

**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act &
Youthful Offender Block Grant (JJCPA-YOBG)**

**FY 2021-2022
Consolidated Annual Plan**

Date: Apr 29, 2021

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Instructions:

Government Code Section 30061(b)(4) and Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(b) call for consolidation of the annual plans required for JJCPA and YOBG.

Please submit your most up-to-date consolidated plan.

The rest of this document is a standardized template for a consolidated county plan. If you find it helpful to use this template, please do so.

Your submission will be posted, as submitted, to the BSCC website.

Please e-mail your plan to:

JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov

Juvenile Justice Plan

Part I. Countywide Service Needs, Priorities and Strategy

- A. Assessment of Existing Services
- B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas
- C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy
- D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)

- A. Information Sharing and Data Collection
- B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils
- C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

- A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders
- B. Regional Agreements
- C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Part I. Service Needs, Priorities & Strategy — (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(A))

A. Assessment of Existing Services

Include here an assessment of existing law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol, and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families.

San Joaquin County's juvenile justice system is comprised of community-based partners and statutorily independent agencies, each responsible for a specific aspect of the juvenile justice process. Existing service providers work with a range of at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families. The services described below primarily target youth within a community setting and provide juvenile justice prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation services.

This rich mix of justice and youth-serving providers includes:

1. Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs
2. Youth and Family Services Agencies
3. Health, Mental Health, and Substance Use Disorder Programs
4. Education Partners and Programs
5. Youth Employment Programs

Juvenile Justice Systems and Programs

San Joaquin County Probation Department and local law enforcement partners offer a range of services and supports for at-risk juveniles and juvenile offenders that are designed to work with youth that have intercepted with the justice system along three main points of contact:

1. Prevention / Early Intervention
2. Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs
3. Suppression / Incapacitation

Prevention / Early Intervention: San Joaquin County Probation, District Attorney, and Sheriff all operate programs to engage high risk youth, divert or defer youth from deeper engagement into the criminal justice system, and to help youth understand and take accountability for their actions.

Probation Department Programs Include:

- Project 654 is a partnership with the San Joaquin County Office of Education's Alternative Programs whose goal is to keep students in school and out of the juvenile justice system. The program serves students who are not currently on probation. Probation assistants work with students, their families and school staff and monitor school performance.
- Crossroads is a pre-delinquent intervention program operated by the Probation Department. Crossroads provides free counseling for youth and their families with a purpose of reducing truancy and/or curfew violations and increasing school attendance / engagement.
- Community Accountability Boards (CABs) involve youth and adult community members in a restorative justice intervention for youth that commit minor offenses. There are currently five CABs operating at schools throughout the County; one additional school has requested technical assistance and programming support from

the Probation Department to establish CABs in the coming year.

District Attorney's Office Programs Include:

- Project Navigate Constructive Change: Navigators assist youth and their families in navigating the court system, connecting youth to supportive services, and diverting them from incarceration.
- Deferred Entry of Judgement: Allows youth charged with felonies to enter an admission, and to have their case continued for one year. If the youth satisfactorily completes the conditions imposed by the court the youth is allowed to withdraw the admission, charges are dismissed, and the record and crime reports are sealed. Operates in partnership with Superior Courts and the Probation Department.

Sheriff's Office Programs Include:

- Project Navigate Constructive Change is a multi-agency collaborative that works with youth ages 10-24 that have been detained for low-level offenses.
- Sheriff's Explores and Cadets programs (for youth 14-17 and 18-21, respectively) are designed to engage youth in a conversation about law enforcement careers and the collective responsibility of all citizens to ensure public safety in homes, schools, and neighborhoods.

Many of these programs exist in partnership with other County agencies and/or community-based programs.

Juvenile Probation / Supervision Programs: San Joaquin County Probation provides community and home based supervision to youth that have been charged with misdemeanors or felonies. Juvenile probation activities have varying levels of intensity ranging from informal probation to placement in a residential group home. All juvenile probation and supervision services include completion of counseling, community services, and /or evidence based cognitive behavioral interventions.

- Deferred Entry of Judgement
- Informal Probation (Welfare and Institutions Code § 654.2)
- Probation without Wardship (Welfare and Institutions Code § 725)
- Probation Officers on Campus
- County Supervision
- Reconnect Day Reporting Center
- Placement

Recommendations by the Probation Department and decisions made by the District Attorney regarding how charges will be entered, whether and to what extent youth are detained, intensity of supervision, and programming conditions are guided by two evidence-based assessment tools: The Positive Achievement Change Tool and the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument.

JJCPA funds both the Probation Officers on Campus (POOC) and the Reconnect Day Reporting Center (Reconnect) programs. Both programs are specialized supervision programs that operate in partnership with education entities.

- Probation Officers on Campus: POOC probation officers are assigned to specific school sites to supervise moderate-high to high risk youth. Placing probation officers on school campuses strengthens the link between the probation officers and the students at school. POOC aligns with research demonstrating the effectiveness of community-based interventions and is supported by the US Department of

Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This is a partnership between the Probation Department and local school districts and the County ONE Schools.

- **Reconnect Day Reporting Center:** Reconnect Day Reporting Center is a formal day reporting program that operates in partnership with the County Office of Education and local community-based organizations. At Reconnect, moderate-high to high-risk youth report daily for split day programming. Programming includes a combination of school based programming provided by the Office of Education and evidence based programming to reduce criminogenic risk factors. A community based organization also provides case management and family support services to the youth assigned to the Reconnect program.

Further discussion of Probation Department operated programs and the guiding strategy for prevention and intervention programs are described in Part II and Part III of the Plan, below.

Detention and Alternatives to Detention: Secure beds at the Juvenile Detention Center (Juvenile Hall) are reserved for the most serious, chronic and sometimes violent offenders. All decisions to detain youth in Juvenile Hall are guided by the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance. DRAI overrides occur with strict oversight requirements to reduce the extent that implicit bias is affecting detention recommendations.

The average daily population within Juvenile Hall has decreased over the past several years as more efforts are made towards earlier interventions and towards other alternatives to detention. Additionally, the Probation Department operates a Juvenile Camp (Camp Peterson) which provides a residential detention program with education, cognitive behavioral interventions, and therapeutic support services. The Camp provides a local commitment option as an alternative to other out-of-home placement or Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

- Preventative Wrap programming is provided to youth at high risk of out-of-home placement. Services are offered *in addition* to ongoing supervision activities. Preventative Wrap is offered in partnership with Child Welfare Services and a local community based organization contacted to provide wraparound programming.
- Electronic Monitoring (GPS) and Home Supervision are alternative sanctions for appropriate youth. These programs allow youth to remain in their home, attend school, but places severe restrictions on movements outside of home/school environments.

Youth and Family Services Agencies

Child Welfare Services (CWS): Special attention is given to youth considered "crossover youth", those simultaneously engaged in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems of care. In partnership with CWS, the Probation Department has created a series of early and preventative WRAP programs to provide intensive youth and family intervention services in order to prevent placement or escalation into a higher level of care or supervision status. A range of community based providers also offer early intervention services to children and their parents or guardians that are designed to strengthen families and reduce incidence of abuse or neglect. Intensive services and therapeutic treatments are available for children, youth, and families that are recovering from instances of abuse or neglect, including services for parents / guardians to overcome their own traumatic experiences and negative parenting patterns.

Youth Development Programs: San Joaquin County Probation Department works with a wide range of youth serving agencies to create positive youth development and mentorship opportunities for youth at high-risk of delinquency and/or further justice system contact.

- Transitions to Independence (TIP): An evidence based approach to mentoring at-risk youth is offered to very-high risk youth.
- Peacekeepers: Operated by the City of Stockton, Office of Violence Prevention, Peacekeepers Youth Outreach Workers are trained in conflict resolution, mediation, community organizing, mentoring, and case management. They work with young people at risk of violence and seek to resolve conflicts that have a risk of escalating to violence.
- My Brother's Keeper: Provides mentoring and intensive case management support to young men of color. The project addresses persistent opportunity gaps faced by boys and men of color and ensures that all young people can reach their full potential.

Other youth development and mentoring programs operate using the *Teen Empowerment Model*, *Thinking for a Change*, *El Joven Noble*, and other evidence-based or promising practices

Family Support Services: Several local community based organizations conduct parenting classes, parent cafes, and parent support groups to help families of high-risk children learn new parenting skills and techniques.

- Sacred Fatherhood: Provides support and guidance for young and/or new fathers. Program activities are designed to inform and empower fathers towards developing positive aspects in their lives and directing them towards further involvement in the lives of their children.
- Family Resource Centers are neighborhood based agencies that provide a range of supportive services to youth and families, including referrals to a full range of supportive services.
- Head Start, Early Head Start, and other Early Care and Education programs provide comprehensive support services for children and families (in addition to providing early learning programs) including respite, parent education, and linkages to services and supports for families such as housing, nutrition, health care, and family counseling services.
- Child Abuse Prevention: A range of community and home based services provide early interventions to families that are at risk of abuse and/or domestic violence. One on one coaching is also provided to parents/guardians of children and youth with challenging behaviors. Additional services include home visitation, parent coaching, and family counseling services.

Additional evidence based programming offered in San Joaquin County includes, but is not limited to: Nurturing Parenting Program (NPP), Strengthening Families, Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) and Parent Cafes.

Health, Mental health, and Substance Use Service Providers

Health Care Services and Community Based Clinics: All juveniles in San Joaquin County are eligible for primary and preventative health care services through Medi-Cal or other coverage programs designed for uninsured children. The health care system is a critical component of the justice system as it serves as the

first-line responder to youth that have survived adverse childhood experiences and are displaying trauma symptomology. Health providers provide a critical role in screening and assessing at-risk youth and referring to higher levels of care as needed.

Mental Health Services: San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services (BHS) works in partnership with local schools and community based organizations to provide mental services in the locations where youth are most comfortable receiving services. BHS also co-locates a team within the Juvenile Detention Center to facilitate the assessment and referral of youth with a mental health concern to the appropriate level of services. BHS provides a range of clinical treatment interventions for youth and families including, *Family Therapy, Multi-systemic Family Therapy, and Trauma-Informed Cognitive Behavioral Therapy*. BHS also operates a 24/7 crisis response system for children and youth that includes a mobile crisis response team, crisis home visiting, and a children's crisis stabilization unit.

Substance Use Services: A range of substance use disorder treatment services are available to youth and/or their parents or guardians. Treatment services include outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, and recovery maintenance programs. Most programs target adults, though many youth serving organizations are developing harm-reduction protocols for talking with youth about reducing or eliminating substance using behaviors. San Joaquin County Probation Department has adopted Cognitive Behavioral Interventions in Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) as a treatment program for youth.

Overall, more efforts are needed to strengthen the substance use disorder continuum of care, including more universal adoption of medication assisted treatment options that are suitable for adults and juveniles and broader access to treatment services for juveniles.

Education Partners and Programs

Local School Districts: Local school districts are a major component of the juvenile justice system at all levels along the continuum. Local school districts offer a range of early intervention services to reduce referrals to the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice and Community Accountability Boards. Probation Officers on Campus programs operate in five school districts in nearly 30 schools.

An example of success includes Stockton Unified School District, which one year after implementing restorative justice practices, has experienced dramatic decreases in the number of youth sent to the office for disciplinary concerns - one elementary school saw a 95% decrease in suspensions. These changes are significant as Stockton Unified also operates a police force responsible for ensuring campus safety across the District. District Police account for a significant portion of juvenile arrests, therefore any efforts made by schools to de-escalate all but essential disciplinary concerns is a major initiative of the juvenile justice system.

County Office of Education: The County Office of Education (COE) operates County ONE Schools for youth that are not successful in traditional schools. County ONE Schools provide a greater range of support services for at-risk youth. The Probation Officers on Campus program also operates at eight County operated ONE Schools. Other programs administered by COE include:

- **Building Futures Academy:** a High School dropout credit recovery program for youth ages 16-24. Building Futures provides academic and construction curriculum through an integrated and hands on approach to academic and career learning through the building trades. Partnership with YouthBuild San Joaquin.
- **Discovery Challenge Academy:** A combined residential and post-residential academic and credit recovery program for youth 16-18 who have dropped out of high school or are at risk for dropping out. Enrolls students as cadets into the Academy and introduces a military structure and routine to create a sense of comradery, practice healthy behaviors, and gain organizational and study skills. Partnership with the California National Guard. The Probation Department provides a social worker who partners with COE and National Guard staff to work with these youth.

School-based counseling and family therapy support services: Counseling and other support services are available to at-risk youth and their families through referrals made by local school districts. Counseling services target those who are eligible for Medi-Cal or are uninsured. Referral support programs help families with private insurance identify and select counseling or private therapy opportunities through their health plan.

Youth Employment Programs

EEDD or EDD Operated Programs: Local and state funding is allocated towards summer youth employment programs. Per an agreement with WorkNET, local funding prioritizes access to employment programs for at-risk youth that meet enrollment guidelines.

- **CalWORKs Summer Youth Employment Training Program:** Offers youth 14-21 from CalWORKs enrolled families an employment in an 8-week summer job providing service to their community.
- **WorkNet Summer Jobs Program:** Youth between the ages of 16-21 are placed with employers throughout San Joaquin County. To qualify students must attend a Job Preparedness Orientation where they are taught job seeking and keeping skills.

Local and Community Based Programs: Youth employment programs are also available through cities and local chambers of commerce. Eligibility requirements vary.

- **Stockton Summer Youth Employment and Training Program:** Offers at-risk youth ages 14-21 an 8-week summer employment opportunity providing service to their community.
- **Tracy's Hire Me First Internship Program:** Provides high school juniors and seniors an opportunity to participate in internships with community businesses and public agencies to support career exploration and to help them gain skills that are transferable to other career opportunities.
- **Manteca Unified School Districts Hire Me First Internship Program:** Provides high school juniors and seniors an opportunity to participate in internships with community businesses and public agencies to support career exploration and to help them gain skills that are transferable to other career opportunities.
- **Greater Valley Conservation Corp:** Operated by the San Joaquin County Office of Education, and provides youth 18-25 with education, training and employment in the fields of recycling and natural resources.

Describe what approach will be used to facilitate collaboration amongst the organizations listed above and support the integration of services.

The juvenile justice system is managed through collaboration and cooperation among partner agencies, including the Juvenile Superior Court, the Probation Department, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Sheriff's Department and local law enforcement agencies. The County Board of Supervisors is responsible, through the annual budget process, for providing most of the resources by which the system operates.

Local citizen and community-based engagement in the juvenile justice system is solicited through several ongoing commissions and committees:

- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
- Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Project, Executive Steering Committee

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDP): The JJDP is comprised of representatives nominated by both the Superior Court and the County Board of Supervisors. Two youth representatives also sit on the JJDP. The JJDP members conduct annual inspections of Juvenile Hall, Camp Peterson, and other secure detention facilities for youth.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC): The JJCC focuses on oversight of the Probation Department's prevention and early intervention programs that are funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act: Probation Officers on Campus, Reconnect, Transitional Age Youth, Family Focused Intervention Teams, and Neighborhood Service Centers. The JJCC reviews and approves the programs funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities Executive Steering Committee (RRED-ESC): San Joaquin County Probation Department convenes a RRED Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of numerous law enforcement agencies, Child Welfare Services, local school districts, and community based agencies. The ESC also works closely with other joint-agency efforts to address and reform juvenile justice practices within San Joaquin County, including the Positive Youth Justice Initiative (PYJI) and the Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents. Following the end of the PYJI grant, the PYJI ESC was incorporated into the RRED ESC.

Together these committees represent a multi-pronged and multi-agency commitment to reform juvenile justice practices. Currently, these Commissions and Committees operate independent of each other. In practice, because of overlapping involvement of partners on multiple committees the findings and recommendations of each body are shared with, and inform the decisions and recommendations of, the others.

The San Joaquin County Probation Department continues to explore strategies to facilitate and strengthen collaboration amongst organizations in order to better

support the coordination and integration of services. Strong partnerships between the Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, and local law enforcement serve as a foundation for ongoing collaboration. Both formal and informal meetings between partners serve as opportunities to discuss current conditions, emerging opportunities, and shared goals to strengthen the juvenile justice system.

B. Identifying and Prioritizing Focus Areas

Identify and prioritize the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas of the county that face the most significant public safety risk from juvenile crime.

The Prioritized Focus Area for JJCPA Programs is the City of Stockton.

Of the eight neighborhoods with the highest number of bookings, six of the neighborhoods are in the City of Stockton, or within immediately adjacent unincorporated neighborhoods.

- 6 Stockton neighborhoods
- East Lodi
- Tracy

Youth in these areas are provided tools, resources and connections to help families improve their quality of life. These services are provided by Neighborhood Service Centers. A more detailed analysis is provided in Attachment A.

C. Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Describe your county's juvenile justice action strategy. Include an explanation of your county's continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency as well as a description of the approach used to ensure a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing a system of swift, certain, and graduated responses for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

San Joaquin County's Juvenile Justice Action Strategy aligns with best practices. For the past eight years, the San Joaquin County Probation Department has followed guidelines issued by the US Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in Implementing Evidence-based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections (2009). This Action Strategy includes the Eight Principles for Effective Interventions described in the NIC guidelines, and the Three-Year Board Strategic Priorities adopted by the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors to improve public safety and enhance the overall criminal justice system.

Accordingly, the Action Framework has been developed in three parts:

1. Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy: Addressing the risk factors that youth face and improving critical educational and developmental outcomes for youth,
2. Intervention Action Strategy: Utilizing evidence-based principles to provide community supervision, placement and other intervention strategies, and
3. Healthy Communities/ Strong Systems Strategy: Linking programs and services through a coordinated continuum of care.

Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy

The Prevention/Early Intervention Action Strategy promotes a trauma informed and positive youth development lens to the activities and services conducted within the juvenile justice system, countywide. It is based upon a premise, or theory of change, that providing trauma informed and positive youth development interventions to

at-risk youth prior to, or immediately subsequent to, justice contact can help reduce future engagement in the justice system.

Within San Joaquin County, "trauma informed care" and "positive youth development" describes both a type of direct service provided to youth and the practice approach of probation officers, educators, social workers, and case managers working with justice involved youth and families.

Positive Youth Development (PYD): Positive youth development is a comprehensive way of thinking about the development of adolescents and the factors that facilitate their successful transition from adolescence to adult. The basic premise of PYD is that even the most disadvantaged young person can develop positively when connected to the right mix of opportunities, supports, positive roles, and relationships. Having a wide range of pro-social experiences during adolescence allows a young person to practice and demonstrate competency and to embrace his or her responsibilities and value to the larger community. (Butts, Jeffrey A., Gordon Bazemore, & Aundra Saa Meroe (2010). Positive Youth Justice--Framing Justice Interventions Using the Concepts of Positive Youth Development. Washington, DC: Coalition for Juvenile Justice)

Key Strategies that are reinforcing positive youth development practices within the Juvenile Justice System are:

- **Learning Communities:** Learning communities are large forums designed to bring Juvenile Probation and Detention Officers and other Service Providers together to discuss new approaches and concepts to incorporate into practice. PYD Learning Communities have focused on the need to support and enhance protective factors in youth, especially in the domains of relationships, health, creativity, community, work, and education.

- **Unit Procedures:** Unit procedure manuals are updated to reflect positive youth development principles including youth and family engagement in the case planning process and the incorporation of at least one protective factor, to reinforce a PYD domain area through case planning and supervision, and to use the rewards matrix to reinforce pro-social behaviors and attitudes.

- **Staff Training:** All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of PYD.

Trauma Informed Care: Significant research on the effects of trauma on youth and its impact on youth involvement in both the juvenile and criminal justice systems shows that identifying children who have experienced trauma is either being done inappropriately or not as often as necessary. This may be leaving many of these young people without the services and treatment they need, thus making them more at risk for future involvement in the justice system. (Healing Invisible Wounds: Why Investing in Trauma-Informed Care for Children Makes Sense. Justice Policy Institute, 2010.)

Key Strategies for creating a trauma informed practices within the juvenile Justice System are:

- **Staff Training:** All juvenile probation staff attend trainings to discuss the theory and practice implications of Trauma Informed Care. Trainings in trauma have included trainings in Trauma Informed Practices within Juvenile Detention, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Vicarious Trauma.

- **Coordinated Community Approach:** The Probation Department's training pertaining to trauma are a component of a larger coordinated effort to create a trauma-informed community. Trainings on the impacts (and potential symptomology) of traumatic experiences and/or pervasive adverse childhood experiences are also being delivered to staff, service providers, teachers, and community members through San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Office of Education, Stockton Unified School District, Human Services Agency, and other organizations throughout San Joaquin County.

Intervention Action Strategy

The Intervention Action Strategy applies eight evidence based principles for effective intervention through practical and direct strategies. These principles have been proven through a meta-analysis of research into effective practices for reducing recidivism and are valid for juvenile offenders.

Assessing Actuarial Risk

Juvenile Detention and Intervention Approach: Research shows that services should be prioritized to the

highest risk offenders and that providing services to low risk offenders can actually increase recidivism.

The Probation Department utilizes a variety of validated risk and need assessment instruments to ensure that services are directed to those individuals at the greatest risk of committing future offenses.

- Detention Risk Assessment Tool (DRAI) an evidence-based tool designed to determine the youth's risk for re-offending and likelihood to keep their court appearance.
- Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) to determine the developmental domain areas with the risk/protective factors identified as opportunities to develop interventions that address the greatest need, or youth development opportunity.
- Massachusetts Youth Screening Instruments (MAYSI II) a validated screening tool for determining the presence of mental health concerns amongst youth at booking.
- Juvenile Sex Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool (JSORRAT - II) is also used to determine risk amongst juvenile offenders detained for sex offenses.

Enhancing Intrinsic Motivation

Research demonstrates that in order to engage participants in beneficial programs, individuals need to discover their own rewards for healthy/positive changes in behaviors and attitudes. Several techniques are used to enhance intrinsic motivation.

- Motivational Interviewing (MI): MI is a style of communication that helps probation officers to overcome participant's reluctance to engage in discussions and/or overcome their ambivalence regarding behavior change.
- Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS): EPICS are brief interventions where probation officers teach structured social learning and positive behaviors in one-on-one interactions with youth.
- Protective Factors: Juvenile probation officers are trained in positive youth development and are charged with reinforcing at least one protective factor through each case plan.

Targeting Interventions

The Probation Department targets interventions to the highest risk offenders. Further, interventions use the principles of risk, need, and responsivity to ensure that juvenile offenders receive appropriate dosage in the assigned treatment intervention(s).

- Risk Principle: Prioritize primary supervision and treatment resources for offenders who are at higher risk to re-offend.
- Criminogenic Need Principle: Address offenders' greatest criminogenic needs.
- Responsivity Principle: Consider individual characteristics when matching offenders to services.
- Dosage: Provide appropriate quantities of services, pro-social structure, and supervision is a strategic application of resources. Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months. For San Joaquin County Probation Department the goal for high-risk juvenile offenders is typically 200 hours of programming. Lower risk youth may receive reduced dosage, per research published through the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute.
- Treatment Principle: Treatment, particularly cognitive-behavioral interventions, should be applied as an integral part of the sentence and sanction process.

Skill Training with Directed Practice

All probation officers are trained in at least one cognitive behavioral intervention and are tasked with facilitating formal groups with clients to use these skills in routine practices. Probation officers are also trained in MI and

EPICS. EPICS contacts are monitored through a formal fidelity review process in partnership with the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute.

Increasing Positive Reinforcement

When learning new skills and making behavioral changes, youth respond better, and maintain behavior and attitude changes for longer periods of time, when approached with carrots rather than sticks. However, increasing positive reinforcement should not be done at the expense of or undermine administering swift, certain, and real responses for negative and unacceptable behavior. In general the Probation Department seeks to administer ten rewards for every one sanction administered.

· **Graduated Rewards and Sanctions:** The Probation Department follows a Rewards Matrix that provides positive reinforcement to clients when they display prosocial attitudes and behaviors. Use of the rewards matrix is reinforced through training and unit supervision. The Sanctions Matrix provides swift, certain, and clear responses to violations of probation. The rewards and sanctions matrix takes into account the risk level of the clients and the severity of the violation / difficulty of the goal achieved.

Engage on-going Supports in Natural Communities

The Probation Department partners with various youth-serving community-based organizations to provide pro-social support and interventions within their communities. These agencies recruit transitional age youth with lived experience to serve as role models for youth who need guidance and support on how to change behaviors and attitudes that may be reinforced in their homes or communities.

Measure Relevant Processes and Practices

The Probation Department measures changes in attitudes and behaviors amongst juvenile offenders using the Positive Achievement Change Tool. The PACT is administered every 6 months, or as indicated.

Organizational Progress is measured through comprehensive evaluation tools and data metrics. A data dashboard is compiled monthly to provide ongoing information on the status of juvenile offenders, as measured through responses to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument. The DRAI dashboard report indicates the number referred for detention, pre- and post-arraignment conditions, and the community of origin for each juvenile offender.

Provide Measurement Feedback

This principle includes: 1) providing feedback to clients regarding their progress; 2) monitoring and evaluating the delivery of services and fidelity to procedures to build accountability and maintain integrity to the Department's mission; and 3) performing regular performance audits and case reviews to keep staff focused on the goal of reducing recidivism through evidence based practices.

Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy

The Healthy Communities / Strong Systems Strategy promotes a comprehensive, collaborative, and community-based approach to juvenile justice. The Probation Department is committed to advancing large scale systems change through coordinated approaches to: (1) create stronger and more resilient communities; (2) reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system; (3) reduce an overreliance on locked facilities for all but the most serious offenses; and (4) collaborate internally among County departments and externally with other governmental and/or community organizations to improve all aspects of the County's criminal justice system.

D. Comprehensive Plan Revisions

Describe how your Plan has been updated for this year.

Juvenile Case Management System

Probation is in the process of implementing a new Juvenile case management system, referred to as Offender360. We are in the final stages and have an expected go-live date of July 1, 2021.

Reconnect

As of April 2021, the Reconnect program is now located at the Canlis Building, which is the location of our department's Adult Services. Prior to moving, Reconnect was located in an unincorporated area of South Stockton. This location was not ideal for many youth in the community, and was shown to be a barrier in getting youth enrolled in the program.

The Transitional Age Youth Unit and Family Focus Intervention Team Unit

For a more detailed description of these two units, please see Attachment A.

If your Plan has not been updated this year, explain why no changes to your plan are necessary.

N/A

Part II. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) – (Government Code Section 30061(b)(4))

A. Information Sharing and Data

Describe your information systems and their ability to facilitate the sharing of data across agencies within your county. Describe the data obtained through these systems and how those data are used to measure the success of juvenile justice programs and strategies.

San Joaquin County Probation Department utilizes two data systems to measure and track the progress of juvenile offenders. The Research and Evaluation Unit manages the data entered into the system and creates reports to inform strategic planning and coordination. Collaborative partners, providing on-site coordinated services can also access the data systems to inform treatment plans and to coordinate approaches to care and rehabilitation.

Data Systems

Vantage Assessment Management System: The Vantage Assessments (formerly Assessments.Com) database includes the Social History Report, the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), the Juvenile Sexual Offense Recidivism Risk Assessment Tool - II (JSORRAT-II), Case Plan, and the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument 2 (MAYSI-2).

Juvenile Justice Information System: The JJIS database is a legacy database that was designed for San Joaquin County Probation Department to record case plans and document contacts. Over time, system upgrades have been added to ensure that case plans remain in compliance with Title IV-E documentation and other state and federal guidelines regarding case planning. Additionally, the JJIS system records both routine contacts and EPICS contacts to document the number and intensity of intervention services provided by Probation Officers. Data systems are linked through back-end coding. Probation Officers entering a case plan contact can click a link to review the youth's social history report. The Research and Evaluation Unit also creates specialized reports of the aggregate data reported within the two data systems.

Information Sharing

Business Services Agreements: The Probation Department has developed Business Services Agreements with San Joaquin County Behavioral Health Services, Correctional Health, and the San Joaquin County Office of Education. Approved partner staff, providing on-site services to juvenile offenders can login and access client information through the two database systems. Most information is "read only," though updates can be made to the file for Probation Officers to read and review the actions of partner staff (as allowable, per HIPPA and other federal information sharing guidelines regarding the sharing of health information).

Data Dashboards: San Joaquin County Probation Department is a learning organization. In order to facilitate community transparency, continuous quality improvement, and increase the effectiveness of Probation Services, monthly

Juvenile justice Dashboards are prepared through a contracted vendor. Data Dashboards include:

- Total bookings for the month, and proportion assessed using the DRAI
- Race/ethnicity of those assessed using the DRAI
- Number and proportion of youth that scored low, medium, and high risk
- Number and proportion recommended for a DRAI override (to detain youth not necessarily indicated by the DRAI instrument) and the reason for the override
- Pre- and Post- arraignment status of youth

Findings are shared with local committees and commissions to help inform collaborative initiatives and quality improvement processes.

B. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils

Does your county have a fully constituted Juvenile Justice Council (JJCC) as Perscribed by Welfare & institutions Code 749.22?

☒ YES

☐ NO

If no, please explain what vacancies exist on your JJCC, when those vacancies began and your plan for filling them.

C. Funded Programs, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the template on the next page, describe each program, strategy and/or system enhancement that will be supported with funding from JJPCA, identifying anything that is co-funded with Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) moneys. For additional template pages, simply click the "copy template" button below.

Copy Template

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Reconnect Day Reporting Center

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The program design is modeled after successful programs in other areas of the State and across the nation. Since the inception of the Reconnect Day Reporting Center, the Probation Department has contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op to complete an annual evaluation summary that is presented each year to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Most recently, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op submitted their 2019-2020 Evaluation Summary report. For 2019-20, the Reconnect Day Reporting Center served 31 youth, with 6 youth completing the lengthy program. It is important to note that many youth are only at the program for a short period and may return to a traditional school or go on to complete probation. Additionally, the programs location on the southeast edge of Stockton (no longer on a bus route) was often cited by youth and probation officers as a barrier to attendance. As of April 2021, it is now located at the Canlis Building, which is located in South Stockton. This move reduced barriers regarding enrollment and attendance. Furthermore, the program also requires a significant commitment by the participants to complete evidence based programming. While attending Reconnect, the average number of EBP hours attended (for the completed and terminated cases combined) was 41.5. Moreover, seven youths logged 50 or more hours, including six who completed the program and one who was terminated.

For a more detailed description of Reconnect, please see Attachment A.

Description:

Reconnect is a collaborative effort between the San Joaquin County Probation Department, San Joaquin County Office of Education, and Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin, which provides an alternative to detention, educational services, and evidence based programming and services to rebuild family relationships. Additional program goals include decreasing truancy for probation-involved youth, providing on-site family service integration, and assisting probation youth in reconnecting and remaining in the community in lieu of custody.

The two major program objectives of the Reconnect Day Reporting Program (Reconnect) have been to:

1. Provide a comprehensive alternative to detention by establishing a day reporting center, and;
2. Reduce recidivism by providing targeted evidenced-based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population.

Part of the Reconnect Program is to provide youth with Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART). On-site Probation Officers are trained in ART facilitation. Youth work as a group to answer questions, act out situational skits, and learn to manage their aggression better. The evaluation summary noted that over 90% of youth agreed that they learned new skills, as well as how to control their anger, and how to consider another person's perspective.

In April 2017, Reconnect enhanced the EBP offered to include a three-phase Passport program that includes Orientation, Foundations, Social Skills, Problem Solving, Cognitive Based Intervention - Substance Abuse, Anger Control Training, Secure One's Self - a model to address trauma and addiction together, and aftercare that includes advanced practice and success planning. This Passport programming model created for Reconnect is now provided to all probation youth who must complete EBP as a condition of their probation supervision. Additionally, the officers are also trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS), in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

This program has also provided additional neighborhood-based Probation Officers to coordinate re-entry and prevention services.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Family Focused Intervention Team

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

The Family Focused Intervention Teams (FFIT) program was initially funded by the JJCPA Act in 2000. Due to a reduction in JJCPA funding for 2004-2005, the FFIT program was eliminated. As a result of increased funding the program was resurrected in 2017-2018 and expanded in 2018-2019.

Research suggests children neglected or exposed to violence early in life are more likely to exhibit attachment issues and be involved in delinquent type behavior. Unfortunately, a substantial amount of our high-risk clients suffers from mental illness, substance abuse issues and/or are homeless. FFIT officers will assist these high-risk clients who have children by providing case management services, evidence based programming and directly addressing the family needs.

It is anticipated that when the families receive services to address their individual and family needs, it will positively impact the at-risk children living in the home and possibly reduce the children's risk of entering into the juvenile justice system. This program was modeled after other wraparound case-managed programs.

For a more detailed description of FFIT, please see Attachment A.

Description:

FFIT officers provide wraparound case management services to parents who are under probation jurisdiction and significant risk factors exist for children in the home. 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.

The long-term program goal is to positively impact at-risk children and thus prevent their ultimate entry into the juvenile justice system. The program will 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. Targeted families will include those that suffer from mental illness, substance abuse issues, and/or are homeless.

FFIT officers conduct visits both in the office and at the client's homes to monitor court compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation. FFIT officers will refer

their clients to evidence based programs to assist with their needs as well as complete individualized case plans to address the clients and family member's needs. FFIT officers are trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Effective Practices in Community Supervision in addition to facilitating various cognitive behavioral interventions.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Neighborhood Service Centers

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Neighborhood Service Centers use a multidisciplinary team approach to working with at-risk and justice involved youth and their families. According to a recent national survey on children's exposure to violence, over 60% of youth are exposed to violence, crime, or abuse in their homes, schools, and communities (Finkelhor, Turner, Ormrod, Hamby, & Kracke, 2009). The NSC program model utilizes a trauma informed approach in both case management and resource and referral connections.

Two core practice principles implemented through NSC is the building of protective factors and using a trauma-informed lens to assess youth and family needs and develop a comprehensive and coordinated service plan. Additional principles are described below.

Building Protective Factors: According to the Center for the Study of Social Policy, the following Protective Factors are a foundation for strengthening families:

- **Parental Resilience:** Resilience is the ability to manage and bounce back from challenges that affect families. It means finding ways to solve problems, building and sustaining trusting relationships including with the family's children, and knowing how to seek help when necessary.
- **Social and Emotional Competence of Youth:** Relationships with family, other adults, and peers are positively impacted by children's ability to interact positively with others, self-regulate their behavior and communicate feelings. Early identification of any potential challenges helps both children and parents.
- **Trauma Informed Care:** High rates of trauma have far-reaching and severe consequences. Children exposed to violence are more likely to experience difficulties in school and work settings and to engage in delinquent behaviors that may lead to contact with the juvenile and criminal justice systems (Felitti et al., 1998; Ford, Chapman, Connor, & Cruise, 2012).

Most recently, the San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op submitted their 2019-2020 Evaluation Summary report. Please see Attachment A for a detailed description of the program.

Description:

Neighborhood Services Center/Youth & Family Success Team program model engages youth and their parents/guardians both before and after they interact with law enforcement.

The core of the NSC model is an integrated Youth and/or Family Success Team (YFST). The purpose of the YFST is to enable service providers to efficiently convene and coordinate multi-disciplinary services. Clients that typically receive YFST services are: probation involved, demonstrate school and/or home issues, exhibit a history of truancy (chronic absentees), school violence and/or expulsion, youth/families that are homeless, at risk of becoming involved in criminal activities and/or have prior gang interaction. YFST are initiated when the family's situation requires coordinating multi-disciplinary services, and when there are additional service barriers for the family.

Additionally, NSCs offer:

- *Youth Organizing/Positive Youth Development Groups*: Comprehensive youth-centered services curriculum which includes youth-centered case management, including youth-only case management and youth-centered family case management, youth organizing and youth-facilitated community events. It also includes components such as Positive Youth Development facilitation based on the Teen Empowerment curriculum published by the Center for Teen Empowerment in Boston, MA.
- *Parenting Groups*: Parenting groups are peer learning groups with informal facilitation by a service provider. These groups promote the sharing of parenting concerns, ideas, solutions and skills. They also provide an additional type of social connection. Parenting classes impart child development knowledge and teach parenting techniques and skills such as child discipline, developing self-esteem, praising good behavior, etc. These skills are associated with the development of protective factors within the family, which in turn reduces the risk of child abuse/neglect, juvenile justice involvement, etc.

JJCPA Funded Program, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, strategy and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Transitional Age Youth Unit

Evidence Upon Which It Is Based:

Recent research in adolescent brain development has shown that youth age 18-25 are still undergoing significant cognitive brain development and are in need of additional services. Data gathered from the San Joaquin County's AB109 Year 6 report shows that 81% of the 18-25 year-old population had at least one arrest and 63% had at least one conviction within 3 years from their release from custody. The arrest rate is 14.4% higher and the conviction rate is 11% higher than the remaining AB109 population.

For a more detailed description of TAY, please see Attachment A.

Description:

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

TAY follows the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center (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. Clients can complete the programming over a 9-12 month period, that may include the following EBP: Orientation, Cognitive Based Intervention: Substance Abuse, Foundations (a component of Thinking for a Change), Social Skills, Advanced Practice, Anger Control Training (ACT). Clients can also obtain their diploma or GED through San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCOE), and vocational education training through Northern California Construction Technologies (NCCT).

TAY is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department, Behavioral Health Services (BHS), Victor Community Support Services (VCSS), SJCOE, and NCCT. All clients are required to complete a three phase system and participate in three months of aftercare.

Part III. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) – (Welfare & Institutions Code Section 1961(a))

A. Strategy for Non-707(b) Offenders

Describe your county's overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders who are not eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice. Explain how this Plan relates to or supports that strategy.

Juveniles that do not commit serious offenses (as described in section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code) receive a range of evidence based interventions and community services to address criminogenic risk, promote positive youth development, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

The overriding strategy is to significantly and permanently reduce serious and violent juvenile crime by developing a full, timely, and effectively delivered continuum of proactive measures and responses. The focus is on balancing the juvenile justice systems historical *after the fact* responses (graduated sanctions, detention, etc.) with a *proactive* emphasis on effective prevention and intervention programs/services which will divert at-risk youth from deepening engagement by the juvenile and/or criminal justice systems.

The overall strategy for dealing with non-707(b) youthful offenders, not eligible for commitment to DJJ, is implemented by San Joaquin County juvenile justice system partners along a continuum of intercept points:

1. Charges Filed/Determination of Status
2. Local Confinement/Detention
3. Pre-release Planning (Family Team Meetings)
4. Supervision and Evidence-based Programming
5. Linkages to Community (various programs and support services)

Determination of Status: Determination of whether or not a youth is a 707(b) offender or a non-707(b) offender resides with the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, as of November 2016.

Detention: Youth may be confined to either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall. Placement decisions are based upon length of sentence, presenting risk factors and programming needs. Youth with longer sentences or more serious risk factors are detained in Juvenile Hall. All youth detained in Juvenile Hall or Camp Peterson participate in cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) groups. These groups continue as youth transition back into the community.

Pre-Release Planning: Prior to release from either Camp Peterson or Juvenile Hall, San Joaquin County Probation Department convenes Family Team Meetings to create a re-entry plan in partnership with the youth, their family members and other natural supports within their communities. One of the main goals of the Family Team Meeting is to ensure that youth have an immediate plan in place to re- enter school, successfully, and to maintain involvement in CBI groups.

Supervision and Evidence Based Programming: The programming approach for

non-707(b) youthful offenders, not eligible for commitment to DJJ, is the same as that described above for all youthful offenders: applying the eight-principles for effective supervision. As feasible, San Joaquin County Juvenile Probation creates case plans to maintain youth in their homes, schools and communities to the extent that such plans will support public safety and address the rehabilitation and support needs of the youthful offender.

Following their release from either of the detention facilities, youth will be assigned to a community supervision program that is suitable for their risk and needs (inclusive of out-of-home placement programs). Youth released to home/guardians are assigned a Probation Officer appropriate to their needs. Upon release from detention, most youth start programming at Reconnect, unless they are immediately returned to their local school. Reconnect may also be prescribed for youth that continue to violate the terms of their probation. Youth will be assigned to the POOC Unit, if their school has a POOC officer on campus. Youth enrolled in schools without a POOC officer on campus will be assigned to the County Supervision Unit.

The goal is to provide all youth under probation supervision with cognitive behavioral training. In 2017, the Probation Department created an evidence-based programming "passport" with the assistance of the University of Cincinnati Criminal Justice Institute, and implemented the supporting EBP curricula at Reconnect as part of the required programming. Shortly thereafter, the passport programming model was extended to the POOC and County Supervision Units.

Linkages to Community: YOBG funds enhance the capacity of the Probation Department to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services to youthful offenders. JJCPA funds a variety of prevention and early intervention services. While JJCPA funds are principally used to prevent the further escalation of youth within the criminal justice system, some programs are also leveraged as "step-down" programs for non-707(b) youthful offenders exiting detention facilities.

Youth released from detention programs will also be linked to community based programs and services, including those provided through the Neighborhood Service Centers and other community partners as described in Section I of this plan.

B. Regional Agreements

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements to be supported with YOBG funds.

Not applicable.

C. Funded Programs, Placements, Services, Strategies and/or System Enhancements

Using the template on the next page, describe the programs, placements, services, strategies, and system enhancements to be funded through the YOBG program. Explain how they complement or coordinate with the programs, strategies and system enhancements to be funded through the JJCPA program. For additional template pages, simply click the "copy template" box below.

Copy Template

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Gender Specific Programming for Girls

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Gender responsive caseloads are effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youthful offenders. An outcome evaluation on the use of a gender responsive probation model in Connecticut found markedly lower recidivism rates. Gender responsive programming provides cognitive behavioral interventions targeted to girls (e.g. *Girls Moving On*) and meets recommendations from the National Institute of Corrections to provide gender responsive programming in order to reduce risk factors amongst female juvenile offenders.

Description:

The Gender Responsive caseload serves female wards aged 12-17 who have been assessed at the moderate-high to high-risk level using a validated risk assessment tool. A Probation Officer III supervises Gender Responsive caseloads of no more than 30 female wards and provides evidenced-based programming, such as Aggression Replacement Training, Courage to Change, and Girls Moving On, in an environment that promotes participation and change in the thought process. The Probation Officer III provides services that intentionally allow gender identity and development to effect and guide all aspects of program design and service delivery.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

County Supervision Unit for High Risk Youth

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

All youth within the County Supervision Unit receive evidence-based interventions as defined in the *Evidence-based Policy and Practices in Community Corrections*. County Supervision Probation Officers leverage the programs and support services funded through JJCPA and community partners in a variety of ways. Youth continue to engage in CBI groups through the evidence-based programming passport, youth mentoring, and family support services at the Neighborhood Service Centers and through other community-based organizations throughout the County.

Description:

The County Supervision Unit continues to supervise juveniles who score moderate-high to high risk on the PACT, a validated risk/needs assessment tool, as well as those placed on Informal Probation or Deferred Entry of Judgment by the Court. The probation officers continue to provide delinquency prevention, crisis intervention, and supervision services.

Supervision services will be provided utilizing Effective Principles in Community Supervision (EPICS), which is an evidenced-based probation supervision model. These officers will be responsible for reassessing youth, referring the youth to targeted interventions through the Programming HUB using the EBP passport, making corresponding changes to the case plan, and implementing the goals and objectives of the case plan, which addresses each youth's criminogenic needs. Officers monitor compliance with the case plan and conditions of probation, and file violations of probation when necessary.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

YOBG funding ensures that all youth in Detention attend cognitive behavioral training groups such as Thinking for a Change, etc. Upon release youth have the opportunity to continue to participate in these groups. Typical terms and conditions of probation includes counseling and programming of an intensity and duration (dosage) that will enable youth to develop better coping skills, decision making skills, and anger management techniques. The Reconnect Day Reporting Program is designed to comprehensively engage youth in cognitive behavioral interventions through daily groups and activities.

Description:

The Department's Youth Advocacy Unit will offer CBT groups daily, five days per week on each of the three housing units. In addition, Victor Community Services will provide CBI-SA groups on each of the housing units. Additionally, youth who are detained for a substantial amount of time will participate in evidence-based stand-alone groups to address his/her criminogenic needs in an effort to reduce recidivism.

These programs include: ART and Girls Moving On (GMO). Furthermore, youth detained at Camp Peterson will attend eight different CBT curricula while participating in the year-long program: ART, T4C, Courage to Change, Orientation, Advanced Practice, Relapse Prevention, Aftercare, and Common Sense Parenting.

Youth on probation in the community will be referred to a variety of evidence-based programs based on their criminogenic needs. These programs include ART, T4C, Courage to Change, Common Sense Parenting, and Girls Moving On.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Placement Supervision, Private Residential Care

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Youth are referred to an out of home placement when there is a serious risk to the youth, or to public safety, by the youth remaining in their home. Upon their return from an out-of-home placement situation the youth enters into re-entry and aftercare services.

The Placement Unit creates a case plan with the family to help the youth return successfully. A range of community based supportive services are included in the case plan to support this transition including comprehensive family support services, youth development services, and behavioral health services. Re-entry planning is often conducted in partnership with Child Welfare Services and Behavioral Health Services, and the Child and Family Team(CFT).

Description:

Probation Officers assigned to the Placement Unit create case plans with attainable treatment goals that include a discharge plan with timely reunification and permanency in mind for new placement youth they supervise. Officers attend monthly court permanency hearings, weekly multi-disciplinary team meetings, as well as coordinating youth to the appropriate placements and visiting the youth monthly.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Camp Peterson

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Prior to release, the aftercare probation officer creates a case plan with the youth and family to help the youth successfully transition back into their homes and schools. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the youth returning home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return-to-school plan. Aftercare probation officers will coordinate with POOC and Reconnect programming staff.

Description:

The Camp Peterson Program is designed to protect and serve the community in a cost-effective and productive manner by providing a critical component in the service options available to the Juvenile Court. This program is intended to help improve the quality of life in our community by reducing the impact of juvenile crime. This continues to be accomplished through a structured residential program that promotes the values and rewards of self-discipline, accountability, responsibility, tolerance, respect, sobriety, physical and academic education, basic life skills, and hard work. Camp Peterson provides a therapeutic environment where youth are taught the attitudes and skills necessary for a pro-social lifestyle.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Re-entry and Aftercare Services

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Prior to the youth returning to the community, probation officers work with the parents and families to ensure their readiness for the youth to return home. Family interventions may include: group and individual therapy for the youth and/or parents, parenting classes, and home verifications prior to sending them home. Home passes are also an effective trial strategy prior to the return to home. A critical component of reentry planning is developing educational goals and a return-to-school plan. Re-entry probation officers will coordinate with POOC and Reconnect programming staff.

Description:

Many youth who have previously been removed from parental custody and committed to out-of-home placement return to the community. The Probation Department recognizes it is critical for these youth and their families to receive supportive transitional services, close supervision, and coordinated case management in order for them to successfully reintegrate into the community. These youth are assigned to the Family Visions program and receive Wraparound services. Some youth are placed in the program in lieu of out-of-home placement. A validated risk/needs assessment tool will be utilized in developing the reentry plan, and referrals will be made to evidence-based programs, which may be facilitated by the probation officers. Probation officer contacts are made in conjunction with home and school visits, treatment provider meetings, family success team meetings, School Attendance Review Boards, and IEP meetings.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Actuarial Risk and Needs Assessment Services

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

All youth entering the juvenile justice system receive a validated risk and needs assessment. Findings of the risk and needs assessment will guide programming decisions. An individualized plan is created for each youth that addresses both risk and protective factors. Strategies to address these factors typically involve a combination of formal programming as well as services and supports offered through community partners, including youth mentoring programs.

Description:

San Joaquin County has implemented a validated risk/needs assessment instrument (PACT) for all youth entering the Juvenile Justice System. The results of the PACT aid in identifying appropriate dispositions, referrals to evidence based programs, and developing reentry plans for those youth returning home after detention in Juvenile Hall, the Camp, or out-of-home placement. Criminogenic needs are identified, assessed, and prioritized to allow probation officers to make informed decisions. Youth are scored on their risk to reoffend, and resources are focused on the moderate-high to high-risk youth in an effort to reduce future criminality and recidivism. All youth booked into Juvenile Hall are assessed using the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument, a validated assessment tool used to make a determination as to whether the youth should remain detained or be released from custody pending their court proceedings.

YOBG Funded Program, Placement, Service, Strategy and/or System Enhancement

This template should be copied as many times as needed to capture every program, placement, service, strategy, and system enhancement you plan to fund next year.

Program Name:

Recidivism Study, Data Tracking and Evaluation

Nature of Coordination with JJCPA:

Ongoing data collection is critical to the Department's efforts to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. By reviewing arrest and conviction data and trends over time, the Department can better assign resources to the communities that are most in need of early intervention services. Additionally, booking data reveals opportunities for enhanced programming and special initiatives. For example, data monitoring is helping the County and local law enforcement jointly develop better prevention and early intervention strategies.

Description:

The Probation Department contracted with San Joaquin Community Data Co-op to collaborate on the creation of a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) Dashboard to identify and track key decision points made in determining whether a youth remains in or out of custody. Specific deliverables will include monthly dashboards along with quarterly reports and an annual report. This will assist the department in making further data driven decisions regarding the utilization and effectiveness of the DRAI tool.

The Probation Department also contracts with the Data Co-op to conduct juvenile recidivism studies annually. These reports assist the Department in measuring the success of our efforts at reducing recidivism.



ANNUAL JUVENILE PROBATION EVALUATION REPORT

July 2019 – June 2020



Prepared By: San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
INTRODUCTION	x
PROBATION OFFICERS ON CAMPUS	1
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Program Process and Clientele</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Program Data.....</i>	<i>3</i>
RECONNECT DAY REPORTING CENTER	8
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Program Data.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Historical Analysis</i>	<i>14</i>
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTERS	19
<i>Efforts in San Joaquin County and the Surrounding Area</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>NSC Model.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Numbers Served and Data Samples.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Program Data.....</i>	<i>23</i>
TRANSITIONAL AGE YOUTH UNIT	27
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>The Relevance and Importance of Transitional Age Youth and Emerging Adulthood</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Program Data.....</i>	<i>30</i>
FAMILY FOCUSED INTERVENTION UNIT	34
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Program Data.....</i>	<i>35</i>
POSITIVE YOUTH JUSTICE INITIATIVE	42
<i>Program Background</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Fathers and Families of San Joaquin County.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Program Description</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Program Data</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Program Description</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Program Data</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Youth Case Study</i>	<i>53</i>



<i>Sow A Seed Community Foundation</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Program Description</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Program Referrals</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Historic Data</i>	<i>57</i>
JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW AND TREND ANALYSIS	59
<i>United States</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>California</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>San Joaquin County</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Trend Analysis</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Additional Notes</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>JJCPA-Funded Programs Influence on Juvenile Justice Trends</i>	<i>77</i>
CONCLUSION	79
REFERENCES	80

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The San Joaquin Community Data Co-Op (Data Co-Op) would like to acknowledge the San Joaquin County Probation Department's contribution to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) evaluation effort. Without their active involvement and commitment, this evaluation could not have happened. We thank Chief of Probation Steve Jackson for his support of this effort. It is crucial that we thank Assistant Chief Tamika Nelson, Deputy Chief Mike Martinez, and Assistant Deputy Chief Tim Polinsky. Each of the preceding team members helped to coordinate the JJCPA-funded projects with Chief Jackson.

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, Fathers and Families of San Joaquin, and Sow A Seed Community Foundation for all of their collaboration with data collection efforts.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2019-2020 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, Fathers and 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 2019-2020, 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 121 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 93 carryovers). Of these, not including-carryovers, 45 (81.8%) completed POOC. The remaining 10 cases (18.2%) 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 (bookings) for the group that did not complete the program are consistently higher as compared to the group that completed the program.
- There are drops in arrest and incarceration percentages for those who complete the program. Percentages of arrests and incarcerations increased for non-completes.

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. Although probation violations increased for both clients completing and not completing the program, those that did not complete the program had a higher increase of probation violations. Additionally, 60.0% of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

The third key finding centered around school behavior. Data showed that participants who completed the program had a lower number of median unexcused absences and lower suspension rates compared those that did not complete the program.

Reconnect Day Reporting Center

Program Year Analysis

Reconnect Day Reporting Center serves at-risk youth and provides 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 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 31 youth who participated in Reconnect during FY 2019-2020 up through April 1 of 2020 (rather than June 30, due to pandemic related safety measures), 6 completed the program (19.4%). Another 11 (35.5%) did not complete due to termination for misconduct or noncompliance, and one (3.2%) was terminated due to transferring out. Finally, 13 youth (41.9%) were in progress at the onset of COVID-19, at which point the program was largely suspended in accordance with public health measures.

Arrest, incarceration, violation, and other program data was not available for the thirteen youth who were still in progress when the program was suspended due to COVID-19. For the eighteen remaining Reconnect cases, 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:

- Incarcerations: The overall incarceration rate dropped nearly 6 percentage points, from a 55.6% baseline to 50.0% during the program.
- Suspensions: The decrease from baseline to program was dramatic (from 30.8% to 7.7%).

While attending Reconnect, the average number of EBP hours (for the completed and non-complete cases combined) was 41.5.

Multi-Year Analysis

A multi-year analysis was also conducted for Reconnect. The multi-year data analyzed spans the years 2014-2015 through 2019-2020 with the latter year having concluded early, as previously mentioned, due to pandemic-related safety measures. A total of 176 youth participated during this period and 27.3% 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:

- Arrests: Within the program period, Reconnect non-completes had roughly 3.5 times the arrest rate (34.5%) of Reconnect graduates (10.9%).
- Incarcerations: Rates dropped for both subsets, but the margin was much greater for those who completed (a drop of 43 percentage points) than for those who were terminated (a reduction of about 3 percent points).
- Violations of Probation: Rates for those who completed dropped by about 11 percent points, while there was an increase of about 24 percent points for those who were terminated.
- Suspensions: Suspension baseline numbers exceeded program numbers, regardless of the subset.

The amount of evidence-based programming (EBP) received while attending Reconnect was substantial: the median number of EBP hours attended was 32.0, and there were 21 youth who each completed 70 or more hours of EBP. 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.

Of children receiving NSC services, child welfare interventions were tracked for those who completed (n=39) and those in progress (n=43). For those who completed NSC, six interventions occurred during baseline (a rate of 14.0%), which dropped to zero interventions while receiving NSC services. For those still in progress, two (2) interventions occurred during baseline (a rate of 5.1%) and six interventions occurred while receiving NSC services (a rate of 15.4%).

Data on arrests and incarcerations were obtained for 25 clients who were still in progress at the end of the year and 40 who completed. Regardless of completion status, the arrest rate was lower while receiving NSC services than during baseline. In regard to incarceration, for those who completed the NSC, there were 4 baseline incarcerations (a rate of 10.0%), compared to 3 incarcerations (a rate of 7.5%) while participating.

Unexcused absence and school suspension data was obtained for 35 NSC participants (17 completed and 18 were in progress). For the combined population,

the percent with any unexcused absences decreased from 37.1% baseline to 34.3% while participating in NSC. As for suspensions, of the 17 youth who completed NSC, none had any school suspensions during baseline or while participating in NSC. Of the 18 who were still in progress, 11.8% (2 youth) had 1 or more school suspensions during baseline, decreasing to 5.9% (1 youth) during the program.

In addition to direct NSC services such as on-site youth groups, CPF conducts family and youth risk factor screening, and based on this an attempt is made to link the parent and/or youth to appropriate community resources. Resource utilization data were obtained for 114 families of NSC participants. A total of 268 referred resources were utilized in aggregate, with an average of 2.3 per family. The most frequent resource types tended to be subsistence and health related (i.e., clothing, hygiene, food, health check-ups, utilities, transportation, etc.) while resource types associated with potential crises (e.g., homelessness, child abuse, domestic violence, substance abuse) were relatively infrequent.

Transitional Age Youth Unit

Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) provides community supervision to clients age 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 64 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2019-2020 program year. By the end of the 2019-2020 program year most participants (87.5%) were still enrolled in TAY, 1.6% completed, and 10.9% were terminated. One-fifth (20.3%) of TAY participants participated in the Passport Program. Of those who participated in Passport, 7.7% completed the program.

The average age of program participants was 21, with a range of 18 to 26 years old. Nine program participants (14.1%) had a substance abuse issue and three (4.8%) had a behavioral health issue. The three clients who had a behavioral health issue were all referred to Behavioral Health Services and received services.

Close to six in 10 (57.8%) of TAY participants had no violations during the program. Client challenges during the program included anger and gang involvement and successes included employment and education.

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 have partial custody or some 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 2019-2020 program year there were 119 clients enrolled in FFIT. By the end of the program year most participants (94.3%) were still enrolled in FFIT, 2.3% completed, and 3.4% were terminated.

About three-fourths of clients (73.9%) were male and 26.1% were female. Over one-third of clients had one child (37.8%), 32.2% had two children, 20.0% had three children, and 11.3% had four or more children. Over eight in 10 FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (84.4%), about one-third (31.9%) had a behavioral health issue, and 8.0% indicated that they were veterans.

Slightly over a quarter (27.5%) of clients participated in the Passport Program. Of the clients who participated in the Passport Program, 20.0% are currently enrolled. Additionally, a quarter (25.0%) of clients participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated in domestic violence programming, 9.5% are currently enrolled.

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

- Arrests: 82.4% had no arrests for a new charge during the program.
- Incarceration: 62.6% had no incarcerations during the program.
- Violations: About half (51.6%) of clients had no violations during the program.

FFIT client challenges this year included substance abuse, homelessness, mental health, and failures to report. FFIT client successes this year include one client obtaining a residence.

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 was one of six counties to receive the first round of funding for PYJI with Fathers & Families of San Joaquin being one of the partner organizations within San Joaquin Probation, along with Community Partnerships for Families of San Joaquin and Sow A Seed Community Foundation. 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.

Fathers and Families of San Joaquin

FFSJ has served PYJI youth as young as 10 years old up to transitional aged youth in their early 20's.

FFSJ offers a number of services for youth including case management, mentorship, groups (El Joven Noble, young women's groups, healing groups), parenting classes, court advocacy, life coaching, skill development, basic needs (food, housing), clinical resources, and trauma resources. They also promote organizing abilities and teach youth how to be advocates. FFSJ offers youth mentoring through their Youth Development Plan.

During the 2019 to 2020 program year 9 youth were referred to PYJI at FFSJ. Four of nine youth graduated in May 2020, although all youth remain actively engaged in the program in some capacity. FFSJ provided all PYJI youth with life coaching services and provision of basic needs. Additionally, 55.6% of youth received court advocacy services and one (11.1%) received trauma resources. Youth participated in a total of 92.5 hours of prosocial

activities. These activities include El Joven Noble, Xinachtli, Just Beginnings, Proud Parenting, Creating Honorable Men, SUDS, and visits to the State Capital.

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 the PYJI program.

There was a total of 26 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ during the 2019-2020 program year. All 26 clients were male (100%). Clients ranged in age from 14 to 17 years old, with an average of 16 years old.

Youth needs included social emotional health services (92.3%), help with legal issues (53.8%), education services (50.0%), employment services (30.8%), and more. Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need. Most needs were met at CPFSJ (82.5%). Services that PYJI youth received included:

- Court navigation assistance (50.0%)
- PYJI youth group (50.0%)
- Resume building/job search/applications (26.9%)

- Case management (23.1%)
- Reconnect structured activity (19.2%)
- Juvenile Diversion Program (15.4%)
- Discovery Challenge Academy (11.5%)

Sow A Seed Community Foundation

Sow A Seed serves PYJI youth age 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.

While there were only two PYJI youth referred to Sow A Seed Community Foundation during the July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 program year, the organization served a total of five PYJI youth during that period. The referrals during the period reflect a major reduction compared to the previous service year. For example, there were a total of 21 PYJI youth served between the 2019 and 2020 calendar years with 17 of these youth closing by June 26, 2019. The Sow A Seed report section presents available details from this program year along with a look at historic PYJI data.

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.

A look at the historical PYJI data (2015 – 2019) showed that 18 youth met goals including improving grades and school attendance and completing probation. Additionally, PYJI youth have historically

participated in many community events and projects, including an Anti-Vaping campaign (STOPP) where the PYJI youth helped collect data via surveys from local stores and a state-wide youth summit in Anaheim, where they learned how to create programs and public service announcements about teen drinking and driving, vaping, and teenage gambling.



INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from an evaluation of programs operated in FY 2019-2020 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, Fathers and 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 2019-2020, 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 121 clients (including youth who were still in the program at the end of the fiscal year – 93 carryovers). Of these, not including-carryovers, 45 (81.8%) completed POOC. The remaining 10 cases (18.2%) 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 55 individuals (not including carry-overs) that took part in Probation Officers on Campus (during the 2019-2020 year) are as follows:

- 53 (96.4%) clients were male and 2 (3.6%) were female.
- 41.8% of the population was African American, 36.4% of the participants were Hispanic/Latinx, 12.7% were White, 5.5% were Asian, 1.8% were Middle Eastern, and another 1.8% were Pacific Islander.
- The median age for this population was 16.

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 2019/2020 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, 2019).

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, 78.2% of clients were arrested before POOC versus only 47.3% during the program. Incarcerations dropped from 76.4% to 47.3%.

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 40% while there was an increase of 10% for those that did not complete the program.

The net decrease in the percentage of incarcerations for those that completed the program was 33.4% while there was only a 10% decrease for those that did not complete the program.

Table 1.1 Race/Ethnicity of Probation Officers on Campus Participants vs. County Percentages, 2019-2020

	All Participants	San Joaquin County
Race/Ethnicity		
African American	41.8%	6.5%
American Indian	---	0.4%
Asian	5.5%	13.8%
Hispanic/Latinx	36.4%	50.0%
Middle Eastern	1.8%	---
Pacific Islander	1.8%	0.4%
White	12.7%	23.9%
Multi-Ethnic	---	5.0%
Other	---	---

Figure 1.1 Percentage of Clients Arrested/Incarcerated in the 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus (n=55)

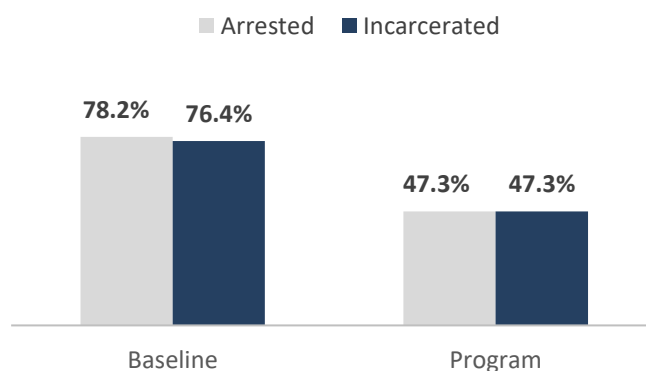
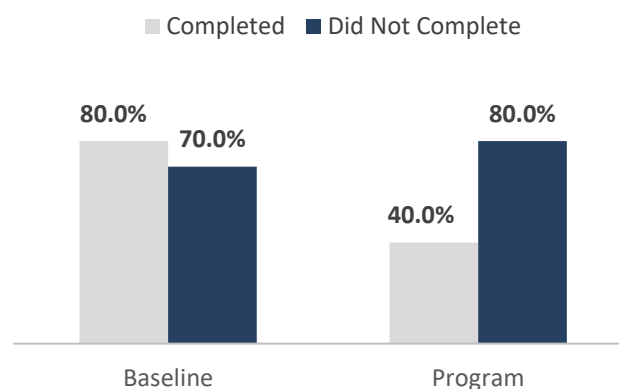


Figure 1.2 The Percentage of Clients Arrested 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus by Completion Status, 2019-2020



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 drops in arrest and incarceration percentages for those who complete the program. Percentages of arrests increased for non-completes.

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 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 decreased while there was a considerable decrease in felonies and misdemeanors. However, it is important to note that many 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 a violent felony, a felony, or a misdemeanor. Moreover, of the 45 completed cases, 60.0% committed no offense during the program, compared to 20% 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, 2019-2020

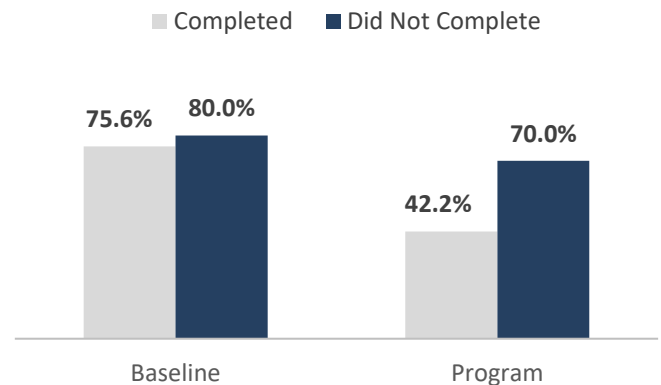


Figure 1.4 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for All Program Participants (n=55)

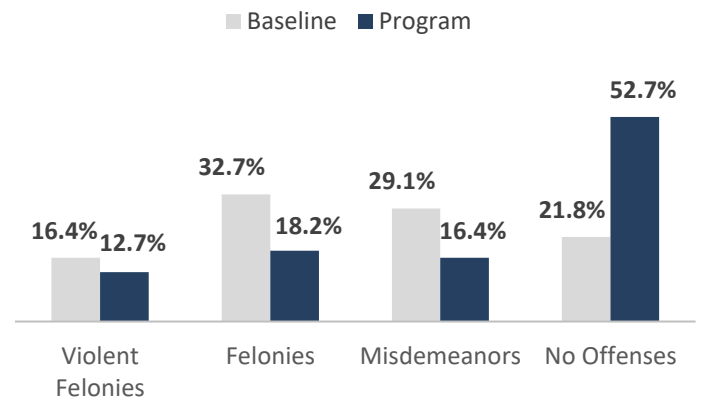
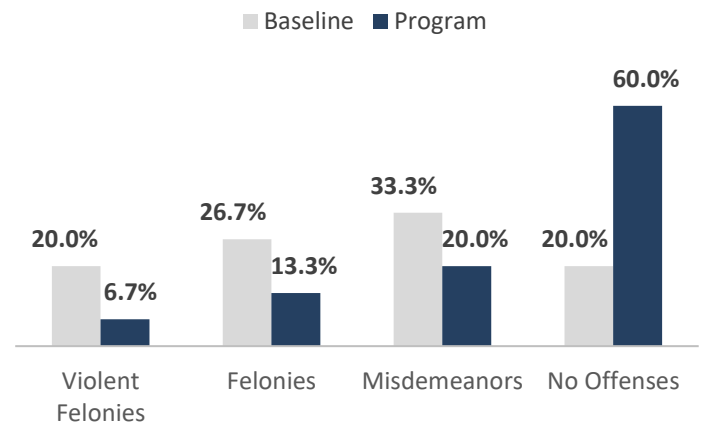


Figure 1.5 Most Severe Crime Committed 6 Months Prior to Program Entry and During Probation Officers on Campus for those who Completed the Program (n=45)





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.

Figures 1.7 and 1.8 show that with both clients completing and not completing the program probation violations increased, however, those that did not complete the program had a higher increase of probation violations.

In addition, 60.0% of program participants who completed the program also completed probation.

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=10)

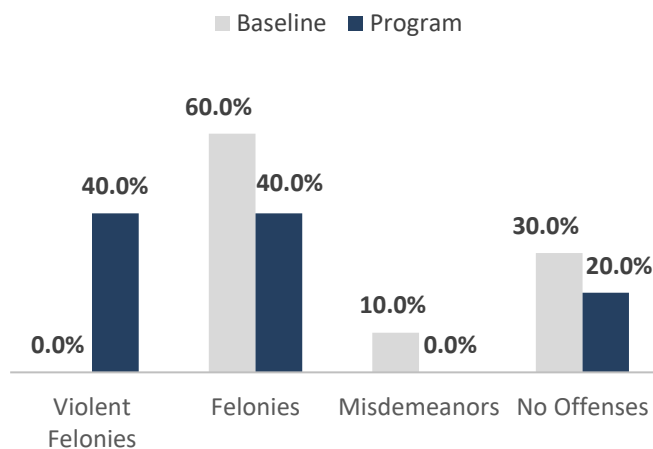


Figure 1.7 Percentage of Participants who Completed the Program and who Violated Probation or had Violations Filed with the Court

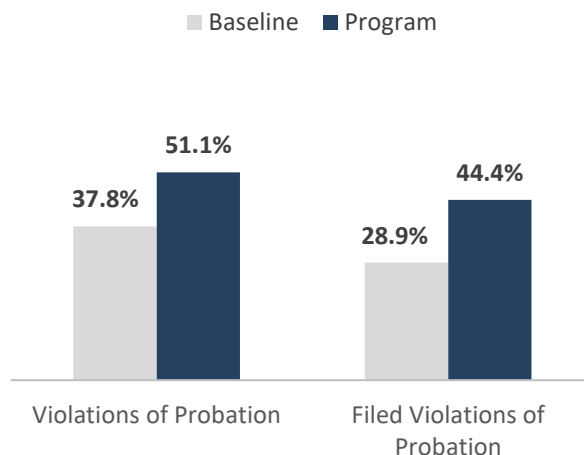
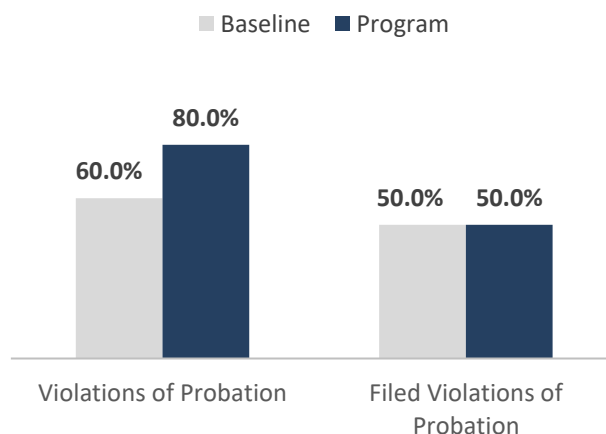


Figure 1.8 Percentage of Participants who Did Not Complete the Program and who Violated Probation or had Violations Filed with the Court



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.

In the following figures, we present data on two important dimensions of behavior in school – how often probationers were absent from class without excuse and how often they were suspended.

Figure 1.9 provides data on pre/post analysis on the average number of unexcused absences and Figure 1.10 offers the same data with some of the most extreme cases or outliers removed (outliers are data points that are found to be exceedingly high as compared to other numbers in a set of data). The most important figure to study is Figure 1.11; this offers pre/post analysis on the median number of unexcused pre/post absences. The median is a critically important tool as averages can be skewed as a result of the above-mentioned outliers. These data indicate that median absences were higher for participants that did not complete the program.

Figure 1.9 Average Number of Unexcused Absences During Pre-Program and Program Periods by Completion Status

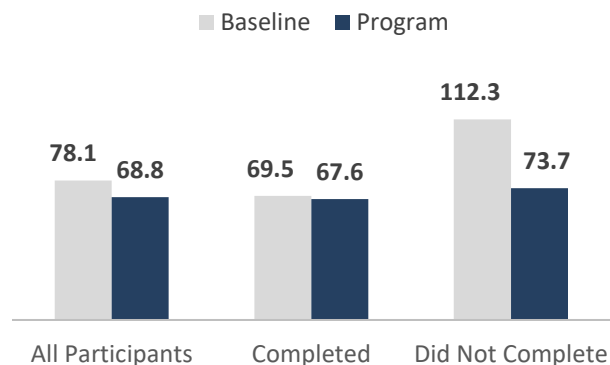


Figure 1.10 Average Number of Unexcused Absences During Pre-Program and Program Periods by Completion Status – Outliers Removed

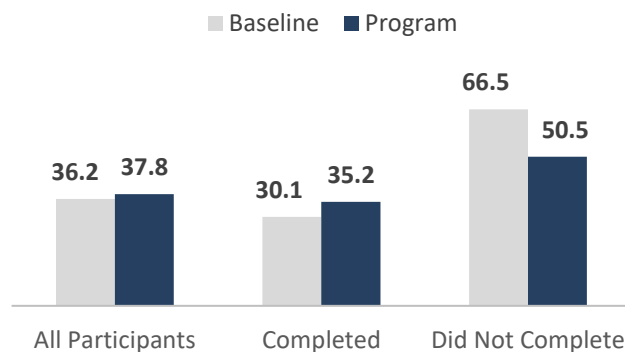
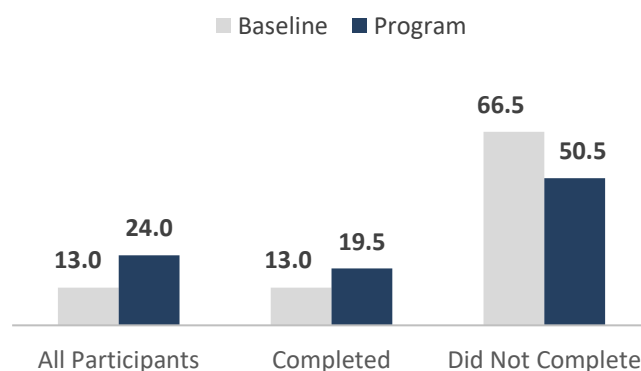


Figure 1.11 Median Number of Unexcused Absences During Pre-Program and Program Periods by Completion Status – Outliers Removed



Data in Figure 1.12 shows that pre/post suspensions increased. Figure 1.13 indicates that more participants who did not complete the program were suspended than those who completed the program. Suspensions were lower for those that completed the program within the program period.

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. Suspensions decreased for two out of the three years.

Figure 1.12 Percent of Clients Suspended During Pre-Program and Program Periods

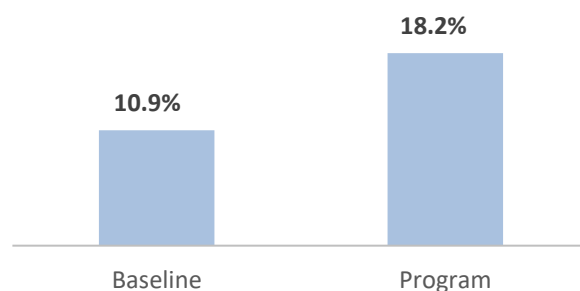


Figure 1.13 Percentage of Clients Suspended During Pre-Program and Program Periods by Completion Status

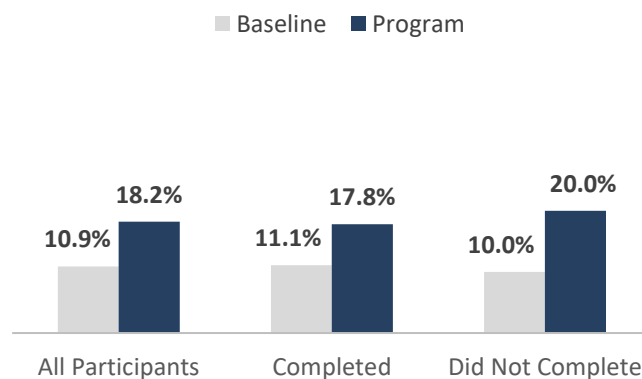


Table 1.2 Pre/Post Change for POOC Program Completes Across Three Years

	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Pre/Post Change			
Arrests	13.9% ↓	30.7% ↓	40.0% ↓
Incarcerations	16.7% ↓	28.5% ↓	33.4% ↓
Violent Felonies	5.5% ↓	11.0% ↓	13.3% ↓
Suspensions	1.4% ↓	2.2% ↓	6.7% ↑

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 by establishing a day reporting center and to reduce recidivism by providing targeted evidenced based programming (EBP) to a high-risk population. It has provided additional neighborhood-based Probation Officers that coordinate re-entry and prevention services.

Reconnect serves at-risk youth, working in collaboration with the San Joaquin County Office of Education (SJCCE), the Community Partnerships for Families of San Joaquin (CPFJSJ), City of Stockton Peacekeepers, and other community-based organizations to provide services to youth returning from out-of-home placement/foster care, camp

commitments, and juvenile hall. The needs that have been identified specific to youth residing in the targeted areas include: alcohol/drug abuse, lack of school attendance and academic success, dysfunctional family relationships, lack of effective decision making skills, and a lack of anger management skills. This study is based on program data covering roughly three-quarters of FY 2019-2020—with March 2020 being the last full month of program operation. Thereafter, the program was suspended in accordance with public health measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In aggregate, 31 youth participated during the study period. It should be added that officers continued to reach out to youth to support and serve them during this time.



PROGRAM DATA

Of the 31 youth participating during FY 2019-2020 up through April 1 of 2020, 6 completed the program (19.4%). Another 11 (35.5%) did not complete due to termination for misconduct or noncompliance, and one (3.2%) was terminated due to transferring out. Finally, 13 youth (41.9%) were in progress at the onset of COVID-19, at which point the program was largely suspended in accordance with public health measures (Table 2.1).

Race/Ethnicity

A majority of Reconnect youth was Hispanic/Latinx (51.6%), with Black/African Americans as the next largest group (35.5%). Another 9.7% were White, and 3.2% were Asian (Figure 2.1).

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily skewed toward South Stockton (95202, -203, -204, -205, -206, and -215), with the majority (77.4%) residing there. Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas. Another 19.4% resided in North Stockton (area codes -207 through -212). Finally, a much lower number of participants resided outside of Stockton, specifically in the Manteca-Lathrop area (2.3%) (Figure 2.2).

Table 2.1 Completion Status

	Count	%
Total Cohort	31	
Completed	6/31	19.4%
Terminated (Non-compliance)	11/31	35.5%
Terminated (Transferred)	1/31	3.2%
In Progress	13/31	41.9%

Figure 2.1 Race/Ethnicity (n=31)

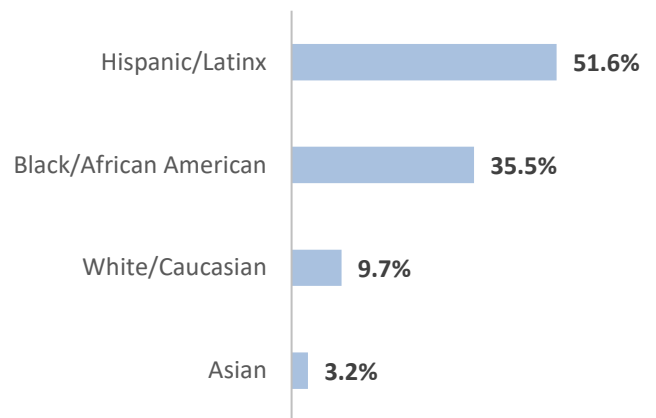
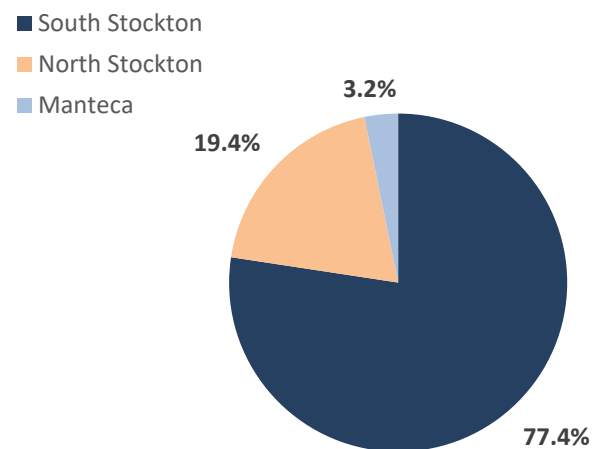


Figure 2.2 Geographic Area (n=31)



Reasons for Termination

There were 11 youth who did not complete Reconnect due to some type of misconduct or noncompliance. (This excludes those who transferred out or exited due to the COVID-19 crisis).

Of these, 7 youth (63.6% of the aforementioned 11) were terminated due to violations unrelated to the Reconnect program. Another 3 participants (27.3%) were terminated due to new law violations. Finally, one (1) youth was terminated by court order (9.1%). None were terminated for behavior or excessive unexcused absences (Table 2.2).

Lifetime Arrests

The number of lifetime arrests (prior to starting Reconnect) was queried for each participant. Twenty Reconnect participants (64.5%) had between 1 and 4 lifetime arrests. Another six (19.4%) had between 5 and 8 arrests, and five (16.1%) had between 9 and 12 arrests during their lifetime (Figure 2.3). The median number of lifetime arrests was 4.0; the mean was 4.5.

Most Severe Crime

The most severe crime (prior to starting Reconnect) was determined for the 31 Reconnect participants for the 2019-2020 year.

For thirteen of these (41.9%), robbery or theft (including auto theft and grand theft) was determined to be the most severe crime. The second-ranking crime category was assault/battery (5 youth, or 16.1%). This is followed by equal numbers for criminal threats and vandalism (4 youth each); equal numbers of obstruction and other/unspecified (2 youth each); and one (1) youth whose most severe crime was determined to be a weapons charge (Table 2.3).

Table 2.2 Reason Terminated

	Count	%
Total Terminated	11	
VOP Unrelated to Program	7/11	63.6%
New Law Violation	3/11	27.3%
Court-ordered	1/11	9.1%

Figure 2.3 Lifetime Arrests (n=31)

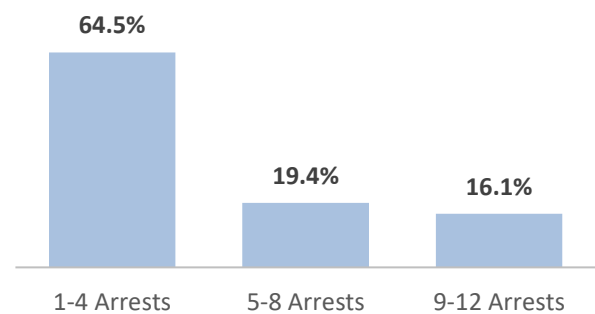


Table 2.3 Most Severe Crime (n=31)

	%
Most Severe Crime	
Robbery/theft	41.9%
Assault/battery	16.1%
Criminal threats	12.9%
Vandalism	12.9%
Obstruction	6.5%
Other	6.5%
Weapons Charge	3.2%



Program Length

Program length (days elapsed 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. As seen in Figure 2.4, for program length a clear central tendency is lacking, or is slight. The median program length was 141 days; the mean was 164.4 days. It is likely that were it not for the suspension of operations due to COVID-19, the average program length would be higher, and more of the distribution may have clustered to the right of the 200-day mark.

Arrests

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 was not available for the thirteen youth who were still in progress when the program was suspended due to COVID-19. This reduced the valid cases for arrest data from 31 to 18 (12 who did not complete, and 6 who completed). For both subsets the arrest rate increased substantially from baseline to program period, although on a smaller scale for those who completed (Figure 2.5).

Incarcerations

The rate of incarceration is defined the same as that of arrests. As with arrests, there were 18 valid cases. The overall incarceration rate dropped nearly 6 percent points, from 55.6% baseline to 50.0% during the program. For the six youth who completed Reconnect, the incarceration rate remained at 50%. For the twelve who were terminated, incarceration dropped from 58.3% to 50.0% (Figure 2.6). Note that for arrests, incarcerations and the other juvenile justice outcomes, these rates are tentative, as the numbers for thirteen youth (41.2%) are undetermined due to the COVID-19 shutdown.

Figure 2.4 Program Length (Days) (n=31)

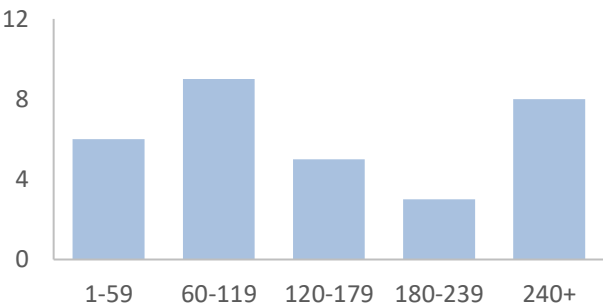


Figure 2.5 Arrest Rate

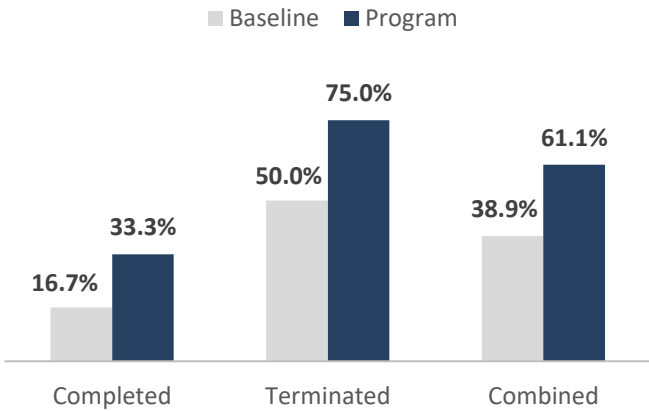
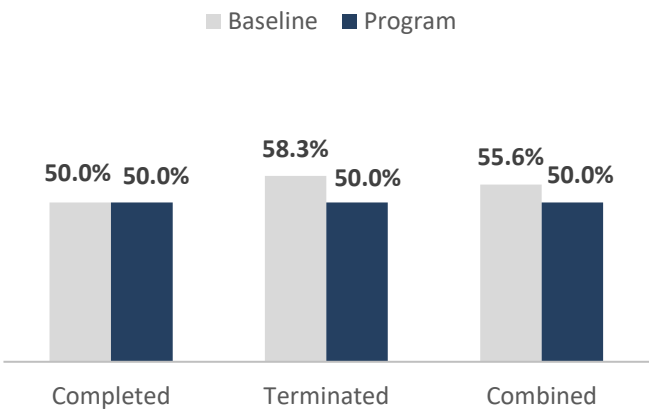


Figure 2.6 Incarceration Rate



Violation of Probation

As with arrests and incarcerations, the dataset for probation violations consists of 18 valid cases (6 completions, 12 who were terminated). For both of these subsets the violation rate increased substantially, however the increase was far more extreme among those who were terminated (Figure 2.7).

Note that it is common for a violation to result in termination from Reconnect. Thus, although failing to complete Reconnect may leave a youth at greater risk for future violations, the converse relationship, i.e., *violations precipitate Reconnect terminations*, is consistent with both the termination policy and the data patterns observed.

Unexcused Absences

In addition to the 13 participants who were in progress when the program was suspended due to COVID-19, there were 4 youth for whom no unexcused absence data was available. This reduced the number of valid cases for this variable from 31 to 14 (6 completed, 8 terminated).

This was a very small cohort. Also, the numerator for our rate calculations is essentially the count of youth who had 1 or more unexcused absences. Moreover, an unexcused absence is a relatively minor issue compared to arrests and the like. For all these reasons, it was not unexpected for the data to yield rates of 100% or slightly less for all subsets and comparison periods. Those who were terminated had fewer unexcused absences during baseline, but again the cohort was extremely small, making comparisons between the completed and terminated subsets problematic (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.7 Violation Rate

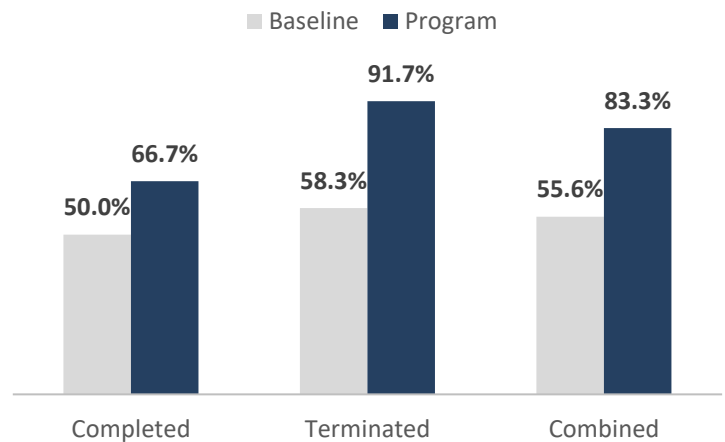
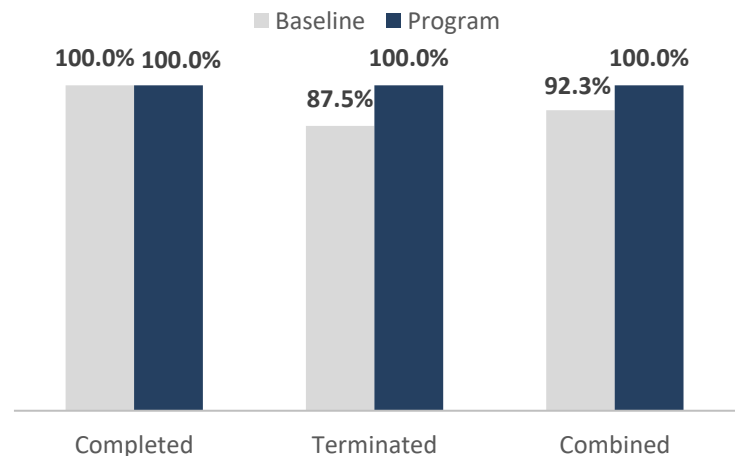


Figure 2.8 Unexcused Absence



Suspension

In addition to the 13 participants who were in progress when the program was suspended, there were 5 youth for whom suspension data was not available. This reduced the number of valid cases for this variable from 31 to 13. Five of these completed Reconnect and eight were terminated.

For those who completed the program, the suspension rate dropped to zero, from a baseline of 40.0%. Among those terminated, the drop was much smaller as a proportion of the initial rate: from 25.0% baseline to 12.5% program (Figure 2.9).

Evidence-Based Program (EBP) Attendance

For 18 participants (rather than 31, due to data unavailability for the 13 youth who were in progress when the COVID-19 shutdown took effect), data on EBP hours was analyzed (6 of the 18 completed the program, and 12 were terminated).

As seen in Figure 2.10, the aggregate number of EBP hours attended by the 18 Reconnect participants was substantial during the program period; in contrast, no EBP hours were attended by either subset during baseline.

While attending Reconnect, the average number of EBP hours attended (for the completed and terminated cases combined) was 41.5. Moreover, seven youths logged 50 or more hours, including six who completed the program and one who was terminated. And only one (1) youth did not attend any EBP programming hours. Those who were terminated, however, attended far fewer hours of EBP (about one-sixth as many) than those who completed Reconnect (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.9 Suspension Rate

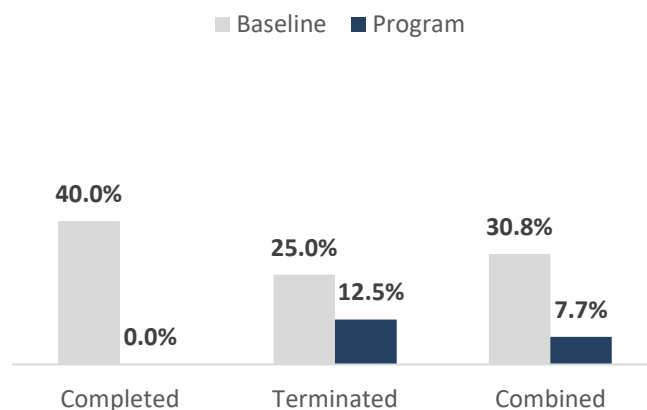
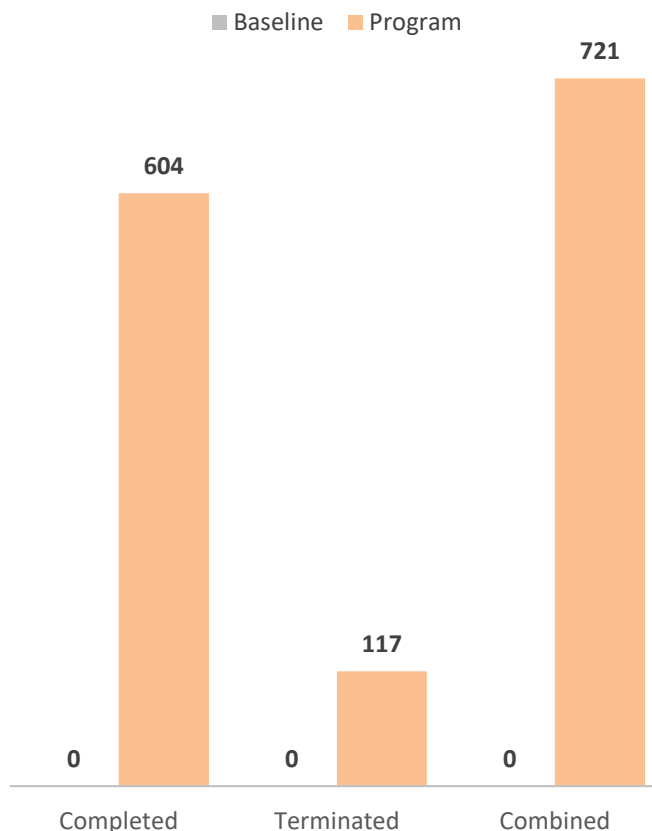


Figure 2.10 EBP Hours in Total



RECONNECT – HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Along with the data presented for the most recent fiscal year, the following data centers on historical analysis for Reconnect and is specific to five full programmatic years (2014-2015 through 2018-2019) in addition to three-quarters of a sixth year (2019-2020). In aggregate, 176 youth participated during this multiyear period.

Program Completion

Of the 176 youth participating during the multiyear period, 48 completed the program (27.3%). Another 102 (58.0%) did not complete due to termination for misconduct or noncompliance, and thirteen (7.4%) were terminated due to transferring out (Table 2.4). In a six-year dataset, with most youth attending six months or less, the vast majority of cases have been fully resolved (i.e., *terminated* or *completed* with no “in progress” cases). The exceptions are those who were in progress at the onset of COVID-19. To include these without deviating from the terminated/completed dichotomy, they have been classified as *terminated* and listed as “other”.

Race/Ethnicity

With respect to race/ethnicity, 44.3% of Reconnect youth were Hispanic/Latinx and 43.8% were African American. Another 8.5% were White, 1.7% Asian, with Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and others at 0.6% each (Figure 2.11).

Geography

The geographic distribution was heavily skewed toward South Stockton (95202, -203, -204, -205, -206, and -215), with the majority (62.5%) residing there. Of these, most were from the 95205 or -206 Zip areas. Another 28.4% resided in North Stockton (area codes -207 through -212). A combined 5.8% of participants resided outside of Stockton. Of those, the greatest percent (4.5%) were from the Lodi-Woodbridge area. Smaller numbers came from the Manteca-Lathrop area (2.3%), Tracy (1.7%), or French Camp (0.6%) (Figure 2.12).

Table 2.4 Completion Status

	Count	%
Total Cohort	176	
Completed	48/176	27.3%
Terminated (Non-compliance)	102/176	58.0%
Terminated (Transferred)	13/176	7.4%
Terminated (Other)	13/176	7.4%

Figure 2.11 Race/Ethnicity (n=176)

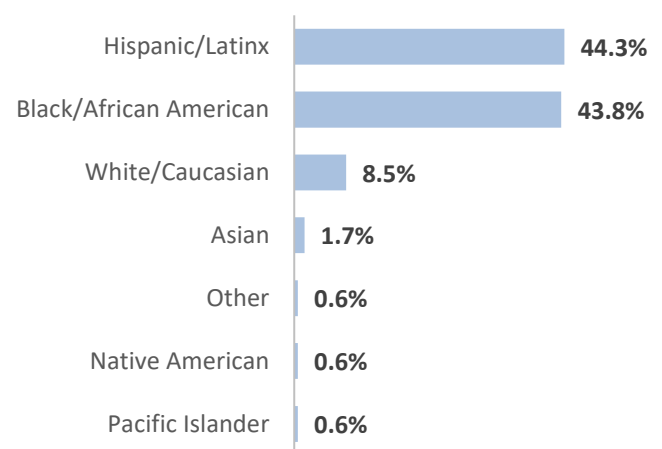
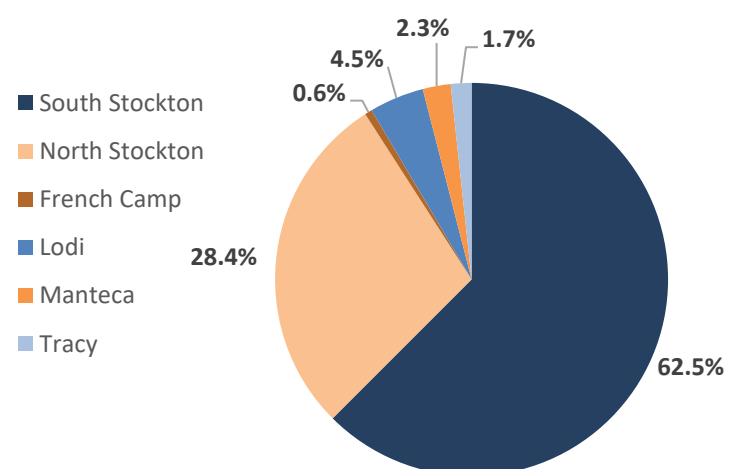


Figure 2.12 Geographic Area (n=176)



Reasons for Termination

There were 102 youths who did not complete Reconnect due to some type of misconduct or noncompliance (this excludes those who transferred out or exited due to the COVID-19 crisis). Of these, 52 youth (51.0%) were terminated due to violations unrelated to the Reconnect program. Another 30 participants (29.4%) were terminated due to new law violations. For the remainder (roughly 20% of the 102 terminations), the most frequent termination reason was unexcused absences (10.8%), followed by behavior problems (3.9%), other (2.9%), and court-ordered terminations (2.0%) (Table 2.5).

Lifetime Arrests

The number of lifetime arrests (prior to starting Reconnect) was queried for each participant. Over three quarters of Reconnect participants (76.1%) had between 1 and 4 lifetime arrests. Roughly one-fifth (19.3%) had between 5 and 8 arrests, and far fewer (4.5%) had between 9 and 12 arrests during their lifetime (Figure 2.13). The median number of lifetime arrests was 3.0; the mean was 3.6.

Most Severe Crime

The most severe crime (prior to starting Reconnect) was determined for 157 Reconnect participants. For 54.1% of these, robbery or theft (including auto theft and grand theft) was determined to be the most severe crime. The second- and third-ranking crime categories were weapons crimes (16.6%) and assault/battery (15.3%). For substantially less youth, the most severe crime was either vandalism (5.7%), or criminal threats (3.2%), with the remaining three categories comprising less than 2% each (Table 2.6).

Table 2.5 Reason Terminated

	Count	%
Total Terminated	102	
VOP Unrelated to Prog.	52/102	51.0%
New Law Violation	30/102	29.4%
Absences	11/102	10.8%
Behavior	4/102	3.9%
Other/Unknown	3/102	2.9%
Court-related	2/102	2.0%

Figure 2.13 Histogram, Lifetime Arrests (n=176)

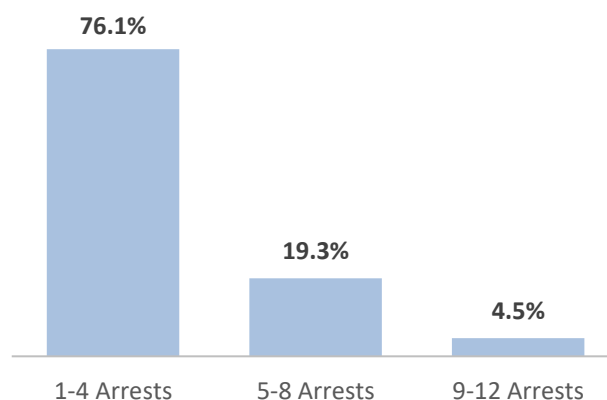


Table 2.6 Most Severe Crime (n=176)

	%
Most Severe Crime	
Robbery/Theft	54.1%
Weapon-related	16.6%
Assault/Battery	15.3%
Vandalism	5.7%
Criminal Threat	3.2%
Obstruction	1.9%
Sex-related	1.9%
Drug-related	1.3%

Program Length

Program length (days elapsed 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. The first half of the distribution (capped at 172 days) accounts for more than twice the number of observations as the second half (which ranges from 173 to 286+ days) (Figure 2.14). The median program length was 113 days.

Arrests

For 20 participants, arrest data (baseline, program period, or both) was not available. This reduced valid cases for arrests from 176 to 156. Overall, the arrest rate decreased modestly from baseline to program (from 30.1% to 27.6%). However, for Reconnect completions only, arrests dropped by nearly two thirds—from 28.3% baseline to 10.9% program. For those not completing Reconnect, arrests increased from 30.9% to 34.5%. Within the program period, Reconnect non-completers had roughly 3.5 times the arrest rate (34.5%) of Reconnect graduates (10.9%) (Figure 2.15).

Incarcerations

As with arrests, there were 156 valid cases. The overall incarceration rate dropped about 15 percent points, from 70.5% baseline to 55.8% during the program. For the subsets (completions and those who were terminated) the incarceration rate also dropped. But the margin was much greater for those who completed (a drop of 43 percent points) than for those who were terminated (a reduction of only about 3 percent points) (Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.14 Program Length (Days) (n=176)

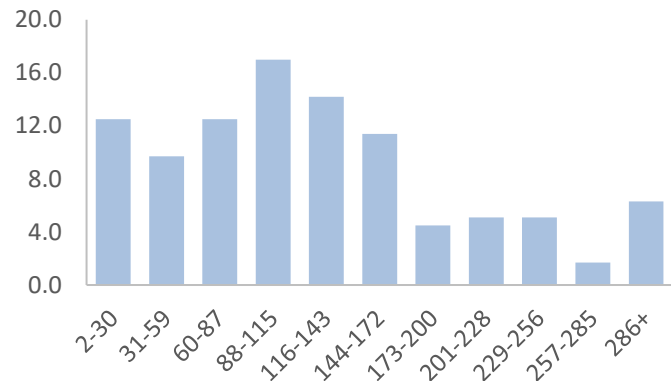


Figure 2.15 Arrest Rate

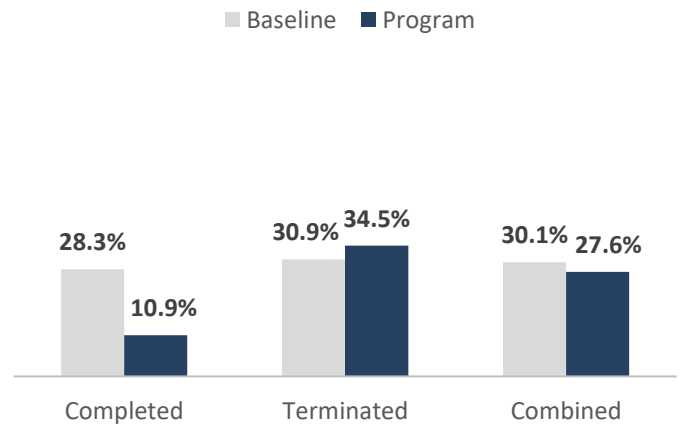
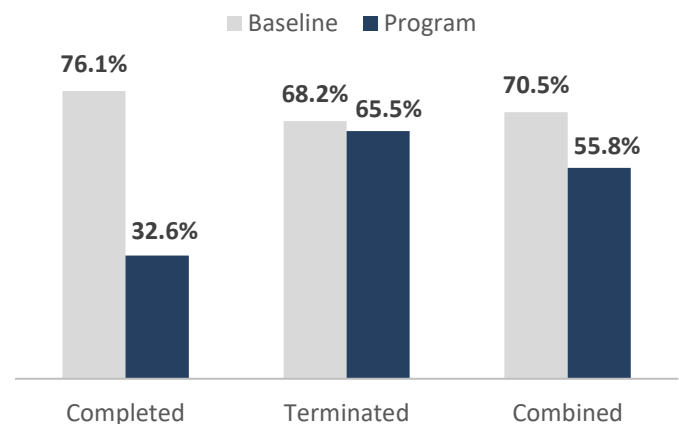


Figure 2.16 Incarceration





Violation of Probation

As with arrests and incarcerations, the dataset for probation violation consists of 156 valid cases. For the combined population, violations increased from baseline to program. This reflects the large increase in violations within the subset of terminated participants (from 56.4% baseline to 80.0% program). Note that it is common for a violation to result in termination from Reconnect. Thus, although failing to complete Reconnect may leave a youth at greater risk for future violations, the converse relationship, i.e., *violations precipitate Reconnect terminations*, is consistent with both the termination policy and the data patterns observed. Lastly, note that the increased rate for terminated youth was enough to offset the decreased rate for completed cases, yielding the 13-point increase for the combined group, as seen in Figure 2.17.

Unexcused Absences

For 30 participants, unexcused absence data (for either the baseline or program period, or both) were not available. This reduced the number of valid cases for this variable from 176 to 146. Unexcused absence is unique among the outcome variables in that program numbers exceed baseline numbers for both the completed and terminated subsets. The margin of increase was least among those who completed Reconnect, slightly greater for the combined population, and greatest for those terminated from the program (Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.17 Violation Rate

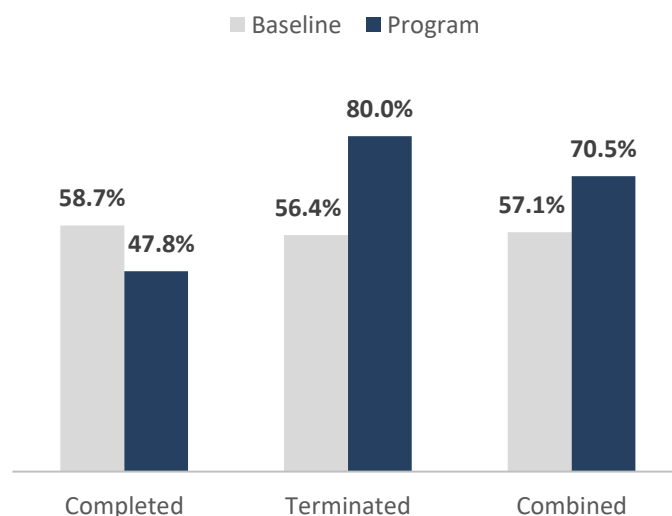
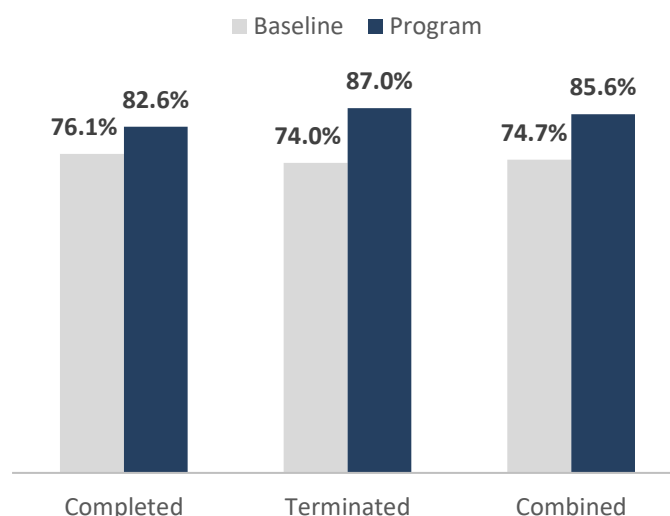


Figure 2.18 Unexcused Absences



Suspension

For 35 participants, suspension data (for the baseline period, program period or both) were not available. This reduced the number of valid cases for this variable from 176 to 141. The trend for suspensions is opposite that of unexcused absences: suspension baseline numbers exceeded program numbers, regardless of the subset. The amount of decrease differed very little across subsets—around 12 percent points generally (Figure 2.19).

Evidence-based Program (EBP) Attendance

For 115 participants, data on EBP hours (for either the baseline or program period, or both) were not available. This is primarily because during the first three years (out of the six spanned by this study), the practice of recording EBP hours for each participant had not yet been instituted. This reduces the number of valid cases for this variable from 176 to 61.

As seen in Figure 2.20, the aggregate number of EBP hours, attended by these 61 Reconnect participants, was two orders of magnitude greater while attending the program versus during baseline. This holds for those who completed the program and those who were terminated (the difference between the two was negligible).

While attending Reconnect, the median number of EBP hours attended (for the completed and terminated cases combined) was 32.0. The mean was much higher at 42.4 hours, as there was a cluster of 21 youths who logged 70+ hours apiece (with several logging over 100 hours) resulting in a left skew.

Figure 2.19 Suspension Rate

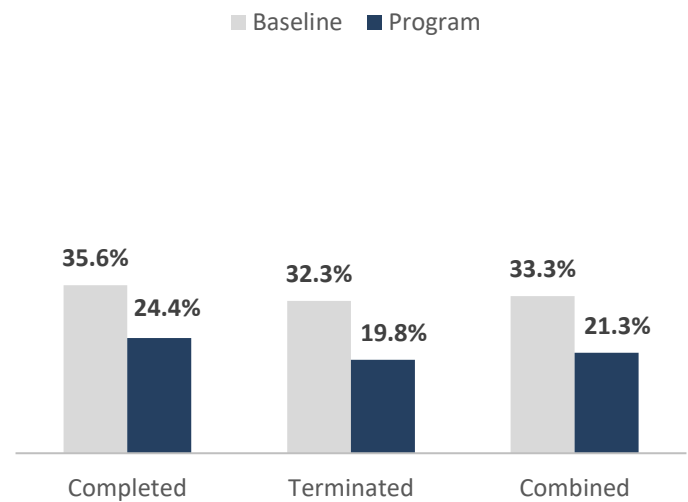
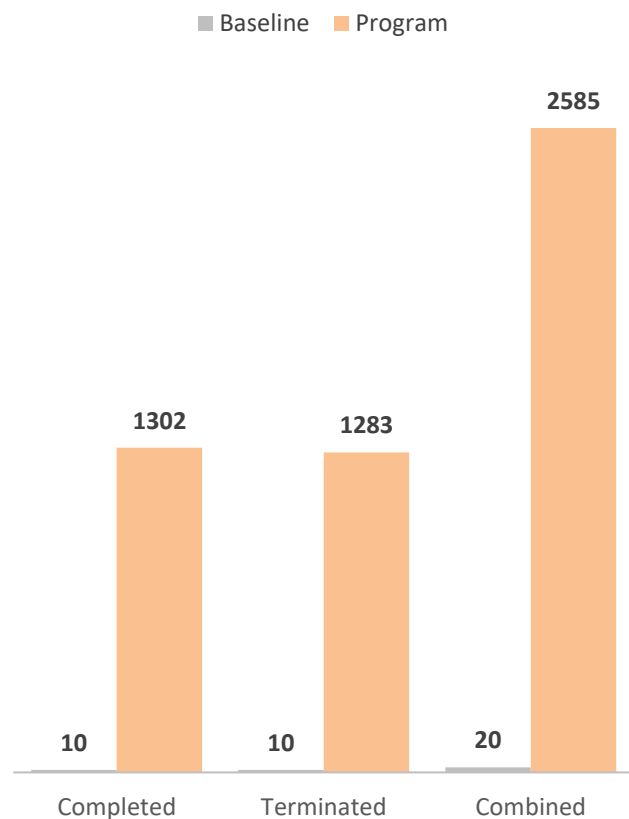


Figure 2.20 EBP Hours



Neighborhood Service Centers

Community Partnership for Families' Mission

The mission of the Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin (CPFSJ) is to provide tools, resources, and connections to help families improve their quality of life. CPFSJ assists parents in building financial futures for themselves and their children, reducing their dependence on government services. In return, families give back volunteer services to the community.

Vision

The vision of the Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin is that all families in San Joaquin County have the opportunity and resources to build their capacity to overcome generational poverty.

EFFORTS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

CPFSJ operates six (6) FRCs across San Joaquin County (from north to south): Lodi, Diamond Cove II, Villa Monterey, Chateau de Lyon, Dorothy L. Jones, and Tracy.

A *Family Resource Center* is a location that provides primary prevention services for families, such as: parent education, information and referral to local health and social services, and collaborative work with community development initiatives. Some centers also provide home visiting, early childhood services, parent/child play groups, and opportunities for personal and family development.

At CPFSJ, FRCs focus on community outreach, screening families for health and social needs, and facilitating resource access through service co-location and case management.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

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, supports 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.

Each FRC is designed to serve a geographic area of 15,000 to 20,000 residents. The centers feature a wide range of services and activities such as integrated service teams, food pantries, after-school tutoring, recreation programs, and income tax assistance.

The key objectives, as indicated by the original evaluation criteria specified under JJCPA, center on the following: Reduce juvenile arrests, reduce juvenile probation violations, increase follow-through on restitution payment, increase school attendance, decrease school suspensions and expulsions, decrease CPS interventions (10-day investigations), decrease CPS child removals, and increase health insurance enrollment.

JJCPA Participation Criteria

The primary target population centers on families with children aged 12-18 at risk for crime, delinquency, CPS intervention, and/or poor educational outcomes (e.g., dropping out of school).

With respect to CPFSJ's program, a family is included as a case, within the NSC evaluation dataset, if one or more family members participated in any of the following CPFSJ programs and services: Youth Success Team (including empowerment groups, youth case management, and youth-centered family case management); Parent Café; Community Schools; the Summer Program; Homework Club; Parent & Me; and Service Integration with family-centered case management.

By definition, families satisfying the criteria above have provided consent to receive services. In most but not all cases they have also provided authorization for release/exchange of information pertaining to the family and children, to third party agencies including probation, school districts, and the Human Services Agency/Child Protective Services (CPS). This means that outcomes, such as arrest rates, frequency of unexcused absences, etc., were based on a sample of service recipients rather than the entire clientele.

Also, this report centers on a preliminary set of findings as an additional sample and data will be added to a follow-up report.

CPF's Theory of Change

The Community Partnership for Families of San Joaquin's work at their Neighborhood Service Centers is grounded in a theory of change.

Activities center on building protective factors, connecting families to one another, and building their leadership capacity. In order to help build the foundation for strengthening families and healthier communities, CPFSJ focuses on the following five protective factors:

1. Parental Resilience – the ability to manage and bounce back from challenges that affect families.
2. Social Connections – friends, family members, neighbors and community members provide emotional support, help solve problems, offer parenting advice and give concrete assistance to parents. Support networks for parents also offer opportunities for people to “give back.”
3. Concrete Support in Times of Need – meeting basic needs like food, shelter, and health care is essential for families to thrive. Also, issues like domestic violence, mental health or substance abuse require adequate services and support in order to provide stability, treatment, and help to get through the crisis.
4. Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development – accurate child development knowledge helps parents see their children in a positive light and promotes their healthy development. Parents who had adverse childhood experiences may need help to change the parenting patterns they learned as children.
5. Social and Emotional Competence of Children – relationships with family, other adults, and peers are positively impacted by children's ability to interact positively with others, self-regulate their behavior, and communicate their feelings. Early identification of any potential challenges helps both children and parents.

NSC Model

According to the 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 and (for those already on probation) avert further juvenile crime involvement; (2) Family strengthening and protective factors development via on-site activities for multiple age groups and/or family-centered case management; (3) Collaborating with neighborhood and community resources and service systems to increase appropriate use of social and health services across all age ranges.

NSC evaluation primarily focuses on types 1 and 2 above. In addition, although the NSC model involves a holistic approach that does not exclude any age group, program evaluation has historically focused on children in families that have at least one child who is 7 to 18 years of age.

Numbers Served and Data Samples

In 2019-2020, CPFSJ provided services of type 1 or 2 to 579 children from families in which there is at least one child age 7-18. From these, a sample was obtained for each of the following NSC outcome types:

- (1) Juvenile Justice Involvement (n = 65 youth)
- (2) Child Welfare Involvement (n = 82 youth)
- (3) School Engagement (n = 35 youth)
- (4) Resource Linkage (n = 114 families)

The sizes of these datasets are small relative to the 579 cases that were, in principle, available for inclusion. This is due to the following factors: (1) Obtaining formal consent for release and exchange of information is not possible in many cases since this is voluntary; (2) Determining the participation interval requires merging data from distinct NSC sub-

programs (and may include converting unstructured narrative data into analyzable numeric data), thus requiring more time than was available for data collection and analysis; (3) In the case of school engagement outcomes, youth had to be enrolled at school(s) pertaining to one and only one school district for the full observation period. Especially where at-risk youth are involved, enrollment gaps occur. Thus, enrollment for many NSC participants overlapped with either the baseline period or the program period—but not both (hence their exclusion from the school outcomes subsample). Moreover, data connects with two school districts.

Additional Benefits of the Program

Additional benefits are 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 community-wide access to social and health services—as well as to identify potential NSC participants. During 2019-2020, initial risk factor screening and resource referral was provided to at least 2,266 unduplicated families with children. The total number of children pertaining to these families was 4,961. Of these, 3,185 pertained to the 7-18 age group. As mentioned, historically the NSC evaluation process focuses on services of type 1 and 2, however the risk screening and resource referral data mentioned here provides some perspective regarding the scale of type 3 services in the NSC model.

PROGRAM DATA

Child Welfare (CPS Involvement)

For 82 children of families receiving NSC services, 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 total number of children in the sample. This rate was obtained for those who completed NSC services (n = 39) and those still in progress at year’s end (n = 43). For those who completed the NSC, six interventions occurred during baseline (a rate of 14.0%), which dropped to zero interventions while receiving NSC services. For those still in progress, two (2) interventions occurred during baseline (a rate of 5.1%). A total of six interventions occurred while receiving NSC services (a rate of 15.4%). Overall (“Combined”), CPS involvement decreased from 9.8% during baseline to 7.3% during NSC participation. During both baseline and participation, all CPS involvement instances were of types 1-3 (that is, no child removals occurred among the 82 cases) (Figure 3.1).

Arrest Rate

Data on arrests were obtained for 65 NSC participants. Arrests are defined here as entries in the referrals table in the juvenile records system, regardless of the ultimate case status assigned by the system. The arrest rate is computed as: total arrests for all youths in the sample, divided by the sample size. This applies to two subgroups: those still in progress at year’s end (n = 25); and those who completed the by year’s end (n = 40). Regardless of completion status, the arrest rate was lower while receiving NSC services than during baseline. For those completing the NSC program, there were 9 baseline arrests (a rate of 22.5%); this decreased to 4 arrests (10.0%) while participating in the NSC. For those in progress, a total of 8 arrests occurred during baseline (a rate of 32.0%). Zero arrests occurred during NSC participation within that group. Overall (“Combined”),

Figure 3.1 CPS Involvement

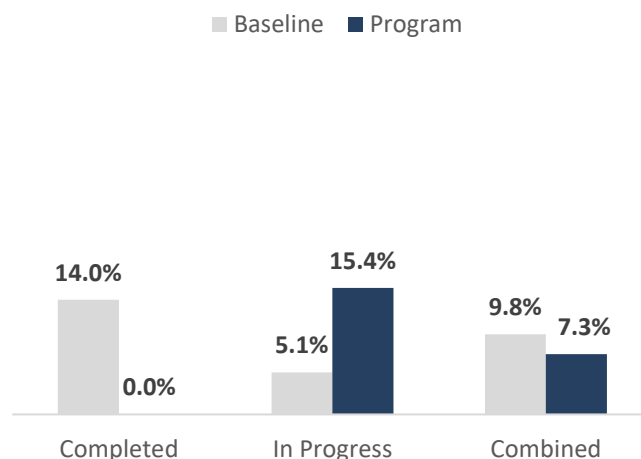
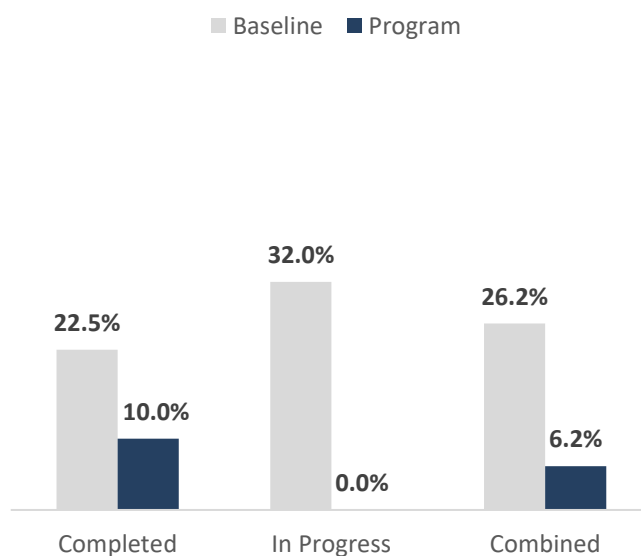


Figure 3.2 Arrest Rate

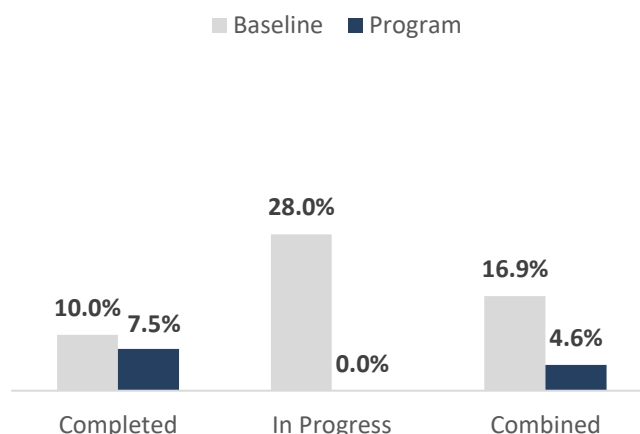


the arrest rate decreased from 26.2% during baseline to 6.2% during NSC participation (Figure 3.2).

Incarceration Rate

In this report, incarcerations are defined as entries in the bookings table in the juvenile records system. The incarceration rate is computed as: total incarcerations for all youths in the sample, divided by the sample size. This was computed separately for those in progress at year's end ($n = 25$); and those who had completed the NSC by year's end ($n = 40$). For those who completed the NSC, there were 4 baseline incarcerations (a rate of 10.0%), compared to 3 incarcerations (7.5%) while participating. For those in progress, a total of 7 incarcerations occurred during baseline (a rate of 28.0%), compared to zero during NSC participation. Overall ("Combined"), the arrest rate decreased from 16.9% during baseline to 4.6% during NSC participation (Figure 3.3).

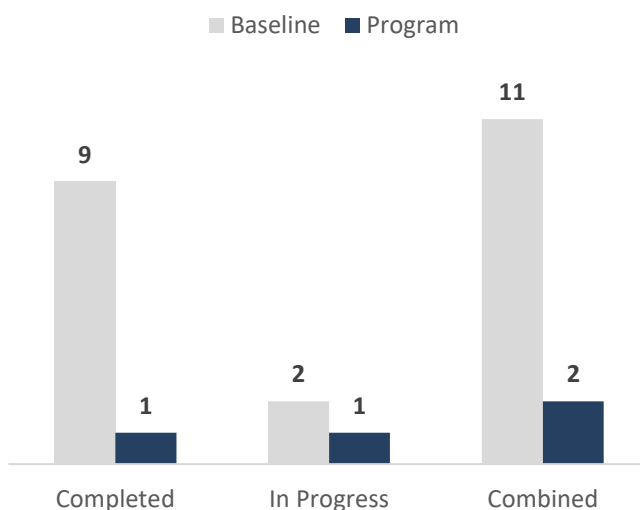
Figure 3.3 Incarceration Rate



Violation of Probation (VOP)

In this report, a violation of probation is defined as a VOP entry in the referrals table with an "Admitted True" or equivalent status indicated. The rate is the VOP count divided by the number of youth serving out probation during some portion of the interval. As the NSC engages in prevention services at a community level, services are not exclusively for youth involved in the justice system. Therefore, only a fraction of participants enter the program while already on probation. Relatively few get placed on probation subsequently, and few have prior probation periods overlapping with the baseline interval. Also, the fraction serving out probation varies from baseline to NSC participation. Therefore, the VOP *count* (rather than *rate*) is shown. For the Completed group: 3 youths were on probation at baseline, committing a total of 9 VOPs; whereas during NSC participation 4 youths were on probation committing one (1) VOP. For the In Progress group: during both baseline and NSC participation, only two youths were on probation. During baseline, 2 VOPs occurred, decreasing to one (1) VOP during NSC participation. Overall ("Combined"), VOPs decreased from 11 during baseline to just 2 during NSC participation (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Violation of Probation



Unexcused Absence

Unexcused absence data were obtained for 35 NSC participants. Of these, 17 attended schools in Lodi Unified School District and 18 attended schools in Stockton Unified School District. In order to be considered a valid case, the participant had to be enrolled at school(s) pertaining to one and only one school district, for the full observation period. With that in mind, there are many NSC participants whose enrollment overlapped with either the baseline period or the program period—but not both (hence their exclusion from the school outcomes subsample). Among the 35 valid cases, 17 had completed their NSC programming and 18 were still in progress. Of those completing the NSC, 41.2% (seven youths) had 1+ unexcused absences during baseline; this rose to 52.2% (nine youths) during the program. Of those still in progress at year's end, 33.3% (6 youths) had 1+ unexcused absences during baseline, decreasing to 16.7% (three youths) during the program. Overall, the percent with any unexcused absences decreased from 37.1% baseline, to 34.3% while participating in the NSC (Figure 3.5).

School Suspension

School suspension data were obtained for 35 NSC participants (17 from Lodi Unified School District and 18 from Stockton Unified School District). Of the 17 who completed the NSC, none had any school suspensions during baseline or while participating in the NSC. Of the 18 who were still in progress at year's end, 11.8% (2 youths) had 1+ school suspensions during baseline, decreasing to 5.9% (1 youth) during the program. For the entire ("Combined") school outcomes subsample (35 youths) the percent with any unexcused absences decreased from 5.7% baseline, to 2.9% while participating in the NSC. (The difference relative to the "In Progress" group is only due to the larger denominator for the combined category). Note that school expulsion data were also queried, but no participants had any school expulsion during either the baseline or NSC participation period (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.5 Unexcused Absence

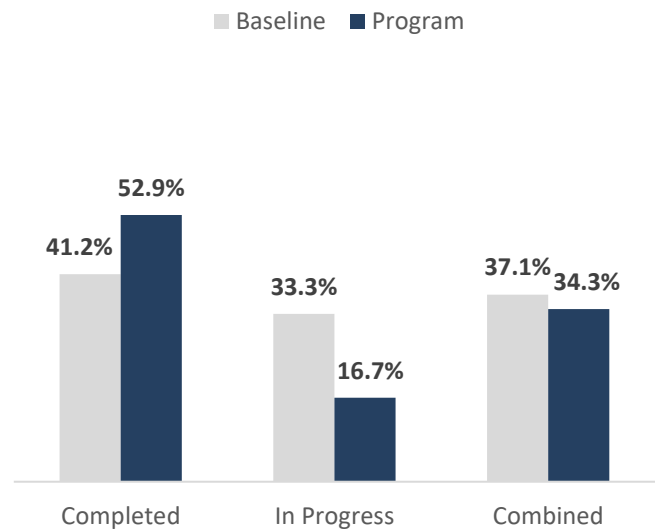
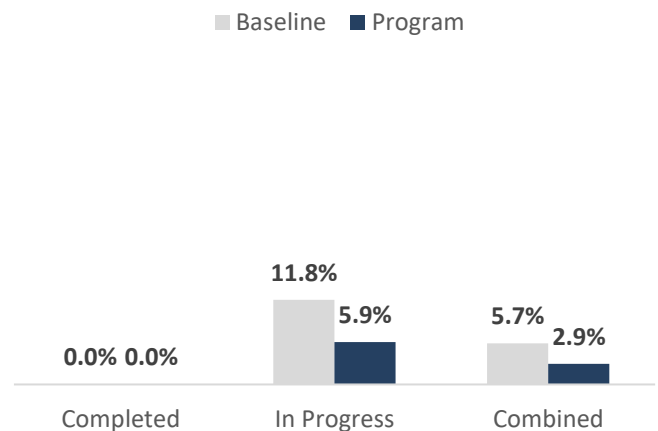


Figure 3.6 School Suspension



Resource Linkage

In addition to direct NSC services such as on-site youth groups, CPF conducts family and youth risk factor screening, and based on this an attempt is made to link the parent and/or youth to appropriate community resources. These resources can help mitigate risk factors such as lack of affordable housing, health insurance, clothing, food, transportation, etc. Also, in some cases they are part of a case plan to address an actual or imminent crisis such as homelessness, domestic violence, or child welfare system involvement. Resource utilization occurs when the participant/family is able to interface with the referred agency and receive assistance of some kind. During initial risk factor screening and follow-up contact, a service integration log is kept which records the type of social or health service being referred (e.g., Health Insurance Enrollment Assistance), the intended service provider (e.g., a Certified Enrollment Entity such as a local community clinic), and the date on which it was verified that the resource was utilized.

Resource utilization data were obtained for 114 families of NSC participants. A total of 268 referred resources were utilized in aggregate. This equates to an average of 2.3 resources utilized per family. As Table 3.1 illustrates, the scope of risk factors and needs addressed via resource referral was broad. The most frequent resource types tended to be subsistence and health related (i.e., clothing, hygiene, food, health check-ups, utilities, transportation, etc.) while resource types associated with potential crises (e.g., homelessness, child abuse, domestic violence, substance abuse) were relatively infrequent

Table 3.1 Resources Utilized

	Count	%
Resources Utilized		
Clothing, Backpacks, Hygiene, etc.	53	19.8%
Food	50	18.7%
Health Check-ups	25	9.3%
Parenting & Child Development	25	9.3%
Utility Payment Assistance	16	6.0%
Counseling/Therapy	11	4.1%
Job Leads & Employment-Related	9	3.4%
Education Support	9	3.4%
Bus Passes & Transportation	8	3.0%
Health Care or Dental Voucher	7	2.6%
Volunteering	7	2.6%
Affordable Housing	6	2.2%
Income Tax Assistance	6	2.2%
Homeless Assistance	4	1.5%
Translation	4	1.5%
Youth Groups, Mentoring, etc.	4	1.5%
Court Navigation & Legal	4	1.5%
Furniture	3	1.1%
Health Insurance Enrollment	3	1.1%
CalFresh	2	0.7%
Child Abuse Services	2	0.7%
Computer & Internet Access	2	0.7%
COVID-19 Grant	2	0.7%
Domestic Violence Services	2	0.7%
DUI Class	2	0.7%
Elderly & Infirm Services	1	0.4%
Substance Abuse Services	1	0.4%

Transitional Age Youth Unit

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Transitional Age Youth Unit (TAY) provides community supervision to clients age 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, and 3 COG 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 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 offenders changes gradually and that emerging adults age 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 64 clients enrolled in TAY during the 2019-2020 program year. All clients were male; 60.9% of clients were Hispanic or Latinx, almost a quarter (23.4%) were Black or African American, 9.4% were White or Caucasian, and 6.3% were Asian. The average age of program participants was 21, with a range of 18 to 26 years old (Table 4.1). Half (50.0%) of the clients enrolled in TAY this year were high school graduates or had their GED, 46.9% completed some high school, and 3.1% completed some college (Figure 4.2). With respect to housing, 20.3% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, about three-quarters (76.9%) were sheltered and 23.1% were unsheltered (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	64	
Sex		
Female	0/64	0.0%
Male	64/64	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	0/64	0.0%
Asian	4/64	6.3%
Black or African American	15/64	23.4%
Hispanic or Latinx	39/64	60.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0/64	0.0%
White or Caucasian	6/64	9.4%
Other	0/64	0.0%
Age		
Average	21	
Range	18 to 26	

Figure 4.1 Is Client Homeless? (n=64)

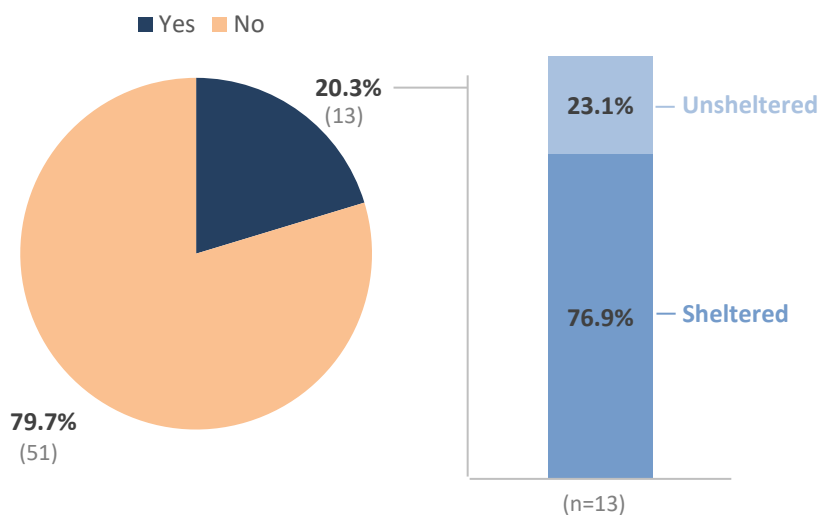


Figure 4.2 Education Status (n=64)

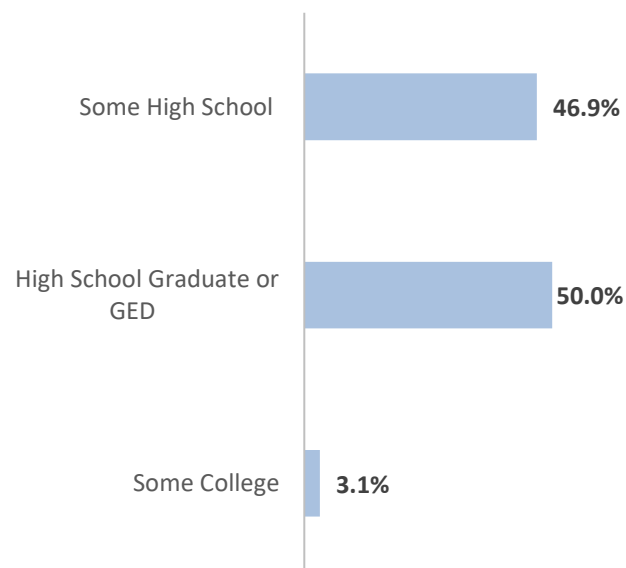
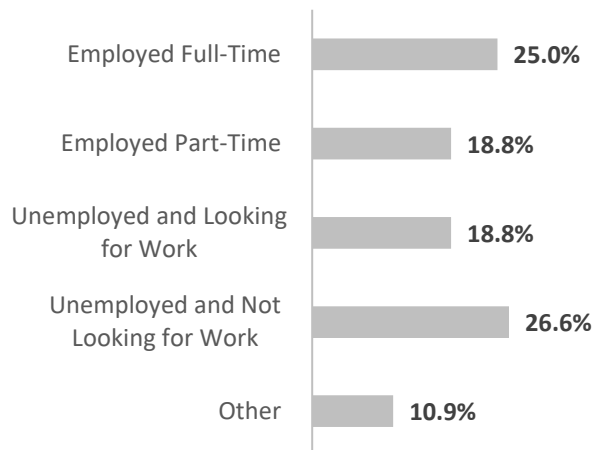


Figure 4.3 Employment Status (n=64)



During the program year a quarter (25.0%) of clients were employed full-time, 18.8% were employed part-time, 18.8% were unemployed and looking for work, 26.6% of clients were unemployed and not looking for work, and 10.9% 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 4.5, 14.1% (9) of program participants had a substance abuse issue and 4.8% (3) had a behavioral health issue. The three clients who had a behavioral health issue were all referred to Behavioral Health Services and received services.

Half of clients had a felony as the most serious charge that led to their probation and half had a misdemeanor as their most serious charge (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 Most Severe Charges that Led to Probation (n=64)

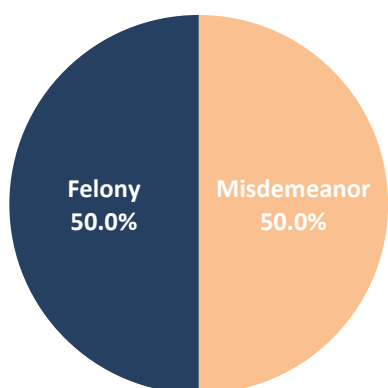
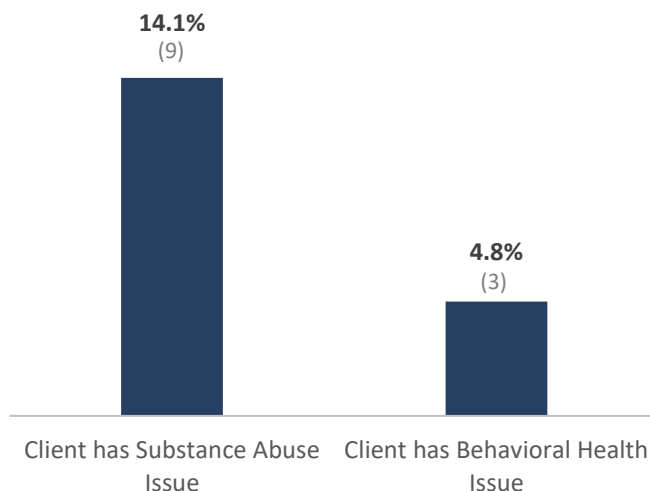


Table 4.2 Employment Field

	Count	%
Employment Position		
Artist	1/28	3.6%
Auto Tech	3/28	10.7%
Construction	3/28	10.7%
Dishwasher	1/28	3.6%
Drywall	1/28	3.6%
Field Work	5/28	17.9%
Grocery Clerk	1/28	3.6%
HVAC	1/28	3.6%
Landscaping	2/28	7.1%
Machine Ops	1/28	3.6%
Shoe Sales	1/28	3.6%
Skilled Trade	1/28	3.6%
Stocker	1/28	3.6%
Tire Recycler	1/28	3.6%
Warehouse	5/28	17.9%

Figure 4.5 Does Client have a Substance Abuse or Behavioral Health Issue? (n=64)



One-fifth (20.3%) of TAY participants participated in the Passport program. Of those who participated in Passport, 7.7% completed the program and 92.3% did not (Figure 4.6).

Client Goals

Client goals during the program include the following:

- Seeking employment (17)
- Continuing education (6)
- Obtaining Driver's License (3)
- Sobriety (3)
- Family (2)
- Housing (2)
- Domestic Violence Program
- Music career
- Freedom

Program Violations

Table 4.3 presents the number of violations during the program. Over half (57.8%) of participants had no violations, almost a third (31.3%) had one violation, 6.3% had two violations, and 4.7% had three violations. By the end of the 2019-2020 program year 87.5% of participants were still enrolled in TAY, 1.6% completed, and 10.9% were terminated (Figure 4.7).

Success and Challenges

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

Specific challenges listed include the following:

- Gang involvement (9)
- Anger/Aggression (8)
- New criminal case (7)
- Employment (5)
- Anti-social attitude (4)
- Criminal history (4)
- Substance use/sobriety (4)
- Friends/Associations (3)
- Homelessness (2)

Figure 4.6 Did Client Participate in Passport Program? (n=64)

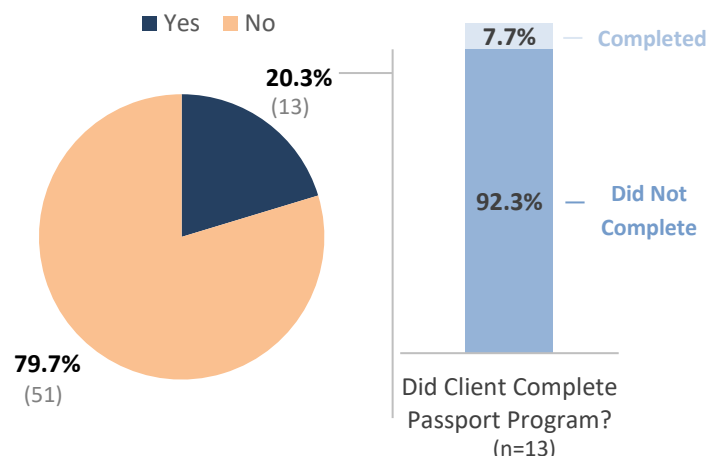
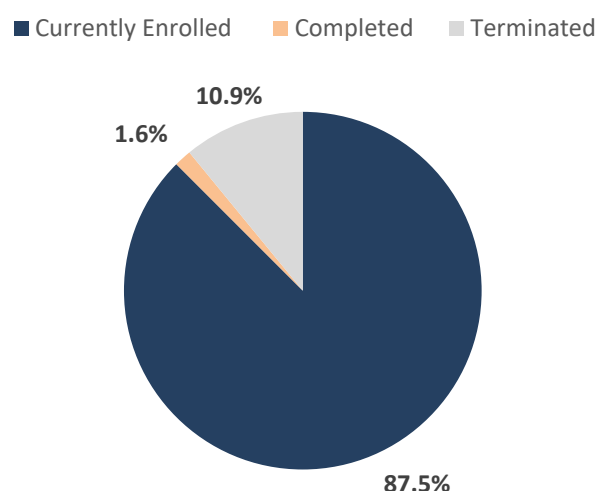



Table 4.3 Number of Violations During Program

	Count	%
Number of Violations during Program		
0	37/64	57.8%
1	20/64	31.3%
2	4/64	6.3%
3	3/64	4.7%

Figure 4.7 Program Status (n=64)





Client successes during the program include the following:

- Employed (22)
- Prior employed (3)
- Reported (2)
- Enrolled in drug program (2)
- 1-year date reached (2)
- Education (2)
- Child custody
- Found residence
- Music contract
- Out of custody
- Passport Program completion

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 are 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 or have partial custody or some 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 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 their and their family members' needs. If children are removed from the clients' care, FFIT will assist with reunification services. FFIT partners with community agencies (Fathers & Families of San Joaquin and 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-

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 2019-2020 program year, there were 119 clients enrolled in FFIT. Close to three-fourths (73.9%) were male and 26.1% were female. Over one third of clients were White or Caucasian (37.0%), 31.1% were Black or African American, 26.1% were Hispanic or Latinx, 4.2% were Asian, and 1.7% were another race/ethnicity. Clients average age was 35, with a range of 20 to 59 years old (Table 5.1).

Figure 5.1 displays client education status; 62.7% of clients completed some high school, about a quarter (24.1%) graduated high school or got their GED, 8.4% completed some college, and 4.8% were college graduates.

With respect to housing, 25.8% of clients were homeless. Of those that were homeless, three-quarters (76.0%) were sheltered and 24.0% were unsheltered (Figure 5.2).

Table 5.1 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	119	
Sex		
Female	31/119	26.1%
Male	88/119	73.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--
Asian	5/119	4.2%
Black or African American	37/119	31.1%
Hispanic or Latinx	31/119	26.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--
White or Caucasian	44/119	37.0%
Other	2/119	1.7%
Age		
Average	35	
Range	20 to 59	

Figure 5.1 Education Status (n=83)

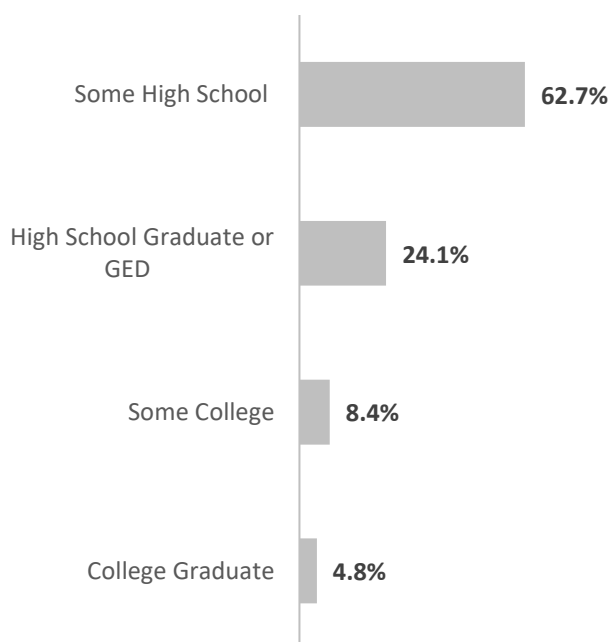
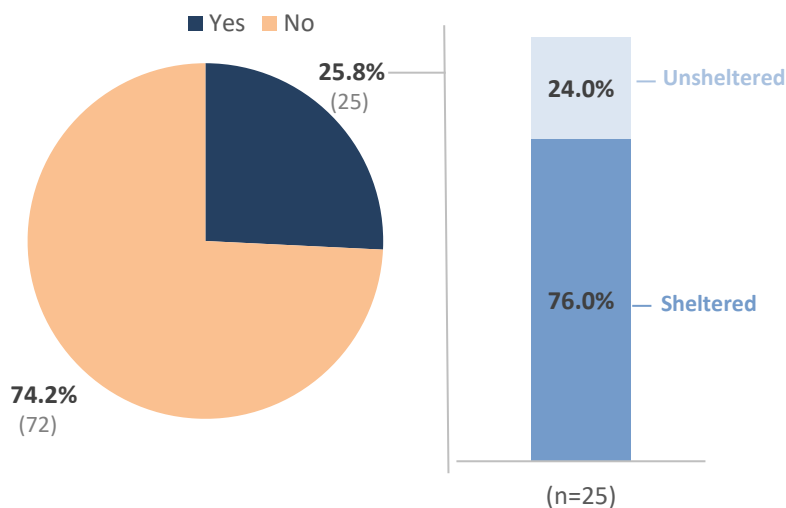


Figure 5.2 Is Client Homeless? (n=97)



Almost a quarter (23.2%) of FFIT clients were employed full-time and 6.3% were employed part-time. Additionally, 45.3% were unemployed and looking for work, 14.7% were unemployed and not looking for work, 8.4% were disabled, and for 2.1% there were other circumstances (Figure 5.3). Of clients that were employed, they held a range of positions including:

- Janitor (2)
- Farmer
- Mechanic
- Landscape Business Owner
- Painter
- General Labor
- Warehouse Worker

Over half of clients were single (58.1%), 17.2% were married, 17.2% were separated, and 5.4% were divorced (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.3 Employment Status (n=95)

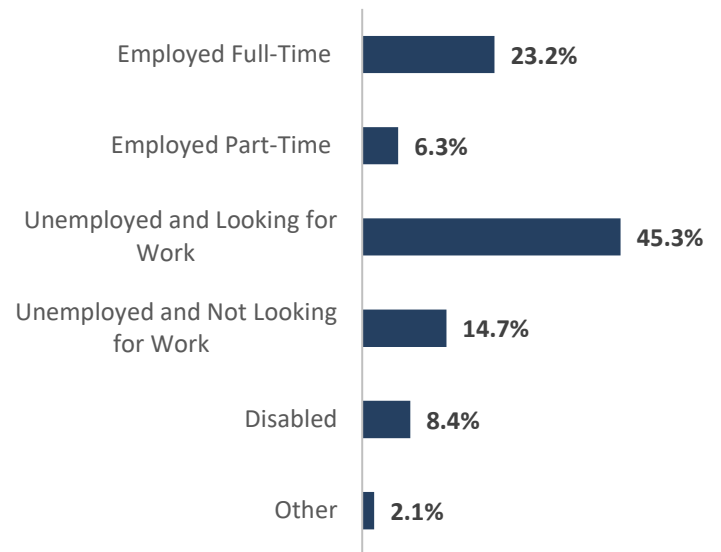


Figure 5.4 Marital Status (n=93)

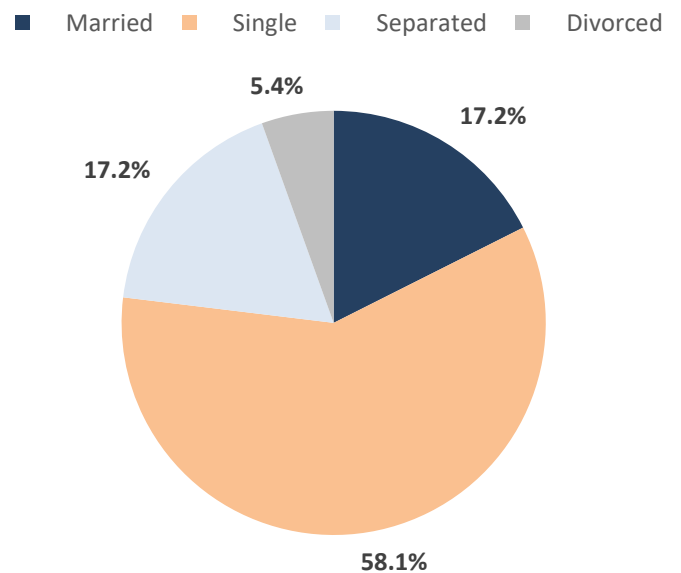


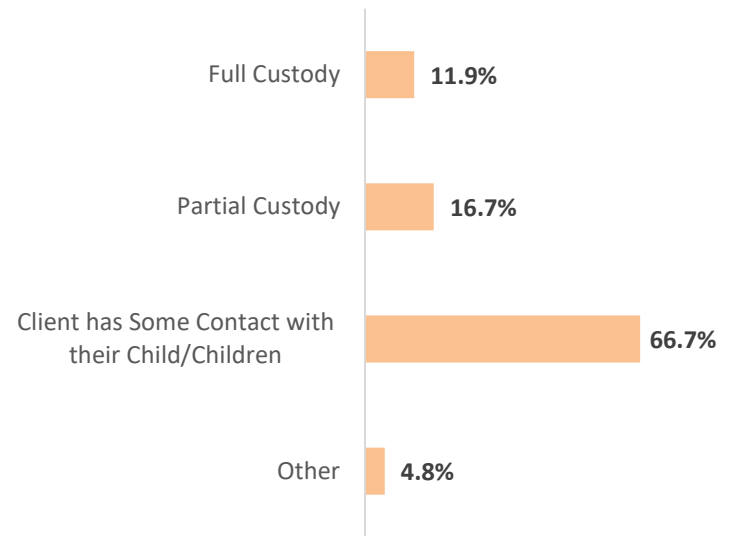
Table 5.2 Number of Children

	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
How many children does the client have?		
0	2/90	2.2%
1	34/90	37.8%
2	29/90	32.2%
3	18/90	20.0%
4	2/90	2.2%
5	3/90	3.3%
6	1/90	1.1%
7	1/90	1.1%
Ages of children		
Average	10	
Range	<1 to 34	

Over one-third of clients had one child (37.8%), 32.2% had two children, 20.0% had three children, and 11.3% had four or more children. A complete breakdown of number of children can be found in Table 5.2. The average age of FFIT clients' children was 10, ranging from newborn to age 34.

Two-thirds (66.7%) of FFIT clients have some contact with their child/children, 16.7% have partial custody, and 11.9% have full custody (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Client Custody of Children (n=84)



The high majority of FFIT clients had a substance abuse issue (84.4%), about one-third (31.9%) had a behavioral health issue, and 8.0% were veterans (Figure 5.7).

Of those with behavioral health issues, 24.7% were referred to Behavioral Health Services and of those referred, 77.3% received services (Figure 5.8).

Slightly over three-quarters (76.7%) of clients had a felony charge that led to their probation and 23.3% had a misdemeanor charge that led to their probation (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.7 Client Type

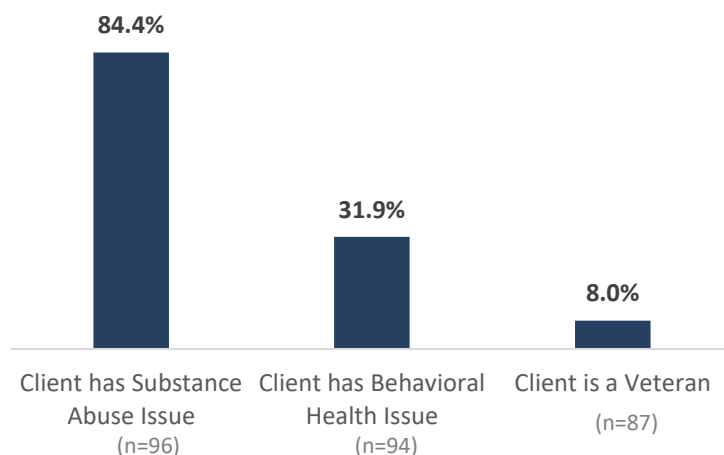


Figure 5.6 Charges that led to Probation (n=90)

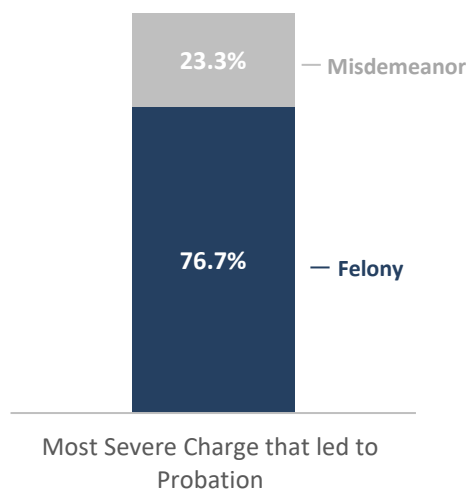


Figure 5.8 Has the Client been Referred to BHS? (n=89)

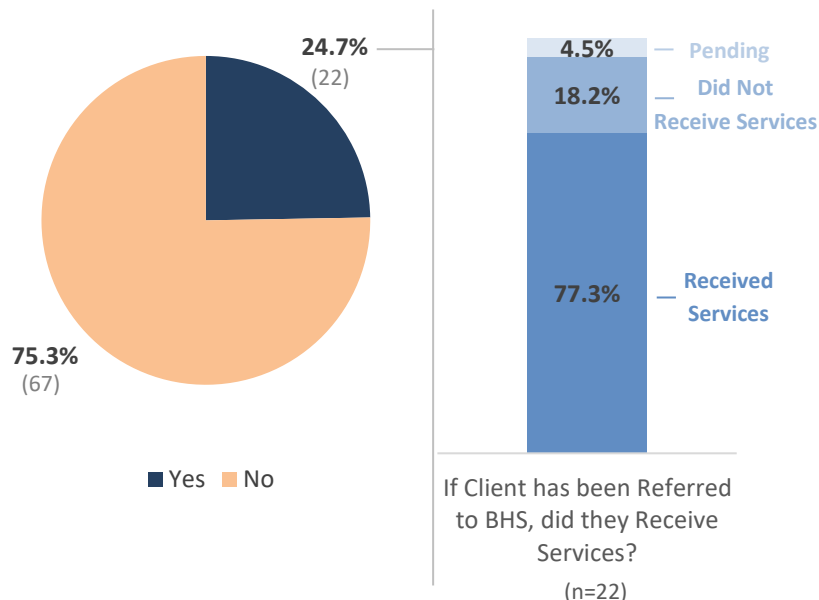
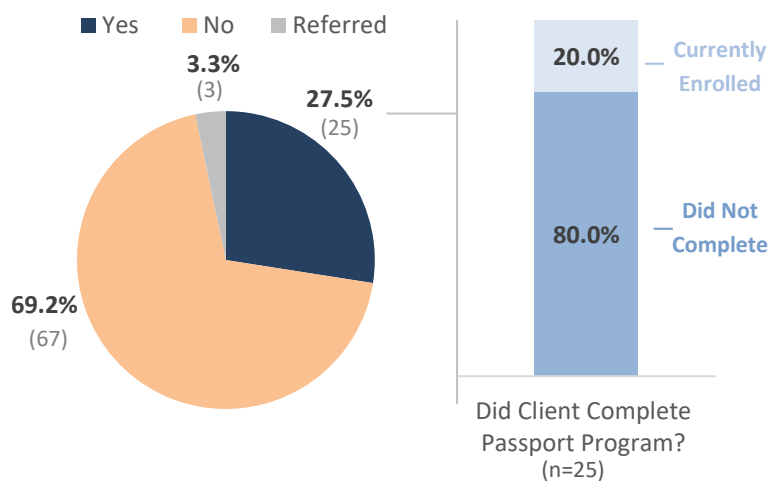


Figure 5.9 Did the Client Participate in the Passport Program? (n=91)



Slightly over a quarter (27.5%) of clients participated in the Passport Program and 3.3% were referred. Of the clients who participated in the Passport Program, 20.0% are currently enrolled and 80.0% did not complete (Figure 5.9).

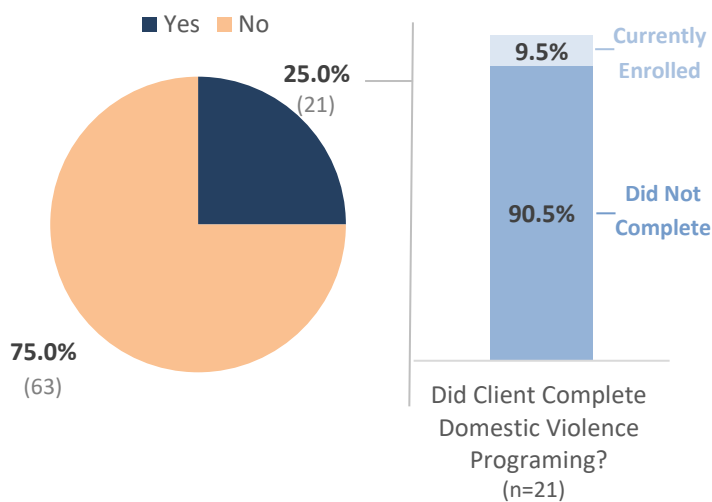
Additionally, a quarter (25.0%) of clients participated in domestic violence programming. Of the clients that participated, 9.5% are currently enrolled and 90.5% did not complete (Figure 5.10).

Client Goals

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

- Employment (16)
- Domestic violence program (9)
- Maintain sobriety (4)
- Complete Passport (3)
- Housing (2)
- Education
- Completing drug treatment
- Developing skills to make positive decisions
- New friends
- Reunification with children

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



Program Violations

About half (51.6%) of clients had no violations during the program, 38.5% had one violation, 7.7% had two, and 2.2% had three violations (Figure 5.12).

Over eight in ten clients had no arrests for a new charge during the program (82.4%), 15.4% had one arrest, 1.1% had two arrests, and 1.1% had three arrests (Figure 5.11).

More than six in ten (62.6%) of FFIT clients had no incarcerations during the program, 25.3% had one, 6.6% had two, 2.2% had three, and 3.3% had four or more incarcerations (Figure 5.13). There was a total of four flash incarcerations during the program.

Figure 5.12 Violations During the Program (n=91)

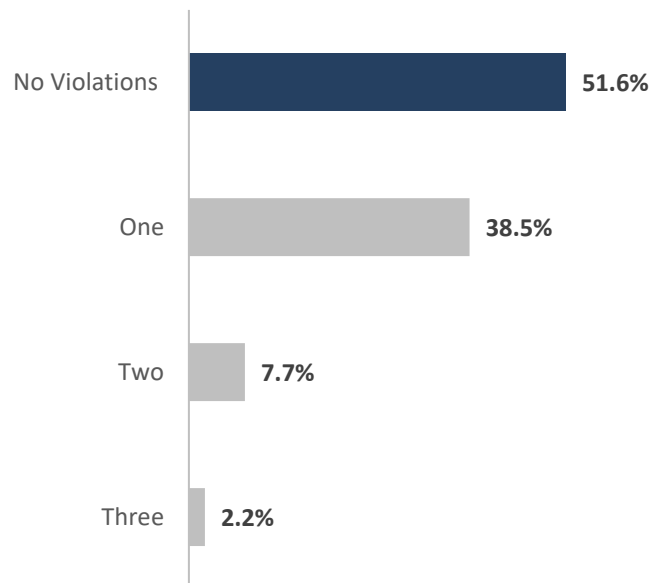


Figure 5.11 Arrests for a New Charge During the Program (n=91)

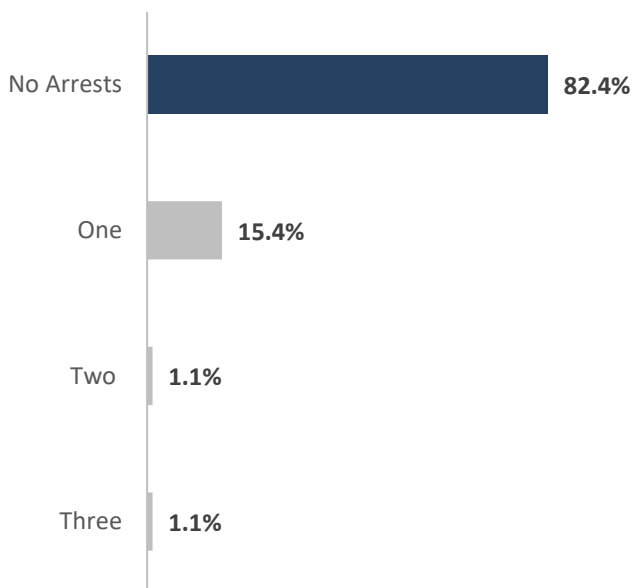
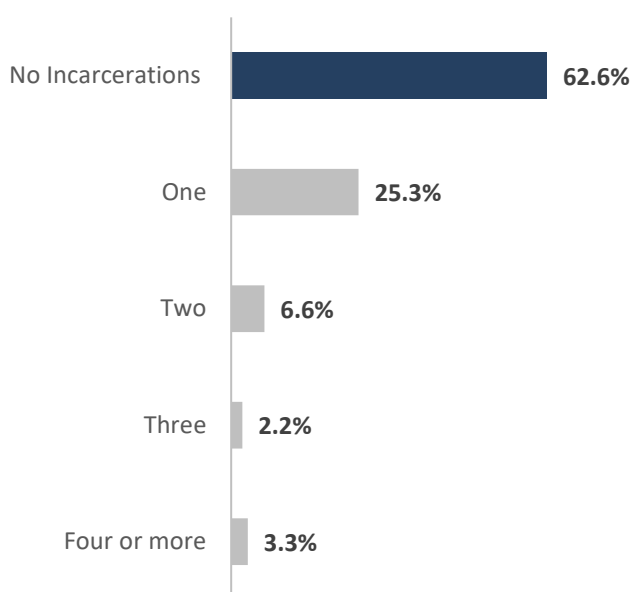


Figure 5.13 Incarcerations During the Program (n=91)





Success and Challenges

FFIT client challenges this year include the following:

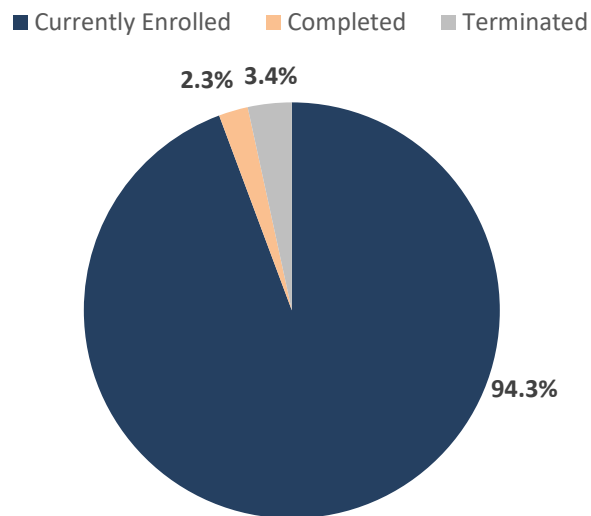
- Substance abuse (5)
- Homelessness (3)
- Mental health (2)
- Failure to report

FFIT client successes this year include the following:

- Obtained a residence

By the end of the 2019-2020 program year, 94.3% of participants were still enrolled in FFIT, 2.3% completed, and 3.4% were terminated (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Program Status (n=88)



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 with Fathers & Families of San Joaquin being one of the partner organizations within the San Joaquin County Probation Department (along with Sow a Seed Community Foundation and Community Partnerships for Families of San Joaquin). 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. In partnership with PYJI, FFSJ has since developed policy recommendations for the school board to stop designating Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) funds, which are meant to support English language learner, foster care, and low-income youth, for on campus police. They have also advocated for SB 2605, which was designed to stop group homes from calling law enforcement for non-emergency offenses of youth in their care and advocated for the Youth Reinvestment Fund at the state capitol. 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. FFSJ continues to work with

PYJI (and CPFSJ and Sow A Seed) to fight against the school-to-prison pipeline, treat trauma, and offer wraparound services to system-impacted youth in the county.

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin

Problem Statement

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin (FFSJ) works to dismantle the structural and systemic barriers that negatively impact youth's life trajectory and overall wellbeing. They realize that many of the youth in San Joaquin County face many adverse childhood experiences (ACES) that manifest themselves into problems such as school absenteeism, school push out, and interaction with the juvenile justice system. These experiences paired with a lack of prosocial activities in Stockton and a cut to youth employment opportunities, means that youth in San Joaquin County lack the support they need to thrive and flourish. FFSJ aims to address these problems especially for the youth who have had interaction with the juvenile justice system and the foster care system. Through trauma informed, culturally rooted practices, FFSJ aims to empower youth to change the narratives of their lives and move from surviving to thriving.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

FFSJ has served PYJI youth as young as 10 years old up to transitional aged youth in their early twenties. Youth are referred from a variety of places such as the Probation Department (San Joaquin & Alameda) self-referred, Stockton Unified School District (SUSD), parent or guardian referral, Public Defender's Office, or other nonprofit organizations. FFSJ offers a number of services for youth including case management, mentorship, groups (El Joven Noble, young women's groups, healing groups), parenting

classes, court advocacy, life coaching, skill development, basic needs (food and housing), clinical resources, and trauma resources. They also promote organizing abilities and teach youth how to be advocates.

El Joven Noble

FFSJ has continued to implement the evidence-based curriculum, El Joven Noble, for groups of system impacted PYJI youth. El Joven Noble is a youth-development, support, and leadership-enhancement program that provides a process and a vehicle for the continued “rites of passage” development for youth, aged 10-24. It recognizes that youth need other men/women, their family, and community to care for, assist, heal, guide, and successfully prepare them for true manhood/womanhood. The program incorporates an approach and curriculum that are based on the philosophy of La Cultura Cura (The Culture Cures), or Transformational Healing and Development. This is rooted in the belief that in every culture there are protective teachings, traditions, and expectations that can assist young men/women across their “rites of passage” bridge. At its base, the El Joven Noble Program incorporates the indigenous, culturally-rooted concept of “El Joven Noble” or the Noble Young Man/Woman and the value of developing and maintaining one’s sense of “Palabra” (Credible Word). In addition, it is believed that in order for youth to be able to develop in this way, they must have positive living examples in their lives as guides, teachers, counselors, elders, and supporters. With this in mind, it is the eventual goal of the program to employ and/or incorporate young men and women from the community who have gone through the teachings and have been mentored and trained to deliver direct presentations. More importantly, it is essential that adult men (Compadres) and adult women (Comadres) serve as guides, teachers, and examples in the program to reflect appropriate manhood/womanhood

Goals of the Program:

Goal 1: Youth Development Program will provide safe, supportive, and effective programming for system impacted youth.

Goal 2: System impacted youth participate in structured youth development and civic leadership program activities.

Goal 3: System impacted youth remain successfully engaged in school, prosocial activities, alternative education, employment, or job training activities.

development. The overall program incorporates a four-phase developmental process, specialized segments (Fire and Water: Violence and Substance Abuse) to address specific areas of need, as well as a parent/family component (Cara y Corazon: Face and Heart) that assists parents in reinforcing the teachings, as they heal and grow alongside their youth. Each participant is guided progressively through the phases, being provided additional teachings with more responsibility. The four-phase process includes:

- Phase I Life Skills Development (Jovenes Con Palabra 10-Session Format) Turtle Circle
- Phase II (Cultural Identity Development) Coyote Circle
- Phase III (Circle of Health and Life Character Development) Jaguar Circle
- Phase IV (Leadership/Community Service Development) Hawk Circle

Additionally, this year FFSJ launched the female version of El Joven Noble, Xinachtli for young girls, a culturally rooted rites of passage program where we explore the path from girlhood to womanhood.



The case management flow chart below (Figure 6.1) illustrates how youth are referred to PYJI and how they move through the four phase developmental processes and either exit the program or become youth leaders within the program.

PROGRAM DATA

During the 2019 to 2020 program year, 9 youth were referred to PYJI at FFSJ. Four of nine youth graduated in May 2020, although all youth remain actively enrolled in the program in some capacity.

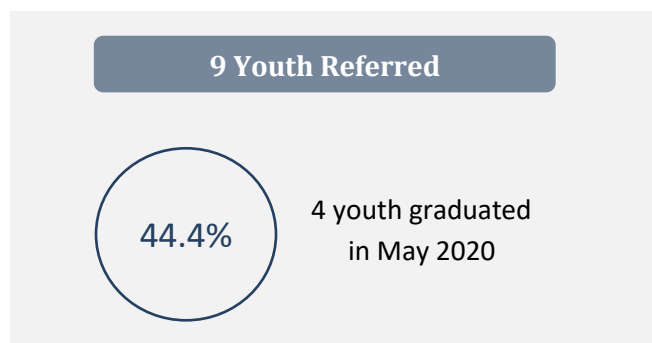
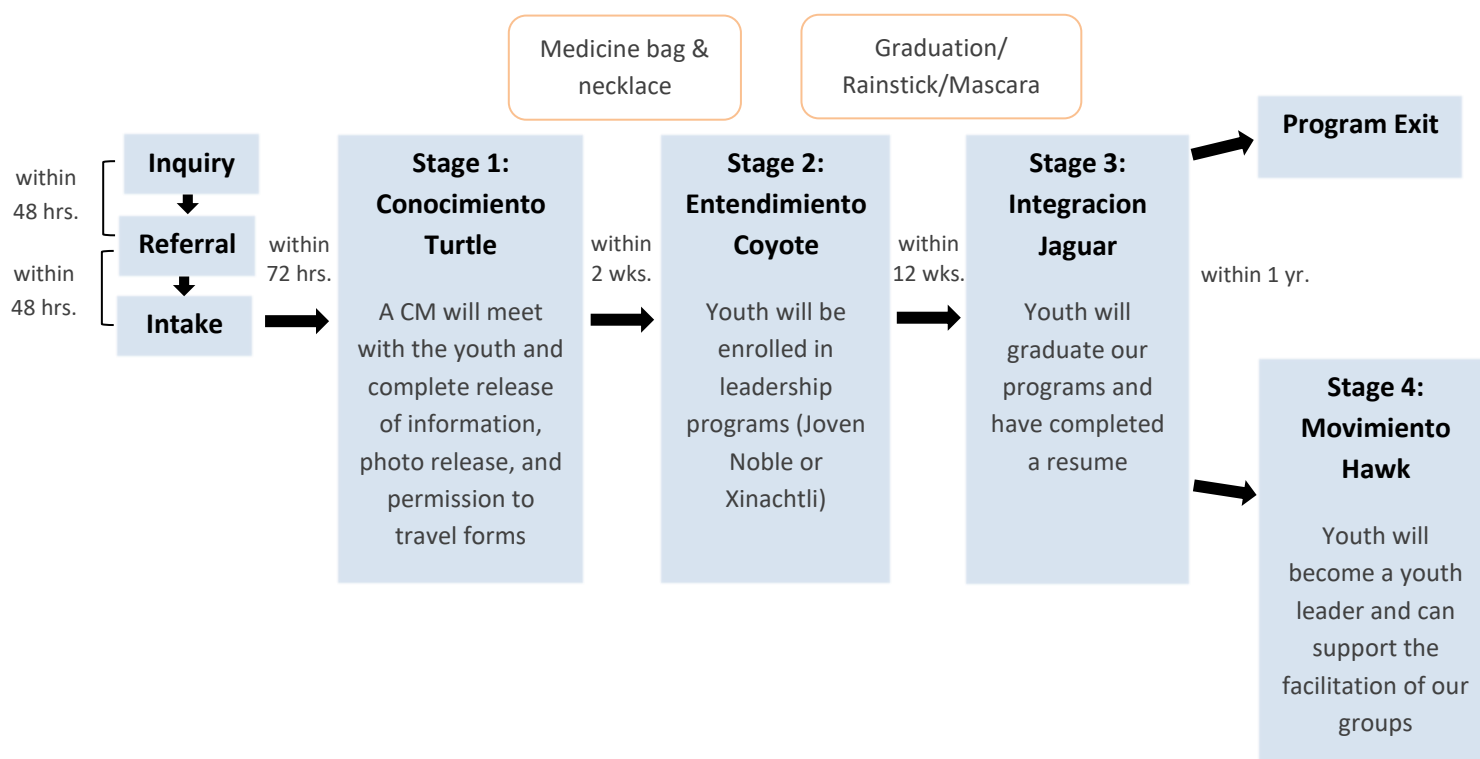


Figure 6.1 Youth & Racial Justice: Case Management Flow Chart



Demographics

Two-thirds of clients were Hispanic/Latinx and 11.1% were Asian or Asian American, Black or African American, or another race each (Figure 6.2). All clients were male and 44.4% were 17 to 18 years old, one-third (33.3%) were 13 to 14, and 22.2% were 15 to 16 years old (Figure 6.3).

FFSJ provided all PYJI youth with life coaching services and provision of basic needs, such as housing or food. Additionally, 55.6% of youth received court advocacy services and one (11.1%) received trauma resources (Table 6.1).



Figure 6.2. Race/Ethnicity (n=9)

■ Asian or Asian American ■ Hispanic/Latinx
■ Black or African-American ■ Other

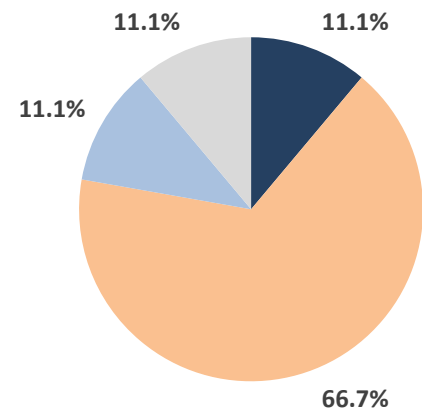
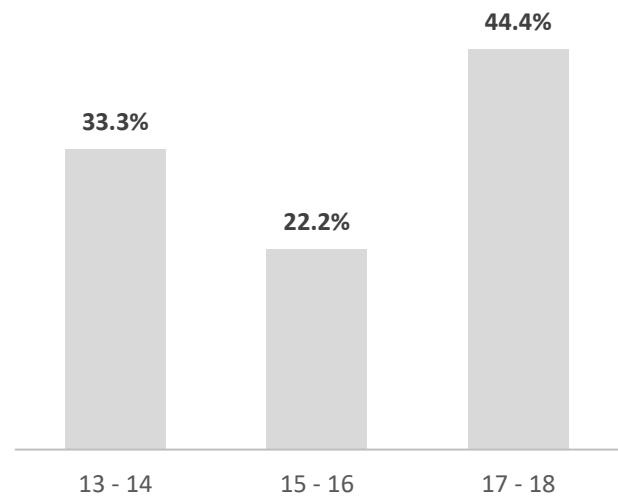


Table 6.1 Services Provided (n=9)

	Count	%
Services		
Court Advocacy	5/9	55.6%
Life Coaching	9/9	100.0%
Provision of Basic Needs	9/9	100.0%
Trauma Resources	1/9	11.1%

Figure 6.3 Age (n=9)



Prosocial Activities

Youth participated in a total of 92.5 hours of prosocial activities. These activities include El Joven Noble, Xinachtli, Just Beginnings, Proud Parenting, Creating Honorable Men, SUDS, and visits to the State Capital (Table 2).

FFSJ also offered a number of civic leadership opportunities to PYJI youth. During the summer they created a summer youth academy that provided workshops that taught media advocacy skills, mental health self-care tools, job readiness skills, and the history of their various campaigns such as #CloseYouthPrisons and #EndSchooltoPrisonPipeline. Additionally, they continued to partner with Little Manila Rising to provide ethnic studies workshops to youth participants. They held an online meet and greet in April 2020 and held two workshops in May, “The Third World Liberation Front & Why Ethnic Studies Matter” and “Untold Stories You Should Know.” During the two workshops, the Ethnic Studies Educator was able to successfully cultivate insightful discussions that allowed both youth and staff to critically analyze and understand the importance of historical movements and its impact on Ethnic Studies today.

92.5

Total hours of prosocial activities

- El Joven Noble
- Xinachtli
- Just Beginnings
- Proud Parenting
- Creating Honorable Men
- SUDS
- Field Trips (State Capital)



Youth Development Plan

FFSJ also offers youth mentoring through their Youth Development Plan. The four stages of youth development are Conocimiento, Entendimiento, Movimiento, and Integracion. This plan is just one example of how FFSJ brings a culturally rooted aspect to all of their work. This youth development plan is based on the belief that if a young person moves through the four stages of development, they will exit their programs as a well-rounded individual on their journey to healing and leadership in their communities. The infographic above further details the four stages of management to leadership. Additionally, there are 3 pillars of youth development that FFSJ focuses on: Culturally Rooted Healing, Been There Done That, and Building Youth Leaders.

- Culturally Rooted Healing is rooted in La Cultura Cura, "The Culture Cures." This pillar includes mindful meditation, therapy services, and rites of passage ceremonies for programs.
- Been There Done That believes in the power in proximity and having mentors that have overcome similar challenges as youth. All of the mentors have been impacted by foster care, incarceration, or immigration status.

- Building Youth Leaders utilizes the four stages of youth development to build youth leaders who serve as role models to other youth, use their voice to create to positive systems change, and participate in local, regional, and state advocacy.

Staff Training

PYJI staff at Fathers & Families completed several youth trainings including the following:

- Mental Health First Aid (2 staff)
- Trauma Informed Approaches (2 staff)
- Youth Development Theory (8 Staff)
 - La Cultura Cura
 - Xinchatli
 - Cara y Corazon
 - Raising Children in PRIDE
 - Circle Keeping
 - Restorative Justice Practices through a Cultural Perspective
 - El Joven Noble

Positive Youth Justice Initiative

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 is 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 and CPFSJ then reaches out to get referrals from Probation for these youth. CPFSJ has been open to receiving clients however they come to them and never turns a youth down. CPFSJ utilizes the Child and Youth and 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 (Unger & 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” (Unger & 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 (Unger & 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 (Unger & 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 (Unger & 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 youth continue to engage and receive services after they graduate from PYJI. CPFSJ also works to serve not only the youth referred 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

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 26 youth enrolled in PYJI at CPFSJ from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020. Fourteen clients were carryovers (53.8%) from previous years and twelve were new clients (46.2%). Almost three-quarters (73.1%) of clients were served at the Dorothy L. Jones Center and 26.9% were served at the Lodi Center. Most referrals came from probation officers (80.8%) and 19.2% were self-referrals/walk-ins (Table 6.2).

Regarding race/ethnicity, 18.2% of clients were Asian, 13.6% were Black or African American, 9.1% were White or Caucasian, and over half (59.1%) were of another race not listed (Figure 6.4). With respect to ethnicity, two-thirds (65.4%) were Hispanic/Latinx, and 34.6% were not (Figure 6.5). All 26 clients were male (100%). Clients ranged in age from 14 to 17 years old, with an average of 16 years old (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Client Characteristics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort	26	
Age		
Average Age	16	
Range	14 to 17	
Gender		
Female	0/26	0.0%
Male	26/26	100.0%
Client Type		
Carryover	14/26	53.8%
New Client	12/26	46.2%
Center served at		
Dorothy L. Jones	19/26	73.1%
Lodi	7/26	26.9%
Referral Source		
Probation Officer	21/26	80.8%
Self/Walk-In	5/26	19.2%

Figure 6.4 Race (n=26)

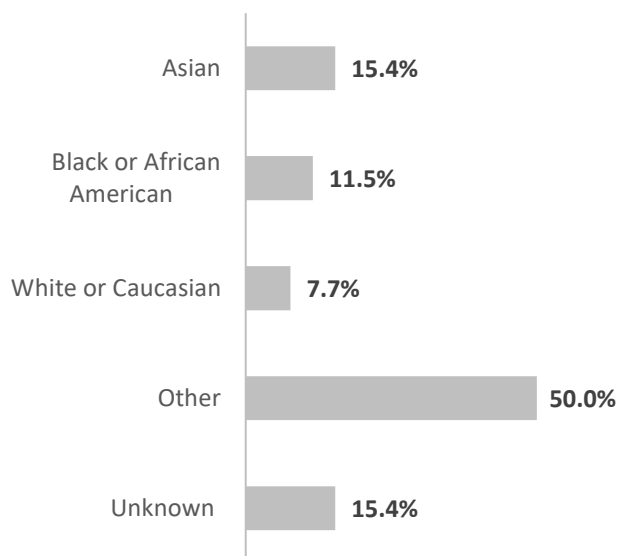
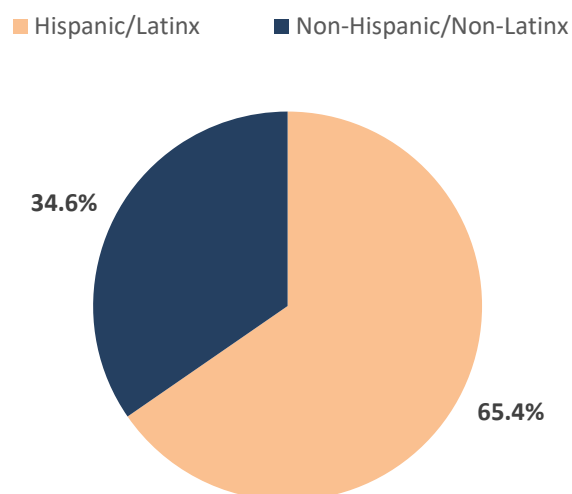


Figure 6.5 Ethnicity (n=26)



Most PYJI clients listed English as their primary language (84.6%), 7.7% listed Spanish, and 7.7% listed 'other' (Figure 6.7).

Regarding education, most clients were in high school or an alternative school (84.6%), one was in college (3.8%), and 3 were not enrolled in school (11.5%) (Table 6.3).

Figure 6.6 shows zip code of residence; 17.4% of youth reside in 95205 and 95240 each, 13.0% in 95206 and 95209 each, 8.7% in 95203, and 4.3% reside in 95207, 95215, 95237, 95242, 95337, 95632, and another zip code each.

In addition, 87.0% of clients were on probation. All youth on probation were on formal probation (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.6 Zip Code (n=23)

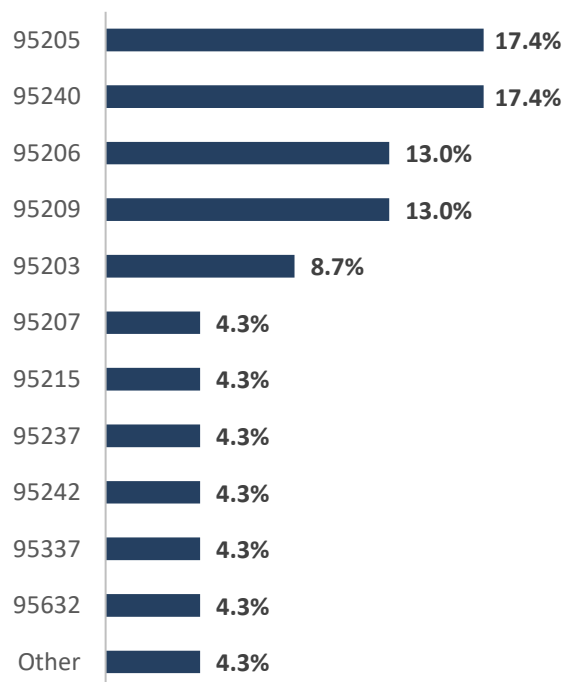


Figure 6.7 Primary Language (n=26)

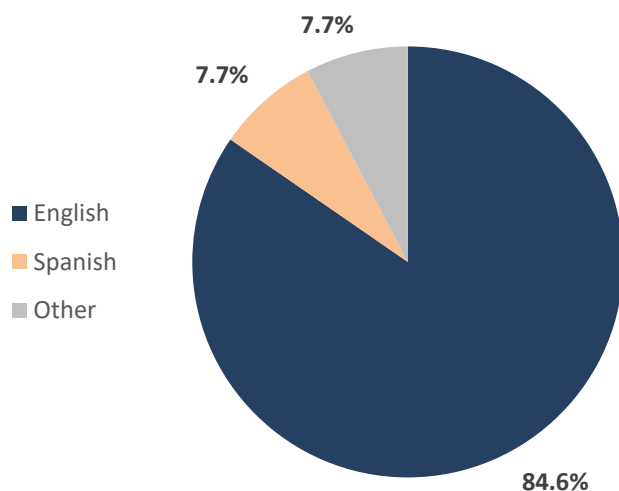
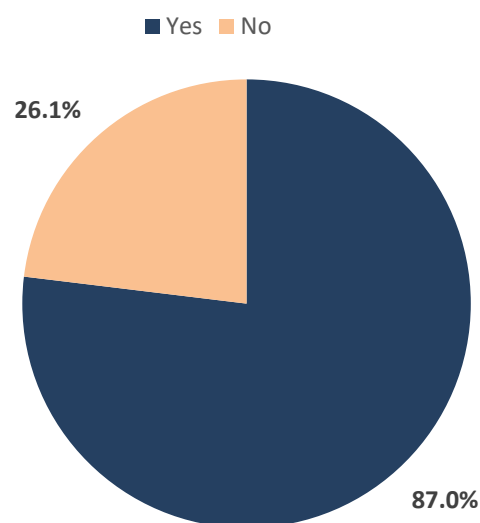


Table 6.3 Education

	Count	%
Current Education Status		
In Junior High	0/26	0.0%
In High School/Alternative School	22/26	84.6%
In College	1/26	3.8%
In Trade/Tech School	0/26	0.0%
Not Enrolled	3/26	11.5%

Figure 6.8 Is Youth on Probation? (n=23)



About three quarters (76.9%) of clients were case managed and 23.1% were not (Figure 6.10).

Youth Needs and Services

PYJI youth had an average of 2 needs each, with a range of 1 to 5 needs. Almost all PYJI youth needed social emotional health services (92.3%), 53.8% needed help with legal issues, half (50.0%) needed education services, 30.8% needed employment services, and 3.8% needed health, food, housing, and court navigation services each (Table 6.4).

Youth were referred to a specific agency for each unique need with the high majority of needs being met at CPFSJ (82.5%), 6.3% of needs were referred to the Juvenile Diversion Program, 4.8% were referred to the SJCOE/National Guard, and 1.6% were referred to the Women's Center, AmeriCorps California, a primary care provider, and California Human Development each (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 Agency Referred to for Each Need (n=63)

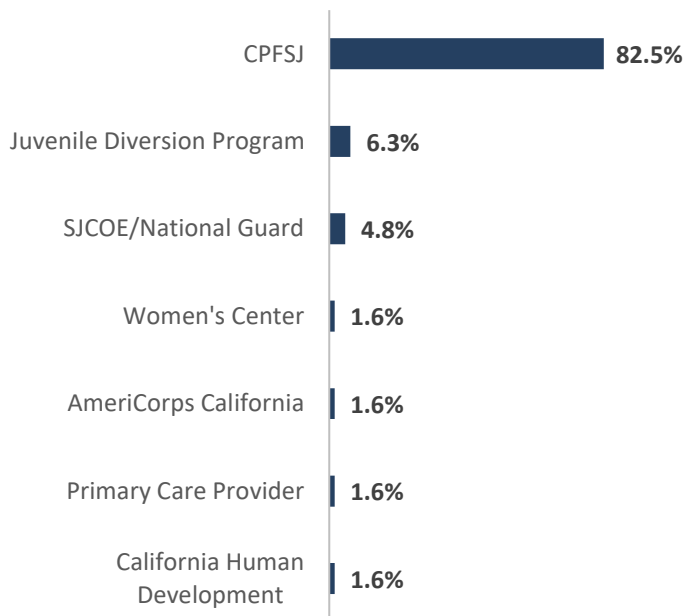


Figure 6.10 Is Youth Case Managed? (n=26)

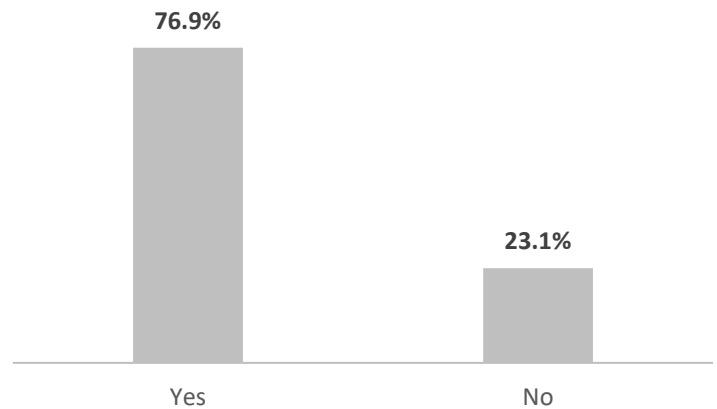


Table 6.4 Youth Needs

	Count	%
# of Youth Needs		
Total	63	
Average	2	
Range	1 to 5	

Youth Needs

Social Emotional Health - Child	24/26	92.3%
Legal Issues	14/26	53.8%
Education	13/26	50.0%
Employment	8/26	30.8%
Health	1/26	3.8%
Food	1/26	3.8%
Housing	1/26	3.8%
Court Navigation	1/26	3.8%

Half (50.0%) of youth received court navigation assistance, half (50.0%) participated in PYJI Youth group, a quarter (26.9%) participated in resume building/job search/applications, 23.1% participated in case management, 19.2% participated in a Reconnect structured activity, 15.4% participated in the Juvenile Diversion Program, and 11.5% participated in the Discovery Challenge Academy. A complete breakdown of programs and activities that youth participated in can be found in Table 6.5.

CPFSJ PYJI Youth Case Study

Michael is a high school student who has a history of involvement in the juvenile justice system. CPFSJ staff began working with Michael in November 2019 during Reconnect structured activity sessions and he was later given a PYJI referral. When CPFSJ first started working with Michael he was uncomfortable participating but continued to attend and actively listen in the background of groups. CPFSJ staff recognized behaviors like constant fidgeting and pacing as demonstrations of underlying social, emotional, behavioral, and substance abuse issues. Michael worked hard to be attentive. CPFSJ staff recognized Michael's behaviors as a result of everything that he had been through and were able to work through these challenges and create a meaningful relationship. After building trust with Michael, staff learned that he and his mother had been chronically homeless in Stockton and share a co-dependent drug addiction. When he was in grade school, Michael made the decision to drop out of school to earn money for himself and his mother. The first time Michael was back at school was at the Reconnect Day Reporting Center. At this point in time, Michael has not reached grade level work and while he was not going to be graduating on time, he was working consistently with the school counselor to ensure he knew what was required to graduate. Michael was unable to attend the most recent Juvenile Diversion Program trip to Mule Creek State

Table 6.5 Program/Activity

	Count	%
Program/Activity		
Court Navigation	13/26	50.0%
PYJI Youth Group	13/26	50.0%
Resume Building/Job Search/Application	7/26	26.9%
Case Management	6/26	23.1%
Reconnect Structured Activity	5/26	19.2%
Juvenile Diversion Program Participant	4/26	15.4%
Discovery Challenge Academy	3/26	11.5%
Leadership Council	2/26	7.7%
Check-Up	1/26	3.8%
Safe House	1/26	3.8%
Individualized Education Plan	1/26	3.8%
School Reintegration	1/26	3.8%
Youth Advocacy	1/26	3.8%
Youth Workstart Program	1/26	3.8%
CA Justice Leaders	1/26	3.8%
Obtaining GED/HS Diploma	1/26	3.8%
College Registration and Assistance	1/26	3.8%
Complete Community Service Hours	1/26	3.8%

Prison due to the fact that at the time this would have been too stressful and overwhelming for him as he was facing food insecurity and homelessness every day. However, he remained engaged throughout the year, working towards attending the next trip. Michael did have a violation of probation (VOP) in early 2020 which led to his first court appearance since CPFSJ began working with him in 2019. However, he received many favorable reports and it was recommended that his VOP be put over for a period of time to track his progress. During this time Michael continued to attend structured activity sessions and completed goals that he set for himself. At his next scheduled court appearance Michael received exceptional reports from Probation and Reconnect and the VOP was eventually dropped as all of his forward moving progress was recognized.

When the COVID-19 pandemic began, CPFSJ staff initially lost contact with Michael. However, when PYJI youth group resumed virtually, staff were able to contact Michael and re-engage with both him and his mother in services. At that time CPFSJ staff discovered that he and his mother were currently residing at a relative's apartment. Since the restart of contact, CPFSJ staff has been able to remain engaged with Michael, providing supportive services and assisting him with employment services. After the program year ended, Michael continued to receive services from CPFSJ and was successful at obtaining employment allowing him to begin providing for himself and his mother again, this time legally. Due to the instability of Michael's home environment, CPFSJ deemed it necessary to provide supportive service gift cards on a regular basis as an incentive for his engagement. Additionally, CPFSJ has been able to provide Michael with a \$75 Walmart gift card for COVID-19 relief distance learning supplies, food, and other necessities. At the start of the 2020/2021 school year Michael received a Wi-Fi hotspot from Reconnect and was able to continue attending classes online during COVID-19. Through the PYJI program,

Michael has re-focused, built his confidence, and has developed trust with CPFSJ staff. From Michael's entry into the program to now, he has exhibited growth in his communication and his desire to identify areas of need in order to achieve success. He has also demonstrated greater resiliency and success when supported closely by positive adult allies that walk alongside him step by step. Michael has also improved his focus in school and in his relationship with his mother as a result of having a more stable living situation. He is developing time management skills as he prioritizes his time as a working student. Over the period of a few months Michael had three consecutive court dates with positive reports, demonstrating steady progress with school attendance and his schoolwork, and has had no new charges or VOPs. Thus, the judge did not order any future court dates to review. Typically, if a youth has no future court dates, it is indicative of their favorable behavior and positive outcomes. Thus, the youth's probation case will be closed out within 2-3 months if they have no new charges or VOPs. CPFSJ staff will continue working with Michael with a focus on one-on-one case management and group work to support him as he continues to develop his confidence, focus, time management, and resiliency.

Positive Youth Justice Initiative

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 age 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.

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 in 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, FFSJ, 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

PROGRAM REFERRALS

During the 2019 through 2020 program year there were only two youth referred to Sow A Seed's PYJI Program. This report section will present available details from this program year along with a look at historic PYJI data.

While there were only two PYJI youth referred to Sow A Seed Community Foundation during the July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020 program year the organization served a total of five PYJI youth during that period. The referrals during this period of time reflect a major reduction compared to the previous service year. For example, there were a total of 21 PYJI youth served between the 2019 and 2020 calendar years with 17 of these youth closing by June 26, 2019. Two youth continued to participate as leaders in the Young Leaders in Action Program and have organized positive youth development events both virtually and in person, and one youth has even presented information to the Tracy City Council. Although the organization serves many youth through a number of other programs, there has been a decreased number of PYJI referrals from Probation during the past few years. While the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the program, there has been an issue with referrals dating back to 2019. One issue factoring into low referrals is the area that Sow A Seed serves. The program serves youth in South San Joaquin County, primarily Weston Ranch, Tracy, and Manteca. The program previously served PYJI clients in Lodi (and other parts of Stockton as well), but that service area was reassigned and split with other community-based organizations, resulting in decreased referrals. A second factor contributing to low referrals is the number of internal, probation-based programs that youth are required to participate in. When youth are referred to Sow A Seed, the organization cannot serve them until they complete their mandatory internal probation programs. Many times, these internal programs are similar to ones offered at Sow A Seed, so youth sometimes choose to only complete their mandatory law enforcement programming. Sow A Seed will be meeting with Probation staff to resolve the issue regarding low referrals as probation officers are the ones who know who needs to be referred and can encourage them to participate.

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 two PYJI staff during the program year. PYJI Staff at Sow A Seed complete several youth trainings including the following:

- Thinking For A Change (T4C)
- Youth Mental Health First Aid
- Suicide ASIST
- Trauma Informed Care
- Case Management
- CBT Facilitation

COVID-19

COVID-19 has affected Sow A Seed similarly to other programs. They are no longer allowed to have face-to-face groups, which is major way that they form trusting relationships with youth. They also cannot go on field trips and community service hours have been impacted. They have also found that the youth do not like the Zoom environment (which is easier for staff to manage) and that they do not show up as consistently online as they do in person.

HISTORIC DATA

The details in the remainder of this section will center around a historic Sow A Seed PYJI dataset in order to provide more details about the youth that the program serves.

The dataset consisted of 50 PYJI youth who have been served at Sow A Seed since 2015. Most (86.0%) were male and 10.0% were female (Table 6.6). Half (51.3%) of youth were Black/African American, 23.1% were Hispanic/Latinx, 7.7% were White/Caucasian, 5.1% were Asian, and 12.8% were another race/ethnicity (Figure 6.11). The average age of youth was 16, with a range of 12 to 21 years old. About half (51.1%) of youth served resided in Tracy and 31.9% in Stockton (Table 6.6). Most youth served were from zip codes 95376 and 95209 (Figure 6.12). Youth attended schools including:

- One Harmony (6)
- One Ethics (3)
- Delta Charter (2)
- One Discovery (2)
- Bear Creek
- Home Hospital
- Hong Kington
- McNair
- Mountain House
- One Dream
- Tracy West

Figure 6.11 Race/Ethnicity (n=39)

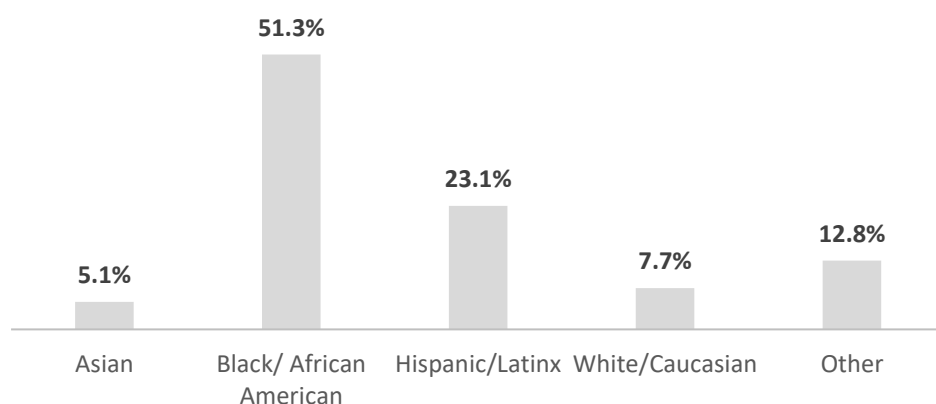
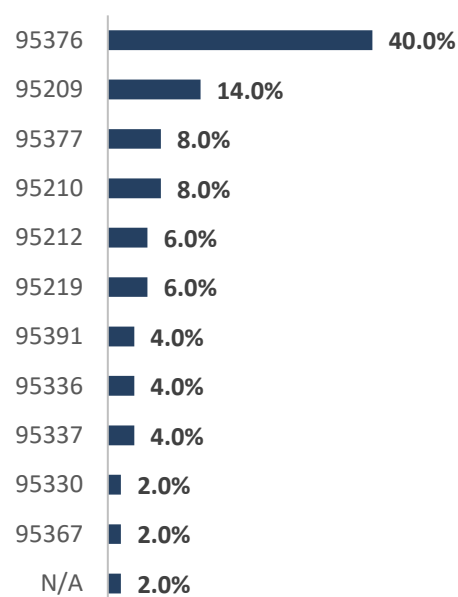


Table 6.6 Demographics

	Count	%
Total Study Cohort		
	50	
Age		
Average Age	16	
Range	12 to 21	
Gender		
Female	5/50	10.0%
Male	43/50	86.0%
Not available	2/50	4.0%
City		
Stockton	15/47	31.9%
Tracy	24/47	51.1%
Mountain House	3/47	6.4%
Lathrop	1/47	2.1%
Manteca	2/47	4.3%
Riverbank	1/47	2.1%
N/A	1/47	2.1%

Figure 6.12 Zip Code (n=50)



Client Goals

Goals were listed for 18 youth. All youth met the goals that they had listed. Goals include:

- Improve grades and school attendance (5)
- To complete probation and graduate (4)
- Improve grades and school attendance and work on a better relationship with family (4)
- To complete probation and secure a job (3)
- To complete probation, graduate, and secure a job
- To secure a job
- Youth were invited to attend a state-wide youth summit in Anaheim, where they learned how to create programs and public service announcements about teen drinking and driving, vaping, teenage gambling, etc.
- Participated in the West High School Annual Suicide Walk.
- Participated in the annual Tracy Celebrates Children event.

Client Successes

PYJI youth have historically participated in many community events and projects, including the following:

- Overnight camping trip where some of the PYJI youth helped with food preparation and served as mentors for younger youth.
- Anti-Vaping campaign (STOPP) where the PYJI youth helped collect data via surveys from local stores.
- Helped to do a public service announcement about the negative impact vaping can have on the lives of youth and their communities.
- Two PYJI youth spoke at Tracy's City Council meeting to voice their opinion on the vaping regulation in the City of Tracy.
- Participated in a human trafficking summit in Stockton.
- Planned a human trafficking/vaping awareness summit in the City of Tracy but this was put on hold because of the COVID-19 pandemic. They are now looking to see if they can do the summit online.
- PYJI youth were trained on the Betting on Our Future (BOOF) program, which is a youth led gambling awareness program.

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 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.1 presents juvenile arrests per 100,000 for all offenses from 2010 through 2019. Arrest rates have steadily decreased over the past ten years; 4,857 youth per 100,000 were arrested in 2010 and only 2,083 youth per 100,000 were arrested in 2019 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

In 2019 juveniles were involved in 7% of all arrests for all offenses. As for specific offenses, juveniles were involved in one in five arrests for robbery (22%) and arson (20%), 18% of arrests for vandalism, and 17% of arrests for disorderly conduct and motor vehicle theft each. A complete breakdown of the juvenile proportion of arrests for specific offenses can be found in Figure 7.2. It should be noted that some offenses, such as curfew and running away from home are not included as only juveniles can be arrested for those offenses (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.1 Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 for All Offenses, 2010 – 2019

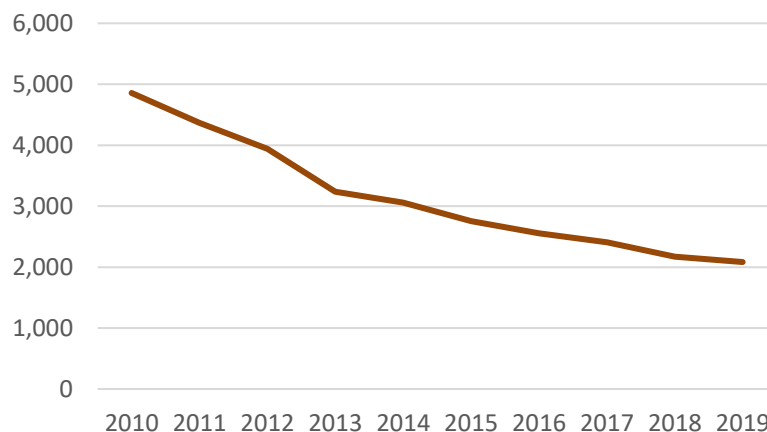
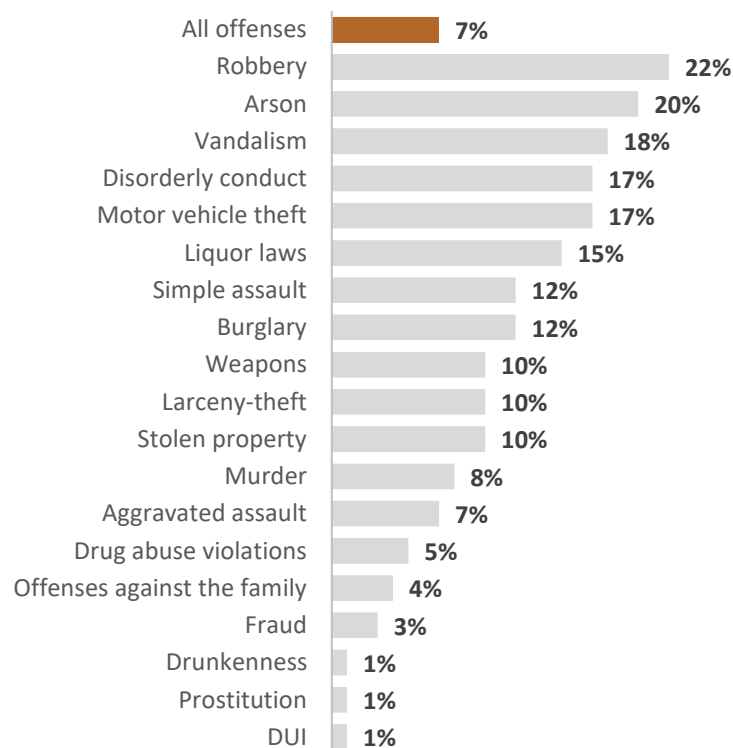


Figure 7.2 Juvenile Proportion of Arrests by Offense, 2019



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Table 7.1 Estimated Number of Juvenile Arrests, 2019

Most serious offense	Number of juvenile arrests	Percent change		
		2010-2019	2015-2019	2018-2019
All offenses	696,620	-58%	-24%	-4%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	860	-15%	10%	-6%
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery	16,080	-41%	-13%	-7%
Aggravated assault	27,070	-40%	-6%	-3%
Burglary	20,700	-68%	-42%	-7%
Larceny-theft	83,690	-70%	-46%	-10%
Motor vehicle theft	13,610	-14%	-7%	-8%
Arson	1,800	-61%	-33%	-2%
Simple assault	126,130	-40%	-4%	1%
Forgery and counterfeiting	850	-50%	-17%	-18%
Fraud	3,690	-36%	-18%	-22%
Embezzlement	540	22%	-8%	-7%
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)	8,940	-39%	-14%	-4%
Vandalism	31,950	-59%	-23%	4%
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	16,080	-49%	-17%	-6%
Prostitution and commercialized vice	290	-73%	-51%	9%
Sex offenses (except rape & prostitution)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug abuse violations	81,320	-52%	-18%	-10%
Gambling	190	-86%	-60%	7%
Offenses against the family and children	3,060	-19%	-11%	-8%
Driving under the influence	5,570	-54%	-16%	2%
Liquor laws	26,650	-72%	-38%	1%
Drunkenness	3,470	-73%	-37%	6%
Disorderly conduct	53,990	-65%	-24%	-7%
Vagrancy	350	-84%	-68%	-49%
All other offenses (except traffic)	144,160	-51%	-14%	3%
Curfew and loitering	14,650	-85%	-67%	-33%
Violent Crime Index	NA	NA	NA	NA
Property Crime Index	119,790	-67%	-43%	-9%
Violent crimes*	44,010	-40%	-8%	-5%

(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Table 7.1 presents estimated juvenile arrests in 2019 and the percent change compared to rates in 2010, 2015, and 2018. Data shows that for all offenses, there were 58% less arrests of juveniles in 2019 compared to 2010, 24% less than in 2015, and 4% less than in 2018. More specifically, offenses including gambling, vagrancy, and curfew and loitering arrests all saw decreases of over 80% since 2010 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.3 presents juvenile arrest rates for all offenses by race. Arrests for all races have declined, although Black and minority youth continued to have the highest rates each year from 2010 through 2019. It is important to note that youth of Hispanic ethnicity are not reported separately as they may be of any other race (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Adjudication

Figure 7.4 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 2018. The graphic first shows that 57% of all juvenile delinquency cases were handled formally (petitioned) and 43% were handled informally (non-petitioned). Among non-petitioned cases, 40% were dismissed and in 60% of cases youth agreed to informal sanctions, such as informal probation, program referral, or fines. Additionally, of youth who were formally petitioned, 52% of youth were adjudicated delinquent, 47% were not adjudicated, and 1% were waived to criminal (adult) court. Lastly, of youth who were adjudicated, 28% were placed in a residential facility, 63% were placed on formal probation, and 9% had other sanctions (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.3 Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses by Race, 2010 – 2019

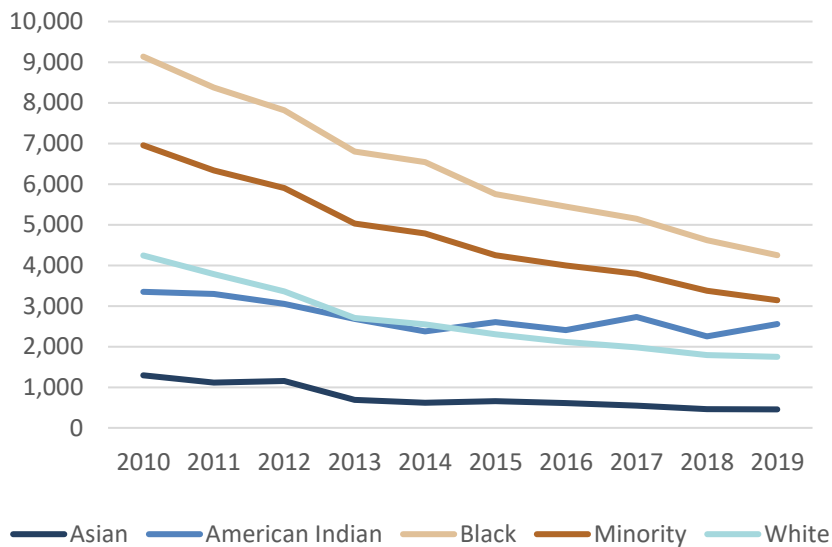
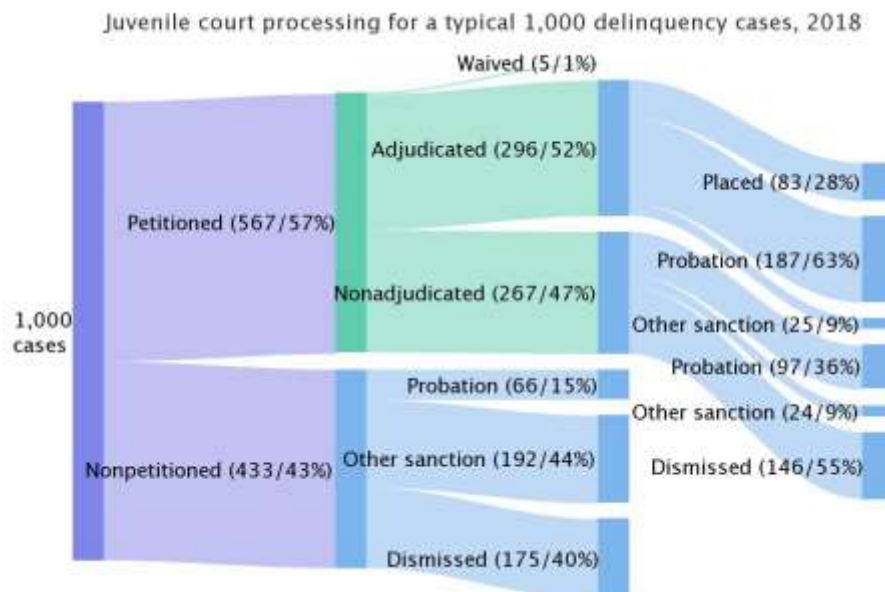


Figure 7.4 Juvenile Court Processing, 2018



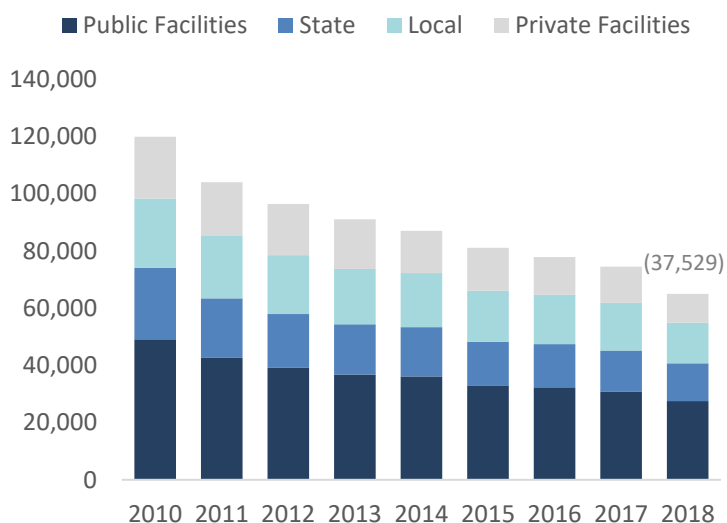
(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Since 2010 the total number of detained delinquency cases has steadily decreased (Figure 7.6)

Figure 7.7 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 32% of cases in 2018, followed by public order offenses (28%), property offenses (24%), and lastly drug offenses (17%). Property offenses saw the highest rate of growth of offenses detained since 2010 (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.5 shows how many juveniles are held in residential placement on a given day. In 2018, a total of 37,529 youth were held in residential placement a day. Most youth were held in public facilities (27,469), followed by local facilities (14,248), state facilities (13,221), and then private facilities (10,060) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.5 One-Day Count of Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010 - 2018



(OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.6 Total Detained Delinquency Cases, 2010 - 2018

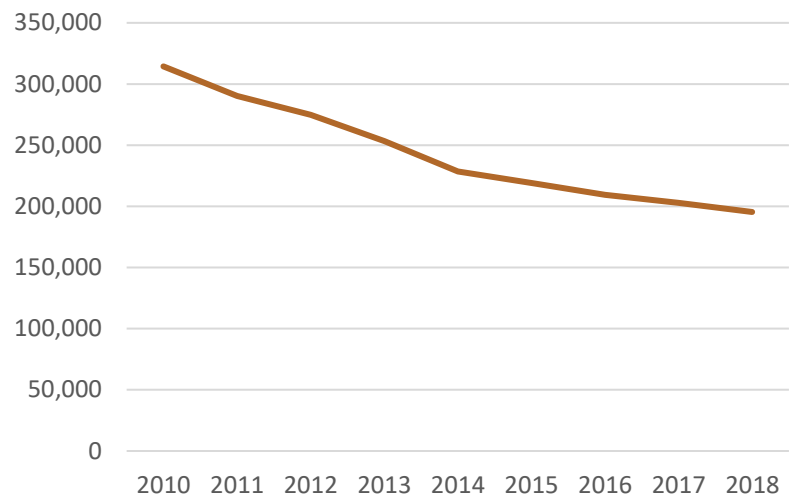


Figure 7.7. Percentage of Cases Detained by Offense, 2010 – 2018

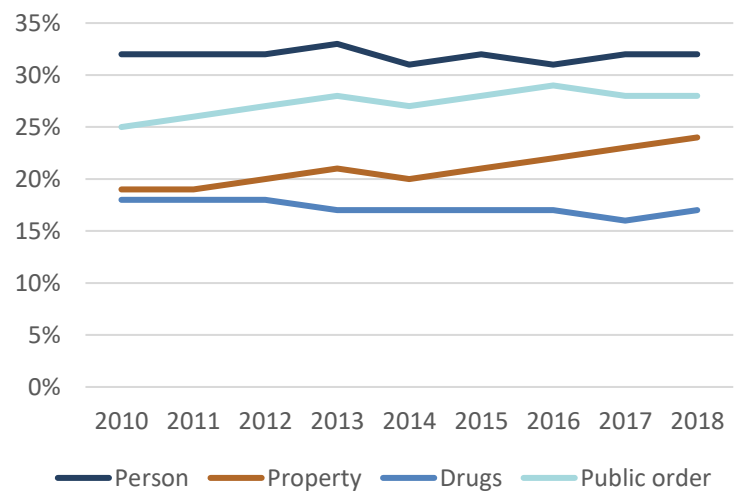
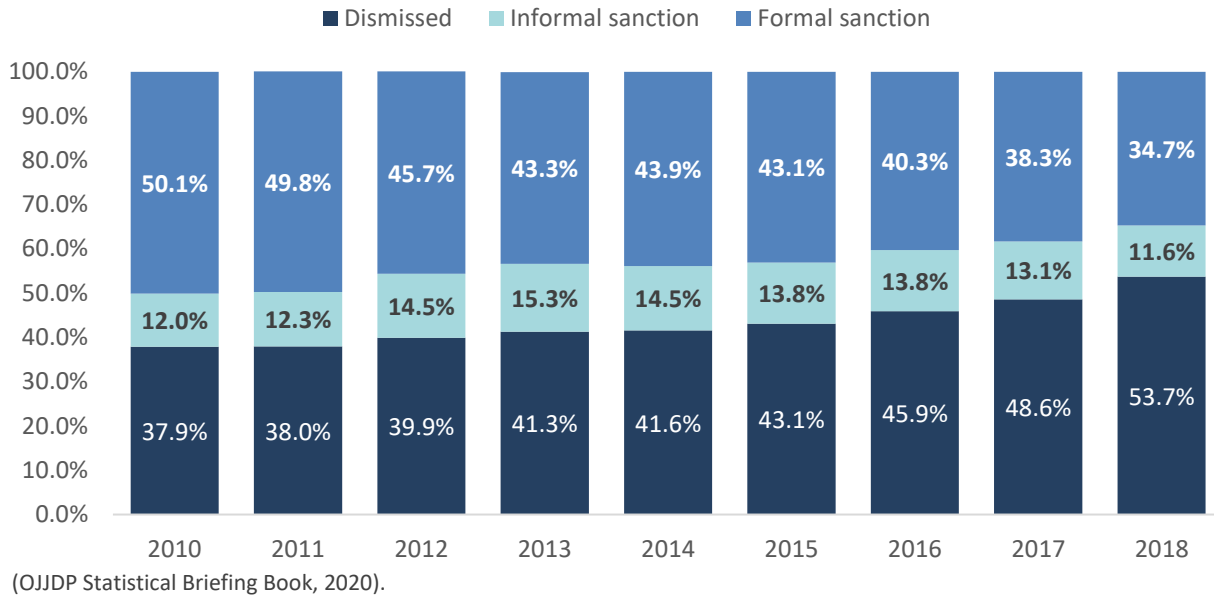


Figure 7.8 Proportion of Petitioned Status Offenses Receiving Sanctions, 2010 – 2019

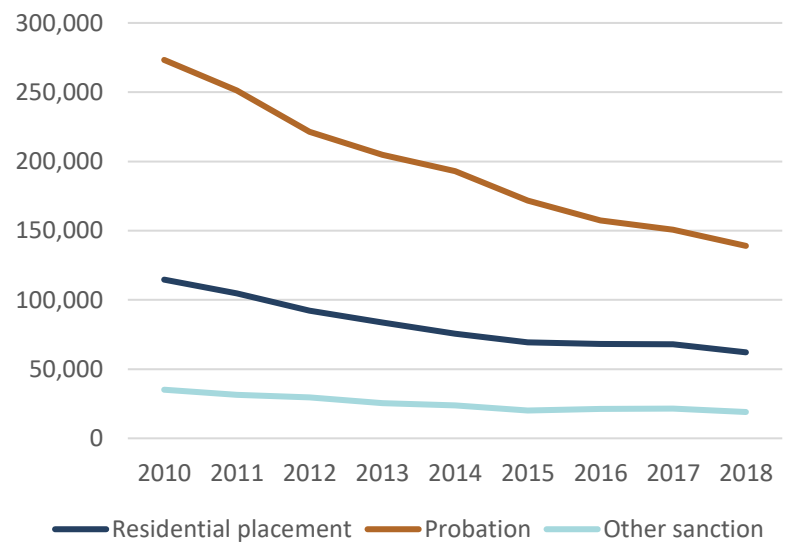


Status Offenses

Figure 7.8 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 2018 of 53.7%. 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, 2020).

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 youth placed on probation or in residential placement continued to decline since 2010, with 139,000 youth placed on probation, 62,100 in residential placement, and 19,000 resulting in other sanctions in 2018 (Figure 7.9) (OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, 2020).

Figure 7.9 Disposition of Adjudicated Status Offense Cases, 2010 – 2019



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 combine \$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, while illuminating the possibility that it will be reopened (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).

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 2019 there were 16,288 felony juvenile arrests, 22,836 misdemeanor juvenile arrests, and 4,057 status offense arrests (Figure 7.10) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.11 presents the juvenile felony arrest breakdown. Arrests for all offenses have decreased since 2010, with the largest decrease occurring for felony property offenses. In 2019 violent offenses had the highest number of arrests (7,129) and rates remained similar from 2015 to 2019, followed by other offenses (4,231), property offenses (4,030), sex offenses (472), and drug offense (426) (Figure 7.11) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.10 Juvenile Arrests, 2010 – 2019

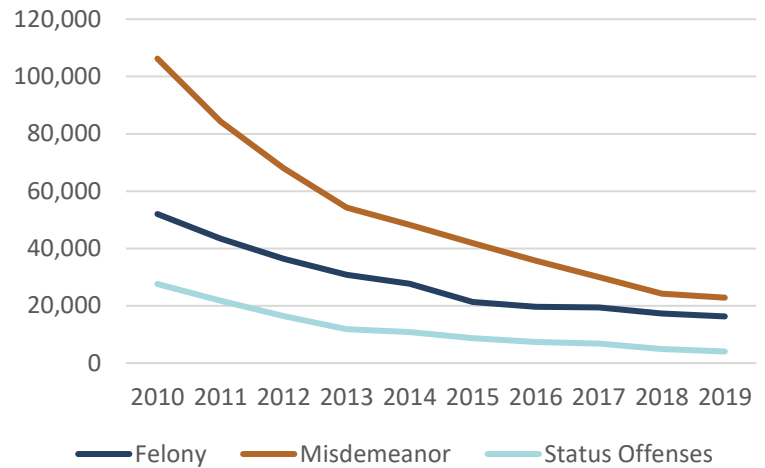
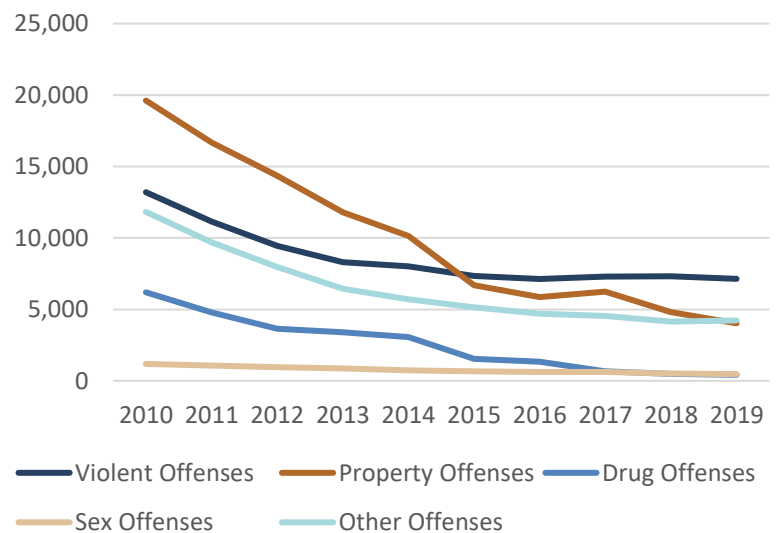


Figure 7.11 Juvenile Felony Arrest Breakdown, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).



Males were arrested for felonies (43.0%) at a higher rate than females (24.2%). Additionally, 49.6% of male arrests were for misdemeanors, while 61.3% of female arrests were for misdemeanors, and 7.4% of male arrests were for status offenses, compared to 14.6% for females (Figure 7.12) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

In regard to race/ethnicity, Black or African American juveniles had the highest rate of felony arrests (48.9%), followed by Hispanic juveniles (37.2%), other races (34.6%), and White juveniles (28.2%). A complete breakdown of juvenile arrests by ethnicity can be found in Figure 7.13 (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.12 Juvenile Arrests by Gender, 2019

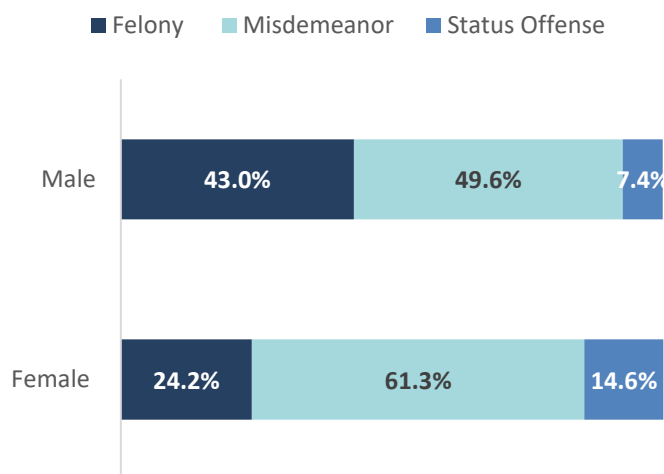
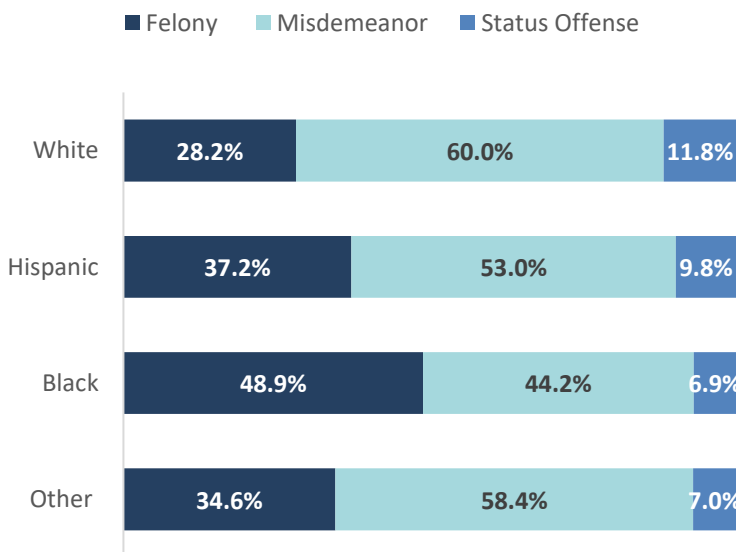


Figure 7.13 Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.14 and 7.15 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation decreased since 2010 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.14). The amount of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2019 was 14,510, there were 18,662 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and 1,998 status offense cases sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.14) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (6,351) followed by other offenses (3,775), property offenses (3,565), sex offenses (432), and drug offenses (387) (Figure 7.15) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.14 Juvenile Probation, 2010 – 2019

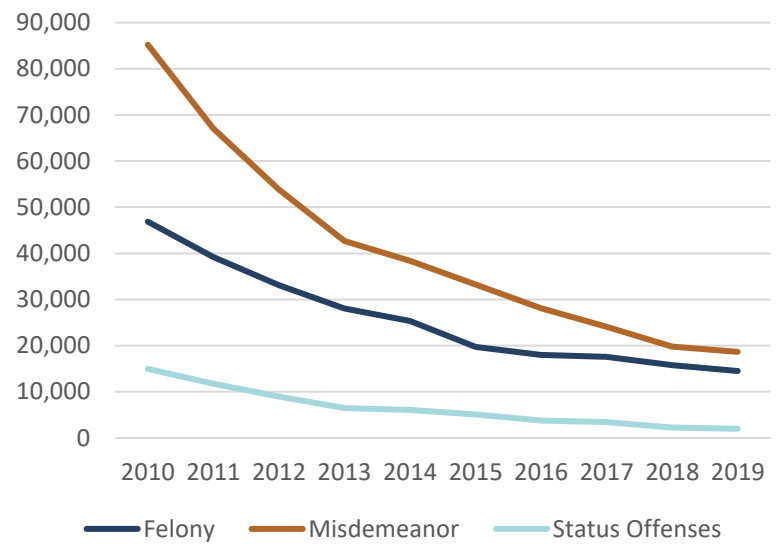
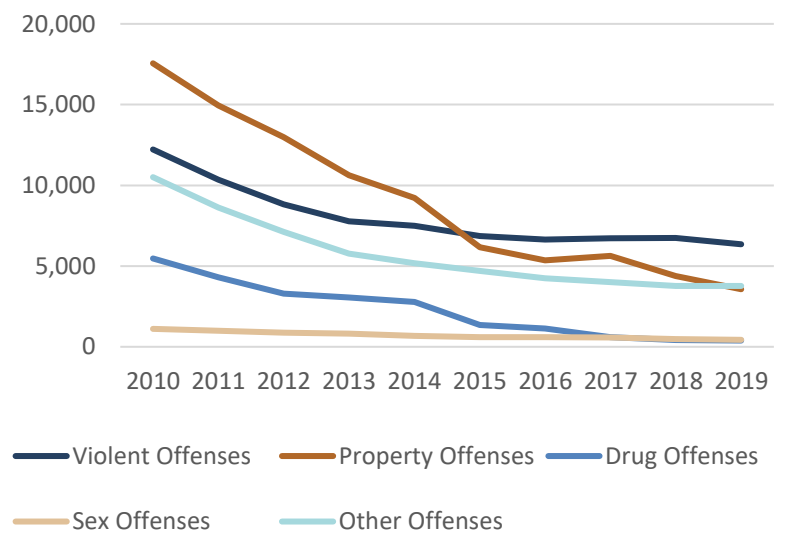


Figure 7.15 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

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, 2020).

The number of juveniles within departments decreased for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses since 2010. The number of felonies within departments in 2019 was 1,119, the number of misdemeanors was 3,614, and the number of status offenses within departments was 1,902 (Figure 7.16) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.17 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 2019 was 435, followed by property offenses (319), other offenses (310), sex offenses (28), and drug offenses (27) (Figure 7.17) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.16 Juveniles Within Department, 2010 – 2019

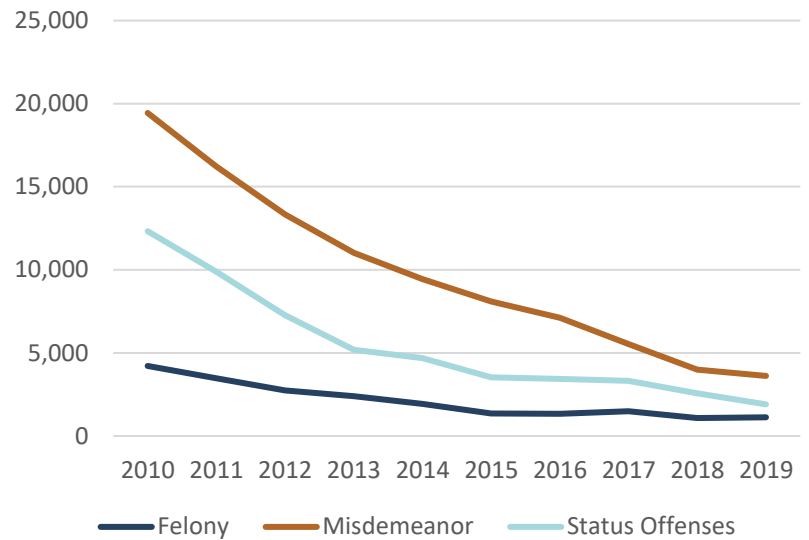
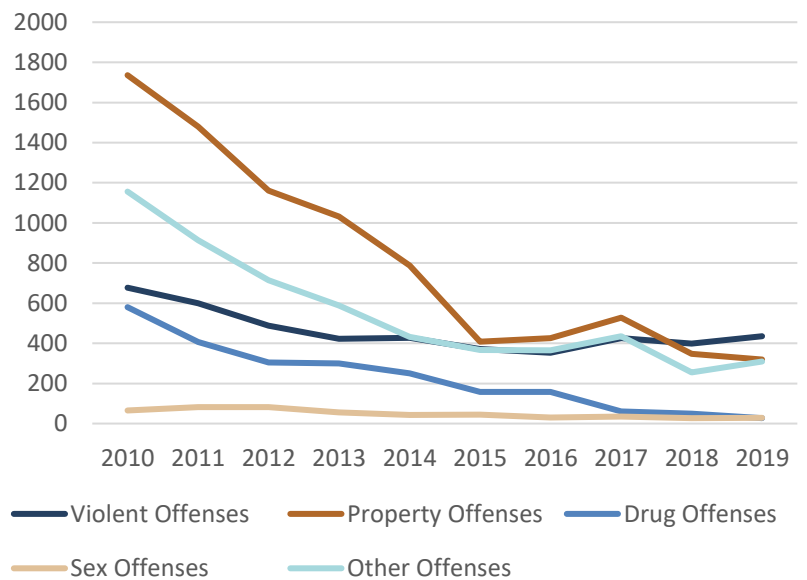


Figure 7.17 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

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).

San Francisco was the first city in California to address record low juvenile crime trends by beginning the process of closing their juvenile hall. In June 2019 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted to close their juvenile hall by 2021, in favor of community led alternatives. CJCJ conducted an intensive review of the current juvenile hall population to identify trends and aid in developing alternatives to detention for the city (Males et al., 2019).

As of the report published in 2019, the city's juvenile hall was 75% empty, holding an average of just 37 youth. Along with the decline of youth held in juvenile hall, there was also a decline of youth held in state-run DJJ facilities, from 108 in 1995 to eight in November 2019 (Males et al., 2019).

Of the 40 youth held in the city's juvenile hall on November 30, 2019, 72.5% were African American and 20.0% were Latino. Additionally, 77.5% were male and 22.5% were female. Two-thirds (67.5%) of youth were in custody for a felony, 30.0% were in custody for a status offense, and 2.5% were in custody for a misdemeanor (Males et al., 2019).

Youth held in San Francisco juvenile hall are typically either being detained for their arrest, awaiting transfer to an out of home placement, or being detained for violation of probation. Most youth held in juvenile hall on any given day are awaiting adjudication, with most being released after 48 hours (Males et al., 2019). The average time that youth spend in San Francisco's juvenile hall was 43.7 days as of November 2019.

In 2021 San Francisco will become the first major city to respond to juvenile crime declines by closing down its juvenile hall. The city will begin diverting resources from their nearly empty juvenile hall to more community-based alternatives to detention. Although other states and cities have taken steps to reduce juvenile detention, San Francisco will have an important role in setting precedence for future juvenile detention reform (Males et al., 2019).

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Arrests

Figure 7.18 presents felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles in San Joaquin County from 2010 through 2019. 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 2019 there were only 485 felonies, 540 misdemeanors, and 2 status offenses in San Joaquin County (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.19 provides a more specific breakdown of arrests for felony offenses, including violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, sex offenses, and other offenses for 2010 – 2019. Total numbers decreased for all types of felony offenses since 2010. In 2019 there were a total of 236 violent offenses committed by juveniles, 111 property offenses, 15 drug offenses, 16 sex offenses, and 107 other offenses (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.18 Total Felony, Misdemeanor and Status Offenses Arrests, 2010 – 2019

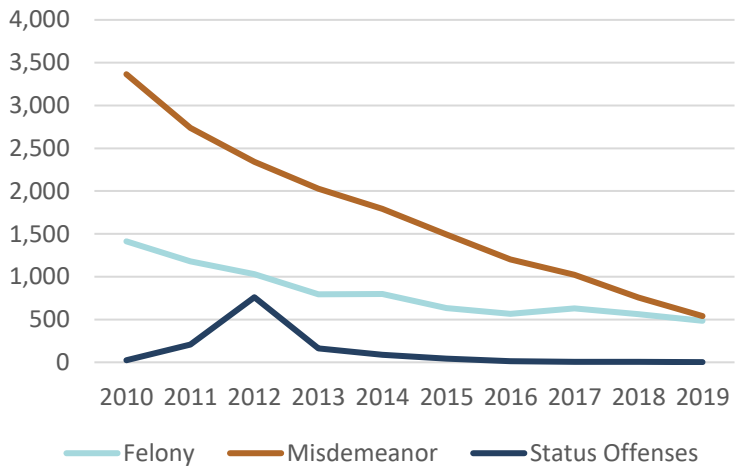
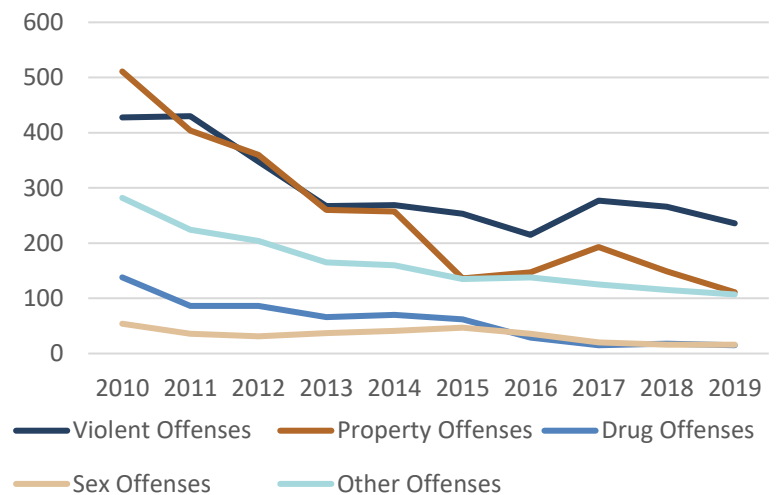


Figure 7.19 Felony Breakdown, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Juvenile Probation

Figures 7.20 and 7.21 present the number of juveniles who were arrested and referred to the probation department or juvenile court (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

The number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation has decreased since 2010 for felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses (Figure 7.20). The amount of juvenile felony cases referred to juvenile probation in 2019 was 271, there were 463 misdemeanor cases sent to juvenile probation, and 1 status offense was sent to juvenile probation (Figure 7.20) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

As for felony offenses, violent offense cases had the highest number of juveniles referred to juvenile probation (116) followed by property offenses (77), other offenses (60), drug offenses (11), and sex offenses (7) (Figure 7.21) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.20 Juvenile Probation, 2010 – 2019

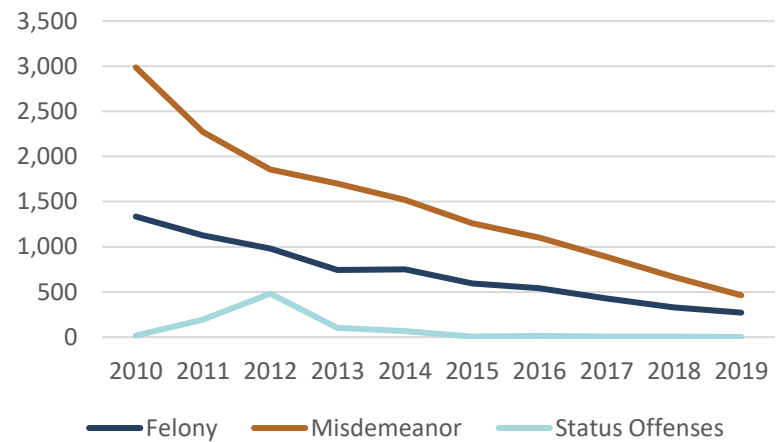
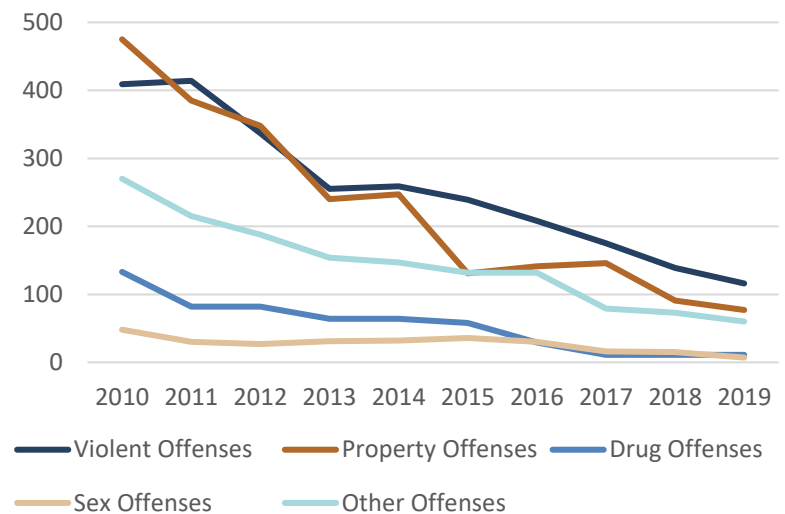


Figure 7.21 Juvenile Probation by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

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 on page 11 (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

The number of juveniles within the department has decreased for misdemeanors, with the totals decreasing from 372 in 2010 to 77 in 2019. However, there has been more fluctuation for felonies and status offenses. Felonies decreased from 2010 through 2016, but then increased since 2016, with the total in 2019 being 214. Status offenses remained low since 2010 (with only one status offense within the department in 2019), with the exception of a peak of 277 in 2012 (Figure 7.22) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.23 presents data on juveniles within department by felony offense (although only slightly for drug offenses and sex offenses). 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 2019 was (120), followed by other offenses (47), property offenses (34) sex offenses (9), and drug offenses (4) (Figure 7.23) (California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

Figure 7.22 Juveniles Within Department, 2010 – 2019

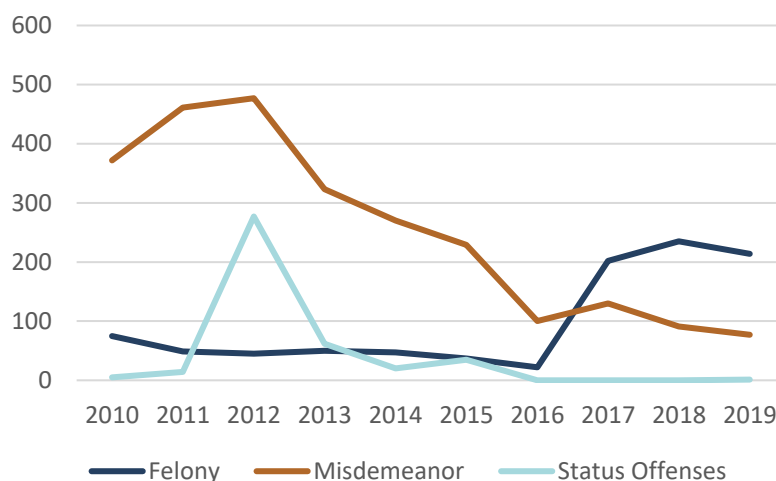
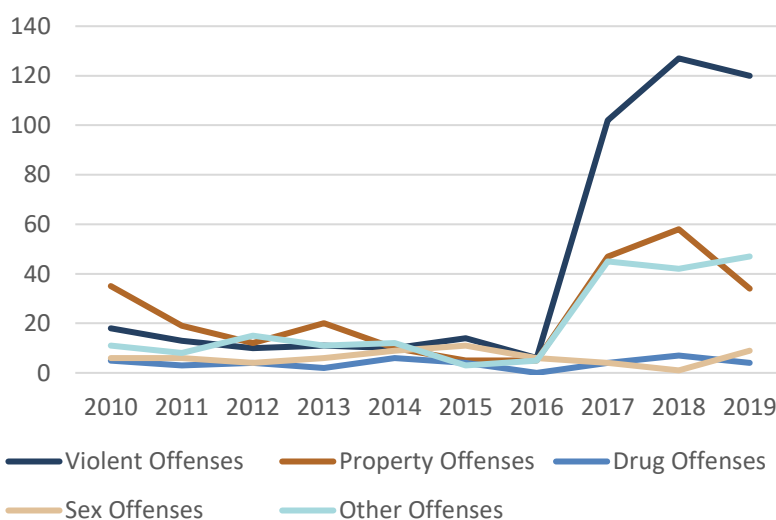


Figure 7.23 Juveniles Within Department by Felony Offense, 2010 – 2019



(California Department of Justice, OpenJustice, 2020).

TREND ANALYSIS

Referrals to Probation (2019)

For the 2019 reporting year (January 1 - December 31, 2019), there was a total of 1,647 juvenile referrals to the San Joaquin County Probation Department for delinquent acts. This is a 23.6% reduction relative to the 2,157 juvenile referrals in 2018. A total of 889 (54.0%) were new referrals, and 758 (46.0%) were subsequent (Figure 7.24). From 2017 to 2018, the gender gap widened (with males reaching 79.4%); the percentage in 2019 was similar: male referrals comprised 1,299 out of 1,647 referrals (78.9%) and female referrals totaled 348 (21.1%) (Figure 7.25). In regard to race/ethnicity, 43.9% of youth were Hispanic, 34.2% were Black, 15.4% White, 3.9% Asian, 0.1% Native American, 0.9% Pacific Islander, and 1.6% were of an unknown race/ethnicity (Figure 7.26). In terms of year over year (YOY) comparisons, Hispanic youth, African Americans, and Pacific Islanders increased as a proportion of total referrals, while Whites, Asians, and Native Americans decreased. However, in all cases the magnitude of change was modest. For example, the proportion of African Americans increased from 33.1% to 34.2% in 2019, and the proportion of Whites decreased from 17.9% to 15.4%. Nonetheless, in qualitative terms this YOY change means that an already considerable disparity for African American youth increased slightly.

Court Dispositions (2019)

There were 1,097 petitions for delinquent acts filed in 2019, a decrease relative to the 1,325 petitions in the prior year. A total of 510 (46.5%) petitions in 2019 were new, with 587 (53.5%) being subsequent petitions (Figure 7.28). Slightly over eight in ten (82.4%) involved males, compared to 17.6% for females (Figure 7.29). The distribution of court dispositions by race/ethnicity is as follows: 44.8% were Hispanic, 34.6% African American, 14.2% White, 4.5% Asian, 0.6% Pacific Islander, 0.2% Native American, and 1.0% unknown (Figure 7.30). Relative to 2018, the proportion of court dispositions involving Hispanic, Pacific Islander, and youth of

Figure 7.24 Total Referrals (2018 and 2019)

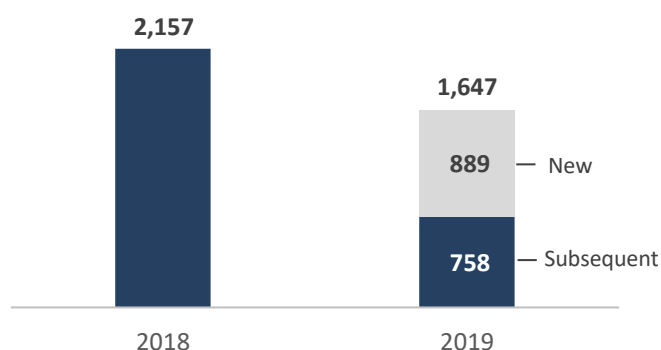


Figure 7.25 Referrals by Gender (2019) (n=1,647)

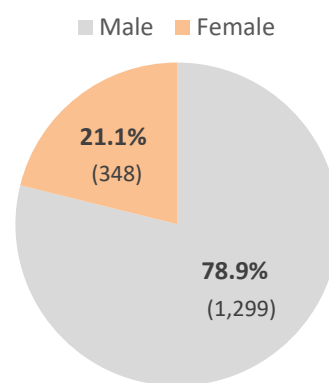
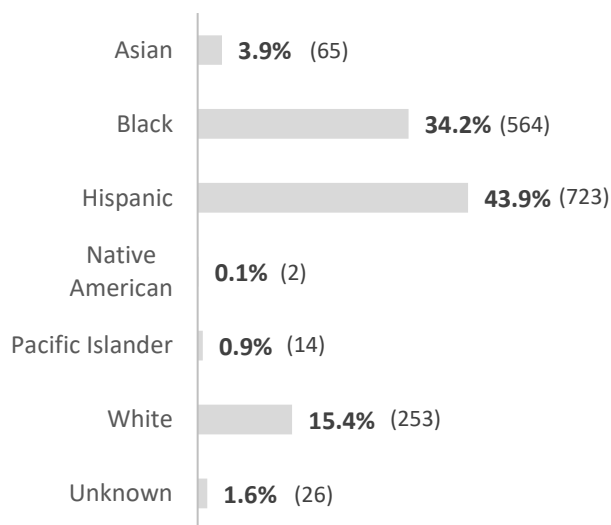


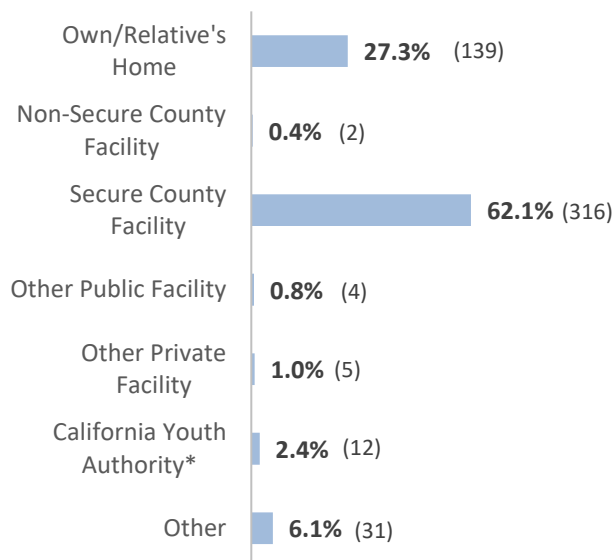
Figure 7.26 Referrals by Race/Ethnicity (2019) (n=1,647)



(California Department of Justice, 2020).

other/unknown ethnicity all increased slightly, whereas the proportion of dispositions involving African American, Asian, White, and Native American juveniles all decreased, though slightly. The distribution by probation category is as follows: 509 wardship probationers, 125 non-wards, 67 deferred judgements, and 42 on informal probation (Figure 7.31). Of the 509 wardship probationers, 62.1% were placed in a secure county facility, 27.3% were at their own/relative's home, 6.1% were in "other" types of facilities, 2.4% were in a California Youth Authority facility, 1.0% were in other private facilities, 0.8% in other public facilities, and 0.4% in non-secure facilities (Figure 7.27). Wardship probationers decreased from 680 in 2018 to just 509 in 2019 (a 25.1% drop). Relative to 2018, as a proportion of total probationers, those receiving deferred judgement, informal probation, and non-wardship probation all decreased very slightly (the magnitude of decrease in the proportion of probationers was less than one percent). Whereas those with wardship probation decreased, from 51.3% in 2018 to 46.4% in 2019.

Figure 7.27 Wardship Placements (2019)



*Now called "Division of Juvenile Justice"

Figure 7.28 Total Petitions (2018 and 2019)

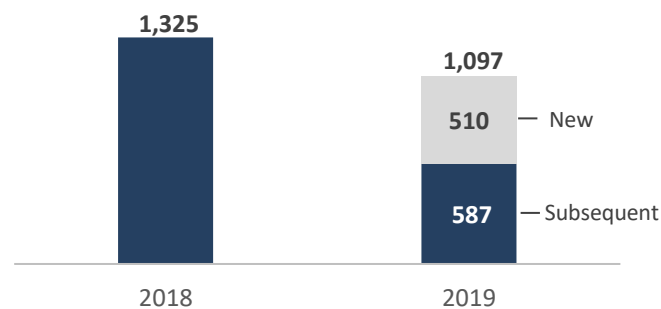


Figure 7.29 Petitions by Gender (2019) (n=1,097)

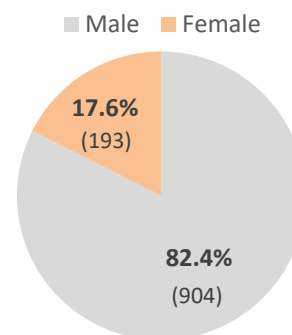


Figure 7.30 Petitions by Race/Ethnicity (2019) (n=1,097)

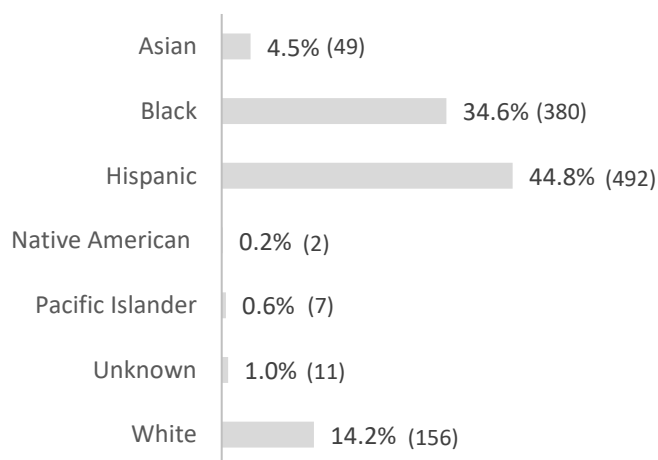
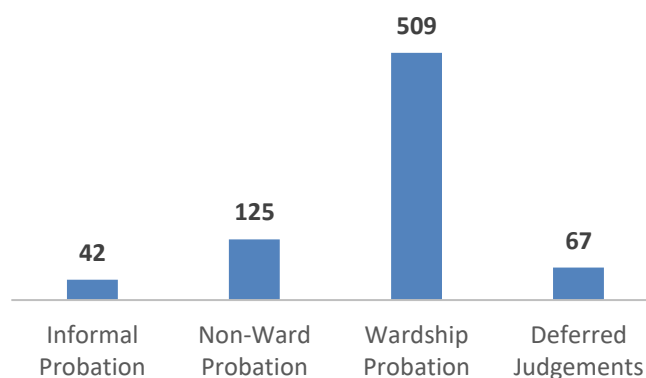


Figure 7.31 Court Disposition (2019)



Arrests (2019)

A total of 1,027 juvenile arrests were made in San Joaquin County in 2019. The majority (52.6%) were for misdemeanors, followed by felony arrests at 47.2%, and less than 1.0% (2) were for status arrests (the department does not accept bookings or process arrest referrals for status offenses) (Figure 7.33). Of these arrests, 76.2% were for males and 23.8% were for females (Figure 7.34). The race/ethnic breakdown of these arrests is as follows: 38.9% of the youth arrested were Hispanic, 31.7% were Black, 20.7% were White, and 8.7% were "other" (Figure 7.35). From 2018 to 2019 total juvenile arrests decreased from 1,325 to 1,027 (a 22.5% decrease) (Figure 7.32). In 2019 felony arrests accounted for a higher proportion of total arrests compared to 2018 (47.2% versus 42.6% respectively). It should be noted that the proportion of felony arrests in 2017 was 38.0% (Figure 7.36).

Figure 7.32 Total Arrests (2018 and 2019)

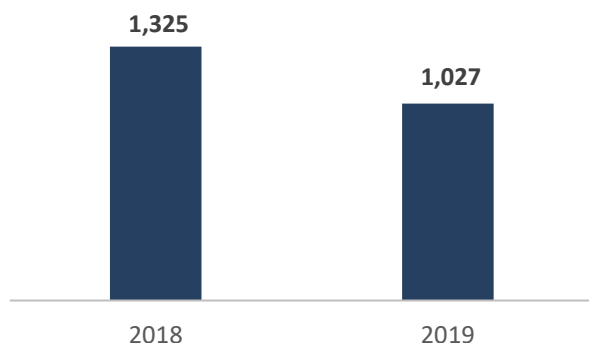


Figure 7.33 Arrests by Offense (2019) (n=1,027)

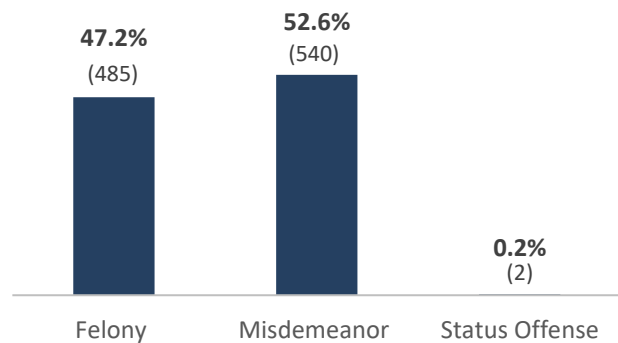


Figure 7.34 Arrests by Gender (2019) (n=1,027)

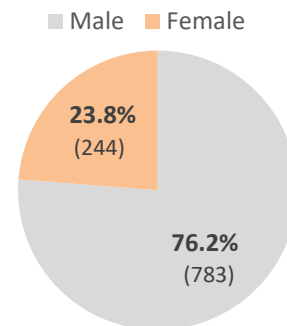


Figure 7.35 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity (2019) (n=1,027)

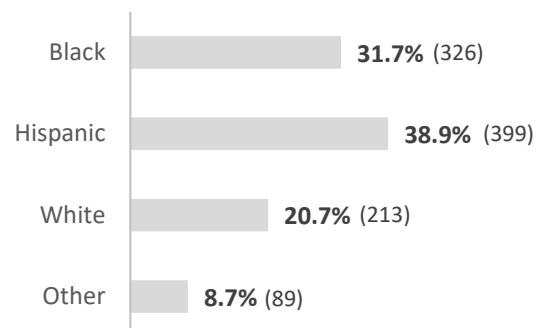
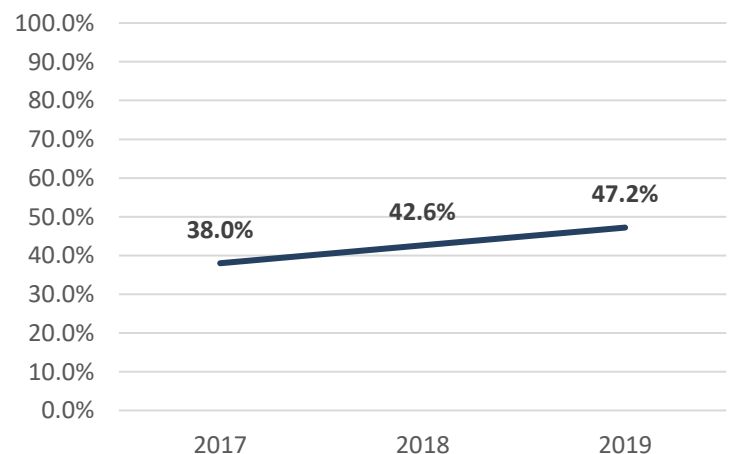


Figure 7.36 Total Felony Arrests (2017 - 2019)



(California Department of Justice, 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. However, unlike California, the number of juveniles who were processed within the department (taken into custody for committing a violation, but no referral is made to juvenile court or formal charges filed) has increased since 2016.

Additional Notes

A new law that goes into effect this year (2021) will dismantle California's Division of Juvenile Justice and transfer the responsibility of youth who commit serious crimes back to counties. The state will no longer accept convicted youth after July 2021 and facilities will shut down completely once the last youth in custody is released. There are currently 750 youth housed at three state facilities, two of which are in Stockton (Aguilera, 2020).

This new law 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; analysis specific to juvenile justice data for San Joaquin County for the calendar years 2018 and 2019; and JJCPA program data analysis over a fiscal year 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, other county agencies, the courts, police departments, schools, the community, and by the prosocial efforts of youth themselves.

As was noted in the previous section, practices aimed at preventing system involvement 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 JJCPA 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, provision

of basic needs, and combating intergenerational crime.

- Family Focused Intervention Team is a prevention based program that works with adult probationers aiming to give them the tools they need to be support their families and their children to be successful.
- 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.
- Via the Positive Youth Justice Initiative, CPFSJ, Fathers and Families of San Joaquin, 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 less total juvenile referrals in 2019 as compared to 2018 (with 2,157 in 2018 and 1,647 in 2019). Also, the number of petitions decreased from 2018 to 2019 (1,325 in 2018 and 1,097 in 2019). The percentage of felony arrests increased from 2017 to 2019 from 38.0% to 47.2%).

In general terms, it is critical to note that program such as the ones funded by JJCPA would be part of 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 of some of the most influential drivers of this positive change both in terms of what the research suggests needs 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, and evidence-based approaches to working with youth. The best possible example of the overall impact of JJCPA programming on juvenile crime is found in the arrest rate changes compared to changes in the nation, the state, and in San Joaquin County. More specifically, the national decrease in juvenile crime from 2018 to 2019 was 4%. For California the

decrease was 7% and for San Joaquin County the decrease was 23%. For a key comparison to a JJCPA-funded program, this is compared Probation Officers on Campus Program (a program that has seen dramatic reductions in arrest rates for almost two decades) that had a pre and post arrest decrease of 31.8% in 2018/2019.

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 2019/2020 fiscal year and/or historically.

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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