





".....acknowledging an evil act and knowing the capacity for evil in a human being" is different from "labeling a person evil." That is much too simple and is the most naïve of conclusions. It is an unforgiveable sin which by its nature closes the door on redemption.

My purpose has not been to excise human responsibility, overlook the demands of justice, or deny personal accountability. I have tried to nurture hope."

The Washington Post Obituary Jerry Miller August 15, 2015.



FUNCTIONED ON BELIEF...

- Data was still limited
- In the 70s the advocacy movement (led by researchers and practitioners) was moving to stop the abuses of juveniles
- Practitioners like Jerry Miller were courageous advocates for reform
- Martinson and "Nothing Works"
- Efforts were virtually eliminated by the 1980s



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

PROBATION AND RESEARCHERS FIGHT BACK

- Researchers never gave up (Palmer, Petersilia, Bonta, Gendreau, Latessa)
- Researchers teamed with practitioners to learn (Latessa, Petersilia, Serin, Taxman)
- Practitioners never shut up (Kinzinger, Bogue, Clawson, Campbell, Woodward)
- Bureaucrats who believed worked behind the scenes (Keiser, Dillingham)
- Foundations kept funding (Pew, MacArthur)
- Associations Kept Talking (APPA, ICCA)





PRE REALIGNMENT CYA

- Age of jurisdiction for CYA up to 25
- No cost to counties for commitments
- Juvenile Parole Board has wide discretion
- CCPOA strong and advocates for use of incarceration and punitive model
- Governors, Prosecutors and Sheriffs all "tough on crime"
- Policy maker support high for juvenile system



TROUBLED STATE INSTITUTIONS CREATE THE CONTEXT FOR REALIGNMENT

- Overcrowding
- Institutional violence–gangs, assaults and suicides
- Program quality in question—education, mental health, disabilities
- Long stays—longer for kids than adults
- High failure on release (recidivism) rates
- High cost–exceeds \$200,000 per inmate per year by 2007



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

EXPOSURE OF THE PROBLEMS

- Media: Videos and Interviews
- Advocacy Groups go to press and legislature
- Legislative staff and legislators begin to pay attention
- Plaintiffs attempt to negotiate



CHANGES BEGIN

- 1996 Sliding scale fee for level V-VII....begins reduction of CYA population
- 2000 Juvenile Justice Crime Act
 - Block grants to counties
 - Measures include
 - Arrest Rate
 - Incarceration Rate
 - Probation Violation Rate
 - Probation Completion Rate
 - Restitution Repayment
 - Community Service Completion



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

CHANGE PRESSURE ACCELERATES

- 2000 Proposition 21 opens new doors to adult system
- 2004 Consent decree with State Court and CYA
 - Remedial Plans are comprehensive
 - Medical, dental, mental health, safety and welfare, disability, education and sex offender programs
- 2004 Sacramento and San Joaquin Juvenile Detention lawsuits
- 2006 LA County Probation Camps CRIPA lawsuit



EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES BEGIN TO GROW

- 2006 NIC funds CRJ to begin working in several counties with Probation leadership (Orange, Imperial, San Luis Obispo)
- 2006 JDAI in Santa Cruz, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Orange and Ventura
- The work is compartmentalized unlike other states where a more centralized approach is taken
- Adult system could learn from Juvenile System but does not seem to



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

LEGISLATIVE REALIGNMENT SENATE BILL 81-2007

- Banned state commitments of non violent juveniles
 - DJJ in future to accept only youth with serious (adult court) offenses or defined sex offenses
- Phased out currently housed non-violent offenders
- Created the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)
 - Negotiated "deal" with local probation—based on paying \$117,000 per youth per year to serve the caseload locally
 - County allocation formula drew debate: county share is based on county youth population (50%) and juv. felony crime rate (50%)
- Total state allocation has grown from \$92 million at start to over \$ 113 million per year in 2014
 - Another \$300 million in bond funds to build local capacity



MORE CHANGES TO THE STATE SYSTEM

- 2010 Little progress in consent decree against CYA
- 2010 Juvenile parole realigned
 - New condition violations now processed locally under court
- 2012 Time adds banned at CYA
- · 2013
 - Disciplinary time adds eliminated
 - Age of jurisdiction dropped to 23
 - Fee for placement dropped from \$125,000 to \$24,000

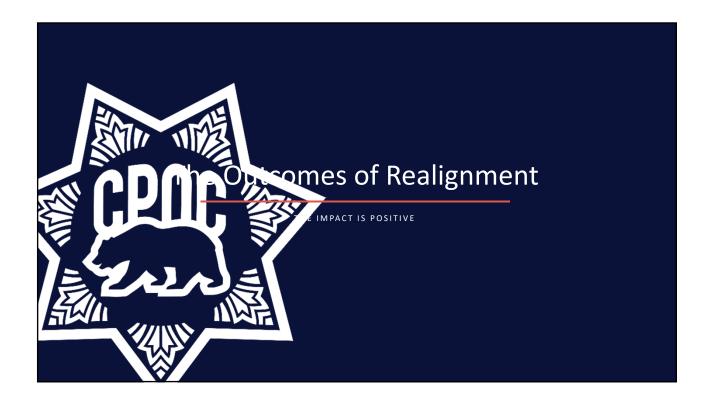


CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

MORE CHANGES TO THE SYSTEM

- 2016 Prop 57 returns sentencing authority back to Court for juveniles being considered for sentencing as an adult
- 2017
 - Juvenile records are sealed when a petition is dismissed
 - The youth offender parole process Is expanded for persons sentenced to lengthy prison terms for crimes committed before age 23 to include those 25 or younger
 - The assessment of fees on families of youth in the juvenile justice system was ended
 - The Court is authorized to seal juvenile records for certain offenses
 - Children sentenced to life without the possibility of parole are eligible for a parole hearing after 25 years





DOWNSIZING THE CA DIV. OF JUVENILE JUSTICE MAJOR MILESTONES 1996-2016

- 1996: Sliding scale fees imposed for level V-VII commitments—CYA population drops swiftly
- 2000: Proposition 21opens new doors to adult court
- 2000: Legislature funds local probation & CBO programs (Juv. Justice Crime Prevention Act)
- 2004: Consent Decree in Farrell case vs. CYA-generates state costs that are catalysts for SB 81
- 2007: SB 81bans future commitments of non-707 youth
- 2010: DJJ parole is realigned to county probation
- 2012: Governor proposes to close DJJ, proposal dies but time adds are banned, age of jurisdiction is lowered
- 2013 Elimination of disciplinary time adds and change in Parole Board practices
- 2016: Prop 57 impact unclear



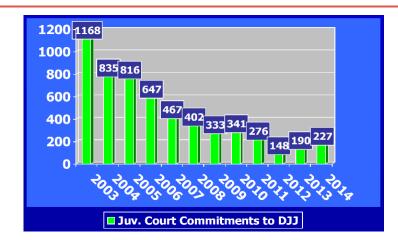
PHILOSOPHY SHIFT

- Moral Accountability
 - Must "make" youth accountable
 - Punish if they fail to follow the rules
 - The "rules" are not based on science but individual belief
 - The "rules" vary from staff member to staff member and system actor to system actor
 - "Treatment" is separate from daily living structure
- Behavioral Health Model
 - Has an underlying theoretical model that is research based
 - Uses evidence-based programs and practices
 - Rewards behavior that approximates desired outcomes
 - All staff engage in the behavior shaping process
 - Data guides progress



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

ANNUAL JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENTS TO DJJ ALL COUNTIES – 2003 THROUGH 2014



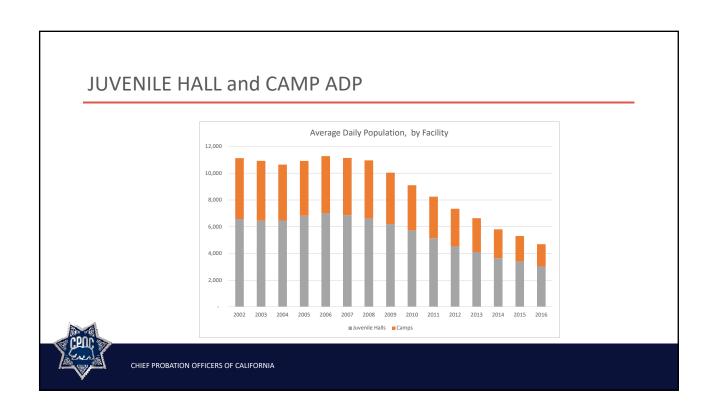


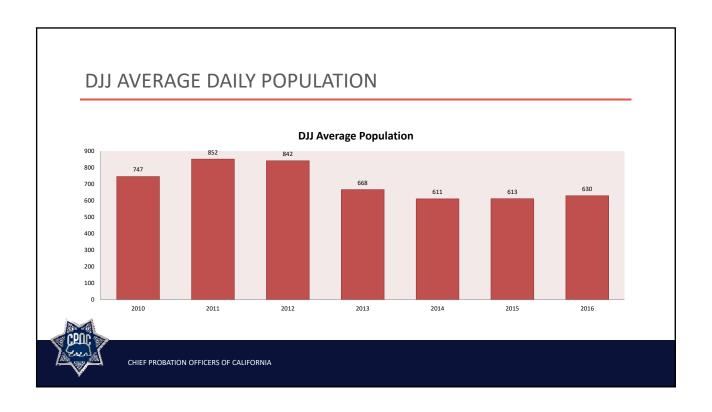
TOTAL JUVENILES TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT

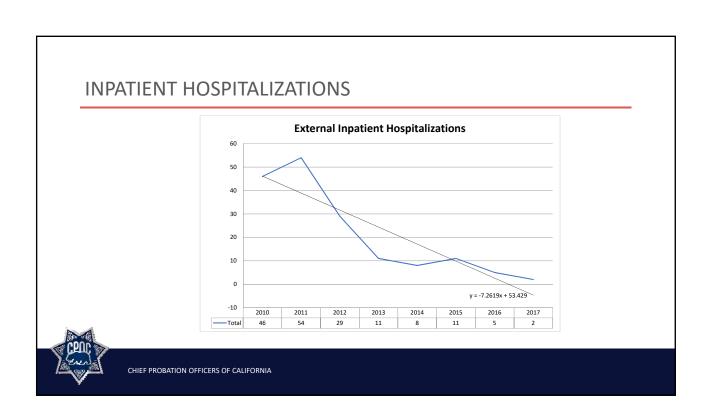
In 2007, probation departments reported 1,123 transfers to Adult Court. The transfers are dropping.

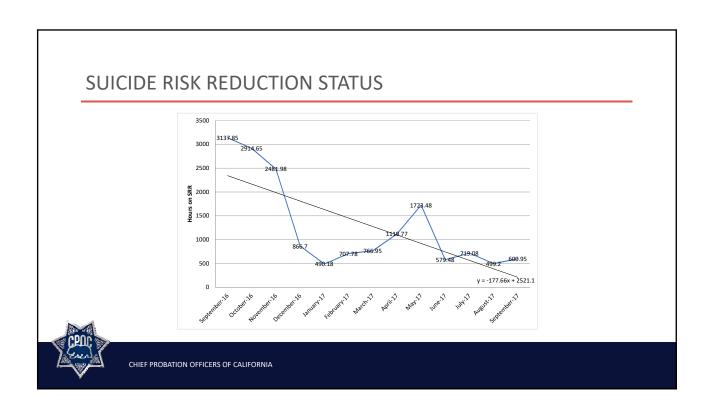
- 755 in 2013
- 474 in 2014
- 566 in 2015
- 406 in 2016

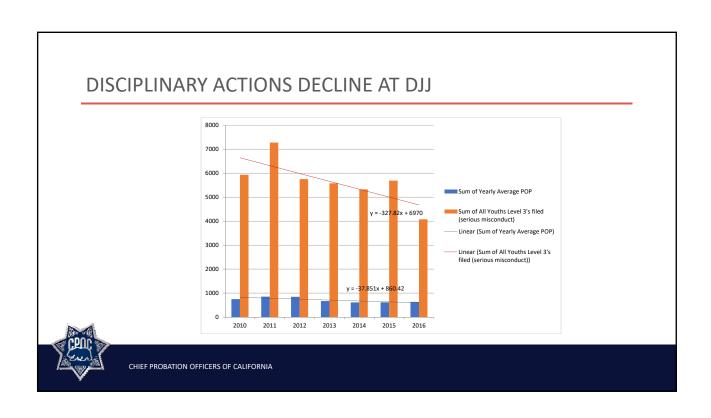


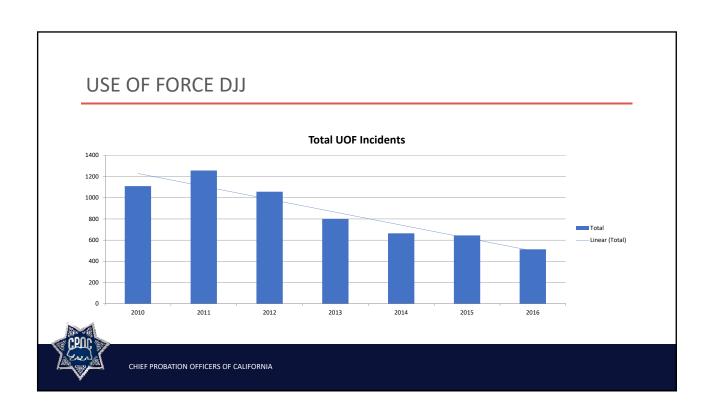


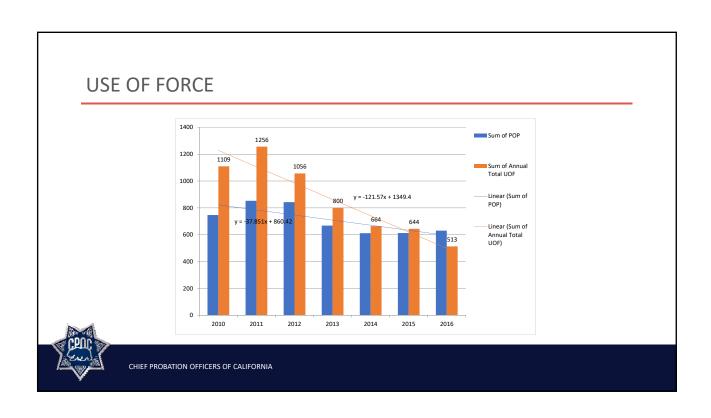


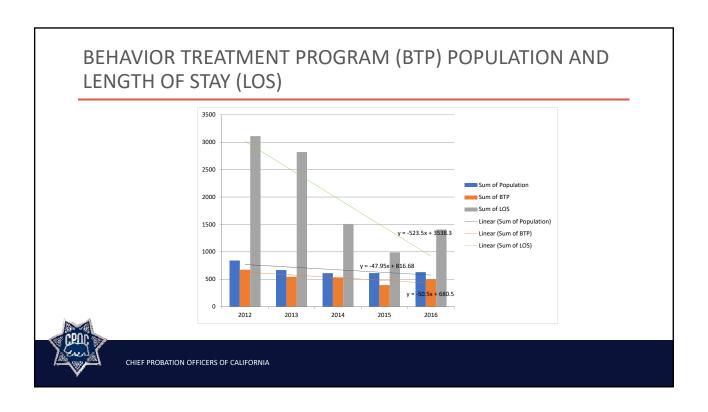












EDUCATION SYSTEM PROGRESS

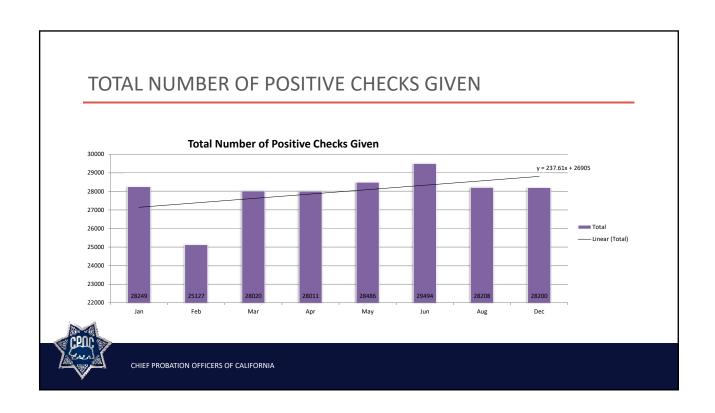
Percent of Diplomas and GEDs earned relative to Eligible Students (non-graduates)

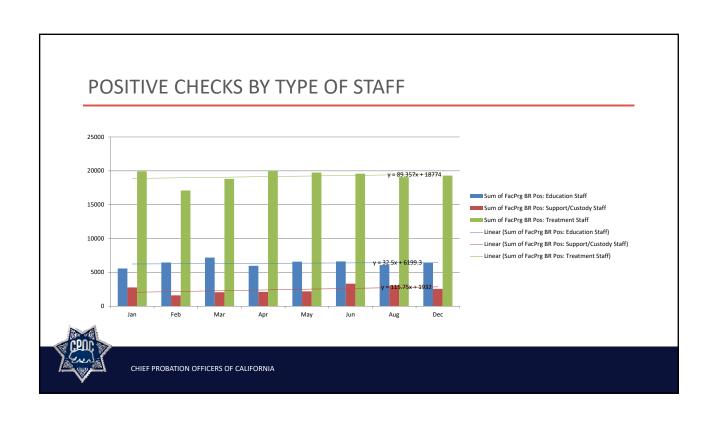
Year	Total Youth Population	Number of Graduates	Number of Nongraduates (Eligible Students)	Number of Diplomas + GEDs Earned this School Year	Percent of Diplomas/GEDs Earned to Eligible Students
2016-17	679	291	388	182 (159 + 23)	47%
2015-16	711	268	443	159 (114 + 45)	36%
2014-15	696	286	410	135	33%
2013-14	686	309	377	163	43%
2012-13	736	292	444	192	43%
2011-12	938	367	571	205	36%
2010-11	1,042	235	807	375	46%

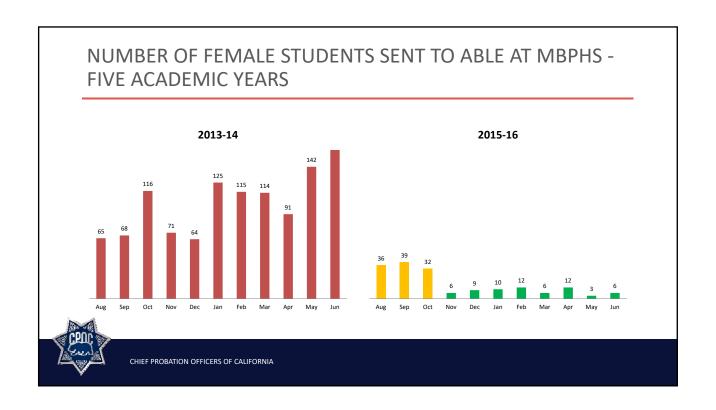
Percent of CTE Participants Earning National CTE Certification

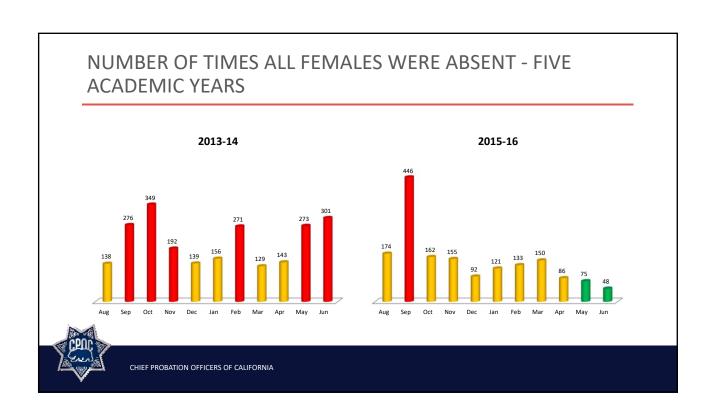
Totach of the Fahlicipant's Earning National the Continuation					
Year	Total Youth Population	Number of Youth Enrolled in College	Number of Participants in Career Technical Courses (both grads & nongrads)	Number of CTE Certificates Earned (National Certification)	Percent of CTE Participants Earning National CTE Certificates
2016-17	679	136	536	122	22%
2015-16	711	80	539	80	15%
2014-15	696	116	513	82	16%
2013-14	686	170	508	173	34%
2012-13	736	182	560	146	26%
2011-12	938	131	760	111	15%
2010-11	1,042	205	1,021	184	18%

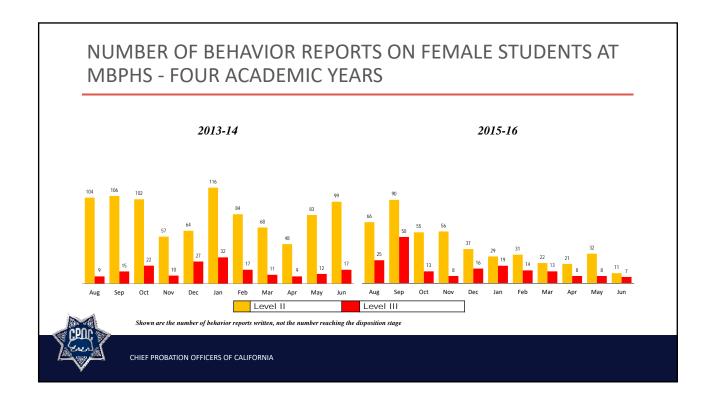


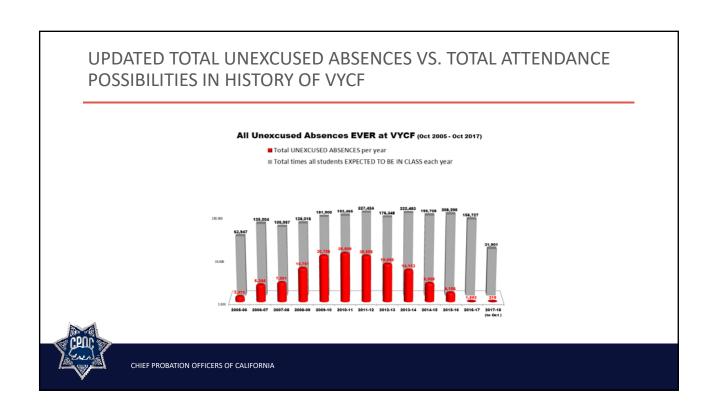




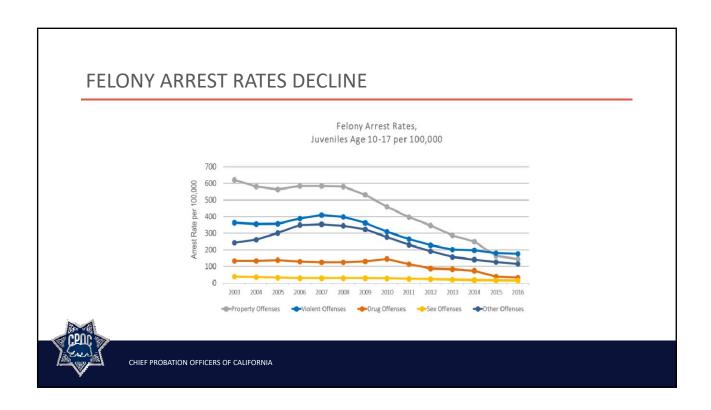


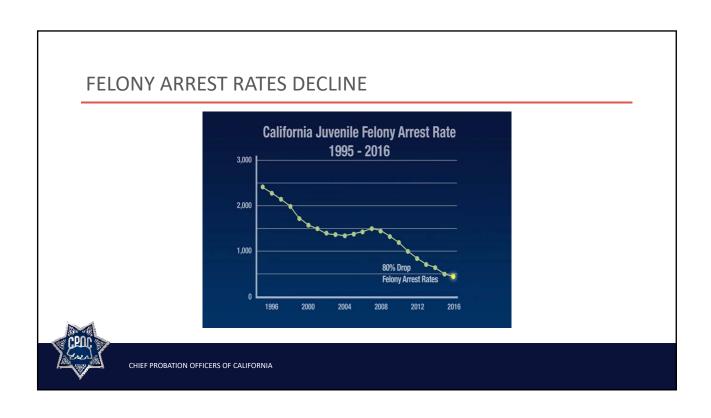


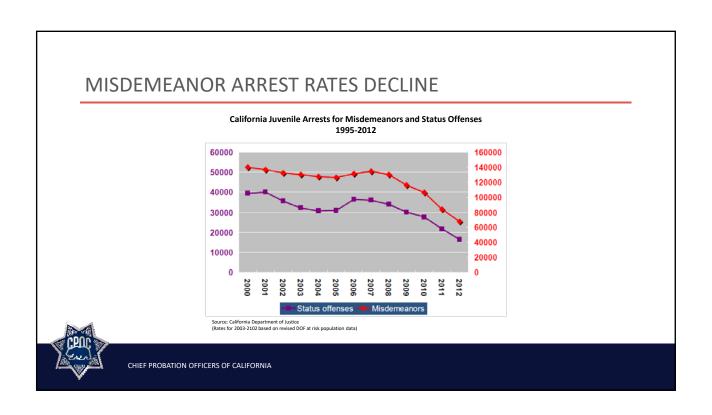












EVIDENCE BASED PROGRAMS EXPAND

Practices that enhance professional relationships with juveniles such as motivational interviewing¹ are used in 90% of counties and EPICS² used in 19%. Risk Needs Responsivity³ is used in 70% of counties to align supervisions dosage with dynamic programming needs.

Criminogenic Need	EBP Name
Attitudes/Behaviors	Thinking for a Change
	Moral Reconation Therapy
	Interactive Journaling
	Reasoning and Rehabilitation
	Moving On-Girl
	Dialectical Behavior Therapy
Family Relations	Functional Family Therapy
	Functional Family Probation
	Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)
	Multi-systemic Therapy
Aggression	Aggression Replacement Training
Substance Abuse	
	Matrix
	Seeking Safety

³ https://cpoc.memberclicks.net/assets/Realignment/risk_need_2007-06_e.pdf



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

Table 1 lists the most common EBPs by county. These can be provided in a range of settings, or by various providers.

EBP	Counties	% of Respondents
Aggression Replacement Training	33	58%
Interactive Journaling	30	54%
Thinking for a Change	27	46%
Functional Family Therapy	23	44%
Moral Reconation Therapy	19	37%
Seeking Safety	12	23%
Multi-systemic Therapy	6	12%
Matrix	7	14%
Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)	5	10%
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	3	6%
Functional Family Probation	2	4%
Moving On-Girls	1	2%



¹ http://nicic.gov/motivationalinterviewing

 $^{^2\,}https://www.uc.edu/corrections/services/trainings/effective_practices_in_community_supervision.html$

Table 2 lists those delivered by probation, in the community or in custody.

Answer Options	Community	In Custody
Moral Reconation Therapy	8	8
Aggression Replacement Training	13	22
Thinking for a Change	17	17
Seeking Safety	2	2
Interactive Journaling	17	21
Matrix	2	3



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

Table 3 lists those programs delivered by a Community Based Organization

Answer Options	Community	In Custody
Moral Reconation Therapy	5	4
Aggression Replacement Training	10	4
Thinking for a Change	5	2
Seeking Safety	0	1
Interactive Journaling	2	2
Matrix	0	0



DJJ CBT PROGRAMS

- Counterpoint for boys (Orbis)
- Girls Moving On for the girls (Orbis)
- DBT for girls (Linnehan)
- Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (Adolescent Version) from University of Cincinnati
- AIT (Aggression Interruption Training) by University of Cincinnati
- Trauma Based CBT for mental health units



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

RECIDIVISM RATES

- Too early to tell but there is data and a commitment to study
- Probation has no studies yet
- CDCR is doing studies: 2016 study of 2011-2012 releases
 - IBTM still not in place so no expected reduction
 - Of 675 youth tracked, 37% return to either DAI or DJJ within three years
 - 74% rearrested
 - 54% convicted

You need to start capturing the intermediate predicators of recidivism: Completion rates, reduction in violence, UOF, etc.



HOLDING THE LINE AND MOVING FORWARD

- The current federal administration...what can I say?
- State and local leadership more important than ever
- Don't waste time pointing fingers...collaborate even more
- Regionalize state facilities?
- Focus on reentry and especially for DJJ youth
- Get your intermediate measure data
- Get your recidivism data (measure change in type of crime)
- Tell your story through the positive victories



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

THANK YOUR FRIENDS AND CELEBRATE

- Thank the Governor
- Thank the legislators, advocacy groups and labor
- Thank your Board of Supervisors
- Thank CPOC
- Model for your line staff and then thank them
- Remember you have the greatest motivator and that is purpose
- Namaste

