



**STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON YOUTH JUSTICE:
RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES SUBCOMMITTEE**

Data & Research



OYCR Race/Ethnicity Disparity Data

- AB 169
- DOJ Deferred Entry of Judgments(DEJ) (statewide) OYCR is in the process of applying for county level DEJ data
- In the interim, D&R proposes analyzing the Statewide JCPSS data on an annual basis and examining trends.



Race Categories Reported on the AB 169 Data Form

- Identify as White/Caucasian
- Identify as Hispanic or Latino/a/x
- Identify as Black/African American
 - Identify as Asian
 - Identify as Pacific Islander
- Identify as American Indian/Alaska Native
 - Identify as Multi-Racial
 - Identify as Other
 - Unknown

Key Disparity Findings Overview

Racial Disparities: Disparities persist across the juvenile justice system and grow at the deepest end in recent years. Black and Hispanic/Latino youth in California are overrepresented among youth violent felony arrests, § 707(b) adjudications, SYTF commitments, and transfers to adult court.

DOJ Statewide Disparity Recap

Over the 2015–2024 period highlight persistent disparities in Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ) access by race. Black youth receive DEJ at approximately one-quarter the rate of White youth, on average, indicating substantial disparity. Hispanic youth receive DEJ at roughly three-fifths the rate of White youth. Asian/Pacific Islander youth are closest to achieving parity, while youth categorized as “Other” approach parity but do not consistently exceed it. Overall, no group exceeds parity on average, indicating that disparities are driven by reduced access for certain groups rather than overrepresentation among others.

Other Data OYCR collects

- Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and the Youthful Offender Block Grant Program (JJCPA-YOBG)
- Juvenile Reentry Block Grant (JJRBG)
- Juvenile Reentry Grant (JRG)

OYCR-Managed Funding Streams

JJCPA

YOBG

JJRBG



Prevention and Early
Intervention

Secure Custody and Reentry
Planning

Reentry

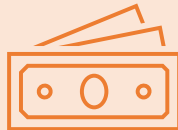
County Reporting Requirements

JJCPA-YOBG

JJRBG



Annual Plan



Expenditures



Data



Annual Plan



Data



Expenditures

NEW!
As of the 2026 submissions

Key Elements in JJCPA-YOGB reporting

- 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.

Key Elements in JJCPA-YOGB reporting

- 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.

JJRBG key elements of county plans

- A detailed description of the target population, including demographics and referral information.
- An overview of the facilities and services provided to the target population.
- Allocation of grant funds to address mental health, healthy adolescent development, family engagement, reentry support, and programs that are evidence-based, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive.
- A facility plan for housing realigned youth, ensuring safety and addressing diverse needs.

JJRBG key elements of county plans

- Strategies to retain realigned youth within the juvenile justice system and prevent transfers to the adult system.
- Regional agreements or arrangements supported by the block grant.
- Data collection methods and outcome measures for evaluating program effectiveness.
- Progress updates on previous plans and objectives.

JRG

This grant is a funding opportunity that has two components:

- The first component is calculated as \$15,000 per youth discharged from a Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) or Less Restrictive Program (LRP) to local supervision at the conclusion of their baseline term or modified baseline term.
- The second component is calculated as \$115,000 per youth (prorated by the number of days housed) who were released by an SYTF, or an LRP to local supervision and were subsequently housed in a local juvenile detention facility (LJDF) as a result of a probation violation.



Questions?



Office of Youth and
Community Restoration

Thank you