



User Guide for the Chief Probation Officers of California Data Dashboard

I. Introduction

This guide will help users understand and customize the data presented in the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) Survey's online dashboard. The dashboard was designed to allow users to easily access summary information (based on CPOC survey responses) at the state, regional, and county levels.

The CPOC Survey

The CPOC survey was developed in 2008 as a means to collect uniform information across California's probation departments.¹ In June 2013, the survey was revised to include questions related to the state's Realignment initiative, as well as key areas of probation such as population census.

The survey covers adult services and juvenile services/institutions. The adult and juvenile categories are each divided into eight subsections that request information on specific aspects of adult and juvenile probation. The survey requests two different types of information on counts in the adult and juvenile systems: a) events occurring during the last fiscal year; and b) one-day population snapshots which serve as point in time counts.²

The online dashboard summarizes data from California's 58 counties.³ It presents the information gathered from the survey and other sources, as indicated, across the following eight tabs:

1. Statewide Summary
2. Adult Summary
3. County Jail Data: This tab shows trends in County Jail populations, as reported by Sheriff's Departments to the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)
4. Adult Risk Assessment Tools
5. Juvenile Population Summary
6. Juvenile Institutions⁴: This tab shows trends impacting juvenile institutions, as reported by Probation Departments to the BSCC
7. Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools
8. Case Management Systems

¹ The survey has been administered annually since 2013 in its current form.

² Fiscal year is defined as July 1 through June 30 and point in time estimates occur on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30).

³ Three counties did not respond to the CPOC survey.

⁴ http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojuviledetentionprofile.php

The remainder of this guide walks users through the information presented in the dashboard tabs and how to customize the data to your preference. This guide is broken down into four sections: Icons and Usability, Adult Overview, Juvenile Overview, and Case Management Systems.

II. Icons and Usability

Tabs

Data is divided into tabs that users can scroll through:

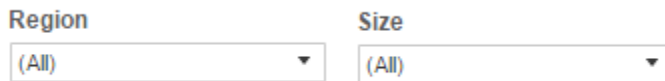


Sorting

The symbol with three stacked bars indicates that the user can sort the column. Charts with 1 column will sort by that column as a default, those with two columns will require hovering over the column title to customize the way data is sorted.

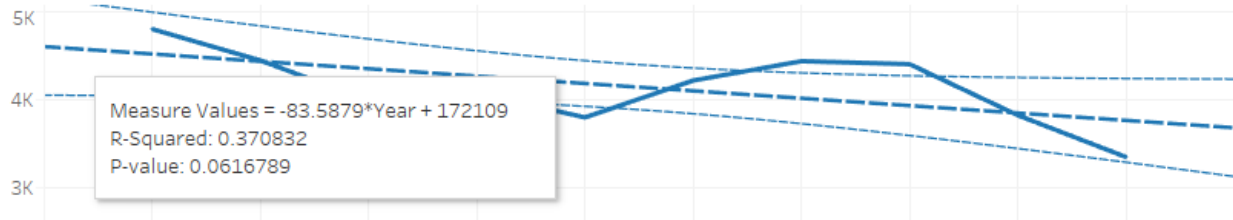
Filtering by Region or Size

Users can filter by geographic region and county population size. The default is “All” counties which means no filter is applied (e.g. all counties are shown). The filters can be used together, so a combination of the “Northern” region and “Medium” sized counties would show values for 4 counties. When both filters are set to “All”, the charts will show data for all counties in the state.



Trend lines

When appropriate, a line representing the estimate of the trend is used to help understand the direction of the data over time. The dotted line represents the trend and the light dotted lines illustrate the confidence interval.



Filtering by County

Tables showing county names can be used to filter all of the tables on the same tab to show data for one county by clicking on the county name. To un-filter and show all counties again, click on the same county name or anywhere in the white space of the table.

Groupings

The dashboard allows users to group counties by county population size as well as geographic region. These groupings give users the ability to see similar counties' data presented side by side. A definition of the population size and regions included in the groupings are available in Appendix Table 1.

III. Adult Overview

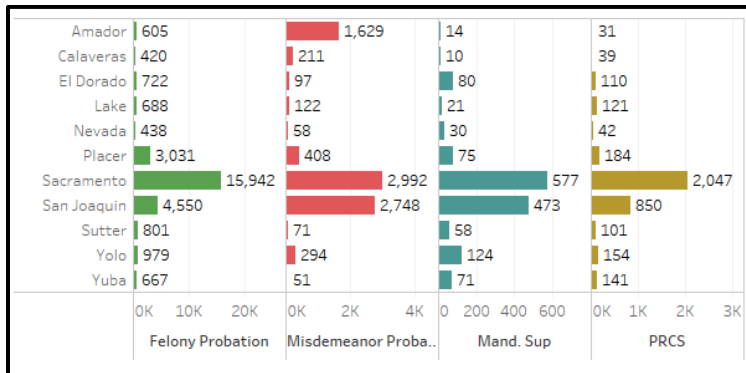
There are three tabs in the dashboard that present information on adult populations: Adult Summary, which presents information collected through the CPOC Survey; Resource: County Jail Data, which presents data reported to the BSCC by county Sheriff’s Departments; and Adult Risk Assessment Tools, which presents information collected through the CPOC Survey. The Adult Summary tab presents information on the number of adults under probation supervision in California, population changes, and the number of adult supervision case starts. The County Jail Data tab presents information on the sentenced and unsentenced jail population as well as the jail population by charge severity. The Adult Risk Assessment Tools tab presents information on the adult risk assessment instruments used by California’s county probation departments.

Adult Summary

The Adult Summary tab displays information about the supervised adult population on June 30 of fiscal year (FY) 2014 through 2016, the number of supervised adults by county and supervision type for FY 2016, the number of supervision cases started by fiscal year and supervision type for FY 2014 through 2016, population changes by supervision type for each fiscal year from FY 2014 to 2016, and a summary graph illustrating the number of actively supervised adults by supervision type for FY 2016.

By default, the dashboard displays information for all counties and regions. However, users can filter the data presented on the screen by selecting specific regions and/or county sizes from the dropdown list at the top of the screen or by clicking on a county name in the Population by Type table.

Exhibit 1. Adult Summary tab



Total Supervised Population

The Total Supervised Population, June table illustrates the number of individuals that probation is responsible for as June 30 of each year.

The variety in administrative and operational practices makes comparing population numbers across counties difficult, as some may include cases on warrant status in their active population counts and some may not. Counties also may have different policies and practices regarding how warrant cases are monitored, therefore population numbers may have different implications on counties’ workloads, further complicating cross-county comparisons.

Exhibit 2. Total Supervised Population, June

Total Supervised Population, June		
2014	2015	2016
423,196	388,626	367,515

Population by Type

The Population by Type table (on the left side of the dashboard) displays each county's supervised population by case type.

Supervision types are broken out into four different types:

- *Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)*: People under the supervision of probation after release from state prison
- *Mandatory Supervision (MS)*: People serving the supervision part of a split sentence for a crime under PC 1170h.
- *Felony probation*: People on a formal grant of probation where the most serious charge is a felony
- *Misdemeanor probation*: People on a formal grant of probation where the most serious charge is a misdemeanor.
-

CPOC uses a hierarchy of PRCS→Mandatory Supervision→Felony Probation→Misdemeanor Probation to count people with multiple grants of supervision, so those with multiple open supervision cases of different types are counted under their highest supervision type in this hierarchy.

New Cases, Fiscal Year

The New Cases, Fiscal Year table shows the of new supervision cases that started in each fiscal year from 2014 through 2016, by supervision type (Post Release Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision, and Probation- felony and misdemeanor).

Exhibit 3. Case Starts, Fiscal Year

New Cases, Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016
_PRCS	19,966	20,905	18,904
_MS	8,875	8,667	8,189
_Probation	92,138	79,483	76,251

Net Change of New Cases minus Completed, Year over Year

The Net Change of New Cases minus Completed, Year over Year table provides information on the total change in the number of supervised cases each fiscal year 2014 through 2016 (totals in each column are in comparison to the previous fiscal year) by supervision type (PRCS, MS, and Probation- both felony and misdemeanor). A positive number indicates that the number of supervised cases increased from the previous year (ie. there were more case starts than case completions), while a negative number indicates that the number of cases decreased from the previous fiscal year (ie. there were more case completions

than case starts). While trends in annual case starts provides a basis for understanding the effects of sentencing trends and policy changes on the supervised population, this table, which shows trends in the overall supervised population, provides a more complete picture, as it accounts for both supervision starts *and* completions.

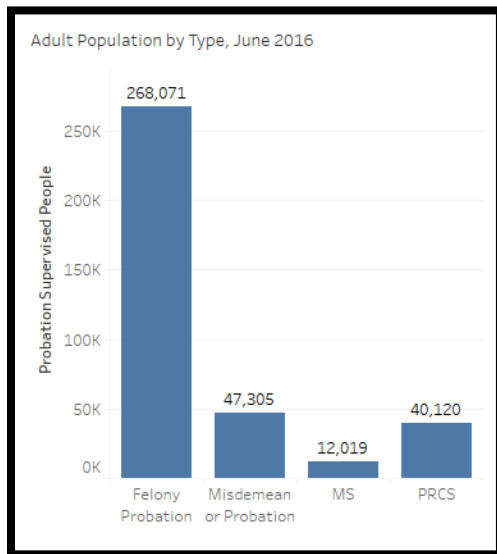
Exhibit 4. Net Change of New Cases minus Completed, Year over Year

Net Change of New Cases minus Completed, Year over Year			
	2014	2015	2016
PRCS_	593	-1,573	-1,007
MS_	3,528	-339	1,280
Probation_	-2,222	-28,490	-9,236

Adult Population by Type, June 2016

The Adult Population by Type, June 2016 table displays information about the total number of adults supervised as of June 30, 2016 across all California counties, by supervision type.

Exhibit 5. Adult Population by Type June 2016



Resource: County Jail Data

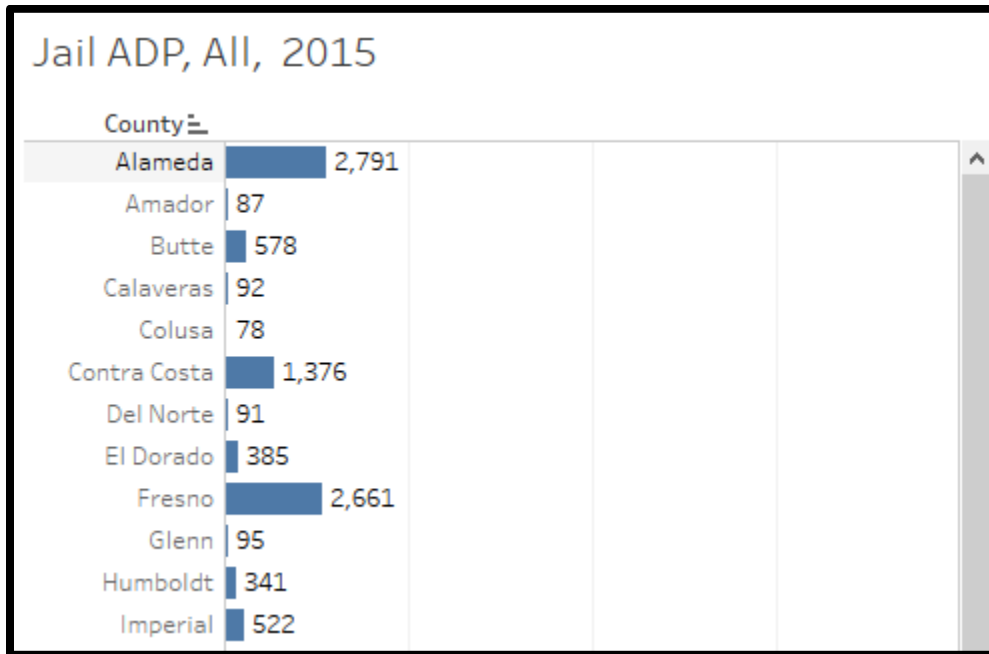
The Resource: County Jail Data tab provides the Average Daily Population (ADP) as of June 30, 2015 for each county, the trend of the proportion of the jail ADP that is unsentenced from 2006 through 2014, and the trend in the jail ADP by crime severity from 2005 through 2015. This data is obtained from county Sheriff’s Departments by the BSCC.

By default, the dashboard displays information for all counties and regions. However, users can filter the data presented on the by county by selecting the county name in the dropdown list at the top of the screen or by clicking on a county name in the Jail ADP table

Jail ADP, 2015

The *Jail ADP, 2015* table (on the left side of the dashboard) displays the ADP in county jails during FY 2015 by county.

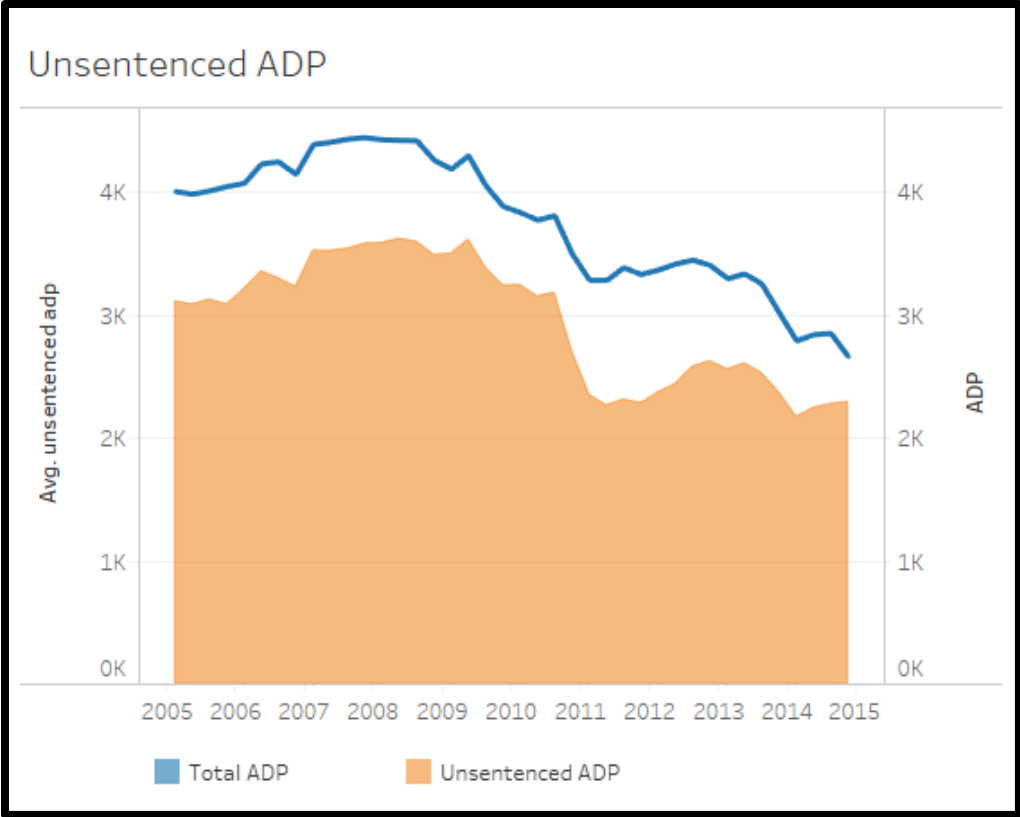
Exhibit 6. Jail ADP, 2015



Unsentenced ADP

The *Unsentenced ADP* chart illustrates the county jail ADP by year from 2006 to 2014. The blue line represents the total ADP while the orange shaded area represents the proportion of the ADP that was in jail custody prior to being sentenced.

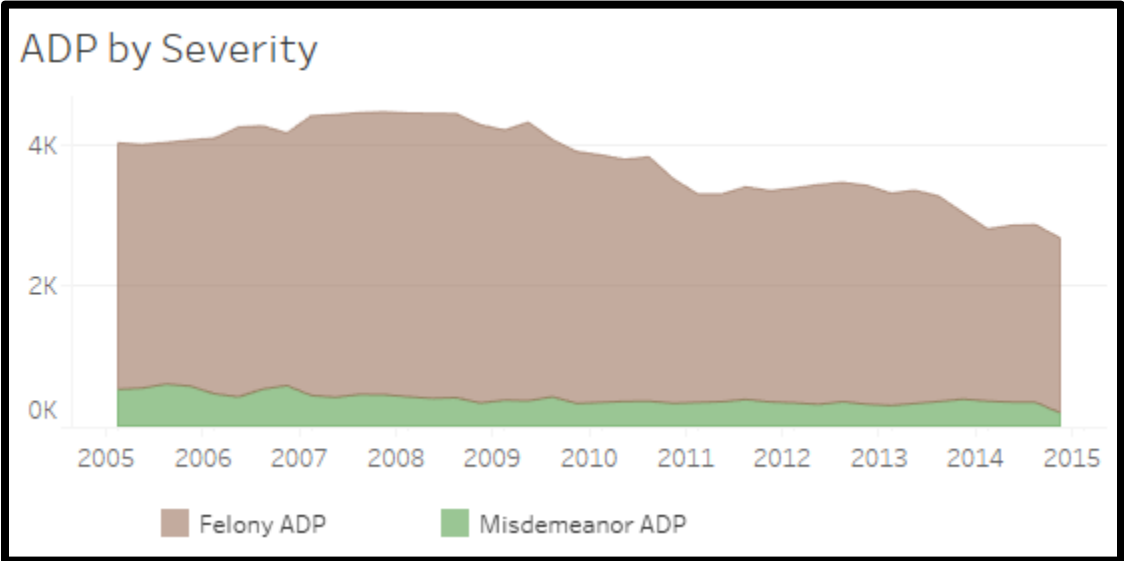
Exhibit 7. Unsentenced ADP



ADP by Severity

The *ADP by Severity* chart depicts the proportion of the county jail ADP by crime severity (felony or misdemeanor) for 2005 through 2015.

Exhibit 8. ADP by Severity



Adult Risk Assessment Tools⁵

The Adult Risk Assessment Tools tab includes a bubble chart showing the adult risk assessment tools used by probation departments throughout California. Each adult risk assessment tool used by county probation departments is represented by a bubble and the size of each bubble reflects how many counties use that tool. Users can see which counties use each tool by clicking on the tool's bubble. The counties using that tool will then be listed to the right of the chart. To remove the filter, either click again on the bubble that is selected or click in the white space of the chart to show all tools and counties.

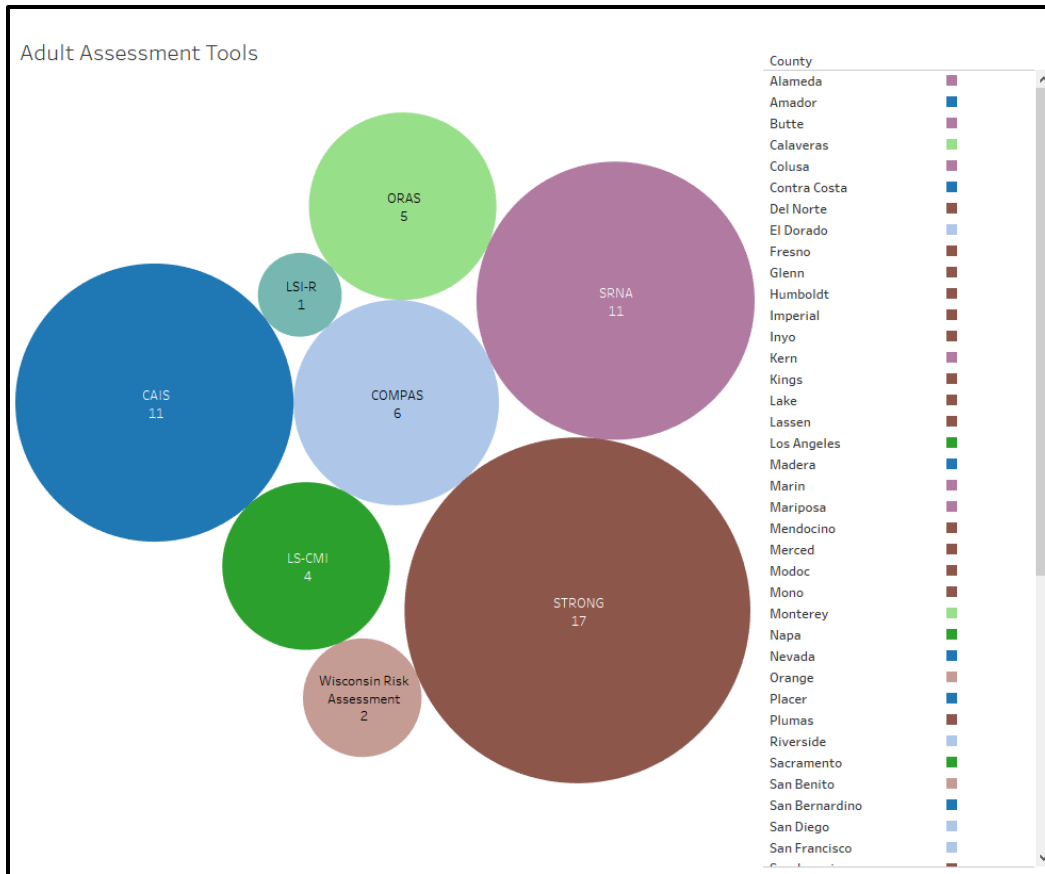
County probation offices in California use 8 different risk assessment instruments for adults, including:

- Correctional Assessment and Intervention System or CAIS (11 counties)
- Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions or COMPAS (6 counties)
- Level of Service/Case Management Inventory or LS-CMI (4 counties)
- Level of Service Inventory – Revised or LSI – R (1 county)
- Ohio Risk Assessment System or ORAS (5 counties)
- Static Risk and Needs Assessment or SNRA (11 counties)
- Static Risk and Offender Needs Guide or STRONG (17 counties)
- Wisconsin Risk Assessment (2 counties)

A majority of counties use STRONG (30%), followed by CAIS (20%) and SNRA (18%).

Exhibit 9. Adult Risk Assessment Tools

⁵ Note that one county did not report the adult risk assessment instrument they use.



IV. Juvenile Overview

There are three tabs in the dashboard that present juvenile probation data: Juvenile Summary, which presents data collected in the CPOC Survey, Juvenile Institutions, which presents data collected by the Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) Juvenile Detention Survey, and Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools, which presents data collected in the CPOC Survey. The Juvenile Summary tab presents information on the number of juvenile probationers and referrals. The Juvenile Institution tab provides information on the number of youth under the custodial supervision of California probation departments. The Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools tab presents data on the risk assessment tools used for juvenile probationers by each county.

By default, the dashboard displays information for all counties and regions. However, users can filter the data presented on the screen by selecting specific regions and/or county sizes from the dropdown list at the top of the screen or by clicking on a county name in the Juvenile Population, June 2016.

Juvenile Summary

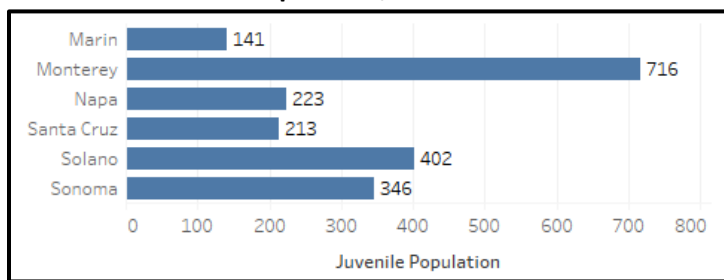
The Juvenile Summary tab displays information about the number of juvenile probationers by county for FY 2016, the juvenile probation population by supervision type for FY 2014 through 2016, the number of

probation referrals by case type for fiscal years 2014 through 2016, and the number of juvenile probation cases that started and ended during fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Juvenile Population

The *Juvenile Population, June 2016* table (on the left side of the dashboard) displays information about the total number of youthful offenders under probation supervision for 58 of California’s counties.

Exhibit 10. Juvenile Population, June 2016



Juvenile Supervision Types

The *Juvenile Supervision Types, June* table shows the number of juvenile probationers under county supervision on June 30 of each fiscal year (2014 through 2016) by probation case type. Juvenile probation cases are broken out into 10 different case types:

- *Wardship / Court Ordered Supervision under W&I 602 or 601*
 - *W&I 725(b)wardship probation;*
- *Non-wardship / Court Ordered Supervision under W&I 602 or 601*
 - *W&I 790- Deferred entry of judgement;*
 - *W&I 654.2- Court places minor on informal probation (probation without wardship or voluntary probation);*
 - *W&I 725(a)- 6 months non-wardship probation;*
- *Non-Court Ordered Supervision*
 - *W&I 654 diversion*
 - *Other*
 - *W&I 450- Non-minor dependent or adults that qualify to get foster care reimbursement;*

Exhibit 11. Juvenile Supervision Types, June

	2014	2015	2016
WI 602 Felony	20,696	17,641	15,171
WI 602 Misdemeanor/Inf.	14,675	13,360	12,139
WI 601	749	751	447
WI 725(B)	2,381	2,072	0
WI 790	3,878	3,228	2,255
WI 654.2	2,613	2,414	1,970
WI 725(A)	1,650	1,466	1,317
WI 654	1,505	1,267	1,658
WI 450	597	706	775
Other	1,144	730	703
-----Total Population	45,890	39,853	35,081

Referrals to Probation

The *Referrals to Probation* table indicates the number of youth referred for probation, by case type, for fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

Exhibit 12. Referrals to Probation

Referrals to Probation			
	2014	2015	2016
Felony	40,146	33,519	29,117
Misdemeanor	61,123	52,042	46,725
777 Violations	14,938	13,908	13,015
Infractions	13,876	9,810	6,079

Starts and Closures, Fiscal Year

The *Starts and Closures, Fiscal Year* table shows the total number of probation cases that started and closed during fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Exhibit 13. Starts and Closures, Fiscal Year

Starts and Closures, Fiscal Year		
	2015	2016
Case Starts	16,719	18,789
Case Closures	18,051	15,732

Juvenile Institutions

The Juvenile Institutions tab provides the average daily population as of June 30 across different types of juvenile institutions, 3-year facility populations, juvenile hall booking trends, and juvenile mental health population trends. This data is obtained from counties by the BSCC's Juvenile Detention Survey.⁶

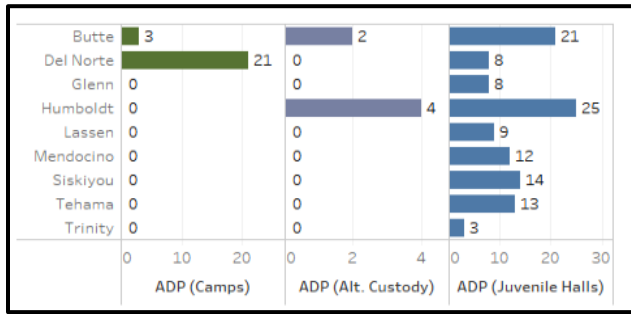
By default, the dashboard displays information for all counties and regions. However, users can filter the data presented on the screen by selecting specific regions and/or county sizes from the dropdown list at the top of the screen or by clicking on a county name in the Juvenile Institutions, June 2015 table

Juvenile Institutions, June 2015

The *Juvenile Institutions, June 2015* table (on the left side of the dashboard) displays information about the number of youthful offenders under the care of county juvenile institutions, by county and institution type, presented as the Average Daily Population (ADP) in June.

⁶ http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojuviledetentionprofile.php

Exhibit 14. Juvenile Institutions



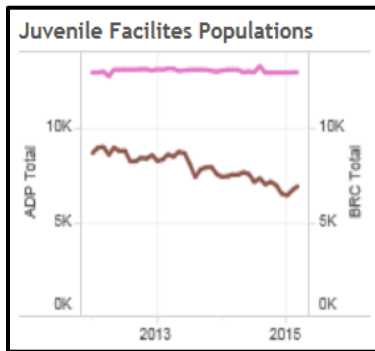
Institutions are broken out into three types:

- Camps
- Alternative Custody- These can include alternative forms of custody that are not included in Camps or Juvenile halls
- Juvenile Halls

Juvenile Institutions Total

The *Juvenile Institutions Total* table provides a comparison between the bed rated capacity (BRC - pink line) and the average daily population (ADP - brown line) of juvenile facilities for FY 2013 through 2016.

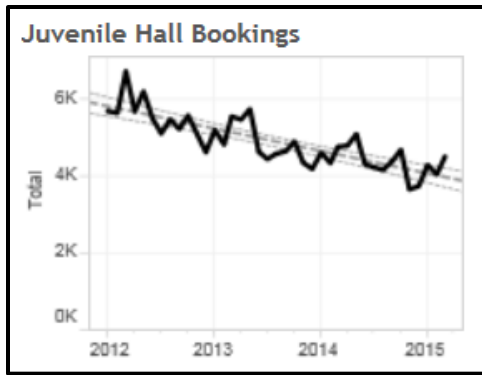
Exhibit 15. Juvenile Institutions Total



Juvenile Hall Bookings

The *Juvenile Hall Bookings* graph depicts the actual bookings (black line) and an estimate of the trend (dotted line) in juvenile hall bookings from 2012 to 2016.

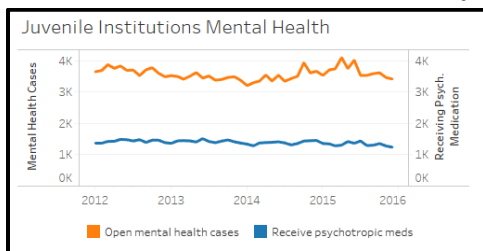
Exhibit 16. Juvenile Hall Bookings



Juvenile Mental Health Populations

The *Juvenile Mental Health Populations* graph illustrates the total number of youth in juvenile institutions with open mental health illness cases (orange line) and, of those with open cases, the number receiving psychotropic medication for their illness (blue line).

Exhibit 17. Juvenile Mental Health Populations



Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools ⁷

The Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools tab includes a bubble chart showing the juvenile risk assessment tools used by probation departments throughout California. Each juvenile risk assessment tool used by county probation departments is represented by a bubble and the size of each bubble reflects how many counties use that tool. Users can see which counties use each tool by clicking on the tool’s bubble. The counties using that tool will then be listed to the right of the chart. To remove the filter, either click again on the bubble that is selected or click in the white space of the chart to show all tools and counties.

Juvenile county probation offices in California use 9 different risk assessment instruments, including:

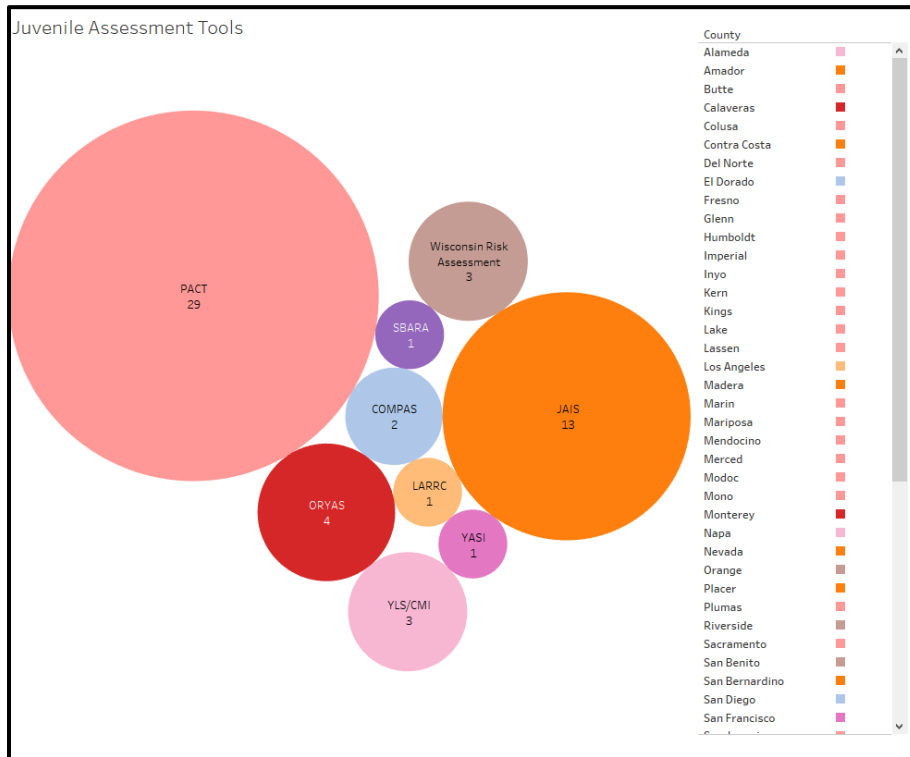
- Correctional Offender Management Profile for Alternative Sanctions or COMPAS (2 counties)
- Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System or JAIS (12 counties)
- Los Angeles Risk and Resiliency Checkup or LARRC (1 county)
- Ohio Youth Assessment System or OYAS (4 counties)
- Positive Achievement Change Tool or PACT (29 counties)

⁷ Note that one county did not report the juvenile risk assessment instrument they use.

- Santa Barbara Assets and Risks Assessment or SBARA (1 county)
- Wisconsin Risk Assessment (3 counties)
- Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument or YASI (1 county)
- Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory or YLS/CMI (3 counties)

A majority of counties use PACT (52%), followed by the JAIS, (21%), and the OYAS (7%).

Exhibit 18. Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools



V. Case Management Systems⁸

The Case Management Systems Tab includes a bubble chart showing the case management systems used by probation departments throughout California. Case management systems allow probation officers to track the progress of offenders and provide them with information needed to manage their caseloads.⁹

Each case management system used by county probation departments is represented by a bubble and the size of each bubble reflects how many counties use that system. Users can see which counties use each system by clicking on the system’s bubble. The counties using that system will then be listed to the

⁸ Note that 1 county did not report the case management systems they use for adult and juvenile probation.

⁹ American Probation and Parole Association (2003). Accessed July 27, 2016 from: <https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/FSDACMS.pdf>.

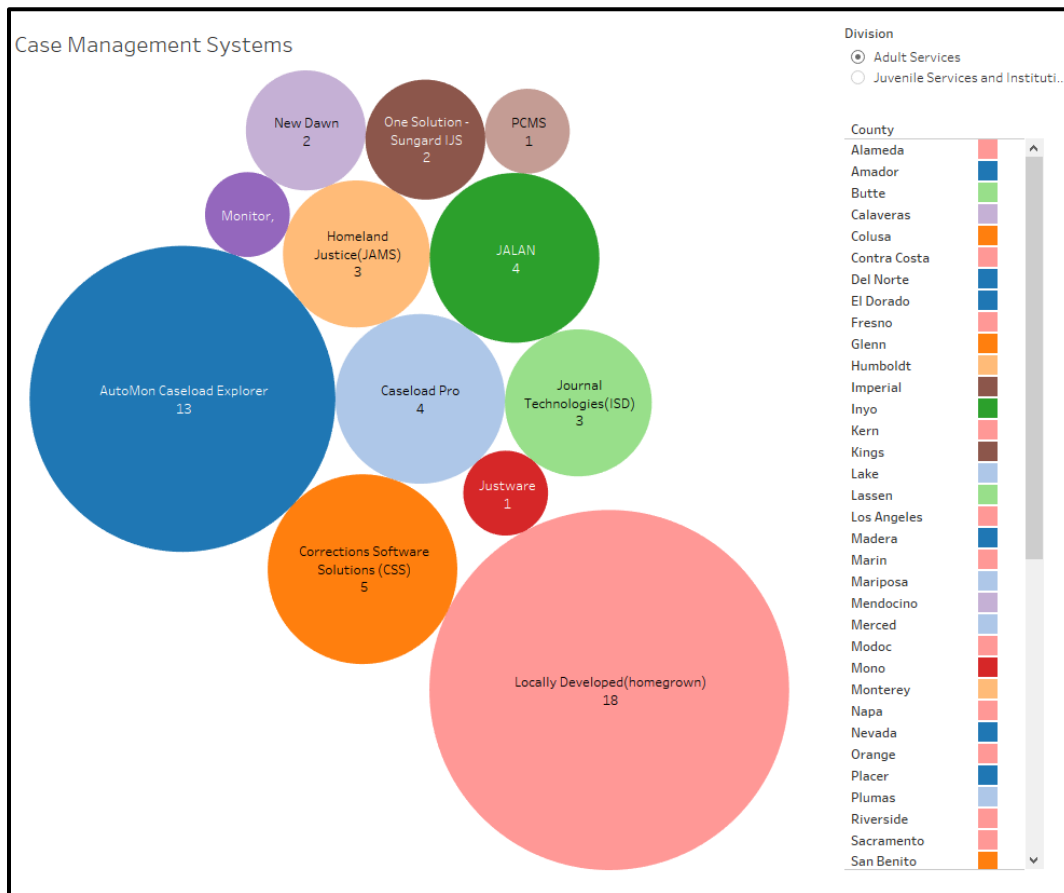
right of the chart. To remove the filter, either click again on the bubble that is selected or click in the white space of the chart to show all systems and counties.

In this dashboard, users can also separately display information on the case management systems used by California’s adult and juvenile probation departments by selecting the desired group at the top right of the screen under “Division”.

Adult Case Management Systems

Adult probation offices in California use 11 different name brand case management systems, as well as local or homegrown case management systems

Exhibit 19. Adult Case Management Systems

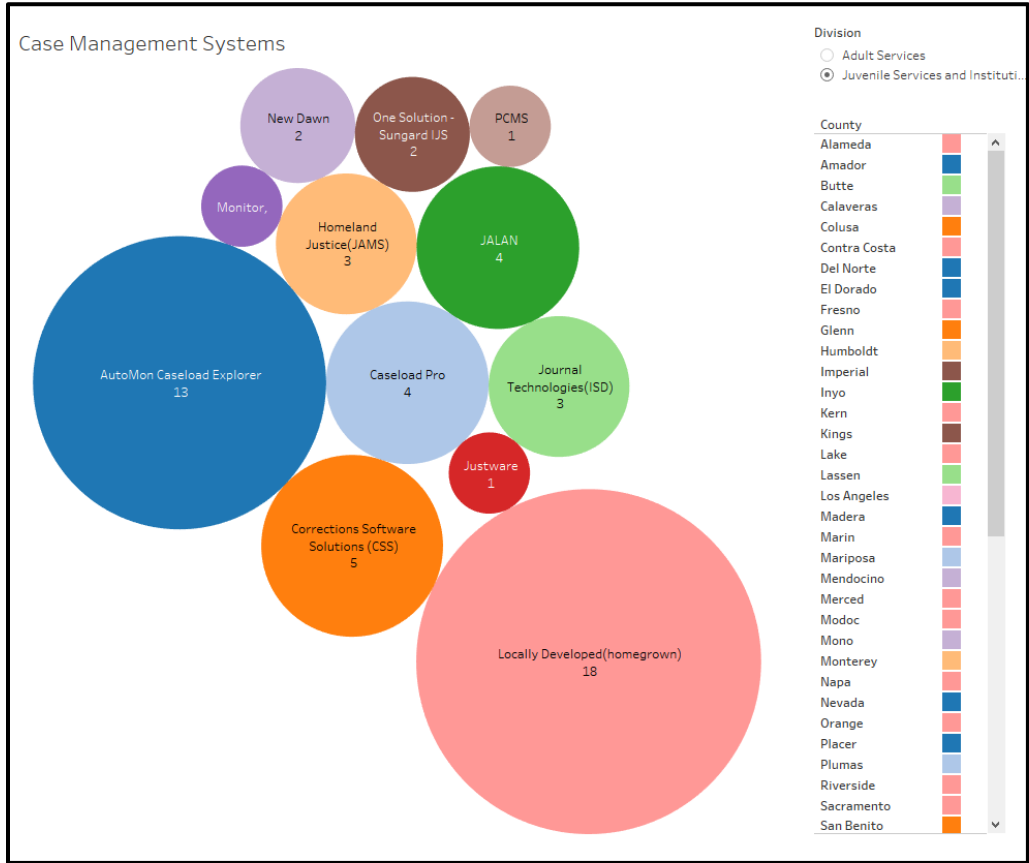


Most counties use local or homegrown systems (32%), followed by Automon Caseload Explorer (23%), and Corrections Software Solutions (9%).

Juvenile Case Management Systems

Juvenile probation offices in California use 11 different name brand case management systems, as well as local or homegrown case management systems.

Exhibit 20. Juvenile Case Management Systems



A majority of counties use local or homegrown programs (35%), followed by Automon Caseload Explorer (21%), and Corrections Software Solutions (9%).

For any questions about the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) Survey’s online dashboard, contact research@cpoc.org.

Appendix Table 1: Size and Region Reference Table

County	Size	Region
<i>Alameda</i>	Large	Bay
<i>Amador</i>	Medium	Sacramento
<i>Butte</i>	Medium	North
<i>Calaveras</i>	Smallest	Sacramento
<i>Colusa</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Contra Costa</i>	Large	Bay
<i>Del Norte</i>	Smallest	North
<i>El Dorado</i>	Medium	Sacramento
<i>Fresno</i>	Large	Central
<i>Glenn</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Humboldt</i>	Medium	North
<i>Imperial</i>	Medium	South
<i>Inyo</i>	Smallest	Central
<i>Kern</i>	Large	Central
<i>Kings</i>	Large	Central
<i>Lake</i>	Medium	Sacramento
<i>Lassen</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Los Angeles</i>	Large	South
<i>Madera</i>	Medium	Central
<i>Marin</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Mariposa</i>	Smallest	Central
<i>Mendocino</i>	Medium	North
<i>Merced</i>	Medium	Central
<i>Modoc</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Mono</i>	Smallest	Central
<i>Monterey</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Napa</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Nevada</i>	Smallest	Sacramento
<i>Orange</i>	Large	South
<i>Placer</i>	Large	Sacramento
<i>Plumas</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Riverside</i>	Large	South
<i>Sacramento</i>	Large	Sacramento
<i>San Benito</i>	Smallest	Bay
<i>San Bernardino</i>	Large	South
<i>San Diego</i>	Large	South
<i>San Francisco</i>	Large	Bay
<i>San Joaquin</i>	Large	Sacramento
<i>San Luis Obispo</i>	Medium	Central
<i>San Mateo</i>	Large	Bay
<i>Santa Barbara</i>	Large	South
<i>Santa Clara</i>	Large	Bay
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Shasta</i>	Medium	North

<i>Sierra</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Siskiyou</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Solano</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Sonoma</i>	Medium	Bay
<i>Stanislaus</i>	Large	Central
<i>Sutter</i>	Smallest	Sacramento
<i>Tehama</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Trinity</i>	Smallest	North
<i>Tulare</i>	Large	Central
<i>Tuolumne</i>	Medium	Central
<i>Ventura</i>	Large	South
<i>Yolo</i>	Medium	Sacramento
<i>Yuba</i>	Smallest	Sacramento