# JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATIONAL MASTER PLAN

# Blueprint for an Outcome Oriented Juvenile Justice System



**Appendices** 

# JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATIONAL MASTER PLAN

# **APPENDICES**

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# 1 Youthful Offender Block Grant Summary

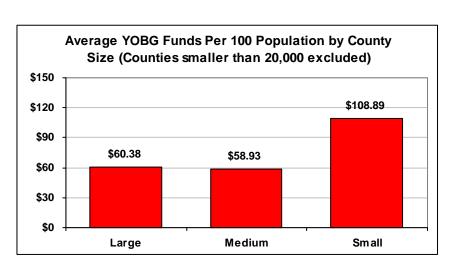
#### **COUNTY PROGRAMS AND INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION**

A key element of Senate Bill 81's (SB 81) juvenile justice realignment was the provision of grants to county probation departments to develop or enhance programming, staffing and facilities to manage the youthful offenders no longer eligible to be committed to, and those returned from, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Beginning September 1, 2007, DJJ stopped accepting juvenile court commitments and parole violators convicted of other than the most violent, serious offenses delineated in Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 707(b) and/or specified sex offenses. The less serious juvenile offenders – the so-called non 707(b) offenders – became the responsibility of local jurisdictions so, as the Governor said in announcing the realignment, they could "benefit from programs within their communities and be closer to potential support networks." The 2007-08 state Budget included \$23 million from the General Fund for the first (partial) year Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) to support counties' work with juvenile offenders. The block grant amount is to increase to a total of \$92 million by 2010-11.

Senate Bill 81 required county probation departments to report to the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) by January 1, 2008, what they intended to pay for with their first year Youthful Offender Block Grants. Analysis of these reports indicates that, overall, counties sought to use grant funds to develop and/or enhance assessment capacity and to strengthen a wide array of programs and services. Most counties reported using the grant dollars for more than one kind of service or intervention and all counties sought to use the first year grant to fill what they perceived as their most important gaps in service for juvenile offenders.

#### **YOBG Fund Distribution**

YOBG funds were provided to counties based on formula а of comprised а combination of each county's population, juvenile offender population, serious offenses by juveniles and previous history commitment to CYA/DJJ. The formula provided the state's smallest counties a



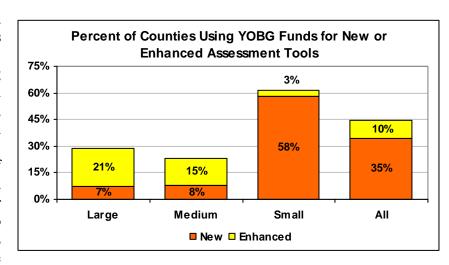
minimum of \$58,000 regardless of their juvenile offender histories.

Office of the Governor, Press Release, "Governor Schwarzenegger Releases \$23 Million for Counties to Implement Juvenile Justice Reforms," 12/4/2007

In the aggregate, the 14 large counties (populations greater than 700,000) received \$17.544 million; Los Angeles County alone was allocated more than \$5 million. The 13 medium size counties (populations between 700,000 and 200,000) received a total of \$3,057,000 while the 31 small counties (populations less than 200,000) received a total of \$2,056,000. When viewed on a per capita basis, YOBG funding was distributed relatively more evenly.

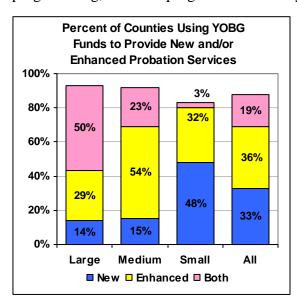
#### How First Year Youthful Offender Block Grants Were Used –

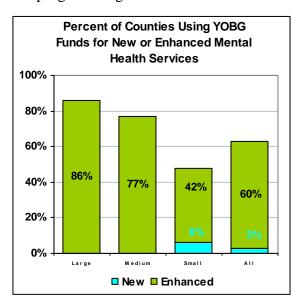
Assessment: In keeping with SB 81's emphasis on evidence based practices, begin which with assessment of offenders' risks to reoffend, 45 % of counties said they intended to use some or all of their first year YOBG funds to acquire assessment tools and/or enhance to

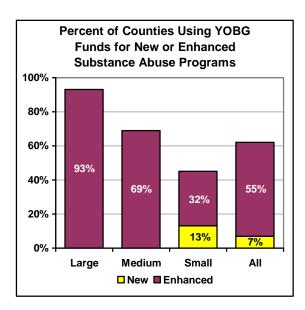


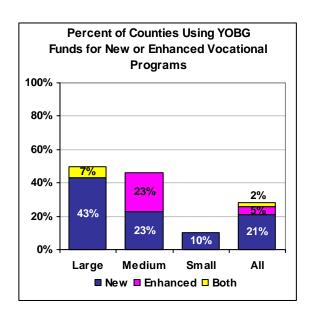
assessment instruments already in place.

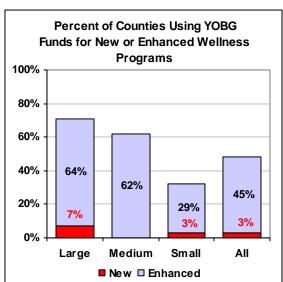
<u>Programs and Services</u>: Almost all counties (95 %) said they would be using grant funds to add and/or enhance programs and services. The following charts indicate the kinds of programs and services for which probation departments were targeting their first year YOBG allocations, including probation services, mental health services, substance abuse services, vocational programming, wellness programs and reentry / aftercare programming.

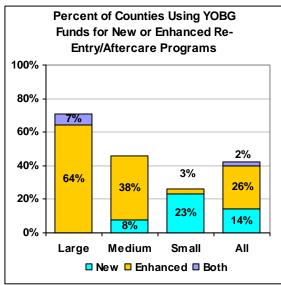












As is evident from these displays, small counties focused their funding primarily on securing assessment tools (61%); enhancing their probation programs, supervision, and case management capacity (80%); strengthening their mental health treatment programs (50%); and strengthening substance abuse treatment programs (45%).

Medium size counties similarly focused on enhancing their probation programs, supervision and case management capacity (92%); strengthening their mental health treatment programs (77%); and strengthening substance abuse treatment programs (69%). They additionally sought to augment their programming in such 'wellness' areas as anger management, cognitive restructuring, motivational interviewing, life skills, and/or effective decision making (62%) and their vocational and reentry programming (46% each). Two counties reported developing or enhancing comprehensive day and/or evening reporting programs.

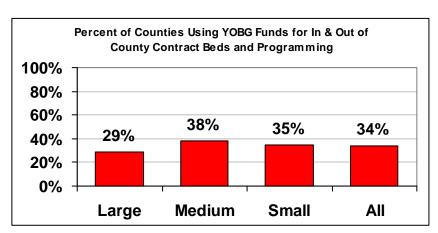
The majority of large counties (93%) reported that they would be using first year grant funds to enhance their probation programs, supervision and case management capacity; 86% were also strengthening their mental health treatment programs; and 93% reported using grant funds to

enhance substance abuse treatment programs. Large counties additionally sought to augment their programming in such 'wellness' areas as anger management, cognitive restructuring, motivational interviewing, health, and effective decision making (71%); vocational programming (50%); and reentry programming, including health, housing and transportation (71%).

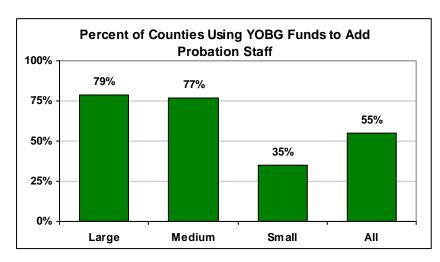
Staffing and Infrastructure: Counties additionally identified staffing and infrastructure issues related to the programming they sought to implement. Twenty jurisdictions planned to use some portion of their first year YOBG funds to contract for beds and/or program services from public agencies nonprofit planned to ensure own adequate confinement capacity by contracting for beds in other counties.

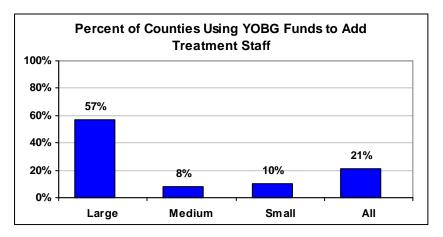
Fifty-five percent of counties said they would need to add probation staff to implement the programs and services in their YOBG plans. Twenty-one percent identified the need to add health, mental health and/or substance abuse treatment staff as well.

Thirty-five percent of the small counties reported that intended to add probation staff, while 77% of the medium size counties and 79% of the large counties intended to use first vear YOBG funds to add probation staff. Only 8% of medium size and 10% of small counties planned to use first year funds to add treatment staff, while 57% of large counties intended to do so.

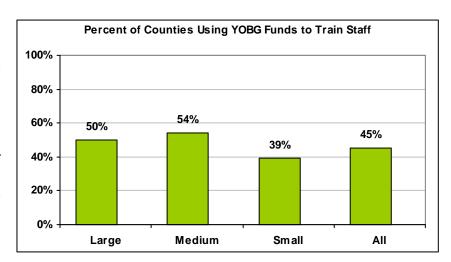


community service providers. Counties with no, or insufficient, custody or camp beds of their



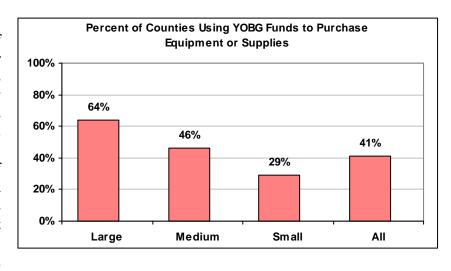


Training: In order to prepare staff to effectively deliver new or enhanced programs and/or to deal with the more serious iuvenile offenders who were being realigned to custody, 45% local counties said they would use some of their first year funding to train staff. Training was needed to address such areas as



motivational interviewing, dealing with aggressive behavior, use and interpretation of assessment tools, case management and other related topics. Thirty-nine percent of small counties, 54% of medium size counties and 50% of large counties said they would direct some of their grant dollars to train staff in their new programs and modalities.

Equipment and/or Supplies: The last major category of expenditures anticipated for first year YOBG funds was the purchase of necessary equipment and/or supplies related to the new programs and/or new populations. Forty-one percent of probation departments said they would use grant funds to acquire such equipment and supplies as cars, radios, laptop computers,



electronic monitoring devices and materials related to assessment, among other things. Twenty-nine percent of small counties, 46% of medium size counties and 64% of large counties reported allocating some of their grant dollars to the purchase of equipment and supplies.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORTS, APRIL 2008

In mid-March, the Corrections Standards Authority, at the request of one of its members, surveyed probation departments as to the progress they were making with their YOBG program implementation. Departments were asked to report their accomplishments through April 30, with regard to getting programs and services up and going and any major barriers to implementation they were experiencing.

They were also asked to report:

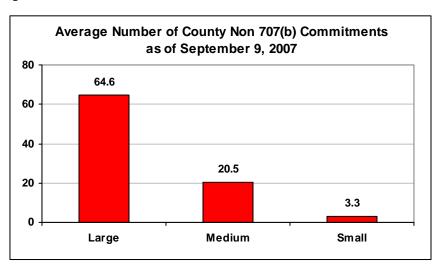
- the number of minors served to date
- what percent of their first year YOBG allocation had been spent to date
- whether they were collecting data to measure outcomes and, if not, whether they were planning to do so after full implementation, and
- whether they were implementing an assessment tool as part of realignment

Finally, departments were asked to name the assessment instrument(s) being introduced as part of realignment, as well as those they were continuing to use, i.e., those that were in place prior to realignment.

Analysis of the responses to this update survey, again sorted and displayed by county size, are summarized in the following graphics. The progress report data shows that, as early as four (4) months into realignment, county probation departments were making significant progress in planning and implementing major elements of realignment consistent with the intent of SB 81. While many departments believed they could not begin spending YOBG funds until their Juvenile Justice Development Plans were approved by the Corrections Standards Authority at its March 20, 2008, Board meeting, nonetheless planning, operational design/decision making and implementation steps were well under way at the time of the Implementation Progress Reports.

#### **Youth Served and Dollars Expended –**

Eligible Offenders in DJJ: SB 81 became effective September 1, 2007. At that time, according to DJJ, there were 1,272 non 707(b) youth in DJJ; 696 of those youth were in DJJ facilities and 576 were on DJJ parole. As could be expected, greatest the number of non 707 (b) offenders came from the larger counties, with the 14 largest counties averaging nearly 65 non 707(b) youth

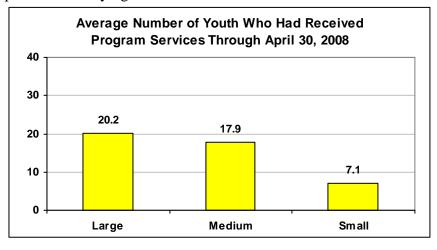


each. The 13 medium size counties had an average of 20.5 such offenders each, while the 31 small counties were responsible for an average of approximately 3 non 707(b) offenders each in D.I.I.

Once SB 81 became operational, counties began to receive youth formerly committed to DJJ for non 707(b) offenses and DJJ parolees in varying numbers and at different times. Juvenile courts

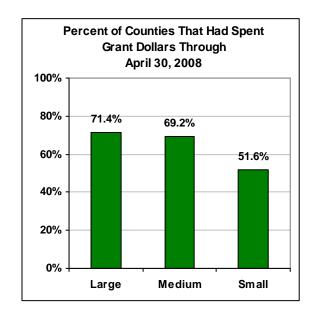
also began to commit to probation departments the newly adjudicated non 707(b) offenders who were no longer eligible to be sent to DJJ.

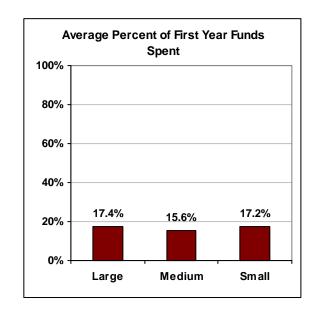
Implementation of YOBG
Services: Given the fact
that there was a very short
start up time for
realignment and very little
ability to predict the
numbers of youth who



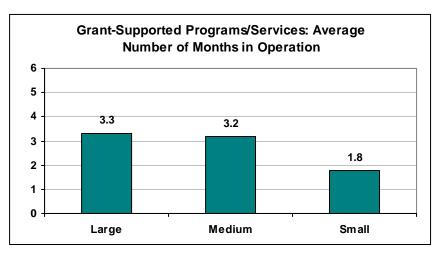
would be immediately requiring county services, it is remarkable that, as early as April of 2008, probation departments were able to begin providing services with block grant funds to this and related populations of offenders. Through April 2008, 735 youth had received services through YOBG funded programs.

<u>YOBG Funds Expended</u>: Again noting that many counties believed they could not expend YOBG dollars until CSA had approved their plans, nonetheless, within the first quarter of the first funding year, 35 probation departments – in 71.4% of the large counties, 69.2% of the medium size counties and 51.6% of the small counties – had begun to use their YOBG monies. Across county sizes, there was general consistency in the proportion of first year funding expended, with most departments that used YOBG dollars expending somewhat less than a quarter of the first year's allocation in the first quarter of start up.





In the large and medium size counties, programs and/or services had been in active planning, start up or operation for nearly three months at the time of the update survey. Small counties, with a variety of startup challenges, reported having had their programs in active planning, start up or operation for 1.8 months.



**Kinds / Categories of Programs Implemented** -- CSA asked each department to identify its progress implementing each and all of the programs or services for which the county had reported the intention to use YOBG dollars.<sup>2</sup> As noted previously, there was a great deal of variety in program choices among counties; some elected multiple options while others chose only one or two. On average, the larger counties – which had more offenders as well as more dollars to spend – opted to undertake more types of program and/or service expansion than did the small counties.

Overall, YOBG funded efforts fell into thirteen general categories. These are displayed in the table below:

Categories Of Programs / Services Chosen By Counties For YOBG Funding							
Assessment Tool(s)	Miscellaneous Program Types						
Probation Supervision/Programs/Case Mgmt.	Contract for Beds and/or Services						
Mental Health Programs	Add Probation Staff						
Substance Abuse Programs	Add Treatment Staff						
Vocational Programs	Staff Training						
Wellness Programs	Purchase Equipment/Supplies						
Re-Entry and Aftercare Programs							

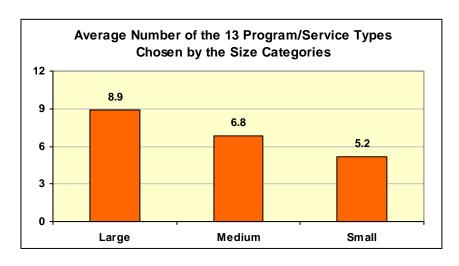
Although many of the programs described as "Vocational," "Wellness" and "Reentry" are "Probation" programs as well, the analysis of county reports made an effort to separate out those specialized programs. The category of Wellness Programs included such efforts as anger management, cognitive restructuring, motivational interviewing, life skills development, health and/or effective decision making, among others. Miscellaneous Programs included such

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please refer to summary each county's YOBG First Year Funding plan in Appendix ???

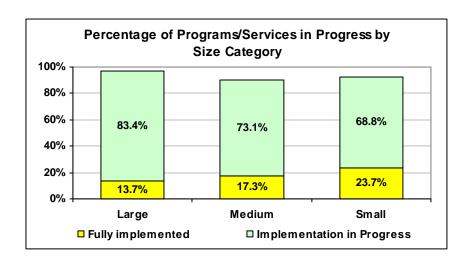
interventions as Girls' Circle, other gender specific programs, interactive journaling, recreational programming and the like.

The following tables and charts indicate the frequency of use of each of these categories of programs and/or services and the percentage of each of the kinds of programs and/or services in progress in the small, medium size and large counties at the time of the April update.

Number Of Counties Choosing Each Type Of Program or Service									
Programs/Services	14 Large Counties	13 Medium Counties	31 Small Counties						
Assessment Tool(s)	5	4	21						
Probation Programs	14	12	26						
Mental Health Programs	13	10	16						
Substance Abuse Programs	14	10	14						
Vocational Programs	9	7	4						
Wellness Counseling	11	8	11						
Re-Entry and Aftercare	11	6	8						
Miscellaneous Programs	7	3	11						
Contract for Beds	4	5	11						
Add Staff Probation	12	10	12						
Add Staff Treatment	8	1	3						
Train Staff	8	7	14						
Equipment Supplies	8	5	11						
Total	124	88	162						

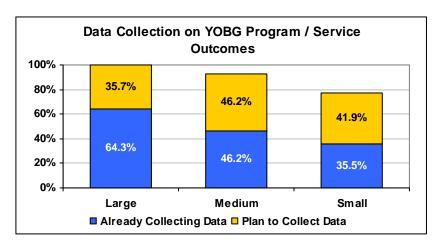


Percentage Of Programs In Progress									
Programs/Services	14 Large Counties	13 Medium Counties	31 Small Counties						
Assessment Tool(s)	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%						
Probation Programs	100.0%	91.7%	96.2%						
Mental Health Programs	100.0%	90.0%	100.0%						
Substance Abuse Programs	100.0%	90.0%	92.9%						
Vocational Programs	100.0%	85.7%	100.0%						
Wellness Counseling	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%						
Re-Entry and Aftercare	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%						
Miscellaneous Programs	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%						
Contract for Beds	100.0%	80.0%	90.9%						
Add Staff Probation	100.0%	70.0%	91.7%						
Add Staff Treatment	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%						
Train Staff	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%						
Equipment Supplies	62.5%	80.0%	90.9%						
Total	97.1%	90.4%	92.5%						



**Data Collection** – In addition to reporting on their implementation progress and the use of YOBG dollars, counties were also asked whether they were collecting data on participation in and outcomes of their YOBG funded programs. Those who said they were not currently collecting this information were asked if they intended to do so when their programs were fully

operational. All of the large counties, 92.4% of the medium size counties and 77% of the small counties said they either were collecting or were planning to collect this data.



**Assessment Tools** – The final questions in the update survey were specific to assessment instruments. Counties were asked to identify assessment tools they may have been using prior to realignment and those they were implementing as part of realignment. The survey asked, "Have you implemented an assessment tool as part of realignment? If yes, which one? If not, are you using something that was already in place?"

Five of the large county departments (35.7%) and four of the medium size counties' departments (30.8%) responded that they were implementing one or more assessment instruments as part of realignment. More than half of the small counties' departments (21 or 67.7%) said they intended to do so. Thus 30 of California's 58 juvenile probation departments are using or intend to use YOBG funding to purchase and/or implement one or more assessment instruments.

Another 32 counties (12 large, 10 medium size, and 10 small) reported that they were continuing to use assessment tools already in place.

The specific assessment tools named by probation departments as among either those that were being implemented as part of realignment or those that were already in place include, but are not limited to, the Addiction Severity Index (ASI); the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS), the Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI and MAYSI-2) for mental health screening, the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), the Risk and Resiliency tool (R&R), the Static 99 (related to sex offenders), and the Youth Level of Services Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). Some jurisdictions are using multiple instruments and some of these tools are being used in multiple jurisdictions.

ASSESSMENT TOOLS: FREQUENCY OF MENTION IN (Some counties listed more than one)	N SURVEY
ASI	1
Auto Mon	1
Back on Track	5
COMPAS	2
DRAI	3
Home Grown including Risk & Resiliency	5
JAIS	1
LSI-R	1
MAYSI-2	5
PACT	26
Static 99	1
TASI	1
Unknown/None/Undecided	12
YLS/CMI	8
TOTAL	72

**Conclusion** – The foregoing analysis of probation departments' Juvenile Justice Development Plans and their Implementation Progress Reports provide strong evidence that YOBG monies are being used, even in the least affluent counties, to introduce or expand the evidence based practices envisioned in SB 81.

While it is too early to say that realignment has been fully accomplished, or that it is more or less successful, it is not too soon to see that counties have stepped up to the challenge of absorbing more serious juvenile offenders and that probation departments are moving toward objective assessment, case planning / case management, the use of evidence based practices and the collection and reporting of outcome data, as hoped for by the drafters of SB 81.

## CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE (CJJ)

#### SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

**SURVEY: AUGUST 2008** 

**REPORT: DECEMBER 2008** 

Section I Risk and Needs Assessments

Section II Continuum of Graduated Sanctions

Section III Availability of Data Elements

Section IV Gaps / Needs

Interagency Cooperation / Collaboration

Realignment of Non-707(b) Youth

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## Statistical Appendix California Commission on Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Survey December 2008

# Section I Risk & Needs Assessments in Use by California County Probation Departments

#### **Section I: Table of Contents**

#### Definitions of Risk and Needs Assessments

#### **Table**

- 1 Assessments of the Risk of Re-Offending
- 2 Assessments of the Risk of Re-Offending by County Size
- 3 Assessments of Treatment-Related Needs
- 4 Juvenile Assessments for Detention / Release Decision, Classification
- 5 Timing of Assessments
- 6 Purposes of Assessments
- Feasibility of Adding Categorical Levels of Risk of Re-Offending to the JCPSS (Juvenile Court Probation Statistical System) by County Size
- 8 Categories Defined by Risk of Re-Offending Assessments

#### **Definitions of Risk and Needs Assessments**

Four purposes for assessments were defined for this survey: two for intervention / treatment purposes and two for detention-related purposes.

#### ASSESSMENT FOR INTERVENTION / TREATMENT PURPOSES

1<sup>st</sup> purpose is to assess **RISK OF RE-OFFENDING** 

Judgments about risk of re-offending form the basis of important decisions regarding the selection of the appropriate level of juvenile justice intervention or sanction. Research shows that matching the juvenile's risk of re-offending to the intensity of the intervention or sanction provided (higher risk = more intense response; lower risk = very low intensity response) is critical to achieving favorable outcomes. A validated "actuarial-type" risk assessment tool identifies youth with a low, medium or high risk of re-offending based on empirically-weighted risk factors.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> purpose is to assess **TREATMENT-RELATED NEEDS**

Treatment-related assessments can be broken down into two parts:

- 1. Traditional assessments used to identify physical health, mental health, education and other specific treatment needs, and
  - 2. Assessments of criminogenic risk / need factors based on the research literature.

Assessment tools designed to identify criminogenic risk / needs will, among other things, measure a youth's history of antisocial behavior; antisocial personality patterns; antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; and association with antisocial peers.

It is this second type of treatment-related assessment that is the subject of this part of the survey.

#### ASSESSMENT FOR DETENTION-RELATED PURPOSES

3<sup>rd</sup> purpose is to assess risks related to the **DECISION TO DETAIN OR RELEASE** 

The decision whether to hold a juvenile in a detention facility or release to a parent or guardian should be based on legal requirements as well as judgments about risk to self and others.

## 4<sup>th</sup> purpose is to assess **CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION**

This assessment provides the basis for making housing decisions based on the level of threat that youth in secure facilities pose to themselves, to others in custody or to the facility staff.

Section I: Table 1

Assessments of the Risk of Re-Offending<sup>1</sup> in Use Statewide by CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Assessment of Risk of Re-Offending (as reported August 2008)	Frequency	Percent
PACT <sup>3</sup> Positive Achievement Change Tool	22	42%
BOT Back on Track	6	11%
YLS/CMI Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory	6	11%
RRC Risk and Resiliency Check-up	3	6%
JAIS-NCCD Juvenile Assessment & Intervention System / National Council on Crime and Delinquency	3	6%
NIC Juvenile Risk and Need Assessment Orange County /National Institute of Corrections	2	4%
COMPAS Correctional Offender Management Profile for Alternative Sanctions	2	4%
Locally-developed risk assessment (Madera, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Tehama)	4	8%
None in use (Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Mono)	5	9%
Total	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Validated risk assessments of this type are a critical component of evidence-based practices in juvenile justice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of the 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. According to the JJDP 2006 survey, Amador County was using RRC; Del Norte was using an assessment developed locally; Modoc, Plumas and Sierra were not using a risk assessment (for re-offending) at that time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Many of the counties reporting use of this tool were to begin training during Fall 2008 and active implemention beginning in December 2008.

Section I: Table 2

Assessments of the Risk of Re-Offending in Use<sup>1</sup> by County Size<sup>2</sup> in CA County Probation Departments

Did off a consti	Very Small Small		Medium		Large		All			
Risk of Future Offending	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
PACT Positive Achievement Change Tool	6	75%	5	50%	8	38%	3	21%	22	42%
BOT Back on Track	0		1	10%	4	19%	1	7%	6	11%
YLS/CMI Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory	0		2	20%	2	10%	2	14%	6	11%
RRC Risk and Resiliency Check-up	0		1	10%	0		2	14%	3	6%
JAIS-NCCD Juvenile Assessment & Intervention System / National Council on Crime and Delinquency	0		0		2	10%	1	7%	3	6%
NIC Juvenile Risk and Need Assessment Orange County /National Institute of Corrections	0		0		1	5%	1	7%	2	4%
COMPAS Correctional Offender Management Profile for Alternative	0		0		0		2	14%	2	4%
Locally developed Risk Assessment (Madera, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Tehama)	0	0%	1	10%	2	10%	1	7%	4	8%
None in use (Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Mono)	2	25%	0	0%	2	10%	1	7%	5	9%
Total <sup>3</sup>	8	100%	10	100%	21	100%	14	100%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Validated risk assessments of this type are a key component of evidence-based practices in Juvenile Justice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Very small counties had less than 35,000 population; small counties had between 35,000 and 100,000 population; medium counties had between 100,000 and 700,000 population; and large counties had over 700,000 population in 2004. The eight very small counties responding to the survey are Alpine, Colusa, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Trinity. The ten small counties responding are: Calaveras, Lake, Mendocino, Nevada, San Benito, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolomne and Yuba. The twenty-one medium counties include: Butte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Imperials, Kings, Madera, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Placer, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Yolo; leaving fourteen large counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Ventura.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Counties that did not participate in this survey are Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. According to the JJDP 2006 survey, Amador County was using RRC; Del Norte was using an assessment developed locally; and Modoc, Plumas, and Sierra were not at that time using a risk assessment (for reoffending).

 ${\bf Section\ I:\ Table\ 3}$   ${\bf Assessments\ of\ Treatment\text{-}Related\ Needs}^1\ in\ Use\ Statewide\ by\ CA\ County\ Probation\ Departments}^2$ 

Assessment of Criminogenic Needs (as reported August 2008)	Frequency	Percent
PACT <sup>3</sup> Positive Achievement Change Tool	22	42%
BOT Back on Track	5	9%
YLS/CMI Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory	5	9%
RRC Risk and Resiliency Check-up	3	6%
JAIS-NCCD Juvenile Assessment & Intervention System / National Council on Crime and Delinquency	2	4%
COMPAS Correctional Offender Management Profile for Alternative Sanctions	2	4%
MAYSI (alone and with other assessments) Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument	5	9%
Locally developed (Kings, Madera, Placer, Santa Clara, Tehama)	5	10%
None (Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno, Mono)	4	8%
Total	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Validated assessments of treatment-related criminogenic needs are a critical component of evidence-based practices in juvenile justice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. According to the JJDP 2006 survey, Amador County was using RRC, Del Norte was using a locally-developed assessment tool with 15 domains, Modoc was using a locally-developed assessment tool, Plumas did not assess need, and Sierra used an assessment tool for their mentally ill offender program.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Many of the counties reporting use of this tool were to begin training during Fall 2008 and active implemention beginning in December 2008.

Section I: Table 4

Juvenile Assessments for Detention / Release Decision 1 in Use by CA County Probation Departments 2

Detention/ Release Decision Assessments (as reported August 2008)	Frequency	Percent
Validated assessment in use	11	21%
Assessment in use that has not been validated or validation status is unknown	22	42%
No formal assessment used <sup>3</sup> (reliance on protocal, statuatory guidelines, informal process)	20	38%
Total	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Using a valid assessment at intake to inform the decision to detain, release, or use an alternative to detention is a best practice.

#### Juvenile Detention Classification Assessments<sup>1</sup> in Use by CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Detention Classification Decisions (as reported August 2008)	Frequency	Percent
Formal assessment tool used for classification	11	21%
Reliance on protocol for classification	4	8%
No formal method of classification used	38	72%
Total	53	100.0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Valid assessments that inform decisions on housing are important in secure facilities to keep order and protect more vulnerable youth. While many of the counties do not report using formal assessment tools, most county facilities do identifity separate pods for boys and girls, younger and older, and aggressive and vulnerable youth.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. Use of detain / release decision assessments was not addressed by the JJDP 2006 survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. Use of classification assessments was not addressed by the JJDP 2006 survey.

Section I: Table 5
Timing of Assessments Used by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Type of Assessment (as reported August 2008)	Risk	of Re-C	Offending	Treatment-Related Needs			Detenti	on Decisions
When is assessment administered?	Freq	%	Cum % <sup>2</sup>	Freq	%	Cum% <sup>2</sup>	Freq	Cum % <sup>2</sup>
Assessed by law enforcement prior to referral to probation	1	2%	2%	1	2%	2%		
Upon referral to probation	18	34%	36%	14	26%	28%		
Upon arrival at detention or prior to court hearing	3	6%	42%	5	9%	38%	31	58%
When a petition is to be filed	5	9%	51%	1	2%	40%		
Upon adjudication	9	17%	68%	10	19%	58%		
At program intake	1	2%		5	9%	68%		
No answer	11	21%		12	23%		2	4%
No assessment taken	5	9%		5	9%		20	38%
Totals	53	100%		53	100%		53	100%
Is assessment repeated across time?	Freq	%	Cum % <sup>3</sup>	Freq	%	Cum % <sup>3</sup>		
Re-assess at specified intervals to track progress	15	28%	28%	15	28%	28%		
Re-assess at specified intervals and at termination	10	19%	47%	10	19%	47%		
Do not re-assess	23	43%		23	43%			
No assessment taken	5	9%		5	9%			
Totals	53	100%		53	100%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For risk of re-offending, the optimal time to administer the assessment is at or before adjudication; 68% of responding counties do so. For treatment-related needs, the optimal time to administer the assessment is at or before program intake; 68% of responding counties do so. For detention decisions, the optimal time to assess is upon intake at the detention facility; 58% of responding counties assess do so.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Forty-seven percent (47%) of responding counties re-assess risk of re-offending and treatment-related needs at specified intervals and at termination, consistent with best practices.

Section I: Table 6

Purposes of Assessments in Use by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

For what purposes are assessments used? (as reported August 2008)	Risk of Re-	-Offending	Treatment-Related Needs		
Categories are <u>not</u> mutually exclusive	Frequency	Percent <sup>2</sup>	Frequency	Percent <sup>2</sup>	
Decision to file	14	29%			
Diversion decision	13	27%			
Determine level of superivision	33	69%			
Determine referral to DA for petition	11	23%			
Placement in specific program	21	44%	22	45%	
For case management	32	67%	32	65%	
Dispositional recommendation	23	48%			
Determine treatment options	20	42%	33	67%	
Determine treatment options within a program			22	45%	
Total number of counties that use assessment	48		49		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. Five of the remaining 53 counties reported that they did not use assessments for risk of re-offending: Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings and Mono; 4 of the 53 counties did not use assessments for treatment-related needs: Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno and Mono.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Percents based on responses from the 48 counties that use an assessment for risk of re-offending and the 49 counties that reported using treatment-related needs assessments.

Section I: Table 7

Feasibility of Adding Categorical Levels of Risk of Re-Offending to the JCPSS (Juvenile Court Probation Statistical System) by County Size by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	If JCPSS could accept the data, could you add level of risk of re-offending to the data already submitted?										
	Y	es	Yes, with	n difficulty	N	Ю	No assessment				
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	Freq %		%			
All	24	45%	13	25%	11	21%	5	9%			
Very Small (under 35,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	2	25%	0	0%	4	50%	2	25%			
Small (35,000-100,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	6	60%	3	30%	1	10%	0	0%			
Medium (100,000-700,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	11	52%	6	29%	2	10%	2	10%			
Large (over 700,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	7	50%	3	21%	3	21%	1	7%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Five of 58 counties did not participate in this survey: Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The eight very small counties responding to the survey are Alpine, Colusa, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Trinity. The ten small counties responding are: Calaveras, Lake, Mendocino, Nevada, San Benito, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolomne and Yuba. The twenty-one medium counties include: Butte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Imperials, Kings, Madera, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Placer, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Yolo; leaving fourteen large counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Ventura.

Section I: Table 8

Categories Defined by Risk of Re-Offending Assessments in Use by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Assessment (as reported August 2008)	Four levels	Three levels	Two levels
PACT <sup>2</sup>	Low, Mod, Mod-		
Positive Achievement Change Tool	High, High		
вот		Low, Mod, High	
Back on Track		Low, Mod, High	
YLS/CMI	Low, Mod, High,		
Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory	Very High		
RRC	Low, Mod, High,		
Risk and Resiliency Check-up	Intensive		
JAIS-NCCD Juvenile Assessment & Intervention		Low, Mod, High	
System / National Council on Crime and Delinquency		Low, Mod, High	
NIC Juvenile Risk and Need Assessment			Highest, Rest
Orange County /National Institute of Corrections			riighest, Rest
COMPAS Correctional Offender Management		Low, Mod, High	
Profile for Alternative Sanctions		Low, Mod, High	
Locally-developed risk assessment		Low, Mod, High	
(Madera, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Tehama)		Low, Mod, High	
None in use			
(Alpine, El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Mono)			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Counties that did not participate in this survey are Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra. According to the JJDP 2006 survey, Amador County was using RRC that is scored Low, Medium, High, Intensive. Del Norte was using an assessment developed locally that is scored Low, Medium, High. Modoc, Plumas and Sierra were not using a risk assessment (for re-offending) at that time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Many of the counties reporting use of this tool were to begin training during Fall 2008 and active implemention beginning in December 2008.

## Statistical Appendix California Commission on Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Survey December 2008

## Section II Continuum of Graduated Sanctions in California Juvenile Justice

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#### **Definition of the Continuum of Graduated Sanctions in California Juvenile Justice**

A continuum of intervention programs from diversion to confinement is provided by each of 58 county probation departments, with the highest level of confinement provided by the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Each level on this continuum varies by the intensity (duration and contact hours) and the kinds of services provided.

### Level A: Early Intervention (Non Court-Ordered)<sup>1</sup>

Includes youth referred to probation under WIC 654.1 or otherwise are serviced by probation without formal court adjudication. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 13.1% of all youth were involved in interventions at this level.<sup>2</sup>

#### Level B: Regular Supervision

Includes youth ordered on juvenile probation under WIC 241.1, 601, 602, 654.2, 725a or 790 who are placed in programs of regular intensity. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 52.8% of all youth were involved in interventions at this level.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Level C: Intensive Supervision**

Includes youth ordered on juvenile probation under that same authority as above who are placed in programs of higher intensity. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 9.1% of all youth were involved in interventions at this level.<sup>2</sup>

Note: Characteristics of court-ordered placement out of the home were not surveyed here because these programs are neither county nor state run. In a snapshot of the juvenile justice system in August 2006, 3.7% of all youth were placed in private group or foster homes.<sup>2</sup>

#### Level D: County Juvenile Hall Facilities

Youthful offenders may be held in juvenile hall pending adjudication; after adjudication as a short term punishment; after adjudication pending placement in a group home, probation ranch/camp or residential treatment center; or pending court action in adult court or transfer to DJJ. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 5.9% of all youth were in a juvenile detention facility.<sup>2</sup>

#### Level E: County-Level Facilities (most are secure)

Youthful offenders, typically those who have continued to offend or have not cooperated with community supervision, may be ordered to a probation ranch / camp or a residential treatment facility. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 3.7% of all youth were involved in ranch / camp interventions.<sup>2</sup>

#### Level F: County Aftercare / Re-entry

At the county level, youth returning to the community after placement out of the home in private or county facilities may be involved in aftercare / re-entry programs. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 6.7% of all youth were involved in aftercare / re-entry.<sup>2</sup>

#### Level G: State DJJ Secure Facilities

Includes secure facilities operated by the state Division of Juvenile Justice. In a snapshot of the California juvenile justice system in August 2006, 2.2% of all youth were in a DJJ facility. Due

to realignment, the number of youth held at this level at the end of 2008 is more than 40% lower than 2006.

#### Level H: State DJJ Parole

At the state level, 2.5% of all youth in the system were involved in DJJ supervised parole in Aug  $2006.^{2}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In Level A: Early Intervention, some of the diversion and prevention programs that probation officers participate in were not included when probation was not the lead agency for the effort.

<sup>2</sup> For more information see: <a href="http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports">http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports</a> Research/docs/JJDPSurveyFinalReport.pdf (April 2007).

# **Program Elements Definitions**

(for Section II: Tables 37, 43, 51 and 66)

Program Elements	Survey Categories						
Evidence-Based Therapies	Depending on the setting, therapies reported included cognitive behavioral therapy, aggression replacement therapy, multisystemic therapy, functional family therapy and dialectical behavior ther						
Mental Health Services	Mental illness						
Counseling	Individual counseling, group counseling						
Skills Development	Creative expression, interpersonal skills, character development, life skills training						
Education Enhancement	Tutoring / literacy / GED						
Family Involvement / Parenting Skills	Family strengthening: family involvement in program, reduction in family conflict / dysfunction, improving parenting skills (for parents of youth), improving parenting skills (youth who are parents), family counseling						
Behavioral Health / Drug-Related Problems	Substance abuse treatment / relapse prevention, healthcare referrals, behavioral health (HIV, sexual), drug awareness education, drug testing, drug court, peer support programs (AA, NA)						
Vocational Training and Employability Skills	Vocational training, employability skills, work / labor						
Housing / Independent Living	Housing referrals, independent living skills						
Victim-Focused Programs	Restitution, restorative justice, victim / offender mediation						
Systems of Care	Including wraparound services						
Recreation / Challenge	Recreation or physical activity, challenge / adventure ("Outward Bound" concepts)						
Boot Camp Approach	Discipline ("boot camp" approach)						

Section II: Table 1

Prevalence of Community-Based Programs and Facility-Based Programs across the California Juvenile Justice Continuum

1

Components of the Juvenile Justice Continuum in California	Reported Number of Programs and Facilities	Estimated Additional Programs and Facilities <sup>2</sup>	Total Reported and Estimated Programs and Facilities in the Juvenile Justice System Statewide			
Early Intervention (non court-ordered)	116	8	124			
Regular Supervision	173	14	187			
Intensive Supervision	140	7	147			
Juvenile Hall Facilities	56	2	58			
Camp / Ranch Facilities	68	1	69			
County Aftercare / Re-Entry	65	1	66			
DJJ Facilities	6	0	6			
DJJ Parole Offices	12	0	12			
Total	636	33	669			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the number of programs and facilities reported by 53 of 58 county probation departments in the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Estimated additional programs and facilities for the 5 counties that could not participate in this survey (Amador, Del Norte, Modoc, Plumas and Sierra) were either reported in the JJDP 2006 survey or were included in the CSA listing of 2 June 2008. These additional programs and facilities are not included in the remainder of the appendix.

Section II: Table 2

Types of Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered)<sup>1</sup> in Use by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program Type	Programs in All Counties		In Very Small Counties		In Small Counties		In Medium Counties		In Large Counties	
	Count of Programs	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion, not supervised	23	20%	1	9%	3	14%	15	28%	4	13%
Not supervised, some brokered services	11	9%	1	9%	0	0%	6	11%	4	13%
Peer Court, Restorative, Accountability Boards	29	25%	1	9%	4	19%	14	26%	10	32%
Supervised, informal (typically with services)	44	38%	8	73%	10	48%	13	25%	13	42%
Truancy focus	7	6%	0	0%	4	19%	3	6%	0	0%
High risk early intervention	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%
Total	116	100%	11	100%	21	100%	53	100%	31	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Early Intervention program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 3

Duration in Days by Type of Program: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) Statewide in California County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	up to 7	days	8 - 90 days		91 - 180 days		181 - 365 days		366 - 730 days		Total <sup>2</sup>	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion (not supervised)	6	27%	8	36%	8	36%	0	0%	0	0%	22	100%
Not supervised, some brokered services	0	0%	3	30%	6	60%	1	10%	0	0%	10	100%
Peer Court, Restorative Justice, Accountability Boards	1	3%	9	31%	18	62%	1	3%	0	0%	29	100%
Supervised - Informal (typically with services)	0	0%	2	5%	35	81%	5	12%	1	2%	43	100%
Truancy Focus	0	0%	1	17%	5	83%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
High Risk Intervention	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 4 of the 116 programs (3%) was not reported: 1 of the 23 diversion (not supervised) programs, 1 of the 11 not-supervised (some brokered services) programs, 1 of the 44 supervised-informal (typically with services) programs and 1 of the 7 truancy-focused programs.

Section II: Table 4

Duration in Days by County Size: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	up to 7	' days	8 - 90	days	91 - 18	0 days	181 - 36	5 days	366 - 73	0 days	Tot	al <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	7	6%	25	22%	72	64%	7	6%	1	1%	112	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	10%	2	20%	6	60%	1	10%	0	0%	10	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	1	5%	6	30%	12	60%	1	5%	0	0%	20	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	4	8%	12	23%	34	65%	2	4%	0	0%	52	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	1	3%	5	17%	20	67%	3	10%	1	3%	30	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 4 of the 116 programs (3%) was not reported: 1 of the 11 programs in very small counties, 1 of the 21 programs in small counties, 1 of the 53 programs in medium counties and 1 of the 31 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 5
Frequency of DPO Contact by Type of Program: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) Statewide in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	No super		As ne (indeterm		Less mon		Mon	thly	2-3 ti per m		4-7 ti per m			nes per or more	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion (not supervised) <sup>3</sup>	21	95%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	22	100%
Not supervised, some brokered services <sup>3</sup>	4	44%	1	11%	2	22%	2	22%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%
Peer Court, Restorative Justice, Accountability Boards	13	45%	0	0%	2	7%	6	21%	4	14%	3	10%	1	3%	29	100%
Supervised - Informal (typically with services)	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	23	56%	8	20%	5	12%	4	10%	41	100%
Truancy Focus	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	1	17%	3	50%	6	100%
High Risk Intervention	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Frequency of DPO contact for 7 of the 116 programs (6%) was not reported: 3 of the 25 diversion (not supervised) programs, 3 of 44 supervised-informal (typically with services) programs, and 1 of the 7 truancy-focused programs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Counties reported some contact with juveniles in unsupervised programs.

Section II: Table 6

Frequency of DPO Contact by County Size: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	No super		As ne (indeterm		Less		Mon	thly	2-3 ti		4-7 ti per m		2-5 tim week o	nes per or more	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	39	36%	1	1%	6	6%	31	28%	13	12%	9	8%	10	9%	109	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5	50%	0	0%	1	10%	2	20%	10	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	4	20%	0	0%	2	10%	5	25%	3	15%	3	15%	3	15%	20	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	27	54%	0	0%	2	4%	11	22%	6	12%	1	2%	3	6%	50	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	6	21%	1	3%	2	7%	10	34%	4	14%	4	14%	2	7%	29	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 200

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The frequency of DPO contact of 7 of the 116 programs (6%) was not reported: 1 of the 11 programs in very small counties, 1 of the 21 programs in small counties, 3 of the 53 programs in medium counties and 2 of the 31 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 7

Typical Caseload Size by Type of Program: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) Statewide in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type		on a load	Up to		26 - juve	- 50 niles	51 - juver		76 - juvei		More th		То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion (not supervised)	8	38%	2	10%	5	24%	2	10%	1	5%	3	14%	21	100%
Not supervised, some brokered services	2	20%	1	10%	2	20%	1	10%	2	20%	2	20%	10	100%
Peer Court, Restorative Justice, Accountability Boards	7	24%	4	14%	10	34%	2	7%	2	7%	4	14%	29	100%
Supervised - Informal (typically with services)	0	0%	8	21%	18	46%	3	8%	6	15%	4	10%	39	100%
Truancy Focus	1	17%	3	50%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
High Risk Intervention	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size for 9 of the 116 programs (8%) was not reported: 2 of the 23 diversion (not supervised) caseloads, 1 of the 11 not supervised caseloads with some brokered services, 5 of the 44 supervised-informal (typically with services) caseloads, and 1 of the 7 truancy-focused caseloads.

Section II: Table 8

Typical Caseload Size by County Size: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Not casel		Up to		26 - juver		51 - juver		76 - juver		More 100 juv		То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Counties	18	17%	18	17%	39	36%	8	7%	11	10%	13	12%	107	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	22%	1	11%	4	44%	1	11%	1	11%	1	11%	10	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	2	10%	6	30%	10	50%	1	5%	1	5%	0	0%	20	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	11	23%	4	8%	20	42%	4	8%	5	10%	4	8%	48	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	3	10%	7	24%	5	17%	2	7%	4	14%	8	28%	29	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size of 9 of the 116 programs (8%) was not reported: 1 of the 11 programs in very small counties, 1 of the 21 programs in small counties, 5 of the 53 programs in medium counties and 2 of the 31 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 9

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served by Program Type: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) Statewide in CA

County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Risk consid		Low	Risk	Low Modera		Modera	te Risk	High	Risk	Tot	al <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion (not supervised)	7	30%	14	61%	2	9%	0	0%	0	0%	23	100%
Not supervised, some brokered services	5	50%	1	10%	1	10%	3	30%	0	0%	10	100%
Peer Court, Restorative Justice, Accountability Boards	11	38%	15	52%	1	3%	2	7%	0	0%	29	100%
Supervised - Informal (typically with services)	14	32%	20	45%	4	9%	6	14%	0	0%	44	100%
Truancy Focus	2	29%	4	57%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	7	100%
High Risk Intervention	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level for 1 of the 116 programs (1%) was not reported for: 1 of the 24 diversion (not supervised) programs.

Section II: Table 10

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served by County Size: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Risk consid		Low	Risk	Low Modera		Modera	te Risk	High	Risk	Tot	cal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Counties	39	34%	54	47%	8	7%	12	10%	2	2%	115	100%
	1				1		1					
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	7	64%	3	27%	0	0%	1	9%	0	0%	11	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	3	14%	16	76%	1	5%	1	5%	0	0%	21	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	23	43%	21	40%	2	4%	5	9%	2	4%	53	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	6	20%	14	47%	5	17%	5	17%	0	0%	30	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level of 1 of the 116 programs (1%) was not reported: 1 of the 31 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 11

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by Program Type: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Need consid		Low 1	Needs	Low Mode Nee	erate	Mod Ne		High l	Needs	Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion (not supervised)	11	48%	10	43%	2	9%	0	0%	0	0%	23	100%
Not supervised, some brokered services	3	30%	2	20%	0	0%	4	40%	1	10%	10	100%
Peer Court, Restorative Justice, Accountability Boards	10	34%	11	38%	1	3%	6	21%	1	3%	29	100%
Supervised - Informal (typically with services)	11	25%	15	34%	4	9%	10	23%	4	9%	44	100%
Truancy Focus	3	43%	3	43%	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%	7	100%
High Risk Intervention	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs for 1 of the 116 programs (1%) was not reported: 1 of 24 diversion (not supervised) programs.

Section II: Table 12

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by County Size: Early Intervention Programs (Non Court-Ordered) in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Need consid		Low 1	Needs	Low Moderat		Moderat	e Needs	High 1	Needs	Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	38	33%	41	36%	7	6%	20	17%	9	8%	115	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	6	55%	1	9%	0	0%	4	36%	0	0%	11	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	5	24%	11	52%	2	10%	2	10%	1	5%	21	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	22	42%	17	32%	2	4%	8	15%	4	8%	53	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	5	17%	12	40%	3	10%	6	20%	4	13%	30	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs for 1 of the 116 programs (1%) was not reported: 1 of the 31 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 13

Types of Regular Supervision Programs<sup>1</sup> in Use by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program Type	Programs Count		In Very	y Small nties	In S Cou	mall nties	In Me Cour		In La	_
	Count of Programs	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	20	12%	1	5%	2	7%	10	15%	7	12%
Court-ordered informal probation	53	31%	10	45%	9	33%	18	27%	16	28%
Deferred entry of judgment	23	13%	3	14%	4	15%	9	13%	7	12%
Regular probation supervision	63	36%	8	36%	10	37%	23	34%	22	39%
Dual supervision	8	5%	0	0%	1	4%	4	6%	3	5%
School-based supervision	6	3%	0	0%	1	4%	3	4%	2	4%
Total	173	100%	22	100%	27	100%	67	100%	57	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Regular supervision program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 14

Duration in Days by Type of Program: Regular Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	up to 7	days	8 - 90	days	91 - 18	0 days	181 - da	- 365 ys	366 - da		More 730 d		Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	2	11%	0	0%	6	33%	8	44%	2	11%	0	0%	18	100%
Court-ordered informal probation	0	0%	1	2%	35	76%	10	22%	0	0%	0	0%	46	100%
Deferred entry of judgment	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	67%	7	33%	0	0%	21	100%
Regular probation supervision	0	0%	0	0%	3	5%	30	54%	19	34%	4	7%	56	100%
Dual supervision	0	0%	1	14%	6	86%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
School-based supervision	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	1	17%	6	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 19 of the 173 programs (11%) was not reported: 2 of the 20 rarely supervised programs, 7 of the 53 basic informal supervision programs, 2 of the 23 deferred entry of judgments, 7 of the 63 basic regular programs and 1 of the 8 dual supervision programs.

Section II: Table 15

Duration in Days by County Size: Regular Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	up to 7	days	8 - 90	days	91 - 18	0 days	181 - da		366 - da		More 730 d		Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	2	1%	3	2%	51	33%	65	42%	29	19%	4	3%	154	100%
	1		1		1				1		1		1	
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	5%	1	5%	9	41%	6	27%	5	23%	0	0%	22	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	9	41%	10	45%	5	23%	0	0%	24	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	1	2%	0	0%	20	36%	24	43%	9	16%	2	4%	56	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	0	0%	1	2%	12	23%	26	50%	10	19%	3	6%	52	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 19 of the 173 programs (11%) was not reported: 3 of the 27 programs in small counties, 11 of the 67 programs in medium counties and 5 of the 57 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 16

Frequency of DPO Contact by Type of Program: Regular Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	No super		As ne		Less mon		Mor	ithly	2-3 tim	-	4-7 tim	-	2-5 tim weel	k or		tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	9	47%	2	11%	0	0%	1	5%	5	26%	1	5%	1	5%	19	100%
Court-ordered informal probation	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	22	46%	8	17%	11	23%	6	13%	48	100%
Deferred entry of judgment	0	0%	2	10%	1	5%	11	52%	2	10%	4	19%	1	5%	21	100%
Regular probation supervision	0	0%	3	5%	0	0%	26	45%	12	21%	13	22%	4	7%	58	100%
Dual supervision	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	3	38%	1	13%	2	25%	1	13%	8	100%
School-based supervision	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	1	17%	4	67%	6	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Frequency of DPO contact for 13 of the 173 programs (7.5%) was not reported: 1 of the 20 rarely supervised programs, 5 of the 53 court-ordered informal probation programs, 2 of the 23 deferred entry of judgments and 5 of the 63 regular probation supervision programs.

Section II: Table 17

Frequency of DPO Contact by County Size: Regular Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties		ot vised	As ne (indeterm		Less mon		Mon	ithly	2-3 tim	-	4-7 tim	-	2-5 tim weel	k or		tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	11	7%	7	4%	1	1%	64	40%	28	18%	32	20%	17	11%	160	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	9	43%	3	14%	5	24%	3	14%	21	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	7	28%	1	4%	11	44%	5	20%	25	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	8	13%	1	2%	1	2%	26	42%	13	21%	10	16%	3	5%	62	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	3	6%	4	8%	0	0%	22	42%	11	21%	6	12%	6	12%	52	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 19 of the 173 programs (11%) was not reported: 3 of the 27 programs in small counties, 11 of the 67 programs in medium counties and 5 of the 57 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 18

Typical Caseload Size by Type of Program: Regular Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Not case		up to		26 - juve		51 - juve		76 - juve		more th		То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	5	26%	1	5%	2	11%	1	5%	1	5%	9	47%	19	100%
Court-ordered informal probation	1	2%	10	20%	23	46%	8	16%	6	12%	2	4%	50	100%
Deferred entry of judgment	0	0%	4	20%	7	35%	4	20%	4	20%	1	5%	20	100%
Regular probation supervision	0	0%	10	16%	18	29%	17	27%	11	18%	6	10%	62	100%
Dual supervision	1	14%	2	29%	0	0%	2	29%	2	29%	0	0%	7	100%
School-based supervision	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size for 9 of the 173 programs (5%) was not reported: 1 of the 20 rarely supervised (or unsupervised) programs, 3 of the 53 court-ordered informal supervision programs, 3 of the 23 deferred entry of judgment programs, 1 of the 63 regular probation supervision programs and 1 of the 8 dual supervision programs.

Section II: Table 19

Typical Caseload Size by County Size: Regular Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Not o		up to		26 - juve		51 - juve		76 - juvei		more 100 ju	than	To	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	7	4%	27	16%	54	33%	34	21%	24	15%	18	11%	164	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	3	15%	9	45%	2	10%	5	25%	1	5%	20	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	9	33%	10	37%	3	11%	4	15%	1	4%	27	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	7	11%	7	11%	22	34%	18	28%	7	11%	4	6%	65	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	0	0%	8	15%	13	25%	11	21%	8	15%	12	23%	52	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size of 9 of the 173 programs (5%) was not reported: 2 of the 22 programs in very small counties, 2 of the 67 programs in medium counties and 5 of the 57 programs in large counties.

 ${\bf Section~II:~Table~20}$  Typical Risk Levels of Youth Served Served by Program Type: Regular Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County  ${\bf Probation~Departments}^1$ 

					ution D	1								
Program Type	Risk consid All le	ered /	Low	Risk	Low Mode Ri	erate	Mode Ris		Mode and I Ri	High	High	Risk	Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	5	25%	7	35%	0	0%	1	5%	7	35%	0	0%	20	100%
Court-ordered informal probation	15	28%	17	32%	2	4%	2	4%	17	32%	0	0%	53	100%
Deferred entry of judgment	5	22%	5	22%	1	4%	1	4%	10	43%	1	4%	23	100%
Regular probation supervision	25	40%	3	5%	2	3%	3	5%	21	33%	9	14%	63	100%
Dual supervision	2	25%	3	38%	1	13%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%	8	100%
School-based supervision	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	3	50%	6	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level for all 173 programs was reported.

Section II: Table 21

Typical Risk Levels of Youth Served by County Size: Regular Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Risk consid All le	lered /	Low	Risk	Low Mode Ris	erate	Mode Ris		Mode and I Ri	High	High	Risk	To	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	54	31%	35	20%	6	3%	8	5%	57	33%	13	8%	173	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	13	59%	2	9%	0	0%	0	0%	6	27%	1	5%	22	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	7	26%	2	7%	1	4%	2	7%	12	44%	3	11%	27	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	19	28%	16	24%	2	3%	2	3%	21	31%	7	10%	67	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	15	26%	15	26%	3	5%	4	7%	18	32%	2	4%	57	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Typical caseload size for all 173 programs was reported.

Section II: Table 22

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by Program Type: Regular Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Need consid	ered /	Low I	Needs	Low Mode Nee	erate	Mode Nee		Mode and I Nee	High	High l	Needs	Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Rarely supervised (or unsupervised)	10	50%	4	20%	0	0%	0	0%	6	30%	0	0%	20	100%
Court-ordered informal probation	15	28%	14	26%	3	6%	2	4%	19	36%	0	0%	53	100%
Deferred entry of judgment	4	17%	2	9%	1	4%	1	4%	13	57%	2	9%	23	100%
Regular probation supervision	25	40%	1	2%	1	2%	3	5%	22	35%	11	17%	63	100%
Dual supervision	3	38%	2	25%	0	0%	1	13%	2	25%	0	0%	8	100%
School-based supervision	3	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	50%	6	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 23

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs for all 173 programs was reported.

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by County Size: Regular Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Need consid	ered /	Low N	Needs	Low Mode Nee	erate	Mode Nee		Modand l	High	High I	Needs	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	60	35%	23	13%	5	3%	7	4%	62	36%	16	9%	173	100%
			1				1				1		1	
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	11	50%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	9	41%	1	5%	22	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	8	30%	2	7%	2	7%	1	4%	10	37%	4	15%	27	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	26	39%	9	13%	1	1%	1	1%	22	33%	8	12%	67	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	15	26%	11	19%	2	4%	5	9%	21	37%	3	5%	57	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs for all 173 programs was reported.

Section II: Table 24

Types of Intensive Supervision Programs<sup>1</sup> in Use by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program Type	Programs Count		In Verg	y Small nties	In Si Coui		In Me Cou		In La	_
	Count of Programs	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	44	31%	2	22%	5	36%	23	32%	14	31%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	24	17%	1	11%	4	29%	12	17%	7	16%
Mental Health Focus	15	11%	1	11%	0	0%	7	10%	7	16%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile hall)	12	9%	4	44%	1	7%	5	7%	2	4%
Gang Focus	11	8%	0	0%	2	14%	5	7%	4	9%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	11	8%	1	11%	2	14%	6	8%	2	4%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	10	7%	0	0%	0	0%	8	11%	2	4%
Sex Offender Focus	8	6%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%	5	11%
Day Reporting Centers	5	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%	2	4%
Total	140	100%	9	100%	14	100%	72	100%	45	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Intensive supervision program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 25

Duration in Days by Type of Program: Intensive Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	0 - da		91 - 18	0 days	181 - da		366 - da		546 - da		> 7 da		Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	4	9%	10	23%	22	51%	4	9%	1	2%	2	5%	43	100%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	2	9%	2	9%	14	61%	3	13%	2	9%	0	0%	23	100%
Mental Health Focus	2	13%	2	13%	10	67%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile hall)	12	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	100%
Gang Focus	1	10%	0	0%	3	30%	2	20%	2	20%	2	20%	10	100%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	0	0%	3	30%	6	60%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	0	0%	2	20%	5	50%	2	20%	1	10%	0	0%	10	100%
Sex Offender Focus	0	0%	0	0%	1	13%	2	25%	3	38%	2	25%	8	100%
Day Reporting Centers	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 4 of the 140 programs (3%) was not reported: 1 of the 44 intensive supervision programs, 1 of the 24 drug court or drug focus programs, 1 of the 11 gang focus programs and 1 of the 11 family focus

Section II: Table 26

Duration in Days by County Size: Intensive Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	0 - da <u>:</u>		91 - 18	0 days	181 - da		366 - da		546 - da		> 7 da <sub>2</sub>		To	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	22	16%	22	16%	62	46%	15	11%	9	7%	6	4%	136	100%
	1		1				T.		1		ı		ı	1
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	4	44%	1	11%	2	22%	0	0%	2	22%	0	0%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	2	14%	1	7%	9	64%	0	0%	2	14%	0	0%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	9	13%	12	17%	37	52%	8	11%	3	4%	2	3%	71	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	7	17%	8	19%	14	33%	7	17%	2	5%	4	10%	42	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 4 of the 140 programs (3%) was not reported: 1 of the 72 programs in medium counties and 3 of the 45 programs in large counties.

 ${\bf Section~II:~Table~27} \\ {\bf Frequency~of~DPO~Contact~by~Type~of~Program:~Intensive~Supervision~Programs~Statewide~in~CA~County~Probation} \\ {\bf Departments}^1$ 

Program Type	As ne (indeterm		Less		Mon	thly	2-3 tim	_	4-7 tim	_	2-5 tim week	k or		tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	0	0%	2	5%	4	9%	6	14%	22	50%	10	23%	44	100%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	13%	11	48%	8	35%	23	100%
Mental Health Focus	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	3	20%	5	33%	6	40%	15	100%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile hall)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	45%	6	55%	11	100%
Gang Focus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	18%	5	45%	4	36%	11	100%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	50%	5	50%	10	100%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9%	6	55%	4	36%	11	100%
Sex Offender Focus	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	2	25%	2	25%	2	25%	8	100%
Day Reporting Centers	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	5	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Frequency of DPO contact for 2 of the 140 programs (< 1%) was not reported: 1 of 24 drug court or drug focused programs and 1 of 12 detention-related programs.

Section II: Table 28

Frequency of DPO Contact by County Size: Intensive Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	As ne (indeterm		Less		Mon	thly	2-3 tim	-	4-7 tim	nes per nth	2-5 tim wee	k or		tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	1	1%	2	1%	8	6%	18	13%	62	45%	47	34%	138	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	78%	1	11%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	7%	8	57%	5	36%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	0	0%	2	3%	5	7%	8	11%	34	47%	23	32%	72	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	3	7%	9	21%	13	30%	18	42%	43	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Frequency of DPO contact for 2 of the 140 programs (< 1%) was not reported: 2 of the 45 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 29

Typical Caseload Size by Type of Program: Intensive Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	One juve	_	26 - juver		51 - juvei		76 - juver			e than veniles	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	25	57%	14	32%	2	5%	2	5%	1	2%	44	100%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	17	74%	6	26%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	23	100%
Mental Health Focus	14	93%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile	6	55%	3	27%	0	0%	2	18%	0	0%	11	100%
Gang Focus	3	30%	4	40%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	4	40%	5	50%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	11	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	100%
Sex Offender Focus	4	50%	1	13%	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%	8	100%
Day Reporting Centers	4	80%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size for 3 of the 140 programs (2%) was not reported: 1 of the 24 drug court or drug focus programs, 1 of the 12 detention-related programs and 1 of the 11 gang focus programs.

Section II: Table 30

Typical Caseload Size by County Size: Intensive Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	One t		26 - juver		51 - juver		76 - juver		More th		Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	88	64%	35	26%	8	6%	5	4%	1	1%	137	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	3	33%	3	33%	1	11%	2	22%	0	0%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	12	86%	2	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	48	69%	17	24%	3	4%	1	1%	1	1%	70	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	25	57%	13	30%	4	9%	2	5%	0	0%	44	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 31

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical caseload size for 3 of the 140 programs (2%) was not reported: 2 of the 72 programs in medium counties and 1 of the 45 programs in large counties.

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served by Program Type: Intensive Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Risk		Low	Risk	Low Mode Ris	erate	Mod Ri		Modand I	High	High	Risk	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	6	14%	0	0%	1	2%	7	16%	10	23%	20	45%	44	100%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	4	17%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%	4	17%	14	58%	24	100%
Mental Health Focus	3	20%	1	7%	0	0%	3	20%	3	20%	5	33%	15	100%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile hall)	3	25%	1	8%	0	0%	2	17%	4	33%	2	17%	12	100%
Gang Focus	2	18%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	82%	11	100%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	1	10%	0	0%	1	10%	3	30%	0	0%	5	50%	10	100%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	2	18%	0	0%	0	0%	4	36%	2	18%	3	27%	11	100%
Sex Offender Focus	0	0%	1	13%	1	13%	3	38%	1	13%	2	25%	8	100%
Day Reporting Centers	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	1	20%	1	20%	5	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level was reported for all 140 programs.

Section II: Table 32

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served by County Size: Intensive Supervision Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Risk consid		Low	Risk	Low Mode Ris	erate	Mode Ri		Mode and l Ri	High	High	Risk	To	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	22	16%	3	2%	3	2%	26	19%	25	18%	61	44%	140	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	4	44%	1	11%	0	0%	1	11%	0	0%	3	33%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	14%	4	29%	8	57%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	16	22%	1	1%	3	4%	13	18%	13	18%	26	36%	72	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	2	4%	1	2%	0	0%	10	22%	8	18%	24	53%	45	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level was reported for all 140 programs.

Section II: Table 33

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by Type of Program: Intensive Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Type	Need consid		Low 1	Needs	Mod Ne		Modera High	ate and Needs	High 1	Needs	To	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision (includes case management, brokered services)	7	16%	0	0%	3	7%	10	23%	24	55%	44	100%
Drug Court or Drug Focus	4	17%	0	0%	0	0%	3	13%	17	71%	24	100%
Mental Health Focus	3	20%	1	7%	1	7%	3	20%	7	47%	15	100%
Detention-Related (electronic monitoring, short stay in juvenile hall)	6	50%	0	0%	1	8%	2	17%	3	25%	12	100%
Gang Focus	3	27%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	73%	11	100%
Family Focus (includes placement caseloads)	1	10%	0	0%	2	20%	0	0%	7	70%	10	100%
Alternative, Day or Court School Setting	1	9%	0	0%	0	0%	2	18%	8	73%	11	100%
Sex Offender Focus	0	0%	0	0%	3	38%	1	13%	4	50%	8	100%
Day Reporting Centers	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%	5	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs was reported for all 140 programs.

Section II: Table 34

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served by County Size: Intensive Supervision Programs in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Need consid		Low N	Needs	Mode Nee		Modera High l		High l	Needs	Tot	cal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	26	19%	1	1%	10	7%	23	16%	80	57%	140	100%
			<b>.</b>									
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	3	33%	1	11%	1	11%	0	0%	4	44%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	21%	11	79%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	20	28%	0	0%	5	7%	11	15%	36	50%	72	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	3	7%	0	0%	4	9%	9	20%	29	64%	45	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs was reported for all 140 programs.

Section II: Table 35

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted By Type of Intensive Supervision Programs Statewide in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>2</sup>

	Num	ber of prog	rams that t	arget:			
Seven or r	nore needs	Four to s	six needs	None to th	nree needs	То	tal
Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
26	59%	12	27%	6	14%	44	100%
7	29%	6	25%	11	46%	24	100%
7	47%	5	33%	3	20%	15	100%
5	42%	3	25%	4	33%	12	100%
6	55%	2	18%	3	27%	11	100%
7	64%	2	18%	2	18%	11	100%
3	30%	3	30%	4	40%	10	100%
3	38%	2	25%	3	38%	8	100%
5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
	Count 26 7 7 5 6 7 3	Seven or more needs           Count         %           26         59%           7         29%           7         47%           5         42%           6         55%           7         64%           3         30%           3         38%	Seven or more needs         Four to serve t	Seven or more needs         Four to six needs           Count         %           26         59%           7         29%           6         25%           7         47%           5         33%           6         55%           2         18%           7         64%           2         18%           3         30%           3         38%           2         25%	Count         %         Count         %         Count           26         59%         12         27%         6           7         29%         6         25%         11           7         47%         5         33%         3           5         42%         3         25%         4           6         55%         2         18%         3           7         64%         2         18%         2           3         30%         3         30%         4           3         38%         2         25%         3	Seven or more needs         Four to six needs         None to three needs           Count         %         Count         %           26         59%         12         27%         6         14%           7         29%         6         25%         11         46%           7         47%         5         33%         3         20%           5         42%         3         25%         4         33%           6         55%         2         18%         3         27%           7         64%         2         18%         2         18%           3         30%         3         30%         4         40%           3         38%         2         25%         3         38%	Seven or more needs         Four to six needs         None to three needs         To           Count         %         Count         44         44         44         44         44         44         44         44         44         44         44         45         44

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 36

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted in Intensive Supervision Programs by County Size in CA

County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

		Numb	er of prog	rams that	target:			
Counties	Seven one	or more eds	Four to s	six needs	None to		То	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	69	49%	35	25%	36	26%	140	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	22%	5	56%	2	22%	9	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	8	57%	3	21%	3	21%	14	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	34	47%	20	28%	18	25%	72	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	25	56%	7	16%	13	29%	45	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 37

Program Elements Available "As Needed" in Intensive Supervision Programs by County Size Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Elements	Programs Counti		In Very Sma	ll Counties	In Small C	Counties	In Medium	Counties	In Large C	ounties
	Count of Programs <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%
Family Involvement / Parenting Skills	128	91%	9	100%	14	100%	64	89%	41	91%
Behavioral Health / Drug-Related Programs	127	91%	7	78%	14	100%	64	89%	42	93%
Counseling	120	86%	8	89%	14	100%	62	86%	36	80%
Skills Development	103	74%	8	89%	10	71%	52	72%	33	73%
Victim-Focused Programs	98	70%	5	56%	9	64%	53	74%	31	69%
Community Service	89	64%	4	44%	9	64%	46	64%	30	67%
Self Esteem	75	54%	6	67%	8	57%	34	47%	27	60%
Stress / Anxiety	71	51%	3	33%	9	64%	33	46%	26	58%
Vocational Training and Employability Skills	68	49%	4	44%	6	43%	33	46%	25	56%
Education Enhancement	66	47%	4	44%	7	50%	30	42%	25	56%
Evidence-Based Therapies <sup>3</sup>	65	46%	0	0%	4	29%	35	49%	26	58%
Mental Health Services	62	44%	2	22%	8	57%	31	43%	21	47%
Housing / Independent Living	59	42%	6	67%	5	36%	28	39%	20	44%
Recreation / Challenge	52	37%	2	22%	6	43%	25	35%	19	42%
Systems of Care	51	36%	2	22%	5	36%	26	36%	18	40%
Mentoring	50	36%	3	33%	7	50%	19	26%	21	47%
Boot Camp Approach	7	5%	0	0%	4	29%	2	3%	1	2%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> One hundred and forty intensive supervision programs were reported by 49 counties: 9 in very small counties, 14 in small counties, 72 in medium counties and 45 in large counties

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Evidence-based therapies reported in this setting include cognitive behavioral therapy, aggression replacement therapy, multisystemic therapy, functional family therapy and dialectical behavior therapy.

Section II: Table 38

Juvenile Hall Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Counties faci		Counties v		Counties faci		Total C	ounties
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	39	74%	7	13%	7	13%	53	100%
	•							
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	4	50%	0	0%	4	50%	8	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	7	70%	0	0%	3	30%	10	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	19	90%	2	10%	0	0%	21	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	9	64%	5	36%	0	0%	14	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Forty-six counties of the 53 responding counties have 56 juvenile hall facilities (number of facilities indicted in parentheses): Alameda (1), Butte (1), Contra Costa (1), El Dorado (2), Fresno (1), Glenn (1), Humboldt (2), Imperial (1), Inyo (1), Kern (1), Kings (1), Lake (1), Lassen (1), Los Angeles (3), Madera (1), Marin (1), Mendocino (1), Merced (1), Monterey (1), Napa (1), Nevada (1), Orange (2), Placer (1), Riverside (3), Sacramento (1), San Benito (1), San Bernardino (3), San Diego (2), San Francisco (1), San Joaquin (1), San Luis Obispo (1), San Mateo (1), Santa Barbara (1), Santa Clara (1), Santa Cruz (1), Shasta (1), Siskiyou (1), Solano (1), Sonoma (2), Stanislaus (1), Tehama (1), Trinity (1), Tulare (1), Ventura (1), Yolo (1) & Yuba (1).

Section II: Table 39

Capacity of Juvenile Hall Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	CSA Rated Maximum Capacity (as of 6/2/2008)	Reported Operating Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Reported Compared to CSA Capacity
	Count	Count	%
All Counties	7949	8045	101%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	78	74	95%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	253	228	90%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	1758	1683	96%
Large (over 700,000 population)	5860	6060	103%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 56 juvenile hall facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Operating capacity differs from CSA capacity because it includes staffing issues, facility repairs, overcrowding and budget.

Section II: Table 40

Juvenile Hall Commitments Received from Other Counties by County Size by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

	Fac	cilities with	Commitme	ents from C	Other Count	ies		
Counties	None fro	m Out of inty	1%-11° Other C		50%-58 Other C		Total F	acilities
	Count %		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	41	71%	13	22%	2	3%	56	97%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	3	60%	1	20%	4	80%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	5	71%	2	29%	0	0%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	18	78%	4	17%	1	4%	23	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	18	78%	4	17%	0	0%	22	96%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 56 juvenile hall facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  No counties reported between 11% to 50% commitments or greater than 58% commitments of juveniles from other counties.

Section II: Table 41

Breakdown of Typical 24-Day in Juvenile Hall Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

				1	Number of H	lours per Da	у	
Counties	Number of Facilities		Education	Treatment	In room	Sleep	Recreation	Other Activities
		Minimum	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.5
All	56	Maximum	7.0	5.0	6.0	10.0	6.5	6.5
		Mean	4.9	2.1	2.3	8.7     2.5       8     0	3.4	
		Minimum	4	1	0.5	Q	0	1.5
Very Small & Small (under 100,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	11	Maximum		4	4	10	4	5.5
(under 100,000 population)		Mean	5.2	2.4	1.9	8.5	2.2	3.7
		Minimum	4	0	0.5	8	0	1
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	23	Maximum	6	4.5	3.5	9.5	6.5	6.5
(100,000-700,000 population)		Mean	4.9	2.0	2.5	8.7	2.9	3.0
Large (more than 700,000 population)		Minimum	4	0	0	8	0	0.5
	22	Maximum	6	5	6	10	4	6
(more than 700,000 population)		Mean	4.8	2.1	2.4	8.8	2.2	3.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 56 juvenile hall facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Very small and small counties were combined due to the low number of facilities.

Section II: Table 42
Estimated Hours of Treatment per Week per Youth by Provider in Juvenile Halls for "As Needed" Services Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

			Mental health	Substance	Medical /	
			treatment &	abuse	psychiatric	Curriculum-
			counseling	treatement &	treatment &	based
Provided by	•		services	counseling	services	programs
	r detention o	fficer	SCI VICCS	counsemig	SCI VICCS	
	Hours per	Minimum	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
	week per	Maximum	0.7	2.0	0.8	6.1
	youth	Mean	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
	Number	r of facilities <sup>2</sup>	8	7	1	20
Licensed co		91 140111010				
	Hours per	Minimum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	week per	Maximum	6.3	6.0	5.4	0.6
	youth	Mean	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2
	Number	r of facilities <sup>2</sup>	34	19	29	7
Other count	y employees					
	Hours per	Minimum	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
	week per	Maximum	2.4	2.0	1.3	5.0
	youth	Mean	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.0
	Number	r of facilities <sup>2</sup>	8	6	1	8
Contract spe	ecialists					
	Hours per	Minimum	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
	week per	Maximum	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
	youth	Mean	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.3
	Number	r of facilities <sup>2</sup>	7	12	19	9
Volunteers						
	Hours per	Minimum	0.1	0.0		0.0
	week per	Maximum	0.8	0.4		0.8
	youth	Mean	0.4	0.2		0.2
	Number	r of facilities <sup>2</sup>	5	4	0	14
	Providing	r of Facilities g the Service <sup>1</sup>	54	51	56	50

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 56 juvenile hall facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Thirty-five of the 46 county probation department-run juvenile detention facilities reported data in this section of the survey. Eleven counties (including 15 facilities) indicated they could not provide this information. Information is missing from 1 facility in a very small county, 6 facilities in 6 medium counties and 8 facilities in 4 large counties.

### Program Elements Provided "As Needed" in Juvenile Hall Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Elements	Program Facilities Counti	in All	In Very & Si Coun	mall	In Me Cour		In La	_
	Count of Programs	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Behavioral Health and Drug Related	54	96%	11	100%	22	96%	21	95%
Skills Development	52	93%	11	100%	22	96%	19	86%
Challenge / Physical Activity	50	89%	11	100%	18	78%	21	95%
Education Enhancement	48	86%	10	91%	20	87%	18	82%
Counseling	45	80%	9	82%	17	74%	19	86%
Self-esteem	44	79%	9	82%	17	74%	18	82%
Mental Health Services	40	71%	7	64%	16	70%	17	77%
Family Involvement and Parenting Skills	36	64%	9	82%	13	57%	14	64%
Evidence-Based Therapies <sup>3</sup>	33	59%	4	36%	15	65%	14	64%
Stress	30	54%	6	55%	12	52%	12	55%
Vocational Training and Employability Skills	26	46%	7	64%	10	43%	9	41%
Housing / Independent Living	24	43%	6	55%	10	43%	8	36%
Mentoring	20	36%	5	45%	8	35%	7	32%
Systems of Care	13	23%	3	27%	7	30%	3	14%
Community Service	11	20%	5	45%	5	22%	1	5%
Victim-focused	1	2%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
Boot Camp	1	2%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 56 juvenile detention facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Very small and small counties were combined due to the low number of facilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Evidence-based therapies reported in this setting include cognitive behavioral therapy, aggression replacement therapy and multisystemic therapy.

Section II: Table 44

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted in Juvenile Hall Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

		Nui	mber of facili	ties that addr	ess:		Total Facilities	
Counties	Seven or n	nore needs	Four to s	six needs	None to the	nree needs		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	15	27%	24	43%	17	30%	56	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	2	50%	2	50%	4	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	4	57%	3	43%	0	0%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	8	35%	6	26%	9	39%	23	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	3	14%	13	59%	6	27%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 45

Camp / Ranch Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Counties with 1 facility		Counties v		Counties faci		Total Counties	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	12	23%	16	30%	25	47%	53	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	25%	0	0%	6	75%	8	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	1	10%	0	0%	9	90%	10	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	7	33%	4	19%	10	48%	21	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	2	14%	12	86%	0	0%	14	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Overall 68 ranch / camp facilities were reported by 29 counties. The number of facilities per county is indicted in parentheses: Alameda (1), Colusa (1), Contra Costa (1), El Dorado (1), Fresno (2), Kern (3), Kings (1), Los Angeles (18), Madera (1), Merced (1), Monterey (1), Orange (8), Riverside (3), Sacramento (2), San Bernardino (1), San Diego (3), San Francisco (2), San Joaquin (1), San Mateo (2), Santa Barbara (2), Santa Clara (2), Shasta (1), Solano (1), Sonoma (2), Trinity (1), Tulare (3), Ventura (2), & Yuba (1).

Section II: Table 46

Camp / Ranch Capacity by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	CSA Rated Maximum Capacity (as of 6/2/2008)	Reported Operating Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Reported Compared to CSA Capacity
	Count	Count	%
All	5702	5129	90%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	66	66	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	60	40	67%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	672	501	75%
Large (over 700,000 population)	4904	4522	92%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 68 camp / ranch facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Operating capacity differs from CSA capacity because it includes staffing issues, facility repairs, overcrowding and budget.

Section II: Table 47

Camp / Ranch Facility Commitments Received from Other Counties in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

		Fac	ilities with	Commitm	ents from (	Other Cour	nties				
Counties	None from		1%-10% from Other Counties <sup>2</sup>		20%-30 Other C	% from ounties <sup>2</sup>	50%-67 Other C		Total F	Total Facilities	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
All	43	63%	20	29%	2	3%	3	4%	68	100%	
	1										
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%	
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%	
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	11	73%	2	13%	1	7%	1	7%	15	100%	
Large (over 700,000 population)	32	64%	18	36%	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 68 facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> No counties reported between 10% to 20% or between 30% to 50% commitments of juveniles from other counties.

 ${\bf Section~II:~Table~48} \\ {\bf Average~Duration~of~Commitment~Time~Served~in~Camp~/~Ranch~Facilities~by~County~Size~in~CA~County} \\ {\bf Probation~Departments}^1$ 

		Avera	ge Durati	on of Co	mmitme	nt Time S	Served			
Counties	Up to 3	Up to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 9 months		months	То	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Counties	13	19%	40	59%	13	19%	2	3%	68	100%
Very Small and Small (under 100,000 population)	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	3	20%	9	60%	3	20%	0	0%	15	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	13	26%	40	80%	13	26%	2	4%	68	136%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 68 camp / ranch facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Very small and small counties were combined due to the low number of facilities.

Section II: Table 49

Breakdown of a Typical 24-Day in Camp / Ranch Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

				1	Number of H	ours per Da	у	
Counties	Number of Facilities		Education	Treatment	In room	Sleep	Recreation	Other Activities
		Minimum	3	1	0	8	1	1
All Counties	68	Maximum	8	7.5	4	10	5	9
		Mean	5.3	3.1	0.7	8.6	2.3	4.1
		Minimum	4.5	1.5	0	8	2	2
Very Small & Small (under 100,000 population) <sup>2</sup>	3	Maximum	6	6	2.5	10	3	3
(under 100,000 population)		Mean	5.5	3.8	1.0	8.8	2.3	2.5
		Minimum	4	1	0	8	1	2
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	15	Maximum	6	4	4	9.5	4	6.75
(100,000 700,000 population)		Mean	5.1	2.5	1.1	8.5	2.6	4.2
T		Minimum	3	1	0	8	1	1
Large (more than 700,000 population)	50	Maximum	8	7.5	4	10	5	9
(more than 700,000 population)		Mean	5.3	3.2	0.6	8.6	2.2	4.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 68 camp / ranch facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Very small and small counities were combined due to the low number of facilities.

Section II: Table 50
Estimated Hours of Treatment per Week per Youth by Provider in Camp / Ranch Facilities for "As Needed" Services Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

	IOI ASTREC	332,233	Mental health treatment & counseling	Substance abuse treatement &	Medical / psychiatric treatment &	Curriculum- based
Provided	by:		services	counseling	services	programs
Probation	or detention	n officer				
	Hours per	Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	week per	Maximum	3.4	1.1	1.8	12.0
	youth	Mean	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7
	Numb	per of facilities <sup>2</sup>	15	8	2	32
Licensed	county staff					
	Hours per	Minimum	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
	week per	Maximum	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.4
	youth	Mean	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7
	Numb	per of facilities <sup>2</sup>	37	15	43	5
Other co	unty employe	ees				
	Hours per	Minimum	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
	week per	Maximum	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	youth	Mean	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
	Numb	per of facilities <sup>2</sup>	9	5	9	8
Contract	specialists					
	Hours per	Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	week per	Maximum	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0
	youth	Mean	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
	Numb	per of facilities <sup>2</sup>	16	23	14	14
Voluntee	rs					
	Hours per	Minimum	0.0	0.0		0.0
	week per	Maximum	3.2	2.0		1.6
	youth	Mean	0.6	0.3		0.3
	Numb	per of facilities <sup>2</sup>	8	16	0	12
		per of Facilities	67	57	66	60

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008. Eight of the 53 counties (including 12 facilities) indicated they could not provide this information. Information is missing from 7 facilities in 5 medium counties and 5 facilities in 3 large counties.

Section II: Table 51

Program Elements Provided "As Needed" in Camp / Ranch Facilities by County Size in CA

County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Elements	Facili	ams in ties in ounties	In Very & Si Cour	mall	In Me		In La	_
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Behavioral Health and Drug Related	66	97%	3	100%	15	100%	48	96%
Challenge / Physical Activity	66	97%	3	100%	15	100%	48	96%
Skills Development	65	96%	2	67%	15	100%	48	96%
Education Enhancement	64	94%	3	100%	13	87%	48	96%
Counseling	64	94%	3	100%	14	93%	47	94%
Family Involvement and Parenting Skills	61	90%	3	100%	14	93%	44	88%
Vocational Training and Employability Skills	58	85%	3	100%	12	80%	43	86%
Self-esteem	52	76%	3	100%	14	93%	35	70%
Stress	48	71%	2	67%	9	60%	37	74%
Evidence-Based Therapy <sup>3</sup>	47	69%	1	33%	10	67%	36	72%
Community Service	43	63%	3	100%	10	67%	30	60%
Housing / Independent Living	42	62%	3	100%	9	60%	30	60%
Mentoring	42	62%	2	67%	11	73%	29	58%
Mental Health Services	32	47%	1	33%	6	40%	25	50%
Systems of Care	25	37%	1	33%	8	53%	16	32%
Boot Camp	15	22%	2	67%	5	33%	8	16%

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Based on the 68 camp / ranch facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Very small and small counities were combined due to the low number of facilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Evidence-based therapies reported in this setting include cognitive behavioral therapy, aggression replacement therapy and multisystemic therapy.

Section II: Table 52

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted in Camp / Ranch Facilities by County Size in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>2</sup>

		Nur	nber of facil	ities that tar	get:			
Counties	Seven or r	more needs	Four to s	six needs	None to th	nree needs	Total F	acilities
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	44	65%	12	18%	12	18%	68	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	10	67%	4	27%	1	7%	15	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	32	64%	7	14%	11	22%	50	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 68 facilities in the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 53

Types of Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs<sup>1</sup> in Use by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program Type	Program Cour		In Very		In Si Coui		In Me Cou		In La Cour	_
	Count of Programs	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Intensive Supervision	44	68%	3	60%	6	86%	20	65%	15	68%
Mental Health	6	9%	0	0%	0	0%	3	10%	3	14%
Family Focus	4	6%	1	20%	0	0%	2	6%	1	5%
Drug Focus	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%
Day School	3	5%	1	20%	0	0%	1	3%	1	5%
Day Reporting	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%	1	5%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	2	3%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	1	5%
Total	65	100%	5	100%	7	100%	31	100%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

 $Section \ II: \ Table \ 54$   $Average \ Duration \ in \ Days \ of \ Aftercare \ / \ Re-Entry \ Programs^1 \ in \ Use \ Statewide \ in \ CA \ County \ Probation \ Departments^2$ 

Program Type	0 to 90	) days	91 to 18	30 days	181 to		366 to		546 to		Duration report		Tot	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
Intensive Supervision	10	23%	16	36%	8	18%	2	5%	3	7%	5	11%	44	100%
Mental Health	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Family Focus	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Drug Focus	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Day School	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Day Reporting	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Section II: Table 55

Average Duration in Days by County Size: Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	0 - 90	days	91 - 18	0 days	181 - da		366 - da <sub>:</sub>		546 - da		> 731	days	То	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Counties	17	28%	27	45%	10	17%	2	3%	3	5%	1	2%	60	100%
	ī		T				1		•		ı		1	
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	40%	1	20%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	2	29%	3	43%	1	14%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	9	32%	13	46%	6	21%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	28	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	4	20%	10	50%	2	10%	2	10%	1	5%	1	5%	20	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The duration of 5 of the 65 programs (8%) was not reported: 3 of the 31 programs in medium counties and 2 of the 21 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 56

Frequency of DPO Contact in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs¹ in Use Statewide in CA County Probation Departments²

Program Type	As ne		Mon	thly	2 to 3 per m		4 to 7 per m		2 to 5 per v		Frequen	-	To	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
Intensive Supervision	2	5%	10	23%	5	11%	11	25%	14	32%	2	5%	44	100%
Mental Health	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%	2	33%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
Family Focus	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	4	100%
Drug Focus	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Day School	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Day Reporting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	3	100%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 57

Frequency of DPO Contact by County Size: Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	As ne (indeterment		Mon	thly	2-3 tim	-	4-7 tim	-	2-5 tim	-	To Progr	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	1	2%	14	22%	7	11%	20	32%	21	33%	63	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	6	86%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	0	0%	8	28%	4	14%	8	28%	9	31%	29	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	1	5%	4	18%	3	14%	8	36%	6	27%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The level of DPO contact for 2 of the 65 programs (3%) was not reported: 2 of the 31 programs in medium counties.

 $Section \ II: \ Table \ 58$   $Typical \ Caseload \ Size \ in \ Aftercare \ / \ Re-Entry \ Programs^1 \ in \ Use \ Statewide \ in \ CA \ County \ Probation \ Departments^2$ 

Program Type	One t		26 to juver		51 to juver		76 to juver		more th		Frequen	_	Tot	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
Intensive Supervision	22	50%	11	25%	4	9%	2	5%	2	5%	3	7%	44	100%
Mental Health	5	83%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	6	100%
Family Focus	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Drug Focus	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Day School	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Day Reporting	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 59

Typical Caseload Size by County Size: Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	One t		26- juvei		51 - juvei		76 - juvei		More 100 juv		Tot	tal <sup>2</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Counties	38	61%	13	21%	6	10%	3	5%	2	3%	62	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	3	60%	1	20%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	3	43%	2	29%	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	23	79%	2	7%	4	14%	0	0%	0	0%	29	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	9	43%	8	38%	1	5%	1	5%	2	10%	21	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Typical caseload size for 3 of the 65 programs (5%) was not reported: 2 of the 31 programs in medium counties and 1 of the 22 programs in large counties.

Section II: Table 60

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs¹ Statewide in CA County Probation Departments²

Program Type	Risk consid		Low	Risk	Modera	te Risk	Modera High		High	Risk	Tot	al <sup>3</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
Intensive Supervision	7	16%	1	2%	9	20%	5	11%	22	50%	44	100%
Mental Health	0	0%	0	0%	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	100%
Family Focus	2	50%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Drug Focus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	100%
Day School	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	100%
Day Reporting	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Typical risk level was reported for all 65 aftercare / re-entry programs.

Typical Risk Level of Youth Served by County Size: Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Risk consid		Low	Risk	Modera	te Risk	Modera High		High	Risk	To Progr	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	9	14%	2	3%	16	25%	10	15%	28	43%	65	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	1	14%	1	14%	2	29%	0	0%	3	43%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	4	13%	1	3%	7	23%	7	23%	12	39%	31	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	2	9%	0	0%	4	18%	3	14%	13	59%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical risk level was reported for all 65 programs.

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs<sup>1</sup> Statewide in CA County Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program Type	Needs consid		Low N	leeds	Mode Nee		Modera High N		High l	Needs	Total Pro	ograms <sup>3</sup>
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
Intensive Supervision	8	18%	0	0%	6	14%	5	11%	25	57%	44	100%
Mental Health	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	4	67%	1	17%	6	100%
Family Focus	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
Drug Focus	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
Day School	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
Day Reporting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Aftercare program type categories were coded using program names and brief descriptions of programs given in the 2006 JJDP survey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Typical level of needs was reported for all 65 after care / re-entry programs.

Section II: Table 63

Typical Level of Needs of Youth Served in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Counties	Need consid		Low N	Needs	Moderat	e Needs	Modera High I		High l	Needs	To Progr	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All	9	14%	0	0%	10	15%	10	15%	36	55%	65	100%
	<u> </u>		I		<u> </u>							
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	20%	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	1	14%	0	0%	2	29%	1	14%	3	43%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	5	16%	0	0%	3	10%	6	19%	17	55%	31	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	2	9%	0	0%	1	5%	3	14%	16	73%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Typical level of needs was reported for all 65 programs.

Section II: Table 64

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted by Type of Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs Statewide in CA County

Probation Departments<sup>2</sup>

Program types	Seven or more needs		Four to s	ix needs	None to		Total Programs		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Intensive Supervision	18	41%	13	30%	13	30%	44	100%	
Mental Health	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%	
Family Focus	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%	4	100%	
Drug Focus	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	3	100%	
Day School	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%	
Day Reporting	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	
Other (gang, electronic monitoring)	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 65

Number of Criminogenic Needs<sup>1</sup> Targeted in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs by County Size in CA County Probation

Departments<sup>2</sup>

Counties		Nur						
	Seven or n	nore needs	Four to s	six needs	None to th	nree needs	Total Programs	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count of Programs	%
All	33	51%	17	26%	15	23%	65	100%
Very Small (under 35,000 population)	1	20%	1	20%	3	60%	5	100%
Small (35,000-100,000 population)	4	57%	2	29%	1	14%	7	100%
Medium (100,000-700,000 population)	16	52%	12	39%	3	10%	31	100%
Large (over 700,000 population)	12	55%	2	9%	8	36%	22	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of criminogenic needs departments reported that were targeted (often on an as-needed basis) in their programs was coded from the survey responses. Needs counted include: family conflict / dysfunction, substance abuse / relapse prevention, self control / self management strategies, anger / aggression management, antisocial attitudes, prosocial modeling, association with antisocial peers, cognitive distortions and vocational training or work experience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section II: Table 66

Program Elements Available "As Needed" in Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs by County Size in CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Program Elements	Programs Coun		In Very Sma	In Very Small Counties		In Small Counties		In Medium Counties		Counties
	Count of Programs <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%	Count <sup>2</sup>	%
Family Involvement / Parenting Skills	61	94%	5	100%	7	100%	31	100%	18	82%
Behavioral Health / Drug-Related Programs	57	88%	3	60%	7	100%	28	90%	19	86%
Counseling	51	78%	5	100%	6	86%	28	90%	12	55%
Skills Development	48	74%	4	80%	5	71%	25	81%	14	64%
Victim-Focused Programs	44	68%	2	40%	4	57%	24	77%	14	64%
Housing / Independent Living	39	60%	4	80%	3	43%	18	58%	14	64%
Self Esteem	39	60%	4	80%	2	29%	21	68%	12	55%
Stress / Anxiety	38	58%	2	40%	3	43%	21	68%	12	55%
Education Enhancement	37	57%	3	60%	5	71%	16	52%	13	59%
Community Service	36	55%	2	40%	4	57%	16	52%	14	64%
Vocational Training and Employability Skills	33	51%	1	20%	4	57%	15	48%	13	59%
Mental Health Services	29	45%	1	20%	4	57%	12	39%	12	55%
Evidence-Based Therapies	28	43%	0	0%	4	57%	14	45%	10	45%
Systems of Care	28	43%	3	60%	1	14%	16	52%	8	36%
Recreation / Challenge	28	43%	3	60%	5	71%	10	32%	10	45%
Mentoring	27	42%	3	60%	3	43%	11	35%	10	45%
Boot Camp Approach	3	5%	0	0%	1	14%	1	3%	1	5%

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Sixty-five aftercare programs were reported by 46 counties: 5 in very small counties, 7 in small counties, 31 in medium counties and 22 in large counties

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Evidence-based therapies reported in this setting include cognitive behavioral therapy, aggression replacement therapy, multisystemic therapy, functional family therapy and dialectical behavior therapy.

Section II: Table 67

Special Populations Served Statewide by CA County Probation Department Programs & Facilities<sup>1</sup>

Programs/Facilities Types  Total Counts	Super Prog	nsive rvision grams	Cu	/ Ranch stody	Cus	ile Hall tody	Aftercare / Re- Entry Programs	
Special Populations <sup>2</sup>	Count	% of IS	Count	% of Camp	Count	% of JH	Count	% of AC
Programs not focused on special populations	20	14%	13	19%	31	55%	23	35%
Substance abusing youth	70	50%	47	69%	18	32%	39	60%
Gang-involved youth	60	43%	44	65%	13	23%	32	49%
Residents of high crime areas	43	31%	26	38%	9	16%	25	38%
Youth requiring a high level of security	31	22%	23	34%	17	30%	15	23%
Sex offenders	23	16%	10	15%	4	7%	12	18%
Violent offenders	47	34%	33	49%	17	30%	30	46%
Young offenders	39	28%	20	29%	13	23%	24	37%
Non-violent youth	45	32%	29	43%	10	18%	24	37%
Youth with major school issues	54	39%	37	54%	15	27%	33	51%
Mentally ill youth	40	29%	18	26%	13	23%	21	32%
Developmentally disabled youth	16	11%	11	16%	4	7%	9	14%
Families	41	29%	16	24%	4	7%	26	40%
Females	42	30%	14	21%	21	38%	24	37%
Males	0	0%	3	4%	0	0%	1	2%
Direct file minors pending adult court	5	4%	1	1%	14	25%	2	3%
Youth returning from custody / DJJ	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	9	14%
Youth returning from or needing an alternative to placement	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	9%
Youth needing an alternative to detention	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Prostituted youth	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Native Americans	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
Low risk	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Counties could indicate no special population or as many special populations as a specific program or facility serves.

Section II: Table 68

Number of Youth in Custody in CA Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)

Facilities<sup>1</sup>

	Yo	Total Youth per		
Facility	Male	Female	Facility	
All DJJ Facilities	1643	84	1727	
		_	<u> </u>	
N. A. Chaderjian	235	0	235	
O. H. Close	158	0	158	
Preston	373	0	373	
H. G. Stark	499	0	499	
Southern	227	0	227	
Ventura	151	84	235	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As of 28 October 2008. The Fall 2008 population projection for DJJ forecasts a male population of 1,480 in 2013 and a female population of 65. This is approximately 1,000 below DJJ's facility population in 2006. Most of this decrease can be attributed to realignment.

## Service Elements Provided Youth in Custody at CA Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Facilities<sup>1</sup>

Service Elements
Gang Awareness
Victim Awareness
Anger Management
Foster Grandparents
Mentorship programs (e.g. Match-2)
IMPACT (offender change program)
AmeriCorps
Young Boys Program
Alcoholics Anonymous
Narcotics Anonymous
Religious Programs
Life Skills
Employability Skills
Pre-Parole

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because DJJ programs are being substantially revised and expanded, a comprehensive survey was not undertaken. The above list is representative of the types of programs currently being offered at DJJ facilities.

Note: In addition to general education and vocational education, DJJ has historically provided residential treatment programs for mentally ill youth, sex offenders, and youth with substance abuse problems. There are currently residential mental health programs at three facilities and sex offender and substance abuse programs at four facilities. All of these programs are being modified in response to remedial plans adopted as part of a consent decree.

## Evidence-Based Programs & Principles in Use at CA Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Facilities

Rationale: DJJ has identified, and is developing (and in some cases providing), a variety of evidence-based programs tied to the agency's new risk and needs assessment instrument & case management process. In addition to these programs, hundreds of staff have been trained in foundational skills such as motivational interviewing, group facilitation, cognitive behavior principles, safe crisis management, and conflict resolution and mediation.

Evidence-Based Program	Description
Strategies for Self Improvement and Change	Cognitive behavioral treatment program for youth over 18 who have been assessed with major needs in the substance abuse domain.
Pathways to Self Discovery and Change	Addresses the needs of youth with substance abuse issues but it is designed for youth under the age of 18.
Counterpoint	Counterpoint is a cognitive behavioral program for youth with major needs relating to anti-social attitudes and negative peer influences.
Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	A nationally recognized program focusing on anger management and development of social skills for youth who have difficulties controlling their anger. ART was developed for adolescents up to the age of 18.
Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage It (CALM)	Similar to ART, this program addresses anger and emotion management skills for youth 18 and over.
Girls Moving On	A gender-responsive program focusing on relationships, emotions, and personal histories (including trauma) of young women.
Transition Skills	This program provides training in basic skills that help with transition to the community, including family and intimate relationships, emotion management, parenting, employment, housing, finances, community living, and leisure skills.

## Parole Services in Use & Needed in the CA Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) System<sup>1</sup>

Background: DJJ parole includes regular supervision & related services, intensive supervision & related services, specialized caseloads, and a reduced level of supervision called "case management supervision". Some parolees are also placed on electronic monitoring as part of a more highly structured supervision. A wide variety of services – including placement options and treatment programs – are available through some / all parole offices. Below is a list of parole services that are available or need to be expanded.

	Parole Services That Need to Be Provided or Expanded
	Re-entry programs
	Community service programs
*	Work programs
	Inpatient dual diagnosis services
	Outpatient dual diagnosis services
*	Wraparound services
	Aftercare programs
	Residential substance abuse treatment
	Outpatient substance abuse treatment
	Victim services
	Day reporting centers
	Evening reporting centers
	Employability Skills
	Pre-Parole
*	Gang reduction / prevention programs

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the survey, the highest priority needs for the DJJ parole offices.

### Statistical Appendix California Commission on Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Survey December 2008

# Section III Availability of Data Elements across the Continuum

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- 3 Aftercare / Re-Entry Program Data Elements
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- 5 Residential Treatment Program / Mental Health Facility Data Elements
- 6 Confinement / Commitment Data Elements (Juvenile Hall, Camp / Ranch, DJJ)
- 7 Availability of Data Elements by County Size across the Continuum

Section III: Table 1

Regular Supervision Programs: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Network .			Not on a	network		Data not available /		Total <sup>1</sup>	
Data elements in case records			On a PC		On paper		No historical record		Total	
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%
Type of program	42	79%	3	6%	7	13%	1	2%	53	100%
Date program ordered	42	79%	2	4%	8	15%	1	2%	53	100%
Date youth began program	41	77%	2	4%	9	17%	1	2%	53	100%
Date youth exited program	41	77%	2	4%	9	17%	1	2%	53	100%
Whether program was completed	42	79%	3	6%	7	13%	1	2%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 2

Intensive Supervision Programs: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Network			Not on a	network		Data not available /		Total <sup>1</sup>	
Data elements in case records			On a PC		On paper		No historical record		Total	
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%
Type of program	40	76%	2	4%	6	11%	5	9%	53	100%
Date program ordered	41	77%	0	0%	7	13%	5	9%	53	100%
Date youth began program	40	76%	1	2%	7	13%	5	9%	53	100%
Date youth exited program	39	74%	1	2%	8	15%	5	9%	53	100%
Whether program was completed	40	76%	2	4%	6	11%	5	9%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 3

Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Nets	work		Not on a	network			available /	То	tal <sup>1</sup>
Data elements in case records	1100	WOIK	On a	a PC	On p	paper	No histori	cal record	10	tai
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%
Type of program	30	57%	3	6%	8	15%	12	23%	53	100%
Date program ordered	31	58%	2	4%	8	15%	12	23%	53	100%
Date youth began program	30	57%	2	4%	9	17%	12	23%	53	100%
Date youth exited program	30	57%	2	4%	9	17%	12	23%	53	100%
Whether program was completed	29	55%	3	6%	9	17%	12	23%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 4

Placement Programs: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Nety	work		Not on a	network			available /	То	otal <sup>1</sup>
Data elements in case records			On a	a PC	On paper		No historical record		1000	
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq %		freq	%
Placement in a Private Group Home										
Type of program	39	74%	3	6%	6	11%	5	9%	53	100%
Date program ordered	41	77%	2	4%	4	8%	6	11%	53	100%
Date youth began program	39	74%	3	6%	5	9%	6	11%	53	100%
Date youth exited program	38	72%	3	6%	5	9%	7	13%	53	100%
Whether program was completed	34	64%	4	8%	8	15%	7	13%	53	100%
Placement in Foster Care										
Date placement ordered	42	79%	3	6%	5	9%	3	6%	53	100%
Date youth began placement	40	76%	4	8%	6	11%	3	6%	53	100%
Date youth exited placement	40	76%	4	8%	6	11%	3	6%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 5

Residential Treatment Program / Mental Health Facility: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Nets	work		Not on a	network		Data not	available /	То	tal <sup>1</sup>
Data elements in case records	1101	WOIK	On a	a PC	On paper		No histori	cal record	10	tai
	freq	%	freq	eq % freq % fre		freq	%	freq	%	
Residential Treatment Program										
Type of program	36	68%	4	8%	8	15%	5	9%	53	100%
Date program ordered	40	76%	3	6%	5	9%	5	9%	53	100%
Date youth began program	36	68%	6	11%	6	11%	5	9%	53	100%
Date youth exited program	35	66%	6	11%	6	11%	6	11%	53	100%
Whether program was completed	32	60%	6	11%	9	17%	6	11%	53	100%
Mental Health Facility										
Date placement ordered	31	59%	1	2%	9	17%	12	23%	53	100%
Date youth began placement	29	55%	2	4%	11	21%	11	21%	53	100%
Date youth exited placement	29	55%	2	4%	11	21%	11	21%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 6

Confinement / Commitment: Case Data Elements Available Locally for at Least One Year

	Nety	work		Not on a	network		Data not	available /	То	tal <sup>1</sup>
Data elements in case records	1100	WOIK	On a	ı PC	On p	oaper	No histori	cal record	10	tai
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%
Confinement in Juvenile Hall										
Date confinement began	41	77%	4	8%	6	11%	2	4%	53	100%
Date confinement ended	41	77%	4	8%	6	11%	2	4%	53	100%
Confinement in a Camp or Ranch	Confinement in a Camp or Ranch									
Date confinement began	38	72%	5	9%	5	9%	5	10%	53	100%
Date confinement ended	37	70%	5	9%	5	9%	6	11%	53	100%
Commitment to DJJ										
Date commitment ordered	42	79%	1	2%	8	15%	2	4%	53	100%
Date commitment began	38	72%	1	2%	11	21%	3	6%	53	100%
Date youth returned on parole	29	55%	2	4%	12	23%	10	19%	53	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section III: Table 7

Case Data Elements Available Locally on a Network for at Least One Year in CA County Probation Departments

Program Elements

Program Elements <sup>2</sup>	Very Small Counties	Small Counties	Medium Counties	Large Counties
Regular Supervision Programs	50%	70%	90%	79%
Intensive Supervision Programs	38%	60%	95%	71%
County Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs	25%	50%	76%	50%
Residential Treatment Programs	50%	70%	76%	57%
Mental Health Facilities	38%	50%	67%	50%
Placements in a Private Group Home	38%	60%	90%	71%
Placements in Foster Care	38%	80%	81%	86%
Confinements in Juvenile Hall	38%	60%	90%	93%
Confinements in a Camp / Ranch	38%	70%	71%	93%
Commitments to DJJ	38%	70%	76%	86%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Elements of community-based programs, residential treatment programs and private group home placement included type of program, date program ordered, date youth began and exited program, and whether program was completed. Elements of foster care and mental health facility placements included the date placement was ordered and the beginning and exit dates of placement. Elements of facility-based confinement included date placement began and ended (DJJ confinement also includes the date youth returned on parole).

Section III: Table 7 (continued)

Case Data Elements Available Locally on a Network for at Least One Year in CA County Probation Departments

Program Completion / Custody Exit

Program Completion / Custody Exit	Very Small Counties	Small Counties	Medium Counties	Large Counties
Regular Supervision Programs	50%	80%	95%	79%
Intensive Supervision Programs	38%	70%	95%	71%
County Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs	25%	60%	76%	43%
Residential Treatment Programs	50%	70%	71%	43%
Mental Health Facilities	38%	50%	67%	50%
Placements in a Private Group Home	38%	60%	81%	57%
Placements in Foster Care	38%	80%	81%	86%
Confinements in Juvenile Hall	38%	60%	90%	93%
Confinements in a Camp / Ranch	38%	70%	71%	86%
Commitments to DJJ	25%	40%	67%	64%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Elements of community-based programs, residential treatment programs and private group home placement included type of program, date program ordered, date youth began and exited program, and whether program was completed. Elements of foster care and mental health facility placements included the date placement was ordered and the beginning and exit dates of placement. Elements of facility-based confinement included date placement began and ended (DJJ confinement also includes the date youth returned on parole).

#### Statistical Appendix California Commission on Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Survey December 2008

Section IV
Gaps / Needs
Interagency Cooperation / Collaboration
Realignment of Non-707(b) Youth

#### **Section IV: Table of Contents**

#### Table

- Gaps in the Continuum Ordered by Category: Highest to Lowest Need
- 2 Gaps in the Continuum: Category by County Size
- 3 Availability of Collaborative Services
- 4 Timeliness of Collaborative Services
- 5 Realignment: Background
- 6 Realignment: Short and Long Term Impacts

Section IV: Table 1

Gaps in the Juvenile Justice Continuum Identified by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Ordered by Category: Highest to Lowest Need

No. of counties that identified this element as a top three PRIORITY	No. of counties that identified this element as a NEED or GAP <sup>2</sup>	CATEGORY	Have enough	Just funded	Need more	Could use some	Don't need any	Missing	Total
		RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OPTIONS							
6	48	Residential mental health services	6%	0%	38%	53%	4%		100%
9	46	Residential substance abuse treatment	9%	0%	40%	47%	4%		100%
2	46	Inpatient dual diagnosis services (non-secure)	2%	2%	26%	60%	9%		100%
8	42	Secure residential dual diagnosis services	4%	0%	25%	55%	17%		100%
0	31	Residential sex offender treatment	28%	0%	36%	23%	13%		100%
		COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT OPTIONS							
1	45	Substance abuse relapse prevention programs	11%	2%	51%	34%	2%		100%
1	45	Outpatient dual diagnosis services	13%	0%	55%	30%	2%		100%
6	43	Outpatient substance abuse treatment	17%	0%	74%	8%	2%		100%
4	42	Outpatient mental health services	19%	0%	72%	8%	2%		100%
1	40	Outpatient sex offender treatment	21%	0%	53%	23%	4%		100%
3	32	Wraparound services	32%	6%	47%	13%	0%	2%	100%
5	24	Drug court	45%	2%	15%	30%	8%		100%
1	1	Other: Mental Health Court				2%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Number of counties (out of 53) that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements listed on each row.

Section IV: Table 1 (continued)

No. of counties that identified this element as a top three PRIORITY	No. of counties that identified this element as a NEED or GAP <sup>2</sup>	CATEGORY	Have enough	Just funded	Need more	Could use some	Don't need any	Missing	Total
		AFTERCARE AND RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS							
8	45	Aftercare programs	11%	2%	60%	23%	2%		100%
5	40	Re-entry programs	13%	0%	34%	42%	11%		100%
1	29	DJJ parole services	23%	4%	28%	26%	17%	2%	100%
0	1	Other: Post-release housing				2%			
		INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS							
6	42	After-school reporting centers	6%	2%	13%	66%	11%	2%	100%
10	41	Day reporting centers	6%	2%	17%	60%	15%		100%
7	37	Gang reduction / prevention programs	15%	4%	49%	21%	11%		100%
5	35	Evening reporting centers	8%	6%	8%	58%	21%		100%
6	26	Intensive probation	45%	2%	45%	4%	4%		100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Number of counties (out of 53) that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements listed on each row.

Section IV: Table 1 (continued)

No. of counties that identified this element as a top three PRIORITY	No. of counties that identified this element as a NEED or GAP <sup>2</sup>	CATEGORY	Have enough	Just funded	Need more	Could use some	Don't need any	Missing	Total
		FAMILY INVOLVEMENT AND ALTERNATIVES			ı		,		
4	41	Bilingual services for youth and families	17%	2%	66%	11%	4%		100%
4	40	Foster family homes	9%	2%	62%	13%	9%	4%	100%
1	36	Certified family homes	9%	0%	40%	28%	19%	4%	100%
1	35	In-county group homes (RCL 12 or higher)	17%	0%	45%	21%	15%	2%	100%
0	32	Relative foster homes	30%	0%	51%	9%	6%	4%	100%
2	30	In-county group homes (RCL 11 or lower)	30%	0%	38%	19%	11%	2%	100%
0	22	Access to out-of-county group homes (RCL 12 +)	55%	0%	40%	2%	2%	2%	100%
0	14	Access to out-of-county group homes (RCL 11 -)	70%	0%	25%	2%	2%	2%	100%
		SCHOOL-RELATED SERVICES							
4	35	School probation officers	23%	6%	53%	13%	6%	•	100%
1	34	Truancy intervention / prevention programs	26%	2%	51%	13%	8%		100%
2	18	Alternative or continuation schools	62%	2%	32%	2%	2%		100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Number of counties (out of 53) that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements listed on each row.

Section IV: Table 1 (continued)

No. of counties that identified this element as a top three PRIORITY	No. of counties that identified this element as a NEED or GAP <sup>2</sup>	CATEGORY	Have enough	Just funded	Need more	Could use some	Don't need any	Missing	Total
		STAFF TRAINING							
1	30	Staff training programs	38%	2%	55%	2%	4%		100%
1	29	Staff training facilities	38%	0%	32%	23%	8%		100%
2	3	Other: Need to fill empty positions/jobs			6%				
		COMMUNITY INVOLVMENT IN PROGRAMS							
0	36	Victim services	28%	2%	55%	13%	2%		100%
3	35	Community service programs	30%	2%	49%	17%	2%		100%
1	29	Community accountability board (CAB)	11%	2%	15%	40%	32%		100%
2	29	Work programs (not for community service)	34%	2%	19%	36%	9%		100%
		DIVERSION PROGRAMS							
0	35	Police diversion in lieu of referring to probation	23%	0%	34%	32%	11%		100%
2	22	Probation-operated diversion in lieu of filing petition	53%	4%	38%	4%	2%		100%
0	22	Probation-operated diversion <u>after</u> filing petition	40%	2%	28%	13%	15%	2%	100%
1	23	Peer court / teen court	28%	0%	13%	30%	28%		100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Number of counties (out of 53) that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements listed on each row.

#### Section IV: Table 1 (continued)

No. of counties that identified this element as a top three PRIORITY	No. of counties that identified this element as a NEED or GAP <sup>2</sup>	CATEGORY	Have enough	Just funded	Need more	Could use some	Don't need any	Missing	Total
		ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION							
5	28	Assessment center in lieu of detention	9%	2%	4%	49%	36%		100%
2	29	Electronic monitoring (with GPS)	19%	4%	17%	38%	23%		100%
0	15	Electronic monitoring (without GPS)	64%	0%	19%	9%	8%		100%
2	13	House arrest / home detention programs	70%	0%	23%	2%	6%		100%
		INFORMAL & REGULAR PROBATION PROGRAM	S						
6	23	Regular probation	55%	2%	43%	0%	0%		100%
1	21	Dual status / supervision (241.1 WIC)	34%	0%	23%	17%	26%		100%
0	11	Informal probation	77%	2%	19%	2%	0%		100%
2	36	Programs for runaway and other 601 youth	15%	2%	28%	40%	15%		100%
		COUNTY CUSTODY PROGRAMS							
4	25	In-county ranch or camp facilities	26%	4%	21%	26%	23%		100%
4	17	In-county juvenile hall	58%	4%	26%	6%	4%	2%	100%
0	12	Access to out-of-county ranch or camp	34%	2%	15%	8%	42%		100%
0	4	Access to out-of-county juvenile hall	30%	0%	8%	0%	62%		100%
1	2	Other: In-custody sex offender treatment; In-custody juvenile hall treatment program			2%	2%			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Number of counties (out of 53) that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements listed on each row.

Section IV: Table 2

Gaps in the Juvenile Justice Continuum Identified by CA County Probation Departments

Category by County Size

Gaps <sup>2</sup> reported by:	Very Small Counties	Small Counties	Medium Counties	Large Counties
Intensive Supervison Programs	10%	20%	25%	24%
Residential Treatment Options	10%	20%	14%	19%
Community-Based Treatment Options	24%	10%	13%	17%
Aftercare / Re-Entry Programs	10%	7%	6%	14%
Alternatives to Detention	0%	3%	5%	12%
Informal and Regular Probation Supervison Programs	10%	0%	2%	7%
County Custody Programs	5%	3%	8%	5%
Community Involvement in Programs	10%	3%	5%	2%
Family Involvment and Alternatives	19%	10%	11%	0%
School- Related Services	5%	10%	5%	0%
Staff Training	0%	13%	3%	0%
Diversion Programs	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Percent of counties that reported that they "need more" or "could use" more of the service elements in each of these categories.

Section IV: Table 3

Availability of Collaborative Services Reported by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Services are AVAILABLE	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely or never	Not Applicable	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Child welfare services	60.4	37.7	1.9	0.0	100.0
Outpatient mental health services	52.8	35.8	9.4	1.9	100.0
Inpatient mental health services	18.9	15.1	64.2	1.9	100.0
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	56.6	34.0	7.5	1.9	100.0
Inpatient substance abuse treatment	24.5	15.1	56.6	3.8	100.0
Medical services	75.5	17.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
Volunteer services	37.7	37.7	17.0	7.5	100.0
Education services	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Courts	94.3	3.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
District attorney	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Public defender	86.8	11.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
Local law enforcement	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

 ${\bf Section~IV:~Table~4}$   ${\bf Timeliness~of~Collaborative~Services~Reported~by~CA~County~Probation~Departments}^1$ 

Services are TIMELY	Most of the time	Some of the time	Rarely or never	Not Applicable	Missing	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Child welfare services	45.3	49.1	5.7	0.0		100.0
Outpatient mental health services	37.7	52.8	7.5	1.9		100.0
Inpatient mental health services	15.1	26.4	52.8	5.7		100.0
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	49.1	39.6	9.4	1.9		100.0
Inpatient substance abuse treatment	24.5	22.6	47.2	5.7		100.0
Medical services	75.5	17.0	3.8	3.8		100.0
Volunteer services	43.4	35.8	9.4	11.3		100.0
Education services	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0		100.0
Courts	96.2	0.0	1.9	1.9		100.0
District attorney	92.5	3.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	100.0
Public defender	83.0	11.3	3.8	0.0	1.9	100.0
Local law enforcement	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0		100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section IV: Table 5

#### Realignment of Non-707(b) Youth Statewide

#### Situation Prior to Change in Law as Reported by CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Frequency of Commitment to DJJ in Last 5 Years	Nearly always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Missing	Total
(prior to change in law)	%	%	%	%	%	%
(From the formings in ann)	3.8	37.7	45.3	9.4	3.8	100.0

Typical Offense History of Non-707(b) Youth	Nearly always	Often	Never	N/A	Missing	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Multiple prior adjudications	71.7	18.9	0.0	9.4		100.0
One or more prior 707(b) adjudications	15.1	62.3	11.3	9.4	1.9	100.0

Typical Programs / Services Received	Nearly always	Often	Never	N/A	Missing	Total
Prior to DJJ Commitment	%	%	%	%	%	%
Diversion and/or informal probation	43.4	43.4	1.9	11.3		100.0
Probation without confinement (home on probation)	60.4	24.5	1.9	13.2		100.0
Confinement in juvenile hall	73.6	17.0	0.0	9.4		100.0
Confinement in a ranch or camp	50.9	28.3	9.4	11.3		100.0
Out of home placement	47.2	43.4	1.9	7.5		100.0
Placement in alternative school	45.3	39.6	1.9	13.2		100.0
Outpatient mental health services	26.4	58.5	1.9	13.2		100.0
Inpatient mental health services	11.3	30.2	37.7	20.8		100.0
Outpatient substance abuse services	45.3	45.3	0.0	9.4		100.0
Inpatient substance abuse services	13.2	35.8	34.0	17.0		100.0
Other treatment services	32.1	32.1	1.9	32.1	1.9	100.0

Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

Section IV: Table 6

Realignment of Non-707(b) Youth Statewide

Actual or Anticipated Short and Long Term Impacts on CA County Probation Departments<sup>1</sup>

Actual or Anticipated County Effects of Realignment	Short Term	Long Term	Not an Issue	Missing	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Insufficient resources to supervise	20.8	47.2	32.1		100.0
Lack of confinement options for youth > 18	22.6	66.0	11.3		100.0
Lack of appropriate local treatment options	34.0	52.8	13.2		100.0
Early termination of parole for youth > 18	35.8	34.0	30.2		100.0
Increased use of placement	11.3	56.6	30.2	1.9	100.0
Increased use of custody (in JH or camp)	15.1	73.6	9.4	1.9	100.0
More direct files	11.3	43.4	41.5	3.8	100.0
More fitness hearings	13.2	32.1	52.8	1.9	100.0
Changes in DA charging and/or bargaining practices	11.3	49.1	37.7	1.9	100.0
Lobbying to undo part, or all, of the realignment initiative	5.7	22.6	69.8	1.9	100.0
Failure of state to continue funding realignment	9.4	79.2	11.3		100.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 53 of 58 county probation departments that completed the California Commission on Juvenile Justice Survey, August 2008.

# 3 Survey Instrument

#### CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE (CJJ)

#### SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

**SURVEY: AUGUST 2008** 

**REPORT: DECEMBER 2008** 

#### **SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

Survey Section	
1	Juvenile Justice Continuum: Gaps / Needs
2	Risk & Needs Assessments
3	Non Court-Ordered Early Intervention
4	Court-Ordered Community Supervision
5	Intensive Supervision
6	Custody: Juvenile Hall
7	Custody: County Secure Facility
8	Aftercare / Re-Entry
9	Interagency Cooperation / Collaboration
10	Fiscal Constraints
11	Data & Records
12	Realignment of Non 707(b) Youth

for questions or feedback, contact: Karen Hennigan, Ph.D. (hennigan@usc.edu) Kathy A. Kolnick, Ph.D. (kolnick@usc.edu) Christopher Murray & Associates

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM: GAPS / NEEDS

Contact person:				
Phone:		County:		
Email:				
HE ELOW	IF YES—MARK <u>ONE</u> ( THE 3 CHOICES BELC	W	IF NO—MARK ONE OF THE 2 CHOICES BELOW	Number Your <b>TOP</b>
CAL YFAR)?	HAVE	NDED EXT	Could Don't	THREE

GAP1 DO YOU CURRENTLY OFFER THE PROGRAM / SERVICE LISTED BELOW	IF YES—MARK ONE OF THE 3 CHOICES BELOW  FUNDED	IF NO—MARK ONE OF THE 2 CHOICES BELOW TOP THREE
(OR PLAN TO IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR)?	ENOUGH MORE FISCAL YEAR	COULD DON'T PRIORITIES
Assessment center in lieu of detention		
Police diversion in lieu of referring to probation		
Probation-operated diversion in lieu of filing petition		
Probation-operated diversion after filing petition		
Programs for runaway and other 601 youth		
Truancy intervention / prevention programs		
Peer court / teen court		
Community accountability board (CAB)		
Informal probation		
Regular probation		
Intensive probation		
Drug court		
School probation officers		
Alternative or continuation schools for delinquent youth		
Wraparound services		
Dual status / supervision (241.1 WIC)		
Bilingual services for youth and/or families		
Gang reduction / prevention programs		
House arrest / home detention programs		
Electronic monitoring (without GPS)		
Electronic monitoring (with GPS)		
Day reporting centers		
After-school reporting centers		
Evening reporting centers		
Community service programs		
Work programs (not for community service)		

#### CJJ Survey: Section 1 (continued)

DO YOU CURRENTLY OFFER THE PROGRAM / SERVICE LISTED BELOW  (OR PLAN TO IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR)?	IF YES—MARK ONE OF THE 3 CHOICES BELOW  HAVE FUNDE NEXT NOW MORE FISCAL YEAR	Could Don't	Number Your TOP THREE PRIORITIES
Relative foster homes Certified family homes Foster family homes In-county group homes (RCL 12 or above) In-county group homes (RCL 11 or below) Access to out-of-county group homes (RCL 12 or above) Access to out-of-county group homes (RCL 11 or below) In-county juvenile hall Access to out-of-county juvenile hall In-county ranch or camp facilities Access to out-of-county ranch or camp Outpatient substance abuse treatment Residential substance abuse treatment Substance abuse relapse prevention programs Outpatient mental health services Residential mental health services Outpatient dual diagnosis services (non-secure) Secure residential dual diagnosis services Outpatient sex offender treatment Residential sex offender treatment Re-entry programs Aftercare programs DJJ parole services Victim services Staff training programs Staff training facilities Other (describe)			
Other (describe)			
Other (describe)			

## RISK & NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Contact person:	
Phone:	County:
Email:	

Four purposes for assessments are defined for this survey: two are for intervention / treatment purposes and two are for detention-related purposes.

#### ASSESSMENT FOR INTERVENTION / TREATMENT PURPOSES

1st purpose is to assess RISK OF RE-OFFENDING

Judgments about risk of re-offending form the basis of important decisions regarding the selection of the appropriate level of juvenile justice intervention or sanction. Research shows that matching the juvenile's risk of re-offending to the intensity of the intervention or sanction provided (higher risk = more intense response; lower risk = very low intensity response) is critical to achieving favorable outcomes. A validated "actuarial-type" risk assessment tool identifies youth with a low, medium or high risk of re-offending based on empirically-weighted risk factors.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> purpose is to assess TREATMENT-RELATED NEEDS

Treatment-related assessments can be broken down into two parts:

- 1. Traditional assessments used to identify physical health, mental health, education and other specific treatment needs, and
- 2. Assessments of criminogenic risk / need factors based on the research literature.

Assessment tools designed to identify criminogenic risk / needs will, among other things, measure a youth's history of antisocial behavior; antisocial personality patterns; antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; and association with antisocial peers.

It is this second type of treatment-related assessment that is the subject of this part of the survey.

#### ASSESSMENT FOR DETENTION PURPOSES

3<sup>rd</sup> purpose is to assess risks related to the **DECISION TO DETAIN OR RELEASE** 

The decision whether to hold a juvenile in a detention facility or release to a parent or guardian should be based on legal requirements as well as judgments about risk to self and others.

#### 4th purpose is to assess CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION

This assessment provides the basis for making housing decisions based on the level of threat that youth in secure facilities pose to themselves, to others in custody or to the facility staff.

THERE ARE FOUR PARTS TO THIS SECTION OF THE SURVEY, ONE FOR EACH ASSESSMENT PURPOSE

CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

## **PURPOSE 1: ASSESSMENT FOR INTERVENTION / TREATMENT PURPOSES**

#### RISK OF RE-OFFENDING

	Based on our interpretation of the re surveys, your department reported u to assess risk of re-offending (blank	sing this tool	DROP IN	ASSESSMENT	PREVIOUS	SLY REPORTED
RN1	Are you currently using this as	sessment tool for this	purpose?	Check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO		NOT YET D NEXT FISCAL YEAR
	If not, please write in the name of the leave blank to indicate that no tool is					
	If FUNDED NEXT FISCAL YEAR, write na	me of new tool.				
RN2	If an assessment tool is being	used, how is the risk o	f re-offendi	ng scored?		
		By sta	andard range	e for low, medium	, high risk	
		,	Ü	By other standa		_
		Don't don marrie		•		<b>_</b> ¬
		Provides raw r	numeric scor	e without standa	a cut-ons [	
	Explain:					
	•			C	heck if YES	WITH DIFFICULTY
	If JCPSS could accept the data	could you add level o	of risk to the		AVE BLANK IF NO	WITHDIFFICULTY
RN3	already submitted?	i, could you add level c	of fish to the	, data		
	If NO or WITH DIFFICULTY					
	If NO or WITH DIFFICULTY, what are the barriers to reporting					
	the results (e.g. categorical results such as high, medium, low risk) of					
	the risk assessment to JCPSS:					

IF YOU USE A RISK-TO-REOFFEND ASSESSMENT TOOL, CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NOT, GO TO PAGE 4  $\,$ 

#### CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

#### ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ONLY IF YOU USE A RISK-TO-REOFFEND ASSESSMENT TOOL

RN4	Has this tool been validated on your own juvenile probation population or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to that in your county?	Check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
	It has been validated		
	It has been validated in the last 5 years		
RN5	When do you administer this assessment?	Check all that apply:	
	Prior to referral (e.g. by law enforcement considering diversion)		
	upon referral to probation		
	upon arrival at a detention center		
	when a petition is to be filed in court		
	upon adjudication		
	at intake for one or more programs		
	at specified intervals to track progress		
	to reassess juvenile at termination		
	If OTHER, please describe here:		
RN6	For what purposes is this assessment used?	Check all that apply:	
	for decision to file, close or take some other action		
	for diversion decision		
	to determine level of supervision		
	to determine referral to DA's office for petition		
	to determine placement in a specific program		
	for case management purposes		
	To assist in dispositional recommendations		
	to determine treatment options within a program		
	If OTHER, please describe		

#### CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

### **PURPOSE 2: ASSESSMENT FOR INTERVENTION / TREATMENT PURPOSES**

#### TREATMENT-RELATED NEEDS—CRIMINOGENIC RISK / NEED FACTORS

	Based on our interpretation of the surveys, your department report criminogenic risk / need factors	ted using this tool to assess		SSESSMENT P riminogenic nee		
				Check if YES		NOT YET O NEXT FISCAL YEAR
RN7	Are you currently using thi	s assessment tool for this	s purpose?			
	If not, please write in the name of leave blank to indicate that no to					
	If FUNDED NEXT FISCAL YEAR, Writ	e name of new tool.				
RN8	If an assessment tool is us	ed, how is the overall leve	el of need for to	eatment determ	ined?	
		By sta	ndard range for	low, medium, hig	h need	
			В	y other standard (	cut-offs	
		By raw	numeric score v	vithout standard (	cut-offs	
	Explain:					
	Елріант.					
				che	eck if <b>YES</b>	
	If JCPSS could accept the	data, could you add lovol	of pood to the	LEAVI	E BLANK IF NO	WITH DIFFICULTY
RN9	already submitted?	aata, could you add level	of fieed to the	uata		
	If NO OF WITH DIFFICULTY					
	If NO or WITH DIFFICULTY, what are the barriers to					
	reporting the results (e.g. categories such as high,					
	medium, low) of the needs assessment to JCPSS?					
		l .				

IF YOU USE A TREATMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOL, CONTINUE ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NOT, GO TO PAGE  $\mathbf{6}$ 

#### CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

#### ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ONLY IF YOU USE A TREATMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOL

	been validated on your own juvenile probation population population elsewhere that is similar to that in your county?	Check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
	It has been validated		
	It has been validated in the last 5 years		
RN11 When do yo	u administer this assessment?	Check all that apply:	
	upon referral to probation		
	upon arrival at a detention center		
	when a petition is to be filed in court		
	upon adjudication		
	at intake for one or more programs		
	at specified intervals to track progress		
	to reassess juvenile at termination		_
If OTHER, please describe here:			
RN12 For what pu	rposes is this assessment used?	Check all that apply:	J
•	to determine type of services required	Спеск ан шат арріу.	
	to determine placement in a specific program		
	for case management purposes		
	to determine treatment options within a program		
If OTHER, please describe here:			

**CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE** 

CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

#### **PURPOSE 3: ASSESSMENT FOR DETENTION PURPOSES**

DETEN	NTION / RELEASE DECISION			
	Based on our interpretation of the recent JJDP and CPOC surveys, your department reported using this tool to inform	DROP IN ASSESSMENT PRE	VIOUSLY REPO	)RTED
	the decision to detain or release youth brought to a detention facility (blank if none reported):	check if YES	NOT YET	
RN13	Are you currently using this assessment tool for th purpose?		T FUNDED NEXT FIS	SCAL YEAR
	If not, please write in the name of the tool currently used or leave blank to indicate that no tool is used for this purpose.			
	If FUNDED NEXT FISCAL YEAR, write name of new tool.			
IF YOU	JUSE A DETENTION / RELEASE TOOL, PLEASE	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUI	ESTIONS	
RN14	Has this tool been validated on your own juvenile por a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to		check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
RN14				UNKNOWN
RN14	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to	that in your county?		UNKNOWN
RN14 RN15	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to	that in your county?  It has been validated		UNKNOWN
	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to	that in your county?  It has been validated	LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to	that in your county?  It has been validated as been validated in the last 5 years	LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
RN15	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to	It has been validated as been validated in the last 5 years upon arrival at a detention center	LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
RN15	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to  It h  When do you administer this assessment?  THER, please	It has been validated as been validated in the last 5 years upon arrival at a detention center	LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
RN15	or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to  It h  When do you administer this assessment?  THER, please	It has been validated as been validated in the last 5 years upon arrival at a detention center	LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN

CONTINUE TO NEXT PAGE

CJJ Survey: Section 2 (continued)

#### **PURPOSE 4: ASSESSMENT FOR DETENTION PURPOSES**

# CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION

	Based on our interpretation of the recent JJDP and CPOC surveys, your department reported using this tool for custody classification of youth in a secure facility (blank if none reported):	DROP IN ASSESSMENT	PREVIOUSLY REPO	ORTED
		check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO	NOT YET BUT FUNDED NEXT F	ISCAL YEAR
RN16	Are you currently using this assessment tool for this	purpose?		
	If not, please write in the name of the tool currently used or leave blank to indicate that no tool is used for this purpose.			
	If FUNDED NEXT FISCAL YEAR, write name of new tool.			
			check if YES	
RN17	Does your detention facility have living units with dif	ferent security levels?		
IF YO	U USE A CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION TOOL, PLEA  Has this tool been validated on your own juvenile pro or a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to the	bation population	WING QUESTIONS  check if YES LEAVE BLANK IF NO	UNKNOWN
	or a jaronno population olocimore anactic cinimal to a	It has been validated		
	It has beer	validated in the last 5 years		
RN19	When do you administer this assessment?		Check all that apply:	
	upon adı	mission to a detention center		
	up	on transfer to another facility		
	upon c	ause (fight, contraband, etc.)		
		at specified intervals		
	THER, please describe here:			

NON COURT-ORDERED	Contact person:	
<b>EARLY INTERVENTION</b>	Phone:	County:
	Email:	
(including probation diversion, informal probation	n under 654.1 WI(	C, teen court, etc)
Please complete this part of the survey for <u>each</u>	early intervention p	rogram. We have filled in what your department
reported on the 2006 JJDP Survey. Confirm, cor		
Program 1	Update or correct as r	needed:
FIRST PROGRAM NAME EI1		
If you cannot easily update the information below, check h	ere: EI2	If this program no longer exists, check here:
If information is easily available, update or correct be	elow as needed:	
XXX Average	number of days in pro	gram EI4
WEEKLY Approximate free (e.g. face-to-face, phone, over	quency of DPO contactseeing restitution, fine	
XX Average overall caseload size	e for DPOs who work v	with youth in this program EI6
Characteristics of youth in program (check all that  EI7 The risk of re-offense for most youth in this pro  High  Moderate  Low  Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assess  Unknown—assessment by others  Not applicable—program given regardless of le	gram is: EI8 T	The need for services for most youth in this program is:  High  Moderate  Low  Unknown—need for services not formally assessed  Unknown—assessment by others  Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need
Program 2	Update or correct as r	needed:
NEXT PROGRAM NAME EII		
If you cannot easily update the information below, check h	ere: EI2	If this program no longer exists, check here: EI3
If information is easily available, update or correct be	elow as needed:	
XXX Average	number of days in pro	gram EI4
WEEKLY Approximate free (e.g. face-to-face, phone, over	quency of DPO contactseeing restitution, fine	
XX Average overall caseload size	for DPOs who work v	with youth in this program EI6
Characteristics of youth in program (check all that EI7 The <b>risk of re-offense</b> for most youth in this pro High Moderate Low Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assess Unknown—assessment by others	gram is: EI8 T	The need for services for most youth in this program is: High Moderate Low Unknown—need for services not formally assessed Unknown—assessment by others

Not applicable—program given regardless of level of risk

☐ Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need

#### Contact person: COURT-ORDERED Phone: County: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION Email: (including WIC 241.1, 601, 602, 654.2, 725a & 790) Please complete this part of the survey for each court-ordered community supervision program. We have filled in what your department reported on the 2006 JJDP Survey. Confirm, correct or update the information, or note discontinued programs. Program 1 Update or correct as needed: FIRST PROGRAM NAME IM1 If you cannot easily update the information below, check here: If this program no longer exists, check here: IM2 If information is easily available, update or correct below as needed: XXX Average number of days in program IM4 Approximate frequency of DPO contact with youth **WEEKLY** IM5 (e.g. face-to-face, phone, overseeing restitution, fines and community service) Average overall caseload size for DPOs who work with youth in this program IM6 XX Characteristics of youth in program (check all that apply) IM7 The **risk of re-offense** for most youth in this program is: The **need for services** for most youth in this program is: High High Moderate Moderate Low Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assessed Unknown—need for services not formally assessed Unknown—assessment by others Unknown—assessment by others Not applicable—program given regardless of level of risk Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need Program 2 Update or correct as needed: **NEXT PROGRAM NAME** IM1 If you cannot easily update the information below, check here: IM2 If this program no longer exists, check here: If information is easily available, update or correct below as needed: XXX Average number of days in program IM4 Approximate frequency of DPO contact with youth WEEKLY IM5 (e.g. face-to-face, phone, overseeing restitution, fines and community service) Average overall caseload size for DPOs who work with youth in this program XX IM6Characteristics of youth in program (check all that apply) The **risk of re-offense** for most youth in this program is: IM8 The **need for services** for most youth in this program is: High High Moderate Moderate Low Low Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assessed Unknown—need for services not formally assessed Unknown—assessment by others Unknown—assessment by others Not applicable—program given regardless of level of risk Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need

CJJ Survey: Section 5

#### INTENSIVE Contact person: SUPERVISION County: Phone: Email: Please complete this part of the survey for each intensive supervision program. We have filled in what your department reported on the 2006 JJDP Survey. Confirm, correct or update the information, as appropriate. Update or correct as needed: Program 1 FIRST PROGRAM NAME If you cannot easily update the information below, check here: If this program no longer exists, check here: IS3 If information is easily available, update or correct below as needed: IS4 XXX Average number of days in program Approximate frequency of DPO contact with youth IS5 **WEEKLY** (e.g. face-to-face, phone, overseeing restitution, fines and community service) Average overall caseload size for DPOs who work with youth in this program XX IS6 Characteristics of youth in program (check all that apply) The **risk of re-offense** for most youth in this program is: IS8 The **need for services** for most youth in this program is: High High Moderate Moderate Low Low Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assessed Unknown—need for services not formally assessed

Unknown—assessment by others

Females

**Families** 

Other

(describe)

Young offenders

Violent offenders

Non-violent offenders

Youth with major school issues

Residents of high crime areas

Direct file minors pending adult court

Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

Unknown—assessment by others

Not applicable—program not aimed

at any particular population

Mentally retarded youth

Gang-involved youth

Substance abusing youth

Youth requiring a high level of security

Developmentally disabled youth

Mentally ill youth

Sex offenders

Other

(describe)

IS9

Not applicable—program given regardless of level of risk

This program is aimed at SPECIAL POPULATIONS: (check all that apply)

#### CJJ Survey: Section 5 (continued)

#### INTENSIVE SUPERVISION Program 1 (continued):

		check if Yes	Unknown	DESCRIB	E IF "YES"
IS11	Are <u>components</u> of this program evidence-based?				
	Is this <u>entire</u> program an evidence-based model?				
basis for	ecked YES above, what is the the program's designation as e-based? (check all that apply)		National res evaluation California o research ar	r other lo	www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints, OJJDP Model Programs—  www.dcapline.com/mpa2.5/mpa_index.htm
Progr	am content / Service	delivery	/		
IS12	This program addresses	/ includes	: (check all	I that ap	ply)
	] Family involvement in prog	gram			Peer support programs (e.g. AA, NA)
	Reducing family conflict / c	dysfunction			Mental illness
	] Improving parenting skills	(for parents	of youth)		Stress / anxiety
	] Improving parenting skills	(youth who a	are parents)		Self esteem
	] Housing referrals				Increasing self control / self management skills
	Healthcare referrals				Management of anger and/or aggression
	Tutoring / literacy / GED				Prosocial modeling
	Recreation or physical acti	vity			Reducing cognitive distortions ("thinking errors")
	] Creative expression				Reducing antisocial attitudes
	Interpersonal skills				Reducing association with antisocial peers
	Character development				Individual counseling
	Life skills training				Family counseling
	Vocational training				Group counseling
	] Employability skills				Cognitive behavioral therapy
	] Work / labor				Aggression replacement therapy
	Independent living skills				Multisystemic therapy
	] Mentoring				Discipline ("boot camp" approach)
	Community service				Challenge / adventure ("Outward Bound" concepts)
L	Behavioral health (HIV, se				Restitution
	Drug awareness education				Victim / offender mediation
	Substance abuse treatmer	nt / relapse p	revention		Restorative Justice
	Drug testing			Ш	Wraparound services
	Drug court				
Other (describe):					
Other (describe):					

CJJ Survey: Section 6

CUSTODY: JUVENILE HALL			ct person: hone: Email:	County:				
Please complete this p	part of the	survey for <u>each</u> fa	cility. We have	e filled in what y	your dept. rep	orted on th	ie 2006 JJDF	Survey.
Name	droppe	ed in here			CSA-rated c	apacity:	drop in from CSA	As of 06/02/2008
What percent of mino are commitme		ly at this facility other counties?	%		s your current upacity at this			JH2
Per the 2006 JJDP Su a typical 24-hour day l								
EDUCATIO		IN ROOM	M SLEEP	RECREATION X	Other Activitie	S	24	hours
	ILY UPDATE T	HE INFORMATION ABOV	/E, PLEASE CHEC	Is this st	ill correct?	NEXT SECTION	ck if YES	] јнз ] јн4
EDUCATION JH5		ATMENT IN ROOM	<u> </u>	RECREATION	Other Activitie	s =	24	hours
PLEASE GIVE MORE DET PART I  CATEGORIES	JH6  NOT PROVIDED	THE CATEGORIES OF PART II  IF YOU CANNOT E  COMPLETE P  CHECK THIS BO GO ON TO NEXT	JH7 EASILY ART II, X AND	PROBATION OR DETENTION ( OFFICERS	LICENSED	PROVIDER OTHER COUNTY EMPLOYEES	CONTRACT SPECIALISTS	VOLUNTEERS
Mental health treatment & counseling services		TOTAL PROVID	ER HOURS / WEEK OR THIS SERVICE:					
Substance abuse treatment & counseling (excluding peer support, e.g. AA, NA)			ER HOURS / WEEK OR THIS SERVICE: I SERVED / WEEK:					
Medical / psychiatric treatment & services			ER HOURS / WEEK OR THIS SERVICE: H SERVED / WEEK:					
Curriculum-based programs (e.g. "Character Counts." life skills)			ER HOURS / WEEK OR THIS SERVICE: I SERVED / WEEK:					
Other services			ER HOURS / WEEK OR THIS SERVICE:					

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CJJ Survey: Section 6 (continued)

### **CUSTODY: JUVENILE HALL (continued)**

JH9 <b>Р</b>	rograms ii	n this facility	, address	/ include:	: (ched	ck a	all that apply)	
	Family invo	olvement in prog	gram				Substance abuse treatment / relapse prevention	
	Transition	to home and co	mmunity				Drug testing	
	Reducing f	family conflict / o	dysfunction				Drug court	
	Improving	parenting skills	(for parents	of youth)			Peer support programs (e.g. AA, NA)	
	Improving	parenting skills	(youth who	are parents)			Mental illness	
	Housing re		•	, .			Stress / anxiety	
	Healthcare						Self esteem	
$\Box$	Tutoring / I	literacy / GED			Ī	<u> </u>	Increasing self control / self management skills	
	College pro	•			Ē	<u> </u>	Management of anger and/or aggression	
$\Box$		n or physical act	ivitv		Ī	<u> </u>	Prosocial modeling	
	Creative ex				Ī	_	Reducing cognitive distortions ("thinking errors")	
Ē	Interpersor				Ī	_	Reducing antisocial attitudes	
$\Box$	•	development			Ē	_	Reducing association with antisocial peers	
H	Life skills to				ř	_	Individual counseling	
H	Vocational	•			Ē	_	Family counseling	
$\Box$	Employabi	•			Ē	_	Group counseling	
	Work / labo	=			ř	_	Cognitive behavioral therapy	
		ent living skills			Ē	_	Aggression replacement therapy	
	Mentoring	THE HIVING SKIIIS			F	╡	Multisystemic therapy	
	Community	v sarvica			F	_	Discipline ("boot camp" approach)	
		l health (HIV, se	/leuv		F	╡	Challenge / adventure ("Outward Bound" concepts)	
		eness education			F	┪	Wraparound services	
	_	cricss caacation	11			_		
	Other (describe)						Other (describe)	
	(,							
۸	ro componon		check if YES	Unknown	DESC	CRIBE	E, IF "YES"	
	re <u>componen</u> rogram evide							
	this <u>entire</u> pr							
	vidence-base							
If you also	akad vea ab	ava vulnat la tha		National re		and	d (e.g. Blueprints for Violence Reduction —	
		ove, what is the s designation as		evaluation	1		www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints,	
		ck all that apply		California			илил dcaonlino com/mna') h/mna_indov htr	m)
	(		′ ⊔	research a	and eva	lluati	tion www.asgoninie.com/mpg2.5/mpg_maex.mi	II)
JH11	This progra	m is aimed at	SPECIAL F	POPULATI	ONS: (	'che	eck all that apply)	
		le, program not			_ `			
Ш	at any particu	ular population			Ш	Fer	emales	
	Mentally ill yo	outh				Υοι	oung offenders	
	Developmen	tally disabled yo	outh			Vio	olent offenders	
	Mentally reta	rded youth				Nor	on-violent offenders	
	Sex offender	.S				Υοι	outh with major school issues	
	Gang-involve	ed youth				Res	esidents of high crime areas	
	Substance a	busing youth				Fan	amilies	
		ing a high level	of security			Dire	rect file minors pending adult court	
	Other						ther	
	(describe)				$\Box$		escribe)	

CJJ Survey: Section 7 **CUSTODY:** Contact person: **COUNTY SECURE FACILITY** Phone: County: Email: Please complete this part of the survey for each facility. We have filled in what your dept. reported on the 2006 JJDP Survey. Name dropped in here CSA-rated capacity: CSA 06/02/2008 What percent of minors currently at this What is your current staffed % CR1 CR2 facility are commitments from other counties? capacity at this facility? Average stay Is the average length If not, please enter the corrected drop in CR4 check if YES from JJDP of stay still correct? average length of stay: in days: Per the 2006 JJDP Survey, for youth in this facility a typical 24-hour day looked approximately like this: OTHER **EDUCATION TREATMENT** In Room RECREATION SLEEP ACTIVITIES\_ X X X X X 24 hours Is this still correct? check if YES CR5 IF YOU CANNOT EASILY UPDATE THE INFORMATION ABOVE, PLEASE CHECK THIS BOX AND CONTINUE TO THE NEXT SECTION BELOW: CR6 IF A TYPICAL 24-HOUR DAY IS NOW DIFFERENT—AND THE INFORMATION IS EASILY AVAILABLE—MAKE CORRECTIONS BELOW: (please make sure that the total is equal to 24 hours) OTHER **TREATMENT** In Room **EDUCATION** SLEEP RECREATION ACTIVITIES CR7 24 hours PLEASE GIVE MORE DETAIL ABOUT THE CATEGORIES OF TREATMENT: PART II **PROVIDER PARTI** CR8 IF YOU CANNOT EASILY PROBATION OR LICENSED OTHER CONTRACT VOLUNTEERS COMPLETE PART II. DETENTION COUNTY STAFF COUNTY SPECIALISTS. CHECK THIS BOX AND **OFFICERS EMPLOYEES** NONE PROVIDED GO ON TO NEXT PAGE CATEGORIES TOTAL PROVIDER HOURS / WEEK Mental health treatment & AVERAGE # YOUTH SERVED / WEEK: counseling services Substance abuse TOTAL PROVIDER HOURS / WEEK treatment & counseling FOR THIS SERVICE: (excluding peer AVERAGE # YOUTH SERVED / WEEK: support, e.g. AA, NA) TOTAL PROVIDER HOURS / WEEK Medical / psychiatric EUD THIS SEDVICE. treatment & services AVERAGE # YOUTH SERVED / WEEK: Curriculum-based TOTAL PROVIDER HOURS / WEEK FOR THIS SERVICE: programs (e.g. "Character AVERAGE # YOUTH SERVED / WEEK: Counts," life skills) TOTAL PROVIDER HOURS / WEEK Other services

**CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE** 

& programs

FOR THIS SERVICE:

AVERAGE # YOUTH SERVED / WEEK:

CJJ Survey: Section 7 (continued)

### **CUSTODY: COUNTY SECURE FACILITY (continued)**

CR11	Programs in this facility address / include	: (che	ck all that apply)
	Family involvement in program		Substance abuse treatment / relapse prevention
	Transition to home and community		Drug testing
	Reducing family conflict / dysfunction		Drug court
	Improving parenting skills (for parents of youth)		Peer support programs (e.g. AA, NA)
	Improving parenting skills (youth who are parents)		Mental illness
	Housing referrals		Stress / anxiety
	Healthcare referrals		Self esteem
$\overline{\Box}$	Tutoring / literacy / GED	$\overline{\Box}$	Increasing self control / self management skills
$\Box$	College prep / credit	$\overline{\Box}$	Management of anger and/or aggression
$\overline{\Box}$	Recreation or physical activity	$\Box$	Prosocial modeling
$\overline{\Box}$	Competitive sports programs / CIF sports	$\Box$	Reducing cognitive distortions ("thinking errors")
$\Box$	Creative expression	$\Box$	Reducing antisocial attitudes
$\Box$	Interpersonal skills	$\Box$	Reducing association with antisocial peers
ī	Character development	$\Box$	Individual counseling
ī	Life skills training	$\Box$	Family counseling
Ħ	Vocational training	$\Box$	Group counseling
ī	Employability skills	П	Cognitive behavioral therapy
H	Work / labor (e.g. forestry, fire fighting, food service, custodial)	П	Aggression replacement therapy
H	Independent living skills	П	Multisystemic therapy
	Mentoring		Discipline ("boot camp" approach)
	Community service		Challenge / adventure ("Outward Bound" concepts)
	Behavioral health (HIV, sexual)	H	Wraparound services
	Drug awareness education		witaparouna scrittees
			Other
	Other (describe)		Other (describe)
	check if Yes Unknown [	DESCRIBE	F, IF "YES"
	e <u>components</u> of this		
pro	ogram evidence-based?		
	this <u>entire</u> program an		
evi	idence-based model?		
If you ched	cked YES above, what is the National research	arch and	(9
	ne program's designation as California or o	ther loc	www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints, a  OJJDP Model Programs—
evidence-k	pased? (check all that apply) research and		
CR13 T	This program is aimed at SPECIAL POPULATION	S: (cho	work all that anniv)
	. •	<b>3</b> . (CHE	ск ан шат арргу)
	Not applicable, program not aimed trany particular population	Fei	males
	Mentally ill youth	You	ung offenders
	Developmentally disabled youth		olent offenders
	Nentally retarded youth		n-violent offenders
	Sex offenders		uth with major school issues
<del></del>	Gang-involved youth		sidents of high crime areas
	Substance abusing youth		milies
	outh requiring a high level of security		ect file minors pending adult court
	Other describe)	Oth (des	ner scribe)
	<u> </u>		

AFTERCARE /			Contact person:					
RE-ENTRY			Phone: Co		County:			
			E	mail:				
(re-integrative service	es that aim to link you	ıth with th	neir families, sch	ools, communiti	es and/or employ	ment)		
	plete this part of the the 2006 JJDP Surv						ur departme	ent
Program 1		_	Update or correc	t as needed:				
FIRST PROG	RAM NAME	AC1						
If you cannot easily upd	ate the information bel	ow, check	here:	AC2 If this progr	ram no longer exists	s, check here	: A	AC3
If information is easily	<u>r available</u> , update oi	correct b	below as needed	<b>i</b> :				
XXX		Average	e number of days i	in program		AC4		
WEEKLY		Approximate frequency of DPO contact with youth (e.g. face-to-face, phone, overseeing restitution, fines and community service)						
XX	Average overall caseload size for DPOs who work with youth in this program			AC6				

AC8

High

The **need for services** for most youth in this program is:

Characteristics of youth in program (check all that apply)

AC7 The **risk of re-offense** for most youth in this program is:

High

	Moderate		Moderate
	Low		Low
	Unknown—risk to re-offend not formally assessed		Unknown—need for services not formally assessed
	Unknown—assessment by others		Unknown—assessment by others
	Not applicable—program given regardless of level of risk		Not applicable—program given regardless of level of need
AC9	This program is aimed at SPECIAL POPULATIONS: (ch	eck all t	nat apply)
	Not applicable, program not aimed at any particular population		Females
	Mentally ill youth		Young offenders
	Developmentally disabled youth		Violent offenders
	Mentally retarded youth		Non-violent offenders
	Sex offenders		Youth with major school issues
	Gang-involved youth		Residents of high crime areas
	Substance abusing youth		Families
	Youth requiring a high level of security		Direct file minors pending adult court
	Other (describe)		Other (describe)

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

#### CJJ Survey: Section 8 (continued)

#### AFTERCARE / RE-ENTRY Program 1 (continued):

		check if YES	UNKNOWN	DESCRIB	E:, IF "YES"
	Are <u>components</u> of this program evidence-based?				
	Is this <u>entire</u> program an evidence-based model?				
basis for	ecked YES above, what is the the program's designation as -based? (check all that apply)		National resevaluation California oresearch ar	or other loc	e.g. Bluephilis to Violence Reduction —  www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints,  OJJDP Model Programs—  OJJDP Model Programs—  Sal Wayne degonline com/mpc3 5 (mpg. index btg
Progra	am content / Service	delivery	/		
AC12	This program addresses	:/includes	: (check all	I that ap	ply)
	Family involvement in prog	gram			Drug court
	Family reunification				Peer support programs (e.g. AA, NA)
	Reducing family conflict / o	dysfunction			Mental illness
	Improving parenting skills	(for parents	of youth)		Stress / anxiety
	Improving parenting skills	(youth who a	are parents)		Self esteem
	Housing referrals				Increasing self control / self management skills
	Healthcare referrals				Management of anger and/or aggression
	Tutoring / literacy / GED				Prosocial modeling
	Recreation or physical act	ivity			Reducing cognitive distortions ("thinking errors")
	Creative expression				Reducing antisocial attitudes
	Interpersonal skills				Reducing association with antisocial peers
	Character development				Individual counseling
	Life skills training				Family counseling
	Vocational training				Group counseling
	Employability skills				Cognitive behavioral therapy
	Work / labor				Aggression replacement therapy
	Independent living skills				Multisystemic therapy
	Mentoring				Discipline ("boot camp" approach)
	Community service				Challenge / adventure ("Outward Bound" concepts)
	Behavioral health (HIV, se	xual)			Restitution
	Drug awareness education	ı			Victim / offender mediation
	Substance abuse treatment	nt / relapse p	revention		Restorative Justice
	Drug testing				Wraparound services
Other (describe):					
Other (describe):					

#### INTERAGENCY COOPERATION / COLLABORATION

Contact person:		
Phone:	County:	
Email:		

COLLABORATION Email:							
Are you able to get the assistance and cooperation you need in each of the following areas in a timely manner?							
SERV	VICES ARE AVAILABLE						
IC1	For each area below, chose the one response that best describes your situation	Most of The Time	SOME OF THE TIME	RARELY OR NEVER	Not Applicable		
	Child welfare services Outpatient mental health services Inpatient mental health services Outpatient substance abuse treatment Inpatient substance abuse treatment Medical services Volunteer services Education services Courts District attorney Public defender Local law enforcement						
Other:							
SERV IC2	VICES ARE TIMELY  For each area below, chose the one response that best describes your situation	Most of the time	SOME OF THE TIME	RARELY OR NEVER	Not Applicable		
Other:	Child welfare services Outpatient mental health services Inpatient mental health services Outpatient substance abuse treatment Inpatient substance abuse treatment Medical services Volunteer services Education services Courts District attorney Public defender Local law enforcement  Use the space below if you wish to elaborate on any o	G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	s above:				

FISCAL C	ONSTRAINTS	Contact person:		
		Phone:	County:	
		Email:		
County and state	fiscal constraints require p	robation departments to	prioritize both in operations and faci	ilities
			nree priorities in your county for ms and general operations.	
OPERATIO	NS PRIORITY 1			
OPERATIO	NS PRIORITY 2			
OPERATIO	NS PRIORITY 3			
<u> </u>				
FC2 CAPITA facility and	AL BUDGET— Please of infrastructure additions, im	describe the top three ju provements and/or majo	venile justice priorities in your county or maintenance.	y for
CAPITAL PI	RIORITY 1			
CAPITAL P	RIORITY 2			
CAPITAL P	RIORITY 3			

#### **DATA & RECORDS**

Contact person:		
Phone:	County:	
Email:		

Whether you keep youth case records in a case management system or some other system, tell us where the information below is maintained (defined as historical information going back at least one year) in your county's juvenile justice system.

WHERE ARE THESE DATA ELEMENTS  KEPT FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR	On a Local PC	On a	DADED		
De auden Comendalen December		Network	Paper Files	Not available	No HISTORICAL RECORD
Regular Supervision Programs					
Type of program					
Date program ordered					
Date youth began program					
Date youth exited program					
Whether program was completed			Ш		
Intensive Supervision Programs					
Type of program					
Date program ordered					
Date youth began program					Ц
Date youth exited program					
Whether program was completed	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш	Ш
Confinement in Juvenile Hall	_			_	
Date placement began					
Date placement ended				Ш	
Confinement in a Camp or Ranch	_			_	
Date placement began					
Date placement ended					
Commitment to DJJ					
Date commitment ordered					
Date commitment began					
Date youth returned on parole					
Residential Treatment Program					
Type of program					
Date program ordered					
Date youth began program					
Date youth exited program					
Whether program was completed					
<u>Placement in a Private Group Home</u>					
Type of program					
Date program ordered					
Date youth began program					
Date youth exited program Whether program was completed					

#### CJJ Survey: Section 11 (continued)

#### DATA & RECORDS (continued)

	NA/	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY					
	WHERE ARE THESE DATA ELEMENTS KEPT FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR	On a Local PC	On a Network	Paper Files	Not available	No HISTORICA RECORD	ıL
	Placement in Foster Care  Date placement ordered  Date youth began placement  Date youth exited placement						
	Placement in a Mental Health Facility  Date placement ordered  Date youth began placement  Date youth exited placement  Placement in a County Aftercare / Re						
	Type of program  Date program ordered  Date youth began program  Date youth exited program  Whether program was completed						
Reci	divism records	No	ONE (OR CLOSE TO NONE)	Авоит 25%	<b>А</b> воит 50%	Авоит 75%	ALL (OR CLOSE TO ALL)
DR2	For what percent of the youth adjudicated in you county do you track recidivism to the end of the program or ordered term?						
	For what percent of the youth adjudicated in your county do you track recidivism one year or mothe end of the program or ordered term?						
	RETURN TO C  How do you define recidivism?	ustody <b>N</b> e	EW ARREST	NEW CONVICTION	Varies or O	THER (DESCRI	BE)
JCP:	SS data					21	
DR3	How does your department use the data provided to the state Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)?  Other	Use t	Use to possible to proceed the contract outco on the contract outco on the contract of the contract outcomes and the contract outcomes of the contract outcomes.	mes for all ac	or intervention djudicated yo	orts ons uth	k all that apply
	How would your department like to use the data provided to JCPSS?  Other		Use to p nes for select to track outco	mes for all ac	or intervention	ons uth	
	What barriers limit the ways your department can use the JCPSS data?						

CJJ Survey: Section 12

REALIGNMENT OF	Contact persor	1:			
NON-707(b) YOUTH	Phone:		County:		
	Emai	l:			
What do you expect will be the short and lon	g-term impacts of t	he realignment i	nitiative on your	county?	
BACKGROUND	,	3	,	,	
RE1 PRIOR TO THE CHANGE IN THE LAW, HOW OFT 707(b) YOUTH COMMITTED TO DJJ FROM YOU LAST 5 YEARS?		FREQUENTLY	SOMETIMES	RARELY	Never
If some non-707(b) youth were previously commi	tted to DJJ from vour	county, please a	nswer the followin	a two auestions	
RE2 WHAT LOCAL PROGRAMS / SERVICES HAD SUCTYPICALLY RECEIVED PRIOR TO DJJ COMMITM Diversion and/or Probation without confinement (not confinement out of Placement in Outpatient mer Outpatient substant Inpatient substant Inpatient substant in Placement in Outpatient substant Inpatient Inpatien	CH YOUTH MENT? informal probation	NEARLY ALWAYS	OFTEN	Never	NOT APPLICABLE
Other:					
RE3 WHAT WAS THE TYPICAL OFFENSE HISTORY OF YOUTH FORMERLY COMMITTED TO DJJ?  Multiple p  One or more prior 70	rior adjudications	NEARLY ALWAYS	OFTEN	Never	Not Applicable
ACTUAL OR ANTICIPATED EFFECTS	OF REALIGNME	NT			
RE4 PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX(S) FO  SHORT TERM  Insufficient resources to supervise  Lack of appropriate local treatment options	OR EACH OF THE FOLLO  LONG NOT TERM ISSUE	Lack of confi Early termir	nement options for y	SHOR TERM Youth > 18 Youth > 18	No: t Long an

More direct files

practices

WHAT OTHER SHORT OR LONG-TERM IMPACTS DO YOU EXPECT FROM REALIGNMENT?

Changes in DA charging and/or bargaining practices

More fitness hearings

Lobbying to undo part, or all, of the realignment

Failure of state to continue funding realignment