

CJSUMMARY



San Diego County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Summary Results FY 2017–18

February 2019

Research findings from the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse

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Introduction

Overview

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) evaluation for San Diego County is conducted by the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) as part of the cross-site evaluation for all JJCPA programs across the state. Five programs in San Diego County received JJCPA funds in FY 2017–18: Community Assessment Teams (CAT), which is a prevention program; Juvenile Drug Court (JDC), which includes Substance Abuse Services (SAS); Breaking Cycles (BC); and the Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST) program.

Methodology

As part of the evaluation, SANDAG is utilizing a quasi-experimental design in which program participants are compared to previous participants on probation compliance and recidivism measures.

Standardized data elements are collected for JJCPA program participants and reference groups. Program participants exiting each program during FY 2017–18, who did not enter another JJCPA program, served as the study sample groups. For comparison, reference groups were created to reflect an “absolute goal” for the different measures based on the average performance of prior years’ participants. These reference groups were selected because random assignment to the program was not possible, and equitable samples of non-program participants were not available.

Response to changing trends and practice in the juvenile justice field

Juvenile arrests have declined in San Diego County¹. This trend is consistent with the state² of California and the nation³. Therefore, in San Diego County, the decrease in arrests means fewer interactions with probation and JJCPA-funded programs that rely on arrests for enrollment.

¹ San Diego Association of Governments (2018). 2007–2017 *Juvenile Justice system changes and substance abuse monitoring data*. San Diego, CA

² Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ) (2014). *California Youth Continue Steep Declines in Arrests*. Retrieved from cjcj.org/uploads/cjcj/documents/steep_declines_in_juvenile_arrests.pdf

³ National Center for Juvenile Justice (2014). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report*. Retrieved from ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2014/

The data elements tracked during the period of program participation included:

- number of arrests for a new criminal offense,
- completion of probation,
- number of sustained petitions for new offenses,
- completion of restitution,
- number of probation violations,
- completion of community service, and
- number of institutional commitments.

In addition, the SANDAG researchers tracked outcomes of interest to local leaders such as:

- number of referrals to probation,
- level and type of highest referral charge, and
- level and type of highest sustained petition charge.

Changes in FY 2017–18

Every year the JJCPA programs experience change, the following are larger systemic changes noted:

1. Last fiscal year (FY 2016–17), the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill 666 and Senate Bill 504 to automatically seal or partially seal court records if a juvenile successfully completed his/her terms of probation and streamline the juvenile record sealing process among all 58 counties. This legislation allowed for sealed court records to be opened for data and evaluation purposes only. This fiscal year (FY 2017–18) was a transition year where cases were sealed and the protocol to unseal and extract data for evaluation was developed. Due to this transition, data were not available for sealed cases until July 2018; therefore, some recidivism data may be missing from this year's evaluation.
2. Senate Bill (SB) 395 went into effect January 1, 2018. SB 395 requires youth under 15 years of age to consult with an attorney prior to any custodial interrogation by law enforcement. This bill may impact recidivism outcomes such as possible probation violations or new offenses being filed.
3. In 2017, San Diego County Probation partnered with the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators to implement the Youth-In-Custody Practice Model Initiative (YICPM). The YICPM includes a thorough gap assessment of the system and a customized plan to implement research-based service delivery to youth in custody. This endeavor included JJCPA, and future recommendations may impact the JJCPA model.

Programmatic outcomes for FY 2017–18

Community Assessment Teams

The Community Assessment Teams (CAT) program represents collaboration between the San Diego County Probation Department and community-based service agencies covering the five regions: Central (Social Advocates for Youth); South Bay (South Bay Community Services); North Coastal (North County Lifeline, Inc.); North Inland (Mental Health Systems, Inc.); and East County (San Diego Youth Services). Youth are referred to the program primarily by Probation, schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, and self-referral. Prevention and low-level intervention services are provided to address anger management problems, violence, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, school problems, and other anti-social behaviors.

In FY 2017–18, the CAT program received 5,727 referrals. Of those referrals, 2,961 were directly connected with services outside the CAT program to best meet their needs. This report highlights the 2,644 cases that received CAT case management services.

CAT sample descriptions

Of the 2,644 cases in the CAT sample, 62 percent were Hispanic, 20 percent were White, 5 percent were Black, 10 percent were other ethnicities, and 2 percent were Asian. Forty-six percent (46%) were female, and 54 percent were male. The average (mean) age of CAT participants was 13.4 years (SD = 2.9). Sample youth were in the program on average 18 days less (mean = 94 days, median 87 days, SD = 63.6) than the reference youth (mean = 112 days, median 88 days, SD = 81.6).

CAT findings for FY 2017-18

Number served

In FY 2017–18, 2,644 CAT case-managed youth exited the program. These youths are included in the CAT sample regardless of when they entered the program.

CAT recidivism outcomes

Recidivism outcomes for the current year sample remained low with 3 percent arrested, 2 percent having a new probation referral, and <1% percent receiving a sustained petition or institutional commitment (Table A1). Low recidivism outcomes are desirable as it indicates lower juvenile justice system contact and suggests successful case management.

CAT parent and youth customer satisfaction questionnaire outcomes

At program exit, 93 percent of youth felt they were doing “well” or “very well” in school, and 97 percent were regularly attending school (Table A2). Both outcomes were significantly higher from intake to exit, which indicates the program impacted participants’ school life.⁴ In addition, 96 percent felt they could handle problems “well with others”. Most youth (96%) and their parents (92%) said they were “somewhat or very” satisfied with program services. Roughly, nine out of ten (92%) youth and almost all (99%) of the parents said they would refer a friend to the program (Table A2 and A3).

⁴ Significant difference between intake and exit surveys. Significant differences are determined using the p<0.05 threshold.

Substance Abuse Services

Youth enrolled in the Substance Abuse Services (SAS) program are case managed by Juvenile Recovery Specialists (JRS) through the contractor, Vista Hill. The SAS program provides intervention services which include case management, regular drug testing, referral services, alcohol and drug education and family support services as needed in collaboration with the Supporting Adolescents and Families in Recovery (S.A.F.I.R). In these Multi-Family groups, the minors are required to attend with a parent or guardian and are located in each region of the county. SAS clients are divided into three levels of care. Track 1 which is a three-month program and are for youth that have less severe substance abuse issues. Track 2 which is a six-month program and are for youth that have been identified to have a substantial history of substance abuse and need for a higher level of care. This includes, enrollment in substance abuse treatment program for additional support, increased case management with JRS and additional multi-family groups. Track 3 which is a 90-day program providing services to youth enrolled into Probation's Diversion and Informal Supervision. Each youth has individualized requirements per their contract with probation (e.g., frequency of drug testing, counseling and treatment service plans.) Once the youth successfully completes the program there should be no added involvement with juvenile justice system.

SAS sample descriptions

Of the 224 cases in the SAS sample, 58 percent were Hispanic, 19 percent were White, 15 percent were Black, 7 percent were other ethnicities, and 1 percent were Asian. Seventeen (17%) percent were female, and 83 percent were male. The average (mean) age of SAS participants was 16.4 years (SD = 1.3). Sample youth received services a significantly fewer number of days (mean=164 days, median 136 days, SD = 109) compared to reference youth (mean = 174 days, median 181 days, SD=80.7).

SAS findings for FY 2017–18

Number served

441 youth entered, and 224 youth exited the SAS program in FY 2017–18.

SAS recidivism outcomes

The recidivism outcomes for the 224 SAS participants who exited were the same or slightly lower than the reference group; 15 percent had a new arrest, 11 percent had a new probation referral, 7 percent received a new sustained petition, and 21 percent had probation violations. The one exception was there were significantly more institutional commitments (4%) than the "absolute goal" (3%) (Table A5).⁵

⁵ Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold.

SAS urinalysis outcomes

For FY 2017, 105 of the 224 SAS cases (47%) were not sealed and had urinalysis tests included for analysis. At intake, 50 percent of SAS participants had positive urinalysis tests. Positive urinalysis tests decreased to 43 percent by program exit (Table A6).

SAS Participant customer satisfaction questionnaire outcomes

Most SAS youth reported having a positive experience in the program as satisfaction ratings across domains ranged from 77 percent to 94 percent. Most felt they were treated with respect during treatment (94%), felt the staff had clear expectations (94%), felt the staff were genuinely concerned with their well-being (91%), and felt they had a good relationship with their JRS (91%) (Table A7).

Juvenile Drug Court

The Juvenile Drug Court (JDC), a partnership between the Juvenile Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, Probation, treatment providers, and law enforcement, is part of the continuum of services for wards with substance abuse issues. A Juvenile Recovery Specialist (JRS) refers the minor to a substance abuse treatment program in his/her neighborhood. Substance abuse treatment providers report on the minor's progress to the JRS, and the JRS conducts field visits and drug testing at the schools and homes of JDC youth. On a weekly basis, the probation officer provides case management and a youth progress report to the court on community, school, and family issues. Before each JDC session, the JDC Team reviews each minor's progress, including treatment and his/her behavior in the community and at home. Sober, law-abiding behavior is required for program graduation. The JDC program is a three-phase program lasting nine months with an aftercare component to help youth prepare to graduate from JDC and transition off probation. Like the SAS program, drug tests results are collected for all program participants regardless of if they successfully completed the program. Urinalysis information was only analyzed if the participants had drug tests conducted in their first and last 30 days of program participation.

JDC sample descriptions

Of the 40 cases in the JDC sample, 80 percent were Hispanic, 15 percent were White, and 5 percent were Asian. Twenty-three (23%) percent were female, and 78 percent were male. The average (mean) age of JDC participants was 16.3 years (SD = 0.68). Sample youth received services on average for 14 months (mean = 429 days, median = 388 days, SD = 186).

JDC findings for FY 2017-18

Number served

In FY 2017–18, 28 youth entered, and 40 youth exited JDC.

JDC recidivism outcomes

Approximately, one-third (30%) of JDC youth were arrested on a new offense, 20 percent received a new probation referral, and 18 percent had a new sustained petition (Table A7).

JDC urinalysis outcomes

For FY 2017, 16 of the 40 JDC cases (40%) were not sealed and had urinalysis tests included for analysis. At intake, 69 percent of JDC participants had positive urinalysis tests. Positive urinalysis tests decreased to 63 percent by program exit (Table A8).

Breaking Cycles

Breaking Cycles (BC) is a graduated response program designed to serve approximately 500 high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18, on any given day. Youth are committed to BC by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240, or 365 days. A multi-disciplinary team assessment process is used to review risk and need and develop a comprehensive case plan based on the assessments. Parents/caregivers and other family members are encouraged to participate in all aspects of the program, including parent support groups to ensure the youth is successful. Utilizing a team approach with the probation officer as the lead, BC provides a seamless continuum of services and graduated responses, with the ability to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court, provided there is no new arrest. This continuum of services assists in the transition from custody to the community and from program to program, thereby ensuring greater success for the youth in maintaining a crime-free and drug-free lifestyle. The BC umbrella of services includes assessment and reassessment teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, individual and family counseling, community supervision, and case management provided by the local community-based organizations throughout the region.

BC sample descriptions

Of the 91 cases in the BC sample, 58 percent were Hispanic, 19 percent were White, 20 percent were Black, 2 percent were Asian, and 1 percent were other ethnicities. Twenty percent (20%) were female, and 80 percent were male. The average (mean) age of BC participants was 15.8 years (SD = 1.09). Sample youth received services for roughly seven months (mean = 210 days, median = 238 days, SD = 71.9).

BC findings for FY 2017-18

Number served

445 youth entered, and 91 youth exited the BC program in FY 2017–18.

BC recidivism outcomes

Of the 91 BC youth who exited in FY 2017–18, 12 percent had a new arrest, 10 percent a new probation referral 2 percent had an institutional commitment. Two percent (2%) had a sustained petition, significantly lower than the “absolute goal” (Table A9). Thirty-two (32%) percent had probation violations – significantly higher than the reference group’s 21 percent (Table A10).⁶ Lower recidivism rates are desirable as they indicate appropriate intervention.

⁶ Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and “absolute goal”. Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold. While statistically significant differences were found, the small effect sizes should caution assigning and practical meaning to these differences. Effect sizes – Sustained petition $r = 0.05$, Probation violation $r = 0.05$

Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment

Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST) is a rehabilitation program for mentally ill youth. Partners from the Juvenile Court, Public Defender, DA, Stabilization, Treatment, Assessment and Transition program, Vista Hill Clinic, and the Probation Department make up the JFAST team. The team meets weekly to review candidates for the program, develop treatment plans, and assess youth progression/graduation. The program’s objective is to enroll participants in individualized mental health programs that utilize a community treatment approach and can include individual and/or group therapy, case management, wrap-around services, education assistance, and referral to medication assistance. The program also uses a combination of incentives to encourage positive behavior or sanctions to address program noncompliance. Youth accepted into the JFAST program typically have chronic alcohol and/or other drug abuse issues, take prescription medication related to mental health, and have persistent mental health diagnoses such as conduct disorder. The JFAST program works with participants who have experienced significant mental health episodes, which threaten in-home placement and place them at risk for removal to a group home or residential treatment facility.

JFAST sample descriptions

Of the 22 cases in the JFAST sample, 27 percent were Hispanic, 36 percent were White, 32 percent were Black, and 5 percent were other ethnicities.⁷ Forty-five percent (45%) were female, and 55 percent were male. The average (mean) age of JFAST participants was 15.5 years (SD = 0.96). JFAST youth received services for thirteen months (mean = 379 days, median = 389 days, SD = 115).

JFAST findings for FY 2017–18

Number served

In FY 2017–18, 14 youth entered, and 22 youth exited the JFAST program.

JFAST recidivism outcomes

Of the 22 JFAST youth who exited in FY 2017–18, 14 percent had a new arrest, 9 percent a new probation referral, 18 percent had a probation violation. However, there were no new sustained petitions or institutional commitments across all JFAST youth (Table A10).

JFAST mental health outcomes

Ninety percent (90%) of participants were at least “moderately compliant” with attending therapy and at least “moderately compliant” in taking their medication (not shown).

⁷ Percentages greater than 100 percent due to rounding. In addition, there were no participants who identified as Asian.

Appendix A

Table A1
CAT outcome statistics by sample year

	Reference group	2013–14 sample	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample
Recidivism outcomes						
Arrested	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Probation referral*	2%	2%	2%	1%	<1%	2%
Felony-level referral	1%	1%	<1%	0%	0%	1%
Referral type						
No referral	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	98%
Violent	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	1%
Property	1%	1%	1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Drug*	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Other	1%	2%	1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Status	0%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Sustained petition	1%	1%	1%	<1%	0%	1%
Felony-level sustained petition	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Sustained petition type						
No sustained petition	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%
Violent*	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Property	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Drug	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Total for recidivism outcomes	9,896	1,329	2,485	2,350	2,775	2,644

* Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and reference group's "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold. While statistically significant differences were found, the small effect sizes should caution assigning and practical meaning to these differences. Effect sizes – Probation referral $r = 0.03$, Drug referrals $r = 0.04$, Violent petitions $r = 0.02$

NOTE: Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 90 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 90 days. The CAT "absolute goal" consists of 9,896 wards referred to Probation from FY 2006–07 through FY 2010–11. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. Program compliance outcomes are not included in for CAT analysis as CAT clients are often pre-probation involvement.

SOURCES: ARJIS, PCMS Records accessed November 2018

Table A2
CAT FY 2017–18 youth customer satisfaction questionnaire results

	Intake	Exit
Client knowledge of community resources*		
None	16%	2%
1 or 2	76%	64%
3 or 4	5%	25%
5 or more	2%	9%
Client use of community resources*		
None	23%	10%
1 or 2	73%	79%
3 or 4	3%	8%
5 or more	<1%	2%
Client perceptions about school		
Regularly attending school*	91%	97%
Feels doing well/very well in school*	70%	93%
Feels positive about school*	67%	85%
Client perception of ability to manage conflict and solve problems		
Handles problems with others well	75%	96%
Client satisfaction with services		At exit
Would refer a friend to the program		92%
Somewhat/very satisfied with program services		96%
Total		1,771–1,780

* Significant difference between intake and exit data. Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold.
 Effect sizes – Client knowledge $r = 0.52$, Client use $r = 0.42$, School attendance $r = 0.095$, Doing well school $r = 0.27$, Positive about school $r = 0.21$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: CAT Youth Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire

Table A3
CAT FY 2017–18 parent customer satisfaction questionnaire results

	Intake	Exit
Parent/guardian knowledge of community resources*		
None	13%	1%
1 or 2	77%	64%
3 or 4	7%	28%
5 or more	3%	7%
Parent/guardian use of community resources*		
None	15%	1%
1 or 2	81%	85%
3 or 4	4%	12%
5 or more	<1%	2%
Parent/guardian perception of how child doing in school		
Feels doing well/very well in school*	51%	85%
Parent/guardian perceptions of positive family communication and influence of child's peers		
Family communicates well/very well*	60%	91%
Friends are a positive influence*	61%	89%
Parent/guardian satisfaction with services		
Would refer a friend's family to program		99%
Somewhat/very satisfied with program services		92%
Total		477–483

* Significant difference between intake and exit data. Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold.
 Effect sizes – Parent knowledge $r = 0.44$, Parent use $r = 0.46$, Doing well school $r = 0.39$, Communicates $r = 0.37$, Positive friends $r = 0.20$

SOURCE: CAT Parent/Guardian Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire

Table A4
SAS outcome statistics by sample year

	Reference group	2013–14 sample	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample
Recidivism outcomes						
Arrested	19%	17%	19%	11%	18%	15%
Probation referral	11%	9%	7%	4%	10%	11%
Felony-level referral	5%	3%	2%	2%	4%	7%
Referral type						
No referral	89%	91%	93%	96%	90%	89%
Violent	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Property	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Drug	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Other	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Status	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Municipal Code/infraction	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	7%	4%	3%	2%	6%	7%
Felony-level sustained petition	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%	4%
Sustained petition type						
No sustained petition	93%	96%	97%	98%	94%	93%
Violent	1%	1%	1%	<1%	3%	2%
Property	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Drug	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	1%	<1%
Other	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Municipal Code/infraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment*	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Total sample for recidivism outcomes	2,231	287	162	340	371	224
Program compliance outcomes						
Probation violation	26%	43%	17%	35%	44%	21%
Total	2,231	287	162	340	371	224
Complete probation requirements	62%	68%	68%	52%	46%	51%
Total	2,231	287	162	340	372	224
Complete restitution*	59%	52%	41%	50%	48%	48%
Total	835	97	56	97	106	46
Complete community service	71%	81%	74%	59%	62%	69%
Total	1,734	226	133	285	299	167

* Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and reference group’s “absolute goal”. Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold. While statistically significant differences were found, the small effect sizes should caution assigning and practical meaning to these differences. Effect sizes – Institutional commitment $r = 0.05$, Complete restitution $r = 0.07$.

NOTE: Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 240 days. The SAS “absolute goal” consists of 2,231 wards referred to Probation from FY 2006–07 through FY 2010–11. Cases with missing information not included. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. The sample size for Program Compliance Outcomes will vary as cases are excluded if the case is “not applicable” to the measure.

SOURCES: ARJIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Table A5
SAS FY 2017–18 positive drug tests

	Intake	Exit
Positive drug tests	50%	43%
Total		105

NOTE: Drug testing data was not available for sealed cases in FY 2017–18. Therefore, the total will be smaller than the exit sample.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse Services Drug Test Results accessed November 2018

Table A6
SAS client satisfaction with program and staff

	Satisfaction
Treated with respect	94%
Staff expectations clear	94%
Good relationship with Juvenile Recovery Specialist	91%
Staff concerned with well-being	91%
Satisfied with program experience	90%
Treatment fits needs	86%
Changed feelings about substance abuse	86%
Satisfied with the substance abuse services	85%
Helped stop substance use	83%
Learned a lot in alcohol and drug class	79%
Would recommend the program to a friend	77%
Learned a lot in relapse prevention class	77%
Total	191– 207

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages include clients who responded, “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” on a five-point scale.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse Services Client Satisfaction Survey

Table A7
Juvenile Drug Court outcome statistics by sample year

	Reference group	2013–14 sample	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 Sample
Recidivism outcomes						
Arrested	33%	37%	29%	9%	26%	30%
Probation referral	26%	26%	26%	4%	21%	20%
Felony-level referral	14%	6%	9%	0%	5%	8%
Referral type						
No referral	74%	74%	74%	96%	79%	80%
Violent	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	5%
Property	11%	8%	9%	2%	9%	5%
Drug	5%	6%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Other	7%	8%	14%	0%	7%	8%
Status	<1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	<1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	17%	11%	17%	0%	14%	18%
Felony-level sustained petition	12%	3%	6%	0%	5%	8%
Sustained petition type						
No sustained petition	83%	89%	83%	100%	86%	83%
Violent	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Property	10%	5%	9%	0%	7%	3%
Drug	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other *	3%	2%	9%	0%	7%	13%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment* *	8%	2%	3%	0%	5%	18%
Total sample for recidivism outcomes	554	67	35	54	43	40
Program compliance outcomes						
Probation violation*	8%	0%	0%	15%	44%	45%
Total	554	65	35	54	43	40
Complete probation requirements*	71%	83%	51%	44%	54%	45%
Total	532	65	35	54	43	40
Complete restitution	69%	88%	75%	78%	43%	60%
Total	203	33	16	14	14	15
Complete community service	85%	72%	88%	81%	73%	83%
Total	264	63	32	53	40	40

* Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and reference group's "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using the $p < 0.05$ threshold. While statistically significant differences were found, the small effect sizes should caution assigning and practical meaning to these differences. Effect sizes – Other petition type $r = 0.13$, Institutional commitment $r = 0.12$, Probation violation $r = 0.31$, Complete probation requirements $r = 0.18$.

+ Institutional commitment is one of the many sanctions included in the program design. Only court-ordered institutional commitments over 90 days that are received due to new charges are included. Institutional commitment rates for the current sample and "absolute goal" may not be comparable due to changes in the out-of-home placement options available to and utilized by the DC over time.

NOTE: Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 240 days. The JDC "absolute goal" is based on data collection of 554 youth from FY 2006–07 through FY 2010–11. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. The sample size for Program Compliance Outcomes will vary as cases are excluded if the case is "not applicable" to the measure. As noted last year, there was a shift in data collection methods that may affect the incidence of probation violations.

SOURCES: ARJIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Table A8
Juvenile Drug Court FY 2017–18 positive drug tests

	Intake	Exit
Positive drug tests	69%	63%
Total	16	

NOTE: Drug testing data was not available for sealed cases in FY 2017–18. Therefore, the total will be smaller than the exit sample.

SOURCE: PCMS Records accessed November 2018

Table A9
Breaking Cycles outcome statistics by sample year

	Reference group	2013–14 sample	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample
Recidivism outcomes						
Arrested	17%	19%	22%	10%	16%	12%
Probation referral	14%	13%	18%	9%	12%	10%
Felony-level referral	9%	7%	9%	4%	8%	5%
Referral type						
No referral	86%	86%	82%	91%	92%	90%
Violent	4%	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%
Property	5%	7%	9%	0%	1%	1%
Drug	1%	1%	1%	2%	<1%	0%
Other	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%	5%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition*	10%	9%	13%	5%	8%	2%
Felony-level sustained petition	7%	6%	6%	3%	6%	2%
Sustained petition type						
No sustained petition	90%	91%	87%	96%	92%	98%
Violent	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Property*	4%	6%	6%	0%	2%	0%
Drug	<1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment ⁺	5%	4%	7%	2%	2%	2%
Total for recidivism outcomes	2,839	332	218	218	211	91
Program compliance outcomes						
Probation violation [^] *	21%	37%	36%	52%	40%	32%
Total	2,839	332	218	110	211	91
Complete probation requirements	74%	69%	59%	65%	61%	75%
Total	2,839	332	218	110	211	91
Complete restitution	44%	38%	34%	53%	29%	41%
Total	1,322	122	94	38	55	34
Complete community service	68%	61%	54%	54%	61%	67%
Total	2,070	251	179	92	157	67

* Significant difference between FY 2017–18 sample and reference group's "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using $p < 0.05$ threshold. While statistically significant differences were found, the small effect sizes should caution assigning and practical meaning to these differences. Effect sizes – Sustained petition $r = 0.05$, Property sustained petitions $r = 0.04$, Probation violation $r = 0.05$

+ Institutional commitment is one of the many sanctions included in the program design. Only court-ordered institutional commitments over 90 days that are received due to new charges are included.

^ Probation can impose custodial or other sanctions without returning the minor to court if they have an active BC commitment. BC utilizes this continuum of responses and, only in certain circumstances, does not return a ward to court for violation proceedings unless the ward has a new charge. As a result, the probation violation rate outcome reflects an improved response to probation violations.

NOTE: Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 240 days. The "absolute goal" for this program was comprised of a data collected on 2,839 juveniles who were committed to BC between FY 2006–07 through FY 2010–11. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. The sample size for program compliance outcomes will vary as cases are excluded if the case is "not applicable" to the measure.

SOURCES: ARIIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Table A10
JFAST outcome statistics by sample year

	Reference group	2013–14 sample	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample
Recidivism outcomes						
Arrested	16%	15%	34%	16%	4%	14%
Probation referral	11%	10%	31%	8%	4%	9%
Felony-level referral	8%	2%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Referral type						
No referral	89%	90%	69%	92%	96%	91%
Violent	0%	2%	16%	4%	0%	0%
Property	8%	7%	6%	0%	4%	9%
Drug	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%
Status/probation violation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	5%	0%	9%	4%	4%	0%
Felony-level sustained petition	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%
Sustained petition type						
No sustained petition	95%	100%	91%	96%	96%	100%
Violent	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	0%
Property	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Drug	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment*	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total for recidivism outcomes	29	41	32	21	19	22
Program compliance outcomes						
Probation violation [^]	42%	46%	3%	28%	61%	18%
Total	38	33	32	25	23	22
Complete probation requirements	92%	81%	77%	72%	83%	82%
Total	38	33	31	25	23	22
Complete restitution	75%	36%	71%	83%	100%	100%
Total	4	4	7	6	3	1
Complete community service	76%	70%	77%	81%	100%	83%
Total	33	33	22	21	18	18

* Due to the small sample size, no statistical tests were completed for FY 2017–18.

+ Institutional commitment is one of the many sanctions included in the program design. Only court-ordered institutional commitments over 90 days that are received due to new charges are included.

[^] Probation can impose custodial or other sanctions without returning the minor to court if they have an active JFAST commit. JFAST, similar to BC utilizes this continuum of responses and, only in certain circumstances, does not return a ward to court for violation proceedings unless the ward has a new charge. As a result, the probation violation rate outcome reflects an improved response to probation violations.

NOTE: Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 240 days. The “absolute goal” group for this program was comprised of a sample of 38 juveniles who were committed to JFAST between FY 2010–11 and FY 2011–12. Cases with missing information not included. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. The sample size for Program Compliance Outcomes will vary as cases are excluded if the case is “not applicable” to the measure.

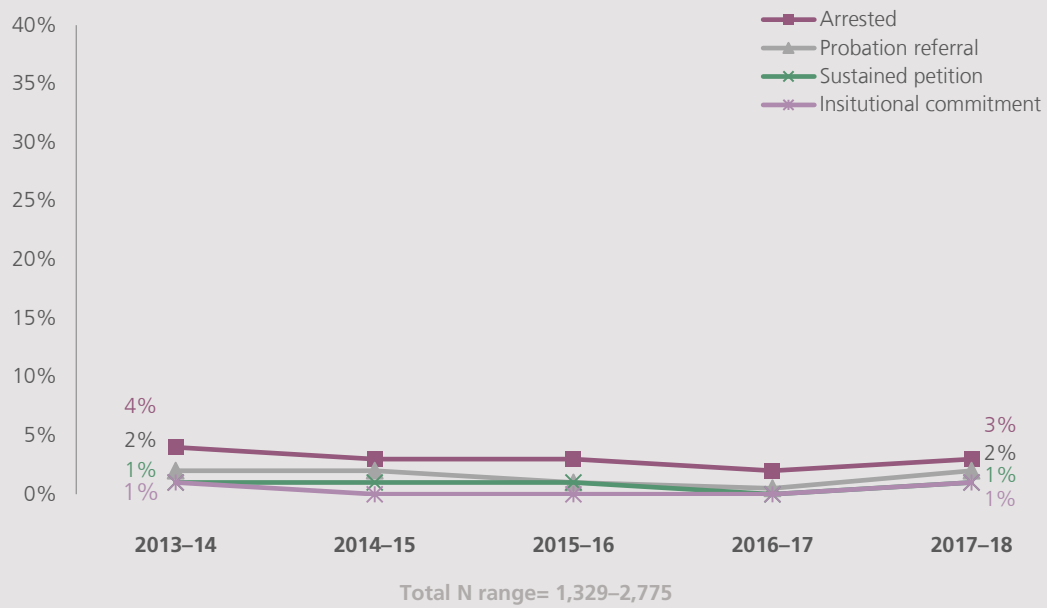
SOURCES: ARJIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

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Appendix B

Figure 1

CAT recidivism outcomes by year

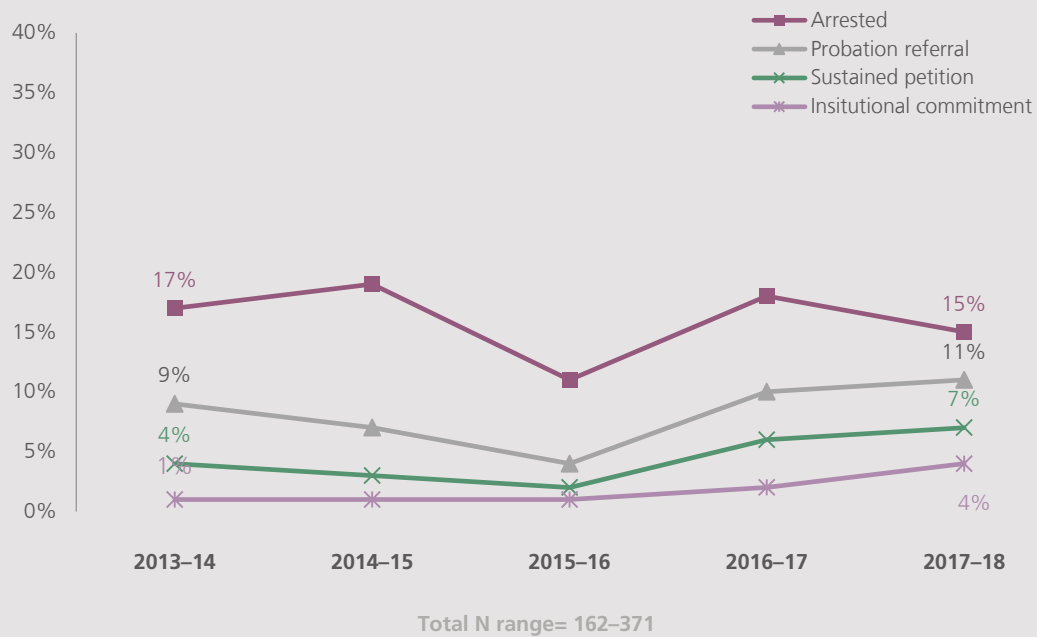


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2018

Figure 2

SAS recidivism outcomes by year

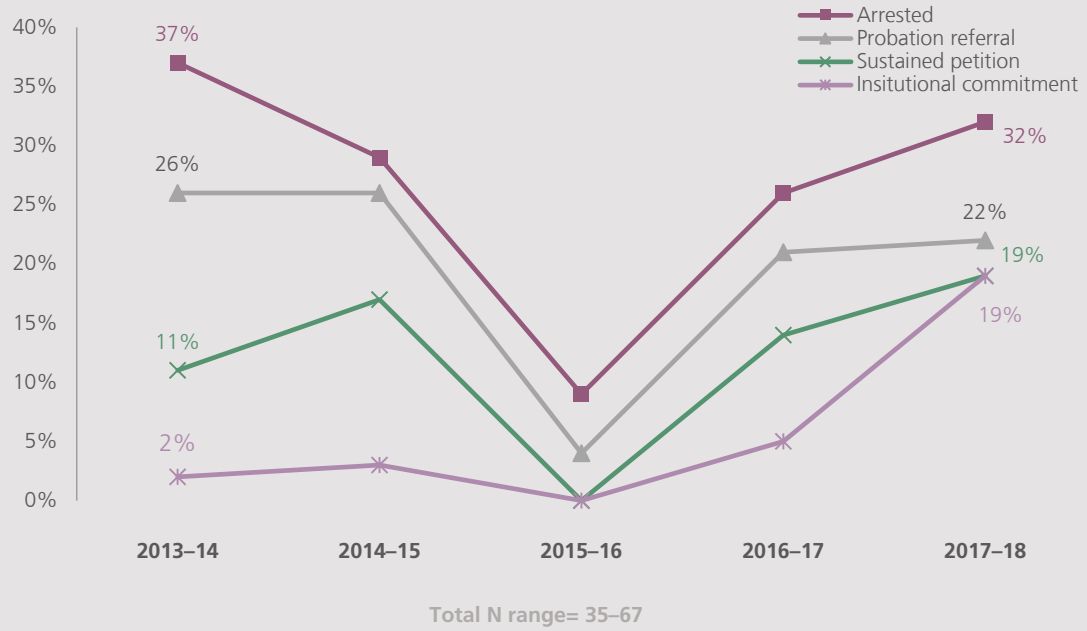


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2018

Figure 3

JDC recidivism outcomes by year

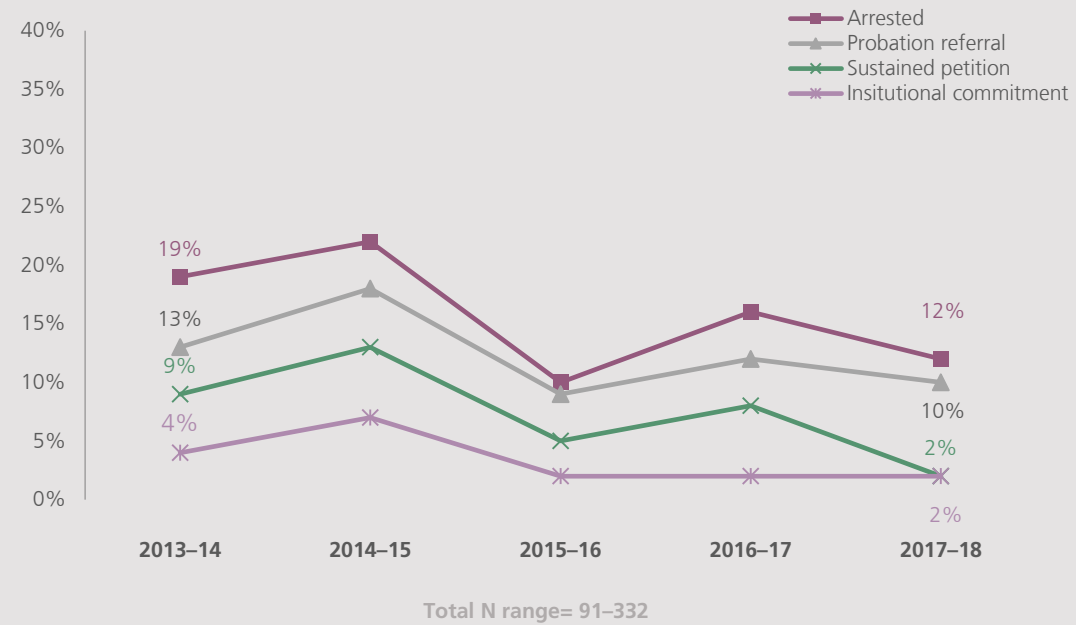


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2018

Figure 4

BC recidivism outcomes by year

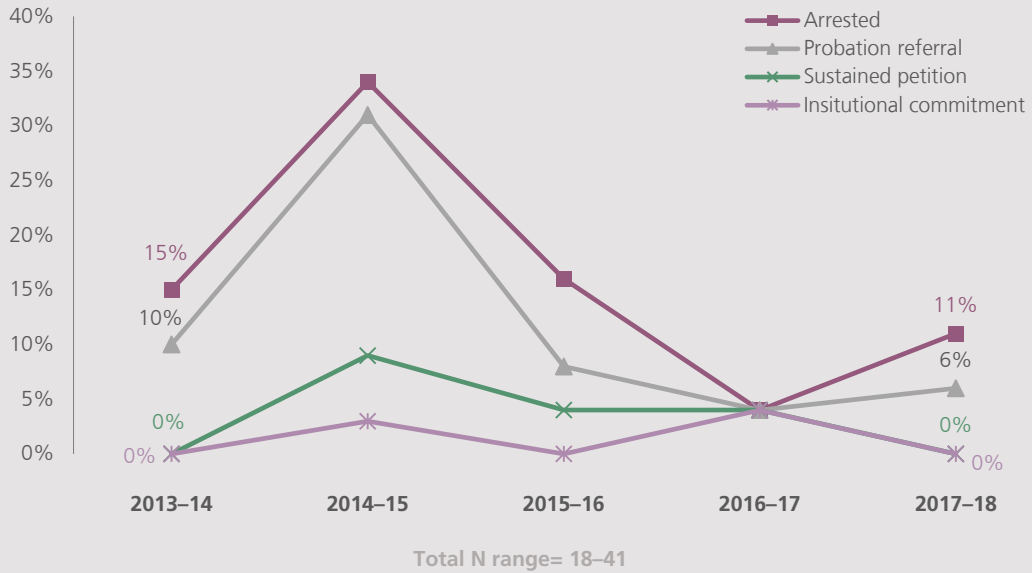


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2018

Figure 5

JFAST recidivism outcomes by year

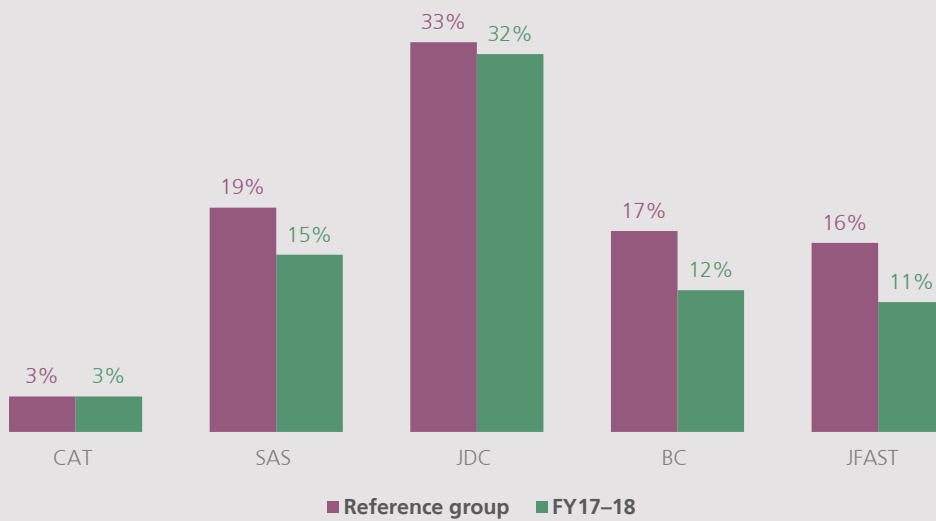


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2018

Figure 6

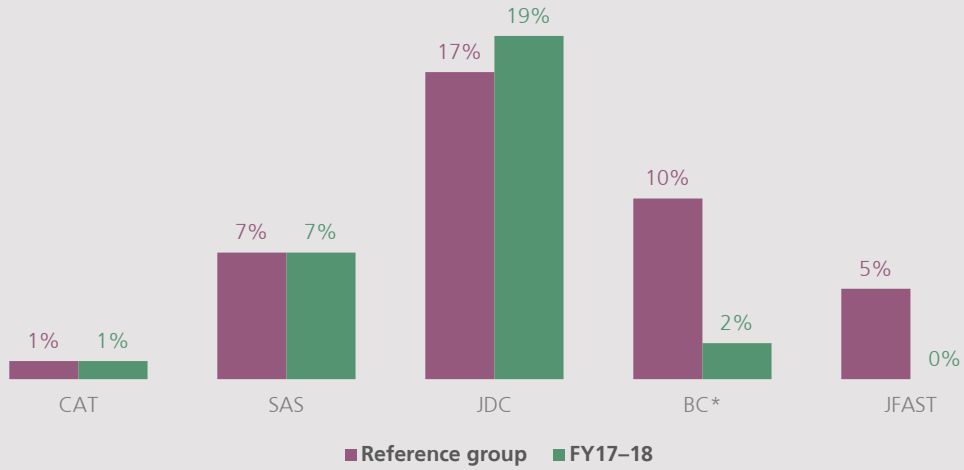
Arrest rate



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: CAT Client Data, PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 7
Sustained petition

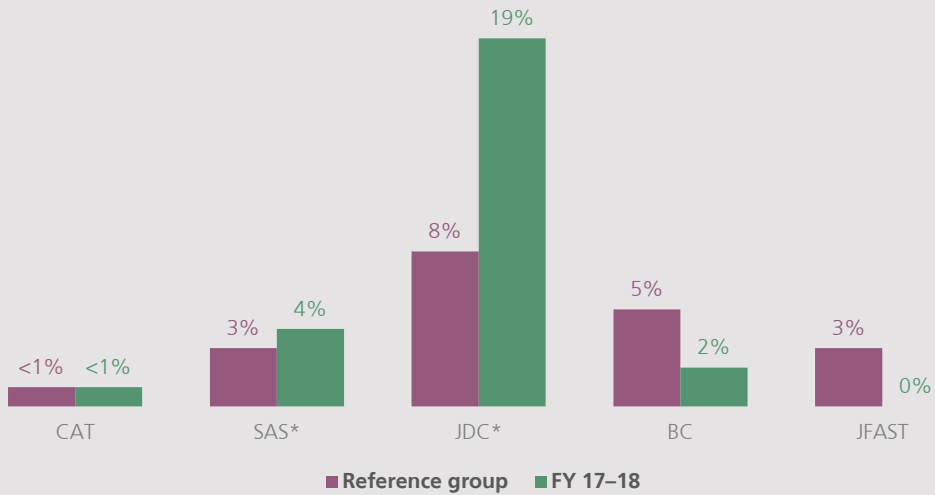


* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: CAT Client Data, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 8
Institutional commitment



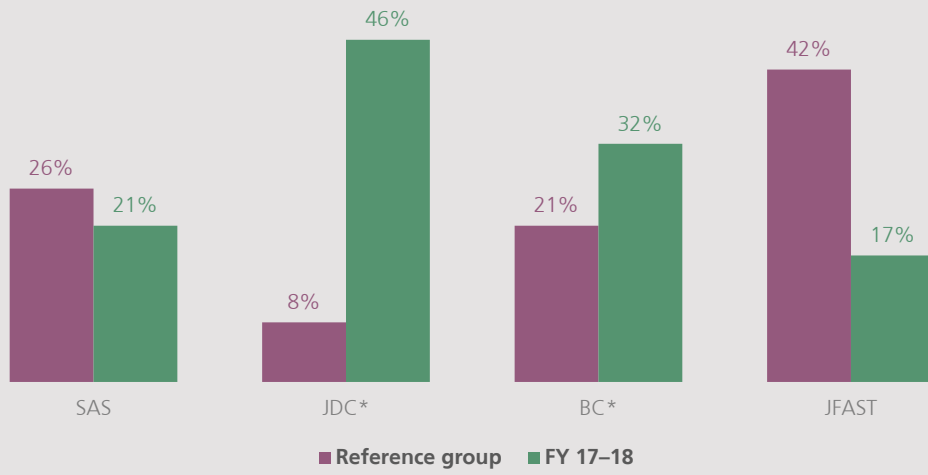
* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: CAT Client Data, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 9

Probation violation



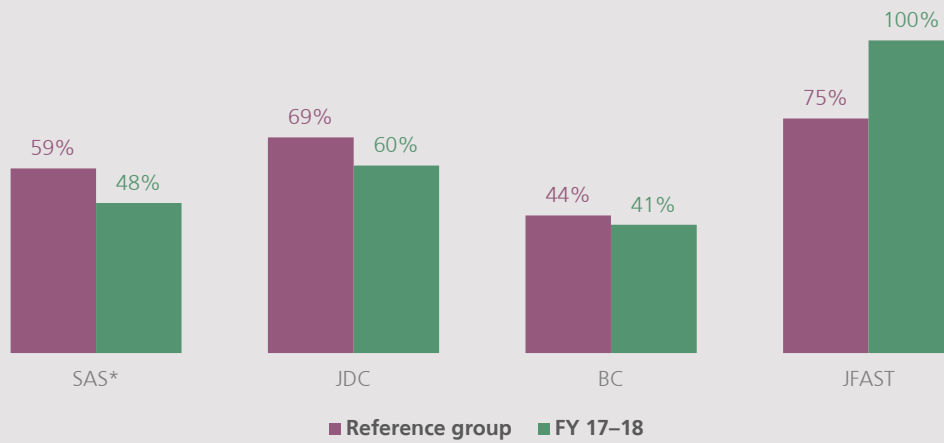
* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 10

Complete restitution



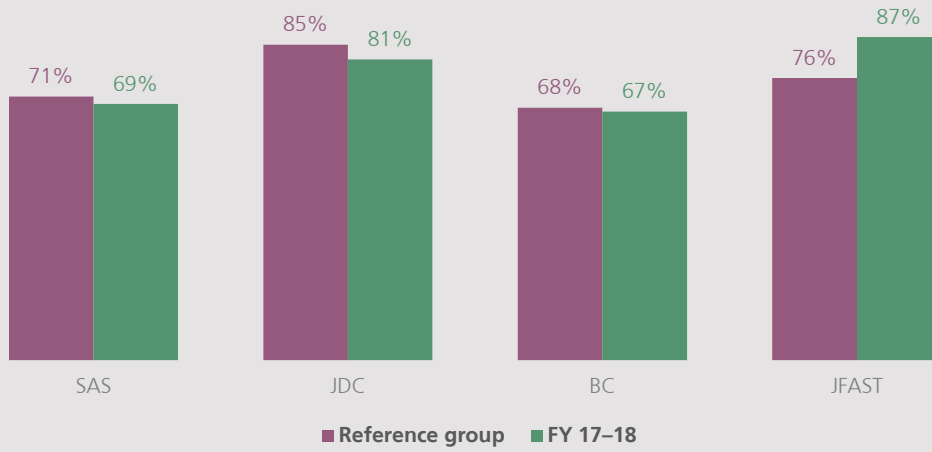
* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 11

Complete community service



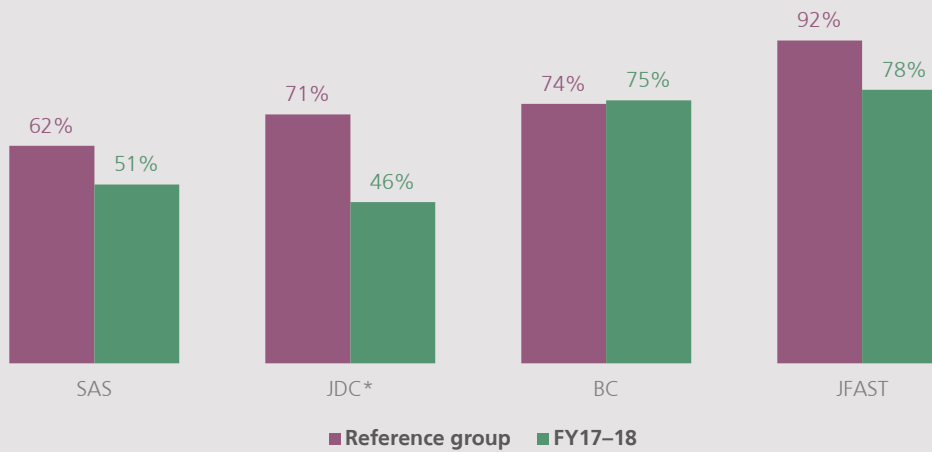
* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018

Figure 12

Completion of probation



* Significant at $p < 0.05$

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCES: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2018