

# Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act & Youthful Offender Block Grant Summary Report - 2026



Prepared by the  
**Office of Youth and Community  
Restoration**

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# Contents

Executive Summary .....	4
Legal Framework .....	5
Impact of SB 823 on the Continuum of Care .....	6
State Funding Framework for JJCPA and YOBG.....	6
Scale of Investment.....	7
Procedural Information.....	7
Data Limitations.....	8
Data Attribution and Reporting Responsibility .....	8
Distinguishing State Allocations from Local Expenditures.....	8
Data Sources .....	9
Privacy and Confidentiality Standards.....	9
Statewide Synthesis of County Juvenile Justice Plans.....	10
Assessment of Existing Services.....	10
Priority Areas .....	12
Juvenile Justice Action Strategies .....	12
Plan Revisions from Prior Year .....	13
JJCPA Funded Programs Overview .....	14
Information Sharing and Data .....	14
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCC).....	15
JJCPA-Funded Programs, Strategies, and System Enhancements.....	16
YOBG Funded Programs Overview .....	17
Strategy for High-Risk Populations.....	17
Regional Agreements.....	17
Strategic Usage of Funding.....	17
Systemwide Activity and Decision Points (2022–2024).....	19
Los Angeles County’s Role in Statewide JJCPA–YOBG Shifts (2022–2024).....	23
County-Level Analysis of Data Trends by Population Size .....	24
Analysis: Program Influence on Trends.....	26
Statewide Juvenile Justice Funding and Expenditure Synthesis .....	28
Statewide Division of Funds .....	28



Expenditure Breakdown by Category.....	29
Funding Juvenile Justice Priorities by County Size.....	31
System Outcomes and Fiscal Priorities Summary.....	34
Promising Practices & Implementation Lessons.....	34
Conclusion.....	36
Appendix A: Data Tables.....	37
Figure 1: Grant Allocation .....	37
Figure 2: Arrests by Year (2022-2024).....	37
Figure 3: Probation Dispositions by Year (2022-2024) .....	37
Figure 4: Court Disposition by Year (2022-2024).....	37
Figure 5: Placement Type by Year (2022-2024).....	38
Figure 6: Technical Violations by Year (2022-2024).....	38
Figure 7: Arrests, Petitions Filed, and Wardship Probation - Statewide and Los Angeles County.....	38
LA Comparison Table .....	38
Figure 8: Justice System Trends by County Size.....	38
Figure 9: Funding Sources.....	39
Figure 10: Amount Spent per Expenditure Categories.....	39
Figure 11: Amount Spent by County Size Category.....	39
Figure 12: Expenditures by Category for Small Counties .....	39
Figure 13: Expenditures by Category for LA County.....	40
Figure 14: Expenditures by Category for Medium Counties .....	40
Figure 15: Expenditures by Category for Small Counties.....	40
Appendix B: List of Acronyms.....	41



## Executive Summary

California’s juvenile justice system is anchored by the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) providing stable resources for 58 counties to design community-focused programs. In the 2024–2025 reporting period, counties expended a total of \$461.2 million.

### Expenditures by Source

- **JJCPA (\$199.1M, 43.2%)**: Funds collaborative multiagency plans focused on prevention, with every county utilizing diversion as a primary strategy.
- **YOBG (\$224.9M, 48.8%)**: Supports local management of high-risk youth through intensive supervision and reentry navigation.
- **Other (\$37.1M, 8%)**: Counties reported additional spending from sources such as local, federal, private, or other state funds.

### Implementation Trends and System Outcomes

- **The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Shift**: All 58 counties have transitioned to a RNR model, using validated actuarial tools like the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) or Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) to match service dosage to youths’ specific needs.
- **Staffing Needs**: Investment is prioritized toward Salaries and Benefits (\$251,576,781, 55%) for county probation employees and Community-Based Organizations (\$88,775,215, 19%) for localized mentoring and restorative justice.
- **Diversion Success**: Counties with the lowest recidivism rates show the impact of these funds; for example, in 2024, Santa Cruz County reported a 6% recidivism rate, a 1% decrease from the prior year, following an 86% increase in diversion usage.
- **Vocational and School Programming**: To reduce recidivism, 42 counties prioritize school-based engagement, and 19 counties have expanded vocational certification programs in high-demand trades.

Data from 2022–2024 (Appendix A) shows that while total arrests declined by 41.6% (52,225 arrests in 2022 to 30,527 in 2024), the system shifted toward more formalized responses. The number of petitions filed increased by 22.6%, rising from 19,081 to 23,398, while pre-filing diversions decreased by 16.1%. Court outcomes also became more formal. Wardship probation increased from 8,748 to 11,743, an increase of 54.4%. During the same period, diversion dispositions fell from 46 cases to fewer than 12. Fifty percent of placement decisions had youth within their own home or a relative’s home, representing 5,899 of the 11,715 total placements. General secure county placements increased from 2,663 to 3,574, an increase of 34.2%. Technical violations increased from 1,405 to 2,342, an increase of 66.7%, which reflects more intensive supervision and larger probation caseloads.



## Legal Framework

Under Government Code section 30061<sup>1</sup> and Welfare & Institutions Code section 1961<sup>2</sup>, counties receiving JJCPA and YOBG funds must develop and maintain a county plan that includes both a comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plan and a Juvenile Justice Development Plan to be eligible for funding. These plans ensure coordination that respond to system involvement and empowers justice-involved youth through a continuum of care focused on positive transformation and long-term stability.

The multi-agency juvenile justice plan, developed by the local Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC), must include representatives from law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, social services, and other youth-serving agencies, as well as community members. The plan must be reviewed and updated annually and submitted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) by May 1 in a consolidated format that combines JJCPA and YOBG requirements. Key elements include:

- **Assessment of existing resources** targeting at-risk youth and youthful offenders, including law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, and social services.
- **Identification of priority areas** facing significant public safety risks, such as gang activity, burglary, robbery, vandalism, truancy, substance abuse, and firearm-related violence.
- **Local youth justice action strategy** providing a continuum of responses to public safety risks and delinquency, emphasizing collaboration and integrated services.
- **Description of proposed programs, strategies, and system enhancements** to be funded, ensuring they are evidence-based and effective in reducing delinquency.
- **Information-sharing systems** to coordinate county actions and measure program success.

The Juvenile Justice Development Plan under YOBG must outline programs, placements, services, and strategies for youthful offenders who are no longer eligible for state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Facilities commitment. It should describe regional agreements, coordination with the JJCPA plan, and approaches for rehabilitation.

<sup>1</sup> [California Code, GOV 30061.](#)

<sup>2</sup> [California Code, Welf. & Inst. Code § 1961.](#)





Counties must also submit an expenditure and data report by October 1 detailing expenditures, funded programs, and countywide youth justice trend data. OYCR will compile these reports and publish a statewide summary by March 1, ensuring transparency and providing legislative updates on the use of the funds.

### **Impact of SB 823 on the Continuum of Care**

Reporting for JJCPA and YOBG has been in place for many years, with JJCPA reporting beginning in 2001 and YOBG reporting beginning in 2007, while reporting for the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) began in 2022 following state realignment. In this summary, information on how the JJRBG affects local youth justice systems is included as reported by the counties within their consolidated annual plans. Although JJCPA, YOBG, and JJRBG each have their own mandated target population, counties often report updates on JJRBG funded programs because the realigned 707(b) population influences local youth justice trends and is now part of the broader continuum of care counties are responsible for, particularly after the closure of DJJ in June of 2023. County JJRBG plans can be accessed on the OYCR website<sup>3</sup>. Otherwise, please note that all JJRBG related information in this report reflects what counties included in their JJCPA-YOBG submissions for 2025.

### **State Funding Framework for JJCPA and YOBG**

JJCPA and YOBG are funded through the Local Revenue Fund of 2011 under the Enhancing Law Enforcement Services Account, established via the 2011 Public Safety Realignment. Within this structure, JJCPA is primarily funded through the Vehicle License Fee Fund, with state sales tax revenue supplementing it as needed. Conversely, YOBG is primarily funded through state sales tax revenue, with potential supplementation from the Vehicle License Fee Fund in the event of shortfalls. Counties receive annual allocations based on formulas in statute: JJCPA funding is population based, while YOBG allocations consider both juvenile population and juvenile felony dispositions.

Proposition 30 (2012) constitutionally guaranteed funding for JJCPA and YOBG, ensuring stability and granting local agencies flexibility in designing, administering, and delivering public safety services as determined by the Legislature (Cal. Const. art. XIII, § 36; Assembly Bill (AB) 118, Chapter 40, Stats. 2011)<sup>4</sup>.

This funding structure reflects the state’s commitment to supporting counties in implementing evidence-based, community-focused strategies for youth justice, while providing predictable and sustainable resources for local planning and service delivery.

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<sup>3</sup> [County Plans - OYCR](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Bill Text - AB-118 Local Revenue Fund 2011;](#) [California Code, CONS SEC. 36.](#)

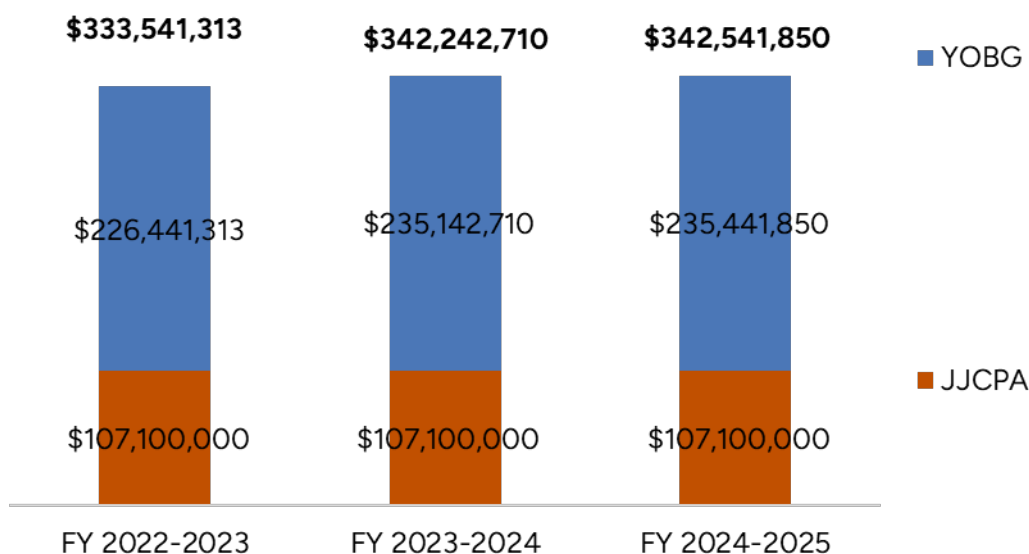




## Scale of Investment

For FY 2024–25, the JJCPA-YOBG grant allocated over \$342.5 million statewide. To provide historical context, the chart below shows allocations from FY 2022–23 through FY 2024–25.

Figure 1: Grant Allocation Amounts by Fiscal Year



These amounts can be found on the SCO website under Apportionments<sup>5</sup>.

## Procedural Information

In 2025, the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) supported counties during the submission process by outlining the submission process and sharing updated templates with County Chief Probation Officers on March 7, with follow-up communications sent on April 28 and May 1. Additional follow-ups were sent on August 27, September 4, and October 1 specifically requesting the expenditure and data reports.

By May 1, fifty-six counties submitted multi-agency juvenile justice plan by the deadline, and the remaining two counties submitted their plans later in the month. For the October 1 expenditure and data report submission cycle, all 58 counties were again required to submit updated plans. Fifty-three counties met the deadline, while five

<sup>5</sup>[Youthful Offender Block Grant; Citizens' Option for Public Safety \(COPS\) Program and Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Funds](#)





submitted after October 1, with three counties submitting reports within the month of October, followed by the remaining two counties submitting reports in November.

OYCR’s responsibilities include receiving and organizing county submissions, confirming completeness, and offering technical assistance to counties. While OYCR does not approve or validate program content, it ensures counties meet the submission requirements and compiles statewide summaries for transparency and accountability. To view all county plans and reports, please visit the OYCR website<sup>6</sup>.

## Data Limitations

### Data Attribution and Reporting Responsibility

The programmatic narratives, local action strategies, and expenditure and data breakdowns presented in this report are sourced directly from the annual multi-agency juvenile justice plan and expenditure and data reports submitted by California’s 58 counties. While OYCR reviews these submissions to ensure alignment with statutory reporting standards, OYCR does not independently validate or approve the specific program content or qualitative claims made by local jurisdictions. Consequently, any inquiries regarding specific local services or the implementation of county-level approaches should be directed to the respective county probation department.

### Distinguishing State Allocations from Local Expenditures

To provide a transparent fiscal overview, this report utilizes two distinct data streams:

1. **State Allocations:** The base funding amounts (totaling \$342.5 million for FY 2024–25) represent the state apportionments.
2. **County Expenditures:** The actual spending figures (totaling \$461.2 million for the 2024–2025 period) are derived from the expenditure and data reports submitted by the counties in October 2025. The variation between allocation and expenditure represents the use of unspent state grant balances from previous cycles, growth account distributions<sup>7</sup>, and supplemental funds from other sources (Figure 9).

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<sup>6</sup> [Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program - OYCR](#)

<sup>7</sup> Growth account distributions are state funds derived from year-over-year revenue growth in the Local Revenue Fund 2011. When revenues exceed the prior-year base level, the State Controller’s Office allocates the resulting growth to counties, separate from the regular annual allocation, and typically on a later timeline. Because these funds are issued after the fiscal year closes, counties may spend a prior-year growth distribution during the current reporting period, contributing to expenditure totals that exceed the base allocation amount.





## Data Sources

Unless otherwise specified, the broader youth justice activity data submitted by counties in the expenditure and data report, including arrests, petitions, and dispositions, is sourced from the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Juvenile Court Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) provided by the California Department of Justice (DOJ), or from supplemental data provided by local departments. While law enforcement agencies report individual arrests via the MACR, probation departments report caseload information via the JCPSS. A difference exists in how offenses are counted; the MACR reports only the most serious offense per arrest, whereas the JCPSS was modified in 2003 to accept up to five offenses per referral or petition. Additionally, the JCPSS only includes juveniles who have a final disposition reported to the DOJ, meaning many youths who are diverted after initial police contact are never captured in JCPSS records. These structural differences account for why arrest data provides a more direct measure of the number of youths touched by the system, while petition data reflects a formalization of court-based accountability that often includes multiple charges for a single individual.

## Privacy and Confidentiality Standards

In accordance with data privacy standards and to protect the identity of justice-involved youth, specific low-volume data points have been masked. In any instance where a county reports case counts fewer than 12, the data has been redacted or described as "less than 12" to maintain strict confidentiality and protect individual privacy<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> California Health and Human Services. (2016). Data De-Identification Guidelines (DDG). <https://chhsdata.github.io/dataplaybook/documents/CHHS-DDG-V1.0-092316.pdf> and Office of Civil Rights. (2012). Guidance Regarding Methods for De-identification of Protected Health Information in Accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule. [https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/coveridentities/De-identification/hhs\\_deid\\_guidance.pdf](https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/coveridentities/De-identification/hhs_deid_guidance.pdf)





## Statewide Synthesis of County Juvenile Justice Plans

In accordance with Government Code section 30061, subdivision (b)(4)(A)(i)<sup>9</sup>, California’s 58 counties performed a comprehensive assessment of the law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, and youth service resources currently targeting at-risk youth and their families. This system is defined by a shift away from traditional punitive measures toward a coordinated, multi-agency framework designed to provide a continuum of care within the community.

To support interpretation, each county is categorized based on population size using provisional estimates as of 2025. The categories, Small (population less than 100,000), Medium (population between 100,000 and 500,000), and Large (population greater than 500,000), are used to organize counties by shared demographic context.

### Assessment of Existing Services

#### *Law Enforcement and Probation*

The landscape of youth justice reflects a transition where law enforcement and probation resources are increasingly integrated into school-based prevention and mentorship. Counties like Sacramento and San Luis Obispo have moved beyond traditional discipline, utilizing Police Athletic Leagues (PAL) and School Resource Officers (SROs) to provide safety education and positive adult role models. Across the state, probation departments act as the central hub of this strategy, with all 58 counties utilizing Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) or Child and Family Teams (CFTs) in varying degrees. Some jurisdictions use them for regular meetings with youth under supervision, while other counties include them in critical system points such as intake, placement, and establishing a reentry plan. While partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs) provide essential rehabilitative services, probation-managed oversight and high-engagement community supervision remain the system's foundational infrastructure. This collaborative model ensures that assessments of a youth’s risk level lead directly to an individualized case plan that leverages the resources of multiple county agencies.

#### *Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use*

County assessments reveal a heavy reliance on evidence-based treatment for trauma. Los Angeles specifically reported in its action strategy that 90% of justice-involved youth have been exposed to adverse childhood experiences. These health services are delivered across the entire system, providing support for young people in custody and ongoing care for those living in the community.

- **Mental Health:** Large urban centers like Los Angeles and San Diego utilize Forensic Mental Health Clinicians and specialized models such as Dialectical

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<sup>9</sup> [California Code, GOV 30061.](#)



Behavior Therapy (DBT) and Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) to treat youth with complex histories in both secure facilities and community-based settings.

- **Drug and Alcohol:** Treatment is increasingly co-located within probation hubs to improve accessibility and engagement. Monterey and Tulare utilize the Matrix Model for Teens and the Seven Challenges curriculum to address the rising threat of substance use, including fentanyl.
- **Physical Health:** Integrated care is provided through specialized contracts, such as WellPath in Butte and Solano, and through Public Health Nurses in Ventura who perform holistic biological and psychosocial assessments for at-risk pre-teens and teens.

### *Education and Youth Services*

Counties have prioritized educational resources that provide marketable skills and credit recovery to prevent system reentry. These programs often begin in a facility and follow a youth into the community to support their success. Fresno and Solano offer certifications in high-demand fields such as welding, construction, and culinary arts, while Yuba and Alameda focus on postsecondary pathways to facilitate college enrollment. Youth services have shifted toward credible messenger mentoring and pro-social outlets, such as Humboldt's Ink People arts program or Santa Cruz's "FoodWhat?!" initiative, which uses organic farming as a vehicle for youth empowerment and job training in a youth's own community.

### *Self-Identified Gaps and Barriers*

A comprehensive assessment requires acknowledging the barriers identified by counties that limit the effective delivery of these services:

- **Culturally Responsive Programming:** While 25 counties have added formal equity initiatives, jurisdictions like Marin and Santa Barbara identified ongoing needs for more programming tailored specifically to Hispanic and Black youth, as well as specialized services for the LGBTQIA+ community.
- **Provider Shortages:** Humboldt, Fresno, and Mendocino explicitly cite a critical lack of local mental health professionals and inpatient substance use treatment. This results in at-risk youth often waiting in emergency rooms for out-of-county placements, delaying essential care.
- **Reentry Infrastructure:** Following Senate Bill (SB) 823<sup>10</sup>, 26 counties have identified the need for more local "step-down" facilities and vocational programs specifically for older youth (ages 18–25) who are now remaining under local jurisdiction for longer durations.

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<sup>10</sup> [Bill Text - SB-823 Juvenile justice realignment: Office of Youth and Community Restoration.](#)



## Priority Areas

While the identification of geographic risks is a shared strategy for 50 counties, the nature of those risks is heavily influenced by demographic context.



**Large Urban Centers:** For Large counties like Santa Clara and San Diego, priority is placed on geographic information system (GIS) "hot-spot" mapping to address gang activity and firearm violence in specific high-arrest zip codes.



**Medium Suburban Jurisdictions:** In counties like Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Solano, priorities focus on satellite cities where youth face overlapping challenges, including poverty and limited access to services. Communities such as Santa Maria, Watsonville, and Vallejo experience systemic disparities, with Latino and Black youth disproportionately impacted. Strategies aim to expand resources and reduce barriers to support.



**Small Rural Jurisdictions:** In Small counties like Amador and Calaveras, focus areas are defined by geographic isolation, poverty, and transportation barriers that limit access to traditional service hubs.

**Common Risks:** Truancy remains the most frequently cited early warning sign across all sizes, with 42 counties prioritizing school-based engagement to prevent formal justice system entry.

## Juvenile Justice Action Strategies

The fundamental strategy across the state focuses on the RNR model, which prioritizes the least restrictive environment and reserves secure detention only for high-risk youth.<sup>11</sup> While data will later show a decrease in diversion for 2024, all 58 counties identified diversion as a primary action strategy. Local strategies emphasize relationship-based intervention approaches and combined intensive counseling with continuous structured follow-up ("close" supervisions/support) to stabilize youth, reduce risk behaviors, and prevent at-risk youth from formal justice system involvement. To ensure these interventions are effective, 56 counties utilize validated

<sup>11</sup> [Risk-Need-Responsivity Model for Offender Assessment and Rehabilitation \(2007\) | National Institute of Corrections; Public Safety Canada. \(2010\). Risk-need-responsivity model for offender assessment and rehabilitation. Government of Canada. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/rsk-nd-rspnsvty/rsk-nd-rspnsvty-eng.pdf>](#)





actuarial tools, most notably the PACT and the OYAS, to match service frequency to the specific needs of the youth. This strategy is reinforced by 45 counties that fund evidence-based CBTs, such as Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), to address the thought patterns that lead to the commitment of crimes.

### *Recidivism*

Recidivism reduction serves as the definitive metric for the success of these action strategies across the state. Because California counties use different definitions of recidivism, the following examples reflect each jurisdiction’s local measurement approach. For instance, Santa Cruz County reported a 2024 recidivism rate of 6%, defined as the percentage of youth on supervision who received a new adjudication while under supervision; this represents a 1% reduction from the prior year. Santa Clara County documented that between 95% and 97% of youth who completed their early intervention program did not recidivate within one year. Furthermore, Ventura County’s Network of Care (NOC) model yielded a 10% recidivism rate, which the county noted is a figure much lower than national averages. These outcomes are increasingly linked to vocational expansion and workforce development, which 19 counties use to transition youth from custody into the community to help youth reach long-term stability and breaks cycles of re-offense.

### **Plan Revisions from Prior Year**

Building on the purpose of providing a local continuum of support, recent self-reported updates reflect the expansion of local services that now serve high-need realigned youth, while continuing to expand efforts in education, vocational programs, and racial equity.

- **SB 823 Realignment<sup>12</sup>:** While JJCPA and YOYG plans have been submitted annually since 2001 and 2007 respectively, 26 counties, mainly Medium and Large, have updated their plans to incorporate the local care of youth who committed serious 707(b) offenses following the closure of DJJ in June 2023.
  - These updates include new or expanded initiatives such as ARISE (San Bernardino), APEX (Kern), SOAR (San Luis Obispo), and VOYA (Sacramento). These programs feature expanded vocational training (e.g., barbering and construction), community college dual enrollment (e.g., Rising Scholars), and structured reentry case planning tailored for high-risk youth.
- **Educational and Career Pathways:** 19 counties have strengthened workforce development programs, while others have joined post-secondary pathways such as the Rising Scholars network in Shasta and expanded access to technology for learning through programs like Tulare’s Educational Tablet Program.

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<sup>12</sup> Please see the section Impact of SB 823 on the Continuum of Care (within the Legal Framework) for context on why SB 823 is referenced throughout this report.



- **Equity and Inclusion:** 25 counties added formal initiatives to address racial and ethnic disparities, including hiring bilingual staff and establishing Youth Advisory Councils to center lived experience in policy design.

## JJCPA Funded Programs Overview

In accordance with the requirements of Government Code section 30061, subdivision (b)(4)<sup>13</sup>, counties utilize JJCPA funding to maintain a coordinated system of data sharing, collaborative governance, and evidence-based interventions. The following sections detail the statewide implementation of these statutory components.

### Information Sharing and Data

Counties have transitioned toward sophisticated, cloud-based Information systems to facilitate interagency data sharing and provide metrics for program evaluation.

- **System Capabilities:** The most prevalent systems, such as Enterprise Supervision (Tyler Technologies) and AutoMon, are utilized by counties like Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Mateo to integrate real-time data from the Superior Courts, District Attorneys, and law enforcement partners. These systems track demographics, Youth Level of Service (YLS)/PACT risk assessments, and case plan progress, allowing for mobile and desktop access by multidisciplinary teams.
- **Data Utilization:** Data obtained through these systems is used to measure success in two primary ways:
  - Short-Term Success: Tracking improvements in specific youth needs and program participation rates.
  - Long-Term Success: Monitoring recidivism through subsequent law enforcement referrals and the reduction of probation violations over varied periods of time.
- **Transparency:** Large counties, including Alameda and Santa Clara, have implemented interactive dashboards to provide the public and stakeholders with quarterly updates on supervision types, race/ethnicity, and geographic outcomes. While these systems provide necessary transparency, they require resources to maintain. Mendocino County reported that data entry for tools like the PACT is very time consuming, often diverting officers from direct service delivery. Maintaining this infrastructure also requires personnel investment; for example, San Joaquin County allocated roughly \$1.04 million in administrative and staff costs related to data and assessment functions, representing 9.4% of its total funding.

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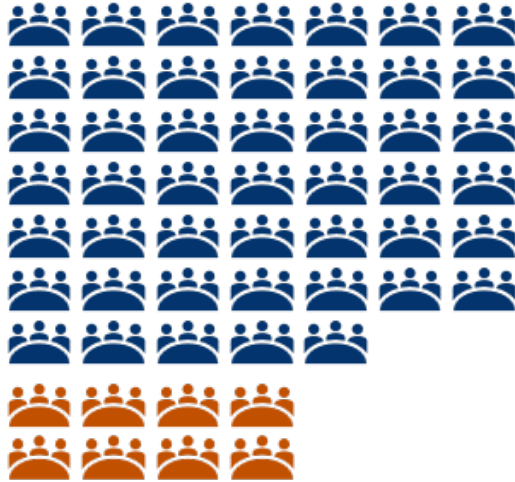
<sup>13</sup> [California Code, GOV 30061.](#)



## Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCC)

The JJCC serves as the vital planning body mandated by Welfare & Institutions Code section 749.22<sup>14</sup> to ensure that youth justice strategies are developed through a multi-agency lens. While 50 counties have fully constituted JJCCs, eight counties currently have vacancies, three more than were reported last year.

**50 counties (86%)** report having a fully constituted JJCC



**Identified Vacancies:** In jurisdictions that are not yet fully constituted<sup>15</sup>, vacancies are most commonly found in the CBO and at-large community representative categories.

**Filling Plans:** Counties with vacancies, such as Alpine and Modoc, report active recruitment efforts through public postings and targeted outreach to local tribes and non-profits to promote diverse representation in policy design.

<sup>14</sup> [California Code, Welf. & Inst. Code § 749.22.](#)

<sup>15</sup> Counties that do not have a fully constituted JJCC: Alpine, Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Napa, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Sutter





## JJCPA-Funded Programs, Strategies, and System Enhancements

While the assessment of existing services provides a high-level inventory of youth resources, this section details the specific allocation of grant funds.

### *Diversion and Early Intervention*

Diversion remains the primary statewide strategy, with all 58 counties utilizing JJCPA funds to keep low-risk youth out of the formal court system.

- **Centralized Assessment Hubs:** Multiple jurisdictions utilize centralized hubs, such as San Francisco’s Community Assessment & Referral Center (CARC), San Diego’s Community Assessment Teams (CAT), Monterey’s Silver Star Resource Center, and Stanislaus’s Youth Assessment Center, to provide a single point of entry for intake and assessment, pairing youth with community-based case managers at the earliest possible point of contact.
- **School-Based Prevention:** Counties fund School Liaison Officers and Truancy Intervention Programs to address chronic absenteeism.

### *Intensive Community Supervision*

For young people at a higher risk of re-offending, JJCPA funds intensive caseloads managed by officers trained in the RNR model.

- **Multidisciplinary Case Planning:** Counties like Sacramento and Santa Cruz utilize Impact Services Units and Case Assessment and Planning Services (CAPS) caseloads to provide wraparound support and frequent field contacts, ensuring that services match the specific needs identified in the validated assessments.

### *Evidence-Based Rehabilitative Interventions*

Approximately 92% of spending went towards supporting staff and programs that have a foundation built on evidence-based programs and approaches proven to reduce recidivism.

- **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy:** 45 counties fund programs like ART and MRT to address antisocial thinking patterns.
- **Vocational and Workforce Development:** 19 counties have expanded their vocational offerings to include innovative programs like Merced’s Mobile Coffee Cart and Tulare’s Pro-Youth leadership program, recognizing employment as a critical factor in long-term stability.
- **Restorative Justice:** 16 counties fund restorative practices, such as Sutter County’s Stepping Stones and Yolo’s Conflict Resolution Center, which focus on victim-offender mediation and repairing community harm.



## YOBG Funded Programs Overview

In accordance with Welfare & Institutions Code section 1961, subdivision (a)<sup>16</sup>, county YOBG submissions reflect a systemic shift toward managing high-risk youth through local intensive care, collaborative regionalism, and a focus on vocational and technological infrastructure.

### Strategy for High-Risk Populations

Across all 58 counties, the primary strategy for managing youth who are no longer eligible for state-run facilities is rooted in the RNR model.

- **Evidence-Based Case Planning:** The usage of funding is heavily directed toward the implementation of assessment tools such as the PACT and the OYAS. These tools serve as the diagnostic engine, allowing counties to move away from punitive responses and toward interventions that match the "dosage" of supervision to a youth's specific risk level.
- **Intensive Community Alternatives:** To prevent out-of-home placements, counties utilize YOBG funds to maintain low-ratio supervision caseloads (often 15:1 or 20:1) and wraparound services. This strategy allows high-risk and needs adolescents to remain in their homes while receiving intensive mental health and family stabilization support.

### Regional Agreements

A total of 15 jurisdictions reported utilizing formal regional agreements or contracts to facilitate custodial care and specialized services. These agreements are primarily utilized by small and rural counties that lack the fiscal resources to maintain independent juvenile halls or the infrastructure to provide specialized care, such as gender-responsive housing or high-intensity mental health treatment. Agreements range from Joint Powers Agreements (JPAs) for long-term behavioral modification facilities, such as the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center serving Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa, to simple fee-for-service contracts for secure bed space in neighboring counties.

### Strategic Usage of Funding

YOBG funding is characterized by its transition from general detention support to highly specialized rehabilitative assets.

- **Staffing and Reentry Planning:** As the largest expenditure category, funds primarily support Transition and Aftercare Officers to ensure a "warm handoff" to community-based services upon release. This investment is increasingly impacted by statewide recruitment challenges, requiring jurisdictions such as Solano County

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<sup>16</sup> [California Code, Welf. & Inst. Code § 1961.](#)



to reallocate funding to maintain safe staffing levels when specialized mental health roles remain unfilled.

- **Manualized Behavioral Interventions:** Counties use structured programs like ART and MRT to help youth build positive skills and make better choices. These programs follow clear guides, so they're delivered the same way in detention and in the community.
- **Vocational Certification and Career Pathways:** There is a strong statewide trend toward funding marketable certifications. Programs like the Paxton Patterson building skills curriculum and ServSafe food handling are being implemented in facilities to bridge the gap between custody and self-sufficient employment.
- **Infrastructure and Pro-Social Technology:** A growing theme is the use of funds for facility modernization, including the deployment of secure educational tablets (e.g., RISE or Orijin systems) and the construction of sensory de-escalation rooms to improve the safety and therapeutic climate of local institutions.





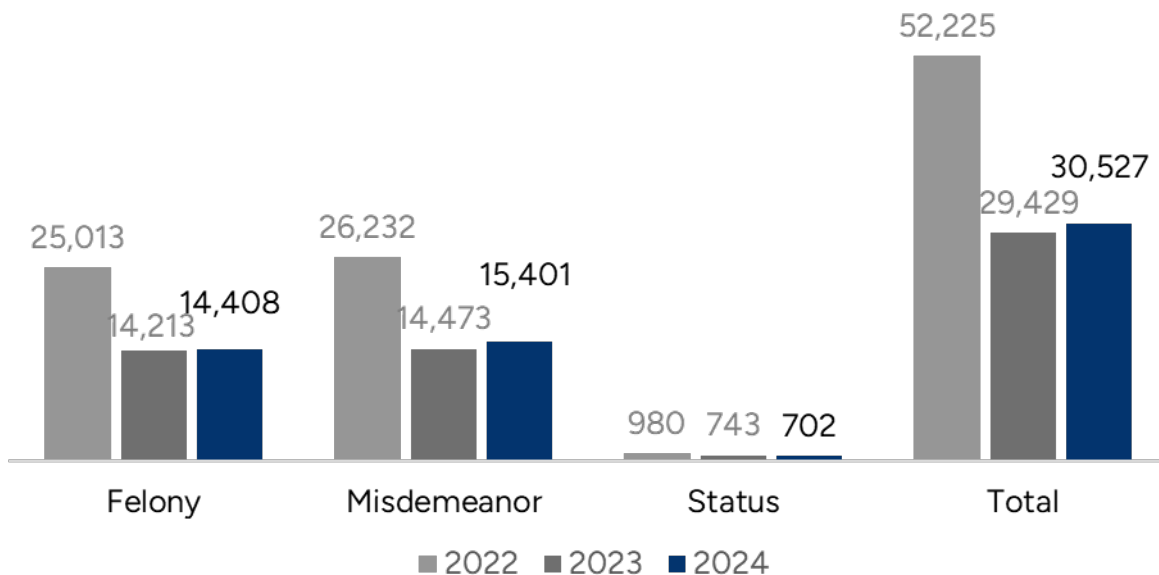
## Systemwide Activity and Decision Points (2022–2024)

Having established the statewide framework for youth justice planning and the specific programs supported by JJCPA and YOBG grants, the following section presents the empirical results of these investments. In accordance with statutory requirements to track the effectiveness of local plans, this section explores the relationship between fiscal priorities and youth justice system trends.

The following analysis looks at how local strategies may have shaped youth justice practices over the past three years (2022–2024), focusing on key decision points starting from initial arrest.

Statewide youth justice activity shows fewer arrests alongside greater reliance on formal court processing and probationary outcomes. Total arrests declined from 52,225 (2022) to 30,527 (2024), a decrease of 41.6%. Felony and misdemeanor arrests decreased by approximately 42% and 41%, respectively.

**Figure 2: Arrests by Year (2022-2024)**

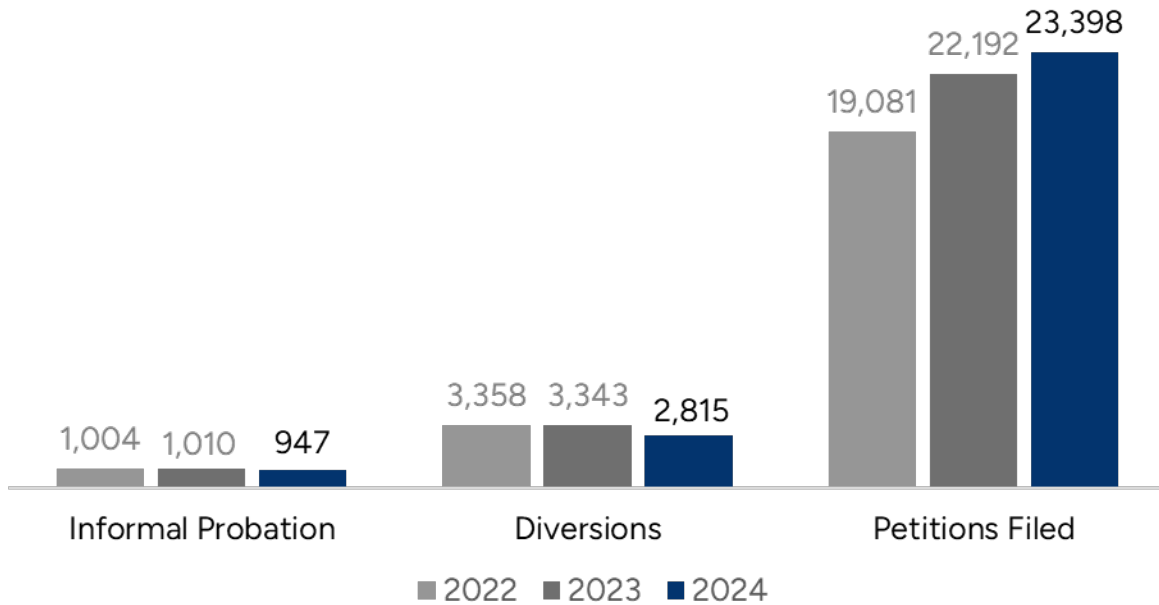


At the same time, petitions filed increased from 19,081 to 23,398 (an increase of 22.6%), while pre-filing diversions decreased from 3,358 to 2,815 (a decrease of 16.1%).<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Direct comparisons between arrest data and referral/petition data should not be made because of fundamental differences in the way data is reported to DOJ. Please reference the data limitations section of this report, on page 8, for more information.

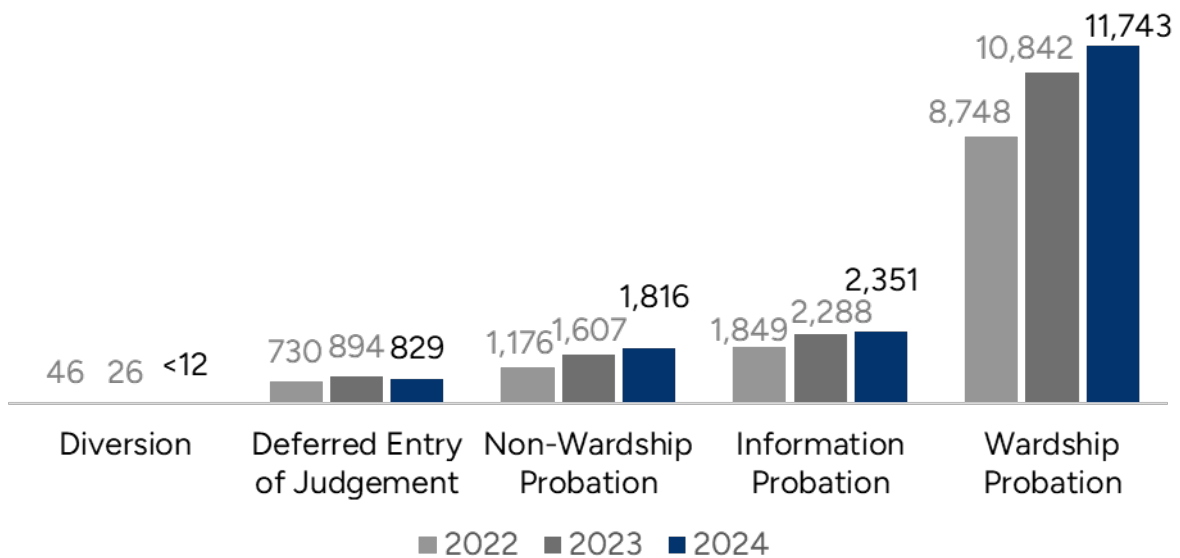


**Figure 3: Probation Dispositions by Year (2022-2024)**



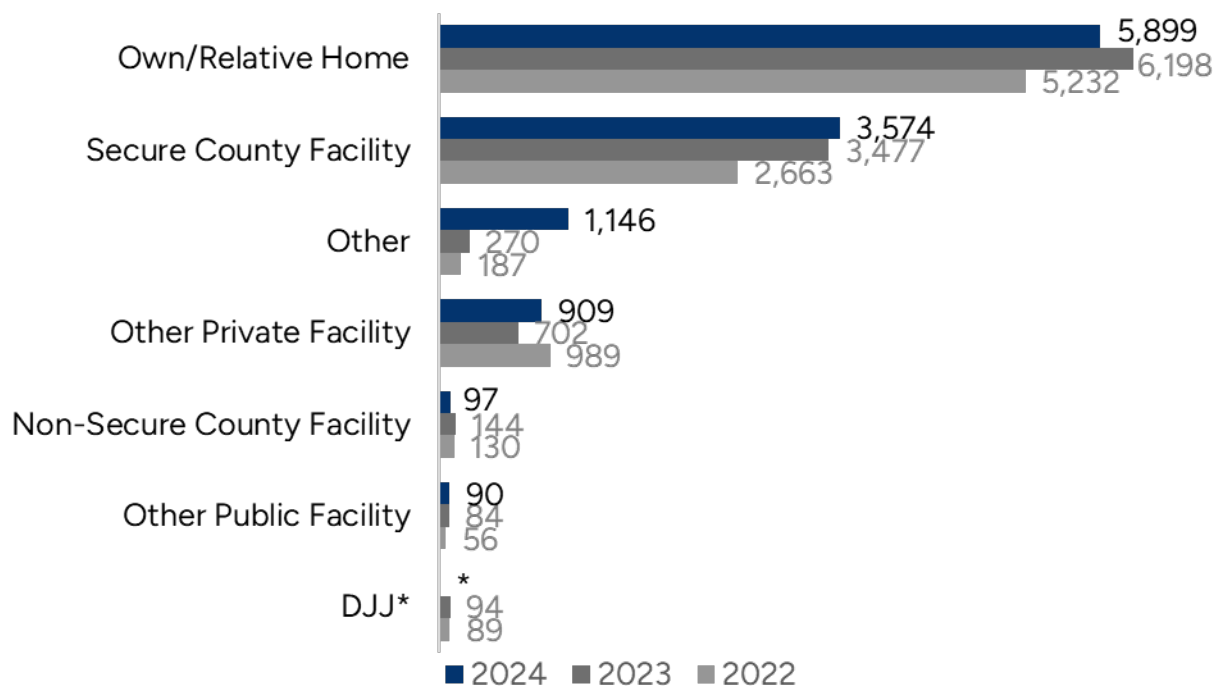
Court dispositions shifted toward probation. For example, wardship probation increased from 8,748 to 11,743 (34.3%), non-ward probation increased from 1,176 to 1,816 (54.4%), and informal probation increased from 1,849 to 2,351 (27.2%). Dispositions to diversion fell sharply from 46 to less than 12, and deferred entry of judgment (DEJ) increased modestly (13.6%).

**Figure 4: Court Disposition by Year (2022-2024)**



Placement decisions remained anchored in the least restrictive setting, with own/relative home accounting for about 50% of 2024 placements (5,899 of 11,715). General secure county placements<sup>18</sup> increased from 2,663 to 3,574 (34.2%), while DJJ placements were not reported in 2024\*.

**Figure 5: Placement Type by Year (2022-2024)**

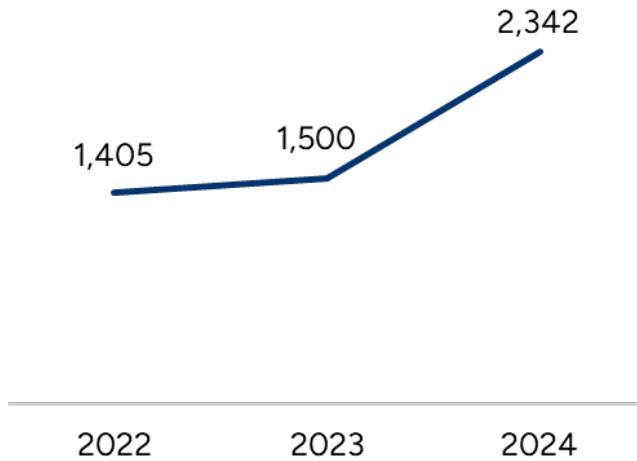


<sup>18</sup> A facility where a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate, or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the youth’s escape or departure from the facility. Secure facility includes electronic monitoring. Secure youth treatment facility placement is not reported in this data as it was given its own designation in 2024. Please see OYCR’s AB 169 report for details on youth commitments to SYTFs. [2025 AB 102 Report](#)



Technical violations increased from 1,405 to 2,342 (66.7%), consistent with growing probation caseloads and more intensive supervision.

**Figure 6: Technical Violations by Year (2022-2024)**



Since 2022, California has experienced a substantial decline in juvenile arrests, yet system activity indicates an upward shift toward formalized court-based accountability and more intensive community supervision. While placements remain anchored in least restrictive home-based settings, the rise in petitions, technical violations, and secure county placements reflects a deepening of involvement for the youth who remain in the system.

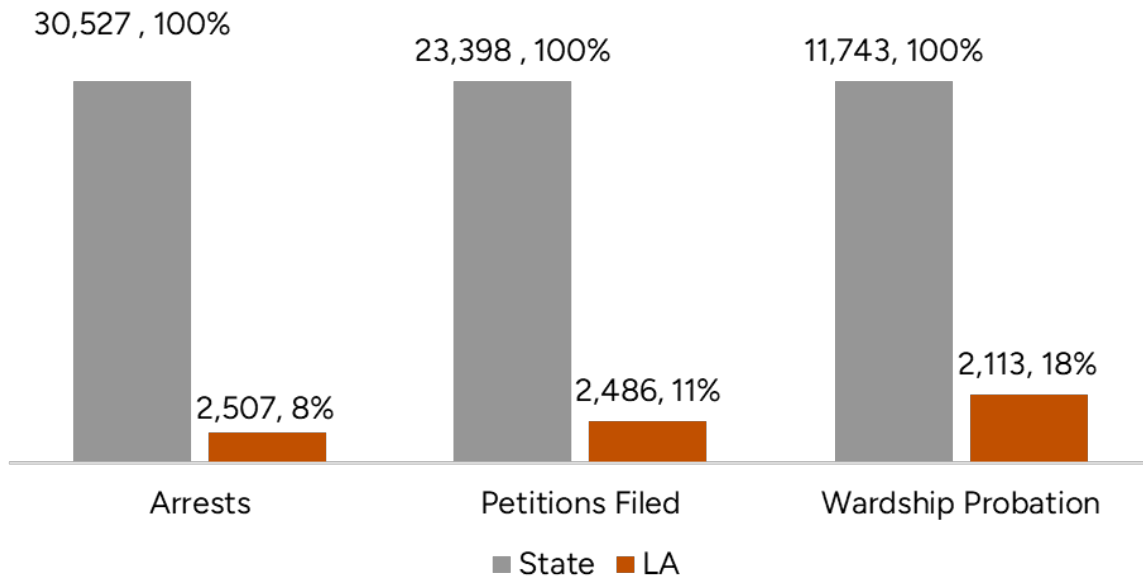




### Los Angeles County’s Role in Statewide JJCPA–YOBG Shifts (2022–2024)

Los Angeles County (LA) remains a major driver of statewide youth justice trends, particularly in court dispositions. In 2024, LA accounted for roughly one-fifth of all wardship probation outcomes (2,113 of 11,743 statewide), and its growth (of 21.8%) contributed to the statewide increase (of 34.3%). Informal probation also increased in LA (by 16.6%), representing about 20% of statewide totals (LA Comparison Table in Appendix A). These figures underscore LA’s outsized influence on statewide patterns, many of the observed increases are shaped by LA’s scale and growth relative to other counties.

**Figure 7: Arrests, Petitions Filed, and Wardship Probation - Statewide and Los Angeles County**





## County-Level Analysis of Data Trends by Population Size

The story of youth justice in California from 2022 to 2024 is one of shifting strategies, where a county's population size often dictates the narrative of its data. While the state experienced a reduction in total arrests compared to 2022, the most recent period indicates an increased reliance on formal system responses to youth crime, particularly in larger urban centers.

### *Large Counties*

Across California's large counties excluding Los Angeles, the narrative is one of more formalized system involvement. Even as aggregate arrests in these regions remained much lower than 2022 levels, the legal processing of those cases became more formal. Petitions filed in these counties climbed from 13,944 to 17,438, signaling a greater reliance on court intervention.

This formalization is most visible in how youth are supervised and housed. Wardship probation dispositions in this group increased by over 40% since 2022, and the attention of supervision intensified, and technical violations more than doubled, reaching 1,589 in 2024. San Diego County was a primary contributor to this trend, reporting 556 violations after two years with no violations reported. This shift toward high-intensity monitoring coincided with a 39% increase in secure county facility placements, as large counties absorbed the responsibility for high-needs youth following the state's closure of its DJJ facilities.

### *Medium Counties*

In the state's medium-sized counties, the narrative reveals a slow turn away from informal resolutions. While total arrests held steady at roughly 5,200 annually, the use of pre-filing diversions fell from 1,120 to 904. As these early exit ramps were utilized less frequently, the volume of youth entering formal wardship probation grew from 1,293 to 1,682. Merced County reflected this broader trend, seeing its wardship dispositions nearly double over the three-year period. Supervision also grew more intensively in these regions, with Monterey County alone reporting 470 technical violations, the highest volume in the medium-sized category.

### *Small Counties*

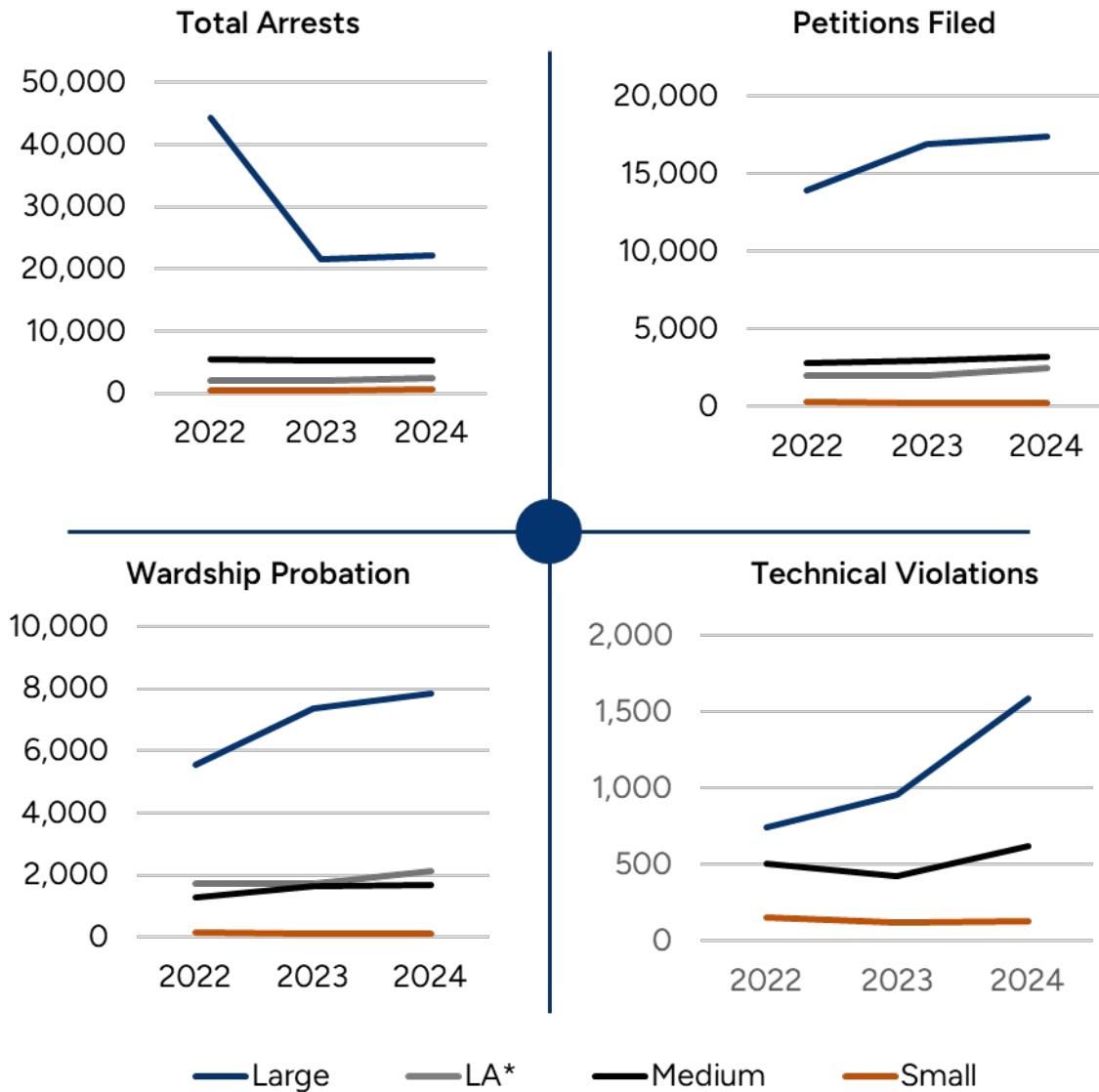
For California's smallest counties, the data tells a story of local volatility where small numbers lead to large percentage fluctuations. Total arrests in this group grew slightly to 533 in 2024, yet the majority of these cases originated in a few jurisdictions like Lake County, which saw arrests nearly quadruple. In many other rural areas, system contact remained rare; jurisdictions like Alpine, Amador, Lassen, Modoc, and Sierra each recorded total arrest volumes that were consistently fewer than 12.

Unlike their larger counterparts, small counties saw their use of formal wardship probation decline, falling from 157 to 121. This suggests a narrative of localized, informal handling of youth in rural settings, where jurisdictions like Trinity County



reported less than 12 wardship outcomes in the most recent data. Furthermore, small counties were the only group to see a decrease in technical violations, suggesting a supervision model that remains less reliant on formal sanctions than the state’s urban centers.

**Figure 8: Justice System Trends by County Size**



19

<sup>19</sup> \*Los Angeles County did not report any technical violations from 2022-2024.





## Analysis: Program Influence on Trends

As required by Government Code Section 30061, subdivision (b)(4)(C)(iv)<sup>20</sup> and Welfare & Institutions Code section 1961, subdivision (c)(3)<sup>21</sup>, counties must provide an analysis of how their funded strategies influenced youth justice data trends. Out of California's 58 counties, 50 provided a qualitative summary or analysis identifying the specific programmatic and systemic drivers behind their local data<sup>22</sup>.

The following themes summarize how these 49 counties interpret the relationship between their strategies and the observed system shifts:

**The Evolving Role of Probation:** Many counties attribute positive youth outcomes to a shift in probation culture where officers act as change agents who prioritize rapport and individualized care. Lake County identifies smaller caseloads as a primary factor in decreasing recidivism, as it allows officers the time and attention necessary to build the quality relationships required for behavioral change. In Alpine and Sierra counties, state funding is credited with maintaining the foundational infrastructure of the juvenile system, including the support of dedicated probation officer positions for prevention and supervision. San Benito County emphasizes that funding juvenile probation officers enables the effective use of graduated sanctions and evidence-based case planning, which has helped reduce the number of high-risk youth.

**Expanding "Upstream" Diversion and Early Intervention:** Jurisdictions that prioritize front-end prevention believe these efforts are a primary reason for declining system penetration. Riverside County reached 4,404 young people through its programs, almost four times more than the number of youth arrested, helping them get support early and avoid going through the formal court process. Santa Cruz County achieved an 85.5% increase in the use of diversion by utilizing a "collective impact model" that redirects youth away from formal processing. Similarly, Butte County reports that a majority of its 150 arrests were handled through diversion or informal probation rather than formal petitions, which they attribute to the availability of community-based behavioral health interventions.

**Managing the "Deep End" and Post-DJJ Realignment:** Following the closure of state-run facilities, counties report that their strategies are now critical for locally managing high-risk/high needs populations. Yuba County implemented the Resilience Program to provide local services and a step-down model for youth who would have previously been sent to the state level. Napa County utilizes Skyline Academy, a rehabilitative

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<sup>20</sup> [California Code, GOV 30061.](#)

<sup>21</sup> [California Code, Welf. & Inst. Code § 1961.](#)

<sup>22</sup> The following counties did not submit a trends analysis with their October 1 Expenditure and Data Report: Calaveras, Inyo, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Placer, Sacramento, and San Joaquin.



camp program located within its juvenile hall, to provide local care for high-risk youth who have committed serious or violent offenses. Solano County also noted an increase in commitments to its Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF), known as RISE, while maintaining a commitment to ensure youth receive high-level interventions intended to eventually support a return to the community.

**Strengthening Multi-Agency "Networks of Care":** A recurring theme is the belief that system data is influenced by the strength of collaborative partnerships and resource networks. Alameda County utilizes its Resource Connection Network (RCN) to facilitate thousands of referrals, reporting 4,899 in 2024, to agencies providing mentoring and restorative justice. San Bernardino County frames its strategy as a collaborative effort between city and county agencies, CBOs, and law enforcement to provide educational and healing opportunities that help families avoid the justice system. San Diego County credits its continuum of services, including Achievement Centers and Youth Development Services, with a 57% decrease in youth bookings over the last five years.

**Data Accountability and Assessment Fidelity:** Counties report that the use of validated assessment tools is the cornerstone of reducing recidivism and matching youth with appropriate services. Kern County and Kings County highlight the PACT as essential for identifying a youth's most critical needs and tailoring interventions accordingly. Mendocino County uses the PACT to identify top needs, such as anti-social peers and anti-social personality features, to drive its evidence-based behavioral change plans. Furthermore, Santa Barbara County utilizes funded managers and supervisors to participate in interagency groups to problem-solve high-needs cases and ensure resources are targeted to the areas of greatest treatment need.

**Targeting Local Demographic and Geographic Needs:** The narratives show how counties pivot their strategies to address specific local "hot spots," demographic shifts, or geographic barriers. Imperial County identified a rise in female arrests and subsequently partnered with the VERA Institute to design gender-responsive programming. Sonoma County noted an "alarming jump" in felony referrals for Latinx youth, leading to a focus on trauma-focused and culturally responsive restorative services. In rural areas, Mono County utilized SROs to provide direct engagement and education to students to reduce risk behaviors, while Mariposa County used its resources to address truancy through close collaboration with school staff.

**Privacy-Related Data Masking:** In accordance with data privacy standards, specific low-volume counts have been masked. For example, El Dorado County supervises a Transitional Age Youth (TAY) caseload of less than 12 individuals. Solano County reported that alternative resolutions offered included informal probation for less than 12 young people, and that its commitments to SYTF increased from less than 12 in the previous year. Yolo County maintained low out-of-home placement with less than 12





youth placed during the reporting period. Additionally, Tulare County reported its lowest recorded amount for status arrests (less than 12) in 2024.

## Statewide Juvenile Justice Funding and Expenditure Synthesis

For Fiscal Year 2024–2025, counties reported a total of **\$461.2 million** in actual expenditures to support local youth justice initiatives based on the expenditure and data report submissions from counties in October of 2025. While this figure exceeds the base allocation of **\$342.5 million**, the variation is accounted for by the utilization of carry-over funds and unspent balances from previous cycles, alongside specific growth account distributions.

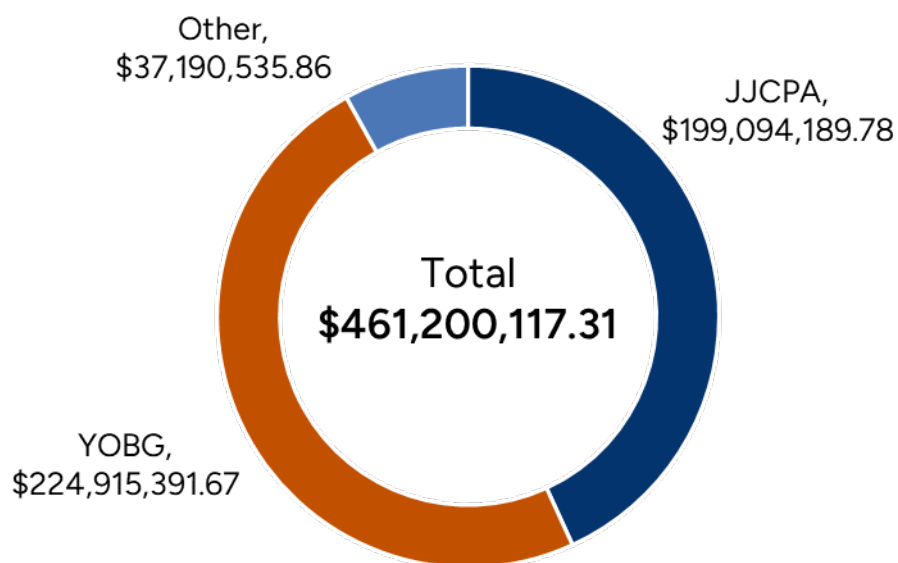
These expenses represent the primary fiscal resources for California’s public safety strategy, providing stable resources for counties to design evidence-based, community-focused programs.

### Statewide Division of Funds

The total investment was distributed across three primary streams:

- **Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG):** Representing the largest portion at **\$224,915,392**, these funds are specifically intended to support the local management of high-risk youth following the closure of DJJ.
- **Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA):** Allocated at **\$199,094,190**, this stream focuses on multiagency plans for prevention and early intervention.
- **Other:** Counties reported spending an additional **\$37,190,536** from sources such as local, federal, private, or other state funds.

Figure 9: Funding Sources

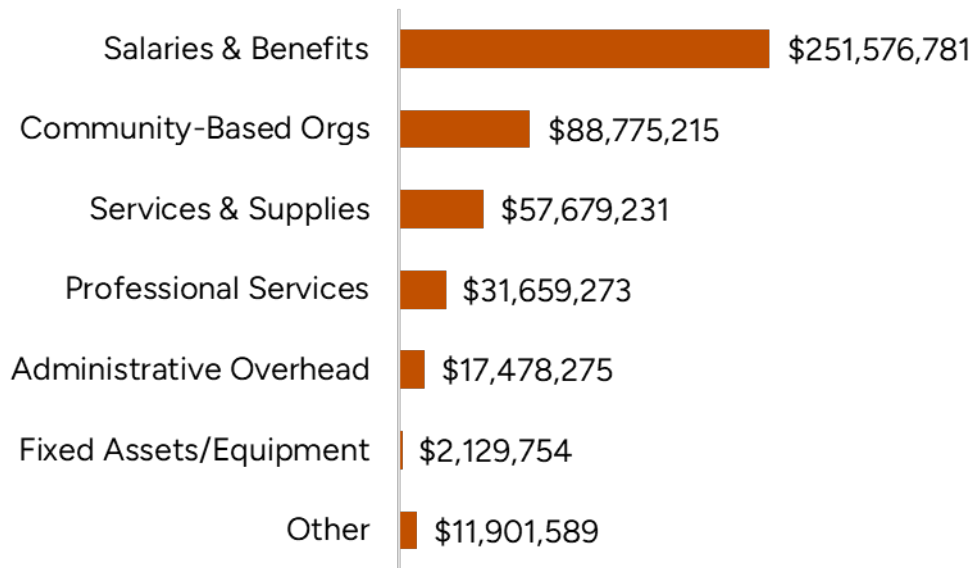




## Expenditure Breakdown by Category

Statewide spending reflects a prioritized investment in staffing and community-based organizations for programs and rehabilitation. The following breakdown details how these funds were utilized according to the expenditure definitions and categories provided in the state’s reporting framework:

**Figure 10: Amount Spent per Expenditure Categories**



- **Salaries & Benefits** — \$251,576,781.26 (54.55%): This category 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. As the system's foundational infrastructure, these funds support Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) and institutional staff who provide the high-dosage community supervision and individualized case planning central to the RNR model.
- **Community-Based Orgs** — \$88,775,214.64 (19.25%): These expenditures are for services received from CBOs. This investment underscores a statewide strategy to partner with local experts for mentoring, restorative justice, and mental health treatment, which allows youth to remain in the least restrictive environment and build social capital within their own neighborhoods.
- **Services & Supplies** — \$57,679,230.50 (12.51%): Expenditures for services and supplies are necessary for the operation of projects (e.g., lease payments for vehicles or office space) and/or services provided directly to participants and their families, such as food, clothing, transportation, and shelter/housing. These resources are critical for removing the socioeconomic barriers that often impede success in rehabilitative programming.





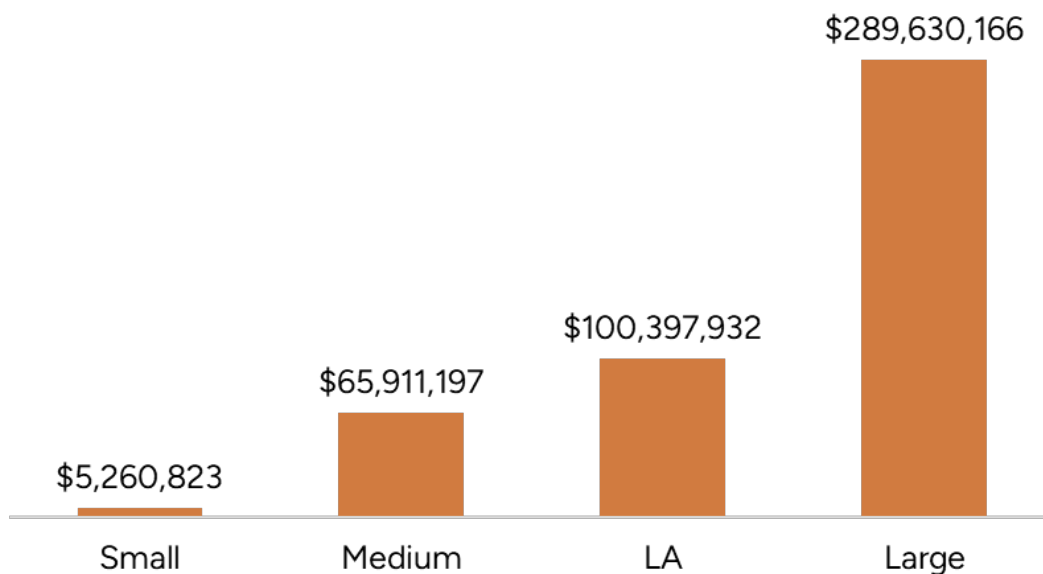
- **Professional Services** — \$31,659,272.56 (6.86%): These expenditures represent all services provided by individuals and agencies with whom the county contracts, excluding CBOs, where the county reimburses the contracted entity. Counties utilize these funds for highly specialized needs, such as actuarial risk/needs assessment staff, psychological evaluations, and medical or dental services in local facilities.
- **Administrative Overhead** — \$17,478,275.09 (3.79%): This category covers all costs associated with the administration of the programs, placements, services, strategies, or system enhancements supported by JJCPA/YOBG funds. These expenditures support essential fiscal monitoring and legislative reporting and are maintained well below the 5% maximum typically allowed by statute to ensure most funding reaches direct services.
- **Fixed Assets/Equipment** — \$2,129,754.07 (0.46%): This category includes tangible items such as vehicles, computers, office equipment, and furniture needed to implement or operate the programs. Recent investments include secure educational tablets for in-custody youth and facility modernization to improve the therapeutic climate of local institutions.
- **Other** — \$11,901,589.19 (2.58%): These expenditures are for miscellaneous procurements and localized program-specific infrastructure that do not fit within the primary expenditure types. Examples include localized system enhancements, specialized legal literature, and specific facility safety upgrades.



## Funding Juvenile Justice Priorities by County Size

Building upon the statewide expenditure framework, the following analysis examines how JJCPA-YOBG funds, totaling \$461,200,117.31, are allocated across California's distinct county tiers. The data reveals that while Salaries and Benefits remain the primary investment for most tiers, the proportional allocation for community-based services and infrastructure varies based on a county's population and systemic needs.

Figure 11: Amount Spent by County Size Category



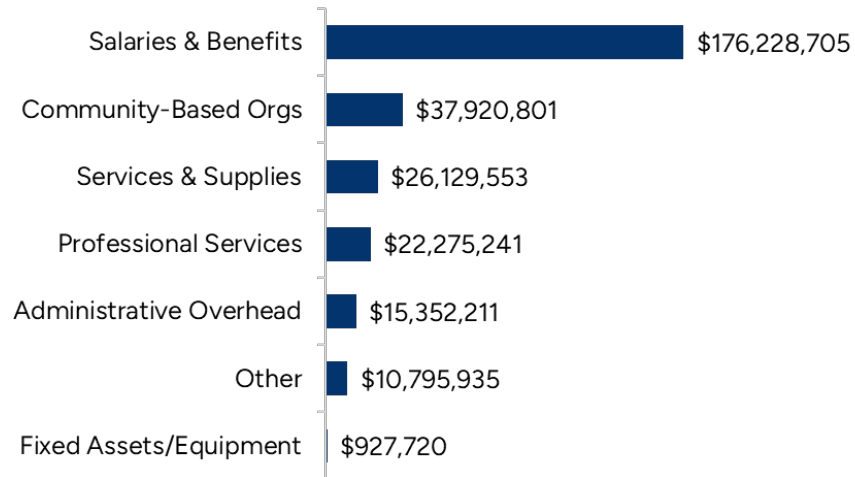
### Large Counties

The Large Counties tier (excluding Los Angeles) represents the highest aggregate investment at \$289,630,165.76. This group heavily prioritizes Salaries and Benefits, which account for \$176,228,704.82 (60.8%) of its total spending. These funds maintain the intensive supervision units and institutional staffing necessary for high-volume regions like San Bernardino and Riverside. Furthermore, Large counties lead the state in Professional Services expenditures at \$22,275,241.33, utilized for specialized medical, dental, and psychiatric care within local facilities, as seen in the contracted health services in Orange and Kern counties.





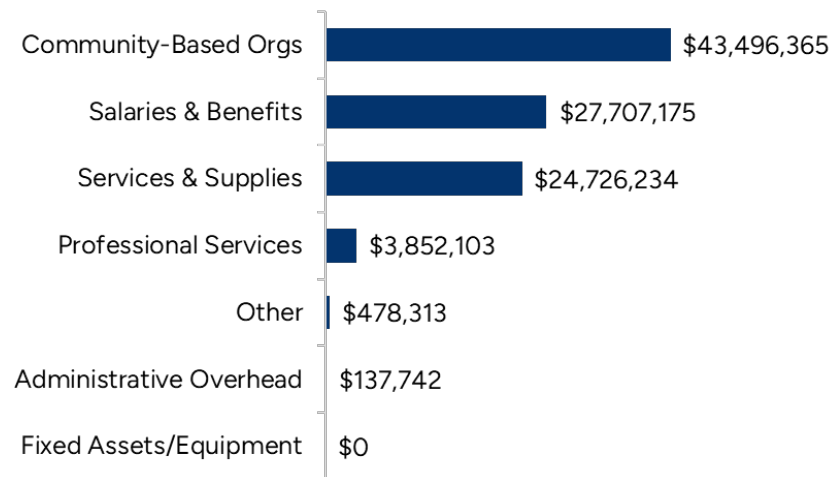
**Figure 12: Expenditures by Category for Large Counties**



*Los Angeles County*

As a standalone category in the expenditure data, Los Angeles County manages a total budget of \$100,397,932. Los Angeles is unique among the tiers for allocating its largest share, \$43,496,365, to CBOs. This funding supports a "community-first" strategy, empowering partners like the Department of Youth Development to manage pre-arrest diversion and transformative mentoring. Additionally, the county invests \$24,726,234.00 in Services and Supplies, which provides "Whole Family Engagement" through direct assistance for food, technology, and transportation to stabilize the home environments of justice-involved youth.

**Figure 13: Expenditures by Category for LA County**

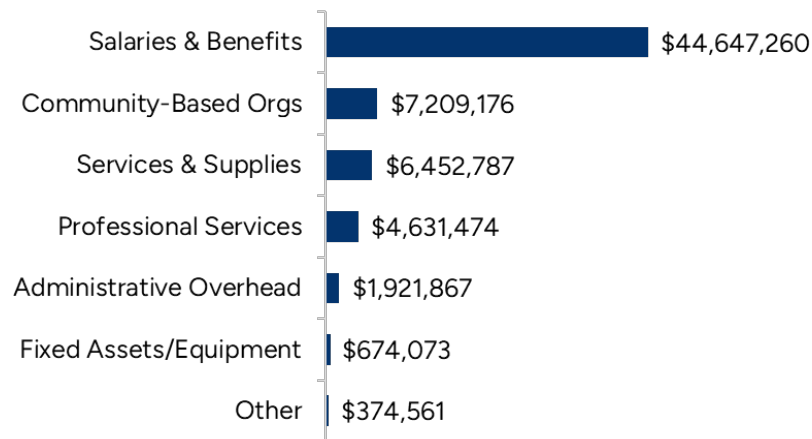




### Medium Counties

Medium-sized counties report an aggregate expenditure of \$65,911,196.90. Similar to Large jurisdictions, Salaries and Benefits constitute the bulk of the budget at \$44,647,259.86, ensuring that probation departments can act as "service navigators" who prioritize rapport-building and evidence-based case planning. This tier also dedicates \$7,209,176.19 to CBOs and \$4,631,473.69 to Professional Services to address "upstream" diversion and counseling needs. Monterey County stands out in this tier, expending over \$20.9 million on salaries to support its secure residential youth center and specialized drug court operations.

**Figure 14: Expenditures by Category for Medium Counties**

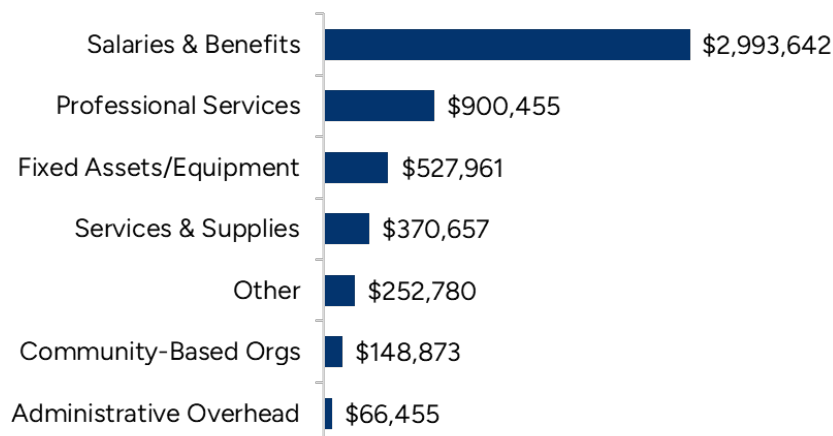


### Small Counties

In California's Smallest counties, the total expenditure of \$5,260,822.65 are used to cover the basic staffing and core operations needed to have a local youth justice response. Salaries and Benefits (\$2,993,641.58) are often used to support a county's only dedicated juvenile probation officer, without whom specialized supervision would not exist in regions like Sierra and Alpine. Small counties also allocate a notable portion of their budgets to Professional Services (\$900,454.54) to cover the costs of contracting with larger neighboring jurisdictions for juvenile hall bedspace. To overcome the "barrier of distance" in rural areas, this tier invests \$527,961.46 in Fixed Assets and Equipment, largely for vehicles used to transport youth to essential services and court hearings.



**Figure 15: Expenditures by Category for Small Counties**



### **System Outcomes and Fiscal Priorities Summary**

California’s \$461 million investment in youth justice illustrates the ongoing relationship between local fiscal priorities and system outcomes across the state. Los Angeles County utilizes its \$100.4 million dollar budget to lead a community-first investment model, directing its largest share of \$43.5 million to community-based organizations to manage pre-arrest diversion and transformative mentoring. This community-centric funding occurs while the county remains a primary statewide driver of data, contributing to a 21.8% growth in wardship probation dispositions. In contrast, large counties excluding Los Angeles represent the highest aggregate spending at \$289.6 million and heavily prioritize salaries and benefits, which account for 60.8% of their total budget. This investment in professional personnel can be associated with a deepening of system involvement, evidenced by petitions in large counties excluding LA rising from 13,944 to 17,438 and technical violations more than doubling since 2022.

Medium jurisdictions report an expenditure of \$65.9 million and show a narrative of trading diversion for wardship, as pre-filing diversions fell by 19% while formal wardship probation dispositions grew from 1,293 to 1,682. Finally, Small counties utilize their \$5.3 million primarily to maintain foundational system viability in rural areas, resulting in the only regional trend where formal wardships and technical violations declined during the reporting period. Overall, while statewide spending emphasizes the evolving role of probation as service navigators, the data shows that high-volume urban regions are increasingly using these resources to support formalized court processing and intensive monitoring.

### **Promising Practices & Implementation Lessons**

California’s implementation of JJCPA and YOBG programs reflects a systemic shift toward multi-agency frameworks where probation departments serve as central hubs



for community-based service navigation. The following themes highlight the most effective strategies and operational lessons:

- **Foundation of Diversion:** Every county identifies diversion as a primary action strategy, but there is a noticeable shift in how these programs are being used. To streamline these efforts, 12 jurisdictions have implemented centralized assessment hubs, such as San Francisco's CARC and Stanislaus's Youth Assessment Center, to offer a single point of entry for youth after law enforcement contact. In some of these models, police bring or refer youth to the hub, often before a citation or arrest, for quick connection to community-based services. While police referrals drive activity at these "one-stop" centers, probation, schools, and families also use them to coordinate multidisciplinary case management and diversion for youth in need of support.
- **Evidence-Based Case Planning:** The universal transition to the RNR model allows 56 jurisdictions to use validated actuarial tools, like the PACT or OYAS, for tailoring the intensity of supervision to respond to a youth's specific risks and needs.
- **School and Community Safety Networks:** Integration between probation and local school districts is the primary strategy for addressing truancy in 42 jurisdictions, with departments embedding officers directly on campuses to identify root causes of absence before they escalate.
- **Vocational Expansion for Reentry:** In response to state facility closures, 19 jurisdictions have expanded vocational certification programs in high-demand fields like construction, welding, and culinary arts to provide marketable skills for older youth (ages 18–25) remaining under local jurisdiction.
- **Regional Collaboration:** Jurisdictions lacking the fiscal census for independent facilities leverage Joint Powers Agreements, such as the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center serving Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa, to provide secure, structured behavioral modification programs.
- **Operational Realities and Mitigation:** Counties report that while cloud-based systems provide essential transparency, manual data entry is exceptionally resource-intensive and can divert staff from direct-service delivery. Furthermore, to mitigate critical provider shortages and the "barrier of distance," rural and small counties have pivoted to utilizing a higher proportion of funds for specialized mobile teams and transportation assets.



## Conclusion

California's \$461.2 million investment in youth justice underscores a fundamental shift from punitive discipline toward a coordinated, evidence-based continuum of care. This transition, guided by the Risk-Need-Responsivity model, ensures that resources are increasingly directed toward maintaining youth in the least restrictive environments while delivering the specialized services necessary for long-term stability.

While the state is experiencing a noticeable shift, characterized by a 41.6% decline in arrest rates alongside more formalized court processing and intensive monitoring in urban hubs, the system remains grounded in the strength of multi-agency partnerships and the evolving role of probation as service navigators. To sustain this progress, counties are increasingly addressing operational realities by reallocating funds toward specialized mobile teams and vocational growth.

By balancing fiscal priorities with localized strategies and the centering of youth voice in policy design, California is building a more equitable and rehabilitative framework. Ultimately, these efforts reflect a statewide commitment to safety, accountability, and the positive transformation of justice-involved youth to foster healthier communities for all.



# Appendix A: Data Tables



Figure 1: Grant Allocation

Source	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025
JJCPA	\$107,100,000.00	\$107,100,000.00	\$107,100,000.00
YOBG	\$226,441,313.00	\$235,142,710.25	\$235,441,850.46
<b>Statewide Total Funding</b>	<b>\$333,541,313.00</b>	<b>\$342,242,710.25</b>	<b>\$342,541,850.46</b>

Figure 2: Arrests by Year (2022-2024)

	2022	2023	2024
Felony	25,013	14,213	14,408
Misdemeanor	26,232	14,473	15,401
Status	980	743	702
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,225</b>	<b>29,429</b>	<b>30,527</b>

Figure 3: Probation Dispositions by Year (2022-2024)

	2022	2023	2024
Informal Probation	1,004	1,010	947
Diversions	3,358	3,343	2,815
Petitions Filed	19,081	22,192	23,398

Figure 4: Court Disposition by Year (2022-2024)

	2022	2023	2024
Diversion	46	26	<12
Deferred Entry of Judgement	730	894	829
Non-Wardship Probation	1,176	1,607	1,816
Information Probation	1,849	2,288	2,351
Wardship Probation	8,748	10,842	11,743



Figure 5: Placement Type by Year (2022-2024)

	2022	2023	2024
DJJ*	89	94	*
Other Public Facility	56	84	90
Non-Secure County Facility	130	144	97
Other Private Facility	989	702	909
Other	187	270	1,146
General secure County Facility	2,663	3,477	3,574
Own/Relative Home	5,232	6,198	5,899

Figure 6: Technical Violations by Year (2022-2024)

	2022	2023	2024
Technical Violations	1,405	1,500	2,342

Figure 7: Arrests, Petitions Filed, and Wardship Probation - Statewide and Los Angeles County

Arrest	State	LA
Arrests	100%	8%
Petitions Filed	100%	11%
Wardship Probation	100%	18%

LA Comparison Table

	Arrests: Total	Petitions filed	Wardship probation
LA 2022	1,977	1,972	1,735
LA 2023	2,033	2,025	1,730
LA 2024	2,507	2,486	2,113
Statewide 2022	52,225	19,081	8,748
Statewide 2023	29,429	22,192	10,842
Statewide 2024	30,527	23,398	11,743
LA Share 2022	3.80%	10.30%	19.80%
LA Share 2023	6.90%	9.10%	16.00%
LA Share 2024	8.20%	10.60%	18.00%

Figure 8: Justice System Trends by County Size

Arrest	2022	2023	2024
LA	1977	2033	2507
Large	44301	21652	22248
Medium	5464	5354	5239



Small	483	390	533
<b>Petitions Filed</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
LA	1,972	2,025	2,486
Large	13,944	16,921	17,438
Medium	2,835	3,007	3,236
Small	330	239	238
<b>Wardship Probation</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
LA	1,735	1,730	2,113
Large	5,563	7,361	7,827
Medium	1,293	1,648	1,682
Small	157	103	121
<b>Technical Violations</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
LA	-	-	-
Large	744	958	1,589
Medium	507	424	621
Small	154	118	132

Figure 9: Funding Sources

	Expenditure Amount
JJCPA	\$199,094,189.78
YOBG	\$224,915,391.67
Other	\$37,190,535.86

Figure 10: Amount Spent per Expenditure Categories

	Expenditure Amount
Salaries & Benefits	\$251,576,781
Community-Based Orgs	\$88,775,215
Services & Supplies	\$57,679,231
Professional Services	\$31,659,273
Administrative Overhead	\$17,478,275
Other	\$11,901,589
Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$2,129,754

Figure 11: Amount Spent by County Size Category

	Expenditure Amount
Large	\$289,630,166
LA	\$100,397,932
Medium	\$65,911,197
Small	\$5,260,823

Figure 12: Expenditures by Category for Small Counties

	Expenditure Amount
Salaries & Benefits	\$176,228,705
Community-Based Orgs	\$37,920,801



Services & Supplies	\$26,129,553
Professional Services	\$22,275,241
Administrative Overhead	\$15,352,211
Other	\$10,795,935
Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$927,720

Figure 13: Expenditures by Category for LA County

	Expenditure Amount
Community-Based Orgs	\$43,496,365
Salaries & Benefits	\$27,707,175
Services & Supplies	\$24,726,234
Professional Services	\$3,852,103
Other	\$478,313
Administrative Overhead	\$137,742
Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$0

Figure 14: Expenditures by Category for Medium Counties

	Expenditure Amount
Salaries & Benefits	\$44,647,260
Community-Based Orgs	\$7,209,176
Services & Supplies	\$6,452,787
Professional Services	\$4,631,474
Administrative Overhead	\$1,921,867
Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$674,073
Other	\$374,561

Figure 15: Expenditures by Category for Small Counties

	Expenditure Amount
Salaries & Benefits	\$2,993,642
Professional Services	\$900,455
Fixed Assets/Equipment	\$527,961
Services & Supplies	\$370,657
Other	\$252,780
Community-Based Orgs	\$148,873
Administrative Overhead	\$66,455



# Appendix B: List of Acronyms



Acronym	Spelled Out
AB	Assembly Bill (e.g., AB 118)
ART	Aggression Replacement Training
BI	Business Intelligence (specifically Microsoft Power BI)
CAPS	Case Assessment and Planning Services
CARC	Community Assessment & Referral Center
CAT	Community Assessment Teams
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy / Cognitive Behavioral Interventions
CFTs	Child and Family Teams
DEJ	Deferred Entry of Judgment
DBT	Dialectical Behavior Therapy
DJJ	Division of Juvenile Justice
DOF	Department of Finance
DPOs	Deputy Probation Officers
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
JCPSS	Juvenile Court Probation Statistical System
JJCC	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JPOs	Juvenile Probation Officers
LA	Los Angeles
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Asexual
MDTs	Multi-Disciplinary Teams
MRT	Moral Reconciliation Therapy
NOC	Network of Care
OYAS	Ohio Youth Assessment System
OYCR	Office of Youth and Community Restoration
PACT	Positive Achievement Change Tool
PAL	Police Athletic Leagues
RCN	Resource Connection Network
RNR	Risk-Need-Responsivity
SB	Senate Bill (e.g., SB 823)
SCO	State Controller's Office
SLESA	Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account



SROs	School Resource Officers
SYTF	Secure Youth Treatment Facilities
TAY	Transitional Age Youth
Welf. & Inst. Code	Welfare and Institutions Code
YLS	Youth Level of Service
YOBG	Youthful Offender Block Grant

