

**Stanislaus County
Juvenile Justice Commission
January 10, 2018**

Members Present: Stephen Ashman, Miranda Scoles, and Teresa Guerrero

Members Excused: Darin Gharat, Chair, Capt. Bill Duncan, Jorge Contreras, Vicki Maldonado, Richard Breshears, Sharma Uma, and Jeffrey Graham

Probation Department Present: Mike Hamasaki, Chief Probation Officer and Martha Chiodini, Crime Analyst

Superior Court Present: The Honorable Ann Ameral, Juvenile Court Judges

Call to Order: Chairman Darin Gharat called the meeting to order at 12:05 p.m.

Public Comment: No public individuals were present. The public comment period was dispensed with.

Five-Year Juvenile Recidivism Report: Martha Chiodini, Crime Analyst

Martha Chiodini, Crime Analyst for the Juvenile Field Services Division of the Probation Department, presented the 2011-2015 Five-Year Juvenile Justice Crime Report. She noted this is a snapshot of time for Probation and the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) definition of recidivism is the conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. For juveniles, data was analyzed from a year out of their dependency. The following highlights were reported:

- The average number of juveniles on probation has been declining with 282 in 2011 and 186 in 2015.
- Juveniles with VOPs (Violation of Probation) or NLVs (New Law Violations) has been declining. VOPs numbered 125 in 2011 and 80 in 2015; and NLVs were 60 in 2011 with 56 in 2015. The average number of VOPs is 93 per year and NLVs averages 53 per year.
- A steady rate is noted for the juvenile recidivism rates with an average of 23% for NLVs over five years and 39% for VOPs over five years. Juveniles who feel they are being abdicated for have a tendency not to violate and adhere to their probation terms.
- 2012 had the lowest rates of juvenile recidivism in the 5-year analysis. In 2012, JAIS (Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System) and GRAD (Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention) were implemented. New programs tend to be very successful in their first year of implementation. In addition, Stanislaus County was experiencing a lower unemployment rate which might contribute to this decrease.
- 2013 continued with a lower unemployment rate; however, VOPs and NLVs increased in 2013. An increase was noted in gang activity for this year and law enforcement tends to become more vigilant under these conditions.
- 2014 introduced Proposition 47 and all reduced or dropped offenses are applied. Subsequently there was a dramatic decrease in the number of VOPs and NLVs.

- 2015 had an increase in VOPs and NLVs possibly due to budget reductions to law enforcement and an increase in property crimes.
- Frequency of NLV Charges: No new NLVs ranged from 79% in 2011 to 70% in 2015.
- Demographics: Presented information for ethnicity/race and gender. In 2015, Hispanics committed 62% of crimes and males 78%.
- SUMMARY:
 - The number of juvenile offenders on probation has decreased since 2012.
 - NLVs and VOPs remain fairly constant at 23% and 39% respectively.
 - Number of minors obeying terms of probation is high (77%) compared to those that violate (23%).
- NEXT STEPS:
 - On-going evaluations utilizing a VOP Matrix and Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI).
 - Continued research on State and National trends.

Probation Department Report: CPO Mike Hamasaki

CPO Mike Hamasaki updated the members on the status of the following:

- Assembly Bill passed to reduce/eliminate fines and fees for juveniles going through the system. As of January 2018, the Courts can no longer apply supervision fees or fees for Juvenile Hall confinements. Restitution fees can still be imposed. This department discontinued fees in November 2017 and advocacy groups are working to eliminate all fees.
- Human Trafficking: The Board of Supervisors issued a proclamation proclaiming January as Human Trafficking Awareness month.
- The Grand Jury conducted a tour of the juvenile facilities yesterday. Last year, the Grand Jury noted that medical services was not testing for STDs upon booking. At the present time, testing is being conducted by medical services which will include HIV testing.
- Probation Manager of the Juvenile Commitment Chris Griffin will be retiring in February after 23 years of service to the department. A new Probation Manager recruitment will be conducted.
- Because of the decrease in the number of juveniles in the juvenile institutions and on supervision, some DPO's will be reassigned to the Adult Field Services Division.
- AWP will be moving to the new REACT Center and the Probation Adult Field Services Division will be allocated more space and AB109 units will be located on one floor of the Adult Division building.

Juvenile Court Report: Judge Ann Ameral

Judge Ameral reported that while the number of juvenile crime cases is decreasing, the number of cases in Juvenile Dependency Court continues to be maintained at a high rate. CPO Hamasaki noted that juvenile crime numbers are decreasing statewide possibly due to more involvement of Dependency Court and the schools.

Review/Sign Letter Re: Inspection of Juvenile Institution Facilities

The letter has been prepared for the annual inspection of Juvenile Institution facilities to be signed by Juvenile Justice Commission Chairman Darin Gharat.

Review Judge Underwood Scholarship Application: Commission members reviewed an application received from Savannah Mendoza, a California State University – Stanislaus, student. Approval was granted to move on to the next step in this process, which is to set up an interview with the applicant. At this time, the applicant will be requested to supply her class schedule.

The meeting adjourned at 12:50 p.m.



2011-2015 Five Year Juvenile
Justice Crime Report

Recidivism Data

Decline in number of Juveniles beginning from 2012

Table 1: Five Year Summary of Recidivism Data

Variables	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. of Juveniles	282	314	224	196	186
VOPs	125	91	112	58	80
NLVs	60	42	60	45	56
% VOPs	44%	29%	50%	30%	43%
% NLVs	21%	13%	27%	23%	30%

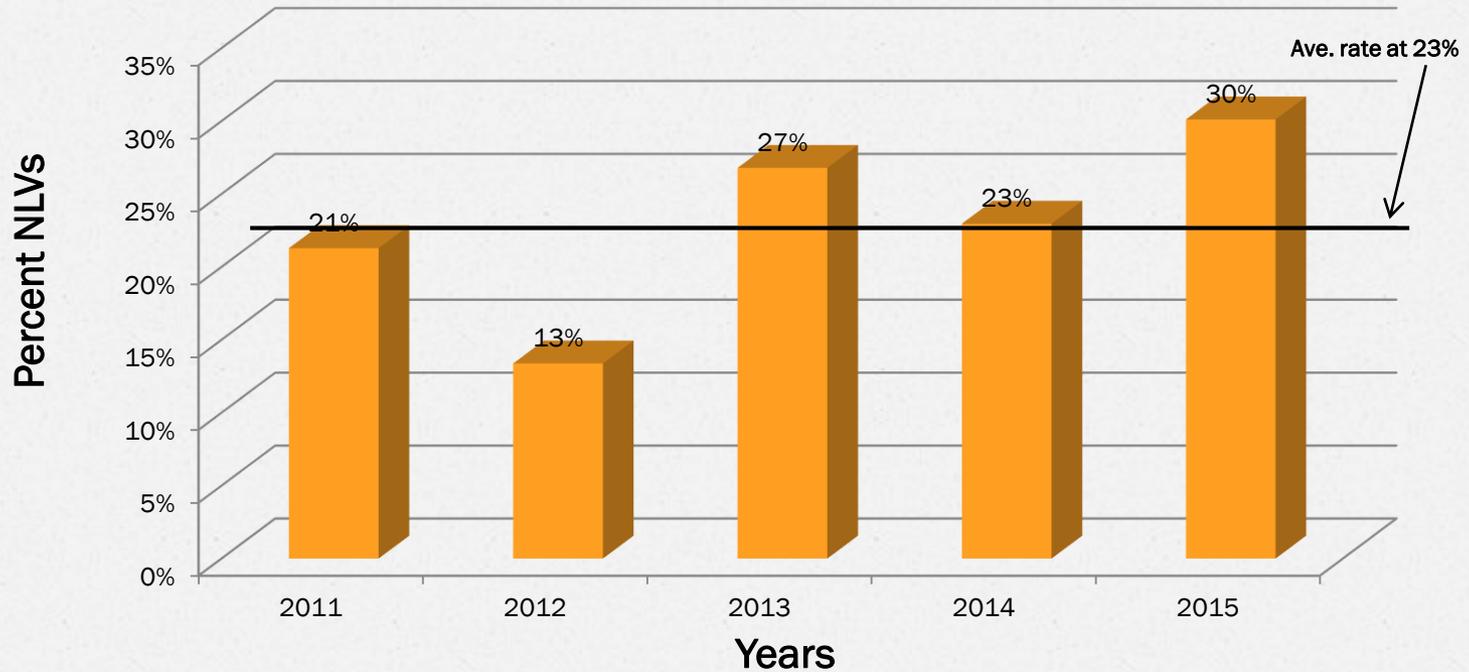
Ave. 93 VOPs

Ave. 53 NLVs

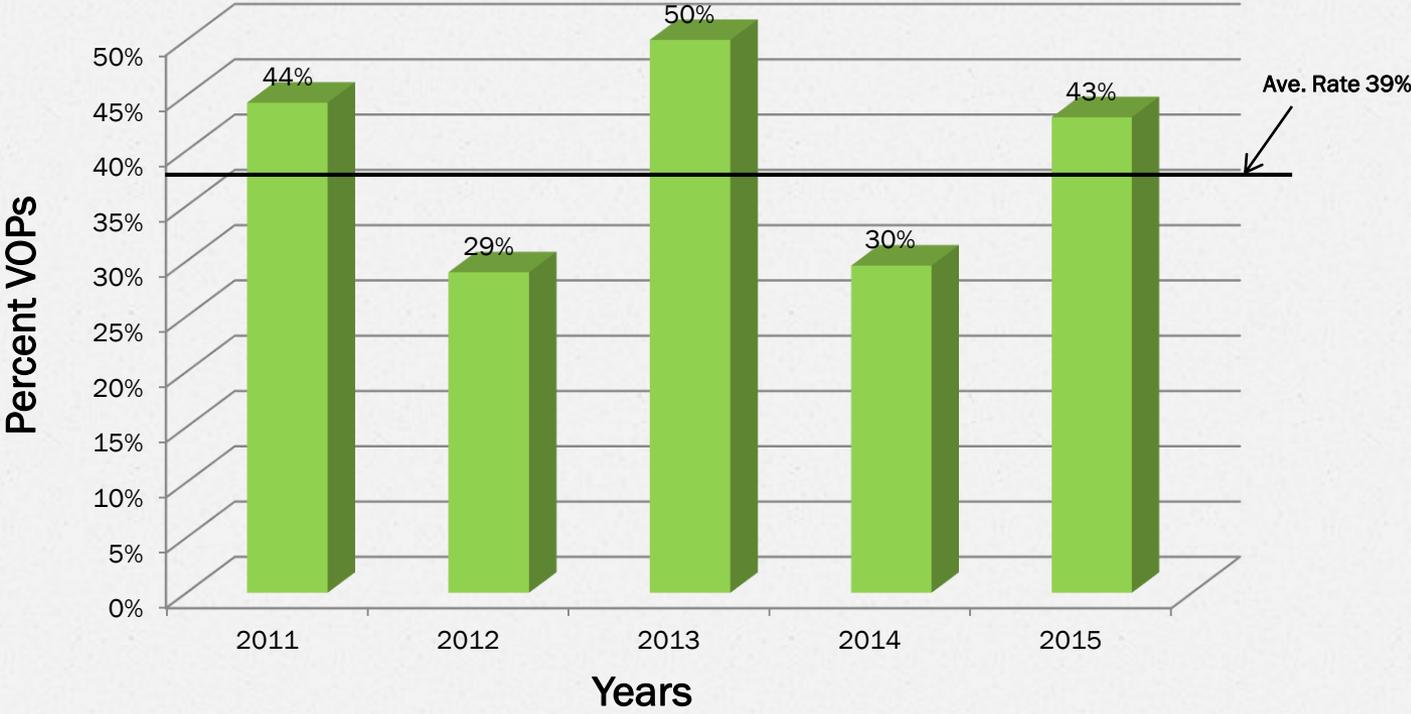
Note: Count is based on the first time a Juvenile recidivated.

Recidivism Data

Juvenile Recidivism Rates



VOPs



2011 Unemployment Rate 17.9%

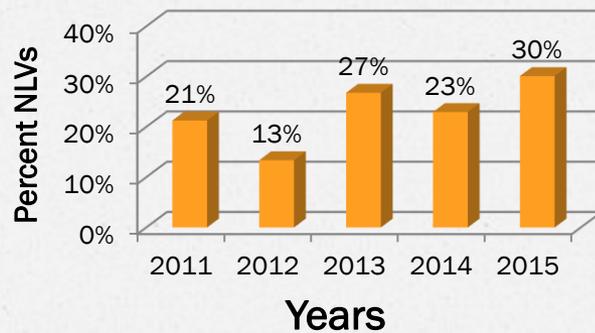
2012

Unemployment Rate 16.7%

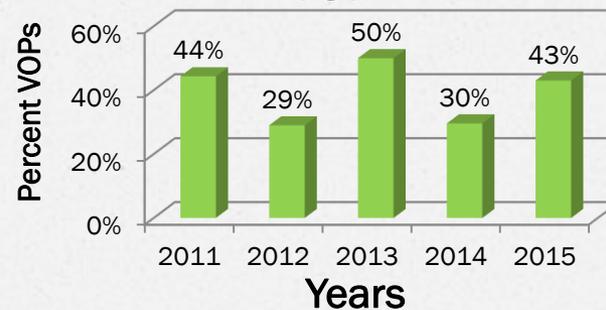
- Lowest Rates of Five Year Analysis
- JAIS implemented.
- GRAD implemented.

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Juvenile Recidivism Rates



VOP



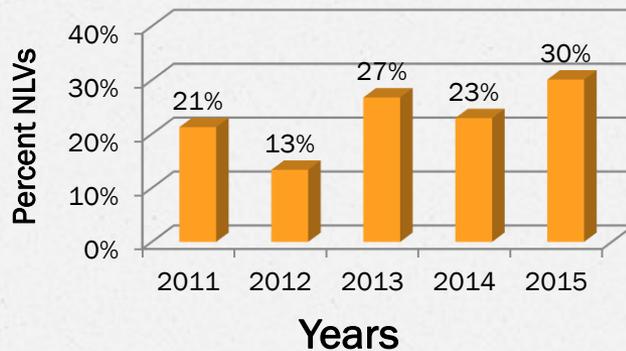
2013

Unemployment Rate 14.6%

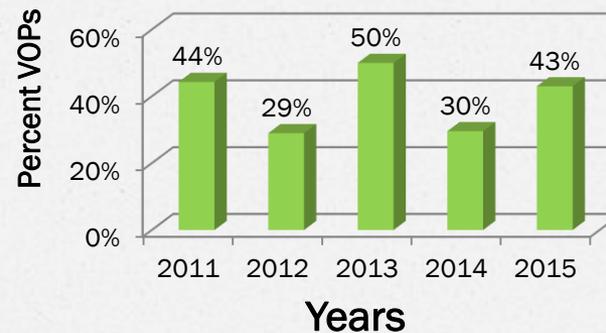
- Unemployment ↓
- Delayed reaction?
- Gang Activity?
- ?????

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Juvenile Recidivism Rates



VOP

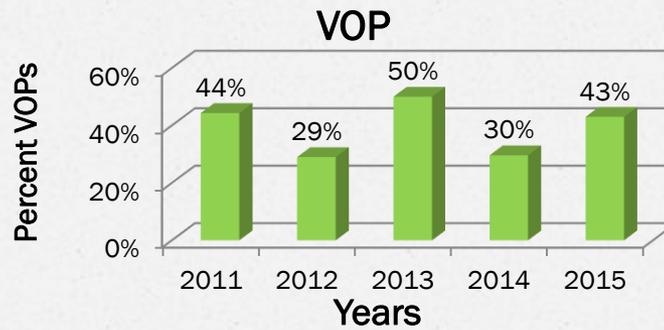
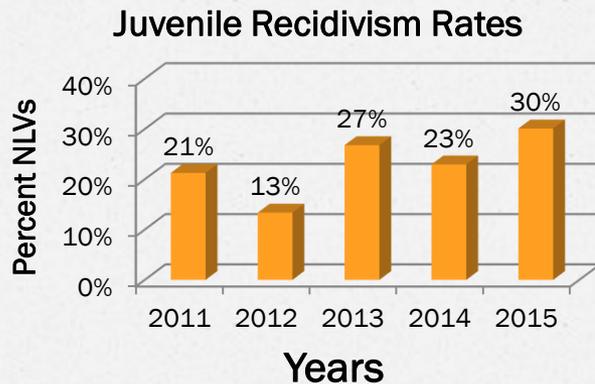


2014

Unemployment Rate 13.0%

- o 2014 brought Proposition 47.
- o Data for 2014 pull January 2015
 - o All reduced or dropped offenses are applied.

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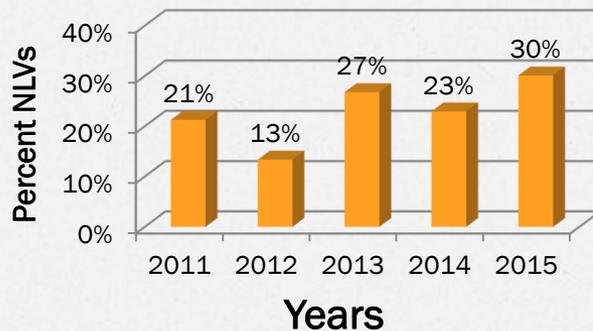
2015

Unemployment Rate 10.8%

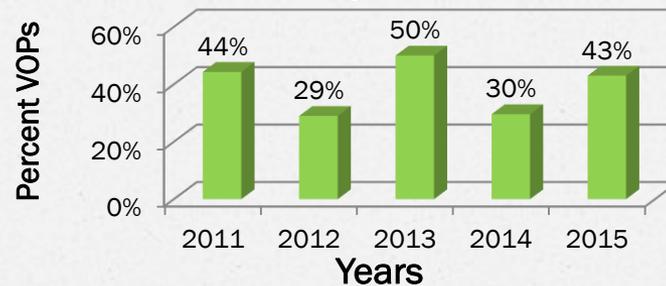
- o Budget Reductions to Law Enforcement
 - o Increase property crimes
- o Reclassifying some gun crimes
- o Impacted Drug Court

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Juvenile Recidivism Rates



VOP



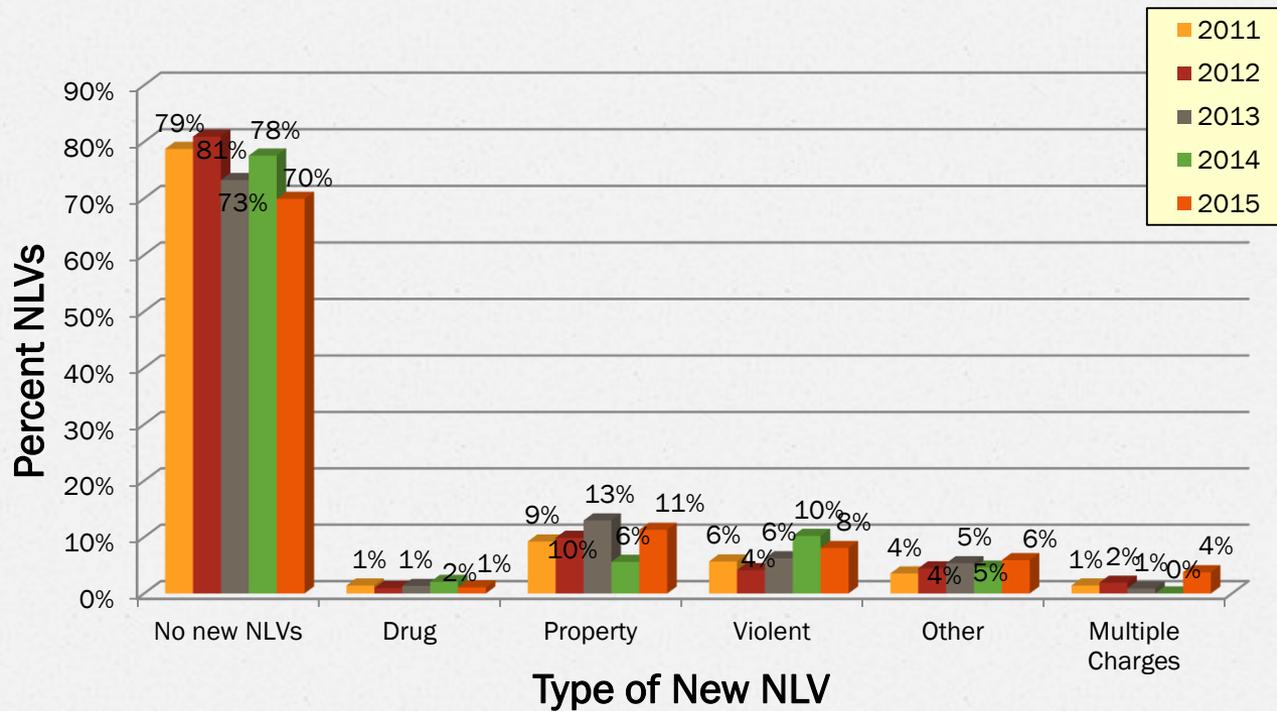
Frequency of NLV Charges

Table 4: Five year Frequency of NLV Charges

Charges	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Juveniles	282	314	224	196	186
Drug	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Property	9%	10%	13%	6%	11%
Violent	6%	4%	6%	10%	8%
Other	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
Multiple Charges	1%	2%	0%	0%	4%
No New NLVs	79%	87%	73%	77%	70%

Note: Some minors committed more than one crime

Frequency of NLVs Over Five Years



Demographics

Table 6: Five Year Demographic Percentages

Demographic	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ethnicity/Race	(N=282)	(N=314)	(N=224)	(N=196)	(N=186)
Hispanics	60%	59%	57%	53%	62%
White	22%	24%	26%	24%	17%
African American	11%	11%	13%	16%	11%
Asian	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Native American	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%
Unknown	2%	3%	1%	0%	7%
Gender					
Male	82%	76%	79%	79%	78%
Female	16%	21%	20%	17%	15%
Unknown	2%	3%	1%	4%	7%

Summary

- o Number of juvenile offenders on probation has decreased since 2012.
- o NLVs and VOPs remain fairly constant at 23% and 39% respectively.
- o Number of minors obeying terms of probation is high (77%) compared to those that violate (23%).

Next Steps

- o On going evaluations
 - o VOP Matrix
 - o Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI)
- o Continued research on State and National trends.