



San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department Monthly Statistics Through March 2024

PREPARED FOR THE 5/8/24 JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION
MEETING

Monthly Data Report

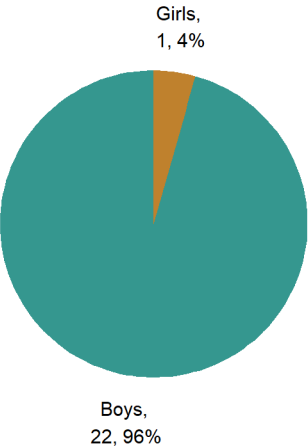
- The Juvenile Probation Department is engaged in efforts to generate more comprehensive, accurate, and meaningful metrics.
- This report compiles data through the month before last (March 2024).
- A recent daily snapshot of the Juvenile Hall population will be included for the Commission meeting.
- Starting on page 5, each chart slide is preceded by a definition/methodology slide explaining the chart's content.
- Time periods range depending on data availability and are noted on each chart.
- An Executive Summary for the month has been added to slide 3, with headings that hyperlink to relevant graphs in the report.

Executive Summary - March

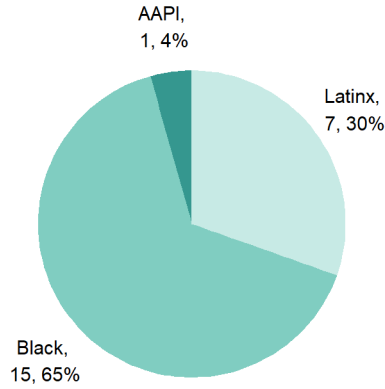
- Referrals: There were 80 referrals, 5% lower than the 2023 average of 84 referrals a month. 17 of the referrals were for 707(b) offenses (21%).
- Admissions: There were 35 admissions, 17% higher than the 2023 average of 30 admissions a month.
- Population: The average daily population was 27 youth, 4% higher than the 2023 average of 26 youth. The peak population was 30 youth.
- Length of Stay: The median LOS for releases was 6 days, the same as the 2023 average.
- Caseload: There were 394 youth on active caseload, 4% higher than the 2023 average of 379 youth on active caseload a month.
 - Diversion: 39% of pre-adjudicated cases were being handled through various types of diversion.
- Programs: 75% of youth on active caseload were active in programs, higher than the 2023 average of 70%.
- Placements: There were 40 youth in alternative placements, 33% higher than the 2023 average of 30 youth.
- Warrants: There were 37 youth with active warrants as of the last day of the month, 6% higher than the 2023 average of 35 youth.

Juvenile Hall Snapshot: 5/6/2024 (N = 23)

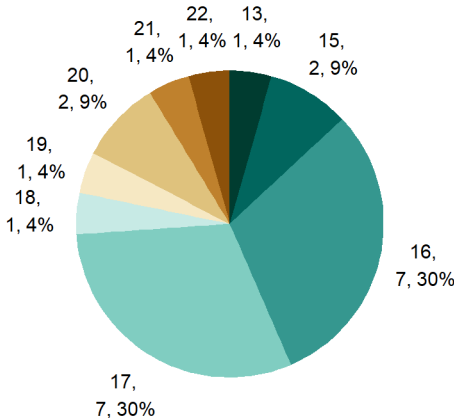
JH Population by Gender



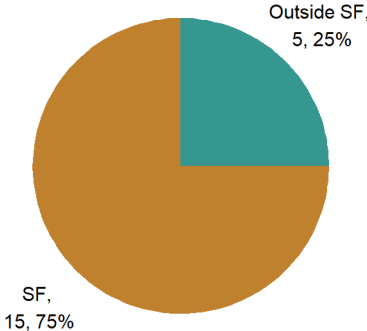
JH Population by Race/Ethnicity



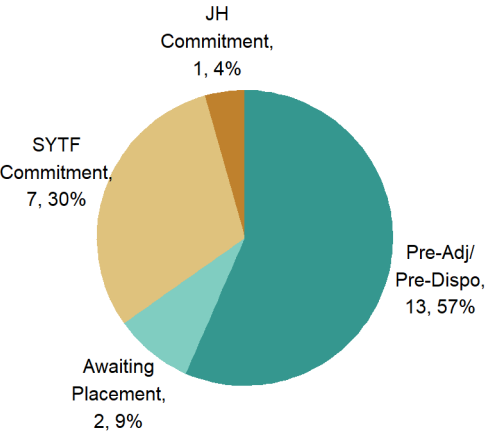
JH Population by Current Age



JH Population by County



JH Population by Case Status

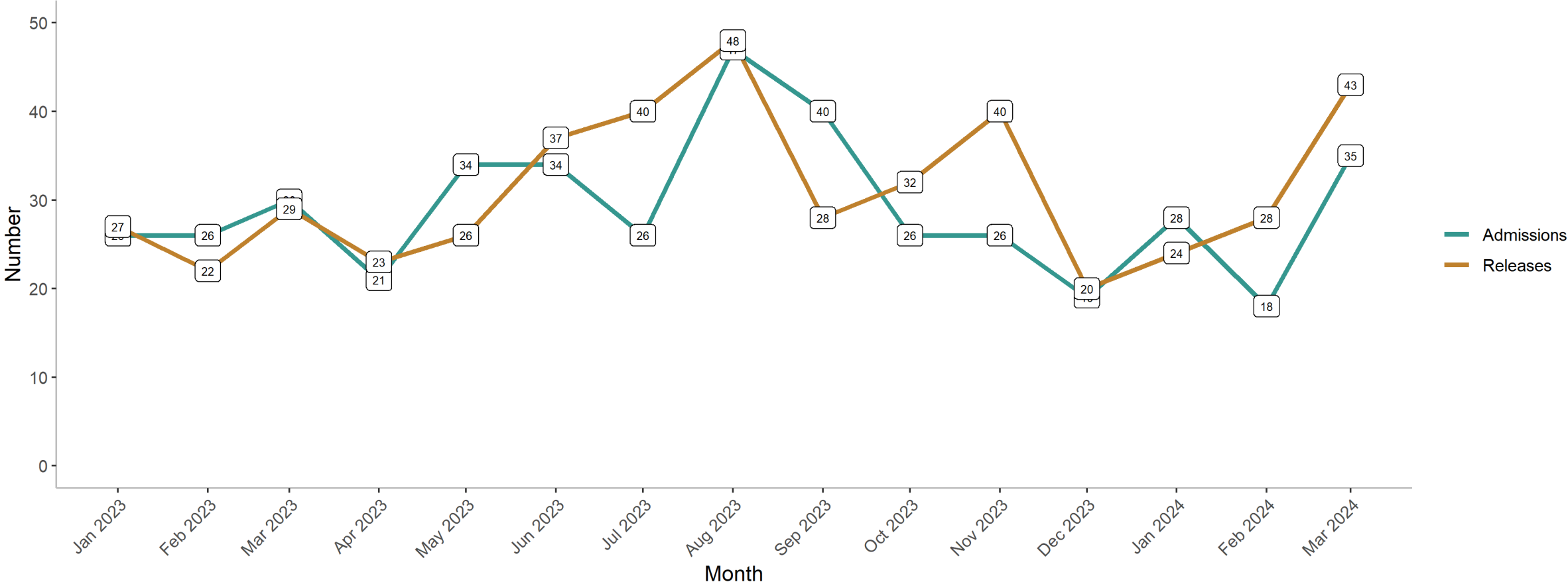


JH Charts 1.1 & 1.2: Admissions, Releases, & Population

- Description
 - Chart 1.1 displays Juvenile Hall admissions and releases by calendar month.
 - Chart 1.2 displays the average daily population (ADP) by month - the average number of youth in custody per day for each month, & the peak population by month - the highest population count reached each month.
- In March,
 - There were 35 admissions and 43 releases.
 - The ADP was 27 youth and the peak population was 30 youth.

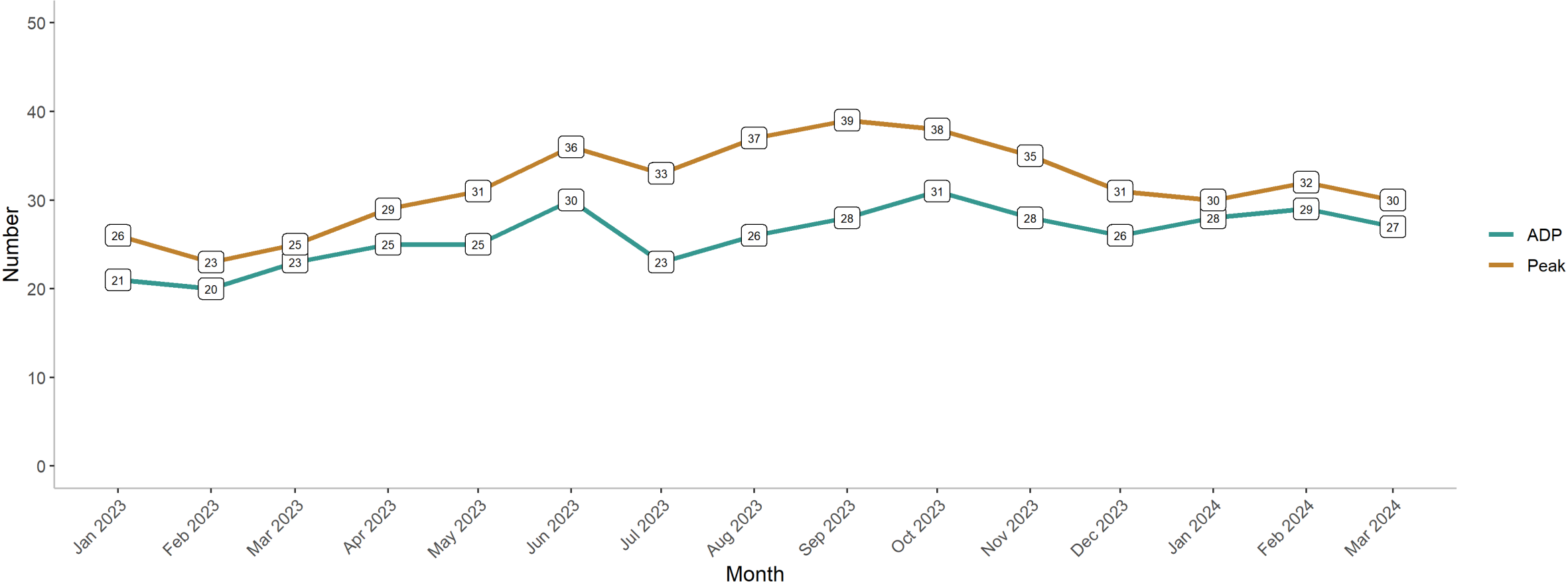
JH 1.1: Admissions & Releases

Admissions & Releases by Month



JH 1.2: Average & Peak Population

Average Daily Population & Peak Population by Month

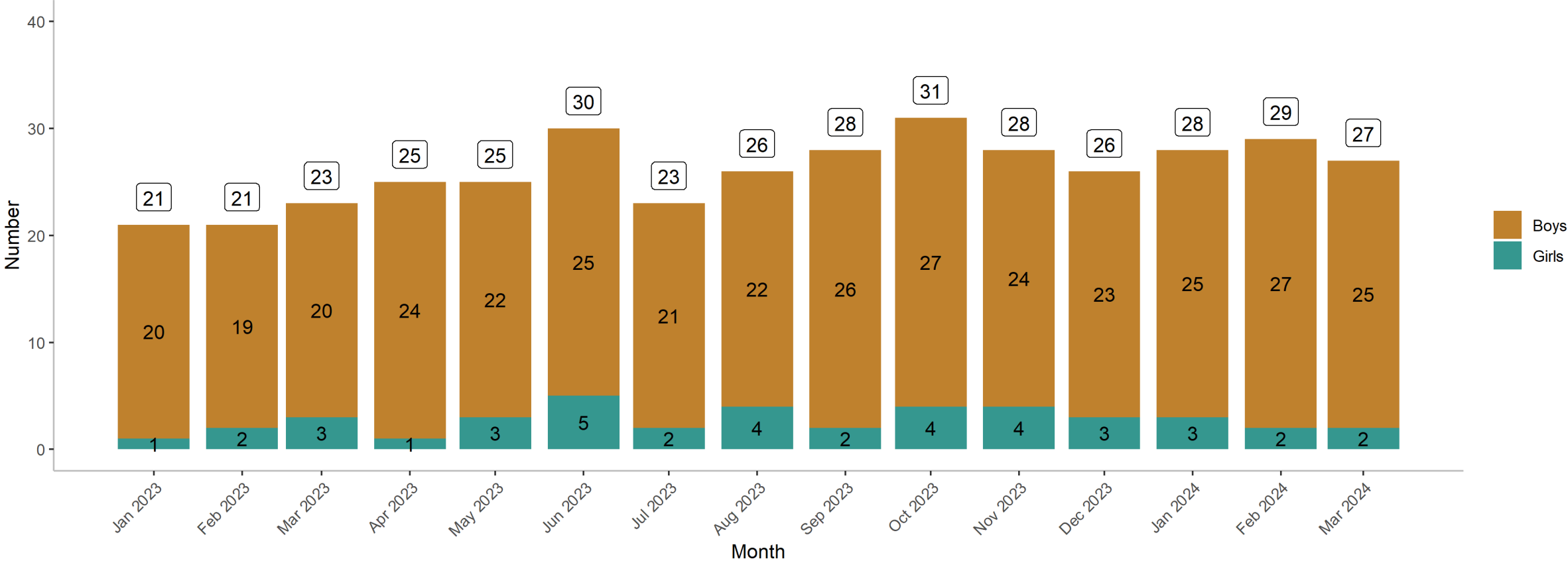


JH Charts 2.1 - 2.4: ADP by Details

- Description
 - Charts in this section display Average Daily Population (ADP) of youth in Juvenile Hall by gender (2.1), race/ethnicity (2.2), age (2.3), and status (2.4).
 - Note: Due to rounding errors, ADP by demographics may differ from overall ADP.
- In March,
 - The gender breakdown of the ADP in Juvenile Hall was 7% girls and 93% boys.
 - The racial/ethnic breakdown of the ADP in Juvenile Hall was 54% Black youth, 38% Latinx youth, 4% AAPI youth, and 4% white youth.
 - The age breakdown of the ADP in Juvenile Hall was 33% young adults ages 18 and older.
 - The status breakdown of the ADP in Juvenile Hall was 63% detained youth and 37% committed youth.

JH 2.1: ADP by Gender

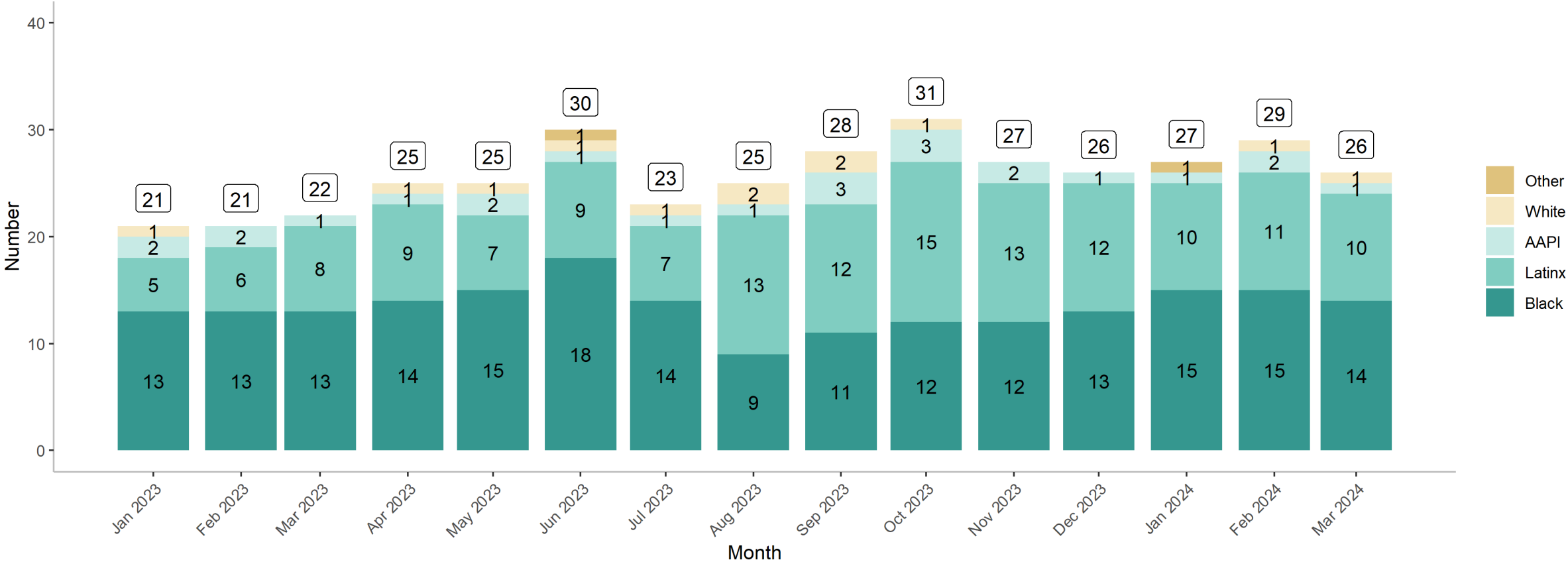
Juvenile Hall ADP by Gender by Month



Note: Due to rounding error, ADP by demographics may differ from overall ADP

JH 2.2: ADP by Race/Ethnicity

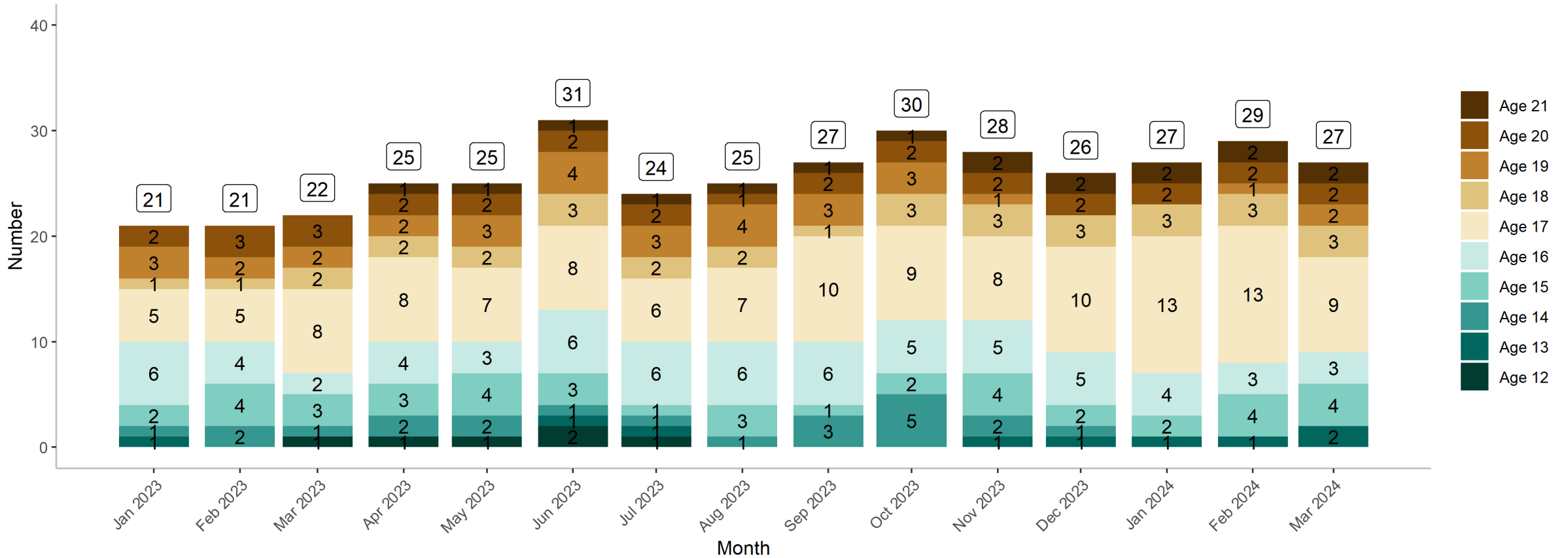
Juvenile Hall ADP by Race/Ethnicity by Month



Note: Due to rounding error, ADP by demographics may differ from overall ADP

JH 2.3: ADP by Age

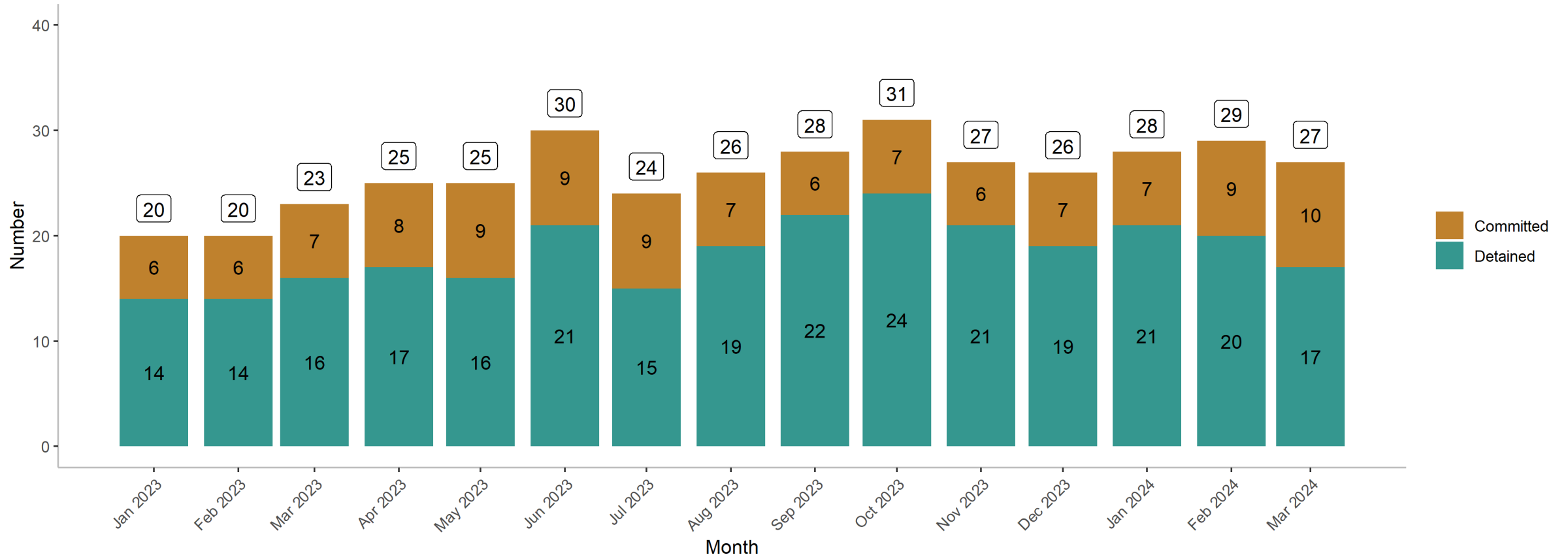
Juvenile Hall ADP by Age by Month



Note: Due to rounding error, ADP by demographics may differ from overall ADP

JH 2.4: ADP by Status

Juvenile Hall ADP by Status by Month



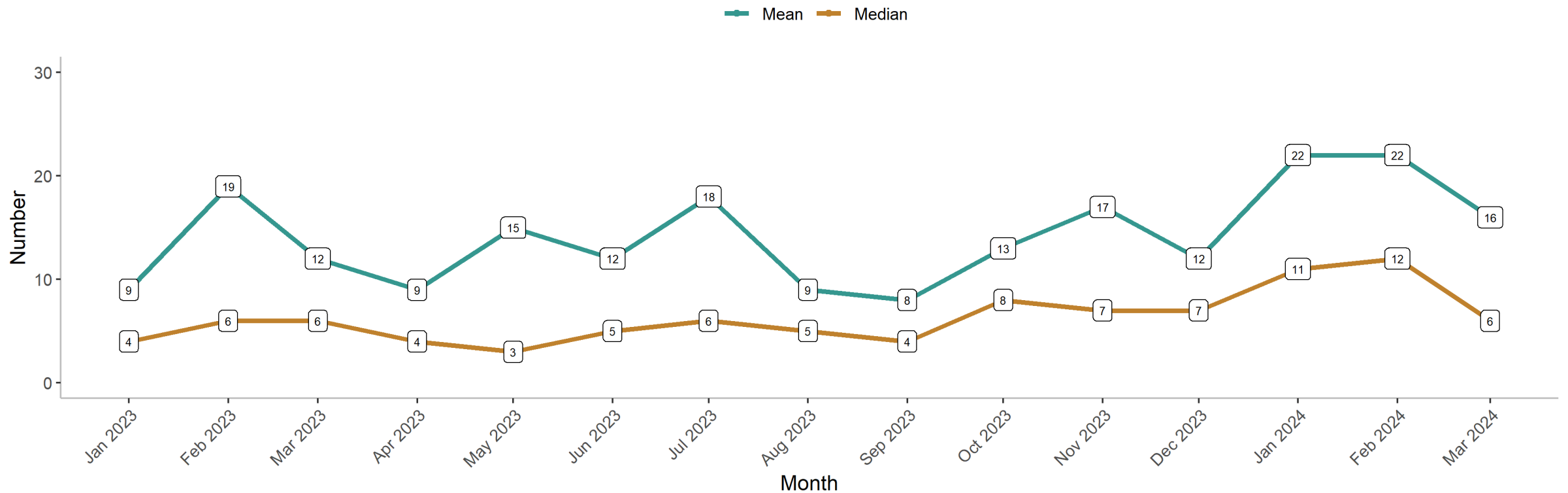
Note: Due to rounding error, ADP by demographics may differ from overall ADP

JH Charts 3.1 & 3.2: Average Length of Stay

- Description
 - Charts 3.1 & 3.2 present the mean and median length of stay (ALOS) for: (3.1) detained youth released each month and (3.2) detained and committed youth in custody on the last day of the month.
 - Due to small numbers, average length of stay for committed youth released will be reported on in annual reports.
- In March,
 - For detained youth released from Juvenile Hall throughout the month, the mean LOS was 16 days and the median LOS was 6 days.
 - For detained youth in custody on the last day of the month, the mean LOS was 48 days and the median LOS was 31 days.
 - For committed youth in custody on the last day of the month, the mean LOS was 546 days and the median LOS was 435 days.

JH 3.1: Average Length of Stay for Detained Youth Released

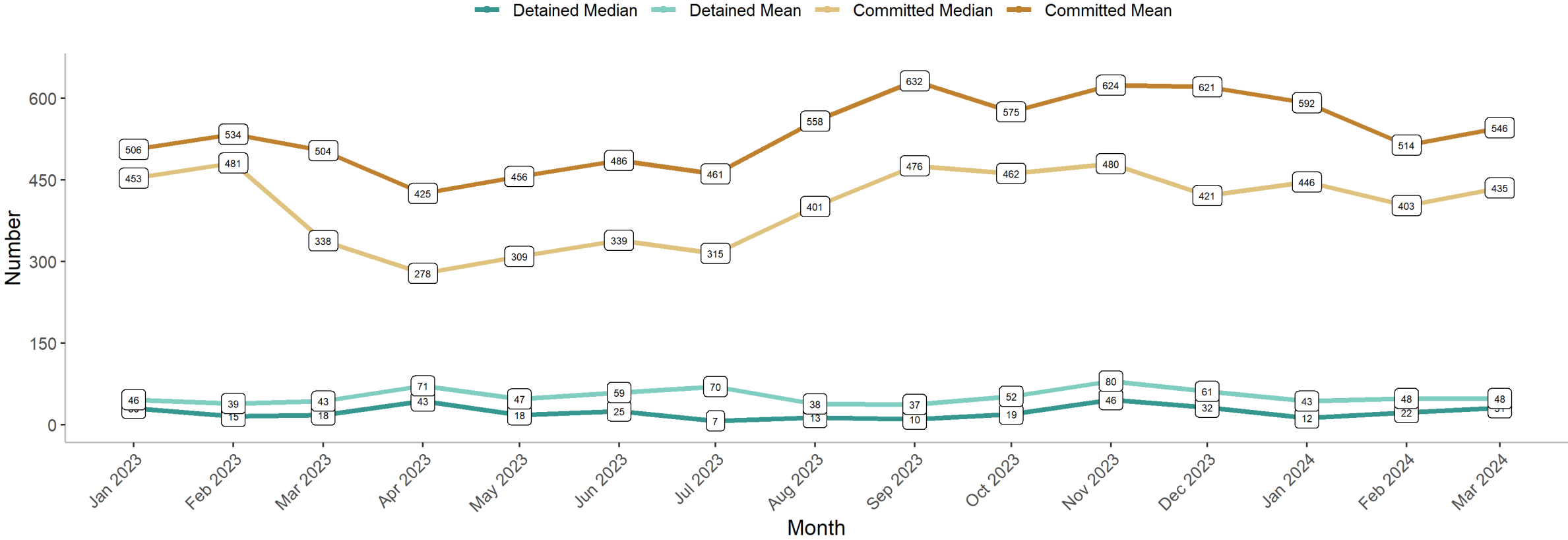
Length of Stay (in Days) for Detained Youth Released Throughout the Month by Month



Note: As of the April-24 report, the calculation of length of stay has been updated to reflect only detained youth released. Average length of stay for committed youth released will be reported on in annual reports due to small Ns.

JH 3.2: Average Length of Stay for Youth in Custody

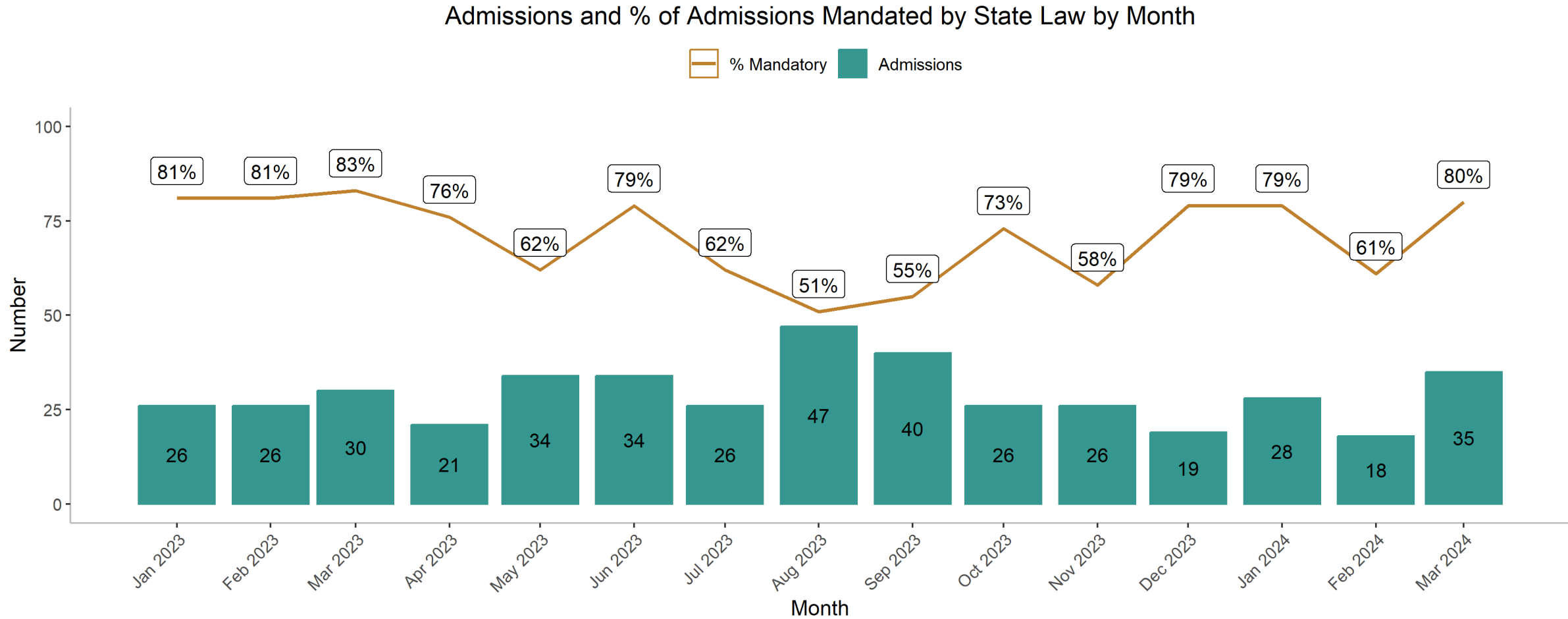
Length of Stay (in Days) for Youth in Custody at the End of the Month by Month



JH Chart 4.1 & 4.2: Admissions by Details

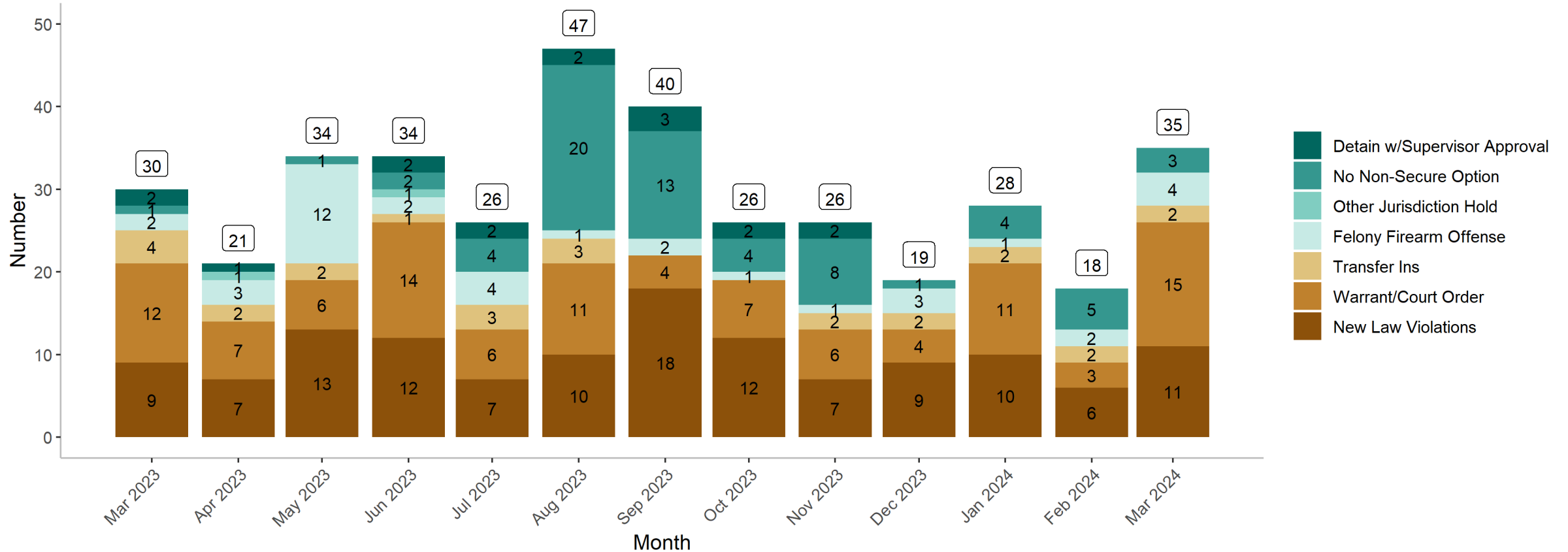
- Description
 - Chart 4.1 displays Juvenile Hall admissions by the percentage that were mandated by state law. Chart 4.2 displays admissions by primary detention reason.
 - Law mandates that youth brought into custody for the following must be detained until they can appear before a judge:
 - Youth at least 14 years old, arrested for personal use of a firearm in the attempt or commission of a felony; or any offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b).
 - Youth brought into custody pursuant to a court order, bench warrant, or arrest warrant.
 - Youth transferred in custody from another jurisdiction.
 - Non-mandatory detentions include felony firearm offenses, other jurisdiction holds, situations where there are no non-secure options available to release a young person to, or a detention with supervisor approval.
- In March, there were 35 admissions to Juvenile Hall.
 - 80% were mandatory: 11 new law violations 15 warrants/court orders, and 2 transfer-ins
 - 20% were non-mandatory: 4 felony firearm offenses & 3 no non-secure option available

JH 4.1: Admissions by % Mandatory



JH 4.2: Admissions by Primary Reason

Admissions by Primary Detention Reason by Month



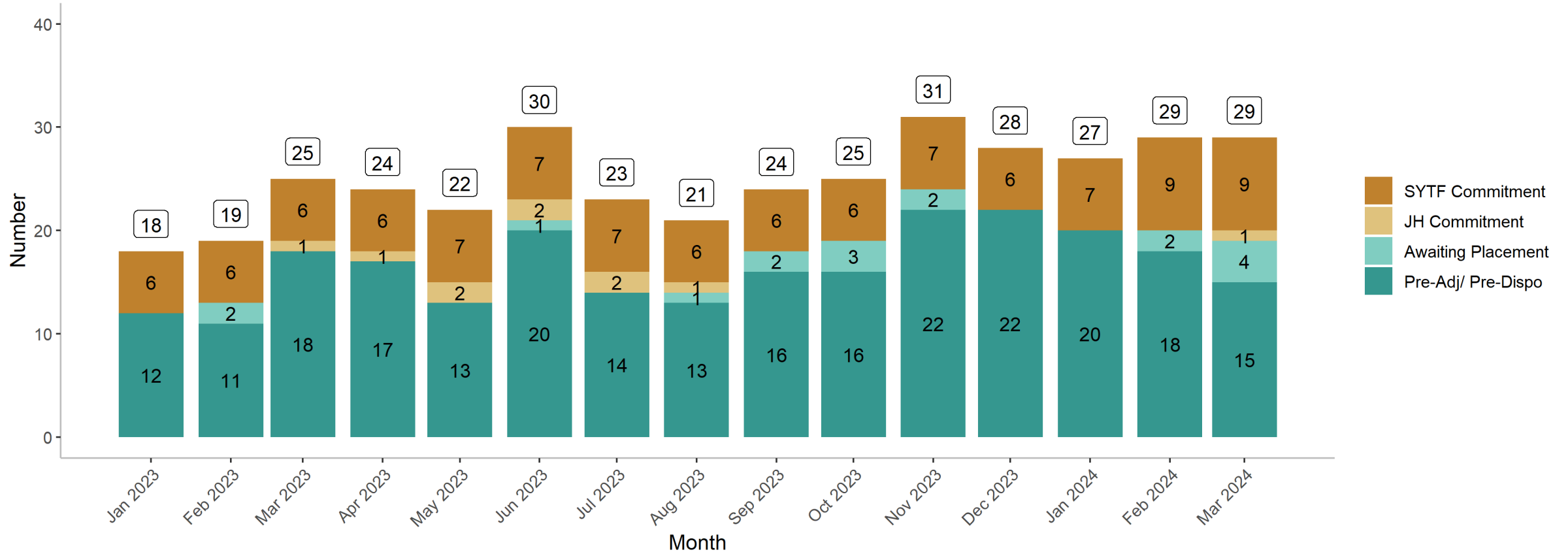
Note: JPD transitioned from the DRI to DDT for detention decision-making in March 2023.

JH Chart 5: Juvenile Hall Snapshot by Status

- Description
 - Chart 5 provides a snapshot of youth in Juvenile Hall on the Monday before Commission meetings (as represented in Slide 3) by case status.
 - Pre-adjudicated/Pre-disposition represents detained youth. Additional categories reflect youth who have been committed to out-of-home placement and are awaiting placement, committed to Juvenile Hall, and committed to Secure Track
- On the Monday before the March Commission meeting,
 - 34% of youth in custody were committed to either Juvenile Hall or Secure Track and 14% were awaiting placement.

JH Chart 5: Juvenile Hall Snapshot by Status

Juvenile Hall Population Snapshot by Case Status

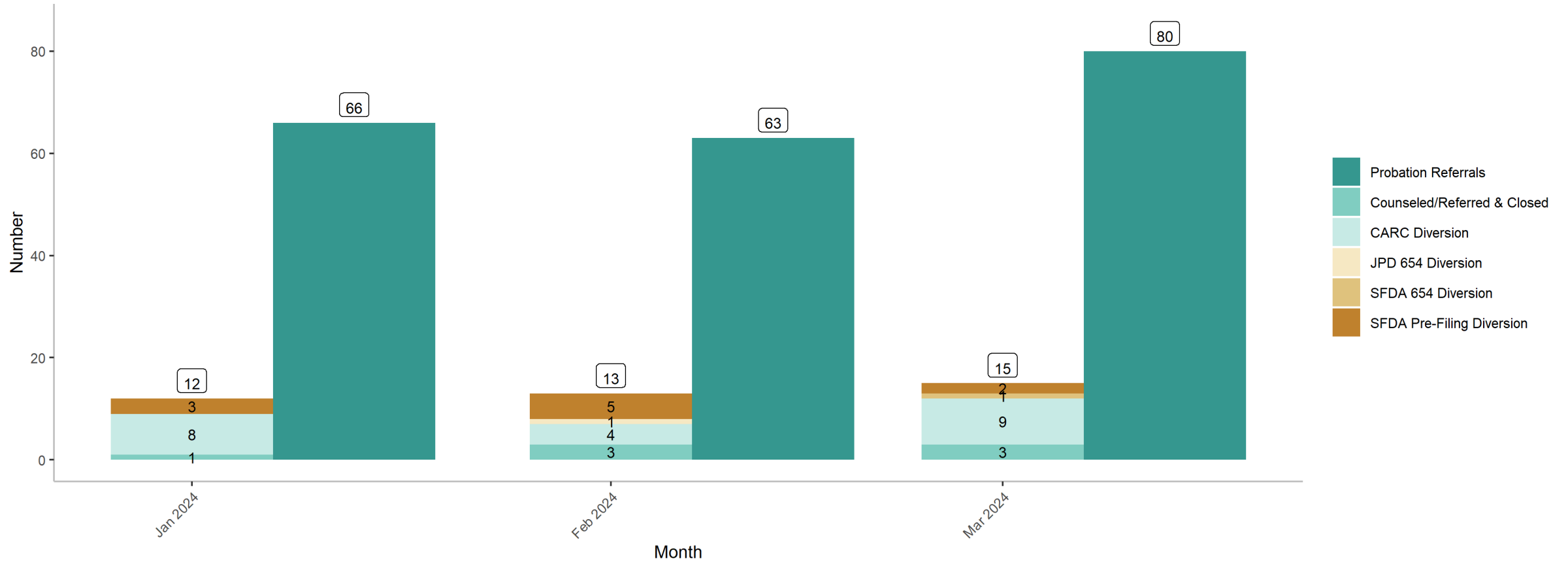


PS Chart 1: Referrals to Probation & Diverted Referrals

- Description
 - PS 1 provides statistics about the number of referrals to Probation and the number of diversion referrals each month. As of January 2024, diversion measurement now reflects referrals to diversion programs rather than intakes.
 - Some referrals are not diverted because they are counseled/referred & closed. Those are reflected on this chart.
 - Diversion referrals include CARC Diversion, JPD/SFDA 654 Diversion, and SFDA Pre-Filing Diversion. Diversion definitions and eligibility criteria can be found on the following slide.
 - Counseled/referred & closed referrals and diverted referrals are included in the total number of Probation referrals.
- In March,
 - There were 80 referrals to Probation:
 - 41 were for felonies (51%), 17 of which were for 707(b) offenses (21%)
 - 25 were for misdemeanors (31%)
 - 14 were for warrants/probation violations (18%)
 - 3 referrals were counseled/referred & closed, 9 were diverted to CARC, 1 was diverted 654 by SFDA, and 2 were diverted by SFDA pre-filing.

PS 1: Referrals to Probation & Diverted Referrals

Referrals to Probation & Diverted Referrals



Note: Diverted referrals are included in the total number of Probation referrals.

Diversion Glossary

- Diversion is an alternative to the normal juvenile justice system. There are diversion opportunities at every stage of the juvenile justice process. Probation may divert a young person rather than investigating the case. The District Attorney may divert a case rather than filing a petition. The Court may divert a case rather than adjudicating the case. If a young person's case is diverted, they will have the opportunity to complete a program. If successful, the young person may avoid going to court, or getting a petition or a disposition.

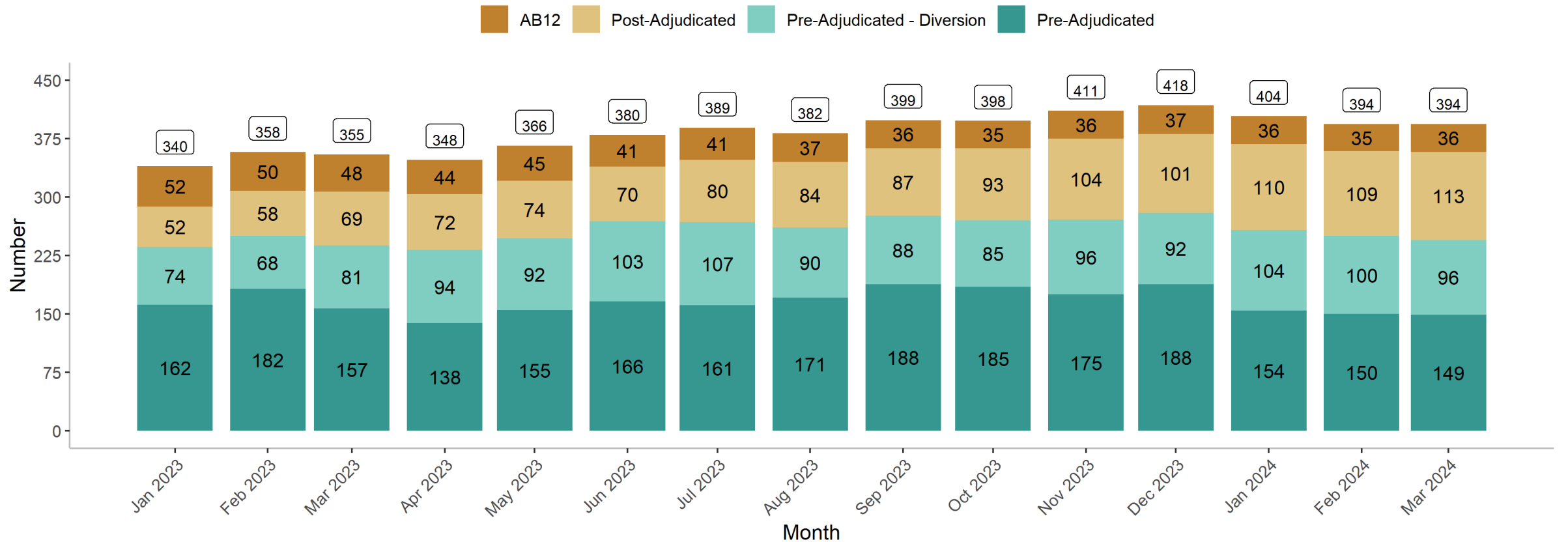
Diversion	Definition
Counseled/Referred & Closed	JPD counsels the youth and their caregiver, takes no further action on the case, and the case is closed. This is distinct from diversion because there is no expectation to meet in order to close the case. Only certain cases referred to JPD are eligible to be counseled and closed. This can include misdemeanors cases for out-of-county youth, which are referred to the youth's home county.
CARC Diversion	Youth is diverted to CARC at arrest. The young person does not complete an intake with JPD. If the young person completes their CARC case plan, the case is not referred to the DA for prosecution. Most misdemeanors are eligible to be diverted to CARC at point of arrest, with the exclusion of traffic referrals, out of county transfer-in citations, and 707(b) offenses. Cases that are not eligible for diversion, including felony citations, may also be referred to CARC for support and services during the court process.
JPD 654 Diversion	Youth is cited to JPD at arrest and is diverted by JPD either back to CARC or to another program pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 654. If the young person completes their case plan, the case is not referred to the DA for prosecution.
SFDA 654 Diversion	Youth is cited to JPD at arrest and the case requires a referral to the DA pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 653.5(c). The DA instructs JPD to divert pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 654. If the young person completes their case plan, the case is not prosecuted.
SFDA Pre-Filing Diversion	Youth is cited to JPD at arrest and the case requires a referral to the DA pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 653.5(c). The DA diverts the case to Make it Right, UCAP, or AFTER prior to filing charges. If the young person completes their case plan, the case is not prosecuted.

PS Chart 2.1: Probation Active Caseload

- Description
 - Chart 2.1 provides the total number of active cases on JPD's caseload for all units, both pre- and post-adjudication, as well as AB12, as of the last day of the month.
- On the last day of March,
 - The JPD active caseload was 394 youth.
 - There were 245 pre-adjudicated cases (39% were diversion cases), 113 post-adjudicated cases, and 36 AB12 cases.

PS 2.1: Probation Active Caseload

Probation Active Caseload by Case Status on the Last Day of the Month

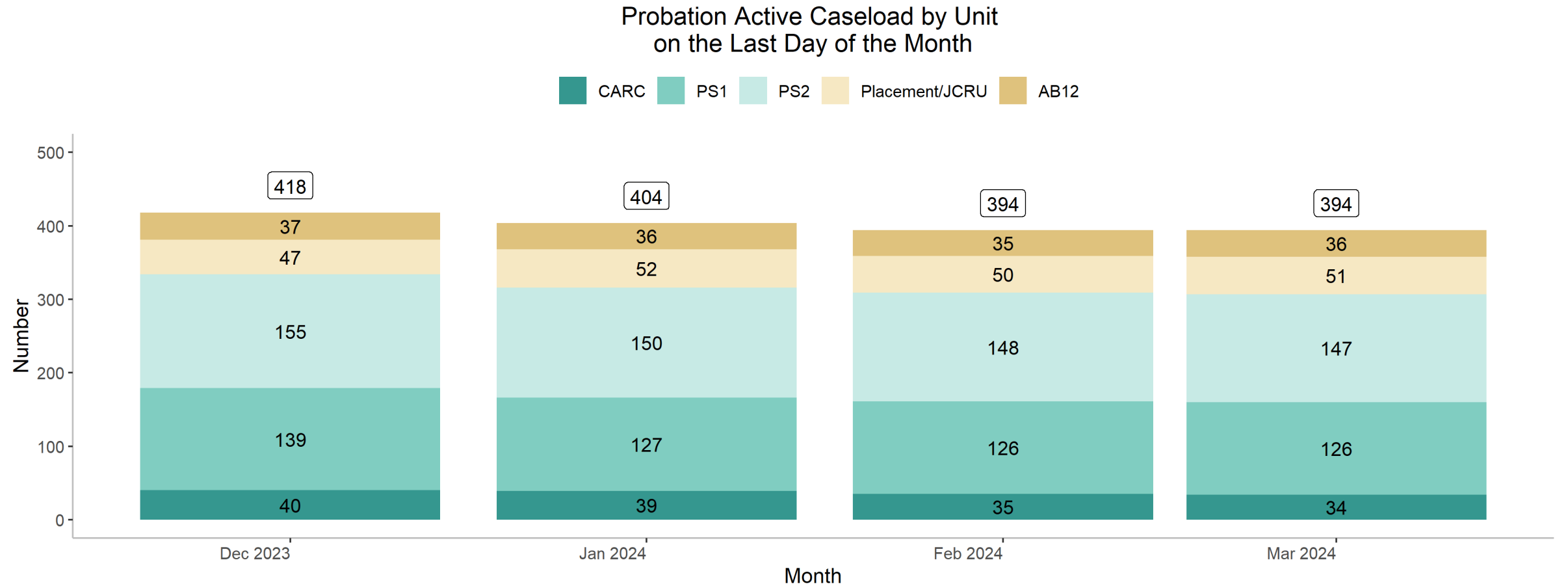


Notes: Diversion includes JPD-monitored diversion, DA-monitored diversion, and court-monitored diversion.

PS Charts 2.2 & 2.3: Active Caseload by Unit & Average Caseload Size

- Description
 - Chart 2.2 shows active caseload by Unit by month, reflecting the most recent Unit restructurings.
 - Chart 2.3 shows the average caseload size per case manager by unit.
 - Note: This includes all JPD staff that carry a caseload, including CARC, as well as JPD's AB12 social workers.
- On the last day of March,
 - The average caseload size per case manager was 20 youth.
 - PS1 had the highest average caseload sizes at 25 youth, while AB12 had the lowest at 12 youth.

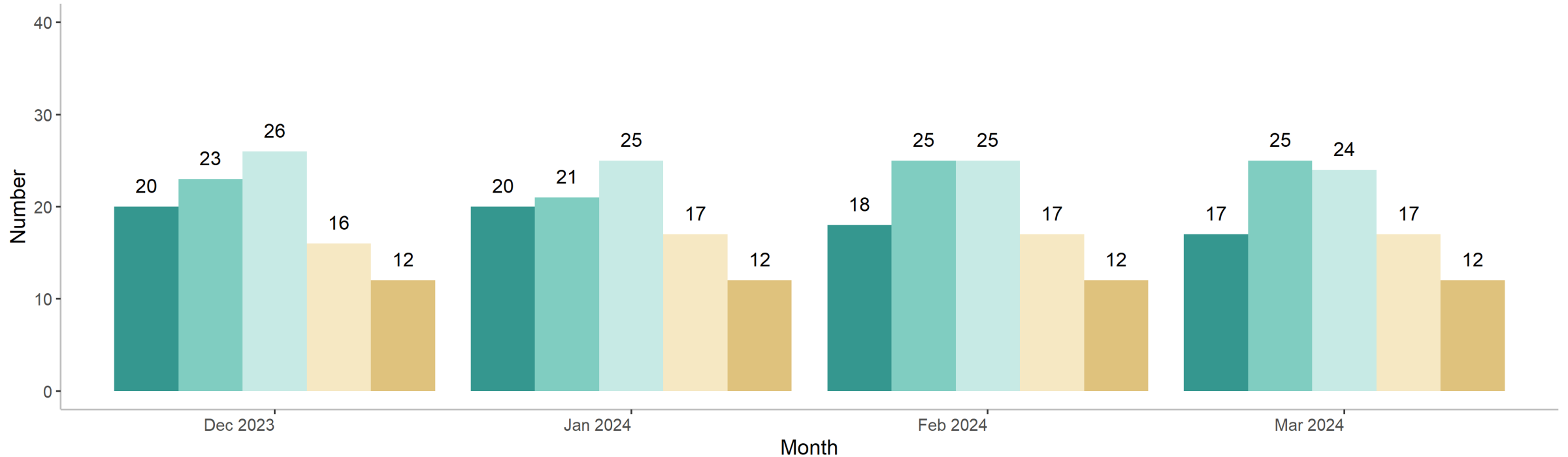
PS 2.2: Active Caseload by Unit



PS 2.3: Average Caseload Size

Average Size of Active Caseload Per Case Manager by Unit on the Last Day of the Month

CARC PS1 PS2 Placement.JCRU AB12



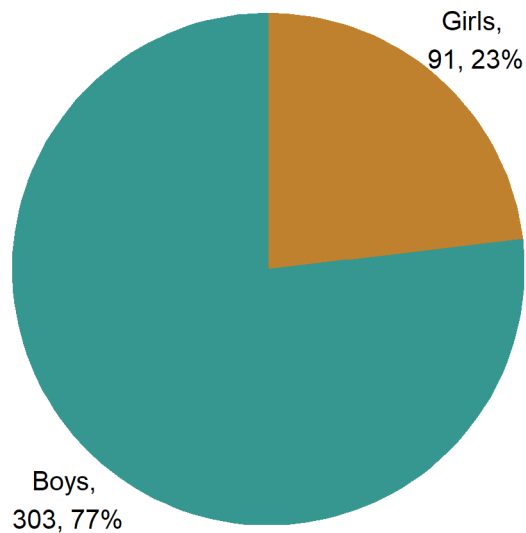
Notes: CARC is a banked caseload managed by ODs in addition to their other duties.

PS 2.4 & 2.5: Active Caseload Demographics

- Description
 - The next two slides show active caseload demographics (race/ethnicity, gender, age), residential zip codes, and age as of the last day of the month. 2.4 shows the age breakdown for the active caseload, by Unit.
- As of the last day of March,
 - Girls represented 23% of the active caseload, and boys represented 77%.
 - 49% of the active caseload was Black, 36% was Latinx, 6% was AAPI, 5% was white, and 4% was other/unknown race/ethnicity.
 - 35% of youth supervised by JPD live outside of San Francisco, and 34% of youth live in five zip codes, with the largest group (13%) living in Bayview/Hunter's Point (94124).
 - 29% of JPD's active caseload is 18 or older, with AB12 and Placement/JCRU supervising a larger percentage of young adults than other units.

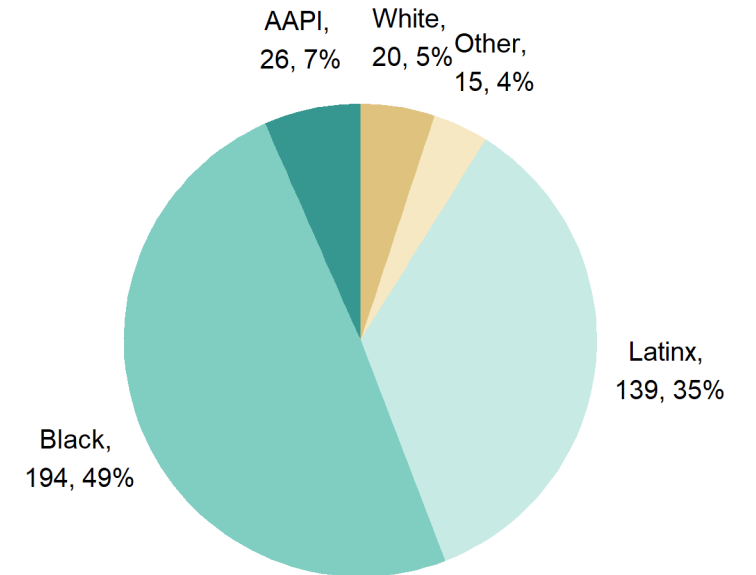
PS 2.4: Active Caseload Demographics

Active Caseload by Gender on the Last Day of the Month



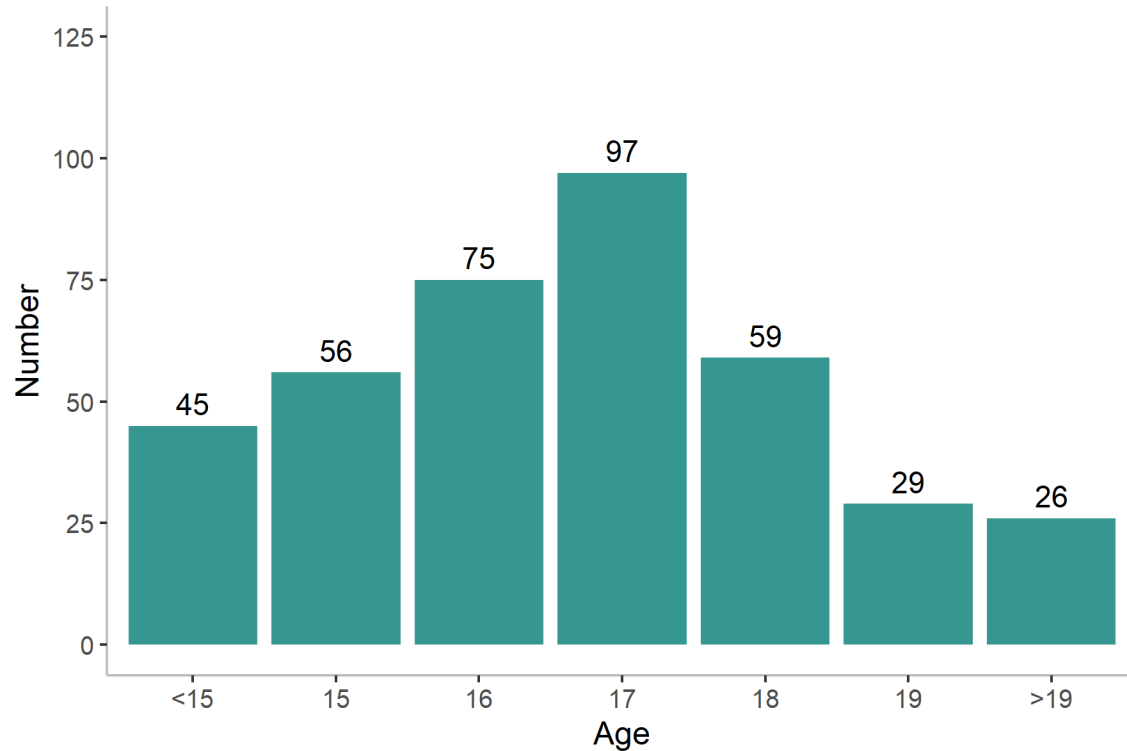
Neighborhood	# of Youth	% of Youth
Out of County	138	35
Bayview/Hunters Point (94124)	52	13
Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale (94134)	23	6
Mission/Bernal Heights (94110)	22	6
South of Market (94103)	19	5
Ingleside/Excelsior (94112)	17	4

Active Caseload by Race/Ethnicity on the Last Day of the Month

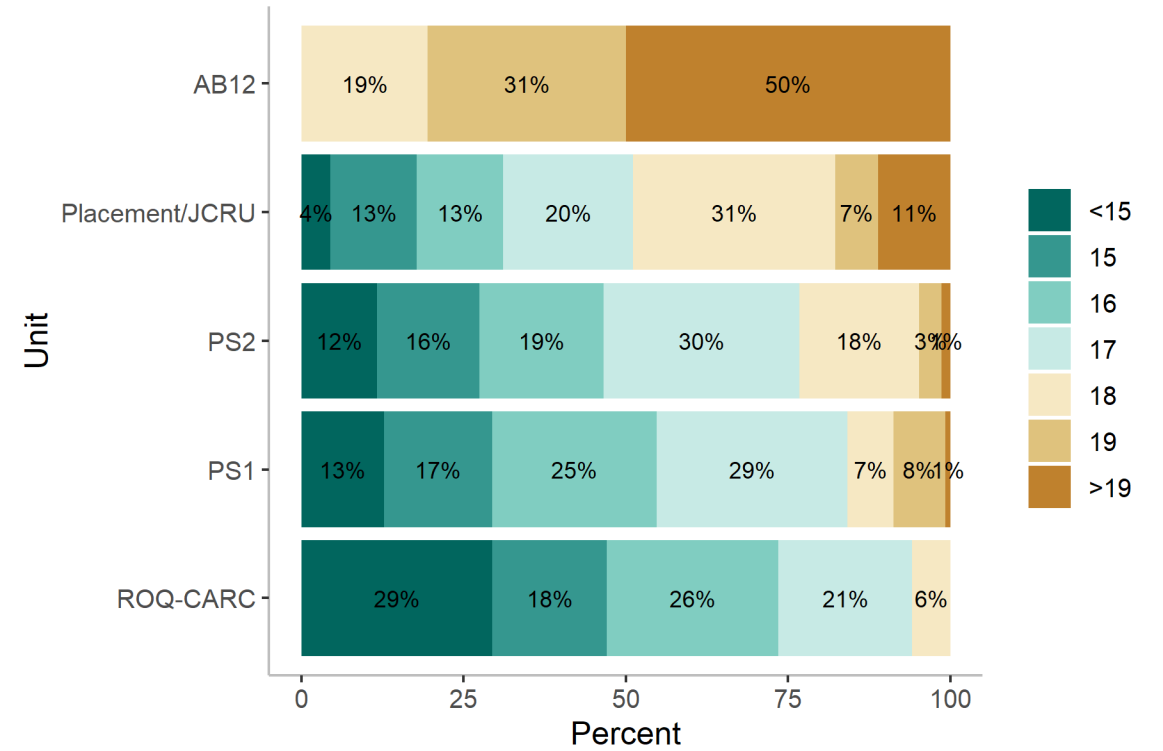


PS 2.5: Active Caseload Demographics

Active Caseload by Age
on the Last Day of the Month



Active Caseload by Age by Unit
on the Last Day of the Month



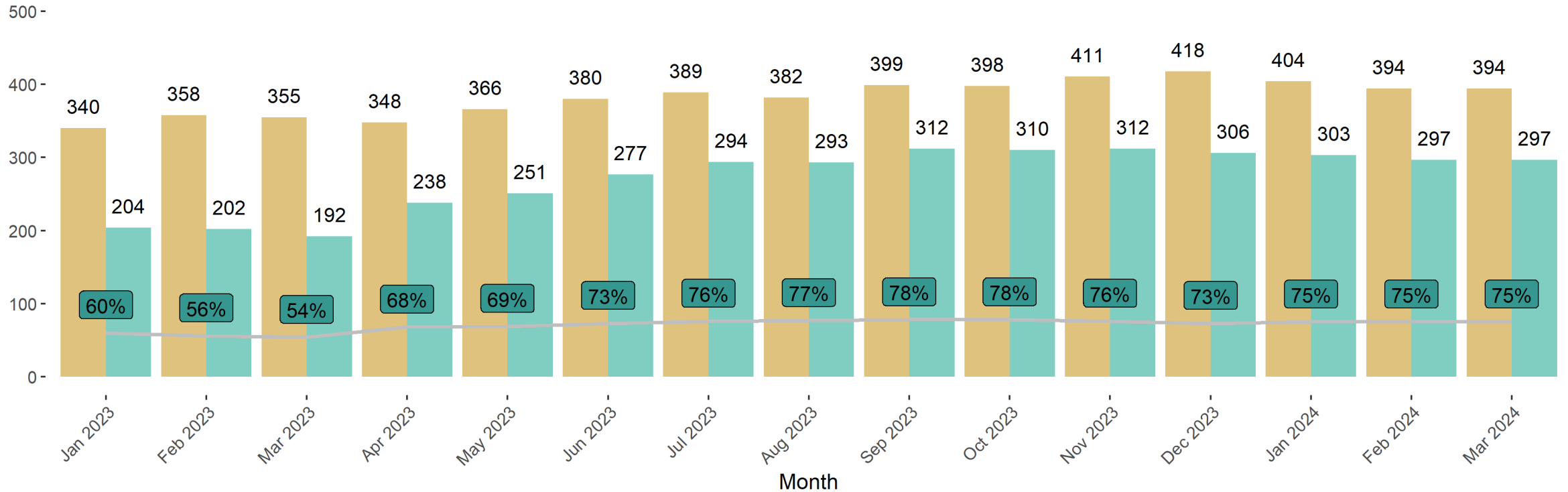
PS Chart 3: Active Caseload Active in Programs

- Description
 - Chart 3.1 depicts the percentage of JPD's active caseload that is active in programs by month.
 - Chart 3.2 is a new slide that shows the total number of youth referred to various Huckleberry Youth programs (regardless of diversion status) per month.
- As of the last day of March, 75% of young people on active caseload were active in programs, either in the community or in Juvenile Hall
 - Notes: (1) Youth who are only on electronic or alcohol monitoring are not included in this calculation.
- In March, 29 youth total were referred to Huckleberry Youth Programs.

PS 3.1: Active Caseload Active in Programs

Youth Active in Programs as % of Active Caseload

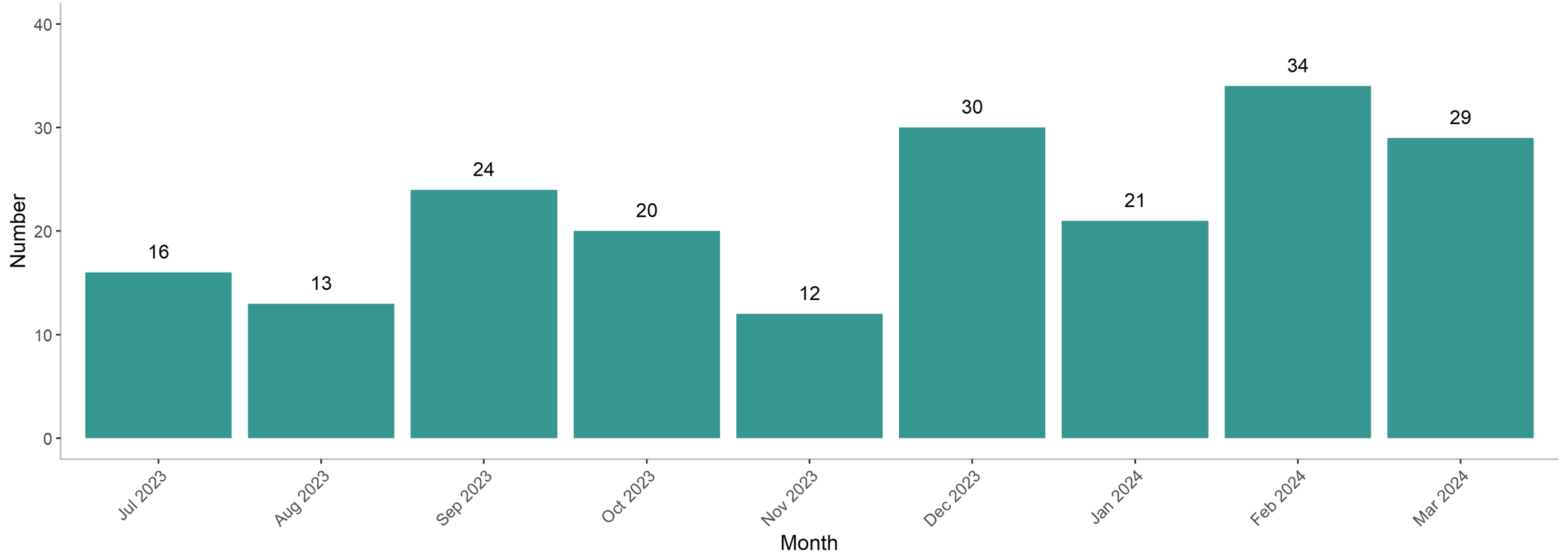
■ % Active in Programs ■ Youth Active in Programs ■ Youth on Active Caseload



Notes: Youth who are only on electronic or alcohol monitoring are excluded from this analysis.

PS 3.2: Huckleberry Service Referrals

Huckleberry Service Referrals by Month



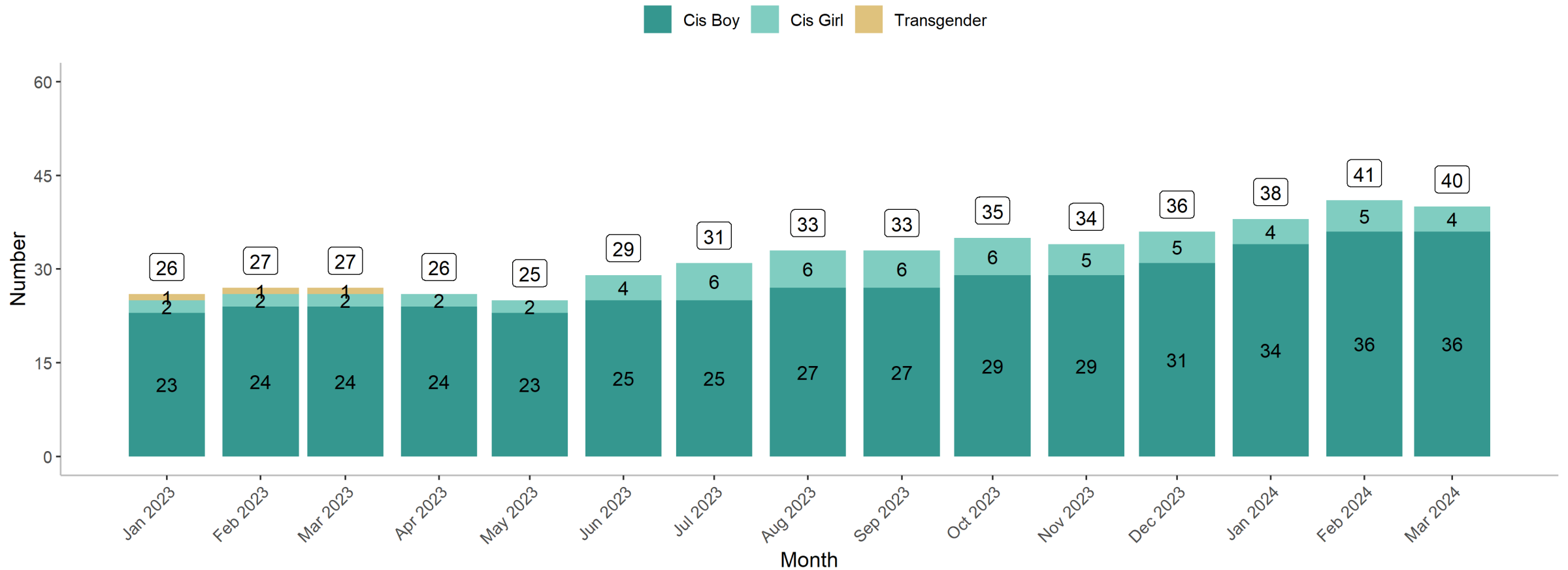
Note: This includes all youth referred for services, regardless of diversion status.

PS Charts 4.1 & 4.2: Alternative Placement

- Description
 - Chart 4.1 shows all youth in alternative placements by Gender, as of the last day of each month for all status categories (see Alternative Placement Glossary):
 - Table 4.2 provides details for each alternative placement category, as of the last day of each month. A glossary is provided on the following slides.
- As of the last day of March,
 - The total alternative placement population was 40 youth.
 - Since the beginning of 2024, RFA + AFS placements have accounted for an average of 33% of alternative placements per month, STRTPs have accounted for 7%, and commitments have accounted for 23%.

PS 4.1: Alternative Placements by Gender

Alternative Placements by Gender on the Last Day of the Month



PS 4.2: Alternative Placements by Details

Alternative Placements	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Avg %
Pending Adjudication	1	0	0	1%
Pending Disposition	3	0	1	3%
Pending Placement	1	4	1	5%
RFA	9	11	13	28%
AFS	2	2	2	5%
STRTP	4	3	1	7%
Home Trial (Re-Entry)	1	2	2	4%
THP+FC	0	0	2	2%
Juvenile Hall Commitment	0	1	1	2%
Secure Youth Treatment Facility	8	9	8	21%
County Jail (adult criminal complaint)	1	1	0	2%
SYTF Post-Release	1	1	2	3%
Prop 57 Resentencing	3	3	2	7%
AWOL	4	4	5	11%
Total	38	41	40	100%

Alternative Placement Glossary

Status	Definition
Pending Adjudication	When a youth previously ordered to out of home placement who has a petition filed and is moving through the court process however, the petition has yet to be found true or dismissed.
Pending Disposition	When a youth who has sustained charges and is now awaiting disposition or the court to make a determination on the outcome of the case.
Pending Placement	When a youth who has been committed to out of home placement by the court but is waiting for interviews, notice of acceptance, and the scheduling of transportation is pending placement.
RFA	A Resource Family (RFA) is a caregiver who provides out-of-home care for children in foster care.
AFS	Alternative Family Services (AFS) placements are Intensive Services Foster Care (ISFC) Resource Family homes in the Bay Area, contracted to serve youth involved in San Francisco's juvenile justice system.
STRTP	Short-term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP), formerly referred to as a Group Home, is a residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides an integrated program of specialized and intensive care and supervision, services and supports, treatment, and short-term 24-hour care and supervision to children and nonminor dependents.
Home Trial (Re-Entry)	Home Trial is the period a youth is provided by the Court upon returning from an STRTP.
THP + FC	Transitional Housing Placement-Plus Foster Care (THP+FC), also referred to as AB 12, allows eligible foster youth to extend foster care beyond age 18 and up to age 21. The eligible foster youth are designated Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs) and are entitled to various foster placement options including Supervised Independent Living Settings (SILPs).
Juvenile Hall Commitment	When the Court orders a youth to remain in Juvenile Hall as their Disposition.
Secure Track Commitment	Due to the closure of DJJ, youth who would have previously been eligible to be committed to DJJ are now eligible to be committed to a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF). Currently, San Francisco is using Juvenile Hall as its SYTF.
County Jail (adult criminal complaint)	When a young adult (18+) has an outstanding juvenile warrant and is in county jail due to adult charges.
SYTF Post-Release	When a young person serving a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) commitment has been released from custody is under community supervision.
Prop 57 Resentencing	When an individual whose case was transferred to adult court as a juvenile has been re-sentenced and released under Proposition 57.
AWOL	When a youth leaves their court ordered placement or home without approval or consent of the program or parent/guardian/caregiver.

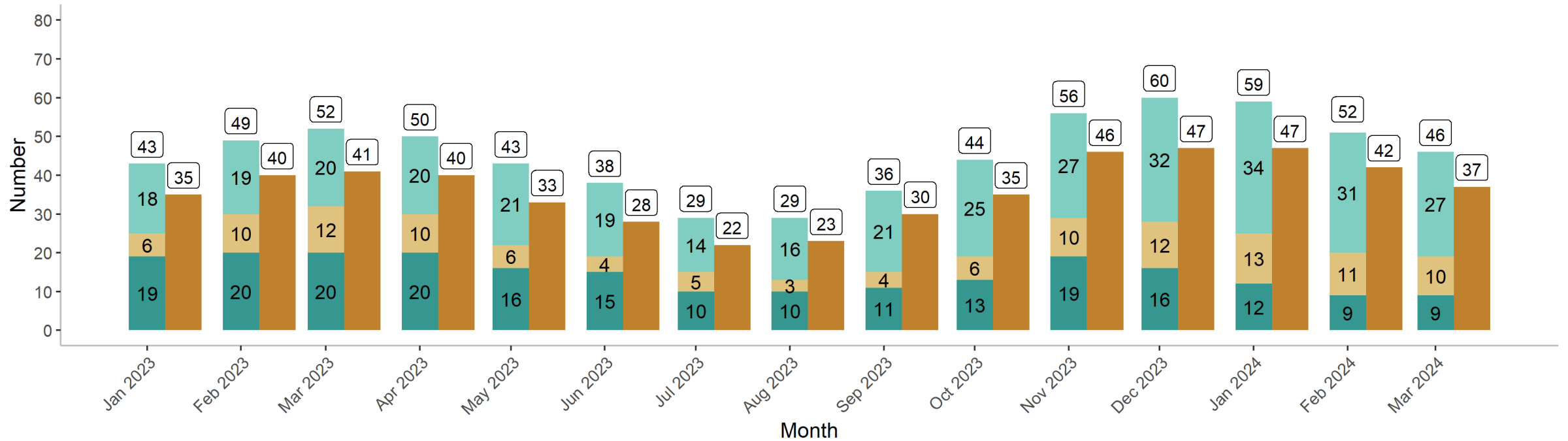
PS Charts 5.1 & 5.2: Active Warrants

- Description
 - Chart 5.1 is a new chart that shows the number and type of warrants active as of the last day of each month.
 - Chart 5.2 is a new chart that shows the mean and median age of warrants active as of the last day of each month.
- As of the last day of March,
 - There were 37 youth with active warrants and 46 active warrants total: 9 arrest warrants, 10 petition warrants, and 27 bench warrants.
 - The mean length of time from warrant issue date was 257 days and the median was 153 days.

PS 5.1: Active Warrants by Type

Active Warrants on the Last Day of the Month
by Type of Warrant

Arrest Warrant Bench Warrant Petition Warrant Youth with Warrants

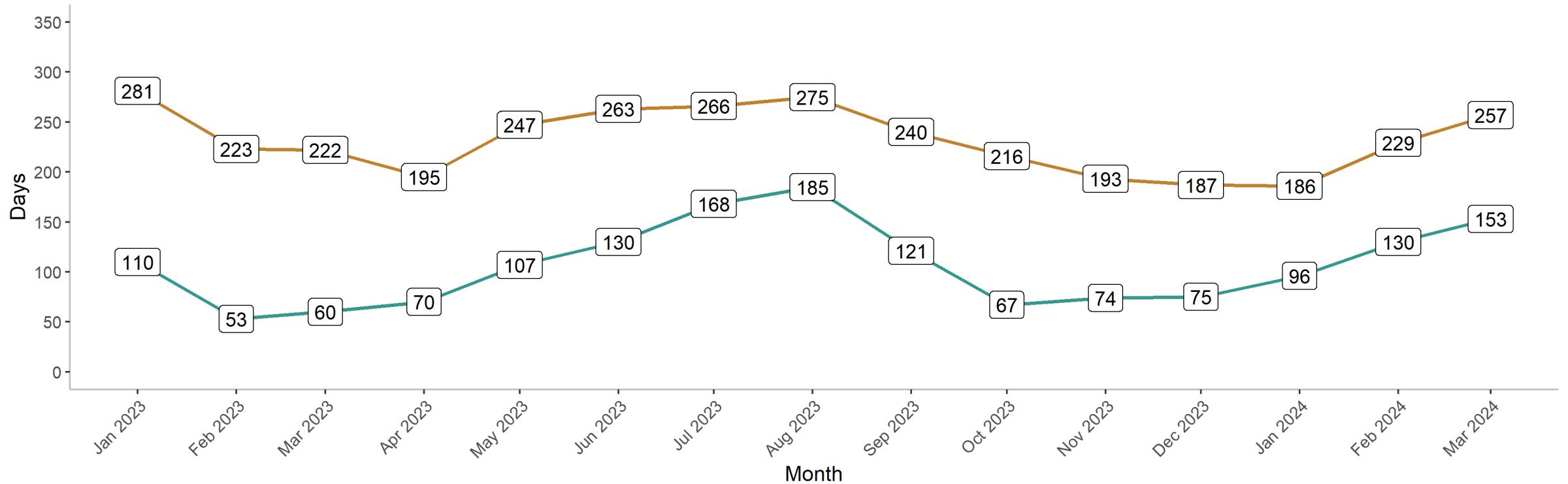


Notes: Some youth may have more than 1 active warrant.
Back door warrants have been renamed to petition warrants.

PS 5.2: Active Warrants by Age of Warrant

Average Age of Active Warrants
on the Last Day of the Month (in Days)

Median Age of Warrant Mean Age of Warrant

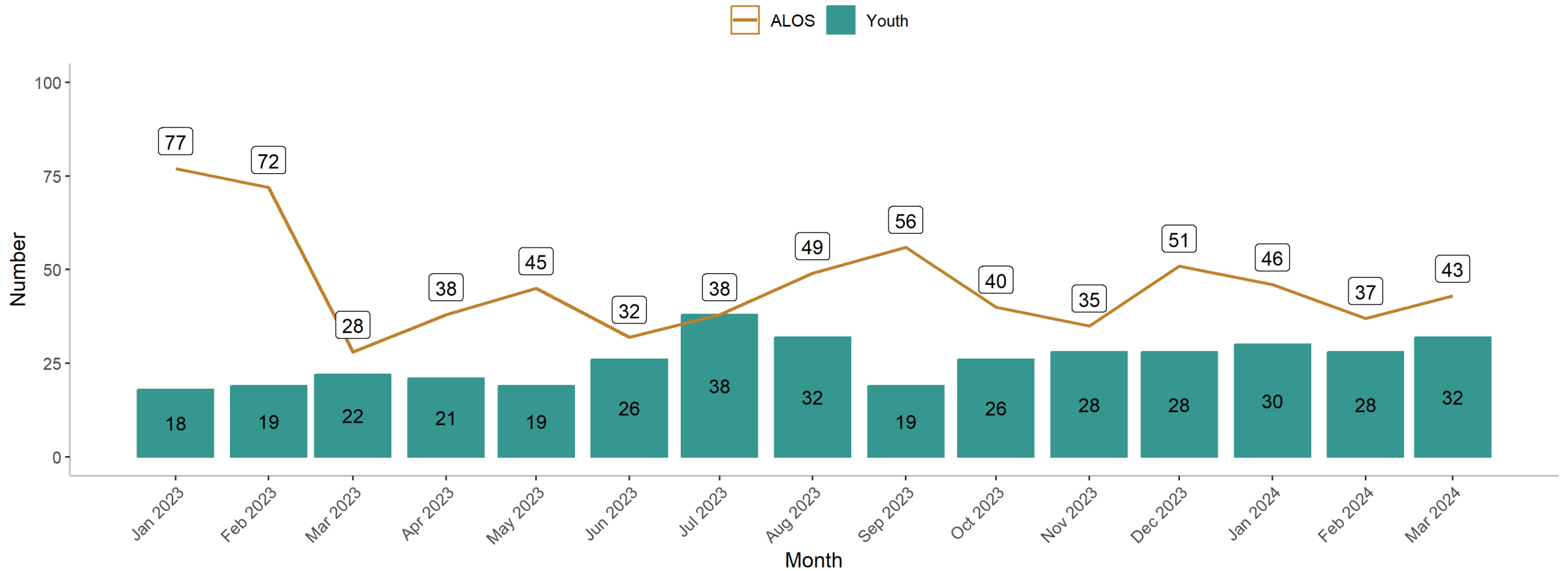


PS Chart 6: Electronic Monitoring

- Description
 - Chart 6 provides data about the number of youth on electronic monitoring as of the last day of each month and the average length of monitoring.
- As of the last day of March,
 - There were 32 youth on electronic monitoring, with an average length of monitoring of 43 days.
 - 16% were girls and 84% were boys
 - 59% were Black, 34% were Latinx, and 7% were another race/ethnicity.
 - There were 0 youth on alcohol monitoring.

PS 6: Electronic Monitoring

Youth Active on Electronic Monitoring on the Last Day of the Month and ALOS on Electronic Monitoring

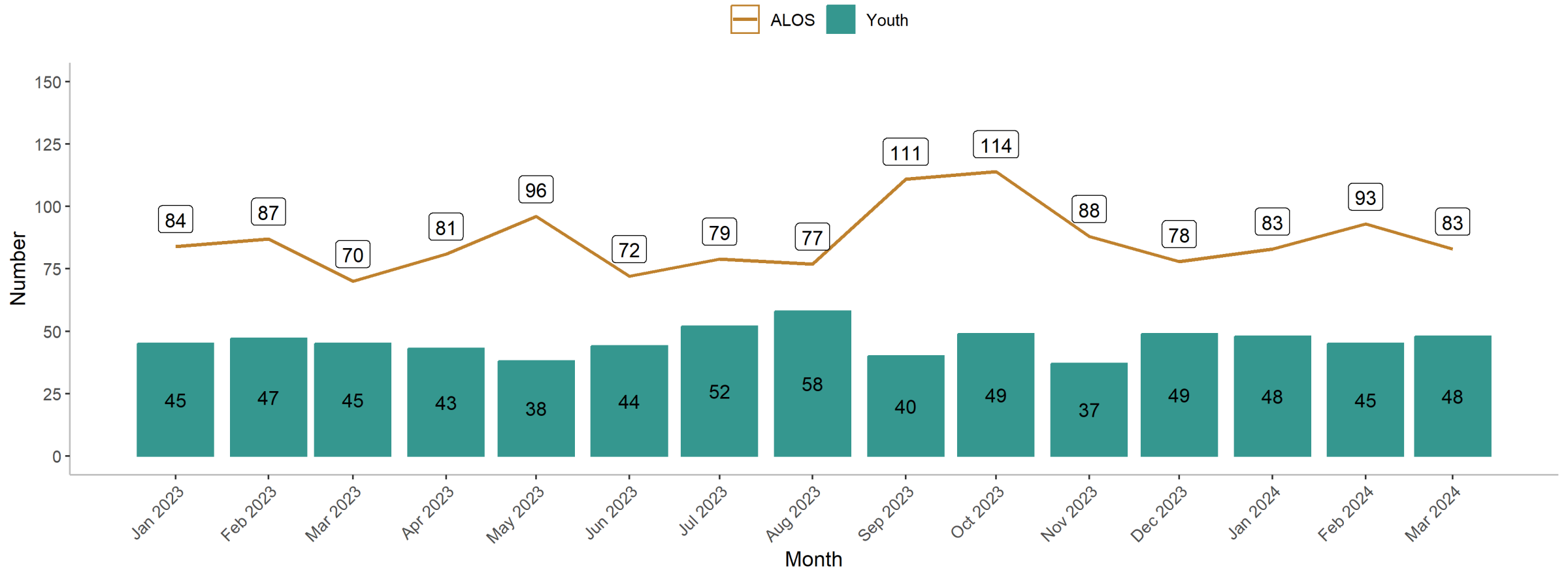


PS Chart 7: Home Detention

- Description
 - Chart 7 provides data for the number of youth on Home Detention as of the last day of the month.
 - Chart 7 also shows the average length of Home Detention on the last day of the month.
- As of the last day of March,
 - There were 48 youth on Home Detention. The average length of stay was 83 days.
 - 19% were girls & 81% were boys
 - 54% were Black, 35% were Latinx, 11% were another race or ethnicity
 - 85% were pre-adjudicated

PS 7: Home Detention

Youth Active on Home Detention on the Last Day of the Month and ALOS on Home Detention

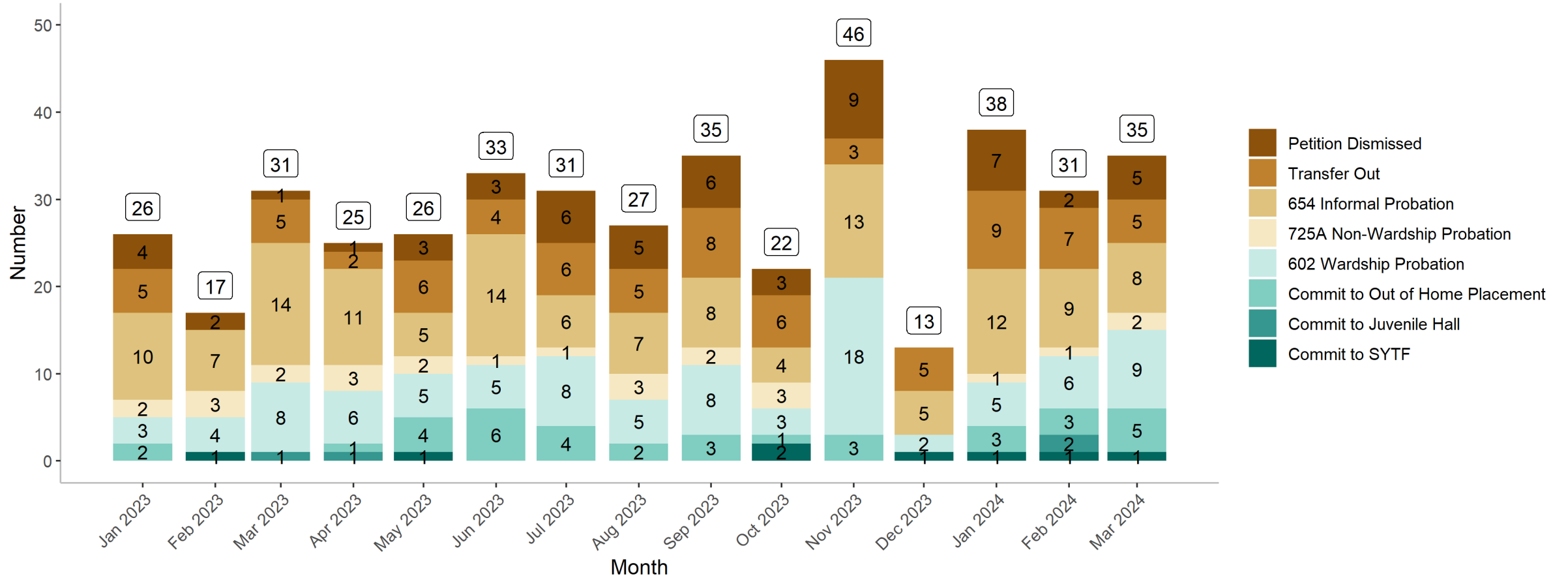


PS Chart 8: Petition Dispositions

- Description
 - Chart 8 shows all petition dispositions by month.
- Since the start of 2024,
 - 5% resulted in commitments to SYTF or Juvenile Hall
 - 11% resulted in out of home placement (commit + recommit to out of home placement)
 - 19% of dispositions resulted in wardship probation (ward probation + wardship redeclared).
 - 4% resulted in 725(a) non wardship probation
 - 28% resulted in 654 informal probation
 - 20% resulted in transfers out
 - 13% resulted in dismissals

PS 8: Petition Dispositions

Petition Dispositions by Month





THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?