

2019

ANNUAL EVALUATION

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and
Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)
Funded Programs

Santa Clara County, CA Probation Department



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EVALUATION BACKGROUND

This evaluation examines programs in Santa Clara County funded by both the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) in calendar year 2019. The JJCPA provides state funding for California probation departments to implement programs that have proven effective in reducing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youth who commit offenses.¹ The YOBG program provides funding for counties to deliver custody and care to youth who previously would have been committed to the California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice.

Changes made by Assembly Bill 1998 (Ch. 880, Statutes of 2016) have transformed the planning and reporting requirements under the JJCPA and YOBG programs. Most significantly, the legislation that was enacted on September 30, 2016, and went into effect on January 1, 2017, combined planning and reporting for the two programs. Under the revised requirements, JJCPA-YOBG plans combine all required information for each of the two programs which are consolidated into one document and are due by May 1 of each year. The JJCPA-YOBG year-end report provides expenditure details for both JJCPA and YOBG, as well as specified county-wide juvenile probation data which is due by October 1 of each year. All County plans as well as expenditure and data reports can be accessed on the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) website.² This evaluation complements the required state reporting by informing practice and policy within juvenile Probation and provides insight into many of the key programs within the Department.

METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION TOOLS

This year's JJCPA and YOBG evaluation reports the number of youth served by JJCPA and YOBG funded programs, the average length of program participation, basic demographic details of youth served, youths' criminogenic needs and risk assessment scores, as well as the recidivism rates by program. Throughout this report, recidivism refers to any offense that was committed after a defined intervention date (i.e. date the youth exited the program) where the offense is sustained by the Juvenile Justice Court. The recidivism data for all JJCPA programs was exported in April 2020, and therefore this evaluation only includes sustained offenses up to that month. Violations of Probation (VOPs) are not counted as recidivism as they are considered a separate outcome from new law violations.

It is important to note that although this analysis measures program outcomes in terms of recidivism, it does not purport to measure overall program effectiveness. Although we can determine that youth recidivated at a certain rate after exiting the program, we cannot determine the effect the program had on youths' likelihood of re-offending without a pre-established study and program design such as the implementation of a comparison group. Instead this evaluation is meant to provide descriptive characteristics of both programs and youth to better understand whether youth are appropriately matched with programs they are referred to and to identify any potential gaps in services.

To understand the extent to which JJCPA-funded services helped youth reach the outcomes listed above, this report makes use of the **Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS)**. The JAIS is a risk and needs assessment designed to assist Probation staff and system partners to supervise youth both in institutional settings and in the community. The JAIS is a research-based risk assessment instrument that considers

¹ Board of State and Community Corrections (2020). JJCPA-YOBG Program. Retrieved from http://www.bsc.ca.gov/s_jjcpayobgjuvjuscrimeprevact/

² Ibid.

factors of strengths and needs which are gender specific. There are three parts to the JAIS assessment: Part I is a risk-assessment, consisting of eight to ten³ items which, depending on the score, will determine the need for a full JAIS assessment (Part II). The risk assessment also yields an overall risk level and Part III is a reassessment of risk and needs. For more information on how the JAIS is scored, see Appendix A.

Probation administers the JAIS on a timeline which aligns with Probation supervision start dates and not the JJCPA program start date.⁴ This is because the full JAIS assessment is used to guide Probation Officers in determining which services and supervision strategy best meets the individual needs of the adjudicated youth. Probation administers the JAIS reassessment every 180 days, or in the event of certain major changes in the youth’s life (e.g., new arrest). As a result, there is expected variation in the time a JAIS is administered relative to the JJCPA program entry, as well as variation in the type of assessment administered because the full JAIS is administered only to youth that have been adjudicated (and not diverted).

One final caveat is that throughout this report the sample size for the JAIS assessments may change depending on the measure that is being reported. For instance, for the CAFA program, the number of youth reported for the risk assessments is 72, while the number of youth reported for the supervision strategies is 79. This discrepancy is because the number of youth that meet a particular cut-off date (90 days for risk, 210 days for supervision strategies) and actually have the data in question (i.e. not missing) tends to vary by measure. For CAFA, 72 youth had a risk score within 90 days of program entry, while 79 youth had a supervision strategy within 210 days of program entry.

INTERVENTION LEVELS AND PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN EVALUATION

The Probation Department’s Juvenile Services Division has developed a long-term plan to reduce involvement of youth in the juvenile justice system. This plan is called the Violence Reduction Program (VRP) framework. The VRP model consists of four key program strategies: Prevention, Early Intervention, Intervention, and Intensive Intervention. In addition to the VRP framework, the Probation Department also operates the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC) in Juvenile Hall. Most of the JJCPA-funded programs fall under the VRP framework, except for the MAAC program in Juvenile Hall. The following table highlights the programs covered in this evaluation and their respective intervention levels. A list of all JJCPA funded programs and their associated intervention level can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Programs Included in Evaluation by Intervention Level

Program or Service	Intervention Level
Early Intervention Services *	Prevention and Early Intervention
Support and Enhancement Services (SES)	Intervention
Court Appointed Friends and Advocates (CAFA)	Intervention
Pro-GRIP	Intensive Intervention

³ The girls initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) consists of eight questions, the boys initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) consists of ten questions.

⁴ Specifically, the JAIS is administered prior to the disposition date, which is usually before the actual probation start date.

Program or Service	Intervention Level
Re-Entry	Intensive Intervention
MAAC	Secure Care

* All PEI Youth Are Included in Evaluation Group Regardless of Program

Not all programs funded by either JJCPA or YOBG have data suitable for evaluation. For this reason, this evaluation does not address every Probation referred program funded by JJCPA or YOBG, but focuses exclusively on Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI), Support and Enhancement Services (SES), Court Appointed Friends and Advocates (CAFA), Probation-Gang Resistance and Intervention Program (Pro-GRIP), Re-Entry, and the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC).

YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS

The table below highlights key demographic data for all youth who were enrolled in one of the programs mentioned above and exited in calendar year 2019. A youth may be counted multiple times if he or she exited more than one program during the year.

Table 2: Youth Demographics for JJCPA and YOBG Evaluation Group

		All JJCPA Evaluation Group Youth ⁵	Prevention and Early Intervention	Intervention (SES & CAFA)	Intensive Intervention (Re-Entry, Pro-GRIP)	MAAC
Number served		1,648	978	203	115	525
Gender	Male	79%	68%	88%	80%	88%
	Female	21%	32%	12%	20%	12%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	14%	18%	11%	9%	4%
	Black	6%	5%	10%	9%	9%
	Latino	67%	62%	69%	75%	82%
	Asian/PI	6%	7%	7%	4%	3%
	Other ⁶	6%	8%	2%	2%	2%
Age (at first entry)	Up to 11	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
	12 - 15	42%	46%	41%	36%	23%
	16 +	59%	54%	60%	64%	77%

⁵ Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

⁶ Other includes American Indian, any youth whose race/ethnicity is reported as unknown, and any youth listed as "Other." JJCPA evaluations from 2014 through 2017 included the following ethnicities/nationalities as Other: Hawaiian, Samoan, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Guamanian, Filipino, unknown, and anyone listed as "Other" race/ethnicity. Beginning in the 2018 evaluation, apart from American Indian and "Other", these groups are included in this evaluation as "Asian." These changes were made to be consistent with how Probation reports race and ethnicity in its JPD Services Annual Report and other reports and evaluations. Due to these changes, caution should be exercised when comparing the Asian and Other categories from previous JJCPA annual evaluations.

Male and Latino youth make up most of the youth at all intervention levels (see Figures 1 and 2 below). The Figure below shows males are overrepresented at all levels of programming, especially for Intensive Intervention, which include services such as Pro-GRIP and Re-Entry.

Figure 1: Gender by Intervention Level (n=1,648)

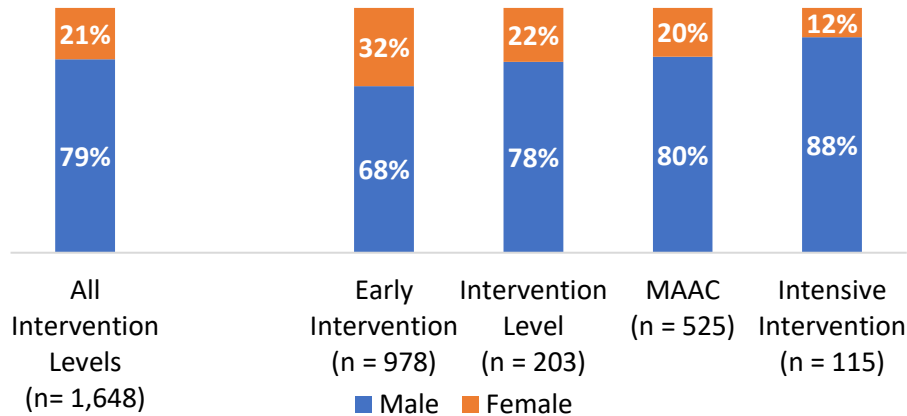
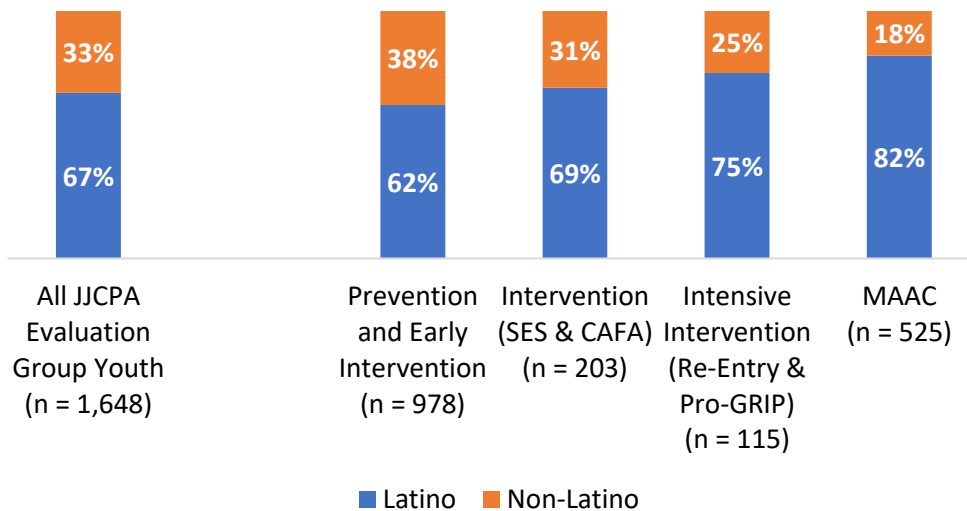


Figure 2 compares the percentage of Latino youth at each intervention level. As noted in the 2019 County of Santa Clara Juvenile Justice Annual Report, Latino youth represent 66 percent of youth arrested/cited despite being only 35 percent of the overall youth population in Santa Clara County. Latino youth also make up 73 percent of youth admitted to Juvenile Hall and are detained at five times the rate of White youth. Black youth are overrepresented at a higher rate in both arrest and detention data, as they are 5.9 times more likely to be arrested than a White youth and 10 times more likely to be detained.⁷ Latino youth are included in the figure below, as they are the majority of youth at each level of intervention and their overrepresentation provides a glimpse into racial disparities at all levels of the juvenile justice system.

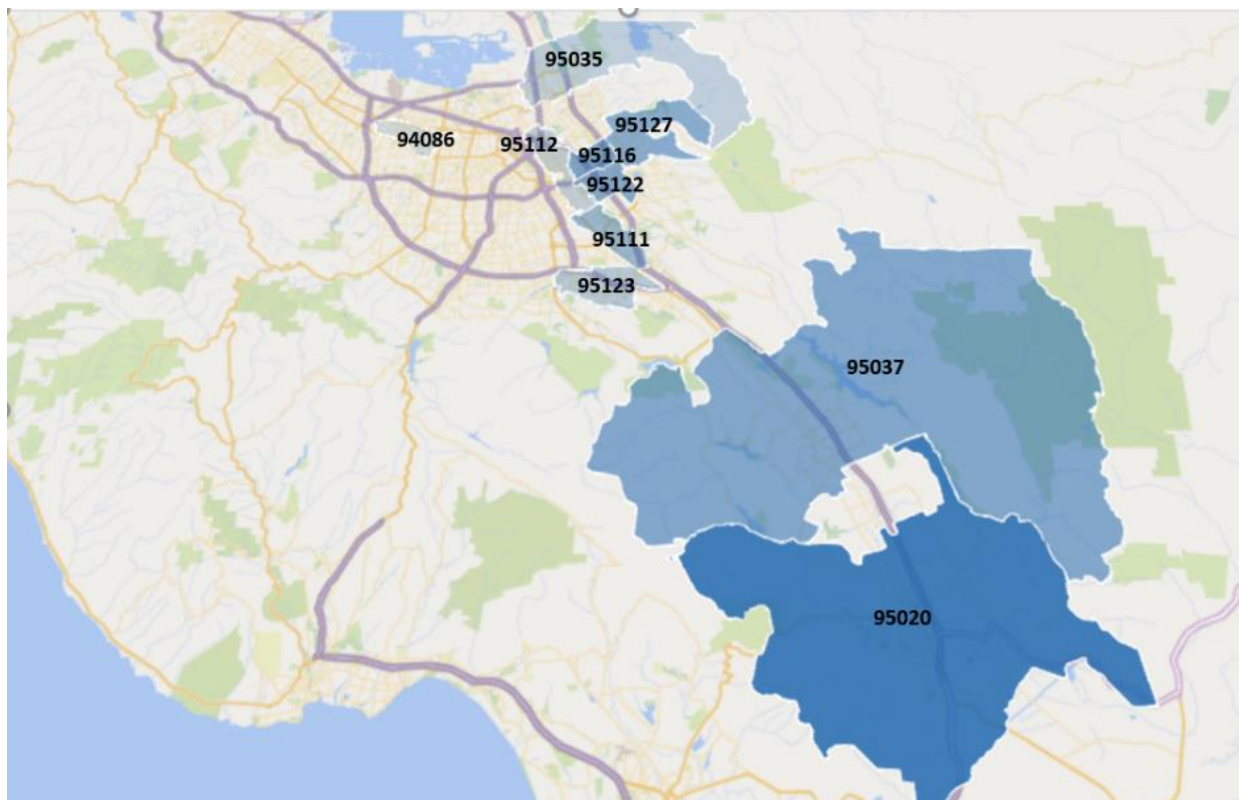
Figure 2: Race and Ethnicity by Intervention Level (n=1,648)



⁷ Juvenile Justice Annual Reports for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

The figure below illustrates the top ten ZIP codes where the youth included in this year's evaluation reside. The darker areas represent the ZIP codes with the largest number of youth. The map shows that ZIP codes in East San Jose and South County have the largest number of youth. This is generally consistent with arrest/citation data over the previous several years.⁸

Figure 3: Top 10 ZIP Codes Where JJCPA Youth Reside (n = 739)



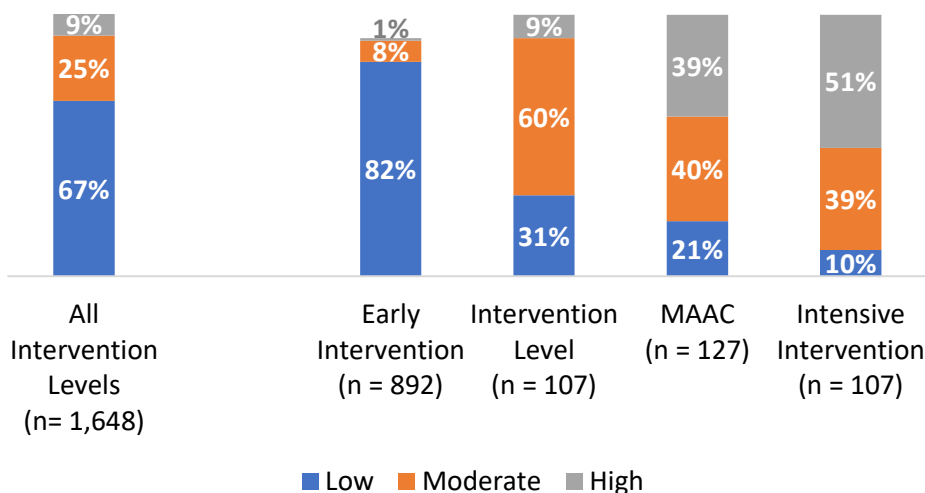
JAIS RISK SCORES

The initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) tool is administered by the assigned Probation Officer when a youth is first introduced to the Juvenile Justice System. The JAIS risk levels represent the potential for the youth to commit subsequent offenses. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), typically 45-55 percent of high-risk youth nationwide are either revoked or experience a new felony conviction within 24 months of placement on Probation or Parole supervision.⁹ As Figure 4 illustrates, youth with greater service needs (who are more at risk for committing a new offense), are generally provided more intensive services.

⁸ Arrest/citation data is included in the Juvenile Justice Annual Reports for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

⁹ Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System. (2016). National Council on Crime & Delinquency: <https://www.nccdglobal.org/>

Figure 4: JAIS Risk Levels by Program, CY19 (JAIS Score Closest to Program Entry)



PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION LEVEL SERVICES

The Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) program is the primary diversion program for low level and early offender youth. PEI has two intervention levels: one, Prevention, and two, Early Intervention. Prevention includes youth who were referred to Probation for a violation or arrest and received a Letter of Acknowledgment (LOA) or Encouraging Conversation (EC). Early Intervention includes youth, not previously justice-involved, who were served by a community-based program. This evaluation includes both Prevention and Early Intervention youth who received PEI Services and exited the program in 2019. In 2019, 978 youth exited PEI Services.

Data related to attitudes and behavior (e.g., the initial risk assessment, full-JAIS, and re-assessments) are not collected for the Prevention group due to their low risk and therefore low intervention approach. It should be noted that there were substantially fewer youth who received a LOA during 2019 than in previous years. This was largely due to the PEI unit phasing out LOA Letters as of February 2019.¹⁰ Early Intervention is the second intervention level of service within PEI. The overall goal of Early Intervention is to divert youth from the juvenile justice system early, while providing them with appropriate supports, activities, and services designed to foster positive youth development. These services include: mentoring, parent-youth conferences, family mediation, community service learning and behavioral health interventions. Youth may be referred to a variety of different services based on need, but the overall service dosage remains low for this population. The following section illustrates youth characteristics for all PEI youth who exited in CY19 (LOA/EC and Early Intervention).

PEI - Youth Characteristics

The majority of youth served in PEI are Latino (62 percent) and male (68 percent). Overall, almost half of all youth (463 out of 978, or 49 percent) were 16 to 17 years old. Twenty-one percent of youth reside in 95020 (Gilroy; n=89), followed by 95037 (Morgan Hill) with 16 percent of PEI youth (n=67).

¹⁰ A deep dive into new laws that came into effect in 2018, specific to record sealings, brought to light the fact that the issuance of a letter of acknowledgment (LOA) alone is not a measurable diversionary effort; therefore, the LOA was phased out in February of 2019.

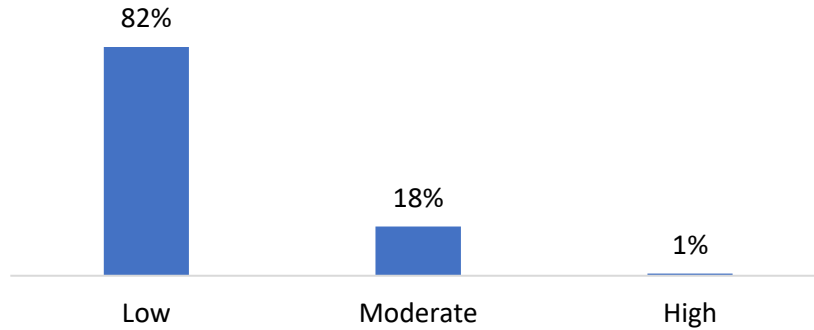
Table 3: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for CY19 PEI Exits (n=978)

Demographic Characteristics:		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	669	68%
	Female	309	32%
Race/Ethnicity	Latino	607	62%
	White	175	18%
	Other	82	8%
	Asian/PI	69	7%
	Black	45	5%
Age (at first entry)	12 and Under	57	6%
	13 years old	99	10%
	14 years old	120	12%
	15 years old	186	19%
	16 years old	214	22%
	17 years old	279	29%
	18 years old	39	4%
Top Five ZIP Codes	95020 (Gilroy)	89	21%
	95037 (Morgan Hill)	67	16%
	95127 (San Jose)	41	10%
	95116 (San Jose)	36	9%
	95035 (Milpitas)	34	8%

PEI - JAIS Risk Scores for Early Intervention Youth

Based upon the scored risk assessment for Early Intervention, youth are appropriately diverted to PEI. It is important to note that nine percent of youth (or 86 out of 978) did not have a JAIS risk assessment administered within 60 days of beginning PEI and are therefore not included in the analysis involving the JAIS risk assessment. This is largely due to the fact that the JAIS risk assessment is not administered to LOA or EC youth, only to youth receiving Early Intervention PEI services. As the figure below illustrates, 99.2 percent of all PEI youth were assessed as either low or moderate risk at the JAIS assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 5: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closest to Program Entry (n=892)



PEI - Youth Offense History

A large percent of PEI youth committed misdemeanors and infractions prior to entering the program including misdemeanor assaults, battery, traffic violations, possession/sale of drugs, petty theft, and other drug/alcohol charges. The table below lists the top five offenses youth committed before entering PEI.

Table 4: Most Common Offenses Before Entering PEI (n=978)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent
Misdemeanor Assault, Fighting	180	18%
Traffic Violations	101	11%
Possession/Sale of Drugs	91	9%
Petty Theft	90	9%
Other Drug/Alcohol Charges ¹¹	67	7%

PEI - Recidivism

For the past several Annual JJCPA and YOBG Evaluations, recidivism has been defined as any offense a youth commits after exiting a program that is ultimately sustained by the Court, excluding technical Violations of Probation. To qualify as a recidivating event, the sustained petition must have occurred after a youth’s most recent PEI program entry. While the youth may have entered PEI multiple times in a year due to a new offense or a petition was sustained based on their current PEI qualifying offense, these are not counted as recidivating events as there was no legal liability determination made by the Court. Overall, two percent of PEI youth recidivated after program exit (n=20). The average length of time between program exit and the day the new sustained offense was committed was 68 days. Of the 20 PEI youth who recidivated, the

¹¹ Other Drug/Alcohol Charges includes: Possession of Marijuana on School Grounds and Possession of Alcohol Beverage Under the Age of 21.

recidivating offenses included Auto Theft, Second Degree Burglary, and Felony Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

INTERVENTION LEVEL SERVICES

Intervention Level services focus on youth who have been adjudicated and are Wards of the Court and at home on Probation or are on Deferred Entry of Judgment. Adjudicated youth are referred to a variety of services including Mentoring, Pro-Social activities, community service, Behavioral Health Services, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services, parent education/support, conflict resolution, victim offender mediation, educational services, Electronic Monitoring and Community Release Program, and Wraparound services.

The Intervention Level includes the following JJCPA-funded activities which collectively served 203 youth who exited their programs in 2019: Support and Enhancement Services (SES, 130 youth), and Court-Appointed Friends and Advocates (CAFA) Mentoring Program (88 youth). It should be noted that while these services are included in this evaluation as part of the Intervention Service Level, youth are referred to programs based on their individual needs rather than by predetermined intervention level. For instance, both PEI youth and youth who are Wards of the Court may be referred to pro-social activities if their respective Probation Officer believes the youth is well suited and could benefit from the program service.

SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT SERVICES (SES)

Support and Enhancement Services (SES) is designed to link youth and their families to resources which target and address specific mental health and substance use needs through intensive case management and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). The service population includes post-dispositional youth in two custody alternative programs: Community Release Program (CRP) and Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP), as well as youth under general Probation supervision. For 2019, SES was supported by community-based organizations, who leveraged Medi-Cal funding from the County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD). The current evaluation includes 130 youth who received SES and exited the program in 2019.

SES - Youth Characteristics

The vast majority of youth served in SES are Latino (69 percent) and male (75 percent). Overall, two-thirds of all youth (60 out of 130 or 46 percent) were 15 to 16 years old.

Table 5: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for CY 19 SES Exits (n = 130)

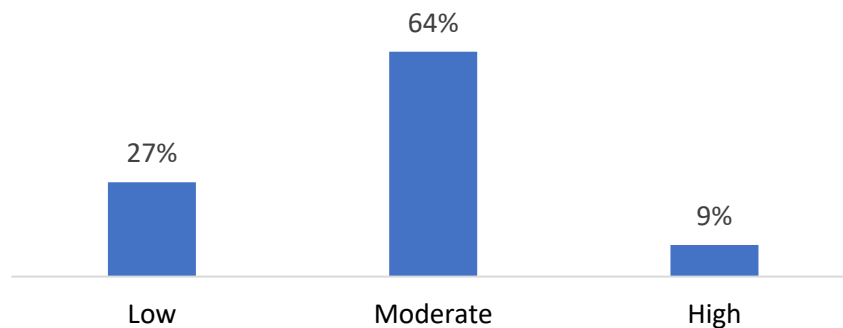
Demographic Characteristics:		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	97	75%
	Female	33	25%
Race/Ethnicity	Latino	90	69%
	Black	14	11%
	White	15	11%
Age (at first entry)	14 years old	23	18%
	15 years old	32	25%
	16 years old	28	22%

Demographic Characteristics:	Number	Percent
17 years old	27	21%
18 years old	15	12%

SES - JAIS Risk Scores

Based off their risk assessment closest to program entry youth are appropriately referred to SES. It is important to note that 40 percent of youth (or 52 out of 130) did not have a JAIS assessment administered within 90 days of beginning SES and are therefore not included in any analysis involving the JAIS assessment. This includes four youth who had no risk assessment at all. This is because the JAIS is administered on a timeline corresponding to the youth’s Dispositional Hearing which may or may not align with when the youth is referred to services. As the figure illustrates, 91 percent of all SES youth were assessed as either low or moderate risk at the JAIS assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 6: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closes to SES Program Entry (n = 78)



SES - Criminogenic Needs

For this analysis, the JAIS Assessment and Reassessment closest to 210 days upon SES program entry was used (n=108). Not every youth who participated in SES had a full JAIS assessment meeting the above criteria as the assessment may not be administered based on program entry. For the purpose of this evaluation, any need scored as significant, moderately significant, or somewhat significant is counted as a need. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see the methodology section. The top five criminogenic needs for boys and girls were as follows:

1. *Eighty-nine percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Family History Problem**, where the youth’s parental and/or family problems affect the youth’s actions or decision making and contribute to the youth’s legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (90 percent or 72 out of 80) exhibited this need compared to girls (86 percent or 24 out of 28).*
2. *Eighty-four percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships**, where the youth’s peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may contribute to the youth’s legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (86 percent or 24 out of 28) exhibited this need compared to boys (84 percent or 67 out of 80).*
3. *Eighty-four percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy**, where the youth’s lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contribute to the*

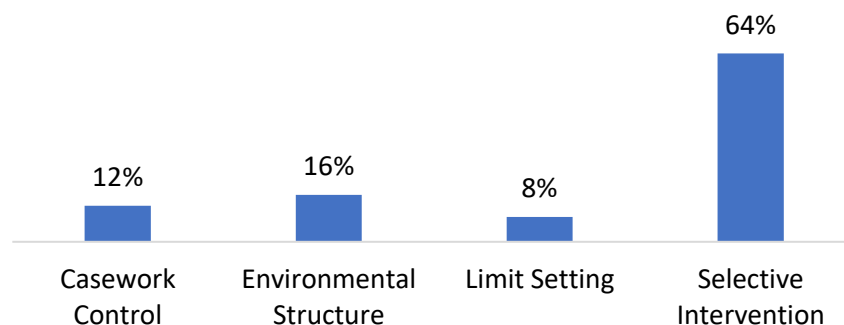
youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (86 percent or 24 out of 28) exhibited this need compared to boys (84 percent or 67 out of 80).

4. *Seventy-five percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Emotional Factors***, where the youth's emotional problems (depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, etc.) contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (89 percent or 25 out of 28) exhibited this need compared to boys (70 percent or 56 out of 80).
5. *Seventy-three percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Substance Use/Abuse***, where the youth's substance use/abuse contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (76 percent or 61 or 80) exhibited this need compared to girls (64 percent or 18 out of 28).

SES - Supervision Strategy

The JAIS assessment yields a supervision strategy used to guide the development of an individualized case plan as well as identify intervention and service types to better support that specific youth and family. The figure below illustrates the supervision strategies Probation Officers employ to manage a youths' case throughout their supervision. Most youth in SES are identified with a Selective Intervention supervision strategy. These youth tend to be distinguished by positive, pro-social adjustment and the absence of significant behavior problems prior to an abrupt onset of delinquency. For definitions of each supervision strategy, see appendix C.

Figure 7: Percent of SES Youth by Supervision Strategy (n = 107)



SES - Youth Offense History

A large percent of SES youth committed serious offenses prior to entering the program including: Assault with a Deadly Weapon, First Degree Burglary, Auto Theft, and Robbery. Table 6 examines the most serious offenses each youth committed before entering the program and lists the five most common of these offenses across all youth. It also indicates the most common of the most recent offenses youth committed before entering the program.

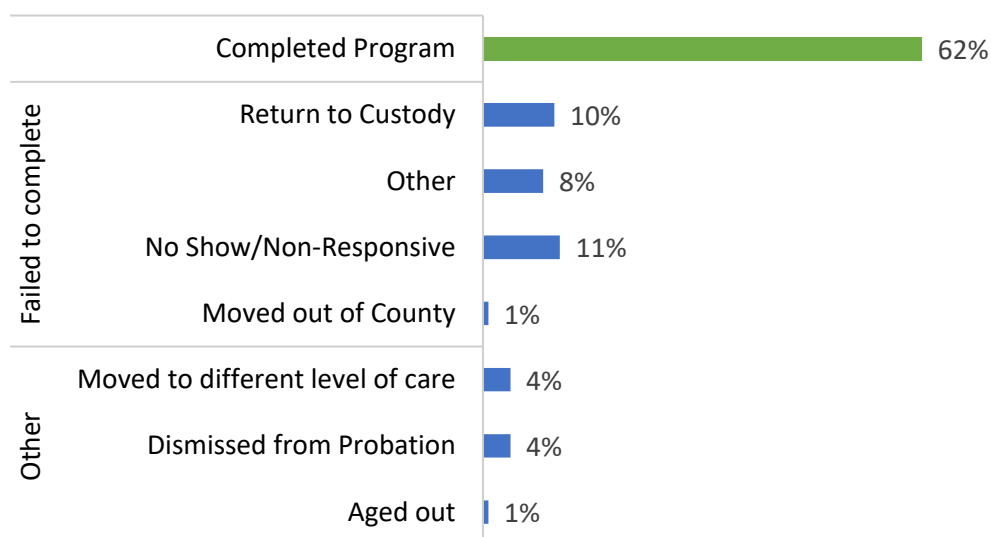
Table 6: Most Serious and Recent Offenses for CY 19 SES Exits (n = 105)

		Number	Percent
Most Serious offense Before Program Entry	Robbery	23	22%
	First Degree Burglary	18	17%
	Felony Assault: ADW	14	13%
	Auto Theft	13	12%
	Felony Weapons	6	6%
Most Recent Offenses Before Program Entry	Obstruction/ Resisting arrest/ Disturbing peace	22	26%
	Auto Theft	20	23%
	Possession/ Receiving stolen property	18	21%
	Felony Weapons	15	17%
	First Degree Burglary	15	17%

SES - Program Completion

The majority of SES youth successfully completed the program (62 percent or 80 out of 130). Of the remaining 50 youth that exited the program in 2019, 39 (or 30 percent of all youth) did not successfully complete the program. Nine percent of youth (or 11 out of 130) neither successfully completed the program nor failed the program. These youth exited SES for a number of reasons including they were moved to a different level of care, a judge dismissed them from Probation, or the youth aged out of the program. Figure 8 details the discharge reasons by program completion status.

Figure 8: Discharge Reason for All SES Program Exits (n = 130)



SES - Recidivism

Since SES is a long term program modality, typically lasting between 9 to 12 months, recidivism for this year's evaluation is calculated both after the youth is enrolled in the program but before completion (e.g. while enrolled), and again after the youth exited the services. Overall, 47 youth (36 percent) recidivated at some point after they started SES. Twenty-two youth (17 percent) recidivated while receiving services and 35 youth (27 percent) recidivated after exiting SES. It is important to note, a youth may recidivate while in the program and once again after exiting the program.

Table 7: The Number of Youth that Recidivated During and After SES (N = 130)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent of Total Youth
Recidivated during program	35	27%
Recidivated After Program	22	17%
Total Recidivism	47	36%

*Numbers may not sum to total because some youth may overlap and recidivate both during the program and after program exit.

The table below lists the most common offense for all youth that recidivated after exiting SES. The following had two counts (nine percent) of recidivism respectively: Possession/Receiving Stolen Property, First Degree Burglary, Felony Assault: ADW, Misdemeanor Weapons and Felony Weapons. The other offenses had a single count.

Table 8: Most Serious Recidivating Offense After Program Exit (n = 22)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent
Robbery	3	14%
Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	3	14%
Burglary – First Degree	2	9%
Felony Weapons	2	9%
Felony Weapons – Assault with a Deadly Weapon	2	9%

COURT APPOINTED FRIEND AND ADVOCATE (CAFA)

The Court Appointed Friend and Advocate (CAFA) Program is an enhanced mentoring program created in collaboration with the Superior Court, Probation, and Community-Based Organizations. Referrals are made to CAFA and mentors are paired by CAFA's community-based organizations. Mentors build relationships with the youth by providing One-on-One mentoring services, as well as court advocacy (e.g. submitting court reports, attending juvenile court proceedings, and addressing the court on behalf of the youth). After being personally matched with a mentor, youth remain connected to the mentor for approximately one year of services. This evaluation includes 88 youth who received CAFA Services and exited the program in 2019.

CAFA - Youth Characteristics

During 2019, 69 percent of youth served in the CAFA program were Latino. Males represented 82% of participants and 83% of youth (73 out of 88 youth) were aged 15 to 17 years upon program entry.

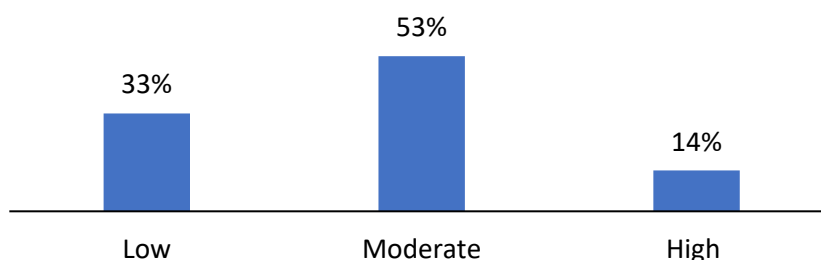
Table 9: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age and ZIP Codes for CY19 CAFA Exits (n=88)

Demographic Characteristics:		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	73	82%
	Female	15	18%
Race/Ethnicity	Asian	6	8%
	Black	10	11%
	Latino	61	69%
	White	9	10%
	Other	2	2%
Age (at first entry)	14 years old	6	7%
	15 years old	20	23%
	16 years old	36	41%
	17 years old	17	19%
	18 years old	8	9%
	19 years old	1	1%

CAFA - JAIS Risk Scores

Based off their risk assessment closest to program entry youth are appropriately referred to CAFA. It should be noted that 18 percent of youth (16 out of 88) did not have a JAIS assessment administered within 90 days of beginning CAFA and are therefore were not included in any analysis involving JAIS assessment results. This is because the JAIS is administered on a timeline corresponding to the youth’s Probation supervision term which may or may not align with when they are referred to services. As Figure 9 illustrates, 86 percent (62 out of 72) of CAFA youth were assessed as either low or moderate risk at the JAIS assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 9: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closest to CAFA Program Entry (n=72)



CAFA - Criminogenic Needs

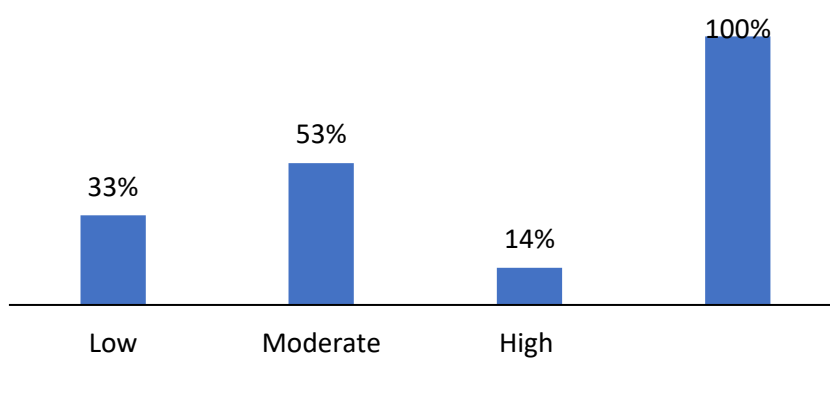
For this analysis, the JAIS Assessment and Reassessment closest to program entry was used (n=79). Not every youth who participated in CAFA had a full JAIS meeting the criteria (within 210 days) as the assessment may not be administered based on program entry. For the purpose of this evaluation, any need scored as significant, moderately significant, or somewhat significant is counted as a need. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see the methodology section. The top five criminogenic needs for boys and girls were as follows:

1. *Ninety percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships***, where the youth's peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (92 percent or 59 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (80 percent or 12 out of 15).
2. *Eighty-four percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Family History Problem***, where the youth's parental and/or family problems affect the youth's actions or decision making and contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (84 percent or 54 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (80 percent or 12 out of 15).
3. *Eighty-four percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Abuse/Neglect and Trauma***, where the youth's physical abuse/neglect, sexual abuse, and/or trauma affected the youth's actions or decision making and contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (84 percent or 54 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (80 percent or 12 out of 15).
4. *Eighty percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy***, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (83 percent or 53 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (67 percent or 10 out of 15).
5. *Seventy-six percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Substance Use/Abuse***, where the youth's substance use/abuse contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (78 percent or 50 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (67 percent or 10 out of 15).

CAFA - Supervision Strategy

Figure 10 illustrates the supervision strategies Probation Officers employ to manage a youths' case throughout their supervision. For definitions of each supervision strategy, see appendix C.

Figure 10: Percent of CAFA Youth by Supervision Strategy (n=79)



CAFA - Youth Offense History

A large percent of CAFA youth committed serious offenses prior to entering the program including: Assault with a Deadly Weapon, First Degree Burglary, Auto Theft, and Robbery. Table 10 examines the most serious offenses each youth committed before entering the program and lists the five most common of these offenses for all youth. It also indicates the most common of the most recent offenses youth committed before entering the program.

Table 10: Most Serious and Recent Offenses for CY19 CAFA Exits (n=85)

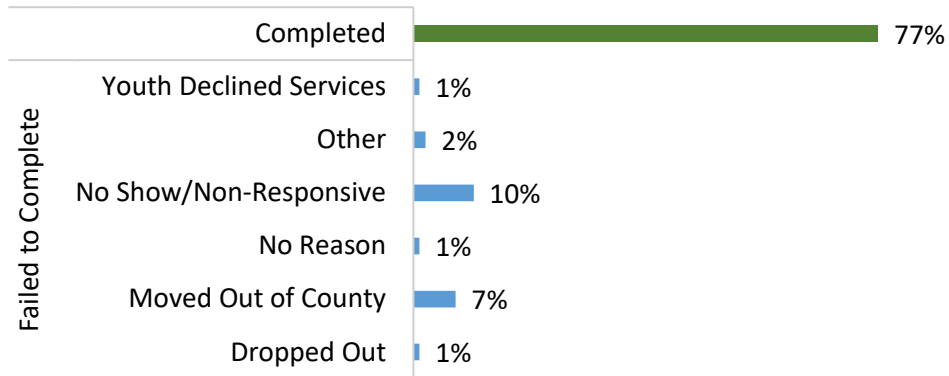
		Number	Percent
Most Serious offense Before Program Entry	First Degree Burglary	22	26%
	Auto Theft	15	18%
	Robbery	12	14%
	Felony Assault with a Deadly Weapon	9	11%
	Possession/Sale of Drugs	6	7%
Most Recent Offense Before Program Entry	Auto Theft	25	29%
	Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	22	26%
	First Degree Burglary	21	25%
	Possession/Receiving Stolen Property	15	18%
	Robbery	12	14%

CAFA - Program Completion

Seventy-seven percent of youth enrolled in CAFA successfully completed the program (68 out of 88 youth). Most of the youth who failed to complete the program were not present/non-responsive (10%) or moved

out of the County (7%). Figure 11 below shows the reasons for program discharge for the 33% of youth who failed to complete the program.

Figure 11: Discharge Reason for CY19 CAFA Exits (N = 88)



CAFA - Recidivism

For the past several Annual JJCPA and YOBG Evaluations, recidivism has been defined as any offense that a youth commits after exiting a program that is ultimately sustained by the court, excluding technical Violations of Probation. A total of 31 percent (27 out of 88) of youth recidivated during and after CAFA as seen on Table 11

Table 11: The Number of Recidivated Youth During and After CAFA (n=88)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent of Total Youth
Recidivated During Program	25	28%
Recidivated After Program	6	7%
Total Recidivated	27	31%

*Numbers may not sum to total because some youth may overlap and recidivate both during the program and after program exit.

Table 12 below lists the top three most serious offenses for youth who recidivated after entering CAFA.

Table 12: Top Three Most Serious Recidivating Offense After CAFA Program Entry (N = 27)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent
Robbery	7	26%
First Degree Burglary	4	15%
Felony Assault with a Deadly Weapon	4	15%

INTENSIVE INTERVENTION SERVICES

The intensive intervention level of service includes youth who are adjudicated and have higher service needs or a more involved history with the Juvenile Justice System. For the purpose of this evaluation, the intensive intervention level includes only Pro-GRIP and Re-Entry Services. However, youth who have intensive needs may be referred to a variety of programs which may include Support and Enhancement Services (SES), Prosocial Activities, CAFA Mentoring, educational support services, and other programs. The Intensive Intervention group includes 110 youth that participated in Re-Entry Services and Pro-GRIP. There is some overlap in the population served since Pro-GRIP is part of the Ranch Re-Entry continuum of services, although youth from other units are also referred to Pro-GRIP.

PROBATION GANG RESISTANCE AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM (PRO-GRIP)

The Probation Gang Resistance and Intervention Program (Pro-GRIP) serves youth that are gang-involved and on Probation in Santa Clara County. Pro-GRIP is a holistic “one-stop-shop” where youth and their families can participate in multiple services without having to connect with multiple providers on their own. Youth are referred to Pro-GRIP through the assigned Probation Officer and are typically enrolled for a period of nine to twelve months. This evaluation includes 44 youth who received Pro-GRIP services and exited in 2019. Once a youth is referred to Pro-GRIP they are assigned to a case worker who works with the youth’s Probation Officer to develop a Transformational Care Plan (TCP). The TCP specifies what services the youth should receive based on program staff’s assessments and knowledge of the youth’s background. Services youth may receive or be referred to include the following:

- **Individual therapy/Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT).** CBT addresses gang entrenchment and anti-social thinking and may also focus on substance use, impulse control, violence prevention, pro-social thinking, and aggression replacement strategies, among others.
- **Rehabilitative Services** which include improving, maintaining, or restoring functional skills, daily living skills, social and leisure skills, support resources, medication assessment and support education as well other skills that positively impact a youths’ ability to rehabilitate into the community. This may include case manager accompanying youth to court proceedings when requested.
- **Intensive Case Management** for the services required to implement the youth’s Transformational Care Plan (TCP), including conducting home visits; school visits; phone calls; linkages to food; transportation; insurance; and more. Program staff also provide monthly treatment reports to Probation to ensure cohesion between treatment and probation expectations.
- **Vocational and Educational Case Management** includes support with school enrollment, attendance, tutoring, GED and high school graduation support, job search training and assistance, employment applications, linkages to job training and job placement, financial aid application assistance, college application assistance, legal and school advocacy, among others.
- **Pro Social Activities** connect youth with and conduct opportunities to participate in athletic and/or community activities such as sports, the arts, and general fitness, where there are barriers to engagement. Long-term activities refer to any activities lasting an average of four hours.

Pro-GRIP - Youth Characteristics

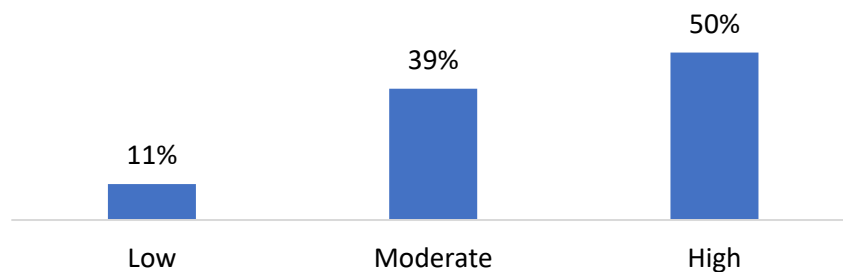
The vast majority of youth served in Pro-GRIP are Latino (89 percent) and male (84 percent). Overall, two-thirds of all youth (29 out of 44 or 66 percent) were 16 to 17 years old.

Table 13: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for CY 19 Pro-GRIP Exits (n = 44)

Demographic Characteristics:		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	37	84%
	Female	7	16%
Race/Ethnicity	Latino	39	89%
	Black	2	5%
	White	3	7%
Age (at first entry)	14 years old	3	7%
	15 years old	10	23%
	16 years old	14	32%
	17 years old	15	34%
	18 years old	2	5%

Based upon their scored JAIS risk assessment, youth are appropriately referred to Pro-GRIP. It’s important to note that 36 percent of youth (or 16 out of 44) did not have a JAIS assessment administered within 90 days of beginning Pro-GRIP and are therefore not included in any analysis involving the JAIS assessment. This is largely due to the fact that the JAIS is administered on a timeline corresponding to the youth’s Probation supervision term which may or may not align with when her or she is referred to services. As Figure 12 illustrates, 89 percent of all Pro-GRIP youth were assessed as either moderate or high risk at the JAIS assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 12: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closes to Pro-GRIP Program Entry (n = 28)



Pro-GRIP - Criminogenic Needs

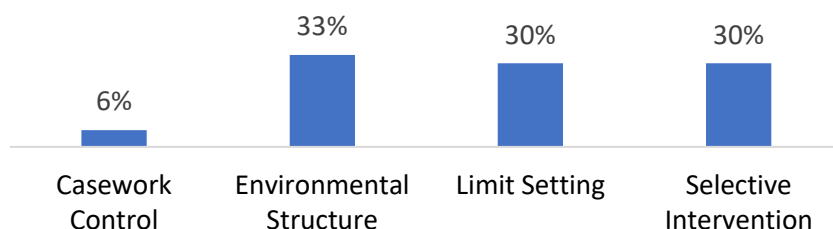
For this analysis, the JAIS Assessment and Reassessment closest to Pro-GRIP program entry was used for (n=35). Not every youth who participated in Pro-GRIP had a full JAIS meeting the above criteria (within 210 days) as the assessment may not be administered based on program entry. For the purpose of this evaluation, any need scored as significant, moderately significant, or somewhat significant is counted as a need. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see the methodology section. The top five criminogenic needs for boys and girls were as follows:

1. *Ninety-seven percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships***, where the youth's peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. All boys (28 out of 28 or 100 percent) exhibited this need, while 96 percent of girls (7 out of 8) exhibited this need.
2. *Ninety-seven percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Family History Problem***, where the youth's parental and/or family problems affect the youth's actions or decision making and contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. All girls (7 out of 7) exhibited this need, while 96 percent of boys (27 out of 28) exhibited this need.
3. *Ninety-four percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Substance Use/Abuse***, where the youth's substance use/abuse contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. All girls (7 out of 7) exhibited this need, while 93 percent of boys (26 out of 28) exhibited this need.
4. *Eighty-three percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy***, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (89 percent or 25 out of 28) exhibited this need compared to girls (57 percent or 4 out of 7).
5. *Eighty-percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Social Inadequacy***, where the youth's social skills deficits contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (86 percent or 6 out of 7) exhibited this need compared to boys (79 percent or 22 out of 28).

Pro-GRIP - Supervision Strategy

Figure 13 illustrates the supervision strategies Probation Officers employ to manage youths' case and deliver appropriate services throughout supervision. For definitions of each supervision strategy, see Appendix C.

Figure 13: Percent of Pro-GRIP Youth by Supervision Strategy (n = 33)



Pro-GRIP - Youth Offense History

A large percent of Pro-GRIP youth committed serious offenses prior to entering the program including Assault with a Deadly Weapon, First Degree Burglary, Auto Theft, and Robbery. Table 14 examines the most serious offenses each youth committed before entering the program, and lists the five most common of these offenses for all youth. It also indicates the most common of the most recent offenses youth committed before entering the program.

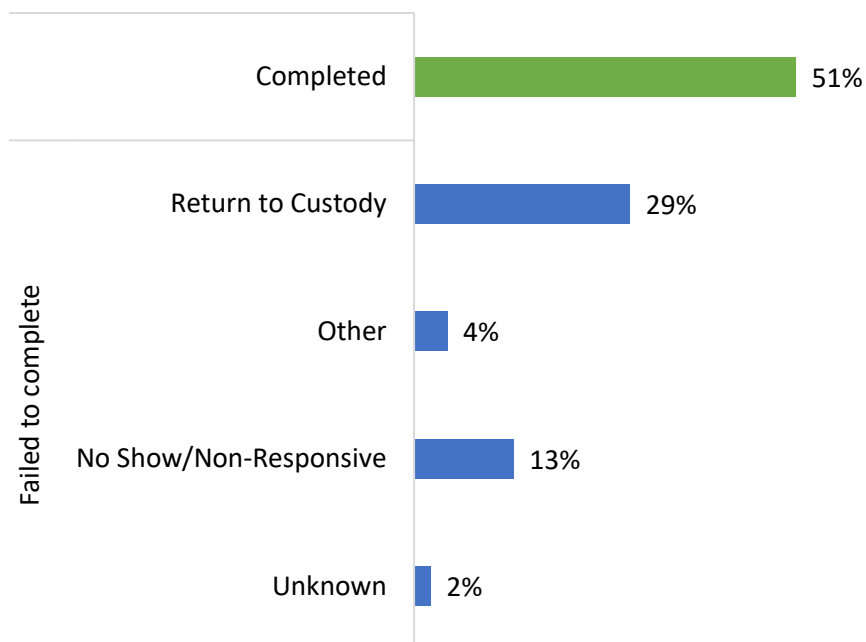
Table 14: Top Five Most Serious and Recent Offenses for CY19 Pro-GRIP Exits (n = 44)

		Number of Youth	Percent
Most Serious Offense Before Program Entry	First Degree Burglary	13	30%
	Robbery	12	27%
	Auto Theft	4	9%
	Felony Assault with a Deadly Weapon	4	9%
	First Degree Burglary	3	7%
Most Recent Offense Before Program Entry (May include more than one offense per youth)	Obstruction/ Resisting arrest/ Disturbing peace	14	32%
	Auto Theft	13	30%
	Felony Weapons	11	25%
	Possession/ Receiving stolen property	9	20%
	First Degree Burglary	9	20%

Pro-GRIP - Program Completion

Figure 14 shows that about half of youth enrolled in Pro-GRIP successfully completed the program (52 percent or 23 out of 44), while most of the youth who did not complete the program were unsuccessful due to returning to custody on a new violation. Youth that do not complete the program are usually either committed to custody on a new law or Probation violation or disengaged from the program on their own initiative. Although the percentage of youth that did not complete the program is relatively high, the program’s high failure rate is typical of a long-term program that serves high risk youth.

Figure 14: Discharge Reason for All Pro-GRIP Program Exits (n = 21)



Pro-GRIP - Recidivism

Since Pro-GRIP is a long term program, typically lasting between 9 to 12 months, recidivism for this year’s evaluation is calculated both after the youth is enrolled in the program but before they exit (i.e. while enrolled), and again after the youth exits. Overall, 59 percent of youth participants recidivated after program entry. Although this percentage is relatively high, it is important to note that Pro-GRIP participants are among the highest-risk youth with the most intensive needs. The average length of time between program exit and the first new sustained offense was 6 months.

Table 14: The Number of Youth that Recidivated After Pro-GRIP Entry (N=44)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent of Total Youth
Recidivated During Program	20	45%
Recidivated After Program	11	25%
Total Recidivism*	26	59%

*Numbers may not sum to total because some youth may overlap and recidivate both during the program and after program exit.

Table 15 lists the most serious offense for all youth that recidivated after entering Pro-GRIP.

Table 15: Three Most Common Recidivating Offenses (n=26)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent
Felony Assault with a Deadly Weapon	6	23%
First Degree Burglary	4	15%
Traffic Violations	4	15%

RANCH RE-ENTRY SERVICES

Ranch Re-Entry is a supervision and support period, of between six to twelve months that intertwines with the ranch program and can include transitional supports, additional community supervision, and linkage to community-based resources and services. Reentry Services are designed to assist youth in preparing to transition from the William F. James Ranch back into the family home, educational environment, and local community. The three primary program goals of Re-Entry are to: (1) successfully return youth home and reintegrate them into the local community by providing linkages to local resources and services; (2) to eliminate delinquency and self-defeating behaviors; and (3) to promote pro-social self-sufficiency through healthy behaviors in employment, school, social and other activities.

The in-custody portion of the Ranch program consists of two phases: the six to eight month in-custody portion where the youth resides at the facility, followed by phase two, a 10-week period of Aftercare within the community. As the youth nears completion of the first phase of the Ranch program, a Multi-Disciplinary Team meeting (MDT) is facilitated by the Probation Officer and includes all treatment team members 60 days prior to release and then again 30 days prior to release to solidify the transitional plan. These meetings promote service coordination between in-custody and community-based providers, which allows for fluidity in service provisions along with a continuum of care. As youth enter phase two of the Ranch program, youth are supported by a Probation Aftercare Counselor from the Ranch, as well as the Re-entry Probation Officer. The Re-Entry Probation Officer provides the youth with linkage to services, community resources, and engages the youth in team meetings to identify and address challenges the youth may be experiencing in the community and which aligns with the Case Plan established goals. Upon completion of phase two (10-weeks of aftercare), youth are supervised solely by the Re-Entry Probation Officer and Aftercare services are closed. Until a youth completes Aftercare, they are still considered under the physical custody of the Ranch.

This report provides information related to youth demographics, criminogenic needs, and recidivism for youth who exited the Ranch during 2019 and were supervised by the Re-entry unit. Although it is not included as part of this year's evaluation due to timing issues, future evaluations will also include the Pro-CSR program as part of the Re-Entry section of the evaluation. PRO-CSR is designed to provide intensive case management to clients re-entering the community following an out-of-home commitment.

Re-Entry - Youth Characteristics

Most of the youth served in Re-Entry are Latino (82 percent) and male (89 percent). Overall, 63 percent of youth (53 out of 84) were 16 to 17 years old and a further 19 percent were aged 18.

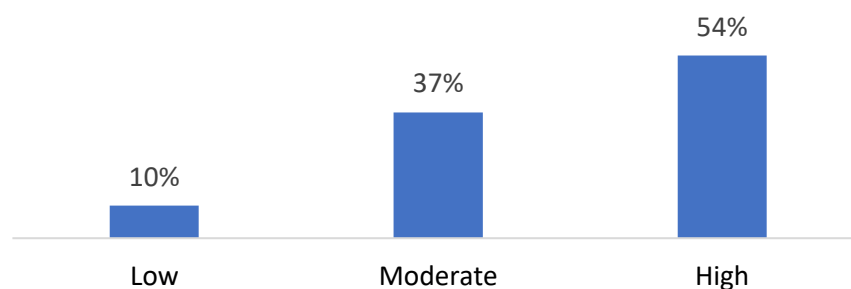
Table 16: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for CY19 Re-Entry Exits (N = 84)

		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	9	11%
	Female	75	89%
Race/Ethnicity	Latino	69	82%
	Black	8	10%
	White	3	4%
	Asian/PI/Other	4	4%
Age (at entry)	14 years old	4	5%
	15 years old	11	13%
	16 years old	20	24%
	17 years old	33	39%
	18 years old	16	19%

Re-Entry - JAIS Risk Scores

Based on the risk assessment closest to ranch entry, most youth who exited the Ranch and entered Re-Entry supervision had a moderate or high-risk score. It is important to note that 46 percent of youth (or 39 out of 84) did not have a JAIS assessment administered within 90 days of beginning their Ranch commitment associated with Re-Entry. This is largely due to the JAIS timeline which corresponds to the youth's Probation supervision term which may or may not align with when they are referred to services. As Figure 15 illustrates, 91 percent of all Re-Entry youth were assessed as either moderate or high risk at the JAIS assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 15: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closest to Re-Entry Entry (N = 84)



Re-Entry Criminogenic Needs

For this analysis, the JAIS Assessment and Reassessment closest to Ranch entry was used for (n=73). Not every youth who participated in Ranch Re-Entry had a full JAIS meeting the above criteria (within 210 days) as the assessment may not be administered based on program entry. For the purpose of this evaluation, any need scored as significant, moderately significant, or somewhat significant is counted as a need. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see the methodology section. The top five criminogenic needs for boys and girls were as follows:

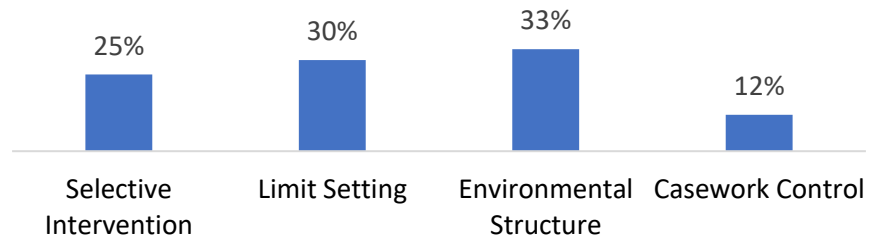
1. *Ninety-six percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships***, where the youth's peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. All girls (9 out of 9 or 100 percent) exhibited this need, while 95 percent of boys (61 out of 64) exhibited this need.
2. *Eighty-eight percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Family History Problem***, where the youth's parental and/or family problems affect the youth's actions or decision making and contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. Eighty nine percent of girls (8 out of 9) exhibited this need, while 88 percent of boys (56 out of 64) exhibited this need.
3. *Eighty-two percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Substance Use/Abuse***, where the youth's substance use/abuse contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (83 percent or 53 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (78 percent or 7 out of 9).
4. *Eighty-one percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Social Inadequacy***, where the youth's social skills deficits contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (83 percent or 53 out of 64) exhibited this need compared to girls (67 percent or 6 out of 9).
5. *Sixty-three percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy***, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (66 percent or 42 out of 64) exhibited this need more compared to girls (44 percent or 4 out of 9).

Re-Entry Supervision Strategies

Figure 16 illustrates the supervision strategies Probation Officers employ to manage a youths' needs along with supervision strategies throughout the supervision period. Youth in the Limit Setting and Environmental Structure groups accounted for 63 percent of all youth who participated in the Ranch and reentry programs.

For youth in these groups, an emphasis on pro-social skill development and increasing impulse control are both important factors. For definitions of each supervision strategy, see Appendix C.

Figure 16: Percent of Re-Entry Youth by Supervision Strategy (N = 84)



Re-Entry - Youth Offense History

Many Re-Entry youth committed serious offenses prior to entering the program including Robbery, Assault with a Deadly Weapon, First Degree Burglary and Auto Theft. Table 17 lists the ten most common, most serious sustained offenses for youths’ entire referral history prior to entering the Ranch.

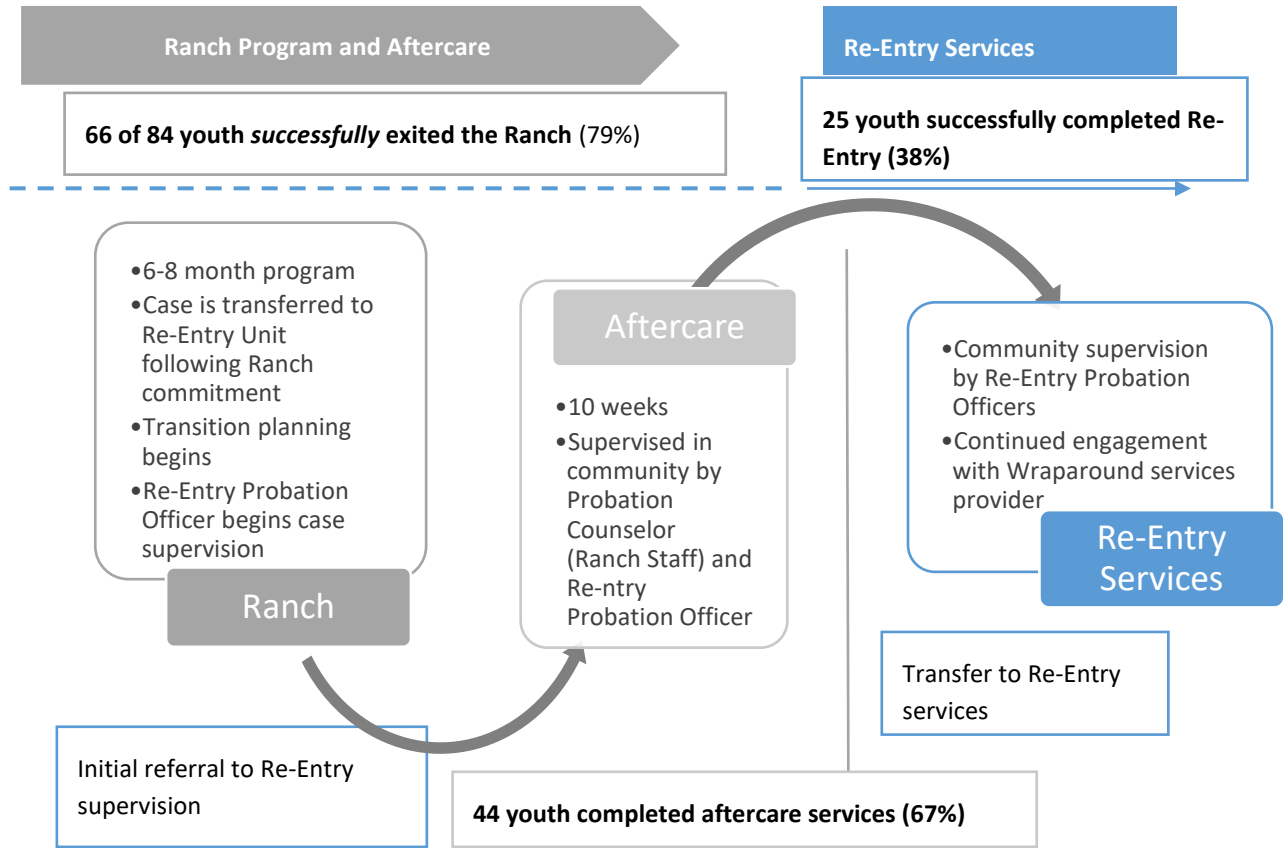
Table 17: Ten Most Common of Re-Entry Youths’ Most Serious Sustained Offenses (N= 84)

		Number	Percent
Most Serious offense Before Program Entry	Robbery	38	45%
	Burglary	21	25%
	Felony Assault	12	14%
	Auto Theft	6	7%
	Other Felony Against People	2	2%
	Robbery	10	12%
	Felony Weapons	8	10%
	Possession/Receiving Stolen Property	5	6%

Re-Entry - Program Completion

Of the 84 youth released from the Ranch during 2019, 66 (79 percent) successfully exited the Ranch and 44 successfully completed the 10 weeks of Aftercare services (67 percent). Twenty-five youth successfully completed the post aftercare Re-Entry phase, representing 38 percent of the 66 youth who successfully exited the Ranch. Six youth remained under Re-Entry supervision at the time of the writing of this report.

Figure 17: Ranch to Re-Entry Flow Chart



Re-Entry - Recidivism

Overall 29 percent of Re-Entry youth recidivated after Ranch exit with a new law violation that was sustained in court. The average length of time between program exit and the first new sustained petition was 45 days.

Table 18: Recidivism for Re-Entry 2019 (n = 46)

Offense	Number of Youth	Percent of Total Youth
Recidivated After Program with a new law violation	24	29%
Violations of Probation	22	26%
Total Recidivism	46	55%

MULTI-AGENCY ASSESSMENT CENTER (MAAC)

MAAC provides comprehensive assessments for youth who are admitted and detained in Juvenile Hall for longer than 72 hours. Youth receive Mental Health, Educational, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Risk Assessment and Medical Screening Assessments. The Juvenile Assessment Case Plan (JACP) information is used to develop Individual Institutional Service Plans for each youth, and the assessment results help to inform and assist staff in identifying the appropriate support services for youth while in custody. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are contracted to provide workshops and 1:1 Counseling in the Juvenile Hall units. School reenrollment support is also provided through a partnership with San Jose Unified School District.

In 2019, 525 unique youth were served through MAAC in Juvenile Hall. The data provided in this section of the report is based on the number of unduplicated youth served during CY19. Only youth who were released during CY19 are included in this report as directed by the state reporting guidelines.

MAAC - Youth Characteristics

Most of the youth served in MAAC are Latino (75 percent) and male (80 percent). Overall, fifty-eight percent of all youth (308 out of 525) were 16 to 17 years old.

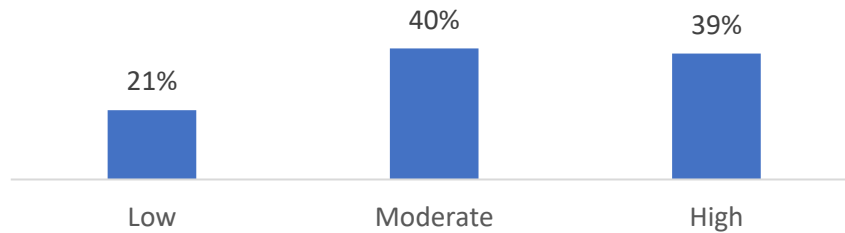
Table 19: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age for CY19 MAAC Exits (n=525)

Demographic Characteristics:		Number	Percent
Sex	Male	420	80%
	Female	105	20%
Race/Ethnicity	White	48	9.1%
	Black	46	8.8%
	Latino	395	75.2%
	Asian/PI	23	4.4%
	Other	13	2.5%
Age (at first entry)	12 years old	2	0.4%
	13 years old	14	2.7%
	14 years old	54	10.3%
	15 years old	118	22.5%
	16 years old	142	27.0%
	17 years old	166	31.6%
	18 years old	29	5.5%

MAAC - JAIS Risk Assessment

As figure 18 illustrates, 79 percent of all MAAC youth were assessed as either moderate or high risk at the JAIS risk assessment closest to program entry.

Figure 18: JAIS Risk Level by Assessment Closes to Entry (n=127)



MAAC - Criminogenic Needs

For this analysis, the JAIS Assessment and Reassessment closest to MAAC program entry was used for (n=137). Not every youth who participated MAAC services had a full JAIS meeting the above criteria (within 210 days) as the assessment may not be administered based on program entry. For the purpose of this evaluation, any need scored as significant, moderately significant, or somewhat significant is counted as a need. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see the methodology section. The top five criminogenic needs for boys and girls were as follows:

1. *Ninety-one percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships**, where the youth's peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (93 percent or 104 out of 112) exhibited this need compared to girls (84 percent or 21 out of 25).*
2. *Eighty-nine percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Family History Problem**, where the youth's parental and/or family problems affect the youth's actions or decision making and contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (96 percent or 24 out of 25) exhibited this need compared to boys (88 percent or 98 out of 112).*
3. *Eighty-eight percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Substance Use/Abuse**, where the youth's substance use/abuse contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (90 percent or 101 out of 112) exhibited this need compared to girls (76 percent or 19 out of 25).*
4. *Eighty percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy**, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of girls (88 percent or 22 out of 25) exhibited this need compared to boys (78 percent or 87 out of 112).*
5. *Seventy-eight percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Social Inadequacy**, where the youth's interpersonal competence/social adequacy contribute to the youth's legal difficulties. A greater percentage of boys (79 percent or 88 or 112) exhibited this need compared to girls (76 percent or 19 out of 25).*

MAAC - Juvenile Assessment Case Plan (JACP)

In CY2019 MAAC served 525 unduplicated youth, and all 525 youth received a Juvenile Assessment Case Plan (JACP).¹² As stated above, assessments are conducted on all youth staying in Juvenile Hall more than 72 hours. MAAC staff connect youth to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), providing resources to workshops and 1:1 services, as well as linking them to CBOs who can continue serving youth when they exit Juvenile Hall creating a continuum of care.

The table below indicates the social issues of MAAC youth, which comes from the MAAC assessment (JACP) that is administered within 10 days of youth entering Juvenile Hall.¹³ Seventy-one percent of youth that exited from MAAC in CY19 had issues with drug abuse (n=375). Forty-four percent of youth that exited MAAC in CY19 had issues with alcohol abuse (n=231).

Table 20: Social Issues of MAAC Youth by Count and Percentage of Youth (n=525)

Social Issues	Yes	No	Unknown
Drug Abuse	375 (71%)	45 (9%)	105 (20%)
Alcohol Abuse	231 (44%)	162 (31%)	132 (25%)
Unsatisfactory School Attendance History	210 (40%)	235 (45%)	80 (15%)
Gang Involved	200 (38%)	128 (24%)	197 (38%)
History of Runaway	200 (38%)	200 (38%)	125 (24%)
Special Education	114 (27%)	269 (51%)	112 (21%)
Domestic Violence	121 (23%)	234 (45%)	170 (32%)
Psych History	93 (18%)	272 (52%)	160 (30%)
History of Suicide	71 (14%)	302 (58%)	152 (29%)
Physical Abuse	20 (4%)	438 (83%)	67 (13%)
Medical Problems	11 (2%)	353 (67%)	161 (31%)

MAAC - Incident Reports

One of the key indications of a youth's behavior in Juvenile Hall is derived from Incident Reports¹⁴. Incident Reports that were conduct-related were analyzed (n=1,409). Of all 525 unduplicated youth that exited in CY19, 223 youth (42 percent) received at least one IR that was conduct-related. Out of the total conduct-related IRs (n=1,409) 72 were for lower-level conduct-related incidents (time out). Thirty percent of youth received more than one IR that was conduct-related. The limitations of using IRs for analysis are that an Incident Report is heavily dependent on reporting by Juvenile Hall staff and what they consider a reportable incident, as well as what type of incident the IR gets classified as which can be subjective.

¹² The JACP is administered when youth come into Juvenile Hall. It is important to note the JACP is based off of information available to the screening officer. For most youth who enter Juvenile Hall for the first time the screening officer does not have a lot of information available on the youth.

¹³ For youth with multiple MAAC entries the 1st JACP was analyzed.

¹⁴ The Conduct-related IR matrix was updated in 2018 to the incident reports listed below. Conduct-related IRs include: sexual assault, escape, attempted escape, riots, assaults, fights, room extraction, restraint, behavior reports, threats, under influence, contraband, sexual- inappropriate behavior, property, school, and time out (lower-level conduct related IR).



Supplemental Scoring Guide: JAISTM Interviewer Impressions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a) means a highly significant factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior Were it not for this factor, the youth would not be in legal trouble.	(b) means a significant factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but not the most significant factor	(c) means a somewhat significant factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but definitely not the most significant factor	(d) means a factor having minor significance in contributing to the youth's illegal behavior	(e) means a factor that does NOT contribute significantly to the youth's illegal behavior

ITEM

Social Inadequacy: Social inadequacy refers to youth who get into trouble because of factors such as naïveté, gullibility, etc. These factors cause them to be easily led by more sophisticated companions and/or to commit offenses either out of ignorance as to what is expected of them or because they are unable to figure out solutions to their problems. Such youth are unsophisticated and have little insight into their own behavior or the behavior or motives of others.

Vocational Inadequacy: Youth who score an (a) on vocational inadequacy are those who are unable to obtain reasonably paying and relatively permanent employment and who get into legal trouble as a result of this. They not only lack job skills, but lack the normal capacity to learn job skills and to find jobs. (A youth who has the capacity to obtain and maintain reasonably paying employment, *but* who chooses *not* to, should *not* be rated as vocationally inadequate.)

Criminal Orientation: Criminal orientation refers to the youth's values and attitudes, not merely to the frequency of convictions. Youth who score an (a) in this area prefer to be criminals, think it is "cool" to be a criminal, and look upon those who abide by the law as fools. These youth are as comfortable supporting themselves by illegal means as they are working (i.e., it does not hurt their conscience). This does not mean that they never work—simply that they are as comfortable "ripping off" as they are working.

Emotional Factors: Youth who score an (a) here are those who get into trouble with the law because of their emotional problems: depression, self-destructiveness, low self-esteem, anxiety, etc. An (a) on Emotional Factors indicates that the youth is an emotional mess—that his/her trouble with the law is just a further manifestation of this, e.g., the alcoholic who can't stop drinking and gets another DWI.

The fact that a youth abuses alcohol/drugs does not necessarily mean that s/he should get an (a) on Emotional Factors. In order to get an (a), the chemical abuse must be a highly significant factor contributing to the law-breaking. To assist in determining this, ask: "Would the youth have done these offenses had s/he NOT been drinking (or on drugs)?" For example, "Would 'Michael' be selling drugs even if he were not using them?" If the answer is "Yes, he would be selling even if he were not using them"—i.e., his use of drugs is only incidental—then the Emotional Factors item should not be scored (a). If, on the other hand, your assessment is that Michael sells drugs only as a result of drug use, then you should score Emotional Factors as (a). In other words, reserve your (a) scores for the primary cause.

Do not consider antisocial attitudes and/or personality as emotional factors. These factors are considered "criminal orientation" rather than emotional factors.

While the "heat of passion" type of anger should be considered as a factor on the Emotional Factors item (e.g., someone who angrily responds to an immediate situation without thinking), do not consider a chosen life pattern of aggression as a factor on Emotional Factors. For example, the youth who packs weapons for the purpose of intimidating and dominating others, or who enjoys bullying and pushing others around, should be considered "criminally oriented" (the Criminal Orientation item).

Family History Problems: Youth who score an (a) in this section are those who get into trouble because they can't seem to put the problems of their home life in childhood and adolescence behind them, and they continue to live out the destructive patterns begun in childhood, i.e., they seem to be carrying around all of the family garbage. It is not so much the severity of the childhood chaos that is being measured here, but the impact that the negative events of childhood seem to be having on the youth and his/her trouble with the law.

Isolated Situation/Temporary Circumstance: Those who score an (a) on this item have gotten into trouble because of an isolated or temporary event or situation and it is unlikely they will re-offend. In other words, if you rate the youth as an (a) on this item, you would bet your last dollar that the youth has not been in this kind of trouble before nor will s/he be again. On the other hand, if you would bet your last buck that this isn't the first time s/he has been in this kind of trouble and will be again, score an (e).

Interpersonal Manipulation: Youth who get an (a) on this one are the "classic con" types. They enjoy "getting over" on others. They view interpersonal relationships in terms of power (e.g., who is in control, who is "one up," etc.) rather than in terms of mutuality, caring, sharing, or love. On the contrary, they tend to use others in a callous sort of way. They like to feel powerful by lording it over others or pushing them around. These attitudes need to be a significant factor contributing to the youth's legal difficulty in order for him/her to score an (a) on the Interpersonal Manipulation item.

Juvenile Probation Violence Reduction Strategy

Prevention/Diversion/Assessment

- **Prevention Early Intervention (PEI) Unit**
 - Letter of Acknowledgement (LOA)
- Community Based Probation Officers
- School Based Probation Officers
- Public Health Education Specialist
- Neighborhood Safety Unit
 - **Youth Fellowship Program (partial funding through JJCPA)**
 - **Parent Support**

Early Intervention

- **Prevention Early Intervention (PEI) Unit**
 - Informal Monitoring of Early Offenders
 - **Community Service**
 - **Individual and Family Counseling**
 - **Victim Awareness**
 - **Mentoring Services**
 - **Pro-Social Activities**
 - Peer Court
- Informal Supervision
- Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP)

Intervention

- Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ)
- Court Wards Home on Probation
- **Mentoring Services**
- **Pro-Social Activities**
- **Community Service**
- **Support Enhancement Services (SES)**
- Electronic Monitoring (EMP)/Community Release Programs (CRP)
- Teaching Adolescents Skills in the Community (TASC)
- Family Preservation Unit
 - **Wraparound Services**
 - **Parent Education**
- **Behavioral Health - Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services**
 - **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)**
- **Victim Awareness**
- **Parent Support**
- **Educational Services**
 - Project YEA!
 - **FosterEd – Educational Liaison**
 - **Legal & Advocacy services for Special Education**

Intensive Intervention

- **Pro-Social Activities**
- **Mentoring Services**
- Electronic Monitoring (EMP)/Community Release Programs (CRP)
- Sex Offender Treatment Services
- Family Preservation Unit
 - **Wraparound Services**
 - **Parent Education**
 - **Multi-Systemic Therapy**
- Special Programs Unit
 - Specialty Courts
 - **Domestic/Family Violence Intervention Services**
 - **Dual Diagnosis Treatment**
 - Gang Specific Supervision
 - **Pro-GRIP**
- Educational Services
 - Project YEA
 - **FosterEd – Educational Liaison**
 - **Legal & Advocacy services for Special Education**
- **Behavioral Health - Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services**
 - **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)**
 - **Full Service Partnership (FSP)**
 - **Trauma Informed Therapy**
- Reentry Services Unit
 - **Wraparound Services**
 - **PRO-CSR**
 - **School Enrollment Services**
- Placement Unit
 - **Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC)**
 - **Short Term Residential Treatment Program (STRTP)**

Juvenile Hall

- **Multi Agency Assessment Center (MAAC)**
 - Behavioral Health Resource Center
 - **Gang Intervention**
 - **Law Education**
 - **Dating/Family Violence**
 - **Substance Use Treatment**
 - **Sexual Exploitation Services**
 - **Breathing techniques**
 - **Pet Assisted Therapy**
 - **Vocational & Education Services**
 - **Pro-Social Activities**
 - **Prison Rape Elimination Act Services**
 - **School Enrollment Services**
- Health & Hygiene Services
- **Religious & Holiday Services**

Enhanced Ranch Program

- Health & Hygiene Services
- **Victim Awareness**
- **Vocational & Education Services**
- **Behavioral Health - Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services**
- **Religious & Holiday Services**
- **Sex Offender Treatment**
- **Domestic/Family Violence Intervention Services**
- **Gang Redirection**
- **School Enrollment Services**

LEGEND

JJCPA Funded
 YOBG Funded
 JPA Funded
 Probation Dept. General Fund or other County Agency
Bolded /italicized Items denote community based contracts

Youth Advisory Council (YAC)

APPENDIX C: JAIS SUPERVISION STRATEGY GROUPS OVERVIEW

The Probation Department utilizes an evidence-based tool called the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) that weaves together a risk assessment and strengths and needs assessment. As well as analyzing risks and needs, the JAIS incorporates a supervision strategy model and determines the best approach for each youth. Please see table below for more details.

Table 21: JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview

JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview			
Strategy Group	General Characteristics	Why Youth Get in Trouble	Intervention Goals
Selective Intervention (SI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-social values • Positive adjustment • Positive Achievements • Good social skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External stressors • Internal, neurotic need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve external stressor • Resolve internal problems • Return to school • Return to appropriate peers and activities
Limit Setting (LS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social values • Prefers to succeed outside the rules/law • Role models operate outside the rules/law • Manipulative, exploitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivated by power, excitement • Straight life is dull 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute pro-social means to achieve power, money, excitement • Change attitudes and values • Use skills in pro-social ways • Protect the school environment
Environmental Structure (ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social and survival skills • Poor impulse control • Gullible • Naïve • Poor judgment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulated by more sophisticated peers • Difficult generalizing from past experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social and survival skills • Increase impulse control • Develop realistic education program • Limit contact with negative peers
Casework/Control (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad-range instability • Chaotic lifestyle • Emotional instability • Multi-drug abuse/addiction • Negative attitudes toward authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive effort blocked by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Chaotic lifestyle *Drug/alcohol use *Emotional instability • Unable to commit to long-term change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase stability • Control drug/alcohol abuse • Overcome attitude problems • Foster ability to recognize and correct self-defeating behavior