

STANISLAUS COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Meeting Minutes

Thursday – October 13, 2016

Stanislaus County Probation Department – Juvenile Counseling Center

MEMBERS/DESIGNEES PRESENT

JILL SILVA, Chief Probation Officer, Probation Department, Chair
DICK MONTEITH, Board of Supervisors
TIM BAZAR, Public Defender's Office
BIRGIT FLADAGER, District Attorney
LT. TORI HUGHES, for Sheriff Adam Christianson, Sheriff's Department
CANDACE HUBBARD, Public Defender's Office
THE HONORABLE VALLI ISRAELS, Superior Court
DORIS FOSTER for Stan Risen, Chief Executive Officer
JEFF SABEAN for Richard DeGette, Director, BHRS

DAVE CHAPMAN, Juvenile Field Services Division Director, Probation Department
EMILY HERRERA, Supervising Probation Officer, Probation Department

MEMBERS ABSENT

JEFF ANDERSON, Sierra Vista Child and Family Services
CHIEF GALEN CARROLL, Modesto Police Department
CINDY DUENAS, Center for Human Services
THOMAS CHANGNON, Stanislaus County Office of Education
CHIEF BRENT SMITH, Ceres Police Department
DR. CHAU-PU CHIANG, Community-at-Large Member
KATHY HARWELL Community Services Agency
PAM ABLE, Modesto City Schools

- I. **CALL TO ORDER**
The meeting was called to order at 12:05 p.m. by Chief Probation Officer Jill Silva. Members of the group introduced themselves.
- II. **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**
No members of the public were present.
- III. **APPROVE APRIL 2016 MEETING MINUTES: JJCC**
MOTION: Jeff Anderson. **SECOND:** Doris Foster. The minutes of the April 2016 meeting were approved unanimously.
- IV. **JJCPA FIFTEEN-YEAR REPORT: SPO Emily Herrera**
Chief Silva introduced SPO Emily Herrera who prepared and submitted the JJCPA 15-Year Report to the State (report attached to original copy of minutes). SPO Herrera presented the following highlights:
 - **Number of Participants:** SPO Herrera noted the Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) program is now funded by JJCPA; however, since this is the first year of funding for this program, there is no comparison data available. The data included on GRAD is for reporting purposes. Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) and Juvenile High-Risk Offender (HRO) Unit have decreased in the number of participants and the Home Supervision program increased slightly. The increase for Home Supervision is due to the use of a risk assessment tool to assist in determining if a youth should be detained. With the use of this tool, more youth are now eligible for Home Supervision.
 - **All Programs Child Abuse/Neglect:** SPO Herrera advised that these numbers have been low in the past reporting years because youth were being asked the question about abuse/neglect and they answered "no." Now the DPO's access CPS and Child Welfare data for referrals since the minors did not realize the circumstance of abuse/neglect. There are nine minors in the GRAD program and only two were not abused/neglected. JDC and HRO indicated a slight decrease in the number of abuse/neglect and Home Supervision had a slight increase.
 - **Gang Involvement:** The HRO caseload has increased as well as the Home Supervision program. JDC has decreased. The GRAD program did not have a high number of gang involvement with the girls in the program.

- **Drug Use at Entry:** The minors are tracked after 180 days in the program. HRO had a 6% decrease and Home Supervision and JDC remained the same. The GRAD program had 89% of the girls using drugs at the time of program entry.
- **Alcohol Use at Entry:** Alcohol use decreased for all areas and 33% of the GRAD participants admitted to alcohol abuse at the time of program entry.
- **New Arrest Data:** The majority of participants in all four programs did not sustain a new arrest during their time in the program.
- **Sustained Petitions:** Most of the Year 15 participants in each of the programs did not have a new sustained petition.
- **Violations of Probation:** Percentages reported for participants sustaining a violation of probation indicated 70% for HRO, 63% for Home Supervision, 50% for JDC, and 56% for the GRAD program.
- **Successful Completions:** 17% of HRO participants successfully completed the program and 66% remained active. 66% of Home Supervision participants successfully completed the program. One of the eight JDC Year 14 participants graduated the program in Year 15. 11% of GRAD participants successfully completed the program, while 78% remained active.
- **Success Story:** SPO Herrera reported on the accomplishments experienced by a youth involved in the HRO program.
- **Victim Restitution:** 67% of the participants in the HRO program who owed victim restitution made payments during their six months of participation. 44% in the Home Supervision program made payments and 100% of the participants in the JDC program made payments. No GRAD participants owed restitution.
- **Warrants:** The HRO unit cleared 39 warrants, which did not meet the annual goal of 100 warrants cleared. SPO Herrera noted that declining juvenile delinquency numbers both regionally and statewide, coupled with the department reprioritizing the type of warrants DPO's apprehend contributed to this decline in numbers.
- **Drug Tests:** 30% of the drug tests submitted by JDC participants were negative for any substances during the entire six-month tracking period. During months 4-6, 47% of the drug tests submitted by JDC participants were negative for any substances. The amount of positive drug tests during the entire six-month tracking period increased by 23% compared to Year 14. There were zero positive tests for amphetamine in months 4-6. 90% of the positive tests were for marijuana.
- **Alternatives to Detention:** GRAD participants received some type of alternative sanction, in lieu of detention, on 56 unique occasions during the six-month tracking period.
- **Success Story:** SPO Herrera reported on a GRAD participant who benefited from participation in this program.

SPO Herrera pointed out that the decrease in the number of juvenile arrests could be due to the use of evidence-based practices which enable youth to receive services at a younger age and wraparound services which include family members. Chief Silva advised that Prop 10 funding provides services to the families of young offenders. Juvenile realignment has made funding more available to the local level which provided an increase in mental health services and better evaluation of youth in custody with referral to appropriate treatment and resources.

Chief Silva reported that she participated in a State Committee to evaluate the JJCPA reports. They met to determine what is important to know, i.e. what is happening with juvenile crime on a system-wide level. The Governor has signed new legislation to establish system-wide data collection to determine how each county is doing on many topics. In 2017, each county will be able to voluntarily submit data on programs such as the GRAD program. Division Director Dave Chapman advised that a Girls Advisory Council will meet for the first time today. The council will include community members and girls who have been involved in the juvenile justice system.

Chief Silva announced that she will be retiring in February 2017 and the Courts announced their intent to appoint Assistant CPO Mike Hamasaki as the CPO for Stanislaus County after Chief Silva's retirement.

V. **SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT MEETING'S AGENDA**

Chief Silva suggested providing information on 2016 DOJ data with comparisons and an overview on the Girls Advisory Council.

VI. **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Judge Israels announced she will be reassigned to Family Law in January 2017 and will be leaving Juvenile Court. Judge Ameral will be assigned as the presiding judge of Juvenile Court and will be overseeing Dependency Court with Judge Villalobos at Delinquency Court.

VI. **SET DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 12, 2017 at Noon at the Probation Department.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Stanislaus County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act



Year Fifteen Report

Prepared by

Emily Herrera
Stanislaus County Probation Department

Submitted to
Stanislaus County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

October 2016

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Introduction and Contact Information

Intake and tracking data was collected and compiled for the High Risk Offender Project, Juvenile Drug Court Program and Home Supervision Project. Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) data is also included in this report for program evaluation purposes only. The data was tracked and compiled by Supervising Probation Officer Emily Herrera.

Evaluation of outcome data through Year 5 (2005-2006) supported that the three Stanislaus County Probation Department JJCPA programs offered at that time were effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and young offenders. As a result, Year 5 outcomes were set as the bar for evaluating the success of participants in subsequent year programs; however, over time, our participant demographics changed substantially and we began comparing participant progress against the previous year's participant outcomes.

Year 15 participants (377 in total) were those minors who met specific criteria to be included in the study group and were admitted to any JJCPA program between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Demographic and outcome data was collected and compiled for each of the participants for six months following program entry.

Questions regarding this report can be referred to:

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High Risk Offender Project

Intake data was collected on 88 participants six months following program entry. There were 51 participants still participating in the program on June 30, 2016, who will be included in the next reporting period.

Data presented in the report includes:

1. Descriptive information about High Risk Offender Project participants
2. Juvenile justice entry and tracking data

Goals

For program participants, the High Risk Offender Project intends to (1) decrease arrests; (2) increase successful completion of probation; (3) decrease new law violations; (4) decrease violations of probation; (5) increase payment of restitution; (6) decrease the number of juvenile hall days; (7) clear 100 juvenile Bench Warrants by either arrest or motion.

Interventions

Participants of the High Risk Offender Program receive the following services:

1. Frequent home visits from deputy probation officers, including during weekend and evening hours
2. Multi-agency probation searches
3. Referral to community agencies for counseling relative to their specific needs

High Risk Offender Project

Figure 1.1

Demographics	High Risk Offender							Difference
	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	
Male	151 (92%)	149 (87%)	170 (93%)	106 (93%)	95 (95%)	86 (92%)	82 (93%)	+1%
Female	19 (8%)	22 (13%)	13 (7%)	8 (7%)	5 (5%)	7 (8%)	6 (7%)	-1%
Total Participants	170	171	183	114	100	93	88	-5
Black	19 (11%)	14 (8%)	19 (11%)	8 (7%)	13 (13%)	12 (13%)	9 (10%)	-3%
Hispanic	106 (62%)	115 (67%)	114 (62%)	74 (65%)	61 (61%)	62 (67%)	68 (77%)	+10%
Asian	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	4 (2%)	3 (2%)	0	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	0
White	43 (25%)	37 (22%)	44 (24%)	25 (22%)	23 (23%)	15 (16%)	7 (8%)	-8%
Pacific Islander	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	-1%
Filipino	0	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	+1%
Family Criminality	67 (39%)	65 (38%)	82 (45%)	39 (34%)	35 (35%)	34 (37%)	33 (38%)	+1%
Child Abuse Victim	19 (11%)	18 (11%)	20 (11%)	36 (31%)	43 (43%)	39 (42%)	34 (39%)	-3%
Gang Involved	110 (65%)	121 (71%)	133 (73%)	77 (67%)	67 (67%)	57 (61%)	60 (68%)	+7%
Drug Use @ Entry	132 (78%)	144 (84%)	152 (83%)	92 (81%)	78 (78%)	73 (78%)	63 (72%)	-6%
Alcohol Use @ Entry	105 (61%)	99 (58%)	107 (59%)	70 (61%)	51 (51%)	40 (43%)	36 (41%)	-2%
Age of 1st Referral	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.1	13.9	-0.2
Age @ Program Entry	16.2	15.7	15.8	16.1	16.4	16	15.9	-0.1

- **Total Participants:** Admissions to the program decreased by 5 participants compared to Year 14.
- **Intake Information:** Year 15 participants were slightly more likely to have an immediate family member on probation, parole or incarcerated. Seven percent more minors admitted to or have documented histories of gang involvement as Year 14 participants. The percentage of minors who report being child abuse/neglect victims is less (-3%) than the amount reported in Year 14.
- **Drug/Alcohol Use at Entry:** Drug use at entry decreased by 6% and alcohol use at entry decreased by 2% compared to Year 14 participants.

High Risk Offender Project

Figure 1.2

Outcomes	Year 9 (170)	Year 10 (171)	Year 11 (183)	Year 12 (114)	Year 13 (100)	Year 14 (93)	Year 15 (88)	Difference
0 Arrests	123 (72%)	113 (66%)	117 (64%)	78 (68%)	79 (79%)	59 (64%)	56 (64%)	0
1 Arrest	35 (21%)	45 (26%)	51 (28%)	28 (25%)	16 (16%)	29 (31%)	23 (26%)	-5%
2 Arrests	10 (6%)	9 (5%)	13 (7%)	5 (5%)	5 (5%)	4 (4%)	8 (9%)	+5%
3 Arrests	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	0	1 (1%)	0	-1%
4 Arrests	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)	+1%
0 Adjudicated Offenses	75 (44%)	64 (37%)	82 (45%)	58 (51%)	51 (51%)	46 (49%)	45 (51%)	+2%
1 Adjudicated Offense	57 (34%)	52 (30%)	52 (28%)	38 (33%)	34 (34%)	34 (37%)	35 (40%)	+3%
2 Adjudicated Offenses	27 (16%)	34 (20%)	41 (22%)	14 (12%)	14 (14%)	13 (14%)	6 (7%)	-7%
3 Adjudicated Offenses	11 (6%)	14 (8%)	4 (2%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	0	2 (2%)	+2%
4 Adjudicated Offenses	0	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0
5 Adjudicated Offenses	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0
Sustained Petitions - Fel.	20 (12%)	15 (9%)	23 (12%)	14 (12%)	6 (6%)	12 (13%)	18 (20%)	+7%
Sustained Petitions - Misd.	11 (6%)	21 (12%)	12 (7%)	2 (2%)	6 (6%)	5 (5%)	4 (5%)	0
0 Sustained Petitions	139 (82%)	135 (79%)	148 (81%)	98 (86%)	88 (88%)	76 (82%)	66 (75%)	-7%
Sustained Pet. - Violent	9 (5%)	11 (6%)	10 (6%)	4 (4%)	2 (2%)	7 (8%)	5 (6%)	-2%
Sustained Pet. - Property	13 (8%)	13 (8%)	15 (8%)	7 (6%)	4 (4%)	3 (3%)	14 (16%)	+13%
Sustained Pet. - Drug	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	1	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	0	-3%
Sust. Pet. - Other Felony	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	5 (2%)	3 (2%)	2 (2%)	3 (3%)	2 (2%)	-1%
Sust. Pet. - Other Misd.	3 (2%)	9 (5%)	5 (3%)	0	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
0 Sustained Petitions	139 (82%)	135 (79%)	148 (81%)	98 (86%)	88 (88%)	76 (82%)	66 (75%)	-7%

- **Arrests:** There was no change in the rate of overall arrests between Year 14 and Year 15 participants.
- **Adjudicated Offenses:** Represents sustained new law violation and violations of probation. Year 15 participants sustained a slight decrease (2%) in the percentage of adjudicated offenses than those of Year 14.
- **Sustained Petitions:** Represents sustained new law violations only. Year 15 participants were more likely to have a new sustained petition (7%). There was also a 7% increase in felony sustained petitions—the highest rate in the past seven years. Property offenses increased exponentially (13%) which is also the highest increase for this type of offense in the past seven years. Drug offenses realized their largest decrease (3%) in the past seven years.

High Risk Offender Project

Figure 1.3

Outcomes, cont.	Year 9 (166)*	Year 10 (166)*	Year 11 (177)*	Year 12 (111)*	Year 13 (93)*	Year 14 (84)*	Year 15 (82)*	Difference
0 Violations of Probation	84 (51%)	73 (43%)	90 (51%)	67 (58%)	51 (55%)	48 (57%)	57 (70%)	+13%
1 VOP	54 (33%)	50 (29%)	57 (32%)	34 (30%)	31 (33%)	29 (35%)	21 (26%)	-9%
2 VOPs	25 (15%)	28 (16%)	25 (14%)	11 (10%)	11 (12%)	7 (8%)	2 (2%)	-6%
3 VOPs	3 (2%)	12 (7%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)	0	0	2 (2%)	+2%
4 VOPs	0	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0
	(N=170)	(N=171)	(N=183)	(N=114)	(N=100)	(N=93)	(N=88)	
# Days Incarcerated	24.4	27.0	32.6	25.8	22.9	25.0	33.0	+8.0
Successful Completion	84 (49%)	48 (28%)	60 (32%)	25 (22%)	23 (23%)	22 (24%)	15 (17%)	-7%
Unsuccessful	15 (9%)	13 (8%)	27 (14%)	22 (19%)	15 (15%)	25 (27%)	15 (17%)	-10%
Ongoing	71 (42%)	110 (64%)	96 (54%)	67 (59%)	62 (62%)	46 (49%)	58 (66%)	+17%
Avg. Restitution Owed	(n=46) \$2826	(n=46) \$2435	(n=39) \$2765	(n=17) \$4811	(n=18) \$5826	(n=11) \$3551	(n=6) \$2444	-\$1107
Avg. Restitution Paid	(n=29) \$216	(n=34) \$839	(n=27) \$627	(n=11) \$111	(n=11) \$323	(n=7) \$156	(n=4) \$176	+\$20
Warrants Served (Goal 100)	128	104	109	119	109	116	39	-77

*6 of the 88 participants were not eligible for probation violations due to Courtesy Supervision, DEJ or 725(a) WIC status.

- **Probation Violations:** Year 15 participants suffered far less (13%) violations of probation than those in Year 14.
- **Days Incarcerated:** On average, Year 15 participants served 8.0 more days in custody than those in Year 14.
- **Successful Completion:** Year 15 participants were just as likely to successfully complete the program as fail it; however, the likelihood a minor would continue to remain active in the program increased greatly (17%).
- **Victim Restitution:** High Risk Project participants (6) responsible for restitution to victims owed an average of \$2,444 (the range was from \$1322 to \$3855) and paid an average of \$176. Four of the six participants (67%) made payments during their six months of participation.
- **Warrants Served:** Officers assigned to the High Risk Supervision Unit fell far below the annual baseline (100) by clearing 39 warrants. This is due to the Juvenile Division reprioritizing efforts as to the type of warrants which are actively apprehended and the overall decline in juvenile delinquency both regionally and state-wide.

Home Supervision Project

Intake data was collected on 272 participants six months following program entry.

Data presented in the report includes:

1. Descriptive information about Home Supervision Project participants.
2. Juvenile justice entry and tracking data.

Goals

For program participants, the Home Supervision Project intends to (1) decrease arrests; (2) increase successful completion of probation; (3) decrease new law violations; (4) decrease violations of probation; (5) increase payment of restitution; (6) decrease the number of juvenile hall days; (7) youth will attend 95% of their scheduled court hearings during the program.

Interventions

Participants of the Home Supervision Program receive the following services:

1. Home visits from Juvenile Hall Probation Corrections Officers.
2. Intensive Probation Supervision.
3. Assignment to one of the following levels of supervision: the Electronic Monitoring Program, House Arrest, or Home Commitment.

**Home Supervision Program
Figure 2.1**

Demographics	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Difference
Male	575 (84%)	484 (83%)	334 (85%)	219 (81%)	169 (81%)	208 (82%)	221 (81%)	-1%
Female	111 (16%)	99 (17%)	59 (15%)	51 (19%)	40 (19%)	45 (18%)	51 (19%)	+1%
Total Participants	686	583	393	270	209	253	272	+19
American Indian	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Black	53 (7%)	44 (8%)	33 (8%)	23 (9%)	21 (10%)	32 (13%)	41 (15%)	+2%
Hispanic	412 (60%)	35 (60%)	236 (60%)	163 (60%)	122 (58%)	165 (65%)	167 (61%)	-4%
Asian	11 (2%)	17 (3%)	12 (3%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	0	5 (2%)	+2%
White	193 (28%)	162 (28%)	105 (27%)	74 (27%)	57 (27%)	49 (19%)	54 (20%)	+1%
Pacific Islander	2 (0%)	1	0	2 (1%)	0	0	1 (>1%)	+0.001%
Filipino	0 (0%)	0	2 (1%)	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15 (2%)	7 (1%)	4 (1%)	6 (2%)	8 (4%)	7 (3%)	4 (1%)	-2%
Family Criminality	186 (27%)	173 (30%)	141 (36%)	92 (34%)	82 (39%)	62 (25%)	109 (40%)	+15%
Child Abuse Victim	30 (5%)	41 (6%)	39 (7%)	28 (7%)	74 (27%)	82 (39%)	116 (43%)	+4%
Gang Involved	216 (42%)	319 (47%)	325 (56%)	233 (59%)	146 (54%)	101 (48%)	139 (51%)	+3%
Drug Use @ Entry	471 (69%)	437 (75%)	331 (84%)	221 (82%)	173 (83%)	198 (78%)	213 (78%)	0
Alcohol Use @ Entry	335 (49%)	313 (54%)	249 (63%)	169 (63%)	108 (52%)	98 (39%)	96 (35%)	-4%
Age of 1st Referral	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.9	14.0	13.9	-0.1
Age @ Program Entry	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.7	-0.2

- **Total Participants:** There were 19 more participants than in Year 14.
- **Intake Information:** Year 15 participants were significantly more likely to have an immediate family member on probation, parole or incarcerated (15%).
- **Gang Involvement:** Year 15 participants were more likely (3%) to admit to or have documented histories of gang involvement than Year 14 participants.
- **Drug/Alcohol Use at Entry:** Drug use at entry remained the same while alcohol use at entry decreased (4%) compared to Year 14 participants.

Home Supervision Program

Figure 2.2

Outcomes	Year 9 (686)	Year 10 (583)	Year 11 (393)	Year 12 (270)	Year 13 (209)	Year 14 (253)	Year 15 (272)	Difference
0 Arrests	510 (74%)	417 (72%)	279 (71%)	203 (75%)	147(70%)	174 (69%)	187 (69%)	0
1 Arrest	129 (19%)	127 (24%)	79 (20%)	56 (21%)	46 (22%)	64 (25%)	62 (23%)	-2%
2 Arrests	33 (5%)	30 (6%)	26 (7%)	10 (4%)	14 (7%)	12 (5%)	18 (7%)	+2%
3 Arrests	10 (1%)	9 (2%)	9 (2%)	1	1	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	0
4 Arrests	4 (1%)	0	0	0	1	0	1 (>1%)	0
5 Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (>1%)	0
0 Adjudicated Offenses	372 (54%)	350 (60%)	222 (57%)	152 (57%)	121 (58%)	136 (54%)	158 (58%)	+4%
1 Adjudicated Offense	212 (31%)	133 (23%)	111 (28%)	76 (28%)	63 (30%)	88 (35%)	76 (28%)	-7%
2 Adjudicated Offenses	87 (13%)	61 (10%)	44 (11%)	31 (12%)	24 (12%)	26 (10%)	29 (11%)	+1%
3 Adjudicated Offenses	13 (2%)	27 (5%)	11 (3%)	7 (3%)	1	3 (1%)	5 (2%)	+1%
4 Adjudicated Offenses	1	11 (2%)	4 (1%)	0	0	0	3 (1%)	+1%
5 Adjudicated Offenses	1	1	1	0	0	0	1 (>1%)	0
Sustained Petitions - Fel.	85 (12%)	53 (9%)	40 (10%)	18 (7%)	22 (10%)	19 (8%)	39 (14%)	+16%
Sustained Petitions - Misd.	53 (8%)	43 (7%)	26 (7%)	11 (4%)	14 (6%)	26 (10%)	22 (8%)	-2%
0 Sustained Petitions	548 (80%)	487 (84%)	327 (83%)	241 (89%)	176 (84%)	208 (82%)	211 (78%)	-4%
Sustained Pet. - Violent	25 (4%)	19 (3%)	17 (4%)	7 (3%)	12 (5%)	17 (7%)	18 (7%)	0
Sustained Pet. - Property	78 (11%)	44 (8%)	30 (8%)	17 (6%)	15 (7%)	14 (6%)	30 (11%)	+5%
Sustained Pet. - Drug	9 (1%)	9 (2%)	6 (1%)	3 (1%)	4 (2%)	6 (2%)	3 (1%)	-1%
Sust. Pet. - Other Felony	12 (2%)	8 (1%)	3 (1%)	0	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	9 (3%)	+2%
Sust. Pet. - Other Misd.	14 (2%)	16 (3%)	10 (3%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	5 (2%)	2 (1%)	-1%
0 Sustained Petitions	548 (80%)	487 (84%)	327 (83%)	241 (89%)	176 (84%)	208 (82%)	211 (78%)	-4%

- **Arrests:** Year 15 participants experienced the same level of overall arrests as Year 14 participants.
- **Adjudicated Offenses:** Represents sustained new law violations and violations of probation. Year 15 participants sustained less (4%) adjudicated offenses compared to Year 14 participants.
- **Sustained Petitions:** Represents sustained new law violations only. Year 15 participants were less likely to have a new sustained petition (4%), but much more likely to have a felony petition sustained (16%). Of the sustained petitions, property crime increased the most significantly and is tied with Year 9 as the highest percentage rate in the past seven years of data reporting.

Home Supervision Program

Figure 2.3

Outcomes, cont.	Year 9 (580)	Year 10 (525)	Year 11 (352)	Year 12 (230)	Year 13 (177)	Year 14 (225)	Year 15 (239)*	Difference
0 Violations of Probation	340 (59%)	320 (61%)	213 (60%)	133 (58%)	114 (65%)	134 (60%)	150 (63%)	+3%
1 VOP	186 (32%)	140 (27%)	98 (28%)	67 (29%)	48 (27%)	75 (33%)	73 (31%)	-2%
2 VOPs	50 (9%)	49 (9%)	34 (10%)	27 (12%)	14 (8%)	15 (6%)	16 (7%)	+1%
3 VOPs	3	12 (2%)	7 (2%)	3 (1%)	1	1	0	-.001%
4 VOPs	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	686	583	393	270	209	253	272	
# Days Incarcerated	21.5	21.6	25	21.1	24.3	26.6	31.8	+5.2
Successful Completion of Program	506 (74%)	432 (74%)	308 (78%)	212 (79%)	160 (77%)	199 (79%)	179 (66%)	-13%
Unsuccessful	180 (26%)	151 (26%)	85 (22%)	58 (21%)	49 (23%)	54 (21%)	93 (34%)	+13%
Avg. Rest. Owed	(n=159) \$2152	(n=162) \$2345	(n=99) 2537	(n=55) 2752	(n=38) 1791	(n=34) \$1532	(n=39) \$2011	+\$479
Avg. Rest. Paid	(n=119) \$250	(n=112) \$922	(n=48) 220	(n=27) 423	(n=23) 576	(n=20) \$139	(n=17) \$300	+\$161
# Ordered to Attend Court	252 (37%)	149 (26%)	128 (33%)	79 (29%)	56 (27%)	72 (28%)	71 (26%)	-2%
% Attended Every Hearing	246 (98%)	145 (97%)	124 (97%)	79 (100%)	56 (100%)	72 (100%)	71 (100%)	0
% of All HS Hearings Attended	390/396 (98%)	339/343 (99%)	266/270 (99%)	168/168 (100%)	107/107 (100%)	158/158 (100%)	177/177 (100%)	0

*33 of the 272 participants were not eligible for probation violations due to deferred entry of judgment, informal or non-adjudication status.

- **Violations of Probation:** Year 15 participants suffered a lower rate of violations of probation (3%) than those in Year 14.
- **Days Incarcerated:** On average, Year 15 participants spent 5.2 more days in custody than those in Year 14.
- **Successful Completion:** There was a significant decrease in the number of participants completing the program (13%).
- **Victim Restitution:** Home Supervision participants (39) responsible for restitution to victims owed an average of \$2011 (the range was from \$128 to \$8,164) and paid an average of \$300. 17 of the 39 participants (44%) made payments during their six months of participation.

- **Court Hearing Attendance per Minor:** 100% of participants attended all of their scheduled Court hearings, which mirrors the Year 14 results.
 - **Court Hearing Attendance on Average:** 100% of Court hearings for all Home Supervision participants combined were attended in Year 15, exceeding the attendance goal set at 95%.
-

Juvenile Drug Court

Intake data was collected on 8 participants six months following program entry.

Data presented in the report includes:

1. Descriptive information about Juvenile Drug Court participants
2. Juvenile justice entry and tracking data

Goals

For program participants, the Juvenile Drug Court intends to (1) reduce drug use; (2) increase successful completion of probation; (3) decrease new law violations; (4) decrease violations of probation; (5) increase payment of restitution; (6) decrease the number of juvenile hall days.

Interventions

Participants of the Juvenile Drug Court receive the following services:

1. Home visits from deputy probation officers
2. Probation searches
3. Intensive individual and group counseling
4. Drug testing
5. In-Patient treatment

Drug Court Program

Figure 3.1

Drug Court								
Demographics	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Difference
Male	30 (88%)	25 (83%)	22 (76%)	22 (69%)	12 (71%)	13 (81%)	6 (75%)	-6%
Female	4 (12%)	5 (17%)	7 (24%)	10 (31%)	5 (29%)	3 (19%)	2 (25%)	+6%
Total Participants	34	30	29	32	17	16	8	-8
Black	2 (6%)	0	0	3 (9%)	1 (6%)	2 (13%)	1 (13%)	0
Hispanic	21 (62%)	14 (47%)	16 (55%)	17 (53%)	9 (53%)	5 (31%)	3 (38%)	+7%
Asian	0	0	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (6%)	0	-6%
White	11 (32%)	16 (53%)	13 (45%)	11 (35%)	7 (41%)	7 (44%)	3 (38%)	-6%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1 (6%)	1 (13%)	+7%
Family Criminality	15 (44%)	12 (40%)	13 (45%)	11 (35%)	7 (41%)	3 (19%)	2 (25%)	+6%
Child Abuse Victim	3 (9%)	5 (17%)	2 (7%)	9 (28%)	9 (53%)	7 (44%)	2 (25%)	-19%
Gang Involved	22 (65%)	17 (57%)	15 (52%)	17 (53%)	10 (59%)	9 (56%)	1 (13%)	-43%
Drug Use @ Entry	32 (94%)	29 (97%)	28 (97%)	32 (100%)	16 (94%)	16 (100%)	8 (100%)	0
Alcohol Use @ Entry	22 (65%)	23 (77%)	14 (48%)	21 (66%)	11 (65%)	8 (50%)	3 (38%)	-12%
Age of 1st Referral	13.9	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.6	+0.1
Age @ Program Entry	15.9	16.1	16	15.8	15.3	15.8	15.5	-0.3

- **Total Participants:** Admissions to the program decreased by 8 participants compared to those of Year 14.
- **Intake Information:** Year 15 participants were less likely to have been victims of child abuse (19%) than Year 14 participants. The percentage of participants who admitted to or have documented histories of gang involvement also dramatically decreased during Year 15 (43%).
- **Drug/Alcohol Use at Entry:** Drug use at entry remained the same, while alcohol use at entry decreased significantly (12%) compared to Year 14 participants.

Drug Court Program

Figure 3.2

Outcomes	Year 9 (34)	Year 10 (30)	Year 11 (29)	Year 12 (32)	Year 13 (17)	Year 14 (15)	Year 15 (8)	Difference
0 Arrests	19 (56%)	19 (63%)	18 (62%)	22 (69%)	10 (59%)	11 (69%)	4 (50%)	-19%
1 Arrest	12 (35%)	10 (33%)	6 (21%)	9 (28%)	6 (35%)	4 (25%)	3 (37%)	+12%
2 Arrests	2 (6%)	0	2 (7%)	1 (3%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	0	-6%
3 Arrests	0	0	3 (10%)	0	0	0	1 (13%)	+13%
4 Arrests	0	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Arrests	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjudicated Offenses								
0 Adjudicated Offenses	11 (32%)	10 (33%)	11 (38%)	9 (28%)	4 (24%)	6 (38%)	2 (25%)	+14%
1 Adjudicated Offense	8 (24%)	6 (20%)	10 (34%)	13 (41%)	7 (41%)	5 (31%)	4 (50%)	+19%
2 Adjudicated Offenses	11 (32%)	11 (37%)	6 (21%)	10 (31%)	5 (29%)	5 (31%)	2 (25%)	-6%
3 Adjudicated Offenses	2 (6%)	3 (10%)	2 (7%)	0	1 (6%)	0	0	0
4 Adjudicated Offenses	2 (6%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Adjudicated Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustained Petitions								
Sustained Fel. Petitions	7 (21%)	4 (13%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	2 (12%)	1 (6%)	2 (25%)	+19%
Sustained Mis. Petitions	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	5 (17%)	1 (3%)	0	2 (13%)	1 (13%)	0
0 Sustained Petitions	26 (76%)	23 (77%)	21 (73%)	30 (94%)	15 (88%)	13 (81%)	5 (63%)	-18%
Sustained Pet. - Violent								
Sustained Pet. - Violent	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	0	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (13%)	+7%
Sustained Pet. - Property								
Sustained Pet. - Property	6 (18%)	4 (13%)	2 (7%)	2 (6%)	0	2 (13%)	1 (13%)	0
Sustained Pet. - Drug								
Sustained Pet. - Drug	0	0	1 (3%)	0	1 (6%)	0	1 (13%)	+13%
Sust. Pet. - Other Felony								
Sust. Pet. - Other Felony	0	2 (7%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sust. Pet. - Other Misd.								
Sust. Pet. - Other Misd.	0	0	2 (7%)	0	0	0	0	0
0 Sustained Petitions	26 (76%)	23 (77%)	21 (73%)	30 (94%)	15 (88%)	13 (81%)	5 (63%)	-18%

➤ **Arrests:** Year 15 Drug Court participants suffered more arrests (19%) than Year 14 participants.

➤ **Adjudicated Offenses:** Represents sustained new law violations and violations of probation. Year 15 Drug Court participants experienced an increase in the number of adjudicated offenses (14%) than Year 14 participants.

- **Sustained Petitions:** Represents sustained new law violations only. The rate of sustained petitions increased (18%). Felony sustained petitions increased by 19% while misdemeanor sustained petitions remained the same.
- **Petitions:** The three sustained petitions were for violent, drug and property offenses. The three sustained petitions in Year 14 were for violent and property offenses.

Drug Court Program

Figure 3.3

Outcomes, cont.	Year 9 (34)	Year 10 (30)	Year 11 (29)	Year 12 (32)	Year 13 (17)	Year 14 (15)	Year 15 (8)	Difference
0 VOP	13 (38%)	12 (40%)	16 (55%)	9 (28%)	6 (35%)	6 (38%)	4 (50%)	+12%
1 VOP	11 (32%)	7 (23%)	7 (24%)	15 (47%)	6 (35%)	8 (50%)	3 (38%)	-12%
2 VOPs	7 (21%)	10 (33%)	6 (21%)	8 (25%)	4 (24%)	2 (12%)	1 (13%)	+1%
3 VOPs	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (6%)	0	0	0
4 VOPs	1 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Days Incarcerated	46.6	39.6	43.3	40.1	58.3	43.1	78.4	+35.3
Successful Completion	2 (6%)	0	0	1 (3%)*	0	2 (13%)	1 (13%)	0
Unsuccessful Ongoing	11 (32%)	8 (27%)	8 (27%)	8 (25%)	4 (24%)	5 (31%)	2 (25%)	-6%
	21 (62%)	22 (73%)	21 (73%)	23 (72%)	13 (76%)	9 (56%)	5 (63%)	+6%
Avg. Resti. Owed	(n=7) \$1275	(n=6) \$1096	(n=13) \$3138	(n=8) \$2721	(n=3) \$721	(n=6) \$1574	(n=3) \$1925	+\$351
Avg. Resti. Paid	(n=4) \$163	(n=3) \$174	(n=2) 86	(n=2) 260	(n=1) \$150	(n=4) \$139	(n=3) \$271	+\$132

- **Violations of Probation (VOP):** Drug Court participants suffered less violations of probation (12%) than Year 14 participants.
- **Days Incarcerated:** On average, Year 15 participants spent 35.3 more days incarcerated during their six months of programming than Year 14 participants.
- **Successful Completion:** Year 15 participants were just as likely to remain active than fail the program. Year 15 participants were also just as likely to successfully complete the program as Year 14 participants.
- **Graduation Rate:** Of the 8 participants admitted during Year 15, one graduated prior to June 30, 2016, which was the same graduation rate as Year 14. (In Year 14, one minor also moved out-of-county prior to completing the program which was considered a successful completion of the program.)
- **Victim Restitution:** Drug Court participants (3) responsible for restitution to victims owed an average of \$1925 (the range was from \$620 to \$3,065) and paid an average of \$271. All three of the participants owing restitution made payments during their six months of participation, which is an increase from Year 14.

Drug Court Program

Figure 3.4

Drug Test Results	Year 9 (31 Tested)	Year 10 (31 Tested)	Year 11 (21)	Year 12 (27)	Year 13 (13)	Year 14 (16)	Year 15 (8)	Difference
Positive Drug Tests	174 (28%)	221 (36%)	183 (30%)	143 (21%)	105 (31%)	149 (47%)	96 (70%)	+23%
Negative Drug Tests	453 (72%)	390 (64%)	419 (70%)	522 (79%)	239 (69%)	170 (53%)	41 (30%)	-23%
Total Tests Conducted	627	611	602	665	344	319	137	-182

- 8 of the 8 admitted participants submitted to at least one drug test.
- Participants submitted more (23%) positive tests than the Year 14 study group.

Months 4-6 Compared	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Difference
# of Participants Tested	26	26	21	27	13	16	8	-8
# of Tests	218	274	267	225	176	119	79	-40
# of Positive Tests	44 (20%)	74 (27%)	47 (18%)	24 (11%)	48 (27%)	25 (21%)	42 (53%)	+32%
# of Positive Tests / Minor	1.7	2.8	2.2	1.1	3.7	1.6	5.2	+3.6
Amphetamine (% of Pos.)	7 (16%)	7 (9%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana	40 (91%)	66 (89%)	45 (96%)	20 (83%)	43 (89%)	23 (92%)	38 (90%)	-2%
Cocaine	0	1 (1%)	2 (4%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	-2%
Opiates	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	2 (8%)	0	2 (8%)	1 (2%)	-6%
Benzodiazepines	1 (2%)	4 (5%)	0	0	5 (10%)	0	1 (2%)	+2%
Alcohol	3 (7%)	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0	2 (4%)	+4%

- **Number of Participants:** Of the 8 minors admitted during Year 15, 8 were still active and/or available for testing after three months of program participation.
- **Positive Drug Tests:** The rate of positive drug tests for minors in the second half of program (months 4-6) increased (32%) compared to Year 14 participants.
- **Type of Substances:** Percentages are reflective of multiple types of substances found in positive tests. Year 15 minors tested during months 4-6 of programming were less likely to test positive for marijuana (2%), cocaine (2%) and/or opiates (6%) than in Year 14 and more likely to test positive for benzodiazepines (2%) and alcohol (4%).
 - **Amphetamine:** 0% of positive tests contained amphetamine.
 - **Marijuana:** 90% of positive tests contained marijuana.

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD)

Intake data was collected on 9 participants six months following program entry. Because 2015-16 is the first year GRAD has been funded by JJCPA, there are no prior years in which data can be reviewed for comparison purposes. Outcomes for Year 1 GRAD participants are reported for evaluation purposes only.

Data presented in the report includes:

1. Descriptive information about GRAD participants
2. Juvenile justice entry and tracking data

Goals

For program participants, the Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) Program intends to (1) decrease arrests; (2) decrease new law violations; (3) decrease violations of probation; (4) increase the use of alternatives to detention; (5) decrease the number of juvenile hall days; (6) decrease the number of bench warrants issued.

Interventions

Participants of the GRAD Program receive the following services:

1. Referrals to numerous programs/sanctions utilized as alternatives to detention
2. Referrals to community agencies for counseling relative to their specific needs
3. Home visits from deputy probation officers
4. Probation searches
5. Intensive individual and group counseling
6. Drug testing

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) Program

Figure 4.1

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD)							
Demographics	Year 1						Difference
Male	0						
Female	9 (100%)						
Total Participants	9						
Black	1 (11%)						
Hispanic	6 (67%)						
Asian	0						
White	2 (22%)						
Pacific Islander	0						
Filipino	0						
Other	0						
Family Criminality	7 (78%)						
Child Abuse Victim	7 (78%)						
Gang Involved	3 (33%)						
Drug Use @ Entry	8 (89%)						
Alcohol Use @ Entry	3 (33%)						
Age of 1st Referral	15.1						
Age @ Program Entry	16.7						

****2015-16 is the first year GRAD was funded by JJCPA, therefore, there is no comparison year.***

- **Total Participants:** Participants who entered the program between July 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 were evaluated for this report once they had completed six months of participation in the program.
- **Intake Information:** Participants in the GRAD Program were highly likely to have been a victim of child abuse/neglect (78%) and to have a family member currently on probation, parole, or in custody (78%).
- **Drug/Alcohol Use at Entry:** Year 1 Participants were extremely likely to be using drugs at the time of program entry (89%); however, just one third (33%) of Year 1 Participants admitted to alcohol abuse at the time of program entry.

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) Program

Figure 4.2

Outcomes	Year 1 (9)							Difference
0 Arrests	7 (78%)							
1 Arrest	2 (22%)							
2 Arrests	0							
3 Arrests	0							
4 Arrests	0							
0 Adjudicated Offenses	4 (44%)							
1 Adjudicated Offense	5 (56%)							
2 Adjudicated Offenses	0							
3 Adjudicated Offenses	0							
4 Adjudicated Offenses	0							
5 Adjudicated Offenses	0							
Sustained Fel. Petitions	0							
Sustained Mis. Petitions	1 (11%)							
0 Sustained Petitions	8 (89%)							
Sustained Pet. - Violent	1 (11%)							
Sustained Pet. - Property	0							
Sustained Pet. - Drug	0							
Sust. Pet. - Other Felony	0							
Sust. Pet. - Other Misd.	0							
0 Sustained Petitions	8 (89%)							

- **Arrests:** The majority of Year 1 GRAD Participants did not suffer an arrest (78%).
- **Adjudicated Offenses:** Represents sustained new law violations and violations of probation.
- **Sustained Petitions:** Represents sustained new law violations only. The rate of sustained petitions was 11% for Year 1 GRAD Participants.
- **Petitions:** The one sustained petition was for a violent misdemeanor offense.

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) Program

Figure 4.3

Outcomes, cont.	Year 1 (9)							Difference
0 VOP	5 (56%)							
1 VOP	4 (44%)							
2 VOPs	0							
3 VOPs	0							
4 VOPs	0							
# Days Incarcerated	7.0							
Successful Completion	1 (11%)							
Unsuccessful	1 (11%)							
Ongoing	7 (78%)							
Avg. Resti. Owed	(n=0) 0							
Avg. Resti. Paid	(n=0) \$0							

- **Violations of Probation (VOP):** The majority of GRAD Participants did not suffer a Violation of Probation (VOP). Of those minors who suffered a VOP (44%), there were none who suffered more than one VOP.
- **Days Incarcerated:** Year 1 GRAD Participants spent an average of 7.0 days in custody. Of the five minors who suffered an arrest, two of those minors did not receive a commitment to Juvenile Hall.
- **Successful Completion:** One Year 1 Participant successfully completed the GRAD Program during the six month tracking period.
- **Victim Restitution:** None of the Year 1 GRAD Participants were required to pay victim restitution.

Gender Responsive Alternatives to Detention (GRAD) Program

Figure 4.3

Alternative Sanction	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Totals
Community service		1					1
Reflection Letters		3	1		1	1	6
Golden Valley Group				1			1
Without Permission			3				3
Hutton House	1		1				2
Tapestry		1					1
Work For Success	2	1					3
WRAP Services	1		1	1			3
ART		1	5	4		1	11
Steps To Freedom	1		1	1	1		4
Teens Count	1						1
Youth in Mind	2						2
Josies Place	0			1	1		2
JJBH	1		1				2
Parents United		1					1
Parent Resource Center	1		1	1	1	1	5
Substance Use Disorder							0
SCOE Group		2					2
Parents & Teens	1	1	2	1	1		6
Totals	11	11	16	10	5	3	56

- **Alternative Sanctions:** Numbers represent the total number of alternative sanctions provided to GRAD Participants during the 180-day tracking period, regardless of date of entry. GRAD Participants received some type of alternative sanction (in lieu of detention) on 56 unique occasions.

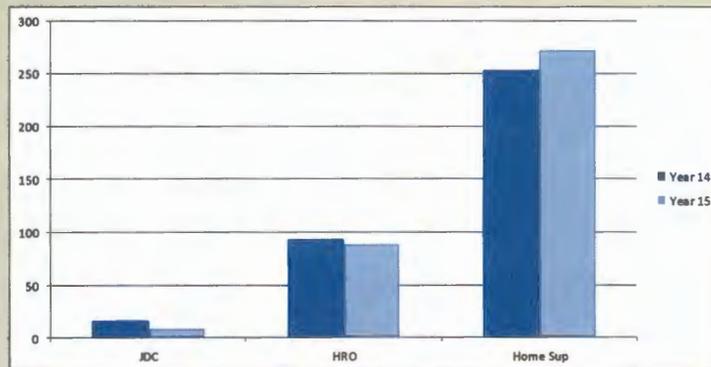
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
CRIME
PREVENTION
ACT



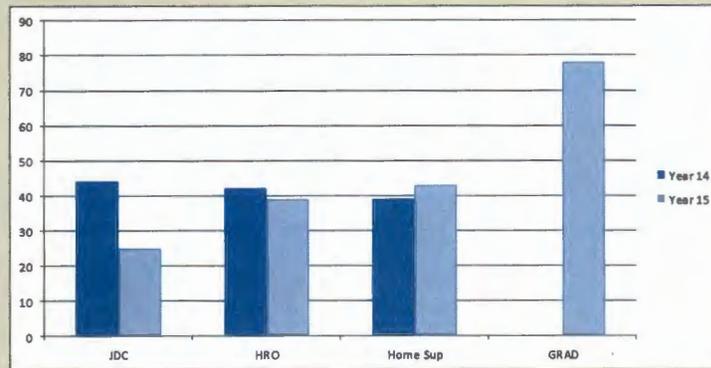
Year
Fifteen
Summary

Presented by:
Emily Herrera

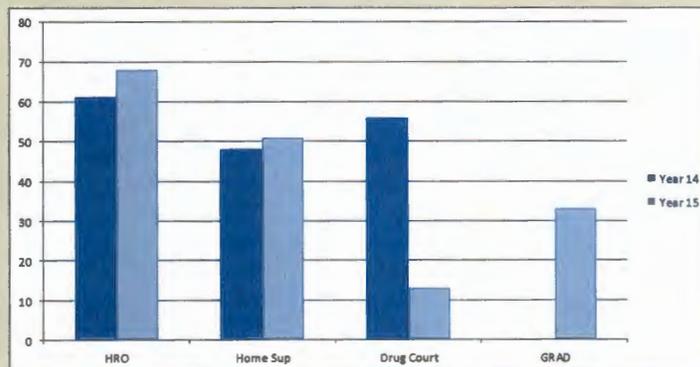
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS



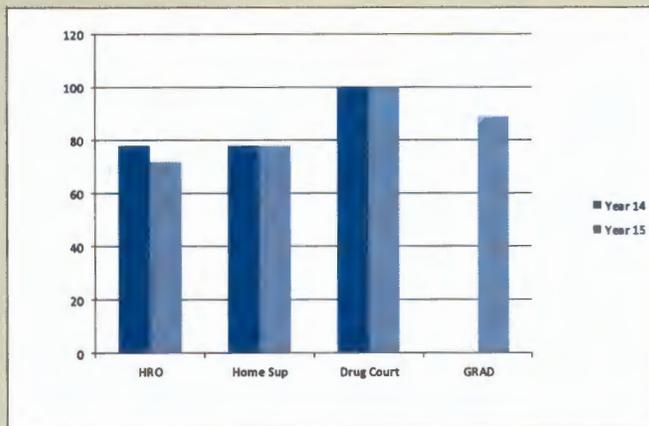
ALL PROGRAMS CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT



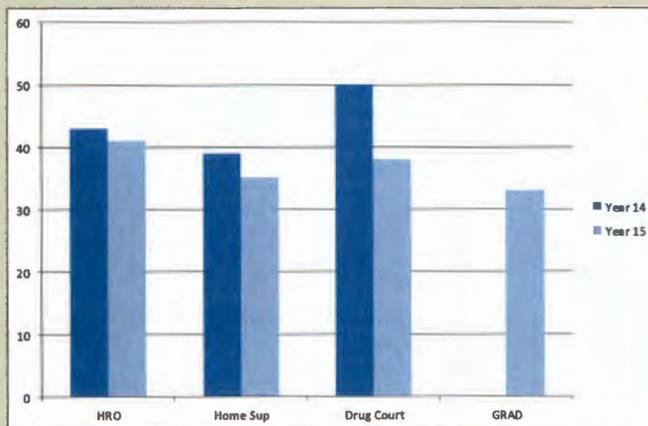
GANG INVOLVEMENT



DRUG USE AT ENTRY



ALCOHOL USE AT ENTRY



NEW ARREST DATA

- The majority of participants in all four programs did not sustain a new arrest during their time in the program:
 - High Risk - 56 (64%) of the 88 participants did not sustain a new arrest.
 - Home Supervision - 187 (69%) of the 272 participants did not sustain a new arrest.
 - Drug Court - 4 (50%) of the 8 participants did not sustain a new arrest.
 - GRAD- 7 (78%) of the 9 participants did not sustain a new arrest

SUSTAINED PETITIONS

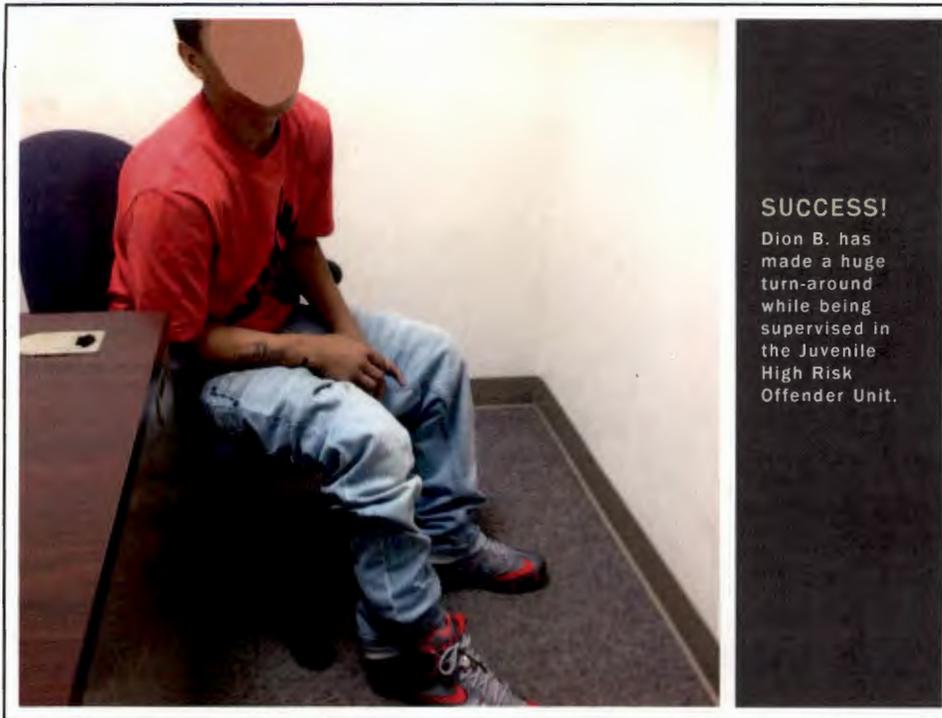
- Most of the Year 15 participants in each of the programs did not have a new sustained petition.
 - 75% of High Risk Offender participants did not have a petition sustained.
 - 78% of Home Supervision participants did not have a petition sustained.
 - 63% of Drug Court participants did not have a petition sustained.
 - 89% of GRAD participants did not have a petition sustained.

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION

- **70% of High Risk participants did not sustain a violation of probation.**
- **63% of Home Supervision participants did not sustain a violation of probation.**
- **50% of Juvenile Drug Court participants did not sustain a violation of probation.**
- **56% of GRAD participants did not sustain a violation of probation**

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS

- **17% of High Risk Offender participants successfully completed the program, while 66% remained active.**
- **66% of Home Supervision participants successfully completed the program.**
- **1 of the 8 Juvenile Drug Court Year 14 participants graduated the program in Year 15.**
- **11% of GRAD participants successfully completed the program, while 78% remained active.**



VICTIM RESTITUTION

- 4 of the 6 participants (67%) in the High Risk Offender program who owed victim restitution made payments during their six months of participation.
- 17 of the 39 participants (44%) in the Home Supervision program who owed victim restitution made payments during their six months of participation.
- 3 of the 3 participants (100%) in the Drug Court program who owed victim restitution made payments during their six months of participation.
- No GRAD participants owed restitution during their six months of participation in the program.

WARRANTS

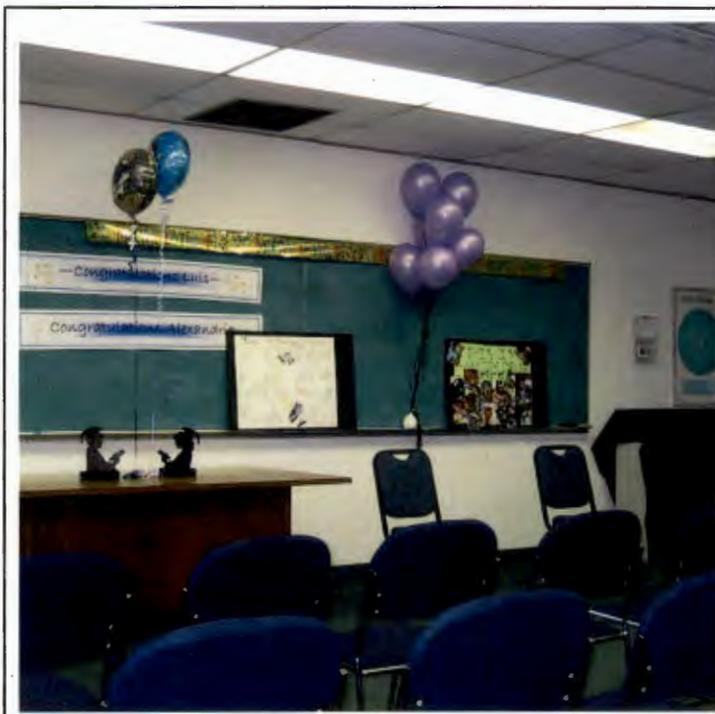
- The High Risk Offender unit cleared 39 warrants, which did not meet the annual goal of 100 warrants cleared.
- Declining Juvenile delinquency numbers both regionally and statewide, coupled with the department reprioritizing the type of warrants we apprehend contributed to this decline in numbers.

DRUG TESTS

- 30% of the drug tests submitted by Drug Court participants were negative for any substances during the entire six month tracking period. During months 4-6, 47% of the drug tests submitted by Drug Court participants were negative for any substances.
- The amount of positive drug tests during the entire six month tracking period increased by 23% compared to Year 14.
- There were zero positive tests for amphetamine in months 4-6.
- 90% of the positive tests were for marijuana.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

- GRAD participants received some type of alternative sanction, in lieu of detention, on 56 unique occasions during the six month tracking period.



SUCCESS!
GRAD
Participant
Esmeralda G.
really turned
things around
for herself 😊

**STANISLAUS COUNTY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

**2017 Meeting Calendar
Probation Department – Training Room**

Thursday – January 12, 2017
Noon – 1:00 p.m. (Lunch/Meeting)

Thursday – April 13, 2017
Noon – 1:00 p.m. (Lunch/Meeting)

Thursday - July 13, 2017
Noon – 1:00 p.m. (Lunch/Meeting)

Thursday - October 12, 2017
Noon – 1:00 p.m. (Lunch/Meeting)