2021 - 2022

SAN MATEO COUNTY
**PROBATION
DEPARTMENT**

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL JJCPA
AND JPCF EVALUATION REPORT

ASR
*Helping People
Build Better Communities*

ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

Applied Survey Research (ASR) is a nonprofit social research firm dedicated to helping people build better communities by collecting meaningful data, facilitating information-based planning, and developing custom strategies. The firm was founded on the principle that community improvement, initiative sustainability, and program success are closely tied to assessment needs, evaluation of community goals, and development of appropriate responses.

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Executive Summary

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21, the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) awarded three-year contracts to six community-based organizations (CBOs) in order to serve San Mateo County youths and their families through its allocation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF). Additionally, the JJCPA funded Probation's Juvenile Assessment Center/Investigations Unit (ASC/INV Unit) and Family Preservation Program (FPP). The desired outcomes for youths of these funded programs included:

- improved behavioral and emotional well-being

- improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths

- improved family functioning

- increased engagement in and connection to school

- decreased justice involvement

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Funded programs continued to provide services on the entire continuum of intervention to address youths needs in FY 2021-22. JPCF focused on prevention and early intervention, and JJCPA focused on targeted interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth. **Funded programs served 1,253 unduplicated youths, 22% more than were served in FY 2021-22** (n=1,024, Exhibit 1). JJCPA-funded programs served two out of every five youths (40%), and JPCF-funded programs served three out of every five youths (60%) in the last fiscal year. While the number of youths served increased from the prior fiscal year, the average number of service hours reported per youth decreased from 14.8 to 13.0 in FY 2021-22, and the average length of time in the program slightly decreased from 4.9 to 4.0 months in this same period. The five-year trends suggest a continuing shift to serving fewer youths with a recent shift to providing fewer hours of service over a shorter duration of time for youths.

Exhibit 1.   **Key Findings: Youths and Services**

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Number of Youths Served	1,530	1,680	1,269	1,024	**1,253**
Average Number of Hours Served	15.1	10.5	12.9	14.8	**13**
Average Number of Months in the Program	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	**4.0**

Average number of months in the program n=1267, Average number of hours per youth n=1179. Note: The number of hours of service per youth does not include the ASC/INV Unit and Family Preservation Program (FPP), as data were not available.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) continued implementing two assessments in FY 2021-22: The Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS), and the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment. These assessments provide a standard measure of youths' criminogenic risk, life functioning, and other areas of need(s) and strength(s) to help inform program activities and decisions with regard to decreasing justice involvement for all youths.

Similar to FY 2020-21, the 525 youths served by programs funded in FY 2021-22 scored across the risk spectrum, with most of the youths assessed as 'low' risk (81%, Exhibit 2). Fewer youths scored as 'moderate' risk (11%) or 'high' risk (8%). In FY 2021-22, results from the JAIS showed that youths served by JPCF-funded programs served a higher proportion of youths with 'low' criminogenic risk (86%) than JJCPA-funded programs (51%). A higher percentage of self-identified males scored as 'moderate' or 'high' risk (53% of 59 for JJCPA and 19% of 214 youths for JPCF) than self-identified females (33% of 12 for JJCPA and 11% of 220 youths for JPCF) or youths who did not self-identify as exclusively male or female, including transgender, gender nonconforming, nonbinary, genderqueer, questioning, and those who declined to answer (5% of 19 youths for JPCF). No youths who identified as another gender were served under JJPCA programs during the fiscal year.

Exhibit 2.   Key Findings: Risk Levels and Needs

JAIS RISK LEVEL	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Low	65%	76%	73%	76%	81%
Moderate	27%	20%	22%	19%	11%
High	7%	4%	4%	5%	8%

FY 2021-22 n=525, 2021-22 JJCPA n=71, 2021-22 JPCF n=454. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Results from CANS assessments completed by a portion of funded programs in FY 2021-22 at the start of services indicate that 39% of the 384 assessed youths had three or more identified needs requiring intervention (i.e., actionable needs), slightly higher than the prior fiscal year (Exhibit 3). The CANS assessments also show that many youths possess strengths to help remediate identified needs, including strong relationships, engagement of the youths in the work, resilience, and resourcefulness. Supports and resources directed toward improving life functioning, risk behaviors, and emotional health—particularly to address substance use, trauma, and school engagement—through the support of JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs were most often identified. Year-to-year trends for both JJCPA and JPCF-funded youths show that many youths are accessing supports and developing internal resources to significantly improve behavioral/emotional functioning, life functioning at home and at school, and problematic risk behavior. It will benefit youths to continue to focus on building important internal (e.g., resilience, optimism), social (e.g., family strengths/support, natural supports/mentors), and community (e.g., community connection, educational setting) resources, including developing skills and career pathways going forward.

Exhibit 3.   Percentage of Youths with Three or More Actionable Needs at Baseline
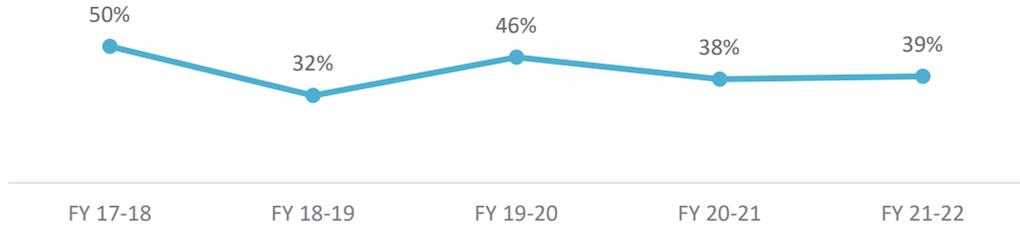
FY 2016-17 n=722, FY 2017-18 n=980, FY 2018-19 n=741, FY 2019-20 n=604, FY 2020-21 n=388 FY 2021-2022 n=384.

Tracking key justice outcomes is also useful for determining the risk level and justice involvement of youths served by JJCPA-funded programs. The percentage of youths arrested for a new law violation and the percentage of youths with probation violations were lower compared with the prior fiscal year (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4.   Key Findings: Justice Outcomes (for JJCPA-funded Programs Only)

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	15%	13%	21%	12%	**6%**
Youths with a Probation Violation	26%	26%	44%	28%	**6%**

FY 2021-22: n=105 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation, n=32 for Youths with a Probation Violation

Background

In San Mateo County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) oversees funds from the JJCPA and JPCF. These funding sources are drawn from California Vehicle License fees and differ in their emphasis and reporting requirements.[1] As required by the Welfare and Institutions Code, the JJCC must periodically develop, review, and update a comprehensive Local Action Plan that documents the condition of the local Juvenile Justice system and outlines proposed efforts to fill identified service gaps in order to receive JJCPA funds.

2020-2025 LOCAL ACTION PLAN

The new 2020-2025 Local Action Plan (LAP) was implemented through the work and guidance of the JJCC and the representation included the following: professionals who work with at-risk youths and youths involved in the juvenile justice system through Probation; District Attorney's Office; law enforcement; Human Services Agency (HSA); Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS); Deputy Probation Officers, school resource officers; County Office of Education; education-related providers; local government; representatives from high schools, colleges, and community-based organizations; community members familiar with youth development and active in justice work, including youth and family advocates; at-risk youths in diversion programs; incarcerated youths; and parents of at-risk youths. Through a strategic planning process, a core group of desired outcomes and strategies were identified to address the needs of youths and their families in San Mateo County. The desired overarching outcomes defined by the subcommittee included:

- improved behavioral and emotional well-being

- improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths

- improved family functioning

- increased engagement in and connection to school

- decreased justice involvement

The LAP identified the following five areas and their core strategies to enable these outcomes:

Behavioral Health

- increase availability of mental health treatment modalities

- expand participation in addiction programs

- increase individualized services to mitigate the effects of trauma

- increase school-based counseling

- provide evidence-based family therapy programs

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[1] Please see Appendix A for a complete description of JJCPA and JPCF funding.

Positive Pathways for Youth

- increase prosocial opportunities

- connect youths with consistent and reliable mentors

- increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy and increase school engagement

- seek partnership with local companies for training and internship opportunities

- collect data to evaluate the quality of implementation and the impact of innovative programs

- increase re-entry support with social workers and wraparound teams

Parent Education and Support

- meet families where they are to connect them to community supports

- engage families in services that support positive parenting skills

Access to Effective Services

- increase access to beneficial services

- increase culturally and linguistically responsive services

- increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youth

Alignment and Coordination of Systems

- outreach to understand the communication needs of providers and develop methods to meet those needs

- coordinate cross-sector prevention and early intervention system to address risk at onset

- reinvest in comprehensive cross-sector, trauma-informed training and community of practice

JJCPA AND JPCF FUNDING

Every year, JJCPA and JPCF jointly fund a complementary set of interventions along a continuum, from prevention and early intervention to more intensive intervention. Programs serving justice-involved youths are typically funded by JJCPA, given that the legislation's intent is to reduce further justice involvement. Prevention and early intervention services are funded by JPCF.

In 2020, the JJCC awarded to each of 10 programs three-year grants from Probation's allocation of JJCPA and JPCF to serve San Mateo County youths and their families. The JJCC named Applied Survey Research (ASR) as the evaluator. The ten programs were selected based on the needs identified by the LAP, which guided the Request for Proposal process.

Of the 10 funded programs, five are funded through JJCPA and five through JPCF, with two agencies, StarVista and Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY), funded by both sources. This array of programs provided services to youths on a continuum of need, from prevention and early intervention to more intensive intervention, as described in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5.   Key Findings: Justice Outcomes (for JJCPA-funded Programs Only)

| JJCPA PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge Alliance	Acknowledge	Provides counseling for youths attending community and court schools
Juvenile Assessment Center/Investigations Unit	ASC/INV Unit	Provides multidisciplinary team risk/needs assessments to youths who come into contact with the juvenile justice system
Family Preservation Program	FPP	Provides case management and supervision of youths with significant mental health and family issues in partnership with other county agencies, such as BHRS and HSA
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and Law program provides law-related curriculum to justice-involved youths
StarVista Insights	Insights	Provides substance use treatment and family counseling for youths on probation
JPCF PROGRAM	**SHORT NAME**	**DESCRIPTION**
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	BGCP	Provides mentoring services and enrichment activities to at-risk youths
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and Law program provides law-related curriculum to at-risk youths
StarVista Strengthen Our Youth (SOY)	SOY	Provides group and individual counseling to at-risk middle and high school students; provides parenting workshops
YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates	YMCA	Provides school safety advocates to create safe environments on school campuses
Success Centers	SC	Provides case management, job readiness training, and job placement to at-risk youths

Note: FLY is funded under both JJCPA and JPCF funding streams; within those two funded streams, FLY participants can participate in both Law and Leadership programs.

Evaluation Design and Methodology

Probation updated its evaluation plan and implemented changes to its desired outcome and evaluation tools for the 2020-2025 Local Action Plan (Exhibit 6). [2] For FY 2021-22, Probation used the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) and the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tools for its contracted community-based organizations to provide a standard measure of criminogenic risk, life functioning, and other areas of need—as well as strengths—while informing program activities and decisions with the goal of decreasing justice involvement for all youths. The following section details the evaluation design and methodology that was used for the FY 2021-22 evaluation.

Exhibit 6.   FY 2021-22 Evaluation Plan
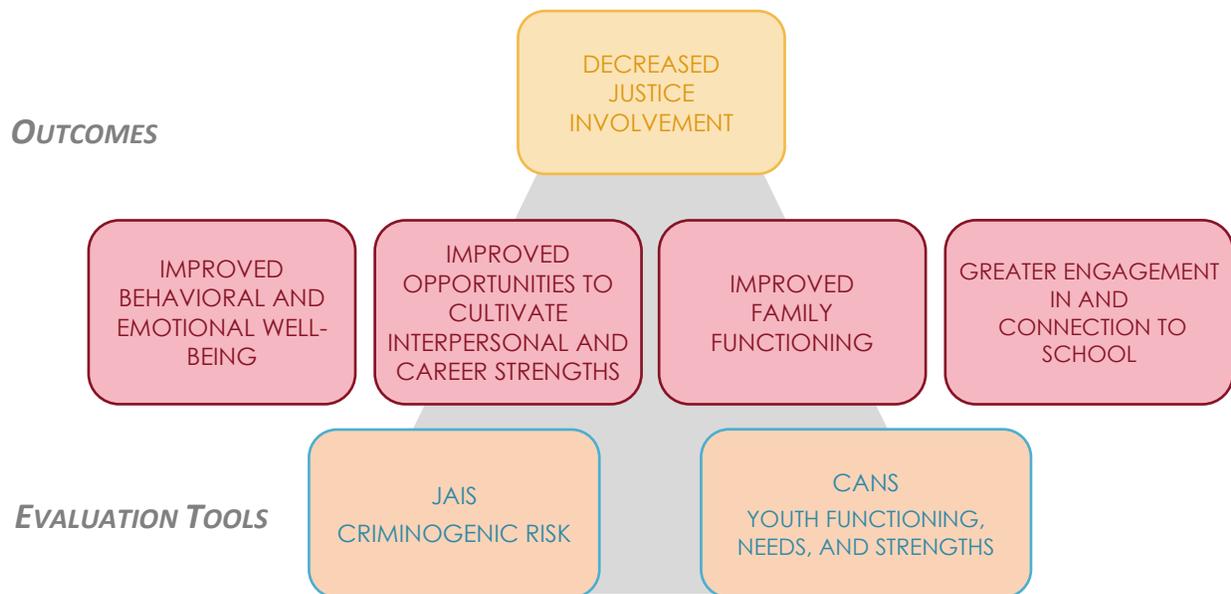
DESIRED OUTCOMES

Desired outcomes for youths were revised slightly to reflect small adjustments generated from the 2020-2025 LAP, resulting in the following desired outcomes for youths as reflected in the Evaluation Plan:

- improved behavioral and emotional well-being
- improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths
- improved family functioning
- increased engagement in and connection to school
- decreased justice involvement

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[2] The Welfare and Institutions Code requires Juvenile Probation departments to update their Local Action Plan every five years.

EVALUATION TOOLS

JAIS – Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System

The JAIS is a widely used criminogenic risk, strength, and needs assessment tool that assists in the effective and efficient supervision of youths, both in institutional settings and in the community. It provides grantee programs with a standard measure of risk for youths. It has been validated across ethnic and gender groups. The JAIS consists of a brief Initial Assessment followed by a Full Assessment and Reassessment components. Probation has elected to administer the JAIS to all youths receiving services in community programs for at-risk and juvenile justice involved youth. The JAIS assessment has two unique form options based on the youth's gender. The JAIS Girls Risk consists of eight items, and the JAIS Boys Risk consists of ten items. Each assessment yields an overall risk level of 'low,' 'moderate,' or 'high.' Use of the JAIS tool within Probation since FY 2014-15 provided data on youth risk to recidivate or commit new crimes as well as to assist in developing case plans for youths in the probation system. Adding the completion of the JAIS for all youths in the community contributed to the department's knowledge regarding the risk level of youths receiving services. Starting in FY2022-23, the department will shift to using the evidence-based Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a dynamic individualized risk/needs assessment system which is comprised of 5 unique tools to assess youths at various decision points across the juvenile justice system.

CANS – Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

The CANS is a multi-purpose tool developed for children's services to support decision-making in determining level of care and service planning, to facilitate quality improvement initiatives, and to allow outcome monitoring. The CANS consists of multiple items scored on a 4-point scale of 0-3, with a score of 2 or 3 indicating an actionable need. The assessment is grouped into six stand-alone modules: Youth Strengths, Risk Behaviors, Behavioral/Emotional Needs, Life Functioning, Caregiver Strengths and Needs, and Acculturation.

In FY 2015-16, Probation programs began using CANS to help understand the level of care that youths need, as well as to measure incremental changes in the needs of youths over time. Additionally, the CANS helps providers identify which areas should be addressed in youths' case plans. Unlike prior years, programs administering the CANS completed all modules rather than a subset in FY 2021-22.

DATA COLLECTION

The following section details the process whereby Probation and ASR monitored and collected data from programs internal and external to Probation. Programs funded by Probation monitor their service delivery and report youths' demographic, service, and outcome data to the department and to ASR. The methods and tools used to collect this data are described below.

Youths and Services

Funded programs collected and entered two pieces of youth-level data. First, programs collected demographic information on youths, including:

- date of birth
- gender

- race and ethnicity

- city and zip code of residence

Second, funded programs summarized the services received by youths. These measures included:

- service type (e.g., group counseling, individual counseling, parenting education, etc.)

- length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates)

- number of hours of service

- reason for exiting the program

Together, the demographic and service datasets provided relevant information about the characteristics of youths receiving services, their length of involvement in services, and the impact of involvement of specific services.

Criminogenic Risk

Funded programs administer the JAIS with youths taking part in their programs. The JAIS provides an initial indicator of recidivism risk for youths, consisting of eight questions for girls and ten questions for boys. Scores yield an overall risk level score of 'low', 'moderate', or 'high'.

JJCPA-funded programs also collected data on several other risk-related indicators, including whether a youth had any of the following indicators at program entry:

- an alcohol or other drug problem

- an attendance problem

- a suspension or expulsion in the past year

Youth Functioning Outcomes

FY 2021-22 marked the seventh year that programs implemented the CANS for the entire fiscal year, providing Probation the opportunity to assess change over time using CANS follow-up data at the conclusion of services.

JJCPA Juvenile Justice Outcomes

JJCPA-funded programs report data on the following five justice-related outcomes for youths:

- arrest rate

- detention rate

- probation violation rate

- court-ordered restitution completion rate

- court-ordered community service completion rate

Prior to FY 2016-17, these five outcomes were mandated by the Board of State and Community Corrections. Although these outcomes are no longer mandated, Probation has elected to still report on two of these outcomes at 180 days post-entry, as they provide rich data on system-involved youths. The

past year's cohort of youths whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2020-21 served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2021-22 outcomes.

JJCPA and JPCF Program-Specific Outcomes

Many programs elected to collect their own program-specific outcome data. Short summaries of these results are presented in this report and in further detail in each program's individual report.

Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2021-22, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs served a combined total of 1,253 unduplicated youths, an increase of 22% from FY 2021-22. Both the JJCPA and JPCF total of youths served increased in FY 2021-22. These effects can be seen across six programs, with an increase in the percentage of youths served by programs. FLY's JJCPA program and YMCA's numbers remained the same. FPP and Insights served 33% and 44% less youths in FY 2021-22, respectively.

As shown in Exhibit 7, JJCPA-funded programs served 40% of youths and JPCF-funded programs served 60%. The majority of JJCPA youths were served by Acknowledge Alliance, while the majority of JPCF youths were served by FLY and SOY.

Exhibit 7.   Number and Percentage of Youths Served by Program

JJCPA PROGRAM	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 21-22 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FY 20-21 TO FY 21-22
Acknowledge	172	249	312	265	330	65%	25%
ASC/INV Unit	224	202	144	75	99	19%	32%
FPP	32	36	29	21	14	3%	-33%
FLY	414	52	46	28	28	5%	0%
Insights	101	107	92	72	40	8%	-44%
JJCPA Total	943	646	623	461	511	40%	11%
JPCF PROGRAM	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 21-22 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FY 20-21 TO FY 21-22
BGCP	115	93	86	72	78	10%	8%
FLY	--	398	187	151	255	33%	69%
SOY	189	224	86	125	203	26%	62%
YMCA	218	225	224	182	182	23%	0%
SC	---	---	---	61	63	8%	3%
JPCF Total	587	1,037	647	566	781	60%	38%
TOTAL	1,530	1,680	1,269	1,024	1,253	100%	22%

Note: JPCF total sums to 511 youths rather than the 507 listed because 4 youths were served under JPCF-funded FLY and Success Centers and are counted in both programs. JJCPA total sums to 781 rather than the 746 listed because 40 youths were served under JJCPA-funded ACS/INV Unit and FPP and are counted in both programs. JJCPA and JPCF client totals sum to 1,292 rather than the 1,253 listed because 39 youths were served by multiple programs and are represented across funding streams.

Youth Demographic Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was available for 1,182 youths (94%) served during FY 2021-22. As shown in Exhibit 8, 60% of youths served across funding streams identified as Hispanic/Latino, 12% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, and 9% identified as White/Caucasian.

Exhibit 8.   Race/Ethnicity Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	Hispanic/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Black/ African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial/ Multi-Ethnic	Other
Acknowledge	75%	10%	5%	6%	3%	1%
ASC/INV Unit	51%	22%	7%	13%	0%	7%
FPP	64%	14%	0%	8%	0%	14%
FLY	43%	7%	7%	22%	14%	7%
Insights	70%	5%	1%	8%	8%	8%
JJCPA Total	**68%**	**12%**	**5%**	**9%**	**3%**	**3%**
JPCF PROGRAM	Hispanic/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Black/ African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial/ Multi-Ethnic	Other
BGCP	88%	0%	4%	1%	4%	3%
FLY	60%	5%	3%	8%	15%	9%
SOY	51%	9%	2%	26%	6%	6%
YMCA	40%	8%	1%	17%	5%	29%
SC	44%	8%	10%	16%	17%	5%
JPCF Total	**54%**	**6%**	**3%**	**15%**	**10%**	**12%**
TOTAL	**60%**	**9%**	**4%**	**12%**	**6%**	**9%**

Note. JJCPA total n=494, Acknowledge Alliance n=327, ASC/INV Unit n=7392 FPP n=12, FLY n=26, Insights n=37. JPCF total n=688, BGCP n=76, FLY n=232, SOY n=191, YMCA n=129, SC n=60. Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Exhibit 9.   Gender and Age Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
Acknowledge	31%	67%	2%	17.3
ASC/INV Unit	70%	30%	0%	15.3
FPP	86%	14%	0%	15.3
FLY	68%	32%	0%	16.5
Insights	90%	10%	0%	17.2
JJCPA Total	**46%**	**52%**	**2%**	**16.8**
JPCF PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
BGCP	59%	41%	0%	15.1
FLY	62%	37%	1%	16.8
SOY	49%	51%	0%	14.8
YMCA	41%	54%	5%	12.6
SC	70%	30%	0%	16.8
JPCF Total	**58%**	**41%**	**1%**	**15.7**
TOTAL	**52%**	**47%**	**1%**	**15.7**

Note. JJCPA total n=508, Acknowledge Alliance n=327, ASC/INV Unit n=99, FPP n=14, FLY n=28, Insights n=40. JPCF total n=555, BGCP n=73, FLY n=245, SOY n=170, YMCA n=4, SC n=63. Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

ASR Helping people build better communities

One-half of all youths with available data identified as male (52%), and the average age for youths was 15.7 years (Exhibit 9). JJCPA program youths were slightly more likely to identify as female and be older than JPCF program youths. On average, YMCA tended to serve the youngest youths (12.6 years old), and Acknowledge Alliance and Insights tended to serve the oldest youths (~17 years old).

Region and City of Residence

Of the 1,253 youths served, 1,133 (90%) youths had a known zip code or city of residence. Of these, 1,090 had a known place of residence in San Mateo County, as shown in Exhibit 10. The number of San Mateo County residents with known addresses participating in funded programs increased by 17% compared with the previous fiscal year. As shown in Exhibits 10 and 11, the majority of youths resided in South County (39%) and North County (38%). The cities with the largest concentrations of youths included Redwood City (n=236), South San Francisco (n=186), Daly City (n=182), East Palo Alto (n=156), and City of San Mateo (n=130).

Exhibit 10.   Region and City of Residence for Participating Youths

NORTH	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Brisbane	1	1	0	0	1
Colma	3	3	0	0	0
Daly City	218	207	155	134	182
San Bruno	54	52	41	19	48
South San Francisco	282	222	173	131	186
SUBTOTAL	558	485	369	284	417
COAST	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
El Granada	9	5	2	2	8
Half Moon Bay	33	11	28	32	24
La Honda/Loma Mar/ Pescadero/San Gregorio	0	2	1	2	0
Montara	1	0	2	1	1
Moss Beach	8	5	3	5	7
Pacifica	38	26	19	22	31
SUBTOTAL	89	49	55	64	71
MID COUNTY	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Belmont	14	10	8	13	17
Burlingame	16	7	3	10	6
Foster City	5	0	0	1	3
Hillsborough	0	0	0	1	1
Millbrae	8	7	8	5	6

San Carlos	12	13	16	10	10
San Mateo	211	179	181	114	130
SUBTOTAL	266	216	216	154	173
SOUTH	**FY 17-18**	**FY 18-19**	**FY 19-20**	**FY 20-21**	**FY 21-22**
East Palo Alto	260	229	155	149	156
Menlo Park	42	55	49	32	36
Portola Valley/ Woodside	5	5	4	1	1
Redwood City	283	263	303	224	236
SUBTOTAL	590	552	512	407	429
GRAND TOTAL	**1,503**	**1,302**	**1,152**	**909**	**1,090**

Note: Does not include the 40 youths living out of county and 122 with missing city/zip data.

Exhibit 11.   Number of Participating Youths by City on Map
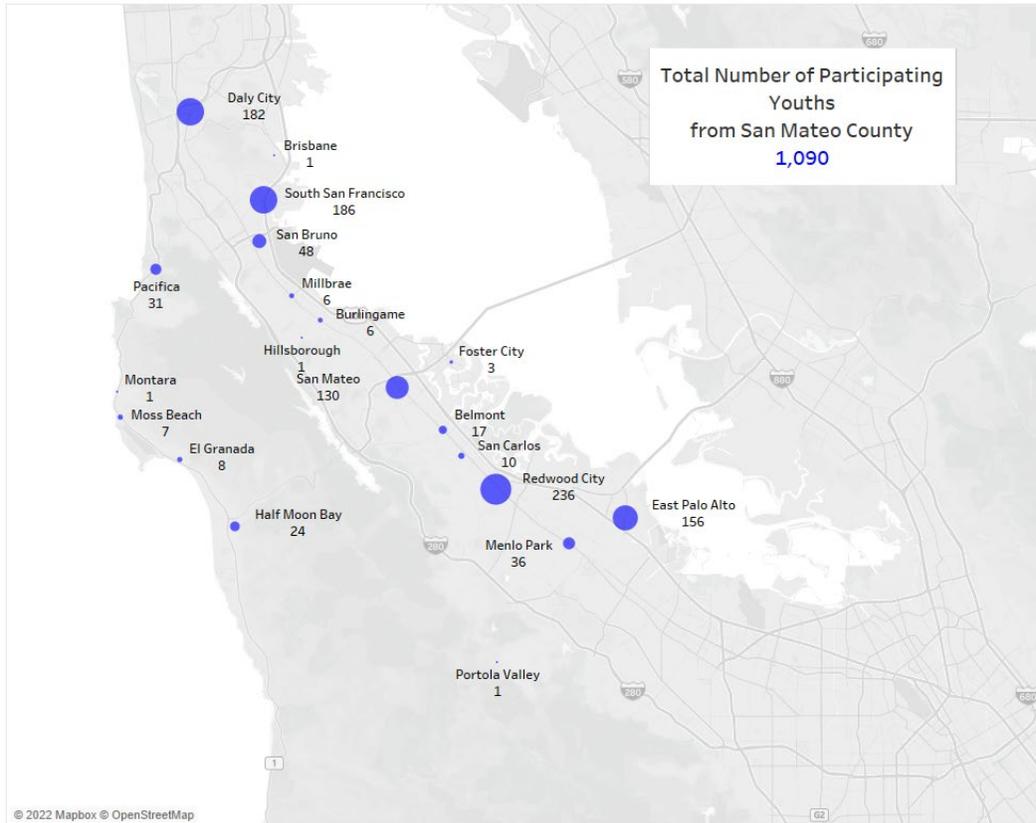
SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

For school-based programs (e.g., YMCA, BGCP, Acknowledge Alliance, and SOY), youths exit the program when the school year ends. Youths who were still enrolled in the program on the final day of the fiscal

year, June 30, 2022, were assigned that date as their exit date. For other youths, an exit date may mean that they completed the program or dropped out.

As shown in Exhibits 12 and 13, the average length of participation ranged from less than three months (ASC/INV Unit, Insights, JPCF-FLY, and Success Centers) to more than 9 months (BGCP), and the average hours of service provided per youth ranged from 5.1 hours for YMCA to 24.8 hours for FLY, reflecting differences in service dosage and duration. Three programs observed a slight increase in service duration compared with last year, whereas six programs, including Acknowledge, ASC/INV Unit, FPP, Insights, JPCA-funded FLY, and YMCA, showed a decrease.

Exhibit 12.   **Average Number of Months in Program**

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Acknowledge	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.4
ASC/INV Unit	2.6	3.8	1.5	2.5	1.6
FPP	13.4	6.8	11.7	16.6	5.9
FLY	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8
Insights	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	2.8
JPCF PROGRAMS	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
BGCP	8.9	9.6	7.5	9.1	9.1
FLY	---	2.8	3.3	3	2.3
SOY	4.6	3.5	7.2	4.2	4.7
YMCA	4.1	6.4	5	5.3	4.6
SC	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.9
OVERALL AVERAGE	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.0

Note. JJCPA: Acknowledge Alliance n=330 ASC/INV Unit n=99, FPP n=14, FLY n=2828 Insights n=40. JPCF: BGCP n=78, FLY n=255, SOY n=203, YMCA n=182, SC n=63.

Exhibit 13.   **Average Hours of Service Received per Client**

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Acknowledge	8.9	11.8	8.8	13.8	18.4
ASC/INV Unit	---	---	---	---	---
FPP	---	---	---	---	---
FLY	22.8	15.2	11.8	15.6	24.8
Insights	14.3	15.3	16.5	16.6	15.7
JPCF PROGRAMS	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
BGCP	N/A	31.9	44	27.5	10.8
FLY	--	--	8.5	12	9.9
SOY	12.8	7.5	5.8	19.5	11.9
YMCA	--	--	3.1	3.6	5.1
SC	17.3	12.5	12.7	10.5	19.7
OVERALL AVERAGE	15.1	10.5	12.9	14.8	13

Note. JJCPA: Acknowledge Alliance n=330 ASC/INV Unit n=99, FPP n=14, FLY n=2828 Insights n=40. JPCF: BGCP n=78, FLY n=255, SOY n=203, YMCA n=182, SC n=63. Note: Units of service data in hours were unavailable for Assessment Center and FPP.

Evidence-Based Practices

Probation prioritizes the use of evidence-based practices (EBPs) among its contracted service providers. As part of the ASR-led evaluation beginning in 2017, all JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs have been subject to a formal assessment of the evidence base supporting these programs.

As in prior years, each provider in FY 2021-22 was asked to list the practices and curricula of its JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs used in the last year. ASR added to the list any new cataloged practices reported in FY 2021-22. ASR also conducted a thorough search of evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to determine which programs could be labeled "evidence-based" and which should be considered "promising practices." Common shared practices and approaches among implemented programs include trauma-informed care, Motivational Interviewing, and Seeking Safety.

Exhibits 14 through 20 detail the practices used in FY 2021-22 by JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs, along with a quality rating of the supporting evidence for effectiveness. An explanation of how each practice is implemented can be found in each organization's individual program report. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix B.

Exhibit 14.   Practices Implemented by Acknowledge Alliance

PRACTICE	RATING
Psychodynamic Psychotherapy	This is an evidence-based practice according to empirical evidence.[3]
Trauma-Informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[4]
Cultural Sensitivity	Although cultural sensitivity is not recognized as an evidence-based or promising practice on its own, it is recognized as an important factor for the client and therapist relationship.[5]

Exhibit 15.   Practices Implemented by FLY Law, Leadership, and Re-Entry Programs

PRACTICE	RATING
Law-Related Curriculum	Although it incorporates the evidence-based practice of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, it is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice.
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.[6] Elsewhere it is rated as research-

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[3] Shedler, J. (2010). American Psychological Association 0003-066X/10/. Vol. 65, No. 2, 98 –109 DOI: 10.1037/a0018378. https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/releases/amp-65-2-98.pdf

[4] SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach (2014), p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884.) https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf

[5] Hook, J. N., Davis, D. E., Owen, J., Worthington, E. L., & Utsey, S. O. (2013). Cultural Humility: Measuring Openness to Culturally Diverse Clients. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 60(3), 353–366. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032595

[6] Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi

	based for children in mental health treatment[7], but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having "no effect" for clients aged 14-19.[8]
Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)	The practice of SEL was rated effective in reducing students' conduct problems and emotional stress.[9]
Trauma Informed Care	The trauma-Informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[10]
Harm Reduction	Although not rated as evidence-based, it is recognized as an effective intervention for alcohol and substance abuse.[11, 12]

Exhibit 16.   Practices Implemented by StarVista Insights

CURRICULUM	RATING
Seeking Safety	Promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning).[13]
Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	MET is noted as an evidence-based program but could not be confirmed. MET uses motivational interviewing, which is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.[14] Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment,[15] but the Office of Justice

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[7] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[8] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180

[9] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd

[10] SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf

[11] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Harm Reduction. https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction

[12] Logan, D. E., & Marlatt, G. A. (2010). Harm Reduction Therapy: A Practice-Friendly Review of Research. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 66(2), 201–214. https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20669

[13] California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2020). Seeking Safety (Adolescent version). https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/seeking-safety-for-adolescents/

[14] Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi

[15] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental

	Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having "no effect" for clients aged 14-19.[16]
Mindfulness-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (MBSAT)	This is a promising practice based upon scientific literature.[17]
Trauma-Informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[18]

Exhibit 17.   Practices Implemented by StarVista SOY

CURRICULUM	RATING
Seeking Safety	This curriculum has promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning).[19]
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)	This is research-based for youths in state institutions and engaging in self-harming behavior and is promising for youths with substance use disorder.[20]
Trauma-Informed Systems	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[21]

Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[16] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180

[17] Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). Substance Abuse: Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 30(4), 263. http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027

[18] SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884

[19] California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2020). Seeking Safety (Adolescent version). https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/seeking-safety-for-adolescents/

[20] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[21] SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884

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Exhibit 18.   Practices Implemented by BGCP

PRACTICE	RATING
Check and Connect	This is a research-based practice based on empirical evidence.[22]
Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change Model) and Motivational Interviewing	The Transtheoretical Model is an evidence-based model based on empirical evidence, and motivational interviewing is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices[23,,24]
Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[25]
Growth Mindset	This research-based practice based upon empirical evidence.[26]
Consortium on Chicago School Research	This is not evidence-based or a promising practice or framework.

Exhibit 19.   Practices Implemented by YMCA

PRACTICE	RATING
CALM Communication and Life Skills Management	CALM is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice, but the cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and aggression replacement treatment components of the program are recognized evidence-based treatments. CBT is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety, and research-based for children with depression prodromal psychosis, but not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youths and children with ADHD.[27, 28]

[22] Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Check and Connect - Dropout Prevention Programs that Work Social Programs That Work. https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/check-and-connect/

[23] LaMorte, W. W. (2018). The Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change). Boston University School of Public Health. Retrieved from http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories6.html

[24] Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. Retrieved from https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi

[25] SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf

[26] Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence Can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 75(1), 33-52. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33

[27] Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support. (2022). Aggression Replacement Training. https://www.episcenter.psu.edu/ebp/art

[28] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

Mindfulness-Based Substance Abuse Treatment	This is a promising practice based on empirical evidence.[29]
Motivational Interviewing	Motivational interviewing is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.[30] Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment[31], but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having "no effect" for clients aged 14-19.[32]
Girls United	This is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice.
Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT)	This is research-based for youths in state institutions and self-harming behavior, and promising for substance use disorder.[33]
Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT)	This is an evidence-based model according to empirical evidence.[34]
Seeking Safety	This is promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning).[35]

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[29] Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). Substance Abuse: Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 30(4), 263. http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027

[30] Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi

[31] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[32] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180

[33] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[34] Perry, B.D. (2009). Examining Child Maltreatment Through a Neurodevelopmental Lens: Clinical Application of the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics. Journal of Loss and Trauma, 14, 240-255. http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027

[35] California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2020). Seeking Safety (Adolescent version). https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/seeking-safety-for-adolescents/

Art Therapy	This is a promising practice according to empirical evidence. Four RCTs included were of children or adolescents; two studies showed some significant positive effects and two showed improvement from baseline but no significant differences between groups.[36]
Trauma-Informed System	The Trauma-Informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.[37]
Internal Family Systems (IFS)	The Center for Self Leadership & Foundation for Self Leadership reported that IFS was an evidence-based practice listed on the now defunct National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, but the evidence base could not be confirmed elsewhere and is no longer available through SAMHSA.
Attachment, Regulation, and Competency (ARC)	Not yet rated by the CEBC, as there is not enough peer-reviewed evidence to make an informed judgment.0F[38]
Acceptance Commitment Therapy (ACT)	Research-based practice based on empirical evidence for children with anxiety or depression.[39]
Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS)	Noted as an evidence-based practice listed on the now defunct National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices and is no longer available through SAMHSA. Elsewhere classified as a research-based intervention.3F[40]
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	This is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety, and research-based for children with depression prodromal psychosis. It is not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youths and children with ADHD.[41]

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[36] Uttley L, Scope A, Stevenson M, et al. Systematic Review and Economic Modelling of the Clinical Effectiveness and Cost-effectiveness of Art Therapy Among People with Non-psychotic Mental Health Disorders. Southampton (UK): NIHR Journals Library; 2015 Mar. (Health Technology Assessment, No. 19.18.) Chapter 2, Clinical Effectiveness of Art Therapy: Quantitative Systematic Review. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279641/

[37] SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach (2014), p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884.) https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf

[38] California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2019). Attachment, Regulation, and Competency (ARC). http://www.cebc4cw.org/program/attachment-regulation-and-competency-arc-system/detailed

[39] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[40] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[41] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

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Restorative Justice Practices	The practice is rated promising for reducing juveniles' recidivism rates, increasing victims' perceptions of fairness, and increasing juveniles' completion of restitution and reparation. It is rated No Effects for juveniles' recognition of wrongdoing or remorse, and victim or young offender satisfaction.[42]

Exhibit 20.   Practices Implemented by Success Centers

PRACTICE	RATING
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.[43] Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment,[44] but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having "no effect" for clients aged 14-19.[45]
Growth Mindset	This is a research-based practice based upon empirical evidence.[46]
Job-Readiness Training	This is not rated but is informed by employment and training-related programs that are research-based or promising.
Life-Skills Training	This is not rated but is informed by skill-building training and curricula that are research-based or promising.
Case Management	This is not rated but is informed by tools that are research-based or promising.

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[42] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2018). Practice Profile: Restorative Justice Programs for Juveniles. https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/70

[43] Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi

[44] Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

[45] OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180

[46] Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence Can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 75(1), 33-52. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33

CRIMINOGENIC RISK: JAIS ASSESSMENT

Funded programs assessed criminogenic risk of youths using the JAIS. As shown in Exhibit 21, 81% of all clients scored 'low' risk on the criminogenic risk scale, with 11% at 'moderate' risk and 8% at 'high' risk. Youths whose individualized determinations yield a 'low' risk score have fewer risk factors and a lower likelihood for reoffending compared to those youths carrying many risk factors who score within the 'high'-risk classification. Similar to the past few years, JJCPA programs served a greater proportion of youths who scored 'high' risk (13%) compared to the proportion of JPCF youths who scored within the 'high' risk classification (7%). Approximately six out of seven (86%) youths served by JPCF programs received 'low' risk ratings, while one-half (51%) of youths in JJCPA programs received 'low' risk ratings.

Exhibit 21.   Criminogenic Risk Levels Using the JAIS

JJCPA PROGRAM	N	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
Acknowledge Alliance	3	*	*	*
ASC/INV Unit	12	67%	25%	8%
FLY	20	40%	40%	20%
FPP	10	60%	30%	10%
Insights	26	54%	42%	4%
JJCPA Total	**71**	**51%**	**37%**	**13%**
JPCF PROGRAM	N	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
BGCP	77	99%	1%	0%
FLY	70	89%	27%	0%
SOY	104	99%	1%	0%
Success Centers	62	19%	29%	52%
YMCA	141	99%	1%	0%
JPCF Total	**454**	**86%**	**7%**	**7%**
TOTAL	**525**	**81%**	**11%**	**8%**

Note: Eight of the nine programs provided initial JAIS Boys Risk or JAIS Girls Risk assessment results. ASC/INV provided initial JAIS Risk and JAIS Assessment data. FPP provided JAIS Reassessment data. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

A higher percentage of self-identified males scored as 'moderate' or 'high' risk (53% of 59 for JJCPA and 19% of 214 youths for JPCF) than self-identified females (33% of 12 for JJCPA and 11% of 220 youths for JPCF) or youths who did not self-identify as exclusively male or female, including transgender, gender nonconforming, nonbinary, genderqueer, questioning, and those who declined to answer (5% of 19 youths for JPCF). No youths who identified as another gender were served under JJPCA programs during the fiscal year.

Other Risk Indicators

JJCPA programs collected additional risk-related indicators, including whether a youth had any of the following at program entry: an alcohol or other drug problem, an attendance problem, or a suspension or expulsion in the past year. As shown in Exhibit 22, JJCPA programs varied in the degree of risk presented by program youths at program entry. Across all programs (the purple lines in Exhibit 22), 11% of youths had an alcohol or drug problem upon entry, 29% had an attendance problem, and 30% had been suspended or expelled in the past year.

Exhibit 22.   Risk Indicators at Program Entry by JJCPA Program

Percentage of Youths Identified with an Alcohol or Drug Problem

Average: 11%

Acknowledge Alliance	ASC/INV Unit	FPP	Insights	FLY
*	8%	*	10%	19%
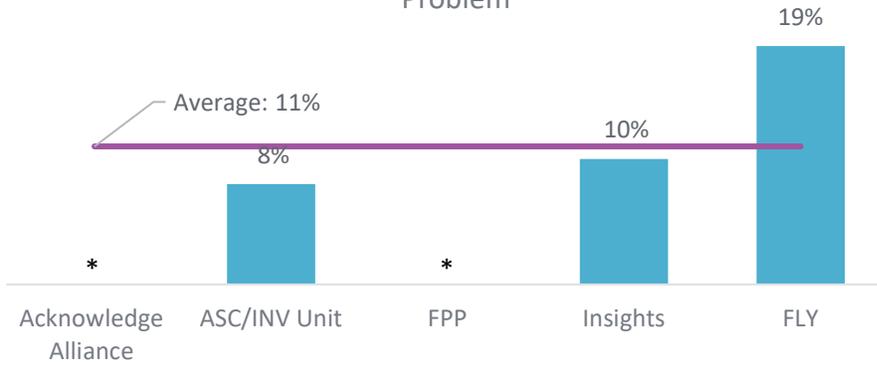
Percentage of Youths Identified with an Attendance Problem

Average: 29%

Acknowledge Alliance	ASC/INV Unit	FPP	Insights	FLY
*	14%	*	42%	19%
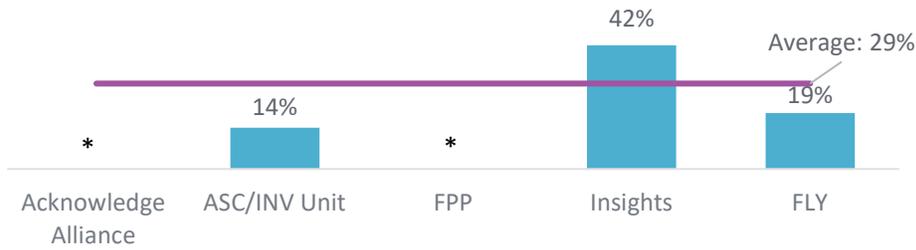
Percentage of Youths Identified with a Suspension/Expulsion

Average: 30%

Acknowledge Alliance	ASC/INV Unit	FPP	Insights	FLY
*	27%	*	15%	47%
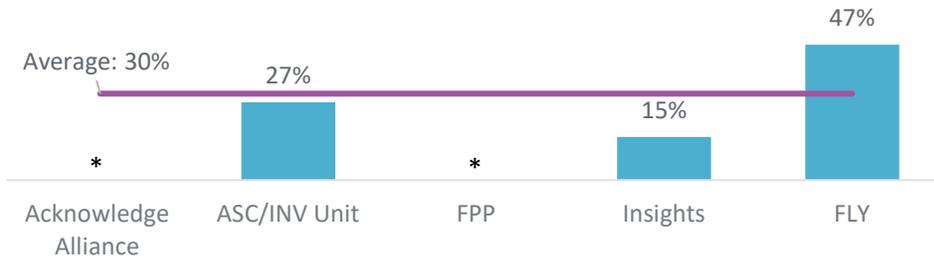
FY 2021-22 All programs n=88-102, Acknowledge Alliance n=2-4, ASC/INV Unit n=41-50, FPP n=2-3, Insights n=24-30, FLY n=16-11. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

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YOUTH STRENGTHS AND SUPPORT NEEDS: CANS ASSESSMENT

Funded programs have assessed youths using the CANS since January 2016. The CANS consists of seven core needs and strengths modules and four secondary modules, with items scored on a 4-point scale (Scale: 0 to 3; a score of 2 or 3 indicates an actionable need) as shown in Exhibit 23. The module for Transitional Age Youth is not reported due to a small number of assessments completed.

Exhibit 23.   Modules on the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Assessment

MODULES	NUM. OF ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
CORE MODULES		
Youth Strengths	12	Assets that can be used to advance healthy development: 0 or 1 ratings indicate a potential strength, whereas 2 or 3 indicate areas that could be a focus to cultivate into a strength.
Life Functioning	12	How youth is functioning in the individual, family, peer, school, and community realms; completing the School item prompts completion of the School module.
Youth Risk Behaviors	11	Behaviors that may lead youth into trouble or cause harm to themselves or others: rating of 1 or higher on Delinquent Behavior item prompts completion of the Juvenile Justice module.
Youth Behavioral/ Emotional Needs	10	Behavioral health needs of the youth: rating of 1 or higher on Adjustment to Trauma or Substance Use items prompts completion of the Trauma or Substance Use secondary modules.
Acculturation	4	Linguistic and cultural issues for which service providers must make accommodations
Caregiver Strengths & Needs	12	Caregivers' potential areas of needs and areas in which caregiver can be a resource for the youth
Transition Age Youth	11	Contains two submodules for youth ages 16-18 years: Life Functioning (individual, family, peer, school, and community realms) and Strengths (assets to advance healthy development)
SECONDARY MODULES		
School	4	How well youth is functioning in school, including attendance, behavior, achievement, and relationships with teachers.
Trauma	16	Contains two submodules: Adverse/Traumatic Childhood Experiences (static indicators of childhood trauma) and Trauma Stress Symptoms (how youth is responding to traumatic events)
Substance Use	6	Details of youth's substance use
Juvenile Justice	9	The nature of the youth's involvement with the juvenile justice system

In FY 2021-22, staff from four funded programs provided by Acknowledge Alliance, FLY, StarVista, and YMCA completed a total of 776 CANS assessments: 384 at baseline and 392 at follow-up or discharge (Exhibit 24). A total of 319 youths had both a follow-up assessment and a baseline (in any fiscal year). Of the 384 youths with at least a baseline assessment, 122 youths were receiving JJCPA-funded services and 262 youths were receiving JPCF-funded services at their most recent assessment.

Exhibit 24.   **Number of CANS Assessments by Funding Stream**

FUNDING STREAM	FY BASELINE	FY FOLLOW-UP	FY FOLLOW-UP WITH A BASELINE
JJCPA	122	145	97
JPCF	262	247	222
TOTAL	384	392	319

Youth Strengths

Leveraging existing strengths of youths—such as important internal (e.g., resilience, optimism), social (e.g., family strengths/support, relationship permanence), and community (e.g., community connection, educational setting) resources and supports can help advance healthy adolescent development. Assisting youths in developing these key internal and social assets by funded programs may not only promote positive outcomes such as school achievement, but can also protect youths from negative outcomes, such as engagement in delinquent behaviors. Therefore, the CANS assessment is used to identify well-developed assets or centerpiece strengths that are accessible and useful for staff to leverage to address youths' needs, as well as areas that may require support to strengthen.

Overall, youths served by probation-funded programs averaged 6.1 strengths. Of the 384 youths with a complete baseline strength assessment, 88% had at least one centerpiece or useful strength identified to support treatment plans and goals, and 60% had at least one centerpiece strength identified (Exhibit 25). Youths served under JJCPA had a higher number of strengths identified than those in JPCF (6.93 vs 5.70, respectively), and a higher proportion of JJCPA youths had at least one useful or centerpiece strength than did JPCF youths.

Exhibit 25.   **CANS Strengths by Funding Stream at Baseline**

FUNDING STREAM	N	AVG NUMBER OF STRENGTHS	% WITH A USEFUL OR CENTERPIECE STRENGTH	% WITH A CENTERPIECE STRENGTH
JJCPA	122	6.93	92%	68%
JPCF	262	5.70	86%	56%
TOTAL	384	6.09	88%	60%

JJCPA

As depicted in Exhibit 26, nearly three out of every four JJCPA-funded youths had stable and permanent relationships they could rely on (Relationship Permanence, 72%), and relied on their educational setting for support (Educational Setting, 70%). Two out of three JJCPA-funded youths (66%) demonstrated resilience despite challenges, were actively engaged in their rehabilitation and growth (Involvement with Care, 68%), could lean on social connections for support (Social Connectedness, 65%), and were resourceful in finding external sources of support to help them manage their lives (Resourcefulness, 69%). In addition, holding positive future expectations (Optimism, 68%) was also identified as a strength

for two out of every three youths served. Areas of strength-building for one-half or more of the youths included greater connections withing their community (Community Connection, 71%) and spiritual or religious affiliations (Spiritual, 77%).

Exhibit 26.   Percentage of JJCPA Youths with Each Strength at Baseline

■ Centerpiece Strength   ■ Useful Strength   ■ Strength Building Need

| Strength	Centerpiece	Useful	Building Need
Relationship Permanence	26%	46%	28%
Educational Setting	35%	35%	29%
Resourcefulness	31%	38%	32%
Involvement with Care	30%	38%	32%
Optimism	30%	38%	32%
Resilience	31%	35%	35%
Social Connectedness	24%	41%	35%
Natural Supports	18%	43%	39%
Talents	32%	25%	43%
Family Strength	22%	34%	43%
Community Connection	8%	21%	71%
Spiritual	12%	11%	77%

N=110-122 across strength areas. Items are ordered from smallest to largest strength-building need from top to bottom. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

JPCF

As depicted in Exhibit 27, over three-quarters of JPCF-funded youths were actively engaged in their rehabilitation and growth (Involvement with Care, 86%) and had stable and permanent relationships to rely on (Relationship Permanence, 84%). Nearly three-quarters of JPCF-funded youths had positive views of the future (Optimism, 74%), and were resourceful in finding external sources of support to help them manage their lives (Resourcefulness, 71%). Approximately two-thirds of JPCF youths felt supported by their educational setting (Educational Setting, 63%), and that they had a network of people to support them both in general (Social Connectedness, 65%) and within their families (Family Strengths, 62%). Compared with JJCPA youths, the percentage of JPCF youths with the remaining strengths was smaller, with around 50% of youths possessing significant Resilience (56%), identifying their own Talents and Interests (53%), and having a mentor or other nonfamilial support (Natural Supports, 53%). Approximately one-third or less of the JPCF youths felt connected to their community (Community Connection, 37%), or had a Spiritual or Religious affiliation (18%). When present, these strengths can help youths discover positive outlets and passion areas, as well as support a positive sense of self and place in their supportive social groups and in their broader communities.

Exhibit 27. Percentage of JPCF Youths with Each Strength at Baseline

■ Centerpiece Strength ■ Useful Strength ■ Strength-buliding Need

	Centerpiece Strength	Useful Strength	Strength-building Need
Involvement with Care	39%	47%	14%
Relationship Permanence	48%	36%	17%
Optimism	29%	45%	26%
Resourcefulness	27%	44%	29%
Social Connectedness	22%	43%	35%
Educational Setting	28%	35%	37%
Family Strength	22%	40%	38%
Resilience	20%	36%	44%
Talents	23%	30%	47%
Natural Supports	15%	38%	47%
Community Connection	13%	24%	64%
Spiritual	13%	5%	82%

N=138-262 across strength areas. Items are ordered from smallest to largest strength-building need from top to bottom. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Youth Needs

Across all CANS needs modules and items assessed in FY 2021-22, 39% of the 384 youths had three or more actionable needs identified (i.e., a rating of two or three on an item) on their baseline CANS assessment. This was a very slight increase of one percentage point from FY 2020-21. Over the past five years, the rate of youths with three or more actionable needs has ranged between 32% and 50%. When disaggregated by funding stream starting in FY 2020-21, large differences are noted, with 73% of JJCPA-funded youths compared with 23% of JPCF youths with three or more actionable needs. Thus, the data so far suggest that JJCPA-funded youths have more needs on average compared with JPCF-funded youths.

Almost one-half of the youths across funding streams with a baseline CANS assessment had at least one actionable need identified in *Life Functioning* (49%), which includes school-related needs. Forty-two percent of all youths had a *Behavioral/Emotional* need, which includes adjustment to trauma and substance use issues. In addition, nearly one-in-four youths had needs related to their caregiver's role in supporting them (23%). Acculturation needs were reported for 12% of youths served. As depicted in Exhibit 29, a higher percentage of JJCPA-funded youths than JPCF-funded youths had needs identified for each CANS module.

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Exhibit 28.   Percentage of Youths with Three or More Actionable Needs at Baseline
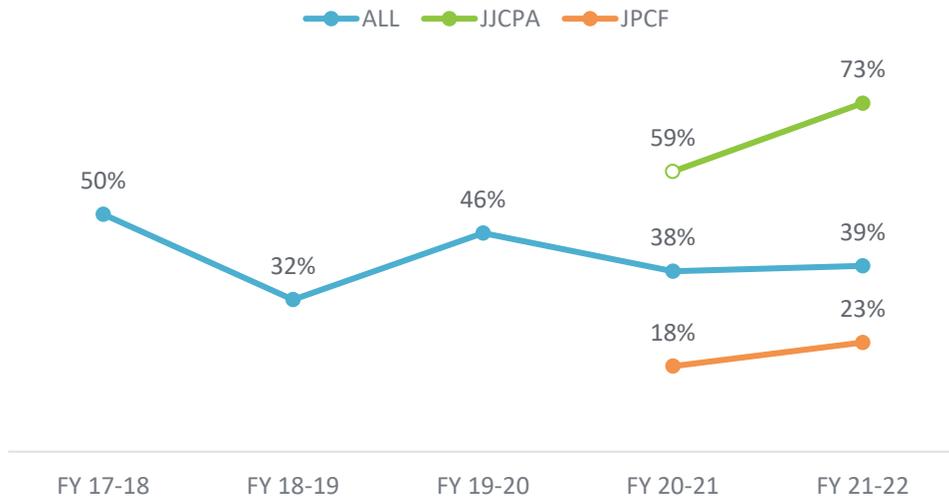
FY 2017-18 n=980, FY 2018-19 n=741, FY 2019-20 n=604, FY 2020-21 n=388, FY 2021-2022 n=384.

Exhibit 29.   Percentage of Youths with at Least One Need Per CANS Core Module at Baseline
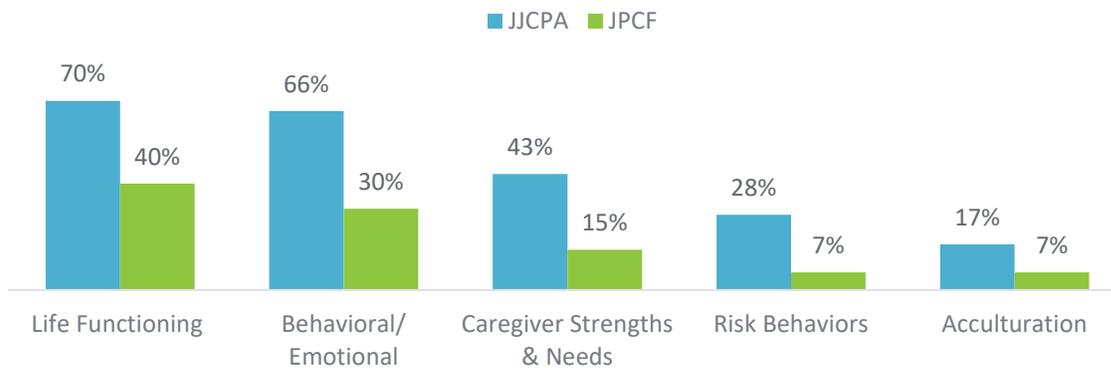
For JJCPA/JPCF: Life Functioning (n= 121/261), Behavioral/Emotional (n=122/262), Caregiver Strengths & Needs (n=105/260), Risk Behaviors (n=122/261), Acculturation (n=124/209). Sample sizes vary due to missing values. An actionable need is defined as a score of a 2 or 3 on an item.

The two modules with the highest percentages of actionable needs, along with the secondary modules within those modules, are described in more detail below.

Life Functioning Module

Individual items within *Life Functioning* address the needs to support positive social interaction and functioning in the many contexts of a youth's life (Exhibit 30). Almost 40% of assessed JJCPA youths needed support to reduce barriers to school performance (37%), and approximately one-third (32%) needed to access opportunities to improve family relationships. Almost one quarter of JJCPA youths (22%) needed recreational opportunities. In all instances, the percentage of JJCPA youths in need exceeded the percentage of JPCF youths in need , particularly for school and social contexts.

Exhibit 30. **Percentage of Youths with Each Life Functioning Need at Baseline**
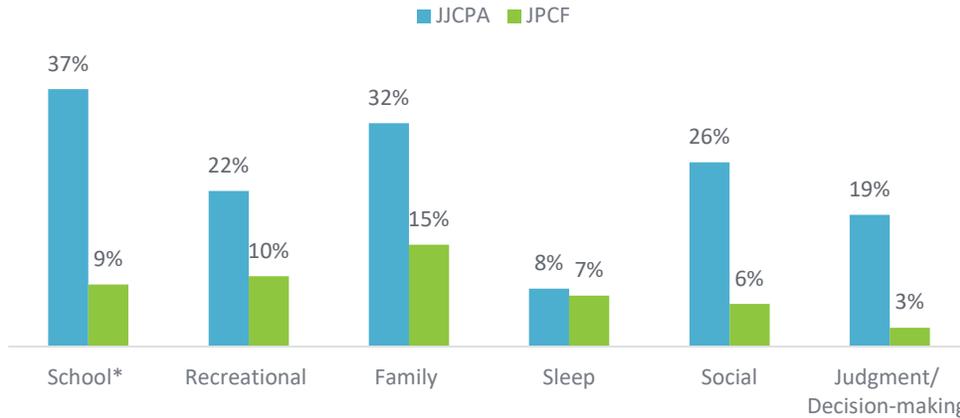
For JJCPA/JPCF School (n=111/257), Recreational (n=121/138), Family (n=118/261), Sleep (n=120/260), Social (n=121/261), Judgment/Decision-making (n=122/261). Items not displayed include Legal (17%/0%, n=121/138), Living Situation (12%/4%, n=121/261), Developmental/Intellectual (2%/1%, n=121/261), Medical (0%/0% n=119/260), Physical (2%/0%, n=120/362), and Sexual Development (3%/1%, n=120/261). *Results include needs identified on core items or secondary modules.

Specific needs reported for 300 youths in the *School* secondary module indicate that 57% of youths needed support for school achievement, and 38% needed support for attendance, with a higher proportion of JJCPA youths with these needs (73% and 60%, respectively).

Behavioral/Emotional Needs Module

Items within the *Behavior/Emotional Needs* module assess the behavioral health of youths consistent with clinical levels of dysfunction or distress. Approximately one in five youths assessed had actionable needs related to symptoms of clinical anxiety (19%) and one in six with needs for symptoms of depression (16%). Approximately one in ten youths (12%), had actionable needs related to adjusting to trauma. JJCPA-funded youths have markedly higher percentages of behavioral/emotional needs than JPCF-funded youths (Exhibit 31).

Exhibit 31. **Percentage of Youths with Each Behavioral/Emotional Need at Baseline**
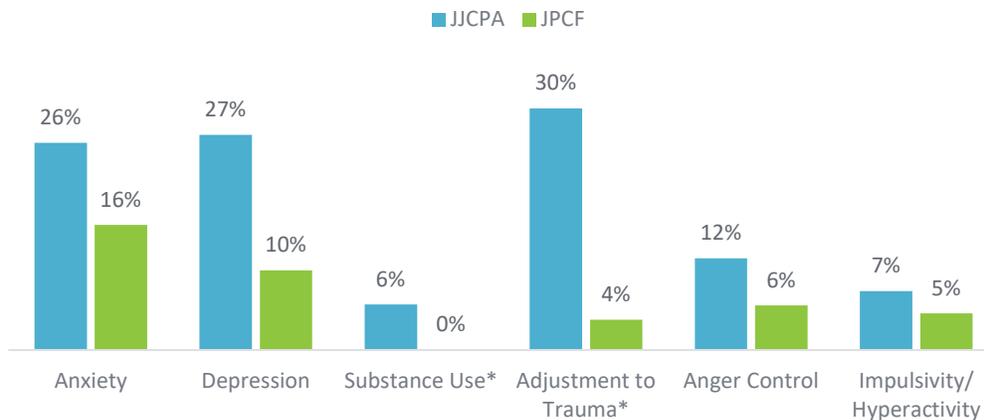
For JJCPA/JPCF Anxiety (n=121/261), Depression (n=122/261), Adjustment to Trauma (n=122/262), Substance Use (n=122/262), Anger Control (n=122/261), Impulsivity/Hyperactivity (n=122/261). Items not displayed include: Eating disturbance (3%/5%, n=120/136), Oppositional (3%/1%, n=122/261), Conduct (3%/0%, n=121/261), and Psychosis (0%/0%, n=122/261). *Results include needs identified on core items or secondary modules.

The *Substance Use* and *Adjustment to Trauma* secondary modules of the CANS assessment are completed for youths who are identified with an actionable need, with a history of need, or with an indication of a need for preventive steps to address issues related to substance use or trauma.

Substance Use

Of the 50 youths with an identified substance use concern at baseline, 45 (90%) were assessed on the secondary *Substance Use* Module (Exhibit 32). Nearly one-third had used alcohol or drugs longer than one year (Duration of Use, 30%) and/or actively used (Severity of Use, 31%). Almost one in five youths identified as experiencing negative consequences because of their substance use were either in denial about having a problem or recognized the issue but were not yet ready to take steps toward recovery (Stage of Recovery, 18%). None of the 13 JPCF-funded youths were identified as being supported by a peer group that used substances (Peer Influences, 0%) which contrasts with the 17% of JJCPA-funded youths identified as being influenced by peers (Exhibit 32).

Exhibit 32.   Percentage of Youths with Each Substance Use Need at Baseline
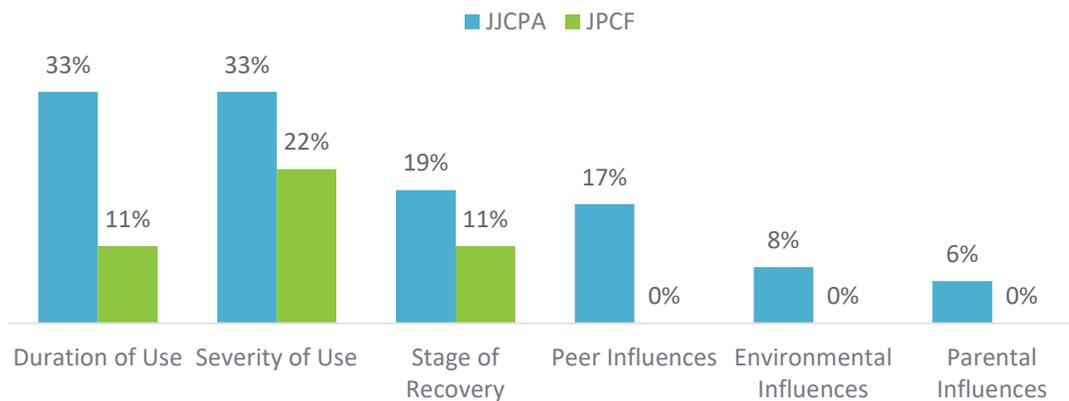
Percentages reported are only for the youths with an identified need on the Substance Use module for JJCPA (n=37) and JPCF (n=13).

Stress Symptoms from Trauma

Of the 127 youths identified with trauma-related symptomology, 107 (84%) were assessed on the secondary *Trauma Stress Symptom* Module (Exhibit 33). Over one-third of youths experienced difficulties regulating emotional arousal, emotional expression, and energy states (Emotional/Physical Dysregulation, 42%). Over one-third of youths had attachment difficulties (38%) and over one quarter experienced traumatic grief (32%) and/or avoidance (28%). The most prevalent sources of trauma included witnessing family violence (15%), emotional abuse (14%) followed by physical abuse (10%) and witnessing community violence (10%). These were reported more frequently for JJCPA-funded youths. However, JPCF-funded services may have lower rates because the services are less intensive and have fewer mental health services than JJCPA. Therefore, experiences of trauma may not be shared with some JPCF providers.

Exhibit 33. **Percentage of Youths with Each Trauma Symptom at Baseline**
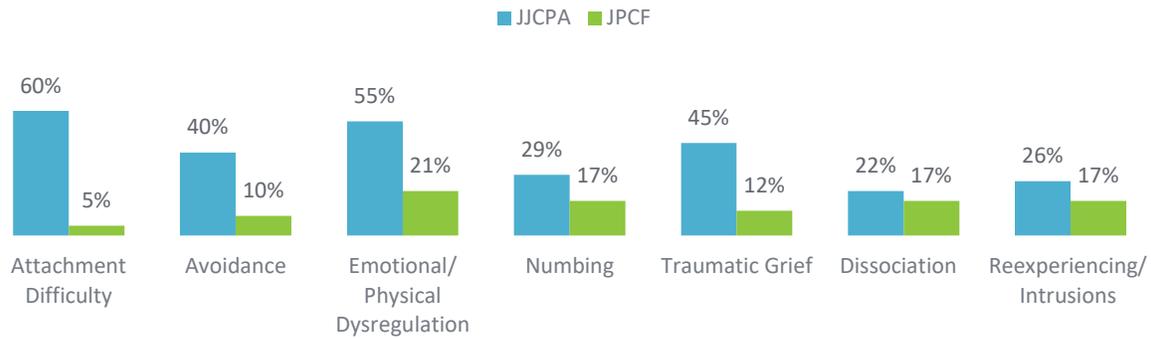
Percentages reported are only for the youths with an identified need on the Adjustment to Trauma module for JJCPA (n=66) and JPCF (n=61).

Change Over Time in Ratings of CANS Strengths and Needs

The analysis of change over time in youths' strengths and needs is based on matching baseline and follow-up assessments to reflect the change in the number of youths with actionable needs in each domain over time. For FY 2021-22, 319 youths had both a baseline and follow-up assessment (97 JJCPA youths and 222 JPCF youths; Exhibit 34).

Strengths

Of the 387 youths assessed on the CANS strengths module, the percentage identified with centerpiece strengths increased over time by five percentage points (Exhibit 34). This indicates that 19 youths who did not have a centerpiece strength when starting services had at least one identified at follow-up. Although some youths funded by JPCF gained centerpiece strengths, there was still a large discrepancy between the JPCF youths who were still in need compared with JJCPA youths (53% compared with 80% at follow-up).

Exhibit 34. **Percentage of Youths with a Centerpiece Strength Over Time, by Funding Stream**

		% WITH A CENTERPIECE STRENGTH	
FUNDING STREAM	N	Baseline	Follow-up
JJCPA*	148	70%	80%
JPCF	239	51%	53%
TOTAL*	387	58%	63%

*Statistically significant change, paired T-tests, p < .05.

Actionable Needs

As seen in Exhibits 35 and 36, significant decreases in the number of youths with actionable needs occurred in four of the six core areas of need, including:

- life functioning needs, including school-related needs
- adjustment to trauma
- acculturation needs

- behavioral/ emotional needs

For JJCPA-funded youths, significant changes were detected in the number of youths with actionable needs related to behavioral and emotional needs, adjusting to trauma, and life functioning which includes problems related to school (Exhibit 35). Specifically, youths who had life functioning needs at baseline dropped 21 percentage points at follow-up. Similarly, youths with identified challenges adjusting to trauma at baseline decreased by 13 percentage points at follow-up. Acculturation needs also decreased seven percentage points between baseline and follow-up.

Exhibit 35.   Change in Percentage of JJCPA-Funded Youths with Actionable Needs Over Time
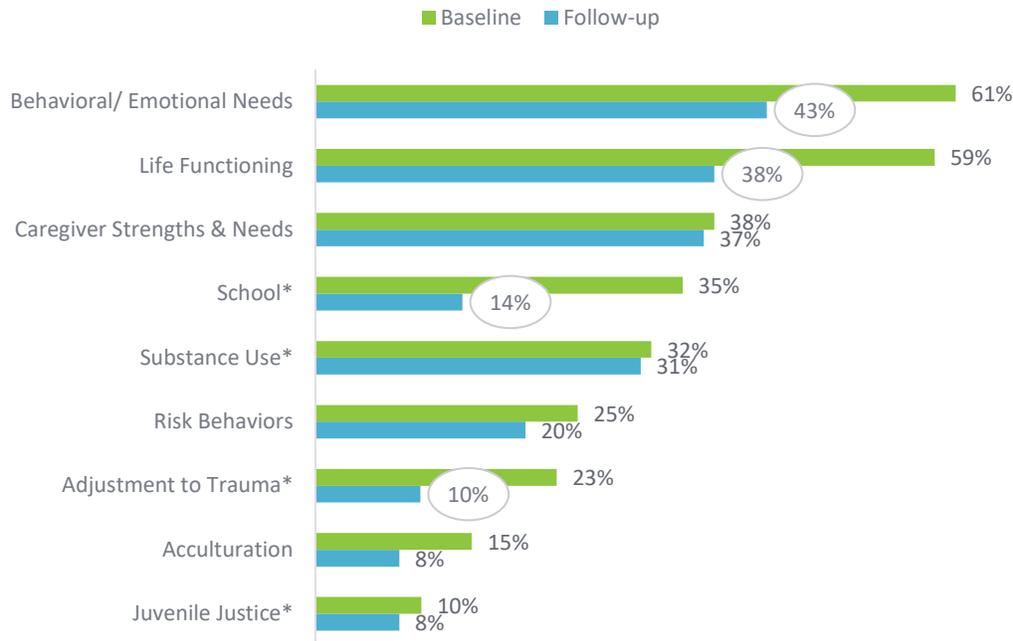
Behavioral/Emotional Needs n=148, Life Functioning n=146, Caregiver Strengths and Needs n=120, School n=122, Risk Behaviors n=147, Adjustment to Trauma n=146, Culture n=139, Juvenile Justice n=148, Substance Use n=146. *Results include a combination of core and secondary module items. Note: Circles indicate significant decreases from baseline to follow-up assessment (p < .05).

The needs of JPCF-funded youths abated in three key areas (Exhibit 36). A significant proportion of youths no longer had actionable needs in life functioning and were connected to services that addressed behavioral and emotional needs. Specifically, life functioning and behavioral and emotional needs declined by 11 and six percentage points, respectively, between baseline and follow-up. Though not a significant finding, there was an upward trend in risk behaviors and juvenile justice needs between baseline and follow-up, and a significant increase in substance use for JPCF youths. This suggests that more targeted interventions to address these challenges may benefit JPCF youths.

Exhibit 36.   **Change in JPCF Percentage of Youths with Actionable Needs Over Time**

■ Baseline ■ Follow-up

Life Functioning — Baseline 38%, Follow-up 27%
Behavioral/ Emotional Needs — Baseline 29%, Follow-up 23%
Caregiver Strengths & Needs — Baseline 14%, Follow-up 11%
School* — Baseline 9%, Follow-up 9%
Acculturation — Baseline 8%, Follow-up 6%
Risk Behaviors — Baseline 5%, Follow-up 8%
Substance Use* — Baseline 5%, Follow-up 9%
Adjustment to Trauma* — Baseline 3%, Follow-up 3%
Juvenile Justice — Baseline 0%, Follow-up 2%

Life Functioning n=238, Behavioral/Emotional Needs n=239, School n=232, Caregiver Strengths and Needs n=237, Acculturation n=97, Risk Behaviors n=238, Adjustment to Trauma n=239, Substance Use n=237, Juvenile Justice n=239. *Results include a combination of core and secondary module items. Note: Circles indicate significant decreases from baseline to follow-up assessment (p < .05).

Decreases in the youths' needs suggest that many actionable needs are being addressed in ways that promote behavioral and emotional health and the ability to function more effectively in various life domains (e.g., with peers or family, or at school), boost internal and relational attributes, and reduce delinquent behavior. It is important to note that relationships with youths change over time, as do life circumstances that may bring additional assets or challenges forward. Working with youths over time may result in newly identified needs or a loss of a centerpiece strength that does not indicate a negative outcome or service gap. Youths may feel more comfortable communicating openly with staff about their needs, or additional needs may arise while they are receiving services. Thus, the degree to which youths are making positive changes may be underestimated in this report.

In contrast to FY 2020-21, there was slight decrease in caregiver challenges for JPCF youths between baseline and follow-up, though this was not statistically significant. In addition, data from completion of the Acculturation module this year showed slight, although not statistically significant, improvement for JPCF youths from baseline to follow-up. Results from the Acculturation model for JJCPA showed statistically significant improvement. The results from both the Acculturation module and the module asking about caregiver needs are trending in a promising direction, suggesting that obtaining more detail from youths about their specific issues may potentially lead to impactful solutions. Newly emerging data suggesting negative trends in Risk Behavior, Substance Use, and Juvenile Justice reflects general trends found among youths emerging from COVID shutdowns and moving through phases of societal reopening this fiscal year.

Overall, the CANS results show significant decreases over time in the number of youths with specific needs and quantifies some of the impact and accomplishments of youths in partnership with their service

providers. However, many youths still have needs to resolve and strengths to develop. Solutions to the more intractable and complex issues often require intensive supports that individual programs may not be able to address, at least not without the support of multidisciplinary, highly collaborative approaches.

JJCPA JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

Each JJCPA-funded program provides data on five youth outcomes:

- arrest rate for a new law violation

- probation violation rate

- detention rate

- court-ordered restitution completion rate

- court-ordered community service completion rate

San Mateo County has elected to report two outcomes at 180 days post-entry, new law violations and the probation violation rate, as this provides a standardized snapshot of San Mateo County system-involved youths. The past year's cohort of youths, whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2020-21, served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2021-22 outcomes. ASR provided support for the continued use of the JJCPA Database, for which program and Probation staff enter participant background information and the required outcome data.

The figures in the following section present two of the justice outcomes across funded programs for youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2021-22.[47] When reviewing the JJCPA outcome data, there are several important factors to note:

- The number of cases upon which percentages are based varies with program outcomes.[48] Program outcomes per number of cases reported are based upon several factors: arrests for new law violations are for all youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2021-22; probation violations are calculated for youths who are wards of the court.

- Results for probation violations and arrests for new law violations are based on filed charges, not all of which will be sustained. Additionally, Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) may give a youth a probation violation for not following the conditions of their probation, including conditions such as arrests for a new law violation, not attending school, breaking curfew, testing positive for alcohol or drugs, or associating with a gang member. This behavior may result in a consequence that includes a YSC-JH stay but will not necessarily include a police arrest. One youth this fiscal year had an arrest that also violated terms of probation. Arrests that are also probation violations are counted as arrests for these analyses.

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[47] Additional information and analysis are provided in each program's individual program report.

[48] For some programs and outcomes, the number of cases in the sample is very small and can cause unstable results in year-over-year comparisons.

Exhibit 37 portrays the results for all five JJCPA programs. As seen in the figure, when compared with FY 2020-21, the following was true for JJCPA youths:

- The percentage of youths arrested for new law violations in FY 2021-22 was half that of the prior year (6% vs. 12%)

- A very small percentage of youths had violations of probation compared with prior fiscal years (6% versus 26-44%). If the one youth who had both a new arrest and a probation violation not included in the probation violation calculation this year is included, the total number of youths with probation violations is three (9%); a small fraction of the 28% reported in the last fiscal year.

Exhibit 37.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes within 180 days, San Mateo County

Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation

17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
15%	13%	21%	12%	6%

Fiscal Year

Youths with a Probation Violation

17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
26%	26%	44%	28%	6%

Fiscal Year
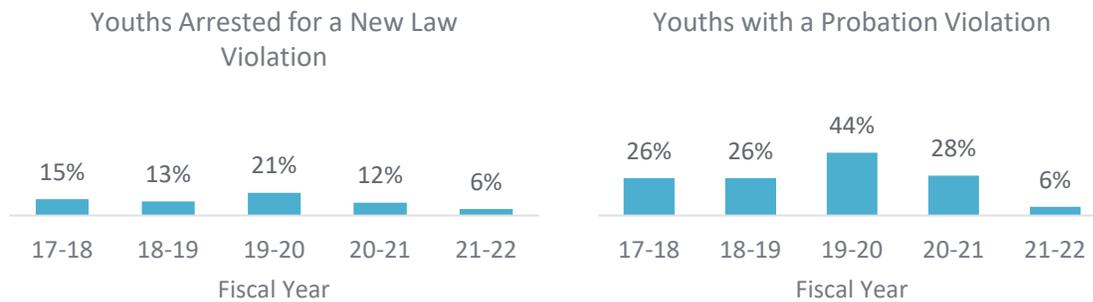
FY 2021-22 n=105 for Youths Arrested with a New Law Violation; n=32 for Youths with a Probation Violation.

JJCPA AND JPCF PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES

The justice outcomes for JJCPA-funded programs, as well as highlights of program-specific outcome data for all programs that elect to share, are found in the following section. Of note, justice outcomes are reported only for JJCPA programs that served at least five eligible youths in the fiscal year or in prior years. For all program-specific outcomes, please see each individual program report.

ASC/INV Unit

The JJCPA data for the ASC/INV Unit represents two groups of youths: 1) youths who are brought into custody by law enforcement, and 2) those who are referred out-of-custody by law enforcement agencies. All youths are assessed by DPOs and/or a clinician from Behavioral Health Recovery Services. Based on this assessment, youths' cases may be diverted or referred to the District Attorney. Those placed on diversion participate in a program of support and supervision services over a period of one to six months. These services include the Petty Theft Program, Mediation Program, and Victim Impact Awareness Program. Additionally, some youths are placed on informal contracts ranging in length from three to six months. During this time, youths are eligible for the services noted above, in addition to a social worker and community worker who provide counseling and community support.

Due to the relatively brief amount of time many youths spend in the ASC/INV Unit, they are unlikely to be receiving ASC/INV Unit services at the time of the evaluation (180 days after program entry). Only two youths out of 62 (3%) served by the ASC/INV Unit were on formal probation at either entry or their 180-

day assessments. As seen in Exhibit 38, the percent of youths arrested for a new law violation decreased and the percent of youths with probation violations was zero.

Exhibit 38.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes for ASC/INV Unit

Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation						Youths with a Probation Violation				
13%	1%	0%	7%	3%		20%	*	*	*	*
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22		17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
		Fiscal Year						Fiscal Year		
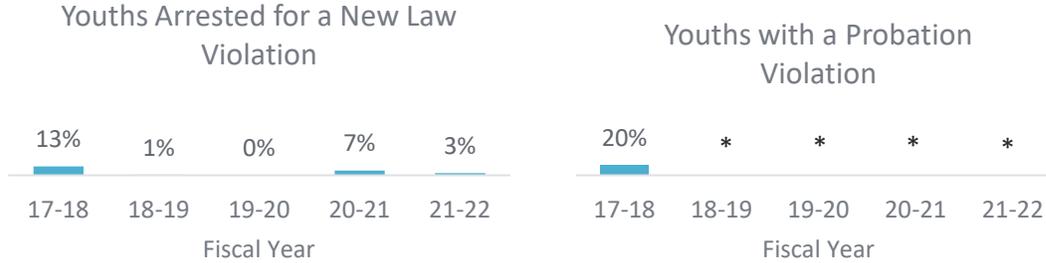
FY 2021-22 n=62 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=2 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * indicates no more than 5 youths reported. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C.

The ASC/INV Unit also collected one additional measure to track progress toward its goal of reducing the number and length of YSC-JH stays. From FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, the average number of youths on any given day in YSC-JH increased by 34%, from 13 to 17.5 youths. However, over the last decade between FY 2012-13 and FY 2021-22, the average daily population decreased by 84%.

Acknowledge Alliance

All data are suppressed for youths served by Acknowledge Alliance in FY 2021-22 due to an extremely small sample size (n=4) of available data. Data from prior years where available are found in Exhibit 39.

Acknowledge Alliance also provided results from the Children's Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale, which rates the psychological, social, and school functioning of youth participants on a scale from 1 (functioning poorly) to 100 (functioning well). GAF scores at pre- and post-test were collected for youths in the Transition School Program and Youth Development Program who had been seen more than three times (n=175). The average score in the Transition School Program on the pre-test was 56.5, with an average of 64.2 on the post-test. The percent increase from pre- to post-test in the Transition School Program was 13.6%. The average score in the Youth Development Program on the pre-test was 63.6, and on the post-test the average was 71.9. The percent increase from pre- to post-test in the Youth Development Program was 13.1%.

Exhibit 39.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Acknowledge Alliance

Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation

13%	16%	*	*	*
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22

Fiscal Year

Youths with A Probation Violation

9%	14%	*	*	*
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
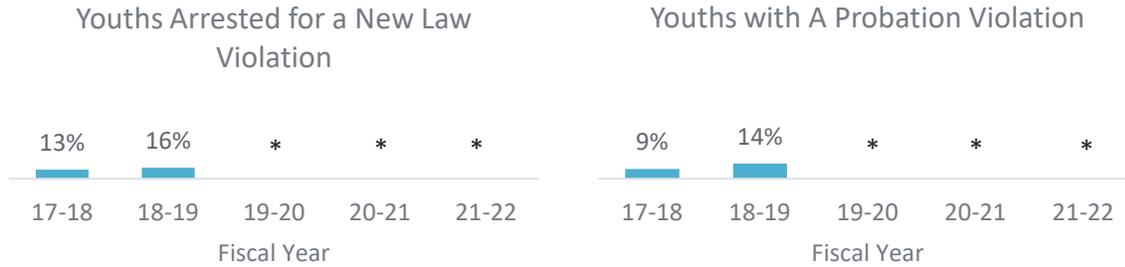
Fiscal Year

FY 2021-22 n=4 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=2 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

Performance measures for Acknowledge Alliance included the percentage of youths in each program who reported that counseling helped them express their emotions constructively and make positive choices for themselves. In the Transition Program, 85% of youths reported that counseling helped them to express their emotions constructively, coming close to meeting their target of 90%. The goal for percentage of youths reporting that counseling helped them make positive choices for themselves was 75% and they exceeded that with 85% of Transition Program youth reporting this. For the Youth Development program, 97% of youths reported that counseling helped them to express their emotions constructively and 91% reported that counseling helped them make positive choices for themselves. These both exceeded their goals of 90% and 75% respectively.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Seventy percent of the 20 youths served by FLY in FY 2021-22 were on formal probation at program entry or 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 40, the percent of youths arrested for a new violation stayed the same at 10% while the percent of youths with probation violations decreased in FY 2021-22.

Exhibit 40.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Youths Arrestred for a New Law Violation

17%	16%	27%	10%	10%
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22

Fiscal Year

Youths with a Probation Violation

20%	22%	65%	17%	7%
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22

Fiscal Year
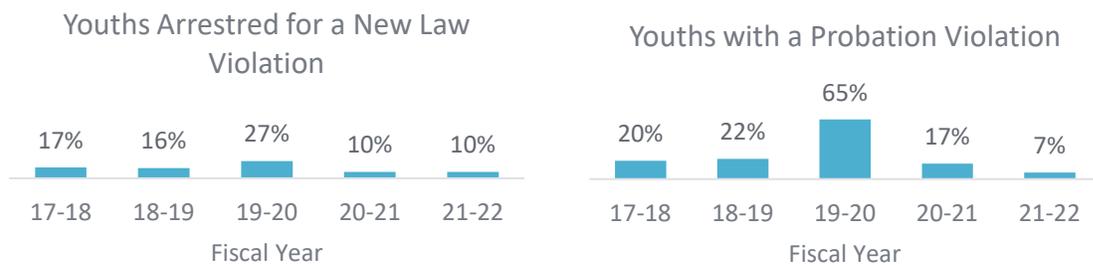
FY 2021-22 n=20 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=14 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes for other years, please see Appendix C.

FLY also shared data on seven additional outcome measures across FLY's Law and Leadership programs and exceeded all its goals of increasing key developmental assets.

• All FLY participants in the JJCPA Law program (100%) and 85% of the Leadership participants reported that the program gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure.

While 86% and 85% of youths in JPCF programs (Law and Leadership, respectively) reported more confidence in dealing with peer pressure.

- All JJCPA participants and JPCF Leadership participants reported that they were likely to make positive changes after participating in FLY, and 88% of JPCF Law participants were more likely to make positive changes.

- All JJCPA participants in the Law and Leadership programs and JPCF Leadership program reported that the program gave them access to adult role models. For those in JPCF Law program, 86% reported that the program gave them access to adult role models.

- Over 80% of participants reported they were less likely to break the law (JJCPA: 83% in Law and 92% in Leadership programs; JPCF: 83% in Law and 92% in Leadership programs).

- The vast majority of JJCPA participants (100% in Law and 85% Leadership programs) reported that the program gave them more tools to make healthier choices. For JPCF participants 93% in Law and 85% in the Leadership programs reported the program gave them more tools to make healthier choices.

- For JJCPA, 75% youths in Law and 92% in Leadership had hope for their futures. For JPCF, 87% of youths in Law programs and 92% in leadership programs had hope for their futures.

- FLY reported on a new measure this year: Youths report they are more motivated to make changes to systems that affect them. Of the JJCPA participants, 92% in Law and 85% in Leadership reported they were motivated to make systemic changes. Of the JPCF participants, 83% in Law and 85% in Leadership reported they were motivated to make systemic changes.

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

One-third (33%) of FPP clients were on formal probation at program entry and at their 180-day evaluation. As seen in Exhibit 41, the percent of youths arrested for a new law violation and percent of youths with probation violations was zero, much lower than the prior fiscal years.

Exhibit 41.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Family Preservation Program (FPP)

Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation

17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
36%	58%	58%	48%	0%

Fiscal Year

Youths with Probation Violations

17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22
48%	50%	46%	52%	0%
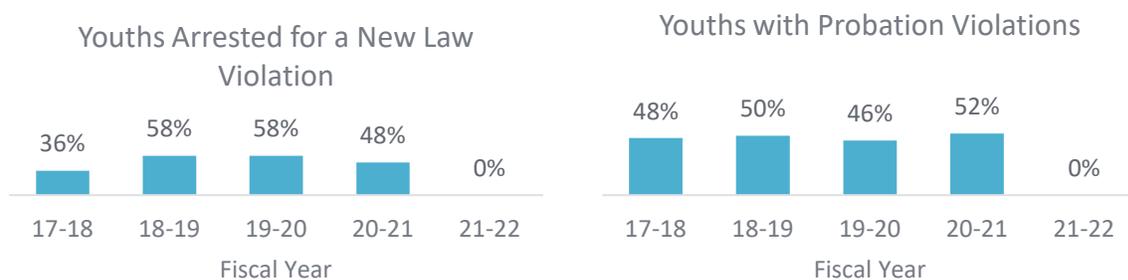
Fiscal Year

FY 2021-22 n= 6 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=2 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes for other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

The Family Preservation Program was also effective in meeting its goal of keeping families intact, underscoring its central goal to keep youths in their homes. None of the youths were given an out-of-home placement order in FY 2021-22.

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StarVista Insights

Eighty-five percent (85%) of Insights youths were on formal probation at program entry or 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 42, youths arrested for a new law violation was zero and youths with probation violations decreased markedly compared with the prior fiscal year.

Exhibit 42.   Juvenile Justice Outcomes for StarVista Insights

Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation

12%	15%	18%	2%	0%
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22

Fiscal Year

Youths with a Probation Violation

26%	29%	33%	20%	6%
17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22

Fiscal Year
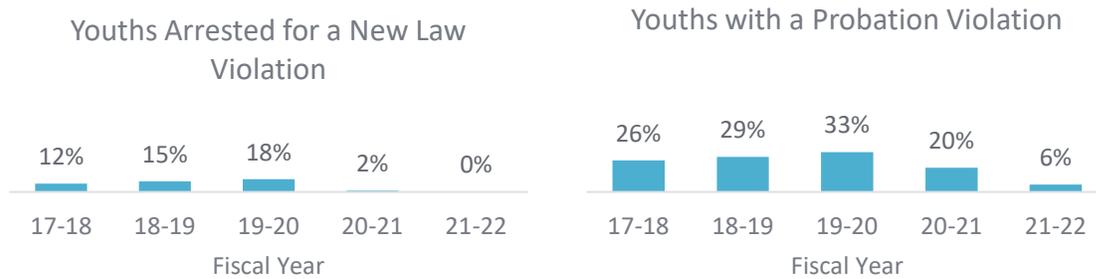
FY 2021-22 n= 20 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=17 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes for other years, please see Appendix C.

This year Insights set and met both of the program goals for their youths to achieve over the course of the fiscal year: improvements in decision-making (80%) and progress toward an identified goal (90%).

StarVista VIA

StarVista's VIA program had three additional measures and met two of their three goals. One hundred percent of the youths who completed the program (n=5) demonstrated an increased understanding of the impact of their criminal behavior on victims and the community. Eighty percent of the youths completing the program engaged in mediation and accomplished a plan of reparation with their victims. They accepted full responsibility for their actions and the impact on others. The youth self-report survey was not administered during FY 2021-22 (target completion 95%).

StarVista SOY

SOY designed program goals for its youths to achieve based upon the CANS assessment. In FY 2021-22, SOY had three measures based on the CANS assessment: decreased needs in life function domains, in risk behaviors, and behavioral/emotional needs. SOY did not meet their goal for a decrease in risk behavior needs, but youths did have decreased needs in life function domains and behavioral/emotional needs.

Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)

BGCP developed three additional measures specific to its activities to further understand outcomes of youths in the program. BGCP exceeded two out of three FY 2021-22 targets, including the percentage of youths feeling physically and emotionally safe a developed supportive and positive relationships at BGCP (84%), and the percentage of youths retained in the program (95%). BGCP did not meet its measure of youths reporting that they are engaged and building skills as a result of the program (66%).

Success Centers

Success Centers selected three performance measures to review the outcomes of youths in their programs. They achieved two of the three JPCF performance measures, the monthly employer spotlights (45 in total throughout the year) and the percentage of youths with improved soft/hard skills following

participation (95%). They did not achieve the other objective of youths who apply for employment being hired (no youths were hired).

YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates (YMCA)

YMCA and Probation developed four additional measures specific to YMCA activities to further understand outcomes of youths in the program. This fiscal year, YMCA exceeded the outcomes to increase youths' understanding of the impact of their criminal behavior (88%) and engagement in mediation and a reparation plan (100%). Although close, YMCA did not achieve its objectives for youths reporting greater engagement in and connection to their school (83%) or the number of youths engaging in alcohol and drug prevention groups.

Progress on Recommended Local Action Plan Strategies

The 2020-2025 Local Action Plan process identified five core strategies to address the needs of youths and their families and to promote the desired outcomes of: improved behavioral health, the cultivation of positive pathways for youth, strong family engagement and support, improved access to high-quality and culturally responsive services, and well-coordinated and responsive systems to prevent justice involvement (Exhibit 43).

Exhibit 43. **Summary of Priority Areas, Key Opportunities, & Potential Outcomes (*included in prior LAP)**

PRIORITIES	KEY OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		
Mental Health*	Increase availability of treatment modalities that work for at-risk youth	Stronger engagement in services and improved treatment outcomes for youths
Substance Use*	Expand participation in addiction programs designed for youth	Increase in the number of youths in treatment and managing their substance use
Trauma-specific	Increase individualized services to mitigate the effects of trauma in youths' lives	Increase in the number of youths accessing services to address trauma; Increase in ability to cope with trauma-related stress
School-based Counseling	Increase capacity to provide mental health services and supports for youths at school	Increase in the number of youths accessing MH/BH services
Family Therapy	Provide evidence-based programs focused on strengthening family relationships and understanding trauma	Increase family functioning; Improve family communication
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH		
Prosocial Opportunities	Increase asset building and leadership in 'hours of opportunity'	Youth strengthen developmental assets/protective factors; Increase self-efficacy; Decrease justice-involvement
Mentorship*	Connect youths with consistent and relatable mentors	Increase the number of youths who have at least one caring adult in their life; Increase the number of youths who stay on track
School Engagement	Increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy, and increase connection to school	Decrease school absenteeism and dropout rates
Technical and Career Training*	Seek partnership with local companies for training and internship opportunities	Increase youth's career skills and job opportunities with local companies

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Innovation in Juvenile Justice	Collect data to evaluate the quality of implementation and impact of innovative programs	Understand the reach and impact of innovative programs in the short and longer term; Demonstrate a decrease in arrest and recidivism rates
Re-Entry Support*	Increase capacity of psychiatric social workers and wraparound teams to keep youths on a positive path post-release; Warmer handoffs for greater continuity of pre- to post-release services	Increase access to MH/BH and education services during re-entry; Decrease recidivism
PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT		
Family Engagement*	Meet families where they are to connect them to community supports and other resources	Increase the number of families accessing support; Increase family functioning and social supports
Parenting Skills	Engage families in services that support positive parenting skills	Increase the number of families who learn the skills to provide the balance of structure and support youths' needs
ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE SERVICES		
Barriers to Access Services	Increase affordability for at-risk youths and families to access beneficial services	Increase in the number of families who overcome financial barriers to access services
Culturally & Linguistically Responsive Services*	Increase cultural sensitivity of materials and services; Increase availability of services in home languages (e.g., MH services in Spanish)	Increase the number of youths and families who access and benefit from services
Program Quality & Sustainability	Increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youths	Increase funding to sustain innovation and programs with demonstrated effectiveness; Increase the number of youths who stay connected to programs and services that help them
ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS		
Align and Coordinate Services	Outreach to understand the communication needs of providers and develop methods to meet those needs (e.g., re-establish multidisciplinary provider teams for incarcerated youth)	Increase communication among providers; Increase the number of youths whose needs are addressed in a more coordinated way
Prevention & Early Intervention System (PEI)	Coordinate cross-sector PEI early warning partnership to identify and address risk at onset	Increase the number of children and youths who improve behavior and coping skills that decrease their likelihood of entry into the justice system
Trauma-Informed*	Reinvest in comprehensive cross-sector trauma-informed training and community of practice	Providers and educators better understand trauma and how to respond to trauma-based behavior in children and youths

*Included in prior LAP

SUMMARY OF FUNDED PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

As seen in Exhibit 44 below, JJCPA and JPCF-funded programs provide a continuum of services for youths and their families that align with the areas of focus established in the current LAP.

Exhibit 44.   Strategies by Funding Source and Program

JJCPA PROGRAMS	STRATEGY
Acknowledge Alliance	Psychotherapy, trauma-informed practice, culturally responsive services
Juvenile Assessment Center/Investigations Unit	Information and referral to services for alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral skills, development/decision-making skills
Family Preservation Program (FPP)	Referrals to family therapy, information, and referral for services for alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral skills, development/decision-making skills
Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)	Mentors, leadership, service learning, behavioral skills, decision-making skills, law education, trauma-informed care, prosocial opportunities
StarVista Insights	Alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral and decision-making skills, trauma-informed systems
JPCF PROGRAMS	**STRATEGY**
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)	After-school enrichment, academic support, mentors, trauma-informed care
StarVista SOY	Counseling and asset development, information, and referral for services (case management), drug and alcohol education, trauma-informed systems
YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates	Counseling including behavioral skills and decision-making skills, substance abuse prevention and early intervention, conflict resolution, information, referral for services, trauma-informed systems
Success Centers	(same as for JJCPA funding)
FLY	Career training and job skills, prosocial opportunities

2021-2022 LAP PROGRESS BY PRIORITY AREA

As the second fiscal year of the 2020-2025 LAP, the following section delineates the ongoing and new efforts in FY 2021-22 in response to the priorities of the new LAP. Below is a summary table of the LAP priority outcome areas and the highlights of activities and progress made toward desired changes during the LAP ending in 2025 (Exhibit 45).

Exhibit 45.   Summary of 2021-22 LAP Priority Outcome Areas, Current Activities, and Results

OUTCOME AREA	CURRENT ACTIVITIES, RESULTS, AND NEEDS
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
Mental Health	✓ Acknowledge Alliance used GAF, a 100-point scale used by mental health clinicians to measure psychological, social, and school functioning for children ages six to 17. The youths had a 13.1% increase in GAF scores from pre- to post-test overall. ✓ YMCA used Art Therapy to assess needs of youths and assist in soothing and regulating youths in crisis. ✓ In Acknowledge Alliance's Transition Program, 85% of youths reported that counseling helped them express their emotions and make positive choices. ✓ CANS assessment results suggest that programs are lessening or ameliorating psychosocial needs for many JJCPA- and JPCF-funded youths.
Substance Use	✓ Insights uses Seeking Safety curriculum with its clients to help youths attain safety from symptoms of trauma and substance use. ✓ Insights and YMCA also utilize the Mindfulness Based Substance Abuse Treatment (MBSAT) to enhance youth awareness around substance use. ✓ SOY uses Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) to target substance use disorder.
Trauma-specific	✓ Five of eight programs report using trauma-informed care, practices, or systems. ✓ FLY uses Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) activities to transform trauma into opportunities for healing and help youths develop their own leadership identity. ✓ SOY & YMCA utilize Seeking Safety to help youths attain safety from trauma and/or addiction. ✓ Over 80% of youths in the BGCP program reported feeling physically and emotionally safe in the program.
School-based Counseling	✓ Acknowledge Alliance, StarVista SOY, and YMCA's clinicians returned to on-campus therapy sessions after the pandemic caused clinicians to provide teletherapy or pause services the last fiscal years.
Family Therapy	✓ StarVista's SOY program and YMCA provide family counseling.
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH	
Prosocial Opportunities	✓ BGCP, FLY, and Success Centers use curriculum and interventions that focus on building and boosting youths' strengths and developmental assets. BGCP's project-based learning activities and leadership-focused Torch Club and Keystone Club participants access opportunities to provide community service, exercise skills as peer leaders, and design programming to benefit their peers. Youths in BGCP programs feel a sense of belonging, support, and safety, with social and emotional learning a key component of all BGCP programs.

	✓ All youths accepted into FLY's Leadership program learn how to set personal, educational, and professional goals, and to engage in leadership and community activism. With guidance from FLY case managers, youths design, plan, and engage in a service-learning project to address an issue in their communities. In addition to providing community service to their neighborhoods, youths understand how their choices and actions can create positive outcomes for themselves and others. ✓ Success Centers' HI-Key Job Readiness Training include blended life skills training that prepares youths to build confidence, set goals, resolve conflict, manage stress, and develop a positive self-image and sense of hope and purpose for their futures. ✓ CANS data suggest that many youths increase internal, relational, and community-based assets while receiving funded services.
Mentorship	✓ BGCP linked youths with mentors to support healthy development and help navigate challenges and opportunities. ✓ 84% of youths served by BGCP reported developing positive and supportive relationships. ✓ At least 85% of youths participating in FLY's programs reported access to positive adult role models.
School Engagement	✓ BGCP continued using the research-based Check & Connect intervention for K-12 students where mentors can monitor student performance and keep them engaged in schools. ✓ As a result of YMCA's curriculum, 83% of program participants reported greater engagement in and connection to their respective schools. ✓ CANS assessment results suggest that programs are lessening or ameliorating issues around school achievement and attendance for many JJCPA-funded youths.
Technical and Career Training	✓ Success Centers, the only career-readiness and workforce-development focused CBO, hosted 45 employer spotlights enabling youths to engage with potential employers. They also facilitated job-readiness and life-skills trainings to youths through the year.
Innovation in Juvenile Justice	✓ Over 80% of youths served by FLY across JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs reported they are less likely to break the law after participating in FLY programs. The curriculum teaches critical life skills such as anger management, problem solving, conflict resolution, and resisting negative peer pressure. ✓ San Mateo County Probation is partnering with Alliance for Hope International to prioritize making Probation a hope centered department
Re-Entry Support	✓ FLY continued the Critical Time Intervention program to aid implementation of the re-entry support program by providing more intensive case management services to youths and help them manage their resources for support.

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PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT	
Family Engagement	✓ Family engagement continued to be a challenge this fiscal year. StarVista is contracted to implement a new family engagement program in FY 2022-23. ✓ Acknowledge Alliance, FPP, StarVista, and YMCA all engage families in their programs. ✓ FPP's main objective is to improve family relationships, and no youth was given an out-of-home placement order.
Parenting Skills	✓ Results from the Caregiver Strengths and Needs domain of the CANS assessment show that more than one out of every five youths had needs related to caregiver support. ✓ New to FY 2022-23 is the StarVista Insights: Parenting Support Group providing 10-class sessions to parents, with one class session designed for youths to attend and vocalize their goals and hopes and to practice open communication between parents and their child.
ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE SERVICES	
Barriers to Access Services	✓ Many of the programs refer youths and their families to other services. For example, some individuals and families receiving counseling services at Insights may not have obtained these services elsewhere due to financial challenges. If families have no health insurance, they are directed to the process that will help them obtain Medi-Cal through the Health Plan of San Mateo. ✓ Probation has continued to utilize virtual services when deemed necessary to protect staff and clients, as well as to bridge the gap identified in the LAP regarding transportations issues. In these ways, Probation has been able to better reach and meet the needs of youths and families through virtual, in-person, and hybrid service delivery.
Culturally & Linguistically Responsive Services	✓ CBOs and trained staff employ practices and interventions responsive to youth's cultural and linguistic needs. This includes, for example, Acknowledge Alliance, which uses cultural sensitivity in their practice to work with clients, as well as YMCA, which uses Trauma Informed Systems that includes a commitment to Cultural Humility and Racial Equity. ✓ The Acculturation Domain of the CANS showed that almost one in 5 and one in 10 youths reported needing some type of accommodation to support linguistic or cultural issues, and item level analysis show that the greatest need was around distress or conflict in youths surrounding their racial/ethnic/cultural identity.
Program Quality & Sustainability	✓ The use of the CANS assessment since 2016 has helped inform providers and stakeholders of the needs of youths as well as provide a check on how youths are progressing as they engage in services. Similarly, Probation is in the process of training staff and CBO partners with a new evidence-based individualized assessment of criminogenic risk called the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) which will replace the JAIS in FY 2022-23 to better address the needs of Probation and the individual assessment needs of youths.

ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS	
Align and Coordinate Services	✓ Probation works with a multi-disciplinary team through the ASC/INV unit to ensure that youths and their families have a well-rounded access to all services and programs needed to aid rehabilitation ✓ Probation hosts quarterly meetings with all CBOs ✓ Probation sends quarterly Vignettes to CBOs to assure CANS recertifications are done timely ✓ Probation provides JAIS training to CBO staff members as needed ✓ Probation has contracted with the Praed Foundation who previously provided CANS training to CBOs and maintains an online platform for the annual (re)certification process which includes invoicing Probation for costs of certification.
Prevention & Early Intervention System	✓ Interagency collaboration between Probation's ASC/INV Unit and Children and Family Services (CFS), where diversion and early intervention programs are provided as well as Triple-P and 1:1 parenting coaching services through the Youth Outreach Program (YOP) to youths and their families who are at risk of child welfare and /or juvenile justice involvement. ✓ In partnership with the San Mateo Police Department, Probation has placed a DPO within their Youth Services Unit – Diversion Program in an effort to divert at-risk youths from juvenile justice involvement.

Trauma-Informed	✓ Probation provides trauma-informed training to Group Supervisors (GSs) and DPOs. Probation held eighteen trainings during FY 2021-22. Below represents a listing of the trainings and training dates:
	    o Building Hope-Centered Processes within Organizations Serving Youth in Foster Care: 8/6/21 and 8/27/21
	    o Science Based Drug Education (Work Related Education): 9/7/2021
	    o WhyTry - Resilience Breakthrough Training: 9/9/2021, 10/19/2021, 11/16/2021, 12/2/2021, 1/11/2022, 2/10/2022, 3/9/2022, 4/6/2022
	    o Neuroscience of Wraparound (Work Related Education): 9/27/2021
	    o Vicarious Trauma: Learning the Importance of Self Care: 2/1/2022, 6/1/2022, and 6/20/2022
	    o OYAS End User Training: 3/22/2022
	    o Critical Incident Stress Management: 6/7/2022
	    o Understanding Mental Illness in Corrections: 6/20/2022

Conclusion

The FY 2021-22 comprehensive JJCPA/JPCF evaluation report provides valid and useful data that helps create a more comprehensive profile of youths served in San Mateo County. The dissemination and evaluation of this effort will help the JJCC and all San Mateo County stakeholders continue to improve and refine constructive and innovative solutions to improve the well-being and outcomes of youths in the county. Through effective and thoughtful youth service programs, San Mateo County remains committed to improving outcomes for youths and their families.

Data presented in the FY 2021-22 San Mateo County Probation Department JJCPA/JPCF comprehensive evaluation report will continue to inform additional strategies, service planning, and policy decision-making by local planning bodies over the next year as San Mateo County continues to address the needs and obstacles of its most vulnerable youths.

Appendix A: Funding Types

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA): In September 2000, the California Legislature passed AB1913, the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act, which authorized funding for county juvenile justice programs. A 2001 Senate Bill extended the funding and changed the program's name to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). This effort was designed to provide a stable funding source to counties for juvenile programs that have been proven effective in reducing crime among young offenders and those at-risk of offending. Counties used to be required by statute to collect data at program entry and report data in the following six categories at 180-days post-entry: arrest rate, detention rate, probation violation rate, probation completion rate, court-ordered restitution completion rate, and court-ordered community service completion rate. San Mateo County has elected to report on two key indicators- arrest rate and probation violation rate.

In addition to these outcomes, many counties track and report on local outcomes specific to their individual programs. For example, some local outcomes relate to academic progress, including school attendance, grade point average, and school behaviors.

Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding (JPCF): Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding Program (JPCF) was developed in response to legislation signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in July 2005 (AB 139, Chapter 74), which appropriated state funds to support a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youths and juvenile offenders and their families. JPCF is administered by the State Controller's Office with the funding amount dependent upon actual receipts from California Vehicle License fees.

Appendix B: Clearinghouses for Evidence-Based Practices

CLEARINGHOUSE NAME	WEBSITE
The SAMHSA Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center	https://www.samhsa.gov/ebp-resource-center
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Model Programs Guide	https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/
The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare	https://www.cebc4cw.org/
Washington State Institute for Public Policy & University of Washington: Evidence Based Practice Institute	http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/

Appendix C: Justice Outcome Sample Sizes

ASC/INV UNIT	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	130	75	50	67	62
Youths with Probation Violations	15	1	2	3	62
ACKNOWLEDGE ALLIANCE	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	40	51	2	4	4
Youths with Probation Violations	22	22	0	3	4
FRESH LIFELINES FOR YOUTH (FLY)	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	23	49	30	10	20
Youths with Probation Violations	15	23	17	6	20
FAMILY PRESERVATION PROGRAM (FPP)	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	25	12	26	21	6
Youths with Probation Violations	25	12	26	21	6
STARVISTA INSIGHTS	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	75	74	50	44	20
Youths with Probation Violations	58	52	40	35	20

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

TERM	DESCRIPTION
ASR	Applied Survey Research
ASC/INV Unit	The Juvenile Assessment Center/Investigations Unit
BGCP	Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula
BHRS	Behavioral Health and Recovery Services
Blue-Booking	Probation Officer-initiated holds
CANS	Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment
CFS	Child and Family Services
CBO	Community Based Organization
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
EBP	Evidence-based practice
FLY	Fresh Lifelines for Youth, Inc.
FPP	Family Preservation Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAF	Global Assessment of Functioning
HSA	Human Services Agency
Insights	StarVista Insights
JAIS	Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System
JAIS Full Assessment and Reassessment (Boys and Girls)	The full assessment and reassessment versions of the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System
JAIS Boys Risk and Girls Risk	The Initial individualized Juvenile Assessment administered to youth
JJCC	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JPCF	Juvenile Probation Camp Funding
LAP	Local Action Plan
OYAS	Ohio Youth Assessment System
Probation	San Mateo County Probation Department
SOY	StarVista Strengthen Our Youth
SSA	School Safety Advocates
Triple-P	Positive Parenting Project
YMCA	YMCA of San Francisco
YSC-JH	Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall