



SAN MATEO COUNTY **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL JJCPA
AND JPCF EVALUATION REPORT

2022-2023



ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

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Executive Summary

In fiscal year (FY) 2020-21, the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) awarded three-year contracts to six community-based organizations (CBOs) in order to serve San Mateo County youths and their families through its allocation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF). Additionally, JJCPA funding supported Probation's Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) and the Family Preservation Program (FPP), in addition to two new one-year contracts awarded Success Centers for the Youth Employment Program and StarVista Insights Parenting Program to enhance the breadth of services in FY 2022-23. The desired outcomes for youths of these funded programs included:

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;
- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Funded programs provided services on the entire continuum of intervention to address youths' needs in FY 2022-23. JPCF focused on prevention and early intervention, and JJCPA focused on targeted interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth. **Funded programs served 1,237 unduplicated youths, 1% less than were served in FY 2021-22** (n=1,253, Exhibit 1). JJCPA-funded programs served two out of every three youths (67%), and JPCF-funded programs served one out of every three youths (33%) during the last fiscal year. The average number of service hours reported per youth (13.0) remained the same in FY 2022-23, and the average length of time in the program slightly decreased from 4.0 to 3.7 months in this same period. The five-year trends suggest a continuing shift to serving fewer youths, with a recent shift to providing fewer hours of service over a shorter duration of time for youths.

Exhibit 1. Key Findings: Youths and Services

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Number of Youths Served	1,680	1,269	1,024	1,253	1,237
Average Number of Hours Served	10.5	12.9	14.8	13.0	13.0
Average Time in the Program (Months)	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.7

Note: The total number of youths served does not include youths who participated and graduated from Victim Impact Awareness programs. Average number of months in the program n=1222. Average number of hours per youth n=1089. The number of hours of service per youth does not include the JUV SVCS CRT/DIV and FPP, as data were not available.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) continued implementing the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment, ended the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) in October 2023, and began assessments using the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS). All assessments provide a standard measure of youths’ criminogenic risk, life functioning, and other areas of need(s) and strength(s) to help inform program activities and decisions with regard to decreasing justice involvement for all youths. After this fiscal year, the OYAS will replace both the CANS and JAIS assessments.

Similar to FY 2021-22, most of the 455 youths served by programs funded in FY 2022-23 whom completed the JAIS were assessed as “low” criminogenic risk (90%, Exhibit 2). Approximately one in ten youths scored as “moderate” (9%), while fewer youths scored “high” (1%) risk on the JAIS. In FY 2022-23, results from the JAIS showed that youths served by JPCF-funded programs served a higher proportion of youths with “low” criminogenic risk (95%) compared to youths participating in JJCPA-funded programs (64%). Similar proportions of self-identified males and females in JJCPA-funded programs scored “low” risk (64% and 65%, respectively). Further, 95% and 96% of self-identified males and females, respectively, in JPCF-funded programs also scored “low” risk. Additionally, somewhat similar proportions of self-identified males (30%) and females (35%) in JJCPA programs scored within the “moderate” risk classification. This was also seen for self-identified males and females who accessed JPCF programs (5% and 3%, respectively) in FY 2022-23. Lastly, for youths who did not self-identify as exclusively male or female, including transgender, gender nonconforming, nonbinary, genderqueer, questioning, and those who declined to answer primarily scored “low” risk (96% of 22) and accessed programming through JPCF. No youths who identified as another gender identity accessed programs from other funding streams.

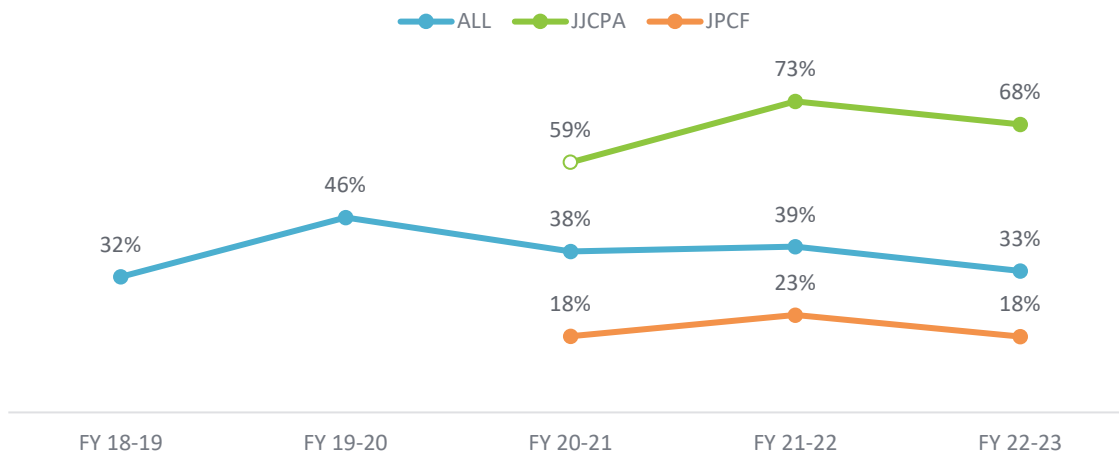
Exhibit 2. Key Findings: Risk Levels and Needs

JAIS RISK LEVEL	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY22-23
Low	76%	73%	76%	81%	90%
Moderate	20%	22%	19%	11%	9%
High	4%	4%	5%	8%	1%

Note: FY 2022-23 n=455, 2022-23 JJCPA n=78, 2022-23 JPCF n=377. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Results from CANS assessments completed by a portion of funded programs in FY 2022-23 at the start of services indicate that across funding streams 33% of the 332 assessed youths had three or more identified needs requiring intervention (i.e., actionable needs), slightly lower than the prior fiscal year overall and for both funding streams (Exhibit 3). The CANS assessments also show that many youths possess strengths to help remediate identified needs, including engagement of the youths in the work, relationship permanence, support from outside their families, and resilience. Supports and resources directed toward improving life functioning, risk behaviors, and emotional health—particularly to address substance use, trauma, and school engagement—through the support of JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs were most often identified. Year-to-year trends particularly for JJCPA-funded youths show that many youths are accessing supports and developing internal resources to significantly improve behavioral/emotional functioning, life functioning at home and at school, and problematic risk behavior. It will benefit youths to continue to focus on building important internal (e.g., resilience, optimism), social (e.g., family strengths/support, natural supports/mentors), and community (e.g., community connection, educational setting) resources, including developing skills and career pathways going forward.

Exhibit 3. Percentage of Youths with Three or More Actionable Needs at Baseline



Note: FY 2018-19 n=741, FY 2019-20 n=604, FY 2020-21 n=388, FY 2021-22 n=384, FY 2022-23 n=332.

Additionally, results from the OYAS assessment support findings regarding strengths in youths’ family support and youth motivation to learn new skills and change behaviors that do not serve them.

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

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

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	15%	13%	21%	12%	6%	2%
Youths with Probation Violations	26%	26%	44%	28%	2%	30%

Note: FY 2022-23 n=145.

Background

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

2020-2025 LOCAL ACTION PLAN

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

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;
- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

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

Behavioral Health

- Increase availability of mental health treatment modalities;
- Expand participation in addiction programs;
- Increase individualized services to mitigate the effects of trauma;

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

- Increase school-based counseling; and
- Provide evidence-based family therapy programs.

Positive Pathways for Youth

- Increase prosocial opportunities;
- Connect youths with consistent and reliable mentors;
- Increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy and increase school engagement;
- Seek partnership with local companies for training and internship opportunities;
- Collect data to evaluate the quality of implementation and the impact of innovative programs; and
- Increase reentry support with social workers and wraparound teams.

Parent Education and Support

- Meet families where they are to connect them to community supports; and
- Engage families in services that support positive parenting skills.

Access to Effective Services

- Increase access to beneficial services;
- Increase culturally- and linguistically-responsive services; and
- Increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youth.

Alignment and Coordination of Systems

- Outreach to understand the communication needs of providers and develop methods to meet those needs;
- Coordinate cross-sector prevention and early intervention system to address risk at onset; and
- Reinvest in comprehensive cross-sector, trauma-informed training, and community of practice.

JJCPA AND JPCF FUNDING

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

In 2020, through a competitive Request for Proposals process, the JJCC awarded three-year grants from Probation’s allocation of JJCPA and JPCF to each of 11 programs to serve San Mateo

County youths and their families. The JJCC named Applied Survey Research (ASR) as the evaluator. The 11 programs were selected based on the needs identified by the LAP, which guided the Request for Proposal process.

Of the 11 funded programs, six are funded through JJCPA and five through JPCF, with three agencies, StarVista, Success Centers, and Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY), funded by both sources. This array of programs provided services to youths on a continuum of need, from prevention and early intervention to more intensive intervention, as described in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5. Programs funded by JJCPA and JPCF

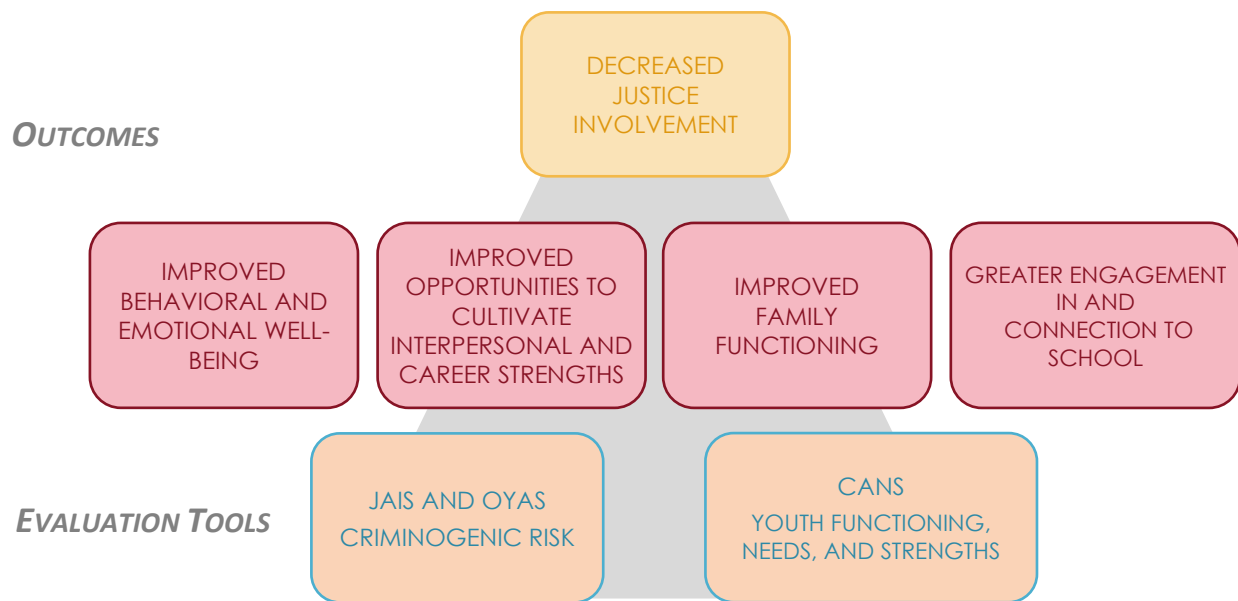
JJCPA PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge Alliance	Acknowledge	This program provides counseling for youths attending community and court schools.
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	This program provides multidisciplinary team risk/needs assessments to youths who come into contact with the juvenile justice system and determine the course of intake appraisals from diversion and informal probation to formal court process if directly referred.
Family Preservation Program	FPP	Program provides case management and supervision of youths with significant mental health and family issues in partnership with other county agencies, such as BHRS and HSA.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	FLY’s Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and FLY’s Law program provides law-related curriculum to justice-involved youths.
StarVista Insights	Insights	Insights provides substance use treatment and family counseling for youths on probation. Insights also provides the Parent Support Group to parents/caregivers and guardians of court-ordered or court-directed youths ages 13 and older.
Success Centers	SC	This provides job readiness training, job placement, worksite development, and career advising to justice-involved youths referred by DPOs.
JPCF PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	BGCP	BGCP provides mentoring services and enrichment activities to at-risk youths.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	FLY’s Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and FLY’s Law program provides law-related curriculum to at-risk youths.
StarVista Strengthen Our Youth (SOY)	SOY	SOY provides group and individual counseling to at-risk middle and high school students; provides parenting workshops.
YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates	YMCA	YMCA provides school safety advocates to create safe environments on school campuses.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides case management, job readiness training, and job placement to at-risk youths.

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

Evaluation Design and Methodology

Probation updated its evaluation plan and implemented changes to its desired outcome and evaluation tools for the 2020-2025 Local Action Plan (Exhibit 6).² For FY 2022-23, Probation used the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) and the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tools for its contracted community-based organizations to provide a standard measure of criminogenic risk, life functioning, and other areas of need—as well as strengths—while informing program activities and decisions with the goal of decreasing justice involvement for all youths. In FY 2022-23 the Probation Department formally shifted to using Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) to replace the JAIS and CANS, engaging in training and beginning to administer the OYAS assessments in October 2022. The following section details the evaluation design and methodology that was used for the FY 2022-23 evaluation.

Exhibit 6. FY 2022-23 Evaluation Plan



DESIRED OUTCOMES

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

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;

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

- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

EVALUATION TOOLS

J AIS – Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System

The JAIS is a widely used criminogenic risk, strength, and needs assessment tool that assists in the effective and efficient supervision of youths, both in institutional settings and in the community. It provides grantee programs with a standard measure of risk for youths and has been validated across ethnic and gender groups. The JAIS consists of a brief initial assessment followed by a full assessment and reassessment components. Probation has elected to administer the JAIS to all youths receiving services in community programs for at-risk and juvenile justice-involved youth. The JAIS assessment has two unique form options based on the youth’s gender. The initial JAIS Girls Risk consists of eight items, and the initial JAIS Boys Risk consists of 10 items. Each assessment yields an overall risk level of “low”, “moderate”, or “high”. Use of the JAIS tool within Probation since FY 2014-15 provided data on youth risk to recidivate or commit new crimes, as well as to assist in developing case plans for youths in the probation system. Adding the completion of the JAIS for all youths in the community contributed to the department’s knowledge regarding the risk level of youths receiving services. In FY 2022-23, the department shifted to using the evidence-based Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a dynamic integrated system of individualized risk/needs assessments to aid in designing supervision strategies and case management.

CANS – Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths

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

In FY 2015-16, Probation programs began using CANS to help understand the level of care that youths need, as well as to measure incremental changes in the needs of youths over time. Additionally, the CANS helps providers identify which areas should be addressed in youths’ case plans.

OYAS – Ohio Youth Assessment System

Implementation of the OYAS began in October 2022, administered solely by Probation. Probation units currently use three of the five evidence-based integrated system of assessments to assess youths at various decision points across the juvenile justice system: The **Diversion tool** (OYAS-

DIV) is used at intake to determine if the youth should be diverted or formally processed through the court system; the **Disposition tool** (OYAS-DIS) aids in decisions around a youth’s disposition, community interventions, related supervision, and case management; and the **Reentry tool** (OYAS-RET) aids in decisions of release and discharge from supervision and case management. These three tools include 80 individual items; OYAS-DIV covers six items and OYAS-DIS and OYAS-RET both include the same seven domains but differ in domain items. An additive scoring process yields a composite risk score into predetermined scoring cutoffs for “low”, “moderate”, and “high” risk. Specifically, whereas the OYAS-DIV does not have domain-level scoring, the OYAS-DIS and OYAS-RET require additive scoring and subtotals within respective domains to help yield final risk level. Finally, a youth self-report for each tool is designed to collect supplementary information on topics to aid in the identification of specific strengths and barriers in supervision and case planning with a focus on addressing youth’s primary needs.

DATA COLLECTION

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

Youths and Services

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

- Date of birth;
- Gender;
- Race and ethnicity; and
- City and zip code of residence.

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

- Service type (e.g., group counseling, individual counseling, parenting education, etc.);
- Length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates);
- Number of hours of service; and
- Reason for exiting the program.

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

Criminogenic Risk

Funded programs administer the JAIS with youths taking part in their programs. The JAIS provides an initial indicator of recidivism risk for youths, consisting of eight questions for girls and 10 questions for boys. Scores yield an overall risk level score of “low”, “moderate”, or “high”. CBOs collected JAIS assessments for the whole fiscal year, but the JAIS was formerly replaced by the OYAS in October 2022 for Probation.

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

- An alcohol or other drug problem;
- An attendance problem; and
- A suspension or expulsion in the past year.

Youth Functioning Outcomes

FY 2022-23 marked the eighth year that programs implemented the CANS for the entire fiscal year, providing Probation the opportunity to assess change over time using CANS follow-up data at the conclusion of services. In addition, the use of the OYAS by Probation beginning October 2022 also informed the needs and strengths of youths at baseline and will be the sole source of this information in subsequent fiscal years.

JJCPA Juvenile Justice Outcomes

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

- Arrest rate;
- Detention rate;
- Probation violation rate;
- Court-ordered restitution completion rate; and
- Court-ordered community service completion rate.

Prior to FY 2016-17, these five outcomes were mandated by the Board of State and Community Corrections. Although these outcomes are no longer mandated, Probation has elected to still report on two of these outcomes at 180 days post-entry, as they provide rich data on system-involved youths. The past year’s cohort of youths whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2021-22 served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2022-23 outcomes.

JJCPA and JPCF Program-Specific Outcomes

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

Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2022-23, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs served a combined total of 1,237 unduplicated youths, a decrease of 1% from FY 2021-22. JJCPA total of youths served decreased while JPCF total of youths served increased in FY 2022-23. An increase in the percentage of youths served by programs can be seen across five programs (JJCPA’s Insights and JUV SVCS CRT/DIV; JPCF’s FLY, YMCA, and SC).

As shown in Exhibit 7, JJCPA-funded programs served 33% of youths and JPCF-funded programs served 67%. The majority of JJCPA youths were served by Acknowledge Alliance, while the majority of JPCF youths were served by FLY.

Exhibit 7. Number and Percentage of Youths Served by Program

JJCPA PROGRAM	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 22-23 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FY 21-22 TO FY 22-23
Acknowledge	249	312	265	330	238	56%	-28%
FPP	36	29	21	14	4	1%	-71%
FLY	52	46	28	28	13	3%	-54%
Insights	107	92	72	40	52	12%	30%
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	202	144	75	99	115	27%	15%
SC	---	---	---	---	3	1%	---
JJCPA Total	646	623	461	511	425	33%	-17%
JPCF PROGRAM	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 22-23 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FY 21-22 TO FY 22-23
BGCP	93	86	72	78	70	8%	-10%
FLY	398	187	151	255	339	40%	33%
SOY	224	86	125	203	105	13%	-48%
YMCA	225	224	182	182	229	27%	26%
SC	---	---	61	63	97	12%	54%
JPCF Total	1,037	647	566	781	840	67%	8%
TOTAL	1,680	1,269	1,024	1,253	1,237	100%	-1%

Note: JPCF total sums to 825 youths rather than the 840 listed because 15 youths were served under JPCF-funded FLY and Success Centers and are counted in both programs. JJCPA total sums to 424 rather than the 425 listed because one youth was served under JJCPA-funded FLY and Success Centers and are counted in both programs. JJCPA and JPCF client totals sum to 1,265 rather than the 1,237 listed because 28 youths were served by multiple programs and are represented across funding streams.

Youth Demographic Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was available for 1,184 youths (96%) served during FY 2022-23. As shown in Exhibit 8, 65% of youths served across funding streams identified as Hispanic/Latino, 11% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, 10% identified as multi-racial/ethnic, 8% identified as White/Caucasian, and 3% identified as Black/African American or another ethnicity (other).

Exhibit 8. Race/Ethnicity Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	Hispanic/Latino	White/Caucasian	Black/ African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial/ Multi-Ethnic	Other
Acknowledge	76%	8%	2%	7%	5%	2%
FPP	*	*	*	*	*	*
FLY	50%	0%	0%	17%	25%	8%
Insights	79%	2%	0%	8%	8%	4%
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	65%	18%	4%	8%	3%	2%
SC	*	*	*	*	*	*
JJCPA Total	72%	9%	3%	9%	5%	2%
JPCF PROGRAM	Hispanic/Latino	White/Caucasian	Black/ African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial/ Multi-Ethnic	Other
BGCP	91%	0%	3%	2%	4%	0%
FLY	67%	4%	3%	8%	13%	6%
SOY	52%	14%	3%	25%	3%	3%
YMCA	56%	11%	1%	20%	9%	3%
SC	13%	8%	7%	26%	45%	1%
JPCF Total	59%	6%	3%	14%	14%	4%
TOTAL	65%	8%	3%	11%	10%	3%

Note: JJCPA total n=397, Acknowledge Alliance n=214, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=112, FPP n=4, FLY n=12, Insights n=52, SC n=3. JPCF total n=620, BGCP n=67, FLY n=299, SOY n=103, YMCA n=75, SC n=76. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Blinded at individual level due to n<5; included in total percentage.

One-half of all youths with available data identified as female (50%) or male (49%), and the average age for youths was 15.7 years (Exhibit 9). JJCPA program youths were slightly more likely to identify as female and be older than JPCF program youths. On average, YMCA tended to serve the youngest youths (12.7 years old), and JJCPA’s Acknowledge Alliance, Insights, and FLY tended to serve the oldest youths (~17 years old).

Exhibit 9. Gender and Age Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
Acknowledge	29%	68%	3%	17.1
FPP	*	*	*	*
FLY	77%	23%	0%	17.5
Insights	88%	12%	0%	17.2
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	54%	46%	0%	15.5
SC	*	*	*	*
JJCPA Total	46%	53%	1%	16.7
JPCF PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
BGCP	62%	36%	2%	15.1
FLY	59%	40%	1%	16.5
SOY	25%	75%	0%	15.9
YMCA	44%	55%	1%	12.7
SC	55%	45%	0%	16.9
JPCF Total	50%	49%	1%	15.3
TOTAL	49%	50%	1%	15.7

Note: JJCPA total n=408, Acknowledge Alliance n=221, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=115, FPP n=4, FLY n=13, Insights n=52, SC n=3. JPCF total n=804, BGCP n=66, FLY n=313, SOY n=105, YMCA n=223, SC n=97. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Blinded at individual level due to n<5; included in total percentage.

Region and City of Residence

Of the 1,237 youths served, 1,130 (91%) youths had a known zip code or city of residence. Of these, 1,092 had a known place of residence in San Mateo County, as shown in Exhibit 10. The number of San Mateo County residents with known addresses participating in funded programs remained about the same when compared with the previous fiscal year. As shown in Exhibits 10 and 11, the majority of youths resided in North County (40%) and South County (37%). The cities with the largest concentrations of youths included Redwood City (n=228), South San Francisco (n=227), Daly City (n=140), City of San Mateo (n=134), and East Palo Alto (n=132).

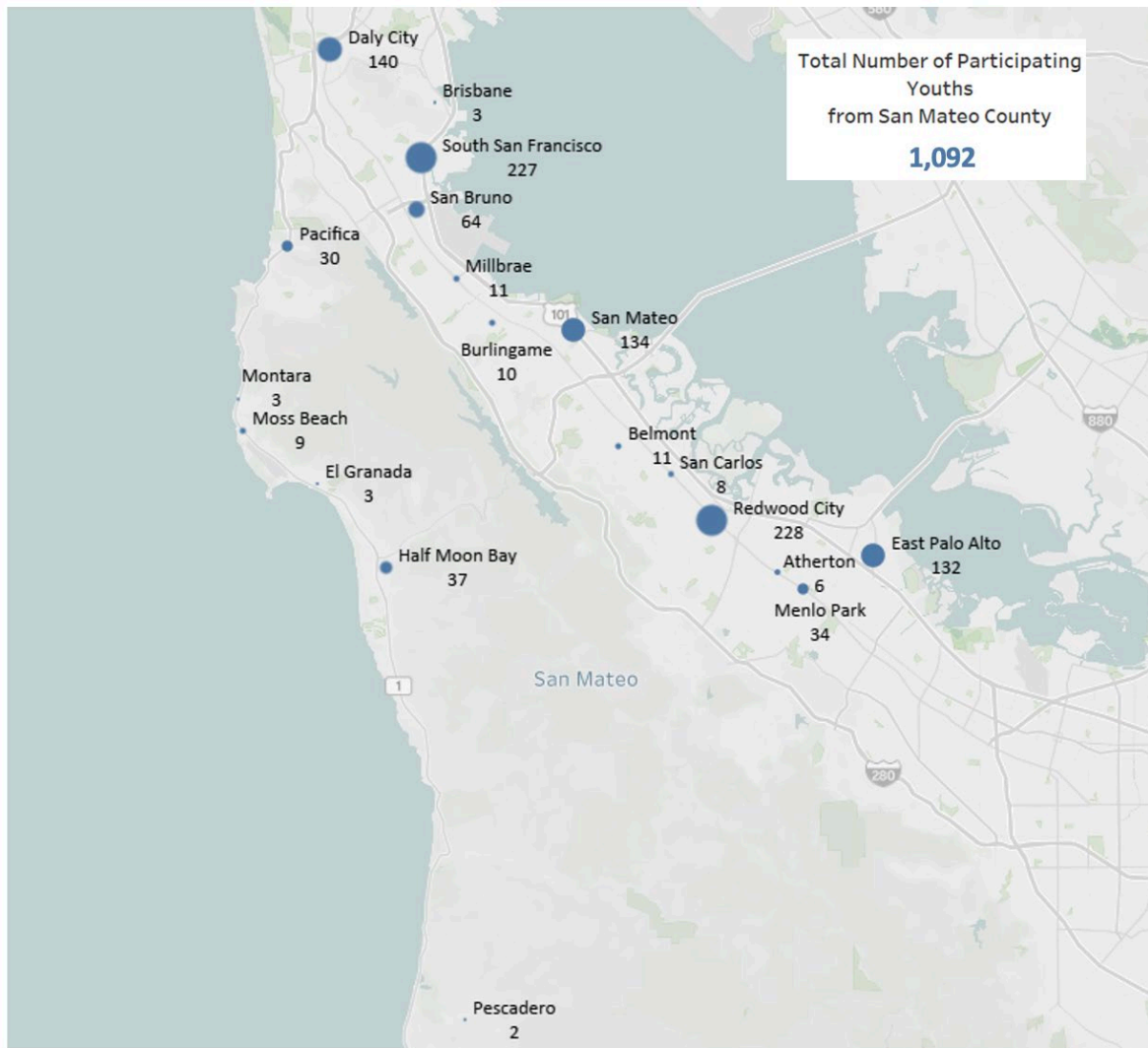
Exhibit 10. Region and City of Residence for Participating Youths

NORTH	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Brisbane	1	0	0	1	3
Colma	3	0	0	0	0
Daly City	207	155	134	182	140
San Bruno	52	41	19	48	64
South San Francisco	222	173	131	186	227

SUBTOTAL	485	369	284	417	434
COAST	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
El Granada	5	2	2	8	3
Half Moon Bay	11	28	32	24	37
La Honda/Loma Mar/Pescadero/San Gregorio	2	1	2	0	2
Montara	0	2	1	1	3
Moss Beach	5	3	5	7	9
Pacifica	26	19	22	31	30
SUBTOTAL	49	55	64	71	84
MID COUNTY	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Belmont	10	8	13	17	11
Burlingame	7	3	10	6	10
Foster City	0	0	1	3	0
Hillsborough	0	0	1	1	0
Millbrae	7	8	5	6	11
San Carlos	13	16	10	10	8
San Mateo	179	181	114	130	134
SUBTOTAL	216	216	154	173	174
SOUTH	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Atherton	0	0	0	0	6
East Palo Alto	229	155	149	156	132
Menlo Park	55	49	32	36	34
Portola Valley/ Woodside	5	4	1	1	0
Redwood City	263	303	224	236	228
SUBTOTAL	552	512	407	429	400
GRAND TOTAL	1,302	1,152	909	1,090	1,092

Note: Does not include the 38 youths living out of county and 107 with missing city/zip data.

Exhibit 11. Number of Participating Youths by City on Map



Note: Does not include the 38 youths living out of county and 107 with missing city/zip data.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

For school-based programs (e.g., YMCA, BGCP, Acknowledge Alliance, and SOY), youths exit the program when the school year ends. Youths who were still enrolled in the program on the final day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2022, were assigned that date as their exit date. For other youths, an exit date may mean that they completed the program or dropped out.

As shown in Exhibits 12 and 13, the average length of participation ranged from less than three months (Insights, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV, and JPCF-FLY) to more than eight months (BGCP), and the average hours of service provided per youth ranged from 4.9 hours for YMCA to 26.3 hours for JJCPA-funded FLY, reflecting differences in service dosage and duration. Four programs observed a slight increase in service duration compared with last year, whereas five programs, including

Acknowledge Alliance, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV, Insights, BGCP, JPCA-funded FLY, and YMCA, showed a decrease.

Exhibit 12. Average Number of Months in Program

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Acknowledge	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.5
FPP	6.8	11.7	16.6	5.9	*
FLY	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3
Insights	5.1	5.7	5.5	2.8	2.6
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	3.8	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.7
SC	---	---	---	---	*
JPCF PROGRAMS	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
BGCP	9.6	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.5
FLY	2.8	3.3	3	2.3	2.1
SOY	3.5	7.2	4.2	4.7	4.9
YMCA	6.4	5	5.3	4.6	4.4
SC	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.5
OVERALL AVERAGE	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.7

Note: JJCPA total n=414, Acknowledge Alliance n=233, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=109, FPP n=4, FLY n=13, Insights n=52, SC n=3. JPCF total n=835, BGCP n=67, FLY n=339, SOY n=105, YMCA n=227, SC n=97. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Blinded at individual level due to n<5; included in total percentage.

Exhibit 13. Average Hours of Service Received per Client

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Acknowledge	11.8	8.8	13.8	18.4	21.2
FPP	---	---	---	---	---
FLY	15.2	11.8	15.6	24.8	26.3
Insights	15.3	16.5	16.6	15.7	12.2
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	---	---	---	---	---
SC	---	---	---	---	*
JPCF PROGRAMS	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
BGCP	31.9	44	27.5	10.8	11.1
FLY	--	8.5	12	9.9	8.5
SOY	7.5	5.8	19.5	11.9	13.6
YMCA	--	3.1	3.6	5.1	4.9
SC	12.5	12.7	10.5	19.7	12.8
OVERALL AVERAGE	10.5	12.9	14.8	13.0	13.0

Note: JJCPA total n=280, Acknowledge Alliance n=231, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=0, FPP n=0, FLY n=11, Insights n=35, SC n=3. JPCF total n=835, BGCP n=67, FLY n=339, SOY n=105, YMCA n=227, SC n=97. Units of service data in hours were unavailable for FPP and JUV SVCS CRT/DIV. *Blinded at individual level due to n<5; included in total percentage.

Evidence-Based Practices

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

As in prior years, each provider in FY 2022-23 was asked to list the practices and curricula of its JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs used in the last year. ASR added to the list any new cataloged practices reported in FY 2022-23. ASR also conducted a thorough search of evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to determine which programs could be labeled “evidence-based” and which should be considered “promising practices”. Common shared practices and approaches among implemented programs include trauma-informed care, Motivational Interviewing, and Seeking Safety.

Exhibits 14 through 20 detail the practices used in FY 2022-23 by JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs, along with a quality rating of the supporting evidence for effectiveness. An explanation of how each practice is implemented can be found in each organization’s individual program report. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix B.

Exhibit 14. Practices Implemented by Acknowledge Alliance

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 15. Practices Implemented by FLY Law, Leadership, and Reentry Programs

PRACTICE	RATING
Law-Related Curriculum	Although it incorporates the evidence-based practice of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, it is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice.
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ⁶ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment ⁷ , but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ⁸
Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)	The practice of SEL was rated effective in reducing students’ conduct problems and emotional stress. ⁹
Trauma Informed Care	The trauma-Informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ¹⁰
Harm Reduction	Although not rated as evidence-based, it is recognized as an effective intervention for alcohol and substance abuse. ^{11, 12}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit 16. Practices Implemented by StarVista Insights

CURRICULUM	RATING
Seeking Safety	This is promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning). ¹³
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	CBT is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety. Research based for children with depression prodromal psychosis. Not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youth and children with ADHD. ¹⁴
Mindfulness-Based Interventions	This is evidence-based model according to empirical evidence. ¹⁵
Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	MET is noted as an evidence-based program but could not be confirmed. MET uses motivational interviewing, which is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ¹⁶ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ¹⁷ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ¹⁸
Mindfulness-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (MBSAT)	This is a promising practice based upon scientific literature. ¹⁹

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

¹⁴ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

¹⁵ Hofmann, S. G., & Gómez, A. F. (2017). Mindfulness-Based Interventions for Anxiety and Depression. The Psychiatric clinics of North America, 40(4), 739–749. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psc.2017.08.008>

¹⁶ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

¹⁷ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

¹⁸ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

¹⁹ Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). Substance Abuse: Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 30(4), 263. <http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027>

Trauma-Informed Practice

The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA.²⁰

Exhibit 17. Practices Implemented by StarVista SOY

CURRICULUM	RATING
Seeking Safety	This curriculum has promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning). ²¹
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)	This is research-based for youths in state institutions and engaging in self-harming behavior and is promising for youths with substance use disorder. ²²
Trauma-Informed Systems	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ²³

Exhibit 18. Practices Implemented by BGCP

PRACTICE	RATING
Check and Connect	This is a research-based practice based on empirical evidence. ²⁴
Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change Model) and Motivational Interviewing	The Transtheoretical Model is an evidence-based model based on empirical evidence, and motivational interviewing is an

²⁰ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

²¹ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2020). Seeking Safety (Adolescent version). <https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/seeking-safety-for-adolescents/>

²² Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

²³ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

²⁴ Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Check and Connect - Dropout Prevention Programs that Work Social Programs That Work. <https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/check-and-connect/>

	evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ^{25, 26}
Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ²⁷
Growth Mindset	This research-based practice based upon empirical evidence. ²⁸
Consortium on Chicago School Research	This is not evidence-based or a promising practice or framework.

Exhibit 19. Practices Implemented by YMCA

PRACTICE	RATING
CALM Communication and Life Skills Management	CALM is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice, but the cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and aggression replacement treatment components of the program are recognized evidence-based treatments. CBT is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety, and research-based for children with depression prodromal psychosis, but not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youths and children with ADHD. ^{29, 30}
Mindfulness-Based Substance Abuse Treatment	This is a promising practice based on empirical evidence. ³¹
Girls United	This is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice.

²⁵ LaMorte, W. W. (2018). The Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change). Boston University School of Public Health. Retrieved from <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories6.html>

²⁶ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. Retrieved from <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

²⁷ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf>

²⁸ Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence Can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(1), 33-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33>

²⁹ Evidence-based Prevention and Intervention Support. (2022). Aggression Replacement Training. <https://www.episcenter.psu.edu/ebp/art>

³⁰ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

³¹ Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). *Substance Abuse: Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse*, 30(4), 263. <http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027>

Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT)	This is research-based for youths in state institutions and self-harming behavior, and promising for substance use disorder. ³²
Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT)	This is an evidence-based model according to empirical evidence. ³³
Seeking Safety	This is a promising research evidence according to The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, with a rating of 3 on a scale from 1 to 5 (with 1 as well-supported with evidence and 5 as concerning). ³⁴
Art Therapy	This is a promising practice according to empirical evidence. Four RCTs included were of children or adolescents; two studies showed some significant positive effects and two showed improvement from baseline but no significant differences between groups. ³⁵
Trauma-Informed System	The Trauma-Informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ³⁶
Internal Family Systems (IFS)	The Center for Self-Leadership & Foundation for Self-Leadership reported that IFS was an evidence-based practice listed on the now defunct National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices, but the evidence base could not be confirmed elsewhere and is no longer available through SAMHSA.
Attachment, Regulation, and Competency (ARC)	ARC is not yet rated by the CEBC, as there is not enough peer-reviewed evidence to make an informed judgment. ³⁷
Acceptance Commitment Therapy (ACT)	Research-based practice based on empirical evidence for children with anxiety or depression. ³⁸

³² Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

³³ Perry, B.D. (2009). Examining Child Maltreatment Through a Neurodevelopmental Lens: Clinical Application of the Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics. *Journal of Loss and Trauma*, 14, 240-255. <http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027>

³⁴ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2020). Seeking Safety (Adolescent version).

<https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/seeking-safety-for-adolescents/>

³⁵ Uttley L, Scope A, Stevenson M, et al. Systematic Review and Economic Modelling of the Clinical Effectiveness and Cost-effectiveness of Art Therapy Among People with Non-psychotic Mental Health Disorders. Southampton (UK): NIHR Journals Library; 2015 Mar. (Health Technology Assessment, No. 19.18.) Chapter 2, Clinical Effectiveness of Art Therapy: Quantitative Systematic Review. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279641/>

³⁶ SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach (2014), p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884.)

<https://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA14-4884/SMA14-4884.pdf>

³⁷ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2019). Attachment, Regulation, and Competency (ARC).

<http://www.cebc4cw.org/program/attachment-regulation-and-competency-arc-system/detailed>

³⁸ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS)	PCOMS is noted as an evidence-based practice listed on the now defunct National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices and is no longer available through SAMHSA. Elsewhere it is classified as a research-based intervention. ³⁹
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	This is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety, and research-based for children with depression prodromal psychosis. It is not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youths and children with ADHD. ⁴⁰
Restorative Justice Practices	The practice is rated promising for reducing juveniles’ recidivism rates, increasing victims’ perceptions of fairness, and increasing juveniles’ completion of restitution and reparation. It is rated No Effects for juveniles’ recognition of wrongdoing or remorse, and victim or young offender satisfaction. ⁴¹

Exhibit 20. Practices Implemented by Success Centers

PRACTICE	RATING
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ⁴² Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ⁴³ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ⁴⁴

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

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

⁴¹ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2018). Practice Profile: Restorative Justice Programs for Juveniles. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/70>

⁴² Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

⁴³ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

⁴⁴ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

Growth Mindset	This is a research-based practice based upon empirical evidence. ⁴⁵
Job-Readiness Training	This is not rated but is informed by employment and training-related programs that are research-based or promising.
Life-Skills Training	This is not rated but is informed by skill-building training and curricula that are research-based or promising.
Case Management	This is not rated but is informed by tools that are research-based or promising.

⁴⁵ Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence Can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(1), 33-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33>

CRIMINOGENIC RISK

In the current fiscal year, the assessment of criminogenic risk, or factors in a person’s life that relate to their propensity to recidivate or face more problems with the criminal justice system, was assessed using 1) the JAIS tool by several CBOs, 2) the OYAS-Diversion tool by Deputy Probation Officers, and 3) Other Risk Factors collected in the JJCPA database from Probation.

JAIS Assessment

Funded programs assessed criminogenic risk of youths using the JAIS. As shown in Exhibit 21, 90% of all clients scored “low” risk on the criminogenic risk scale, with 9% at “moderate” risk and 1% at “high” risk. Youths whose assessments yield a “low” risk score have fewer risk factors and a lower likelihood for reoffending compared to those youths carrying many risk factors who score within the “high” risk classification. Similar to the past few years, JJCPA programs served a higher number of youths who scored in the “high” risk classification; some percentages for JJCPA programs have been suppressed due to sample sizes of less than five youths. However, in general, the largest proportions of youths scored “low” risk when comparing by funding streams (64% for JJCPA and 95% for JPCF), with fewer numbers of youths who scored “moderate” or “low” risk; specifically, almost three in ten youths were assessed as “moderate” for JJCPA (31%), compared to 4% for JPCF.

Exhibit 21. Criminogenic Risk Levels Using the JAIS

JJCPA PROGRAM	N	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
Acknowledge Alliance	2	*	*	*
Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit	35	83%	11%	6%
FLY	4	*	*	*
FPP	2	*	*	*
Insights	32	47%	50%	3%
Success Centers	3	*	*	*
JJCPA Total	78	64%	31%	5%
JPCF PROGRAM	N	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
BGCP	59	98%	2%	0%
FLY	58	86%	14%	0%
SOY	69	93%	7%	0%
Success Centers	27	89%	4%	7%
YMCA	164	99%	1%	0%
JPCF Total	377	95%	4%	1%
TOTAL	455	90%	9%	1%

Note: Nine of the 11 programs provided initial JAIS Boys Risk or JAIS Girls Risk assessment results. Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit provided initial JAIS Risk and JAIS Assessment data. FPP provided JAIS Reassessment data. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Similar proportions of self-identified males and females in JJCPA-funded programs scored “low” risk (64% and 65%, respectively). Further, 95% and 96% of self-identified males and females, respectively, in JPCF-funded programs also scored “low” risk. Additionally, somewhat similar proportions of self-identified males (30%) and females (35%) in JJCPA programs scored within the “moderate” risk classification, and this was also seen for self-identified males and females who accessed JPCF programs (5% and 3%, respectively) in FY 2022-23. Lastly, for youths who did not self-identify as exclusively male or female, including transgender, gender nonconforming, nonbinary, genderqueer, questioning, and those who declined to answer primarily scored “low” risk (96% of 22) and accessed programming through JPCF. No youths who identified as another gender identity accessed programs from other funding streams.

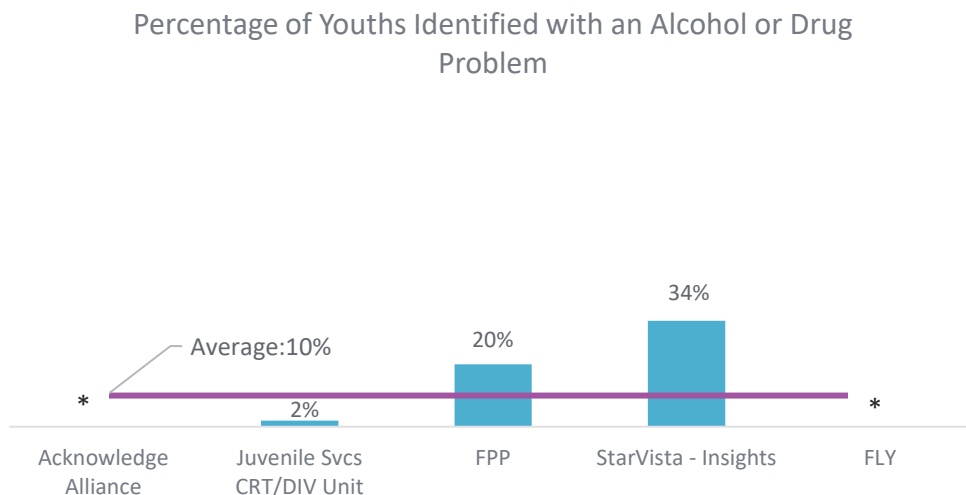
OYAS Risk Assessment

Probation staff use the OYAS Diversion Tool to assess the criminogenic risk of youth to help determine the appropriate path for the youth regarding diversion or formal processing through the court system. This tool was completed on eight youths during FY 2022-23, of which two scored as “low” risk, five scored as “moderate” risk, and one scored as “high” risk. The resulting decision for all seven youths scoring “low” and “moderate” risk was diversion, with the youth scoring as “high” risk moving instead through formal processing with the court.

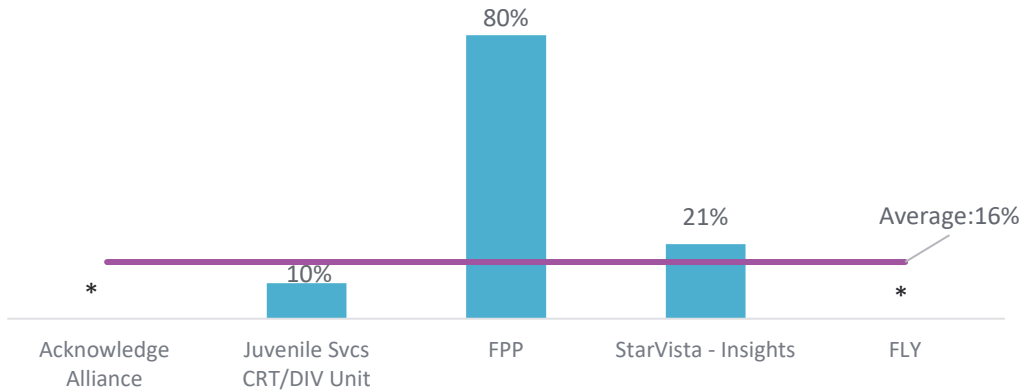
Other Risk Indicators

JJCPA programs collected additional risk-related indicators, including whether a youth had any of the following at program entry: an alcohol or other drug problem, an attendance problem, or a suspension or expulsion in the past year. As shown in Exhibit 22, JJCPA programs varied in the degree of risk presented by program youths at program entry. Across all programs (the purple lines in Exhibit 22), 10% of youths had an alcohol or drug problem upon entry, 16% had an attendance problem, and 19% had been suspended or expelled in the past year.

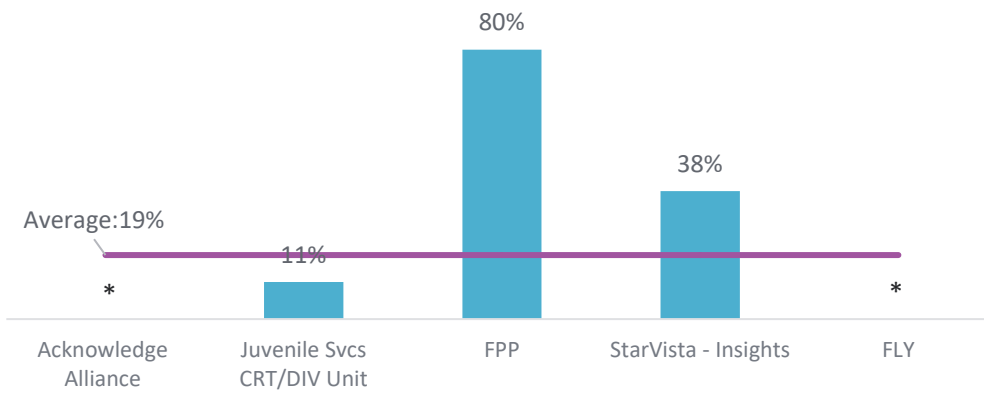
Exhibit 22. Risk Indicators at Program Entry by JJCPA Program



Percentage of Youths Identified with an Attendance Problem



Percentage of Youths Identified with a Suspension/Expulsion



Note: FY 2022-23 All programs n=140, Acknowledge Alliance n=3, Juvenile SVCS CRT/DIV Unit n=100, FPP n=5, Insights n=29, FLY n=3. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

YOUTH STRENGTHS AND SUPPORT NEEDS

CANS Assessment Overview

Funded programs have assessed youths using the CANS since January 2016. The CANS consists of seven core needs and strengths modules and four secondary modules, with items scored on a 4-point scale (Scale: 0 to 3; a score of 2 or 3 indicates an actionable need) as shown in Exhibit 23.

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

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

In FY 2022-23, staff from five JJCPA or JPCF-funded programs provided by Acknowledge Alliance, FLY, StarVista Insights, StarVista SOY, and YMCA completed a total of 651 CANS assessments: 332 at baseline and 319 at follow-up or discharge (Exhibit 24). Of the 332 youths with at least a baseline assessment, 101 youths were receiving JJCPA-funded services, and 231 youths were receiving JPCF-funded services at their most recent assessment. A total of 310 youths had both a follow-up assessment and a baseline (in any fiscal year), 88 supported by JJCPA funding and 222 supported by JPCF funding.

Exhibit 24. Number of CANS Assessments by Funding Stream

FUNDING STREAM	FY BASELINE	FY FOLLOW-UP	FY FOLLOW-UP WITH A BASELINE
JJCPA	101	95	88
JPCF	231	224	222
TOTAL	332	319	310

CANS- Youth Strengths by Funding Stream

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

Of the 101 youths served by JJCPA-funded programs with baseline assessments, 27 (27%) had at least eight of the 12 strengths items complete. Of these 27 youths, the average number of strengths reported was 9.1, 100% had at least one centerpiece or useful strength identified to support treatment plans and goals, and 85% had at least one centerpiece strength identified (Exhibit 25). Youths served under JPCF had about half the number of strengths identified as youth served under JJCPA funding (4.2 vs 9.1, respectively), and fewer JPCF-funded youth had at least one useful or centerpiece strength than the subset of JJCPA youths reported.

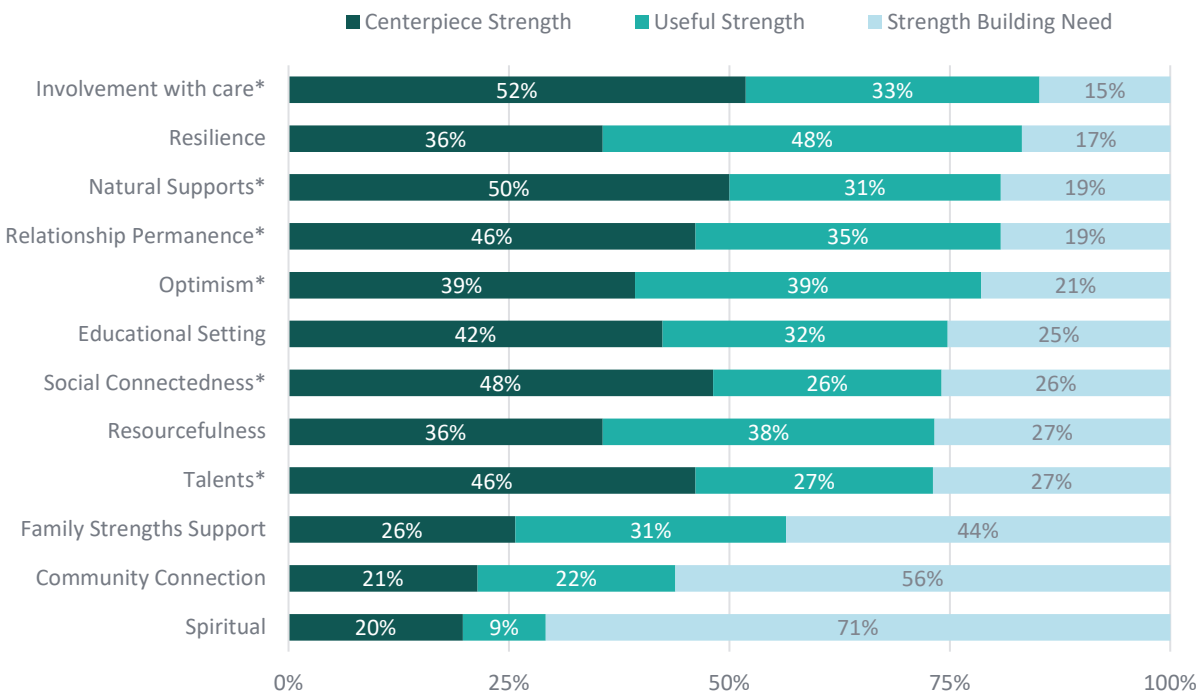
Exhibit 25. CANS Strengths by Funding Stream at Baseline

FUNDING STREAM	N	AVG NUMBER OF STRENGTHS	% WITH A USEFUL OR CENTERPIECE STRENGTH	% WITH A CENTERPIECE STRENGTH
JJCPA	27	9.1	100%	85%
JPCF	230	4.2	75%	46%

As depicted in Exhibit 26, over three out of four youths with available data were actively engaged in their rehabilitation and growth (*Involvement with Care*, 85%), demonstrated *Resilience despite Challenges* (83%), had both supportive adults outside their families (*Natural Supports*, 81%) and stable and permanent relationships they could rely on (*Relationship Permanence*, 81%), and held

positive future expectations (*Optimism*, 79%). Three out of four youths could rely on their educational setting for support (*Educational Setting*, 75%), could lean on social connections for support (*Social Connectedness*, 74%), and were resourceful in finding external sources of support to help them manage their lives (*Resourcefulness*, 73%) as well as had identified talents and interests to build upon (73%). Areas of strength-building included building capacity among caregivers to support youths (*Family Strengths Support*, 56%), establish greater connections within their community (*Community Connection*, 43%) and develop stronger spiritual or religious affiliations (*Spiritual*, 29%).

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

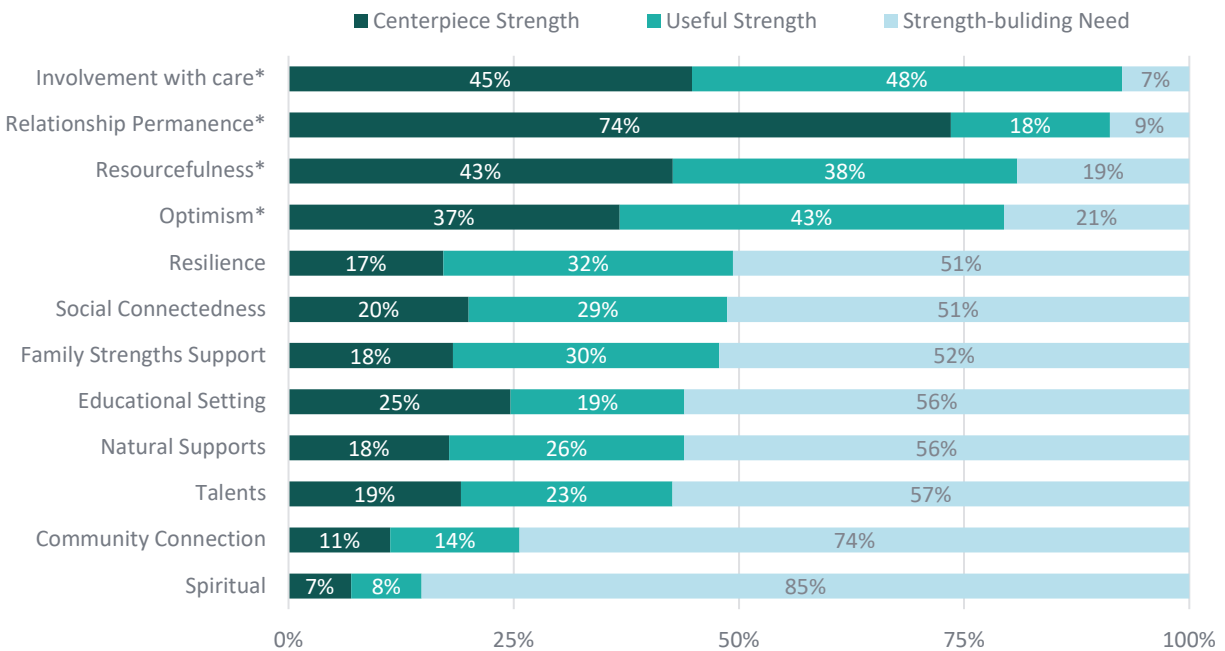


Note: n=96-101 except for items marked with (*) indicating n=26-28. Items are ordered from smallest to largest strength-building need from top to bottom. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

As depicted in Exhibit 27, high proportions of JPCF-funded youths were actively engaged in their rehabilitation and growth (*Involvement with Care*, 93%) and had stable and permanent relationships to rely on (*Relationship Permanence*, 91%). Additionally, over four out of every five JPCF-funded youths were resourceful in finding external sources of support to help them manage their lives (*Resourcefulness*, 81%) and had positive views of the future (*Optimism*, 79%). Compared with JJCPA youths, the percentage of JPCF youths with the remaining strengths was smaller, with under 50% of JPCF-funded youths possessing traits such as *Resilience* (49%), *Social Connectedness* (49%), or *Family Strengths Support* (48%). Less than a quarter of the JPCF youths felt connected to their community (*Community Connection*, 25%), or had a Spiritual or Religious affiliation (*Spiritual*, 15%). When present, these strengths can help youths discover positive

outlets and passion areas, as well as support a positive sense of self and place in their supportive social groups and in their broader communities.

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



Note: n=227-230 except for items marked with (*) indicating n=67-68. Items are ordered from smallest to largest strength-building need from top to bottom. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

CANS — Youth Needs at Baseline by Funding Stream

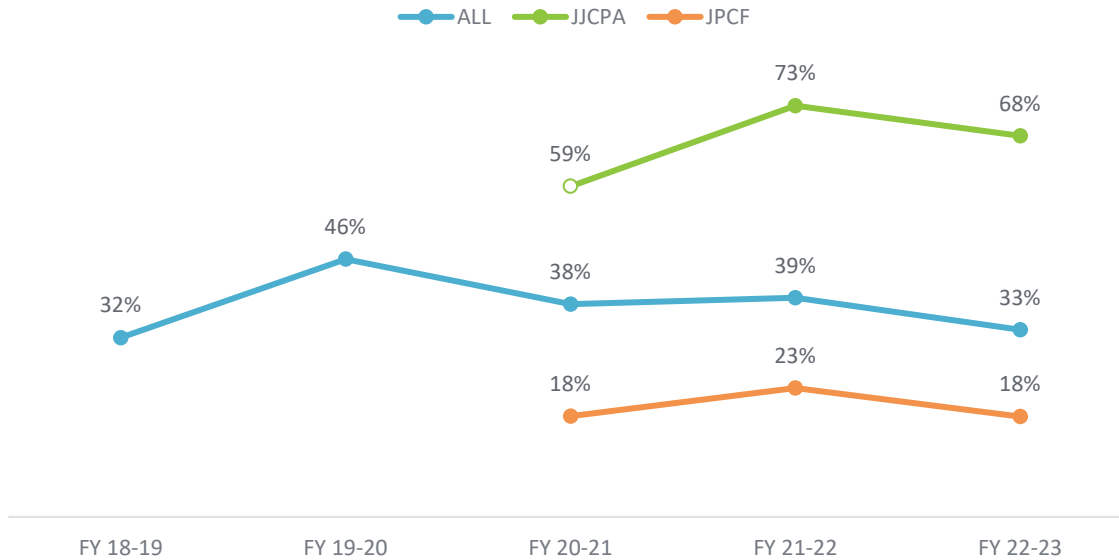
Across all CANS needs modules and items assessed in FY 2022-23, 33% of the 332 youths had three or more actionable needs identified (i.e., a rating of 2 or 3 on an item) on their baseline CANS assessment. This represents a decrease of six percentage points from FY 2021-22; near the five-year low from FY 2018-19. When disaggregated by funding stream starting in FY 2020-21, large differences are noted, with 68% of JJCPA-funded youths compared to 18% of JPCF youths with three or more actionable needs. Thus, these data suggest that JJCPA-funded youths have between three to four times as many actionable needs on average compared with JPCF-funded youths.

As depicted in Exhibit 29 for youths supported by JJCPA funding, the highest percentage of youths were in need of support for Life Functioning (68%) which includes school-related needs and Behavioral/Emotional issues (61%) which includes adjustment to trauma and substance use issues. Although these were also the highest need categories for JPCF-funded youths, nearly a quarter of these youths were identified with these needs (28% and 26%, respectively).

Other needs experienced by at least one-third of JJCPA-funded youths included building caregiver strengths to better support youths (Caregiver Needs and Strengths, 38%), and of youths 16-18 years of age, 38% (Life Functioning (TAY)) needed support to help transition into

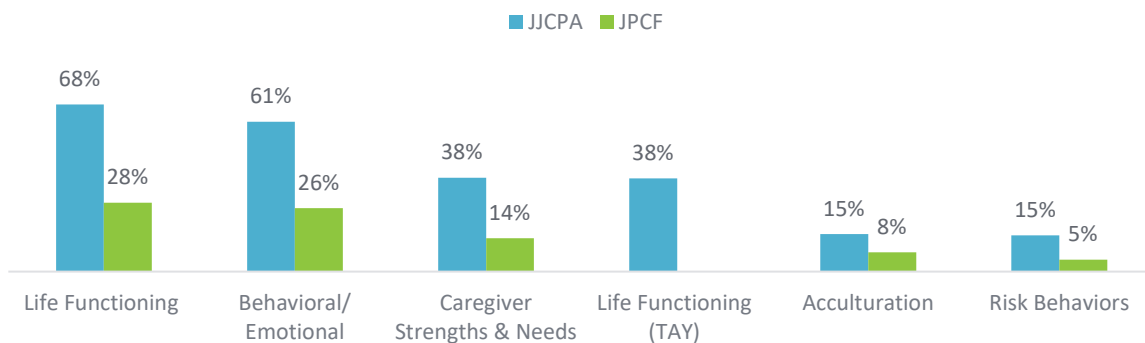
the workforce and/or higher education. Acculturation needs were reported for 15% of JJCPA and 8% of JPCF youths, with risk behavior garnering the lowest combined percentage of youths with needs at 15% for JJCPA and 5% for JPCF.

Exhibit 28. Percentage of Youths with Three or More Actionable Needs at Baseline



Note: FY 2018-19 n=741, FY 2019-20 n=604, FY 2020-21 n=388, FY 2021-22 n=384, FY 2022-23 n=332.

Exhibit 29. Percentage of Youths with at Least One Need Per CANS Core Module at Baseline



Note: For JJCPA/JPCF: Life Functioning (n=99/229), Behavioral/Emotional (n=102/230), Caregiver Strengths & Needs (n=97/230), Life functioning (TAY; n=74), Acculturation (n=79/230), Risk Behaviors (n=102/230), Sample sizes vary due to missing values. An actionable need is defined as a score of a 2 or 3 on an item.

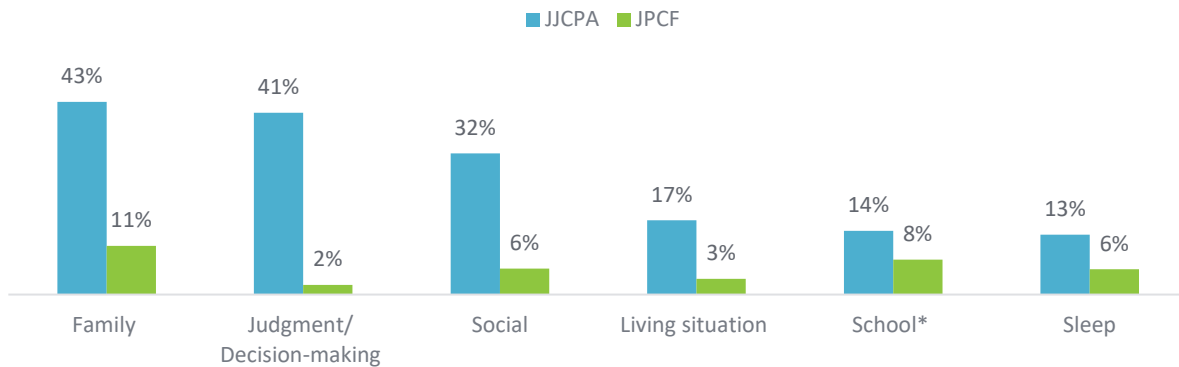
The two modules with the highest percentages of actionable needs, along with the secondary modules within those modules, are described in more detail below.

Life Functioning Module

Individual items within Life Functioning address the needs to support positive social interaction and functioning in the many contexts of a youth’s life (Exhibit 30). For JJCPA, over two out of

every five youth needed opportunities to improve family relationships (*Family*, 43%) and/or support for better *Judgement/Decision-Making* (41%). One-third of JJCPA-funded youth needed support to improve *Social Skills* (32%). Around one of every seven JJCPA-funded youths also needed support to improve their *Living Situation* (17%), reduce barriers to *School* performance (14%), and improve *Sleep* (13%). The percentage of youth funded by JPCF ranged from 2-11% in all areas, with the percentage of JJCPA youths in need exceeding the percentage of JPCF youths, particularly for *Family* and *Judgement/Decision-Making*.

Exhibit 30. Percentage of Youths with Each Life Functioning Need at Baseline

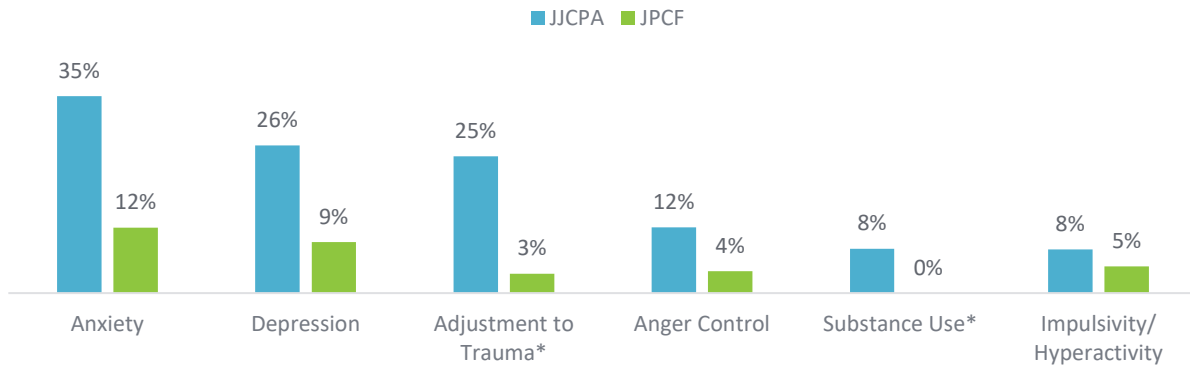


Note: For JJCPA/JPCF Family (n=102/229), Judgment/Decision-making (n=27/229), Social (n=98/223), Living Situation (n=102/229), School (n=28/229), Sleep (n=97/228). Items not displayed include Legal (12%/3%, n=97/138), Recreational (11%/12%, n=28/67), Medical (3%/2% n=98/226), Sexual Development (1%/0%, n=98/228), Physical (1%/2%, n=98/228), and Developmental/Intellectual (1%/1%, n=101/229). *Results include needs identified on core items or secondary modules.

Behavioral/Emotional Needs Module

Items within the Behavior/Emotional Needs module assess the behavioral health of youths consistent with clinical levels of dysfunction or distress. Approximately one in three JJCPA-funded youths assessed had actionable needs related to symptoms of clinical *Anxiety* (35%) and one in four with needs related to symptoms of *Depression* (26%) and/or *Trauma* (25%; Exhibit 31). Approximately one out of every eight youths had actionable needs related to *Anger Control* (12%). JJCPA-funded youths have markedly higher percentages of behavioral/emotional needs than JPCF-funded youths, with the highest percentages found for needs related to *Anxiety* (12%) and *Depression* (9%).

Exhibit 31. Percentage of Youths with Each Behavioral/Emotional Need at Baseline



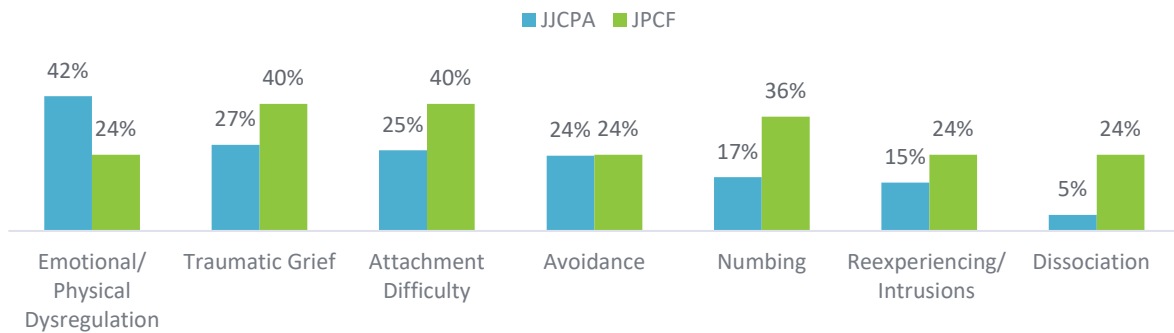
Note: For JJCPA/JPCF: Anxiety (n=102/230), Depression (n=102/230), Adjustment to Trauma (n=102/230), Anger Control (n=102/230), Substance Use (n=101/230), Impulsivity/Hyperactivity (n=102/230). Items not displayed include: Eating Disturbance (6%/1%, n=102/68), Oppositional (5%/3%, n=102/230), Conduct (4%/0%, n=101/230), and Psychosis (1%/0%, n=102/229). *Results include needs identified on core items or secondary modules.

Stress Symptoms from Trauma Module

The Adjustment to Trauma secondary module of the CANS assessment is completed for youths who are identified with an actionable need, with a history of need, or with an indication of a need for preventive steps to address issues related to trauma. As the third highest need area for JJCPA youths, further information is provided below on the most common trauma symptoms reported.

Of the 135 youths identified with trauma-related symptomology or needs, 85 (63%) were assessed on the secondary Trauma Stress Symptom Module (60 JJCPA and 25 JPCF; Exhibit 32). Over two of every five JJCPA-funded youths experienced difficulties regulating emotional arousal, emotional expression, and energy states (*Emotional/Physical Dysregulation*, 42%). Similarly, about two out of every five JPCF-funded youths were facing *Traumatic Grief* (40%), *Attachment Difficulty* (40%), and *Numbing* (36%).

Exhibit 32. Percentage of Youths with Each Trauma Symptom at Baseline



Note: Percentages reported are only for the youths with an identified need on the Adjustment to Trauma module for JJCPA (n=60) and JPCF (n=25).

Drawing from the Trauma secondary module on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), the most prevalent sources of trauma included *Emotional Abuse* (24%), *Neglect* (11%), and *Witnessing Family Violence* (11%). These experiences were reported more frequently for JJCPA-funded youths, however JPCF-funded service providers do not focus exclusively on mental health, therefore experiences of trauma may not be shared with some JPCF providers.

CANS — Change Over Time in Ratings of Strengths and Needs

The analysis of change over time in youths’ strengths and needs is based on matching baseline and follow-up assessments to reflect the change in the number of youths with actionable needs in each domain over time. For FY 2022-23, 242 youths had both a baseline and follow-up assessment (20 JJCPA youths and 222 JPCF youths; Exhibit 33).

Strengths

Of the 242 youths assessed on the CANS strengths module, the percentage identified with centerpiece strengths stayed fairly steady with a three-percentage point increase over time (Exhibit 33). Although some youths funded by JPCF gained centerpiece strengths, there was a large discrepancy between the JPCF youths who had a centerpiece strength identified compared to JJCPA youths (47% compared with 78% at follow-up).

Exhibit 33. Percentage of Youths with a Centerpiece Strength Over Time, by Funding Stream

FUNDING STREAM	N	% WITH A CENTERPIECE STRENGTH	
		Baseline	Follow-up
JJCPA	20	78%	78%
JPCF	222	45%	47%
TOTAL	242	47%	50%

Note: No statistically significant changes over time.

Actionable Needs

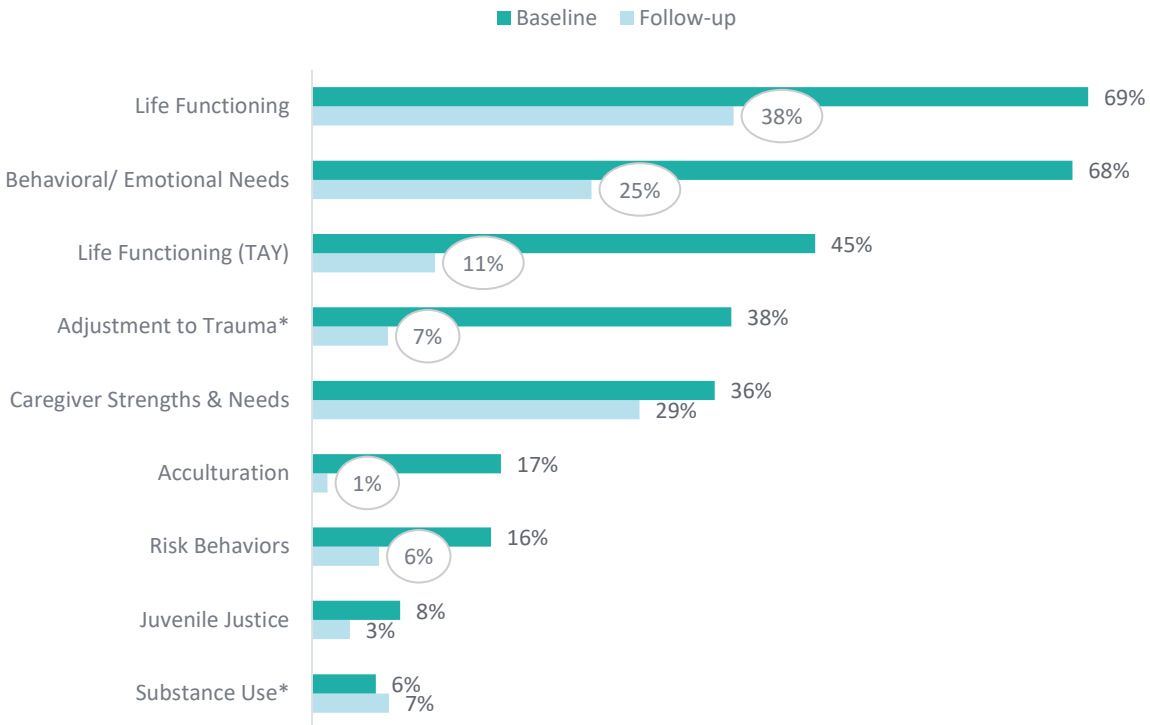
As seen in Exhibits 34 and 35, significant decreases in the number of youths with actionable needs occurred in six of the nine areas of need, including:

- **Life Functioning**, including *TAY Life Functioning* and *School*;
- **Behavioral/Emotional**, including *Adjustment to Trauma*;
- **Acculturation**; and
- **Risk Behavior**.

For JJCPA-funded youths, significant changes were detected in the number of youths with actionable needs in Life Functioning (Overall and TAY), Behavioral/Emotional Needs, Adjustment to Trauma, Acculturation, and Risk Behavior (Exhibit 34). Specifically, youths who had Life Functioning needs at baseline dropped 31 percentage points at follow-up. Similarly, youths with

Behavioral/Emotional needs dropped by 43 percentage points, and needs associated with Adjustment to Trauma dropped by 31 percentage points.

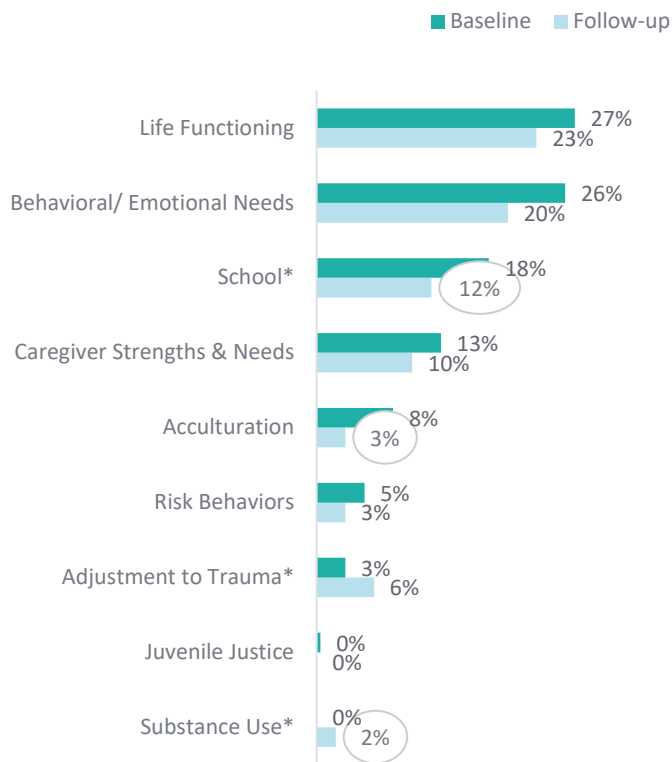
Exhibit 34. Change in Percentage of JJCPA-Funded Youths with Actionable Needs Over Time



Note: Life Functioning n=85, Behavioral/Emotional Needs n=88, Life Functioning (TAY) n=62, Adjustment to Trauma n=88, Caregiver Strengths and Needs n=75, Acculturation n=71, Risk Behaviors n=88, Juvenile Justice n=88, Substance Use n=87. *Results include a combination of core and secondary module items. Circles indicate significant decreases from baseline to follow-up assessment ($p < .05$). The School secondary module is not included due to too few matched baseline and follow-up assessments ($n=11$).

The needs of JPCF-funded youths significantly abated in two key areas, School and Acculturation, and increased for Substance Use (Exhibit 35). Specifically, needs for support for school-related needs dropped by six percentage points, and needs for cultural accommodations dropped by five percentage points between baseline and follow-up. Last, there was a small but significant upward trend in youths needing support for substance use issues. The small movement in addressing needs suggests a need for more intensive services or more targeted interventions to address the needs of some JPCF youths.

Exhibit 35. Change in JPCF Percentage of Youths with Actionable Needs Over Time



Note: Life Functioning n=221, Behavioral/Emotional Needs n=222, School n=188, Caregiver Strengths and Needs n=222, Acculturation n=222, Risk Behaviors n=222, Adjustment to Trauma n=222, Juvenile Justice n=222, and Substance Use n=222. *Results include a combination of core and secondary module items. Circles indicate significant decreases from baseline to follow-up assessment ($p < .05$).

Summary

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

In contrast to FY 2021-22, there was an increase in the proportion of JJCPA youth needing support for Life Functioning and Emotional/Behavioral functioning, including Adjustment to Trauma; all of which were addressed for a significant number of youths at follow-up. Of note, data on youths regarding Acculturation showed statistically significant improvement for JJCPA

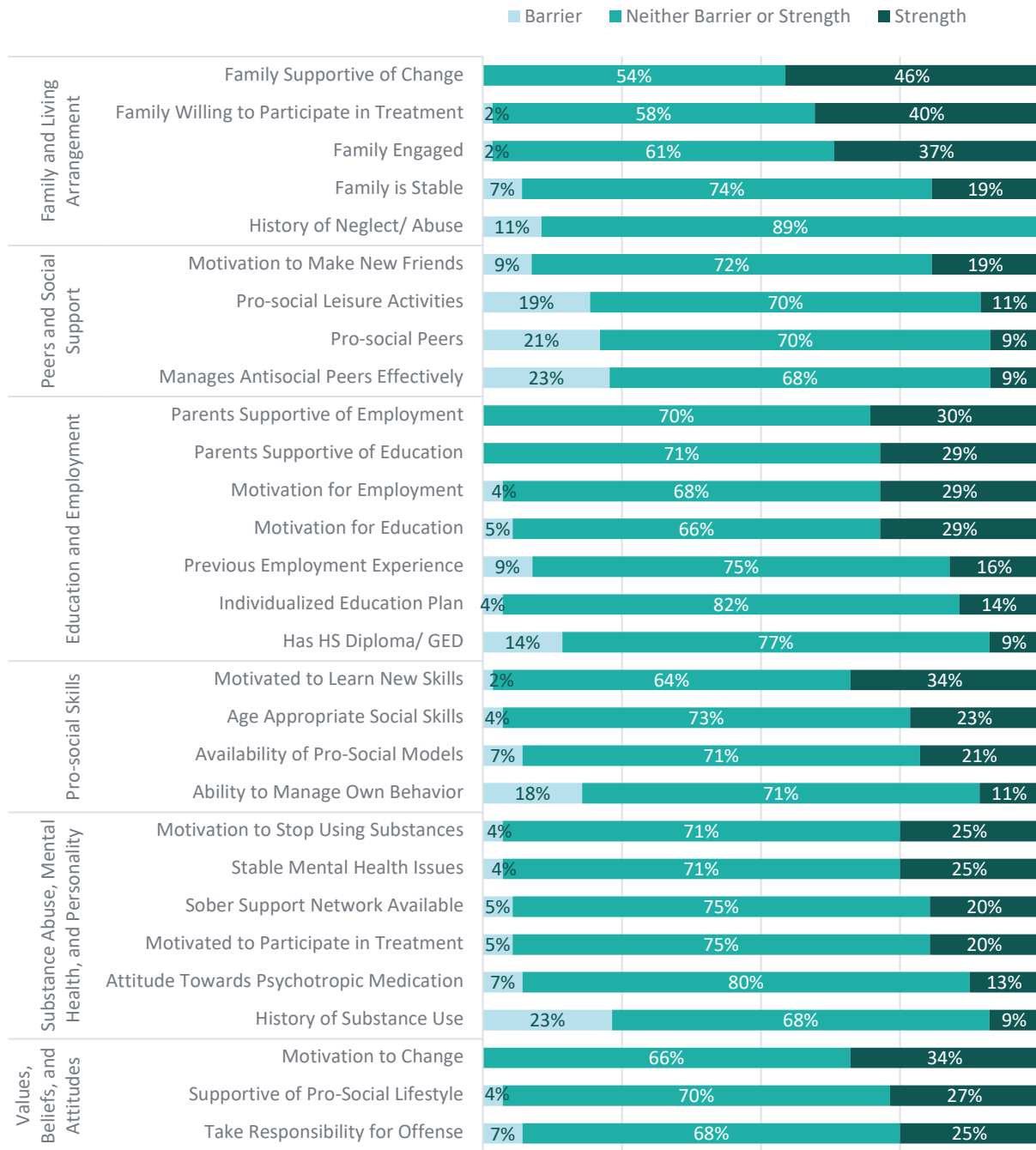
youths from baseline to follow-up this year. For JPCF youths, the proportion of those needing support for Life Functioning dropped, and unlike the prior year, significant changes over time were not found for Life Functioning or Behavioral/Emotional Needs. However, new this year were significant decreases in School and Acculturation needs over time. Last, as in the prior year, Substance Use needs increased for JPCF youths slightly though significantly from baseline to follow-up this year.

Overall, the CANS results show significant decreases over time in the number of youths with specific needs and quantifies some of the impact and accomplishments of youths in partnership with their service providers. However, many youths still have needs to resolve and strengths to develop. Solutions to the more intractable and complex issues often require intensive supports that individual programs may not be able to address, at least not without the support of multidisciplinary, highly collaborative approaches.

Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) — Barriers and Strengths

The OYAS-DIS collected information from youths about their general status, plus barriers and strengths, across six domains. Deputy Probation Officers completed a total of 58 assessments on 57 youths from October 2022 to June 2023. Overall, three (5%) youth were rated “high” risk based on the responses to the assessment, 12 (21%) were rated “moderate” risk, and 40 (71%) were rated “low” risk. Concerning youths’ barriers and strengths to achieving their goals, the data show that family support is a distinct asset for many youths, with *Family Supportive of Changes* for nearly half of the youths assessed (46%), and *Family Participation and Engagement* for 40% and 37% of youths respectively (Exhibit 36). Individual strengths for about one-third of youths’ include *Motivation to Learn New Skills* (34%), *Motivation to Change* (34%), and *Motivation for Education* (29%) and *Motivation for Employment* (29%). Areas that were barriers for the highest proportion of youths included *Managing Antisocial Peers Effectively* (23%), *History of Substance Use* (23%), and not having *Prosocial Peers* (21%) or *Prosocial Leisure Activities* (19%).

Exhibit 36. Youth Barriers and Strengths by OYAS Domain



Source: OYAS-DIS assessment. n=56-57.

JJCPA JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

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

- Arrest rate for a new law violation;

- Probation violation rate;
- Detention rate;
- Court-ordered restitution completion rate; and
- Court-ordered community service completion rate.

San Mateo County has elected to report two outcomes at 180 days post-entry, new law violations and the probation violation rate, as this provides a standardized snapshot of San Mateo County system-involved youths. The past year’s cohort of youths, whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2021-22, served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2022-23 outcomes. ASR provided support for the continued use of the JJCPA Database, for which program and Probation staff enter participant background information and the required outcome data.

The exhibits in the following section present two of the justice outcomes across funded programs for youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2022-23.⁴⁶ When reviewing the JJCPA outcome data, there are several important factors to note:

- The number of cases upon which percentages are based varies with program outcomes.⁴⁷ Program outcomes per number of cases reported are based upon several factors: arrests for new law violations are for all youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2022-23; probation violations are calculated for youths who are wards of the court.
- Results for probation violations and arrests for new law violations are based on filed charges, not all of which will be sustained. Additionally, Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) may give a youth a probation violation for not following the conditions of their probation, including conditions such as arrests for a new law violations, not attending school, breaking curfew, testing positive for alcohol or drugs, or associating with a gang member. This behavior may result in a consequence that includes a YSC-JH stay but will not necessarily include a police arrest.

Exhibit 37 portrays the results for all five JJCPA programs. As seen in the figure, when compared with FY 2021-22, the following was true for JJCPA youths:

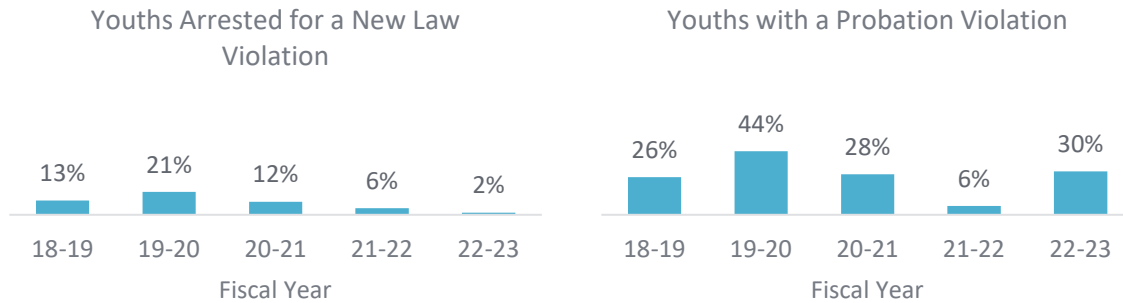
- The percentage of youths arrested for new law violations in FY 2022-23 was one-third that of the prior year (2% vs. 6%)

⁴⁶ Additional information and analysis are provided in each program’s individual program report.

⁴⁷ For some programs and outcomes, the number of cases in the sample is very small and can cause unstable results in year-over-year comparisons.

- The total number of youths with probation violations was six (30%); a larger percentage from the 6% reported in the prior fiscal year.

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



Note: FY 2022-23 Total n=145; n=3 for Youths Arrested with a New Law Violation; Total Youths on Probation n=20; n=6 for Youths with a Probation Violation.

JJCPA AND JPCF PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES

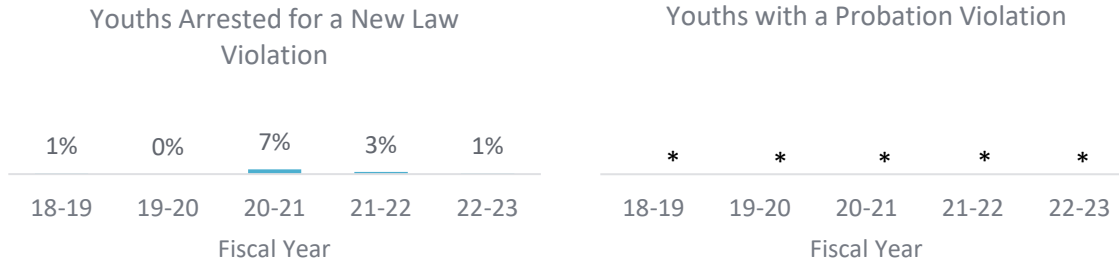
The justice outcomes for JJCPA-funded programs, as well as highlights of program-specific outcome data for all programs that elect to share, are found in the following section. Of note, **justice outcomes are reported only for JJCPA programs that served at least five eligible youths in the fiscal year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

JUV SVCS CRT/DIV

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

Due to the relatively brief amount of time many youths spend in the JUV SVCS CRT/DIV, they are unlikely to be receiving JUV SVCS CRT/DIV services at the time of the evaluation (180 days after program entry). None of the youths served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV were on formal probation at either entry or their 180-day assessments. As seen in Exhibit 38, the percent of youths arrested for a new law violation decreased. No youths were on probation in the 2022-23 fiscal year for JUV SVCS CRT/DIV.

Exhibit 38. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for JUV SVCS CRT/DIV Unit



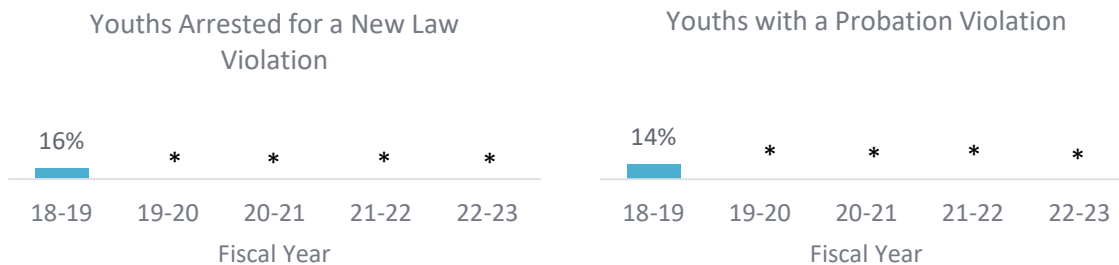
FY 2022-23 Total n=121; n=1 for Youth was Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=0 for Youths on Probation. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

The Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit also collected one additional measure to track progress toward its goal of reducing the number and length of YSC-JH stays. From FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23, the average number of youths on any given day in YSC-JH increased by 35%, from 17 to 23 youths. However, over the last decade between FY 2013-14 and FY 2022-23, the average daily population decreased by 74%.

Acknowledge Alliance

No youths served by Acknowledge Alliance were included in the 180-day post-entry Justice Outcomes in FY 2022-23. Data from prior years where available are found in Exhibit 39.

Exhibit 39. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Acknowledge Alliance



FY 2022-23 Total n=0. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

Acknowledge Alliance also provided results from the Children’s Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale, which rates the psychological, social, and school functioning of youth participants on a scale from 1, “functioning poorly” to 100, “functioning well”. GAF scores at pre- and post-test were collected for youths in the Transition School Program and Youth Development Program who had been seen more than three times (n=106). The average score in the Transition School Program on the pre-test was 53.0, with an average of 64.1 on the post-test. The percent increase from pre- to post-test in the Transition School Program was 20.9%. The average score in the Youth Development Program on the pre-test was 57.9, and on the post-test

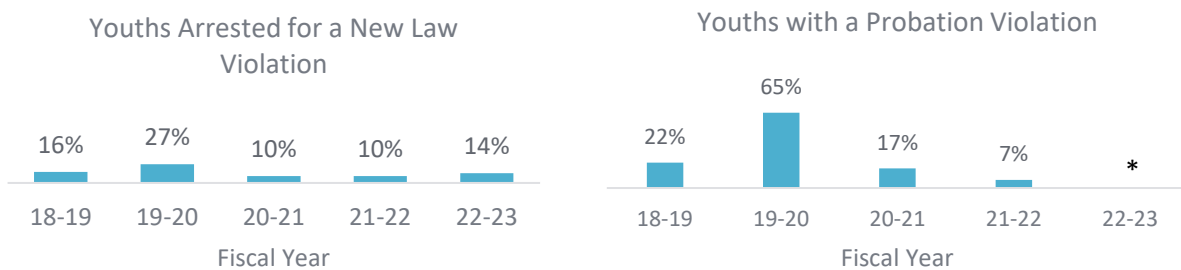
the average was 66.6. The percent increase from pre- to post-test in the Youth Development Program was 15%.

Performance measures for Acknowledge Alliance included the percentage of youths in each program who reported that counseling helped them express their emotions constructively and make positive choices for themselves. In the Transition Program, 70% of youths reported that counseling helped them to express their emotions constructively, which was less than their target of 90%. The goal for percentage of youths reporting that counseling helped them make positive choices for themselves was 75% and they exceeded that with 85% of Transition Program youth reporting this. For the Youth Development program, 79% of youths reported that counseling helped them to express their emotions constructively and 74% reported that counseling helped them make positive choices for themselves. These both were less than their goals of 90% and 75% respectively.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Forty-two percent of the seven youths served by FLY in FY 2022-23 were on formal probation at program entry or 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 40, the percentage of youths arrested for a new violation increased by 4% in FY 2022-23.

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



Note: FY 2022-23 Total n=7; n=1 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

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

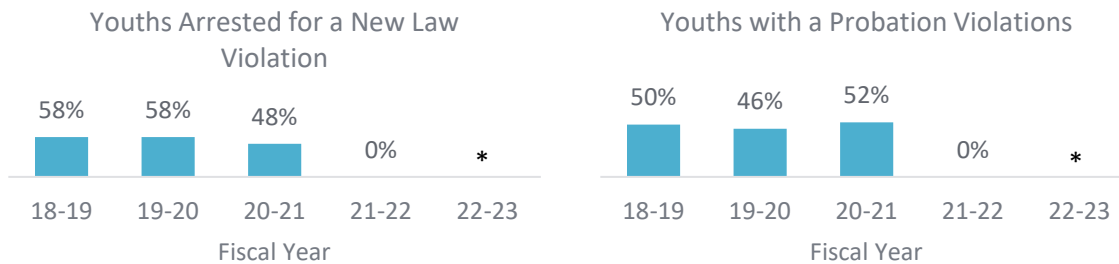
- All JJCPA participants in the Law and Leadership programs and the JPCF Leadership program reported that the program gave them access to adult role models. For those in the JPCF Law program, 96% reported that the program gave them access to adult role models.
- All FLY participants in the JJCPA Law program (100%) and 75% of the Leadership participants reported that the program gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure. While 93% and 90% of youths in JPCF programs (Law and Leadership, respectively) reported more confidence in dealing with peer pressure.

- At least 75% of participants reported they were less likely to break the law (JJCPA: 100% in Law and 75% in Leadership programs; JPCF: 90% in Law and 81% in Leadership programs).
- The vast majority of JJCPA participants (100% in Law and 75% Leadership programs) reported that the program gave them more tools to make healthier choices. For JPCF participants 93% in Law and 95% in the Leadership programs reported the program gave them more tools to make healthier choices.
- Most participants reported that they were likely to make positive changes after participating in FLY, JJCPA: 100% in Law, 75% in Leadership; JPCF 90% in both Law and Leadership.
- For JJCPA, all Law and Leadership participants reported they now have hope for their futures. For JPCF, 92% of youths in Law programs and 100% in Leadership programs had hope for their futures.

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

No youths served by FPP were included in the 180-day post-entry Justice Outcomes in FY 2022-23. Data from prior years where available are found in Exhibit 41.

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



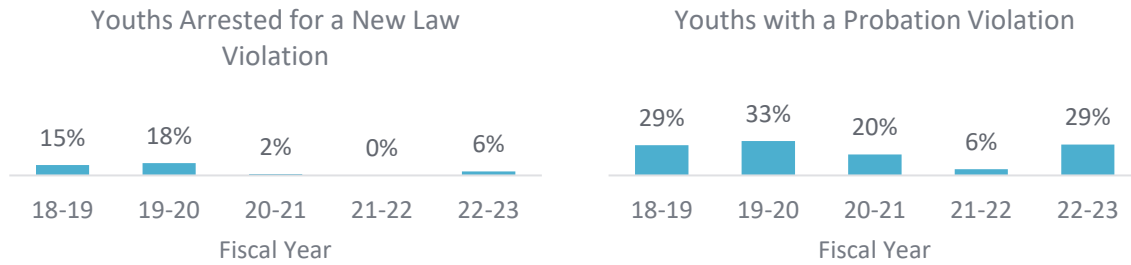
FY 2021-22 Total n=0. For sample sizes from other years, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that no youths were in that category in the fiscal year or data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

The Family Preservation Program was also effective in meeting its goal of keeping families intact, underscoring its central goal to keep youths in their homes. None of the youths were given an out-of-home placement order in FY 2022-23.

StarVista Insights

Forty-three percent (43%, n=17) of Insights youths were on formal probation at program entry or 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 42, youths arrested for a new law violation was one and youths with probation violations increased by 23% compared with the prior fiscal year.

Exhibit 42. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for StarVista Insights



FY 2022-23 Total n=17; n=1 for Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation; n=5 for Youths with a Probation Violation. For sample sizes for other years, please see Appendix C.

This year Insights came close to meeting the program goals (80% for each) for their youths to achieve over the course of the fiscal year: improvements in decision-making (78%) and progress toward an identified goal (78%).

For the new Parenting Support Group, they exceeded their goals of 75% for each outcome. All of the participants (100%) reported an improvement in their relationship with their child and an improvement in their daily life functioning.

StarVista VIA

StarVista’s VIA program had three additional measures and met one of their three goals. One hundred percent (100%) of the youths who completed the program demonstrated an increased understanding of the impact of their criminal behavior on victims and the community. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the youths completing the program engaged in mediation and accomplished a plan of reparation with their victims, with a goal of 35%. The youth self-report survey was not administered during FY 2022-23.

StarVista SOY

SOY designed program goals for its youths to achieve based upon the CANS assessment. In FY 2022-23, SOY had three measures based on the CANS assessment: decreased needs in life function domains, in risk behaviors, and behavioral/emotional needs. The proportion of youths with needs in all these areas did decline, but none reached statistical significance this year. Thus, SOY did meet their goal of reducing risk for some youths in their program.

Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)

BGCP developed three additional measures specific to its activities to further understand outcomes of youths in the program. BGCP met one out of three FY 2022-23 targets, the percentage of youths retained in the program (88%). BGCP came close to meeting the goals of 80% of youths reporting that they feel “physically and emotionally safe” and developed “supportive and positive relationships” at BGCP (75%), and the percentage of youths reporting they are “engaged and building skills” as a result of the program (76%).

Success Centers

Success Centers selected three performance measures to review the outcomes of youths in their JPCF-funded programs. They achieved two of the three JPCF performance measures, the monthly employer spotlights (27 in total throughout the year) and the percentage of youths with improved soft/hard skills following participation (90%). They did not achieve the other objective of youths who apply for employment being hired (no youths were hired).

Success Centers had a new goal for the JJCPA-funded Youth Employment Program: 50% of youths obtain On-the-Job (OTJ) training opportunities. They did not meet this goal as no youth were placed in OTJ training.

YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates (YMCA)

YMCA and Probation developed four additional measures specific to YMCA activities to further understand outcomes of youths in the program. This fiscal year, YMCA exceeded the outcomes of the percent of youths engaging in alcohol and drug prevention groups (100%) and youths engaging in mediation and a reparation plan (53%). Although close, YMCA did not achieve its objectives to increase youths' understanding of the impact of their criminal behavior (80%). They did not meet the 85% goal for youths reporting greater engagement in and connection to their school (56%).

Progress on Recommended Local Action Plan Strategies

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

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

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

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

*Included in prior LAP

SUMMARY OF FUNDED PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

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

Exhibit 44. Strategies by Funding Source and Program

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

2022-23 LAP PROGRESS BY PRIORITY AREA

As of the third fiscal year of the 2020-2025 LAP, the following section delineates the ongoing and new efforts in FY 2022-23 in response to the priorities of the new LAP. Below is a summary table of the LAP priority outcome areas and the highlights of activities and progress made toward desired changes during the LAP ending in 2025 (Exhibit 45).

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

OUTCOME AREA	CURRENT ACTIVITIES, RESULTS, AND NEEDS
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Acknowledge Alliance used GAF, a 100-point scale used by mental health clinicians to measure psychological, social, and school functioning for children ages six to 17. The youths in the Transition Program had a 20.9% increase in GAF scores from pre- to post-test. The youths in the Youth Development Program had a 15.0% increase. ✓ YMCA used Art Therapy to assess needs of youths and assist in soothing and regulating youths in crisis. ✓ In Acknowledge Alliance's Transition Program, 85% of youths reported that counseling helped them make positive choices. ✓ CANS assessment results suggest that programs are lessening or ameliorating psychosocial needs for many JJCPA- and some JPCF-funded youths.
Substance Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insights uses Seeking Safety curriculum with its clients to help youths attain safety from symptoms of trauma and substance use. ✓ Insights and YMCA also utilize the Mindfulness Based Substance Abuse Treatment (MBSAT) to enhance youth awareness around substance use. ✓ SOY uses Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) to target substance use disorder.
Trauma-specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Five of eight programs report using trauma-informed care, practices, or systems. ✓ FLY uses Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) activities to transform trauma into opportunities for healing and help youths develop their own leadership identity. ✓ SOY and YMCA utilize Seeking Safety to help youths attain safety from trauma and/or addiction.
School-based Counseling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Acknowledge Alliance, StarVista SOY, and YMCA's clinicians continue to provide on-campus therapy sessions.
Family Therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ StarVista's SOY program and YMCA provide family counseling.
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH	
Prosocial Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ BGCP, FLY, and Success Centers use curriculum and interventions that focus on building and boosting youths' strengths and developmental assets. BGCP's project-based learning activities and leadership-focused Torch Club and Keystone Club participants access opportunities to provide community service, exercise skills as peer leaders, and design programming to benefit their peers. Youths in BGCP programs feel a sense of belonging, support, and safety, with social and emotional learning a key component of all BGCP programs. ✓ All youths accepted into FLY's Leadership program learn how to set personal, educational, and professional goals, and to engage in leadership and community activism. With guidance from FLY case managers, youths design, plan, and engage in a service-learning project to address an issue in their communities. In addition to providing community service to their neighborhoods, youths understand how their choices and actions can create positive outcomes for themselves and others.

Mentorship

- ✓ Success Centers' HI-Key Case Management and Job Readiness Training include life skills training that prepares youths to set goals, resolve conflict, manage stress, and develop a positive self-image and sense of hope and purpose for their futures.
- ✓ CANS data suggest that many youths increase internal, relational, and community-based assets while receiving funded services.
- ✓ BGCP linked youths with mentors to support healthy development and help navigate challenges and opportunities.
- ✓ At least 96% of youths participating in FLY's programs reported access to positive adult role models.

School Engagement

- ✓ BGCP continued using the research-based Check & Connect intervention for K-12 students where mentors can monitor student performance and keep them engaged in school.
- ✓ CANS assessment results suggest that programs are lessening or ameliorating issues around school achievement and attendance for some JPCF-funded youths.

Technical and Career Training

- ✓ Success Centers, the only career-readiness and workforce-development focused CBO, hosted 27 employer spotlights enabling youths to engage with potential employers. They also facilitated job-readiness and life-skills trainings to youths through the year.

Innovation in Juvenile Justice

- ✓ At least 75% of youths served by FLY across JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs reported they are less likely to break the law after participating in FLY programs. The curriculum teaches critical life skills such as anger management, problem solving, conflict resolution, and resisting negative peer pressure.
- ✓ San Mateo County Probation is partnering with Alliance for Hope International to prioritize making Probation a hope-centered department

Reentry Support

- ✓ FLY continued the Critical Time Intervention program to aid implementation of the reentry support program by providing more intensive case management services to youths and helping them manage their resources for support. This effort is supported by other funding streams (YOBG and JIRBG).

PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT

Family Engagement

- ✓ Acknowledge Alliance, FPP, StarVista, and YMCA all engage families in their programs.
- ✓ FPP's main objective is to improve family relationships, and no youth was given an out-of-home placement order.

Parenting Skills

- ✓ Results from the Caregiver Strengths and Needs domain of the CANS assessment show that more than one out of every three JJCPA youths had needs related to caregiver support.
- ✓ New to FY 2022-23 is the StarVista Insights Parenting Support Group providing 10 class sessions to parents, with one class session designed for youths to attend and vocalize their goals and hopes and to practice open communication between parents and their child. All (100%) participants reported an improvement in their relationship with their child.

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE SERVICES

Barriers to Access Services

- ✓ To increase access to services for families in high-need areas who experience financial hardship; all programs are offered free of charge to youth and their families.

- ✓ To minimize transportation barriers for youth, services are provided on school campuses and via virtual models. In these ways, Probation has been able to better reach and meet the needs of youths and families through virtual, in-person, and hybrid service delivery.
- ✓ Programs deliver culturally and linguistically appropriate services by hiring bilingual and bicultural staff and provide training to staff on topics of diversity and cultural competency.

Culturally & Linguistically Responsive Services

- ✓ CBOs and trained staff employ practices and interventions responsive to youth's cultural and linguistic needs. This includes, for example, Acknowledge Alliance, which uses cultural sensitivity in their practice to work with clients, as well as YMCA, which uses Trauma Informed Systems that includes a commitment to Cultural Humility and Racial Equity.
- ✓ The Acculturation Domain of the CANS showed that 17% of all youths served reported needing some type of accommodation to support linguistic or cultural issues or identity.

Program Quality & Sustainability

- ✓ The use of the CANS assessment since 2016 has helped inform providers and stakeholders of the needs of youth, service planning, and provide a check on how youth are progressing as they engage in services. In November 2022, Probation transitioned to implement the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), as a more culturally responsive risk and needs assessment tool, to identify the strengths and barriers of the youth and family. The OYAS is an individualized determination tool to assess youths at the various decision points across the juvenile justice system specific to diversion, detention, disposition, residential and reentry.

ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS

Align and Coordinate Services

- ✓ Probation works with a multi-disciplinary team through the Court and Diversion unit. This helps to ensure that youths and their families have a well-rounded access to all services and programs needed to aid rehabilitation.
- ✓ Probation hosts quarterly meetings with all CBOs and provides resources for CANS recertification and JAIS training as needed.
- ✓ Probation has a formal agreement with San Mateo County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to assess youth booked into the Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall in the areas of mental health, alcohol and drugs, and sexual exploitation.
- ✓ Probation has contracted with the Praed Foundation who previously provided CANS training to CBOs and maintains an online platform for the annual (re)certification process which includes invoicing Probation for costs of certification.
- ✓ Probation has a formal agreement in place with the San Mateo County Health and the Human Services Agency to collaborate in the provision of health care planning and access to health resources for youth.

Prevention & Early Intervention System

- ✓ Interagency collaboration between Probation's Court and Diversion Unit and the Human Services Agency's Children and Family Services (CFS), where diversion and early intervention programs are provided. This also includes Triple-P and 1:1 parenting coaching services through the Youth Outreach Program (YOP) to youths and their families who are at risk of child welfare and/or juvenile justice involvement.
- ✓ In partnership with the San Mateo Police Department, Probation has assigned a DPO to be part of their Juvenile Prevention Services Program (PSP) team. An alternative to detention for at-risk youth, PSP

provides early intervention services targeting youth ages 11 through 17 as well as providing supports and program services for their family.

Trauma-Informed

- ✓ Probation provides trauma-informed training to Group Supervisors (GSs) and DPOs. Probation held 23 training sessions during FY 2022-23. Below represents a listing of the trainings and training dates:
 - Equity Centered Professional Development: 7/1/2022
 - OYAS T4T Juvenile/Institutions: 7/11/2022
 - OYAS End User Juvenile/Institutions: 7/18/2022, 9/26/2022, 10/24/2022
 - Race Work Phase 1: Learning: 8/8/2022, 8/17/2022
 - Race Work Phase 2: Articulating: 9/7/2022, 9/28/2022, 10/13/2022, 11/4/2022, 12/1/2022, 12/7/2022, 12/9/2022
 - Hope Hub: 9/1/2022, 10/1/2023, 11/1/2022, 12/1/2022, 1/1/2023
 - Hope Coach Training: 10/3/2022, 2/1/2023
 - Emotional Intelligence: 4/6/2023, 4/18/2023

Conclusion

The FY 2022-23 comprehensive JJCPA/JPCF evaluation report provides valid and useful data that helps create a more comprehensive profile of youths served in San Mateo County. The dissemination and evaluation of this effort will help the JJCC and all San Mateo County stakeholders continue to improve and refine constructive and innovative solutions, thus improving the well-being and outcomes of youths in the county. Through effective and thoughtful youth service programs, San Mateo County remains committed to improving outcomes for youths and their families.

Data presented in the FY 2022-23 San Mateo County Probation Department JJCPA/JPCF comprehensive evaluation report will continue to inform additional strategies, service planning, and policy decision-making by local planning bodies over the next year as San Mateo County continues to address the needs and obstacles of its most vulnerable youths.

Appendix A: Funding Types

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

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

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

Appendix B: Clearinghouses for Evidence-Based Practices

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

Appendix C: Justice Outcome Sample Sizes

JUV SVCS CRT/DIV UNIT	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	75	50	67	62	121
Youths with Probation Violations	1	2	3	2	0
ACKNOWLEDGE ALLIANCE	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	51	2	4	4	-
Youths with Probation Violations	22	0	3	2	-
FRESH LIFELINES FOR YOUTH (FLY)	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	49	30	10	20	7
Youths with Probation Violations	23	17	6	14	3
FAMILY PRESERVATION PROGRAM (FPP)	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	12	26	21	6	-
Youths with Probation Violations	12	26	21	2	-
STARVISTA INSIGHTS	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	74	50	44	20	17
Youths with Probation Violations	52	40	35	17	17

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

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