



SAN MATEO COUNTY **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL YOYG AND JJRBY
EVALUATION REPORT

2022-2023



ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

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

AUTHORS

Kim Carpenter, Ph.D.

Connie Chu, B.A.

Kimberly Gillette, M.P.H.

Claire Miller, Ph.D.

Sofia Stepanyan, Ph.D.

Graphic Design: Jesse Abelar

LOCATIONS

Bay Area:

1871 The Alameda, Suite 180

San Jose, CA 95126

Phone 408-247-8319

Central Coast:

55 Penny Lane, Suite 101

Watsonville, CA 95076

Phone 831-728-1356

Sacramento:

2351 Sunset Blvd., Suite 170-187

Rocklin, CA 95765

Phone 916-827-2811

www.appliedsurveyresearch.org

Contents

YOBG EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
Summary of Findings	2
YOBG BACKGROUND	3
YOBG EVALUATION PLAN AND METHODOLOGY	4
Data Collection	4
YOBG EVALUATION FINDINGS	6
Youth Profile.....	6
Services Provided	7
Program-Specific Outcomes for YOBG-funded CBOs.....	7
Population Reports	9
Booking Types	9
Youth Mental Health Assessments	11
Youths in the Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall (YSC-JH)	14
Youths in Camp Kemp.....	17
YOBG PROGRAMS OFFERED IN THE INSTITUTIONS SERVICES DIVISION.....	19
Programs and Services in Institutions Services Division	19
YOBG-Funded Contractors and Their Use of Evidence-Based and Promising Practices.....	22
Youths and Staff Feedback About Programs Offered in Institutions Services Division.....	24
JJRBG ANNUAL REPORT.....	27
JJRBG BACKGROUND	27
Program descriptions and challenges.....	27
JJRBG EVALUATION PLAN AND METHODOLOGY	28
JJRBG EVALUATION FINDINGS.....	29
Profile of Youths Served	29
Services Provided	29
Program-specific outcomes.....	29
JJRBG Contractors and Their Use of Evidence-Based and Promising Practices.....	30
APPENDIX A: CLEARINGHOUSES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES	34

YOBG Executive Summary

The Board of State and Community Corrections, through the State of California, provides an annual allocation to the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) through the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) to bolster the capacity of local communities by effectively implementing a continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency. In fiscal year (FY) 2022-23, YOBG funded contracts with four community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide job-readiness training, reentry case management, law-related education, yoga sessions, mindfulness workshops, arts classes, and a computer literacy pilot program for youth in custody at the following residential facilities:

- **Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall (YSC-JH)** – The YSC-JH is a secure detention facility providing rehabilitative, therapeutic, secondary and post-secondary education, reentry and other services to youth in the San Mateo County juvenile justice system. Youth reside in designated housing units and participate in programs facilitated by Probation staff, CBOs, volunteers, and county partners such as Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS).
- **Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls (Camp Kemp)** – Camp Kemp is a 30-bed residential facility that provides intensive rehabilitative services and programs for girls in the juvenile justice system. Guided by a commitment to gender-responsive services and restorative justice, the facility offers intervention programs implemented through a strengths-based approach that addresses such issues as abuse, violence, family relationships, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders.

The report’s findings are based on data from multiple sources:

- The Institutions Services Division Workload Analysis;
- The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Juvenile Detention Survey Profile;
- Youth mental health data collected by the Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) clinician;
- Incident reports in Juvenile Hall;
- Booking logs for Juvenile Hall;
- Diversion data for Juvenile Services Court/Diversion (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) Unit; and
- Units of service, performance measures, and inventory of evidence-based practices utilized by the four YOBG-funded CBOs.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The four YOBG-funded CBOs provided services to address youths' needs in fiscal year (FY) 2022-23. Funded CBOs served 263 unduplicated youths with an average of 18.6 hours of service per youth and 4.6 months in the program in the same period (Exhibit 1).¹

Exhibit 1. Key Findings: Youths and Services

YOUTHS AND SERVICES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
Number of Youths Served	73	195	263
Average Number of Hours of Service	24.4	17.9	18.6
Average Time in The Program	10.4	4.2	4.6

The following are highlights regarding the youths who received services in the Institutions Services Division:

- Approximately 23 youths resided per month on average in Juvenile Hall, and four youths per month at Camp Kemp. There were more male youths in Juvenile Hall compared with female youths.
- Overall, during FY 2022-23 the average proportion of youths aged 15-17 was 68% at Juvenile Hall and 67% at Camp Kemp.
- A total of 53 mental health assessments were performed during FY 2022-23, averaging seven mental health assessments each month.
- There were a total of 37 incident reports and 82 informational reports generated during FY 2022-23. Among the five most reported incidents, one in three (33%) incidents was related to use of force or mechanical restraints used, 16% for assault incidents between youth, 14% for suicidal statements, 12% for self-harm, and 7% for property destruction.
- Youths in custody at the YSC-JH and Camp Kemp had access to 24 unique programs. Of these programs:
 - 79% were offered in-person, 17% virtually and in-person, and 4% virtually
 - 17% were considered evidence-based programs
 - 46% were considered curriculum-based programs
 - 38% were considered staff-initiated programs

¹ The unduplicated youth count is an undercount of the actual number of youths served by programs because Art of Yoga started tracking their client service data from January 2021 and StarVista only reported data for some housing units.

YOBBG Background

An annual allocation to the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) is provided through the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBBG) from the Board of State and Community Corrections through the State of California. The purpose of the allocation is to promote the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency. In FY 2022-23, allocations from YOBBG supported job-readiness training, reentry case management, law-related education, yoga sessions, mindfulness workshops, arts classes, and a computer literacy pilot program. Funding also supported County mental health services and YSC-JH and Camp Kemp staff-led programming.

In 2020, the JJCC awarded three-year YOBBG-funded contracts to six CBOs to provide services at the YSC-JH and Camp Kemp (Exhibit 2). However, two CBOs (StarVista and Rape Trauma Services) withdrew from their contracts, leaving four that provided services during FY 2022-23. Note: Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) and Success Centers were also funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF) to provide services for out-of-custody youth.

Exhibit 2. Program Descriptions of YOBBG-Funded CBOs in FY 2022-23

YOBBG-FUNDED CBO	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Art of Yoga	AYP	AYP provides gender-responsive programming that combines health education, character development, yoga, breathing techniques, meditation, and creative arts and writing.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	FLY provides law-related education workshops, pre-release and reentry case management, reentry prosocial activities, one-on-one coaching, and career navigation workshops.
Mind Body Awareness	MBA	MBA provides classes focusing on mindfulness, stress and anxiety reduction, and emotion regulation.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides job-readiness training, computer literacy classes, and a visual arts program to help youths build upon their life skills

YOBG Evaluation Plan and Methodology

DATA COLLECTION

The following section details the process followed by Probation and Applied Survey Research (ASR) to monitor and collect data from all YOBG-funded programs provided by Probation and the four CBOs. All funded CBOs monitor their service delivery, and then report youth, service, and outcome data to Probation and to ASR. The methods and tools used to collect this information are described below.

Youth Demographics and Service Utilization from YOBG-Funded CBOs

YOBG-funded CBOs collected and entered two pieces of youth level data: demographics and service utilization (Exhibit 3). Together, the demographic and service datasets provided relevant information about the characteristics of youths receiving services and their length of involvement in services.

Exhibit 3. Youth and Services Data Collected by YOBG-Funded CBOs

DEMOGRAPHICS	SERVICE UTILIZATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • City and zip code of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service type (e.g., group counseling, individual counseling, yoga, reentry services, etc.) • Length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates) • Number of service hours

Youth Data from the Institutions Services Division

In addition, several types of data shared by Probation provided information about the youth population at the YSC-JH and Camp Kemp:

- **Institutions Services Division Workload Analysis** – Monthly divisional reports that include YSC-JH and Camp Kemp average daily population data and total number of bookings, releases, and commitments.
- **Juvenile Detention Survey Profile** – The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) requires all counties to complete monthly and quarterly Juvenile Detention Survey Profiles. These surveys gather pertinent data including average daily population, charge, disposition, gender, booking, mental health, average length of stay, and age.
- **Youth Mental Health Data** – Probation collects mental health data via the BHRS clinician. Mental health data were available for youths who received a mental health assessment between July 2022 and June 2023 (FY 2022-23).
- **Incident Reports in Juvenile Hall** – Incident reports are written by Probation staff to define, describe, and provide context to incidents within the juvenile facilities involving youths. These reports can provide an indication of the Juvenile Hall environment.

- **Booking Logs for Juvenile Hall** – Record of bookings for youths from San Mateo County or from out of the county, along with whether the offense was considered 707(b) and mandatory detention was required.²
- **Diversion Data for the Juvenile Services CRT/DIV (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) Unit** – Statistics indicating the successful or unsuccessful completion of six-month or 90-day diversion contracts.

Programs and Services Offered within the Institutions Services Division

Probation provided a list of programs and services offered within Juvenile Hall and Camp Kemp. Probation further categorized the programs and services into three categories:

- Evidence-based programs
- Curriculum-based programs
- Staff-initiated programs

Program-Specific Outcomes from YOBG-funded CBOs

CBOs collected their own program-specific outcome data. Short summaries of these results are presented in this report and in further detail in each program’s individual report.

² *Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b)* offenses include crimes considered serious and violent in nature. These crimes include murder, certain arson offenses, robbery, rape, kidnapping, attempted murder, assault with a firearm, assault with force likely to produce great bodily injury, discharge of firearm, offenses in which victim is over 65 or disabled, carjacking, and various other crimes.

YOBG Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2022-23, YOBG-funded CBOs served a combined total of 263 unduplicated youths. As shown in Exhibit 4, the majority of YOBG youths were served by FLY’s Reentry Program (43%), followed by AYP (39%).

Exhibit 4. Number and Percentage of Youths Served by Program

YOBG PROGRAMS	FY 20-21 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 21-22 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 22-23 (% OF TOTAL)
AYP	40 (55%)	78 (35%)	119 (39%)
FLY	34 (47%)	90 (40%)	132 (43%)
MBA	11 (15%)	18 (8%)	24 (8%)
SC	29 (40%)	18 (8%)	32 (10%)
UNDUPLICATED TOTAL	73	195	263

Note: The total across YOBG programs equals 307 youths instead of the 263 listed because some youths were served by more than one program.

Youth Demographics Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was available for 87% of youths served by YOBG-funded CBOs during FY 2022-23. As shown in Exhibit 5, 58% of all youths served identified as Hispanic/Latino, followed by 12% identifying as Black/African American, 9% identifying as Asian/Pacific Islander, 8% identifying as another ethnicity (Other), 7% identifying as White/Caucasian, and 6% identifying as Multi-Racial/Multi-Ethnic.

Exhibit 5. Race/Ethnicity Profile

YOBG PROGRAMS	HISPANIC/ LATINO	WHITE/ CAUCASIAN	BLACK/ AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	MULTI- RACIAL/ ETHNIC	OTHER
AYP	69%	8%	11%	8%	0%	4%
FLY	57%	6%	11%	7%	9%	10%
MBA	70%	4%	4%	13%	0%	9%
SC	0%	7%	39%	31%	23%	0%
TOTAL	58%	7%	12%	9%	6%	8%

Note: Total n=229, AYP n=103, FLY n=130, MBA n=23, SC n=13.

Of the 260 youths with available data (99% of all youths served), three out of four identified as males (75%), and the average age of the youths was 16.7 years old (Exhibit 6). On average, AYP served the youngest youths (16.5 years old), and SC served the oldest youths (17.3 years old).

Exhibit 6. Gender and Age Profile

YOBG PROGRAMS	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
AYP	71%	28%	1%	16.5
FLY	72%	28%	0%	16.7
MBA	92%	4%	4%	17.0
SC	94%	6%	0%	17.3
TOTAL	75%	24%	1%	16.7

Note: Total n=260, AYP n=119, FLY n=129, MBA n=24, SC n=32.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

Exhibit 7 shows the average length of participation ranged from 2 months (AYP) to 6 months (FLY), and the average hours of service provided per youth ranged from 15.3 hours for FLY to 17.7 hours for SC, reflecting differences in service dosage and participation.

Exhibit 7. Average Number of Months in Program and Average Hours of Service Received, per Youth

YOBG PROGRAMS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN PROGRAM	AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE RECEIVED PER CLIENT
AYP	2.0	16.2
FLY	6.0	15.3
MBA	2.8	15.7
SC	3.4	17.7

Note: AYP n=119, FLY n=132, MBA n=24, SC n=32.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES FOR YOBG-FUNDED CBOS

Art of Yoga (AYP)

AYP exceeded its target goals of 75% for each of its performance measures for FY 2022-23. Eighty percent (80%) of youths reported using tools for emotional regulation outside of class, 85% reported improvement in interpersonal skills and prosocial behavior, and 85% reported increased self-awareness and self-respect (Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 8. Program-Specific Outcomes for AYP

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Percent of youths who report using tools for emotional regulation outside of class	75%	80%
Percent of youths who report an improvement in interpersonal skills and pro-social behavior	75%	85%
Percent of youths who report increased self-awareness and self-respect	75%	85%

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

FLY met its FY 2022-23 targets on all performance measures. Specifically, 100% of youths reported that they have access to a positive role model, 92% were less likely to commit crimes and more likely to make healthy choices, 100% gained skills to resist negative peer pressure, and 96% noted improvement in attendance or performance in school (Exhibit 9). Fifty-four youths received reentry services which exceeded the program goal of 30 youths.

Exhibit 9. Program-Specific Outcomes for FLY

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Youths report they now have access to a positive adult role model	80%	100%
Youths report they are less likely to commit crimes and more likely to make healthier choices	75%	92%
Youths will gain the skills to resist negative peer pressure	80%	100%
Youths will report school improvement in attendance or performance	80%	96%
Number of youths who receive reentry services	30	54

Mind Body Awareness (MBA)

MBA met its targets for FY 2022-23 on all three performance measures. One hundred percent (100%) of youths reported improved emotional regulation, self-control, and stress reduction (Exhibit 10). Eighty percent (80%) of youths showed improved general behavior in Juvenile Hall. In addition, 80% of youths reported greater self-esteem, self-compassion, and empathy.

Exhibit 10. Program-Specific Outcomes for MBA

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Percent of youths who reported improved emotional regulation, self-control, and stress reduction	80%	100%
Percent of staff who reported improved general behavior in the hall	80%	80%
Percent of youths who reported greater self-esteem, self-compassion, and empathy	80%	80%

Success Centers (SC)

SC met all three performance measures (Exhibit 11). For each measure, 90% of the youths reported better engagement in academics, enhanced job readiness and life skills, and enhanced appreciation for the arts.

Exhibit 11. Program-Specific Outcomes for SC

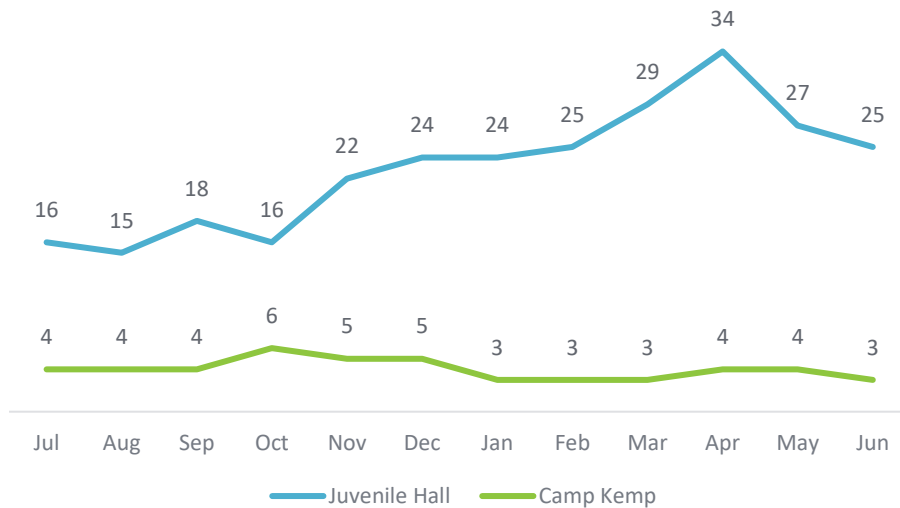
PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Participants will report better engagement with academics	80%	90%
Participants will report enhanced knowledge about job readiness and life skills	80%	90%
Participants will report enhanced appreciation for the arts	80%	90%

POPULATION REPORTS

Average Daily Population per Month

In FY 2022-23, the YSC-JH's average daily population ranged from 15 to 34 youths per month, averaging 23 for the year, and Camp Kemp’s ranged from three to six, averaging four for the year (Exhibit 12).

Exhibit 12. Average Daily Population by Month, FY 2022-23



Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

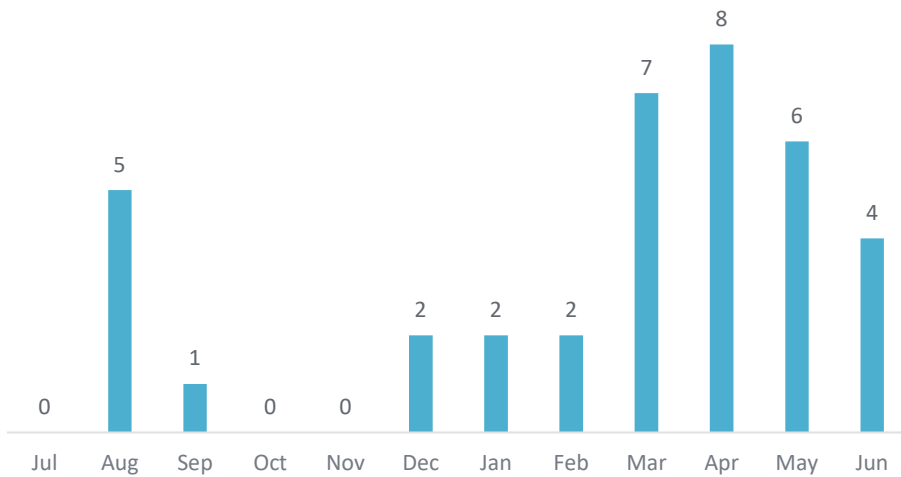
BOOKING TYPES

Probation Violation (WIC 777) Bookings

The total number of bookings for probation violations (WIC 777 cases) across the fiscal year was 37 (Exhibit 13).³ The highest number of bookings for probation violations (n=8) occurred in April 2023, and the lowest number (n=0) occurred in July, October, and November.

³ WIC 777 orders remove the youth from the custody of the parent, guardian, or relative and place them in the foster care system, or private institution or county institution. <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/welfare-and-institutions-code/wic-sect-777>

Exhibit 13. Number of Probation Violations WIC 777 Bookings, FY 2022-23

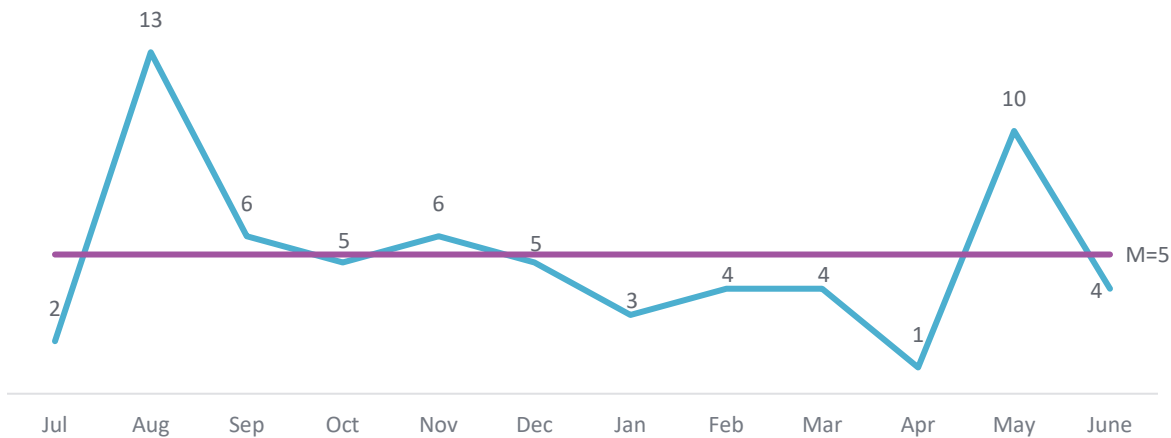


Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

Weapon-Related Bookings

There were 63 total weapon-related bookings across the fiscal year, with an average of 5 weapon-related bookings per month (Exhibit 14). The number of weapon-related bookings remained between one and six for most of the fiscal year, except in August (n=13) and May (n=10).

Exhibit 14. Number of Weapon Related Bookings, FY 2022-23



Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

In-County and Out-of-County Bookings

There were 144 Juvenile Hall bookings in FY 2022-23.⁴ Out of these, 91 were bookings of in-county youths, and 53 were considered out-of-county youths (Exhibit 15). A higher percentage of in-county (compared to out-of-county) bookings were 707(b) offenses (19%) and mandatory detention (36%).⁵ Overall, 14 cases were

⁴ This data only reflects bookings that resulted in new cases and does not include youths booked for probation violations.

⁵ Mandatory detention refers to youth who were transferred to San Mateo Juvenile Probation Department from another county's juvenile hall, arrested on a warrant, or arrested on a 707(b) offense.

considered a 707(b) offense and required mandatory detention across in-county and out-of-county bookings. Of the 17 in-county bookings that were considered 707(b) offenses, 11 received mandatory detention.

Exhibit 15. Number of In-County and Out-of-County Bookings, FY 2022-23

	IN-COUNTY BOOKINGS	OUT-OF-COUNTY BOOKINGS
Total Bookings	91	53
707(b) Offense	17 (19%)	4 (8%)
Mandatory Detention	33 (36%)	5 (9%)
707(b) Offense and had Mandatory Detention	11 (12%)	3 (6%)
Unknown	20 (22%)	29 (55%)

Source: Booking Logs for Juvenile Hall. Note: Unknown specifies that “Yes” or “No” not indicated for both 707(b) Offense and Mandatory Detention.

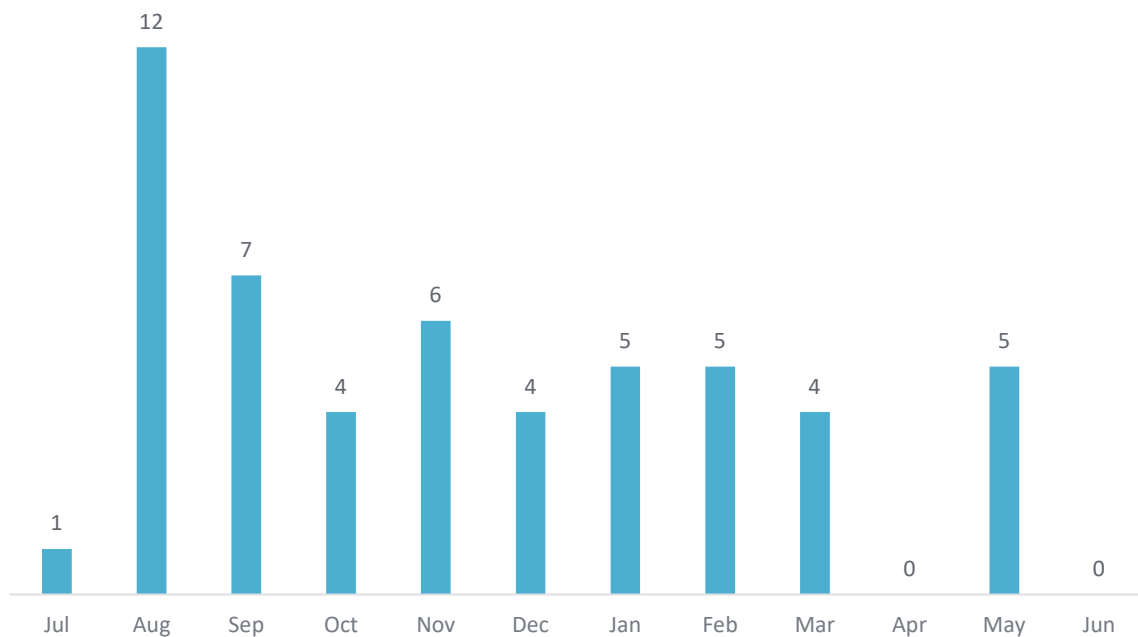
YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

The data in the following section include 53 youths in the Institutional Services Division for whom data was available in FY 2022-23. Mental health data for youth primary and secondary mental health diagnoses as well as primary and secondary AOD use are not available to report this year due to a high percentage of missing information. Missing information for youth MH assessments in FY 2022-23, in contrast to prior years, was largely due in part to blocked, sealed, or refused assessments, or youth who were out-of-county.

Number of Mental Health Assessments

There were seven mental health assessments on average per month from July 2022 to June 2023 (Exhibit 16). The number of mental health assessments ranged from zero in April and June 2023 to 12 in August 2022.

Exhibit 16. Number of Mental Health Assessments, FY 2022-23



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician; n=53. Sample includes those youths who received a MH assessment and whose records were not blocked, sealed, were not out-of-county, or who did not refuse assessment.

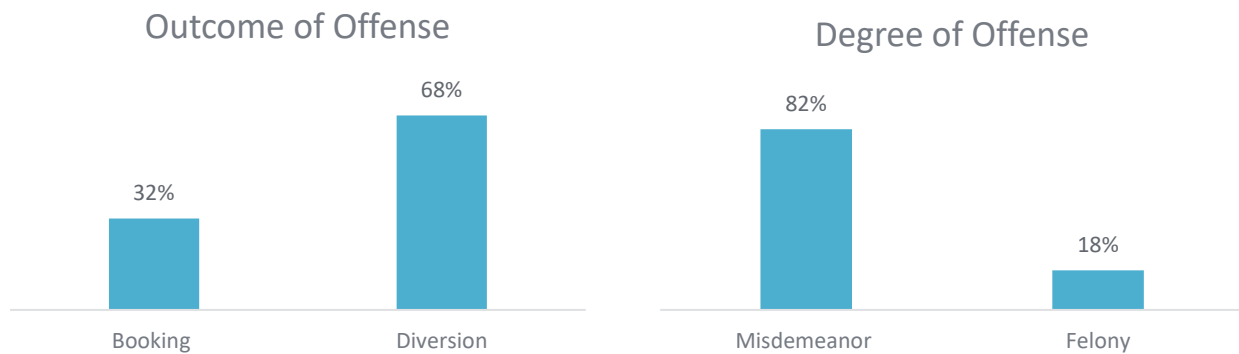
Profile of Youths with Mental Health Assessments

The average age of youths who received a mental health assessment was 15, and 69% were male. Most youths (96%) identified as straight/heterosexual, and 2% identified as pansexual or unsure. Three out of five youths with assessments identified as Hispanic/Latino/Spanish Origin (62%), 19% identified as White/Caucasian, 11% identified as another ethnicity (Other), 4% identified as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Tongan, and 2% identified as Black/African American or Asian.

Outcome and Degree of Offense of Youths with a Mental Health Assessment

Of the youths with a mental health assessment, about one in three youths (32%) were booked and approximately two in three youths were in diversion (68%). Eighty-two percent were charged with a misdemeanor and 18% were charged with a felony.

Exhibit 17. Proportion of Youths Who Received a Mental Health Assessment by Outcome and Degree of Offense, FY 2022-23



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician. Note: n=50 (Missing n=3). Sample includes those youths who received a MH assessment and whose records were not blocked, sealed, were not out-of-county, or who did not refuse assessment.

Patterns of Abuse or Neglect

As shown in Exhibit 18, 17% of youths with a mental health assessment had experienced some form of abuse or neglect (general, emotional, physical, and/or sexual), 11% reported experiencing a single form of abuse or neglect, 3% reported experiencing two forms of abuse or neglect (mainly general and physical), and 3% reported experiencing three forms of abuse or neglect (mainly general, emotional, and physical).

Exhibit 18. Patterns of Abuse or Neglect Among Youths Who Receive a Mental Health Assessment, FY 2022-23

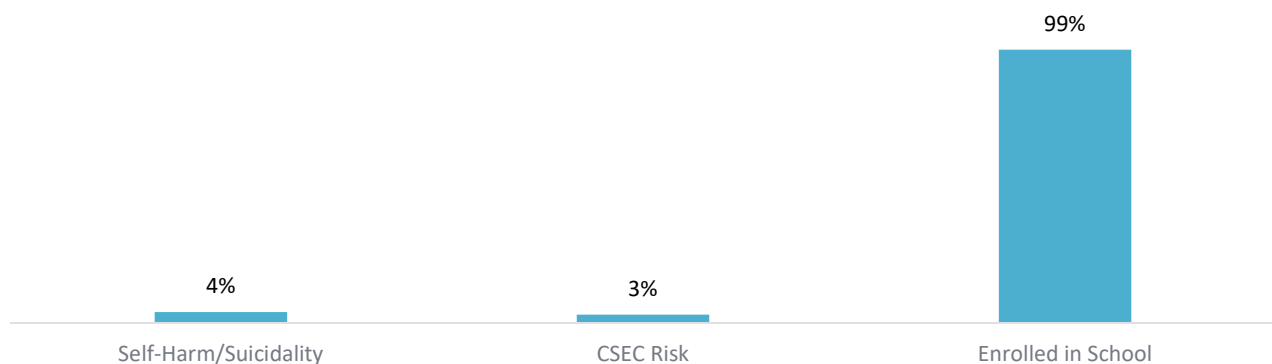
	GENERAL	EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	% DIAGNOSED
Single Form	√				3%
		√			3%
			√		6%
TOTAL SINGLE FORM					11%
Two Forms		√		√	3%
TOTAL TWO FORMS					3%
Three Forms	√	√		√	3%
TOTAL THREE FORMS					3%
Any Form					17%

Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician. Note: n=35 (Missing n=16; Unsure n=2). Sample includes those youths who received a MH assessment and whose records were not blocked, sealed, were not out-of-county, or who did not refuse assessment.

Self-Harm/Suicidality, CSEC Risk, and School Enrollment

Among the 53 youths for whom data were available, 4% had engaged in self-harm/suicidality, and 3% had been or stated they are currently a target for sexual exploitation (Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) risk); 99% were enrolled in school (Exhibit 19).

Exhibit 19. Incidence of Self-Harm/Suicidality, CSEC Risk, and School Enrollment Among Youths Who Received a Mental Health Assessment, FY 2022-23

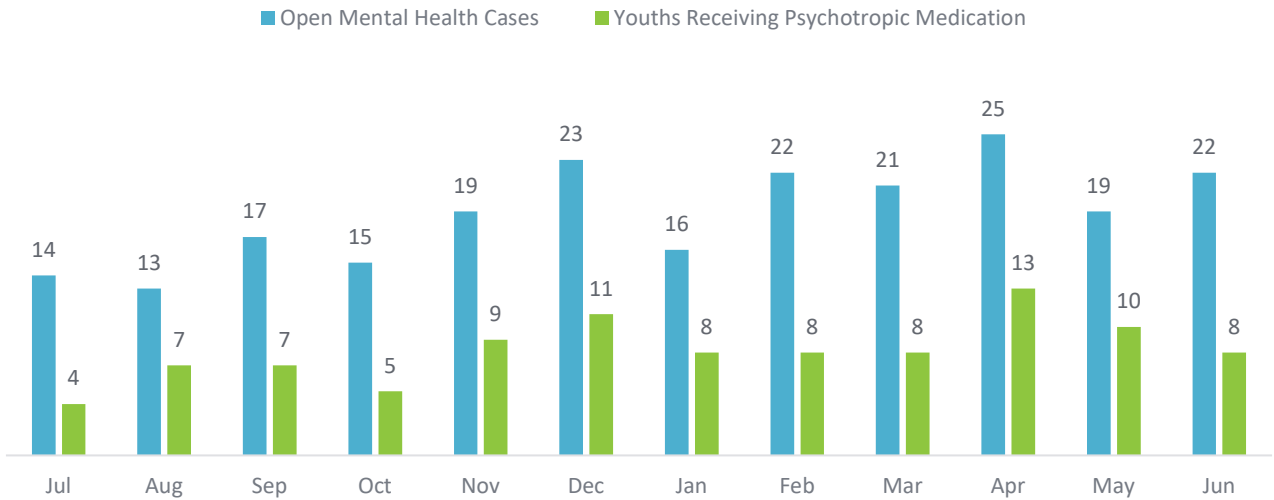


Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician. Note: n=17-41. Sample includes those youths who received a MH assessment and whose records were not blocked, sealed, were not out-of-county, or who did not refuse assessment.

Mental Health Cases and Use of Psychotropic Medication

Data from 12 months (July 2022 to June 2023) showed an average of 19 open mental health cases per month and nine youths receiving psychotropic medication. Thus, on average nearly half (43%) of youths with open mental health cases received psychotropic medication (Exhibit 20).

Exhibit 20. Open Mental Health Cases and Youths Receiving Psychotropic Medication, FY 2022-23



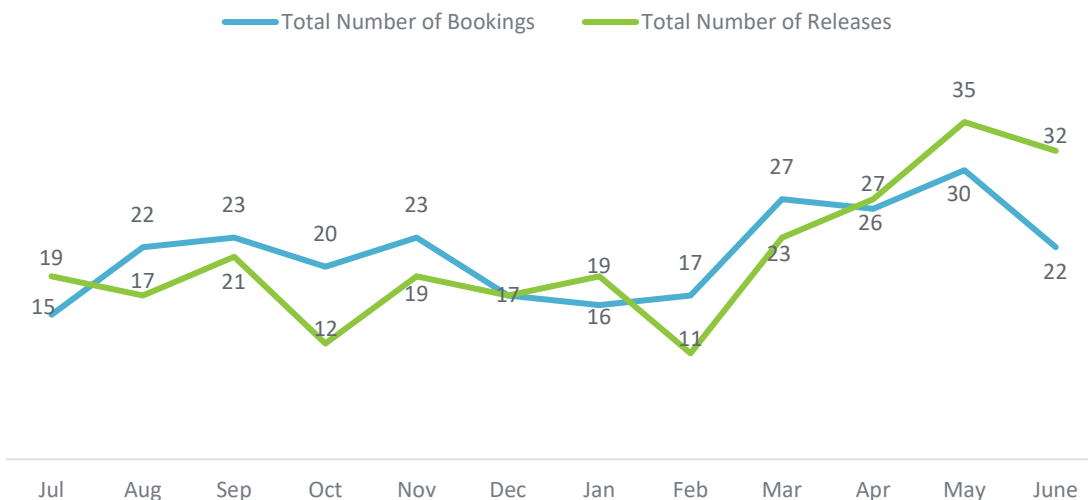
Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

YOUTHS IN THE YOUTH SERVICES CENTER-JUVENILE HALL (YSC-JH)

Total Number of Bookings and Releases

The total number of bookings at the YSC-JH for FY 2022-23 was 258, and the number of releases was 252 (Exhibit 21). The number of bookings and releases showed a mixed pattern of increase and decrease through the fiscal year, with greater increases in bookings and releases occurring around the end of the third quarter through quarter four (March –June), with somewhat lower numbers of bookings and releases in July and also from December through February.

Exhibit 21. Juvenile Hall Total Number of Bookings and Releases per Month, FY 2022-23

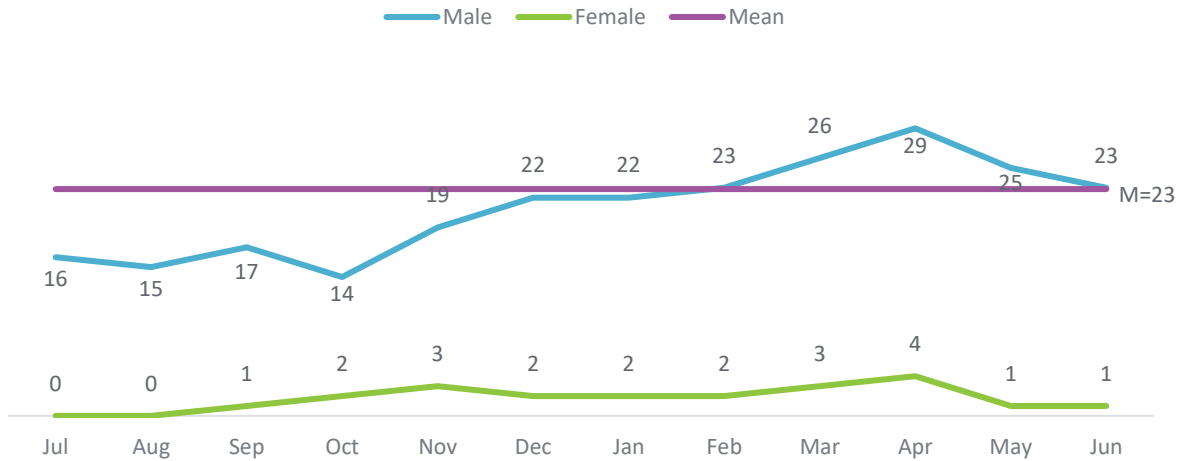


Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population per Month by Gender

In FY 2022-23, the average daily population of the YSC-JH was 23 youths. Males had a much higher average daily population (M=21; Exhibit 22) compared with females (M=2).

Exhibit 22. Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population per Month by Gender, FY 2022-23

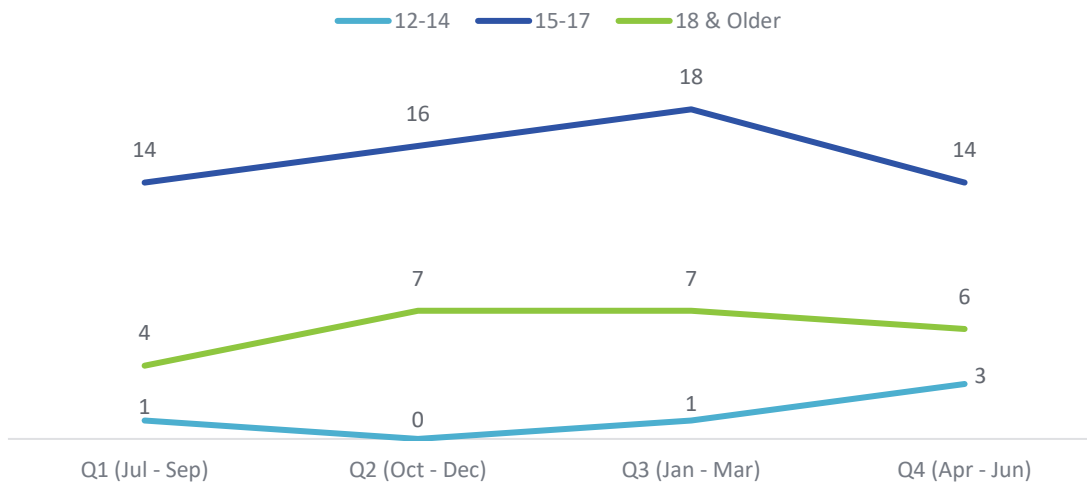


Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis. Note: Daily population information for youth who identified as non-binary not featured.

Age of Youths Who Received Services in Juvenile Hall by Quarter

Overall, the average proportion of youths in Juvenile Hall during FY 2022-23 was 68% for youths 15 to 17 years old, followed by 26% who were 18 years of age and older, and 5% were 12 to 14 years old (Exhibit 23). The number of youths aged 15 to 17 rose slightly in quarters two and three (16 and 18, respectively) and returned to the same level recorded the first and fourth quarters of the fiscal year (n=14). The number of youths aged 12 to 14 showed slight fluctuations (range 0-3), while the number of youths aged 18 and older also rose slightly and then declined after quarter one (range 4-7).

Exhibit 23. Number of Youths in Juvenile Hall by Age Each Quarter, FY 2022-23



Source: Quarterly Juvenile Detention Profile Survey.

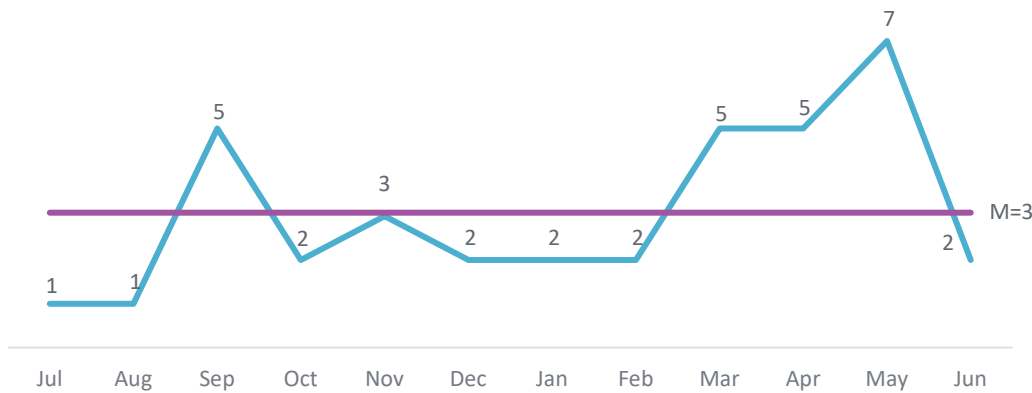
Incident Reports as an Indicator of the Juvenile Hall Environment

Incident reports in the Juvenile Hall for FY 2022-23 provided important information about the juvenile hall environment. Overall, there were 37 incident reports and 82 informational reports filed.

Trend in the Number of Unique Incidents

An average of 3 incidents occurred per month in FY 2022-23. Exhibit 24 shows that the highest number of incidents was seven in May 2022. Incidents decreased after September 2022 before increasing from March through May, followed by fewer incidents in June 2023.

Exhibit 24. Number of Incidents at Juvenile Hall, FY 2022-23



Source: Incident Reports in Juvenile Hall.

Incident Types as Indicators of the Juvenile Hall Environment

Exhibit 25 includes a breakdown of every incident type that occurred in the fiscal year. The total number of incident types (43) is higher than the total number of incident reports (37) because some incident reports include more than one incident type. One in three (33%) incident types were related to *Use of force or mechanical restraints used*, 16% for *Assault incidents between youth*, 14% for *Suicidal statements*, 12% for *Self-harm*, and 7% for *Property destruction*.

Exhibit 25. Frequency of Incident Types, FY 2022-23

INCIDENT TYPES	N	%
Use of Force/Mechanical Restraints Used by Incident	14	33%
Assault Incidents between Youth	7	16%
Suicidal Statement	6	14%
Self-Harm	5	12%
Property Destruction	3	7%
Threats to Staff or Staff Injury	2	5%
Staff Injuries while Responding	2	5%
Safety Room Placements	1	2%
Assault on Staff by Youth	1	2%
Charges Filed	1	2%
Suicidal Attempts	1	2%
TOTAL	43	100%

Source: Incident Reports in the Juvenile Hall.

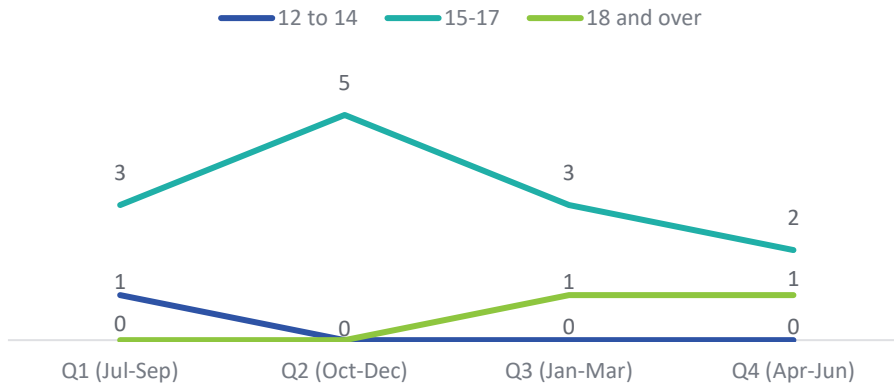
YOUTHS IN CAMP KEMP

Camp Kemp is a 30-bed residential facility designed for adolescent females who are wards of the juvenile court and committed to the Gaining Independence and Reclaiming Lives Successfully (GIRLS) program.

Age of Youths Served by Quarter

Exhibit 26 shows the number of youths in Camp Kemp by age each quarter. Of the nine girls served in Camp Kemp, six girls (67%) were 15 to 17 years old, one girl was 18 years and older (11%), and two girls were 12 to 14 years old (22%).

Exhibit 26. Number of Youths in Camp Kemp by Age Each Quarter, FY 2022-23



Source: Institutions data provided by Probation.

Total Number of Commitments and Releases Across

Five girls were committed to, and six girls were released from Camp Kemp during FY 2022-23 (Exhibit 27). Two of the released girls went to Phase II of the GIRLS program, residing at home in San Mateo County and attending school, mental health counseling, and other programs at Camp Kemp. Four of the released girls returned to Sonoma County (see Partnership Highlight).

Exhibit 27. Camp Kemp Total Number of Commitments and Releases, FY 2022-23



Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

Partnership Highlight

In addition to girls residing in San Mateo County, Camp Kemp also housed girls from Sonoma County under a shared Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County of Sonoma Probation Department for residential treatment of Sonoma County juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. In FY 2022-23, four girls ages 14 to 16 years old from Sonoma County were housed at Camp Kemp. All girls were detained for an average of 186 days (ranging from 29 to 262 days) and were on average provided 36 mental health sessions (ranging from seven to 44 sessions). The MOU with Sonoma County agreement was sunsetted at the end of FY 2022-23.

YOBBG Programs Offered in the Institutions Services Division

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN INSTITUTIONS SERVICES DIVISION

Youth services and programs take place every day of the week at YSC-JH and Camp Kemp. While youths are invited and encouraged to attend all programs, specific programming for each youth is also determined by those that are court-appointed, assigned by a Deputy Probation Officer (DPO), or selected by Institutions Services Managers (ISMs) or Group Supervisors (GSs) on the housing units based upon the individual needs of youths. Exhibit 28 provides a complete list of all youth programming in YSC-JH and Camp Kemp, broken out by those considered evidence-based programs and services that are integrating evidence-based practices (EBP), curriculum-based programs and services, and staff-initiated informal programs and services.

Based on data provided by Probation, a total of 24 programs are offered at the YSC-JH and Camp Kemp. Of those programs:

- Four programs (17%) were considered evidence-based programs;
- Eleven programs (46%) were considered curriculum-based programs; and
- Nine programs (38%) were considered staff-initiated programs.

Programs were offered in-person (n=19, 79%), in-person and virtual (n=4, 17%), and virtual only (n=1, 4%).

Exhibit 28. Programs and Services in the Institutions Services Division

PROGRAM/ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT*	HOUSING UNITS		
			PINE 4	FORREST 3	CAMP KEMP
EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS					
Art of Yoga (YOBG-funded)	Provides gender-responsive programming that combines health education, character development, yoga, breathing techniques, meditation, creative arts, and writing	V,I	X	X	X
Fresh Lifelines for Youth (YOBG-funded)	Provides law-related education workshops, reentry case management, reentry prosocial activities, coaching, education, and career navigation workshops	V,I	X	X	X
YMCA of SF (Funded by BHRS)	Juvenile Sexual Responsibility Program (JSRP) – A group program that helps youth sexual offenders cope with challenging emotions like anger, anxiety, and depression in a positive and healthy way, incorporating a Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics	I	X	X	
YMCA of SF (Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant-funded)	Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) – A 10-week group program for youth with non-sexual offenses that teaches boundaries, consent, self-regulation, and other themes related to building healthy relationships	I	X		X
CURRICULUM-BASED PROGRAMS					
A Brighter Day	Provides job training for youth	I			X
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	Provides youths a group of principles to help expel the obsession to drink and enable them to become happy and whole	I			X
Narcotics Anonymous (NA)	Provides basic messages of recovery so that youth involved with drugs can overcome addiction		X	X	X
Arts Unity Movement (Funded by BHRS)	Creative arts through music and conversation	I	X	X	X
Bible Study	Provides youths the opportunity to participate in faith-based groups	I	X	X	X
Large Muscle Activity	All youth are provided the opportunity to participate in large muscle activity (i.e., structured sports, physical activities) seven days a week for at least an hour each day	I	X	X	X
Mind Body Awareness (YOBG-funded)	Services focused on mindfulness, stress and anxiety reduction, and emotion regulation	V,I	X	X	
Project Change	Provides youths who have completed high school the opportunity to continue education into the community college arena	V	X	X	X
Success Centers (YOBG-funded)	Services focused on job-readiness training and life skills, visual arts, and computer literacy.	V,I	X	X	
The Beat Within	Weekly creative writing workshops through which youth can develop their literacy skills and publish their work in a semi-monthly magazine	I	X	X	
WhyTry	Teaches critical social and emotional skills	I	X	X	X
STAFF-INITIATED PROGRAMS					
Cooking and Baking	Basic culinary arts	I			X
Essay Program	Critical thinking and creative writing	I		X	
Garden Program	Horticultural training in creating on-site gardens	I	X	X	X
Animal Therapy	Youths learn patience and responsibility caring for chickens at the YSC and Camp Kemp	I	X	X	X

PROGRAM/ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT*	HOUSING UNITS		
			PINE 4	FORREST 3	CAMP KEMP
Bold and Beautiful Facials	Importance of facial hygiene and maintenance	I			X
Book Club	Forum to discover new books, increase literacy, and focus on literary critique	I		X	
Volunteer Services	Camp Kemp youth participate in volunteer services such as Samaritan House food deliveries	I			X
Life Skills	Resume writing and interview skills, DMV preparation, hygiene, and etiquette are a few examples of soft skills taught to the youth by staff	I	X	X	X
Omega	Staff-led speaker series where outside speakers and credible messengers speak to youth about changing behaviors and eradicating violence in the community	I	X	X	X

Note: * Program formats were offered virtually, in-person, or both. V=Virtual and I=In-Person.

YOBB-FUNDED CONTRACTORS AND THEIR USE OF EVIDENCE-BASED AND PROMISING PRACTICES

For several years, Probation has prioritized using evidence-based practices (EBPs) among its contracted service providers. Beginning in 2020, all YOBB-funded CBOs were asked to list the practices and curricula of their YOBB-funded programs. ASR conducted a thorough search through evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to verify programs as “evidence-based” or as a “promising practice.”

Exhibits 29 through 32 detail the practices reported by YOBB-funded CBOs for FY 2022-23, along with a quality rating of the supportive evidence for effectiveness. An explanation of how each practice is implemented can be found in each organization’s evaluation report. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix A.

Exhibit 29. Practices Implemented by AYP

PRACTICE	RATING
Trauma-informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ⁶
Wise Inside Curricula (based on Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics)	Although not recognized as evidence-based or promising practice on its own, the curriculum is informed by the evidence-based model. ⁷

Exhibit 30. Practices Implemented by FLY

PRACTICE	RATING
Law Related Education	Although not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice on its own, the program incorporates the evidence-based practice of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.
Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)	The practice of SEL was rated effective in reducing students’ conduct problems and emotional stress. ⁸
Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ⁹
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ¹⁰ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in

⁶ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

⁷ Perry, B.D. (2009). Examining child maltreatment through a neurodevelopmental lens: Clinical application of the neurosequential model of therapeutics. *Journal of Loss and Trauma*, 14, 240-255. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15325020903004350>

⁸ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd>

⁹ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

¹⁰ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

	mental health treatment, ¹¹ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ¹²
Critical Time Intervention	The intervention is rated as evidence-based practice according to the Evidence-Based Practice Center. ^{13,14}
Harm Reduction	Although not rated as evidence-based, it is recognized as an effective intervention for alcohol and substance abuse. ^{15,16}

Exhibit 31. Practices Implemented by MBA

PRACTICE	RATING
Trauma-Informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ¹⁷
Mindfulness-Based Interventions	Evidence-based model according to empirical evidence.
Empathy-Building Exercises	Emerging practice not yet rated for evidence base.
Emotional Intelligence	Although not recognized as evidence-based or a promising practice on its own, many promising programs for adolescents feature increasing emotional intelligence. ¹⁸
Communication Skills	Although not recognized as evidence-based or promising practice on its own, many promising programs for anger reduction feature increasing communication skills. ¹⁹

¹¹ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

¹² OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

¹³ Evidence-Based Practice Center (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://ebpcenter.umaryland.edu/Training-Topics/Critical-Time-Intervention/>

¹⁴ Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/critical-time-intervention/>

¹⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Harm Reduction. <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction>

¹⁶ Logan, D. E., & Marlatt, G. A. (2010). Harm Reduction Therapy: A Practice-Friendly Review of Research. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 66(2), 201–214. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20669>

¹⁷ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

¹⁸ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2019, November). keepin' it REAL (kiR). [https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/keepin-it-real-kiR/#:~:text=keepin'%20it%20REAL%20\(kiR\)%20Middle%20School%20Program%20is%20a,such%20as%20drug%20refusal%20efficacy](https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/keepin-it-real-kiR/#:~:text=keepin'%20it%20REAL%20(kiR)%20Middle%20School%20Program%20is%20a,such%20as%20drug%20refusal%20efficacy)

¹⁹ Reilly, P.M., & Shopshire, M.S. (2019). Anger Management for Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health Clients: A Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy Manual. SAMHSA Publication No. PEP19-02-01-001. https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/anger_management_manual_508_compliant.pdf

Exhibit 32. Practices Implemented by SC

PRACTICE	RATING
Growth Mindset	This is a research-based practice based upon empirical evidence. ²⁰
Job-Readiness Training	This training is not yet rated but is informed by employment and training-related programs that are research-based or promising.
Life-Skills Training	This training is not yet rated but is informed by skill-building training and curricula that are research-based or promising.
Microsoft Digital Literacy Class	This training is not yet rated.
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ²¹ Elsewhere this is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ²² but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ²³

YOUTH AND STAFF FEEDBACK ABOUT PROGRAMS OFFERED IN INSTITUTIONS SERVICES DIVISION

Twice during the fiscal year, the Institutions Services Division surveyed youths and staff about the quality and effectiveness of services provided at the YSC-JH and Camp Kemp. The youth survey assessed youths’ experiences, learning, and satisfaction, and the staff survey asked staff to share their impressions on the degree to which programs were supporting the needs of youths.

A total of 35 surveys were completed by youths in three units: Camp Kemp, Pine 4, and Forrest 3. The survey asked youths to self-report on a series of questions including, but not limited to, helpfulness of the programs, engagement/interest in each program, and overall rating of each program. Twenty-two surveys were completed in January 2023 and 27 surveys were completed in June 2023. The results discussed below are combined across these two time points.

Staff were asked to rate their perceptions of how helpful each program was in meeting the needs of the youths and the level of engagement and interest shown by the youths for each program. A total of 48 surveys were completed by staff at two time points: 22 surveys were completed in January and 26 surveys completed in April. The results discussed below are combined across these two time points.

²⁰ Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(1), 33-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33>

²¹ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

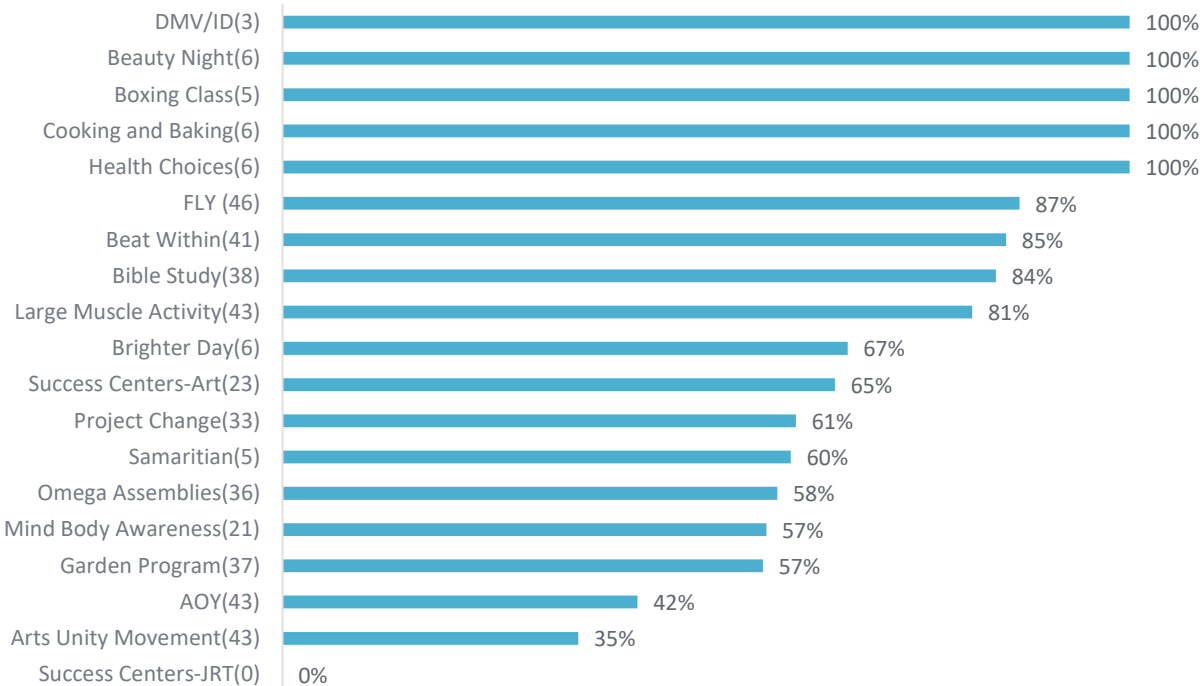
²² Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

²³ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

Youth Ratings of Helpfulness of Programs

Exhibit 33 shows the percentage of youths who reported that a program was either “very” or “extremely” helpful. *DMV/ID*, *Beauty Night*, *Boxing Class*, *Cooking and Baking*, and *Health Choices* were reported as helpful programs by all youths who participated in these services.

Exhibit 33. Percentage of Youths Rating Each Program as “Very” or “Extremely” Helpful

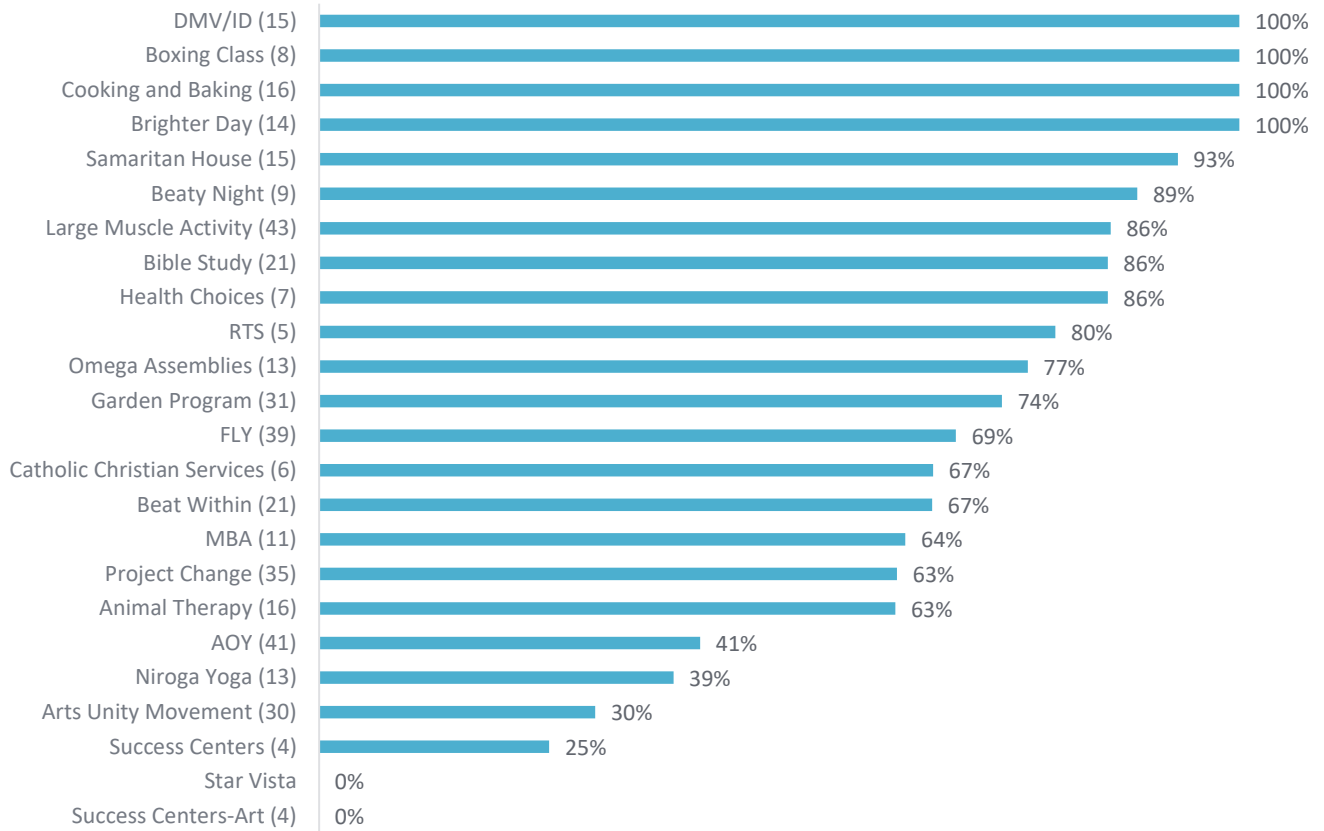


Note: The number of youths ratings per program are displayed in parentheses next to the program name. Response options included: 1=Not at All, 2=A little, 3=Somewhat, 4=Very, 5=Extremely.

Staff Perspectives on the Helpfulness of Programs

Exhibit 34 shows the percentage of staff who rated programs as “very” or “extremely” helpful in meeting the needs of the youth. *Cooking and Baking*, *Boxing Class*, *Brighter Day*, and *DMV/ID* were programs that were rated highly by every staff member who participated in the survey. This was closely aligned with the programs that were rated as most helpful by youth.

Exhibit 34. Percentage of Staff Rating Program “Very” or “Extremely” Helpful



Note: The number of staff ratings per program are displayed in parentheses next to the program name. Response options included: 1=Not at All, 2=A little, 3=Somewhat, 4=Very, 5=Extremely.

JJRBG ANNUAL REPORT

JJRBG BACKGROUND

Senate Bill 823 (2020) and Senate Bill 92 (2021) directed the gradual closure of the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and transferred the responsibility of custody, supervision, and care of juveniles to county jurisdictions. The new laws have provided resources to counties to undertake this responsibility through the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) program. In Fiscal Year 2022-23, Probation used JJRBG funds to support contracts with Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) and Urban Services YMCA of San Francisco for the DJJ-realignment population.

SOARR Program

In response to the new laws, Probation worked with system partners to create the Success and Opportunities Aspiring Readiness for Reentry (SOARR) Program, to house and treat youth who were previously eligible to be committed to DJJ. These include youth adjudicated for 707(b)²⁴ and 290.008²⁵ offenses and deemed unsuitable by the court for less restrictive settings. Youth committed to the SOARR program will face longer stays than other youth being treated and housed at the Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall (YSC-JH). SOARR commitments could remain in custody up to age 25, depending on the seriousness of their offense. San Mateo County anticipates one to three youth entering the SOARR program each year. The program's first commitment came in November 2022 and there were no other commitments last fiscal year.

Services Provided

FLY provided reentry and life skills services to one youth in the SOARR program, as well as three former DJJ youths on supervision in the community. YMCA of San Francisco made available its Juvenile Sexual Responsibility and Sexual Violence Prevention programs; however, due to lack of enrollment, participation was limited to non-SOARR youth at Camp Kemp in FY 2022-23.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND CHALLENGES

FLY

FLY's JJRBG-funded services include 1) pre- and post-release case management informed by the Critical Time Intervention approach; 2) post-release activities where youth receiving case management have the opportunity to engage in prosocial and civic engagement/community service events with their peers in a safe, supportive environment; and 3) STAY FLY workshops at the YSC-JH for youths in the SOARR program. STAY FLY workshops are specifically designed to address needs and skills of the Transition Aged Youth (TAY) population (18–25-year-olds), while FLY's case management engages with young people via a peer-support approach rather than a

²⁴ *Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b)* offenses include crimes considered serious and violent in nature. These crimes include murder, certain arson offenses, robbery, rape, kidnapping, attempted murder, assault with a firearm, assault with force likely to produce great bodily injury, discharge of firearm, offenses in which victim is over 65 or disabled, carjacking, and various other crimes.

²⁵ California Penal Code section 290.008 refers to sexual offences.

mentor/guidance approach. STAY FLY workshops cover topics such as employment and housing, as well as covering areas where young people’s legal “adult” status changes their risks of arrest and incarceration. All workshops are designed to be discussion-based, trauma-informed, and built to develop the critical Social Emotional Learning skills that young people need to succeed long-term. Post-release case management typically lasts nine months, with some extensions given if youth need more support. During case management, youth work on key goals, like completing or continuing their education, securing stable, well-paying jobs, and finding and maintaining stable housing.

Among the challenges FLY faced in ramping up its JJRBG-funded services was the small number of DJJ reentry youths on probation in the community which made it difficult to schedule group events at times when everyone could attend. Additionally, there were challenges in providing services to the one SOARR youth in-custody due to conflicting schedules. This resulted in delays in FLY providing the youth with a computer and school supplies as was planned. FLY also noted the need for affordable housing and stable employment as major issues facing DJJ reentry youth.

YMCA

YMCA offered two group counseling programs to the SOARR and DJJ reentry populations: its Juvenile Sexual Responsibility Program (JSRP), designed for adolescents and young adults who have been convicted of a sexual offense, and its Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) program, designed for those who have not been convicted of sexual offenses. However, YMCA was unable to find willing participants for these programs among the low number of DJJ reentry youths on probation in the community. Ultimately, only one referral showed interest in the programs but was unable to enroll. Similarly, the low number of youths in the SOARR program made it impossible to offer group programs in that setting.

As an alternative, YMCA agreed to offer its JJRBG-funded SVP program at Camp Kemp. The group included three female youths who met weekly with a clinician for 10 weeks to receive counseling about the prevention of sexual and relational violence. Among the challenges cited by the clinician was navigating interpersonal conflicts within the group. The clinician noted that conducting individual assessments of each participant beforehand could help to better understand the group dynamics.

JJRBG Evaluation Plan and Methodology

As this was the first year youth were served in the SOARR program, Probation and Applied Survey Research (ASR) created an evaluation plan to monitor the service delivery. The plan took into account the deliverables necessary for the JJRBG program and information Probation was interested in collecting, such as client stories. ASR sought feedback from the JJRBG-funded CBOs on the data collection plan. Probation and ASR created four tracking tools: two for Probation (institutions and reentry) and one for each CBO (FLY and YMCA). All funded CBOs monitored their service delivery, and then reported youth, service, and outcome data to Probation and to ASR. Exhibit 35 details the demographic and service utilization data collected.

Exhibit 35. Youth and Services Data Collected by JJRBG-Funded CBOs

DEMOGRAPHICS	SERVICE UTILIZATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • Zip code of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service type (e.g., group counseling, individual counseling, yoga, reentry services, etc.) • Length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates) for in-custody and post-release • Number of service hours • Number of multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) attended by CBO

Program-Specific Outcomes from JJRBG-funded CBOs

CBOs collected their own program-specific outcome data. Short summaries of these results are presented in this report and in further detail in each program’s individual report.

Client success stories were also collected but given the small number of youths, information will not be reported this year.

JJRBG Evaluation Findings

PROFILE OF YOUTHS SERVED

In FY 2022-23, JJRBG-funded CBOs served a combined total of seven unduplicated youths. Due to the small sample size (n<10), individual demographic data will not be reported.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

Exhibit 36 shows the average length of participation for FLY was 6.5 months (FLY) and for YMCA was 2.0 months, and the average hours of service provided per youth for FLY was 19.6 and for YMCA was 10.0.

Exhibit 36. Average Number of Months in Program and Average Hours of Service Received per Youth

JJRBG PROGRAMS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN PROGRAM	AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE RECEIVED PER CLIENT
FLY	6.5	19.6
YMCA	2.0	10.0

Note: FLY n=4, YMCA n=3.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

FLY exceeded all performance measure targets for FY 2022-23 (Exhibit 37). All youth (100%) reported they have more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure, they are less likely to break the law and more likely to make healthy life choices, they have hope for the future and want to make positive changes, and they completed at least one goal from their service plan.

Exhibit 37. Program-Specific Outcomes for FLY

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Transition-aged youth (TAY) who report that they have more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	100%
TAY who report that they are less likely to break the law and more likely to make healthy life choices	75%	100%
TAY who report that they have hope for the future and want to make positive changes	80%	100%
TAY who enroll and complete case management will achieve at least one goal from their service plan	100%	100%

YMCA had three program-specific performance measures for FY 2022-23 (Exhibit 38). They exceeded all targets with 100% of youths not re-offending, improving their knowledge of boundaries, consent, relationship skills, and problematic sexual behavior, and improving as measured in Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS).

Exhibit 38. Program-Specific Outcomes for YMCA

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 22-23 TARGET	FY 22-23 RESULTS
Percent of youth with prior sexual offenses who do not re-offend during the time between four months after admission and one year after completing the program	90%	100%
Percent of youth without prior sexual offenses will improve knowledge of boundaries, consent, relationship skills, and problematic sexual behavior via pre-post survey	80%	100%
Percent of youth without prior sexual offenses will show improvement as measured by PCOMS	80%	100%

JJRBG CONTRACTORS AND THEIR USE OF EVIDENCE-BASED AND PROMISING PRACTICES

Probation prioritizes using evidence-based practices (EBPs) among its contracted service providers. All JJRBG-funded CBOs were asked to list the practices and curricula of their JJRBG-funded programs. ASR conducted a thorough search through evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to verify programs as “evidence-based” or as a “promising practice”.

Exhibits 39 and 40 detail the practices reported by JJRBG-funded CBOs for FY 2022-23, along with a quality rating of the supportive evidence for effectiveness. An explanation of how each practice is implemented can be found in each organization’s evaluation report. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix A.

Exhibit 39. Practices Implemented by FLY

PRACTICE	RATING
Law Related Education	Although not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice on its own, the program incorporates the evidence-based practice of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.
Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)	The practice of SEL was rated effective in reducing students’ conduct problems and emotional stress. ²⁶
Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ²⁷
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ²⁸ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ²⁹ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ³⁰
Critical Time Intervention	The intervention is rated as an evidence-based practice according to the Evidence-Based Practice Center. ^{31,32}
Harm Reduction	Although not rated as evidence-based, it is recognized as an effective intervention for alcohol and substance abuse. ^{33,34}

²⁶ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd>

²⁷ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

²⁸ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

²⁹ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

³⁰ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

³¹ Evidence-Based Practice Center (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://ebpcenter.umaryland.edu/Training-Topics/Critical-Time-Intervention/>

³² Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/critical-time-intervention/>

³³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Harm Reduction. <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction>

³⁴ Logan, D. E., & Marlatt, G. A. (2010). Harm Reduction Therapy: A Practice-Friendly Review of Research. Journal of clinical psychology, 66(2), 201–214. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20669>

Exhibit 40. Practices Implemented by YMCA

PRACTICE	RATING
Art Therapy	A promising practice according to empirical evidence. Four random control trials were of children or adolescents; two studies showed some significant positive effects and two showed improvement from baseline but no significant differences between groups. ³⁵
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)	CBT is evidence-based for child trauma and anxiety. Research-based for children with depression prodromal psychosis. Not statistically significant for relevant outcomes for court-involved youth and children with ADHD. ³⁶
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)	This is research-based for youth in state institutions and self-harming behavior. Promising for substance use disorder. ³⁷
Mindfulness-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (MBSAT)	MBSAT is a promising practice based upon scientific literature. ³⁸
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ³⁹ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ⁴⁰ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ⁴¹
Neuro-sequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT)	NMT is an evidence-based model according to empirical evidence. ⁴²

³⁵ Uttley L, Scope A, Stevenson M, et al. Systematic review and economic modelling of the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of art therapy among people with non-psychotic mental health disorders. Southampton (UK): NIHR Journals Library; 2015 Mar. (Health Technology Assessment, No. 19.18.) Chapter 2, Clinical effectiveness of art therapy: quantitative systematic review. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK279641/>

³⁶ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

³⁷ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

³⁸ Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). Substance Abuse: Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 30(4), 263.

³⁹ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

⁴⁰ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

⁴¹ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

⁴² Perry, B.D. (2009). Examining child maltreatment through a neurodevelopmental lens: Clinical application of the neurosequential model of therapeutics. Journal of Loss and Trauma, 14, 240-255. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15325020903004350>

Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS)	PCOMS is noted as an evidence-based practice listed on the now defunct National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices and is no longer available through SAMHSA. Elsewhere classified as a research-based intervention. ⁴³
Restorative Justice Practices	The practice is rated promising for reducing juveniles’ recidivism rates, increasing victims’ perceptions of fairness, and increasing juveniles’ completion of restitution and reparation. It is rated No Effects for juveniles’ recognition of wrongdoing or remorse, and victim or young offender satisfaction. ⁴⁴
Sexual Health Educator (SHE) Training Certified Facilitator	Although not rated on its own, some of the training curriculum is informed by tools that are research-based or promising. ⁴⁵
Trauma-Informed Systems	This Trauma-Informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ⁴⁶

⁴³ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

⁴⁴ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2018). Practice Profile: Restorative Justice Programs for Juveniles. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/70>

⁴⁵ California PTC. Sexual Health Educator (SHE) Training. <https://californiaptc.com/sexual-health-educator-training-program/>

⁴⁶ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

Appendix A: Clearinghouses for Evidence-Based Practices

CLEARINGHOUSE NAME	WEBSITE
The SAMHSA Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center	https://www.samhsa.gov/ebp-resource-center
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Model Programs Guide	https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/
The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare	https://www.cebc4cw.org/
Washington State Institute for Public Policy & University of Washington: Evidence Based Practice Institute	http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/