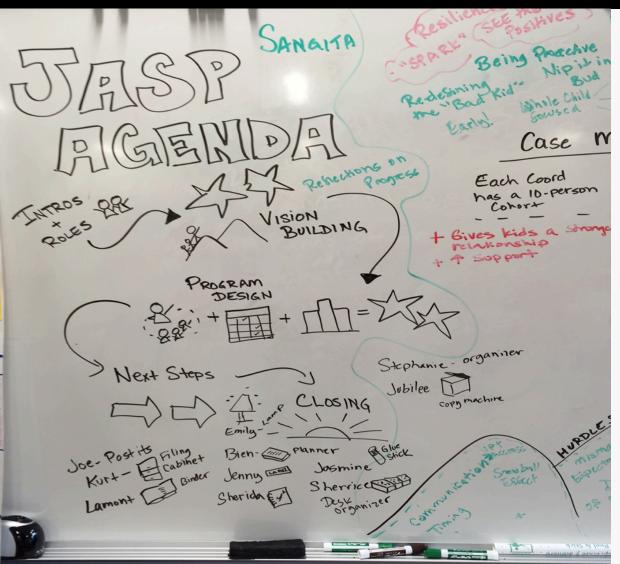
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE TO SUSPENSION PROGRAM

2016 RETREAT

Be the CH NGE consulting



## AGENDA



- 12:30- 12:45 Facilitator Introductions
- 12:45-1:00 Participant Introductions
- 1:00-1:45 Building the Vision
- 1:45-2:00 Break
- 2:00-3:00 Build the Program Design
- 2 3:00-3:20 Establish Next Steps
- 3:20-3:30 Closing

# JASP GOALS



#### Safety

Youth have a safe space to process issues they are facing and can cultivate positive adult relationships.

#### **School Community**

Youth can gain a positive school experience.

#### Self Management

Youth can learn valuable tools for navigating conflict in and out of school.

## WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?



To SCALE!
To see JASP Programs
in all San Francisco
Middle Schools.



MULTI-SYSTEM COLLABORATION! Strong Collaborations/Partnerships Between Justice System, Schools and CBOs



CREATIVITY!
To get outside the box in finding ways to: Increase Attendance,
Decrease Suspension, Increase
Achievement

### What is Our Shared Vision for this Project?



Goal #2: Successful Outcomes for Youth in Our Programs

Goal #3: Youth Feel Successful & Empowered

- ☐ Hold regular meetings for communication, updates and progress reports.
- ☐ Build tools for consistent documentation and data tracking.

- ☐ Youth are engaged in programs and has a connection to school
- ☐ Increase in attendance and decrease in suspension.
- ☐ Social skills.
- ☐ Stabilization and skill building.
- ☐ Develop positive social skills.
- ☐ Positive youth engagement.

#### Hurdles We Must Overcome...



## What is Our Shared Vision for this Project?



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- ☐ Develop positive social skills.
- ☐ Positive youth engagement.



"Teach our youth that strength does NOT come from what you can do. It comes from overcoming things you thought you once couldn't."

# Big Decision: How to Split Up the Caseload of 30 Youth

### Option 1: All three Staff Share the Caseload of 30 Participants

#### Pros:

- All staff will build relationships with all 30 participants.
- We ensure shared
   accountability across the
   case-load no one person
   will get the toughest/
   easiest participants.

#### Cons:

- Tracking the details of each participant's experience can get trickyit is possible that we believe someone else is tracking something and things get missed.
- Young people don't build as deep a relationship with any one person, since they work with all three staff.
- Lose the opportunity for differentiation by skill set or fit between youth and staff.

# Decision: How to Split Up the Caseload of 30 Youth

## Option 2: Divide the Caseload of 30 so each staff works with a dedicated group of 10 participants

#### Pros:

- Allows for staff to identify the youth who are the right fit for each of them.
- Allows for deeper, dedicated relationships between staff and youth
- Possibility of building a cohort of 10 youth who check in together.
- Ensures each youth will be "tracked" by their primary person on a weekly basis.

#### Cons:

- Youth may miss out on opportunity to build relationships with other two staff.
- Youth may feel stifled by the focused attention of the staff.
- If the dedicated staff
  member runs into conflict
  with the youth it will
  require a different staff
  person to build a
  relationship from scratch.

# Decision: How to Split Up the Caseload of 30 Youth

#### **Proposed Solution:**

- ✓ Assign each staff to a dedicated case-load of 10 youth.
- ✓ Identify some key "tracking" activities for the dedicated staff to check in on weekly with the youth on their caseload, such as: Attendance, Homework completion, Overall health and well-being, etc.
- ✓ As staff understand the interests and personalities of each youth, they can create "affinity" groups to build deeper relationships or provide additional supports based on their unique skill sets.

### Proposed Next Steps

- Re-convene the partners for a quarterly check in meeting.
- ☐Assess:
  - ☐ What is working?
  - ☐ What is challenging?
  - ☐ How strong are the relationships?
  - ☐ What systems/structures could be put in place to support a stronger working relationship?

Suggestions for Systems To Support this Process Include:

- Build a Decision-Making Protocol
- Establish which types of decisions the program team makes independently, vs. the design team, vs. the funders
- Ensure the program design, data collection tools and on-going approach to evaluation and reflection are in alignment with the collective vision and expectations.