



Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act - Youthful Offender Block Grant
2018 Expenditure and Data Report
Due Date: October 1, 2018

On or before October 1, 2018, each county is required to submit to the Board of State & Community Corrections (BSCC) a report on its Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) programs during the preceding year. For JJCPA this requirement can be found at Government Code (GC) Section 30061(b)(4)(C) and for YOBG it can be found at Welfare & Institutions Code Section (WIC) 1961(c). These code sections both call for a consolidated report format that includes a description of the programs and other activities supported by JJCPA and/or YOBG funds, an accounting of all JJCPA and YOBG expenditures during the prior fiscal year, and countywide juvenile justice trend data.

Prior to submitting this report save the file using the following naming convention: "**(County Name) 2018 JJCPA-YOBG Report.**" For example, Yuba County would name its file "Yuba 2018 JJCPA-YOBG Report".

Once the report is complete, attach the file to an email and send it to: JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov. All reports will be posted to the BSCC website following a brief technical review. We encourage you to review your report for accuracy before sending it to the BSCC. Please do **NOT** change the report form to a PDF document.

A. CONTACT INFORMATION

COUNTY NAME	DATE OF REPORT
Los Angeles	10/1/2018

B. PRIMARY CONTACT

NAME	TITLE
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TELEPHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
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C. SECONDARY CONTACT (OPTIONAL)

NAME	TITLE
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TELEPHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
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COMPLETING THE REMAINDER OF THE REPORT:

The report consists of several worksheets. Each worksheet is accessed by clicking on the labeled tabs below. (You are currently in the worksheet titled "**CONTACT INFORMATION**".) Complete the report by providing the information requested in each worksheet.

On the worksheet "**REPORT 1**," you will pull data directly from your Juvenile Court & Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) Report 1 that you received from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for 2017. Similarly, for the worksheet labeled "**REPORT 3**," you will pull information directly from your 2017 JCPSS Report 3. On the worksheet "**ARREST DATA**," you will obtain data from the DOJ's Open Justice public website.

On the worksheet "**TREND ANALYSIS**," you will describe how the programs and activities funded by JJCPA-YOBG have, or may have, contributed to the trends seen in the data included in REPORT 1, REPORT 3, and ARREST DATA.

On the "**EXPENTITURE DETAILS**" worksheet, you are required to provide a detailed accounting of actual expenditures for each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was funded by JJCPA and/or YOBG during the preceding fiscal year. This worksheet is also where you are asked to provide a description of each item funded.

In the blank boxes below, enter the data from your Report 1 received from DOJ as titled below:

**Referrals of Juveniles to Probation Departments for Delinquent Acts, January 1 - December 31, 2017
Age by Referral Type, Gender, Race/Ethnic Group, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and
Probation Department Disposition
Report 1**

Probation Department Disposition

Informal Probation	426
Diversions	-
Petitions Filed	7,193

Gender (OPTIONAL)

Male	8,679
Female	1,890
TOTAL	10,569

Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)

Hispanic	6,434
White	591
Black	3,334
Asian	35
Pacific Islander	6
Indian	6
Unknown	163
TOTAL	10,569

Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:

In the blank boxes below, enter the data from your Report 3 received from DOJ as titled below:
 Juvenile Court Dispositions Resulting From Petitions for Delinquent Acts, January 1 - December 31, 2017
 Age by Petition Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Defense Representation, Court Disposition and Wardship Placement
 Report 3

Petition Type

New	2,305
Subsequent	4,888
TOTAL	7,193

Court Disposition

Informal Probation	23
Non-Ward Probation	492
Wardship Probation	6,514
Diversion	
Deferred Entry of Judgement	

Wardship Placements

Own/Relative's Home	3,321
Non-Secure County Facility	2
Secure County Facility	1,359
Other Public Facility	-
Other Private Facility	1,770
Other	-
California Youth Authority*	62
TOTAL	6,514

Subsequent Actions

Technical Violations	-
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Sex (OPTIONAL)

Male	6,017
Female	1,176
TOTAL	7,193

Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)

Hispanic	4,307
White	333
Black	2,449
Asian	14
Pacific Islander	4
Indian	4
Unknown	82
TOTAL	7,193

Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:

* The JCPSS reports show "California Youth Authority," however it is now called the "Division of Juvenile Justice."

In the blank boxes below, enter your juvenile arrest data from last year (2017).

Arrest data by county can be found at:

<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/crime-statistics/arrests>

Arrests

Felony Arrests	4,538
Misdemeanor Arrests	4,636
Status Arrests	614
TOTAL	9,788

Gender (OPTIONAL)

Male	7,455
Female	2,333
TOTAL	9,788

Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)

Black	2,616
White	936
Hispanic	5,839
Other	397
TOTAL	9,788

Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:

As reported by the United States Census Bureau for 2015, the percentage of race/ethnic groups in Los Angeles County were: 8% Black, 26.4% White, 48.4% Hispanic, 14.3% Asian, and 2.4% Other. Based on these demographics, there is a disproportionate number of youth of color being arrested.

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(C)(iv) & WIC Section 1961(c)(3)

Provide a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, placements, services, strategies or system enhancements funded by JJCPA-YOBS have, or may have, contributed to, or influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in this report.

Over the past fiscal year, juvenile crime in comparison to 2016 has remained statistically insignificant. However, arrests for felonies have gone down by 6% and drug offenses by 55% in comparison to prior years. While this can be attributed to the efforts and funding outlined in the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP), significant changes to legislation made through Proposition 47, may have contributed to the decline in arrest for drug offenses.

Also during this fiscal year, the County of Los Angeles has developed the first National Office of Youth Diversion and Development (OYDD) office to reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system. As part of these efforts to reduce law enforcement contact, the Department eliminated the use of Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 236 supervision previously utilized as a prevention program provided by Probation Officer assigned to the School-Based program. The CMJJP has dedicated funding to these efforts and has supported early intervention and diversion programs for youth with a first arrest. The CMJJP has also funded programs to support High Risk High Needs youth at the Juvenile Day Reporting Centers. The JDRC program has significantly impacted the educational outcomes for probation youth. While these programs do not illustrate significant declines in the number of arrest and dispositions for the County, we are optimistic that data trends following implementation will be positively impacted by the CMJJP.

Since last year, significant progress has been achieved to improve the CMJJP as well as the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC), the body that governs JJCPA. The JJCC created the Community Advisory Committee (CAC) to engage the community in identifying needs, proven strategies and systemic issues of JJCPA operations, and adopted the CACs recommendation to add 10 community-based voting members to the JJCC. The JJCC also increased funding to additional community-based organizations, which included funding to the OYDD. In addition, the JJCC voted to utilize the Public-Private Partnership strategy which allows the Department to streamline the contracting process and build capacity in the communities where resources are scarce.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for: *Los Angeles*

Use the template(s) below to report the programs, placements, services, strategies, and/or system enhancements you funded in the preceding fiscal year. Use a separate template for each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was supported with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds. If you need more templates than provided, click on the "Add'l EXPENDITURE DETAIL Forms" tab.

Start by indicating the name of the first program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds last year. Next indicate the expenditure category using the drop down list provided in the Expenditure Category portion on each of the templates.

List of Expenditure Categories and Associated Numerical Codes

	Code	Expenditure Category	Code	Expenditure Category
Placements	1	Juvenile Hall	5	Private Residential Care
	2	Ranch	6	Home on Probation
	3	Camp	7	Other Placement
	4	Other Secure/Semi-Secure Rehab Facility		
	Code	Expenditure Category	Code	Expenditure Category
Direct Services	8	Alcohol and Drug Treatment	26	Life/Independent Living Skills Training/Education
	9	After School Services	27	Individual Mental Health Counseling
	10	Aggression Replacement Therapy	28	Mental Health Screening
	11	Anger Management Counseling/Treatment	29	Mentoring
	12	Development of Case Plan	30	Monetary Incentives
	13	Community Service	31	Parenting Education
	14	Day or Evening Treatment Program	32	Pro-Social Skills Training
	15	Detention Assessment(s)	33	Recreational Activities
	16	Electronic Monitoring	34	Re-Entry or Aftercare Services
	17	Family Counseling	35	Restitution
	18	Functional Family Therapy	36	Restorative Justice
	19	Gang Intervention	37	Risk and/or Needs Assessment
	20	Gender Specific Programming for Girls	38	Special Education Services
	21	Gender Specific Programming for Boys	39	Substance Abuse Screening
	22	Group Counseling	40	Transitional Living Services/Placement
	23	Intensive Probation Supervision	41	Tutoring
	24	Job Placement	42	Vocational Training
	25	Job Readiness Training	43	Other Direct Service
	Code	Expenditure Category	Code	Expenditure Category
Capacity	44	Staff Training/Professional Development	48	Contract Services
Building/Maintenance	45	Staff Salaries/Benefits	49	Other Procurements
	46	Capital Improvements	50	Other
Activities	47	Equipment		

For each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement, record actual expenditure details for the preceding fiscal year. Expenditures will be categorized as coming from one or more of three funding sources - JJCPA funds, YOYG funds, and other funding sources (local, federal, other state, private, etc.). Be sure to report all JJCPA and YOYG expenditures for the preceding fiscal year irrespective of the fiscal year during which the funds were allocated. Definitions of the budget line items are provided on the next page.

Salaries and Benefits includes all expenditures related to paying the salaries and benefits of county probation (or other county department) employees who were directly involved in grant-related activities.

Services and Supplies includes expenditures for services and supplies necessary for the operation of the project (e.g., lease payments for vehicles and/or office space, office supplies) and/or services provided to participants and/or family members as part of the project's design (e.g., basic necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and shelter/housing: and related costs).

Professional Services includes all services provided by individuals and agencies with whom the County contracts. The county is responsible for reimbursing every contracted individual/agency.

Community-Based Organizations (CBO) includes all expenditures for services received from CBO's. **NOTE:** *If you use JJCPA and/or YOBG funds to contract with a CBO, report that expenditure on this line item rather than on the Professional Services line item.*

Fixed Assets/Equipment includes items such as vehicles and equipment needed to implement and/or operate the program, placement, service, etc. (e.g., computer and other office equipment including furniture).

Administrative Overhead includes all costs associated with administration of the program, placement, service, strategy, and/or system enhancement being supported by JJCPA and/or YOBG funds.

Use the space below the budget detail to provide a narrative description for each program, placement, service, strategy, and/or system enhancement that was funded last year. *To do so, double click on the response box provided for this purpose.*

Repeat this process as many times as needed to fully account for all programs, placements, services, strategies, and systems enhancements that were funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG during the last fiscal year. Keep in mind that this full report will be posted on the BSCC website in accordance with state law.

And, as previously stated, we **strongly suggest you use Spell Check** before returning to the BSCC.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

1. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Camps		
Expenditure Category:	Camp		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:		\$ 23,068,725	
Services & Supplies:		\$ 4,754,539	
Professional Services:		\$ 973,958	
Community Based Organizations:		\$ 225,942	
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ 29,023,164	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

Depending on profile and needs, youth participating in the YOYG program are housed at Camp Ellison Onizuka (CEO), Camp Glenn Rockey (CGR), Camp Ronald McNair (CRM), or Camp David Gonzales (CDG). CEO offers enhanced services including increased mental health services, substance abuse treatment, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), enhanced case management, vocational training, and transition planning. The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) assists in the creation of an individualized case plans to ensure the needs of the youth were met. The various agencies (LACOE, JCHS, DMH, and parents/guardians) were involved in the process. YOYG is also used to mitigate curtailments and maintain operations at CGR, CRM, and CDG, thereby allowing these camps to remain open and provide housing, case management, small group interventions, behavior management programs, mental health services, education services, parent resource assistance, and transition planning to approximately 469 youth annually. Additionally, a Los Angeles Risk Resiliency Check-Up (LARRC) assessment and an individualized case plan is provided to each youth prior to camp placement. At CDG, the Department leveraged and supported a Community-Based Organization (CBO) that provided services including, but not limited to: Educational Assessment, ILP development, transition planning for education or vocational education in the community, college/vocational school financial aid application completion assistance, tutoring, literacy development and mentoring.

In coordination with JJCPA, as part of the MDT process, Deputy Probation Officers assigned to community supervision are included in the transition process. Depending on the youth's risk and needs, youth are assigned to community supervision which includes school-based, housing-based, and after-school enrichment programs funded through JJCPA.

Youth assigned to any community-based supervision programs had access to JJCPA contracted services provided by CBOs. The risk and needs of this population were included in the JJCPA funding recommendations approved by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC).

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

2. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Aftercare and Re-Entry Services		
Expenditure Category:	Re-Entry or Aftercare Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:		\$ 2,124,217	
Services & Supplies:		\$ 10,973	
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:		\$ 285,125	
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ 2,420,315	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Probation Department changed its focus on how it serviced the aftercare population utilizing YOYG funds. Since September 01, 2013, Camp Community Transition Program (CCTP) implemented the countywide enhanced model/pilot assigning CCTP Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) as "secondary Deputies" during the youth's camp stay. Under the current plan, CCTP DPOs perform the following services and supervisory tasks: Participate in transition planning process for youth; ensure that the transition plan is consistent with the youth service needs; conduct at least two (2) face-to-face meetings with the youth in camp prior to the youth's release; engage the family, community and school when the youth is ordered camp to ensure a seamless transition; and identify educational needs and coordinate immediate school enrollment. The critical aspect of this enhancement is the requirement for the CCTP DPOs to conduct face-to-face contacts during the youth's camp placement and start collaboration with partners such as; Department of Mental Health (DMH), Los Angeles County of Education (LACOE), and community school District Representatives. Early outcomes indicate that this pilot enhanced and improved our aftercare process. In order for the Department to be successful with the expansion, CCTP DPOs caseload size must be reduced. YOYG funds are used to convert the current staff to case carrying deputies and allow the Department to reduce caseload size and successfully implement this county-wide program.

The Probation Department contracted with three agencies (Jewish Vocational Services, Asian Youth, and Soledad Enrichment Act) to provide educational pathways and vocational opportunity services for credit deficient Probation Youth transitioning from Camp Community Placement or at risk for removal from the community, between the ages of 16-18 not within the range of graduation prior to their eighteenth (18) birth date, and reside within the service area. The program was designed to engage youth in enriched opportunities that result in educational and vocational pathways that ultimately lead to meaningful employment.

In coordination with JJCPA, the Camp Community Transition Program works collaboratively with the school-based supervision program funded by JJCPA to assist in the enrollment of youth, enhanced supervision of youth on school campuses, and referrals for services offered by the school. In addition, re-entry youth are often referred to one of the five (5) Juvenile Day Reporting Centers (JDRC) located throughout the County. The JDRCs provided after-school enrichment services to re-entry and high risk youth utilizing JJCPA funding.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

3. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Risk and/or Needs Assessment		
Expenditure Category:	Risk and/or Needs Assessment		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:		\$ 111,629	
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ 111,629	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

Probation continues to utilize an actuarial risk and needs assessment and case planning in residential treatment (camps) as implemented in the FY 2007-2008 JJDP to identify high risk/high need youth who were appropriate for Camp Onizuka, by utilizing two (2) dedicated assessment Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) and one (1) dedicated DMH MSW at the Camp Assessment Unit (CAU). These two-tiered assessments assist in identifying appropriate youthful offender dispositions, programs, goals and re-entry plans, and included the use of a validated and normed risk assessment instrument, the Los Angeles Risk and Resiliency Checkup (LARRC). Assessment information is compiled by partner agencies and interested parties, at which time a Multi-Disciplinary Assessment (MDA) is conducted prior to the minor's transfer to Camp Onizuka. Participants in the MDA meeting include the youth, parents, Probation staff, Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) personnel, and Department of Mental Health (DMH) staff. A resulting case plan is developed and approved by the youth and parents and is available for the Probation case worker upon youth arrival at Camp Onizuka. Other assessment information (for example, MAYSI-II, STAR academic testing, DMH Substance Abuse Screening) is used to augment the LARRC when available and applicable.

In coordination with JJCPA, the assessment and multi-disciplinary case plan are not only utilized to provide youth with appropriate services while in camp, but are updated prior to the youth's transition back into the community. The transitional case plan, which is predicated on the assessment and case planning process utilizing the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) approach, is utilized to ensure targeted interventions are provided in the community, by community-based organizations that may be funded with Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act funds.

Additionally, the transitional case plan, which included education, is shared with the Deputy Probation Officers' co-located on many of the school campuses who could assist with enrollment, referrals to services, and provide enhanced supervision on campus to mitigate relapse of truancy and poor academic performance.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

4. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Program Administration and Evaluation		
Expenditure Category:	Other Direct Service		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:		\$ 141,850	
Services & Supplies:		\$ 12,813	
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ 154,663	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

In order to ensure that the program is operating efficiently and youth are receiving the services outlined in the JJDP and that the YOBG award is being used in a fiscally prudent manner, the Department dedicated specific operations, fiscal, and program evaluation staff to oversee all of the various aspects of the program, including programmatic, financial, program monitoring and evaluation.

In coordination with JJCPA, information obtained from the YOBG program evaluation process has been utilized in the Probation Outcome study which incorporates the JJCPA program.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

5. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Mental Health Screening, Assessment, and Treatment		
Expenditure Category:	Mental Health Screening		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 3,808,038		
Professional Services:	\$ 68,261		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 545,073		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 27,201		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 52,180		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 32,520		
TOTAL:	\$ 4,533,273	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Mental Health Screening and Assessment was developed to screen, assess and treat newly admitted youth to the County's three juvenile halls. All youth are screened upon admission by a mental health professional in order to identify those that need treatment and follow-up care. The JJCPA funding was instrumental in addressing the recommended remedial measures from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Settlement Agreement.

This program shares many components with the successful Linkages Project in Ohio (Cocozza and Skowrya, 2000). In that project, the Ohio county of Lorain created the Project for Adolescent Intervention and Rehabilitation, which targeted youths placed on probation for the first time for any offense. The project screens and assesses youths for mental health and substance abuse disorders, then develops individual treatment plans. In conjunction with treatment providers, probation officers and case managers supervise the youths. An evaluation of the program found that it provides an important service and coordinating function for youths, the courts, and the service systems involved (Cocozza and Stainbrook, 1998; Skowrya and Cocozza, 2007). However, success in this context means the coordination of the agencies and does not imply an outcome evaluation.

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

6. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) Program		
Expenditure Category:	Family Counseling		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:	\$ 6,402		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 408,252		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 2,551		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 4,894		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 3,050		
TOTAL:	\$ 425,149	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) services is comprised of Community-Based Organizations providing evidence-based intensive family and community-based treatment that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders, their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighborhoods and friends. MST works with the toughest offenders ages 12 through 17 who have a very long history of arrests.

Consistently with social-ecological models of behavior and findings from causal modeling studies of delinquency and drug use, MST posits that multiple factors determine youth antisocial behavior, which is linked with characteristics of the individual youth and his or her family and peer group, school, and community contexts (Henggeler et al., 1998). As such, MST interventions aim to attenuate risk factors by building youth and family strengths (protective factors) on a highly individualized and comprehensive basis. MST practitioners are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and provide services in the home at times convenient to the family. This approach attempts to circumvent barriers to service access that families of serious juvenile offenders often encounter. An emphasis on parental empowerment to modify children's natural social network is intended to facilitate the maintenance and generalization of treatment gains (Henggeler et al., 1998).

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

7. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Special Needs Court Program		
Expenditure Category:	Intensive Probation Supervision		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 908,175		
Professional Services:	\$ 19,202		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 316,347		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 7,652		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 14,678		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 9,148		
TOTAL:	\$ 1,275,202	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

The Special Needs Court is a full-time court that has been specifically designated and staffed to supervise juvenile offenders who suffer from a diagnosed serious mental illness, organic brain impairment, or developmental disabilities. The court ensures that each participant minor receives the proper mental health treatment both in custody and in the community. The program's goal is to reduce the re-arrest rate for juvenile offenders who are diagnosed with mental health problems and increase the number of juveniles who receive appropriate mental health treatment.

In April 2000, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) reviewed four then-recently developed adult mental health courts in Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Seattle, Washington; San Bernardino, California; and Anchorage, Alaska. Although these specialty courts were relatively new, the evaluation results were limited but promising (Goldkamp and Irons-Guynn, 2000).

DOJ also specifically referenced the success of drug courts as a comparable special needs type court. Drug courts have played an influential role in the recent emergence of mental health courts resulting from "problem-solving" initiatives that seek to address the problems ("root causes") that contribute to people becoming part of the criminal justice population. The judicial problem-solving methodology originating in drug courts has been adapted to address the mentally ill and disabled in the criminal justice population.

A 1997 DOJ survey reported that drug courts had made great strides in the past ten years in helping drug-abusing offenders stop using drugs and lead productive lives. Recidivism rates for drug program participants and graduates range from 2 percent to 20 percent (Goldkamp and Irons-Guynn, 2000). A National Institute of Justice evaluation of the nation's first drug court in Miami showed a 33-percent reduction in rearrests for drug court graduates compared with other similarly situated offenders. The evaluation also determined that 50 to 65 percent of drug court graduates stopped using drugs (National Institute of Justice, 1995). According to DOJ, "[t]he drug court innovation set the stage for other special court approaches, including mental health courts, by providing a model for active judicial problem solving in dealing with special populations in the criminal caseload" (Goldkamp and Irons-Guynn, 2000, p. 4; Coccozza and Shufelt, 2006).

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

8. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	School Based Supervision		
Expenditure Category:	Staff Salaries/Benefits		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 11,622,808		
Services & Supplies:	\$ 298,958		
Professional Services:	\$ 189,710		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 176,412		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 75,597		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 145,020		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 90,381		
TOTAL:	\$ 12,598,886	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The School-Based Programs are at the core of this initiative and have as their main objective the reduction of crime and delinquency in 85 high-risk neighborhoods, by targeting School-Based Probation supervision and services for the population of probationers and at-risk youths in the schools. A secondary goal is to enhance protective factors through improved school performance. Beginning in March of 2018, the at-risk supervision program was terminated in the middle and high schools.

The School-Based Probation Supervision Program is based on the what-works and resiliency research (Latessa, Cullen, and Gendreau, 2002). The what-works research posits that effective programs (1) assess offender needs and risk; (2) employ treatment models that target such factors as family dysfunction, social skills, criminal thinking, and problem solving; (3) employ credentialed staff; (4) base treatment decisions on research; and (5) ensure that program staff understand the principles of effective interventions (Latessa, Cullen, and Gendreau, 2002). A meta-analysis based on 548 independent study samples, Lipsey (2009) reports that the major correlates of program effectiveness are a therapeutic intervention philosophy, targeting high-risk offenders, and quality of the implementation of the intervention, a finding that was consistent with the what-works research findings. As indicated earlier, the School-Based DPOs assess probationers with a validated assessment instrument, the LARRC (Turner, Fain, and Sehgal, Turner and Fain, 2006). The LARRC is based on the what-works research. Further, school-based DPOs enhance strength-based training, including training in FFT and MST case management interventions. Also consistent with the what-works research is the school-based probation supervision program's call for case-management interventions that assess the probationer's strengths and risk factors, employ strength-based case-management interventions address both risk factors and criminogenic needs, employ evidenced-based treatment interventions, provide prosocial adult modeling and advocacy, provide post probation planning with the probationer and family by the school-based DPO, and use case planning services that emphasize standards of right and wrong.

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

9. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Abolish Chronic Truancy (ACT) Program		
Expenditure Category:	Parenting Education		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 398,272		
Professional Services:	\$ 6,245		
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 2,489		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 4,774		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 2,975		
TOTAL:	\$ 414,755	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

ACT is a Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office program that targets chronic truants in selected elementary schools. Program objectives are to improve school attendance through parent and child accountability while the parent still exercises control over the child and to ensure that youths who are at risk of truancy or excessive absences attend school. The program goals are to reduce truancy at selected ACT schools address attendance problems at the earliest possible time before the child’s behavior is ingrained improve school performance.

An OJJDP paper, Truancy: First Step to a Lifetime of Problems (Garry, 1996), cites truancy as an indicator of and “stepping stone to delinquent and criminal activity” (p. 1). The paper notes that several studies have documented the correlation between drugs and truancy. These studies have also found that parental neglect is a common cause of truancy and that school attendance improves when truancy programs hold parents accountable for their children’s school attendance and when intensive monitoring and counseling of truant students are provided.

The ACT program shares many components with this successful program. It refers youths with chronic truancy to the DA’s office. Similarly to what happens in the Save Kids program, the DA notifies the parents of the truant youth and follows up with a formal criminal filing if the parent fails to take appropriate corrective action. The OJJDP bulletin on the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program (Gramckow and Tompkins, 1999) cites the ACT program and presents it as one model of an approach and program that holds juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior. A more recent evaluation of truancy interventions, Dembo and Gullede (2009) notes that important components of a successful approach should include programs based in schools, the community, the courts, and law enforcement. McKeon and Canally-Brown (2008) advocates a similar approach addressed to practitioners.

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

10. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Youth Substance Abuse Intervention Program		
Expenditure Category:	Alcohol and Drug Treatment		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 187,895		
Professional Services:	\$ 2,946		
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 1,174		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 2,252		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 1,404		
TOTAL:	\$ 195,671	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Camp Community Transition Program (CTP), Intensive Gang Supervision (IGSP), School-Based Supervision and other supervision program DPOs refer youth with substance abuse issues to community-based providers for comprehensive assessment. A central focus of this programming is to ensure that each high-risk probationer transitioning to the community from a camp setting is scheduled for an assessment prior to release from camp and that a community-based substance abuse treatment provider sees the probationer within the first 36 hours following his or her release from the camp facility. If the assessment indicates the need for treatment, the substance abuse treatment provider employs intensive case management that will require contact with the youth and probation officer. The program provides treatment through individual, family, and group counseling. The treatment is holistic and focuses on the roots of the problem and not just on the substance abuse manifestation. The program conducts drug testing to verify abstinence and program progress. The treatment provider has access to inpatient services as needed.

Program goals are to reduce crime and antisocial behavior and reduce the number of participants with positive drug tests. YSA providers work collaboratively with school-based DPOs in developing a case plan that addresses the risk factors and criminogenic needs of each participant and provide the participant with substance abuse refusal skill training and a relapse-prevention plan (with emphasis placed on identifying “triggers that prompt drug use and high-risk situations that encourage drug use”).

YSA is based on the National Institute on Drug Abuse’s relapse-prevention behavioral-therapy research (Whitten, 2005). The relapse-prevention approach to substance abuse treatment consists of a collection of strategies intended to enhance self-control. Specific techniques include exploring the positive and negative consequences of continued use, self-monitoring to recognize drug cravings early on and to identify high-risk situations for use, and developing strategies for coping with and avoiding high-risk situations and the desire to use. A central element of this treatment is anticipating the problems that patients will likely encounter and helping them develop effective coping strategies. Research indicates that the skills that people learn through relapse-prevention therapy remain after the completion of treatment (Whitten, 2005).

Beginning in July 2017, the Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Prevention entered the Drug Medical Waiver which significantly reduced the costs of substance abuse services for the County. As most youth qualify for medi-cal, this funding provided the local match for medi-cal youth and treatment costs for youth who did not qualify for medi-cal benefits.

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

11. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Gender Specific Services Program		
Expenditure Category:	Gender Specific Programming for Girls		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:	\$ 8,359		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 533,100		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 3,331		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 6,390		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 3,983		
TOTAL:	\$ 555,163	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Probation Department's gender-specific services are consistent with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) gender-specific programming and principles of prevention, early intervention, and aftercare services (Greene, Peters, and Associates and Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1998): Prevention services aim to eliminate or minimize behaviors or environmental factors that increase girls' risk of delinquency (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1993). Primary prevention focuses on helping girls to develop the knowledge, skills, and experiences that will promote health and resiliency. All girls can potentially benefit from primary prevention.

Early-intervention services provide early detection and treatment to reduce problems caused by risky behaviors and prevent further development of problems (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 1993; Mulvey and Brodsky, 1990). Examples of interventions for girls in the juvenile justice system include educational and vocational training, family-based interventions, and diversion to community-based programs (Mulvey and Brodsky, 1990).

The program aims to adhere to essential elements of effective gender-specific programming for adolescent girls. These benchmarks include the following: space that is physically and emotionally safe and removed from the demands for attention of adolescent males; time for girls to talk and to conduct emotionally safe, comforting, challenging, nurturing conversations within ongoing relationships; opportunities for girls to develop relationships of trust and interdependence with other women already present in their lives (such as friends, relatives, neighbors, and church members); programs that tap girls' cultural strengths rather than focusing primarily on the individual girl (e.g., building on Afrocentric perspectives of history and community relationships); mentors who share experiences that resonate with the realities of girls' lives and who exemplify survival and growth; education about women's health, including female development, pregnancy, contraception, and diseases and prevention, along with opportunities for girls to define healthy sexuality on their own terms (rather than as victims) (Greene, Peters, and Associates and Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1998)

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

12. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	After-School Enrichment & Supervision Program		
Expenditure Category:	After School Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 677,125		
Services & Supplies:	\$ 988,756		
Professional Services:	\$ 26,122		
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 10,410		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 19,969		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 12,445		
TOTAL:	\$ 1,734,827	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation and City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks agencies, the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), the Los Angeles County Office of Education, other school districts (SDs), community-based service providers, and the Probation Department collaborate to provide after-school enrichment programs and supervision for youths on formal probation, as well as at-risk youths. These after-school enrichment programs take place at county and city parks, schools, and CBOs. The program offers these services at a time of the day when youths, especially probationers, are most likely to be without adult supervision, and the services aim to reduce probationers' risk of reoffending. The program goals are to provide early-intervention services for at-risk youths and to provide monitoring, especially between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation and City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks agencies collaborate with Probation Department DPOs in providing supervision and individualized treatment services for at-risk and probationer youths. The program strives to reduce juvenile crime by: monitoring peer associations of probationers; providing homework assistance for participant youths; involving participant youths in prosocial activities.

The Parks program is largely a manifestation of the Communities That Care model (Developmental Research and Programs, 1993; Brooke-Weiss et al., 2008), which combines research findings that J. Hawkins and Catalano (1992) articulates about risk and protective factors related to the development of delinquency. Research has repeatedly identified risk factors associated with adolescent problem behaviors, such as failure to complete high school, teen pregnancy and parenting, and association with delinquent peers (Tolan and Guerra, 1994; Reiss, Miczek, and Roth, 1993; J. Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller, 1992; Dryfoos, 1990). Ostensibly, the more risk factors to which a child is exposed, the greater the chance of the child's developing delinquent behavior and the greater the likelihood that this antisocial behavior will become serious. However, reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors, such as positive social orientation, prosocial bonding, and clear and positive standards of behavior, can delay or prevent delinquency (OJJDP, 1995). Communities can improve youths' chances of leading healthy, productive, crime-free lives by reducing economic and social deprivation and mitigating individual risk factors (e.g. poor family functioning, academic failure) while promoting their abilities to (1) bond with prosocial peers, family members, and mentors; (2) be productive in school, sports, and work; and (3) successfully navigate the various rules and socially accepted routines required in a variety of settings (J. Hawkins and Catalano, 1992; Connell, Aber, and Walker, 1995).

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

13. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Housing Based Day Supervision Program		
Expenditure Category:	After School Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 1,115,777		
Professional Services:	\$ 17,496		
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 6,972		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 13,375		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 8,335		
TOTAL:	\$ 1,161,955	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Housing-Based (HB) program provides day, evening, and weekend supervision and services for probationers, at-risk youths, and their families who live in specific housing developments within the county. County and city housing authorities partner with CBOs, schools, the Probation Department, and other county agencies to provide a menu of services specific to the probationers living in public housing developments. Additionally, this program assists the families of probationers in gaining access to resources and services that will help them become self-sufficient, thereby reducing risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency. The program goals are to: provide early-intervention services for at-risk youths; provide daily monitoring of probationers; provide enhanced family services to probationers and at-risk youths; increase school attendance and performance; reduce crime rates in the housing units.

The HB program places DPOs at selected public housing developments to provide day services and supervision for probationers and at-risk youths and their families. HB DPOs employ strength-based case-management interventions based on the MST and FFT models. The HB program and case-management interventions are designed to empower parents with the skills, resources, and support needed to effectively parent their children. Additionally, school and peer-level interventions are aimed at increasing school competencies and performance, decreasing the youth's involvement with delinquent drug-using peers, and increasing association with prosocial peers. A886

The Housing-Based (HB) Supervision program is based on what-works and resiliency research (Latessa, Cullen, and Gendreau, 2002; J. Hawkins and Catalano, 1992; Latessa and Lowenkamp, 2006) and treatment principles of MST and FFT (Henggeler and Schoenwald, 1998; Alexander and Parsons, 1982). The What-Works research posits that effective programs (1) assess offender needs and risk; (2) employ treatment models that target such factors as family dysfunction, social skills, criminal thinking, and problem solving; (3) employ credentialed staff; (4) employ treatment decisions that are based on research; and (5) have program staff who understand the principles of effective interventions (Latessa, Cullen, and Gendreau, 2002).

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for: *Los Angeles*

14. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	High Risk/High Needs Program		
Expenditure Category:	After School Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 392,868		
Services & Supplies:	\$ 790,599		
Professional Services:	\$ 54,053		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 2,263,573		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 21,540		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 41,319		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 25,751		
TOTAL:	\$ 3,589,703	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The HRHN program targets probationers transitioning from camp to the community, as well as those on other supervision cases who are assessed as high risk. Many of these youths are gang involved, drug and alcohol users, and low academic performers and have multiple risk factors across multiple domains. Offenders with these types of risk profiles are known to pose a high risk for committing new crimes on reentry to the community. The HRHN program employs three service components: home-based services for male participants, home-based services for female participants, and employment services for both male and female participants. The program goals are to: improve school performance; strengthen the family; strengthen parental skills; link participants to job training and job placement.

The HRHN program uses a specific, structured, and multimodal intervention approach (behavioral skill training across domains—family, peer, school, and neighborhood) and incorporates the phase model of Functional Family Therapy (FFT). Additionally, such programs as MST and Home-based services place a strong emphasis on skill training for parents, monitoring peer associations, skill-building activities, and positive role modeling by adults in the probationer’s social environment.

The HRHN program employs a Social Learning Curriculum (SLC) in its home-based service components. It targets services not at the participant alone but at the entire family and other parts of the participant’s environment. It focuses on school attendance and performance, parenting skills, and family functioning. The SLC is designed as a set of program enhancements to supplement services for HRHN participants. The SLC provides a standardized approach to service delivery and is designed to positively affect participants’ thinking patterns, cognition, and social skills; reduce violent behavior; and improve youth/parent engagement (Underwood, 2005).

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

15. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Writing Program		
Expenditure Category:	Juvenile Hall		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:	\$ 3,371		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 214,965		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 1,343		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Data Collection (RAND)	\$ 2,577		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 1,606		
TOTAL:	\$ 223,862	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Writing Program aims to reduce crime by teaching interpersonal skills in juvenile hall through a biweekly writing class for youths subject to long-term detention in juvenile hall. The program teaches creative writing to incarcerated participants to discourage youth violence, building in its place a spirit of honest introspection, respect for others (values), and alternative ways of learning (skill-building activities). The program distributes participants' writings to parents, school libraries, government officials, and the general public.

The program uses writing to develop interpersonal and communication skills for youths who volunteer to participate in the program. The participants meet weekly, in sessions that professional writers lead, to write and critique their written work with others in the group. The program guides participants both in their writing and in their discussion of their written work, providing experience in building a supportive community. The professional writers work closely with the participating youths and provide activities consistent with resiliency research. The program activities involve: clear and consistent standards for prosocial behavior; opportunities to accept responsibility and accountability for their actions; healthy beliefs: open dialogues in which participants learn healthy values and express those learned values in writing and public speaking; prosocial bonding with adults outside the participant's family; positive adult role models who validate participants' capabilities and talents; opportunity for meaningful involvement in positive activities: shared personal insights that benefit all participants; skill-building activities; interpersonal skills learned through written and oral communication recognition; distribution of participants' writing to parents, schools, libraries, government officials, and the general public.

Many juvenile detainees have reading and writing levels significantly lower than their grade levels and can be considered functionally illiterate. A study that OJJDP funded and that several sites replicated demonstrated that improving literacy also improved attitudes in detained juveniles. The authors also note that experiencing academic failure can reinforce a youth's feelings of inadequacy (Hodges, Giuliotti, and Porpotage, 1994). Although there is no evidence base to demonstrate that literacy training causes reduced criminal behavior, higher literacy rates are correlated with less criminal behavior. Resiliency research has shown decreased crime and antisocial behaviors in programs that, like IOW, are based on the six points listed above (Morley et al., 2000).

Terry Fain, Susan Turner, and Mauri Matsuda, Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Fiscal Year 2014–2015 Report, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

16. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Early Intervention and Diversion Program		
Expenditure Category:	Day or Evening Treatment Program		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 466,000		
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:	\$ 7,318		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 666		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 2,916		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 3,486		
TOTAL:	\$ 480,386	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

The Early Intervention and Diversion Program is designed to provide at-risk youth and their families with the coordinated supportive services necessary to decrease the likelihood of ongoing delinquency and increase the potential for keeping these youth and families outside of the delinquency system. The New Direction program will provide services to youth and their families investigated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department (Probation) for offenses that do not meet the criteria for a mandatory referral to the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. The overall goal of this program is that in lieu of delinquency, these youth and families will receive health, mental health and other important services that will enhance the family unit and divert the youth from ever entering the juvenile justice system.

The theoretical frameworks for developing the early intervention and diversion program is predicated on the labeling theory and differential association theory. More recent practices include providing services in a different setting (community) to minimize the impact of potential dampening of positive effects of treatment and services in an institutional setting and to include direct therapeutic service based on risk, need and responsivity model. Development Services Group, Inc. 2017. "Diversion Programs." Literature review. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

For Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17, the Early Intervention and Diversion Program provided services to youth in the San Gabriel Valley area and efforts to expand countywide are currently in progress.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for: *Los Angeles*

17. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Enhanced School and Community Services		
Expenditure Category:	After School Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:	\$ 19,979		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 1,274,130		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 7,962		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 9,518		
TOTAL:	\$ 1,311,589	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The Enhanced School and Community Services funded programs were developed utilizing one-time growth funds to support multiple programs that target diversion, prevention and early intervention throughout the County as determined by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. Five million dollars was distributed throughout the five supervisorial districts to target needs in the community.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOYG EXPENDITURES for:

Los Angeles

18. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:	Expanded Programs		
Expenditure Category:	After School Services		
	JJCPA Funds	YOYG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:	\$ 835,310		
Professional Services:	\$ 50,164		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 2,363,751		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 19,990		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
Program Evaluation (RDA)	\$ 436,487		
Fiscal/Contract	\$ 23,898		
TOTAL:	\$ 3,729,600	\$ -	\$ -

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOYG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOYG funds paid for.

The expanded programs were developed using one-time growth funds to expand existing programs and services outlined in the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP). Expanded programs included funding for after-school enrichment and employment services, safe passages for youth around school attendance, other supportive services and a comprehensive JJCPA evaluation. After-school enrichment and employment services included programming (e.g. arts, parks programs, etc.) and paid job experience/internships/work experience stipends during breaks in the academic calendar year. Law enforcement safe passage collaborations enhanced services in areas not previously funded, where there were identified high prevalence of crime and violence, to protect youth traveling to and from school.

Specifically, the arts programs design supports improving youths' problem-solving skills and social competence through creative expression in various art forms. ("An Evaluation of an Arts Program for Incarcerated Juvenile Offenders." Journal of Correctional Education 54(3):108-14.). The services funded through the Department of Parks and Recreation is based on the Protective Factors, Social Learning and Social Control theories.

The Safe Passages program is designed to minimize crime in an area that impacts at-risk youths' ability to attend school and participate in pro-social afterschool enrichment programs. Law Enforcement agencies patrol areas of high crime during times when youth are traveling from home to school and school back home, allows the youth a safe passage while mitigating the influence of criminal activity that is easy accessible. Research indicates that community level factors contribute to the crime and delinquency within the geographical construct. The formation of community mobilization efforts have been successful at minimizing the influences of anti-social peers and activities while improving the relationships of at-risk youth with legitimate social institutions such as school.

According to the economic model of crime, employment reduces the probability of engaging in crime by increasing income, reducing free time available for criminal activity, and the social learning of conventional norms. Development Services Group, Inc. 2010. "Vocational Job Training." Literature Review. Washington, DC.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.