OJJDP
Title II Formula Grants Program
Application

California's Comprehensive State Plan

FFY 2021-2023

Corrections Planning and Grant Programs Division
Board of State and Community Corrections
www.bscc.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – DAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

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Program Narrative

1. System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

California's objective is to improve its juvenile justice system by preventing juvenile delinquency, providing fair treatment and wellbeing of youth involved in the juvenile justice system, reducing crime, and ensuring compliance with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) requirements. California is dedicated to successfully administering local grant programs and funding relevant and effective statewide initiatives.

California's juvenile justice system encompasses the agencies that have a role in the processing of juveniles alleged to be involved in criminal or delinquent behavior, status offenses, and minor traffic violations. California's juvenile justice system is composed of many responsible agencies that work in a coordinated fashion to address juvenile justice related issues:

1. Law Enforcement (County Sheriffs, City Police Departments, California Highway Patrol, etc.) – enforces the laws within its jurisdiction by investigating complaints and making arrests.[1]
2. District Attorney – files WIC 602 petitions, represents the community at all Juvenile court hearings and may act in the juvenile's behalf on WIC 300[2] petitions. WIC 602 petitions allege that a juvenile committed an act that would be against the law if committed by an adult. WIC 300 petitions allege that a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering serious physical harm, sexual abuse, neglect, etc.
3. Public Defender – represents juveniles in WIC 601[3] and WIC 602 proceedings and may represent parents in WIC 300 petitions. A court appointed or private attorney

1 Welfare and Institutions Code section 601 provides, in part, "any person who is under 18 years of age when he or she violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court."

2 Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 provides for a child to become a dependent child of the court when "[t]the child has suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm inflicted nonaccidentally upon the child by the child's parent or guardian."

3 Welfare and Insititutions Code section 602 provides, in part, "Any person under 18 years of age who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his or her parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, or who is under the age of 18 years when he or she violated any ordinance of any city or county of this state establishing a curfew based solely on age is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court."

may also be used. WIC 601 petitions allege runaway behavior, truancy, curfew violations, and/or regular disobedience.

4. Probation – provides a screening function for the Juvenile Court; maintains intake services and detention facilities for wards adjudicated pursuant to WIC 602, provides intake, shelter care, and counseling services for juveniles in WIC 601 cases; provides the court with a study of the minor's situation; and provides supervision for the minor as ordered by the court.
5. Health and Human Services Department (dependent intake, Children's Protective Services, placement, etc.) – offers services to juveniles referred as possible dependent/neglected children, investigates and files WIC 300 petitions on behalf of juveniles and provides supervision of WIC 300 cases.
6. Juvenile Court – hears facts regarding WIC 300, 601, and 602 petitions, makes findings and adjudicates cases. The juvenile court has the final authority in all juvenile matters under its jurisdiction.
7. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – DJJ houses for treatment, training and education youth committed by the juvenile and criminal courts. for serious and violent offenses set forth in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b), The DJJ population is a small percentage of the youth who are arrested in California each year, and they have needs that cannot be addressed by county programs. Most juvenile offenders today are committed to county facilities in their home community where they can be closer to their families and local social services that are vital to rehabilitation. DJJ's population represents less than one percent of the 225,000 youths arrested in California each year.[4] As part of the state's criminal justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth.

Upon making an arrest, a law enforcement agency typically refers youth to the applicable probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. Probation departments

4 http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Juvenile_Justice/index.html. Includes referrals and arrests.

investigate all referrals received and make a determination of how to proceed with each. Disposition of cases include counsel and release, transfer to the jurisdiction where the minor resides, wardship and probation, out-of-home placement, commitment to juvenile hall or camp, and commitment to the DJJ. Please see Appendix A for more information on the structure of the juvenile justice system in California.

In addition, there are non-justice related State agencies participating in the administration of programs for at-risk California youth:

California Department of Education (CDE)

Community Day Schools

Community day schools serve mandatory and other expelled students, and other high-risk youths. The instructional day includes academic programs that provide challenging curriculum, individual attention to student learning modalities and abilities and focus on the development of pro-social skills and student self-esteem and resiliency.

Juvenile Court Schools

Juvenile court schools provide mandated public education services for juvenile offenders who are under the protection or authority of the county juvenile justice system. The juvenile court school provides quality learning opportunities for students to complete a course of study leading to a high school diploma. Students must take all required public education assessments (e.g. The California High School Exit Examination, Standardized Testing and Reporting Program).

Opportunity Education Program

The Opportunity Education program provides support for students who struggle to perform in the traditional education system, as well as a supportive environment with specialized curricula, instruction, guidance and counseling, psychological services, and tutorial assistance to help students overcome barriers to learning.

Program Access & Retention Initiative

This program promotes dropout prevention, recovery, and retention services for all students at risk of not completing a high school education.

California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

The Adolescent Treatment Program provides substance abuse treatment and early intervention services.[5] Generally, services include residential treatment for adolescents in group home settings, services for youth transitioning into the community after discharge from institutional facilities, outpatient programs in the community, and services at school sites.

California Department of Social Services (CDSS)

Chafee Educational Vouchers (ETV) program

The Chafee Educational Vouchers program provides Title IV-E eligible foster youth up to $5,000 per year for post-secondary education and training. Youth who received or were eligible to receive Independent Living Program (ILP) services between the ages of 16-19, and who do not reach their 22nd birthday by July 1 are eligible. Youth can continue to participate until they turn 23 years of age, if making satisfactory progress toward completion of a post-secondary education or training program.[6]

Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP)

THPP is a licensed placement opportunity for youth in foster care to help them emancipate successfully. THPP agency staff, county social workers, and ILP coordinators provide regular support and supervision. Support services include regular visits to participants' residences, educational guidance, employment counseling and assistance in reaching the emancipation goals outlined in participants' transitional independent living plans.

Transitional Housing Placement Program for Emancipated Foster/Probation Youth (THP-Plus)

THP-Plus eligible youth are young adults who have emancipated from foster/probation care and are 18 to 24 years of age. THP-Plus provides a minimum of 24 months of affordable housing, coupled with supportive services.

Resource Family Approval (RFA) Program

The RFA program requires CDSS, in consultation with county child welfare agencies, including Juvenile Probation, foster parent associations and other interested community parties to implement a unified, family friendly and child-centered RFA process.[7]

5 http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Pages/youthSUDservices.aspx. This data is the most recent available here.
6 http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/PG4861.htm
7 http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/RFA/pdf/RFA_Overview.pdf

Employment Development Department (EDD)

Youth Employment Opportunity Program (YEOP)

This program provides services (e.g. peer advising, referrals to supportive services, workshops, job referrals and placement assistance, referrals to training, and community outreach efforts.[8]) to assist youth in achieving their educational and vocational goals.

America's Job Center of CaliforniaSM (AJCC)

The AJCC network links all state and local workforce services and resources across the state and country. The AJCC partners in California are the EDD, the California Workforce Development Board, and 49 Workforce Development Boards that administer the more than 200 job centers statewide.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

Local data on juvenile crime in California are reported by the California Department of Justice (CalDOJ) Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) in its annual publication Juvenile Justice in California. Juvenile arrest data are collected from law enforcement through the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). Additional juvenile justice data are collected from county probation departments through the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS).

Youth Crime Analysis

California's youth crime analysis, presented in Appendix N, shows that youth crime continues to exist but has been declining in recent years. Further analysis shows a number of areas where improvements could be made including diversions and alternatives to incarceration, as well as continuing efforts around reducing racial and ethnic disparities. The qualitative data gathered point toward multiple options for addressing this crime and assisting youth in achieving positive outcomes.

California's Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The BSCC works in partnership with local corrections systems and assists efforts to achieve continued improvement in reducing recidivism with an emphasis on evidence-based practices (EBPs).

8 http://www.edd.ca.gov/jobs_and_training/Youth_Employment_Opportunity_Program.htm

California counties have the responsibility to provide services to youth. The BSCC assists counties by providing federal and state grant awards that help support their youth services. The BSCC's grant awards typically require counties and community partners to develop a local strategic plan that involves local stakeholders, leaders from multiple disciplines, and prior offenders to determine the gaps in the continuum of care for their youthful offenders. These plans may include leveraging resources to support collaboration and to sustain local projects once grant funds have ended.

State Plan

The BSCC annually reviews its crime data analysis, needs, and program effectiveness and reports these in the annual GMS and DC-TAT progress report systems. The SACJJDP uses this information, along with other sources, to develop a Title II Three-Year State Plan that allows for the coordination of existing juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs) in California. Both the SACJJDP and the BSCC Board are made up of a variety of state and local criminal/juvenile justice system stakeholders, community treatment providers, advocates and members of the public, which provide for active consultation with and participation of units of local government and the community in the development of the state plan. The SACJJDP began work on its 2021-23 State Plan in June 2020. The SACJJDP developed a survey released to government employees, community service providers and interested individuals (Appendix 4); hosted a public listening session on November 12, 2020 to hear directly from the community about issues, concerns and priorities for juvenile justice (Appendix 5), established a SACJJDP e-mail box was established and public input was accepted from interested parties beginning in November 2020; and contracted with local service providers to engage the public for input on local needs (Appendix 6). As a result of these efforts, the SACJJDP had the benefit of numerous data and information sources in making the important decision about how to prioritize the use of Title II funds over the next three years. All of these information sources, combined with the unique lived experiences of the SACJJDP members, pointed toward nine high priority needs within California's juvenile justice system.

Recommendation 1: Utilize the SACJJDP as a true State Advisory Group on critical issues related to juvenile justice including the implementation of Senate Bill 823.

The SACJJDP is a federally mandated State Advisory Group with each member appointed by the Governor. One of our primary functions is to advise the Governor on critical issues related to juvenile justice in the State of California including but not limited to alternatives to detention, reentry, evidence-based programming, conditions of confinement, racial/ethnic disparities, tribal and native youth issues, addressing trauma among justice-involved youth, community-based programming, and delinquency prevention.

The Committee is specifically eager to support the Governor in the implementation of Senate Bill 823 with the overarching goals of creating the Office of Youth and Community Restoration in the California Health and Human Services Agency, realigning the Department of Juvenile Justice, and coordination and administration of juvenile justice grants.

Recommendation 2: Ensure that Federal and State funds are routed directly to support the community.

A significant amount of research and lived experience has confirmed that community-based programming and resources are more effective in reducing recidivism, improving public safety, promoting youth wellbeing, and saving tax dollars. In order to ensure that funding for such programming makes it into the community, local jurisdictions (e.g., Probation Departments, Law Enforcement Agencies, etc.) must be held accountable when receiving funds that are intended for youth-focused community-based programming. For example, state and federal dollars through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) provided $321 million to counties in Fiscal Year 2018-19[10]. However, these funds are often spent on supplemental funds to staff probation departments or, even more concerning, are left unspent rather than being spent on community-based programs for which they were intended[11]. In addition, legislation that earmarks taxpayer dollars for youth-focused programming should not require a pass through with a City or County agency.

[10] Washburn, M. & Menart, R. (2020). A Blueprint for Reform: Moving Beyond California's Failed Youth Correctional System. Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. Retrieved from: http://www.cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/blueprint_for_reform.pdf
[11] Same as above

Recommendation 3: Decisions about practice and policy must be data driven.

The collection of actionable data at the County level is essential to reducing racial/ethnic disparities, identifying best practices, and developing evidence-principled policies. This first step in reducing racial/ethnic disparities is identifying the point(s) of contact in the system that contribute to the disparities at the County level which is required per the JJDPA[12]. Because juvenile justice data is decentralized in the State of California there is no uniform data collection occurring across counties and access to data are extremely limited. This makes data driven decision-making through research and evaluation extremely difficult, if not impossible in some areas. Per Senate Bill 823, a workgroup must be convened to develop a plan for 'a modern database and reporting system'[13]. This provides an opportunity to begin to address the lack of juvenile justice data across the state.

Recommendation 4: Implement a State level mandate to systematically reduce racial and ethnic disparities at all points of contact in the juvenile justice system.

Based on data analysis at the County level, actionable steps must be taken and accountability measures implemented to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in measurable ways at all points of contact in the juvenile justice system. Reputable organizations have been successfully addressing racial and ethnic disparities for many years, such as the Haywood Burns Institute, the Annie E. Casey's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Program, and the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. Agencies of government including local law enforcement (police, sheriffs, CHP), justice system (DA, public defenders, judges, etc.), probation, health and human services, and others should be partnering with such subject matter expert organizations through technical assistance contracts in order to provide evidence of the reduction of racial and ethnic disparities.

Recommendation 5: Encourage and support in every way the use of community-based diversion as the primary approach to justice system involvement; detention should be a last resort.

[12] H.R.6964 - Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018
[13] SB-823 Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration.

As soon as a young person has contact with the juvenile justice system the goal should be figuring out how to successfully get them out of the system. Prioritizing diversion has been shown to positively impact youth of color given their increased likelihood of juvenile justice contact and disproportionate risk for more severe sanctions. If a youth can't be diverted away from the system initially, the system must continue to work to successfully transition each youth out of the system no matter where they are in the system. The best way to do that is with community-based organizations not through informal or formal probation. Community-based organizations are more likely to hire those with lived experience, who can address the root causes of trauma and focus on healing and mentoring in order for youth to thrive.

Recommendation 6: Counties must have an effective and comprehensive plan for initial and ongoing training for those who work with youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

It is essential that those who work with youth involved in the juvenile justice system are trained on issues related to racial/ethnic disparities, implicit bias, child and adolescent development, trauma-informed care, how to be anti-racist, evidence-based practices, principles and programs in juvenile justice, mental health, and positive youth development. Training must be interdisciplinary, ongoing, and skills based. Trainers should include individuals in the community who work directly with youth and/or individuals who have lived experience in the system themselves to ensure cultural appropriateness and community relevance. Technical assistance must be provided following trainings to ensure that skills learned in the trainings are applied, practiced, and become routine in daily practices.

Recommendation 7: Hire individuals that understand the vast potential youth possess and their role in helping youth succeed.

The Supreme Court has recognized that “children are different” and should be treated as such. This means that those who are hired to work with youth involved in the juvenile justice system must understand the developmental differences between adolescents and adults, take a non-punitive approach to youth justice, and recognize that working with youth and families in the communities in which they live and should draw on the principles of social work, adolescent development, public health, and racial equity. Adolescence is an age of opportunity, during which youth are highly sensitive to and influenced by their environments and their relationships such that when they are surrounded by positive people and

experiences, they are most likely to succeed. Conversely, incarceration, punishment, and discrimination have the opposite effect by increasing the risk for adult criminal justice involvement, reducing educational attainment, and increasing racial and ethnic disparities.

Recommendation 8: Reduce the use of detention.

Youth of color bear the brunt of punitive detention practices which means many youth are detained for reasons that are not related to public safety such as certain violations of probation, status offenses, bench warrants for missing a court date, or pre-trial detention for youth who have not been charged with a violent or serious crime. In fact, pre-trial detention makes up 75% of local juvenile detention admissions across the nation[14] and in California about one-third of youth petitioned to juvenile court experience pre-trial detention[15]. The use of detention, and its disproportionate impact on youth of color, can be dramatically reduced in very simple ways. For instance, notifying a family when a youth's court date is coming up, not detaining youth for truancy in alignment with the JJDPA, or only detaining a youth on a probation violation when it includes a new crime.

Recommendation 9: Detained and incarcerated youth and those being released to the community must have immediate access to a continuum of resources to meet their complex reentry needs.

In the rare occurrences that youth need to be detained or incarcerated (i.e., for violent crimes or if they are an immediate threat to public safety), they must have access to programming. This should include, at minimum, education services, mental health services, life skills, job training, health care services, religious and cultural services, and access to services provided by culturally competent community-based organizations. As soon as youth are removed from the community, planning must begin for their return to the community so that there is a smooth transition and warm handoff between the facility and the community. Community-based organizations should be involved in the reentry process prior to the youth

[14] Walker, S. C., & Herting, J. R. (2020). The Impact of Pretrial Juvenile Detention on 12-Month Recidivism: A Matched Comparison Study. Crime and Delinquency. https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128720926115

[15] Becerra, X. (2018). Juvenile Justice in California. CA Department of Justice. Retrieved from: https://data-openjustice.doj.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-07/Juvenile%20Justice%20In%20CA%202018%2020190701.pdf

being released from detention to ensure a continuum of care is provided. Community-based organizations support young people and families in neighborhoods that are unique environments. Their inclusion in the reentry process is vital to ensuring the best possible outcomes for youth.

Formula Grant Program

The Formula Grant Program Areas identified by the SACJJDP for inclusion in any requests for local assistance grant proposals to be developed under the 2021-23 State Plan are:

- Aftercare/Reentry
- Alternatives to Detention and Placement
- Community-Based Programs and Services
- Diversion
- Mental Health Services
- Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs

Local Assistance Grant Administration

Many of the decisions made by the BSCC directly impact the day-to-day operations of local public safety agencies and service providers. To ensure successful program design and implementation, it is essential that those impacted are included in the decision making process. The BSCC uses Executive Steering Committees (ESCs) to inform decision making related to the Board's programs, including distributing funds and developing regulations. ESCs help the BSCC to work collaboratively in changing environments and create positive partnerships critical for success. Active consultation with, and participation by, units of local government is provided through the appointment of local government representatives on ESCs. Moreover, the BSCC Board and the SACJJDP have multiple members who represent units of local government. Consequently, local government participation in the discussion and decision making processes related to juvenile justice in California is ensured on many levels.

This collaborative approach is supported by the BSCC's statute, Penal Code section 6024 (c), which states:

The Board shall regularly seek advice from a balanced range of stakeholders and subject matter experts on issues pertaining to adult corrections, juvenile justice, and gang problems relevant to its mission. Toward this end, the Board shall seek to ensure that its efforts

1. are systematically informed by experts and stakeholders with the most specific knowledge concerning the subject matter,
2. include the participation of those who must implement a board decision and are impacted by a board decision, and
3. promote collaboration and innovative problem solving consistent with the mission of the Board.

The Board may create special committees, with the authority to establish working subgroups as necessary, in furtherance of this subdivision to carry out specified tasks and to submit its findings and recommendations from that effort to the board.

In order to provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] within the state, ESCs may develop strategies to ensure rural areas have equitable access to funding opportunities. For example, an ESC may establish funding thresholds for small, medium, and large jurisdictions. Following a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process, ESC members (raters) are provided training and then rank proposals received in each jurisdiction size. Not later than 30 days after their submission to the SACJJDP for review, the SACJJDP is provided the opportunity to review the proposals and ESC proposal ratings and to develop an award recommendation to the Board.

Subgrants Awarded under the 2018-2020 Three-Year Plan

The SACJJDP previously recommended, and the BSCC approved, the allocation of over $4,000,000 per year for three years (12/1/19-11/30/22)] for local subgrantee awards to provide funding for the following federal program areas:

- Aftercare/Reentry
- Alternatives to Detention
- Community-Based Programs & Services
- Diversion
- Mental Health Services
- Mentoring, Counseling, & Training Programs

The 2019 Title II Grant Program Request for Proposals (RFP), as developed by the Title II Grant Program ESC with guidance and leadership from the SACJJDP included language that directed applicants to incorporate evidenced-based practices, principles, and strategies, consider racial and ethnic disparities in their system, and be prepared to delineate some outcome measures by age, gender, and race/ethnicity. Elogible applicants included

California Counties, California Cities, California School Districts, Nonprofit Nongovernmental Organizations, and Federally recognized Indian Tribes in California.

Based on a competitive RFP process completed in the fall of 2019, Title II Formula Grant funds continue to support 12 local entities: eight (8) community-based organizations; one (1) community-based organization in partnership with a Native American Tribe; one (1) juvenile probation department; one (1) police department; and one (1) County office of education. These Title II subgrantees are in year two in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020.

3. Collecting and Sharing Juvenile Justice Information

3.1: Title II Grant Program: Identifying Effective Interventions and Replicable Strategies for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities.

The SACJJDP solicited a contractor by releasing a Request for Proposals (RFP) on November 20, 2020. The SACJJDP is seeking a contractor with Racial and Ethnic Disparity project experience to develop a State and County data dashboard, to conduct a review of a sample of factors that contribute to Racial and Ethnic Disparity, and to develop a replicable framework for determining the appropriate measurable intervention. The final product will assist the SACJJDP in making data-driven recommendations on the allocation of Title II funding directed towards reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity in the Juvenile Justice system.

3.2: Efforts by the designated state agency to partner with non-justice system agencies

In addition to the ESC process already described, the BSCC routinely provides technical assistance and subject matter expertise to a wide array of stakeholders and its non-justice system agencies to aid California's legislative process. Attachment 1 lists new laws from 2019 that pertain to juvenile justice reform and are summarized as relevant to this State Plan:

3.3: Challenges and plans to improve coordination and joint decision-making

California is a large and diverse state with 58 different counties that maintain high levels of autonomy. Consequently, coordination and standardization of efforts is challenging. We will continue to prioritize coordination and joint decision making amongst stakeholders and partners.

Arrest data is collected by CalDOJ and distributed upon request to the BSCC and annually to Chief Probation Officers. CalDOJ's Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

(JCPSS) collects a variety of juvenile statistical data, including information regarding R.E.D. from county probation departments on a yearly basis.

3.4: Youth crime data collection and analysis

California is a large, diverse state whose 58 counties address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in ways tailored to their individual and unique local environments. This provides for maximum effectiveness of interventions but does create challenges in collecting and analyzing related data. Addressing Youth crime remains a high priority in California and California and it continues to work towards improved coordinate, maintain quality of youth crime data collection and analysis.

The following agencies have a role in youth crime data collection and analysis:

CalDOJ

The CalDOJ collects statewide information through a variety of sources, makes data available on its website, and annually publishes data in its “Crime in California” and “Juvenile Justice in California” reports.[16]

Local data on juvenile crime in California continues to be reported by the CalDOJ Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) in its annual publication Juvenile Justice in California. Juvenile arrest data is collected from law enforcement through the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). Additional juvenile justice data is collected from county probation departments through the JCPSS.

The BSCC

There are several ways that the BSCC is involved in juvenile justice data collection as follows:

State law requires that counties annually submit to the BSCC data about programs, placements, services and system enhancements that were funded through specified state funds in the preceding fiscal year. These reports also include countywide figures for specified juvenile justice data elements available in existing statewide juvenile justice data systems, including a summary or analysis of how those programs have or may have contributed to or influenced the countywide data that is reported. Counties report data on

16 https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs#crimeCAUS

their entire juvenile justice population and provide information on how the use of the specified funds has impacted the trends seen in that data.

The BSCC typically requires Local Evaluation Reports of its competitive grant funded programs that include performance and outcome data.

The BSCC routinely requires competitive grant funded programs to provide progress reports that provide demographic, service provision/system improvement, and outcome data.

4. Program Purpose Areas

4.1: Program Descriptions

During development of the 2021-23 California State Plan, the BSCC had numerous active subgrants. The final subgrantee awards reviewed and approved by the SACJJDP and the BSCC. Program updates are shared with the SACJJDP upon request and outcomes will be reported at the conclusion of each grant cycle. All mandatory performance measures required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) are included in the quarterly Title II progress reports that are provided to the BSCC directly from the project grantees. Across all grant programs, and within the various formula grant program areas, R.E.D. is a priority and to the degree possible is embedded in the planning and work of the BSCC.

4.2: Formula Grants Priority Purpose Areas

TBD

Program Purpose Areas for this section will be determined at May 20, 2021 Meeting

VI: Compliance Monitoring

Federal Program Number: 19 **State Priority Ranking: n/a**

Three of the four requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) have been codified in California statute and regulations and, in many cases, exceed JJDPA requirements. The BSCC is given the authority to monitor facilities affected by the JJDPA for compliance with federal and state standards. The range of facilities in the compliance monitoring universe, along with the transitional nature of many personnel

working in these facilities, necessitates provision of ongoing monitoring and technical assistance.

Goal: Maintain a high rate of compliance of state and local police, sheriff, and probation detention facilities with federal requirements to deinstitutionalize status offenders, remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and ensure separation between juveniles and adult inmates.

Objective 1: Improve compliance monitoring.

Activities and Services:

- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility;
- Review detention facility policies and procedures; and
- Provide technical assistance.

Objective 2: Verify data collection efforts/systems in detention facilities that are affected by the JJDPA.

Activities and Services:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

Objective 3: Maintain compliance with core protections.

Activities and services:

- Collect regular data from detention facilities;
- Follow up on self-report data;
- Provide technical assistance; and
- Conduct annual or biennial on-site inspections of each detention facility.

X: Planning and Administration

Federal Program Number: 28

The Planning and Administration funds are used for staff positions, administration expenses, and indirect costs. These funds also represent “fair share” obligations within California that are mandatory for federal awards; these funds make up the State-Wide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) General Fund recoveries of statewide general administrative costs (i.e., indirect costs incurred by central service agencies) from federal funding sources [Government Code (GC) Sections 13332.01 through 13332.02]. The SWCAP apportions central services costs

to state departments; however, it includes only statewide central services that are allowable under federal cost reimbursement policies. The SWCAP rate is developed and provided annually to all State Administering Agencies (SAA) of federal awards, grants, and contracts by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In addition, Administrative Planning and Administration funds are used for development of the Three Year Plan and related grant development, administration and monitoring. Examples of such expenses include, but are not limited to, the following: on-site travel expenses for fiscal and program monitoring responsibilities, CJJ/OJJDP conference registration/travel costs for both the BSCC staff and applicable SAG members; SACJJDP/ESC/R.E.D. Subcommittee work on Title II grant development (including producing an RFP for the local assistance grants and rating grant applications received). The BSCC provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under Title II. During FFY years 2001-2021, the BSCC did not receive under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] any amount that exceeded 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, which was $5,100,000. If an amount in excess of $5,100,000 should be received by the state under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632], all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

Goal: Provide effective and efficient support for the administration, monitoring, and fiduciary responsibilities of the Title II Formula Grant Program.

Objective: Support and facilitate the work of California's SAG, which includes meetings, State Plan and Title II application development, and the full range of work related to subgrantees.

Activities: Roles and responsibilities of identified staff/positions are outlined in section 8 of this document.

The source of state matching funds will be the state general fund and the match will be applied as a dollar-for-dollar correlative expenditure for any federal dollars expended (e.g., a single travel expenditure will be split 50/50: 50 percent from state general fund monies and 50 percent from federal Title II funds).

XI: State Advisory Group Allocation

Federal Program Number: 32

Up to 20 percent of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] may be budgeted for the SACJJDP to carry out Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDPA of 2002. These funds by the California Department of Finance (DOF). In addition, Administrative Planning and Administration funds are used for development of the Three Year Plan and related grant development, administration and monitoring. Examples of such expenses include, but are not limited to, the following: on-site travel expenses for fiscal and program monitoring responsibilities, CJJ/OJJDP conference registration/travel costs for both the BSCC staff and applicable SAG members; SACJJDP/ESC/R.E.D. Subcommittee work on Title II grant development (including producing an RFP for the local assistance grants and rating grant applications received). The BSCC provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under Title II. During FFY years 2001-2021, the BSCC did not receive under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] any amount that exceeded 105 percent of the amount the state received under such section for fiscal year 2000, which was $5,100,000. If an amount in excess of $5,100,000 should be received by the state under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632], all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services.

Goal: Provide effective and efficient support for the administration, monitoring, and fiduciary responsibilities of the Title II Formula Grant Program.

Objective: Support and facilitate the work of California's SAG, which includes meetings, State Plan and Title II application development, and the full range of work related to subgrantees.

Activities: Roles and responsibilities of identified staff/positions are outlined in section 8 of this document.

The source of state matching funds will be the state general fund and the match will be applied as a dollar-for-dollar correlative expenditure for any federal dollars expended (e.g., a single travel expenditure will be split 50/50: 50 percent from state general fund monies and 50 percent from federal Title II funds).

XI: State Advisory Group Allocation

Federal Program Number: 32

Up to 20 percent of funds received by the state under section 222 [42 U.S.C. 5632] may be budgeted for the SACJJDP to carry out Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDPA of 2002. These funds enable the SAG/SACJJDP to carry out its duties and responsibilities, as specified by the Governor and the Act. The SACJJDP recommendations discussed at SACJJDP meetings are brought before the BSCC Board for review and final decision.

Goal: Establish priorities, goals, objectives and a budget for the juvenile justice programming to be funded with the local assistance portion of California's federal Title II grant award. Monitor compliance with Title II requirements.

Objective: Designate funding and other needed support for activities and services that will help California address the SAG/SACJJDP identified priorities and goals.

Activities and Services: The SAG/SACJJDP members actively participate in meetings that include time dedicated to development of priorities for juvenile justice efforts and expenditures, State Plan development, approval and monitoring of subgrantees, and identification of California's juvenile justice needs and proposed solutions.

5. Budget

The BSCC is not designated high risk by another federal grant making agency.

The BSCC does not have any pending applications for federal grants or subgrants to support the same project as Title II.

The BSCC FFY 2021-23 Title II proposal does not anticipate inclusion of a formal research and/or evaluation project. As details of the work to be completed under the State Plan further develop, should the need for a formal research and/or evaluation project evolve, the BSCC will provide the required assurances.

The BSCC complies with Title II Civil Rights requirements, notifies subgrantees of their responsibility to comply, and monitors compliance on site visits. In this way, the BSCC requires that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability. In addition, the BSCC and subgrantees are subject to federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) regulations and state

law regarding the confidentiality of juvenile records. Data subgrantees are required to provide in progress reports is anonymous aggregate data.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is the designated state department that oversees the OJJDP funded Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Initiative.

6. Subgrant Awards

First and foremost, the BSCC requires grantees of Title II funds to use proven, or evidence-based models during implementation as a way to ensure substantial success in reaching program goals. At any time where the BSCC has determined that funded objectives are not being met, the BSCC will provide technical assistance to subgrantees to assist in getting the project on course. In any instance where the BSCC determines that substantial success has not been achieved after two funded years, the BSCC has the contractual authority to withhold new funds for the program as administered by the funded grantee.

Ongoing BSCC oversight to ensure substantial success includes:

- An annual re-application process where subgrantees must demonstrate program effectiveness and measures of success as a requirement for future funding. The annual reapplication requires the submission of information and data that demonstrates that goals and objectives are being met.
- Site visits by the BSCC staff which are used in part to discuss outcomes and to provide technical assistance where needed to strengthen outcomes. The BSCC staff meet with subgrantees and staff, subcontracted service providers where applicable and sometimes with the clients served. This provides the BSCC with observation and anecdotal information to help demonstrate success A
- Quarterly Progress Reports by subgrantees are required. These reports provide the BSCC with regular information and measures of success. This allows the BSCC to recognize early the need for technical assistance and to then provide it so that substantial success can be achieved.
- At the start of a grant cycle, the BSCC convenes all newly-awarded grantees for a Grantee Orientation. Each grantee is invited to bring a team of 4-6 individuals including the Project Director, Financial Officer, day-to-day program or fiscal contacts, evaluator and community-based partners. At this orientation, the BSCC

staff review grantee responsibilities including evaluation plans, progress reports, program and budget modifications, financial invoices, monitoring of sub-grantees and the BSCC site visits. Each grantee team shares with the group an overview of their project and what they hope to accomplish with the grant funding. Grantees are provided an opportunity to network, share ideas and ask questions. Each grantee leaves with a binder containing the information they will need to successfully meet the BSCC requirements.

- The BSCC convenes quarterly conference calls as a part of our technical assistance and monitoring process. The purpose of the conference calls is to allow the BSCC staff to check in with grantees on a regular basis and answer questions on a flow basis. The calls also provide an opportunity for grantees to discuss challenges, share ideas and learn from each other. The typical agenda for a quarterly project director call includes:

    1. Grantee updates on program activities and spending;
    2. Troubleshooting;
    3. Notice of upcoming events; and
    4. Discuss grant accomplishments and/or challenges.

7. State Advisory Group Membership

The BSCC is California's State Administrating Agency (SAA) for the Title II Formula Grants program. The BSCC oversees California's SAG, which is the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP). The SACJJDP is made up of Governor-appointed members who are committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in California. The SACJJDP serves as a standing Executive Steering Committee of the BSCC. The current SACJJDP is comprised of a diverse group of 20 professionals and youth members who are subject matter experts in their respective fields.

	Name	Title	Organization/Agency	County
1	Rachel Rios (Chair)	Director	La Familia Counseling Center, Inc.	Sacramento
2	Carol Biondi (Vice-Chair)	Commissioner	Los Angeles County Commission for Children and Families	Los Angeles

3	Hon. Brian Back	Superior Court Judge	Ventura County Juvenile Court	Ventura
4	Dr. B.J. Davis	Adjunct Professor	Alliant International University	Sacramento
5	Dr. Carly Dierkhising	Assistant Professor	CSU Los Angeles	Los Angeles
6	Miguel A. Garcia	Youth Member	Legal Assistant, Daniel H. Cargnelutti, Esq.	Riverside
7	Juan Gomez	Director	Motivating Individual Leadership for Public Advancement	Los Angeles
8	Susan Harbert	Staff Attorney	Loyola Law School	Los Angeles
9	Gordon Jackson	National Director of Protect	3Strands Global Foundation	Sacramento
10	Ramon Leija	Advocate	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Los Angeles
11	Kent Mendoza	Policy Coordinator	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Los Angeles
12	Amika Mota	Prison Reentry Director	Young Women's Freedom Center	San Francisco
13	Vanessa Najar	Peer mentor	Puente Project at Sacramento City College	Sacramento
14	District Attorney Nancy O'Malley	District Attorney	Alameda County District Attorney's Office	Alameda
15	Winston Peters	Assistant Public Defender	Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office	Los Angeles
16	Dr. Mimi Silbert	Chief Executive Officer	Delancey Street Foundation	San Francisco

17	Dante Williams	Youth Advocate Manager	Stanford Youth Solutions	Sacramento
18	Amanda Clifford	Policy and Advocacy Associate	Bill Wilson Center	Santa Clara
19	Michelle Guymon	Director, Child Trafficking Unit	LA County Probation	Los Angeles
20	Elliot Housman-Turrubiate	Youth Victim Advocate	Native American Health Center	Sacramento

8. Board fo State and Community Corrections

8.1: Staffing

The following staff are assigned to the Title II Grant and Compliance Monitoring activities. Projections are rounded and based on timekeeping conducted during FFY 2020 for Title II and Compliance Monitoring program activities.

CPGP

Percentages are projections that are rounded and based on actual time during state Fiscal Year 20/21 to date.

Ricardo Goodridge	Deputy Director, CPGP	15%
Timothy Polasik	Juvenile Justice Specialist	50%
Timothy Polasik	R.E.D. Coordinator;	50%
Juanita Reynaga	Senior Management Auditor	13%
Amanda Abucay	Staff Services Manager I, Program	13%
Rosa Pargas	Staff Services Manager II	13%
Deanna Ridgway	Assoc. Govt. Program Analyst, Program	100%
April Albright	Assoc.Govt. Program Analyst, Fiscal	30%

Facilities Standards and Operations (FSO)

Percentages are projections based on prior experience with Compliance Monitoring activities.

Allison Ganter	Deputy Director, FSO	15%
Eloisa Tuitama	Field Representative, FSO	50%
Lisa Southwell	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Craigus Thompson	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Elizabeth Gong	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Tim McWilliams	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Kim Moule	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Michael Bush	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Matthew Shuler	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Dale Miller	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Steven Wicklander	Field Representative, FSO	5%
Bob Takeshta	Compliance Monitor, (Retired Annuitant)	100%
Charlene Aboytes	Compliance Monitor, (Retired Annuitant)	100%
Ginger Wolfe	Standards and Compliance Officer, FSO	50%
Tamaka Shedwin	Assoc. Govt. Program Analyst, FSO	5%
Tina Peerson	Staff Services Analyst, FSO	25%

Research

Percentages are projections based on State Fiscal year activities to date.

Kasey Warmuth	Research Manager III	8%
Ashley Van De Pol	Research Analyst	20%

8.2 Classification Descriptions, CPGP:

Deputy Director, CPGP: oversee procedures, processes and workload for all CPGP staff performing work related to Title II, Tribal Youth and R.E.D. grants and related budget activity, and all SACJJDP related work and administrative support.

Juvenile Justice Specialist: The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides staff support for the SACJJDP and assists with the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Title II Three-Year Plan. The Juvenile Justice Specialist reports directly to the Deputy Director of the CPGP.

R.E.D. Coordinator/Field Representative, CPGP: The R.E.D. coordinator collects and analyzes R.E.D. data, assists with the development, implementation, and monitoring of the R.E.D. Three-Year Plan, and provides technical assistance to subgrantees. The Field Representative performs a variety of activities relating to grant administration and oversight for the grant. The following is a list of general activities:

- Assist in the preparation of federal applications submitted to the OJJDP for funding for the Title II Formula Grant Program;
- Prepare competitive RFPs as needed and coordinate activities associated with the application process;
- Prepare, review, and approve yearly re-applications;
- Coordinate activities to get both new and on-going grantees under contract;
- Collect and report data pertaining to federal program area activities;
- Provide on-site technical assistance to new grantees regarding data collection, preparing and submitting invoices and budget/program modifications, preparing progress reports, and discussing contract requirements;
- Review and approve/deny quarterly progress reports, invoices and budget/program modifications. If denied, provide technical assistance to correct problems;
- Conduct site visits as needed;
- Provide technical assistance as needed to address any problems noted during the on-site visit;
- Prepare site/monitoring reports and monitor to ensure deficiencies are corrected;
- Prepare correspondence sent to grantees, state and federal agencies, counties and cities, and the general public;
- Provide training as needed to professional organizations, state, city, county and non-profit organizations; Prepare and submit federal progress reports; and
- Review annual financial audits and resolve any questioned or disallowed cost issues.

The provision of technical assistance by Field Representatives includes review and recommendations regarding expenditures, program and budget modifications, local data collection procedures, local research designs and any proposed modifications; training local program evaluators with regard to conducting program evaluations and appropriate statistical analyses; and review and critique of final local program evaluation reports (which must be approved by the BSCC).

Senior Management Auditor: review conditions and requirements of CPGP grants, develop, maintain and implement procedures to monitor ongoing compliance, and develop and provide management reports to executive staff. Coordinate and manage all CPGP audits, develop audit responses and corrective action plans. Confer with federal and state agencies including the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the State Controller's office and the California Department of Finance.

Staff Services Manager 1, Program: oversee procedures, processes, and workload for grant program administrative support; oversee program staff responsible for tracking grant contracting and program activities, data analysis, progress reporting, desk reviews, federal application processes, the SACJJDP support activities, and compliance with all federal reporting requirements.

Staff Services Manager 1, Fiscal: oversee procedures, processes, and workload for fiscal administrative support; oversee fiscal staff responsible for invoicing, budgeting, projections, fiscal reporting systems maintenance and tracking activities, and compliance with federal fiscal reporting requirements.

Associate Governmental Program Analyst, Program: maintains grant files, works with subgrantees to collect and process subgrantee applications and progress reports, tracks grantee activity, performs grantee desk reviews, and monitors grant agreement compliance. In addition, program analyst works with Field Representatives on data collection and reporting, progress report analysis, federal application and state plan preparation and submittal, grant administrative technical assistance, and reporting in the federal Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT).

Associate Governmental Program Analyst, Fiscal: develop and maintain budget projection and planning documents; analyze financial and budget status reports for accuracy and funds availability; evaluate and project program expenditures; resolve budget-related problems,

accounting and/or coding errors; Review invoices and budget modifications to ensure accurate expenditure coding; maintain multiple internal and external tracking systems to ensure grant balances and expenditures are posted correctly; prepare financial data analysis reports for management as needed

8.3 Classification Descriptions, FSO:

Deputy Director, FSO: oversee procedures, processes and workload for all FSO staff performing work related to Compliance monitoring and related budget, data collection and reporting activity.

Compliance Monitor/Field Representative, FSO: performs a variety of activities relating to compliance monitoring and oversight of the core requirements. The following is a list of general activities:

- Assist in the preparation of federal applications submitted to the OJJDP for funding for the Title II Formula Grant Program including the Compliance Monitoring Three Year Plan;
- Conduct juvenile facility site inspections;
- Review annual facility inspection reports from Juvenile Court Judges/Juvenile Justice Commissions;
- Follow up with facility administrators and/or Juvenile Court Judges as needed to address missing reports or issues identified during the inspection;
- Provide on-site technical assistance to juvenile facility staff and law enforcement;
- Prepare correspondence sent to grantees, state and federal agencies, counties and cities, and the general public;
- Provide training as needed to professional organizations, state, city, county and non-profit organizations;
- Review and evaluate county compliance with Federal and State laws;
- Review and evaluate county compliance with the core requirements and State law regarding minimum requirements for juvenile justice facilities (including, but not limited to Title 15 and Title 24); and
- Assist with the juvenile regulations revision process.

The provision of technical assistance by the Field Representative (FSO) includes training stakeholders on the core requirements and California law regarding minimum standards for juvenile facilities.

Associate Governmental Program Analyst, FSO: collects and analyzes compliance monitoring data and assists with preparation and submission of the Compliance Monitoring

Three Year Plan and annual SACJJDP Report to the Governor and Legislature on Compliance Monitoring Recommendations.

Staff Services Analyst, FSO: Data entry of all annual surveys and monthly reports. Maintenance of Compliance Monitoring database and physical files. Communicates with reporting agencies to verify data as necessary.

8.4 Classification Descriptions, Research:

Research Manager III: oversee procedures, processes and workload for all research staff performing work related to grant support including RFP rating criteria, evaluation processes, data collection and reporting.

Research Analyst: provide grant support in RFP rating criteria and evaluation process as well as assistance in required federal and subgrantee data analysis and reporting.

9. List of Juvenile Programs Administered by the BSCC

- Federal Title II Grants including Tribal Youth and R.E.D. – California's current Title II plan emphasizes Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs), R.E.D., Quality Education for Youth, and Maintaining Compliance with the Four Core Protections. The BSCC Field Representatives conduct grantee monitoring visits and facility site inspections and coordinate/provide applicable training and technical assistance. There are currently 12 subgrantees with programs focusing on Diversion, Delinquency Prevention, and Aftercare/Reentry; two Tribal grantees with programs based around the Gathering of Native Americans (GONA) principles; and four R.E.D. grants based on data analysis and collaborative development of a R.E.D. reduction plan.
- Federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) – The JAG Program [42 U.S. Code §3751(a)] is a key provider of law enforcement funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides critical funding necessary to support state and local initiatives, to include: technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems. It funds both adult and youth programs. California has prioritized the following three JAG program areas:
    - Education and Prevention Programs
    - Law Enforcement Programs

- Prosecution and Court Programs, Including Indigent Defense

- Juvenile Reentry Grant (JRG) - The JRG program was established to provide local supervision of youthful offenders discharged from the custody of the Division of Juvenile Facilities. Specifically, the JRG is intended to reimburse county probation departments for the costs associated with housing youthful offenders (including the costs of supervision, programming, education, and incarceration) following release from the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). County allocations of JRG funding are based on two factors:

  1. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice provides an annual report identifying each ward discharged from a DJJ facility.
  2. The Board of State and Community Corrections, provides an annual report on discharged wards who are returned to a local juvenile detention facility for violating a condition of court-ordered supervision during the first 24 months after the ward's initial release to local supervision.

  The BSCC's responsibilities are tied exclusively to the second factor. When Juvenile Justice Realignment shifted the responsibility of supervising youthful offenders from the state to the local level, the role of collecting data from each county regarding the number of youthful offenders housed in local juvenile detention facilities was assigned to the BSCC. This data is organized into a single report and submitted to the Department of Finance on an annual basis. When a claim for reimbursement is approved, payment is made directly to county probation departments by the State Controller's Office.

- Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act – Youthful Offender Block Grant Program (JJCPA-YOBG) – The state JJCPA program provides state funds for probation departments to implement programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. The YOBG program provides state funding for counties to deliver custody and care (i.e., appropriate rehabilitative and supervisory services) to offenders who previously would have been committed to the CDCR, Division of Juvenile Justice. California statute was enacted in 2016 to combine the planning and reporting requirements of these two programs.

- Youth Reinvestment Grant (YRG) - The YRG Program was established in the 2018 budget Act (Senate Bill 840, Chapter 29. Statues pf 2018) and the related trailer bill (Assembly Bill (AB) 1812, chapter 36, Statutes of 2018). In 2019 the YRG Program

was modified by AB 1454. This program supports diversion of youth away from the juvenile justice system by providing grants to various agencies. Youth Reinvestment Grant program is aimed at diverting youth who are at risk of juvenile justice involvement from initial contact with the juvenile justice system using approaches that are evidence-based, culturally relevant, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate. Funds may also be used to prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system for those youth who have already experienced initial contact. Grant funds will be used to target underserved communities with high rates of youth arrests. Applicants must be local government entities or nonprofit organizations. Local government applicants will be required to pass through 90 percent of awarded funds to nonprofit community-based organizations

- Youth Center/Youth Shelter Program – The state Youth Center/Youth Shelter Program provided $55 million for the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of 98 youth centers and youth shelters throughout the state. Youth centers are located in low income, high crime neighborhoods and provide youth with after-school programming including educational and recreational services. Many of these centers are operated by well-known youth service agencies such as the Boys and Girls Club and YMCA.Youth shelters provide overnight sleeping accommodations for homeless and transitional youth. The shelters also provide case management services, referrals to community resources, and assistance with family reunification. Although funding for this program has long been disbursed, the BSCC still has active contracts and oversight responsibilities.
- Proud Parenting – Proud Parenting state funds support community-based parenting services to young parents between the ages of 14 and 25 who are involved in the juvenile or criminal justice system to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and delinquency. Grantees provide classroom instruction, structured family events and mentoring as well as comprehensive assessments and assistance to young parents or those at risk of becoming parents. This program is subject to a state appropriation.
- California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) – CalVIP Program provides $9.215 million in grant funding to cities and CBOs to support a range of violence intervention and prevention activities. CalVIP is a state-funded grant program enacted by the 2017 State Budget Act and appropriated through the State General

Fund. Cities and CBOs may apply for up to $500,000 for a two-year grant with a 100 percent match (cash or in-kind). City applicants must form a coordinating and advisory council to prioritize the use of grant funds. Cities that are awarded funding must pass-through a minimum of 50 percent of grant funds to one or more CBOs and must commit to collaborating with local agencies and jurisdictions in violence reduction efforts. The BSCC must give preference to applicants in cities and regions that have been disproportionately affected by violence and to applicants that propose to direct CalVIP funds to programs that have been shown to be the most effective at reducing violence. This two year program can serve adults and juveniles.

- Proposition 47 – The ongoing state Proposition 47 program funds public agencies to provide mental health services, substance use disorder treatment and/or diversion programs for those in the criminal justice system. It may serve both adults and juveniles and also allows funds to be used for housing-related assistance and other community-based supportive services, including job skills training, case management or civil legal services.

Appendix 1: California Laws Relevant to Juvenile Justice

Assembly Bill (AB) 823 Under legislation signed by California Governor Gavin Newsom in September 2020, the California state youth prison system will close all its remaining facilities. The new law—Senate Bill 823—stops intake at the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) by July of 2021. Full shutdown is likely to come in 2024 when all currently confined youth complete their state sentences. Going forward, counties will inherit full responsibility for the care and supervision of youth who can no longer be committed to the custody of the state.

AB 90 (Chapter 695) "Fair and Accurate Gang Database Act". AB 90 sets policies, procedures, training and oversight for the future use of shared gang databases, including, among other things, establishing the requirements for entering and reviewing gang designations, the retention period for listed gangs, and the criteria for identifying gang members. It further requires periodic audits by law enforcement agencies and department staff to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and proper use of any shared gang database, and the report of those results to the public. This is to address accuracy and fairness in the collection and accessing of gang allegations.

AB 507 (Chapter 705) Resource family training. As part of CCR, AB 507 provides that a portion of annual resource family training shall support the case plans, goals, and needs of children in the resource family home, if there are any children in the home, in accordance with departmental directives and regulations. It also permits a county to require one or more hours of specialized training for resource families in addition to the 8 hours of caregiver training otherwise required by current law.

AB 529 (Chapter 685) Sealing of juvenile offense records. AB 529 requires the juvenile court to order the sealing of arrest and related records held by law enforcement and probation agencies and the Department of Justice, in cases where a petition filed to declare the minor a ward of the court has been dismissed or has resulted in an acquittal on the charges. It also requires probation departments to seal records pertaining to a juvenile who completes a diversion program to which he or she is referred in lieu of the filing of a petition and it permits probation departments to access a record that has been sealed under Section 786 in order to determine eligibility for subsequent supervision programs under WIC Section 654.3.

AB 766 (Chapter 710) Foster care independent living to include university and college housing. *AB 766* provides that a minor aged 16 or older who is otherwise eligible for AFDC-FC (foster care) benefits may directly receive those payments if he or she is enrolled in a postsecondary educational institution, living independently in a dormitory or other designated school housing and where the education placement is made pursuant to a supervised placement agreement and transitional independent living plan as described in the bill. AB 766 further provides that foster care payments made to a minor enrolled in a postsecondary education placement at the University of California or California Community Colleges shall not be counted in considering the minor's eligibility for financial aid.

AB 878 (Chapter 660) Mechanical restraints used on minors during transportation from local juvenile justice facilities. *AB 878* permits the use of "mechanical restraints" (including handcuffs, chains, irons, straightjackets) on a juvenile during transportation to or from a local

secure juvenile facility (including probation camps or ranches) "only upon a determination made by the probation department, in consultation with the transporting agency, that the

mechanical restraints are necessary to prevent physical harm to the juvenile or another person or due to a substantial risk of flight." It requires that if the restraints are used, only the least restrictive form of restraint consistent with the legitimate security needs of the juvenile is to be used. It requires that a probation department choosing to use mechanical restraints other than handcuffs shall adopt procedures documenting their use and reasons for use. It limits the use of restraints during a court proceeding to situations where the court determines that the minor's behavior in custody or in court makes the use of restraints necessary to prevent physical harm or flight, with the burden on the prosecution to demonstrate the need for restraints, and then requires that the least restrictive form of restraint be used and that the reasons for use of the restraint be documented.

AB 1008 (Chapter 789) Ban the box/ fair employment limits on employer inquiry into criminal history. AB 1008 revises and expands California fair employment law by declaring it to be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to a) ask about conviction history on a job application, b) enquire about conviction history until after the applicant has been made a conditional job offer, or c) in conducting a background check to consider or use certain types of criminal history including arrest without conviction, diversion only and information contained in sealed records. This only applies to employers having five or more employees. The safeguards against inquiry into criminal history do not apply to certain background checks otherwise required by law, including background checks required for employment with a state or local agency or with a designated criminal justice agency. AB 1008 also sets out requirements for informing applicants about reasons for denial of employment related to criminal history and provides for a five-day period in which persons denied employment can challenge the accuracy of the information on which rejection was based.

AB 1308 (Chapter 675) Eligibility for parole consideration for prisoners whose offenses were committed while age 25 or younger. AB 1308 raises the eligibility threshold for parole consideration to cover prisoners who were age 25 or younger at the time of their commitment offense (from age 23 under current law). Prisoners meeting this age criteria become eligible for release on parole after 15, 20 or 25 years of incarceration depending on the sentence originally imposed. AB 1308 requires the parole board, in making its determination, to consider maturity and development factors pertaining to juveniles and young adults and to provide "a meaningful opportunity for release". It further sets out a range of future dates by which the parole board must complete sentence reviews for those made eligible for release by the bill, depending on the type of sentence that was imposed.

SB 190 (Chapter 678) Elimination of costs imposed by counties for juvenile detention, placement, legal services and related charges. SB 190 deletes provisions in multiple sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code that now permit counties to assess minors and parents for the costs of juvenile processing, defense representation, detention, drug testing and placement. The bill is comprehensive in the sense that it strikes cost language from nearly every section of the Welfare and Institutions Code. SB 190 also provides additional relief from liability of parents or juveniles from having to pay the costs of designated juvenile court and probation services or operations.

SB 312 (Chapter 679) Sealing of juvenile offense records involving listed serious (WIC Section 707 b) offenses. SB 312 modifies the lifetime ban on sealing of a juvenile record involving a WIC Section 707 (b) offense committed at age 14 or older, with certain limitations.

SB 384 (Chapter 541) Tiered sex offender registration. SB 384, beginning January 2021, modifies Juvenile sex offender registration requirements as follows: establishes Tier 1 and Tier 2 registration periods for juveniles required to register after release from the Department of Correction's Division of Juvenile Justice. Based on the underlying offense, juvenile registrants fall either into Tier 1 (5 years) or Tier 2 (10 years of registration). Upon meeting performance criteria during the registration period, the juvenile registrant may petition the Juvenile Court in the county of residence for removal from registration. The criteria applied by the Juvenile Court to rule on removal are the same criteria that apply to adult sex offense petitioners in Superior Court.

SB 394 (Chapter 684) Parole hearings for persons sentenced to Life-Without-Parole (LWOP) for crimes committed prior to age 18. SB 394 expands the coverage of other law that provide for parole board review of long prison sentences imposed on individuals who were under the age of 23 at the time of commission of the offense. SB 394 adds and provides for parole board review of a LWOP sentence for an individual who received the LWOP sentence for a crime committed prior to age 18 and who has served at least 25 years of his or her sentence. Requires parole hearings for those whose eligibility is expanded by the bill to completed on or before July 1, 2020.

SB 395 (Chapter 681) Juvenile interrogation and counsel rights. SB 395 requires that a youth 15 years of age or younger, prior to any custodial interrogation, and prior to the waiver of any Miranda rights, shall consult with counsel either in person, by telephone or by video conference. This right to consultation with counsel may not be waived. SB 395 requires a court, in considering the admissibility of any statements by the minor, to consider the effect of any failure to comply with the counsel consultation requirement. The SB 395 consultation requirement does not apply to the admissibility of any statement obtained without consultation for situations in which the law enforcement officer reasonably believed that the information sought was necessary "to protect life or property from an imminent threat". SB 395 also states that a probation officer acting in the normal performance of referral and investigation activities as specified is not subject to the requirement of the counsel consultation

SB 462 (Chapter 462) Accessing juvenile case files for data reports and evaluations. A juvenile case file is the court's record of documents and reports pertaining to juvenile dependency or delinquency proceedings. By definition, the case file includes individual records in the custody probation agencies. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 827 generally provides that these records are confidential and may be accessed only by certain agencies or individuals for defined uses. SB 462 adds a new WIC Section 827.12 authorizing a law enforcement agency, probation department or any other state or local agency having custody of the juvenile case file to access and utilize the record for purposes of complying with grant reports or with data reports required by other laws, as long as no personally identifying information accessed under the bill is further released, disseminated

or published. The bill also allows a chief probation officer to ask a court to authorize release of juvenile case file information for "data sharing" or for research and evaluation purposes with the ban on release of personally identifying information.

SB 625 (Chapter 683) Honorable Discharge from the Division of Juvenile Facilities. Prior to the realignment of state youth parole to counties in 2010, Honorable Discharge status could be awarded to wards paroled from the Department of Correction's Division of Juvenile Facilities (DJJ). After DJJ parole was realigned to counties, this practice became dormant. SB 625 now authorizes the Board of Juvenile Hearings (BJH) to award Honorable Discharge to DJJ wards who have been released to the county on local probation supervision. Individuals seeking this status must petition the BJH for an honorable discharge determination. Those eligible include all persons discharged from DJJ after the effective date of DJJ parole realignment (October 2010). The petition may not be considered by BJH until at least 18 months have passed since the ward's released. When a request for honorable discharge is made, the probation department must furnish a report to BJH on the ward's performance on local supervision. The bill lists criteria for honorable discharge to be considered by the Board including offense history since discharge and the "efforts made by the petitioner toward successful community reintegration, including employment history, educational achievements or progress toward obtaining a degree, vocational training, volunteer work, community engagement, positive peer and familial relationships, and any other relevant indicators of successful reentry and rehabilitation". If honorable discharge is granted, the individual is "thereafter be released from all penalties or disabilities resulting from the offenses for which the person was committed, including, but not limited to, penalties or disabilities that affect access to education, employment, or occupational license", with special limitations applicable to employment as a peace officer. It specifies that an individual granted honorable discharge is not relieved from any requirement to register as sex offender.

Finally, in November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 57, which, among other things, ended the ability of prosecutors to "direct file," i.e., file criminal cases against juveniles in adult court. This may increase the population of youth incarcerated in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)'s Division of Juvenile Justice.

Appendix 2: Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis Data Elements

In assessing the juvenile justice problems and needs in California, the SACJJDP looked at many different sets of data – both quantitative and qualitative. What follows is a youth crime analysis which assessed quantitative data trends in four areas, mental health indicators, and qualitative data trends.

Executive Summary

This document presents youth crime data gathered for the youth crime analysis required for the 2020 Title II Formula Grant Program application. The youth crime analysis assessed trends in four categories: juvenile arrests, referrals, status of juveniles' post-referral to county probation departments, and juvenile hall bookings and secure holds in law enforcement facilities. Additionally, other trends relevant to delinquency prevention programming were considered, including social, economic, legal, and other organizational conditions. Findings for each of these are summarized below.

1. Juvenile Arrests
   - Arrests have decreased since 2007, reaching a low of 43,181 arrests in 2019, representing a 81.8 percent decrease.
   - Percent of arrests by gender have remained consistent over the years with 72 percent for males and 28 percent for females in 2019.
   - Percent of arrests by age have remained consistent since 2009 with 71 percent for 15-17 year-olds and 28 percent for 12-14 year-olds.
   - Felony arrests have increased and accounted for 38 percent of arrests in 2019. Misdemeanor arrests have decreased to 53 percent of arrests in 2019. Arrests for status offenses have decreased and were at 9 percent in 2019.
   - Percent of arrests have decreased for White juveniles from 29 percent in 2004 to 20 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 46 percent in 2004 to 53 percent in 2019; and ranged from 16 to 21 percent for Black juveniles over the years.

2. Juvenile Referrals

   For juvenile referrals to probation departments:
   - Referrals have decreased since 2008, reaching a low of 59,371 referrals in 2019, representing a 73.1 percent decrease.
   - Percent of referrals by gender have remained consistent over the years with 75 percent for males and 25 percent for females in 2019.
   - The majority of referrals are for 15-17 year-olds, representing 67 percent of referrals in 2019.
   - Percent of referrals have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 46 percent in 2006 to 54 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 27 percent in 2006 to 19 percent in 2019; and remained consistent for Black and Other juveniles.

For juvenile referrals that resulted in petitions filed with the juvenile court:

- Petitions have decreased since 2008, reaching a low of 31,717 in 2019, representing a 71.8 percent decrease.
- Petitions by gender have remained consistent over the years with 80 percent for male juveniles and 20 for female juveniles in 2019.
- The majority of petitions are for 15-17 year-olds, representing 69 percent of petitions in 2019. Petitions have decreased for juveniles 12-14 years-old from 18 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2019 and increased for 18-24 year-olds from 11 percent in 2006 to 16 percent in 2019.
- Percent of petitions have: increased for Black juveniles from 21 percent in 2006 to 23 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 47 percent in 2006 to 55 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 25 percent in 2006 to 15 percent in 2019; and remained consistent for Other (5-6 percent) juveniles over the years.

3. Status of Juveniles Post-Referral to County Probation Departments

- The handling of juvenile referrals to county probation departments were classified into two categories: petitions filed and other actions taken[1]. In 2019, 53 percent of referrals resulted in a petition filed and 47 percent of referrals resulted in other action taken.
- For the 31,717 petitions filed in 2019, 61 percent resulted in wardship probation, 18 percent were dismissed, 8 percent resulted in informal probation, 7 percent resulted in non-ward probation, 3 percent resulted in deferred entry of judgement, 3 percent were transferred, less than 1 percent (n=42) were diverted, less than 1 percent (n = 64) were remanded to adult court, and zero juveniles were deported.
- For the 27,654 referrals in 2019 that were non-petitioned and classified as other action taken, 76 percent were closed at intake, 13 percent resulted in the juveniles being diverted; 5 percent resulted in the juveniles sent to traffic court, 4 percent resulted in juveniles receiving informal probation, 2 percent resulted in juveniles being transferred to adult court, no juveniles were direct filed and no juveniles were deported.

4. Juvenile Hall Bookings and Secure Holds in Law Enforcement Facilities

- Juvenile hall bookings increased between 2004 and 2006, reaching a high of 114,404 in 2006. Juvenile hall bookings have since declined reaching a low of 30,957 in 2019, representing a 72.9 percent decrease.
- Secure holds of juvenile delinquent offenders under 6 hours increased between 2004 and 2006, reaching a high of 11,713 in 2006. They have since decreased,

reaching their lowest point in 2018 with 2,097 holds. A slight increase was seen in 2019 with 2,108 holds.

- Secure holds of juvenile delinquent offenders over 6 hours doubled between 2004 and 2006 reaching a high of 158 in 2006. Holds decreased in 2008 with 75 holds and have since remained steady.
- Secure holds of juvenile status offenders increased between 2007[1] and 2011, reaching a high of 101 holds in 2011. Secure holds have since decreased with 4 holds in 2019.

5. Mental Health Indicators

- The average number of juveniles each month with open mental health cases decreased from 2,222 in 2010 to 988 in 2020. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population with open mental health cases, from 48.4 percent in 2010 to 65.5 percent in 2020.
- The average number of juveniles who receive psychotropic medications each month decreased from 873 in 2010 to 498 in 2020. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population who receive psychotropic medications, from 19 percent in 2010 to 33 percent in 2020.
- A total of one suicide was reported from 2010 through 2020. Suicide attempts of juveniles reached a high of 187 in 2013. They have since remained somewhat steady until 2018, when they began to decrease, reaching their lowest point in 2020 with 62 attempts.

6. Other Trends

- data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Introduction

This document presents youth crime data gathered to assist the Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) with the development of the 2021-2024 State Plan for the Title II Formula Grant Program and to fulfill the youth crime analysis required for the application. The subsequent sections address the following requirements of the youth crime analysis:

1. Juvenile Arrests – Juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race.
2. Juvenile Referrals – Number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense.
3. Status of Juveniles Post-Referral to County Probation Departments – Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment).
4. Juvenile Hall Bookings and Secure Holds in Law Enforcement Facilities – Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable).
5. Mental Health Indicators – select mental health related data elements from the BSCC's Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS).
6. Other Trends – Data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

For juvenile arrests, referrals and status of juveniles post-referral to county probation departments (items 1 through 3 above), data were obtained from the California Department of Justice's published *Juvenile Justice in California* reports.[1] Within these reports, data are provided for four race and ethnicity categories: Blacks, Hispanics, Whites, and Other.

For juvenile bookings and holds (item 4 above), data were obtained from the BSCC's *Juvenile Detention Profile Survey* [1] and *Minors in Detention Survey*.[1] Within these two data sources, demographic information is not available for age, gender, or race and ethnicity.

1. Juvenile Arrests

Tables 1 through 6 below provide trend data for juvenile arrests from 2004 through 2019 by offense type, gender, age, and race, respectively. [1] Figure 1 (which follows Tables 1 – 6) displays the percent of arrests by race and ethnicity. Trends in juvenile arrests are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Arrests (Tables 1 - 6)* – Arrests steadily increased from 2004 through 2007 reaching a peak of 236,856. Arrests have since steadily decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 43,181 arrests, representing an 81.8 percent decrease since 2007.
- *Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type (Table 1)* – For the 43,181 juvenile arrests in 2019, 38 percent were felonies, 53 percent were misdemeanors, and 9 percent were status offenses. Felony arrests increased from 26 percent in 2004 to 38 percent in 2019. Misdemeanor arrests remained steady ranging between 56 to 58 percent from 2006 through 2015, decreasing to 53 percent in 2019. Arrests for status offenses decreased from 16 percent in 2006 to 9 percent in 2019.
- *Juvenile Arrests by Gender (Table 2)* – For the 43,181 juvenile arrests in 2019, 72 percent were males and 28 percent were females. Percent of arrests by gender have remained steady from 2004 through 2019.
- *Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type and Gender (Table 3 and Table 4)* – For arrests of juvenile males from 2006 through 2019, felony arrests increased from 23 percent to 31 percent, misdemeanor arrests decreased from 41 percent to 36 percent, and status offense arrests decreased from 10 percent to 5 percent. For arrests of juvenile females from 2006 through 2019, felony arrests have increased slightly from 5 percent to 7 percent, misdemeanor arrests increased from 16 percent to 17 percent; and status arrests remained around 5 percent.
- *Juvenile Arrests by Age (Table 5)* – For the 43,181 juvenile arrests in 2019, 71 percent were for 15-17 year-olds and 28 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Percent of arrests by age group has remained steady from 2009 through 2019.
- *Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity (Table 6 and Figure 1)* – For the 43,181 juvenile arrests in 2019, 20 percent were White, 53 percent Hispanic, 21 percent Black, and 6 percent Other. Percent of arrests have: decreased for Whites from 29 percent in 2004 to 20 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanics from 46 percent in 2004 to 53 percent in 2019; and ranged from 16 to 21 percent for Black juveniles over the years

Table 1. Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type for 2004 through 2019

Year	Total Arrests	Felonies		Misdemeanors		Status Offenses	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2004	206,201	54,368	26%	123,754	60%	28,079	14%
2005	222,512	59,027	27%	133,606	60%	29,879	13%
2006	232,849	65,189	28%	131,164	56%	36,496	16%
2007	236,856	66,191	28%	134,629	57%	36,036	15%
2008	229,104	64,963	28%	130,142	57%	33,999	15%
2009	204,696	58,555	29%	115,951	57%	30,190	15%
2010	185,867	52,020	28%	106,253	57%	27,594	15%
2011	149,563	43,403	29%	84,333	56%	21,827	15%
2012	120,720	36,368	30%	67,960	56%	16,392	14%
2013	96,937	30,812	32%	54,315	56%	11,810	12%
2014	86,823	27,651	32%	48,291	56%	10,881	13%
2015	71,923	21,381	30%	41,848	58%	8,694	12%
2016	62,743	19,656	31%	35,756	57%	7,331	12%
2017	56,249	19,373	34%	30,046	53%	6,830	12%
2018	46,423	17,265	37%	24,223	52%	4,935	11%
2019	43,181	16,288	38%	22,836	53%	4,057	9%

Table 2. Juvenile Arrests by Gender for 2004 through 2019

Year	Total Arrests	Male		Female	
		Count	Percent of Arrests	Count	Percent of Arrests
2004	206,201	150,223	73%	55,978	27%
2005	222,512	163,663	74%	58,849	26%
2006	232,849	172,747	74%	60,102	26%
2007	236,856	175,449	74%	61,407	26%
2008	229,104	169,270	74%	59,834	26%
2009	204,696	151,274	74%	53,422	26%
2010	185,867	135,795	73%	50,072	27%
2011	149,563	107,653	72%	41,910	28%
2012	120,720	87,286	72%	33,434	28%
2013	96,937	71,008	73%	25,929	27%
2014	86,823	63,221	73%	23,602	27%
2015	71,923	51,693	72%	20,230	28%
2016	62,743	44,980	72%	17,763	28%
2017	56,249	41,017	73%	15,232	27%
2018	46,423	33,559	72%	12,864	28%
2019	43,181	31,044	72%	12,137	28%

Table 3. Number of Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type & Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male			Female		
Year	Total Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses
2006	232,849	54,399	95,059	23,289	10,790	36,105	13,207
2007	236,856	54,864	97,034	23,551	11,327	37,595	12,485
2008	229,104	53,880	93,191	22,199	11,083	36,951	11,800
2009	204,696	48,693	82,537	20,044	9,862	33,414	10,146
2010	185,867	43,164	74,314	18,317	8,856	31,939	9,277
2011	149,563	35,870	57,202	14,581	7,533	27,131	7,246
2012	120,720	30,092	46,304	10,890	6,276	21,656	5,502
2013	96,937	25,757	37,546	7,887	5,237	16,769	3,923
2014	86,823	22,814	33,341	7,066	4,837	14,950	3,815
2015	71,923	17,879	28,420	5,394	3,502	13,428	3,300
2016	62,743	16,344	24,251	4,385	3,312	11,505	2,946
2017	56,249	16,166	20,770	4,081	3,207	9,276	2,749
2018	46,423	14,113	16,643	2,803	3,152	7,580	2,132
2019	43,181	13,356	15,398	2,290	2,932	7,438	1,767

Table 4. Percent of Juvenile Arrests by Gender & Offense Type for 2006 through 2019

		Male			Female		
Year	Total Arrests	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Status Offenses
2006	232,849	23%	41%	10%	5%	16%	6%
2007	236,856	23%	41%	10%	5%	16%	5%
2008	229,104	24%	41%	10%	5%	16%	5%
2009	204,696	24%	40%	10%	5%	16%	5%
2010	185,867	23%	40%	10%	5%	17%	5%
2011	149,563	24%	38%	10%	5%	18%	5%
2012	120,720	25%	38%	9%	5%	18%	5%
2013	96,937	27%	39%	8%	5%	17%	4%
2014	86,823	26%	38%	8%	6%	17%	4%
2015	71,923	25%	40%	7%	5%	19%	5%
2016	62,743	26%	39%	7%	5%	18%	5%
2017	56,249	29%	37%	7%	6%	16%	5%
2018	46,423	30%	36%	6%	7%	16%	5%
2019	43,181	31%	36%	5%	7%	17%	4%

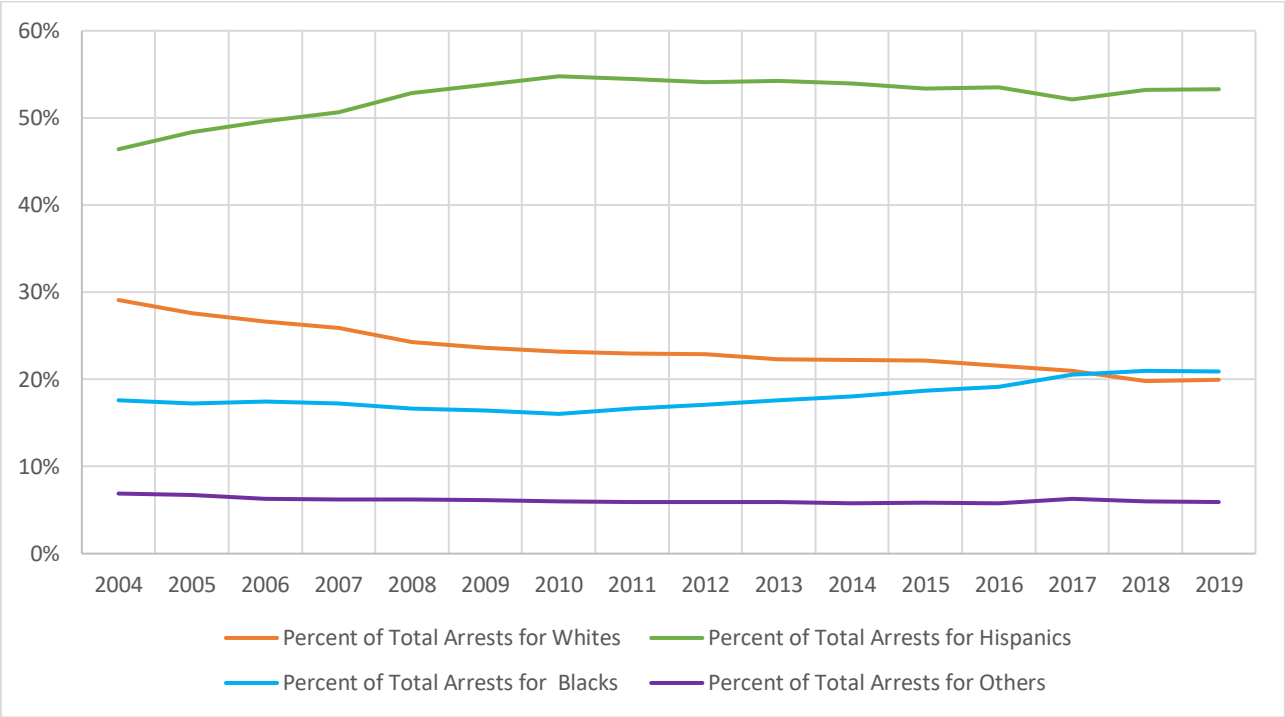
Table 5. Juvenile Arrests by Age for 2004 through 2019

		Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17	
Year	Total Arrests	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2004	206,201	4,474	2%	58,125	28%	143,602	70%
2005	222,512	4,667	2%	60,409	27%	157,436	71%
2006	232,849	4,701	2%	64,122	28%	164,026	70%
2007	236,856	4,393	2%	61,647	26%	170,816	72%
2008	229,104	3,647	2%	58,767	26%	166,690	73%
2009	204,696	2,883	1%	51,146	25%	150,667	74%
2010	185,867	2,462	1%	46,222	25%	137,183	74%
2011	149,563	2,032	1%	36,632	24%	110,899	74%
2012	120,720	1,912	2%	29,687	25%	89,121	74%
2013	96,937	1,394	1%	23,715	24%	71,828	74%
2014	86,823	1,181	1%	21,145	24%	64,497	74%
2015	71,923	984	1%	17,459	24%	53,480	74%
2016	62,743	804	1%	15,716	25%	46,223	74%
2017	56,249	777	1%	14,637	26%	40,835	73%
2018	46,423	636	1%	12,186	26%	33,601	72%
2019	43,181	402	1%	12,117	28%	30,662	71%

Table 6. Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2004 through 2019

		Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
Year	Total Arrests	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2004	206,201	36,283	18%	95,700	46%	60,008	29%	14,210	7%
2005	222,512	38,395	17%	107,699	48%	61,456	28%	14,962	7%
2006	232,849	40,586	17%	115,520	50%	62,093	27%	14,650	6%
2007	236,856	40,882	17%	119,897	51%	61,357	26%	14,720	6%
2008	229,104	38,198	17%	121,120	53%	55,612	24%	14,174	6%
2009	204,696	33,676	16%	110,083	54%	48,383	24%	12,554	6%
2010	185,867	29,797	16%	101,811	55%	43,065	23%	11,194	6%
2011	149,563	24,899	17%	81,469	54%	34,349	23%	8,846	6%
2012	120,720	20,652	17%	65,324	54%	27,616	23%	7,128	6%
2013	96,937	17,050	18%	52,580	54%	21,586	22%	5,721	6%
2014	86,823	15,683	18%	46,862	54%	19,265	22%	5,013	6%
2015	71,923	13,434	19%	38,379	53%	15,929	22%	4,181	6%
2016	62,743	12,008	19%	33,556	53%	13,551	22%	3,628	6%
2017	56,249	11,566	21%	29,334	52%	11,810	21%	3,539	6%
2018	46,423	9,738	21%	24,696	53%	9,191	20%	2,798	6%
2019	43,181	9,031	21%	23,000	53%	8,609	20%	2,541	6%

Figure 1. Percent of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2004 through 2019



2. Juvenile Referrals

• 2.1 Juvenile Referrals to Probation

Tables 7, 8, and 9 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals to probation departments by gender, age, and race, respectively. Figure 2 displays the percent of referrals to probation by race and ethnicity. A referral is defined as a juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601 and 602. Juveniles can be referred by a variety of sources including law enforcement, schools, parents, public agencies, private agencies, individuals, or transfers from another county or state. The largest percentage of referrals come from law enforcement. Trends in juvenile referrals to probation are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Referrals to Probation* (Tables 7 - 9) – Referrals increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 220,896 in 2008. Referrals have since decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 59,371 referrals, representing a 73.1 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Referrals by Gender* (Table 7) – For the 59,371 referrals in 2019, 75 percent were for males and 25 percent were for females. Percent by gender has remained consistent over the years.
- *Referrals by Age* (Table 8) – For the 59,371 referrals in 2019, 67 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 12 percent were 18-24 year-olds and 20 percent were for 12-14

year-olds. Percent of referrals for 12-14 year-olds have decreased slightly from 21 percent in 2006 to 20 percent in 2019, percent of 18-24 year-olds have slightly increased from 8 percent in 2006 to 12 percent in 2019, and percent of 15-17 year-olds have slightly decreased from 69 percent in 2006 to 67 percent in 2019.

- *Referrals by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 9, Figure 2) – For the 59,371 referrals in 2019, 20 percent were Black, 54 percent were Hispanic, 19 percent were White, and 7 percent Other. Percent of referrals have increased for Hispanics from 46 percent in 2006 to 54 percent in 2019 and decreased for Whites from 27 percent in 2006 to 19 percent in 2019. Percent for Black and Other juveniles have remained consistent over the years.

Table 7. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Referrals	Count	Percent of Arrests	Count	Percent of Arrests
2006	207,298	158,834	77%	48,464	23%
2007	203,526	156,390	77%	47,136	23%
2008	220,896	170,209	77%	50,687	23%
2009	207,568	159,701	77%	47,867	23%
2010	186,019	143,153	77%	42,866	23%
2011	148,250	112,550	76%	35,700	24%
2012	125,474	95,655	76%	29,819	24%
2013	111,988	85,550	76%	26,438	24%
2014	101,531	77,284	76%	24,247	24%
2015	86,539	64,942	75%	21,597	25%
2016	77,509	58,288	75%	19,221	25%
2017	71,791	54,430	76%	17,361	24%
2018	65,020	49,261	76%	15,759	24%
2019	59,371	44,729	75%	14,642	25%

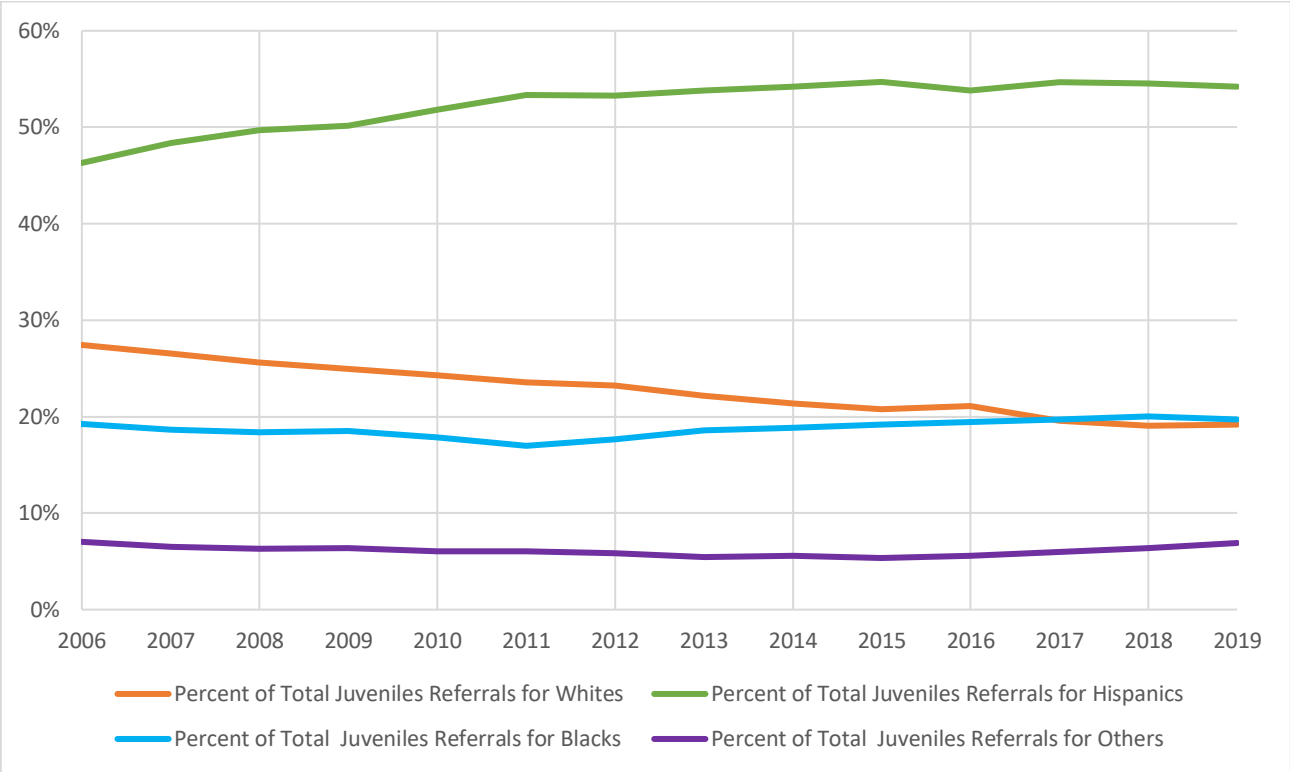
Table 8. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Referrals	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	207,298	2,655	1%	43,955	21%	143,209	69%	17,479	8%
2007	203,526	2,295	1%	41,171	20%	141,379	69%	18,681	9%
2008	220,896	2,231	1%	43,581	20%	154,192	70%	20,892	9%
2009	207,568	1,958	1%	39,806	19%	145,734	70%	20,070	10%
2010	186,019	1,582	1%	34,820	19%	130,769	70%	18,848	10%
2011	148,250	1,307	1%	27,606	19%	104,819	71%	14,518	10%
2012	125,474	1,046	1%	22,287	18%	88,243	70%	13,898	11%
2013	111,988	931	1%	19,493	17%	78,890	70%	12,692	11%
2014	101,531	897	1%	18,117	18%	70,457	69%	12,062	12%
2015	86,539	687	1%	15,259	18%	60,238	70%	10,355	12%
2016	77,509	652	1%	13,968	18%	53,561	69%	9,328	12%
2017	71,791	637	1%	13,386	19%	49,148	68%	8,620	12%
2018	65,020	603	1%	12,390	19%	43,789	67%	8,238	13%
2019	59,371	313	1%	11,649	20%	40,020	67%	7,389	12%

Table 9. Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Referrals	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	207,298	39,883	19%	95,987	46%	56,868	27%	14,560	7%
2007	203,526	37,899	19%	98,420	48%	54,014	27%	13,193	6%
2008	220,896	40,589	18%	109,835	50%	56,597	26%	13,875	6%
2009	207,568	38,374	18%	104,120	50%	51,790	25%	13,284	6%
2010	186,019	33,223	18%	96,420	52%	45,193	24%	11,183	6%
2011	148,250	25,168	17%	79,114	53%	34,971	24%	8,997	6%
2012	125,474	22,127	18%	66,848	53%	29,162	23%	7,337	6%
2013	111,988	20,837	19%	60,238	54%	24,828	22%	6,085	5%
2014	101,531	19,120	19%	55,063	54%	21,675	21%	5,673	6%
2015	86,539	16,572	19%	47,340	55%	17,999	21%	4,628	5%
2016	77,509	15,094	19%	41,695	54%	16,379	21%	4,341	6%
2017	71,791	14,146	20%	39,271	55%	14,072	20%	4,302	6%
2018	65,020	13,022	20%	35,467	55%	12,393	19%	4,138	6%
2019	59,371	11,707	20%	32,198	54%	11,379	19%	4,087	7%

Figure 2. Percent of Juvenile Referrals to Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



2.2 Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Petitions Filed

Tables 10, 11, and 12 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals that resulted in petitions filed with the juvenile court by gender, age, and race, respectively. Figure 3 displays the percent of petitions filed by race and ethnicity. Trends in petitions filed are described below.

- *Total Petitions Filed* (Tables 10 - 12) – Petitions filed increased from 2006 through 2008, reaching a peak of 112,383 in 2008. Petitions have since steadily decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 31,717 petitions filed, representing a 71.7 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Petitions Filed by Gender* (Table 10) – For the 31,717 petitions filed in 2019, 80 percent were for males and 20 percent were for females. Percent by gender have remained steady over the years.
- *Petitions Filed by Age* (Table 11) – For the 31,717 petitions filed in 2019, 69 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 16 percent for 18-24 year-olds and 14 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Petitions have: decreased for 12-14 year-olds from 18 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2019; slightly decreased for 15-17 year-olds from 71 percent in 2006 to 69 percent in 2019; and increased for 18-24 year-olds from 11 percent in 2006 to 16 percent in 2019.

- *Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 12, Figure 3) – For the 31,717 petitions filed in 2019, 23 percent were Black, 55 percent were Hispanic, 15 percent were White, and 6 percent Other. Percent of petitions have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 47 percent in 2006 to 55 percent in 2019; steadily decreased for White juveniles from 25 percent in 2006 to 15 percent in 2019; and remained consistent for Black and Other juveniles over the years.

Table 10. Juvenile Petitions Filed by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Petitions	Count	Percent of Arrests	Count	Percent of Arrests
2006	104,094	84,342	81%	19,752	19%
2007	101,816	82,853	81%	18,963	19%
2008	112,383	91,858	82%	20,525	18%
2009	105,858	86,857	82%	19,001	18%
2010	95,212	78,678	83%	16,534	17%
2011	73,639	60,334	82%	13,305	18%
2012	64,863	53,043	82%	11,820	18%
2013	58,001	47,401	82%	10,600	18%
2014	51,645	42,240	82%	9,405	18%
2015	44,107	35,497	80%	8,610	20%
2016	40,569	32,652	80%	7,917	20%
2017	38,232	30,897	81%	7,335	19%
2018	35,760	28,604	80%	7,156	20%
2019	31,717	25,245	80%	6,472	20%

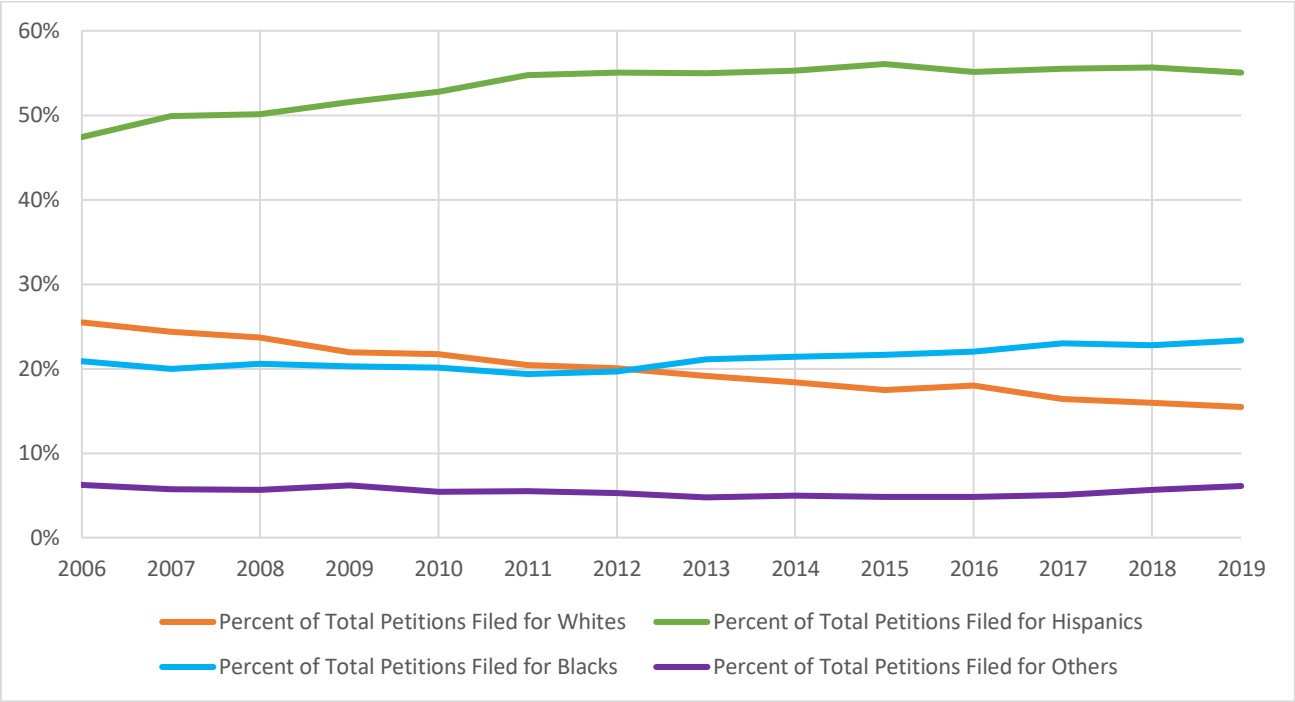
Table 11. Juvenile Petitions Filed by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Petitions	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	104,094	583	1%	18,374	18%	74,139	71%	10,998	11%
2007	101,816	482	0%	17,317	17%	72,037	71%	11,980	12%
2008	112,383	444	0%	18,354	16%	80,013	71%	13,572	12%
2009	105,858	351	0%	16,853	16%	75,787	72%	12,867	12%
2010	95,212	246	0%	14,122	15%	68,710	72%	12,134	13%
2011	73,639	175	0%	10,580	14%	53,583	73%	9,301	13%
2012	64,863	182	0%	8,970	14%	46,612	72%	9,099	14%
2013	58,001	131	0%	7,741	13%	41,759	72%	8,370	14%
2014	51,645	134	0%	6,903	13%	36,437	71%	8,171	16%
2015	44,107	100	0%	5,947	13%	31,091	70%	6,969	16%
2016	40,569	85	0%	5,587	14%	28,466	70%	6,431	16%
2017	38,232	56	0%	5,291	14%	26,898	70%	5,987	16%
2018	35,760	73	0%	5,139	14%	24,752	69%	5,796	16%
2019	31,717	20	0%	4,588	14%	22,031	69%	5,078	16%

Table 12. Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Petitions	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	104,094	21,718	21%	49,361	47%	26,524	25%	6,491	6%
2007	101,816	20,344	20%	50,831	50%	24,839	24%	5,802	6%
2008	112,383	23,087	21%	56,311	50%	26,607	24%	6,378	6%
2009	105,858	21,477	20%	54,598	52%	23,245	22%	6,538	6%
2010	95,212	19,147	20%	50,239	53%	20,677	22%	5,149	5%
2011	73,639	14,258	19%	40,303	55%	15,026	20%	4,052	6%
2012	64,863	12,765	20%	35,701	55%	12,981	20%	3,416	5%
2013	58,001	12,260	21%	31,877	55%	11,103	19%	2,761	5%
2014	51,645	11,062	21%	28,530	55%	9,495	18%	2,558	5%
2015	44,107	9,551	22%	24,729	56%	7,707	17%	2,120	5%
2016	40,569	8,940	22%	22,376	55%	7,294	18%	1,959	5%
2017	38,232	8,806	23%	21,234	56%	6,277	16%	1,915	5%
2018	35,760	8,157	23%	19,900	56%	5,696	16%	2,007	6%
2019	31,717	7,404	23%	17,465	55%	4,905	15%	1,943	6%

Figure 3. Percent of Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3. Status of Juveniles Post-Referral to County Probation Departments

3.1 Summary of Juvenile Referrals by Other Actions Taken and Petitions

Table 13 provides the total number of juveniles referred to probation departments and provides a breakdown of how the referrals were handled by two categories: petitions filed and other actions taken[1] for 2006 through 2019. Trends in juvenile probation department referrals are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Referred to Probation* – Referrals increased from 2006 through 2008, reaching a peak of 220,896 in 2008. Juvenile referrals have since steadily decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 59,371 referrals, representing a 73.1 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Total Juvenile Petitions Filed (Formal)* – Petitions increased from 2006 through 2008, reaching a peak of 112,383 in 2008. Petitions have since decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 31,717 petitions filed, representing a 71.8 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Total Other Actions Taken (non-petitioned) by Probation Departments* – Other actions taken in the handling of referrals increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 108,513 in 2008. Other actions taken have since decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 27,654 other actions taken, representing a 74.5 percent decrease since 2008.

Table 13. Total Juveniles Referred to Probation and a Breakdown of Post-Referral Action by Other Actions Taken (non-petitioned) and Petitions Filed (Formal) for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Juveniles Referred	Other Actions Taken	Total Petitions Filed
2006	207,298	103,204	104,094
2007	203,526	101,713	101,816
2008	220,896	108,513	112,383
2009	207,568	101,710	105,858
2010	186,019	90,807	95,212
2011	148,250	74,611	73,639
2012	125,474	60,611	64,863
2013	111,988	53,987	58,001
2014	101,531	49,886	51,645
2015	86,539	42,432	44,107
2016	77,509	36,940	40,569
2017	71,791	33,559	38,232
2018	65,020	29,260	35,760
2019	59,371	27,654	31,717

3.2 Summary of Other Actions Taken by Type

Juvenile referrals to probation that were non-petitioned and categorized as “other actions taken” can be further broken down by seven action types: closed at intake, informal probation, diversion, transferred, traffic court, deported, and direct file. Table 14 provides a breakdown of the other actions taken by the seven action types for 2006 through 2019. Trend data for each of these action types by gender, age, and race are provided in the subsections that follow.

Table 14. Juvenile Referrals that were Non-Petitioned by Action Type for 2006 through 2019

Year	Closed at Intake	Informal Probation	Diversion	Transferred	Traffic Court	Deported	Direct File	Total
2006	72,961	6,792	10,856	2,110	9,771	60	654	103,204
2007	72,706	6,472	11,474	2,067	8,216	54	724	101,713
2008	77,759	7,167	12,576	2,132	7,929	84	866	108,513
2009	73,922	5,805	14,413	2,428	4,324	49	769	101,710
2010	67,818	4,202	11,958	2,195	3,889	29	716	90,807
2011	55,949	3,699	10,070	1,673	2,523	11	686	74,611
2012	46,441	2,456	7,352	1,390	2,327	41	604	60,611
2013	41,175	2,957	5,887	1,153	2,175	7	633	53,987
2014	36,396	2,733	7,563	857	1,851	12	474	49,886
2015	31,830	2,165	5,600	634	1,706	5	492	42,432
2016	27,001	1,471	5,723	611	1,788	6	340[1]	36,940
2017	24,651	1,210	5,517	683	1,498	0	0	33,559
2018	21,395	1,135	4,754	590	1,383	3	-	29,260
2019	21,083	1,049	3,457	573	1,492	0	-	27,654

3.2.1 Other Actions Taken: Closed at Intake

Tables 15, 16, and 17 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals that were closed at intake by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in referrals closed at intake are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Referrals that were Closed at Intake* (Tables 15 - 17) – Referrals closed at intake steadily increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 77,759 in 2008. They have since steadily decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 21,083 referrals closed at intake, representing a 72.9 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Closed at Intake by Gender* (Table 15) – For the 21,083 referrals closed at intake in 2019, 72 percent were for males and 28 percent were for female. Percent closed at intake from 2006 through 2019 have decreased slightly for males and increased slightly for females.
- *Closed at Intake by Age* (Table 16) –For the 21,083 referrals closed at intake in 2019, 65 percent were for 15-17 year-old juveniles, 10 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 24 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent by age group have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Closed at Intake by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 17, Figure 4) – For the 21,083 referrals closed at intake in 2019, 17 percent were for Blacks, 54 percent were for Hispanics, 22 percent were for Whites and 8 percent were Other. Percent of closed at intake have: steadily decreased for White juveniles from 27 percent in 2006 to 22 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 46 percent in 2006 to 54 percent in 2019; and have remained somewhat consistent for Black and Other juveniles over the years.

Table 15. Other Actions Taken: Closed at Intake by Gender for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Closed at Intake	Male		Female	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	72,961	53,269	73%	19,692	27%
2007	72,706	53,231	73%	19,475	27%
2008	77,759	57,251	74%	20,508	26%
2009	73,922	53,735	73%	20,187	27%
2010	67,818	48,994	72%	18,824	28%
2011	55,949	39,794	71%	16,155	29%
2012	46,441	32,980	71%	13,461	29%
2013	41,175	29,330	71%	11,845	29%
2014	36,396	25,757	71%	10,639	29%
2015	31,830	22,274	70%	9,556	30%
2016	27,001	18,915	70%	8,086	30%

2017	24,651	17,522	71%	7,129	29%
2018	21,395	15,341	72%	6,054	28%
2019	21,083	15,108	72%	5,975	28%

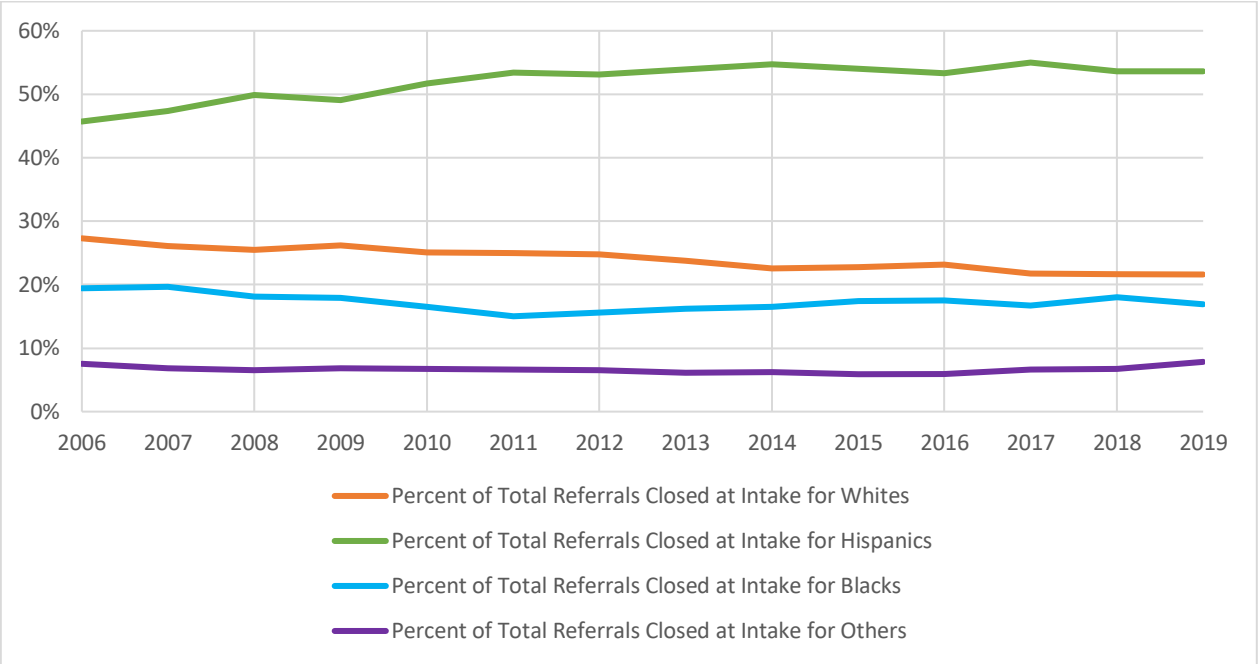
Table 16. Other Actions Taken: Closed at Intake by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Closed at Intake	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	72,961	1,471	2%	17,838	24%	48,364	66%	5,288	7%
2007	72,706	1,320	2%	16,549	23%	49,376	68%	5,461	8%
2008	77,759	1,235	2%	17,568	23%	52,891	68%	6,065	8%
2009	73,922	1,192	2%	16,321	22%	50,513	68%	5,896	8%
2010	67,818	1,017	1%	15,160	22%	46,019	68%	5,622	8%
2011	55,949	859	2%	12,587	22%	38,126	68%	4,377	8%
2012	46,441	686	1%	10,205	22%	31,485	68%	4,065	9%
2013	41,175	625	2%	8,915	22%	27,937	68%	3,698	9%
2014	36,396	583	2%	8,000	22%	24,623	68%	3,190	9%
2015	31,830	476	1%	6,859	22%	21,655	68%	2,840	9%
2016	27,001	383	1%	5,951	22%	18,203	67%	5,288	7%
2017	24,651	392	2%	5,422	22%	16,558	67%	2,279	9%
2018	21,395	378	2%	4,842	23%	14,118	66%	2,057	10%
2019	21,083	245	1%	5,112	24%	13,682	65%	2,044	10%

Table 17. Other Actions Taken: Closed at Intake by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Closed at Intake	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	72,961	14,209	19%	33,350	46%	19,920	27%	5,482	8%
2007	72,706	14,295	20%	34,469	47%	18,981	26%	4,961	7%
2008	77,759	14,060	18%	38,811	50%	19,840	26%	5,048	6%
2009	73,922	13,258	18%	36,297	49%	19,329	26%	5,038	7%
2010	67,818	11,210	17%	35,071	52%	16,995	25%	4,542	7%
2011	55,949	8,403	15%	29,904	53%	13,953	25%	3,689	7%
2012	46,441	7,237	16%	24,689	53%	11,486	25%	3,029	7%
2013	41,175	6,672	16%	22,192	54%	9,794	24%	2,517	6%
2014	36,396	6,003	16%	19,930	55%	8,209	23%	2,254	6%
2015	31,830	5,535	17%	17,181	54%	7,239	23%	1,875	6%
2016	27,001	4,740	18%	14,390	53%	6,262	23%	1,609	6%
2017	24,651	4,107	17%	13,557	55%	5,360	22%	1,627	7%
2018	21,395	3,860	18%	11,474	54%	4,629	22%	1,432	7%
2019	21,083	3,565	17%	11,311	54%	4,555	22%	1,652	8%

Figure 4. Percent of Juvenile Referrals that were Closed at Intake by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.2 Other Actions Taken: Informal Probation

Tables 18, 19, and 20 below provide trend data for referrals to probation that resulted in the juveniles granted informal probation by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in juveniles granted informal probation are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Referrals Resulting in Juveniles Granted Informal Probation* (Tables 18 - 20) –Informal probation steadily increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 7,167 in 2008. They have since steadily decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 1,049 youth granted informal probation, representing an 85.4 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Informal Probation by Gender* (Table 18) – For the 1,049 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 67 percent were for males and 33 percent were for females. Percent of males have decreased slightly from 70 percent in 2006 to 67 percent in 2019 while females have increased slightly from 30 percent in 2006 to 33 percent in 2019.
- *Informal Probation by Age* (Table 19) – For the 1,049 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 65 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 2 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 32 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent by age group have remained steady for Under 12 years old & 18-24 year-olds from 2006 through 2019. Percent of 12-14 year-olds decreased from 36 percent in 2006 to 32 percent in 2019. Percent of 15-17 year-olds have increased from 59 percent in 2006 to 65 percent in 2019.

- *Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 20, Figure 5) – For the 1,049 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 10 percent were Blacks, 50 percent were Hispanics, 32 percent were Whites, and 8 percent were Other. Percent of youth on informal probation have: decreased for White juveniles from 35 percent of in 2006 to 32 percent in 2019 and remained steady for Hispanic, Black and Other juveniles over the years.

Table 18. Other Action Taken: Informal Probation by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Informal Probation	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	6,792	4,787	70%	2,005	30%
2007	6,472	4,555	70%	1,917	30%
2008	7,167	4,962	69%	2,205	31%
2009	5,805	3,911	67%	1,894	33%
2010	4,202	2,960	70%	1,242	30%
2011	3,699	2,589	70%	1,110	30%
2012	2,456	1,702	69%	754	31%
2013	2,957	2,041	69%	916	31%
2014	2,733	1,873	69%	860	31%
2015	2,165	1,490	69%	675	31%
2016	1,471	957	65%	514	35%
2017	1,210	845	70%	365	30%
2018	1,135	795	70%	340	30%
2019	1,049	708	67%	341	33%

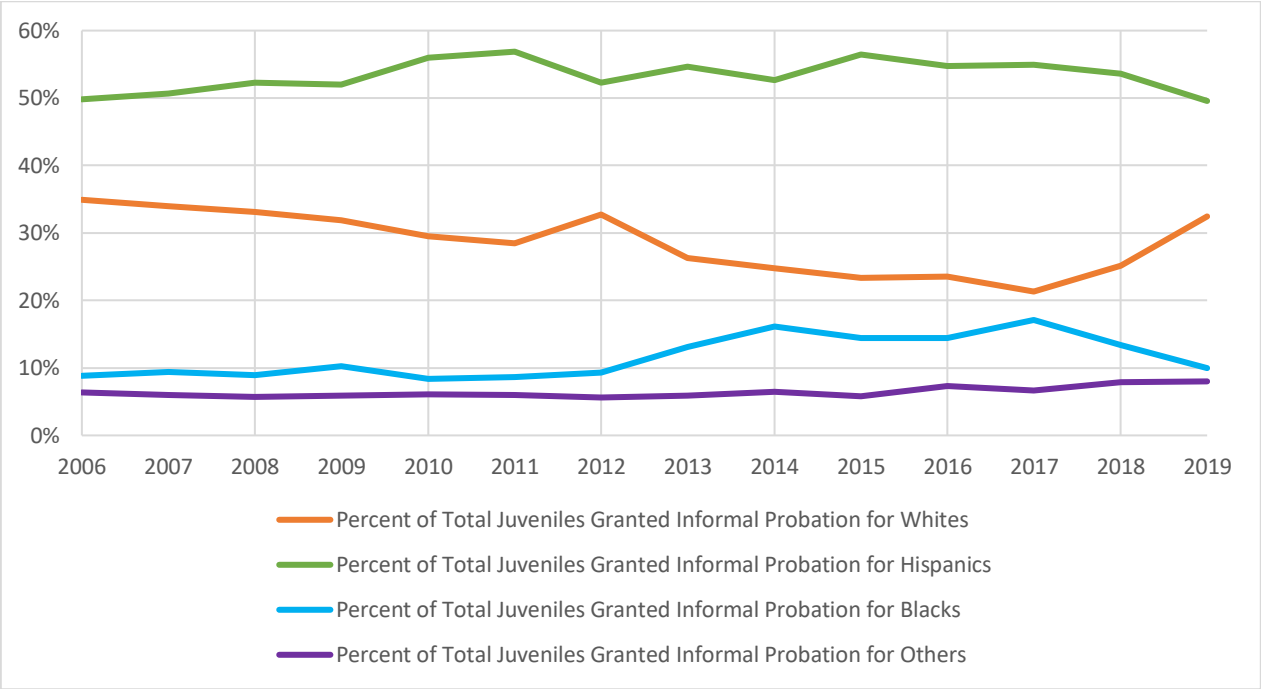
Table 19. Other Action Taken: Informal Probation by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Informal Probation	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	6,792	213	3%	2,418	36%	4,025	59%	136	2%
2007	6,472	133	2%	2,285	35%	3,925	61%	129	2%
2008	7,167	146	2%	2,405	34%	4,449	62%	167	2%
2009	5,805	96	2%	1,929	33%	3,638	63%	142	2%
2010	4,202	83	2%	1,470	35%	2,557	61%	92	2%
2011	3,699	78	2%	1,177	32%	2,367	64%	77	2%
2012	2,456	30	1%	709	29%	1,647	67%	70	3%
2013	2,957	49	2%	895	30%	1,922	65%	91	3%
2014	2,733	50	2%	800	29%	1,817	66%	66	2%
2015	2,165	28	1%	598	28%	1,467	68%	72	3%
2016	1,471	22	1%	383	26%	1,012	69%	54	4%
2017	1,210	32	3%	426	35%	716	59%	36	3%
2018	1,135	22	2%	386	34%	694	61%	33	3%
2019	1,049	8	1%	337	32%	683	65%	21	2%

Table 20. Other Action Taken: Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Informal Probation	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	6,792	602	9%	3,386	50%	2,372	35%	432	6%
2007	6,472	609	9%	3,278	51%	2,198	34%	387	6%
2008	7,167	638	9%	3,745	52%	2,374	33%	410	6%
2009	5,805	593	10%	3,020	52%	1,849	32%	343	6%
2010	4,202	352	8%	2,354	56%	1,242	30%	254	6%
2011	3,699	319	9%	2,104	57%	1,054	28%	222	6%
2012	2,456	229	9%	1,285	52%	804	33%	138	6%
2013	2,957	388	13%	1,617	55%	777	26%	175	6%
2014	2,733	440	16%	1,440	53%	677	25%	176	6%
2015	2,165	312	14%	1,223	56%	505	23%	125	6%
2016	1,471	212	14%	805	55%	346	24%	108	7%
2017	1,210	207	17%	665	55%	258	21%	80	7%
2018	1,135	152	13%	608	54%	285	25%	90	8%
2019	1,049	105	10%	520	50%	340	32%	84	8%

Figure 5. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles Granted Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.3 Other Actions Taken: Diversion

Tables 21, 22, and 23 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals to probation that resulted in the juveniles being granted diversion by gender, age and race, respectively. Diversion is defined as any delivery or referral, by the probation department, of a minor to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provided diversion services. Diversion services must meet the following criteria: the probation department must have referred the minor and continued to be responsible and maintained responsibility for the minor's progress; and placement and monitoring of the minor must have a beginning and ending date. Trends in diversion are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Referrals Resulting Juveniles being Diverted* (Tables 21 - 23) – Diversion increased from 2006 through 2009 reaching a peak of 14,413 in 2009. Diversions have since decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 3,457 referrals resulting in the diversion of juveniles, representing a 76 percent decrease since 2009.
- *Diversion by Gender* (Table 21) – For the 3,457 referrals resulting in diversion in 2019, 65 percent were for males and 35 percent were for females. Percent of diversions for males and females have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Diversion by Age* (Table 22) – For the 3,457 referrals resulting in diversion in 2019, 59 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 3 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 37 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Diversions by age group have remained steady from 1 to 3 percent for Under 12 year-olds and 18-24 year-olds from 2006 through 2019. Percent of diversions for 12-14 year-olds decreased starting in 2006 with 32

percent to 28 percent in 2015 and have since begun to increase. Percent of diversions decreased for 15-17 year-olds from 62 percent in 2006 to 59 percent in 2019.

- *Diversion by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 23, Figure 6) – For the 3,457 referrals resulting in diversion in 2019, 12 percent were for Blacks, 56 percent were for Hispanics, 26 percent were for Whites, and 6 percent were Other. Percent of diversions have: increased for Hispanics from 49 percent in 2006 to 56 percent in 2019; slightly increased for Blacks from 11 percent in 2006 to 12 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 34 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2019; and remained consistent for Other juveniles.

Table 21. Other Actions Taken: Diversion by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Diversion	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	10,856	7,157	66%	3,699	34%
2007	11,474	7,444	65%	4,030	35%
2008	12,576	8,111	64%	4,465	36%
2009	14,413	9,695	67%	4,718	33%
2010	11,958	7,671	64%	4,287	36%
2011	10,070	6,366	63%	3,704	37%
2012	7,352	4,734	64%	2,618	36%
2013	5,887	3,860	66%	2,027	34%
2014	7,563	5,054	67%	2,509	33%
2015	5,600	3,582	64%	2,018	36%
2016	5,723	3,815	67%	1,908	33%
2017	5,517	3,648	66%	1,869	34%
2018	4,754	3,144	66%	1,610	34%
2019	3,457	2,251	65%	1,206	35%

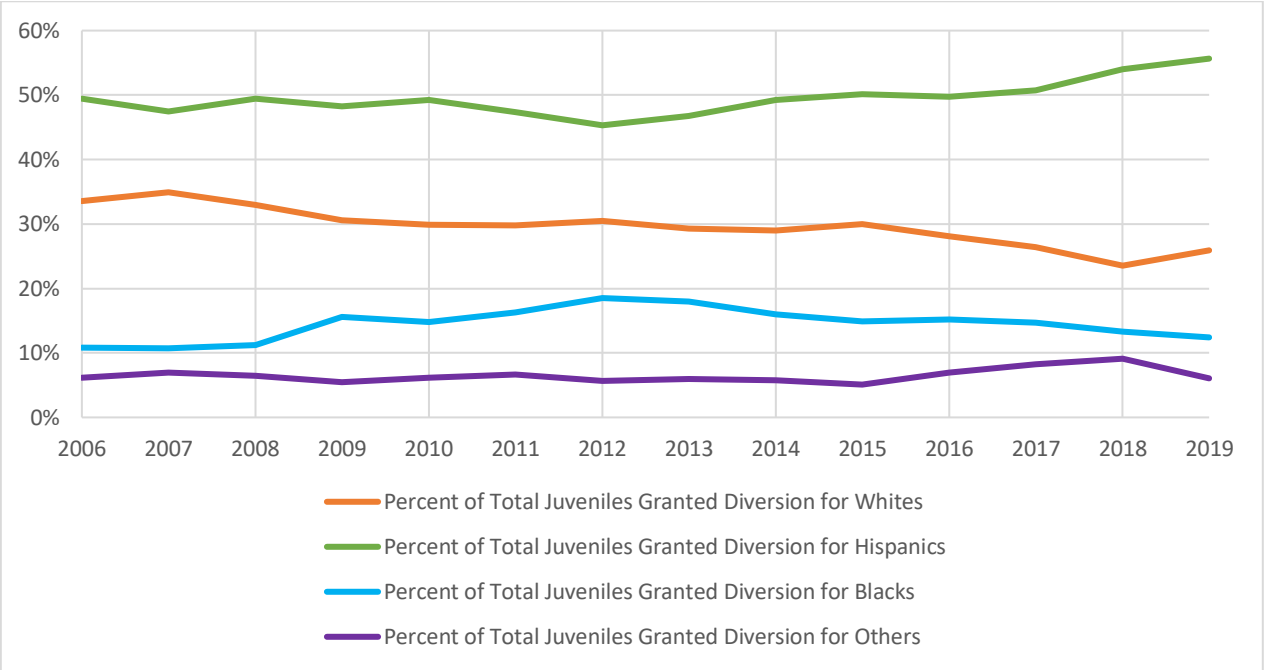
Table 22. Other Actions Taken: Diversion by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Diversion	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	10,856	306	3%	3,497	32%	6,732	62%	321	3%
2007	11,474	273	2%	3,396	30%	7,406	65%	399	3%
2008	12,576	340	3%	3,742	30%	8,104	64%	390	3%
2009	14,413	282	2%	3,800	26%	9,749	68%	582	4%
2010	11,958	197	2%	3,249	27%	8,048	67%	464	4%
2011	10,070	163	2%	2,700	27%	6,770	67%	437	4%
2012	7,352	125	2%	1,876	26%	4,985	68%	366	5%
2013	5,887	92	2%	1,475	25%	4,062	69%	258	4%
2014	7,563	116	2%	2,043	27%	5,056	67%	348	5%
2015	5,600	77	1%	1,562	28%	3,705	66%	256	5%
2016	5,723	147	3%	1,795	31%	3,567	62%	214	4%
2017	5,517	139	3%	1,951	35%	3,266	59%	161	3%
2018	4,754	118	2%	1,781	37%	2,666	56%	189	4%
2019	3,457	35	1%	1,281	37%	2,039	59%	102	3%

Table 23. Other Actions Taken: Diversion by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Diversion	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	10,856	1,175	11%	5,367	49%	3,644	34%	670	6%
2007	11,474	1,230	11%	5,442	47%	4,007	35%	795	7%
2008	12,576	1,410	11%	6,213	49%	4,144	33%	809	6%
2009	14,413	2,252	16%	6,958	48%	4,410	31%	793	6%
2010	11,958	1,767	15%	5,883	49%	3,570	30%	738	6%
2011	10,070	1,637	16%	4,766	47%	2,997	30%	670	7%
2012	7,352	1,361	19%	3,331	45%	2,242	30%	418	6%
2013	5,887	1,057	18%	2,754	47%	1,724	29%	352	6%
2014	7,563	1,209	16%	3,722	49%	2,193	29%	439	6%
2015	5,600	832	15%	2,806	50%	1,677	30%	285	5%
2016	5,723	870	15%	2,844	50%	1,609	28%	400	7%
2017	5,517	808	15%	2,801	51%	1,455	26%	453	8%
2018	4,754	633	13%	2,569	54%	1,119	24%	433	9%
2019	3,457	428	12%	1,924	56%	897	26%	208	6%

Figure 6. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles being Diverted by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.4 Other Actions Taken: Transferred

Tables 24, 25, and 26 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals that resulted in the juveniles being transferred to another county court or probation department by gender, age, and race, respectively. A transfer is defined as a disposition that transfers the juvenile to another county juvenile court or probation department. Trends in transfers are described below.

- *Total Referrals Resulting in the Juveniles be Transferred* (Tables 24 - 26) – Transfers increased from 2006 through 2009 reaching a peak of 2,428 in 2009. They have since decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 573 transfers, representing a 76.4 percent decrease since 2009.
- *Transferred by Gender* (Table 24) – For the 573 transfers in 2019, 60 percent were for males and 40 percent were for females. Percentages have decreased for males from 65 percent in 2006 to 60 percent in 2019 and increased for females from 35 percent in 2006 to 40 percent in 2019.
- *Transferred by Age* (Table 25) – For the 573 transfers in 2019, 69 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 5 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 25 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Percentages by age group have: remained steady for Under 12 year-olds and 18-24 year-olds, increased for 12-14 year-olds from 21 percent in 2006 to 25 percent in 2019; and decreased for 15-17 year-olds from 75 percent in 2006 to 69 percent in 2019.
- *Transferred by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 26, Figure 7) – For the 573 transfers in 2019, 24 percent were for Blacks, 36 percent were for Hispanics, 31 percent were for

Whites, and 9 percent were Other. Percentages have: increased for Blacks from 15 percent in 2006 to 24 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanics from 23 percent in 2006 to 36 percent in 2019; decreased for Whites from 49 percent in 2006 to 31 percent in 2019; and decreased for Other juveniles from 13 percent in 2006 to 9 percent in 2019.

Table 24. Other Actions Taken: Transferred by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Transferred	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	2,110	1,362	65%	748	35%
2007	2,067	1,316	64%	748	36%
2008	2,132	1,278	60%	854	40%
2009	2,428	1,487	61%	941	39%
2010	2,195	1,279	58%	916	42%
2011	1,673	969	58%	704	42%
2012	1,390	853	61%	537	39%
2013	1,153	712	62%	441	38%
2014	857	552	64%	305	36%
2015	634	412	65%	222	35%
2016	611	381	62%	230	38%
2017	683	434	64%	249	36%
2018	590	378	64%	212	36%
2019	573	345	60%	228	40%

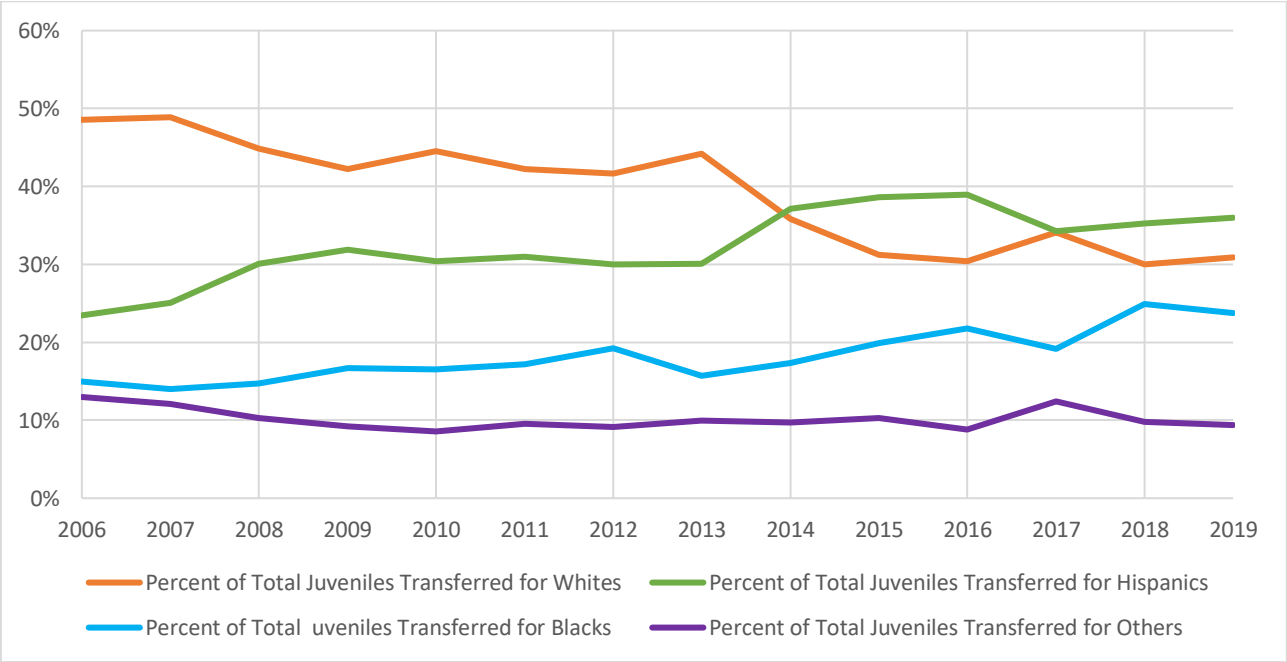
Table 25. Other Actions Taken: Transferred by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Transferred	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	2,110	21	1%	434	21%	1,579	75%	76	4%
2007	2,067	24	1%	410	20%	1,537	74%	93	4%
2008	2,132	13	1%	404	19%	1,603	75%	112	5%
2009	2,428	18	1%	427	18%	1,847	76%	136	6%
2010	2,195	24	1%	402	18%	1,672	76%	97	4%
2011	1,673	13	1%	305	18%	1,293	77%	62	4%
2012	1,390	13	1%	231	17%	1,083	78%	63	5%
2013	1,153	6	1%	169	15%	899	78%	79	7%
2014	857	5	1%	124	14%	676	79%	52	6%
2015	634	2	0%	81	13%	514	81%	37	6%
2016	611	5	1%	85	14%	493	81%	28	5%
2017	683	6	1%	112	16%	525	77%	40	6%
2018	590	5	1%	83	14%	470	80%	32	5%
2019	573	3	1%	142	25%	398	69%	30	5%

Table 26. Other Actions Taken: Transferred by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Transferred	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	2,110	316	15%	495	23%	1,025	49%	274	13%
2007	2,067	289	14%	517	25%	1,009	49%	249	12%
2008	2,132	314	15%	641	30%	957	45%	220	10%
2009	2,428	406	17%	774	32%	1,025	42%	223	9%
2010	2,195	362	16%	668	30%	977	45%	188	9%
2011	1,673	288	17%	518	31%	707	42%	160	10%
2012	1,390	267	19%	417	30%	579	42%	127	9%
2013	1,153	181	16%	347	30%	510	44%	115	10%
2014	857	149	17%	318	37%	307	36%	83	10%
2015	634	126	20%	245	39%	198	31%	65	10%
2016	611	133	22%	238	39%	186	30%	54	9%
2017	683	131	19%	234	34%	233	34%	85	12%
2018	590	147	25%	208	35%	177	30%	58	10%
2019	573	136	24%	206	36%	177	31%	54	9%

Figure 7. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles Transferred by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.5 Other Actions Taken: Traffic Court

Tables 27, 28, and 29 below provide trend data for referrals to probation that resulted in the juveniles being sent to traffic court by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends for traffic court are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles Sent to Traffic Court* (Tables 27 - 29) –Traffic court steadily decreased from 2006 through 2018 reaching the lowest point of 1,383 in 2018, representing an 85.8 percent decrease since 2006.
- *Traffic Court by Gender* (Table 27) – For the 1,492 referrals resulting in traffic court in 2019, 72 percent were for males and 28 percent were for females. Percent sent to traffic court for males decreased slightly from 74 percent in 2006 to 72 percent 2019. Percent sent to traffic court for females increased slightly from 26 percent in 2006 to 28 percent in 2019.
- *Traffic Court by Age* (Table 28) – For the 1,492 referrals resulting in traffic court, 80 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 8 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 13 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Percent sent to traffic court have remained steady for juveniles in all age groups.
- *Traffic Court by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 29, Figure 8) – For the 1,492 referrals resulting in traffic court in 2019, 5 percent were for Blacks, 52 percent were for Hispanics, 34 percent were for Whites, and 10 percent were Other. Percent of referrals resulting in traffic court have: remained steady for Whites and Other juveniles; decreased for Blacks from 17 percent in 2006 to 5 percent in 2019 and increased for Hispanics from 38 percent in 2006 to 52 percent in 2019.

Table 27. Other Actions Taken: Traffic Court by Gender for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Referrals Resulting in Traffic Court	Male		Female	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	9,771	7,241	74%	2,530	26%
2007	8,216	6,250	76%	1,966	24%
2008	7,929	5,843	74%	2,086	26%
2009	4,324	3,232	75%	1,092	25%
2010	3,889	2,866	74%	1,023	26%
2011	2,523	1,838	73%	685	27%
2012	2,327	1,722	74%	605	26%
2013	2,175	1,588	73%	587	27%
2014	1,851	1,336	72%	515	28%
2015	1,706	1,215	71%	491	29%
2016	1,788	1,246	70%	542	30%
2017	1,498	1,084	72%	414	28%
2018	1,383	997	72%	386	28%
2019	1,492	1,072	72%	420	28%

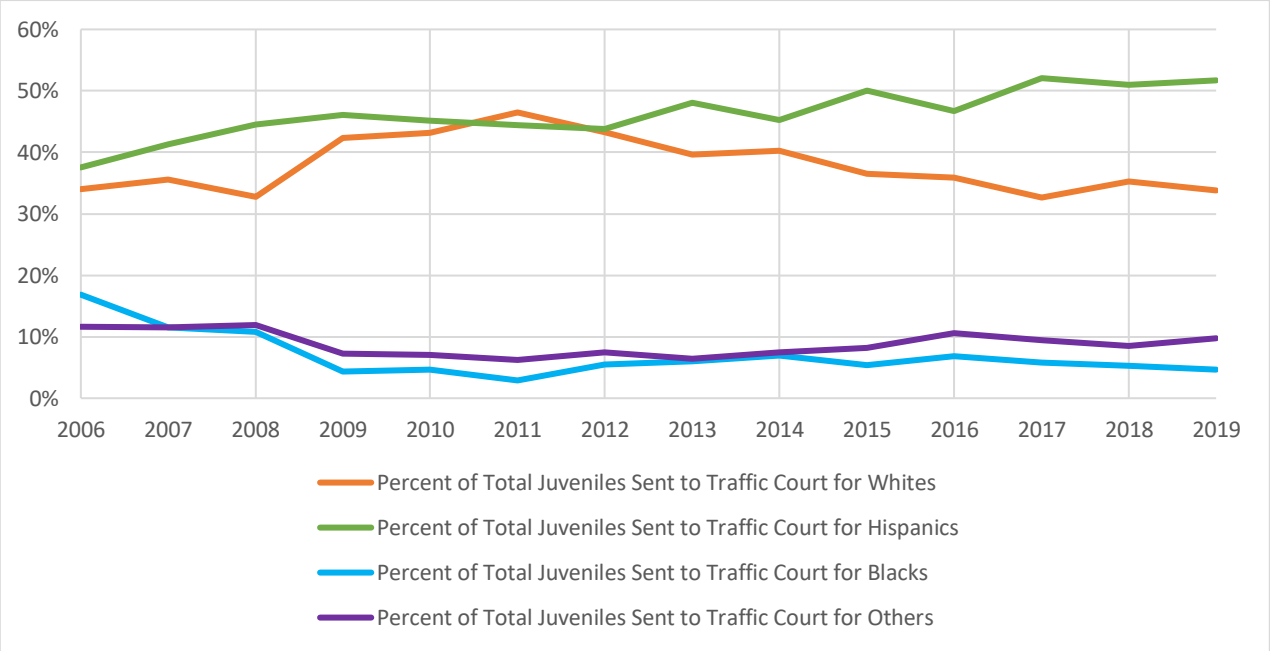
Table 28. Other Actions Taken: Court by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Referrals Resulting in Traffic Court	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	9,771	61	1%	1,369	14%	7,782	80%	559	6%
2007	8,216	63	1%	1,172	14%	6,413	78%	568	7%
2008	7,929	53	1%	1,071	14%	6,256	79%	549	7%
2009	4,324	19	0%	457	11%	3,448	80%	400	9%
2010	3,889	15	0%	391	10%	3,073	79%	410	11%
2011	2,523	19	1%	244	10%	2,037	81%	223	9%
2012	2,327	10	0%	272	12%	1,852	80%	193	8%
2013	2,175	10	0%	278	13%	1,738	80%	149	7%
2014	1,851	7	0%	233	13%	1,427	77%	184	10%
2015	1,706	4	0%	196	11%	1,369	80%	137	8%
2016	1,788	10	1%	157	9%	1,508	84%	113	6%
2017	1,498	12	1%	184	12%	1,185	79%	117	8%
2018	1,383	7	1%	159	11%	1,087	79%	130	9%
2019	1,492	2	0%	189	13%	1,187	80%	114	8%

Table 29. Other Actions Taken: Traffic Court by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Referrals Resulting in Traffic Court	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	9,771	1,646	17%	3,669	38%	3,319	34%	1,137	12%
2007	8,216	947	12%	3,396	41%	2,923	36%	950	12%
2008	7,929	856	11%	3,531	45%	2,598	33%	944	12%
2009	4,324	186	4%	1,992	46%	1,833	42%	313	7%
2010	3,889	182	5%	1,755	45%	1,679	43%	273	7%
2011	2,523	73	3%	1,120	44%	1,173	46%	157	6%
2012	2,327	127	5%	1,019	44%	1,007	43%	174	7%
2013	2,175	130	6%	1,045	48%	861	40%	139	6%
2014	1,851	129	7%	838	45%	745	40%	139	8%
2015	1,706	92	5%	853	50%	622	36%	139	8%
2016	1,788	122	7%	835	47%	642	36%	189	11%
2017	1,498	87	6%	780	52%	489	33%	142	9%
2018	1,383	73	5%	705	51%	487	35%	118	9%
2019	1,492	69	5%	772	52%	505	34%	146	10%

Figure 8. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles being Sent to Traffic Court by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.6 Other Actions Taken: Deported

Tables 30, 31, and 32 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals to probation that resulted in the juveniles being deported by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in deportation are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Deported* (Tables 30 - 31) – Deportation increased between 2006 and 2008, reaching a peak of 84 in 2008. Deportations have since decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 0 deportations, representing a 100 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Deported by Gender* (Table 30) – No juveniles were deported in 2019.
- *Deported by Age* (Table 31) – No juveniles were deported in 2019.
- *Deported by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 32, Figure 9) – No juveniles were deported in 2019.

Table 30. Other Actions Taken: Deported by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Deported	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	60	54	90%	6	10%
2007	54	45	83%	9	17%
2008	84	76	90%	8	10%
2009	49	43	88%	6	12%
2010	29	25	86%	4	14%
2011	11	10	91%	1	9%
2012	41	37	90%	4	10%
2013	7	7	100%	0	0%
2014	12	10	83%	2	17%
2015	5	3	60%	2	40%
2016	6	5	83%	1	17%
2017	0	0	-	0	-
2018	3	2	67%	1	33%
2019	0	0	-	0	-

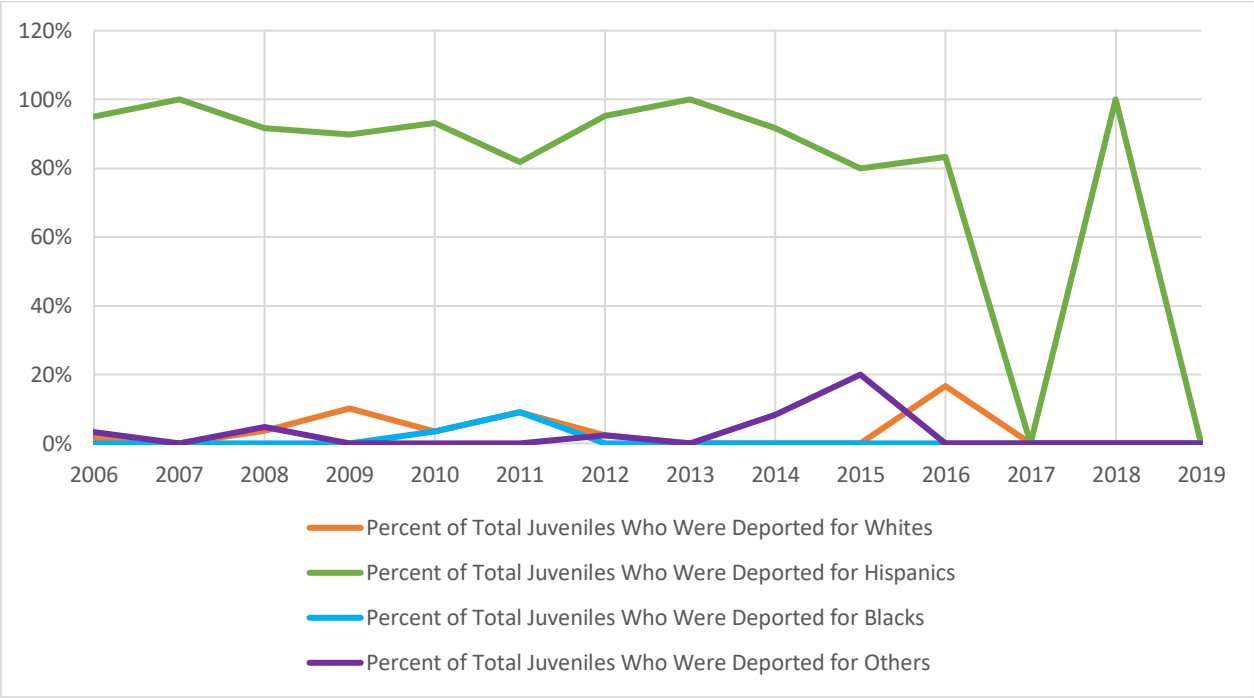
Table 31. Other Actions Taken: Deported by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deported	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	60	0	0%	5	8%	53	88%	2	3%
2007	54	0	0%	7	13%	47	87%	0	0%
2008	84	0	0%	8	10%	76	90%	0	0%
2009	49	0	0%	3	6%	43	88%	3	6%
2010	29	0	0%	1	3%	22	76%	6	21%
2011	11	0	0%	1	9%	10	91%	0	0%
2012	41	0	0%	4	10%	34	83%	3	7%
2013	7	0	0%	3	43%	4	57%	0	0%
2014	12	0	0%	2	17%	9	75%	1	8%
2015	5	0	0%	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%
2016	6	0	0%	2	33%	4	67%	0	0%
2017	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2018	3	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%
2019	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 32. Other Actions Taken: Deported by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deported	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	60	0	0%	57	95%	1	2%	2	3%
2007	54	0	0%	54	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2008	84	0	0%	77	92%	3	4%	4	5%
2009	49	0	0%	44	90%	5	10%	0	0%
2010	29	1	3%	27	93%	1	3%	0	0%
2011	11	1	9%	9	82%	1	9%	0	0%
2012	41	0	0%	39	95%	1	2%	1	2%
2013	7	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2014	12	0	0%	11	92%	0	0%	1	8%
2015	5	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	1	20%
2016	6	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%
2017	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2018	3	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2019	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Figure 9. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles being Deported by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.2.7 Other Actions Taken: Direct Filed

Tables 33, 34, and 35 below provide trend data for juvenile referrals to probation that resulted in the juveniles being direct filed to adult court by county prosecutors[1] by gender, age, and race, respectively. Trends in direct files to adult court are described below.

- *Total Direct Files to Adult Court* (Tables 33 -35) – No juveniles were Direct Filed in 2019. California no longer transfers (direct files) juveniles to adult court.
- *Juveniles Direct Filed by Gender* (Table 33) – No juveniles were Direct Filed in 2019. California no longer transfers (direct files) juveniles to adult court.
- *Juveniles Direct Filed by Age* (Table 34) – No juveniles were Direct Filed in 2019. California no longer transfers (direct files) juveniles to adult court.
- *Juveniles Direct Filed by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 35, Figure 10) – No juveniles were Direct Filed in 2019. California no longer transfers (direct files) juveniles to adult court.

Table 33. Other Actions Taken: Direct Filed by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Direct Files	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	654	622	95%	32	5%
2007	724	696	96%	28	4%
2008	866	830	96%	36	4%
2009	769	741	96%	28	4%
2010	716	680	95%	36	5%
2011	686	650	95%	36	5%
2012	604	584	97%	20	3%
2013	633	611	97%	22	3%
2014	474	462	97%	12	3%
2015	492	469	95%	23	5%
2016	340	317	93%	23	7%
2017	0	0	0%	0	0%
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-

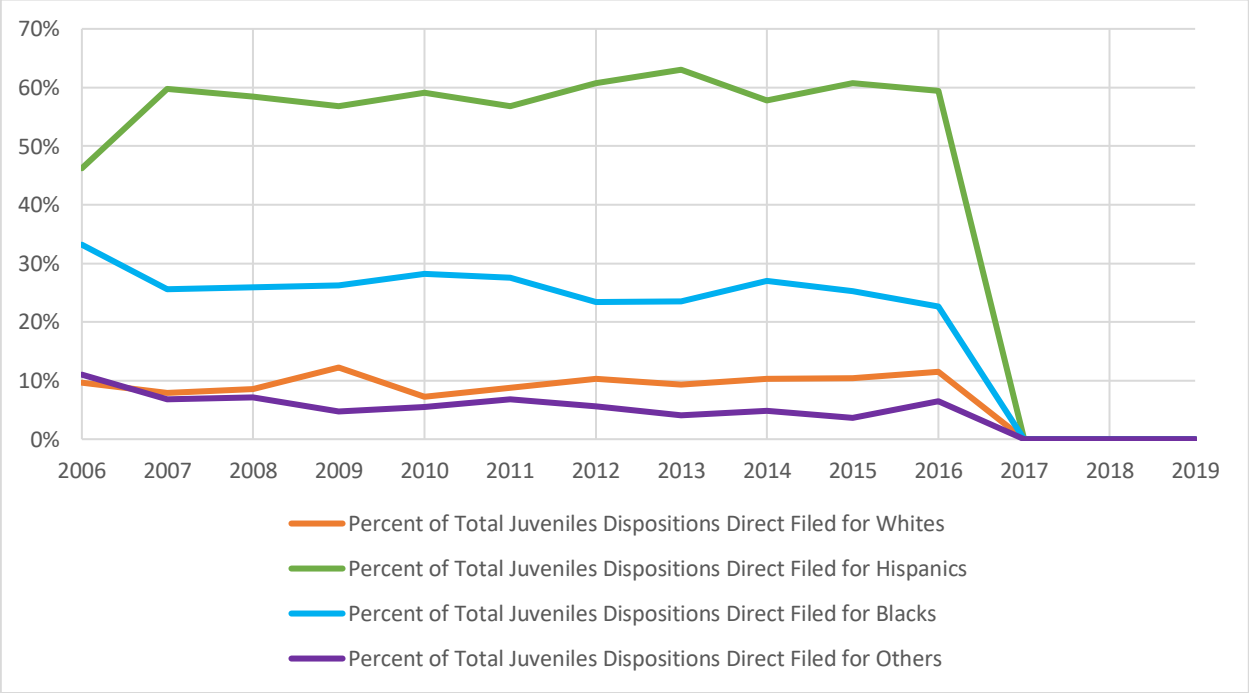
Table 34. Other Actions Taken: Direct Filed by Age for 2006 through 2019

		Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
Year	Total Direct Files	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	654	0	0%	20	3%	535	82%	99	15%
2007	724	0	0%	35	5%	638	88%	51	7%
2008	866	0	0%	29	3%	800	92%	37	4%
2009	769	0	0%	16	2%	709	92%	44	6%
2010	716	0	0%	25	3%	668	93%	23	3%
2011	686	0	0%	12	2%	633	92%	41	6%
2012	604	0	0%	20	3%	545	90%	39	6%
2013	633	0	0%	17	3%	569	90%	47	7%
2014	474	0	0%	12	3%	412	87%	50	11%
2015	492	0	0%	15	3%	434	88%	43	9%
2016	340	0	0%	8	2%	308	91%	24	7%
2017	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 35. Other Actions Taken: Direct Filed by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Direct Files	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	654	217	33%	302	46%	63	10%	72	11%
2007	724	185	26%	433	60%	57	8%	49	7%
2008	866	224	26%	506	58%	74	9%	62	7%
2009	769	202	26%	437	57%	94	12%	36	5%
2010	716	202	28%	423	59%	52	7%	39	5%
2011	686	189	28%	390	57%	60	9%	47	7%
2012	604	141	23%	367	61%	62	10%	34	6%
2013	633	149	24%	399	63%	59	9%	26	4%
2014	474	128	27%	274	58%	49	10%	23	5%
2015	492	124	25%	299	61%	51	10%	18	4%
2016	340	77	23%	202	59%	39	11%	22	6%
2017	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 10. Percent of Juvenile Referrals Resulting in Juveniles Direct Filed by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3 Summary of Juvenile Petitions by Court Action

Juvenile referrals to probation that resulted in the district attorney filing a petition with the juvenile court can be broken down into the nine court action categories of: dismissed, transferred, remanded, deported, informal probation, non-ward probation, diversion, deferred entry of judgement, and wardship probation. Table 36 provides a breakdown of the petitions by the nine court action categories for 2006 through 2019. Trend data for each of these categories by gender, age, and race are provided in the subsections that follow.

Table 36. Juvenile Petitions by Court Action for 2006 through 2019

Year	Dismissed	Transferred	Remanded to Adult Court	Deported	Informal Probation
2006	20,994	3,487	275	26	5,756
2007	19,435	3,714	399	25	6,642
2008	25,094	3,533	335	27	7,093
2009	24,766	2,798	346	30	6,815
2010	22,623	2,455	260	14	5,743
2011	10,868	1,659	226	10	4,866
2012	9,753	1,539	146	7	4,223
2013	8,612	1,447	122	2	3,887
2014	7,717	1,196	123	2	3,956
2015	7,359	1,082	74	0	2,940
2016	6,975	1,041	66	1	2,899
2017	6,762	930	158	0	2,860
2018	6,468	1,032	77	0	2,678
2019	5,831	992	64	0	2,426

Table 36. Juvenile Petitions by Court Action for 2006 through 2019 *(Continued)*

Year	Non-Ward Probation	Diversion	Deferred Entry of Judgement	Wardship Probation	Total
2006	4,744	673	3,681	64,458	104,094
2007	4,959	444	4,556	61,642	101,816
2008	5,540	528	5,125	65,108	112,383
2009	5,296	217	4,699	60,891	105,858
2010	4,853	141	4,354	54,769	95,212
2011	4,522	149	3,684	47,655	73,639
2012	4,075	118	3,247	41,755	64,863
2013	3,482	126	2,708	37,615	58,001
2014	2,717	114	2,394	33,426	51,645
2015	2,404	151	1,650	28,447	44,107
2016	2,529	86	1,501	25,471	40,569
2017	2,469	69	1,295	23,689	38,232
2018	2,338	25	1,384	21,758	35,760
2019	2,071	42	1,075	19,216	31,717

3.3.1 Juvenile Petitions: Dismissed

Tables 37, 38, and 39 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions resulting in court dismissal by gender, age, and race, respectively. Trends in dismissed petitions are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Court Dismissal* (Tables 37 - 39) – Dismissals increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 25,094 in 2008. Dismissals have since steadily decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 5,831 dismissals, representing a 76.8 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Dismissed by Gender* (Table 37) – For the 5,831 dismissals in 2019, 78 percent were for males and 22 percent were for females. Percent of dismissals for males decreased slightly from 81 percent in 2006 to 78 percent in 2019 while females increased slightly from 19 percent in 2006 to 22 percent in 2019.
- *Dismissed by Age* (Table 38) – For the 5,831 dismissals in 2019, 60 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 26 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 14 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of dismissals for 12-14 year-olds have slightly decreased starting in 2006 with 18 percent to 14 percent in 2019. Percent of juveniles 15-17 years old have decreased starting in 2006 with 66 percent to 60 percent in 2019. Percent of 18-24 year-olds have increased from 16 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2019.
- *Dismissed by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 39, Figure 11) – For the 5,831 dismissals in 2019, 25 percent were for Blacks, 50 percent were for Hispanic, 18 percent were for Whites, and 7 percent were Other. Percent of dismissals have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 41 percent in 2006 to 50 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 28 percent 2006 to 18 percent in 2019; and have remained steady for Black and Other juveniles.

Table 37. Juvenile Petitions: Dismissed by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Dismissed	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	20,994	16,924	81%	4,070	19%
2007	19,435	15,921	82%	3,514	18%
2008	25,094	20,566	82%	4,528	18%
2009	24,766	20,138	81%	4,628	19%
2010	22,623	18,623	82%	4,000	18%
2011	10,868	8,753	81%	2,115	19%
2012	9,753	7,802	80%	1,951	20%
2013	8,612	6,882	80%	1,730	20%
2014	7,717	6,119	79%	1,598	21%
2015	7,359	5,793	79%	1,566	21%
2016	6,975	5,470	78%	1,505	22%
2017	6,762	5,325	79%	1,437	21%
2018	6,468	5,029	78%	1,439	22%
2019	5,831	4,534	78%	1,297	22%

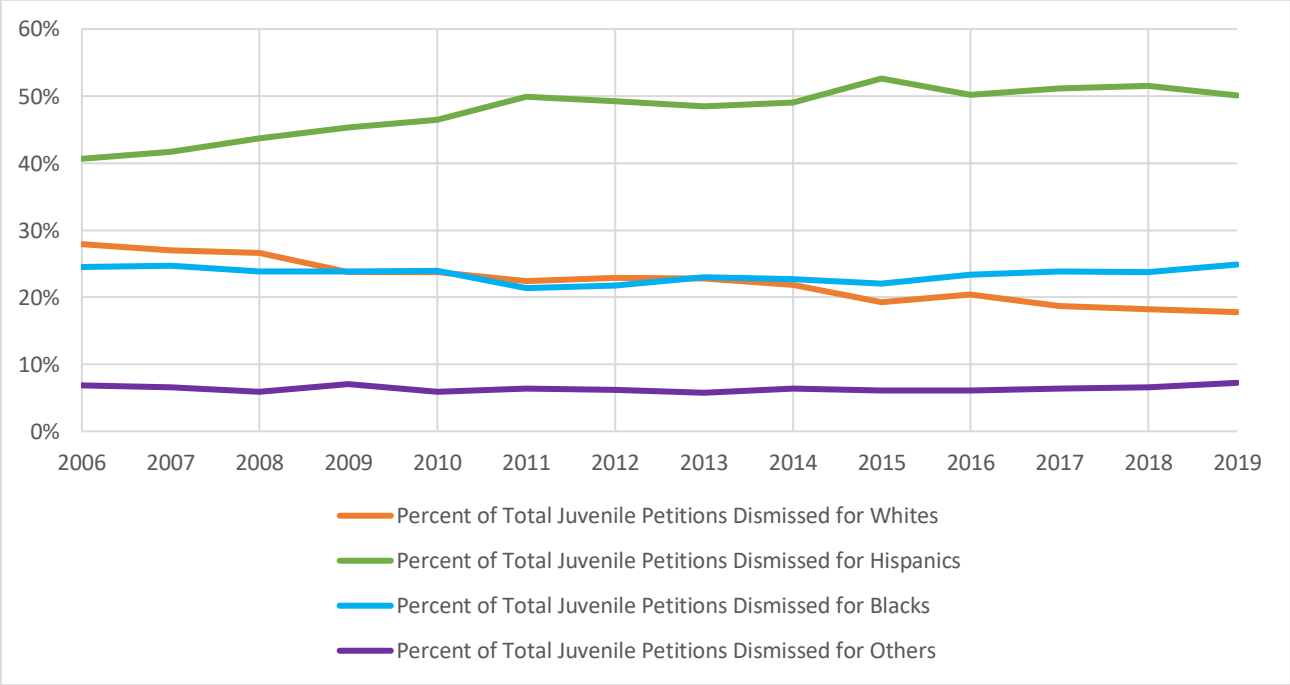
Table 38. Juvenile Petitions: Dismissed by Age for 2006 through 2019

		Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
Year	Total Dismissed	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Count	Count	Count
2006	20,994	215	1%	3,680	18%	13,820	13,820	3,279	16%
2007	19,435	142	1%	3,198	16%	12,591	12,591	3,504	18%
2008	25,094	137	1%	3,925	16%	16,584	16,584	4,451	18%
2009	24,766	109	0%	3,905	16%	16,265	16,265	4,487	18%
2010	22,623	93	0%	3,429	15%	14,935	14,935	4,166	18%
2011	10,868	61	1%	1,526	14%	6,717	6,717	2,564	24%
2012	9,753	63	1%	1,407	14%	5,920	5,920	2,363	24%
2013	8,612	41	0%	1,188	14%	5,331	5,331	2,052	24%
2014	7,717	56	1%	1,096	14%	4,648	4,648	1,917	25%
2015	7,359	40	1%	985	13%	4,423	4,423	1,911	26%
2016	6,975	30	0%	960	14%	4,270	4,270	1,715	25%
2017	6,762	17	0%	922	14%	4,138	61%	1,685	25%
2018	6,468	30	0%	872	13%	3,984	62%	1,582	24%
2019	5,831	14	0%	830	14%	3,488	60%	1,499	26%

Table 39. Juvenile Petitions: Dismissed by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Dismissed	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	20,994	5,153	25%	8,535	41%	5,862	28%	1,444	7%
2007	19,435	4,811	25%	8,103	42%	5,248	27%	1,273	7%
2008	25,094	5,988	24%	10,956	44%	6,677	27%	1,473	6%
2009	24,766	5,910	24%	11,227	45%	5,879	24%	1,750	7%
2010	22,623	5,417	24%	10,511	46%	5,369	24%	1,326	6%
2011	10,868	2,322	21%	5,421	50%	2,432	22%	693	6%
2012	9,753	2,118	22%	4,803	49%	2,230	23%	602	6%
2013	8,612	1,978	23%	4,177	49%	1,961	23%	496	6%
2014	7,717	1,752	23%	3,783	49%	1,687	22%	495	6%
2015	7,359	1,618	22%	3,873	53%	1,419	19%	449	6%
2016	6,975	1,631	23%	3,500	50%	1,421	20%	423	6%
2017	6,762	1,611	24%	3,456	51%	1,264	19%	431	6%
2018	6,468	1,536	24%	3,332	52%	1,177	18%	423	7%
2019	5,831	1,451	25%	2,921	50%	1,037	18%	422	7%

Figure 11. Percent of Juvenile Petitions that Resulted in Dismissals by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.2 Juvenile Petitions: Transferred

Tables 40, 41, and 42 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions that resulted in the juveniles being transferred to another county juvenile court or probation department by gender, age, and race, respectively. Trends for these transfers are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Transfers* (Tables 40 - 42) – Transfers increased from 2006 through 2007 reaching a peak of 3,714 in 2007. Transfers have since steadily decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2017 with 930 transfers, representing a 75 percent decrease since 2007. Transfers increased to 1,032 in 2018, then began to decrease again in 2019 with 992.
- *Transferred by Gender* (Table 40) – For the 992 transfers in 2019, 75 percent were for males and 25 percent were for females. Percent of transfers for males have slightly decreased starting in 2006 with 77 percent to 75 percent in 2019. Percent of transfers for females have increased slightly starting in 2006 with 23 percent to 25 percent in 2019.
- *Transferred by Age* (Table 41) – For the 992 transfers in 2019, 78 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 10 percent were fore 18-24 year-olds and 12 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of transfers for 12-14 year-olds have slightly decreased starting in 2006 with 15 percent to 12 percent in 2019. Percent of 18-24 year-olds have increased from 8 percent in 2006 to 10 percent in 2019. Percent of transfers for 15-17 years old have remained steady from 2006 to 2019.
- *Transferred by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 42, Figure 12) – For the 992 transfers in 2019, 36 percent were for Blacks, 43 percent were for Hispanics, 16 percent were for Whites, and 6 percent were Other. Percent of transfers have: increased for Black juveniles from 29 percent of petitions in 2006 to 36 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 39 percent in 2006 to 43 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 24 percent of transfers in 2006 to 16 percent in 2019; have remained steady for Other juveniles from 2006 to 2019.

Table 40. Juvenile Petitions: Transferred by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Transferred	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	3,487	2,672	77%	815	23%
2007	3,714	2,824	76%	890	24%
2008	3,533	2,686	76%	847	24%
2009	2,798	2,158	77%	640	23%
2010	2,455	1,939	79%	516	21%
2011	1,659	1,300	78%	359	22%
2012	1,539	1,200	78%	339	22%
2013	1,447	1,124	78%	323	22%
2014	1,196	950	79%	246	21%
2015	1,082	842	78%	240	22%
2016	1,041	803	77%	238	23%
2017	930	739	79%	191	21%
2018	1,032	784	76%	248	24%
2019	992	747	75%	245	25%

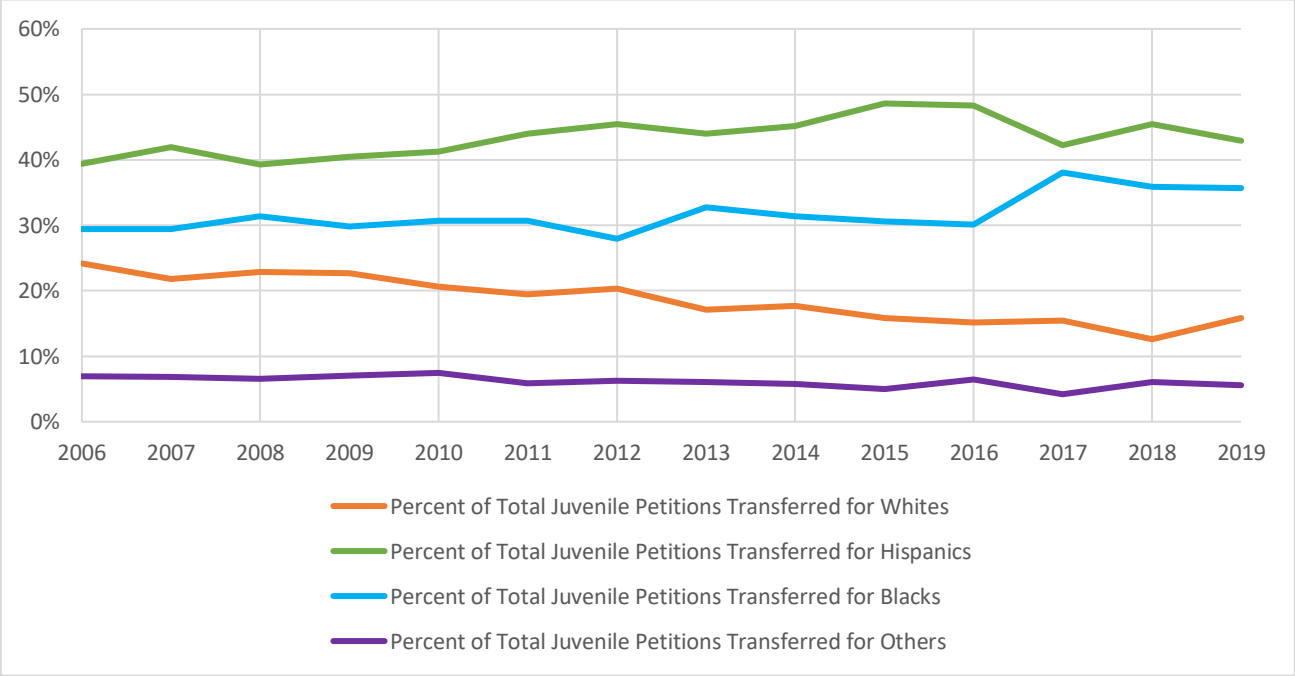
Table 41. Juvenile Petitions: Transferred by Age for 2006 through 2019

		Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
Year	Total Transferred	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	3,487	8	0%	522	15%	2,675	77%	282	8%
2007	3,714	13	0%	485	13%	2,878	77%	338	9%
2008	3,533	9	0%	457	13%	2,727	77%	340	10%
2009	2,798	2	0%	402	14%	2,149	77%	245	9%
2010	2,455	6	0%	307	13%	1,920	78%	222	9%
2011	1,659	0	0%	203	12%	1,299	78%	157	9%
2012	1,539	0	0%	212	14%	1,165	76%	162	11%
2013	1,447	6	0%	188	13%	1,110	77%	143	10%
2014	1,196	2	0%	132	11%	923	77%	139	12%
2015	1,082	1	0%	141	13%	819	76%	121	11%
2016	1,041	3	0%	133	13%	774	74%	131	13%
2017	930	0	0%	118	13%	730	78%	82	9%
2018	1,032	2	0%	135	13%	774	75%	121	12%
2019	992	0	0%	120	12%	769	78%	103	10%

Table 42. Juvenile Petitions: Transferred by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Transferred	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	3,487	1,026	29%	1,375	39%	843	24%	243	7%
2007	3,714	1,092	29%	1,558	42%	810	22%	254	7%
2008	3,533	1,107	31%	1,388	39%	808	23%	230	7%
2009	2,798	834	30%	1,132	40%	635	23%	197	7%
2010	2,455	753	31%	1,013	41%	506	21%	183	7%
2011	1,659	510	31%	730	44%	322	19%	97	6%
2012	1,539	430	28%	699	45%	313	20%	97	6%
2013	1,447	474	33%	637	44%	248	17%	88	6%
2014	1,196	375	31%	540	45%	212	18%	69	6%
2015	1,082	331	31%	526	49%	171	16%	54	5%
2016	1,041	313	30%	503	48%	158	15%	67	6%
2017	930	354	38%	393	42%	144	15%	39	4%
2018	1,032	370	36%	469	45%	130	13%	63	6%
2019	992	354	36%	426	43%	157	16%	55	6%

Figure 12. Percent of Juvenile Petitions that Resulted in Juvenile Transfers by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.3 Juvenile Petitions: Remanded to Adult Court

Tables 43, 44, and 45 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions that were remanded to adult court by gender, age and race, respectively. A remand to adult court is defined as a disposition resulting from a fitness hearing that finds a juvenile unfit for the juvenile system and transfers the juvenile to the adult system. Trends in petitions that were remanded to adult court are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Remanded to Adult Court* (Tables 43 - 45) – Juvenile petitions remanded to adult court reached a peak of 399 in 2007. Remands steadily decreased to 66 in 2016 then increased to 158 in 2017. Since 2018, remands have begun to decrease again, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 64 remands, representing an 84 percent decrease since 2007.
- *Remanded to Adult Court by Gender* (Table 43) – For the 64 juveniles with petitions that were remanded in 2019, 100 percent were male. Percent of remands for males has increased from 95 percent in 2006 to 100 percent in 2019 while females decreased from 5 percent in 2006 to 0 percent in 2019.
- *Remanded to Adult Court by Age* (Table 44) – For the 64 juveniles with petitions that were remanded in 2019, 28 percent were for 15-17 year-olds and 72 percent were fore 18-24 year-olds. Percent of remands for 12-14 year-olds remained steady from 2006 through 2019. Percent of juveniles 15-17 years old have significantly decreased starting in 2006 with 76 percent to 28 percent in 2019. Percent of 18-24 year-olds have increased significantly from 23 percent in 2006 to 72 percent in 2019.
- *Remanded to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 45, Figure 13) – For the 64 juveniles with petitions that were remanded in 2019, 19 percent were Black, 66 percent were Hispanic, 13 percent were White, and 3 percent Other. Percent of remands have: decreased for Black juveniles from 24 percent of petitions in 2006 to 19 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 63 percent in 2006 to 66 percent in 2019; increased for White juveniles from 8 percent of petitions in 2006 to 13 percent in 2019; have decreased for Other juveniles from 6 percent of petitions in 2006 to 3 percent in 2019.

Table 43. Juvenile Petitions: Remanded to Adult Court by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Remanded	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	275	262	95%	13	5%
2007	399	387	97%	12	3%
2008	335	319	95%	16	5%
2009	346	336	97%	10	3%
2010	260	254	98%	6	2%
2011	226	215	95%	11	5%
2012	146	144	99%	2	1%
2013	122	117	96%	5	4%
2014	123	121	98%	2	2%
2015	74	74	100%	0	0%
2016	66	63	95%	3	5%
2017	158	156	99%	2	1%
2018	77	73	95%	4	5%
2019	64	64	100%	0	0%

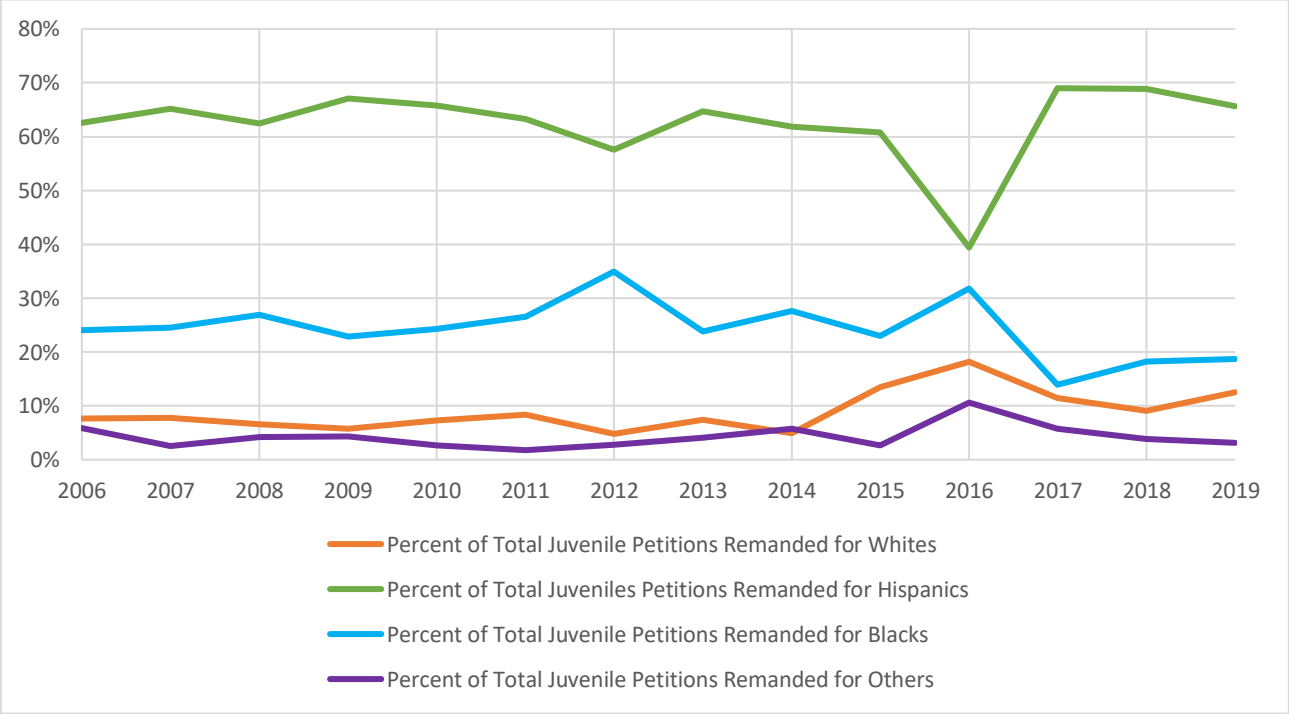
Table 44. Juvenile Petitions: Remanded to Adult Court by Age for 2006 through 2019

		Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
Year	Total Remanded	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	275	0	0%	4	1%	208	76%	63	23%
2007	399	0	0%	1	0%	285	71%	113	28%
2008	335	0	0%	7	2%	247	74%	81	24%
2009	346	0	0%	5	1%	233	67%	108	31%
2010	260	0	0%	0	0%	167	64%	93	36%
2011	226	0	0%	2	1%	147	65%	77	34%
2012	146	0	0%	4	3%	96	66%	46	32%
2013	122	0	0%	1	1%	78	64%	43	35%
2014	123	0	0%	1	1%	78	63%	44	36%
2015	74	0	0%	1	1%	47	64%	26	35%
2016	66	0	0%	0	0%	39	59%	27	41%
2017	158	0	0%	0	0%	50	32%	108	68%
2018	77	0	0%	0	0%	23	30%	54	70%
2019	64	0	0%	0	0%	18	28%	46	72%

Table 45. Juvenile Petitions: Remanded to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Remanded	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	275	66	24%	172	63%	21	8%	16	6%
2007	399	98	25%	260	65%	31	8%	10	3%
2008	335	90	27%	209	62%	22	7%	14	4%
2009	346	79	23%	232	67%	20	6%	15	4%
2010	260	63	24%	171	66%	19	7%	7	3%
2011	226	60	27%	143	63%	19	8%	4	2%
2012	146	51	35%	84	58%	7	5%	4	3%
2013	122	29	24%	79	65%	9	7%	5	4%
2014	123	34	28%	76	62%	6	5%	7	6%
2015	74	17	23%	45	61%	10	14%	2	3%
2016	66	21	32%	26	39%	12	18%	7	11%
2017	158	22	14%	109	69%	18	11%	9	6%
2018	77	14	18%	53	69%	7	9%	3	4%
2019	64	12	19%	42	66%	8	13%	2	3%

Figure 13. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Remanded to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.4 Juvenile Petitions: Deported

Tables 46, 47, and 48 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions resulting in the deportation of juveniles by gender, age, and race, respectively. Trends in juvenile petitions resulting in deportations are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Deportation* (Tables 46 - 48) – Deportations reached a peak of 30 in 2009 and have since steadily decreased reaching zero deportations in 2019.
- *Deported by Gender* (Table 46) – In 2019 no deportations occurred.
- *Deported by Age* (Table 47) – In 2019 no deportations occurred.
- *Deported by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 48, Figure 14) – In 2019 no deportations occurred.
- Historically, overwhelmingly the juvenile petitions that resulted in the deportation of juveniles were for Hispanic males between 15-17 years old. This number has decreased from 26 in 2006 to zero in 2019.

Table 46. Juvenile Petitions: Deported by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	**Total Deported**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
2006	26	24	92%	2	8%
2007	25	22	88%	3	12%
2008	27	25	93%	2	7%
2009	30	26	87%	4	13%
2010	14	13	93%	1	7%
2011	10	7	70%	3	30%
2012	7	5	71%	2	29%
2013	2	1	50%	1	50%
2014	2	2	100%	0	0%
2015	0	0	-	0	-
2016	1	1	100%	0	0%
2017	0	0	-	0	-
2018	0	0	-	0	-
2019	0	0	-	0	-

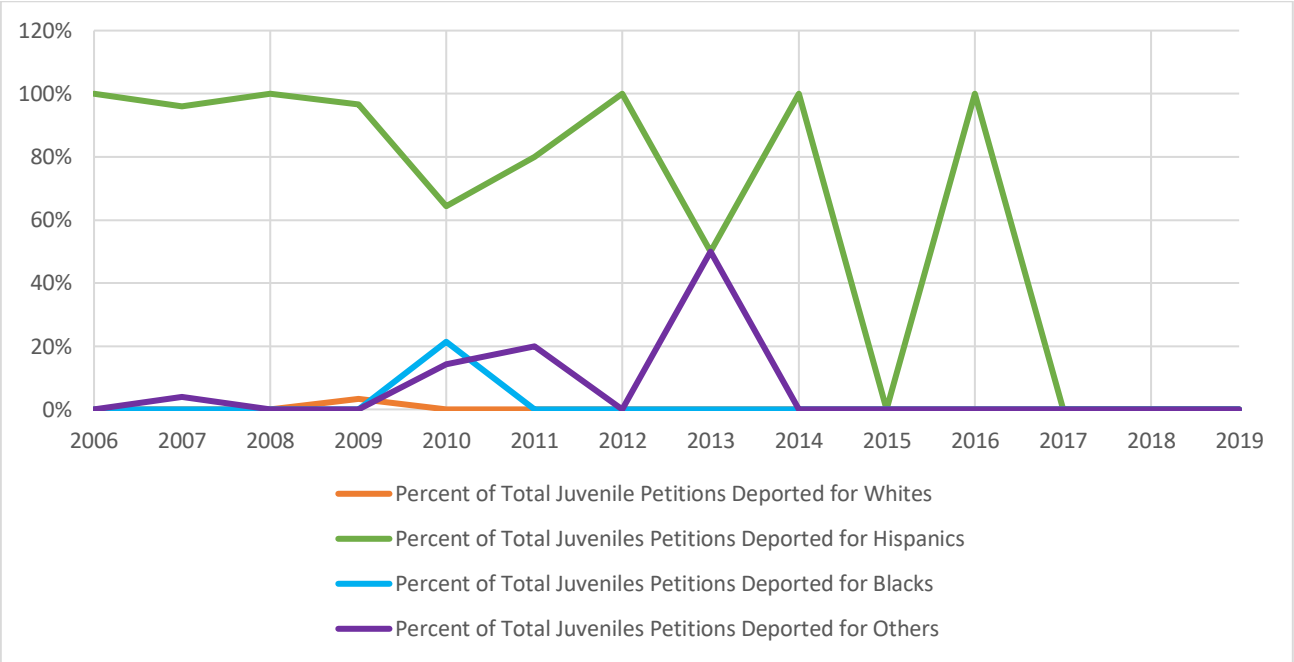
Table 47. Juvenile Petitions: Deported by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deported	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	26	0	0%	0	0%	26	100%	0	0%
2007	25	0	0%	1	4%	19	76%	5	20%
2008	27	0	0%	2	7%	21	78%	4	15%
2009	30	0	0%	2	7%	26	87%	2	7%
2010	14	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%	0	0%
2011	10	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%	0	0%
2012	7	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%
2013	2	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
2014	2	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
2015	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2016	1	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
2017	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2018	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2019	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 48. Juvenile Petitions: Deported by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deported	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	26	0	0%	26	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2007	25	0	0%	24	96%	0	0%	1	4%
2008	27	0	0%	27	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2009	30	0	0%	29	97%	1	3%	0	0%
2010	14	3	21%	9	64%	0	0%	2	14%
2011	10	0	0%	8	80%	0	0%	2	20%
2012	7	0	0%	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2013	2	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
2014	2	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2015	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2016	1	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
2017	0	0	- -	0	-	0	-	0	-
2018	0	0	- -	0	-	0	-	0	-
2019	0	0	- -	0	-	0	-	0	-

Figure 14. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Deported by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.5 Juvenile Petitions: Informal Probation

Tables 49, 50, and 51 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions that resulted in the juvenile receiving informal probation by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in informal probation are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Petitions Resulting in Informal Probation* (Tables 49 - 51) – Informal probation steadily increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 7,093 in 2008. Informal probation has since steadily decreased reaching the lowest point in 2019 with 2,426 grants, representing a 65.8 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Informal Probation by Gender* (Table 49) – For the 2,426 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 74 percent were for males and 26 percent were for females. Percent of informal probation by gender has remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Informal Probation by Age* (Table 50) – For the 2,426 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 62 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 9 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 29 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of informal probation for all age categories have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 51, Figure 15) – For the 2,426 youth granted informal probation in 2019, 14 percent were for Blacks, 53 percent were for Hispanics, 23 percent were for Whites, and 10 percent were Other. Percent of youth granted of informal probation have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 43 percent in 2006 to 53 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 37 percent in

2006 to 23 percent in 2019; and have remained steady for Black and Other juveniles.

Table 49. Juvenile Petitions: Informal Probation by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Informal Probation	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	5,756	4,309	75%	1,447	25%
2007	6,642	4,897	74%	1,745	26%
2008	7,093	5,228	74%	1,865	26%
2009	6,815	5,042	74%	1,773	26%
2010	5,743	4,196	73%	1,547	27%
2011	4,866	3,474	71%	1,392	29%
2012	4,223	3,044	72%	1,179	28%
2013	3,887	2,847	73%	1,040	27%
2014	3,956	2,906	73%	1,050	27%
2015	2,940	2,161	74%	779	26%
2016	2,899	2,204	76%	695	24%
2017	2,860	2,116	74%	744	26%
2018	2,678	1,961	73%	717	27%
2019	2,426	1,788	74%	638	26%

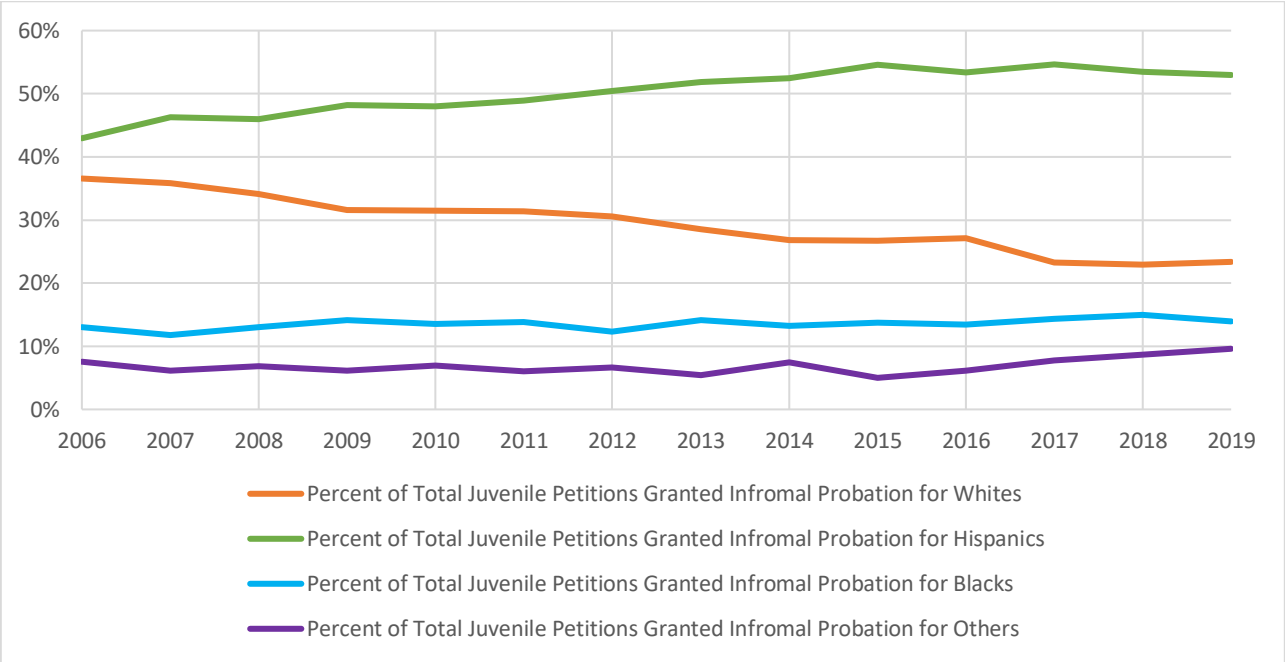
Table 50. Juvenile Petitions: Informal Probation by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Informal Probation	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	5,756	119	2%	1,518	26%	3,581	62%	538	9%
2007	6,642	105	2%	1,783	27%	4,115	62%	639	10%
2008	7,093	108	2%	1,781	25%	4,525	64%	679	10%
2009	6,815	113	2%	1,726	25%	4,316	63%	660	10%
2010	5,743	73	1%	1,402	24%	3,694	64%	574	10%
2011	4,866	49	1%	1,194	25%	3,214	66%	409	8%
2012	4,223	50	1%	1,054	25%	2,747	65%	372	9%
2013	3,887	33	1%	925	24%	2,569	66%	360	9%
2014	3,956	42	1%	884	22%	2,663	67%	367	9%
2015	2,940	22	1%	738	25%	1,892	64%	288	10%
2016	2,899	19	1%	757	26%	1,813	63%	310	11%
2017	2,860	20	1%	787	28%	1,767	62%	286	10%
2018	2,678	22	1%	737	28%	1,667	62%	252	9%
2019	2,426	1	0%	702	29%	1,497	62%	226	9%

Table 51. Juvenile Petitions: Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Informal Probation	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	5,756	747	13%	2,472	43%	2,105	37%	432	8%
2007	6,642	782	12%	3,075	46%	2,380	36%	405	6%
2008	7,093	926	13%	3,261	46%	2,419	34%	487	7%
2009	6,815	962	14%	3,285	48%	2,149	32%	419	6%
2010	5,743	779	14%	2,756	48%	1,808	31%	400	7%
2011	4,866	671	14%	2,378	49%	1,525	31%	292	6%
2012	4,223	521	12%	2,131	50%	1,292	31%	279	7%
2013	3,887	550	14%	2,017	52%	1,109	29%	211	5%
2014	3,956	525	13%	2,076	52%	1,062	27%	293	7%
2015	2,940	403	14%	1,604	55%	786	27%	147	5%
2016	2,899	389	13%	1,547	53%	785	27%	178	6%
2017	2,860	410	14%	1,563	55%	666	23%	221	8%
2018	2,678	401	15%	1,431	53%	614	23%	232	9%
2019	2,426	339	14%	1,286	53%	568	23%	233	10%

Figure 15. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Granted Informal Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.6 Juvenile Petitions: Non-Ward Probation

Tables 52, 53, and 54 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions that resulted in juveniles receiving non-ward probation by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in non-ward probation are described below.

- *Total Juveniles Petitions Resulting in Juveniles Receiving Non-Ward Probation* (Tables 52 - 54) –Non-ward probation steadily increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 5,540 in 2008. Non-ward probation has since steadily decreased reaching the lowest point in 2019 with 2,071 granted, representing a 62.6 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Non-Ward Probation by Gender* (Table 52) – For the 2,071 youth granted non-ward probation in 2019, 73 percent were for males and 27 percent were for females. Percent of youth granted non-ward probation by gender have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Non-Ward Probation by Age* (Table 53) – For the 2,071 youth granted non-ward probation, 68 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 13 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 19 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of juveniles 15-17 years old have increased starting in 2006 with 63 percent to 68 percent in 2019. Percent of juveniles 12-14 years old have decreased starting in 2006 with 23 percent to 19 percent in 2019. Percent of 18-24 year-olds have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Non-Ward Probation by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 54, Figure 16) – For the 2,071 youth granted Non-ward probation in 2019, 20 percent were for Blacks, 53 percent were

for Hispanics, 20 percent were for Whites, and 7 percent for Other. Percent of youth granted non-ward probation have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 40 percent in 2006 to 53 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 31 percent in 2006 to 20 percent in 2019; and have remained steady for Black and Other juveniles.

Table 52. Juvenile Petitions: Non-Ward Probation by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Non-Ward Probation	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	4,744	3,410	72%	1,334	28%
2007	4,959	3,649	74%	1,310	26%
2008	5,540	4,066	73%	1,474	27%
2009	5,296	3,845	73%	1,451	27%
2010	4,853	3,608	74%	1,245	26%
2011	4,522	3,324	74%	1,198	26%
2012	4,075	2,879	71%	1,196	29%
2013	3,482	2,528	73%	954	27%
2014	2,717	2,064	76%	653	24%
2015	2,404	1,750	73%	654	27%
2016	2,529	1,859	74%	670	26%
2017	2,469	1,866	76%	603	24%
2018	2,338	1,728	74%	610	26%
2019	2,071	1,508	73%	563	27%

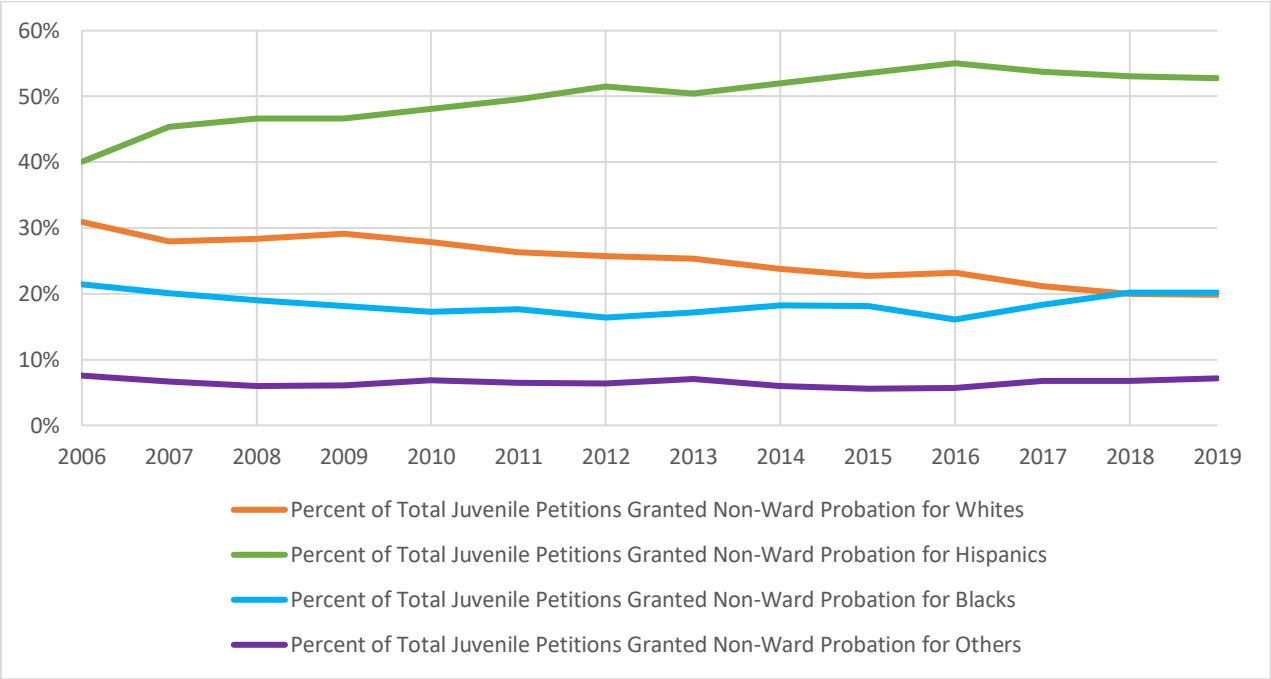
Table 53. Juvenile Petitions: Non-Ward Probation by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Non-Ward Probation	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	4,744	28	1%	1,099	23%	2,997	63%	620	13%
2007	4,959	43	1%	1,064	21%	3,244	65%	608	12%
2008	5,540	37	1%	1,146	21%	3,599	65%	758	14%
2009	5,296	27	1%	1,114	21%	3,513	66%	642	12%
2010	4,853	22	0%	985	20%	3,250	67%	596	12%
2011	4,522	13	0%	891	20%	3,123	69%	495	11%
2012	4,075	23	1%	794	19%	2,776	68%	482	12%
2013	3,482	10	0%	693	20%	2,348	67%	431	12%
2014	2,717	6	0%	486	18%	1,903	70%	322	12%
2015	2,404	7	0%	440	18%	1,638	68%	319	13%
2016	2,529	7	0%	453	18%	1,738	69%	331	13%
2017	2,469	2	0%	425	17%	1,766	72%	276	11%
2018	2,338	1	0%	425	18%	1,592	68%	320	14%
2019	2,071	0	0%	393	19%	1,414	68%	264	13%

Table 54. Juvenile Petitions: Non-Ward Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Non-Ward Probation	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	4,744	1,017	21%	1,901	40%	1,467	31%	359	8%
2007	4,959	995	20%	2,248	45%	1,385	28%	331	7%
2008	5,540	1,054	19%	2,584	47%	1,569	28%	333	6%
2009	5,296	963	18%	2,471	47%	1,541	29%	321	6%
2010	4,853	837	17%	2,333	48%	1,352	28%	331	7%
2011	4,522	800	18%	2,242	50%	1,188	26%	292	6%
2012	4,075	667	16%	2,098	51%	1,049	26%	261	6%
2013	3,482	598	17%	1,755	50%	884	25%	245	7%
2014	2,717	496	18%	1,413	52%	645	24%	163	6%
2015	2,404	437	18%	1,287	54%	546	23%	134	6%
2016	2,529	407	16%	1,392	55%	586	23%	144	6%
2017	2,469	452	18%	1,328	54%	523	21%	166	7%
2018	2,338	472	20%	1,241	53%	467	20%	158	7%
2019	2,071	419	20%	1,092	53%	411	20%	149	7%

Figure 16. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Granted Non-Ward Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.7 Juvenile Petitions: Diversion

Tables 55, 56, and 57 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions that resulted in the juveniles being diverted by gender, age and race, respectively. Trends in juveniles who were granted diversion are described below.

- *Total Juveniles with Petitions Who Were Diverted* (Tables 55 - 57) – From 2006 through 2018, juvenile petitions resulting in diversion have steadily decreased reaching their lowest point in 2018 with 25 granted diversion, representing a 96.3 percent decrease since 2006.
- *Diversion by Gender* (Table 55) – For the 42 diversions in 2019, 67 percent were for males and 33 percent were for females. Percent of diversions by gender have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Diversion by Age* (Table 56) – For the 42 diversions in 2019, 60 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 2 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 36 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of diversions have: decreased for 15-17 year-olds from 79 percent of diversions in 2006 to 60 percent in 2019, increased for 12-14 year-olds from 16 percent in 2006 to 36 percent in 2019, and remained steady for 18-24 year-olds.
- *Diversion by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 57, Figure 17) – For the 42 diversions in 2019, 17 percent were for Blacks, 64 percent were for Hispanics, 17 percent were for Whites, and 2 percent were Other. Percent of youth granted diversion have: increased for Black juveniles from 5 percent in 2006 to 17 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 57 percent in 2006 to 64 percent in 2019;

decreased for White juveniles from 34 percent in 2006 to 27 percent in 2019; and decreased for Other juveniles from 4 percent in 2006 to 2 percent in 2019.

Table 55. Juvenile Petitions: Diversion by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	Total Diversion	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	673	466	69%	207	31%
2007	444	280	63%	164	37%
2008	528	334	63%	194	37%
2009	217	160	74%	57	26%
2010	141	104	74%	37	26%
2011	149	90	60%	59	40%
2012	118	81	69%	37	31%
2013	126	94	75%	32	25%
2014	114	87	76%	27	24%
2015	151	87	58%	64	42%
2016	86	61	71%	25	29%
2017	69	56	81%	13	19%
2018	25	24	96%	1	4%
2019	42	28	67%	14	33%

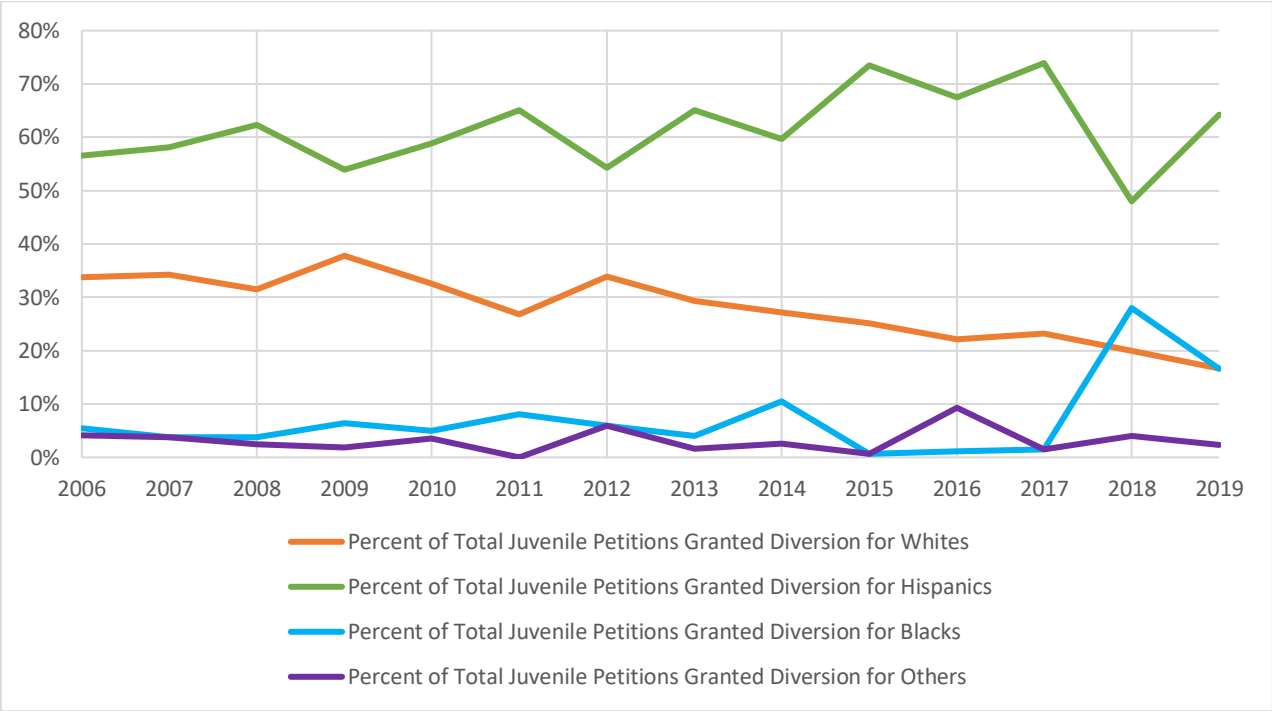
Table 56. Juvenile Petitions: Diversion by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Diversion	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	673	3	0%	110	16%	532	79%	28	4%
2007	444	0	0%	62	14%	364	82%	18	4%
2008	528	1	0%	74	14%	433	82%	20	4%
2009	217	1	0%	20	9%	179	82%	17	8%
2010	141	0	0%	15	11%	120	85%	6	4%
2011	149	1	1%	13	9%	128	86%	7	5%
2012	118	0	0%	11	9%	99	84%	8	7%
2013	126	0	0%	12	10%	111	88%	3	2%
2014	114	0	0%	13	11%	92	81%	9	8%
2015	151	0	0%	31	21%	115	76%	5	3%
2016	86	0	0%	10	12%	71	83%	5	6%
2017	69	1	1%	11	16%	54	78%	3	4%
2018	25	0	0%	4	16%	18	72%	3	12%
2019	42	1	2%	15	36%	25	60%	1	2%

Table 57. Juvenile Petitions: Diversion by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Diversion	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	673	37	5%	381	57%	227	34%	28	4%
2007	444	17	4%	258	58%	152	34%	17	4%
2008	528	20	4%	329	62%	166	31%	13	2%
2009	217	14	6%	117	54%	82	38%	4	2%
2010	141	7	5%	83	59%	46	33%	5	4%
2011	149	12	8%	97	65%	40	27%	0	0%
2012	118	7	6%	64	54%	40	34%	7	6%
2013	126	5	4%	82	65%	37	29%	2	2%
2014	114	12	11%	68	60%	31	27%	3	3%
2015	151	1	1%	111	74%	38	25%	1	1%
2016	86	1	1%	58	67%	19	22%	8	9%
2017	69	1	1%	51	74%	16	23%	1	1%
2018	25	7	28%	12	48%	5	20%	1	4%
2019	42	7	17%	27	64%	7	17%	1	2%

Figure 17. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Diverted by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.8 Juvenile Petitions: Deferred Entry of Judgment

Tables 58, 59, and 60 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions resulting in grants of deferred entry of judgment by gender, age and race, respectively. Deferred entry of judgment is defined as a treatment program for first-time felony offenders aged 14 to 17 (pursuant to WIC section 790). Trends in grants of differed entry of judgment are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Deferred Entry of Judgement* (Tables 58 - 60) – Grants of deferred entry of judgement increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 5,125 in 2008. They have since steadily decreased, reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 1,075 granted, representing a 79 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Deferred Entry of Judgement by Gender* (Table 58) – For the 1,075 youth granted deferred entry of judgement in 2019, 84 percent were for males and 16 percent were for females. Percent of youth granted deferred judgement by gender have remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
  Deferred Entry of Judgement by Age (Table 59) – For the 1,075 youth granted deferred entry of judgement in 2019, 73 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 14 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 13 percent were for 12-14 year-olds. Percent by age have: slightly decreased for 12-14 year-olds from 15 percent in 2006 to 13 percent in 2019; decreased for 15-17 year-olds from 77 percent in 2006 to 73 percent in 2019; increased for 18-24 year-olds from 8 percent in 2006 to 14 percent in 2019.

- *Deferred Entry of Judgement by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 60, Figure 18) – For the 1,075 youth granted deferred entry of judgement in 2019, 12 percent were for Blacks, 56 percent were for Hispanics, 19 percent were for Whites, and 13 percent for Others. Percent of youth granted deferred entry of judgement have: increased for Hispanic juveniles from 44 percent in 2006 to 56 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 34 percent in 2006 to 19 percent in 2019; increased for Other juveniles from 9 percent in 2006 to 13 percent in 2019; and remained steady for Black juveniles.

Table 58. Juvenile Petitions: Deferred Entry of Judgement by Gender for 2006 through 2019

		Male		Female	
Year	**Total Deferred Entry of Judgment**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
2006	3,681	3,116	85%	565	15%
2007	4,556	3,838	84%	718	16%
2008	5,125	4,344	85%	781	15%
2009	4,699	4,017	85%	682	15%
2010	4,354	3,644	84%	710	16%
2011	3,684	3,177	86%	507	14%
2012	3,247	2,809	87%	438	13%
2013	2,708	2,354	87%	354	13%
2014	2,394	2,056	86%	338	14%
2015	1,650	1,430	87%	220	13%
2016	1,501	1,285	86%	216	14%
2017	1,295	1,145	88%	150	12%
2018	1,384	1,184	86%	200	14%
2019	1,075	907	84%	168	16%

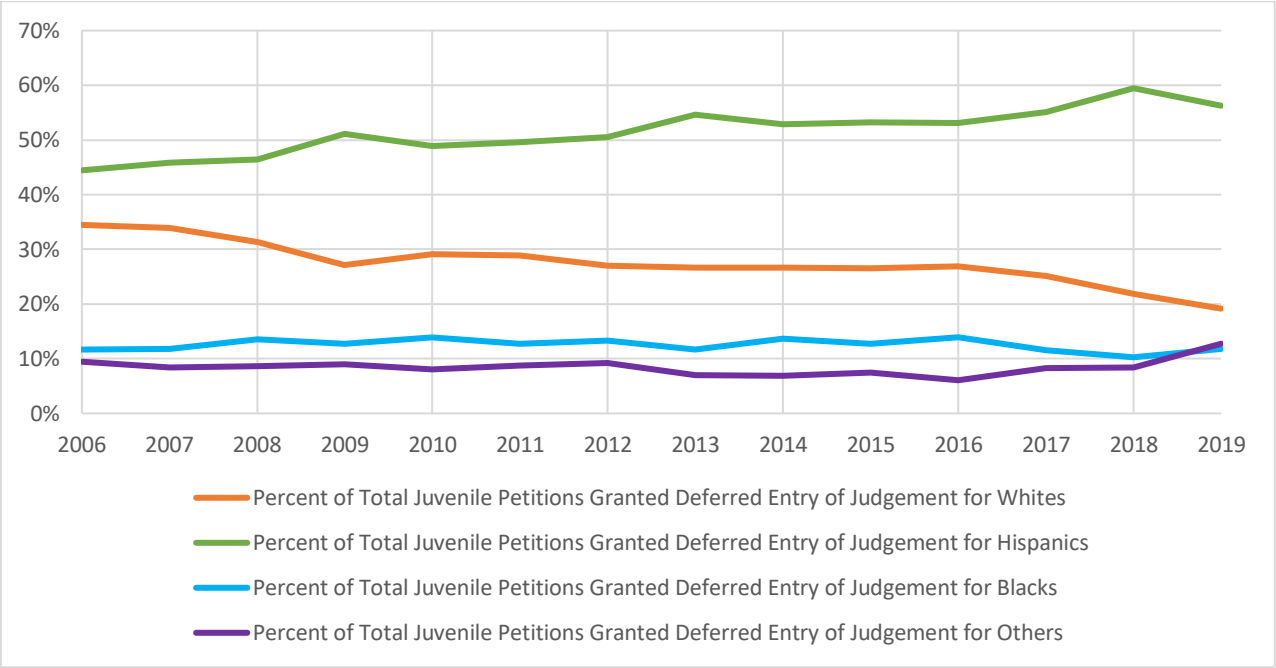
Table 59. Juvenile Petitions: Deferred Entry of Judgement by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deferred Entry of Judgment	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	3,681	4	0%	553	15%	2,836	77%	288	8%
2007	4,556	0	0%	665	15%	3,447	76%	444	10%
2008	5,125	0	0%	771	15%	3,877	76%	477	9%
2009	4,699	6	0%	691	15%	3,540	75%	462	10%
2010	4,354	0	0%	582	13%	3,266	75%	506	12%
2011	3,684	0	0%	459	12%	2,879	78%	346	9%
2012	3,247	0	0%	462	14%	2,467	76%	318	10%
2013	2,708	1	0%	373	14%	2,048	76%	286	11%
2014	2,394	0	0%	348	15%	1,773	74%	273	11%
2015	1,650	0	0%	224	14%	1,236	75%	190	12%
2016	1,501	0	0%	204	14%	1,119	75%	178	12%
2017	1,295	0	0%	190	15%	943	73%	162	13%
2018	1,384	1	0%	227	16%	995	72%	161	12%
2019	1,075	1	0%	138	13%	786	73%	150	14%

Table 60. Juvenile Petitions: Deferred Entry of Judgement by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Deferred Entry of Judgment	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	3,681	429	12%	1,636	44%	1,269	34%	347	9%
2007	4,556	536	12%	2,090	46%	1,547	34%	383	8%
2008	5,125	695	14%	2,382	46%	1,606	31%	442	9%
2009	4,699	599	13%	2,404	51%	1,272	27%	424	9%
2010	4,354	604	14%	2,131	49%	1,269	29%	350	8%
2011	3,684	471	13%	1,826	50%	1,066	29%	321	9%
2012	3,247	431	13%	1,641	51%	877	27%	298	9%
2013	2,708	316	12%	1,480	55%	722	27%	190	7%
2014	2,394	326	14%	1,265	53%	637	27%	166	7%
2015	1,650	210	13%	878	53%	438	27%	124	8%
2016	1,501	209	14%	797	53%	404	27%	91	6%
2017	1,295	149	12%	713	55%	325	25%	108	8%
2018	1,384	142	10%	823	59%	302	22%	117	8%
2019	1,075	127	12%	605	56%	206	19%	137	13%

Figure 18. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Granted Deferred Entry of Judgement by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



3.3.9 Juvenile Petitions: Wardship Probation

Tables 61, 62, and 63 below provide trend data for juvenile petitions resulting in wardship probation by gender, age, and race, respectively. Trends in wardship probation are described below.

- *Total Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Wardship Probation* (Tables 61 - 63) – Wardship probation increased from 2006 through 2008 reaching a peak of 65,108 in 2008. Wardship probation has since steadily decreased reaching their lowest point in 2019 with 19,216 granted, representing a 70.5 percent decrease since 2008.
- *Wardship Probation by Gender* (Table 61) – For the 19,216 youth granted wardship probation in 2019, 82 percent were male and 18 percent were female. Wardship probation by gender has remained steady from 2006 through 2019.
- *Wardship Probation by Age* (Table 62) – For the 19,216 youth granted wardship probation, 73 percent were for 15-17 year-olds, 15 percent were for 18-24 year-olds and 12 percent were for 12-14 year-old juveniles. Percent of juveniles 15-17 years old have remained steady from 2006 through 2019. Percent of juveniles 12-14 years old have decreased starting in 2006 with 17 percent to 12 percent in 2019. Percent of 18-24 year-olds have increased from 9 percent in 2006 to 15 percent in 2019.
- *Wardship Probation by Race/Ethnicity* (Table 63, Figure 19) – For the 19,216 youth granted wardship probation in 2019, 24 percent were Black, 58 percent were Hispanic, 13 percent were White, and 5 percent Other. Percent of youth granted wardship probation have: increased for Black juveniles from 21 percent in 2006 to

24 percent in 2019; increased for Hispanic juveniles from 51 percent in 2006 to 58 percent in 2019; decreased for White juveniles from 23 percent in 2006 to 13 percent in 2019; and have remained steady for Other juveniles.

Table 61. Wardship Probation by Gender for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Wardship Probation	Male		Female	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	64,458	53,159	82%	11,299	18%
2007	61,642	51,035	83%	10,607	17%
2008	65,108	54,290	83%	10,818	17%
2009	60,891	51,135	84%	9,756	16%
2010	54,769	46,297	85%	8,472	15%
2011	47,655	39,994	84%	7,661	16%
2012	41,755	35,079	84%	6,676	16%
2013	37,615	31,454	84%	6,161	16%
2014	33,426	27,935	84%	5,491	16%
2015	28,447	23,360	82%	5,087	18%
2016	25,471	20,906	82%	4,565	18%
2017	23,689	19,494	82%	4,195	18%
2018	21,758	17,821	82%	3,937	18%
2019	19,216	15,669	82%	3,547	18%

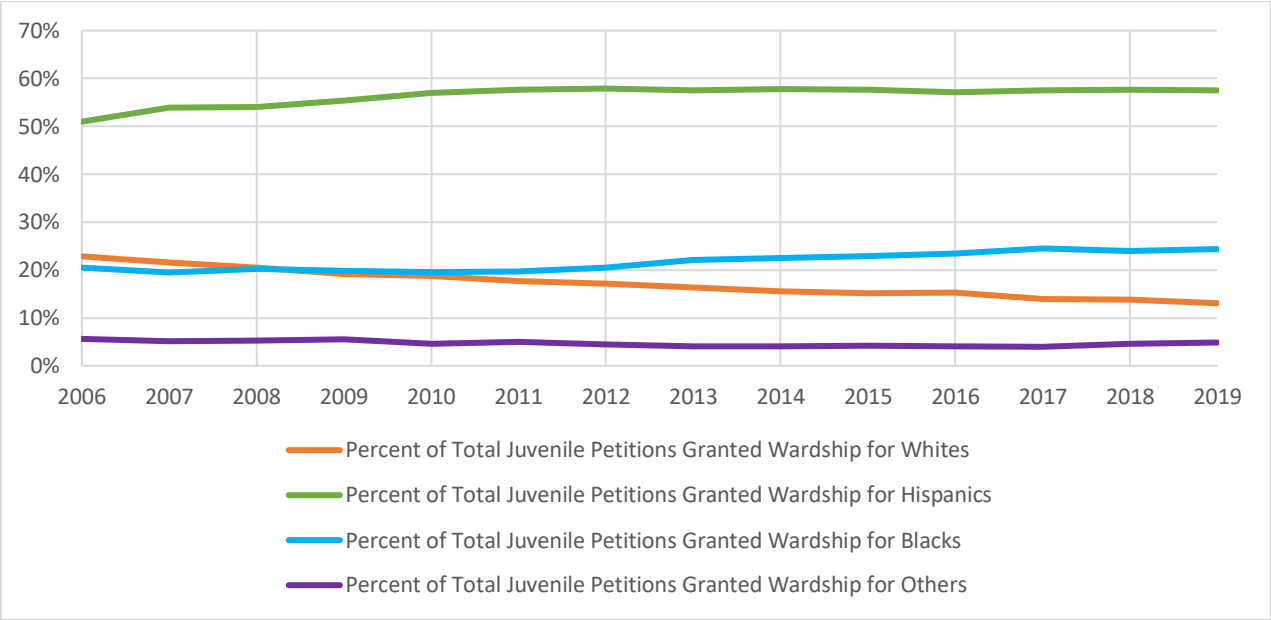
Table 62. Wardship Probation by Age for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Wardship Probation	Age Group Under 12		Age Group 12-14		Age Group 15-17		Age Group 18-24	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	64,458	206	0%	10,888	17%	47,464	74%	5,900	9%
2007	61,642	179	0%	10,058	16%	45,094	73%	6,311	10%
2008	65,108	152	0%	10,191	16%	48,003	74%	6,762	10%
2009	60,891	93	0%	8,988	15%	45,566	75%	6,244	10%
2010	54,769	52	0%	7,402	14%	41,344	75%	5,971	11%
2011	47,655	51	0%	6,292	13%	36,066	76%	5,246	11%
2012	41,755	46	0%	5,026	12%	31,335	75%	5,348	13%
2013	37,615	40	0%	4,361	12%	28,162	75%	5,052	13%
2014	33,426	28	0%	3,943	12%	24,355	73%	5,100	15%
2015	28,447	30	0%	3,387	12%	20,921	74%	4,109	14%
2016	25,471	23	0%	3,070	12%	18,641	73%	3,734	15%
2017	23,689	16	0%	2,838	12%	17,450	74%	3,385	14%
2018	21,758	17	0%	2,739	13%	15,699	72%	3,303	15%
2019	19,216	3	0%	2,390	12%	14,034	73%	2,789	15%

Table 63. Wardship Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019

Year	Total Wardship Probation	Blacks		Hispanics		Whites		Others	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2006	64,458	13,243	21%	32,863	51%	14,730	23%	3,622	6%
2007	61,642	12,013	19%	33,215	54%	13,286	22%	3,128	5%
2008	65,108	13,207	20%	35,175	54%	13,340	20%	3,386	5%
2009	60,891	12,116	20%	33,701	55%	11,666	19%	3,408	6%
2010	54,769	10,684	20%	31,232	57%	10,308	19%	2,545	5%
2011	47,655	9,412	20%	27,458	58%	8,434	18%	2,351	5%
2012	41,755	8,540	20%	24,174	58%	7,173	17%	1,868	4%
2013	37,615	8,310	22%	21,649	58%	6,133	16%	1,523	4%
2014	33,426	7,542	23%	19,307	58%	5,215	16%	1,362	4%
2015	28,447	6,534	23%	16,405	58%	4,299	15%	1,209	4%
2016	25,471	5,969	23%	14,552	57%	3,909	15%	1,041	4%
2017	23,689	5,807	25%	13,621	57%	3,321	14%	940	4%
2018	21,758	5,215	24%	12,539	58%	2,994	14%	1,010	5%
2019	19,216	4,695	24%	11,066	58%	2,511	13%	944	5%

Figure 19. Percent of Juvenile Petitions Resulting in Juveniles being Granted Wardship Probation by Race/Ethnicity for 2006 through 2019



4. Juvenile Hall Bookings & Secure Holds in a Law Enforcement Facility

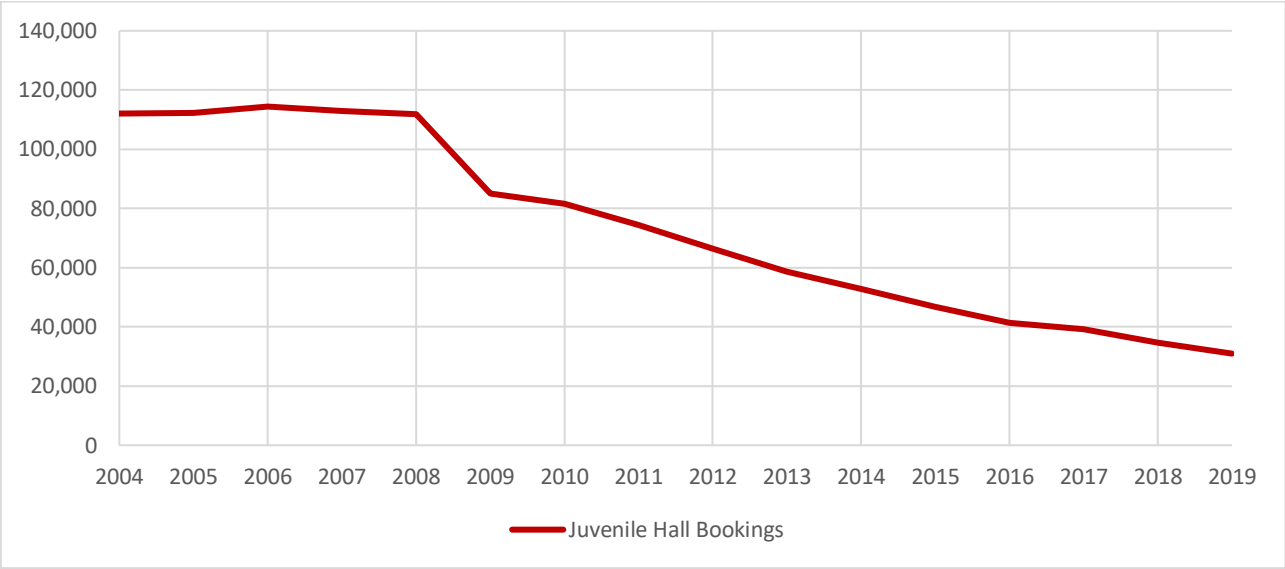
4.1 Juvenile Hall Bookings

Table 64 and Figure 20 provide trend data for juvenile hall bookings from 2004 through 2019.[1] Juvenile hall bookings increased between 2004 and 2006, reaching a high of 114,404 in 2006. Juvenile hall bookings have since declined reaching a low of 30,957 in 2019, representing a 72.9 percent decrease.

Table 64. Juvenile Hall Bookings for 2004 through 2019

Year	Juvenile Hall Bookings
2004	112,049
2005	112,207
2006	114,404
2007	113,006
2008	111,876
2009	85,037
2010	81,612
2011	74,365
2012	66,515
2013	58,544
2014	52,797
2015	46,723
2016	41,248
2017	39,168
2018	34,602
2019	30,957

Figure 20. Juvenile Hall Bookings for 2004 through 2019



4.2 Juvenile Secure Holds in a Law Enforcement Facility

Juvenile secure holds are defined as post-arrest holds in law enforcement facilities and are broken down into two types: secure holds for juvenile delinquent offenders and secure holds for juvenile status offenders. The term juvenile delinquent offender refers to a juvenile who has been charged with or adjudicated for a crime that would be illegal regardless of whether the individual were a juvenile or adult. [1] Secure holds of delinquent offenders are tracked for both under 6 hours and over 6 hours. [1] The term status offender refers to a juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not be a crime if committed by an adult. [1] Status offenses include truancy, violations of curfews, and runaway.

Table 65 provides trend data for juvenile secure holds by type (delinquent offenders under 6 hours, delinquent offenders over 6 hours, and status offenders) for 2004 through 2019.[1] Figure 21 displays secure holds for juvenile delinquent offender holds under 6 hours. Figure 22 displays juvenile delinquent offender secure holds over 6 hours and status offender secure holds. Trends in juvenile secure holds are described below.

- *Juvenile Delinquent Offender Secure Holds U*nder 6 Hours (Table 65, Figure 21) – Secure holds increased between 2004 and 2006, reaching a high of 11,713 in 2006. Starting in 2007 through 2018, holds began to decrease, reaching their lowest point in 2018 with 2,097 holds. Holds then increased slightly, reaching 2,108 in 2019.
- *Juvenile Delinquent Offender Secure Holds* Over 6 Hours (Table 65, Figure 22) – Secure holds doubled between 2004 and 2006 reaching a high of 158 in 2006. Holds decreased in 2008 with 75 holds and have since remained steady.

- *Juvenile Status Offender Secure Holds* (Table 65, Figure 22) – Secure holds increased between 2007 and 2011, reaching a high of 101 holds in 2011. From 2012 to 2018, holds fluctuated but generally decreased from the highest total, reaching 4 in 2019.[1]

Table 65. Juvenile Secure Holds by Type for 2004 through 2019

Year	Delinquent Offenders Under 6 Hours	Delinquent Offenders Over 6 Hours	Status Offenders*
2004	9,981	73	-
2005	10,579	79	-
2006	11,713	158	-
2007	10,336	107	47
2008	8,655	75	19
2009	7,095	87	18
2010	6,644	81	76
2011	5,806	65	101
2012	4,254	69	67
2013	3,616	57	45
2014	3,149	71	57
2015	2,804	78	46
2016	2,682	76	19
2017	2,306	73	14
2018	2,097	58	24

*Note: Data was not collected as part of the MID Survey until 2007.

Figure 21. Juvenile Delinquent Offender Secure Holds Under 6 Hours for 2004 through 2019

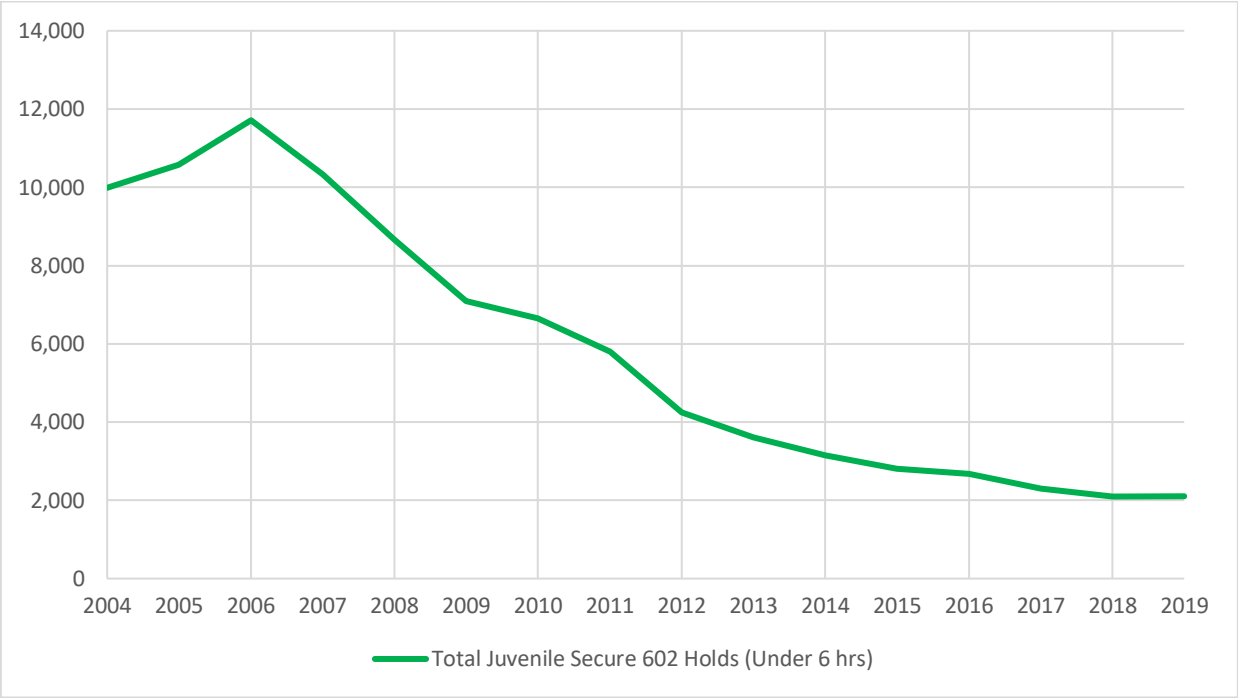
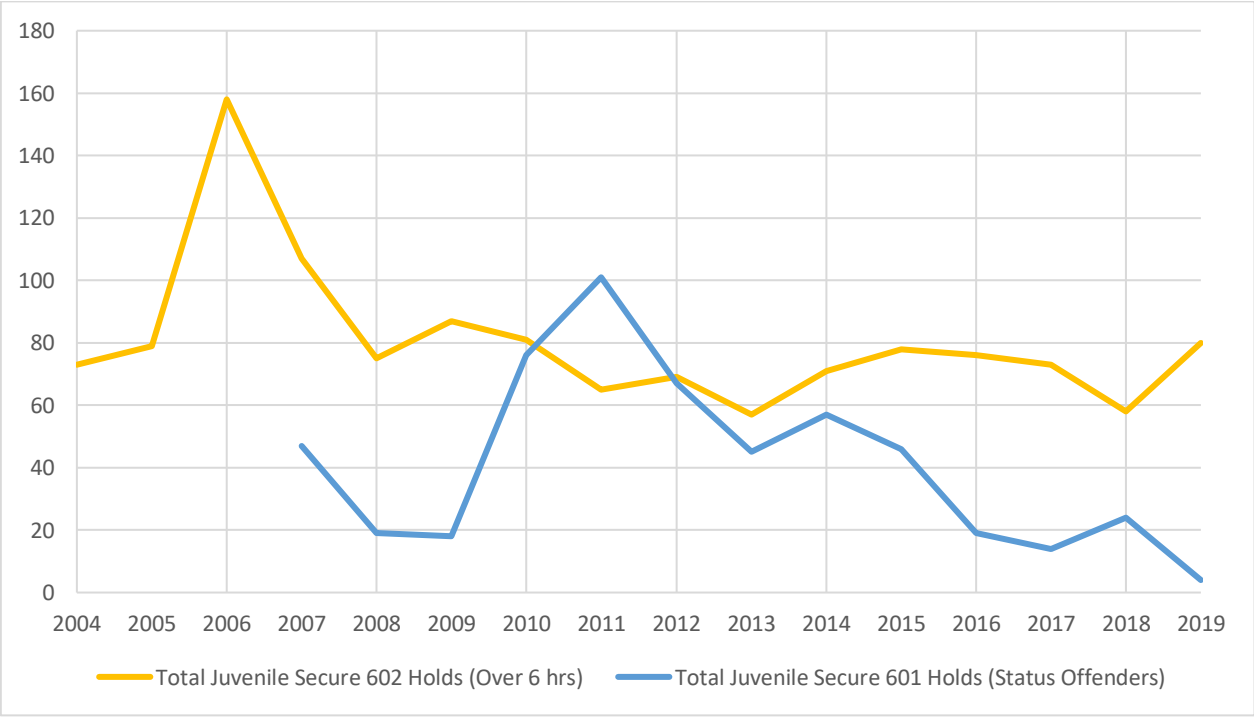


Figure 22. Juvenile Delinquent Offender Secure Holds for 2004 through 2019 and Juvenile Status Offender Secure Holds for 2007 through 2019



5. Mental Health Indicators

5.1: Select Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Data Trends

The BSCC's Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) is a data collection instrument designed to gather pertinent data related to juvenile detention to provide state and local decision makers with information about the changing populations and needs of local juvenile detention facilities. This document presents juvenile detention trends for calendar years 2010 through 2020[1] for the JDPS's population, mental health and suicide-related data elements defined below.

- *Average Daily Population (ADP)* **–** The ADP of juvenile detention facilities is collected *each month* and is calculated by taking a count of the number of juveniles in custody each day of the month, adding these daily counts together, and dividing the sum by the number of days in each month.
- *Number of Juveniles with Open Mental Health Cases* – The total number of juveniles who have an open mental health case[1] with the mental health provider is collected *each month* and is a *snapshot* taken on the 15th day of the month. As a snapshot, the count does not necessarily represent the total number of juveniles who have an open case simply because they were not in custody during the snapshot day or did not have an open case on the snapshot day.
- *Number of Juveniles Receiving Psychotropic Medication* – The total number of juveniles who were administered psychotropic medication is collected *each month* and is a *snapshot* taken on the 15th day of the month. As a snapshot, the count does not necessarily represent the total number of juveniles receiving psychotropic medication simply because they were not in custody during the snapshot day or did not receive medication on the snapshot day.
- *Number of Suicide Attempts* – The total number of *instances* in which a juvenile made a physical attempt at suicide requiring staff intervention and placement on a suicide watch (e.g., five-minute watches or one-on-one direct visual supervision) is collected *each quarter*. This count does not include juveniles identified as suicidal because of notice on admission related to prior history. Because these are instances, the count does not necessarily represent a unique count of juveniles.
- *Number of Suicides* – The total number of instances in which a juvenile committed suicide is collected *each quarter*.

5.2: Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends for 2010 through 2020

A total of 44 jurisdictions report data to the BSCC through the JDPS (see Attachment 1 for a list of jurisdictions). From 2010 through 2020, 29[1] jurisdictions consistently reported the mental health-related data elements. Juvenile Halls, Special Purpose Juvenile Halls and Camps/Ranches are included. For this sample of jurisdictions, Table 66 provides the ADP and number and percent of ADP for both juveniles with open mental health cases each month and juveniles receiving psychotropic medications each month, aggregated for each

year from 2010 through 2020. Figure 23 provides a visual of the percent of ADP for the mental health-related data elements for the same timeframe. Based on this sample of jurisdictions, trends for these mental health-related data elements are described below.

Open Mental Health Cases - There has been a consistent downward trend in the average number of juveniles each month with open mental health cases, from 2,222 in 2010 to 988 in 2020. This decrease has coincided with a decrease in the ADP. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population with open mental health cases, from 48.4 percent in 2010 to 65.5 percent in 2020.

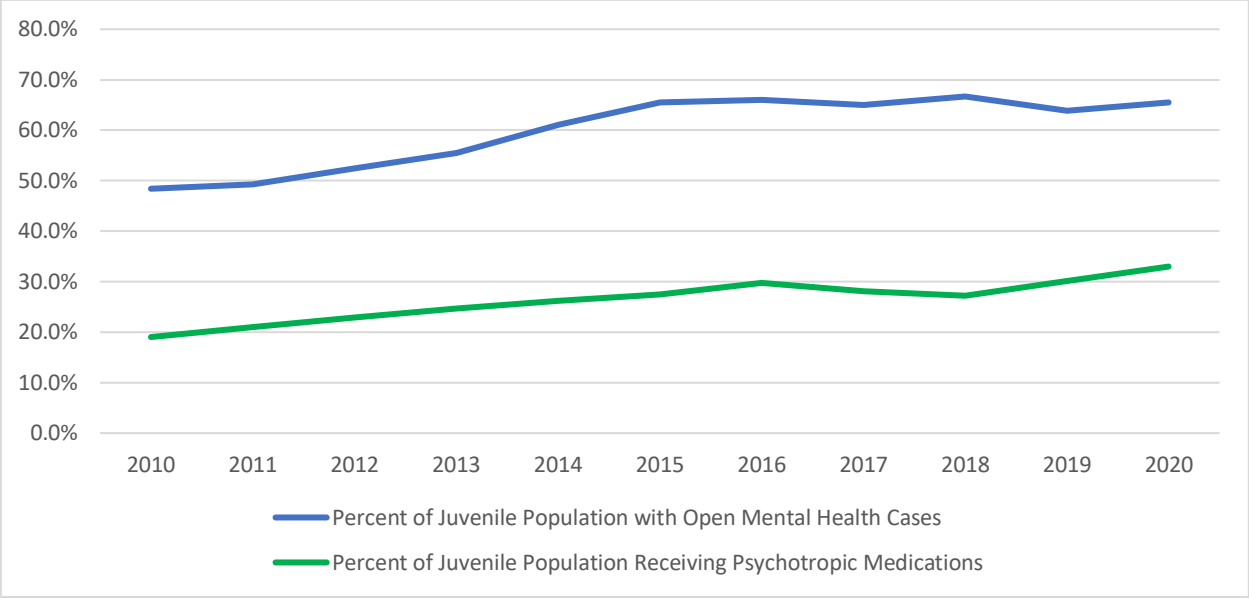
Psychotropic Medications - There has also been a consistent downward trend in the average number of juveniles who receive psychotropic medications each month, from 873 in 2010 to 498 in 2020. This decrease has coincided with a decrease in the ADP. However, there is an upward trend in the percent of the population who receive psychotropic medications, from 19 percent in 2010 to 33 percent in 2020.

Table 66. Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends from 2010 through 2020 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions

		Juveniles with Open Mental Health Cases Each Month		Juveniles Receiving Psychotropic Medications each Month	
Year	ADP	Average	Percent of ADP	Average	Percent of ADP
2010	4,589	2,222	48.4%	873	19.0%
2011	4,144	2,040	49.2%	869	21.0%
2012	3,674	1,928	52.5%	843	22.9%
2013	3,332	1,851	55.5%	824	24.7%
2014	2,976	1,816	61.0%	778	26.2%
2015	2,733	1,791	65.5%	750	27.5%
2016	2,494	1,647	66.0%	741	29.7%
2017	2,374	1,544	65.0%	667	28.1%
2018	2,182	1,455	66.7%	593	27.2%
2019	2,024	1,292	63.8%	610	30.1%
2020	1,508	988	65.5%	498	33.0%

Note. 2020 data through third quarter only (January - September). Based on JDPS quarterly and monthly Juvenile Hall, Special Purpose Juvenile Halls and Camps/Ranch data available on February 2, 2020 from January 2010 through September 2020. Based on data for 22 reporting jurisdictions and 7 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities. The 15 excluded jurisdictions were Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Monterey, Nevada, Orange, Solano, Tehama, Tulare, and Yuba/Sutter.

Figure 23. Juvenile Mental Health-Related Trends as a Percentage of ADP for 2010 through 2020 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions



Note. Based on JDPS monthly data available on February 2, 2020 from January 2010 through September 2020. Based on data for 22 reporting jurisdictions and 7 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities. The 15 excluded jurisdictions were Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Monterey, Nevada, Orange, Solano, Tehama, Tulare, and Yuba/Sutter.

5.3 Juvenile Suicide-Related Trends for 2010 through 2020

From 2010 through 2020, 36[1] of the 44 reporting jurisdictions have consistently reported the suicide-related data elements. For this sample of jurisdictions, Table 67 provides yearly totals for the suicide-related data elements and the ADP, aggregated for each year from 2010 through 2020. For this sample of jurisdictions, a total of one suicide was reported from 2010 through 2020. This total changes to two suicides when data for all 44 jurisdictions are included. Although there has been a consistent downward trend in the statewide ADP between 2010 and 2020, there has not been a consistent corresponding decrease in the total number of instances of suicide attempts until 2018. Suicide attempts began to decrease in 2018 from 123 to 62 in 2020.

Table 67. Juvenile Suicide-Related Trends for 2010 through 2020 for a Sample of Reporting Jurisdictions

Year	Total Number of Instances of Suicide Attempts	Total Number of Suicides	Average Daily Population
2010	176	0	7,548
2011	95	0	6,806
2012	107	0	6,118
2013	187	1	5,478
2014	103	0	4,759
2015	127	0	4,387
2016	124	0	3,867
2017	130	0	3,649
2018	123	0	3,269
2019	115	0	3,006
2020	62	0	2,215

Note. 2020 data through third quarter only (January - September). Based on JDPS quarterly and monthly Juvenile Hall, Special Purpose Juvenile Halls and Camps/Ranch data available on February 2, 2020 from January 2010 through September 2020. Based on data for 28 reporting jurisdictions and 8 jurisdictions that consistently provided data during this timeframe, but no longer have juvenile detention facilities. The 8 excluded jurisdictions were El Dorado, Kern, Merced, Orange, San Francisco, San Mateo, Shasta, and Yolo.

5.4 JDPS Reporting Jurisdictions as of September 2020

As of September 2020, a total of 44 jurisdictions report data to the BSCC through the JDPS[1]. Jurisdictions generally represent counties. However, the Yuba/Sutter jurisdiction represents both counties with Yuba county reporting data for the jointly run facility. Table 68 provides a list of each reporting jurisdiction and, for each jurisdiction, identifies the type of juvenile detentions options (juvenile halls and camps/ranches), size of the county (small, medium, or large)[1] , and location of the county (Northern, Central, or Southern).

Table 68. JDPS Reporting Jurisdictions and Juvenile Detention Options

Reporting Jurisdictions	Juvenile Hall/SPJH[1]	Camp / Ranch	Size	Location
Alameda	X	X	L	Central
Butte	X	X	M	Northern
Contra Costa	X	X	L	Central
Del Norte	X	X	S	Northern
El Dorado	X	X	S	Central
Fresno	X	X	L	Central
Humboldt	X	--	S	Northern
Imperial	X	--	S	Southern

Reporting Jurisdictions	Juvenile Hall/SPJH[1]	Camp / Ranch	Size	Location
Inyo	X	--	S	Central
Kern	X	X	L	Southern
Kings	X	X	S	Central
Los Angeles	X	X	L	Southern
Madera	X	X	S	Central
Marin	X	--	M	Central
Mariposa	X	--	S	Central
Mendocino	X	--	S	Northern
Merced	X	X	M	Central
Monterey	X	X	M	Central
Napa	X	X	S	Central
Nevada	X	--	S	Northern
Orange	X	X	L	Southern
Placer	X	--	M	Northern
Riverside	X	X	L	Southern
Sacramento	X	--	L	Central
San Benito	X	--	S	Central
San Bernardino	X	X	L	Southern
San Diego	X	X	L	Southern
San Francisco	X	X	L	Central
San Joaquin	X	X	L	Central
San Luis Obispo	X	X	M	Southern
San Mateo	X	X	L	Central
Santa Barbara	X	X	M	Southern
Santa Clara	X	X	L	Central
Santa Cruz	X	--	M	Central
Shasta	X	--	S	Northern
Solano	X	X	M	Central
Sonoma	X	X	M	Central
Stanislaus	X	X	M	Central
Tehama	X	--	S	Northern
Tulare	X	X	M	Central
Tuolumne	X	X	S	Central
Ventura	X	X	L	Southern
Yolo	X	--	M	Central

6. Other Trends/Qualitative Data

The following trend data and other social, economic, legal, and organizational information is considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming and was provided to SACJJDP members for consideration during the process of developing the 2018-20 Title II State Plan. The following four components are included:

1) Literature Review

   Findings from our review of current literature – "Literature review: Qualitative research organized around priority areas"

2) Title II State Plan Survey

   Results obtained from a widely distributed survey of interested parties

3) Public Listening Session

   Summary of information obtained during a public listening session held on November 12, 2020

4) Public Comment Contracts

6.1: Literature Review

Findings from a review of current literature containing qualitative research organized around the following priority areas:

- Mental Health Services
- Rural Areas Juvenile Programs
- Gender-Specific Services
- Aftercare Services
- Alternatives to Detention and Placement
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)
- Diversion
- Juvenile Justice Improvement
- School Programs
- Afterschool Programs
- Community-Based Programs and Services
- Learning and Other Disabilities
- References

Mental Health Services

Between 60 and 70 percent of youth involved with the justice system have been diagnosed with a mental health disorder (Skowyra & Cocozza, 2006 in Calleja et al, 2016). According to the research, psychological factors throughout the developmental stages of adolescence are correlated with antisocial behavior and criminal activity (NCJRS, 2016).

Existing needs (Llamas & Chandler, 2017; Nissen, 2006 in Llamas & Chandler, 2017)

- There is a need to overcome the blocks to service utilization
- To measure program effectiveness, there is a need for policies based on empirical research
- There is a need for policies to generate uniformity about services within juvenile facilities
- There is a need to overcome the stigmatization around mental health issues

Potential reform areas (Models for Change, 2017a; OJJDP, 2010)

- Addressing collaborative approaches to the youth's mental health needs of youth to avoid (unnecessary) JJS involvement
- Addressing general improvement of the mental health services)
- Addressing the standards for the qualifications of mental health providers

Recommendations to Treatment Providers (Lipsey et al, 2010)

- To recognize the importance of quality research (for youth, families, and communities)
- To target and serve high risk youth by using the appropriate and approved JJ risk assessment tools
- To clearly articulate (via treatment service manuals) the clinical protocols and procedures that are used by clinicians

Rural Areas Juvenile Programs

About 20 percent of the US residents live in rural areas (a quarter of the Native American and Alaska native population live in the rural areas; Hispanic population is increasingly populating rural areas) (The Justice Innovation Center, 2016). Certain facets rural juvenile recidivism correlate with the juvenile crime in rural areas (i.e., housing instability, ethnic heterogeneity, etc.), while others show little or no correlation with the juvenile crime (i.e., poverty rate, unemployment, etc.) (OJJDP, 2015).

Factors that impact Rural Youth (Family Justice, 2009; The Justice Innovation Center, 2016)

- Housing
- Race and ethnicity
- Family dynamics
- Income
- Homelessness
- Re-entry issues
- Access to health and social services
- Community belonging

- Access to transportation
- Access to employment
- Access to mental health and substance-abuse programs

Challenges (The Justice Innovation Center, 2016)

- Geography
- Access to funding
- Access to social service provision
- Access to personnel
- Access to communications and information-technology management
- Data-Sharing and Interoperability
- Crime-related issues
- Access to adequate infrastructure
- Legal and policy challenges

Potential goals and areas of priority (Family Justice, 2009; The Justice Innovation Center, 2016)

- Decreasing youth recidivism
- Decreasing youth homelessness
- Supporting family health and well-being
- Increasing public safety
- Generating cost-effective solutions
- Supporting collaboration and partnership
- Improving inter-agency information sharing
- Assisting with the procurement and management of information-technology systems
- Assisting with grant applications

Gender-Specific Services

Girls and young women make up about 30 percent of arrested juveniles – the number that increased in the last 20 years. Most often, these are the girls of color that grew up in poverty and are victims of abuse, trauma and continuous racial bias. In addition, LGBTQI youth also experiences high systemic inequalities (OJJDP, n.d.).

Focus areas for states, tribes and local communities (OJJDP, n.d.)

- Prohibiting girl placement (girls that are status offenders) in the JJS
- Reducing arrest and detention for status offences, probation violation, prostitution-related charges, etc.
- Improving collaboration among state and national juvenile advocates, agencies and coalitions
- Implementing the PREA on state level
- Developing alternatives to detention and incarceration
- Applying a developmental approach (with communal and family support)

- Identifying the needs of the girls who have interacted with child welfare and/or the juvenile justice system
- Supporting gender- and culture-sensitive programs

Potential elements as part of the reforms (Watson & Edelman, 2012)

- Developing quality research around needs, service-availability, and gender-responsiveness of jurisdictions
- Promoting public education through campaigns
- Strategic planning
- Supporting stakeholder-inclusion
- Improving legislation
- Training staff
- Developing community-based prevention programs
- Measuring and evaluating outcomes
- Providing technical assistance
- Promoting sustainability

Federal policy recommendations in support of state and local reforms (Watson & Edelman, 2012)

- Investing in research
- Investing in assessment and data collection tools
- Encouraging state advisory groups to support girl programs and reforms
- Supporting interagency working groups on federal and state levels
- Eliminating Valid Court Order Exception for status offenders
- Banning handcuffing for pregnant girls
- Monitoring compliance with the PREA
- Encouraging the development and progress of national standards for gender-responsive programming

Aftercare Services

Challenges to re-entry (Calleja et al, 2016)

- Returning to the unstable environment (home and community) that lacks opportunities
- Lack of access to education
- Lack of access to employment
- Lack of access to housing
- Lack of access to quality mental health

Reform areas (Models for Change, 2017a; NJJN, 2016)

- Aftercare
- Post-release services, supervision and supports
- Education
- Interagency cooperation

- Community cooperation
- Family involvement
- Speedy and appropriate placement
- Improved transfer of records
- Improved school reenrollment and drop-out reengagement programs

Other recommendations (Llamas & Chandler, 2017; Grisso, 2005 in Llamas & Chandler, 2017; Cavendish, 2014 in Llamas & Chandler, 2017)

- Developing issue-specific and individual rehabilitation plans
- Supporting reintegration into the community
- Supporting follow-ups
- Offering transitional support
- Supporting parental support
- Supporting state investment into rehabilitation

Alternatives to Detention and Placement

According to the research, placing juveniles in community settings with supporting services has a greater impact on youth rehabilitation than detention and confinement. Confinement has a strong impact on youth's mental state, academic performance, employment, etc. (OJJDP 2014; Holman and Ziedenberg 2007 in OJJDP 2014).

The Impact of Detention (Holman, B. & Ziedenberg, 2007)

- Potentially increases recidivism
- Negatively impacts youth's behavior and increases their chance of re-offending
- Pulls youth deeper into the JJS
- Potentially interrupt the natural process of maturing out of delinquency
- Negatively impacts youth's mental health
- Negatively impacts mentally ill youth
- Negatively impacts the special needs youth's chances to return to school
- Negatively impacts youth's chances to find employment
- Detention is more expensive than alternatives to detention

The alternatives to detention/confinement (OJJDP, 2014; Owen, Wettach & Hoffman, 2015)

- Community based programs
- Community-school partnerships
- Home confinement
- Day (or evening) treatment
- Shelter care
- Group homes
- Intensive supervision programs
- Specialized foster care
- Positive behavior intervention and support
- Safe and responsive school environment
- Limiting the role of school resource officers

- Assessment
- Restorative justice
- Substance abuse interventions
- Alternative schools
- Reducing the use of suspension for discipline

Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions

Graduated responses is a "structured system of graduated incentives and sanctions to respond to youth behavior" (Center for Children's Law and Policy, 2016, p. 8). Research shows that combining sanctions and progressive incentives can help reduce racial and ethnic disparities (Njjn, n.d.). A system of graduated responses should be: certain, immediate, proportionate, fair and tailored to individual youth (Center for Children's Law and Policy, 2016).

The graduated sanctions continuum consists of (Louisiana District Attorneys Association, 2012)

- Immediate (Diversion)
- Intermediate sanctions
- Secure care
- Reentry

Community alternatives to secure care (Louisiana District Attorneys Association, 2012)

- Home detention
- Employment projects
- Evening reporting centers
- Electronic monitoring
- Intensive supervision

Steps involved in creating a graduated responses system (Njjn, n.d.)

- Defining the purpose of implementing a graduated responses practice
- Gathering data on youth under supervision/youth sanctioned for violations (of probation/other court orders)
- Interviewing to gain an understand of youth supervision in the community.
- Forming a committee to develop the graduated responses system
- Thinking of behaviors and skills to promote among youth under supervision
- Identifying reward incentives
- Identifying negative behaviors (low-, medium-, or high-severity)
- Identifying possible sanctions for specific behaviors
- Developing a system to the system effectiveness
- Training staff
- Gathering data and evaluating implementation

Racial and Ethnic Disparity

Racial and Ethnic Disparity refers to prominence of contact with the JJS by minority groups in comparison to the rates of contact by white juveniles. According to data, youth of color are more likely to be arrested and later go deeper in the JJS (Puzzanchera and Hockenberry 2013 in OJJDP 2014). There exist 2 theoretical frameworks of looking at DMC:

Differential offending (OJJDP, 2014) - Youths of color commit more crimes due to the context (socio-economic disadvantages, family context, greater exposure to violence, etc.)
Differential treatment (OJJDP, 2014) - JJS treats youth of color differently than white youth (bias theory)
Contributing factors (OJJDP, 2014)

- Differential behavior
- Indirect/environmental effects (socio-economic status, quality and level of education, location, etc.)
- Geography (harsher laws)
- Legislation, policies, and legal factors

Strategies for reducing DMC (OJJDP 2014):
- Direct services that address the risks and needs
- Training and technical assistance (juvenile justice personnel and law enforcement)
- Systemic change (OJJDP, 2009)

Guidelines for developing DMC Intervention Plan (OJJDP, 2009)
- Designing a comprehensive approach
- Focusing on critical areas
- Choosing community-friendly interventions
- Using evidence-based strategies

Diversion

Diversion refers to “channeling youths away from the juvenile justice system and into an alternative program before formal court involvement” (Models of Change 2011, p. 1). Research shows that the formal system processing may lead to higher rates of re-offending (Models of Change 2011).

Diversion programs are designed to (OJJDP 2017)

- Reduce recidivism
- Reduce stigma
- Reduce coercive entry into the system
- Provide services
- Offer alternative community services
- Reduce the risk of criminal socialization
- Instill discipline
- Improve school engagement
- Reduce the cost of formal court proceedings

Six components of diversion programs (why diversion programs might vary) (OJJDP 2017)

- Points of contact
- Setting
- Structure
- Target population
- Types of intervention of delivered services
- Formal and informal processing

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Restorative justice is an approach based on the belief that delinquency impacts victims, communities, and delinquent youth themselves. By following the approach, youth are held accountable for their actions and are guided through a process to restore and amends for the loss and damage caused (OJJDP 2017).

Recommendations (Lipsey et al, 2010)

- Legislating evidence-based programming for youth services
- Promoting pilot programs and providing limited funding, for developing evidence-based practices
- Building a far-reaching administrative model and increasing system capacity for:
  1. Improved matching of specific treatment needs with effective services
  2. Targeting higher risk offenders
  3. Improving prevention, court, and correctional programs.
- Improving cross-system coordination and collaboration
- Addressing excessive confinement
- Supporting evidence-based programming
- Bringing together agencies and individuals that are part of the JJS to work on the system reform
- Working with treatment providers

School Programs

The U.S. Departments of Justice and Education suggested five guiding principles for quality education programs in JDCs (Benner et al, 2016): Positive climate, community engagement, effective classroom practices, academic engagement, and coordinated transition supports

Barriers to education the JJS-involved youth (Juveniles for Justice, 2015; National Juvenile Justice Network, 2016)

- A lack of adequate work in the JJ facilities
- A lack of adequate education in the JJ facilities (resources, staff, teachers)
- Improper use of discipline in in the JJ facilities
- Difficulties around transitioning back to school and issues around alternative schools
- Difficulties around curricula alignment with state standards and transfer of the correctional educational records to the home schools after release

Recommendations

- Performing student assessments (Juveniles for Justice, 2015; Benner et al, 2016)
- Aligning curriculum with state standards
- Ensuring reenrollment
- Arranging formal hearings before placement in alternative schools
- Providing diverse educational options
- Providing access to higher education credits
- Providing classroom resources and work technology
- Recruiting qualified teachers
- Establishing rules and responses to classroom misbehavior
- Increasing data collection on discipline
- Promoting restorative practices
- Arranging transition meetings
- Promoting professional development
- Tracking recidivism

Suggested reforms (NJJN, 2016)

- Facility reforms
    - Providing a safe climate that prioritizes education in facilities
    - Providing funding to support education for youth in long-term secure care facilities
    - Recruiting qualified education staff
    - Supporting college readiness programs
    - Supporting transition from child-serving systems into communities.
- Re-entry reforms
    - Supporting inter-agency and community cooperation
    - Supporting youth and family involvement
    - Supporting speedy placement
    - Improving record transfer

- Improving school reenrollment practices

Afterschool Programs

The afterschool programs and the programs for youth with academic challenges. These youths are more likely to struggle academically, struggle with learning disabilities and drop out of school (Calleja et al, 2016; Leone & Weinberg, 2010 in Calleja et al, 2016; Llamas & Chandler, 2017):

Effective afterschool programs (OJJDP, 2010; Durlak and Weissberg 2007 in OJJDP, 2010)

- Have an emphasis on social skills
- Target specific skills
- Are more structured
- Are smaller in size and with options for one-on-one training/tutoring
- Offer qualified staff
- Have low attrition
- Use evidence-based approaches
- Use active forms of learning

Community-Based Programs and Services

Community-based alternatives are the local alternatives to incarceration (Models for Change, 2017a).
Reform areas (NJJN, 2014; OJJDP, 2014)

- Developing more community-based alternatives
- Developing more community-focused programs

Learning and Other Disabilities

There are between 4 and 10 percent of the incarcerated population with intellectual disabilities (ID) in the US1 (Scheyett, Vaughn, Taylor, & Parish, 2008). Research shows that more than 50 percent of juvenile offenders show evidence of an ID (Katsiyannis et al, 2008). Research has also shown that the juvenile population with ID tends to be associated with more serious offenses and is at a higher risk of second- and third-time offending (Zhang et al. 2010). Certain groups of youths have higher likelihood to be diagnosed with a disability (i.e. black, Native American, and/or Latino; Low socioeconomic status (Quinn et al. 2005), etc.

There are four general types of disabilities (OJJDP, 2017)

- Intellectual
- Developmental
- Learning
- Emotional

Links to Delinquent Behavior (OJJDP, 2017)
- Low Intellectual Functioning
- Susceptibility to Delinquent Behavior
- Differential Treatment

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Appendix 3: 2021 Budget - DRAFT

Board of State & Community Corrections
Corrections Planning & Grant Programs Division
2021 Title II Formula Grant - Budget Summary

Budget Summary - Total Award Amount $3,978,472

Program Areas	Program Area Title	Proposed FY 2020 Budget (excludes match)	Proposed FY 2020 Match	Combined Total Budget
28	**Planning & Administration (P&A) Total:***	**$ 431,975**	**$ 238,429**	**$ 670,404**
	*Planning & Administration (P&A) Detail:**			
	A. Personnel	$ 103,695	$ 103,695	$ 207,390
	B. Fringe Benefits	$ 57,687	$ 57,687	$ 115,374
	C. Travel	$ 25,712	$ 25,712	$ 51,424
	D. Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
	E. Supplies	$ 340	$ 340	$ 680
	F. Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -
	H. Procurement Contracts	$ -	$ -	$ -
	I. Other	$ 995	$ 995	$ 1,990
	J. Indirect Costs/SWCAP	$ 60,373	$ -	$ 60,373
29b	R.E.D. Coordinator Personnel & Benefits	$ 133,173	$ -	$ 133,173
	***Prudent Reserve**	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 100,000
	Program Contracts & Sub Awards Total:**	**$ 370,000**	**$ -**	**$ 370,000**
	*Program Contracts & Sub Awards Detail:***			
1	Aftercare/Reentry			$ -
2	After-School Programs			$ -
3	Alternatives to Detention			$ -
4	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs			$ -
5	Community-Based Programs and Services			$ -
6	Deliquency Prevention			$ -
7	Gangs			$ -
8	Graduated and Appriopriate Sanctions			$ -
9	Hate Crimes			$ -
10	Job Training			$ -
11	Learning & Other Disabilities			$ -
12	Mental Health Services			$ -
13	Mentoring, Counseling & Training Programs			$ -
14	Positive Youth Detention			$ -
15	Probation			$ -
16	Protecting Juvenile Rights			$ -
17	School Programs			$ -
18	Substance and Alcohol Abuse			$ -
19	Compliance Monitoring	$ 350,000		$ 350,000
20	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders			$ -
21	Disproportionate Minority Contact			$ -
22	Diversion			$ -
23	Gender-Specific Services			$ -
24	Indian Tribe Programs			$ -
25	Indigent Defense			$ -
26	Jail Removal			$ -
27	Juvenile Justice System Improvement			$ -
29	Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparity			$ -
30	Reducing Probation Officer Caseload (if any) < 5%			$ -
31	Rural Area Juvenile Programs			$ -
32	Separation of Youth From Adult Inmates			$ -
33	State Advisory Group Allocation	$ 20,000		$ 20,000
	Award Total	**$ 801,975**	**$ 238,429**	**$ 1,040,404**

* Prudent reserve allows for flexibility in the event of award fluctuations and staffing changes.

TOTAL AWARD	**$ 3,978,472**
BUDGETED FOR PLANNING & ADMIN	431,975
BUDGETED FOR PROGRAM AREAS	370,000
UNBUDGETED AMOUNT	**$ 3,176,497**

2021-2023 Title II 3-Year State Plan Survey Summary

Summary

Results were obtained from a widely distributed survey. The survey was emailed to over 1,500 organizations and individuals comprised of Government Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies, Community-Based Organizations, Interested Parties, and Past and Present Title II Grant Subrecipients.

- **Total Questions:** 26
- **Total Responses:** 116
- **Date Created:** February 26, 2021
- **Date Closed:** May 7, 2021

76% of respondents were interested members of the public, an interested parent, or worked at non-governmental organizations providing services to youth and families.

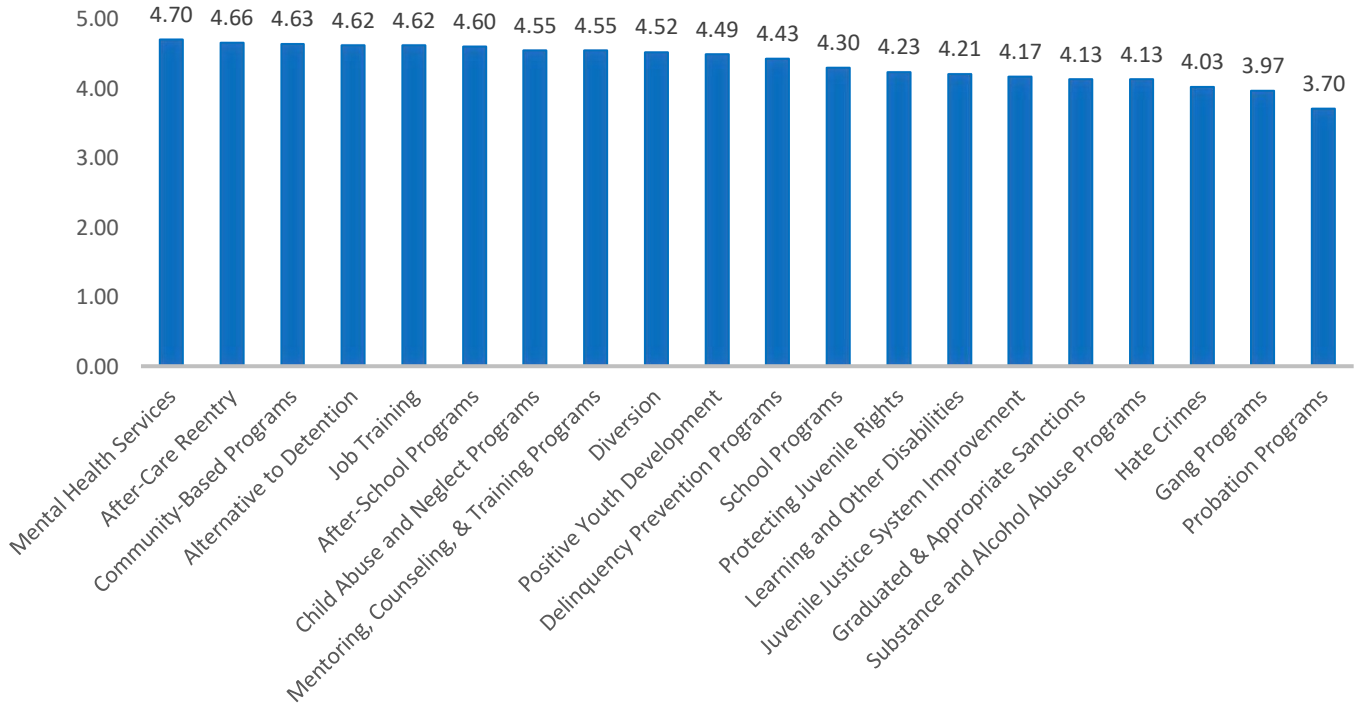
The average age of respondents was 46.

Mental Health Services for youth received the highest average survey response score.

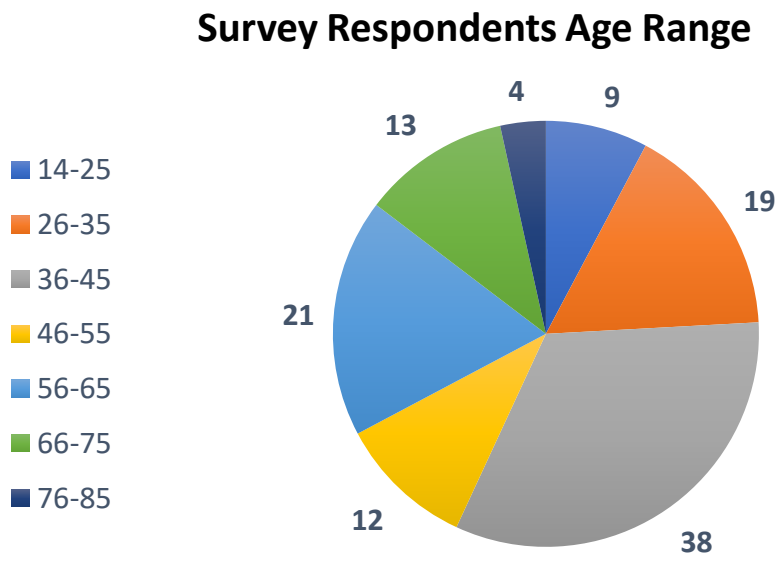
Rank Order

1. Mental Health Services
2. After-Care Reentry
3. Community-Based Programs
4. Alternative to Detention
5. Job Training
6. After-School Programs
7. Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
8. Mentoring, Counseling, & Training Programs
9. Diversion
10. Positive Youth Development
11. Delinquency Prevention Programs
12. School Programs
13. Protecting Juvenile Rights
14. Learning and Other Disabilities
15. Juvenile Justice System Improvement
16. Graduated & Appropriate Sanctions
17. Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs
18. Hate Crimes
19. Gang Programs
20. Probation Programs

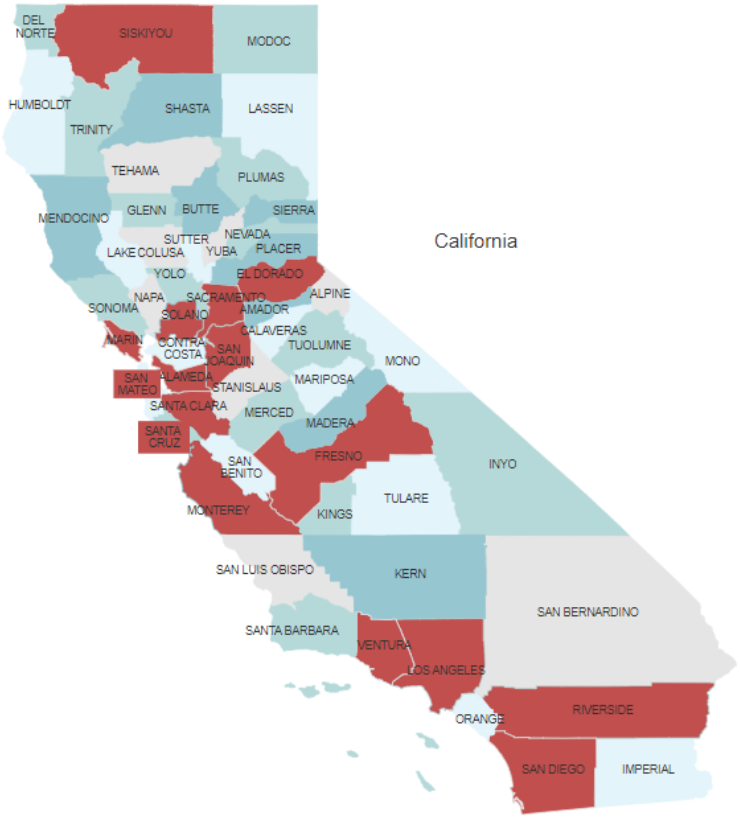
Average Participant Rating Score



Question 1: Survey Respondents by Age



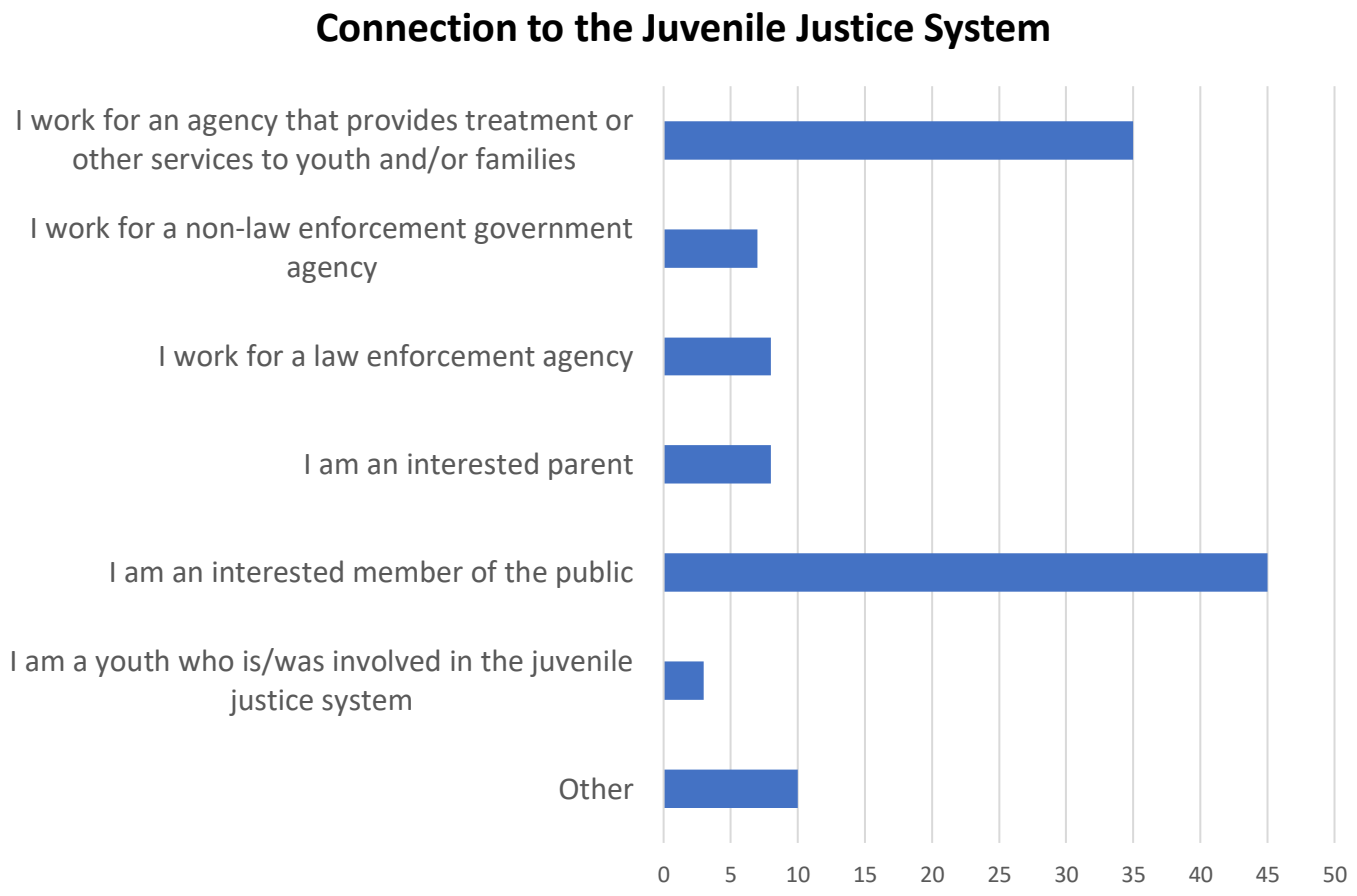
Question 2: Geographic Location of Respondents



Counties

Alameda
El Dorado
Fresno
Los Angeles
Marin
Monterey
Riverside
Sacramento
San Diego
San Joaquin
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Siskiyou
Solano
Ventura

Question 3: What is your relationship to the issue?



Question 4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth?

Community-Based Programs √√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√

Mental Health Services √√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√√

Job Training √√√√√√√√√√

Positive Youth Development √√√√√√

Substance Abuse & Alcohol Programs √√√√√√

Question 5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth?

After-School Programs √√√√√√√√√√

Mental Health Services √√√√√√√√√√

Job Training √√√√√√√√

Mentoring, Counseling, and Training √√√√√√√√

Community-Based Programs √√√√√√√

Question 6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Restorative Justice √√√√√√√√

Wrap-Around Services √√√√√√√√

Parent Involvement √√√√√√

Emotional Well-Being √√√√√√

Diversion √√√√√√

Impactful Comments to Questions 4, 5, & 6

"Don't treat kids like criminals. They need opportunities, mentorship, and to feel like someone cares about them."

"Hear them. I work in special education and a lot of our kids are very easily manipulated by adults and peers. Provide job training and job shadowing upon release. We need to get the public to understand that we live in a community with other people. We need to help each other."

"More support services to both youth and their families, especially in rural areas. True neighborhood resource centers with recreation activities, trusted adults, life skills and support groups (that aren't clinical in nature, more grassroots)."

"Greater investment in services and resources that are community-responsive, restorative, and increase equity. Community wealth being deployed in ways that honor the fact that healthier, better-resourced neighborhoods create better outcomes for young people."

"More Community-based solutions. More transformative justice. More restorative justice. More mental Health services and substance abuse treatment options that are relevant to youth. More family support for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system. More racial equity training and LGBTQ training for law enforcement. More de-escalation training and crisis intervention training for law enforcement. More emotional and psychological support for law enforcement. Law enforcement needs to be trained in trauma informed care."

"Providing a "true" one stop shop: education, job training, case management, recovery meetings, conflict resolution/anger management workshops, mentorship, and pro-social activities all at one location so youth do not have to travel from location to location to receive services."

All Participant Responses

Question 4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth?

There needs to be a focus on truancy.

Provide program opportunities that combine education, cognitive transformation, and pro-social activities as a way to keep youth engaged and motivated.

Programs and pro-social activities should be in the neighborhoods where youth live.

Freedom of choice should also be an option for youth

The most important changes we need in our communities is access to better education and career-building services in the black and brown communities. Youth need to have the opportunity to build themselves up and their careers.

Job training and opportunities and reentry resources

Resources that apply to youth more without connection to probation, safe spaces and services that they need in reentry

Youth need to feel connected to their community opportunities for growth including employment.

Living conditions and overall sustainability are major concerns. Programs that can alleviate the impact of poverty as it pertains to JJ system involvement are needed.

Additional community resources to provide support to justice involved youth with high mental health need

Community coming together regardless of different views to improve the overall well-being of youth and their families. Establishing rapport with families/youth and building trust to really understand their backgrounds and ensure that before any other progress is done, that their basic needs are being met. True follow through is key to building rapport, communication and a positive relationship with both youth and the families.

Continued oversight by agencies on kids that are justice involved including probation, community partners and the courts

More youth activities, remove Covid restrictions

Funding flexibility in Health and Human Services to provide prevention and support to youth and their families, not only when they are in crisis or at a substandard restricted level.

Less incarceration, more in-home placement

Education of parents and guardians

It would be great if we could create more youth programs that focus on helping to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system (such as community facilities that can offer extracurricular activities and help w hmk). We also need to introduce mindfulness training for youth to help them control triggers / anger that could've been created via trauma experienced within their household or neighborhood.

Less incarceration in correctional type facilities

Restorative justice programs - re-integrative shaming is great. We need good partnerships with the Criminal Justice System - swift, certain and fair.

First 5 and infant mortality should also be addressed and expanded.

Policing needs to change and law enforcement needs to understand the trauma they have inflicted on youth and families. Law enforcement needs to be trained to understand the trauma that youth & families have experience in their past and how it has affected their present situations.

More education to communities about how to create and be part of prosocial support networks for youth who may or may not have the love, support, and guidance they need in their own home. Youth and people in general need help figuring out how to take care of themselves (skills for making good decisions) and a network of supports can help with this.

Recovery and treatment instead of discipline and punishment.

More support services to both youth and their families, especially in rural areas. True neighborhood resource centers with recreation activities, trusted adults, life skills and support groups (that aren't clinical in nature, more grassroots).

Stable transitional housing for youth who turn 18 when they are released. We work with a handful of youth who upon release have turned 18 and often have nowhere to go. One of the biggest barriers to providing sustainable support is housing. Our youth are really trying to better their lives and build success but lack knowledge and resources. As a service provider I struggle with making sure my clients feel safe in having somewhere stable to live, especially teens who are parents, not only do they worry about not having a stable place but they worry for their child as well.

Cultural Rights: We should also note that Cultures Right includes the following five interrelated and essential features:

Availability. Cultural goods and services must be available for everyone to enjoy and benefit from, including institutions and events (such as libraries, museums, theatres, cinemas and sports stadiums), shared open spaces, and intangible cultural goods (such as languages, customs, beliefs and history).

Accessibility. Access to culture involves four key elements: non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility, and information accessibility. States must ensure that everyone has concrete, effective and affordable opportunities to enjoy culture without discrimination. Such access must extend to rural and urban areas, with a focus on persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons in poverty. Counties must ensure that every person has the right to seek, receive and impart information on culture in the language of their choice.

Acceptability. In relation to measures to realize cultural rights, Counties should hold consultations with individuals and communities involved to ensure that action to protect cultural diversity are acceptable to them.

Adaptability. Counties should adopt a flexible approach to cultural rights and respect the cultural diversity of individuals and communities.

Appropriateness. The realization of cultural rights should be suitable in the relevant context, with particular attention by the County to cultural values connected with, among other things, food and food consumption, water use, the provision of health and education services, and housing design and construction.

Improve the quality of schools and education

Opportunities of programs and resources offered to youth are very important. Whether in Job's, Vocational Training. Help in reentry after incarceration.

Strong mentoring program to connect students to positive alternatives to gangs and drugs

There is a need in my community for resources and extracurricular activities aimed at the youth between the ages of 13-17. Shelters and services for homeless youth, at-risk for homelessness youth and runaway youth. Employment and vocational trainings for those under 18 and a site for workshops. Recreational centers aimed at older youth (ages 13-17) that include career exploration, sports, life skills, assistance with other needs like volunteering, driving permit education and practice tests.

We need to offer more help to the hard-to-serve youth:

> 1) To address the root causes of violence. Youth need resources to support with mental health and wellness, housing, food, jobs, and education.
>
> 2) To engage youth in leadership opportunities to improve practices, and policies in all of the systems that impact their lives. They are experts in their own lives with many strengths and so much brilliance to offer the world. We need to invest in youth leadership.
>
> 3) Social emotional learning through trauma informed, healing, mentoring, and transformative justice approaches
>
> 4) Prevention services which can include the above

Over policing in communities.

Greater investment in services and resources that are community-responsive, restorative, and increase equity. Community wealth being deployed in ways that honor the fact that healthier, better-resourced neighborhoods create better outcomes for young people.

Education system and involved parents.

More available Behavioral Health services in schools and mandatory Behavioral Health assessment and services for any youth entering the delinquency system

There is a need for more collaboration between the Juvenile Justice System and schools. Wrap-around services working together are needed.

True and available mental health services:

> 1. Promotion of violence intervention programs (both community & hospital based)
>
> 2. Less policing of youth but imploring above stated programs to manage minor infringements.
>
> 3. Increasing the mentorship pool, particularly for those that seek guidance.
>
> 4. Promotion of safe firearm ownership for parents/grandparents/guardians.

There needs to be more facilities available for youth to have various activities to stay occupied and away from trouble in their communities.

More Community based solutions. More transformative justice. More restorative justice. More mental Health services and substance abuse treatment options that are relevant to youth. More family

support for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice system. More racial equity training and LGBTQ training for law enforcement. More de-escalation training and crisis intervention training for law enforcement. More emotional and psychological support for law enforcement. Law enforcement needs to be trained in trauma informed care.

Address gangs & drugs & underlying socio-economic issues

Prevention efforts

Consistent services through incarceration and post incarceration - strong and diverse alternatives to incarceration that fit communities

Greater understanding of and compassion for youth by police especially related to race and more dollars for CBOs providing programs and better communication among agencies

Law enforcement needs to take a step back from doing social service work and fund more counseling and therapy resources that make healthy connections with youth.

More resources for youth, more resources for low income families

Skill-building around trauma

Training and employment opportunities.

More mental health services, funding for transportation to existing programs, better referral system to provide holistic services to families

More investment into community programs (like after school programs and mental health programs) and less investment into reactionary/punitive programs (like the police)

Trauma informed care, addiction counseling (not just drugs), cool down housing options, mentoring

The reformation of our community's police department.

Respect others

Having the information and guides towards helping troubled children/teens to their parents.

Easily accessible free mental health care. A mentoring program.

Equal access to funds for education computers, technology, mental health services. Equal access to transportation. for example, a new bus route from Fillmore to Moorpark college.

Engagement programs of sports, recreation, good high school electives of arts, manual arts, etc.

There need to be a wide variety of youth activities and programs for all learning styles and interests. There needs to be extensive mental health services for all youth.

Focus on therapy, rehabilitation, and education. Not punishment.

Stronger community support and focusing on creating that community building sense between each other. Also funding social programs for our communities.

Communication and understanding from both sides. Work with kids don’t beat them.

Restorative measures rather than punitive measures

To provide good community activities where our youth can thrive and make good choices. Where they and their parents know that they are safe with good mentors and great opportunities to become

good productive members of our community! If they are ready to enter into the work force, maybe helping them with resources and job opportunities!

More Community Based Organization collaborating and serving the community needs. Educations, Mentorship, resources and opportunities for youth, bridge gaps between law enforcement and Teens/Parents.

I believe that social workers, mental health, youth activities, after school programs and mentorship are the keys to fixing juvenile delinquency. I believe that criminalizing the youth creates criminals as adults. I've seen it happen in my family.

Opportunity for jobs, and different models of institutions for acquiring high school education and graduation from these

Limiting punitive action, limiting children being taken away from their family for short to long term detention, correcting punitive behaviors that disproportionately affect BIPOC (such as the increased suspension / expulsion rate for black girls), and focusing on resolving conditions that may lead to juvenile trouble to begin with--such as poverty, bullying, means testing, dress code, and campus police officers.

More counseling services and counselors—both for ongoing long-term follow up and crisis intervention.

Better education. More charter schools. Charter schools provide each student with programs and activities that allow them to imagine and dream and build a vision for their future. Regular public system is oppressive. The students are last if they are even on the list. With police present at school's sites children need to be allowed to be children. Not forced into a system that provide uncertainty

Elimination of child poverty, divestment from the punitive carceral system and investment in resources to help young people grow into socially conscious members of a community that values them.

One of them is to get school resource officers out of schools and provide funds instead for effective services and resource people who do not stress out the students who are most risk for becoming involved with the juvenile justice system

Sufficient mental health resources. Getting SRO's out of schools and focusing on restorative justice and mental/emotional health. Anti-racism education in schools (Ethnic Studies). Promoting/teaching empathy & compassion as well how to deescalate conflict & how to handle tough emotions (like anger).

Not imprisoning them and providing them needed support for their physical, mental, and emotional well-being

Education, job training, counseling, mentors

Less SRO/criminalization of youth and criminalization of behavior indicating need for additional services and support

Need teen centers. Better schools. Youth job programs.

Access to mental health services as well as health care and academic services

Black/Brown communities need funding for schools/libraries/gardens/parks etc. Give kids resources and you keep them out of jail.

Linkage to mental health services, more shelter capacity, advocacy education, conflict mediators on campuses

Programs to involve but more importantly educate the youth

Introduce/Enhance youth activities outside of school

Mental health supports and services need to be provided in the form of wrap-around services in public school settings! We must stop policing our children!

1. Gang early intervention.

2. Jobs for teens...Youth Employment Centers

3. Sentence reform

Eliminate systemic racism within system on all levels. Increase funding for rehabilitation programs and education for youth within system. Better community outreach with programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency and incarceration, so youth don't end up in system.

I am raising my 9-year-old granddaughter, she has PTSD and Autism. When she has meltdowns, people call the police. School staff, medical staff, and concerned citizens have all done this. The police are not the best agency to respond to an autistic child. The crises team only provides hospital admission, which is not always necessary. I wish there was a team that specialized in de-escalating people in crises. That wasn't focused on hospital admission or arrest.

We need to ensure they have a safe and secure home, food, healthcare, education and enrichment activities!

There is almost nothing for the youth in this town. The city should create facilities that would attract the younger generation.

Better supports and SE wellness in schools.

More programs to assist youth in staying active.

Providing free and affordable mental health resources to youth and their families. Also, increasing academic counseling services and personnel in all K12 schools.

Gang and drug prevention programs

Rehabilitation

Better support for foster youth, better and more affordable childcare options for before and after school, support for education of both parents and youth.

Our youth need options and opportunities for engagement. In our county specifically, there are not a lot of things for our kids to do. Boredom breeds mischief. Our kids need options that include the arts and not just sports.

More free community programs for kids. No police on high-school campuses. Our schools are not prison’s and should not be treated as such.

More outreach programs, therapeutic programs as well (especially to those who cannot afford it)

Education, mental health, stable home life and general guidance

Prevention measures. Advocates, mentors, basic needs met, outlets for fun/new experiences. If drugs are involved, drug rehab programs, and making amends to the person they've harmed and/or similar situations, i.e. restorative justice. If possible, alternative programs besides detention where they can learn skills

Making the connections while they are younger. Some many counselors have been removed from the elementary and middle schools.

More after school programs, wood shop, automotive courses, economics, financial literacy courses/programs, trade apprenticeships.

Support of families. Easier access to services. Funds to provide services.

Restorative Justice Practices in all schools with all educators trained to be facilitators. Additionally, having all educators and administrators trained in trauma informed care. These will be key in breaking the school to prison pipeline or preventing addiction in juveniles.

We need to fight systemic racism and implicit bias and stop the school to prison pipeline

Community outreach. Easily accessible activities

More counselors in public schools to meet each student where they are at

It is important that we have drop-in center for the youth. It helps the youth stay busy and out of trouble.

More after school programs and more opportunities to participate in youth programs that build skills and resilience.

More funding for schools and extracurricular activities, music education, and life skills.

We need to focus on treatment, rehabilitation, and not simply on punishment. Most kids at a juvenile facility qualify for a mental health disorder or substance use disorder but were not addressing the problem. Let’s focus on actually helping these kids by providing them with the resources to earn an education, heal from trauma, and engage in recovery.

Creating wide variety of activities and opportunities from sports to educational and creative outlets like music, theater, filmmaking, journalism and civic engagement.

More activities, support for high-risk youth, mentorship programs, training and education

We need trauma counselors, social workers, ethnic studies, mentorships and field trips to support and motivate our youth.

Well-maintained outdoor spaces to play and relax, strong education, programs for at-risk youth.

*Helping juveniles and adults of l ages bridge their gaps.

*Teaching juveniles to learn and listen to one another's experiences.

*Social Justice

*Embracing Social Emotional Learning/Well Being issues at ALL age levels of our community/families

Resources in gang prevention and youth outlets

rehabilitation programs: ensuring a safe environment once released; mentorship; career training

Question 5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth?

The programs I have seen work involve restorative justice principles where the youth and the victim engage with support from a moderator. This works best with the Courts and Law Enforcements involvement in the process.

Providing a "true" one stop shop: education, job training, case management, recovery meetings, conflict resolution/anger management workshops, mentorship, and pro-social activities all at one location so youth do not have to travel from location to location to receive services.

Jobs upon their re-entry that will support them in their growth and leadership.

College Rebound

Pajaro Valley Prevention and Student Assistance in Santa Cruz County offers opportunities for both youth and family engagement such as counseling, brief strategic family therapy, culturally based parenting programs, drug/alcohol services, and conflict resolution and restorative justice practices

Programs that are targeted for specific populations seem to be the most effective. Additionally, programs that integrate participants in design and implementation have the capacity to reach people in a new way.

MRT, individual therapy, CBT, trauma focused therapies, transitional housing options

Yes, programs that offer mental health services. Also, programs that provide youth with tutoring and pro-social activities for both the youth, family, and siblings. Employment opportunities for aged qualifying youth and preparation for employment programs. Plus, parenting classes for parents that are both accessible to all families in the evening after work, in both Spanish and English and provide a dinner meal to keep them engaged.

Restorative justice and truancy programs

YMCA, CASA, First 5

Probation in our County is leveraging funds to provide earlier assessment and case management for youth and families, but there are limited mental health services and related support programs and not enough funds to care for all those in need

Direct school enrollment, mentoring/intensive case management

Restorative Justice

Youth programs that are run by people from the community who look like the youth seems to have helped. Also, programs that offer activities the youth cares about such as boxing, kick boxing, sports, art and music classes, etc.

Having good lawyers early in the process

Early Prevention programs need to be funded. Programs in the arts (music, dance, photography, etc.) sports, alternative healing practices. Programs should be culturally sensitive, and gender specific. Employment/career mentoring programs.

Having specially trained therapists/clinicians like those who provide functional family therapy and multi-systemic therapy meet kids and families where they're at to develop strategies for dealing with

trauma and emotional issues and checklists that help them make better decisions when crisis situations arise.

Therapy

Yes, mentoring services are critical to help juveniles navigate the system and the many different adults in their lives who place a range of expectations on them. Mentors should be provided to juveniles during incarceration and reentry and then transitioned to a "neighborhood/lifelong" mentor (someone in their neighborhood, their church, their gym, their school, etc. A lifelong mentor is how the community begins to take care of its own; but while still on Probation, still incarcerated, a trained mentor who is overseen by an agency should be assigned to support their stabilization as they navigate reentry.

Transitional housing programs help as well as programs as long as you receive benefits. Which most youth qualify, but most often is not "family friendly" meaning transitional housing can only be for young men or women separately.

Some are helpful but are not consistence. Youth should have someone available to them 24/7 in person, walking them through circumstances as they accrue.

Access to mental health services for youth and their families; educational advocacy and re-entry support

Boys and Girls club Youth Empowerment Program. Youth Employment Opportunity Program at the Employment Development Department.

Restorative justice programs, Non-profits that engage with the youth in our county to help reduce truancy, promote positive well-being and instill hope. Job training

Case management programs, homeless/runaway services, 2nd chance programs, employment/career training and exploration, community sports

Having Call-in meetings and individual meetings with youth with a case manager and offer job training, Job Readiness classes, and counseling, fun activities, and incentives for achievements.

Programs that do direct service, organizing, and systems change work in partnership with different agencies and community organizations. Examples of these organizations include Fresh Lifelines for Youth, CURYJ, Bay Peace, Urban Peace Movement, MISSSEY.

Youth Voice speaking to Juvenile Justice Systems partners

Culturally responsive mental health and harm-reduction substance use programs. Programs that focus on building youth skills of self-advocacy. Programs that reduce contact between youth and any law enforcement or JJ staff member (e.g. replacing SROs with counselors)

Comprehensive Trauma informed Health and Human Services Behavioral Health assessments and corresponding services to address specific needs such as substance abuse, sexual exploitation, psychotropic medications, mental health diagnosis and treatments, support for families dealing with autistic youth who are violent, assessments for regional center services, temporary conservatorship if necessary, parenting classes, housing supports, addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and public health needs assessment for youth and family. Delinquency courts should be mandated and HHSA mandated to assign BH and PH worker to EVERY delinquency matter for proper comprehensive assessment of a youth and family's needs.

I know there are program available, but I don't know what their success rate is within their program such as City Impact, KEYS Program.

1. Multidisciplinary monthly check in town hall meeting with juveniles enabling heart tugging scenarios to be told, as well as life events depicting one’s ability to arise out of downtrodden bondage.

2. Hospital based and community-based violence intervention programs.

Sports.

Transformative justice. Restorative justice. Youth community centers. Community based diversion programs. Getting youth voices involved in changing the system. Trauma-informed processes and Care at every level. Continuity of therapists from inside the juvenile facility to outside. You need counselors and probation officers and substance abuse counselors who follow them both inside and outside the facility rather than having to change adults every single time...want to use opens up about sexual assault for example to a counselor inside the juvenile facility they shouldn't have to get a new counselor the minute they are released...

ERC's, after school programs, mentorship

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Oxnard

Yes, the arts programs we provide that give youth a chance to express themselves and tell their stories do help with confidence building, self-esteem and efficacy

One Step a La Vez in Fillmore, CA

Restorative justice opportunities

Restorative Justice, at least one invested adult, any service or program that provides support.

CASA

We offer a drop-in program for youth M - F from 2 pm - 8 pm. It has been very successful but would be more so with the additional of counseling services.

Restorative justice programs, conflict management programs in the schools, mental health resources, food programs, removing financial barriers to after school programs

Mentoring, job skills training, animal therapy (dogs and horses), connecting with healthy adults who are not government employees

ERC: evening reporting center, YAC: youth advocacy council

one step a la vez

yes

"Restorative Justice is a program that focuses on resolving conflicts between 2 or more people, majority of the time its teens.

Also Link Crew is a class at Santa Paula High School that dedicates itself in helping the incoming freshmen have a good and smooth year. It works with RJ and i have personally seen both programs make progress in assisting juveniles"

Providing youth one on one positive supportive relationships with adults.

programs like the boys and girls club, ignite and one step a la vez are all after school programs that assist all youth from all backgrounds including juvenile justice system involved youth.

Local nonprofit programs where the youth have leadership roles

Working with animals, especially animals in shelters, community service that allows them to help their community in areas that interest them, job training, computer skills, art classes

Restorative Justice

A youth circle.

I've heard about, read about programs beyond our shores, i.e., Norway, Germany, that made sense to me, but I don't remember details

The only one I know of is PAL

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme

Job development programs, sports, counseling for both offenders and their families are key pieces of the puzzle.

Only moving to punitive solutions for assault, sexual harassment, racial harassment, possession of weapons, and threats of violence or harm. Removing campus police officers, providing economic assistance for impoverished families and neighborhoods, and funding "low-performing" schools as well as "high-performing" schools rather than punishing them by keeping funding low and continuing the cycle. Therapy and counseling must be made available to all students, including conflict resolution when students have issues with staff and peers that are not being addressed. Constant sensitivity training for teachers, which must be reassessed regularly, and has the ability to remove staff who continue to be problematic despite the continued training. Improved representation for LGBTQIA students and BIPOC students.

VIP which was a special grant for a few years in the mid to late 2000’s. It helped at risk teens and families work through marijuana and other drug issues, attendance in schools, etc.

Sexual crimes by youth need to address quickly and hold these individuals to account.

Programs like CAHOOTS in Oregon and the Interrupters in Stockton are examples of successful alternatives to the racist carceral system.

One of them is to get school resource officers out of schools and provide funds instead for effective services and resource people who do not stress out the students who are most risk for becoming involved with the juvenile justice system

I used to volunteer with a great organization in LA that used theater, playwriting & poetry writing to help kids in the juvenile justice system - they had good success. Programs that focus on emotional intelligence are powerful. I also know of a program that is being taught in adult institutions in California that is having a huge positive impact on keeping those on parole from re-offending (Prison of Peace, co-founded by Douglas E. Noll and Laurel Kaufer)

Not imprisoning them

Mental health services, early intervention

Behavioral health dept

academic and mental health counseling service

"Resources

schools/libraries/gardens/parks/public transportation ect."

poetry and spoken word workshop, TAY tunnel

Educating ones

Yes

emotional support animals, Career Technical Education training, Labor apprenticeship programs

"Youth Employment

Immigration assistance"

Not directly involved, so can't provide educated comment.

She is not involved with the juvenile justice system yet. But I fear that she soon will be if we cannot figure out how to help her.

Yes, having a safe and secure home especially!

YMCA

Mental health services. Transition services.

I don’t have personal experience, but I think programs that serve TAY demographics are much needed and under-funded.

Boxing at the PAC

Boys and Girls Club and other likeminded programs.

I don't have experience in this area.

Alternate high-school options. Work furlough type program for youth. Teach them a skill.

Art and therapy based

Allowing youth an opportunity for tutoring, further education and to leave the area after they get out. Sometimes kids need a change of pace. It would be nice if follow up services were provided in other areas ... sort of like an exchange student.

Restorative Justice

I remember as a child being told by a cop who taught classes at VC that by age 10 a kid is on the path they are on and we should not waste time or money on them. More help to get kids passing high school.

Restorative Justices Resources Foundation in Ventura County has been integral in making changes for incarcerated people, educators, students, and more. Ventura County would benefit from taking a restorative approach with our students in the system or at risk of it.

I don’t have a lot of personal experience, but I would think early intervention, mental health services and counseling services/social workers are always needed

Community service

Mentorship

Yes, the being reporting centers. Mostly pro social activities that they get to participate in

City Impact

Boys and Girls Clubs

PAL (Police Activity League)

Grizzly

Marching band, arts programs

Proving them with leadership opportunities to help them use their skills in a positive way.

Creative outlets. Empathy and getting to the root of the problem.

Mentorship programs, trade training, job opportunities

Field trips, guest speakers, diversion programs with family counseling, mentorship and social workers/trauma counselors all help assist youth.

Caring teachers.

*Restorative Justice

*Lectures, workshops and events highlighting peaceful social justice

Summer job program

Girls, Inc was a phenomenal program locally. It was a non-profit running programs for incarcerated youth. It was cut due to funding issues.

Question 6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Keeping kids from being detained the best as possible. Too often detention is the first decision made without considering alternatives.

Program services (funding) should remain with youth for the entire three years.

More mentors who are not Law enforcement for the youth to help strive and be a better a version of themselves.

Alternatives to jail not using punishment as the answer. When youth get out they need resources not probation and restrictions

Stop locking kids up and instead focus on their rehabilitation not punishment and offer services that will actually help them

Providing restorative justice opportunities that allow for reflection of self and harm to the c community

Approaching the work of the JJ system as one to hold accountable while nurturing and fostering change while kids are still young. Also, treating transition-age youth as youth, not adults.

Additional supports/mandates for families of justice involved youth

Again, it goes back to really taking the time to identify their individual backgrounds and family's background. Building true and honest relationships will allow for youth and families to open about their experiences and also will give insight on the type of support they need.

Parent education and positive parent involvement

Provide a safe place for youth who are out of control, not just juvenile hall but a locked mental facility

Creating sustainable wellness programs and support on school sites that allow teachers to focus on education while identifying and entering youth into support systems that help keep them healthy, safe and developing

more cultural competence

Gauge their level of understanding

You need to reallocate funds away from CDCR and into the community to create programs that keep youth out of juvenile hall while also improving training of officers so that youth are not unfairly targeted by law enforcement.

Less incarceration

Policing needs to change and law enforcement needs to understand the trauma they have inflicted on youth and families. Law enforcement needs to be trained to understand the trauma that youth & families have experience in their past and how it has affected their present situations.

Ensuring integrated and coordinated care across justice, social service and education systems so kids aren't bombarded with different demands and requirements from different systems they encounter. They need things to be simple, consistent and supportive, especially when they make mistakes.

Therapy and treatment instead of crime and punishment.

Building in a transitional housing program in conjunction with all of the players involved in the youth's life during reentry (Probation Officer, Case Manager/Social Worker, Clinician, Mentor, family, etc.). We are putting expectations on youth exiting the system who don't have a home to go to that are unrealistic. They first need stability in their home life. Only then will they be able to address the programming requirements and other expectations. This also must be built with the services they already receive while in custody. Otherwise, we're creating yet another fragmented system where the youth has to go from one agency to another without consistency. They have to learn to build trust with new adults all the time which is not easy nor quick. Investing in the programs that provide in-custody services to expand on reentry would be most efficient to give youth a true reentry system of care.

County/state housing. Stable transitional housing upon release or should the youth at any point become homeless as family can sometimes be unreliable.

A prevention component framework which should consist of the two initial program levels of the continuum: primary prevention and secondary prevention. In this framework, primary prevention refers to universal prevention programs, meaning that all youth are recipients in a community-wide program, or a program provided to all youth in local school classrooms, community centers, and the like. Secondary prevention programs target children in the community with identified risk factors for delinquency and related adverse outcomes. These may be pre-delinquent youth who have not yet appeared in the juvenile justice system and who receive school- or community-based programs. Or these may be youth referred to the juvenile justice system for minor offenses but judged to be sufficiently at risk to warrant services and be diverted to community- or school-based prevention programs.

Avoiding formal processing in the first place through diversion; Facilitating connection to school upon release

More individual help such as Case Management and Mentorship. With the ability to connect to different types of Services and Resources.

More intervention in and out of schools prior to students getting into the juvenile court system. Wilderness camps, Grizzly like types of academies created in Ventura County

Access to more resources and activities aimed at youth 13-17 and transitional age youth. Most assistance is for children at younger ages; the older youth has less support which helps divert them to reckless behaviors

I think a lot of the programs are efficient. We should continue to have programs and not cut back on them.

To keep youth out of the juvenile justice system and provide them with the supports, resources, and tools they need to succeed in their community.

Not letting past mistakes ruin the lives of youth

Moving any/all resources from punitive systems to restorative and preventative ones. Dry up the pipeline by addressing inequities at the root causes. Undoing systemic racism and community divestment.

Involved parents and family

Mandatory assignment of Behavioral Health and Public Health case workers to every delinquency matter. If ANY foster care issues, CPS shall take the case and stay with case until resolution.

Probation should only handle assessments for risk to reoffend and risk to community and address carcinogenic needs. Delinquency is first and foremost a Behavioral Health issue. Like it or not, every county needs an appropriate number of local locked mental health treatment beds for youth with violent and aggressive and/or destructive behaviors driven by mental health or developmental delays that are beyond the reasonable control of parents or guardians , otherwise they end up in juvenile halls. Also, every juvenile hall looks like a penal institution, yet WIC 851 says juvenile halls shall not be treated as a penal institution, it shall be a safe and supportive homelike environment. All juvenile halls should be Behavioral Health treatment facilities with trauma informed staff trained to appropriately manage assaultive behaviors, jointly operated and staffed by Probation and Behavioral Health staff. Strict limits placed on duration of custody based on BH professional and probation joint recommendations to the delinquency court. All Delinquency Courts should be called Juvenile Behavior courts to emphasize the need to address behaviors, not punish.

A collaborated approach...a program that offers multiple options for support including Probation working with school counselors, school programs, etc.

Education, job skills and employment

Less policing, and more community mentorship guidance by violence interrupters.

More mentors.

Movement towards Zero detention. Traumatized youth need trauma-informed care.

Follow-up

Fund prevention efforts and provide resources for emotional, spiritual needs

More diverse options for deferment and evening reporting centers

Has to be follow up with behavioral health post release in the case of macerated youth who were on meds, we need more transitional age housing

Take law enforcement out of schools and replace them with de-escalation social workers, counselors, therapists, and psychiatrists. Also, reform the sheriff department and provide the correct training of protecting and serving communities of color instead of creating an atmosphere of guilty until proven innocent in those communities of color. People don’t feel safe when law enforcement is present.

Addressing the root issue of juvenile delinquency. Such as poverty.

Wrap-around services and creative ways to address trauma

I believe that Ventura County is very effective in serving youth in the justice system.

Working closer with families. Youth who come from dysfunction homes are sent back to the families and neighborhoods that led them into the juvenile justice system to begin with.

Removing police (SROs) from school and training kids how to do conflict management, but even more so- decriminalizing poverty, that has to stop.

An understanding of trauma and its effects

Reformation of the police, and more funding to social services.

To go to school and finish

Having the teachers, staff, and students have a better connection so they can have better communication to solve the conflict.

Less punitive and more rehabilitation/support focused.

More funding for afterschool programs that give services to the youth.

Follow up programs that give youth employment and recreation

We need to create programs that are proactive instead of reactive. We need a lot more programs in my town (Fillmore) so that students can receive the help and attention they need BEFORE they get into trouble. Some of the money that goes to policing and incarceration needs to go into enriching our communities with support and activities.

Understand their lives and the reasons for their choices. Them help them fix it.

Letting them have restorative justice and be able to speak about their problems. They're people too and have emotions just like us and we should treat them lke humans instead of another "problematic teenager in juvie"

Make them feel important and involved.

Understanding of individual differences, traumas, and needs; providing justice accordingly.

Compassionate, understanding, and love, but never blinding ourselves to the reality of what may be in front of us.

Cultures Competence, Accountability, Education, Mentorship and resources for underserved communities.

A more rehabilitate approach to sentencing in the court room and changes in police practices to eliminate or reduce uses of force with youth.

Greatly increased opportunities for youth to have awareness of and access to licensed mental health professionals (mft, lcsw, clinical psychologists) in decent proximity to their neighborhoods

Punitive action must be minimized for everything other than assault, sexual harassment, racial harassment, possession of weapons, and threats of violence or harm. Taking children away from their families must not be done in other circumstances, and instead other state-sponsored means of support must be used (drug aversion/rehab, addressing the causes of theft or black market sales, clean-up and restoration efforts for vandalism and graffiti, personal harm, etc.), and giving youths in all areas the same level of funding and opportunity instead of giving residents of affluent neighborhoods benefits while defunding and punishing residents of impoverished neighborhoods.

Way more counselors in the schools—so they don't get in system in the first place and working on law enforcement "cop-culture" that puts good children of color in the system and makes them bitter.

Figure out their needs at a young age. Family history etc.

Remove cops from schools.

Provide them with effective, free, easy access to long-term support from professional services / agencies That do not glorify or differ to the judicial in law-enforcement systems in our country

Less policing & more community care. Ongoing anti-racist education for ALL, especially our local politicians and policymakers.

Not imprisoning them

Mentors

Education, mental health, restorative justice

Restorative rather than punitive justice

Funding for programs that promote upward mobility

Resources; schools/libraries/gardens/parks/public transportation etc.

Shift funding from LE and probation officers to increase mental health services. Behavioral intervention education for families in the community.

Giving them resources and good leadership

Enhanced, consistent counseling programs

Mental health supports and services need to be provided in the form of wrap-around services in public school settings! We must stop policing our children!

Early gang invention

Programs to prevent children from ending up in the Juvenile Justice System in the first place.

Children should not be punished like adults! There is currently no “rehabilitation” that occurs when you incarcerate a child.

Police need to treat children as children not as adults.

Strong linkages to supports throughout their time in that are connected to what they need upon release.

More caring employees

Wraparound services and comprehensive support systems for before, during, and after incarceration.

Two-parent families

Stereotyping of youth

Not penalizing issues and behaviors related to trauma, but rather giving them holistic support.

I believe in do overs and our kids need the chance for a fresh start. Their records should be cleaned out after a certain amount of time so that they have an opportunity to move on.

Rehabilitation. Counseling services. Mentoring programs. Teach them a skill. Make them feel motivated and valued.

They need true rehabilitation and not to be treated as a criminal because they are still developing into adults if you make them a criminal right away, they won’t feel they are anything other than that.

Love and guidance for a successful future

Restorative Justice

Reducing childhood poverty

Less sentencing, more positive programs, drug rehab and positive mental health options, if applicable.

Hear them. I work in special education and a lot of our kids are very easily manipulated by adults and peers. Provide job training and job shadowing upon release. We need to get the public to understand that we live in a community with other people. We need to help each other.

Re-entry is devastating to teens who have been in the system. The restorative practice of community circles that discuss what happened and how it can be healed moving forward are key to helping a child see they still have a chance to be successful. It also helps others to see them as a child struggling and not a delinquent or criminal.

Training of youth to help them with re-entry into the community

The punishment needs to fit the crime. Not the offender. Minorities and poor need the most empathy and help.

Help the parents. If the parents get help, they in turn are able to meet their kid's needs.

I believe the change of different probation officers that happen. There needs to be a consistency with the use so that they have schedule of things they have to do.

Include all youth and have high expectations for them to succeed based on their developmental abilities. Offer the same programs to all youth equally.

Offer tools to allow these kids to succeed rather than shaming. Education!!

We need to build more schools and less jails. We need to address systemic racism that results in Black and Brown boys earning harsher consequence and less treatment and resources. Let's provide youth with support not incarceration. We need to engage in restorative justice not simply locking them up.

We have to switch from punishment to a more individually tailored system to find out why violence, self-medication or destructive behavior is the path chosen and work to fix that as opposed to a one size fits all approach.

Don't treat kids like criminals. They need opportunities, mentorship, and to feel like someone cares about them.

There needs to be a focus on providing support services for basic needs like secure housing, secure food access, mental health counseling and other social safety support networks.

An emphasis on diverting those who have slipped into crime or substance abuse to help them chose a different path early.

Helping juveniles and adults of l ages bridge their gaps.

Teaching juveniles to learn and listen to one another's experiences.

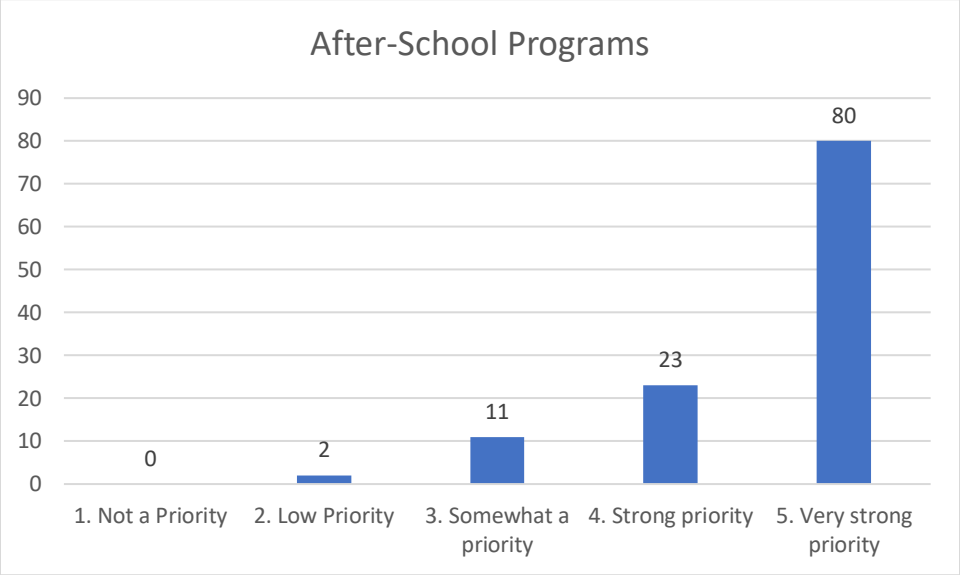
Social Justice

Embracing Social Emotional Learning/Well Being issues at ALL age levels of our community/families."

Build family's structure

More focus on rehabilitation than on sentencing

Survey: Program Purpose Area Ratings in Alphabetical Order



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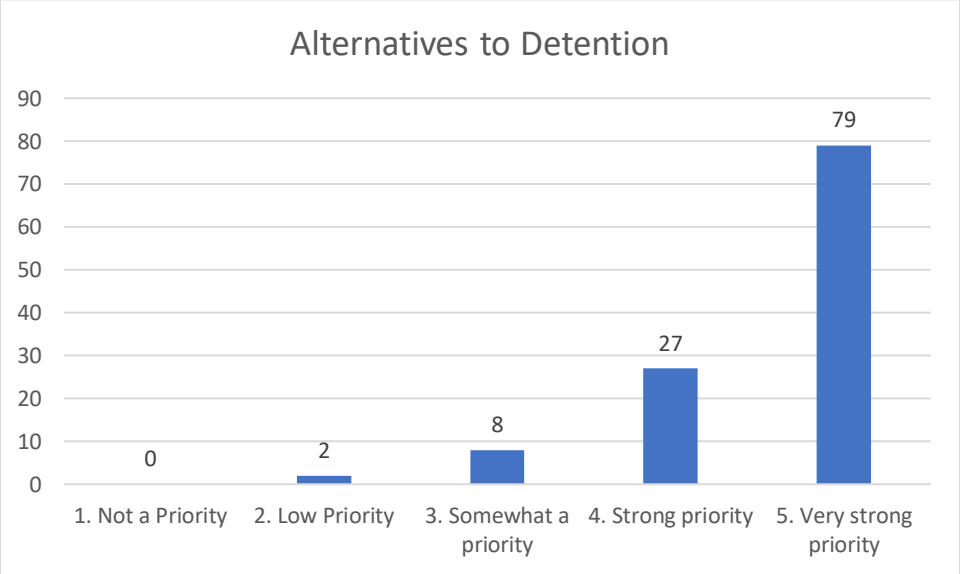

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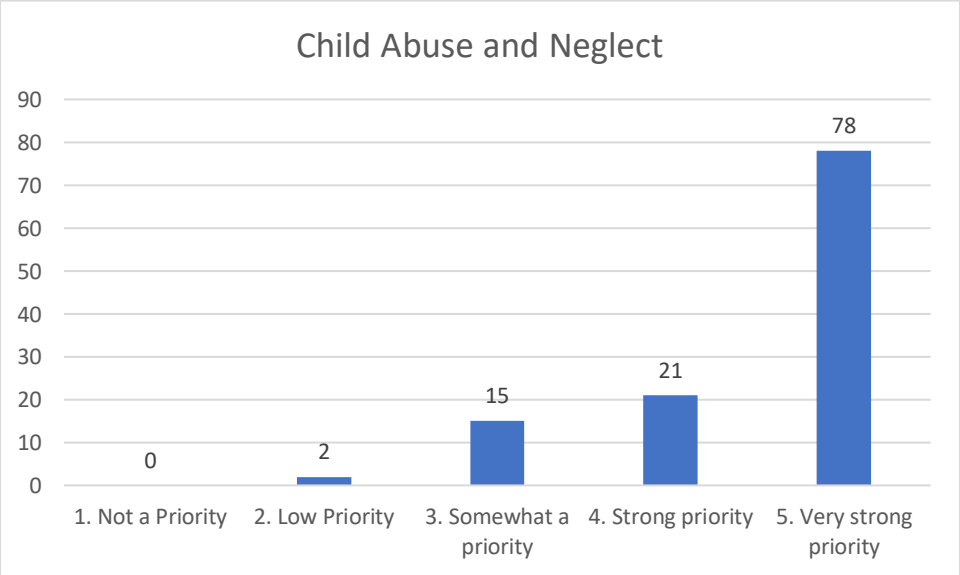

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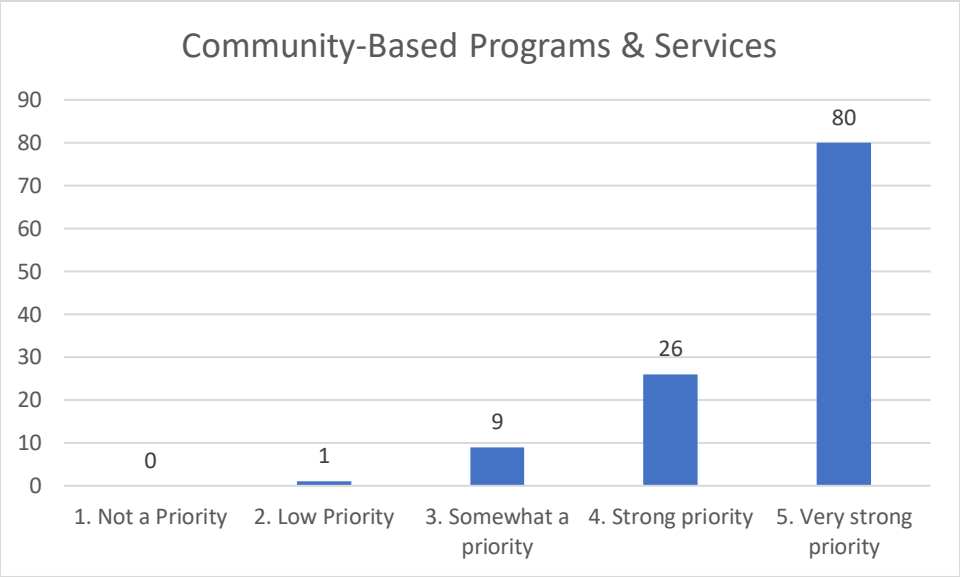

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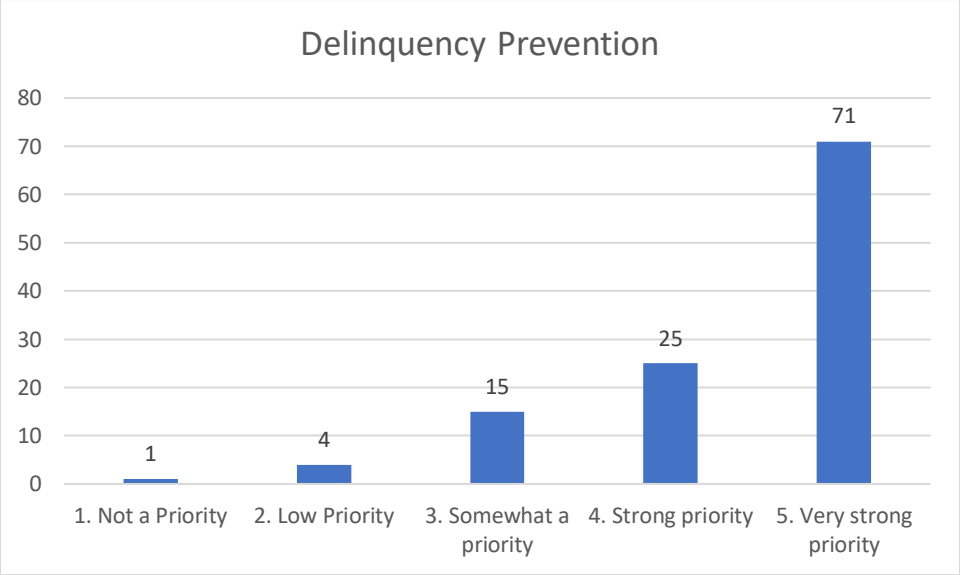

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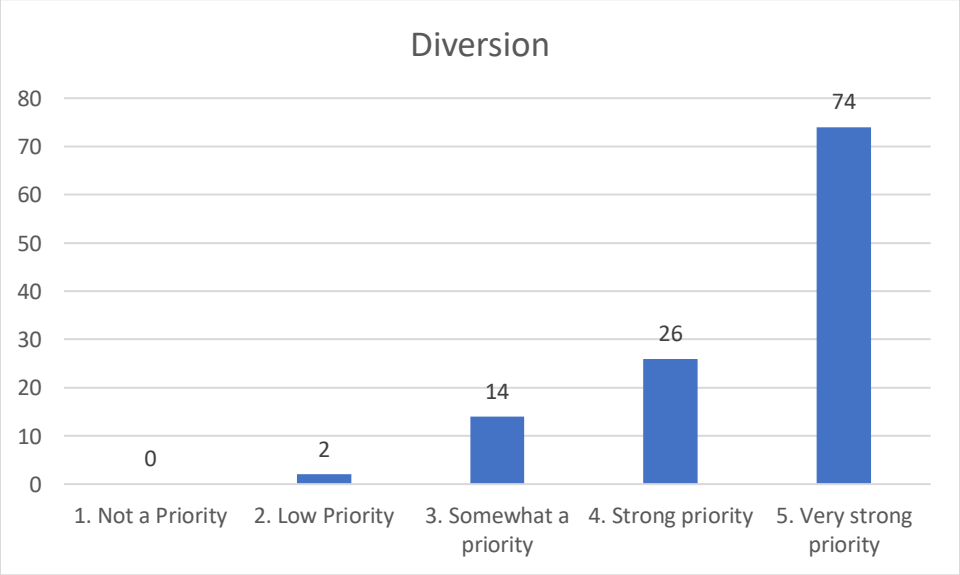

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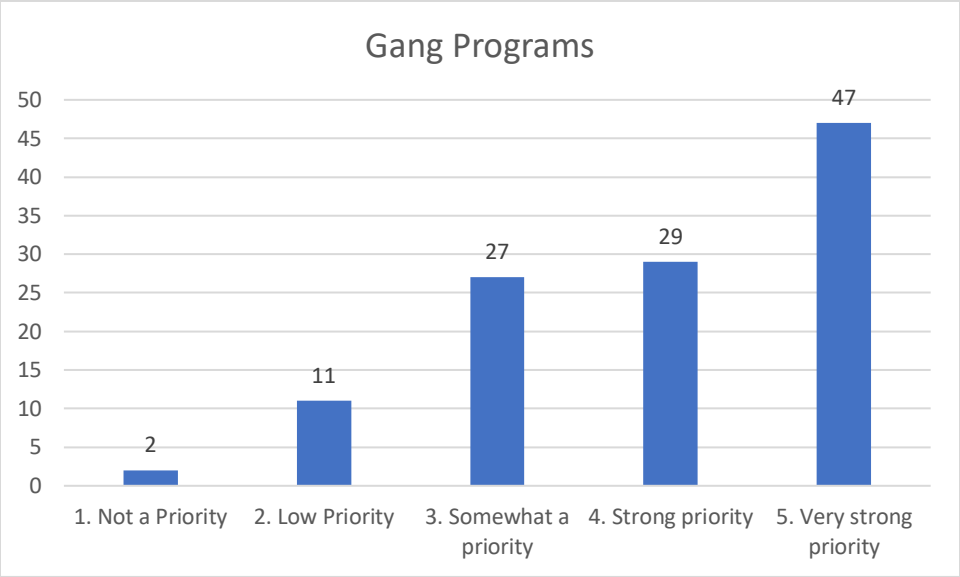

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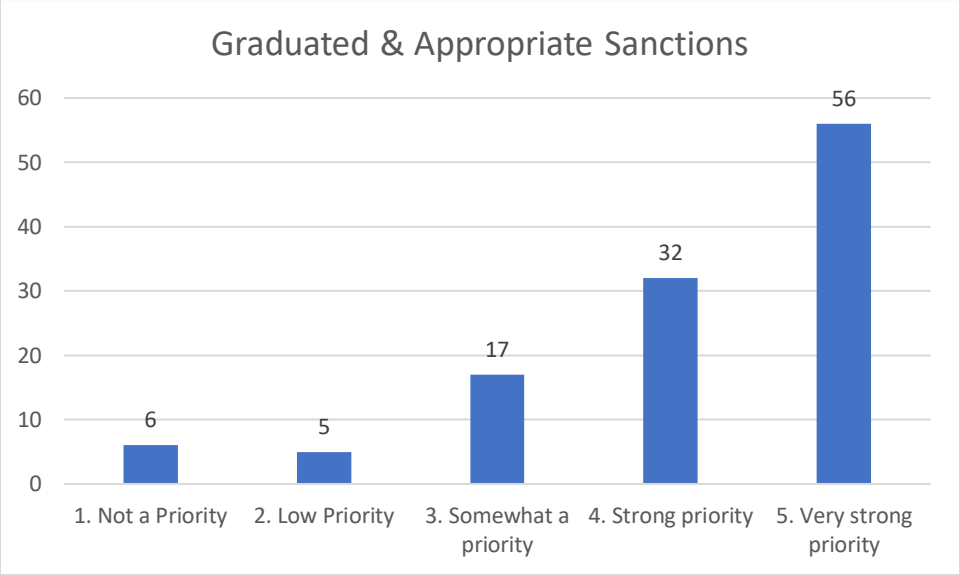

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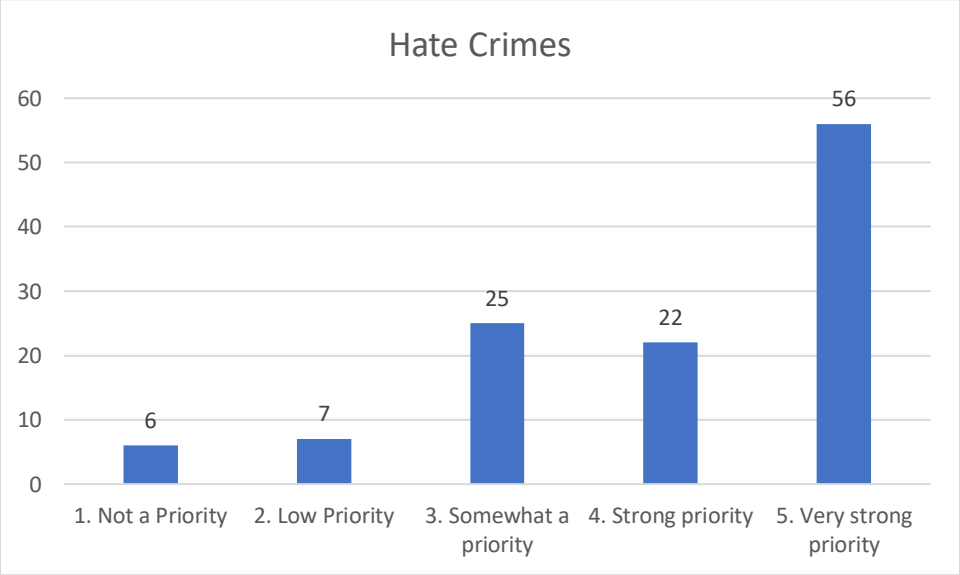

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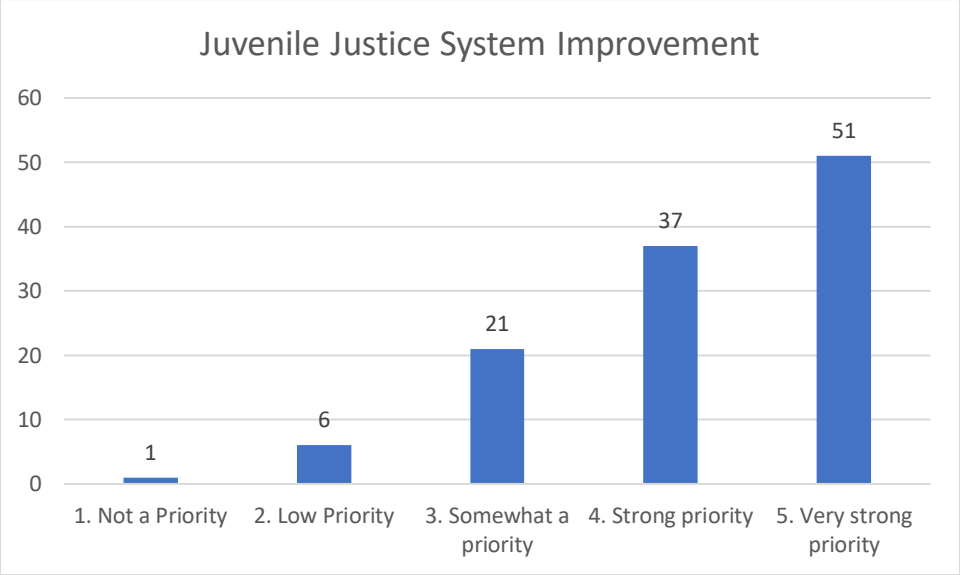

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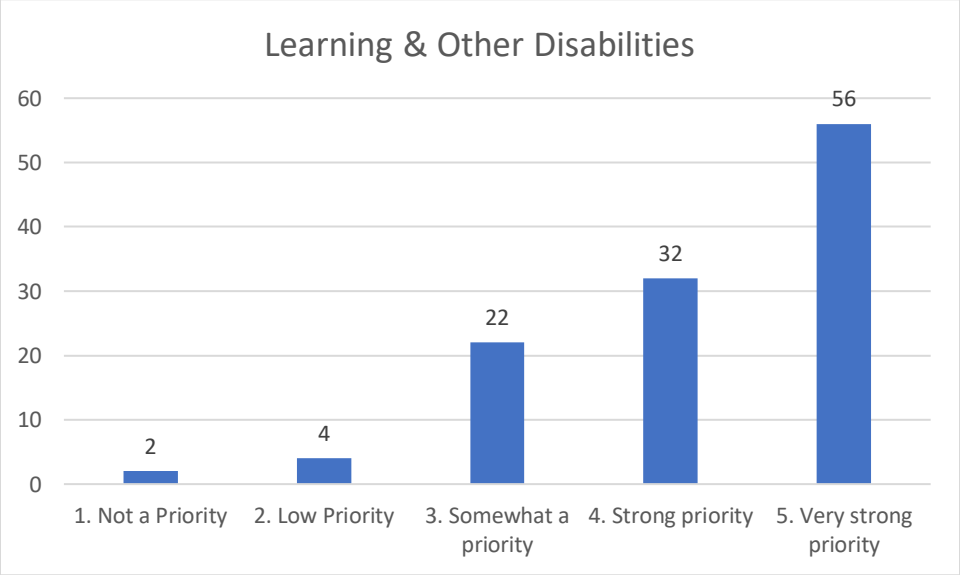

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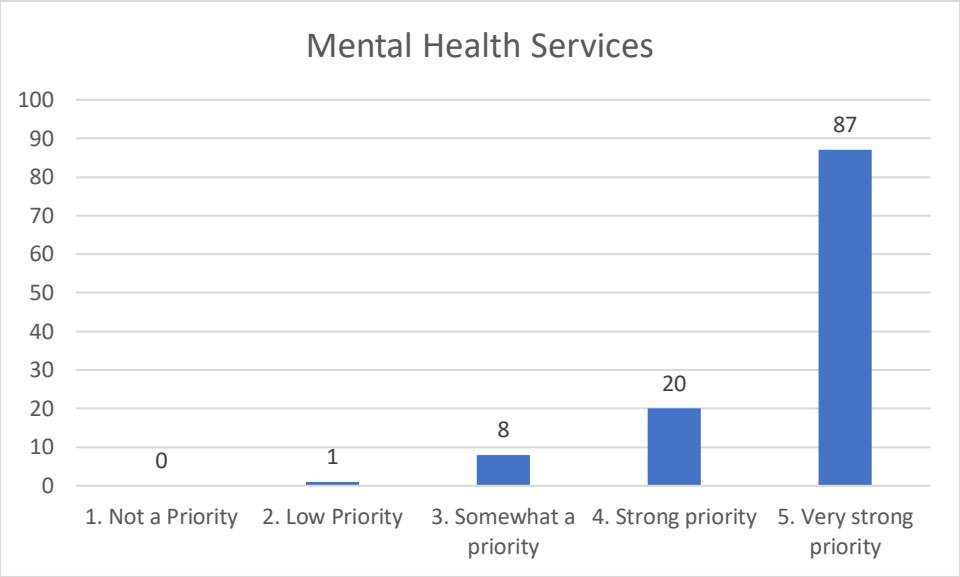

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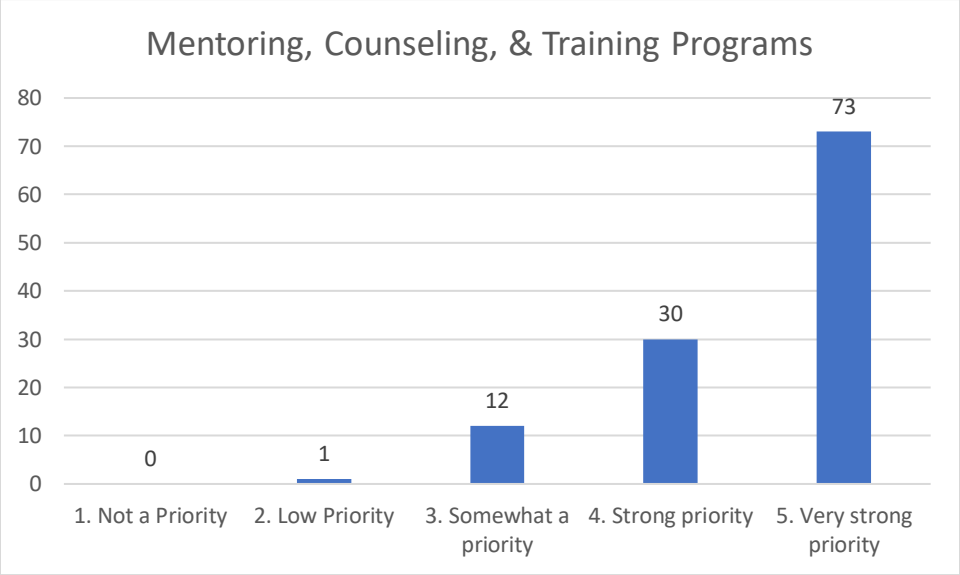

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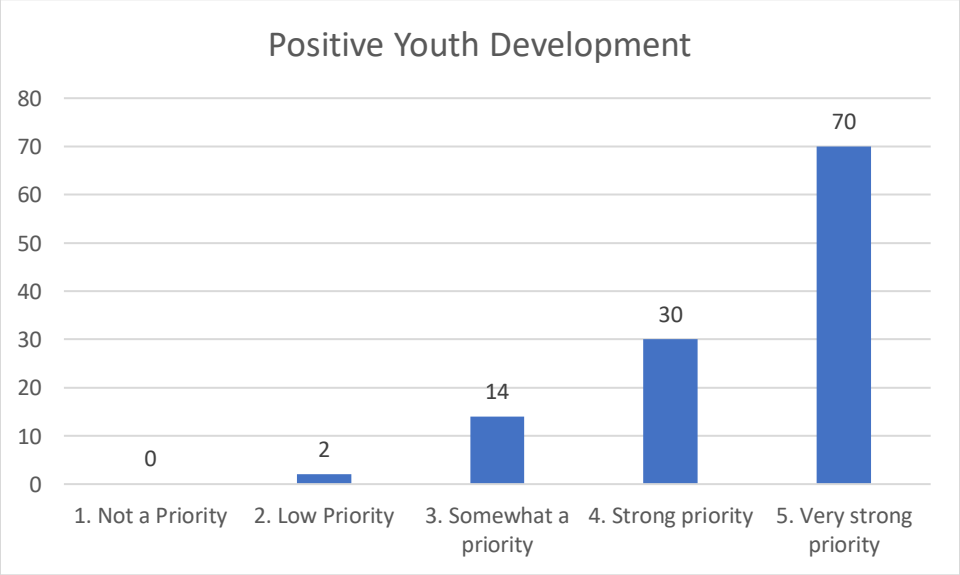

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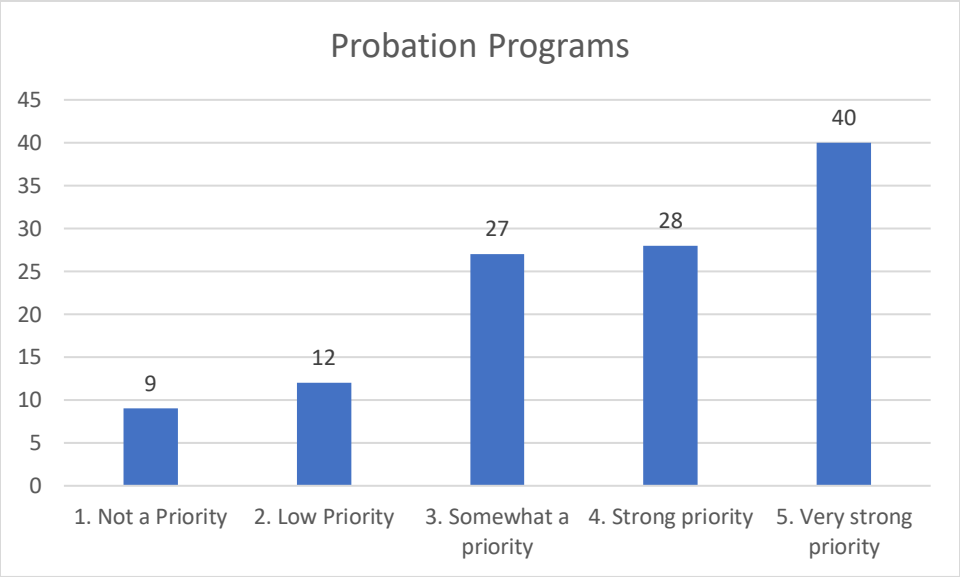

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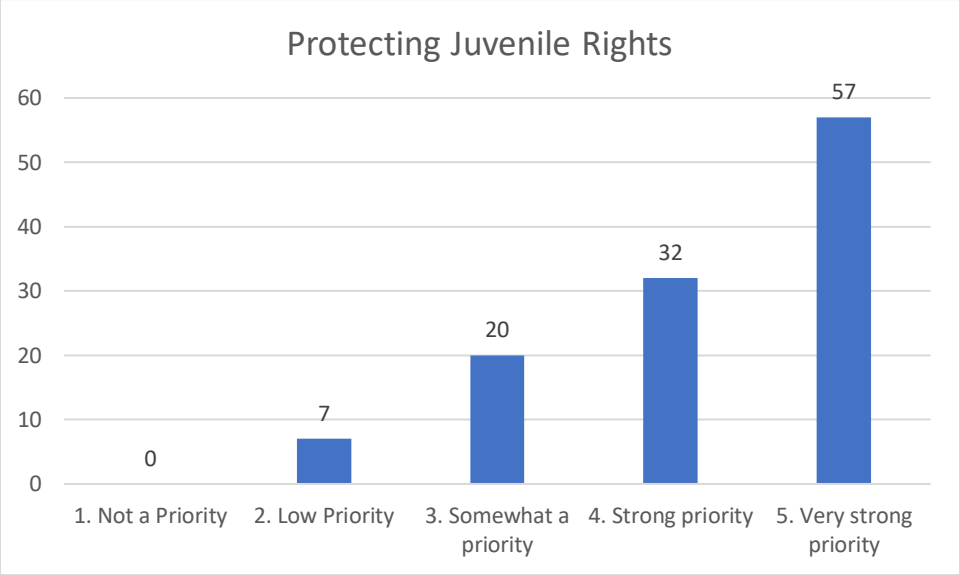

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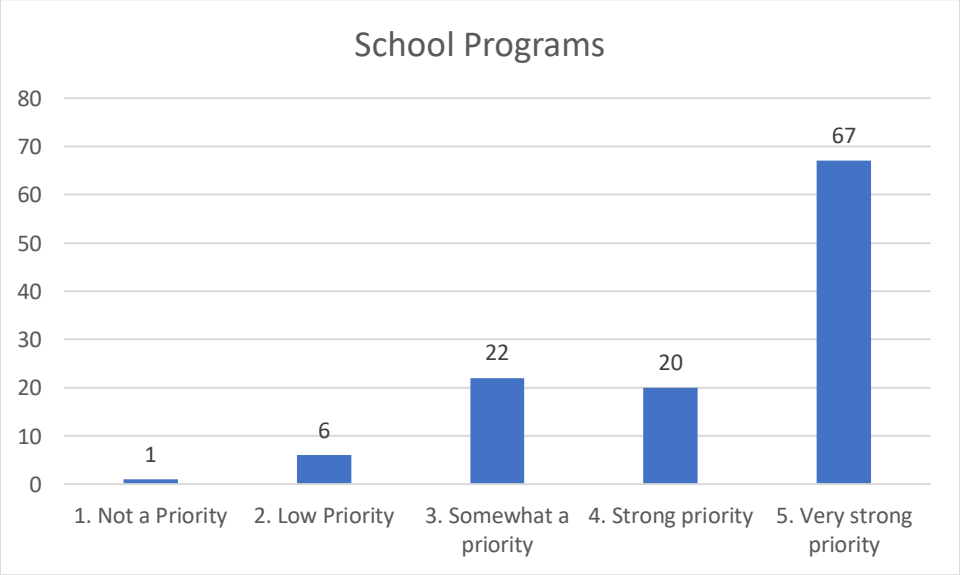

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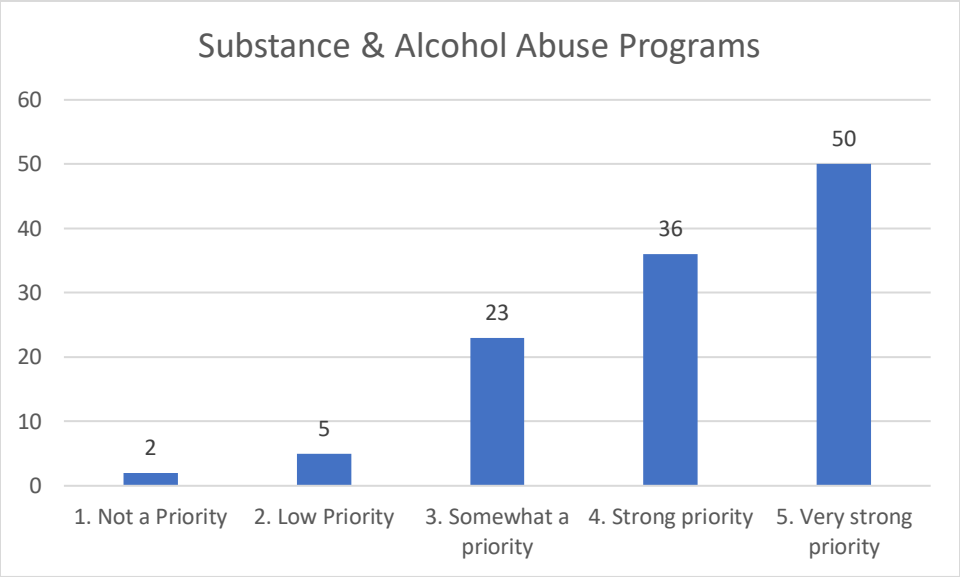

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Survey Questions

Q1. We would like to hear from both youth and adults. Please provide your age.

Q2. Please provide your county of residence. <drop down menu of all 58 counties>

Q3. What is your relationship to the juvenile justice system? <select 1>

I work for an agency that provides treatment or other services to youth and/or families.

I work for a law enforcement agency.

I work for a non-law enforcement government agency.

I am an interested member of the public

I am an interested parent

I am a youth who is/was involved in the juvenile justice system

Prefer not to answer

Other

Q4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth?

Q5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth?

Q6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed?

Questions 7 through 26 are a 1 to 5 scale.

Q7. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority.

Aftercare/Reentry
Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.

Q8. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of After School Programs in your community.

After-School Programs
Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.
Q9. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Alternatives to Detention in your community.

Alternatives to Detention
These are community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization including for youth who need temporary placement such as crisis intervention, shelter and after-care and for youth who need residential placement such as a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services.

Q10. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Child Abuse and Neglect Programs in your community.

Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.

Q11. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Community Based Programs and Services in your community.

Community-Based Programs and Services
These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement to provide community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization; and to provide community-based programs and services that work with status offenders and other system involved youth and their parents and family members to strengthen families.

Q12. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Delinquency Prevention Programs in your community.

Delinquency Prevention
Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services.

Q13. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Diversion Programs in your community.

Diversion
Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles.

Q14. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Youth Gang Programs in your community.

Gang Programs
Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to youth gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.

Q15. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions Programs in your community.

Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions

Programs include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training and recreation. Programs to assist in design and use of evidenced-based risk assessment instruments to aid in application of appropriate sanctions.

Q16. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Hate Crime Programs in your community.

Hate Crimes
Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by youth.

Q17. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Job Training Programs in your community.

Job Training
Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

Q18. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Juvenile Justice System Improvement Programs in your community.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement
Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

Q19. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Learning and Other Disabilities Programs in your community.

Learning and Other Disabilities
Programs concerning youth delinquency and disability including on-the-job training to assist community services, law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel to recognize and provide for learning and other disabled juveniles.

Q20. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Mental Health Services in your community.

Mental Health Services
Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

Q21. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Mentoring, Counseling, and Training Programs in your community.

Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
Programs to develop and sustain a one- to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. These programs may

support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling.

Q22. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Positive Youth Development Programs in your community.

Positive Youth Development
Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.

Q23. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Probation Programs in your community.

Probation Programs
Programs to expand use of probation officers with the goal to permit nonviolent youth offenders and status offenders to remain with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization and to ensure youth meet terms of their probation.

Q24. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Protecting Juvenile Rights Programs in your community.

Protecting Juvenile Rights
Projects to develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, including hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.

Q25. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of School Programs in your community.

School Programs
Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school or alternative learning programs, support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and enhance coordination between correctional programs and juveniles' local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools and that any identified learning problems are communicated.

Q26. On a scale from 1 to 5 with; 1. Not a priority, 2. Low priority, 3. Somewhat a priority, 4. Strong priority, and 5. Very strong priority, please indicate the priority of Youth Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs in your community.

Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs
Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.

Appendix 5: Public Listening Session

Public Comment Session on Title II 3-Year State Plan
Program Purpose Areas
November 12, 2020.

The SACJJDP held a listening session on November 12, 2021 to hear directly from the public, and especially youth, about the program purpose areas most impactful to their community. The SACJJDP requested input to inform the development of the three-year state plan strategies for delinquency prevention and juvenile justice improvement. The plan is a roadmap for policies that will direct spending under a federal Title II Grant Program. The intention of the meeting was to gain an understanding of what communities across California believe are the most important and effective interventions to help our at-risk young people succeed.

The meeting was held via Zoom. A video recording of the meeting can be viewed on YouTube at https://youtu.be/c09sZ56Tq_0. There were 35 attendees, including the following service providers who provided comment:

- Tumani Drew- Center for Young Women's Development DBA Young Women's Freedom Center
- Paulette Dunn-Sanders- Chief Executive Officer/President of Stopping Pressure on Teens (S.P.O.T.: www.spoteens.org)
- Alexa Ramirez- Center for Young Women's Development DBA Young Women's Freedom Center
- Mandy Miscevic- Program Director for South Bay Community Services
- Sandy Bonilla- Founder of Urban Conservation Corps.
- Kennisha Green- Community member and Member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
- Saul Serrano- Coordinator for the South Coast Task Force on Youth Safety, Santa Barbara
- Candex Seokyi Louie- Organizing Fellow with Center for Young Women's Development DBA Young Women's Freedom Center and Community Organizer with the #MetooBehindBars movement
- Lizzie Scanlon- Associate Director of Community Resources with Fresh Lifeline for Youth

Attendees were provided the opportunity to discuss the program purpose areas they found the most impactful for their community. The attendees identified Mentoring, Counseling, & Training; Mental Health Services; and Community-based programs as the most needed in their communities. The attendees also discussed the need for wrap-around services for youth and training for service provider staff. The attendees also

stated that a goal to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparity should be integrated into all services.

Most Mentioned Program Purpose Areas:

- Mentoring, Counseling, & Training √√√√√
- Mental Health Services √√√
- Racial and Ethnic Disparity √√√
- Community Based Programs √√
- Job Training √√
- Alternatives to Detention √√
- Diversion √√
- School Programs√√
- Positive Youth Development √
- Aftercare/Reentry √
- After-School Programs √
- Delinquency Prevention √

Participant Comments:

Housing is needed for transitioning/non-conforming youth.

Mental Health services are needed for youth ages 0 to 17; Re-entry resources such as certified training skills for service providers. Intervention and prevention.

Mentoring programs for at risk youth are needed; school programs (i.e., do's and don'ts on how to write a resume). Free daycare for young mothers.

Funding for community-based providers to offer alternatives to detention, mental health, mentoring, restorative justice (alternatives to prosecution), efforts to reduce ethnic and racial disparities. COVID- Mental health services in addition to Basic needs. Grant funds should be carved out to address R. E. D. and implicit bias.

Transitional employment in combination with treatment for ages 18-25. Staff training needed for practitioners.

More mentorship programs. More people that look like you. Before school and after school programs. More male mentors for children to identify with. Many don't have the tools. Help breaking the generational curse with complete wrap around services.

Comprehensive programs to serve the needs of youth- Due to COVID some city and county program work funds are being reverted.

Investing in the equity of LGBTQ and gender-based violence behind bars. For some people they are unable to obtain supports prior to being system involved. Some feel these resources were inaccessible prior to involvement.

Juvenile Justice Needs Assessment – Ventura County

Presented to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The purpose of this report is to outline what we heard from Ventura County youth and to present their thoughts and insights, specific to the programs and resources they felt would help them be successful. In collecting this information, we found that the path to justice involvement was the result of multiple risk factors. Many of the youth interviewed did not have a father figure in their homes. One youth said, "I didn't feel loved in my home so I tried to find it elsewhere", and we found most youth agreed. Drug use/abuse played a part in nearly all of the arrests, as did family disruptions and negative peer pressure. In addition, youth indicated that Ventura County has a lot of gang activity and that drugs are easily accessible. Consequently, youth need programs and support, provided simultaneously, from several sources; i.e., counseling services to address mental wellness concerns, drug/alcohol treatment, educational assistance, life/social skills, employability assistance and resources to assist families in need.

City Impact, Inc. explored the needs of Justice-Involved Youth in three unique ways.

1. We conducted four focus groups at Ventura County Juvenile Facility and gathered feedback from youth ages 14 to 20. We asked questions related to their backgrounds, what lead to their choices and ultimate arrest, what programs/resources they felt would benefit them once released, and what programs/services would help youth not make the choices they made. We talked with 26 youth: Gender: Male (19), Female (7); Ethnicity: Latino/a (24), Caucasian (1), Multi-Ethnic (1); Ages: 17and under (20), 18 and over (6), 100% were justice involved youth.

2. An on-line Juvenile Justice Youth Needs Survey was utilized to gather information from youth on probation who participate in programs at the Ventura County Evening Reporting Centers and from youth enrolled in Transformation Works – Ventura County (TW-VC) a case management program for justice involved youth and youth at high-risk for justice involvement. 71 surveys were completed: Gender: Male (55), Female (16); Ethnicity: Latino/a (48), Caucasian (11), African American (10), and Pacific Islander (2); Age: 17 and under (29), 18 and over (42), 72% were either past or present justice involved youth.

3. City Impact conducted individual interviews with youth enrolled in TW-VC. 26 youth were interviewed: Gender: Male (11), Female (15), Ethnicity: Latino/a (25), African American (1), Age: 17 and under (6), 18 and over (20), 100% were past or present justice involved youth.

Ventura County's Needs Assessment looked at what youth felt they needed from an intervention perspective; but also, from a prevention viewpoint. We asked questions about personal need factors and then asked what services / resources would help address those concerns. An overwhelming majority of youth indicated a need for a positive person in their life. One youth, when asked "What do you think would have prevented YOU from doing the activity(ies) that got you arrested" indicated "Have a mentor close that would've looked out for me and guided me to the right path". And, another youth stated, "someone who knows me well, but also tells me what I am doing wrong". Assistance from a Mentor or a Case Manager was a consistent theme, whether the youth were talking about what prevention or intervention programs would help and/or could help youth be successful.

Information from the four Focus Groups at the Juvenile Facility (JF)

In talking with the youth we found many of them struggled with the same issues and concerns, i.e., drug use/abuse, parents struggling with their own mental wellness, lack of a positive role model, need for attention and boredom. During our group sessions we asked, "What, if anything, do you think would have prevented you from getting in trouble?" The answers were as simple as "just stayed home", or "not hanging out with the wrong people", but also included "Stayed Sober" (this was mentioned numerous times), "more coping skills", a job, having a Mentor and After-School Programs.

This led to conversations about specific programs or resources they felt would benefit them now. Many responses revolved around needing someone to talk to and assistance with personal goals. Specific suggestions for intervention programs and support included:

- **Drug / Alcohol Programs** - Many of the youth struggle with addiction, and they know that for them to be successful, and not re-offend, there needs to be effective Drug and Alcohol programs/classes. They mentioned programs that followed the Palmer Drug Abuse Program (PDAP) or Alcohol & Drug Program (ADP) model were beneficial. They indicated that the Drug/Alcohol Program should address "drugs but also my lifestyle". One youth mentioned that prior placement she did drugs "to ease my emotional pain", others in the session understood. There was a lot of discussion about their anxiety with maintaining sobriety; and they understand that sobriety is necessary for them to stay out of the justice system.
- **Individual Counseling** - There was a consensus throughout all four groups that they wanted/needed one person they could talk to and "to ask for help that won't judge" me. They mentioned having a therapist or counselor to talk to would help them be "less annoyed", have more coping skills, and help them not "be angry at the world".
- **Group Therapeutic Sessions** - For the younger girls (14 to 16), they wanted a *Girls Group* that would help them work through their struggles. In addition, some youth felt it was hard to control their anger. They indicated Anger Management and Social Skills Classes would be beneficial and address their need for better coping skills when they find it "hard to control my anger" and to help them "make better choices".

When asked, "What changes need to be made to improve the overall well-being of justice involved youth?" many youth indicated the importance of drug and alcohol programs, mentoring and/or case management and counseling as programs would be beneficial.

In talking with the youth about Re-Entry Programs, most youth mentioned they would need help/assistance to be successful and to reduce the chances of re-offending. Re-Entry Programs they would participate in included:

- **Residential Drug Treatment Programs** - Several youth felt they needed a safe place to continue their recovery process. For many youth, going home means going back to an environment that may not be supportive of their desire for sobriety. During one group a youth shared "I smoked with my dad and thought it was cool-I wanted to be like my dad", she was eight when she started using. Another youth said he worried about "drug use continuing when I'm released".
- **Drug / Alcohol Programs -** for youth who did not want/need a Residential Drug Treatment Program, they wanted a program that provided therapy, guidance, and support as they continue with the struggles of sobriety.
- **Mentor or Case Management Programs** - 25 of the 26 youth we talked to at the Juvenile Facility felt that having a Mentor or Case Manager, as part of a Re-Entry Program, would be beneficial. For youth 14 to 17 they wanted a mentor or case manager who would provide Life Skills that would "SHOW me what to do – not just tell

me what to do". Specifically they wanted help getting back in school and with graduation requirements, assistance with getting their Driver's License or opening a bank account and, finding a job, and help with resources for their family.
However, for youth 18 and over, they wanted a mentor that would help them with "independent living skills". They wanted help finding a place to live, finding a job, assistance with enrollment in credit recovery classes, help with parenting skills, and enrollment in vocational/trade classes. In addition, older youth mentioned that programs that have individuals who have "been in trouble" talk to younger youth, would be beneficial because "you can't understand - until you live it".
For both age groups, they felt the consistent relationship of a Mentor or Case Manger would give them "extra help by ONE person", and that would help them be successful.

- **Educational Assistance** - Most of the youth indicated that school was hard and Tutoring, Homework Help and/or Credit Recovery programs would be beneficial.
- **Employment Assistance** - When asked what programs / service would be beneficial post-release older youth wanted help obtaining a job. Most felt that a job would help their families, give them something to do with their free time and keep them from re-offending.
- **Individual and Group Counseling Services** - younger youth (14 to 17) believed Individual therapeutic services and Group Counseling Programs need to continue post release

During the Focus Groups, we wanted to hear what the youth thought would be effective Prevention Programs. We asked them what would prevent youth, in a similar situation, from going down the path that lead to their arrest. The Prevention Programs they felt would help youth avoid delinquent behavior and avoid the juvenile justice system included:

- Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse classes
- Anger Management Classes
- Individual Therapy
- After School Programs including sports, tutoring assistance, vocational training, life skills classes and credit recovery programs
- Work Readiness Programs that assist youth look for and obtain employment

We asked each group "Would certain media campaigns be helpful?" and 97% felt media campaigns would <u>not</u> have deterred them from making the choices they made, nor would deter other youth in a similar situation. A few youth believed, "Actually it could influence in the opposite direction". Two youth felt the use of TikTok could help, but only if the spokesperson looked like them and was believable.

<u>Information from the On-Line Surveys</u>

The On-Line Survey gathered information from youth who participate in programs at Ventura County Evening Reporting Centers (ERC) as well as youth enrolled in TW-VC.

Responses to questions from the On-Line Survey were similar to those provided by youth at the Juvenile Facility. When asked, "What resources do you need so you won't get re-arrested?" 25% stated they needed a safe place to live/stay. They also indicated:

- Employment Assistance (37.5%)
- Mental Health Services (25%)
- Educational Assistance - help getting back in school and tutoring (25%)
- Drug / Alcohol Program (12.5%)
- Vocational Training (12.5%)

When asked what types of community programs they have participated in, they mentioned:

- After-School Programs (57%)
- Mentorship Programs (21%)
- Drug / Alcohol Programs (14%)
- Job Training Programs (14%)
- Community-Based Programs (9%)

Then we asked, "Did the programs help?" and 93% indicated the program did help. Responses included:

- Yes, it's taught me the negative effects of drugs and alcohol and kept me from doing them (ERC - Boys & Girls Club of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme)
- Yes, they helped a lot on homework and getting ready for the future of education (ERC - Boys & Girls Club of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme)
- Yes, the program helped me a lot. I'm finally able to get my high school diploma and I'm finally able to get a better job (TW-VC Program)
- Yes, the family resources helped me be in a safe place (TW-VC Program)
- Yes, I was able to get and maintain a job (Youth Empowerment Program)

We asked, "What could be done to help other youth not become involved with illegal activities?" they indicated:

- After-School Programs / Sports
- Mentoring / Case Management Services
- Therapy - one youth said "Lots of Therapy"
- A few youth mentioned having guest speakers talk to youth could help. One youth said, "Maybe by telling them how it can affect others and themselves if they do something illegal."

Information from Individual Interviews

We conducted Individual Interviews with youth enrolled in Transformation Works – Ventura County, a case management program for justice-involved youth and youth at risk of justice involvement. We asked the same questions as those asked during the Juvenile Facility Focus Groups. When we asked these youth, "What do you struggle with on a daily or weekly basis?" Many of the youth mentioned mental health, depression and anxiety; one youth said, "I don't want to go back to the old me." Another said, "I hated my life back then and that keeps me motivated." When asked about specific programs or resources they felt would benefit them now; responses included the need to talk to someone and assistance with personal goals. Specifics included:

- **Case Management Programs** - they indicated the need for someone to talk to when "my family is busy and sometimes it's hard to talk to them"; they "know about resources that are available" and they will "help walk through life skills". One youth said, "I wish I would have met my case manager sooner."
- **Mental Health Programs** - Individual Counseling and Anger Management Classes
- **After School Programs** - specifically tutoring and sports programs
- **Job Readiness Programs and Vocational Training**

When we asked, "What, if anything, do you think would have prevented you from getting in trouble?" the responses included having a job, going to school, but most mentioned, "If I had more support".

The overall results from all the findings showed a common theme. Our youth are struggling and what emerged is the need for individualized services. We found that justice-involved youth have an array of need factors, and a multi-program approach is what's needed to improve the overall well-being of each youth. To summarize, we found the following programs would build on individual strengths, not punish for past mistakes, and offer alternatives to detention. These programs can / should be part of a successful Re-entry, Intervention and/or Prevention Plan:

- **Drug / Alcohol Programs** - Both outpatient and Residential Treatment Homes. For youth who know that going home will jeopardize their sobriety; there is a critical need for in-patient treatment centers.
- **Case Management and/or Mentoring Programs** - There was a consistent theme that they need someone to guide and assist them though this time in their life. For many, they cannot go to their parents, but they want the ONE person they can turn to for help. Within this program employment assistance, resource management, and life skills can be addressed
- **Therapeutic Services** - This includes individual counseling services but also Groups for Anger Management, Drug/Alcohol, and Social Skills
- **After-School Programs** - This can include homework assistance/tutoring, credit-recovery programs, sports and vocational/skills training

During our groups at the Juvenile Facility, and when we conducted the individual interviews, we ended with this question; "Is there anything else you would like to share with us that we haven't already talked about?" We received a response that surprised us: "No, just that the questions made me think of the old me a lot - and in a way it is embarrassing to remember how I was. But, I am proud of where I am now." With the right programs, services and guidance, maybe more youth can be proud of where they are now!

The need for collaboration and cross communication between agencies and community-based organizations will be vital for justice-involved youth to be successful. It is our hope that the information gathered from the Ventura County Needs Assessment will assist the SACJJDP as you develop the 3-year State Plan for 2021-23.

Yolo Conflict Resolution Center

report to the

State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention

May 20th, 2021

YCRC

YOLO CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTER

Meeting Details

The Yolo Conflict Resolution Center held its virtual Community Meeting on Tuesday April 27th from 5:00pm – 6:30pm. Please see the Appendix for the detailed meeting agenda. The meeting was attended by 48 people from the counties of Yolo, Sacramento and Solano. The meeting was subtitled for the hearing impaired and was offered in two language channels, English and Spanish.

At the end of the meeting participants were asked to complete a survey, with the offer of an incentive for their time, to capture their input on their priorities for the program purpose areas as described by the SACJJDP. We had 37 people respond to the survey, 12 of whom opted to receive the incentive and 25 who declined. A copy of the survey used can be found in the Appendix as Attachment 2.

To open the meeting, Participants were given an overview by a local judge on the recent changes to the Juvenile Justice System including SB 823. He was also able to highlight specific programming in Sacramento and Yolo counties that are considered innovative in the Juvenile Justice system.

Break Out Room Findings

Breakout rooms were held after the Juvenile Justice system overview on topics related to the Program Purpose areas. This gave participants a chance to answer questions and offer input on the various topics. Breakout rooms topics were as follows:

1) Restorative Justice– Professor Mary Louise Frampton (UC Davis School of Law) and Rocio Saldana (RJ Practitioner)
2) The Role of the Police, Then, Now and in the Future- Chief Rob Strange (West Sacramento Police Department) and Kara Hunter (note taker)
3) Juvenile Probation/ Community Resources/ Prevention- Rachelle Gayton and Christina Tranfaglia (Yolo County Probation)
4) Priorities in Supports and Services for Youth/ Prioridades en programas y servicios para jóvenes – Elvia Garcia and Hazel Critchfield (Yolo Conflict Resolution Center)
5) Juvenile Rights and other Perspectives from the Legal System – Tracie Olson (Yolo County Public Defender) and Jen McHugh (Yolo County Deputy District Attorney)

Below is a brief overview of the input received from each breakout room.

Restorative Justice- Participants in this breakout room were curious about Restorative Justice and interested to hear how it works and how this process is currently being applied. The overall themes from this group are as follows:

- RJ is an opportunity to bring closure to families.
- RJ provides an opportunity to restore identity/humanity.
- This process is a better option for kids especially for those at risk.
- This process is an opportunity to do something about the disproportionality in criminal justice system.
- This process is also an opportunity for youth to learn new skills and be better citizens.

The Role of the Police, Then, Now and in the Future- Participants in this breakout room had a lot of input on how the police interact with youth and how there is an opportunity to build relationships that can potentially build trust with the system. Right now, there is a lot of fear in some communities of the police and by reconfiguring some of the responsibilities of the police on when they respond to incidents, may help overcome some of the distrust. Participants in this breakout room voiced an overwhelming support for programs that prioritize youth engagement so that their behavior does not escalate to a place where the police need to be involved.

Juvenile Probation/ Community Resources/ Prevention- The input from the participants in this breakout room stressed the need for resources and services to be offered not just to the youth that come in contact with Juvenile Probation, but the entire family. Resources like wraparound services that can meet the needs of youth and families where they are. Additionally, several participants indicated how important mentor services are for youth. Having stable consistent adults in the lives of youth can have a positive impact on their lives.

Priorities in Supports and Services for Youth/ Prioridades en programas y servicios para jóvenes- This breakout room was facilitated in Spanish. Below is the input received:

- Preventative Measures:
  - Accessible and free or low-cost sports/afterschool programs. Current sports opportunities often cost too much for many families to afford and are not always accessible in terms of transportation.
  - Providing opportunities for youth/teens to feel a sense of belonging, so that they don't go looking for that in a gang.
  - Programs for youth to work on themselves emotionally, so they don't enter criminal justice system.
- Responsive Measures:
  - Emotional support for young people and referred youth so that they can envision a better path for themselves.
  - Vocational training opportunities for young people who cannot or do not want to attend college.
  - Reincorporation into society for youth that have offended, which would include career mentorship and/or training.
  - Qualified professionals who are prepared to help young people get out of the cycle of crime and gang involvement.

- Motivating youth to change things for themselves- it has to come from them.

Juvenile Rights and other Perspectives from the Legal System- No notes received from this breakout room.

Post Break Out Room Q&A Inputs

- We need people that work youth to be trained and supported appropriately so that they can deliver good services.
- Find ways to intervene with families so that they can receive support that might prevent a youth from acting out and committing bad acts.
- Stronger connections with family and community
- Decriminalize behavior on school grounds and find better ways to manage conflict and discipline on campus.
- People (youth) need a sense of belonging.

Conclusions from Survey Findings

Respondents to the survey identified themselves members of the general Public (38%) Professionals affiliated with the Juvenile Justice system either directly or indirectly (51%) or having personal experience with the Juvenile Justice system (11%).

Of the 20 program purpose areas that participants were asked to consider, in the survey the ranked them according to how high of a priority each program type should be. Below is a ranking of the top six program purpose areas. Please not the first two were ranked the highest and the bottom four were ranked of equal importance.

1) **Mental Health Services**: Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.
2) **Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs**: Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult aged 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling.
3) **Aftercare/Reentry**: Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community.
4) **After-School Programs**: Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities.

5) **Diversion**: Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles.
6) **Positive Youth Development**: Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.

Overall Conclusions

It is evident from the breakout room discussions, the post breakout room comments and questions and the survey results that the folks that participated in this meeting are looking for services that contribute strongly to the overall well-being of the youth, opportunities for meaningful engagement with supportive adults, options for meaningful mental and developmental services and activities that are enriching and contribute to one's agency.

We must not lose sight of the idea that youth also need to be able to hold themselves accountable for the behavior and have an idea of how to repair relationships when harm has been caused and manage conflict productively. Also, all of the programs mentioned above also have some element of dealing with trauma, whether it be trauma that has been experienced inside the home, or outside the home, we know that the ability to build resilience and manage challenges and difficulties is important.

Note from the Author

One note to consider in the evaluation of the program purpose areas and how to prioritize funding is to not lose sight over ***quality.*** Too often we assume that if programs have received funding, then they must be successful, versus making clear efforts to evaluate the ***quality*** of the program itself. I realize that quality can be tricky to measure, and therefore both funders, and fund recipients stay away from an in-depth look at quality, particularly for those intervention that may require time (sometimes years) for the outcomes to be clear. We must recognize that the challenges we are working through in trying to improve the lives of all juveniles and their families cannot be resolved by simply throwing money at the problem.

Appendix

Attachment 1- Meeting Agenda

Attachment 2- Survey Questions

YCRC
YOLO CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTER

Juvenile Justice Virtual Community Meeting Agenda

April 27th 2021, 5:00pm-6:30pm

5:00- Welcome/Introduce Translator and Opening (Purpose and Overview)

Launch Poll Questions

5:15 Introduce Judge Basha – Changes to the California Juvenile Justice System Overview

5:30 Describe Breakout Rooms and Hosts

Why Restorative Justice? – Professor Mary Louise Frampton and Rocio Saldana

The Role of the Police, Then, Now and in the Future- Chief Rob Strange and Kara Hunter (note taker)

Juvenile Probation/ Community Resources/ Prevention- Rachelle Gayton and Christina Tranfaglia

Priorities in Supports and Services for Youth/ Prioridades en programas y servicios para jóvenes – Elvia Garcia and Hazel Critchfield

Juvenile Rights and other Perspectives from the Legal System – Tracie Olson and Jen McHugh

6:00- Report Out from Break-out Rooms

6:15- Questions

6:25- Close, Thank you and Survey Process

Juvenile Justice Community Meeting - Post Survey

Post-event survey for attendees of the April 27 Juvenile Justice Community Meeting, hosted by Yolo Conflict Resolution Center. THANK YOU for supporting our work and providing guidance on next steps by completing this survey.
After completing the survey, incentives (Target or Starbucks gift cards) will be sent to those who requested them. If you would like to request one, contact kara@yolocrc.org.

Si prefiere hacer la encuesta en español, escriba a kara@yolocrc.org.

* Required

1. We would like to hear from both youth and adults. Please provide your age. *

_____

2. Please provide your county of residence *

Mark only one oval.

- Yolo
- Solano
- Sacramento
- Other: _____

3. What is your relationship to the juvenile justice system? *

Mark only one oval.

- I am a youth who is/was involved with the system
- I am an interested parent
- I work for an agency that provides treatment or other services to youth and/or families.
- I work for a law enforcement agency
- I work for a non-law enforcement government agency
- I am an interested member of the public
- Prefer not to answer
- Other: _____

4. What are the most important changes that need to be made in your community to improve the overall well-being of youth? *

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Are there any programs and services that you've found to be most helpful in assisting juvenile justice system involved youth? *

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. What is the most important systemic change you feel should be made to help juvenile justice system involved youth succeed? *

Program Priorities

For these questions, please provide your response by choosing on a scale from 1 to 5 with:
1. Not a priority
2. Low priority
3. Somewhat a priority
4. Strong priority
5. Very strong priority

7. Aftercare/Reentry: Community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of follow up post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

8. After-School Programs: Programs that provide at-risk youth and youth in the juvenile justice systems with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

9. Alternatives to Detention: These are community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization including for youth who need temporary placement such as crisis intervention, shelter and after-care and for youth who need residential placement such as a continuum of foster care of group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

10. Child Abuse and Neglect Programs: Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such youth offenders will commit subsequent violations of law. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

11. Community-Based Programs and Services: These programs and services are those that work pre- and post-confinement to provide community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization; and to provide community-based programs and services that work with status offenders and other system involved youth and their parents and family members to strengthen families. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

12. Delinquency Prevention: Comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet needs of youth through collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

13. Diversion: Programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation and restorative circles. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

14. Gang Programs: Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to youth gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

15. Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions: Programs include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training and recreation. Programs to assist in design and use of evidenced-based risk assessment instruments to aid in application of appropriate sanctions. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

16. Hate Crimes: Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by youth. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

17. Job Training: Projects to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

18. Juvenile Justice System Improvement: Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections). *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

19. Learning and Other Disabilities: Programs concerning youth delinquency and disability including on-the-job training to assist community services, law enforcement and juvenile justice personnel to recognize and provide for learning and other disabled juveniles. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

20. Mental Health Services: Programs providing mental health services for youth in custody in need of such services including, but are not limited to assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

21. Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs: Programs to develop and sustain a one- to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk youth, youth who have offended or youth with a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis. These programs may support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

22. Positive Youth Development: Programs that assist delinquent and at-risk youth in obtaining a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and control over one's life, and closeness in interpersonal relationships. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

23. Probation Programs: Programs to expand use of probation officers with the goal to permit nonviolent youth offenders and status offenders to remain with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization and to ensure youth meet terms of their probation. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

24. Protecting Juvenile Rights: Projects to develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, including hiring court-appointed defenders, providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

25. School Programs: Education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings to encourage youth to remain in school or alternative learning programs, support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and enhance coordination between correctional programs and juveniles' local education programs to ensure the instruction they receive outside school is aligned with that provided in their schools and that any identified learning problems are communicated. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

26. Substance and Alcohol Abuse Programs: Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a priority	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very strong priority

Email Address

This portion is used only to confirm completion for incentive purposes, and will not be associated with your answers.

27. Email address *

_____

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BSCC SACJJDP Listening Session Report

This report contains data collected during three separate Listening Sessions in which community members and youth selected the programs and services which they believe would best support system impacted youth. We received feedback from 31 individuals in total, with 11 being community members, 14 incarcerated youth, and 6 system impacted youth enrolled in our young men's program, Joven Noble. All participants were provided an informational sheet about Title II and the services and programs which the BSCC proposed prior to and at the beginning of each Listening Session to be prepared to give direct input.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT (PYJI and DJJ Youth)

The top priorities, defined by receiving 6 or more votes, from the 20 youth surveyed are as follows:

- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Aftercare/reentry
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Positive Youth Development
- Mental Health Services
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
- Alternatives to Detention
- School Programs
- Community Based Programs and Services
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Probation

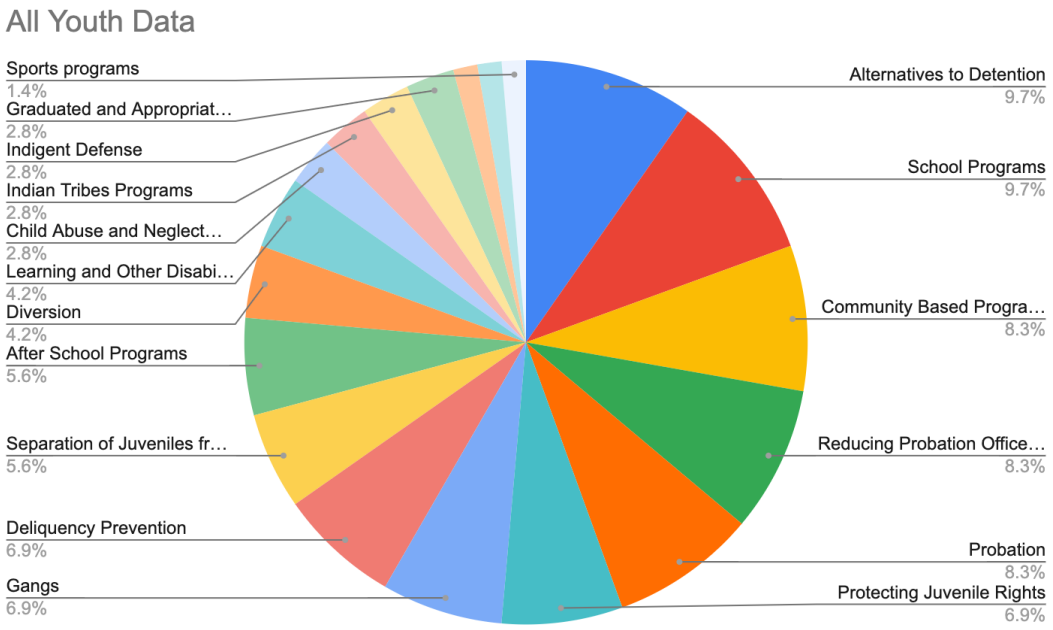
Youth's lesser priorities, determined by 5 or less votes:

- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Gangs
- Delinquency Prevention
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates
- After School Programs
- Diversion
- Learning and Other Disabilities
- Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs

Youth's priorities that did not coincide with the list provided by BSCC:

- Life Skills Classes
- Sports programs

During the listening session youth provided feedback and reasoning for the programs and services they selected. In regards to Job Training, one youth commented, “What about to learn a trade? They used to have all these programs to learn trades. What about the forklifts that motherfuckers used to learn and go out in the streets. I’ve been sitting here in YA you know, and I haven’t learned nothing.” Another youth commented on Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs, reasoning, “aye for me I chose mental health services and I chose that because I came from a traumatic background. I think a lot of kids grow up with that and they don’t get to see that what they see is not right.” Lastly, a youth commented that their main priority was after care and re-entry, “I mean a lot of us are going to come home and our counties don’t offer services. We need help with jobs and housing.” The narratives gathered from youth during the listening session allow us to interpret the data with a more holistic view.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The top priorities, defined by receiving 6 or more votes, from the 20 community surveyed are as follows:

- Alternatives to Detention
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Aftercare/reentry
- Community Based Programs and Services
- Job Training
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
- Mental Health Services

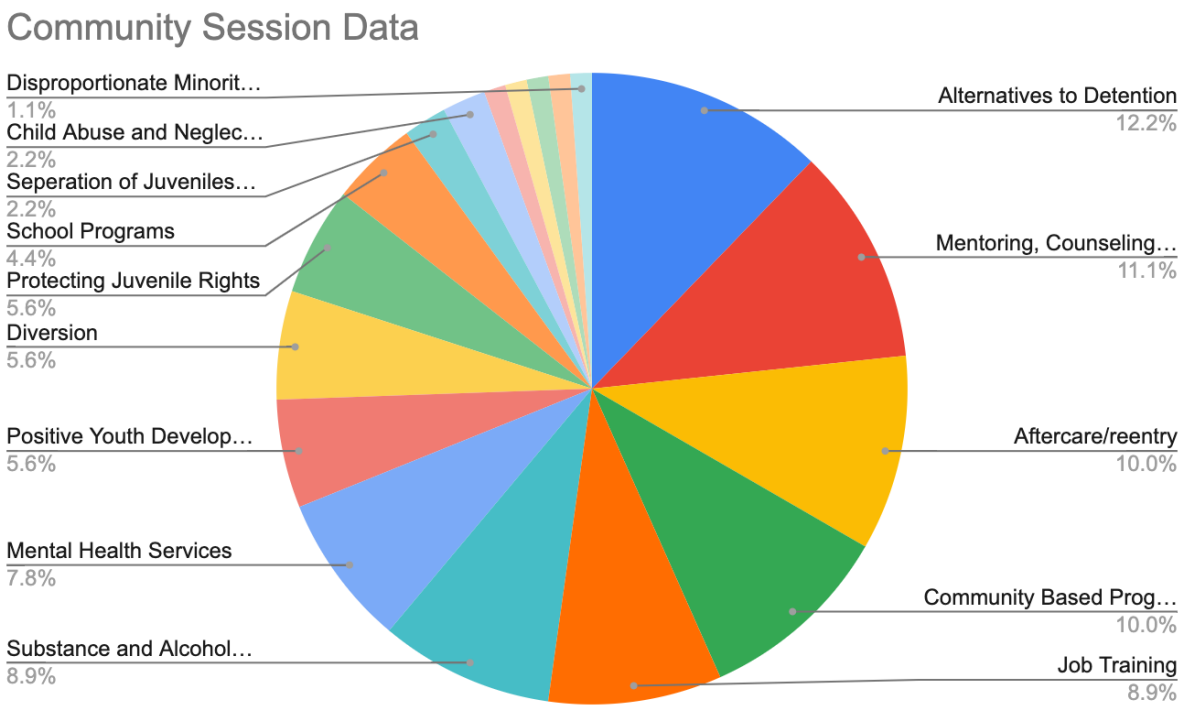
Communities lesser priorities, determined by 5 or less votes:

- Positive Youth Development
- Diversion
- Protecting Juvenile Rights

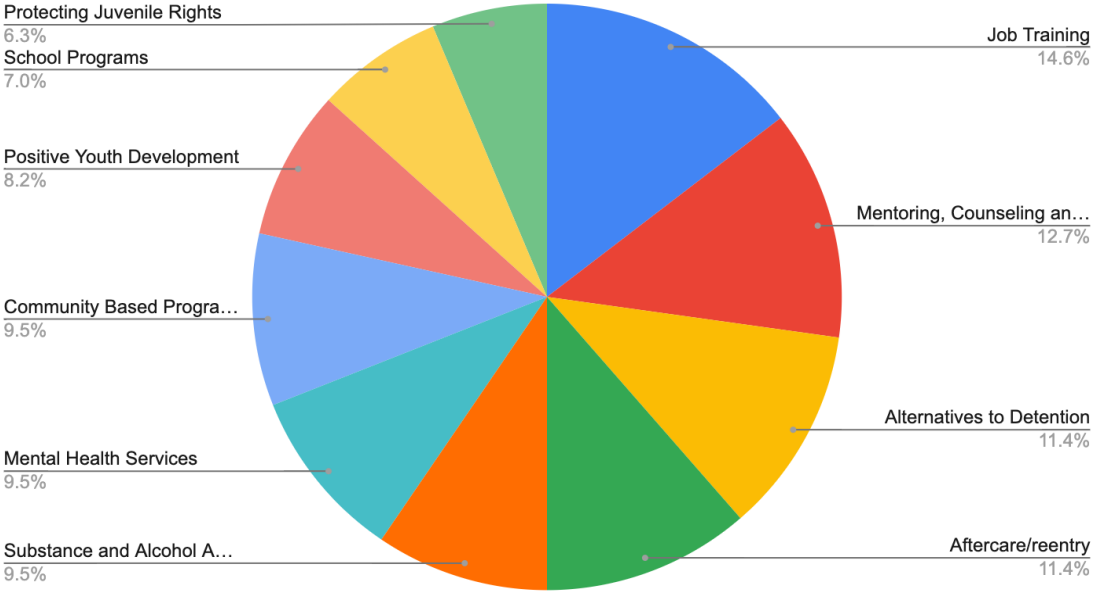
- School Programs
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates
- Child Abuse and Neglect Programs
- Learning and other Disabilities
- After School Programs
- Gangs
- Gender-Specific Programs
- Disproportionate Minority Contact

Youth's priorities that did not coincide with the list provided by BSCC:

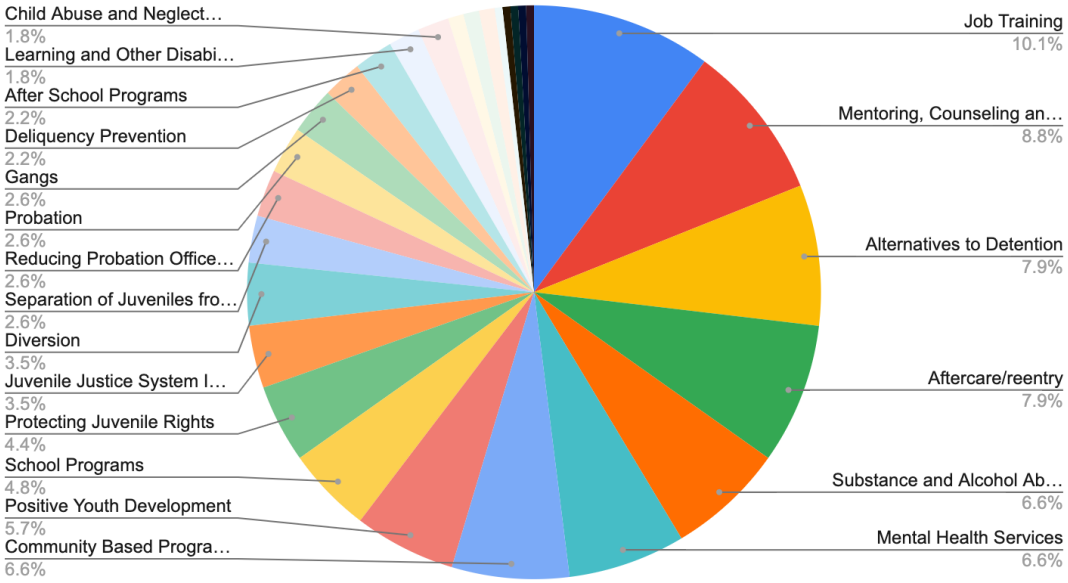
- Give youth stipends so they may meet those basic needs i.e. food, clothes, shelter if they do not have adequate housing to return



Top 10 Priorities Compiled From All Listening Sessions



All Data



Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 19 yrs

Ethnicity: Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 13

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

[redacted]

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 21

Ethnicity: Human

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 14

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- ✓ Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- ✓ Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- ✓ Job Training
- ✓ Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- ✓ Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- ✓ Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 20

Ethnicity: [redacted] Mixed

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 15

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

• Life Skills class

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 20

Ethnicity: Black/Spanird/Native American/Creo

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 16

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 27

Ethnicity: Mexican

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 13

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 19

Ethnicity: White

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 15

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates
- Sports programs

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 20

Ethnicity: African American

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 13

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 22

Ethnicity: Mexican

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 16

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs *
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

[redacted]

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 21

Ethnicity: Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 12

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 22 years of age

Ethnicity: Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 16 years

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- ~~Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions~~
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 23

Ethnicity: Native/Mexican/latino

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 14

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 19

Ethnicity: [redacted] Biracial White / Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 14

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 21 1/2

Ethnicity: Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 12

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

Title II Community Listening Session
Your Priorities

Age: 20 – Twenty

Ethnicity: Hispanic

How old you were when you were first incarcerated: 14 - Fourteen

Instructions: Please circle your top ten initiative priorities from the three buckets below. If you need a description of the items beneath each bucket, please reference the "Program Purpose Areas" section.

Juvenile Justice Initiatives

- Alternatives to detention
- Delinquency prevention
- Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions
- Juvenile Justice System Improvements
- Protecting Juvenile Rights
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion
- Gender-Specific Services
- Indian Tribes Programs
- Indigent Defense
- Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates

Education Justice Initiatives

- After school programs
- Learning and other disabilities
- School programs
- Job Training
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs
- Substance and Alcohol Abuse
-

Community Justice Initiatives

- Aftercare/reentry
- Child abuse and neglect programs
- Community based programs and services
- Gangs
- Mental Health Services
- Positive Youth Development
- Reducing Probation Officer Caseloads
- Rural Area Juvenile Programs
- Probation

May 4, 2021 Community Listening Session Zoom Poll Data

Poll Report													
Report Generate	May 04, 2021 5:0												
Topic	Meeting ID	Actual Start Time	Actual Duration (minutes)										
Community Liste	984 6362 3472	May 04, 2021 3:48 PM	90										
Poll Details													
#	User Name	User Email	Submitted Date/Time	Question 1	Answer	Question 2	Answer	Question 3	Answer	Question 4	Answer	Question 5	Answer
1	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:54:51	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	After school programs;Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Positive Youth Development	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Diversion; Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	How old are you?	35-44	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
2	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:52:31	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services; Positive Youth Development	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Diversion; Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	How old are you?	25-34	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
3	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:58:23	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	School programs;Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Protecting Juvenile Rights; Gender-Specific Services	How old are you?	35-44	What is your race/ethnicity?	Black/African American
4	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:53:14	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Gangs	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Juvenile Justice System Improvements	How old are you?	35-44	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
5	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:51:40	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Learning and other disabilities; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Delinquency prevention; Protecting Juvenile Rights	How old are you?	35-44	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
6	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:52:26	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services; Positive Youth Development	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Delinquency prevention; Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates	How old are you?	25-34	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
7	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:54:14	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	School programs;Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Positive Youth Development	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Delinquency prevention; Diversion	How old are you?	55-64	What is your race/ethnicity?	Black/African American
8	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:53:41	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	School programs; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Child abuse and neglect programs; Positive Youth Development	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Protecting Juvenile Rights; Diversion	How old are you?	45-54	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
9	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:52:00	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Learning and other disabilities; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Delinquency prevention; Protecting Juvenile Rights	How old are you?	25-34	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish
10	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:52:56	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	Job Training; Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Child abuse and neglect programs; Mental Health Services	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Protecting Juvenile Rights; Diversion	How old are you?	18-24	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish

11	Anonymous	Anonymous	May 04, 2021 16:52:37	What are your top three priority areas for Education Justice Initiatives?	School programs;Job Training; Substance and Alcohol Abuse	What are your top three priority areas for Community Justice initiatives?	Aftercare/reentry;Community based programs and services; Mental Health Services	What are your top three priority areas for Juvenile Justice Initiatives?	Alternatives to detention; Protecting Juvenile Rights; Disproportionate Minority Contact	How old are you?	35-44	What is your race/ethnicity?	Hispanic, Latino or Spanish

May 5, 2021 Joven Noble Listening Zoom Poll Report

Poll Report										
Report Generated:	May 05, 2021 5:0									
Topic	Meeting ID		Actual Start Time	Actual Duration (minutes)						
Weekly Group: Joven Noble	941 1622 5409		May 05, 2021 3:4	75						
Poll Details										
#	User Name	Ethnicity	Age	Submitted Date/Time	Question 1	Answer	Question 2	Answer	Question 3	Answer
1	[redacted]	African American	16	May 05, 2021 16:54:06	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Alternatives to detention	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	Job Training	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Mental Health Services
2	[redacted]	Hispanic/Latino	13	May 05, 2021 17:00:07	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Delinquency prevention	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	Job Training	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Mental Health Services
3	[redacted]	Two or more	16	May 05, 2021 16:58:10	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Juvenile Justice System Improvements	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	After school programs	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Mental Health Services
4	[redacted]	Hispanic/Latino	16	May 05, 2021 16:56:22	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Delinquency prevention	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	Learning and other disabilities	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Gangs
5	[redacted]			May 05, 2021 16:59:23	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Graduated and Appropriate Sanctions	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	School programs	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Probation
6	[redacted]	Hispanic/Latino	14	May 05, 2021 17:01:20	What are your top three priority areas in Juvenile Justice?	Diversion	What are your top three priority areas in Education Justice?	Job Training	What are your top three priority areas in Community Justice?	Positive Youth Development

MARCH 23, 2021

TO: Timothy J. Polasik, Field Representative
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

FROM: Sandy Bonilla, Founder, Urban Conservation Corps of the Inland Empire
Southern California Mountains Foundation

RE: DATA TO SUPPORT SACJJDDP PUBLIC INPUT

As a practitioner for over 25 years in the field of juvenile justice, I make it a habit to collect as much data as possible on the young people we served. I also make it a habit to get young people's opinions as to what they see works in the field. I do this because conditions in communities change, as well as factors that influence young people's behaviors and needs. So, as part of the Title II Program, I held two large focus groups with young people involved in our programs, especially as it relates to Title II programming. This data I believe can support public input into the SACJJDDP.

Native American Youth Focus Groups

Young people in this focus group was comprised of several Native American Tribal Youth

Gender	Race	Location	Age	System Involved
Male	Native American	Riverside County	21	Past
Male	Native American	Riverside County	20	Past
Male	Native American	Riverside County	19	Past
Male	Native American	Riverside County	19	Past
Female	Native American	Riverside County	17	Not system involved
Female	Native American	Riverside County	21	Past
Female	Native American	Riverside County	19	past

Latino Youth Focus Group

Gender	Race	Location	Age	System Involved
Male	Latino	Riverside County	19	Present
Male	Latino	Riverside County	19	Present
Male	Latino	Riverside County	18	Past
Male	Latino	Riverside County	18	Past
Male	Latino	Riverside County	20	Past

Female	Latino	Riverside County	19	Past
Female	Latino	Riverside County	21	Past
Female	Latino	Riverside County	18	Non system involved

During the Month of November 2020, two focus groups were conducted. The first was an all Native American Youth Focus Group. The second was an all Latino Youth Focus Group. The data collected was on the needs of young people as it relates to the juvenile justice system. The same questions were asked in each group. In addition, a zoom meeting was held with a mix group of youth people from the UCC in the Coachella Valley to discuss effective programs for communities of color. The most significant findings are listed.

Question 1: What causes young people to enter the juvenile justice system?

<u>Most significant findings:</u>

- 100% of focus group participants in both focus groups reported mental health such as depression, anxiety, stress and feelings of not being understood leads to juvenile crime.
- 80% of focus group participants in both focus groups reported that young people from poor neighborhoods of color are perceived as delinquent and stupid no matter what they do – so why even try? Note: the majority of youth in both focus groups described how their parents, relatives, probation officers, cops or others in authority see them as thoughtless young people with no feelings. Several of the youth mentioned that probation officers can't even call them by their first names – which translates to a young person that you are just another bad kid and no one is going to take the time to know your name.
- 90% of focus group participants in both focus groups reported substance abuse as a leading cause of young people entering the juvenile justice system.

Question 2: What type of program have you seen or believe will keep young people of the justice system?

<u>Most significant findings:</u>

- 100% of the focus group participants in both focus groups reported that community- based programs with caring adults – the emphasis was on caring adults that help them learn to become healthy adults with healthy skills to cope with life problems – Note: the participants had an array of programs but the

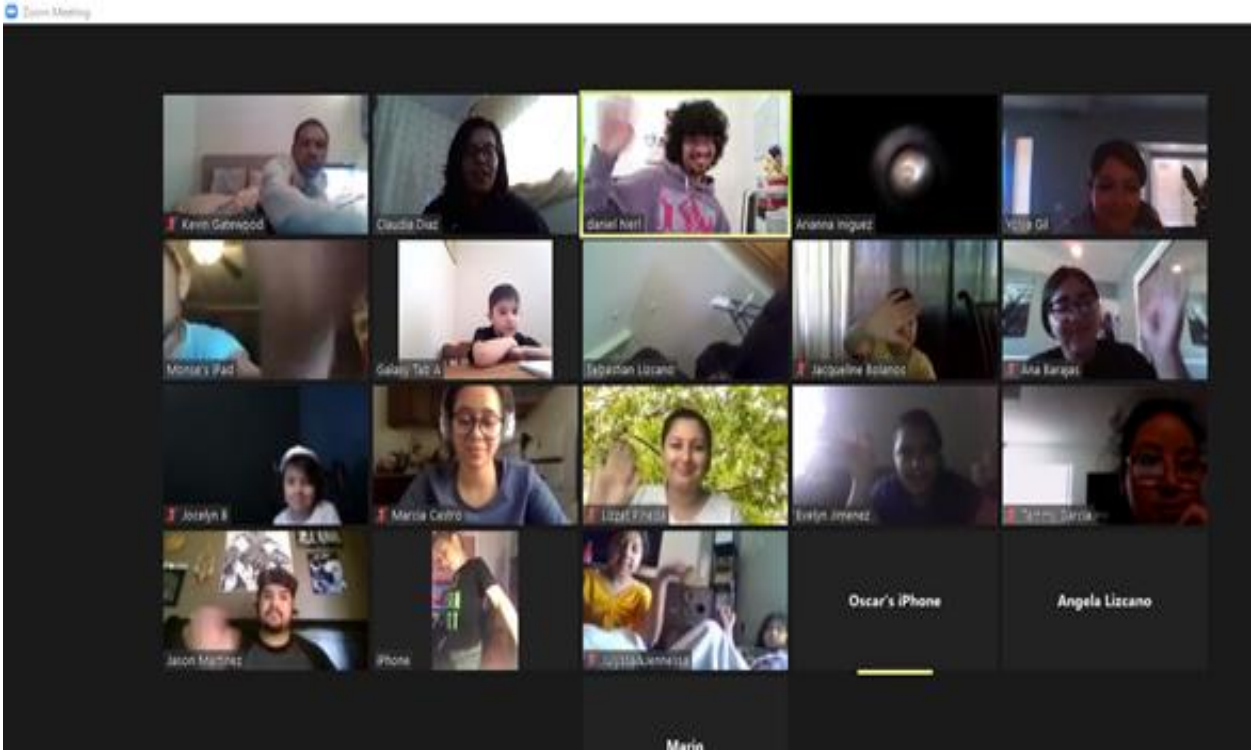
underlining need was caring adults that taught them to become healthy and productive adults – many said sports, counseling, and addressing trauma – but the common denominator was caring adults that can teach young adults skills development to enter into adulthood

- 100% of the focus group participants in both focus groups reported that programs that help young people feel connected to their community, culture and self-- this could be through job training, sports, counseling, skills development – but it must connect them to their community, culture and self – this permeated throughout the discussions as a theme.

Focus Group Meeting via Zoom (virtual) to discuss program needs:

In November 2020, a virtual meeting was held with young adults at the Urban Conservation Corps regarding effective programs in communities of color. Below are the most significant findings:

- Programs that make young people thrive and grow
- Programs that honored culture and diversity and saw this as qualities in young people that can help build them up and not tear them down
- Programs that teach young people skills that they can use to become adults that can pursue education, careers or just being positive in their communities



Based on the Data Collected – below are the Program Purpose Areas Priorities:

- Positive Youth Development (with caring adults that teach skills development)
- After-School Programs (with caring adults that teach skills development)
- Mentoring, Counseling and Training Programs (with caring adult that teach skills development)
- Mental Health Services (with caring adults especially caring adults that look like the youth that are receiving services)
- Job Training (with caring adults that each skills development)

TITLE II PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

YOUTH JUSTICE & YOUNG ADULT ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

PREPARED BY

MIGUEL A. GARCIA, ADVOCACY COORDINATOR; ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION

KENT G. MENDOZA-MORALES, MANAGER OF ADVOCACY & COMMUNITY ORGANIZING; ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION

APPROVED BY

BIKILA OCOHA, PH.D

DEPUTY DIRECTOR; ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION

MAY 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & PROCESS

THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) ADMINISTERS TITLE II GRANT PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT (JJRA) OF 2018 TO SUPPORT STATE EFFORTS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS. CALIFORNIA'S BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (BSCC) IS THE STATE AGENCY THAT RECEIVES AND ADMINISTERS THESE GRANTS AWARDED BY THE OJJDP. TITLE II GRANTS ALSO REQUIRE THAT A STATE ADVISORY GROUP IS CREATED TO ADVISE ON THESE GRANTS. IN CALIFORNIA, THAT ADVISORY GROUP IS THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (SACJJDP).

FOR STATES TO RECEIVE TITLE II GRANTS, THEY MUST SUBMIT TO THE OJJDP A 3-YEAR JUVENILE JUSTICE STATE PLAN. IN THE PAST, THE SACJJDP DEVELOPED CA'S 3-YEAR PLAN FOR 2018-2020, WHICH INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES: AFTERCARE/REENTRY, ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION AND PLACEMENT, COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES, DIVERSION, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, AND MENTORING, COUNSELING, AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

THE SACJJDP SOUGHT AUTHENTIC COMMUNITY INPUT TO HELP DEVELOP ITS 2021-2023 3-YEAR PLAN TO DETERMINE NEW LOCAL PROGRAM AREAS OF FOCUS AND TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES THAT TITLE II GRANT FUNDS SHOULD SUPPORT. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, THE SACJJDP AWARDED CONTRACTS TO FIVE COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOS) AND ONE NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE, NO MORE THAN $5,000 EACH, TO HOST COMMUNITY LISTENING SESSIONS TO IDENTIFY ESSENTIAL AREAS OF NEEDED SUPPORT. EACH CONTRACTOR WAS SELECTED BASED ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION WHICH INCLUDES, (1) LARGE COUNTY AND (1) MEDIUM COUNTY IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, (1) LARGE COUNTY AND (1) MEDIUM COUNTY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND (1) ADDITIONAL SMALL COUNTY IN CALIFORNIA, AS WELL AS (1) NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE.

THE ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION (ARC), ONE OF THE FIVE SELECTED CBOS, IS A NON-PROFIT COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION IN CALIFORNIA THAT SERVES AS A SUPPORT AND ADVOCACY NETWORK FOR CURRENTLY AND FORMERLY INCARCERATED MEN, WOMEN, AND YOUNG ADULTS. ARC WAS SELECTED AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE LARGE COUNTY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. DESPITE THE SHORT TIMEFRAME AVAILABLE TO EXECUTE THIS PROJECT, ARC'S ADVOCACY MANAGER, KENT MENDOZA, AND ADVOCACY COORDINATOR MIGUEL GARCIA MANAGED TO CONVENE FIVE ZOOM VIRTUAL LISTENING SESSIONS WITH A DIVERSE GROUP OF 38 YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS (89% OF THE GROUP HAD DIRECT EXPERIENCE WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM) RANGING FROM THE AGES OF 15- THROUGH 30- YEARS-OLD FROM ACROSS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. THESE VIRTUAL LISTENING SESSIONS TOOK PLACE FROM APRIL 7TH – MAY 5TH EACH WEDNESDAY FROM 1:30 PM-G2:30 PM. PARTICIPANTS WERE GUARANTEED A $50 STIPEND PER LISTENING SESSION AND HAD TO SUBMIT A W-9 FORM TO ENSURE PAYMENTS WERE MADE PROMPTLY. SOME PARTICIPANTS PARTICIPATED IN ALL FIVE LISTENING SESSIONS WHILE OTHERS ONCE OR TWICE; HOWEVER, NEW PARTICIPANTS JOINED EACH SESSION THANKS TO OUR PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS. DURING THESE LISTENING SESSIONS, IT WAS AMAZING TO SEE THE GENUINE AND AUTHENTIC PARTICIPATION FROM THE PARTICIPATING LEADERS WHO WERE OPEN AND WILLING TO SHARE THEIR STORIES, IDEAS, WISDOM, AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE ISSUES THEY BELIEVE SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED. THEY EVEN CAME UP WITH THE NAME FOR THIS GROUP AND THROUGH A VOTING PROCESS, DECIDED TO CALL THEMSELVES THE YOUTH JUSTICE AND YOUNG ADULTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (YJYAAC).

AS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONTINUES TO AFFECT HOW PEOPLE COMMUNICATE DUE TO SOCIAL DISTANCING AND OTHER GUIDELINES, THE YJYAAC STILL HAD GENUINE CONVERSATIONS DESPITE IT BEING ON A VIRTUAL PLATFORM. WE EXTEND OUR DEEPEST GRATITUDE TO ALL THE PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR WILLINGNESS, TIME, AND COMMITMENT TO THIS COLLABORATIVE PROJECT. WE COULD NOT HAVE DONE THIS WITHOUT YOU ALL, ESPECIALLY SINCE MANY OF YOU HAVE ONLY BEEN HOME FOR LESS THAN TEN MONTHS. WE ARE PROUD OF WHAT YOU'VE ACCOMPLISHED IN YOUR JOURNEY IN THE SHORT TIME YOU'VE BEEN HOME WITH US!

THANK YOU TO ALL THE YOUTH, YOUNG ADULTS AND THE PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS THAT HELPED US ACCOMPLISH THIS PROJECT TOGETHER. THANKS TO THE SACJJDP FOR ALLOWING ARC TO SPEARHEAD THIS FUN AND EXCITING PROJECT WITH FANTASTIC YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULT PARTICIPANTS WHO LED US TO THIS REPORT.

PARTICIPATING COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS:

- ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION (ARC)
- ARTS FOR HEALING & JUSTICE (AHJN)
- COALITION FOR ENGAGED EDUCATION
- FATHERS & FAMILIES OF SAN JOAQUIN (FFSJ)
- LA YOUTH UPRISING COALITION (LAYUP)
- TIA CHUCHA'S CENTRO CULTURAL
- UNDERGROUND GRIT (UG)
- YOUTH JUSTICE COALITION (YJC)

YOUTH STATEMENT

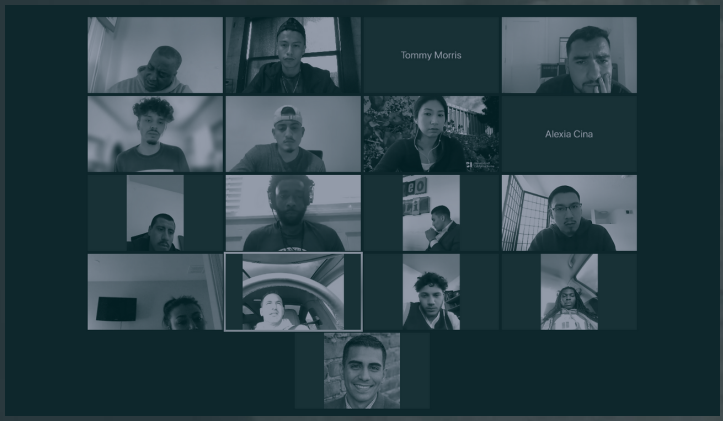
AS YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS WHO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS DIRECTLY IMPACTED, WE KNOW FROM OUR OWN EXPERIENCES WHAT IS NEEDED FOR YOUTH GOING THROUGH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CALIFORNIA. WE BELIEVE THE CURRENT SYSTEM NEEDS SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS AND THAT IT MUST START MODELING A POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT APPROACH INSTEAD OF SIMPLY PUNISHING YOUTH FOR THEIR ACTIONS AND MISTAKES AND PUTTING THEM IN JAIL. WE ARE ADVOCATING FOR INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR YOUTH AND THE SUCCESS OF THEIR FUTURES.

YOUNG PEOPLE NEED OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO FEEL SAFE AND SUPPORTED DURING THEIR DEVELOPMENT. PROVIDING HOUSING, MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES, AND EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE NECESSARY COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL YOUTH PLAN AND REENTRY, PARTICULARLY FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS LIKE US, WHO CARRY A LOT OF TRAUMA FROM OUR INCARCERATION. THIS IS WHY WE STRONGLY VALUE MENTORSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM PEOPLE WHO HAVE SIMILAR EXPERIENCES LIKE OUR OWN. THESE ARE MENTORS BASED AT CBOS AND FROM WHOM WE CAN SEEK GENUINE HELP, GUIDANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY. HAVING MENTORS HONORS THE IMPORTANCE OF NOT TREATING EVERY RETURNING YOUTH PRECISELY THE SAME BUT GENUINELY MAKING SURE THAT THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS ARE MET IN A CASE-BY-CASE SITUATION.

WE MUST STOP RELYING ON THE SAME OLD TOOLS OF PUNISHMENT AND INCARCERATION AND CREATE ENVIRONMENTS WHERE YOUTH CAN RECEIVE HELP FROM CREDIBLE MESSENGERS, WHO LIKE MENTORS, ARE ALSO ROOTED IN THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE, ARE BETTER EQUIPPED AT SERVING AND WORKING WITH YOUTH, AND CAN FOLLOW EACH YOUTH IN THEIR TRANSITION AS RETURNING MEMBERS OF SOCIETY OR SIMPLY JUST BE THERE SUPPORTING THE YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY. YOUTH SHOULD BE ABLE TO HAVE MORE THAN ONE MENTOR, CREDIBLE MESSENGERS, AND LIFE COACHES, THEY SHOULD ALL HAVE ACCESS TO WRAP-AROUND SERVICES OFFERED BY THE COMMUNITY BECAUSE IT TAKES MORE THAN JUST A VILLAGE TO RAISE A YOUTH. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR FUTURE.

TO FOSTER A SYSTEM THAT FOCUSES ON POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN PUNISHMENT AND SURVEILLANCE, WE ASK THIS BODY TO INVEST IN COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE ALREADY WORKING TO SUPPORT SYSTEM-IMPACTED YOUTH. PROPER YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SHOULD NOT COME FROM PROBATION OR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT TRAINED OR HAVE THE NECESSARY BACKGROUND -NEEDED TO WORK WITH YOUTH LIKE HOW MENTORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDERS DO. INSTEAD,THE STATE SHOULD INVEST IN COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN BETTER ADDRESS YOUTH NEEDS AND HELP THEM AVOID A CYCLE OF RECIDIVISM THROUGH UNIQUE MENTORING AND COUNSELING. THERE IS A MYRIAD OF RESOURCES THAT CAN BE PROVIDED TO OUR YOUTH WITH THE HELP OF INCREASED FUNDING FOR CBO'S, WHETHER IT BE JOB TRAINING, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, OR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. CBOS CAN DO SO MUCH MORE THAN OUR CURRENT SYSTEMS.

LASTLY, THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL SOCIAL AND MENTAL IMPACT THAT FALLS ON YOUTH WHEN THEY ARE LABELED DELINQUENT OR TROUBLED YOUTH. CHILDREN TRAPPED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD OR JUDGED FOR ACTING IMPULSIVELY AND ARE CAST OUT OF SOCIETY DUE TO THE BARRIERS THAT KEEP THEM FROM RECEIVING THE CARE THEY REQUIRE AS YOUNG PEOPLE. WITHOUT ANY RESOURCES LIKE MENTORSHIP, OUTREACH PROGRAMS, OR EDUCATION, FREE OF JUDGMENT, THAT HELP THEM UNDERSTAND WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A POSITIVE MEMBER OF OUR COMMUNITIES, YOUTH WILL CONTINUE TO FILL THE GAPS IN THEIR CARE WITH NEGATIVE BUT PREVENTABLE BEHAVIORS. AS SYSTEM-IMPACTED YOUNG PEOPLE, WE ASK THAT THIS BODY TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT AND SUPPORT OUR PEERS IMPACTED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.



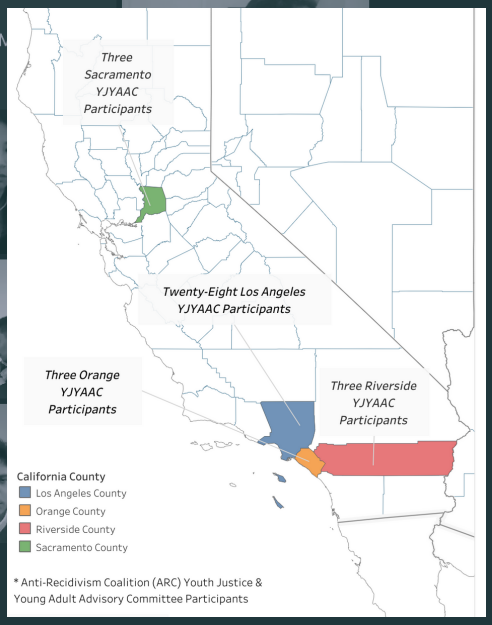
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IN MARCH 2021, THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (SACJJDP), WITHIN THE BOARD AND STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (BSCC), CONTRACTED WITH THE ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION (ARC) TO HOLD COMMUNITY MEETINGS TO RECEIVE COMMUNITY FEEDBACK IN DEVELOPING THE 2021-2023 3-YEAR STATE PLAN. THE 2021-2023 3-YEAR STATE PLAN WILL DETERMINE THE LOCAL PROGRAM AREAS OF FOCUS AND PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT FROM TITLE II GRANT FUNDS. IN DECIDING WHICH PROGRAM AREAS THE SACJJDP SHOULD PRIORITIZE, ARC FACILITATORS CONDUCTED A POLL THAT INCLUDED ALL THE POSSIBLE TITLE II PROGRAM AREAS. FROM THE POLL RESULT, THE YOUTH JUSTICE YOUNG ADULT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL (YJYAAC) WAS CREATED AND CONSISTED OF A DIVERSE GROUP OF FORMERLY INCARCERATED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN ALL FIVE LISTENING SESSIONS. FROM THOSE LISTENING SESSIONS, THE YJYAAC DEVELOPED THEIR TOP ESSENTIAL PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS: JUVENILE JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS, INVESTMENTS IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, JOB TRAINING, MENTORING, COUNSELING & TRAINING PROGRAMS, AFTERCARE/REENTRY, AND PROTECTING JUVENILE RIGHTS.

YOUTH JUSTICE & YOUNG ADULTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROGRAM AND SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

THROUGH A DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST MEETING ON APRIL 7, 2021, VOTED AND DECIDED TO NAME THE GROUP THE YJYAAC. WITH LEADING SUPPORT FROM DIRECTLY IMPACTED INDIVIDUALS FROM THE ARC'S ADVOCACY TEAM, THE YJYAAC WAS ABLE TO DO ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH TO A VERY DIVERSE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS FOR ALL THE LISTENING SESSIONS. ALL YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS THAT PARTICIPATED HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. DURING EACH MEETING OF THE FIVE LISTENING SESSIONS, POLLING THROUGH A DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST MEETING ON APRIL 7, 2021, VOTED AND DECIDED TO NAME THE GROUP THE YJYAAC. WITH LEADING SUPPORT FROM DIRECTLY IMPACTED INDIVIDUALS FROM THE ARC'S ADVOCACY TEAM, THE YJYAAC WAS ABLE TO DO ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH TO A VERY DIVERSE GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS FOR ALL THE LISTENING SESSIONS. ALL YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS THAT PARTICIPATED HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. DURING EACH MEETING OF THE FIVE LISTENING SESSIONS, POLLING WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE EACH PARTICIPANT'S TOP SIX PROGRAM PRIORITY AREAS OF FOCUS. OVERALL, AFTER EVERY SESSION WAS COMPLETED, THE YJYAAC CAME UP WITH THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS OF FOCUS AREAS THAT THE SACJJDP AND BSCC SHOULD PRIORITIZE: 1) JUVENILE JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS, 2) COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, 3) JOB TRAINING 4) MENTORING COUNSELING & TRAINING PROGRAMS 5) AFTERCARE/REENTRY, AND 6) PROTECTING JUVENILE RIGHTS.

CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE EACH PARTICIPANT'S TOP SIX PROGRAM PRIORITY AREAS OF FOCUS. OVERALL, AFTER EVERY SESSION WAS COMPLETED, THE YJYAAC CAME UP WITH THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS OF FOCUS AREAS THAT THE SACJJDP AND BSCC SHOULD PRIORITIZE: 1) JUVENILE JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS, 2) COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, 3) JOB TRAINING 4) MENTORING COUNSELING & TRAINING PROGRAMS 5) AFTERCARE/REENTRY, AND 6) PROTECTING JUVENILE RIGHTS.



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

WITH THE OVER-RELIANCE ON A MODEL OF PUNISHMENT THROUGH SUPERVISION AND INCARCERATION, THE YJYAAC ENVISIONS A COMMUNITY-CENTRIC APPROACH THAT IS NOT SIMPLY RELYING ONLY ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OR SUPERVISING AGENCIES BUT INCLUDES CBOS AND THEIR STAFF WHO COME FROM THE SAME COMMUNITIES AND SHARE SIMILAR EXPERIENCES AS THE YOUTH BEING SERVED. THE GROUP SUPPORTS CBOS TO BE ALLOWED TO WORK MORE CLOSELY WITH INCARCERATED YOUTH AND YOUTH UNDER SUPERVISION IN A UNIQUE AND MEANINGFUL WAY. CBOS WORKING AND PROVIDING SERVICES TO YOUTH CAN PROVIDE CREDIBLE MESSENGERS, MENTORS, AND STAFF WHO MAKE THEIR JOURNEYS SUCCESSFUL. THE CREDIBLE MESSENGER MODEL HAS EMERGED BASED ON THE FOUNDATION THAT COMMUNITIES HAVE TRANSFORMATIVE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT JUSTICE-INVOLVED/AT-PROMISE YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS CONSTRUCTIVELY.

MOREOVER, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS RECOGNIZE THAT YOUTH COME FROM VARIOUS BACKGROUNDS, AND THEREFORE THERE SHOULD BE AN EMPHASIS ON A TAILORED APPROACH FOCUSED ON STRENGTHS RATHER THAN DEFICIENCIES. THE YJYAAC EXPRESSED THAT WE MUST MEET YOUTH WHERE THEY ARE. A CASE-BY-CASE APPROACH IS CRUCIAL FOR MANY YOUTH. FURTHERMORE, YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS, IMPROVEMENT AND REHABILITATION RATHER THAN JUST INFORMATION ABOUT GETTING OFF PROBATION. THE CURRENT SYSTEM IS NOT CAPABLE NOR HAS THE ABILITY IN PROVIDING THE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES THAT CBOS CAN PROVIDE BECAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROBATION ONLY CREATE HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS IN WHICH THEY TRAUMATIZE YOUTH THROUGH PUNISHMENT RATHER THAN PROVIDING SUPPORT AND HEALING. CBOS ARE NOT ONLY ABLE TO PROVIDE CREDIBLE MESSENGERS OR MENTORS, THEY ALSO CAN PROVIDE PATHWAYS TO EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, COUNSELING, AND MANY OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES. PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OFFERED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROBATION OFTEN LEAD YOUTH TO BE VIOLATED AND SPENDING LONGER TIME UNDER SUPERVISION. ON OTHER HAND, CBOS ARE ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AT WORKING WITH YOUTH.

THE YJYAAC ALSO DISCUSSED PRIORITIZING THE IMPROVEMENTS AND SUPPORT FOR FEMALE/NON-GENDER BINARY YOUTH WHO HAVE CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. TREATMENT FOR THIS POPULATION NEEDS CORRECTION, SUCH AS CREATING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL HARM. DIRECTLY IMPACTED SURVIVORS SHOULD NOT BE TREATED AS PERPETRATORS FOR HAVING BEEN EXPLOITED BY ADULTS. THE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING THIS POPULATION SHOULD CREATE A REHABILITATIVE, HEALTH-FOCUSED, AND CARE-FIRST SYSTEM. IN ADDITION, YOUTH WHO ENCOUNTER CHALLENGES WITH THEIR MENTAL HEALTH SHOULD RECEIVE THERAPY BY PRIORITIZING SERVICES IN THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE FACILITY TO AVOID FURTHER TRAUMATIZATION.

FINALLY, THE YJYAAC HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED FOR THE PHYSICAL SETTINGS AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS OF JUVENILE HALLS, CAMPS, AND PLACEMENTS. THE CURRENT FOUNDATION OF MANY OF THE INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IS OUTDATED, WHERE YOUTH WALK IN LINES, SLEEP ON CONCRETE, SPEND MORE TIME IN THEIR ROOMS ISOLATED, RATHER THAN HAVING OPPORTUNITIES TO GAIN LIFE SKILLS OR SOCIAL SKILLS. YOUTH PLACED INSIDE A SECURE FACILITY HAVE EXPRESSED THAT THE FEW LESSONS LEARNED ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESILIENCE AND HOW TO ENDURE BEING LOCKED UP IN A ROOM FOR LONG PERIODS. FOR THESE REASONS, INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE MORE HOME-LIKE WITH AUTHENTIC PROGRAMS THAT ALLOW YOUTH IN THE COMMUNITY. IN ADDITION, YOUTH ARE LOCATED IN FARAWAY LOCATIONS FROM THEIR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITY, WHICH IS A PROBLEM FOR FAMILIES THAT LACK RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION. CLOSER TO HOME MODELS SHOULD BE UTILIZED TO = BUILD AND HEAL RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE FAMIL

"WE NEED IMPROVEMENTS TO CONSIDER ISSUES THAT ARE MORE SPECIFIC TO GIRLS & WOMEN"
- KELLY ORTEGA, TIA CHUCHA'S CENTRO CULTURAL

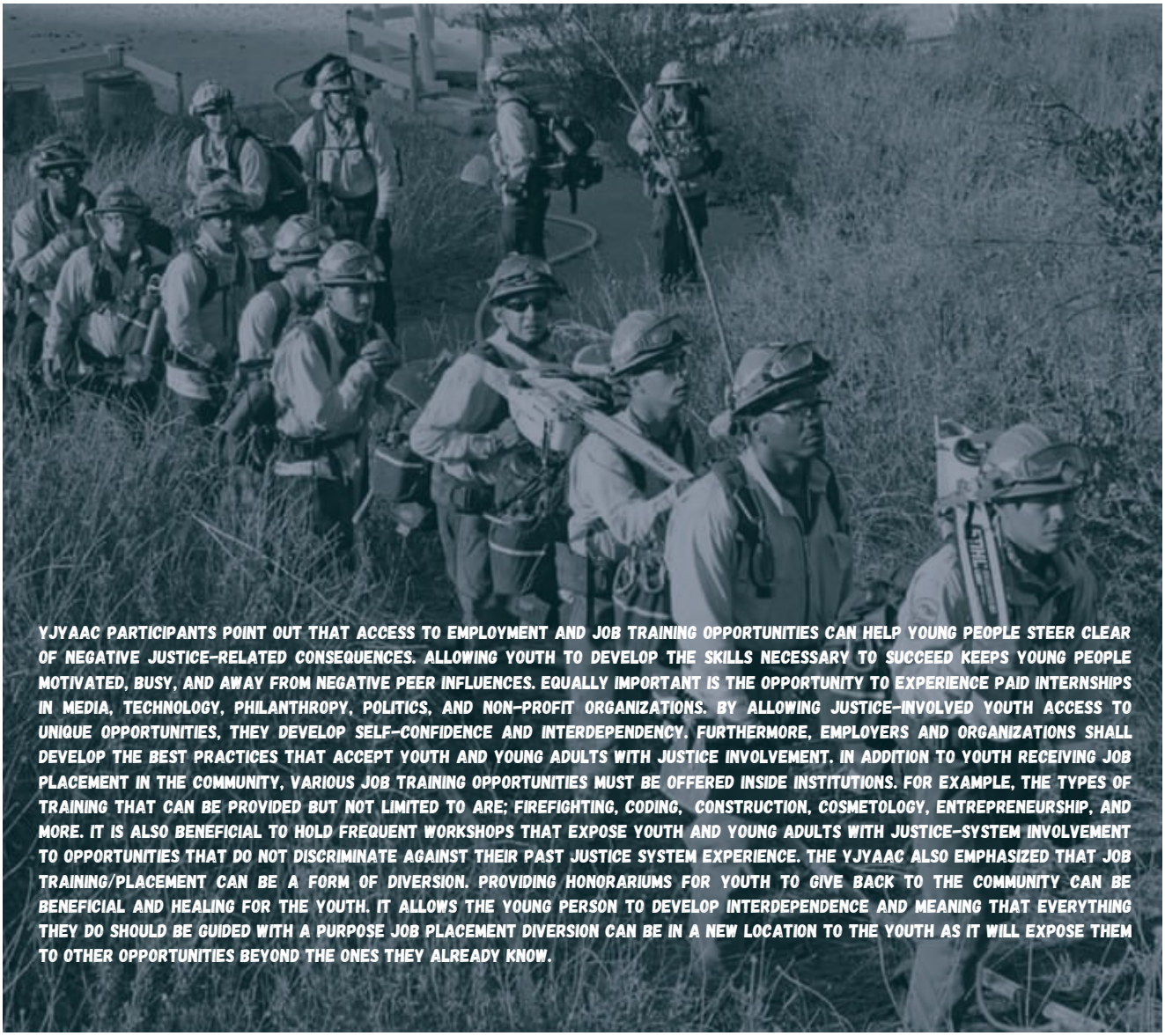
COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

"THE PEOPLE AT TIA CHUCHA ARE MORE NICE AND HELPFUL AS THEY PROVIDE UNIQUE CULTURAL EDUCATION THAT OTHER PLACES AND PROBATION CANNOT PROVIDE"
- MIKEY ESTRADA, TIA CHUCHA'S CENTRO CULTURAL

THE YJYAAC HAD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL CONSENSUS THAT CBO PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ARE BETTER AND MOST EFFECTIVE AT HELPING TO ADDRESS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH WHO ARE GETTING INTO TROUBLE OR ARE ALREADY IN THE SYSTEM BECAUSE THEY UNDERSTAND THEM. OFTEN, WHETHER THEY ARE GETTING INTO TROUBLE FOR THE FIRST TIME OR ARE UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION, THERE IS NEVER AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE YOUTH TO ASK FOR HOW THEY BELIEVE THEY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED OR WHAT IS NEEDED. THIS RESULTS IN THEM BEING PUT INTO PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND SUPERVISION THAT DON'T ALIGN WITH THEIR NEEDS. CBO'S UNDERSTAND YOUTH MORE AS THEY ARE ROOTED FROM THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH MANY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE COME FROM AND CAN BE BETTER AT ENGAGING WITH THEM THAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROBATION AGENCIES. CBO'S SHOULD BE THE FIRST POINT OF CONTACT FOR YOUTH INSTEAD OF THE CURRENT SUPPRESSION MODEL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO DETER THEM FROM FURTHER INVOLVEMENT WITH THE SYSTEM. FOR INSTANCE, PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY THAT OFFER CULTURALLY SPECIFIC PROGRAMS VALUE DIVERSITY, CONDUCT SELF-ASSESSMENTS, ADDRESS ISSUES THAT ARISE WHEN DIFFERENT CULTURES INTERACT, ACQUIRE AND UTILIZE CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, AND ACCOMMODATE TO SATISFY THE YOUTH PARTICIPANTS' CULTURES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.ALSO, CBO'S ARE MORE READILY ACCOUNTABLE TO THE COMMUNITY, AS WELL.

CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCE INCARCERATION AT A YOUNG AGE REQUIRE OPPORTUNITIES WHEN DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONS, AND BUILDING A HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH SIMILAR BACKGROUNDS IS BENEFICIAL FOR THEIR TRANSITION HOME. THE YJYAAC MENTIONED THAT IF IT WERE NOT FOR CBO'S THAT STEP IN AND PROVIDE SERVICE, THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEM REOFFENDING WOULD BE HIGH. YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULT LEADERS CLAIM THAT CBO'S ARE MORE TRUSTWORTHY AS COMPARED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. UNFORTUNATELY, IN RURAL LOS ANGELES AND THE COUNTIES SURROUNDS SUCH AS SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE LACK COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED. GRASSROOT COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS WITH CULTURALLY ROOTED STAFF PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN PREVENTING YOUTH INVOLVEMENT WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LEADERSHIP AND SUPPORT, CBO'S CAN SUCCESSFULLY CHANGE LOCAL CONDITIONS TO HELP YOUTH BECOME LAW-ABIDING, PRODUCTIVE LEADERS IN THE COMMUNITY.

JOB TRAINING



YJYAAC PARTICIPANTS POINT OUT THAT ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES CAN HELP YOUNG PEOPLE STEER CLEAR OF NEGATIVE JUSTICE-RELATED CONSEQUENCES. ALLOWING YOUTH TO DEVELOP THE SKILLS NECESSARY TO SUCCEED KEEPS YOUNG PEOPLE MOTIVATED, BUSY, AND AWAY FROM NEGATIVE PEER INFLUENCES. EQUALLY IMPORTANT IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPERIENCE PAID INTERNSHIPS IN MEDIA, TECHNOLOGY, PHILANTHROPY, POLITICS, AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. BY ALLOWING JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH ACCESS TO UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES, THEY DEVELOP SELF-CONFIDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCY. FURTHERMORE, EMPLOYERS AND ORGANIZATIONS SHALL DEVELOP THE BEST PRACTICES THAT ACCEPT YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT. IN ADDITION TO YOUTH RECEIVING JOB PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY, VARIOUS JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES MUST BE OFFERED INSIDE INSTITUTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE TYPES OF TRAINING THAT CAN BE PROVIDED BUT NOT LIMITED TO ARE; FIREFIGHTING, CODING, CONSTRUCTION, COSMETOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND MORE. IT IS ALSO BENEFICIAL TO HOLD FREQUENT WORKSHOPS THAT EXPOSE YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH JUSTICE-SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT TO OPPORTUNITIES THAT DO NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THEIR PAST JUSTICE SYSTEM EXPERIENCE. THE YJYAAC ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT JOB TRAINING/PLACEMENT CAN BE A FORM OF DIVERSION. PROVIDING HONORARIUMS FOR YOUTH TO GIVE BACK TO THE COMMUNITY CAN BE BENEFICIAL AND HEALING FOR THE YOUTH. IT ALLOWS THE YOUNG PERSON TO DEVELOP INTERDEPENDENCE AND MEANING THAT EVERYTHING THEY DO SHOULD BE GUIDED WITH A PURPOSE JOB PLACEMENT DIVERSION CAN BE IN A NEW LOCATION TO THE YOUTH AS IT WILL EXPOSE THEM TO OTHER OPPORTUNITIES BEYOND THE ONES THEY ALREADY KNOW.

"JOB TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL IF YOU EXPECT THE YOUNG PERSON TO CHANGE"-
JARED O'BRIEN, YOUTH JUSTICE COALITION (YJC)

MENTORING, COUNSELING, & TRAINING PROGRAMS

YOUTH WHO UNFORTUNATELY GO DOWN THE WRONG PATH OFTEN WANT TO CHANGE, AND YJYAAC UNDERSTANDS YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS REQUIRE CONSISTENT GUIDANCE IN DOING SO. CREDIBLE MESSENGERS ARE OFTEN FLEXIBLE WITH SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN ACADEMIC TUTORING, JOB TRAINING, GANG PREVENTION/INTERVENTION, COUNSELING, AND MORE. AS A RESULT OF POWER DYNAMICS, YJYAAC STATED THAT A YOUNG PERSON IS WILLING TO REQUEST COUNSELING SERVICES FROM A CREDIBLE MESSENGER RATHER THAN A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. PARTICIPANTS ALSO ADVISE THAT IT WOULD BEST SERVE THE YOUNG PERSON IF THEY COULD CHOOSE WHO THEIR MENTOR WOULD BE RATHER THAN HAVE ONE CHOSEN FOR THEM, WHICH DEVELOPS TRUST BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OFFERING MENTORSHIP SERVICE. IN THE CONTEXT OF WHAT SORT OF MENTORSHIP SERVICES AN ORGANIZATION MAY PROVIDE, IT IS WISE TO DISTINGUISH THE "ADVICE, SUPPORT, AND GUIDANCE" A MENTOR MAY PROVIDE THEIR MENTEE. IN CONCLUSION, THE YJYAAC CONSIDERED THAT NOT EVERY YOUTH WILL BE FOCUSED ON SUCCEEDING RIGHT AWAY; AND THAT MENTOR SHOULD NOT GIVE UP ON THEM BECAUSE EACH INDIVIDUAL HAS THEIR JOURNEY.

"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WE WANT TO DO WHEN WE COME HOME. ARC HELPS FIND AND CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH...WE ALSO SHOULD HAVE MORE THAN ONE MENTOR"

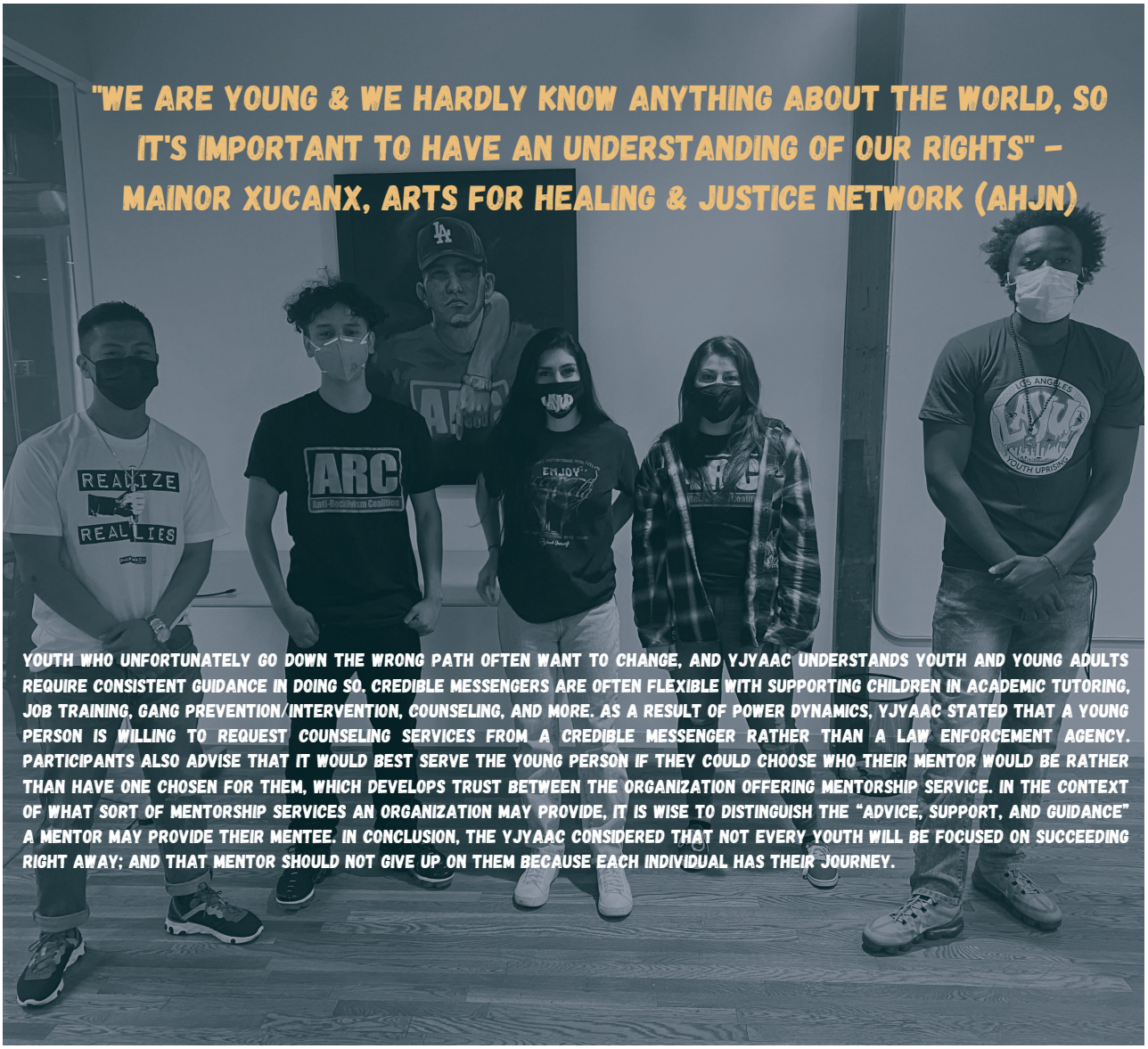
– EZEKIEL NISHIYAMA, ANTI-RECIDIVISM COALITION

RE-ENTRY & AFTERCARE

RE-ENTRY IS A SIGNIFICANT SUBJECT. WITHOUT A STABILIZED FOUNDATION, YOUTH COMING HOME FACE AN EXCESS AMOUNT OF CHALLENGES. IF THE YOUNG PERSON WAS TO GO HOME WITHOUT PROPER SUPPORT IN HOUSING, JOB TRAINING/PLACEMENT, MENTORSHIP, AND EDUCATION, THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEM RECIDIVATING IS HIGH. YJYAAC EMPHASIZED THAT COMING HOME IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL STEPS AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM INCARCERATION. HOWEVER, UNFORTUNATELY DURING THIS PROCESS, SEVERAL YOUTHS FIND THEMSELVES IN A HOLE THAT CAUSES NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR. FURTHERMORE, IT WAS NOTED THAT BEING PLACED ON SOME SORT OF CUSTODIAL SUPERVISION SHOULD NOT BE A PREREQUISITE TO RECEIVING RE-ENTRY SERVICES ONCE DISCHARGED FROM AN INSTITUTION. YJYAAC RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHING REENTRY HUBS WITH SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES IN AREAS SUCH AS HOUSING, JOB TRAINING/PLACEMENT, MENTORSHIP, EDUCATION, AND A 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SHELTER. REENTRY PROGRAMS OFFERED BY CBO'S THAT ARE CULTURALLY AWARE, STAFFED WITH CREDIBLE MESSENGERS HELP EASE THE CULTURAL SHOCK THAT YOUTH ENCOUNTER AFTER SPENDING A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF TIME INCARCERATED. PROVIDING THE RESOURCES AND LEADING THE YOUTH TO A POSITIVE LIFESTYLE ESTABLISHES A STABLE FOUNDATION, ALLOWING THE YOUNG PERSON TO REMAIN FOCUSED AND MOTIVATED TO SUCCEED IN LIFE. IMPLEMENTING THE PROPER REENTRY COMMUNITIES CAN BUILD A PATHWAY FOR YOUTH TO THRIVE AS SOME MAY STRUGGLE WITH LIFE. IT IS CRITICAL TO MEET THE CHILD WHERE THEY ARE AND NOT HAVE UNREASONABLE EXPECTATIONS.

"REENTRY PROGRAMS OFFER ALTERNATIVES TO GETTING MONEY THE RIGHT WAY VS NOT HAVING OPPORTUNITIES AND MAKING MONEY THE WRONG WAY"
-OSWALDO LIRA, ARTS FOR HEALING & JUSTICE NETWORK(AHJN)

PROTECTING JUVENILE RIGHTS



"WE ARE YOUNG & WE HARDLY KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE WORLD, SO IT'S IMPORTANT TO HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF OUR RIGHTS" – MAINOR XUCANX, ARTS FOR HEALING & JUSTICE NETWORK (AHJN)

YOUTH WHO UNFORTUNATELY GO DOWN THE WRONG PATH OFTEN WANT TO CHANGE, AND YJYAAC UNDERSTANDS YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS REQUIRE CONSISTENT GUIDANCE IN DOING SO. CREDIBLE MESSENGERS ARE OFTEN FLEXIBLE WITH SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN ACADEMIC TUTORING, JOB TRAINING, GANG PREVENTION/INTERVENTION, COUNSELING, AND MORE. AS A RESULT OF POWER DYNAMICS, YJYAAC STATED THAT A YOUNG PERSON IS WILLING TO REQUEST COUNSELING SERVICES FROM A CREDIBLE MESSENGER RATHER THAN A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. PARTICIPANTS ALSO ADVISE THAT IT WOULD BEST SERVE THE YOUNG PERSON IF THEY COULD CHOOSE WHO THEIR MENTOR WOULD BE RATHER THAN HAVE ONE CHOSEN FOR THEM, WHICH DEVELOPS TRUST BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OFFERING MENTORSHIP SERVICE. IN THE CONTEXT OF WHAT SORT OF MENTORSHIP SERVICES AN ORGANIZATION MAY PROVIDE, IT IS WISE TO DISTINGUISH THE "ADVICE, SUPPORT, AND GUIDANCE" A MENTOR MAY PROVIDE THEIR MENTEE. IN CONCLUSION, THE YJYAAC CONSIDERED THAT NOT EVERY YOUTH WILL BE FOCUSED ON SUCCEEDING RIGHT AWAY; AND THAT MENTOR SHOULD NOT GIVE UP ON THEM BECAUSE EACH INDIVIDUAL HAS THEIR JOURNEY.

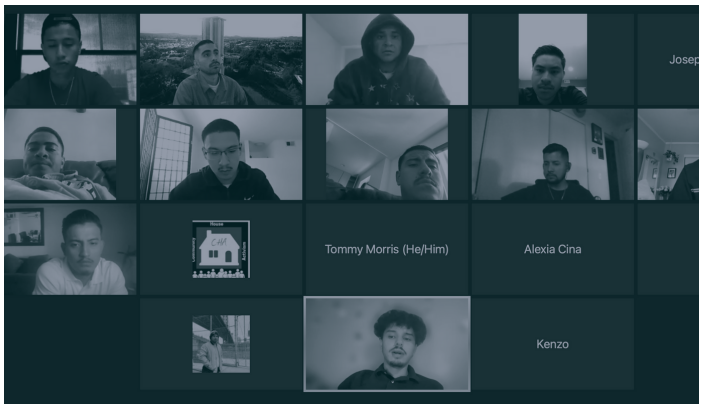
OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS OF FOCUS TO CONSIDER

THROUGHOUT EVERY CONVERSATION ON ALL THE FOCUS AREAS LISTED ABOVE, THE YJYAAC AGREED THAT THERE SHOULD BE A STRONG EMPHASIS ON FUNDING POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES. FURTHERMORE, WE MUST BEGIN TO APPROACH THESE ISSUES FROM A YOUTH DEVELOPMENT UNDERSTANDING RATHER THAN SIMPLY FROM MEASURING HOW BAD A CRIME IS OR USING PAST CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS AND MISTAKES FROM YOUTH TO JUSTIFY USING PUNITIVE SOLUTIONS AND APPROACHES. THE YJYAAC BELIEVES THAT WE MUSTN'T FORGET THAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HELPING AND SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF ALL YOUTH AND NOT SIMPLY ABOUT CORRECTION OR SUPERVISION. THESE INVESTMENTS ARE BEYOND JUST HELPING TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY IN OUR COMMUNITIES; ENSURING PROPER ACCOUNTABILITY IS HEALING AND CREATES REAL PUBLIC SAFETY IN OUR COMMUNITIES FOR VICTIMS AND YOUTH IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

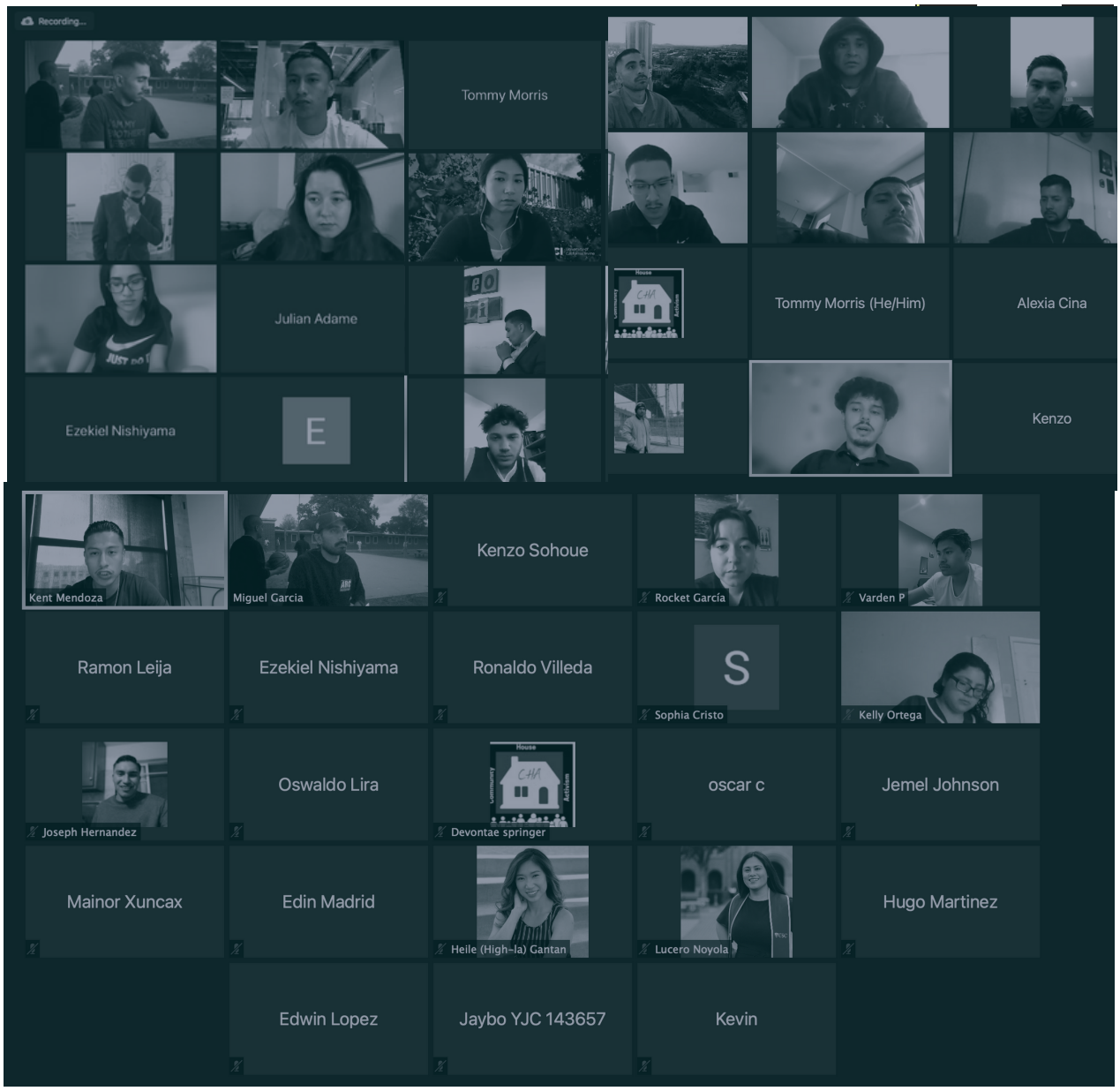
THE YJYAAC ALSO EXPRESSED A NEED FOR MORE INVESTMENT AND SUPPORT IN GANG INTERVENTION WORK, JAIL REMOVAL EFFORTS, AND THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS. THE GROUP AGREED THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE GANG INTERVENTION WORKERS IN COMMUNITIES. LIKE MENTORS AND CREDIBLE MESSENGERS, THEY SHOULD ALSO BE INDIVIDUALS WHO UNDERSTAND GANG POLITICS AND DYNAMICS WITH LIVED EXPERIENCE TO BUILD TRUST AND ENGAGE WITH THE YOUTH AND DO EFFECTIVE GANG INTERVENTION WORK. IT WAS ALSO CRUCIAL TO THE GROUP THAT GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES OPERATING JAILS AND JUVENILE HALLS BEGIN ACCEPTING THAT JAILS ARE NOT THE ONLY NECESSARY OPTION TO SOLVE THE ISSUES THAT WE FACE IN OUR COMMUNITIES. TO BEGIN THE TRANSFORMATION, WE HAVE TO LOOK AT JAILS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE FAILING OR EVEN SHUTTING THEM DOWN BY CREATING MORE HEALING CENTERS AND PLACES THAT CBOS CAN OPERATE RATHER THAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT RELY ONLY ON CONFINEMENT AND INCARCERATION. THE YJYAAC ALSO STRONGLY AGREES THAT WE SHOULD ALWAYS CONSIDER THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS THAT YOUTH COME FROM AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE LIMITED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT IN PLACES LIKE THE ANTELOPE VALLEY, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO, AND THE OTHER REGIONS FAR FROM METROPOLITAN LOCATIONS.

LASTLY, THE YJYAAC WANTS THE SACJJDP AND BSCC TO NOT FORGET ABOUT THE LESBIAN GAY BISEXUAL TRANSGENDER QUEER (LGBTQ) AND UNDOCUMENTED YOUTH POPULATIONS THAT FACE MULTIPLE LEGAL CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS. YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO ARE FREQUENTLY CRIMINALIZED AND FORGOTTEN, ALONG WITH FOSTER YOUTH WHO REACH 18 YEARS OF AGE. THESE GROUPS REQUIRE MORE ATTENTION AND UNDERSTANDING BY FEDERAL AND STATE LEADERS THAT REQUIRES MORE TO BE DONE. THEY EXCLUDED FROM OPPORTUNITIES BASED ON WHERE THEY COME FROM, HOW THEY WANT TO LIVE, AND WHETHER THE YOUTH HAS PARENTS OR NOT. ALL YOUTH DESERVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES DESPITE HOW THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES.

"UNDOCUMENTED YOUTH ARE OFTEN FORGOTTEN, WE CANNOT LEAVE THEM OUT OF THE TOPICS AND CONVERSATIONS, THEY MATTER TOO"
– RAMON CAMPOS, UNDERGROUND GRIT (UG)



CONCLUSION



ALTHOUGH THIS REPORT WAS A CONTRACTED TASK FROM THE SACJJDP SEEKING AUTHENTIC INFORMATION TO LEARN FROM COMMUNITIES ON HOW TO DEVELOP THEIR THREE-YEAR TITLE II GRANTS PLAN, THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE YJYAAC FOUND THIS PROJECT TO BE IMPORTANT TO THEM SINCE IT IS OFTEN IMPACTED YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS ARE NOT GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY OR PLATFORMS TO PUT THEIR EXPERTISE INTO REPORTS LIKE THEY PARTICIPATED IN. DESPITE THE CONTRACT IS OVER, THE YJYAAC WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD THIS SPACE TO HAVE AN ACTIVE DIALOGUE ON THE NEEDS AND SUPPORTS THAT YOUNG PEOPLE WITH JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT REQUIRE TO SUCCEED PRIOR, DURING, AND AFTER INCARCERATION.