



JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT

MARCH 2016
Annual Report



Juvenile Justice

Crime Prevention Act

Annual Report to the Legislature

March 2016

**Board of State and Community Corrections
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
An Overview of the Program	2-5
■ Program Administration	
■ Program Funding	
■ Program Evaluation	
■ Local Planning Process	
Statewide Evaluation	6-18
■ Program Expenditures	
■ Juvenile Justice Outcomes	
County Highlights	6-18
■ Lassen	
■ Marin	
■ Sacramento	
■ San Benito	
■ San Diego	
■ San Francisco	
■ San Joaquin	
■ Sonoma	
■ Tulare	
Summary	19
Appendices	
A. Government Code Section 30061	
B. Statewide Expenditures and Budgeted Funds	
C. Statewide Summary of Per Capita Program Costs	
D. Results for Mandated Outcomes for Each of 14 Program Years	
E. Change in County Arrest Rates per 100,000 Juveniles Age 10-17	

Executive Summary

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) was created by the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

In fiscal year 2014-15, \$124.5 million in JJCPA funding supported 150 programs in 56 participating counties (Alpine and Sierra counties opt out). Per capita spending by these counties ranges from \$18,520 in Mendocino County to \$111 in Inyo County. Some of the variation in per capita costs is due to economies of scale.

State law requires that counties provide programs that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency. Programs that resulted in lower crime rates among juveniles include intensive family interventions, after-school programs for at-risk teens, gang and truancy prevention, job training and diversion programs.

Since inception of the JJCPA, funded programs have consistently proven effective at helping youth rehabilitate, and this report year is no exception. This report will show that youth participating in JJCPA programs had statistically significant lower rates of arrest (23.7 percent) and incarceration (23.0 percent) compared to youth in a comparable reference group (28.3 percent and 27.5 percent, respectively). They also had fewer probation violations (27.3 percent compared to 28.7 percent for the reference group) and were more likely to complete probation (29.5 percent compared to 27.4 percent for the reference group).

Like the more recently implemented adult Public Safety Realignment, the JJCPA is a collaboration between the state, local agencies and stakeholders. Local officials and stakeholders determine where to direct resources through an interagency planning process. The State Controller's Office distributes the appropriated JJCPA funds to counties based on population. Local agencies and community-based organizations deliver the services.

This partnership acknowledges the value the state places on local discretion and multiagency collaboration in addressing the problem of juvenile crime in our communities.

An Overview of the Program

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) program was created by the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Chapter 353) to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. The statute that governs this program can be found in Government Code Section 30061(b)(4), which is attached as Appendix A.

JJCPA involves a partnership between the State of California, 56 counties¹, and various community-based organizations to enhance public safety by reducing juvenile crime and delinquency. Local officials and stakeholders determine where to direct resources through an interagency planning process; the State Controller's Office distributes the JJCPA appropriated funds to counties on a per capita basis; and community-based organizations play a critical role in delivering services. It is a partnership that recognizes the need for juvenile justice resources and the value of local discretion and multiagency collaboration in addressing the problem of juvenile crime in our communities.

Since inception, the JJCPA program has undergone only minimal change. Existing program structure requires that participating counties report to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) twice annually. By May 1 of each year, counties must submit plans of proposed expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year. By October 15 of each year, counties must submit outcomes and expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 1468 (Statutes of 2014, Chapter 26), a Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) was established and required to review the JJCPA program, along with the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) program, in order "to recommend options for coordinating and modernizing the juvenile justice data systems and reports that are developed and maintained by state and county agencies." AB 1468 further required, in part, that the JJDWG submit a report to the BSCC Board by April 30, 2015 with recommendations on how to improve or streamline reporting requirements for the two programs. The JJDWG met this mandate and the recommendations contained in its report are under consideration by the Governor and the Legislature. There may be changes to the JJCPA program as a result of the work and recommendations of the JJDWG; however, the precise nature of those changes are unknown at this time. Note that the JJDWG was also required to prepare a Legislative Report with more expansive recommendations. The JJDWG also met this requirement and the Legislative Report is under the review of the Legislature and the BSCC Board.

¹Alpine and Sierra Counties have historically chosen not to participate in this program.

Program Administration

Government Code Section 30061 requires the BSCC to administer the JJCPA, including submission of annual legislative reports to provide information regarding:

- Program expenditures for each county;
- Data for the six statutorily mandated outcome measures; and
- Statewide effectiveness of the local planning process.

In administering this program, the BSCC staff works closely with local agencies. At the request of counties, the BSCC provides technical assistance to identify and document programmatic strategies that have proven effective in reducing juvenile crime, determines appropriate evaluation designs for the proposed programs, and problem-solves on issues related to program implementation and evaluation.

Program Funding

As originally enacted, the JJCPA was supported entirely with state General Fund monies; however, funding for this program has changed significantly over time as resources have fluctuated. In fiscal year (FY) 2008-09, the allocation amount for JJCPA was reduced and the funding source was changed from General Fund to the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Fund. In FY 2011-12, as part of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment legislation, the Local Revenue Fund of 2011 was created. The Local Revenue Fund has a variety of subaccounts, including the Law Enforcement Services Account, which is the newest funding source for JJCPA. The main revenue source for JJCPA is the VLF Fund. Any shortfall in that revenue source is made up by State Sales Tax revenue. For FY 2014-15, the total of \$107.1 million allocated to counties came from the VLF Fund.

On September 9, 2015, counties received a supplemental allocation reflecting JJCPA growth funding for the second year in a row. The additional \$15.6 million was from revenue generated during FY 2014-15 and became part of each county's total allocation for that year. However, the growth funding amount was not known until just before the counties' report due date and is, therefore, not included in any of the figures provided in this report.

The California Department of Finance (DOF) is the fiduciary agent for the JJCPA program. As such, DOF is responsible for performing the annual calculation to determine allocation amounts for each county, including any allocations for growth. The individual county allocation amounts take into account changes in each county's population.

Program Evaluation

The JJCPA requires funded programs to be modeled on strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in curbing juvenile delinquency. Additionally, the JJCPA requires counties to collect and report information related to annual program expenditures and juvenile justice outcomes. At the local level, these evaluation activities enable stakeholders to assess progress toward desired goals, refine their programs, and target available resources. These evaluation efforts also enable the Legislature to monitor the State's investment in the JJCPA.

The data counties are statutorily required to report fall into six categories:

- Arrest rate;
- Incarceration rate;
- Probation violation rate;
- Probation completion rate;
- Restitution completion rate; and
- Community service completion rate.

Individual counties report only on outcome measures applicable to their programs. For example, a truancy prevention program serving primarily middle school students would not be expected to have an impact on the completion of probation rate. In this example, the program would only report data for relevant categories.

In addition to the mandated outcomes, some counties track and report on local outcomes specific to their individual programs. For example, some counties report on local outcomes related to academic achievement and conduct.

Local Planning Process

State policies have increasingly recognized the need to support the local juvenile justice system and its array of alternatives and graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders through a comprehensive local planning process that requires probation departments to coordinate their activities with other key stakeholders.

The programs funded by the JJCPA address a continuum of responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders—prevention, intervention, supervision, and incarceration—and respond to specific problems associated with these populations in each county.

To receive the initial JJCPA allocation, each participating county developed a comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plan that included an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders, and their families, as well as a local action strategy for addressing identified gaps in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Each year participating counties are required to either update their plan or reapply for continuation funding for the same programs as the prior year. The application and any plan modifications must be approved by the BSCC.

In an effort to ensure coordination and collaboration among the various local agencies serving at-risk youth and young offenders, the JJCPA requires the county Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) to develop and modify the county's juvenile justice plan. The JJCC is chaired by the county's chief probation officer and its members include representatives of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, the board of supervisors, social services, education, mental health, and community-based organizations. The JJCC is required to meet at least annually to review program progress and evaluation data.

Chief probation officers and other JJCC members have reported satisfaction with the JJCPA planning process, noting that it maximizes their ability to implement or expand successful programs tailored to the specific populations and needs of local jurisdictions. In addition to pointing out that juvenile justice planning has become more strategic, integrated, and outcome-oriented, JJCC members have underscored the value of sharing information regarding youth programs across the many disciplines involved in the JJCPA programs.

As counties also endeavor to effectively implement the 2011 Public Safety Realignment, this multiagency collaboration is more important than ever.

Statewide Evaluation

Program Expenditures

The counties participating in the JJCPA program expended \$110,527,926 in FY 2014-15. Counties also spent \$52,767 in interest earned on JJCPA funds and \$13,921,511 in non-JJCPA funds to support program activities. This brings the total expenditures on JJCPA programs to \$124,502,204. Although the JJCPA program does not have a local match requirement, the voluntary infusion of local resources demonstrates the counties' commitment to the goals of JJCPA and leverages the state's investment in deterring youth from criminal activity. A total of 84,450 minors participated in the 150 JJCPA programs in FY 2014-15, which translates into an average per capita cost to the state (JJCPA funds) of \$1,309. See Appendices B and C for county specific details on expenditures and per capita costs.

Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As required by law, the statewide evaluation of the JJCPA program focuses on six legislatively mandated outcomes: arrest rate, incarceration rate, probation violation rate; and probation, restitution, and community service completion rates. The data collected by counties on these six variables continue to indicate that JJCPA programs are having the intended effect of curbing juvenile crime and delinquency in California.²

Statewide results for the six legislatively mandated outcomes for FY 2014-15 are shown in Table A. All results are averages across programs for rates measured as percentages (e.g., percent of youth with one or more arrest). As has been the practice since inception of the JJCPA, programs included in the computation of these averages are those that reported results for a minimum of 15 program juveniles and 15 reference group youth.³

As reported in Table A, average rates for program juveniles for the outcomes of arrest rate and incarceration rate are statistically significantly different in the desired direction from the average rates for reference group youth⁴.

²For most outcomes, counties assess their progress by comparing the results for participating minors to a reference group (i.e., participants prior to entering the program, prior program participants, and juveniles comparable to those who received program services or some other external reference group). The length and timing of the evaluation periods vary from program to program. For example, one program might compare the arrest rate of participants for the three-month period prior to program entry with their arrest rate during the first three months of the program, whereas another program might use a longer time period and compare the arrest rate prior to program entry with the arrest rate following program exit.

³ This restriction is applied to protect against the calculation of statewide average rates from being inappropriately influenced by individual program rates that are based on very few cases and are thus subject to extreme fluctuations from year to year.

⁴ Per standard practice, statistically significant differences are those with a probability of .05 or less of occurring by chance ($p \leq .05$).

TABLE A

Results for Legislatively-Mandated Juvenile Justice Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
Arrest Rate*	111	23.7%	28.3%
Incarceration Rate*	111	23.0%	27.5%
Completion of Probation	98	29.5%	27.4%
Probation Violation Rate	87	27.3%	28.7%
Completion of Restitution	53	24.9%	26.2%
Completion of Community Service	58	37.4%	40.6%

*Statistically significant group differences

As JJCPA funding for established programs has continued over the years, most counties have opted to switch from using an outside group of juveniles as the Reference Group to using the program juveniles from a previous time period (usually the previous fiscal year) as the reference group. This permits across-year comparisons of program outcomes. In many instances, counties have no expectation that program outcomes will improve from year to year, given that no significant changes are expected in the program and/or the youth served by the program. Thus, a large percentage of counties now expect “No Change” in program outcomes across years. All such programs (i.e., those where no differences are expected in program outcomes for the program juveniles and the reference group youth) are included in the results reported in Table A.

Table B shows the results for the legislatively mandated outcomes for only those programs where the counties have expressed the expectation that program juveniles will achieve better results than reference group juveniles. The pattern of statistically significant results mirrors those reported in Table A. Further, the magnitude of the group differences for all outcomes is larger than those reported in Table A. For example, for all programs (Table A) the average arrest rate for the program juveniles is 23.7 percent and the average arrest rate for the reference group juveniles is 28.3 percent - a difference of 4.6 percent. When results for the two groups are reported for just those programs where there is an expectation that the program juveniles will have a lower arrest rate (Table B), the difference in the average arrest rates is 9.2percent (25.3 percent for program juveniles and 34.5 percent for reference group juveniles).

TABLE B

Results for Legislatively Mandated Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Programs with County Expectation that Program Group Juveniles Will Achieve Superior Results

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
Arrest Rate*	52	25.3%	34.5%
Incarceration Rate*	47	21.3%	31.0%
Completion of Probation	34	37.1%	29.9%
Probation Violation Rate	34	25.7%	28.8%
Completion of Restitution	18	32.2%	33.4%
Completion of Community Service	23	43.4%	45.2%

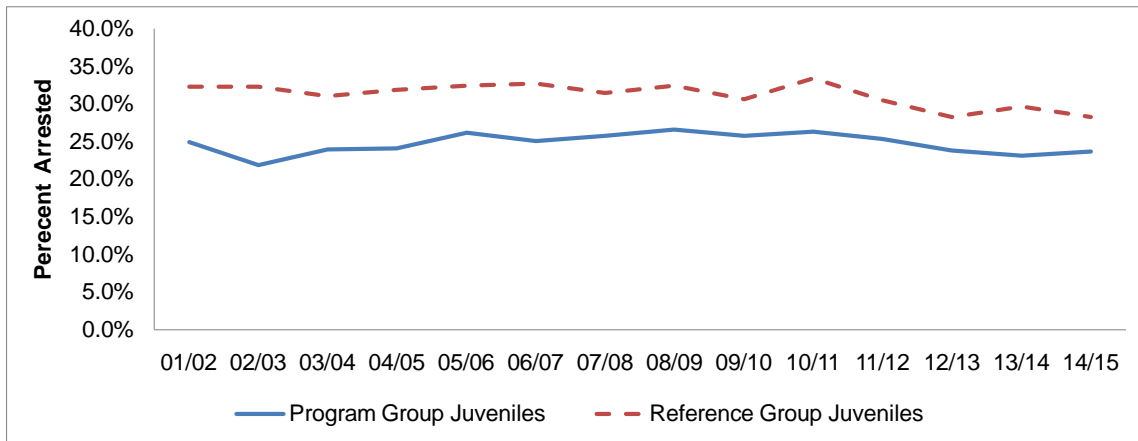
*Statistically significant group differences

On balance, results for the six legislatively mandated outcomes are very similar to those obtained in previous years. The year-to-year consistency in results is illustrated in the following two charts. Both charts provide graphic illustrations of the consistency of results for the outcome of arrest rate. Chart A graphs the average rates for program juveniles and reference group juveniles for all programs. Chart B graphs the same rates for just those programs where program juveniles were expected to have lower arrest rates. In both instances, the years covered by the graphs span FY 2001-02 to FY 2014-15.

As indicated in Chart A, the arrest rate for program juveniles has been lower than that for reference group juveniles in every year since inception of the JJCPA program. Across years, the percent of program juveniles arrested has averaged approximately 25 percent, while for reference group juveniles the percent arrested has averaged approximately 31 percent. In every year, the percent arrested for program juveniles has been significantly lower than that for reference group juveniles.

CHART A

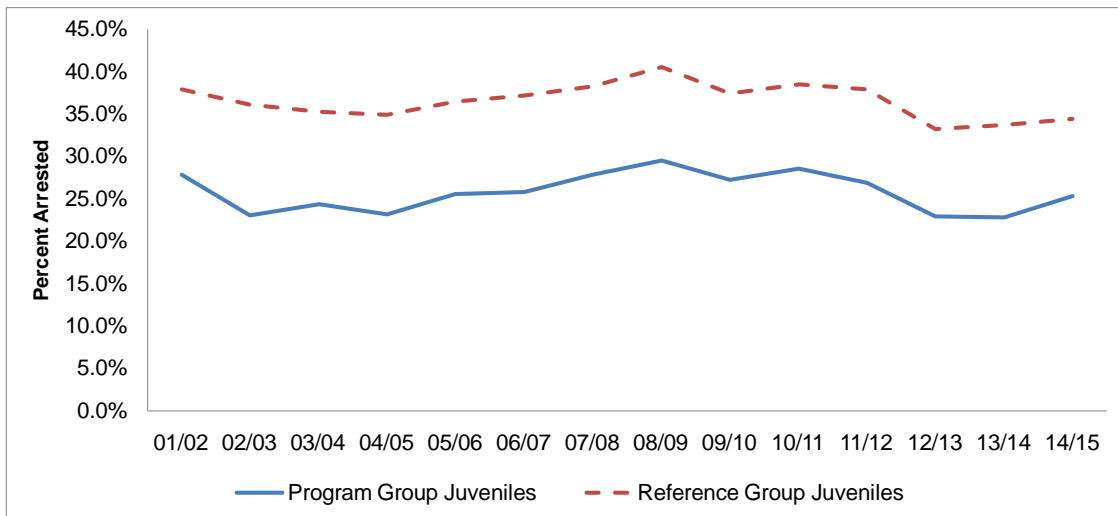
Average Arrest Rates by Program Year (Fiscal Year): All Programs



As reflected in Chart B, in those programs where the program juveniles were expected to achieve significantly lower arrest rates than reference group juveniles, the differences in arrest rates are even more dramatic. For these programs, the percent of program juveniles arrested has averaged approximately 25percent and the percent of reference group juveniles arrested has averaged approximately 36percent. Moreover, the difference between the two rates has been statistically significant in every year since program inception.

CHART B

Average Arrest Rates by Program Year (Fiscal Year): Programs with County Expectation that Program Group Juveniles Will Achieve Superior Results



Similar charts for each of the six mandated outcomes are presented in Appendix D. As reflected in these charts, the results for incarceration rate and completion of probation rate are highly similar to those for arrest rate, with program juveniles consistently performing better than reference group juveniles on these outcomes. In contrast, while probation violation rates were highly similar for many years, in the last eight years these rates have been lower for program juveniles.

Charts C and D show the results for all outcomes when averaged over the 14 program years for which data are available. As would be expected, for those outcomes for which the year-to-year outcome results are highly consistent—arrest rate, incarceration rate, rate of completion of probation, and completion of community service rate—the differences in the average rates achieved for the program juveniles and reference group juveniles are also the greatest. And, for those outcomes where year-to-year group differences have not been as consistent—probation violation rate and rate of completion of restitution—the differences in the average rates between the program juveniles and the reference group juveniles are not as large.

CHART C

OUTCOME RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 14 PROGRAM YEARS (ALL PROGRAMS)

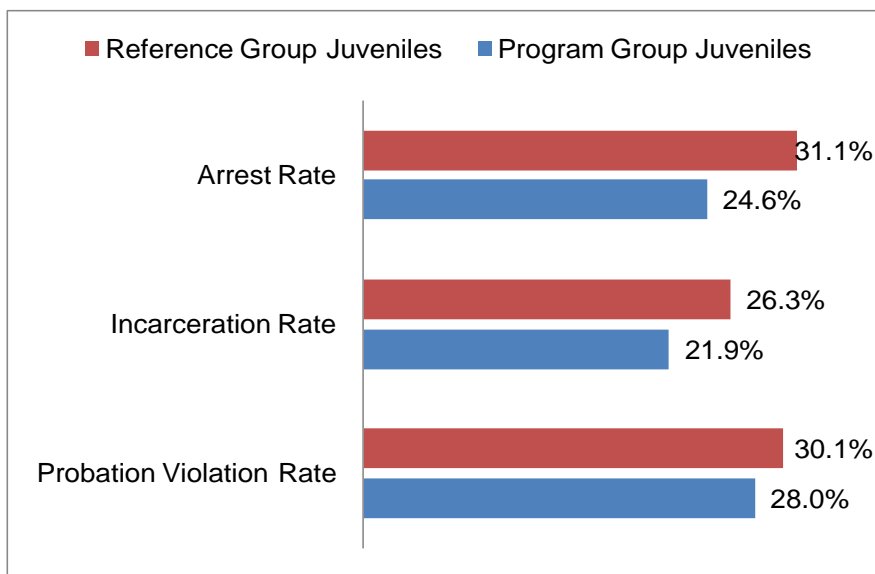
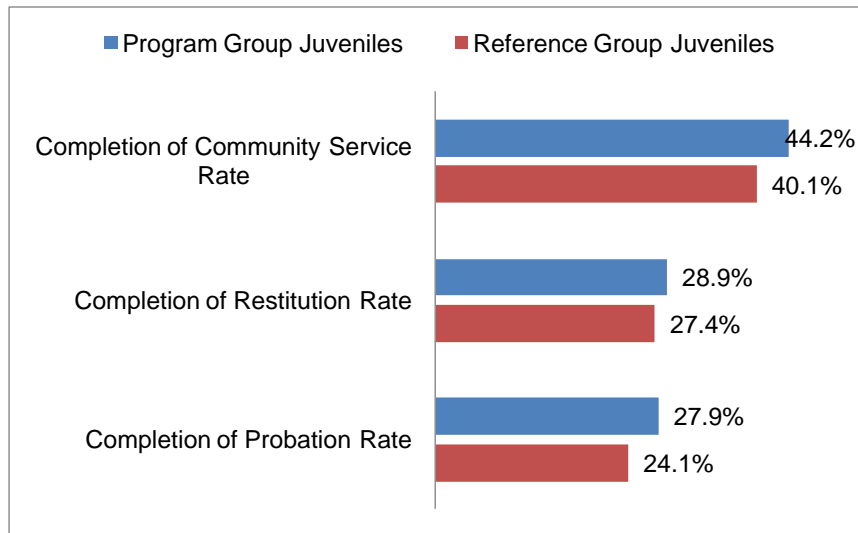


CHART D

OUTCOME RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 14 PROGRAM YEARS (ALL PROGRAMS)



The JJCPA requires that all counties report on the annual countywide arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles age 10 to 17. Results for this measure are presented for the most recent reporting year (2014) in Appendix E.

At the individual county level, the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles can vary significantly from year-to-year, especially in counties having small juvenile populations. Nevertheless, as reflected in the figures in Appendix E, for all but eight counties the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles was lower in 2014 than in 2013. Furthermore, for all 55⁵ counties combined, the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles decreased from 2,376 in 2013 to 2,138. This is the 13th year-to-year decline that has occurred in the 14 years that annual reports have been submitted to the Legislature on the JJCPA program.

⁵ California Department of Justice's Juvenile Arrests Report, 2014 Offense by Jurisdiction reported zeros for Mariposa County.

County Descriptions of Highlights

In an effort to showcase some of the work being done by counties with JJCPA funds, this year counties were offered the opportunity to highlight one or more of their JJCPA-funded programs. Included below are the submissions the BSCC received as prepared by the counties. It is important to note that all of the data included in this report represent aggregate numbers and do not correlate to any of the single programs described below.

Lassen County – Truancy Reduction Program

The Lassen County Truancy Reduction Program is designed to promote attendance and teach the importance of education for students in all grades. Attendance is important for the youth in our community to have consistent classroom instruction thereby gaining the knowledge and concepts being introduced. Truant students are at a higher-than-average risk of dropping out and creating a gateway for future introduction into the criminal justice system. By placing importance on education and attendance, the Probation Department has been effective in increasing overall grade-point averages and the number of days a student attends school.

The Truancy Reduction Program can serve as an early identifier of at-risk youth in the community. The Probation Department is able to broker services from County, Community, and Criminal Justice partners to prevent youth from entering the delinquency system. Probation Officers regularly make referrals to mental health, public health, substance abuse and wraparound to provide intervention services to families in need. This has consistently helped with decreasing juvenile crime in our community and allows the focus to be on preventative services.

Marin County – Youth Working for Change

“Youth Working for Change” (YWC) is a vocational readiness program for youth in Marin County and is sponsored by both the Probation Department and Marin Employment Connections. The goal of the program is to promote employment as an opportunity for youth who have been in trouble with the law but are interested in making changes in their lives. The experience of employment can help to provide the self-confidence, direction and self-reliance many of these youth can use to turn their lives around.

Youth who have been in trouble with the law and who express an interest in employment are referred to YWC. The first step is for the youth to undergo a vocational assessment, where their level of motivation and skills for employment are determined. Youth who are ready to apply for employment are provided with support and counseling in their job search, while those who require either skill building or other forms of

vocational training, are provided with these opportunities. YWC continues to provide services to the youth after they have obtained work for the youth. YWC staff assist the program participants with whatever challenges they may face after they are employed, including transportation, job expenses, or other issues that arise.

Employers who participate in this program have the full support of YWC staff to ensure referred youth have all of the support, training and skills they need to be successful in their positions. In addition, YWC staff are available to work with employers to support youth after they have been placed in a position. Finally, employers will be able to contribute to their community by providing a job opportunity to a young person who has expressed an interest and desire to make a positive change in their lives and circumstance.

Since the program's inception in FY 2012-13, 196 youth have been accepted and have participated in the program. Of those 196, 114 (58%) were eventually placed into a paid employment situation. The remainder participated in vocational preparation classes (using the evidence-based curriculum known as "Workin' It Out") and/or internships (some with stipends, some without). Of the 114 participants who obtained employment, 61 (54%) of them maintained a job for at least 3 months.

Sacramento County – Community Protection & Treatment Program ---

Community Protection and Treatment Program (CPTP) participants receive intensive in-home supervision combined with evidence-based services and interventions. The overall effectiveness of this program is enhanced by the assessment and linkage to services upon check-in to the probation office after Court. Families do not have to seek out services on their own, which eliminates many delays and barriers to treatment. An individual's risk and needs are identified through use of the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). Youth and their families are linked to services directly through the probation office based on the PACT assessment. Multi-systemic Therapy (MST) is provided by the River Oak Center for Children and Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is provided by Stanford Youth Solutions. MST is an intensive family and community-based treatment program that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders —their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighborhoods and friends. The goal of FFT is to improve family functioning while reducing a youth's negative behaviors through the use of specific goals, objectives, and family interventions. The treatment focus is family counseling, exploring family patterns and how these patterns affect behaviors. Through the CPTP program, these services are often provided directly in the home, which reduces many common barriers to treatment. The team approach between the probation officers, providers and families provides a more holistic treatment model that has shown to affect positive change.

San Benito County – Early Intervention

San Benito County's older Intervention Program serves juveniles on wardship probation who are 15 years and younger. Since the program's implementation, many families have benefitted from the intensive supervision and resources the Probation Department offers. Juveniles on probation are expected to report to the Probation Department weekly, many for chemical testing. They are required to complete community service and many are referred to San Benito County Behavioral Health for mental health and substance abuse counseling. We also refer juveniles to a Teen Recovery Program (sponsored through a local church) and/or to Youth Alliance (YA), and parents are required to complete at least one parenting class. YA is a local, non-profit organization that provides case management, employment assistance, and weekly group meetings for juvenile participants. YA also provides parenting courses for the juvenile's parents.

Dealing with this high-risk and high-need population can be challenging, but there are success stories that illustrate how various agencies can come together. Many juvenile offenders suffer from mental health challenges. For example, one such juvenile has experienced numerous setbacks since being placed on probation. After having a mental health breakdown at his home, his Probation Officer and a Probation Aide transported the minor to the local hospital to receive the appropriate evaluation and services. Since then, the minor has been consistent with his prescribed mental medications, is going to school consistently and is more stable than he has been since being adjudged a ward. Success with an Early Intervention caseload can come in many shapes and sizes and cannot only be measured by successful termination of wardship. Many juveniles and their families are participating in Family Team Meetings, which are a collaborative effort between probation, the minor's school and behavioral health. Though these juveniles may continue to struggle in some aspect of their lives, they are being given a strong support network and a positive path which can aide in their rehabilitation.

San Diego County – Community Assessment Team Prevention Program

The Community Assessment Teams (CAT) program was implemented in San Diego County in 1998 and designed to prevent at-risk youth from entering or escalating into the juvenile justice system. The program represents collaboration among the San Diego County Probation Department and five community-based organizations (CBOs) throughout the region. The strength of this program is that it is both community-based and family-oriented and utilizes multi-disciplinary teams to provide case management to youth. The teams are comprised of case managers, probation officers, alcohol and drug specialists, parent educators, mental health professionals, and other specialists. Youth are referred to the program primarily by Probation, schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, and self-referral. Prevention and low-level intervention services are provided to address anger management problems, violence, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, school problems, and other anti-social behaviors, as well as many additional issues. After a brief initial screening, the youth and family may be referred directly to services outside the program (direct connections), or a family assessment is completed and the case manager works with the youth and family to

cooperatively develop a case plan for increasing strengths and addressing risk factors. In 1999, the Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS) program was incorporated into the CAT program which provides gender-responsive services to female wards to address the increasing number of girls entering the juvenile justice system. WINGS participants may receive services for up to nine months, which include intensive home visitation, family conflict mediation, and gender-specific groups. The CAT program has been nationally honored. In 2004, it received the American Probation and Parole Association's Excellence in Community Crime Prevention award. This award recognizes programs that integrate community crime prevention initiatives into traditional methods of supervision and sanctioning offenders. The success of the CAT-WINGS program can be attributed to the early intervention (working with kids as young as six) and improving resiliency (91% improvement for fiscal year 2014-15) of the minor and families. In fiscal year 2014-15, Diversion services moved from the San Diego County Department of Health and Human Services to the Probation Department under the CAT program. This change allowed for the continuum of services for at-risk youth county-wide to be served under the same umbrella of family-based services. This change was positive as all diversion clients were provided with more comprehensive wraparound services such as access to needs assessments, individual therapy, and home visits. The change was significant as it added over 1,000 extra clients for the CBOs to case manage while not hindering service delivery.

San Francisco County – Alternative Education

Founded in 1988 by the Delancey Street Foundation, the Life Learning Academy Charter High School (LLA) serves youth who are involved in, or at risk of involvement in, the juvenile justice system, and/or disconnected youth who have a number of high-risk life issues, including school failure, trauma, serious family problems, poverty, abuse, and substance use.

LLA's mission is to create a nonviolent community for students who have not been successful in traditional school settings. LLA welcomes students into an 'extended family,' which motivates everyone to give and receive support, develop responsibility and judgment, and build the academic, vocational and social skills necessary to be successful.

Independent evaluation has repeatedly found LLA to be “a profoundly effective program” with significantly reduced student recidivism, incarceration, gang involvement and substance abuse; improved orientation toward learning; and use of nonviolent conflict resolution skills. Based on results from a three-year comparison group study from 1999-2001, youth who came to LLA with a history of arrest are less than half as likely as their comparison group counterparts to recidivate while at LLA (19.4% compared to 51.1%, respectively) and are almost half as likely to recidivate 18 months after LLA. Furthermore, LLA youth, relative to comparison group youth, are eight times less likely to be placed out of home and about ten times less likely to be placed in a local or state detention facility **and** are three times more likely to terminate their wardship status during the time they are at LLA and during the follow-up period.

These findings have remained remarkably consistent over the past 15 years. During the 2013-14 school year nearly half of all LLA students had contact with the juvenile justice system before entering LLA. Among students enrolled in the 2013-14 school year with a prior arrest history, 5% recidivated in the 6-month intervention period, and 10% recidivated while at LLA in the 12-month intervention period.

In an effort to serve the most high-needs system-involved youth, LLA has longstanding partnerships with numerous San Francisco public agencies, including the school district, Juvenile Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Juvenile Court and scores of youth-serving agencies funded by the Department of Children, Youth and Families. Regular school-site contact between probation officers and youth provides LLA with critical assistance in helping to ensure that youth are successful in school, which in turn helps these youth successfully meet their probation conditions. The critical role LLA plays is to reengage youth involved in the juvenile justice system on a pathway to productive adulthood, using education and school community as the vehicle. LLA provides the type of structure, support and community that these young people need to end the downward spiral of disenfranchisement and launch the process of self-improvement, personal achievement, and community involvement.

LLA has been recognized as a model school by the California Department of Education and the national Coalition of Essential Schools, and as a model program by state juvenile justice leaders and local law enforcement department heads. In 2010, LLA was California Charter Schools Association's Charter School of the Year. LLA was a 2004 finalist in the Harvard Kennedy School of Government's Innovations in American Government Awards. We have provided training, tours and replication materials to hundreds of educators and lawmakers worldwide. LLA has been supported by JJCPA funds since 2000.

San Joaquin County – Neighborhood Service Centers ---

The Neighborhood Service Center (NSC) program is operated by the San Joaquin Community Partnership for Families (CPF). NSC's co-locate needed services, support, and opportunities for families in under-served, high-risk neighborhoods. The effort focuses on reducing the number of children that ultimately come to the attention of the juvenile justice system and other "high-end" social services systems.

In Fiscal Year 2012-13, a mobile Neighborhood Service Center was funded to serve the outlying areas of the county. Each of the other NSC's is designed to serve a geographic area of 15,000 to 20,000 residents. The Centers feature a wide range of services and activities such as integrated service teams, food pantries, after-school tutoring, recreation programs, and income tax assistance.

In Fiscal Year 2013-14, additional funds were allocated to Community Partnership for Families to provide services at Reconnect, which is a day reporting center within the Neighborhood Service Center. The additional funds also allow the Community

Partnership for Families to provide referrals for clients who are diverted from the court process but are in need of services.

Sonoma County – Family Group Conferencing

In keeping with the restorative justice model, the Sonoma County Family Group Conferencing Program is designed to bring together the offending youth, victims and other impacted parties with a trained facilitator to discuss the incident. This program encourages youth to take responsibility for their actions and make positive changes in their lives. The program also promotes healing for those impacted. Probation partners with community-based service providers to deliver this program. Through the Family Group Processing process, restitution is sometimes reduced in exchange for a more meaningful type of amends being completed, usually of the victim's choosing.

The following short-term outcome measures were reported by community-based provider staff:

Youth accountability/amends

- 95% of youth participating in conferences reported that they understood the victim impact of their crime “a great deal” better.
- 97% of youth participating in conferences reported that they understood the community impact of their crime “a great deal” better.
- 97% of youth completed their plan to repair harm and/or increase their skills.

Youth resiliency/Pro-social change

A local university conducted a study of youth participating in this service. When looking at youth resiliency data collected via participant survey, youth showed significant improvement in internal assets. Internal assets refer to youth perception of support from their social environment in school, the home, and from the community. Internal assets with significant improvements were subscales relating to caring, expectations and participation in the schools; participation in the family; and participation in the community.

Healing for Impacted Parties

Unlike services which focus solely on the youth, this program shows evidence of impact on victims and other impacted parties:

- 97% of victims/impacted parties responded that they were satisfied “a great deal” with the outcome of the conference.
- 97% of victims/impacted parties responded that they experienced “a great deal” of personal healing.

- [Mother of Offender] “We all left [youth’s] Conference feeling like an enormous weight had been lifted off our shoulders and I have noticed a definite positive change in [offender] overall attitude since then.”
- [Father of offender] “The conference was the most meaningful part because everybody shared their point of view and I learned from different people the impact and the solutions.”

Tulare County – Ember Aftercare

The Tulare County Probation Youth Facility provides short-term and long-term programming in a dormitory setting. Release planning for the Ember Aftercare component begins at the point of entry. Within the first week, each youth receives a program orientation and the following assessments: the Career Scope to identify interests and aptitudes; the SASSI, to identify substance abuse treatment needs; and the New Freedom Change Talk Tool, which determines his/her stage of change and needed interventions. A multi-disciplinary team consisting of representatives from the Probation Department, the Department of Education and our medical/mental health provider meet to develop a case plan that is custom-tailored to individual needs based on the aforementioned assessments, in addition to risk and needs as identified in the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), the youth’s educational and testing history, and medical and/or mental health concerns.

During the program youth receive programming through the New Freedom curriculum to address needs; attend a full day schedule of educational programming, with special classes on Friday to meet the elective classes required for high school graduation; and participate in a number of enrichment programs which were created based on a youth survey of interest areas. We offer: a horticulture program through the Sequoia Riverlands Trust, a regional, non-profit lands trust; a greenhouse and garden/landscaping program through the Probation Department; and Food Service and Upbeat Music programs through the Department of Education. The music program began with guitar lessons and has expanded to include multiple instruments and vocal instruction. Performances have been held for parents/guardians and our multi-agency facility staff.

During the last six weeks of the residential component, youth participate in reintegration planning for the Aftercare Component. A final multi-disciplinary staffing is held to identify strengths, needs and barriers to success. The assigned Aftercare Officer meets with the parents/guardians to review the case plan, and make necessary linkages to address ongoing counseling, education and/or employment opportunities. Intensive supervision services are provided to the youth and family during Aftercare, with a focus on mentoring and support.

Summary

During FY 2014-15, 56 counties reported spending \$110,527,926 in JJCPA funds to provide 150 programs serving 84,450 juveniles, with a per capita cost of \$1,309 (JJCPA funds only).

Youth participating in JJCPA programs during FY 2014-15 had better outcomes than youth in comparison groups. Specifically, youth in JJCPA programs had lower arrest and incarceration rates. They also had a higher rate of completion of probation. Moreover, program data for the past 14 years show that youth who participate in JJCPA programs consistently had lower arrest and incarceration rates, and consistently had higher rates of completion of probation.

While the JJCPA-funded programs were as varied as California's many counties, the common thread was the adherence to programs with proven effectiveness. The funding eligibility criteria prescribed by state law requires counties to limit JJCPA spending to "programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency." As BSCC continues to build its capacity to identify, promote and provide technical assistance regarding evidence-based programs, practices and strategies, greater emphasis will be placed on assisting counties with expanding the use of EBP within their JJCPA programs. It is anticipated that such an emphasis will only further the successes already realized in the JJCPA program.

Appendix A: Government Code Section 30061

(See page 2 of the report)

30061.

(a) There shall be established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA), to receive all amounts allocated to a county for purposes of implementing this chapter.

(b) In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for the implementation of this chapter, the county auditor shall allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. The moneys shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the county sheriff for county jail construction and operation. In the case of Madera, Napa, and Santa Clara Counties, this allocation shall be made to the county director or chief of corrections.

(2) Five and fifteen-hundredths percent to the district attorney for criminal prosecution.

(3) Thirty-nine and seven-tenths percent to the county and the cities within the county, and, in the case of San Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, and Contra Costa Counties, also to the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District, in accordance with the relative population of the cities within the county and the unincorporated area of the county, and the Broadmoor Police Protection District in the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District and the Stallion Springs Community Services District in Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District in Siskiyou County, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District in Contra Costa County, as specified in the most recent January estimate by the population research unit of the Department of Finance, and as adjusted to provide, except as provided in subdivision (i), a grant of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. For a newly incorporated city whose population estimate is not published by the Department of Finance, but that was incorporated prior to July 1 of the fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA is to be made, the city manager, or an appointee of the legislative body, if a city manager is not available, and the county administrative or executive officer shall prepare a joint notification to the Department of Finance and the county auditor with a population estimate reduction of the unincorporated area of the county equal to the population of the newly incorporated city by July 15, or within 15 days after the Budget Act is enacted, of the fiscal year in which an allocation from the SLESA is to be made. No person residing within the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear

Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District shall also be counted as residing within the unincorporated area of the County of San Mateo, Kern, Siskiyou, or Contra Costa, or within any city located within those counties. Except as provided in subdivision (i), the county auditor shall allocate a grant of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction. Moneys allocated to the county pursuant to this subdivision shall be retained in the county SLESA, and moneys allocated to a city pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in an SLESA established in the city treasury.

(4) Fifty percent to the county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan as provided in this paragraph. The juvenile justice plan shall be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county with the membership described in Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. If a plan has been previously approved by the Corrections Standards Authority or, commencing July 1, 2012, by the Board of State and Community Corrections, the plan shall be reviewed and modified annually by the council. The plan or modified plan shall be approved by the county board of supervisors, and in the case of a city and county, the plan shall also be approved by the mayor. The plan or modified plan shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year.

(A) Juvenile justice plans shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following components:

(i) An assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

(ii) An identification and prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime, such as gang activity, daylight burglary, late-night robbery, vandalism, truancy, controlled substances sales, firearm-related violence, and juvenile substance abuse and alcohol use.

(iii) A local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency and demonstrates a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

(iv) Programs identified in clause (iii) that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph, including the projected amount of funding for each program.

(B) Programs proposed to be funded shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

(i) Be based on programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime for any elements of response to juvenile crime and delinquency, including prevention, intervention, suppression, and incapacitation.

(ii) Collaborate and integrate services of all the resources set forth in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), to the extent appropriate.

(iii) Employ information sharing systems to ensure that county actions are fully coordinated, and designed to provide data for measuring the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

(iv) Adopt goals related to the outcome measures that shall be used to determine the effectiveness of the local juvenile justice action strategy.

(C) The plan shall also identify the specific objectives of the programs proposed for funding and specified outcome measures to determine the effectiveness of the programs and contain an accounting for all program participants, including those who do not complete the programs. Outcome measures of the programs proposed to be funded shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(i) The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 population.

(ii) The rate of successful completion of probation.

(iii) The rate of successful completion of restitution and court-ordered community service responsibilities.

(iv) Arrest, incarceration, and probation violation rates of program participants.

(v) Quantification of the annual per capita costs of the program.

(D) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall review plans or modified plans submitted pursuant to this paragraph within 30 days upon receipt of submitted or resubmitted plans or modified plans. The board shall approve only those plans or modified plans that fulfill the requirements of this paragraph, and shall advise a submitting county or city and county immediately upon the approval of its plan or modified plan. The board shall offer, and provide, if requested, technical assistance to any county or city and county that submits a plan or modified plan not in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph. The SLESA shall only allocate funding pursuant to this paragraph upon notification from the board that a plan or modified plan has been approved.

(E) To assess the effectiveness of programs funded pursuant to this paragraph using the program outcome criteria specified in subparagraph (C), the following periodic reports shall be submitted:

(i) Each county or city and county shall report, beginning October 15, 2002, and annually each October 15 thereafter, to the county board of supervisors and the

Board of State and Community Corrections, in a format specified by the board, on the programs funded pursuant to this chapter and program outcomes as specified in subparagraph (C).

(ii) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall compile the local reports and, by March 15, 2003, and annually thereafter, make a report to the Governor and the Legislature on program expenditures within each county and city and county from the appropriation for the purposes of this paragraph, on the outcomes as specified in subparagraph (C) of the programs funded pursuant to this paragraph and the statewide effectiveness of the comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plans.

(c) Subject to subdivision (d), for each fiscal year in which the county, each city, the Broadmoor Police Protection District, the Bear Valley Community Services District, the Stallion Springs Community Services District, the Lake Shastina Community Services District, and the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District receive moneys pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the county, each city, and each district specified in this subdivision shall appropriate those moneys in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) In the case of the county, the county board of supervisors shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to provide frontline law enforcement services, other than those services specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b), in the unincorporated areas of the county, in response to written requests submitted to the board by the county sheriff and the district attorney. Any request submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall specify the frontline law enforcement needs of the requesting entity, and those personnel, equipment, and programs that are necessary to meet those needs.

(2) In the case of a city, the city council shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief of police of that city or the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that city.

(3) In the case of the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within Siskiyou County, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within Contra Costa County, the legislative body of that special district shall appropriate existing and anticipated moneys exclusively to fund frontline municipal police services, in accordance with written requests submitted by the chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that provides police services for that special district.

(d) For each fiscal year in which the county, a city, or the Broadmoor Police Protection District within the County of San Mateo, the Bear Valley Community Services District or the Stallion Springs Community Services District within Kern County, the Lake Shastina Community Services District within Siskiyou County, or the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District within Contra Costa County receives any moneys pursuant to this chapter, in no event shall the governing body of any of those recipient agencies subsequently alter any previous, valid appropriation by that body, for that same fiscal year, of moneys allocated to the county or city pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b).

(e) For the 2011–12 fiscal year, the Controller shall allocate 23.54 percent of the amount deposited in the Local Law Enforcement Services Account in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (b), and shall allocate 23.54 percent for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).

(f) Commencing with the 2012–13 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (c) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b).

(g) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, the Controller shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount deposited in the Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount in the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for the purposes of paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (b), and, subsequent to the allocation described in subdivision (d) of Section 29552, shall allocate 23.54363596 percent of the remaining amount for purposes of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b). The Controller shall allocate funds in monthly installments to local jurisdictions for public safety in accordance with this section as annually calculated by the Director of Finance.

(h) Funds received pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be expended or encumbered in accordance with this chapter no later than June 30 of the following fiscal year. A local agency that has not met the requirement of this subdivision shall remit unspent SLESA moneys received after April 1, 2009, to the Controller for deposit in the Local Safety and Protection Account, after April 1, 2012, to the Local Law Enforcement Services Account, and after July 1, 2012, to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount. This subdivision shall become inoperative on July 1, 2015.

(i) In the 2010–11 fiscal year, if the fourth quarter revenue derived from fees imposed by subdivision (a) of Section 10752.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code that are deposited in the General Fund and transferred to the Local Safety and Protection Account, and continuously appropriated to the Controller for allocation pursuant to this section, are insufficient to provide a minimum grant of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to each law enforcement jurisdiction, the county auditor shall allocate the revenue proportionately, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b). The county auditor shall proportionately allocate, based on the allocation schedule in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), all revenues received after the distribution of the fourth quarter allocation attributable to these fees for which payment was due prior to July 1, 2011, until all minimum allocations are fulfilled, at which point all remaining revenue shall be distributed proportionately among the other jurisdictions.

(j) The county auditor shall redirect unspent funds that were remitted after July 1, 2012, by a local agency to the County Enhancing Law Enforcement Activities Subaccount pursuant to subdivision (h), to the local agency that remitted the unspent funds in an amount equal to the amount remitted.

(Amended by Stats. 2015, Ch. 26, Sec. 4. Effective June 24, 2015.)

APPENDIX B: Statewide Expenditures and Budgeted Funds⁶

(See page 6 of the report)

County	JJCPA Expenditures	Interest Expenditures	Non-JJCPA Expenditures	Total Expenditures	JJCPA Budgeted
Alameda	\$3,132,906	\$10,704	\$0	\$3,143,610	\$4,368,690
Amador	\$114,149	\$0	\$29,408	\$143,557	\$100,985
Butte	\$615,233	\$0	\$8,476	\$623,709	\$632,117
Calaveras	\$127,043	\$0	\$0	\$127,043	\$127,244
Colusa	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
Contra Costa	\$3,345,421	\$0	\$0	\$3,345,421	\$3,559,967
Del Norte	\$57,145	\$0	\$0	\$57,145	\$80,000
El Dorado	\$551,958	\$614	\$278,126	\$830,698	\$591,379
Fresno	\$2,587,726	\$0	\$0	\$2,587,726	\$3,251,500
Glenn	\$69,123	\$0	\$0	\$69,123	\$70,468
Humboldt	\$456,260	\$0	\$1,176,149	\$1,632,409	\$219,152
Imperial	\$537,850	\$0	\$0	\$537,850	\$537,850
Inyo	\$53,067	\$0	\$0	\$53,067	\$53,067
Kern	\$2,602,307	\$0	\$30,746	\$2,633,053	\$2,546,986
Kings	\$351,688	\$1,428	\$0	\$353,116	\$429,454
Lake	\$180,732	\$0	\$0	\$180,732	\$168,216
Lassen	\$98,390	\$0	\$110,334	\$208,724	\$98,470
Los Angeles	\$27,616,832	\$0	\$0	\$27,616,832	\$30,995,089
Madera	\$443,604	\$0	\$0	\$443,604	\$432,992
Marin	\$716,531	\$0	\$0	\$716,531	\$716,531
Mariposa	\$38,235	\$106	\$0	\$38,341	\$50,480
Mendocino	\$277,266	\$534	\$0	\$277,800	\$376,633
Merced	\$687,054	\$2,189	\$277,482	\$966,725	\$740,427
Modoc	\$27,118	\$0	\$0	\$27,118	\$27,118
Mono	\$37,885	\$0	\$0	\$37,885	\$37,885
Monterey	\$1,207,459	\$0	\$1,584,340	\$2,791,799	\$1,207,459
Napa	\$368,458	\$0	\$0	\$368,458	\$439,891
Nevada	\$259,293	\$2,769	\$0	\$262,062	\$263,257
Orange	\$8,628,582	\$0	\$1,786,752	\$10,415,334	\$8,628,580
Placer	\$921,254	\$0	\$0	\$921,254	\$1,040,000
Plumas	\$51,957	\$0	\$10,395	\$62,352	\$57,028
Riverside	\$6,184,795	\$0	\$0	\$6,184,795	\$7,342,366
Sacramento	\$7,991,240	\$0	\$39,957	\$8,031,197	\$7,274,586
San Benito	\$190,145	\$0	\$0	\$190,145	\$162,575
San Bernardino	\$5,691,862	\$16,381	\$0	\$5,708,243	\$6,148,272
San Diego	\$8,863,247	\$0	\$6,427,957	\$15,291,204	\$8,229,320
San Francisco	\$2,327,938	\$2,286	\$802,864	\$3,133,088	\$2,370,417
San Joaquin	\$1,900,655	\$0	\$0	\$1,900,655	\$2,184,503
San Luis Obispo	\$751,800	\$0	\$16,224	\$768,024	\$771,681
San Mateo	\$2,128,532	\$0	\$538,907	\$2,667,439	\$2,089,455
Santa Barbara	\$1,154,431	\$3,761	\$254,504	\$1,412,696	\$1,354,091
Santa Clara	\$5,501,688	\$0	\$0	\$5,501,688	\$6,035,513
Santa Cruz	\$730,038	\$0	\$258,053	\$988,091	\$728,020
Shasta	\$571,159	\$0	\$55,298	\$626,457	\$624,304
Siskiyou	\$116,313	\$0	\$0	\$116,313	\$186,026
Solano	\$2,271,886	\$0	\$0	\$2,271,886	\$2,017,387
Sonoma	\$1,163,322	\$4,492	\$77,539	\$1,245,353	\$1,666,845
Stanislaus	\$1,267,870	\$0	\$89,000	\$1,356,870	\$1,710,300
Sutter	\$289,384	\$0	\$0	\$289,384	\$427,952
Tehama	\$204,409	\$0	\$0	\$204,409	\$214,932
Trinity	\$40,176	\$0	\$0	\$40,176	\$39,451
Tulare	\$1,234,104	\$7,503	\$0	\$1,241,607	\$1,585,204
Tuolumne	\$155,514	\$0	\$69,000	\$224,514	\$155,514
Ventura	\$2,810,728	\$0	\$0	\$2,810,728	\$2,588,443
Yolo	\$553,507	\$0	\$0	\$553,507	\$594,624
Yuba	\$220,657	\$0	\$0	\$220,657	\$196,859
TOTALS	\$110,527,926	\$52,767	\$13,921,511	\$124,502,204	\$118,597,555

APPENDIX C: Statewide Summary of Per Capita Program Costs

⁶ Alpine and Sierra counties did not participate.

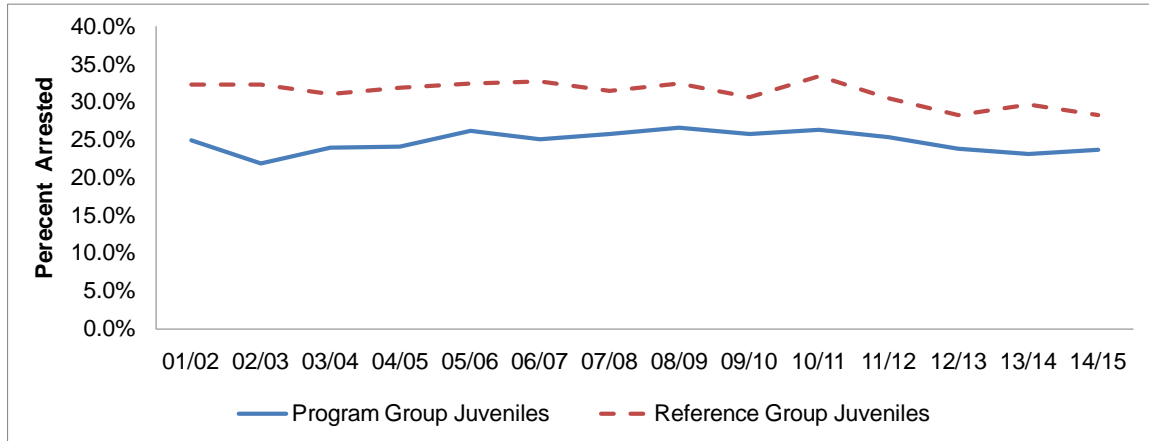
(See page 6 of the report)

County	Programs	Program Participants	Per Capita Costs	
			JJCPA Funds	All Funds
Alameda	1	436	\$7,185.56	\$7,210.11
Amador	1	42	\$2,717.83	\$3,418.02
Butte	2	454	\$1,355.14	\$1,373.81
Calaveras	2	30	\$4,234.77	\$4,234.77
Colusa	1	51	\$980.39	\$980.39
Contra Costa	3	811	\$4,125.06	\$4,125.06
Del Norte	1	15	\$3,809.67	\$3,809.67
El Dorado	1	309	\$1,786.27	\$2,688.34
Fresno	7	1,120	\$2,310.47	\$2,310.47
Glenn	1	43	\$1,607.51	\$1,607.51
Humboldt	2	176	\$2,592.39	\$9,275.05
Imperial	2	198	\$2,716.41	\$2,716.41
Inyo	2	480	\$110.56	\$110.56
Kern	2	727	\$3,579.51	\$3,621.81
Kings	1	82	\$4,288.88	\$4,306.29
Lake	1	40	\$4,518.30	\$4,518.30
Lassen	3	576	\$170.82	\$362.37
Los Angeles	14	31,483	\$877.20	\$877.20
Madera	1	121	\$3,666.15	\$3,666.15
Marin	3	92	\$7,788.38	\$7,788.38
Mariposa	1	231	\$165.52	\$165.98
Mendocino	1	15	\$18,484.40	\$18,520.00
Merced	1	94	\$7,309.09	\$10,284.31
Modoc	1	4	\$6,779.50	\$6,779.50
Mono	1	28	\$1,353.04	\$1,353.04
Monterey	7	5,376	\$224.60	\$519.31
Napa	3	228	\$1,616.04	\$1,616.04
Nevada	3	81	\$3,201.15	\$3,235.33
Orange	8	2,143	\$4,026.40	\$4,860.17
Placer	3	523	\$1,761.48	\$1,761.48
Plumas	1	47	\$1,105.47	\$1,326.64
Riverside	1	1,292	\$4,786.99	\$4,786.99
Sacramento	4	573	\$13,946.32	\$14,016.05
San Benito	1	21	\$9,054.52	\$9,054.52
San Bernardino	4	14,168	\$401.74	\$402.90
San Diego	5	6,106	\$1,451.56	\$2,504.29
San Francisco	5	900	\$2,586.60	\$3,481.21
San Joaquin	2	1,031	\$1,843.51	\$1,843.51
San Luis Obispo	2	190	\$3,956.84	\$4,042.23
San Mateo	5	855	\$2,489.51	\$3,119.81
Santa Barbara	2	472	\$2,445.83	\$2,993.00
Santa Clara	2	4,105	\$1,340.24	\$1,340.24
Santa Cruz	2	335	\$2,179.22	\$2,949.53
Shasta	5	304	\$1,878.81	\$2,060.71
Siskiyou	1	82	\$1,418.45	\$1,418.45
Solano	2	144	\$15,776.99	\$15,776.99
Sonoma	6	619	\$1,879.36	\$2,011.88
Stanislaus	3	561	\$2,260.02	\$2,418.66
Sutter	4	76	\$3,807.68	\$3,807.68
Tehama	1	41	\$4,985.59	\$4,985.59
Trinity	1	18	\$2,232.00	\$2,232.00
Tulare	3	4,161	\$296.59	\$298.39
Tuolumne	1	26	\$5,981.31	\$8,635.15
Ventura	4	2,047	\$1,373.10	\$1,373.10
Yolo	1	103	\$5,373.85	\$5,373.85
Yuba	2	164	\$1,345.47	\$1,345.47
All Counties	150	84,450	\$1,308.80	\$1,474.27

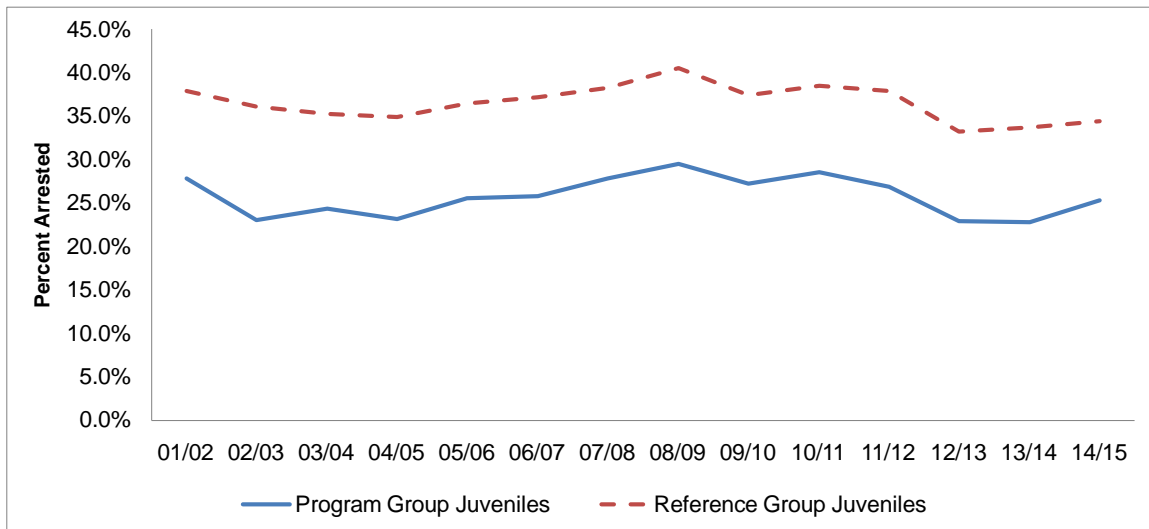
APPENDIX D: Results for Mandated Outcomes for Each of 13 Program Years
 (See page 10 of the report)

Average Arrest Rates by Program Year (Fiscal Year)

All Programs



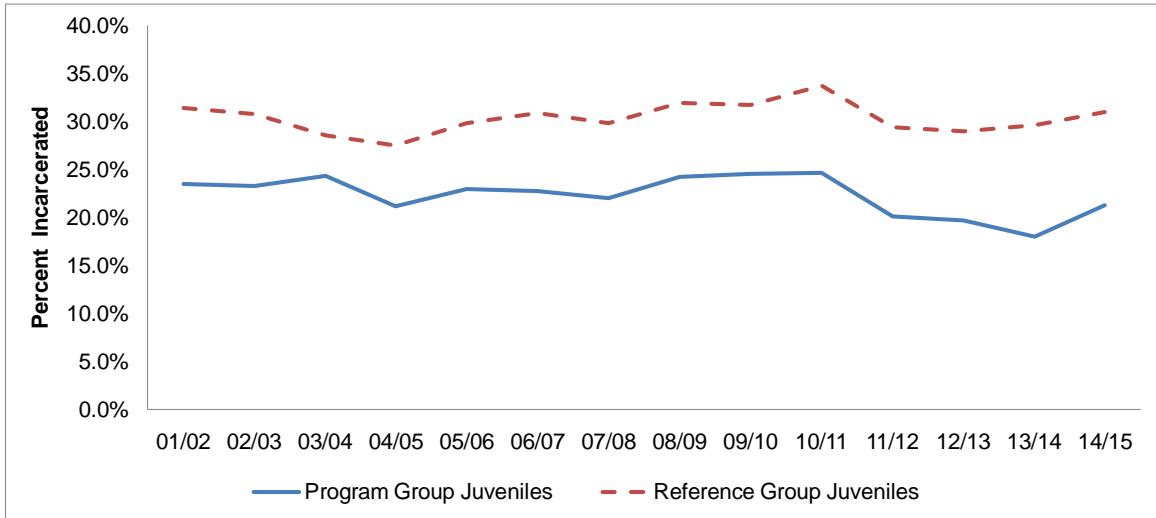
Programs in Which Arrest Rate Are Expected to be Lower for Program Juveniles



Incarceration Rates (Percent Arrest) by Program Year

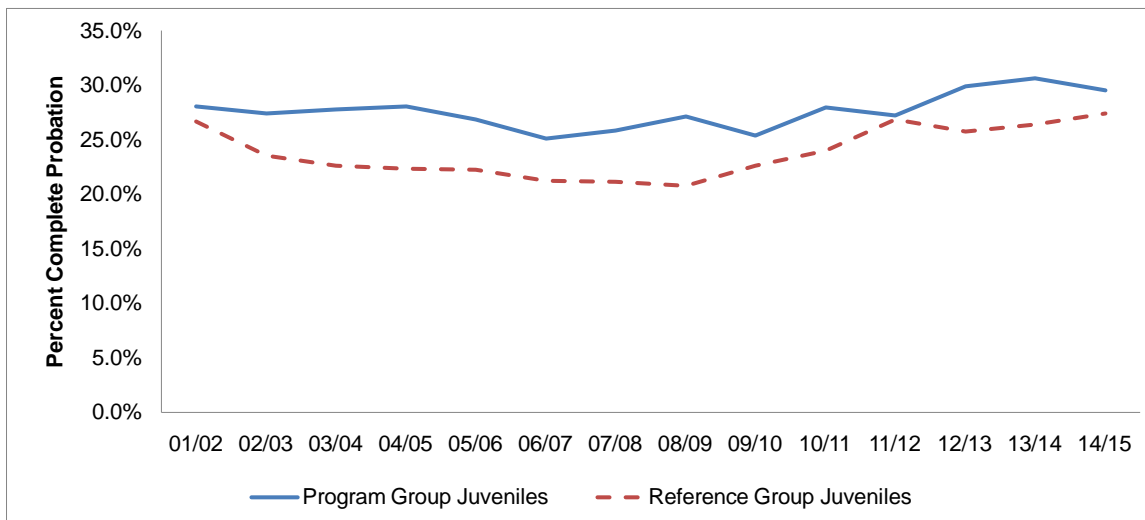
All Programs

Programs in which Incarceration Rates Are Expected to be Lower for Program Juveniles

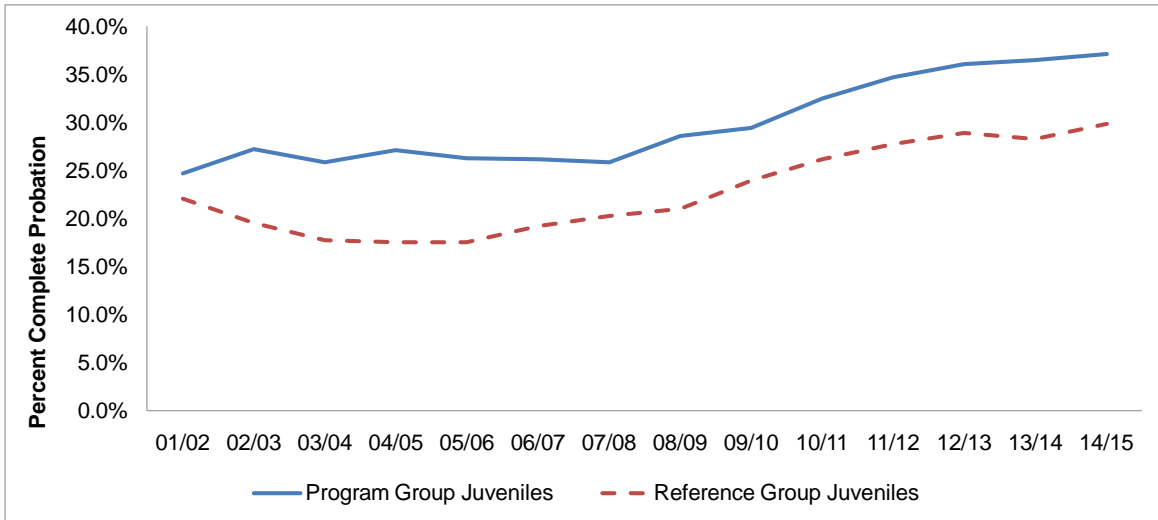


Completion of Probation Rates by Program Year

All Programs

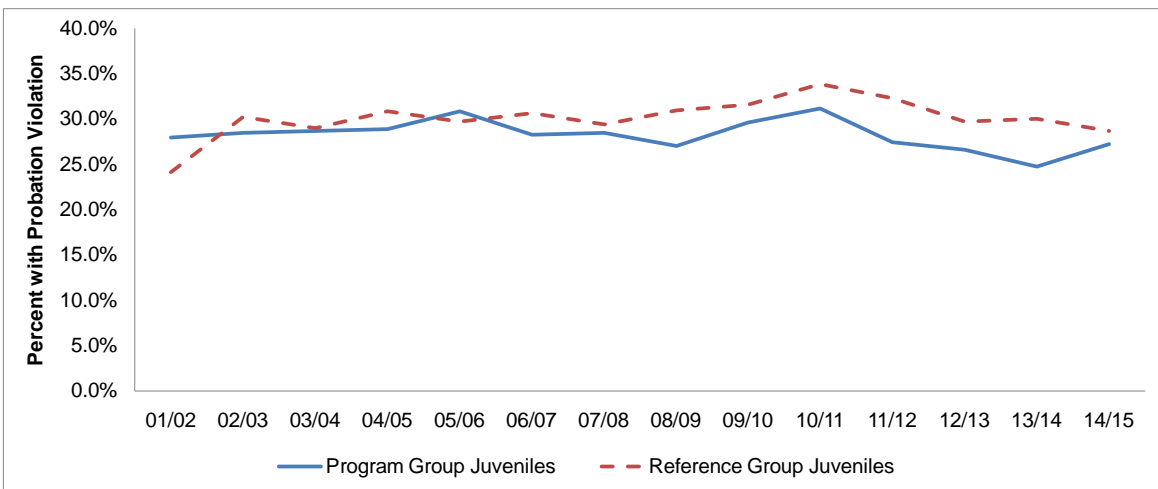


Programs Where Completion of Probation Rate is Expected to be Higher for Program
Juveniles

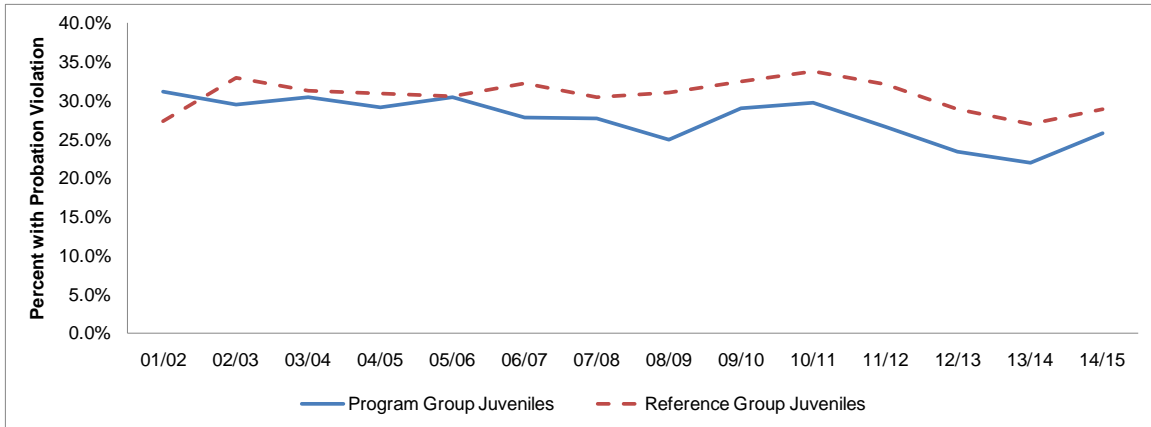


Probation Violation Rates by Program Year

All Programs

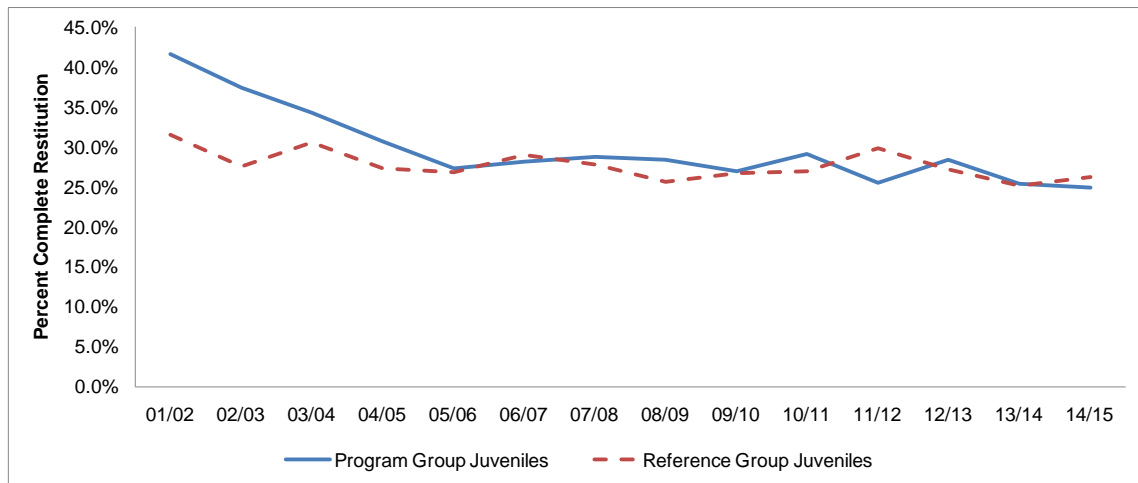


Programs Where Probation Violation Rate Is Expected to be Lower for Program
Juveniles

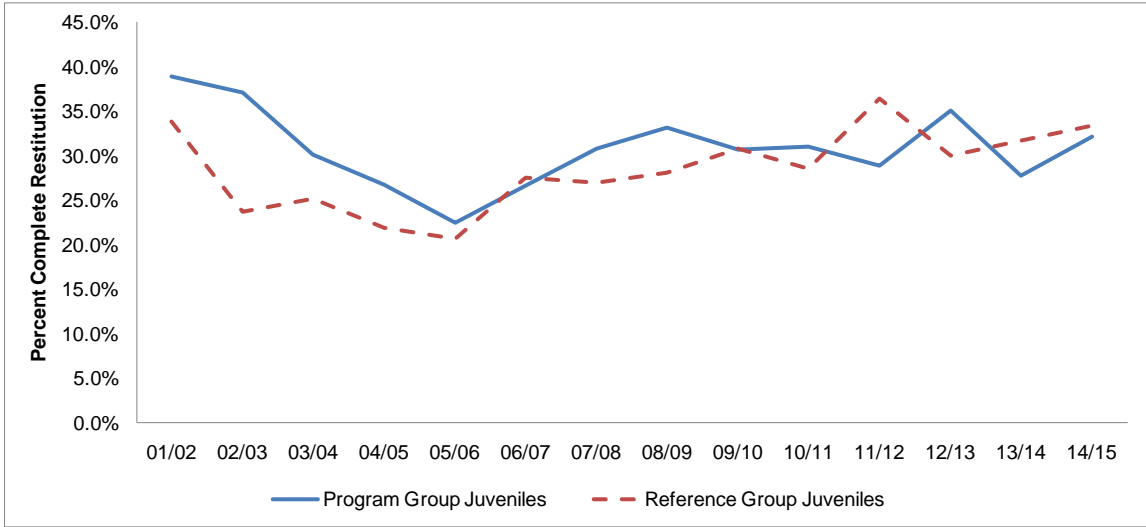


Completion of Restitution Rates by Program Year

All Programs

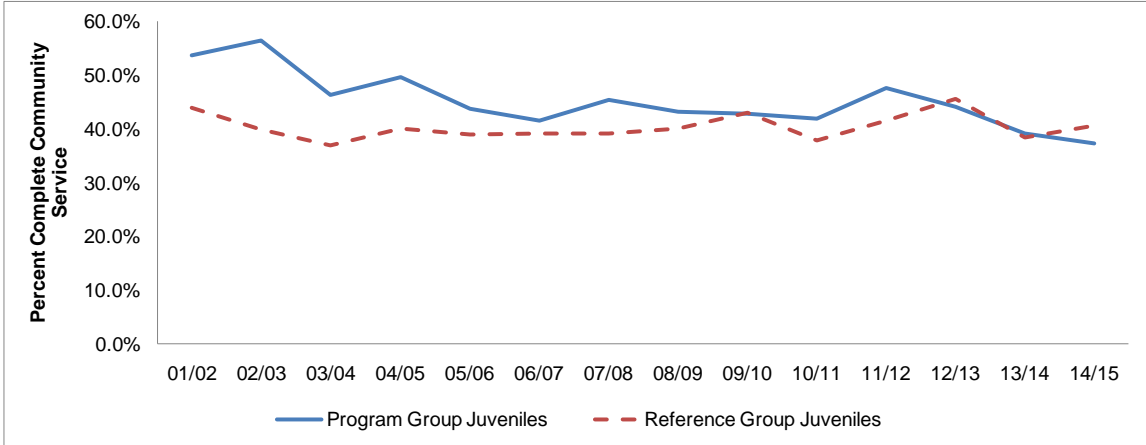


Programs Where Completion of Restitution Rate Is Expected to be Higher for Program Juveniles

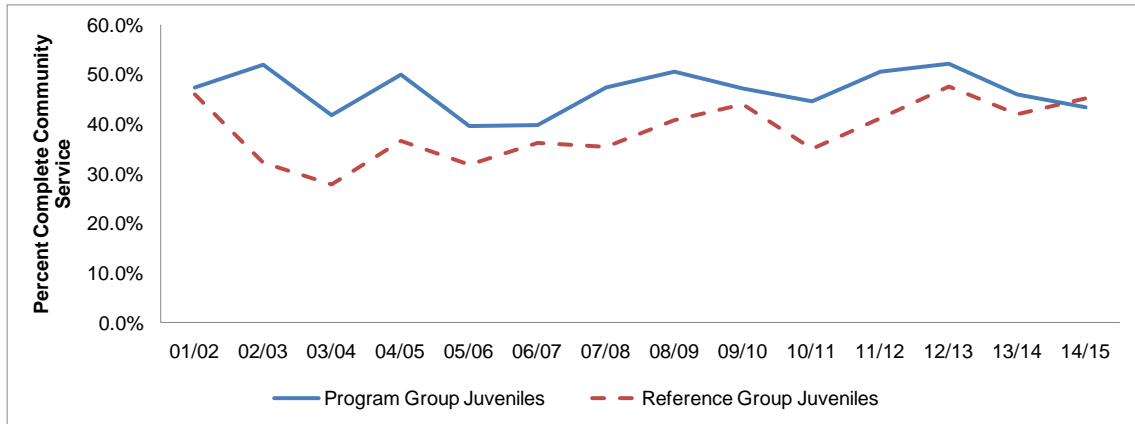


Completion of Community Service Rates by Program Year

All Programs



Programs Where Community Service Completion Rate Expected to be Higher for Program Juveniles



APPENDIX E: Change in County Arrest Rates Per 100,000 Juveniles Age 10-17
(See page 11 of the report)

COUNTY	2013	2014	Change	Percent Change
Alameda	1,741	1,524	-217	-12.5%
Amador	2,250	996	-1254	-55.7%
Butte	3,580	2,651	-929	-25.9%
Calaveras	3,185	3,386	201	6.3%
Colusa	2,185	1,571	-614	-28.1%
Contra Costa	1,547	1,377	-170	-11.0%
Del Norte	2,043	1,732	-312	-15.2%
El Dorado	2,259	1,979	-280	-12.4%
Fresno	3,053	2,760	-293	-9.6%
Glenn	5,544	4,416	-1128	-20.3%
Humboldt	4,191	3,604	-587	-14.0%
Imperial	1,669	1,474	-195	-11.7%
Inyo	806	1,244	438	54.3%
Kern	2,796	2,729	-66	-2.4%
Kings	7,547	7,371	-176	-2.3%
Lake	3,422	3,964	542	15.8%
Lassen	3,190	3,023	-167	-5.2%
Los Angeles	1,915	1,676	-239	-12.5%
Madera	2,628	2,543	-85	-3.2%
Marin	2,367	2,193	-174	-7.4%
Mariposa ⁵	702	0	-702	-100.0%
Mendocino	3,530	2,605	-925	-26.2%
Merced	4,721	3,960	-761	-16.1%
Modoc	4,194	1,533	-2661	-63.4%
Mono	805	729	-76	-9.5%
Monterey	3,677	2,875	-802	-21.8%
Napa	2,491	2,135	-356	-14.3%
Nevada	4,430	3,746	-684	-15.4%
Orange	2,078	1,995	-83	-4.0%
Placer	1,805	1,479	-326	-18.0%
Plumas	3,642	4,368	726	19.9%
Riverside	1,552	1,447	-105	-6.8%
Sacramento	1,793	1,535	-258	-14.4%
San Benito	2,520	2,249	-271	-10.8%
San Bernardino	2,380	2,404	25	1.0%
San Diego	2,737	2,485	-252	-9.2%
San Francisco	2,662	2,128	-533	-20.0%
San Joaquin	3,354	3,002	-352	-10.5%
San Luis Obispo	1,751	1,690	-61	-3.5%
San Mateo	2,221	2,092	-129	-5.8%
Santa Barbara	3,121	3,053	-68	-2.2%
Santa Clara	2,883	2,302	-581	-20.2%
Santa Cruz	2,963	2,656	-307	-10.4%
Shasta	5,290	3,999	-1291	-24.4%
Siskiyou	2,113	1,968	-145	-6.9%
Solano	3,306	2,731	-575	-17.4%
Sonoma	2,507	2,700	193	7.7%
Stanislaus	1,918	1,995	77	4.0%
Sutter	4,099	3,366	-733	-17.9%
Tehama	3,151	3,331	181	5.7%
Trinity	2,891	284	-2607	-90.2%
Tulare	3,970	3,577	-393	-9.9%
Tuolumne	3,034	2,301	-733	-24.2%
Ventura	3,777	3,291	-486	-12.9%
All JJCPA Counties	2,376	2,138	-238	-10.0%