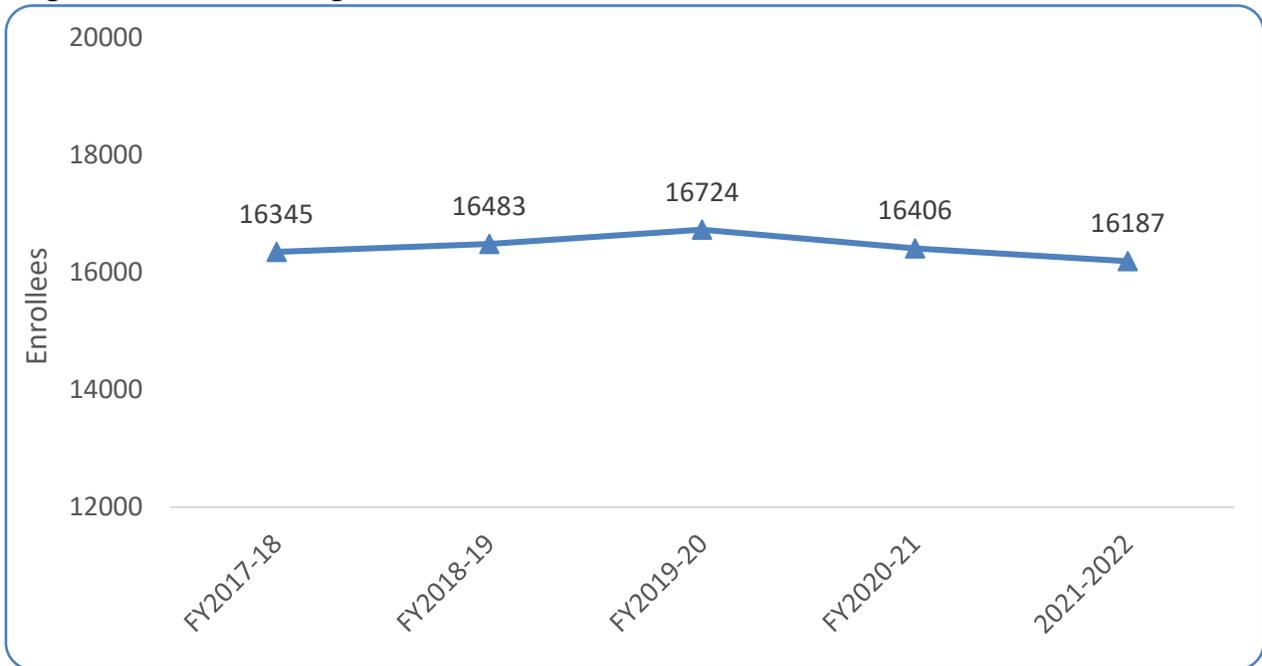
Over the past five years (FY2017-18 - FY2021-22), the number of referrals submitted to Juvenile Probation has declined by 47.7% (Figure 1). From FY2017-2018 to FY2020-21, there was a consistent decline in referrals followed by an increase of 26.5% during FY2021-2022, likely due to lifting of COVID-related restrictions. Though referrals overall increased in the past year, probation violations continued on a downward trend. The referrals received in FY2021-22 were for 329 new law violations and 34 probation violations, and involved 267 individual youth.

The San Luis Obispo youth population has decreased slightly (3.2%) from FY2019-2020 to FY2021-22, as measured by middle and high school enrollment (Figure 2).

**Figure 1. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Fiscal Year, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**



**Figure 2. Middle and High School Enrollees FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**



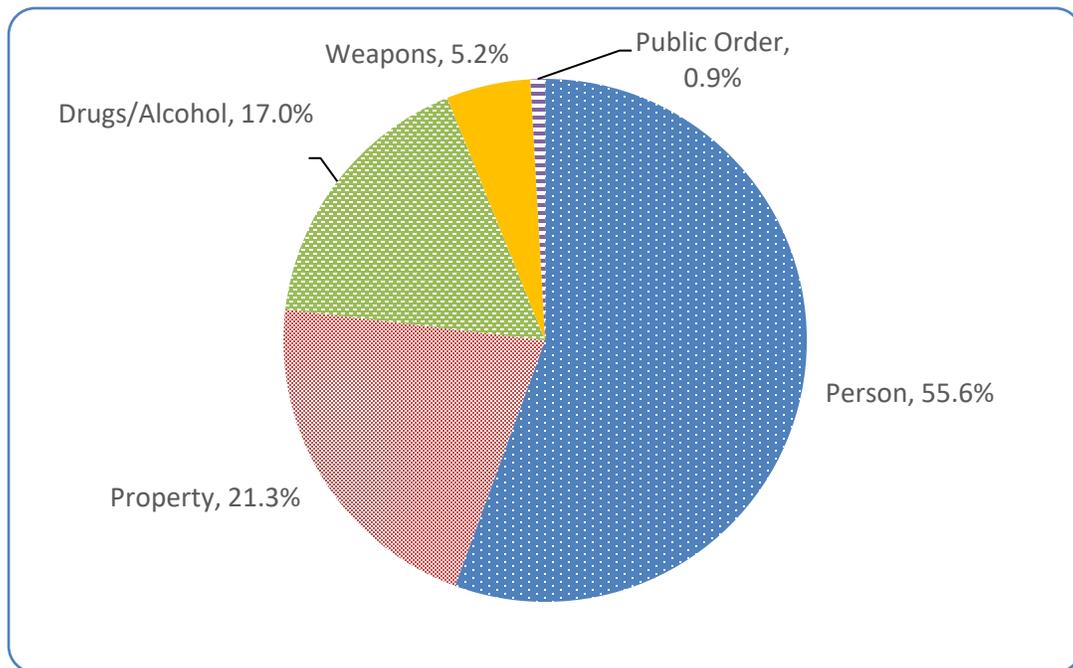
Referrals to Juvenile Probation are submitted by local law enforcement agencies, transferred in from another county, or processed as a probation violation by Juvenile Probation (Table 1). ‘Other Agencies’ includes law enforcement entities such as: Alcoholic Beverage Control Department, CA Department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

**Table 1. Juvenile Referrals by Referring Agencies, FY2021-22**

Agency	# of Referrals	Agency	# of Referrals
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	29	Cal Poly & Cuesta College Police Depts.	0
Atascadero Police Dept.	51	San Luis Sheriff's Office	59
Grover Beach Police Dept.	16	CA Highway Patrol	18
Morro Bay Police Dept.	16	Probation Dept.	34
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	20	Other Agencies	16
Paso Robles Police Dept.	62	Other Counties	7
San Luis Police Dept.	35	<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>

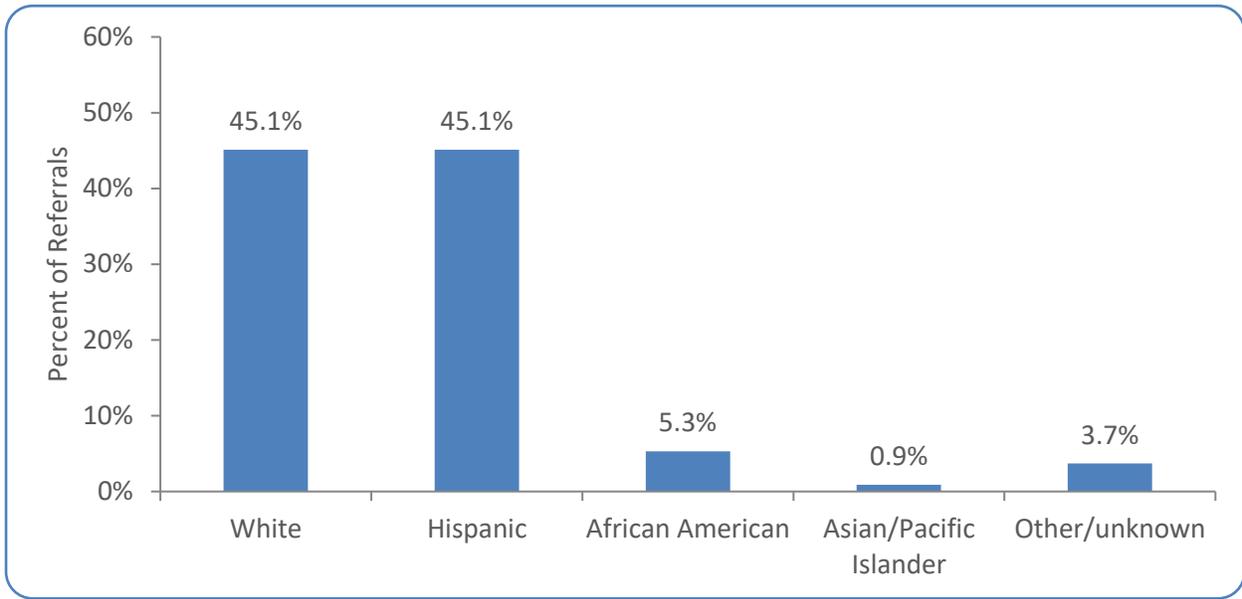
Among the 363 annual referrals, there were 34 referrals for probation violations and 329 referrals for alleged new law violations. The referrals for new law violations are broadly categorized into: Against Persons, Against Property, Drugs/Alcohol, Weapons, Probation Violation or Status offenses, and Public Order offenses (figure 3).

**Figure 3. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Crime Type, FY2021-22**



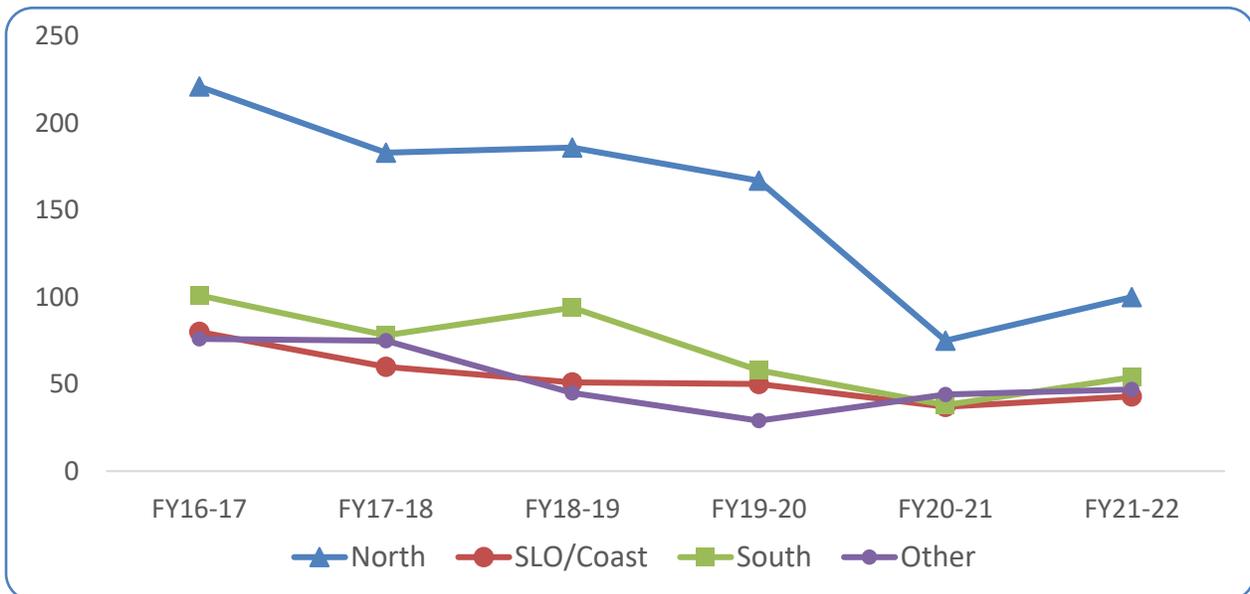
Figures 4 and 5 describe the 244 individual youth for whom a referral for an alleged new law violation was received by Juvenile Probation during FY2021-22. The majority of the referred youth were male, 73.4%; female, 26.6%. The racial and ethnic breakdown of those youth referred to Probation by law enforcement is shown in Figure 4. Further analysis of race and ethnicity in the local juvenile justice system can be found on page 11 of this report.

**Figure 4. Referrals from Law Enforcement by Race/Ethnicity, FY2021-22**



More youth have been referred from the North County region than from other regions over the past five years (Figure 5). In FY2021-22, North County youth represented 41% of referrals from law enforcement compared to 18% from the SLO/Coast region, 22% from South County and 19% Other, which includes non-minor transients and out-of-county youth.

**Figure 5. Youth Referred to Probation by Area of Residency, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**

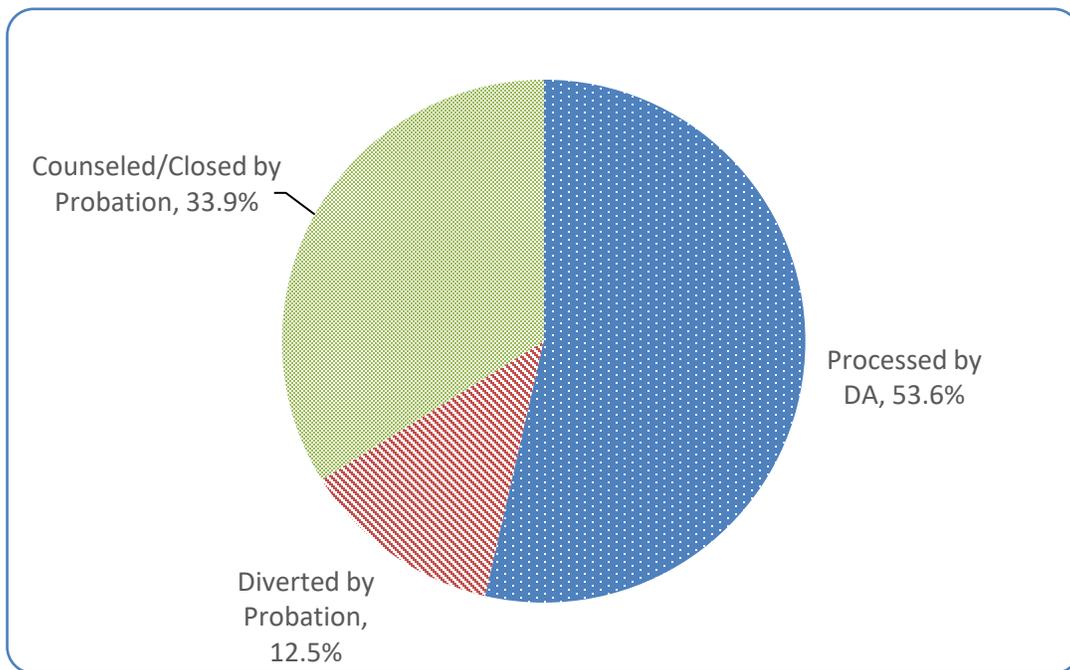


Juvenile referrals for new charges (excluding cases transferring from another county) can be counseled and closed or diverted by Juvenile Probation to Traffic Court or to informal diversion pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 654. Referrals on behalf of youth who present a need for 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, 100 (30.4%) of referrals made during the year were pending either Probation action or DA action. Of the remaining 229 referrals, almost half, 47.2%, had been counseled and closed or diverted by Probation (figure 6).

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 of filing a petition with the Juvenile Court.

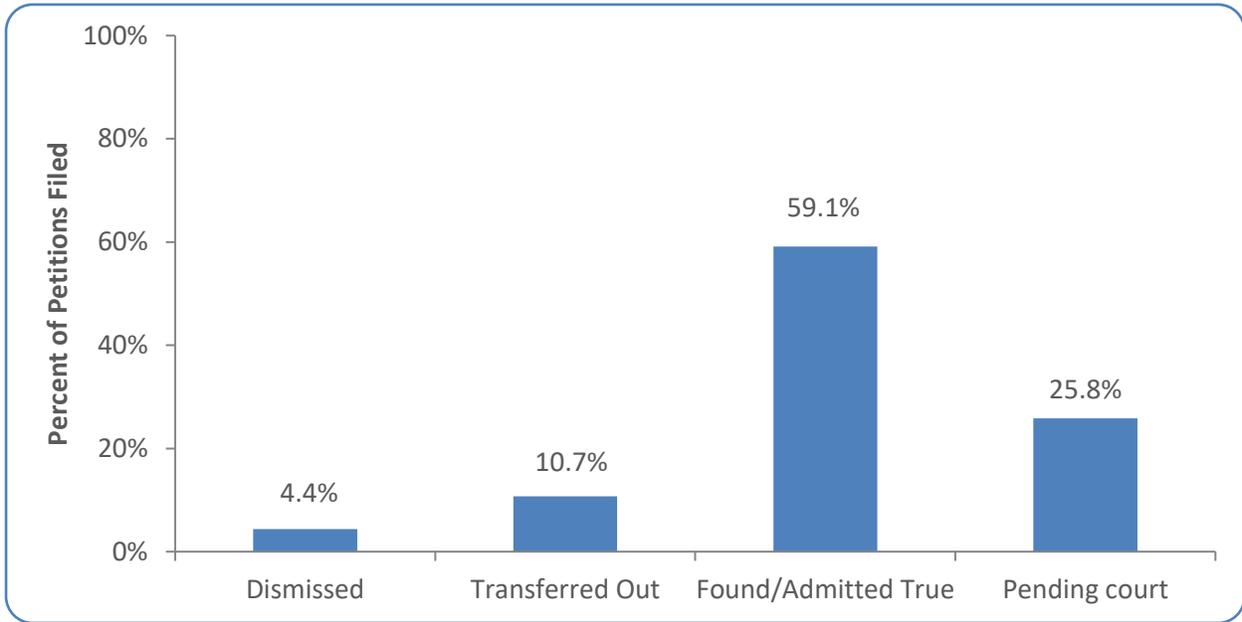
**Figure 6. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by result ('pending' excluded), FY2021-22**



In FY2021-22, from the 120 juvenile referrals processed by the District Attorney's Office, 118 petitions were filed in Juvenile Court. These filings involved 71 youth as 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 based on the youth's residency. Of the 118 juvenile petitions filed in the Juvenile Court in FY2021-22, 59.1% were sustained (Figure 7).

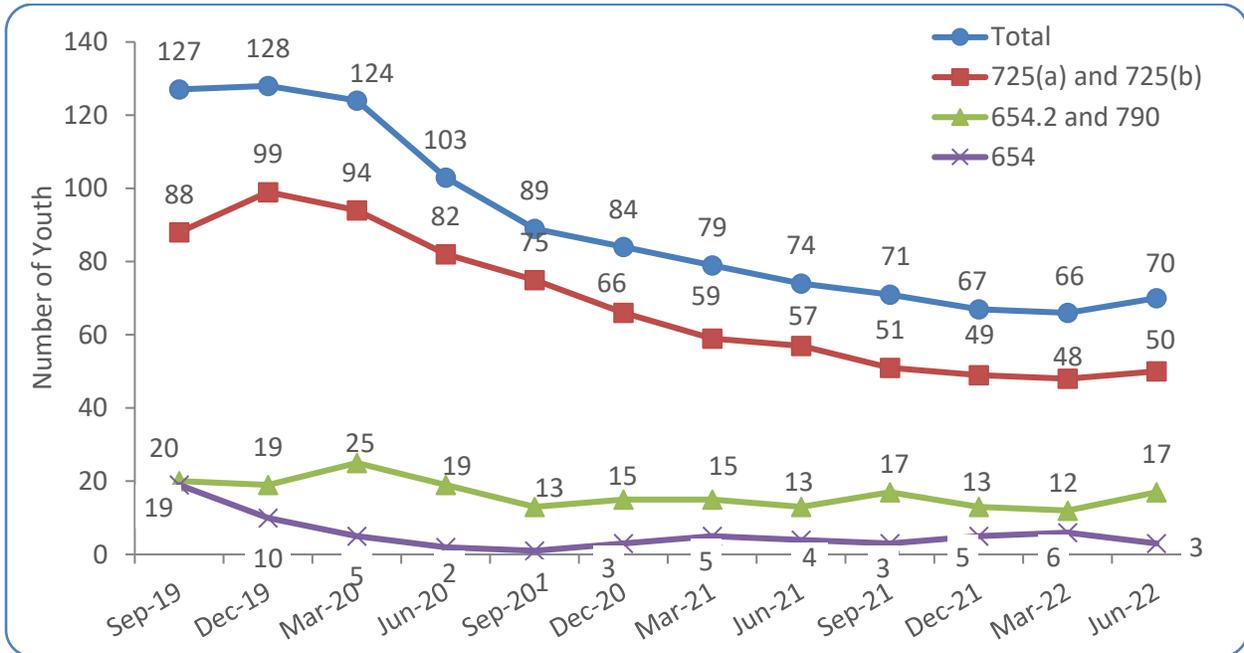
**Figure 7. Disposition of Filed Petitions, FY2021-22**



### Youth under Supervision

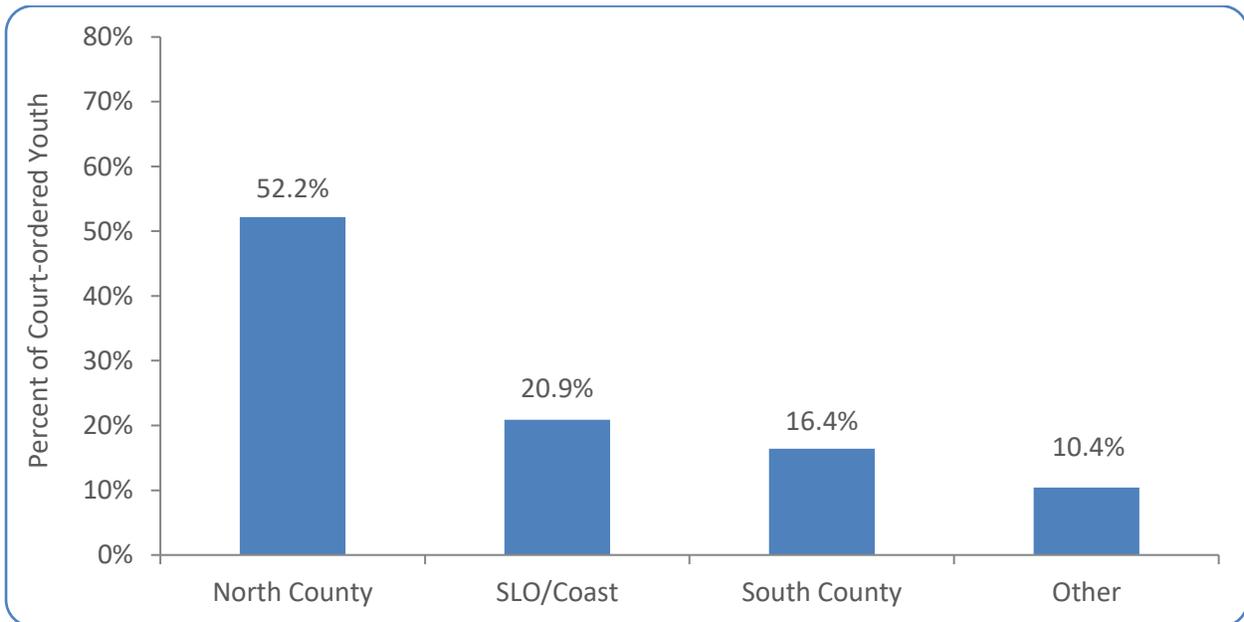
Over the last three fiscal years, the total number of youth under supervision decreased by 44.9%, from 127 in the first quarter of FY2019-20 to 70 youth in the last quarter of FY2021-22 (Figure 8). Within the same period, youth under court-ordered supervised (pursuant to WIC sections 654.2, 725(a), 725(b) and 790) decreased by 40.2%, from 108 to 67 youth. The number of youth supervised on Juvenile Probation's diversion (pursuant to WIC section 654) decreased by 15.0%, from 20 to 17 youth.

**Figure 8. Juvenile Population on the Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2019-20 - FY2021-22**



More than half of the youth on court-ordered supervision (52.2%) lived in the northern region of the county, while 20.9% and 16.4% lived in the southern and San Luis Obispo/coastal regions of the county respectively (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Youth under Court-ordered Supervision by Region of Residency, June 2022**



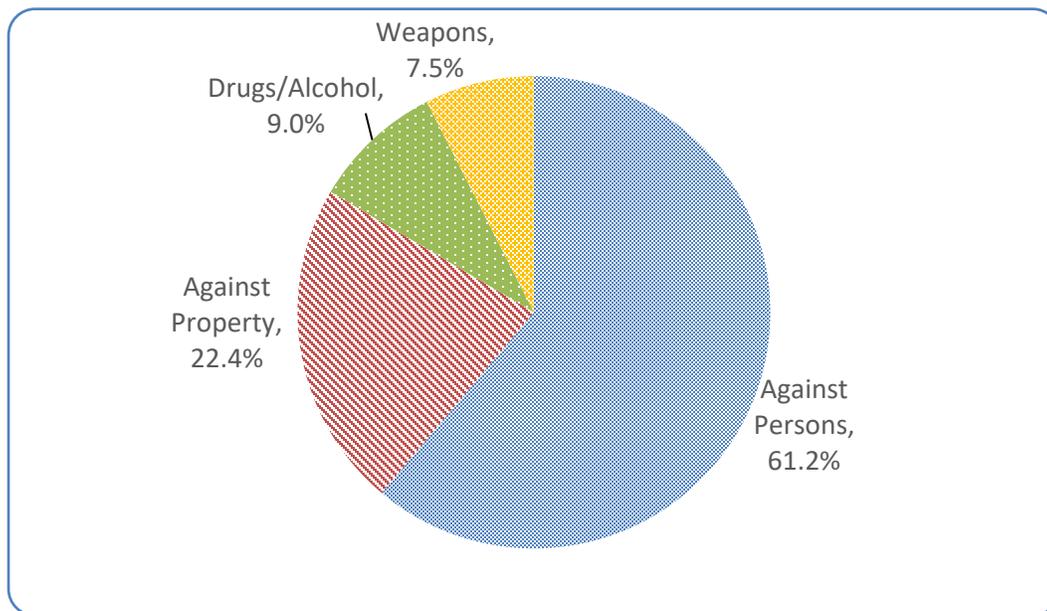
Note: "Other" is out-of-county youth.

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 youth’s likelihood to commit any new criminal offense and to identify issues that could be addressed through treatment and 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 2022, there were 67 youth on court-ordered supervision. Of these, 76% of youth were supervised according to their assessed risk level and 24% based on supervisor override. Including these overrides, youth were categorized as 35.8% high risk to reoffend, 52.2% medium risk, and 11.9% low risk.

These 67 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, 70.7%, were categorized as assault. The two most common crimes against property were burglary and vandalism; together they represent 53.3% of property crime.

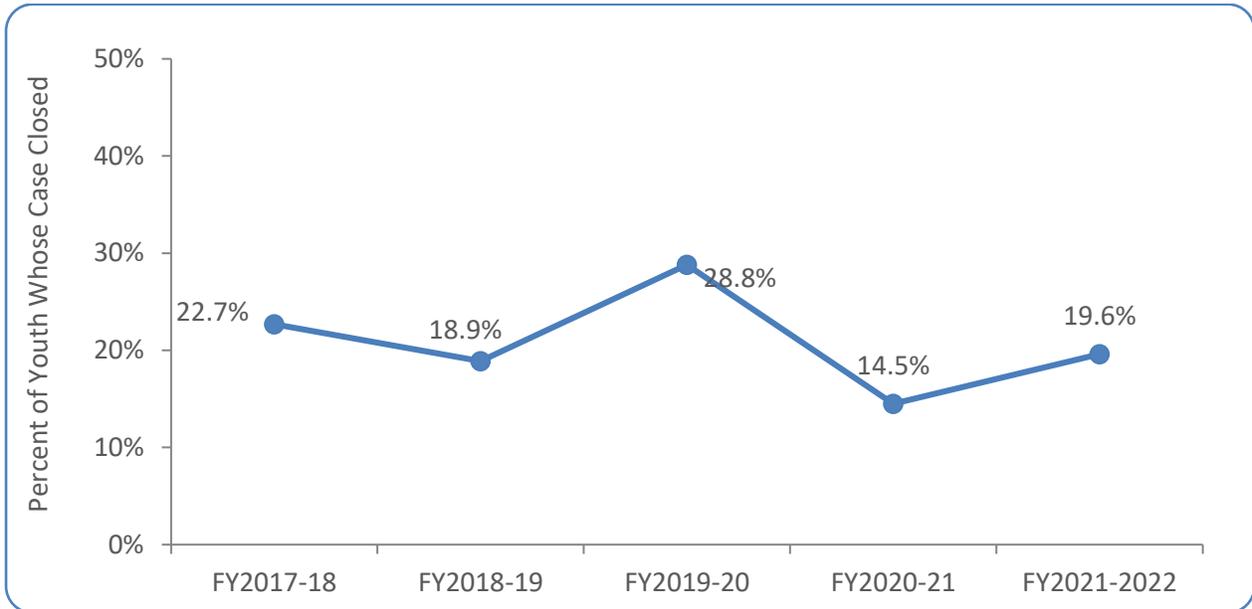
**Figure 10. Youth on Court-ordered Supervision by Crime Type, June 2022**



### Supervised Juvenile Outcomes

Outcomes are measured at the close of court-ordered supervision. In FY2021-22, a total of 51 court-ordered juvenile probation cases closed. Of those 51 total youth, 80.4% ended supervision without having a new petition found true or obtaining an adult conviction before their supervision ended; i.e., without recidivating. Ten youth, 19.6%, did have new charges adjudicated in either juvenile or adult court (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Juvenile Recidivism Rate, FY2017-18 -FY2021-22**

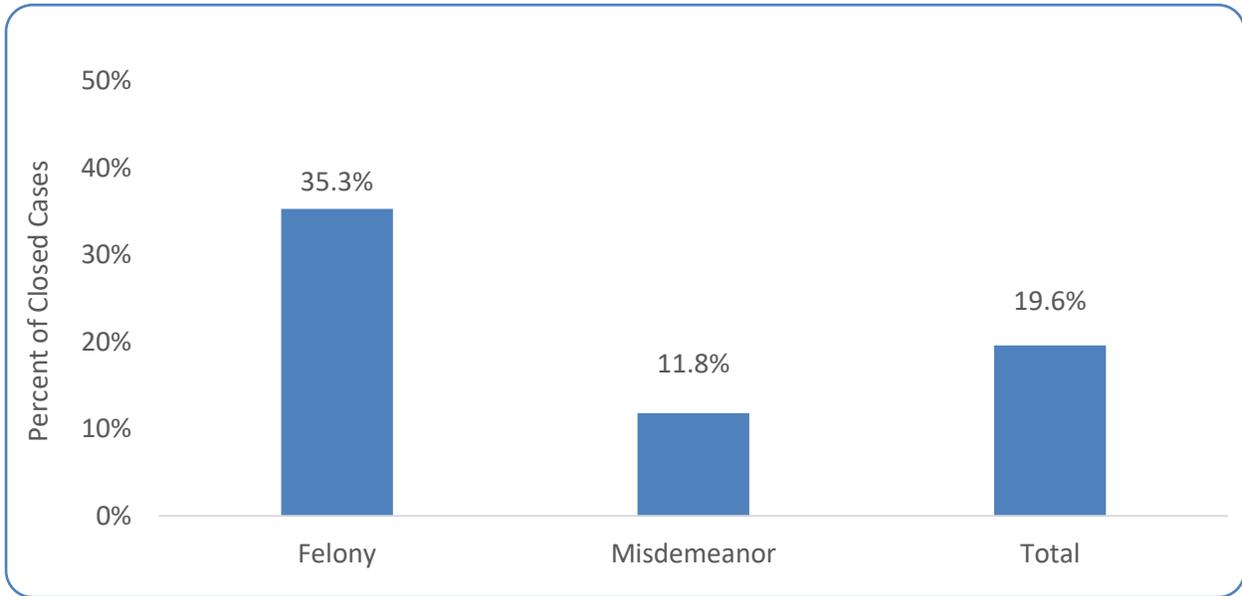


Risk-based supervision is based upon the use of the YLS/CMI risk and needs assessment tool. Table 3 shows the recidivism rate among youth on court-ordered supervision and Figure 12 reflects recidivism according to the severity of the youth’s case; felony or misdemeanor. The small sample sizes in some juvenile sub-categories suggests that percentages should be interpreted cautiously.

**Table 2. Recidivism by Risk Level among Youth on Court-Ordered Supervision, FY2021-22**

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	11	5	45.5%
Medium	19	4	21.1%
Low	21	1	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19.6%</b>

**Figure 12. Juvenile Recidivism by Case Severity, FY2021-22**



### Race and Ethnicity in the local Juvenile Justice System

Tables 3 and 4 compare race/ethnicity for the various decision points in the local juvenile justice system. In other sections of the report, data are presented for the 2021-2022 fiscal year. For this section, analysis was conducted for a two-year time period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022. This time period was used in order to arrive at larger numbers for the analysis but some of the numbers are still very small and should be interpreted with caution. During this time, 423 unique youth were referred to the department for new crimes. Of those, 91 were booked into Juvenile Hall and 162 youth had a referral sent to the District Attorney’s office. Of those who were referred to the District Attorney’s Office, 160 had a petition filed in court, and 90 of those youth were placed on some form of court-ordered supervision. The number and percent of youth at each decision point are shown in Table 3 and the relative rate index is shown in Table 4. Asian, Pacific Islander and Native youth were necessarily combined with “other” due to very small numbers.

**Table 3. System Decision Points by Race/Ethnicity, FY2020-21 and FY2021-22**

Race/Ethnicity	Population Age 12-17 (2020)	Decision Points									
		Referred to Probation		Booked in Juv. Hall		Sent to the DA		Filed by the DA		Court Ordered Supervision	
White	9706	177	42%	30	33%	70	43%	69	43%	47	52%
Hispanic	6041	199	47%	53	58%	73	45%	72	45%	33	37%
African American	452	19	4%	3	3%	5	3%	5	3%	2	2%
Other	1182	28	7%	5	5%	14	9%	14	9%	8	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,381</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 Prevention<sup>1</sup>, 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 4 shows relative rates for several decision points in the local juvenile justice system for the period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2022.

**Table 4. Relative Rates for System Decision Points for by Race/Ethnicity, FY2020-21 and FY2021-2022**

Decision Points					
Race/Ethnicity	Referred to Probation	Booked in Juv. Hall	Sent to the DA	Filed by the DA	Court Ordered Supervision
White	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hispanic	1.81	1.57	0.93	1.00	0.67
African American	2.31	0.93	0.67	1.01	0.59
Other	1.30	1.05	1.26	1.01	0.84

Notes:

1. Racial and ethnic data categories collected by the Probation Department differ from those collected by the US Census Bureau (Table 3). Thus, assumptions have been made about how to match these categories to each other.
2. Very small numbers of youth at some of the decision points means that there is a broader range of possible variability for given percentages or relative rates.

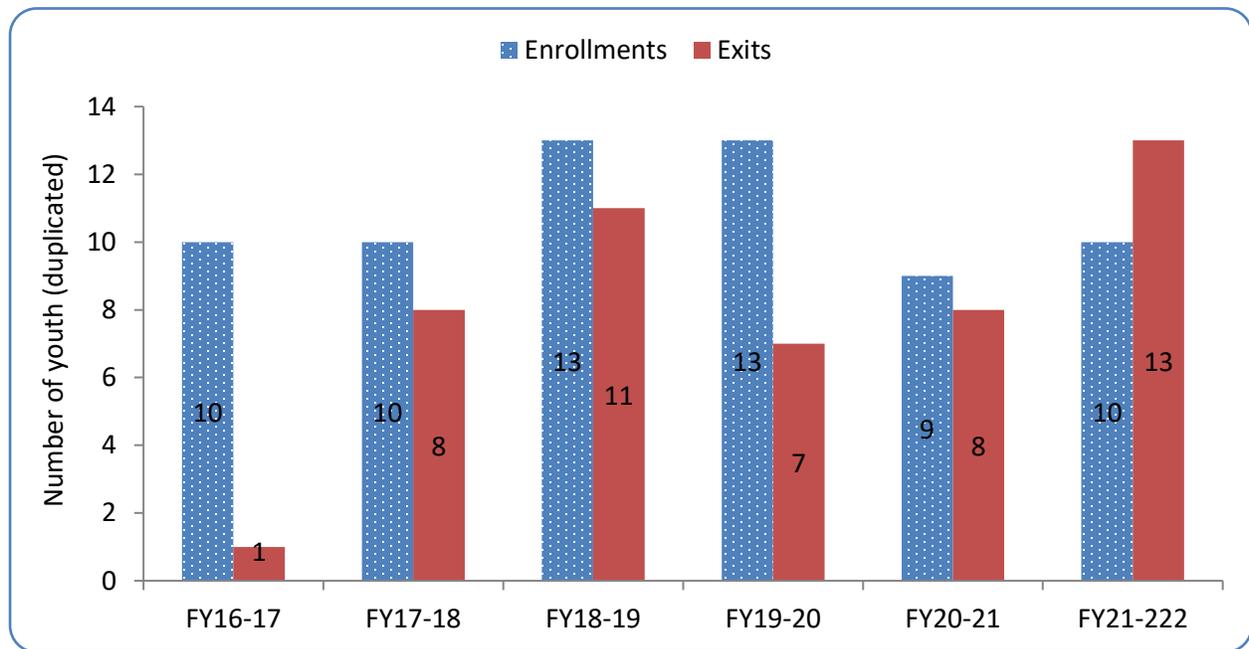
<sup>1</sup> OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Online. Available: [https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special\\_topics/qa11502.asp?qaDate=2019](https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/qa11502.asp?qaDate=2019) Released on November 16, 2020.

## 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 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 2022, a total of 61 youth enrolled in the program and four youth have participated twice, for a total of 65 duplicated enrollments and 51 exits (Figure 14). Of the 61 unique youth who enrolled in the program, 47 have exited. At program start, 56 of 59 youth (94.9%) with a current risk assessment score were assessed as high risk to reoffend. Three were medium risk. Of those youth who have exited the program, 57.4% completed successfully and 42.6% exited unsuccessfully.

**Figure 13. CVA Enrollments and Exits, FY2016-17 - FY2021-22**

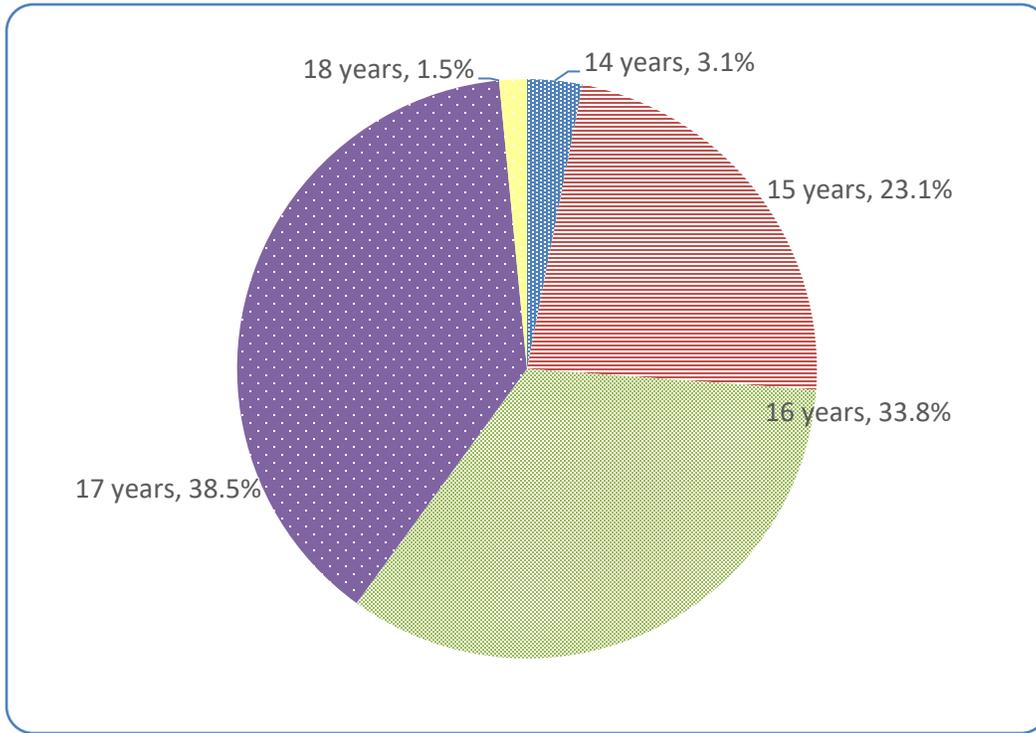


Note: FY2016-17 includes only four months, March – June.

Of youth enrolled in the program between FY2016-17 and FY2021-22, the majority were male, 77.8%, female, 22.2%. They were 46.0% white, 47.6% Hispanic, 3.2% African American, and 3.2% Asian.

Figure 14 shows the age at program start for youth enrolled in the program. Youth who enrolled more than once were counted more than once because they may have enrolled at different ages. The average age at program start was 16.1 years of age.

**Figure 14. Age of Youth enrolled in Coastal Valley Academy (duplicated), FY2016-17 to FY2021-22**



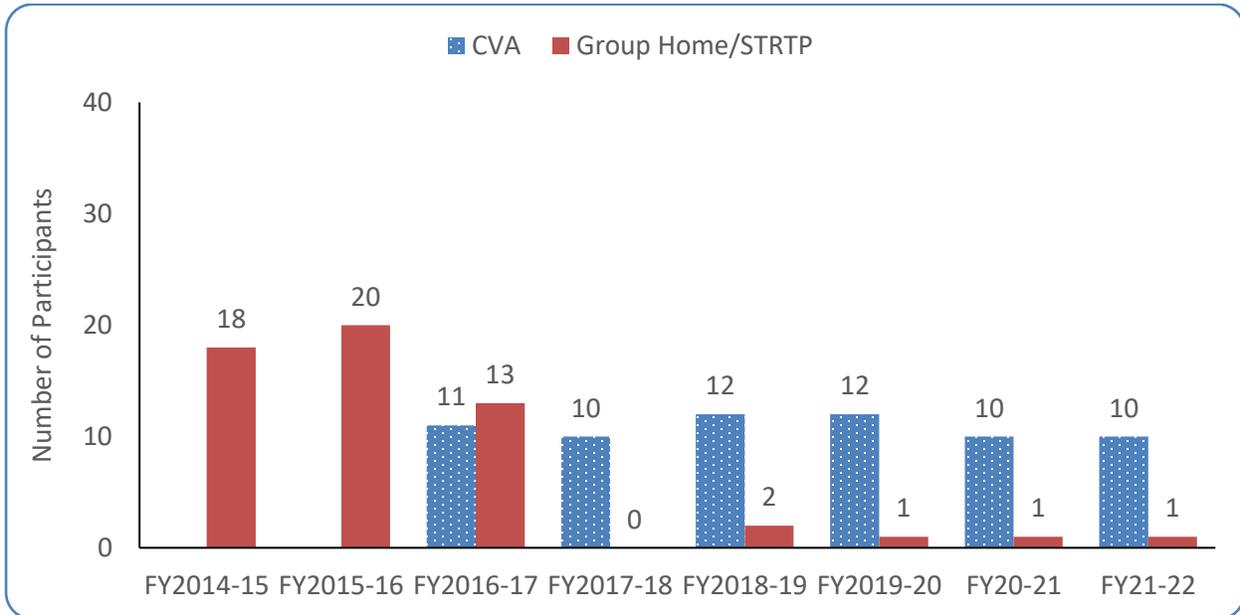
The CVA program is designed to reduce the risk of future delinquent behavior. Accordingly, the goal is to provide intensive intervention while youth are in the custody phase, as measured by the number of hours spent in programming focused on criminogenic needs. The standard for hours spent in this type 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 in CVA also participate in activities and programming which do not count toward their intervention hours, but which build prosocial skills, physical fitness, public speaking, meeting facilitation, and independent living skills.

Figure 15 demonstrates how the use of group homes/short term residential therapeutic programs (STRTPs) as a placement option has decreased since CVA was launched in March 2017. Between July 2014 and June 2017 (three years), 51 youth were enrolled in group homes. In the five years since CVA opened, only five youth have been enrolled in a group home/STRTP. Meanwhile, the number of youths enrolled in CVA has increased.

**Figure 15. Enrollment in CVA and Group Homes/STRTP, FY2015-16 – FY2021-22**



### 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 47 youth who have exited the program since it began in March 2017, 38 youth could reasonably be expected to have graduated high school during the program. Of these, 33 (86.8%) 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). YLS/CMI scores were available for 31 of 47 youth who exited the program.

- 77.4% of youth showed some reduction in risk score from pre- to post-assessment on the YLS.
- The average risk reduction was 8.5 points on a 35-point scale, an improvement of 24.2%.
- Average risk reduction for youth who successfully completed the program was 12.1 points (35.4%).

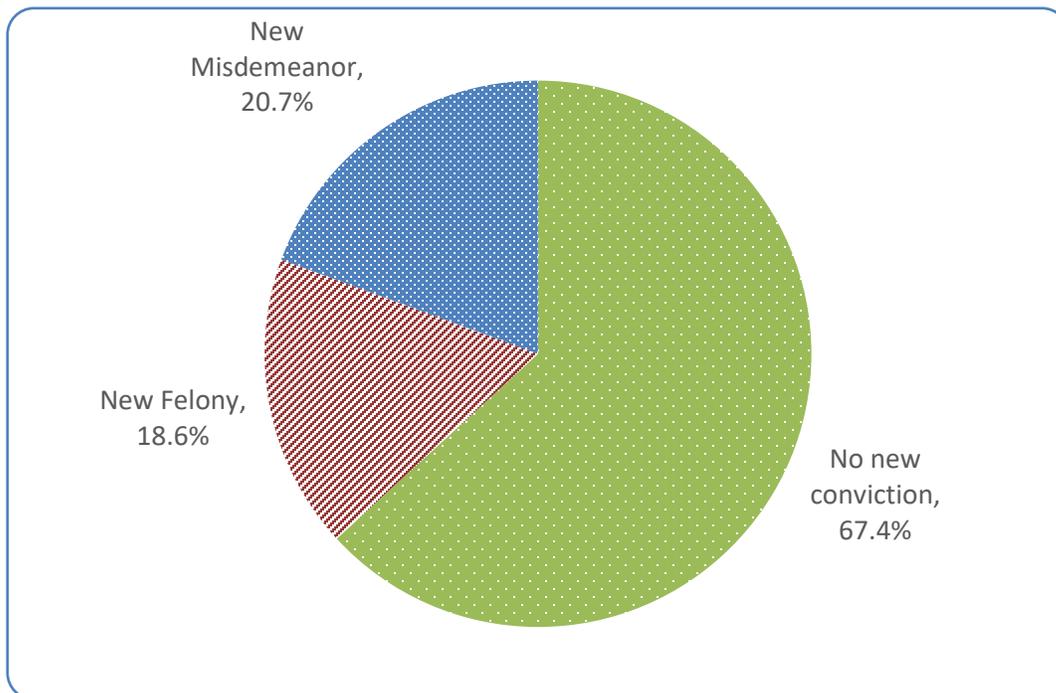
Youth in the program are given the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU) survey at program entry and exit. The survey has six subscales: entitlement, justification, power orientation, cold heartedness, criminal rationalization, and personal irresponsibility. The overall average is 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. Results below are for 24 youth who have been given the survey since it was implemented in 2019.

- Fifteen (15) of 24 youth (62.5%) showed improvements in their criminal thinking.
- Thirteen (13) of 24 youth (54.1%) 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. Texas Christian University has recently revised the tool so as not to inadvertently contribute to racial disparities. The Probation Department is preparing to implement the new version as of the writing of this report.

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 43 unique youth who exited the program and ended their probation term, 29 youth or 67.4% did not have a new juvenile court adjudication or adult conviction. Fourteen youth or 32.6% had a new juvenile court adjudication or adult conviction. Of those 12 youth, seven had felony offenses and five had misdemeanor offenses (figure 16).

**Figure 16. Recidivism outcomes for Coastal Valley Academy participants, March 2017 to June 2022**

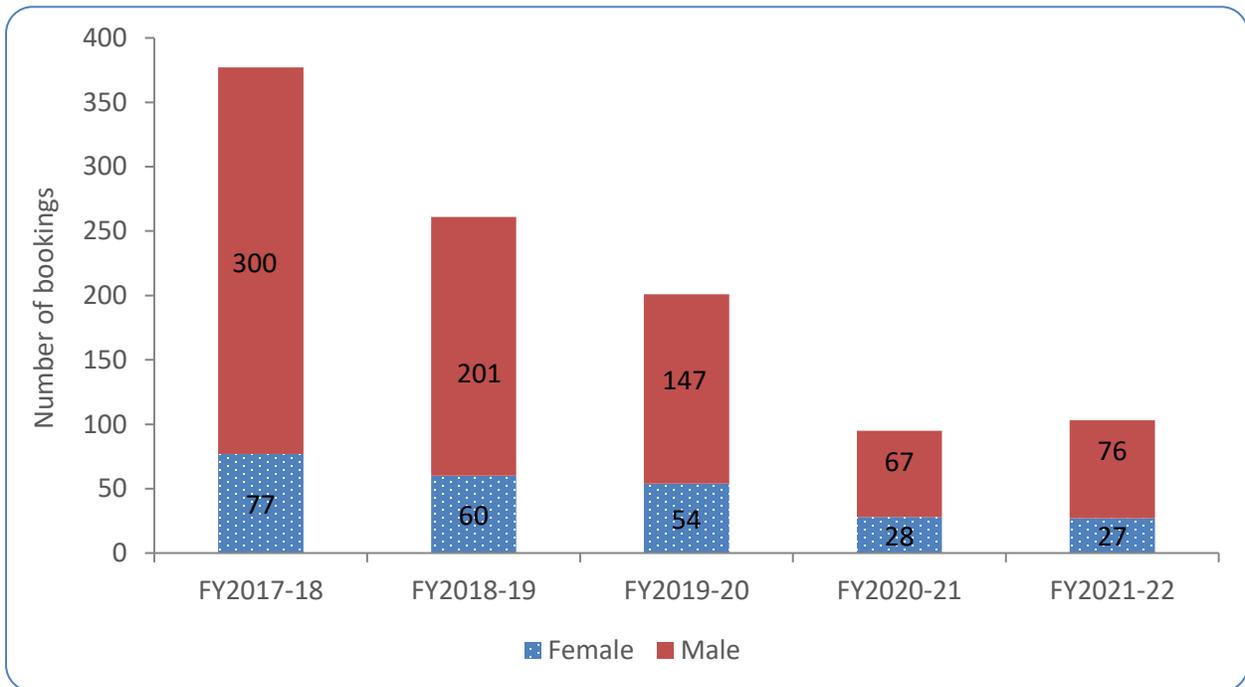


## Juvenile Hall

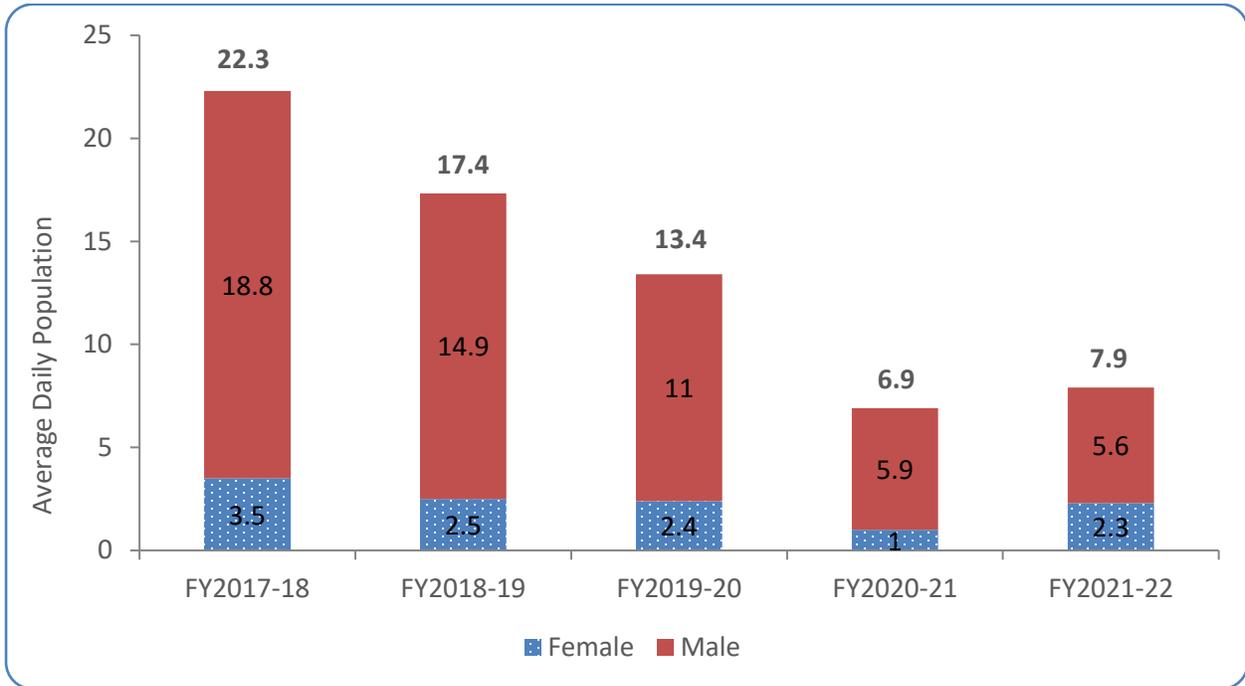
The Juvenile Hall is a 24-hour detention center. This facility houses youthful detainees while they are awaiting court proceedings, awaiting out of home placement into foster homes, Short Term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTPs), or Coastal Valley Academy, or serving a time limited period of commitment. As a result of juvenile justice realignment in 2021, 5 beds are now designated as Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) beds for housing youth who previously would have been sentenced to the State Division of Juvenile Justice.

In FY2021-22, there were 103 bookings into Juvenile Hall (Figure 17), involving 77 individuals. The average number of bookings per youth was 1.3. Between FY2017-18 and FY2021-22 the total number of bookings decreased 72.7%. In the last year, the total number increased 8.4%, from 95 to 103 bookings. The average daily population in FY2021-22 was 7.9 youth detainees (Figure 18).

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



**Figure 18. Average Daily Population at Juvenile Hall, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**

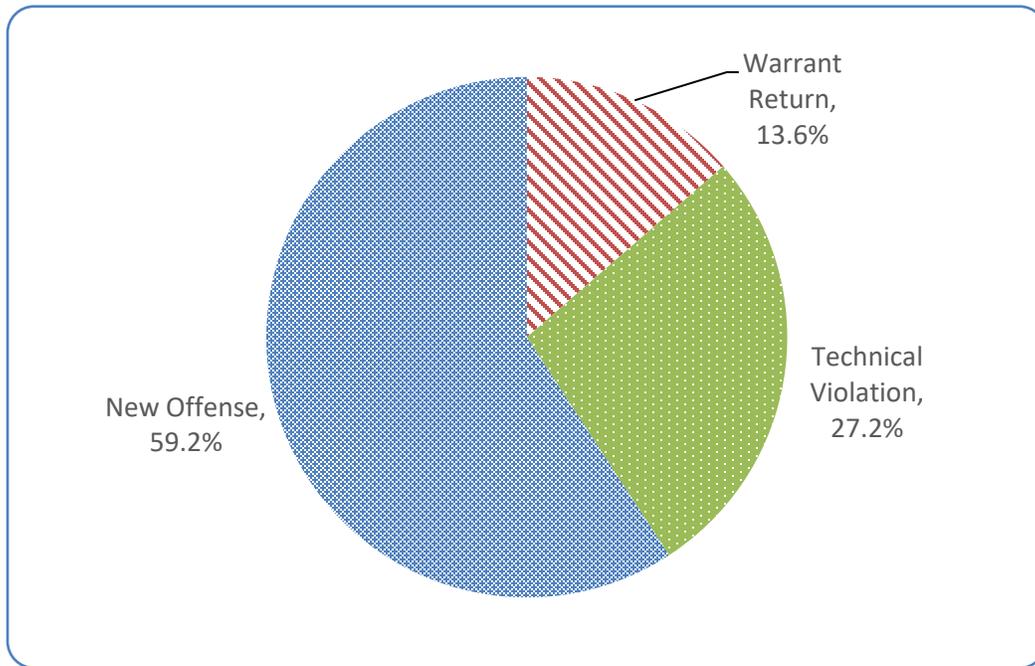


The Juvenile Hall admits youth directly from arresting agencies as well as youth arrested by probation officers for violations of their conditions of probation (Table 5). The Juvenile Hall also receives in-custody transfers from courts in other counties. ‘Other Agency’ may include: CA Highway Patrol, CA State Parks and Recreation, and CA State Parole. More than half, 59.2%, of the annual bookings were for allegations of a new criminal offense (Figure 19).

**Table 5. Bookings by Arresting Agency, FY2020-21**

Agency	# of Bookings	Agency	# of Bookings
Arroyo Grande Police Dept.	3	San Luis Police Dept.	5
Atascadero Police Dept.	12	Cal Poly/Cuesta Police Dept.	0
Grover Beach Police Dept.	4	San Luis Sheriff’s Office	17
Morro Bay Police Dept.	7	Probation Dept.	30
Pismo Beach Police Dept.	5	Other Agencies	5
Paso Robles Police Dept.	13	Other Counties	2
<b>Total Bookings: 103</b>			

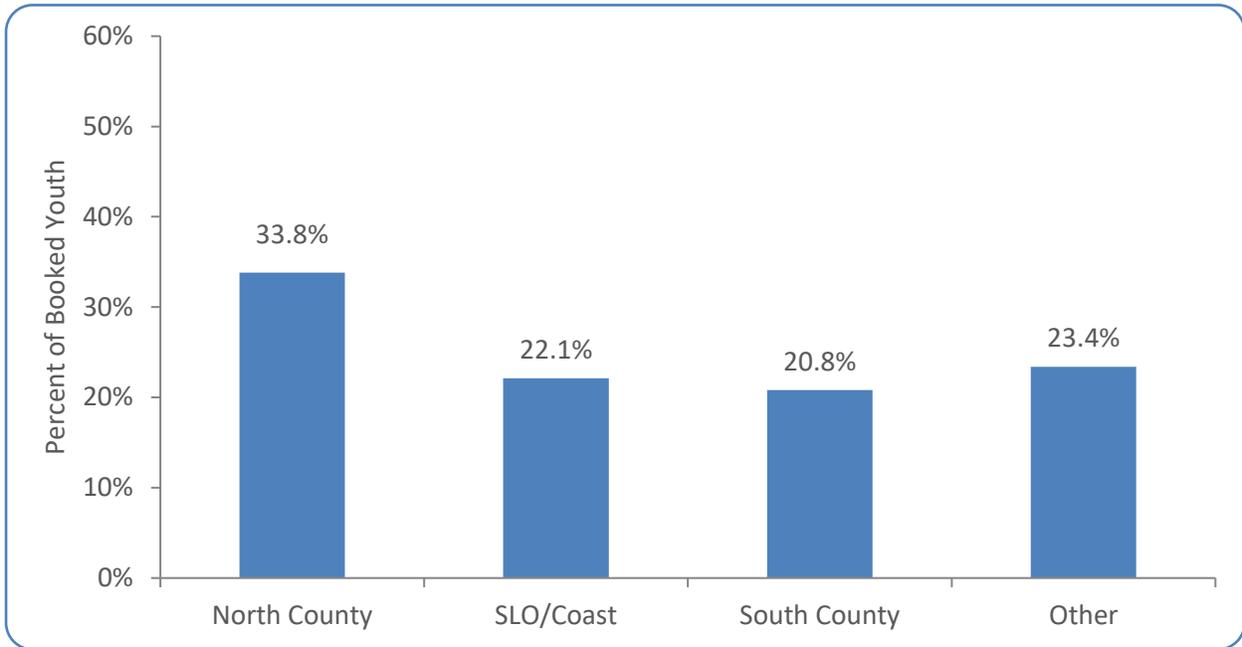
**Figure 19. Juvenile Hall Bookings by Type, FY2021-22**



Figures 20, 21 and 22 describe the general demographics of the 77 individuals booked into Juvenile Hall during FY2021-22, including area of residency, race/ethnicity and age. The majority of the booked youth were male, 74.0%; 26.0% were female.

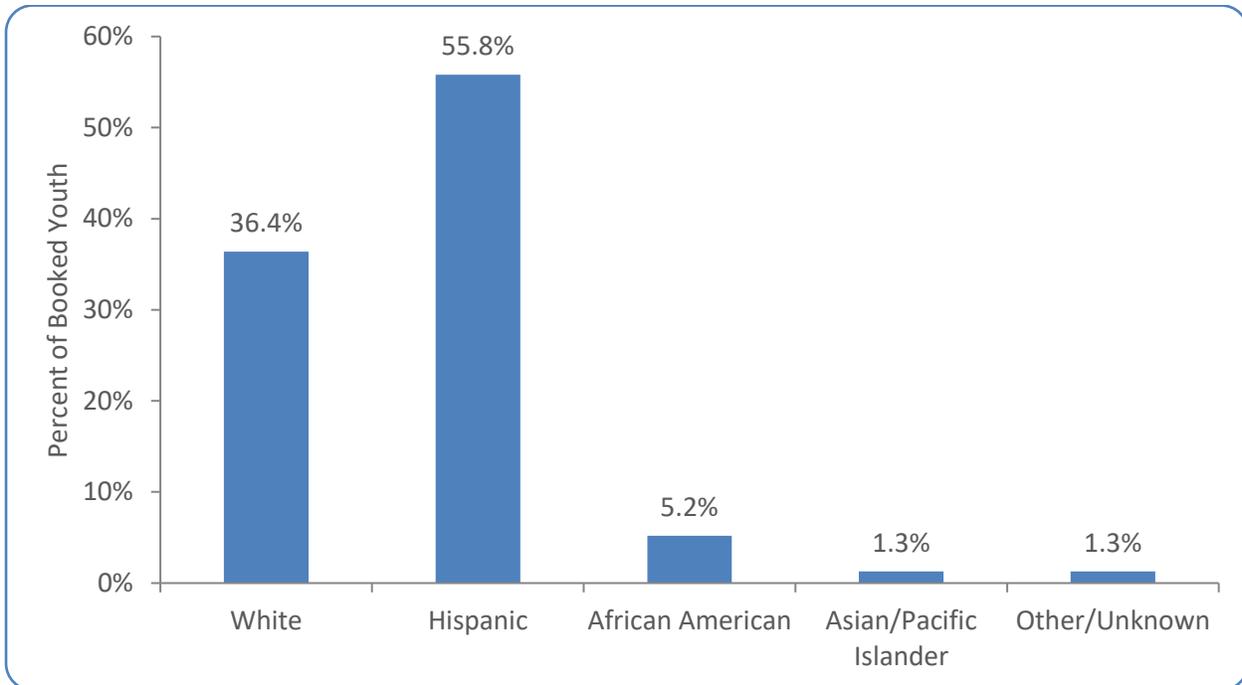
All youth booked into Juvenile Hall are given a questionnaire related to their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE). These questionnaires showed that during the last fiscal year, 74.3% of youth identified as “boy or man” and 25.7% identified as “girl or woman.” No youth indicated that they identify as “other.” Three of 77 youth did not report their gender identity at intake. In terms of sexual orientation, 85.4% of youth identified themselves as heterosexual, 7.8% as bisexual, 2.6% as questioning and 3.9% were left blank.

**Figure 20. Booked Youth by Area of Residency, FY2021-22**

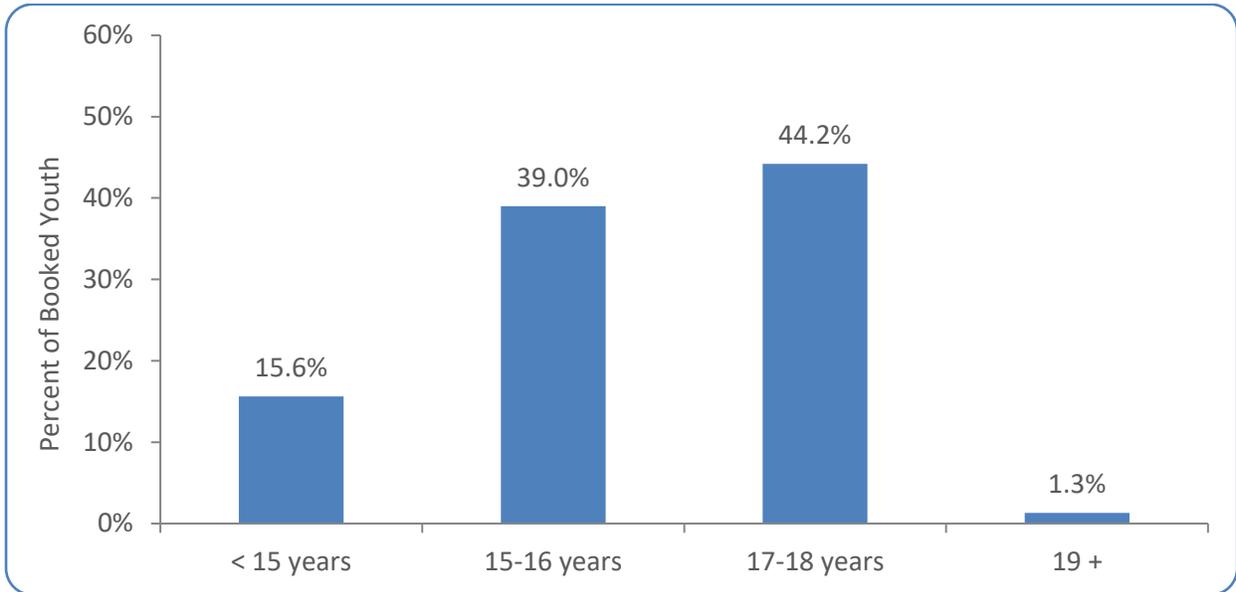


Note: 'Other' includes non-minor transients and out-of-county youth.

**Figure 21. Booked Youth by Race/Ethnicity, FY2021-22**

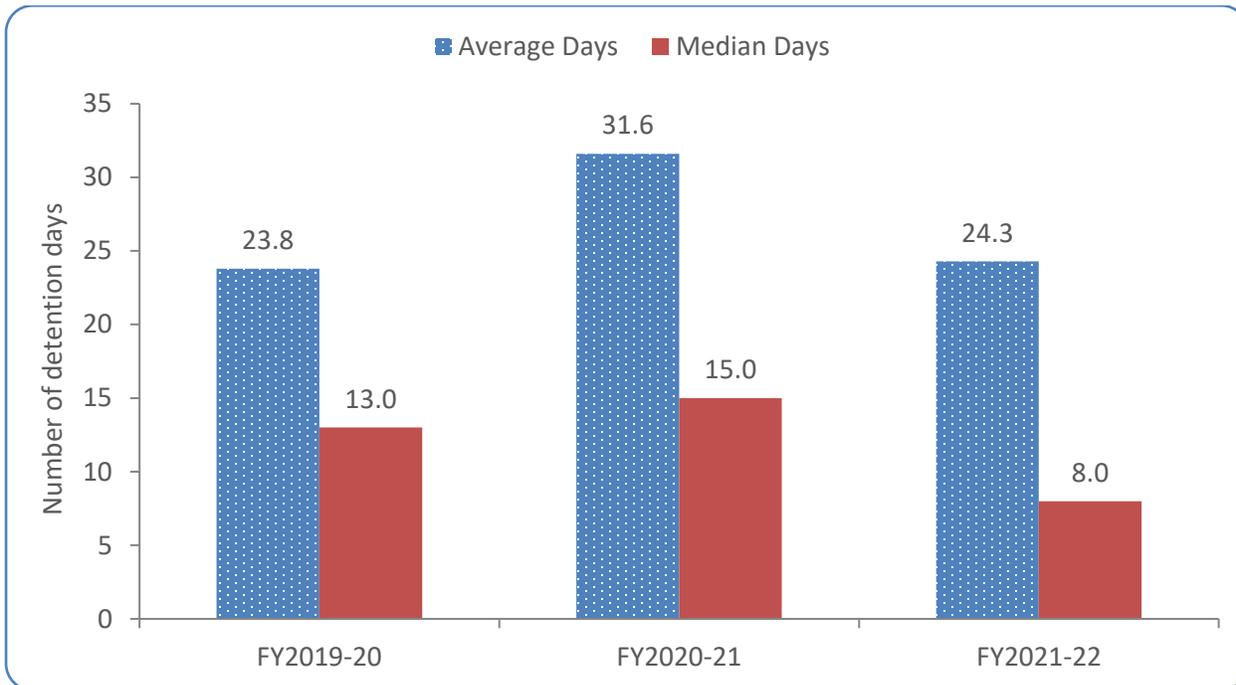


**Figure 22. Booked Youth by Age Group, FY2021-22**



During FY2021-22, there were 105 releases from detention, involving 78 individual youth. Among the 105 total releases, the mean (average) length of detention was 24.3 days, down from 31.6 days in the previous year. The median ('middle' value) was 8 days (Figure 23). The longest period of detention was 233 days. Table 6 provides further details about the length of detention.

**Figure 23. Mean and Median Number of Days Detained, FY2019-20- FY2021-22**



**Table 6. Bookings by Length of Detention, Released Youth, FY2019-20 - FY2020-21**

Length of Detention	FY2019-20		FY2020-21		FY2021-22	
	# Youth	Percent	# Youth	Percent	# Youth	Percent
0 – 2 days	69	33.3%	35	33.0%	30	28.6%
3 – 6 days	22	10.6%	9	8.5%	18	17.1%
7 – 14 days	13	6.3%	8	7.5%	10	9.5%
15 – 22 days	39	18.8%	11	10.4%	8	7.6%
23+ days	64	30.9%	43	40.6%	39	37.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Adult Services

Adult Probation provides a variety of services to the justice-involved population. During their initial contact with the criminal justice system, a person may be referred by the Court to the Probation Department for assessment as part of the Pretrial Monitoring Program which allows for release of defendants prior to the resolution of their court case. The Department also supports the Court by making recommendations about case disposition and sentencing.

Adult Probation participates in several collaborative treatment courts, which rely on the use of community-based treatment and supervision in lieu of incarceration. Mental Health Diversion Court allows participants to have their court case diverted. The other treatment courts are options for those who have already been sentenced.

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.

### Pretrial Services Program

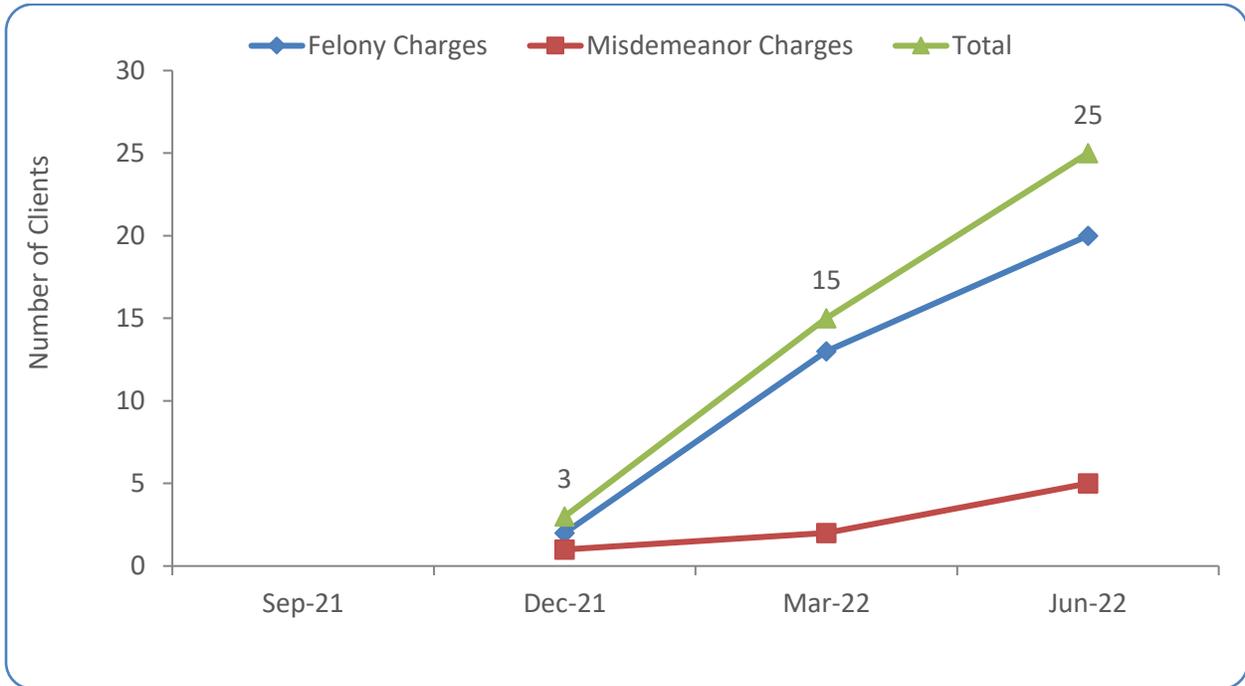
#### Pretrial Monitoring in FY2021-22

- 25 clients in the program on June 30, 2022
- 80% had Felony charges
- 20% had Misdemeanor charges
- Average age was 33.4 years
- 44% were female and 56% were male
- 44% were White
- 52% were Hispanic
- 4% were African American

The Pretrial Services Program assesses newly justice-involved adults for possible release. Each individual is assessed via a validated risk assessment tool, The Public Safety Assessment. Pretrial officers gather and present information about clients and advise the Court of potential release options. If released, a Pretrial officer will monitor and support clients, providing resources and court reminders.

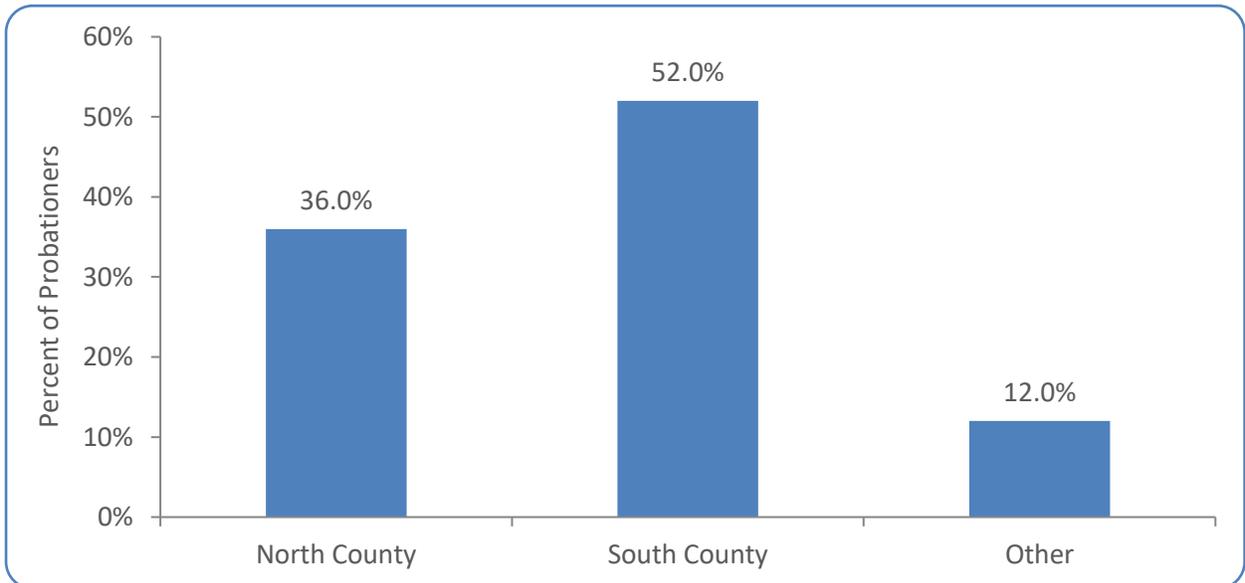
During the first year of the program, a total of 61 individuals were ordered to pretrial monitoring. During the same time, the total number of active pretrial clients increased from three (3) clients as of the end of December 2021 to 25 clients being monitored as of June 2022 (figure 24). It should be noted that this program was in a planning and pilot phase during part of this fiscal year and was not fully operational until April of 2022.

**Figure 24. Clients in Program, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2021-22**



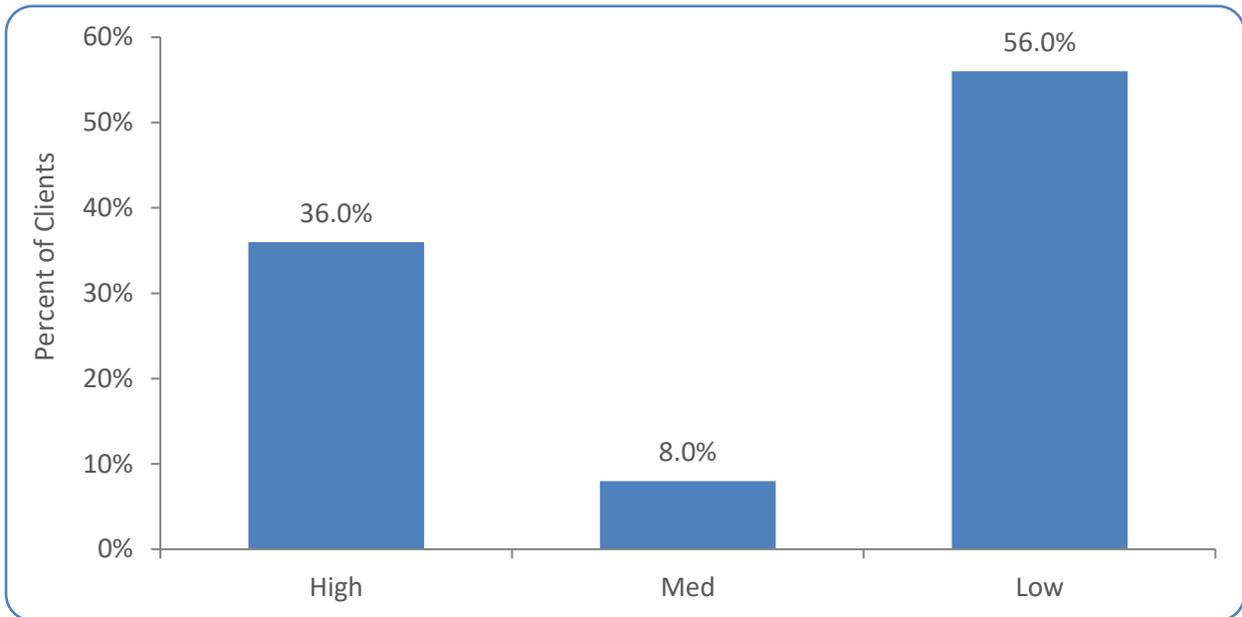
Pretrial clients reside throughout the county, yet a greater share of them lived in the southern region (figure 25). “Other” includes San Luis Obispo, transient and out-of-county addresses.

**Figure 25. Pretrial Clients by Area of Residency, June 2022**



Effective pretrial practices include the use of a validated risk-need assessment tool. Pretrial clients are assessed with the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) to determine to determine clients’ likelihood to commit any new offense and their likelihood to appear in court. In figure 26, clients are grouped based on their risk to reoffend.

**Figure 26. Pretrial Clients by Risk Level, June 2022**



### Pretrial Services Outcomes

The following outcomes are measured at the close of pretrial monitoring. In FY2021-22, 16 felony and 3 misdemeanor pretrial clients closed their period of monitoring; combined, 19. Among those 19 clients, 47.4% successfully appeared at all court hearings and 100% completed their grant of pretrial monitoring with no new convictions.

### Adult Court Services

Investigation officers in our Court Services Unit prepare written reports for the Court after conducting an investigation into a justice-involved individual’s behavior, history, assets, impact on victims, mitigating and aggravating circumstances, probation eligibility and suitability. These officers assess risk to reoffend by using validated assessment tools which identify factors related to criminal offending.

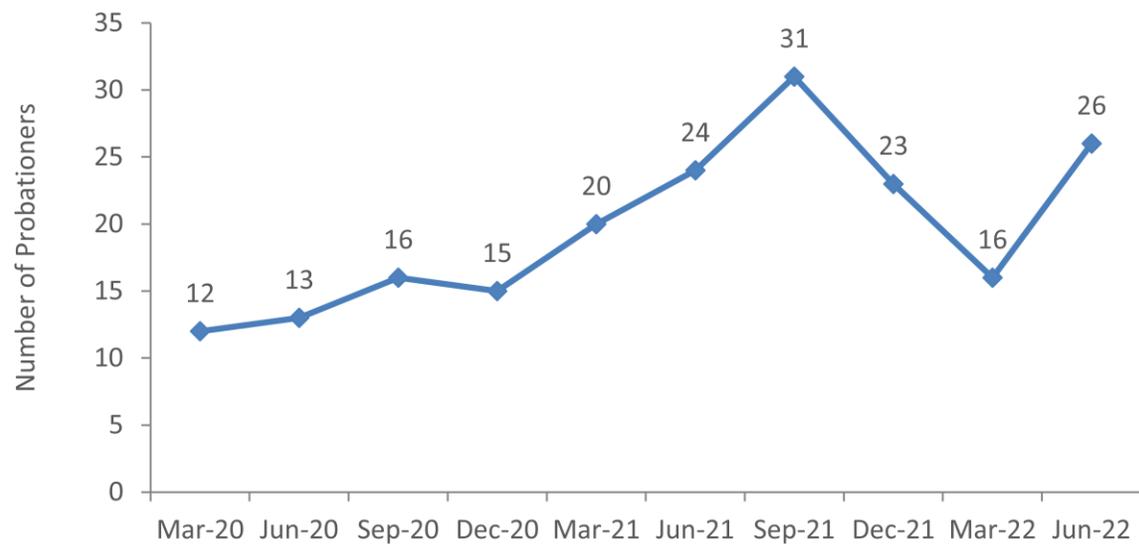
Reports contain recommendations for or against release on probation and sentencing options which conform to statutory and case law requirements. These reports include the terms and conditions of probation (if eligible) to promote accountability, community safety, and rehabilitation for the defendant. Through the court process, Probation works to ensure victims’ rights and establishes victim restitution.

During FY2021-22, court services staff wrote 874 felony and 196 misdemeanor sentencing reports, 188 restitution reports, and 20 diversion reports.

## MENTAL HEALTH DIVERSION COURT

The Probation Department participates in the Mental Health Diversion Court. This program diverts eligible individuals with mental disorders from the criminal justice system. The Mental Health Diversion Court is a problem-solving court, providing ongoing judicial supervision in conjunction with treatment, case management and community supervision. The figure below shows program participation.

**Figure 27. Number of Program Participants, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2019-20 to FY2021-22**



## Adults on Formal Probation

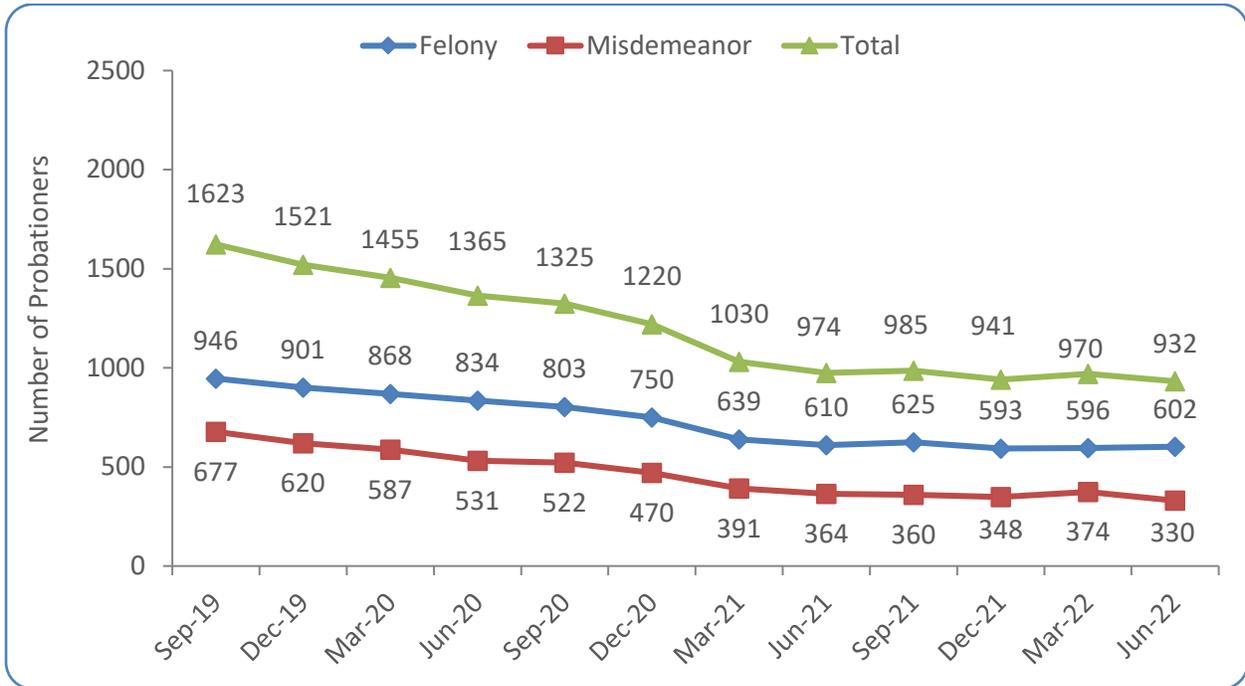
### Who Probation Supervised in FY2021-22

- 932 formal probationers were supervised on June 30, 2022
- 64.6% were on Felony Probation
- 35.4% were on Misdemeanor Probation
- Average age was 35.8 years
- 22.1% were female
- 77.9% were male
- 55.3% were White
- 35.2% were Hispanic
- 4.8% were African American
- 1.3% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 0.3% were Native American
- 3.1% were of other or unknown race/ethnicity

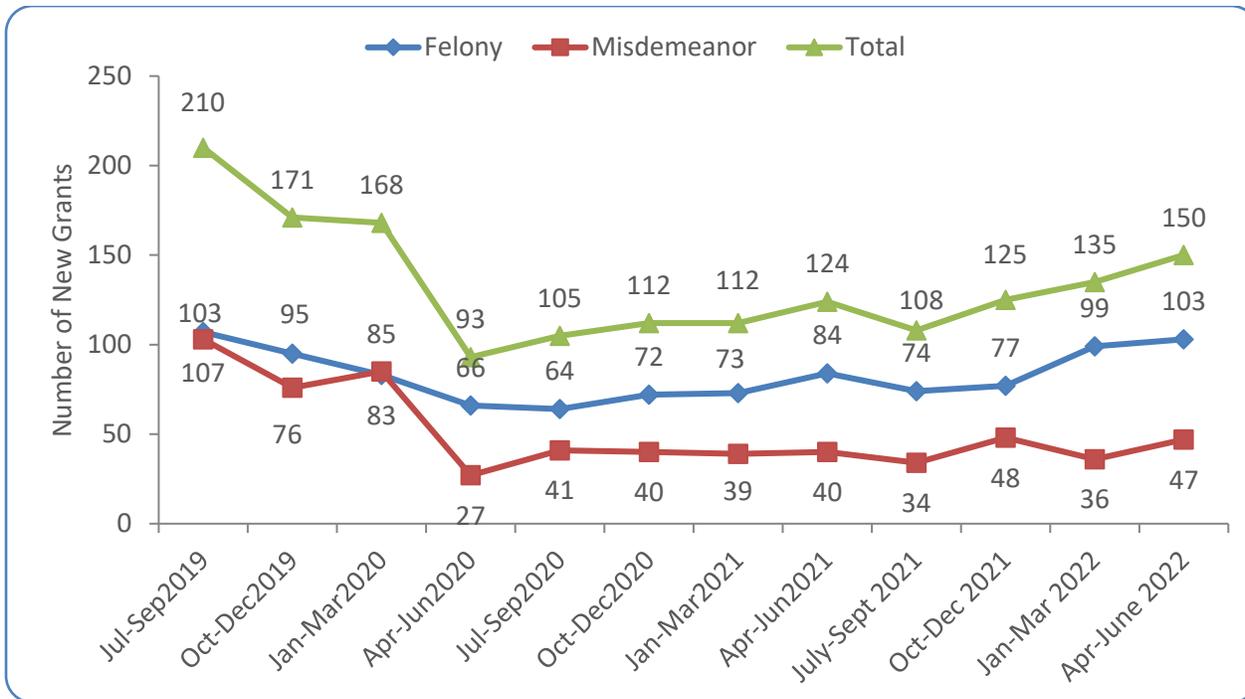
Over the past three years, first quarter of FY2019-20 through fourth quarter of FY2021-22, the total number of active formal adult probationers decreased by 42.6%, from 1623 to 932 probationers (Figure 28). The number of probationers on felony probation decreased by 36.4% and the number on misdemeanor probation decreased by 51.3%. Some of the decline is due to implementation of Assembly Bill 1950. Effective January 1, 2021, Assembly Bill 1950 reduced term limits for Misdemeanor Probation to one (1) year and Felony Probation to two (2) years.

During FY2021-22, the Adult Division received an average of 130 new grants of formal probation each quarter (figure 29). On an annual basis, new felony grants increased by 0.6%, from 351 to 353 in FY2019-20 to FY2021-22; new misdemeanor grants decreased by 43.3%, from 291 to 160.

**Figure 28. Formal Probation Population, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2019-20- FY2021-22**



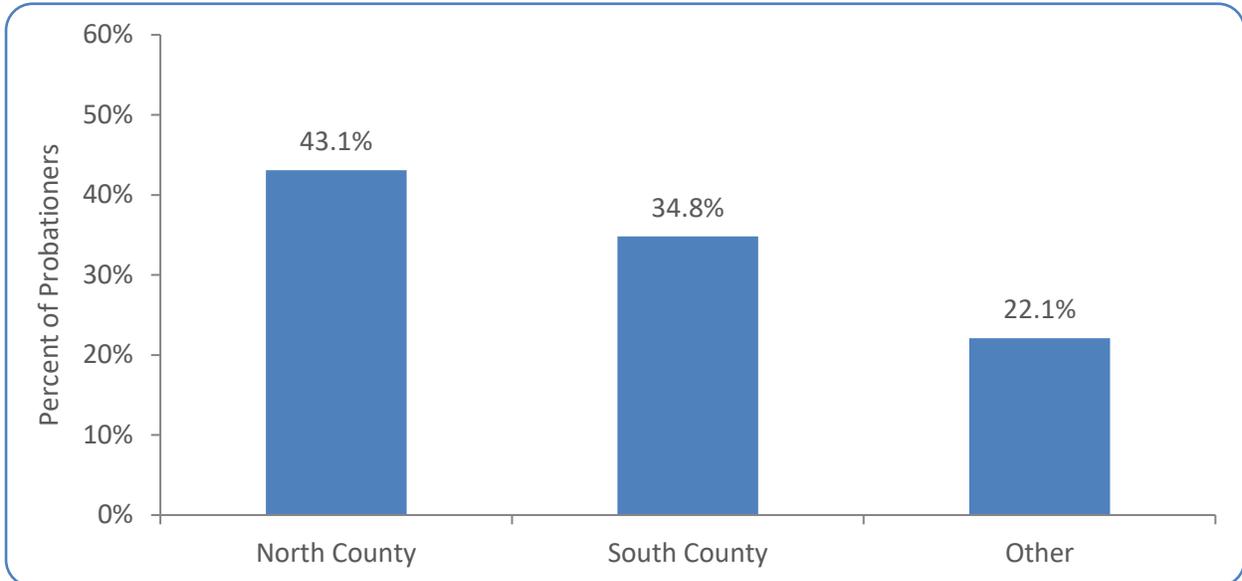
**Figure 29. Number of New Probation Grants by Quarter, FY2019-20- FY2021-22**



Adult probationers reside throughout the county, yet a greater share of probationers lived in the northern region (figure 30). North County includes the northern coastal areas, South County includes the City of San Luis Obispo, and Other includes transient and out-of-county addresses.

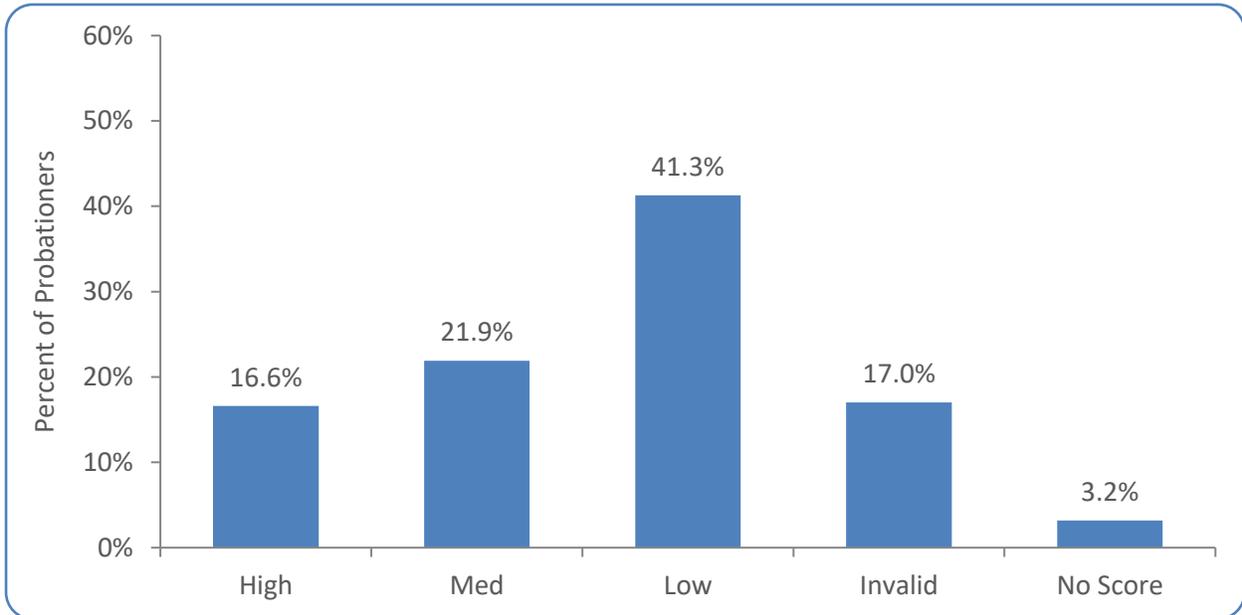
Probationers were 22.1% female and 77.9% male. The average age at supervision start was 35.8 for those on supervision as of June 30, 2022. Average age has increased slightly over the past several years from 34.2 in FY2015-2016.

**Figure 30. Formal Probationers by Area of Residency, June 2022**



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 treatment and 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 27). In tables 9 and 10 below, 89.0% of probationers were categorized according to their assessed risk level and 11.0% based on supervisor override.

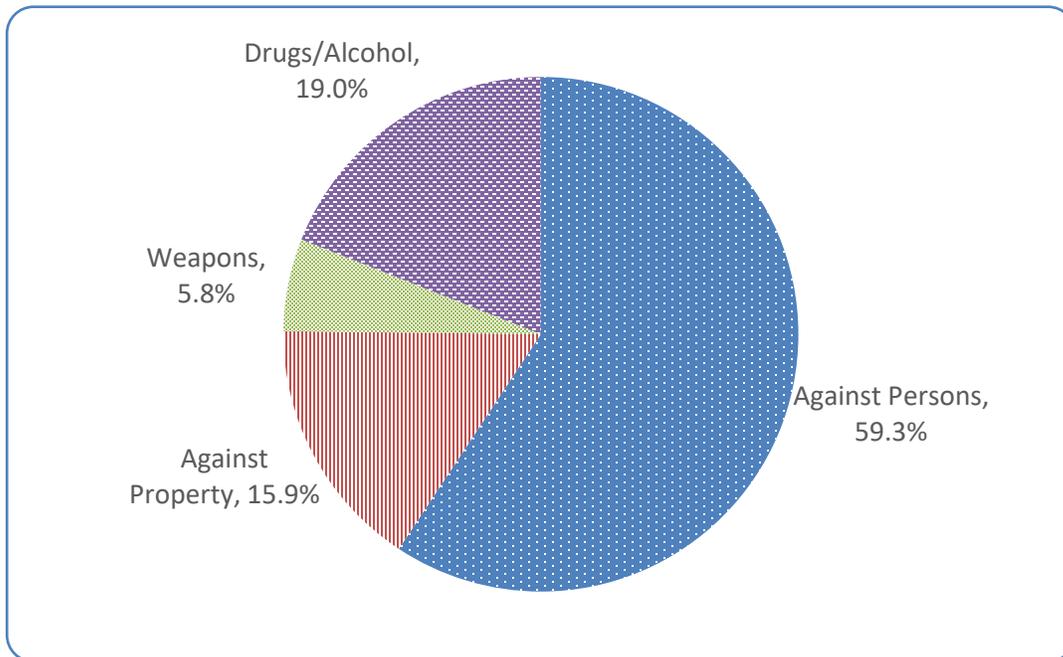
**Figure 31. Formal Probationers by Risk Level, June 2022**



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 20.8% high, 27.4% medium, and 51.7% low risk to reoffend.

Figure 32 reflects the breakdown of formal probationers under supervision on June 30, 2022, according to type of crime committed.

**Figure 32. Formal Probationers by Crime Type, June 2022**



## ADULT TREATMENT COURT PROGRAMS

Adults on Formal Probation may be eligible to participate in one of several collaborative treatment court programs. Probation partners with the Court, attorneys, and treatment providers to deliver these services to our clients. Treatment courts are effective method of reducing recidivism; programs utilize judicial monitoring, community-based treatment, and supervision in lieu of incarceration. In addition to the Mental Health Diversion Court program, Probation works with clients in the following programs:

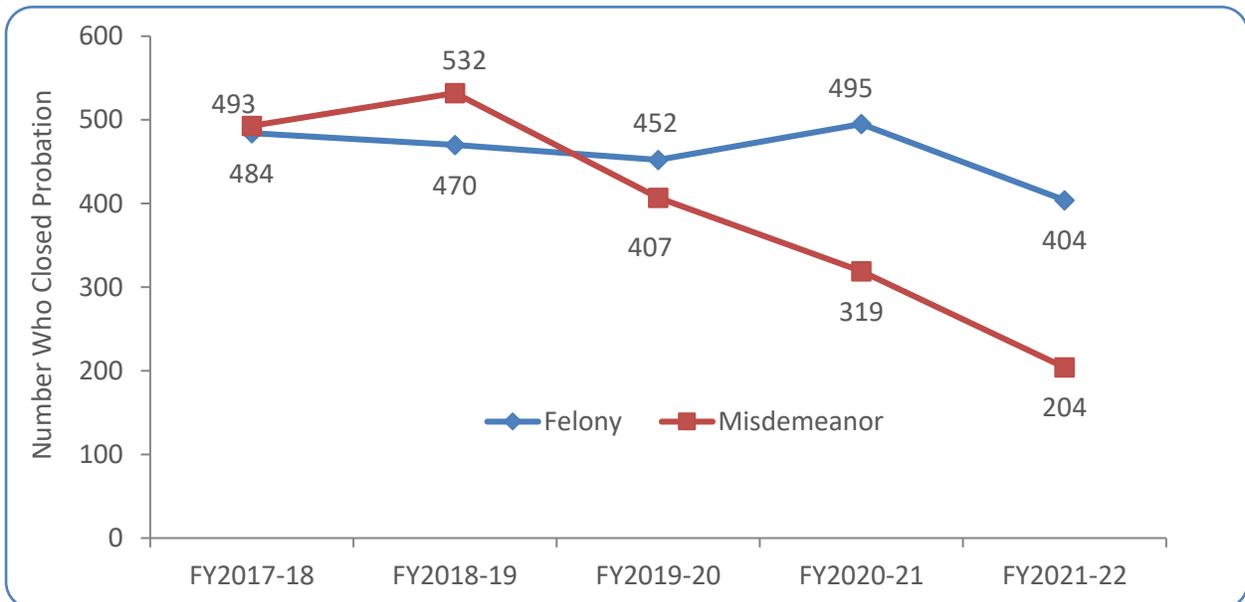
- Adult Drug Court
- Veterans Treatment Court
- Behavioral Health Treatment Court
- Adult Treatment Court Collaborative

As of June 30, 2022 there were a total of 59 probationers in these programs.

### Adult Probation Outcomes

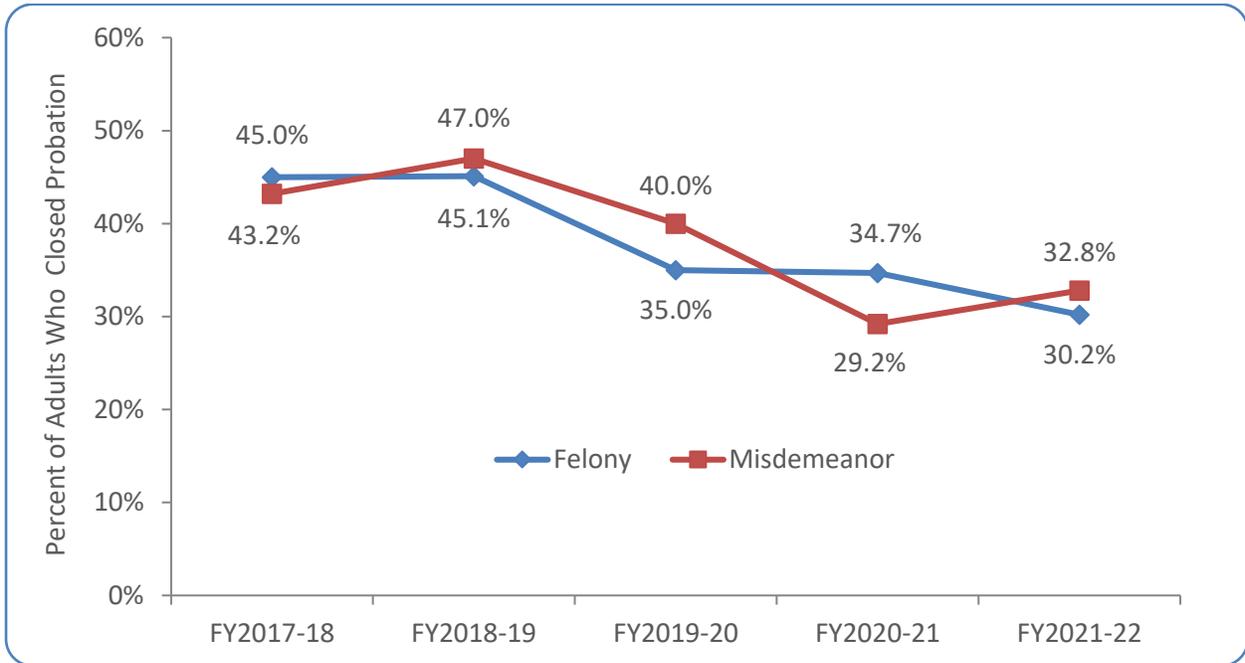
The following outcomes are measured at the close of probation supervision. In FY2021-22, 404 felony and 204 misdemeanor adult probationers closed their grant(s) of probation for any reason; combined, 608 (figure 33).

**Figure 33. Number of Formal Probationers Who Closed Probation, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**



Among the probation cases that closed in FY2020-21, 30.2% of felony probationers and 32.8% of misdemeanor probationers were convicted of at least one new law violation, i.e. recidivated, while on probation. Combined, 31.1% of formal probationers who closed had recidivated (figure 34 and table 9).

**Figure 34. Recidivism Rate among Formal Probationers, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**

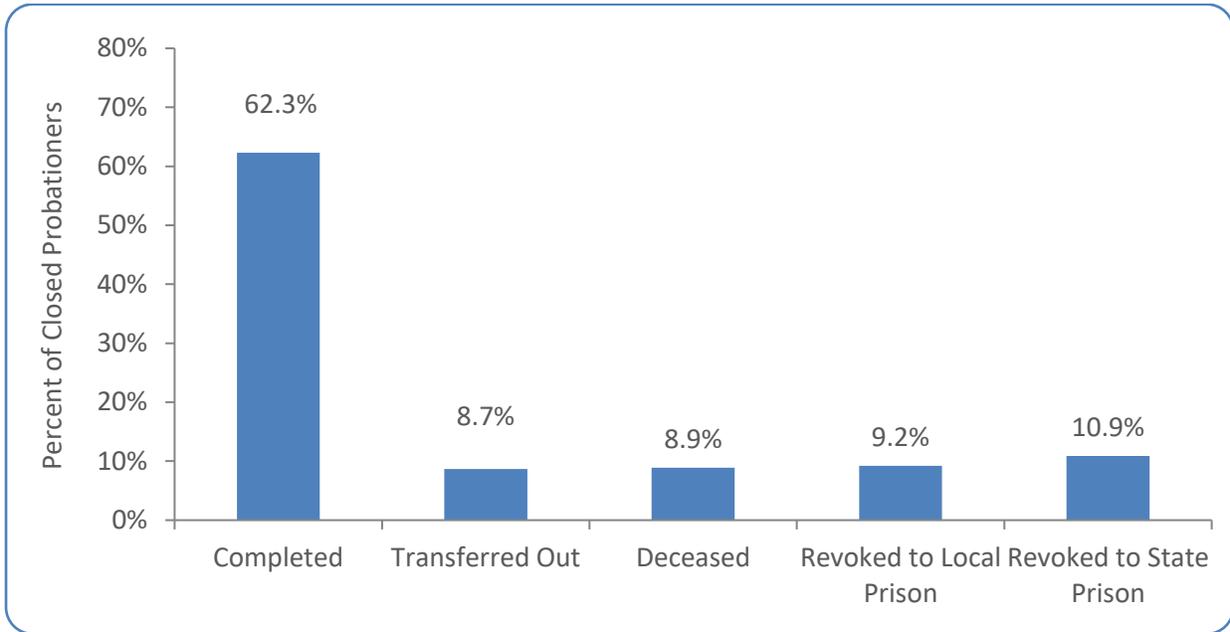


**Table 7. Recidivism among Formal Probationers by Risk Level, FY2021-22**

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	71	42	59.2%
Med	79	40	50.6%
Low	119	25	21.0%
Invalid Assessment	273	71	26.0%
No Score	66	11	16.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>31.1%</b>

Among the formal probationers who closed probation in FY2021-22, 68.9% completed their grant of probation (figure 35). Revocations to local and state prison include both revocations for violations of probation and those due to new convictions.

**Figure 35. Closing Status among Formal Probationers, FY2021-22**



## Post-Release Offenders

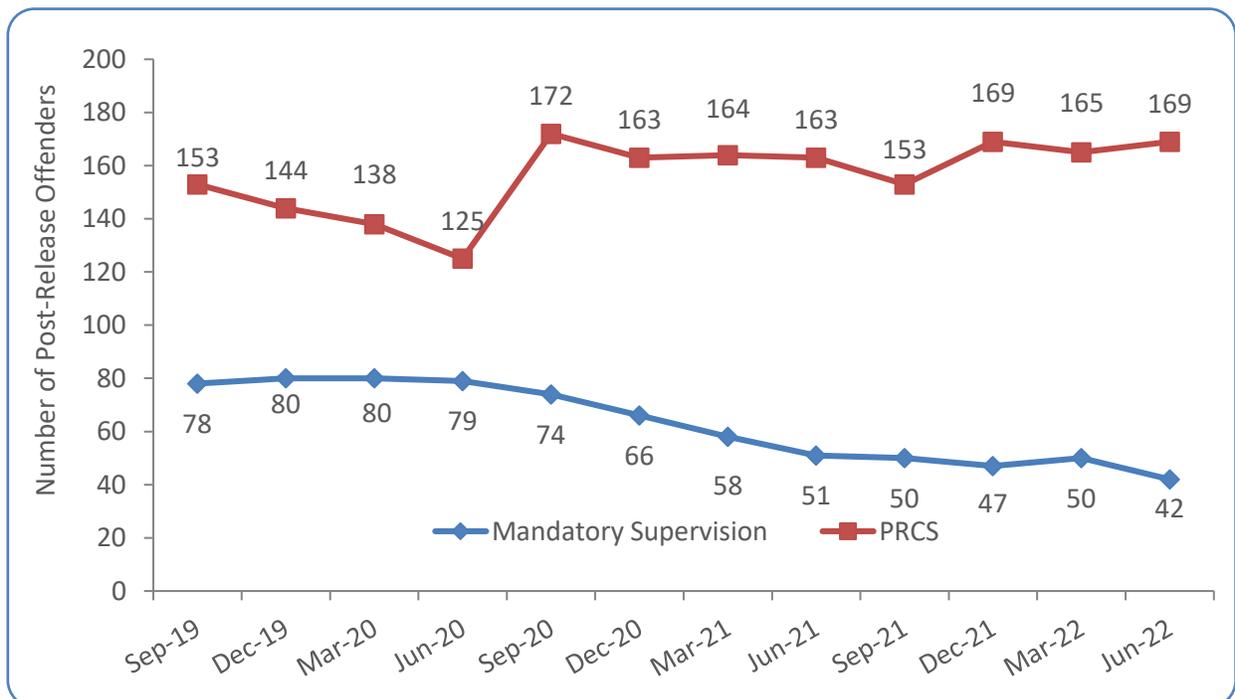
### Who the PRCS Unit Supervised in FY2021-22

- 211 post-release offenders were supervised on June 30, 2022
- Average age on was 37.9 years
- 12.8% were female
- 87.2% were male
- 64.0% were White
- 28.0% were Hispanic
- 3.8% were African American
- 1.9% were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 2.4% 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 FY2019-20 through fourth quarter of FY2021-22, the number of active PRCS and Mandatory Supervision offenders has remained relatively stable, with a slight overall decrease (Figure 36).

**Figure 36. Post-Release Offenders, Last Day of Each Quarter, FY2019-20 to FY2021-22**



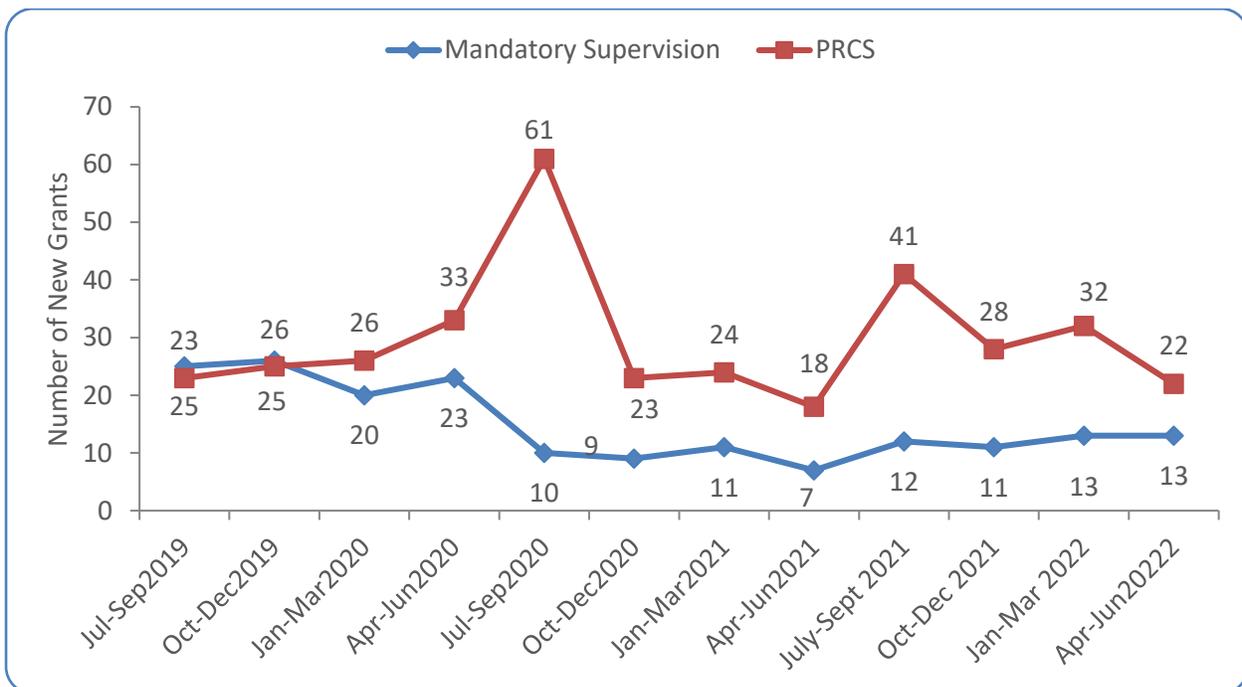
During FY2021-22, the Division received an average of 31 new PRCS offenders and 12 new Mandatory Supervision offenders per quarter. Over the past three years, the annual number of new grants has declined by 14.4%, mainly due to decreases in new Mandatory Supervision grants (table 8).

**Table 8. Post-Release Offenders, new grants, FY2019-20 to FY2021-22**

Grant Type	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22
PRCS	107	126	123
Mand Sup	94	37	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>172</b>

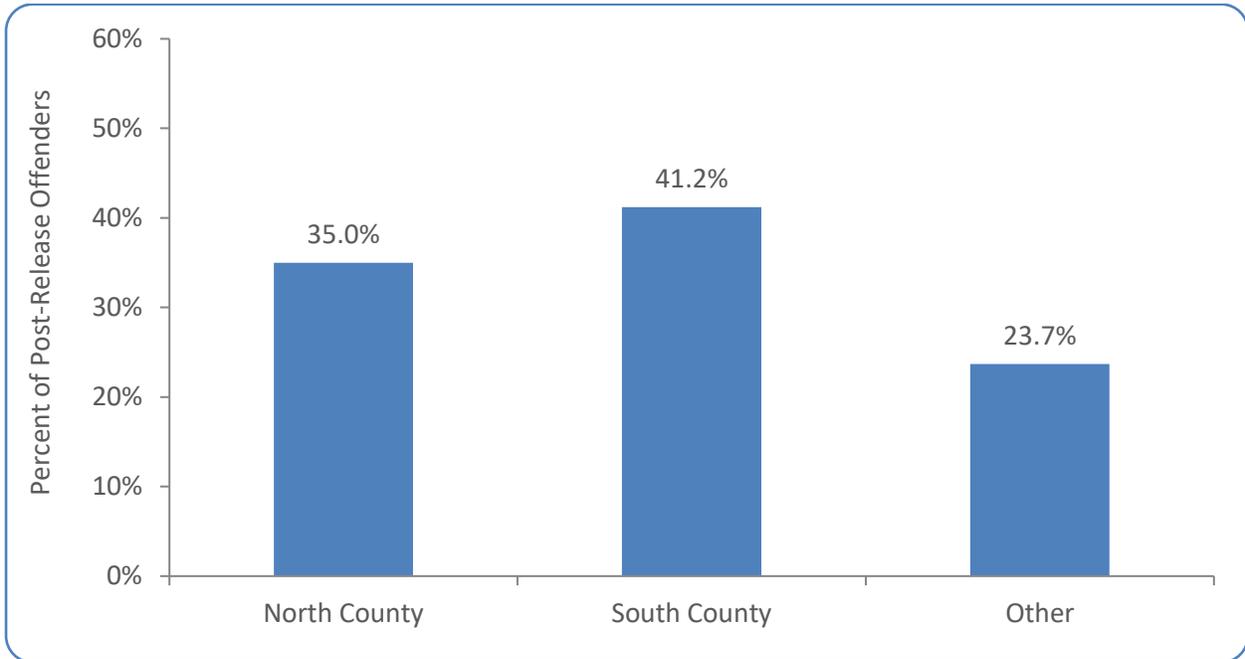
As Figure 37 shows, there was an increase in early releases from prison, due to COVID-19, between July and September of 2020.

**Figure 37. Number of New Post-Release Offender Releases by Quarter, FY2019-20- FY2021-22**



In June 2022, post-release offenders were 12.8% female and 87.2% male. They were 64.0% White, 28.0% Hispanic, 3.8% African American, 1.9% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 2.4% were an Other or Unknown race/ethnicity. Forty two percent (42.0%) of the PRCS and 31.0% of the Mandatory Supervision offenders were assessed as high risk to re-offend (table 9). Figure 38 and tables 9 and 10 further describe the total Post-Release Offender population’s demographics, including area of residency, risk to reoffend and age. Figure 39 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 38. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Area of Residency, June 2022**



“Other” includes San Luis Obispo, transient and out-of-county addresses.

**Table 9. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Grant Type and Risk Level, June 2022**

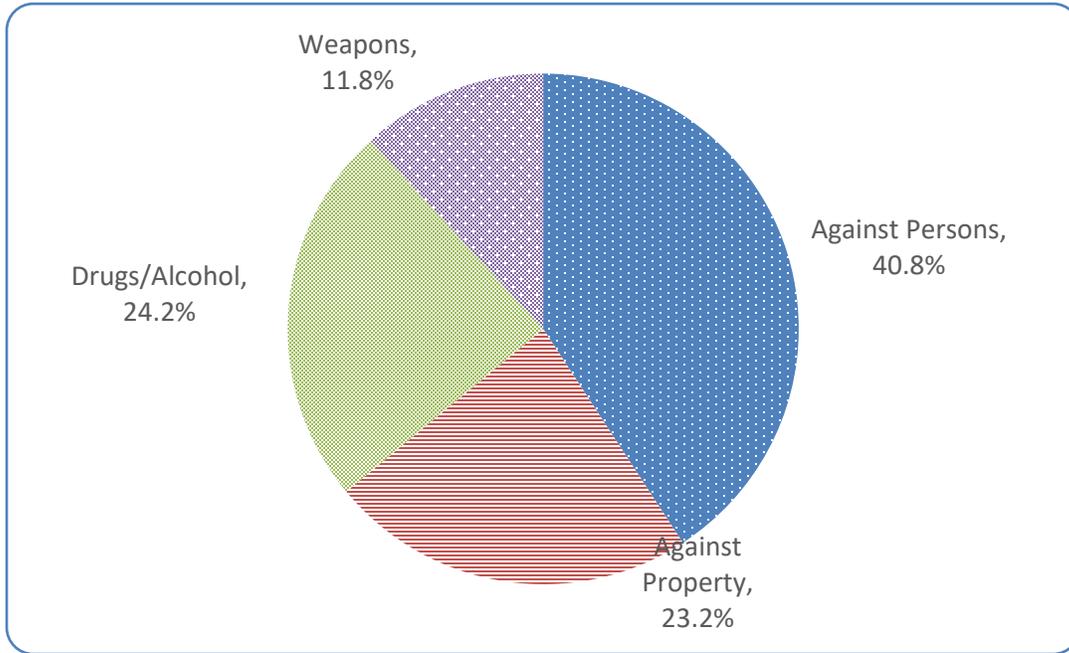
Grant Type	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
PRCS	71	42.0%	37	21.9%	31	18.3%	26	15.4%	4	2.4%	169	80%
Mandatory Sup.	13	31.0%	12	28.6%	17	40.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 10. Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level and Age Group, June 2022**

Age Group	Risk Level											
	High		Medium		Low		Invalid		No Score		Total	
16-24 years	6	7.1%	3	6.1%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.7%
25-40 years	52	61.9%	30	61.2%	27	56.3%	22	84.6%	2	50.0%	133	63.0%
41-64 years	26	31.0%	15	30.6%	17	35.4%	4	15.4%	2	50.0%	64	30.3%
65+ years	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	3	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100%</b>

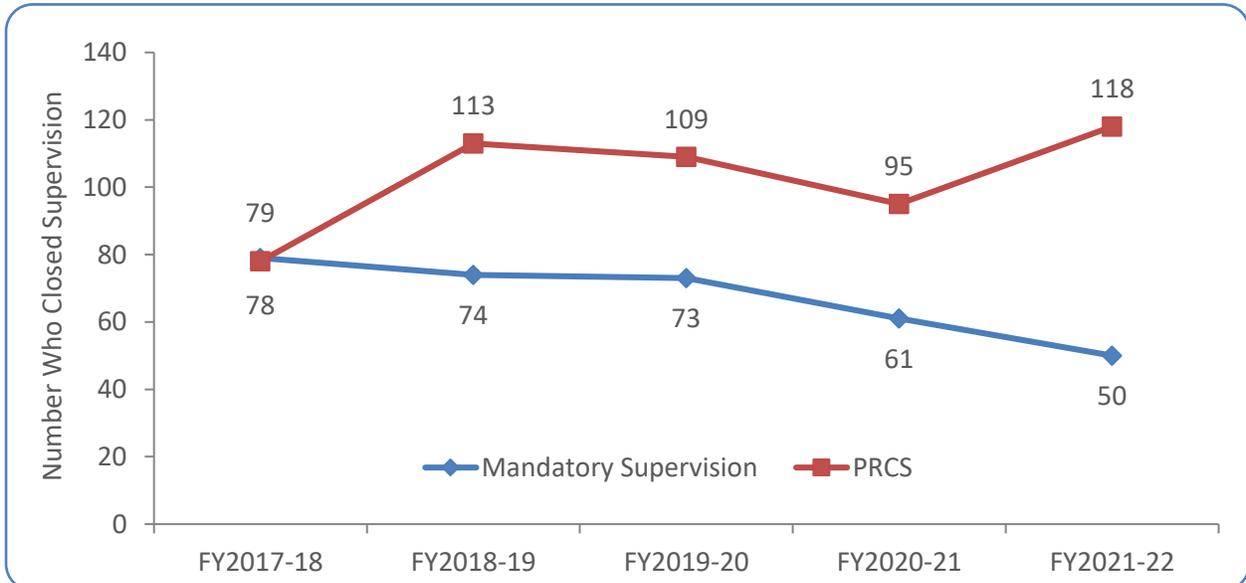
**Figure 39. Percent of Post-Release Offenders by Type of Crime Committed, June 2022**



**Post-Release Offender Outcomes**

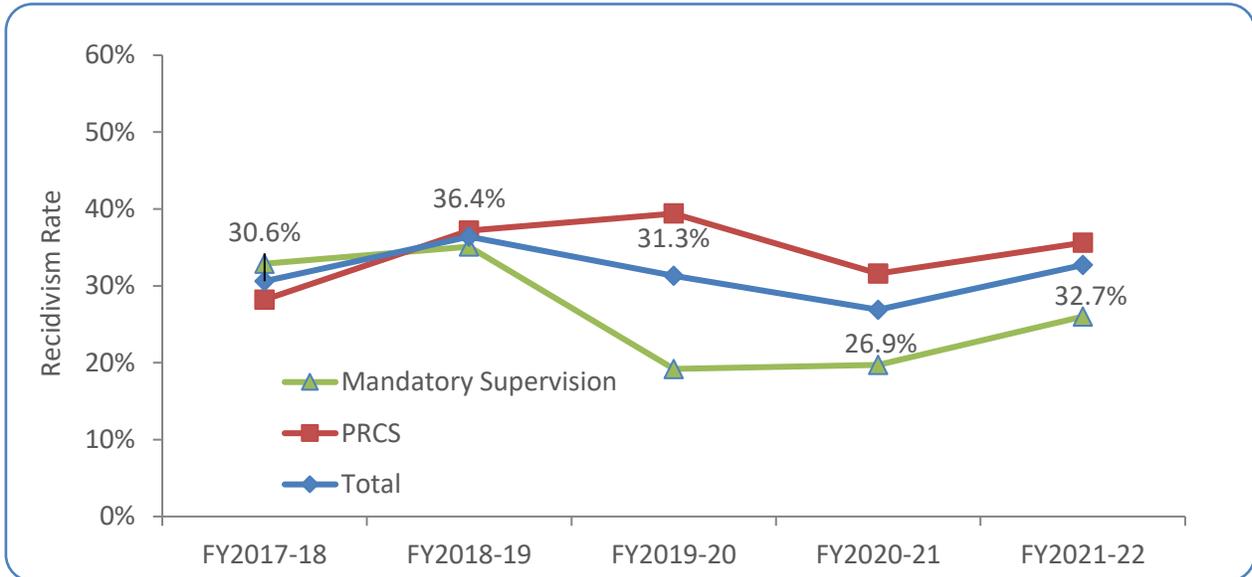
The following outcomes are measured at the close of probation supervision. In FY2021-22, a total of 168 post-release offenders had their supervision closed for any reason; 118 PRCS and 50 Mandatory Supervision (Figure 40).

**Figure 40. Number of Post-Release Offenders Who Closed Supervision, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**



Among the post-release offender cases that closed during FY2021-22, 35.6% of PRCS offenders and 26.0% of Mandatory Supervision offenders had been convicted of at least one new law violation during the period of supervision (figure 37 and table 13). The overall recidivism rate for post-release offenders has fluctuated over the past five years from 30.6% in FY2017-18 to 32.7% in FY2021-22.

**Figure 41. Recidivism Rate among Post-Release Offenders, FY2017-18 - FY2021-22**

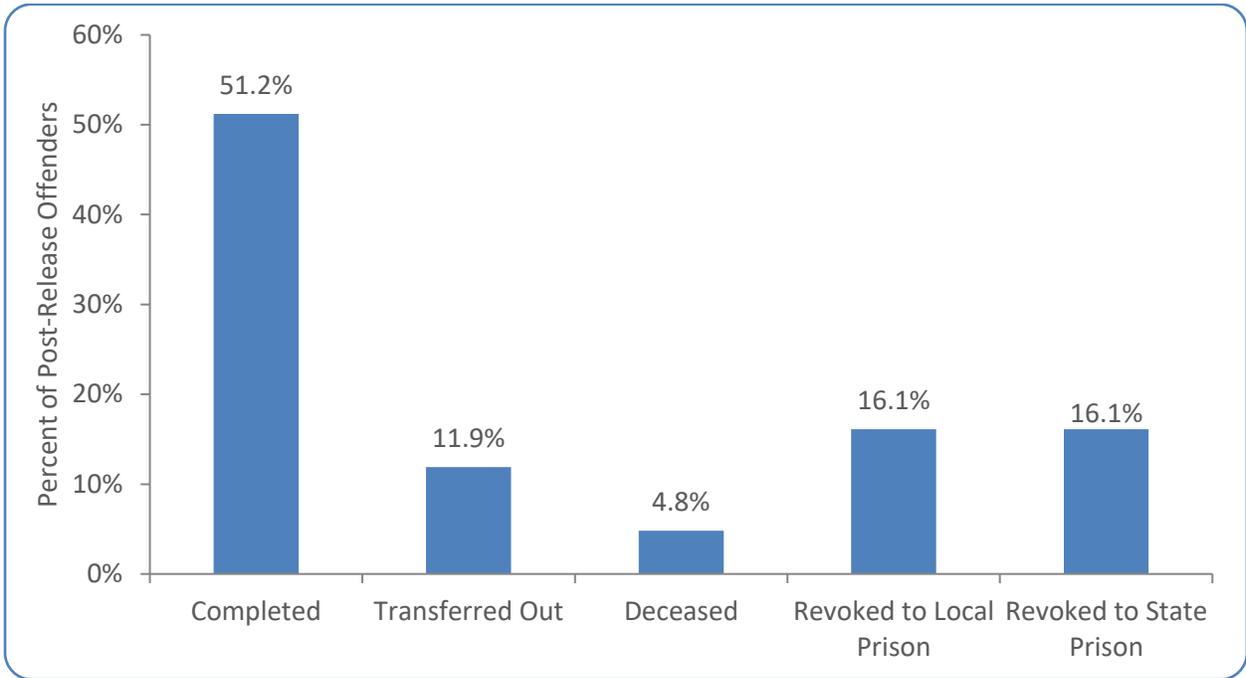


**Table 11. Recidivism among All Post-Release Offenders by Risk Level, FY2021-22**

Risk Level	# Closed	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	39	19	48.7%
Medium	19	7	17.9%
Low	29	3	10.3%
Invalid Assessment	58	25	43.1%
No Score	13	1	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34.8%</b>

Among the post-release offenders who closed community supervision in FY2021-22, 51.2% completed their grant of community supervision (figure 42). Revocations to local and state prison include are for new felony convictions only.

**Figure 42. Closing Status among All Post-Release Offenders, FY2021-22**



## 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 the filing of a 602 Petition (criminal charge) with the juvenile court.

**Youth:** A person referred to the Probation Department for an alleged criminal offense that occurred when the person was under the age of 18.

**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 matter brought to the attention of the Probation Department alleging a Youth engaged in unlawful behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601 and/or 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 under court-ordered supervision 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.

**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.

**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.