

File No. 220049

Committee Item No. 2

Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Government Audit and Oversight

Date: January 20, 2022

Board of Supervisors Meeting:

Date: _____

Cmte Board

- Motion
- Resolution
- Ordinance
- Legislative Digest
- Budget and Legislative Analyst Report
- Youth Commission Report
- Introduction Form
- Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report
- MOU
- Grant Information Form
- Grant Budget
- Subcontract Budget
- Contract/Agreement
- Form 126 – Ethics Commission
- Award Letter
- Application
- Public Correspondence

OTHER

- Juvenile Probation Annual Report 2020
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Prepared by: John Carroll

Date: January 13, 2022

Prepared by: John Carroll

Date: _____

Prepared by: John Carroll

Date: _____

1 [Public Defender’s “MAGIC” (Mobilization for Adolescent Growth in our Communities)
2 Programs in the Bayview and Fillmore/Western Addition Neighborhoods]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Public Defender’s “MAGIC” (Mobilization for Adolescent**
4 **Growth in our Communities) Programs in the Bayview and Fillmore/Western Addition**
5 **Neighborhoods, and expressing the Board of Supervisors’ continued support for those**
6 **programs.**

7
8 WHEREAS, The Public Defender’s Office, under the leadership of Jeff Adachi,
9 recognized a need to focus on youth and community building in order to prevent young people
10 from being clients of the Public Defender; and

11 WHEREAS, Mobilization for Adolescent Growth in our Communities program
12 (“MAGIC”) was therefore co-founded in 2004 by the Public Defender’s Office and leaders of
13 Bayview Hunters Point community-based organizations (“CBOs”) to address and improve the
14 quality of life of Bayview Hunters Point children, youth, and families; and

15 WHEREAS, In 2006 MAGIC expanded to serve the Fillmore District and Western
16 Addition communities, forming Mo’MAGIC, with B’MAGIC serving Bayview-Hunters Point
17 (together, the “MAGIC Programs”); and

18 WHEREAS, San Francisco communities like the Bayview and Fillmore/Western
19 Addition, historically Black neighborhoods, have experienced massive outmigration,
20 sometimes leaving behind those most vulnerable and disadvantaged; and

21 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs’ current target populations are children, young
22 people up to age 24, and their families, with a particular prioritization on the Black community
23 and low-income families; and

24 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs partner with CBOs to work to reduce juvenile
25 contact with the juvenile and criminal justice system and develop community resources; and

1 WHEREAS, Following a collective impact model, the MAGIC Programs operate as
2 “backbone support organization[s],” identifying gaps in the system and empowering
3 community partners to address their needs; and

4 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs’ network is not only comprised of local CBOs but
5 also representatives from schools, District Supervisor offices, City departments, faith-based
6 organizations, neighborhood associations, and members of the public; and

7 WHEREAS, Beyond resource matching and assistance, the MAGIC Programs
8 successfully facilitate conversation and collaboration amongst service providers, youth and
9 their families, and community residents; and

10 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs bring together service providers to plan year-round
11 events with the goals of building strong community bonds, disrupting the school-to-prison
12 pipeline and decreasing violence in the community; and

13 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs expand their reach and bolster their ties in the
14 community and together work with over 60 CBOs and serve over 6,000 children, youth, and
15 their families annually; and

16 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs have created significant and lasting opportunities
17 for youth to grow, thrive, and succeed by holding trainings and workshops alongside
18 community building events and resource sharing programs like resource guides, backpack
19 giveaway events; literacy-based programs and events, and youth development programs; and

20 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs work to build the service capacity of CBOs,
21 schools, parents and guardians, and youth through resource mobilization, building social
22 capital, and facilitating community building opportunities; and

23 WHEREAS, Many of these communities served by the MAGIC Programs, particularly
24 Bayview Hunters Point, have a disproportionate number of youths who are held within San
25 Francisco’s juvenile detention facility; and

1 WHEREAS, According to Our Children Our Families, Juvenile Probation Department
2 (JPD) referrals in San Francisco are disproportionately higher among Black and Latinx youth;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, According to JPD, in 2018, although less than 6% of San Franciscans
5 were Black, Black youth made up 55% of all JPD referrals, and although 15% of San
6 Francisco youth are Latinx, Latinx youth made up 28% of all JPD referrals; and

7 WHEREAS, According to the 2020 JPD Annual Report, approximately 17% of youth
8 referrals were from Bayview Hunters Point and approximately 9% from Western Addition,
9 most of the referrals were from Bayview Hunters Point; and

10 WHEREAS, According to the 2020 JPD Annual Report, approximately 57% of referrals
11 were AA/Black and 28% Latinx; and

12 WHEREAS, The community engagement work that the MAGIC Programs conduct as
13 community conveners is an essential counterpart to the work done by the Public Defender's
14 Office and has helped contribute to taking the office beyond a courtroom advocate to a
15 community partner in the fight for juvenile justice; and

16 WHEREAS, This kind of prevention work is critical in conjunction with the juvenile
17 justice work done by the Public Defender's Office because it is disrupting the systems of
18 inequality and barriers that keep young people from becoming thriving adults; and

19 WHEREAS, Studies show that early prevention work helps to close the school-to-
20 prison pipeline and research from the Justice Policy Institute has shown that effective
21 community-based programming can reduce recidivism by up to 22%, keeping youth and
22 communities safer; and

23 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs' work, in partnership with CBOs, leads to
24 diminishing youth interaction with the juvenile justice system; and

25

1 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs' work has been recognized by the Brennan Center
2 for Justice as a best practice in modeling community partnership to address systemic
3 problems; and

4 WHEREAS, While MAGIC was co-founded in partnership with CBOs, the MAGIC
5 Programs are exclusively run and operated by the Public Defender's Office; and

6 WHEREAS, Each MAGIC program has three dedicated permanent full-time staff
7 members made up of a Director, Program Coordinator and Program & Outreach Assistant;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, All six staff members are City and County employees under the Office of
10 the Public Defender, members of the SEIU 1021 Union, and working for the City while working
11 on the Magic Programs; and

12 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs have accomplished extensive feats since their
13 inception, including: facilitating over 600 cross-organization meetings focused on violence
14 prevention, workforce development, education and health, distributing culturally relevant
15 books to over 6,000 pre-K to 2nd grade students, and providing essential education tools such
16 as backpacks and school supplies to over 45,000 k-12 grade students; and

17 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs pilot and create youth leadership and development
18 opportunities such as Bayview Youth Summit, Community Safety Initiatives, and the Mentor
19 Series which is now adopted under the City's Opportunities for All program; and

20 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs, as a unique blend of community and Public
21 Defender's Office-level advocacy, have been successful in creating platforms for collaboration
22 amongst youth networks as well as addressing service gaps and needs in the neighborhoods
23 they serve; and

24
25

1 WHEREAS, Additionally, MAGIC Programs provide critical resources to community
2 members such as job and internship opportunities, community-based training workshops, and
3 educational field trips; and

4 WHEREAS, The MAGIC Programs are critical to supporting and empowering the
5 Bayview Hunters Point and Fillmore/Western Addition communities; and

6 WHEREAS, Charter, Section 1.101 provides that all rights and powers of the City and
7 County that are not vested in another officer or entity by the Charter shall be exercised by the
8 Board of Supervisors; and

9 WHEREAS, The Charter does not vest in the Public Defender the right to create and
10 run community-partnership programs like the MAGIC Programs; now, therefore, be it

11 RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors authorizes the Public Defender’s Office to
12 continue operating the MAGIC Programs as described in this resolution in the Bayview and
13 Fillmore/Western Addition neighborhoods, as a unique and critically important community
14 extension of the Public Defender’s Office.

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ANNUAL REPORT

2020

SAN FRANCISCO JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Katherine W. Miller

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Report written by Maria McKee and Celina Cuevas, Research & Planning Unit, JPD

Data prepared by Steven Deng and Ling Gao, Information Technology Unit, JPD

Published July 22, 2021

I. From the Desk of Chief Katy Miller

It is with great respect and appreciation to the staff of the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD)—and to the youth and families we serve, our network of community-based providers, and our government partners—that I present the Department’s 2020 Annual Report.

Since my appointment in January 2020, youth in our community have experienced unprecedented impacts on their educational, psychological, and family well-being due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has affected every aspect of JPD’s operations. Throughout, we remained committed to safeguarding the well-being of the children, families, and communities we serve, as well as that of everyone who works in and visits our facilities and offices. Early in the pandemic, JPD reached out to every youth and family on our caseload to provide information about resources and offer our assistance. We implemented the Department’s first ever formal gift card program to help families meet their basic needs during the extensive lock down, distributing 178 gift cards totaling \$4,450 during the holiday season alone. For young people who required detention in Juvenile Hall, we worked quickly to build technology infrastructure that kept them connected to their families, schools, and programs.

Notably, the pandemic led to historic local, state, and national declines in crime and arrests. Over the course of 2020, crime declined 24 percent in San Francisco.¹ From 2019 to 2020, referrals of young people to JPD for alleged delinquent conduct declined 52 percent and the average daily population in Juvenile Hall declined 54 percent. Neighboring counties experienced similar, though less pronounced declines in juvenile justice involvement: between January and September 2020, Alameda County saw its juvenile probation caseload decline by 15 percent²; Santa Clara County experienced a 34 percent reduction in juvenile referrals from 2019 to 2020.³ While these pandemic related declines may be temporary, I am committed to continuing new strategies developed during the pandemic to minimize detention wherever possible, including limiting the use of detention for probation violations, partnering with government and community agencies to identify emergency non-secure options for unaccompanied minors, and conducting twice-weekly population reviews to ensure that we are taking every possible step to expedite safe releases.

Last year also marked the largest social justice movement in our nation’s history, prompted by the murder of George Floyd at the hands of law enforcement officers, part of a generations-long trend of police brutality against African Americans and people of color in the United States. The pandemic and racial reckoning of 2020 laid bare the enduring structural racism in our justice, health, social services, and economic systems. As we usher in a new decade, we can wait no longer to make lasting change, especially for our young people.

¹ “SFPD CompStat December 2020,” Crime Reports-CompStat Policing in San Francisco, San Francisco Police Department, access date 7/19/21, <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/SFPDCompstat.20210111.pdf>

² “Individuals Supervised by Alameda County Probation Department, by Division,” Research, Data, & Evaluation, Alameda County Probation Department, access date 7/19/21, <https://probation.acgov.org/researchdataevaluation.page>

³ “JJSC Quarterly Trend Report, October-December 2020,” Juvenile Justice System Collaborative, County of Santa Clara Probation Department, access date 7/19/21, https://probation.sccgov.org/sites/g/files/exjcpb721/files/Documents/JJSC_Arrest%202020-10_2020-12_1.pdf

I had the privilege to join JPD at a remarkable moment for youth justice in San Francisco. A broad array of youth, community stakeholders, and elected leaders are calling for the City to reimagine and sustainably implement a bold new vision for the role of government in the lives of young people who are referred to the justice system: one that centers racial equity, limits system involvement, heals rather than harms, and provides real opportunities to succeed and thrive.

JPD has actively participated in the Mayor's Juvenile Justice Reform Blue Ribbon Panel and the Close Juvenile Hall Working Group, as well as efforts to develop an alternative to the California Division of Juvenile Justice (state youth prison), which ceased admissions, with limited exceptions, on July 1, 2021. JPD approaches this work with a commitment to transparent, data-driven decision-making, grounded in authentic collaboration and partnership with youth, families, and the community.

Finally, during my first year as Chief, our Administration & Finance Division, in close collaboration with the San Francisco Controller's Office Accounting Operations team, put our financial house in order. Through a comprehensive forensic analysis of unspent state juvenile justice grants from prior years, JPD transferred \$7 million to the Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families to ensure continuous funding during the pandemic's budget crisis to organizations that serve youth involved with the juvenile justice system, with a focus on African American-led organizations and organizations that serve a majority of African American participants. This effort created a blueprint for justice reinvestment strategies that we will carry forward wherever possible.

This report is one mechanism by which JPD promotes transparency with the public we serve. In this regard, JPD has been a leader among San Francisco's law enforcement agencies for over two decades, providing comprehensive statistics on numerous aspects of our work. This year, we have taken the opportunity to revisit the content and format of the Annual Report to provide additional context for the statistics. It is imperative that while we use data to guide our work, we not lose sight of the young people, families, community members, service providers, advocates, counselors, social workers, and probation officers behind the numbers. Together, we can achieve a new model for youth justice in San Francisco.

In Community,



Katherine W. Miller
Chief Probation Officer
San Francisco Juvenile Probation Officer

II. Mission & Racial Equity Goals

Mission

The following mission statement will be collaboratively revisited in the coming year to reflect the transforming juvenile justice landscape in San Francisco.

It is the mission of the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department to serve the needs of youth and families who are brought to our attention with care and compassion; to identify and respond to the individual risks and needs presented by each youth; to engage fiscally sound and culturally competent strategies that promote the best interests of the youth; to provide victims with opportunities for restoration; to identify and utilize the least restrictive interventions and placements that do not compromise public safety; to hold youth accountable for their actions while providing them with opportunities and assisting them to develop new skills and competencies; and contribute to the overall quality of life for the citizens of San Francisco within the sound framework of public safety as outlined in the Welfare & Institutions Code (WIC).

JPD Racial Equity Goals

JPD's Racial Equity Goals were adopted in 2020 as part of our explicit commitment to advancing racial equity across operations.

- **Reimagine** how the City addresses juvenile delinquency from referral through reentry, in collaboration with the community and our system partners, emphasizing research and evidence-based practices, and sustainably addressing pervasive racial disparities throughout the system.
- Advance a **Whole Family Engagement** strategy that places racial equity at its center to ensure that all youth have equal access to successful outcomes, and that advances youth-and family-centered case plans and goal development, with the supports and resources necessary to help justice-involved youth thrive.
- **Bolster equitable leadership development** opportunities for Black, Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander staff throughout the Department, and pursue just transitions for staff whose positions may change with the closure of Juvenile Hall.

III. About Juvenile Probation

The San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) consists of three divisions: Probation Services; Juvenile Hall; and Administration & Finance.

Probation Services Division

The Probation Services Division provides pre- and post-adjudication services to youth who are alleged or have been found to have committed law violations (delinquent acts), and performs duties and responsibilities mandated by the California Welfare & Institutions Code, and related Federal and State statutes and regulations. Unlike in the adult criminal justice system, where the Probation

Department becomes involved only after a conviction and a sentence to formal probation, the Juvenile Probation Department is involved in every stage of the juvenile court process. Please see the [Juvenile Justice System Case Flow & Glossary](#) for detailed information regarding juvenile justice case processing.

Probation Services receives and screens referrals from law enforcement, screens referrals for community-based diversion, conducts risk and needs assessments, conducts investigations, prepares court reports, and makes dispositional recommendations. Deputy Probation Officers and Social Workers develop youth- and family-centered case plans that support youth to be successful in their homes and communities, deter deeper justice system involvement, provide opportunities, and help youth to complete court-ordered requirements. For youth who are placed on probation by the court, Deputy Probation Officers conduct visits, make service referrals pursuant to the case plan, and administer court-imposed conditions. In addition to these duties, Deputy Probation Officers conduct skill building exercises, utilizing cognitive-based strategies and curriculum, to help youth improve their social skills, decision-making, impulse control, and self-efficacy.

Community Based Programming for Justice Involved Youth: In 1991 voters passed the Children’s Amendment to the City Charter, making San Francisco the first city in the country to guarantee a dedicated funding stream to children each year in the City budget. The legislation set aside a portion of annual property taxes for services that benefit children. The Children’s Fund was overwhelmingly renewed by voters in 2000, then renewed again in 2014, with broad voter support for an extended 25-year tenure. Proposition C, also known as the Children and Families First Initiative, increased the property tax earmark for children and youth to 4 cents of every \$100 of assessed property value, renamed the fund to the Children and Youth Fund and expanded its use to support services for Transitional Aged Youth (TAY). The [Department of Children, Youth and Their Families](#) (DCYF) has administered this powerful investment in children, youth, transitional age youth, and their families through the Children and Youth Fund since 1991. One of DCYF’s focus areas is Justice Services, which includes a continuum of services for justice system-involved youth and disconnected TAY. The aim of the service area is to prevent further youth engagement in the justice system and reduce rates of youth recidivism through connection to adult allies, culturally relevant programming, ongoing case management, access to positive skill building activities, and whole family engagement. JPD leverages this tremendous array of services to support youth succeed and thrive, both in Juvenile Hall and in the community.

Probation Services is comprised of six units. This structure incorporates a 2020 reorganization designed to promote continuity of services for our youth and families, and enhanced quality assurance.

Vertical Units 1 & 2: Established in 2020, these two units work with youth from the point at which the arrest is referred by law enforcement throughout the court process, providing continuity of care and stable relationships for justice-involved young people in San Francisco. For youth living at home who are placed on wardship, non-wardship, or informal probation by the court, Vertical Unit

Deputy Probation Officers support them in meeting their court-ordered conditions, and by connecting them to community-based services and programs to help them and their families to succeed.

Private Placement Unit: The Deputy Probation Officers in the Private Placement Unit provide support to youth whom the court has ordered to be removed from their home and placed in a Short-Term Residential Treatment Program (STRTP, previously called a group home). The Placement Unit matches youth to appropriate STRTPs, makes referrals, supports youth transitioning into and from STRTPs, monitors the suitability of placements, creates case plans, and facilitates and participates in Child & Family Team (CFT) meetings. Probation Officers are required by law to visit youth in placement monthly. During the pandemic, some visits were conducted virtually, but most remained in person. JPD also arranges and funds family visits to youth in placement. Throughout 2020, youth were placed in STRTPs in San Francisco, across California and in some cases across the country; in December 2020, the California Department of Social Services called for an end to the use of out-of-state placements.

Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU): JCRU is a multi-disciplinary team of Probation Officers and Social Workers who support youth placed with Resource Families (foster care); youth transitioning back into their communities and homes from their court ordered placement, including the California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ); and youth in extended foster care (AB 12). Social Workers conduct in-person visits to AB 12 youth in their placements, and did so throughout the pandemic. JCRU is associated with the San Francisco Juvenile Reentry Court, a collaborative court that provides comprehensive reentry planning and aftercare services for youth returning home from placements to ensure coordinated services are in place for a successful transition back home.

Court Officers/Special Services Unit: Court Officers are responsible for communication between case carrying Probation Officers and the court. Court Officers also support youth and families during court proceedings and disseminate information to relevant parties. Special Services Officers conduct investigations and manage the record sealing process, ensuring that youth are able to exit the juvenile system without a record as ordered by the court. This unit also conducts investigations for stepparent adoptions.

Records, Officers of the Day, & Quality Assurance (ROQ Unit): Established in 2020, the Officers and Support Staff in this Unit perform a variety of functions that ensure that all referrals are appropriately triaged; youth are detained only when mandated by law, or under limited circumstances as warranted by considerations for community safety; and manage records and quality assurance for the Department. Quality assurance is a collaborative, cross-division effort that also involves Juvenile Hall staff, and the IT and Research & Planning Units of the Administration & Finance Division.

Community Assessment and Resource Center: One ROQ Unit Deputy Probation Officer is assigned to the [Community Assessment and Resource Center](#) (CARC), a single point of entry for crisis intervention, assessment, service integration, and referral of youth arrested in San Francisco for misdemeanors and non-707(b) felony offenses. Eligible youth are assessed through a collaborative process, involving JPD, case managers from Huckleberry Youth Programs and other partner community-based organizations. CARC case managers work with youth to reintegrate them into their schools, arrange for special educational services as appropriate, obtain mental health services, complete community service and probation requirements, and engage the youth in positive social, arts, athletic, employment, and youth development programs.

Juvenile Hall

Juvenile Hall is the official reception and detention center for youth detained as a result of an arrest for alleged delinquent misconduct or a court order in San Francisco, including residents transferred in custody from other jurisdictions. Juvenile Hall is a 150-bed, maximum-security facility operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. Juvenile Hall counselors provide supervision; manage the daily needs of the youth; coordinate the delivery of educational, vocational, positive youth development programs, and medical and behavioral health services; and, facilitate access to lawyers and other advocate services. Programs are delivered in partnership with community-based organizations that engage young people with social, emotional, and recreational services designed to provide rehabilitative linkages to on-going support systems upon return to the community.

The San Francisco Unified School District operates the [Woodside Learning Center](#) within Juvenile Hall for detained youth up to age 19, providing a wide range of programming, including special education programs, school day academic enrichment, arts enrichment, college counseling, tutoring, and a culinary garden with an outdoor classroom. For youth who are over 18, or who have already completed high school, online college courses are available.

The San Francisco Department of Public Health operates [Special Programs for Youth](#) (SPY) within Juvenile Hall. SPY is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team dedicated to providing trauma informed, culturally relevant and accessible health services to all youth at Juvenile Hall. SPY offers primary medical care, behavioral health services, dental care, and health education, as well as coordination of subspecialty services and screening for sexually transmitted infections.

All aspects of Juvenile Hall operations and services comply with state and federal mandates, including Titles 15 and 24. Juvenile Hall undergoes compliance inspections by the [Board of State and Community Corrections](#) biennially. During the COVID-19 pandemic, in collaboration with the Department of Public Health, all aspects of Juvenile Hall operations were modified to ensure the well-being of youth who are detained in San Francisco, including mandatory health screenings, mask wearing and social distancing, extensive sanitation efforts, the implementation of medical triage for admissions, and the establishment of isolation and quarantine housing units.

For more information about JPD's COVID response, including all pandemic related policies and procedures within Juvenile Hall, please visit our web site, [here](#).

Finance & Administration Division: The Finance & Administration Division manages fiscal and budget operations, Title IV-E foster care administration, human resources, facilities, information technology, research, community partnerships, and strategic planning.

Community Partnership and Development: Within the Finance & Administration Division, JPD's Community Partnership and Development Team strengthens collaborative partnerships between JPD and community stakeholders to help justice-involved youth and their families thrive. Working in collaboration with community-based providers, the team is leading JPD's efforts to increase community partnership in the development of case plans; refine referral processes to community-based organizations; improve communication between community organizations, probation officers, and the court; and ensure that public agencies and community organizations alike have access to evidence-based resources and learning opportunities. The team also manages JPD's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative, the [Annie E. Casey Foundation](#)'s network of juvenile justice practitioners and other system stakeholders across the country working to build a better and more equitable youth justice system.

Juvenile Probation Commission

The Juvenile Probation Commission provides oversight to the Juvenile Probation Department and appoints the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer. The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Mayor of San Francisco and holds public meetings every month. In 2020, JPD significantly redesigned and expanded the monthly data reports provided to the commission.

Meeting information, including the monthly data reports, can be found on JPD's website, [here](#).

Juvenile Advisory Council

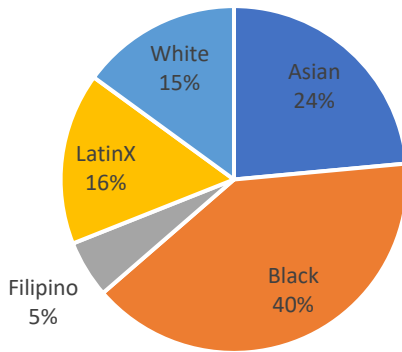
The Juvenile Advisory Council (JAC) is a paid leadership opportunity for young adults who have been impacted by the juvenile justice system to educate others and provide support to youth who have been placed on probation in San Francisco. One JAC member also serves on San Francisco's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, a statutorily mandated body responsible for developing and implementing a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile crime, as well as on San Francisco's SB 823 Subcommittee, which is planning San Francisco's response to the closure of the California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

Staff Demographics

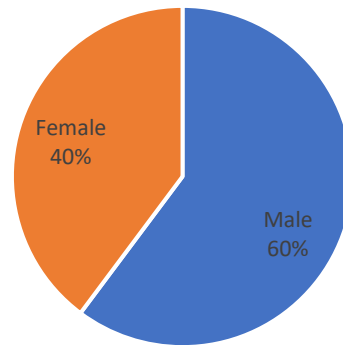
As part of JPD's commitment to advancing racial equity, and an organizational culture of inclusion and belonging, our Department is committed to publishing annual data regarding the demographic breakdown of our staff, including our Executive Team and Commission.

Staff (Excluding Executive Team)

Staff Race/Ethnicity

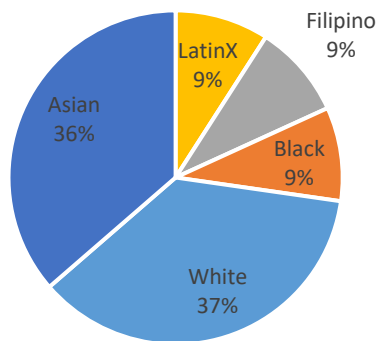


Staff Gender

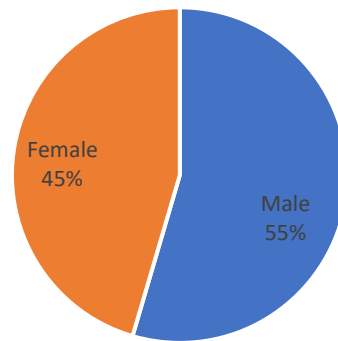


Executive Team

Executive Team Race/Ethnicity

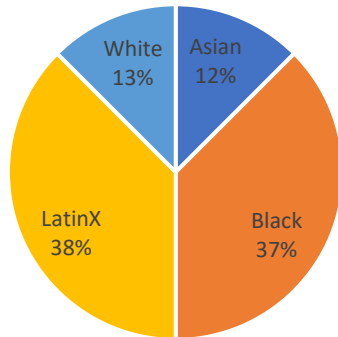


Executive Team Gender

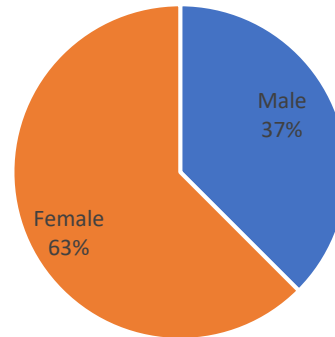


Juvenile Probation Commission

Commission Race/Ethnicity



Commission Gender



IV. Advancing Racial Equity

The enduring racial and ethnic disparities in our juvenile justice system provide stark evidence of the individual, interpersonal, institutional, and systemic racism that has underpinned our public systems since their inception. Longstanding justice system approaches have served to deepen the involvement of many young people in the system and in delinquency—youth often failed by other public institutions beginning in early childhood—rather than providing opportunities to successfully and permanently exit the system and thrive. Research has repeatedly demonstrated what young people, families and communities of color, particularly the African American community, know all too well: the juvenile justice system’s traditional reliance on detention, supervision, and sanctions destabilizes families and communities, disrupts prosocial connections and relationships, and serves as a powerful source of trauma and pipeline to adult justice system involvement for a select group of children.

Compared to many other jurisdictions, San Francisco has long served as a model for alternative approaches to delinquency, including our Community Assessment and Resource Center (CARC), commitment to detention alternatives, and network of community-based services. Like many other jurisdictions across the country, San Francisco has seen dramatic reductions of youth in our courtrooms and our Juvenile Hall. Yet as numbers overall have declined, racial disparities have increased—particularly for Black youth, who comprise over 50 percent of JPD’s caseload. One day in November 2020, only 12 youth were detained in our Juvenile Hall, but 100 percent were Black—in a city where Black children comprise less than 6 percent of our youth population.

City leadership has committed to broad change in San Francisco’s juvenile justice system, including the closure of the current Juvenile Hall, through collaborative processes that center the voice of youth, families, and community institutions. At the same time, San Francisco is engaged in a Citywide effort to center racial equity in all aspects of policy and operations. In August 2019, San Francisco passed an ordinance creating the Office of Racial Equity and mandating that all City

departments complete a Racial Equity Action Plan, guided by the City's Racial Equity Framework. JPD is committed to these processes, and to a transformed approach that can improve the lives of Black, Indigenous, and youth of color, and their families and communities; advance racial equity in the workplace; and, meaningfully and sustainably reduce the racial inequities of the juvenile justice system. Ultimately, we are committed to a vision of probation in which our youth and families see the Department as reflective of them, and working for them and with them.

The City's Racial Equity Framework includes two phases:

- **Phase 1** – Guided by the [Citywide Racial Equity Framework Phase 1](#), JPD developed a **Racial Equity Action Plan**, published in December 2020, focused on internal, overarching strategies regarding our workforce, the goals of which are presented below. Implementation of this Plan commenced in 2021.
- **Phase 2** –The Citywide Racial Equity Framework Phase 2 will center on external equity indicators and support for historically marginalized communities; it will be created in partnership with community and justice system partners, and should be completed by the end of 2021.

Juvenile Probation Department Internal Racial Equity Action Plan Goals (Phase 1)

Hiring and Recruitment

Recruit and hire a diverse staff which mirrors the community we serve and provides services in an equitable manner, with a targeted emphasis on those roles, units and divisions which are not meeting this goal.

Retention and Promotion

Create clearly defined, widely disseminated expectations for promotional opportunities; enact supervisor accountability regarding training opportunities, and mentoring; take a strength-based approach that supports opportunity and equitably helps staff succeed.

Discipline and Separation

Enact the principle that actions do not define the person; enact our organizational belief of redemption and helping people to succeed; build capacity while meeting disciplinary goals.

Diverse and Equitable Leadership and Management

Executive and senior management and front-line supervisorial teams mirror the community we serve and explicitly demonstrate commitment to racial equity across all aspects of work and operations.

Mobility and Professional Development

Continuous opportunities for individualized professional development and advancement within the Department, City, and juvenile justice field, with an emphasis on BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) staff.

Organizational Culture of Inclusion and Belonging

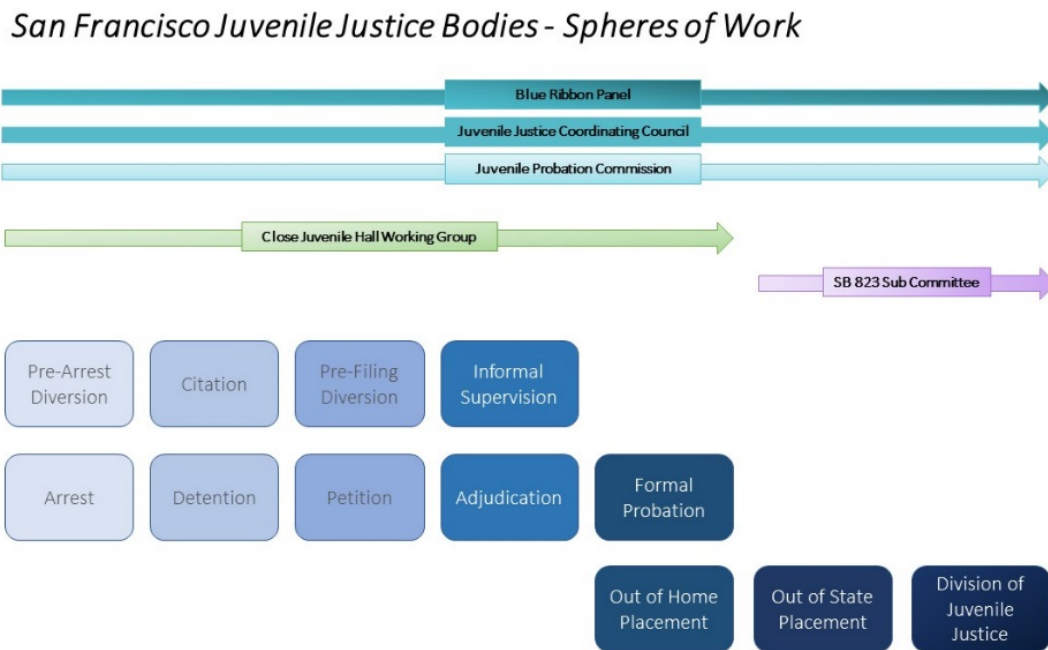
Active creation of an organizational culture across all divisions of JPD that is aware of subtle bias, de-centers whiteness as a proxy for professionalism, and consciously embraces diverse presentations of professionalism.

Boards and Commissions

Actively support Juvenile Probation Commission members to be aligned with JPD’s Racial Equity Action Plan and the City’s racial equity commitment.

V. Juvenile Justice Transformation

As described above, there are a wide range of youth, community, and government stakeholders engaged in the work of system transformation across several juvenile justice bodies in San Francisco. The chart below provides a visual representation of the spheres of work of these bodies, as related to the juvenile court process. While the Juvenile Probation Commission and Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council are permanent, legislatively mandated bodies, the Juvenile Justice Reform Blue Ribbon Panel, Close Juvenile Hall Working Group, and SB 823 Subcommittee are unique to this moment.



Juvenile Justice Reform Blue Ribbon Panel

In Spring 2019, Mayor London Breed convened the Juvenile Justice Reform Blue Ribbon Panel to make recommendations on comprehensive and system-wide reform to San Francisco’s juvenile justice system. Through a youth-centered process, emphasizing hope, will, accountability, honesty, and lived experience, the Panel released recommendations in May 2021 that stress the importance of effective service coordination, collaboration, and delivery through healing-centered approaches. The Panel’s recommendations also address a range of topics specific to the Juvenile Probation Department, including intake, detention, supervision, out of home placement, and the closure of the Division of Juvenile Justice. In 2021, JPD will engage in a collaborative process to evaluate how to effectively implement the Blue Ribbon Panel’s recommendations and achieve the Mayor’s vision.

The Blue Ribbon Panel report is available [here](#).

Close Juvenile Hall Working Group

On June 18, 2019, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed legislation to close Juvenile Hall by December 31, 2021. The Board established a 15 member Working Group, including JPD staff, to create a plan to, “provide a rehabilitative, non-institutional place or places of detention, in a location approved by the court, which is available for all wards of the court and persons alleged to come within the jurisdiction of the court” and, “which shall conform to all applicable State and federal regulations.”⁴ The Close Juvenile Hall Working Group, and its subcommittees, met virtually throughout 2020 to compile data, information, and community input to inform a set of recommendations which is slated to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for its consideration and adoption in August 2021. Until that time at which an alternative is available, JPD will continue to operate Juvenile Hall, as mandated by state law.

Information about the Close Juvenile Hall Work Group, including meetings and materials, is available [here](#).

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

Welfare and Institution Code 749.22 requires each county to establish a juvenile justice coordinating council (JJCC) that shall develop and implement a continuum of county-based responses to juvenile delinquency. The JJCC is responsible for developing the county’s Multi-Agency Local Action Plan to serve Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth. The coordinating council shall, at a minimum, include the Chief Probation Officer, as chair, and one representative each from:

- The District Attorney’s Office
- The Public Defender’s Office
- The Sheriff’s Department
- The Board of Supervisors
- The Department of Social Services
- The Department of Mental Health
- A Community-Based Agency Drug and Alcohol Program
- The Police Department
- The County Office of Education or School District
- An At-large Community Representative

San Francisco’s JJCC includes the above required representation as well as representatives from the Recreation & Parks Department; Department of Children, Youth, & Their Families; Adult Probation; Mayor’s Office of Housing; San Francisco Youth Commission; and the Juvenile Advisory Council.

⁴ SEC. 5.40-1(a)(3) and SEC 121.3 of the [San Francisco Administrative Code](#)

SB 823 Subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

On September 30, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Senate Bill 823, which shifts responsibility, and funding, for the custody, care, and supervision of youth who would have otherwise been eligible for the California Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) from the state to counties. SB 823 and its associated legislation, SB 92, ultimately will result in the closure of California's youth prisons, with juvenile court commitments to DJJ ceasing as of July 1, 2021, with limited exceptions. As mandated by SB 823, JPD, as chair of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, has convened a subcommittee to develop a plan for youth who commit serious offenses—including those youth whom the court commits to a secure program—to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services in local settings closer to their families and communities. Due to provisions in SB 823 that dictate that detention associated with cases originating in juvenile court shall occur in Juvenile Hall until age 25, the Department is already experiencing the impact of the law, and securely housing increasing numbers of young adults.

The Department is dedicating considerable resources to the development of a plan that includes the voices of community members most impacted by our juvenile justice system and advances community safety.

Information about San Francisco's JJCC, SB 823 Subcommittee, and the closure of DJJ, is available [here](#).

VI. COVID-19 Response

With the onset of the global COVID-19 pandemic in late February 2020, JPD enacted a series of comprehensive measures—in close coordination with our justice, health, education, and community partners—to follow the directives of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of Public Health; adhere to the City's Shelter-in-Place orders; and prevent and address the potential for COVID-19 transmission in Juvenile Hall. Throughout the past year, JPD remained committed to safeguarding the well-being of the children, families, and communities we serve, as well as that of everyone who works in and visits our facilities and offices. Our response included a sustained focus on safely reducing youth detention in Juvenile Hall, wherever possible. For those youth who were required by the court to remain in our custody, we implemented enhanced health and safety protocols, including COVID testing, intake/quarantine units, and virtual family visits, programming, and school.

Justice-involved and at-risk youth are often compelled to prioritize meeting their immediate and basic needs over participating in the very services that can build on their strengths, address trauma, and create opportunities. This challenge was exacerbated by the sudden and ongoing health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have been particularly pronounced in many of the communities the Department serves. JPD Probation Officers and Social Workers redoubled their efforts to reach out to clients and ensure that their basic needs were met and prioritized, strategies that JPD will continue to advance as we emerge from this international health emergency.

Throughout the pandemic, JPD staff have gone above and beyond in their roles as essential workers to serve youth and the community. From the Juvenile Hall staff, who continued to serve in person

24/7, to our Probation Officers who adapted their role to support youth in meeting court-ordered conditions during lock-down, to the custodians who kept all spaces sanitized and safe for youth and staff alike—it was an all-hands-on deck effort. The Building & Grounds and Finance Units were able to acquire and deploy necessary personal protective equipment quickly and reliably; the IT Unit developed an entirely new infrastructure to support virtual in custody programming, remote court hearings, and working from home; and our Human Resources Unit provided timely information and support regarding the pandemic and health orders. The Juvenile Justice Center at 375 Woodside Avenue is a multi-department building, and all of our government partners—the Superior Court, Sheriff’s Department, Department of Public Health, District Attorney, and Public Defender—worked together to keep the campus safe. During this time of extreme hardship, our community partners continue to do everything they can to support justice-involved youth and families.

VII. Department Statistics

The San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department has published an annual report, including a wide range of juvenile justice system statistics, for over two decades (all of which, dating back to 1999, can be found on our [website](#)). JPD has been a leader in data transparency among our law enforcement partners and continues to innovate in this space. JPD data belongs to the community it represents, and we remain committed to data transparency. With this annual report, we have expanded the scope of the statistics and analyses and provided additional context and insights throughout. We are mindful that these statistics do not by any means adequately represent the young people behind the numbers, rather they depict the juvenile justice system at a high level.

Privacy and Confidentiality

JPD is statutorily obligated to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the young people who are referred to our Department, which creates challenges in sharing the individual stories of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. It also compels us to be cautious when presenting statistics involving very small numbers of youth, particularly in combination with residential and/or demographic information—like zip code, school, race/ethnicity or gender—that might facilitate re-identification. This report follows [the guidance](#) of the San Francisco Chief Data Officer, masking statistics in which demographic/residential attributes in combination with case statistics yield a sub-population that is less than 11 persons, to the greatest extent possible.⁵

Sealed Records

Finally, San Francisco has a robust record sealing program which facilitates successful outcomes for youth by removing some of the collateral consequences of justice system involvement. JPD is unable to access case file records—or extract data from them—once they have been sealed by the court. We estimate that within a given year, 1 percent of records are sealed; within 2 years – 15 percent are sealed; and within 3 years – 23 percent are sealed.

⁵ Samples smaller than 11 persons may be presented in places where averages are described (e.g., average daily population, average length of stay) throughout this report.

Section 1: Juvenile Hall

Section 1.1: Juvenile Hall, Admissions

This section presents data regarding the number of admissions to Juvenile Hall for youth detained as a result of a referral (arrest) to the Juvenile Probation Department for new law violations, warrants/court orders, and technical violations. In 2020, 52% of juvenile referrals in San Francisco resulted in an admission to Juvenile Hall. Individual youth may be associated with multiple admission episodes, if they are released, and subsequently re-arrested and detained.

In prior years, JPD Annual Reports presented the number of incidents (“bookings”) for which youth were detained, rather than admissions to Juvenile Hall. While incidents and admissions often have a 1 to 1 relationship, a number of youth are booked on several incidents (“re-bookings”), including after they have already been admitted. This year, we have calculated admissions rather than bookings, to better represent how often youth are detained in Juvenile Hall and why. Each admission reflects the beginning of a unique detention event that can include multiple incidents/re-bookings. Due to this change in methodology, a 5-year trend is not depicted.

Youth Admitted to Juvenile Hall by Number of Admissions, 2020

Table 1 outlines that in 2020, there were 220 youth admitted to Juvenile Hall that accounted for 299 admissions. The number of admissions per youth within the calendar year ranged from 1 to 5 admissions. About 77% of youth were admitted only once, 15% of youth were admitted twice, and about 8% of youth were admitted three to five times.

Table 1: Youth Admitted to Juvenile Hall by Number of Admissions, 2020

	N	%
1 admission	169	76.8%
2 admissions	33	15.0%
3-5 admissions	18	8.2%
Total	220	100%

Admissions & Releases by Month, 2020

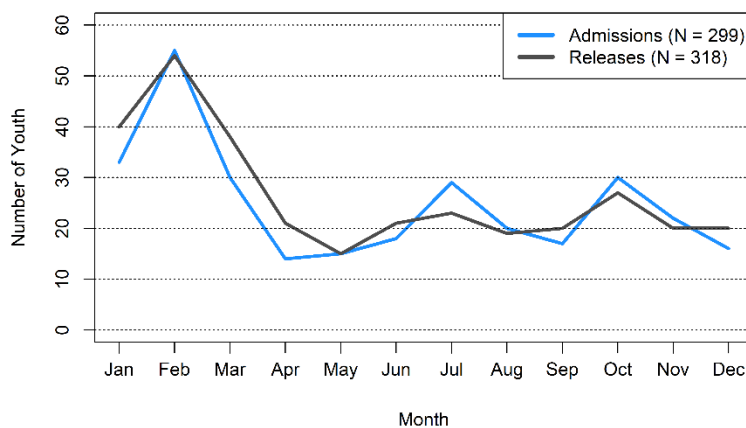
Figure 1 shows the trend lines of admissions to Juvenile Hall and releases from Juvenile Hall by month in 2020.

There were 299 admissions to Juvenile Hall and 318 releases from Juvenile Hall in 2020.

Both admissions and releases reached their annual peak in February, and in general, the number of admissions and releases by month followed similar patterns throughout 2020.

Admissions often slightly exceeded releases, though releases outpaced admissions in the early months of the Covid-19 public health crisis and at the end of the year.

Figure 1: Admissions & Releases by Month, 2020



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Admissions	33	55	30	14	15	18	29	20	17	30	22	16
Releases	40	54	38	21	15	21	23	19	20	27	20	20

Admissions by Gender, 2020

Figure 2 illustrates the breakdown of admissions to Juvenile Hall by gender in 2020.

Overall, in 2020, boys accounted for 76.9% of admissions, while girls accounted for 23.1% of admissions.

Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of admissions to Juvenile Hall by race/ethnicity in 2020.

Overall, 58.5% of admissions were Black youth, 27.1% were Latinx youth, 7.7% were AAPI youth, 4% were white youth, and 2.7% were youth of another race/ethnicity. As compared to the overall racial/ethnic composition of children in San Francisco, Latinx youth (17.5%), and particularly Black youth (5.5%), are overrepresented among admissions, while AAPI youth (30.6%) and white youth (40.3%) are underrepresented.

Figure 2: Admissions by Gender, 2020

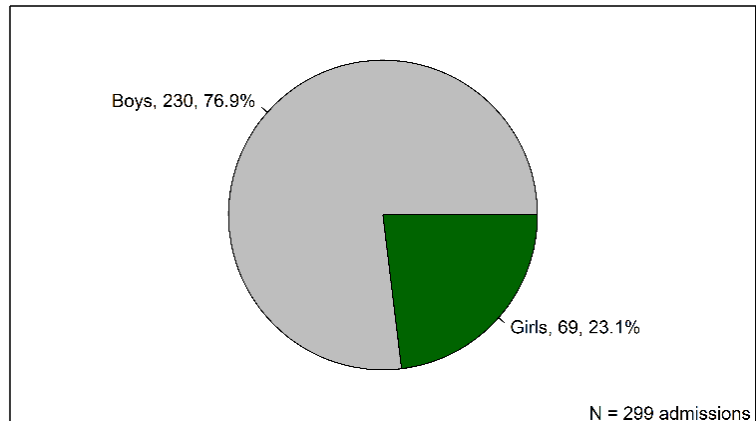
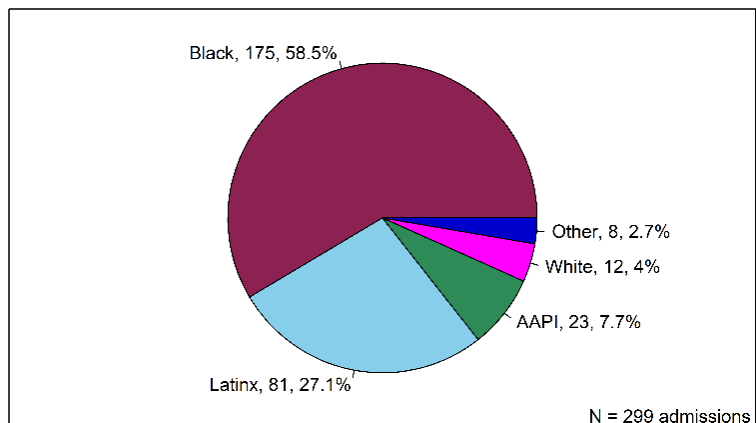


Figure 3: Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

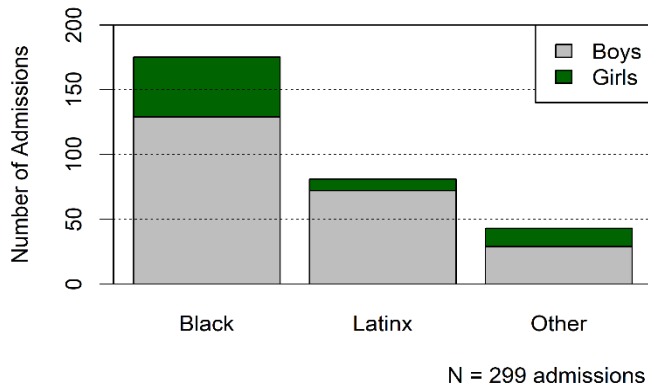


Admissions by Race/Ethnicity & Gender, 2020

Figure 4 shows the two-way breakdown of admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2020. Due to a small number of girls of other racial/ethnic groups represented in 2020 admissions, all other racial/ethnic groups (AAPI, Latinx, White, and Other) were collapsed into one large group titled “Other” in the accompanying table.

This figure illustrates that disparities in admissions by race/ethnicity are even more pronounced for girls than boys. Black girls accounted for two-thirds of all admissions for girls, in comparison to Black boys, who accounted for 56% of admissions. Despite girls accounting for only 23% of admissions, Black girls were the third largest group of admissions, following Black boys and Latinx boys.

Figure 4: Admissions by Race/Ethnicity & Gender, 2020



Boys	N	%
Black	129	56.1%
Latinx	72	31.3%
Other	29	12.6%
Total	230	100%

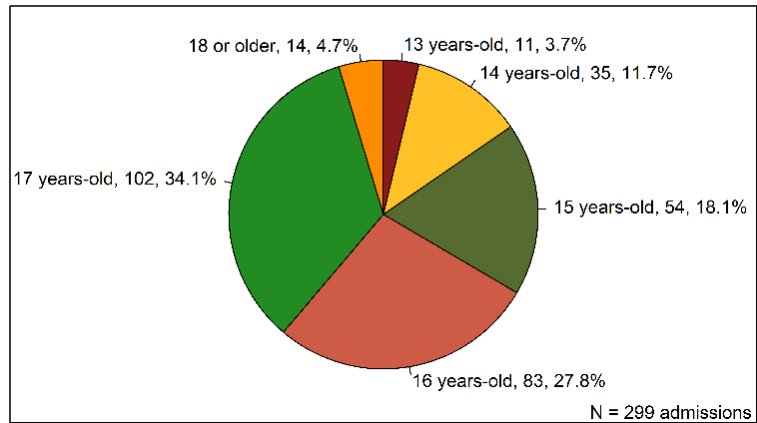
Girls	N	%
Black	46	66.7%
Other	23	33.3%
Total	69	100%

Admissions by Age, 2020

Figure 5 depicts the breakdown of admissions to Juvenile Hall by age in 2020.

Overall, 3.7% of admissions were 13 year-olds, 11.7% 14 year-olds, 18.1% 15 year-olds, 27.8% 16 year-olds, 34.1% 17 year-olds, and 4.7% youth aged 18 or older. For youth 18 or older admitted in 2020, 9 youth were 18, and 5 were over 18.

Figure 5: Admissions by Age, 2020

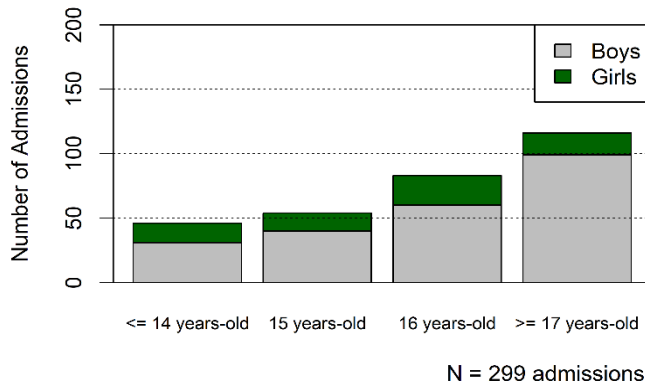


Admissions by Age & Gender, 2020

Figure 6 shows the two-way breakdown of admissions by age and gender in 2020.

In general, the population of girls admitted into Juvenile Hall skewed younger than the boys. About three-quarters of girls admitted to Juvenile Hall in 2020 were 16 or younger, compared to 57% for boys.

Figure 6: Admissions by Age & Gender, 2020



Boys	N	%
≤ 14 years-old	31	13.5%
15 years-old	40	17.4%
16 years-old	60	26.1%
≥ 17 years-old	99	43.0%
Total	230	100%

Girls	N	%
≤ 14 years-old	15	21.7%
15 years-old	14	20.3%
16 years-old	23	33.3%
≥ 17 years-old	17	24.6%
Total	69	100%

Admissions by Location of Residence, 2020

Table 2 outlines admissions in 2020 by location of residence, with county of residence specified for admissions for youth who reside outside of San Francisco and zip code of residence specified for San Francisco residents.

For admissions that included residential zip code information, 34.6% were admissions for youth who lived outside of San Francisco. Most of these youth resided in surrounding counties of Contra Costa County (13.8%) and Alameda County (10.4%). It is worth noting that when exploring gender differences in location of residence for admissions, 50% of girls admitted into Juvenile Hall in 2020 were from outside of San Francisco. In comparison, only 31% of boys admitted into Juvenile Hall in 2020 were from outside of San Francisco.

Admissions from within San Francisco accounted for 63.6% of all admissions. Three zip codes accounted for 35.3% of all admissions: 94124 (Bayview/ Hunter’s Point), 94134 (Visitacion Valley/ Sunnydale), 94110 (Mission/Bernal Heights). All other zip codes accounted for less than 5% of all admissions.

Admissions by Primary Detention Reason, 2020

Table 3 outlines admissions in 2020 by primary detention reason, and **Table 4** shows how admissions by primary detention reason differ by gender.

There can be multiple reasons why a young person is detained for a given admission. In certain scenarios, it is mandated by state law that a youth is held in a secure detention facility until they can appear before a judge. For example, when a youth age 14 or older is arrested for the personal use of a firearm in the attempt or commission of a felony, or for any offense outlined in WIC 707(b), including but not limited to murder, attempted murder, robbery, rape, and assault with great bodily injury. Another scenario where secure detention is state-mandated is when youth are brought into custody on a court order, bench warrant, or arrest warrant. Secure detention is also mandatory when youth are

Table 2: Admissions by County and Zip Code, 2020

County & Zip Code	N	%
Outside San Francisco	98	36.4%
Contra Costa	37	13.8%
Alameda	28	10.4%
Sacramento	9	3.3%
San Mateo	6	2.2%
Solano	6	2.2%
Santa Clara	5	1.9%
Out of State, Humboldt, San Joaquin, Tulare	< 5	--
Within San Francisco	171	63.6%
94124: Bayview/Hunter’s Point	49	18.2%
94134: VisitacionValley/Sunnydale	26	9.7%
94110: Mission/Bernal Heights	20	7.4%
94102: Tenderloin/West. Addition	9	3.3%
94112: Ingleside/Excelsior	9	3.3%
94103: South of Market	8	3.0%
94115: Western Addition	8	3.0%
94133: North Beach	8	3.0%
94107: Potrero Hill	5	1.9%
94130: Treasure Island	5	1.9%
94132: Lake Merced	5	1.9%
94117: Haight Ashbury/Western Addition, 94105: Rincon Hill, 94109: Russian Hill/Polk Gulch, 94131: Twin Peaks/Glen Park, 94114: Castro/Eureka Valley, 94116: Parkside, 94118: Inner Richmond, 94121: Outer Richmond, 94158: Mission Bay	< 5	--
Total	269	100%
<i>Note: 30 admissions did not include geographic information</i>		

Table 3: Admissions by Primary Detention Reason

State-Mandated Reasons	N	%
Transfer from County Jail or DJJ	2	0.7%
New Law Violation	104	34.8%
Warrant or Court Order	97	32.4%
Transfer In	12	4.0%
Non-State-Mandated	N	%
Courtesy Hold	2	0.7%
Automatic Detention	11	3.7%
DRI Score ≥ 11	44	14.7%
Detention Override	24	8.0%
Other	3	1.0%
Total	299	100%

transferred in-custody from county jail, the California Division of Juvenile Justice, or another county/jurisdiction until they appear before a judge.

To distinguish state-mandated from non-mandated detentions, admissions are categorized by primary detention reason. In 2020, 71.9% of all admissions to Juvenile Hall were mandatory detentions, with the largest categories being for new law violations (personal use of a firearm in the commission of a felony, and/or 707(b) offense) and warrants/court orders. Warrants/court orders accounted for about half (52.2%) of all detention reasons for girls, in comparison to only 26.5% for boys.

For non-mandatory detentions, the largest category of admissions was for youth scoring 11 or higher on the Detention Risk Instrument⁶ (DRI; 14.7%), followed by detention overrides (8%). Within detention overrides, 75% were due to either a parent, guardian, or responsible adult not being able to be located or being unable/unwilling to supervise the youth, and 25% were due to probation or home detention violations.

Admissions for New Law Violations, 2020

Table 5 outlines admissions for new law violations by the most serious offense, and **Table 6** shows how admissions for new law violations differ by gender. While youth may be admitted on multiple charges, for this report, we categorize admissions by the most serious offense alleged by the arresting agency.

For youth who were admitted due to a new law violation for which detention is mandated by state law, 75% of these admissions were for robbery and 16.3% were for assault. The remaining offense categories (i.e., attempted murder, murder, weapons, and other felonies) accounted for less than 5% each.

Robbery was the most common offense for both boys and girls, though it accounted for a larger percentage of new law violation admissions for girls (85.7%) than boys (72.3%).

Table 4: Most Common Primary Detention Reasons by Gender, 2020

Boys	N	%
New Law Violation	83	36.1%
Warrant or Court Order	61	26.5%
DRI Score \geq 11	40	17.4%
All Other Reasons	46	20.0%
Total	230	100%
Girls		
	N	%
Warrant or Court Order	36	52.2%
New Law Violation	21	30.4%
All Other Reasons	12	17.4%
Total	69	100%

Table 5: Admissions for New Law Violations by Most Serious Offense, 2020

Most Serious Offense	N	%
Robbery	78	75.0%
Assault	17	16.3%
Willful Homicide - Attempted	4	3.8%
Willful Homicide	2	1.9%
Weapons	2	1.9%
Other Felonies	1	1.0%
Total	104	100%

Table 6: Admissions for New Law Violations by Most Serious Offense by Gender, 2020

Boys	N	%
Robbery	60	72.3%
Assault	14	16.9%
All Other Offenses	9	10.8%
Total	83	100%
Girls		
	N	%
Robbery	18	85.7%
All Other Offenses	3	14.3%
Total	21	100%

⁶ The Detention Risk Instrument (DRI) is a decision-making tool that assists Probation Officers in determining whether a minor will remain in secure detention pending a court hearing or be cited and released to a parent or guardian, taking into consideration whether detention is mandated by state law, or if not, whether there are other circumstances regarding the safety of the minor and/or the community that warrant detention. The DRI is completed for all youth referred to JPD. The DRI was developed by JPD many years ago, based on a model created by the Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Similar instruments are used by jurisdictions across the country. The DRI utilized in San Francisco is not a predictive risk assessment tool.

Admissions for Detention Overrides by Reason, 2020

Table 7 outlines how admissions for DRI overrides differ by override reason.

For a select number of youth admitted to juvenile hall for non-state-mandated reasons, their DRI score may be associated with a recommendation for release that is overridden, with the approval of a Supervising Probation Officer. As noted in **Table 3** above, DRI overrides accounted for 8% of admissions into detention in 2020. The most common reason a DRI

score was overridden in 2020 was because a parent, guardian, or responsible relative could not be located to release the youth to (62.5% of all overrides). This was followed by probation or home detention violations (25%), and a parent, guardian, or responsible relative being unwilling to accept custody of the minor (12.5%).

Table 7: Admissions by DRI Override Reason

<i>Override Reason</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Parent, guardian, or responsible relative cannot be located	15	62.5%
Parent, guardian, or responsible relative unwilling to accept custody of minor	3	12.5%
Violation of probation or home detention	6	25.0%
Total	24	100%

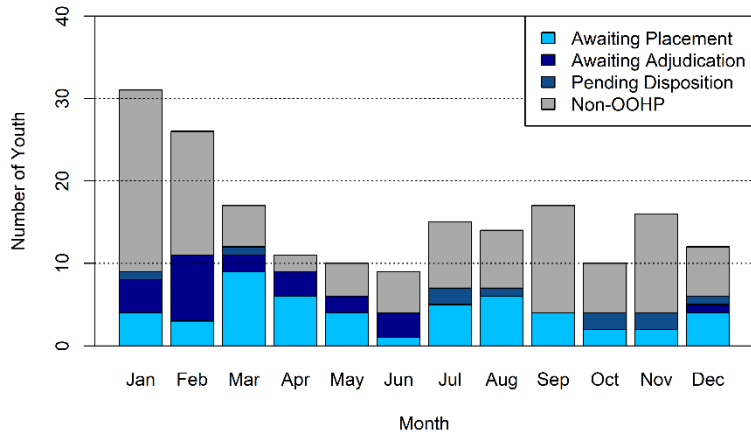
Out of Home Placement Youth in Custody by Month, End of Month Snapshot, 2020

Figure 7 displays the trends for youth in custody by out of home placement status on the last day of each month in 2020.

At any given time, a percentage of the Juvenile Hall population usually consists of youth who have been ordered to be removed from their home and placed in the foster care system by the Juvenile Court (“Out of Home Placement”, or OOHP). This group includes youth for whom the court has sustained charges and issued an out of home placement disposition who are awaiting placement with a resource family (foster care family, which may also include a relative) or Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP, previously called a group home); and youth who were previously ordered to OOHP, have been brought before the court for a subsequent matter (either a new crime or unsuccessful placement), and are awaiting adjudication or pending disposition. Generally, the largest OOHP group is youth who are awaiting placement.

On average in 2020, 47% of youth in Juvenile Hall on the last day of the month were OOHP status youth. However, during the early months of the Covid-19 public health crisis (March-May), OOHP youth accounted for most of the youth in Juvenile Hall on the last day of the month, due to significantly reduced arrests and detentions, and the impact of the pandemic on STRTPs, including travel and quarantine restrictions.

Figure 7: Youth in Custody by OOHP Status,
Last Day of the Month Snapshot, 2020



	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Awaiting Placement	4	3	9	6	4	1	5	6	4	2	2	4
Awaiting Adjudication	4	8	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pending Disposition	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	1
Non-OOHP	22	15	5	2	4	5	8	7	13	6	12	6
% OOHP	29%	42%	71%	82%	60%	44%	47%	50%	24%	40%	25%	50%

Section 1.2: Juvenile Hall, Average Daily Population

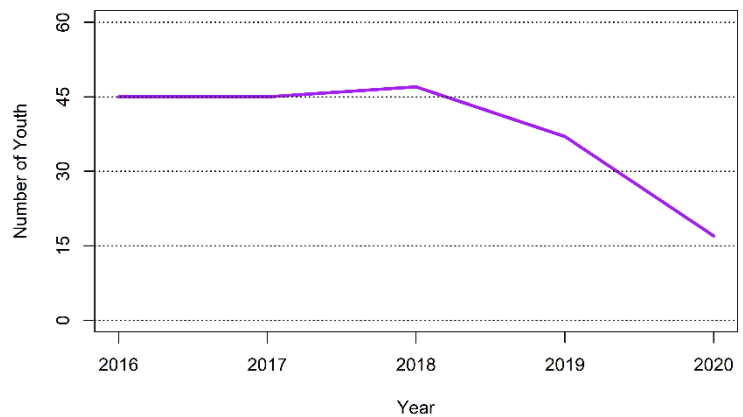
Average daily population (ADP) is a measure of how many youth are in Juvenile Hall, on average, over a specified period of time. ADP is calculated by using individual youth’s booking date/time and release date/time to count how many youth were in Juvenile Hall on each day of the year, and calculating the average for a given time period of interest (i.e., month, year).⁷

Average Daily Population, 5-Year Trend

Figure 8 illustrates how average daily population has changed over the past five years.

The yearly ADP in Juvenile Hall remained stable from 2016 to 2018 and has begun to decrease significantly over the past two years. There was a 21% decrease from 2018 to 2019, and a 54% decrease from 2019 to 2020. The notable decrease in daily population from 2019 to 2020 can be tied to a decrease in referrals (see **Figure 18**) due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which led to historic local, state, and national declines in crime and arrests.

Figure 8: Average Daily Population by Year, 2016-2020



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change, 2016-2020
ADP	45	45	47	37	17	-62.2%

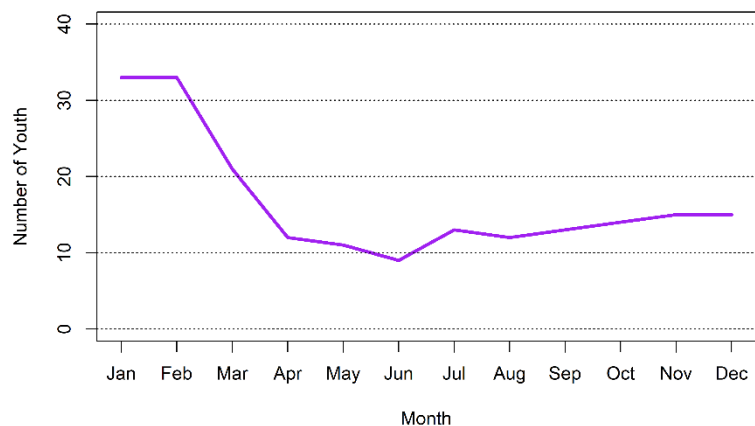
Average Daily Population by Month, 2020

Figure 9 shows the trend in average daily population in Juvenile Hall by month throughout 2020.

The monthly ADP in Juvenile Hall peaked at 33 youth in January and February; the sharp decline seen in March and April reflects the start of the Covid-19 public health crisis and the statewide lockdown.

Additionally, policy changes further minimized the use of detention, including a new requirement that all probation violations be reviewed and approved by either the Chief or the Assistant Chief; weekly reviews of the

Figure 9: Average Daily Population by Month, 2020



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ADP	33	33	21	12	11	9	13	12	13	14	15	15

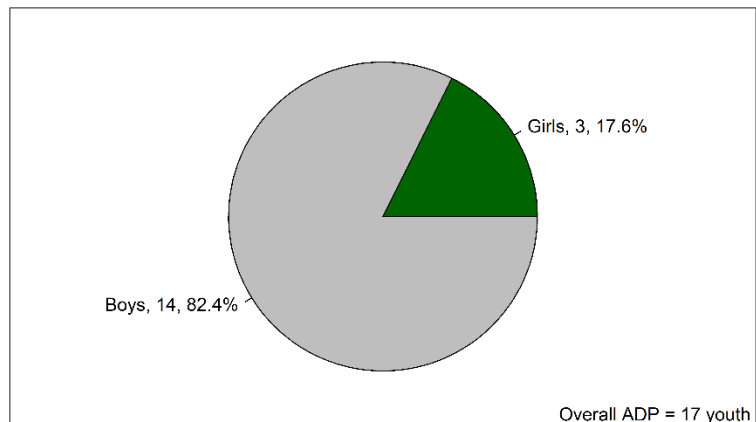
⁷ As calculating an average requires division, ADP is rarely a whole number, and therefore is rounded to the nearest whole number. Because of this, the cumulative total of ADP by demographic subgroups (e.g., boys, girls) in each month may differ from the overall ADP for the same month due to rounding error.

population to ensure that everything was being done to expedite release; and the court’s aggressive use of home trials for OOHP youth during this time. Juvenile Hall reached its lowest ADP in June at 9 youth, and increased in the months following alongside the loosening of Covid-19 restrictions in California. ADP reached its highest point since the start of the pandemic at end the year, with an ADP of 15 youth.

Average Daily Population by Gender, 2020

Figure 10 shows the average daily population in Juvenile Hall by gender for 2020.

Figure 10: Average Daily Population by Gender, 2020

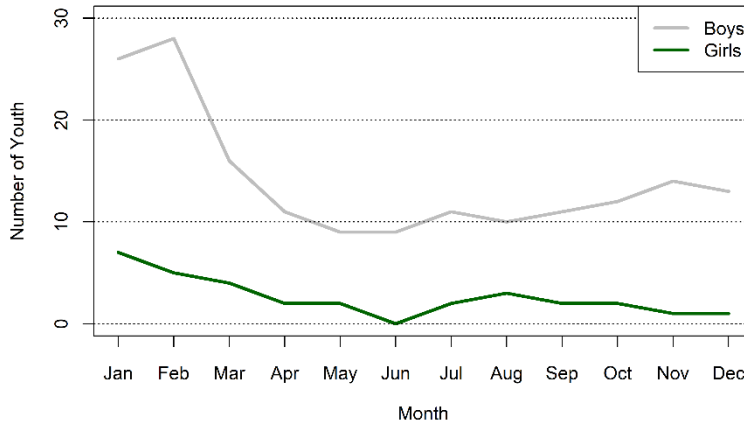


On average in 2020, there were 14 boys (82.4%) and 3 girls (17.6%) in Juvenile Hall.

Figure 11 below shows the average daily population by gender by month in 2020.

By month, the ADP for boys in 2020 peaked at 28 in February and declined to its lowest point of 9 in May and June. For girls, their ADP in Juvenile Hall for 2020 peaked in January at 7, and steadily declined to its lowest point of 0 in June.⁸ The ADP for both boys and girls increased in the latter half of the year, to an ADP of 13 boys and 1 girl in December.

Figure 11: Average Daily Population by Gender by Month, 2020



	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Boys	26	28	16	11	9	9	11	10	11	12	14	13
Girls	7	5	4	2	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	1

⁸ An ADP of 0 does not reflect 0 girls in Juvenile Hall throughout the month of June. Rather, it means that there were less cumulative days spent by all girls in Juvenile Hall in June than there were days in June.

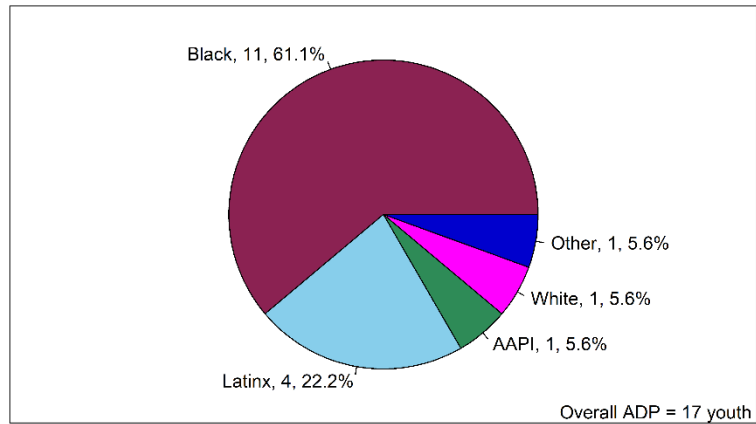
Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Figure 12 shows the average daily population in Juvenile Hall by race/ethnicity for 2020.

On average in 2020, there were 11 Black youth (61.1%), 4 Latinx youth (22.2%), 1 AAPI youth, 1 white youth, and 1 youth of other race/ethnicity (5.6% each) in Juvenile Hall.

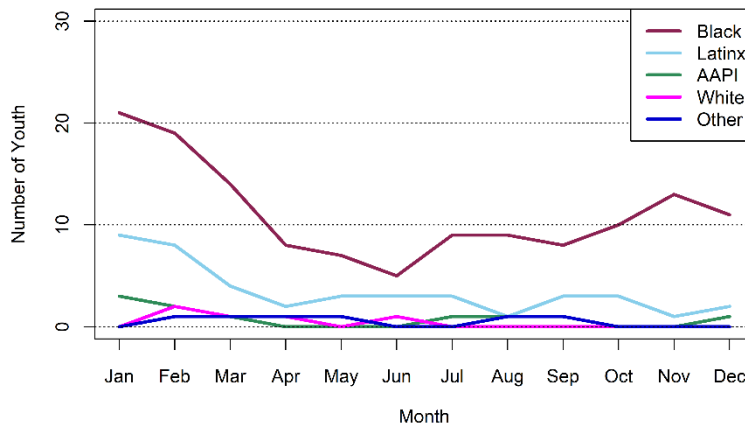
Figure 13 shows the average daily population by race/ethnicity by month in 2020.

Figure 12: Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020



ADP either decreased or remained low and stable for all groups throughout the year. While the population was already racially disproportionate at the start of the year, this disproportionality increased, particularly in the last quarter of the year where Black youth accounted for an average of 85.4% of youth in Juvenile Hall.

Figure 13: Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity by Month, 2020



	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
Black	21	19	14	8	7	5	9	9	8	10	13	11
Latinx	9	8	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	2
AAPI	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
White	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

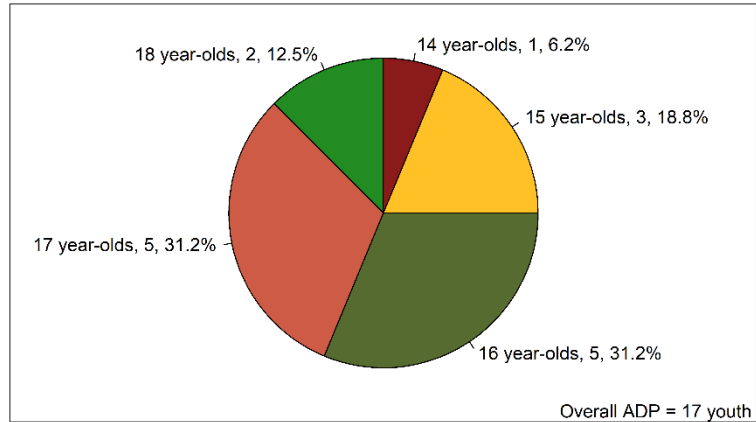
Average Daily Population by Age, 2020

Figure 14 displays the average daily population in Juvenile Hall by age for 2020.

On average in 2020, there was one 14 year-old (6.2%), three 15 year-olds (18.8%), five 16 year-olds (31.2%), five 17 year-olds (31.2%), and two 18 year-olds (12.5%) in Juvenile Hall.^{9 10}

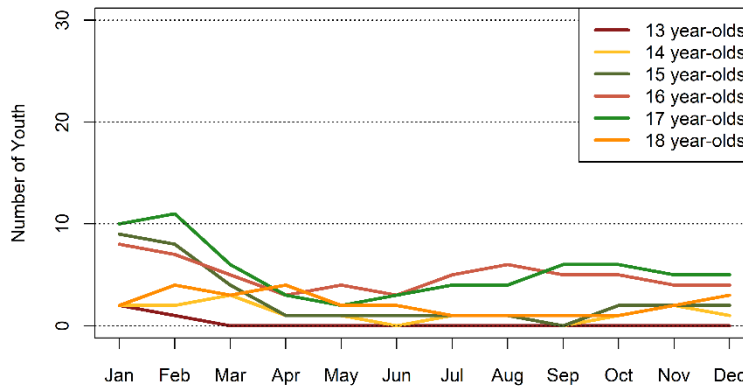
Figure 15 displays the average daily population by age by month in 2020.

Figure 14: Average Daily Population by Age, 2020



Over the course of 2020, the ADP in Juvenile Hall began skewing older. Youth 16 and older accounted anywhere from 75-100% of the ADP in Juvenile Hall each month throughout the pandemic (April-December).

Figure 15: Average Daily Population by Age by Month, 2020



	Month											
	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
13 year-olds	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 year-olds	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
15 year-olds	9	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2
16 year-olds	8	7	5	3	4	3	5	6	5	5	4	4
17 year-olds	10	11	6	3	2	3	4	4	6	6	5	5
18 year-olds	2	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3

⁹ While youth over the age of 18 were admitted into Juvenile Hall in 2020, they are not shown in this graph because there were less cumulative days spent by youth over the age of 18 in Juvenile Hall in 2020 than there were days in 2020.

¹⁰ Cumulative ADP by age differs from overall ADP due to rounding error.

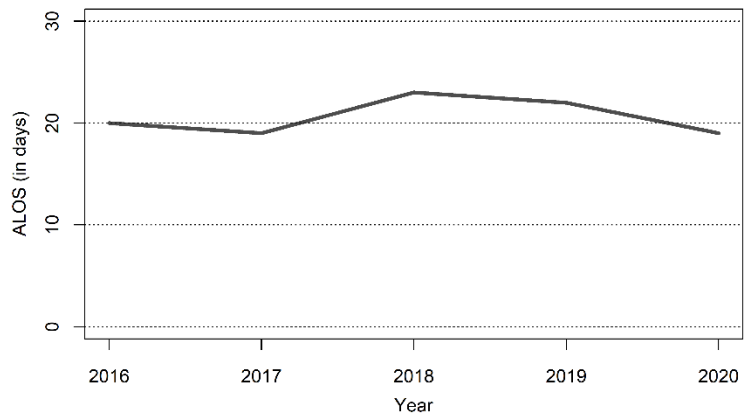
Section 1.3: Juvenile Hall, Length of Stay

Average length of stay (ALOS) measures the number of days between the admission date and release date from Juvenile Hall for each detained youth over a specified time period, divided by the number of youth. The parameters for most of these calculations were all youth released in 2020 (N=318), including youth who were admitted in 2019. The ALOS for youth in custody is calculated by counting the number of days between the admission date and the last day of the month, for each youth in custody as of the last day of the month. This calculation includes some youth who had not been released as of the end of 2020.

Average Length of Stay, 5-Year Trend

Figure 16 shows the five-year ALOS trend for Juvenile Hall. The ALOS has remained stable over time, beginning at 20 days in 2016, peaking at 23 days in 2018, and decreasing to 19 days in 2020.

Figure 16: Average Length of Stay in Days, 2016-2020



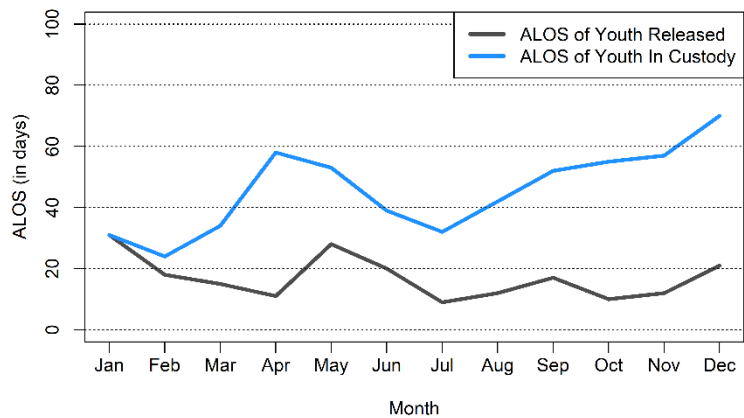
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change, 2016-2020
ALOS	20	19	23	22	19	-5.0%

JPD’s methodology for calculating ALOS has changed. In prior years, ALOS was not limited to youth who were released in a given year. For youth who had not been released by the end of the year, length of stay was calculated as the number of days between the admission date and the last day of the year. The effect of including youth who were still detained at the end of the year is likely minimal. However, the percent change calculation over time should be interpreted as an estimate, rather than an exact calculation, since the methodology has changed.

Average Length of Stay by Month for Releases and Youth in Custody, 2020

Figure 17 shows the ALOS for both youth released and youth in custody each month.

Figure 17: Average Length of Stay in Days by Month



It is helpful to include the ALOS for youth in custody as of the last day of each month, as this can be skewed by youth with lengthy stays. These outliers have a larger impact on the average when the sample is small, as it is in this case.

For youth released, the ALOS for 2020 was 17 days. For youth in custody as of the

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Released	31	18	15	11	28	20	9	12	17	10	12	21
In Custody	31	24	34	58	53	39	32	42	52	55	57	70

last day of each month, the ALOS for 2020 was 46 days.¹¹

Length of Stay (Releases) by Demographics & Primary Detention Reason, 2020

Table 8 outlines how average length of stay for youth released in 2020 differed by demographics and primary detention reason.¹²

The minimum length of stay for releases in 2020 was 0 days, meaning some youth were released in less than 24 hours. The maximum for releases was 179 days, or just under six months. The median length of stay was 9 days, meaning that half of all detained youth were released within 9 days. The mean, which is more susceptible to outliers, was 19 days.

Girls had a shorter length of stay than boys. Youth categorized as other race/ethnicity had notably longer length of stay than all other racial/ethnic groups. Younger youth had shorter lengths of stay than older youth.

Youth whose primary detention reasons were for warrants/court orders, transfer ins, courtesy holds or placement return/failure had longer average lengths of stay in Juvenile Hall.

Table 8: Average Length of Stay (in Days) for Youth Released in 2020

	<i>N</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Released ≤ 1 week</i>
Overall						
Overall	318	0	9	19	179	45.3%
By Gender						
Boys	247	0	9	20	179	43.7%
Girls	71	1	7	15	113	50.7%
By Race/Ethnicity						
AAPI	23	1	6	14	91	52.2%
Black	189	0	9	20	141	44.4%
Latinx	87	0	8	17	179	49.4%
Other	7	7	16	28	103	14.3%
White	12	1	8	15	38	33.3%
By Age						
13 year-olds	13	1	3	13	113	69.2%
14 year-olds	35	1	5	13	55	54.3%
15 year-olds	61	1	12	20	132	42.6%
16 year-olds	87	1	10	23	141	41.4%
17 year-olds	104	0	9	17	179	43.3%
18 and older	18	1	15	28	88	50.0%
By Primary Detention Reason						
Transfer from County Jail or DJJ	1	1	1	1	1	100.0%
New Law Violation	112	1	6	21	179	55.4%
Warrant/Court Order	103	1	15	22	113	28.2%
Transfer Ins	13	3	17	15	40	46.2%
Courtesy Hold	2	10	26	26	41	0.0%
Automatic Detention	12	2	18	24	70	16.7%
DRI Score ≥ 11	45	0	5	12	132	57.8%
Detention Override	27	0	6	16	98	55.6%
Other Reason	3	1	1	1	1	100.0%

¹¹ It is important to note that this is largely driven by the length of stay for one youth in custody throughout all of 2020.

¹² This section does not include data for youth in custody as of the last day of the month and/or youth in custody as of 12/31/20.

Section 2: Probation Services

Section 2.1: Probation Services, Referrals

This section outlines referrals presented in 2020. Referrals in the youth justice system are the equivalent of arrests in the adult system. Unlike in the adult system, where Adult Probation only becomes involved after a conviction and a sentence to probation, all juvenile arrests are presented to the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Department remains involved in the court process throughout. As noted in the previous section, when a youth is referred to JPD, they can either be cited and released or detained in Juvenile Hall.

Referrals, 5-Year Trend

Figure 18 shows how the number of referrals to JPD by year has changed over time. From 2016-2020, the number of referrals to JPD has decreased by more than half, from 1,189 in 2016 to 572 in 2020. As noted in **Table 9** below, these 572 referrals are associated with 387 youth.

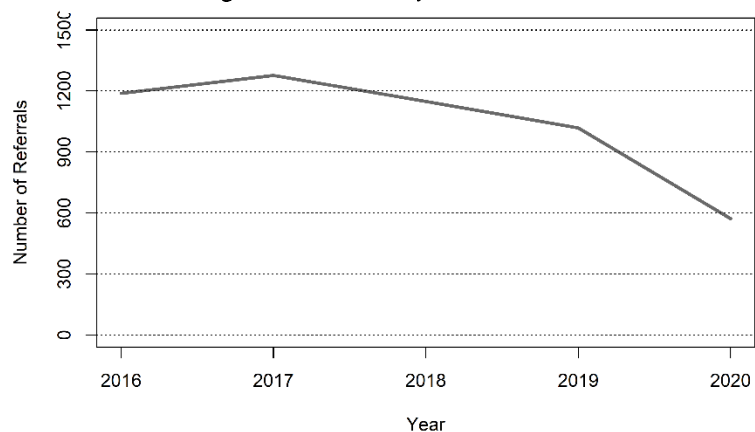
The percentage of referrals that result in a youth being detained has also declined from 63% in 2016 to about 52% in 2020. As noted on Page 1, the way that JPD calculates admissions has changed to remove re-bookings, and only measure unique admissions to Juvenile Hall. Due to this change, the percentage of referrals that result in youth being detained is now an exact calculation.

As the percentage of youth detained was previously calculated based off bookings (including re-bookings), this resulted in an inflated estimate of the rate of detention. Therefore, while the percentage of youth detained has decreased, the calculation of the percentage change during the five-year period is an estimate and likely is not as large of a decrease as the reported 17%.

Youth Referred to JPD by Number of Referrals, 2020

Table 9 outlines that in 2020, there were 387 youth referred to JPD that accounted for 572 referrals. The number of referrals per youth within the calendar year ranged from 1 to 10 referrals. About 77% of youth were referred once, 13% of youth were referred twice, 7% referred 3 or 4 times, and about 3% of youth were referred between 5 and 10 times.

Figure 18: Referrals by Year, 2016-2020



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change, 2016-2020
Referrals	1,189	1,277	1,149	1,019	572	-51.9%
% Detained	63.3%	58.8%	60.5%	61.1%	52.3%	-17.4%

Table 9: Youth Referred to JPD by Number of Referrals, 2020

	N	%
1 referral	297	76.7%
2 referrals	50	12.9%
3-4 referrals	27	7.0%
5-10 referrals	13	3.4%
Total	387	100%

Probation Referrals, CARC Referrals, and Make it Right Referrals, 2020

Figure 19 shows probation referrals, referrals to CARC, and referrals to Make it Right by month in 2020. Probation referrals include both CARC referrals and Make it Right referrals, which are both forms of diversion.

In 2020, probation referrals peaked in February at 95 referrals, and then experienced a sharp decrease in the following months that were marked by the start of the Covid-19 public health crisis and stay-at-home orders, to their lowest point in May and June of 2020 at 34 referrals.

Apart from another peak in October, the number of referrals stayed relatively stable throughout the second half of 2020.

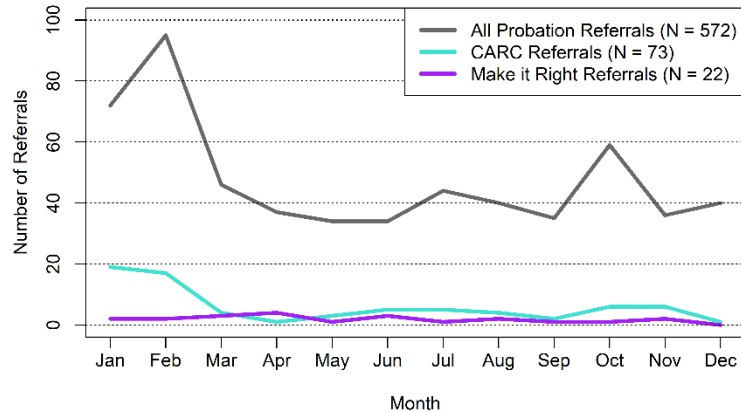
With the sharp decline in probation referrals overall came a sharp decline in CARC referrals, which maxed out at 6 referrals in October and November of 2020, the highest number since before the Covid-19 pandemic began. Make it Right referrals remained low throughout 2020, reaching a maximum of 4 referrals in April.

Referrals by Referral Type, 2020¹³

Figure 20 displays referrals in 2020 by referral type.

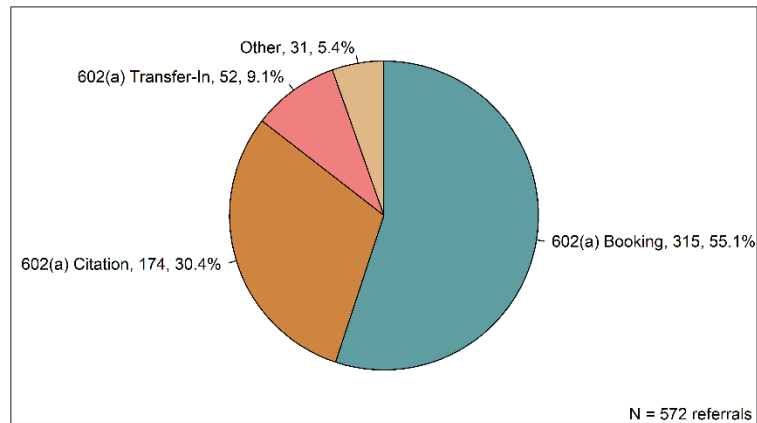
Over half of referrals in 2020 are categorized as WIC 602(a) Bookings (55.1%), or referrals associated with admission into Juvenile Hall. Another 30.4% were for WIC 602(a) Citations, meaning that the young person was cited and released with a notice to appear at Probation at a later date. Just under 10% of referrals were WIC 602(a) Transfer-Ins from other counties, both in and out of custody (cases transferred from another county due to the youth’s residence in San Francisco). The last 5.4% labeled as

Figure 19: Referrals by Month, 2020



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Probation	72	95	46	37	34	34	44	40	35	59	36	40
CARC	19	17	4	1	3	5	5	4	2	6	6	1
Make it Right	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	0

Figure 20: Referrals by Referral Type, 2020



¹³ This graph illustrates unique referrals (i.e., incidents), rather than bookings. One youth may be admitted to Juvenile Hall once on multiple WIC 602a Booking referrals, which is why the number of WIC 602a Bookings is higher than the number of admissions to Juvenile Hall.

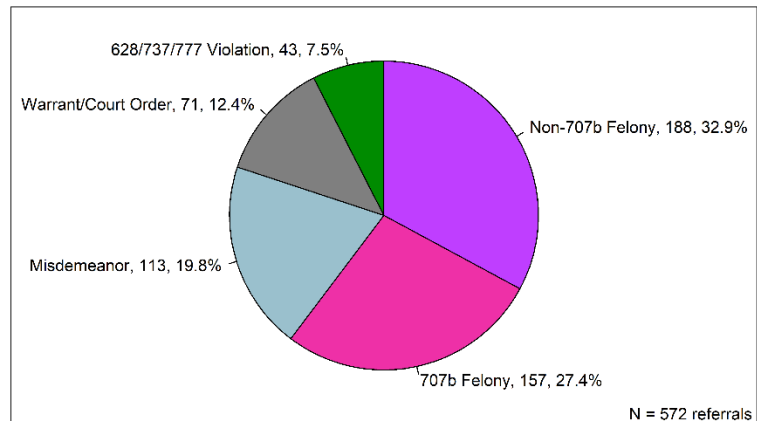
“Other” were a combination of Probation/Home Detention Violations, “Back Door” Warrants (warrants requested by the District Attorney’s Office), and Inter-State Compact Jurisdiction cases (cases transferred from another state).

Referrals by Most Serious Reason, 2020

Figure 21 shows referrals in 2020 categorized by the most serious reason.

Most referrals in 2020 were for felony offenses (345; 60.3%). Of those, 157 were WIC 707(b)¹⁴ felony offense referrals (27.4% of all referrals), 17 of which were for youth under 14, meaning that secure detention was not state-mandated. There were also 188 non-WIC 707(b) felony referrals (32.9%). Misdemeanors accounted for just under 20% (113) of all referrals in 2020, and warrants/court orders accounted for 12.4% (71) of referrals. Additionally, 7.5% (43) of referrals were for home detention violations (WIC 628), changes of placement due to placement failures (WIC 737), and probation violations (WIC 777).

Figure 21: Referrals by Most Serious Reason, 2020

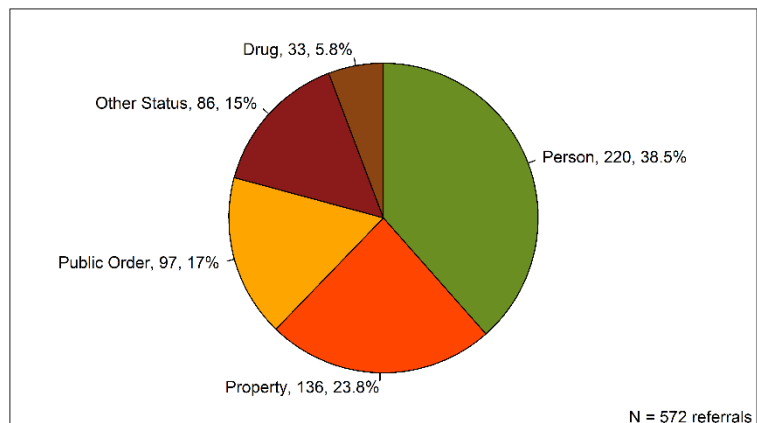


Referrals by Offense/Legal Status Category, 2020

Figure 22 displays referrals by offense/legal status category.

Person offenses¹⁵ accounted for the largest percentage of referrals in 2020 at 38.5%, followed by property offenses¹⁶ at 23.8%. Public order offenses, which mostly comprised of probation violations, weapons possession offenses, and miscellaneous traffic offenses accounted for 17% of referrals. Other status, which accounted for 15% of referrals, is comprised of uncategorized offenses: warrants, courtesy holds, home detention violations, and changes of placement due to unsuccessful placements. Drug offenses accounted for the remaining 5.8% of referrals in 2020.

Figure 22: Referrals by Offense/Legal Status Category, 2020



¹⁴ Section 707(b) of the Welfare & Institutions Code enumerates a range of serious and violent crimes, including but not limited to murder, attempted murder, arson, robbery, rape, and assault with great bodily injury, for which an arrest involving a youth age 14 or older mandates detention until a court hearing.

¹⁵ Person offenses are offenses against a person, including assault, robbery, rape, and homicide.

¹⁶ Property offenses are offenses against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, and trespassing.

Referrals by Offense/Legal Status Category, Top 10 Detailed, 2020

Table 10 describes the most common offense/legal status reasons why youth were referred to JPD in 2020.

Table 10: Referrals by Offense/Legal Status, Top 10 Detailed, 2020

<i>Offense/Legal Status</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Robbery	120	21.0%
Other Status (e.g., Warrants, Courtesy Holds, Home Detention Violations, Changes of Placement)	86	15.0%
Burglary	51	8.9%
Theft	47	8.2%
Assault - Battery	45	7.9%
Assault	38	6.6%
Probation Violation	28	4.9%
Narcotics	27	4.7%
Weapons	22	3.8%
Other Felonies	21	3.7%
Total	485	84.7%

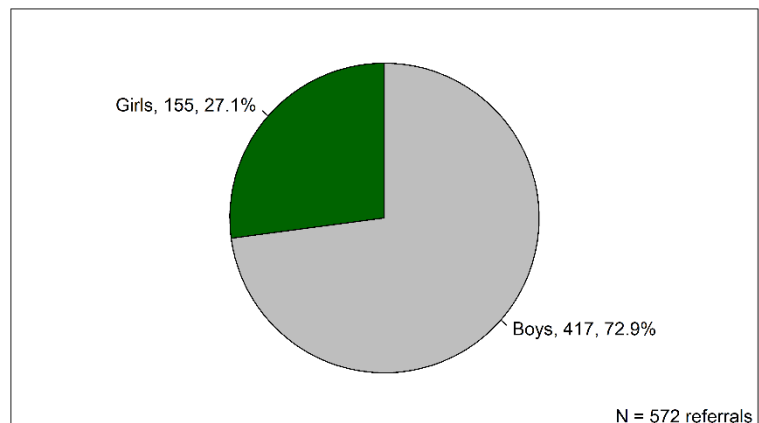
These top 10 most common offense/legal status reasons encompass about 85% of all referrals in 2020. In 2020, the most common referral reason was for robbery, which accounted for over 20% of all referrals. This was followed by referrals for other status (15%), which group together a mix of warrants, courtesy holds, home detention violations, and changes of placement due to unsuccessful placements. Property offenses of burglary and theft accounted for about 8% and 9% of referrals, respectively. Battery also accounted for about 8%, and assault accounted for about 7% of referrals. All other offense categories accounted for less than 5% of referrals in 2020.

Referrals by Gender, 2020

Figure 23 displays the gender breakdown of referrals in 2020.

Figure 23: Referrals by Gender, 2020

In 2020, boys accounted for 72.9% of referrals while girls accounted for 27.1%

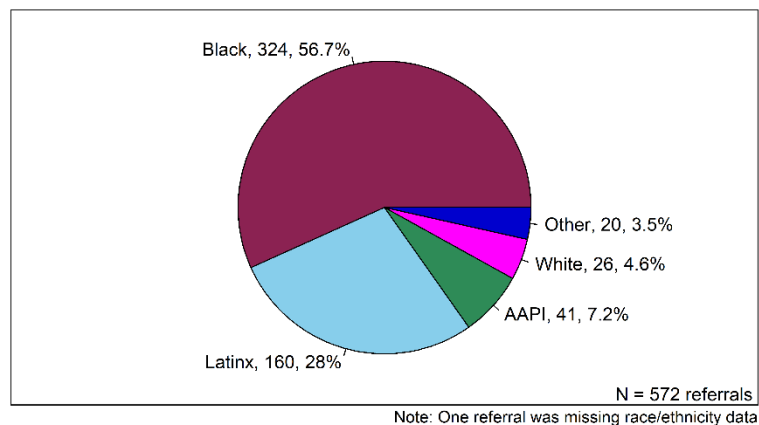


Referrals by Race/Ethnicity 2020

Figure 24 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of referrals in 2020.

Figure 24: Referrals by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

In 2020, Black youth accounted for 56.8% of referrals and Latinx youth accounted for 28.1%. The remaining 15% of referrals were made up of 7% AAPI youth, 4.6% White youth, and 3.5% youth of other/unknown race.

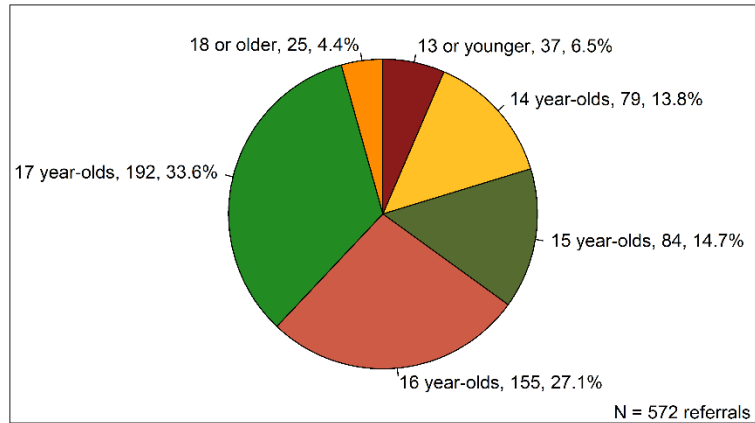


Referrals by Age 2020

Figure 25 displays the age breakdown of referrals in 2020.

In 2020, about 20% of referrals were for youth aged 14 or younger, 14.7% were for 15-year-olds, 27.1% were for 16-year-olds, 33.6% were for 17 year-olds, and 4.4% were for youth age 18 or older. In 2020, 18 18-year-olds and 7 over-18-year-olds were referred.

Figure 25: Referrals by Age, 2020



Referrals by Location of Residence, 2020

Table 11 outlines referrals in 2020 by location of residence, with county of residence specified for referrals for youth who reside outside of San Francisco and zip code of residence specified for San Francisco residents.

In 2020, 34% of referrals to JPD were for youth who lived outside of San Francisco. About 70% of these referrals were for youth from Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The remaining 66% of referrals to JPD were for youth who lived within San Francisco County.

Over half of these referrals were for youth who lived in three zip codes: 94124 Bayview/ Hunter’s Point, 94134 Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale, and 94110 Mission/Bernal Heights. Each of the remaining San Francisco zip codes accounted for less than 5% of referrals.

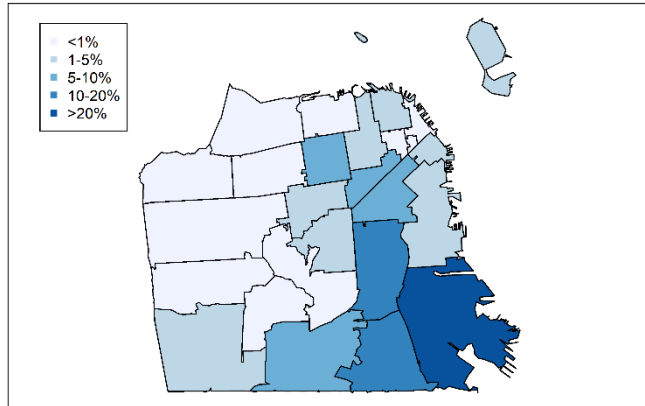
Table 11: Referrals by County & Zip Code, 2020

<i>County & Zip Code</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Outside San Francisco	173	34.0%
Alameda	62	12.2%
Contra Costa	60	11.8%
Sacramento	14	2.7%
San Mateo	9	1.8%
Solano	8	1.6%
Santa Clara	7	1.4%
Out of State	5	1.0%
San Joaquin, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Marin, Stanislaus, Tulare	< 5	--
Within San Francisco	335	66.0%
94124: Bayview/Hunter’s Point	88	17.3%
94134: Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale	55	10.8%
94110: Mission/Bernal Heights	39	7.7%
94112: Ingleside/Excelsior	23	4.5%
94102: Tenderloin/West. Addition	22	4.3%
94115: Western Addition	18	3.5%
94103: South of Market	17	3.3%
94105: Rincon Hill	10	2.0%
94132: Lake Merced	10	2.0%
94133: North Beach	10	2.0%
94117: Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	8	1.6%
94130: Treasure Island	7	1.4%
94107: Potrero Hill	6	1.2%
94109: Russian Hill/Polk Gulch	6	1.2%
94114: Castro/Eureka Valley, 94121: Outer Richmond, 94131: Twin Peaks/Glen Park, 94118: Inner Richmond, 94116: Parkside, 94122: Sunset, 94127: Miraloma/Sunnyside, 94158: Mission Bay	< 5	--
Total	508	100.0%
<i>Note: 64 referrals did not include geographic information</i>		

Figure 26 shows another way of visualizing referrals by zip code of residence. The denominator for these calculations is youth from San Francisco referred to JPD, and therefore does not reflect the 34% of referrals to JPD for youth who live outside of San Francisco.

The darkest shade of blue reflects the largest percentage of referrals from 94124 Bayview/Hunters Point (26% of all referrals for youth living within San Francisco). The slightly lighter shade of blue reflects zip codes that accounted for 10-20% of referrals, which includes 94134 Visitacion Valley/Sunnydale (16%) and 94110 Inner Mission (12%). Zip codes that accounted for 5-10% of referrals included 94112 Ingleside/Excelsior (7%), 94102 Tenderloin/Western Addition (7%), 94115 Western Addition (5%), and 94103 South of Market (5%). The remaining zip codes accounted for 5% or less of referrals.

Figure 26: Percentage of Referrals by Zip Code of Residence, 2020



Note: Includes only referrals of San Francisco residents (N = 335)

Section 2.2: Probation Services, Petitions Filed

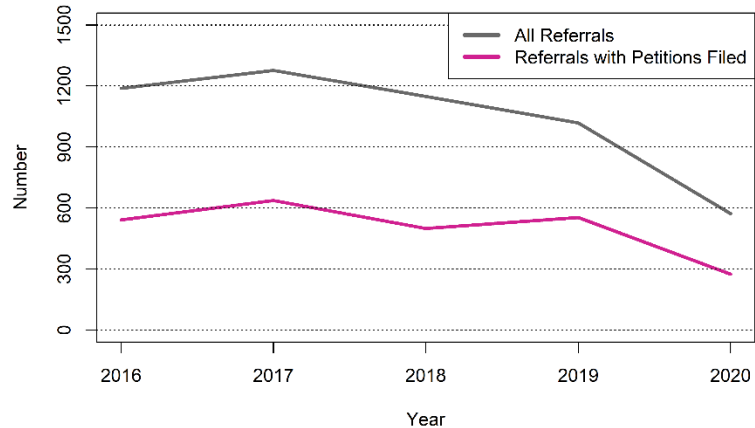
This section outlines referrals with petitions filed. A petition is a formal statement to the court by the District Attorney’s Office alleging that the youth is delinquent for committing a specified offense. It is comparable to the DA’s Office filing a complaint alleging criminal charges in the adult system. In San Francisco, petitions are generally filed for more serious offenses.

Petitions Filed, 5-Year Trend

Figure 27 displays the number of referrals and referrals with petitions filed for the past 5 years.

From 2016 to 2020, there was a 49% decrease in the number of petitions filed, from 542 in 2016 to 274 in 2020. This mirrors the 52% decrease in referrals that occurred over the same five-year period. As the decrease in referrals outpaced the decrease in petitions filed, there has been a slight uptick in the filing rate (the percentage of referrals with petitions filed) between 2016 and 2020.

Figure 27: Referrals and Petitions Filed by Year, 2016-2020



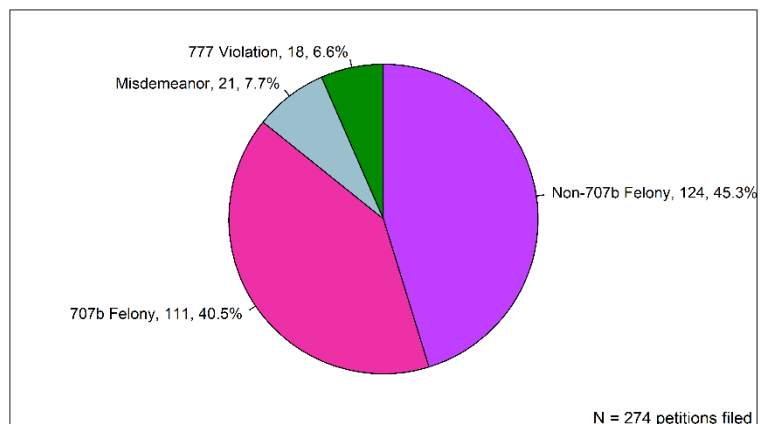
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change, 2016-2020
All Referrals	1,189	1,277	1,149	1,019	572	-51.9%
Referrals w/ Petitions Filed	542	637	499	553	274	-49.4%
% Petitions Filed	45.6%	49.9%	43.4%	54.3%	47.9%	+5.0%

Petitions Filed by Most Serious Offense, 2020

Figure 28 illustrates petitions filed in 2020 by most serious offense.

In 2020, over 85% of referrals with petitions filed were for felony offenses, and 40% were for WIC 707(b) felony offenses specifically. The remaining petitions were almost equally split across misdemeanor offense referrals (7.7%) and WIC 777 probation violations (6.6%).

Figure 28: Petitions Filed by Most Serious Offense, 2020



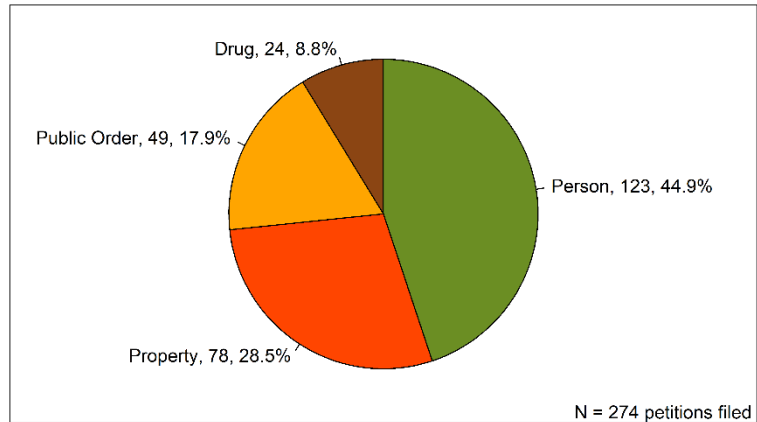
Another way to interpret these numbers is how they relate to referrals overall. The highest rate of petitions filed was for WIC 707(b) felony referrals, where 70.1% resulted in a petition filed, followed by non-WIC 707(b) felony referrals at 66.0%. WIC 777 probation violations accounted for 28 referrals, and 18 of them resulted in a petition (64.3% filing rate). The rate of petitions filed on referrals was significantly lower for misdemeanors at 18.6%. Of the 21 misdemeanors for which petitions were filed, 12 of them involved transfer-in cases that were filed in another county and transferred to JPD (57%).

Petitions Filed by Offense Category, 2020

Figure 29 displays petitions filed in 2020 by offense category.

In 2020, 44.9% of the referrals with petitions filed were for person offenses and 28.5% were for property offenses. Public order offenses, which included probation violations, weapons offenses, and other offenses accounted for 17.9% of referrals with petitions filed, and drug offenses for 8.8%.

Figure 29: Petitions Filed by Offense Category, 2020



The highest petition filing rate was for drug offenses, where 68.6% of referrals for drug offenses resulted in a petition filed. Of note, all 24 petitions filed for drug offenses were for drug sale or possession/purchase for sale offenses. This was followed by property offenses at 57.3%, person offenses at 55.9%, and 50.5% for public order offenses. While there were 86 referrals for miscellaneous legal circumstances (e.g., warrants, home detention violations, placement failures), none of these resulted in a petition.

Petitions Filed by Offense Category, Top 10 Detailed, 2020

Table 12 outlines the most common offenses that resulted in a petition filed in 2020.

Table 12: Petitions Filed by Offense Category, Top 10 Detailed, 2020

These 10 offense categories encapsulate approximately 95% of all petitions filed in 2020. Robbery was the most common offense, accounting for just under 30% of petitions filed. Assault and theft each comprised about 12% of petitions filed, followed by burglary at 11.3%. The remaining categories of drugs (drug sale or possession/purchase for sale), probation violation, weapons, other felonies, battery, and motor vehicle theft each accounted for less than 10% of petitions filed.

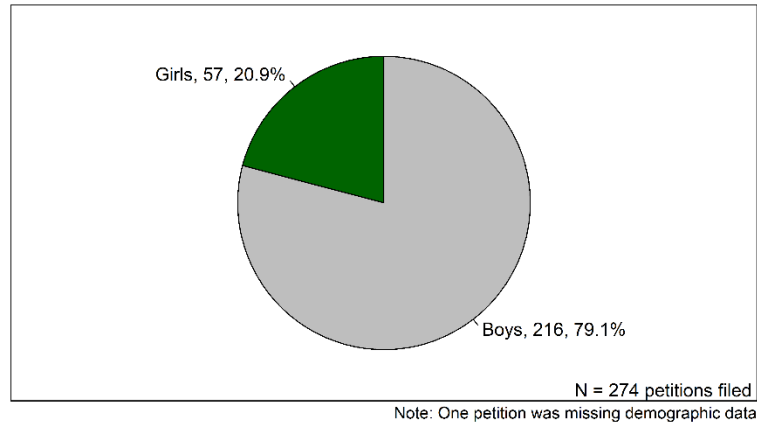
<i>Offense</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Robbery	80	29.2%
Assault	34	12.4%
Theft	34	12.4%
Burglary	31	11.3%
Drugs	24	8.8%
Probation Violation	18	6.6%
Weapons	15	5.5%
Other Felonies	13	4.7%
Assault - Battery	5	1.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	1.8%
Total	259	94.5%

Petitions Filed by Gender, 2020

Figure 30 illustrates the gender breakdown of petitions filed in 2020.

In 2020, girls accounted for 20.9% of petitions filed, while boys accounted for 79.1%. Girls were underrepresented in petitions in comparison to referrals overall (27.1%), as only 36.8% of their referrals resulted in a petition filed. Conversely, 51.8% of referrals for boys resulted in a petition filed.

Figure 30: Petitions Filed by Gender, 2020

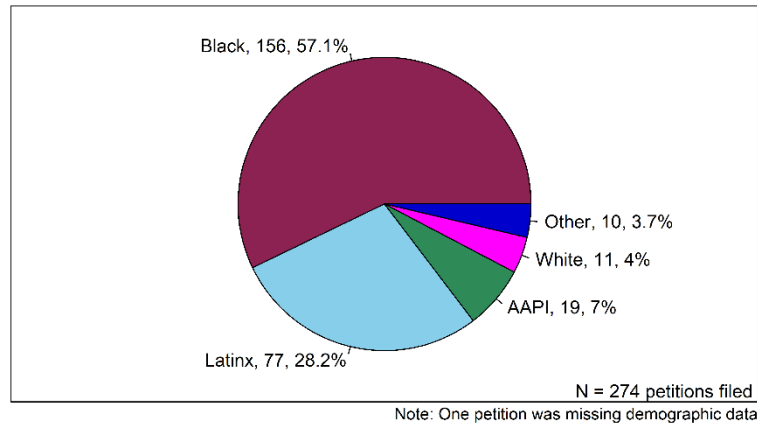


Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Figure 31 displays the racial/ethnic breakdown of petitions filed in 2020.

In 2020, Black youth accounted for 57.4% of petitions filed, Latinx youth accounted for 28.3%, and the remaining 15% were for AAPI youth, white youth, and youth of another race/ethnicity. The racial/ethnic breakdown of petitions mirrored the racial/ethnic breakdown of referrals, and all groups were subject to a filing rate ranging from 42-50%.

Figure 31: Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

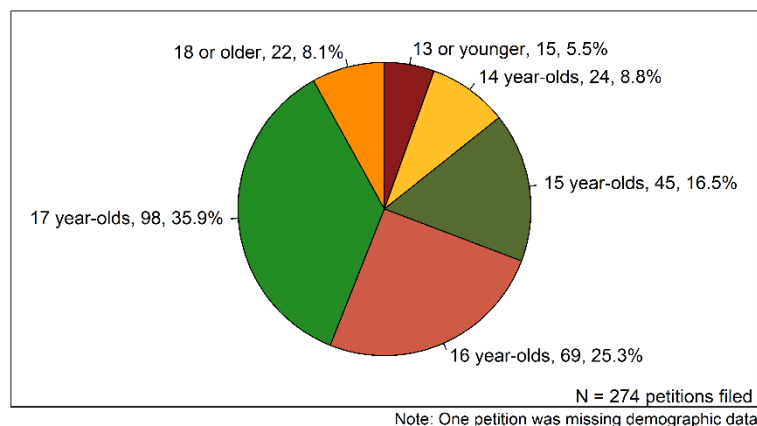


Petitions Filed by Age, 2020

Figure 32 shows the breakdown of petitions filed in 2020 by age.

In 2020, less than 15% of petitions filed were for youth aged 14 or younger. Most petitions filed, about three-quarters of all petitions, were for 15 year-olds (16.4%), 16 year-olds (25.2%), and 17 year-olds (35.8%). The remaining 8% of petitions filed was for youth aged 18 or older.

Figure 32: Petitions Filed by Age, 2020



In general, older youth experienced a higher filing rate. This was especially true for youth aged 18 and older, where 88% of referrals resulted in petitions filed. Older youth are more likely to have a prior offense and be under probation supervision, which may increase the likelihood of the DA filing charges on a subsequent matter.

Petitions Filed by Location of Residence, 2020

Table 13 outlines petitions filed in 2020 by location of residence, with county of residence specified for petitions filed for youth who reside outside of San Francisco and zip code of residence specified for San Francisco residents.

In 2020, 37.5% of petitions filed were for youth who lived outside of San Francisco. About 70% of petitions filed for youth who lived outside of San Francisco were for residents of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

Of the remaining 62.5% of petitions filed for youth who lived within San Francisco County, over half were for residents of three zip codes: 94124 Bayview/Hunter’s Point, 94134 Visitacion Valley/ Sunnysdale, and 94110 Mission/ Bernal Heights.

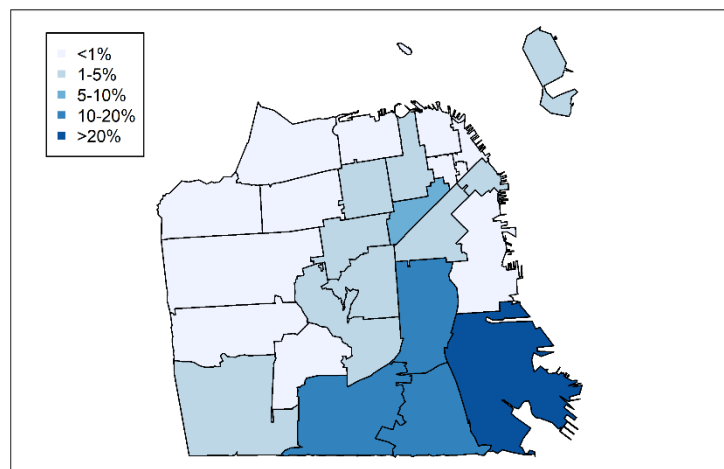
Figure 33 shows petitions filed in 2020 by zip code of residence. The denominator for these calculations was petitions filed for youth living within San Francisco, and therefore does not reflect the 37.5% of petitions filed for youth who lived outside of San Francisco.

The map looks similar to the map of referrals to JPD, but there are a few notable differences. Ingleside/ Excelsior (94112) accounted for a larger percentage of petitions (10.3%) than referrals (6.8%), while Western Addition (94115), North Beach (94133), and Potrero Hill (94107) all account for a lower percentage of petitions than referrals.

Table 13: Petitions Filed by County & Zip Code, 2020

County & Zip Code	N	%
Outside San Francisco	93	37.5%
Alameda	33	13.3%
Contra Costa	33	13.3%
Solano	9	3.6%
Sacramento	8	3.2%
Out of State, San Mateo, Santa Clara Humboldt, San Joaquin	< 5	--
Within San Francisco	155	62.5%
94124: Bayview/Hunter’s Point	47	19.0%
94134: Visitacion Valley/Sunnysdale	23	9.3%
94110: Mission/Bernal Heights	18	7.3%
94112: Ingleside/Excelsior	16	6.5%
94102: Tenderloin/West. Addition	8	3.2%
94103: South of Market	7	2.8%
94115: Western Addition	6	2.4%
94105: Rincon Hill	5	2.0%
94117: Haight Ashbury/Western Addition	5	2.0%
94130: Treasure Island, 94132: Lake Merced, 94109: Russian Hill/Polk Gulch, 94114: Castro/Eureka Valley, 94131: Twin Peaks/Glen Park, 94107: Potrero Hill, 94116: Parkside, 94118: Inner Richmond, 94121: Outer Richmond, 94133: North Beach, 94158: Mission Bay	< 5	--
Total	248	100%
<i>Note: 26 petitions did not include geographic information</i>		

Figure 33: Percentage of Petitions Filed by Zip Code of Residence, 2020



Note: Includes only petitions filed for San Francisco residents (N = 155)

Western Addition (94115), North Beach (94133), and Potrero Hill (94107) all account for a lower percentage of petitions than referrals.

Section 2.3: Probation Services, Petition Dispositions

This section outlines court dispositions of petitions in 2020. The court has several dispositional options: they can dismiss the case; transfer to jurisdiction of residence (“transfer out”), make the youth a ward of the court by placing them on wardship or formal probation; or place them on informal probation or non-ward probation. More intensive alternatives include a commitment to out of home placement, Juvenile Hall, or the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

Petitions Dispositions, 5-year Trend

Table 14 outlines the five-year trend in petition dispositions. Petition dispositions are calculated by the most recent petition disposition for a given petition case number¹⁷. While there were notable decreases in almost all petition disposition types, reflective of the decrease in referrals and petitions, there was a small increase in petitions that resulted in 654 Informal Probation.

Table 14: Petition Dispositions, 2016-2020

<i>Petition Disposition</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>% Change, 2016-2020</i>
Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	2	4	3	1	0	-100.0%
Commit to Juvenile Hall	0	0	0	1	2	N/A
602 Wardship Probation	133	155	177	109	83	-37.6%
725A Non-Wardship Probation	24	38	56	23	15	-37.5%
654 Informal Probation	36	43	43	44	42	+16.7%
Out-of-Home Placement	77	60	75	78	42	-45.5%
Remand to Adult Court	0	0	0	2	0	N/A
Transfer Out to Another Country	91	78	105	102	40	-56.0%
Petition Dismissed	111	116	73	56	62	-44.1%
Petition Sustained ¹⁸	252	312	322	301	106	N/A

¹⁷ Except for “Transfer Out to Another County,” often succeeded by another disposition in the other county’s court.

¹⁸ A sustained petition in juvenile court is essentially the same as a guilty verdict in adult court. As in adult court, one petition can include multiple counts—either stemming from one incident (for example, a robbery where a gun also was used), or from multiple incidents grouped together into a single prosecution (for example, a string of robberies on different days involving different victims). Therefore, there can be multiple sustained petition events stemming from multiple referrals within one petition. In prior years, Petitions Sustained was calculated as the total number of events where a petition was sustained in a given year. Beginning in 2020, our calculation has changed to use just one petition sustained event per petition case number. For this reason, the percent change over time is not calculated.

Section 2.4: Probation Services, Programs

This section outlines external program referrals made by JPD to community-based organizations in 2020. JPD accesses a wide variety of programs for justice-involved youth in neighborhoods across the City, including substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, community service, anger management, and detention alternatives. Detention alternatives include electronic monitoring and evening reporting, among other programs.

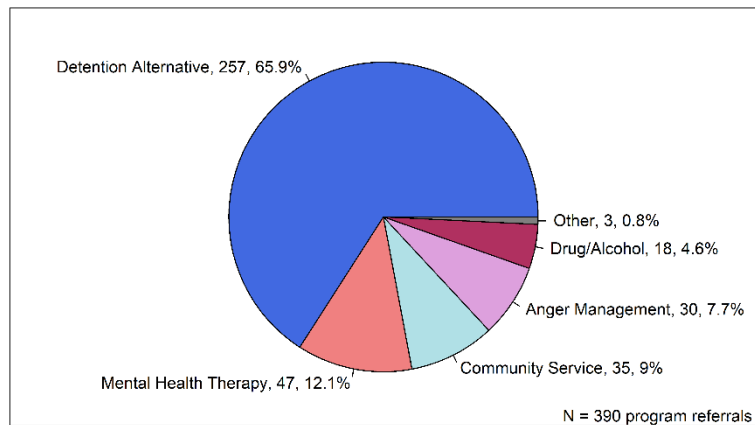
One youth can account for multiple program referrals. In 2020, there was an average of about 1.7 program referrals per youth. It is important to note that not all programs youth are referred to/involved with stem from referrals from JPD. Therefore, the graphs in this section do not reflect the full array of programs that youth may be involved with. A July 2019 analysis determined that 81% of JPD youth were receiving community-based services. Future annual reports will provide a more complete picture of service utilization.

Program Referrals by Program Type, 2020

Figure 34 outlines program referrals made by JPD to community-based organizations in 2020, either as part of JPD’s case planning or upon the order of the court.

In 2020, there were 390 program referrals made by JPD to community-based organizations. Roughly two-thirds of these referrals were to detention alternative programs. The remaining one-third of program referrals were to mental health therapy (12%), community service (9%), anger management (8%), drug/ alcohol outpatient (5%), case management (< 1%), and counseling programs (< 1%).

Figure 34: Program Referrals by Program Type, 2020



Program Referrals by Completion Outcome, 2020

Table 15 describes the successful completion rates by program type for 2020.

Of the 390 program referrals made in 2020, 325 were terminated by the end of the year (83%). The overall successful termination rate was 68%, reflecting the success rate of the largest program category: detention alternative programs (67%). Though both case management and drug/alcohol outpatient had few program referrals, all youth referred successfully terminated. Mental health therapy followed with a 94% successful termination rate. The lowest successful termination rate was for anger management, where only half of referrals resulted in successful termination.

Table 15: Programs by Successful Completion Rates, 2020

	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	N	%	N	%
Overall	222	68.3%	103	31.7%
Anger Management	15	50.0%	15	50.0%
Case Management	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Community Service	19	73.1%	7	26.9%
Detention Alternative	164	67.2%	80	32.8%
Drug/Alcohol Outpatient	7	100.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health Therapy	16	94.1%	1	5.9%

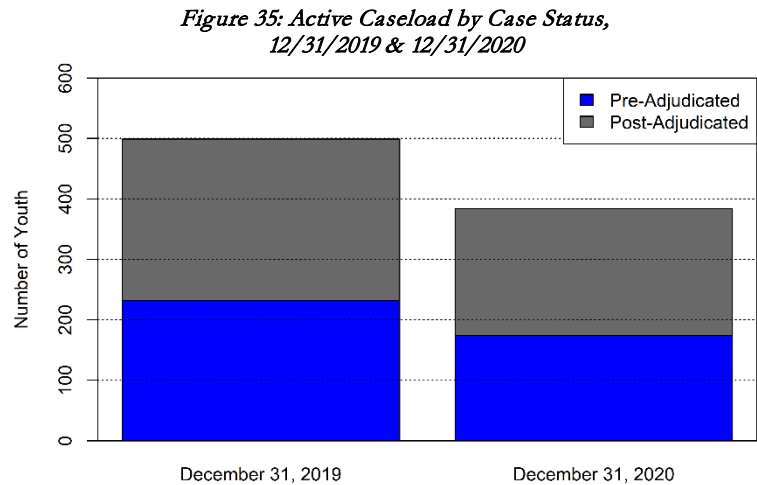
Section 2.5: Probation Services, Active Caseload

This section outlines active cases on the JPD caseload for all case-carrying units (i.e. CARC, Vertical 1, Vertical 2, Private Placement, and JCRU), both pre- and post-adjudication. Caseloads are dynamic and can change daily, as youth complete probation terms, etc.

Active Caseload by Case Status, Last Day of the Year, 2019 & 2020

Figure 35 presents the active caseload by case status on the last day of the year for 2019 and 2020.

In one year, due largely to the pandemic, the total active caseload decreased by 23% from 499 youth to 384 youth. Pre-adjudicated active cases decreased by 25% from 232 to 174, while post-adjudicated active cases decreased by 21% from 267 to 210.



	<i>December 31, 2019</i>	<i>December 31, 2020</i>
Pre-adjudicated	232	174
Post-adjudicated	267	210
Total	499	384

Active Caseload, Last Day of the Year, 2020

Table 16 outlines the characteristics of youth on JPD's active caseload at the end of 2020. As comprehensive statistics on active caseload by demographics were not recorded for the entire year of 2020, and units were restructured in late 2020, only the last day of the year snapshot is presented for Active Caseload (N = 384 youth).

At the end of 2020, the largest unit was JCRU – AB12, with 24.2% of the entire Department's caseload. The smallest unit was Private Placement with under 7% of the Department's active caseload.

The active caseload was 75% boys and 25% girls. Over 50% of the active caseload was Black youth, followed by about 32% Latinx youth. Youth who were AAPI, White, and Other race all accounted for less than 7% of the active caseload.

About 32% of the active caseload was ages 16 or younger. Youth who were 17 and 18 years old each accounted for about 20% of the caseload. Youth over the age of 18 accounted for the remaining 28% of the caseload.

These transitional-aged youth accounted for the majority of the JCRU caseload (Supervision and AB12, combined).

About 65% of JCRU was over the age of 18 on the last day of 2020.

Table 16: Active Caseload, 12/31/2020

	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
Overall		
Overall	384	100.0%
By Unit		
CARC	73	19.1%
Vertical 1	62	16.1%
Vertical 2	87	22.7%
Private Placement	25	6.5%
JCRU – Supervision	44	11.5%
JCRU – AB12	93	24.2%
By Gender		
Boys	288	75.0%
Girls	96	25.0%
By Race/Ethnicity		
AAPI	25	6.5%
Black	196	51.0%
Latinx	122	31.8%
Other	20	5.2%
White	21	5.5%
By Age		
14 or younger	38	9.9%
15 year-olds	31	8.1%
16 year-olds	55	14.3%
17 year-olds	77	20.1%
18 year-olds	77	20.1%
19 year-olds	48	12.5%
20 year-olds	35	9.1%
21 or older	23	6.0%

VIII. Juvenile Justice Case Flow & Glossary

Figure 36: San Francisco Juvenile Justice Case Flow (American Institutes for Research)

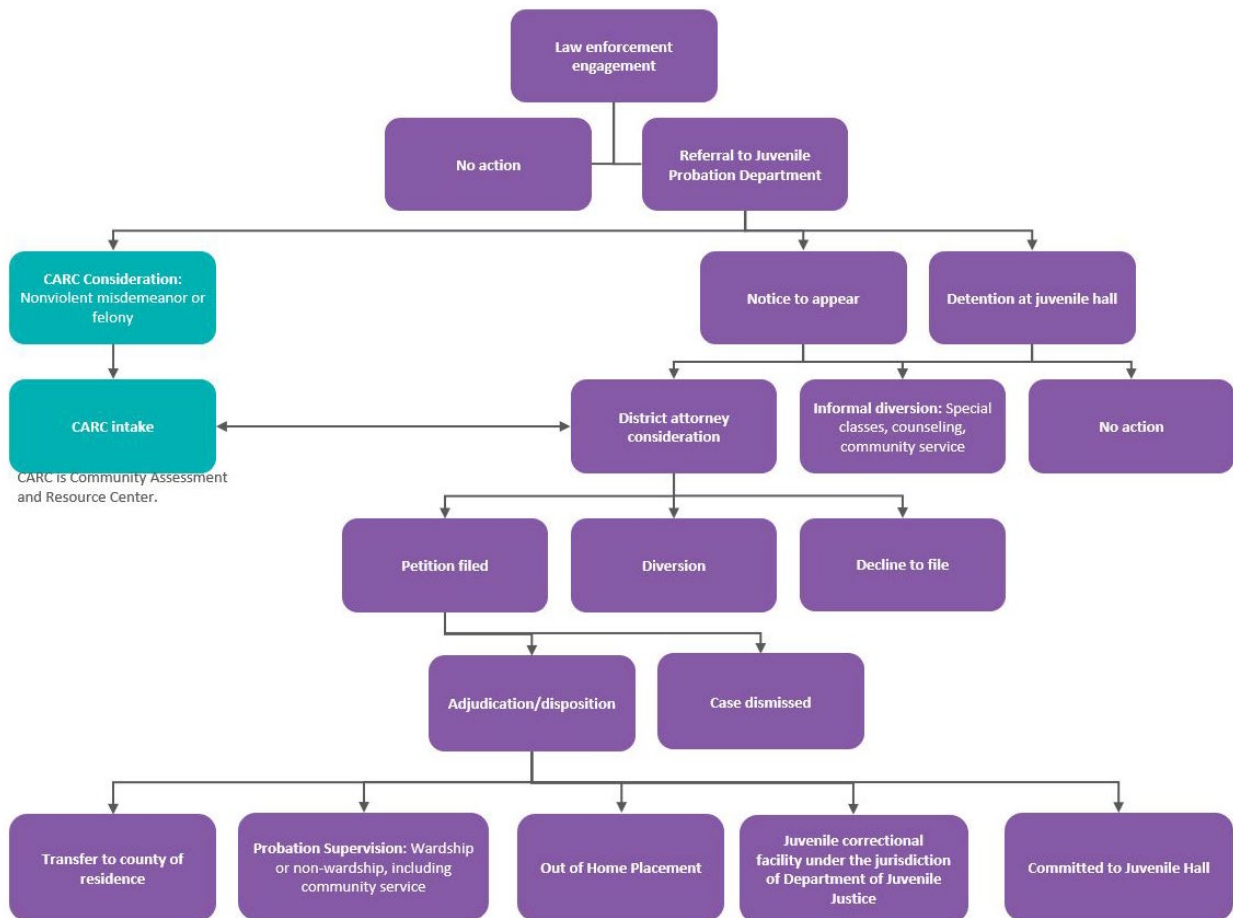


Table 17: Glossary

Term	Definition
Adjudication	<p>Adjudication is the court process in which the judge determines if a youth committed the act for which he or she is charged by the District Attorney. The term adjudicated is similar to convicted and indicates that the court concluded that the youth committed the act and sustained the charges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pre-adjudication</i> refers to the period prior to the court’s determination, during which the court may order certain requirements, like electronic monitoring, and JPD provides services to meet youth needs and support them through the court process. • <i>Post-adjudication</i> refers to the period after the court’s determination to sustain charges, when the court may place youth on some form of probation and/or order them to a commitment
Admission to Juvenile Hall	<p>Depending on the nature of the alleged offense and the legal circumstances, a youth who is arrested may be admitted to Juvenile Hall to be detained until they appear before the court (that is, physically arrive at Juvenile Hall and remain securely housed there until they are released). The admission may be associated with one or more incidents alleging new law violations and/or other legal circumstances, such as a warrant.</p>
Allegation	<p>An unproven accusation or claim that someone has broken the law/committed a crime. Police may make an arrest alleging that someone has committed a crime based on probable cause. The allegation may eventually result in a conviction (in criminal court) or disposition (in juvenile court) if proven true through the court process.</p>
Arrest	<p>The taking of a person into legal custody by a law enforcement officer either under a valid warrant or based on probable cause that the person has committed a crime or a delinquent act. In the juvenile justice system, referrals are the equivalent of arrests in the adult system.</p>
Assessment	<p>An evaluation of an individual’s strengths, needs, and risks to inform case planning and service referrals.</p>
Average Daily Population (ADP)	<p>Average daily population (ADP) is a measure of how many youth are detained in Juvenile Hall, on average, over a specified period of time.</p>
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)	<p>Average length of stay is a measure of how long it takes youth to be released from Juvenile Hall, on average, which is calculated by counting the number of days between the admission date and release date, divided by the number of youth.</p>
Booking	<p>The process whereby an individual is taken into custody and “booked” or “processed.” During the booking process, an officer typically takes the individual’s personal information, photo, fingerprints; records information about the alleged offenses; performs a criminal background check; and places the youth in formal detention. A youth is processed for each incident alleged by the arresting agency, thus one admission to Juvenile Hall may be associated with multiple incidents (for example for offenses that occurred on different days) and multiple bookings.</p>

Citation	A written order, also called a notice to appear or summons, issued by the arresting agency, to appear before a judge or probation officer at a later date in response to a law violation. Depending on the nature of the alleged offense and the legal circumstances, a youth who is arrested may be issued a citation and released to their parent or legal guardian (cited and released), rather than admitted to Juvenile Hall.
Commitment	A court order giving guardianship of a youth with sustained charges to either the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, to be committed to Juvenile Hall or to Out of Home Placement, or to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for placement in a Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facility. Commitment to Juvenile Hall or DJJ is similar to incarceration for adults.
Community Assessment & Resource Center (CARC)	The Community Assessment and Resource Center (CARC) is a single point of entry for crisis intervention, assessment, service integration, and referral of youth arrested in San Francisco for misdemeanors and non-707(b) felony offenses. Eligible youth are assessed through a collaborative process, involving JPD, case managers from Huckleberry Youth Programs, and other partner community-based organizations. CARC case managers work with youth to reintegrate them into their schools, arrange for special educational services as appropriate, obtain mental health services, complete community service and probation requirements, and engage the youth in positive social, arts, athletic, employment, and youth development programs.
Community-based Organization	A community-based organization (CBO) is a nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community; and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community.
Counselor	A Juvenile Hall counselor is responsible for the care, custody, safety, and welfare of youth detained at Juvenile Hall.
Courtesy Hold	The temporary detention of an individual at the request of another county, state, or federal law enforcement agency who has jurisdiction.
Decline to File	After law enforcement has made an arrest for suspected criminal or delinquent activity, the arresting agency presents its evidence to the District Attorney's (DA) Office to determine what, if any, charges can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and form the basis of a complaint or petition. If the DA's office cannot prove the charges beyond a reasonable doubt, they will decline to file the charges.
Detention	Detention is the temporary holding of individuals accused of crimes or those awaiting disposition. In San Francisco, if detained, youth are housed in secure custody at Juvenile Hall. In California, subsequent to an arrest resulting in detention, the court must make a decision within 72 hours (or 3 business days) regarding the continued detention of the youth.
Detention Hearing	The first Court Hearing after a youth is arrested and detained, at which the court will determine whether the youth will be released from custody, placed on Home Detention, or remain at Juvenile Hall pending further order of the court.
Dismissal	A judge's ruling to terminate the charges, thus ending the court case. When a case is dismissed, it means that the charges are dropped.

Disposition	If the judge determines that a youth committed the act for which he or she is charged by the District Attorney, the judge will issue a disposition to address the youth’s behavior. This is similar to sentencing for an adult.
District Attorney (DA)	The District Attorney is a public official elected to represent the state in judicial proceedings in a particular county. Attorneys (lawyers) at the DA’s Office review charges alleged by the police and based on the evidence decide whether to file charges by way of a petition, initiating court proceedings that will determine whether a youth broke the law, and if so, the court’s response.
Diversion	Diversion refers to a wide range of interventions, which vary from county to county, that may be implemented as an alternative to traditional justice system responses. At the point of arrest, police may divert a youth to a community-based organization for services (not currently available in San Francisco). Once an arrest is presented to the Juvenile Probation Department, excluding certain offenses, rather than presenting the case to the DA for charging, the probation officer may divert the youth to the Community Assessment and Resource Center (CARC), or other special classes, counseling, or community service (“informal probation”). Once a case is presented to the DA, they may divert the youth to a pre-filing diversion program. Even after a petition is filed, the court may divert the youth to informal probation. If a youth successfully completes the diversion program, at whatever stage it occurs, the youth will not face subsequent court processing, avoiding either arrest, prosecution, or a disposition.
Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), formerly known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), operates California’s state youth prisons. Only youth with sustained charges for 707(b) offenses or sex offenses may be committed to DJJ. DJJ ceased intake, with limited exceptions, on July 1, 2021, and responsibility for the custody, care, and supervision of youth who would have otherwise been eligible for DJJ has been shifted from the state to counties. Any youth currently at DJJ will be transitioned back to their county of commitment by July 1, 2023.
Electronic Monitoring	Electronic monitoring is a GPS monitor that tracks the location of the wearer 24 hours a day. The court may order a youth to wear an ankle bracelet that electronically monitors their movement as a condition of release from detention or probation. Youth may also be placed on Alcohol Monitoring, which automatically samples the wearer’s perspiration to test for alcohol.
Home Detention	At the Detention Hearing, the court may order a youth released on Home Detention, as an alternative to Juvenile Hall detention, and require them not to leave their home except for school or other approved activities. In San Francisco, Home Detention is monitored by community-based organizations who report to JPD and the court.

Interstate Compact for Juveniles	Pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code 1400, “each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped, or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others,” and that, “each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence.”
Jurisdiction	A geographical area (such as the county) where a court or government agency may exercise its authority.
Juvenile Delinquency	An act of breaking the law committed by a person who has not yet turned 18 years old for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a youth is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile delinquency court. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order, when juveniles commit such acts.
Juvenile Hall	Juvenile Hall is the official reception and detention center for youth detained as a result of an arrest for alleged delinquent misconduct or a juvenile court order in San Francisco. Juvenile detention is short-term confinement, primarily used after a youth has been arrested, but before a court has determined whether the youth has committed the alleged act. The court may also commit a youth to placement at Juvenile Hall as a disposition/ consequence for delinquent acts. San Francisco Juvenile Hall is a 150-bed, maximum-security facility operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year.
Make It Right	Make it Right is a pre-filing diversion program operated by the San Francisco District Attorney’s Office: “Through Make it Right, eligible young people are given the option, before their cases are charged, to participate in restorative community conferencing. In this process, the youth come together with their victim and their supporters (including family/caregivers, youth services, schools, coaches, and others) in a community-based facilitated dialogue to develop an agreement for the young person to repair harm, address root causes, and make amends. This collective agreement identifies concrete actions the youth will take to address harm caused to the victim, the community, the youth’s family, and him/herself. With support from a community-based case manager, the young person has a six-month period to complete their agreement. If successful, the case is not prosecuted.” ¹⁹
New Law Violation	A new law violation refers to the act of breaking a law or committing a crime. When a juvenile breaks the law, this is called a delinquent act. A new law violation is distinguished from a probation violation or a warrant, which are related to previous law violations.

¹⁹ “Make it Right,” San Francisco District Attorney, access date 7/20/21, <https://www.sfdistrictattorney.org/policy/restorative-justice/make-it-right/>

Offense	An offense is an act of breaking the law. Ranging from most serious to least serious, offenses are categorized as either a felony, misdemeanor, or infraction. San Francisco Juvenile Probation does not handle infractions. The arrest offense is the act of allegedly breaking the law for which an individual is arrested by the police. The charged offense is the act charged by the district attorney when they file a petition, initiating court proceedings. The sustained offense is the offense the court finds that a youth has committed, either through a trial or through a plea agreement process.
Out of Home Placement	Through the juvenile delinquency court process, the court may find that returning a youth home would be contrary to the child’s welfare if a youth poses a genuine risk to public safety and requires treatment that cannot be provided while they remain in their home, or if their family home has been proven to be unsafe. Out of Home Placement youth are youth whom the court has ordered to be removed from their home and placed in the foster care system. This group includes youth for whom the court has sustained charges and issued an out of home placement disposition who are awaiting placement with a Resource Family (foster care family, which also can include a relative) or Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP, previously called a group home); and youth who were previously ordered to out of home placement, have been brought before the court for a subsequent matter (either a new law violation or unsuccessful placement) and are awaiting adjudication or pending disposition.
Petition	The legal document the District Attorney files with the court, which describes the law violations (charges) a youth is alleged to have committed. Filing a petition formally begins the court process.
Probable Cause	Probable cause is a requirement found in the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution that must usually be met before police make an arrest, conduct a search, or receive a warrant, requiring that there is a reasonable basis for believing that a crime may have been committed.
Probation Officer (PO)	The law enforcement official assigned to investigate a delinquent act alleged by the police, develop a plan to help youth succeed and avoid further justice system involvement, support youth in meeting court ordered conditions, and report back to the court on their progress.
Probation/ Supervision	Court-ordered supervision of youth in the community by a probation officer requiring youth to meet court ordered conditions, including, for example, school attendance, community service, restitution, counseling, substance abuse treatment, behavioral and/or mental health treatment, or other services, as a response to sustained delinquency charges.
Public Defender	A public defender is a lawyer appointed to represent people who otherwise cannot reasonably afford to hire a lawyer to defend themselves in court proceedings. In San Francisco, the Public Defender is a public official elected to provide defense services.

Record Sealing	When a record is sealed, it means that it can only be accessed under certain, limited circumstances, and that the subject of the record can legally and truthfully say that they do not have a criminal record. Police and Juvenile Probation may seal arrest records for youth for whom a petition was not filed and who have successfully completed diversion. The court may seal records for cases in which a petition was filed if the case was dismissed or after a specified time period. Under certain circumstances, the court may order that sealed records are also destroyed, which means that they must be physically obliterated and can no longer be accessed under any circumstance. For more information about sealing juvenile records, please visit the California Judicial Council website: https://www.courts.ca.gov/28120.htm
Resource Family	In California, a Resource Family is a caregiver who provides home-based care for children in foster care. Resource Families include individuals, couples, and families. They may be related, have a familiar or mentoring relationship, or no previous relationship with the child. The Resource Family is approved to provide care on a temporary (foster care) and/or permanent (adoption and legal guardianship) basis and includes all types of caregivers in the child welfare and probation systems formerly known as foster parents, approved relatives, or approved Non-Relative Extended Family Members.
Short-term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP)	A short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP), formerly called a group home, is a licensed residential congregate care setting for youth ordered to out of home placement. STRTPs must provide a set of core services, which include mental health services, to be licensed by the state. The placement must be reviewed by the court every six months.
Technical Violation	A technical violation is a violation of the conditions of probation or home detention. For example, removing a court ordered electronic monitor is a technical violation of a court ordered condition, as is leaving an out of home placement without permission. A probation officer may file a probation violation with the court in response to the technical violation, which may result in additional court-ordered conditions.
Transfer In/Out	When a youth who resides in San Francisco is adjudicated in another county, the case may be sent to San Francisco for disposition. When a youth that lives in another county is adjudicated in San Francisco, the case may be sent to the youth's home county for disposition. In either scenario, if the youth is placed on probation by the court, the youth may be transferred to their home county to be supervised by the local probation department.
Wardship	If a youth under the juvenile court's jurisdiction has broken the law, the court may determine the youth to be a ward of the court, whereby the court has legal authority to act as their parent/guardian. Wardship probation is when the court orders a ward to be placed on probation and supervised by the probation department in the community. Youth may remain on juvenile wardship probation until they turn 21 for most offenses, and up to 23 or 25 for select offenses.

Warrant	<p>A warrant is an order issued by a juvenile court judge, which can be issued before a youth’s charges have been adjudicated (pre-trial), or after adjudication and/or disposition (for example, while on probation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>bench warrant</i> is issued by a sitting judge, typically when a youth has failed to appear at a court hearing. • Any law enforcement agency, most often the Police or the District Attorney, including agencies from other jurisdictions, may request that the court issue an <i>arrest warrant</i> for alleged criminal conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When the police request an arrest warrant directly from the court, it is called a <i>Ramey Warrant</i>. ○ In San Francisco, when the DA requests an arrest warrant, it is colloquially called a <i>Back Door Warrant</i>. • The Juvenile Probation Department may also request an arrest warrant from the court if a petition has already been filed, and probation demonstrates to the court that there is a concern for the safety of the youth or the community, the youth’s whereabouts are unknown, or the youth has willfully evaded the court/probation.
Welfare & Institutions Code (WIC)	<p>The Welfare & Institutions Code is the section of California law that relates to welfare, dependent children, mental health, handicapped, elderly, delinquency, foster care, Medi-Cal, food stamps, rehabilitation, and long-term care, and including juvenile delinquency.</p>
WIC 602	<p>Welfare & Institutions Code 602 is the California law that states that if the court finds that a youth aged 12-17 has broken the law, they may determine the youth to be a ward of the court, whereby the court has legal authority to act as their parent/guardian.</p>
WIC 707(b)	<p>Welfare & Institutions Code 707 is the California law that defines specific serious categories of crime, including but not limited to, robbery, rape, assault with great bodily injury, murder, and attempted murder that, when alleged, charged, or sustained carry special consequences for youth. Youth who are age 14 or older who are arrested for a 707(b) offense must be detained by the Juvenile Probation Department until they can appear before a judge.</p>
Youth	<p>As used by JPD, the term youth refers to individuals under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This includes children age 12-17 who are arrested for delinquent acts. It also includes transitional age youth (TAY) up to age 25, who may still be under juvenile court jurisdiction due to probation or parole status, out of home placement status, or extended foster care status.</p>

Glossary Sources

1. “Glossary,” Statistical Briefing Book, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, access date 7/20/2021, <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/glossary.html>
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4. “Wex,” Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, access date 7/20/2021, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/>
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7. “Code Search,” California Law, California Legislative Information, access date 7/20/2021, <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>
8. “Juvenile Justice Transformation: Navigating the Legal Landscape,” Youth Law Center, access date 7/20/2021, <https://www.ylc.org/navigate-juvenile-justice-law/>