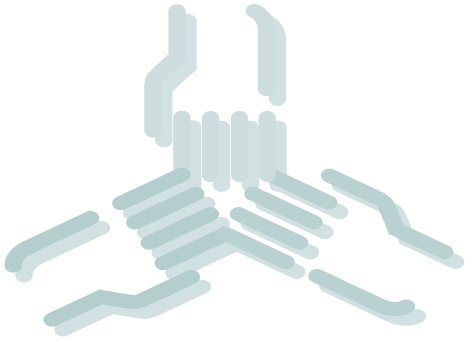
Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

2003 Annual Report



Collaboration and Partnership

California Board of Corrections

Juvenile Justice

Crime Prevention Act

Annual Report to the Legislature

March 2003

Board of Corrections
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Crime Prevention Act of 2000 created a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth (Chapter 353). In the past three years, this unprecedented initiative, which is now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), has made a total of $353.9 million available to counties for collaborative efforts addressing a continuum of responses to juvenile crime – prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration.

The JJCPA requires the Board of Corrections (Board), beginning in March 2003, to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the: 1) overall effectiveness of the local planning process counties must undertake to receive funds; 2) program expenditures for each county; and 3) six statutorily mandated outcomes (arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates as well as probation, restitution, and community service completion rates). In addition to covering these issues, this first annual report includes local evaluation highlights.

Local Planning Process: Programs funded by the JJCPA must be based on approaches that have proved effective in curbing juvenile crime and must respond to identified needs in each county. To achieve this objective, the JJCPA required a multi-disciplinary Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) to develop a comprehensive plan documenting the condition of the local juvenile justice system and proposing efforts to fill identified service gaps. Over the last two years, counties have established the infrastructures needed to implement these plans, which must be updated annually. JJCC members report that juvenile justice planning has become more strategic, integrated and outcome-oriented as a result of this process.

Program Expenditures: Counties report that they expended $118,594,315, or 98%, of the $121.3 million initially appropriated to the JJCPA. Given the time-consuming start-up activities typically associated with programs like the JJCPA (e.g., staff hiring and contract negotiations with community-based service providers), this level of expenditure is actually quite impressive. Counties also report that a total of 98,703 minors participated in JJCPA programs during the reporting period at a State cost of $1,201.53 per minor.

Juvenile Justice Outcomes: Although very preliminary, results for the statutorily mandated criminal justice outcomes indicate that JJCPA programs are making a positive difference in the lives of at-risk youth. For example, nearly 60% of the programs met or exceeded their goal for rate of arrest, and juveniles participating in the programs had a lower arrest rate than minors in the comparison group (23.6% vs. 31.2%). In addition, over two-thirds of the programs met or exceeded their goals for completion of restitution and community service, with completion rates higher on both outcomes for JJCPA juveniles. Results on local outcome measures also are promising and include increased school attendance, improved academic performance and decreased drug usage.

Because the efforts supported by the JJCPA build upon strategies that have proved successful in the past, this initiative should yield significant returns well into the future – and, based on the data available for this first annual report, there is already evidence of positive results. Board staff will keep working in partnership with counties to help ensure the continued success of this historic initiative in the years to come.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

California's juvenile crime rates began climbing in the late 1980s and reached alarming levels in the early 1990s. The Legislature responded to this serious problem by endorsing initiatives like the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant I Program, which supported 14 collaborative projects aimed at identifying the most effective strategies for curbing juvenile crime, and the Repeat Offender Prevention Program, which funded eight collaborative projects designed to reduce the likelihood that certain high-risk juveniles would become chronic offenders.

Since 1995, there has been a dramatic – and steady – decline in California's juvenile crime rates. Although there is no single explanation for this welcome trend, experts agree that collaborative efforts to intervene in the lives of at-risk youth are a contributing factor. With this in mind, the Governor and Legislature established the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Chapter 353), which created a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs based on approaches that have proved effective in curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth.

Funding and Evaluation Requirements

The Crime Prevention Act, which is now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), provided $121.3 million to counties on a per capita basis. Following this initial appropriation, which represented the largest single investment ever made in juvenile justice programs in California, the 2001/02 and 2002/03 State Budgets each provided an additional $116.3 million in ongoing support for the JJCPA.

The JJCPA required the integral involvement of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCCs) in developing comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans (CMJJPs) that include an assessment of existing resources for at-risk youth, juvenile offenders, and their families, as well as an action strategy that demonstrates a collaborative, integrated approach to juvenile crime and delinquency. As the agency responsible for administering the JJCPA, the Board of Corrections (Board) must approve the CMJJPs before the counties may begin spending the funds distributed to them by the State Controller's Office.

A total of 56 counties participate in the JJCPA, which funded 185 different juvenile justice programs from the first allocation and 186 programs from the second allocation.[1] Programs to be funded with the third allocation (for expenditures during FY 2003-04) will be subject to the Board's approval of CMJJPs by May 2003.

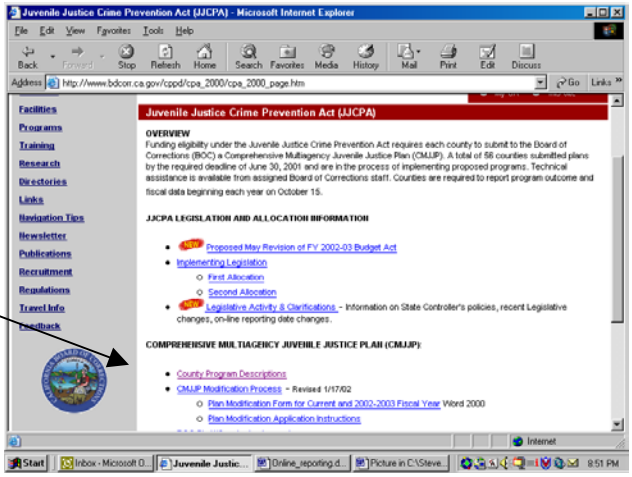
The programs funded by the JJCPA address a continuum of responses to at-risk youth and juvenile offenders – prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration – and respond to specific problems associated with these populations in each county. Additional information about the JJCPA programs is available on the Board's web site (see graphic on the next page).

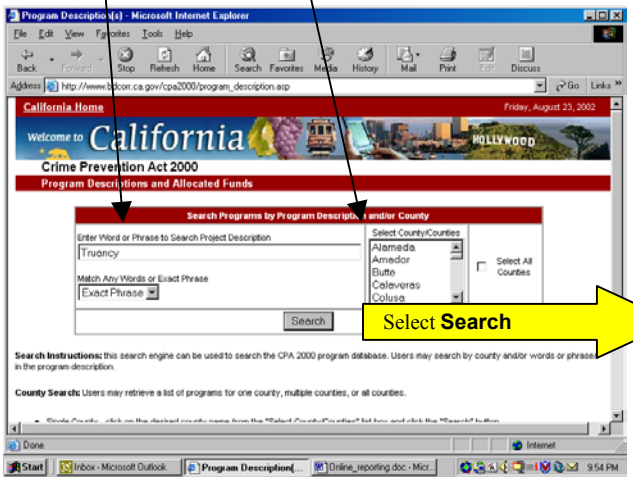
[1] Alpine and Sierra Counties choose not to apply for JJCPA funding due to their small allocations.

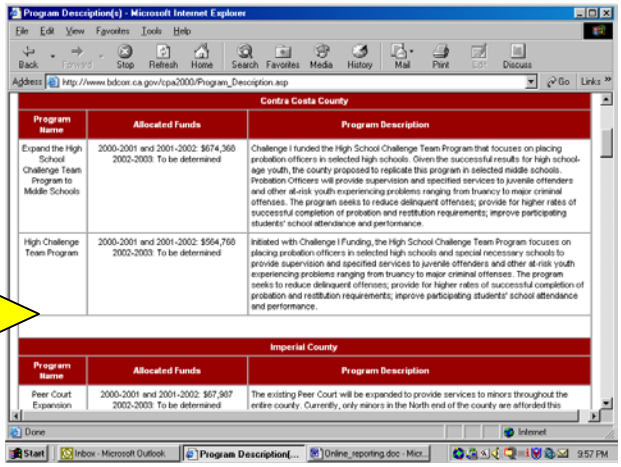
On-line Program Descriptions

Go to the Board of Corrections' Home Page at www.bd.corr.ca.gov and select Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act from "Featured Links".

Choose County Program Description from the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan section. A fill-in screen appears with options to search by **Program Descriptions** and/or **County**.







To assess the effectiveness of these programs, the JJCPA requires counties to submit annual reports to the Board, beginning in October 2002, on expenditures and outcomes. To assist counties in meeting these requirements, Board staff developed an on-line reporting system and conducted regional workshops on how to utilize the system effectively. In addition to evaluating the impact of their programs in relation to six statutorily mandated outcomes (arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates as well as completion rates for probation, restitution, and community service), counties have the opportunity to examine other factors that may contribute to reducing juvenile crime (see section on Local Evaluation Highlights).

The JJCPA also requires the Board, beginning in March 2003, to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature on the required criminal justice outcomes (see section on Statewide Program Outcomes), the overall effectiveness of the local planning process, and program expenditures. This first annual report fulfills these requirements.

Local Planning Process

State policies have increasingly recognized the need to strengthen the local juvenile justice system and its array of alternatives and graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders through a comprehensive local planning process. For the JJCPA, these efforts began with an extensive needs assessment spearheaded by a local JJCC comprised of representatives of probation, education, mental health, community-based agencies and other key stakeholders. The Board

is responsible for providing direction and technical assistance to counties during this planning process, which includes:

- Developing a mission statement and setting broad long-term strategic goals;
- Analyzing current juvenile justice trends;
- Reviewing strategies and programs currently utilized; and
- Examining gaps in the juvenile justice system that need to be addressed.

This process culminates in a Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan that documents the condition of the local juvenile justice system, the gaps existing in that system, and what the county has determined is needed to fill those gaps in order to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. Over the last two years, counties have aggressively developed the infrastructures necessary to implement these plans, which must be updated annually in terms of program scope, target population, collaborations, and measurements for achieving success.

Members of the JJCCs have reported a great deal of satisfaction with this planning process. The JJCCs typically meet on a monthly or quarterly basis to review program implementation progress and evaluation data. The councils also review the plan annually to make any program modifications that will enhance the overall quality of the county's efforts. The counties must submit modified plans to the Board, which reviews them to ensure consistency with both the original plan and legislative requirements. In addition to noting that juvenile justice planning has become more strategic, integrated and outcome-oriented as a result of this process, JJCC members have underscored the value of sharing information regarding youth programs across disciplines.

Program Expenditures

This first annual JJCPA report provides an accounting of expenditures by county from the State's first allocation of funds. The Statewide Expenditure Summary (please see Appendix A) indicates that counties expended $118,594,315, or 98%, of the $121.3 million initially appropriated to the JJCPA. Given the time-consuming start-up activities typically associated with programs like the JJCPA (e.g., staff hiring and contract negotiations with community-based service providers), this level of expenditure is quite impressive.

The Statewide Expenditure Summary also shows that counties spent $7,465,545 in interest earned on State funds while in special county accounts and that counties contributed $17,341,285 in non-JJCPA funds to support program activities. This high level of additional, but not legislatively required, matching funds demonstrates local government's commitment to the goals of the JJCPA and significantly leverages the State's investment in preventing and deterring youth from criminal activity.

This annual report also includes per capita program costs for youth completing the program as well as those still receiving services. The Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs (please see Appendix B) shows that a total of 98,703 minors participated in JJCPA program during the reporting period at a State cost of $1,201.53 per minor. It should be noted that this first report covers a period during which counties incurred typical program start-up costs. Therefore, the reported per capita cost is considered higher than the actual cost will be once programs are fully rolled-out and operational.

STATEWIDE PROGRAM OUTCOMES

The JJCPA requires counties to collect information on six criminal justice outcomes for the statewide evaluation: arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates; and probation, restitution, and community service completion rates. However, most of these outcomes are not applicable to prevention programs and/or similar efforts directed at at-risk juveniles. For example, a truancy prevention program serving primarily middle-school students would not be expected to have an impact on incarceration rate. Therefore, counties report outcome data only on those variables applicable to their programs.

For each outcome variable, counties specify a goal (e.g., whether the program will increase, decrease, or have no effect on incarceration rate) commensurate with the focus of the program and the juveniles served. For most outcomes, counties assess their progress in achieving program goals by comparing the results for participants with the results for some other reference group. This reference group could be program participants prior to entering the program (e.g., a pre-post comparison of the arrest rates of the program participants), prior participants (e.g., comparing the arrest rate of the current program participants with the arrest rate of prior program participants), juveniles comparable to those who received program services (e.g., comparing program participants to a similar group of juveniles who did not participate in the program), or some other external reference group.

The length and timing of the evaluation periods for each outcome also 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 (e.g., six months) and compare the arrest rate prior to program entry with the arrest rate following program exit.

Counties report outcome results on a fiscal year basis for juveniles who completed the full evaluation period during that time period. Because many of the juveniles who received program services during 2001/2002 had yet to complete the full evaluation period, only very preliminary results are available for many programs, and no results are available for programs that either started late in the fiscal year or have long evaluation periods (e.g., 365 days from program entry). Even so, as the following results illustrate, there is promising news to report in terms of the positive impact of the JJCPA.

- Nearly 60% of the programs met or exceeded their goal for rate of arrest, and juveniles participating in the programs had a lower arrest rate than reference group juveniles (23.6% compared to 31.2%).

- Over two-thirds of the programs met or exceeded their goals for completion of restitution and court-ordered community service, with completion rates higher on both outcomes for JJCPA juveniles.

- Nearly two-thirds of the programs met or exceeded their goal for completion of probation, and the average completion rate was higher for juveniles in JJCPA programs.

Results for Mandated Outcomes

Table A below shows the number of programs for which information is being collected on each of the outcome variables, and the number and percent of these programs for which results were available for at least 15 juveniles in both the program group and the reference group – the minimums considered necessary to provide meaningful preliminary information. As indicated in the table, the percentage of programs with reportable results is highest for the two outcomes that apply to all juveniles in every program – arrest and incarceration rates (approximately 60%) – and lower for the remaining outcomes, which when applicable, often apply to only a portion of the juveniles in a given program.

Table A: Available Results on Applicable Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Number of Programs	
	Outcome Applies	Results Available
Arrest Rate	185	112 (60.5%)
Incarceration Rate	185	110 (59.5%)
Completion of Probation Rate	149	70 (47.0%)
Probation Violation Rate	149	75 (50.3%)
Completion of Restitution	147	29 (19.7%)
Completion of Community Service	134	39 (29.1%)

Table B below summarizes program goals for each outcome. As mentioned previously, all goals reflect the expectations for program juveniles compared to some reference group. As shown in the table, the majority of programs expect that arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates will decrease, and that there will either be an increase or no change in the rates of completion of restitution, community service, and probation.

Table B: Summary of Program Goals for Mandated Outcomes

Outcome Measure	Program Goal		
	Increase	No Change	Decrease
Arrest Rate	0.0%	34.8%	65.2%
Incarceration Rate	0.0%	29.1%	70.9%
Completion of Probation Rate	51.4%	47.1%	1.4%
Probation Violation Rate	4.0%	26.7%	69.3%
Completion of Restitution	51.7%	48.3%	0.0%
Completion of Community Service	48.7%	51.3%	0.0%

Table C on the next page summarizes the results for all six mandated outcomes. The value in parenthesis next to each outcome shows the percentage of programs that met or exceeded their goal for the outcome. In the vast majority of instances, each outcome was measured as a percentage (e.g., percentage of juveniles arrested). The columns to the right show the average results for JJCPA and reference group juveniles for those programs that measured the outcome as a percentage.

Table C: Summary of Results on Mandated Outcomes

Outcome (% of Programs Meeting or Exceeding Goal)	Average Rate	
	Program Juveniles	Reference Group
Arrest Rate (59.0%)	23.6%	31.2%
Incarceration Rate (54.6%)	16.2%	20.7%
Completion of Probation Rate (64.3%)	30.8%	26.9%
Probation Violation Rate (41.4%)	28.7%	23.9%
Completion of Restitution (72.4%)	44.3%	31.7%
Completion of Community Service (69.3%)	54.5%	45.3%

Results in Table C show that the percentage of programs that met or exceeded their goals was highest for completion of restitution (72.4%) and court-ordered community service (69.3%). Further, for both of these outcomes, the average rate of completion was higher for the program juveniles than for reference group juveniles (restitution: 44.3% vs. 31.7%; community service: 54.5% vs. 45.3%). Similarly, almost two thirds of the programs (64.3%) met or exceeded their goals for completion of probation, and the average completion rate was higher for the program juveniles (30.8% vs. 26.9%). Over half of the programs met their goal for rate of incarceration (54.6%), and the average rate for this outcome was also in the desired direction (program juveniles: 16.2%; reference group juveniles: 20.7%).

While over two-thirds of the programs expected the probation violation rate to be lower for program juveniles, the percent of juveniles who violated probation was actually higher for this group (28.7% vs. 23.9%). This finding is not unexpected given the closer probation supervision typically associated with dedicated programs, and it is likely that many programs were overly optimistic in anticipating that probation violations would actually decrease. It is also important to note that probation violations are often technical in nature (e.g., a violation of curfew or some other term of probation) rather than related to a new offense.

Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles Aged 10-17

In addition to program-related outcomes and goals, the enabling legislation requires that all counties specify a goal or expectation for change in the annual countywide arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles aged 10 to 17. Results for this measure are based on information compiled by the California Department of Justice (see Appendix C).

As with program-related outcomes, each county specifies a goal for this measure (increase, decrease, no change), as well as a reference group (in this case a reference year, which most frequently is 2000). A total of 24 counties expected the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles to go down; 30 counties expected no change; and 2 counties expected the rate to go up. The rate went down in 20 (83.3%) of the counties that expected a decline, and in 15 (50.0%) of the counties that expected no change. It also declined in both of the counties that expected an upward climb. Most importantly, for the 56 counties that participated in the JJCPA, the arrest rate per 100,000 juveniles went from 6,070 to 5,740 from 2000 to 2001 – a reduction of 5.4%.

LOCAL EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

In addition to evaluating the impact of their programs on specific criminal justice outcomes, counties have the opportunity to examine the influence of their programs on other factors that may contribute to juvenile crime. The local outcome measures used by JJCPA counties to assess individual program effectiveness include:

- Personal conduct and functioning measures such as drug/alcohol abuse, personal adjustment scores, employment, and gang involvement;
- Family functioning measures such as improved communication, family conduct and relationships; and
- School behavior and performance measures such as grades, attendance, expulsions, and suspensions.

The following examples of preliminary outcome results reported to the Board demonstrate the positive impact the diverse JJCPA programs are having in several counties.

Los Angeles County School Based Program

In this program, deputy probation officers at 85 high, 30 middle, and 5 elementary schools have daily contact with probationers, at risk youth, and school officials. The officers provide case management, monitor school behavior, attendance and academic performance, focus on tutoring and after school homework assistance, and network with gang intervention. The program also provides transportation for participants to after school programs. School officials report increased school safety, less gang involvement, and enhanced attendance and academic performance. Participating schools view the program as a fundamental resource for school safety and an effective intervention measure for youth at high risk of dropping out of school or being removed because of chronic misbehavior.

Marin County Enhanced County Community School Program

This program involved expanded and enhanced services for at-risk students attending the County Community School. The specific efforts made possible with JJCPA funds are 1) an on-campus suspension prevention program, a Saturday School, a Career center, an after-school recreation program, and an extended day counseling program. The overall impact of these programs is that school attendance is up 23%. In addition, there were a total of only 9 school suspensions during the year for the program juveniles compared to 200 suspensions for the comparison group juveniles.

Mono County Recreation/Mentor Program

This program provides organized group recreational and alternative activities for youth in the Mono County Children's System of Care, which began January 2001. Program staff members coordinate and match volunteer mentors with youth in an effort to improve problem-solving and social/interpersonal skills and to promote bonding with positive adult and peer role models. To date, all (100%) of the juveniles exiting the program have improved their level of functioning.

Nevada County Emergency 601 Bed Space

The 601 Bed Space program provides respite care for crisis intervention and temporary emergency shelter. Youth in crisis are provided a safe place to stay, undergo assessment for barriers to remaining at home, and get linked with services. The goal is successful reunification with families. Case management provides follow-up with service intervention/ linkage. Return of out of county runaways is also provided. A significant impact of this program is early identification of youth (particularly girls) who need intensive services.

Although based on a very small number of juveniles to date, there has been a substantial increase in the number of school days attended for program participants versus attendance prior to program entry (79% vs. 59%). It is also anticipated that fewer of these youth will enter the adult probation system than the historical group for whom there were few intense interventions. The county believes achievement of this goal will be a true measure of program effectiveness.

Orange County Youth Guidance Center Program for Girls

This program expanded the range of treatment services for girls at the Youth Guidance Center, which is currently the only Probation-operated non-secure institution in the county providing treatment and rehabilitation services for females. The primary goal is to help the girls develop skills that will reduce the chances of further delinquency. Of the 71 youth who had exited the program as of March 2002, over 63% had successfully completed it as measured by the fact that they had not incurred any petitions for new offenses or experienced significant behavioral problems.

San Diego County Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court Program

San Diego County used JJCPA funding to continue and augment this federally funded pilot program, which serves non-violent wards of the juvenile court who were unsuccessful in prior court-ordered substance abuse treatment. The program stresses swift and certain consequences for failure to comply with court orders and provides incentives to stay sober. The goal is to decrease substance abuse and reduce juvenile crime by providing a continuum of substance abuse treatment services. Local outcomes have measured drug usage and found a 38% decrease in the number of program participants with positive tests during the course of the program.

San Francisco County Life Learning Academy

The Life Learning Academy, originally designed and implemented under the Challenge Grant Program, is a fully accredited Charter school with a Day Reporting Center. The Academy features an extended-day school setting, small class sizes, tutoring and mentoring, uniforms and transportation to and from the student's home. The curriculum combines traditional academic classes with vocational and life skills training, physical and emotional health training as well as development of responsibility for self and others. Previous results include significantly improved academic performance and reduced involvement in the juvenile justice system (students are half as likely to be arrested and ten times less likely to

be detained in a juvenile facility as those in the comparison group not attending the Academy). The comparison group for the JJCPA supported program is the original treatment group and it is hypothesized that the participants in this project will perform at least as well as the comparison group youths. In the case of arrest rates, it is 7.1% for the current program group, which compares favorably to the 10.6% arrest rate for the original treatment group, and is significantly lower than the 37.9% arrest rate found for a comparable group of juveniles who did not participate in the program.

Solano County Detention Multidisciplinary Team Program

There are three objectives for this program: 1) reduce the number of short stays in detention; 2) increase the mental health services in detention and mental health follow-up in the community; and 3) reduce the average daily population in detention. The target group is youth who are admitted to detention or have extended stays because of problems in the home. Reported results for the program participants (treatment group) compared to the historical group (control group) indicate that fewer minors in the treatment group had short-term stays (two days or less) in custody and a slightly greater percentage of treatment group minors received mental health follow-up services. Further, according to county records, the average daily population in juvenile hall was reduced by 12 minors from the prior calendar year.

Sonoma County Probation Officers on Selected High School Campuses

This program targets the reduction of delinquent offenses, seeks to provide for higher rates of successful completion of probation and restitution requirements, and to improve participating students' school attendance and performance through the provision of supervision and specialized services to youth on probation and others at risk. By collaborating with the existing police officers on campus, probation officers provide intensive supervision to wards already known to the Probation Department. They also provide diversion and intervention services designed to improve behavior in the community, home and school as well as restricting further entry of minors into the juvenile justice system. An independent evaluation of the program indicated that it has had a positive impact not only on the campuses where probation officers have been placed, but also on the community at large. Qualitative data indicate that the program has been successful in creating safer school environments, reducing high risk behaviors of students on probation, increasing school attendance of students on probation and assisting school administrators in working with high risk students. As one youth so aptly stated, "Keep this program on campus – it'll help kids stay out of trouble."

CONCLUSION

According to the most recent statistics published by the Attorney General's Office, juvenile felony arrests have decreased over 27 percent since 1996, a year that marked the beginning of California's focus on strategies emphasizing collaboration and interdisciplinary responses to juvenile crime.

In establishing the JJCPA, Governor Davis and state lawmakers expanded and strengthened this focus – making an unprecedented commitment to collaborative efforts aimed at reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. Because these local efforts build upon strategies that have proved successful in the past, the State's investment in the JJCPA should yield significant returns well into the future – and, based on the limited amount of data available for this first annual report, there is already quantitative evidence of positive results, not only on the statutorily mandated criminal justice outcomes but also on various program outcomes being examined by counties. There is also qualitative evidence – i.e., feedback from local stakeholders, juvenile justice professionals, educators and participating youth – that underscores the value of the process and the programs supported by the JJCPA.

The JJCPA is off to a very good start, and Board staff will keep working in partnership with counties to help ensure the continued success of this historic initiative in the years to come.

Appendix A

Statewide Expenditure Summary

County	State Fund Expenditures	Interest Expenditures	Non-CPA Fund Expenditures	Total Expenditures	State Funds Allocation*
Alameda	$4,679,765	$0	$0	$4,679,765	$5,137,007
Alpine	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,204
Amador	$121,559	$8,943	$0	$130,502	$121,559
Butte	$697,664	$43,388	$247,825	$988,877	$720,838
Calaveras	$135,866	$1,746	$0	$137,612	$135,866
Colusa	$66,220	$0	$0	$66,220	$66,220
Contra Costa	$3,117,421	$0	$868,358	$3,985,779	$3,285,543
Del Norte	$99,091	$2,661	$22,313	$124,065	$99,091
El Dorado	$422,038	$32,869	$4,665	$459,572	$540,231
Fresno	$2,844,156	$180,604	$0	$3,024,760	$2,844,156
Glenn	$95,823	$6,099	$0	$101,922	$95,823
Humboldt	$451,155	$25,684	$8,755	$485,594	$451,155
Imperial	$507,472	$0	$0	$507,472	$513,277
Inyo	$64,259	$0	$177,000	$241,259	$64,259
Kern	$2,327,753	$181,595	$276,543	$2,785,891	$2,327,753
Kings	$436,350	$24,787	$0	$461,137	$463,484
Lake	$196,769	$11,362	$29,198	$237,329	$196,769
Lassen	$119,933	$6,518	$358,509	$484,960	$119,933
Los Angeles	$34,917,974	$3,182,887	$2,391,276	$40,492,137	$34,917,974
Madera	$413,497	$25,790	$0	$439,287	$413,497
Marin	$845,584	$0	$0	$845,584	$882,121
Mariposa	$32,195	$3,859	$18,664	$54,718	$57,052
Mendocino	$309,337	$10,839	$38,296	$358,472	$309,337
Merced	$742,034	$59,425	$0	$801,459	$742,034
Modoc	$34,620	$488	$15,590	$50,698	$34,620
Mono	$38,506	$0	$420	$38,926	$38,506
Monterey	$1,410,729	$84,776	$0	$1,495,505	$1,410,729
Napa	$446,474	$26,438	$519	$473,431	$448,718
Nevada	$321,719	$27,905	$25,000	$374,624	$321,719
Orange	$9,991,843	$718,452	$1,455,980	$12,166,275	$9,991,843
Placer	$677,974	$0	$0	$677,974	$827,877
Plumas	$71,819	$3,041	$0	$74,860	$71,819
Riverside	$4,108,051	$0	$0	$4,108,051	$5,379,912
Sacramento	$4,176,554	$263,715	$31,856	$4,472,125	$4,272,743
San Benito	$159,472	$0	$0	$159,472	$175,855
San Bernardino	$5,969,476	$425,327	$260,768	$6,655,571	$5,969,476
San Diego	$10,285,140	$759,569	$8,213,966	$19,258,675	$10,285,140
San Francisco	$2,800,127	$209,737	$1,679,214	$4,689,078	$2,831,068
San Joaquin	$2,001,248	$63,889	$376,400	$2,441,537	$2,001,248
San Luis Obispo	$866,383	$38,505	$0	$904,888	$866,383
San Mateo	$2,575,041	$0	$0	$2,575,041	$2,579,349
Santa Barbara	$1,462,995	$118,454	$675,035	$2,256,484	$1,462,995
Santa Clara	$6,132,520	$343,582	$0	$6,476,102	$6,135,582
Santa Cruz	$883,974	$74,899	$0	$958,873	$900,650
Shasta	$479,566	$49,835	$65,580	$594,981	$590,041
Sierra	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,093
Siskiyou	$156,037	$2,494	$0	$158,531	$156,037
Solano	$1,409,528	$73,697	$0	$1,483,225	$1,409,528
Sonoma	$1,489,051	$76,428	$8,700	$1,574,179	$1,590,135
Stanislaus	$1,553,333	$0	$90,855	$1,644,188	$1,559,383
Sutter	$270,726	$20,433	$0	$291,159	$275,017
Tehama	$196,067	$13,947	$0	$210,014	$198,288
Trinity	$46,101	$1,900	$0	$48,001	$46,101
Tulare	$1,300,104	$117,059	$0	$1,417,163	$1,300,104
Tuolumne	$187,019	$8,000	$0	$195,019	$187,019
Ventura	$2,672,098	$124,748	$0	$2,796,846	$2,672,098
Yolo	$561,744	$0	$0	$561,744	$575,381
Yuba	$214,361	$9,171	$0	$223,532	$214,361
Totals	**$118,594,315**	**$7,465,545**	**$17,341,285**	**$143,401,145**	**$121,300,000**

*Allocation for Chapter 353, Statutes of 2000 (AB 1913) based on Department of Finance, January 1, 2000 population estimates

Appendix B

Statewide Summary of

Average Per Capita Program Costs

County	# of Programs	# of Program Participants	Average Per Capita Cost JJCPA Funds	All Funds
Alameda	1	901	$5,193.97	$5,193.97
Amador	1	84	$1,447.13	$1,553.60
Butte	5	614	$1,136.26	$1,610.55
Calaveras	2	75	$1,811.55	$1,834.83
Colusa	1	107	$618.88	$618.88
Contra Costa	7	1366	$2,282.15	$2,917.85
Del Norte	1	22	$4,504.14	$5,639.32
El Dorado	1	296	$1,425.80	$1,552.61
Fresno	1	278	$10,230.78	$10,880.43
Glenn	1	32	$2,994.47	$3,185.06
Humboldt	1	440	$1,025.35	$1,103.62
Imperial	3	9124	$55.62	$55.62
Inyo	2	620	$103.64	$389.13
Kern	2	395	$5,893.05	$7,052.89
Kings	1	197	$2,214.97	$2,340.80
Lake	1	61	$3,225.72	$3,890.64
Lassen	3	202	$593.73	$2,400.79
Los Angeles	20	33754	$1,034.48	$1,199.62
Madera	1	346	$1,195.08	$1,269.62
Marin	6	491	$1,722.17	$1,722.17
Mariposa	1	203	$158.60	$269.55
Mendocino	2	138	$2,241.57	$2,597.62
Merced	3	158	$4,696.42	$5,072.53
Modoc	1	10	$3,462.00	$5,069.80
Mono	1	49	$785.84	$794.41
Monterey	7	1212	$1,163.97	$1,233.92
Napa	1	17	$26,263.18	$27,848.88
Nevada	3	227	$1,417.26	$1,650.33
Orange	11	2446	$4,084.97	$4,973.95
Placer	3	778	$871.43	$871.43
Plumas	1	220	$326.45	$340.27
Riverside	3	1082	$3,796.72	$3,796.72
Sacramento	8	1711	$2,441.00	$2,613.75
San Benito	1	35	$4,556.34	$4,556.34
San Bernardino	5	7965	$749.46	$835.60
San Diego	7	8251	$1,246.53	$2,334.10
San Francisco	8	2330	$1,201.77	$2,012.48
San Joaquin	4	1185	$1,688.82	$2,060.37
San Luis Obispo	1	263	$3,294.23	$3,440.64
San Mateo	8	1634	$1,575.91	$1,575.91
Santa Barbara	3	8633	$169.47	$261.38
Santa Clara	5	6460	$949.31	$1,002.49
Santa Cruz	2	318	$2,779.79	$3,015.32
Shasta	4	108	$4,440.43	$5,509.08
Siskiyou	1	12	$13,003.08	$13,210.92
Solano	6	746	$1,889.45	$1,988.24
Sonoma	5	358	$4,159.36	$4,397.15
Stanislaus	4	1468	$1,058.13	$1,120.02
Sutter	2	112	$2,417.20	$2,599.63
Tehama	1	77	$2,546.32	$2,727.45
Trinity	1	30	$1,536.70	$1,600.03
Tulare	1	53	$24,530.26	$26,738.92
Tuolumne	1	51	$3,667.04	$3,823.90
Ventura	5	834	$3,203.95	$3,353.53
Yolo	3	117	$4,801.23	$4,801.23
Yuba	1	7	$30,623.00	$31,933.14
TOTALS	**185**	**98,703**	**$1,201.53**	**$1,452.85**

Appendix C

Change in County Arrest Rate

Change in County Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles Age 10-17[1]

County	Baseline Rate (Year)	Expectation	New Rate	(Year)	Change	Meet/Exceed Expectations
Alameda	4,962 (2000)	Decrease	4609	(2001)	-353	Yes
Amador	2,636 (2000)	No Change	3969	(2001)	1333	No
Butte	7,538 (2000)	No Change	7217	(2001)	-321	Yes
Calaveras	4,125 (2000)	Decrease	5755	(2001)	1630	No
Colusa	4,962 (2000)	Increase	3741	(2001)	-1221	Yes
Contra Costa	4,786 (2000)	No Change	4521	(2001)	-265	Yes
Del Norte	7,743 (1999)	No Change	5400	(2001)	-2343	Yes
El Dorado	4,773 (2000)	No Change	3751	(2001)	-1022	Yes
Fresno	10,047 (2000)	Decrease	8422	(2001)	-1625	Yes
Glenn	9,184 (2000)	No Change	12615	(2001)	3431	No
Humboldt	8,408 (2000)	Decrease	7850	(2001)	-558	Yes
Imperial	5,297 (2000)	Decrease	4802	(2001)	-495	Yes
Inyo	3,095 (2000)	No Change	3100	(2001)	5	No
Kern	8,659 (2000)	No Change	9139	(2001)	480	No
Kings	17,541 (2000)	Decrease	15561	(2001)	-1980	Yes
Lake	5,212 (2000)	No Change	4574	(2001)	-638	Yes
Lassen	7,306 (2000)	No Change	8389	(2001)	1083	No
Los Angeles	4,992 (2000)	Decrease	4761	(2001)	-231	Yes
Madera	6,527 (2000)	Decrease	4172	(2001)	-2355	Yes
Marin	6,858 (2000)	Decrease	6610	(2001)	-248	Yes
Mariposa	4,412 (2000)	No Change	4889	(2001)	477	No
Mendocino	7,411 (2000)	No Change	8766	(2001)	1355	No
Merced	11,228 (2000)	No Change	10957	(2001)	-271	Yes
Modoc	1,417 (2000)	Decrease	1545	(2001)	128	No
Mono	2,308 (2000)	No Change	4692	(2001)	2384	No
Monterey	6,396 (2000)	Decrease	6576	(2001)	180	No
Napa	5,157 (2000)	Decrease	4599	(2001)	-558	Yes
Nevada	6,567 (2000)	No Change	7438	(2001)	871	No
Orange	6,646 (1997)	Decrease	4618	(2001)	-2028	Yes
Placer	5,452 (2000)	No Change	5138	(2001)	-314	Yes
Plumas	15,696 (2000)	Decrease	12130	(2001)	-3566	Yes
Riverside	4,517 (2000)	Decrease	4285	(2001)	-232	Yes
Sacramento	5,571 (2000)	No Change	5123	(2001)	-448	Yes
San Benito	4,645 (2000)	No Change	8156	(2001)	3511	No
San Bernardino	7,598 (2000)	No Change	7637	(2001)	39	No
San Diego	6,231 (2000)	Decrease	5816	(2001)	-415	Yes
San Francisco	5,007 (2000)	Decrease	4375	(2001)	-632	Yes
San Joaquin	8,452 (2000)	Increase	8262	(2001)	-190	Yes
San Luis Obispo	4,622 (2000)	Decrease	4469	(2001)	-153	Yes
San Mateo	4,122 (2000)	No Change	3868	(2001)	-254	Yes
Santa Barbara	11,039 (1996)	Decrease	8081	(2001)	-2958	Yes
Santa Clara	5,976 (2000)	No Change	4991	(2001)	-985	Yes
Santa Cruz	7,296 (2000)	Decrease	7003	(2001)	-293	Yes
Shasta	11,333 (2000)	No Change	9753	(2001)	-1580	Yes
Siskiyou	6,308 (2000)	Decrease	5529	(2001)	-779	Yes
Solano	7,709 (2000)	No Change	7549	(2001)	-160	Yes
Sonoma	6,734 (2000)	Decrease	6439	(2001)	-295	Yes
Stanislaus	7,792 (2000)	No Change	7780	(2001)	-12	Yes
Sutter	5,020 (2000)	No Change	4738	(2001)	-282	Yes
Tehama	8,227 (2000)	No Change	7776	(2001)	-451	Yes
Trinity	6,733 (2000)	No Change	8000	(2001)	1267	No

[1]Source for Juvenile Arrest Rates: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

Tulare	**7,118 (2000)**	**Decrease**	**6622**	**(2001)**	**-496**	**Yes**
Tuolumne	**6,927 (2000)**	**Decrease**	**9691**	**(2001)**	**2764**	**No**
Ventura	**9,132 (2000)**	**No Change**	**9208**	**(2001)**	**76**	**No**
Yolo	**8,417 (2000)**	**No Change**	**8699**	**(2001)**	**282**	**No**
Yuba	**5,589 (2000)**	**No Change**	**5969**	**(2001)**	**380**	**No**