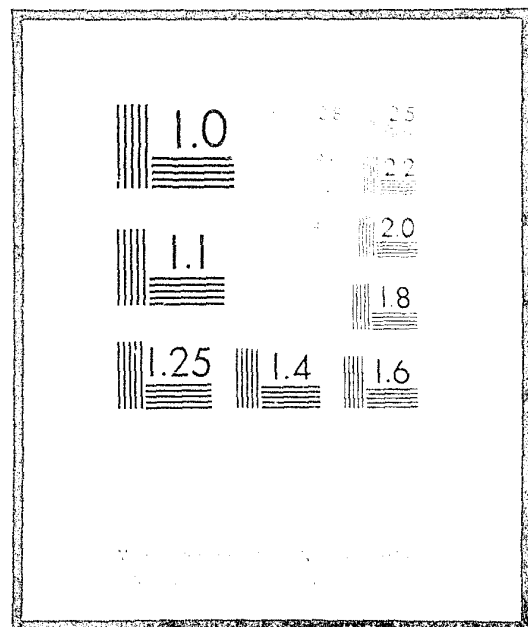


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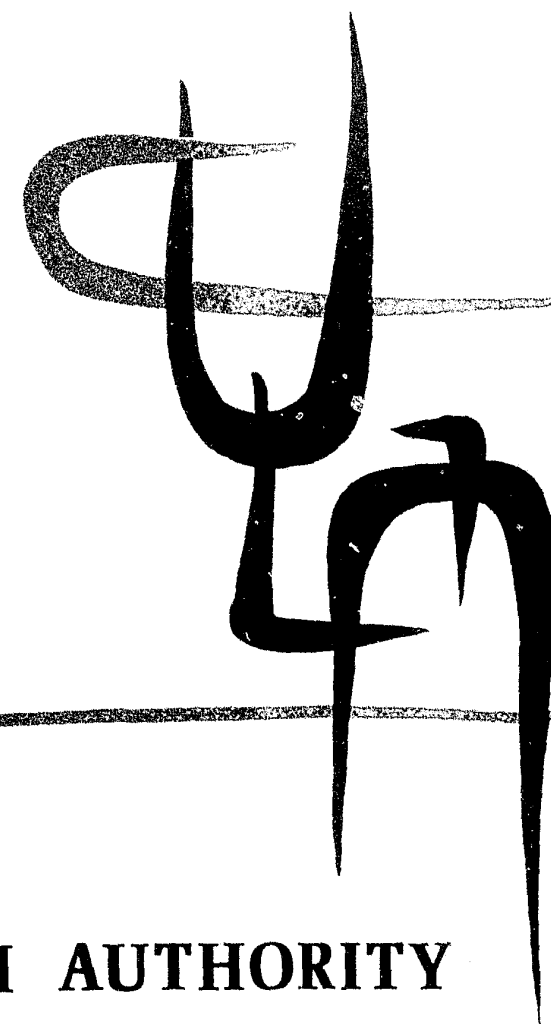
California's Probation Subsidy Program

A PROGRESS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

REPORT NO. 3

37308

June, 1976



**CALIFORNIA
YOUTH AUTHORITY**

State of California

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Highlights

County earnings under probation subsidy increased each year for the first seven years. During the last two years of the subsidy program, however, earnings have experienced a decline.

During the last three years, county commitment reductions under the probation subsidy program have increasingly been attributable to the greater reductions of CYA commitments as opposed to CDC commitments.

Total caseload size of the special supervision programs on March 31, 1975 was 19,309 cases. This included 10,286 juvenile court cases, 7,348 criminal court cases, and 1,675 lower court cases. Personnel involved in the probation subsidy program totaled 1,592. Of this total, 605 were deputy probation officers with caseloads, 119 were supervising probation officers, 299 were clerical personnel and the remainder were staff of various support services. The overall average caseload size in the subsidy programs throughout the state was 30.5 cases per deputy probation officer.

Participating county probation departments use a variety of case classification procedures. The two most widely used classification procedures are the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior Form (FIRO-B) and the Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification System (I-level). The 47 participating counties use a wide variety of program components including transactional analysis, I-level treatment, conjoint family therapy, small group counseling, individual casework, behavior modification, vocational training, and job placement.

The probation subsidy law enumerated four goals which were to be accomplished by the legislation: (1) to increase the protection afforded the citizens of this state; (2) to permit a more even administration of justice; (3) to rehabilitate offenders; and (4) to reduce the necessity for commitment of persons to state correctional institutions.

Probation Subsidy Progress Report No. 1 determined that increasing the protection afforded the citizens of this state, as measured by the overall crime rate, was not an achievable goal for the probation subsidy program. This was due to the grossness of the measure as well as to the fact that crime rates in California as throughout the rest of the nation

have continued to rise. It was believed that since the probation subsidy caseload constituted only a small portion of the total number of potential offenders in the state, even the maximum level of successful performance of the program would have little effect on the overall crime picture in the state. We can, nevertheless, assume that the intensive supervision provided these serious, high risk subsidy cases does provide greater protection to the public.

Goal No. 2 (permitting a more even administration of justice) is difficult to measure unless it is more specifically defined. In this report the goal was operationally defined and measured by examining the variance in commitment rates among subsidy counties. Using this measurement it was found that, over the last two years, the range in county commitment rates has widened to an extent that the current variance (1974-75) is not significantly different from that of the base period (1962-63).

The third goal (to rehabilitate offenders) was studied in Probation Subsidy Progress Report No. 2. That report found that arrest and conviction rates for matched probationers under both regular and subsidy supervision were nearly equal. Base expectancy distributions (i.e., potential violational risk) for both groups, however, indicated that in spite of the matching procedures employed in the study, subsidy cases were a worse group of cases overall. The study also showed that subsidy cases did no worse than a matched group of state commitments on arrest and conviction rates. This would indicate that the subsidy program is a cheaper alternative to state commitment without representing a greater "risk" to the community of additional violational behavior by subsidy probationers as measured by such rates.

Goal No. 4 (decreased use of state correctional institutions) continues to be achieved, although to a somewhat lesser degree than was true two years ago. In other words, the subsidy counties are committing at higher rates, but these rates continue to remain significantly below the rates of pre-subsidy years. The higher commitment rates during the past two years can be attributed to the increase in criminal court commitments in the state.

Assembly Bill 180 made research funds available in 1975 to study several county subsidy programs. These studies examined specific correctional models and treatment concepts thought to be effective in the rehabilitation of offenders. The programs and treatment concepts included: a) reduction of recidivism through employment by creating new opportunities for probationers to acquire pro-social values by association with fellow co-workers who hold these values, b) reduction of illegal incidents and increased school attendance by probationers by placing probation officers on the school campuses having a high incidence of delinquent behavior, c) using other alternatives to conventional placement of juveniles in 24-hour care facilities, and d) feedback from probationers concerning the effectiveness and impact of intensive supervision programs. These special studies were conducted in the subsidy counties of Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Mateo. The present report presents a description of the individual research projects including the rationale for the program, a description of the probation program, a description of the evaluation procedures, and the question to be addressed in the evaluation. A complete report on the findings of the evaluation studies will be forthcoming.

The California Youth Authority is required under Section 1825(k) of the Welfare and Institutions Code to provide a review of all aspects of the probation subsidy program. This report, the third in a series of such progress reports to the Legislature, is intended to fulfill this reporting commitment.

The first report to the Legislature reviewed the probation subsidy program during the first seven years of its operation.¹ The second progress report focused on the results of a special study funded by the Legislature which explored the rehabilitative effectiveness of probation subsidy programs.² The present report will update the type of information which appeared in the first report. In addition, it will also include descriptive information on several county subsidy evaluations. These county evaluations were funded by the California Legislature under AB 180 (Statutes 1974, Ch. 411). For a further elaboration on this legislation please see the introductory section of Appendix G.

How the Probation Subsidy Works

The probation subsidy program grew out of a 1964 State Board of Corrections study which found that probation supervision in general was inadequate. The subsidy program was passed by the Legislature and signed into law in 1965. Four goals were enumerated by this legislation: 1) to increase the protection afforded the citizens of this state; 2) to permit a more even administration of justice; 3) to rehabilitate offenders; and 4) to reduce the necessity for commitment of persons to state correctional institutions. The subsidy program allocates state funds to the various counties for the development of adequate probation services. In the past these state funds would have been used to incarcerate offenders at the state level and to provide subsequent parole supervision. The thinking

¹California's Probation Subsidy Program, A Progress Report to the Legislature 1966-73, January 1974.

²California's Probation Subsidy Program, A Progress Report to the Legislature Report No. 2, January 1975.

behind this reallocation of funds is that it will not only result in a reduction in commitments, but also will permit treatment of offenders in their home communities where chances for rehabilitation are enhanced.

Participation by the counties in this program is entirely voluntary. The subsidy program uses a statutory formula to determine a participating county's "earnings." Earnings are based upon a county's reduction of adult and juvenile commitments to the State Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority. The yardstick by which a county's "earnings" are computed is its own past commitment performance over a five-year period beginning in 1959 and continuing through 1963, or the two years 1962-63, whichever is higher. This five-year or two-year average commitment rate is a constant "base commitment rate" for the county.

Each year the "base commitment rate" is applied against the county's population to determine its "expected number of commitments." A county is then entitled to subvention if its total commitments for any given year is less than its "expected number of commitments." The amount of subvention is dependent upon a formula that provides varied amounts from \$2,080 to \$4,000 per case, with the larger amounts taking effect as counties increase their percent of reduction. In general, counties with a relatively low base commitment rate need only reduce commitments by 5% to reach the \$4,000 per case figure, while counties with high base commitment rates may need to reduce by as much as 25% to achieve the \$4,000 figure.

A county's earnings are computed annually and are paid by the state as reimbursement for expenses incurred. Earnings may be spent over a three-year span; e.g., earnings for 1972-73 may be spent for 1972-73, 1973-74 or 1974-75 program costs. Anyone placed on probation by the juvenile or criminal courts in the state is eligible to be assigned to special supervision units. Proposed subsidy budgets must be approved by the Youth Authority, and separate accounting procedures for subsidy and regular probation operations must be maintained. Field audits of subsidy expenditures are made both by the Department of the Youth Authority and the State Controller's Office.

The responsibility for the administration of the subsidy program lies with the Youth Authority. The Prevention and Community Corrections Branch of the Youth Authority enforces standards for the program approved by the Board of Corrections. These standards relate to caseload size, staff supervision ratios, staff qualifications and training, ancillary or supporting services on which subvention funds may be spent, diagnostic and classification systems to be used, and staff/clerical ratios.

Over the years, legislation has modified sections of the subsidy law, the most recent change occurring with the enactment of Chapter 411, Statutes of 1974, effective on July 8, 1974, which appropriated \$2 million and permitted the use of these funds for offenders not on probation.³ This legislation continued the types of programs initially funded under a similar bill in 1972 (Chapter 1004, Statutes of 1972, effective in March 1973). Over the years of the subsidy program the essential element has remained the same, i.e., counties are reimbursed in proportion to the extent that they reduce commitments to state institutions.

How This Report is Organized

This report is organized into four major sections. The first describes the development of the probation subsidy program over time and further provides a description of the special supervision programs currently implemented under the probation subsidy program. It provides information on: number of cases in the program; the staff who are involved in the special supervision program; program elements employed in these programs; and a summary description of the special supervision programs which are presently in operation. Additionally, it provides information on the growth of the subsidy program during its first nine years in terms of number of participating counties, county earnings, and reductions in commitments.

Section II evaluates the degree of attainment of the original goals of the probation subsidy program. This section reviews statistical data which seeks to answer questions regarding the extent to which the four stated goals of the probation subsidy program were accomplished.

³See Appendix G for a description of the bill and programs funded under it.

Section III describes a legislative bill which enabled several subsidy counties to evaluate the effectiveness of their programs. This section also provides a description of the six programs in terms of program rationale, program description, and the program evaluation.

Section IV is a concluding summary and discusses the difficulties involved in measuring the achievement of legislatively mandated subsidy goals.

I

Historical Development of the Probation Subsidy Program
and Description of Current Special Supervision Programs

The probation subsidy program is currently in its tenth year of operation. Table 1 presents the growth of the program during its first nine years. The number of counties participating in the subsidy program increased from 31 in 1966-67 to 47 in 1971-72. The number of participating counties has since remained at 47 through 1974-75. County earnings increased each year under the program and peaked at \$22,068,210 in 1972-73. Earnings then experienced a slight decline in the next two years. State expenditures to fund the programs peaked in 1973-74, a year after the earnings, and then experienced a slight decline in 1974-75. This data indicates a possible leveling off or decline of earnings and commitments in the subsidy program.

Table 1
Growth in Probation Subsidy Program

Fiscal Year	Number of Counties Participating	State Expenditures	County Earnings	Reduced Commitments	Average Decrease In Rate of Commitment	Median Decrease In Rate of Commitment
1966-67	31	\$ 1,632,064	\$ 5,675,815	1,398	16.1%	36.7%
1967-68	36	4,072,208	9,823,625	2,416	25.2	49.0
1968-69	41	8,766,667	13,755,910	3,319	29.3	41.5
1969-70	46	13,292,266	14,200,160	3,557	29.7	35.8
1970-71	44	15,624,005	18,145,142	4,495	38.6	40.9
1971-72	47	17,721,966	21,550,080	5,266	43.4	49.4
1972-73	47	18,292,145	22,068,210	5,449	44.1	48.8
1973-74	47	21,248,161	20,260,104	5,027	40.4	48.2
1974-75	47	19,272,216	19,759,288	4,868	38.9	39.0

Table 2 presents the subsidy earnings for each participating county for the last two fiscal years. This information along with the data in Table 6 of the January 1974 progress report presents the annual earnings

Table 2
Probation Subsidy Earnings

County	1973-74	1974-75
Alameda	\$ 984,000	\$ 1,484,000
Amador	a	a
Calaveras	a	a
Colusa	36,000	28,000
Contra Costa	592,000	492,000
Del Norte	32,000	24,000
El Dorado	104,000	88,000
Fresno	560,000	488,000
Humboldt	120,000	176,000
Inyo	36,000	56,000
Kern	604,000	528,000
Kings	39,589	68,000
Lassen	24,000	32,000
Los Angeles	7,092,000	7,124,000
Madera	100,000	10,976 ^b
Marin	256,000	236,000
Mariposa	24,000	20,000
Mendocino	-	-
Merced	204,000	216,000
Monterey	152,000	112,000
Napa	60,000	72,000
Nevada	92,000	96,000
Orange	2,192,000	2,092,000
Placer	-	c
Plumas	28,000	36,000
Riverside	808,000	796,000
Sacramento	540,000	592,000
San Benito	36,000	-
San Bernardino	464,000	720,000
San Diego	1,160,000	768,000
San Francisco	196,515	90,148
San Joaquin	496,000	728,000
San Luis Obispo	168,000	176,000
San Mateo	392,000	340,000
Santa Barbara	360,000	360,000
Santa Clara	476,000	352,000
Shasta	-	- ^b
Solano	124,000	32,000 ^b
Sonoma	240,000	212,000
Stanislaus	324,000	332,000
Sutter	28,000	2,416
Tehama	72,000	36,000
Tulare	324,000	292,000
Tuolumne	20,000	40,000
Ventura	396,000	272,000
Yolo	200,000	116,000 ^b
Yuba	104,000	23,748 ^b
Total	\$20,260,104	\$19,759,288

^aEligible for 90% of salary of one half-time probation officer.

^bSpecial consideration as provided by Section 1825(g), W&I Code, was given to Madera (\$79,951), Solano (\$86,660), and Yuba (\$84,899).

^cEligible for 90% of salary of one full-time probation officer.

for the counties during the first nine years of operation. Appendix Tables A and B present the annual earnings during 1973-74 and 1974-75 fiscal years for each individual participating subsidy county with additional elaboration on actual number of commitments, reduction of commitments, commitment rates and percent reduction in commitment rates.

Table 3 shows the overall commitment reduction figures for both the participating and non-participating counties over the last three fiscal years of the subsidy program. The table distributes these figures according to the proportion of the reduction realized by the California Youth Authority (CYA) and the California Department of Corrections (CDC). Table 7 of Progress Report No. 1 presented comparable data over the prior years of the program.

The upper portion of this table includes information on base rate, expected commitments, actual commitments, difference between expected and actual commitments and percent decrease of actual commitments from expected for subsidy and non-subsidy counties. This information is looked at by total commitments and then subdivided by CYA and CDC commitments.

The lower portion of the table shows the number and percent of the total decrease in commitments distributed between the CYA and CDC. From this information, it is seen that the commitment reduction over the last two years is consistent with the trend which initially began in 1970-71 - i.e., the total state commitment reduction has been largely due to greater reductions of CYA commitments by participating counties.

Description of Special Supervision Units

On March 31, 1975, special supervision programs, developed with probation subsidy funds, were providing services to 19,309 cases. These cases included 10,286 juvenile court cases, 7,348 criminal court cases, and 1,675 lower court cases.

Subsidy program survey data collected in 1975 are presented in Tables 4-7 covering the following areas: (a) staff involved, (b) monthly caseload averages, (c) classification systems used, and (d) number of cases involved in the various treatment program components. Comparable data collected in 1974 appear in Appendix Tables C-F.

Table 3

Proportion of Commitment Reduction Attributed to CYA and CDC,
1972-73 Through 1974-75 Fiscal Years
(Showing Percent Reduction From Base Commitment Years)

	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Subsidy Counties	Non-Subsidy Counties	Subsidy Counties	Non-Subsidy Counties	Subsidy Counties	Non-Subsidy Counties
<u>Total CYA & CDC Commitments</u>						
Base Rate	61.4	74.2	61.4	74.2	61.3	74.3
Expected Commitments	12,342	310	12,451	322	12,557	331
Actual Commitments	6,893	275	7,424	288	7,689	321
Difference	-5,449	-35	-5,027	-34	-4,868	-10
Percent Decrease	44.1	11.3	40.4	10.3	38.9	3.0
CYA Commitments						
Base Rate	30.2	27.2	30.2	27.2	30.2	27.3
Expected Commitments	6,072	114	6,133	118	6,187	122
Actual Commitments	2,641	118	2,831	111	2,952	141
Difference	-3,431	+4	-3,302	-7	-3,235	+19
Percent Decrease	56.6	0.0	54.0	5.5	52.3	0.0
CDC Commitments						
Base Rate	31.2	47.0	31.2	47.0	31.1	47.0
Expected Commitments	6,270	196	6,318	204	6,370	209
Actual Commitments	4,252	157	4,593	177	4,737	180
Difference	-2,018	-39	-1,725	-27	-1,633	-29
Percent Decrease	32.4	20.0	27.6	13.0	25.7	14.0
<u>Total Decrease in Commitments</u>						
Number	5,449	35	5,027	34	4,868	10
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CYA						
Number	3,431	-	3,302	7	3,235	-
Percent	63.0	0.0	65.7	20.6	66.5	0.0
CDC						
Number	2,018	35	1,725	27	1,633	10
Percent	37.0	100.0	34.3	79.4	33.5	100.0

In Table 4, it can be seen that a total of 1,592 probation personnel were involved in the special supervision programs. Staff consisted of 605 deputy probation officers, 119 supervising probation officers, 209 clerical personnel, and 569 other staff involved in various support services, such as training, psychiatric and psychological work, tutoring, probation aide service, volunteer work, administration and research.

Table 4

Staff Involved in the Probation Subsidy Program
Fall, 1975

Job Classification	Total		Full-Time Positions		Part-Time Positions	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total, all staff	1,592	100.0	1,067	100.0	525	100.0
Total, Subsidy Unit staff positions	1,023	(64.3)	962	(90.2)	61	(11.6)
Supervising Probation Officers	119	7.5	95	8.9	24	4.6
Deputy Probation Officers	605	38.0	590	55.3	15	2.8
Clerical Staff	299	18.8	277	26.0	22	4.2
Total, other staff	569	(35.7)	105	(9.8)	464	(88.4)
Training	18	1.1	4	.4	14	2.7
Psychiatric/Psychological ^a	21	1.3	1	.1	20	3.8
Teachers/Tutors/Aides	52	3.3	15	1.4	37	7.0
Volunteers	301	18.9	2	.2	299	57.0
Administrative	38	2.4	3	.3	35	6.7
Research	9	.6	2	.2	7	1.3
Other ^b	130	8.2	78	7.3	52	9.9

^a Does not include staff hired through contract to perform these functions.

^b The "other" category includes 55 full-time community workers utilized by the Los Angeles County subsidy program.

Appendix C presents the same type of staffing data for 1974. There were 231 more staff involved in intensive supervision programs that year than in 1975. This was due to the larger budget for the program statewide

in 1973-74 F.Y. as a result of higher earnings during the 1972-73 fiscal year. As the earnings were reduced in 1973-74, so were the funds for the programs that were budgeted for 1974-75.

Table 5 presents the monthly average number of cases per deputy probation officer in the subsidy program by county for the Spring of 1975. These averages range from a low of 12 cases to a high of 43 cases per officer. If the caseload averages for the two counties (Amador and Calaveras) with only a one-half subsidy caseload are projected for a full caseload (i.e., 30 and 24, respectively), and these averages are included with the caseload averages of the remaining 45 subsidy counties, then the overall mean of this distribution of averages is computed to be 30.5. This average caseload figure for the statewide subsidy program is almost identical with the average presented in the January 1974 progress report.

Table 6 shows a distribution of the types of classification systems which were employed by participating counties during the Spring of 1975. This table varies from earlier published tables relating to types of classification systems used in subsidy programs in that it omits the category of "screening and/or case conference to determine eligibility of cases for selection." The category was omitted due to its universal application as a procedure in both subsidy and regular probation in California. The intent of Table 6 is to present data on classification procedures utilized in subsidy which are above and beyond those systems normally utilized in the regular probation operations. The most frequently used classification system in subsidy counties is the Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behavior (FIRO-B). This procedure was employed in 28 counties during 1975. Appendix Table E presents similar classification system information for the Spring of 1974. At that time, 30 counties indicated the utilization of the FIRO-B system.

The Interpersonal Maturity Level (I-Level) System was the next most frequently utilized classification system in the subsidy counties in 1975.

Table 5
Monthly Average Number of Cases Per Probation Officer
in the Subsidy Program, by County
Spring 1975

County	Monthly Average Number of Cases
	1975
Alameda	40
Amador*	15
Calaveras*	12
Colusa	29
Contra Costa	21
Del Norte	18
El Dorado	38
Fresno	23
Humboldt	36
Inyo	25
Kern	25
Kings	28
Lassen	25
Los Angeles	34
Madera	21
Marin	26
Mariposa	27
Mendocino	35
Merced	32
Monterey	20
Napa	38
Nevada	38
Orange	39
Placer	33
Plumas	21
Riverside	31
Sacramento	38
San Benito	34
San Bernardino	35
San Diego	30
San Francisco	36
San Joaquin	24
San Luis Obispo	35
San Mateo	22
Santa Barbara	43
Santa Clara	36
Shasta	42
Solano	18
Sonoma	40
Stanislaus	29
Sutter	34
Tehama	31
Tulare	41
Tuolumne	28
Ventura	29
Yolo	22
Yuba	30

*Amador and Calaveras Subsidy programs each consist of only a one half-time Deputy Probation Officer position.

Table 6
Types of Classification Systems
Utilized by Subsidy Counties
Spring 1975

Type of Classification System	Number of Counties Utilizing the System ^a
	1975
FIRO-B	28
I-Level System	19
Jesness Inventory	2
Other ^b	14

^aSome counties utilized more than one classification system.

^bClassification systems specified under the "other" category include: Behavior Modification, MMPI, Workload Determined by Plan, FIRO-F, Polk System, Base Expectancy, Transactional Analysis, and California Psychological Inventory (CPI).

Table 7 displays the number of probationers in each subsidy county in the Spring of 1975 receiving the various types of program components available under subsidy. Appendix F presents the same type of data for the Spring of 1974.

In Table 7, the number of counties that utilized the major program components specified on the survey form were as follows: transactional analysis, 23 counties; I-Level, 15 counties; conjoint family therapy, 35 counties; small group counseling, 38 counties; and individual casework, 38 counties. Thirty counties indicated the use of "other" techniques in their subsidy programs (e.g., behavior modification, vocational training, job placement, etc.).

In terms of total numbers of cases involved in the various program components, individual casework was the most frequently employed program (16,254 probationers involved). I-Level was used with 3,028; small grouping counseling with 1,350; conjoint family therapy with 1,088; and transactional analysis with 838 probationers. There were 3,832 probationers involved in "other" types of programs.

Table 7
Number of Cases Involved in Program Components Offered by
Counties Involved in the Subsidy Program
Spring 1975

County	Transactional Analysis	I-Level	Conjoint Family Therapy	Small Group Counseling	Individual Casework	Other
Total, all counties	858	3,028	1,088	1,350	16,254	3,832
Alameda	107	203	90	9	-	791
Amador	-	-	-	-	11	-
Calaveras	3	-	2	2	5	12
Colusa	-	-	15	-	46	18
Contra Costa	69	-	73	163	268	160
Del Norte	-	-	3	6	41	-
El Dorado	-	-	4	4	78	10
Fresno	7	67	15	90	628	38
Humboldt	2	28	12	33	120	56
Inyo	-	-	-	-	50	-
Kern	-	3	21	12	481	61
Kings	40	-	10	15	128	20
Lassen	-	-	69	-	123	-
Los Angeles	-	-	-	42	6,943	-
Madera	-	-	-	5	93	-
Marin	-	139	71	139	-	102
Mariposa	20	-	-	5	27	-
Mendocino	30	-	6	-	-	47
Merced	13	93	23	12	228	175
Monterey	-	50	-	10	40	20
Napa	-	3	5	-	20	-
Nevada	14	4	-	35	131	57
Orange	62	1,270	89	86	1,707	603
Placer	-	-	18	5	33	10
Plumas	2	-	3	2	39	-
Riverside	-	-	-	30	592	-
Sacramento	35	-	15	80	656	45
San Benito	-	-	-	2	34	-
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	882	31	15	884	-
San Francisco	10	5	10	20	160	75
San Joaquin	44	61	109	60	715	457
San Luis Obispo	29	-	36	32	167	-
San Mateo	22	100	95	99	-	266
Santa Barbara	103	-	82	151	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	-	-	8	25	87	18
Solano	30	-	-	30	-	176
Sonoma	-	-	5	10	234	-
Stanislaus	36	-	5	-	314	153
Sutter	-	-	18	8	68	17
Tehama	-	-	5	20	103	107
Tulare	-	-	26	13	382	18
Tuolumne	-	-	4	-	43	29
Ventura	100	-	55	40	455	205
Yolo	40	-	35	20	-	25
Yuba	40	120	20	20	120	61

II

Evaluation of the Goal Attainment of the
Probation Subsidy Program

The January 1974 Report to the Legislature attempted to assess the extent to which the probation subsidy program was accomplishing the four legislative goals identified in Section 1820 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. That report concluded that two goals were being achieved (decreased commitments to state institutions and a more even administration of justice). A third goal (increased protection of citizens) presented difficulties for measurement of achievement. Reported crime was the criteria used to operationally measure the level of "public protection" afforded by the probation subsidy program. It was found that subsidy had neither increased nor decreased reported crime in California. Crime rates in California have risen, paralleling national rate increases. The report concluded that the total subsidy caseload was such a small proportion of the entire statewide probation caseload that any changes in the rate of criminal activity of the total caseload would not affect the statewide crime rate one way or the other. Research relating to the fourth and final goal (rehabilitation of offenders) was underway at that time, but sufficient data had not been analyzed to permit an assessment of goal attainment. The results of that research, presented in Report No. 2 (January 1975), indicated that offenders placed on probation had a probability of being arrested or convicted during the first twelve months of supervision approximately equal to that of similar offenders paroled from state correctional institutions. Therefore, probation was concluded to be at least as effective as incarceration.

Likewise, the arrest and conviction probabilities for similar probationers were nearly equal for matched cases under regular or subsidy probation supervision. A review of the Base Expectancy distributions (subsequent violational risk probability) indicated that in spite of the matching procedures employed by the study, the subsidy probationers were a worse group overall than the regular probationers. It therefore appeared that subsidy, overall, was a less costly alternative to a state commitment without posing a greater "risk" to community protection through higher criminal activity rates as measured by arrest and conviction rates.

An important point relative to the conclusions of this study was that they related to the "average" special supervision program in 1971 and may not have been applicable for all such programs. In other words, subsidy is not a specific treatment technique, but rather a wide variety of programs and techniques, some highly experimental in nature. It is therefore possible that this wide variety of programs exhibited a range of degrees of rehabilitative effectiveness. Thus, the positive effects of the more successful programs were diluted or neutralized by averaging them with other less effective programs. Consequently, six projects were undertaken during 1975 in an attempt to explore this possibility. These research projects are briefly described in the following chapter.

The present chapter reexamines the first two legislative goals (decreased use of correctional institutions, and a more even administration of justice) in the light of data collected since the first two reports.

Decreased Use of State Correctional Institutions

Report No. 1 concluded that "the probation subsidy program has been extremely successful in achieving its goal of reducing the use of state correctional programs..." This conclusion was based primarily upon data comparing commitment rates during the pre-subsidy "base period" with commitment rates following the onset of the subsidy program through F.Y. 1972-73.

Table 8 shows that commitment rates, down significantly in F.Y. 1972-73 from the base period, have risen significantly over the last two fiscal years. The average commitment rate for the 47 participating counties reached an all time low of 34.0 commitments per 100,000 population in F.Y. 1972-73, a statistically significant reduction from the average rate of 67.5 during the pre-subsidy base period. However, since F.Y. 1972-73, commitment rates have climbed for two straight years, reaching a rate of 42.6 in F.Y. 1974-75. This two-year cumulative increase constitutes a statistically significant increase over the F.Y. 1972-73 figure, but still remains significantly lower than the mean rate during the base period. This means that participating counties are committing at higher rates than they were two years ago, but still at lower rates than before subsidy. Therefore, subsidy is still achieving its goal to reduce commitments to state institutions, although to a lesser degree than a few years ago.

Table 8

Commitment Rates During Base Period and F.Y. 1972-73 to F.Y. 1974-75 for 47 Participating Counties

County	Commitment Rates per 100,000 Population		
	Base Period ^a	F.Y. 1972-73	F.Y. 1974-75
Alameda	64.5	41.2	30.7
Amador	43.6	30.8	55.6
Calaveras	40.5	20.8	51.6
Colusa	85.6	16.3	32.0
Contra Costa	53.0	25.2	32.1
Del Norte	117.8	32.3	64.5
El Dorado	70.9	12.2	30.0
Fresno	70.6	40.0	43.0
Humboldt	56.1	29.1	13.5
Inyo	119.3	30.7	17.8
Kern	100.8	48.3	61.3
Kings	85.2	64.5	60.4
Lassen	62.2	11.6	16.6
Los Angeles	63.5	33.7	37.9
Madera	102.1	61.5	90.7
Marin	21.8	13.4	12.6
Mariposa	101.1	42.3	39.5
Mendocino	59.2	40.0	109.2
Merced	71.7	27.9	26.2
Monterey	53.8	26.3	43.3
Napa	46.3	23.7	25.3
Nevada	101.5	34.5	22.4
Orange	48.9	15.8	17.3
Placer	25.3	53.9	57.9
Plumas	73.2	7.9	7.5
Riverside	74.4	26.1	35.3
Sacramento	62.0	41.6	40.4
San Benito	63.7	35.7	87.6
San Bernardino	70.3	48.3	44.7
San Diego	62.6	27.5	49.9
San Francisco	67.9	65.8	63.3
San Joaquin	93.7	37.0	33.5
San Luis Obispo	50.8	18.2	15.4
San Mateo	31.1	22.8	25.1
Santa Barbara	59.5	25.6	27.2
Santa Clara	38.2	45.8	32.6
Shasta	58.2	47.7	91.9
Solano	49.9	30.2	45.5
Sonoma	47.0	20.5	24.8
Stanislaus	116.2	62.2	60.8
Sutter	57.1	47.5	55.8
Tehama	102.5	38.5	72.1
Tulare	65.0	31.2	29.0
Tuolumne	67.2	16.8	27.3
Ventura	48.8	29.4	32.9
Yolo	73.1	44.7	45.0
Yuba	75.0	52.2	61.1
Mean ^b	67.5	34.0	42.6
Standard Deviation ^c	23.51	14.47	22.77

^a1959-63 or 1962-63, whichever was higher.

^bTests of significance comparing the means revealed that each of the three means was significantly different from the other two ($p < .01$).

^cTests of significance comparing the variances (standard deviations squared) revealed that the 1972-73 variance was significantly smaller than the variance of either the Base Period or 1974-75 ($p < .01$). The variance of these two periods (Base Period and 1974-75) were not significantly different from each other.

Figures 1 and 2 and Table 9 show that this increase in commitment rates since F.Y. 1972-73 is totally the result of increased criminal court commitments. Figure 1 and Table 9 document the increased use of state commitments for criminal court cases during 1973. More recent data is presently not available from the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Figure 2 indicates that juvenile court commitments, expressed as a rate per 100 new juvenile court wards, continue to decrease.

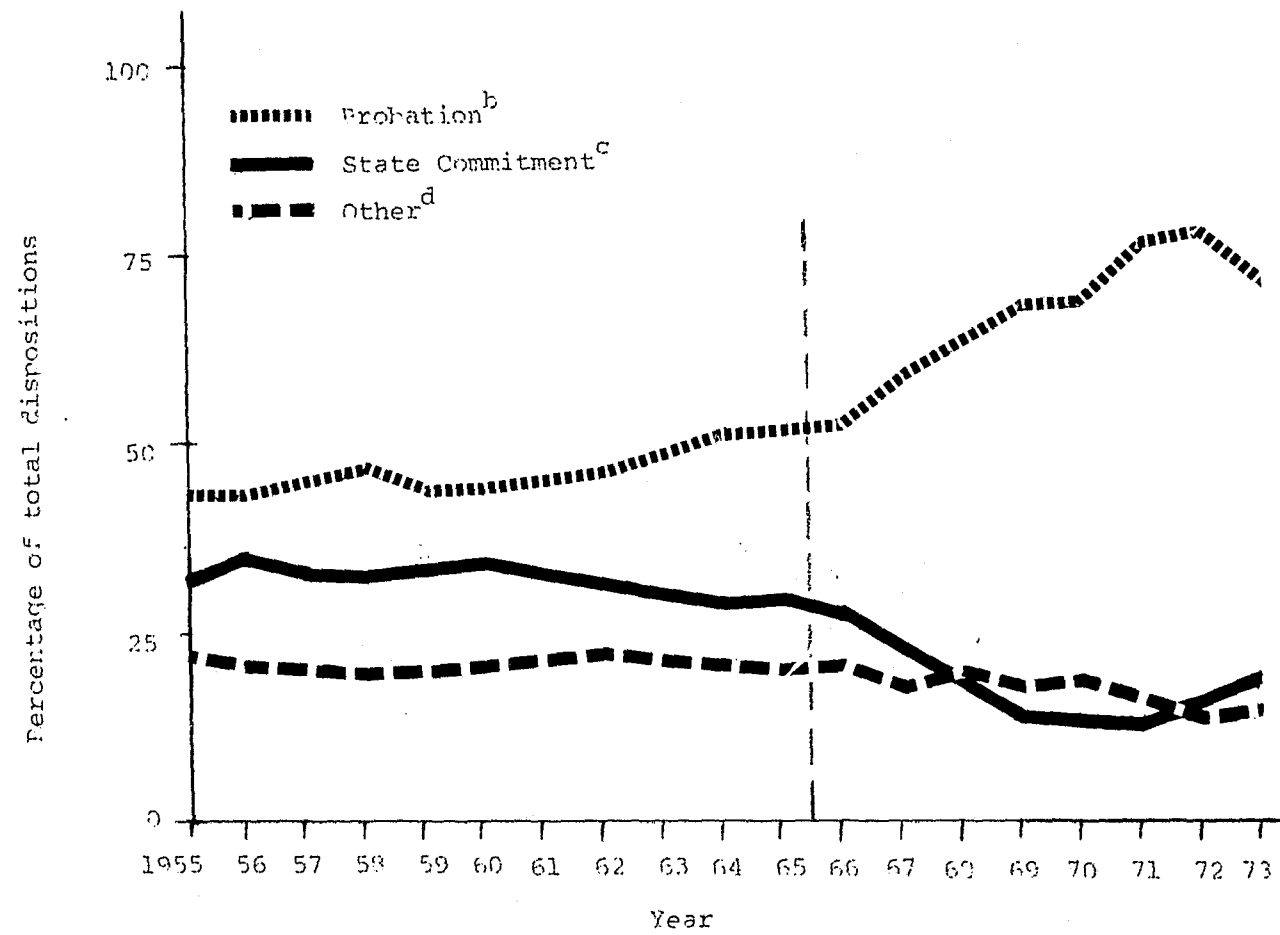
More Even Administration of Justice

The enabling legislation does not operationally define the subsidy program goals. In order to measure these goals it is necessary to propose an operational definition whereby an assessment of goal achievement can be made. In Report No. 1 the measurement of this goal was defined as the degree of reduction in the variation of the subsidy county commitment rates. During the base years (1959-63), these county commitment rates ranged from a low of 22 to over 119 per 100,000 population. It was reasoned that a reduction in variation of these rates would "permit a more even administration of justice." Report No. 1 concluded that this goal was being achieved. This conclusion was based upon a comparison of the range and variance of commitment rates among counties between the pre-subsidy base period, and F.Y. 1972-73. The variance of commitment rates among counties was determined through the use of the standard deviation. This statistic indicates how widely a group of scores vary around the mean; the greater the variance, the larger the standard deviation. Figure 3 shows changes in the variance of county commitment rates for the 47 participating counties between the base period and F.Y. 1974-75. These data indicate that the earlier reported decrease in variance between the base period and F.Y. 1972-73 has been lost in F.Y. 1974-75 (see Table 8 footnote c).

This increase in variance from F.Y. 1972-73 to F.Y. 1974-75 can also be observed in the frequency distributions of counties presented in Table 10 and Figure 4. It can be seen that the commitment rates in some counties have risen again over the last two years. Table 10 shows that the number of counties having commitment rates over 70.0 per 100,000 population increased from zero in F.Y. 1972-73 to 5 in F.Y. 1974-75.

What this means is not quite clear. Maybe the increasing heterogeneity in commitment rates during the last two years has resulted in a lesser degree of "even administration of justice." On the other hand, perhaps after several years of experience in reducing commitments by larger and larger proportions, subsidy counties are now seeking to stabilize commitments at levels which are appropriate and acceptable to their local community tolerance levels. This possibility also brings into question the advisability of using this measurement criteria in analyzing the goal of "a more even administration of justice." Maybe this goal needs to be redefined operationally for future evaluation. Perhaps the focus of analysis of this goal should more appropriately be within counties rather than between counties.

Figure 1
Criminal Court Dispositions^a
1955-73



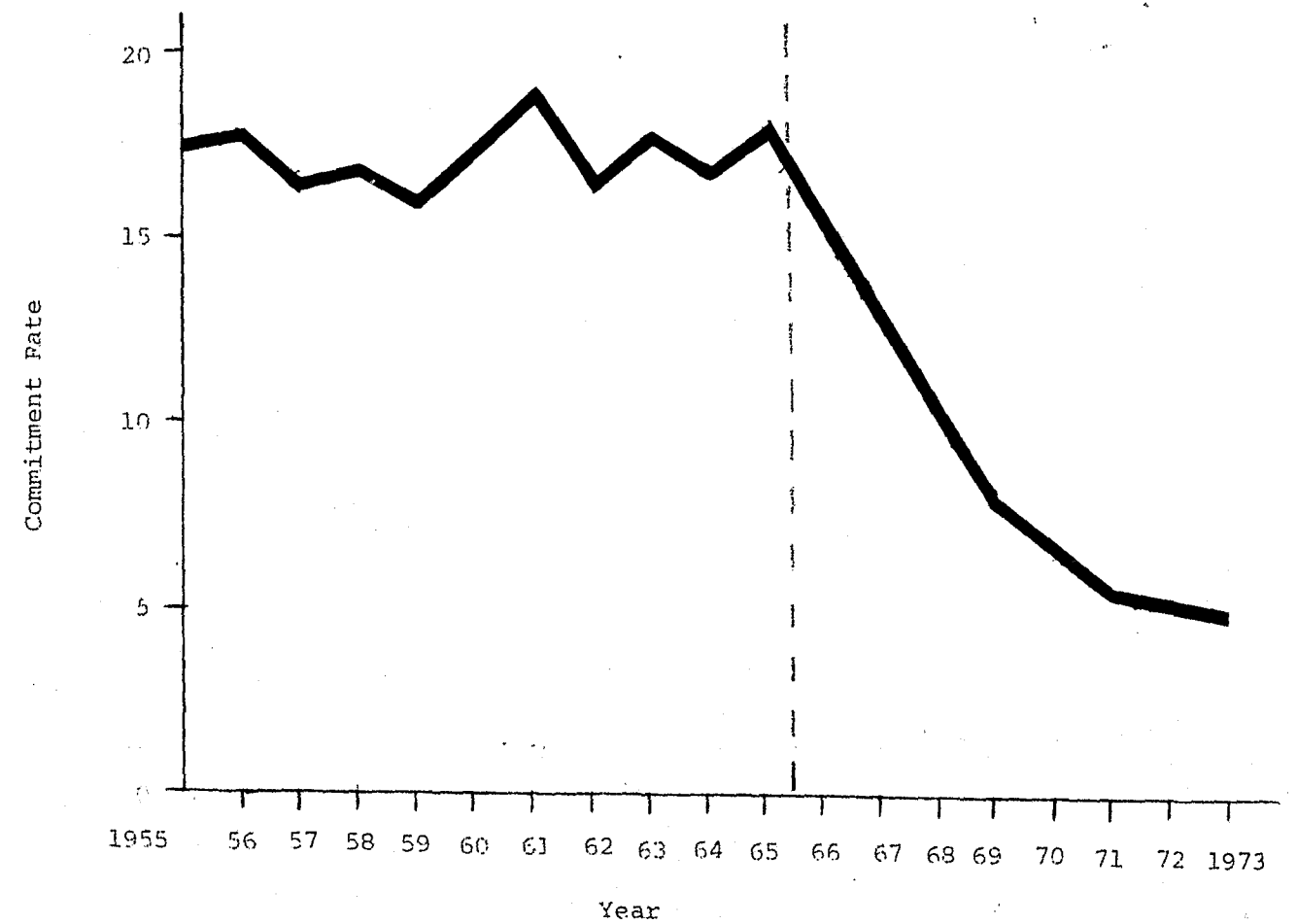
^aCrime in California, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, 1960-73.

^bIncludes both straight probation and probation plus jail.

^cIncludes commitments to both CYA and CDC.

^dIncludes straight jail, commitments to CRC (mental hygiene), and fines.

Figure 2
Juvenile Court Commitments to the Youth Authority,
Rate per 100 New Juvenile Court Wards
1955-73^a



^aFrom data presented in Statistical Facts on the California Youth Authority, December, 1974.

Table 9
 Commitments and Sentences of Felony Defendants Convicted
 in California Criminal Courts, 1965-73
 By Type of Sentence

Type of Sentence	1965 ^a	1966 ^b	1967 ^b	1968 ^b	1969 ^b	1970 ^b	1971 ^c	1972 ^c	1973 ^d
Total	30,840	32,000	34,683	40,477	50,568	49,950	56,018	49,024	42,672
Prison, Dept. of Corrections	7,184	6,731	5,990	5,492	4,940	5,025	5,408	5,664	5,826
Youth Authority	1,910	1,831	1,993	2,056	2,197	1,873	1,973	1,515	1,505
Probation--straight	9,030	9,883	11,070	13,536	19,470	19,249	21,738	17,606	13,688
Probation and jail	6,627	6,871	9,265	11,524	13,718	14,564	17,703	17,318	16,196
Jail	4,693	4,777	4,335	5,283	7,020	6,118	5,771	4,062	2,849
Fine	276	596	570	919	1,112	988	704	436	230
Civil Commitment:									
Rehabilitation Center	869	961	1,195	1,389	1,855	1,903	2,350	2,084	2,026
Mental Hygiene	251	350	265	278	256	230	371	339	352
<u>Percent Distribution</u>									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prison, Dept. of Corrections	23.3	21.0	17.3	13.6	9.8	10.1	9.7	11.6	13.7
Youth Authority	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5
Probation--straight	29.3	30.9	31.9	33.4	38.5	38.5	38.8	35.9	32.1
Probation and jail	21.5	21.5	26.7	28.5	27.1	29.2	31.6	35.3	38.0
Jail	15.2	14.9	12.5	13.0	13.9	12.2	10.3	8.3	6.7
Fine	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.5
Civil Commitment:									
Rehabilitation Center	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.7
Mental Hygiene	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8

^aCrime and Delinquency in California, 1969, p. 33.

^bCrime and Delinquency in California, 1970, p. 19.

^cCrime and Delinquency in California, 1972, p. 42.

^d1973 data obtained from BCS, 1974 data not yet available.

Figure 3
 Variance of County Commitment Rates From Base Period To F.Y. 1974-75
 47 Participating Counties

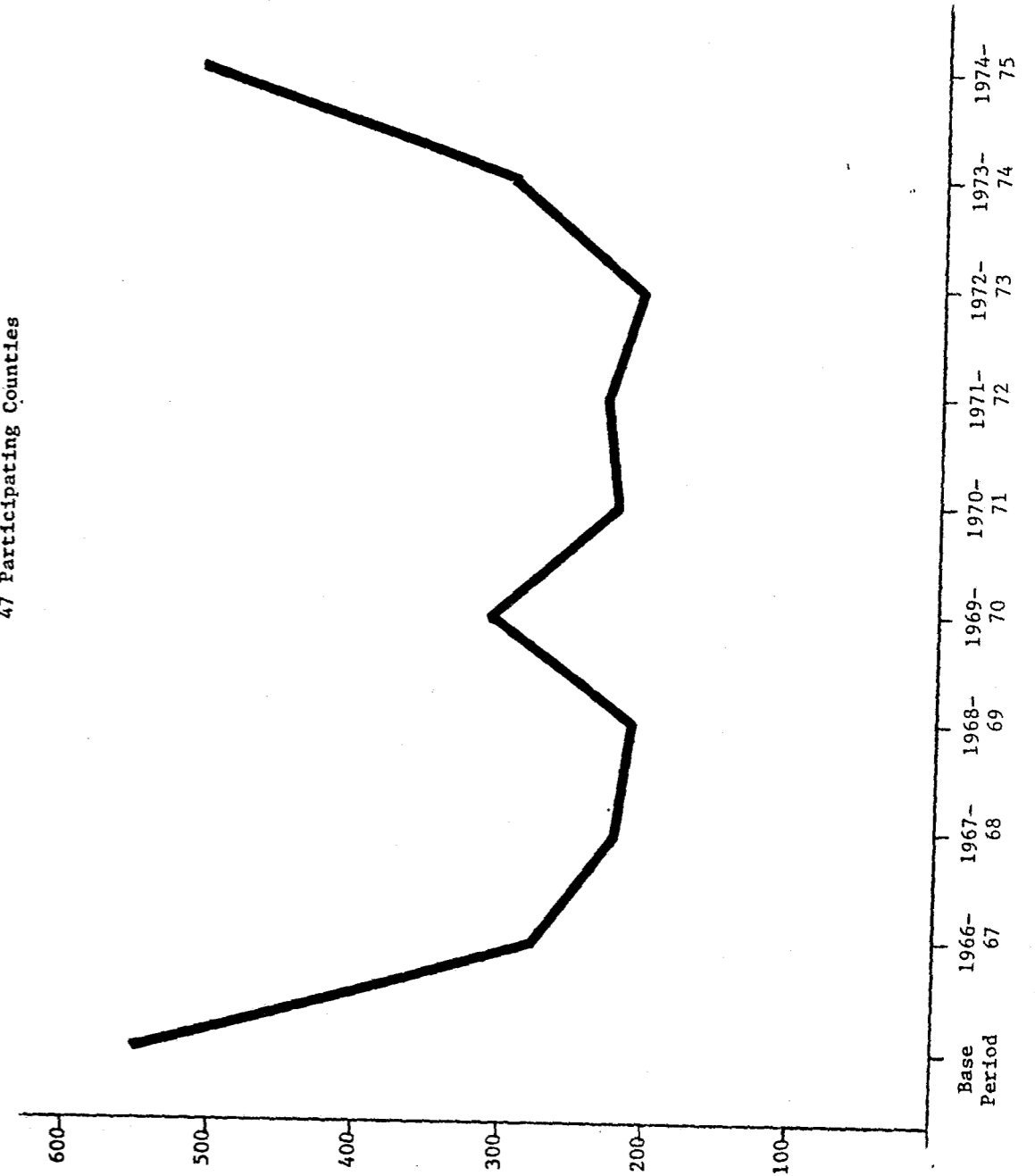
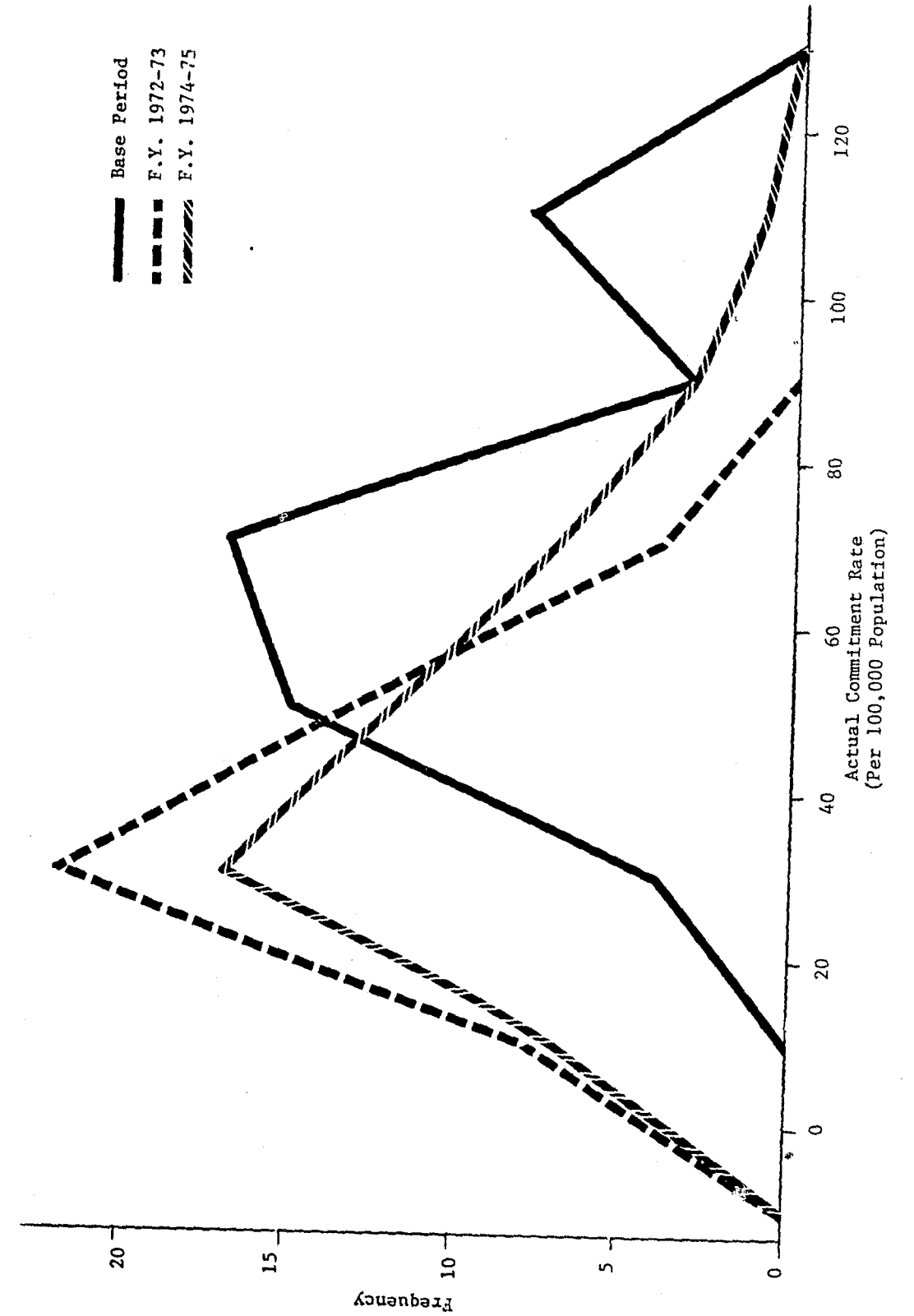


Table 10

Frequency Distributions of Commitment Rates for
47 Counties During Base Period and F.Y. 1974-75

Commitment Rates per 100,000 Population	Base Period		1972-73 F.Y.		1973-74 F.Y.		1974-75 F.Y.	
	Fre- quency	%	Fre- quency	%	Fre- quency	%	Fre- quency	%
Total	47	100.0	47	100.0	47	100.0	47	100.0
100 and over	8	17.0	-	-	-	-	1	2.1
90 - 99	1	2.1	-	-	-	-	2	4.3
80 - 89	2	4.3	-	-	1	2.1	1	2.1
70 - 79	8	17.0	-	-	2	4.3	1	2.1
60 - 69	9	19.1	4	8.5	3	6.4	6	12.8
50 - 59	9	19.1	2	4.3	3	6.4	4	8.5
40 - 49	6	12.8	11	23.4	10	21.3	8	17.0
30 - 39	2	4.3	10	21.3	6	12.8	9	19.1
20 - 29	2	4.3	12	25.5	13	27.7	8	17.0
10 - 19	-	-	7	14.9	9	19.1	6	12.8
0 - 9	-	-	1	2.1	-	-	1	2.1

Figure 4
Frequency Distributions of Commitment Rates for 47 Counties



General Program Description

In 1974 the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 180 which, in part, made available \$174,000 to continue research into the State's probation subsidy program. Appendix G describes this bill in more detail. Of this sum, \$145,000 was allocated for county probation departments to conduct assessments of special supervision programs of particular interest. The remaining \$29,000 was budgeted for the California Youth Authority to provide coordination and research consultation to the counties, and to assume the responsibility for assembling this material into a report to the Legislature.

This program of special State funding for research and evaluation studies in the area of probation subsidy was first established in 1973 by the passage of AB 368 (McDonald). At that time \$150,000 was allocated for research on the subsidy program as part of the bill. By way of history, at that time there was a pressing need by the Legislature for information to gauge the overall performance of the probation subsidy program. Because of this need, the Youth Authority made the decision that the most effective use of the funds allocated would be in a single, large scale study to be conducted on a statewide basis. While such a large scale study did provide broad, general information about the program, it could not assess what specific approaches to the treatment of offenders might prove most valuable.⁴ Therefore, it was decided to use the continuing funds provided by AB 180 in an examination of specific correctional models and treatment concepts thought to be effective in the rehabilitation of offenders.

In pursuing this goal, the Youth Authority contracted research studies with the probation departments of seven counties: Fresno, Los Angeles, Riverside, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Barbara. Because of unforeseen events, Santa Barbara County was not able to complete

⁴California's Probation Subsidy Program, Report No. 1, 1974, and Report No. 2, 1975.

its evaluation study, and had to drop out of the AB 180 research program. Among the programs and treatment concepts studied were:

- a. The reduction of recidivism through employment by creating new opportunities for probationers to acquire pro-social values by association with fellow co-workers who hold these values.
- b. Reduction of illegal incidents and increased school attendance by probationers by the placement of probation officers on school campuses that have a high incidence of delinquent behavior.
- c. By using other alternatives to conventional placement of juveniles in 24-hour care facilities counties could achieve greater cost efficiency without jeopardizing the community.
- d. Feedback from probationers concerning the effectiveness and impact of intensive supervision programs.

The above represent some of the ideas that were evaluated by the counties participating in the research program. The intent of this chapter is to describe each of the county research projects individually. This will include the rationale for the program, a description of the probation program, a description of the evaluation procedures, and the questions to be addressed in the evaluation. A more comprehensive report to the Legislature containing the completed evaluation studies from the six participating counties will be available later this year. Descriptions of each of the county projects follow.

Description of the County Research Projects

A. Fresno County

1. Program Rationale. One theory of criminal behavior asserts that such behavior is the result of an individual's association with a peer reference group that holds anti-social values because of their alienation from the mainstream of society. On the other hand, if an individual can feel a connection with the social system and individuals who hold pro-social values, then he is more likely to accept social conventions and

values, and therefore refrain from criminal behavior. One place where a powerful connection between the individual and the social system occurs is in the world of legitimate work. Therefore, this model proposes that by securing employment for the probationer his connection to the social system will be strengthened, a new reference group association with co-workers can occur, and criminal behavior will be reduced.

2. Brief Program Description. The AB 180 research program consists of an evaluation of two components of an employment program operated by the Adult Subsidy Unit. One segment of the program is maintained at the County Honor Farm, and is primarily a vocational educational and counseling program. Some features of this program include diagnostic testing, basic educational classes taught by instructors from Fresno City College, and referrals to vocational training programs prior to release from the Honor Farm.

A job development and placement program comprises the second component of the employment program. Each component is run separately. The focus of this program is the placement of probationers in on-the-job training employment situations. In this program wages paid by the employer are partially subsidized by the probation department. In addition to job placement, the program offers the following program elements: (1) diagnostic vocational assessment; (2) psychiatric testing and treatment, if required; (3) technical school and job training; (4) emergency medical, dental, and optical services; (5) educational referral; (6) emergency food and housing; and (7) emergency small loans.

3. Program Evaluation. The assessment of the effectiveness of these programs in increasing employment and reducing recidivism is being measured by a study of approximately 300 probation cases. Almost half of these cases (151) were participants in one or the other program, while 150 cases selected from a minimum service caseload were selected to serve as a comparison group. Both groups were matched on factors of age, race, education, prior criminal record, and prior employment history.

From the use of a probationer questionnaire and arrest and conviction data, answers to the following questions will be forthcoming:

- a. Is education and training prior to job placement more effective in securing employment than job placement alone?

- b. Is either program more effective in securing employment than no program at all?
- c. Does the reduction of unemployment lead to a corresponding reduction in recidivism?
- d. Administratively, with what kinds of probationers is the program most effective and least effective?

B. Los Angeles County

1. Program Rationale. Because of dramatic increases in violent juvenile crime in and around junior and senior high schools in the inner city area of Los Angeles, a program was developed to place juvenile probation officers directly on school campuses. The rationale for this was that because of the probation officers greater visability and availability, and because the probation officer could provide a direct and immediate response to disruptive and delinquent incidents, it was hypothesized that there would be a reduction of these incidents. In addition it was thought this program might also aid in retaining more probationers in full or part-time school programs, and reduce the arrest rate and subsequent referrals of these youth to probation.

2. Brief Program Description. The school liaison program operates in the inner city area of Los Angeles County and serves junior and senior high schools in four contiguous school districts--namely the Inglewood, Compton, Lynwood, and Los Angeles Unified School Districts. Twenty-five schools in all are serviced by the program. Three of the schools are assigned a full-time probation officer, and the remaining 22 schools have part-time officers. The officer maintains contact with juvenile probationers on his caseload that are attending the school(s) to which he is assigned. In addition, the school liaison officer also is available to school personnel as a consultant from the juvenile justice system.

3. Program Evaluation. The program evaluation has two basic parts. The first part consists in gathering attitude and opinion data from the three groups that comprise the program: (1) school staff; (2) probation officers; and (3) probationers in the program and regular supervision probationers. The second part of the assessment involves a comparison of delinquent activity of probationers in the program with a sample of those in regular probation supervision.

For the first part of the study, 96 school personnel from the 25 schools in the program completed a questionnaire regarding the effectiveness of the program in 17 different categories. In addition, 16 probation officers involved with the program completed the same questionnaire, as did a subsample of 69 probationers in the program and another sample of 75 probationers seen in regular supervision. In the second part of the analysis the two probationer groups were compared with each other in regard to subsequent delinquent behavior. The two probationer groups were matched on the basis of sex, ethnicity, date of birth, probation activity date, and Welfare and Institutions Code status (all were 602s) - i.e., convicted of a felony type offense in the juvenile court. Some of the questions to be addressed in this study are:

- a. Does the effectiveness of school liaison officers differ from that of regular supervision officers in delinquency prevention on campus, and in preventing further law violations of probationers?
- b. Does the effectiveness of the school liaison officer differ from that of a regular supervision officer in facilitating the school adjustment of probationers?
- c. Does the effectiveness of the school liaison officer differ from that of a regular supervision officer in the role of counselor to the probationers and their families?
- d. How congruent are the views of the probation officers, school personnel and probationers as to the effectiveness of the program?
- e. What differences, if any, are there in full-time and part-time school assignment of officers? Is one more effective than another?

C. Riverside County

1. Program Rationale. The two community day treatment centers in Riverside County were established to provide an alternative to close institutional settings for juvenile wards in need of intensive daily supervision. The objective was to try to have the wards remain with their

families, if this was possible, and to have an effective alternative that was less costly than institutional placement.

The day treatment program philosophy makes three key assumptions: (1) the principle responsibility for the child's well-being and growth lies with the family; (2) raising a child's academic achievement to competitive grade levels will induce him to participate constructively in the school system; and (3) improving the child's communications with family, schools, etc., will strengthen these relationships and increase his socialization within these settings.

2. Brief Program Description. The county has two day treatment facilities, one located in Riverside and the other in Indio. Each center handles about 15 juveniles of both sexes. The criteria for inclusion in the program are: (a) that the juvenile be excluded from school; (b) that an institutional placement is imminent; and (c) that his behavior has come to the attention of the probation through a multiplicity of sources.

The staff in each facility consists of a senior deputy probation officer, a deputy probation officer II, two probation aides, a credentialed special education teacher, and a quarter-time psychologist. An initial treatment plan is established during the first two weeks the ward is in the program, and all staff are involved in its formulation so that all will work in a manner consistent with the goals of the plan. The plan includes both academic and behavioral components. The treatment utilizes a system recognition for positive behavior, and setting goals in which each ward can have a measure of success and self-esteem.

The program, in addition to providing educational experience, also provides group counseling, and individual counseling. In addition, the program provides aftercare supervision for a period of four to six months after the ward has left the center and returned to the community. The DPO II will work with the ward and his family until wardship is terminated or until the ward can function satisfactorily under conventional field supervision.

3. Program Evaluation. The basic evaluation design includes the assessment of violational behavior of three different groups over a time period which extends in six month intervals from one year prior to treatment to one year after treatment. The three groups are: the day treatment

groups (75 cases), a group of institutionalized wards (75 cases), and a group of conventional wards (75 cases) matched for age, sex, ethnic origin, grade level, and offense behavior profile. In addition to comparing the groups on violational behavior, they will also be examined to assess the levels of academic achievement attained by each group. Also, a cost-benefit analysis will be carried out to provide information concerning the cost effectiveness of the day treatment program. That is to say, can the day treatment program provide a lower cost alternative to institutionalization, without jeopardizing the community.

D. Sacramento County

1. Program Rationale. The program under study in this county is the regularly maintained adult probation subsidy unit. This county chose to examine the overall operation of this unit rather than any special program. The rationale behind the probation subsidy concept is that by providing intensive, high quality probation supervision many offenders who would otherwise have been sent to state operated correctional institutions can be maintained in the community without increased jeopardy to the citizens of the community. In addition, this alternative to state incarceration was seen to provide a much greater economic saving to the taxpayer because of the relatively great expense of maintaining an offender in an institution.

2. Program Description. An operating subsidy unit generally consists of one supervising probation officer, six deputy probation officers, and supporting clerical staff. These units have smaller caseloads than conventional units. The average caseload is about 30 cases, with a maximum set at 50. Officers receive more advanced training than is the case in conventional units in an effort to increase the quality of the supervision provided. In many cases subsidy unit officers have more years of experience in probation than their counterparts in conventional probation units.

3. Program Evaluation. The study design provides for the study of a sample of approximately 150 subsidy cases and an equal number of high risk cases from conventional supervision units in an effort to assess the treatment and service aspects of the program. The study focuses on the

documentation of differences in the character and quality of supervision practices between subsidy and conventional caseloads. Some of these aspects of treatment to be studied are:

- a. Length and frequency of contact.
- b. Who initiated the contact.
- c. Type of contact.
- d. Treatment modes utilized.
- e. Officers' perceptions of the interaction with the probationer.
- f. Probationers' perceptions of the interaction with the officer.

In addition to the assessment of the service components of the program, the research will also investigate the elements of supervision associated with successful adjustment to the program. Also, the means by which individuals get assigned to the subsidy program will be studied by comparing the characteristics of subsidy cases with regular cases.

E. San Francisco County

1. Program Rationale. Although the San Francisco County Adult Probation Department has withdrawn from the state's probation subsidy program, it desired to evaluate the effectiveness of the program when it was in operation. In effect the study is a program post mortem, though the information gathered will prove useful in making ongoing program decisions. For a description of the program rationale of a standard subsidy unit, the reader is referred to the description of the program rationale in Sacramento County.

2. Program Description. The San Francisco Adult Subsidy Unit program description is identical to that of the Sacramento Adult Unit with the exception that the average caseload ranges from about 25 to 40.

3. Program Evaluation. The evaluation objectives of this study are:

- a. To develop a statistical profile of those clients served in the subsidy program.
- b. To determine the services that were most used and seen as useful by probationers.

- c. To assess the social-interpersonal ecology in the subsidy program as viewed by both the probationer and probation officer.
- d. To gather data from both the probationer and probation officer regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the program.

In order to achieve these program objectives, an effort was made to contact those individuals who were supervised in the subsidy program and match them with a sample of cases in conventional supervision. These individuals will then be interviewed as to their perceptions of their supervision experience, and their view of the total program climate. This will also be done for the officers who served in the subsidy program, and a sample of conventional unit officers. These data should provide a unique view of how services are seen by the consumers of the services - the probationers themselves.

F. San Mateo County

1. Program Rationale. San Mateo County decided to evaluate two subsidy programs, one an adult program and the other a juvenile program. The adult program evaluation consisted of an assessment of the regular subsidy program as was done in Sacramento and San Francisco counties. The special juvenile program to be studied is the Placement Intervention Program, a program in which there is an effort to resolve the problems that lead to out-of-home placement orders by the court.

The rationale for the adult program is identical with that of the Sacramento and San Francisco county programs and the reader is referred to those sections of the report. The rationale of the Placement Intervention Program is that intensive casework with juveniles who are about to be ordered to an out-of-home placement may resolve the problems that lead to such orders, and therefore reduce the cost to the community of such placements, while producing no increased risk to the community. It is assumed by the program that the most effective long-range changes in behavior can be accomplished within the family setting.

2. Program Description. Only the juvenile program will be described here. The adult program is similar to that described for Sacramento County.

In the Placement Intervention Program (juvenile subsidy unit), cases are received in which there is a 90-day suspension on an out-of-home placement order. The unit is therefore given 90 days to work with these cases and their families before returning to court with a recommendation either to modify the order to allow the juvenile to reside at home or to recommend that the court order be carried out without modification. The unit consists of one supervisor, four male and two female probation officers. The caseload size per officer is 20 cases. In addition, three case aides are also assigned to the unit.

3. Program Evaluation.

a. Adult Program

The evaluation procedure consists of studying a sample of 125 cases terminated from subsidy supervision between July 1973 and December 1974 and another sample of 125 cases active in 1971 to 1973 who would have received subsidy supervision but did not because the county did not operate an adult subsidy program during that period.

The program areas to be evaluated were: (a) community safety; (b) quality of probation services; (c) improved utilization of community resources; (d) correctional effectiveness of the program; and (e) staff development. The objectives are being assessed by measuring violational behavior while under supervision, and also after supervision has been terminated, and by documenting the frequency and kinds of services provided to the probationer.

b. Juvenile Program

The evaluation of the juvenile program consists primarily of an analysis of the savings to the community that result from the reduction of out-of-home placements achieved by the Placement Intervention Unit. In addition, violational behavior of these cases is also analyzed to determine the effect of this program on community safety.

The analysis consists of an examination of the case dispositions of 214 cases referred to the Placement Intervention Program, and the study of subsequent violational behavior of this sample of cases.

IV Summary

Earlier probation subsidy progress reports have examined the degree of achievement of the four legislatively mandated goals of the program. Progress Report No. 1 (January 1974) determined that the goal of "decreased use of state correctional institutions" was being achieved. The second goal, "increased protection of citizens", was considered to be an unachievable goal for the program. This conclusion was drawn from the fact that the rise in crime rates in California paralleled increases in the national rates. It appeared from the data that increasing crime rates in California were most likely due to events that were national in scope--events that could not be attributable to the probation subsidy program.

Data collected by a special study on the achievement of the goal of "rehabilitation of offenders" were presented in Progress Report No. 2 (January 1975). That report showed that arrest and conviction rates for probationers under regular and subsidy supervision were nearly equal in spite of the fact that base expectancy data showed subsidy to be a worse group of cases overall. Therefore, although the goal of rehabilitating offenders was not being achieved in the convincing manner of the "decreased use of state correctional institutions" goal, the program was dealing with a worse risk group of probationers with about the same level of success as the regular program.

The present report reexamined two legislative goals of subsidy (i.e., "decreased use of state correctional institutions", and "a more even administration of justice") in the light of additional data for the last two years of the program. The goal of a "more even administration of justice" was operationally defined as the variance in commitment rates among subsidy counties. In the first progress report (1974), this variance in commitment rates was shown to have decreased significantly over the first seven years of the program. During the next two years of the program, however, the variance in commitment rates between counties showed a significant increase. The meaning of this increased variation in subsidy commitment practices is unclear. A case can be made for either a negative or a positive interpretation of such an occurrence. The key

point seems to be the problems involved in operationally defining the goal for measurement.

The final goal of "decreased use of state correctional institutions" continues to be achieved by the program. Although commitment reductions are not as high as they were two years ago, they still exceed the 25% goal set for the program in 1964. Commitment rates continue to remain below pre-subsidy levels.

Problems of Measuring Goal Achievement

From the data presented in this report, the probation subsidy program is clearly achieving one of its four legislatively stated goals. It is no coincidence that the one goal currently being achieved by the program is the goal that is most clearly defined and reliably measured ("decreased use of state correctional institutions"). The two goals of "increasing the protection afforded the citizens of the state" and "permitting a more even administration of justice" are hazy concepts that are not readily quantifiable. The data used to evaluate these goals were obtained from secondary sources--not from specific and well defined program activities. For example, there are many problems in using crime rates within the state as an indicator of the protection afforded to citizens, for any detected change cannot be firmly tied to the presence of the subsidy program. The crime rates among youth carried on subsidy caseloads could provide a more reliable indicator of societal protection provided by the program. Obtaining these kinds of data, however, requires special ongoing cohort analyses. Currently, outcome data utilizing common definitions of violation and non-violation are not being routinely collected across all probation subsidy counties. To obtain such data requires a special effort each time they are collected because there is no ongoing data collection system built into the subsidy program.

Measuring the attainment of the final goal, "to rehabilitate offenders", poses special problems for several reasons. Any overall rehabilitation rate or violation rate used as a basis for measuring this goal is subject to questions regarding its validity. In 1974-75, there were 47 counties participating in the probation subsidy program servicing over 19,000 cases. These county programs provided a wide variety of services to the offenders. To attribute any overall success/failure rate to the total

subsidy program ignores the wide variety of programs and treatment elements being used by the counties. A more meaningful evaluation would investigate outcomes of the more innovative programs that have evolved under the auspices of probation subsidy. Such an analysis could demonstrate the effectiveness of certain types of programs with certain types of offenders. This approach would require a careful specification of the programs offered, and extensive data on the clients served.

Given 1) the program's lack of success in achieving all of its legislative goals and 2) the problems involved in evaluating the program, the logical action to take would be for the Youth Authority to examine the current program in depth. This examination should include the identification of alternatives to the program and a comparison of the present subsidy program with these alternative approaches from a cost effectiveness standpoint. As the program is reconstituted, attention should be directed toward assuring that competent, continued assessment capability is included in the program design. If these steps are not taken, future attempts at evaluating the probation subsidy program will continue to suffer from the limitations imposed by non-measurable goals and a non-researchable program design.

Appendix A
 Probation Subsidy Program for 47 Counties
 Participating Counties
 (Actual Costs for 1973-74 Fiscal Year)

County	Estimated Population 7-1-73	County Base Commitment Rate	Expected 1973-74 Commitments	Actual 1973-74 Commitments	Difference Expected/Actual	Actual 1973-74 Commitment Rate	Percent Reduction in Rate	Subsidy
Alameda	1,093,400	64.5	705	459	-246	42.0	-34.9	\$ 984,000
Amador	14,000	43.6	6	2	-4	14.3	-67.2	**
Calaveras	15,200	40.5	6	6	-	40.5	-	**
Colusa	12,500	85.6	11	2	-9	16.0	-81.3	36,000
Contra Costa	585,100	53.0	310	162	-148	27.7	-47.7	592,000
Del Norte	15,100	100.0	15	7	-8	46.4	-53.6	32,000
El Dorado	50,400	70.9	36	10	-26	19.8	-72.1	104,000
Fresno	436,600	70.6	308	168	-140	38.5	-45.5	560,000
Humboldt	102,300	56.1	57	27	-30	26.4	-53.0	120,000
Inyo	16,900	100.0	17	8	-9	47.3	-52.7	36,000
Kern	342,000	100.0	342	191	-151	55.8	-44.2	604,000
Kings	67,600	85.2	58	47	-11	69.5	-18.4	39,589
Lassen	17,700	62.2	11	5	-6	28.2	-54.7	24,000
Los Angeles	6,967,000	63.5	4,424	2,651	-1,773	38.0	-40.2	7,092,000
Madera	44,100	100.0	44	19	-25	43.1	-56.9	100,000
Marin	215,800	40.0	86	22	-64	10.2	-74.5	256,000
Mariposa	7,400	100.0	7	1	-6	13.5	-86.5	24,000
Mendocino	55,200	59.2	33	40	+7	72.5	-	-
Merced	112,100	71.7	80	29	-51	25.9	-63.9	204,000
Monterey	261,500	53.8	141	103	-38	39.4	-26.8	152,000
Napa	86,200	46.3	40	25	-15	29.0	-37.4	60,000
Nevada	30,100	100.0	30	7	-23	23.3	-76.7	92,000
Orange	1,605,700	48.9	785	237	-548	14.8	-69.7	2,192,000
Placer	87,300	40.0	35	74	+39	84.8	-	-
Plumas	13,100	73.2	10	3	-7	22.9	-68.7	28,000
Riverside	500,800	74.4	373	171	-202	34.1	-54.2	808,000
Sacramento	676,000	62.0	419	284	-135	42.0	-32.3	540,000
San Benito	19,200	63.7	12	3	-9	15.6	-75.5	36,000
San Bernardino	698,200	70.3	491	375	-116	53.7	-23.6	464,000
San Diego	1,482,200	62.6	928	638	-290	43.0	-31.3	1,160,000
San Francisco	681,200	67.9	463	408	-55	59.9	-11.8	196,515
San Joaquin	300,400	93.7	281	157	-124	52.3	-44.2	496,000
San Luis Obispo	117,800	50.8	60	18	-42	15.3	-69.9	168,000
San Mateo	564,500	40.0	226	128	-98	22.7	-43.3	392,000
Santa Barbara	275,900	59.5	164	74	-90	26.8	-54.9	360,000
Santa Clara	1,163,600	40.0	465	346	-119	29.7	-25.7	476,000
Shasta	84,200	58.2	49	52	+3	61.8	-	-
Solano	181,100	49.9	90	59	-31	32.6	-34.7	124,000
Sonoma	231,900	47.0	109	49	-60	21.1	-55.1	240,000
Stanislaus	207,800	100.0	208	127	-81	61.1	-38.9	324,000
Sutter	44,300	57.1	25	18	-7	40.6	-28.9	28,000
Tehama	31,200	100.0	31	13	-18	41.7	-58.3	72,000
Tulare	200,400	65.0	130	49	-81	24.5	-62.3	324,000
Tuolumne	25,500	67.2	17	12	-5	47.1	-29.9	20,000
Ventura	423,000	48.8	206	107	-99	25.3	-48.2	396,000
Yolo	100,000	73.1	73	23	-50	23.0	-68.5	200,000
Yuba	44,900	75.0	34	8	-26	17.8	-76.3	104,000
Total	20,308,400	61.4	12,451	7,424	-5,027	36.6	-40.4	\$20,260,104

**Eligible for 90 percent of salary of one half-time probation officer.

Appendix B
 Probation Subsidy Program for 47 Counties
 Participating Counties
 (Actual Costs for 1974-75 Fiscal Year)

County	Estimated Population 7-1-74	County Base Commitment Rate	Expected 1974-75 Commitments	Actual 1974-75 Commitments	Difference Expected/Actual	Actual 1974-75 Commitment Rate	Percent Reduction in Rate	Subsidy
Alameda	1,096,900	64.5	708	337	-371	30.7	-52.4	\$ 1,484,000
Amador	14,400	43.6	6	8	+2	55.6	-	**
Calaveras	15,500	40.5	6	8	+2	51.6	-	**
Colusa	12,500	85.6	11	4	-7	32.0	-62.6	28,000
Contra Costa	585,900	53.0	311	188	-123	32.1	-39.4	492,000
Del Norte	15,500	100.0	16	10	-6	64.5	-35.5	24,000
El Dorado	53,300	70.9	38	16	-22	30.0	-57.7	88,000
Fresno	441,400	70.6	312	190	-122	43.0	-39.0	488,000
Humboldt	103,700	56.1	58	14	-44	13.5	-75.9	176,000
Inyo	16,900	100.0	17	3	-14	17.8	-82.2	56,000
Kern	341,100	100.0	341	209	-132	61.3	-38.7	528,000
Kings	69,500	85.2	59	42	-17	60.4	-29.1	68,000
Lassen	18,100	62.2	11	3	-8	16.6	-73.4	32,000
Los Angeles	6,961,200	63.5	4,420	2,639	-1,781	37.9	-40.3	7,124,000
Madera	45,200	100.0	45	41	-4	90.7	-9.3	10,976
Marin	214,700	40.0	86	27	-59	12.6	-68.6	236,000
Mariposa	7,600	100.0	8	3	-5	39.5	-60.5	20,000
Mendocino	56,800	59.2	34	62	+28	109.2	-	-
Merced	118,100	71.7	85	31	-54	26.2	-63.4	216,000
Monterey	261,200	53.8	141	113	-28	43.3	-19.5	112,000
Napa	86,900	46.3	40	22	-18	25.3	-45.3	72,000
Nevada	31,200	100.0	31	7	-24	22.4	-77.6	96,000
Orange	1,656,300	48.9	810	287	-523	17.3	-64.6	2,092,000
Placer	89,800	40.0	36	52	+16	57.9	-	*
Plumas	13,400	73.2	10	1	-9	7.5	-89.8	36,000
Riverside	509,600	74.4	379	180	-199	35.3	-52.6	796,000
Sacramento	683,100	62.0	424	276	-148	40.4	-34.8	592,000
San Benito	19,400	63.7	12	17	+5	87.6	-	-
San Bernardino	702,500	70.3	494	314	-180	44.7	-36.4	720,000
San Diego	1,509,900	62.6	945	753	-192	49.9	-20.3	768,000
San Francisco	679,200	67.9	461	430	-31	63.3	-6.8	90,148
San Joaquin	301,600	93.7	283	101	-182	33.5	-64.3	728,000
San Luis Obispo	123,300	50.8	63	19	-44	15.4	-69.7	176,000
San Mateo	573,700	40.0	229	144	-85	25.1	-38.2	340,000
Santa Barbara	279,800	59.5	166	76	-90	27.2	-54.3	360,000
Santa Clara	1,178,900	40.0	472	384	-88	32.6	-18.6	352,000
Shasta	86,000	58.2	50	79	+29	91.9	-	-
Solano	184,700	49.9	92	84	-8	45.5	-8.8	32,000
Sonoma	237,800	47.0	112	59	-53	24.8	-47.2	212,000
Stanislaus	210,600	100.0	211	128	-83	60.8	-39.2	332,000
Sutter	44,800	57.1	26	25	-1	55.8	-2.3	2,416
Tehama	31,900	100.0	32	23	-9	72.1	-27.9	36,000
Tulare	203,700	65.0	132	59	-73	29.0	-55.4	292,000
Tuolumne	25,600	67.2	17	7	-10	27.3	-59.3	40,000
Ventura	426,000	48.8	208	140	-68	32.9	-32.7	272,000
Yolo	104,400	73.1	76	47	-29	45.0	-38.4	116,000
Yuba	44,200	75.0	33	27	-6	61.1	-18.6	23,748
Total	20,487,800	61.4	12,557	7,689	-4,868	37.5	-38.9	\$19,759,288

*Eligible for 90 percent of salary of one full-time probation officer.
 **Eligible for 90 percent of salary of one half-time probation officer.

Appendix C

Staff Involved in the Probation Subsidy Program
Spring 1974

Job Classification	Total		Full-Time Positions		Part-Time Positions	
	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%
Total, all staff	1,823	100.0	1,295	100.0	528	100.0
Total, Subsidy Unit staff positions	1,102	(60.4)	1,066	(82.3)	36	(6.8)
Supervising Probation Officers	126	6.9	108	8.3	18	3.4
Deputy Probation Officers	678	37.2	665	51.4	7	1.3
Clerical staff	304	16.7	293	22.6	11	2.1
Total, other staff	721	(39.6)	229	(17.7)	492	(93.2)
Training	17	0.9	5	0.4	12	2.3
Psychiatric/Psychological ^a	58	3.2	40	3.1	18	3.4
Teachers/Tutors/Aides	51	2.8	22	1.7	29	5.5
Volunteers	362	19.9	3	0.2	359	68.1
Administrative	29	1.6	5	0.4	24	4.5
Research	7	0.4	1	0.1	6	1.1
Other ^b	197	10.8	153	11.8	44	8.3

^aDoes not include staff hired through contract to perform these functions.

^bThe "other" category includes 124 full-time and 1 part-time community workers utilized by the Los Angeles County Subsidy Program.

Appendix D
 Monthly Average Number of Cases Per Probation Officer
 in the Subsidy Program, by County
 Spring 1974

County	Monthly Average Number of Cases
	1974
Alameda	38
Amador*	10
Calaveras*	10
Colusa	31
Contra Costa	21
Del Norte	18
El Dorado	33
Fresno	25
Humboldt	31
Inyo	27
Kern	30
Kings	26
Lassen	42
Los Angeles	39
Madera	20
Marin	23
Mariposa	23
Mendocino	38
Merced	32
Monterey	16
Napa	40
Nevada	39
Orange	37
Placer	33
Plumas	30
Riverside	21
Sacramento	47
San Benito	28
San Bernardino	49
San Diego	32
San Francisco	28
San Joaquin	24
San Luis Obispo	30
San Mateo	18
Santa Barbara	42
Santa Clara	32
Shasta	39
Solano	30
Sonoma	38
Stanislaus	26
Sutter	34
Tehama	40
Tulare	38
Tuolumne	26
Ventura	30
Yolo	22
Yuba	29

*Amador and Calaveras Subsidy programs each consist of only a one half-time Deputy Probation Officer position.

Appendix E

Types of Classification Systems
Utilized by Subsidy Counties

Spring, 1974

Type of Classification System	Number of Counties Utilizing the System ^a
	1974
FIRO-B	30
I-Level System	16
Jesness Inventory	4
Other ^b	18

^aSome counties utilized more than one classification system.

^bClassification systems specified under the "other" category include, Behavior Modification, MMPI, Workload Determined by Plan, FIRO-F, Polk System, Base Expectancy, Transactional Analysis, and California Psychological Inventory (CPI).

Appendix F

Number of Cases Involved in Program Components Offered by
Counties Involved in the Subsidy Program
Spring 1974

County	Trans- actional Analysis	I-Level	Conjoint Family Therapy	Small Group Counseling	Individual Casework	Other
Total, all counties	688	5,613	1,244	2,093	21,754	2,563
Alameda	-	960	-	-	1,410	540
Amador	-	-	-	-	10	-
Calaveras	-	-	2	-	10	-
Colusa	-	-	5	6	34	-
Contra Costa	12	-	20	8	104	-
Del Norte	-	-	-	18	23	-
El Dorado	10	-	4	12	80	-
Fresno	-	67	100	105	376	99
Humboldt	-	17	-	-	141	99
Inyo	-	-	-	7	55	-
Kern	-	3	21	12	481	61
Kings	15	-	5	4	104	50
Lassen	-	-	64	-	84	-
Los Angeles	23	-	107	495	8,311	395
Madera	4	-	-	20	100	30
Marin	-	70	54	48	70	-
Mariposa	-	-	-	-	23	-
Mendocino	25	-	-	6	70	-
Merced	20	216	35	8	216	30
Monterey	-	84	8	28	84	45
Napa	-	-	71	-	77	38
Nevada	13	23	-	25	62	-
Orange	183	1,509	113	243	1,691	735
Placer	-	-	2	5	33	-
Plumas	-	-	-	-	30	-
Riverside	-	-	-	65	343	-
Sacramento	13	-	48	84	770	114
San Benito	-	-	-	-	37	-
San Bernardino	-	-	28	34	876	-
San Diego	116	2,146	241	111	2,146	154
San Francisco	-	180	21	20	341	198
San Joaquin	-	-	62	42	362	25
San Luis Obispo	50	-	3	20	150	-
San Mateo	20	120	75	80	226	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	200	300	-
Santa Clara	10	96	-	20	188	-
Shasta	-	-	6	30	110	-
Solano	-	-	-	-	60	9
Sonoma	-	-	25	15	416	-
Stanislaus	-	-	-	45	275	-
Sutter	-	-	4	-	65	-
Tehama	-	-	3	8	101	-
Tulare	25	-	15	27	406	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	6	26	-
Ventura	130	-	90	200	650	-
Yolo	11	-	2	20	105	12
Yuba	8	122	10	16	122	28

Appendix G
Assembly Bill 180

The original probation subsidy law has been amended several times since the implementation of the program on July 1, 1966. One of the most significant changes permits the use of probation subsidy funds for special supervision of cases not eligible for commitment to the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections. The law was further broadened by the passage in 1972 of Assembly Bill 368, which added a new subdivision (j) to Section 1825 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and appropriated supplemental funds (\$2,000,000).

The 1974 Legislature passed Assembly Bill 180 which extended the modifications made in Section 1825(j) by Assembly Bill 368. Assembly Bill 180 included a \$2 million appropriation which was made available to continue programs initiated under the AB 368 program, or similar programs which are developed in accordance with established standards. This new legislation also included the sum of \$145,000 to be used to reimburse counties for program evaluation studies specified by the Department of the Youth Authority. An additional sum of \$29,000 was designated for the Department of the Youth Authority to prepare a report for the 1975-76 Legislature on the effectiveness of state aid to probation services.

Program Development

The legislation required the Director of the Youth Authority to establish rules, regulations, and standards for the use of the supplemental appropriation (\$2 million) provided by passage of AB 180. In accordance with this directive, program regulations and standards were developed.⁵

The rules and regulations for these programs permitted sufficient flexibility to stimulate development of innovative and improved services.

⁵Supplement to "Rules, Regulations, and Standards of Performance for Special Supervision Programs: Covering Use of Supplemental Subsidy Funds (Provided by AB 180)", Department of the Youth Authority, Sacramento, California, July, 1974.

The types of programs solicited for use of supplemental subsidy funds as established in these guidelines included:

- o Crisis intervention
- o Mutual training programs
- o Staff exchange and transfer of knowledge
- o Special jail counseling
- o Support services for law enforcement, probation and community programs
- o Community placement officers assigned to detention facilities
- o Identifying and building juvenile referral resources
- o Law enforcement early intervention, diagnostic and counseling programs
- o Volunteer programs in law enforcement agencies and county jails
- o Contract programs between law enforcement and private agencies for youth services
- o Runaway intervention and parent effectiveness training programs
- o Joint agency planning and research training

Procedures

Responsibility for insuring that the rules, regulations, and standards were followed by agencies operating programs funded with the supplemental subsidy funds was vested in the Department of the Youth Authority. In the development of the rules, regulations, and standards, the Youth Authority made every effort to provide pliant rules for both the establishment and maintenance of these programs. Monitoring projects and consultant services were provided by the California Youth Authority.

Program Relationships

Seventy-four projects were approved in 41 participating counties totaling \$1,979,176 from supplemental AB 180 subsidy funds. These projects are categorized into five distinguishable areas of law enforcement coordinated referral programs, collegial law enforcement/probation programs,

detention facility programs, probation coordinated referral programs, and specialized services.

Specialized Technical Services Programs

Four programs totaling \$54,178 were funded to develop centralized juvenile information systems, polygraph training, and a community services survey.

Probation Coordinated Referral Programs

Thirteen programs totaling \$94,596 were funded. Projects included staff training and development, subsidy supplements to existing projects, emergency funds to inmates and their families, and special placement program funds.

Detention Facility Programs

Ten adult detention programs and four juvenile hall detention programs totaling \$337,278 were funded. Projects included development of jail corrections information system and inmate classification systems. Vocational, educational and professional treatment services were also provided through work furlough, educational programs, job placement/reentry programs and clinical psychological services.

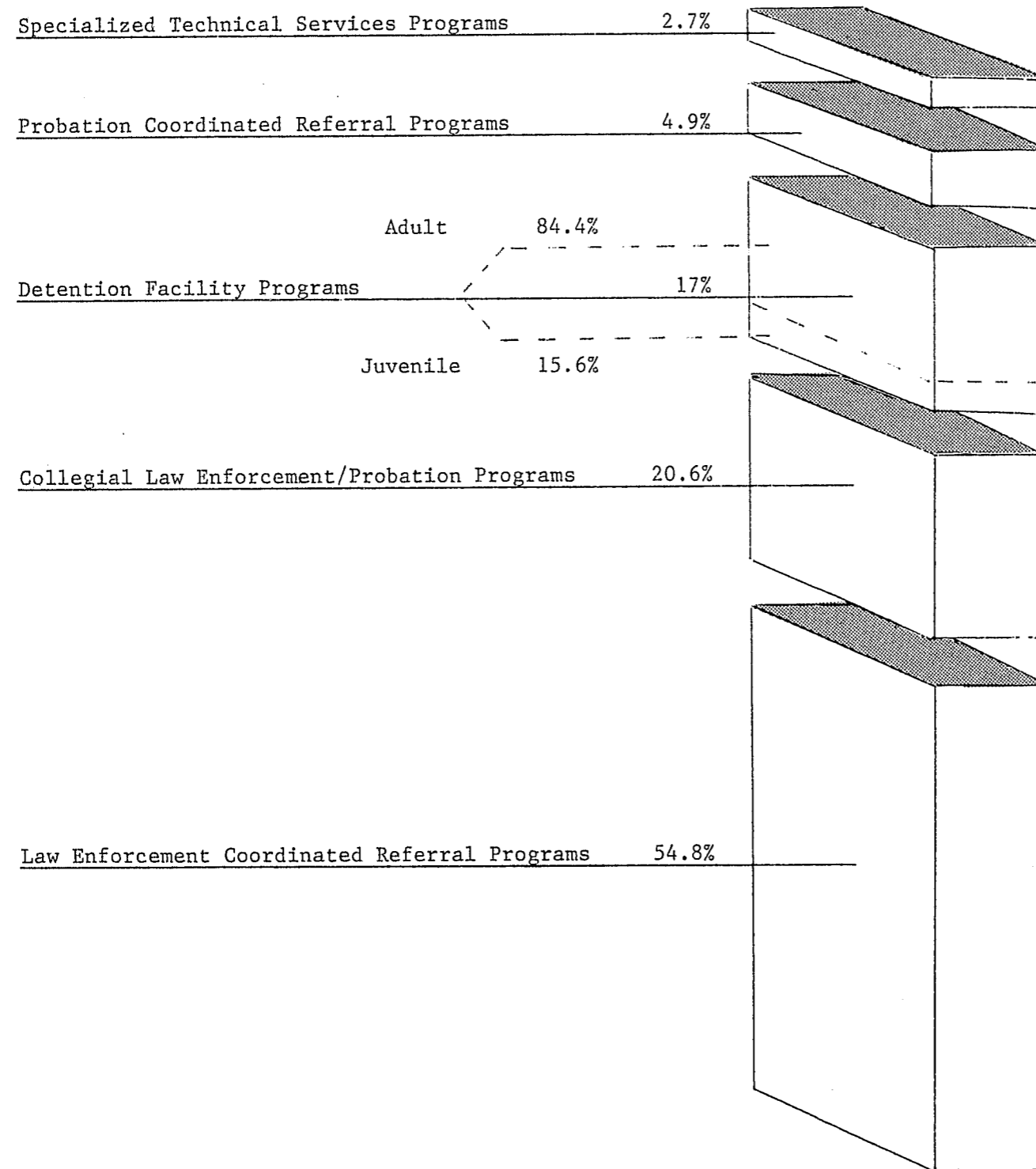
Collegial Law Enforcement/Probation Programs

Eighteen programs totaling \$408,666 were funded. These projects provided for interaction between social workers, mental health professionals, community volunteers, and probation and law enforcement. The transfer of knowledge through integrated staffing provided unique team efforts and services for youthful offenders and their families.

Law Enforcement Coordinated Referral Programs

Twenty-seven programs totaling \$1,084,458 were funded. The majority of these projects are staffed by officers and graduate student counselors who provided crisis intervention and follow-up treatment to pre-delinquent youth. These projects also developed school resource officers and community resource officers to identify and encourage community volunteers and interaction.

FUNDING RELATIONSHIPS



Project Description

Alameda
\$92,441

Santa Rita-Work Furlough Inmate Job Placement,
Vocational Training Subsidy Program

The Sheriff's Department provides vocational services to county jail inmates. Inmates are placed in a work furlough program or a program of intensive job counseling, and job development is initiated in order to prepare them to be self-supporting and/or involved in school or training programs when released.

Contra Costa
\$58,727

Pre-Trial Release and Job Liaison Program

This project is designed to reduce the number of offenders detained in county jail facilities, decrease their length of detention, and provide counseling services for persons detained as a condition of probation. Staff assists in evaluation of early release candidates and coordinates community resources, e.g., job placement, education.

Del Norte
\$3,988

Peace Officers Assistance, Training and Library

This project provides the cost of transportation, subsistence, and tuition for training one officer in the operation of a polygraph.

El Dorado
\$10,513

Supplemental Financial Support for Foster Home
Placements and Institutionalization Commit-
ments of Juvenile Court Wards

The project is intended to cover out-of-home placements in the entire geographical area of El Dorado County and out-of-county institutional placements.

Fresno
\$47,489
Fresno County Law Enforcement Early Intervention Program
Project contracts psychiatric social workers to provide direct services to selected juveniles and their families. The psychiatric social workers receive referrals from patrol officers, juvenile division officers, and school resource officers.

Humboldt
\$9,188
Jobs in Probation Service (JIPS)
Services include development of job positions in private industry, placement of probationers and funding for the placement. Project also provides tuition for vocational training.

\$600
Humboldt County Probation Department Female Juvenile Compact
Project consists of a camp-out experience for female juvenile probationers supervised by a female probation officer and volunteers.

Inyo
\$3,988
Community Youth Centers Program
This probation project is designed to provide youth centers in four communities, serving youth from the 7th through the 12th grades. Program services include counseling, tutoring, recreation, and hobbies, and involves community volunteers and law enforcement personnel.

Kern
\$27,252
Central Juvenile Index
Project provides for the development of the Central Juvenile Index to improve its capacity to meet the needs of local law enforcement agencies.

Kern (Cont'd)
\$12,321
Wasco Police Department Delinquency Prevention and Community Resources Officer
This project focus is a diversified community relations and training program to create a community awareness of trends and juvenile delinquency problems.

\$5,135
Bakersfield Police-Probation Juvenile Diversion Project
A diversion project within the Police Department providing probation follow-up for selected juvenile offenders.

\$17,798
O. R. Release Investigations Officer
A probation officer provides assistance to courts for purpose of O. R. Release and Bail Reduction investigations. Also, affecting a reduction in jail population.

Kings
\$4,075
Juvenile Crime and Delinquency: A Joint Agency Approach Within Kings County
Project assigns a probation officer as a consultant and resource officer to working with law enforcement agencies throughout Kings County in providing services for juvenile offenders.

Lassen
\$3,262
Supplemental Foster Home Fund
Project provides services and funds to foster home children.

Los Angeles
\$53,000
Jail Corrections Program Planning
The Sheriff's Department is developing an improved jail corrections information system, pre-trial and sentenced inmate classification system, evaluation of all ongoing jail corrections programs, and

Los Angeles (Cont'd) \$50,000	<u>Torrance Police-Probation Diversion Team (Cont'd)</u> review all juvenile arrests. Provides extensive counseling and referrals to a local community resource aiding both juvenile and family.
\$18,693	<u>Santa Monica Police Department Juvenile Diversion Project</u> The Santa Monica Police Department police diversion officer refers juveniles into community programs. Maintaining communication with community-based programs, public agencies, and schools to monitor the progress of referred juveniles.
\$23,000	<u>Inglewood Police Department Juvenile Diversion and Referral Project</u> This program consists of a professional counselor within Inglewood Police Department providing short-term counseling to juveniles and families referred by investigators.
\$33,432	<u>Glendale Police Department Interagency Counseling Program</u> This program diverts young offenders from the juvenile justice system and provides an alternative to traditional means of processing young people. Counseling is performed in-house at the Glendale Police Department by part-time paid counselors. The counselors are graduate students in psychology, counseling, and guidance.

Los Angeles (Cont'd) \$82,056	<u>Long Beach Police Department Family Counseling and Community Agency Coordination Unit</u> The Long Beach Police Department operates a special diversion unit to provide in-house counseling and referral services for selected juveniles and their parents.
Madera \$6,163	<u>Crisis Intervention and Affirmative Action Project</u> A probation officer and college students provide follow-up services to youthful offenders. They are also involved in development of community resources.
Marin \$19,938	<u>Marin Probation/Law Enforcement Information System</u> Project purchases consultant services to develop an improved information system and improved coordination of justice services, programs and monitoring capability.
Mendocino \$984	<u>Fort Bragg Police Department Prevention Through Education</u> Project provides audio-visual equipment for education presentation to community youth.
\$984	<u>Willits Police Department Prevention Through Education</u> Project provides audio-visual equipment for educational presentation to community youth.
\$1,193	<u>Ukiah Police Department Prevention Through Education</u> Project provides audio-visual equipment for education presentation to community youth.

Mendocino (Cont'd)	<u>Mendocino Sheriff Educational Television</u>	Orange	<u>Placentia Police Department Project Diversion</u>
\$464	Purchase of equipment for education and recreation program at Mendocino County Jail.	\$32,934	Project provides a coordinator who assists in the dispositional function for the purpose of referring youth to approved diversion resources.
Merced	<u>Juvenile Hall Group Therapy Project</u>	\$71,068	<u>Huntington Beach Police Department Juvenile Diversion and Counseling Program</u>
\$2,100	The probation department has a contract with a private professional counselor to provide group therapy for minors detained in juvenile hall and in-service training for juvenile hall staff.		Project provides four counselors to provide guidance and treatment to youthful offenders and their families.
\$15,656	<u>Merced County 601 Diversion Program</u>	\$29,067	<u>LaHabra Police Department School Community Service Officers</u>
	Provides a deputy probation officer for intensive limited-term counseling to pre-delinquent youths referred as runaways or beyond parental control. Intervention includes individual and family counseling and full utilization of community resources.	\$8,300	Through this program two community service officers are assigned to the local schools as both counselors and teachers.
Monterey	<u>Institutional Probation Officer Project</u>	\$46,048	<u>Santa Ana Police Department Community Liaison and School Resource Officer</u>
\$8,647	A cooperative venture between the probation department and sheriff in which probation officer is assigned to the Adult Rehabilitation Facility providing counseling and support services for inmates.		Places a juvenile officer in a youth counseling and delinquency prevention role to act as liaison and school resource officer in a high-crime rate area.
\$8,270	<u>Probation-Police Liaison</u>		<u>Santa Ana Police Department Juvenile Disposition-Diversion Program</u>
	A probation officer is assigned as a liaison worker between the probation department and law enforcement agencies.		Establishes youth services officers to evaluate and recommend youthful offenders to diversion programs. Also to develop community resources and coordinate governmental resources for youth.
Nevada	<u>Nevada County Supplemental Subsidy Program</u>	Plumas	<u>Material for Subsidized Foster Home</u>
\$6,888	Nevada County Probation Department project reduces costs of salaries and county contributions to be incurred by the regular probation subsidy program.	\$2,400	The monies provided by AB 180 would be used to purchase furniture, recreational equipment, and other necessities for the expansion of the Plumas County Subsidized Foster Home.

Plumas (Cont'd)
\$500

Emergency Loan Fund

An emergency fund to meet the problems of people released from jail needing assistance for shelter or food.

Riverside
\$84,828

Riverside County Youth Development and Community Services Project

A team effort of probation department and law enforcement agencies to divert juvenile offenders from the juvenile justice system for placement in community treatment programs. The Youth Service Teams work with community leaders, service groups, and educational institutions to develop additional resources.

Sacramento
\$49,302

Youth Services Division Police-Probation Coordination Program

This project incorporates the initial juvenile intake process of both police and probation into the operational structure of the Youth Services Division of the Sacramento Police Department.

San Benito
\$1,812

Police Youth Educational Program

Officers of the Hollister Police and Fire Departments participate as elementary school instructors. Programs cover safety patrol, juvenile delinquency, individual rights, what is a fireman, a police officer, drugs, burglary, and shoplifting.

San Bernardino
\$55,813

Project Quick-Draw

This project involves the placement of a probation officer in each of the law enforcement agencies referring the greatest number of juveniles to the probation department. The probation officers are housed in the law

San Bernardino (Cont'd)
\$55,813

Project Quick-Draw (Cont'd)

enforcement facilities and review all applications for petitions in an attempt to divert all juveniles from the court process who can be handled in the community.

San Diego
\$2,855

San Diego County Jail Pre-Release Aide Program

The San Diego County Sheriff's Office has a volunteer program to provide emergency assistance to persons in custody and their families.

\$41,593

Carlsbad Police Juvenile Diversion Project

The Carlsbad Police Department program provides in-house counseling and referral to community resources for pre-delinquent and delinquent juveniles.

\$44,609

San Diego Police Department Youth Resources Program

This project diverts juveniles from the justice system through referrals to appropriate community agencies and provides training and alternative solutions for officers who participate in the program.

\$26,000

Imperial Beach Police Juvenile Diversion Project

The Imperial Beach Police Department has a diversion program which provides counseling and referrals to community resources for pre-delinquent and delinquent juveniles in lieu of referrals to the probation department.

\$15,041

Chula Vista Police Juvenile Diversion Project

The Chula Vista Police Department employs a counselor who provides counseling and makes referrals to community resources for pre-delinquent and delinquent juveniles.

San Diego (Cont'd)
\$53,653

Oceanside Police Juvenile Diversion Project
The Oceanside Police Department project employs youth counselors to provide in-house counseling, crisis intervention, and referral to community treatment resources for juveniles.

San Francisco
\$3,282

Exchange Project
This project provided an opportunity for transfer of knowledge between probation officers and law enforcement officers through a Ride-A-Long program.

San Joaquin
\$61,627

Cooperative Community-Based Police/Probation Service Program
The Lodi Police Department, Manteca Police Department, San Joaquin County Police Department, and Tracy Police Department developed juvenile treatment teams consisting of one probation officer and a police officer from each of the cities. The teams provide supervision services to probationers located in each city. Volunteers are extensively utilized to expand the teams' referral services.

San Luis Obispo
\$13,050

Juvenile Officer, San Luis Obispo Police Department
This project is a joint cooperative venture between the San Luis Obispo Police Department and the San Luis Obispo County Probation Department to promote a more integrated and coordinated effort by police and probation in the areas of juvenile arrest, child abuse, case disposition, and prevention.

San Mateo
\$34,801

Aid to Victims of Violent Crime and Witnesses
Project develops a model program to provide aid and assistance to victims of violent crime and aid to witnesses.

Santa Barbara
\$13,812

Youth Work Program and Job Coordinator
This project is designed to keep juveniles and young adults from penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system by providing an alternative resource for law enforcement, the courts, and the probation department.

\$19,083

Juvenile Officer - Carpinteria Police Department
This project is a cooperative effort of the Carpinteria Police Department and County Probation Department to promote a more integrated and coordinated effort in the area of juvenile arrest, case disposition, and delinquency prevention.

Shasta
\$3,262

Shasta County Probation and Law Enforcement Correctional Crisis Intervention Training
The project provided probation and law enforcement personnel with training and skills development in crisis intervention techniques.

Solano
\$13,050

Work Furlough
The Solano County Probation Department and the Solano County Sheriff's Office have established, operate, and evaluate a work and education release program for sentenced county jail inmates.

Sonoma
\$21,026

Sonoma County Jail Counseling and Community Services Program
Project provides (1) a jail counselor who acts as liaison between inmate and community

Sonoma (Cont'd)
\$21,026

Sonoma County Jail Counseling and Community Services Program (Cont'd)

providing for job placement, education and religious services, and (2) a community services worker acting as liaison between the community, law enforcement, and probation.

Stanislaus
\$15,168

Institutional Counselor

Stanislaus County Probation Department assigned a deputy probation officer to provide counseling and supportive services to inmates in county detention facilities.

\$8,790

School Liaison and Prevention Program

A probation aide has been assigned to provide counseling for junior high school students and their families in order to overcome school attendance and behavior problems.

Sutter
\$1,450

Probation/Police Delinquency Intervention Program

The project is directed toward providing services to siblings of probationers who are showing pre-delinquent characteristics and to youths presently involved with local law enforcement Community Service Officers programs.

Tehama
\$6,888

Police-Probation Enrichment Coordinator

The program serves as a resource for law enforcement and probation officers by providing a coordinator to supervise recreation and leisure time activities of youth.

Tulare
\$24,288

Youth Crisis Intervention Program

The probation department and the Tulare County Mental Health Clinic established a unit composed of probation officers, a part-time psychiatric social worker, two graduate students, and a volunteer to divert selected 601 cases from the criminal justice system.

Tuolumne
\$4,350

Summertime Custody Diversion and Intake

Coordinator and Matron Project

The project provides a deputy probation officer to handle diversion and initial intake procedures related to the high number of runaway youth and youth arrested for a variety of offenses in the recreation area of the county.

Ventura
\$29,001

Ventura County Sheriff's Department Youth

Services Program

A deputy sheriff and a probation officer are teamed to provide diversion services for minors. The program diverts selected juveniles from the justice system by providing counseling for juveniles and their families. The officers provide additional services through extensive interaction with community resources, increased liaison and cross-training.

Yolo
\$4,400

Departmental Psychologist

This project utilizes the services of a psychologist to aid the probation and police officers in various aspects of their work by providing psychological service in needed areas.

Yolo (Cont'd)
\$3,000

Survey of Services by Adult Offenders

This project will survey existing services for adult offenders within the physical boundaries of Yolo County and will provide an assessment of additional needs.

\$2,320

Family Therapy Training

This project provided to probation staff and juvenile officer of local law enforcement agencies intensive instruction on theories and techniques of family therapy.

Yuba
\$3,988

Audio-Visual Aids Project

The Yuba County Probation Department has utilized funding to purchase audio-visual aids to improve training programs. The equipment will be used for staff of the Yuba County Probation Department and juvenile hall, juvenile law enforcement officers, and other agencies providing services to delinquent youths.

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