



ANNUAL JUVENILE PROBATION EVALUATION REPORT

July 2020 – June 2021



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

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

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

The Data Co-Op feels that it is critically important to acknowledge that the JJCPA programs continued to effectively serve youth in San Joaquin County during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2020-2021 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Program data is provided for Probation Officers on Campus, Reconnect Day Reporting Center, Neighborhood Service Centers, Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY), Family Focused Intervention (FFIT), and Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI), which operates at Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation. The data presented in this evaluation report provide unequivocal evidence that these JJCPA funded programs are highly effective and have positively affected the lives of young people in San Joaquin County.

Probation Officers on Campus

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

In 2020-2021, JJCPA funding supported probation officers who provided services to a total of 27 high schools in San Joaquin County. The program served a total of 254 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 74 carryovers). Of these for whom data was collected, not including-carryovers, 35 (89.7%) completed POOC. The remaining 4 cases (10.3%) did not

complete the program. The specific reasons for not completing the program included: a bench warrant was issued, youth was sentenced to camp, etc.

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

- The overall percentages of arrests and incarcerations for the group that did not complete the program are consistently higher as compared to the group that completed the program.
- There are larger drops in arrest and incarceration percentages for those who complete the program.

The fact that clients who complete the program show a greater decrease with respect to arrests than those who do not complete the program only further supports the effectiveness of the program in meeting one of its main goals.

A second key finding was that POOC was shown to positively impact probation success. During the 2020-2021 school year there was an increase in violations of probation and filed violations with both clients completing and not completing. In addition, 68.6% of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

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

Reconnect Day Reporting Center

Program Year Analysis

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

Of the 42 youth who participated in Reconnect during FY 2020-2021 (excluding the first quarter of the year, when the program was on hiatus due to COVID-19), 5 completed the program (11.9%) and 24 (57.1%) were in progress at the time of data collection. Another 13 (31.0%) did not complete due to termination for various reasons including aging out and new law violations.

Arrest, incarceration, violation, and other program data was not available for the 24 youth who were still in progress when the program was suspended due to COVID-19. For the eighteen remaining Reconnect cases (completed n=5, did not complete n=13), the data show that the rates of the following adverse outcomes were substantially lower while participating in the program, as compared to the baseline period, for those who completed:

- Arrest: Among completed cases, the percent with 1+ arrests fell from 40.0% during baseline to 0.0% during the program. The rate rose among who did not complete, from 46.2% to 53.8%.
- Incarceration and Booking: The composite incarceration and booking rate dropped sharply from 60.0% to 20.0%, baseline to program for those who completed. The rate

rose among who did not complete, from 46.2% to 53.8%.

While attending Reconnect, the average number of EBP hours for those who completed was 45.6.

Multi-Year Analysis

A multi-year analysis was also conducted for Reconnect. The multi-year data analyzed spans five full programmatic years (2015-2015 through 2018-2019), three quarters of a sixth year (2019-2020) and three-quarters of a seventh and most recent year (2020-202) (program interruptions due to COVID-19). A total of 208 youth participated during this period and 25.5% completed.

For the subset of youth who completed the program, the data show that the following rates of adverse outcomes were substantially lower while participating in the program, as compared to the baseline period:

- Arrest: Within the program period, Reconnect non-completes had roughly 3.5 times the arrest rate (36.5%) of Reconnect graduates (9.8%).
- Incarceration/ Booking: Rates for those who completed dropped from 57.9% to 47.4%, baseline to program, while the rate for non completes increased slightly, from 63.8% to 69.6%.
- Violation of Probation: Rates for those who completed fell from 52.9% to 49.0%, baseline to program. In contrast, among non-completes, it increased from 59.5% to 78.6%

The amount of evidence-based programming (EBP) received while attending Reconnect was substantial: the EBP hours per participant for those who

completed was 78.2. The hours of EBP coupled with probation officers who are invested in the students' success have helped to make this program successful.

Neighborhood Service Centers

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

In 2020-2021, CPFSJ provided services to 538 families in which there was at least one child aged 7-18. From these, a sample was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types:

- (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 44 youths)
- (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 41 youths)
- (3) School Engagement (n = 23 youths)

Of the 538 core NSC participants, 70.8% completed the program, 15.2% were in progress, and the remaining 13.9% did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts.

Data on arrests and incarcerations were obtained for 41 participants, 28 of which completed the program. Overall, during the program, the arrest rate was about one-third of the baseline rate for both the overall population and those who completed. The ratio of baseline to program incarcerations is also the same (3:1) for both the overall sample and completed cases.

CPS intervention data was tracked for 42 children overall, including 16 who completed. For the overall sample, during the program, the CPS intervention rate was about two-third of the baseline rate (compared to 33.3% during baseline, the rate was 21.4% while participating in NSC). For only those who completed the program, there was a substantially greater intervention rate during baseline (50%). While in the program, the rate was reduced by about 20 percentage points, to 31.3%.

Unexcused absence data was obtained for 23 children overall, included 10 who completed the program. Overall, during baseline, nearly three-quarters (73.9%) of NSC participants had one or more unexcused absences; during NSC participation, slightly over half (56.5%) did. Among just those who completed the NSC, 60.0% had 1+ absences during baseline; during program participation the percent was slightly lower (50.0%). School suspensions and expulsions data were also obtained. No youths had suspensions or expulsions in either the baseline or NSC participation period.

As far as modes of participation, most youth participated in NSC through family case management (321 in basic case management and 132 in intensive case management), followed by youth group (42) and youth case management (40).

Transitional Age Youth Unit

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

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

There were 61 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2020-2021 program year. By the end of the 2020-2021 program year three-quarters of participants (75.4%) were still enrolled in TAY, 14.8% completed, and 9.8% were terminated. Three (4.9%) TAY clients participated in the Passport Program.

The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 17 to 26 years old. Four program participants (6.6%) had a substance abuse issue and four (6.6%) had a behavioral health issue. A total of five clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and four received services.

About three-quarters (78.7%) of TAY participants had no violations during the program. Client challenges during the program included new charges, gang involvement, and lack of transportation/driver's license.

Family Focused Intervention Team

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

to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent intergenerational involvement in the justice system.

During the 2020-2021 program year there were 61 clients enrolled in FFIT. By the end of the program year most participants (62.3%) were still enrolled in FFIT, 13.1% completed, 3.3% were terminated, and 21.3% were in custody or had a bench warrant.

About three-fourths of clients (78.7%) were male and 21.3% were female. About one-quarter of clients had one child (27.9%), 34.4% had two children, 14.8% had three children, and 14.8% had four or more children. The high majority of FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (72.1%), 36.1% had a behavioral health issue, and 8.2% were veterans.

Two clients (3.3%) participated in the Passport Program and nine (14.8%) participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated in domestic violence programming, 44.4% were currently enrolled.

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

- Arrests: 60.7% had no arrests for a new charge during the program.
- Incarceration: 54.5% had no incarcerations during the program.
- Violations: 36.1% had no violations during the program.

FFIT client challenges this year included housing, mental health, failures to report, and substance abuse. FFIT client successes this year include employment, program enrollment, and regular reporting.

Positive Youth Justice Initiative

The Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI) works to transform the California juvenile justice system into a more just, effective system that is aligned with the

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

Community Partnerships for Families of San Joaquin

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

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

There was a total of 38 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ during the 2020-2021 program year. All 38 clients were male (100%). Clients ranged in age from 14 to 18 years old, with an average of 16 years old.

PYJI youth had an average of 2 needs each, with a range of 1 to 4 needs. Youth needs included social emotional health services (81.6%), help with legal issues (63.2%), employment services (31.6%), education services (23.7%), and more. Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need.

Most needs were met at CPFSJ (88.4%). Services that PYJI youth received included:

- Court navigation assistance (55.3%)
- Reconnect structured activity (50.0%)
- Case management (23.7%)
- Resume Building/Job Applications (23.7%)
- PYJI LGCC Youth Group (21.1%)

Sow A Seed Community Foundation

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

PYJI youth who are referred to Sow A Seed typically face needs including anger, lack of support, lack of people at home to guide them, lack of stability, and financial concerns. Sow A Seed helps youth with these needs through programs including Fresh Start

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2020-2021 by the San Joaquin County Probation Department and community-based organizations. Probation Officers on Campus program, the Reconnect Day Reporting Center, Neighborhood Service Centers, Transitional Age Youth Unit, Family Focused Intervention Team, and the Positive Youth Justice Initiative at Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation are funded through the State of California's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA).

Probation Officers on Campus

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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



PROGRAM PROCESS AND CLIENTELE

In 2020-2021, JJCPA funding supported probation officers who provided services to a total of 27 high schools in San Joaquin County. The total number of schools served is in alignment with historical totals and connects with the inclusion of the San Joaquin County Office of Education alternative education sites (i.e., One. schools). The program served a total of 254 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 74 carryovers). Of these for whom data was collected, not including-carryovers, 35 (89.7%) completed POOC. The remaining 4 cases (10.3%) failed to complete the program. The specific reasons for not completing the program included: a bench warrant was issued, youth was sentenced to camp, etc.

Population characteristics of the 39 individuals (not including carry-overs) that took part in Probation Officers on Campus (during the 2020-2021 year) are as follows:

- 35 (89.7%) clients were male and 4 (10.3%) were female.
- 46.2% of the participants were Hispanic/Latinx, 38.5% of the population was African American, 7.7% were White, 5.1% were Asian, and 2.6% were an 'Other' ethnicity.
- The average age for this population was 15.

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

The list of schools served by the program in 2020/2021 follows:

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

In Table 1.1 we show client ethnicity as compared to overall county percentages of ethnicity for juveniles aged 0-17 (State of California, Department of Finance – Kidsdata.org, 2020).

PROGRAM DATA

Data findings indicate positive results for a range of program measures.

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

The focus of Probation Officers on Campus is on stopping the pattern of criminal behavior that leads to arrest and incarceration as well as subsequent probation status. Thus, the primary goal of the program centers on whether there is a positive effect on the delinquent behavior of program clients. Evaluation findings indicate success with respect to this goal; this is evidenced by the results shown in Figure 1.1 and in the additional findings that follow. These results show that both arrests and incarcerations decrease after youth take part in the program. More specifically, 79.5% of clients were arrested before POOC versus only 38.5% during the program. Incarcerations dropped from 79.5% to 41.0%.

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

The net decrease in the percentage of arrests for those that completed the program was 42.8% while there was an increase of 25.0% for those that did not complete the program.

The net decrease in the percentage of incarcerations for those that completed the program was 40.0% while there was only a 25.0% decrease for those that did not complete the program.

Table 1.1 Race/Ethnicity of Probation Officers on Campus Participants vs. County Percentages, 2020-2021

	All Participants	San Joaquin County
Race/Ethnicity		
African American	38.5%	6.6%
American Indian	---	0.4%
Asian	5.5%	13.8%
Hispanic/Latinx	46.2%	49.4%
Middle Eastern	---	---
Pacific Islander	---	0.4%
White	7.7%	24.3%
Multi-Ethnic	---	5.1%
Other	2.6%	---

Figure 1.1 Percentage of Clients Arrested/Incarcerated in the 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus (n=39)

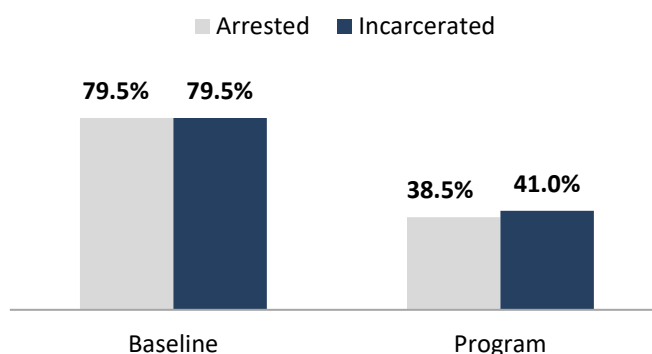
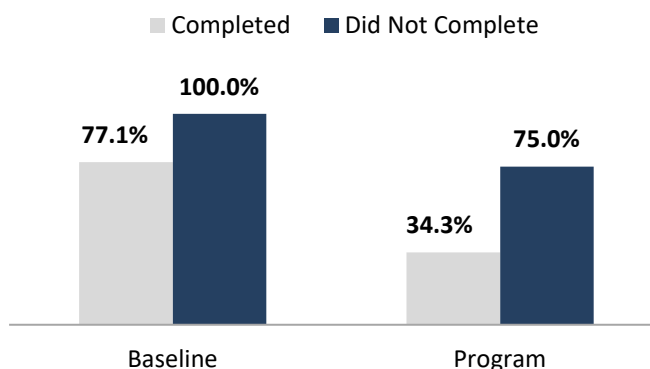


Figure 1.2 The Percentage of Clients Arrested 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus by Completion Status, 2020-2021



There are two points to note about the results seen in Figures 1.2 and 1.3.

- The overall percentages of arrests and incarcerations for the group that did not complete the program are consistently higher as compared to the group that completed the program.
- There are larger drops in arrest and incarceration percentages for those who complete the program.

The overall effects shown in Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 testify to the program’s effectiveness in reducing criminal activity for all clients. The fact that clients who complete the program show a greater decrease with respect to arrests and incarcerations than those who do not complete the program only further supports the effectiveness of the program in meeting one of its main goals.

Not only does Probation Officers on Campus reduce the frequency of criminal/delinquent activity it also has positive effects on the severity of the crimes that are committed. This can be seen in Figures 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6.

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

Data in Figures 1.5 and 1.6 show that clients who complete the program are much less likely to have committed violent felonies. Moreover, of the 35 completed cases, 57.1% committed no offense during the program, compared to 25.0% for non-completes.

Figure 1.3 The Percentage of Clients Incarcerated 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus by Completion Status, 2020-2021

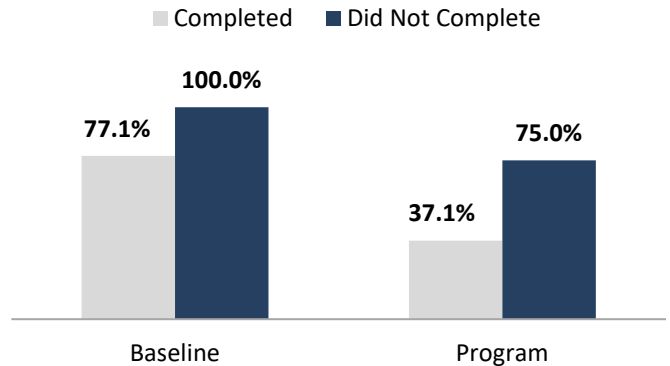


Figure 1.4 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for All Program Participants (n=39)

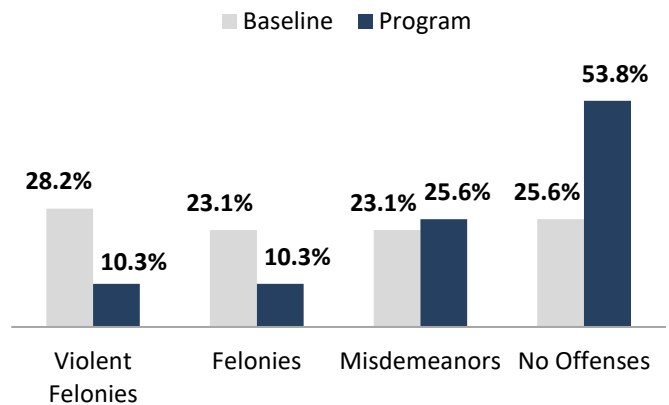
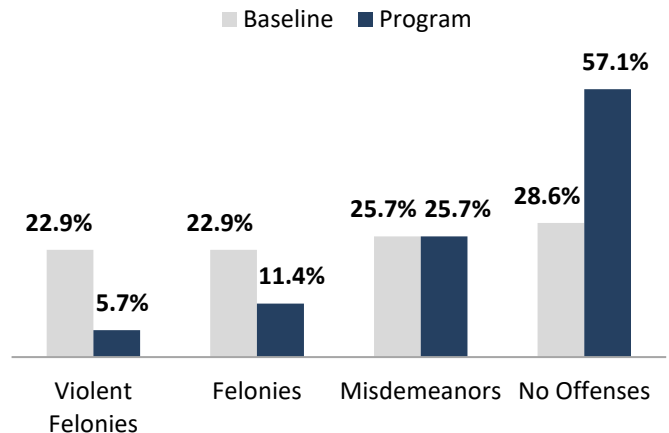


Figure 1.5 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for those who Completed the Program (n=35)



Key Finding Two: Probation Officers on Campus Positively Impacts Probation Success

An important issue in any probation program involves the extent to which youth complete probation in a timely fashion and without further incident. In Figure 1.7, we present data on probation violations and filed violations specific to who completed the program. In addition, results in Figure 1.8 center on the same data points for participants who did not complete the program. As was the case previously, events in the six months prior to the program are compared to events that occurred during the program period.

During the 2020-2021 school year there was an increase in violations of probation and filed violations with both clients completing and not completing.

In addition, 68.6% of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

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

Figure 1.6 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for those who Did Not Complete the Program (n=4)

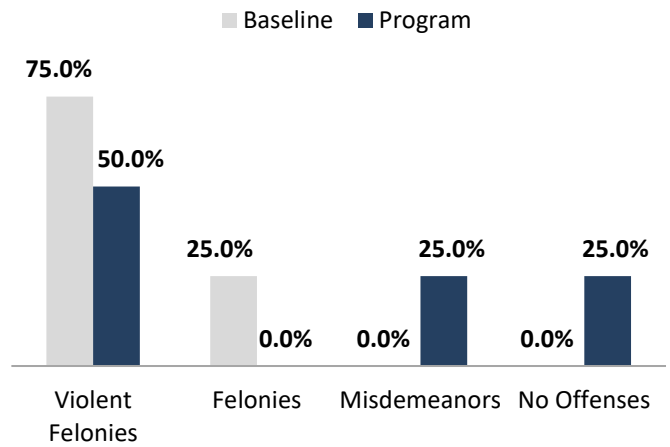


Figure 1.7 Percentage of Participants who Completed the Program and who Violated Probation or had Violations Filed with the Court (n=35)

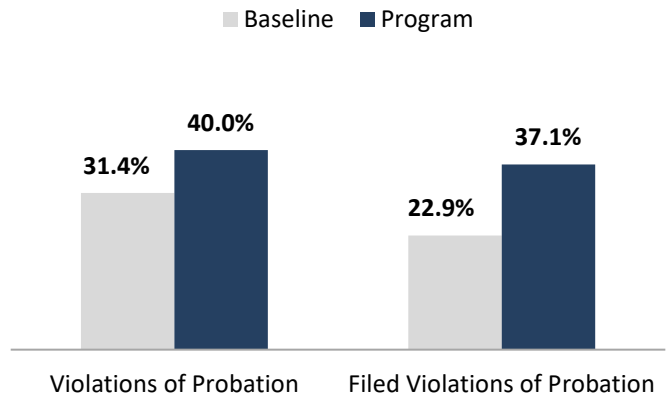
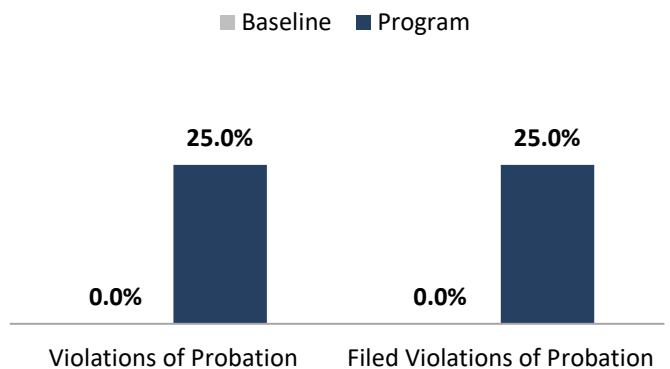


Figure 1.8 Percentage of Participants who Did Not Complete the Program and who Violated Probation or had Violations Filed with the Court (n=4)



Key Finding Three: School Behavior Data Findings

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

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

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

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Pre/Post Change			
Arrests	30.7% ↓	40.0% ↓	42.8% ↓
Incarcerations	28.5% ↓	33.4% ↓	40.0% ↓
Violent Felonies	11.0% ↓	13.3% ↓	17.2% ↓

Reconnect Day Reporting Center

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

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

Needs specific to youth residing in the targeted areas include alcohol/drug abuse, lack of school attendance and academic success, dysfunctional family relationships, a lack of decision-making skills, and a lack of anger management skills.

In April 2020 Reconnect paused due to the pandemic and resumed in October 2020. Thus, during July, August and September—i.e. the first quarter of the 2020-21 reporting period—the program was inactive. Consequently, data for 2020-21 pertain only to the last three quarters of that reporting period.



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

PROGRAM DATA

Program Completion

Of the 42 youth who entered Reconnect during the 2020-21 reporting period, 24 (57.1%) were still attending at the time of data collection (August 2021). For these in-progress participants, the completion rate will be addressed in next year's report. For this report, completion statistics pertain to the 18 valid cases (where completion status had been determined as of August 2021). A total of 5 youth (11.9%) completed Reconnect; 13 (31.0%) did not (Figure 2.1). More detailed information on non-completion is provided in the *Termination/Program Exit* section.

Race/Ethnicity

A majority of Reconnect youth was Hispanic/Latino (59.5%), with African Americans as the next largest group (31.0%). Another 7.1% were White, 2.4% Asian; and Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and 'Other' each at 0.0% (Figure 2.2). In comparison, among countywide juvenile probation referrals in 2020, 41.2% were Hispanic; 33.4% African American; 17.2% White and 4.5% Asian; and 5% or less for 'Other' categories. Thus, recent countywide referrals for the two largest ethnicities combined (Hispanic and African American) constituted roughly 75 of referrals—about thrice that of the next two highest ethnic categories combined (White and Asian). While for Reconnect 2020-21 data, the ratio is approximately 10:1 (90.5% Hispanic/African American vs. 9.5% White/Asian).

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily centered in South Stockton (95202, -203, -204, -205, -206, and -215), with the great majority (90.5%) residing there. Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas. Another 7.1% resided in North Stockton, and the remainder (2.4%) in Manteca (Table 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Program Completion (n=42)

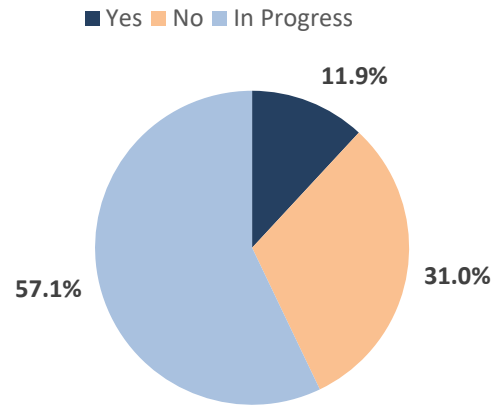


Figure 2.2 Race/Ethnicity (n=42)

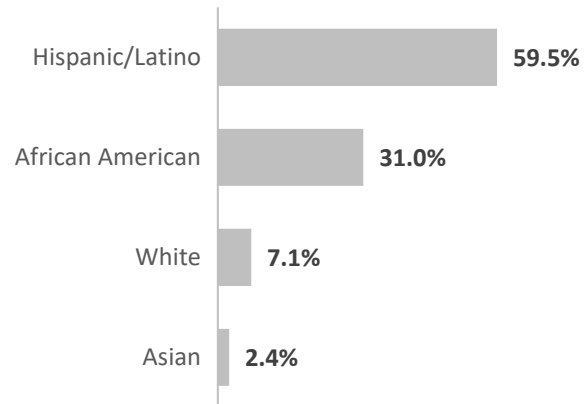


Table 2.1 City/Area of Residence

	Count	%
Total Cohort	42	
South Stockton	38/42	90.5%
North Stockton	3/42	7.1%
Manteca	1/42	2.4%

Termination/Program Exit

Out of the 42 Reconnect participants active during the 2020-21 reporting period, 24 youths were in progress at the time of data collection, and there were two youths with an unassigned termination type. Thus, excluding these 26 youths, there were 16 youths with valid termination/program data. For these participants, the most common termination reasons were: completion due to the pandemic; and aging out (i.e. turning 18. Ten youth exited for these combined reasons, 5 apiece (31.3% apiece)). Two youths (12.5%) were terminated due to new law violations. The remaining four youths exited for the reasons shown in Table 2.2.

Lifetime Arrests

The number of lifetime arrests (prior to starting Reconnect) was queried for each participant. Approximately three-fourths of Reconnect participants (73.8%) had three or more lifetime arrests. Roughly one-sixth (16.7%) had two arrests, and about one-tenth 9.5% had just one arrest during their lifetime (Figure 2.3). The median number of lifetime arrests was 3.5; the mean was 4.5.

Program Length

Program length (days elapsed from intake to exit) can be influenced by factors like: participant attitudes and behaviors, family characteristics, juvenile court actions, changes in the Reconnect curriculum, and (recently) the Covid-19 pandemic. Valid program length data were available for 17 participants, after excluding the 24 in-progress participants (as well one additional participant for whom this data was not available). As seen in Figure 2.4, the most frequent range of participation length was 300-399 days (7 out of 17 valid cases fell within this range).

Table 2.2 Reason for Termination

	Count	%
Total Terminated	16	
Complete due to pandemic	5/16	31.3%
Aged out	5/16	31.3%
New Law Violation	2/16	12.5%
VOP Unrelated to program	1/16	6.3%
Deceased	1/16	6.3%
Moved out of jurisdiction	1/16	6.3%
Court termination	1/16	6.3%

Figure 2.3 Lifetime Arrests (n=42)

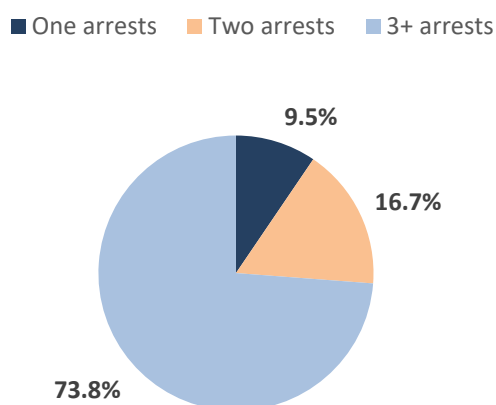
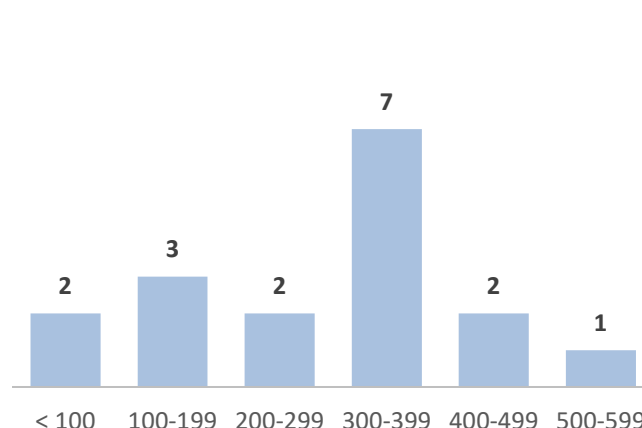


Figure 2.4 Histogram, Program Length (Days) (n=17)



Arrest

In this study, the definition of arrest rate for a given period (i.e. either the baseline or program period) is: *# cases with 1+ arrests divided by the total number of valid cases*. Arrest data for both periods (baseline and program) were available for all five youth who completed and for all 13 who did not complete. Among completed cases, the percent with 1+ arrests fell from 40.0% during baseline to 0.0% during the program. In contrast, among those who did not complete, the percent with 1+ arrests increased slightly from 46.2% to 53.8% (Figure 2.4).

Incarceration and Booking

Figure 2.6 includes both incarcerations through law enforcement (excluding probation), as well as bookings through probation (involving detention) as a single composite variable. Incarceration data for both periods were available for all five completed cases and for all 13 did-not-complete cases. For those who completed, the composite incarceration and booking rate (*the proportion with 1+ incarcerations and/or bookings*) dropped sharply from 60.0% to 20.0%, baseline to program. For the non-completion group (n = 13), the rate increased slightly, from 46.2% to 53.8%.

Violation of Probation (VOP)

The dataset for probation violations consists of five completed cases and 13 did-not-completes. The rate definition is *# cases with 1+ violations divided by the total number of valid cases*. Among completes, the VOP rate was zero during baseline and 60.0% during the program. With only 5 completed cases, this year's data may not be reflective of the baseline vs. program VOP ratio that occurs in the long term (see multiyear Reconnect report). Among non-completes, the VOP rate increased from 23.1% to 61.5%, baseline to program (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.5 Arrest Rate

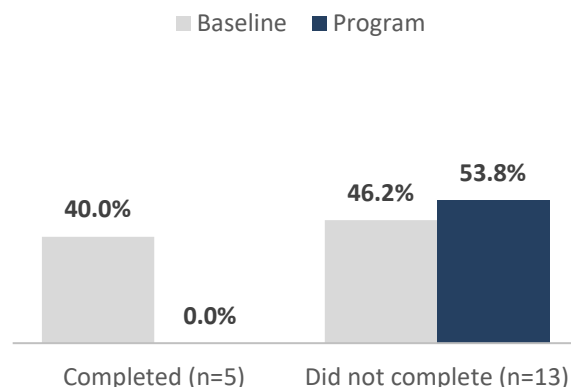


Figure 2.6 Incarceration/Booking

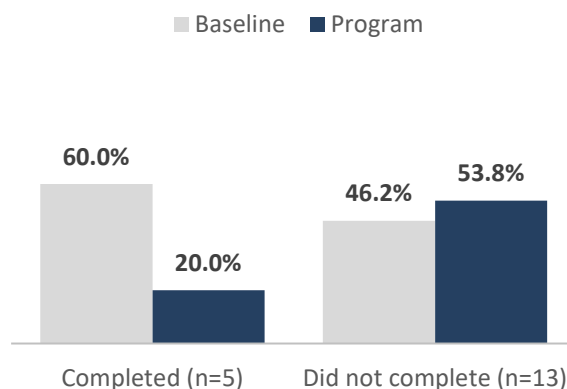
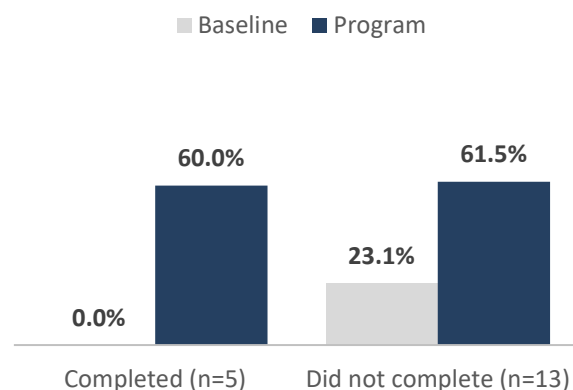


Figure 2.7 VOP Rate



Unexcused Absence

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of unexcused school absences does not apply (due to non-enrollment); also, the pandemic may have affected the availability or applicability of school-related data. Hence the small number of valid cases: one (1) completed and two (2) did-not-completes. The lone completed case had 1+ unexcused absences during baseline, and zero during the program. Of the two non-completes, during baseline and program as well, one youth had 1+ unexcused absences and one did not (a rate of 50% in both periods) (Figure 2.8).

School Suspension

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of school suspensions does not apply (due to non-enrollment); also, the pandemic may have affected the availability or applicability of school-related data. Regarding suspensions, the lone completed case had no suspensions. Of the two (2) non-completes, one (1) had a baseline suspension and neither had suspensions while in the program (Figure 2.9).

Evidence-based Program (EBP) Hours Completed

As seen in Figure 2.10, among the 5 youth who completed Reconnect, the per-participant number of EBP hours attended was 0.0 during baseline; during the program period this rose to 45.6 EBP hours completed. For the 13 non-completes the level of EBP involvement during the program period was less than half compared to those who completed (18.3 hours per participant, compared to 45.6 hours for those who completed).

Figure 2.8 Unexcused Absence

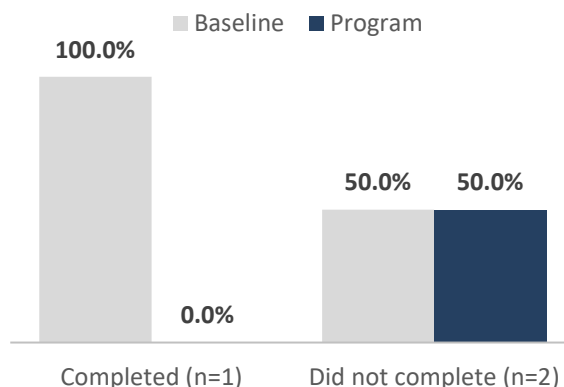


Figure 2.9 School Suspensions

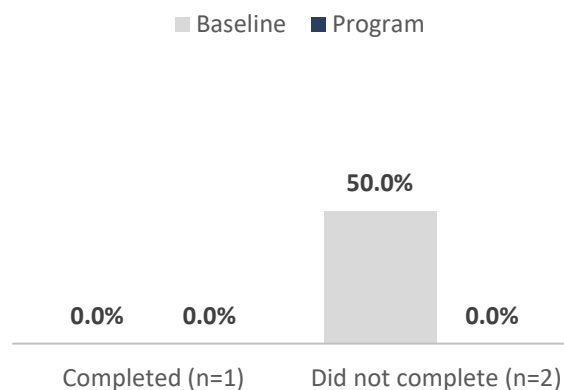
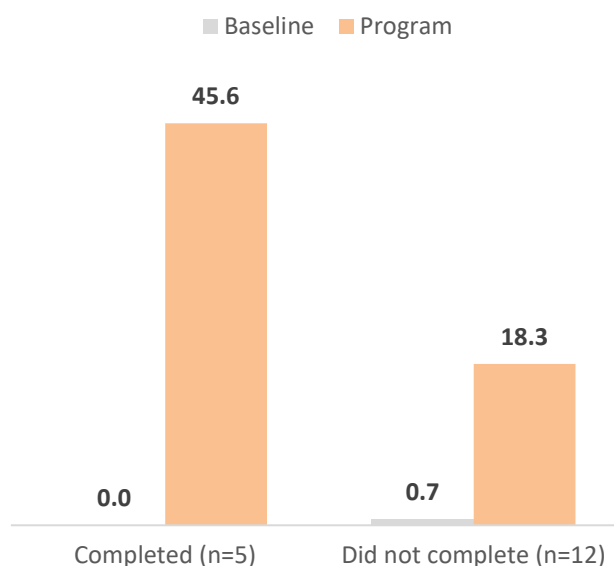


Figure 2.10 EBP Hours per Participant



RECONNECT – HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Along with the data presented for the most recent fiscal year, the following data centers on historical analysis for Reconnect for five full programmatic years (2015-1015 through 2018-2019), three quarters of a sixth year (2019-2020) and three-quarters of a seventh and most recent year (2020-202) (program interruptions due to COVID-19).

Program Completion

Of the 208 youth who entered Reconnect during the multiyear period, 24 (11.5%) were still attending at the time of data collection (August 2021). For these in-progress participants, the completion rate will be addressed in next year’s report. For this report, completion statistics pertain to the 184 valid cases (where completion status had been determined as of August 2021). A total of 53 youth (25.5%) completed Reconnect; 131 (63.0%) did not (Figure 2.11). More detailed information on non-completion is provided at a later point in the report.

Race/Ethnicity

A majority of Reconnect youth were Hispanic/Latino (46.6%), with African Americans as the next largest group (41.8%). Another 8.2% were White, 1.9% Asian; and Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and ‘Other’ each at 0.5% (Figure 2.12). In comparison, among countywide juvenile probation referrals in 2020, 41.2% were Hispanic; 33.4% African American; 17.2% White and 4.5% Asian; and 5% or less for ‘Other’ categories. Thus, for countywide referrals recently, the combined Hispanic and African American proportion (roughly 75%) has been roughly thrice that of the combined White and Asian proportion. While for Reconnect multiyear data, the ratio has been closer to 9:1 (88.4% Hispanic/African American vs. 11.1% White/Asian).

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily centered on South Stockton (95202, -203, -204, -205, -206, and -

Figure 2.11 Program Completion (n=208)

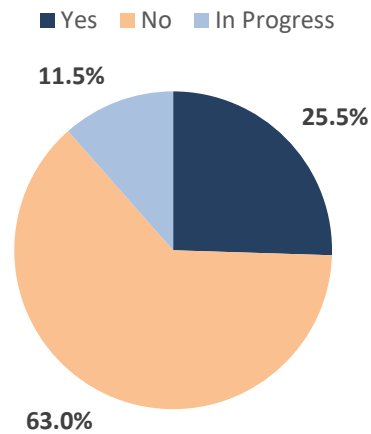


Figure 2.12 Race/Ethnicity (n=208)

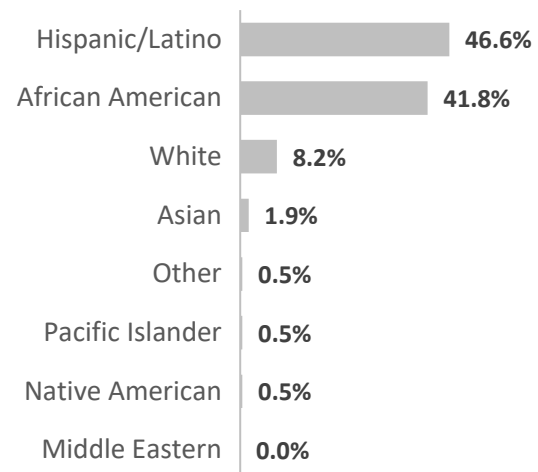


Table 2.3 City/Area of Residence

	Count	%
Total Cohort	208	
South Stockton	138/208	66.3%
North Stockton	55/208	26.4%
Lodi	8/208	3.8%
Manteca	4/208	1.9%
Tracy	3/208	1.4%

215), with the majority (66.3%) residing there. Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas. Another 26.4% resided in North Stockton (area codes -207 through -212). A combined 7.1% of participants resided outside of Stockton—either in the Lodi-Woodbridge area (3.8%), the Manteca-Lathrop area (1.9%), or in Tracy (1.4%).

Reason for Termination

There were 105 youths who did not complete Reconnect due to either a new law violation, a VOP unrelated to Reconnect, behavior issues, or unexcused absences (Table 2.4). This particular analysis excludes those who completed the program outright; completed due to the pandemic; transferred out; aged out; or exited for other reasons. Of the 105 terminations mentioned, a slight majority (54 youths, or 51.4%) were due to violations unrelated to Reconnect. Another 36 terminations (34.3%) were for new law violations. Absence and behavior issues accounted for 9.5% and 4.8% respectively.

Lifetime Arrests

The number of lifetime arrests (prior to starting Reconnect) was queried for each participant. Approximately two-thirds of Reconnect participants (66.8%) had three or more lifetime arrests. Roughly one-fifth (20.2 %) had two arrests, and only 13.0% had just one arrest during their lifetime (Figure 2.13). The median number of lifetime arrests was 3.0; the mean was 3.8.

Most Severe Crime

The most severe crime (prior to starting Reconnect) was determined for 207 Reconnect participants. For nearly two-thirds (32.9%) of these, robbery/theft was determined to be the most severe crime. The second- and third-ranking most severe crime categories were weapon charges (15.5%) and assault (9.2%). Each of the remaining specific crime categories accounted for less than 5% each, with vandalism (4.8%) and auto

Table 2.4 Reason for Termination

	Count	%
Total Terminated	105	
VOP unrelated to program	54/105	51.4%
New law violation	36/105	34.3%
Absences	10/105	9.5%
Behavior	5/105	4.8%

Figure 2.13 Lifetime Arrests (n=208)

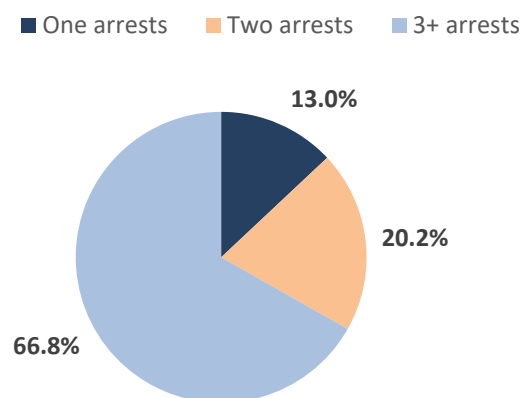


Table 2.5 Most Severe Crime

	Count	%
Robbery/theft	68/207	32.9%
Weapon Charge	32/207	15.5%
Assault	19/207	9.2%
Vandalism	10/207	4.8%
Auto Theft	10/207	4.8%
Assault w/Weapon	4/207	1.9%
Drug Possession	2/207	1.0%
Sexual Crime	2/207	1.0%
Other	60/207	29.0%

theft (also 4.8%) ranking highest among these lesser categories. Together, these specific categories account for 71.0% of the most severe crimes among Reconnect participants, leaving 29.0% as unspecified/other.

Program Length

Program length (days from intake to exit) can be influenced by factors such as participant attitudes and behaviors, family characteristics, juvenile court actions, changes in the Reconnect curriculum, and (recently) the Covid-19 Pandemic. Valid program length data were available for 183 participants, after excluding the 24 in-progress participants (as well one additional participant for whom this data was not available). As seen in Figure 2.14, the vast majority (139 out of 183 youth) fell in either the 0-99 days (139 out of 183 youth) fell in either the 0-99 days range, or 100-199 range (Figure 2.14).

Arrest

In this study, the definition of arrest rate for a given period (baseline or program) is: *# cases with 1+ arrests divided by the total number of valid cases*. Arrest data for both periods (baseline and program) were available for 51 out of 53 “completed” cases, and for 126 of 131 “did not complete” cases. Among the 51 completed cases, the percent with 1+ arrests fell from 29.4% during baseline to 9.8% during the program. In contrast, among non-completes, the percent with 1+ arrests increased slightly from 31.7% to 36.5% (Figure 2.15).

Incarceration and Booking

Figure 2.16 includes both incarcerations through law enforcement (excluding probation), as well as bookings through probation (involving detention) as a single composite variable. Relatively few participants had valid counts for both incarceration and booking. For those with valid counts who completed Reconnect, the incarceration and booking rate (*proportion with 1+ incarcerations and/or bookings*) dropped moderately from 57.9% to 47.4%, baseline to program. For the non-completion group

Figure 2.14 Histogram - Length of Participation (Days) (n=183)

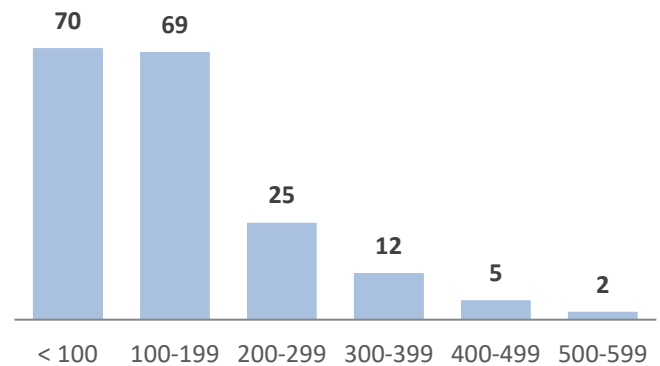


Figure 2.15 Arrest Rate

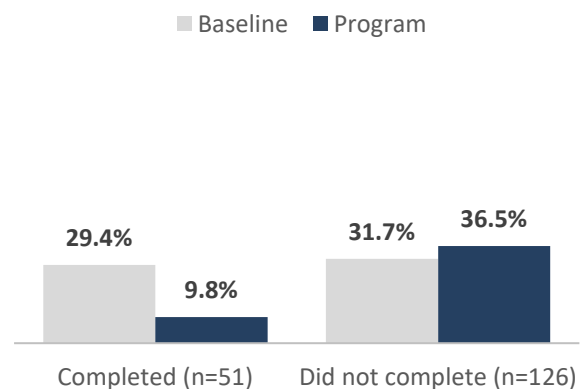
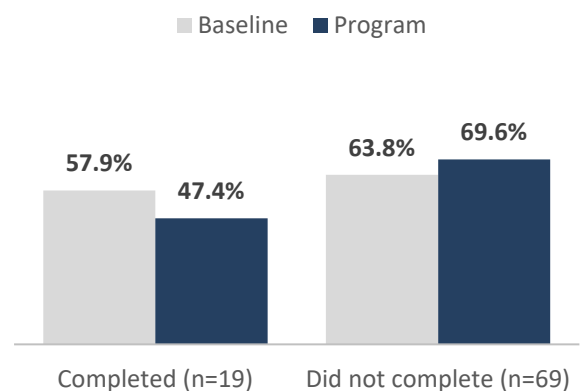


Figure 2.16 Incarceration/Booking Rate



(n=69), this proportion increased slightly, from 63.8% to 69.6%.

Violation of Probation (VOP)

The dataset for probation violation consists of 51 completed cases and 126 non-completes. The rate definition is: *# cases with 1+ violations divided by the total number of valid cases*. Among completes, the VOP rate fell from 52.9% to 49.0%, baseline to program. In contrast, among non-completes, it increased from 59.5% to 78.6% (Figure 2.17). Note that it is common for a violation to result in termination from Reconnect. Thus, although failing to complete may leave a youth at greater risk for violations, the converse relationship, i.e. *violations precipitate Reconnect terminations*, is consistent with both the termination policy and the data patterns observed.

Unexcused Absence

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of unexcused school absences does not apply (due to non-enrollment). Hence, relative to the arrest rate dataset, there were fewer valid cases: 45 completed and 126 did-not-completes. Among completed cases, the unexcused absence rate rose slightly—from 75.6% to 82.2%, baseline to program. Among did-not-completes, the rate increased from 74.5% to 86.7% (Figure 2.18).

School Suspension

For some youths with current/recent juvenile justice involvement, analysis of school disciplinary actions does not apply (due to non-enrollment). Thus, for 35 participants, school suspension data were not available. This reduced valid completed cases to 46; and reduced valid did-not-complete cases to 100. For completed cases, the suspension rate dropped from 34.8% to 23.9%, baseline to program. It dropped a bit more sharply, from 33.0% to 19.0%, among those who did not complete Reconnect (Figure 2.19).

Figure 2.17 VOP Rate

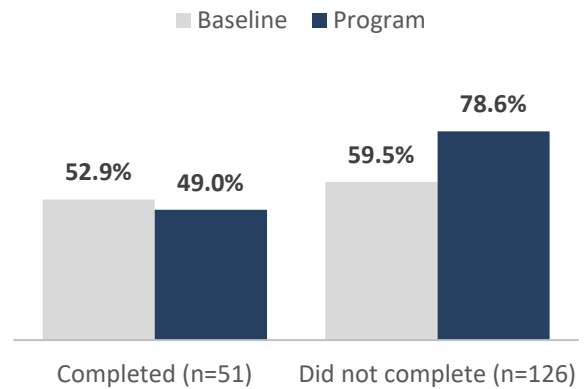


Figure 2.18 Unexcused Absence

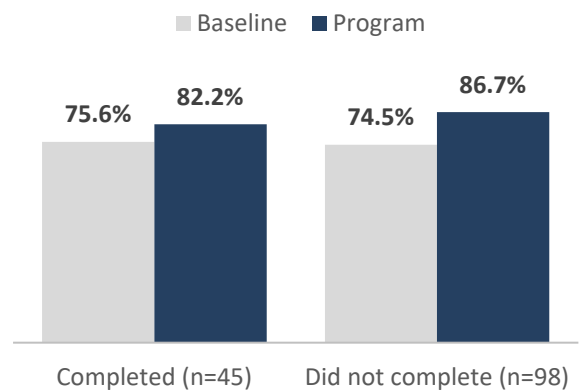
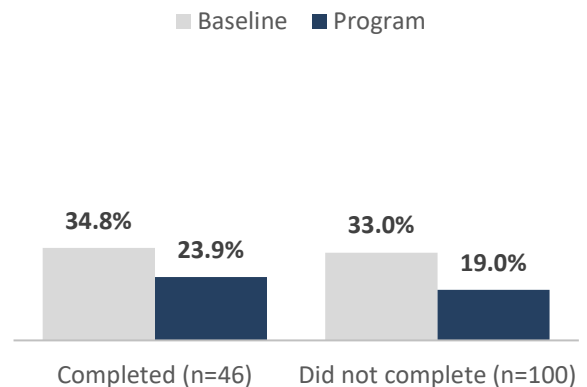


Figure 2.19 School Suspensions

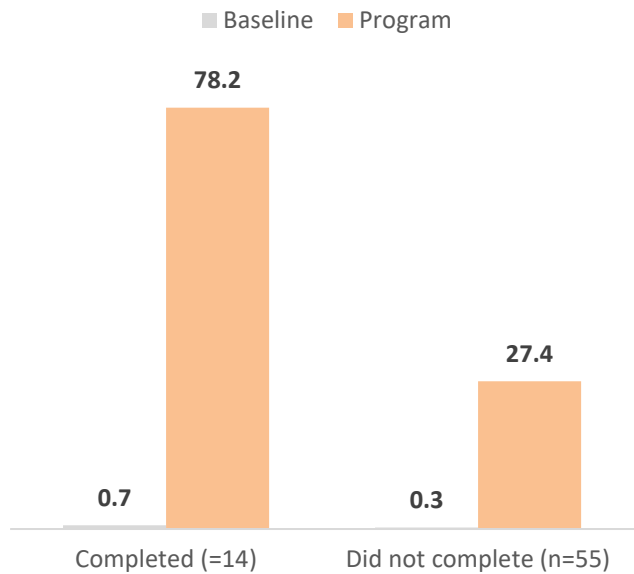


Evidence-based Program (EBP) Hours Completed

For 14 out of 53 completed cases, and for 55 out of 131 did-not-completes, data was available on EBP hours attended. The relatively small numbers of valid cases are primarily because during the first three years of the multiyear period, data on EBP hours were not being recorded. Furthermore, for the great majority of in-progress participants, data on EBP hours was not available when data collection occurred (in August 2021).

As seen in Figure 2.20, among those who completed Reconnect, the per capita number of EBP hours attended was less than 1.0 during baseline; but during the participation period this rose to 78.2 hours. For those who did not complete, the increase was still substantial, but level of EBP involvement while in Reconnect was only one-third as high as for completed cases (27.4 hours per capita for did-not-completes, vs. 78.2 for completes).

Figure 2.20 EBP Hours per Participant



Neighborhood Service Centers

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

NSC Model

According to the Neighborhood Service Center (NSC) model, the mitigation of juvenile crime risk is accomplished by treating the targeted neighborhood holistically, in addition to providing direct services to at-risk youth. Accordingly, primary NSC services fall under three overlapping types: (1) Youth-centered case management and youth groups to mitigate juvenile crime risk. (2) Family strengthening and promotion of child protective factors. (3) Collaboration with neighborhood and community resources and service systems to increase appropriate use of social and health services across all age ranges.

Although the NSC model involves a holistic approach that does not exclude any age group, program evaluation has historically focused on a primary target population of children in families that have at least one child who is 7 to 18 years of age.

The Family Resource Center (FRC) model is central to San Joaquin County's NSC implementation. The Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin (CPFSJ) has developed FRCs throughout the county over the last two decades and provides NSC services primarily through these centers. An FRC is in essence an inclusive community center that emphasizes family strengthening and child protective factors, located in an at-risk community. It functions as a coordinating hub, decreasing the degree of separation between resources/providers and their target populations.

PROGRAM DATA

Primary Target Population and Data Samples

In 2020-2021, CPFSJ provided services of type 1 or 2 above to 538 children from families in which there is

at least one child aged 7-18. From these, a sample was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types:

- (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 44 youths)
- (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 41 youths)
- (3) School Engagement (n = 23 youths)

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

Additional Benefits of the Program

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

For 2020-2021, there were over 10,000 instances of initial risk factor screening and resource referral on record, when including repeat encounters.

The number of distinct families involved was 7,183, based on needs assessment logs. Some interactions were with single-person households, including many senior citizens.

Table 3.1 FRCs - Numbers Served by Family

	# Families	# Children	# Children age 7-18	# Children age 12-18
All Families**	7,183	6,988	4,735	2,474
Families with children or expecting a child	3,122	6,988	4,735	2,474
Families with children	3,079	6,988	4,735	2,474
Families with 1+ children aged 7-18	2,630	6,505	4,735	2,474
Families with 1+ children aged 12 - 18	1,794	4,589	3,639	2,474
Families with 1+ children aged 7 - 18 receiving core NSC services	317	538	431	278

* CPFSJ implements the NSC program primarily by coordinating Family Resource Centers (FRCs) in at-risk areas.

** Includes families consisting of two or more adults and no children, as well as one-person households.

Nonetheless, a total of 6,988 unduplicated youth were served either directly, or by helping the family meet its needs (see Figure 1).

Of 7,183 families engaged, 3,122 had children or included an expectant parent. Also, 2,630 families had at least one child aged 7 through 18—and through these, CPFSJ Family Resource Centers served 6,505 children overall as well as 4,735 between 7 and 18 years of age. Considering an even narrower age range, we observe that the program served 1,794 families containing one or more adolescent or preadolescent children (ages 12-18). These 1,794 families involve 4,580 children overall, and specifically, 2,474 teens or preadolescents.

Among the 4,735 children in families who interacted with CPFSJ via Family Resource Centers, or in other settings and venues, 538 were identified as having received core NSC services in the 2020-2021 program year. This is based on service logs, youth group attendance logs, etc., which show that they (or one or more of their siblings or parents) participated in either basic or intensive case management, group activities, one-on-one structured activities, mentoring, volunteering; or that via several interactions with agency staff (which could be ad-hoc as opposed to following a case plan).

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

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

NSC Program Completion

Of the 538 core NSC participants, the majority (381 youths, or 70.8%) completed the program. That is, they accomplished significant steps or objectives such as attending youth groups that can foster positive attitudes/behaviors; or receiving assistance to complete applications or transactions to address family and/or individual needs.

Another 75 youth (15.2%) were in progress when the 2020-2021 period ended. As of the end of the 2020-2021 year, these youth may already have attended groups or taken steps to address risk factors but are still deriving benefits from interactions and are participating voluntarily.

The remaining 82 (13.9%) did not complete due to opting out or not responding to contact attempts.

Arrest Rate

Data on arrests were obtained for 41 participants. Arrests are defined here as entries in the referrals table of the juvenile records system, regardless of the ultimate case status assigned. The arrest rate is computed as: *total arrests for all youth in the sample, divided by the sample size*. Of the aforementioned 41, there were 28 completes; 8 in-progress cases; and 5 who did not complete. Since the in-progress and did-not-complete subsets were both very small, their respective arrest rates are not shown here. Instead, Figure 2 focuses on the overall sample (n=41); and the subset of completed cases only (n=28). Overall, during the program, the arrest rate was about one-third of the baseline rate. Among completes only, the decrease was slightly sharper (35.7% baseline vs. 10.7% program period.)

Figure 3.1 NSC Completion

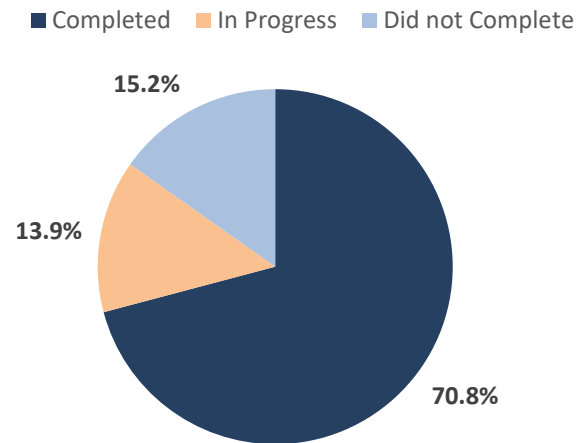
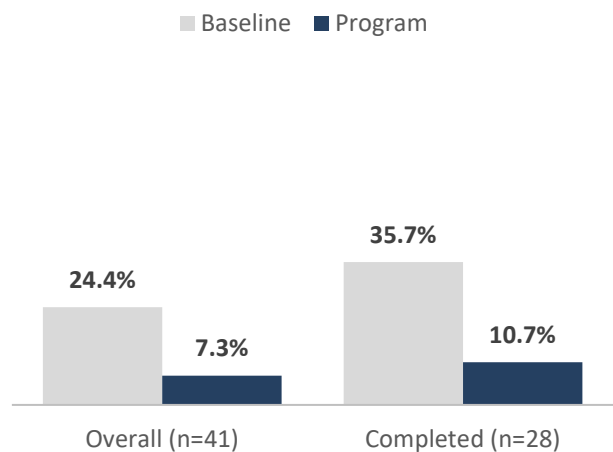


Figure 3.2 Arrest Rate



Incarceration Rate

The incarceration rate shown in Figure 3 are based on the same sample (with the same proportion of completes, did-not-completes and in-progress cases) as for arrests. Given that, we focus on incarceration for only the overall sample and the subset of completes. The incarceration count for a given participant is the number of entries in the bookings table of the juvenile records system. The sum of incarcerations across all participants, divided by the sample size, gives the rate. Completed cases accounted for nearly all incarcerations (for baseline and program). Hence the ratio of baseline to program incarcerations is the same (3:1 in fact) for either the overall sample or only completed cases.

Completion of Probation

During their baseline periods, 12 of the 41 youths sampled were on probation. Overall, two of twelve (16.7%) completed probation before the end of baseline. Of eleven youths on probation during NSC participation—ten carryovers from baseline and one entering probation while in the NSC—none completed before exiting. Among those who ultimately completed the NSC during the 2020-2021 period, 8 were on probation during baseline. Of these, two (25.0%) completed probation during baseline. None completed probation while in the NSC.

VOP Rate

Overall, that is of the twelve youth in the sample who were serving probation during their baselines, six (50.0%) had a VOP before baseline concluded, while less than one-fifth (18.2%) violated while in the NSC. Among the eight probationers who would ultimately complete the NSC, two (25.0%) had a violation during their baseline period. None violated during their NSC programming.

Figure 3.3 Incarceration Rate

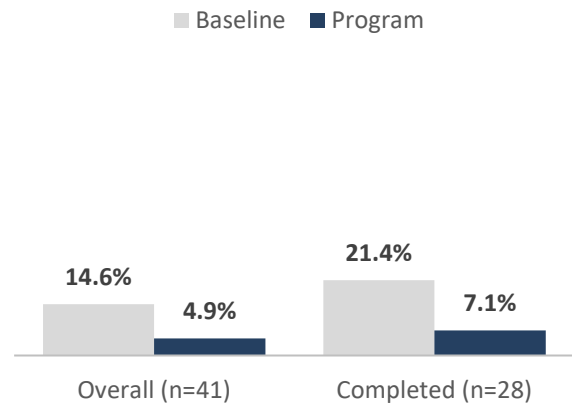


Figure 3.4 Probation Completion

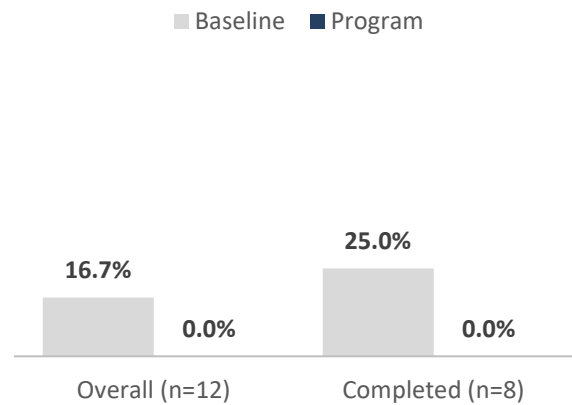
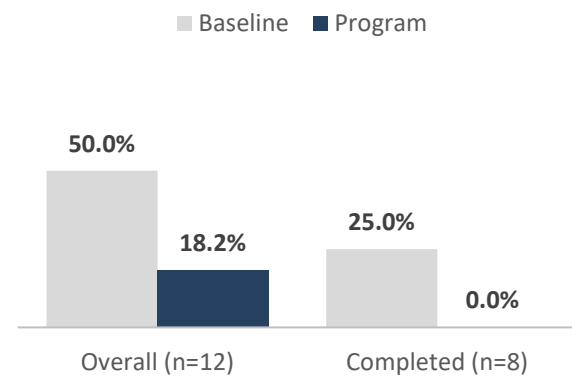


Figure 3.5 VOP Rate



Child Welfare (CPS Intervention)

For 42 children of families receiving NSC services (16 completed cases, 10 in-progress and 16 did-not-completes), child welfare outcomes were queried, including: (1) CPS reports that are evaluated as requiring no further action (“Eval Outs”); (2) 10-day Investigations; (3) Immediate Response Investigations; and (4) Child Removals. The child welfare intervention rate is computed as: total interventions of types 1-4 above, divided by the sample size. For the overall sample, during the program, the CPS intervention rate was about two-third of the baseline rate (compared to 33.3% during baseline, the rate was 21.4% while participating in NSC). For only those who completed the program, there was a substantially greater intervention rate during baseline (50%). While in the program, the rate was reduced by about 20 percentage points, to 31.3%.

Unexcused Absence

For 23 children of families receiving NSC services (10 completed cases, 5 in-progress and 8 did-not-completes), unexcused absence data were obtained. In districts in which absence data is collected on a per-period basis, six one-period absences were counted as a one full-day absence. Overall, during baseline, nearly three-quarters (73.9%) of NSC participants had one or more unexcused absences; during NSC participation, slightly over half (56.5%) did. Among just those who completed the NSC, 60.0% had 1+ absences during baseline; during program participation the percent was slightly lower (50.0%). School suspensions and expulsions data were also obtained. No youths had suspensions or expulsions in either the baseline or NSC participation period.

Figure 3.6 CPS Intervention

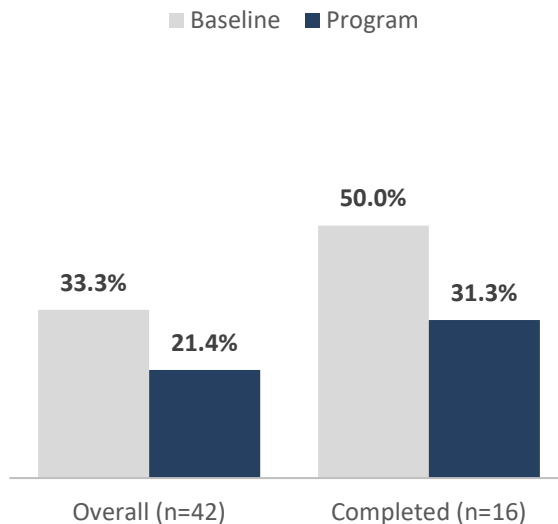
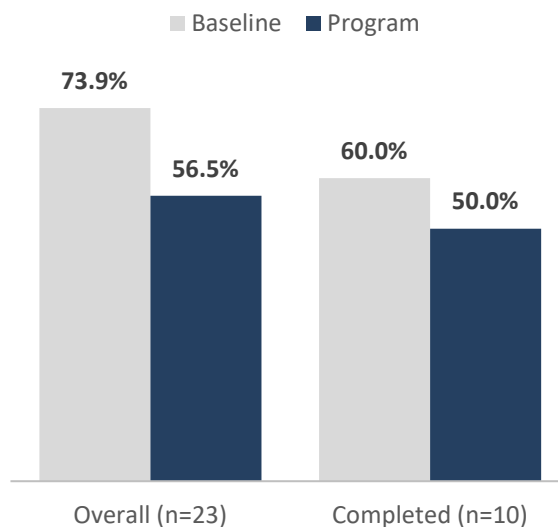


Figure 3.7 Percent w/ Any Unexcused Absences



Modes of Participation

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

The most frequent category, family case management (321 family-centered cases and 30 youth-centered ones) may entail needs assessment; detailed information on resources to address needs and on the requirements and steps involved; assistance with scheduling and reminders; navigation in the case of barriers (e.g. if an application is denied but there is a basis for appealing); and follow-up contact to evaluate status and provide further assistance if needed.

Formal case management (132 family-centered cases, and 40 youth-centered ones) involves similar steps, but a greater level of commitment is required from the participant(s), and a detailed plan is developed with the participant's involvement.

Youth groups (42 participants) are often attended in combination with either form of case management. Youth on probation are the primary target population, however other at-risk youth may attend as well. Discussion and diverse group activities such as games, skits, civic engagement projects and outreach to other youths, are incorporated. Peer-based accountability for attitudes and behaviors are part of the model.

Reconnect structured activities (23 youths), mentoring (11), nonprofit volunteering (5), and concrete help with key transactions, sometimes on an ad-hoc basis as the need arises (5), court appointment help (4), and other group activities (4) accounted for 52 instances of participation in core NSC services for youth with recent or prior juvenile justice involvement, or who had risk factors (e.g. a sibling with justice involvement, an incarcerated parent, CPS involvement, or issues at school).

Table 3.2 Frequency of Service Types (n=538)

	#
Family case mgt. - basic	321
Family case mgt. - intensive (formal case plan)	132
Youth group	42
Youth case mgt. - intensive (formal case plan)	40
Youth case mgt. - basic	30
Reconnect structured activity	23
Mentoring or other one-on-one help	11
Other concrete help w/ key transactions	5
Nonprofit volunteering	5
Other group	4
Court appointment help	4

* Families and youth participation may pertain to multiple types. Thus, the sum of entries is (correctly) greater than to the sample size.

Transitional Age Youth Unit

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

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

Passport Program

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

Phase 1

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

Phase 2

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

Phase 3

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

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

Services

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

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

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

The Covid-19 pandemic temporarily limited face to face contact with clients, temporarily shutdown Court and other legal services, and placed limitations on services provided by community-based organizations. Despite these challenges, clients still saw a number of successes, such as remaining out of custody, obtaining employment, and reaching goals of probation expiration dates with no new law violations or violations of probation.

The Relevance and Importance of Transitional Age Youth and Emerging Adulthood

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM DATA

There were 61 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2020-2021 program year. Almost all clients were male (98.4%), and one was female (1.6%). About four in ten clients were Hispanic or Latinx (44.3%), 44.1% were Black or African American, 11.5% were Asian, and 3.3% were White or Caucasian. The average age of program participants was 20, with a range of 17 to 26 years old (Table 4.1). Half (49.2%) of the clients enrolled in TAY this year completed some high school, 47.5% were high school graduates or had their GED, and 1.7% completed some college (Figure 4.2). With respect to housing, 13.6% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, most (87.5%) were sheltered and 12.5% were unsheltered (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	61	
Sex		
Female	1/61	1.6%
Male	60/61	98.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	7/61	11.5%
Black or African American	25/61	41.0%
Hispanic or Latinx	27/61	44.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--
White or Caucasian	2/61	3.3%
Other	--	--
Age		
Average		20
Range		17 to 26

Figure 4.1 Is Client Homeless? (n=59)

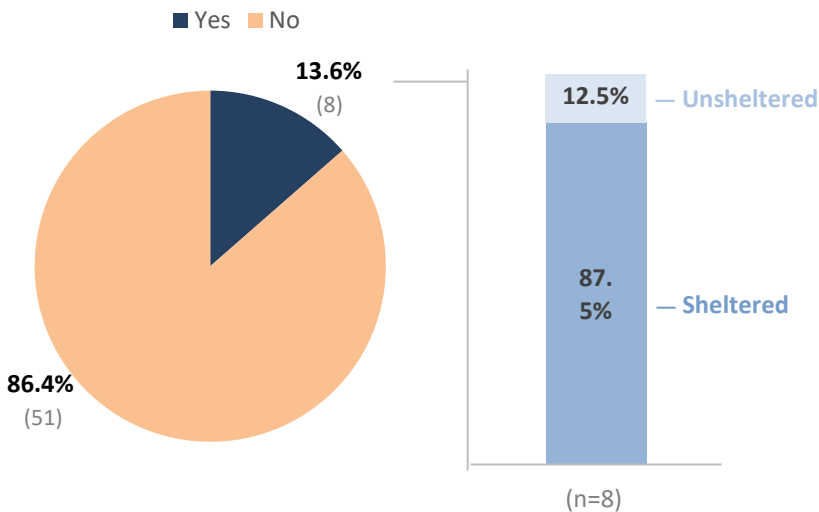


Figure 4.2 Education Status (n=59)

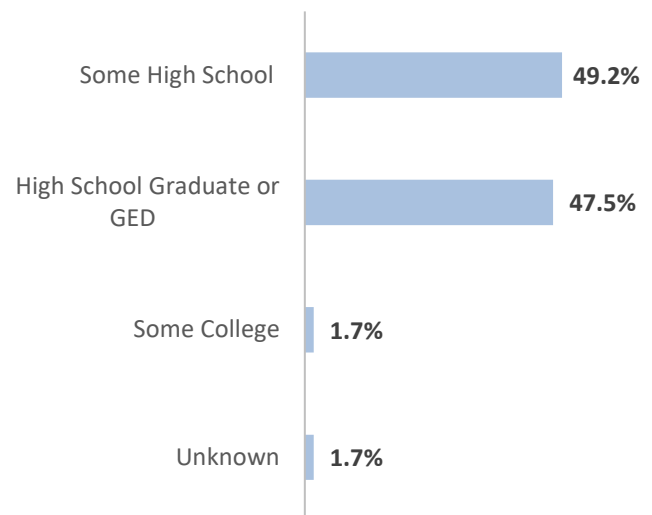
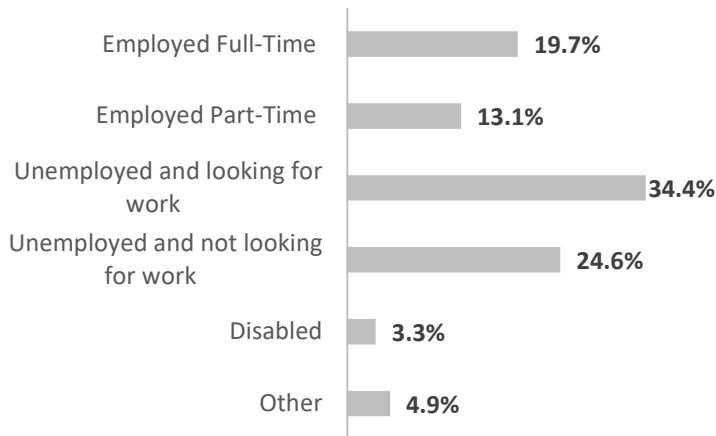


Figure 4.3 Employment Status (n=61)



During the program year, 19.7% of clients were employed full-time, 13.1% were employed part-time, 34.4% were unemployed and looking for work, 24.6% of clients were unemployed and not looking for work, 3.3% were disabled, and 4.9% had other employment circumstances, including being in custody for a new charge (Figure 4.3). A list of employment positions that program participants held can be found in Table 4.2.

As shown in Figure 4.4, 6.6% (4) of program participants had a substance abuse issue or a behavioral health issue each. Five clients were referred to Behavioral Health Services and four received services.

Most clients (86.7%) had a felony as the most serious charge that led to their probation and 13.3% had a misdemeanor as their most serious charge (Figure 4.5).

Table 4.2 Employment Field

	Count	%
Employment Position		
Warehouse Worker	14/20	70.0%
Caltrans	1/20	5.0%
House Decorations	1/20	5.0%
Kitchen Prep	1/20	5.0%
Landscaper	1/20	5.0%
Painter	1/20	5.0%
Steel Worker	1/20	5.0%

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

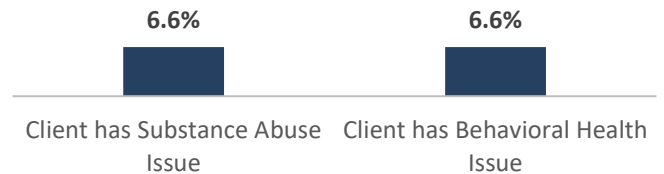
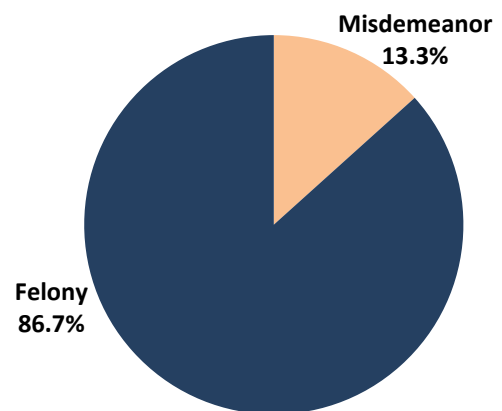


Figure 4.5 Most Severe Charges that Led to Probation (n=60)



Three (4.9%) TAY participants participated in the Passport program.

Client Goals

Client goals during the program include the following:

- Seeking employment (24)
- Continuing education (16)
- Obtain driver’s license (11)
- Domestic Violence Program (5)
- Housing (3)
- Complete jail time
- Music
- Speech Therapy
- EBP

Program Violations

Table 4.3 presents the number of violations during the program. About three-quarters (78.7%) of participants had no violations, 14.8% had one violation, 4.9% had two violations, and 1.6% had three violations. By the end of the 2020-2021 program year 75.4% of participants were still enrolled in TAY, 14.8% completed, and 9.8% were terminated (Figure 4.7).

Success and Challenges

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

Specific challenges listed include the following:

- New charges/ warrant (14)
- Gang involvement (9)
- No driver’s License/transportation (8)
- No job (5)
- Criminal history (3)
- Motivation (2)
- Disability (2)
- Children (2)
- Sobriety

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

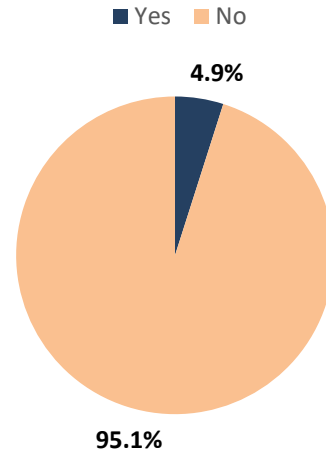
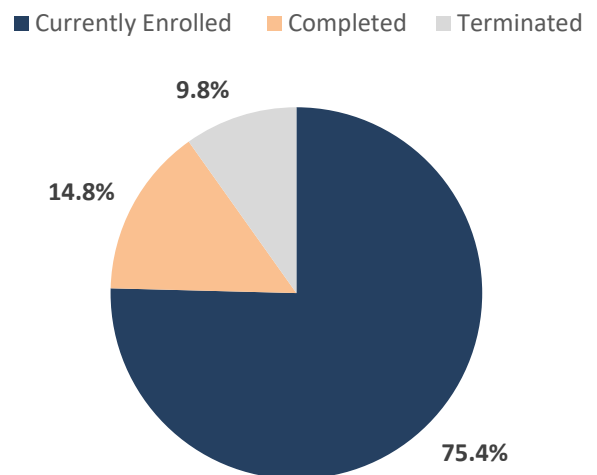


Table 4.3 Number of Violations During Program

	Count	%
Number of Violations during Program		
0	48/61	78.7%
1	9/61	14.8%
2	3/61	4.9%
3	1/61	1.6%

Figure 4.7 Program Status (n=61)



Client successes during the program include the following:

- Employed (10)
- Graduated (5)
- Reported (4)
- Attending school (4)
- Seeking employment (4)
- 1 year date reached (3)
- Obtained driver's License (2)
- Housing (2)
- Bailed out
- Being evaluated for Mental Health Court
- Good Domestic Violence Program attendance
- Out of prison
- Receiving services

Family Focused Intervention Team

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

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

FFIT officers hold meetings both in the office and via home visits to monitor court compliance with court-

ordered conditions of probation. FFIT staff received a number of trainings this year, including weaponless self-defense, quarterly qualifications, taser update, perishable skills, ART booster, and OC update training.

During the 2020-2021 program year FFIT had to pause their Domestic Violence and Passport Program courses for six months due to COVID-19. They were able to start virtual programming, however there were barriers for some clients, especially those who were homeless and did not have the technology to participate. Despite these challenges, clients still saw a number of successes, such as getting off probation, finding homes, and graduating Mental Health and Veteran's Court.

Program Goals

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

PROGRAM DATA

During the 2020-2021 program year, there were 61 clients enrolled in FFIT. Over three-fourths (78.7%) were male and 21.3% were female. About four in ten clients were White or Caucasian (39.3%), 34.4% were Hispanic or Latinx, 21.3% were Black or African American, and 1.6% were Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander or another race/ethnicity each. Clients average age was 36, with a range of 21 to 60 years old (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1 displays client education status; 6.6% of clients completed less than high school, 42.6% completed some high school, about a third (34.4%) graduated high school or got their GED, 3.3% completed some college, and 13.1% had an unknown education status.

With respect to housing, 29.5% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, 27.8% were transient and 72.2% were not (Figure 5.2).

Table 5.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	61	
Sex		
Female	13/61	21.3%
Male	48/61	78.7%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	1/61	1.6%
Black or African American	13/61	21.3%
Hispanic or Latinx	21/61	34.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1/61	1.6%
White or Caucasian	24/61	39.3%
Other	1/61	1.6%
Age		
Average		36
Range		21 to 60

Figure 5.1 Education Status (n=61)

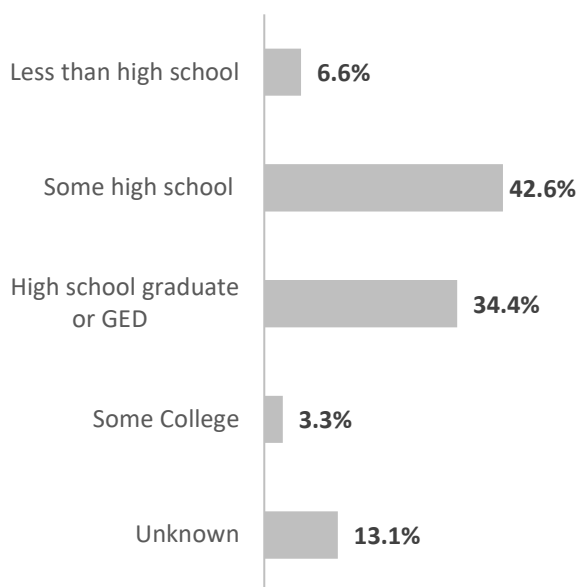
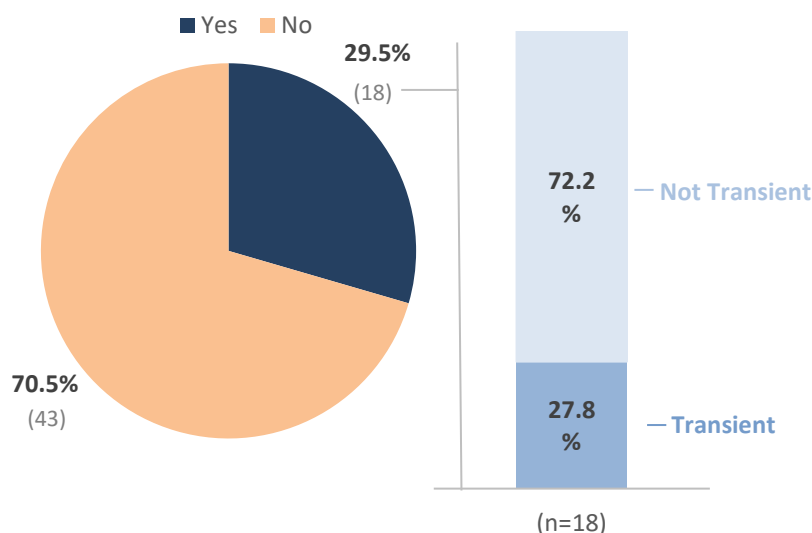


Figure 5.2 Is Client Homeless? (n=61)



About two in ten (19.7%) FFIT clients were employed (14.8% full-time and 4.9% part-time) Additionally, 27.9% were unemployed and looking for work, 37.7% were unemployed and not looking for work, 4.9% were disabled, and for 9.8% there were other circumstances (Figure 5.3). Of clients that were employed, they held a range of positions including:

- Construction (3)
- Fast-food server
- Landscaping
- Maintenance worker
- Manager in retail
- Order selector
- Project manager
- Self-employed
- Tile finisher

Over three-quarters of clients were single (78.7%), 8.2% were married, and 6.6% were separated or divorced each (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.3 Employment Status (n=61)

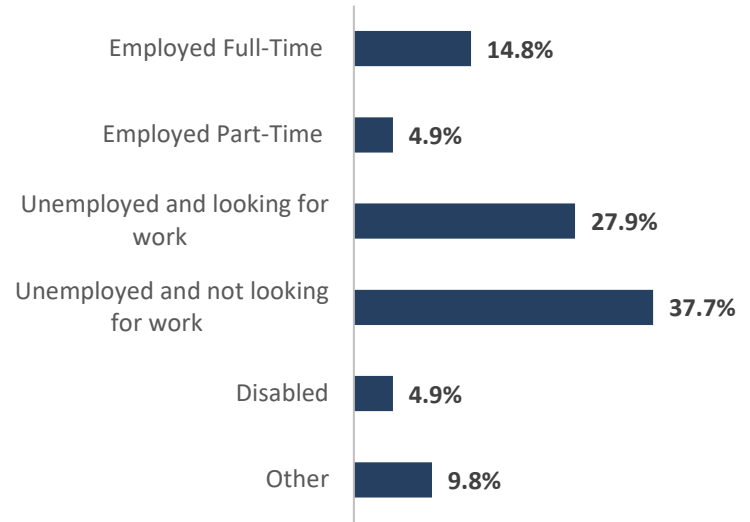


Figure 5.4 Marital Status (n=61)

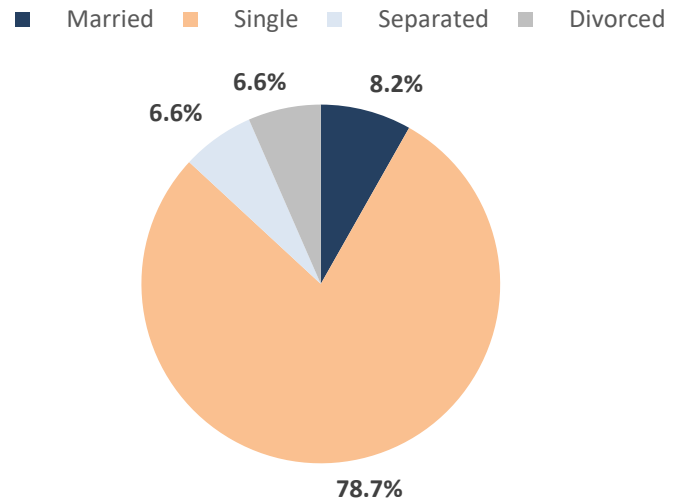


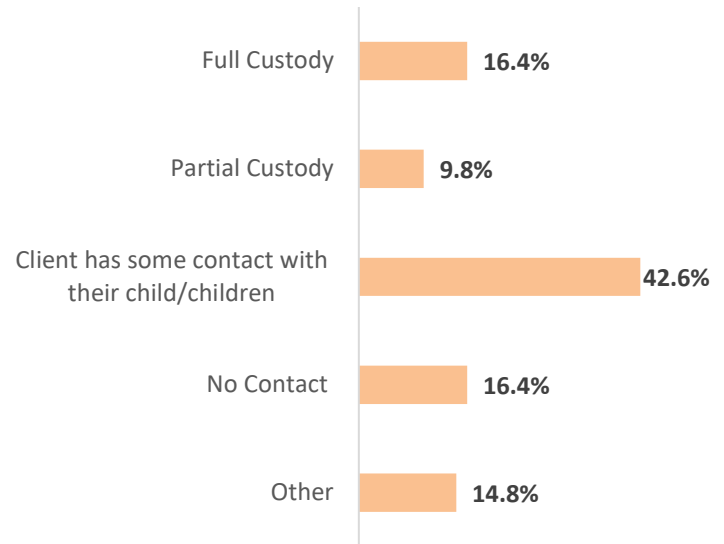
Table 5.2 Number of Children

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
How many children does the client have?		
1	17/61	27.9%
2	21/61	34.4%
3	9/61	14.8%
4	3/61	4.9%
5	4/61	6.6%
6	1/61	1.6%
9	1/61	1.6%
Unknown	5/61	8.2%
Ages of children		
Average	9	
Range	<1 to 27	

About one-quarter of clients had one child (27.9%), 34.4% had two children, 14.8% had three children, 14.8% had four or more children, and for 8.2% this was unknown. A complete breakdown can be found in Table 5.2. The average age of FFIT clients’ children was 9, ranging from less than 1 to 27 years old.

In regard to custody, 16.4% of FFIT clients have full custody of their child(ren), 9.8% have partial custody, 42.6% have some contact with their children, 16.4% have no contact, and 14.8% have other situations (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Client Custody of Children (n=61)



The high majority of FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (72.1%), about one-third (36.1%) had a behavioral health issue, and 8.2% were veterans (Figure 5.7).

Of those with behavioral health issues, 29.5% were referred to Behavioral Health Services and of those referred, 88.9% received services (Figure 5.8).

Slightly over half (59.0%) of clients had a felony charge that led to their probation and 41.0% had a misdemeanor charge that led to their probation (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.7 Client Type (n=61)

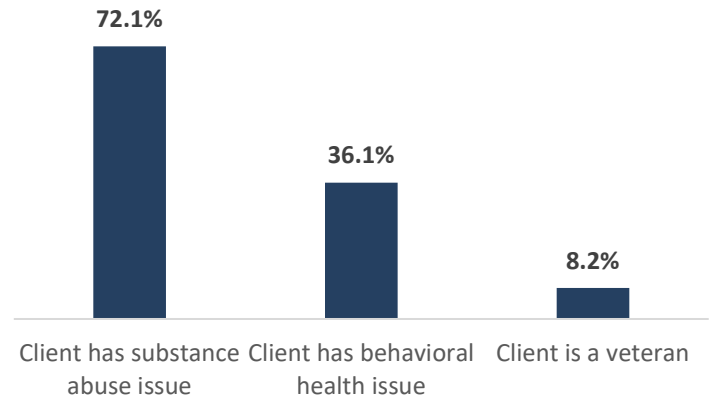


Figure 5.6 Charges that Led to Probation (n=61)

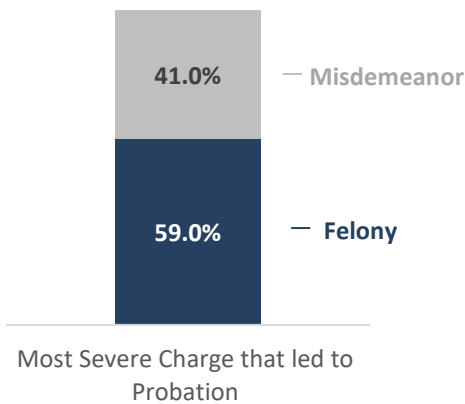


Figure 5.8 Has the Client Been Referred to BHS? (n=61)

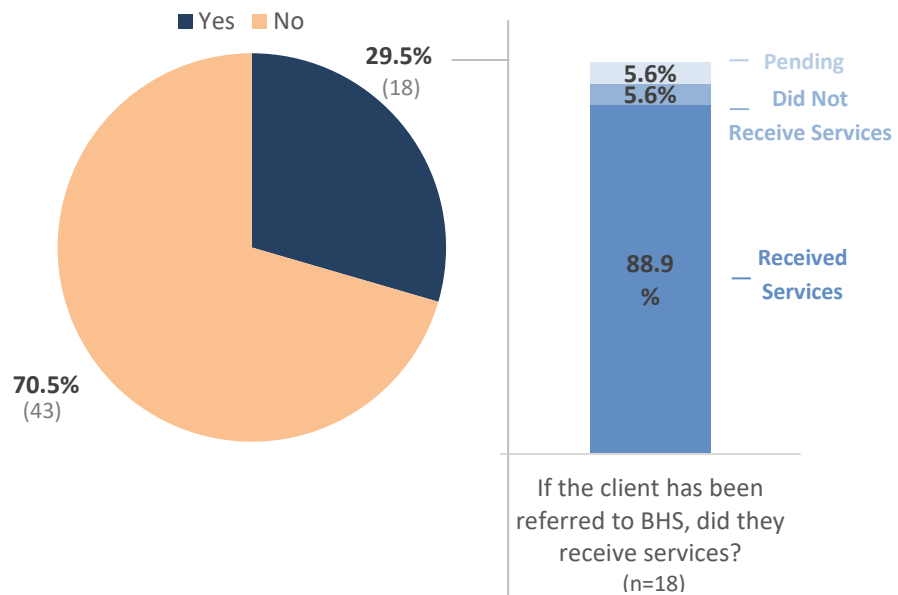
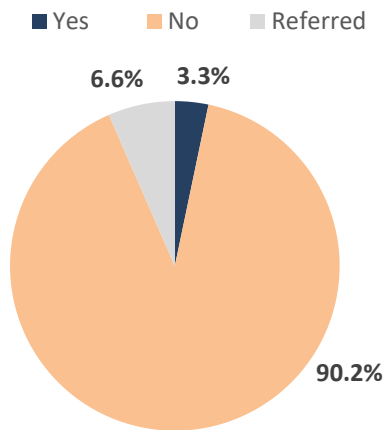


Figure 5.9 Did the Client Participate in the Passport Program? (n=61)



Two FFIT clients participated in the Passport Program (3.3%) and four (6.6%) were referred. The two clients who participated in the Passport Program did not complete (Figure 5.9).

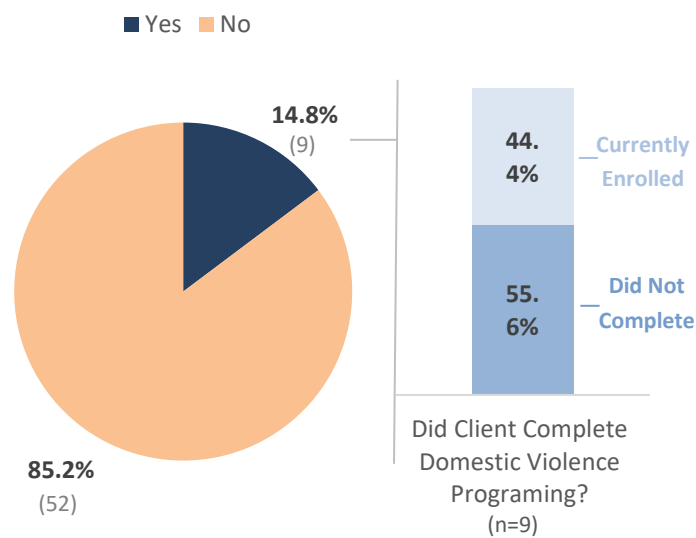
Additionally, 14.8% of clients participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated, 44.4% are currently enrolled and 55.6% did not complete (Figure 5.10).

Client Goals

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

- Complete probation (4)
- Housing (4)
- Employment (3)
- Mental health (2)
- Complete program
- Substance use
- Veteran’s Court

Figure 5.10 Did the Client Participate in Domestic Violence Programming? (n=84)



Program Violations

About one-third (36.1%) of FFIT clients had no violations during the program, 36.1% had one violation, 16.4% had two, and 8.2% had three violations (Figure 5.12).

Six in ten clients (60.7%) had no arrests for a new charge during the program, 27.9% had one arrest, 8.2% had two arrests, and 3.3% had three arrests (Figure 5.11).

About half (54.5%) of FFIT clients had no incarcerations during the program, 34.1% had one, 2.3% had two, and 9.1% had three incarcerations (Figure 5.13). There were no flash incarcerations during the program.

Figure 5.12 Violations During the Program (n=61)

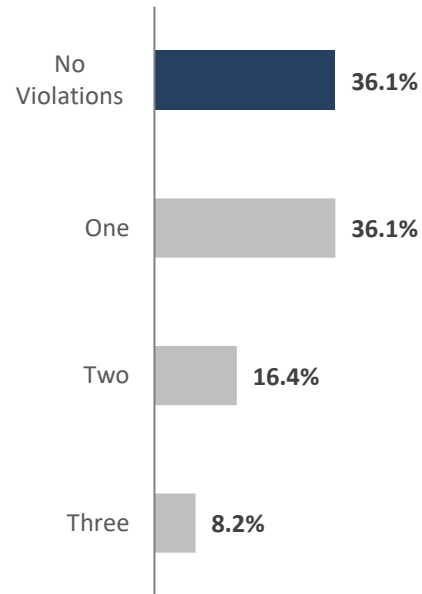


Figure 5.11 Arrests for a New Charge During the Program (n=61)

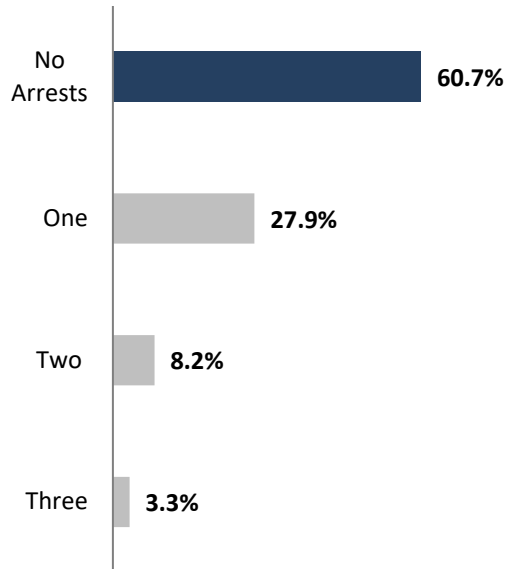
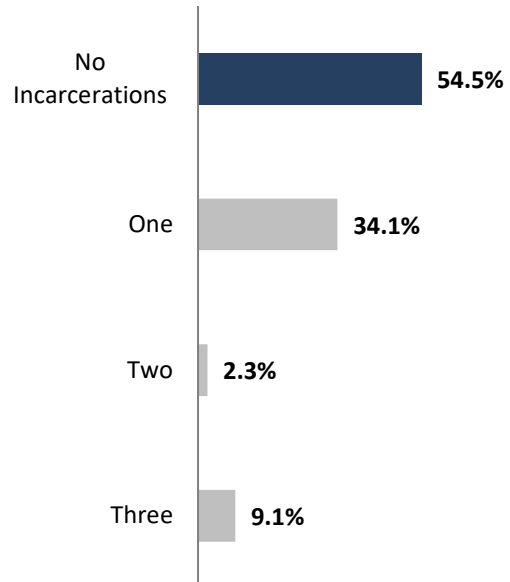


Figure 5.13 Incarcerations During the Program (n=44)



Success and Challenges

FFIT client challenges this year include the following:

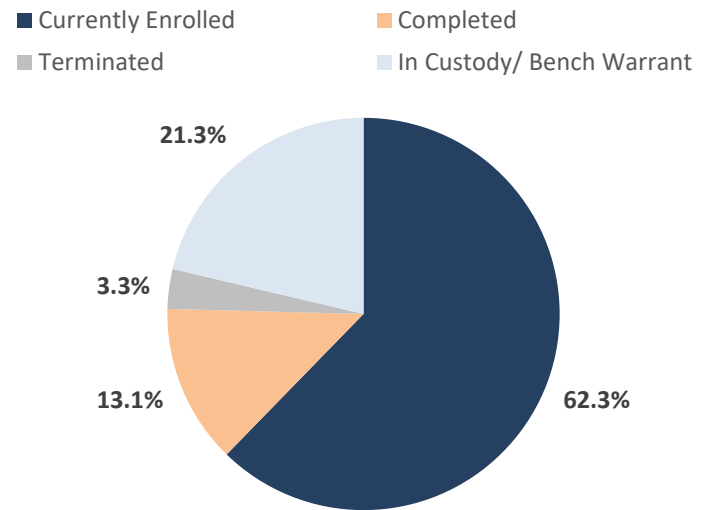
- Housing (9)
- Mental health (6)
- Reporting (6)
- Substance abuse (5)
- In custody (2)
- Employment
- Domestic violence classes
- Childcare

FFIT client successes this year include the following:

- Employed (2)
- Enrolled in program
- Enrolled in DUI program
- Enrolled in mentoring program
- Ready to Work
- Reports regularly
- Graduating Veteran's Court

By the end of the 2020-2021 program year, 62.3% of participants were still enrolled in FFIT, 13.1% completed, 3.3% were terminated, and 21.3% were in custody or had a bench warrant (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Program Status (n=61)



Positive Youth Justice Initiative

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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

Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

Child and Youth Resiliency Measure

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

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

Services

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

environment as a whole and build trust with the family.

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

Goals of the Program

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

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

Individual Outcomes

CPFSJ focused on the following individual outcomes for program participants:

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

PROGRAM DATA

There was a total of 38 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Twenty-six clients were carryovers (68.4%) from previous years and twelve were new clients (31.6%). About eight in ten (81.6%) clients were served at the Dorothy L. Jones Center and 18.4% were served at the Lodi Center. Most referrals came from probation officers (81.6%), 15.8% were self-referrals/walk-ins, and 2.6% were parent/walk-ins (Table 6.1).

Regarding race/ethnicity, 20.6% were White or Caucasian, 14.7% were Asian, 11.8% were Black or African American, and over half (52.9%) were of another race not listed (Figure 6.1). With respect to ethnicity, two-thirds (66.7%) were Hispanic/Latinx, and 33.3% were not (Figure 6.2). All 38 clients were male (100%). Clients ranged in age from 14 to 18 years old, with an average of 16 years old (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Client Characteristics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	38	
Age (when youth started services)		
Average Age	16	
Range	14 to 18	
Gender		
Female	0/38	0.0%
Male	38/38	100.0%
Client Type		
Carryover	26/38	68.4%
New Client	12/38	31.6%
Center served at		
Dorothy L. Jones	31/38	81.6%
Lodi	7/38	18.4%
Referral Source		
Probation Officer	31/38	81.6%
Self/Walk-In	6/38	15.8%
Parent/Walk-In	1/38	2.6%

Figure 6.1 Race (n=34)

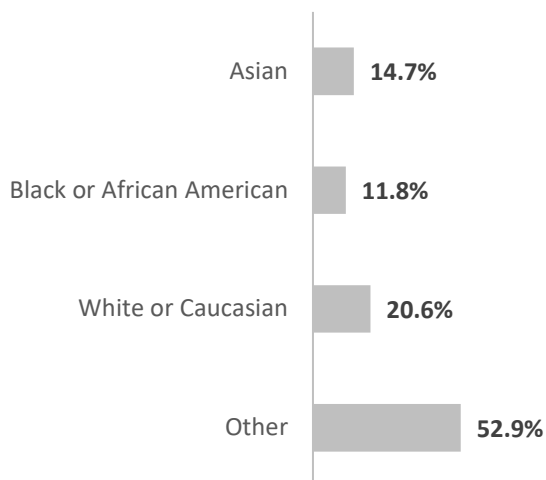
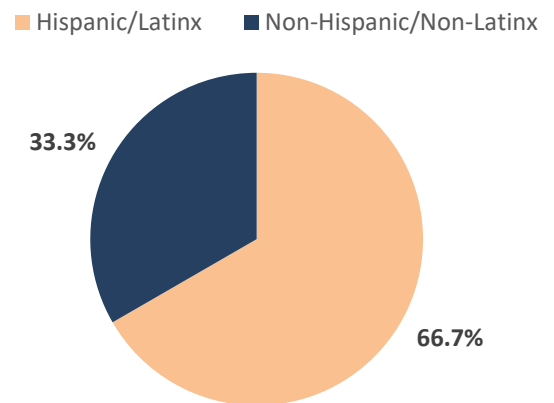


Figure 6.2 Ethnicity (n=33)



Most PYJI clients listed English as their primary language (89.5%), 5.3% listed Spanish, and 5.3% listed 'Other' (Figure 6.4).

Regarding education, most clients were in high school or an alternative school (84.2%), two were in college (5.3%), and 4 were not enrolled in school (10.5%) (Table 6.2).

Figure 6.3 shows zip code of residence; 22.9% of youth reside in 95206, 17.1% in 95205, 11.4% in 95240, 8.6% in 95209, 5.7% reside in 95203, 95204, 95207, and 95215 each, and 2.9% reside in 95202, 95237, 95242, 95337, 95632, and 'Other' zip codes each.

In addition, 84.2% of youth were on probation. Most youth on probation were on formal probation (90.6%) (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.4 Primary Language (n=38)

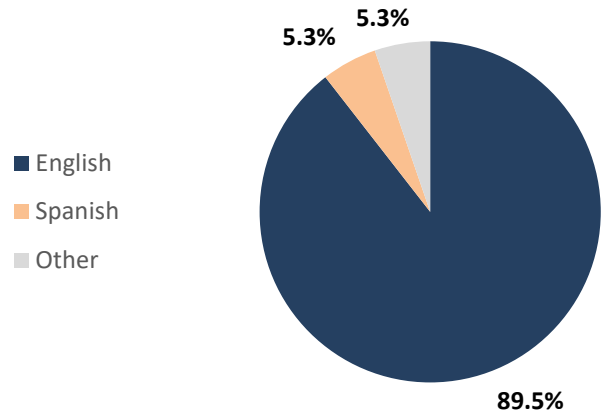


Figure 6.3 Zip Code (n=35)

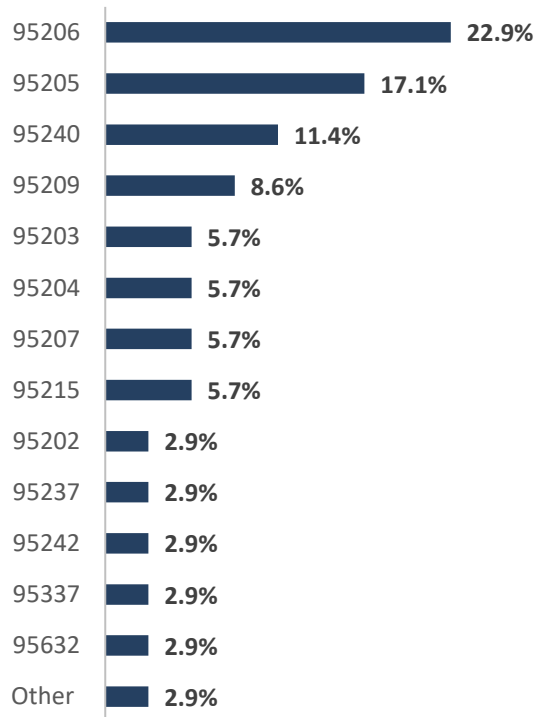
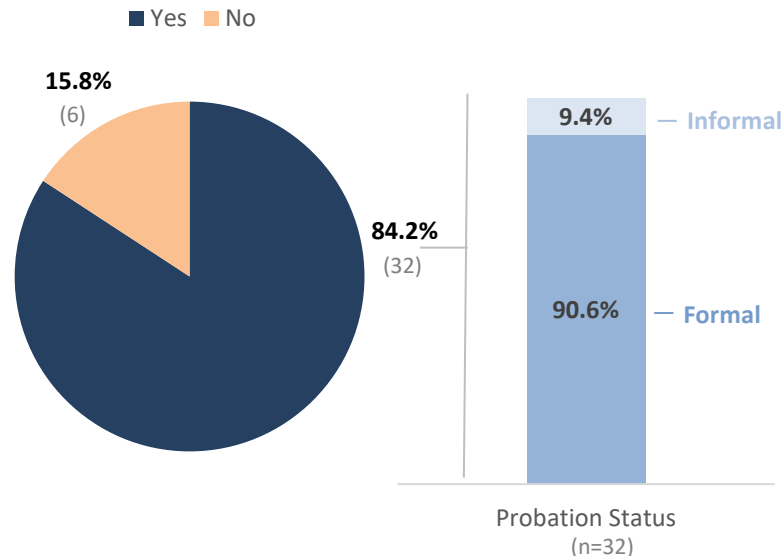


Table 6.2 Education

	Count	%
Current Education Status		
In Junior High	0/38	0.0%
In High School/alternative school	32/38	84.2%
In College	2/38	5.3%
In trade/Tech school	0/38	0.0%
Not enrolled	4/38	10.5%

Figure 6.5 Is Youth on Probation? (n=38)



Most (84.2%) clients were case managed and 15.8% were not (Figure 6.7).

Youth Needs and Services

PYJI youth had an average of 2 needs each, with a range of 1 to 4 needs. Most PYJI youth needed social emotional health services (81.6%), 63.2% needed help with legal issues, 31.6% needed employment services, 23.7% needed education services, 10.5% needed substance abuse services, 5.3% needed court navigation and food services each, and 2.6% needed health and translation services each (Table 6.3).

Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need, with the high majority of needs being met at CPFSJ (88.4%), 4.7% of needs were referred to the SJCOE, and 1.2% were referred to DMV, JobCorp, Juvenile Diversion Program, O’Reilly’s, a primary care provider, and SJCOE/National Gard each (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Agency Referred to for Each Need (n=86)

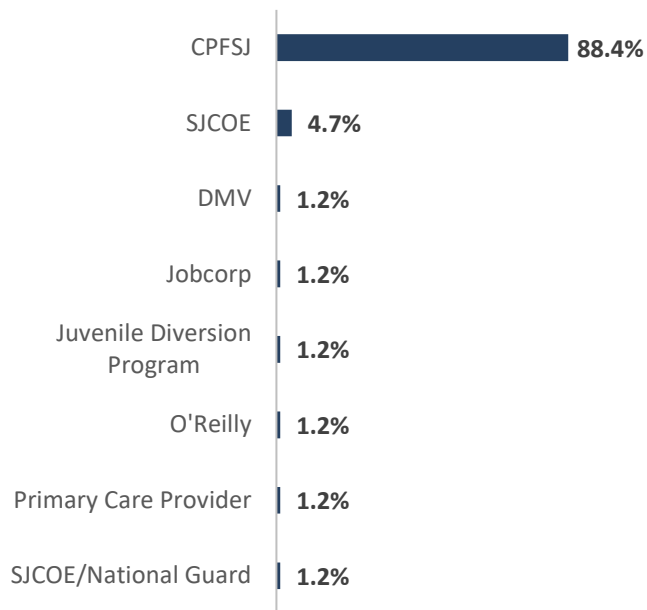


Figure 6.7 Is Youth Case Managed? (n=38)

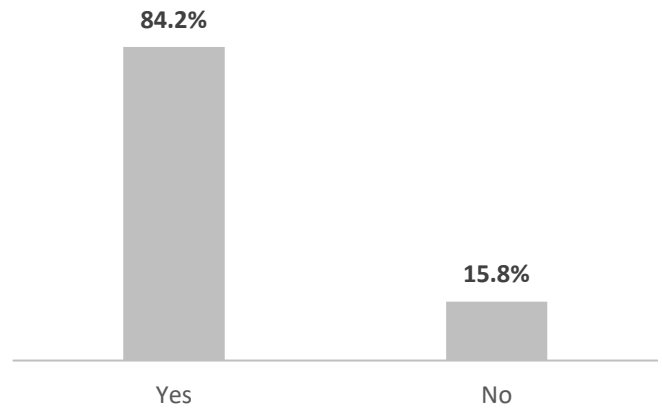


Table 6.3 Youth Needs

	Count	%
# of Youth Needs		
Total	86	
Average	2	
Range	1 to 4	
Youth Needs		
Social Emotional Health - Child	31/38	81.6%
Legal Issues	24/38	63.2%
Employment	12/38	31.6%
Education - Child	9/38	23.7%
Substance Abuse - Child	4/38	10.5%
Court Navigation	2/38	5.3%
Food	2/38	5.3%
Health - Child	1/38	2.6%
Translation	1/38	2.6%

About half (55.3%) of youth received court navigation assistance, half (50.0%) participated in Reconnect Structured Activity, about a quarter (23.7%) participated in case management and resume building/job applications each, and 21.1% participated in PYJI LGCC Youth Group. A complete breakdown of programs and activities that youth participated in can be found in Table 6.4.

CPFSJ PYJI Youth Case Study

Community Partnership for Families received a referral for Andrew (pseudonym used here) in June of 2021. A probation officer contacted CPFSJ’s youth program supervisor for assistance in finding a place for Andrew to complete his required community service hours. That same day, the youth program supervisor also received a message from Andrew requesting assistance in completing his community service hours. Andrew had previously worked with CPFSJ’s service integration coordinator, so he knew how to reach out for services and resources on his own. Andrew and the youth program supervisor agreed to meet, complete required forms, and begin working on his 40 hours of community service. Andrew began working on his community service hours in July at the Dorothy L. Jones Center (DLJ).

During completion of community service hours, Andrew opened up to the youth program supervisor about his family life and goals for himself. Andrew shared that he and his mom had been struggling with substance abuse and financial stability. Andrew had a job to assist with expenses. He was not enrolled or attending school and did not want to because he wanted to focus on his job. The youth program supervisor advised Andrew of the resources available to support him and his family. Andrew’s mom reached out to the youth program supervisor and requested resources. She was given resources for substance abuse, employment and training, and information regarding Central Valley low-income

Table 6.4 Program/Activity

	Count	%
Program/Activity		
Court Navigation	21/38	55.3%
Reconnect Structured Activity	19/38	50.0%
Case Management	9/38	23.7%
Resume Building/Job Applications	9/38	23.7%
PYJI LGCC Youth Group	8/38	21.1%
1:1 programming	3/38	7.9%
Youth Advocacy	2/38	5.3%
Complete Community Service Hours	2/38	5.3%
Obtaining GED or HS Diploma	2/38	5.3%
WorkStartYES Program	1/38	2.6%
Program Participant	1/38	2.6%
Comeback Kids	1/38	2.6%
Open Interviews	1/38	2.6%
VITA	1/38	2.6%
Check-up	1/38	2.6%
California ID	1/38	2.6%
Individualized Education Plan	1/38	2.6%
Future Builders Academy	1/38	2.6%
Discovery Challenge Academy	1/38	2.6%

housing. The youth program supervisor also advised Andrew that enrolling in school is a requirement and condition of probation. Andrew agreed and they both talked to his mom about enrollment in the Reconnect school site. Over the next few months, Andrew completed community service hours weekly and enrolled in Reconnect. With support of the youth program supervisor, Andrew was able to obtain a California I.D., complete Drivers Education online, build a resume, register for an Indeed.com account, apply for jobs, enroll in the WorkStart YES program for work experience, maintain a 4.0 GPA at school and was recently accepted to and has started an apprenticeship program. In addition, Andrew attended the B.O.S.S project at DLJ center where youth learned entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and life skills in a twelve-week workshop series.

Sow A Seed Community Foundation

Organizational Mission

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

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

Program Objectives

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

Youth Needs and Services

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

models who they can trust. Additionally, youth are referred to job services and family support services. Historically, PYJI youth have taken part in field trips including annual poetry slams, annual youth conferences, hiking, fishing, and miniature golf with staff.

Staff Training

Staffing consisted of four PYJI staff during the program year. PYJI Staff at Sow A Seed complete several youth trainings including the following:

- CANSA Yearly Training
- Mandated Reporter Training – mental health & social worker
- Improving Cultural Competency
- Compliance
- Documentation
- HIPPA
- Limited English Proficiency
- Suicide Prevention
- Anger Management (Transforming Anger)
- Facilitator Circle Training
- Youth Mental Health First Aid
- CPR

COVID-19

COVID-19 has continued to affect Sow A Seed similarly to other programs. They continue to see low referrals and the pandemic has required them to create virtual platforms to provide services for youth.

PROGRAM DATA

There was a total of 9 youth enrolled in PYJI at Sow A Seed from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Clients ranged in age from 15 to 17 years old, with an average of 16 years old. Most clients were male (88.9%). Regarding race/ethnicity, two clients were Black/African American, one was Hispanic, and one indicated "Other." (Table 6.5).

Regarding zip code of residence, three youth (33.3%) reside in 95207, two in 95201 (22.2%), and one in 95202, 95219, 95330, and 95376 each (Table 6.5).

Three clients (33.3%) were still in progress at the end of the program year and six (66.7%) unsuccessfully completed the program (Figure 6.8). These clients unsuccessfully completed for a number of reasons, including client return to juvenile hall, client/parent not responding to multiple attempts to contact (3), client moved, and client never attended services.

Youth needs during this program year included:

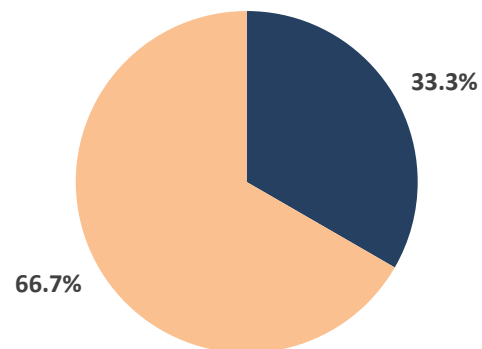
- Positive relationships, behavioral management
- Social skill development, academic improvement, peer relations
- Peer relations, social skill development, coping techniques, academic improvement
- Substance abuse, peer relations, anger management
- Academic improvement, anger management, behavioral management
- Attendance improvement, employment skills assistance, social skills development
- Peer relations, self-esteem building
- Peer relations, self-esteem
- Peer relations, possible substance abuse

Table 6.5 Client Characteristics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	9	
Age		
Average Age		16
Range		15 to 17
Gender		
Female	1/9	11.1%
Male	8/9	88.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
Black or African American	2/9	22.2%
Hispanic	1/9	11.1%
Other	1/9	11.1%
Unknown	5/9	55.6%
Zip Code		
95201	2/9	22.2%
95202	1/9	11.1%
95207	3/9	33.3%
95219	1/9	11.1%
95330	1/9	11.1%
95376	1/9	11.1%

Figure 6.8 Completion Status (n=9)

■ In Progress ■ Unsuccessful Completion



Three youth (33.3%) partially met their probation obligations and/or requirements and six did not (66.7%) (Figure 6.9).

Four of nine PYJI youth set goals during the program (Figure 6.10). Goals set include:

- Manage anger, build positive relationships, become a role model for nephew and niece, learn how to communicate better
- Identify triggers, learn coping techniques to control anger, be in control, have more patience
- Learn to communicate better with people and my brother, learn how to control my anger
- Finish school, control myself in public

Of the four youth that set goals, three (75.0%) partially met their goals and one (25.0%) did not.

One-third (33.3%) of youth participated in an 8 weeklong life-skills and emersion group and one-third (33.3%) participated in case management (Figure 6.11). All youth who participated in the 8 week long group are still in progress. In addition, three youth took part in Anger Management, Fresh Start Thinking, and CBT group. One youth was also involved in Boys Council, three participated in Brighter Futures Youth Mentoring, and three received Full Circle Assessments via the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI).

Figure 6.9 Did youth meet probation department obligations and/or requirements? (n=9)

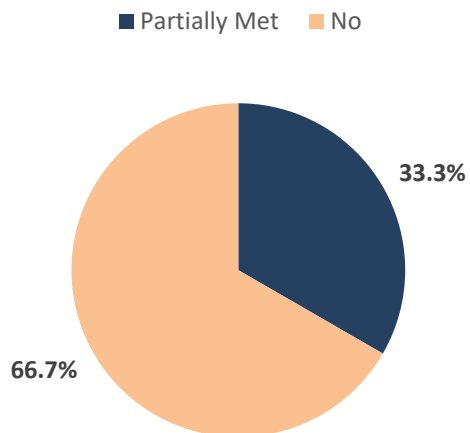


Figure 6.10 Did youth set goals? (n=9)

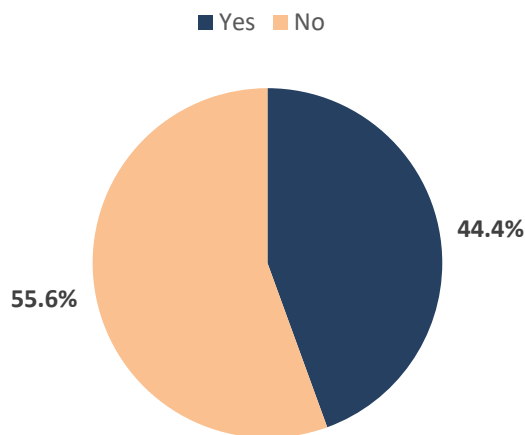
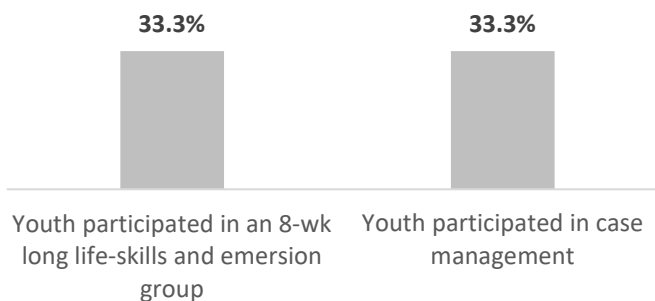


Figure 6.11 Youth Participation (n=9)



Challenges were noted for three youth. These included:

- Lack of self-control, low self esteem
- Poor peer relations, lack of self-control, poor decision making
- Easily influenced, low self-esteem

In addition, PYJI staff noted other program challenges, such as lack of adult support at home and in the schools, unidentified mental illness, stress, peer pressure, fear, racial discrimination, and lack of knowledge about programs and services available for support. In addition, a major challenge continues to be that this is a voluntary program, so youth and parents are often referred but choose not to participate. However, despite these challenges, the program also saw a number of successes this year: a reduction of impulsivity and better control of behavior, increased motivation and positive outlook on the future, a better understanding of themselves and why they engage in self destructive behavior, a willingness to make positive life changes, and disengagement from negative peer influences.

Juvenile Justice Literature Review and Trend Analysis

PREFACE

Part of the JJCPA report is to include a trend analysis in order to assess the impact of locally funded JJCPA programs. This report section provides national, state, county, and programmatic data in order to assess such an impact.

UNITED STATES

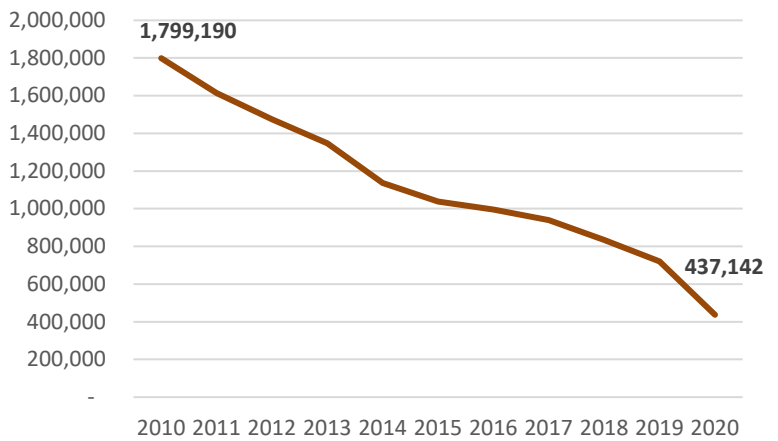
Arrests

At the national level, juvenile arrests for all offenses have steadily decreased since 2010 (FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2021).

Figure 7.1 presents juvenile arrests for all offenses from 2010 through 2020. Arrest rates have steadily decreased over the past ten years; 1,799,190 youth were arrested in 2010 and only 437,142 youth were arrested in 2020 (FBI UCR, 2021).

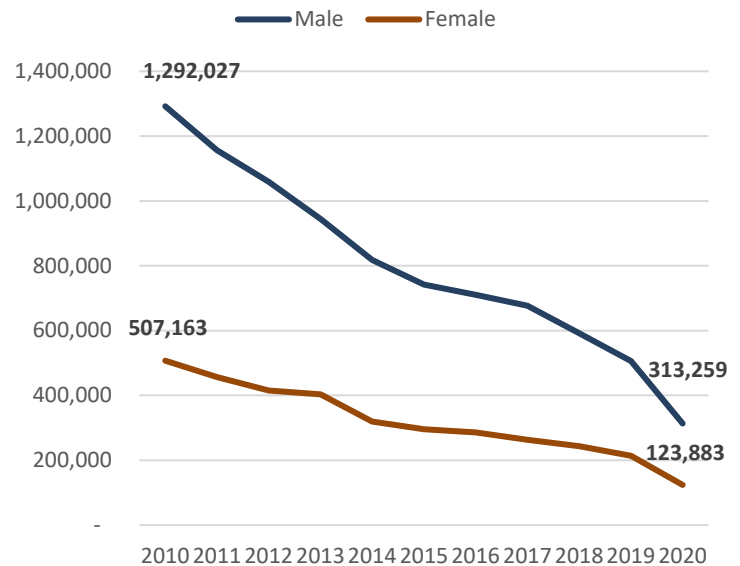
Figure 7.2 presents juvenile arrest data by gender. Rates for both males and females have steadily decreased since 2010. In 2010, 1,292,027 males were arrested; by 2020 this decreased to 313,259. In addition, 507,163 females were arrested in 2010 and 123,883 were arrested in 2020 (FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2021)

Figure 7.1 Juvenile Arrests for All Offenses, 2010 – 2020,



(FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2021)

Figure 7.2 Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2010 - 2020,

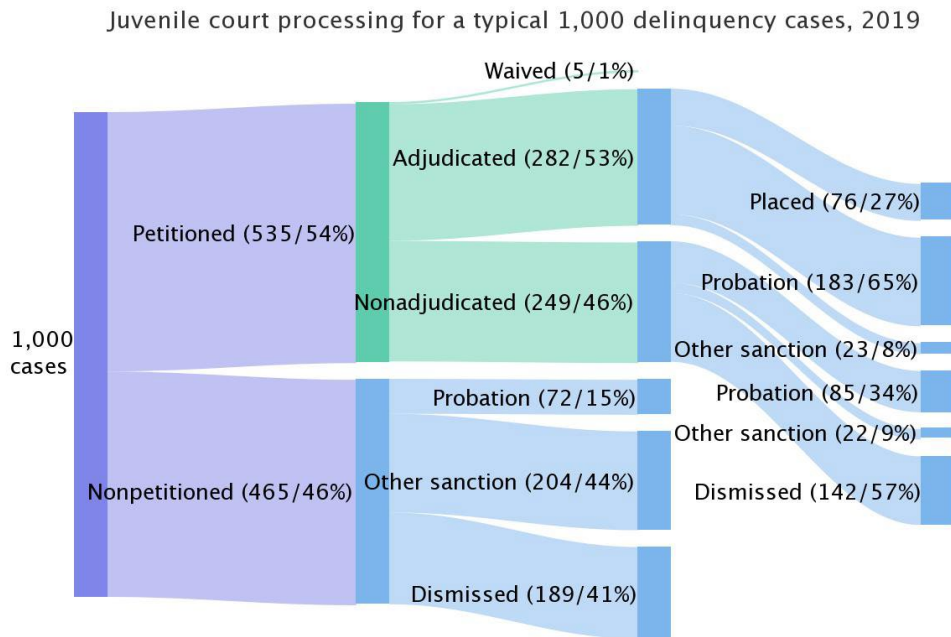


(FBI Crime Data Explorer, 2021)

Adjudication

Figure 7.3 below, provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, illustrates the flow of juvenile court processing for a typical 1,000 cases in 2019. The graphic first shows that 54% of all juvenile delinquency cases were handled formally (petitioned) and 46% were handled informally (non-petitioned). Among non-petitioned cases, 41% were dismissed and in 59% of cases youth agreed to informal sanctions, such as informal probation, program referral, or fines. Additionally, of youth who were formally petitioned, 53% of youth were adjudicated delinquent, 46% were not adjudicated, and 1% were waived to criminal (adult) court. Lastly, of youth who were adjudicated, 27% were placed in a residential facility, 65% were placed on formal probation, and 8% had other sanctions (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Figure 7.3 Juvenile Court Processing, 2019



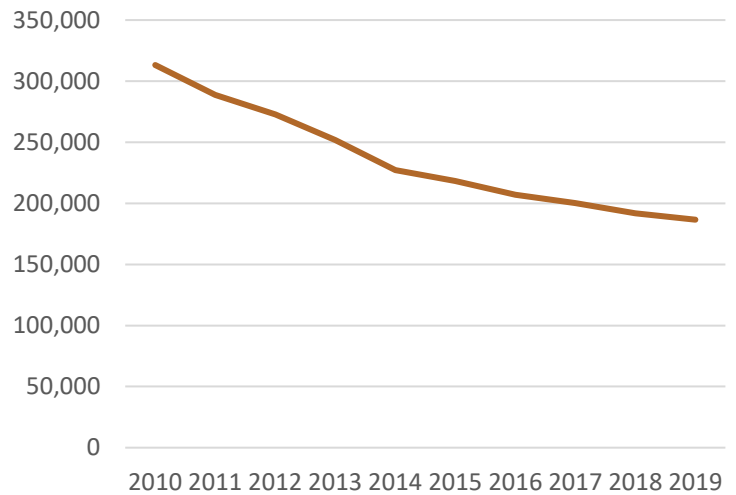
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Since 2010 the total number of detained delinquency cases has steadily decreased (Figure 7.5)

Figure 7.6 provides a breakdown of the percentage of juvenile cases that were detained. Offense against a person had the highest rate of detention, with juveniles being detained in 31% of cases in 2019, followed by public order offenses (27%), property offenses (23%), and lastly drug offenses (16%). Property offenses saw the highest rate of growth of offenses detained since 2010 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

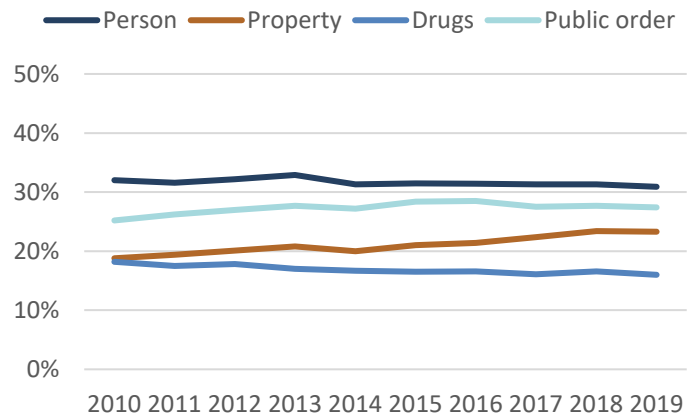
Figure 7.4 shows how many juveniles are held in residential placement on a given day. In 2019, a total of 36,479 youths were held in residential placement a day. Most youth were held in local facilities (14,390), followed by state facilities (12,645), and then private facilities (9,444) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Figure 7.5 Total Detained Delinquency Cases, 2010 - 2019



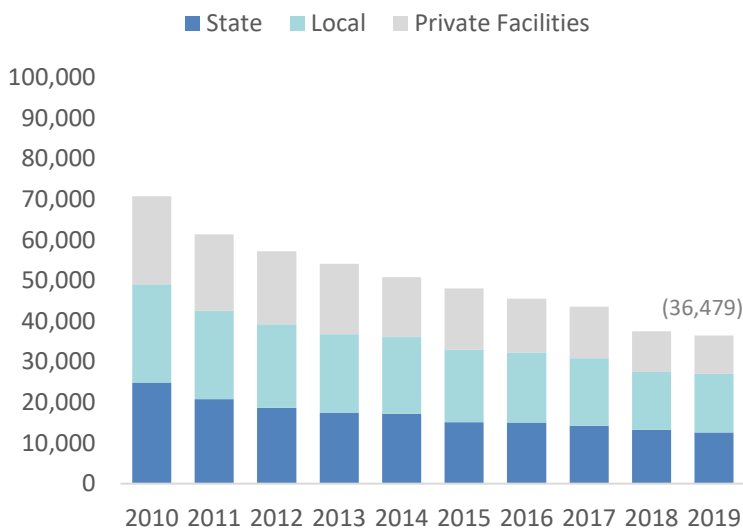
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

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



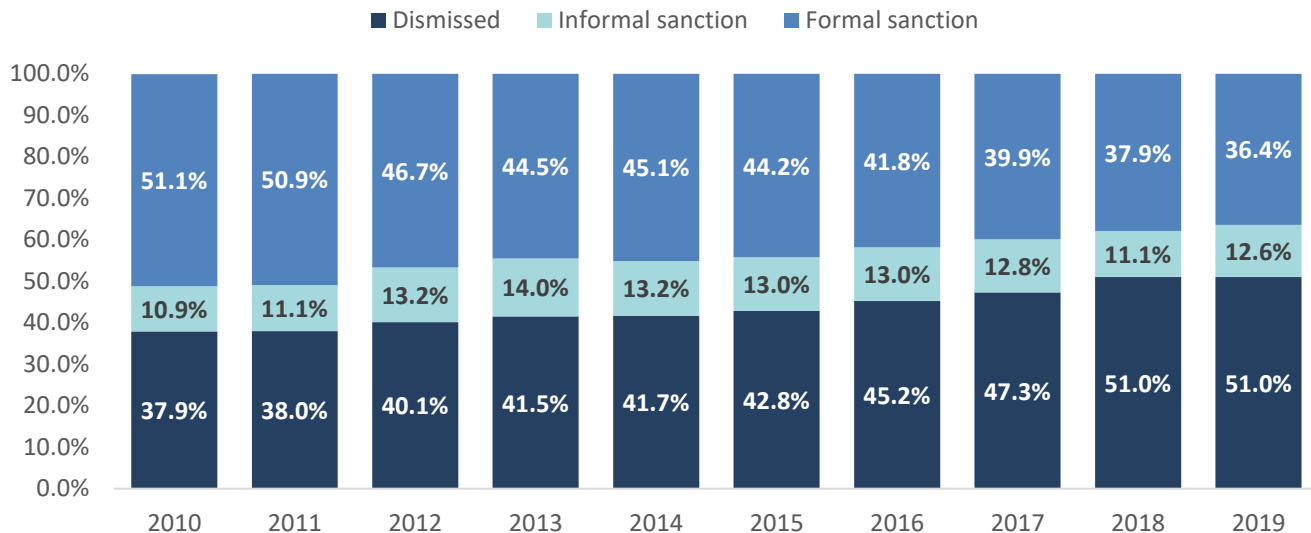
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Figure 7.4 One-Day Count of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010 - 2019



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Figure 7.7 Proportion of Petitioned Status Offenses Receiving Sanctions, 2010 – 2019



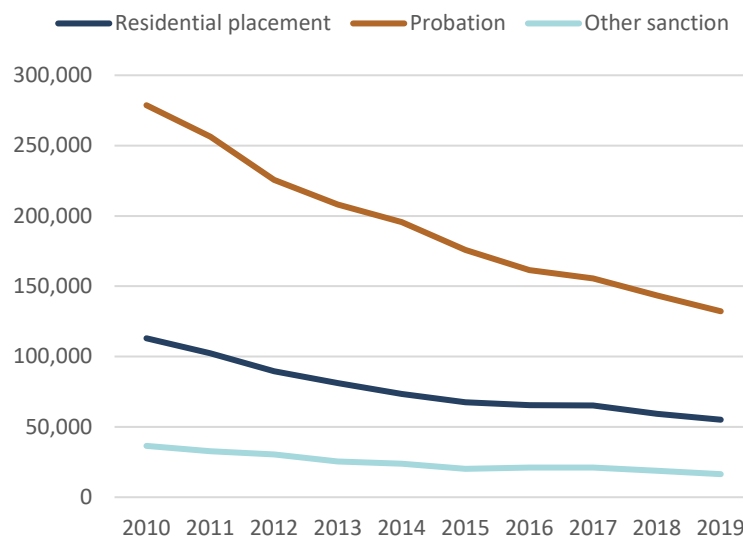
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Status Offenses

Figure 7.7 details how the sanctioning of petitioned status offense cases has changed over time. A larger proportion of petitioned status offense cases were dismissed each year since 2010, with a rate in 2019 of 51.0%. The rate of informal sanctions has remained relatively stable while the rate of formal sanctions has decreased over time. Informal sanctions refer to cases that were adjudicated yet still received a sanction such as voluntary probation or program referral (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

As for the disposition of adjudicated status offense crimes since 2010, most adjudicated juveniles are placed on probation, followed by residential placement, and then other sanctions. However, the number of youths placed on probation or in residential placement has continued to decline since 2010, with 132,200 youth placed on probation, 55,100 in residential placement, and 16,400 resulting in other sanctions in 2019 (Figure 7.8) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Figure 7.8 Disposition of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases, 2010 – 2019



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2021).

Factors Behind the Juvenile Crime Decline

All national juvenile data presented shows steady decreases since 2010. There have been fewer arrests for all offenses, fewer delinquency cases detained, fewer juveniles placed in residential placement, and more petitioned status offenses being dismissed. In fact, juvenile crime rates have been dropping since the mid-1990s and are currently at a record low (MST Services, 2018). There are a few different contributing factors to the lower juvenile crime rates that we see today.

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

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

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

Community-Based Alternatives

A 2019 article by the Urban Institute details community-based youth justice solutions in response to the dramatic decline in youth crime rates throughout the nation. The report presents methods that states could use in a new "continuum of community-based care and opportunity for youth" (Harvell et al., 2019). Their proposed community-based continuum of care and opportunity includes any nonresidential program or service for youth/families, including, but not limited to the following:

- "Access to health care, including mental health treatment"
- "Civic engagement and service learning opportunities"
- "Crisis services, including mobile units"
- "Education and vocation support and programming, apprenticeships, etc."
- "Programs that support basic needs including safe and affordable housing, adequate nutrition, and reliable transportation"
- "Restorative justice programming"

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

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

Alternative options for supporting community-based alternatives discussed in the report include leveraging prison land to create new funding streams, maximizing state and federal funding opportunities, and implementing innovative strategies to fund community investment (Harvell et al., 2019). The strategies outlined in this report provide a guide for the next steps in youth justice in response to national declines in crime rates. It is important to establish a thorough continuum of care and opportunity for youth in order to prevent system involvement and to assure that disadvantaged communities receive necessary resources for healthy outcomes for all youth (Harvell et al., 2019).

COVID-19

A data snapshot published by Performance-based Standards (PbS) in July 2021 investigated how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the juvenile justice system. During the COVID-19 pandemic, steps were taken to reduce the number of youths placed in

closed, congregate care facilities (Godfrey Lovett, 2021). PbS found that combined efforts from partners across the juvenile justice system contributed to fewer youth in custody compared to before the pandemic (Godfrey Lovett 2021).

PbS analyzed data voluntarily provided by 148 correction, detention, assessment, and community-based residential programs in 32 states to provide insight on how the number of youths held in detention centers and correction facilities has changed since the pandemic. They found that in April 2021, the average daily population continued to decline and was below pre-pandemic numbers. Facilities reported that there were changes in admissions policies due to the pandemic, which may have contributed to lower juvenile admission numbers (Godfrey Lovett, 2021). In addition, three facilities reported policy changes that allowed for early releases (Godfrey Lovett, 2021).

CALIFORNIA

Arrests

Juvenile crime trends in California are similar to the trends nationwide. Juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests have all declined since 2010, with misdemeanors seeing the largest decline over the past ten years. In 2020 there were 11,332 felony juvenile arrests, 11,930 misdemeanor juvenile arrests, and 2,448 status offense arrests (Figure 7.9) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.10 presents the juvenile felony arrest breakdown. Arrests for all offenses have decreased since 2010, with the largest decrease occurring for felony property offenses. In 2020 violent offenses had the highest number of arrests (4,715), followed by other offenses (3,034), property offenses (2,972), drug offenses (317), and sex offenses (294) (Figure 7.10) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.9 Juvenile Arrests, 2010 – 2020

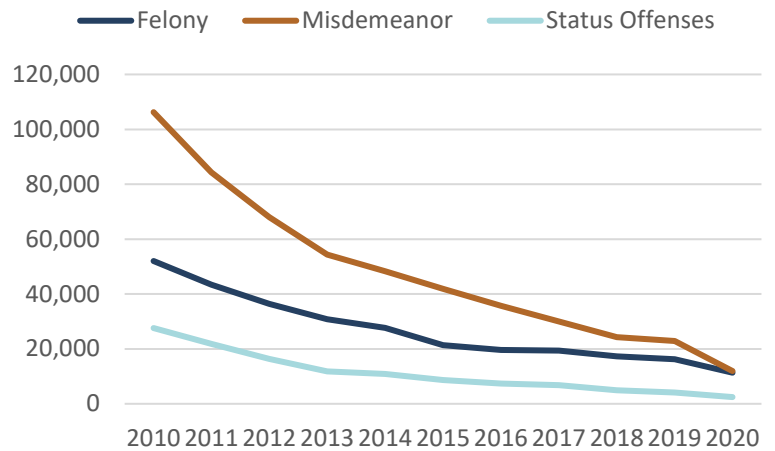
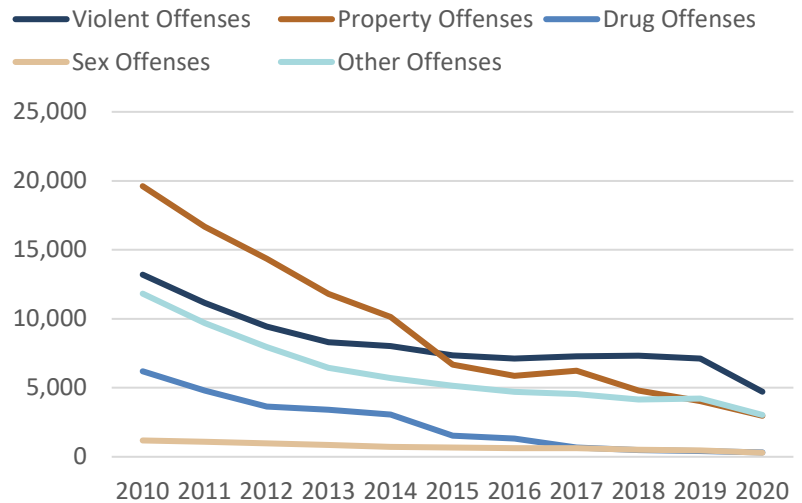


Figure 7.10 Juvenile Felony Arrest Breakdown, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021)

Males were arrested for felonies (48.7%) at a higher rate than females (29.9%). Additionally, 44.2% of male arrests were for misdemeanors, while 53.2% of female arrests were for misdemeanors, and 7.1% of male arrests were for status offenses, compared to 16.9% for females (Figure 7.11) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

In regard to race/ethnicity, Black or African American juveniles had the highest rate of felony arrests (58.2%), followed by 'Other' races (43.2%), Hispanic juveniles (43.0%), and White juveniles (32.5%). A complete breakdown of juvenile arrests by ethnicity can be found in Figure 7.12 (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.11 Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2020

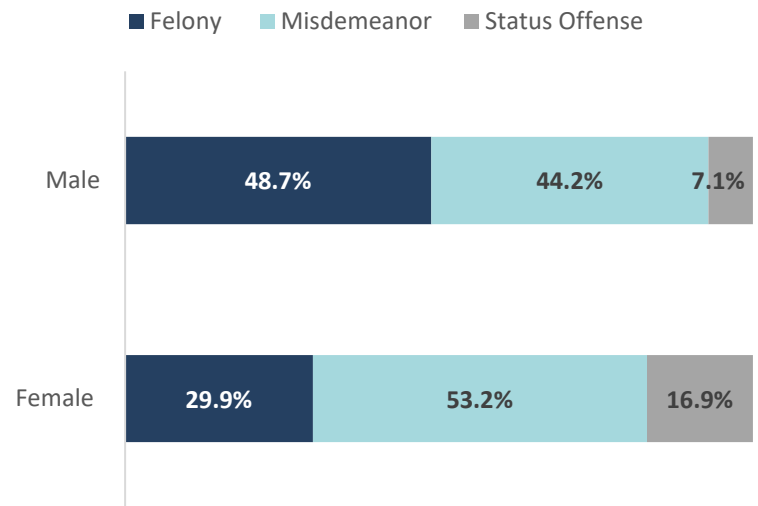
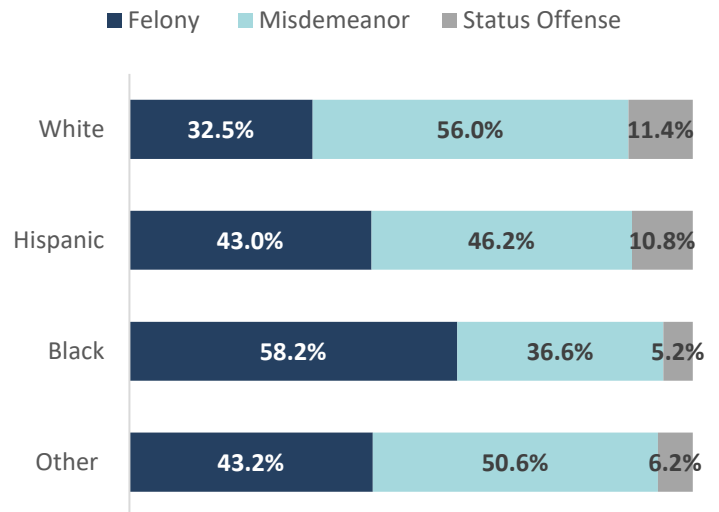


Figure 7.12 Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.13 and 7.14 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation decreased since 2010 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.13). The amount of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2020 was 10,060, there were 9,906 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and 1,078 status offense cases sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.13) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (4,175) followed by other offenses (2,737), property offenses (2,593), drug offenses (283), and sex offenses (272) (Figure 7.14) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.13 Juvenile Probation, 2010 – 2020

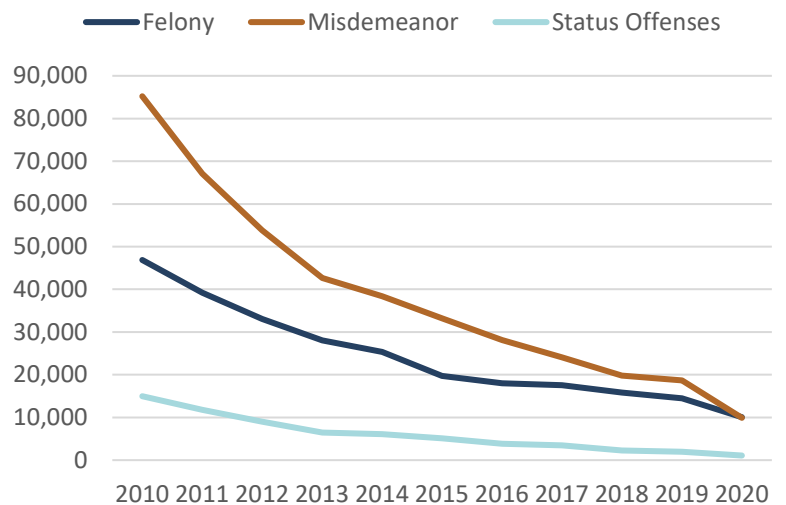
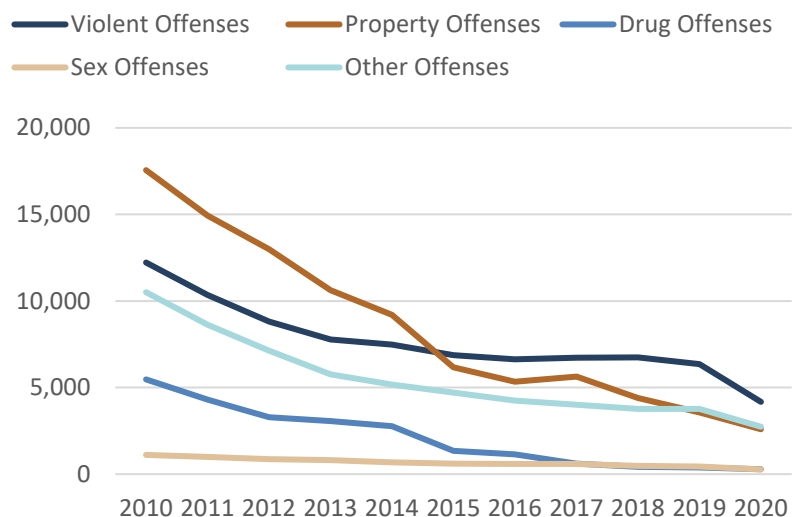


Figure 7.14 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The graphs on this page for juveniles within department refer to “juveniles taken into custody for committing a violation and the law enforcement agency [did not make] a referral to juvenile court and [did not] file formal charges. The juvenile, in most cases, is warned and released to the parents or guardian” (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The number of juveniles within departments decreased for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses since 2010. The number of felonies within departments in 2020 was 955, the number of misdemeanors was 1,742, and the number of status offenses within departments was 1,301 (Figure 7.15) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.16 presents data on juveniles within departments by felony offense. Numbers for all felony offenses have decreased since 2010, although property offenses, violent offenses, and other offenses saw a small peak in 2017. The current number of violent offenses within departments in 2020 was 392, followed by property offenses (296), other offenses (232), drug offenses (20), and sex offenses (15) (Figure 7.16) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.15 Juveniles Within Department, 2010 – 2020

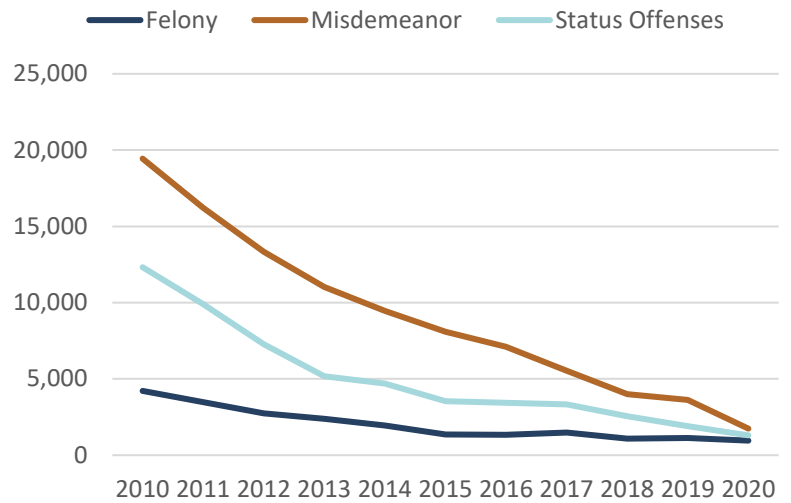
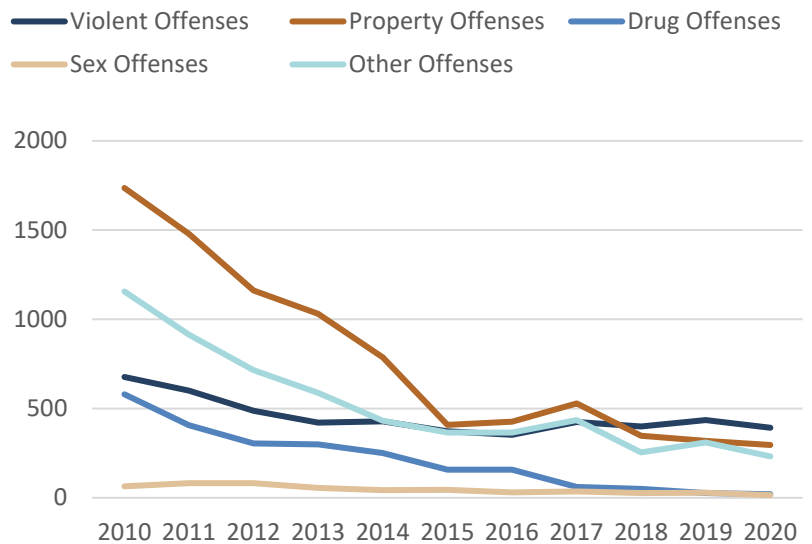


Figure 7.16 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Next Steps in California

Juvenile crime trends in California are similar to national trends. There has been a steady decrease in juvenile arrests for all offenses and juveniles placed on probation since 2010. A report prepared by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) in 2017 by Mike Males found that improvements in youth safety have aligned with steps that California has taken in justice reform in recent years, including a number of policies that have shifted away from incarceration and toward rehabilitation. Some of these policies include Senate Bill 81, Assembly Bill 109, Senate Bill 1449, Proposition 47, Proposition 64, and Proposition 57, which all aimed to lessen punitive punishment within the justice system (Males, 2017).

In addition, new legislation in California, juvenile justice realignment (Senate Bill (SB) 823), transfers responsibility for serious felony juvenile offenders from state facilities to county facilities. SB 823 establishes that “justice system-involved youth are more successful when they remain connected to their families and communities” (SB 823, 2020). Under this new legislation, California’s Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) ceased most youth admissions beginning July 1, 2021. As part of SB 823, funding was allocated to counties in order to provide local supervision and services for high-risk youth. The bill also established a state oversight committee to assist counties in improving local juvenile justice systems. In addition, the legislature also passed Senate Bill (SB) 92 in early 2021, which “allows counties to develop secure youth treatment facilities while outlining sentence length limits and establishing a process for youth progress reviews (SB 92, 2021)” (Washburn et al., 2021). Under SB 92, DJJ will close by June 30, 2023.

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

landscape of the system. These recommendations include:

- “Expand the use of existing legal procedures to bring youth back to their home counties.”
- “Reinvest state funds in community-based alternatives to confinement and probation.”
- “Improve oversight of detention facilities and the broader juvenile justice system.”

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

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Arrests

Figure 7.17 presents felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles in San Joaquin County from 2010 through 2020. The total number of all three offenses have decreased since 2010. In 2010 there were 1,413 felonies, 3,365 misdemeanors, and 23 status offenses, while in 2020 there were only 355 felonies, 285 misdemeanors, and 0 status offenses in San Joaquin County (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.18 provides a more specific breakdown of arrests for felony offenses, including violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, sex offenses, and other offenses for 2010 – 2020. Total numbers decreased for all types of felony offenses since 2010. In 2020 there were a total of 177 violent offenses committed by juveniles, 53 property offenses, 19 sex offenses, 5 drug offenses, and 101 other offenses (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.17 Total Felony, Misdemeanor and Status Offenses Arrests, 2010 – 2020

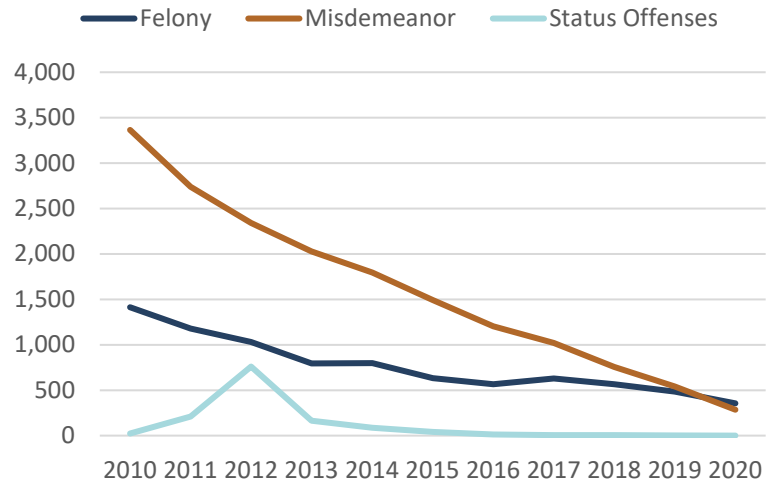
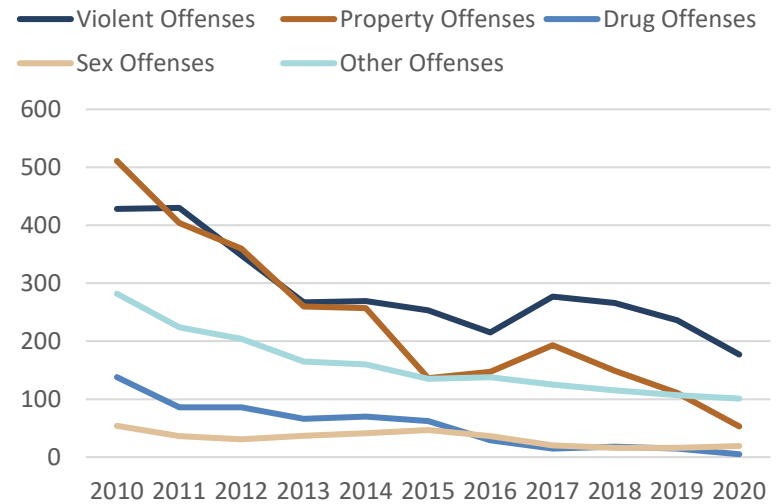


Figure 7.18 Felony Breakdown, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.19 and 7.20 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation has decreased since 2010 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.19). The number of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2020 was 164, there were 217 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and no status offenses were sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.19) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (66) followed by other offenses (50), property offenses (38), drug offenses (3), and sex offenses (7) (Figure 7.20) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.19 Juvenile Probation, 2010 – 2020

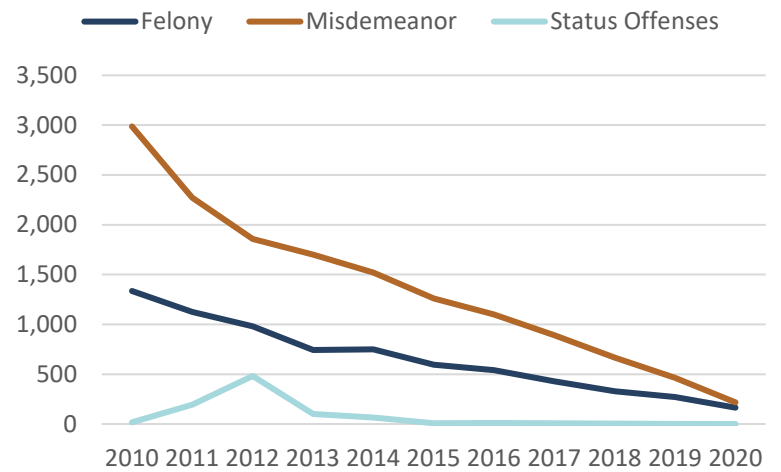
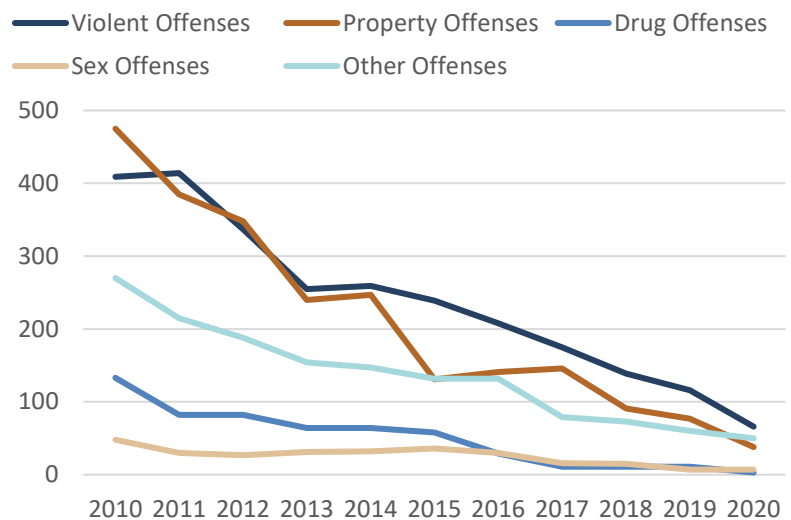


Figure 7.20 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The graphs on this page refer to “juvenile[s] taken into custody for committing a violation and the law enforcement agency does not make a referral to juvenile court and does not file formal charges. The juvenile, in most cases, is warned and released to the parents or guardian.” These are identical to the graphs provided for California in the previous section (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

The number of juveniles within the department has decreased for misdemeanors, with the totals decreasing from 372 in 2010 to 55 in 2020. However, there has been more fluctuation for felonies and status offenses. Felonies decreased from 2010 through 2016, but then increased from 2016 to 2018, and have decreased since then, with the total in 2020 being 185. Status offenses remained low since 2010 (with no status offenses within the department in 2020), with the exception of a peak of 277 in 2012 (Figure 7.21) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.22 presents data on juveniles within department by felony offense. Numbers for all felony offenses have increased since 2010, with most offenses peaking in 2018 or 2019. The current number of violent offenses within the department in 2020 was 108, followed by other offenses (51), property offenses (15) sex offenses (9), and drug offenses (2) (Figure 7.22) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

Figure 7.21 Juveniles Within Department, 2010 – 2020

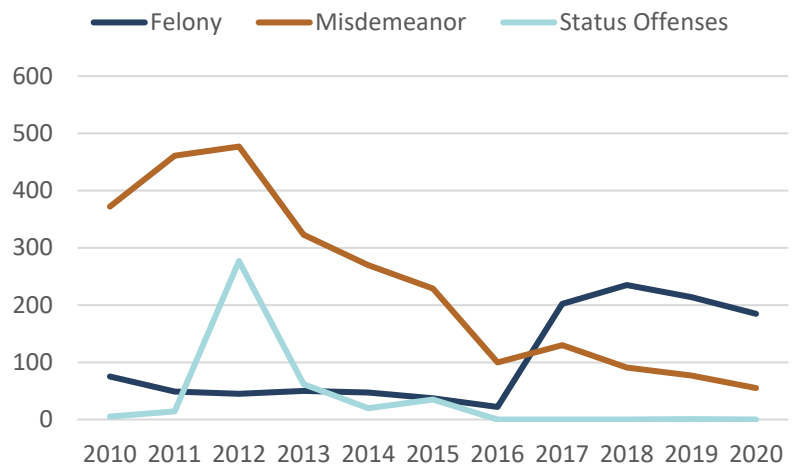
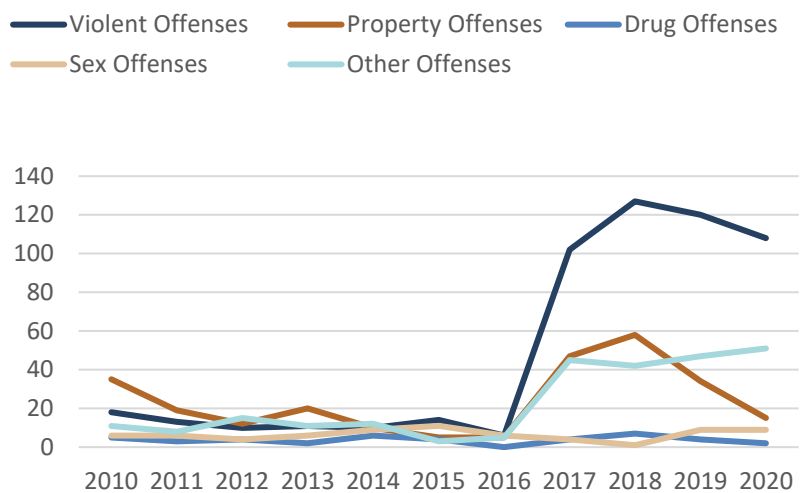


Figure 7.22 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2020



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2021).

TREND ANALYSIS

Referrals to Probation (2020)

For the 2020 reporting year (January 1 - December 31, 2020), there was a total of 1,274 juvenile referrals to the San Joaquin County Probation Department for delinquent acts. This is a 22.6% reduction relative to the 1,647 juvenile referrals in 2019 (Figure 7.23). In last year's report, when comparing 2018 to 2019 with respect to gender, there was a slight decrease in the gender gap, such that in 2019 male referrals constituted 1,299 (78.9%) of the 1,647 total referrals. From 2019 to 2020 this gap decreased again, though slightly, with males comprising 77.7% (992 out of 1,274 referrals) (Figure 7.24). In regard to race/ethnicity, 41.2% of youth were Hispanic, 33.4% were Black, 17.2% White, 4.5% Asian, 1.0% Native American, 0.6% Pacific Islander, and 2.0% were of an unknown race/ethnicity (Figure 7.25). In terms of year over year (YOY) comparisons, Hispanic and Pacific Islander youth decreased as a proportion of total referrals, while Asians and Native Americans increased, and referrals for African American and White youth stayed essentially the same in comparison to last year. However, in all cases the magnitude of change was modest.

Court Dispositions (2020)

There were 903 petitions for delinquent acts filed in 2020, a decrease relative to the 1,097 petitions in the prior year. A total of 513 (56.8%) petitions in 2020 were new, with 390 (43.2%) being subsequent petitions (Figure 7.27). Eight in ten (80.8%) involved males, compared to 19.2% for females (Figure 7.28). The distribution of court dispositions by race/ethnicity is as follows: 40.4% were Hispanic, 34.9% African American, 17.3% White, 4.0% Asian, 1.0% Native American, 0.4% Pacific Islander, and 2.0% unknown (Figure 7.29). Relative to 2019, the proportion of court dispositions involving White, Native American, and juveniles of an unknown ethnicity all increased slightly, whereas the proportion of dispositions involving Hispanic, Asian, and Pacific Islander juveniles all decreased, though slightly.

Figure 7.23 Total Referrals (2019 and 2020)

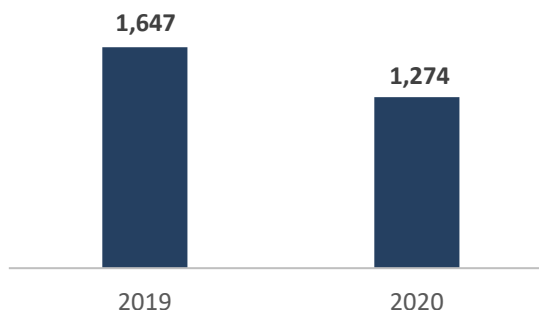


Figure 7.24 Referrals by Gender (2020) (n=1,274)

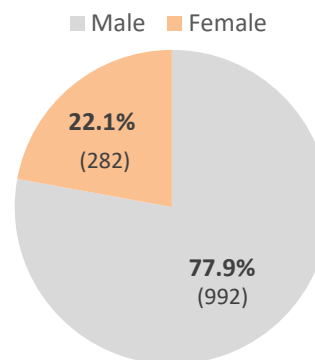
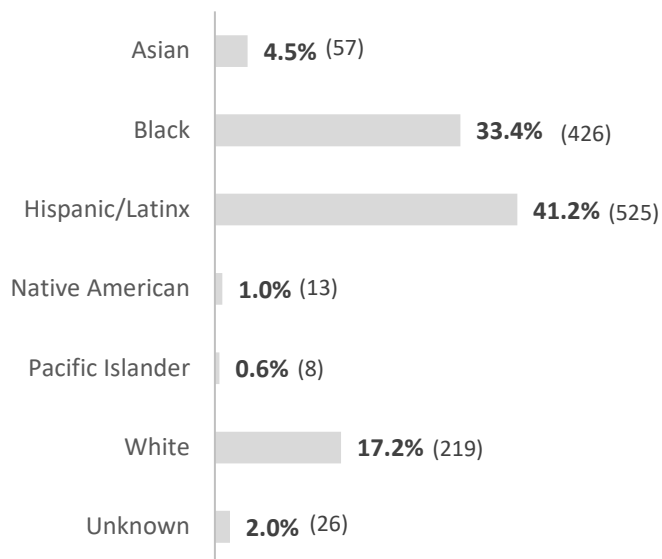


Figure 7.25 Referrals by Race/Ethnicity (2020) (n=1,274)

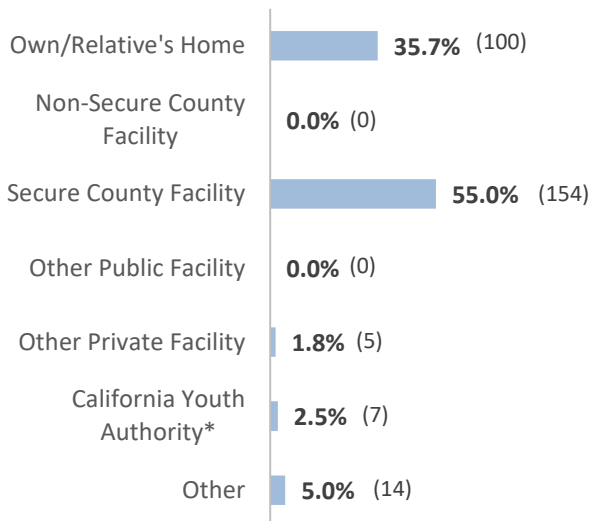


(California Department of Justice, 2021).

The proportion of dispositions involving African American juveniles stayed similar to last year.

As for court disposition, the distribution by probation category is as follows: 280 wardship probationers, 104 non-wards, 81 deferred judgements, and 55 on informal probation (Figure 7.30). Of the 280 wardship probationers, 55.0% were placed in a secure county facility, 35.7% were at their own/relative's home, 5.0% were in "other" types of facilities, 2.5% were in a California Youth Authority facility, and 1.8% were in other private facilities (Figure 7.26). Wardship placements decreased from 509 in 2019 to 280 in 2020. Relative to 2019, as a proportion of total probationers, the proportion of those placed in secure county facilities decreased by 11.2% from 2019 to 2020, while in-home placement (or with a relative) increased from 27.3% to 35.7% (Figure 7.26).

Figure 7.26 Wardship Placements (2019)



*Now called "Division of Juvenile Justice"

Figure 7.27 Total Petitions (2019 and 2020)

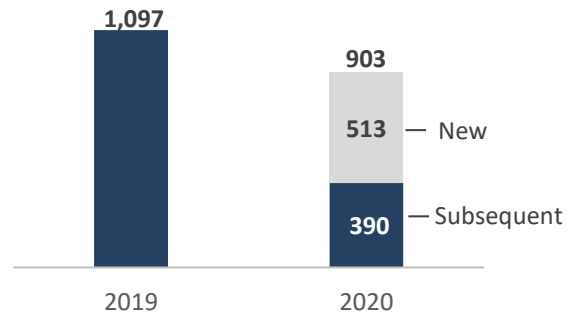


Figure 7.28 Petitions by Gender (2020) (n=903)

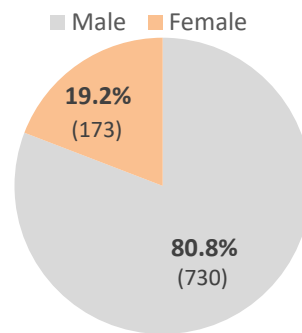


Figure 7.29 Petitions by Race/Ethnicity (2020) (n=903)

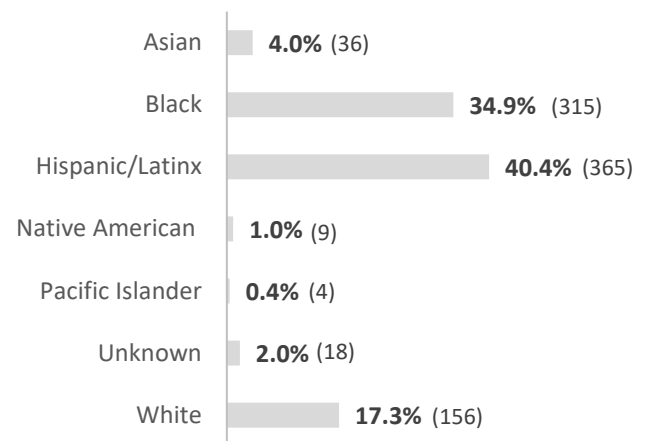
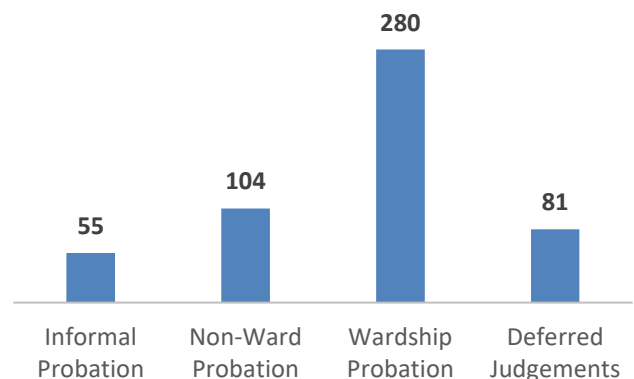


Figure 7.30 Court Disposition (2020)



(California Department of Justice, 2021).

Arrests (2020)

A total of 640 juvenile arrests were made in San Joaquin County in 2020. The majority (55.5%) were for felonies, and 44.5% were for misdemeanors (Figure 7.32). Of these arrests, 79.7% were for males and 20.3% were for females (Figure 7.33). The race/ethnic breakdown of these arrests is as follows: 43.8% of the youth arrested were Hispanic, 25.9% were Black, 22.8% were White, and 7.5% were 'Other' (Figure 7.34). From 2019 to 2020 total juvenile arrests decreased from 1,027 to 640 (a 37.7% decrease) (Figure 7.31). In 2019 felony arrests accounted for a lower proportion of total arrests compared to 2020 (47.2% versus 55.5% respectively). It should be noted that the proportion of felony arrests in 2018 was 42.6% and 38.0% in 2017 (Figure 7.35).

Figure 7.32 Arrests by Offense (2020) (n=640)

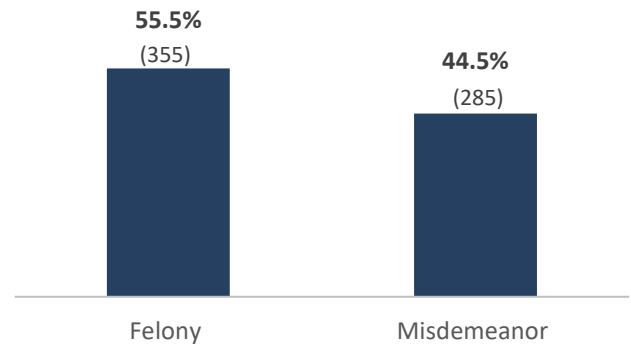


Figure 7.33 Arrests by Gender (2020) (n=640)

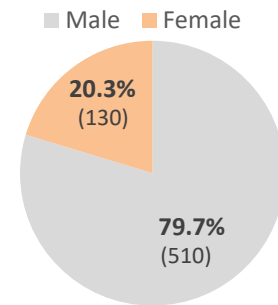


Figure 7.34 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity (2020) (n=640)

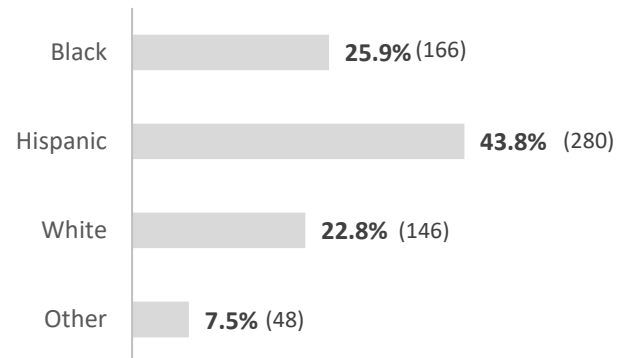
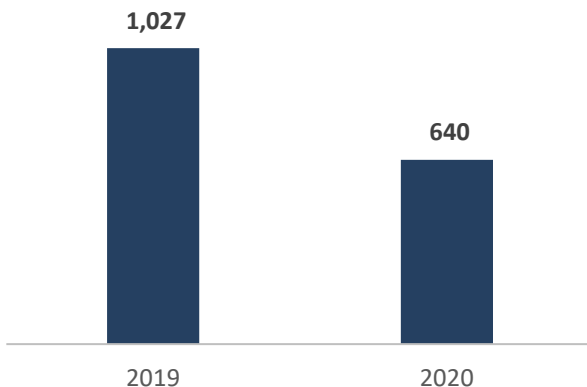
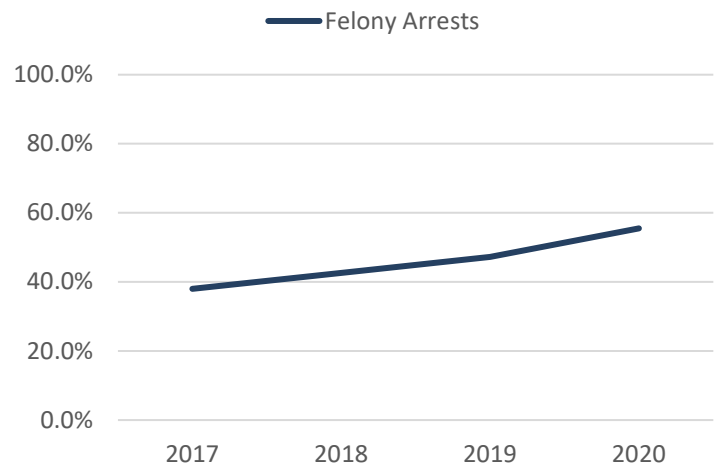


Figure 7.31 Total Arrests (2019 and 2020)



(California Department of Justice, 2020)

Figure 7.35 Total Felony Arrests (2017 - 2020)



Juvenile crime trends in San Joaquin County are similar to those found at the state and national level. Since 2010 juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and status arrests have decreased and the number of juveniles placed on probation has decreased.

Additional Notes

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

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

JJCPA-Funded Programs Influence on Juvenile Justice Trends

This report provides the following: some information on approaches that lower youth crime in general; national, state, and data trends in San Joaquin County over time; data analysis specific to juvenile justice data for San Joaquin County for the calendar years 2019 and 2020; and JJCPA program data analysis over a fiscal year (2020-2021) and in some cases over multiple years. This information is offered in order to provide some context about the effectiveness of the use of JJCPA funds and how JJCPA-funded programs in San Joaquin County influence its juvenile justice trends. It is critical to note that there is historical and compelling evidence of the effectiveness of JJCPA programming on lowering juvenile crime for program participants for approximately twenty years in the county. Also, while there are other factors that can contribute to improvements in juvenile crime, one of

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

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

- Probation Officers on Campus provides specialized supervision and support to youth and to 27 schools San Joaquin County.
- Reconnect Day Reporting Center provides schooling, support, referrals, supervision, and evidenced-based programming to some of the most at-risk youth in the county.
- CPFSJ's Neighborhood Service Centers provides early intervention, prevention, and case management services that center on supporting youth and their family, providing of basic needs, and combating intergenerational crime.
- The Transitional Age Youth Unit provides specialized supervision to transitional age youth and in doing so serves some of the most at-risk individuals in the county.
- Family Focused Intervention Team is a prevention-based program that works with adult probationers aiming to give them the tools they need to support their families and children and to be successful.
- Via the Positive Youth Justice Initiative, CPFSJ and Sow A Seed are each working to provide case management services to youth in San Joaquin County (who are referred to them by the Probation Department).

As was stated previously, San Joaquin County had fewer total juvenile referrals in 2020 as compared to 2019 (with 1,647 in 2019 and 1,274 in 2020). Also, the number of petitions decreased from 2019 to 2020 (1,097 in 2019 and 903 in 2020). The percentage of felony arrests increased from 2017 to 2019 from 38.0% to 55.5%).

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

CONCLUSION

The data presented in this evaluation report provide unequivocal evidence that these six JJCPA funded programs are highly effective. This report clearly demonstrates that each of these programs has positively affected the lives of young people in San Joaquin County either during the 2020/2021 fiscal year and/or historically. Moreover, these programs effectively served youth in San Joaquin County during the height of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

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

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

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