



CREATING RESULTS WITH YOUTH & THEIR FAMILIES

Comprehensive Evaluation Report

San Mateo County
Probation Department
Juvenile Justice
Coordinating Council (JJCC)



San Mateo County Probation Department
JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING (JPCF) &
JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT (JJCPA)

Annual Evaluation Report

2016-2017



Applied Survey Research

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YEAR FIVE EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

In 2015, eleven programs serving San Mateo County youth and their families were awarded two-year grants from the San Mateo County Probation Department's (SMCPD) allocation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding (JPCF). Revised for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16, the desired outcomes of these funding streams include:

- Improved emotional well-being
- Reduced substance use
- Improved family functioning
- Increased engagement in and connection to school
- Decreased justice involvement

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee (JJCC) implemented two new measures this year: the prescreen version of the *Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System* (pre-JAIS) and the *Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths* (CANS) assessment. Table 1 below presents key evaluation highlights that are discussed in more depth in the following sections of this report.

Table 1. Key Evaluation Highlights, FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17

Metric	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Clients & Services					
Number of clients served	2,672	2,510	2,380	1,644	2,384
Average number of hours of service	19.1	16.9	25.9	14.8 ^a	10.4 ^a
Average time in the program (months)	5.8	4.6	4.7	3.4 ^a	4.1 ^a
Risk Indicators					
Pre-JAIS Risk Level	Data not collected in prior fiscal years				
Low				60%	73% ^b
Moderate				29%	22% ^b
High				11%	5% ^b
CANS Items ^c					
Clients with 3 or more actionable needs at baseline				86%	35% ^c
Outcomes					
Justice Outcomes ^d					
Arrests (for a new law violation)	16%	18%	24%	19%	19%
Incarcerations	21%	25%	30%	27%	29%
Probation violations	27%	26%	43%	38%	49%

^a The Assessment Center, FPP, YMCA, and BGC did not report units of service and were not included in these data; BGCP reported days of attendance at middle school clubhouses, so this data was not included here, FLY did not include entry and exit dates, so they were not included in these data. ^b n = 1,121 clients with complete pre-JAIS data. ^c n = 722 clients with Baseline CANS data. ^d Sample sizes vary for each FY and indicator, and are presented later in this report.

Summary of Findings

The following is a summary of key evaluation findings from FY 2016-17:

- Funded programs served 2,384 clients, which represents an increase of 45% compared to FY 2015-16. The majority of this increase can be attributed to a substantial increase in the number of clients who received services from Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula (BGCP).
- Programs served clients across the spectrum of risk. Results suggest that JPCF programs were serving clients with much lower criminogenic risk than JJCPA programs. Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths CANS pretest data indicated that clients have a variety of service needs, but are particularly lacking on measures of Youth Strengths which indicates that youth lack important internal (e.g., resilience, optimism), social (e.g., family strengths/support, relationship permanence) and community (e.g., community connection, educational setting) resources and supports.
- Funded programs continued to provide programs and services on the entire continuum of intervention, with JPCF programs focusing on prevention and early intervention and JJCPA programs focusing on targeted interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth.
- Similar to FY 2015-16, the amount of service delivered this year varied greatly among programs, generally reflecting the programs' levels of intervention. While some programs increased their service levels, others saw a decline in either clients served or amount of service per client, or both. Some of this may be due to underreporting and data collection issues.
- Juvenile justice outcomes had variable changes. Rates for arrests and incarcerations remained stable compared to FY 2015-16, and probation violation rates increased from the prior year. Rates of completion of probation increased along with the completion of community service and restitution. Completion of probation remained below the state average for 2015-16; this was largely due to the fact that SMCPD measures these outcomes at 180 days after program entry, and most youth will not have completed their terms of probation within six months.
- Many programs provided program-specific outcomes to supplement for pre-JAIS and CANS data, with most of these showing at least some positive support for the effectiveness of their programs.

BACKGROUND

In San Mateo County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) oversees funds from the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding (JPCF). Each has different origins, funding emphases, and reporting requirements, and are based on actual receipts from California Vehicle License fees (please see Appendix I for a complete description of JJCPA and JPCF). As required by the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to receive JJCPA funds, the council must periodically develop, review and update a comprehensive Local Action Plan (LAP) that documents the condition of the local Juvenile Justice system and outlines proposed efforts to fill identified service gaps.

In April 2010, the JJCC established a subcommittee which was authorized to oversee the planning and creation of the update of the 2001 Local Action Plan. The subcommittee included representatives who work with at-risk and probation youth from Probation, Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health and Recovery Services, Health Policy and Planning, a local Police Department, representatives from high schools, CBOs, and community members familiar with youth development and active in justice work, including membership on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission.

Through an extensive data collection process that included five key informant interviews, ten focus groups, and an online survey, a core set of desired outcomes and strategies were identified to address needs of youth and their families in San Mateo County. The desired outcomes included:

- Improved family functioning
- Increased developmental assets
- Increased engagement in and connection to school
- Improved educational outcomes
- Reduced substance use
- Decreased gang involvement
- Decreased justice involvement

The core strategies included:

- Emphasize early intervention
- Address the needs of both youth and their families
- Where possible, use practices that are recognized evidence-based models
- Understand and address system barriers that limit accessibility and lead to increased recidivism
- Address the needs of underserved groups, or groups over-represented in the Juvenile Justice System
- Set clear outcomes for funded programs/strategies and plan for their assessment

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

In 2015, eleven programs serving San Mateo County youth and their families were awarded two-year grants from the SMCPD's allocation of JJCPA and JPCF funds. The JJCC oversees funds from both JJCPA and JPCF, and Applied Survey Research (ASR) was awarded the contract as the evaluator. Of these eleven funded programs, five are funded through JJCPA and six through JPCF. This array of programs provided services to youth on a continuum of need, from prevention and early intervention to more intensive intervention as described in Table 2.

Table 2. Program Descriptions of JJCPA and JPCF Funded Programs

Agency/Program	Short Name	Description
JJCPA Funded Programs		
Acknowledge Alliance	Acknowledge	Provides counseling for youth attending community and court schools
Juvenile Assessment Center	Assessment	Provides case management and supervision of youth with significant mental health and family issues in partnership with other county agencies such as Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) and the Human Services Agency (HSA)
Family Preservation Program	FPP	Provides multidisciplinary team risk/needs assessments to youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	Provides mentoring and case management for youth on probation
StarVista–Insights	Insights	Provides substance use treatment and family counseling for youth on probation
JPCF Funded Programs		
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	BGCP	Provides mentoring services and enrichment activities to at-risk youth
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	CLSEPA	Provides legal consultation/representation for youth and families
El Centro de Libertad	El Centro	Provides group and individual counseling and alcohol and drug treatment to middle and high school students Provides a drop-in parent series
Pyramid Alternatives – Strengthen our Youth	Pyramid	Provides group and individual counseling to at-risk middle and high school students Provides parenting workshops
YMCA — School Safety Advocates	YMCA	Provides school safety advocates to create safe environments on schools campuses
Probation Parent Programs	PPP	Provides parenting education to parents of youth on probation

EVALUATION DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

The Welfare and Institutions Code requires Juvenile Probation departments to update their Local Action Plan (LAP) every five years. In 2015, SMJPD made preparations to engage in the next LAP process by updating their evaluation plan and implementing changes to their desired outcome and evaluation tools (see Figure 1).

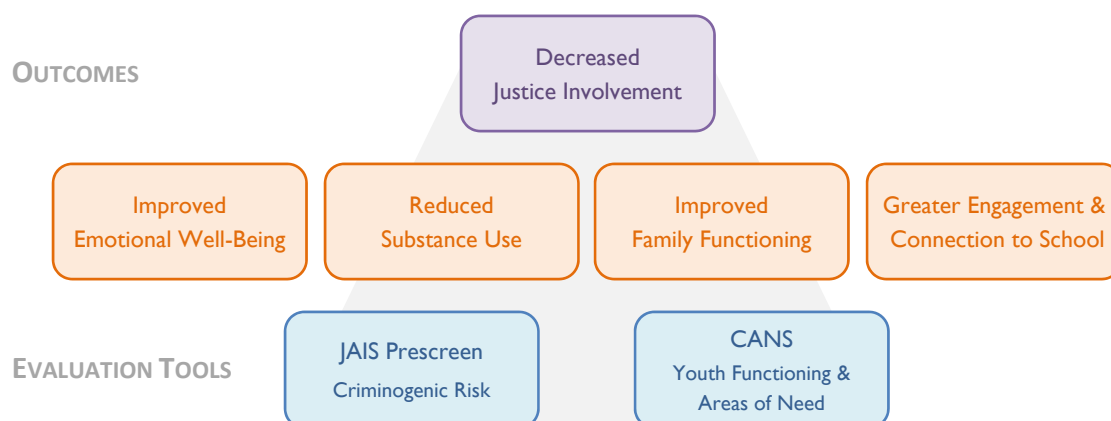
Desired Outcomes—The revised desired outcomes for both FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 shift emphasis from developmental assets to highlight the importance of youth’s emotional well-being. They are:

- Improved emotional well-being
- Reduced substance use
- Improved family functioning
- Increased engagement in and connection to school
- Decreased justice involvement

Evaluation Tools—During FY 2014-15, with the guidance of Applied Survey Research, SMCPD decided to replace the outcome measures used by community-based organizations to assess youth outcomes — previously the *Developmental Assets Profile* (DAP) and the *Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Involvement Scale* (AADIS)—with two new measures of youth risk level—the prescreen version of the *Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System* (pre-JAIS) and the *Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths* (CANS) assessment.

The department was already utilizing the JAIS internally to assess risk level and help in the development of case plans for youth, thus the addition of the pre-JAIS would add to the department’s knowledge of the risk level of youth receiving services. In addition, for CBOs funded through JJCPA funding stream, the pre-JAIS could be an indicator for which youth needed a more thorough assessment. Similarly, the transfer to the CANS—which focuses on youth functioning and identifies areas of service need—was made to help CBOs understand the level of care needed by youth as well as to measure incremental changes in youth over time. Lastly, the CANS helps providers understand which areas should be addressed in a youth’s case plan.

Figure 1. **Revised Evaluation Plan for FY 2015-16**



Data Collection

Programs funded by SMCPD monitor their programs and report client, service and outcome data to the department and ASR. The methods and tools used to collect this data are described below:

Clients and Services—Funded programs collected and entered two pieces of client level data. First, programs collect demographic information on clients. As a baseline, ASR requests organizations to collect:

- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Race and Ethnicity
- City and Zip Code of Residence

ASR also requests data that summarizes the services received by youth. As a baseline, ASR requests organizations to collect:

- Service type (e.g. group counseling, individual counseling, parenting education)
- Date of Service
- Length of service (in hours)
- Program entry date/exit date
- Reason for exit

Together, these two sets of data provide relevant information about a) the characteristics of clients receiving services, b) clients' length of involvement in services, and c) the impact of involvement of specific services (for example, do clients who participate in group and individual counseling have greater gains than clients only participating in individual counseling).

Risk Factors—In FY 2015-16, SMCJP implemented two new measures of client risk, the pre-JAIS and the CANS. Funded programs have been conducting these measures with clients since January 2016.

- The *Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System* (JAIS) is a risk, strength and needs assessment designed to assist workers to effectively and efficiently supervise youth, both in institutional settings and in the community. It is reliable and has been validated across ethnic and gender groups. The JAIS consists of a brief prescreen assessment (pre-JAIS) in addition to full assessment and reassessment components; SMCJP has elected to administer the pre-JAIS to provide an initial indicator of recidivism risk. The pre-JAIS consists of 8 (girls) or 10 (boys) items and yields an overall risk level of low, moderate, or high.
- The *Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths* (CANS) survey is a multi-purpose tool developed for children's services to support decision-making including level of care and service planning, to facilitate quality improvement initiatives, and to allow for the monitoring of outcomes of services. The CANS consists of multiple items scored on a 4-point scale (0 to 3, with a score of 2 or 3 indicating an actionable need) and grouped into stand-alone modules—e.g., Risk Behaviors, Strengths, Behavioral/Emotional Needs, Trauma. Each program completed a different set of CANS modules according to the specific fit with their programs and clientele.
- JJCPA programs also collected data on several risk-related indicators, including whether a youth had any of the following at program entry: 1) an alcohol or drug problem, 2) an attendance problem, and 3) a suspension or expulsion in the past year.

Youth Functioning Outcomes—Fiscal year 2016-17 marked the first year that the CANS was implemented by community-based organizations during the entire fiscal year, providing SMCJP the opportunity to assess change over time using CANS follow-up data at the conclusion of services.

Juvenile Justice Outcomes—JJCPA-funded programs are also required to report data on the following six mandated justice-related outcomes for clients: 1) arrest rate, 2) incarceration rate, 3) probation violation rate, 4) probation completion rate, 5) court-ordered restitution completion rate and 6) court-ordered community service completion rate. San Mateo County has elected to report these outcomes at 180 days post-entry with the reference group being the past year's cohort of clients (i.e., whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2015-16).

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

EVALUATION FINDINGS

Profiles of Clients Served

Clients by Program

In FY 2016-17, all programs combined served a total of 2,384 clients, an increase of more than 40% compared to FY 2015-16. This increase can be predominantly attributed to the increase in the number of youth who received services from BGCP. BGCP reported that over 1,000 youth received data via the JPCF funding awarded by probation, which marked a substantial increase from the prior fiscal year. All other community-based organizations experienced small decreases in the number of clients they provided services to or remained on pace with the prior fiscal year. As seen in Table 3, BGCP, YMCA, and Assessment Center combined to serve more than half of the clients (46%, 16%, and 10%, respectively). JJCPA programs served 26% of clients while JPCF programs served 74%.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Clients Served by Program, FY 2016-17

		Clients Served		
		FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	
		Clients Served	Clients Served	Percent of <u>All</u> Clients
JJCPA Programs	Acknowledge	151	162	7%
	Assessment	332	227	10%
	FPP	44	61	3%
	FLY	95	90	3%
	Insights	138	91	4%
	JJCPA Total	760	624	26%
JPCF Programs	BGCP	151	1,088	46%
	CLSEPA	83	98	4%
	El Centro	14	36	2%
	Pyramid	224	102	4%
	YMCA	328	384	16%
	Parent Programs	84	52	2%
	JPCF Total	884	1,760	74%
Total		1,644	2,384	100%

Client Characteristics

Most clients served by JJCPA and JPCF programs in FY 2016-17 were Hispanic/Latino (65%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander (10%), Black/African American (9%), and White/Caucasian (8%). Programs with the largest share of Latino clients (two-thirds or more) include CLSEPA (86%), PPP (73%), BCGP (70%), and FPP (78%). JJCPA and JPCF programs served mostly male clients (71% and 56% respectively). The average age of JJCPA clients was 16.7, whereas the average age of JPCF clients was 17.4. On average, clients receiving services from YMCA were the youngest and clients receiving services from FPP were the oldest (excluding CLSEPA who predominantly provides services to adults).

Table 4. Clients' Demographic Profile, FY 2016-17

		Total	Ethnicity						Gender		Age
		Count	Hispanic/Latino	White/Caucasian	Black/African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multi	Other/Unknown	Male	Female	Average
JJCPA Programs	Acknowledge	160	64%	9%	6%	9%	8%	4%	65%	35%	16.8
	Assessment	183	61%	17%	7%	14%	--	1%	76%	24%	16.7
	FPP	47	78%	12 %	4%	2%	--	4%	64%	36%	17.1
	FLY	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Insights	91	65%	15%	2%	8%	7%	3%	85%	15%	16.8
	JJCPA Total	481	65%	13%	5%	10%	4%	3%	71%	29%	16.7
JPCF Programs	BCGP	1,088	70%	3%	14%	7%	4%	2%	57%	43%	15.8
	CLSEPA	98	86%	3%	4%	0%	--	7%	56%	44%	37.9
	El Centro	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	75%	25%	17.0
	Pyramid	91	49%	17%	--	27%	5%	2%	35%	65%	14.6
	YMCA	384	46%	16%	3%	18%	13%	5%	49%	51%	13.4
	PPP	52	73%	12%	6%	6%	--	4%	29%	71%	----
	JPCF Total	1,748	70%	4%	12%	8%	3%	3%	56%	44%	17.4
Total		2,169	65%	8%	9%	10%	5%	3%	58%	42%	16.5

Notes: Count represents the number of clients who had at least one aspect of demographic data. Probation Parent Programs' (PPP) ethnic composition refers to parent clients and not their children. Age of clients is not included for PPP and FLY. El Centro did not provide data on race/ethnicity and FLY did not provide data on race/ethnicity, gender, or age.

Region and City of Residence

For FY 2016-17, city of residence data was available for 2,164 youth. As shown in Table 5, the majority of participating clients in FY 2016-17 resided in South county (64%) with the remainder in the North county (17%), Mid county (16%) and Coast (3%) regions. Compared to FY 2015-16, there was a large increase in the number of clients from South county, whereas North and Mid county as well as the Coast region all saw a decrease. The majority of the increase in South county can be attributed to the clients being served by the Boys and Girls Club House in East Palo Alto. The cities with the largest concentrations of clients were South San Francisco (221 youth), East Palo Alto (642), San Mateo (207), East/West Menlo Park (173), and Redwood City (572). Importantly, the increases in Redwood City, East Palo Alto, and Menlo Park can be attributed to the clients being served by the Boys and Girls Club House in respective areas.

Table 5. Region and City of Residence for Participating Clients, 2012-16

Region/City	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
North					
Brisbane	4	4	4	0	2
Colma	3	1	5	2	1
Daly City	312	246	189	231	121
San Bruno	181	175	145	58	32
South San Francisco	350	352	306	316	221
North Subtotal	850	778	649	607	377
Coast					
El Granada	20	11	9	8	9
Half Moon Bay	108	88	80	39	27
La Honda/Loma /Pescadero	7	4	2	0	3
Montara	9	8	3	2	1
Moss Beach	18	11	10	10	10
Pacifica	33	29	28	21	14
Coast Subtotal	195	151	132	80	64
Mid					
Belmont	20	10	12	20	29
Burlingame	28	18	21	13	4
Foster City	21	93	10	11	58
Hillsborough	3	1	0	0	14
Millbrae	20	14	20	9	7
San Carlos	17	12	10	7	16
San Mateo	355	429	364	233	207
Mid Subtotal	464	577	437	293	335
South					
Atherton	3	2	0	0	0
East Palo Alto	341	361	477	298	642
Menlo Park	182	160	160	69	173
Portola Valley/Woodside	7	5	0	0	1
Redwood City	274	319	407	222	572
South Subtotal	807	847	1,044	589	1,388
Total	2,316	2,353	2,262	1,569	2,164

Note: Some cities share zip codes; 94014 was coded as Daly City and 94404 was coded as Foster City for FY 2016-17. Redwood City includes Emerald Hills and Redwood Shores. Does not include an estimated 97 youth living out of county and 128 with missing city/zip data in FY 2016-17.

Client Risk Levels and Service Needs

Criminogenic Risk: JAIS Prescreen

Funded programs assessed youth criminogenic risk using the pre-JAIS, the prescreen version of the *Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System* (JAIS). All of the ten programs provided pre-JAIS data, with 57% provided by JJCPA programs—37% from FLY and 30% from the Assessment Center — and 43% provided by JPCF programs, primarily BGCP (38%) and YMCA (37%).

As presented in Table 6, programs providers rendered services to youth who were primarily at low (73%) or moderate (22%) risk levels. As would be expected, JJCPA programs generally served higher risk youth, with almost half at the moderate (36%) or high (9%) risk levels, whereas JPCF programs served a lower risk population, with almost all youth (96%) at low risk and no youth (0%) at high risk.

Table 6. Criminogenic Risk Levels Using the pre-JAIS, FY 2016-17

		Count	Risk Level 2016-17		
		#	Low	Moderate	High
JJCPA Programs	Acknowledge	119	62%	24%	14%
	Assessment	193	62%	30%	8%
	FPP	40	52%	38%	10%
	FLY	234	53%	40%	6%
	Insights	48	23%	58%	19%
	JJCPA Total	634	55%	36%	9%
JPCF Programs	BGCP	184	99%	1%	0%
	CLSEPA	2	0%	100%	0%
	El Centro	23	65%	35%	0%
	Pyramid	100	95%	4%	1%
	YMCA	178	98%	2%	0%
	JPCF Total	487	96%	4%	0%
Total		1,121	73%	22%	5%

Functioning and Service Needs: CANS Baseline & Discharge

Funded programs completed the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment with clients beginning in January 2016. The CANS consists of multiple items scored on a 4-point scale (0 to 3, with a score of 2 or 3 indicating an actionable need) and grouped into modules as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. **Modules on the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Assessment**

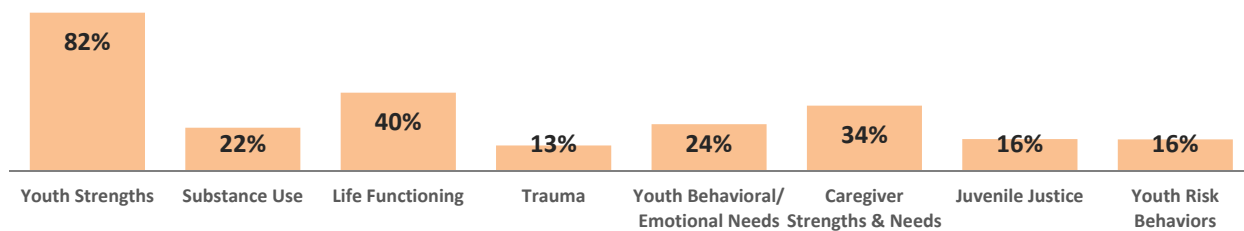
Module	Items	Description	Organizations Required to Complete Module
Youth Risk Behaviors	11	Behaviors that can get youth into trouble or cause harm to themselves or others; rating of 1 or higher on Delinquent Behavior item triggers completion of the Juvenile Justice module	FLY, Acknowledge, Insights, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid, YMCA
Juvenile Justice	6	The nature of the youth's involvement with the juvenile justice system	FLY, Acknowledge, Insights, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid, YMCA
Youth Strengths	12	Assets that can be used to advance healthy development; 0 or 1 ratings indicate a potential strength, whereas 2 or 3 indicate areas that could be targeted for development into a strength	FLY, Acknowledge, Insights, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid, YMCA
Life Functioning	12	How youth is functioning in the individual, family, peer, school and community realms; completing the School item triggers completion of the School module	Acknowledge, BGCP, Pyramid, YMCA
School	4	How well youth is functioning in school	No organizations required
Youth Behavioral/Emotional Needs	10	Behavioral health needs of the youth; rating of 1 or higher on Adjustment to Trauma or Substance Use items triggers completion of the Trauma or Substance Use modules, respectively	FLY, Acknowledge, Insights, CLSEPA, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid, YMCA
Trauma	17	Contains two submodules: <i>Potential Adverse/Traumatic Childhood Experiences</i> —static indicators of childhood trauma, and <i>Trauma Stress Symptoms</i> —how youth is responding to traumatic events	FLY, Acknowledge, Insights, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid, YMCA
Substance Use	6	Details of youth's substance use	FLY, Insights, El Centro
Caregiver	12	Caregivers' potential areas of needs and areas in which	Insights,

Strengths & Needs		caregiver can be a resource for the youth	CLSEPA, BGCP, El Centro, Pyramid
Transition Age Youth	11	Contains two submodules pertaining to youth ages 16-18 years: <i>Life Functioning</i> —individual, family, peer, school and community realms, and <i>Strengths</i> —assets to advance healthy development	No organizations required
Acculturation	4	Linguistic and cultural issues for which service providers need to make accommodations	No organizations required

CANS baseline assessments were completed for 722 youth from all 8 funded CBOs, as follows: Acknowledge Alliance (110), FLY (181), Insights (50), BGCP (134), CLSEPA (26), El Centro (11), Pyramid (81), and YMCA (129).

Actionable Needs—Across all CANS items, 35% of assessed youth had 3 or more actionable needs (i.e., ratings of 2 or 3 on the item).

Figure 2. **Percent of Youth With Actionable Needs by Assigned Module at Baseline**



Note: N = 722 clients with complete baseline data; n=722 Youth Behavioral and Emotional Needs; n=696 Youth Strengths, Youth Risk Behaviors, Trauma, & Juvenile Justice; n=504 Life Functioning; n=376 Substance Use; n=302 Caregiver Strength & Needs

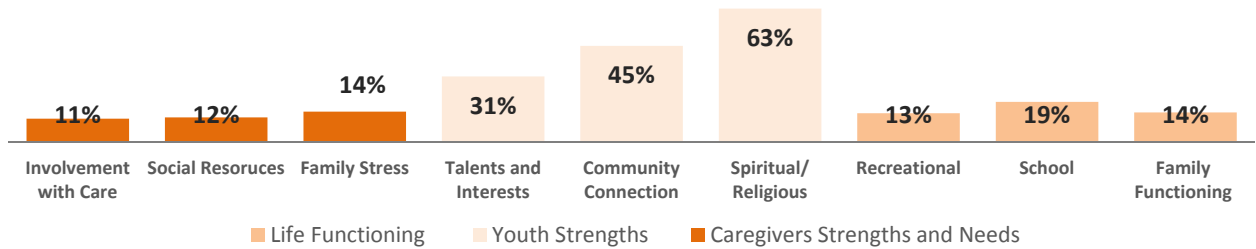
Module Analysis: Baseline—The percent of youth who had actionable needs by module is presented in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, youth had the most needs on the Youth Strengths module, followed by the Life Functioning and Caregiver Strengths and Needs modules. Conversely, youth had the fewest needs on the Trauma, Youth Risk Behaviors, and Juvenile Justice Modules.

Collectively, these results suggest that assessed youth have needs in many areas—including their functioning in individual, family, peer, school and community realms, their behavioral and emotional health. In addition, youth lack important internal (e.g., resilience, optimism), social (e.g., family strengths/support, relationship permanence) and community (e.g., community connection, educational setting) resources and supports. Interestingly, needs were relatively low on the Youth Risk Behaviors and Juvenile Justice modules, suggesting that assessed youth were at-risk but perhaps not deeply involved with the juvenile justice system

Item Analysis—Given the high rates of needs in the Youth Strengths, Life Functioning, and Caregiver Strengths and Needs modules, we looked at items on each module where youth had the highest level of needs. A majority of youth (62%) did not have religious or spiritual connections they could turn to in times of stress. In addition, nearly half (45%) of youth lack a connection to people, places, or institutions in the

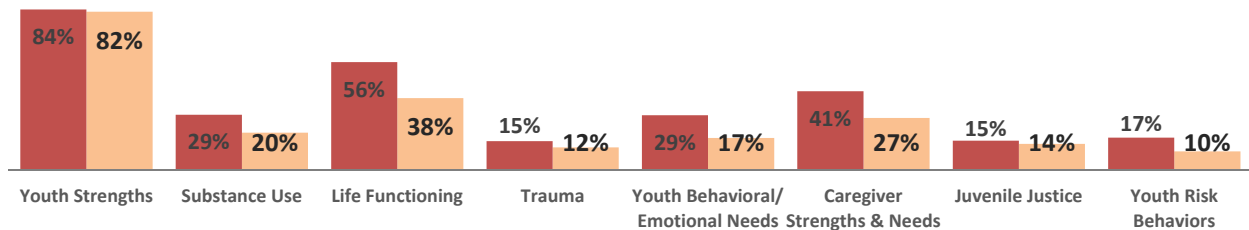
community. Lastly, one-third (31%) of youth lack hobbies, skills, or interests that give them a positive sense of self or occupy their free time.

Figure 3. **CANS Item Analysis**



Module Analysis: Discharge— CANS baseline and discharge assessments were completed for 451 youth from all 8 funded CBOs, as follows: Acknowledge Alliance (74), FLY (70), Insights (37), BGCP (55), CLSEPA (17), El Centro (0), Pyramid (79), and YMCA (119). The percent of youth who had actionable needs by module at baseline and discharge is presented in Figure 4. Similar to the baseline data, youth had the most needs on the Youth Strengths module, followed by the Life Functioning and Caregiver Strengths and Needs modules. Conversely, youth had the fewest needs on the Trauma, Youth Risk Behaviors, and Juvenile Justice Modules. Across all modules, youth did not experience an increase in actionable needs.

Figure 4. **Percent of Youth With Actionable Needs by Assigned Module at Baseline & Discharge**



Note: N = 450 clients with complete baseline and discharge data; n= 450 Youth Behavioral and Emotional Needs; n= 434 Youth Strengths; Youth Risk Behaviors, Trauma, & Juvenile Justice; n= 327 Life Functioning; n=107 Substance Use; n=187 Caregiver Strength & Needs

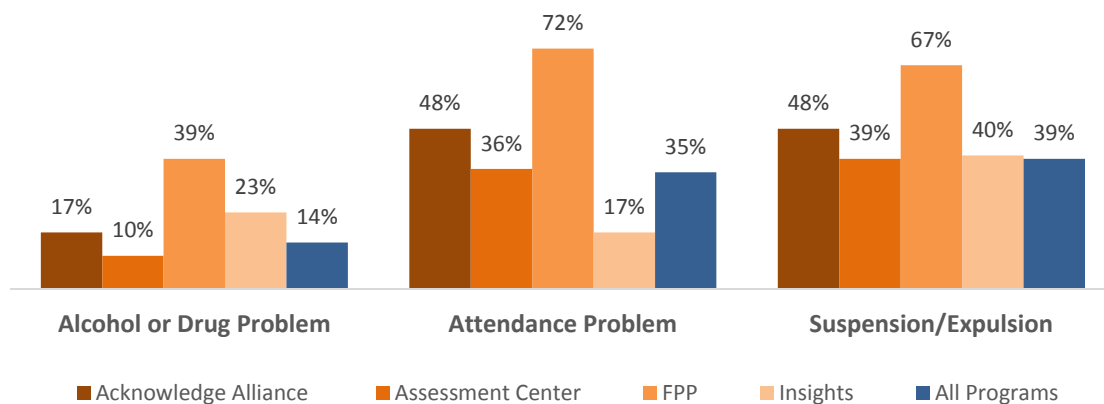
Other Risk Indicators

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

- An alcohol or drug problem
- An attendance problem
- A suspension or expulsion in the past year

As shown in Figure 4, JJCPA programs varied in the degree of risk presented by program clients at program entry. As might be expected due to the nature of their program, FPP served youth with the greatest risk, as 39% had an alcohol or drug problem at program entry, and 72% had an attendance problem, and 67% had been suspended in the past year.

Figure 5. Risk Indicators at Program Entry by Program, FY 2016-17



Note: The fifth JJCPA program, FLY, did not report on these risk factors.

Services Provided

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

The number of months between program entry and exit was calculated for clients who had exited their program. For some youth this may mean that the program ended because the school term came to a close. For other youth it may mean that they completed the program, dropped out, or declined services. As shown in Table 8, participation length ranged from two months or less for Assessment Center and PPP to six months or more for FPP and CLSEPA, respectively. These average lengths have remained relatively constant since 2011-12, although some programs observed an increase compared to last year (e.g., AA, FPP, Insights, CLSEPA), while others observed a decline (e.g., AC, Pyramid, and YMCA).

Table 8. Length of Participation FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17

Average Time in Program (Months)				
FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17

JJCPA Programs	Acknowledge	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.3
	Assessment	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.0
	FPP	6.8	7.1	5.4	6.0	10.7
	FLY	10.8	10.8	10.0	6.6	N/A
	Insights	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.2	4.1
JPCF Programs	BGCP	5.3	5.4	4.9	N/A	N/A
	CLSEPA	Did not participate prior FYs			1.4	6.8
	El Centro	5.1	6.9	6.8	N/A	2.9
	Pyramid	4.2	4.1	6.4	4.8	3.7
	YMCA	6.2	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.9
	PPP	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8
Note: The average participation time in a program was calculated for all clients who entered and exited their respective program during the fiscal year. BGCP and FLY did not provide entry/exit data.						

The average hours of service provided per participant ranged greatly among programs (from 8.9 hours to 17.3 hours), generally reflecting the programs' levels of intervention (see Table 9). Average hours of service could only be calculated for seven programs.

Table 9. Units of Service FY 2012-13 through FY 2016-17

		Average units of service per youth (hours)					Total units of service for all youth (hours)				
		12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	16-17
	Acknowledge	10.6	12.0	9.4	13.6	8.9	1,498	1,892	1,426	2,054	1,601
	Assessment	8.4	8.3	7.0	---	---	635	617	162	---	---
	FPP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	FLY	72.3	97.8	98.5	44.5	22.8	2,169	3,033	2,955	4,183	2,290
	Insights	19.9	16.8	15.7	13.2	14.3	3,635	3,212	2,451	1,822	1,779
JPCF Programs	BGCP	39.3	38.5	45.3	73.0	--	25,443	18,120	30,212	11,023	--

	CLSEPA	Did not participate prior FYs			8.1	11.5	Did not participate prior FYs			672	464
	El Centro	13.1	10.0	7.3	16.2	13.9	1,013	441	234	227	486
	Pyramid	9.7	11.0	9.6	12.4	12.8	2,756	2,121	1,452	2,778	2,788
	YMCA	13.5	9.9	9.1	10.1	--	5,756	5,481	4,390	3,313	--
	PPP	16.2	15.8	14.7	17.5	17.3	1,783	1,376	737	1,470	918
Note: Assessment Center did not report units of service for 2016-17. FPP does not calculate units of service. For BGCP, units of service are measured in days served rather than hours.											

Juvenile Justice Outcomes

JJCPA-funded programs are required to report data on the following six mandated outcomes for clients:

- Arrest rate for a new law violation,
- Incarceration rate,
- Probation violation rate,
- Court-ordered probation completion rate,
- Court-ordered restitution completion rate, and
- Court-ordered community service completion rate.

San Mateo County has elected to report these outcomes at 180 days post-entry, with the reference group being the past year's clients. ASR provided support for the continued utilization of an existing county database into which program and Probation staff enter participant background information and the required outcome data as recorded in SMCPD's Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS).

The figures in the following section present the justice outcomes for each program for youth whose evaluation period of six months post-program entry occurred in FY 2016-17.¹ When reviewing the JJCPA outcome data there are several important factors to note:

- **The number of cases upon which percentages are based varies with the outcome.** Arrests for new law violations and incarceration are for all youth whose six-month evaluation period occurred in 2016-2017. Probation violations and completion of probation are based on youth who are wards of the court. Completion of restitution and community service are based on those youth who have been ordered to fulfill those conditions by the court. For some programs and outcomes the number of cases in the sample is quite small and so may lead to unstable results in year to year comparisons.
- **Results for probation violations and arrests for new law violations are based on filed charges,** not all of which will necessarily have a final disposition of sustained. Also, a Probation Officer may give a youth a probation violation for not following conditions of his or her probation including: not going

¹ Additional information and analysis are provided in each program's individual program report.

to school, breaking curfew, testing positive for alcohol or drugs, associating with a gang member, etc. This behavior may result in a consequence that includes a juvenile hall stay but will not necessarily include a police arrest.

- **Incarceration rates are for juvenile hall stays for any reason, including arrests for new law violations, probation violations, or Probation Officer-initiated holds (blue-booking).** Probation Officers may place a 24-48 hour hold on a youth as a consequence for truancy or school suspension. In addition, court orders for the Family Preservation Program (FPP) allow Probation Officers to use short-term juvenile hall admits as an approach to stabilize clients and for youth to become acquainted with immediate consequences.
- **Youth who have not completed probation, community service, or restitution at six months after entry have not necessarily failed in their attempts to satisfy these conditions.** Youth may still be working towards meeting these obligations at the evaluation milestone and could complete them at a later date. The amount of restitution ordered varies but can reach into the thousands of dollars. It commonly takes a year or more to complete formal probation.

Overall Results

Figure 5 presents results for the five San Mateo County JJCPA programs combined, as compared to the FY 2015-16 outcomes *of all state* JJCPA funded programs.² As with SMCPD, programs across the state serve youth with a variety of needs and risk levels and with a variety of service types. Programs included in these state-level outcome statistics may use a variety of different evaluation periods for reporting outcomes, including but not exclusive to the 180-day post-entry criterion used by San Mateo County. However, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Corrections Standards Authority (CDCR-CSA) combines these in its report to the State Legislature.

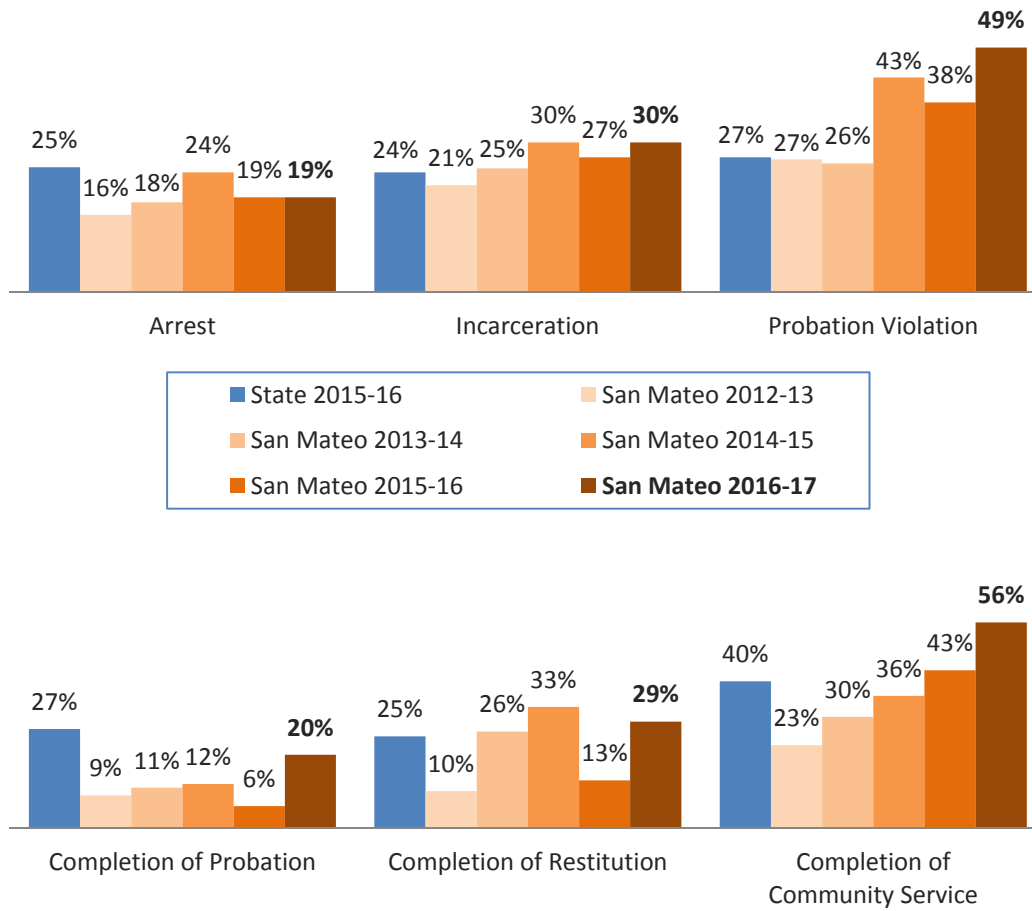
As seen in Figure 6 in comparison to the entire group of state-funded programs, San Mateo County JJCPA programs combined have:

- Historically, a lower arrest rate for new law violations; the rate increased in 2014-15 to be similar to that of the state, but decreased the past two FYs to previous levels.
- Slightly higher incarceration rate in most years, with a slight increase in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16.
- Historically, a similar probation violation rate, but much higher rates in 2014-2015 and 2015-16.
- Lower probation completion rates with an increase in 2016-17 compared to prior FY.
- A mixed pattern for restitution completion rate, with a substantial increase in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16.
- Lower community service completion rate in most years, though the rate has been increasing since 2012-13 to its highest level in the past 5 years for 2016-17.

Lower rates of completion of probation, restitution, and community service in the San Mateo sample are largely due to the fact that San Mateo Probation measures these outcomes at 180 days after program entry, and most youth will not have completed their terms of probation within six months.

² California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Corrections Standards Authority. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Annual Report, March 2016. The most recent report provides outcome data up through FY 2014-2015.

Figure 6. **Comparison of Juvenile Justice Outcomes for San Mateo County (2012-16) to Statewide Average (2015-16)**



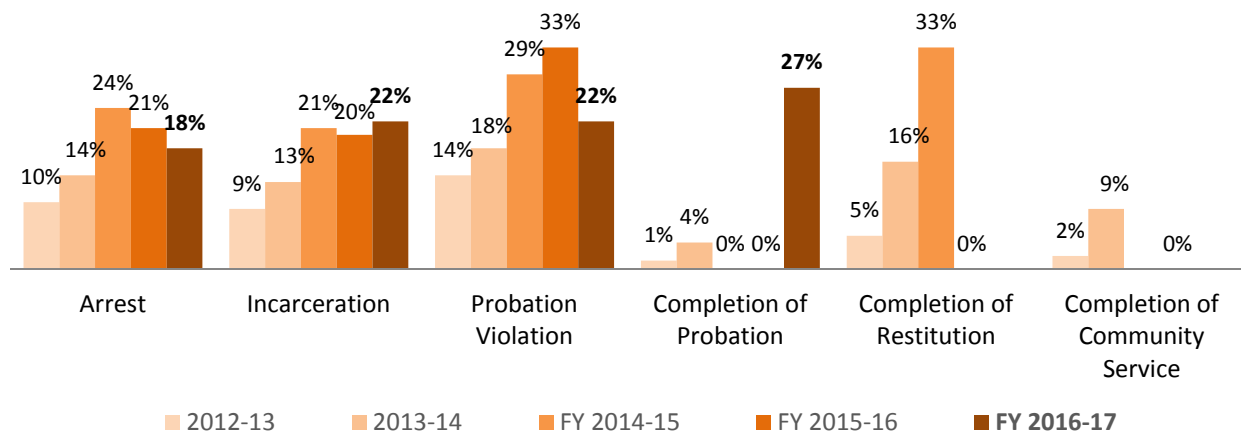
Assessment Center

The JJCPA data for the Assessment Center represents three groups of youth: youth who are brought into custody by law enforcement, those who are placed on diversion, and those who are referred to other lower-level intervention services. The first group is assessed, goes to court, and their cases are transferred to the Investigations Unit. The second group is also assessed and participates in a program of support and supervision services over a period of three to six months. The third group are those referred by police agencies out-of-custody and are given lower-level intervention programs to complete (e.g., Petty Theft Program, Victim Mediation Program, or Victim Impact Awareness Program).

Due to the relatively brief amount of time many clients spend in the Assessment Center, they are unlikely to be receiving Assessment Center services at the time of the evaluation (180 days after program entry). Approximately one-third (32%) of clients served by the Assessment Center were on formal probation at some time in the 180 days after entry.

Compared to last year, rates for Arrests and Probation Violations (PVNS) decreased and the rate of Incarcerations increased slightly compared to FY 2015-16 (see Figure 7). No clients were assigned to complete court-ordered Restitution or Community Service this year.

Figure 7. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Assessment Center, 2012-16

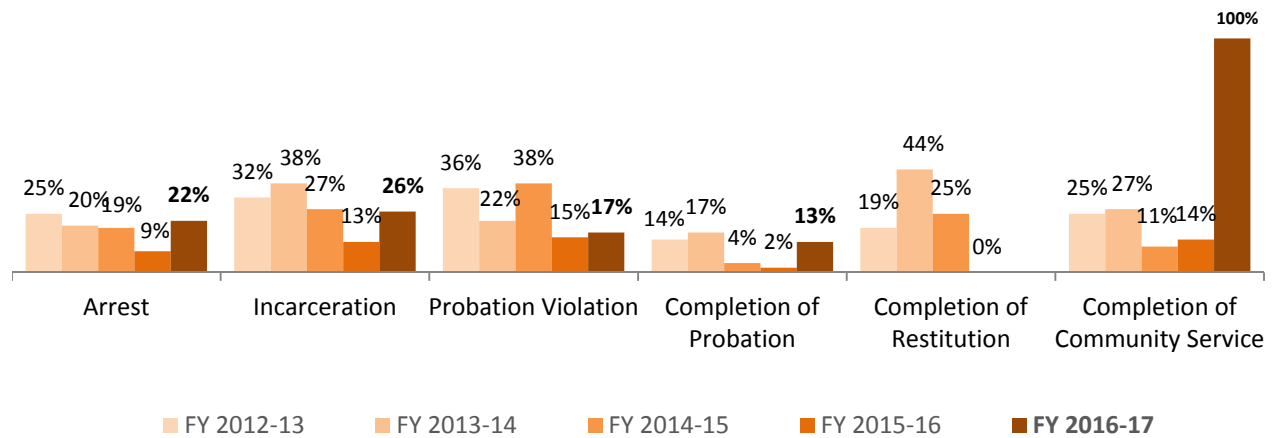


Sample Sizes for Rates Shown	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrests/Incarceration	462	398	391	317	187
Probation Violation/Completion of Probation	150	93	7	83	60
Completion of Restitution	104	25	3	9	0
Completion of Community Service	45	32	0	3	0

Acknowledge Alliance

Of clients served by Acknowledge Alliance in FY 2016-17, 52% were on formal probation at program entry or sometime in the 180 days after. Of these, 13% completed probation within six months of entry, an increase from prior years (see Figure 8). Rates for Arrests, Incarcerations and Probation Violations increased from previous fiscal years.

Figure 8. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Acknowledge Alliance, 2012-16

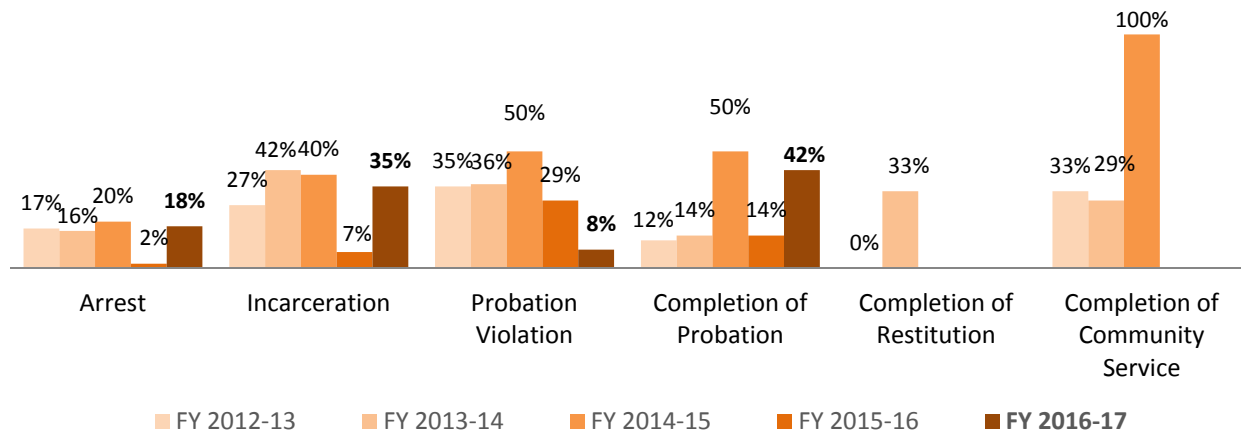


Sample Sizes for Rates Shown	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrests/Incarceration	142	105	135	118	23
Probation Violation/Completion of Probation	80	58	45	46	12
Completion of Restitution	26	18	4	7	0
Completion of Community Service	20	11	9	7	1

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Of clients served by FLY in FY 2016-17, 76% were on formal probation at program entry or sometime in the 180 days after. As shown in Figure 9, rates for Arrests and Incarcerations increased substantially from the prior fiscal years. The rate of completion of court-ordered Probation also increased substantially, whereas there were no youth who were assigned Restitution nor Community Service.

Figure 9. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY), 2012-16



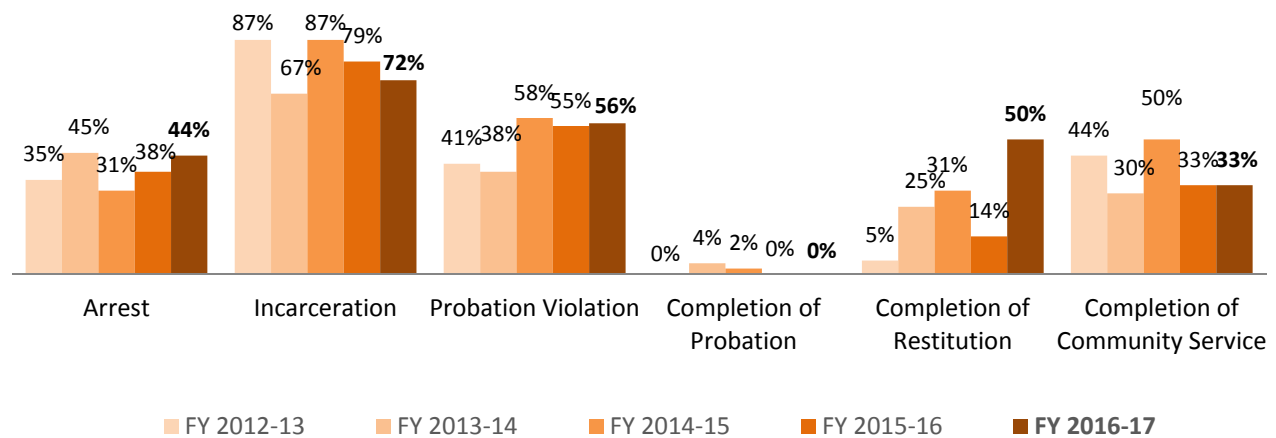
Sample Sizes for Rates Shown	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrests/Incarceration	30	31	30	45	17
Probation Violation/Completion of Probation	17	22	16	7	12
Completion of Restitution	6	12	0	0	0
Completion of Community Service	3	7	1	0	0

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

Nearly all (94%) FPP clients are on formal probation at program entry. This year, the rate for Arrests increased, while the rates for Incarcerations and Probation Violations decreased (see Figure 10). All three rates were in line with the range over the past five years. The rates of completion of court-ordered Restitution and Community Service both declined, as sample sizes remained low.

This year, no youth completed formal probation. Because of the severity of youth and family issues (family dysfunction, criminal history for the parents, lack of accountability for the youth, history of child maltreatment, drug or alcohol use, school behavioral issues or educational difficulties, and mental health concerns), clients rarely complete the program and probation in 180 days.

Figure 10. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Family Preservation Program (FPP), 2012-16

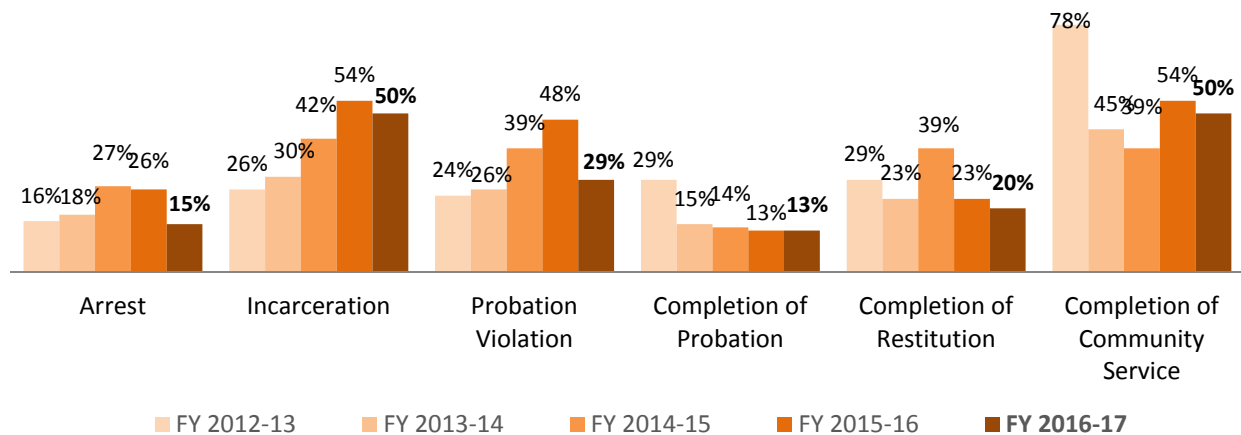


Sample Sizes for Rates Shown	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrests/Incarceration	54	51	45	29	18
Probation Violation/Completion of Probation	54	51	45	29	17
Completion of Restitution	19	10	13	7	2
Completion of Community Service	16	19	6	9	6

StarVista Insights

For Insights, the vast majority of clients (89%) were on formal probation at program entry or in the 180 days after. As shown in Figure 11, the rate for Arrests, Incarcerations, and Probation Violations decreased from last year. The rates of completion of court-ordered Probation, Restitution and Community Service remained unchanged while Restitution and Community Service decreased. It should be noted, for both the restitution and community service rates, the number of clients in each group is generally small and varies each year, which can lead to unstable results.

Figure 11. Juvenile Justice Outcomes for StarVista Insights, 2012-16



Sample Sizes for Rates Shown	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrests/Incarceration	91	159	132	120	30
Probation Violation/Completion of Probation	79	130	106	107	28
Completion of Restitution	24	30	13	22	5
Completion of Community Service	9	53	29	28	8

Program-specific Outcomes

In FY 2016-17, many programs elected to report their own program-specific outcome data. Highlights of program-specific outcomes are presented below:

- **Assessment Center** collects two additional measures to track progress on its goal of reducing the 1) number and 2) length of juvenile hall stays. From FY 2015-16 to FY 2016-17, the average number of youth in juvenile hall declined by 17%.
- **Acknowledge Alliance** used the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale which rates the social, occupational, and psychological functioning of the youth on a scale from 1 (functioning poorly) to 100 (functioning well). Across all schools, 107 youth in the court and community school program and 74 youth in the transition program were administered the GAF at pre- and post-test. The average score for the court and community school program was 61.1 at pre and 66.1 at post. Seventy-six percent of youth experienced an increase, no youth experienced a decrease, and 24% of youth experienced no change from pre to post. The average score for the transition program was 63.4 at pre and 66.7 at post. Fifty-nine percent of youth experienced an increase, 30% of youth experienced a decrease, and 11% of youth experienced no change from pre to post.
- **Family Preservation Program's** central goal is to maintain youth in their homes. For the program-specific outcome of out-of-home placement, just 3 of 61 youth (5%) were given a placement order, underscoring the program's effectiveness in meeting its goal of keeping families intact. Importantly, only 10 (16%) participants were placed in Camp Glenwood or Kemp when they exited the program.
- **StarVista Insights** implemented its own entry and exit survey to evaluate progress on several key indicators. A high percentage of youth made progress on their identified goal this fiscal year (97%), similar to prior years. Nearly all youth showed improved decision-making skills this year (92%), compared to just 67% last year, and 92% showed improved relationship skills.
- **Community Legal Services** documented the main benefits of their services to youth for Housing and Economic Advancement cases that had closed during the fiscal year. The most frequently cited benefits included: prevented loss of housing (16%), enforced housing rights (6%), other housing-related benefits (38%) and helped client find an attorney (2%).
- **Probation Parent Programs** administered pre- and post-surveys to 42 parents who participated in The Parent Project. Parent Project participants made gains on a majority of items on the survey, improving on multiple items in each of the following areas: enforcing consequences, communication, and monitoring free time.

PROGRESS ON RECOMMENDED LOCAL ACTION PLAN STRATEGIES

The Local Action Plan (LAP) process identified core strategies to address the needs of youth and their families and to promote the desired outcomes of improved family functioning, improved education outcomes, increased developmental assets, reduced substance use and gang involvement, and reduced justice involvement. The following section recaps the progress made on each of these strategies in FY 2016-17.

I. Emphasis on early intervention

The consensus among LAP informant sources was that in order to achieve optimal outcomes, services must begin when youth first begin to display behavioral problems or have other risk factors that may be predictive of future justice contact. Thus, funds would be best spent by targeting youth who are showing signs of behavioral difficulties (e.g., behavioral referrals at school) through the continuum of those who are experiencing their first contact with the Juvenile Justice system or who are on Probation for the first time.

Currently, funded programs serve youth on the entire continuum of early intervention:

- School-based counseling programs (e.g., Acknowledge Alliance, FLY, Boys and Girls Club, El Centro Pyramid, YMCA) provide support for self-referred or school staff-referred youth who are at risk for delinquency due to unhealthy coping mechanisms, substance use, gang involvement, difficult family dynamics, and/or family substance use.
- BGCP provides mentoring, academic support and enrichment activities for youth at risk of dropping out of school.
- El Centro and Insights provide counseling and treatment for youth who are using drugs and/or alcohol and getting into trouble due to their use.
- CLSEPA provides services to youth and families needing support with legal issues related to immigration, housing, or economic advancement.
- Assessment Center provides assessment, triage and referral services to youth at their first involvement in the justice system.
- FPP works with families at the most-involved end of the spectrum, those who are at risk of out-of-home placement.

2. Address the needs of both youth and their families

Of the ten programs providing services for youth, five also offer parenting workshops and/or family counseling in addition to their youth-centered interventions. PPP provides a structured parent education program primarily for parents of justice-involved youth. Insights conducts family psychoeducational groups. Pyramid and El Centro each conduct a parent education series. The majority of services provided by CLSEPA are for the families of youth who are facing legal hardships.

3. Where possible, use practices that are recognized evidence-based models

As part of the 2010 Local Action Plan process, the JJCC strongly urged that programs and strategies funded under JJCPA and JPCF follow evidence-based practices (EBPs). In spring 2012, ASR conducted site visits to gather qualitative data about each of the eleven funded programs. At that time, ASR concluded that funded programs were using a variety of solid, carefully-crafted practices to respond to the needs of their clients, but that those practices spanned the range of what are considered evidence-based.

This comprehensive report serves as the final evaluation under the current LAP. In addition, during FY 2014-15, the department made updates to their evaluation plan. Although the use of evidence-based practices was not emphasized in the current model, there is an underlying assumption that CBOs are providing services to youth through evidence-based models.

ASR recommends re-assessing the extent to which CBOs use EBPs through a survey of current JJCPA and JPCF funded programs. This survey could help establish what evidence-based curricula are being implemented within the county. Similarly, it would identify potential areas of capacity building for CBOs. We also recommend convening a meeting with funded partners to discuss the meaning of *evidence-based* and agree on definitions, for which there are many lists, ranking systems, and registries including SAMHSA's *National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices* (NREPP).³

Through the survey and meeting, ASR can develop a catalogue of efforts across CBOs which highlights 1) *evidence-based theory* or premise, or that the theory of change held is accurate; 2) *evidence-based model*, shown by multiple experimental or quasi-experimental studies to be effective; 3) *evidence-based practices*, or modalities shown to promote positive outcomes; and 4) *evidence-based tools*, or instruments that have been validated (concurrent and predictive).

4. Understand and address system barriers that limit accessibility and lead to increased recidivism

Families' inability to **access resources** was listed in the Local Action Plan as a high-need area to address. All programs are offered free of charge to youth and their families. Of the eleven JJCPA and JPCF programs, the following offer their services directly on school campuses:

- **BGCP** delivers its services in nine community sites, including five community schools and one high school, and provides transportation to its three clubhouses
- **Pyramid** delivers its services in two high schools and two middle schools
- **El Centro** delivers its services in two Coast-side schools
- **Acknowledge Alliance** delivers its services in five court and community schools
- **YMCA** delivers its services in seven middle schools
- **FLY** delivers its services in schools in Redwood City and South San Francisco and other community sites in San Mateo County

³ A list for the many registries and systems for scoring or ranking evidence, published by Children's Services Council, may be found at: <http://cache.trustedpartner.com/docs/library/000238/PUBResearchReview.pdf>.

5. Address the needs of underserved groups or groups over-represented in the Juvenile Justice system

Age Groups—Because behavioral issues that may be predictive of future justice involvement often begin in middle school or earlier, a special focus was placed on serving youth in sixth through tenth grades. JPCF programs have a strong presence in middle schools and the average age of clients overall was 15.7 (when excluding clients from CLSEPA who are primarily adults). El Centro, YMCA, and Pyramid provide services in nine middle schools, while BGCP focuses on youth in grades 6-10 with its JPCF funds. In contrast, clients of JJCPA programs, who are more likely to be justice involved, have an average age of 16.7 years.

Ethnicity—Youth belonging to ethnic groups that are disproportionately overrepresented in the justice system (i.e., Latino, African-American, and Filipino/Pacific Islander) should receive additional priority in accessing services. The majority of youth on probation and those served by JJCPA/JPCF programs were Hispanic/Latino. BGCP had the highest proportion of African-American youth (14%) and Pyramid served the highest proportion of Filipino/Pacific Islander youth (27%).

Geographic Areas—High-need regions include those that are geographically cut off from many services as well as cities or parts of cities that have low levels of neighborhood safety (e.g., high juvenile and/or adult arrest rates, large gang population). With regard to the areas that are generally underserved, JPCF funds one program that provides services directly at Coast-side schools: Pyramid. Approximately 64 youth served in FY 2016-2017 lived in cities in the Coast region, representing 3% of all youth served (for whom the city of residence was available, i.e., 2,164). This represents a 16% decrease in the number of youth served compared to FY 2015-16 for this region. The cities with the largest concentrations of JJCPA and JPCF youth in FY 2016-2017 were East Palo Alto (642 youth), Redwood City (572 youth), South San Francisco (221 youth), San Mateo (207 youth), and Menlo Park (173 youth). These were the same cities with the highest concentration of youth served across all evaluation years.

6. Set clear outcomes for funded programs/strategies and plan for their assessment

As referenced above, during FY 2015-16 there was a transformation in the assessment tools utilized for evaluation to the pre-JAIS and CANS. Although these tools have the potential to provide SMCPD and CBOs with important information about the clients served through JJPA and JPCF funding, the transition has presented challenges for several of the CBOs. The Praed Foundation provides the CANS measures for free to CBOs; however, there is a required training that individuals who wish to use this tool must attend. In the fall of 2015, all of the CBOs were given the opportunity to send an unlimited number of staff to a probation-sponsored training. In addition, all CBOs were given the opportunity to have at least one staff member from their organization attend a *train-the-trainer* training that would allow them to train staff who joined their organization after the initial training. In the reconciliation of data in the summer of 2016, ASR became aware that some organizations were not collecting the pre-JAIS or CANS surveys. CBOs identified multiple barriers to collecting the data:

- The CBO faced high-levels of employee turnover. Through this turnover, important information and knowledge regarding data collection requirements had not been transferred to new staff. In addition, many CBOs reported that the staff who received training on the CANS were no longer with the organization, and they had no procedure to train additional staff.
- The CBO did not have adequate time to devote to evaluation needs. Many organizations reported that the amount of time required to complete the CANS was more than they had anticipated and/or

allotted for in their contracts. Organizations reported that devoting the required time to complete the CANS would negatively impact their capacity to offer high quality services to clients.

7. JJCPA and JPCF should jointly fund a complementary set of interventions along a continuum of youth and service needs

The combined JJCPA and JPCF funded programs serve youth on a continuum of the intervention spectrum. The majority of programs work with youth on the development of behavioral skills/decision-making while providing counseling and asset development, as well as information and referral for services. Several programs also work on an alcohol and other drugs (AOD) continuum of education, early intervention, and treatment or referral for treatment, including Pyramid, El Centro, Insights, FPP and Assessment Center. BGCP provides enrichment and academic goal-setting support. Many, if not all, programs operate their programs through braided funding, as SMCPD funds do not cover the full cost of those programs. Funded agencies also administer programs outside of these funding streams to which they can refer their clients, thus further expanding service options.

Table 10. Strategies by Funding Source and Program

JJCPA Programs	
Acknowledge Alliance	Psychotherapy
Juvenile Assessment Center	Information and Referral for Services for Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Behavioral Skills Development/Decision-making
Family Preservation Program	Referrals to Family Therapy, Information and Referral for Services for Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Behavioral Skills Development/Decision-Making
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	Mentors, Leadership, Service Learning, Behavioral Skills/Decision-Making
StarVista–Insights	Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Behavioral and Decision-Making Skills
JPCF Programs	
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	Afterschool Enrichment, Academic Support, Mentors
Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto	Legal consultation/representation, Workshops on Immigration, Housing, and Economic Advancement, Advocacy
El Centro de Libertad	Leadership Development, Behavioral Skills and Decision-Making Skills, Conflict Resolution, Interpersonal Skill Development, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment
Pyramid Alternatives – Strengthen our Youth	Counseling and Asset Development, Information and Referral for Services (case management), Drug and Alcohol Education
YMCA – School Safety Advocates	Counseling including Behavioral Skills and Decision-Making Skills, Conflict Resolution, Information and Referral for Services
Probation Parent Programs	Parent Skills Training

APPENDIX I – FUNDING DESCRIPTIONS

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) – In September 2000, the California Legislature passed AB1913, the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act, which authorized funding for county Juvenile Justice programs. A 2001 Senate Bill extended the funding and changed the program’s name to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). This effort was designed to provide a stable funding source to counties for juvenile programs that have been proven effective in reducing crime among at-risk and young offenders. Counties are required by statute to collect data at program entry and report data in the following six categories at 180 days post-entry: Arrest rate, Incarceration rate, Probation violation rate, Probation completion rate, Court-ordered restitution completion rate, and Court-ordered community service completion rate.

The Probation Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS) is the primary source of this data. Programs are also required to include a reference group for outcomes. In addition to the mandated outcomes, many counties track and report on local outcomes specific to their individual programs. For example, some local outcomes relate to academic progress, including school attendance, grade point average, and school behaviors.

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

APPENDIX II –ASSIGNMENT OF EVALUATION TOOLS

The following table represents the scope of evaluation data collection in FY 2016-17 for each funded program. All programs except Parent Programs (PPP) were expected to complete the pre-JAIS. All CBOs were expected to complete the CANS, with the specific modules determined by the fit with their individual services and client needs.

		Pre-JAIS	CANS Modules							
			YRB	YS	LF (SCH)	CSN	YBEN	TRM	SUB	JJ
JJCPA Programs	FLY	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
	Acknowledge	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
	Insights	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Assessment	✓	Probation programs do not complete the CANS							
	FPP	✓	Probation programs do not complete the CANS							

JPCF Programs	BGCP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	CLSEPA	✓				✓	✓			
	El Centro	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Pyramid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	YMCA	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
	PPP		Probation programs do not complete the CANS							

Note: No programs were assigned the Transition Age Youth (16-18 years old) or Acculturation modules but several completed them anyway. PPP serves parents and completed a parenting survey instead of pre-JAIS.

Legend	
YRB Youth Risk Behaviors	YBEN Youth Behavioral/Emotional Needs
YS Youth Strengths	TRM Trauma (including Adjustment to Trauma submodule)
LF (SCH) Life Functioning (LF), only school-related item and related School (SCH) module	SUB Substance Use
CSN Caregiver Strengths & Needs	JJ Juvenile Justice

