

Probation Services Trends, Outcomes, and Updates

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Juvenile Probation Statutory Mandates

All young people under age 18 arrested in San Francisco are referred to Juvenile Probation, which supports them throughout the entire juvenile case process, from arrest to disposition, and throughout post-disposition supervision.

The age of juvenile court jurisdiction extends up to age 25 for certain offenses.

1 - Law Enforcement Referrals – 626WIC, 652.5WIC, 653.5WIC 2 - Probation Diversion – 652.5WIC, 653.5WIC, 654WIC 3 -Court Diversion – 654WIC, 654.2WIC 4 - Home Supervision – 628(a)(1)WIC, 628.1WIC 5 - Detention Reports - 632WIC, 632(b)WIC 6 - Case Plans - 636.1WIC, 706.5WIC, 706.6WIC 7 - Non-wardship Supervision – 296PC, 725WIC 8 - Wardship Supervision – 602WIC, 727WIC, 777WIC, 296PC 9 - Foster Care Placement – 727WIC, 727.1WIC, 737WIC, federal Title IV-E Foster Care Program 10 - Extended Foster Care (AB12) - 303WIC, 450WIC 11 - Juvenile Hall - California Code of Regulations Title 15 & Title 24, WIC 850-873 12 - Secure Youth Treatment Facility — California Code of Regulations Title 15 & Title 24, WIC 875-876

Deputy Probation Officer Duties by Supervision Type

Supervision Type	Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Duties
JPD Diversion, Pre-Filing (CARC & Informal Probation)	DPO receives updates from CARC regarding program participation/ outcomes
DA Diversion , Pre-Filing (Make It Right & UCAP)	Banked caseload. DPO receives updates from DA regarding program participation/outcomes
Court Diversion, Post-Filing	DPO oversees court-ordered case plan/ referrals/ linkages. Reports back to the court after 90 days.
Deferred Entry of Judgement	DPO writes DEJ suitability report. If court orders DEJ, DPO oversees court-ordered case plan/referrals/ linkages. DPO reports back to the court every 90 days.
Home Detention	DPO prepares initial Detention Report for the Detention Hearing. DPO oversees court-ordered release plan, which may include conditions such as community-based services, behavioral health services, electronic monitoring, and/or Mission Neighborhood Centers Safe Haven/ Curfew Compliance. DPO maintains regular communication with youth, caregivers, JSCC, providers, DPH. DPO provides frequent status updates and court reports for hearings every 15 days.

Deputy Probation Officer Duties by Supervision Type

Supervision Type	Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) Duties
Non-Wardship Probation	DPO oversees court-ordered case plan/ referrals/ linkages. DPO meets with young person less frequently than wardship probation, however, may include placement visits. For 300 dependents, DPO works closely with HSA, school, DPH, etc.
Wardship Probation: Home/Community (includes reentry from Juvenile Hall, SYTF, and Out of Home Placement)	DPO conducts Youth Level of Service (YLS) risk/needs assessment, develops case plan, re-assesses every 6 months. DPO oversees court-ordered case plan/ referrals/ linkages. DPO conducts regular field visits in the community, at home, at school. DPO maintains regular communication with youth, caregivers, JSCC, providers, DPH. DPO attends collaborative meetings with partner agencies. DPO reports to the court for hearings every 60-90 days.
Wardship Probation: Out of Home Placement	DPO performs all wardship probation duties + monthly placement visits, Child & Family Team meeting facilitation, administrative activities related to federal entitlement/ benefits, extensive collaboration with HSA/ DPH. DPO provides reentry planning, post placement case planning, and AB12 transition support.
Wardship Probation: Committed to Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF)	DPO performs all wardship probation duties + develops the Individualized Rehabilitation Plan (IRP), provides regular progress reports to the court, prepares reports for 6-month court reviews, leads reentry planning, and facilitates SYTF meetings.
Wardship Probation: Committed to Juvenile Hall	The Court generally orders the same DPO duties for youth committed to Juvenile Hall as for SYTF commitments.

Probation Services Division

November 2025

Director of Probation Services

Senior Supervising Probation Officer

Light orange box= case carrying staff

Social Work Intake **Records & Quality** Court Officers/ Placement/ Supervision Investigation **Special Services Specialists** Reentry Assurance Acting Supervising Supervising Supervising Supervising Supervising Supervising Probation Probation Probation Probation Probation Social Worker Officer Officer Officer Officer Officer Vacant Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary II Secretary Secretary 3.5 DPOs: 4 Social 7 DPOs: 1.5 DPOs: 5 DPOs: Intake Placement, Workers: AB12, Supervision **Court Officers** Secure Track, RFA, CFTs Prop 57, Reentry 1 DPO: Sealing, 3 DPOs: Record Officers of the Requests, Day (OD) Special Services

Since FY 19/20:
JPD reduced casecarrying DPOs by 44%,
resulting in a 37%
increase in caseloads.
JPD reduced non-casecarrying DPOs by 50%.

10 of the 15 casecarrying DPOs have been hired in the past 3 years.

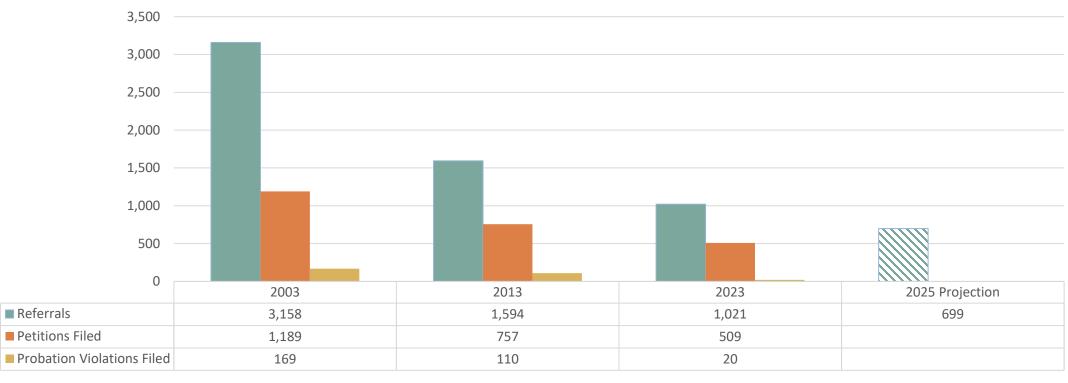
0.5 Community Development Specialist/ JSCC Liaison

Employment Specialist

San Francisco Juvenile Probation Historical Trends

Historical Trends: Referrals, Petitions, Violations

San Francisco Juvenile Referrals/ Arrests, Petitions Filed, Probation Violations Filed: 2003, 2013, 2023
Projected Juvenile Referrals/ Arrests: 2025



2025 projections are not available for petitions filed or probation violations filed.

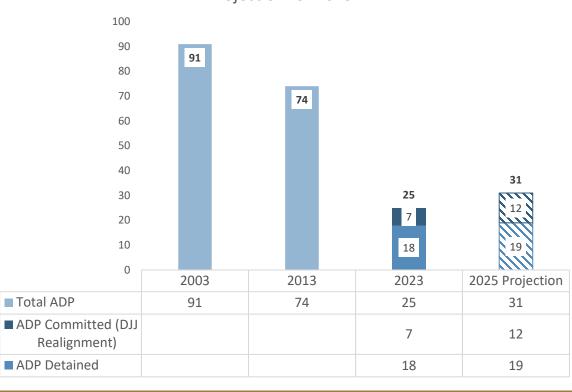
Historical Trends: Admissions & Average Daily Population

San Francisco Admissions to Juvenile Hall & Percent of Referrals Admitted: 2003, 2013, 2023,

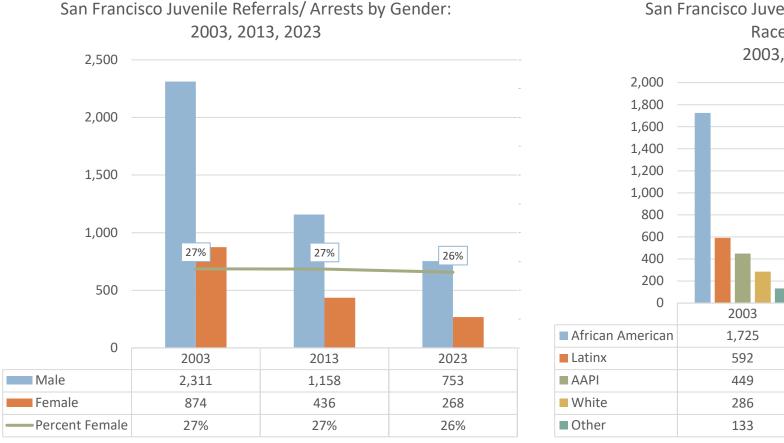
Projection for 2025

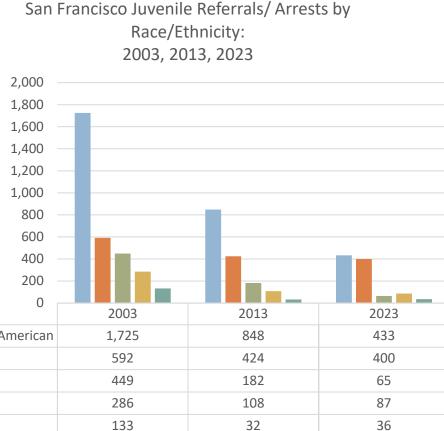


Average Daily Population (ADP)
San Francisco Juvenile Justice Center: 2003, 2013, 2023,
Projection for 2025

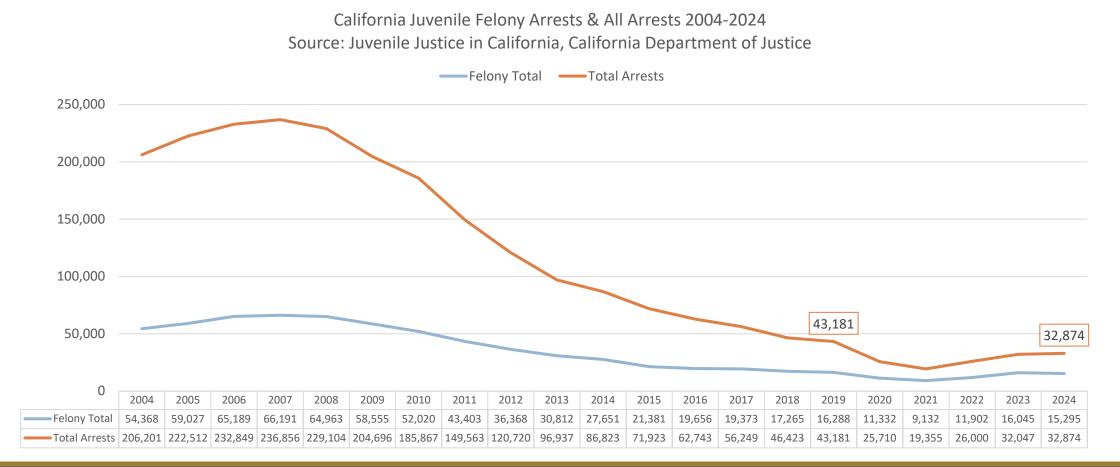


Historical Trends: Referrals by Gender, Race/Ethnicity





California Juvenile Arrests Over Time



Evidence Based Probation & Youth Outcomes

Evidence Based Probation: Risk-Need-Responsivity

The Risk/Need/Responsivity (RNR) model—based on decades of research—outlines three principles of intervention that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation and decrease the likelihood of reoffending:

- Risk (who should be treated): The level of intervention should reflect a person's risk to reoffend, as measured by a validated risk/need assessment tool. We should focus our interventions on those scoring moderate and high risk. Providing overly intensive intervention for low-risk youth can increase the risk of recidivism and jeopardize public safety.
- Need (what should be targeted through treatment): Interventions should target a person's specific dynamic criminogenic needs. The factors most strongly associated with recidivism are history of problem behavior, family, education, peers, substance abuse, leisure time, personality, and attitudes. With the exception of prior behavior, the remaining factors are all dynamic, meaning that they are susceptible to change and should be targeted in interventions.
- Responsivity (how the intervention should be tailored): Intervention efforts can be maximized by
 using cognitive behavioral approaches and tailoring approaches to a person's specific strengths,
 abilities, identity, and motivations.

JPD Evidence Based Probation Training Initiative

Carey Group Evidence Based Practices

- Gold standard in probation practices
- Risk/Need/Responsivity
- Developing professional relationships; Creating effective case plans and case management strategies; Conducting skill practice to address criminogenic needs; Using appropriate responses to shape behavior

Roca Impact Institute Rewire Cognitive Behavioral Theory (CBT)

- Developed by a community based organization working with highest risk young people
- Evaluated by Massachusetts General Hospital
- Evidence-based positive behavior change tools
- Trains frontline staff to build skills to help emotional regulation and safer decision making

Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory ("YLS/CMI" or "YLS")

Industry standard validated juvenile risk/needs assessment tool

JPD Evidence Based Probation Training Initiative

- 2023-2025: Roca Impact Institute Rewire Cognitive Behavioral Theory Training
- 2023: Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk Needs Assessment Training
- 2024-2025: YLS Interrater Reliability Workshops
- 2025:
 - YLS Interview & Rating Guides/ Trainings
 - Carey Group Evidence Based Practices & Four Core Competencies Trainings

Training initiative is supported by Supervising Probation Officer Jessica Bishop, who leads monthly learning sessions for all units, sends weekly EBP tips, provides one on one coaching and office hours, and will be facilitating the YLS Interrater Reliability Workshops.

JPD Risk-Based Contact Standards

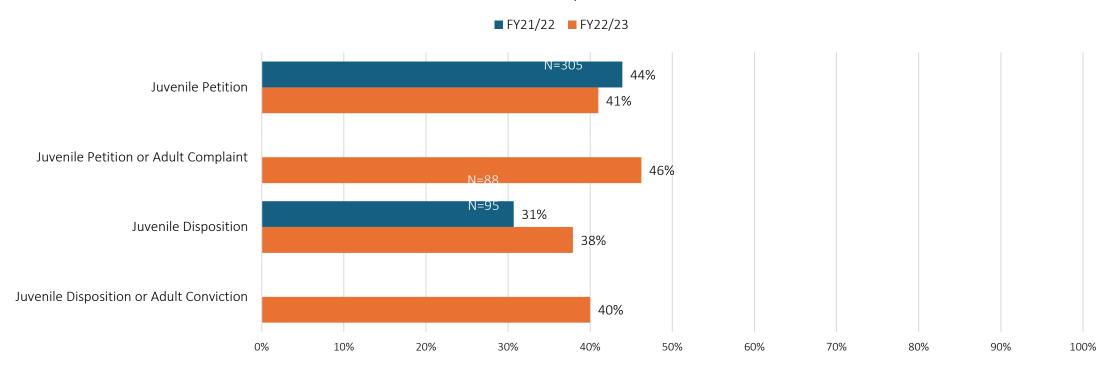
- Through an extensive literature and landscape analysis, JPD is developing Risk-Based Contact Standards:
 - The frequency of Deputy Probation Officer contacts with individual youth will be determined by each young person's assessed level of risk (likelihood of reoffending), based on the YLS Risk/Need Assessment Tool.
- As informed by the Risk/Need/Responsivity Model: DPOs will have more contact with young people scoring moderate or high risk and fewer contacts with young people scoring low risk.
- Risk-Based Contact Standards:
 - Are a key component of a Risk/Need/Responsivity approach
 - Advance consistency and fairness
 - Are a common evidence-based probation practice
 - Support the Juvenile Probation Department's Mission and our current efforts to improve youth outcomes.
- Goal to implement Contact Standards in Q1 or Q2 2026, after we launch stated mandated Tiered Rate Structure.

California AB 1376 (2025): "Ending Endless Probation"

- Establishes that wardship probation will end at 12 months, unless the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that extending probation is in the best interest of the youth and community.
 - Does not apply to youth committed to out of home placement, Juvenile Hall, or Secure Youth Treatment Facility, youth in Less Restrictive Programs, or youth on SYTF post-release supervision.
- If probation is extended, a check-in with the court is required every six months thereafter to evaluate the youth's progress and needs.
- Requires probation conditions to be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, proportional, and not excessive.
- Limited impact on JPD: San Francisco Juvenile Court sets wardship review hearing at the 12-month mark from Disposition Hearing. Young people on wardship probation have court hearings for Progress Reports every 60-180 days.

Recidivism Rates

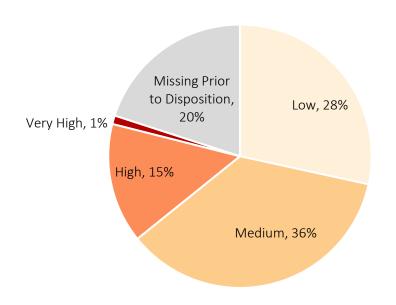
Recidivism Measures – Subsequent Event Within 2 Years



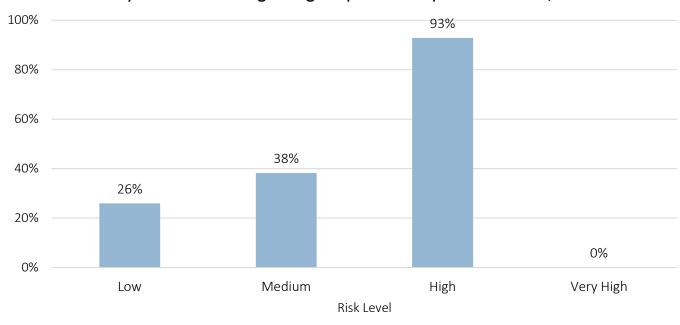
This figure calculates the recidivism rate by identifying the number of unique individuals with a juvenile petition or disposition, respectively, in a given fiscal year (FY 21/22 and FY 22/23) and determining the percentage who have a recidivating event within two years of their initial petition or disposition. Note that Adult Complaint and Adult Conviction recidivism are not available for the FY 21/22 cohort.

Recidivism by Risk Level

Risk Profile of Young People With Disposition in FY22/23 N=95

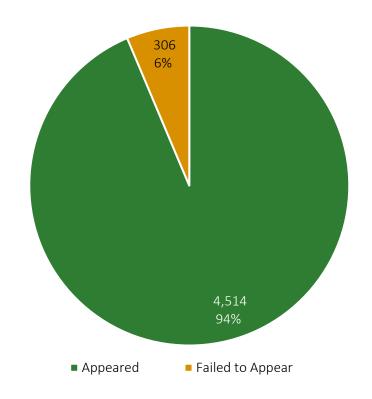


Recidivism Rates (Juvenile Disposition or Adult Conviction Within 2 Years) by Risk Level Among Young People with Disposition in FY22/23



Court Appearances

Court Appearance Rates from 8/28/23 to 8/31/25



Young people return to court every 60-180 days in San Francisco.

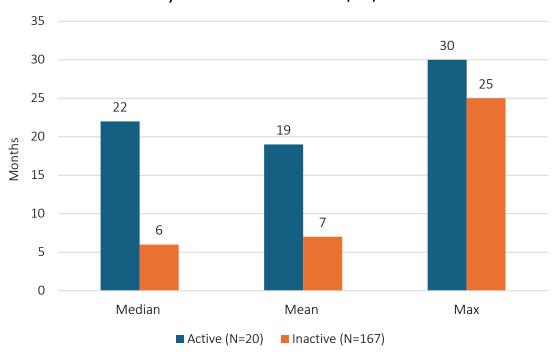
From 2023-2025, young people appeared at 94% of all court hearings where they required to appear and were given adequate notice.

Time on Probation

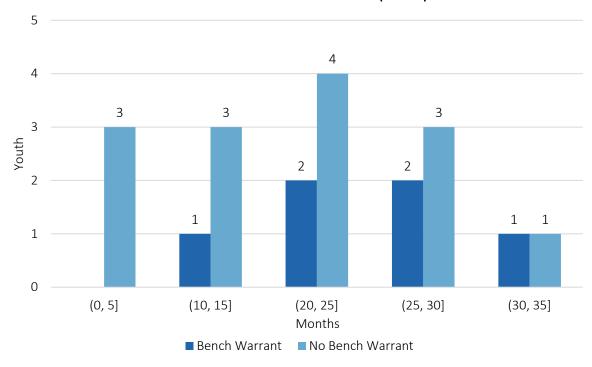
- The following slide analyzes the duration young people are on probation (in months), specifically among those whose probation supervision began in 2023.
 - For youth who remained on the active caseload as of August 31, 2025, the length of probation is calculated up to that date.
 - The types of supervision reflected in the analysis are: 602 Ward Probation, 654 Informal Probation, and 725 Non-Ward Probation
- If a young person starts a new probation term within one week of completing their previous term, their probation time is considered continuous.

Time on Probation

Summary Statistics on Length of Probation (in Months) by Caseload Status as of 8/31/25

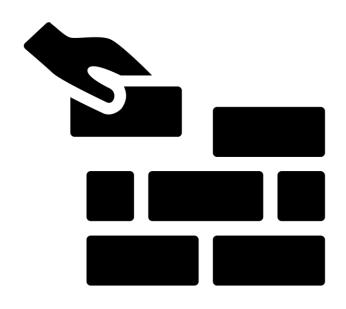


Frequency Distribution of Length of Probation as of 8/31/25 for Youth on Active Caseload (N=20)



Foster Care Tiered Rate Structure

Tiered Rate Structure Innovations



Created by Adrien Coquet from Noun Project

- Tiered Rate Structure: The 2024-25 State Budget included the framework for a new permanent foster care rate structure to determine the financial support foster care placements receive to address foster youth and nonminor dependents' care and supervision needs.
- The goal of the Tiered Rate Structure is to ensure that foster youth receive the support and care they need to thrive within families, leading to better outcomes for individuals, families, and communities.
- JPD will implement the Tiered Rate Structure on the timeline mandated by the legislature, with major components beginning January 1, 2026

The Five Domains of Tiered Rate Structure & Mandated Implementation Dates



Created by ibrand from Noun Project

- 1. Child & Family Team (CFT) and IP-CANS: January 1, 2026
- 2. CalSAWS and CWS-CARES Automation: October 2026
 - New statewide child welfare/foster care database
- 3. Strengths-Building Program: July 1, 2027
 - New funding: \$500-\$900 per month, per youth
- 4. Immediate Needs Program: July 1, 2027
 - New funding: \$0-\$4,100 per month, per youth
- 5. Care and Supervision: July 1, 2027
 - Maintenance Payment to caregiver: \$1,788 to \$6,296 per month, per youth

What the Tiered Rate Structure Means for JPD

- Implementation of the Tiered Rate Structure will affect all youth in foster care placements, including both youth with an out of home placement disposition (post-adjudication) and youth placed pre-adjudication as a condition of home detention. This includes all types of foster care placements: Resource Families (RFA), Intensive Services Foster Care (AFS), and STRTPs (group homes).
- All foster youth both pre- and post-adjudication must be assessed using the Integrated Practice - Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (IP-CANS)
 Assessment to be placed in any foster care setting.
 - The IP-CANS must be finalized through a Child & Family Team and reviewed and updated through a Child & Family Team process every ~90 days.
- Funding will follow foster youth and no longer be exclusively connected to placement type.
- These changes will impact JPD's Intake, Supervision, Placement/ Reentry and Social Work Specialist Units.

Permanent Foster Care Tiered Rate Structure Framework

Tier 1 () 4% of children and youth) (Latent Classes 1 and 2 for the 0-5-year-olds and Latent Classes 1, 2, and 3 for the 6+ year olds)		
Care and Supervision* Paid to the caregiver	\$1,788	
Strength Building and Maintenance Child and Family work with a Financial Management Coordinator	\$500	
Immediate Needs	NA	
FFA Admin (for youth placed in an FFA)* Recruitment, retention, approval, training, etc.	\$1,610	

Tier 3 (ages 0-5) (4.5% of children and yo (Latent Class 4 for 0 – 5-year-olds)	
Care and Supervision* Paid to the caregiver	\$6,296
Strength Building and Maintenance Child and Family work with a Financial Management Coordinator	\$900
Immediate Needs County or contracted provider coordinate services	\$1,500
FFA Admin (for youth placed in an FFA)* Recruitment, retention, approval, training, etc.	\$2,634

Tier 2 (19% of children and youth) (Latent Class 3 for the 0 – 5-year-olds and Latent Classes 4 and 5 the 6+ year olds)	
Care and Supervision* Paid to the caregiver	\$3,490
Strength Building and Maintenance Child and Family work with a Financial Management Coordinator	\$700
Immediate Needs County or contracted provider coordinate services	\$1,000
FFA Admin (for youth placed in an FFA)* Recruitment, retention, approval, training, etc.	\$2,634

Care and Supervision* Paid to the caregiver	\$6,296
Strength Building and Maintenance Child and Family work with a Financial Management Coordinator	\$900
mmediate Needs County or contracted provider coordinate services	\$4,100

^{*}Components of the rate that will receive a California Necessities Index increase.

Source: California Department of Social Services

Questions?