

# JJCPA & YOBG 2024-2025 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PLAN



## SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT



JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT (JJCPA)  
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BLOCK GRANT (YOBG)

[www.sjcprobation.org](http://www.sjcprobation.org)



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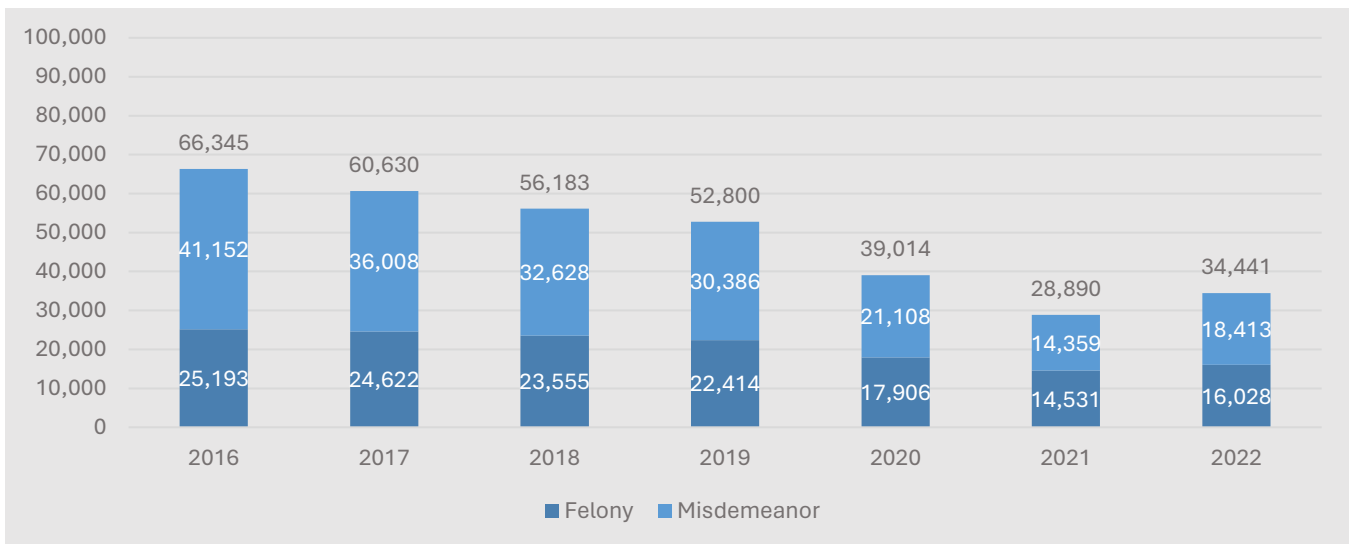
## CRIME AND POPULATION STATISTICS

### Arrest Trends

Juvenile arrests in San Joaquin County exhibited a decrease leading up to 2020. However, from 2020 to 2023, these arrests displayed fluctuations with both declines and increases. These fluctuations are also shown in the California juvenile arrest trends.

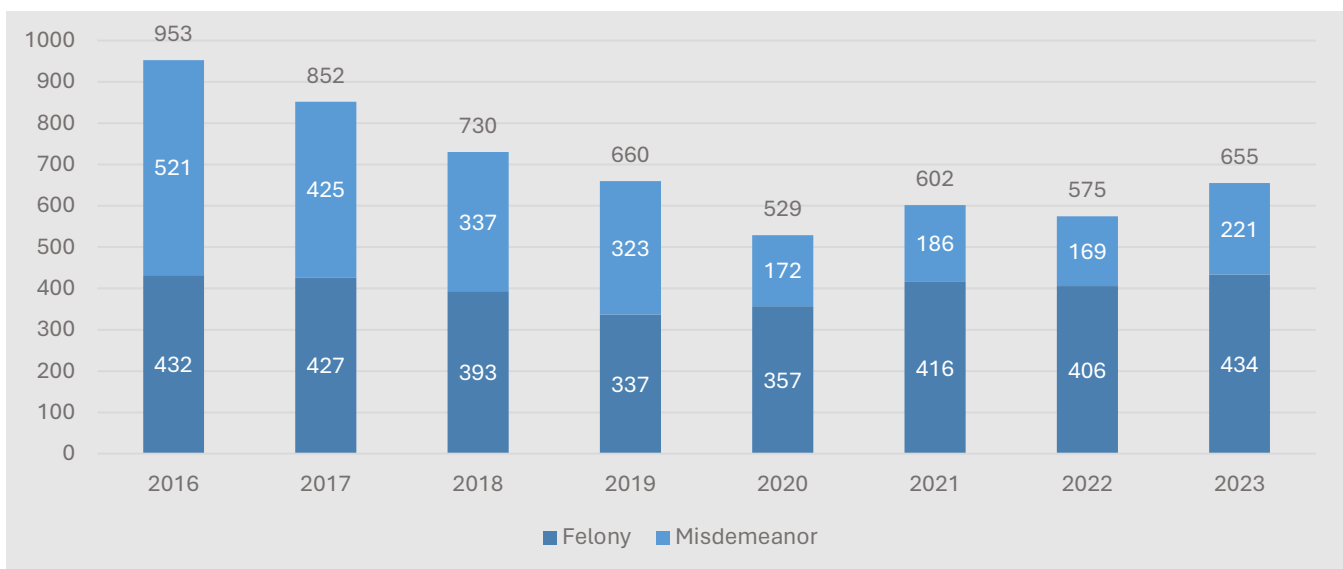
California Juvenile Arrest trend over the last 7 years\*, showing offense levels

\*2023 data currently not available from State of California Department of Justice



Source: [State of California Department of Justice - OpenJustice](#)

San Joaquin County Juvenile Arrest trend over the last 8 years, showing offense levels



## San Joaquin County Statistics

### Demographics in San Joaquin County Cities

When analyzing the most populous cities in San Joaquin County, namely Stockton, Tracy, Manteca, and Lodi, it is evident that Stockton stands out with the highest population, totaling 321,819 residents, making up around 40% of the county's total population. Stockton also has the lowest median income at \$71,612 and a relatively higher percentage of individuals living in poverty, accounting for 15.6% of the population compared to the surrounding cities.

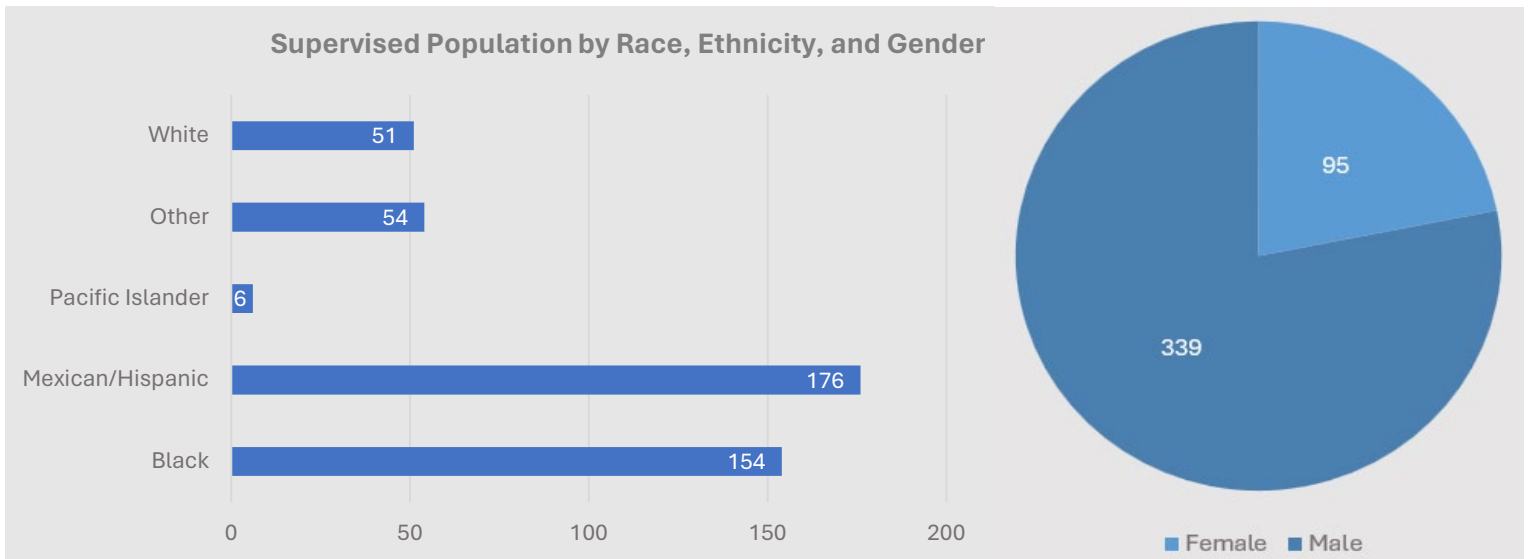
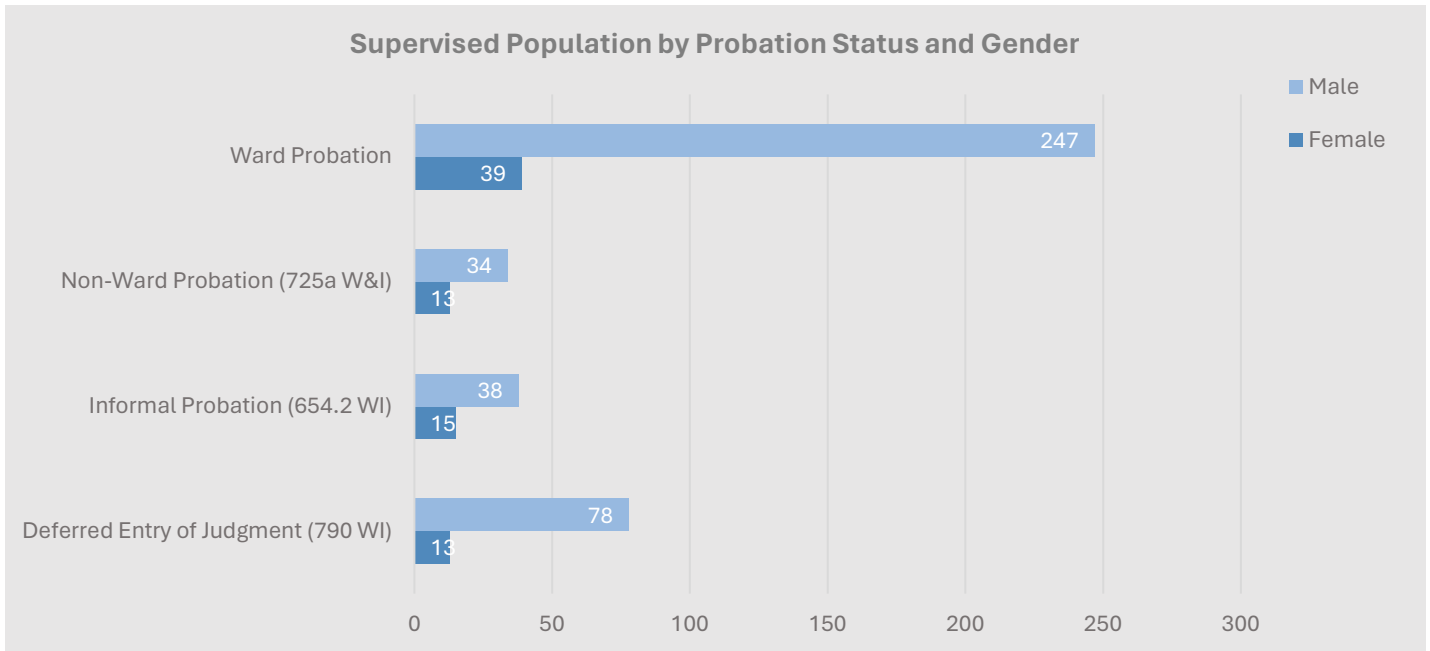
	San Joaquin County	City of Tracy	City of Manteca	City of Lodi	City of Stockton
<i>Population</i>	793,229	97,328	86,928	67,258	321,819
<i>% of Population under 18 years</i>	26.1%	26.6%	25.3%	25.6%	27.5%
<i>Median Household Income</i>	\$82,837	\$111,717	\$89,966	\$78,468	\$71,612
<i>% of Persons in Poverty</i>	12.3%	8.7%	10.0%	14.3%	15.6%

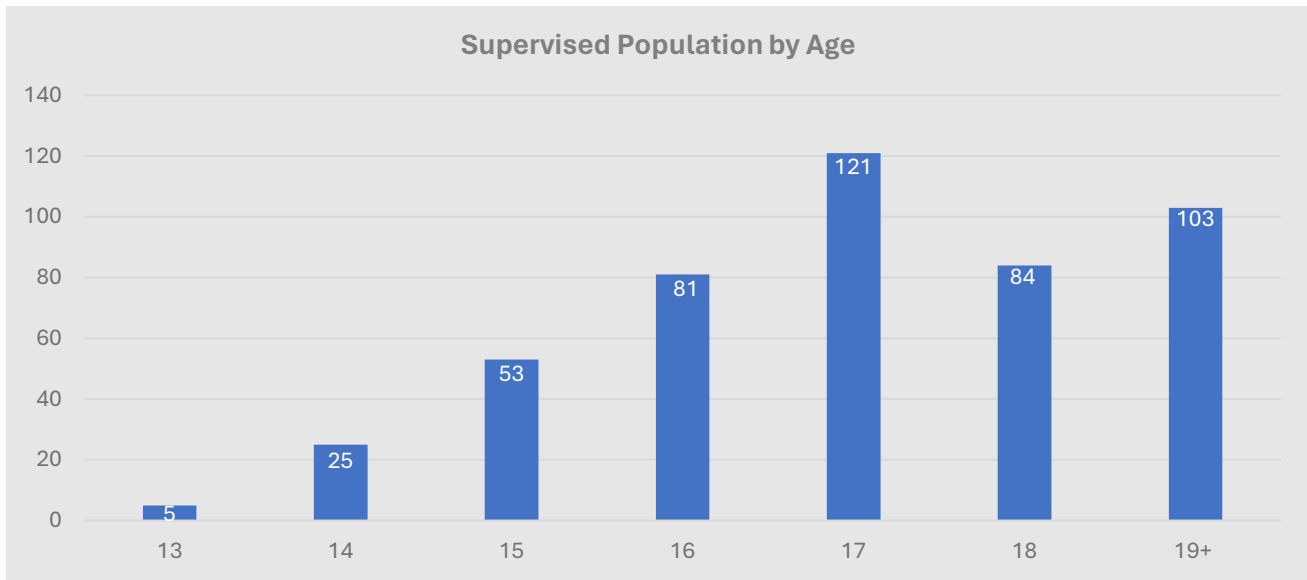
Source: [State of California Department of Justice - OpenJustice](#)

## Active Juvenile Population

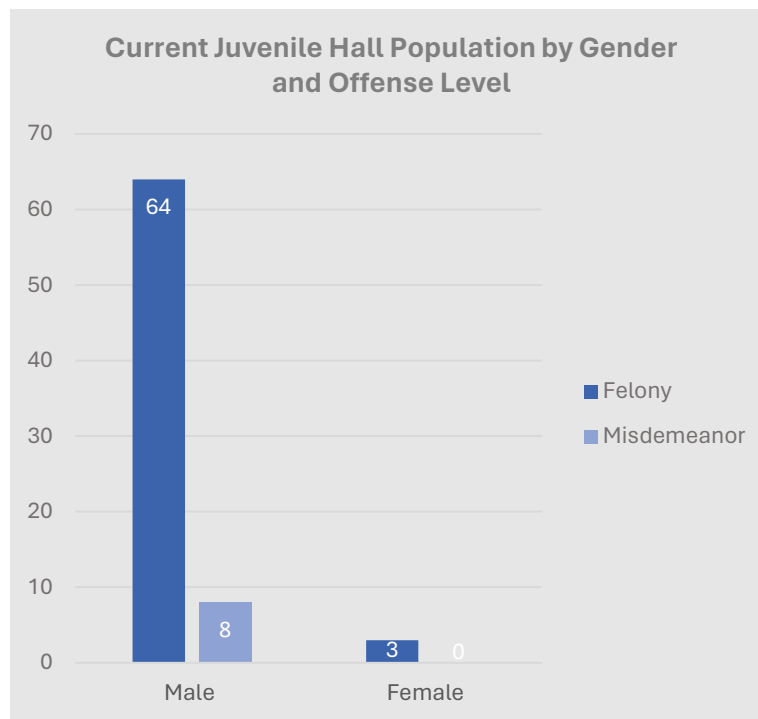
### San Joaquin Supervised Population Snapshot as of 12/31/2023

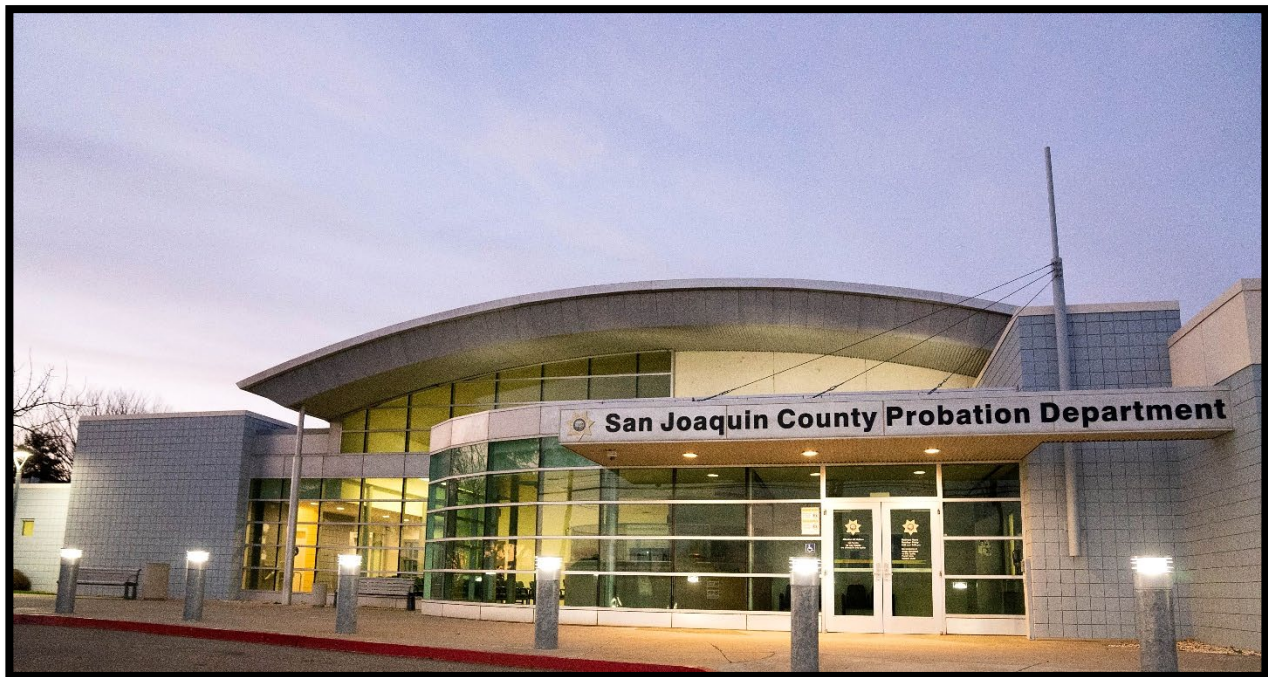
In San Joaquin County, the supervised youth totals 477. The population is predominantly male (83%). Ward Probation makes up 60% while informal supervision makes up the 40%. The average age of the population spans between 16-18 years of age.





The Juvenile Hall population currently consists mainly of males, comprising 96% of the total population, most of whom face felony charges. The Probation Department prioritizes diversion tools as the primary method of justice involvement and reserves detention as a final option. Utilizing assessment tools, we identify the youth’s most pressing criminogenic needs and incorporate them into case planning. We offer a range of services through community-based programs, home supervision, and GPS monitoring as alternatives to detention.





## JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN

### Assessment of Existing Services

Probation partners with the San Joaquin County Office of Education's (SJCOE) Alternative Program whose goal is to keep non-ward students in school and out of the juvenile justice system. Probation Officers, Probation Assistants, families, and school staff all work together in monitoring the youth's school performance while guiding them in a positive direction. A more robust partnership with SJCOE and community-based organizations provides a daily reporting program, hosting the moderate to high-risk youth. Youth receive modified school days and evidence programming focusing on the youth's criminogenic risk factors in reducing recidivism. Probation Officers are strategically housed throughout the county, with officers stationed at local police departments to monitor the different school districts. Officers in the community strengthen the link between the youth and their community, streamlining services in creating a combination of case management, family support services, and evidence-based programming.



Social workers serve in the communities and schools by working with youth who have behaviors that make them at risk of contact with law enforcement or the Juvenile Justice System. Social workers are available throughout the department and its community.



Wraparound case management services address things such as mental illness, substance abuse, homelessness, and domestic violence within the family, focusing on those children who live with significant risk factors. The main purpose is to intervene by providing services that have a positive impact on their future.

Probation Department facilities house youth according to their risk level and criminogenic needs. Facilities offer secure housing, house supervision, and out-of-home placements; and provide collaborative team approach, evidence-based programming, education, cognitive behavioral interventions, and therapeutic support services.

The Explorer Cadet Program, provided by the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office, is affiliated with the special interest phase of the Boy Scouts of America. Its main objective is to familiarize young individuals with the law enforcement profession through hands-on experiences. These experiences cover various aspects including community relations, criminal law, firearms safety, police procedures, narcotics control, and physical training. By offering this program, the Sheriff's Office brings in extra support to enhance understanding of our society and the influence young people can have.



In partnership with Child Welfare Services (CWS), the Probation Department has created a series of early and preventative WRAP programs to provide intensive youth and family services to prevent placement into a higher level of care or supervision status. All of this is designed to strengthen families and reduce incidences of abuse or neglect. Intensive services and therapeutic treatments are available for children, youth, and families that are recovering from instances of abuse or neglect, including services for parents / guardians to overcome their own traumatic experiences and negative parenting patterns. Preventative WRAP programming is provided within partnerships with Child Welfare Services and local community-based organizations.



## Partnership Programs

The juvenile justice system is managed through collaboration and cooperation among partner agencies, including the Juvenile Superior Court, the Probation Department, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Sheriff's Department, and local law enforcement agencies. The County Board of Supervisors is responsible, through the annual budget process, for providing most of the resources by which the system operates.



### Deferred Entry of Judgement Program (DEJ)

The District Attorney's (DA) Office offers DEJ, which allows youth with felony charges who complete all conditions imposed by courts to have all charges dismissed as well as records sealed. This program is operated in partnership with Superior Courts and the Probation Department.

### Project Navigate Constructive Change Program (PNCC)

Through the PNCC program, the DA aids youth and their families in navigating the court system and accessing supportive services, with the goal of diverting them from incarceration.

### Youth Development Programs

The San Joaquin County Probation Department works with a wide range of agencies to create growth by guiding high-risk youth, resolving conflicts that are likely to escalate into violence, and supporting young men of color to ensure that they can reach their full potential. These agencies and the programs

they operate include Child Abuse Prevention Council, Transitional Age Youth Program (Transitions to Independence Process), City of Stockton, Office of Violence Prevention (Peacekeepers), and My Brother's Keeper (Mary Magdalene Community Services). Youth development and mentoring programs are managed using the Teen Empowerment Model, Thinking for a Change, and other evidence-based practices.

### Family Support Services

Different partnering agencies offer parenting classes and support groups to help those families with high-risk children. These agencies and/or their evidence-based programs include but are not limited to: Mary Magdalene Community Services (Passport to Fatherhood), Family Resource Center, SJCOE (Head Start, Early Head Start, and other Early Care and Education programs), Child Abuse Prevention Council (Strengthening Families), San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (Nurturing Parenting), and Parents by Choice (Positive Parenting).

### Health Care, Mental Health, and Substance Use Treatment Services



All juveniles, including uninsured children, are eligible for primary and preventative health care services through Medi-Cal. As for mental health services, San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) provide a range of clinical treatment interventions for youth and families including Family Therapy, Multi-Systemic Family Therapy, and Trauma-Informed Cognitive Behavioral

Therapy. Lastly, different types of substance use treatment services are accessible to youth and their families. These include outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, and recovery maintenance programs.

### Educational Partners and Programs

Local school districts provide a range of early intervention services including restorative justice and Community Accountability Boards. Probation Officers are also available throughout San Joaquin County school districts. The San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) operates ONE Schools, offering youth an alternative class schedule, focus learning, school-based counseling, family therapy, and other support services through Medi-Cal.



### Youth Employment Programs

EEDD or EDD-operated programs funding is allocated towards summer youth employment programs. Summer jobs are offered to youth by WorkNET and CalWORKs, which is operated by San Joaquin County Human Services Agency (HSA). Aside from these, there are also youth employment programs available through cities and local chambers of commerce.

Local citizen and community-based engagement in the juvenile justice system is solicited through several ongoing commissions and committees:

- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDP)
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Project, Executive Steering Committee (RRED-ESC)

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDP)

The JJDP is comprised of representatives nominated by both the Superior Court and the County Board of Supervisors. Two youth representatives also sit on the JJDP. Their members conduct annual inspections of Juvenile Hall, Camp Peterson, and other secure detention facilities for youth.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)

The JJCC focuses on oversight of the Probation Department’s prevention and early intervention programs that are funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). The JJCC reviews and approves the programs funded through the JJCPA.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Executive Steering Committee (RRED-ESC)

San Joaquin County Probation Department convenes a RRED Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of numerous law enforcement agencies, Child Welfare Services, local school districts, and community-based agencies. The ESC also works closely with other joint-agency efforts to address and reform juvenile justice practices within San Joaquin County, including the Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI), Community Partnerships for Families, and the Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents.

Collectively, the three governing bodies above endeavor a comprehensive and collaborative effort across multiple agencies to reform juvenile justice practices. While each commission and committee operate autonomously, they effectively collaborate due to the shared involvement of various partners. All insights and recommendations are communicated among the different entities to facilitate informed decision-making processes.

The San Joaquin County Probation Department continues to explore strategies to facilitate and strengthen collaboration amongst organizations. Strong partnerships between the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff’s Department, and local law enforcement serve as a foundation for ongoing collaboration. Both formal and informal meetings between partners serve as opportunities to discuss current conditions, emerging opportunities, and shared goals to strengthen the juvenile justice system.



## Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

The Probation Department is committed to maintaining public safety by focusing on targeted areas with high-risk youth. The department's goals and objectives grow with the needs of our youth and the changes in our youth's population. We strive to continue to build strong foundations within our community and its organizations, both judicial and private. We continue to improve our reports to support data-driven decision-making in our department. We focus on individualized case planning and collaboration with others, providing a wide range of services in meeting the needs of our youth, families, and our communities.

The department will continue to collaborate with justice and community partners sharing information in providing our youth / families with tools for the best future possible. We will focus on utilizing our data showing any disparities within our youth and community in overcoming those disparities and guide us in decision-making.



## Juvenile Justice Action Strategies

### Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategies

San Joaquin County's Juvenile Justice System is comprised of community-based partners and independent agencies, each responsible for a specific aspect of the juvenile justice process. Existing service providers work with a range of at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. These combinations of resources aid in helping youth understand their actions and take accountability for those actions.

The San Joaquin County Juvenile Justice Action Strategy aligns with best practices by following guidelines issued by the US Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in *Implementing Evidence based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections* (2009). This Action Strategy includes the Eight Principles for Effective Interventions described in the NIC guidelines and the Three-Year Board Strategic Priorities adopted by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors to improve public safety and enhance the overall criminal justice system. The Action Strategy Framework has been developed into three parts.

### PART I



Prevention / Early Intervention Strategy addresses the risk factors that youth face in improving their critical educational and developmental outcomes. Key strategies include trauma-informed care practices. All juvenile staff attend trainings on those theory and practices. The Coordinated Community Approach is a component of a larger coordinated effort in creating a trauma-informed community, which includes Probation staff, service providers, teachers, school districts, Human Services Agency (HSA), and other organizations throughout the

community. This strategy promotes a trauma-informed care and positive youth development lens to the services conducted within the juvenile justice system; The *Positive Youth Development (PYD)* is a comprehensive way of thinking in facilitating youths' successful transition from adolescence to adulthood. PYD Learning Communities have focused on the needs to support and enhance protective factors in youth, focusing on the domains of relationships, health, creativity, community, work, and education, manuals are updated to reflect positive youth development principles including youth and family engagement in the case planning process and the incorporation of at least one protective factor to reinforce a PYD domain area through case planning and supervision, and to use the rewards matrix to reinforce pro-social behaviors and attitudes.

## PART II

Intervention Strategy utilizes evidence-based principles to provide community supervision, placement, and other intervention strategies with the use of assessment instruments to ensure that services are directed to those individuals at the greatest risk of committing future offenses. The Probation Department utilizes different assessment tools to successfully complete this. Detention Risk Assessment Tool (DRAI) is a tool that determines the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance. Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) determines the development domain areas with the risk / protective factors identified as opportunities to develop interventions that address the greatest needs. The Risk-needs-Responsivity Model guides decision-making determining supervision level and treatment intervention based on youth's assessments on likelihood to reoffend (risk) in identifying their highest criminogenic factors (need) and matching that youth with the appropriate interventions based on their characters and learning style (responsivity). The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instruments (MAYSI II) is a validation screening tool for determining the presence of mental health concerns. The Juvenile Sex Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool (JSORRAT-II) is used in determining the risk of juvenile offenders detained for sex offenders.



Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation intervention helps individuals in discovering their own rewards for a healthy/positive change in behaviors and attitudes. San Joaquin County Probation uses motivation tools such as Motivational Interviewing (MI), which is a style of communication that probation officers use to help clients overcome the reluctances to engage in discussions and / or overcome their ambivalences regarding behavior changes; Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) are brief interventions wherein officers teach structured social learning and positive behaviors in a one-on-one interaction. Officers are trained in positive youth development and practice reinforcing at least one positive protective factor through each case plan.



Targeting intervention focuses on the highest risk offenders using the principles of risk, need, and responsivity. The Risk Principle prioritizes primary supervision and treatment resources for the offender at high risk to re-offend. Criminogenic Need Principal addresses offenders' greatest criminogenic needs. The Responsivity Principle considers individual characteristics when matching offenders to services. Dosage Hours Principle provides appropriate quantities, typically programming hours of services creating a strategic application of

resources. The Treatment Principle, particularly cognitive-behavioral interventions, needs to be incorporated seamlessly into the sentencing and sanctioning process for young individuals.

The Probation Department implements Graduated Rewards and Sanctions, utilizing a Rewards Matrix to reinforce positive behaviors and attitudes among clients. Training and unit supervision ensure consistent use of the rewards matrix. Meanwhile, the Sanctions Matrix delivers prompt, unequivocal responses to probation violations. Both matrices consider client risk levels and the gravity of violations or goal achievements.

The Probation Department partners with various community-based organizations to provide pro-social support and interventions for the youth within their communities. These agencies recruit transitional age youth who have lived like experiences to serve as role models providing guidance and support.

The Probation Department evaluates shifts in attitudes and behaviors among juvenile offenders through the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), which is conducted semi-annually or as necessary. Organizational progress is assessed through extensive evaluation tools and data metrics.

A monthly data dashboard is compiled to offer continuous updates on the status of juvenile offenders, gauged by their responses to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). The DRAI dashboard report provides information on the number of referrals for detention, pre- and post-arraignment circumstances, and the community of origin for each juvenile offender.

## PART III

Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy promotes a comprehensive, collaborative, and community-based approach to juvenile justice. This strategy also creates stronger and more resilient communities, reduces racial and ethnic disparities, reduces overreliance on locked facilities for the most serious offenses, and collaborates internally among county departments and externally with other governmental and community organizations, improving all aspects of the county's criminal justice system. The Probation Department is committed to making progress in society by linking programs and services to provide a coordinated range of care.



## Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Non-707(b) youthful offenders receive a range of evidence-based interventions and community services to address criminogenic risk, promote positive youth development, and reduce recidivism. The main strategy is to reduce significantly and permanently serious and violent juvenile crime by delivering proactive measures and responses.

The overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders not eligible for Secure Youth Treatment Facility is implemented by San Joaquin County juvenile justice system partners along with a continuum of intercept points:

- Charges Filed / Determination of Status
- Local Confinement / Detention
- Pre-release Planning (Family Team Meetings)
- Supervision and Evidence-based Programming
- Linkages to the Communities various programs and support services

### Determination of Status

As of November 2016, the determination of whether a youth is a 707(b) offender or a non707(b) offender resides with the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court.



### Detention

Youth may be detained in Juvenile Hall or Camp Peterson based upon length of sentence, risk factors, and programming needs. All youth detained participate in cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) groups.



### Family Team Meeting

Prior to release, there is a Pre-Release

Planning where the Department convenes Family Team Meetings to create a re-entry plan in partnership with the youth, their family members, and any natural services within their communities. One of the main goals of the Family Team Meeting is to ensure that youth have an immediate plan in place to re-enter school and to maintain involvement in CBI groups.

### Supervision and Evidence-Based Programming

This approach for non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for Secure Youth Treatment Facility is the same described above where the eight principles for effective supervision are applied. As feasible, San Joaquin County Juvenile Probation creates case plans to maintain youth in homes, schools, and communities to the extent that such plans will support public safety and address the rehabilitation and needs of the youthful offender.

Following their release from the detention facilities, youth will be assigned to a community supervision program that is suitable for their risk and needs (inclusive of out-of-home placement programs). Youth released to home / guardians are assigned a Probation Officer appropriate to their needs. Upon release from detention, youth are integrated back into their local school and provided referrals to community-based organizations for services. Reconnect may also be prescribed for youth that continue to violate the terms of their probation, through youth being assigned to the Reconnect Unit.

The goal is to provide all youth with cognitive behavioral training. In 2017, the Probation Department created an evidence-based programming called "Passport" with the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute and implemented the supporting EBP curricula at Reconnect as part of the required programming for all youth.

Linkages to Community

YOBG funds enhance the capacity of the Department to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services to offenders. JJCPA funds a variety of prevention and early intervention services. While JJCPA funds are principally used to prevent the further escalation of youth within the criminal justice system, some programs are also leveraged as "step-down" programs for non-707(b) youthful offenders exiting detention facilities. Youth released from detention programs will also be linked to community-based programs and services, including those provided through the Neighborhood Service Centers and other community partners as described earlier in this plan.



“ Experience is not what happens to you; it’s what you do with what happens to you. ”

ALDOUS HUXLEY

## FUNDED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

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

#### Reconnect Supervision Unit

This is a comprehensive alternative to detention facilities. The unit provides supervision services to youth in San Joaquin County that are wards of the court, as well as those placed on Informal Probation and Deferred Entry of Judgement. Within the unit, a Senior Deputy Probation Officer oversees the Reconnect School Program. This daily reporting program operates in partnership with the San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE) and local community-based organizations hosting moderate to high-risk youth who report for educational purposes provided by the SJCOE and evidence-based programming (EBP) services provided by Victor Services. These evidence-based services focus on the youth's criminogenic risk factors to reduce recidivism. While there are officers on site, the Reconnect Supervision Unit provides county supervision for all San Joaquin County school districts. Probation Officers are strategically housed throughout the county, with an officer stationed at Lodi PD, Lathrop PD, as well as Tracy PD. Officers in the community strengthen the link between the youth and the society, creating community-based interventions and streamlining services. This strategy is supported by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice, and Delinquency Prevention. This is a partnership between the Probation Department, local school districts, law enforcement partners and the county. ONE Schools create a combination of case management, family support services, and evidence-based programming.



#### Family Focused Intervention Team (FFIT)

FFIT is a wraparound case management service addressing things such as mental illness, substance abuse, homelessness, and domestic violence for those parent probationers and their children who live with significant risk factors. FFIT officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision, in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions. The main purpose of FFIT is to intervene by providing services that address the family as a whole and have a positive impact on their future. The long-term goal of the program is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent their ultimate entry into the juvenile justice system. The program assists clients in providing an appropriate environment in which to raise children and remain crime-free while offering appropriate supervision and support to these high-risk families. Targeted families include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or are homeless.

Neighborhood Service Centers (NSC)

Community Partnership for Families operates seven NSC's throughout San Joaquin County. They use a multidisciplinary team approach to working with at-risk and justice-involved youth and their families. The NSC program utilizes a trauma-informed approach in both case management and referral connections. Their core practices include building protective factors and utilizing a trauma-informed lens to assess their needs. Another approach is parental resilience in solving problems, sustaining trusting relationships, and identifying and knowing how to seek help when necessary. The next approach is social and



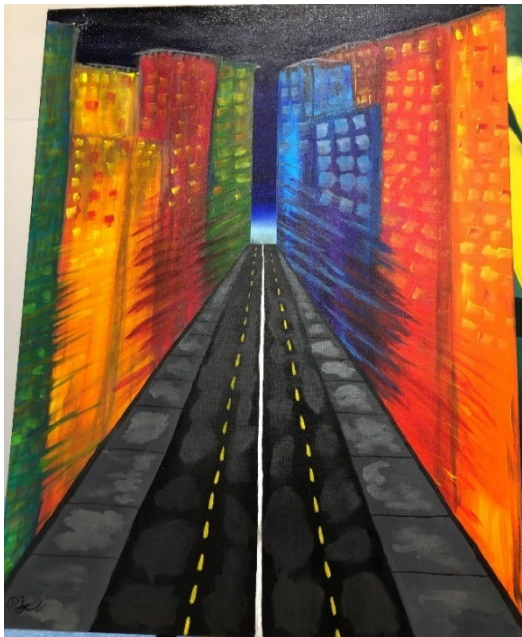
emotional competence of youth, which practices their interaction with others positively, self-regulation of their behavior, and communication of feelings. And the last approach is called trauma informed care. High rates of trauma have far-reaching and severe consequences. Children exposed to violence are more likely to experience difficulties in school and work settings and engage in delinquent behaviors that may lead to the juvenile and criminal justice systems (Felitti et al., 1998; Ford, Chapman, Connor, & Cruise, 2012). Neighborhood Services Center/Youth & Family Success Team program model engages youth and their parents / guardians both before and after they interact with law enforcement. The core of the NSC model is an integrated Youth and/or Family Success Team (YFST). The purpose of the YFST is to enable service providers to efficiently convene and coordinate multidisciplinary services. Clients in need of YFST services are typically probation involved, demonstrate school and/or home issues, exhibit a history of truancy, school violence, expulsion, youth / families that are homeless, at risk of becoming involved in criminal activities, and / or have prior gang interaction. YFST are initiated when the family's situation requires coordinating multi-disciplinary services and any additional service barriers for the family.

Aside from that, NSCs provide Youth Organizing / Positive Youth Development Groups, which are comprehensive services that consist of youth-centered case management, including youth-only, youth-centered family case management, youth organizing, and youth-facilitated community events.

It also includes components such as Positive Youth Development facilitation based on the Teen Empowerment curriculum published by the Center for Teen Empowerment in Boston, MA.

NSCs also offer Parenting Groups, which are peer-learning groups with informal facilitation by a service provider. These groups promote the sharing of parenting concerns, ideas, solutions, and skills. They also provide an additional type of social connection. Parenting classes impart child development knowledge and teach parenting techniques and skills such as child discipline, developing self-esteem, praising good behavior, etc. These skills are associated with the development of protective factors within the family, which in turn reduces the risk of child abuse/neglect, juvenile justice involvement, etc.

#### Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY)



This unit provides community supervision to clients aged 18-25 who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile superior courts. TAY also supervises Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), probation clients sentenced from the criminal courts, and youth released from a Secure Youth Treatment Facility on Secure Track. TAY offers evidence-based programming that is modified to help any conflict that may arise due to employment, childcare, etc. Clients are given a 9–12-month period to complete all programming that mirrors their criminogenic needs. After the completion of programming, the client will participate in a three-month aftercare program. The client will have opportunities to obtain a diploma / GED and / or vocational training from Northern California Construction Technologies (NCCT). As with other programs, TAY collaborates with BHS, Victor Community Support Services (VCSS), SJCOE, and NCCT for services.

Under Senate Bill 823, the closure of the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prompted the realignment of its functions to county governments, including in San Joaquin County. As a result, the Probation Department, through TAY's supervision, took on the responsibility of providing comprehensive programming, treatment, and education for those previously committed to DJJ and subsequently placed in the Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF).

## YOBG-Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

### Gender Specific Programming for Girls

The Gender Responsive caseload serves female wards aged 12-17 who have been assessed at moderate-high to high-risk level using a validated risk assessment tool. A Probation Officer III is assigned to supervise the caseload of no more than 30 female wards and provides evidenced-based programming, such as Aggression Replacement Training, Courage to Change, and Girls Moving On. The



officer also provides services that intentionally allow gender identity and development to affect and guide all aspects of program design and service delivery. Female youth who are detained in Juvenile Hall receive the same gender-specific programming as well as Creative Therapy. Creative Therapy promotes healing and transformation through color and creative expression. Youth participate in art that is soothing, restorative, and inspirational. The detained female youth design a unique and calming environment, bringing the natural world outside within the walls. They also get to do yoga therapy to move the body and calm the nervous system.



### Camp Peterson

Camp Peterson serves as a crucial component within the Juvenile Court's service offerings, aimed at safeguarding and benefiting the community in a cost-efficient and effective manner. The program's objective is to enhance community well-being by mitigating the impact of juvenile delinquency. Youth enrolled in the camp participate in the passport program, acquiring essential life skills before reintegrating into the community. Through structured

programming, the camp fosters values such as self-discipline, accountability, responsibility, tolerance, self-respect, respect for others, sobriety, physical and academic education, as well as basic

life skills, all achieved through dedicated effort. Operating within a therapeutic environment, Camp Peterson imparts the attitudes and skills necessary for a pro-social lifestyle to its youth participants.

### Community Accountability Prevention Services (CAPS)

The Community Accountability Prevention Services operates within San Joaquin County, serving both communities and schools. CAPS focuses on assisting youth who display behaviors that put them at risk of involvement with law enforcement or the Juvenile Justice System. This unit consists of social workers employed by the Probation Department. These social workers are designated to work with either the Crossroads program, Discovery Challenge Academy (DCA), or stationed at Camp Peterson. They offer counseling and referral services to unsupervised youth aged 10 to 18, as well as their families, aiming to identify and redirect inappropriate behaviors.



CAPS social workers are assigned to the Discovery Challenge Academy (DCA), a tuition-free 22-week residential program catering to youths aged 16 to 18. At DCA, participants have the opportunity to earn 65 high school credits toward their diploma while acquiring essential life skills to facilitate their return to a healthy and productive lifestyle.

Furthermore, CAPS social workers are also stationed at Camp Peterson, part of the San Joaquin County Juvenile Hall. Camp Peterson offers a structured program aimed at instilling pro-social attitudes and skills in its youth residents. Working alongside probation officers, the social workers support the youths in achieving program objectives and aid in their reintegration into the community and family settings.

### Cognitive Behavioral Interventions

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention procedures are universally available, whether the youth is in detention, at Camp Peterson, or under probation. Probation services provide evidence-based programming tailored to address the youths' criminogenic needs, with the aim of decreasing recidivism rates. Probation staff undergo training in various areas covered by the Passport program, including ART, Social Skills, etc... The department also collaborates with external community-based organizations in providing CBI-SA groups.

### Placement Supervision, Private Residential Care

Placement officers create case plans with attainable treatment goals that include a discharge plan timely reunification and permanency in mind for new placement youth they supervise. Placement officers develop case plans with achievable treatment objectives, prioritizing timely reunification and permanency for newly placed youth under their supervision. They actively participate in court permanency hearings and weekly disciplinary team meetings, in addition to coordinating placements and arranging visits for the youth as necessary.

### Re-Entry and Aftercare Services

Before the youth reintegration into the community, probation officers collaborate with families to ensure their preparedness for the youth's homecoming. Interventions may involve group or individual therapy for both parents and the youth, parenting classes, and home assessments. Utilizing home passes serves as an effective trial strategy before the youth's actual return. An essential aspect of reentry planning is setting educational goals for the youth's return to school. The Probation Department acknowledges the importance of providing these youth and their families with supportive transitional services and thorough supervision. Referrals to community-based organizations are made to Wraparound Services. Assessment tools are employed to assess risks and needs, leading to referrals to evidence-based programs, treatment provider meetings, family success team meetings, School Attendance Review Boards, and Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings.

### Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment Services

San Joaquin County has established a validated risk/needs assessment tool called PACT for all juveniles entering the Juvenile Justice System. The outcomes of the PACT assist in determining appropriate dispositions, referrals to evidence-based programs, and the formulation of reentry plans for those juveniles returning home following detention in Juvenile Hall, the Camp, or placements outside the home. Criminogenic needs are identified, evaluated, and prioritized to enable probation officers to make well-informed decisions. Juveniles are assessed based on their risk of reoffending, and resources are directed toward those with moderate to high-risk scores, aiming to reduce future criminal behavior and recidivism rates. Furthermore, all juveniles admitted to Juvenile Hall undergo assessment using the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), a validated tool used to decide whether they should remain detained or be released pending their court proceedings.

### San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) provide voluntary mental health services for the youth in the Juvenile Justice Center. All youth who are booked into the facility are evaluated for emotional and behavior risk-factors and administered treatment. The different types of services offered range from Comprehensive psychosocial mental health assessment and individualized treatment based on a youth's specific and unique needs. BHS interventions include individual therapy, rehabilitation services, trauma informed treatment using Trauma Affect Regulation Group Education and Therapy (TARGET), relaxation training, and affect regulation skill managing stress responses. Additionally, youth are provided with psychoeducation, assisting in the development in coping and problem-solving skills. Youth have access to psychiatric medication consultation and



services, crisis intervention services as needed, substance abuse psychoeducation and case management linkage to aftercare services up release.

### The Whole Youth Project

The San Joaquin County Probation Department has partnered with the Ceres Policy Research Whole Youth Initiative. This collaboration aims to offer technical support concerning LGBTQ+ youth within the justice system. The primary objective of this initiative is to equip departments with the necessary tools to effectively assist lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, gender nonconforming, and transgender (LGBQ-GNCT) youth. The Ceres team stands ready to provide various forms of assistance, including policy development, training, establishment of peer-to-peer learning networks, and data collection and analysis.



### Tattoo Removal

San Joaquin County Probation is dedicated in providing our youth with opportunities to transform their lives. The Tattoo Removal program provides an opportunity for the youth to remove any tattoos that have a negative impact on their lives. These services offer sessions of hours for tattoo removal, with a Registered Nurse and an assistant present. These services are provided while the youth are in custody. But if they are released before the tattoo removal is completed, continued services will still be offered outside custody to complete the process.

### We Heart Art Academy

San Joaquin Probation provides a program in collaboration with We Heart Art Academy (WHAA). WHAA offers an 8–10-week program cycle encompassing visual, performing, and literary arts, integrating restorative justice principles. Professional teaching artists facilitate the creation of a "Brave Space" environment, fostering the rehabilitation journey toward healing. Through artistic expression, youth gain opportunities for self-expression, healing, sharing, and communication, fostering stronger connections within families and communities. This collaboration believes in the power of art for youth in expressing themselves, healing, and sharing their experiences.

### Drug Analyzer / Mail Screener

At San Joaquin County Probation Detention, the well-being of our youth and the safety of our facilities are top priorities. To uphold these standards, the department has introduced the TruNarc Solution Kits from Thermo Fisher Scientific. This advanced technology helps in detecting any

significant narcotics present among youth, promoting a healthier and safer environment within the facilities.

Another crucial innovation that will be introduced for maintaining security within the facilities is the VeroVision Mail Screener from Eclipse Technologies. It uses near-infrared light technology that goes beyond the limitations of visual or manual inspection, allowing swift and accurate detection of illegal substances within incoming mail. This new approach not only enhances safety but also streamlines the screening process, providing a more efficient solution for identifying potential threats.

### Books for Higher Education

The Probation Department partners with San Joaquin County Delta College to procure books for higher education. Probation is eager to participate in any opportunity that equips youth with the tools and services they need to improve themselves, thus positively impacting the community.

### Detention Technology

The San Joaquin County Probation Department employs a secure tablet initiative. Utilizing the Securus

SecureView device, detained youths have access to educational resources, recreational activities, and communication with their families/relatives during their time in custody. This program operates on an incentive model, granting youth the opportunity to engage in activities such as educational research, video entertainment, and maintaining connections with their loved ones.



There are no regional agreements to be supported with YOBG funds.

## CLOSING

### Information Sharing and Data Collection

San Joaquin County Probation utilizes data systems to measure and track the juvenile probationers. The Research and Evaluation Unit manages data collection from various case management systems, monitors data quality, and creates analytical reports that assist in decision-making and informed strategic planning for the department.

Vantage Assessment Management System is a database which includes the Social History Report, the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), the Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool – II (JSORRAT-II), Case Plan, the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument 2 (MAYSI-2).

Offender 360 is a case management software solution in which master files are created for the respective populations incorporating criminal history, assessment information on risk of reoffending, needs, strengths, medical, mental health, education, and human services records to inform custodial placement and treatment determinations and automate classification, placement, and movement decisions.

The department has developed Business Services Agreements with BHS, Correctional Health, and SJCOE. All partners are approved and cleared of a background investigation who can provide on-site services for the offenders. Partners have some access to the system, following HIPPA and other federal information sharing guidelines, all interactions are logged into the system for the officer's review.

Data Dashboards are produced monthly to facilitate transparency, continue improvements, and evaluate the effectiveness of our services.

### Additional Comments

San Joaquin fully constitutes the Juvenile Justice Council (JJCC) as prescribed by Welfare & Institutions Code 749.22.

As part of San Joaquin County Probation Department's reorganization efforts, the Continuous Quality Improvement/Programming Unit (CQI) has been disbanded to streamline the services it provides and optimize resource utilization. Their staff continue with the same great work but in different settings. Some of them have joined the Detention Youth Advocate/Programming Unit, and others still cover programming needs, including the Probation Passport Program, under the umbrella of the Day Reporting Center (DRC) Unit. The department remains committed to providing a diverse array of classes aimed at supporting our clients and fostering positive behavioral changes to reduce recidivism.

## Concluding Remarks

On this year's reviews of our existing programs, it is evident that our targeted initiative has been instrumental in fostering positive outcomes for our youth, families, and our community. We strive to continue to equip our youth with the necessary skills, support, and opportunities for growth and rehabilitation. These programs not only contribute to reducing recidivism in supporting a safer, stronger community, but they are also imperative in paving the way for our youth's personal transformation and our community's restoration for a brighter future.

“

The struggle you're in  
today is developing the  
strength you need for  
tomorrow.

Don't give up.

”

ROBERT TEW



# ANNUAL JUVENILE PROBATION EVALUATION REPORT

July 2022 – June 2023



Prepared By: San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op (Data Co-Op) would like to acknowledge the San Joaquin County Probation Department's contribution to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) evaluation effort. Without their active involvement and commitment, this evaluation could not have happened. We thank Chief of Probation Steve Jackson for his support of this effort. It is crucial that we thank Assistant Chief Emily Hammond, Deputy Chief Fong Ly, and Assistant Deputy Chief Enedina Mejia. Each of the preceding team members helped to coordinate the JJCPA-funded projects with Chief Jackson.

Some of the key partners in this effort were the Probation staff who oversaw these projects. David Shimamoto (Reconnect Day Reporting Center), Terrence Hampton (Family Focused Intervention Team), and David Naumann (Transitional Age Youth Unit) served as our primary points of contact for staff at the Data Co-Op and were the caretakers of the data. This is a task that often requires coordination with other agencies as the dimensions of the program require that information is collected from clients, schools, and other stakeholders. When the additional elements of data collection are added to the probation supervision role, the task becomes even more complex. Each staff person's skills, support, and assistance with the program evaluation were a critical part of this work's success and we thank them for all their efforts. It is crucial to note that they went above and beyond in this role and, in doing so, greatly enhanced the program and data collection process.

To the probation officers and program staff on site and in the field, we extend a special thank you for carrying out the primary data collection responsibilities. The Data Co-Op is very fortunate to have worked with such an exceptional team of Probation personnel for this evaluation effort.

The Data Co-Op would also like to thank staff members at the Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation for all of their collaboration with data collection efforts.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This section summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2022-2023 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Program data is provided for Juvenile Supervision, Reconnect Day Reporting Center, Neighborhood Service Centers, Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY), Family Focused Intervention (FFIT), and Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI), which operates at Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation. The data presented in this evaluation report provide unequivocal evidence that these JJCPA funded programs are highly effective and have positively affected the lives of young people in San Joaquin County.

### **Juvenile Supervision**

This year, as the Probation Officers on Campus (POOC) program has ended, Juvenile Supervision has now taken its place.

The Reconnect Unit provides supervision services to youth in San Joaquin County that are wards of the court, as well as those placed on informal probation and deferred entry of judgement. Just as with POOC, the Juvenile Supervision program works to result in an overall positive influence on youth by reducing criminal behavior as well as impacting probation success.

The program served a total of 80 clients including 37 youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year. Of these, for whom data was collected, 32 (42.7%) completed the program. Of the remaining 43 cases, 17.3% (13) failed to complete the program and 40.0% (30) youth were still enrolled in the program. All clients were male, with an average age of 16.

Data findings showed that participation in Juvenile Supervision decreases involvement in criminal

activity. A total of 14.7% of clients were arrested before Juvenile Supervision versus 9.3% during the program. In addition, incarcerations dropped from 14.7% to 8.0%. Juvenile Supervision was also found to positively impact probation success. During the 2022-2023 school year there was no increase in violations with youth that completed the program. With youth that did not complete the program, there was an 84.6% net percentage increase from baseline to program of youth that violated probation.

### **Reconnect Day Reporting Center**

Reconnect Day Reporting Center serves at-risk youth to provide services to youth returning from out-of-home placement/foster care, camp commitments, and juvenile hall. The two major program objectives of the Reconnect Day Reporting Program (Reconnect) have been to provide a comprehensive alternative to detention program by establishing a day reporting center and to reduce recidivism by providing targeted evidenced based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population. At the time of this report, data for Reconnect was still under review.

### **Neighborhood Service Centers**

In San Joaquin County, JJCPA provides funding for the Neighborhood Service Centers (NSC) program. This program is operated by the Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin. The Neighborhood Service Centers, which can take the form of Family Resource Centers and/or Community School programs, promote protective factors by co-locating needed services, support, and opportunities for families in under-served, high-risk neighborhoods. The effort focuses on reducing the number of children that ultimately come to the attention of the juvenile justice system and other social service systems.

In 2022-2023, CPFSJ provided services to 510 families in which there was at least one child aged 7-18. From these, a sample was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types:

- (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 71 youths)
- (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 88 youths)

Of the 510 core NSC participants sampled, 79.9% completed the program, 17.3% were in progress, and the remaining 2.8% did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts.

Data on arrests and incarcerations were obtained for 71 participants who completed the program. Among those who completed, the arrest rate was lower during NSC participation (18.3%), when compared to baseline (26.8%). Incarceration findings were similar: The rate was lower during program participation (25.4%), when compared to baseline (35.2%).

Categories of services/activities accessed through the NSC were analyzed based on contact notes, service referral logs, youth group attendance logs, needs assessments and other sources. There were 313 youth participants sampled, 199 of which received either formal or informal case management at one or more CPFSJ Family Resource Centers (FRCs).

### ***Transitional Age Youth Unit***

Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) provides community supervision to clients age 18-25 who have reached the age of maturity yet are still under the jurisdiction of the juvenile superior court. TAY also supervises Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Local Community Supervision (LCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and probation clients sentenced from the criminal courts. TAY follows the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center's (DRC) model for evidence-based programming, but it is designed primarily for clients who are unable to attend programming on a daily basis due to conflicts

with employment, childcare, or other mandated programming requirements. TAY clients are required to complete the DRC's Passport program over a 9-12 month period.

There were 141 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2022-2023 program year. By the end of the program year most participants (74.2%) were still enrolled in TAY and 12.5% completed. In addition, twenty-eight (19.9%) TAY participants participated in the Passport Program.

The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 17 to 28 years old. Fourteen program participants (9.9%) had a substance abuse issue and ten (7.1%) had a behavioral health issue. A total of eleven clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and eight received services.

About seven in ten (71.8%) of TAY participants had no violations during the program. Client challenges during the program included new charges, gang involvement, new charges/ warrant, and lack of transportation/driver's license. Successes include employment, enrolling in the domestic violence program, and obtaining a driver's license.

### ***Family Focused Intervention Team***

Family Focused Intervention Team (FFIT) provides wraparound case management services to parents who are under probation supervision and their children who live with significant risk factors. The goal of the program is to intervene in these high-risk families to prevent/reduce violence in the home by providing case management services and evidence-based programming to directly address the needs of the families. Families who receive services include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or are those that are homeless. FFIT also provides services to veteran clients and clients with domestic violence cases who are working on completing their state-mandated 52-week program. Clients must have minor children that live with them or partial custody or contact with

their children. The long-term program goal of FFIT is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent intergenerational involvement in the justice system.

During the 2020-2023 program year there were 45 clients enrolled in FFIT. By the end of the program year almost half of the participants (45.9%) were still enrolled in FFIT, 13.5% completed, 29.7% were terminated, and 10.8% were in custody or had a bench warrant.

Most clients (84.4%) were male and 15.6% were female. About one-quarter of clients had one child (26.8%), 24.4% had two children, 24.4% had three children, and 24.5% had four or more children. About half of clients had a substance abuse issue (57.8%), 33.3% had a behavioral health issue, and 3.2% were veterans.

This year 2.2% of clients participated in the Passport Program and a 13.3% participated in domestic violence programming.

Data findings showed that most clients did not have an arrest or incarceration during the program:

- Arrests: 77.8% had no arrests for a new charge during the program.
- Incarceration: 68.9% had no incarcerations during the program.
- Violations: 46.7% had no violations during the program.

FFIT client challenges this year include housing, obtaining employment, and substance use. FFIT client successes this year include no new law or probation violations, adhering to the treatment plan, and mental health court completion.

### **Positive Youth Justice Initiative**

The Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI) works to transform the California juvenile justice system into a more just, effective system that is aligned with the developmental needs of youth. San Joaquin County

is now currently in phase three (Organizing for a Healthy Justice System) of PYJI, which shifted funding towards community-based organizations rather than probation departments. The goal of phase three is to have non-profit community organizations (CPFSJ and Sow a Seed) lead a statewide movement towards a justice system that focuses on youth development.

### **Community Partnerships for Families of San Joaquin**

CPFSJ delivers PYJI identified youth, referred by Probation, case management services to provide integrated wrap-around support to them and their families to help them achieve their goals. CPFSJ provides referred crossover youth participants with an assessment, follow-up resources and service integration activities that promote positive youth development. Youth program supervisors assess and monitor client progress in order to continue to provide relevant resources.

PYJI youth participate in a 12 to 14 week program and receive case management services, one-on-one mentorship, prosocial health services, social-emotional health services, court navigation, as well as additional services. Many youth continue to engage and receive services after they graduate from PYJI.

There was a total of 23 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ during the 2022-2023 program year. Most clients were male (82.6%) and 17.4% were female. Clients ranged in age from 15 to 18 years old, with an average of 16 years old.

About four in ten (39.1%) youth set goals. Goals set included obtaining a driver's license (5) and job readiness (4). Of the youth who set goals one achieved their goal and eight partially achieved. By the end of the program year four in ten clients (39.1%) successfully completed the program and 60.9% were still in progress.

## Sow A Seed Community Foundation

Sow A Seed serves PYJI youth aged 10 to 18 referred from the San Joaquin Probation Department and schools for six months to up to a year and then as a resource for continued support. Services include trauma informed programs, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), social emotional learning groups, anger management classes, substance abuse classes, life skills, one-on-one mentoring, case management, and mental health connections.

PYJI youth who are referred to Sow A Seed typically face needs including anger, lack of support, lack of people at home to guide them, lack of stability, and financial concerns. Sow A Seed helps youth with these needs through programs including Fresh Start Thinking and Thinking for a Change. They also help youth learn ways to overcome trauma through CBT and skill training and help youth build/strengthen relationships by connecting them to adults and role models who they can trust.

There was a total of 22 youth enrolled in PYJI at Sow A Seed from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023. Clients ranged in age from 15 to 18 years old. Three-quarters (72.7%) of clients were male and 27.3% were female.

One-third of clients (36.4%) successfully completed the program and 45.5% unsuccessfully completed.

Half of youth set goals and either fully or partially met these goals. Goals set included:

- Anger management
- Independent life skills
- Mental Health support
- Self-Discipline
- Substance abuse treatment

Youth successes and challenges were also listed. Challenges include:

- Lack of motivation (2)
- Lack of participation (2)

- Time management (2)
- Family Support
- Substance Use

Successes include:

- Completed (8)
- Dedicated
- Referred for services



## ***INTRODUCTION***

This report summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2022-2023 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Juvenile Supervision, Neighborhood Service Centers, Transitional Age Youth Unit, Family Focused Intervention Team, and the Positive Youth Justice Initiative at Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation are funded through the State of California’s Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA).

# *Juvenile Supervision (formerly Probation Officers on Campus)*

---

## **PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

This year, as the Probation Officers on Campus (POOC) program has ended, Juvenile Supervision has now taken its place.

The Reconnect Unit provides supervision services to youth in San Joaquin County that are wards of the court, as well as those placed on informal probation and deferred entry of judgement.

Within the unit, a Senior Deputy Probation Officer oversees the Reconnect School Program. This daily reporting program operates in partnership with the County Office of Education (COE) and local community-based organizations hosting moderate to high-risk youth who report for educational purposes provided by the COE and evidence-based programming services provided by Victor Services. These evidence-based services focus on the youth's criminogenic risk factors to reduce recidivism.

While there are officers on site at Reconnect, the Reconnect unit also provides county supervision for all San Joaquin County school districts. Officers have contact with youth at schools and within the community. Therefore, probation officers are strategically housed throughout the county with an officer stationed at Lodi, Lathrop, and Tracy police departments. Officers in the community strengthen the link between the youth and their community creating community-based interventions, streamlining of services, and is supported by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice, and Delinquency Prevention. This partnership between the Probation Department, local school districts, law enforcement partners, and the county ONE schools creates a combination of case management, family support services, and evidence-based programming.

Just as with POOC, the Juvenile Supervision program works to result in an overall positive influence on youth by reducing criminal behavior as well as impacting probation success.

## **PROGRAM PROCESS AND CLIENTELE**

In 2022-2023, JJCPA funding supported probation officers who provided services to students at a total of 29 high schools in San Joaquin County. The total number of schools served is in alignment with historical totals and connects with the inclusion of the San Joaquin County Office of Education alternative education sites (i.e., One. schools). The program served a total of 80 clients including 37 youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year. Of these, for whom data was collected, 32 (42.7%) completed the program. Of the remaining 43 cases, 17.3% (13) failed to complete the program and 40.0% (30) youth were still enrolled in the program. The specific reasons for not completing the program included: youth had a new law violation and violation of probation unrelated to the program.

Population characteristics of the 75 individuals, with data collected, that took part in programming (during the 2022-2023 year) are as follows:

- 75 (100.0%) clients were male.
- 46.7% of the participants were Hispanic/Latinx, 33.3% of the population was African American, 8.0% were White, 8.0% were Asian, and 4.0% were another ethnicity.
- The average age for this population was 16.

The list of schools served by the program in 2022/2023 follows:

- Bear Creek High
- Chavez High
- Edison High
- Franklin High
- Jane Frederick
- McNair High
- New Day
- One.Business
- One.Charter
- One.Discover
- One.Discover
- One.Dream
- One.Ethics
- One.Harmony
- One.Lodi
- One.Manteca
- One.Odyssey
- One.Redwood
- One.Success
- Point Quest
- San Joaquin
- Sierra Middle School
- Stagg high
- TEAM Charter (Bianchi)
- TEAM Charter (Main)
- Tokay High
- Tracy High
- Tracy Independent Study Charter School
- West High

In Table 1.1 we show client ethnicity as compared to overall county percentages of ethnicity for juveniles aged 0-17 (\*State of California, Department of Finance – Kidsdata.org, 2021).

**PROGRAM DATA**

Data findings indicate positive results for two key program measures.

**Key Finding One: Participation in Juvenile Supervision Decreases Involvement in Criminal Activity**

The focus of Juvenile Supervision is on stopping the pattern of criminal behavior that leads to arrest and incarceration as well as subsequent probation status. Thus, the primary goal of the program centers on whether there is a positive effect on the delinquent behavior of program clients. Evaluation findings indicate success with respect to this goal; this is evidenced by the results shown in Figure 1.1 and in the additional findings that follow. These results show that both arrests and incarcerations decrease after youth take part in the program. More specifically, 14.7% of clients were arrested before Juvenile Supervision versus 9.3% during the program. In addition, incarcerations dropped from 14.7% to 8.0%.

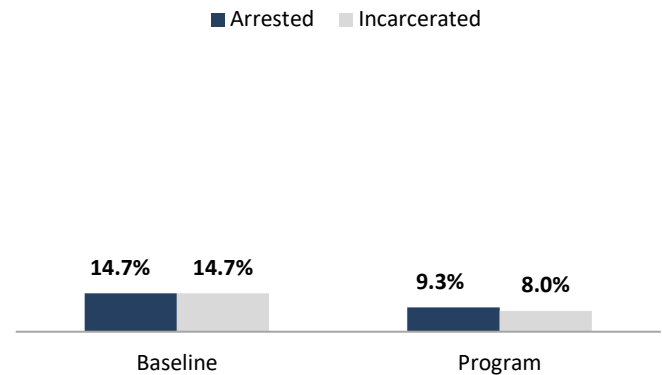
In Figures 1.2 and 1.3 we repeat the results for Figure 1.1 but divide the total program population into three groups – those who completed the program, those who did not, and those who were still enrolled in the program.

The net *decrease* in the percentage of arrests for those that completed the program was 18.8% while there was a net *increase* of 15.4% in the percentage of arrests for those that did not complete the program. There was no change from baseline to program with clients that were still enrolled in the client.

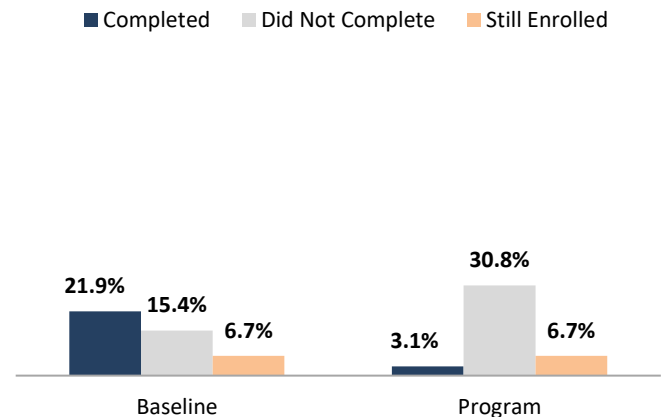
**Table 1.1 Race/Ethnicity of Juvenile Supervision Participants vs. County Percentages, 2022-2023**

	All Participants	San Joaquin County*
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
African American	33.3%	7.2%
American Indian	0.0%	0.4%
Asian	8.0%	12.6%
Hispanic/Latinx	46.7%	48.7%
Middle Eastern	0.0%	---
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.4%
White	8.0%	25.5%
Multi-Ethnic	0.0%	5.2%
Other	4.0%	---
Not listed	0.0%	---

**Figure 1.1 Percentage of Clients Arrested/Incarcerated in the 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision (n=75)**

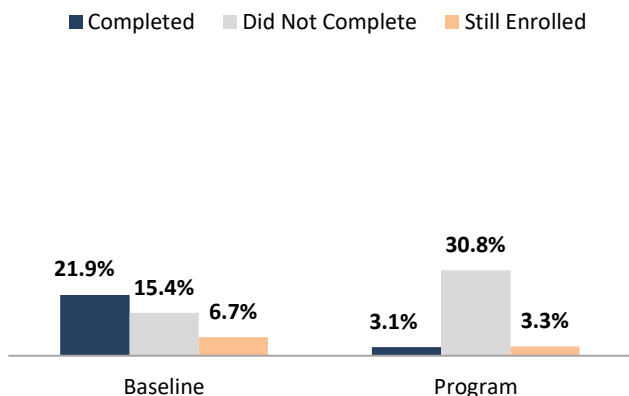


**Figure 1.2 The Percentage of Clients Arrested 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision by Program Status, 2022-2023**





**Figure 1.3 The Percentage of Clients Incarcerated 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision by Program Status, 2022-2023**



The overall effects shown in Figures 1.1 through 1.3 testify to the program’s effectiveness in reducing criminal activity for all clients.

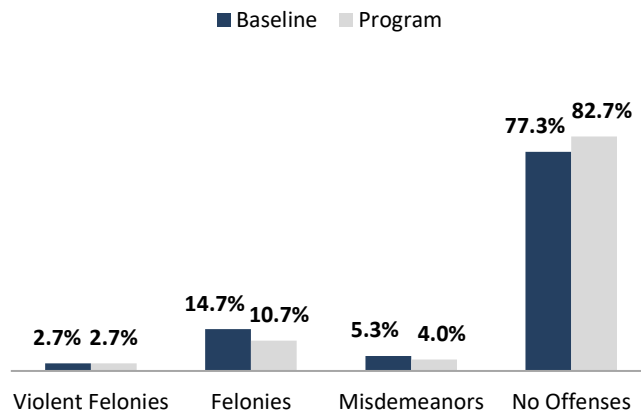
Not only does Juvenile Supervision reduce the frequency of criminal/delinquent activity it also has positive effects on the severity of the crimes that are committed. This can be seen in Figures 1.4 through 1.7.

Figure 1.4 indicates that felonies and misdemeanors saw a decrease from 6 months prior to program entry to during the program. However, it is important to note that some of the results are even more pronounced for those individuals who completed the program. These results and this comparison are displayed in Figure 1.5 and Figure 1.6.

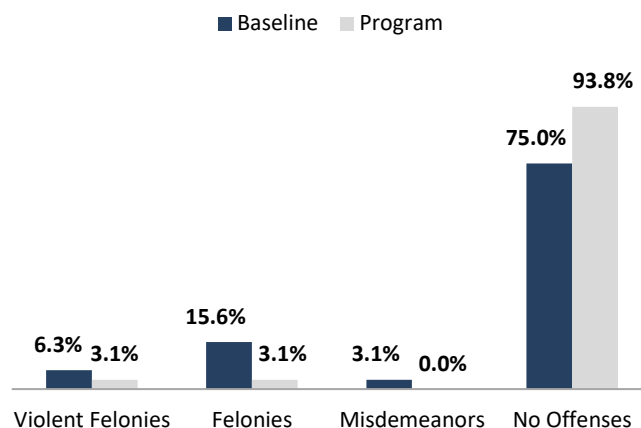
Data in Figures 1.5 and 1.6 show that clients who complete the program are much less likely to have committed felonies and misdemeanors during the program. Moreover, of the 32 completed cases, 93.8% committed no offense during the program, compared to 23.1% for non-completes.

In addition, for the 30 youth still enrolled in the program, 96.7% had committed not offense during the program (Figure 1.7).

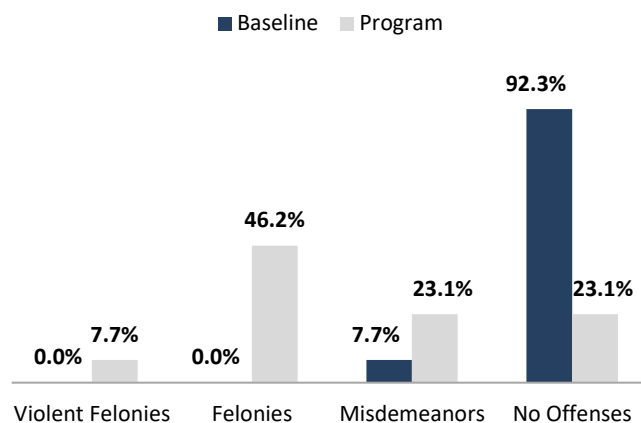
**Figure 1.4 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision for All Program Participants (n=75)**



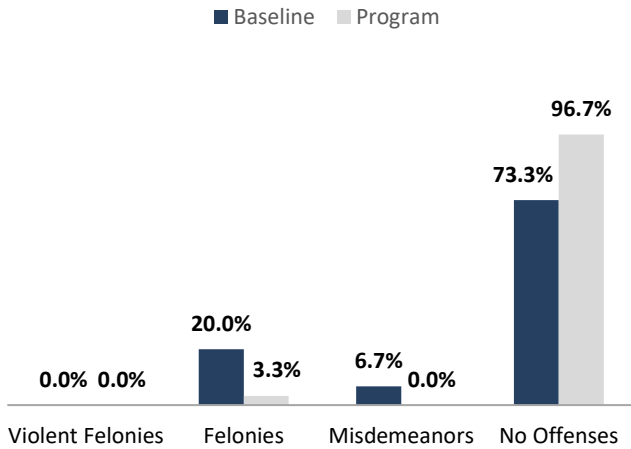
**Figure 1.5 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision for those who Completed the Program (n=32)**



**Figure 1.6 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision for those who Did Not Complete the Program (n=13)**



**Figure 1.7 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Juvenile Supervision for those who are Still Enrolled in the Program (n=30)**



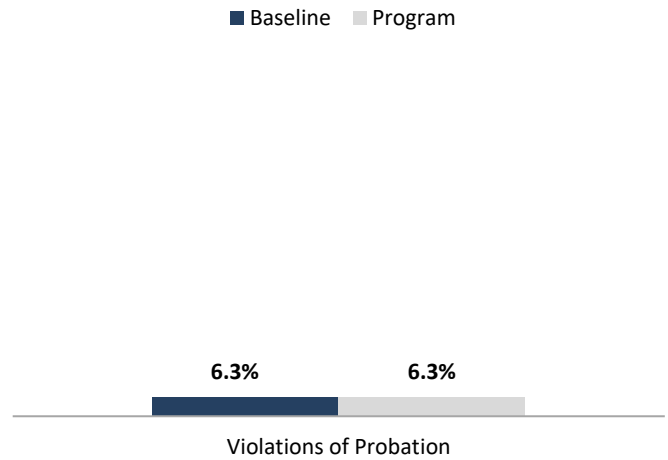
**Key Finding Two: Juvenile Supervision Positively Impacts Probation Success**

An important issue in any probation program involves the extent to which youth complete probation in a timely fashion and without further incident. In Figure 1.8, we present data on probation violations specific to who completed the program. In addition, results in Figure 1.9 and 1.10 center on the same data points for participants who did not complete the program and participants still enrolled in the program. As was the case previously, events in the six months prior to the program are compared to events that occurred during the program period.

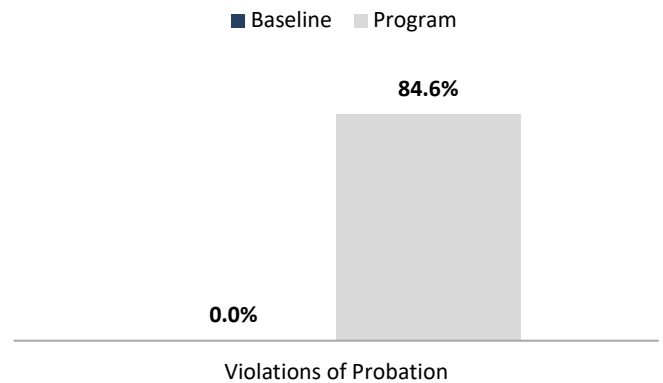
During the 2022-2023 school year there was no increase in violations with youth that completed the program. With youth that did not complete the program, there was a 84.6% net percentage increase from baseline to program of youth that violated probation.

In addition, the majority (90.9%) of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

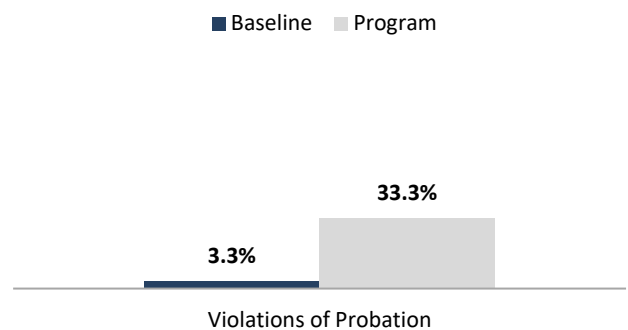
**Figure 1.8 Percentage of Participants who Completed the Program and who Violated Probation (n=32)**



**Figure 1.9 Percentage of Participants who Did Not Complete the Program and who Violated Probation (n=13)**



**Figure 1.10 Percentage of Participants who are Still Enrolled in the Program and who Violated Probation (n=30)**



# Reconnect Day Reporting Center

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The two major program objectives of the Reconnect Day Reporting Program (Reconnect) have been to provide a comprehensive alternative to detention program, and to reduce recidivism, providing targeted evidenced based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population. Additionally, neighborhood-based Probation Officers coordinate re-entry and prevention services.

Reconnect serves at-risk youth returning from out-of-home placement, foster care, camp commitments and juvenile hall, via collaboration with the San Joaquin County Office of Education, the Community Partnerships for Families of San, City of Stockton Peacekeepers, and other community-based organizations.

Needs specific to youth residing in the targeted areas include: alcohol/drug abuse, lack of school attendance and academic success, dysfunctional family relationships, a lack of decision making skills, and a lack of anger management skills. At the time of this report, data for Reconnect was still under review.



*\*For the first quarter of the fiscal year 2020-21, the Reconnect program was on hiatus due to the pandemic.*

# Neighborhood Service Centers

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND

### *NSC Model*

According to the NSC model, the mitigation of juvenile crime risk is accomplished by treating the targeted neighborhood holistically, in addition to providing direct services to at-risk youth. Accordingly, primary NSC services fall under three overlapping types: (1) Youth-centered case management and youth groups to mitigate juvenile crime risk, (2) Family strengthening and promotion of child protective factors, and (3) Collaboration with neighborhood and community resources and service systems to increase appropriate use of social and health services across all age ranges. Although the NSC model involves a holistic approach that does not exclude any age group, program evaluation has historically focused a primary target population of children in families that have at least one child who is 7 to 18 years of age.

The Family Resource Center (FRC) model is central to San Joaquin County's NSC implementation. The Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin (CPFSJ) has developed FRCs throughout the county over the last two decades and provides NSC services primarily through these centers. An FRC is an inclusive community center, emphasizing family strengthening and child protective factors. Strategically located to improve access where needs are demonstrated, FRCs function as coordinating hubs, decreasing the degree of separation between resources/providers and their target populations.

## PROGRAM DATA

### *Primary Target Population and Data Samples*

In 2022-23, CPFSJ provided services of type 1 or 2 (described above) to 510 children from families in which there is at least one child aged 7-18. From

these, a sample dataset was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types: (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 71 youths); and (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 88 youths). Note that obtaining a School Engagement dataset is still ongoing as of the writing of this report, and those tables and narrative content will be added when available.

The diverse and ever-evolving modes of FRC participation (including multiple modes, often simultaneously or staggered) require detailed data recording per each interaction. Given the size and complexity of the data generated, evaluating the program participation and completion status for participants has been challenging; and samples/subsets use for the most detailed analyses have tended to be small.

### *Additional Benefits of the Program*

Additional benefit is provided in the form of family and youth risk factor screening, and subsequent resource referral, which is conducted with thousands of families annually. This is to increase communitywide access to social and health services.

According to available data tables pertaining to outreach, group activities, and case management for the NSC program, in 2022-23 CPFSJ interacted one or more times with a total of 4,548 unduplicated children aged 7-18. These are interactions concerning health, social, and economic needs and resources. This includes interactions primarily with the family, via the parent(s), relevant to the life chances of children. These 4,548 children map to a total of 2,612 unduplicated families.

**Table 3.1 FRCs - Numbers Served by Family Type and Age Group**

<i>Units (Children, Families) Served by FRCs, 2022-23</i>	<i># Served</i>
Families with 1+ children aged 7-18	2,612
Families with 1+ children aged 12-18	1,436
Children aged 7-11	2,048
Children aged 12-18	2,500
Children aged 7-18	4,548
Children aged 7-18, NSC services attempted (resource referral, youth groups, case management, etc.)	510
Children aged 7-18, NSC services initiated, child included in NSC outcomes sample	120

### **Numbers Served**

Note that this only includes families with 1+ children aged 7-18. Typically, in addition to these, the NSC interacts annually with a comparable number of families having only children 0-6 years; or in which no children are present.

The NSC program served at least 2,612 families with 1+ children aged 7-18. Of these, 1,436 families had an adolescent or preadolescent child (ages 12-18). A total of 4,548 children ages 7-18 pertain to the aforementioned 2,612 families. Of these, direct NSC services were offered to 510 children. Additional children (ages 7-18) may have been provided such services, but there was insufficient data to evaluate them. As mentioned earlier, these NSC services can include resource referral, case management, youth groups, etc.

For 120 of these children ages 7-18, data were obtained on outcomes related to juvenile justice and/or child welfare. Of these, juvenile justice outcome data were obtained for 71 children, and child welfare data were obtained for 88 children. These two outcome samples total 159 children, and when the overlap between the two is removed, we have a total of 120.

NSC participation means that the youth (or one or more of their siblings or parents) participated in basic

or intensive case management, group activities, one-on-one structured activities, mentoring, volunteering, or financial literacy workshops; or any interaction resulting in material benefit, such as food access in the context of food insecurity.

NSC core services for the primary target populations (at-risk youth ages 7-18, and their families) may occur over months, or may be concentrated and intensive, to resolve a crisis at a crucial point in time. Depending on the need, the agency’s interaction may be mostly with the parent(s), e.g. to address income loss through the primary earner; or with the youth only (e.g. groups where youths help mentor one another). Involvement in multiple modes of assistance is not uncommon. Specific examples of diverse needs and objectives addressed through core NSC services include:

- Helping the family put together a patchwork of personal grants, income supports, discount programs and job seeking activities—to help provide the means of avoiding eviction, loss of vehicle on which the family depends, etc.
- Court appointment support and navigation to help ensure the juvenile’s compliance.
- Helping a youth develop a sense of responsibility through peer group participation/volunteering.

### NSC Program Completion

Of the 510 who received NSC services (see row 6 of Table 3.1), sufficient completion status data were available for 214 youths. As seen in Table 3.2, a total of 171 (that is, 79.9%) of these participants completed the program during 2022-23. This means they accomplished significant steps or objectives such as attending youth groups that can foster positive attitudes/behaviors; or receiving assistance to complete applications or transactions to address family and/or individual needs.

Another 37 youths (17.3%) were in progress when the 2022-23 period ended. These youth may already have attended groups or taken steps to address risk factors but are still deriving benefits from interactions and are participating voluntarily.

The remaining 6 youths (2.8%) did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts.

### Arrest Rate

Data on arrests were obtained for 71 participants who completed the program (Figure 3.1). The arrest rate is computed as: *total arrests for all youths in the sample, divided by the sample size*. The following criteria apply here in determining the number of arrests:

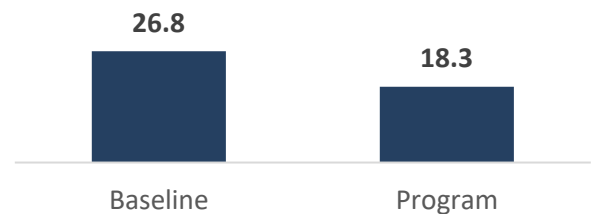
- Arrests include new charges and violations.
- Deferred action rulings still mean that the original arrest gets included in the total.

Among the aforementioned 71 participants (all completed cases), a total of 19 arrests occurred during baseline (a rate of 26.8%). This is compared to a total of 13 arrests during the program period (18.3%). Thus, the arrest rate during program participation was 31.7% lower than during baseline.

Table 3.2 NSC Completion (%) (n=214)

NSC Completion	#	%
Complete	171	79.9
In Progress	37	17.3
Did not complete	6	2.8
Total	214	100

Figure 3.1 Arrest Rate (%) (n=71)



### Incarceration Rate

Data on incarcerations were obtained for 71 participants who completed the program (Figure 3.2). The incarceration rate is computed as: *total incarcerations for all youths in the sample, divided by the sample size*. Incarceration includes any time spent in detention, including sanctions.

Among the aforementioned 71 participants (all completed cases), a total of 25 incarcerations occurred during baseline (a rate of 35.2%). This is compared to a total of 18 incarcerations during the program period (25.4%). Thus, the incarceration rate during program participation was 27.8% lower than during baseline.

### Completion of Probation

Of the 71 youths sampled, 26 were on probation during the baseline period (this changed very slightly to 25 during the program period). Two (2) participants completed probation during baseline, and two (2) completed probation during the program period. Since the number on probation was slightly lower during the program period (25 versus 26 baseline), the completion rate was slightly higher during program (8.0%) compared to during the baseline period (7.7%) (Figure 3.3).

### VOP Rate

Of the 71 youths sampled, 26 were on probation during the baseline period (this changed very slightly to 25 during the program period). A total of 12 VOPs occurred during baseline (a rate of 46.2%). This is compared to a total of 5 VOPs during the program period (20.0%) (Figure 3.4). Thus, the violation rate during program participation was 56.7% lower than during baseline.

Figure 3.2 Incarceration Rate (%) (n=71)



Figure 3.3 Probation Completion (%) (n=71)

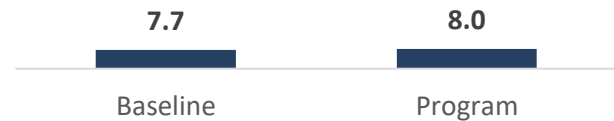
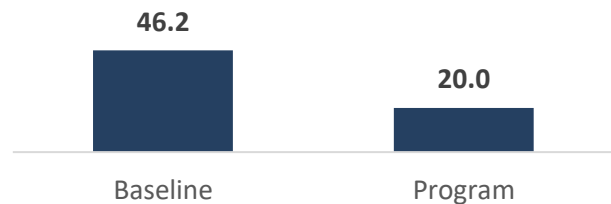


Figure 3.4 VOP Rate (%) (n=71)



### Child Welfare (CPS Intervention)

For 88 children of families receiving NSC services (all of whom completed the program), child welfare outcomes were queried, including: (1) CPS reports that are evaluated as requiring no further action (“Eval Outs”); (2) 10-day Investigations; (3) Immediate Response Investigations; and (4) Child Removals. The child welfare intervention rate is computed as: total interventions of types 1-4 above, divided by the sample size.

During both the program and baseline periods, no CPS actions of any kind occurred for any of the 88 participants sampled. For some of these participants, CPS interventions of types 1-4 above had occurred at some point in the past, but none overlapped with either of the observation periods for this report.

Figure 3.5 CPS Intervention (%) (n=88)

0.0	0.0
Baseline	Program

Table 3.3 Frequency of Service Categories

<i>Frequency of service categories (n=313)*</i>	<i>#</i>
Informal or formal FRC Case Management	199
Youth Groups	114
Education - Enrollment/engagement support, school supplies, etc.	74
Clothing	52
Financial - Emergency utilities assistance, vouchers, benefits applications, etc.	36
Social/Emotional Health - counseling, mental health services, social engagement, etc.	19
Food	10
Employment	7
Volunteering	6
Legal	4
Childcare	1
Child/Family Safety - assistance in obtaining violence prevention services, relocating to safety, etc.	1
Housing	1
Substance Abuse	1
Transportation	1

\* Multiple types allowed; thus, the sum of entries is (correctly) greater than to the sample size.



## *Frequency of Service Categories*

Based on contact notes, service referral logs, youth group attendance logs, needs assessments and other sources, Table 3.3 (previous page) breaks down the categories of services/activities accessed through the NSC.

Among the 313 youth participants sampled, 199 received either formal or informal case management at one or more CPFSJ Family Resource Centers (FRCs).

Basic case management may entail needs assessment; detailed information on resources to address needs and on the requirements and steps involved; assistance with scheduling and reminders; navigation in the case of barriers (e.g. if an application is denied but there is a basis for appealing); and follow-up contact to evaluate status and provide further assistance if needed.

Formal case management involves similar steps, but a greater level of commitment is required from the participant(s), and a detailed plan is developed with the participant's involvement.

Also, among the 313 youths sampled, 114 received youth services in the form of youth group attendance. In these groups, youth on probation and/or incarcerated are the primary target population, however other at-risk youth may attend as well. Discussion and diverse group activities such as games, skits, civic engagement projects and outreach to other youths, are incorporated. Peer-based and accountability for attitudes and behaviors are part of the model.

A total of 74 participants received (at the FRCs or via external referral) education-related services such as free school supplies and assistance with enrollment or school engagement issues. Another 52 received clothing at clothes closets, special events, etc.; 36 youths received Finance-related services (including financial literacy workshops, emergency assistance with utilities payment, or public benefits application

assistance); and 19 received social/emotional health assistance including counseling, mental health services, social engagement, etc. The remaining categories (Employment services, Volunteering, Childcare, Child/Family Safety, Housing, Substance Abuse services, and Transportation vouchers) had a combined frequency of 32.

# Transitional Age Youth Unit

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) provides community supervision to clients aged 18-25 who have reached the age of maturity yet are still under the jurisdiction of the juvenile superior court. TAY also supervises Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Local Community Supervision (LCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), and probation clients sentenced from the criminal courts.

TAY follows the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center's (DRC) model for evidence-based programming, but it is designed primarily for clients who are unable to attend programming on a daily basis due to conflicts with employment, childcare, or other mandated programming requirements.

### Passport Program

TAY clients are required to complete the DRC's Passport program over a 9–12-month period. The passport program consists of three phases.

#### Phase 1

Phase 1 consists of 3 classes of orientation. Orientation classes introduce clients to the program and consists of exercises to increase motivation for change. It also teaches clients basic social skills and prepares them for effective group participation and integration into more pro-social community supports. The three classes that clients complete in orientation are Introduction, Decisional Balance, and Values. These classes cover three basic interpersonal skills (active listening, knowing your feelings, and giving feedback), which are necessary for healthy relationships.

#### Phase 2

Phase 2 consists of 6 foundations classes, 10 Social Skills 1 classes, 3 Problem Solving classes, and 3 Cognitive Skills classes. Clients set up their own schedule for this phase. This phase is modeled after the program Thinking for a Change (T4C), a curriculum from the National Institute of Corrections that includes three components: cognitive self-change, social skills, and problem solving. Clients must attend all classes unless they are employed or in school. This phase serves as the basics of cognitive programming and teaches clients to recognize risky thinking, reduce risky thinking, and use new thinking.

#### Phase 3

In Phase 3 clients must complete one of the three following class combinations: Social Skills 2 and Social Skills 3 (20 classes total), Social Skills 2 and Anger Control Training (20 classes total), or Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) (33 classes total). The classes that clients take in this phase is determined by their PO and depends on their top criminogenic needs.

After completing the three-phase Passport Program clients must complete Aftercare (Advance Practice), which consists of 6 sessions, before they are eligible to graduate. In this class clients learn to increase their skills in applying problem solving or social skills.

### Services

Clients can also obtain their diploma or GED through San Joaquin County Office of Education and vocational education through Northern California Construction Training (NCCT). NCCT is a pre-apprentice building trade program. Their goal is to prepare and place clients into various construction apprenticeships at no cost. Their curriculum includes

general job safety and first aid, GED preparation and testing, certifications, and more. Other services that are available to TAY clients include assistance getting a birth certificate, California ID card, driver's license, education services, parenting classes, domestic violence classes, and substance abuse classes. PRCS and LCS clients also receive services from Human Services Agency (HSA), Behavioral Health Services (BHS), transitional housing, WorkNet, and other services from community-based organizations (CBO).

TAY is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department, HSA, BHS, Victor Community Support Services (VCSS), SJCOE, and NCCT.

## *The Relevance and Importance of Transitional Age Youth and Emerging Adulthood*

Emerging adulthood is the developmental stage that occurs roughly between the ages of 18 and 25. This stage is distinguished by identity exploration, self-focus, possibilities, instability, and feeling in-between (Arnett, 2014). Risky behaviors such as drug, alcohol, and sexual experimentation are common during this stage as emerging adults experience increased levels of freedom without adult supervision. It is also important to note that emerging adulthood today is different than it was in past decades. This is now a longer process due to changes in society such as delays in marriage and parenting and the commodification of higher education (Salvatore, 2015). Many emerging adults have also not yet established permanent romantic relationships or professional relationships with coworkers that can act to prevent anti-social behaviors in adulthood (Salvatore, 2015).

In most states the legal treatment of offenders drastically changes from rehabilitation to more severe punishment the day individuals turn 18. Some reasons that juveniles are treated more leniently is because they have less mature judgement, poorer decision-making skills, and poorer impulse control. Research shows that these abilities do not change dramatically by age 18, but that the cognitive function of offender's changes gradually and that emerging adults aged 18 to 24 are similar in many ways to juveniles ages 15 to 17 (Farrington et al., 2012). They are similar in features including executive functioning, impulse control, malleability (capacity for change/capable of being negatively influenced by others), responsibility, susceptibility to peer influence, and adjudicative confidence (effective decision making). Therefore, the justifications for the more lenient treatment of juveniles in the justice system also greatly applies to emerging adults (Farrington et al., 2012).

Farrington et al. (2012) suggests that because of the similarities between juveniles and emerging adults, the adult court referral age should be increased to 24 years old. It would be beneficial to keep emerging adults out of adult court because it has been found that juveniles who are transferred to adult court are more likely to reoffend and commit more serious offenses than juveniles retained in the juvenile justice system. Therefore, it seems likely that the rehabilitative approach of the juvenile justice system would be successful with emerging adults as well, since their cognitive functioning is similar (Farrington at el., 2012). The idea of an emerging adult court or young adult offenders court has been brought up by several researchers. The idea is that a specialized court for emerging adults would prevent the excessive judgement of young people and protect their developmental needs (Farrington at el., 2012). Traditional processing in the adult criminal justice system may be overly aggressive and intervention programs that focus on the developmental needs of emerging adults may be more appropriate (Salvatore, 2015).

Reentry challenges faced by emerging adults are often neglected. Most research has focused on older adults, whose challenges reentering society are different than those faced by emerging adults. Some unique challenges that emerging adults might face include limited or non-existent employment history due to potentially not graduating high school, little experience with positive, prosocial experiences with friends, intimate emotional relationships, and the lack of self-discipline needed for employment (Farrington et al., 2012). The specific challenges faced by emerging adults need to be addressed in order to better assist them in reentry and prevent future criminal involvement.

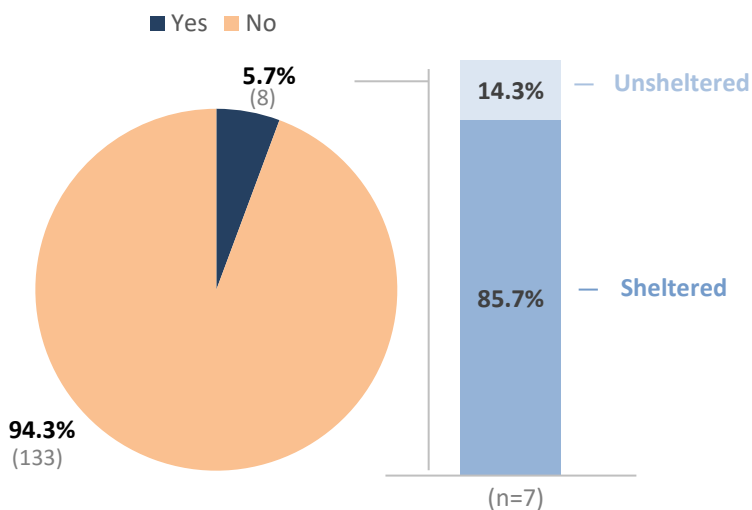
## PROGRAM DATA

There were 141 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2022-2023 program year. Almost all clients were male (97.6%), and three were female (2.1%). Half of clients were Hispanic or Latinx (50.4%), 34.0% were Black or African American, 9.2% were White or Caucasian, 5.7% were Asian, and one (0.7%) was Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 17 to 28 years old (Table 4.1). About four in ten (39.0%) of the clients enrolled in TAY this year completed some high school, 52.5% were high school graduates or had their GED, and 6.4% completed some college (Figure 4.2). With respect to housing, 5.7% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, 85.7% were sheltered, and 14.3% were unsheltered (Figure 4.1).

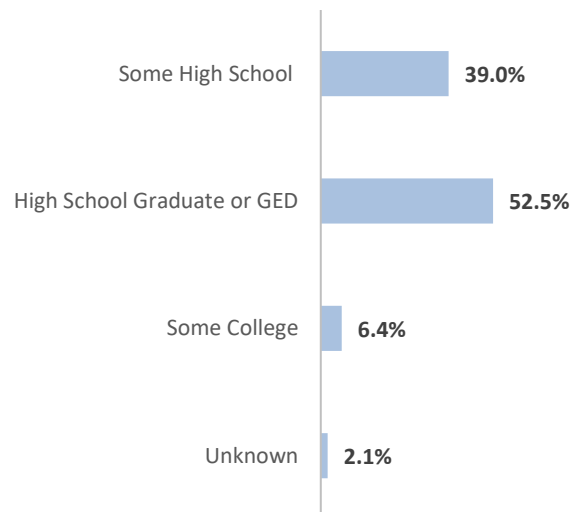
**Table 4.1 Demographics**

	Count	%
<b>Total Study Cohort</b>	<b>141</b>	
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	3/141	2.1%
Male	138/141	97.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	8/141	5.7%
Black or African American	48/141	34.0%
Hispanic or Latinx	71/141	50.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1/141	0.7%
White or Caucasian	13/141	9.2%
<b>Age</b>		
Average		20
Range		17 to 28

**Figure 4.1 Is Client Homeless? (n=141)**



**Figure 4.2 Education Status (n=141)**



During the program year, 24.8% of clients were employed full-time, 6.4% were employed part-time, 37.6% were unemployed and looking for work, 9.2% of clients were unemployed and not looking for work, 2.1% were disabled, and 19.9% had other employment circumstances, including being in custody for a new charge (Figure 4.3). A list of employment positions that program participants held can be found in Table 4.2.

As shown in Figure 4.4, 9.9% (14) of program participants had a substance abuse issue and 7.1% (10) had a behavioral health issue. Eleven clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and eight of those received services.

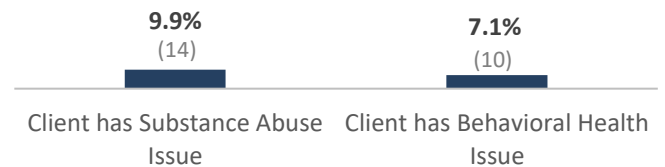
Most clients (93.6%) had a felony as the most serious charge that led to their probation and 6.4% had a misdemeanor as their most serious charge (Figure 4.5).

Twenty-eight (19.9%) TAY participants participated in the Passport program. Of these, half (50.0%) completed the program (Figure 4.6).

**Figure 4.3 Employment Status (n=141)**



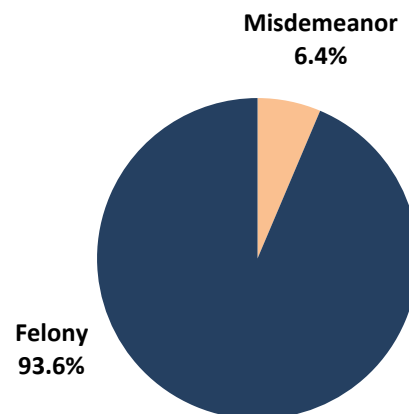
**Figure 4.4 Does Client have a Substance Abuse or Behavioral Health Issue? (n=141)**



**Table 4.2 Employment Positions**

	Count	%
<b>Employment Position</b>		
Warehouse Worker	16/46	34.8%
Construction	4/46	8.7%
Delivery Driver	3/46	6.5%
Landscaping	3/46	6.5%
Maintenance	3/46	6.5%
Other	14/46	30.4%

**Figure 4.5 Most Severe Charges that Led to Probation (n=141)**



### Client Goals

Client goals during the program include the following:

- Employment (47)
- Education/Trade School (12)
- Housing (12)
- Complete domestic violence program (11)
- Obtain driver’s license (10)
- Freedom/Release from custody (9)
- Financial savings (7)
- Compliance Court (3)
- Other (18)

### Program Violations

Table 4.3 presents the number of violations during the program. The majority of participants (71.6%) had no violations and 24.4% had one violation. At the end of the 2021-2022 program year 74.2% of participants were still enrolled in TAY, 12.5% completed, and 13.3% were terminated (Figure 4.7).

### Success and Challenges

Client challenges during the program included criminal history and gang involvement and successes included employment and education.

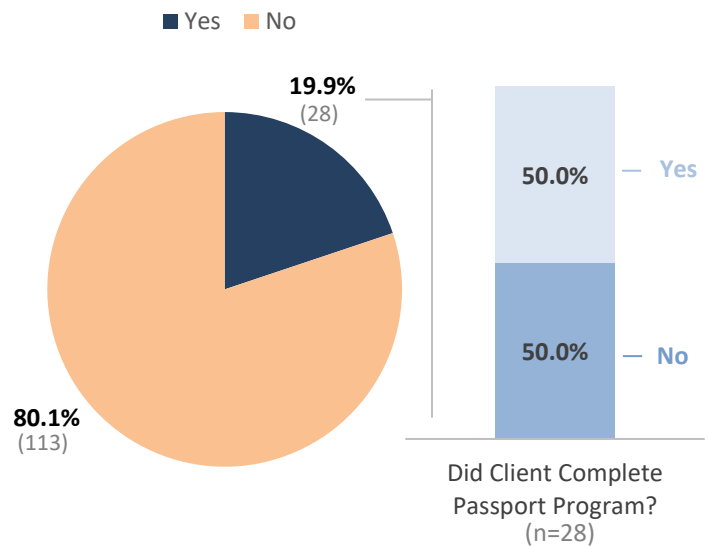
Specific challenges listed include the following:

- New Charges (28)
- Gang Involvement (20)
- Criminal history (19)
- No driver’s license (12)
- Substance abuse (9)
- Employment (8)
- Complete domestic violence program (5)
- On warrant (5)
- Other (20)

Client successes during the program include the following:

- Employment/Trade School (43)
- Completed domestic violence program (9)
- Other (14)

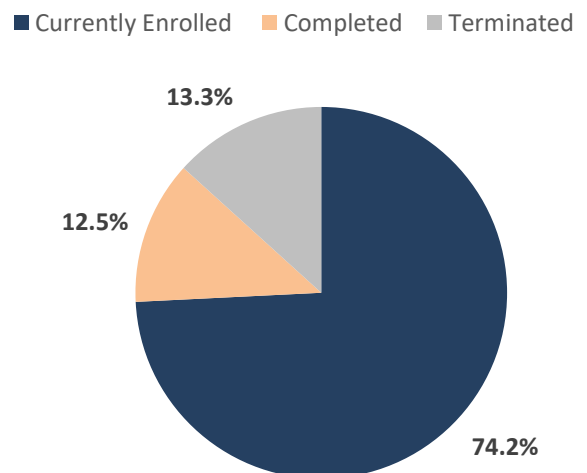
**Figure 4.6 Did Client Participate in Passport Program? (n=141)**



**Table 4.3 Number of Violations During Program**

	Count	%
<b>Number of Violations during Program</b>		
0	94/131	71.8%
1	32/131	24.4%
2	4/131	3.1%
4	1/131	0.8%

**Figure 4.7 Program Status (n=128)**



# Family Focused Intervention Team

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Family Focused Intervention Team (FFIT) provides wraparound case management services to parents who are under probation jurisdiction and children who live with significant risk factors. The goal of the program is to intervene in these high-risk families to prevent/reduce violence in the home by providing case management services and evidence-based programming to directly address the needs of the families. Families who receive services include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or those that are homeless. FFIT also provides services to veteran clients with children who are participating in veteran's treatment court and clients with domestic violence cases who are working on completing their state-mandated 52-week program. Clients must have minor children that live with them, partial custody, or contact with their children. FFIT offers EBP courses at different times on different days to make it possible for all clients to choose what times work for them in order to make it easier to complete all of their required programming.

The long-term program goal of FFIT is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent their ultimate entry into the juvenile justice system. FFIT assists clients in providing an appropriate environment in which to raise children and remain crime free, while offering appropriate supervision and support to these high-risk families. FFIT officers refer clients to evidence-based programs and provide individualized case plans to assist with theirs and their family members' needs. If children are removed from the clients' care, FFIT will assist with reunification services. FFIT partners with Mary Magdalene Community Services to provide additional services for families.

## Program Goals

- Positively impact at-risk children and prevent their entry into the juvenile justice system.
- Refer clients to evidence-based programs and complete individualized case plans to address the clients and family members' needs.
- Assist clients in providing an appropriate environment in which to raise children and remain crime free, while offering appropriate supervision and support to these high-risk families.
- If/when children are removed from the client's care, FFIT will assist with reunification services.
- Supervise and monitor clients who are veterans to complete their court program and expunge their record.



## PROGRAM DATA

During the 2022-2023 program year, there were 45 clients enrolled in FFIT. Most clients were male (84.4%) and 15.6% were female. Four in ten (40.0%) were Hispanic or Latinx, one-third (33.3%) were Black or African American, and 17.8% were White or Caucasian. Clients average age was 39, with a range of 25 to 68 years old (Table 5.1).

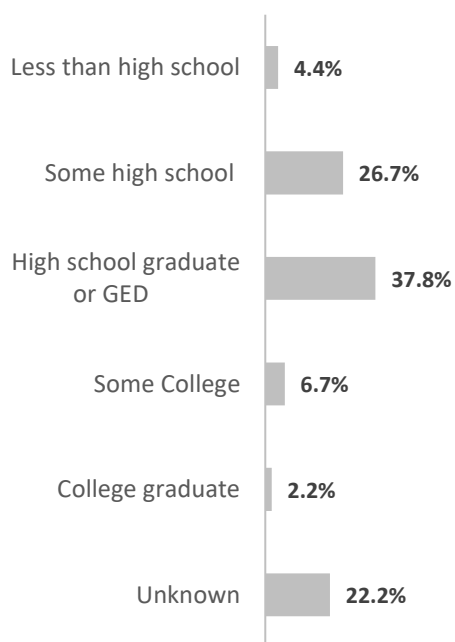
Figure 5.1 displays client education status; 4.4% of clients completed less than high school, 26.7% completed some high school, 37.8% graduated high school or got their GED, 6.7% completed some college, 2.2% graduated college, and 22.2% had an unknown education status.

With respect to housing, 36.4% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, 56.3% were unsheltered and 43.8% were sheltered (Figure 5.2).

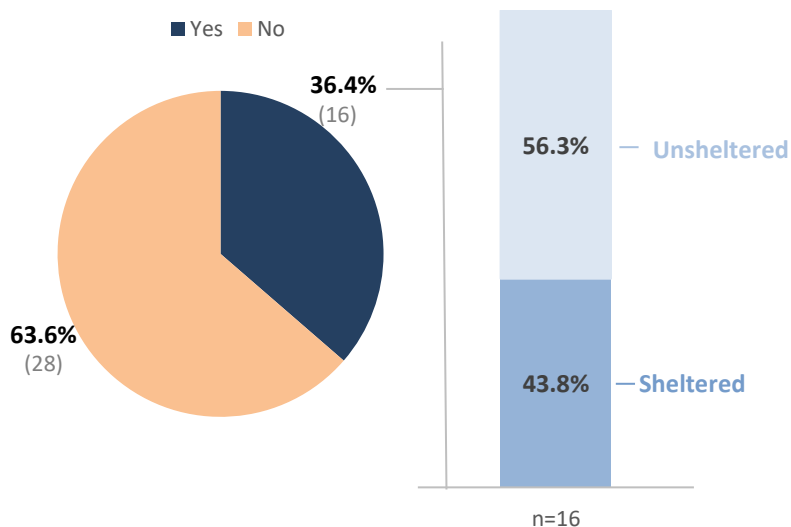
**Table 5.1 Demographics**

	Count	%
<b>Total Study Cohort</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	7/45	15.6%
Male	38/45	84.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0/45	0.0%
Asian	1/45	2.2%
Black or African American	15/45	33.3%
Hispanic or Latinx	18/45	40.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2/45	4.4%
White or Caucasian	8/45	17.8%
Other	1/45	2.2%
<b>Age</b>		
Average		39
Range		25 to 68

**Figure 5.1 Education Status (n=45)**

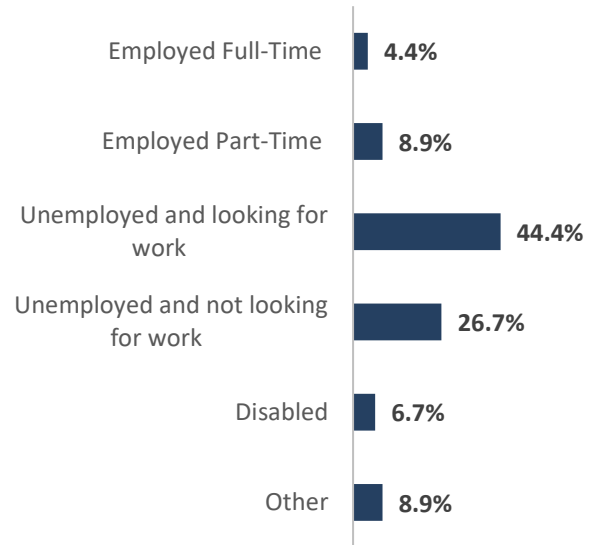


**Figure 5.2 Is Client Homeless? (n=44)**

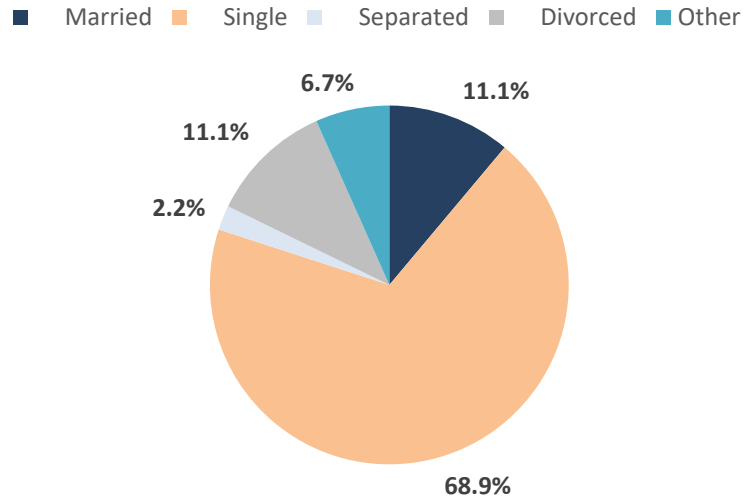


Two FFIT clients (4.4%) were employed full time and 8.9% were employed part-time. Additionally, 44.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 26.7% were unemployed and not looking for work, 6.7% were disabled, and for 8.9% there were other circumstances (Figure 5.3). Of clients that were employed, they held a range of positions including farm helper, lead janitor, and sales. About two-thirds of clients (68.9%) were single, 11.1% were married, and 11.1% were divorced (Figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.3 Employment Status (n=45)**



**Figure 5.4 Marital Status (n=45)**



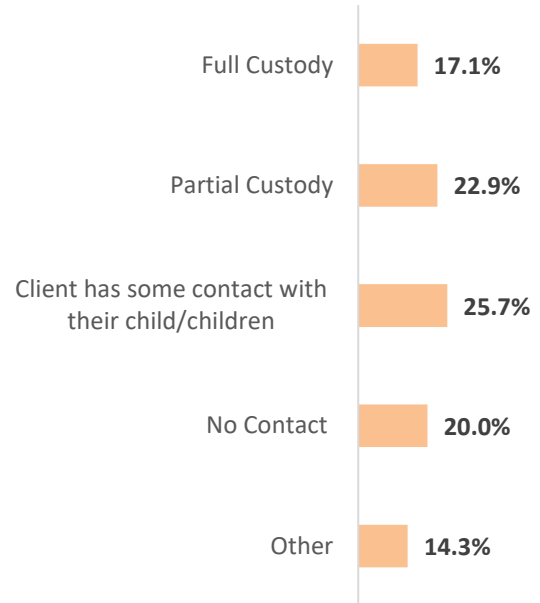
**Table 5.2 Number of Children**

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>How many children does the client have?</b>		
1	11/41	<b>26.8%</b>
2	10/41	<b>24.4%</b>
3	10/41	<b>24.4%</b>
4	2/41	<b>4.9%</b>
5	2/41	<b>4.9%</b>
6 or more	2/41	<b>4.9%</b>
Unknown	4/41	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>Ages of children</b>		
Average	<b>9</b>	
Range	<b>1 to 18</b>	

About one quarter of clients had one child (26.8%) and 24.4% had two or three children each. A complete breakdown can be found in Table 5.2. The average age of FFIT clients’ children was 9, ranging from less than 1 to 18 years old.

In regard to custody, 17.1% of FFIT clients have full custody of their child(ren), 22.9% have partial custody, 25.7% have some contact with their children, 20.0% have no contact, and 14.3% have other situations (Figure 5.5).

**Figure 5.5 Client Custody of Children (n=35)**

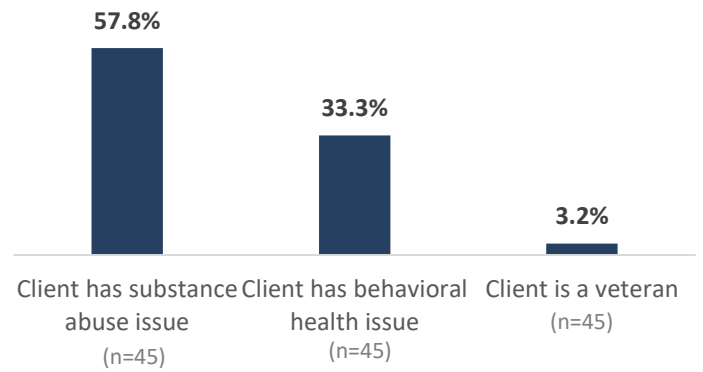


Slightly more than half of FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (57.8%), one-third 33.3% had a behavioral health issue, and 3.2% were veterans (Figure 5.7).

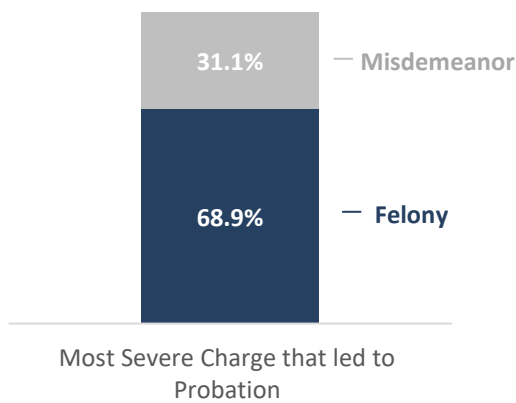
Of those with behavioral health issues, 32.6% were referred to Behavioral Health Services and of those referred, 85.7% received services (Figure 5.8).

Almost seven in ten (68.9%) of clients had a felony charge that led to their probation and 31.1% had a misdemeanor charge that led to their probation (Figure 5.6).

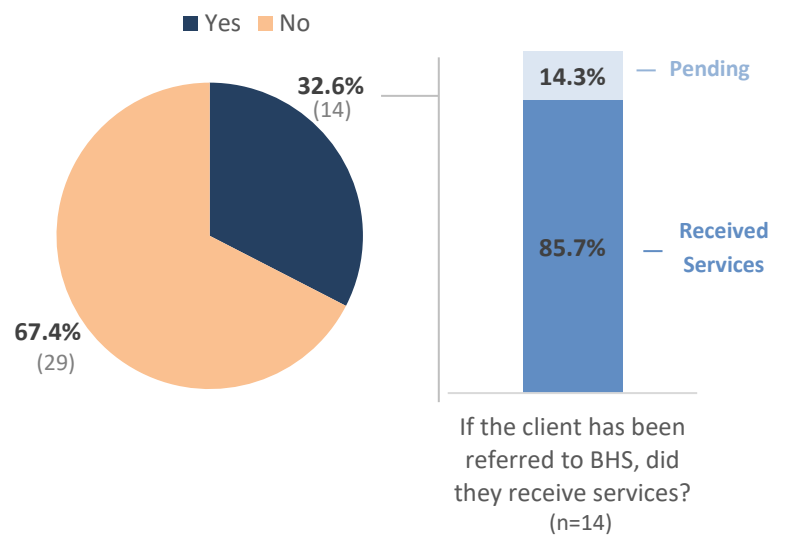
**Figure 5.7 Client Type**



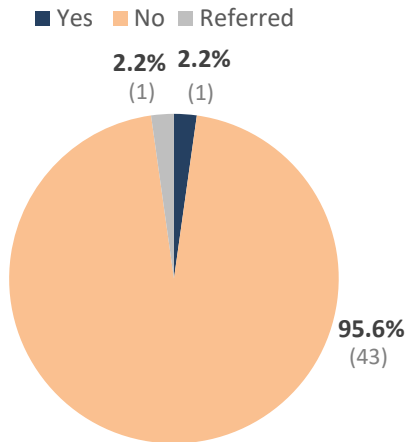
**Figure 5.6 Charges that Led to Probation (n=45)**



**Figure 5.8 Has the Client Been Referred to BHS? (n=43)**



**Figure 5.9 Did the Client Participate in the Passport Program? (n=45)**



One FFIT client participated in the Passport Program and another one was referred (Figure 5.9).

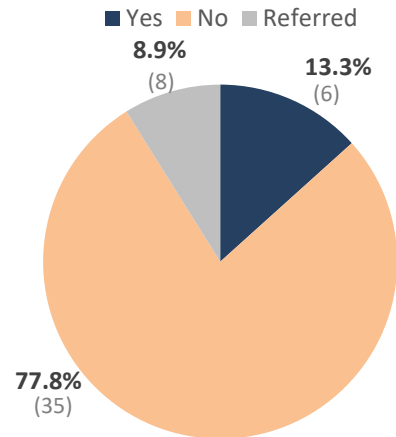
Additionally, 13.3% of clients participated in domestic violence programming and 8.9% were referred (Figure 5.10).

### **Client Goals**

Clients shared goals that they were working on during the program. Their goals included:

- Employment (14)
- Substance Use (3)
- Warrant (3)
- Mental Health (2)
- Completing DUI Program (2)

**Figure 5.10 Did the Client Participate in Domestic Violence Programming? (n=45)**



### Program Violations

Slightly less than half (46.7%) of FFIT clients had no violations during the program, 26.7% had one violation, 8.9% had two, 15.6% had three violations, and one (2.2%) had nine violations (Figure 5.12).

Three-quarters of clients (77.8%) had no arrests for a new charge during the program, 17.8% had one arrest, and 4.4% had two arrests (Figure 5.11).

Two-thirds (68.9%) of FFIT clients had no incarcerations during the program, 26.7% had one, and 4.4% had two incarcerations (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.12 Violations During the Program (n=45)

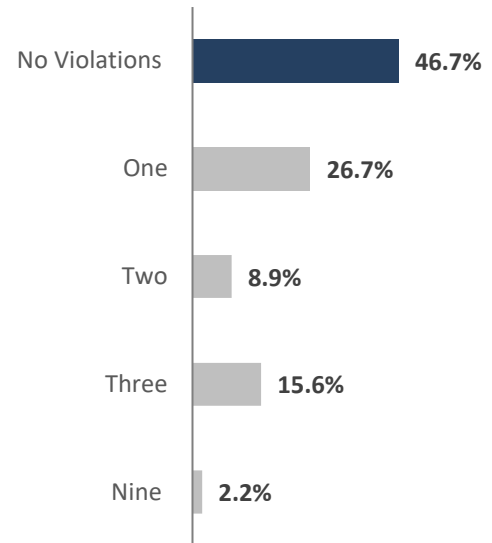


Figure 5.11 Arrests for a New Charge During the Program (n=45)

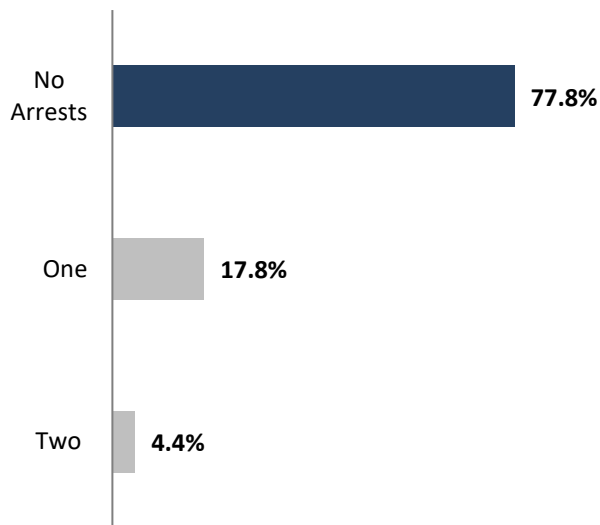
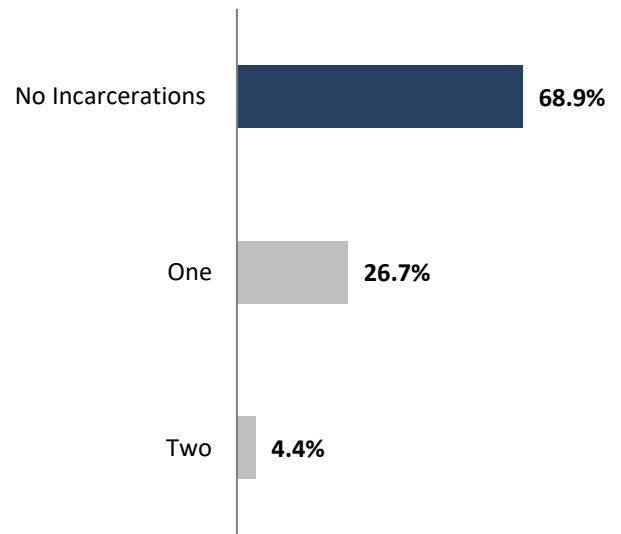


Figure 5.13 Incarcerations During the Program (n=45)



## Success and Challenges

FFIT client challenges this year include the following:

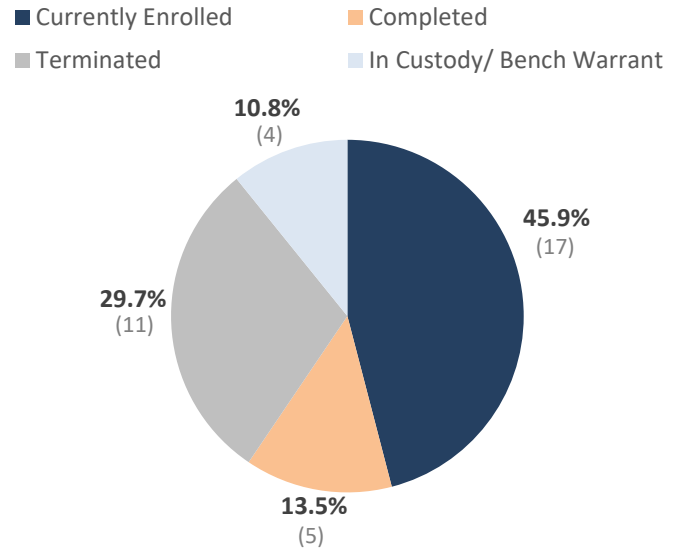
- Housing (12)
- Obtaining employment (10)
- Substance use (8)
- Mental health (7)
- Reporting (7)
- PTSD (4)
- Warrant (3)

FFIT client successes this year include the following:

- No new law or probation violations (8)
- Adheres to treatment plan (3)
- Mental Health Court Completion (2)
- Attends DUI Program
- Ready to Work Completion

By the end of the 2022-2023 program year, 45.6% of participants were still enrolled in FFIT, 13.5% completed, 29.7% were terminated, and 10.8% were in custody or had a bench warrant (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Program Status (n=37)



# Positive Youth Justice Initiative

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## **PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI) first initiated by the Sierra Health Foundation works to transform the California juvenile justice system into a more just, effective system that is aligned with the developmental needs of youth. A framework for PYJI was first developed in December 2011, building on the REACH Youth Development Program as well as the Healthy Youth/Healthy Regions and Renewing Juvenile Justice reports and the initiative was then launched in 2012. San Joaquin County was one of six counties to receive the first round of funding for PYJI along with partner organizations. San Joaquin County continued into the second phase of PYJI and is now currently in phase three (Organizing for a Healthy Justice System), which shifted funding towards community-based organizations rather than probation departments. The goal of phase three is to have non-profit community organizations lead a statewide movement towards a justice system that focuses on youth development. Youth are at the center of PYJI work and have learned how to research, advocate, and voice their opinions and knowledge with the aim of creating a healthier juvenile justice system. CPFSJ and Sow A Seed work to fight against the school-to-prison pipeline, treat trauma, and offer wraparound services to system-impacted youth in the county.

## ***Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin***

### **PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

CPFSJ delivers PYJI identified youth, referred by Probation, case management services to provide integrated wraparound support to them and their families to help them achieve their goals. CPFSJ provides referred crossover youth participants with an assessment, follow-up resources, and service integration activities that promote positive youth development. Youth program supervisors assess and monitor client progress in order to continue to provide relevant resources.

The program serves youth ages 13 to 18. There are no specific eligibility criteria for youth to participate in the PYJI program. CPFSJ often receives referrals from a number of places such as social workers, family, juvenile hall, and foster care to prevent involvement in the justice system. CPFSJ then reaches out to Probation to get referrals for these youth. CPFSJ has been open to receiving clients however they come to them and never turn a youth down. CPFSJ utilizes the Child and Youth Resiliency Measure (CYRM) to assess the youth's needs in order to best serve them.

### ***Child and Youth Resiliency Measure***

CPFSJ utilizes the Child and Youth Resiliency Measure (CYRM) to assess youth in their programs. The CYRM was designed to be a culturally sensitive and contextually relevant measure of youth resiliency (Ungar & Liebenberg, 2011). Resiliency has been defined as “both the capacity of individuals to navigate their way to the psychological, social, cultural, and physical resources that sustain their well-being, and their capacity individually and



collectively to negotiate for these resources to be provided and experienced in culturally meaningful ways” (Ungar & Liebenberg, 2011). The CYRM was developed with a mixed methods approach to identify unique and common aspects of resilience across many cultures. Fourteen (14) different research sites were chosen in developing the CYRM in order to maximize youth population variability. The research team at each site consisted of at least one academic, a local site researcher, and a Local Advisory Committee, which consisted of approximately five people. Focus groups, pilot administration, and interviews were conducted at each of the different research sites. After conducting the qualitative and quantitative research, each question of the CYRM was assessed for validity. Questions were removed, added, or edited throughout the process. All 28 final questions of the CYRM are phrased positively due to the concern of reverse scored questions confusing young people unfamiliar with formal testing (Ungar & Liebenberg, 2011). The mixed methods design of developing the CYRM addresses the complexity of resilience as both an “emic,” or cultural/contextual construct, and an “etic” one that shares commonalities across cultures (Ungar & Liebenberg, 2011). The CYRM-28 provides a reliable representation of the common factors related to resilience in different populations and offers a specific understanding of the resources associated with resilience (Ungar & Liebenberg, 2011).

### *Services*

Youth participate in a 12 to 14 week program and receive case management services, one-on-one mentorship, prosocial health services, social-emotional health services, court navigation, and more. Many youths continue to engage and receive services after they graduate from PYJI. CPFSJ also works to serve not only the youth referred to them but the family as a whole. They recognize that they can provide even more support to youth by working with them and their family, so they help the home

environment as a whole and build trust with the family.

CPFSJ takes youth to the Juvenile Diversion Program (JDP) at Mule Creek State Prison when they have been in the PYJI program for about 4-6 weeks. JDP has been effective in uncovering wounds, history, and background issues for youth and PYJI staff always make sure to follow up with youth after this powerful program and use this experience to guide them forward.

### *Goals of the Program*

Goal 1: Provide case management services to PYJI referred youth through evidence based/promising case management practices and activities.

Goal 2: Crossover youth and their families (when applicable) are enrolled in CPFSJ service integration (case management), with at least 70% of PYJI youth demonstrating a commitment to service integration.

### *Individual Outcomes*

CPFSJ focused on the following individual outcomes for program participants:

- PYJI youth remain successfully engaged in school. This is measured by school attendance, matriculation, truancy, and suspension tracking.
- PYJI youth avoid further or escalating contact with the juvenile justice system. This is measured by violations or recidivism.

**PROGRAM DATA**

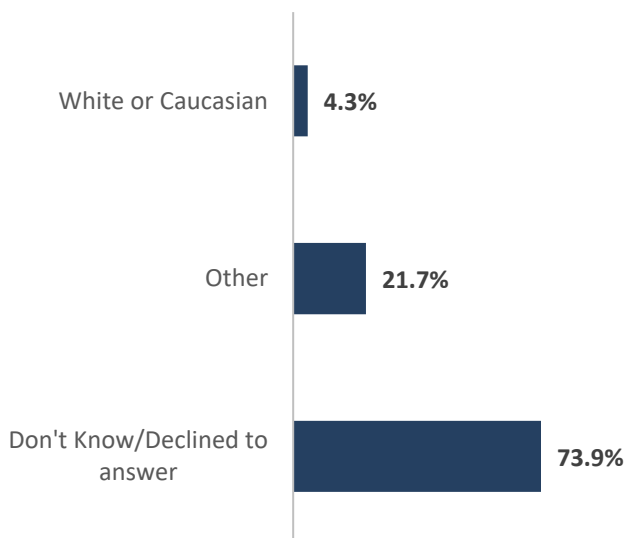
There was a total of 23 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023. Most clients were new clients (87.0%) and 13.0% were carryovers. About one-third of clients were served at Villa Monterey, 13.0% at Dorothy L. Jones Community Center, 8.7% at the Lodi Family Resource Center, 4.3% at the Diamond Cove II and Mobile units each, and 34.8% were served at other locations.

Regarding race/ethnicity, 4.3% were White or Caucasian, 21.7% were another race not listed, and 73.9% don't know/declined to answer (Figure 6.1). With respect to ethnicity, 21.7% were Hispanic/Latinx, and 78.3% were not (Figure 6.2). Most clients were male (82.6%) and 17.4% were female. Clients ranged in age from 15 to 18 years old, with an average of 16 years old (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 Client Characteristics**

	Count	%
<b>Total Study Cohort</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Age (when youth started services)</b>		
Average Age	<b>16</b>	
Range	15 to 18	
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	19/23	<b>82.6%</b>
Female	4/23	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>Client Type</b>		
Carryover	3/23	<b>13.0%</b>
New Client	20/23	<b>87.0%</b>
<b>Center served at</b>		
Diamond Cove II	1/23	<b>4.3%</b>
Dorothy L. Jones Community Center	3/23	<b>13.0%</b>
Villa Monterey	8/23	<b>34.8%</b>
Lodi Family Resource Center	2/23	<b>8.7%</b>
Mobile	1/23	<b>4.3%</b>
Other	8/23	<b>34.8%</b>

**Figure 6.1 Race (n=23)**



**Figure 6.2 Ethnicity (n=23)**

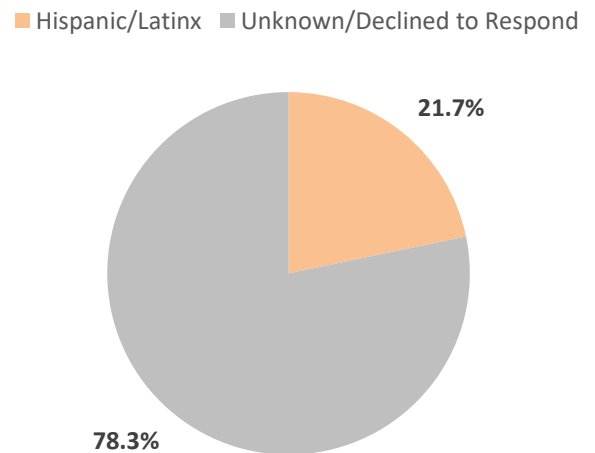
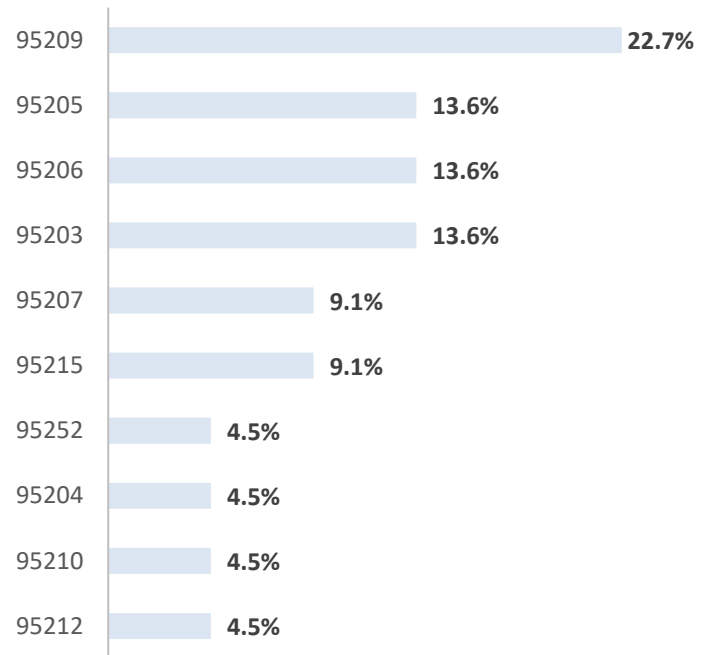


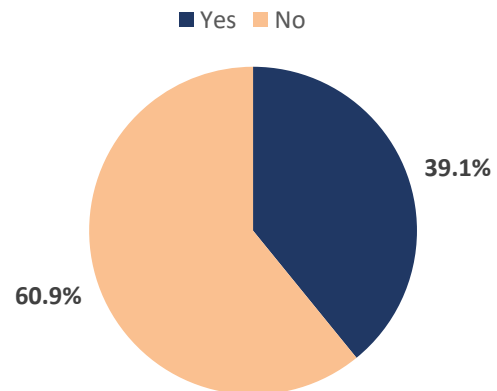
Figure 6.3 shows zip code of residence; 22.7% of youth reside in 95209 and 13.6% reside in 95205, 95206, and 95203 each. All remaining zip codes are listed in Figure 6.3.

About four in ten (39.1%) clients set goals this year (Figure 6.4). Goals set included obtaining a driver's license (5) and job readiness (4). Of the youth who set goals one achieved their goal and eight partially achieved. By the end of the program year four in ten clients (39.1%) successfully completed the program and 60.9% were still in progress (Figure 6.5).

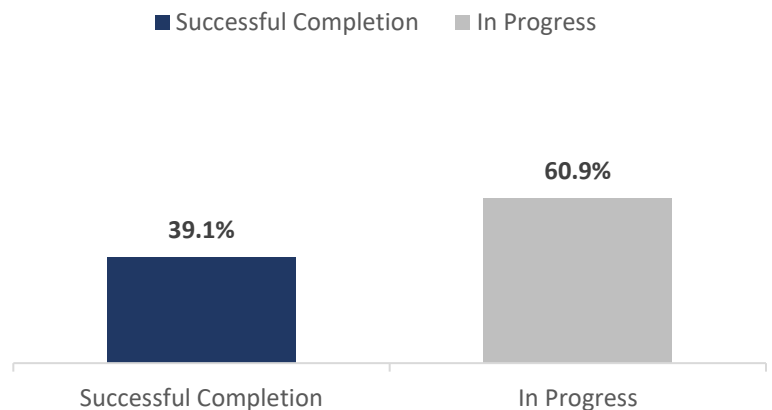
**Figure 6.3 Zip Code (n=22)**



**Figure 6.4 Did youth set goals? (n=23)**



**Figure 6.5 Completion Status (n=23)**



### *CPFSJ PYJI Youth Case Study*

A Youth Program Supervisor met Sarah at a one.Reconnect Structure Activity in September 2022 as a new student. Sarah was on probation and living with her mom. She was struggling with school attendance and negative friend associations. She was also abusing alcohol and drugs regularly. Sarah and the Youth Program Supervisor began building a relationship during programming and she ultimately agreed to participate in Community Partnership for Families (CPF) Youth Program. A youth assessment was completed and Sarah set goals of obtaining a job, graduating from high school, and getting off probation. During programming at one.Reconnect Structure Activity, Sarah completed the 5-week Job Readiness Workshops and was referred and enrolled into a work experience program through Eckerd Connections. She began volunteering with CPF at community events such as the San Joaquin Health Fair and a Halloween Event outreaching in the community, which allowed her to make networking connections. Sarah now attends the weekly youth groups at the Dorothy L. Jones Family Resource Center. In addition, she applied and was hired to be a paid intern for the City of Stockton Youth Internship during the summer of 2023. Sarah was placed at The San Joaquin Human Services Department and gained knowledge of what the department offers for the community. She had the privilege to meet Stockton Mayor Kevin Lincoln and have lunch with the group. With the continuous support Sarah will graduate and complete her terms of probation by December 2023. She also continues to work through the work experience program and attends school regularly, where she was recognized with a Certificate for Perfect Attendance.

## **Sow A Seed Community Foundation**

### **Organizational Mission**

Sow A Seed Community Foundation provides youth and their families with education, programs, and services that help them overcome challenges and live healthier, self-sufficient lives. Services include prevention and intervention assistance, educational programs, leadership training, and community support.

### **PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

Sow A Seed serves youth aged 10 to 18 referred from the San Joaquin County Probation Department and schools for six months and up to a year and then as a resource for continued support. Services include trauma informed programs, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), social emotional learning groups, anger management classes, substance abuse classes, life skills, one-on-one mentoring, case management, and mental health connections.

Youth can choose to remain engaged in PYJI even after they graduate through Sow A Seed's Brighter Future Program. They can continue to receive weekly individual case management, one-on-one mentoring, mental health resources, participate in field trips and extracurricular activities, and receive referrals to necessary outside programs or services for both them and their families. Youth can continue to engage as much as they would like after program completion and can stop the program at any time. Additionally, youth can participate in the Youth Leaders in Action program, which is a peer-to-peer leadership program where they can learn to run groups, job preparation, and entrepreneurship.

Sow A Seed also connects youth with other community engagement programs such as the San Joaquin County Office of Education, CPFSJ, Tracy Unified School District, San Joaquin County Public Health Services, REED Grant Team, the faith-based community, and the Friday Night Live Youth Program.

### **Program Objectives**

- Youth will understand and meet any probation department obligations or requirements
- Youth will improve and develop necessary life skills
- Youth will learn to set and achieve goals
- Youth will successfully engage in school, alternative education, employment, or job training
- Youth will learn ways to overcome trauma
- Youth will learn to understand personal stressors and the basis for them
- Youth will learn about effective communication, stress management, problem solving and conflict management
- Youth will increase leadership capacity
- Youth will build and strengthen relationships, especially with caring adults
- Youth will have overall self-awareness of their choices, consequences, and healthy alternatives

### **Youth Needs and Services**

PYJI youth who are referred to Sow A Seed typically face needs including anger, lack of support, lack of people at home to guide them, lack of stability, and financial concerns. Sow A Seed helps youth with these needs through programs including Fresh Start Thinking and Thinking for a Change. They also help youth learn ways to overcome trauma through CBT and skill training and help youth build/strengthen relationships by connecting them to adults and role models who they can trust. Additionally, youth are referred to job services and family support services. Historically, PYJI youth have taken part in field trips including annual poetry slams, annual youth conferences, hiking, fishing, and miniature golf with staff.

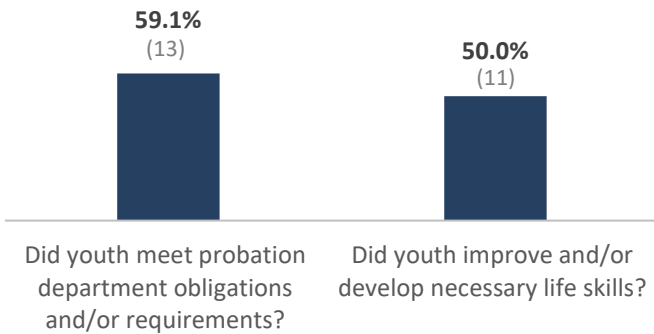
**PROGRAM DATA**

There was a total of 22 youth enrolled in PYJI at Sow A Seed from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023. Clients were all aged between 15 and 18 years old, with almost half (47.6%) aged 17. Almost three-fourths (72.7%) of clients were male and 27.3% were female. Regarding race/ethnicity, 22.7% were Hispanic, 18.2% were Black/African American and White/Caucasian each, 4.5% were American Indian or Alaskan Native each, and 36.4% were another race/ethnicity not listed.

About one-third (31.8%) of clients reside in zip code 95376, 13.6% reside in 95377, and 9.1% reside in 95206, 95207, and 95205 each. Additional zip codes can be found in table 6.2.

Half of youth (50.0%) improved or developed necessary life skills this year and 59.1% met probation department obligations and/or requirements (Figure 6.6).

**Figure 6.6 Program Data**



**Table 6.2 Client Characteristics**

	Count	%
<b>Total Study Cohort</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Age</b>		
15	8/21	38.1%
16	2/21	9.5%
17	10/21	47.6%
18	1/21	4.8%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	16/22	72.7%
Female	6/22	27.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1/22	4.5%
Black or African American	4/22	18.2%
Hispanic	5/22	22.7%
White or Caucasian	4/22	18.2%
Other	8/22	36.4%
<b>Zip Code</b>		
95376	7/22	31.8%
95377	3/22	13.6%
95206	2/22	9.1%
95207	2/22	9.1%
95205	2/22	9.1%
96376	1/22	4.5%
95209	1/22	4.5%
95219	1/22	4.5%
N/A	3/22	13.6%

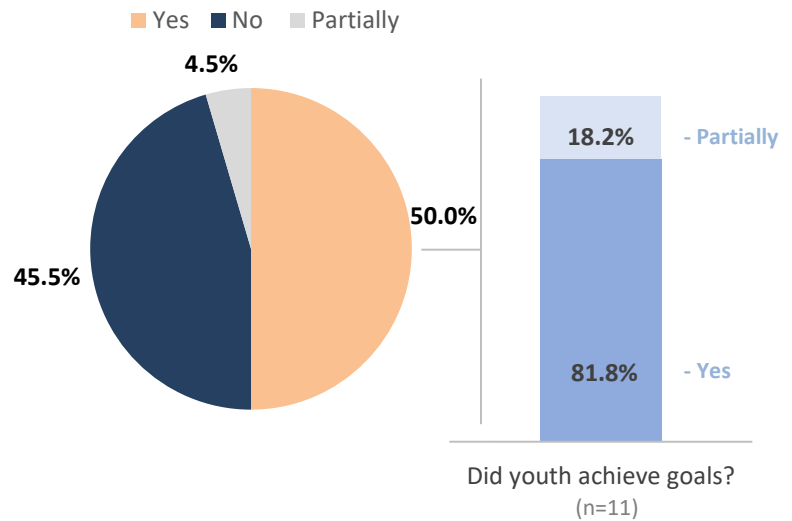
Half of youth set goals and either fully or partially met these goals (Figure 6.7). Goals set included:

- Anger management
- Impulse control
- Independent life skills
- Mental Health support
- Personal Stability
- Self-Discipline
- Substance abuse treatment

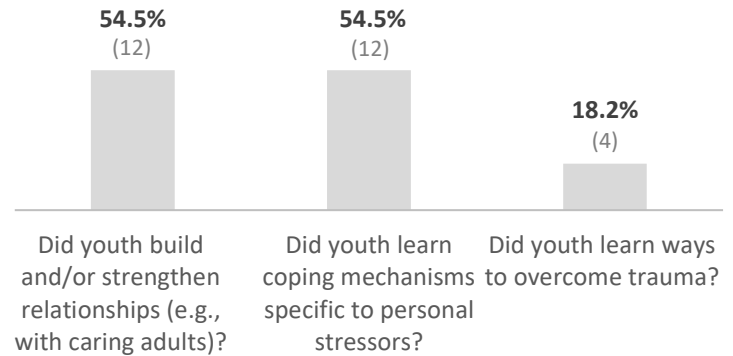
Slightly over half of youth (54.5%) built and/or strengthened relationships (e.g. with caring adults) and learned coping mechanisms specific to personal stressors. In addition, 18.2% learned ways to overcome trauma (Figure 6.8).

Half of youth are currently in school or alternative education and 18.2% are employed or taking part in job training (Figure 6.9).

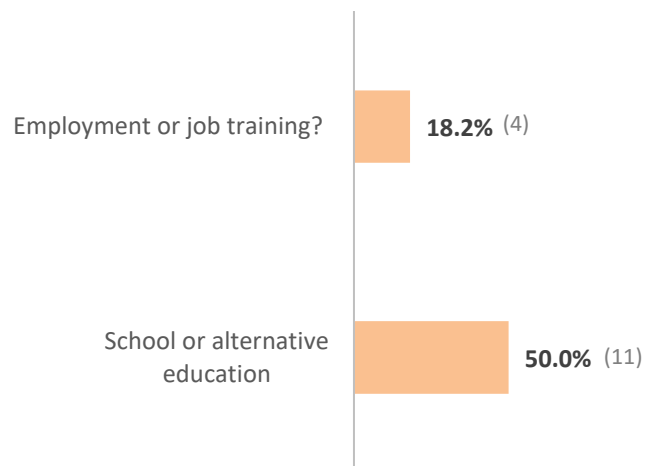
**Figure 6.7 Did youth set goals? (n=22)**



**Figure 6.8 Program Data**



**Figure 6.9 Current Education**



Slightly over half (59.1%) of youth participated in case management (Figure 6.10). About one-third (36.4%) participated in Boys Council and 54.5% participated in Brighter Futures Youth Mentoring (Figure 6.11).

Youth successes and challenges were also listed. Challenges include:

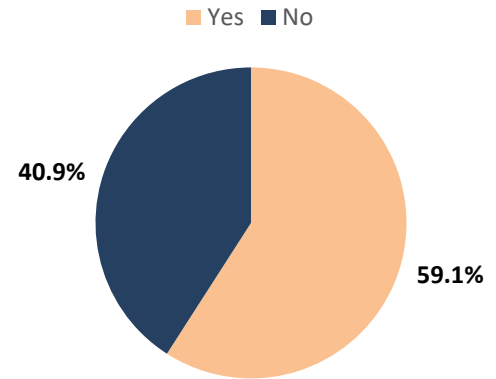
- Lack of motivation (2)
- Lack of participation (2)
- Time management (2)
- Family Support
- Substance Use

Successes include:

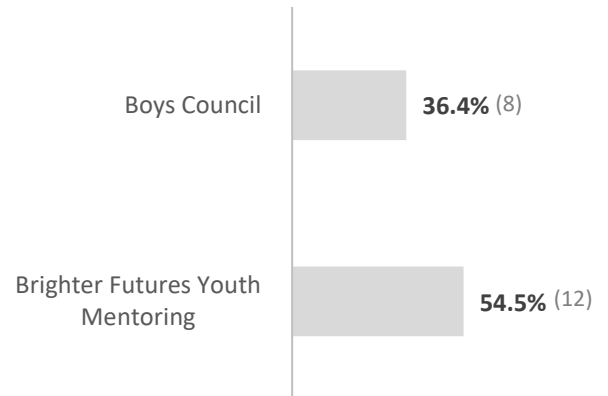
- Completed (8)
- Dedicated
- Referred for services

By the end of the program year 36.4% of youth successfully completed, 45.5% unsuccessfully completed, and 18.2% were still in progress (Figure 6.12).

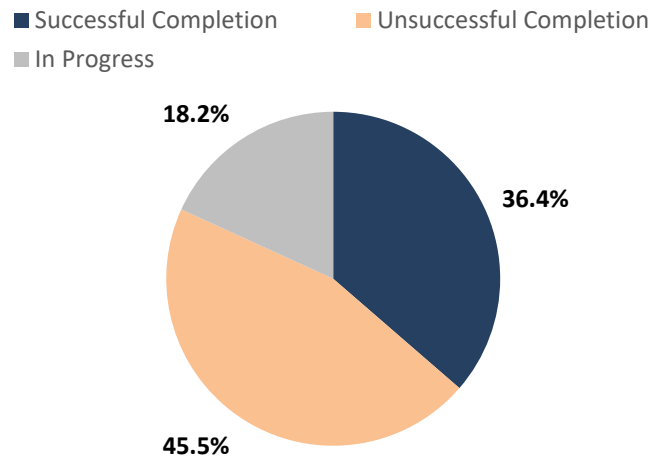
**Figure 6.10 Did youth participate in case management? (n=22)**



**Figure 6.11 Program Data**



**Figure 6.12 Completion Status (n=22)**





# Juvenile Justice Literature Review and Trend Analysis

## PREFACE

Part of the JJCPA report is to include a trend analysis in order to assess the impact of locally funded JJCPA programs. This report section provides national, state, county, and programmatic data in order to assess such an impact. It is important to note that Figures 7.1 – Figure 7.4 have not been updated from the last report because there have been no updates to those variables from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention since 2020.

## UNITED STATES

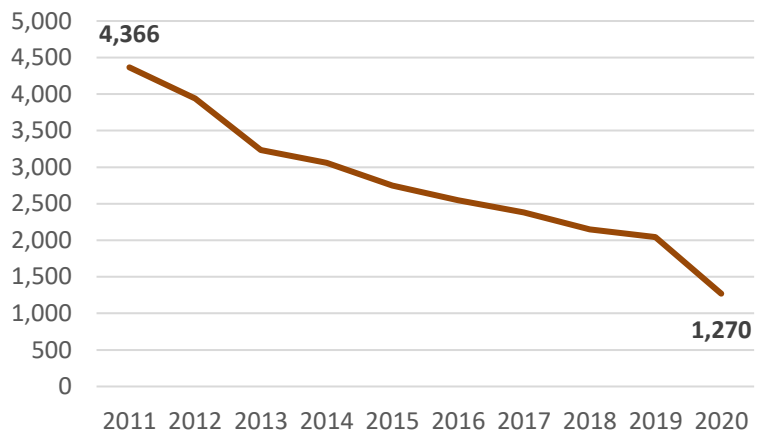
### Arrests

At the national level, juvenile arrests for all offenses have steadily decreased since 2011 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.1 presents juvenile arrests for all offenses in the U.S. from 2011 through 2020. Arrest rates have steadily decreased over the past ten years; 4,366 youth per 100,000 were arrested in 2011 and only 1,270 per 100,000 youth were arrested in 2020 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

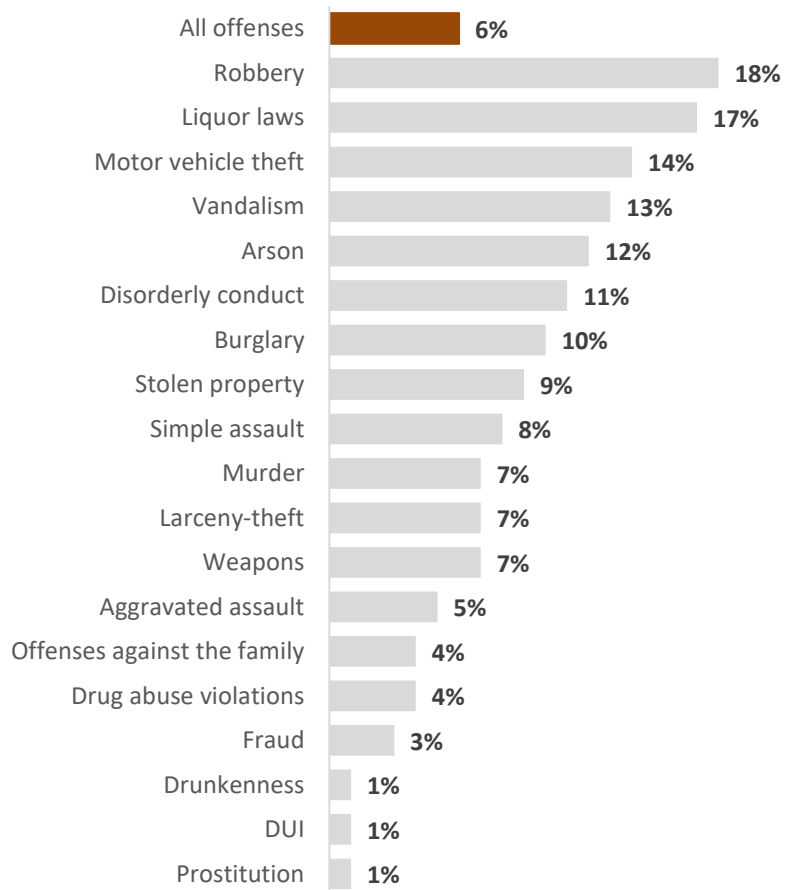
Figure 7.2 presents juvenile proportion of arrests by offense for 2020. Robbery offenses made up the highest proportion of juvenile arrests (18%), followed by liquor law offenses (17%), motor vehicle theft (14%), and vandalism (13%).

**Figure 7.1 Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 for All Offenses, 2010 – 2020,**



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.2 Juvenile Proportion of Arrests by Offense, 2020**



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Table 7.1 Estimated Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2020**

Most serious offense	Number of juvenile arrests	Percent change		
		2011-2020	2016-2020	2019-2020
All offenses	424,300	-71%	-50%	-38%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	930	11%	9%	0%
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery	12,000	-50%	-37%	-24%
Aggravated assault	19,140	-53%	-32%	-29%
Burglary	15,130	-76%	-53%	-27%
Larceny-theft	46,700	-82%	-65%	-43%
Motor vehicle theft	11,660	-17%	-26%	-13%
Arson	1,200	-76%	-54%	-33%
Simple assault	70,940	-63%	-45%	-43%
Forgery and counterfeiting	470	-70%	-62%	-45%
Fraud	2,620	-50%	-43%	-27%
Embezzlement	430	4%	-34%	-20%
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)	8,190	-38%	-25%	-8%
Vandalism	23,130	-66%	-41%	-27%
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	11,110	-61%	-42%	-30%
Prostitution and commercialized vice	110	-89%	-78%	-62%
Sex offenses (except rape & prostitution)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug abuse violations	42,280	-72%	-57%	-47%
Gambling	70	-92%	-71%	-57%
Offenses against the family and children	2,420	-32%	-34%	-22%
Driving under the influence	5,870	-42%	-9%	5%
Liquor laws	17,910	-80%	-51%	-32%
Drunkenness	2,390	-79%	-50%	-30%
Disorderly conduct	24,720	-82%	-62%	-54%
Vagrancy	250	-86%	-69%	-37%
All other offenses (except traffic)	85,970	-68%	-44%	-38%
Curfew and loitering	11,680	-85%	-66%	-20%
Violent Crime Index	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property Crime Index	74,680	-78%	-59%	-37%
Violent crimes*	32,070	-51%	-33%	-26%

(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

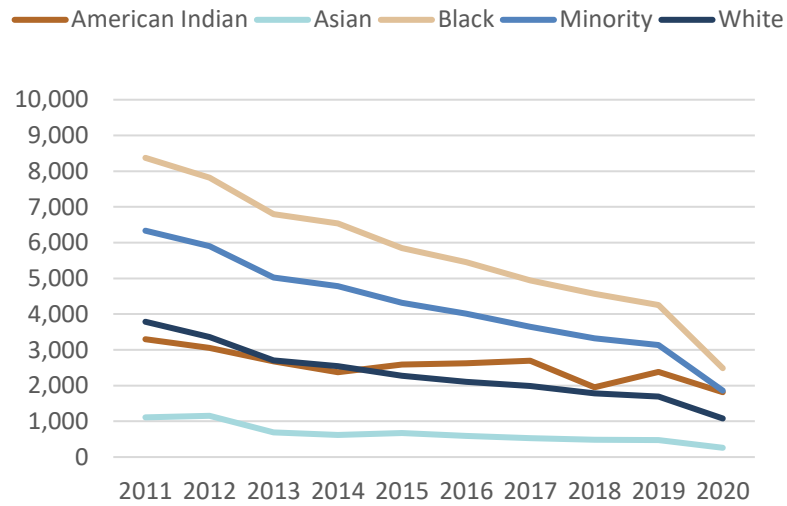
Table 7.1 presents estimated juvenile arrests in 2020 and the percent change compared to rates in 2011, 2016, and 2019. Data shows that for all offenses, there were 71% less arrests of juveniles in 2020 compared to 2011, 50% less than in 2016, and 38% less than in 2019. More specifically, offenses including gambling, vagrancy, larceny-theft and curfew and loitering arrests all saw decreases of over 80% since 2010 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

## Adjudication

Figure 7.4 below, provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, illustrates the flow of juvenile court processing for a typical 1,000 cases in 2020. The graphic first shows that 54% of all juvenile delinquency cases were handled formally (petitioned) and 46% were handled informally (non-petitioned). Among non-petitioned cases, 43% were dismissed and in 43% of cases youth agreed to other sanctions, such as informal probation, program referral, or fines. Additionally, of youth who were formally petitioned, 49% of youth were adjudicated delinquent, 50% were not adjudicated, and 1% were waived to criminal (adult) court. Lastly, of youth who were adjudicated, 27% were placed in a residential facility, 66% were placed on formal probation, and 7% had other sanctions (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

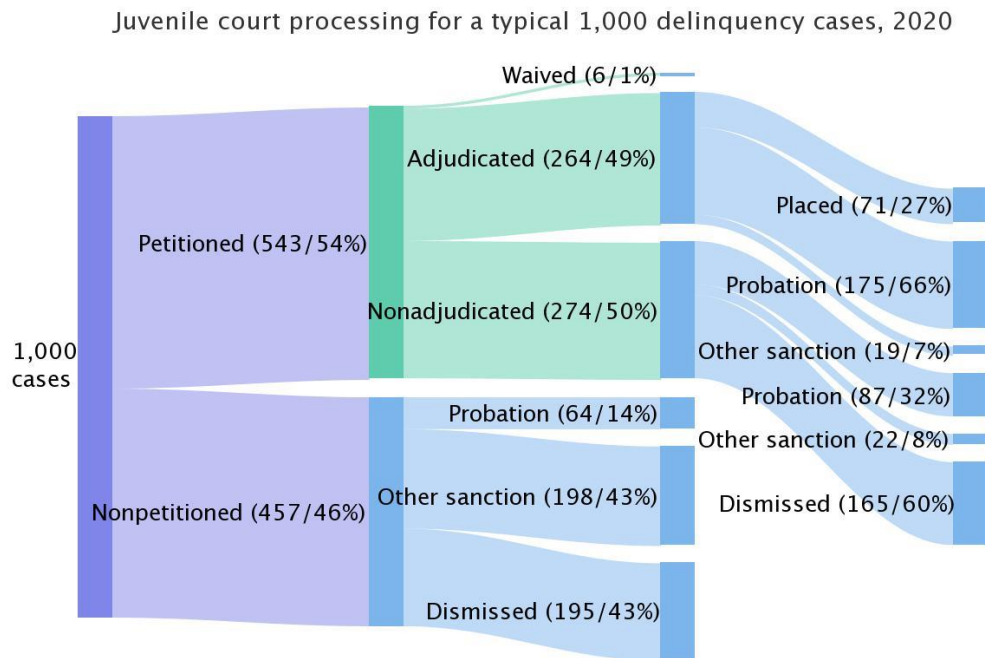
Arrest rates for all offenses have decreased for all races/ethnicities from 2011 to 2020 (Figure 7.3) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.3 Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses by Race, 2011 – 2020**



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.4 Juvenile Court Processing, 2020**



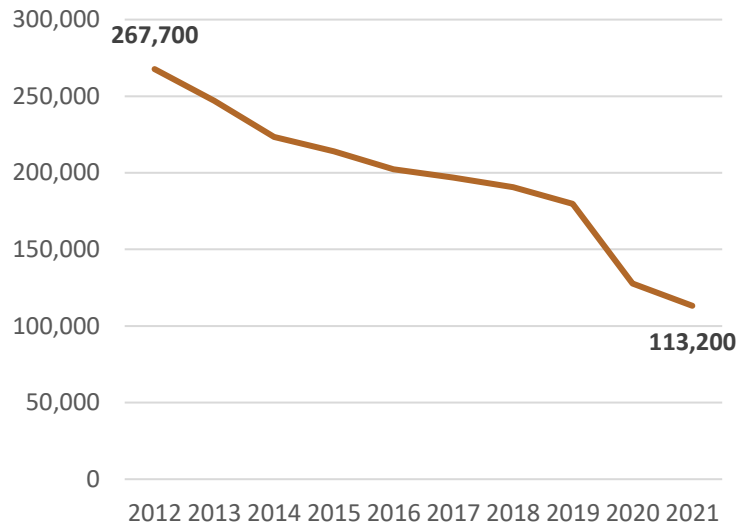
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Since 2011 the total number of detained delinquency cases has steadily decreased (Figure 7.5)

Figure 7.6 provides a breakdown of the percentage of juvenile cases that were detained. Offense against a person had the highest rate of detention, with juveniles being detained in 31% of cases in 2021, followed by public order offenses (28%), property offenses (22%), and lastly drug offenses (16%) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

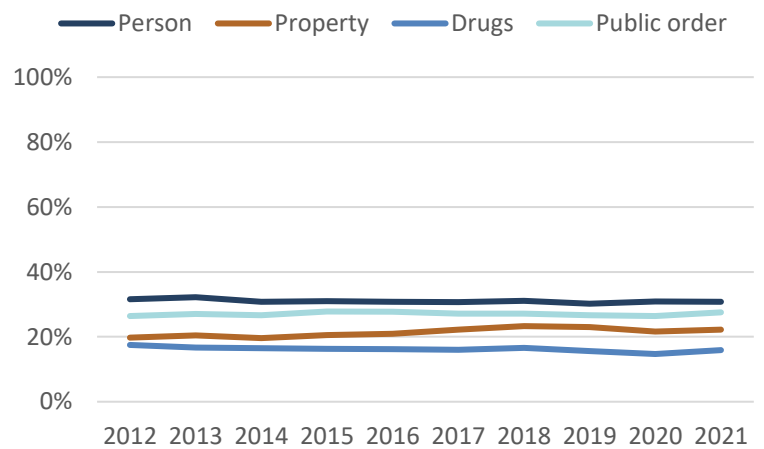
Figure 7.7 shows how many juveniles are held in residential placement on a given day. In 2021, a total of 24,894 youths were held in residential placement a day. Most youth were held in local facilities (10,378), followed by state facilities (9,096), and then private facilities (5,420) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.5 Total Detained Delinquency Cases, 2012 - 2021**



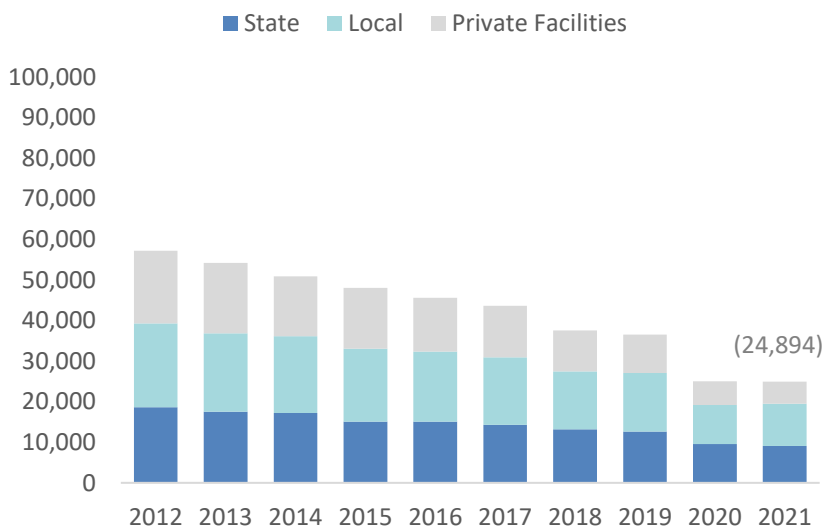
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.6 Percentage of Cases Detained by Offense, 2012 – 2021**



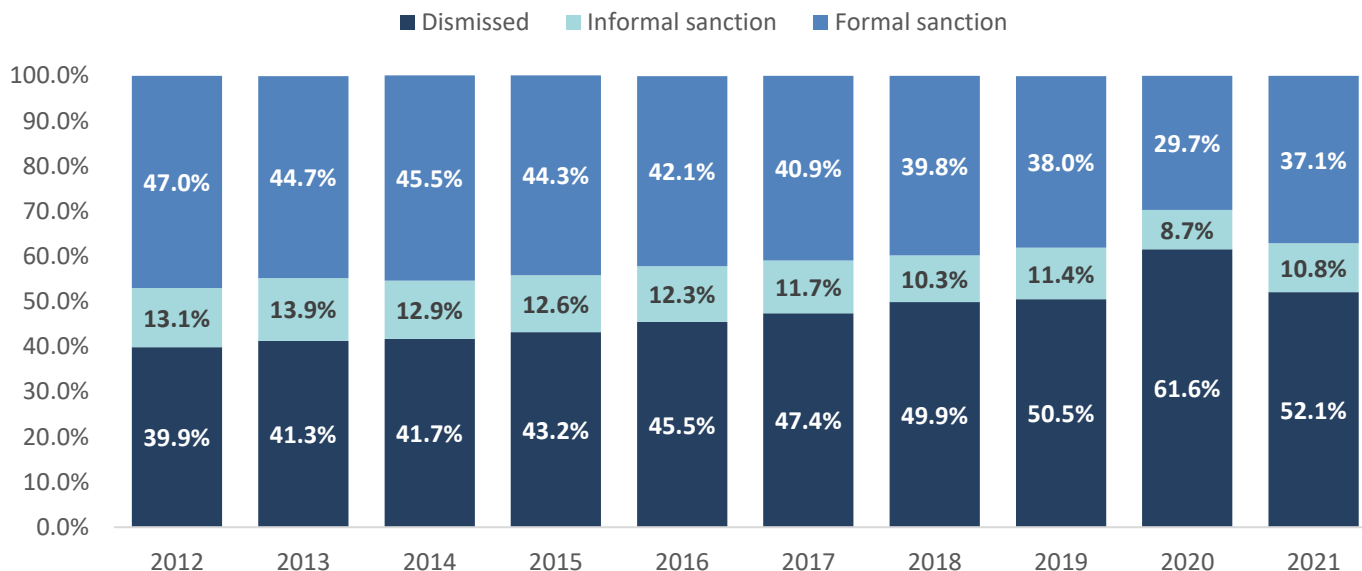
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.7 One-Day Count of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010 - 2021**



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.8 Proportion of Petitioned Status Offenses Receiving Sanctions, 2012 – 2021**



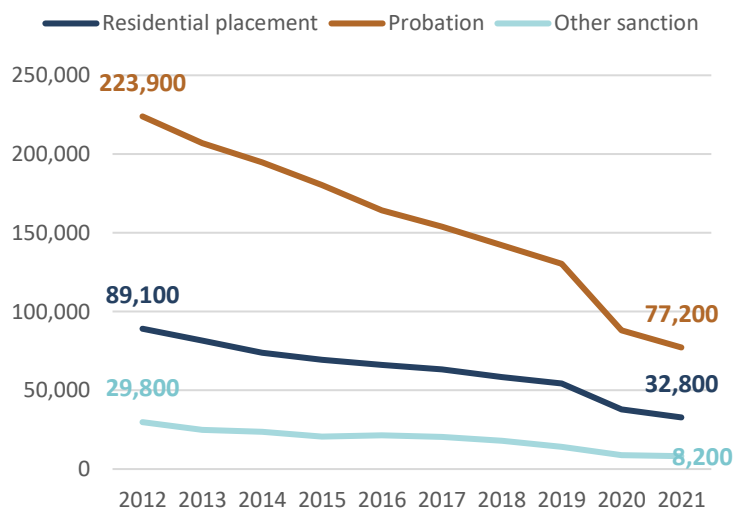
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

### Status Offenses

Figure 7.8 details how the sanctioning of petitioned status offense cases has changed over time. A larger proportion of petitioned status offense cases have been dismissed since 2012, with a rate of 52.1% in 2021, although the rate has decreased compared to last year. The rate of informal and formal sanctions has also slowly decreased over time. Informal sanctions refer to cases that were adjudicated yet still received a sanction such as voluntary probation or program referral (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

As for the disposition of adjudicated status offense crimes since 2012, most adjudicated juveniles are placed on probation, followed by residential placement, and then other sanctions. However, the number of youths placed on probation or in residential placement has continued to decline since 2012, with 77,200 youth placed on probation, 32,800 in residential placement, and 8,200 resulting in other sanctions in 2021 (Figure 7.9) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

**Figure 7.9 Disposition of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases, 2012 – 2021**



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

## **Factors Behind the Juvenile Crime Decline**

All national juvenile data presented shows steady decreases since 2011. In fact, juvenile crime rates have been dropping since the mid-1990s and are currently at a record low (MST Services, 2018). There are a few different contributing factors to the lower juvenile crime rates that we see today.

One factor contributing to lowered juvenile crime rates is new services that are aimed at preventing system involvement. More interventions are now taken to address the school to prison pipeline that affects at-risk youth (MST Services, 2018). Programs currently used throughout the nation to prevent system involvement include conflict resolution, behavior management, mentoring, school organizations, and more (MST Services, 2018).

Another factor that has contributed to lowered juvenile crime rates is the shift to rehabilitation efforts rather than imprisonment. Public surveys show that there is more support for rehabilitation services over incarceration (MST Services, 2018). In addition, rehabilitation is a better option fiscally. A 2015 study by the Justice Policy Institute showed that youth rehabilitative programs cost taxpayers \$21,000 per juvenile per year, compared to the average juvenile incarceration rate cost of \$148,767 per juvenile per year (MST Services, 2018). In fact, a few states stand out as examples of the savings of reducing juvenile detention; Florida saved \$36.4 million between 2005 and 2008 by referring juvenile offenders to diversion programs rather than detention and Pennsylvania saved a combined \$317 million by implementing seven juvenile alternatives to incarceration programs (MST Services, 2018)

## **Community-Based Alternatives**

A 2019 article by the Urban Institute details community-based youth justice solutions in response to the dramatic decline in youth crime rates throughout the nation. The report presents methods that states could use in a new “continuum of

community-based care and opportunity for youth” (Harvell et al., 2019). Their proposed community-based continuum of care and opportunity includes any nonresidential program or service for youth/families, including, but not limited to the following:

- “Access to health care, including mental health treatment”
- “Civic engagement and service learning opportunities”
- “Crisis services, including mobile units”

It is also important to note that the Urban Institute recommends that these services should also be available outside of the juvenile justice system so that youth can continue to receive services beyond their involvement in the system and would not need to be involved in the system at all in order to receive these services (Harvell et al. 2019).

Repurposing a residential facility is one way to use closed prisons to address community needs (Harvell et al., 2019). In fact, a North Carolina based non-profit, GrowingChange has been a key leader in this area. GrowingChange flips closed prisons into community resources through a model of “reclaim, attain, and sustain” (Harvell et al., 2019). They have also been able to establish effective partnerships that have helped to take the burden off the state. GrowingChange is currently developing an open-sourced replicable model for communities across the nation to use to help them repurpose their prisons (Harvell et al., 2019).

Alternative options for supporting community-based alternatives discussed in the report include leveraging prison land to create new funding streams, maximizing state and federal funding opportunities, and implementing innovative strategies to fund community investment (Harvell et al., 2019). The strategies outlined in this report provide a guide for the next steps in youth justice in response to national

declines in crime rates. It is important to establish a thorough continuum of care and opportunity for youth in order to prevent system involvement and to assure that disadvantaged communities receive necessary resources for healthy outcomes for all youth (Harvell et al, 2019).

### **COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic placed immediate pressure on juvenile agencies to adopt new policies and practices. Agencies across the country were forced to execute changes to respond to juvenile crime in the midst of the public health crisis (Lockwood et al., 2023). A study published in 2023 (Lockwood et al.), explored the challenges of the pandemic on the juvenile justice system and found that court closures created a major challenge for adult and juvenile agencies alike. In addition to this, the most prominent concern was youth and staff being exposed to COVID-19 and the need to implement effective public health policies to prevent the spread of the disease.

As treatment facilities were forced to close during the pandemic, many youths experienced disruptions to their normal routines and received limited or no services (Lockwood et al., 2023). Findings from Lockwood et al. (2023) suggest the need to review the delivery and modality of all services offered, especially for people in hard-to-reach areas. As was the case during the pandemic, it is recommended that technology and remote treatment should continue to be offered as it could increase the likelihood that youth comply with probation conditions while allowing for continued structure in their daily routines.

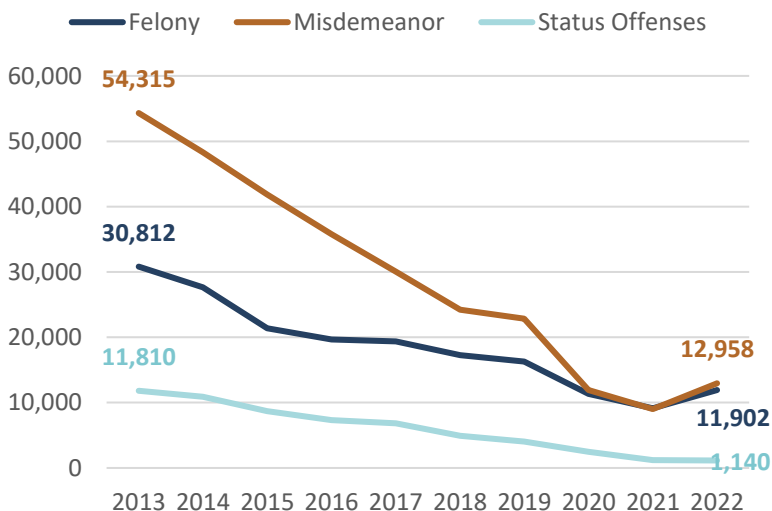
# CALIFORNIA

## Arrests

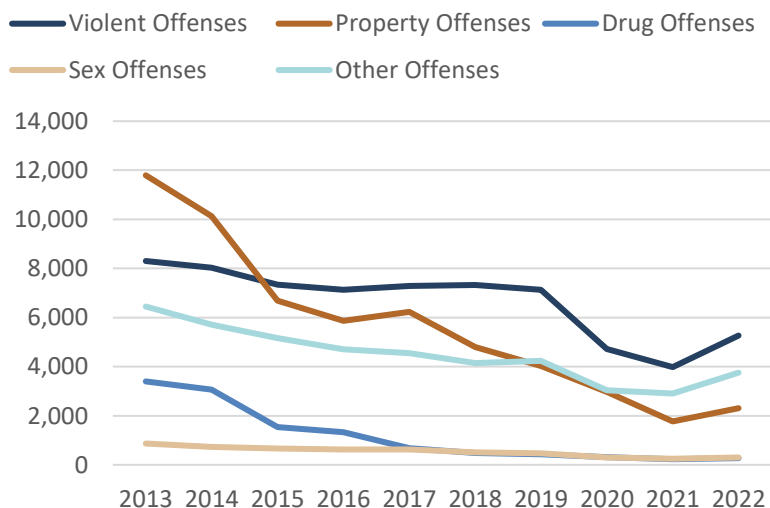
Juvenile crime trends in California are similar to the trends nationwide. Juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests have all declined since 2013 (although felonies and misdemeanors saw a slight increase from 2021 to 2022), with misdemeanors seeing the largest decline over the past ten years. In 2022 there were 12,958 felony juvenile arrests, 11,902 misdemeanor juvenile arrests, and 1,140 status offense arrests (Figure 7.10) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.11 presents the juvenile felony arrest breakdown. Arrests for all offenses have decreased since 2013, with the largest decrease occurring for felony property offenses. In 2022 violent offenses had the highest number of arrests (5,262), followed by other offenses (3,758), property offenses (2,312), sex offenses (294), and drug offenses (276) (Figure 7.11) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.10 Juvenile Arrests, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.11 Juvenile Felony Arrest Breakdown, 2013 – 2022**



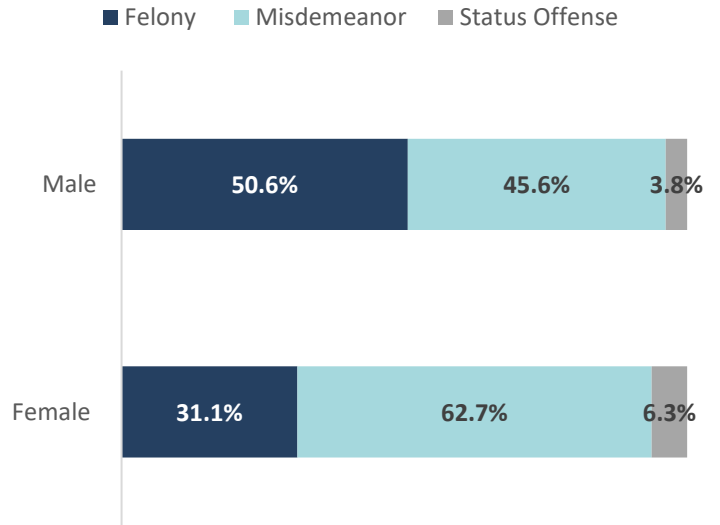
(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023)



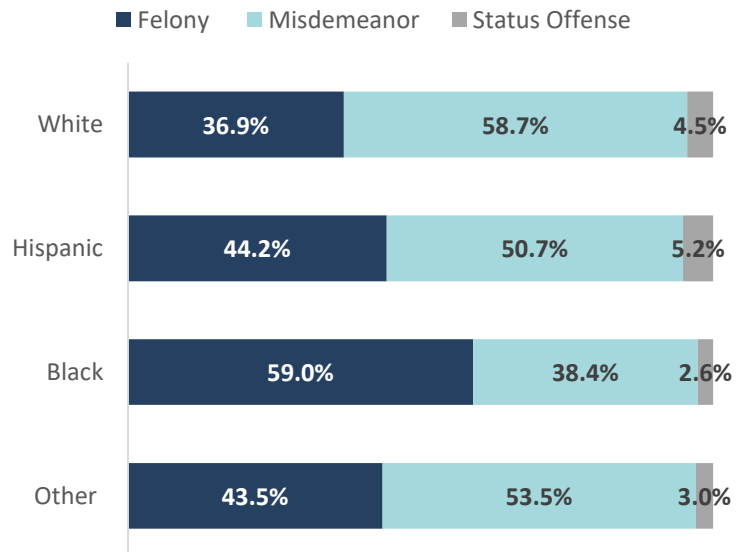
Males were arrested for felonies (50.6%) at a higher rate than females (31.1%) (Figure 7.12). Additionally, 45.6% of male arrests were for misdemeanors, while 62.7% of female arrests were for misdemeanors, and 3.8% of male arrests were for status offenses, compared to 6.3% for females (Figure 7.12) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

In regard to race/ethnicity, Black or African American juveniles had the highest rate of felony arrests (59.0%), followed by Hispanic juveniles (44.2%), 'other' races (43.5%), and White juveniles (36.9%). A complete breakdown of juvenile arrests by ethnicity can be found in Figure 7.13 (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.12 Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2022**



**Figure 7.13 Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2022**



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

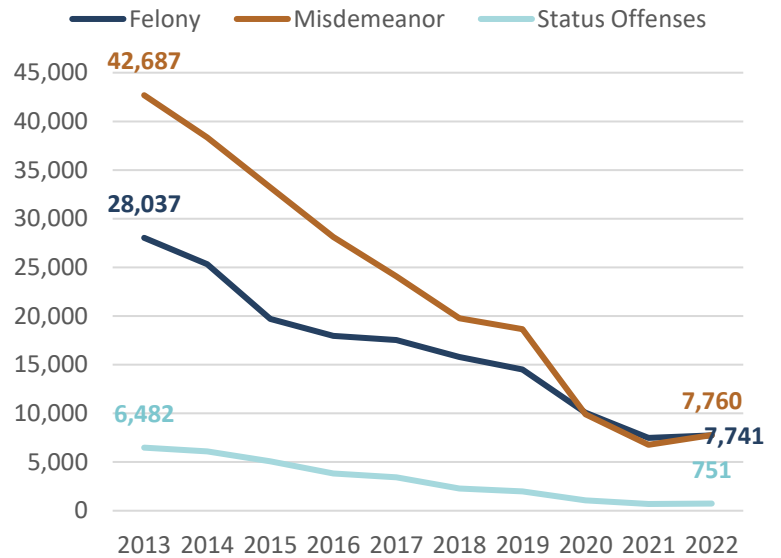
## Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.14 and 7.15 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

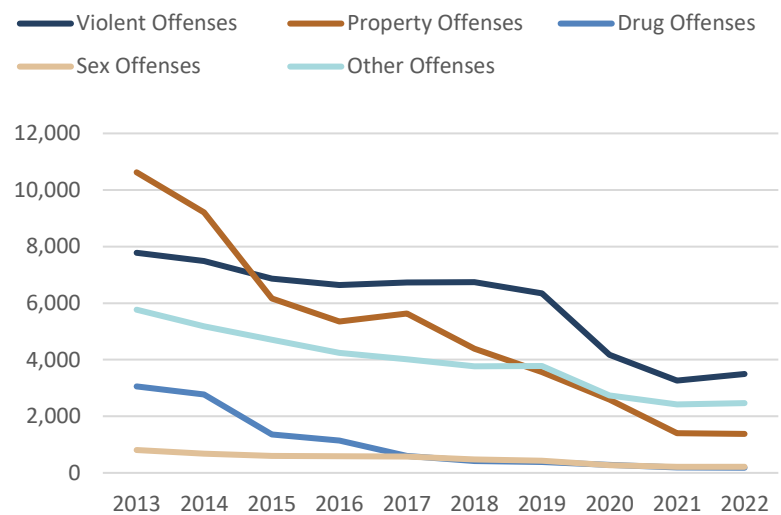
The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation decreased since 2013 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.14). The amount of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2022 was 7,741, there were 7,760 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and 751 status offense cases sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.14) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (3,493) followed by other offenses (2,470), property offenses (1,377), sex offenses (219), and drug offenses (182) (Figure 7.15) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.14 Juvenile Probation, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.15 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2013 – 2022**



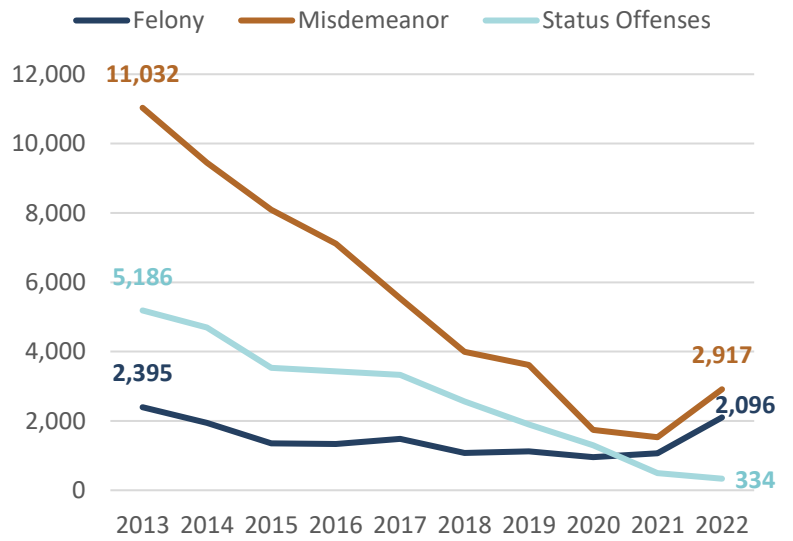
(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

The graphs on this page for juveniles within department refer to “juveniles taken into custody for committing a violation and the law enforcement agency [did not make] a referral to juvenile court and [did not] file formal charges. The juvenile, in most cases, is warned and released to the parents or guardian” (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

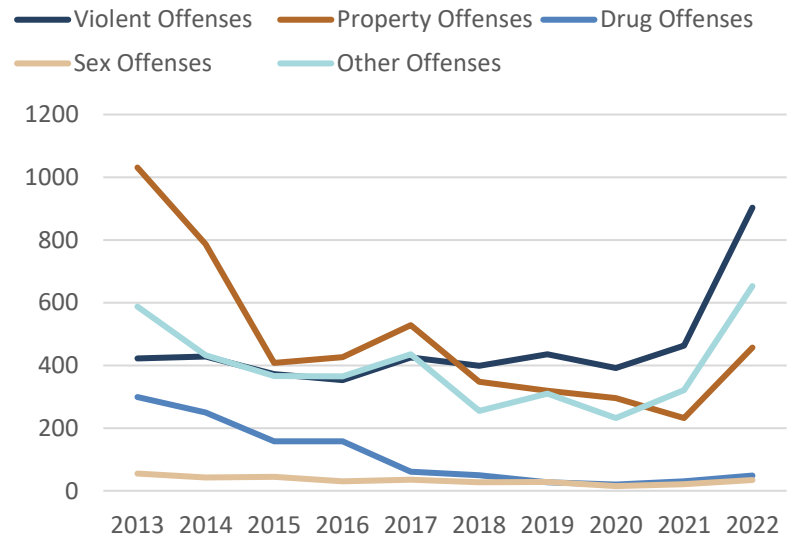
The number of juveniles within departments decreased for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses since 2013. The number of felonies within departments in 2022 was 2,096, the number of misdemeanors was 2,917, and the number of status offenses within departments was 334 (Figure 7.16) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.17 presents data on juveniles within departments by felony offense. The current number of violent offenses within departments in 2022 was 903, followed by other offenses (653), property offenses (457), drug offenses (49), and sex offenses (34) (Figure 7.17) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.16 Juveniles Within Department, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.17 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2013 – 2022**



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

## Next Steps in California

Juvenile crime trends in California are similar to national trends. There has been a steady decrease in juvenile arrests for all offenses and juveniles placed on probation since 2013. A report prepared by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) in 2017 by Mike Males found that improvements in youth safety have aligned with steps that California has taken in justice reform in recent years, including a number of policies that have shifted away from incarceration and toward rehabilitation. Some of these policies include Senate Bill 81, Assembly Bill 109, Senate Bill 1449, Proposition 47, Proposition 64, and Proposition 57, which all aimed to lessen punitive punishment within the justice system (Males, 2017).

In addition, new legislation in California, juvenile justice realignment Senate Bill (SB) 823, transfers responsibility for serious felony juvenile offenders from state facilities to county facilities. SB 823 establishes that “justice system-involved youth are more successful when they remain connected to their families and communities” (SB 823, 2020). Under this new legislation, California’s Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) ceased most youth admissions beginning July 1, 2021. As part of SB 823, funding was allocated to counties in order to provide local supervision and services for high-risk youth. The bill also established a state oversight committee to assist counties in improving local juvenile justice systems. Per SB 823, all DJJ Juvenile Justice Facilities closed July 1, 2023 (Division of Juvenile Justice, 2024).

A 2021 report by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (Washburn et al., 2021) looks into the current state of DJJ and makes recommendations to improve youth outcomes moving forward, given the changing landscape of the system. These recommendations include:

- “Expand the use of existing legal procedures to bring youth back to their home counties.”

- “Reinvest state funds in community-based alternatives to confinement and probation.”
- “Improve oversight of detention facilities and the broader juvenile justice system.”

Washburn et al. (2021) stress the importance of leaning from DJJ’s failures in the midst of the major transition in the juvenile justice system. They explain that it will be important to not simply duplicate DJJ at the local level but to instead reinvest state dollars into what is proven to keep youth safe and uplift their voices.

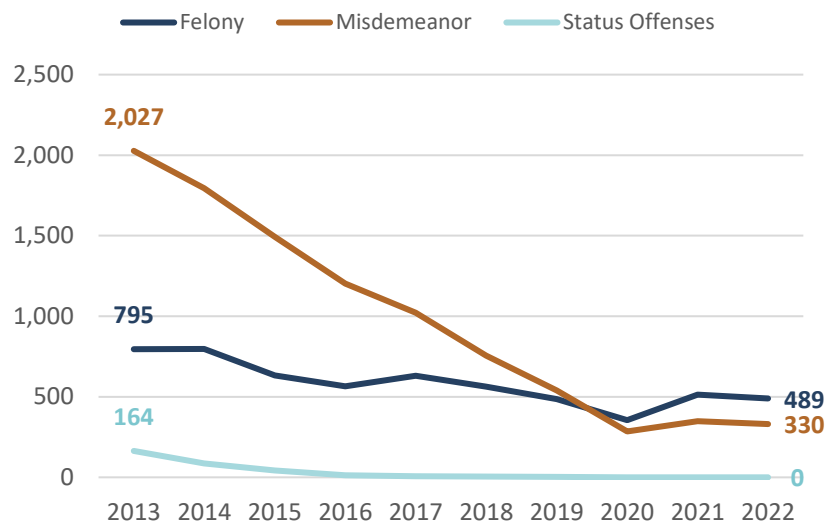
# SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

## Arrests

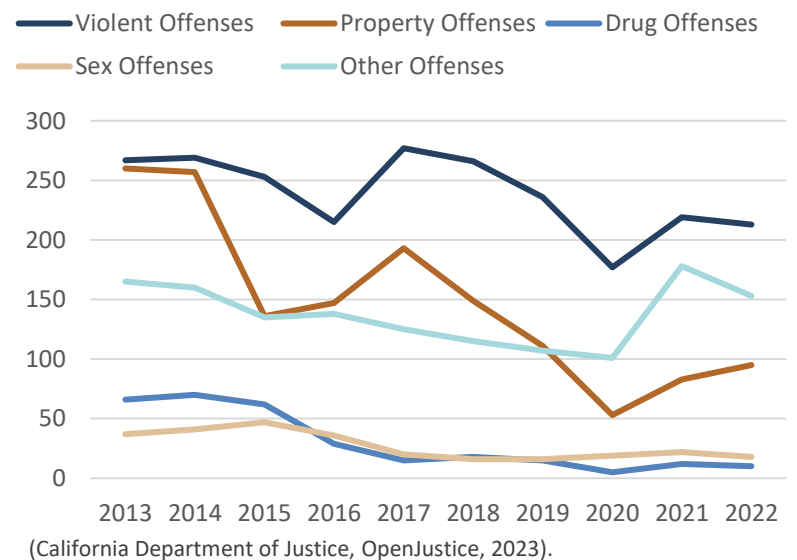
Figure 7.18 presents felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles in San Joaquin County from 2013 through 2022. The total number of all three offenses have decreased since 2013. In 2013 there were 795 felonies, 2,027 misdemeanors, and 86 status offenses, while in 2022 there were only 489 felonies, 330 misdemeanors, and no status offenses in San Joaquin County (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.19 provides a more specific breakdown of arrests for felony offenses, including violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, sex offenses, and other offenses for 2013 – 2022. Total numbers of felonies have fluctuated over the years, but there has been a decrease for all types of felony offenses in 2022 in comparison to 2013. In 2022 there were a total of 213 violent offenses committed by juveniles, 95 property offenses, 18 sex offenses, 10 drug offenses, and 153 other offenses (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.18 Total Felony, Misdemeanor and Status Offenses Arrests, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.19 Felony Breakdown, 2013 – 2022**



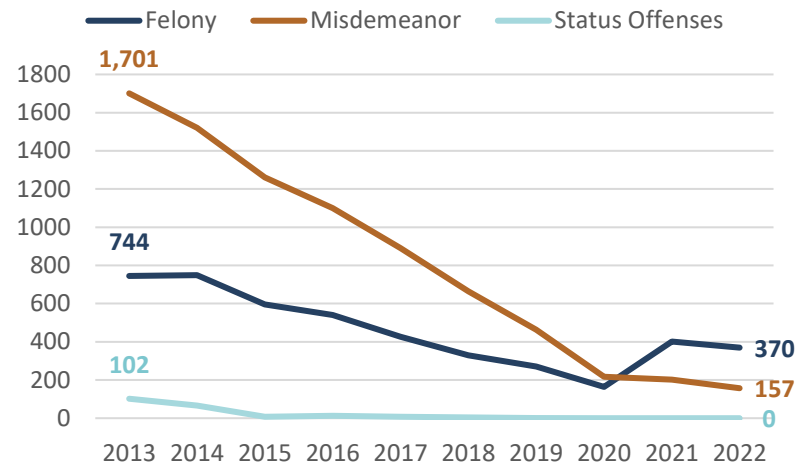
## Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.20 and 7.21 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

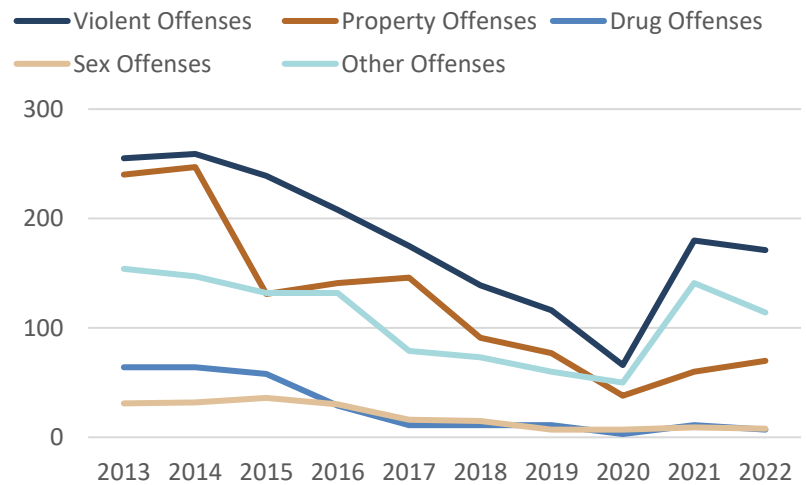
The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation has decreased since 2013 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.20). The number of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2022 was 370, there were 157 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and no status offenses were sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.20) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (171) followed by other offenses (114), property offenses (70), sex offenses (8), and drug offenses (7) (Figure 7.21) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.20 Juvenile Probation, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.21 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2013 – 2022**



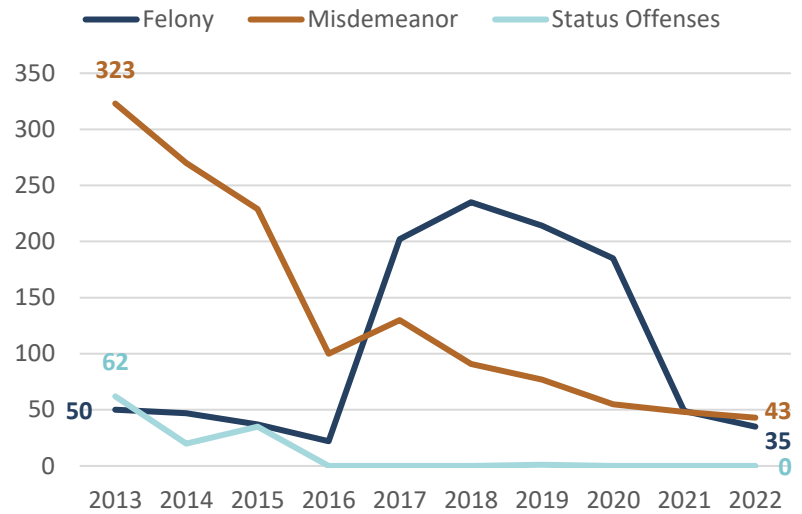
(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

The graphs on this page refer to “juvenile[s] taken into custody for committing a violation and the law enforcement agency does not make a referral to juvenile court and does not file formal charges. The juvenile, in most cases, is warned and released to the parents or guardian.” These are identical to the graphs provided for California in the previous section (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

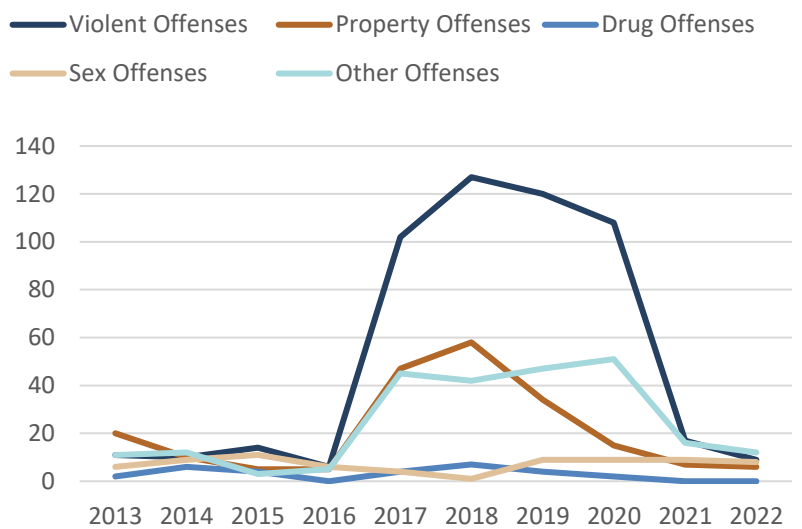
The number of juveniles within the department has decreased for misdemeanors and status offenses, with the totals decreasing from 323 in 2013 to 43 in 2022 for misdemeanors and from 62 to 0 for status offenses. However, there has been more fluctuation for felonies, which decreased from 2013 through 2016, but then increased from 2016 to 2018, and have decreased since then, with the total in 2022 being 35 (Figure 7.22) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.23 presents data on juveniles within department by felony offense. Numbers for all felony offenses have increased since 2013, with most offenses peaking in 2018 or 2019. The current number of ‘other offenses within the department in 2022 was 12, followed by violent offenses (9), sex offenses (8), and property offenses (6) (Figure 7.23) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

**Figure 7.22 Juveniles Within Department, 2013 – 2022**



**Figure 7.23 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2013 – 2022**



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

## TREND ANALYSIS

### Referrals to Probation (2022)

For the 2022 reporting year (January 1 - December 31, 2022), there was a total of 1,274 juvenile referrals to the San Joaquin County Probation Department for delinquent acts (Figure 7.24). With respect to gender, three-quarters of referrals were male (75.9%) and 24.1% were female (Figure 7.25). In regard to race/ethnicity, 46.3% of youth were Hispanic, 28.9% were Black, 14.7% White, 5.2% Asian, 0.5% Pacific Islander, 0.3% Native American, and 4.1% were of an unknown race/ethnicity (Figure 7.26).

Figure 7.24 Total Referrals (2021 and 2022)

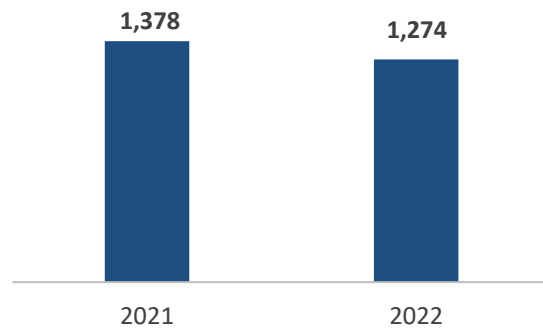


Figure 7.25 Referrals by Gender (2022) (n=1,274)

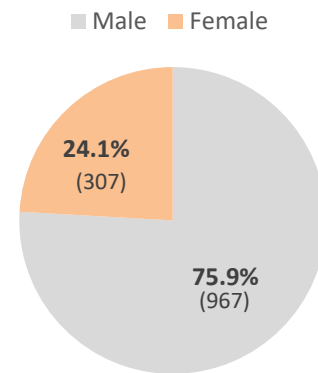
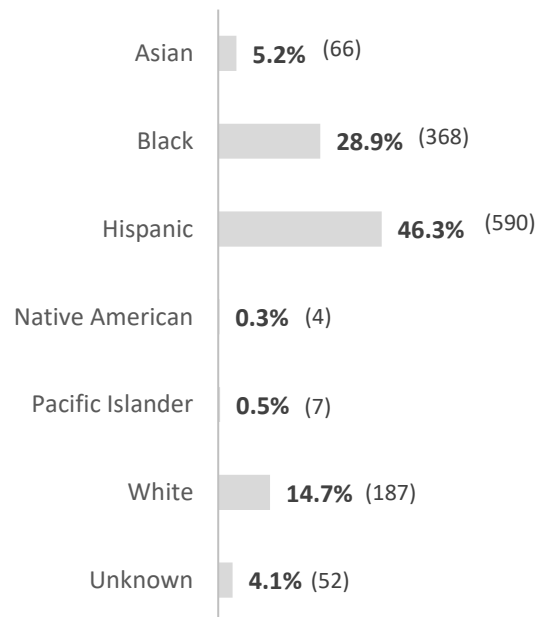


Figure 7.26 Referrals by Race/Ethnicity (2022) (n=1,274)



(California Department of Justice, 2022)

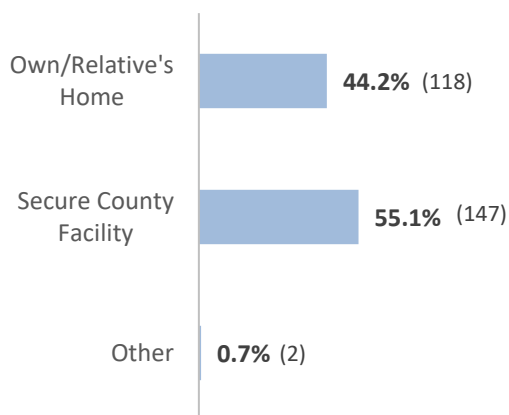


## Court Dispositions (2022)

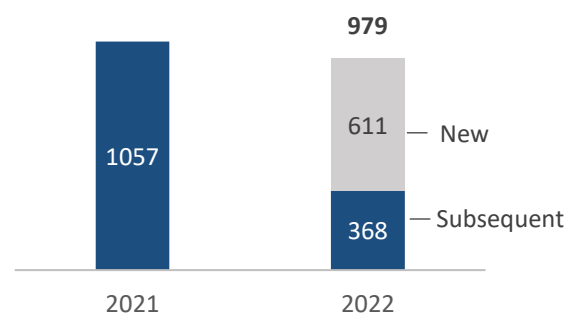
There were 979 petitions for delinquent acts filed in 2022, a decrease relative to the 1,057 petitions in the prior year. A total of 611 (62.4%) petitions in 2022 were new, with 368 (37.6%) being subsequent petitions (Figure 7.28). About a quarter (77.7%) involved males, compared to 22.3% for females (Figure 7.29). The distribution of court dispositions by race/ethnicity is as follows: 46.6% were Hispanic, 29.5% Black, 13.4% White, 5.8% Asian, 0.6% Pacific Islander, 0.4% Native American, and 3.7% unknown (Figure 7.30).

As for court disposition, the distribution by probation category is as follows: 267 wardship probationers, and 90 on informal probation, 59 non-wards, and 51 deferred judgements (Figure 7.30). Of the 267 wardship probationers, 55.1% were placed in a secure county facility, 44.2% were at their own/relative's home, and 0.7% were in another public facility (Figure 7.27).

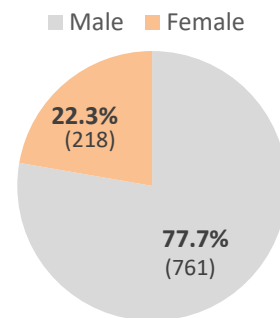
**Figure 7.27 Wardship Placements (2022) (n=267)**



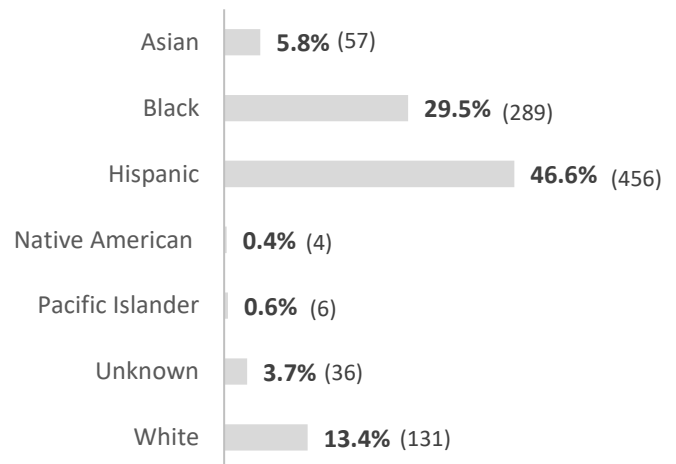
**Figure 7.28 Total Petitions (2021 and 2022)**



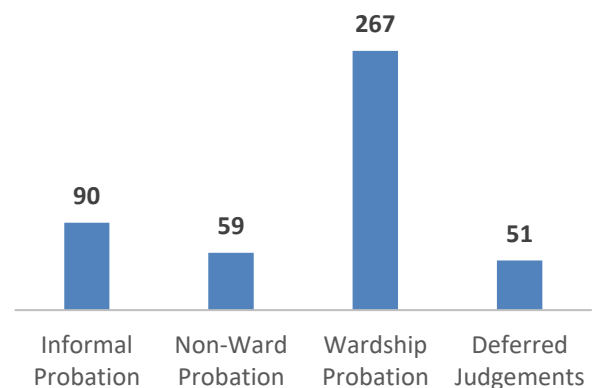
**Figure 7.29 Petitions by Gender (2022) (n=979)**



**Figure 7.30 Petitions by Race/Ethnicity (2022) (n=979)**



**Figure 7.31 Court Disposition (2022)**



## Arrests (2022)

A total of 819 juvenile arrests were made in San Joaquin County in 2022 (Figure 7.32). The majority (59.7%) were for felonies, and 40.3% were for misdemeanors (Figure 7.33). Of these arrests, 75.0% were for males and 25.0% were for females (Figure 7.34). The race/ethnic breakdown of these arrests is as follows: 43.5% of the youth arrested were Hispanic, 29.4% were Black, 17.1% were White, and 10.0% were 'other' races/ethnicities (Figure 7.35). From 2021 to 2022 total juvenile arrests increased from 570 to 819 (Figure 7.32). In 2022 felony arrests accounted for a lower proportion of total arrests compared to 2021 (59.7% versus 79.1% respectively) (Figure 7.36).

Figure 7.33 Arrests by Offense (2022) (n=819)

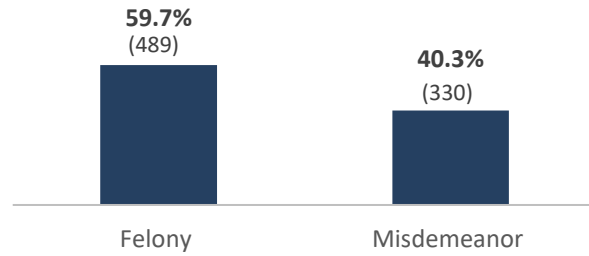


Figure 7.34 Arrests by Gender (2022) (n=819)

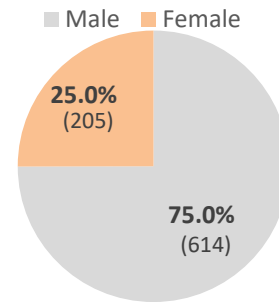


Figure 7.35 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity (2022) (n=819)

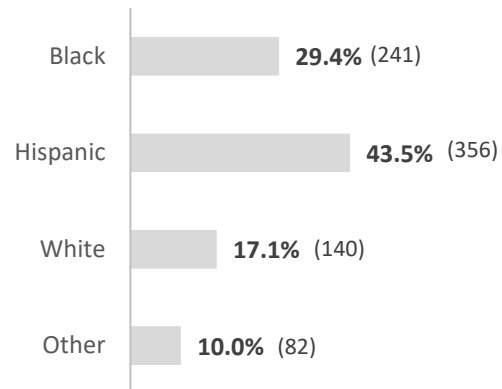
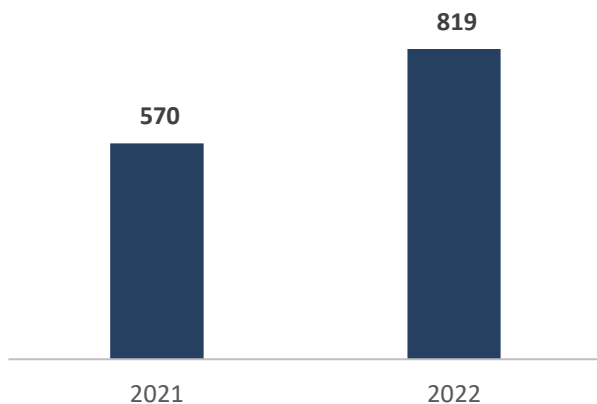
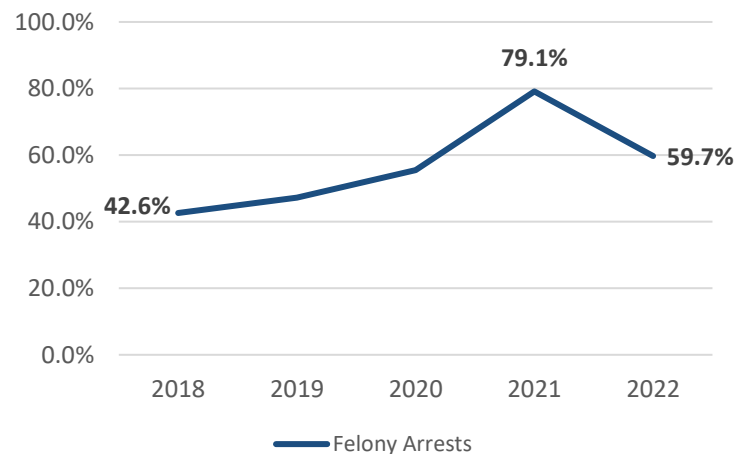


Figure 7.32 Total Arrests (2021 and 2022)



(California Department of Justice, 2022)

Figure 7.36 Total Felony Arrests (2018 - 2021)



Juvenile crime trends in San Joaquin County are similar to those found at the state and national level. Since 2013 juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status arrests have decreased and the number of juveniles placed on probation has decreased.

### ***Additional Notes***

As previously mentioned, SB 823 represents an important hand-off to counties as they will have to plan where to house youth offenders that would have been sent to state facilities. Ideally, these youth will remain in their counties and be provided with the supportive services that they need for rehabilitation (Aguilera, 2020).

Opponents of this new law are concerned that each county will have different approaches and resources available for youth and are skeptical of the state's funding formula. Proponents argue that while the new law may not be perfect, the important thing is keeping youth close to home, where they can benefit from community support (Aguilera, 2020).

### ***JJCPA-Funded Programs Influence on Juvenile Justice Trends***

This report provides the following: some information on approaches that lower youth crime in general; national, state, and data trends in San Joaquin County over time; data analysis specific to juvenile justice data for San Joaquin County for the calendar years 2022 and 2023; and JJCPA program data analysis over a fiscal year (2022-2023) and in some cases over multiple years. This information is offered in order to provide some context about the effectiveness of the use of JJCPA funds and how JJCPA-funded programs in San Joaquin County influence juvenile justice trends. It is critical to note that there is historical and compelling evidence of the effectiveness of JJCPA programming on lowering juvenile crime for program participants for approximately twenty years in the county. Also, while there are other factors that can contribute to improvements in juvenile crime, one of

the most important would be the programs that have been put in place to support and serve at-risk youth. Other such factors include but are not limited to other evidenced based practices, other programs not funded by JJCPA, and other innovative practices utilized by Probation, the courts, police departments, schools, families, the community, and by the prosocial efforts of youth themselves.

As was noted in the previous section, practices that can lower juvenile rates include services aimed at preventing system involvement and include programs that provide education, programming, support, provision of basic needs, civic engagement, etc. These types of services and practices are precisely what is offered via the array of programs in San Joaquin County and include the following:

- Juvenile Supervision provides services to youth in 29 high schools San Joaquin County.
- Reconnect Day Reporting Center provides schooling, support, referrals, supervision, and evidenced-based programming to some of the most at-risk youth in the county.
- CPFSJ's Neighborhood Service Centers provides early intervention, prevention, and case management services that center on supporting youth and their family, providing of basic needs, and combating intergenerational crime.
- The Transitional Age Youth Unit provides specialized supervision to transitional age youth and in doing so serves some of the most at-risk individuals in the county.
- Family Focused Intervention Team is a prevention-based program that works with adult probationers aiming to give them the tools they need to support their families and children and to be successful.
- Via the Positive Youth Justice Initiative, CPFSJ and Sow A Seed are each working to provide case management services to youth in San Joaquin County (who are referred to them by the Probation Department).



In general terms, it is critical to note that programs such as the ones funded by JJCPA, would be part of the reason why juvenile crime has decreased over time. As is noted above, while a range of factors and interventions would be working to drive down juvenile arrests and crime in San Joaquin County, the JJCPA programs outlined in this report would stand out as examples as some of the most influential drivers of this positive change both in terms of what the research suggests need to be in place for positive outcomes and due to the success of these programs. The reason that this would be the case is because each program offers innovative, strategic support and resources and they use evidence-based approaches to working with youth.

## **CONCLUSION**

The data presented in this evaluation report provide unequivocal evidence that these six JJCPA funded programs are highly effective. This report clearly demonstrates that each of these programs has positively affected the lives of young people in San Joaquin County either during the 2022/2023 fiscal year and/or historically.

In successfully implementing these programs, the Probation Department, in partnership with the community-based organizations, has met and/or exceeded its central programmatic objectives, as originally envisioned in the San Joaquin County Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan by providing “both the supervision and the support to help...juveniles avoid future anti-social behavior.”

The success of these programs in achieving their central objectives leads to the conclusion that their value cannot be overstated. The costs of juvenile crime in both dollars and the destruction of young lives are substantial. Probation programs like the ones evaluated in this report are especially relevant in counties like San Joaquin, where the risk factors for young people attributable to poverty and disadvantage are high. As such, these JJCPA-funded programs have offered the county a powerful crime prevention and intervention tool. Highly effective programs like the ones presented in this report will continue to be critical in San Joaquin County especially with respect to the increase in juvenile felony crime.

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