



# JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT

**MARCH 2017**  
Annual Report



*Juvenile Justice*

*Crime Prevention Act*

**Annual Report to the Legislature**

**March 2017**

**Board of State and Community Corrections  
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# 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 2015-16, \$138.5 million in JJCPA funding supported 151 programs in 56 participating counties (Alpine and Sierra counties opt out). Per capita spending by these counties ranges from \$24,735 in Sacramento County to \$200 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 lower rates of arrest (24.6 percent) and incarceration (23.9 percent) compared to youth in a comparable reference group (25.3 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively). They also had fewer probation violations (27.3 percent compared to 29.2 percent for the reference group) and were more likely to complete probation (30.5 percent compared to 26.5 percent for the reference group).

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.

Pursuant to changes resulting from AB 1998 (Chapter 880, Statutes of 2016), this will be the last report submitted as a standalone on the JJCPA program. Beginning next year, counties will submit their JJCPA data in combination and with their Youthful Offender Block Grant data and the BSCC, in turn, will submit a combined report to the Governor and Legislature. Although AB 1998 went into effect on January 1, 2017, the data that were reported by the counties and is summarized here were collected, reported and analyzed under the prior requirements. Consequently, this report relies on the same format and data presentation as prior year reports. The report due March 1, 2018 will reflect the changes included in AB 1998 and described in the next section of this report.

# 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 counties<sup>1</sup>, 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.

From inception through 2016, the JJCPA program underwent only minimal change. However, pursuant to Assembly Bill 1468 (Statutes of 2014, Chapter 26), the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group (JJDWG) was established and charged with the responsibility for developing recommendations to improve or streamline reporting requirements for the JJCPA and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) programs. In September 2016, the Governor signed AB 1998, which among other things, codified several recommendations made by the JJDWG. The most significant changes resulting from this new legislation are described below.

## Annual Plans

- Annual plans for JJCPA and YOBG will be combined and submitted to the BSCC each year by May 1. These plans will describe all programs, placements, strategies, services, and system enhancements that will be supported with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the *upcoming* fiscal year.
- Counties are no longer required to include a proposed budget in their annual plans.
- Consistent with YOBG requirements, the JJCPA component of the annual plan no longer requires Board of Supervisors' approval.
- The BSCC will no longer approve annual plans; however, all annual plans will be posted on the BSCC website.

## Year-end Expenditure & Outcome Reports

- Annual year-end reports for JJCPA and YOBG will be combined and will be due to the BSCC by October 1 of each year.
- Annual year-end reports will describe programs, placements, services, strategies and system enhancements that were funded through either program during the *preceding*

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<sup>1</sup>Alpine and Sierra Counties have historically chosen not to participate in this program.

fiscal year, including identification of any programs that were co-funded by JJCPA and YOBG. Reports will include line item budget detail.

- In addition to expenditure information, annual year-end reports will include countywide figures for specified juvenile justice data elements available in existing statewide juvenile justice data systems. Reports will also include a summary or analysis of how grant-funded programs have or may have contributed to or influenced the countywide data that is reported. These revised reporting requirements will require counties to report data on their entire juvenile justice population and to describe how their use of JJCPA and YOBG funds has, or may have, impacted the trends seen in that data.
- The current outcome reporting requirements for both JJCPA and YOBG have been modified to reflect the above described countywide data reporting.

### BSCC Legislative Reports

- The BSCC has completed this final individual report to the Legislature, along with the individual report on the YOBG program. Both were submitted in March 2017.
- Beginning March 1, 2018, and continuing each year thereafter, the BSCC will submit only one legislative report on JJCPA and YOBG. This report will be a summary of the county year-end expenditure and outcome reports collected during October of each year.

### Program Administration

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Government Code Section 30061 requires the BSCC to prepare and submit annual legislative reports to provide information regarding county expenditure of JJCPA funds and county outcome data. In preparing this report, the BSCC staff work with local agencies by providing technical assistance as needed.

### Program Funding

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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 2015-16, the total of \$107.1 million allocated to counties came from the VLF Fund.

On September 8, 2016, counties received a supplemental allocation reflecting JJCPA growth funding for the third year in a row. The additional \$31.4 million was from revenue generated during FY 2015-16 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**

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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 data. At the local level, these evaluation activities enable stakeholders to assess progress toward desired goals, refine their programs, and target available resources.

During the 2015-16 FY, the data counties were statutorily required to collect and report fell into six categories:

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

Individual counties reported 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.

## **Local Planning Process**

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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.

JJCPA funds are available to 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.

In an effort to encourage 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.

# Statewide Evaluation

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## Program Expenditures

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The counties participating in the JJCPA program expended \$111,785,461 in FY 2015-16. Counties also reported spending \$79,692 in interest earned on JJCPA funds and \$14,151,335 in non-JJCPA funds to support program activities. This brings the total expenditures on JJCPA programs to \$126,016,488. 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 78,012 minors participated in the 151 JJCPA programs in FY 2015-16, which translates into an average per capita cost to the state (JJCPA funds) of \$1,433. See Appendices B and C for county specific details on expenditures and per capita costs.

## Juvenile Justice Outcomes

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As required by law, 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.<sup>2</sup>

Statewide results for the six legislatively mandated outcomes for FY 2015-16 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 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.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>For 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

**TABLE A**

**Results for Legislatively-Mandated Juvenile Justice Outcomes**

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	Average	
		Program Juveniles	Reference Group
Arrest Rate	103	24.6%	25.3%
Incarceration Rate	105	23.9%	26.5%
Completion of Probation	89	30.5%	26.5%
Probation Violation Rate	76	27.3%	29.2%
Completion of Restitution	45	25.3%	24.5%
Completion of Community Service	52	39.7%	38.2%

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 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 24.6 percent and the average arrest rate for the reference group juveniles is 25.3 percent -- a difference of 0.7 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 3.9 percent (26.4 percent for program juveniles and 30.3 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	49	26.4%	30.3%
Incarceration Rate*	44	21.5%	28.7%
Completion of Probation	34	34.3%	27.9%
Probation Violation Rate	29	25.2%	30.4%
Completion of Restitution	16	33.8%	34.4%
Completion of Community Service	20	39.3%	37.0%

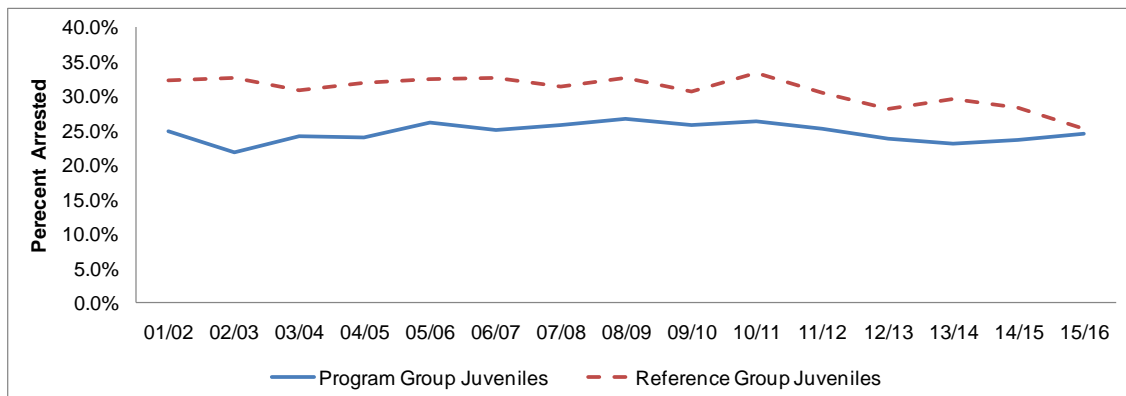
\*Statistically significant group differences

On balance, results for the six legislatively mandated outcomes are 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 2015-16.

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.

**CHART A**

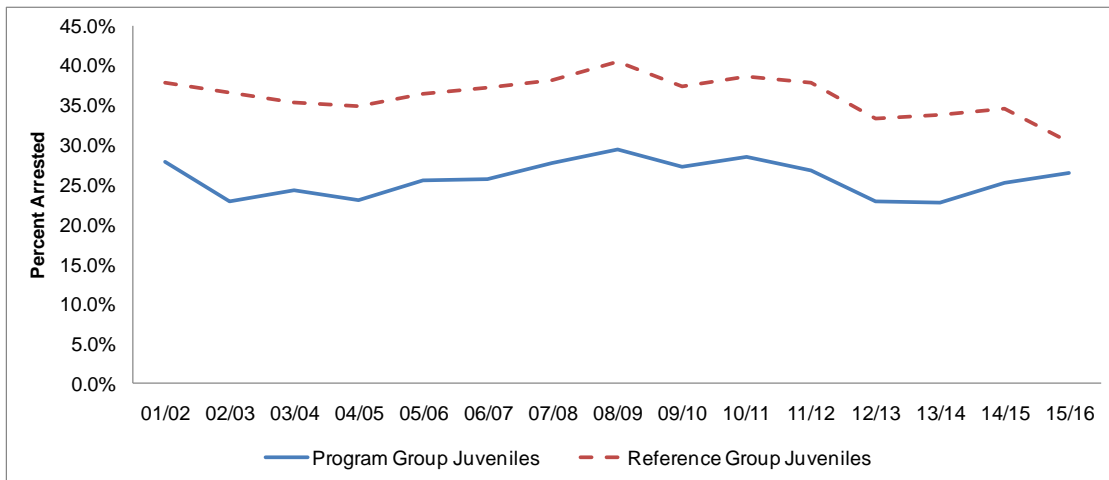
**Average Arrest Rates by Program Year (Fiscal Year): All Programs**



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 greater. For these programs, the percent of program juveniles arrested has averaged approximately 25 percent and the percent of reference group juveniles arrested has averaged approximately 36 percent.

**CHART B**

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

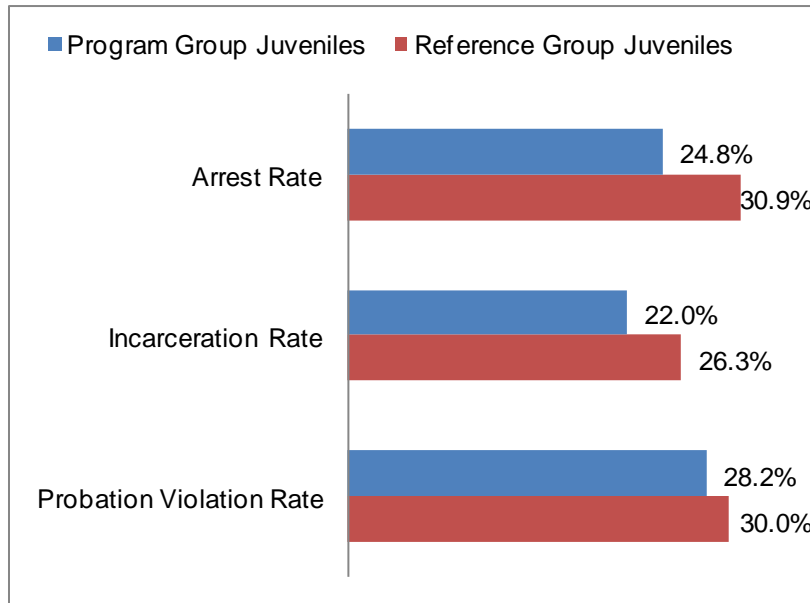


Similar charts for each of the six mandated outcomes are presented in Appendix D. As reflected in these charts, the results for incarceration rate and completion of probation rate are highly similar to those for arrest rate, with program juveniles consistently performing better than reference group juveniles on these outcomes.

Charts C and D show the results for all outcomes when averaged over the 15 program years for which data are available. As would be expected, for arrest rate, in which the year-to-year outcome results are highly consistent, the differences in the average rates achieved for the program juveniles and reference group juveniles are the greatest. Conversely, 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.

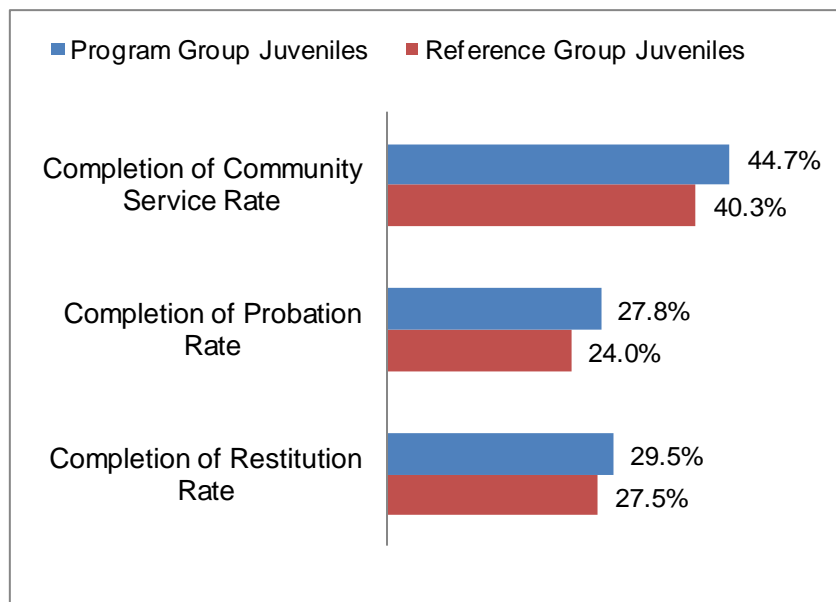
### CHART C

#### OUTCOME RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 15 PROGRAM YEARS (ALL PROGRAMS)



### CHART D

#### OUTCOME RESULTS AVERAGED OVER 15 PROGRAM YEARS (ALL PROGRAMS)



The JJCPA requires that all counties report on the annual countywide arrest rates per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17. Results for this measure are presented for the most recent reporting year (2015) 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 15 counties the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles was lower in 2015 than in 2014. Furthermore, for all 55<sup>4</sup> counties combined, the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles decreased from 2,138 in 2014 to 1,880. This is the 14<sup>th</sup> year-to-year decline that has occurred in the 15 years that annual reports have been submitted to the Legislature on the JJCPA program.

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<sup>4</sup> 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, counties were again 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.*

## **Kings County – FAVOR Unit**

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The Kings County Probation Department's Facilitating Accountability Victim Offender Restitution (FAVOR) Unit has been actively promoting change in the community. Our annual 5 week summer program, Youth Expanding Self-efficacy (Y.E.S.), exposes an average group of 25-35 youth (ages 6 to 10) to a variety of positive activities, including presentations by guest speakers from the community that they would not otherwise have access to. This past year's guest speakers were from the Kings County Sheriff's Department, the Hanford Police Department, Kings County Behavioral Health, Adventist Health, Champions Recovery Alternative Programs, MGM Fitness and the Kings County Public Health Department. The presenters focused on delivering messages related to safety awareness, personal health and personal self-growth. The participants in the summer program engaged in team building, career development, and creativity through different art projects for which they and their families were appreciative.

The program met twice a week for three hours each day. Each day the program was divided into three session models: Arts and Crafts, Team Building, and Career Development, where the youth rotated into the various sessions throughout the day. The curriculum for each model was designed to motivate the participants to explore their creativity, develop self-confidence, expand their knowledge and lastly, to be inspired to think about their futures. All the youth were gathered together during the interactive guest speaker presentations where they also received incentives. Throughout the entire Y.E.S. Program, the youth earned participation tickets that were redeemed for fun prizes on the last day of the program. Given the success of the program, the families and participants are eagerly awaiting the 2017 Y.E.S. Program.

## **Riverside County – Youth Accountability Teams**

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Since 2001, JJCPA funds have been utilized for facilitating the Youth Accountability Teams (YAT), a highly successful community-based diversion program for at-risk youth in Riverside County. The teams are comprised of representatives from the probation

department, the district attorney's office, sheriff's department, school districts, community based organizations and other local law enforcement agencies. Since its inception, approximately 72% of the YAT participants successfully completed the program and have not reoffended. The program is a voluntary and collaborative effort to prevent, intervene, and suppress youth delinquency. Youth receive extensive mentorship and support services that enhance the likelihood of success at school, home, and in the community. The YAT officers use an assessment tool for each youth to determine risks and needs, which then guides targeted interventions for the youth through weekly programming. The YAT program also involves youth in pro-social activities, community service projects, and community clean-up projects. During the summer break this year, the YAT program staff facilitated two week-long Strength Academies. These academies are camp-like settings where youth receive mentorship and education that targets their various criminogenic needs. The academies provide athletic competitions, nutritional information and other life skills. This year's theme was *Reach New Heights: Becoming Your Best Self*. Throughout the week, youth examined their strengths and were encouraged to reach toward their dreams and overcome obstacles that stood in their way. The schedules were filled with team building activities, arts and crafts, sports, as well as educational and professional speakers. Each activity was specifically crafted to target values that strengthened the youths' resolve to persevere through difficult times with a positive and successful focus on their future.

### **Santa Cruz County – Luna Evening Center Program**

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Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act funds are used for an on-call staff at the Luna Evening Center (LEC) to assist in supervision, transportation, and daily programming. Additionally JJCPA partially funds a community based agency to provide job training and mentorship workshops one day each week and also to supervise youth participating in park restoration programs throughout the county on Saturdays. This program provides a service that allows youth to contribute back to their community and gives them a sense of pride and accomplishment.

The youth that attend the LEC face many obstacles and often fall back on delinquent behavior because they have no support system at home. The LEC staff are sensitive to this and are dedicated to helping these youth obtain their goals by giving them the tools they need to succeed in life.

A recent example was a probation youth who was not responding to his supervision. He had multiple violations and repeated delinquent behavior, leading to contact with law enforcement on more than one occasion. Some of the youth's individual risk factors included poor behavioral control, poor peer association, antisocial attitudes, and early involvement with drugs and alcohol. This youth was ordered to attend the LEC and upon entering was resistant - not following the rules, using inappropriate language and not getting involved in any type of pro-social or community activities. However, over time, the youth became responsive and is now fully engaged; participating in LEC programming and pro-social activities with his peers. This youth is now also engaging in school and has

expressed many times that he is focused on completing his probation terms, obtaining employment, and continuing to attend school and counseling regularly.

## **Sonoma County – Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy** ---

For the past two fiscal years, Sonoma County Probation Office has been delivering Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) in partnership with the Child Parent Institute, a local community-based service provider. Thirty-two families have received services through this program. Trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy is a treatment model designed to assist adolescents and their families in overcoming the negative effects of a traumatic experience. For youth, TF-CBT is designed to address feelings of shame, distorted beliefs about self and others, acting out behavior problems, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and related symptoms. There is also a parental component which addresses inappropriate parenting practices and parental trauma-related emotional distress. Sessions are weekly for 12 to 18 weeks. This program has been given the highest rating, well supported by research evidence, by the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. Outcomes which showed measurable improvement in studies of this program included reduction of PTSD symptoms and externalizing behaviors in youth and increased parenting skills for parents.

As part of this program, Child Parent Institute also offers parent education and resource assistance when necessary as determined by the therapist. While the TF-CBT model includes a psycho-educational component for the parent, all Child Parent Institute therapists are trained in the Positive Parenting Programs (an evidence-based Parenting program) and can determine if the family could benefit from a more focused offering of parent education in addition to continued trauma therapy. They would then be referred to a parent educator for those services. Likewise, if program staff feel the family could benefit from some resources assistance, they provide a case manager who can connect the family to resources in the community (job-related, medical, etc.) as well as helping them to develop skills and strategies to improve their situation (e.g. how to set up a household budget). Research has shown that this type of support can reduce the incidence of child maltreatment.

Child Parent Institute participates in Sonoma County Probation's quality assurance process. The process is collaborative; the providers select what quality assurance activities they will carry out and document, Probation reviews and approves their measures and then, on an annual basis, reviews documentation to assure that quality assurance activities are being carried out as planned. If activities are not being carried out as planned, Probation provides support and technical assistance in order to improve quality assurance processes. Child Parent Institute also reports outcomes to the Probation Department on an annual basis. In fiscal year 2015-2016, they reported that

88% of clients showed improvements on any clinically-targeted domain and 50% of those exhibiting trauma symptoms showed improvement in the clinically targeted domain within the first six months of treatment.

## Ventura County – Evening Reporting Center

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“Every child you encounter is a divine appointment.” Wes Stafford

Ventura County Probation Agency recognizes our role and commitment to the youth we serve. We know that we have the opportunity and responsibility to make a positive difference in each youth’s life that we encounter. In 2012, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council of Ventura County approved the development of an Evening Reporting Center (ERC) program. The ERC is designed to provide an alternative to detention, to assist with the reduction of minority youth admissions into the Juvenile Facility (JF), and to add a needed dimension to carry out the goals of Evidence Based Practices (EBP). On April 9, 2013, funds were allocated from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) to contract for the ERC program with the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme (BGCOP).

The ERC is a Youth Empowerment Program that is located within BGCOP that strives to build positive personal development and professional skills among participants (i.e. positive self-identify, hope about one’s future, reduce recidivism, educational, vocational, social, emotional, and cultural competencies, community and civic involvement, the knowledge, skills, strategies and attitudes necessary to have a positive foundation for change, and values enabling one to develop positive relationships with others). The ERC focuses on after school hours and holidays. It begins every weekday at 3:00 p.m. and ends at 8:00 p.m. Youth are offered transportation and dinner. Initially, the ERC was to serve youth in programs funded by the JJCPA. Since its inception in 2013, the ERC has served 118 youth. Of the 118 youth referred, there were 96 males and 22 females. Within this demographic there were 108 Latinos, 8 Caucasians, and 2 African Americans. It is worth noting the promising performance results for fiscal year 2015-16. Of the 50 youth who participated in the program, 51% graduated and 41 (79%) of the graduates have continued to participate in the program. The ERC has been successful at providing an alternative to detention, assisting with the reduction of minority youth admissions into the JF and carrying out the goals of EBP.

The ERC was nationally recognized at the Growing up Locked down (G.U.L.D) Conference held in Oxnard, California in October 2016, by the Justice League of NYC. In February 2016, The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) evaluated the ERC program and noted that the ERC “follows some elements of positive youth development theory, which takes a strength-based, resilience-oriented perspective on adolescence.” NCCD felt the ERC encouraged pro-social behavior in youth and helped to connect them with positive adults. Based on its success, they recommended expanding this program and on April 13, 2016, the Ventura County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council decided that the ERC should be a standalone program, available to any probation youth, instead of a service available only to JJCPA participants. To further support that,

funding was provided for two additional ERC programs. The other two ERC's will be located on the east and the west end of the county due to the number of youth on probation and the lack of services available to at risk youth in those areas. Expanding this program to two additional sites means more youth will be provided community based resources and have access to a "safe zone."

# Summary

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During FY 2015-16, 56 counties reported spending \$111,785,461 in JJCPA funds to support 151 programs serving 78,012 juveniles, with a per capita cost of \$1,433 (JJCPA funds only).

Youth participating in JJCPA programs during FY 2015-16 had better outcomes than youth in comparison groups, including lower arrest and incarceration rates and higher rates of completion of probation. Moreover, program data for the past 15 years show that youth who participate in JJCPA programs have 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."

## 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 a 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. The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually by the council. The plan or updated plan may, at the discretion of the county or city and county, be approved by the county board of supervisors. The plan or updated plan shall be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections by May 1 of each year in a format specified by the board that consolidates the form of submission of the annual comprehensive juvenile justice multiagency plan to be developed under this chapter with the form for submission of the annual Youthful Offender Block Grant plan that is required to be developed and submitted pursuant to Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(A) The multiagency juvenile justice plan 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) A description of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that are proposed to be funded pursuant to this subparagraph.

(B) Programs, strategies, and system enhancements proposed to be funded under this chapter 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.

(C) To assess the effectiveness of programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded pursuant to this paragraph, each county or city and county shall submit by October 1 of each year a report to the county board of supervisors and to the Board of State and Community Corrections on the programs, strategies, and system enhancements funded pursuant to this chapter. The report shall be in a format specified by the board that consolidates the report to be submitted pursuant to this chapter with the annual report to be submitted to the board for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program, as required by subdivision (c) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The report shall include all of the following:

(i) An updated description of the programs, strategies, and system enhancements that have been funded pursuant to this chapter in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(ii) An accounting of expenditures during the immediately preceding fiscal year for each program, strategy, or system enhancement funded pursuant to this chapter.

(iii) A description and expenditure report for programs, strategies, or system enhancements that have been cofunded during the preceding fiscal year using funds provided under this chapter and Youthful Offender Block Grant funds provided under Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 1950) of Division 2.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(iv) Countywide juvenile justice trend data available from existing statewide juvenile justice data systems or networks, as specified by the Board of State and Community Corrections, including, but not limited to, arrests, diversions, petitions filed, petitions sustained, placements, incarcerations, subsequent petitions, and probation violations, and including, in a format to be specified by the board, a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements funded pursuant to this chapter have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in the report.

(D) The board shall, within 45 days of having received the county's report, post on its Internet Web site a description or summary of the programs, strategies, or system enhancements that have been supported by funds made available to the county under this chapter.

(E) The Board of State and Community Corrections shall compile the local reports and, by March 1 of each year following their submission, make a report to the Governor and the Legislature summarizing the programs, strategies, and system enhancements and related expenditures made by each county and city and county from the appropriation made for the purposes of this paragraph. The annual report to the Governor and the Legislature shall also summarize the countywide trend data and any other pertinent information submitted by counties indicating how the programs, strategies, or system enhancements supported by funds appropriated under this chapter have or may have contributed to, or influenced, the trends identified. The board may consolidate the annual report to

the Legislature required under this paragraph with the annual report required by subdivision (d) of Section 1961 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for the Youthful Offender Block Grant program. The annual report shall be submitted pursuant to Section 9795, and shall be posted for access by the public on the Internet Web site of the board.

(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. 2016, Ch. 880, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2017.)*

**APPENDIX B: Statewide Expenditures and Budgeted Funds<sup>5</sup>**  
(See page 6 of the report)

<b>County</b>	<b>JJCPA Expenditures</b>	<b>Interest Expenditures</b>	<b>Non-JJCPA Expenditures</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>JJCPA Budgeted</b>
Alameda	\$4,013,015	\$20,157	\$0	\$4,033,172	\$5,000,000
Amador	\$128,341	\$0	\$1,003	\$129,344	\$100,453
Butte	\$616,812	\$0	\$0	\$616,812	\$658,926
Calaveras	\$137,264	\$0	\$0	\$137,264	\$127,243
Colusa	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
Contra Costa	\$3,515,784	\$0	\$0	\$3,515,784	\$3,660,209
Del Norte	\$55,869	\$0	\$0	\$55,869	\$79,760
El Dorado	\$593,433	\$973	\$404,694	\$999,100	\$621,236
Fresno	\$2,916,578	\$0	\$0	\$2,916,578	\$3,405,950
Glenn	\$90,526	\$0	\$0	\$90,526	\$79,380
Humboldt	\$463,586	\$0	\$1,195,328	\$1,658,914	\$376,129
Imperial	\$500,052	\$0	\$0	\$500,052	\$500,052
Inyo	\$53,067	\$0	\$0	\$53,067	\$53,067
Kern	\$2,438,913	\$0	\$334,906	\$2,773,819	\$2,604,800
Kings	\$369,693	\$1,912	\$0	\$371,605	\$442,966
Lake	\$178,219	\$0	\$0	\$178,219	\$168,216
Lassen	\$100,470	\$0	\$110,000	\$210,470	\$95,616
Los Angeles	\$26,649,587	\$0	\$0	\$26,649,587	\$34,079,650
Madera	\$527,445	\$0	\$0	\$527,445	\$580,512
Marin	\$716,531	\$0	\$0	\$716,531	\$716,531
Mariposa	\$46,753	\$151	\$0	\$46,904	\$54,750
Mendocino	\$291,285	\$1,175	\$0	\$292,460	\$246,414
Merced	\$559,249	\$2,304	\$406,869	\$968,422	\$815,401
Modoc	\$27,118	\$0	\$0	\$27,118	\$27,118
Mono	\$32,485	\$0	\$0	\$32,485	\$37,885
Monterey	\$1,207,459	\$0	\$1,576,340	\$2,783,799	\$1,194,043
Napa	\$344,106	\$0	\$0	\$344,106	\$412,595
Nevada	\$422,444	\$4,360	\$0	\$426,804	\$379,178
Orange	\$10,382,737	\$0	\$358,259	\$10,740,996	\$11,593,480
Placer	\$987,982	\$0	\$0	\$987,982	\$1,080,103
Plumas	\$47,825	\$0	\$19,976	\$67,801	\$57,028
Riverside	\$7,001,706	\$0	\$0	\$7,001,706	\$8,109,209
Sacramento	\$4,539,944	\$0	\$134,957	\$4,674,901	\$4,539,944
San Benito	\$151,586	\$0	\$0	\$151,586	\$176,172
San Bernardino	\$5,613,214	\$15,791	\$0	\$5,629,005	\$6,503,322
San Diego	\$9,305,923	\$0	\$6,805,471	\$16,111,394	\$9,389,188
San Francisco	\$2,174,927	\$4,601	\$1,564,070	\$3,743,598	\$2,482,041
San Joaquin	\$2,084,499	\$0	\$0	\$2,084,499	\$2,423,193
San Luis Obispo	\$745,161	\$1,041	\$73,384	\$819,586	\$745,161
San Mateo	\$2,683,141	\$0	\$0	\$2,683,141	\$2,642,141
Santa Barbara	\$1,317,311	\$6,025	\$237,648	\$1,560,984	\$1,414,925
Santa Clara	\$5,546,270	\$0	\$0	\$5,546,270	\$5,516,339
Santa Cruz	\$787,037	\$0	\$246,883	\$1,033,920	\$880,970
Shasta	\$574,225	\$0	\$40,530	\$614,755	\$583,851
Siskiyou	\$107,225	\$0	\$0	\$107,225	\$118,209
Solano	\$2,758,623	\$0	\$0	\$2,758,623	\$2,170,899
Sonoma	\$1,298,111	\$10,101	\$20,461	\$1,328,673	\$1,676,472
Stanislaus	\$1,641,935	\$0	\$0	\$1,641,935	\$1,684,826
Sutter	\$287,369	\$0	\$136,366	\$423,735	\$401,578
Tehama	\$216,599	\$0	\$0	\$216,599	\$229,870
Trinity	\$39,451	\$620	\$0	\$40,071	\$39,451
Tulare	\$1,075,780	\$10,481	\$0	\$1,086,261	\$2,014,483
Tuolumne	\$154,580	\$0	\$30,000	\$184,580	\$155,514
Ventura	\$2,438,845	\$0	\$0	\$2,438,845	\$2,869,735
Yolo	\$555,842	\$0	\$454,190	\$1,010,032	\$599,339
Yuba	\$221,529	\$0	\$0	\$221,529	\$234,212
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$111,785,461</b>	<b>\$79,692</b>	<b>\$14,151,335</b>	<b>\$126,016,488</b>	<b>\$126,899,735</b>

<sup>5</sup> Alpine and Sierra counties did not report.

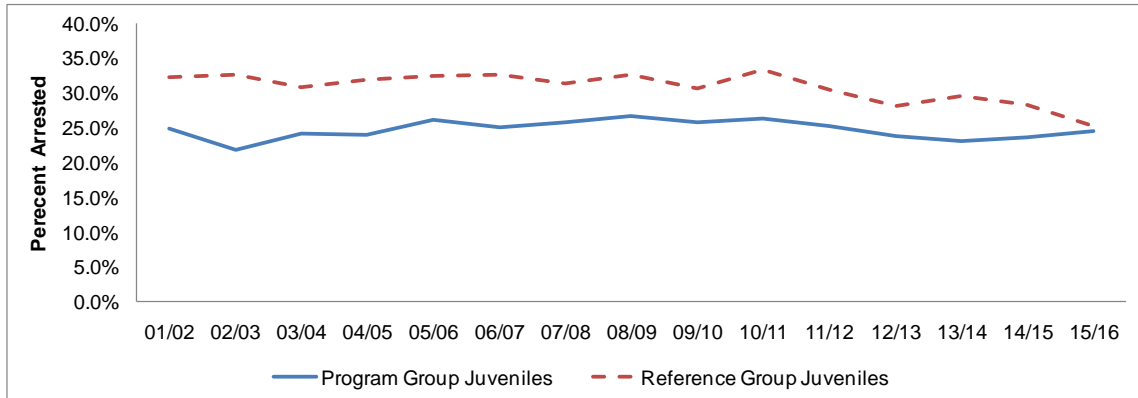
**APPENDIX C: Statewide Summary of Per Capita Program Costs**  
(See page 6 of the report)

County	Programs	Program Participants	Per Capita Costs	
			JJCPA Funds	All Funds
Alameda	1	397	\$10,108.35	\$10,159.12
Amador	1	44	\$2,916.84	\$2,939.64
Butte	2	361	\$1,708.62	\$1,708.62
Calaveras	2	35	\$3,921.83	\$3,921.83
Colusa	1	31	\$1,612.90	\$1,612.90
Contra Costa	3	332	\$10,589.71	\$10,589.71
Del Norte	1	21	\$2,660.43	\$2,660.43
El Dorado	1	262	\$2,265.01	\$3,813.36
Fresno	7	1,121	\$2,601.76	\$2,601.76
Glenn	1	30	\$3,017.53	\$3,017.53
Humboldt	2	135	\$3,433.97	\$12,288.25
Imperial	2	195	\$2,564.37	\$2,564.37
Inyo	2	266	\$199.50	\$199.50
Kern	2	405	\$6,022.01	\$6,848.94
Kings	1	85	\$4,349.33	\$4,371.82
Lake	1	51	\$3,494.49	\$3,494.49
Lassen	3	410	\$245.05	\$513.34
Los Angeles	15	33,504	\$795.42	\$795.42
Madera	1	180	\$2,930.25	\$2,930.25
Marin	3	138	\$5,192.25	\$5,192.25
Mariposa	1	87	\$537.39	\$539.13
Mendocino	1	21	\$13,870.71	\$13,926.67
Merced	1	78	\$7,169.86	\$12,415.67
Modoc	1	3	\$9,039.33	\$9,039.33
Mono	1	13	\$2,498.85	\$2,498.85
Monterey	6	5,197	\$232.34	\$535.65
Napa	3	180	\$1,911.70	\$1,911.70
Nevada	3	73	\$5,786.90	\$5,846.63
Orange	8	1,829	\$5,676.73	\$5,872.61
Placer	3	525	\$1,881.87	\$1,881.87
Plumas	1	52	\$919.71	\$1,303.87
Riverside	4	1,545	\$4,531.85	\$4,531.85
Sacramento	1	189	\$24,020.87	\$24,734.93
San Benito	1	27	\$5,614.30	\$5,614.30
San Bernardino	4	10,348	\$542.44	\$543.97
San Diego	5	4,880	\$1,906.95	\$3,301.52
San Francisco	5	920	\$2,364.05	\$4,069.13
San Joaquin	3	1,271	\$1,640.05	\$1,640.05
San Luis Obisp	2	136	\$5,479.13	\$6,026.37
San Mateo	5	737	\$3,640.63	\$3,640.63
Santa Barbara	2	400	\$3,293.28	\$3,902.46
Santa Clara	2	2,553	\$2,172.45	\$2,172.45
Santa Cruz	2	407	\$1,933.75	\$2,540.34
Shasta	5	262	\$2,191.70	\$2,346.39
Siskiyou	1	68	\$1,576.84	\$1,576.84
Solano	2	147	\$18,766.14	\$18,766.14
Sonoma	5	850	\$1,527.19	\$1,563.14
Stanislaus	4	598	\$2,745.71	\$2,745.71
Sutter	4	55	\$5,224.89	\$7,704.27
Tehama	1	53	\$4,086.77	\$4,086.77
Trinity	1	12	\$3,287.58	\$3,339.25
Tulare	3	4,130	\$260.48	\$263.02
Tuolumne	1	9	\$17,175.56	\$20,508.89
Ventura	4	2,047	\$1,191.42	\$1,191.42
Yolo	1	76	\$7,313.71	\$13,289.89
Yuba	2	231	\$959.00	\$959.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>78,012</b>	<b>\$1,432.93</b>	<b>\$1,615.35</b>

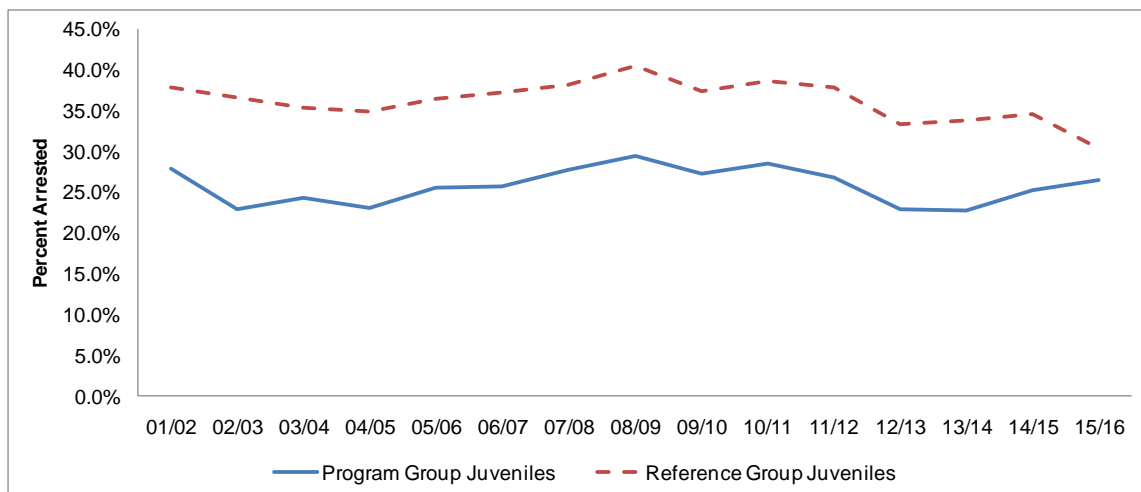
**APPENDIX D: Results for Mandated Outcomes for Each of 15 Program Years**  
 (See page 9 of the report)

**Average Arrest Rates by Program Year (Fiscal Year)**

All Programs



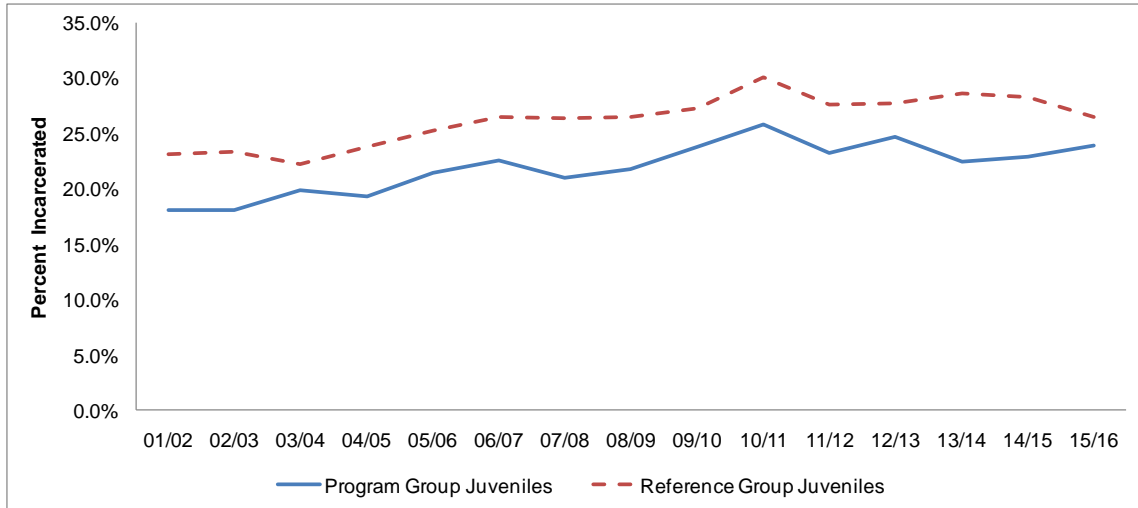
Programs in Which Arrest Rate Are Expected to be Lower for Program Juveniles



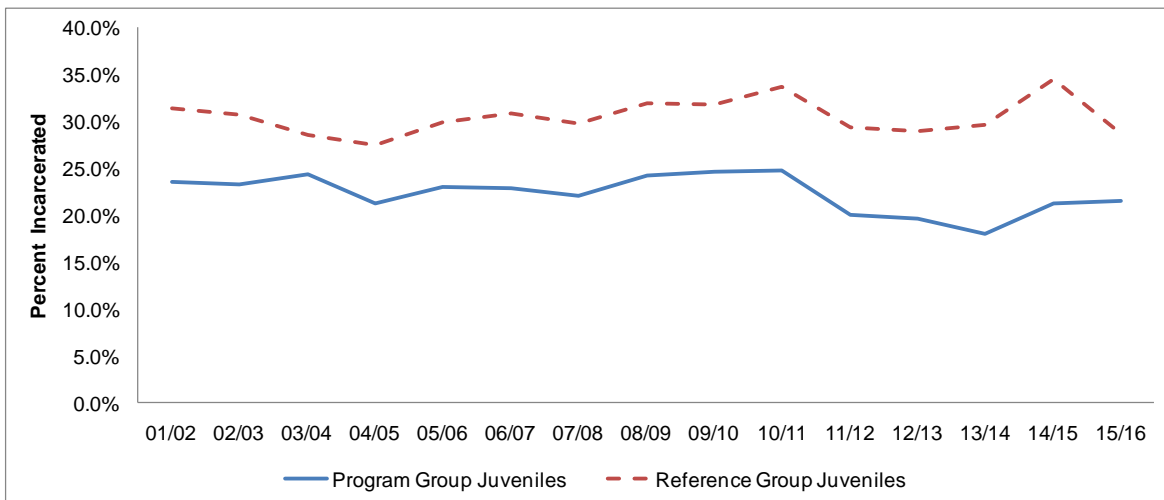


## Incarceration Rates (Percent Arrest) by Program Year

### All Programs

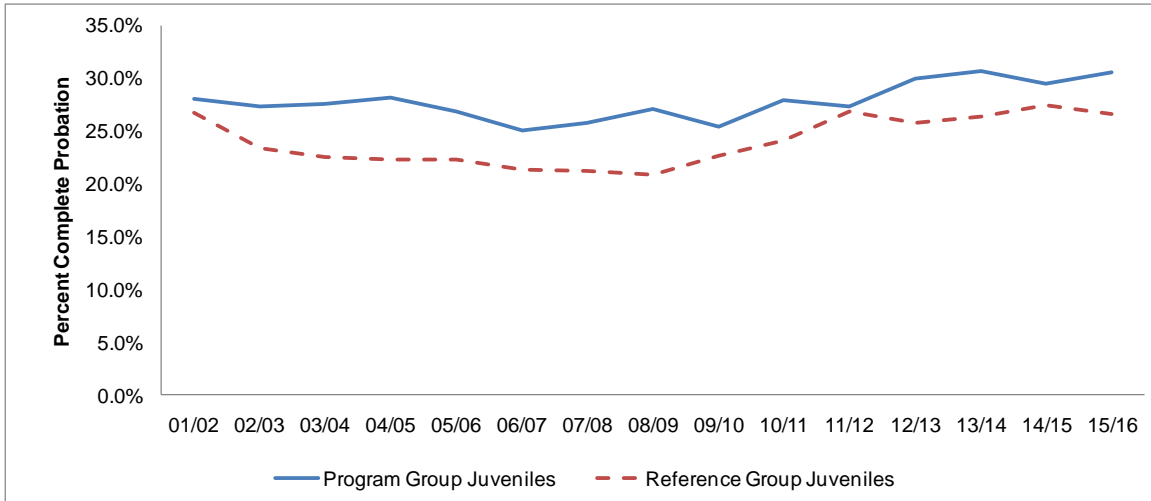


### Programs in which Incarceration Rates Are Expected to be Lower for Program Juveniles

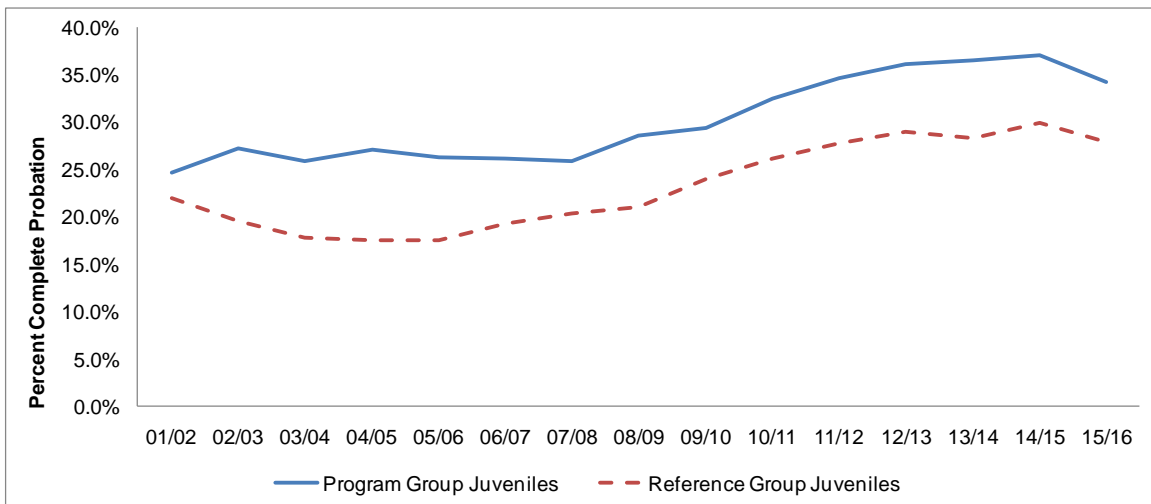


## Completion of Probation Rates by Program Year

### All Programs

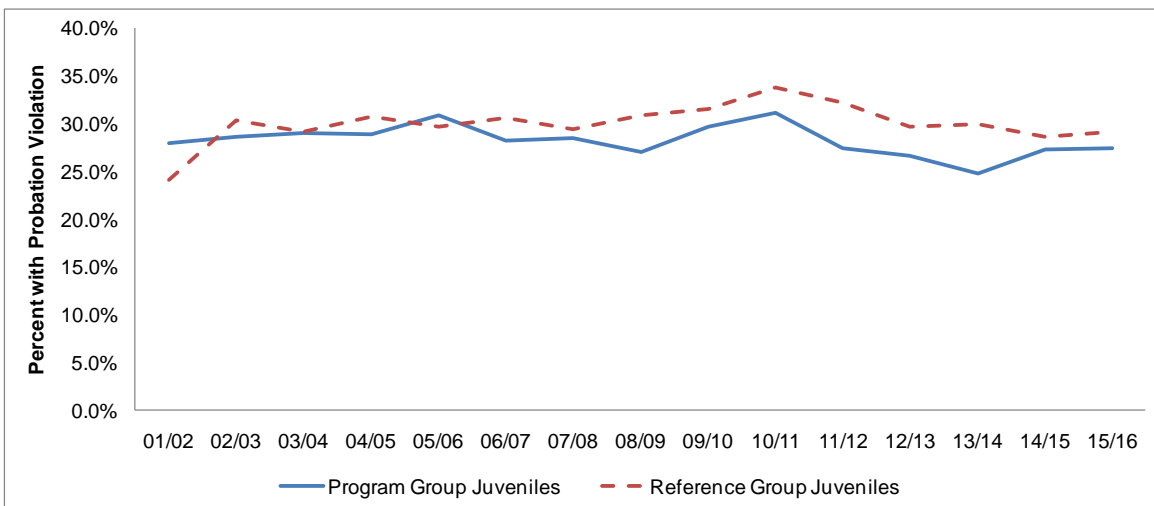


### Programs Where Completion of Probation Rate is Expected to be Higher for Program Juveniles

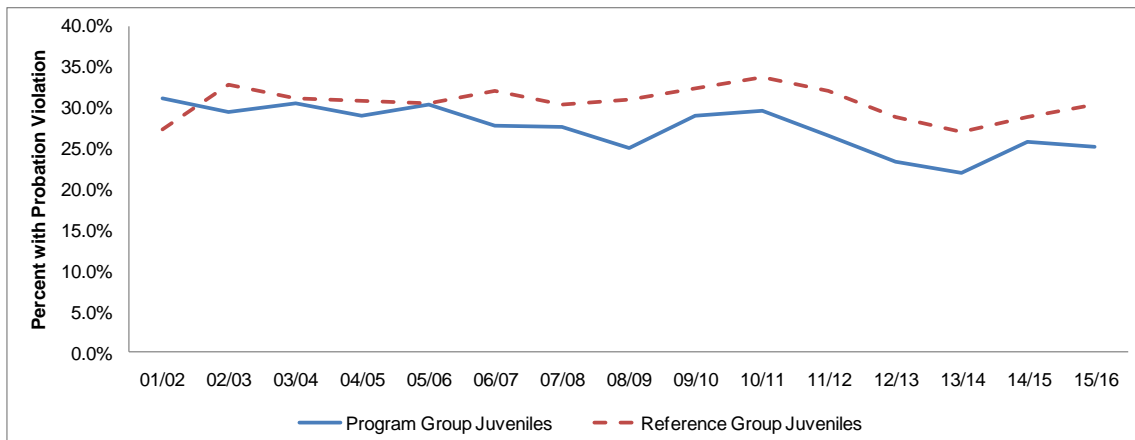


## Probation Violation Rates by Program Year

### All Programs

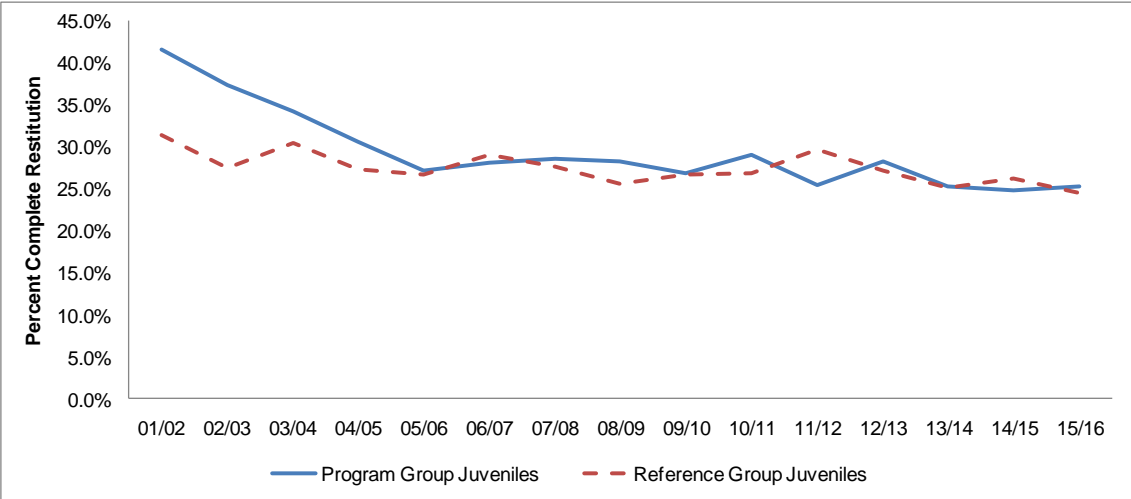


### Programs Where Probation Violation Rate Is Expected to be Lower for Program Juveniles

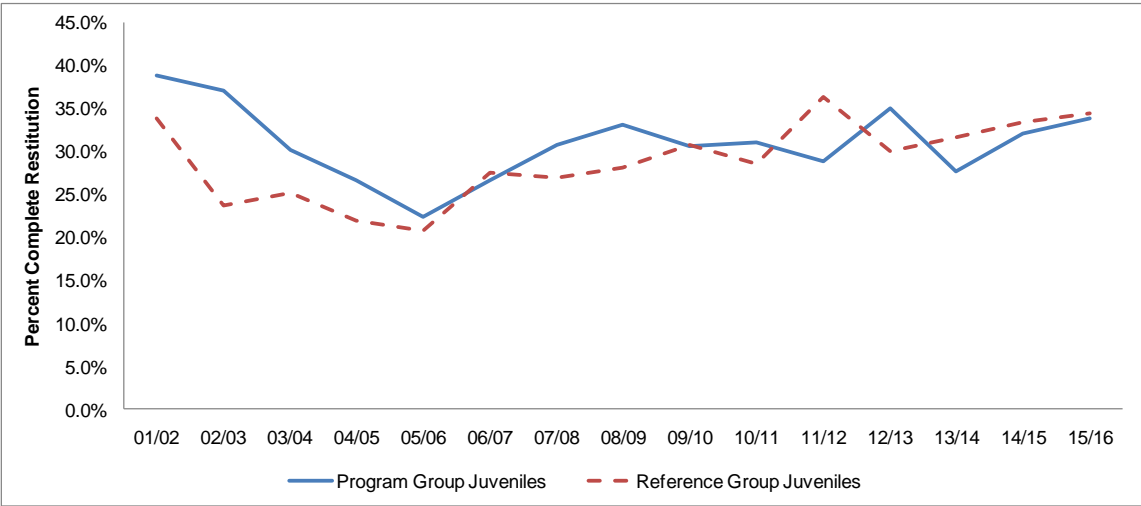


# Completion of Restitution Rates by Program Year

## All Programs

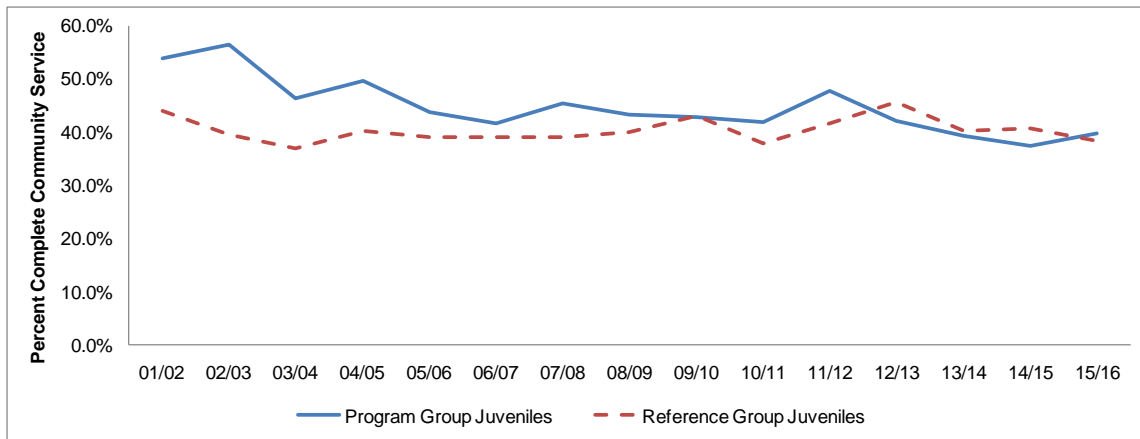


## Programs Where Completion of Restitution Rate Is Expected to be Higher for Program Juveniles

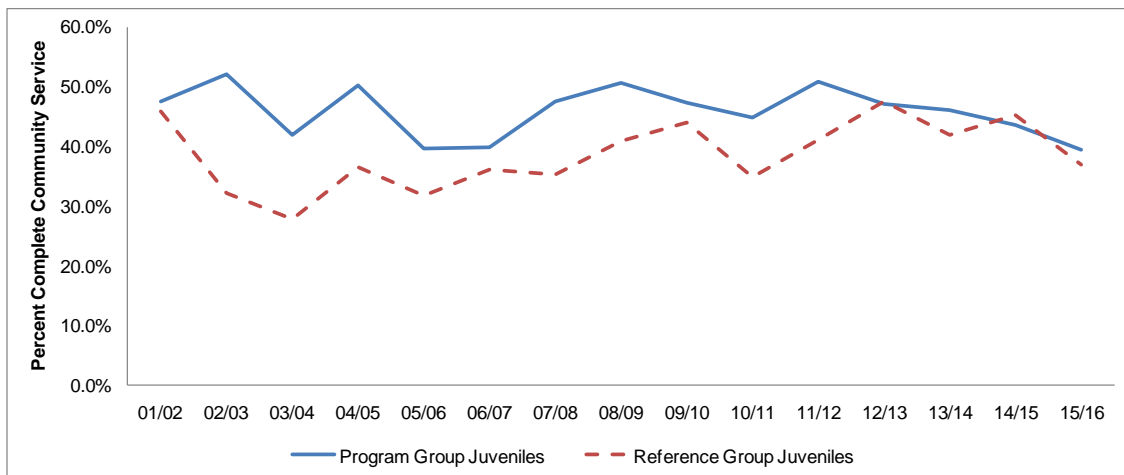


## Completion of Community Service Rates by Program Year

### 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)

<b>County</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Alameda	1,524	1,398	-126	-8.2%
Amador	996	890	-106	-10.6%
Butte	2,651	2,618	-34	-1.3%
Calaveras	3,386	2,914	-472	-13.9%
Colusa	1,571	1,846	275	17.5%
Contra Costa	1,377	1,334	-43	-3.1%
Del Norte	1,732	2,420	689	39.8%
El Dorado	1,979	2,102	123	6.2%
Fresno	2,760	2,638	-123	-4.5%
Glenn	4,416	2,171	-2245	-50.8%
Humboldt	3,604	2,865	-739	-20.5%
Imperial	1,474	1,470	-4	-0.3%
Inyo	1,244	663	-581	-46.7%
Kern	2,729	2,500	-230	-8.4%
Kings	7,371	5,893	-1478	-20.0%
Lake	3,964	3,392	-573	-14.5%
Lassen	3,023	3,158	135	4.5%
Los Angeles	1,676	1,350	-326	-19.4%
Madera	2,543	2,350	-193	-7.6%
Marin	2,193	2,471	278	12.7%
Mariposa <sup>2</sup>	0	297	297	-
Mendocino	2,605	3,017	413	15.9%
Merced	3,960	3,716	-244	-6.2%
Modoc	1,533	1,652	119	7.8%
Mono	729	548	-181	-24.8%
Monterey	2,875	2,347	-528	-18.4%
Napa	2,135	2,121	-15	-0.7%
Nevada	3,746	2,994	-752	-20.1%
Orange	1,995	1,584	-411	-20.6%
Placer	1,479	1,272	-208	-14.0%
Plumas	4,368	2,787	-1581	-36.2%
Riverside	1,447	1,167	-280	-19.4%
Sacramento	1,535	1,298	-237	-15.5%
San Benito	2,249	3,353	1104	49.1%
San Bernardino	2,404	2,496	91	3.8%
San Diego	2,485	2,125	-360	-14.5%
San Francisco	2,128	2,169	41	1.9%
San Joaquin	3,002	2,537	-465	-15.5%
San Luis Obispo	1,690	1,620	-70	-4.1%
San Mateo	2,092	1,757	-335	-16.0%
Santa Barbara	3,053	3,583	530	17.4%
Santa Clara	2,302	1,714	-588	-25.6%
Santa Cruz	2,656	2,758	102	3.9%
Shasta	3,999	2,944	-1055	-26.4%
Siskiyou	1,968	1,914	-54	-2.7%
Solano	2,731	3,066	335	12.3%
Sonoma	2,700	2,250	-450	-16.7%
Stanislaus	1,995	1,927	-68	-3.4%
Sutter	3,366	2,291	-1075	-31.9%
Tehama	3,331	3,273	-58	-1.7%
Trinity	284	375	91	32.2%
Tulare	3,577	3,210	-367	-10.3%
Tuolumne	2,301	2,380	79	3.4%
Ventura	3,291	3,152	-139	-4.2%
Yolo	3,383	2,685	-698	-20.6%
Yuba	2,806	2,425	-381	-13.6%
<b>All JJCPA Counties</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-258</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>

1 - Alpine and Sierra counties did not report under the JJCPA program.

2 - There was no county information reported for Mariposa County in DOJ's 2014 Juvenile Arrests Report.