

REPORT OF THE
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
TO THE
JOINT LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

293

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THE
PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

MARCH 1977



Joint Legislative Audit Committee

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

California Legislature



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March 23, 1977

The Honorable Speaker of the Assembly
The Honorable President pro Tempore of the Senate
The Honorable Members of the Senate and the
Assembly of the Legislature of California

Members of the Legislature:

Your Joint Legislative Audit Committee respectfully submits the Auditor General's report on the Probation Subsidy Program administered by the California Youth Authority. Of the four goals established by legislative intent, only one, reducing commitments, is sought to be achieved by supervision of probationers under the funding formula of the program. The other legislative goals: protection of citizens; providing a more even administration of justice; and rehabilitating offenders are left to the Tooth Fairy.

By copy of this letter, the Department is requested to advise the Joint Legislative Audit Committee within sixty days of the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Auditor General that are within the statutory authority of the Department.

The auditors are Kurt R. Sjoberg, Manager and Richard B. Howard.

Respectfully submitted,

MIKE CULLEN
Chairman

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SUMMARY

The California Legislature established the Probation Subsidy Program on January 1, 1966. The program is intended to provide state funds to county probation departments to support local treatment services to persons who might otherwise become wards or inmates at state institutions.

The California Department of Youth Authority (CYA) is charged with administering the Probation Subsidy Program to promote four legislative goals. These goals are to reduce commitments to state institutions, encourage a more even administration of justice among counties, rehabilitate offenders, and increase the protection of the citizens of the State.

The CYA has taken credit in its annual reports on the Probation Subsidy Program (PSP) for achieving lower county commitment rates to state institutions. However, it has not been able to measure the program's accomplishment of the other three goals (page 5). Further, the PSP formula inequitably distributes funds among the counties by using a base year period for measuring present county performance (page 9). In addition, the failure of the CYA to change or develop new standards for the PSP has left individual counties to fill the state leadership gap without the advantage of statewide experience (page 14).

In order to accomplish the four legislative goals of the Probation Subsidy Program, we recommend changes to the subsidy formula, program standards and evaluation process (page 20). An alternative funding formula is also included for consideration (page 22).

INTRODUCTION

In response to a resolution of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, we examined the Department of Youth Authority's administration of the Probation Subsidy Program (PSP). The examination was conducted under the authority vested in the Auditor General by Section 10527 of the Government Code.

The PSP, which became operational on July 1, 1966, provides funds to counties that reduce commitments to state adult and juvenile institutions. The purpose of the PSP is to provide county probation services using new techniques or smaller caseloads so that fewer persons need to be institutionalized by the State. In 1965 a study group estimated that 25 percent of those persons being sent to state institutions could be kept in local communities if better treatment services were available within the counties.

The formula used to calculate county subsidy earnings is based on average county commitment rates per 100,000 population established during a base period. The anticipated number of commitments is determined using the base-period commitment rate and the population for each county on each July 1. If the anticipated number of commitments exceeds actual commitments during the year, the difference is multiplied by up to \$4,000 to establish the counties' subsidy earnings.

Average state costs for each ward committed to the California Youth Authority (CYA), including capital depreciation and an average of two years on parole, were \$4,000 in fiscal year 1963-64. Similar costs during the same fiscal year for an adult commitment were \$5,700. The \$4,000 amount became and remains the maximum amount counties receive for each reduced commitment. However, during fiscal year 1975-76, the average annual maintenance cost (excluding capital depreciation and parole) per juvenile ward was \$11,428 and the average annual maintenance cost per adult inmate was \$7,883.

The PSP has provided \$161,633,621 in subsidy payments from fiscal years 1966-67 through 1975-76 to participating counties for reducing expected commitments by 39,863. During fiscal year 1975-76, 41 participating counties were able to claim subsidy payments. As of June 30, 1976, 16,095 persons were in subsidy programs consisting of 8,800 juvenile court and 7,295 criminal court cases. A total of 1,155 county personnel were employed in the PSP: 700 were probation officers and the remainder either clerical or support services staff.

We reviewed reports and internal information at the CYA and conducted interviews with administrators of the program and officials in nine counties. These counties received 60 percent of program funding in fiscal year 1975-76. Independent evaluation of PSP results was developed from internal records kept by the CYA since 1959.

County probation officials showed great interest and enthusiasm for the probation subsidy concept. Many examples of their innovative efforts and professionalism in developing new probation concepts were apparent during the program review. Also, new administrators at the CYA are attempting to provide more consulting and technical assistance to county participants. This effort may improve the State's role in the PSP.

AUDIT RESULTS

THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM IS NOT MEETING ITS LEGISLATED GOALS

Section 1820 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code establishes four goals for the Probation Subsidy Program:

- ... to increase the protection afforded the citizens of this state,
- to permit a more even administration of justice,
- to rehabilitate offenders, and
- to reduce the necessity for commitment of persons to state correctional institutions by strengthening and improving the supervision of persons placed on probation by the juvenile and superior courts of this state.

The CYA has only monitored and evaluated the goal of reducing commitments. The following summary indicates total reduced commitments over the expected number, total county subsidy and the percentage reduction in commitments for the program's first year, peak subsidy year and 1975-76 fiscal year.

Table I
Subsidy Performance

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Reduced Commitments Over Expected</u>	<u>Subsidy</u>	<u>Percent Reduction in Commitment Rate from 1959-63 Base Period</u>
First year	1966-67	1451	\$ 5,675,815	16.1%
Peak subsidy year	1972-73	5449	22,068,210	44.1
Last year	1975-76	3961	16,447,937	31.5

By emphasizing reduced commitments, the PSP may be a factor in stabilizing state prison populations while reducing the need for building new institutions. However, this goal must not stand alone. Merely paying counties to keep offenders out of prison without equal emphasis on the goals of public protection, offender rehabilitation and uniform administration of justice is not in the public interest.

The available space at the state institutions does not appear to allow for a major policy change toward institutionalization without related changes in institutional building or release programs. The following table indicates California Department of Corrections (CDC) and CYA institutional capacity as of December 31, 1976.

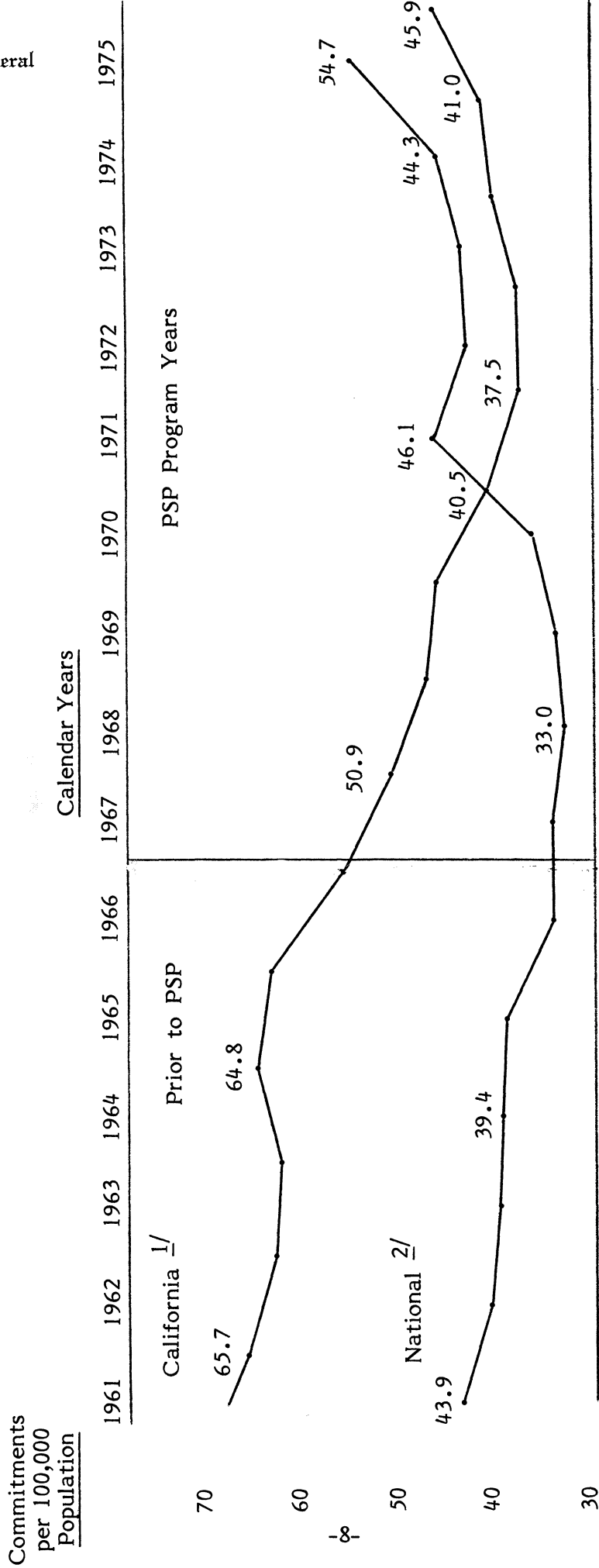
Table II
State Institutional Capacity and
Population as of December 31, 1976

	<u>Adult (CDC)</u>	<u>Juvenile (CYA)</u>
Staffed capacity*	22,309	4,727
Actual inmate and ward population	<u>20,914</u>	<u>4,013</u>
Available staffed capacity	<u>1,395</u>	<u>714</u>
Average maintenance cost per inmate or ward	<u>\$7,883</u>	<u>\$11,428</u>

* Design capacity is 24,406 for CDC and 5,907 for CYA.

The following graph compares the California commitment rate trend to the adjacent 47 states and Hawaii. Several qualifications to the graph are given since different sources of information were needed to develop the average rates. An adjustment to the graph lines has been made to compare California fiscal year data to national calendar year data.

California and National Commitment Rates of
First Court Commitments to State Institutions



1/ Commitment rates calculated from July 1 fiscal year population data obtained from Department of Finance are divided into first commitment data for both CYA and CDC.

2/ National average of 48 states excludes California commitment rates. Figures were averaged from calendar year data collected by National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program. 1961-1971 figures reflect new court commitments of felons; 1972 and later figures reflect first court commitments from sentences of more than one year.

Although California's rate of commitment was higher, its trend in commitments was similar to the national trend until the first year of program operations—1966. During the next five years, California's commitment rate declined while the national rate first stabilized and then began to increase. Since 1971 California has remained below the national average but is maintaining a similar performance trend with the adjacent 47 states and Hawaii. The CYA in annual PSP reports has taken credit for much of California's reduced commitment rate during the last ten years.

A complete analysis of the PSP cannot be based solely on reduced commitments but should reflect all four of the PSP goals. We found that the PSP's funding formula, standards and evaluation are designed to achieve only the reduced commitment goal. Consequently, there is a lack of CYA emphasis on the goals to increase the protection of citizens, provide a more even administration of justice and rehabilitate offenders.

The PSP Funding Formula
Inequitably Distributes
Program Funds to the Counties

The PSP funding formula provides state funds to counties that reduce commitments to state institutions below the commitment rate levels of the 1959–63 base period.* We analyzed the last ten years of state subsidy payments to counties to measure the distribution of state funds under the subsidy formula.

* The base-year commitment rates by which county performance is measured was established as the higher commitment rate average of either the 1959–63 period or the 1962–63 period.

We believe that using a 1959–63 base period, or any base period, as the basis for subsidy payments is not the best system to reward county performance in a program which began in 1966. By hypothetically applying subsidy reimbursements measured against a base year immediately preceding the inception of the program (1965 instead of 1959–63), we found that dramatic differences in the county subsidies would have occurred.

For example, using the 1959–63 base rate, Kern County received a subsidy payment in fiscal year 1975–76 of \$568,000 for reducing its expected commitments by 142 persons. If a 1965 base year were used, however, Kern County would have received only \$64,000 for reducing commitments by 16 persons (16 x \$4,000). Therefore, based on 1975–76 performance and using the more realistic 1965 base year, Kern County actually received \$35,500 per reduced commitment in fiscal year 1975–76 (\$568,000 received divided by 16 reduced commitments). Its fiscal year 1975–76 commitment rate was 58.65 per 100,000 population (see Appendix C).

In contrast, Los Angeles County earned less than \$4,000 per reduced commitment in fiscal year 1975–76 based on its 1965 performance. Using the 1959–63 base years Los Angeles County received a fiscal year 1975–76 subsidy of \$5,880,000 for reducing expected commitments by 1,470 persons. Using 1965 as the base year, Los Angeles County would have received \$8,752,000 for reducing commitments by

2,188 persons (2,188 x \$4,000). Therefore, based on its 1965 performance Los Angeles County only received \$2,687 per reduced commitment (\$5,880,000 received divided by 2,188) in 1975-76. Its 1975-76 commitment rate was 42.41 persons per 100,000 population (see Appendix C).

Still another example is San Luis Obispo County, which would have earned no subsidy payment in 1975-76 based upon its 1965 performance. Using 1959-63 as the base year, however, San Luis Obispo County was paid \$80,000 for 1975-76 for reducing expected commitments by 20 persons. Had the 1965 base year been in effect, this county would have received no subsidy because 1975-76 commitments of 45 exceed the 1965 projected level of 39. On this premise, San Luis Obispo County actually received \$80,000 in 1975-76 for committing six offenders over the number projected, or \$13,333 each.

Column six on Table III depicts these hypothetical results. The bracketed amounts are those received by counties for reducing commitments based upon 1959-63 base years but which, when based upon a 1965 base year, actually received subsidies for committing offenders in excess of that projected. Table IIIA depicts the subsidy program as it actually occurred for 1975-76 using 1959-63 base years.

Table III
Changed Base Year Effects on
Subsidy Payments per Reduced Commitment

COUNTY	1975-76 SUBSIDY	-----COMMITMENTS-----		REDUCED (INCREASED) 1965 TO 1975-76	SUBSIDY PER REDUCED (INCREASED) COMMITMENT
		1965 PROJECTED	1975-76 ACTUAL		
ALAMEDA	\$1,216,000	553	397	156	\$7,795
ALPINE	\$0	0	0	0	\$0
AMADOR	\$0	7	2	5	\$0
BUTTE	\$0	70	109	(39)	\$0
CALAVERAS	\$0	11	5	6	\$0
COLUSA	\$28,000	15	4	11	\$2,545
CONTRA COSTA	\$544,000	315	174	141	\$3,858
DEL NORTE	\$10,008 **	5	13	(8)	(\$1,251)
EL DORADO	\$124,000	29	11	18	\$6,889
FRESNO	\$428,000	266	209	57	\$7,509
GLENN	\$0	6	7	(1)	\$0
HUMBOLDT	\$148,000	47	22	25	\$5,920
IMPERIAL	\$0	49	90	(42)	\$0
INYO	\$60,000	20	2	18	\$3,333
KERN	\$568,000	217	201	16	\$35,500
KINGS	\$0	45	44	1	\$0
LAKE	\$0	24	15	9	\$0
LASSEN	\$36,000	12	3	9	\$4,000
LOS ANGELES	\$5,880,000	5,144	2,956	2,188	\$2,607
MADERA	\$22,736 **	20	39	(19)	(\$1,197)
MARIN	\$148,000 **	14	49	(35)	(\$4,229)
MARIPOSA	\$24,000 **	1	2	(1)	(\$24,000)
MENOCINGO	\$0	18	45	(27)	\$0
MERCED	\$172,000	88	41	47	\$3,660
MODOC	\$0	13	6	7	\$0
MONO	\$0	16	8	8	\$0
MONTEREY	\$39,193 **	109	132	(23)	(\$1,704)
NAPA	\$84,000	33	20	13	\$6,462
NEVADA	\$72,000	23	16	7	\$10,286
ORANGE	\$1,708,000	688	402	286	\$5,972
PLACER	\$0	24	32	(8)	\$0
PLUMAS	\$12,000 **	3	7	(4)	(\$3,000)
RIVERSIDE	\$508,000	348	265	83	\$6,120
SACRAMENTO	\$412,000	520	323	197	\$2,091
SAN BENITO	\$28,000	11	6	5	\$5,600
SAN BERNARDINO	\$432,000	425	383	42	\$10,286
SAN DIEGO	\$1,296,000	1,077	660	417	\$3,108
SAN FRANCISCO	\$0	436	468	(32)	\$0
SAN JOAQUIN	\$600,000	240	133	107	\$5,607
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$80,000 **	39	45	(6)	(\$13,333)
SAN MATEO	\$392,000	200	130	70	\$5,600
SANTA BARBARA	\$236,000	131	108	23	\$10,261
SANTA CLARA	\$0	374	555	(181)	\$0
SANTA CRUZ	\$0	103	68	35	\$0
SHASTA	\$0	36	116	(80)	\$0
SIERRA	\$0	0	2	(2)	\$0
SISKIYOU	\$0	19	13	6	\$0
SOLANO	\$72,000 **	63	74	(11)	(\$6,545)
SONOMA	\$112,000	147	86	61	\$1,836
STANISLAUE	\$288,000	221	140	81	\$3,556
SUTTER	\$40,000	27	16	11	\$3,636
TEHAMA	\$44,000	26	21	5	\$8,800
TRINITY	\$0	4	3	1	\$0
TULARE	\$232,000	124	77	47	\$4,936
TUOLUMNE	\$20,000	22	12	10	\$2,000
VENTURA	\$160,000	295	174	121	\$1,322
YOLO	\$172,000	59	31	28	\$6,143
YUBA	\$0	43	40	3	\$0
=====					
	\$16,447,937				

* Similar analyses for fiscal years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are included in Appendices A and B.

** Counties which are receiving subsidy even though committing persons at a higher rate than in 1965.

Table IIIA
1975-76 Actual Payments
per Reduced Commitment

COUNTY	1975-76 SUBSIDY	-----COMMITMENTS-----			SUBSIDY PER REDUCED COMMITMENT *
		1959-63 PROJECTED	1975-76 ACTUAL	REDUCED (INCREASED)	
ALAMEDA	\$1,216,000	700.85	397	303.85	\$4,001
ALPINE	\$0	0.80	0	0.80	\$0
AMADOR	\$0	6.58	2	4.58	\$0
BUTTE	\$0	89.31	109	(19.68)	\$0
CALAVERAS	\$0	6.52	5	1.52	\$0
COLUSA	\$28,000	10.95	4	6.95	\$4,024
CONTRA COSTA	\$544,000	309.99	174	135.99	\$4,000
DEL NORTE	\$10,008	15.60	13	2.60	\$3,849
EL DORADO	\$124,000	41.97	11	30.97	\$4,003
FRESNO	\$428,000	315.65	209	106.65	\$4,013
GLENN	\$0	7.63	7	0.63	\$0
HUMBOLDT	\$148,000	58.56	22	36.56	\$4,047
IMPERIAL	\$0	34.10	90	(5.90)	\$0
INYO	\$60,000	16.90	2	14.90	\$4,026
KERN	\$568,000	342.80	201	141.80	\$4,005
KINGS	\$0	58.10	44	14.10	\$0
LAKE	\$0	18.97	15	3.97	\$0
LASSEN	\$36,000	11.63	3	8.63	\$4,170
LOS ANGELES	\$5,880,000	4,425.95	2,956	1,469.95	\$4,000
MADERA	\$22,736	46.20	39	7.20	\$3,157
MARIN	\$148,000	85.52	49	36.52	\$4,052
MARIPOSA	\$24,000	8.20	2	6.20	\$3,870
MENDOCINO	\$0	34.09	45	(10.90)	\$0
MERCED	\$172,000	83.88	41	42.88	\$4,010
MODOC	\$0	3.37	6	(2.62)	\$0
MONO	\$0	4.54	8	(3.45)	\$0
MONTEREY	\$39,193	143.32	132	11.32	\$3,461
NAPA	\$84,000	41.02	20	21.02	\$3,995
NEVADA	\$72,000	33.90	16	17.90	\$4,022
ORANGE	\$1,708,000	828.80	402	426.80	\$4,001
PLACER	\$0	36.00	32	4.00	\$0
PLUMAS	\$12,000	10.24	7	3.24	\$3,694
RIVERSIDE	\$508,000	391.79	265	126.79	\$4,006
SACRAMENTO	\$412,000	426.18	323	103.18	\$3,992
SAN BENITO	\$28,000	12.54	6	6.54	\$4,275
SAN BERNADINO	\$432,000	490.90	383	107.90	\$4,003
SAN DIEGO	\$1,296,000	983.88	660	323.88	\$4,001
SAN FRANCISCO	\$0	453.36	468	(14.63)	\$0
SAN JOAQUIN	\$600,000	282.97	133	149.97	\$4,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$80,000	64.92	45	19.92	\$4,015
SAN MATEO	\$392,000	228.44	130	98.44	\$3,982
SANTA BARBARA	\$236,000	167.37	108	59.37	\$3,974
SANTA CLARA	\$0	476.00	555	(79.00)	\$0
SANTA CRUZ	\$0	102.69	68	34.69	\$0
SHASTA	\$0	51.04	116	(64.95)	\$0
SIERRA	\$0	1.04	2	(0.96)	\$0
SISKIYOU	\$0	21.49	13	8.49	\$0
SOLANO	\$72,000	91.91	74	17.91	\$4,041
SONOMA	\$112,000	114.11	86	28.11	\$3,983
STANISLAUS	\$288,000	212.40	140	72.40	\$3,977
SUTTER	\$40,000	26.26	16	10.26	\$3,896
TEHAMA	\$44,000	31.80	21	10.80	\$4,074
TRINITY	\$0	6.52	3	3.52	\$0
TULARE	\$232,000	135.00	77	58.00	\$3,999
TUOLUMNE	\$20,000	17.47	12	5.47	\$3,654
VENTURA	\$160,000	213.84	174	39.84	\$4,015
YOLO	\$172,000	74.34	31	43.34	\$3,968
YUBA	\$0	33.75	40	(6.25)	\$0
=====					
	\$16,447,937				

* Amounts greater than \$4,000 are caused by rounding.

The preceding tables show that the choice of a particular base year has a greater impact on the amount of county compensation than the selection of \$4,000 as the maximum amount of payment per reduced commitment. Moreover, the "base year" concept creates inequities among the counties and is counterproductive to the program goals.

In summary, if 1965 had been used as the base year, counties would have received \$17,524,000 in subsidies instead of \$16,447,937, and the distribution among the counties would have been markedly different as we have shown. Adopting any base year would provide significantly different results. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to a more appropriate method for determining subsidy payments which would aid in emphasizing the accomplishment of the program's other goals. We have prepared an alternative subsidy formula for consideration on page 22 of this report.

Program Standards Need Revision to
Meet the Goals of Subsidy Legislation

The PSP legislation requires that the Director of the Department seek advice from county officials about minimum standards. This process should bring change to standards when the program feedback and evaluation indicates change is needed.

The Director of the Department indicated a need for reformulation of PSP standards on February 28, 1975 in their annual report to the Legislature. However, no changes to the standards have been made since October 1969. Following are two program standards that need revision.

Workload for Deputy Probation Officers

One PSP standard limits caseloads to a maximum of 50 per deputy probation officer or a total of 300 cases for six deputy probation officers. This promotes smaller caseloads within the counties but also increases personnel costs.

The 1975 CYA annual report found that smaller caseloads provide better services to probationers but the report could not support the assumption that "enriched supervision results in reduced recidivism* among probationers." Several counties have cited the caseload size standard as a handicap in moving toward a number of different program approaches. Some counties believe that deputy probation officers could manage larger caseloads by coordinating for services with other public or private agencies or if more paraprofessionals and volunteers were used. By enforcing the caseload standard without valid research support, the CYA is forcing counties to expend their subsidy earnings in a manner that is not necessarily cost-effective to the counties' overall needs.

Classification

A probation classification system determines which people are most in need of services and resources, as defined by state and community goals. One tool used as part of the classification process is a predictive model of success which attempts to measure an individual's potential for

* The tendency of an offender to repeat criminal acts.

success under probation. The use of predictive models was advocated by the U.S. General Accounting Office in its report "State and County Probation: Systems in Crisis," dated May 27, 1976.

CYA does not have a recommended classification or predictive model system for determining which offenders should receive treatment under the state-financed program. The 1969 CYA standard on classification is followed by a commentary that states:

Classification demands that understanding and a clear statement of purpose be made by the administration regarding what services are to be provided in these programs. Current research clearly supports the position that specific instructions and procedures must be forthcoming from administration if reduced caseloads are to have a marked effect on the way a probation officer's time is used.

The July 1, 1976, CYA annual report limited its analysis of classification and predictive model systems used by counties to a summary listing of various types of systems.

To date, the lack of specific instructions and procedures from the State has left the counties to fill the classification system gap without the advantage of data on statewide experience. Presently, counties can meet the existing standard by simply stating their procedures. County officials told us they want state help with classification systems and prediction models in order to improve the effectiveness of their programs and maximize the subsidy resource. Furthermore, without a state-developed classification system, there is no assurance that state subsidy funds are being spent on those persons the program was meant to serve.

Evaluation of Subsidy Programs Does
Not Consider All Program Goals

The PSP was established to embody a degree of offender supervision substantially above the usual and to use new techniques to increase probation effectiveness. An effective evaluative process providing feedback for decision-making on the goals of the PSP is necessary for the success of this program. The subsidy legislation mandates that periodic reports be made to the Legislature on the experiences and results of the PSP.

The CYA included a county study and evaluation standard in its 1969 regulations. The standard was to be followed by counties according to guidelines provided by the Youth Authority. The CYA explained the standard by saying:

There is a critical need to establish which of many special supervision programs has worked and what the essential elements are that made these efforts successful.

The CYA has not issued guidelines to counties defining program data they should maintain. The lack of state guidelines has resulted in an inconsistent data base which precludes the evaluation of various county programs in achieving the four goals of the PSP statewide. This was demonstrated by the 1976 CYA annual report which made the following statements regarding the Department's attempt to measure the legislative goals of probation subsidy:

... 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 quantified. The data used to evaluate these goals were obtained from secondary sources--not from specific and well defined program activities.

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

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.

CYA subcontracted its requirement of a periodic report to the Legislature to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) in 1971. The BCS report entitled "Subsidy: A Perspective," dated January 1973, presented its "Study Highlights" as follows:

1. Arrest and violation rate data presented in this report show that offender characteristics are more influential in the outcome of probation than is the type of program.
2. Subsidy caseloads are found to be more arrest prone, both during and following probation supervision, than are non-subsidy cases.
3. Subsidy probationers tend to be more serious offenders during program supervision than are non-subsidy probationers.
4. The arrest liability for subsidy cases, whether under close or regular supervision during probation, is almost identical. In other words, the arrest experience of subsidy cases neither lessens nor increases when placed under non-subsidy supervision.

5. A test of arrest and violation proneness of 'subsidy like cases' was inconclusive. Results of this test suggest that caseload personality traits not reported to BCS, together with social characteristic differences, may be the most apt indicators of expected probation performance and outcome.

The CYA rebutted the BCS findings by citing ". . . selection of poor criteria for the evaluation of probation, inconsistencies in the data which were obtained, and the absence of relevant comparison groups." Following the above report the CYA terminated its contract with BCS for annual evaluation reports on probation subsidy.

CYA issued its own annual reports beginning January 1, 1974 and stated in its 1975 report that, "there is no difference between regular and special probation supervision in relation to recidivism." CYA concluded that there was a need for more evaluative research, program experimentation and better recordkeeping of treatment processes at the county level. The report contained the following statement about recordkeeping in the 15 counties examined: "Indicators of treatment reported in the case files proved to be scanty at best." Chapter 411 of the Statutes of 1974 provided \$174,000 to CYA to develop an evaluation of the PSP by January 9, 1976; this report has not yet been issued.

The lack of state guidelines for county data gathering and recordkeeping has prevented an effective state evaluation of the PSP. This evaluation gap has also left the counties without technical evaluative assistance. Without proper program monitoring the CYA cannot meet its legislative mandate of providing periodic feedback to the Legislature on the success of the PSP in relation to its four goals.

CONCLUSIONS

The PSP was established to promote four societal goals. The subsidy formula and the manner in which the CYA administers the PSP stress the single goal of reducing commitments. There is a lack of emphasis by the CYA on the goals of public protection, a more even administration of justice and the rehabilitation of offenders. This is evidenced by the fact that:

- Under the present subsidy formula, base-year commitment rates are more determinative of county funding than current commitment rate performance.
- CYA has not mandated programs or established criteria to meet all PSP goals.
- The evaluation of PSP has been limited to monitoring the reduced commitment goal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the Legislature consider revising the subsidy funding formula to more closely correspond with the four goals of the PSP. One method to accomplish this is described on page 22.

We also recommend that the CYA:

- Update the standards of the PSP by mandating classification and program approaches to participating counties that will meet the PSP goals.

- Develop criteria to monitor and evaluate the goals of the PSP.

BENEFITS

Implementing these recommendations will promote more equal attention to each of the program goals and more effective program evaluation.

ALTERNATIVE SUBSIDY FORMULA FOR
CONSIDERATION BY THE LEGISLATURE

An alternative to the present funding formula (which is based on individual county commitment rates during prior periods, see page 9) is a method which establishes an acceptable statewide range of commitment rates and pays counties a per capita amount based on their current commitment performance. Counties would continue to earn higher subsidy payments for lower commitment levels; however, the incentive limits to the scale of acceptable state rates would help assure control over a disregard for two of the program's other goals: protection of society and equal administration of justice.

The following table illustrates two models of a scale-type funding approach at two reimbursement rate levels. Each model is based on fiscal year 1975-76 county commitment rates to arrive at total model cost figures. Actual subsidy payments during fiscal year 1975-76 totaled \$16,447,937. We chose these scale values because California's recent commitment rate average was near 40 commitments per 100,000 population and over two-thirds of all counties are performing within the range of 21 to 73 commitments per 100,000 population. The two scales attempt to concentrate state funds below the middle of this range. The selection of a commitment scale and reimbursement rate could be adjusted as input on the program's success and other outside influences are assessed.

Also provided in Table IV is a line reflecting the cost of phasing a scale-type funding approach into use. Several counties have built existing programs on higher levels of program funding than the basic scale models presented would provide. If desired, a phase-in alternative would allow counties to choose the higher of their scale earnings or their previous reimbursement during a transition period.

Table IV

<u>Commitments per 100,000 Population</u>	<u>Model A-1 Reimbursement Per Capita ^{1/}</u>	<u>Model A-2 Reimbursement Per Capita ^{1/}</u>
<30	\$1.25	\$1.50
<35	1.00	1.25
<40	.75	1.00
<45	.50	.75
<50	.25	.50
<80	.25	.25
80 and over	<u>.00</u>	<u>.25</u>
Total Scale Cost ^{2/}	\$12,288,100	\$16,905,950
Higher of Scale or 1975-76 Reimbursement ^{3/}	\$18,517,019	\$20,151,744

<u>Commitments per 100,000 Population</u>	<u>Model B-1 Reimbursement Per Capita ^{1/}</u>	<u>Model B-2 Reimbursement Per Capita ^{1/}</u>
<35	\$1.25	\$1.50
<40	1.00	1.25
<45	.75	1.00
<50	.50	.75
<80	.25	.50
80 and over	<u>.00</u>	<u>.25</u>
Total Scale Cost ^{2/}	\$15,961,100	\$21,239,350
Higher of Scale or 1975-76 Reimbursement ^{3/}	\$19,265,594	\$22,773,444

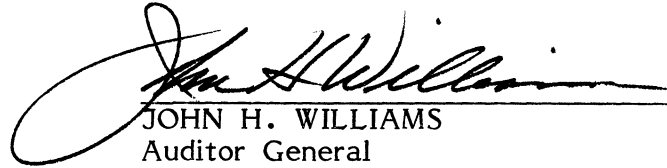
^{1/} Reimbursement per capita under present formula for last three fiscal years is displayed in Appendix C.

^{2/} Represents cost of the FY 1975-76 program if the scale were applied to all counties without allowances for counties that would have received more funds under the present formula.

^{3/} Represents maximum cost if counties were allowed to select the higher amount between the scale or their subsidy payment for FY 1975-76 under the present formula.

The individual county results under each scale follow in Tables V through VIII. The total costs under the two alternatives for each model are provided.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN H. WILLIAMS
Auditor General

Date: March 18, 1977

Staff: Kurt R. Sjoberg, Audit Manager
Richard B. Howard

Table V
Distribution of Subsidy Funds
to Counties under Model A-1

COUNTY	POPULATION	1975-76 COMMITMENT RATE	SCALE AMOUNT PER CAPITA	SCALED SUBSIDY AMOUNT	1975-76 PER CAPITA PAID	1975-76 SUBSIDY PAID	HIGHER OF SCALED OR PAID
ALAMEDA	1086600	36.53	0.75	\$814,950	1.11	\$1,216,000	\$1,216,000
ALPINE	800	0.00	1.25	\$1,000	0.00	\$0	\$1,000
AMADOR	15100	13.24	1.25	\$18,875	0.00	\$0	\$18,875
BUTTE	116900	93.24	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
CALAVERAS	16100	31.05	1.00	\$16,100	0.00	\$0	\$16,100
COLUSA	12800	31.25	1.00	\$12,800	2.18	\$28,000	\$28,000
CONTRA COSTA	584900	29.74	1.25	\$731,125	0.93	\$544,000	\$731,125
DEL NORTE	15600	83.33	0.00	\$0	0.64	\$10,008	\$10,008
EL DORADO	59200	18.58	1.25	\$74,000	2.09	\$124,000	\$124,000
FRESNO	447100	46.74	0.25	\$111,775	0.95	\$428,000	\$428,000
GLENN	18900	37.03	0.75	\$14,175	0.00	\$0	\$14,175
HUMBOLDT	104400	21.07	1.25	\$130,500	1.41	\$148,000	\$148,000
IMPERIAL	84100	107.01	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
INYO	16900	11.83	1.25	\$21,125	3.55	\$60,000	\$60,000
KERN	342800	58.63	0.25	\$85,700	1.65	\$568,000	\$568,000
KINGS	68200	64.51	0.25	\$17,050	0.00	\$0	\$17,050
LAKE	25500	58.82	0.25	\$6,375	0.00	\$0	\$6,375
LASSEN	18700	16.04	1.25	\$23,375	1.92	\$36,000	\$36,000
LOS ANGELES	6970000	42.41	0.50	\$3,485,000	0.84	\$5,880,000	\$5,880,000
MADERA	46200	84.41	0.00	\$0	0.49	\$22,736	\$22,736
MARIN	213800	22.91	1.25	\$267,250	0.69	\$148,000	\$267,250
MARIPOSA	8200	24.39	1.25	\$10,250	2.92	\$24,000	\$24,000
MENDOCINO	57600	78.12	0.25	\$14,400	0.00	\$0	\$14,400
MERCED	117000	35.04	0.75	\$87,750	1.47	\$172,000	\$172,000
MOCCO	8100	74.07	0.25	\$2,025	0.00	\$0	\$2,025
MONG	7300	109.58	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
MONTEREY	266400	49.54	0.25	\$66,600	0.14	\$39,193	\$66,600
NAPA	88600	22.57	1.25	\$110,750	0.94	\$84,000	\$110,750
NEVADA	33900	47.19	0.25	\$8,475	2.12	\$72,000	\$72,000
ORANGE	1694900	23.71	1.25	\$2,118,625	1.00	\$1,708,000	\$2,118,625
PLACER	90000	35.55	0.75	\$67,500	0.00	\$0	\$67,500
PLUMAS	14000	50.00	0.25	\$3,500	0.85	\$12,000	\$12,000
RIVERSIDE	526600	50.32	0.25	\$131,650	0.96	\$508,000	\$508,000
SACRAMENTO	687400	46.98	0.25	\$171,850	0.59	\$412,000	\$412,000
SAN BENITO	19700	30.45	1.00	\$19,700	1.42	\$28,000	\$28,000
SAN BERNADINO	698300	54.84	0.25	\$174,575	0.61	\$432,000	\$432,000
SAN DIEGO	1571700	41.99	0.50	\$785,850	0.82	\$1,296,000	\$1,296,000
SAN FRANCISCO	667700	70.09	0.25	\$166,925	0.00	\$0	\$166,925
SAN JOAQUIN	302000	44.03	0.50	\$151,000	1.98	\$600,000	\$600,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	127800	35.21	0.75	\$95,850	0.62	\$80,000	\$95,850
SAN MATEO	571100	22.76	1.25	\$713,875	0.68	\$392,000	\$713,875
SANTA BARBARA	281300	38.39	0.75	\$210,975	0.83	\$236,000	\$236,000
SANTA CLARA	1190000	46.63	0.25	\$297,500	0.00	\$0	\$297,500
SANTA CRUZ	148400	45.82	0.25	\$37,100	0.00	\$0	\$37,100
SHASTA	87700	132.26	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
SIERRA	2600	76.92	0.25	\$650	0.00	\$0	\$650
SISKIYOU	34900	37.24	0.75	\$26,175	0.00	\$0	\$26,175
SOLANO	184000	40.21	0.50	\$92,000	0.39	\$72,000	\$92,000
SONOMA	242800	35.42	0.75	\$182,100	0.46	\$112,000	\$182,100
STANISLAUS	212400	65.91	0.25	\$53,100	1.35	\$288,000	\$288,000
SUTTER	46000	34.78	1.00	\$46,000	0.86	\$40,000	\$46,000
TEHAMA	31800	66.03	0.25	\$7,950	1.38	\$44,000	\$44,000
TRINITY	9600	31.25	1.00	\$9,600	0.00	\$0	\$9,600
TULARE	207700	37.07	0.75	\$155,775	1.11	\$232,000	\$232,000
TUOLUMNE	26000	46.15	0.25	\$6,500	0.76	\$20,000	\$20,000
VENTURA	438200	39.70	0.75	\$328,650	0.36	\$160,000	\$328,650
YGLD	101700	30.48	1.00	\$101,700	1.69	\$172,000	\$172,000
YUBA	45000	88.88	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
TOTALS				\$12,288,100		\$16,447,937	\$18,517,019

Table VI
Distribution of Subsidy Funds
to Counties under Model A-2

COUNTY	POPULATION	1975-76 COMMITMENT RATE	SCALE AMOUNT PER CAPITA	SCALED SUBSIDY AMOUNT	1975-76 PER CAPITA PAID	1975-76 SUBSIDY PAID	HIGHER OF SCALED OR PAID
ALAMEDA	1086600	36.53	1.00	\$1,086,600	1.11	\$1,216,000	\$1,216,000
ALPINE	800	0.00	1.50	\$1,200	0.00	\$0	\$1,200
AMADOR	15100	13.24	1.50	\$22,650	0.00	\$0	\$22,650
BUTTE	116900	93.24	0.25	\$29,225	0.00	\$0	\$29,225
CALAVERAS	16100	31.05	1.25	\$20,125	0.00	\$0	\$20,125
COLUSA	12800	31.25	1.25	\$16,000	2.18	\$28,000	\$28,000
CONTRA COSTA	584900	29.74	1.50	\$877,350	0.93	\$544,000	\$877,350
DEL NORTE	15600	83.33	0.25	\$3,900	0.64	\$10,008	\$10,008
EL DORADO	59200	18.58	1.50	\$88,800	2.09	\$124,000	\$124,000
FRESNO	447100	46.74	0.50	\$223,550	0.95	\$428,000	\$428,000
GLENN	18900	37.03	1.00	\$18,900	0.00	\$0	\$18,900
HUMBOLDT	104400	21.07	1.50	\$156,600	1.41	\$148,000	\$156,600
IMPERIAL	84100	107.01	0.25	\$21,025	0.00	\$0	\$21,025
INYO	16900	11.83	1.50	\$25,350	3.55	\$60,000	\$60,000
KERN	342800	58.63	0.25	\$85,700	1.65	\$568,000	\$568,000
KINGS	88200	64.51	0.25	\$17,050	0.00	\$0	\$17,050
LAKE	25500	58.82	0.25	\$6,375	0.00	\$0	\$6,375
LASSEN	18700	16.04	1.50	\$28,050	1.92	\$36,000	\$36,000
LOS ANGELES	6970000	42.41	0.75	\$5,227,500	0.84	\$5,880,000	\$5,880,000
MADERA	46200	84.41	0.25	\$11,550	0.49	\$22,736	\$22,736
MARIN	213800	22.91	1.50	\$320,700	0.69	\$148,000	\$320,700
MARIPOSA	8200	24.39	1.50	\$12,300	2.92	\$24,000	\$24,000
MENDOCINO	57600	78.12	0.25	\$14,400	0.00	\$0	\$14,400
MERCED	117000	35.04	1.00	\$117,000	1.47	\$172,000	\$172,000
MODOC	8100	74.07	0.25	\$2,025	0.00	\$0	\$2,025
MONG	7300	109.58	0.25	\$1,825	0.00	\$0	\$1,825
MONTEREY	266400	49.54	0.50	\$133,200	0.14	\$39,193	\$133,200
NAPA	88600	22.57	1.50	\$132,900	0.94	\$84,000	\$132,900
NEVADA	33900	47.19	0.50	\$16,950	2.12	\$72,000	\$72,000
ORANGE	1694900	23.71	1.50	\$2,542,350	1.00	\$1,708,000	\$2,542,350
PLACER	90000	35.55	1.00	\$90,000	0.00	\$0	\$90,000
PLUMAS	14000	50.00	0.50	\$7,000	0.85	\$12,000	\$12,000
RIVERSIDE	526600	50.32	0.25	\$131,650	0.96	\$508,000	\$508,000
SACRAMENTO	687400	46.98	0.50	\$343,700	0.59	\$412,000	\$412,000
SAN BENITO	19700	30.45	1.25	\$24,625	1.42	\$28,000	\$28,000
SAN BERNADINO	698300	54.84	0.25	\$174,575	0.61	\$432,000	\$432,000
SAN DIEGO	1571700	41.99	0.75	\$1,178,775	0.82	\$1,296,000	\$1,296,000
SAN FRANCISCO	667700	70.09	0.25	\$166,925	0.00	\$0	\$166,925
SAN JOAQUIN	302000	44.03	0.75	\$226,500	1.98	\$600,000	\$600,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	127800	35.21	1.00	\$127,800	0.62	\$80,000	\$127,800
SAN MATEO	571100	22.76	1.50	\$856,650	0.68	\$392,000	\$856,650
SANTA BARBARA	281300	38.39	1.00	\$281,300	0.83	\$236,000	\$281,300
SANTA CLARA	1190000	46.63	0.50	\$595,000	0.00	\$0	\$595,000
SANTA CRUZ	148400	45.82	0.50	\$74,200	0.00	\$0	\$74,200
SHASTA	87700	132.26	0.25	\$21,925	0.00	\$0	\$21,925
SIERRA	2600	76.92	0.25	\$650	0.00	\$0	\$650
SISKIYOU	34900	37.24	1.00	\$34,900	0.00	\$0	\$34,900
SOLANO	184000	40.21	0.75	\$138,000	0.39	\$72,000	\$138,000
SONOMA	242800	35.42	1.00	\$242,800	0.46	\$112,000	\$242,800
STANISLAUS	212400	65.91	0.25	\$53,100	1.35	\$288,000	\$288,000
SUTTER	46000	34.78	1.25	\$57,500	0.86	\$40,000	\$57,500
TEHAMA	31800	66.03	0.25	\$7,950	1.38	\$44,000	\$44,000
TRINITY	9600	31.25	1.25	\$12,000	0.00	\$0	\$12,000
TULARE	207700	37.07	1.00	\$207,700	1.11	\$232,000	\$232,000
TUOLUMNE	26000	46.15	0.50	\$13,000	0.76	\$20,000	\$20,000
VENTURA	438200	39.70	1.00	\$438,200	0.36	\$160,000	\$438,200
YOLO	101700	30.48	1.25	\$127,125	1.69	\$172,000	\$172,000
YUBA	45000	88.88	0.25	\$11,250	0.00	\$0	\$11,250
TOTALS				\$16,905,950		\$16,447,937	\$20,151,744

Table VII
Distribution of Subsidy Funds
to Counties under Model B-1

COUNTY	POPULATION	1975-76 COMMITMENT RATE	SCALE AMOUNT PER CAPITA	SCALED SUBSIDY AMOUNT	1975-76 PER CAPITA PAID	1975-76 SUBSIDY PAID	HIGHER OF SCALED OR PAID
ALAMEDA	1086600	36.53	1.00	\$1,086,600	1.11	\$1,216,000	\$1,216,000
ALPINE	800	0.00	1.25	\$1,000	0.00	\$0	\$1,000
AMADOR	15100	13.24	1.25	\$18,875	0.00	\$0	\$18,875
BUTTE	116900	93.24	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
CALAVERAS	16100	31.05	1.25	\$20,125	0.00	\$0	\$20,125
COLUSA	12800	31.25	1.25	\$16,000	2.18	\$28,000	\$28,000
CONTRA COSTA	584900	29.74	1.25	\$731,125	0.93	\$544,000	\$731,125
DEL NORTE	15600	83.33	0.00	\$0	0.64	\$10,008	\$10,008
EL DORADO	59200	18.58	1.25	\$74,000	2.09	\$124,000	\$124,000
FRESNO	447100	46.74	0.50	\$223,550	0.95	\$428,000	\$428,000
GLENN	18900	37.03	1.00	\$18,900	0.00	\$0	\$18,900
HUMBOLDT	104400	21.07	1.25	\$130,500	1.41	\$148,000	\$148,000
IMPERIAL	84100	107.01	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
INYO	16900	11.83	1.25	\$21,125	3.55	\$60,000	\$60,000
KERN	342800	58.63	0.25	\$85,700	1.65	\$568,000	\$568,000
KINGS	68200	64.51	0.25	\$17,050	0.00	\$0	\$17,050
LAKE	25500	58.82	0.25	\$6,375	0.00	\$0	\$6,375
LASSEN	18700	16.04	1.25	\$23,375	1.92	\$36,000	\$36,000
LOS ANGELES	6970000	42.41	0.75	\$5,227,500	0.84	\$5,880,000	\$5,880,000
MADERA	46200	84.41	0.00	\$0	0.49	\$22,736	\$22,736
MARIN	213800	22.91	1.25	\$267,250	0.69	\$148,000	\$267,250
MARIPOSA	8200	24.39	1.25	\$10,250	2.92	\$24,000	\$24,000
MENDOCINO	57600	78.12	0.25	\$14,400	0.00	\$0	\$14,400
MERCED	117000	35.04	1.00	\$117,000	1.47	\$172,000	\$172,000
MODOC	8100	74.07	0.25	\$2,025	0.00	\$0	\$2,025
MONO	7300	109.58	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
MONTEREY	266400	49.54	0.50	\$133,200	0.14	\$39,193	\$133,200
NAVAJO	88600	22.57	1.25	\$110,750	0.94	\$84,000	\$110,750
NEVADA	33900	47.19	0.50	\$16,950	2.12	\$72,000	\$72,000
ORANGE	1694900	23.71	1.25	\$2,118,625	1.00	\$1,708,000	\$2,118,625
PLACER	90000	35.55	1.00	\$90,000	0.00	\$0	\$90,000
PLUMAS	14000	50.00	0.50	\$7,000	0.85	\$12,000	\$12,000
RIVERSIDE	526600	50.32	0.25	\$131,650	0.96	\$508,000	\$508,000
SACRAMENTO	687400	46.98	0.50	\$343,700	0.59	\$412,000	\$412,000
SAN BENITO	19700	30.45	1.25	\$24,625	1.42	\$28,000	\$28,000
SAN BERNARDINO	698300	54.84	0.25	\$174,575	0.61	\$432,000	\$432,000
SAN DIEGO	1571700	41.99	0.75	\$1,178,775	0.82	\$1,296,000	\$1,296,000
SAN FRANCISCO	667700	70.09	0.25	\$166,925	0.00	\$0	\$166,925
SAN JOAQUIN	302000	44.03	0.75	\$226,500	1.98	\$600,000	\$600,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	127800	35.21	1.00	\$127,800	0.62	\$80,000	\$127,800
SAN MATEO	571100	22.76	1.25	\$713,875	0.68	\$392,000	\$713,875
SANTA BARBARA	281300	38.39	1.00	\$281,300	0.83	\$236,000	\$281,300
SANTA CLARA	1190000	46.63	0.50	\$595,000	0.00	\$0	\$595,000
SANTA CRUZ	148400	45.82	0.50	\$74,200	0.00	\$0	\$74,200
SHASTA	87700	132.26	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
SIERRA	2600	76.92	0.25	\$650	0.00	\$0	\$650
SISKIYOU	34900	37.24	1.00	\$34,900	0.00	\$0	\$34,900
SOLANO	184000	40.21	0.75	\$138,000	0.39	\$72,000	\$138,000
SONOMA	242800	35.42	1.00	\$242,800	0.46	\$112,000	\$242,800
STANISLAUS	212400	65.91	0.25	\$53,100	1.35	\$288,000	\$288,000
SUTTER	46000	34.78	1.25	\$57,500	0.86	\$40,000	\$57,500
TEHAMA	31800	66.03	0.25	\$7,950	1.38	\$44,000	\$44,000
TRINITY	9600	31.25	1.25	\$12,000	0.00	\$0	\$12,000
TULARE	207700	37.07	1.00	\$207,700	1.11	\$232,000	\$232,000
TUOLUMNE	26000	46.15	0.50	\$13,000	0.76	\$20,000	\$20,000
VENTURA	438200	39.70	1.00	\$438,200	0.36	\$160,000	\$438,200
YOLO	101700	30.48	1.25	\$127,125	1.69	\$172,000	\$172,000
YUBA	45000	88.88	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	\$0
TOTALS				\$15,961,100		\$16,447,937	\$19,265,594

Table VIII
Distribution of Subsidy Funds
to Counties under Model B-2

COUNTY	POPULATION	1975-76 COMMITMENT RATE	SCALE AMOUNT PER CAPITA	SCALED SUBSIDY AMOUNT	1975-76 PER CAPITA PAID	1975-76 SUBSIDY PAID	HIGHER OF SCALED OR PAID
ALAMEDA	1086600	36.53	1.25	\$1,358,250	1.11	\$1,216,000	\$1,358,250
ALPINE	800	0.00	1.50	\$1,200	0.00	\$0	\$1,200
AMADOR	15100	13.24	1.50	\$22,650	0.00	\$0	\$22,650
BUTTE	116900	93.24	0.25	\$29,225	0.00	\$0	\$29,225
CALAVERAS	16100	31.05	1.50	\$24,150	0.00	\$0	\$24,150
COLUSA	12800	31.25	1.50	\$19,200	2.18	\$28,000	\$28,000
CONTRA COSTA	584900	29.74	1.50	\$877,350	0.93	\$544,000	\$877,350
DEL NORTE	15600	83.33	0.25	\$3,900	0.64	\$10,008	\$10,008
EL DORADO	59200	18.58	1.50	\$88,800	2.09	\$124,000	\$124,000
FRESNO	447100	46.74	0.75	\$335,325	0.95	\$428,000	\$428,000
GLENN	18900	37.03	1.25	\$23,625	0.00	\$0	\$23,625
HUMBOLDT	104400	21.07	1.50	\$156,600	1.41	\$148,000	\$156,600
IMPERIAL	84100	107.01	0.25	\$21,025	0.00	\$0	\$21,025
INYO	16900	11.83	1.50	\$25,350	3.55	\$60,000	\$60,000
KERN	342800	58.63	0.50	\$171,400	1.65	\$568,000	\$568,000
KINGS	68200	64.51	0.50	\$34,100	0.00	\$0	\$34,100
LAKE	25500	58.82	0.50	\$12,750	0.00	\$0	\$12,750
LASSEN	18700	16.04	1.50	\$28,050	1.92	\$36,000	\$36,000
LOS ANGELES	6970000	42.41	1.00	\$6,970,000	0.84	\$5,880,000	\$6,970,000
MADERA	46200	84.41	0.25	\$11,550	0.49	\$22,736	\$22,736
MARIN	213800	22.91	1.50	\$320,700	0.69	\$148,000	\$320,700
MARIPOSA	8200	24.39	1.50	\$12,300	2.92	\$24,000	\$24,000
MENDOCINO	57600	78.12	0.50	\$28,800	0.00	\$0	\$28,800
MERCED	117000	35.04	1.25	\$146,250	1.47	\$172,000	\$172,000
MODOC	8100	74.07	0.50	\$4,050	0.00	\$0	\$4,050
MONO	7300	109.58	0.25	\$1,825	0.00	\$0	\$1,825
MONTEREY	266400	49.54	0.75	\$199,800	0.14	\$39,193	\$199,800
NAFA	88600	22.57	1.50	\$132,900	0.94	\$84,000	\$132,900
NEVADA	33900	47.19	0.75	\$25,425	2.12	\$72,000	\$72,000
ORANGE	1694900	23.71	1.50	\$2,542,350	1.00	\$1,708,000	\$2,542,350
PLACER	90000	35.55	1.25	\$112,500	0.00	\$0	\$112,500
PLUMAS	14000	50.00	0.75	\$10,500	0.85	\$12,000	\$12,000
RIVERSIDE	526600	50.32	0.50	\$263,300	0.96	\$508,000	\$508,000
SACRAMENTO	687400	46.98	0.75	\$515,550	0.59	\$412,000	\$515,550
SAN BENITO	19700	30.45	1.50	\$29,550	1.42	\$28,000	\$29,550
SAN BERNADINO	698300	54.84	0.50	\$349,150	0.61	\$432,000	\$432,000
SAN DIEGO	1571700	41.99	1.00	\$1,571,700	0.82	\$1,296,000	\$1,571,700
SAN FRANCISCO	667700	70.09	0.50	\$333,850	0.00	\$0	\$333,850
SAN JOAQUIN	302000	44.03	1.00	\$302,000	1.98	\$600,000	\$600,000
SAN LUIS OBISPO	127800	35.21	1.25	\$159,750	0.62	\$80,000	\$159,750
SAN MATEO	571100	22.76	1.50	\$856,650	0.68	\$392,000	\$856,650
SANTA BARBARA	281300	38.39	1.25	\$351,625	0.83	\$236,000	\$351,625
SANTA CLARA	1190000	46.63	0.75	\$892,500	0.00	\$0	\$892,500
SANTA CRUZ	148400	45.82	0.75	\$111,300	0.00	\$0	\$111,300
SHASTA	87700	132.26	0.25	\$21,925	0.00	\$0	\$21,925
SIERRA	2600	76.92	0.50	\$1,300	0.00	\$0	\$1,300
SISKIYOU	34900	37.24	1.25	\$43,625	0.00	\$0	\$43,625
SOLANO	184000	40.21	1.00	\$184,000	0.39	\$72,000	\$184,000
SONOMA	242800	35.42	1.25	\$303,500	0.46	\$112,000	\$303,500
STANISLAUS	212400	65.91	0.50	\$106,200	1.35	\$288,000	\$288,000
SUTTER	46000	34.78	1.50	\$69,000	0.86	\$40,000	\$69,000
TEHAMA	31800	66.03	0.50	\$15,900	1.38	\$44,000	\$44,000
TRINITY	9600	31.25	1.50	\$14,400	0.00	\$0	\$14,400
TULARE	207700	37.07	1.25	\$259,625	1.11	\$232,000	\$259,625
TUOLUMNE	26000	46.15	0.75	\$19,500	0.76	\$20,000	\$20,000
VENTURA	438200	39.70	1.25	\$547,750	0.36	\$160,000	\$547,750
YOLO	101700	30.48	1.50	\$152,550	1.69	\$172,000	\$172,000
YUBA	45000	88.88	0.25	\$11,250	0.00	\$0	\$11,250
TOTALS				\$21,239,350		\$16,447,937	\$22,773,444

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY

714 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814



March 17, 1977

John H. Williams
Auditor General
925 L Street, Suite 750
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Williams:

We have received and reviewed the draft of your office's report entitled "Improvements Needed In The Probation Subsidy Program, California Youth Authority, March, 1977".

The overall tone of the report suggests that the Department of the Youth Authority is only interested in the goal of reducing commitments when, in fact, our emphasis has been on the improvement and enrichment of probation services as a means to achieving all of the legislative goals of the program. Please refer to this department's three Probation Subsidy Program Progress Reports to the legislature. Progress Report Number 1, evaluated the program's progress toward the increased protection afforded the citizens of this state. Progress Reports, Number 1 and 3 (already released) and 4 (to be released in April, 1977), were addressed to the more even administration of justice. Progress Reports, Numbers 1 and 2, evaluated the program in relation to the rehabilitation of offenders.

The minimum standards adopted by the Department of the Youth Authority for the operation for "special supervision" of programs, under Section 1822 WIC, were designed to achieve these goals. The Youth Authority provides ongoing technical assistance to the counties participating in the probation subsidy programs and conducts an annual program audit of each of the county programs to insure compliance with these standards.

The relative ease of measuring reductions in commitments, compared with the difficulty of measuring the results of the goals related to rehabilitation, treatment and protection of the public does not mean that these goals are not being achieved. The results of the evaluation studies conducted under the auspices of Assembly Bill 180 enacted in 1974 (Statutes of 1974, Chapter 411), indicate that probation subsidy programs usually serve more difficult offenders than do non-subsidy probation programs, and that despite this fact, specialized probation subsidy treatment programs can and do have a significant effect on the rehabilitation of offenders and on increased public safety.

March 17, 1977

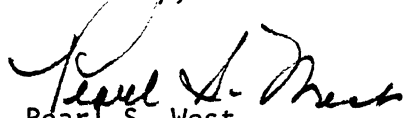
The reference in the report, pages 18 and 19, to the department's contract with the Bureau of Criminal Statistics requires clarification. The BCS data system did not provide any insights into the effectiveness of the probation subsidy program, and the value of the BCS reports was greatly diminished by the long time lag between the published reports and the time period on which the reports were based. The limited usefulness of the data and the lack of timeliness of the reporting resulted in the department's decision to discontinue the subsidy data collection contract with the bureau.

While we do not agree with all of your findings, we do see merit in some of the recommendations. The alternative subsidy formula, described on pages 22-25 of the report, is worthy of further consideration. We agree with those who feel that it is time to consider an alternative funding formula. We also agree that the standards are in need of revision, however, the standards should continue to encourage the counties to experiment with new approaches adapted to the unique needs of each county.

The recommendation that the state should mandate classification and program approaches to participating counties that will meet probation subsidy program goals, is based on the untenable assumption that highly effective classification and "predictive models" exist and that it would be appropriate for the state to impose specific methods and programs on the counties. We agree with the existing law, Section 1822 Welfare and Institutions Code, which requires that the state's standards " ... shall be sufficiently flexible to foster the development of new and improved supervision practices."

We appreciate your courtesy in providing us with a draft of the report. If you should require further information regarding the probation subsidy program, please contact us.

Sincerely,



Pearl S. West
Director

Amounts Paid per Reduced Commitment for
Fiscal Year 1973-74 Using Calendar Year 1965 as Base

COUNTY	1973-74 SUBSIDY	-----COMMITMENTS-----		REDUCED (INCREASED)		SUBSIDY PER REDUCED (INCREASED) COMMITMENT
		1965 PROJECTED	1973-74 ACTUAL	1965 TO	1973-74	
ALAMEDA	\$984,000	557	459		98	\$10,041
ALPINE	\$4,000	0	0		0	\$0
AMADOR	\$0	6	2		4	\$0
BUTTE	\$19,663 **	66	78	(	12)	(\$1,639)
CALAVERAS	\$0	10	6		4	\$0
COLUSA	\$36,000	15	2		13	\$2,769
CONTRA COSTA	\$592,000	315	162		153	\$3,869
DEL NORTE	\$32,000 **	5	7	(	2)	(\$16,000)
EL DORADO	\$104,000	25	10		15	\$6,933
FRESNO	\$560,000	260	168		92	\$6,087
GLENN	\$16,000	6	3		3	\$5,333
HUMBOLDT	\$120,000	46	27		19	\$6,316
IMPERIAL	\$132,000 **	44	45	(	1)	(\$132,000)
INYO	\$36,000	20	8		12	\$3,000
KERN	\$604,000	217	191		26	\$23,231
KINGS	\$39,589 **	44	47	(	3)	(\$13,196)
LAKE	\$0	21	18		3	\$0
LASSEN	\$24,000	11	5		6	\$4,000
LOS ANGELES	\$7,092,000	5,142	2,651		2,491	\$2,847
MADERA	\$100,000	19	19		0	\$0
MARIN	\$256,000 **	14	22	(	8)	(\$32,000)
MARIPOSA	\$24,000	1	1		0	\$0
MENOCINO	\$0	17	40	(	23)	\$0
MERCED	\$204,000	85	29		56	\$3,643
MODOC	\$0	13	9		4	\$0
MONO	\$0	14	4		10	\$0
MONTEREY	\$152,000	107	103		4	\$39,000
NAPA	\$60,000	32	25		7	\$8,571
NEVADA	\$92,000	20	7		13	\$7,077
ORANGE	\$2,192,000	652	237		415	\$5,282
PLACER	\$0	23	74	(	51)	\$0
PLUMAS	\$28,000	3	3		0	\$0
RIVERSIDE	\$808,000	331	171		160	\$5,050
SACRAMENTO	\$540,000	512	284		228	\$2,368
SAN BENITO	\$36,000	11	3		8	\$4,500
SAN BERNADINO	\$464,000	425	375		50	\$9,280
SAN DIEGO	\$1,160,000	1,015	638		377	\$3,077
SAN FRANCISCO	\$196,515	445	408		37	\$5,311
SAN JOAQUIN	\$496,000	239	157		82	\$6,049
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$168,000	36	18		18	\$9,333
SAN MATEO	\$392,000	198	128		70	\$5,600
SANTA BARBARA	\$360,000	128	74		54	\$6,667
SANTA CLARA	\$476,000	365	346		19	\$25,053
SANTA CRUZ	\$0	99	113	(	14)	\$0
SHASTA	\$0	35	52	(	17)	\$0
SIERRA	\$4,000	0	0		0	\$0
SISKIYOU	\$44,000	19	10		9	\$4,889
SOLANO	\$124,000	62	59		3	\$41,333
SONOMA	\$240,000	140	49		91	\$2,637
STANISLAUS	\$324,000	216	127		89	\$3,640
SUTTER	\$28,000	26	18		8	\$3,500
TEHAMA	\$72,000	25	13		12	\$6,000
TRINITY	\$0	4	8	(	4)	\$0
TULARE	\$324,000	120	49		71	\$4,563
TUOLUMNE	\$20,000	21	12		9	\$2,222
VENTURA	\$396,000	285	107		178	\$2,225
YOLO	\$200,000	58	23		35	\$5,714
YUBA	\$104,000	43	8		35	\$2,971
=====						
	\$20,479,767					

Amounts Paid to Counties per Reduced Commitment for
Fiscal Year 1974-75 Using Calendar Year 1965 as Base

COUNTY	1974-75 SUBSIDY	-----COMMITMENTS-----		REDUCED (INCREASED) 1965 TO 1974-75	SUBSIDY PER REDUCED (INCREASED) COMMITMENT
		1965 PROJECTED	1974-75 ACTUAL		
ALAMEDA	\$1,484,000	558	337	221	\$6,715
ALPINE	\$4,000	0	0	0	\$0
AMADOR	\$0	7	8	(1)	\$0
BUTTE	\$0	69	103	(34)	\$0
CALAVERAS	\$0	11	8	3	\$0
COLUSA	\$28,000	15	4	11	\$2,545
CONTRA COSTA	\$492,000	316	188	128	\$3,844
DEL NORTE	\$24,000 **	5	10	(5)	(\$4,800)
EL DORADO	\$88,000	26	16	10	\$8,800
FRESNO	\$488,000	263	190	73	\$6,685
GLENN	\$4,000	6	6	0	\$0
HUMBOLDT	\$176,000	47	14	33	\$5,333
IMPERIAL	\$67,392 **	46	63	(17)	(\$3,964)
INYO	\$56,000	20	3	17	\$3,294
KERN	\$528,000	216	209	7	\$75,429
KINGS	\$68,000	46	42	4	\$17,000
LAKE	\$0	22	24	(2)	\$0
LASSEN	\$32,000	12	3	9	\$3,556
LOS ANGELES	\$7,124,000	5,137	2,639	2,498	\$2,852
MADERA	\$10,976 **	19	41	(22)	(\$499)
MARIN	\$236,000 **	14	27	(13)	(\$18,154)
MARIPOSA	\$20,000 **	1	3	(2)	(\$10,000)
MENDOCINO	\$0	18	62	(44)	\$0
MERCED	\$216,000	99	31	58	\$3,724
MODOC	\$0	13	10	3	\$0
MONO	\$4,000	16	3	13	\$308
MONTEREY	\$112,000 **	107	113	(6)	(\$18,667)
NAPA	\$72,000	32	22	10	\$7,200
NEVADA	\$96,000	21	7	14	\$6,857
ORANGE	\$2,092,000	672	287	385	\$5,434
PLACER	\$0	24	52	(28)	\$0
PLUMAS	\$36,000	3	1	2	\$18,000
RIVERSIDE	\$796,000	336	180	156	\$5,103
SACRAMENTO	\$592,000	517	276	241	\$2,456
SAN BENITO	\$0	11	17	(6)	\$0
SAN BERNARDINO	\$720,000	428	314	114	\$6,316
SAN DIEGO	\$768,000	1,034	753	281	\$2,733
SAN FRANCISCO	\$90,148	444	430	14	\$6,439
SAN JOAQUIN	\$728,000	240	101	139	\$5,237
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$176,000	38	19	19	\$9,263
SAN MATEO	\$340,000	201	144	57	\$5,965
SANTA BARBARA	\$360,000	130	76	54	\$6,667
SANTA CLARA	\$352,000 **	370	384	(14)	(\$25,143)
SANTA CRUZ	\$7,242	100	97	3	\$2,414
SHASTA	\$0	36	79	(43)	\$0
SIERRA	\$4,000	0	0	0	\$0
SISKIYOU	\$32,000	20	14	6	\$5,333
SOLANO	\$32,000 **	64	84	(20)	(\$1,600)
SONOMA	\$212,000	144	59	85	\$2,494
STANISLAUS	\$332,000	219	128	91	\$3,648
SUTTER	\$2,416	26	25	1	\$2,416
TEHAMA	\$36,000	26	23	3	\$12,000
TRINITY	\$20,000	4	1	3	\$6,667
TULARE	\$252,000	122	59	63	\$4,635
TUOLUMNE	\$40,000	22	7	15	\$2,667
VENTURA	\$272,000	287	140	147	\$1,850
YULO	\$116,000	61	47	14	\$8,286
YUBA	\$23,748	42	27	15	\$1,583
=====					
	\$19,901,922				

County Commitment Rates per 100,000 Population

COUNTY	-----COMMITMENT RATES-----					AVG. 1973-76
	BASE	1965	FY 73-74	FY 74-75	FY 75-76	
ALAMEDA	64.50	50.90	41.97	30.72	36.53	36.41
ALPINE	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMADOR	43.60	46.30	14.28	55.55	13.24	27.69
BUTTE	76.40	60.00	70.52	89.56	93.24	84.44
CALAVERAS	40.50	67.80	39.47	51.61	31.05	40.71
COLUSA	85.60	119.00	16.00	32.00	31.25	26.41
CONTRA COSTA	53.00	53.90	27.68	32.08	29.74	29.84
DEL NORTE	100.00	32.80	46.35	64.51	83.33	64.73
EL DURADO	70.90	49.40	19.84	30.01	18.58	22.81
FRESNO	70.60	59.50	38.47	43.04	46.74	42.75
GLENN	40.40	31.70	16.66	32.43	37.03	28.71
HUMBOLDT	56.10	45.20	26.39	13.50	21.07	20.32
IMPERIAL	100.00	56.60	57.61	78.16	107.01	80.93
INYO	100.00	120.60	47.33	17.75	11.83	25.64
KERN	100.00	63.40	55.84	61.27	58.63	58.58
KINGS	85.20	65.70	69.52	60.43	64.51	64.82
LAKE	74.40	93.00	79.29	101.69	58.82	79.93
LASSEN	62.20	64.10	28.24	16.57	16.04	20.28
LOS ANGELES	63.50	73.80	38.05	37.91	42.41	39.45
MADERA	100.00	42.90	43.08	90.70	84.41	72.73
MARIN	40.00	6.40	10.19	12.57	22.91	15.22
MARIPOSA	100.00	16.70	13.51	39.47	24.39	25.79
MENDOCINO	59.20	31.30	72.46	109.15	78.12	86.58
MERCED	71.70	75.60	25.86	26.24	35.04	29.05
MODOC	41.70	162.50	115.38	123.45	74.07	104.30
MONO	62.20	222.20	64.51	42.25	109.58	72.11
MONTEREY	53.80	41.10	39.38	43.26	49.54	44.06
NAPA	46.30	37.00	29.00	25.31	22.57	25.63
NEVADA	100.00	67.70	23.25	22.43	47.19	30.96
ORANGE	48.90	40.60	14.75	17.32	23.71	18.60
PLACER	40.00	26.20	84.76	57.90	35.55	59.40
PLUMAS	73.20	24.40	22.90	7.46	50.00	26.78
RIVERSIDE	74.40	66.00	34.14	35.32	50.32	39.93
SACRAMENTO	62.00	75.70	42.01	40.40	46.98	43.13
SAN BENITO	63.70	58.10	15.62	87.62	30.45	44.57
SAN BERNADINO	70.30	60.90	53.70	44.69	54.84	51.08
SAN DIEGO	62.60	68.50	43.04	49.87	41.99	44.96
SAN FRANCISCO	67.90	65.30	59.89	63.30	70.09	64.43
SAN JOAQUIN	93.70	79.60	52.26	33.48	44.03	43.26
SAN LUIS OBISPO	50.80	30.80	15.28	15.40	35.21	21.96
SAN MATEO	40.00	35.10	22.67	25.10	22.76	23.51
SANTA BARBARA	59.50	46.50	26.82	27.16	38.39	30.79
SANTA CLARA	40.00	31.40	29.73	32.57	46.63	36.31
SANTA CRUZ	69.20	69.40	79.24	67.08	45.82	64.04
SHASTA	58.20	41.50	61.75	91.86	132.26	95.29
SIERRA	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.92	25.64
SISKIYOU	61.60	55.40	28.73	39.77	37.24	35.25
SOLANO	49.90	34.40	32.57	45.47	40.21	39.42
SONOMA	47.00	60.50	21.12	24.81	35.42	27.12
STANISLAUS	100.00	103.90	61.11	60.77	65.91	62.60
SUTTER	57.10	59.00	40.63	55.80	34.78	43.73
TEHAMA	100.00	81.30	41.66	72.10	66.03	59.93
TRINITY	68.00	45.50	91.95	10.86	31.25	44.69
TULARE	65.00	59.80	24.45	28.96	37.07	30.16
TUOLUMNE	67.20	84.30	47.05	27.34	46.15	40.18
VENTURA	48.80	67.30	25.29	32.86	39.70	32.62
YOLO	73.10	58.20	23.00	45.01	30.48	32.83
YUBA	75.00	95.70	17.81	61.08	88.88	55.93

**County Subsidy and per Capita Payments
for Fiscal Years 1973-74 through 1975-76**

COUNTY	1976	---FY 1973-74---		---FY 1974-75---		---FY 1975-76---		-----AVERAGE-----	
	POPULATION	SUBSIDY	P/C	SUBSIDY	P/C	SUBSIDY	P/C	SUBSIDY	P/C
ALAMEDA	1,086,600	\$984,000	0.89	\$1,484,000	1.35	\$1,216,000	1.11	\$1,228,000	1.12
ALPINE	800	\$4,000	5.66	\$4,000	5.71	\$0	0.00	\$2,666	4.12
AMADOR	15,100	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
BUTTE	116,900	\$19,663	0.17	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$6,554	0.05
CALAVERAS	16,100	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
COLUSA	12,800	\$36,000	2.88	\$28,000	2.24	\$28,000	2.18	\$30,666	2.43
CONTRA COSTA	584,900	\$592,000	1.01	\$492,000	0.83	\$544,000	0.93	\$542,666	0.92
DEL NORTE	15,600	\$32,000	2.11	\$24,000	1.54	\$10,008	0.64	\$22,002	1.43
EL DORADO	59,200	\$104,000	2.06	\$88,000	1.65	\$124,000	2.09	\$105,333	1.93
FRESNO	447,100	\$560,000	1.28	\$488,000	1.10	\$428,000	0.95	\$492,000	1.11
GLENN	18,900	\$15,000	0.88	\$4,000	0.21	\$0	0.00	\$6,666	0.36
HUMBOLDT	104,400	\$120,000	1.17	\$176,000	1.69	\$148,000	1.41	\$148,000	1.42
IMPERIAL	84,100	\$132,000	1.69	\$67,392	0.83	\$0	0.00	\$66,464	0.84
INYO	16,900	\$36,000	2.13	\$56,000	3.31	\$60,000	3.55	\$50,666	2.99
KERN	342,800	\$604,000	1.76	\$528,000	1.54	\$568,000	1.65	\$566,666	1.65
KINGS	69,200	\$39,589	0.58	\$68,000	0.97	\$0	0.00	\$35,863	0.52
LAKE	25,500	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
LASSEN	18,700	\$24,000	1.35	\$32,000	1.76	\$36,000	1.92	\$30,666	1.68
LOS ANGELES	6,970,000	\$7,092,000	1.01	\$7,124,000	1.02	\$5,880,000	0.84	\$6,698,666	0.96
MADERA	46,200	\$100,000	2.26	\$10,976	0.24	\$22,736	0.49	\$44,570	1.00
MARIN	213,800	\$256,000	1.18	\$236,000	1.09	\$148,000	0.69	\$213,333	0.99
MARIPOSA	8,200	\$24,000	3.24	\$20,000	2.63	\$24,000	2.92	\$22,666	2.93
MENDOCINO	57,600	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
MERCED	117,000	\$204,000	1.81	\$216,000	1.82	\$172,000	1.47	\$197,333	1.70
MODOC	8,100	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
MONO	7,300	\$0	0.00	\$4,000	0.56	\$0	0.00	\$1,333	0.18
MONTEREY	266,400	\$152,000	0.58	\$112,000	0.42	\$39,193	0.14	\$101,064	0.38
NAVAJO	38,600	\$60,000	0.69	\$72,000	0.82	\$84,000	0.94	\$72,000	0.82
NEVADA	33,900	\$92,000	3.05	\$96,000	3.07	\$72,000	2.12	\$86,666	2.75
ORANGE	1,694,900	\$2,192,000	1.36	\$2,092,000	1.26	\$1,708,000	1.00	\$1,997,333	1.21
PLACER	90,000	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
PLUMAS	14,000	\$28,000	2.13	\$36,000	2.68	\$12,000	0.85	\$25,333	1.89
RIVERSIDE	526,600	\$808,000	1.51	\$796,000	1.56	\$508,000	0.96	\$704,000	1.38
SACRAMENTO	687,400	\$540,000	0.79	\$592,000	0.86	\$412,000	0.59	\$514,666	0.75
SAN BENITO	19,700	\$36,000	1.87	\$0	0.00	\$28,000	1.42	\$21,333	1.09
SAN BERNARDINO	698,300	\$464,000	0.66	\$720,000	1.02	\$432,000	0.61	\$538,666	0.76
SAN DIEGO	1,571,700	\$1,160,000	0.78	\$768,000	0.50	\$1,296,000	0.82	\$1,074,666	0.70
SAN FRANCISCO	667,700	\$196,515	0.28	\$90,148	0.13	\$0	0.00	\$95,554	0.14
SAN JOAQUIN	302,000	\$496,000	1.65	\$728,000	2.41	\$600,000	1.98	\$608,000	2.01
SAN LUIS OBISPO	127,800	\$168,000	1.42	\$176,000	1.42	\$80,000	0.62	\$141,333	1.15
SAN MATEO	571,100	\$392,000	0.69	\$340,000	0.59	\$392,000	0.68	\$374,666	0.65
SANTA BARBARA	281,300	\$360,000	1.30	\$360,000	1.28	\$236,000	0.83	\$318,666	1.14
SANTA CLARA	1,190,000	\$476,000	0.40	\$352,000	0.29	\$0	0.00	\$276,000	0.23
SANTA CRUZ	148,400	\$0	0.00	\$7,242	0.05	\$0	0.00	\$2,414	0.01
SHASTA	87,700	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00	\$0	0.00
SIERRA	2,600	\$4,000	1.60	\$4,000	1.53	\$0	0.00	\$2,666	1.04
SISKIYOU	34,900	\$44,000	1.26	\$32,000	0.90	\$0	0.00	\$25,333	0.72
SOLANO	184,000	\$124,000	0.68	\$32,000	0.17	\$72,000	0.39	\$76,000	0.41
SONOMA	242,800	\$240,000	1.03	\$212,000	0.89	\$112,000	0.46	\$188,000	0.79
STANISLAUS	212,400	\$324,000	1.55	\$332,000	1.57	\$288,000	1.35	\$314,666	1.49
SUTTER	46,000	\$28,000	0.63	\$2,416	0.05	\$40,000	0.86	\$23,472	0.51
TEHAMA	31,800	\$72,000	2.30	\$36,000	1.12	\$44,000	1.38	\$50,666	1.60
TRINITY	9,600	\$0	0.00	\$20,000	2.17	\$0	0.00	\$6,666	0.72
TULARE	207,700	\$324,000	1.51	\$292,000	1.43	\$232,000	1.11	\$282,666	1.38
TUOLUMNE	26,000	\$20,000	0.78	\$40,000	1.56	\$20,000	0.76	\$26,666	1.03
VENTURA	436,200	\$396,000	0.93	\$272,000	0.63	\$160,000	0.36	\$276,000	0.64
YOLO	101,700	\$200,000	2.00	\$116,000	1.11	\$172,000	1.69	\$162,666	1.60
YUBA	45,000	\$104,000	2.31	\$23,748	0.53	\$0	0.00	\$42,582	0.95
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		\$20,479,767		\$19,901,922		\$16,447,937		\$18,943,208	

Office of the Auditor General

cc: Members of the Legislature
Office of the Governor
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
State Controller
State Treasurer
Legislative Analyst
Director of Finance
Assembly Office of Research
Senate Office of Research
Assembly Majority/Minority Consultants
Senate Majority/Minority Consultants
California State Department Heads
Capitol Press Corps