

# CJSUMMARY



## San Diego County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Summary Results FY 2018–19

May 2020

Research findings from the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse

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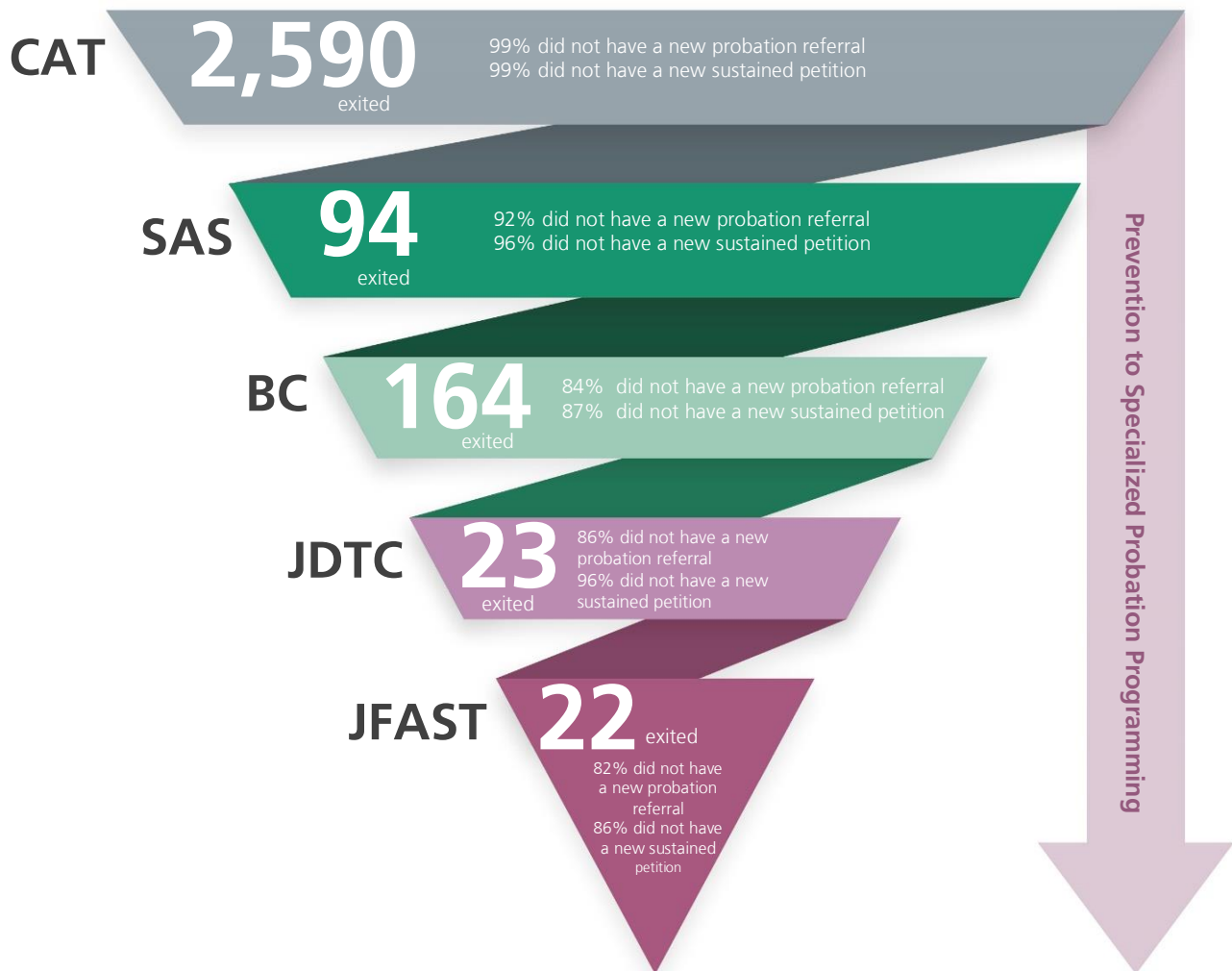
# Report Highlights

## Overview

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) evaluation for San Diego County is conducted by the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse (CJRDC) 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 2018–19:

- Community Assessment Teams (CAT),
- Substance Abuse Services (SAS),
- Breaking Cycles (BC),
- Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (JDTC), and
- Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST).

## JJCPA Youth Exited and Remained Crime Free During Program Participation



# Introduction

## Methodology

As part of the evaluation, SANDAG is utilizing a quasi-experimental design in which program participants are compared to previous participants (i.e., reference group) on measures of recidivism and probation compliance. Standardized data elements are collected for JJCPA program participants and reference groups. Program participants exiting each program during FY 2018–19, who did not enter another JJCPA program were included in this report. 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.

*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,
- number of institutional commitments,
- completion of restitution,
- number of probation violations,
- completion of community service, and
- number of institutional commitments.

SANDAG analyzed *Strength Index* scores and level of risk for future recidivism on the San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup II (SDRRC-II). Scores assessed by CAT providers at program intake and exit were analyzed, and for youth on formal Probation, SDRRC-II scores administered closest to program intake date and program exit were analyzed. The goal for all programs is to have youth *Strength Index* scores increase and a lower level of risk by the end of program.

In addition, the SANDAG researchers tracked other outcomes of interest to local leaders including:

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

## Juvenile Justice System Changes in FY 2018–19

Every year the JJCPA programs experience change, the following are larger systemic changes that occurred or continued during this reporting period:

1. Of significant impact to the entire JJCPA program and to the entire juvenile justice system was the continued transformational actions to better align local programs with current research and best practices in the field. The San Diego County Probation Department and its justice partners have always sought to implement the best and promising practices in their approach to youth in contact with the system. The specific actions noted below emphasize a therapeutic approach to juveniles (versus a punitive stance), one rooted in the community (when safe for the public and the youth) and starts with the least invasive method. JJCPA programs are affected directly by these changes as each is receiving a more thorough examination, programs are shifting and changing, and all efforts are preventing youth from being detained whenever possible. The following is a list of the significant and on-going changes to the system:
  - a. In 2017 San Diego Probation Department was awarded Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) Youth in Custody Practice Model technical assistance grant which brought staff from all areas of juvenile Institutions and field services together to identify gaps, enhancements, and strategic planning to become the best probation department in the country. As a result, the last rural juvenile camp was closed and the County of San Diego started working with an architecture firm to begin designing a new urban facility, where the current juvenile hall, Girls Rehabilitation Facility, and juvenile courts are located to be more personalized, and accessible to family visitation.
  - b. In 2019, San Diego County juvenile justice partners began their participation in the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP). The Project facilitated by Georgetown University, is an 18-month initiative designed to enhance system operations and better align assessment, supervision, and services provided to system-involved youth.
2. In 2019, SANDAG conducted its first set of in-depth analyses for two of the JJCPA programs – Breaking Cycles (BC) and Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (JDTC). The purpose of these more in-depth studies was to provide stakeholders a robust understanding of the implementation of each of the programs and their outcomes beyond the standard JJCPA evaluation. Furthermore, after the BC in-depth analysis, BC administratively ended on June 30, 2019. All BC clients on probation were transitioned to other appropriate services identified by the probation officers and the court.
3. New to this year's report is the inclusion of SDRRC-II scores, as this year's cohort is the first to have completely transitioned to being assessed with the SDRRC-II. The SDRRC-II is an updated tool from the original San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup created and utilized since 1998. While the two tools were developed with similar stakeholder and subject matter expertise for the same purpose, the SDRRC-II scales were updated to be valid with Problem Behavior Theory (PBT). Figures for the program SDRRC-II scores and risk levels are in **Appendix B**.

## Programmatic outcomes for FY 2018–19

The JJCPA program outcomes for FY 2018-19 showed an overall low incidence of recidivism, an increase in probation violations<sup>1</sup>, and improvement on the SDRRC-II scores. This section displays these trends by program. Note, all data tables and figures are in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B** located at the back of the report.

### Community Assessment Team

The Community Assessment Team (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 delinquent behaviors. Furthermore, family and community supports are identified to engage youth in pro-social behaviors.

In FY 2018–19, the CAT program received 5,765 referrals. Of those referrals, 2,841 (49%) youth were directly connected with services outside the CAT program to ensure appropriate services. The other 2,924 youth referred were enrolled in CAT case management services. The following report includes the CAT youth and outcomes once he/she exited the case management services program (n=2,590). Outcomes were reported on the exited youth regardless of the year they entered the program.

#### *CAT youth descriptions*

CAT case management clients (n=2,590) were predominately Hispanic (59%) and White (20%), mirroring the past fiscal year (62%, 20%). Less than 1 in 10 were other ethnicities (9%), non-White/non-Hispanic Black (6%), and Asian (2%). Slightly more CAT clients were male (54%) than female (46%) and the average (mean) age of CAT participants was 12.9 years old ( $SD=3.1$ ). The median length in services was 87 days per youth (range =7–950 days). This average length in services matches the program model’s focus on short-term interventions and services under 90 days with extended services options available on a case-to-case base.

### *CAT youth had minimal contact with the juvenile justice system*

*During CAT enrollment only 1% had an arrest and only 1% had a probation referral.*

#### Numbers served

**5,765** Youth referred

**2,924** Enrolled in direct CAT services

**2,590** Exited CAT

<sup>1</sup> CAT youth are not on formal probation; therefore, tracking probation violations is not applicable for this program.

### *CAT findings for FY 2018–19*

Almost all (96%) CAT clients who exited reported satisfaction in services, had low levels of juvenile justice system contact (recidivism) during CAT enrollment (1%), and saw increases in overall strength index on the SDRRC-II scores (76%) (Figure B14). As Figure B1 indicates, youth experienced improved school outcomes, with more reporting doing well (65% to 92%) and liking school “a lot” (62% to 82%) and improved problem solving skills (70 to 95%) at CAT exit (Figure B1; Table A2).

#### **CAT recidivism outcomes**

Recidivism outcomes for the current year sample remained low with 1% arrested, 1% had a new probation referral, and <1% receiving a sustained petition or institutional commitment (Table A1).

#### **CAT clients increased strengths**

Seventy-six percent (76%) of clients maintained or increased strengths at exit as measured by the strength index on the SDRRC-II (n=2,367) (Figure B14).

## 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 countywide intervention services which include case management, regular drug testing, referral services, alcohol and other drug education, and family support services as needed in collaboration with the Supporting Adolescents and Families in Recovery (S.A.F.I.R) program. SAS clients are divided into three levels of care:

- **Track 1** is a 90-day program and is for youth that have less severe substance abuse issues.
- **Track 2** is a 180-day program and is for youth identified to have a substantial history of substance abuse and a need for a higher level of care. This includes enrollment in substance abuse treatment program, increased case management with JRS, and additional multi-family groups.
- **Track 3** is a 90-day program and is for youth involved in Probation's Diversion and/or Informal Supervision. Each youth has individualized requirements per her/his 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 youth descriptions*

Of the 94 SAS exits, 56% were Hispanic, 27% White, 13% Black, 3% Asian, and 1% other ethnicity. SAS clients were primarily male (80%) and on average (mean) 16.2 years old ( $SD=2.4$ ) at intake. The median length of SAS services was 173 days (range=18–627 days). This length of services indicates clients often received some combination of the tracks extending participation beyond the traditional 90-day programming for Track 1 and Track 3.

### ***SAS youth grew in both knowledge and perspective on substance abuse***

**72%** exited case management services with improvement on their goals.

**Almost 4 in 5** of SAS youth reported the services changed their perspective on substance abuse and reported it changed their actual substance usage (82%, 79% respectively).

### Numbers served

**351** Entered SAS

**94** Exited SAS



### *SAS findings for FY 2018–19*

Seventy-two percent of SAS clients exited (72%) from case management services with improvement on some or all service goals (Table A5). Most SAS youth reported having a positive experience in the program as satisfaction ratings across domains ranged from 75% to 96%. Specifically, most felt they were treated with respect during treatment (96%), the staff were genuinely concerned with their well-being (94%), and they felt they had a good relationship with their JRS (91%) (Table A7). All these metrics indicate strong service rapport, which is imperative to ongoing engagement. Also, more than 4 in 5 SAS youth (82%) said the services changed their perspective on substance abuse, and almost as many youth (79%) said the SAS services changed their actual substance use (Table A7).

In addition to the treatment service outcomes, 73% of SAS youth had increase in strengths index (Figure B14). They also had minimal recidivism with the juvenile justice system during the program: 14% had new arrests, 8% new referrals, 4% sustained petitions, and 3% institutional commitments (Table A4).

#### **SAS urinalysis outcomes**

At intake, 63% of SAS participants had positive urinalysis tests. Positive urinalysis tests significantly decreased to 50% by program exit (Table A6).<sup>2</sup>

#### **SAS clients increased strengths**

73% of clients maintained or increased strengths at exit as measured by the Strength Index on the SDRRC-II (n=91) (Figure B14).

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<sup>2</sup> Only those with one positive pre-test and one positive post-test were included (n=46). Urinalysis information was only analyzed if the participants had drug tests conducted in their first and last 30 days of program participation

## Juvenile Drug Treatment Court

The Juvenile Drug Treatment Court (JDTC), 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 while the probation officer provides case management. 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 JDTC youth. Before each JDTC court session, the JDTC team reviews the minor's progress, including treatment and his/her behavior in the community, at school, and at home, and then the team provides recommendations to the judge about drug court points (for positive behavior) and or sanctions.

### *JDTC sample descriptions*

Of the 23 cases in the JDTC who had exited the program, 57% were Hispanic, 30% White, 9% Asian, and 4% other ethnicities. The exit cohort had more males (61%) than females (39%). The average (mean) age of JDTC participants was 16.2 years old ( $SD=0.7$ ) and youth received services on average for almost 14 months (median=413 days, range=21–839 days).

### ***JDTC youth decreased testing positive for illicit drugs***

*Positive drug tests decreased by 28% by exit.*

#### Numbers served

**29** Entered JDTC

**23** Exited JDTC

### *JDTC findings for FY 2018–19*

JDTC has three outcomes to track success: strength index scores, recidivism during the program, and urinalysis. The exit cohort showed improvement with over 3 in 5 having increased strength index scores (65%) (Figure B14). Furthermore, those with qualified drug tests showed a 28% decrease in positive tests from beginning to program end (Table A9). Approximately one in ten (9%) of JDTC youth were arrested on a new offense, and similarly 14% had a new probation referral during program participation (Table A8). Furthermore, 4% had a new sustained petition, and 17% had an institutional commitment. While less than one-quarter of youth who exited had a recidivism incident for a new charge, almost three-quarters (74%) had at least one probation violation, which could have resulted in further detention time<sup>3</sup> (Table A8).

#### **JDTC clients increased strengths**

65% of JDTC clients had increased scores on the SDRRC-II Strength Index (n=20) (Figure B14).

#### **JDTC urinalysis outcomes**

At intake, 87% of JDTC participants had positive urinalysis tests. Positive urinalysis tests decreased to 63% by program exit, a 28% decrease (Table A9).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Time detained was not tracked for this or prior JJCPA evaluations.

<sup>4</sup> Urinalysis information was only analyzed if the participants had drug tests conducted in their first and last 30 days of program participation & and was only included if the data was available (due to PCMS sealing protocols).

## Breaking Cycles

BC was a graduated response program designed to serve high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18.<sup>5</sup> Youth were committed to BC by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240, or 365 days. A multi-disciplinary team assessment process was used to review risk and need and develop a comprehensive case plan based on the assessments. Parents/caregivers and other family members were encouraged to participate in all aspects of the program. The BC umbrella of services included 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.<sup>6</sup>

### BC descriptions

Of the 164 who exited BC, 61% were Hispanic, 23% Black, 9% White, 4% Asian, and 2% other ethnicities. Sixteen percent (16%) were female and 84% male. The average (mean) age of BC participants was 15.6 years old ( $SD=1.7$ ). Sample youth received services for roughly five months (median=149 days, range=0–796 days).

### Breaking Cycles ended on June 20, 2019

*This year's data reflect the large number of administratively discharged youth (n=94) and those who traditionally exited this year (n=87).*

### Numbers served



90

Administratively discharged on July 1, 2019

74

Exited during FY 2018

164

Included in the analysis

<sup>5</sup> In concert with this report, SANDAG completed a separate BC report (different sample) to examine post-recidivism, factors related to recidivism, and juvenile justice history measures (May 2019). This analysis helped inform the decision to adjust the systems approach to these youth. This report can be found here: [sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid\\_4583\\_25583.pdf](http://sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_4583_25583.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Based on a more robust analysis of the BC outcomes and transformational action to recalibrate intervention with the latest best practices, juvenile justice leaders decided to alter how the system approached the youth eligible for BC and dissolved the program during late FY 2019.

### *BC findings for FY 2018–19*

Due to the ending of BC, the outcomes/sample includes administratively discharged clients. These 90 youth were then transferred to appropriate programs before BC ended July 1, 2019. The other 74 youth in the sample exited before the beginning of the fiscal year (total exit sample=164). For those youth who exited and had data available,<sup>7</sup> 13% had a new arrest, 16% a new probation referral, 13% a new sustained petition, and 9% a new institutional commitment tied to the new sustained petitions during program participation.

#### **BC program compliance outcomes**

Almost one third (27%) of youth had probation violations (Table A10), and yet over two-thirds (70%) completed probation requirements by exit.

#### **BC youth increased strengths**

Nearly one in two clients (53%) had an increased strength index scores from entry to exit SDRRC-II assessment (n=79) (Figure B14).<sup>8</sup>

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7 Due to the end of programming, some data was missing. Unlike other missing data for programs, it was a large burden to ask for missing data after the program ended; therefore, the exit data was captured for the available data (n=136).

8 Due to a large percent of the BC population being administratively moved, only 79 paired SDRCC-II scores were available for comparison.

## Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment

Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment (JFAST) is a rehabilitation program for youth dealing with mental health issues. Partners from the Juvenile Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, 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. This therapy program may 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, and/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. Furthermore, JFAST supports placement in a group home or residential treatment facility if the youth has a significant mental health episode which requires removal from home.

### *JFAST descriptions*

For the 22 youth who exited JFAST, 59% were White, 27% were Hispanic, 5% were Black, and 9% were other ethnicities. There was a female majority across genders with 55% females and 45% males. The average (mean) age of JFAST participants was 15.6 years old ( $SD=1.1$  years) and JFAST youth received services for roughly nine months (median=276 days, range=56–903 days).

***JFAST youth were compliant in mental health programming & taking psychiatric medication***

***100%*** of youth complied with therapy, ranging from moderate to complete compliance (Table A12).

***82%*** of youth complied with taking psychiatric medication, ranging from moderate to complete compliance (Table A12).

### Numbers served



**21** Entered JFAST

**22** Exited JFAST

### *JFAST findings for FY 2018–19*

JFAST is a unique program in the added wrap-around mental health consideration and treatment support; therefore, two additional indicators tracked for JFAST youth were compliance with mental health therapy treatment and psychiatric medication adherence. In this year’s exit cohort 100% were “moderately compliant” with attending therapy and at least 82% were “moderately compliant” in taking psychiatric medication (Table A11). Over 3 in 4 (77%) of the cohort did not have any incidence of recidivism: 14% had a new arrest, 18% a new probation referral, 14% a new sustained petition, and 23% an institutional commitment for a new sustained petition.

#### **JFAST program compliance outcomes**

Over 1 in 2 (55%) JFAST youth had a probation violation during participation and yet almost 9 in 10 (91%) completed probation requirements by exit. (Table A11).

#### **JFAST increase in strength index scores**

60% had the increased Strength Index scores as measured by the SDRRC-II from intake to exit (n=20) (Figure B14).

# Appendix A



**Table A1**  
**CAT outcome statistics by sample year**

	Reference group	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample	2018–19 sample
<b>Recidivism outcomes</b>						
Arrested*	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%
Probation referral*	2%	2%	1%	<1%	2%	1%
Felony-level referral	1%	<1%	0%	0%	1%	<1%
<b>Referral type</b>						
No referral	98%	98%	99%	99%	98%	99%
Violent*	1%	<1%	<1%	0%	1%	<1%
Property	1%	1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Drug	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Other	1%	1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Status	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%
Sustained petition*	1%	1%	<1%	0%	1%	<1%
Felony-level sustained petition	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%
<b>Sustained petition type</b>						
No sustained petition	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	99%
Violent*	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%
Property	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Drug	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Other*	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment	<1%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%
<b>Total for recidivism outcomes</b>	<b>9,896</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,582</b>

\* Significant difference between FY 2018–19 sample and reference group's "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using the  $p < 0.05$  threshold. 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. Probation compliance outcomes (e.g. probation violations) are not included in CAT analysis as CAT clients are often pre-Probation involvement.

Sources: ARJIS, PCMS Records accessed November 2019

**Table A2**  
**CAT FY 2018–19 youth customer satisfaction questionnaire (CSQ) results**

	Intake	Exit
<b>Client knowledge of community resources</b>		
None	14%	3%
1 or 2	80%	73%
3 or 4	4%	19%
5 or more	1%	5%
<b>Client use of community resources</b>		
None	16%	4%
1 or 2	81%	86%
3 or 4	2%	8%
5 or more	1%	2%
<b>Client perceptions about school</b>		
Regularly attending school	97%	99%
Feels doing well/very well in school	65%	92%
Feels positive about school	62%	82%
<b>Client perception of ability to manage conflict and solve problems</b>		
Handles problems with others well	70%	95%
<b>Client satisfaction with services</b>		<b>At exit</b>
Would refer a friend to the program		95%
Somewhat/very satisfied with program services		96%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,973–1,982</b>

*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 2018–19 parent customer satisfaction questionnaire results**

	Intake	Exit
<b>Parent/guardian knowledge of community resources</b>		
None	15%	2%
1 or 2	73%	58%
3 or 4	9%	30%
5 or more	3%	10%
<b>Parent/guardian use of community resources</b>		
None	20%	3%
1 or 2	78%	80%
3 or 4	3%	15%
5 or more	<1%	2%
<b>Parent/guardian perception of how child doing in school</b>		
Feels doing well/very well in school	47%	83%
<b>Parent/guardian perceptions of positive family communication and influence of child's peers</b>		
Family communicates well/very well	51%	88%
Friends are a positive influence	55%	85%
<b>Parent/guardian satisfaction with services</b>		
Would refer a friend's family to program		98%
Somewhat/very satisfied with program services		96%
<b>Total</b>		<b>676–689</b>

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

*Source: CAT Parent/Guardian Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire*

**Table A4**  
**SAS outcome statistics by sample year**

	Reference group	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample	2018–19 sample
<b>Recidivism outcomes</b>						
Arrested	19%	19%	11%	18%	15%	14%
Probation referral	11%	7%	4%	10%	11%	8%
Felony-level referral	5%	2%	2%	4%	7%	3%
<b>Referral type</b>						
No referral	89%	93%	96%	90%	89%	92%
Violent	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%
Property	4%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Drug	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Other	3%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%
Status*	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	1%
Municipal Code/infraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	7%	3%	2%	6%	7%	4%
Felony-level sustained petition	4%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%
<b>Sustained petition type</b>						
No sustained petition	93%	97%	98%	94%	93%	96%
Violent	1%	1%	<1%	3%	2%	1%
Property	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Drug	<1%	0%	<1%	1%	<1%	0%
Other	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%
Municipal Code/infraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment	3%	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%
<b>Total sample for recidivism outcomes</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Program compliance outcomes</b>						
Probation violation	26%	17%	35%	44%	21%	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>75</b>
Complete probation requirements	62%	68%	52%	46%	51%	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>83</b>
Complete restitution	59%	41%	50%	48%	48%	60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>
Complete community service	71%	74%	59%	62%	69%	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>70</b>

\* Significant difference between FY 2018–19 sample and reference group’s “absolute goal”. Significant differences are determined using the  $p < 0.05$  threshold.

Note: While 94 exited, data was unavailable for 7 cases for recidivism data due to sealed or missing data; furthermore, data missing from scantron forms to track program compliance outcomes were not included. The sample size for Program Compliance Outcomes will vary as cases are excluded if the case is “not applicable” to the measure. 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.

Sources: ARJIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

**Table A5**  
**SAS FY 2018–19 case management outcomes**

	FY 2018–19
Completed programming with some or all treatment goals met	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

Source: Probation Compliance Exit Form- Vista Hill accessed November 2019

**Table A6**  
**SAS FY 2018–19 positive drug tests**

	Intake	Exit
Positive drug tests	63%	50%
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>

Note: Drug testing data was not available for sealed cases in FY 2018–19, and only those youth who had positive drug tests at intake were included. Therefore, the total will be smaller than the exit sample.

Source: Substance Abuse Services Drug Test Results accessed November 2019

**Table A7**  
**SAS youth satisfaction with program and staff**

	Satisfaction
Treated with respect	96%
Staff concerned with well-being	94%
Good relationship with Juvenile Recovery Specialist	91%
Staff expectations clear	89%
Satisfied with program experience	88%
Satisfied with the substance abuse services	83%
Treatment fits needs	82%
Changed feelings about substance abuse	82%
Helped stop substance use	79%
Would recommend the program to a friend	79%
Learned a lot in alcohol and drug class	77%
Learned a lot in relapse prevention class	75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

Note: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages include clients who responded, “Strongly Agree” or “Agree” on a five-point scale. Filled out by all SAS youth who attended services at Vista Hill. Therefore, not restricted to the SAS exit cohort.

Source: Substance Abuse Services Client Satisfaction Survey

**Table A8**  
**Juvenile Drug Treatment Court outcome statistics by sample year**

	Reference group	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample	2018–19 sample
<b>Recidivism outcomes</b>						
Arrested	30%	29%	9%	26%	30%	9%
Probation referral	20%	26%	4%	21%	20%	14%
Felony-level referral	8%	9%	0%	5%	8%	13%
<b>Referral type</b>						
No referral	80%	74%	96%	79%	80%	86%
Violent	5%	3%	0%	0%	5%	5%
Property	5%	9%	2%	9%	5%	0%
Drug	3%	0%	0%	5%	3%	0%
Other	8%	14%	0%	7%	8%	9%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	18%	17%	0%	14%	18%	4%
Felony-level sustained petition	8%	6%	0%	5%	8%	4%
<b>Sustained petition type</b>						
No sustained petition	83%	83%	100%	86%	83%	96%
Violent	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Property	3%	9%	0%	7%	3%	0%
Drug	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	13%	9%	0%	7%	13%	4%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment <sup>+</sup>	18%	3%	0%	5%	18%	17%
<b>Total sample for recidivism outcomes</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Program compliance outcomes</b>						
Probation violation	45%	0%	15%	44%	45%	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>
Complete probation requirements	45%	51%	44%	54%	45%	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>
Complete restitution	60%	75%	78%	43%	60%	78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
Complete community service	83%	88%	81%	73%	83%	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>

+ 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 JDTC 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 JDTC "absolute goal" is based on the previous year's results as there were large shifts in methods from the absolute goal data collection. 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 2019

**Table A9**  
**Juvenile Drug Court FY 2018–19 positive drug tests**

	Intake	Exit
Positive drug tests	87%	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	

Note: Drug testing data was not available for sealed cases in FY 2018–19. Therefore, the total will be smaller than the exit sample.

Source: PCMS Records accessed November 2019

**Table A10**  
**Breaking Cycles outcome statistics by sample year**

	Reference group	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample	2018–19 sample
<b>Recidivism outcomes</b>						
Arrested	17%	22%	10%	16%	12%	13%
Probation referral	14%	18%	9%	12%	10%	16%
Felony-level referral	9%	9%	4%	8%	5%	8%
<b>Referral type</b>						
No referral	86%	82%	91%	92%	90%	84%
Violent*	4%	4%	3%	6%	3%	9%
Property	5%	9%	0%	1%	1%	4%
Drug	1%	1%	2%	<1%	0%	1%
Other	4%	3%	5%	4%	5%	1%
Status*	0%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	1%
Municipal Code/infraction	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Sustained petition	10%	13%	5%	8%	2%	13%
Felony-level sustained petition	7%	6%	3%	6%	2%	9%
<b>Sustained petition type</b>						
No sustained petition	90%	87%	96%	92%	98%	87%
Violent	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	7%
Property	4%	6%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Drug	<1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infraction	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional commitment <sup>+</sup>	5%	7%	2%	2%	2%	9%
<b>Total for recidivism outcomes</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Program compliance outcomes</b>						
Probation violation <sup>^^</sup>	21%	36%	52%	40%	32%	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>164</b>
Complete probation requirements	74%	59%	65%	61%	75%	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>75</b>
Complete restitution	44%	34%	53%	29%	41%	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>
Complete community service*	68%	54%	54%	61%	67%	53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>

\* Significant difference between FY 2018–19 sample and reference group's "absolute goal". Significant differences are determined using the  $p < 0.05$  threshold.

+ 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

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. Due to the end of programming, some data was missing. Unlike other missing data for programs, it was a large burden to ask for missing data after the program ended; therefore, the samples for the BC recidivism analysis varied for different measures.

Sources: ARJIS, PCMS Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

**Table A11**  
**JFAST outcome statistics by sample year**

	Reference group	2014–15 sample	2015–16 sample	2016–17 sample	2017–18 sample	2018–19 sample
<b>Recidivism outcomes</b>						
Arrested	14%	34%	16%	4%	14%	14%
Probation referral	10%	31%	8%	4%	9%	18%
Felony-level referral	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	11%
<b>Referral type</b>						
No referral	90%	69%	92%	96%	91%	82%
Violent	0%	16%	4%	0%	0%	9%
Property	7%	6%	0%	4%	9%	5%
Drug	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	6%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Status/probation violation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Municipal Code/infracton	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sustained petition	7%	9%	4%	4%	0%	14%
Felony-level sustained petition	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%	9%
<b>Sustained petition type</b>						
No sustained petition	95%	91%	96%	96%	100%	86%
Violent	0%	9%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Property	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	9%
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	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%
<b>Total for recidivism outcomes</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Program compliance outcomes</b>						
Probation violation	52%	3%	28%	61%	18%	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
Complete probation requirements	90%	77%	72%	83%	82%	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
Complete restitution	100%	71%	83%	100%	100%	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
Complete community service	100%	77%	81%	100%	86%	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>

\* Due to the small sample size, no statistical tests were completed for FY 2018–19. Due to rounding, some recidivism columns may not add to 100%.

Note: The reference group is from FY 2012–2013 as this was decided the best reference group at program design. 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 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 2019



**Table A12**  
**JFAST treatment outcomes**

	FY2018–19
Complied with therapy (moderately to complete compliance)	100%
Adhered to psychiatric medication	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17-20</b>

Note: Cases with missing information or marked “not applicable” not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form- Vista Hill accessed November 2019

**Table A13**  
**SDRRC-II Risk Level at Entry and Exit**

Program	Recidivism Risk Level						Total
	Low Entry	Low Exit	Medium Entry	Medium Exit	High Entry	High Exit	
BC	17%	15%	46%	53%	37%	32%	<b>79</b>
Drug Court	27%	20%	54%	60%	18%	20%	<b>20</b>
SAS	38%	35%	46%	51%	16%	14%	<b>91</b>
JFAST	46%	40%	27%	30%	27%	30%	<b>20</b>

Note: CAT was not included as the SDRRC-II is only administered for youth on Probation, and CAT SDRRC-IIs are administered for contract compliance by the community-based organizations. Data were only included where there were both an entry and exit SDRRC-II; therefore, sample sizes may be smaller.

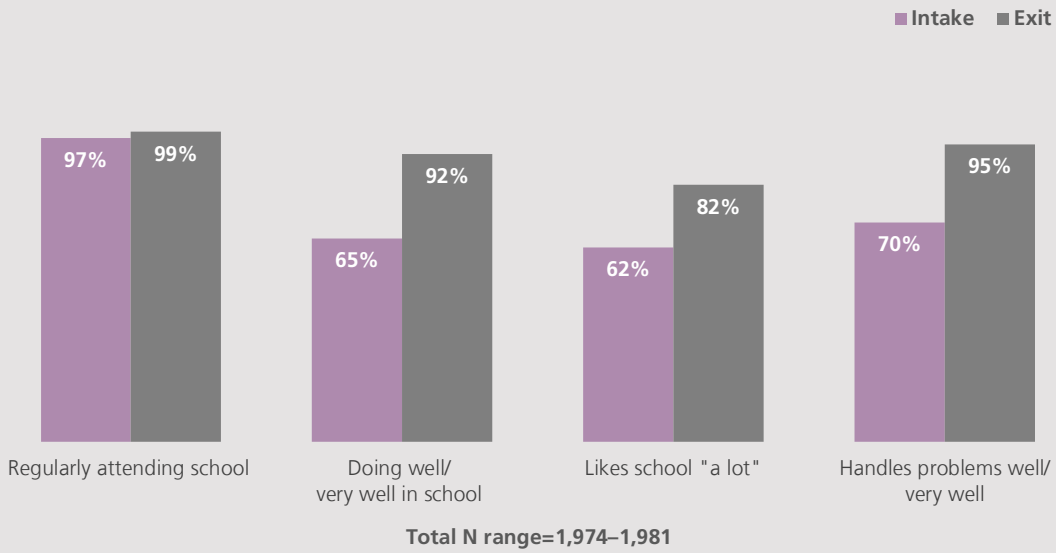
Sources: Probation SDRRC-II extract, August 2019

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# Appendix B

Figure B1

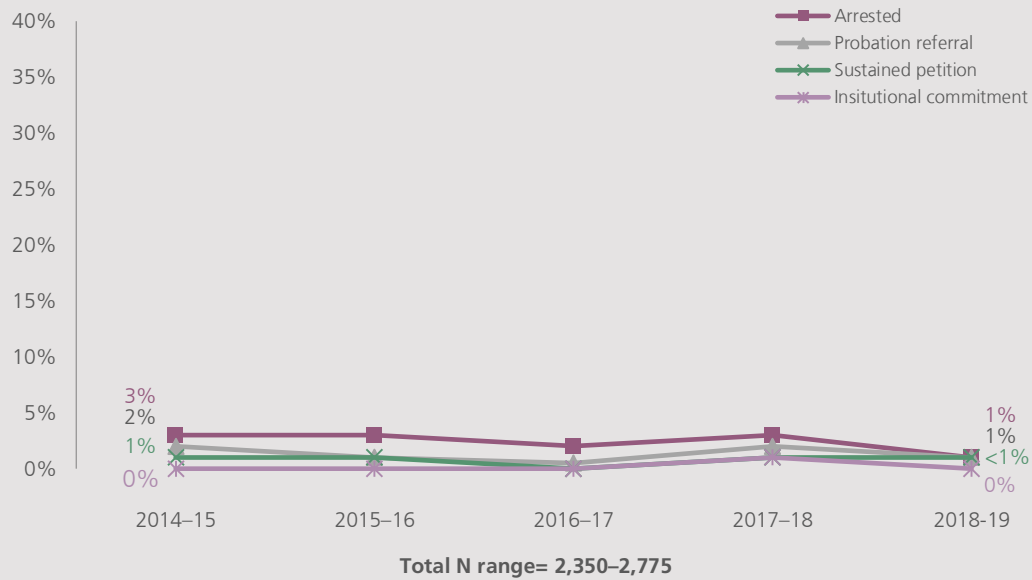
**CAT youth school outcomes & problem-solving skills increased by exit**



\*All were significant increases ( $p < .05$ ). Missing responses were not included.

Figure B2

**CAT recidivism outcomes by year**

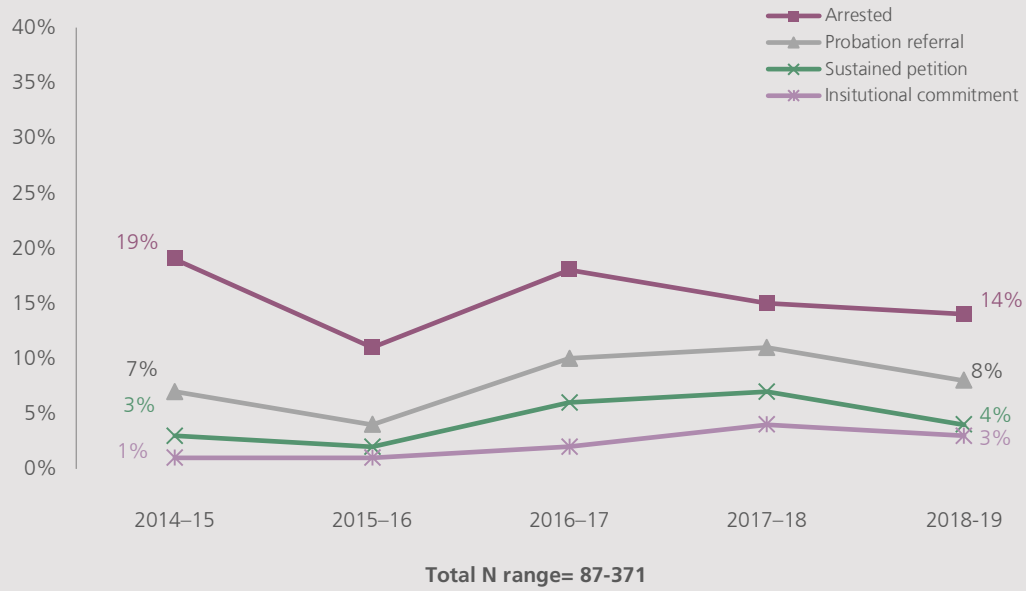


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2019

Figure B3

**SAS recidivism outcomes by year**

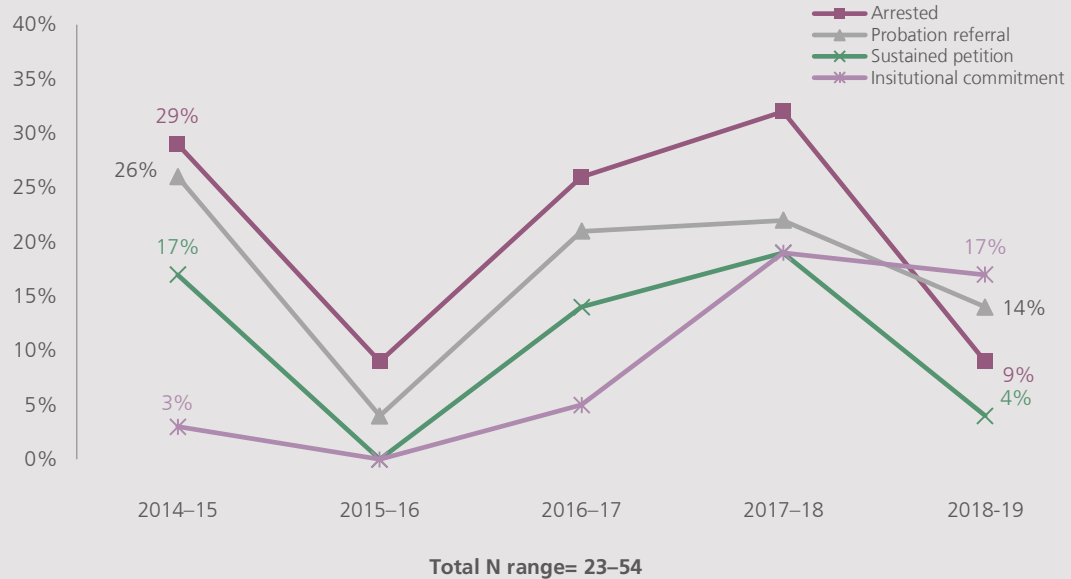


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2019

Figure B4

**JDTC recidivism outcomes by year**

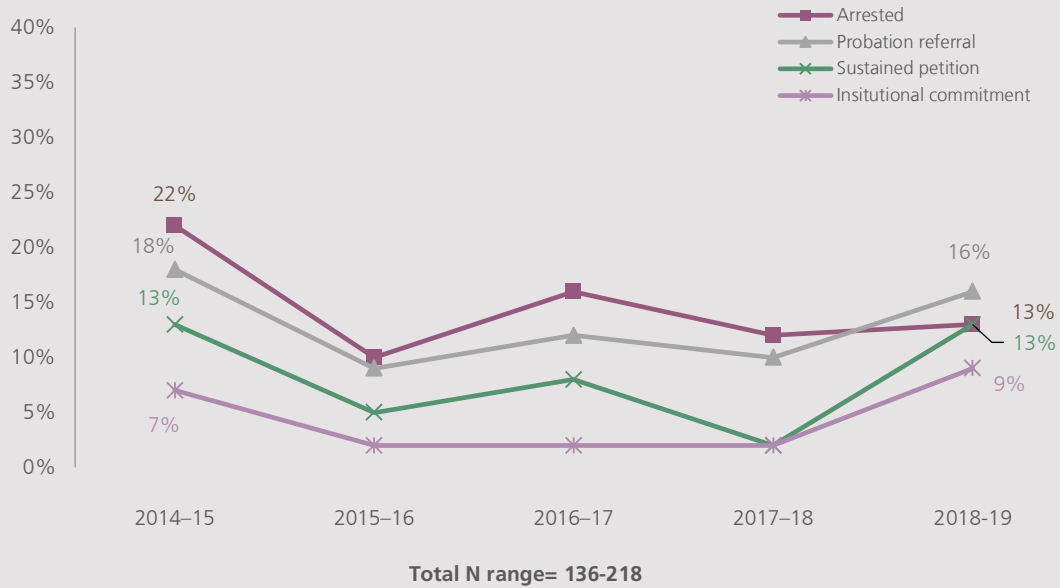


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2019

Figure B5

**BC recidivism outcomes by year**

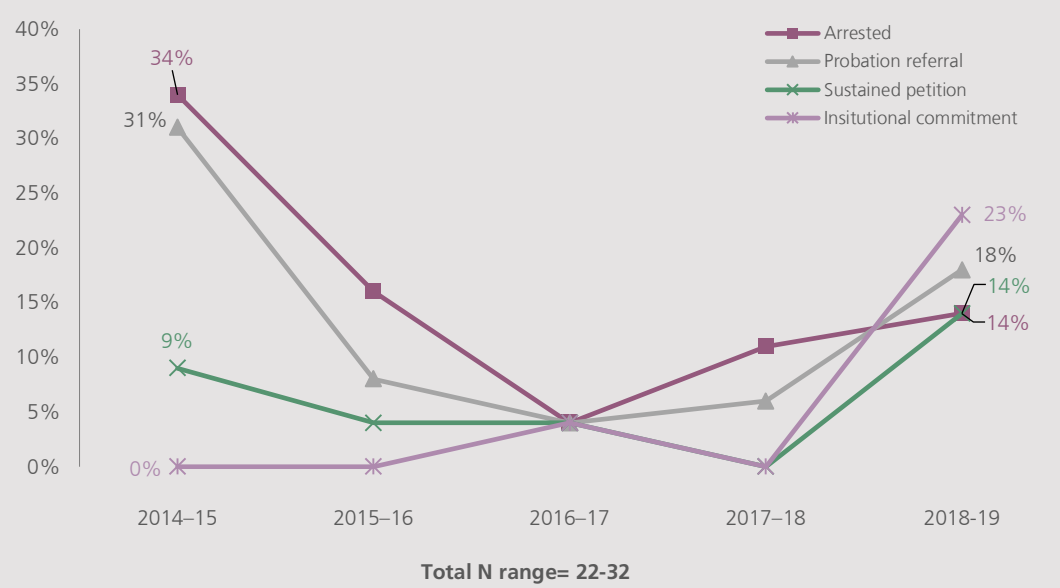


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2019

Figure B6

**JFAST recidivism outcomes by year**

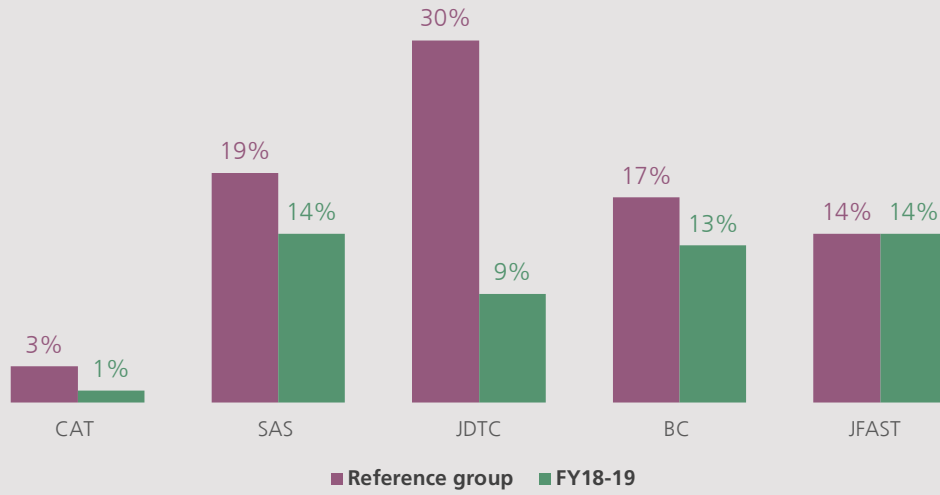


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: Probation Compliance Exit Form, PCMS accessed November 2019

Figure B7

### Arrest rates by program

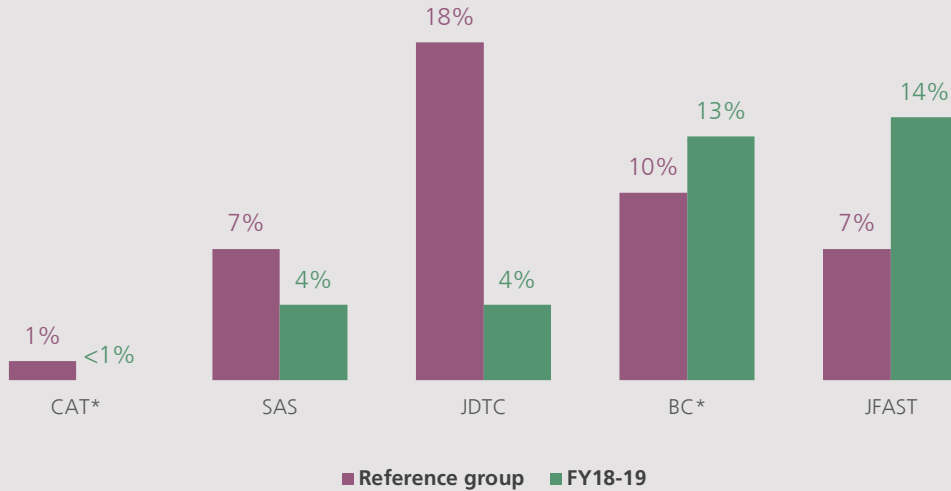


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: CAT Client Data, PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B8

### Sustained petitions by program



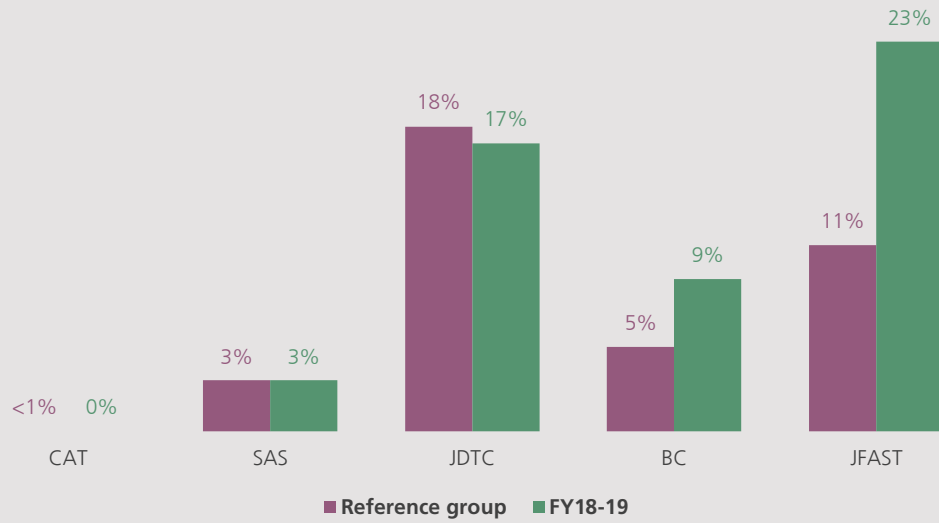
\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: CAT Client Data, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B9

### Institutional commitments by program

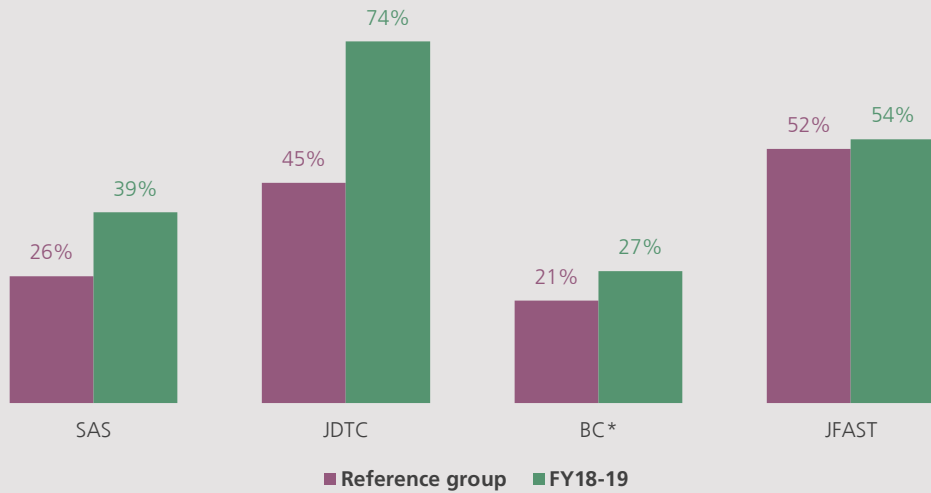


Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: CAT Client Data, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B10

### Probation violations by program



\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

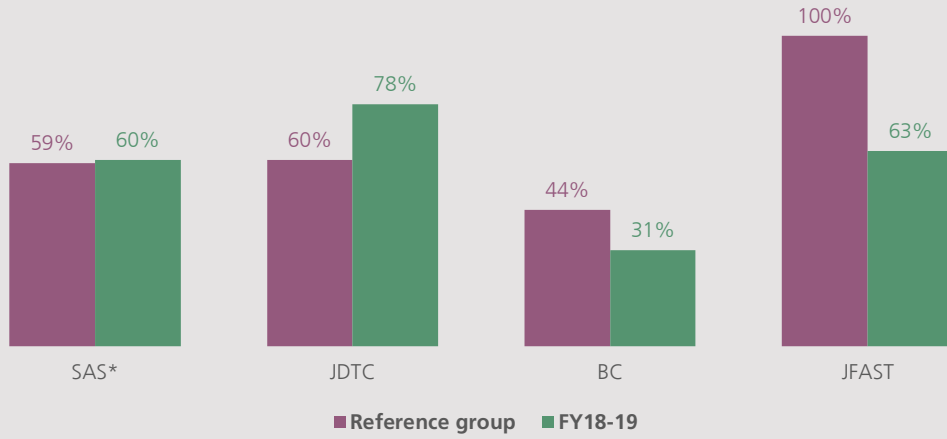
Note: Cases with missing information not included. Program compliance outcomes are not tracked for CAT youth as they are not on Probation.

Sources: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019



Figure B11

### Completed restitutions by program



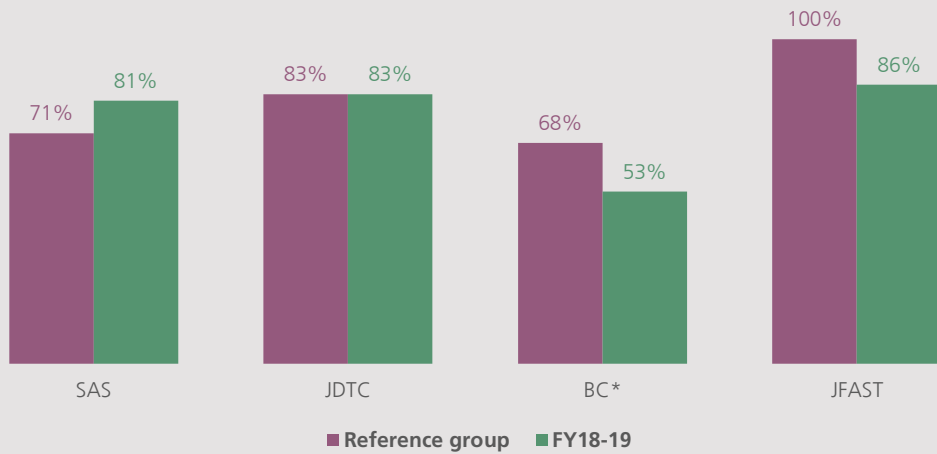
\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

Note: Cases with missing information not included. Program compliance outcomes are not tracked for CAT youth as they are not on Probation.

Sources: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B12

### Completed community service by program



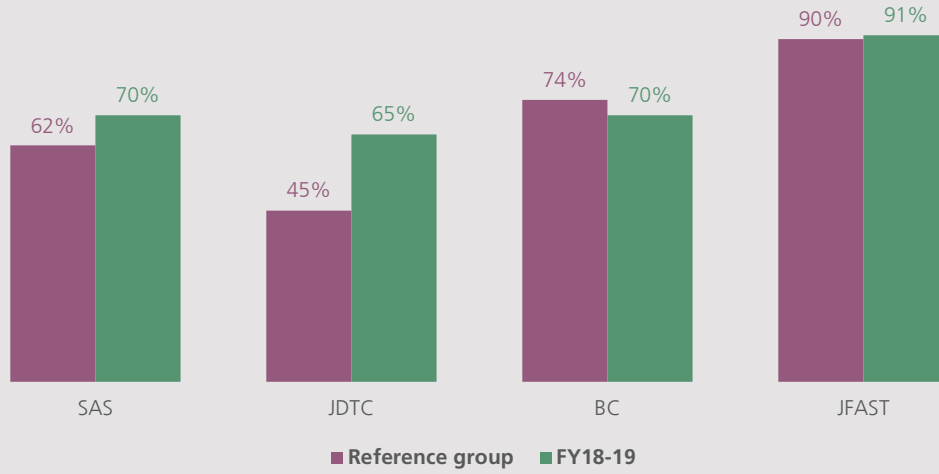
\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

Note: Cases with missing information not included. Program compliance outcomes are not tracked for CAT youth as they are not on Probation.

Sources: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B13

### Completion of probation by program

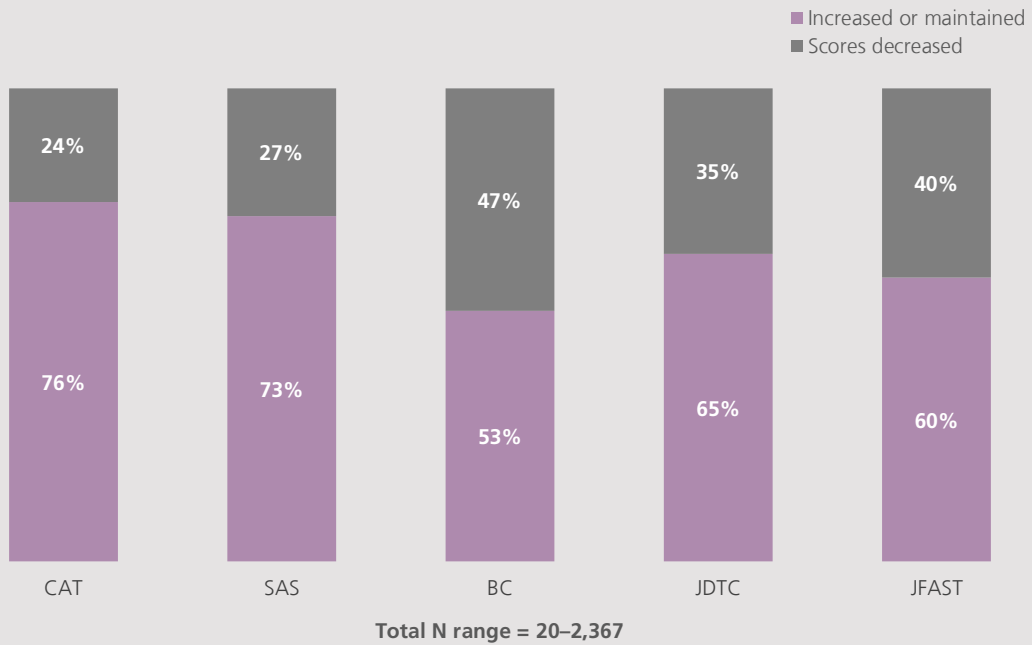


Note: Cases with missing information not included. Program compliance outcomes are not tracked for CAT youth as they are not on Probation

Sources: PCMS, Probation Compliance Exit Form accessed November 2019

Figure B14

### Percentage of youth who maintained or increased SDRRC-II strength index scores by program



Note: Cases with missing information not included.

Sources: PCMS, SDRRC-II accessed November 2019