ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 2012

SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Mack Jenkins, Chief Probation Officer

SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 2012

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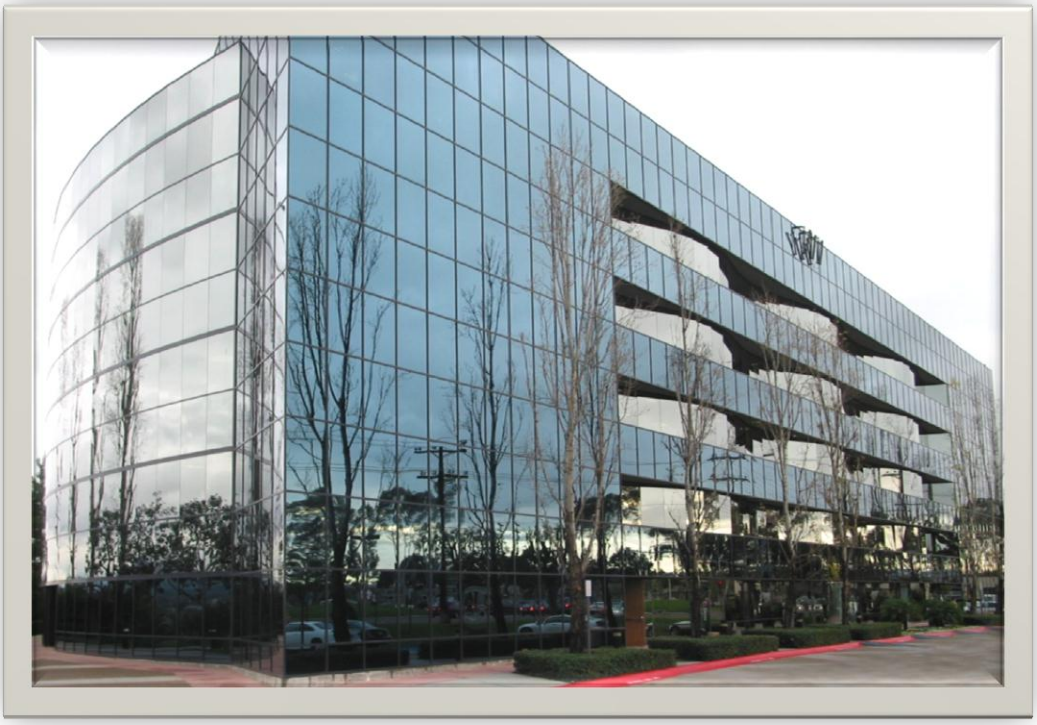

Probation Administration Building in Kearny Mesa

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Mission

Protect community safety, reduce crime and assist victims through offender accountability and rehabilitation

Vision

Enhancing the quality of life for San Diego County residents by creating safer communities

2012 Overview

- **The department consisted of 994 sworn and 248 non-sworn staff**
- **The Chief Probation Officer, Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Chief of Administrative Services, three Deputy Chief Probation Officers, and 13 directors administered a budget of $180 million for Fiscal Year 2011-2012.**
- **Staff were located in 17 main facilities. In addition, staff were out- stationed at community-based organizations and law enforcement offices**

This Annual Statistical Report was designed to provide answers to commonly asked questions about the Probation Department. The report provides information and statistics about the three main services: Adult Field Services, Juvenile Field Services and Institutional Services. Those data can be used by researchers, grant writers, students or citizens with an interest in knowing more about the department and the offenders we supervise.

This report was produced by the Research Division of the San Diego County Probation Department. The data was provided by Kevin Eccles and the report was created by Darla Newman. If you require information that is not included here, please contact Dr. Natalie Pearl at 858-514-3102 or Natalie.Pearl@sdcounty.ca.gov. Additional information about programs and services delivered by the department can be found in the Annual Report at:

http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/probation/docs/Annual_Report_2011-2012.pdf

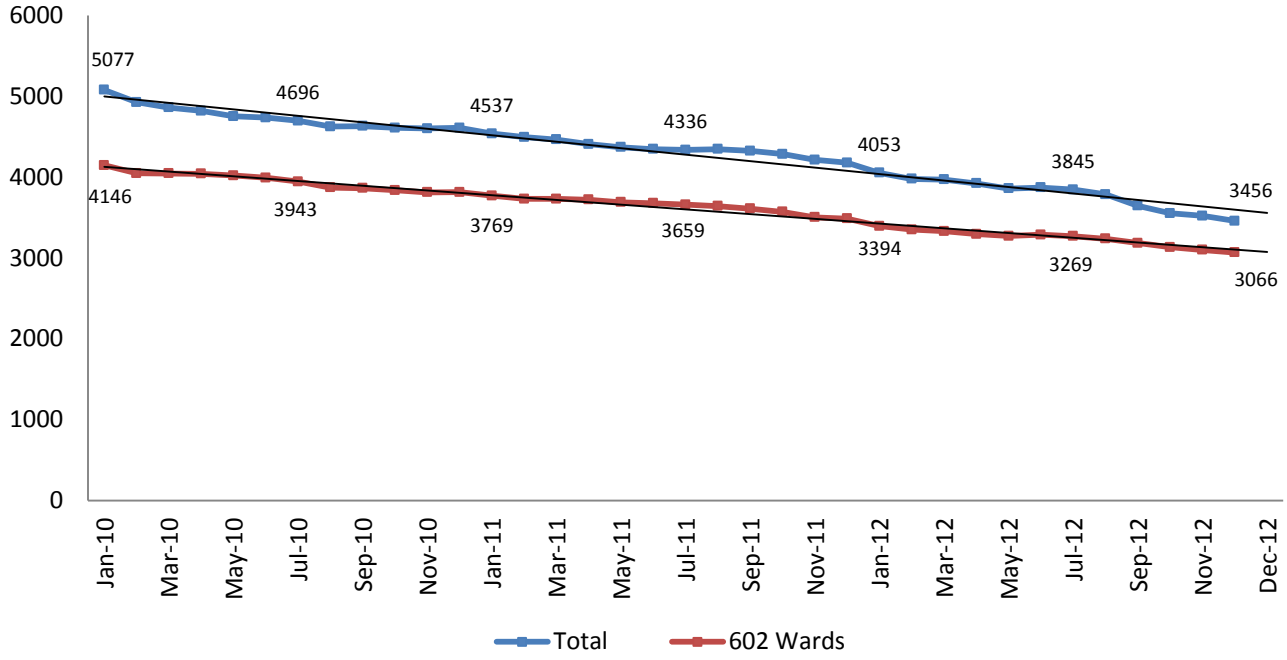
JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

(Including Special Operations)

Who Probation Supervised in 2012

- 3456 Wards were supervised on December 31, 2012
- 6242 Wards were supervised throughout the year
- Average Age 16 years
- 1412 (23%) Females
- 4840 (77%) Males
- 22 % Caucasian
- 16 % African-American
- 56% Hispanic
- 2% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 4% Other

Figure 1. Ward Population on the Last Day of Each Month 2010-2012



Over the past three years (2010-2012), the population of wards on probation has decreased by 32%. The number of wards supervised for the past five years (2008-2012), has decreased by 35%. The number of 602 wards decreased by 26% in the past three years, and 29% in the past five years. Wards supervised reside in many areas of the county. The following map indicates where the lowest to highest concentrations of probation wards lived in 2012.

Figure 2. Map of San Diego County Showing Concentration of Wards Supervised

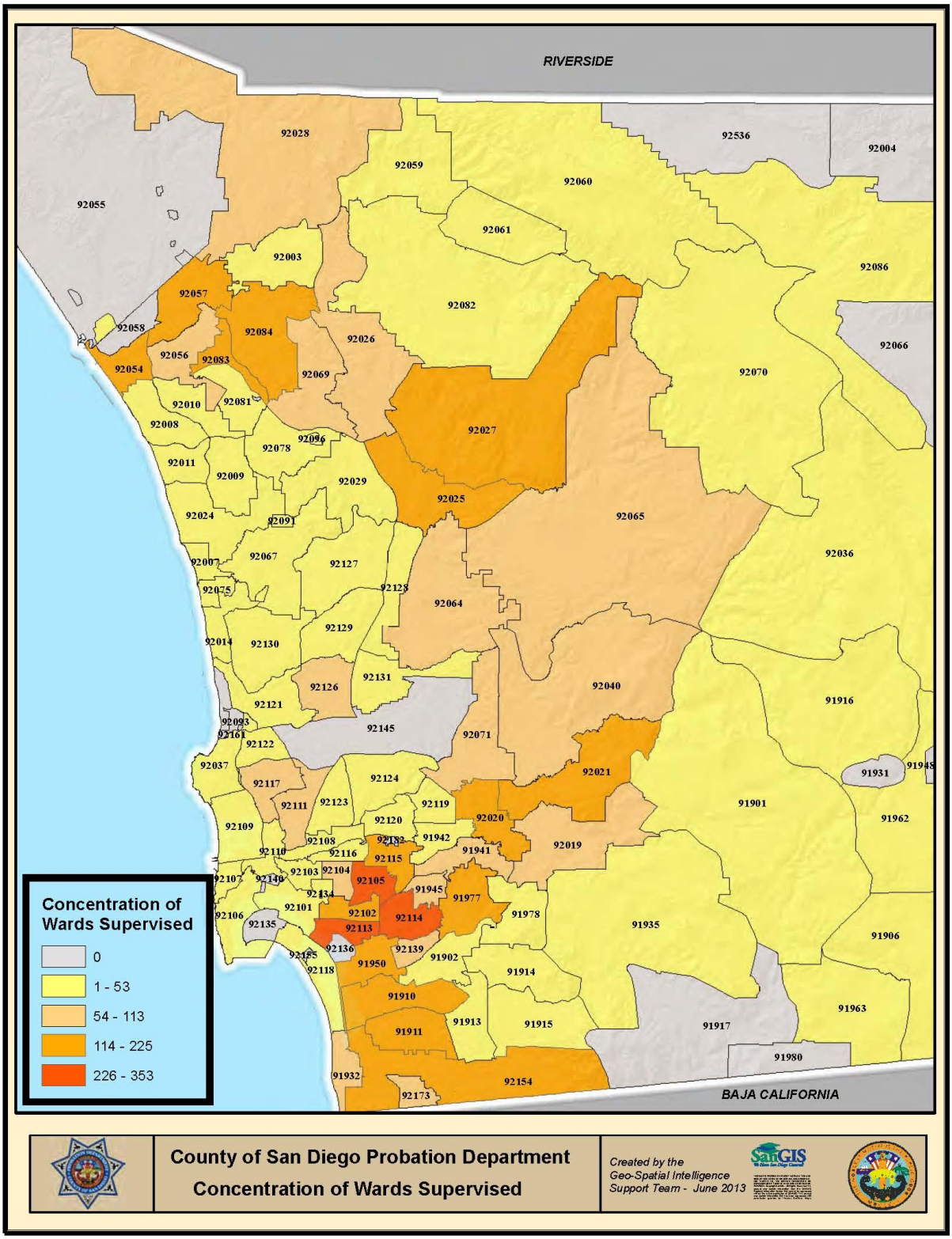
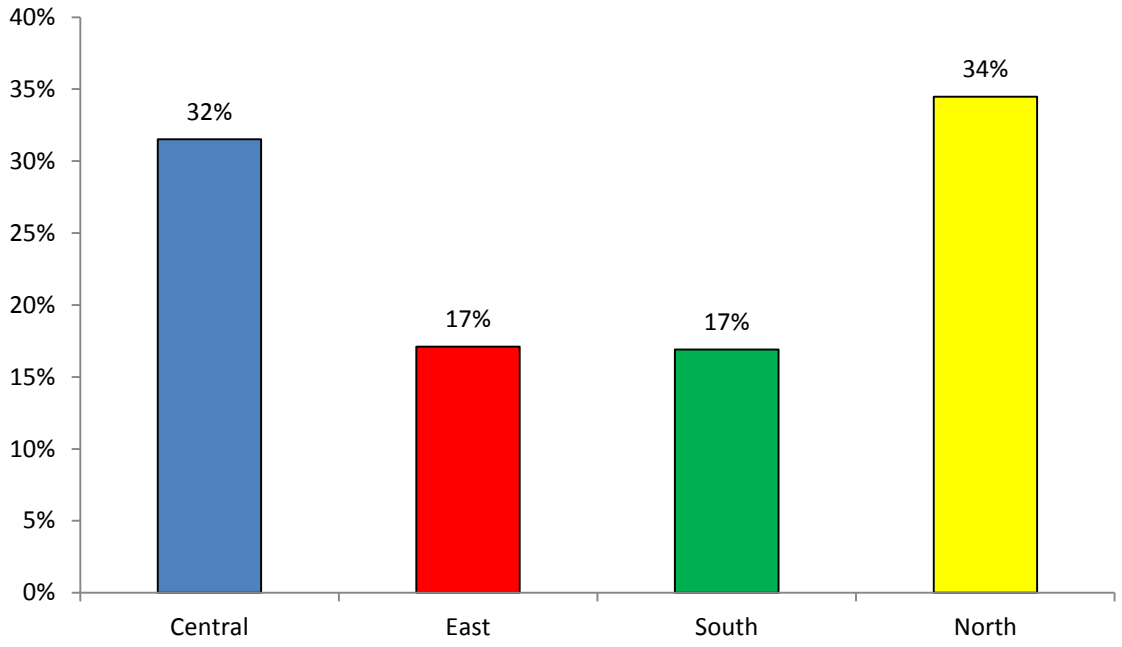


Figure 3. Wards Supervised by Region*



*Excludes transient and out-of-county wards

Table 1. Wards Supervised by Region* and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Region								
	Central		East		South		North		Total
White	285	15.6%	382	38.6%	99	10.1%	535	26.8%	1301
Hispanic	986	54.0%	329	33.2%	720	73.5%	1202	60.2%	3237
African-American	453	24.8%	213	21.5%	101	10.3%	132	6.6%	899
Asian	49	2.7%	11	1.1%	29	3.0%	44	2.2%	133
Other	53	2.9%	56	5.6%	31	3.1%	85	4.2%	225
Total	1826	100%	991	100%	980	100%	1998	100%	5795

*Excludes transient and out-of-county wards

All wards supervised in San Diego County are assessed using a validated risk-need assessment tool known as the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-Up (SDRRC). The wards are grouped according to their score (High, Medium, Low) and are shown in the following tables.

Table 2. Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Region*

Region	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Central	1266	34.5%	345	27.5%	84	20.4%	131	29.0%	1826
East	653	17.8%	218	17.3%	48	11.6%	72	16.0%	991
South	567	15.4%	273	21.7%	79	19.2%	61	13.5%	980
North	1189	32.3%	421	33.5%	201	48.8%	187	41.5%	1998
Total	3675	100%	1257	100%	412	100%	451	100%	5795

*Excludes transient and out-of-county wards

Table 3. Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Age

Age	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Under 15 years	540	13.6%	239	17.7%	77	17.7%	96	19.9%	952
15 – 16 years	1657	41.7%	595	44.0%	182	41.9%	182	37.8%	2616
17 – 18 years	1606	40.4%	477	35.3%	162	37.2%	195	40.4%	2440
Over 18 years	170	4.3%	41	3.0%	14	3.2%	9	1.9%	234
Total	3973	100%	1352	100%	435	100%	482	100%	6242

Table 4. Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
White	763	19.2%	324	24.0%	123	28.3%	189	39.2%	1399
Hispanic	2334	58.7%	736	54.5%	215	49.4%	184	38.2%	3469
African-American	689	17.3%	198	14.6%	43	9.9%	56	11.6%	986
Asian	62	1.6%	37	2.7%	16	3.7%	22	4.6%	137
Other	125	3.2%	57	4.2%	38	8.7%	31	6.4%	251
Total	3973	100%	1352	100%	435	100%	482	100%	6242

Table 5. Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Gender

Gender	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Female	872	22.0%	321	24.0%	81	18.6%	136	28.2%	1410
Male	3101	78.0%	1031	76.0%	354	81.4%	346	71.8%	4832
Total	3973	100%	1352	100%	435	100%	482	100%	6242

The department maintains a variety of caseload ratios for juveniles. Lower caseload sizes are designed to allow officers to engage wards in meaningful interactions to encourage behavior change. Ratios are referred to as a yardstick. Table 6 below provides information on the yardstick as well as the actual ratio of wards to officers.

Table 6. Wards Specialized Program Yardstick and Caseload Size

Specialized Program	Yardstick	Caseload Ratio	% +/-
Community Response Officer Program (CROP)	1:25	1:19	-24%
Community Transition Unit (CTU)	1:25	1:28	12%
Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST)	1:15	1:12	-20%
Women and their Children (WATcH)	1:25	1:15	-40%
Youthful Offender Unit (YOU)	1:25	1:23	-8%
Sex Offender	1:30	1:25	-17%
Drug Court	1:35	1:28	-20%
Placement	1:35	1:38	8%
Community Assessment Teams-Working to Insure Girls Success (CAT)	1:35	1:24	-31%
Aftercare	1:40	1:38	-5%
Gang Unit	1:40	1:37	-8%
Breaking Cycles	1:50	1:45	-10%
Truancy	1:50	1:40	-20%
Informal	1:125	1:92	-26%
Warrant	1:400	1:367	-8%

Youth who have been designated to need specialized supervision are placed as available, in programs designed to address their risk level and need profile. Specialized programs are shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4. Wards Supervised by Specialized Program

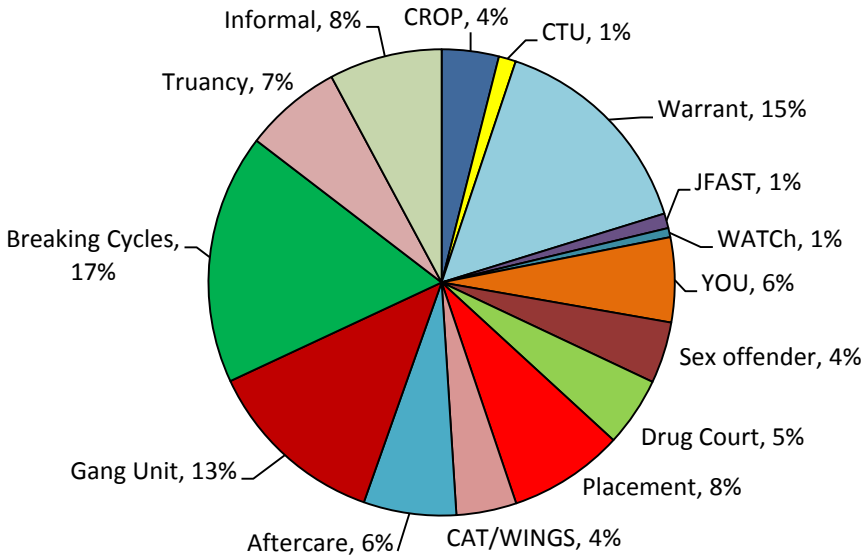
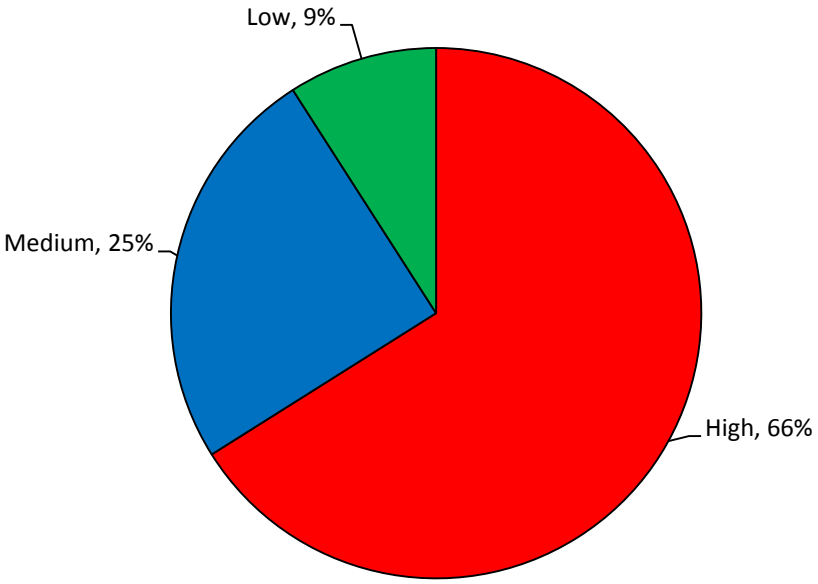
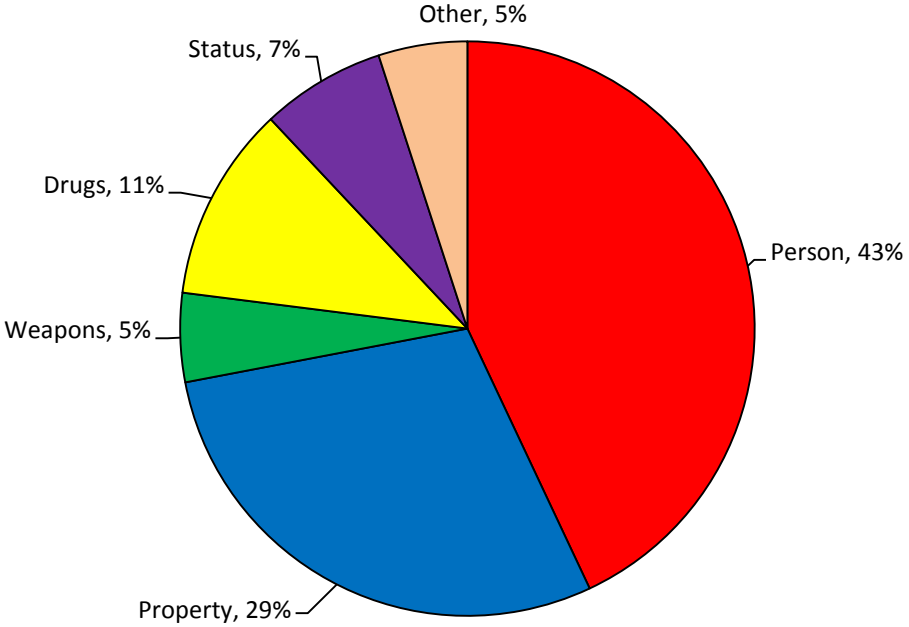


Figure 5. Wards by Supervision Level



This graph represents wards under supervision by the most serious crime or action that led them to being under supervision. Status offenses are those actions which are only illegal if engaged in by a minor.

Figure 6. Wards Supervised by Crime Type (Most Serious True Finding)

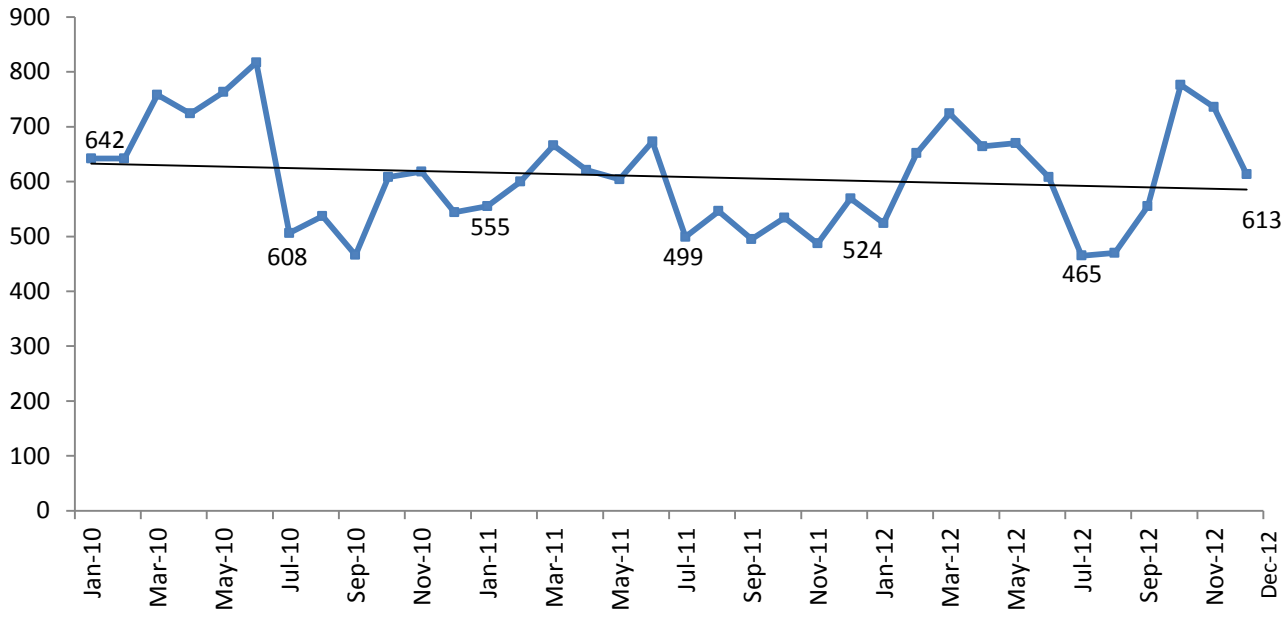


Juvenile Justice System Statistics

The following statistics reflect the processes that bring youth to the probation department when they commit a status or criminal offense. The process begins with a referral to the probation department citing a juvenile's behavior and recommending intervention.

In 2012, 7,443 referrals were received by the probation department. These referrals represented 5622 individual juveniles. In the past three years (2010-2012), there was a 5% decrease. Over the past five years, referrals decreased by 41%.

Figure 7. Juvenile Referrals 2010 to 2012 by Month



The agencies that made a significant number of referrals are seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Top 10 Agencies that Refer Juveniles to Probation

Referring Agency	# of Referrals
San Diego Police Department	1978
San Diego Sheriff's Office	1788
Escondido Police Department	656
San Diego Unified School District	546
Oceanside Police Department	538

Referring Agency	# of Referrals
El Cajon Police Department	358
Chula Vista Police Department	348
School Attendance Review Board	231
Carlsbad Police Department	167
National City Police Department	145

The statistics provided below are based on youth who received referrals. Figure 8 shows the ethnic breakdown of the youth who received referrals.

Figure 8. Juveniles Who Were Referred to Probation by Ethnicity

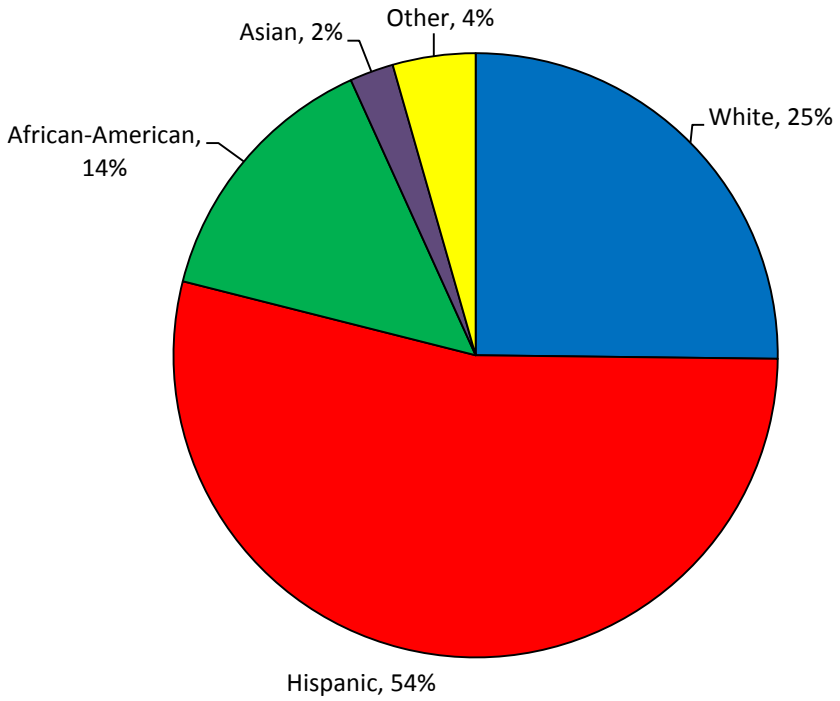
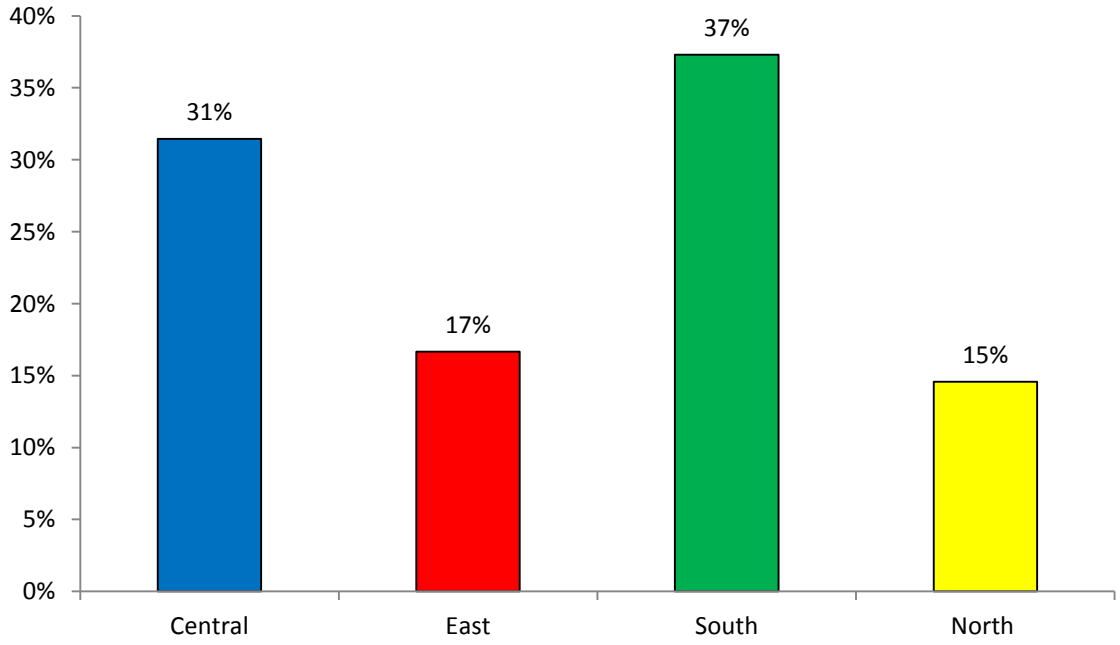
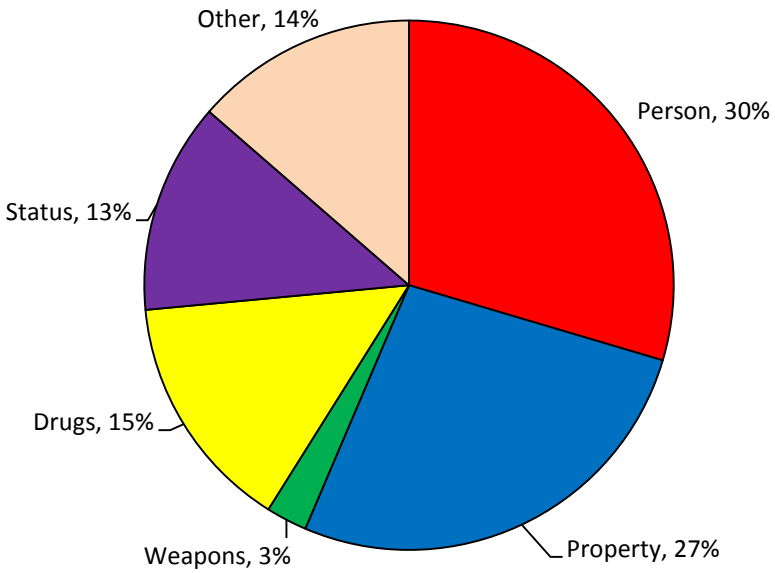


Figure 9. Juveniles who Received Probation Referrals by Region



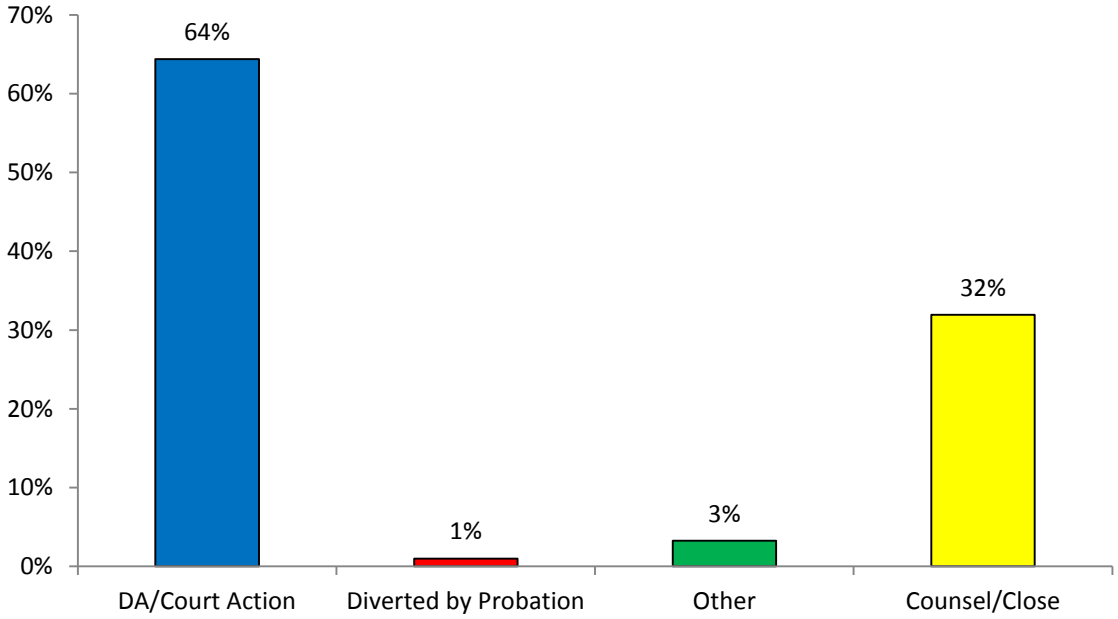
Referrals are categorized by the most serious offense on that referral.

Figure 10. Referrals by Crime Type



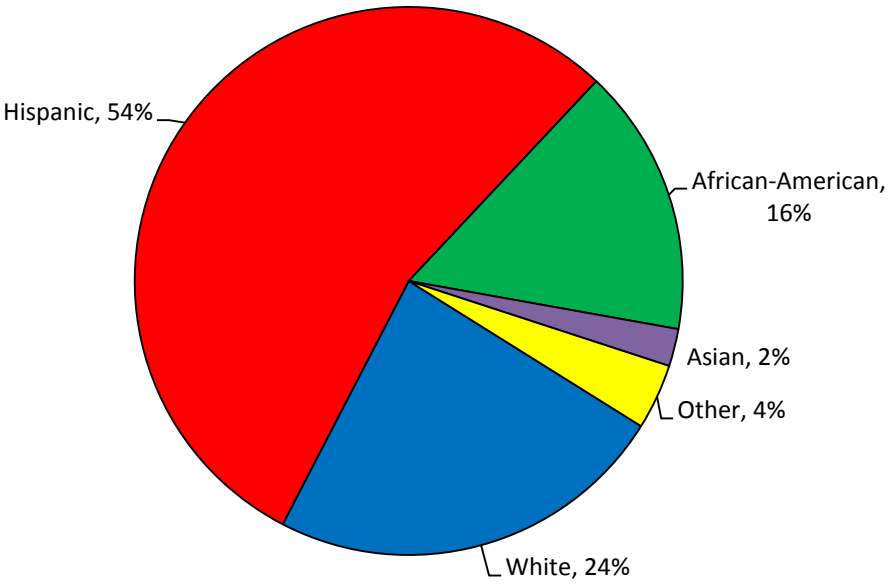
Referrals are acted on in a number of ways. Only those referrals that are sent to the District Attorney can result in a petition.

Figure 11. Outcome of Referrals



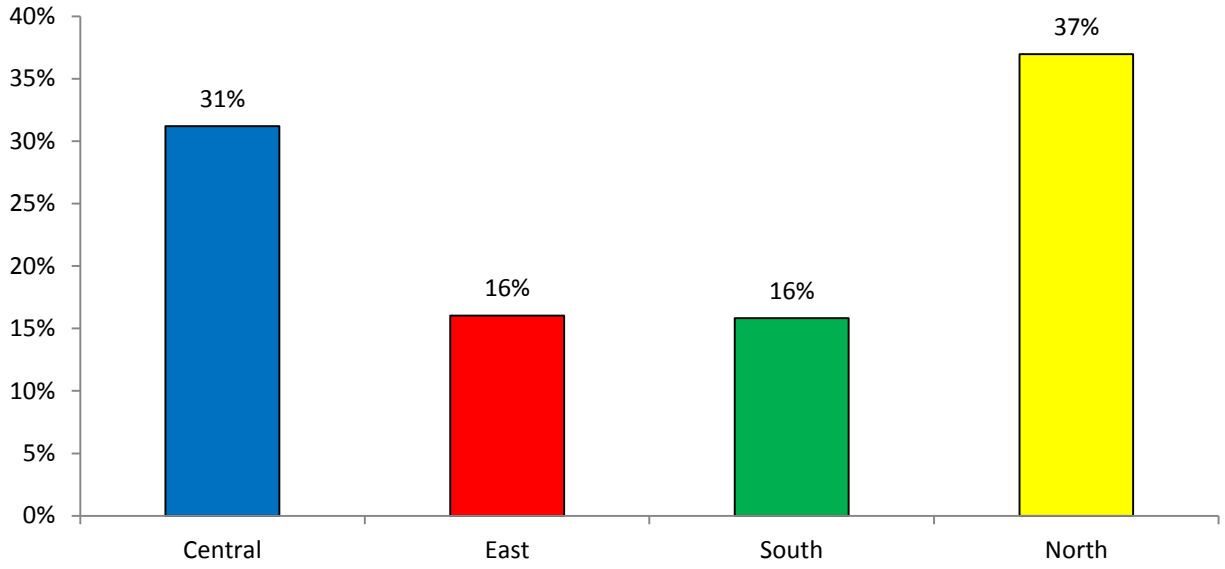
The next stage in the process is for the District Attorney's office to evaluate the case for filing. In 2012, there were 2,790 petitions filed, involving 2,947 juveniles. Figure 12 shows the percentage of juveniles with petitions filed by ethnicity. The number of petitions filed decreased 9% from 2011. Figure 13 shows the percentage of juveniles who had a petition filed by region.

Figure 12. Juveniles with Petitions* by Ethnicity



*601 (Status Offenses) and 602 (Criminal Offenses)

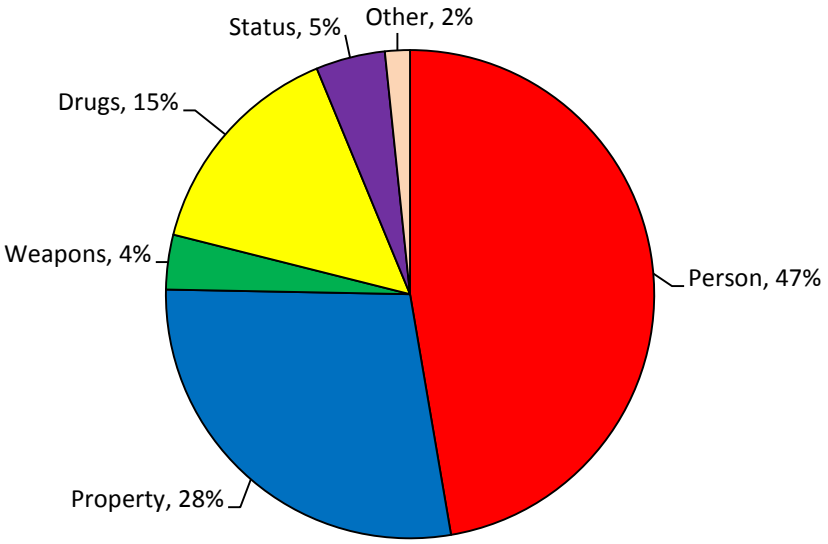
Figure 13. Juveniles Petitions* by Region



*601 (Status Offenses) and 602 (Criminal Offenses)

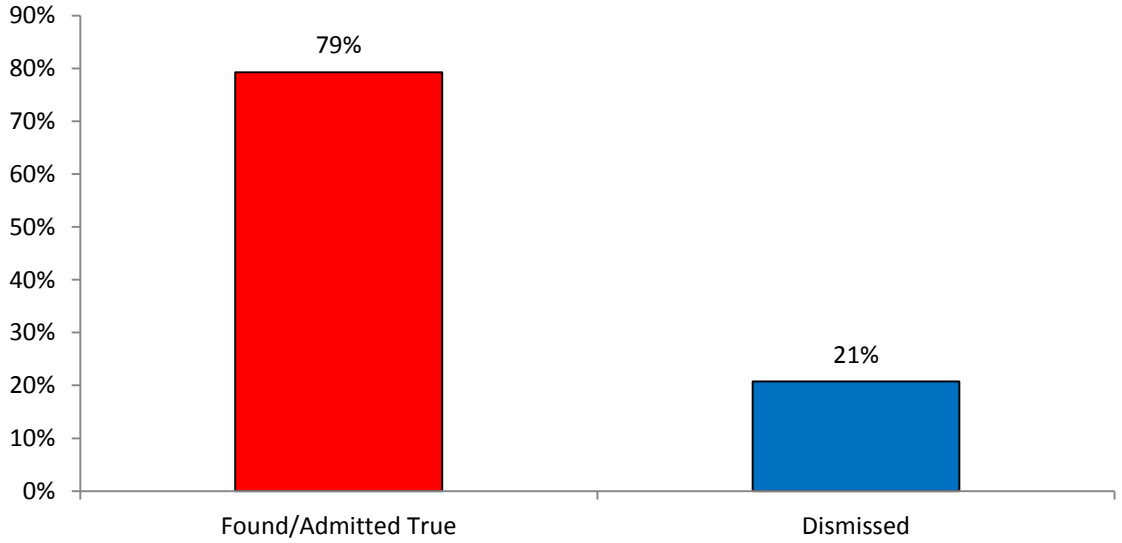
Petitions have been categorized by the most serious offense on that petition.

Figure 14. Juvenile Petitions by Crime Type



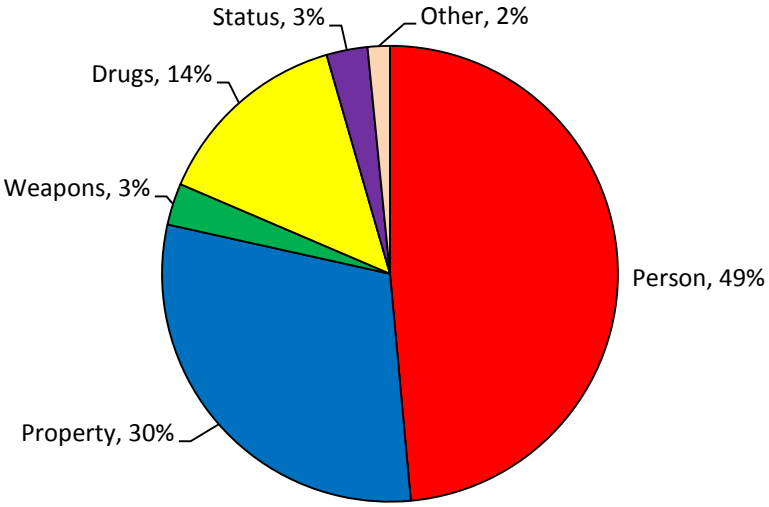
Petitions can be found true by the court (a disposition called a True Finding), can be admitted true by the minor, or can be dismissed for a variety of reasons. The dispositions on petitions filed in 2012 are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Disposition of Juvenile Petitions Filed



Each petition that is found or admitted true is characterized by the most serious charge on the petition. The breakdown by crime type is shown in Figure 16. Of the 2,095 petitions that were found true in 2012, Figure 16 shows the breakdown by crime type.

Figure 16. Petitions Found True by Crime Type



OUTCOMES

Recidivism: **(NOTE - *Data is from fiscal year 2010-2011. This section will be updated after June 30, 2013 to reflect current 2011-2012 numbers)***

Of the 2,218 wards who terminated probation in 2011, 1,582 or 71% terminated without committing a new law violation. The recidivism rate reflects the percent of 602 wards who terminated probation and who committed a new offense. For 2011, the recidivism was 29 percent.

The number of wards supervised by probation has decreased 22% since 2008. As the number of wards supervised declined, the number of wards who leave probation also decreased. There was an almost 12% reduction in the number of wards leaving probation since 2008.

Figure 17. Number of Wards who Left Probation 2008-2011

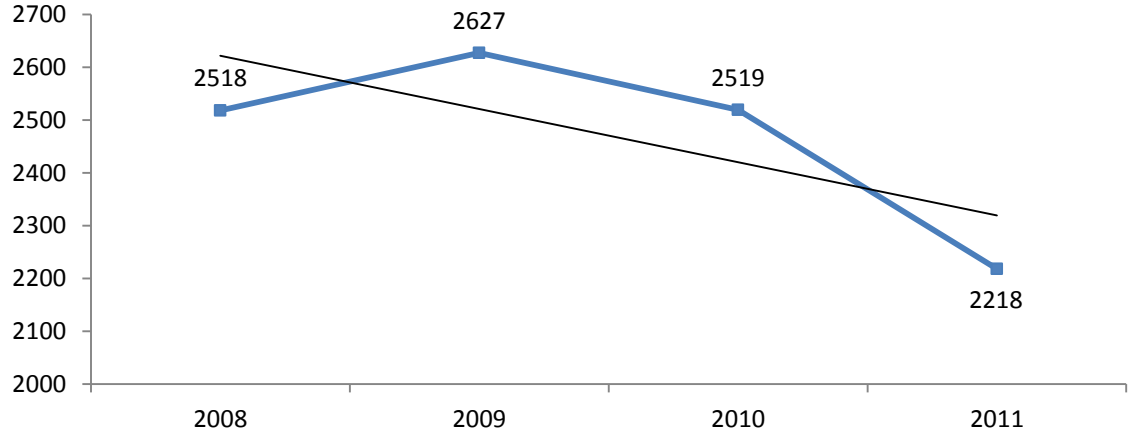
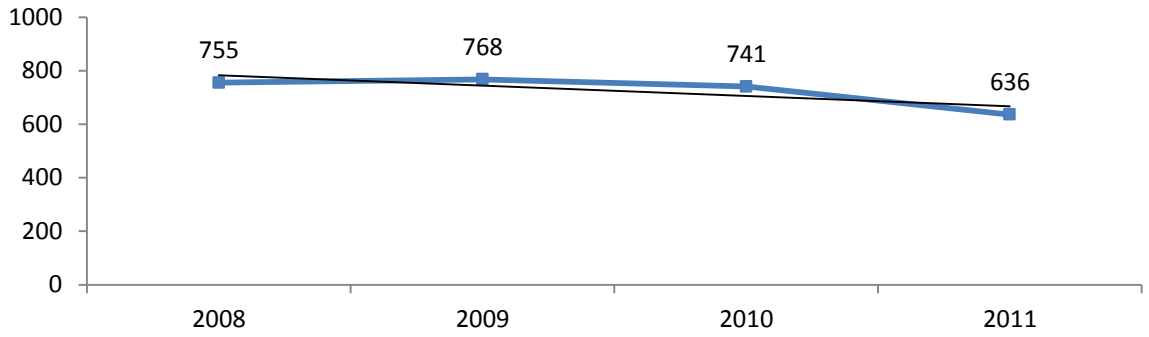
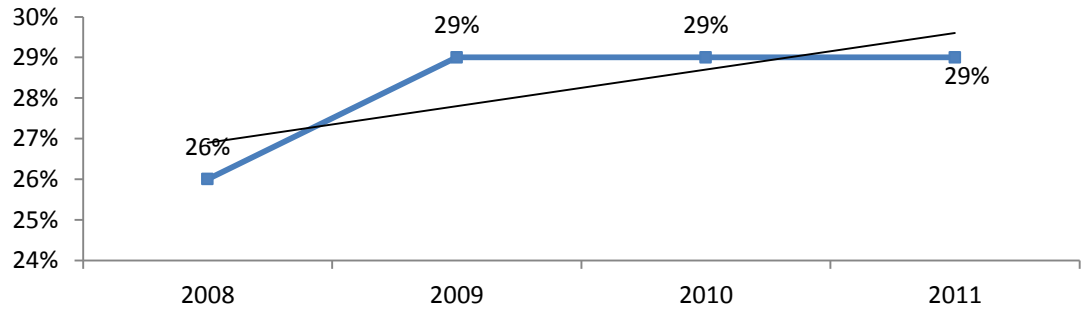


Figure 18. Number of Wards who Recidivated 2008-2011



The number of wards who recidivated decreased 16% from 2008 to 2011 (755 to 636). The recidivism rate is based on the number of 602 wards who terminated probation divided by the number who recidivated.

Figure 19. Ward Recidivism Rate 2008-2011



The percent of wards who recidivated has remained constant since 2009. Although the number who recidivated decreased, the fact that the number of wards who left probation also decreased means that the percent stays the same.

Table 8. Ward 2011 Recidivism by Risk Level

Risk Level	# Who Left Probation	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	1420	556	39%
Medium	570	68	12%
Low	227	12	5%
No Score	1	0	0%
TOTAL	**2218**	**636**	**29%**

Risk based supervision is based on the San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup score. This table shows that the juvenile recidivism rates are correlated with the assessed risk score.

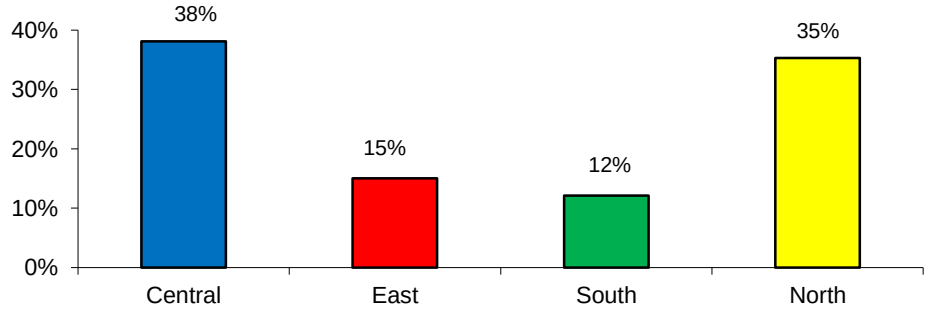
JUVENILE SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Who Probation Supervised in 2012

- 556 wards were supervised by Special Operations on December 31, 2012
- 1,041 wards were supervised by Special Operations throughout the year
- Average Age 16.9 years
- 90 (9%) Female
- 951 (91%) Male
- 10% Caucasian
- 17% African-American
- 70% Hispanic
- 1% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 2% Other

Wards in Special Operations are supervised in one of four programs: Community Response Officer Program (CROP), Community Transition Unit (CTU), Gang Suppression Unit GSU) and Youthful Offender Unit (YOU).

Figure 20. Special Operations Wards Supervised by Region



The 1,041 wards who were supervised by Special Operations in 2012 were a diverse group of individuals. Table 9 shows the breakdown of wards supervised in Special Operations by region and ethnicity.

Table 9. Special Operations: Wards Supervised by Region* and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Region								
	Central		East		South		North		Total
White	22	5.9%	32	22.7%	7	5.9%	31	9.0%	92
Hispanic	240	64.7%	57	40.4%	100	84.7%	284	82.6%	681
African-American	95	25.6%	48	34.1%	8	6.8%	16	4.6%	167
Asian	9	2.4%	3	2.1%	1	0.9%	3	0.9%	16
Other	5	1.4%	1	0.7%	2	1.7%	10	2.9%	18
Total	371	100%	141	100%	118	100%	344	100%	974

* Excludes transient and out-of-county youth

Table 10. Special Operations: Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Region*

Region	Risk Level						
	High		Medium		Low		Total
Central	349	38.3%	19	35.2%	1	16.7%	371
East	127	13.9%	13	24.1%	1	16.7%	141
South	114	13.0%	3	5.5%	1	16.6%	118
North	321	35.2%	19	35.2%	3	50%	344
Total	911	100%	54	100%	6	100%	974

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Table 11. Special Operations: Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Age

Age	Risk Level						
	High		Medium		Low		Total
Under 15 years	69	7.1%	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	75
15-16 years	257	26.4%	12	20.7%	2	28.6%	271
17-18 years	582	60.0%	33	57.0%	4	57.1%	621
Over 18 years	64	6.5%	7	12.0%	1	14.3%	74
Total	972	100%	58	100%	7	100%	1041

Table 12. Special Operations: Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Ethnicity

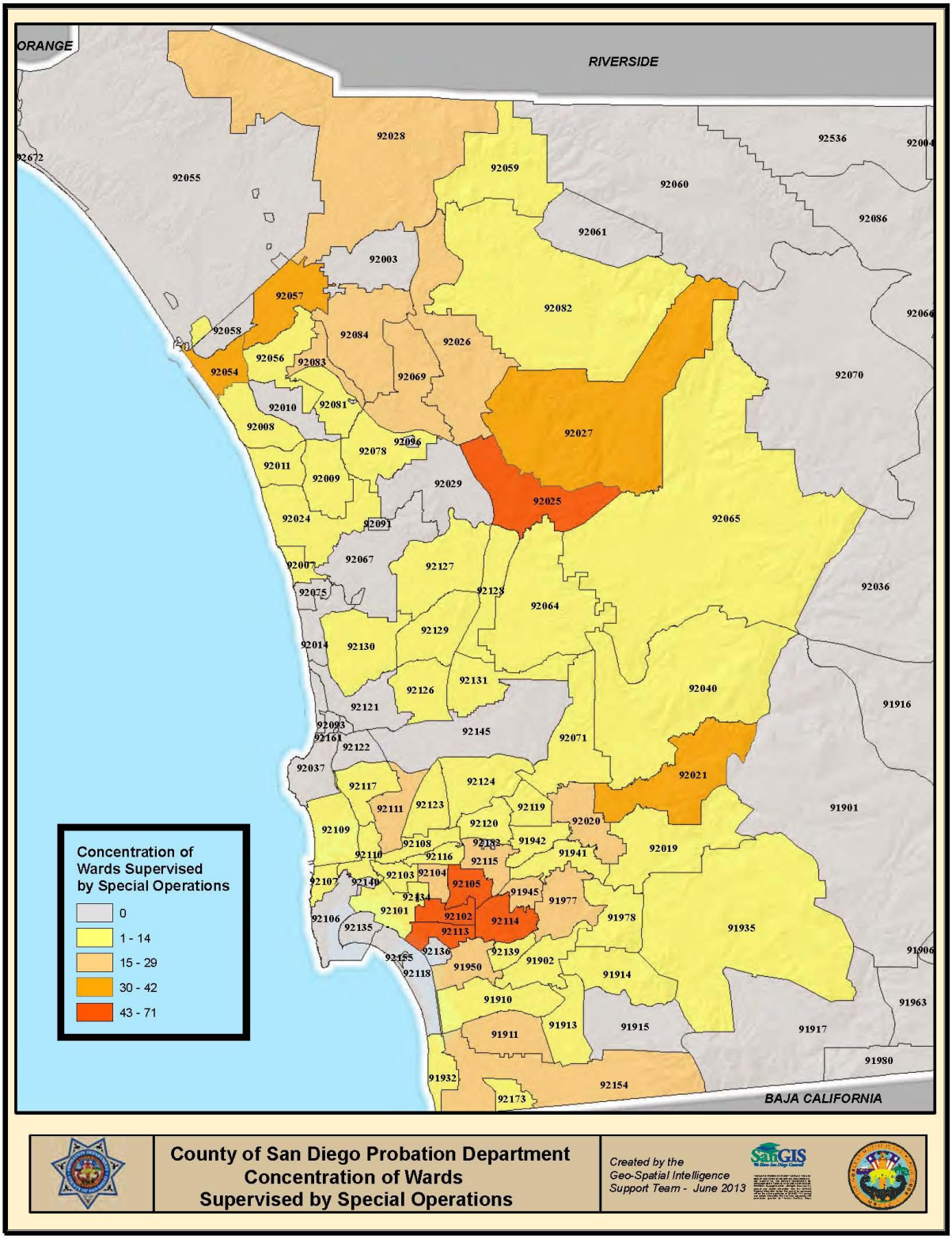
Ethnicity	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
White	91	9.4%	8	13.8%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	100
Hispanic	682	70.2%	38	65.5%	4	57.1%	3	75.0%	727
African-American	165	17.0%	11	19.0%	1	14.3%	1	25.0%	178
Asian	16	1.6%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17
Other	18	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	19
Total	972	100%	58	100%	7	100%	4	100%	1041

Table 13. Special Operations: Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Gender

Gender	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Female	83	8.5%	6	10.3%	0	0%	1	25%	90
Male	889	91.5%	52	89.7%	7	100%	3	75%	951
Total	972	100%	58	100%	7	100%	4	100%	1041

Wards supervised by Special Operations reside in many areas of the county. Some areas have a higher concentration of probation youth. The following map indicates where the lowest to highest concentrations of probation youth supervised by the Special Operations were found in 2012

Figure 21. Map Showing Concentration of Special Operations: Wards Supervised



The following table shows the assignment of wards to specialized programs by risk level.

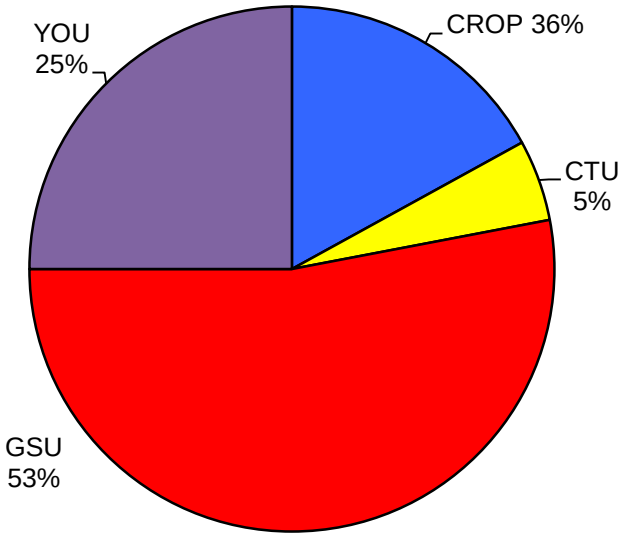
Table 14. Wards Supervised by Risk Level and Specialized Program

Specialized Program	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
CROP	89	16.7%	4	21.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	93
CTU	25	4.7%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	28
Gang	283	53.0%	12	63.2%	1	100.0%	1	50.0%	297
YOU	137	25.6%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	138
Total	534	100%	19	100%	1	100%	2	100%	556

*One day snapshot of youth in specialized programs on December 31, 2012

The following figures show the breakdown of wards who are in each program within the Special Operations division.

Figure 22. Wards Supervised in Specialized Program*



Special Operations: Juvenile Caseload Ratios

The department maintains a variety of caseload ratios for juveniles. Ratios are referred to as a yardstick. Table 15 below provides information on the yardstick as well as the actual ratio of wards to officers.

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Table 15. Special Operations: Ward Supervision Yardstick and Caseload Size

Specialized Program	Yardstick	Caseload Ratio	% +/-
Youthful Offender Unit (YOU)	1:25	1:19	-24%
Community Transition Unit (CTU)	1:25	1:28	-12%
Gang Suppression Unit (GSU)	1:40	1:38	-5%
Community Response Officer Program (CROP)	1:25	1:23	-8%

*One day snapshot of youth on December 31, 2012

In 2012, all the specialized programs had caseload ratios under the yardstick. Lower caseload sizes allow officers to engage wards in meaningful interactions to encourage behavior change.

Special Operations: Gang Statistics

Probation officers supervise gang involved wards throughout the county. Officers perform intensive supervision and case management and accountability steps that include 4th waiver searches, curfew checks, drug testing, and face-to-face contacts with wards at school, community programs, employment, and at home. Ninety-five percent (95%) of wards assigned to gang supervision have been assessed as high risk, four percent (4%) are assessed as medium risk and less than one percent (<1%) as low risk.

When the Probation Department provides information on gang members in the community under probation supervision, three groups are identified:

1. Wards who are supervised by our specialized gang officers.
2. Wards who had, as conditions of their probation, prohibitions against certain activities, thought to show affiliation with a gang.
3. Wards who have been documented as gang members or gang associates by local law enforcement and catalogued by the CalGang system. Percents are not given due to the fact that a ward can be in more than one category.

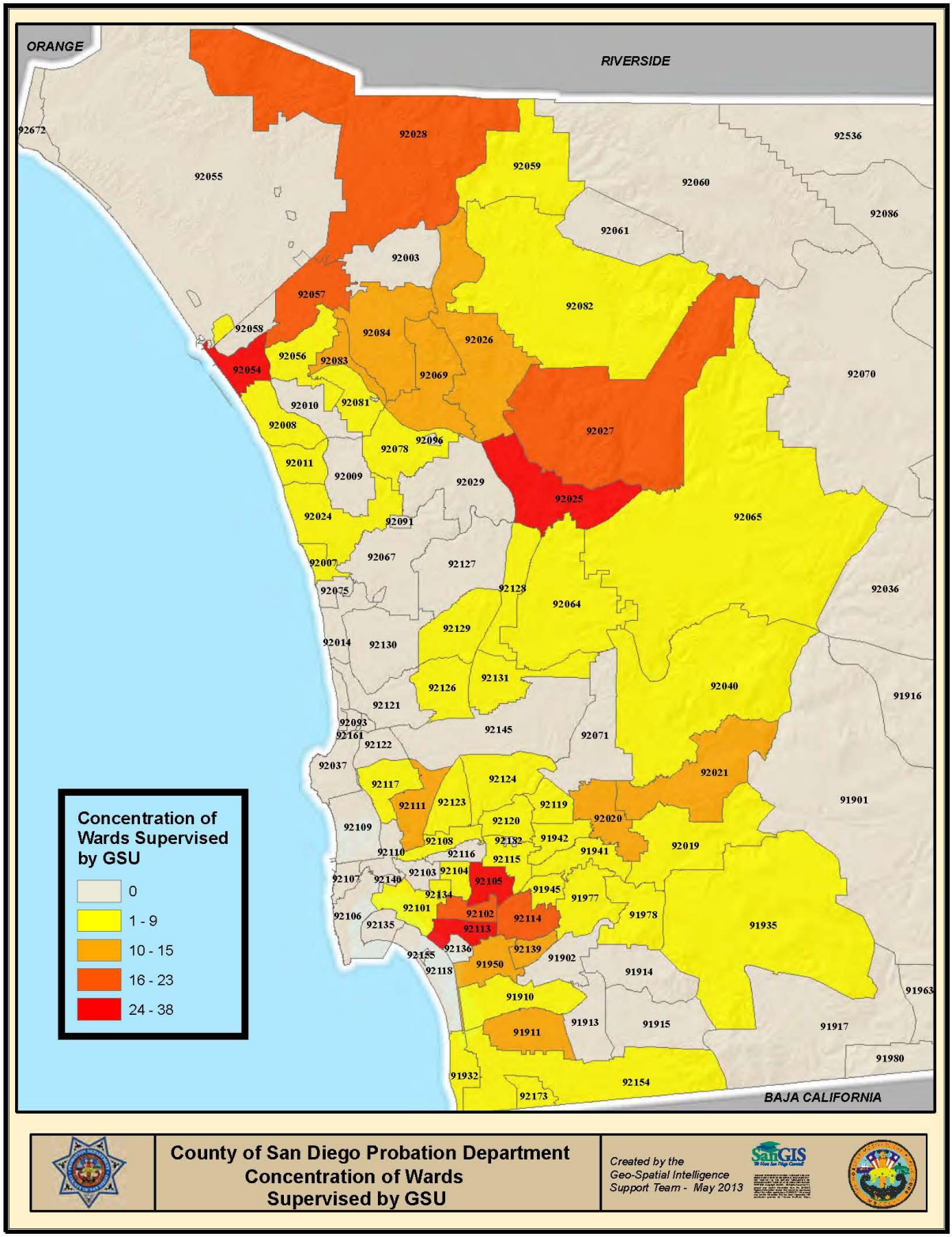
Table 16. Number of Gang-Involved Wards under Supervision by Region*

Region	Supervised By Gang Unit	With Gang Registration Conditions	Identified as Gang Member or Associate
Central	88	46	125
East	28	14	38
South	30	24	41
North	138	92	177
Total	284	176	381

* Percentages are not given due to the fact that an offender can be in more than one category

Wards supervised by the Gang Unit reside in many areas of the county. Some areas have a higher concentration of probation youth. The following map indicates where the lowest to highest concentrations of probation wards lived in 2012.

Figure 23. Map of Wards Supervised by the Gang Suppression Unit



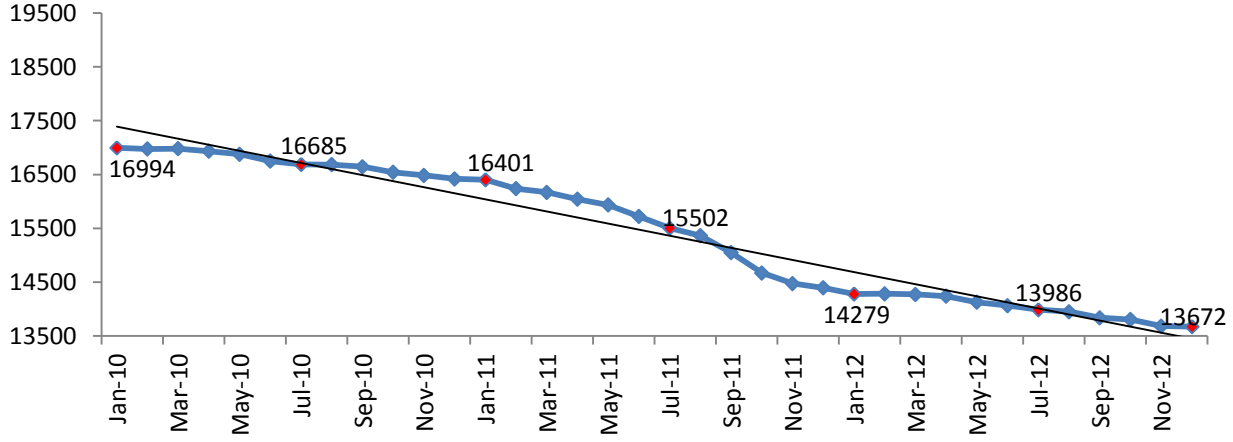
ADULT FIELD SERVICES

Who Probation Supervised in 2012

- 13,478 probationers were supervised on December 31, 2012
- 19,027 probationers were supervised throughout the year
- Average Age 35.2 years
- 4,298 (22.6%) Female
- 14,729 (77.4%) Male
- 41% Caucasian
- 16% African-American
- 36% Hispanic
- 4% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 3% Other

Probationers are adult offenders who are supervised in regular supervision caseloads. Some probationers are supervised by the Gang Unit if they have gang affiliations or gang conditions placed on them by the Court. In the PRO Division, two types of offenders are supervised: Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) are felons released from prison for non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crimes; Mandatory Supervision Offenders (MSO) serve a split sentence – a portion of their time is completed in custody in the Sheriff's jail rather than State prison, and the balance in the community under mandatory Probation supervision. This section shows data on Probationers under supervision. Following sections will show data on offenders supervised by the Gang Unit as well as data on the PRO Unit offenders.

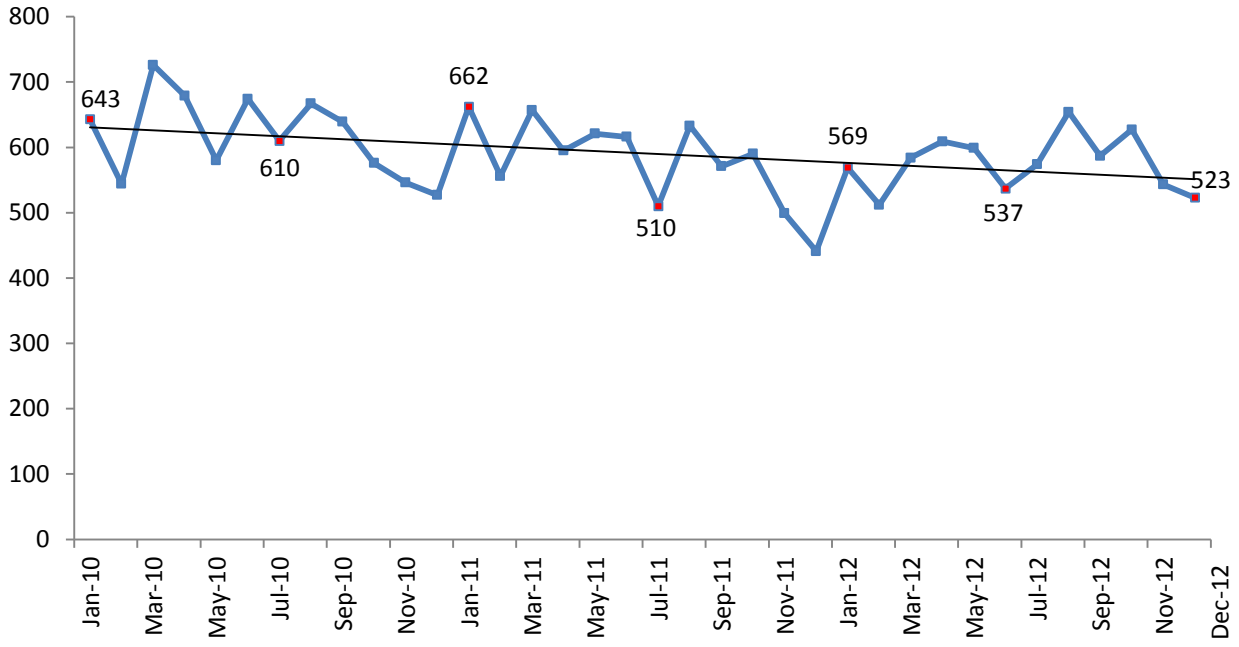
Figure 24. Probation Population on the Last Day of Each Month 2010-2012 *



* Includes Adult Gang Unit

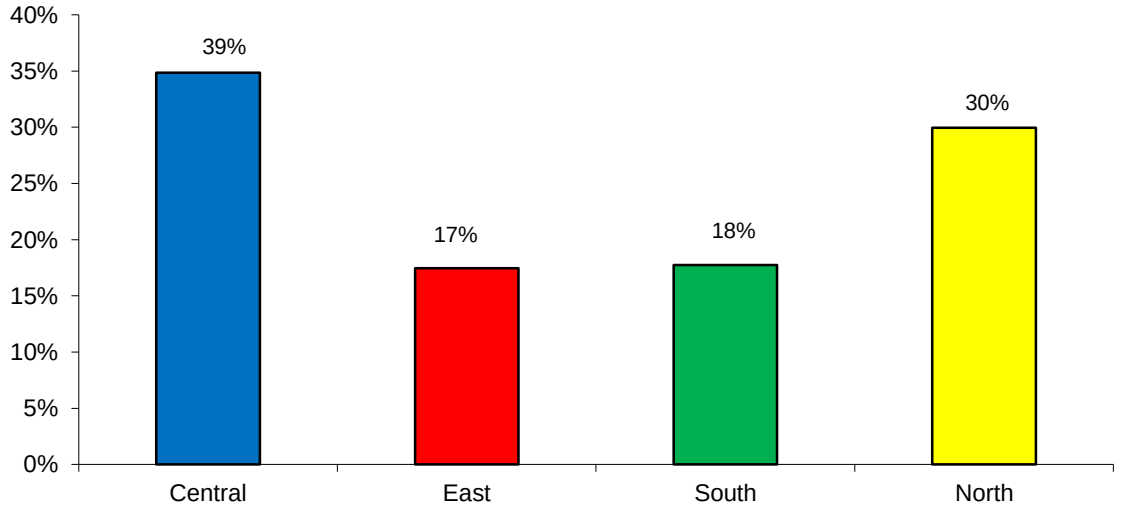
Over the past three years (2010-2012), the population of probationers has decreased by 20% from 16,994 to 13,672. The number of probationers supervised for the past five years (2008-2012), has decreased by 29% from 19,165 to 13,672.

Figure 25. Number of New Probation Grants 2010-2012



The number of new probation grants to adults decreased 19% from January, 2010 to December 2012. The number of new grants decreased 21% in the past two years (2011-2012) and 8% in 2012 (January to December)

Figure 26. Percentage of Probationers Supervised by Region



The 19,027 probationers who were supervised in 2012 were a diverse group of individuals, both ethnically and geographically. Table 17 shows the breakdown of probationers by region and ethnicity.

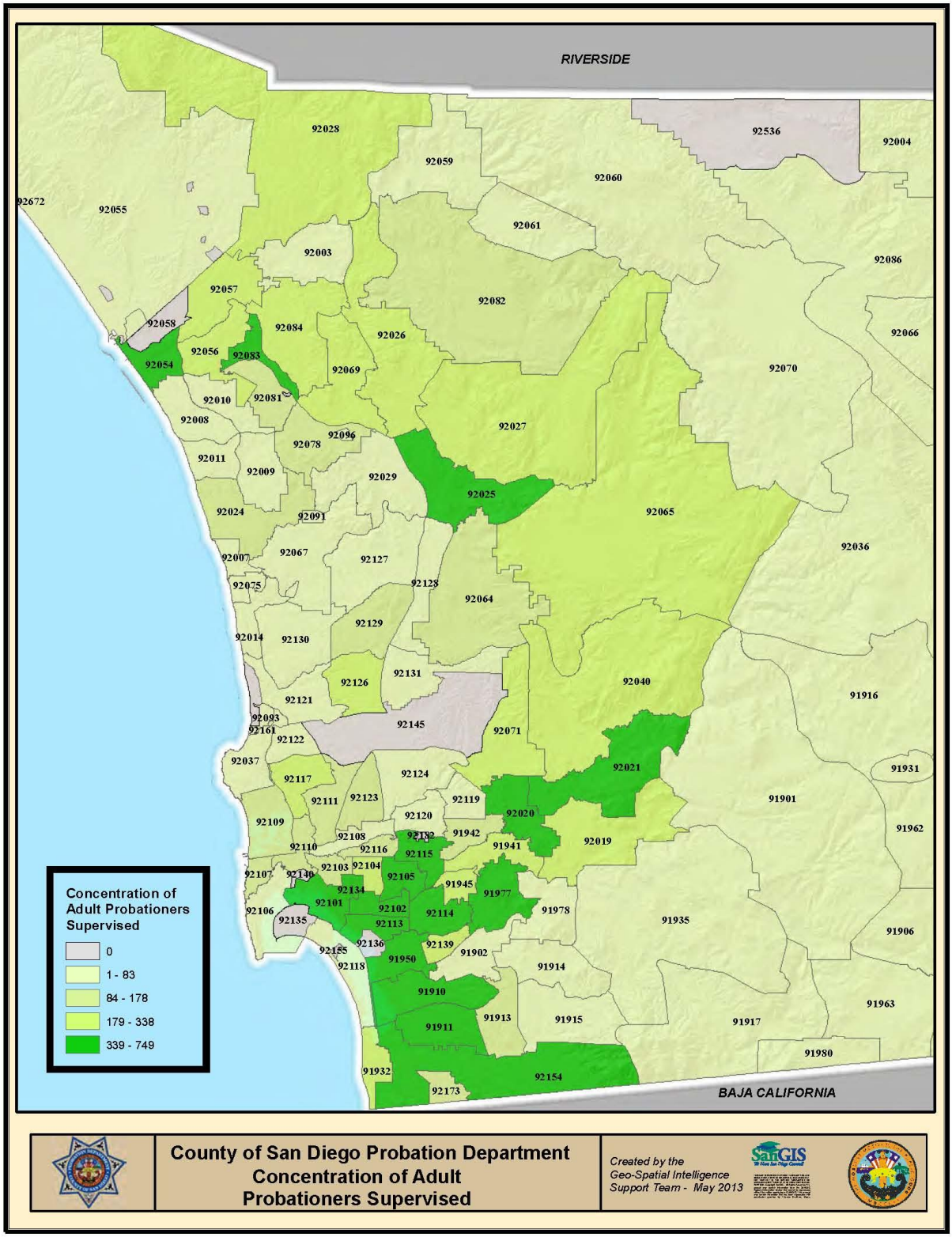
Table 17. Probationers Supervised by Region* and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Region								
	Central		East		South		North		Total
White	1941	36.6%	1498	56.4%	603	22.3%	2370	51.9%	6412
Hispanic	1521	28.7%	525	19.7%	1611	59.6%	1548	33.9%	5205
African-American	1424	26.8%	464	17.5%	281	10.4%	322	7.1%	2491
Asian	303	5.7%	49	1.8%	153	5.7%	143	3.2%	648
Other	119	2.2%	122	4.6%	53	2.0%	180	3.9%	474
Total	5308	100%	2658	100%	2701	100%	4563	100%	15230

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Probationers supervised reside in many areas of the county. Some areas have a higher concentration of probationers. The following map indicates where the lowest to highest concentrations of probationers supervised were found in 2012.

Figure 27. Map of San Diego County Showing Concentration of Probationers Supervised



Probationers supervised in San Diego County are assessed to determine the likelihood that they will offend again. In the beginning of 2009, a validated risk-need assessment tool known as the COMPAS was implemented. For those probationers who began their probation prior to early 2009, the Federal Salient Factor Score was used to assess risk. Probationers were grouped according to their score as shown in Tables 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Table 18. Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Region*

Region	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Central	1635	36.7%	1240	37.1%	2295	33.1%	138	28.5%	5308
East	770	17.3%	585	17.5%	1175	16.9%	128	26.4%	2658
South	728	16.3%	579	17.3%	1309	18.8%	85	17.5%	2701
North	1321	29.7%	940	28.1%	2168	31.2%	134	27.6%	4563
Total	4454	100%	3344	100%	6947	100%	485	100%	15230

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Table 19. Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Age

Age	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
18-24 years	1754	30.7%	1116	27.6%	1027	11.9%	141	23.0%	4038
25-34 years	2041	35.8%	1472	36.4%	2953	34.1%	168	27.4%	6634
35-44 years	959	16.8%	719	17.8%	2089	24.1%	127	20.7%	3894
Over 45 years	955	16.7%	739	18.2%	2590	29.9%	177	28.9%	4461
Total	5709	100%	4046	100%	8659	100%	613	100%	19027

Table 20. Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
White	2126	37.2%	1594	39.4%	3772	43.6%	333	54.3%	7825
Hispanic	1976	34.6%	1448	35.8%	3185	36.8%	166	27.1%	6775
African-American	1314	23.0%	719	17.8%	1019	11.8%	79	12.9%	3131
Asian	147	2.6%	156	3.8%	411	4.7%	17	2.8%	731
Other	146	2.6%	129	3.2%	272	3.1%	18	2.9%	565
Total	5709	100%	4046	100%	8659	100%	613	100%	19027

Table 21. Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Gender

Gender	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Female	1109	19.4%	960	23.7%	2070	23.9%	159	25.9%	4298
Male	4600	80.6%	3086	76.3%	6589	76.1%	454	74.1%	14729
Total	5709	100%		100%	8659	100%	613	100%	19027

There are three supervision levels: High, Medium, and Low Risk. There is a separate supervision category called Proposition 36. Prop 36 allows first- and second-time nonviolent, simple drug possession offenders the opportunity to receive substance abuse treatment instead of incarceration.

Figure 28. Probationers Supervised by Supervision Level

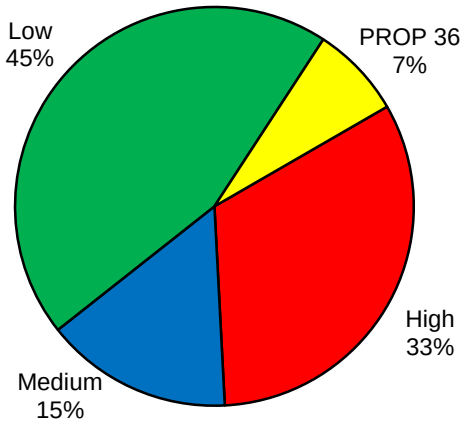


Table 22. Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Supervision Level

Supervision Level	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
High Risk	4144	72.6%	751	18.6%	1240	14.3%	49	8.0%	6184
Medium Risk	346	6.1%	1780	44.0%	736	8.5%	30	4.9%	2892
Low Risk	772	13.5%	1241	30.6%	6289	72.6%	228	37.2%	8530
P36	447	7.8%	274	6.8%	394	4.6%	306	49.9%	1421
Total	5709	100%	4046	100%	8659	100%	613	100%	19027

* Probationers fall into a variety of categories including unassigned, ended year on supervisor case load without supervision level or last caseload assignment was to Investigations

Caseload Standards

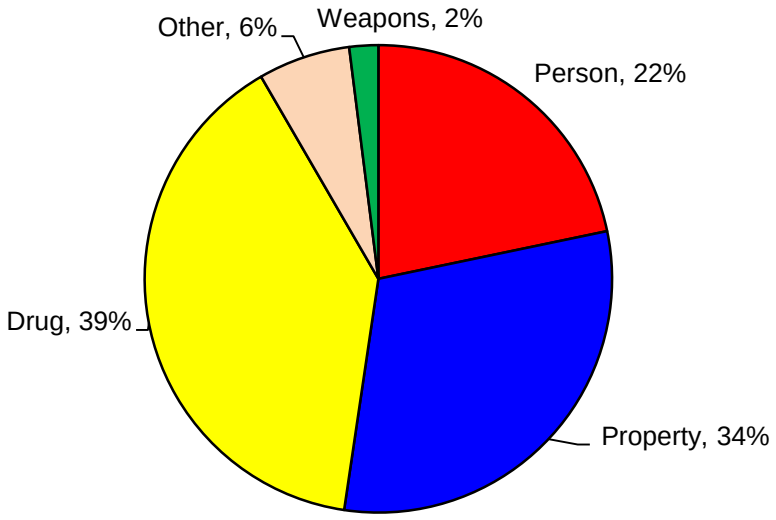
The department maintains a variety of caseload ratios for adults. Ratios are referred to as a yardstick. Table 23 below provides information on the yardstick as well as the actual ratio of probationers to officers. Lower caseload sizes allow officers to engage wards in meaningful interactions to encourage behavior change.

Table 23. Probationer Supervision Yardstick and Caseload Size

Supervision Level	Caseload Standard	Caseload Ratio	% +/-
High Risk	1:50	1:65	30%
Medium Risk	1:150	1:145	-3%
Low Risk	1:1400	1:619	-56%
P36	1:125	1:494	295%

This graph reflects the breakdown of crime types of probationers under supervision.

Figure 29. Percentage of Probationers by Crime Type



The law requires that sex offenders convicted of certain offenses register with local law enforcement as a "registered sex offender." Some of these offenders are under probation supervision. They are required by state law to be assessed for risk of committing another sex offense using a tool known as the "Static 99." Figure 31 shows the registered sex offenders under supervision in 2012 by assessed risk level.

Figure 30. Percentage of Sex Offenders Supervised by Static-99 Risk Level

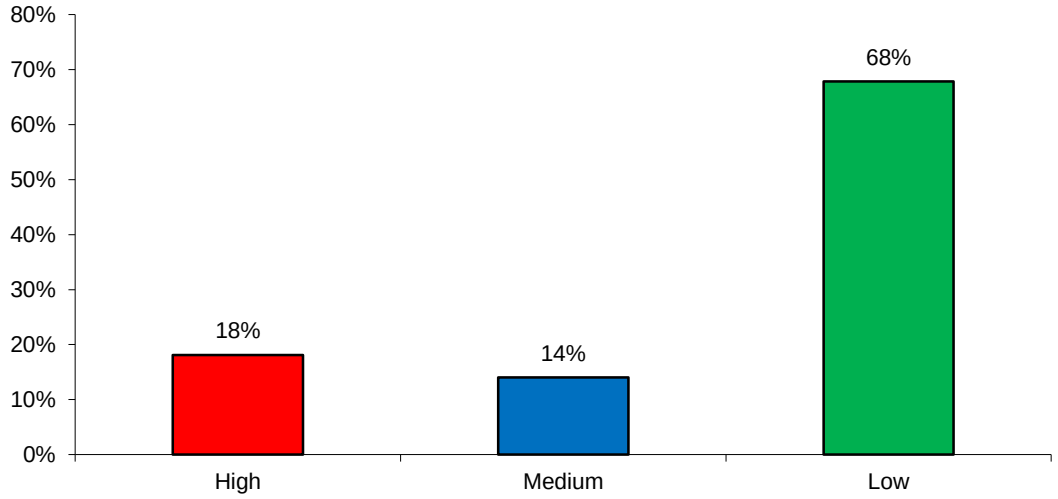
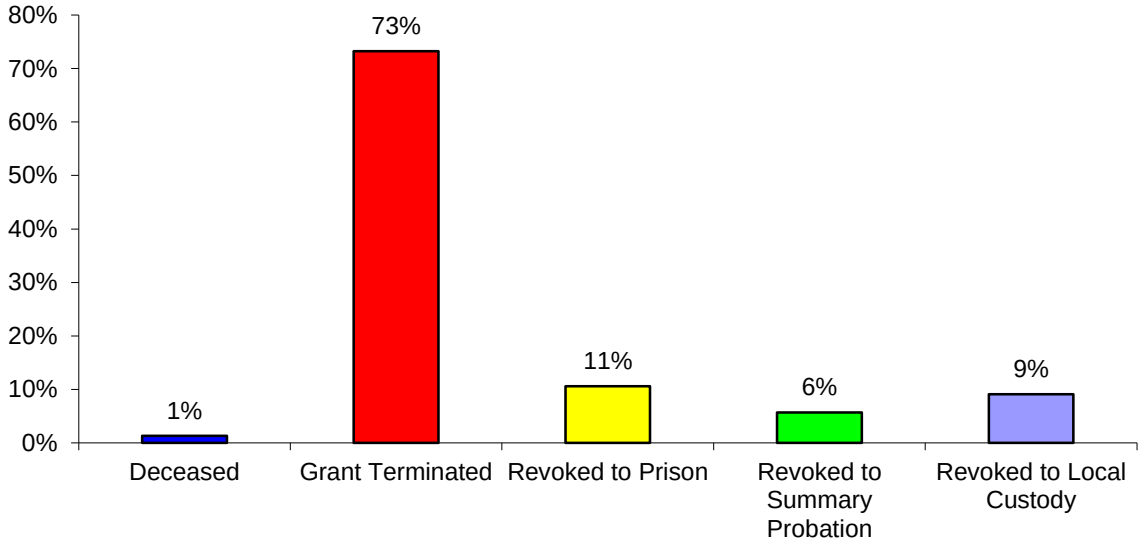


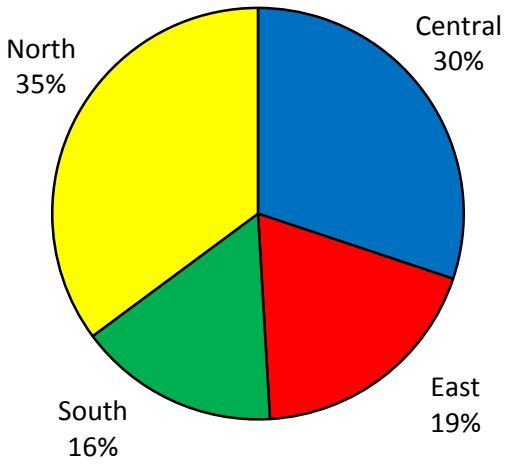
Figure 31. Probationers under Supervision – Ending Status



DUI OFFENDERS

On any given day in 2012, the department supervised 758 DUI offenders on specialized caseloads. DUI offenders are eligible for supervision on these caseloads when they commit felony DUI offenses. In 2012, 216 high risk probationers wore a Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) bracelet which detects alcohol abuse around the clock. Figure 32 shows the DUI probationers under supervision by region.

Figure 32. Probationers on DUI Enforcement Caseloads by Region

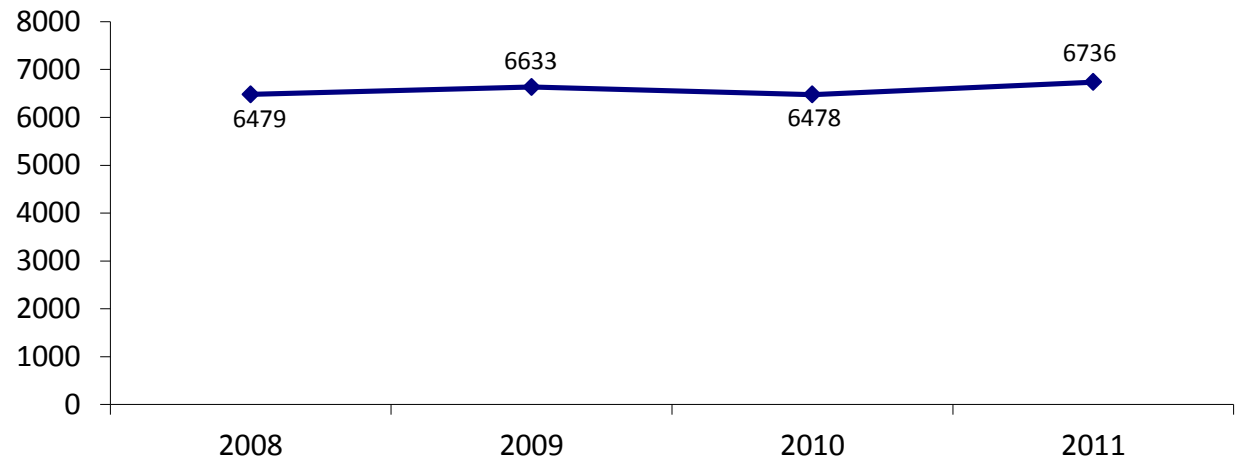


OUTCOMES

Recidivism: **(NOTE - *Data is from fiscal year 2010-2011. This section will be updated after June 30, 2013 to reflect current 2011-2012 numbers)***

Of the 6736 adults who terminated probation in 2011, 4445 or 66% terminated without committing a new law violation. The recidivism rate reflects the percent of adults who terminated probation who committed a new offense. For 2011, the recidivism rate was 34%.

Figure 33. Number of Probationers who Terminated Probation for any Reason, 2008 to 2011



From 2008 to 2011 the number of probationers who terminated probation increased by 4%. However, the number of probationers who recidivated decreased by 5% in that same time period.

Figure 34. Number of Probationers who Recidivated, 2008 to 2011

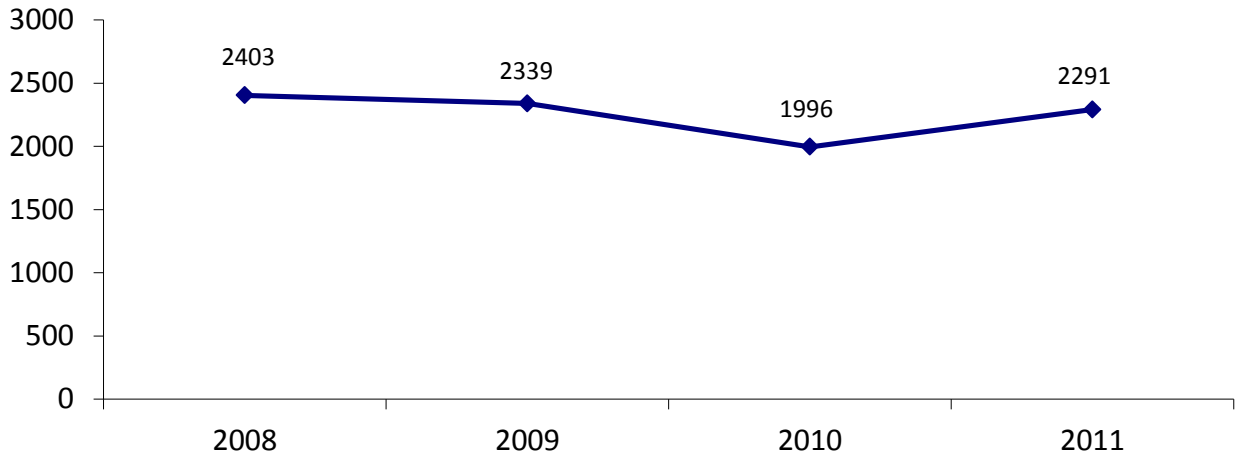
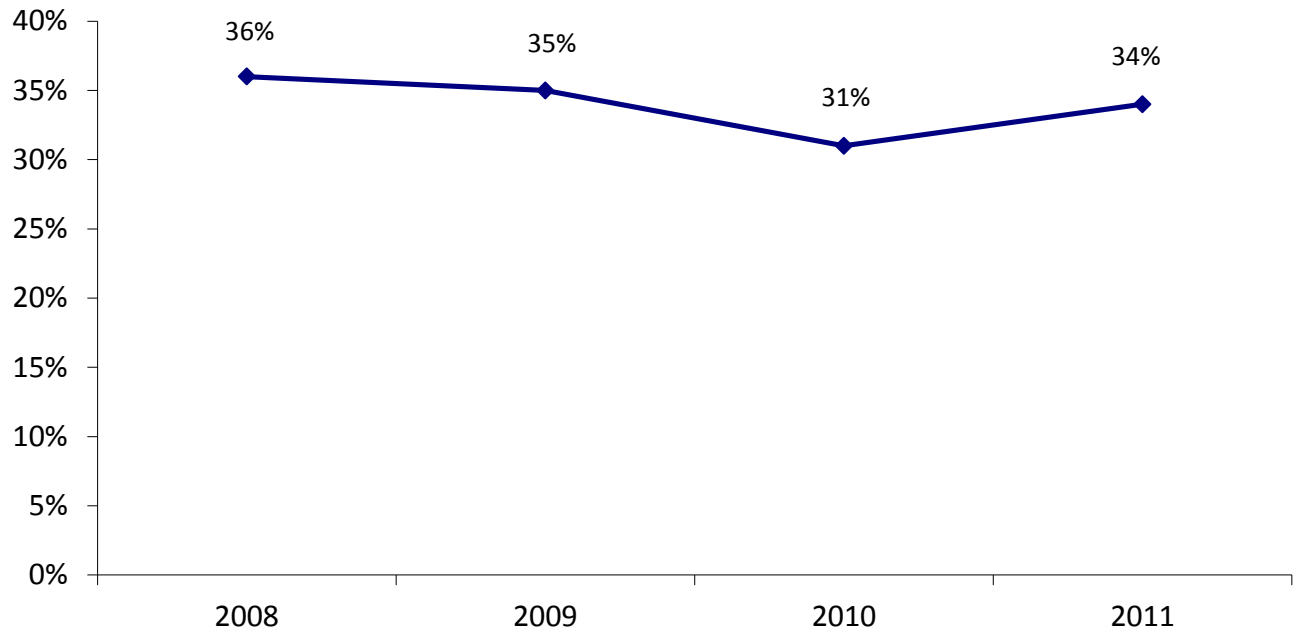


Figure 35. Probationer Recidivism Rate, 2008 to 2011



From 2008 to 2011 the recidivism rate decreased by 2%

Table 24. Adult 2011 Recidivism by Risk Level

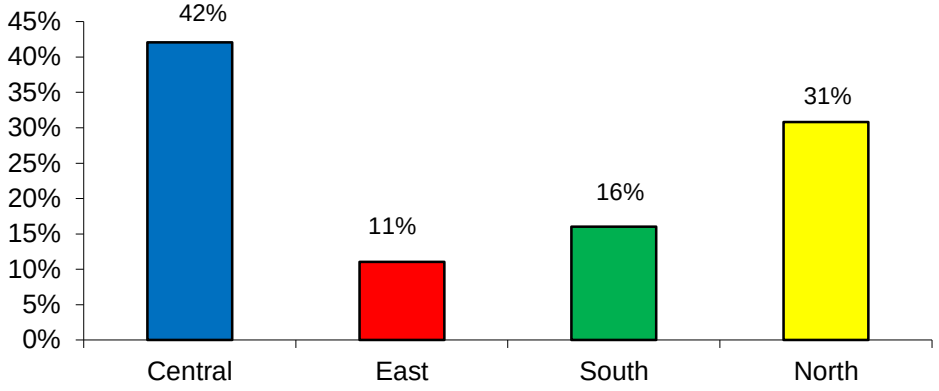
Risk Level	# Who Left Probation	# Recidivated	% Recidivated
High	1729	947	55%
Medium	1577	639	41%
Low	3215	639	20%
No Score	215	66	31%
TOTAL	**6736**	**2291**	**34%**

ADULT GANG UNIT

Who Probation Supervised In Special Operations

- 385 probationers were supervised by the Adult Gang Unit on December 31, 2012
- 635 probationers were supervised by the Adult Gang Unit throughout the year
- Average Age 24.2 years
- 34 (5%) Females
- 601 (95%) Males
- 3.5% Caucasian
- 24.3% African-American
- 65.4% Hispanic
- 5.0% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1.8% Other

Figure 36. Percentage of Probationers Supervised by the Adult Gang Unit by Region



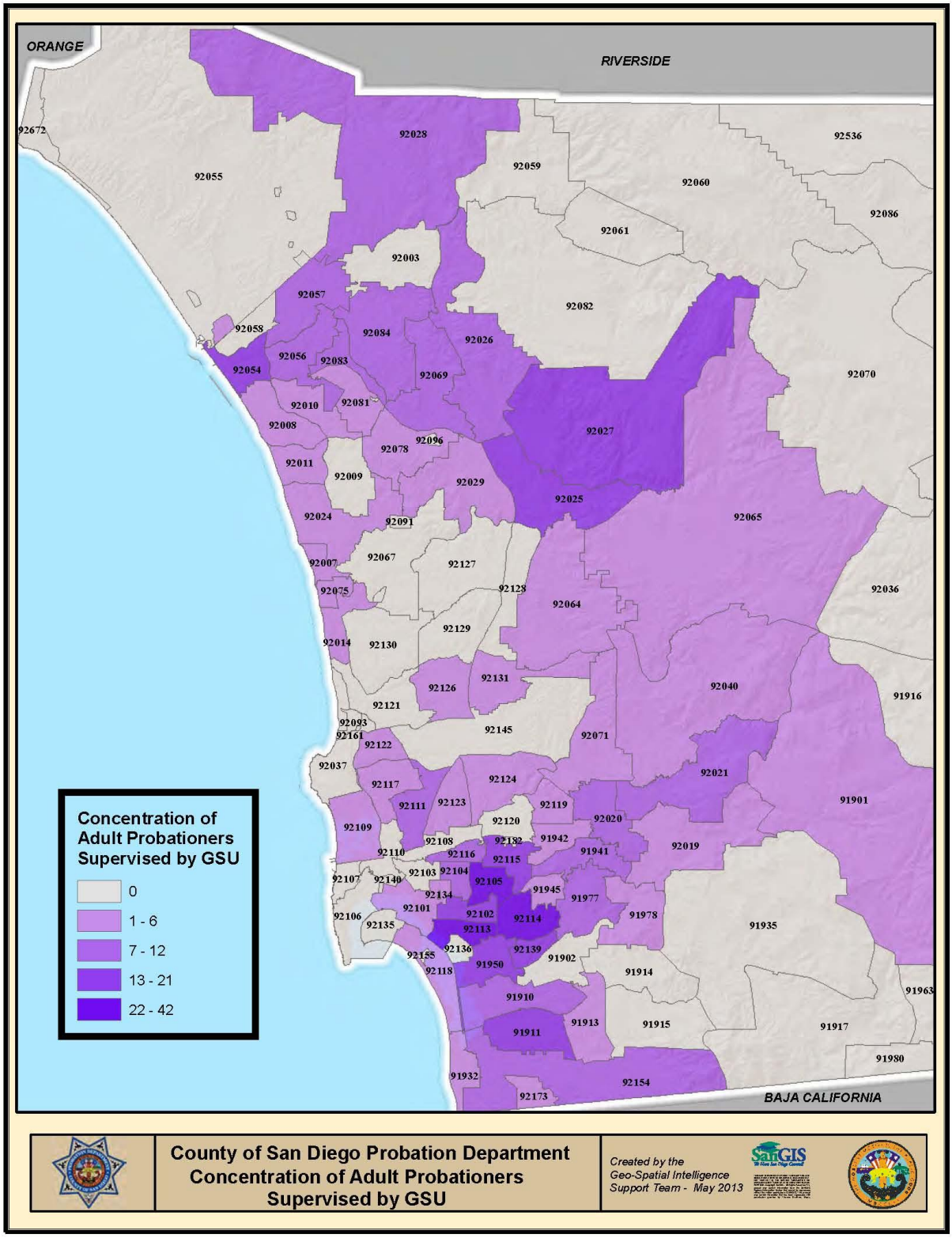
The 619 probationers who were supervised by the Adult Gang Unit in 2012 were a diverse group of individuals. Table 25 shows the breakdown of probationers by region and ethnicity.

Table 25. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Region* and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Region								
	Central		East		South		North		Total
White	5	2%	5	9%	3	4%	4	3%	17
Hispanic	113	53%	26	46%	59	73%	136	87%	334
African-American	74	35%	24	43%	13	16%	6	4%	117
Asian	17	8%	1	2%	4	5%	4	3%	26
Other	4	2%	0	0%	2	2%	6	3%	12
Total	213	100%	56	100%	81	100%	156	100%	506

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Figure 37. Map of San Diego County Showing Concentration of Probationers Supervised by the Adult Gang Unit



All probationers supervised by the Adult Gang Unit in San Diego County are assessed to determine the likelihood that they will offend again. In the beginning of 2009 a validated risk need assessment tool known as the COMPAS was implemented. For those probationers who began their probation prior to early 2009, the Federal Salient Factor Score was used to assess risk. Probationers are grouped according to their score. These groupings are shown in Tables 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Table 26. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Region*

Region	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Central	134	41.4%	52	49.5%	25	34.7%	2	40.0%	213
East	35	10.8%	8	7.6%	11	15.3%	2	40.0%	56
South	48	14.8%	13	12.4%	20	27.8%	0	0.0%	81
North	107	33.0%	32	30.5%	16	22.2%	1	20.0%	156
Total	324	100%	105	100%	72	100%	5	100%	506

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Table 27. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Age

Age	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
18-24 years	300	71.1%	78	62.9%	42	51.9%	8	100%	428
25-34 years	104	24.6%	37	29.8%	31	38.3%	0	0.0%	172
35-44 years	16	3.8%	9	7.3%	7	8.6%	0	0.0%	32
Over 45 years	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	3
Total	422	100%	124	100%	81	100%	8	100.%	635

Table 28. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
White	12	2.8%	5	4.0%	5	6.2%	0	0.0%	22
Hispanic	292	69.2%	72	58.1%	47	58.0%	4	50.0%	415
African-American	99	23.5%	33	26.6%	19	23.5%	3	37.5%	154
Asian	16	3.8%	9	7.3%	6	7.4%	1	12.5%	32
Other	3	0.7%	5	4.0%	4	4.9%	0	0.0%	12
Total	422	100%	124	100%	81	100%	8	100%	635

Table 29. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Risk Level and Gender

Gender	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Female	21	5.0%	7	5.6%	6	7.4%	0	0.0%	34
Male	401	95.0%	117	94.4%	75	92.6%	8	100%	601
Total	422	100%	124	100%	81	100%	8	100%	635

Adult Gang Unit: Adult Yardstick

The department maintains a variety of caseload ratios. Ratios are referred to as a yardstick. Table 30 below provides information on the yardstick as well as the actual ratio of probationers to officers. In 2012 the adult gang unit had caseload ratios under the yardstick. Lower caseload sizes allow officers to engage wards in meaningful interactions to encourage behavior change.

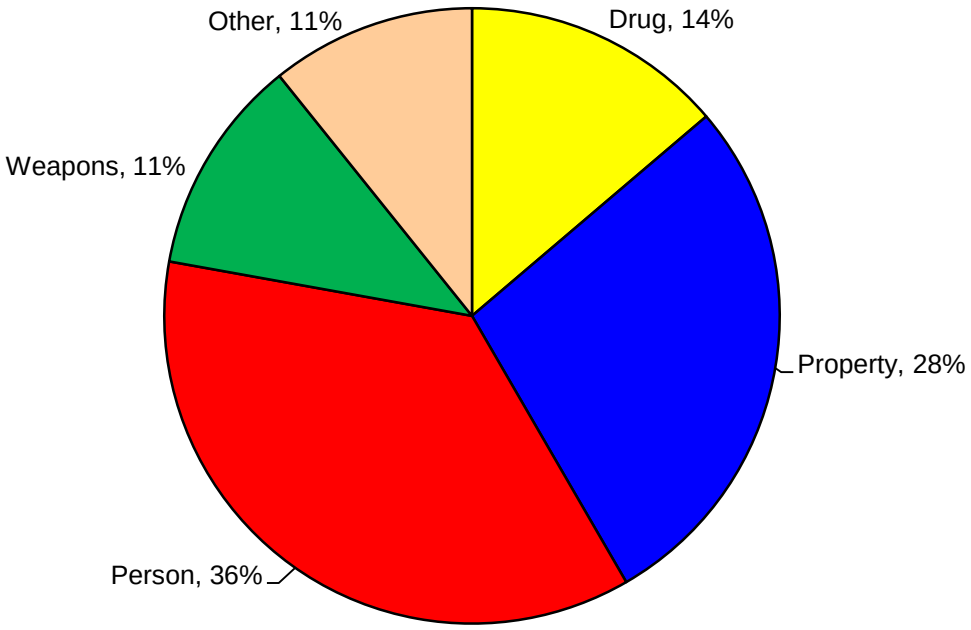
Table 30. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervision Yardstick and Caseload Size

Supervision Level	Yardstick	Caseload Ratio	% +/-
High Risk	1:50	1:43	-14%

Adult Gang Unit: Probationer Supervision by Most Serious Crime Type

Figure 38 shows the breakdown of probationers supervised by the most serious crime that led them to being under probation supervision.

Figure 38. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Crime Type



Adult Gang Unit: Adult Supervision Statistics

Probation officers supervise probationer gang members throughout the county. Officers perform intensive supervision and case management that includes 4th waiver searches, curfew checks, drug testing, and face-to-face contacts with clients at school, community programs, employment, and at home.

The court can impose the requirement to register with local law enforcement as a gang member. The number of probationers shown in the "gang registration" column had this condition placed on them by the court. Probationers in the "identified as a gang member or associate" column had been documented by law enforcement as being either a gang member or a gang associate. These probationers have been entered into statewide gang database.

Table 31. Number of Gang-Involved Probationers under Supervision by Region*

Region	Supervised By Gang Unit	With Gang Registration Conditions	Identified as Gang Member or Associate
Central	156	76	241
East	48	19	68
South	71	33	116
North	122	72	173
Total	397	200	598

* Percents are not given due to the fact that an probationer can be in more than one category

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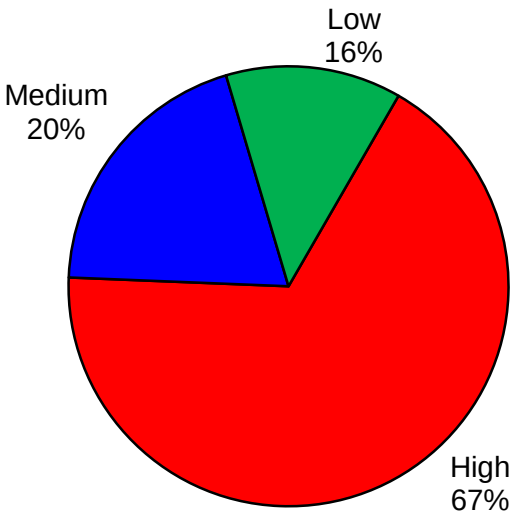
Figure 39. Adult Gang Unit: Probationers Supervised by Risk Level



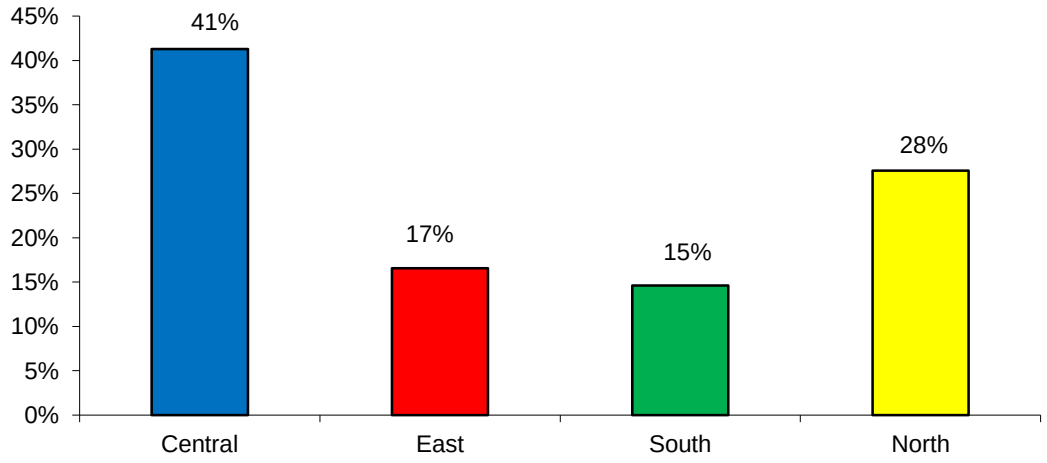
POST RELEASE OFFENDERS (PRO) DIVISION

Post Release Offenders Supervised in 2012

- 1997 offenders were supervised by the PRO Division on December 31, 2012
- 3233 offenders were supervised by the PRO Division throughout the year
- Average Age 38.9 years
- 373(11.5%) Females
- 2860 (88.5%) Males
- 34.9% Caucasian
- 27.5% African-American
- 30.4% Hispanic
- 4.1% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 3.2% Other

The PRO Division supervises two types of offenders. Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) are felons released from prison for non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crimes. Mandatory Supervision Offenders (MSO) serve a split sentence – a portion of their time is completed in custody in the Sheriff's jail rather than State prison, and the balance in the community under mandatory Probation supervision.

Figure 40. Percentage of PRO Supervised by Region*



The PRO offenders, who are supervised in the PRO Division, reside in many areas of the county. The following map indicates where the lowest to highest concentrations of PRO supervised by probation were found in 2012.

Figure 41. Map of San Diego County Showing Concentration of PRO Offenders

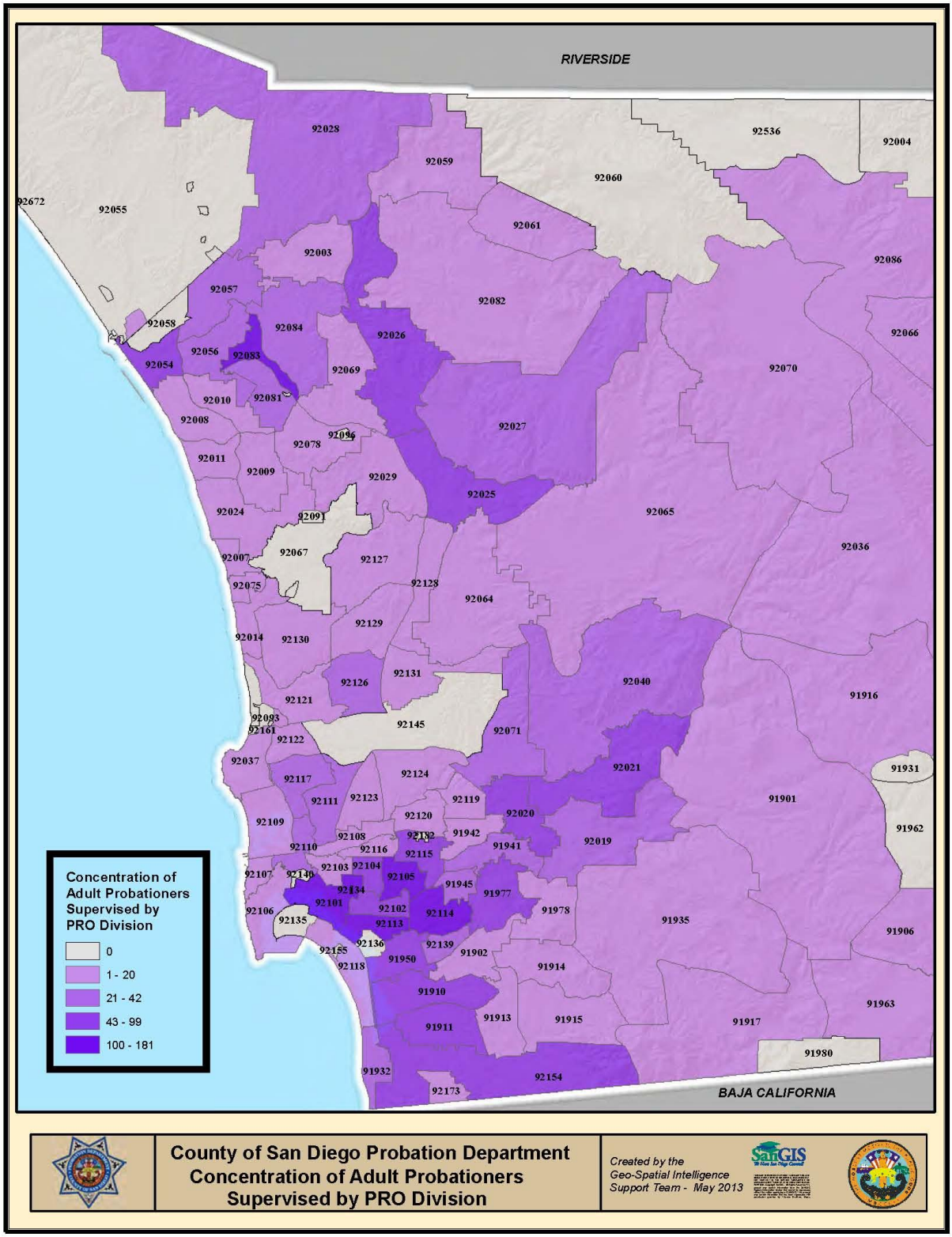


Table 32. PRO Supervised by Region* and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Region								
	Central		East		South		North		Total
White	277	26.3%	207	49.1%	61	16.4%	304	43.2%	849
Hispanic	244	23.2%	93	22.0%	198	53.2%	245	34.9%	780
African-American	450	42.7%	100	23.7%	81	21.8%	89	12.7%	720
Asian	57	5.4%	5	1.2%	24	6.4%	27	3.8%	113
Other	25	2.4%	17	4.0%	8	2.2%	38	5.4%	88
Total	1053	100%	422	100%	372	100%	703	100%	2550

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Table 33. PRO Supervised by Risk Level and Region*

Region	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Central	566	40.2%	143	44.4%	133	41.2%	211	42.4%	1053
East	221	15.7%	55	17.1%	52	16.1%	94	18.9%	422
South	216	15.4%	35	10.9%	55	17.0%	66	13.2%	372
North	404	28.7%	89	27.6%	83	25.7%	127	25.5%	703
Total	1407	100%	322	100%	323	100%	498	100%	2550

*excludes transient and out-of-county probationers

Table 34. PRO Supervised by Risk Level and Age

Age	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
18-24 years	165	9.3%	26	6.5%	12	3.2%	26	3.8%	229
25-34 years	700	39.3%	122	30.6%	101	26.8%	133	19.6%	1056
35-44 years	468	26.3%	130	32.7%	102	27.0%	229	33.8%	929
Over 45 years	447	25.1%	120	30.2%	162	43.0%	290	42.8%	1019
Total	1780	100%	398	100%	377	100%	698	100%	3233

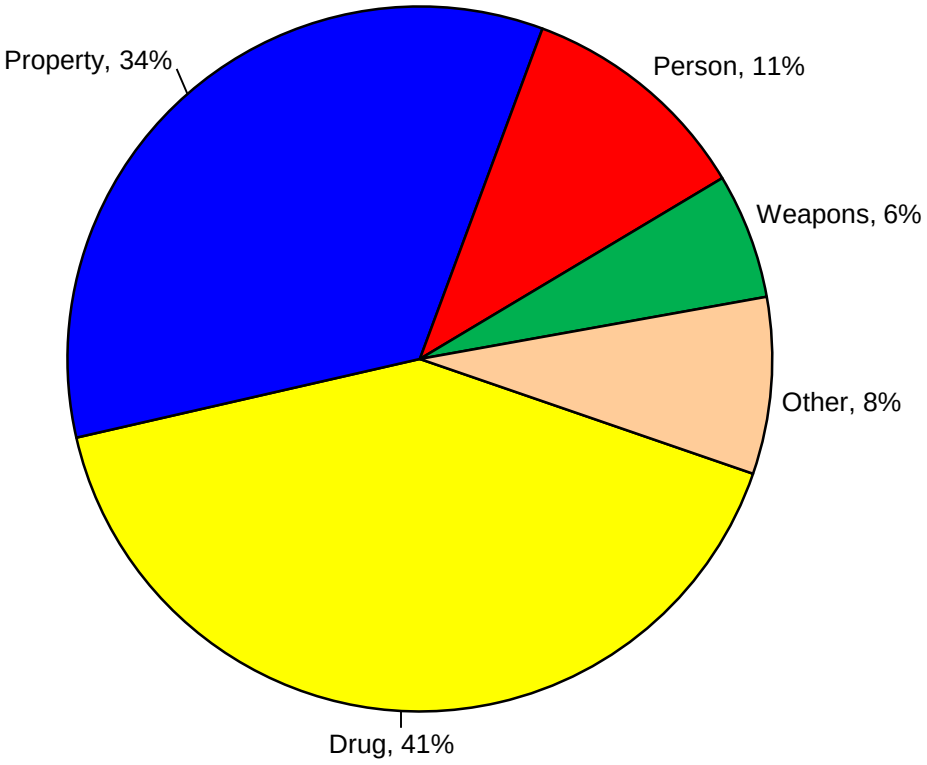
Table 35. PRO Supervised by Risk Level and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
White	625	35.1%	140	35.2%	155	41.1%	209	30.8%	1129
Hispanic	547	30.7%	127	31.9%	98	26.0%	211	31.1%	983
African-American	498	28.0%	103	25.9%	79	21.0%	208	30.7%	888
Asian	60	3.4%	20	5.0%	31	8.2%	20	3.0%	131
Other	50	2.8%	8	2.0%	14	3.7%	30	4.4%	102
Total	1780	100%	398	100%	377	100%	678	100%	3233

Table 36. PRO Supervised by Risk Level and Gender

Gender	Risk Level								
	High		Medium		Low		Not Scored		Total
Female	186	10.5%	74	18.6%	60	15.9%	53	7.8%	373
Male	1594	89.%5	324	81.4%	317	84.1%	625	92.2%	2860
Total	1780	100%	398	100%	377	100%	678	100%	3233

Figure 42. Percentage of PRO by Crime Type



INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

The department operates five 24-hour institutions**. Kearny Mesa and East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facilities** house male and female detainees while they are awaiting trial, placement in a treatment facility, a return to home, foster care, or as a short-term placement for violating their probation conditions.

Two detention facilities admit detainees directly from arresting agencies throughout the county as well as youth who are arrested by probation officers for failing to comply with their conditions of probation. In 2012 there were 5466 bookings into the two detention facilities. The average length of stay for detainees booked into juvenile hall and who are not released within 72 hours was 58.8 days. Seven hundred fifty-five detainees were booked and released in less than 72 hours. The average monthly census for 2012 is shown in Figure 43. The maximum and average length of stay is shown on Table 37.

Figure 43. Average Daily Attendance – Juvenile Detention Facilities

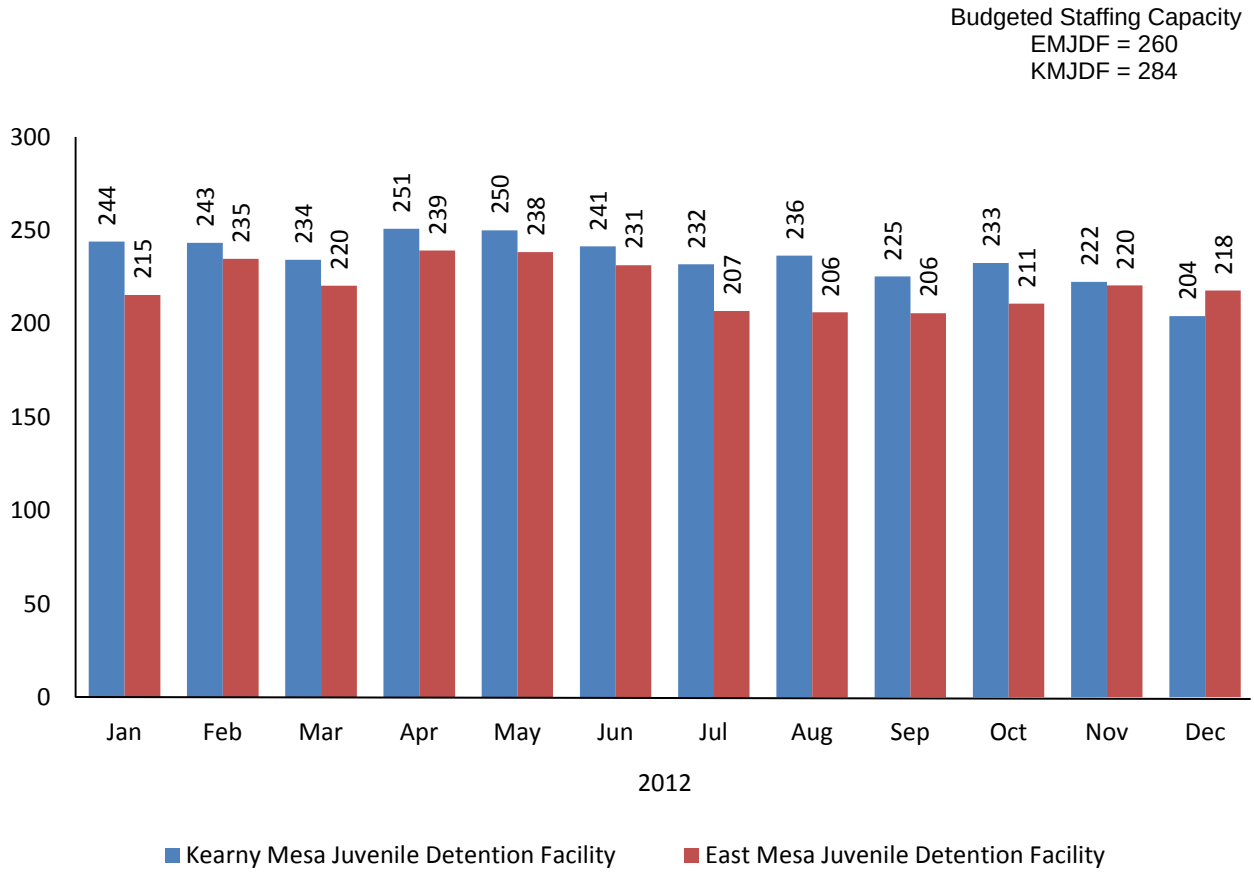
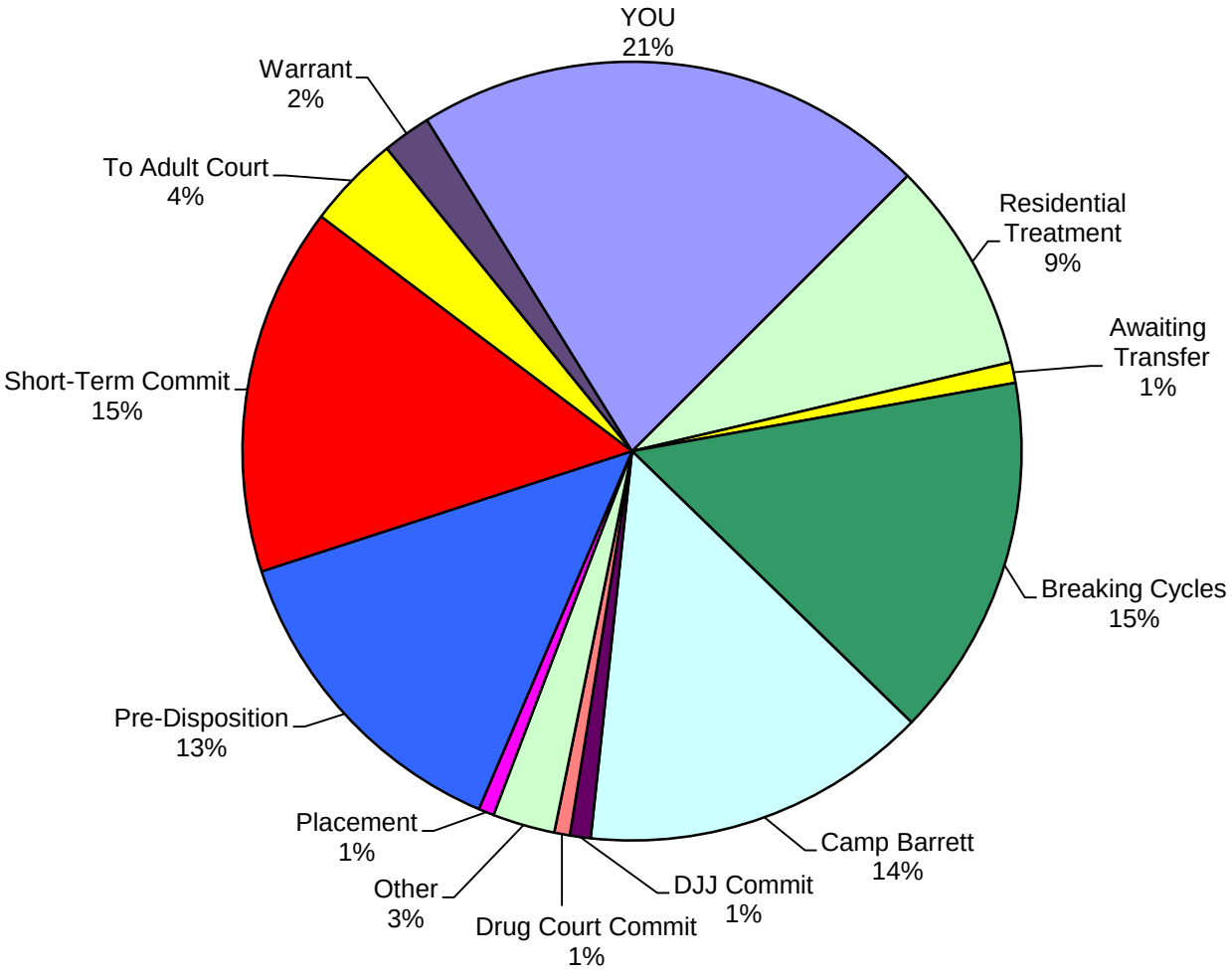


Table 37. Juvenile Detention Facilities Maximum and Average Length of Stay

Institution	Maximum Length of Stay	Average Length of Stay
EMJDF	1479	42
KMJDF	442	16
CB	329	159
GRF	148	53
JRF	182	41

Detainees were held in juvenile detention facilities for a variety of reasons. Both pre- and post-dispositional detainees were held. Thirteen percent of all detainees held in detention facilities were post-dispositional. In 2012, 21% were part of the YOU program, 15% had been committed to Breaking Cycles and 15% were short term commitments (STOP).

Figure 44. Reason for Detention at East Mesa and Kearny Mesa



The **Girl's Rehabilitation Facility** houses up to 50 female detainees for an average of four months focusing on behavior modification and substance abuse treatment. The **Juvenile Ranch Facility and Camp Barrett** are camp programs for male detainees offering substance abuse treatment, job training, education, and pro-social behavior. The camp programs have a capacity of 352 detainees on any given day. The Average Daily Attendance (ADA) of the Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF), Camp Barrett (CB) and Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) are divided among the facilities as shown in Figure 46.

Figure 45. Average Daily Attendance at the Juvenile Camps

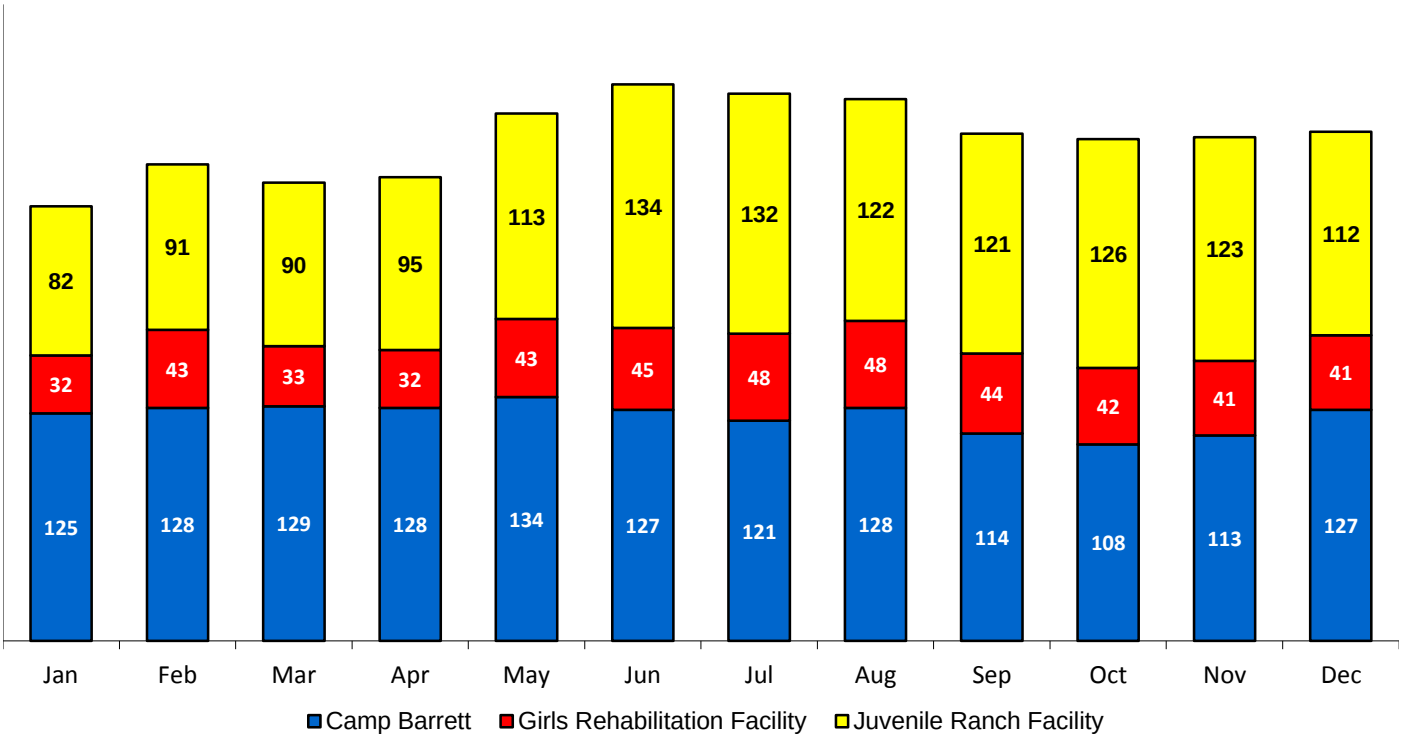


Table 38. Detainees: Average Age and Gender by Facility *

Institution	Average Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total
KMJDF	15	148	73%	56	27%	204
EMJDF	16	215	100%	0	0%	215
CB	17	125	100%	0	0%	125
JRF	15	113	100%	0	0%	113
GRF	15	0	0%	34	100%	34

*Represents average population on any given day

Table 39. Detainees: Ethnicity by Facility *

Institution	White	Hispanic	African American	Asian	Other	Total
KMJDF	31	103	54	10	6	204
EMJDF	35	141	33	1	5	215
CB	12	83	23	0	7	125
JRF	12	80	15	3	3	113
GRF	6	21	6	0	1	34

*Represents average population on any given day

Table 40. Detainees: Home Region by Facility *

Region	Central	East	South	North	Other	Total
KMJDF	59	28	20	80	17	204
EMJDF	73	30	27	76	9	215
CB	42	21	17	34	11	125
JRF	24	12	15	54	8	113
GRF	12	4	2	14	2	34

*Represents average population on any given day

Table 41. Detainees: Most Serious Offense by Facility *

Institution	Crime Against Person	Crime Against Property	Drug Offense	Weapon Offense	Status Offense	Other	Total
KMJDF	102	57	14	2	2	27	204
EMJDF	107	58	12	11	2	25	215
CB	44	49	18	5	1	8	125
JRF	37	45	12	3	2	14	113
GRF	18	9	3	1	1	2	34

* Represents average population on any given day