

SAN MATEO COUNTY **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL JJCPA
AND JPCF EVALUATION REPORT

2023-2024



ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

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

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Executive Summary

Through its allocation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF) funds, the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) awarded three-year contracts at the beginning of fiscal year (FY) 2023-24 to six community-based organizations (CBOs) to serve San Mateo County youth and their families. Additionally, JJCPA funding supported Probation’s Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) and Family Preservation Program (FPP). The desired outcomes for the youth 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 youth needs in FY 2023-24. JPCF focused on prevention and early intervention, and JJCPA focused on targeted interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth. **Funded programs served 1,168 unduplicated youths, 14% less than were served in FY 2022-23** (N=1,237, Exhibit 1). JJCPA-funded programs served four out of every five youths (81%), and JPCF-funded programs served one out of every five youths (19%) during the last fiscal year. The average number of service hours reported per youth (11.6) decreased in FY 2023-24, while the average length of time in the program increased from 3.7 to 5.5 months in this same period. The five-year trends suggest a continuing trend of serving fewer youths, with a recent shift to providing fewer hours of service over a longer duration of time. Of note, Success Centers contributions are not captured in most of the data reported due to their providing very limited data on the youth that they served, including service records.

Exhibit 1. Key Findings: Youths and Services

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Number of Youths Served	1,269	1,024	1,253	1,237	1,168
Average Number of Hours Served	12.9	14.8	13.0	13.0	11.7
Average Time in the Program (Months)	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.5

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=1,060 used to calculate average number of months in the program. N=969 used to calculate average number of hours served per youth. In FY 2023-24, the total number of youths includes youths who enrolled in the Victim Impact Awareness program but not Sexual Violence Prevention programs which saw no referrals. The average number of hours served per youth does not include VIA or JUV SVCS CRT/DIV and FPP, as the two units do not collect service hours. Average months in program does not include VIA. Success Centers provided limited data on the youths they served, including service records.

The Probation department in October 2022 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 concerning decreasing justice involvement for all youths.

The OYAS Diversion tool is used to determine whether cases will be submitted to the District Attorney’s Office (DAO) for the filing of a petition or handled informally. All youth are screened with the exception of cases where charges require a mandatory referral to the DAO or to the Traffic Court Unit. The OYAS Diversion (OYAS-DIV) tool was administered by certified probation staff 34 times on 33 youths during FY 2023-24. Twenty (59%) assessments fell in the range of “low” risk, 14 (41%) assessments fell in the range of “moderate” risk, and no assessments fell in the range of “high” risk (Exhibit 2). Eighty-five percent (85%) of youths categorized as “low” risk and 93% of youths categorized as “moderate” risk were diverted. In addition, OYAS-certified staff also completed a total of 99 OYAS Disposition (OYAS-DIS) assessments on 78 youths who participated in a disposition hearing. On the 78 youths’ first assessments, 58 (74%) were rated “low” risk, 19 (24%) were rated “moderate” risk, and one (1%) youth was rated “high” risk based on the responses to the assessment. In addition, 67 (89%) of the 75 youths assessed with supervision status information received general supervision.

Exhibit 2. Key Findings: Risk Levels and Needs (OYAS-DIV and OYAS-DIS)

RISK LEVEL	FY 23-24 DIV	FY 23-24 DIS
Low	20 (59%)	58 (74%)
Moderate	14 (41%)	19 (24%)
High	0 (0%)	1 (1%)

Note: FY 2023-24 OYAS-DIV N=34; OYAS-DIS N=78. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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 two percentage points higher compared with the prior fiscal year. In contrast, the percentage of youths with probation violations was nine percentage points lower compared with that of the prior fiscal year (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3. Key Findings: Justice Outcomes (for JJCPA-funded Programs Only)

CLIENTS AND SERVICES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	21%	12%	6%	2%	4%
Youths with Probation Violations	44%	28%	2%	30%	21%

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=158 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=42 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations.

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, to be eligible for JJCPA funds 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.

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 youth and youth 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 and 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 youth. Through a strategic planning process, a core group of desired outcomes and strategies were identified to address the needs of youth 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 youth with consistent and reliable mentors;
- Increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy and increase school engagement;
- Seek partnerships 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 systems 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 intends to reduce further justice involvement. Prevention and early intervention services are funded by JPCF.

In 2023, through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process, Probation awarded three-year grants from its allocation of JJCPA and JPCF to each of six programs to serve San Mateo

County youths and their families. The six programs were selected based on the needs identified by the LAP, which guided the Request for Proposal process. Also, through a competitive RFP process in 2020, Probation awarded a five-year contract to Applied Survey Research (ASR) to provide evaluation services.

JPCF funds six community-based programs, with four of the six community-based organizations (CBOs) Fresh Lifelines for Youth, StarVista, Success Centers, and YMCA of San Francisco also funded by JJCPA sources. In addition to these four CBOs, JJCPA funds two programs within the probation department: Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) and Family Preservation Program (FPP). This array of programs provided services to youth on a continuum of needs, from prevention and early intervention to more intensive intervention, as described in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Programs Funded by JPCF and JJCPA

JPCF PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge Alliance	Acknowledge	Acknowledge provides the Collaborative Counseling Program for youth attending Sequoia Union High School District and the Peninsula Bridge Program.
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	BGCP	BGCP provides mentoring services and enrichment activities to at-risk youth through the High School Success Advising Program.
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 youth.
StarVista Strengthen Our Youth (SOY)	SOY	SOY provides group and individual counseling to at-risk middle and high school students, as well as parenting workshops.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides case management, job readiness training, and job placement to at-risk youth.
YMCA of San Francisco	YMCASF	YMCASF provides School Safety Advocates (SSA) program to create safe environments on school campuses.
JJCPA PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Family Preservation Program	FPP	FPP provides case management and supervision of youth 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 youth.

Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	This program provides multidisciplinary team risk/needs assessments to youth 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.
StarVista Insights & Victim Impact Awareness	Insights	Insights provides substance use treatment and family counseling for youth on probation. Insights also provides the Parent Support Group to parents/caregivers and guardians of court-ordered or court-directed youth ages 13 and older. StarVista also provides the Victim Impact Awareness program serving South County, designed to show students what it is like to be a victim and to consider mediation.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides job readiness training, job placement, worksite development, and career advising to justice-involved youths referred by DPOs to help youth become workforce ready.
YMCA of San Francisco	YMCASF	YMCASF provides the Victim Impact Awareness Program serving North County, designed to show students what it is like to be a victim and to consider mediation. YMCASF also provides the Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) program to reach youth before they engage in sexually harmful behaviors.

Exhibit 5 below displays service types across funded agencies. Case management was practiced by seven agencies. Five programs provided mentoring/education services. Three programs practiced behavioral health counseling, while three programs also provided parent education/counseling.

Exhibit 5. Program Service Types

	Acknowledge	BGCP	FPP	FLY	Juvenile Services CRT/DIV	StarVista	SC	YMCASF
Mentoring/ Education		✓		✓ ✗	✗	✓ ✗		✓
Behavioral Health Counseling	✓					✓ ✗		✗
Case Management	✓		✗	✓ ✗	✗	✓ ✗	✓	✓
Parent Education/ Counseling					✗	✓ ✗		✓
Outreach					✗	✓ ✗		
Job Readiness/ Placement							✓ ✗	

✓ = JPCF ✗ = JJCPA

CBO Assessment Tools

The funded agencies reported using a variety of tools in their work with youth from intake through program participation to establish and measure progress. Acknowledge Alliance (Acknowledge) used the Developmental Asset Profile and the Children's Global Assessment of Functioning. BGCP used its Holistic Student Assessment and Stakeholders Self-Assessment Survey. Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) used similar assessment tools across both JPCF- and JJCPA-funded programs and services including a Law Knowledge Assessment and a Social-Emotional Learning Assessment for FLY's Law program, a case management assessment for FLY's Leadership program, and exit surveys for both Law and Leadership programs. StarVista Insights and StarVista SOY used the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment tool in addition to their agency's intake and exit assessments. Success Centers (SC) used its Workforce Development Application and Individual Employment Plan for JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. Lastly, YMCA of San Francisco (YMCASF) used the CANS and Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS) as part of its assessment tools.

Program Challenges

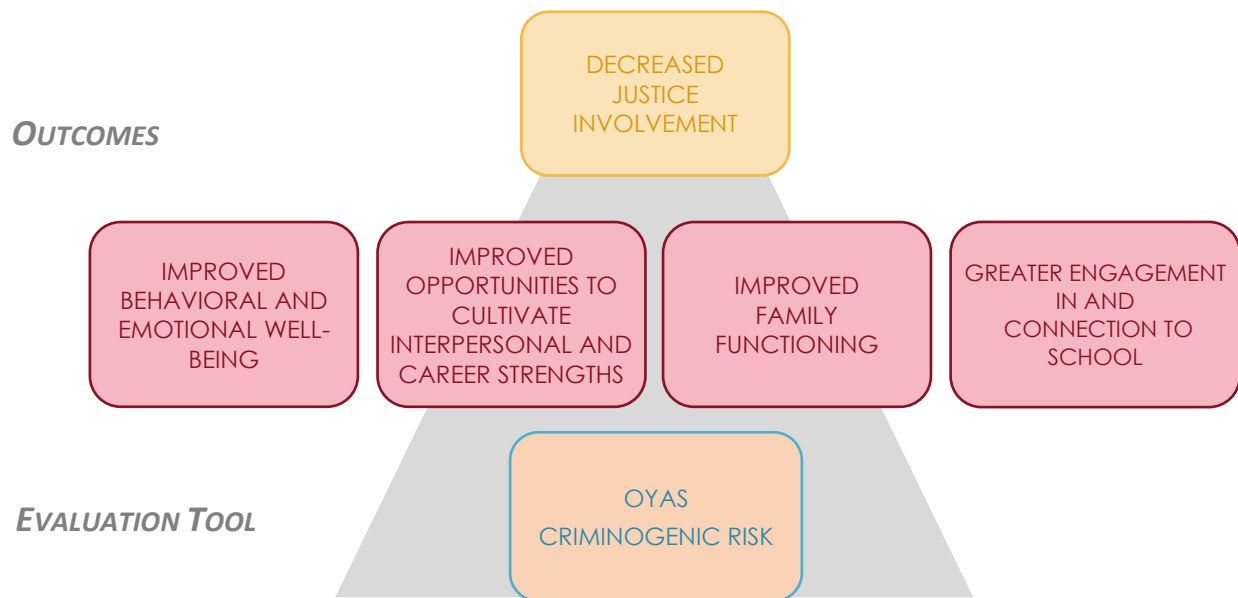
Information on programmatic challenges was provided by five of the six CBOs and the two probation units. Overall challenges for JPCF-funded programs included a shortage of staff cited by three agencies. In addition, four other challenges mentioned included 1) changes in state and local mental health services and cuts to school funding that impacted service provision and reduced referrals despite clear need (cited by one contractor); 2) increased need for therapy, increase in number of youth presenting with complex needs, and challenges collecting outcome data (cited by one contractor); 3) truancy and attendance challenges in addition to managing teacher and school site requests while maintaining confidential and recurring caseloads (cited by one contractor); and 4) challenges related to approaching the discussion of post-secondary opportunities with students who may lack information to make informed choices (cited by one contractor). The last challenge mentioned presented an opportunity for the agency to continue refining guidance around the potential of post-secondary paths if appropriate for youth.

CBO contractors providing JJCPA-funded programs reported experiencing different challenges. Two contractors reported challenges with fewer probation youths participating in JJCPA programs and receiving fewer probation referrals such that one funded program did not serve youths in FY 2023-24 due to no referrals received. Another CBO reported attendance and resistance to therapy in individual and group sessions. Lastly, challenges shared by one parent/caregiver-serving program included barriers to caregiver engagement and challenges with increasing caregiver-child participation.

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 2023-24, Probation used the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) integrated system of assessment 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 to decrease justice involvement for all youth. The following section details the evaluation design and methodology that was used for the FY 2023-24 evaluation.

Exhibit 6. FY 2023-24 Evaluation Plan



DESIRED OUTCOMES

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

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

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

- Decreased justice involvement.

EVALUATION TOOLS

OYAS – Ohio Youth Assessment System

In October 2022, Probation implemented the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a risk assessment tool used in several states and jurisdictions to assess the criminogenic risks of juvenile offenders. Probation uses three OYAS tools to assess youth at various decision points across the juvenile justice system.

- The **Diversion tool** (OYAS-DIV) is used at intake to help determine if the youth with low-level offenses 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.

Each tool yields a composite risk score that is categorized according to predetermined cutoff scores for “low”, “moderate”, and “high” risk, designed to aid in supervision and case planning with a focus on addressing each youth’s primary needs. OYAS-certified probation staff utilize a variety of data including youth’s self-report, youth’s interview, collateral information such as that provided by youth’s family, friends, and teachers, and a review of youth’s official records for an understanding of youth’s risk, strengths, and support needs when conducting an OYAS assessment.

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 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., mentoring/education, behavioral health counseling, case management, 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 the involvement of specific services.

Criminogenic Risk

Probation staff use two major types of the OYAS assessment tool to assess the criminogenic risk of youths early in their involvement with the juvenile justice system and help determine the appropriate path for the youths at entry regarding diversion (OYAS-DIV) or formal processing (disposition) through the court system. The Disposition tool (OYAS-DIS) is used during the disposition stage of a youth's involvement and aids in decisions around a youth's disposition, community interventions, related supervision, and case management. Scores on both the OYAS-DIV and OYAS-DIS assessments yield an overall risk level score of "low", "moderate", or "high".

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

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

Youth Functioning Outcomes

The use of the OYAS tools by Probation also informed the needs and strengths of youths at baseline. In addition, two CBOs representing three funded programs also provided Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) data to probation this year. However, the OYAS 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 2022-23 served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2023-24 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.

Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2023-24, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs served a combined total of 1,168 unduplicated youths, a decrease of 14% from FY 2022-23. JJCPA total of youths served decreased (51%) while JPCF total of youths served increased slightly (2%) in FY 2023-24. An increase in the percentage of youths served by programs can be seen across four programs (JJCPA’s FPP and Insights; JPCF’s BGCP and SOY).

As shown in Exhibit 7, JJCPA-funded programs served 19% of youths and JPCF-funded programs served 81% of the total youths served. Half of the youths served by programs funded by JJCPA were served by Insights (n=108; 52%), while over one-quarter of youths who participated in JPCF-funded programs were served by FLY (n=242; 28%) and Acknowledge (n=221; 25%). Of note, Success Centers provided limited youth counts and service data and thus this program is only included in the overall count of youths served.

Exhibit 7. Number and Percentage of Youths Served, by Program

JJCPA PROGRAM	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2023-24 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM LAST FY
FPP	29	21	14	4	6	3%	+50%
FLY	46	28	28	13	11	5%	-15%
StarVista Insights	92	72	40	52	108	52%	+108%
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	144	75	99	115	84	40%	-27%
SC	---	---	---	3	^	^	^
JJCPA Total (Unique Clients)	623**	461**	511**	425**	205		-52%
JPCF PROGRAM							
Acknowledge	---	---	---	---	221	25%	---
BGCP	86	72	78	70	79	9%	+13%
FLY	187	151	255	339	242	28%	-29%
StarVista SOY	86	125	203	105	165	19%	+57%
SC	---	61	63	97	4*	0%	-96%
YMCASF	224	182	182	229	160	19%	-30%
JPCF Total (Unique Clients)	647	566	781	840	858		+2%
TOTAL	1,269	1,024	1,253	1,237	1,060		-14%

Note: JPCF total sums to 871 youths rather than the 858 listed because 12 youths were served under JPCF-funded FLY and Acknowledge, and one youth was served by YMCASF and Acknowledge. JJCPA total sums to 209 rather than the 205 listed because three youths were served under JJCPA-funded Insights and FPP, and one youth was served by Insights and FLY. JJCPA total does not include youths who participated in VIA. Additionally, JJCPA-funded YMCASF Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) program saw no referrals in FY 2023-24 and is not included. Total clients served by JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs sum to 1,063 rather than the 1,060 listed because three youths were served by multiple programs and are represented across funding streams. *SC provided no data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs and limited service data on youths served by JPCF-funded programs, including the four youths counted under JPCF. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. ^Indicates that provider did not submit data. **Acknowledge was previously funded through JJCPA from FY 2019-23. Youths served through that funding are included in JJCPA totals.

Youth Demographic Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was available for 899 youths (85%) served during FY 2023-24. As shown in Exhibit 8, 63% of youths served across funding streams identified as Hispanic/Latino, 13% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, 9% identified as White/Caucasian, 7% identified as multi-racial/ethnic, and 4% identified as Black/African American or another race or ethnicity.

Exhibit 8. Race/Ethnicity Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	Hispanic/Latino	White/Caucasian	Black/African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial/Multi-Ethnic	Another Race/Ethnicity
FPP	*	*	*	*	*	*
FLY	20%	10%	10%	20%	40%	0%
StarVista Insights	69%	7%	4%	7%	9%	4%
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	56%	21%	11%	11%	0%	1%
JJCPA Total	61%	13%	7%	9%	6%	4%
JPCF PROGRAM						
Acknowledge	5%	11%	3%	65%	5%	13%
BGCP	0%	1%	4%	91%	4%	0%
FLY	2%	11%	2%	62%	17%	6%
StarVista SOY	5%	26%	4%	53%	4%	8%
SC	*	*	*	*	*	*
YMCASF	13%	35%	4%	30%	0%	17%
JPCF Total	63%	8%	3%	14%	8%	4%
TOTAL	63%	9%	4%	13%	7%	4%

Note: JJCPA total N=195, FLY n=10, Insights n=105, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=80. JPCF total N=714, Acknowledge n=221, BGCP n=79, FLY n=266, SOY n=165, YMCASF n=23. Data on youths served by JJCPA-funded VIA programs not included. JJCPA-funded YMCASF SVP program saw no referrals in FY 2023-24 and is not included. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Suppressed at individual level due to n<10; included in total percentage. Additionally, SC did not provide service data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs.

Youths with available data identified as male (50%), female (49%), or transgender or another gender identity (1%; Exhibit 9). The average age across all youths was 14.7 years, with YMCASF tending to serve the youngest youths (12.0 years old), and JJCPA’s StarVista Insights tending to serve the oldest youths (16.1 years old) on average. Overall, youths served by JJCPA programs were more likely to identify as male and be older than JPCF program youths.

Exhibit 9. Gender and Age Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
FPP	*	*	*	*
FLY	91%	9%	0%	15.8
StarVista Insights	63%	36%	1%	16.1
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	64%	36%	0%	15.1
JJCPA Total	62%	37%	1%	15.7
JPCF PROGRAM				
Acknowledge	41%	57%	2%	15.5
BGCP	55%	45%	0%	14.7
FLY	63%	36%	1%	15.9
StarVista SOY	39%	61%	0%	13.5
SC	*	*	*	*
YMCASF	35%	64%	1%	12.0
JPCF Total	49%	50%	1%	14.4
TOTAL	50%	49%	1%	14.7

Note: JJCPA total N=213, FLY n=11, Insights n=108, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=84. JPCF total N=831, Acknowledge n=221, BGCP n=71, FLY n=232, SOY n=165, YMCASF n=155. Data on youths served by JJCPA-funded VIA programs not included. JJCPA-funded YMCASF SVP program saw no referrals in FY 2023-24 and is not included. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Suppressed due to n<10 but included in the total percentage.

Region and City of Residence

Of the 1,168 youths served in FY 2023-24, 1,132 (97%) youths had a known ZIP Code or city of residence. Of these, 1,091 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 largest proportion of participating youths resided in North County (n=427; 39%). The cities with the largest concentrations of participating youths included Redwood City (n=225), Daly City (n=203), South San Francisco (n=149), East Palo Alto (n=137), and the City of San Mateo (n=130).

Exhibit 10. Region and City of Residence for Participating Youths

NORTH	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Brisbane	0	0	1	3	0
Colma	0	0	0	0	0
Daly City	155	134	182	140	203
San Bruno	41	19	48	64	75
South San Francisco	173	131	186	227	149
SUBTOTAL	369	284	417	434	427
COAST	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
El Granada	2	2	8	3	1
Half Moon Bay	28	32	24	37	16
La Honda/Loma Mar/ Pescadero/San Gregorio	1	2	0	2	1
Montara	2	1	1	3	6
Moss Beach	3	5	7	9	2
Pacifica	19	22	31	30	27
SUBTOTAL	55	64	71	84	53
MID COUNTY	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Belmont	8	13	17	11	47
Burlingame	3	10	6	10	6
Foster City	0	1	3	0	3
Hillsborough	0	1	1	0	0
Millbrae	8	5	6	11	10
San Carlos	16	10	10	8	29
San Mateo	181	114	130	134	130
SUBTOTAL	216	154	173	174	225
SOUTH	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Atherton				6	0
East Palo Alto	155	149	156	132	137
Menlo Park	49	32	36	34	23
Portola Valley/ Woodside	4	1	1	0	1
Redwood City	303	224	236	228	225
SUBTOTAL	512	407	429	400	386
GRAND TOTAL	1,152	909	1,090	1,092	1,091

Note: Does not include the 41 youths living out of county and 36 with missing city/ZIP Code data.

Exhibit 11. Number of Participating Youths, by City on Map



Note: Exhibit does not include the 41 youths living out of county and 36 with missing city/ZIP Code data.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

For school-based programs (e.g., YMCASF, BGCP, Acknowledge, 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, 2024, 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 three months (SC) to 10.5 months (FPP), and the average hours of service provided per youth ranged from 5.2 hours for YMCASF to 26.5 hours for Acknowledge, reflecting differences in service dosage and duration. Five programs reported a slight increase in service duration compared with last year, whereas two programs, FLY and BGCP, reported a decrease.

Exhibit 12. Average Number of Months in Program

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
FPP	11.7	16.6	5.9	3.3	10.5
FLY	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3	3.1
StarVista Insights	5.7	5.5	2.8	2.6	5.4
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.7	5.0
SC	---	---	---	*	^
JPCF PROGRAMS					
Acknowledge	---	---	---	---	5.2
BGCP	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.0
FLY	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.1
StarVista SOY	7.2	4.2	4.7	4.9	6.8
YMCASF	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.4	5.5
SC	---	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.8
OVERALL AVERAGE	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.5

Note: JJCPA total N=209, FPP n=6, FLY n=11, Insights n=108, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=84. JPCF total N=858, Acknowledge n=221, BGCP n=79, FLY n=242, SOY n=165, YMCASF n=160, SC n=4. Overall average months in program does not include VIA or SVP programs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. *Suppressed but included in overall average. ^SC did not provide service data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs. Acknowledge programs were previously funded through JJCPA in FY 2019-23.

Exhibit 13. Average Hours of Service Received per Client

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
FLY	11.8	15.6	24.8	26.3	9.4
StarVista Insights	16.5	16.6	15.7	12.2	15.4
SC	---	---	---	*	^
JPCF PROGRAMS					
Acknowledge	---	---	---	---	26.5
BGCP	44.0	27.5	10.8	11.1	14.1
FLY	8.5	12	9.9	8.5	9.8
StarVista SOY	5.8	19.5	11.9	13.6	7.7
SC	---	10.5	19.7	12.8	*
YMCASF	3.1	3.6	5.1	4.9	5.2
OVERALL AVERAGE	12.9	14.8	13.0	13.0	11.7

Note: JJCPA total N=214, FLY n=11, Insights n=108, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=84. JPCF total N=858, Acknowledge n=221, BGCP n=79, FLY n=242, SOY n=165, YMCASF n=160. Overall average hours of service received per client does not include VIA or SVP programs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. *Suppressed but included in overall average. ^SC did not provide service data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs. FPP and JUV SVCS CRT/DIV do not collect service hours and are not included in this exhibit.

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 2023-24 was asked to list the practices and curricula of its JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. ASR 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 practice/care, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), and Motivational Interviewing.

Exhibit 14 depicts the evidence-based practices reported to be used in FY 2023-24 by JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. A check mark in the figure indicates a JPCF-funded CBO program’s utilization, while an “x” indicates a JJCPA-funded program’s utilization. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix B.

Exhibit 14. Overview of Practices implemented by CBOs

	Acknowledge	BGCP	FLY	StarVista Insights	StarVista SOY	Success Centers*	YMCASF Sexual Violence Prevention**	YMCASF School Safety Advocates
Acceptance Commitment Therapy (ACT) ³					✓			
Check & Connect ⁴		✓						
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) ⁵			✓ ✗	✗	✓			✓
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) ⁶					✓			
Functional Family Therapy ⁷								✓
Growth Mindset ⁸		✓						
Mindfulness-Based Interventions ⁹				✗				
Motivational Interviewing***		✓	✓ ✗		✓			

³ 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

⁴ 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/>

⁵ 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

⁶ 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

⁷ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2023). Functional Family Therapy. <https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/functional-family-therapy/>

⁸ 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>

⁹ 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>

	Acknowledge	BGCP	FLY	StarVista Insights	StarVista SOY	Success Centers*	YMCASF Sexual Violence Prevention**	YMCASF School Safety Advocates
Psychodynamic Psychotherapy ¹⁰	✓							
Social- Emotional Learning ¹¹			✓ ✗					
Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change Model) ¹²		✓						
Trauma-Informed Practice/Care ¹³	✓	✓	✓ ✗	✗	✓			✓

* Practices were not provided as of 9/30/2024.

** Utilizes only promising and non-evidence-based practices.

*** Evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.¹⁴ Elsewhere rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment¹⁵, but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19.¹⁶

✓ = JPCF ✗ = JJCPA

¹⁰ 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>

¹¹ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd>

¹² LaMorte, W. W. (2018). The Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change). Boston University School of Public Health. <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories6.html>

¹³ 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>

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

¹⁵ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

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

CRIMINOGENIC RISK

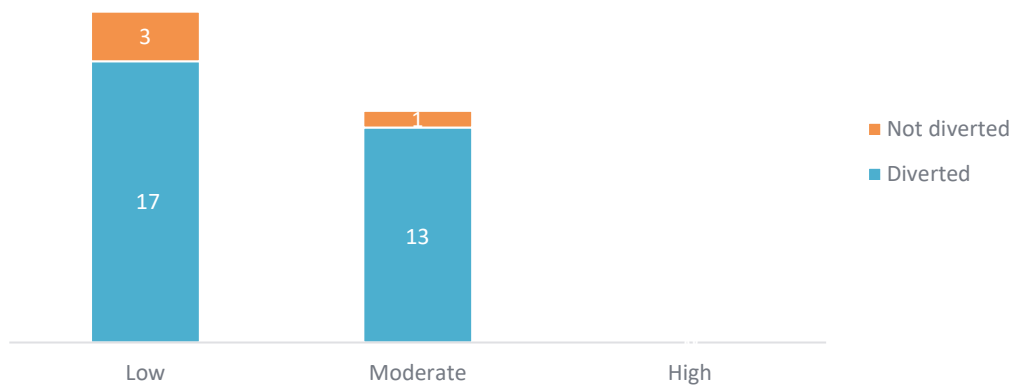
The assessment of criminogenic risk, or factors in a person’s life that relate to their propensity to recidivate or face additional problems with the criminal justice system, was assessed this fiscal year using 1) OYAS risk assessments administered by Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs), and 2) Other Risk Factors collected in the JJCPA database from Probation.

OYAS Diversion Risk Assessment – Probation Department

Probation staff used the OYAS-DIV assessment tool to assess the criminogenic risk of youth with low-level offenses to help determine the appropriate juvenile justice pathway specific to the determination between diversion or formal processing through the court system for each youth. Cases where the type of charge requires a mandatory referral to the District Attorney’s Office or the Traffic Unit are exempt.

This tool was completed 34 times on 33 youths during FY 2023-24, of which 20 (59%) assessments fell in the range of “low” risk, 14 (41%) assessments fell in the range of “moderate” risk, and no assessments fell in the range of “high” risk (see Exhibit 15). Informed by the 34 OYAS-DIV assessments, 30 (88%) youths were diverted, and four (12%) youths were Juvenile Court ordered (Informal 654.2 or 725. The final determination for 85% of youths categorized as “low” risk and 93% of youths categorized as “moderate” risk was diversion. Three youth categorized as “low” risk and one youth categorized as “moderate” risk were formally processed through the court system.

Exhibit 15. OYAS- DIV Criminogenic Risk Categories, by Diversion Status



Notes: Criminogenic risk categories from OYAS-DIV assessments and diversion status derived from Probation databases for N=34 including n=20 for “low”, n=14 for “moderate”, and n=0 for “high”. The exhibit displays the number of youth assessments by final risk category and status of the youth’s case.

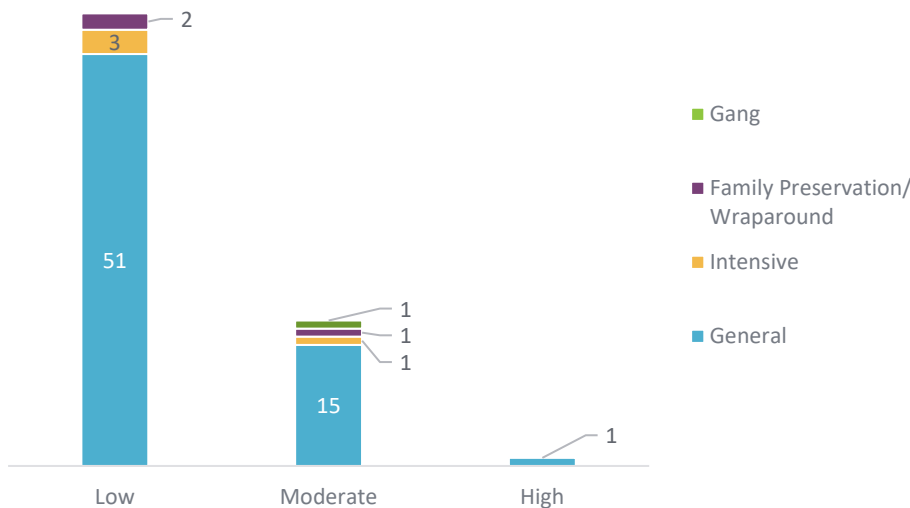
Six items of the OYAS-DIV assessment were used to obtain the criminogenic risk score. The results show that 13 of the 34 assessments were completed on youths who had their first

contact with the juvenile justice system at 15 or younger (38%), and three assessments indicate parents or caregivers were having a difficult time supervising the youth’s activities (9%). None of the youths had prior offenses, had a prior history with Probation, were charged with a felony, or had a family member who had been arrested.

OYAS Disposition Risk Assessment – Probation Department

In addition, DPOs collected information from youths utilizing the OYAS disposition tool (OYAS-DIS) after their disposition hearing. This assessment included a youth’s criminogenic risk status plus the assessment of key barriers and strengths possessed by youths across seven domains (found in the ‘Youth Strengths and Support Needs’ section of this report). DPOs completed a total of 99 assessments on 78 youths during FY 2023-24. Of the 75 youths’ first assessments with supervision status information, 56 (75%) were rated “low” risk, 18 (24%) were rated “moderate” risk, and one (1%) youth was rated “high” risk (Exhibit 16). General supervision status was assigned to 67 of the 75 youths (89%), with the next highest status of intensive supervision assigned to four of the 75 (5%) youths.

Exhibit 16. OYAS- DIS Criminogenic Risk Categories, by Supervision Status



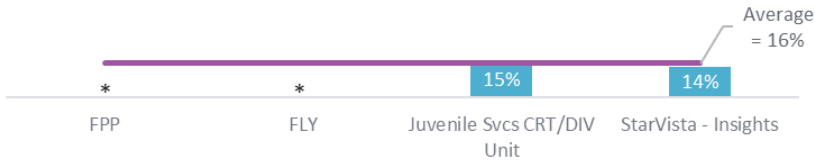
Notes: Criminogenic risk categories from OYAS-DIS assessments and supervision status both derived from Probation databases. N=75 total assessments including n=56 for “low”, n=18 for “moderate”, and n=1 for “high”.

Other Risk Indicators

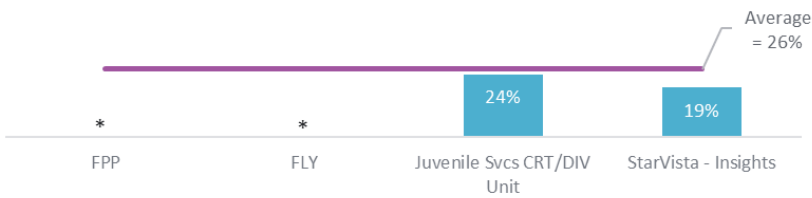
JJCPA programs collected additional risk-related indicators, including whether a youth had any of the following at program entry: an alcohol or other drug problem, an attendance problem, or a suspension or expulsion in the past year. As shown in Exhibit 17, across all programs (denoted by the purple lines) 16% of youths had an alcohol or drug problem upon entry, 26% had an attendance problem, and 26% had been suspended or expelled in the past year.

Exhibit 17. Risk Indicators at Program Entry, by JJCPA Program

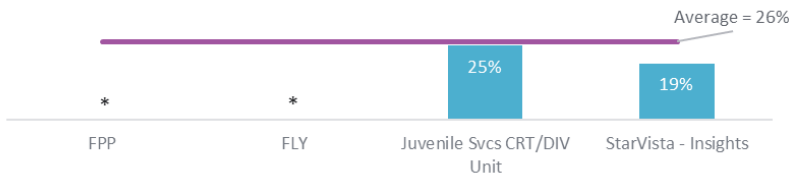
Percentage of Youths Identified with an Alcohol or Drug Problem



Percentage of Youths Identified with an Attendance Problem



Percentage of Youths Identified with a Suspension/Expulsion



Note: FY 2023-24 All programs N=86, FPP n=3, FLY n=3, Juvenile SVCS CRT/DIV Unit n=59, Insights n=21.

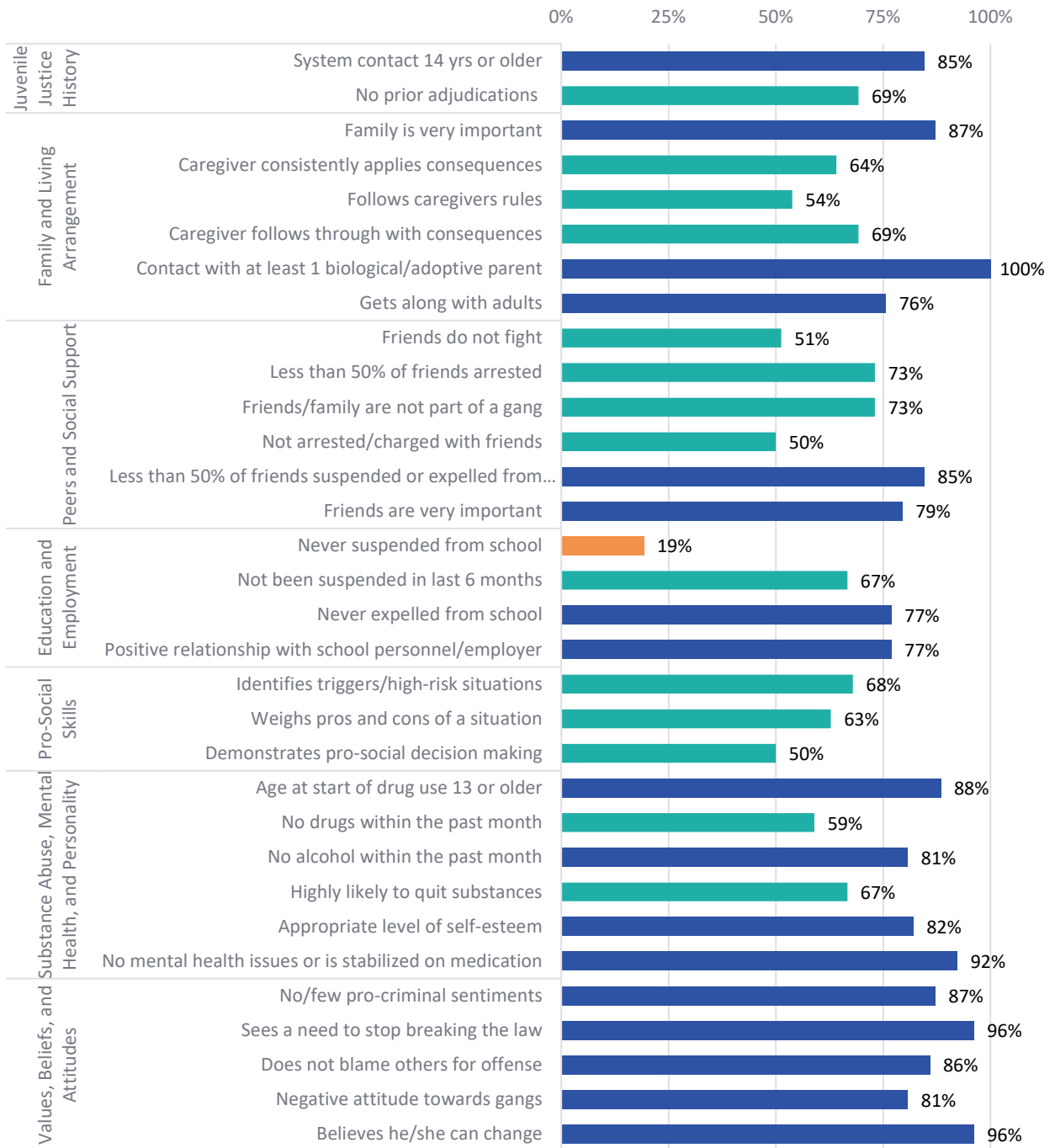
*Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. Overall averages include suppressed data.

YOUTH STRENGTHS AND SUPPORT NEEDS

Ohio Youth Assessment System— Disposition Tool (OYAS-DIS)

DPOs collected information from youths utilizing the OYAS-DIS assessment at the time of their court case disposition that included key barriers and strengths possessed by youths across seven domains. The domains and individual items on the OYAS-DIS assessment identify youths' assets to help them achieve their goals. Exhibit 18 shows the percentage of youths who possess each asset. The *Values, Beliefs, and Attitudes* domain of youth were found for the highest percentage of youths assessed, including seeing the need to stop breaking the law (96%) and feeling that they can change (96%). Other significant assets of all or most youths included contact with at least one biological or adoptive parent (100%), no current mental health issue or stability on medication (92%), drug use if any at age 13 or older (88%), the importance of family in their lives (87%), and no system contact until 14 years of age or older (85%). Significant challenges for many youths included smaller percentages of youths who had not been suspended from school (19%), who had not been arrested with friends (50%), whose friends do not fight (51%), or who demonstrated pro-social decision-making skills (50%).

Exhibit 18. Percentage of Youths with Each Asset, by OYAS-DIS Domain and Item



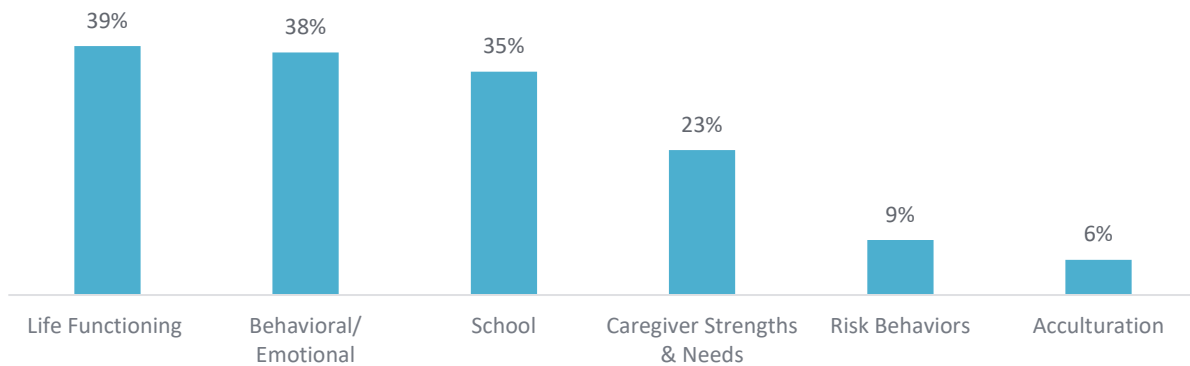
Source: OYAS-DIS assessment. N=78.

Child and Adolescent Strengths and Needs (CANS)

YMCAF and StarVista’s SOY and Insights programs continued to collect baseline and follow-up Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments on the youths that they served. This provided an opportunity to share the strengths and outcomes of up to 243 youths (see

Appendix E for a description of the CANS domains). Exhibit 19 shows that at least one of every three youth had a need for support in *Life Functioning* (39%), *Behavioral or Emotional* support (38%), and/or *School* (35%). In addition, nearly one out of every four caregivers (23%) of the youths served by these three programs also had an identified need to better support their child. Prominent strengths of the vast majority of youths included *Resourcefulness* (84%), *Relationship Permanence* (83%), also reflected in the OYAS data presented previously, and *Optimism* (75%).

Exhibit 19. Percentage of Youths with an Actionable Need per CANS Core Domain



Note: n=183-243. Domains not reported had too few or no youth assessment data.

JJCPA JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

Overall

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 2022-23, served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2023-24 outcomes. Program and Probation staff entered participant background information and the required outcome data into a JJCPA Database that ASR analyzed for this report.

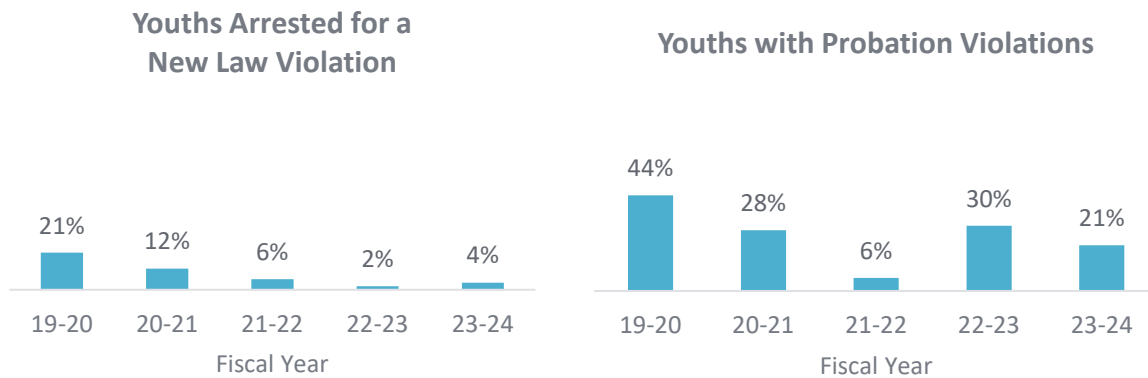
The exhibits in the following section present two of the justice outcomes across funded programs for youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2023-24. When reviewing the JJCPA outcome data, there are several important factors to note:

- The number of cases upon which percentages were based varied by program outcome.¹⁷ Program outcomes per number of cases reported were based upon several factors: arrests for new law violations are for all youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2023-24; probation violations were calculated for youths who are wards of the court.
- Results for probation violations and arrests for new law violations were based on filed charges, not all of which will be sustained. Additionally, Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) may have given 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 have resulted in a consequence that includes a YSC-JH stay but not necessarily includes a police arrest.

Exhibit 20 portrays the results across all five JJCPA programs. When compared with FY 2022-23, the following was true for youths who participated in programs funded by JJCPA:

- The percentage of youths arrested for new law violations in FY 2023-24 was 4% (7 out of 158 youths) compared to 2% (3 out of 150 youths) from the prior year.
- The total number of youths with probation violations was 21% (9 out of 42 youths), a smaller percentage compared to 30% (6 out of 20 youths) reported in the prior fiscal year.

Exhibit 20. Juvenile Justice Outcomes within 180 days, San Mateo County



Note: In FY 2023-24, N=158 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=42 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations.

¹⁷ 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.

JUSTICE OUTCOMES BY PROGRAM

The justice outcomes for JJCPA-funded programs are found in the following section. Of note, justice outcomes were reported only for JJCPA programs that served at least five eligible youths in the fiscal year or in prior years.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Eight youths served by JJCPA-FLY in FY 2023-24 were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 21, no youths served by JJCPA-FLY were arrested for a new violation or had a probation violation in FY 2023-24.

Exhibit 21. FLY Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	27%	10%	10%	14%	0%
Youths with a Probation Violation	65%	17%	7%	*	0%

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=8 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=8 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. FLY justice outcomes data is self-reported and not verified in the probation database.

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

All five youths served by FPP in FY 2023-24 were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 22, four youths (80%) served by FPP were arrested for a new violation. One of the five youths on formal probation (20%) had a probation violation in FY 2023-24.

Exhibit 22. FPP Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	58%	48%	0%	*	80%
Youths with a Probation Violation	46%	52%	0%	*	20%

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=5 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=5 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

JUV SVCS CRT/DIV

Of the 112 youths with a six-month evaluation served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV in FY 2023-24, one youth was on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 23, no youths served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV were arrested for a new violation. Data for probation violations was suppressed due to a sample size of less than five youths on formal probation (N=1) served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV in FY 2023-24.

Exhibit 23. JUV SVCS CRT/DIV Unit Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	0%	7%	3%	1%	0%
Youths with a Probation Violation	*	*	*	*	*

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=112 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=1 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. The number of youths with probation violations was below five and suppressed for the current fiscal year. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five.

StarVista Insights

Of the 33 youths with a six-month evaluation served by Insights in FY 2023-24, 28 were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 24, three youths (9%) served by Insights were arrested for a new violation. Eight of the 28 youths on formal probation (29%) had a probation violation in FY 2023-24.

Exhibit 24. StarVista Insights Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	18%	2%	0%	6%	9%
Youths with a Probation Violation	33%	20%	6%	29%	29%

Note: In FY 2023-24, N=33 used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=28 used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. * Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. StarVista Insights justice outcomes data is self-reported and not verified in the probation database.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES

Highlights of program-specific outcome data for all programs that elected to share are found in the following section.

Acknowledge Alliance

Acknowledge Alliance had two performance measures for their JPCF-funded programs. They surpassed both of those targets (Exhibit 25). 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 who had been seen more than three times (n=115). The average score on the pre-test was 58.7, with an average of 64.3 on the post-test. The percentage increase from pre- to post-test was 9.5%.

Exhibit 25. Acknowledge Alliance Performance Measures

JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
Percentage of youths who reported that counseling helped them deal with things that made them mad or frustrated them in life	70%	85%
Percentage of youths who reported that counseling helped them to be more aware of their feelings	70%	85%

Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)

BGCP developed two performance measures specific to its activities to further understand the outcomes of youths in their program. BGCP came close to meeting its goals as shown in Exhibit 26.

Exhibit 26. BGCP Performance Measures

JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
Percentage of youths who reported that they are engaged and building skills because of the program	80%	77%
Percentage of youths who reported developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	73%

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

The Family Preservation Program was effective in meeting its goal of keeping families intact, underscoring its central goal to keep youths in their homes. None of the six youths were given an out-of-home placement order in FY 2023-24.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

FLY reported on eight performance measures for JPCF- and JJCPA-funded programs. As shown in Exhibit 27, they exceeded their targets in all but one measure. For that one measure, only two youths answered the question, one of which answered “neutral”, hence 50%.

Exhibit 27. FLY Program-Specific Outcomes

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
Law Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	100%
Leadership Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	50%*
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program who will not sustain a new charge during program year	75%	100%**
Education improvement: The percentage of eligible seniors in the Leadership Program who attained a GED or HS diploma	60-80%	100%
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
Law Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	96%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	84%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	95%
Leadership Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	92%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program who will not sustain a new charge during program year	75%	100%**
Education improvement: The percentage of eligible seniors in the Leadership Program who attained a GED or HS diploma	60-80%	N/A

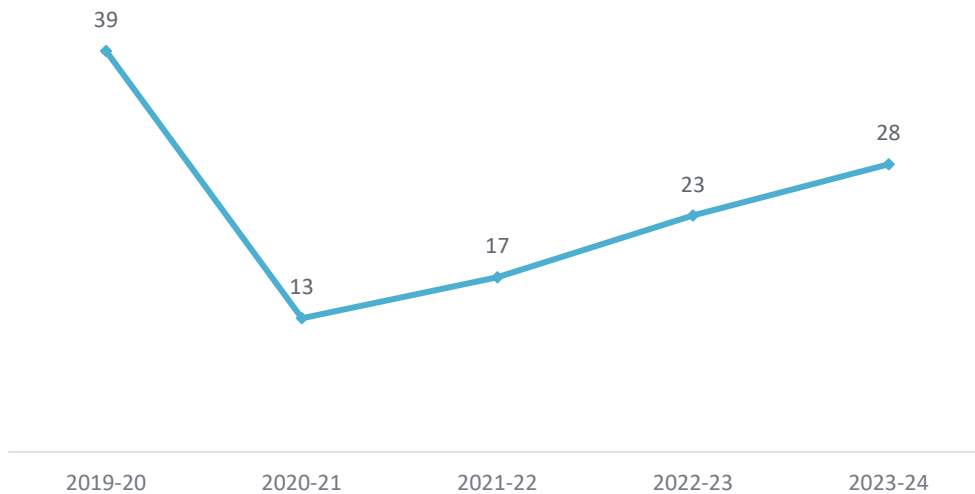
*N=2. **Information on new charges was provided by FLY and not verified by the probation department.

JUV SVCS CRT/DIV

One of the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit’s goals was to reduce the number of Juvenile Hall stays by diverting youth away from detention. In general, between FY 2019-20 and FY 2023-24, the average daily population decreased by 28% (Exhibit 28). However, between FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, the average number of youths in Juvenile Hall increased by five (22%), from 23 to 28 total youths, along with an increase in cases screened and managed since the last fiscal year (see Exhibit 30 and the following section for further discussion).

While fewer youths are being served relative to the recent five-year period, data collected for the 2020-25 Local Action Plan suggests that the needs of youths who are entering Juvenile Hall are more complex than in prior years and require significant resources and supervision.

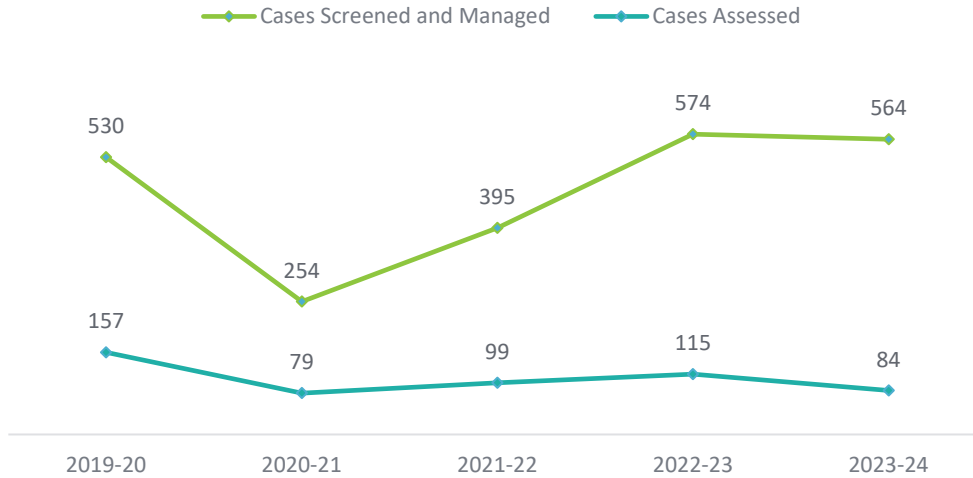
Exhibit 28. Average Daily Population, by Fiscal Year



Information on Cases Screened and Managed

In FY 2023-24, the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit screened and managed 564 cases (Exhibit 29). Caseloads for total cases screened and managed included Court (383) and Diversion and Juvenile Intervention Agreement Contracts (181). Cases screened and managed continued to consist of youths adjudged under WIC Section 602 (formal wards of the Court or those who have committed criminal law offenses) and youths adjudged under WIC Section 601 (those with a history of truancy, running away, or out-of-control behavior at home and/or in school). For further detail on how each case was processed through the system, please see Appendix F.

Exhibit 29. Total Number of Cases Screened and Managed, FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24

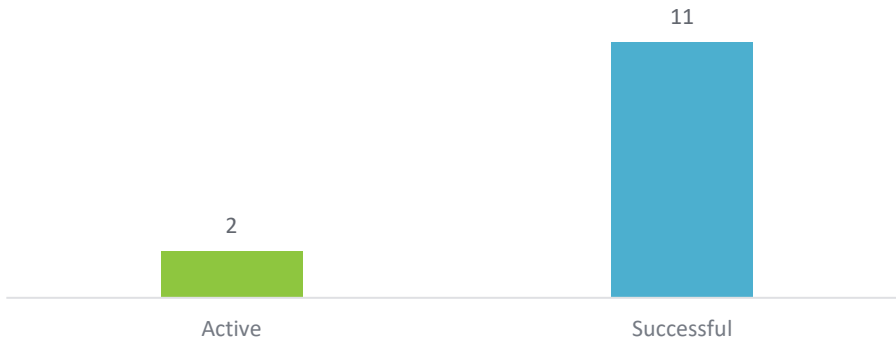


Note: Data before FY 2022-23 includes cases screened and managed through the Assessment Center/Investigations Unit. The Assessment Center merged with Investigations in FY 2021-22 and became the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion (CRT/DIV) Unit. Caseloads starting in FY 2022-23 include caseloads from Court and Juvenile Diversion.

Information on Number and Status of Diversion Contracts

Regarding diversion contracts in the Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit, there were 13 diversion contracts in FY 2023-24, 12 were 90-day intervention contracts and one was put on a six-month contract. Out of the 13 contracts, 11 closed as *Successful* and two remained *Active* (Exhibit 30).

Exhibit 30. Number and Status of Diversion Contracts



Source: Diversion data from Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit.

While 13 diversion contracts appear to be a low count, this is only one of many programs that divert youth from Juvenile Hall. Youth also are diverted through other programs such as Victim

Impact Awareness (VIA), letter of reprimand, mediation, Petty Theft program, referred out-of-county, traffic court, and Youth Outreach program offered through Child Welfare Services.¹⁸

StarVista

As seen in Exhibit 31, StarVista Insights met all of its goals for JJCPA-funded services, however StarVista SOY did not meet any of the three goals for its JPCF-funding this year.

Exhibit 31. StarVista Performance Measures

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
The percentage of youths enrolled in counseling services who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	96%*
The percentage of families participating in Family Therapy who reported that they developed new skills to deal with challenging adolescent behavior because of the program	80%	100%
The percentage of families participating in Parent Support Group who reported that the program helped them strengthen the parent teen relationship	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the VIA Education Preparation who did not sustain a new charge during the program year	80%	98%**
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
Percent of youths enrolled in SOY who reported that counseling helped them recognize their skills and strengths	80%	43%***
Percentage of youths enrolled in SOY who reported that counseling helped them deal with issues that come up in day-to-day life	80%	57%***
The percentage of youths enrolled in SOY who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	50%***

*Based on responses to questions: *I am able to have fun without using substances* and *I am able to deal with problems without using substances*.

**Based on charge information confirmed as “sustained” from VIA completion data provided by the probation department. Charges were counted if sustained during the start/end date of the VIA program. Proportion calculated out of all youths who graduated from the VIA South program. Charge information was not available for seven sealed cases.

***Outcomes based on pre-to-post changes on selected items from CANS related to recognizing skills and strengths, dealing with daily life, and likelihood of using drugs or alcohol.

¹⁸ There has been a recent shift in the juvenile justice system, with fewer referrals to Probation compared to the past few years. San Mateo Police Department (SMPD) diverts cases before even getting to Probation. The referrals that get sent to Probation are more severe cases and can be sent to the District Attorney’s (DA) office based on the type of the offense.

StarVista SOY and Insights continued to assess youth utilizing the CANS. The results show a significant decline in school-related needs from program entry to exit for 19 youths with available data served by SOY.

Additional information on StarVista Insights Parent Support Group

Although parent/caregiver data are not included with the overall reporting of the youth profiles in the evaluation findings, Insights served nine parents/caregivers in their Parent Support Group program in FY 2023-24. All parents/caregiver participants identified as female and received an average of 3.3 service hours per caregiver. Program challenges reported by Insights staff included attendance and reduced engagement due in part to limited time to participate in weekly sessions for caregivers working full time and leading single-parent households. Insights staff modified service delivery to include virtual and in-person sessions as well as holding individual meetings for some families rather than in the shared group space to better meet caregiver and youth needs.

Additional information on StarVista Victim Impact Awareness (VIA)

According to VIA South County participant information, of the 58 youths enrolled in the program in FY 2023-24, seven in every 10 (71%) youths graduated from the VIA program. Of the 41 participants who graduated from the program, 12 completed the mediation requirement (29%), 13 did not complete mediation (32%), and information on mediation completion was not known for 16 participants (39%) at the time of completing this report.

Success Centers

Success Centers had three performance measures for their JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. They did not submit an end-of-the-year report noting if they met their targeted goals.

YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates (YMCASF)

YMCASF reported on two performance measures for their JJCPA-funded programs – one for Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) which no youth participated, and one for their VIA program in which they exceeded their performance goal (Exhibit 32). They also exceeded all three of their goals for the JPCF-funded School Safety Advocate Program.

Exhibit 32. YMCASF Performance Measures

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
The percentage of youths enrolled in SVP who reported the group sessions helped them deal with issues that come up in day-to-day life.	80%	N/A
The percentage of youths enrolled in the VIA Education Preparation who did not sustain a new charge during the program year	80%	93%
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 23-24 TARGET	FY 23-24 RESULTS
The percentage of youths enrolled in SSA who reported that they are engaged and building skills because of the program	80%	94%
The percentage of youths enrolled in SSA who reported that they are developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	92%
The percentage of youths participating in alcohol and drug prevention groups who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	91%

**Based on charge information confirmed as “sustained” from VIA completion data provided by the probation department. Charges are counted if sustained during the start/end date of the VIA program. Proportions were calculated out of all youths who graduated from the VIA North program. Charge information was not available for 18 sealed cases.

Similar to StarVista, YMCASF continued to utilize CANS to support case management and evaluation this fiscal year. Behavioral and emotional needs significantly declined from program entry to exit among the 119 youths served by YMCASF with available data.

Additional information on YMCASF Victim Impact Awareness (VIA)

According to VIA North County participant information, of the 68 youths enrolled in the program, eight in every 10 (81%) youths graduated from the VIA program. Of the 55 participants who graduated from the program, 18 youths completed the mediation requirement (33%), 22 participants did not complete mediation (40%), and information on mediation completion was not known for 15 participants (27%) at the time of completing this report.

CLIENT STORIES

Each year, staff at JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs collect client stories to help illustrate the impact of services on their clients. The following stories are examples of client successes for FY 2023-24 (see Exhibits 33-36).

Exhibit 33. Client Success Story (Acknowledge Alliance, JPCF-funded program)

Name of client	Briana (pseudonym)
Age and gender	17-year-old Female
Reason for referral	Briana was referred to therapy by the school administration due to a lack of social engagement and academic success. Having recently transferred from another local high school, she was struggling to adjust to her new environment. She often appeared sad, and her teachers noticed that she wouldn't talk to her peers and would eat lunch alone in a classroom.
Client's behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	<p>When the clinician first met Briana, she was wearing all black, with a hoodie pulled forward to cover her face. Her long hair often obscured her features, and her facial expressions were sullen and flat. Briana stated that she did not need therapy and was only there to earn the credits needed to finish school. She was also often late to school and would skip classes.</p> <p>The clinician asked about her journey to coming to this alternative high school, and Briana mentioned "drama" at her previous school as the reason for her transfer. Briana requested that the clinician call her again in two weeks to check in, to which the clinician agreed.</p> <p>During their next meeting, Briana revealed that her grandmother and best friend had suddenly passed away from COVID-19. She agreed to continue therapy and began to share more about her grief, her family, and the events that led to her enrollment at the new school. She shared that she had no friends and would often not say one word to anyone throughout her school day. Briana shared more symptoms of depression and how it was impacted by themes of grief, loss, and social betrayals.</p>
Activity engagement and consistency	Briana came to therapy weekly and during especially hard times of grief she would come in for a session twice a week. She also would ask the therapist for more support when she needed. Acknowledge Alliance staff was able to quickly build strong rapport.
Client's behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Briana was able to speak more about her thoughts on friendship, loss, and grief. She began to think deeply about her values, goals, and support systems. After seeing the clinician for two months, noticeable changes emerged. Briana smiled more and could share things she was excited about. She started wearing makeup again and dressing up for school. She identified and reached out to potential friends and no longer ate alone in a classroom. The biggest change was her ability to think deeply about her future and feel hopeful again.
What the client learned as a result of the program	Briana gained a deeper understanding of herself and how grief, loss, and betrayal impact her mental and physical health. She learned about depression and developed coping skills to care for herself during difficult times. Most importantly, she learned to trust others and rely on her support system when she was struggling.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	Briana was able to make friends who shared her values of loyalty, communication, and trustworthiness. She began interacting more with her peers, speaking with teachers and administrators, and even found a supportive boyfriend. Briana developed adaptive ways to process her grief, such as spending time with her late grandmother's pet parrot and planning a trip to her grandmother's home country to honor her memory and learn more about her heritage. She also became more understanding and kind to herself when feeling sad. Briana made a point to plan and participate in activities that bring her joy, such as taking walks, playing soccer, and watching the sunset—a ritual she often shared with her grandmother. Lastly, she learned to depend on others and reach out when she needs support.
The value of the program in the client's words	In her last session, Briana shared that she wouldn't have been able to graduate without therapy. She reflected on how sad, lonely, and hopeless she felt when she first started. She expressed her gratitude to the clinician, noting that she now feels like a different person because of their work together. Lastly, she shared that she is hopeful for the future as she

	prepares to attend college and would consider therapy again because of her positive experience.
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Exhibit 34. Client Success Story (BGCP, JPCF-funded program)

Name of client	C (pseudonym)
Age and gender	16-year-old Male
Reason for referral	The client joined the program because they were familiar with last year’s high school success advisor (HSSA), and he told staff he would be willing to join the program.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	When the student first started the HSSA program, he was chronically absent. He would have a hard time talking to his success advisor or being open about his academic struggles. When asked what his long-term goals were, he would not respond. If staff tried to contact his mother, she would say she is having a hard time talking to or connecting with her son. Mom also became frustrated by the frequent calls regarding her son’s absences, and she stopped responding. The client also made it clear that he would not take or do schoolwork at home. He felt everything should be done in class.
Activity engagement and consistency	The client began to engage with the success advisor during sessions after the success advisor began to bring games to session. His engagement was not consistent at first, but as he became more comfortable, he would be outside the success advisor’s office waiting for sessions. During sessions, the client and the success advisor would discuss how his attendance improved and what changes his improved attendance had on his grades and understanding. He would admit he had an easier time understanding Algebra, Chemistry, and World History. He would share what assignments he was worried about for those classes as well.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Now, the student is going to his classes consistently and it is rare for him to miss class. Whereas in the past, it was the norm for him to be absent. On top of going to class, he does his work. In the beginning of the year, the few times he would attend class, he would avoid getting work done. Now, he will come into the success advising office asking for help, and he will engage during the entire tutoring session.
What the client learned as a result of the program	The student learned to be consistent, and most importantly, to be confident in himself. The student did not like to admit he was struggling with understanding classwork and was reluctant to ask for help. Now, he communicates with his teachers, ask questions in class, uses study hall hours to make-up work or ask for help, and he will come to success advisor’s office for tutoring during lunch.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	The student is showing more resilience, self-confidence, being honest about his challenges, and self-advocating for himself.
The value of the program in the client’s words	The student is doing so well in the program that has moved-up to bi-weekly meetings. He shared that he missed the weekly meetings because meetings with his success advisor are what he would look forward to when coming to school. The program is of value to the student because he feels more connected to the school, and he does not feel as though he is navigating his academics alone. His parents are immigrants, so he is a first-generation student who cannot ask his parents for guidance.

Exhibit 35. Client Success Story (FLY, JJCPA-funded program)

Name of client	Adam (pseudonym)
Age and gender	17-year-old Male
Reason for referral	Adam was referred to Leadership Training Program after working with FLY at Gateway Community School. He was pushed into Gateway Community School following some tension with other students and ultimately getting kicked out of Comprehensive High School. He has been dealing with law enforcement since a young age and was placed on probation at the age of 16.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	Adam was shy at first, but once connected to FLY staff he was slowly willing to open up. He was not very motivated outside of his social life and would often prioritize friends over school or other commitments. He was not connected to his education, and his social skills were hidden under his tough demeanor in the classroom. He seemed motivated by the potential support FLY could offer and was eager to see what the time in program would bring.
Activity engagement and consistency	Adam was quickly attached to the pro- social events of the program. He connected with his case manager and enjoyed socializing without expectation and judgement from his peers. As he became comfortable with programming he began to lean into the support of his case manager, and offered to help plan pro-social events. His excitement allowed him to plan an entire event, and he helped host a BBQ in the Park. Adam was also willing and participatory in Social Emotional Skill building, which led to many positive changes for him. He was able to build his advocacy skills, meeting his needs for education and ultimately transitioning out of Gateway Community School and into a Comprehensive High School. He is now expected to graduate early, and finish only one semester into his upcoming senior year. He also sought support with completion of probation requirements, one of them being community service hours. His skills building led to friendships in the cohort as well as termination from probation! Also, with the support of his case manager he reached several personal milestones, like attaining his driver’s license and becoming employed.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Adam was a light in the program, and his presence would always brighten up our spaces. He was excited to show up to events and took on advocacy like a champ. He was able to recognize his strengths and begin utilizing them for positive contributions to the program. FLY staff appreciated his willingness to reflect, as well as support. He remains excited and hopeful for his education, and program staff cannot wait to see him graduate high school early and come back as a returning peer leader in the fall.
What the client learned as a result of the program	He was able to reflect on his past and utilize the support of this case manager. He learned how to attain resources to meet his goals of community service. His advocacy and self-awareness skills were sharpened in his education access support. He was able to see that positive changes can happen when he has people in his corner, and that it is ok to accept help. He gained life skills such as planning, budgeting, and communication skills as well.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	He is confident and ready to tackle life's challenges rather than let them get him down. He is knowledgeable in his own strengths and knows when to leverage them for different needs. He was excited to be a part of social groups, and even leading spaces as a result. He tackles his education with seriousness, and he is now graduating early. He is employed and got his driver’s license, and able to help support himself and his family.

The value of the program in the client’s words	"I liked the staff that never gave up on us and always encouraged us to be our best self if not better. It has helped me be more open to communicate to new people."
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Exhibit 36. Client Success Story (FPP, JJCPA-funded program)

Name of client	Roy (pseudonym)
Age and gender	16-year-old Male
Reason for referral	Roy was referred to the probation department after having contact with law enforcement for threatening a teacher aide.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	Roy initially presented as anxious. He blamed his mother for being harsh and strict on him. Before his intervention contract, Roy had two incidents where he threatened to kill another student. Roy had poor communication with his mother and did not follow his parent’s rules at home. He was also not attending school, ran away from home, and went to live at his girlfriend’s house.
Activity engagement and consistency	Roy was open to participating in the Youth Outreach Program and received counseling services. He and his mother met during dyadic therapy sessions to increase positive communication between them. He met and communicated with the community worker during his contract. Roy also worked part time after school.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Roy presented with a happy mood, as evidenced by him smiling and interacting more positively with his mother. He seemed more aware of his triggers and was able to use learned coping skills to manage impulses and negative feelings, which arose when interacting with his mother. He also appeared to communicate more effectively with his mother as they continued to meet during dyad sessions.
What the client learned as a result of the program	Roy was able to improve his relationship and communication with his mother. He also was more willing and able to follow his mother’s rules at home and appeared more respectful. He also worked on his relationships with his siblings and family.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	Roy communicates more with his parents, especially his mother. He continues to work part time, and he is on track to graduate successfully from high school.
The value of the program in the client’s words	Roy stated that he, “learned that everything in life has a solution, but you need the support from loved ones and services like probation and the Youth Outreach Program to be able to reach goals and be successful in life.”

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 37).

Exhibit 37. Summary of Priority Areas, Key Opportunities, & Potential Outcomes

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 youth
Substance Use*	Expand participation in addiction programs designed for youth	Increase in the number of youth 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 youth 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 youth at school	Increase in the number of youth 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 youth with consistent and relatable mentors	Increase the number of youth who have at least one caring adult in their life; increase the number of youth 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 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 youth 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 youth 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 youth and families who access and benefit from services
Program Quality & Sustainability	Increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youth	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 youth 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 youth 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 youth

*Included in prior LAP

SUMMARY OF FUNDED PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

As seen in Exhibit 38 below, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs provide a continuum of services for youth and their families that align with the areas of focus established in the current LAP.

Exhibit 38. Strategies, by Funding Source and Program

JJCPA PROGRAMS	STRATEGY
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)	Career training, prosocial opportunities, school engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
Juvenile Assessment Center/Investigations Unit	Information and referral to services for alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral skills, development/decision-making skills
StarVista Insights	Mental health counseling, substance use prevention, trauma-informed systems, parenting skills
Success Centers	Prosocial opportunities, technical and career training
YMCA of San Francisco Victim Impact Awareness	Innovation in juvenile justice
JPCF PROGRAMS	STRATEGY
Acknowledge Alliance	Mental health counseling, trauma-informed practice, school-based counseling, culturally responsive services
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)	School engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
FLY	Career training, prosocial opportunities, school engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
StarVista SOY	Mental health counseling, substance use prevention, trauma-informed systems, school-based counseling
Success Centers	Prosocial opportunities, technical and career training
YMCA of San Francisco School Safety Advocates	Mental health counseling, substance abuse prevention and early intervention, trauma-informed systems, school-based counseling

2023-24 LAP PROGRESS BY PRIORITY AREA

The following section delineates the ongoing and new efforts in FY 2023-24 in response to the priorities of the 2020-25 LAP. Exhibit 39 summarizes the LAP priority outcome areas and highlights activities and progress made toward desired changes. FY 2024-25 will be the last year covered by the current LAP.

Exhibit 39. Summary of 2023-24 LAP Priority Outcome Areas, Current Activities, and Results

OUTCOME AREA	CURRENT ACTIVITIES, RESULTS, AND NEEDS
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
Mental Health	85% of youths reported that counseling from Acknowledge Alliance helped them deal with things that made them mad or frustrated them in life.
	96% of youths enrolled in counseling services with the StarVista SOY program reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program.
Substance Use	95% of youths participating in YMCASF's alcohol and drug prevention groups reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program.
Trauma-specific	Acknowledge Alliance, FLY, StarVista, and YMCASF all reported using trauma-informed care, practices, or systems. FLY uses Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) activities to transform trauma into opportunities for healing and help youth develop their own leadership identity.
School-based Counseling	Acknowledge Alliance, StarVista, and YMCASF continue to provide school-based counseling.
Family Therapy	100% of families participating in StarVista's Family Therapy reported that they developed new skills to deal with challenging adolescent behavior because of the program.
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH	
Prosocial Opportunities	BGCP and FLY use curriculum and interventions that focus on building and boosting youths' strengths and developmental assets. 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	FLY and BGCP linked youths with mentors to support healthy development and help navigate challenges and opportunities. 73% of youths served by BGCP reported developing positive and supportive relationships.

At least 96% of youths participating in FLY's implemented programs also 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.

Technical and Career Training Success Centers held multiple employer spotlights enabling youths to engage with potential employers. They co-hosted a large reentry and employment conference and facilitated job-readiness and life-skills training to youths.

Innovation in Juvenile Justice 100% of youths enrolled in FLY's Leadership Program reported they are less likely to break the law after being in the program.
93% of youths enrolled in the YMCASF VIA Education Preparation and 98% of youths enrolled in the StarVista VIA Education Preparation did not sustain a new charge during the program year.

Re-Entry Support FLY continued the Critical Time Intervention program to aid implementation of the reentry support program. FLY provided more intensive case management services to youths and helped them manage their resources for support. This effort was supported by other funding streams (YOBG and JJRBG).

PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT

Family Engagement Acknowledge Alliance, FPP, StarVista, and YMCASF all engaged families in their programs where appropriate.
FPP's main objective is to improve family relationships, and no youth was given an out-of-home placement order.

Parenting Skills 100% of families participating in StarVista's Parent Support Group reported that the program helped them strengthen the parent-teen relationship.

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 youth 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 and YMCASF, which use cultural sensitivity in their practice when working with clients.

Program Quality & Sustainability

Probation continued to roll out the implementation of 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 youth at the various decision points across the juvenile justice system specific to diversion, detention, disposition, residential and reentry.

ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS

Probation works with a multi-disciplinary team through the Court and Diversion unit. This helps to ensure that youth and their families have access to all services and programs needed to aid rehabilitation.

Align and Coordinate Services

Probation hosts quarterly meetings with all CBOs.

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 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 youth 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.

Probation provides trauma-informed training to Group Supervisors (GSs) and DPOs. Probation held 131 training sessions during FY 2023-24. Below represents a listing of the trainings and the number of times they occurred:

Trauma-Informed

- Emotional Survival (12)
- Interventions, Resources, Referrals (3)
- Stigma & Bias (10)
- Trauma (8)
- Crisis Intervention Skills and Fostering Resilience in Corrections (1)
- Equity Training: Cultivating More Equitable and Inclusive Communities (1)
- Hope Hub (1)
- Motivational Interviewing, 5 modules (15-17/module)
- ORAS End User (1)
- OYAS End User (1)
- Office of Youth and Community Restoration (2)

- Race Work Phase 3: Working (7)
 - Understanding and Addressing Implicit Bias in the Justice System (1)
 - Understanding Mental Illness in Corrections (1)
 - Vicarious Trauma: Learning the Importance of Self Care (2)
-

Conclusion

The FY 2023-24 comprehensive JJCPA/JPCF evaluation report provides valid and useful data that helps create a more comprehensive profile of youth 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 youth in the county. Through effective and thoughtful youth service programs, San Mateo County remains committed to improving outcomes for youth and their families.

Data presented in the FY 2023-24 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 youth.

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): The 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 youth 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 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	50	67	62	121	0
Youths with Probation Violations	2	3	2	0	0
ACKNOWLEDGE ALLIANCE	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	2	4	4	-	-
Youths with Probation Violations	0	3	2	-	-
FRESH LIFELINES FOR YOUTH (FLY)	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	30	10	20	7	0
Youths with Probation Violations	17	6	14	3	0
FAMILY PRESERVATION PROGRAM (FPP)	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	26	21	6	-	4
Youths with Probation Violations	26	21	2	-	1
STARVISTA INSIGHTS	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	50	44	20	17	3
Youths with Probation Violations	40	35	17	17	8

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge	Acknowledge Alliance
ASR	Applied Survey Research
BGCP	Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula
BHRS	Behavioral Health and Recovery Services
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
JJCC	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JPCF	Juvenile Probation Camp Funding
LAP	Local Action Plan
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV UNIT	Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit
OYAS	Ohio Youth Assessment System
OYAS-DIS	Ohio Youth Assessment System Disposition tool
OYAS-DIV	Ohio Youth Assessment System Diversion tool
Probation	San Mateo County Probation Department
SOY	StarVista Strengthen Our Youth
SSA	School Safety Advocates
SC	Success Centers
Triple-P	Positive Parenting Program
YMCA SF	YMCA of San Francisco
YSC-JH	Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall

Appendix E: CANS Modules

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: <i>Life Functioning</i> (individual, family, peer, school, and community realms) and <i>Strengths</i> (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: <i>Adverse/Traumatic Childhood Experiences</i> (static indicators of childhood trauma) and <i>Trauma Stress Symptoms</i> (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.

Appendix F: Case Triage Dispositions

DISPOSITIONS	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
Mandatory court cases	365	69%	191	75%	232	59%	326	57%	383	68%
Booked into secure custody	192	36%	52	20%	116	29%	144	25%	103	18%
Placed in Petty Theft Program	10	2%	1	<1%	6	2%	21	4%	13	2%
Placed in Juvenile Mediation/Victim Impact Awareness Program	1	<1%	3	1%	3	1%	25	4%	32	6%
Screened and referred to Traffic Court	44	8%	28	11%	20	5%	32	6%	9	2%
Referred to youth's county of residence	47	9%	18	7%	43	11%	71	12%	127	23%
Youth Outreach Program families served	18	3%	14	6%	17	4%	9	2%	25	4%
Alcohol and Other Drug assessment	17	3%	2	1%	5	1%	16	3%	2	<1%
Received Letter of Reprimand	36	7%	25	10%	53	13%	79	14%	51	9%
Juvenile record sealing application evaluated for submission to the Court	54	10%	62	24%	52	13%	42	7%	36	6%
Assessed and placed on diversion contracts	12	2%	9	4%	11	3%	13	2%	33	6%
§ Intervention (90-day contract)	6	1%	4	2%	4	1%	13	2%	12	2%
§ Informal diversion (6-month contract)	6	1%	5	2%	7	2%	0	0%	3	1%
Total Cases Screened and Managed	530		254		395		574		564	

Note: The total cases screened and managed for FY 2023-24 include all caseloads from Juvenile Diversion and Court. The numbers reported for Petty Theft Program, Juvenile Mediation, and Victim Impact Awareness programs are from assigned diversion cases in FY 2023-24.