

(2023-2024) Annual Plan

Date: 4/27/2023

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Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institution Code Section 1961(b) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan. The following is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so. Each field must be completed before submitting your plan to the BSCC. If you have nothing to report for a field, please indicate 'N/A'. At the end of the template please press the 'Submit' button to be recorded with the BSCC. Your work will be saved each time you log in, if you need to make any edits.

Your Submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website. jgrant@sjgov.org

If you have any questions on completing your annual plan, or wish to use your own plan, please email:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

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Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))

A. Assessment of Existing Services

Include here an assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

San Joaquin County's juvenile justice system is comprised of community-based partners and statutorily 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. The services described below primarily target youth within a community setting and provide juvenile justice prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation services. This rich mix of justice and youth-serving providers includes:

1. Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs
2. Youth and Family Services Agencies
3. Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use Disorder Programs
4. Education Partners and Programs
5. Youth Employment Programs

Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs

San Joaquin County Probation Department and local law enforcement partners offer a range of services and support for at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders that are designed to work with youth that have intercepted with the justice system along three main points of contact:

1. Prevention / Early Intervention
2. Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs
3. Suppression / Incapacitation Prevention/Early Intervention:

San Joaquin County Probation, District Attorney, and Sheriff all operate programs to engage high risk youth, divert or defer youth from deeper engagement into the criminal justice system, and to help youth understand and take accountability for their actions. Probation Department Programs Include:

Project 654 is a partnership with the San Joaquin County Office of Education's Alternative Programs whose goal is to keep students in school and out of the juvenile justice system. The program serves students who are not currently on probation. Probation Assistants work with students, their families, and school staff and monitor their school performance.

•Crossroads is a pre-delinquent intervention program operated by the Probation Department. Crossroads provides free counseling for youth and their families with a purpose or reducing truancy and/or curfew violations and increasing school attendance / engagement.

- Community Accountability Boards (CABs) involve youth and adult community members in a restorative justice intervention for youth that commit minor offenses.

District Attorney's Office Programs Include:

- Project Navigate Constructive Change: Navigators assist youth and their families in navigating the court system, connecting youth to supportive services, and diverting them from incarceration.
- Deferred Entry of Judgement: Allows youth charged with felonies to enter an admission, and to have their case continued for one year. If the youth satisfactorily completes the conditions imposed by the court the youth is allowed to withdraw the admission, charges are dismissed, and the record and crime reports are sealed. Operates in partnership with Superior Courts and the Probation Department.

Sheriff's Office Programs Include:

- Sheriff's Explores and Cadets programs (for youth 14-17 and 18-21, respectively) are designed to engage youth in a conversation about law enforcement careers and the collective responsibility of all citizens to ensure public safety in homes, schools, and neighborhoods.

Many of these programs exist in partnership with other County agencies and/or community-based programs.

Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs: San Joaquin County Probation provides community and home-based supervision to youth that have been charged with misdemeanors or felonies. Juvenile probation activities have varying levels of intensity ranging from informal probation to placement in a residential group home. All juvenile probation and supervision services include completion of counseling, community services, and /or evidence based cognitive behavioral interventions.

- Deferred Entry of Judgement
- Informal Probation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 654.2)
- Probation without Wardship (Welfare and Institutions Code § 725)
- Reconnect Unit
 - Day Reporting Center
 - Supervision
- Placement

Recommendations by the Probation Department and decisions made by the District Attorney regarding how charges will be entered, whether and to what extent youth are detained, intensity of supervision, and programming conditions are guided by two evidence-based assessment tools: The Positive Achievement Change Tool and the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.

JJCPA funds The Reconnect Unit, which consists of The Day Reporting Center and POOC. Both

programs are specialized supervision programs that operate in partnership with education entities.

- Probation Officers on Campus:** POOC probation officers are assigned to specific school sites to supervise moderate-high to high-risk youth. Placing probation officers on school campuses strengthens the link between the probation officers and the students at school. POOC aligns with research demonstrating the effectiveness of community-based interventions and is supported by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This is a partnership between the Probation Department and local school districts and the County ONE Schools.

- Reconnect Day Reporting Center:** Reconnect Day Reporting Center is a formal day reporting program that operates in partnership with the County Office of Education and local community-based organizations. At Reconnect, moderate-high to high-risk youth report daily for split day programming. Programming includes a combination of school-based programming provided by the Office of Education and evidence-based programming provided by Victor Services to reduce criminogenic risk factors. A community-based organization also provides case management and family support services to the youth assigned to the Reconnect program.

Reconnect and POOC have combined to form The Reconnect Unit. The County Supervision Unit will merge with the Reconnect Unit to form one supervision unit. Despite being combined they will continue to operate as intended and in partnership with education entities.

Further discussion of Probation Department operated programs and the guiding strategy for prevention and intervention programs are described in Part II and Part III of the Plan below.

Detention and Alternatives to Detention: Secure beds at the Juvenile Detention Center (Juvenile Hall) are reserved for the most serious, chronic and sometimes violent offenders. All decisions to detain youth in Juvenile Hall are guided by the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance. DRAI overrides occur with strict oversight requirements to reduce the extent that implicit bias is affecting detention recommendations. The average daily population within Juvenile Hall has decreased over the past several years as more efforts are made towards earlier interventions and towards other alternatives to detention. Additionally, the Probation Department operates a Juvenile Camp (Camp Peterson) which provides a residential detention program with education, cognitive behavioral interventions, and therapeutic support services. The goal of the Camp Unit is to reunify the youth with their family whenever possible, or transition the youthful offender to safe, transitional housing and sustainable employment. The Camp provides a robust collaborative team approach to programming by use a multi-disciplinary

team of agencies and community-based organizations.

- Preventative Wrap programming is provided to youth at high risk of out-of-home placement. Services are offered in addition to ongoing supervision activities. Preventative Wrap is offered in partnership with Child Welfare Services and a local community-based organization contacted to provide wraparound programming.
- Electronic Monitoring (GPS) and Home Supervision are alternative sanctions for appropriate youth. These programs allow youth to remain in their home, attend school, but places severe restrictions on movements outside of home/school environments.

Youth and Family Services Agencies

Child Welfare Services (CWS): Special attention is given to youth considered "crossover youth", those simultaneously engaged in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems of care. In partnership with CWS, the Probation Department has created a series of early and preventative WRAP programs to provide intensive youth and family intervention services in order to prevent placement or escalation into a higher level of care or supervision status. A range of community-based providers also offer early intervention services to children and their parents or guardians that are designed to strengthen families and reduce incidence 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.

Youth Development Programs:

San Joaquin County Probation Department works with a wide range of youth serving agencies to create positive youth development and mentorship opportunities for youth at high-risk of delinquency and/or further justice system contact.

- Transitions to Independence (TIP): An evidence-based approach to mentoring at-risk youth is offered to very-high risk youth.
- Peacekeepers: Operated by the City of Stockton, Office of Violence Prevention, Peacekeepers Youth Outreach Workers are trained in conflict resolution, mediation, community organizing, mentoring, and case management. They work with young people at risk of violence and seek to resolve conflicts that have a risk of escalating to violence.
- My Brother's Keeper: Provides mentoring and intensive case management support to young men of color. The project addresses persistent opportunity gaps faced by boys and men of color and ensures that all young people can reach their full potential. Other youth development and mentoring programs operate using the Teen Empowerment Model, Thinking for a Change, El Joven Noble, and other evidence-based or promising practices.

Family Support Services:

Several local community-based organizations conduct parenting classes, parent cares, and parent support groups to help families of high- risk children learn new parenting skills and techniques.

- Sacred Fatherhood: Provides support and guidance for young and/or new fathers. Program activities are designed to inform and empower fathers towards developing positive aspects in their lives and directing them towards further involvement in the lives of their children.
- Family Resource Centers are neighborhood-based agencies that provide a range of supportive services to youth and families, including referrals to a full range of supportive services.
- Head Start, Early Head Start, and other Early Care and Education programs provide comprehensive support services for children and families (in addition to providing early learning programs) including respite, parent education, and linkages to services and supports for families such as housing, nutrition, health care, and family counseling services.
- Child Abuse Prevention: A range of community and home-based services provide early interventions to families that are at risk of abuse and/or domestic violence. One on one coaching is also provided to parents/guardians of children and youth with challenging behaviors. Additional services include home visitation, parent coaching, and family counseling services.

Additional evidence-based programming offered in San Joaquin County includes but is not limited to: Nurturing Parenting Program (NPP), Strengthening Families, Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) and Parent Cares.

Health, Mental health, and Substance Use Service Providers

Health Care Services and Community Based Clinics:

All juveniles in San Joaquin County are eligible for primary and preventative health care services through Medi-Cal or other coverage programs designed for uninsured children. The health care system is a critical component of the justice system as it serves as the first-line responder to youth that have survived adverse childhood experiences and are displaying trauma symptomology. Health providers provide a critical role in screening and assessing at-risk youth and referring to higher levels of care as needed.

Mental Health Services:

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) works in partnership with local schools and community-based organizations to provide mental services in the locations where youth are most comfortable receiving services. BHS also co-locates a team within the Juvenile Detention Center to facilitate the assessment and referral of youth with a mental health concern to the appropriate level of services. BHS provides a range of clinical treatment interventions for youth and families including, Family Therapy, Multi-systemic Family Therapy, and Trauma-Informed Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. BHS also operates a 24/7 crisis response system for children and

youth that includes a mobile crisis response team, crisis home visiting, and a children's crisis stabilization unit.

Substance Use Services: A range of substance use disorder treatment services are available to youth and/or their parents or guardians. Treatment services include outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, and recovery maintenance programs. Most programs target adults, though many youth serving organizations are developing harm reduction protocols for talking with youth about reducing or eliminating substance using behaviors. San Joaquin County Probation Department has adopted Cognitive Behavioral Interventions in Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) as a treatment program for youth.

Overall, more efforts are needed to strengthen the substance use disorder continuum of care, including more universal adoption of medication assisted treatment options that are suitable for adults and juveniles and broader access to treatment services for juveniles.

Education Partners and Programs

Local School Districts: Local school districts are a major component of the juvenile justice system at all levels along the continuum. Local school districts offer a range of early intervention services to reduce referrals to the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice and Community Accountability Boards. Probation Officers on Campus programs operate in five school districts in nearly 30 schools.

An example of success includes Stockton Unified School District, which one year after implementing restorative justice practices, has experienced dramatic decreases in the number of youth sent to the office for disciplinary concerns - one elementary school saw a 95% decrease in suspensions. These changes are significant as Stockton Unified also operates a police force responsible for ensuring campus safety across the District. District Police account for a significant portion of juvenile arrests, therefore any efforts made by schools to de-escalate all but essential disciplinary concerns are a major initiative of the juvenile justice system.

County Office of Education: The County Office of Education (COE) operates County ONE Schools for youth that are not successful in traditional schools. County ONE Schools provide a greater range of support services for at-risk youth.

School-based counseling and family therapy support services: Counseling and other support services are available to at-risk youth and their families through referrals made by local school districts. Counseling services target those who are eligible for Medi-Cal or are uninsured. Referral support programs help families with private insurance identify and select counseling or

private therapy opportunities through their health plan.

Youth Employment Programs

EEDD or EDD Operated Programs: Local and state funding is allocated towards summer youth employment programs. Per an agreement with WorkNET, local funding prioritizes access to employment programs for at-risk youth that meet enrollment guidelines.

- CalWORKs Summer Youth Employment Training Program: Offers youth 14-21 from CalWorks enrolled families an employment in an 8-week summer job providing service to their community.
- WorkNet Summer Jobs Program: Youth between the ages of 16-21 are placed with employers throughout San Joaquin County. To qualify students must attend a Job Preparedness Orientation where they are taught job seeking and keeping skills.

Local and Community Based Programs: Youth employment programs are also available through cities and local chambers of commerce. Eligibility requirements vary.

Describe what approach will be used to facilitate collaboration among the organizations listed above and support the integration of services.

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.

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
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Project, Executive Steering Committee

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJJPC): The JJJPC is comprised of representatives nominated by both the Superior Court and the County Board of Supervisors.

Two youth representatives also sit on the JJJPC. The JJJPC 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): Probation Officers on Campus, Reconnect, Family Focused Intervention Teams, and Neighborhood Service Centers. The JJCC reviews and approves the programs funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

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) and the Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents.

Following the end of the PYJI grant, the PYJI ESC was incorporated into the RRED ESC.

Together these committees represent a multi-pronged and multi-agency commitment to reform juvenile justice practices. Currently, these Commissions and Committees operate independent of each other. In practice, because of overlapping involvement of partners on multiple committees the findings and recommendations of each body are shared with, and inform the decisions and recommendations of, the others.

The San Joaquin County Probation Department continues to explore strategies to facilitate and strengthen collaboration amongst organizations in order to better support the coordination and integration of services. Strong partnerships between the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, 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.

B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

The Prioritized Focus Area for JJCPA Programs is the City of Stockton.

Of the eight neighborhoods with the highest number of bookings, six of the neighborhoods are in the City of Stockton, or within immediately adjacent unincorporated neighborhoods.

- 6 Stockton neighborhoods
- East Lodi
- Tracy

Youth in these areas are provided tools, resources and connections to help families improve their quality of life. These services are provided by the Neighborhood Service Centers.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

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San Joaquin County's Juvenile Justice Action Strategy aligns with best practices. For the past ten years, the San Joaquin County Probation Department has followed 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.

Accordingly, the Action Framework has been developed in three parts:

1. Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy: Addressing the risk factors that youth face and improving critical educational and developmental outcomes for youth,
2. Intervention Action Strategy: Utilizing evidence-based principles to provide community supervision, placement and other intervention strategies, and
3. Healthy Communities/ Strong Systems Strategy: Linking programs and services through a coordinated continuum of care.

Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy: The Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy promotes a trauma informed and positive youth development lens to the activities and services conducted within the juvenile justice system, countywide. It is based upon a premise, or theory of change, that providing trauma informed and positive youth development interventions to at-risk youth prior to, or immediately subsequent to, justice contact can help reduce future engagement in the justice system.

Within San Joaquin County, "trauma informed care" and "positive youth development" describes both a type of direct service provided to youth and the practice approach of probation officers, educators, social workers, and case managers working with justice involved youth and families.

Positive Youth Development (PYD): Positive youth development is a comprehensive way of

thinking about the development of adolescents and the factors that facilitate their successful transition from adolescence to adult. The basic premise of PYD is that even the most disadvantaged young person can develop positively when connected to the right mix of opportunities, supports, positive roles, and relationships. Having a wide range of pro-social experiences during adolescence allows a young person to practice and demonstrate competency and to embrace his or her responsibilities and value to the larger community. (Butts, Jeffrey A., Gordon Bazemore, & Aundra Saa Meroe (2010). Positive Youth Justice--Framing Justice Interventions Using the Concepts of Positive Youth Development. Washington, DC: Coalition for Juvenile Justice)

Key Strategies that are reinforcing positive youth development practices within the Juvenile Justice System are:

- Learning Communities: Learning communities are large forums designed to bring Juvenile Probation and Detention Officers and other Service Providers together to discuss new approaches and concepts to incorporate into practice. PYD Learning Communities have focused on the need to support and enhance protective factors in youth, especially in the domains of relationships, health, creativity, community, work, and education.

- Unit Procedures: Unit procedure 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.

- Staff Training: All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of PYD.

Trauma Informed Care: Significant research on the effects of trauma on youth and its impact on youth involvement in both the juvenile and criminal justice systems shows that identifying children who have experienced trauma is either being done inappropriately or not as often as necessary. This may be leaving many of these young people without the services and treatment they need, thus making them more at risk for future involvement in the justice system. (Healing Invisible Wounds: Why Investing in Trauma-Informed Care for Children Makes Sense. Justice Policy Institute, 2010.)

Key Strategies for creating a trauma informed practices within the juvenile Justice System are:

- Staff Training: All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of Trauma Informed Care. Trainings in trauma have included trainings in Trauma Informed Practices within Juvenile Detention, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Vicarious Trauma.

-Coordinated Community Approach: The Probation Department's training pertaining to trauma are a component of a larger coordinated effort to create a trauma-informed community. Trainings on the impacts (and potential symptomology) of traumatic experiences and/or pervasive adverse childhood experiences are also being delivered to staff, service providers, teachers, and community members through San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Office of Education, Stockton Unified School District, Human Services Agency, and other organizations throughout San Joaquin County.

Intervention Action Strategy

The Intervention Action Strategy applies eight evidence-based principles for effective intervention through practical and direct strategies. These principles have been proven through a meta-analysis of research into effective practices for reducing recidivism and are valid for juvenile offenders.

Assessing Actuarial Risk

Juvenile Detention and Intervention Approach: Research shows that services should be prioritized to the highest risk offenders and that providing services to low-risk offenders can actually increase recidivism.

The Probation Department utilizes a variety of validated risk and need assessment instruments to ensure that services are directed to those individuals at the greatest risk of committing future offenses.

- Detention Risk Assessment Tool (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance.
- Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to determine the developmental domain areas with the risk/ protective factors identified as opportunities to develop interventions that address the greatest need, or youth development opportunity.
- Massachusetts Youth Screening Instruments (MAYSI II) a validated screening tool for determining the presence of mental health concerns amongst youth at booking.
- Juvenile Sex Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool (JSORRAT - II) is also used to 13 determine risk amongst juvenile offenders detained for sex offenses.

Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation

Research demonstrates that in order to engage participants in beneficial programs, individuals need to discover their own rewards for healthy/positive changes in behaviors and attitudes. Several techniques are used to enhance intrinsic motivation.

- Motivational Interviewing (MI): MI is a style of communication that helps probation officers to overcome participant's reluctance to engage in discussions and/or overcome their ambivalence regarding behavior change.
- Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS): EPICS are brief interventions that probation officers teach structured social learning and positive behaviors in one-on-one interactions with youth.
- Protective Factors: Juvenile probation officers are trained in positive youth development and are charged with reinforcing at least one protective factor through each case plan.

Targeting Interventions

The Probation Department targets interventions to the highest risk offenders. Further, interventions use the principles of risk, need, and responsivity to ensure that juvenile offenders receive appropriate dosage in the assigned treatment intervention(s).

- Risk Principle: Prioritize primary supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at higher risk to re-offend.
- Criminogenic Need Principle: Address offenders' greatest criminogenic needs.
- Responsivity Principle: Consider individual characteristics when matching offenders to services.
- Dosage: Provide appropriate quantities of services, pro-social structure, and supervision is a strategic application of resources. Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months. For San Joaquin County Probation Department the goal for high-risk juvenile offenders is typically 200 hours of programming. Lower risk youth may receive reduced dosage, per research published through the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute.
- Treatment Principle: Treatment, particularly cognitive-behavioral interventions, should be applied as an integral part of the sentence and sanction process.

Skill Training with Directed Practice

All probation officers are trained in at least one cognitive behavioral intervention and are tasked with facilitating formal groups with clients to use these skills in routine practices. Probation officers are also trained in MI and EPICS. EPICS contacts are monitored through a formal fidelity review process in partnership with the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute.

Increasing Positive Reinforcement

When learning new skills and making behavioral changes, youth respond better, and maintain behavior and attitude changes for longer periods of time, when approached with carrots rather than sticks. However, increasing positive reinforcement should not be done at the expense of or undermine administering swift, certain, and real responses for negative and unacceptable

behavior. In general, the Probation Department seeks to administer ten rewards for every one sanction administered.

·Graduated Rewards and Sanctions: The Probation Department follows a Rewards Matrix that provides positive reinforcement to clients when they display prosocial attitudes and behaviors. Use of the rewards matrix is reinforced through training and unit supervision. The Sanctions Matrix provides swift, certain, and clear responses to violations of probation. The rewards and sanctions matrix takes into account the risk level of the clients and the severity of the violation/difficulty of the goal achieved.

Engage on-going Supports in Natural Communities

The Probation Department partners with various youth-serving community-based organizations to provide pro- social support and interventions within their communities. These agencies recruit transitional age youth with lived experience to serve as role models for youth who need guidance and support on how to change behaviors and attitudes that may be reinforced in their homes or communities.

Measure Relevant Processes and Practices

The Probation Department measures changes in attitudes and behaviors amongst juvenile offenders using the Positive Achievement Change Tool. The PACT is administered every 6 months, or as indicated. 15 Organizational Progress is measured through comprehensive evaluation tools and data metrics. A data dashboard is compiled monthly to provide ongoing information on the status of juvenile offenders, as measured through responses to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument. The DRAI dashboard report indicates the number referred for detention, pre- and post- arraignment conditions, and the community of origin for each juvenile offender.

Provide Measurement Feedback

This principle includes: 1) providing feedback to clients regarding their progress; 2) monitoring and evaluating the delivery of services and fidelity to procedures to build accountability and maintain integrity to the Department's mission; and 3) performing regular performance audits and case reviews to keep staff focused on the goal of reducing recidivism through evidence-based practices.

Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy

Strategy The Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy promotes a comprehensive,

collaborative, and community- based approach to juvenile justice. The Probation Department is committed to advancing large scale systems change through coordinated approaches to: (1) create stronger and more resilient communities; (2) reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system; (3) reduce an overreliance on locked facilities for all but the most serious offenses; and (4) collaborate internally among County departments and externally with other governmental and/or community organizations to improve all aspects of the County's criminal justice system.

D.Comprehensive Plan RevisionsDescribe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

Reconnect/County Supervision

As of July 2023, County Supervision will combine with The Reconnect Unit and will continue to provide the same services County Supervision provided.

If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary.

N/A

**Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
(Government Code Section 30061(b)(4))**

A. Information Sharing and Data Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

San Joaquin County Probation Department utilizes two data systems to measure and track the progress of juvenile offenders. The Research and Evaluation Unit manages the data entered into the system and creates reports to inform strategic planning and coordination. Collaborative partners, providing on-site coordinated services can also access the data systems to inform treatment plans and to coordinate approaches to care and rehabilitation. Data Systems

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

Offender 360: The O360 is a cloud-based case management software solution designed on Microsoft's CRM platform, 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 solution allows law enforcement agencies to improve efficiencies in supervision and treatment of this population and monitor and evaluate the outcomes of service delivery to the justice involved adults and youth.

Information Sharing

Business Services Agreements: The Probation Department has developed Business Services Agreements with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Correctional Health, and the San Joaquin County Office of Education. Approved partner staff, providing on-site services to juvenile offenders can login and access client information through the two database systems. Most information is "read only," though updates can be made to the file for Probation Officers to read and review the actions of partner staff (as allowable, per HIPPA and other federal information sharing guidelines regarding the sharing of health information).

Data Dashboards: San Joaquin County Probation Department is a learning organization. In order to facilitate community transparency, continuous quality improvement, and increase the effectiveness of Probation Services, monthly juvenile justice Dashboards are prepared through a

contracted vendor. Data Dashboards include:

- Total bookings for the month, and proportion assessed using the DRAI
- Race/ethnicity of those assessed using the DRAI
- Number and proportion of youth that scored low, medium, and high risk
- Number and proportion recommended for a DRAI override (to detain youth not necessarily indicated by the DRAI instrument) and the reason for the override
- Pre- and Post- arraignment status of youth

Findings are shared with local committees and commissions to help inform collaborative initiatives and quality improvement processes.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Council (JJCC) as prescribed by Welfare & institutions Code 749.22?

yes

If no, please list the current vacancies that exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies occurred, and your plan for filling them.

N/A

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

JJCPA Funded Program(s), Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Below are JJCPA funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Reconnect Day Reporting Center

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The program design is modeled after successful programs in other areas of the State and across the nation. Since the inception of the Reconnect Day Reporting Center, the Probation Department has contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op to complete an annual evaluation summary that is presented each year to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Most recently, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op submitted their 2020-2021 Evaluation Summary report. For 2020-21, the Reconnect Day reporting Center served 35 youth, with 8 youth completing the lengthy program and 11 youth were still in progress at the time of data collection. It is important to note that many youth are only at the program for a short period and may return to a traditional school or go on to complete probation.

For a more detailed description of Reconnect please see the attached San Joaquin County local evaluation report.

Description:

Reconnect is a collaborative effort between the San Joaquin County Probation Department, San Joaquin County Office of Education, and Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, which provides an alternative to detention, educational services, and evidence-based programming and services to rebuild family relationships. Additional program goals include decreasing truancy for probation- involved youth, providing on-site family service integration, and assisting probation youth in reconnecting and remaining in the community in lieu of custody. The two major program objectives of the Reconnect Day Reporting Program (Reconnect) have been to:

1. Provide a comprehensive alternative to detention by establishing a day reporting center, and;

2. Reduce recidivism by providing targeted evidenced-based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population.

Part of the Reconnect Program is to provide youth with Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART). On-site Probation Officers are trained in ART facilitation. Youth work as a group to answer questions, act out situational skits, and learn to manage their aggression better.

In April 2017, Reconnect enhanced the EBP offered to include a three-phase Passport program that includes Orientation, Foundations, Social Skills, Problem Solving, Cognitive Based Intervention - Substance Abuse, Anger Control Training, Secure One's Self - a model to address trauma and addiction together, and aftercare that includes advanced practice and success planning. This Passport programming model created for Reconnect is now provided to all probation youth who must complete EBP as a condition of their probation supervision. Additionally, the officers are also trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

This program will also have probation officers on high school campuses to facilitate high levels of contact with the probation clients to allow for closer supervision. In 2020-21 probation officers provided services to a total of 27 high schools in San Joaquin County. The program served a total of 224 clients.

Program Name:

Family Focused Intervention Team

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The Family Focused Intervention Teams (FFIT) program was initially funded by the JJCPA Act in 2000. Due to a reduction in JJCPA funding for 2004-2005, the FFIT program was eliminated. As a result of increased funding the program was resurrected in 2017-2018 and continues to expand.

Research suggests children neglected or exposed to violence early in life are more likely to exhibit attachment issues and be involved in delinquent type behavior. Unfortunately, a substantial amount of our high-risk clients suffers from mental illness, substance abuse issues and/or are homeless. FFIT officers will assist these high-risk clients who have children by providing case management services, evidence-based programming and directly addressing the family needs.

It is anticipated that when the families receive services to address their individual and family needs, it will positively impact the at-risk children living in the home and possibly reduce the children's risk of entering into the juvenile justice system. This program was modeled after other wraparound case-managed programs.

For a more detailed description of FFIT please see the attached San Joaquin County local evaluation report.

Description:

FFIT officers provide wraparound case management services to parents who are under probation jurisdiction and significant risk factors exist for children in the home. 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.

The long-term program goal is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent their ultimate entry into the juvenile justice system. The program will 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. Targeted families will include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or are homeless.

FFIT officers conduct visits both in the office and at the client's homes to monitor court compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation. FFIT officers will refer their clients to evidence-based programs to assist with their needs as well as complete individualized case plans to address the clients and family member's needs. FFIT officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

Program Name:

Neighborhood Service Centers

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Neighborhood Service Centers use a multidisciplinary team approach to working with at-risk and justice involved youth and their families. According to a recent national survey on children's exposure to violence, over 60% of youth are exposed to violence, crime, or abuse in their homes, schools, and communities (Finkelhor, Turner, Ormrod, Hamby, & Kracke, 2009). The NSC program model utilizes a trauma informed approach in both case management and resource and referral connections.

Two core practice principles implemented through NSC is the building of protective factors and using a trauma-informed lens to assess youth and family needs and develop a comprehensive and coordinated service plan. Additional principles are described below.

Building Protective Factors: According to the Center for the Study of Social Policy, the following Protective Factors are a foundation for strengthening families:

- Parental Resilience:** Resilience is the ability to manage and bounce back from challenges that affect families. It means finding ways to solve problems, building and sustaining trusting relationships including with the family's children, and knowing how to seek help when necessary.
- Social and Emotional Competence of Youth:** Relationships with family, other adults, and peers are positively impacted by children's ability to interact positively with others, self-regulate their behavior and communicate feelings. Early identification of any potential challenges helps both children and parents.
- 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 to engage in delinquent behaviors that may lead to contact with the juvenile and criminal justice systems (Felitti et al., 1998; Ford, Chapman, Connor, & Cruise, 2012).

For a more detailed description of the Neighborhood Service Centers please see the attached San Joaquin County local evaluation report.

Description:

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 that typically receive YFST services are probation involved, demonstrate school and/or home issues, exhibit a history of truancy (chronic absentees), school violence and/or 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 when there are additional service barriers for the family.

Additionally, NSCs offer:

- Youth Organizing/Positive Youth Development Groups: Comprehensive youth- centered services curriculum which includes youth-centered case management, including youth-only case management and 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.
- Parenting Groups: Parenting groups 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.

Program Name:

Transitional Age Youth Unit

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Recent research in adolescent brain development has shown that youth age 18-25 are still undergoing significant cognitive brain development and are in need of additional services. Data gathered from the San Joaquin County's AB109 Year 7 report shows there were 61 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2020-2021 program year. The majority of participants (84%) had no violations and 15% had one violation.

For a more detailed description of TAY please see the attached San Joaquin County local evaluation report.

Description:

The Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) provides community supervision to client's aged 18-25 who have reached the age of majority yet are still under the jurisdiction of the juvenile superior court. TAY also supervises Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS), Mandatory Supervision (MS), probation clients sentenced from the criminal courts, and youth released on DJJ parole.

TAY follows the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (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. Clients can complete the programming over a 9-12 month period, which may include the following EBP: Orientation, Cognitive Based Intervention: Substance Abuse, Foundations (a component of Thinking for a Change), Social Skills, Advanced Practice, and Anger Control Training (ACT). Clients can also obtain their diploma or GED through San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE), and vocational education training through Northern California Construction Technologies (NCCT).

TAY is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department, Behavioral Health Services (BHS), Victor Community Support Services (VCSS), SJCOE, and NCCT. All clients are required to complete a three-phase system and participate in three months of aftercare.

Program Name:

CQI/Programming Unit

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The Probation CQI/Programming Unit is designed for the continuous quality improvement through the facilitation of the Evidence Base Practices at the San Joaquin County Probation Department. The focus is to continue to push the bar when it comes to quality, service, and programming delivery for the clients. The goal of the unit is to provide a robust collaborative team approach to programming by use of multi-disciplinary team of agencies and community-based organizations.

Description:

The Unit will be utilizing the Probation Passport Program while monitoring the program facilitators, program groups, and partner agencies to ensure the quality and fidelity of the programs are being met. The Passport group/classes offered includes but not limited to: Cognitive Behavioral Intervention-Substance Abuse (CBI-SA), Anger Control Training (ACT), Foundations (a component of Thinking for a Change), Social Skills, Problem Solving, and other Cognitive Behavioral programming. The programs and services provided to the clients are in an effort to provide case management support to the client and encourage positive behavior change in order to reduce recidivism.

**Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)
(Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a))**

A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Describe your county's overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

Juveniles that do not commit serious offenses (as described in section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code) receive a range of evidence-based interventions and community services to address criminogenic risk, promote positive youth development, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

The overriding strategy is to significantly and permanently reduce serious and violent juvenile crime by developing a full, timely, and effectively delivered continuum of proactive measures and responses. The focus is on balancing the juvenile justice systems historical after the fact responses (graduated sanctions, detention, etc.) with a proactive emphasis on effective prevention and intervention programs/services which will divert at-risk youth from deepening engagement by the juvenile and/or criminal justice systems.

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 a continuum of intercept points:

1. Charges Filed/Determination of Status
2. Local Confinement/Detention
3. Pre-release Planning (Family Team Meetings)
4. Supervision and Evidence-based Programming
5. Linkages to Community (various programs and support services)

Determination of Status: Determination of whether or not a youth is a 707(b) offender or a non707(b) offender resides with the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, as of November 2016.

Detention: Youth may be confined to either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall. Placement decisions are based upon length of sentence, presenting risk factors and programming needs. Youth with longer sentences or more serious risk factors are detained in Juvenile Hall. All youth detained in Juvenile Hall or Camp Peterson participate in cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) groups. These groups continue as youth transition back into the community.

Pre-Release Planning: Prior to release from either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall, San Joaquin

County Probation Department convenes Family Team Meetings to create a re-entry plan in partnership with the youth, their family members and other natural supports 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, successfully, and to maintain involvement in CBI groups.

Supervision and Evidence Based Programming: The programming approach for non-707(b) youthful offenders, not eligible for Secure Youth Treatment Facility, is the same as that described above for all youthful offenders: applying the eight-principles for effective supervision. As feasible, San Joaquin County Juvenile Probation creates case plans to maintain youth in their homes, schools and communities to the extent that such plans will support public safety and address the rehabilitation and support needs of the youthful offender.

Following their release from either of 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, most youth start programming at Reconnect, unless they are immediately returned to their local school. Reconnect may also be prescribed for youth that continue to violate the terms of their probation. Youth will be assigned to the Reconnect Unit.

The goal is to provide all youth under probation supervision with cognitive behavioral training. In 2017, the Probation Department created an evidence-based programming “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. Shortly thereafter, the passport programming model was extended to the POOC and County Supervision Units.

Linkages to Community: YOBG funds enhance the capacity of the Probation Department to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services to youthful 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 in Section I of this plan.

B. Regional Agreements

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

N/A

YOBG Funded Program(s), Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

Below are YOBG funded programs reported by the county.

Program Name:

Gender Specific Programming for Girls

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Gender responsive caseloads are effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. An outcome evaluation on the use of a gender responsive probation model in Connecticut found markedly lower recidivism rates. Gender responsive programming provides cognitive behavioral interventions targeted to girls (e.g. Girls Moving On) and meets recommendations from the National Institute of Corrections to provide gender responsive programming in order to reduce risk factors amongst female juvenile offenders.

Description:

The Gender Responsive caseload serves female wards aged 12-17 who have been assessed at the moderate-high to high-risk level using a validated risk assessment tool. A Probation Officer III supervises the Gender Responsive caseloads of no more than 30 female wards and provides evidenced-based programming, such as Aggression Replacement Training, Courage to Change, and Girls Moving On, in an environment that promotes participation and change in the thought process. The Probation Officer III provides services that intentionally allow gender identity and development to effect and guide all aspects of program design and service deliver. 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 female youth in unit two, get to design a unique and calming environment bringing the natural world outside, within the walls. They also get to do Yoga therapy, a dynamic and fun class to move the body and calm the nervous system.

Program Name:

County Supervision Unit for High-Risk Youth

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

All youth within the County Supervision Unit receive evidence-based interventions as defined in the Evidence-based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections. County Supervision Probation Officers leverage the programs and support services funded through JJCPA and community partners in a variety of ways. Youth continue to engage in CBI groups through the evidence-based programming passport, youth mentoring, and family support services at the Neighborhood Service Centers and through other community-based organizations throughout the County.

Description:

The County Supervision Unit continues to supervise juveniles who score moderate- high to high risk on the PACT, a validated risk/needs assessment tool, as well as those placed on Informal Probation or Deferred Entry of Judgment by the Court. The probation officers continue to provide delinquency prevention, crisis intervention, and supervision services.

Supervision services will be provided utilizing Effective Principles in Community Supervision (EPICS), which is an evidenced-based probation supervision model. These officers will be responsible for reassessing youth, referring the youth to targeted interventions through the Programming HUB using the EBP passport, making corresponding changes to the case plan, and implementing the goals and objectives of the case plan, which addresses each youth's criminogenic needs. Officers monitor compliance with the case plan and conditions of probation, and file violations of probation when necessary.

Program Name:

Camp Peterson

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Prior to release, the Camp probation officer creates a case plan with the youth and family to help the youth successfully transition back into their homes and schools. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the youth returning home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return-to-school plan. Camp probation officers will coordinate that transition and communicate with Reconnect staff.

Description:

The Camp Peterson Program is designed to protect and serve the community in a cost-effective and productive manner by providing a critical component in the service options available to the Juvenile Court. This program is intended to help improve the quality of life in our community by reducing the impact of juvenile crime. Youth who are assigned to Camp Peterson will participate in the passport program to have new skills when they are released into the community. This continues to be accomplished through a structured residential program that promotes the values and rewards of self-discipline, accountability, responsibility, tolerance, respect, sobriety, physical and academic education, basic life skills and hard work. Camp Peterson provides a therapeutic environment where youth are taught the attitudes and skills necessary for a pro-social lifestyle.

Program Name:

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

YOBG funding ensures that all youth in Detention attend cognitive behavioral training groups such as Thinking for a Change, etc. Upon release youth have the opportunity to continue to participate in these groups. Typical terms and conditions of probation includes counseling and programming of an intensity and duration (dosage) that will enable youth to develop better coping skills, decision making skills, and anger management techniques. The Reconnect Day Reporting Program is designed to comprehensively engage youth in cognitive behavioral interventions through daily groups and activities.

Description:

The Department's Programming Unit will offer Evidence Based Programming groups, five days per week on each of the housing units. In addition, Victor Community Services will provide CBI-SA groups on each of the housing units. Additionally, youth who are detained for a substantial amount of time will participate in evidence-based stand-alone groups to address his/her criminogenic needs in an effort to reduce recidivism.

These programs include: ART and Girls Moving On (GMO). Furthermore, youth detained at Camp Peterson will participate in the Passport Program Orientation, Foundations/Problem Solving/COG, ART (Anger Control, Social Skills, and Advance Practices/Moral Reasoning),

Youth on probation in the community will also be referred to the Passport Program.

Program Name:

Placement Supervision, Private Residential Care

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Youth are referred to an out of home placement when there is a serious risk to the youth, or to public safety, by the youth remaining in their home. Upon their return from an out-of-home placement situation the youth enters into re-entry and aftercare services.

The Placement Unit creates a case plan with the family to help the youth return successfully. A range of community based supportive services are included in the case plan to support this transition including comprehensive family support services, youth development services, and behavioral health services. Re-entry planning is often conducted in partnership with Child Welfare Services and Behavioral Health Services, and the Child and Family Team (CFT).

Description:

Probation Officers assigned to the Placement Unit create case plans with attainable treatment goals that include a discharge plan with timely reunification and permanency in mind for new placement youth they supervise. Officers attend monthly court permanency hearings, weekly multi-disciplinary team meetings, as well as coordinating youth to the appropriate placements and visiting the youth monthly.

Program Name:

Re-entry and Aftercare Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Prior to the youth returning to the community, probation officers work with the parents and families to ensure their readiness for the youth to return home. Family interventions may include group and individual therapy for the youth and/or parents, parenting classes, and home verifications prior to sending them home. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the return to home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return- to-school plan. Re-entry probation officers will coordinate with Reconnect staff.

Description:

Many youth who have previously been removed from parental custody and committed to out of home placement return to the community. The Probation Department recognizes it is critical for these youth and their families to receive supportive transitional services, close supervision, and coordinated case management in order for them to successfully reintegrate into the community. These youth are referred to Victor Services and receive Wraparound Services. A validated risk/needs assessment tool will be utilized in developing the reentry plan, and referrals will be made to evidence-based programs, which may be facilitated by the probation officers. Probation officer contacts are made in conjunction with home and school visits, treatment provider meetings, family success team meetings, School Attendance Review Boards, and IEP meetings.

Program Name:

Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

All youth entering the juvenile justice system receive a validated risk and needs assessment. Findings of the risk and needs assessment will guide programming decisions. An individualized plan is created for each youth that addresses both risk and protective factors. Strategies to address these factors typically involve a combination of formal programming as well as services and supports offered through community partners, including youth mentoring programs.

Description:

San Joaquin County has implemented a validated risk/needs assessment instrument (PACT) for all youth entering the Juvenile Justice System. The results of the PACT aid in identifying appropriate dispositions, referrals to evidence-based programs, and developing reentry plans for those youth returning home after detention in Juvenile Hall, the Camp, or out-of-home placement. Criminogenic needs are identified, assessed, and prioritized to allow probation officers to make informed decisions. Youth are scored on their risk to reoffend, and resources are focused on the moderate-high to high-risk youth in an effort to reduce future criminality and recidivism. All youth booked into Juvenile Hall are assessed using the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument, a validated assessment tool used to make a determination as to whether the youth should remain detained or be released from custody pending their court proceedings.

Program Name:

Recidivism Study, Data Tracking and Evaluation

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Ongoing data collection is critical to the Department's efforts to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. By reviewing arrest and conviction data and trends over time, the Department can better assign resources to the communities that are most in need of early intervention services. Additionally, booking data reveals opportunities for enhanced programming and special initiatives. For example, data monitoring is helping the County and local law enforcement jointly develop better prevention and early intervention strategies.

Description:

The Probation Department contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-op to collaborate on the creation of a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) Dashboard to identify and track key decision points made in determining whether a youth remains in or out of custody. Specific deliverables will include monthly dashboards along with quarterly reports and an annual report. This will assist the department in making further data driven decisions regarding the utilization and effectiveness of the DRAI tool. The Probation Department also contracts with the Data Co-op to conduct juvenile recidivism studies annually. These reports assist the Department in measuring the success of our efforts at reducing recidivism.

Program Name:

Body Scanner

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

Safety and Security within the San Joaquin County Juvenile Hall is of the utmost importance. Often time's, youth who are being booked into the Juvenile Hall conceal contraband in areas that are not detected by a search. If not detected, this contraband will make it to the units and have negative effects. Many jails, prisons and other detention facilities rely on x-ray body scanners to search inmates.

Description:

When youth are brought into the San Joaquin County Juvenile Hall, they will complete a full body scan which will take approximately 4 seconds. The youth will stand in a stationary position and the scanner will move vertically around them. The body scanners will detect objects hidden under the clothing and within body cavities. The body scanner will detect both metallic and nonmetallic threats, including weapons, drugs, cell phones and other contraband that we do not want inside the institution.

Program Name:

San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

In past years, San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) department provided mandated mental health services at Probation's Juvenile Hall, paid with federal grant money allocated for this purpose. Beginning in 21-22, this funding source was no longer available. Consequently, Probation and County BHS agreed to a 50/50 share of the cost for these services.

Description:

The Behavioral Health Services provide voluntary mental health services to youth in the Juvenile Justice Center. All youth booked into the facility are evaluated for emotional and behavioral risk-factors and are offered treatment free of charge. The different types of services offered include Comprehensive psychosocial mental health assessment and individualized treatment based on a youth's specific and unique needs. BHS interventions include individual therapy and rehabilitative services, trauma informed treatment using Trauma Affect Regulation Group Education and Therapy (TARGET), relaxation training, anger and affect regulation skill development to better manage stress responses. Additionally, youth are provided with psychoeducation, assisted in the development of 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.

Program Name:

The Whole Youth Project

Evidence Upon Which It is Based:

The Ceres Whole Youth Initiative will request, clean, and analyze data to determine San Joaquin's baseline measure of trends in arrest, detention, court disposition and other probation outcomes across race and SOGIE. This analysis will allow Ceres to determine if there are Department challenges to collecting quality data. It will also allow Ceres an opportunity to identify where the challenges exist and provide coaching and recommendation for improvement.

Description:

San Joaquin County Probation has joined the Ceres Policy Research Whole Youth Initiative. The collaboration with the Whole Youth Project will provide technical assistance related to LGBTQ+ youth involved in the justice system. The focus of this project will be to effectively prepare departments to support the lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning and gender nonconforming and transgender (LGBO-GNCT) youth. The Ceres team will provide the following assistance if needed: Policy Development, Training, Peer-to-Peer Learning Network and Data Collection and Analysis.



ANNUAL JUVENILE PROBATION EVALUATION REPORT

July 2021 – June 2022



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 Mike Martinez, and Assistant Deputy Chief Tim Polinsky. 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. Ryan Oatts (Probation Officers on Campus), Jordan Richards (Reconnect Day Reporting Center), Vera Bonpua (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 2021-2022 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Program data is provided for Probation Officers on Campus, 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.

Probation Officers on Campus

The Probation Officers on Campus program focuses on high-risk youth. Probation Officers on Campus is designed to meet two objectives. First, placement of a probation officer on the high school campus facilitates high levels of contact with the probation clients and allows for closer supervision. The goal here is that this increase in officer/client contact should result in a reduction in the incidence of further criminal behavior on the probationer's part. A second goal of the program is to reduce crime at the school sites themselves. It should be added that POOC's ability and the ability of all funded partners to fully meet programmatic objectives continued to be restricted due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021-2022, JJCPA funding supported probation officers who provided services to a total of 27 high schools in San Joaquin County. The program served a total of 224 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 46 carryovers). Of these for whom data was collected, not including-carryovers, 37 (86.0%) completed

POOC. The remaining 6 cases (14.0%) did not complete the program. The specific reasons for not completing the program included: a bench warrant was issued, youth was sentenced to camp, etc.

Data findings indicate positive results for a range of program measures. First, participation in POOC was found to decrease involvement in criminal activity. When the total program population is divided into two groups – those who completed the program and those who did not, two main results are found:

- Both arrests and incarcerations decrease after youth take part in the program.
- Not only does POOC reduce the frequency of criminal/delinquent activity it also has positive effects on the severity of the crimes that are committed.

A second key finding was that POOC was shown to positively impact probation success. The majority (97.3%) of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic and distance learning, school data such as unexcused absences and suspensions were extremely sparse and unable to be analyzed. However, findings across the past three years indicate that arrests, incarcerations, and violent felonies decreased every year from pre to post for those that completed the POOC program.

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.

Of the 35 youth who participated in Reconnect during FY 2021-2022, 8 completed the program (23.5%) and 11 (32.4%) were in progress at the time of data collection. Another 15 (44.1%) did not complete due to termination for various reasons including aging out and new law violations.

For this report, completion statistics pertain to the 23 valid cases (where completion status had been determined as of August 2022). In regard to arrest rate, among completed cases (n=8), the percent with 1+ arrests was higher during the program (25.0% versus 12.5% during baseline). In contrast, among did-not-completes (n=15), the percent with 1+ arrests decreased slightly from 53.3% to 40.0%. It is important to note that the samples here are very small. In Regard to convictions, for those who completed, the composite incarceration and booking rate (*the proportion with 1+ incarcerations and/or bookings*) was 0.0% during baseline, versus 25.0% during participation. For the non-completion group, the rate decreased moderately, from 46.7% to 40.0%.

Neighborhood Service Centers

In San Joaquin County, along with the Probation Officers on Campus and Reconnect Programs, 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 2021-2022, CPFSJ provided services to 867 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 = 62 youths)
- (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 102 youths)

Of the 133 core NSC participants sampled, 46.3% completed the program, 27.8% were in progress, and the remaining 28.6% did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts.

Data on arrests and incarcerations were obtained for 62 participants, 27 of which completed the program, 21 who did not complete; and 14 still in progress. Among those who completed, the arrest rate was relatively low (7.4%) during NSC participation, when compared to baseline (37.0%). Among those still in progress as of July 2022, the rate during participation was also low (21.4%) compared to baseline (85.7%). This difference was more pronounced among those who did not complete: no arrests during participation versus 23.8% baseline. Incarceration findings were similar: among those who completed, incarceration during participation was less than one-sixth of baseline (7.4%, compared to 48.1% baseline). Among those still in progress as of July 2022, incarceration was moderately lower while participating (42.9%) versus during baseline (57.1%). Among those who did not complete, incarceration while participating was about one-third of the baseline rate (9.5%, compared to 28.6% baseline).

CPS intervention data was tracked for 1022 children overall, including 47 who completed. For completed cases, the CPS intervention rate during program was about two-third of the baseline rate (12.8% baseline, 8.5% program). For those who did not complete, the rate was 9.7% baseline, compared to no interventions during participation. The intervention rate during participation was higher (9.7%) than the baseline rate (0.0%).

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 61 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2021-2022 program year. By the end of the 2021-2022 program year most participants (93.4%) were still enrolled in TAY and 3.3% completed. Eleven (18.0%) TAY participants participated in the Passport Program.

The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 18 to 28 years old. Five program participants (8.2%) had a substance abuse issue and six (9.8%) had a behavioral health issue. A total of six clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and five received services.

About eight in ten (83.6%) 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 2020-2021 program year there were 283 clients enrolled in FFIT. The majority (73.5%) of clients were carry-overs from previous years and 26.5% were new clients who were enrolled during the current program year. By the end of the program year about half of the participants (52.1%) were still enrolled in FFIT, 28.6% completed, 18.3% were terminated, and 1.3% were in custody or had a bench warrant.

About three-fourths of clients (76.0%) were male and 24.0% were female. About one-third of clients had one child (32.5%), 29.8% had two children, 20.2% had three children, and 17.5% had four or more children. Six in ten FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (61.9%), 27.2% had a behavioral health issue, and 3.2% were veterans.

This year 16.6% of clients participated in the Passport Program and a quarter (25.9%) participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated in domestic violence programming, 24.3% completed.

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

- Arrests: 68.0% had no arrests for a new charge during the program.
- Incarceration: 48.9% had no incarcerations during the program.
- Violations: 40.1% had no violations during the program.

FFIT client challenges this year included substance abuse, housing, and mental health. FFIT client successes this year include compliance with probation participation in domestic violence programming, and employment.

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 25 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ during the 2021-2022 program year. Most clients were male (88.0%) and 12.0% were female. Clients ranged in age from 15 to 18 years old, with an average of 16 years old.

PYJI youth had an average of 3 needs each, with a range of 1 to 12 needs. Youth needs included transportation (41.0%), legal issues (38.5%), substance abuse (10.3%), and more. Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need. Most needs were met at CPFSJ (94.9%).

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 6 youth enrolled in PYJI at Sow A Seed from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. All clients

were 16 or 17 years old. Four clients were male (66.7%) and two were female (33.3%)

Three clients (50.0%) successfully completed the program and three (50.0%) unsuccessfully completed.

All PYJI youth set goals during the program and either fully or partially met these goals. Goals set include:

- Better school attendance, better grades, impulse/anger management
- finish school, control myself in public
- identify triggers, learn coping techniques to control anger, be in control, have more patience
- Improve motivational drive, academic attendance, strengthen family/peer relations
- improve peer relations, adopt better coping skills, decrease/stop use of substances
- learn to communicate better with people and my brother, learn how to control my anger

Youth successes and challenges were also listed. Challenges include:

- lack of self-control, low self-esteem
- poor peer relations, lack of self-control, poor decision making
- easily influenced, low self-esteem,

Successes include:

- Got a job, graduated school early
- agreed to enter residential treatment facility
- got a job, improved grades

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2021-2022 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Probation Officers on Campus program, the Reconnect Day Reporting Center, 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).

Probation Officers on Campus

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Probation Officers on Campus program focuses on high-risk youth. All program participants have received court ordered probation for a particular offense.

Probation Officers on Campus is designed to meet two objectives. First, placement of a probation officer on the high school campus facilitates high levels of contact with the probation clients and allows for closer supervision. The goal here is that this increase in officer/client contact should result in a reduction in the incidence of further criminal behavior on the probationer's part. A second goal of the program is to reduce crime at the school sites themselves.

Probation officer's general presence on campus should, theoretically, result in an overall positive influence on the school environment by reducing

criminal as well as antisocial school behavior. Informal contacts between officers and students can be used to advise juveniles at-risk of negative behaviors, thus reducing future delinquency. It should be added that POOC's ability and the ability of all funded partners to fully meet programmatic objectives during the 2021-2022 school year had continued to be restricted due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.



PROGRAM PROCESS AND CLIENTELE

In 2021-2022, JJCPA funding supported probation officers who provided services to a total of 27 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 224 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 46 carryovers). Of these for whom data was collected, not including-carryovers, 37 (86.0%) completed POOC. The remaining 6 cases (14.0%) failed to complete the program. The specific reasons for not completing the program included: a bench warrant was issued, youth was sentenced to camp, etc.

Population characteristics of the 43 individuals (not including carry-overs) that took part in Probation Officers on Campus (during the 2021-2022 year) are as follows:

- 38 (88.4%) clients were male and 5 (11.6%) were female.
- 53.5% of the participants were Hispanic/Latinx, 30.2% of the population was African American, 9.3% were White, 2.3% were Asian, and 2.3% were an 'other' ethnicity.
- The average age for this population was 16.

It should be noted that walk-in data as well as school crime data was not available at the time this report was finalized.

The list of schools served by the program in 2021/2022 follows:

- Bear Creek High
- Chavez High
- Edison High
- Franklin High
- Jane Frederick
- Kimball High
- Liberty High
- Lincoln High
- Lodi High
- McNair High
- New Vision
- One.Discover
- One.Ethics
- One.Choice
- One.Lodi
- One.Odyssey
- One.Success
- One.Tracy
- Plaza Robles
- Stagg High
- Stein High
- Stockton Alternative
- Tokay High
- Tracy High
- Village Oaks
- West High
- Weston Ranch 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 a range of program measures.

Key Finding One: Participation in Probation Officers on Campus Decreases Involvement in Criminal Activity

The focus of Probation Officers on Campus 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, 32.6% of clients were arrested before POOC versus only 2.3% during the program. Incarcerations dropped from 34.9% to no incarcerations.

In Figures 1.2 and 1.3 we repeat the results for Figure 1.1 but divide the total program population into two groups – those who completed the program and those who did not.

The net decrease in the percentage of arrests for those that completed the program was 29.7% and the net decrease in the percentage of incarcerations for those that completed the program was 32.4%.

The overall effects shown in Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 testify to the program’s effectiveness in reducing criminal activity for all clients.

Table 1.1 Race/Ethnicity of Probation Officers on Campus Participants vs. County Percentages, 2021-2022

	All Participants	San Joaquin County*
Race/Ethnicity		
African American	30.2%	7.2%
American Indian	0.0%	0.4%
Asian	2.3%	12.6%
Hispanic/Latinx	53.5%	48.7%
Middle Eastern	0.0%	---
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.4%
White	9.3%	25.5%
Multi-Ethnic	0.0%	5.2%
Other	2.3%	---
Not listed	2.3%	---

Figure 1.1 Percentage of Clients Arrested/Incarcerated in the 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus (n=43)

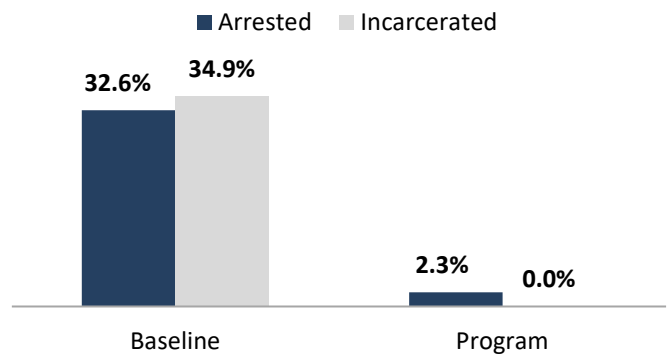


Figure 1.2 The Percentage of Clients Arrested 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus by Completion Status, 2021-2022

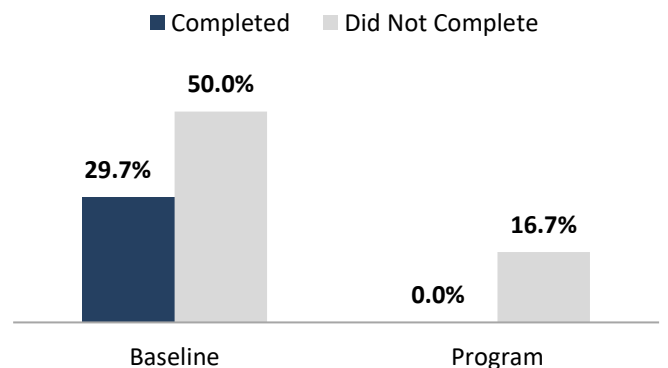
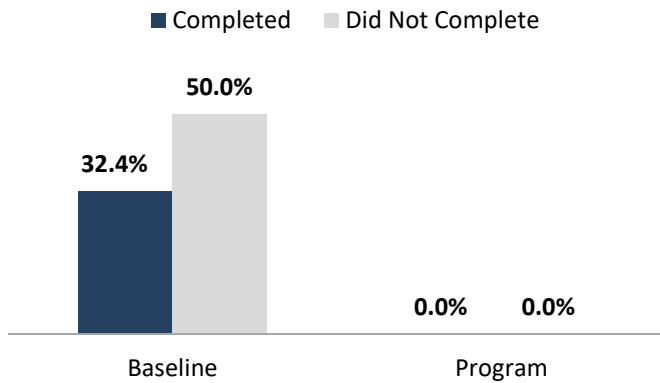


Figure 1.3 The Percentage of Clients Incarcerated 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus by Completion Status, 2021-2022



Not only does Probation Officers on Campus 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, 1.5, and 1.6.

Figure 1.4 indicates that violent felonies and felonies saw a decrease. Typically, the data shows that clients who complete the program are much less likely to have committed violent felonies, however, this school year, the six youth that did not complete the program had no violent felonies during the baseline or program.

Of the 37 completed cases, 94.6% committed no offense during the program, compared to 66.7% for non-completes.

Figure 1.4 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for All Program Participants (n=43)

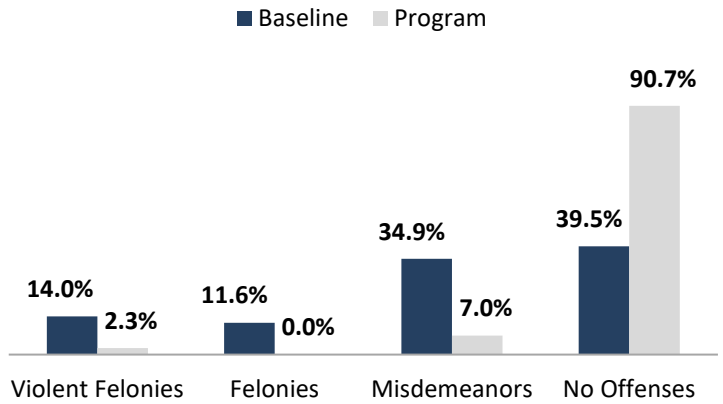


Figure 1.5 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for those who Completed the Program (n=37)

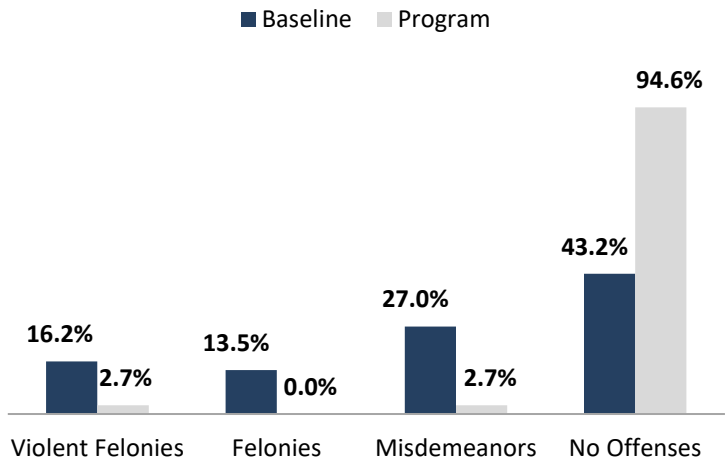
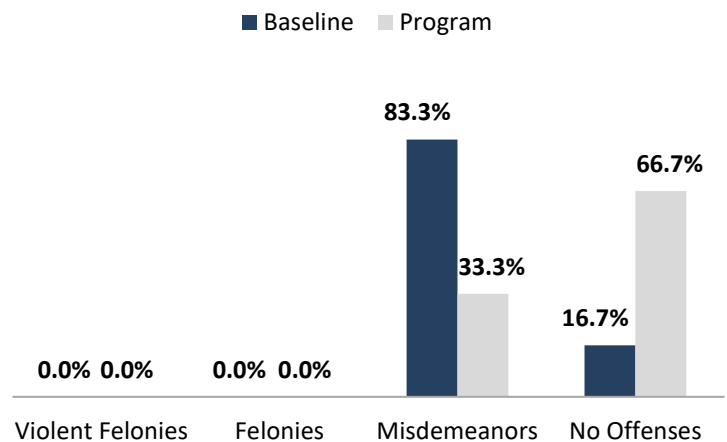


Figure 1.6 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for those who Did Not Complete the Program (n=6)



Key Finding Two: Probation Officers on Campus 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 1.7, we present data on probation violations specific to who completed the program. In addition, results in Figure 1.8 center on the same data points for participants who did not complete 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 2021-2022 school year there was an increase in violations of probation with both clients completing and not completing.

In addition, the majority (97.3%) of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

Key Finding Three: School Behavior Data Findings

One of the beneficial effects attributed to this program is that clients will be more attentive and less disruptive in school. Poor behavior in school is often a precursor to more severe forms of delinquent behavior and the vast majority of program clients show a history of behavioral concerns.

Due to the continued effects of the COVID 19 pandemic, school data such as unexcused absences and suspensions were extremely sparse and unable to be analyzed.

Data in Table 1.2 provides outcomes on key program variables across three years. Findings indicate that arrests, incarcerations, and violent felonies decreased for all three years from pre to post for those that completed the POOC program.

Figure 1.7 Percentage of Participants who Completed the Program and who Violated Probation (n=35)

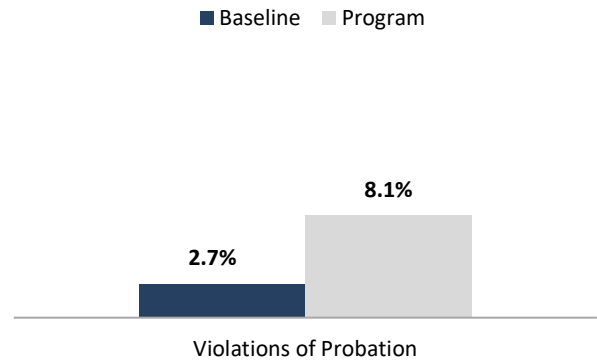


Figure 1.8 Percentage of Participants who Did Not Complete the Program and who Violated Probation (n=4)

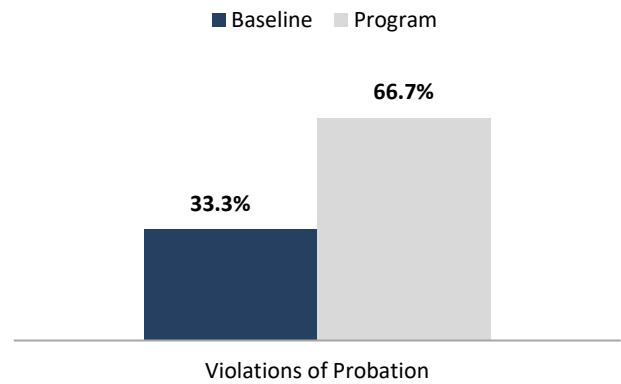


Table 1.2 Pre/Post Change for POOC Program Completes Across Three Years

	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Pre/Post Percentage Point Change			
Arrests	40.0% ↓	42.8% ↓	29.7% ↓
Incarcerations	33.4% ↓	40.0% ↓	32.4% ↓
Violent Felonies	13.3% ↓	17.2% ↓	11.6% ↓

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.

Data for the full current year (July 2021 through June 2022) were available. This includes some clients who initiated and continued the program during various phases of COVID-19 and the response of systems to the pandemic, as well as some who initiated participation after most agencies and service providers had reverted to normal operation.



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

PROGRAM DATA

Program Completion

Of the 35 youth who participated in Reconnect during the 2020-21 reporting period, 11 (32.4%) were still attending at the time of data collection (August 2022). For these in-progress participants, the completion rate will be addressed in next year's report. For this report, completion statistics pertain to the 23 valid cases (where completion status had been determined as of August 2022). A total of 8 youth (23.5%) completed Reconnect; 15 (44.1%) did not (Figure 2.1). More detailed information on non-completion is provided in the *Termination/Program Exit* section.

Race/Ethnicity

Of the 35 participants active during the current year (July 2021 through June 2022), a slight majority of was Hispanic/Latino (18 youth, that is 52.9%), with African Americans as the next largest group (14 youth, or 41.2%). This is consistent with the race/ethnic proportions during recent Reconnect years. Another 2.9% were White, and 2.9% pertained to the Other Race/Ethnicity category. No Native American, Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern youth were active during this year (Figure 2.2).

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily centered on South Stockton (95202, , -204, -205, -206, and -215), with the great majority (73.6%) residing there. Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas (these combined to comprise 47.1% of the 35 participating youth). The -204 and -202 Zip areas accounted for a combined 26.5%. The remaining Zip codes, pertaining to north, central and east Stockton, comprised a combined 26.3% of participants (Table 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Program Completion (n=35)

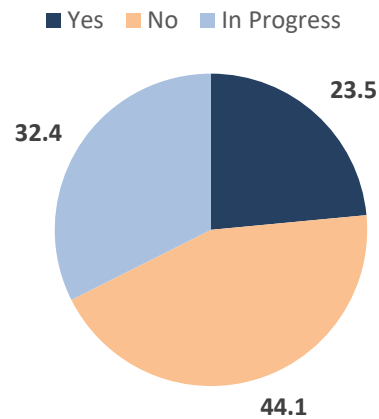


Figure 2.2 Race/Ethnicity (n=35)

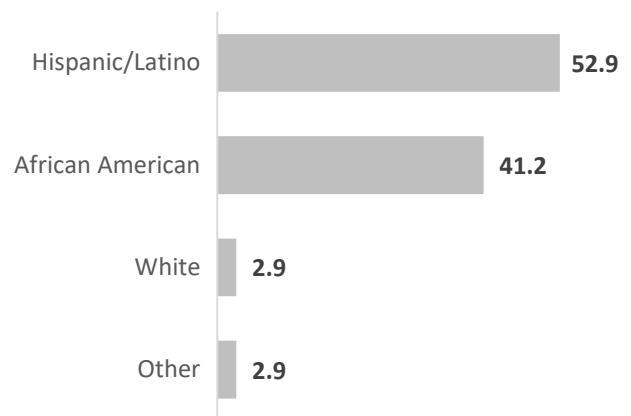


Table 2.1 Zip Code of Residence

Zip Code	#	%
95206	9	26.5
95205	7	20.6
95204	5	14.7
95202	4	11.8
95219	2	5.9
95210	2	5.9
95203	2	5.9
95215	1	2.9
95209	1	2.9
95207	1	2.9

Termination/Program Exit

Out of the 35 Reconnect participants active during the 2021-22 reporting period, 11 youths were in progress at the time of data collection, and there were two youths with an unassigned termination types. Thus, excluding these 11 youths, there were 15 youths with valid termination/program data. For these participants, the most common termination reasons were: VOP unrelated to the Reconnect program (26.7% of the 15 terminated youth); aging out (20.0%); and termination for behavior (20.0%). For youth exited for new law violations or being assigned to another system (13.3% each) (Table 2.2).

Lifetime Arrests

The number of lifetime arrests (prior to starting Reconnect) was queried for each participant. Approximately three-fourths of Reconnect participants (73.5%) had three or more lifetime arrests. Roughly one in twelve (8.8%) had two arrests, and slightly more than one-sixth (17.6%) had just one arrest during their lifetime (Table 2.3). The median number of lifetime arrests was 4; the mean was 4.6.

Program Length

Program length (days elapsed from intake to exit) can be influenced by factors like: participant attitudes and behaviors, family characteristics, juvenile court actions, changes in the Reconnect curriculum, and (recently) the Covid-19 Pandemic. Valid program length data were available for 23 participants, after excluding the 11 who were still in progress. As seen in the figure, the most frequent range of participation length was 200-299 days (8 out of 23 valid cases fell within this range); and 300-399 days (7 out of 23 cases). The very low and very high ranges (0-199, and 400-599) had substantially lower frequency (4 participants apiece) (Figure 2.4).

Table 2.2 Reason for Termination

Termination Reason	#	%
VOP unrelated to Program	4	26.7
Aged out	3	20
Behavior	3	20
Went to DCA	2	13.3
New law violation	2	13.3
Other	1	6.7

Figure 2.3 Lifetime Arrests (n=35)

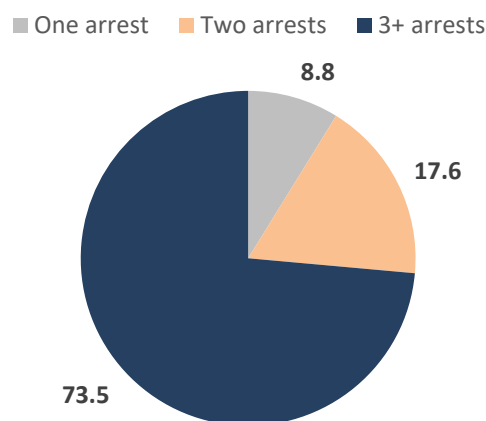
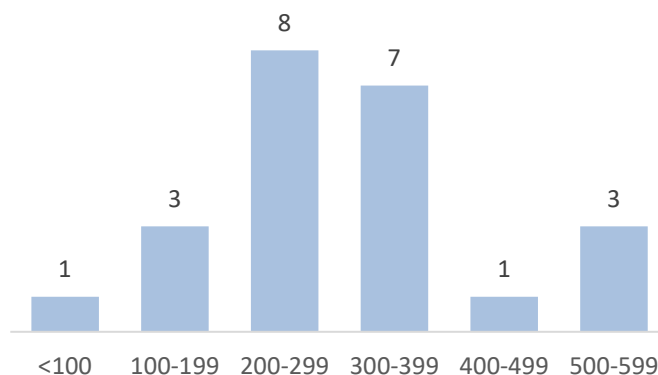


Figure 2.4 Histogram, Program Length (Days) (n=23)



Arrest

In this study, the definition of arrest rate for a given period (i.e. either the baseline or program period) is: *# cases with 1+ arrests divided by the total number of valid cases*. Arrest data for both periods (baseline and program) were available for 8 completed cases and for 15 did-not-completes. Among completed cases, the percent with 1+ arrests was higher during the program (25.0% versus 12.5% during baseline). In contrast, among did-not-completes, the percent with 1+ arrests decreased slightly from 53.3% to 40.0% (Figure 2.5).

Incarceration and Booking

Incarcerations through law enforcement excluding probation, as well as bookings through probation, involve detention. The figure at right addresses both types as a single composite variable. Incarceration data for both periods were available for 8 completed cases and 15 did-not-completes. For those who completed, the composite incarceration and booking rate (*the proportion with 1+ incarcerations and/or bookings*) was 0.0% during baseline, versus 25.0% during participation. For the non-completion group, the rate decreased moderately, from 46.7% to 40.0% (Figure 2.6).

Violation of Probation (VOP)

The dataset for probation violation consists of 8 completed cases and 15 did-not-completes. The rate definition is *# cases with 1+ violations divided by the total number of valid cases*. Among completes, the VOP rate was zero during baseline and 37.5% during the program. With only 8 completed cases, this year's data may not be reflective of the baseline vs. program VOP ratio that occurs in the long term. Among those who did not complete, the baseline VOP rate was 13.3%, versus 26.7% while participating (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.5 Arrest Rate (%)

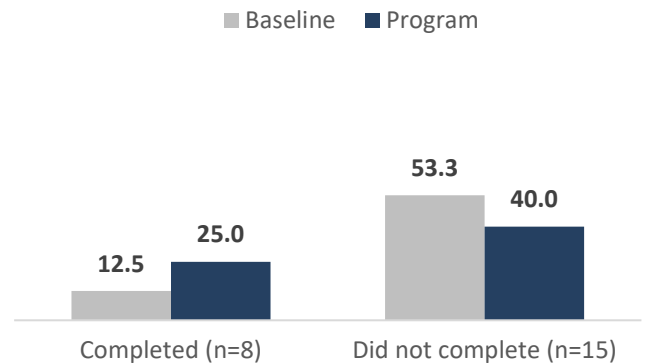


Figure 2.6 Incarceration/Booking (%)

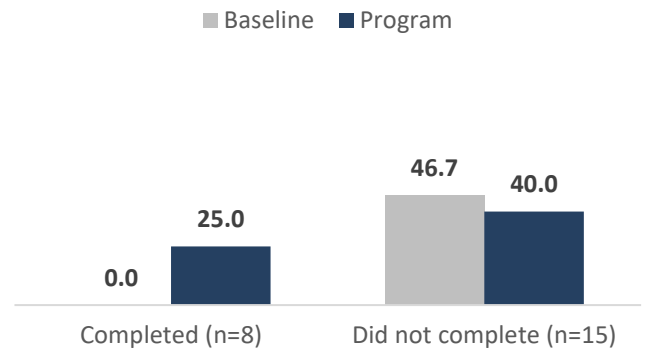
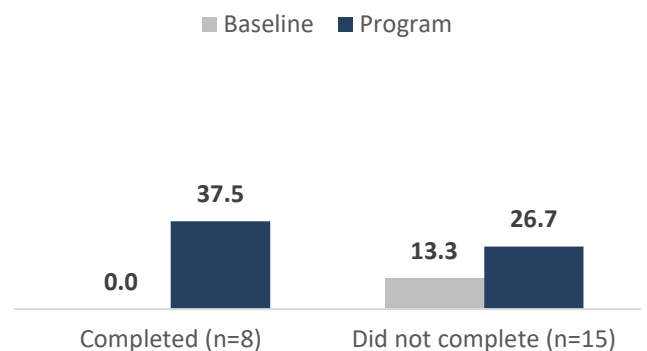


Figure 2.7 VOP Rate (%)



Unexcused Absence and School Suspension

Given an overall dataset that was small (n=35)—and considering that participants in the program often do not fit in the category of “enrolled in school” during the entire period of observation (due to interactions with the justice system as well as risk factors for school disengagement)—there were not enough valid cases for analysis of unexcused absences and suspensions, baseline versus participation period. The data which we can cite pertain only to the baseline period, in which there were three completed cases with valid data (averaging 25.7 unexcused absences per participant); and three did-not-completes with valid data (averaging 26.7 unexcused absences per participant) (Figure 2.8). No quantity of data sufficient for analysis on school suspensions was available.

Evidence-based Program (EBP) Hours Completed

As seen in the figure at right, among the 8 youth who completed Reconnect, the per-participant number of EBP hours attended was negligible during baseline and participation. For the 15 youths who did not complete, the baseline-to-program increase was slight, consisting in fact of a single case in which an EBP hour was completed (during participation, versus non completed during baseline). This translates into 6.7 EBP hours per participant, however as noted earlier the data for this measure of program output were very sparse (Figure 2.9). The multiyear Reconnect report section corresponds to a larger dataset, and EBP attendance data were analyzed there.

Figure 2.8. Baseline Absences (%)

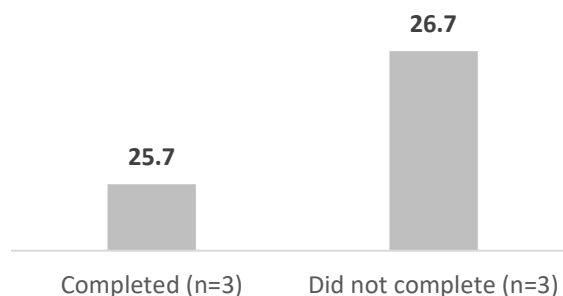


Figure 2.9. EBP Hours per Participant

■ Baseline ■ Program



RECONNECT – HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Along with the data presented for the most recent fiscal year, the following data centers on historical analysis for Reconnect spans seven fiscal years, including some relatively short periods of non-operation. The first five years (2014-15 through 2018-19) were without interruption, hence complete annual data were collected throughout. Additionally, data were collected for the first three quarters of 2019-20. Then, in April 2020 Reconnect paused due to the pandemic and resumed in October 2020. Thus data for 2020-21 pertain only to the last three quarters of that fiscal year. The year 2021-22 had no anomalies in terms of intervals of operation.

Program Completion

Of the 223 youth who entered Reconnect during the multiyear period, eleven (4.9%) were still attending at the time of data collection (August 2022). For these in-progress participants, the completion rate will be addressed in next year’s report. For this report, completion statistics pertain to the 212 valid cases (where completion status had been determined as of August 2022). A total 64 youth (28.7%) completed Reconnect; and 148 (66.4%) did not complete the program (Figure 2.10).

Race/Ethnicity

A plurality of Reconnect youth was Hispanic/Latino (46.2%), with African Americans as the next largest group (42.5%). These two racial/ethnic groups combined comprise almost nine-tenths (88.7%) of participating youths. Together, the White and Asian categories account for roughly ten percent (9.9%, to be exact) of participants. The remaining three categories (Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and Other) each are each at 0.5% (Figure 2.11).

Figure 2.10 Program Completion (%) (n=223)

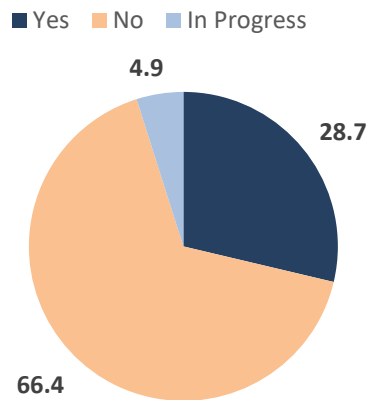


Figure 2.11 Race/Ethnicity (%) (n=208)

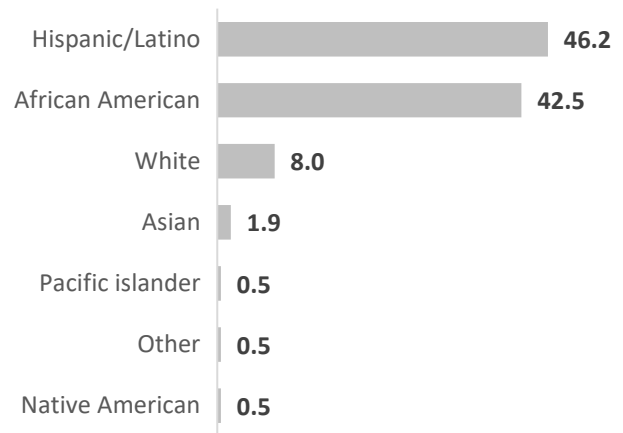


Table 2.3 Zip Code of Residence

Zip Code	#	%
95206	55	25.9
95205	37	17.5
95210	20	9.4
95207	18	8.5
95202	15	7.1
95203	15	7.1
95231-95377	16	7.5
95204	12	5.7
95209	12	5.7
95215	7	3.3
95212	2	0.9
95219	2	0.9
95208	1	0.5

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily centered on South Stockton (95202, -203, -204, -205, -206, and -215), with roughly two-thirds residing there (adding rows 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 10 gives 66.6%). Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas (combined, these two areas make up 43.4% of Reconnect participants).

Another 25.9% resided in North Stockton (area codes -207 through -212). A combined 7.1% of participants resided outside of Stockton—either in the Lodi-Woodbridge area, the Manteca-Lathrop area, or in Tracy (row 7, that is, zips 95231 through 95377) (Table 2.3).

Program Length

Program length (days from intake to exit) can be influenced by factors like: participant attitudes and behaviors, family characteristics, juvenile court actions, changes in the Reconnect curriculum, and (recently) the Covid-19 Pandemic. Valid program length data were available for 212 participants. As seen in the figure, the vast majority (171 out of 212 youth) fell in either the 0-99 days range, or 100-199 range (Table 2.4).

Lifetime Arrests

In this study, the definition of arrest rate for a given period (baseline or program) is: *# cases with 1+ arrests divided by the total number of valid cases*. Arrest data for both periods (baseline and program) were available for 64 completed cases, and for 148 did-not-completes. Among the completed cases, the percent with 1+ arrests fell from 25.0% during baseline to 17.2% during the program. In contrast, among did-not-completes, the percent with 1+ arrests was identical for the baseline and program periods (33.8%) (Figure 2.12).

Incarceration and Booking

Incarcerations through law enforcement excluding probation, as well as bookings through probation,

Table 2.4 Program Length (n=212)

Program Length (days)	Count
<100	77
100-199	92
200-299	34
300-399	17
400-499	7
500-599	6

Figure 2.12 Arrest Rate (%)

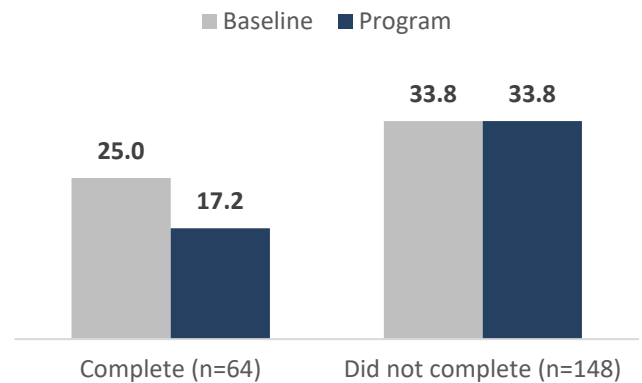
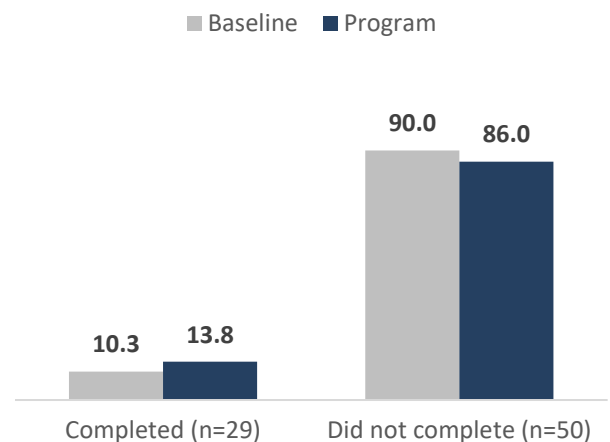


Figure 2.13 Incarceration & Booking (%)



involve detention. The figure at right addresses both types as a single composite variable. Relatively few participants had valid counts for both incarceration and booking. For those with valid counts who completed Reconnect (n=29), the incarceration and booking rate (*proportion with 1+ incarcerations and/or bookings*) differed slightly (10.3% baseline versus 13.8% program). For the non-completion group (n=50), this proportion decreased slightly, from 90.0% to 86.0% (Figure 2.13).

Violation of Probation (VOP)

The dataset for probation violation consists of 62 Completed cases and 142 Did-not-Completes. The rate definition is: *# cases with 1+ violations divided by the total number of valid cases*. Among completes, the VOP rate increased slightly from 45.2% to 48.4%, baseline to program. In contrast, among did-not-completes, it increased from 48.6% to 72.5% (Figure 2.14). Note that it is common for a violation to result in termination from Reconnect. Thus, although failing to complete may leave a youth at greater risk for violations, the converse relationship, i.e. *violations precipitate Reconnect terminations*, is consistent with the data patterns observed.

Unexcused Absence

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of unexcused school absences does not apply (due to non-enrollment). Hence, relative to the arrest rate dataset, there were fewer valid cases: 47 completed and 101 did-not-completes. Among completed cases, the unexcused absence rate rose slightly—from 76.6% to 83.0%, baseline to program. Among did-not-completes, the rate increased from 75.2% to 87.1% (Figure 2.15).

School Suspension

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of school suspensions does not apply (due to non-enrollment). Hence, relative to the arrest rate dataset, there were fewer valid cases: 54 completed and 114 did-not-completes. Note that the

Figure 2.14 VOP Rate (%)

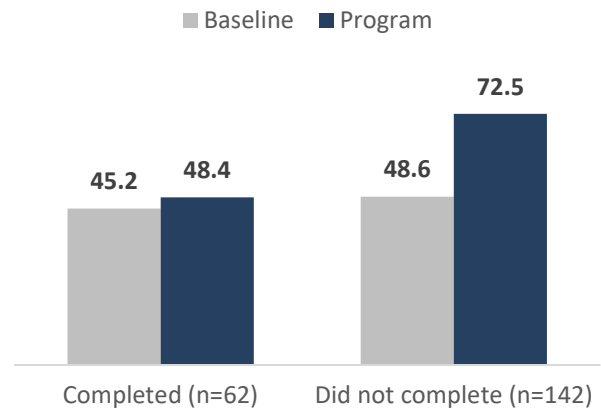


Figure 2.15 Unexcused Absences (%)

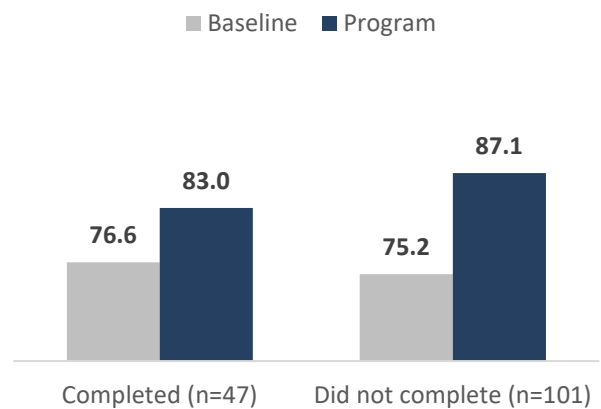
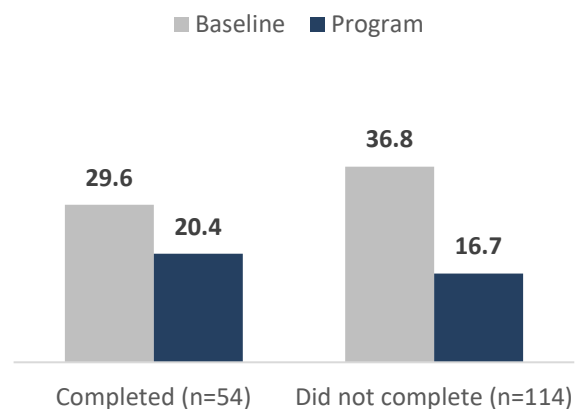


Figure 2.16 School Suspensions (%)



definition used here, which may differ from some prior years, is the percent of students with 1+ suspensions divided by the number of valid cases (as opposed to total suspensions divided by total valid cases). Among completed cases, the school suspension rate decreased slightly—from 29.6% to 20.4%, baseline to program. Among did-not-completes, the rate increased from 36.8% to 16.7% (Figure 2.16).

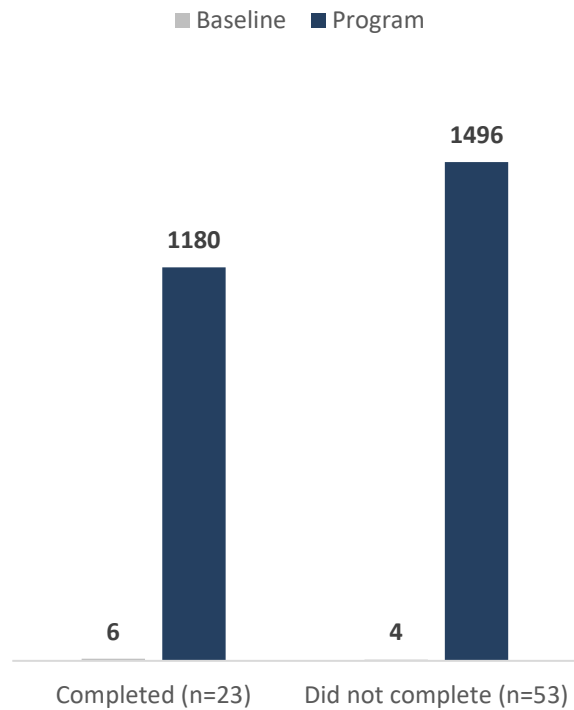
Evidence-based Program (EBP) Hours Completed

For 23 completed cases, and for 53 did-not-completes, data was available on EBP hours attended. The relatively small numbers of valid cases is primarily because during the first three years of the multiyear period, data on EBP hours were not being recorded. Furthermore, for the great majority of in-progress participants, data on EBP hours was not available when data collection occurred (in August 2022).

As seen in the figure, among the 23 youth who completed Reconnect, a total of six (6) EBP hours were attended during baseline; but during the participation period this rose to 1,180 hours.

Among the 53 did-not-complete cases with valid EBP data, a total of four (4) EBP hours were attended during baseline; but during the participation period this rose to 1,496 hours (Figure 2.17).

Figure 2.17 EBP Hours per Participant



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. (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 2021-22, CPFSJ provided services of type 1 or 2 above 867 children from families in which there is at least one child age 7-18. From these, a sample

dataset was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types: (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 62 youths); and (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 102 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 2021-22 CPFSJ interacted one or more times with a total of 4,165 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 4,165 children map to a total of 2,372 unduplicated families.

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

<i>Units (Children, Families) Served by FRCs</i>	<i># Served</i>
Families with 1+ children age 7-18	2372
Families with 1+ children age 12-18	1610
Children age 7-11	1182
Children age 12-18	2353
Children age 7-18	4165
Children age 7-18, NSC services attempted (resource referral, youth groups, case management, etc.)	867
Children age 7-18, NSC services initiated, child included in NSC outcomes sample	133

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 0-5 years; or in which no children are present.

The NSC program served at least 2,372 families containing one or more children aged 7-18. Of these, 1,610 families had an adolescent or preadolescent child (ages 12-18). A total of 4,165 children ages 7-18 pertain to the aforementioned 2,372 families. Of these, direct NSC services were offered to 867 children, based on an informal needs assessment made CPFSJ staff. As mentioned earlier, these NSC services can include resource referral, case management, youth groups, etc. For 133 of these children ages 7-18, data were obtained on outcomes related to juvenile justice and/or child welfare, and/or school engagement (Table 3.1).

This is based on service logs, attendance logs, etc., which show that they (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 that material benefit, such as food access in the context of food insecurity, was obtained from referred resources.

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:

- Submitting an appeal to reinstate expired or suspended benefits where applicable.
- 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 and/or nonprofit volunteering.

NSC Program Completion

Of the 133 participants sampled, a plurality (58 youths, or 43.6%) 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 (27.8%) were in progress when the 2021-22 period ended. As of the end of the 2021-22 year, 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 38 youths (28.6%) did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts (Figure 3.1).

Arrest Rate

Data on arrests were obtained for 62 participants. Arrests are defined here as entries in the referrals table of the juvenile records system, regardless of the ultimate case status assigned. The arrest rate is computed as: *total arrests for all youths in the sample, divided by the sample size*. Of the aforementioned 62, there were 27 completes; 21 who did not complete; and 14 still in progress. Among those who completed, the arrest rate was relatively low (7.4%) during NSC participation, when compared to baseline (37.0%). Among those still in progress as of July 2022, the rate during participation was also low (21.4%) compared to baseline (85.7%). This difference was more pronounced among those who did not complete: no arrests during participation versus 23.8% baseline (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.1 NSC Completion (%) (n=133)

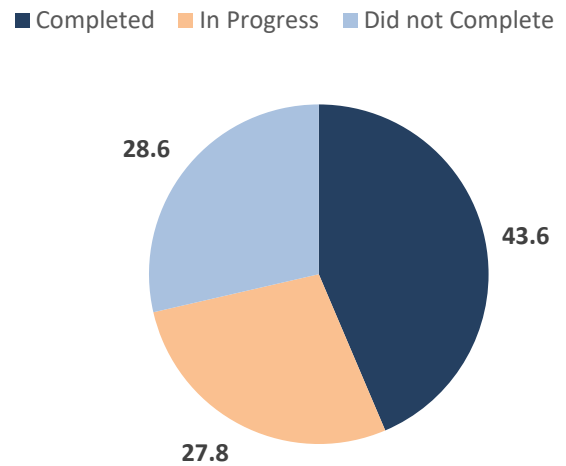
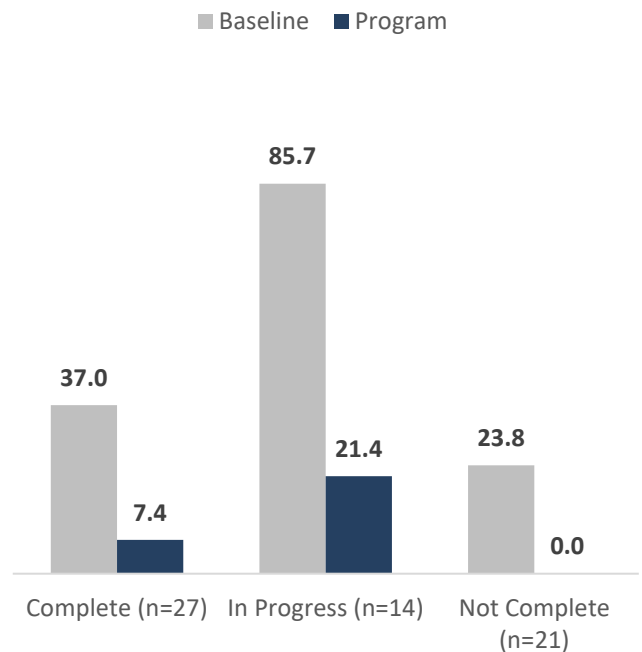


Figure 3.2 Arrest Rate (%)



Incarceration Rate

Data on incarcerations were obtained for 62 participants (27 completes; 14 still in progress; 21 who did not complete). Among those who completed, incarceration during participation was less than one-sixth of baseline (7.4%, compared to 48.1% baseline). Among those still in progress as of July 2022, incarceration was moderately lower while participating (42.9%) versus during baseline (57.1%). Among those who did not complete, incarceration while participating was about one-third of the baseline rate (9.5%, compared to 28.6% baseline) (Figure 3.3).

Completion of Probation

Twelve (12) completed cases were on probation during the baseline and participation periods. Six (6) in-progress cases were on probation, as well as four (4) did-not-completes. Of the 12 completes, there were no baseline probation completions. However, two youths (16.7% of the twelve completed cases) completed probation while participating in the NSC program. Within the in-progress and did-not-complete groups, no one completed probation (Figure 3.4).

VOP Rate

The VOP rate was obtained for twelve (12) completed cases, six (6) in-progress cases, and four (4) did-not-completes. For the 12 completes, the baseline VOP rate was 66.7% compared to just 25.0% while participating in the NSC program. For the six (6) in progress participants, the VOP rate during participation (66.7%) was moderately higher than baseline (50.0%). Within the did-not-complete subset, no one violated probation during baseline or while participating in the NSC (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.3 Incarceration Rate (%)

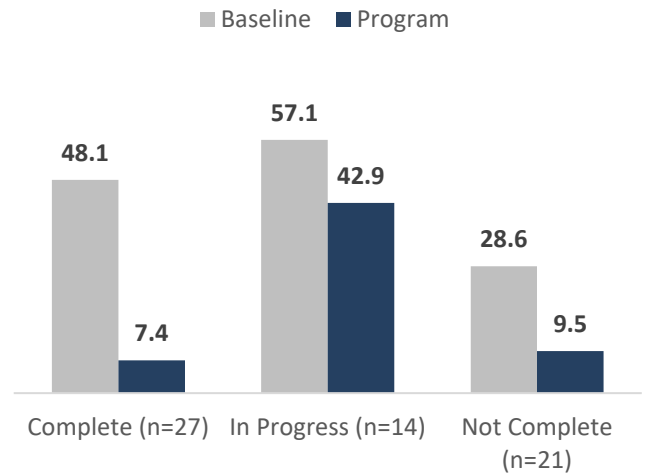


Figure 3.4 Probation Completion (%)

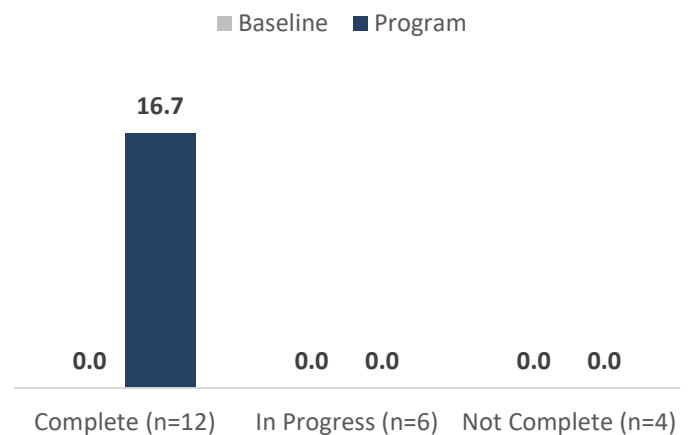
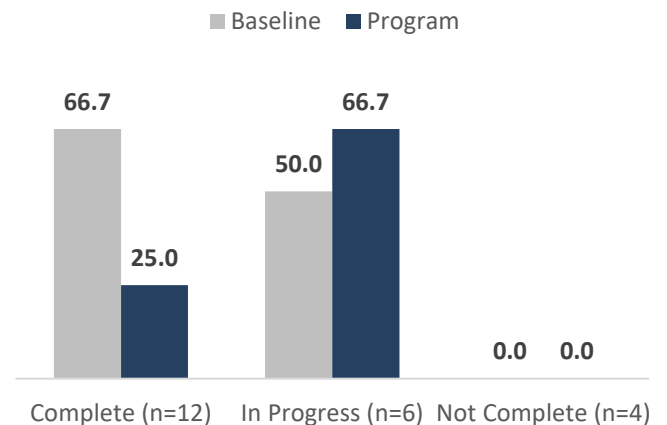


Figure 3.5 VOP Rate (%)

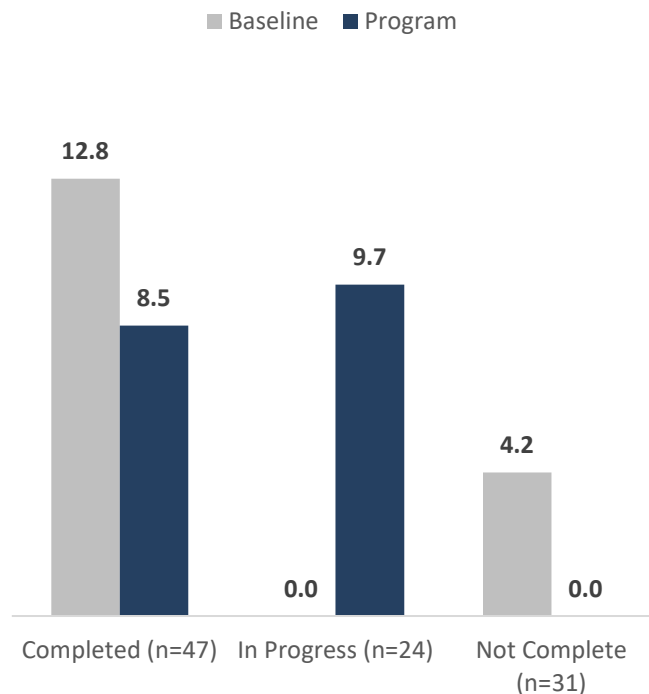


Child Welfare (CPS Intervention)

For 102 children of families receiving NSC services (47 completed cases, 24 in-progress and 31 did-not-completes), 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. For completed cases, the CPS intervention rate during program was about two-third of the baseline rate (12.8% baseline, 8.5% program). For those who did not complete, the rate was 9.7% baseline, compared to no interventions during participation. The intervention rate during participation was higher (9.7%) than the baseline rate (0.0%) (Figure 3.6).

There has been no data received from either of the two school districts from which data was requested.

Figure 3.6 CPS Intervention (%)



Modes of Participation

Based on contact notes, service referral logs, youth group attendance logs, needs assessments and other sources, Figure 9 (previous page) breaks down the way in which youth participated in the NFC.

Among the 133 youth participants sampled, Pathways Home, Reconnect Structured Activity, and other Youth Groups had frequencies of 20, 17, and 59, respectively (Table 3.2). 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.

Table 3.2 Frequency of service types

Frequency of service types (n=133)*	#
Family or youth case management – basic/informal	28
Family or youth case management - formal	21
Youth group	20
Reconnect Structured Activity	17
Pathways Home	59
B.O.S.S. Project	3
Nonprofit volunteering	4
Employment, Financial Literacy and/or VITA	2
Tutoring	2
Other PYJI	12

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

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 61 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2021-2022 program year. Almost all clients were male (95.1%), and three were female (4.9%). Slightly over half of clients were Hispanic or Latinx (54.1%), 27.9% were Black or African American, 9.8% were White or Caucasian, and 8.2% were Asian. The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 18 to 28 years old (Table 4.1). Almost half (47.5%) of the clients enrolled in TAY this year completed some high school, 44.3% were high school graduates or had their GED, and 8.2% completed some college (Figure 4.2). With respect to housing, 4.9% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, one-third (33.3%) were sheltered, and two-thirds (66.7%) were unsheltered (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	61	
Sex		
Female	3/61	4.9%
Male	58/61	95.1%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	5/61	8.2%
Black or African American	17/61	27.9%
Hispanic or Latinx	33/61	54.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--
White or Caucasian	6/61	9.8%
Other	--	--
Age		
Average		20
Range		18 to 28

Figure 4.1 Is Client Homeless? (n=61)

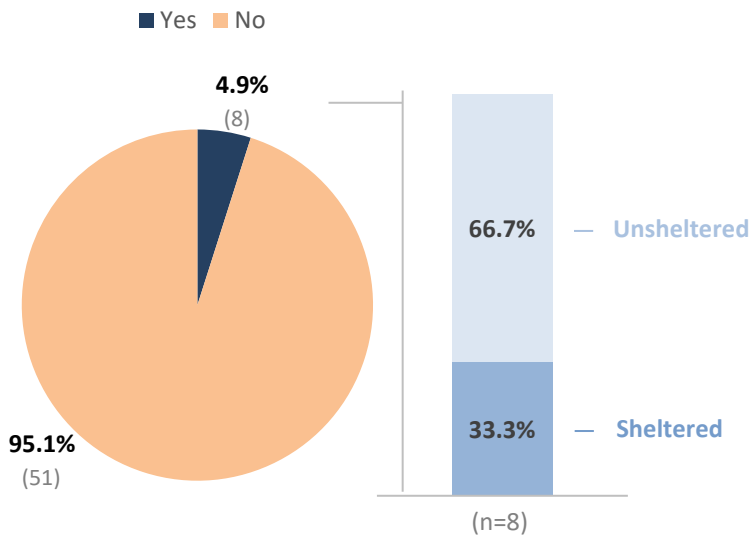
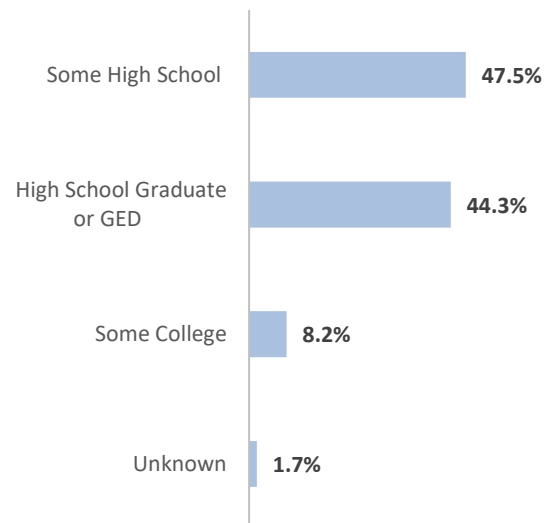


Figure 4.2 Education Status (n=61)



During the program year, 42.6% of clients were employed full-time, 8.2% were employed part-time, 24.6% were unemployed and looking for work, 24.6% of clients were unemployed and not looking for work, and 24.6% 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, 8.2% (5) of program participants had a substance abuse issue and 9.8% (6) had a behavioral health issue. Six clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and five received services.

Most clients (98.4%) had a felony as the most serious charge that led to their probation and 1.6% had a misdemeanor as their most serious charge (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.3 Employment Status (n=61)

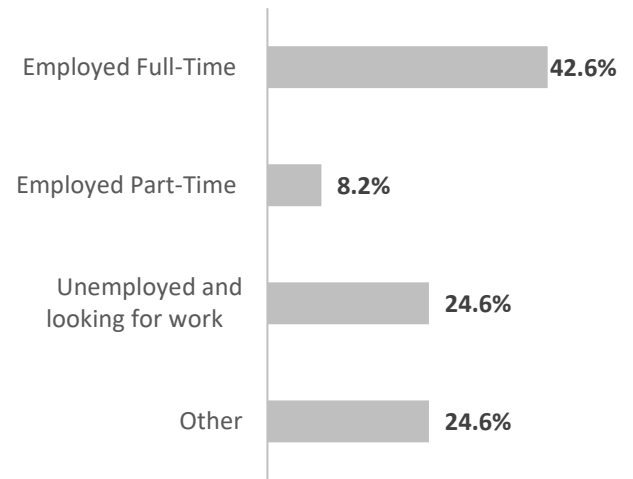


Figure 4.4 Does Client have a Substance Abuse or Behavioral Health Issue? (n=61)

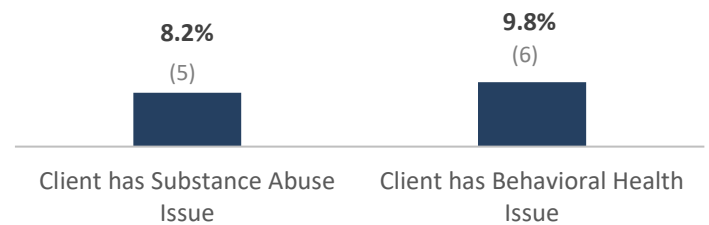
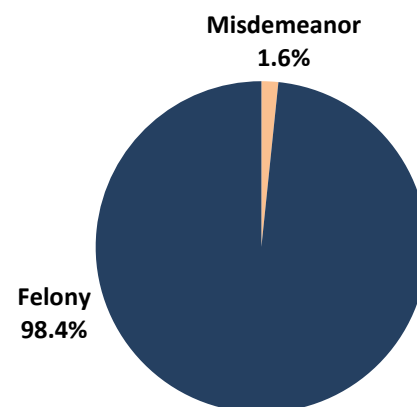


Table 4.2 Employment Positions

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
Employment Position		
Warehouse Worker	11/31	35.5%
Delivery Driver	2/31	6.5%
Construction	2/31	6.5%
Landscaping	2/31	6.5%
Other	14/31	45.2%

Figure 4.5 Most Severe Charges that Led to Probation (n=61)



Eleven (18.0%) TAY participants participated in the Passport program. Of these, nine (81.8%) completed the program.

Client Goals

Client goals during the program include the following:

- Seeking employment (18)
- Completing Domestic Violence Program (8)
- Continuing education (6)
- Housing (6)
- Financial Savings (5)
- Obtain License (2)
- Complete Construction Program (2)
- Parenting
- Family Reunification
- Sobriety/temper

Program Violations

Table 4.3 presents the number of violations during the program. The majority of participants (83.6%) had no violations and 14.8% had one violation. At the end of the 2021-2022 program year 93.4% of participants were still enrolled in TAY and 3.3% completed (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:

- Gang involvement (18)
- New charges/ warrant (11)
- No driver’s license/transportation (9)
- Criminal history (7)
- Alcohol/ substance abuse (4)
- Employment (3)
- Domestic Violence (2)
- Reporting (2)

Figure 4.6 Did Client Participate in Passport Program? (n=61)

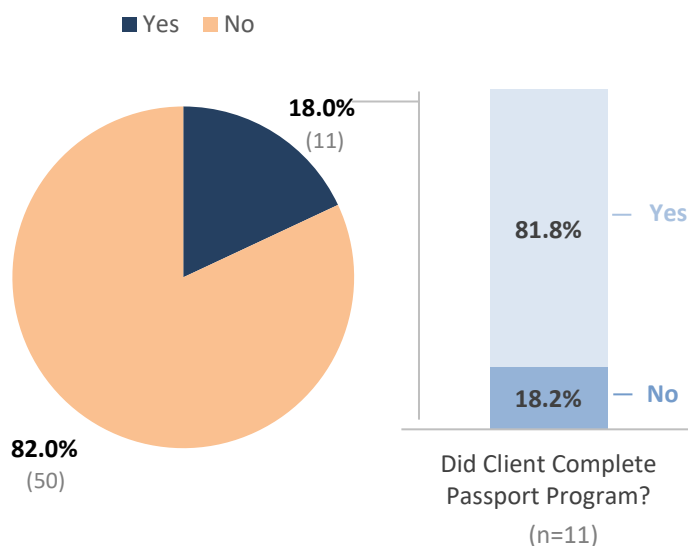
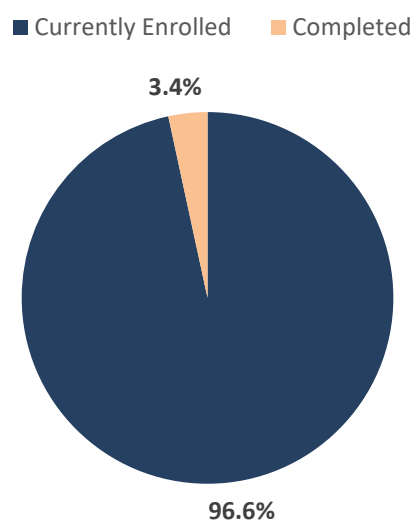


Table 4.3 Number of Violations During Program

	Count	%
Number of Violations during Program		
0	51/60	85.0%
1	9/60	15.0%

Figure 4.7 Program Status (n=59)



Client successes during the program include the following:

- Employed (29)
- Enrolled in Domestic Violence Program (3)
- Obtained driver's license (2)
- Barber Apprentice
- Completed community service
- Completed Passport
- Enrolled in NCCT Program
- Obtained Social Security Card
- Improving employment search
- Job Training through Worknet
- Released from prison

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 2021-2022 program year, there were 283 clients enrolled in FFIT. The majority (73.5%) of clients were carry-overs from previous years and 26.5% were new clients who were enrolled during the current program year. About three-fourths (76.0%) were male and 24.0% were female. About one-third were White or Caucasian (33.9%), 31.4% were Hispanic or Latinx, and 30.4% were Black or African American. Clients average age was 35, with a range of 20 to 60 years old (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1 displays client education status; 7.1% of clients completed less than high school, 53.0% completed some high school, 27.9% graduated high school or got their GED, 4.2% completed some college, 0.7% graduated college, 1.4% had a Trade or vocational school certificate, and 5.7% had an unknown education status.

With respect to housing, 20.4% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, 29.1% were transient and 61.8% were not (Figure 5.2).

Table 5.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	283	
Carry-over	208/283	73.5%
New Client	75/283	26.5%
Gender		
Female	68/283	24.0%
Male	215/283	76.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1/283	0.4%
Asian	6/283	2.1%
Black or African American	86/283	30.4%
Hispanic or Latinx	89/283	31.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1/283	0.4%
White or Caucasian	96/283	33.9%
Other	4/283	1.4%
Age		
Average		35
Range		20 to 60

Figure 5.1 Education Status (n=283)

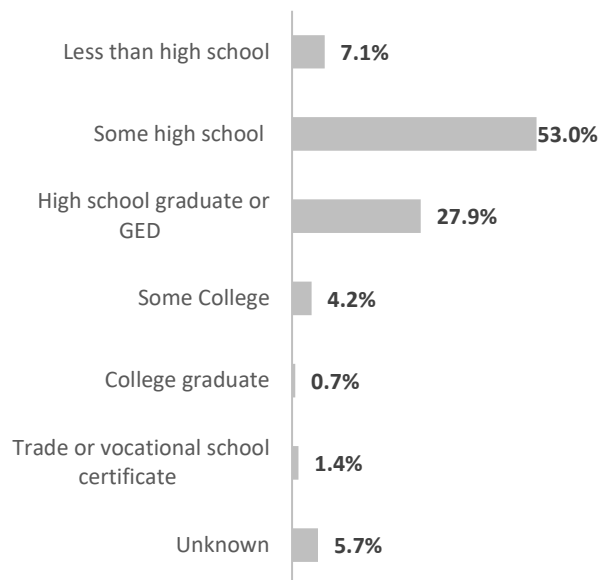
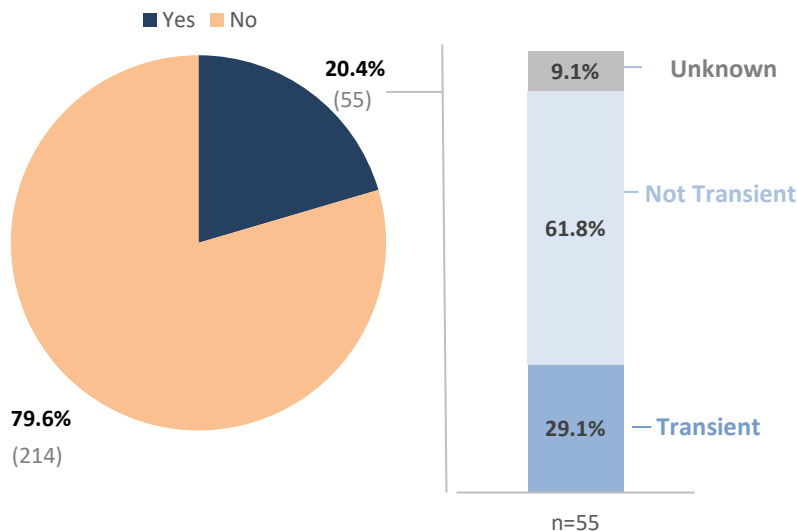


Figure 5.2 Is Client Homeless? (n=61)



About two in ten (20.1%) FFIT clients were employed full time and 6.4% were employed part-time. Additionally, 30.7% were unemployed and looking for work, 22.3% were unemployed and not looking for work, 4.6% were disabled, and for 15.9% there were other circumstances (Figure 5.3). Of clients that were employed, they held a range of positions including:

- Construction (15)
- Warehouse (14)
- Driver (3)
- Fast Food (3)
- Painter (3)
- Truck driver (3)
- Car sales (2)
- Maintenance worker (2)
- Tile (2)
- Shelter Coordinator
- Computer Tech
- Housekeeper
- Insurance Sales
- Security Guard

Over three-quarters of clients were single (77.0%) and 13.1% were married (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.3 Employment Status (n=283)

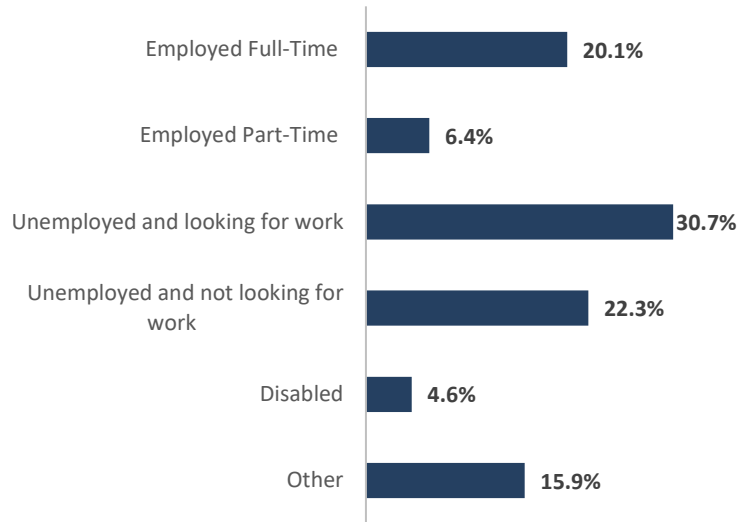


Figure 5.4 Marital Status (n=283)

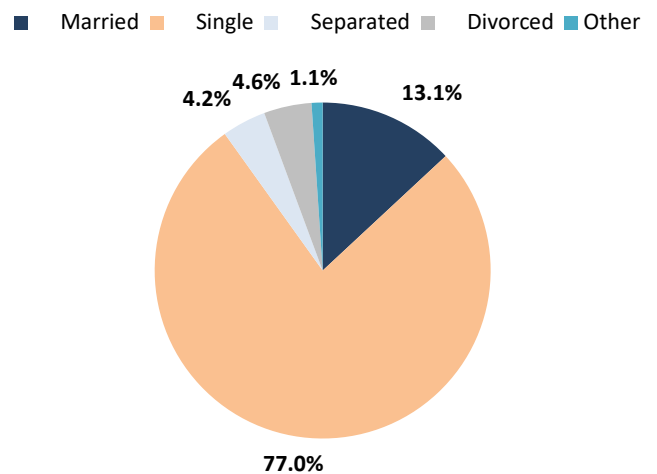


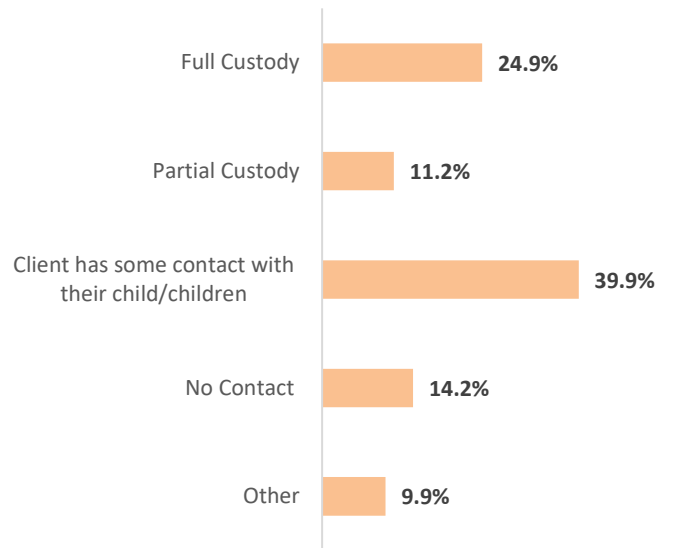
Table 5.2 Number of Children

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
How many children does the client have?		
1	82/252	32.5%
2	75/252	29.8%
3	51/252	20.2%
4	21/252	8.3%
5	14/252	5.6%
6 or more	9/252	3.6%
Ages of children		
Average	10	
Range	<1 to 38	

About one-third of clients had one child (32.5%), 29.8% had two children, 20.2% had three children, and 17.5% had four or more children. A complete breakdown can be found in Table 5.2. The average age of FFIT clients’ children was 10, ranging from less than 1 to 38 years old.

In regard to custody, 24.9% of FFIT clients have full custody of their child(ren), 11.2% have partial custody, 39.9% have some contact with their children, 14.2% have no contact, and 9.9% have other situations (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Client Custody of Children (n=233)



The majority of FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (61.9%), 27.2% had a behavioral health issue, and 3.2% were veterans (Figure 5.7).

Of those with behavioral health issues, 26.4% were referred to Behavioral Health Services and of those referred, 82.9% received services (Figure 5.8).

About seven in ten (71.5%) of clients had a felony charge that led to their probation and 28.5% had a misdemeanor charge that led to their probation (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.7 Client Type

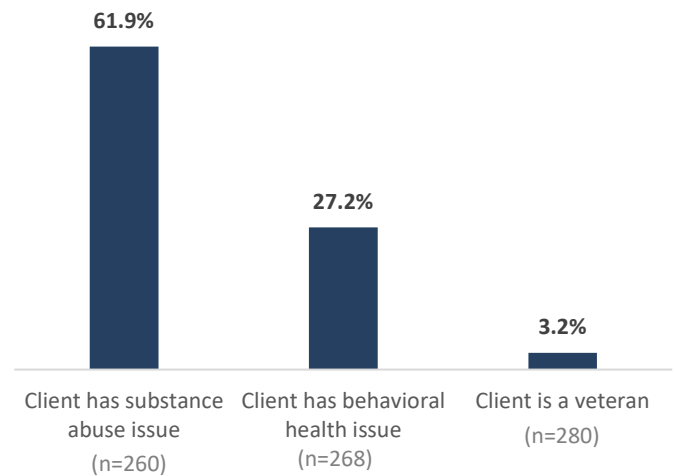


Figure 5.6 Charges that Led to Probation (n=281)

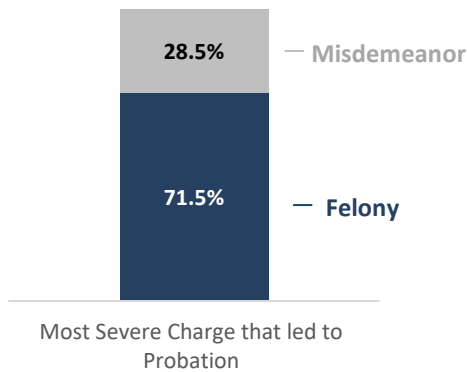


Figure 5.8 Has the Client Been Referred to BHS? (n=269)

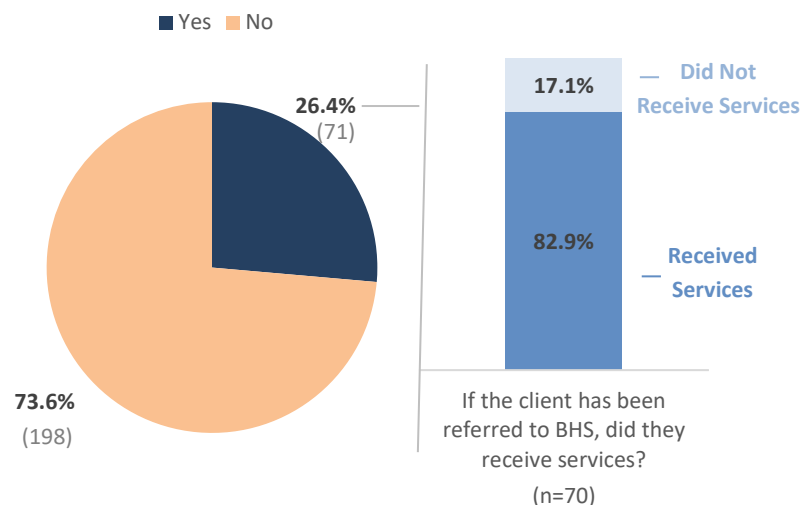
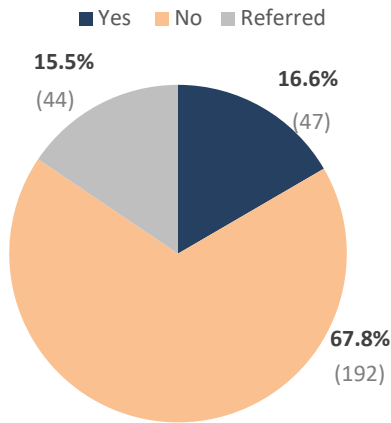


Figure 5.9 Did the Client Participate in the Passport Program? (n=283)



This year 16.6% of FFIT clients participated in the Passport Program and an additional 15.5% were referred. Of the 47 clients who participated in the Passport Program, 19.1% completed (Figure 5.9).

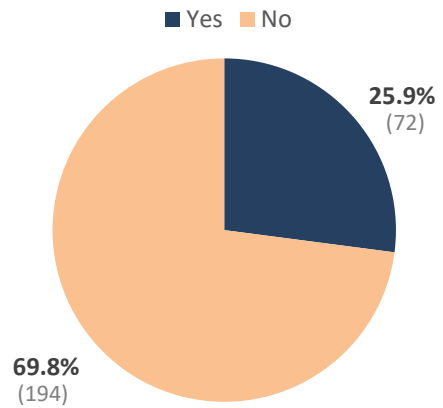
Additionally, 25.9% of clients participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated, 24.3% completed (Figure 5.10).

Client Goals

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

- Housing (19)
- Complete domestic violence program (16)
- Coping skills (15)
- Controlling substance abuse (12)
- Mental health treatment (11)
- Employment (10)
- Warrant (9)

Figure 5.10 Did the Client Participate in Domestic Violence Programming? (n=278)



Program Violations

About four in ten (40.1%) FFIT clients had no violations during the program, 21.6% had one violation, 20.6% had two, 10.6% had three violations, 2.5% had four, and 4.6% had five or more (Figure 5.12).

Almost seven in ten clients (68.0%) had no arrests for a new charge during the program, 27.4% had one arrest, 3.6% had two arrests, 0.7% had three arrests, and 0.4% had four (Figure 5.11).

Almost half (48.9%) of FFIT clients had no incarcerations during the program, 28.1% had one, 12.2% had two, 4.3% had three incarcerations, 2.5% had four, and 4.0% had five or more (Figure 5.13). There were eight flash incarcerations during the program.

Figure 5.12 Violations During the Program (n=282)

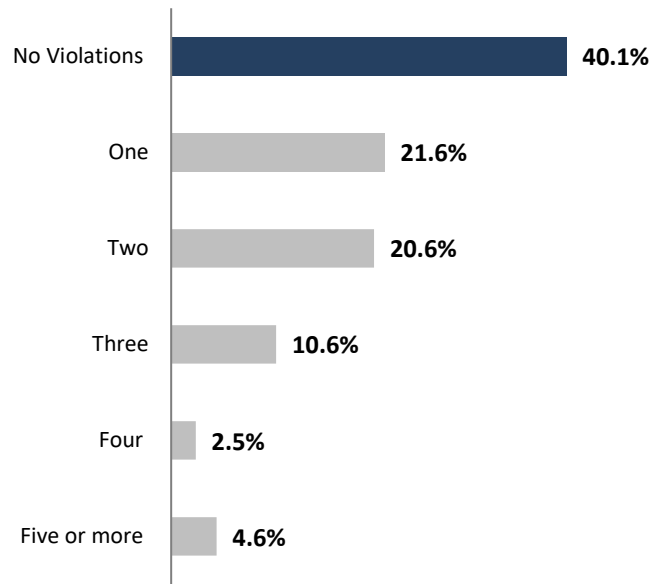


Figure 5.11 Arrests for a New Charge During the Program (n=281)

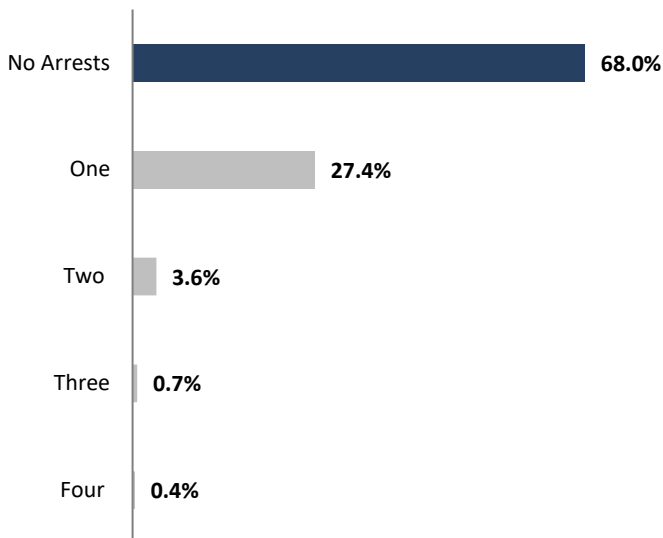
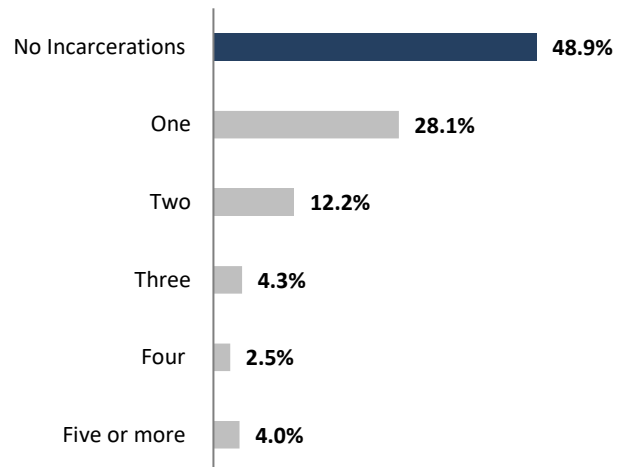


Figure 5.13 Incarcerations During the Program (n=278)



Success and Challenges

FFIT client challenges this year include the following:

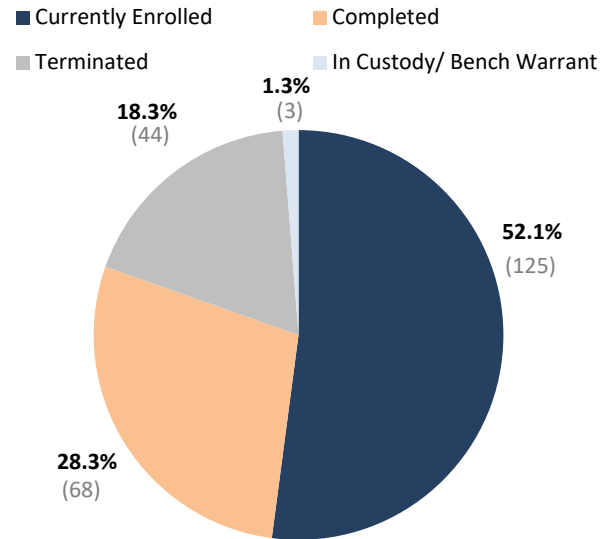
- Substance Abuse (24)
- Homelessness/housing (18)
- Mental Health (15)
- Warrant/ new charges (12)
- Reporting (8)
- Employment (5)
- PTSD (3)

FFIT client successes this year include the following:

- Completed/compliance with probation (33)
- Participation in domestic violence program (8)
- Employment (3)

By the end of the 2021-2022 program year, 52.1% of participants were still enrolled in FFIT, 28.3% completed, 18.3% were terminated, and 1.3% were in custody or had a bench warrant (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Program Status (n=240)



Positive Youth Justice Initiative

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 25 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. All clients were new clients. About half (52.0%) of clients were served at the Administration Center, 28.0% were served at the Dorothy L. Jones Center, and 20.0% were served at the Lodi Center.

Regarding race/ethnicity, 16.0% were Black or African American and 4.0% were Asian, White/Caucasian, or multi-racial each. and over half (52.9%) were of another race not listed (Figure 6.1). In addition, 24.0% were of another race and 48.0% declined to answer. With respect to ethnicity, 32.0% were Hispanic/Latinx, and 28.0% were not (Figure 6.2). Most clients were male (88.0%) and 12.0% 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	%
Total Study Cohort	25	
Age (when youth started services)		
Average Age	16	
Range	15 to 18	
Gender		
Female	3/25	12.0%
Male	22/25	88.0%
Client Type		
Carryover	0/25	0.0%
New Client	25/25	100.0%
Center served at		
Administration	13/25	52.0%
Dorothy L. Jones	7/25	28.0%
Lodi	5/25	20.0%

Figure 6.1 Race (n=25)

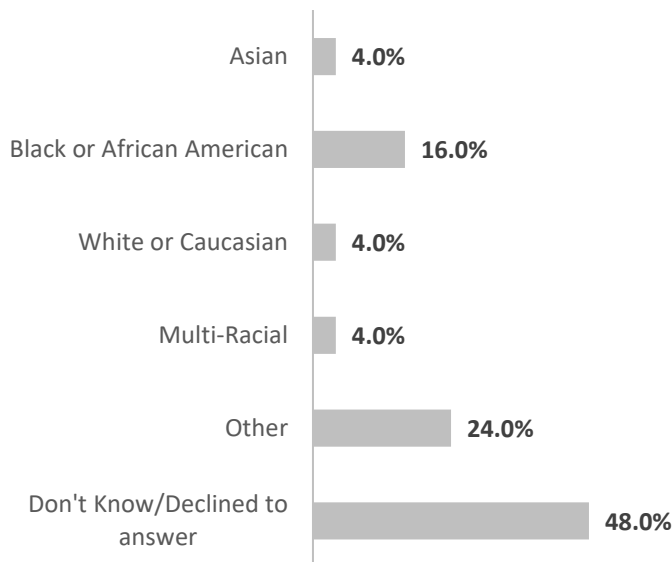
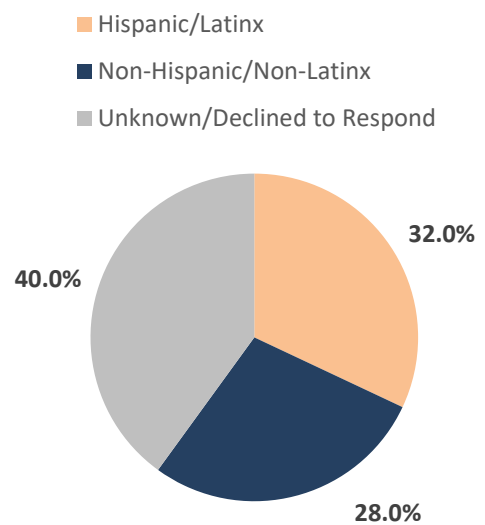


Figure 6.2 Ethnicity (n=25)



Most PYJI clients listed English as their primary language (88.0%), and 12.0% listed Spanish (Figure 6.4).

Regarding education, four in ten clients were in high school or an alternative school (43.5%), and 13.0% completed less than high school or were not enrolled each (Table 6.2).

Figure 6.3 shows zip code of residence; 25.0% of youth reside in 95205, 20.8% in 95206, 12.5% in 95204 and 95215 each, and 4.2% in all remaining zip codes listed in Figure 6.3 each.

In addition, all 25 youth enrolled in PYJI this year were on probation. Of these, 88.0% were on formal probation (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.4 Primary Language (n=25)

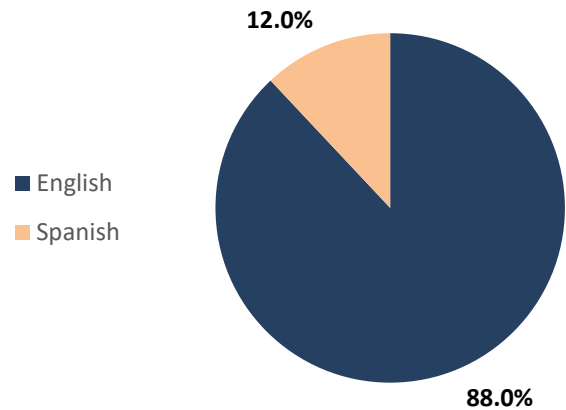


Figure 6.3 Zip Code (n=24)

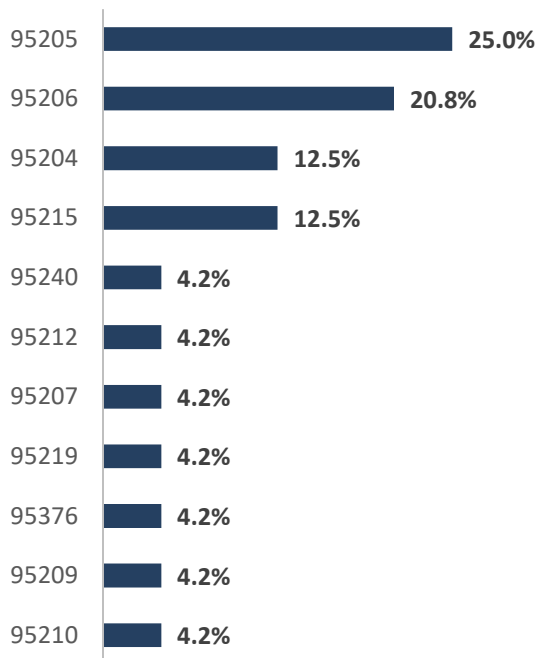
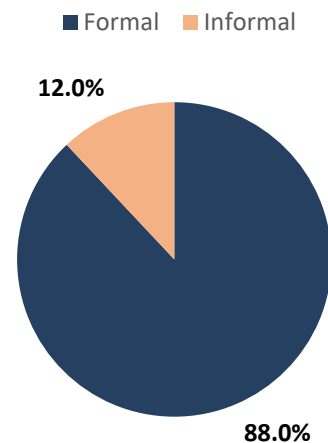


Table 6.2 Education

	Count	%
Current Education Status		
Less than high school	3/23	13.0%
In High School/alternative school	10/23	43.5%
Not enrolled	3/23	13.0%
N/A	7/23	30.4%

Figure 6.5 Probation Status (n=25)



About half (48.0%) of clients were case managed and 52.0% were not (Figure 6.7).

Youth Needs and Services

PYJI youth had an average of 3 needs each, with a range of 1 to 12 needs. Four in ten PYJI youth needed transportation assistance (41.0%), 38.5% needed help with legal issues, 10.5% needed substance abuse services, 7.7% needed food services, and 2.6% needed housing services (Table 6.3).

Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need, with the high majority of needs being met at CPFSJ (94.9% at Dorothy L. Jones and Lodi FRC combined), and 5.1% of needs were referred to the DMV (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.7 Is Youth Case Managed? (n=25)

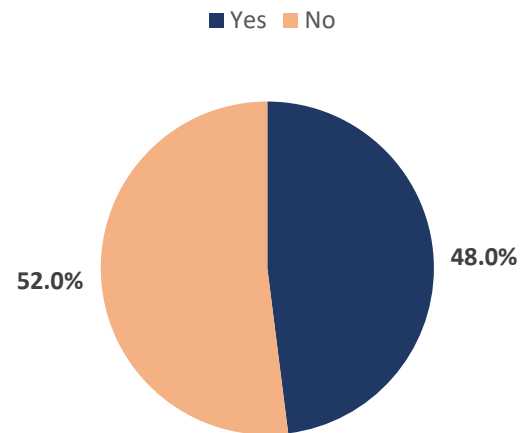


Figure 6.6 Agency Referred to for Each Need (n=39)

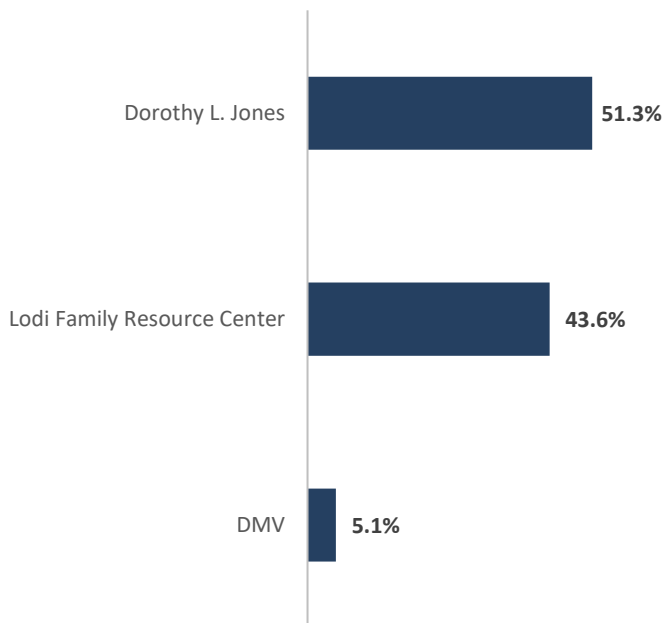


Table 6.3 Youth Needs

	Count	%
# of Youth Needs		
Total	39	
Average	3	
Range	1 to 12	
Youth Needs		
Transportation	16/39	41.0%
Legal Issues	15/39	38.5%
Substance Abuse - Child	4/39	10.3%
Food	3/39	7.7%
Housing	1/39	2.6%

CPFSJ PYJI Youth Case Study

A Youth Program Supervisor met Mike during Pathways Home Programming at San Joaquin Juvenile Hall. Mike was two months away from completing a ten-month sentence and showed interest in working with the youth team upon release. He participated in programming and was released to his mother. Mike was then referred through PYJI, and he began attending One Reconnect. He was interested in obtaining his driver's license and a job. Mike's participation in the program began slowly and he eventually stopped reaching out to the youth team. A couple of months later he was back in juvenile hall and participating in Pathways Home Programming again. Upon his release in August 2022, Mike began to show commitment to youth programming. He set goals with the youth team to obtain his driver's license and ID, complete job readiness workshops and gain work experience by volunteering at FRC and community events. He has since obtained his driving permit and California ID, completed job readiness workshops, and enrolled in the WorkstartYes program. In addition, Mike is in the process of enrolling in Jobcorp and completing the residential program to obtain his high school diploma and a training in heavy equipment operations, mechanics, or security. He is also volunteers for community events. All of this occurred while battling homelessness and leaving his gang affiliations behind.

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 6 youth enrolled in PYJI at Sow A Seed from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Half were carryovers and half were new clients. Clients were all aged 16 or 17 years old. Two-thirds of clients were male (66.7%). Regarding race/ethnicity, three were Hispanic, two were Black/African American, and one indicated "Other." Three clients (50.0%) successfully completed at the end of the program year and three (50.0%) unsuccessfully completed (Table 6.5).

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 on page 49 present client program data. This year, all clients were enrolled in school or alternative education and four (66.7%) received employment or job training. In addition, half of youth met or partially met their probation department obligations and/or requirements. All six youth listed needs involving peer relations. Other needs listed included self-esteem, substance abuse, academic improvement, motivational drive, and anger management.

Four youth fully or partially improved or developed necessary life skills and all six youth learned ways to overcome trauma and learned coping mechanisms specific to personal stressors (Table 6.6).

All youth participated in case management and Full Circle Assessments and five (83.3%) participated in Brighter Future Youth mentoring. In addition, all youth set goals and either fully or partially met these goals. Goals set included:

- Better school attendance, better grades, impulse/anger management
- finish school, control myself in public
- identify triggers, learn coping techniques to control anger, be in control, have more patience
- Improve motivational drive, academic attendance, strengthen family/peer relations

Table 6.5 Client Characteristics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	6	
Client Type		
Carry-over	3/6	50.0%
New Client	3/6	50.0%
Age		
16	3/6	50.0%
17	3/6	50.0%
Gender		
Female	2/6	33.3%
Male	4/6	66.7%
Race/Ethnicity		
Black or African American	2/6	33.3%
Hispanic	3/6	50.0%
Other	1/6	16.7%
Zip Code		
95201	2/6	33.3%
95207	1/6	16.7%
95376	1/6	16.7%
95377	2/6	33.3%
Completion Status		
Successful Completion	3/6	50.0%
Unsuccessful Completion	3/6	50.0%

- improve peer relations, adopt better coping skills, decrease/stop use of substances
- learn to communicate better with people and my brother, learn how to control my anger

Youth successes and challenges were also listed.

Challenges include:

- lack of self-control, low self-esteem
- poor peer relations, lack of self-control, poor decision making
- easily influenced, low self-esteem,
- anger management, low self-esteem, poor decision making
- substance abuse, impulse control, peer relations, academic improvement
- impulse control, poor decision making, motivation

Successes include:

- Got a job, graduated school early
- agreed to enter residential treatment facility
- got a job, improved grades

Table 6.6 Program Data

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
School or alternative education		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Employment or job training?		
Yes	4/6	66.7%
No	2/6	33.3%
Did youth meet probation department obligations and/or requirements?		
Yes	2/6	33.3%
No	3/6	50.0%
Partially	1/6	16.7%
Did youth improve and/or develop necessary life skills?		
Yes	2/6	33.3%
No	2/6	33.3%
Partially	2/6	33.3%
Did youth learn ways to overcome trauma?		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Did youth learn coping mechanisms specific to personal stressors?		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Did youth build and/or strengthen relationships (e.g., with caring adults)?		
Yes	5/6	83.3%
No	1/6	16.7%

Table 6.7 Program Data, *continued*

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
Did youth participate in an 8-wk long life-skills and emersion group?		
Yes	3/6	50.0%
No	3/6	50.0%
Did youth participate in an 8-wk long life-skills and emersion group?		
Complete	2/6	33.3%
Did not complete	3/6	50.0%
In Progress	1/6	16.7%
Did youth participate in case management?		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Brighter Futures Youth Mentoring		
Yes	5/6	83.3%
No	1/6	16.7%
Full Circle Assessments via Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI)		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Did youth set goals?		
Yes	6/6	100.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Did youth achieve goals?		
Yes	3/6	50.0%
No	0/6	0.0%
Partially	3/6	50.0%

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.

UNITED STATES

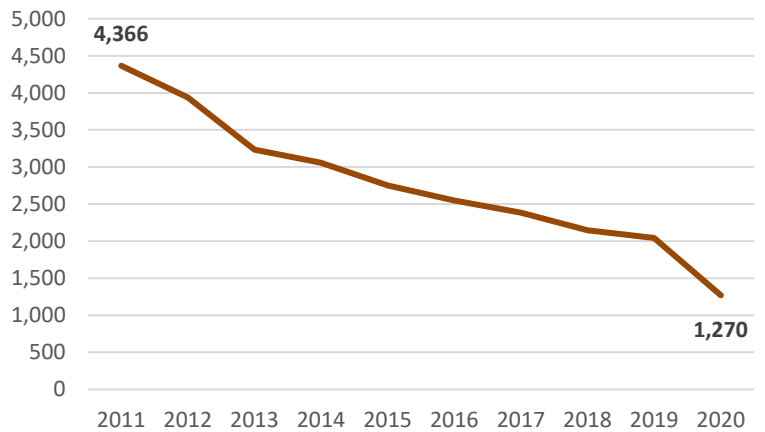
Arrests

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).

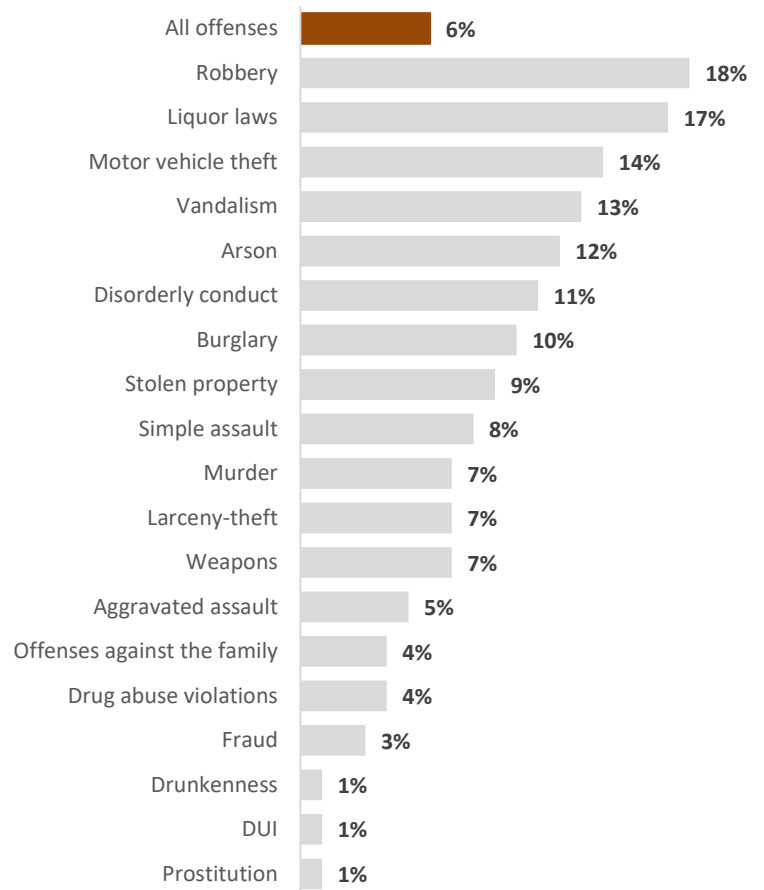
Figure 7.2 presents juvenile proportion of arrests by offense for 2020. Robbery offenses made up the highest proportion of juvenile arrests (18%), followed by liquor law offenses (17%), motor vehicle theft (14%), and vandalism (13%).

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

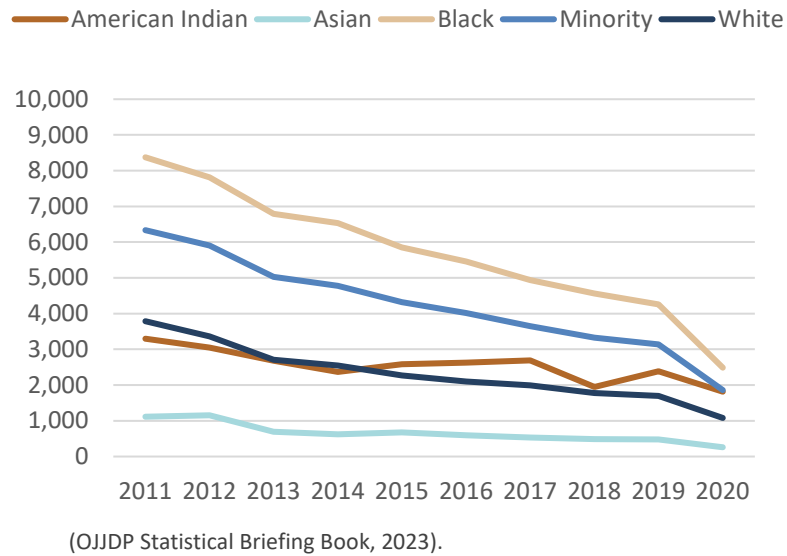
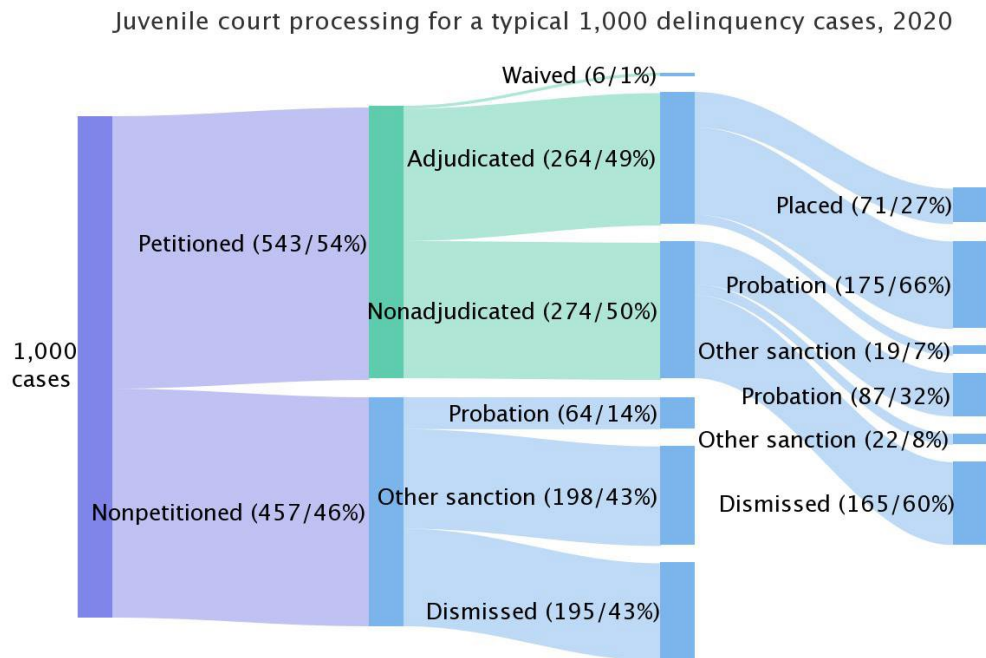


Figure 7.4 Juvenile Court Processing, 2020



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

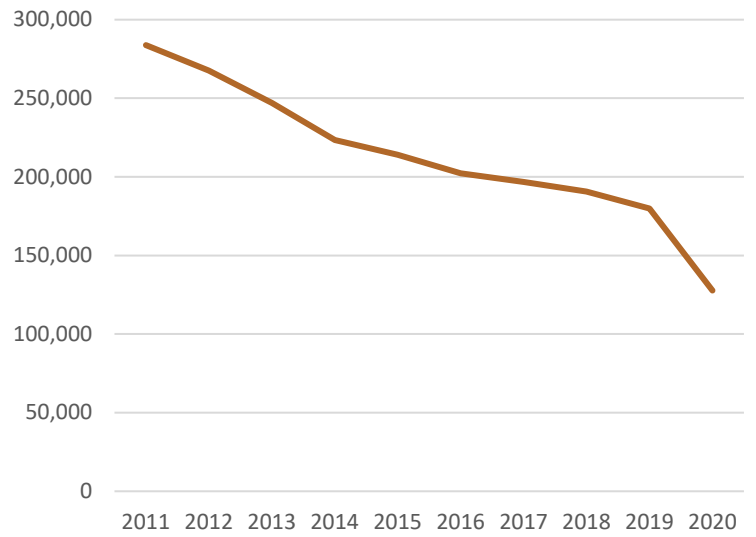


Since 2011 the total number of detained delinquency cases has steadily decreased (Figure 7.5)

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 2019, followed by public order offenses (26%), property offenses (22%), and lastly drug offenses (15%) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

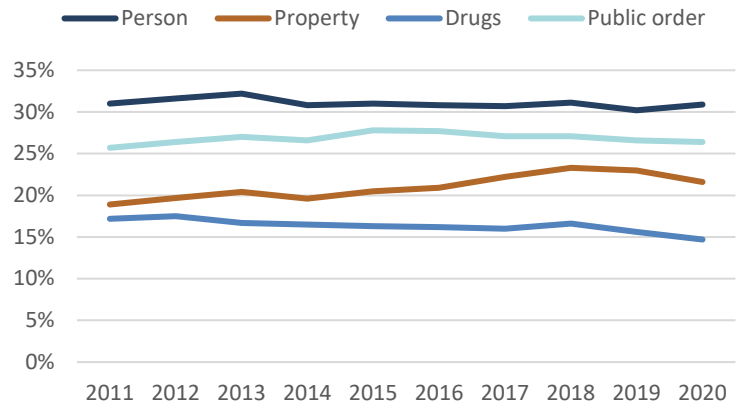
Figure 7.4 shows how many juveniles are held in residential placement on a given day. In 2019, a total of 25,014 youths were held in residential placement a day. Most youth were held in local facilities (9,675), followed by state facilities (9,536), and then private facilities (5,803) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.5 Total Detained Delinquency Cases, 2010 - 2019



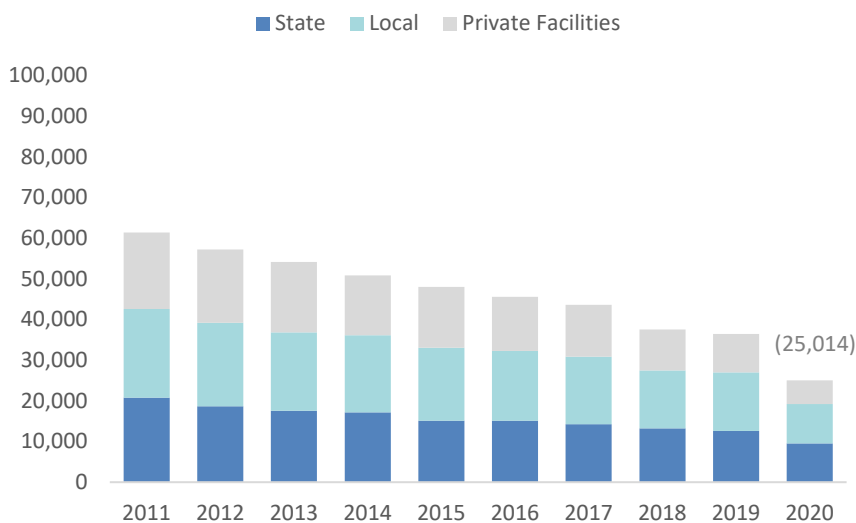
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.6 Percentage of Cases Detained by Offense, 2010 – 2019



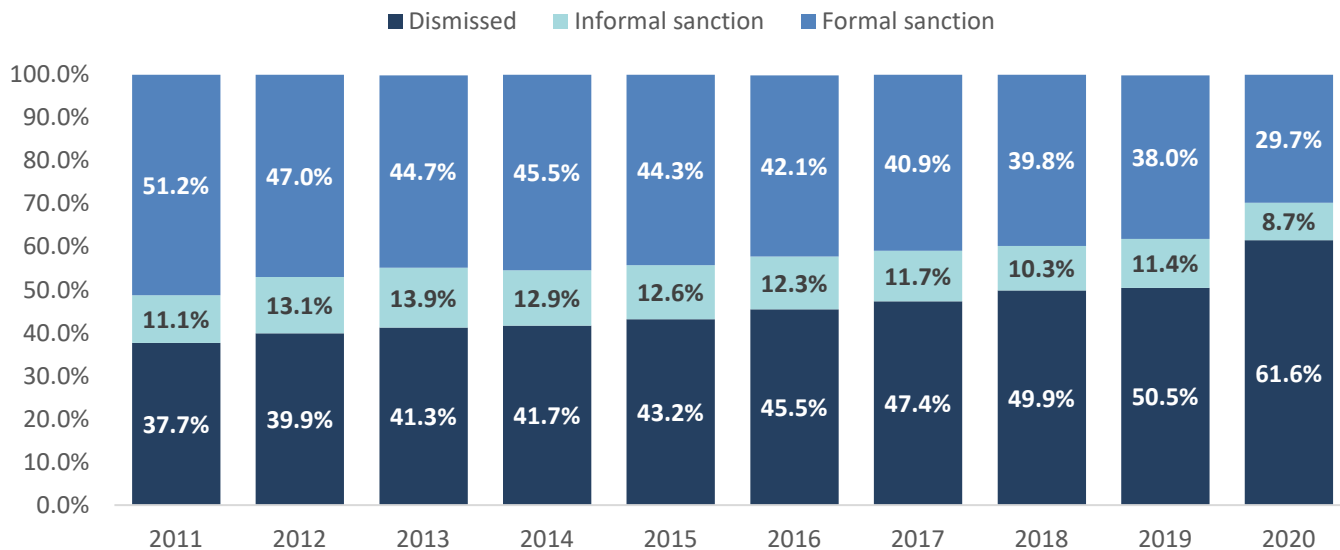
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.4 One-Day Count of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010 - 2020



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.7 Proportion of Petitioned Status Offenses Receiving Sanctions, 2010 – 2020



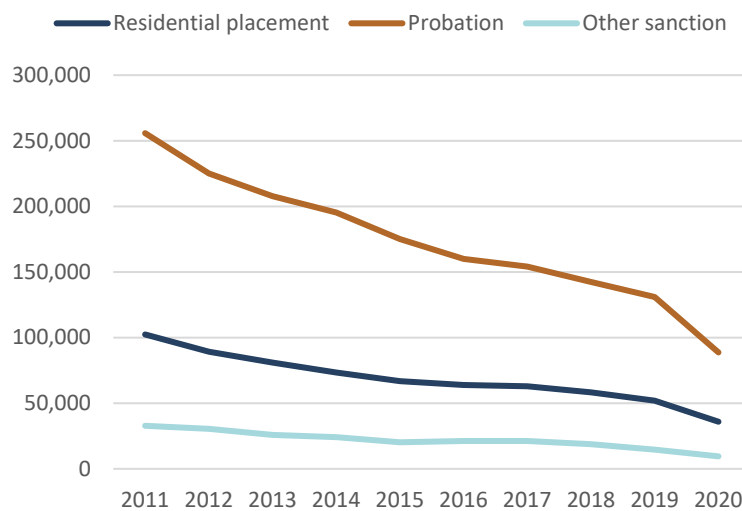
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Status Offenses

Figure 7.7 details how the sanctioning of petitioned status offense cases has changed over time. A larger proportion of petitioned status offense cases were dismissed each year since 2011, with a rate in 2020 of 61.6%. The rate of informal and formal sanctions has 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 2011, 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 2010, with 88,700 youth placed on probation, 35,900 in residential placement, and 9,500 resulting in other sanctions in 2020 (Figure 7.8) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Figure 7.8 Disposition of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases, 2010 – 2020



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2023).

Factors Behind the Juvenile Crime Decline

All national juvenile data presented shows steady decreases since 2011. There have been fewer arrests for all offenses, fewer delinquency cases detained, fewer juveniles placed in residential placement, and more petitioned status offenses being dismissed. 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)

Although there have been promising decreases in juvenile crime rates at the national level, further action needs to be taken to continue the trend,

according to Jeffery Butts, lead of the Research and Evaluation Center at New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former analyst for the National Center for Juvenile Justice. In order for arrest rates to avoid stagnating, more needs to be done in terms of policy and practice to keep more juveniles out of the system and further develop effective rehabilitation systems (MST Services, 2018).

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

There are limited publications available on the outcomes of juvenile justice throughout the pandemic. "Researchers have produced a large amount of work regarding the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic among youth populations; however, the literature does not always include comparisons to pre-pandemic indicators" (Zolopa et al., 2022). However, some predictions can be made based on recommendations for the "use of informal diversion and reduced arrests with juveniles (outside of felony incidents) well before the COVID-19 outbreak" (Buchanan et al., 2020). Policies regarding social distancing in confined populations aimed at "flattening the curve" included only using arrests as a "last resort" to reduce potential outbreak risks. This article predicted "that the data will reveal steeper rates of decline in juvenile arrests" (Buchanan et al., 2020).

Although with more juveniles being cited rather than detained, this shifted the need for services inside detention facilities to the community supervision by probation officers and community-based organizations. Since schools closed and implemented remote/distance learning, that removed many frequent check-ins with social workers and peace officers. This article predicted an uptick in juvenile delinquency as stay at home orders gradually declined, parents and caretakers return to work, and peer interactions increase (Buchanan et al., 2020).

Youth that were detained most likely saw programming decline, or stop indefinitely, due to

social distancing recommendations (Buchanan, 2020). Agencies are aware that “the use of Zoom or Facetime for anything justice-related or having to do with juveniles presents data security and privacy concerns” (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 2020; NJDC, 2020). However, the use of such tools could be beneficial for mental health and “ensuring connections to supports like family and loved ones, regardless of the pandemic” (Buchanan et al., 2020).

“Due to their developmental stage, children, adolescents, and young adults may be at particular risk for mental and emotional health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic” (Zolopa et al., 2022). Family hardships and compounding trauma due the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic put stress on most individuals: loss of workplaces as well as social interactions, deceased family members (particularly for youth who are Black, Indigenous, and people of color), potential increases in substance use and other unhealthy coping skills, social media and world news through the age of the internet, and isolation in general. “The literatures on traumatic or stressful events suggests that youth with pre-existing mental health or substance use problems may be particularly vulnerable to psychological stress and negative coping strategies during the pandemic” (Zijlmans et al., 2021).

All of this research suggests that we have not seen the end of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on this generation and society as a whole.

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 public-private 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).

CALIFORNIA

Arrests

Juvenile crime trends in California are similar to the trends nationwide. Juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests have all declined since 2012, with misdemeanors seeing the largest decline over the past ten years. In 2021 there were 9,132 felony juvenile arrests, 9,008 misdemeanor juvenile arrests, and 1,215 status offense arrests (Figure 7.9) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.10 presents the juvenile felony arrest breakdown. Arrests for all offenses have decreased since 2012, with the largest decrease occurring for felony property offenses. In 2021 violent offenses had the highest number of arrests (3,981), followed by other offenses (2,905), property offenses (1,768), sex offenses (249), and drug offenses (229) (Figure 7.10) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.9 Juvenile Arrests, 2012 – 2021

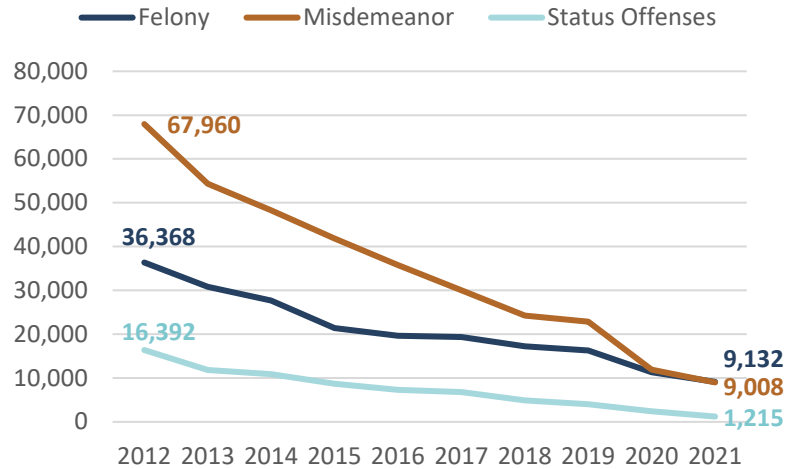
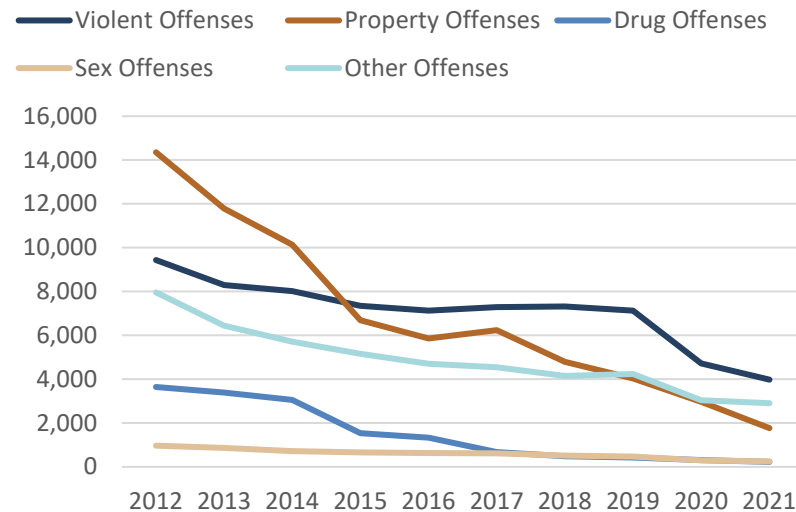


Figure 7.10 Juvenile Felony Arrest Breakdown, 2012 – 2021



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023)

Males were arrested for felonies (51.9%) at a higher rate than females (32.9%). Additionally, 44.1% of male arrests were for misdemeanors, while 54.0% of female arrests were for misdemeanors, and 4.1% of male arrests were for status offenses, compared to 13.0% for females (Figure 7.11) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

In regard to race/ethnicity, Black or African American juveniles had the highest rate of felony arrests (60.3%), followed by Hispanic juveniles (46.7%), 'Other' races (44.9%), and White juveniles (35.2%). A complete breakdown of juvenile arrests by ethnicity can be found in Figure 7.12 (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.11 Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2021

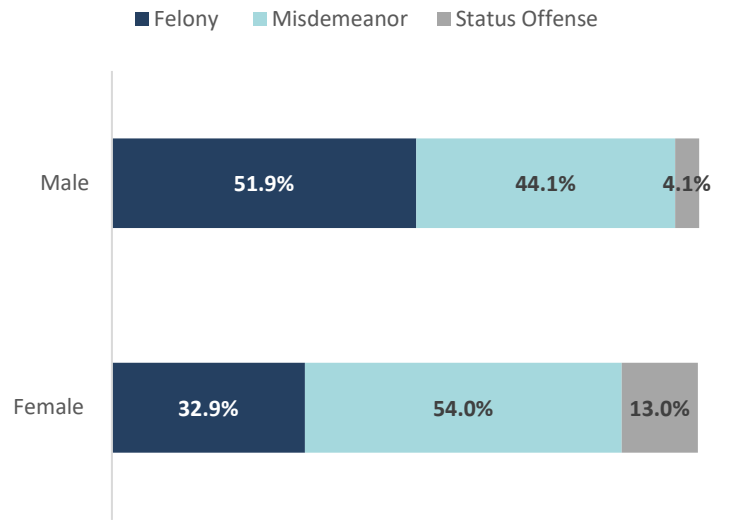
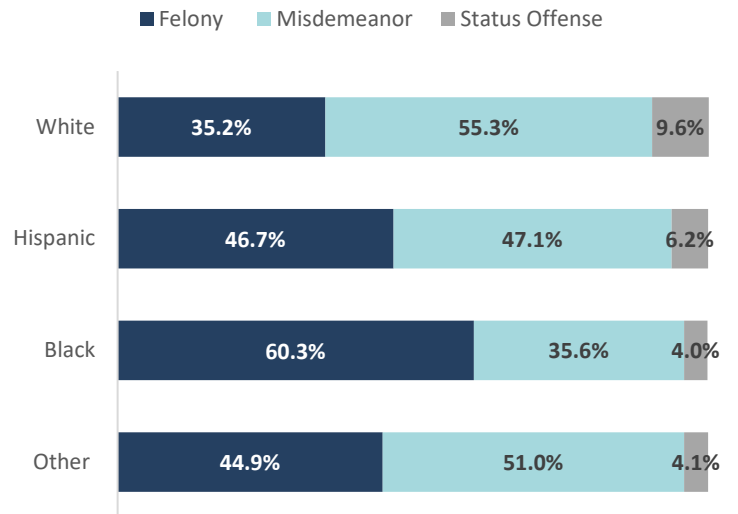


Figure 7.12 Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2021



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.13 and 7.14 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 2012 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.13). The amount of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2021 was 7,483, there were 6,772 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and 694 status offense cases sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.13) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (3,263) followed by other offenses (2,420), property offenses (1,399), sex offenses (214), and drug offenses (187) (Figure 7.14) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.13 Juvenile Probation, 2012 – 2021

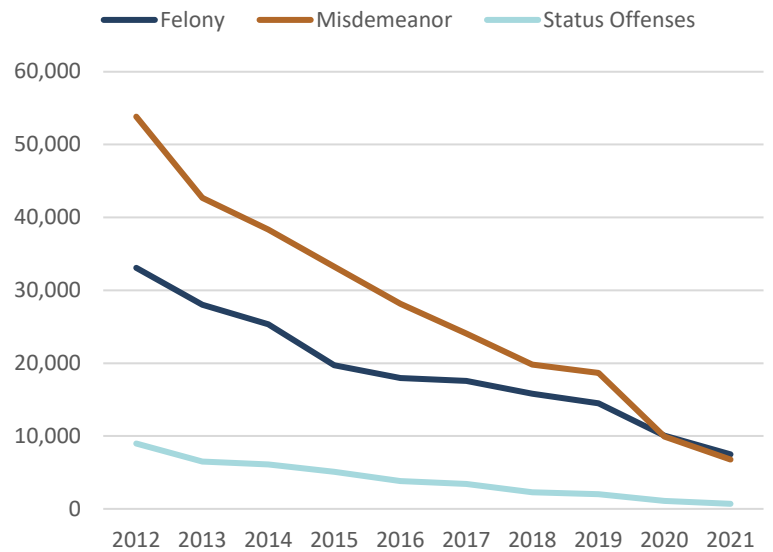
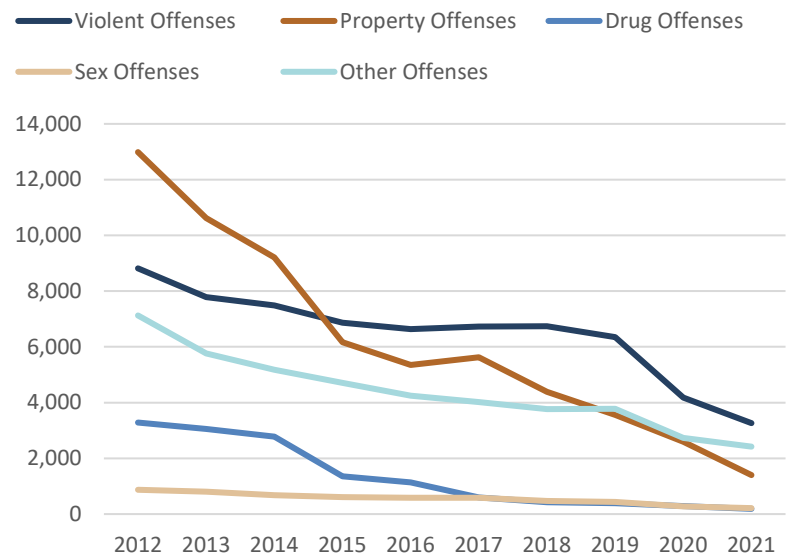


Figure 7.14 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2012 – 2021



(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 2012. The number of felonies within departments in 2021 was 1,067, the number of misdemeanors was 1,530, and the number of status offenses within departments was 498 (Figure 7.15) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.16 presents data on juveniles within departments by felony offense. Numbers for all felony offenses have decreased since 2012, although property offenses, violent offenses, and other offenses saw a small peak in 2017. The current number of violent offenses within departments in 2021 was 463, followed by other offenses (321), property offenses (232), drug offenses (30), and sex offenses (21) (Figure 7.16) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.15 Juveniles Within Department, 2012 – 2021

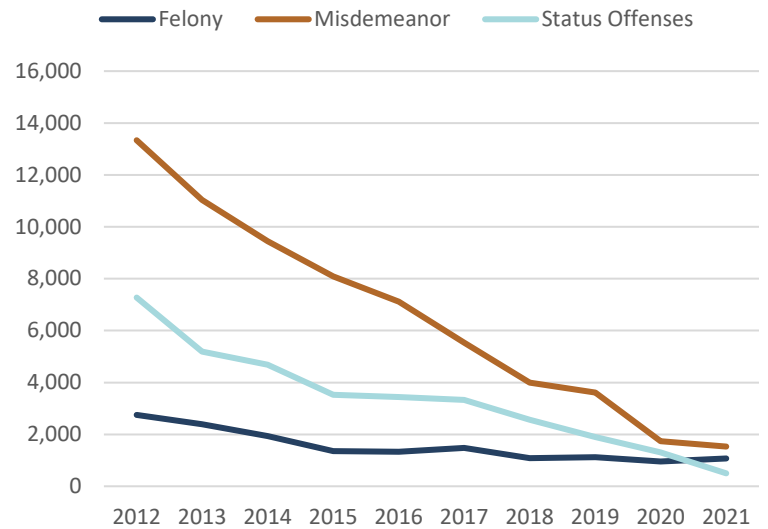
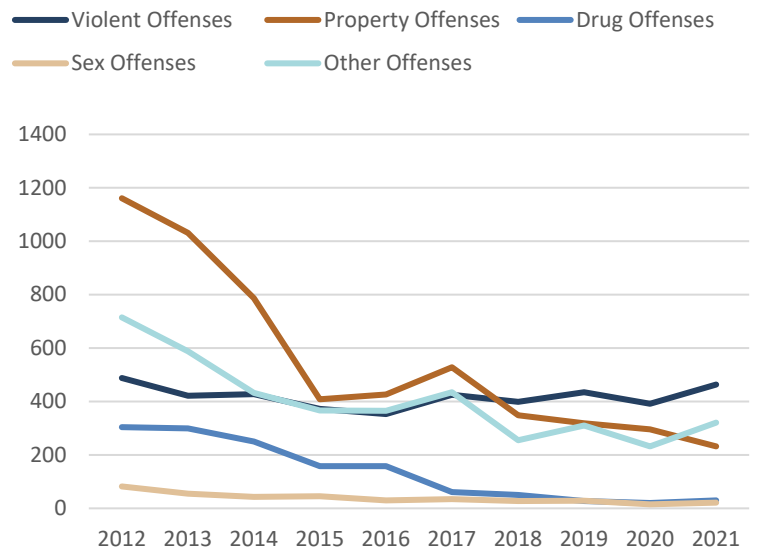


Figure 7.16 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2012 – 2021



(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 2012. 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. In addition, the legislature also passed Senate Bill (SB) 92 in early 2021, which “allows counties to develop secure youth treatment facilities while outlining sentence length limits and establishing a process for youth progress reviews (SB 92, 2021)” (Washburn et al., 2021). Under SB 92, DJJ will close by June 30, 2023.

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 7.17 presents felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles in San Joaquin County from 2012 through 2021. The total number of all three offenses have decreased since 2012. In 2012 there were 795 felonies, 2,340 misdemeanors, and 760 status offenses, while in 2021 there were only 514 felonies, 348 misdemeanors, and no status offenses in San Joaquin County (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.18 provides a more specific breakdown of arrests for felony offenses, including violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, sex offenses, and other offenses for 2012 – 2021. Total numbers decreased for all types of felony offenses since 2012. In 2021 there were a total of 219 violent offenses committed by juveniles, 83 property offenses, 22 sex offenses, 12 drug offenses, and 178 other offenses (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.17 Total Felony, Misdemeanor and Status Offenses Arrests, 2012 – 2021

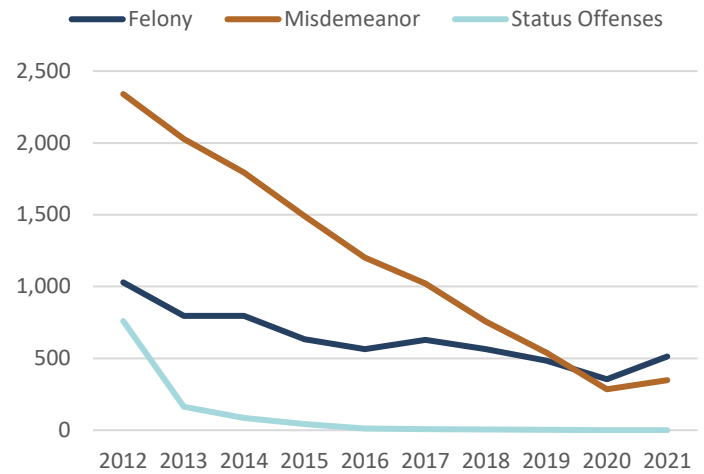
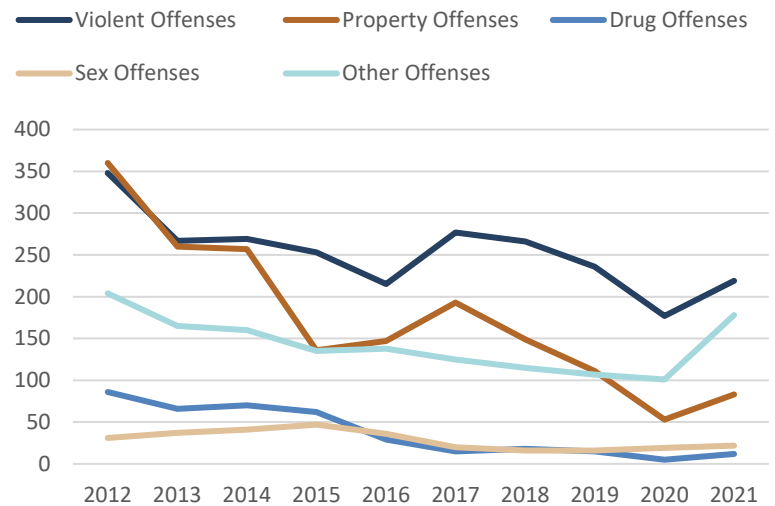


Figure 7.18 Felony Breakdown, 2012 – 2021



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.19 and 7.20 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 2012 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.19). The number of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2021 was 401, there were 202 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and no status offenses were sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.19) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (180) followed by other offenses (141), property offenses (60), drug offenses (11), and sex offenses (9) (Figure 7.20) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.19 Juvenile Probation, 2012 – 2021

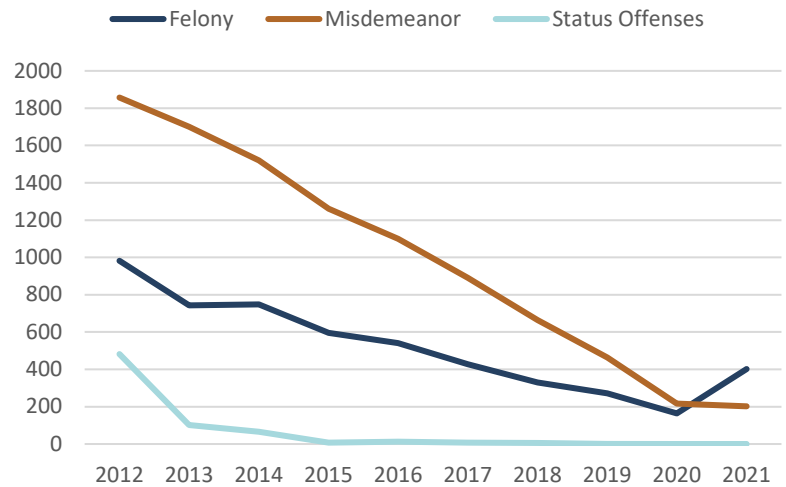
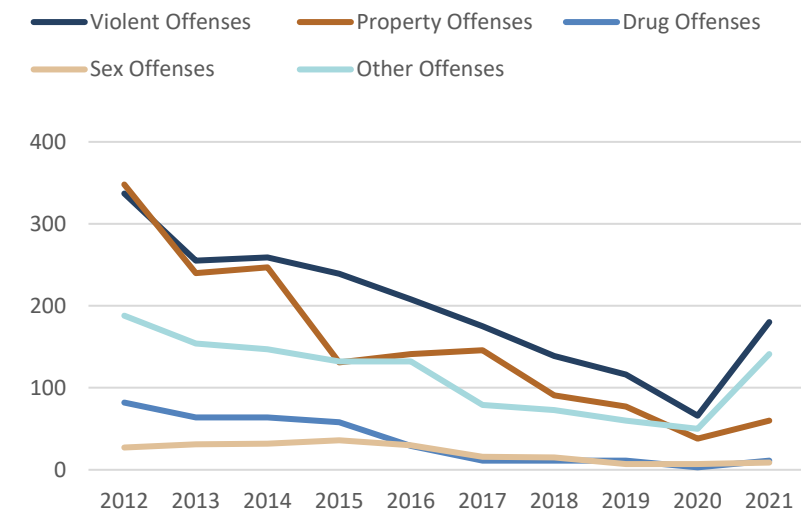


Figure 7.20 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2012 – 2021



(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 477 in 2012 to 48 in 2021 for misdemeanors and from 277 to 0 for status offenses. However, there has been more fluctuation for felonies, which decreased from 2012 through 2016, but then increased from 2016 to 2018, and have decreased since then, with the total in 2021 being 49 (Figure 7.21) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.22 presents data on juveniles within department by felony offense. Numbers for all felony offenses have increased since 2010, with most offenses peaking in 2018 or 2019. The current number of violent offenses within the department in 2021 was 17, followed by other offenses (16), sex offenses (9), and property offenses (7) (Figure 7.22) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

Figure 7.21 Juveniles Within Department, 2012 – 2021

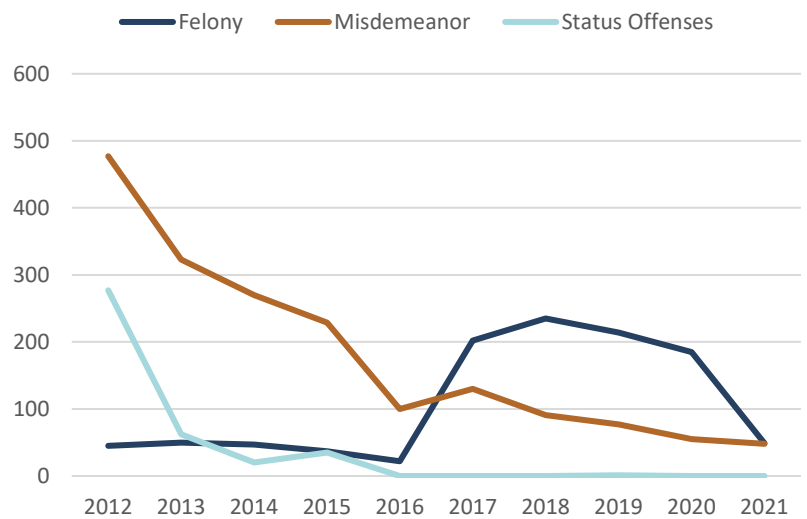
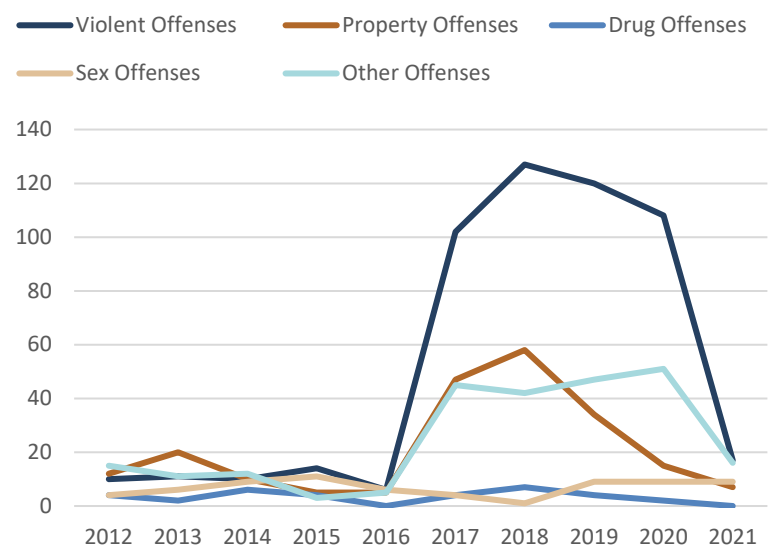


Figure 7.22 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2012 – 2021



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2023).

TREND ANALYSIS

Referrals to Probation (2021)

For the 2021 reporting year (January 1 - December 31, 2021), there was a total of 1,378 juvenile referrals to the San Joaquin County Probation Department for delinquent acts. With respect to gender, about three-quarters of referrals were male (77.7%) and 22.3% were female. In regard to race/ethnicity, 47.2% of youth were Hispanic, 29.9% were Black, 15.3% White, 3.8% Asian, 1.0% Pacific Islander, 0.7% Native American, and 2.1% were of an unknown race/ethnicity (Figure 7.25.).

Court Dispositions (2021)

There were 1,057 petitions for delinquent acts filed in 2021, an increase relative to the 903 petitions in the prior year. A total of 559 (52.9%) petitions in 2021 were new, with 498 (47.1%) being subsequent petitions (Figure 7.27). Eight in ten (81.3%) involved males, compared to 18.7% for females (Figure 7.28). The distribution of court dispositions by race/ethnicity is as follows: 47.3% were Hispanic, 29.9% Black, 15.1% White, 4.1% Asian, 0.9% Pacific

Figure 7.23 Total Referrals (2020 and 2021)

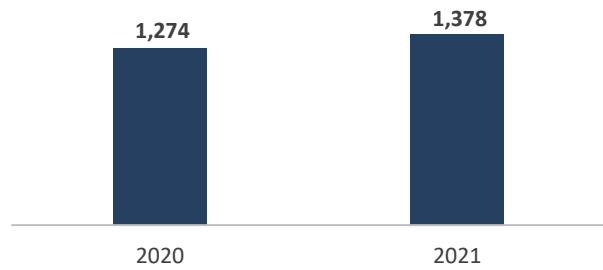


Figure 7.24 Referrals by Gender (2021) (n=1,378)

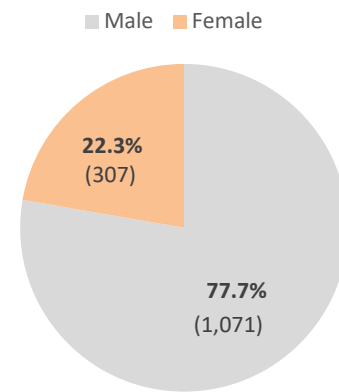
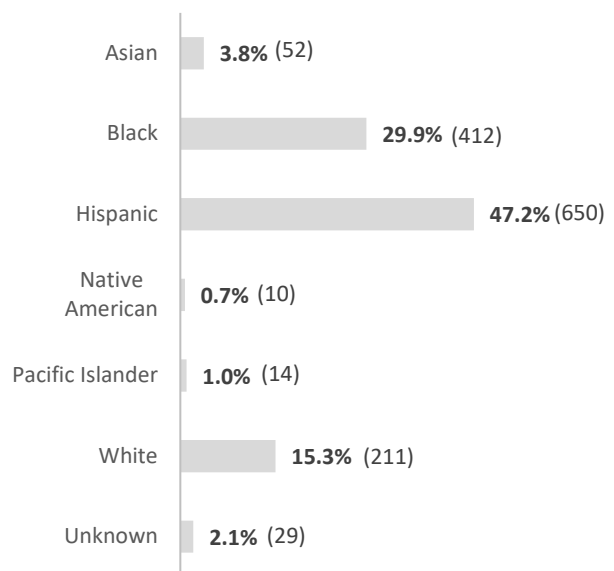


Figure 7.25 Referrals by Race/Ethnicity (2021) (n=1,378)



Islander, 0.6% Native American, and 2.2% unknown (Figure 7.29).

As for court disposition, the distribution by probation category is as follows: 276 wardship probationers, and 75 on informal probation, 104 non-wards, and 58 deferred judgements (Figure 7.30). Of the 276 wardship probationers, 48.9% were placed in a secure county facility, 44.9% were at their own/relative's home, 2.2% were in the California Youth Authority facility and "other" types of facilities each, 1.1% were in a non-secure county facility, and 0.7% were in another public facility (Figure 7.26).

Figure 7.27 Total Petitions (2020 and 2021)

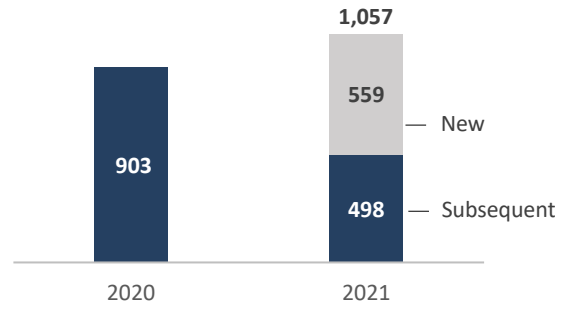


Figure 7.28 Petitions by Gender (2021) (n=1,057)

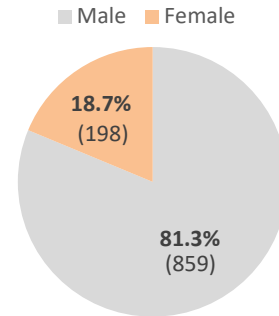
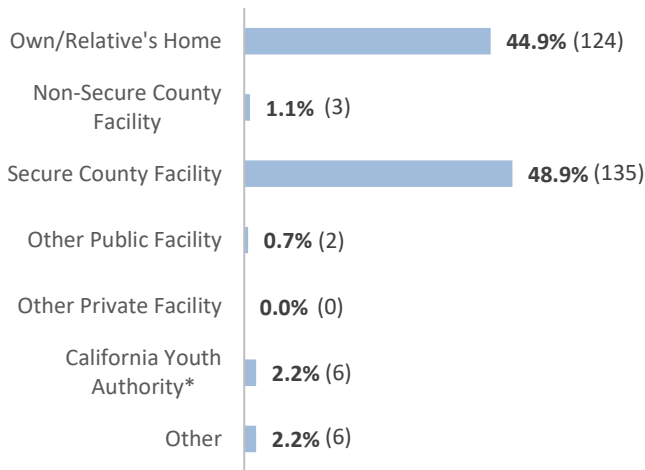


Figure 7.26 Wardship Placements (2021) (n=276)



*Now called "Division of Juvenile Justice"
(California Department of Justice, 2021).

Figure 7.29 Petitions by Race/Ethnicity (2021) (n=1,057)

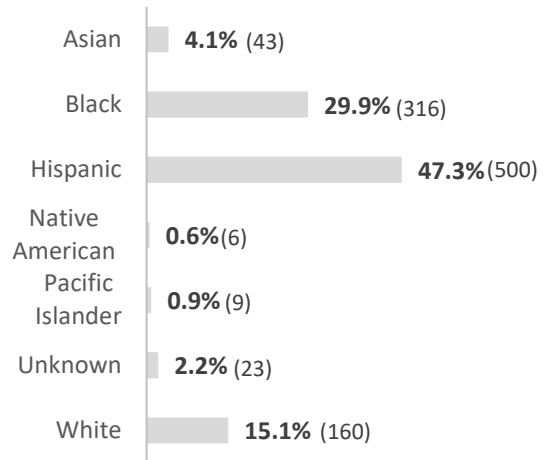
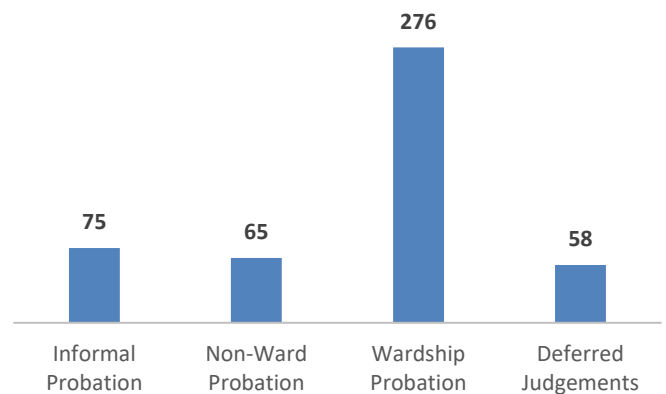


Figure 7.30 Court Disposition (2021)



Arrests (2020)

A total of 570 juvenile arrests were made in San Joaquin County in 2020 (Figure 7.31). The majority (79.1%) were for felonies, and 20.9% were for misdemeanors (Figure 7.32). Of these arrests, 79.3% were for males and 20.7% were for females (Figure 7.33). The race/ethnic breakdown of these arrests is as follows: 44.4% of the youth arrested were Hispanic, 31.9% were Black, 14.0% were White, and 9.6% were 'Other' (Figure 7.34). From 2020 to 2021 total juvenile arrests decreased from 640 to 570 (Figure 7.31). In 2020 felony arrests accounted for a lower proportion of total arrests compared to 2021 (55.5% versus 79.1% respectively) (Figure 7.35).

Figure 7.32 Arrests by Offense (2021) (n=570)

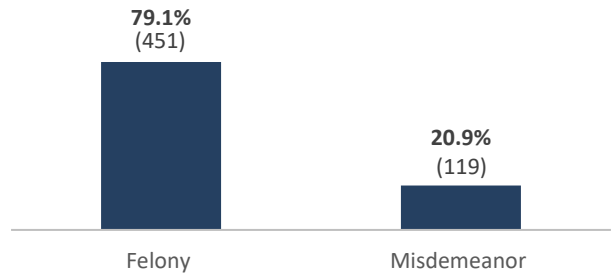


Figure 7.33 Arrests by Gender (2021) (n=570)

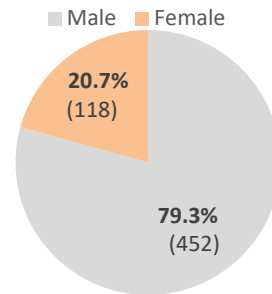


Figure 7.34 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity (2021) (n=570)

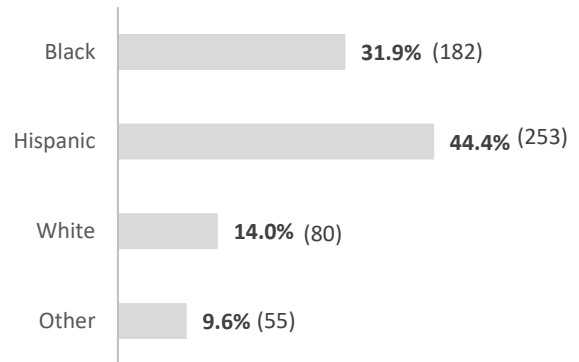


Figure 7.31 Total Arrests (2020 and 2021)

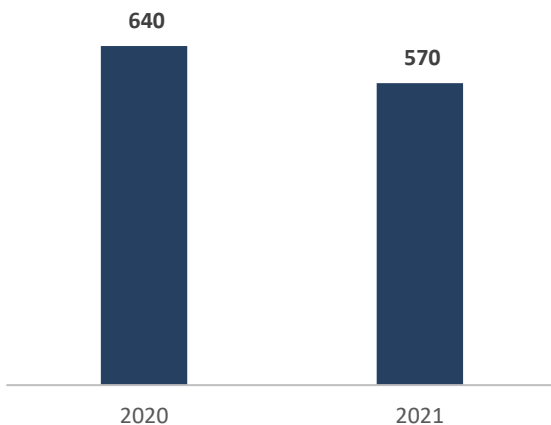
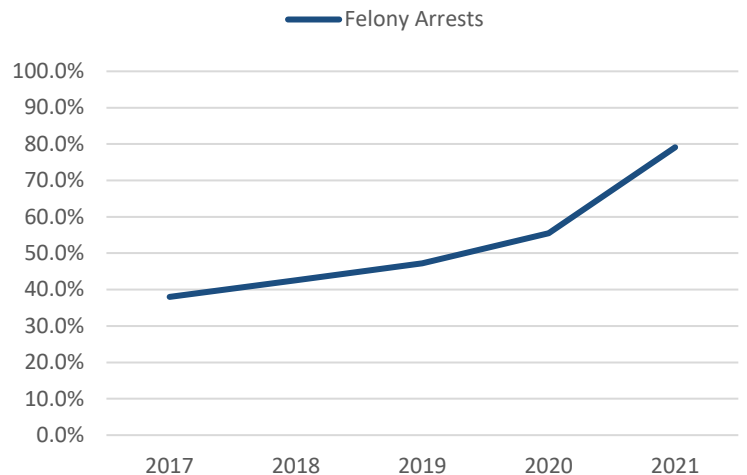


Figure 7.35 Total Felony Arrests (2017 - 2021)



Juvenile crime trends in San Joaquin County are similar to those found at the state and national level. Since 2012 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 2021 and 2022; and JJCPA program data analysis over a fiscal year (2021-2022) 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 its 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:

- Probation Officers on Campus provides specialized supervision and support to youth and to 27 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 2021/2022 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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