

SAN DIEGO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT EVALUATION REPORT

DECEMBER 2004

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: In 2000, San Diego County received funding through the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, or JJCPA) to develop local juvenile justice strategies that provide a continuum of responses. Based upon the recommendations of a Technical Work Group of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, these JJCPA funds were used to continue and/or augment existing and proven programs, including one prevention, one intervention, three supervision, and one graduated sanctions program. Due to budget reductions in FY 2003-04, the programs funded by JJCPA were revised to include one prevention, one supervision, and three treatment programs. This third annual report presents the results of the evaluation conducted by SANDAG of these five programs through June 30, 2004, as well as a comparison of client risk and resiliency data collected.

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Special thanks are shared with all of the San Diego County Probation Department staff of the seven JJCPA programs for their assistance in compiling the statistics required for this evaluation and for reviewing this report. Their cooperation and hard work are greatly appreciated. The effort and dedication of the Community Assessment and WINGS Teams (CA/WINGS Teams) and the San Diego YMCA contract staff also were essential to the success of this project. Other Probation Department staff, including Michael Adkins, Kim Allen, Thomas Alexander, Leila Attar, Kim Broderick, Caroline Cunningham, Secorra Getty, Lisa Grogan, Marty Kusior, Karen Malfara, Lesley McClelland, Wendy Ratner, Sylvia Rowin, Lydia Sanchez, Julie Sexauer, Roberta Vanderzee, Angela Vessels, Gennene Wilburn, and Carol Winters, also are thanked for their oversight efforts. This report would not have been possible without the diligent work of SANDAG research staff, who compiled the data from program files and databases, reviewed it for thoroughness, entered it into statistical computer packages, and assisted in the analysis. These individuals include Donna Allnutt, Laura Curtis, Tina Evangelou, Becki Hammett, Lisbeth Howard, Lori Jones, Liliana Mercado, Kristen Rohanna, and Lindi Schirmer.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Since the 1990s, San Diego County has been committed to exploring new approaches and cutting-edge strategies to promote positive youth development and prevent juvenile delinquency. During the latter half of that decade, San Diego County became one of the first three sites in the nation to implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) "Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders." Around the same time, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors appointed a 22-member Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). The JJCC represents a regional, coordinated effort with the goal of working to strengthen communities and families to develop healthy, responsible youth through prevention, intervention, and, when appropriate, graduated sanctions.

In the year of its implementation, with funding from a planning grant, the JJCC was tasked with completing the SB 1760 Local Action Plan (LAP), as well as coordinating the Comprehensive Strategy planning process. By early 1997, San Diego's first LAP to prevent and reduce juvenile crime was completed and submitted, along with a Challenge I grant proposal, to the California Board of Corrections (BOC). San Diego was successful in this endeavor and began implementation of the Breaking Cycles Demonstration Project in July 1997. In 1999, the LAP was updated, published, and submitted, along with a proposal to implement a gender-responsive program. This program, WINGS (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success), was funded with Challenge II funds and commenced in 1999.

In August 2000, in response to the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (now called the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act or JJCPA), members from the JJCC, along with the Comprehensive Strategy Coordinator, formed a Technical Work Group. The purpose of this group was to gather and review information regarding neighborhoods, schools, and communities facing significant juvenile crime and public safety risk and to develop local juvenile justice strategies that would provide a continuum of responses. On the basis of their recommendations, the JJCC voted to use JJCPA funds to continue existing and proven programs in which grant funds were expiring and to augment existing and proven programs to meet needs and service the gap in the identified communities. These seven priority programs included three prevention programs (Community Assessment Teams, or CATs, Truancy Suppression Program, or TSP, and Community Youth Collaboratives, or CYC), an intervention program (WINGS), two supervision programs (Repeat Offender Prevention Program, or ROPP, and Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court), and one graduated sanctions program (Breaking Cycles).

These programs were successfully managed and positive outcomes were realized; however, budget reductions at the state level occurred in the second and third year of the project. Initially, state funding was reduced approximately by \$500,000 in the second year. These funds had been used the

previous year for start-up costs, so this initial reduction still allowed the seven programs (CAT, CYC, WINGS, TSP, Drug Court, and Breaking Cycles) to continue offering services at approximately the same levels. Funding was further reduced in the third year by over \$250,000. As a result, program changes were made in the third year to eliminate CYC and to combine CAT and WINGS into one program. Additionally, funding previously provided to CAT youth who needed substance abuse services was allocated to the augmented Drug Court program, called Drug Court/Parenting, Mentoring, Substance Abuse (DC/PMSA). The JJCC Technical Work Group used a methodology to rate and rank juvenile justice programs in the continuum in order to make decisions on the structure of JJCPA for 2003-2004. This methodology was based on criteria that looked at program outcomes, the county's strategies, and a cost analysis. The programs funded in the third year include one prevention program (CA/WINGS), one supervision program (TSP), and three treatment programs (DC/PMSA, ROPP, and Breaking Cycles).

OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION EFFORT

As part of the San Diego Association of Governments' (SANDAG) evaluation for this project, a number of data elements were collected for both a baseline group and for JJCPA participants that completed the program on or before June 30, 2004. The inclusion of baseline groups, as well as specified measures, was required by the Board of Corrections (BOC). The selection of the baseline groups was based at least partly upon convenient sampling methods and included, in some cases, prior participants (e.g., CA/WINGS, Drug Court, and Breaking Cycles), and in others, a comparable group of youth who did not receive program services (e.g., TSP and ROPP). The data elements tracked for the period of program participation, included the number of arrests for a new criminal offense, number of probation violations, number of institutional commitments, completion of probation, completion of victim restitution, and completion of community service. Other supplemental measures of criminal activity also were collected (e.g., number of referrals and number of sustained petitions for new offenses), as well as information regarding risk and resiliency, client satisfaction, and school-related performance.

When interpreting the evaluation results, it is important to remember that the baseline groups vary by program component and that differences from the JJCPA sample often were not expected because there were few differences between the two groups. In some cases, members of the baseline group had received services from the same program at an earlier point in time, and in other cases, they may have received services from a different program. In addition, some of the outcome measures (e.g., criminal activity) are less appropriate for some programs (e.g., prevention programs) than others (e.g., graduated sanctions). Finally, outcome results are presented for all JJCPA participants, regardless of exit status (i.e., successful or unsuccessful).

EVALUATION RESULTS

As the following section describes, several of the programs exceeded target population numbers. In addition, there were variable results in the outcome measures across programs. Specifically, CA/WINGS, TSP, and Breaking Cycles displayed the most impressive results. In comparison, DC/PMSA had results that were positive but less dramatic, and the ROPP yielded the most varied results.

Community Assessment and WINGS Teams (CA/WINGS)

The CA/WINGS Teams provide strength-based family assessment, prevention, and intervention services for youth at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system and their families throughout the region. Between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004, the five CA/WINGS Teams served a total of 7,377 primary clients. It was determined through the screening process that 4,027 of these referrals could best be served by directly connecting them with other resources existing in the community. The remaining 3,350 youth received case management and 176 of these clients participated in Enhanced Case Management for Girls (ECM), which represents the WINGS component of the program. Some highlights from the evaluation are provided in Table 1.

Table 1
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓ Only one percent of CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients had a sustained petition during program participation.
✓ Over four in five of the clients successfully completed the program and over nine in ten accomplished all or some of their goals.
✓ After participation, CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were more likely to be engaged in school and to have support in the community, including stronger attachments to adults.
✓ Client knowledge level of available resources increased dramatically after program participation (from 17% having at least some knowledge at intake to 73% at exit).
✓ After receiving services, clients and their parents/guardians also reported improvement in school, family, communication, and peer relationships.
✓ Ninety-eight percent (98%) of clients and parents/guardians reported being satisfied with the services they received.

Truancy Supervision Program (TSP)

TSP is an expansion of a previously proven program called the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP). JJCPA funds were used to augment TIP by adding Deputy and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers to provide intensive supervision and case management services for wards of the court referred for truancy.

Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 1,316 juveniles participated in TSP, exceeding the original target of 1,100. Of these, 1,002 had exited by June 2004 and were considered TSP JJCPA clients. The TSP baseline group consisted of wards referred to Probation for truancy before implementation of the program. Highlights of the evaluation results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2
TSP JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓ The TSP JJCPA sample, compared to the baseline group, was less likely to be arrested (8% versus 18%), have a referral to Probation (6% versus 16%), or have a sustained petition (3% versus 8%).
✓ After program participation, three-quarters (75%) were at grade level and did not have a suspension or expulsion from school.
✓ The average GPA for program participants increased from 1.0 (failing) at program entry to 2.0 (passing) at exit.
✓ School attendance improved with students attending an average of 55 percent of possible school days at intake compared to 70 percent at exit.

Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP)

ROPP is a collaborative project between the Probation Department as the lead agency, the Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), and community-based agencies. The goals of ROPP are to improve family functioning and reduce delinquency through the provision of integrated services to families, as opposed to the traditional, often fragmented approach of services to individuals. In FY 2003-04, ROPP was co-located with the Youth Day Center (YDC), which enhanced ROPP by providing an on-site alcohol and drug counselor. FY 2003-04 is the final year ROPP is being funded due to a reduction in JJCPA funds.

The target population for the period of July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2004 was 209 first-time wards, 15½ years of age and under, who met the specific "8 percent" risk criteria for becoming serious, chronic repeat offenders and resided in the central San Diego region. During this 3 year period, 162 youth were served and all were tracked as part of the evaluation. The baseline group consisted of 81 individuals randomized to the comparison group for the 1999 – 2001 ROPP BOC evaluation. Table 3 includes evaluation highlights for the ROPP evaluation.

Table 3
ROPP JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓	About one-third (32%) of the ROPP JJCPA clients were arrested during program participation, the same rate as the comparison group.
✓	ROPP JJCPA risk factors were reduced at exit in the education, individual, and delinquency domains.
✓	The average GPA for ROPP JJCPA clients was 1.4 upon entering the program and significantly increased to 1.8 at exit.

Drug Court/Parenting, Mentoring, Substance Abuse (DC/PMSA)

The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court/Parenting, Mentoring, Substance Abuse (DC/PMSA) program is part of the continuum of services for wards with substance abuse issues. Juveniles who have been repeatedly non-compliant in drug treatment, and who need increased monitoring and supervision by the Juvenile Court while living, in the community are committed to this 12-month program. In FY 2003-04, the program was augmented to provide substance abuse and mentoring services to youth who were at risk for substance abuse and had not received previous treatment.

The target population for this component was up to 1,050 non-violent, first- or second-time wards of the court with substance abuse problems. Between April 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 753 clients received services and 493 exited the program. These JJCPA clients were compared to the baseline group of prior Drug Court and CAT participants. Since the baseline was composed of prior JJCPA participants, differences in outcomes were not expected. Table 4 includes a summary of the evaluation results.

When interpreting the results for this program component, it is important to note that Drug Court serves a challenging target population and that initial failures do not immediately result in termination.

Table 4
DC/PMSA JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓ Thirty percent (30%) of DC/PMSA JJCPA participants were arrested during program participation and 14 percent had a sustained petition for a new offense. In comparison, 31 percent of baseline participants were arrested and 10 percent had a sustained petition.
✓ Compared to the baseline group, DC/PMSA JJCPA clients were equally likely to successfully complete probation (43% for both) and pay restitution (48% for both), but were more likely than the baseline group to complete community service (62% versus 46%).
✓ Overall, DC/PMSA JJCPA participants had more protective factors and fewer risk factors at program exit.
✓ Twenty percent (20%) of the JJCPA clients had a positive drug test in the 3 months prior to exit, compared to 24 percent at program entry.
✓ Parents who completed the parenting class had improved relationships with their child, had more realistic expectations of him/her, and better understood the importance of acting as a role model (rather than acting as a friend).
✓ Over four in five (86%) of the parenting class participants were satisfied with the class.

Breaking Cycles (BC)

BC is a program for youth ages 12 to 18 that provides a seamless continuum of services, including graduated sanctions. BC has the ability to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court, providing there is no new arrest. The JJCPA allocation replaced Challenge I grant funds that expired June 2001. The JJCPA funds were utilized to retain and augment program staff and services.

Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 3,036 juveniles began or continued serving a previous Breaking Cycles commitment. Of these, 1,904 exited and were compared to a baseline group composed of prior program participants. Table 5 presents Breaking Cycles evaluation highlights.

Table 5
BC JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓	Compared to prior participants in the baseline group, BC JJCPA clients were less likely to be arrested (18% versus 32%), have a probation referral (14% versus 27%), have a sustained petition for a new charge (9% versus 21%), or be incarcerated for longer than 90 days (4% versus 14%).
✓	Compared to prior participants in the baseline group, BC JJCPA participants were more likely to successfully complete probation (73% versus 70%).
✓	Overall, BC JJCPA clients had more protective and fewer risk factors at exit, as reflected in the greater number of participants doing better in the educational domain.

COMPARISON OF RISK AND RESILIENCY INFORMATION

With information from the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC) completed for participants from the five JJCPA programs (CA/WINGS Teams, TSP, ROPP, Drug Court, and Breaking Cycles), comparisons were made in regard to their protective and risk profiles at intake, as well as in terms of what changes were made at exit as a result of program participation.

Table 6
SDRRC JJCPA EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS
December 2004

✓	SDRRC scores showed that CA/WINGS and TSP were serving the lowest at-risk clients and that ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles programs were serving the highest at-risk clients, which is consistent with the intention of the programs.
✓	Common risk factors at program intake across the programs included parental supervision deficiencies, having delinquent friends, poor academic achievement, and drug use.
✓	All clients had more protective factors after program participation, but the greatest changes were documented for DC/PMSA, CA/WINGS, and ROPP clients. Four of the five programs had positive changes in risk factors after program participation, with Breaking Cycles having the greatest change.
✓	The greatest amount of positive change in both the risk and protective domains occurred in the individual domain, which includes such personal characteristics as having self-control and valuing honesty and integrity.

CHAPTER 1
PROGRAM BACKGROUND

CHAPTER 1

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Development of the Comprehensive Strategy

During the 1990s, San Diego County experienced an increase in juvenile crime and violence. It was recognized that a new method of perceiving, approaching, and resolving juvenile delinquency issues was required. The goals were to prevent and reduce juvenile crime and delinquency, promote positive development of youth, and increase the safety of the communities. The pursuit of an innovative, comprehensive, integrated, and collaborative system of prevention, intervention, and treatment services for youth and families resulted in San Diego County becoming one of the first three sites in the nation to be provided with technical assistance from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for the implementation of a “Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offenders.” As part of the implementation, consultants hired by OJJDP from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and Development Research Programs (DRP) conducted a local site visit to San Diego and provided training to county and community policymakers, other key leaders, and 200 line staff and community members. Another accomplishment was the formation and later combination of two task forces (Graduated Sanctions and Prevention). The purpose of these task forces was to continue the planning process for the Comprehensive Strategy by focusing on the issues of resource development, coordination, community engagement, advocacy, key leader buy-in, and information sharing. The technical assistance culminated in a two-day workshop in October 1997, with more than 150 participants developing 6 promising approaches to fill the needs and gaps identified in the continuum of services, from prevention through graduated sanctions. In the fall of 1998, the *San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Family, and Community* was published and widely distributed to stakeholders and others throughout the region.

San Diego’s Comprehensive Strategy proposed an integrated systems approach with the expectation of sustained and measured results that was based upon the shared vision that all of San Diego’s youth would develop into Caring, Literate, Educated, and Responsible (CLEAR) community members. Borrowing from OJJDP, the Comprehensive Strategy began with the same five general principles: (1) strengthening families; (2) supporting core social institutions in their roles of developing capable, mature, and responsible youth; (3) promoting prevention as the most cost-effective and humane approach to reducing juvenile delinquency; (4) intervening immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs; and (5) identifying and sanctioning the small group of the most serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's Role

In 1996, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors appointed a 22-member Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC), that represented expertise from all areas of the juvenile justice system in San Diego County. The JJCC represents a regional coordinated effort with the goal of working to strengthen communities and families to develop healthy and responsible youth through prevention, intervention, and when appropriate, graduated sanctions. The JJCC is involved in continually refining the juvenile justice plan and in selecting and designing best practice proven programs to fill the identified gaps in the continuum of juvenile justice services.

In the year of its implementation, with funding from a planning grant, the Council was tasked with completing the SB 1760 Local Action Plan (LAP), as well as coordinating the Comprehensive Strategy planning process. By early 1997, San Diego's first LAP with strategies to prevent and reduce juvenile crime was completed and submitted along with a Challenge I grant proposal to the California Board of Corrections (BOC). San Diego was successful in this endeavor and began implementation of the Breaking Cycles Demonstration Project in July 1997. At this time, Breaking Cycles consisted of two components: a graduated sanctions program and a prevention program called the Community Assessment Teams (CATs).

Additional Challenge Grant funds became available in 1998, providing San Diego with the opportunity to offer gender-responsive services for at-risk young female offenders at the front end of the system. The 1997 LAP was updated, published, and submitted in 1999, along with a proposal to implement the WINGS (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success) program. This grant also was awarded, and the WINGS program commenced on July 1, 1999.

In December 2000, the JJCC membership was broadened to add education, business, and service provider representatives from both the public and the non-profit community. This diverse group continues to meet monthly to refine San Diego's response to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, and it has made great strides in improving outcomes for San Diego. In addition, the JJCC continues to provide oversight for the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The JJCC assumed the responsibility of guiding and overseeing the Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) that allows for an automated information sharing system between the courts, schools, Probation, and law enforcement, along with a community officer response program that places Deputy Probation Officers in law enforcement stations throughout the county.

JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT PLANNING PROCESS

The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, or JJCPA) called for an in-depth evaluation of local juvenile justice systems to identify and prioritize neighborhoods, schools, and communities facing significant juvenile crime and public safety risk. The Act also sought to develop local juvenile justice strategies that would provide a continuum of responses.

In August 2000, members from the JJCC, the Comprehensive Strategy Coordinator, and Probation staff formed a Technical Work Group. The purpose of this group was to gather and review information (including previous LAPs that accompanied BOC Challenge I and Challenge II grant applications, as well as arrest, probation referral, and placement statistics), and to formulate specific recommendations for the full Council to consider. In addition to meeting on a weekly basis, the group also distributed a community survey to over 700 local stakeholders and used the responses to help guide the discussion regarding regional and community risk factors, needs, and issues.

After reviewing the compiled information and the recommendations of the Technical Work Group, the Council identified the top risk factors for juvenile delinquency in San Diego: family management problems, substance abuse and the availability of drugs, negative peer influence, and lack of school commitment. Based upon these risk factors, the top needs/gaps in the system were identified as:

- family services;
- positive peer influence;
- truancy programs/services;
- mentoring; and
- competency building.

On November 1, 2000, the JJCC voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that JJCPA funds be used to continue existing and proven programs where grant funds were expiring and to augment existing and proven programs to meet the needs/gaps in the identified communities. Two weeks later, the JJCC identified seven programs for JJCPA funding and adopted a draft proposal. These originally included three prevention programs (Community Assessment Teams, or CATs, the Truancy Suppression Program, or TSP, and the Community Youth Collaboratives, or CYC), an intervention program (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success, or WINGS), two supervision programs (the Repeat Offender Prevention Program, or ROPP, and the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court), and a graduated sanctions program (Breaking Cycles). Descriptions of these four types of programs follow.

Prevention: Prevention programs and resources address community, family, and individual risk factors. The goals of these programs are to enhance protective factors that can minimize the risk of delinquent behavior and entry into the juvenile justice system.

Intervention: Intervention programs provide immediate responses within the community for youth exhibiting delinquent behavior, before they enter or escalate in the juvenile justice system.

Supervision: Supervision programs provide juvenile offender supervision, accountability for compliance with court-ordered conditions of probation, and assistance to attain lawful self-sufficiency. Community-based, family-focused intervention and treatment services (specifically substance abuse and mental health treatment services) supplement probation supervision.

Graduated Sanctions: The concept of graduated sanctions includes providing a range of services for wards of the Juvenile Court, from in-home placement to detention. These services, which provide a continuum of options, include Assessment and Reassessment Teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, and community supervision and case management. In addition, the needs of families also are addressed.

FY 2002-03 ALLOCATION CHANGES

In the second year of the project (FY 2002-03), state funding for JJCPA was reduced by approximately \$500,000 locally. These funds had been used the previous year for start-up costs, so this initial reduction still allowed the seven programs (CAT, CYC, WINGS, TSP, Drug Court, and Breaking Cycles) to continue offering services at approximately the same level as in the prior. However, because Challenge II Grant funding for the WINGS program was unexpectedly eliminated during the fourth year of that project, budget issues arose that needed to be addressed. In August 2002, the JJCC Technical Work Group recommended, and the County Board of Supervisors approved, reducing CYC funding and transferring these funds to allow WINGS services to be provided for another year, although at a reduced level.

FY 2003-04 ALLOCATION CHANGES

In the third year of the project (FY 2003-04), state funding for JJCPA was reduced again, this time by over \$250,000 for San Diego County. This reduction had been anticipated, so the JJCC Technical Work Group met in the middle of FY 2002-03 to discuss the impact of funding reductions and modifications to San Diego's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP). In March 2004, the JJCC Technical Work Group recommended, and the County Board of Supervisors approved, discontinuing the CYC program, combining the CAT and WINGS programs program, and revising the Drug Court program to include parenting, mentoring, and substance abuse services. The JJCC Technical Work Group used a methodology to rate and rank juvenile justice programs in the continuum in order to make decisions on the structure of JJCPA for FY 2003-04. The criteria included the following:

- alignment with the San Diego County strategic initiatives;
- alignment with the principles of the Comprehensive Strategy;
- achievement of outcomes;
- regions served;
- target population estimated risk to public safety;
- number of youth and families served; and
- average cost per participant.

The current programs for FY 2003-04 that are a part of JJCPA include one prevention program (Community Assessment and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success Teams, or CA/WINGS Teams), one supervision program (Truancy Supervision Program, or TSP) and three treatment programs (Repeat Offender Prevention Program, or ROPP; Drug Court and Parenting, Mentoring, Substance Abuse Program, or DC/PMSA; and Breaking Cycles). ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles have been redefined as treatment program to incorporate a broad array of services that address specific needs of the family, along with providing community supervision. As defined by the San

Diego County Probation Department, treatment services are family-focused services with emphasis on substance abuse and mental health treatment, community supervision, case management, and mentoring. Service elements include day treatment, residential programs, aftercare reintegration, and graduated sanctions. The emphasis is on the family, with mental health services available for all family members. However, it should be noted that categorizing each of the programs is difficult as they often encompass a continuum of services that include prevention, intervention, supervision, and treatment.

OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION EFFORT

Board of Corrections (BOC) Juvenile Participant Outcome Measures

As part of the cross-site evaluation for this project, a number of standardized data elements were collected for both a baseline group and JJCPA program participants who completed the program on or before June 30, 2004. The JJCPA evaluation was conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). These data elements, which were tracked during the period of program participation, include:

- number of arrests for a new criminal offense;
- number of probation violations;
- number of institutional commitments;
- completion of probation;
- completion of restitution; and
- completion of community service.

In addition, the researchers for this project also tracked a number of outcomes in which local leaders were interested. These included:

- number of referrals to Probation;
- level and type of highest referral charge;
- number of sustained petitions for new offenses; and
- level and type of highest sustained charge.

San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup

The San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC) is a two-page research-based screening and assessment tool that has been used across systems (Probation, law enforcement, schools, service providers, etc.) in San Diego County since May 1998. Over 20 community and county agency participants commenced development of this universal strength-based assessment tool that was subsequently piloted in the CAT program. The SDRRC provides assessment information to families and multi-disciplinary team members so they can gain insight concerning areas of strength and risk. Assessment results outside the average range provide an alert to existing conditions that might indicate the likelihood of delinquency problems. As part of this assessment, youth are rated on 30 risk items and 30 protective factors, each of which is grouped into six dimensions: family, peer, individual, education, delinquency, and substance use. The assessment also provides a framework for creating a service plan.

Information from the SDRRC is collected for JJCPA participants in CA/WINGS, TSP, ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles, and comparisons are made over time. From July 1, 2001 to November 30, 2003, the SDRRC data were entered into a Microsoft Access database. Since December 1, 2004, the SDRRC has been entered into an online program that was developed by Assessments.com. The first version of the online assessment did not include a variable to distinguish between the different types of assessments (i.e., intake, exit, six-month); therefore, this determination was made by SANDAG staff who matched intake and exit dates from another data file to the date the SDRRC was completed and coded whether that assessment was an intake, exit, six-month, or other type. The online SDRRC has been changed for FY 2004-05 to provide a variable for assessment type. Both the assessments entered in Access and online were used in analysis for this report.

All juvenile field probation officers and contract staff attended two-day SDRRC training on entering the assessment online and were given a review on how to complete the SDRRC. Such training could have affected SDRRC scores by improving how the assessments were completed and assisting in ensuring all probation officers and contract staff were using the same methods and definitions to complete the assessment. Chapter 7 of this report provides SDRRC data for all programs and compares intake and exit data across all programs.

Other Measures

Project-specific outcome measures were collected that relate to client satisfaction (CA/WINGS, DC/PMSA), drug test results (DC/PMSA), parenting surveys (DC/PMSA), and school-related performance (ROPP and TSP). CA/WINGS contract staff also maintained program information in a database, and those data are summarized in Chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT
AND WINGS TEAMS

CHAPTER 2

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT AND WINGS TEAMS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Community Assessment Teams (CAT), implemented in 1998, and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS), implemented in 1999, were two successful programs that were community-based and family-oriented. Both utilized multi-disciplinary teams to provide case management to youth. These teams were composed of case managers, probation officers, alcohol and drug specialists, parent educators, mental health professionals, school representatives, and other specialists. While CAT represented the prevention component, WINGS provided gender-specific intervention for juvenile female wards of the court who had little or no prior contact with the juvenile justice system. In July 2003, the CAT and WINGS programs were integrated into one blended program to create an innovative and efficient program that provides a broader array of services to address the wide range of needs present in the target population served.

The Community Assessment and WINGS (CA/WINGS) Teams program is a collaboration between the San Diego County Probation Department, San Diego Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), and various community-based organizations throughout the region. The county contracts with community agencies to provide the services in collaboration with probation officers assigned to each region. The five regions include Central (Social Advocates for Youth, or SAY), South Bay (South Bay Community Services), North Coastal (Lifeline Coastal Community Services), North Inland (Mental Health Systems), and East County (San Diego Youth and Community Services). Youth are primarily referred to the program by probation, schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, and self-referral. Prevention and low-level intervention services are provided to address anger management, violence, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, school failure, and other anti-social behaviors, as well as many other issues. After a brief screening, the youth and family may be referred directly to services outside the agency (Direct Connections) or an assessment is completed and the case manager works with the youth and family to mutually develop a case plan for increasing strengths and addressing issues. The WINGS component of the blended program is known as Enhanced Case Management for Girls (ECM) and provides gender-responsive services to female wards, as well as girls at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. Participants may receive services for up to nine months. ECM includes services such as intensive home visitation, mother-daughter mediation, and girls' groups. Gender-specific services are also available for boys and may be incorporated into their case plans based upon assessed need. The CA/WINGS Teams program is complemented by services provided by the Community Assessment Team-Youth at Risk (CAT-YAR) program, which is administered by the County of San Diego Health and Human Service Agency (HHSA). CAT-YAR is an outpatient certified clinical mental health program that provides a full range of rehabilitation services for clients who are full-scope Medi-Cal beneficiaries demonstrably at risk of delinquency.

The new CA/WINGS Teams program was nationally recognized as a recipient of the American Probation and Parole Association's Excellence in Community Crime Prevention award on July 25, 2004. This award recognizes programs that integrate community crime prevention initiatives into traditional methods of supervision and sanctioning of offenders.

EVALUATION OVERVIEW

The CA/WINGS Teams program was required to receive an average of 5,200 referrals (range 4,700 to 5,700) in FY 2003-04 from the target population of at-risk youth and their families residing in San Diego County. Between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004, the CA/WINGS Teams program received a total of 7,377 referrals. It was determined that 4,027 could be best served by directly connecting them with services outside of the CA/WINGS Teams program. The remaining 3,350 youth received case management, both short-term and long-term, and 176 of these clients participated in ECM.

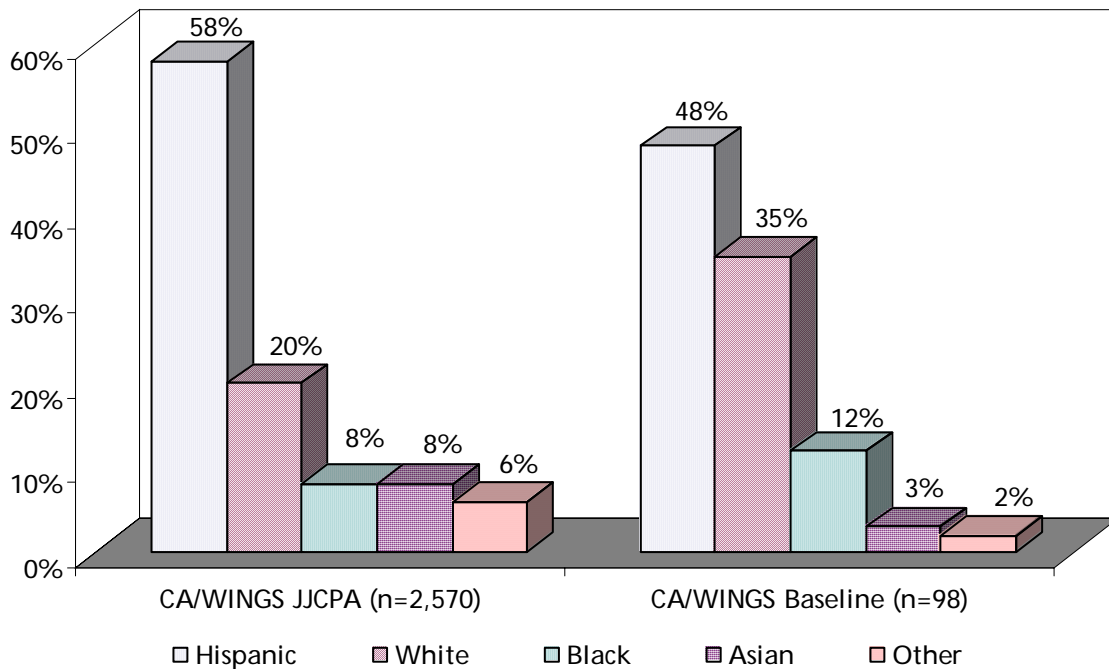
To determine the effectiveness of the program, outcomes for the program clients (CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample) were compared to a baseline group. The baseline group consisted of 97 youth (from the original CAT baseline group), who were referred to probation between January and June 1999 and whose cases were counseled and closed, and 3 youth (from the original WINGS baseline) who were eligible for services but were randomized to the control group. This CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample was composed of 2,570 youth who had exited the program between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004. This chapter presents outcomes for all clients who exited the program during FY 2003-04. Since this is the first year of the CA/WINGS Teams program, only outcomes for FY 2003-04 are presented. These outcomes include those elements required by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) and additional local measures of success.

Information regarding criminal activity during program participation for both groups (CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample and baseline) is provided in this chapter. In order to ensure comparability between the two groups, 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. In addition, supplemental information regarding the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients and the services they received is presented, along with the results of the San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup (SDRRC) (which was administered at intake and exit), as well as client satisfaction surveys. Although the program was delayed about two months in using the online program for completing the SDRRC, assessments continued to be entered into a Microsoft Access database until all sites were trained to enter the SDRRC online. Assessments completed either in Access or online, were included in analysis of the SDRRC. The chapter concludes with other program information, such as a description of direct connections, outreach efforts, and the flexible spending account.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

As Figure 2.1 shows, 58 percent of the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample were Hispanic and 20 percent were White. In comparison, the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA baseline group had fewer Hispanic (48%), and more White (35%) youth. It should be noted however, that the samples were not matched on ethnicity, thus differences in ethnic composition was expected. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample and 63 percent of the CA/WINGS Teams baseline group were males, and the average age was 13.6 years and 14.7 years for the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample and baseline groups, respectively (not shown).

Figure 2.1
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP ETHNICITY
December 2004



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; GRIOT, July 2003 – June 2004

The average length of program participation was 73.0 days for the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample and 93.7 days for the CA/WINGS Teams baseline group (not shown). Criminal activity information was tracked for the first 45 days of participation to ensure equivalency of the groups.

BOC JUVENILE PARTICIPANT OUTCOME MEASURES

Criminal Activity During Program Participation

As shown in Table 2.1, the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA participants were less likely to be involved in criminal activity as demonstrated by fewer youth who had an arrest, referral, or sustained petition compared to the baseline. The greatest difference between the groups was in terms of arrests and probation referrals. Only three percent of the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample had an arrest compared to seven percent of the baseline group. Likewise, CA/WINGS Teams participants had fewer probation referrals than the baseline group (2% versus 6%). The percent of youth with a sustained petition for a new law violation also was lower for the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA sample compared to the baseline group. Even though these results were favorable for the CA/WINGS Teams program, it is important to note that because this is primarily a prevention program, criminal activity outcomes may not be the most sensitive or appropriate measures of program success.

Table 2.1
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
FOR THE CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
December 2004

	CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA Sample	CA/WINGS Teams Baseline Group
Arrested	3%	7%
Probation Referral	2%	6%
Probation Violations	<1%	0%
Sustained Petition	1%	4%
Institutional Commitment	<1%	0%
TOTAL	2,570	100

SOURCES: SANDAG; ARJIS and PCMS Records, July 2003 – June 2004.

ADDITIONAL CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA SAMPLE INFORMATION

Because CA/WINGS Teams' contract staff maintain client information in a standard database, additional information is available for all clients who were seen by the program during the JJCPA evaluation period. This includes more descriptive information about the group, individual referral reason, client type, services received, and discharge status.

Descriptive Information

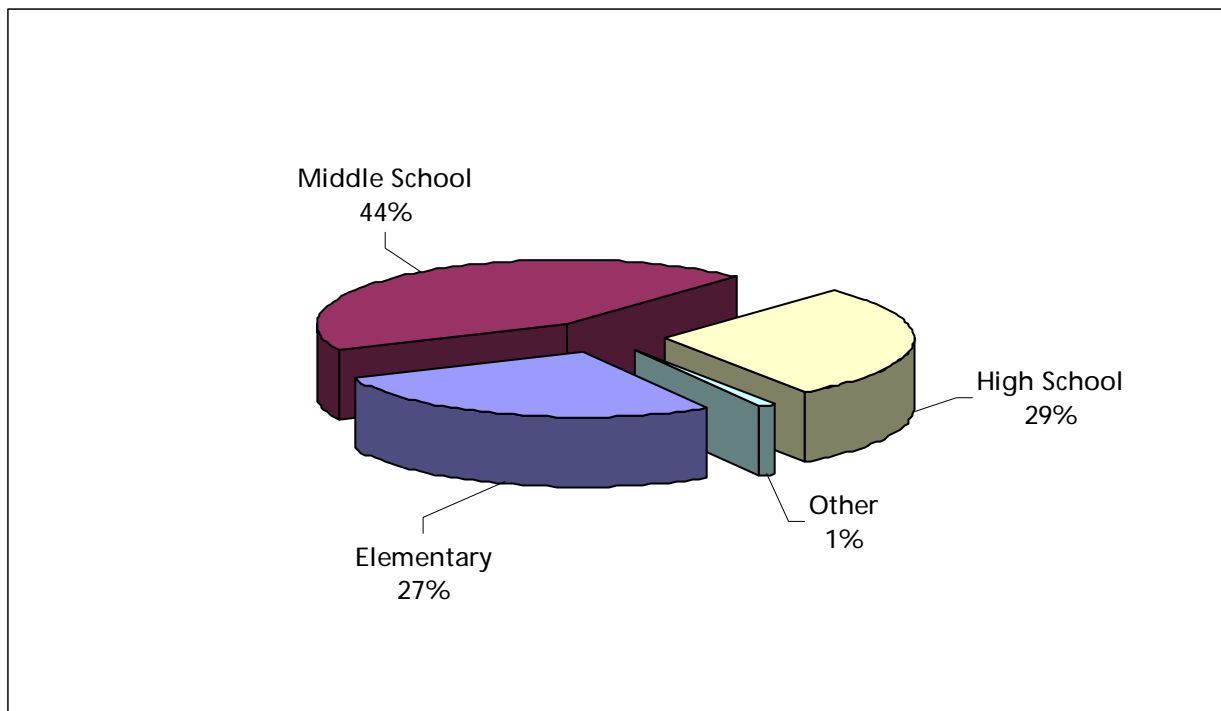
Primary Language

Language was not a barrier for most clients referred to the CA/WINGS Teams program, with 70 percent describing their primary language as English (not shown). All sites employ bilingual staff to meet the needs of clients and/or their families who speak a language other than English, such as Spanish, Somali, Vietnamese, American Sign Language, and Tagalog (not shown).

Education Level

Figure 2.2 shows CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA client grade level at intake. Of the clients enrolled in school, 44 percent were in middle school, 29 percent were in high school, and 27 percent were in elementary school. The remaining one percent of clients were in kindergarten or an alternative school (where the typical grade level system does not apply). Twenty-two (22) youth were not enrolled in school (not shown).

Figure 2.2
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT GRADE LEVEL AT INTAKE
December 2004



TOTAL = 3,290

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; GRIOT, July 2003 – June 2004.

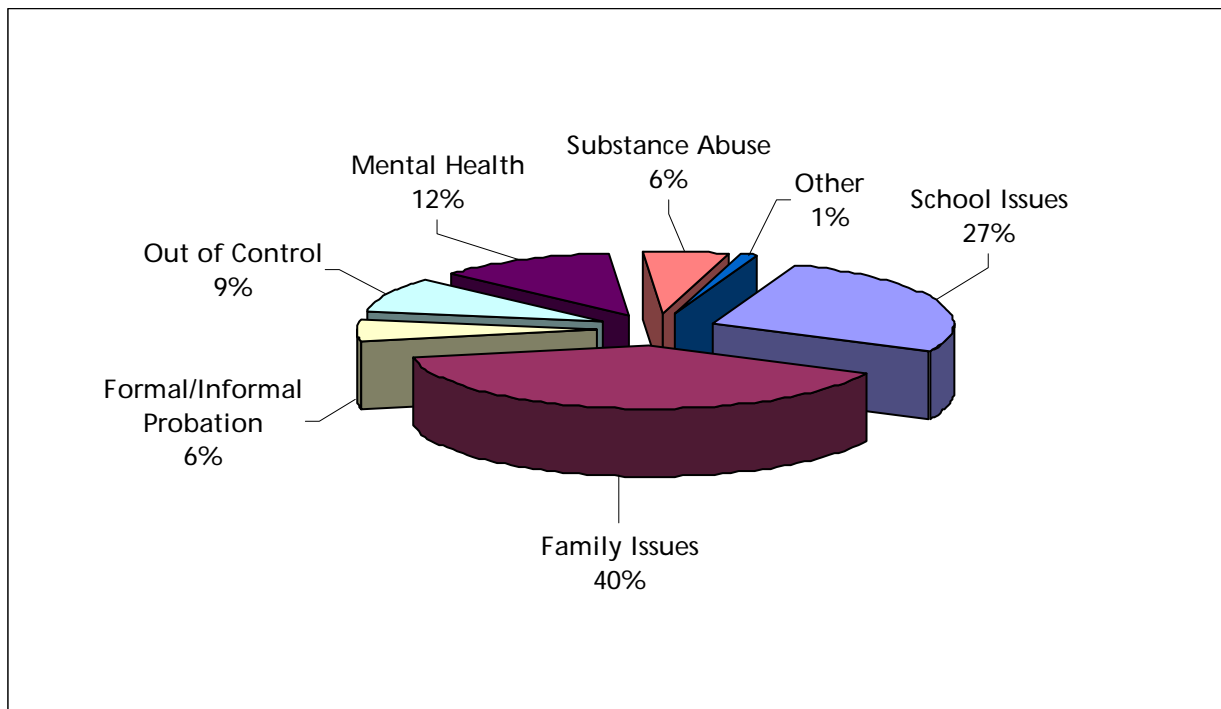
Family Size

One of the major attributes of the CA/WINGS Teams program is that it incorporates the entire family into the service plan. Considering this point, the number of family members a client has is also an indicator of how many individuals the program has touched. On average, CA/WINGS Teams families were composed of 3.9 members (not shown). Based on this average, it is possible that the program touched the lives of over 13,000 individuals.

Referral Reason

As shown in Figure 2.3, clients were referred to CA/WINGS Teams for a variety of reasons. The majority were referred as a result of family issues (40%). Clients also were referred because of school issues (27%), mental health (12%), out of control behavior (9%), formal and informal probation (6%), or substance abuse (6%). One percent was referred for other reasons, such as running away and domestic violence.

Figure 2.3
PRIMARY CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT REFERRAL REASON
December 2004



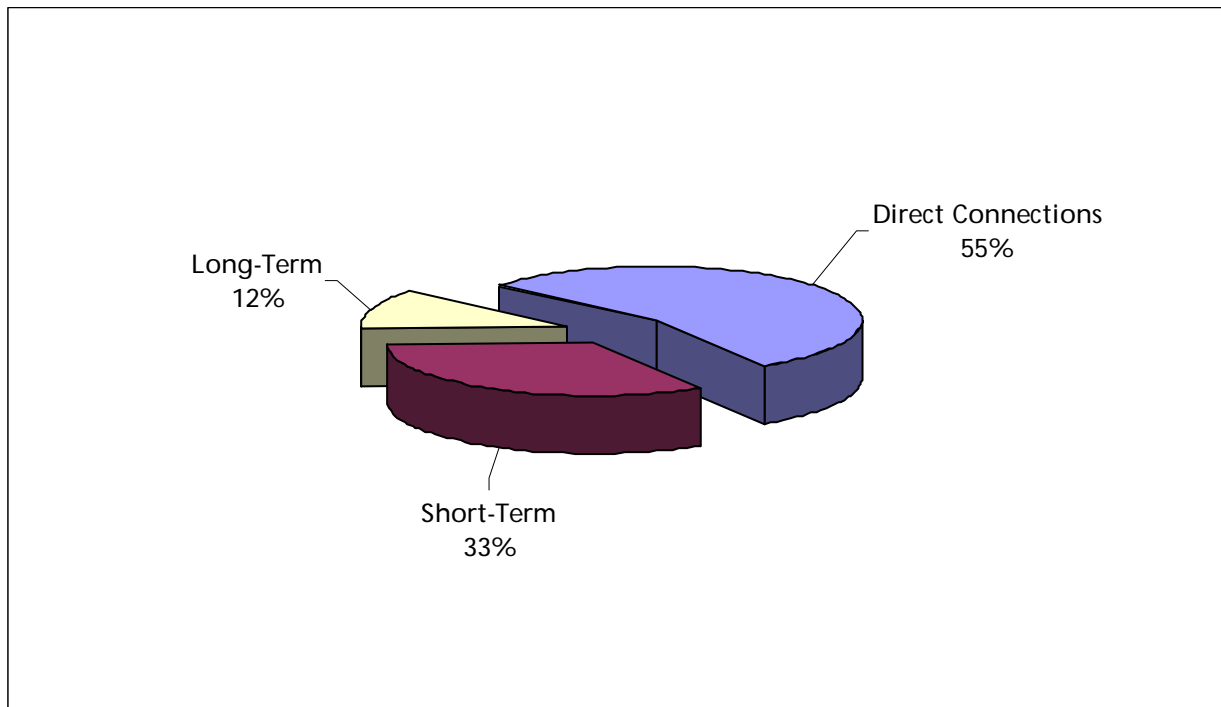
TOTAL = 3,350

NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; GRIOT, July 2003 – June 2004.

Client Type

CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were categorized into one of three client types: short-term case-managed, long-term case-managed, or Direct Connections. Short-term was defined as case management that did not exceed 90 days. Long-term was defined as case management that exceeded 90 days. Program length for each client and family was determined by the individual needs and level of risk and participation could last for up to a maximum of nine months. The ECM component of this program was designed to provide long-term case management. Clients that qualify for and concurrently participate in the adjunct mental health program, CAT-YAR, would most often be served as short-term. Not all referred individuals and families needed to be case-managed. The CA/WINGS Teams also serve as a referral resource by immediately connecting individuals and families in need of services outside the scope of the program to other existing resources within the community. This component is identified as Direct Connections. The most appropriate level of service is determined by screening and assessment. As Figure 2.4 shows, 55 percent of the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were served as Direct Connections, 33 percent of were designated as short-term case-managed, and 12 percent were long-term case-managed.

Figure 2.4
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT TYPE
December 2004



TOTAL = 7,377

*NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; GRIOT, July 2003 – June 2004.*

Case Management

When referred youth are identified as needing case management services, the multi-disciplinary team conducts comprehensive individualized family assessments to evaluate the needs that place the minors at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system. Based upon the assessment, a case manager works with the family and youth to develop a written, strength-based family service plan to address the identified needs for support, assistance in accessing appropriate services, and on-going monitoring of client progress. Treatment is family-focused, rather than individually-focused, and may include interventions for parents. Case plans could include counseling, tutoring, mentoring, assistance with resource management, development of plans to address home, health and safety issues, assistance in developing support systems and connecting families with community resources, and facilitation of relationships between the families and schools. Gender-specific case plans are developed for girls participating in ECM.

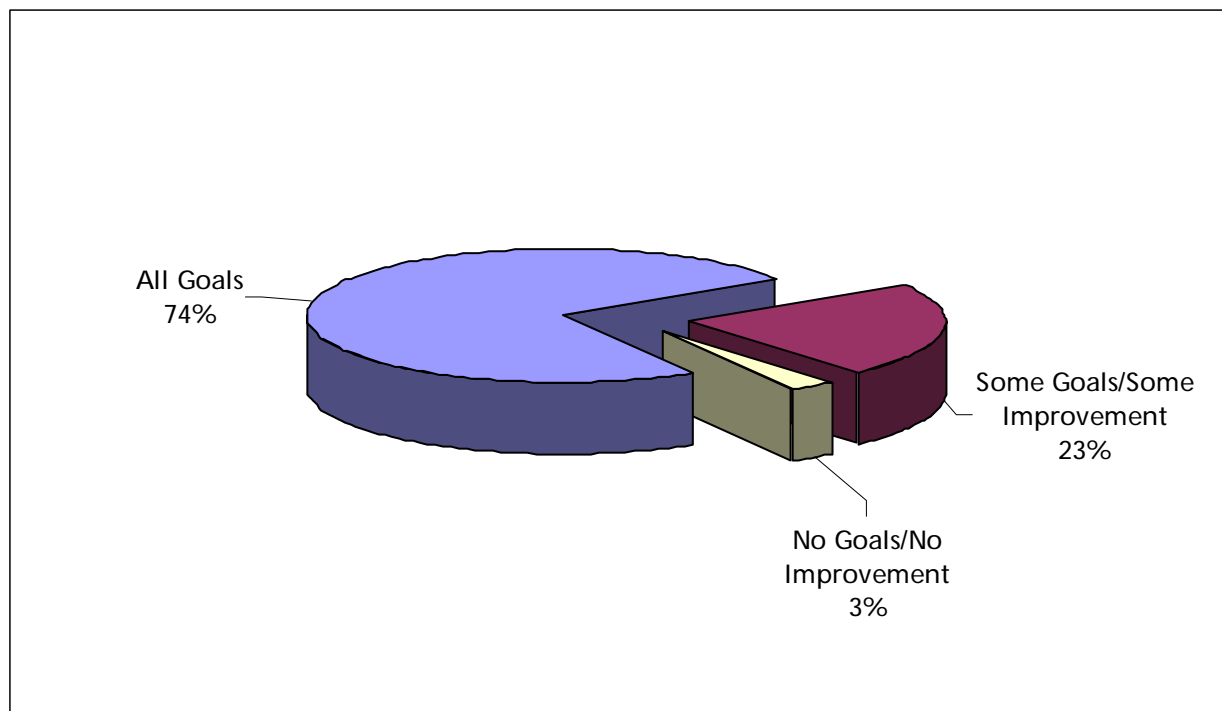
Contacts and Services

A broad array of contacts and services are provided to CA/WINGS Teams clients ranging from Direct Connections to other service providers to development of detailed service plans and case management of the youth and family. The most frequent types of contact provided include intake, entry and exit SDRRC assessments, development of service plans, meetings with families, phone calls to family members and other individuals associated with the youth, and referrals to other service providers. Services provided by the CA/WINGS Teams program include individual and family counseling, group counseling, after-school activities, mentoring, and tutoring. Case managers meet with the family and youth to monitor program accomplishments. In addition to the contacts made with the youth, an average of three contacts were made with the family members of each youth in the program.

Exit Status and Goals

Figure 2.5 displays the level of progress toward program goals made by case-managed CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients at exit. Almost three-fourths (74%) of the clients achieved all of their goals established at intake by the program. An additional 23 percent attained some of their goals or showed some other type of improvement. Only three percent of CA/WINGS Teams clients neither met their goals nor displayed any improvement at program exit.

Figure 2.5
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT GOAL ACHIEVEMENT STATUS AT PROGRAM EXIT
December 2004



TOTAL = 2,257

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; GRIOT, July 2003 – June 2004.

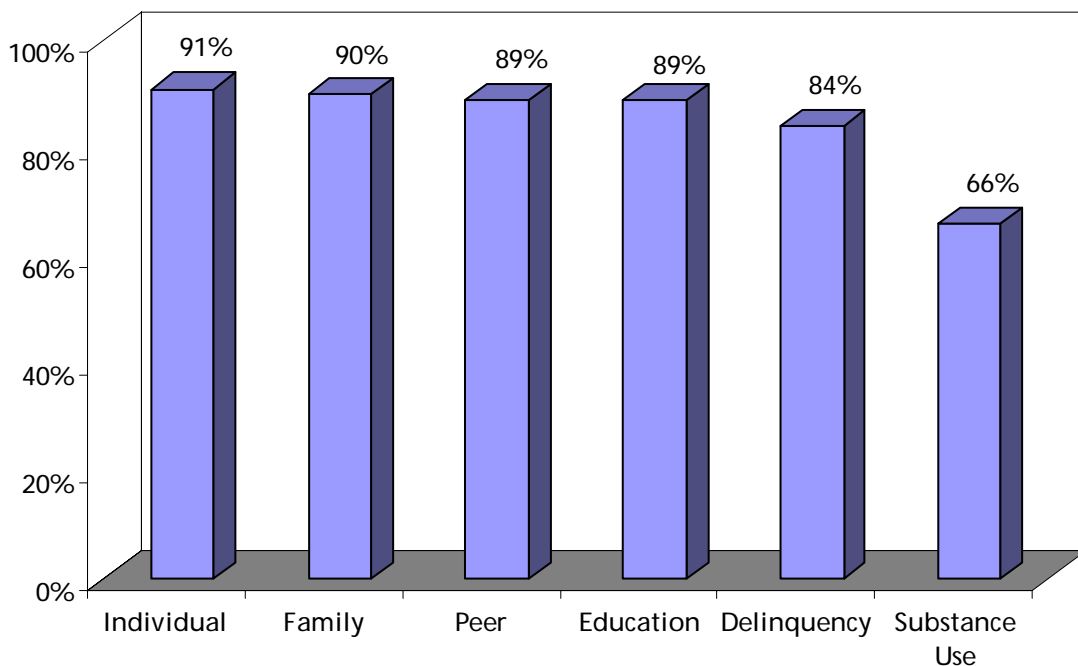
RISK AND RESILIENCY

Case-managed CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were administered the SDRRC at intake and exit. As noted in the previous chapter, the SDRRC includes 30 risk factors and 30 protective factors that are collapsed into six domains. For this report, intake SDRRC data were available for 1,976 CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients, and matched intake and exit instruments were available for 935 participants. Most of the CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients are served through short-term case management so they may not be in the program long enough for an exit assessment to be useful. A period of at least 45 days between intake and exit assessments is desired in order to show change.

Risk and Resiliency Profile at Intake

Figure 2.6 displays the percent of CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients with at least one risk factor in each of the six domains. For five of the six domains, about four in five of the clients were assessed as at-risk. The individual domain had the highest percent of clients at risk (91%). Four in five of the clients were also rated at risk in the family (90%), peer (89%), education (89%), and delinquency (84%) domains. Over two-thirds of the clients were at risk at intake in terms of substance use.

Figure 2.6
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

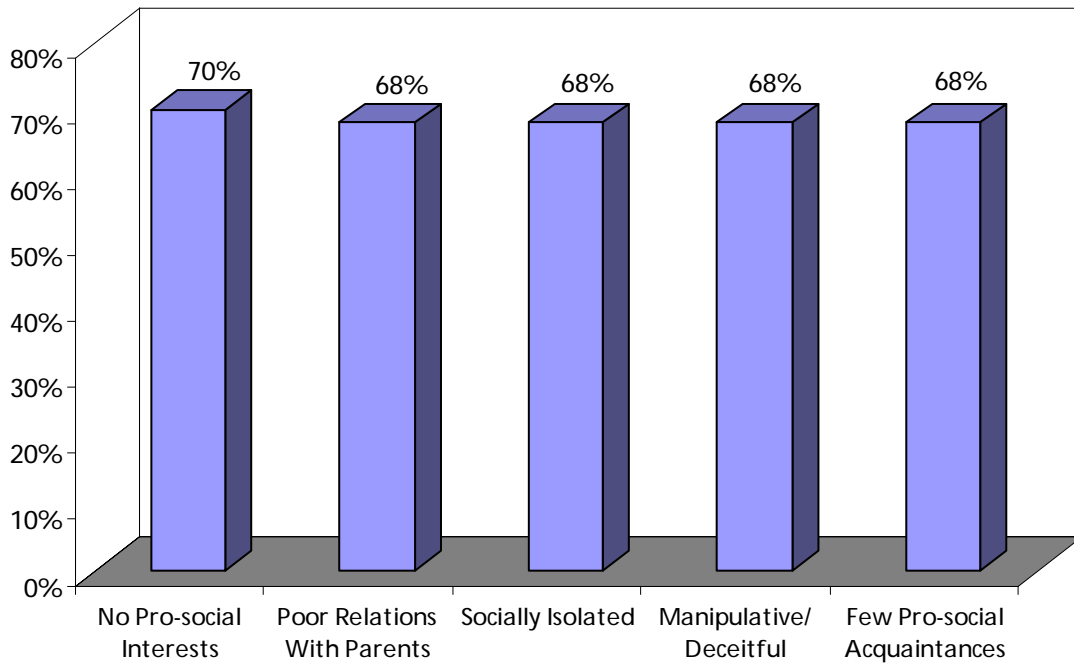


TOTAL = 1,976

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

The 5 most common of the 30 risk factors at intake are illustrated in Figure 2.7. Approximately two-thirds of the youth were characterized as being at risk due to having no pro-social interests (70%), poor relations with parents (68%), being socially isolated (68%), being manipulative or deceitful (68%), or having few pro-social acquaintances (68%).

Figure 2.7
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH
MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

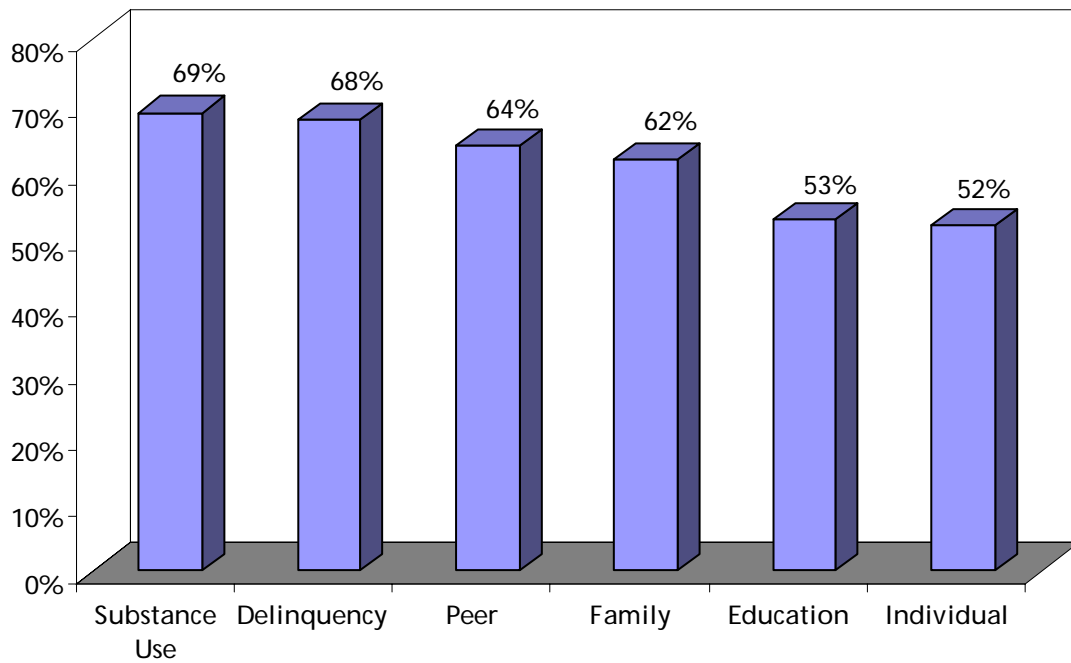


TOTAL = 1,976

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 2.8 displays the percent of clients at intake with the protective factors thought to buffer against delinquency. Over two-thirds were rated as having at least one of the protective factors in the substance use (69%) and delinquency (68%) domains. Protective factors in the substance use domain include having parents who model healthy moderation, managing stress well, having a positive self-concept, and effectively managing peer pressure. Protective factors in the delinquency domain include having support in the community, participating in extensive structured activities, having pro-social adult relationships, participating in a faith community, and being involved in community organizations. Almost two-thirds of clients also were assessed as having protective factors in the peer (64%) and family (62%) domains, followed by more than half with at least one protective factor in the education (53%) and individual (52%) domains.

Figure 2.8
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

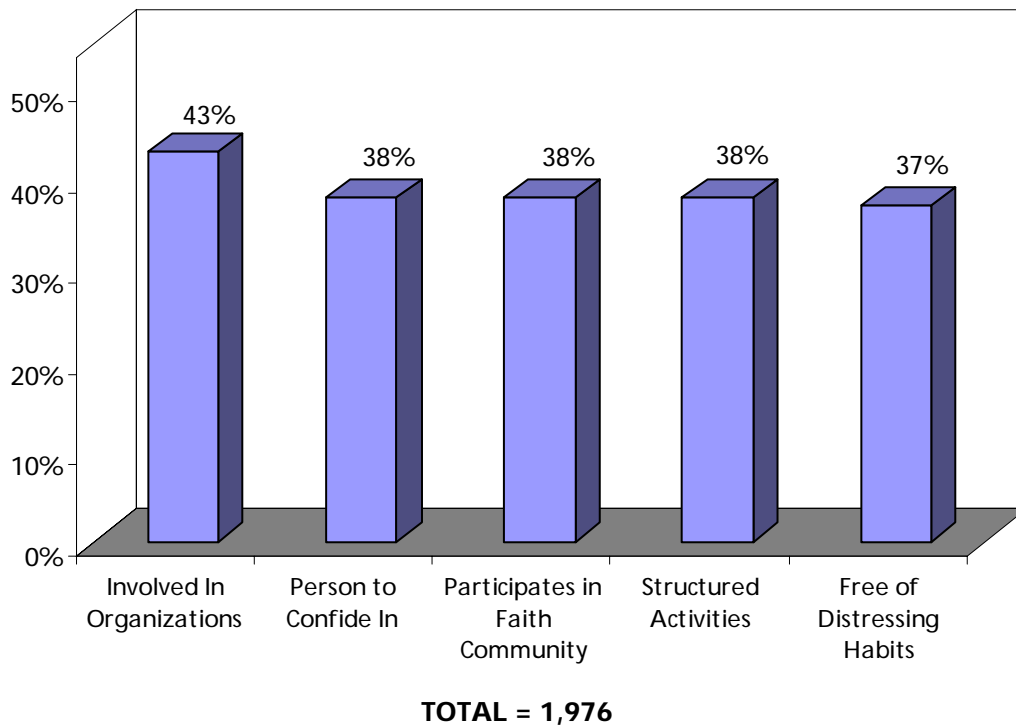


TOTAL = 1,976

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Of the 30 protective factors, three of the top five are in the delinquency domain. These included involvement in a community organization (43%), participation in a faith community (38%), and involvement in extensive structured activities (38%). The remaining two protective factors are having someone to confide in (38%), which is in the peer domain and being free of distressing habits (37%), which is in the substance use domain.

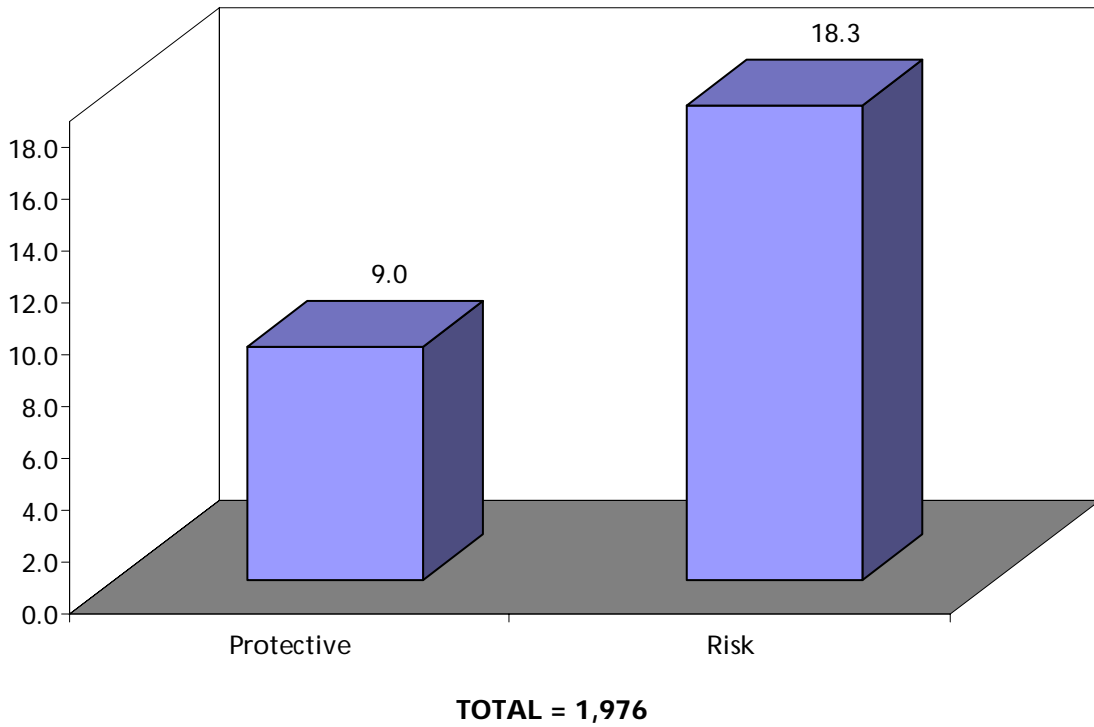
Figure 2.9
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH MOST
COMMON PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 2.10 illustrates the average risk and protective profile of CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients upon program entry. On average, clients were rated as having 9.0 protective factors and 18.3 total risk factors at intake, both out of 30.

Figure 2.10
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004

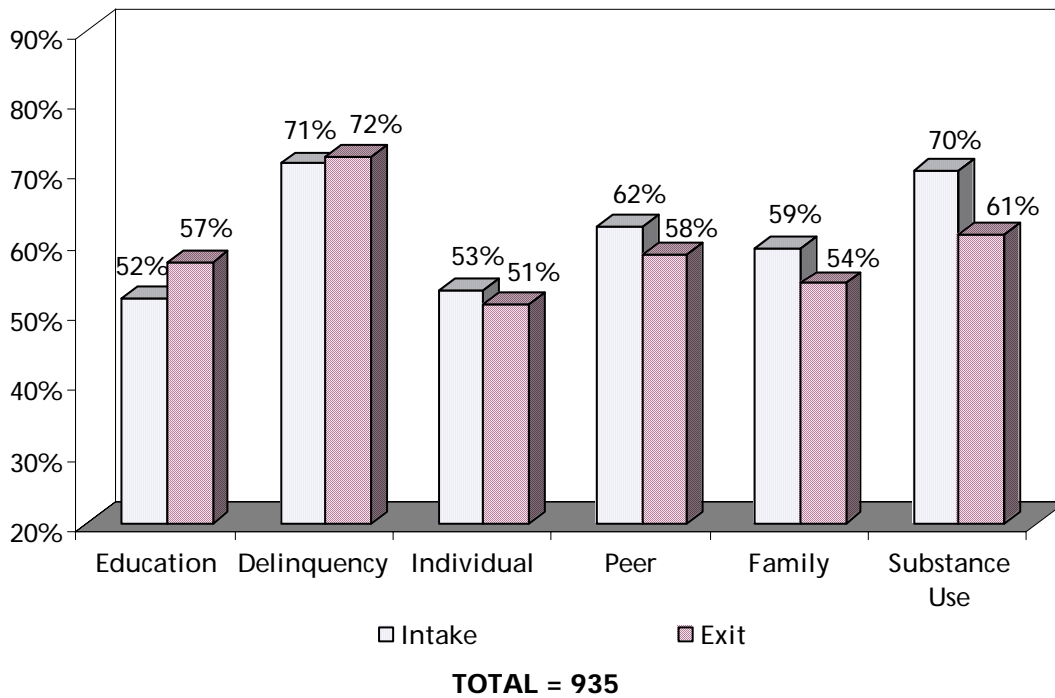


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Change in Risk and Resiliency

The changes in the percent of clients with protective factors over time are displayed in Figure 2.11. The percent of youth with at least one protective factor increased in the education (52% versus 57%) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 152 positive differences, $p < .05$), and delinquency (71% versus 72%) domains. There were decreases in the individual (53% versus 51%), peer (62% versus 58%), family (59% versus 54%), and substance use (70% versus 61%) domains.

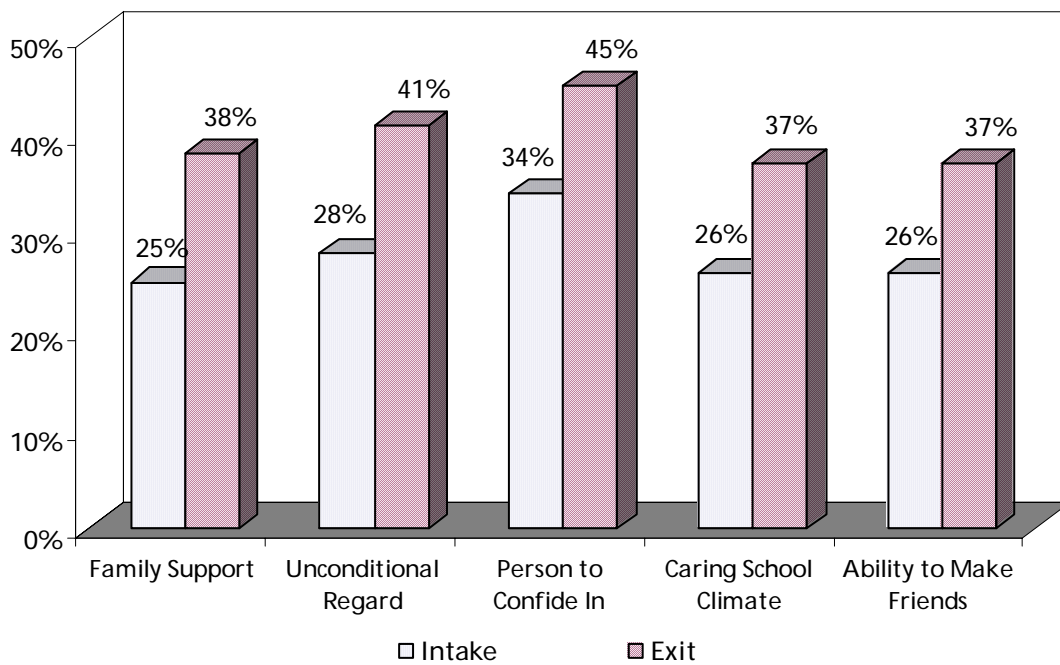
Figure 2.11
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Of the 30 protective factors, there was positive change for 19 (Sign Test, n = 935, 57 to 192 positive differences, $p < .001$ to $p < .05$) (not shown). The factors with the greatest positive change between intake and exit are depicted in Figure 2.12. The top five protective factors represent the family, peer, and education domains. Two of these protective factors were in the family domain. These included having family support which increased from 25 percent at intake to 38 percent at exit (Sign Test, n = 935, 153 positive differences, $p < .001$) and unconditional regard from a parent, which increased from 28 percent at intake to 41 percent at exit (Sign Test, n = 935, 157 positive differences, $p < .001$). In the peer domain 34 percent of the youth had someone to confide in at intake compared to 45 percent at exit (Sign Test, n = 935, 192 positive differences, $p < .001$), and 26 percent had the ability to make friends at intake compared to 37 percent at exit (Sign Test, n = 935, 142 positive differences, $p < .001$). In the education domain, 26 percent were rated at intake as attending a school with a caring and supportive climate compared to 37 percent at exit (Sign Test, n = 935, 608 positive differences, $p < .001$).

Figure 2.12
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS
WITH THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

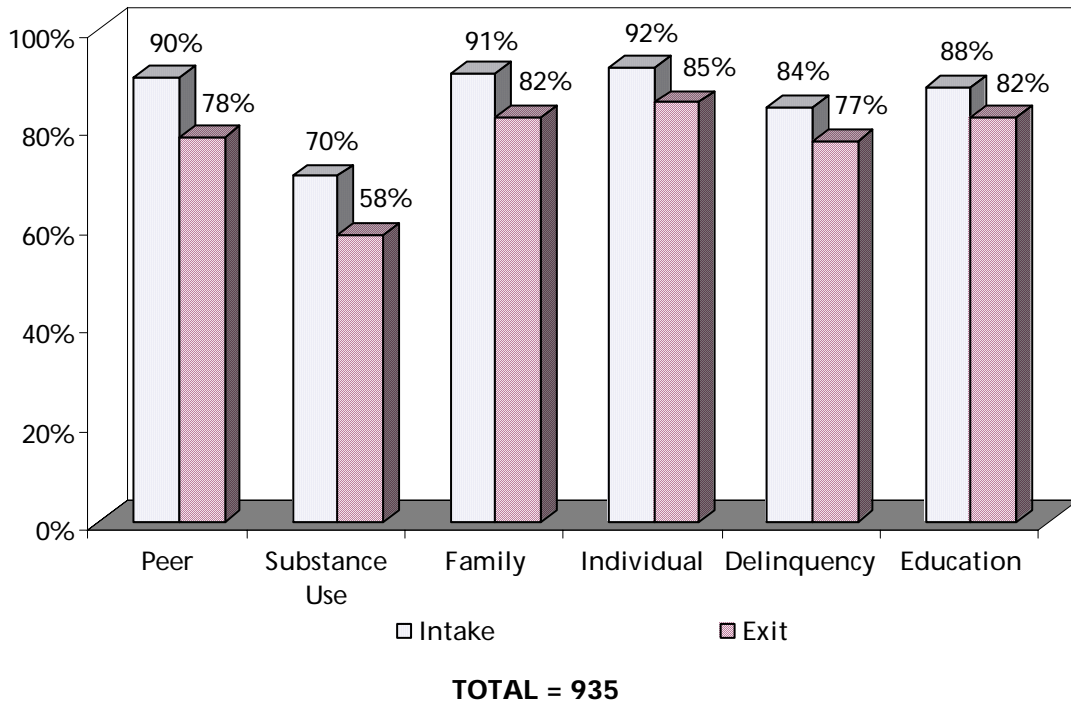


TOTAL = 935

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 2.13 depicts changes in the risk domains over time. The greatest positive change was found in relation to peer risk factors, where 90 percent of clients were rated at risk at intake, compared to 78 percent at exit (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 122 negative differences, $p < .001$). Similarly, the substance use domain also demonstrated a significant decrease in risk over time (70% versus 58%) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 127 negative differences, $p < .001$). The family (91% versus 82%) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 84 negative differences, $p < .001$), individual (92% versus 85%) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 73 negative differences, $p < .001$), delinquency (84% versus 77%), and education (88% versus 82%) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 73 negative differences, $p < .01$) domains also showed significant decrease at exit.

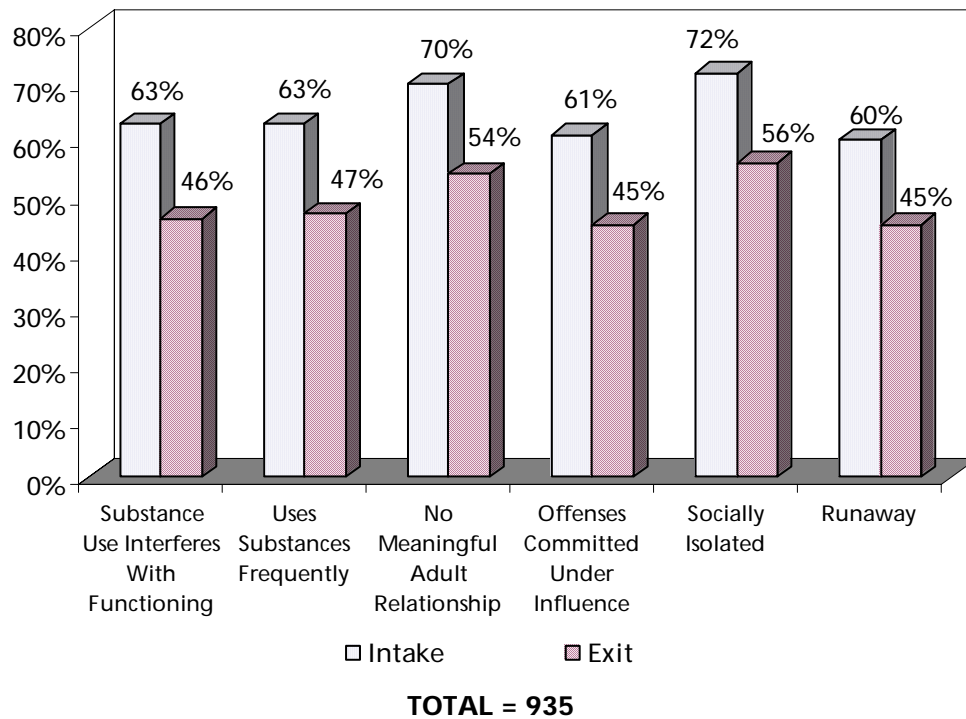
Figure 2.13
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

In addition, fewer clients were found at risk at program exit for 28 of the 30 risk factors (Sign Test, $n = 177$, 83 to 189 negative differences, $p < .001$ to $p < .05$). The risk factors with the greatest positive change between intake and exit are depicted in Figure 2.14. The top two areas of risk that had the greatest positive change were in regards to substance use. These included substance use that interferes with functioning (63% at intake compared to 46% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 176 negative differences, $p < .001$) and using substances frequently (63% at intake compared to 47% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 175 negative differences, $p < .001$). Clients also demonstrated less risk in the peer domain in regards to not having a meaningful adult relationship (70% at intake compared to 54% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 176 negative differences, $p < .001$) and being socially isolated (72% at intake compared to 56% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 189 negative differences, $p < .001$). Lastly, there was a significant decrease in the percent of youth who were at risk because they had committed an offense while under the influence (61% at intake compared to 45% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 162 negative differences, $p < .001$) or had run away (60% at intake compared to 45% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 935$, 165 negative differences, $p < .001$).

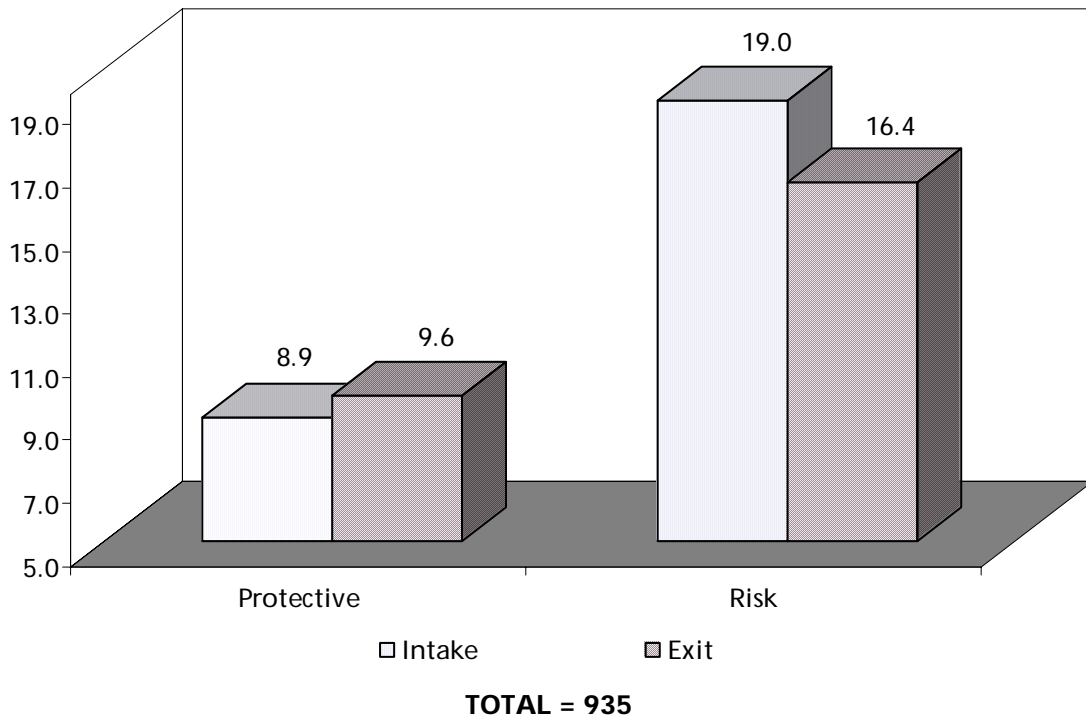
Figure 2.14
PERCENT OF CAWINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS WITH
THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 2.15 illustrates the typical resiliency transformations of CA/WINGS Teams clients after program participation. On average, clients had a greater number of protective factors and fewer risk factors upon exit. Over time, the average number of protective factors increased from 8.9 to 9.6 ($t(934) = -2.960, p < .01$) and the average number of risk factors decreased from 19.0 to 16.4 ($t(934) = 9.977, p < .001$).

Figure 2.15
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

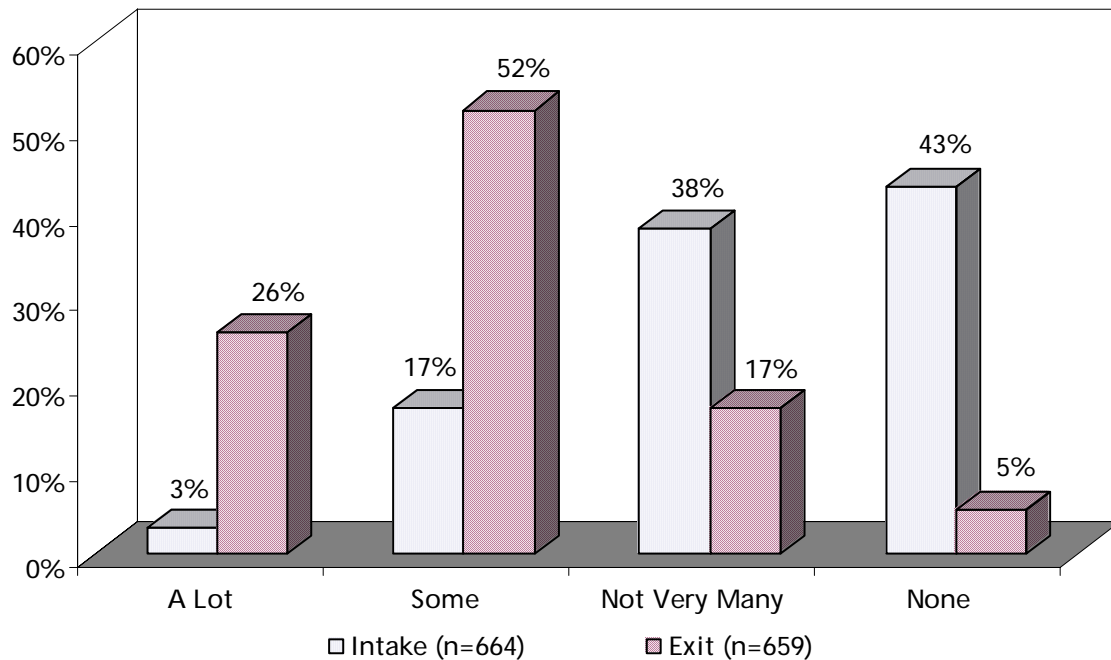
CLIENT SURVEYS

Upon program exit, youth and their parent(s)/guardian(s) were given the opportunity to comment on their satisfaction with the CA/WINGS Teams program, as well as what improvements they had realized as a result of participation. There were 668 youth and 704 adults completed the satisfaction survey between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

Knowledge and Use of Community Resources

To measure the influence of the CA/WINGS Teams program on knowledge of available resources, both the youth and the adults were asked how many community resources they knew about before and after program participation. Their responses to this question are illustrated in Figures 2.16 (client) and 2.17 (parent/guardian). As shown, youth and adults were more knowledgeable about resources in the community after program participation. At intake, 43 percent of youth and 36 percent of adults did not know about any resources available. After entering the program, the quantity of known community resources increased, with the majority of respondents knowledgeable about "a lot" (26% of youth and 33% of adults) or "some" (52% of youth and 52% of adults) of the resources available.

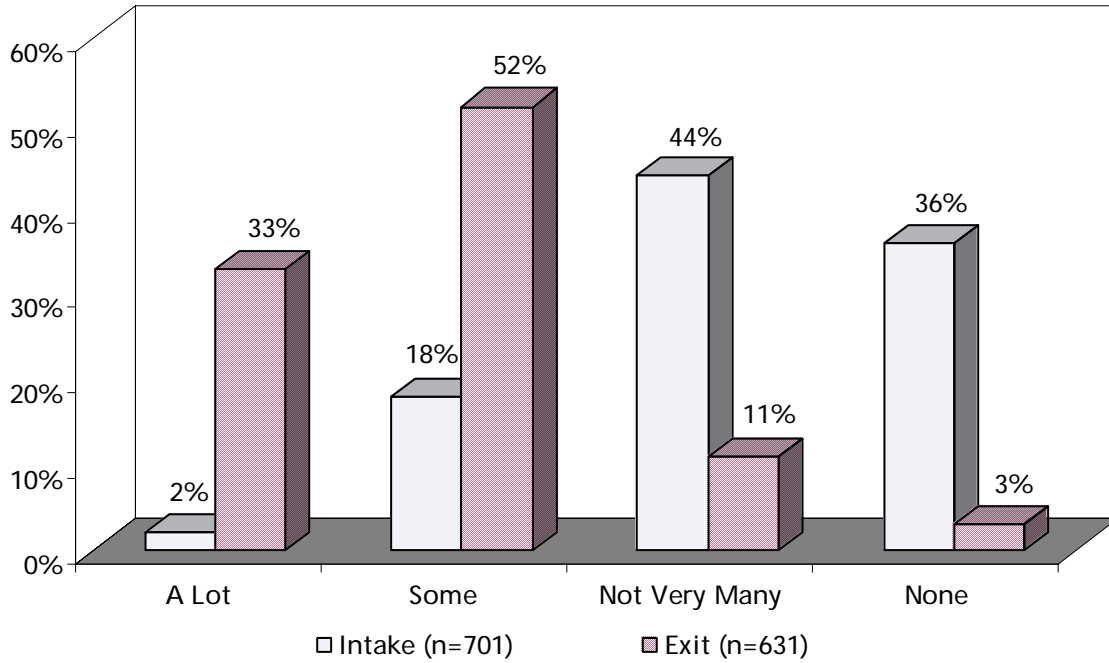
Figure 2.16
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 2.17
CAWINGS TEAMS JJCPA PARENT/GUARDIAN KNOWLEDGE OF
COMMUNITY RESOURCES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

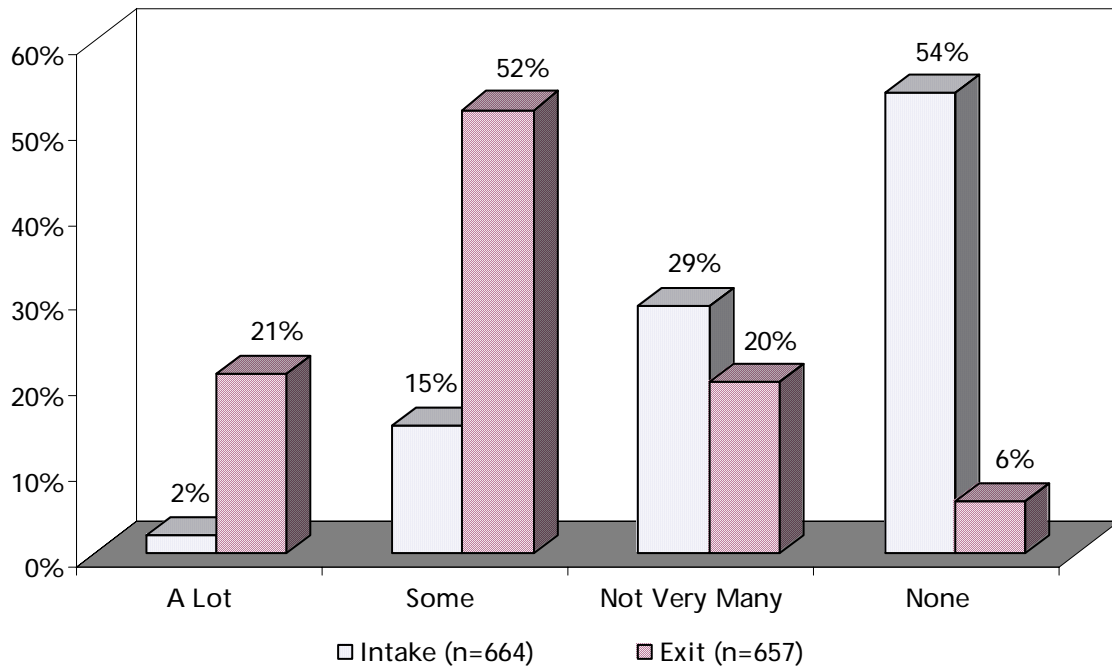


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

After program participation, CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients expressed a greater willingness to access community resources. Before program participation, only 17 percent of the youth had accessed “a lot” or “some” of the resources available in the community but afterward, almost three-quarters (73%) used resources available (Figure 2.18).

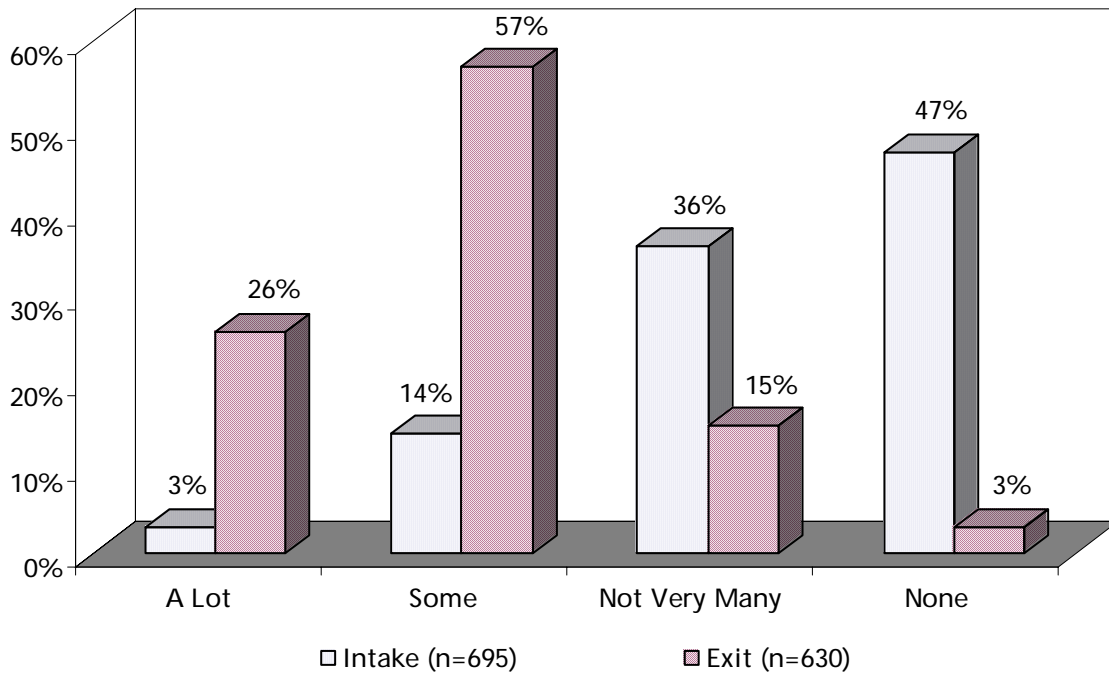
Figure 2.18
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT USE AND WILLINGNESS TO USE
COMMUNITY RESOURCES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

Likewise, as Figure 2.19 shows, more parents/guardians were accessing services after their children had participated in the program. At program entry, 47 percent of the adults admitted they did not, and were not willing to, access resources, while only 3 percent had the same opinion after the youth and family had participated in the CA/WINGS Teams program.

Figure 2.19
CA/WINGS TEAMS JCPA PARENT/GUARDIAN USE AND WILLINGNESS
TO USE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

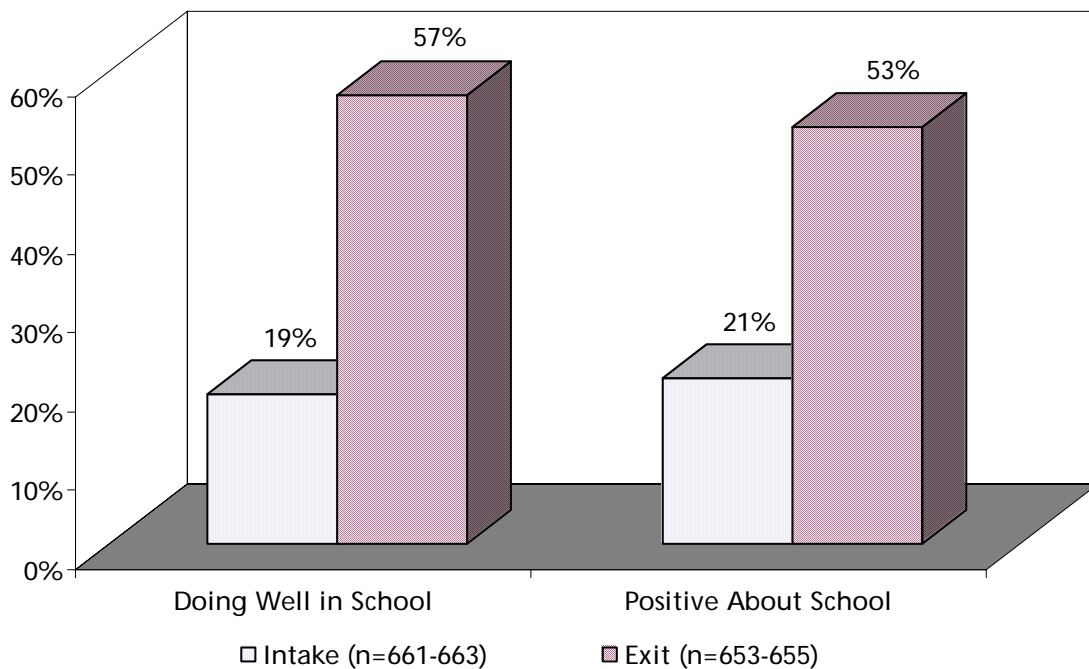


NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

Academic Performance

Both adults and youth noted improvement in regard to client academic performance before and after CA/WINGS Teams program participation. As Figure 2.20 shows, CA/WINGS Teams youth were more likely to feel that they were doing “excellent” or “very good” (the two highest ratings on a five-point scale) in school at program exit, compared to at program intake (57% versus 19%). They also were more likely to report that they felt positive about school (53% versus 21%) (two highest ratings on a five-point scale anchored by “like it a lot” and “don’t like it at all”).

Figure 2.20
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT PERCEPTION OF SUCCESS IN SCHOOL
AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

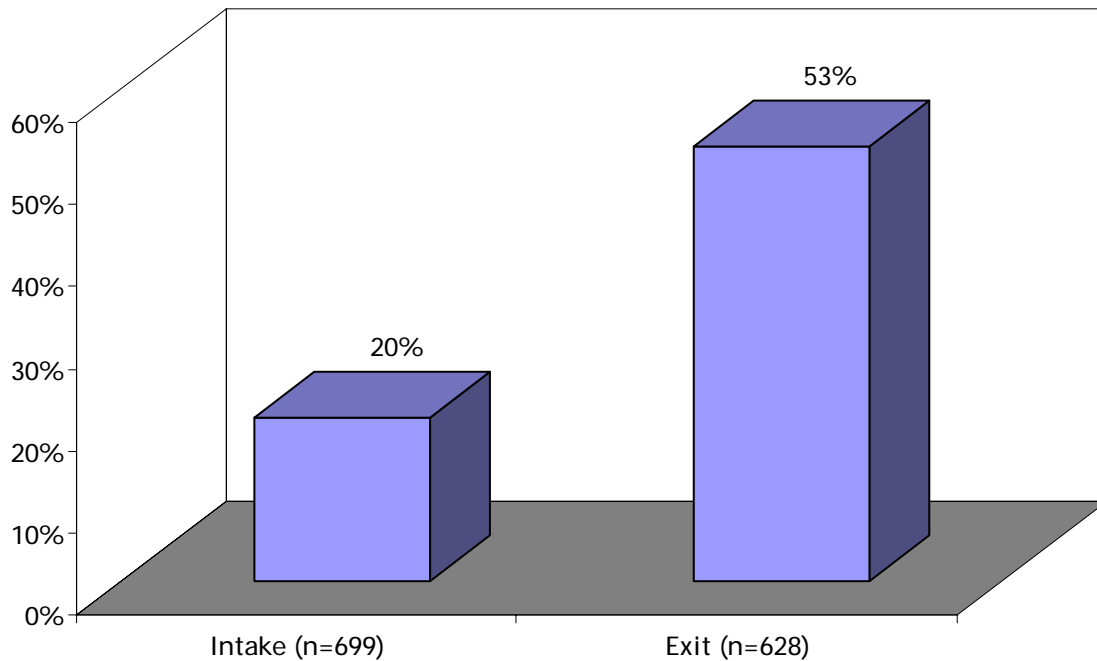


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG, Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

In addition, the parents/guardians of CA/WINGS Teams program clients also noted an improvement in the youth's school performance. As Figure 2.21 shows, over one-half (53%) felt that their child was doing "very well" or "well" in school at program exit, compared to only 20 percent at intake.

Figure 2.21
PERCENT OF CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA PARENTS/GUARDIANS REPORTING THEIR CHILD WAS DOING WELL IN SCHOOL AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



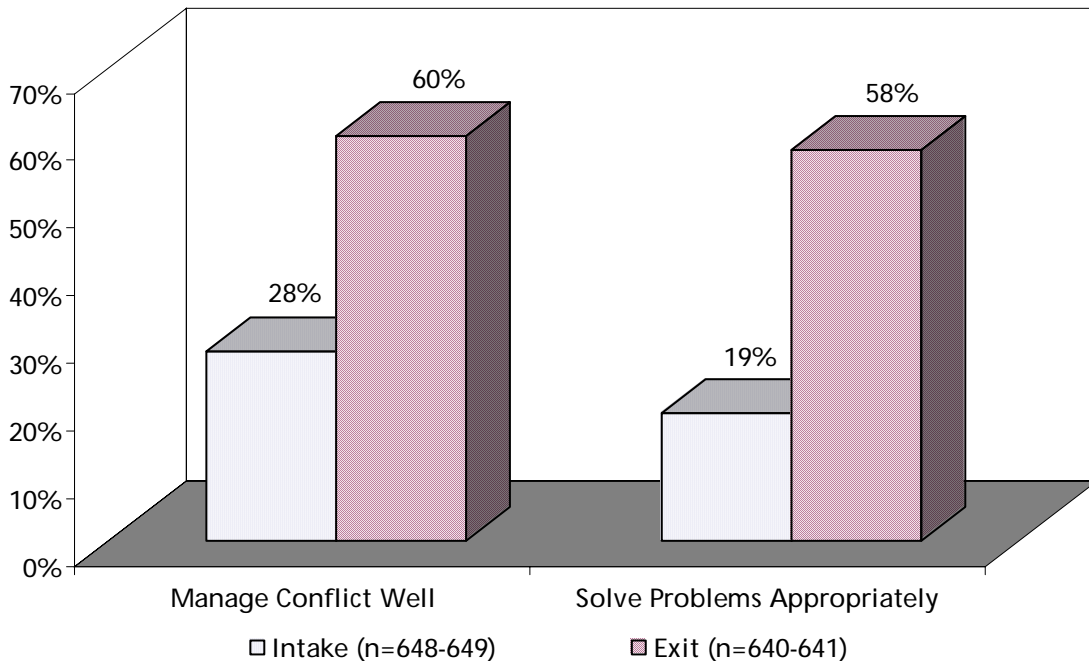
NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

Peers, Problem Solving, and Communication

When asked at program exit how they were able to manage their conflict with peers, a greater percentage of youth felt they were doing well “always” or “most of the time” (two highest ratings on a five-point scale), as shown in Figure 2.22. In addition, these CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were more likely to report that they were able to solve problems appropriately after program participation.

Figure 2.22
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT PERCEPTION OF ABILITY TO MANAGE CONFLICT WELL AND SOLVE PROBLEMS APPROPRIATELY AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

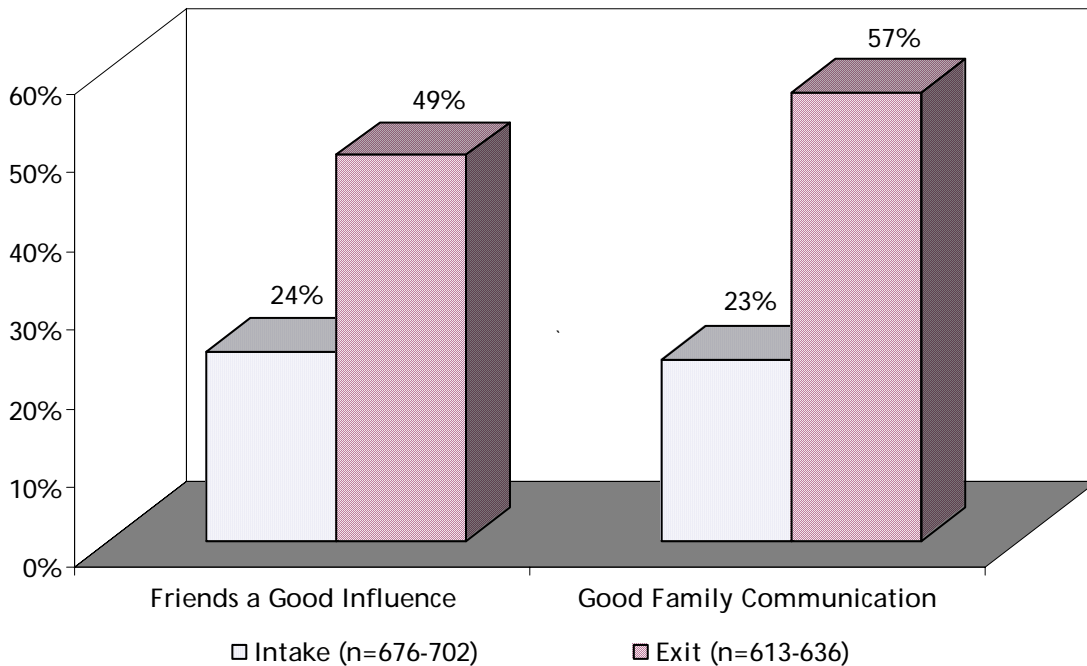


NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

The adults surveyed expressed more satisfaction with their child's peer group after program participation. As Figure 2.23 shows, while only one quarter (24%) initially reported their child's friends were a good influence, almost half (49%) later felt this way. In addition, the guardians also reported increased family communication (23% versus 57%).

Figure 2.23
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA PARENT/GUARDIAN PERCEPTION OF POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF CHILD'S PEER GROUP AND LEVEL OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



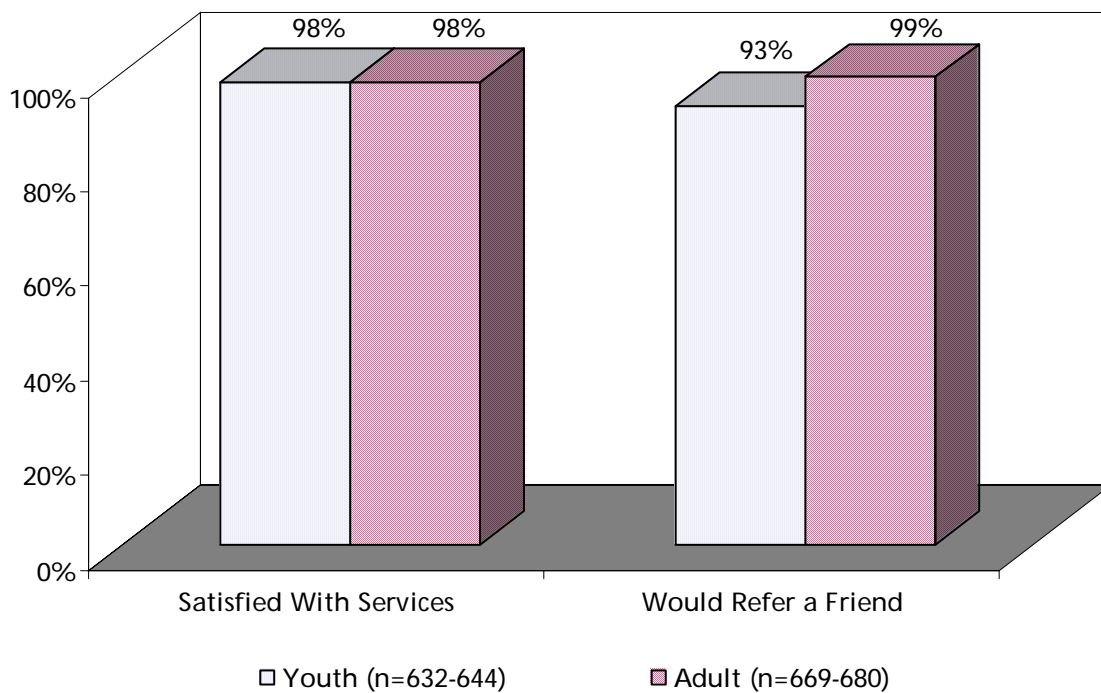
NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

Satisfaction with Program Services

Youth and adult ratings on their satisfaction with the services received from the CA/WINGS Teams program are illustrated in Figure 2.24. Almost every individual surveyed (98% of both youth and adults) was either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the services provided. In addition, almost everyone (93% of youth and 99% of adults) reported they would refer a friend who was having similar problems to the CA/WINGS Teams program.

Figure 2.24
CA/WINGS TEAMS JJCPA CLIENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN
SATISFACTION WITH PROGRAM SERVICES
December 2004



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG, Client Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

In response to a survey question asking what they liked best about the CA/WINGS Teams, youth mentioned access to resources, anger-management training, and learning about topics such as HIV. They also listed social aspects (such as, meeting new people) as contributing to their positive experience in the program. One said what she liked best was “being with a lot of girls and talking about our problems at home and at school.” Many youth liked the counselors and the fact that the program provided them with someone to talk to about their problems. One stated “that I could be myself and the counselor made it extremely easy for me to tell him what was on my mind.” Another youth appreciated “all the attention they [give] you. It really does help.” Adults also noted they liked the counselors and their willingness “to listen to our problems and concerns”, as well as program staff helping with resources like food, bus passes, housing, the school system, and translation. Many liked the effect the CA/WINGS Teams program had on their children. One parent said, “this [program] taught my son to make the right decisions, and [now he] realizes the consequences when he chooses to make a bad choice.” Parents also appreciated that the program helped their families communicate with one another better, and in one parent’s words, the program “saved our family, especially my son. He was withdrawn and depressed and now he’s happy and secure.... I thank you from the bottom of my heart.”

When youth were asked what the CA/WINGS program could do better, they suggested having groups “more times and more days” such as Saturday, having more groups and activities, and “calling more often.” One said to “keep the case [management] going until the teen doesn’t think s/he needs them anymore.” Adults also responded that they would like to “have more options for group dates and times” and that the program should “hold more classes” and “show the youth...how to do good things with their time [through] on the job training [and] field trips to museums.” Many youth and adults responded that the program was good as it was and they would not change anything.

OTHER PROGRAM INFORMATION

Direct Connections

The CA/WINGS Teams program serves as a regional clearinghouse and a referral resource for youth and families in San Diego. As previously noted, between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004, the CA/WINGS Teams received 7,377 referrals for youth and their families. Based on an initial screening and in some cases, a complete assessment, it was determined that 4,027 individuals were best served as Direct Connections. These youth and families were immediately referred to other existing community resources outside the CA/WINGS Teams program.

Outreach

CA/WINGS Teams staff spent a considerable amount of time informing other agencies, as well as the public, about the program and the variety of services it can provide to eligible youth and their families. Staff completed a total of 303 outreach encounters. Ninety-four percent (94%) of the outreach encounters occurred in the field and the remaining six percent took place at the CA/WINGS Teams office or satellite offices (not shown).

Flexible Spending Account

CA/WINGS contractors set aside a small percentage of their budget for flexible spending specifically to support youth and families with concrete wraparound services. These funds may be used for anything that will assist a specific case-managed family and child to meet their program goals as outlined in the service plan. Youth and their families, who are actively participating in the CA/WINGS Teams program and working on previously established program goals, may receive assistance with case-specific, wraparound, family support services such, as short-term mental health services, rent supplement, groceries to stabilize a family in crisis, summer camps for youth, tutoring, mentoring, and transportation assistance. Youth have been supplied with appropriate school uniforms or back-to-school items when families have been unable to provide them. Case managers may offer youth incentives, such as art classes, music lessons, or movie passes to be provided upon successful completion of program goals.

SUMMARY

The CA/WINGS Teams provide strength-based family assessment, prevention, and intervention services for youth at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system and their families throughout the region. For the evaluation, 3,350 CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients engaged in the program between July 2003 and June 2004 (long-term and short-term case management) were tracked for 90 days from program entry. The clients were compared to a CA/WINGS Teams baseline group comprised of 100 juveniles (97 who were referred to probation and whose case was counseled and closed and 3 who were part of the Challenge II/WINGS evaluation). Fewer CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients were arrested or had a referral or sustained petition compared to the baseline. Supplemental measures revealed 97 percent of CA/WINGS Teams JJCPA clients reached all or some of their goals. In addition, risk and resiliency information showed that after program participation protective scores increased and risk scores decreased. Case-managed clients and their guardians also had an increased willingness to access community resources as a result of CA/WINGS Teams participation and reported improvement in the areas of school performance, family communication, and peer relationships. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of clients and guardians reported satisfaction with program services.

CHAPTER 3
TRUANCY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

CHAPTER 3

TRUANCY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Truancy Supervision Program (TSP) is an expansion of a previously proven program called the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP). As part of TIP, Deputy Probation Officers were assigned to six school districts to provide prevention and early intervention services. As part of TSP, probation officers provide intensive probation supervision throughout the entire San Diego region, make referrals for truancy prevention and academic enhancement services, and assist in monitoring the juvenile's attendance through direct contact with the truant juvenile and his/her family. In addition, TSP probation officers conduct in-service training and support groups, provide crisis intervention, participate in various multi-disciplinary teams, work with collaborative partners, and administer alcohol and drug assessments. They also are mobile, which allows them to make home visits and transport minors to school as needed.

Beginning July 1, 2001, JJCPA funds were used to augment TIP by adding Deputy and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers to provide intensive supervision and case management services for youth who were made wards of the Court (601 ward) due to non-criminal, out-of-control behavior.

FY 2003-04 PROGRAM CHANGES

In FY 2003-04, staff levels were reduced from nine to five full-time Deputy Probation Officers. This resulted in a decrease in the target population from 500 for previous years to a target of 300 youth to be served for FY 2003-04. In order for those youth who were most at-risk to be served by the program, TSP revised the screening criteria making youth over 16 years old, girls who had been pregnant two or more times, and youth with significant mental health issues, ineligible for the program. Many youth who were already in TSP and had any of the above criteria were administratively released and referred to appropriate programs. These administrative releases occurred in August and September 2004.

Another significant change that occurred within the last year was that youth who are adjudicated 601 wards of the court can no longer be detained for contempt of court. In the past, contempt of court was used as a sanction for youth who continued to be habitually truant. Without this mechanism, TSP probation officers had to devise other means to ensure youth attend school.

TSP experienced some challenges in FY 2003-04, including staff changes within probation, as well as the District Attorney's Office, and endured financial stress including the loss of programs such as Choice and Juvenile Assessment Monitoring (JAM). In addition, due to staff changes in the District Attorney's Office, there were no steering committee meetings for FY 2003-04. Between March and May 2004, TSP held training for staff in organizing and facilitating support groups for youth and parents. Rather than relying on a specialist to provide groups, TSP staff will begin to conduct the session in the next program year.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

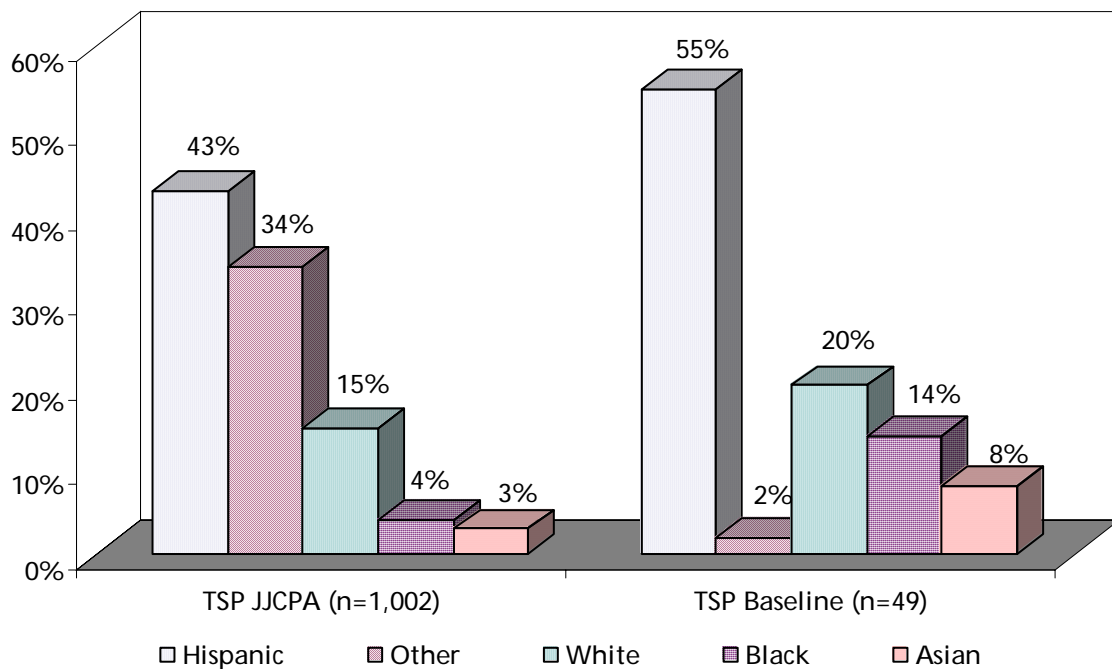
For the period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2004, the target population for this component was up to 1,100 (500 in FY 2001-02, 300 in FY 2002-03, and 300 in FY 2003-04) 601 wards of the court with truancy problems, who resided throughout the county with truancy problems. Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 1,316 (572 FY 2001-02, 522 FY 2002-03, and 222 FY 2003-04) juveniles participated in TSP, which exceeded the expected target number. Of these, 1,002 had exited by June 30, 2004 and were considered TSP JJCPA clients for the evaluation (162 FY 2001-02, 453 FY 2002-03, and 387 FY 2003-04). The TSP baseline group consisted of 50 wards who were referred to probation for truancy before the implementation of this program.

Information regarding criminal activity and completion of probation obligations is presented for both groups, as well as school-related outcomes for the TSP JJCPA sample. Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 120 days of the program or through the end of the program if less than 120 days. Since the BOC outcome results for both JJCPA samples were similar, they are presented together in this chapter. To see separate results for each the sample groups by fiscal year, see Appendix Table A2.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

As Figure 3.1 shows, there were differences in the ethnic composition of the two groups, with a smaller percent of the TSP JJCPA sample representing Hispanic youth (43%) compared to the baseline (55%) and a greater majority of the TSP JJCPA sample representing individuals from “Other” ethnicities (34%) compared to the baseline group (2%). The TSP JJCPA and baseline samples are not matched on ethnicity, and although there is a difference between the two groups, when the category “Other” is excluded, the difference between other categories is not statistically significant. The average age of both groups was around 15.5 years (15.6 years old TSP JJCPA sample and 15.8 TSP baseline) and a little over one-half of each group (54% TSP JJCPA sample and 56% TSP baseline) was male (not shown).

Figure 3.1
TSP JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP ETHNICITY
December 2004



NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

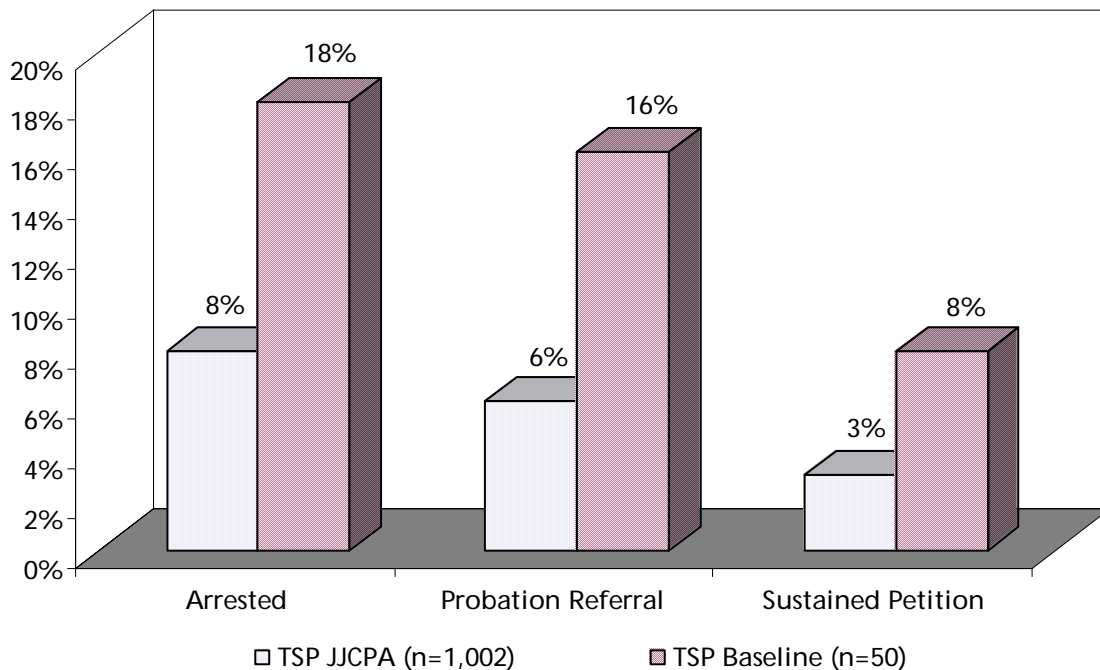
The average length of program participation was shorter for the TSP JJCPA sample compared to the TSP baseline group (274.7 days versus 305.1, respectively) (not shown). To ensure comparability, criminal activity information was tracked for the first 120 days of program participation for both groups.

BOC JUVENILE PARTICIPANT OUTCOME MEASURES

Criminal Activity During Program Participation

Because the TSP baseline group did not receive program services, the expectation was that the TSP JJCPA sample would have less documented criminal activity during program participation. As Figure 3.2 shows, not only did the TSP JJCPA sample have fewer arrests (8% versus 18%), but also had fewer referrals (6% versus 16%) and sustained petitions for new offenses (3% versus 8%). None of the individuals in the baseline group received an institutional commitment compared to one percent (9 youth) of the TSP JJCPA sample (not shown).

Figure 3.2
TSP JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
CONTACT WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004

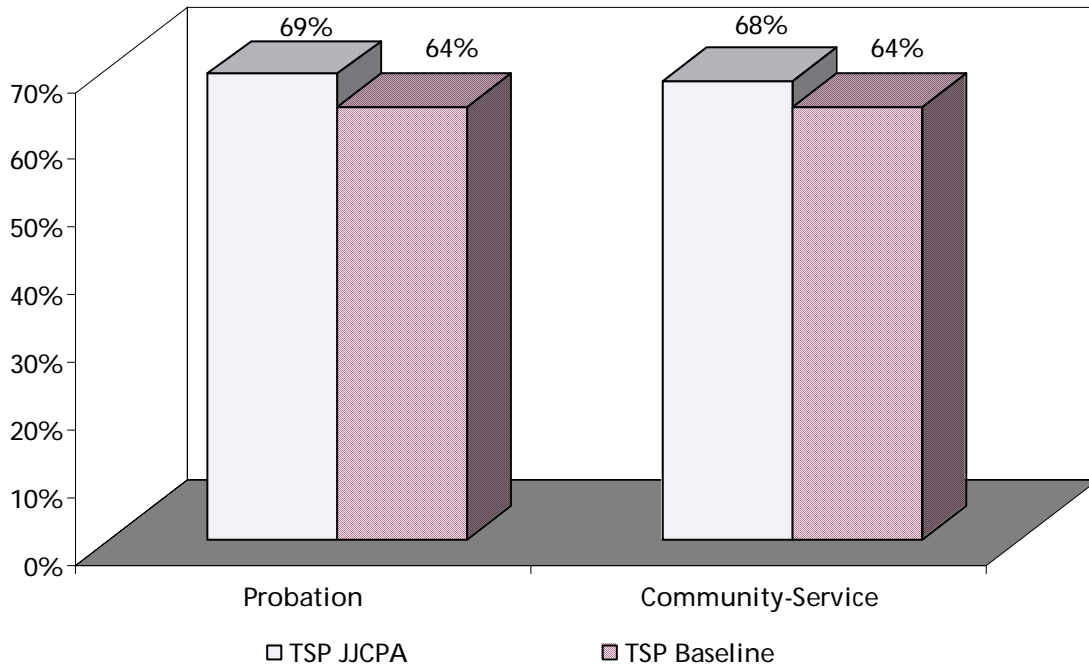


SOURCE: SANDAG; ARJIS and PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Completion of Probation Obligations

Compliance with court orders, as shown through complying with probation and completing community service, is also tracked in order to measure program success. Youth who are ordered to complete probation due to truancy issues are not ordered to pay restitution like many of the other youth on probation because this order is not applicable. The TSP JJCPA sample and baseline were almost equally likely to comply with probation (69% TSP JJCPA sample and 64% TSP baseline). In addition, the TSP JJCPA sample was only slightly more likely to complete community service obligations (68% compared to 64%) (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA SAMPLE
AND BASELINE GROUP COMPLETING PROBATION OBLIGATIONS
AT THE END OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



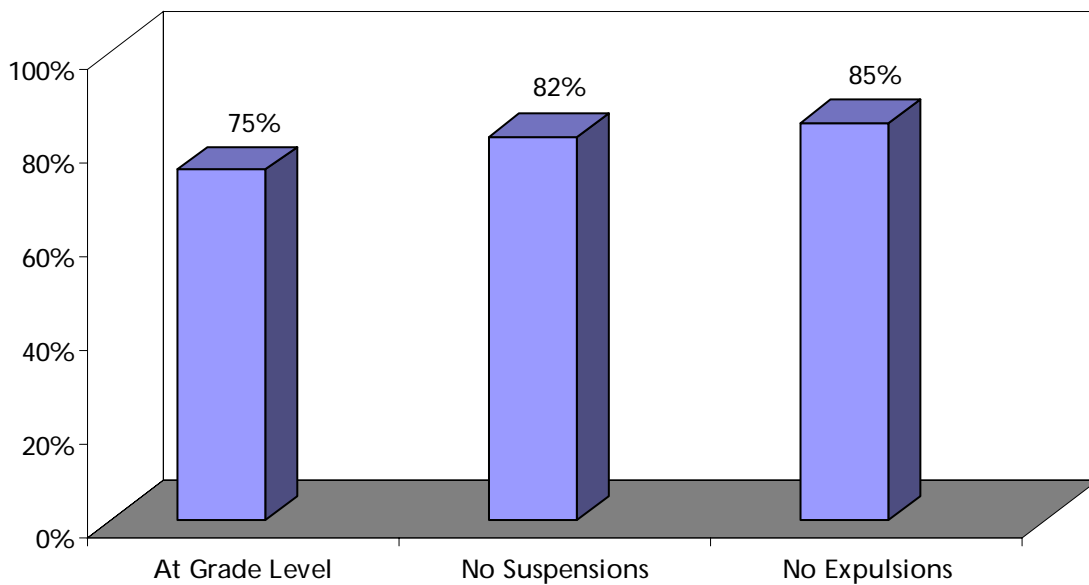
NOTE: Nine hundred forty-one (941) TSP JJCPA cases were ordered to complete probation and 833 community service. Forty-seven (47) TSP baseline cases were ordered to complete probation and 39 community service. No one in either group was ordered to pay restitution.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

SCHOOL-RELATED OUTCOMES

School-related information for the evaluation was collected from program files for a one-month period around the time participants entered the program and again when they exited. This information was available for 810 of the TSP JJCPA clients who had exited before June 30, 2004. As a result of program participation, it was expected that upon completion at least 60 percent of participants would be at their appropriate grade level and have no suspensions or expulsions. As Figure 3.4 shows, these expectations were surpassed. That is, 75 percent of program participants were at or above grade level upon completing the program and over three-quarters of the participants did not have a suspension or expulsion while in the program (82% and 85%, respectively).

Figure 3.4
TSP JJCPA CLIENTS' SCHOOL-RELATED OUTCOMES AT EXIT
December 2004



TOTAL = 617-734

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

Two additional measures of school performance included participants' school attendance and grade point average (GPA). SANDAG and probation staff collected actual number of days the youth attended school and GPA at the time of program entry and exit. Pre- and post-test comparisons of these outcomes were conducted. GPA data were available for 398 youth who participated in TSP from July 1, 2002, to June 30, 2004. Prior to program entry, most youth were failing school and the average GPA was 1.0. However, upon exiting the program, on average participants were likely to have a passing GPA of 2.0 ($t(397) = -13.579, p < .001$). In addition, for the 337 youth for which school attendance records were available, on average participants attended school for 55 percent of the total days possible around program entry compared to 70 percent at exit ($t(336) = -5.914, p < .001$) (not shown).

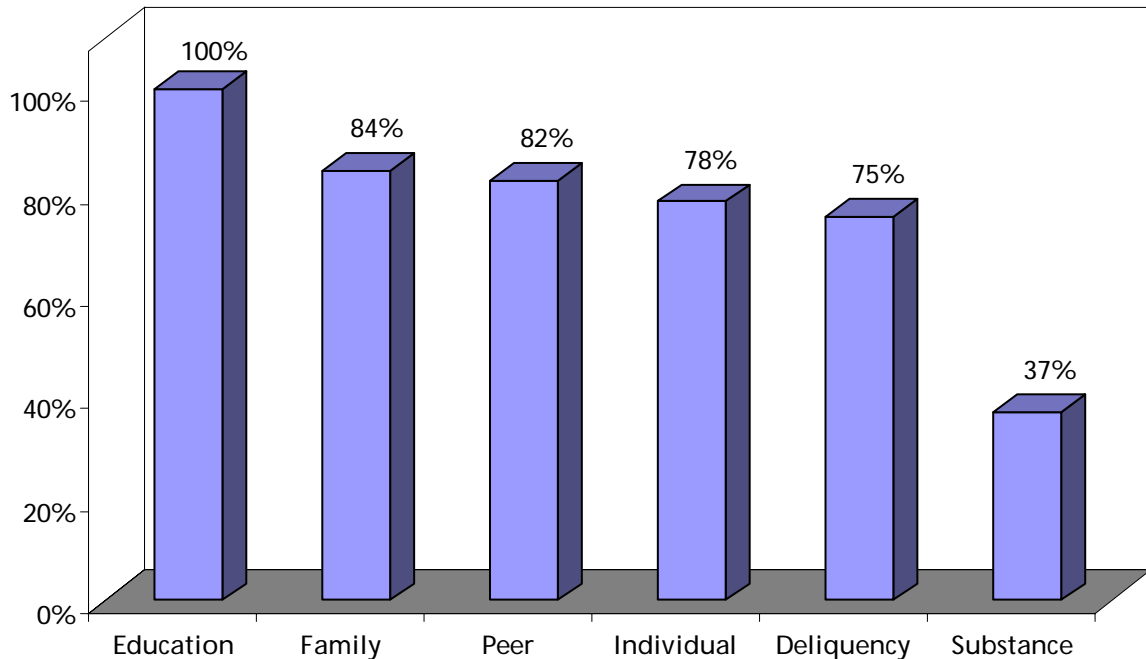
RISK AND RESILIENCY

The San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC) was first administered to TSP clients in this year (FY 2003-04) of the evaluation. Measurement of the 30 risk and protective factors was completed at intake for 209 of the 222 participants who entered the program this year. There were matched intake and exit SDRRCs for 107 participants. This smaller number of matched SDRRCs is likely due to this being the first year the assessment was utilized by the program. Since the sample size was too small for analysis to be conducted, statistics on the change in risk and resiliency will be included in next year's annual report.

Risk and Resiliency Profile at Intake

TSP JJCPA clients entered the program with fewer protective factors than risk factors. Figure 3.5 shows the percent of youth with at least one risk factor on each of the six domains. Since many of the youth had much less contact with the juvenile justice system compared to other youth under probation supervision, it is reasonable that the TSP JJCPA clients would have fewer risk factors overall. TSP youth were most at risk in the education domain, with 100 percent having at least one risk factor in this domain.

Figure 3.5
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

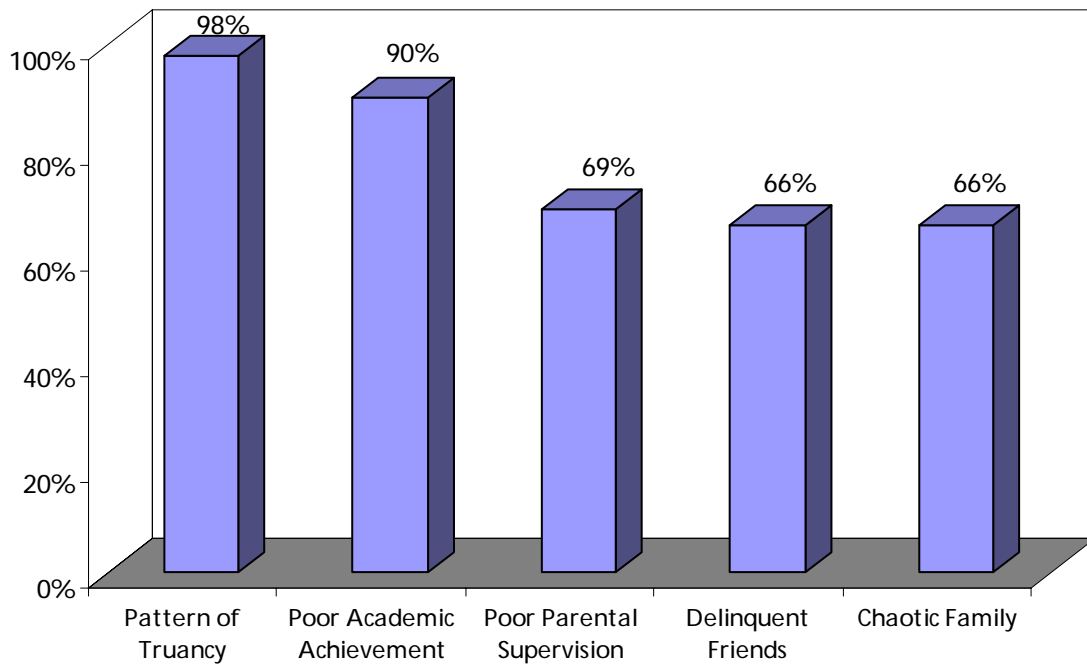


TOTAL = 209

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 3.6 presents the five (out of 30) risk factors that were most common among participants. Not surprisingly, the greatest percent of youth were at risk in terms of truancy (98%) and poor academic achievement (90%), followed by parental supervision deficiencies (69%), delinquent friends (66%), and chaotic family (66%).

Figure 3.6
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

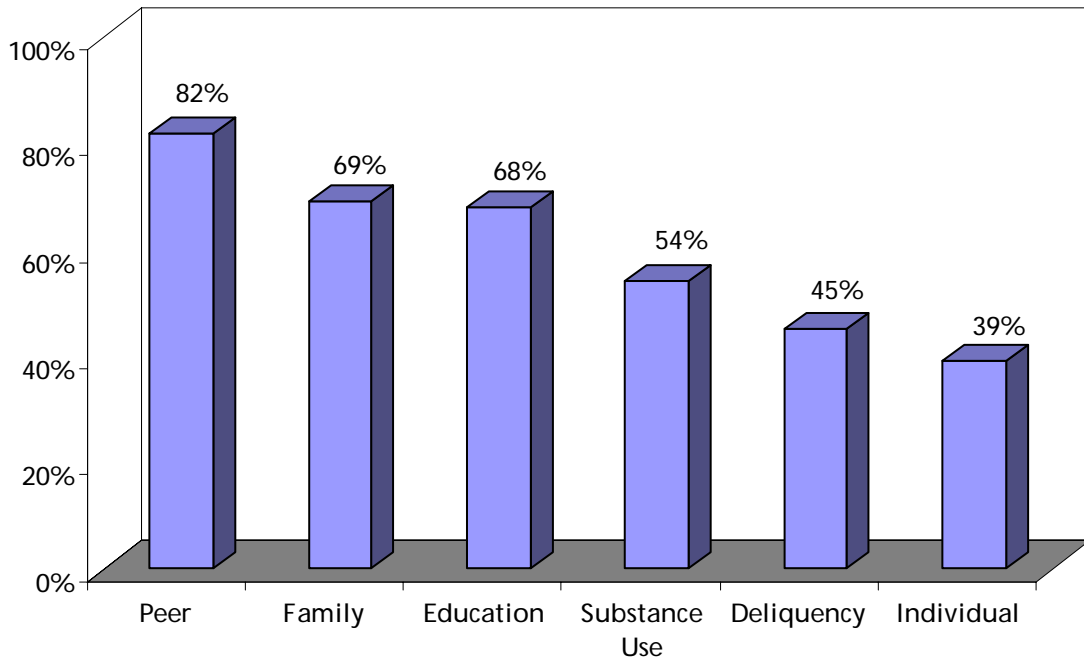


TOTAL = 209

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Fewer youth had protective factors in the six domains. Figure 3.7 presents the percent of youth who had at least one protective factor in each of the domains and indicates that the greatest percent of youth had protective factors in the peer (82%), family (69%), and education (68%) domains. Fifty-four percent (54%) of the youth had a protective factor in the substance use domain. Less than half had even one protective factor in the delinquency and individual domains.

Figure 3.7
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

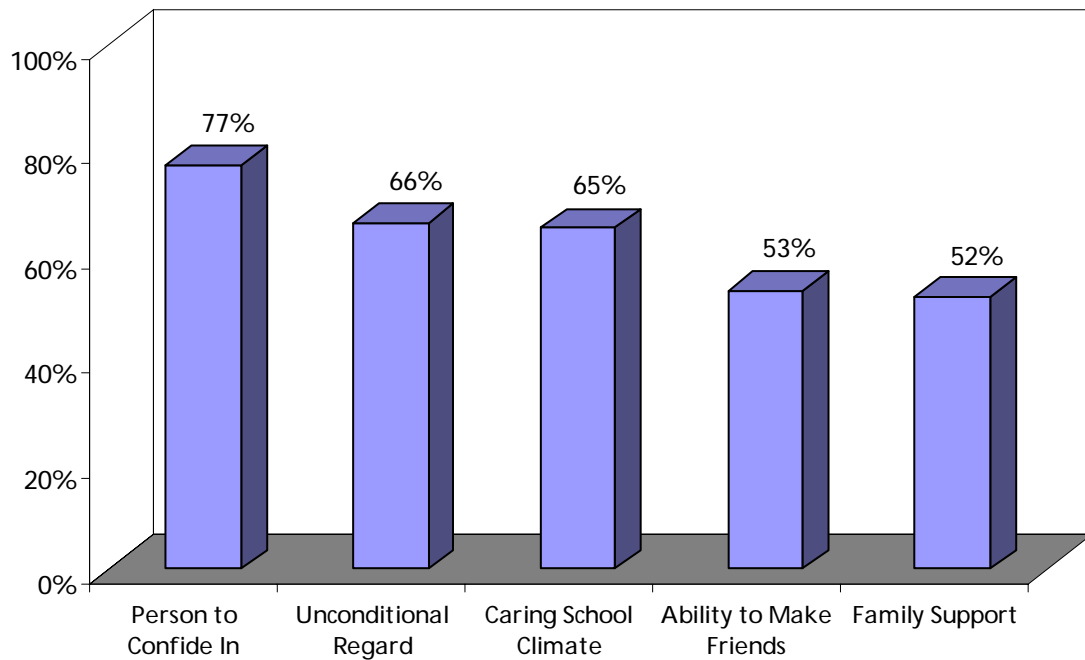


TOTAL = 209

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

A review of the top five protective factors shows that while the youth were involved in TSP because of truancy problems, almost two-thirds (65%) attended a school with a caring and supportive environment (Figure 3.8). The greatest percent of TSP JJCPA clients also had protective factors in the following areas: having at least one person to confide in (77%); unconditional regard from a parent (66%); ability to make friends (53%); and family support (52%).

Figure 3.8
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH THE MOST COMMON PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

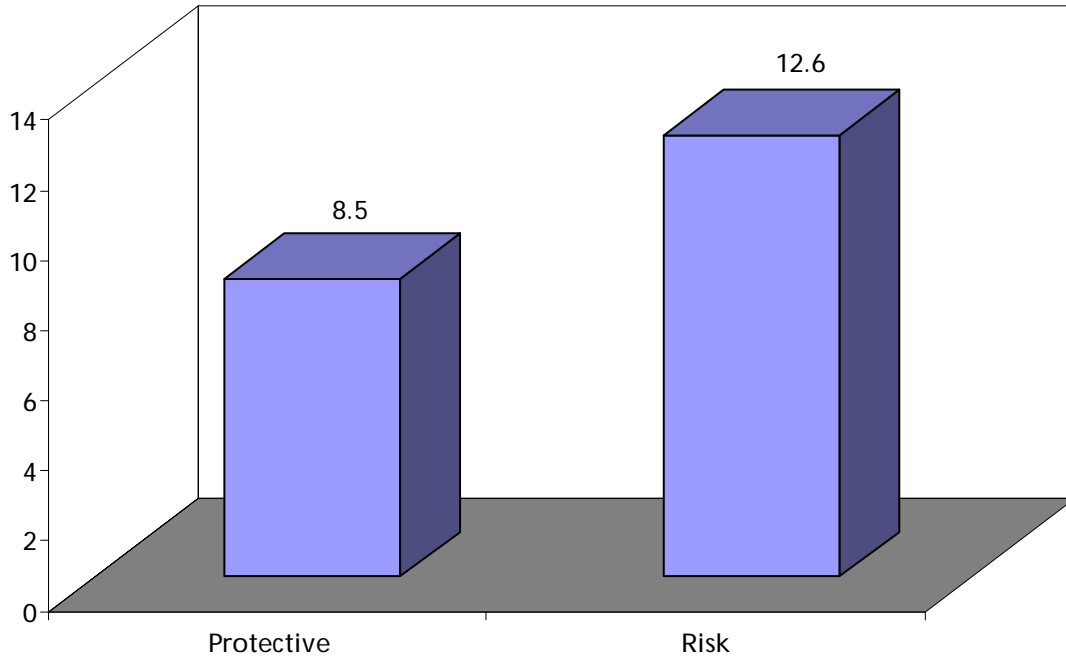


TOTAL = 209

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 3.9 demonstrates that, like other JJCPA programs, TSP JJCPA clients had more risk factors than protective factors at intake. Specifically, youth had an average of 12.6 risk factors versus 8.5 protective factors at intake.

Figure 3.9
TSP JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004



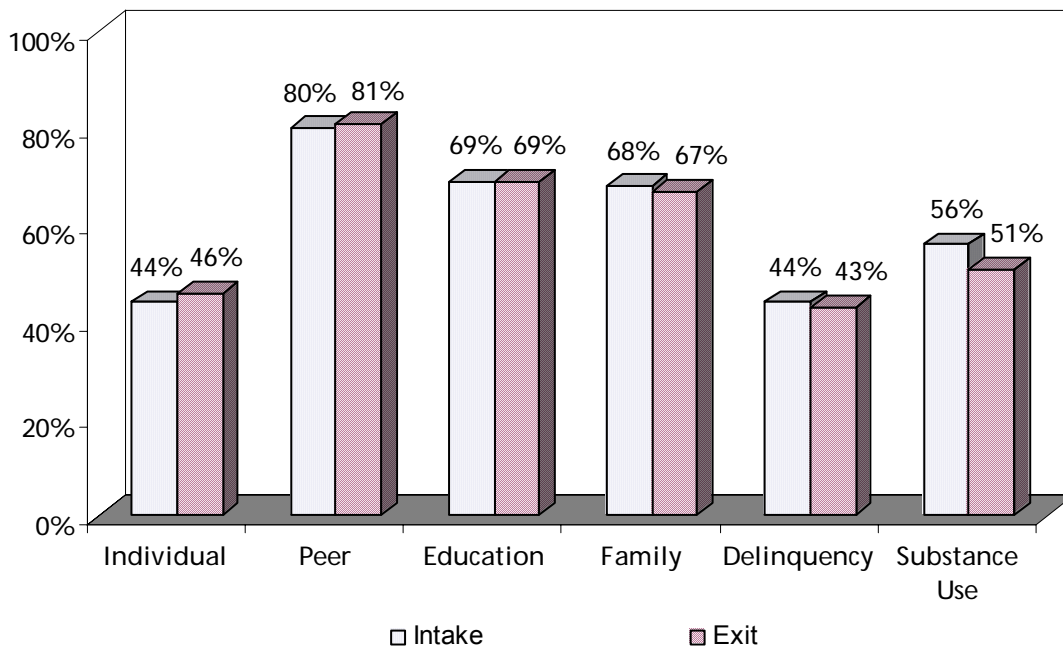
TOTAL = 209

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Change in Risk and Resiliency

Analysis of the SDRRC at intake and exit showed that overall protective factors increased and risk factors decreased. Specifically, Figure 3.10 depicts the percent of youth that had a protective factor in each of the six domains at intake and exit. Overall, protective factors remained relatively stable between intake and exit, with slight increases in the individual (44% versus 46%) and peer (80% versus 81%) domains. The education domain remained the same at 69 percent at intake and exit. There were slight decreases in the family, delinquency, and substance use domains, which could have been a result of the probation officer knowing the family better and thus they are more likely to divulge an accurate picture about risk and protective factors.

Figure 3.10
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

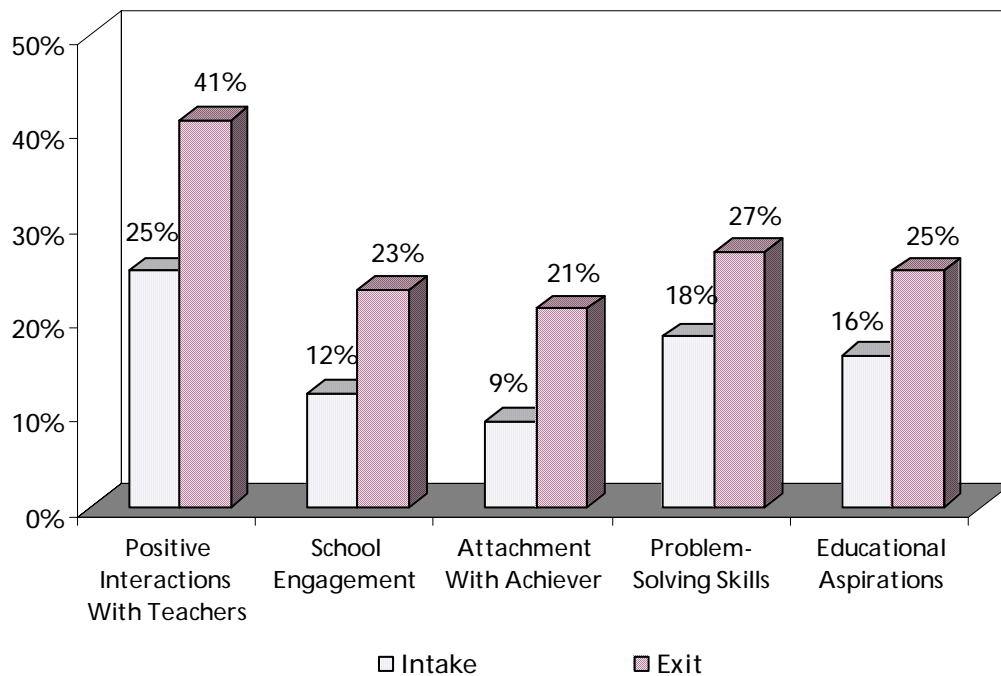


TOTAL = 107

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

While the percent of youth with increased protective factors in the education domain appears to remain stable when looking at only the percent of youth with one or more protective factors in this domain (Figure 3.10), review of the protective factors with the greatest change shows that four of the top five are in the education domain. As Figure 3.11 shows, having a positive interaction with teachers had the most change between intake and exit (25% compared to 41%). The other education protective factors with the most change were school engagement (12% compared to 23%), attachment with academic achiever (9% compared to 21%), and educational aspirations (16% compared to 25%). The remaining protective factor having problem-solving skills, which is in the individual domain, increased from 18 percent at intake to 27 percent at exit.

Figure 3.11
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

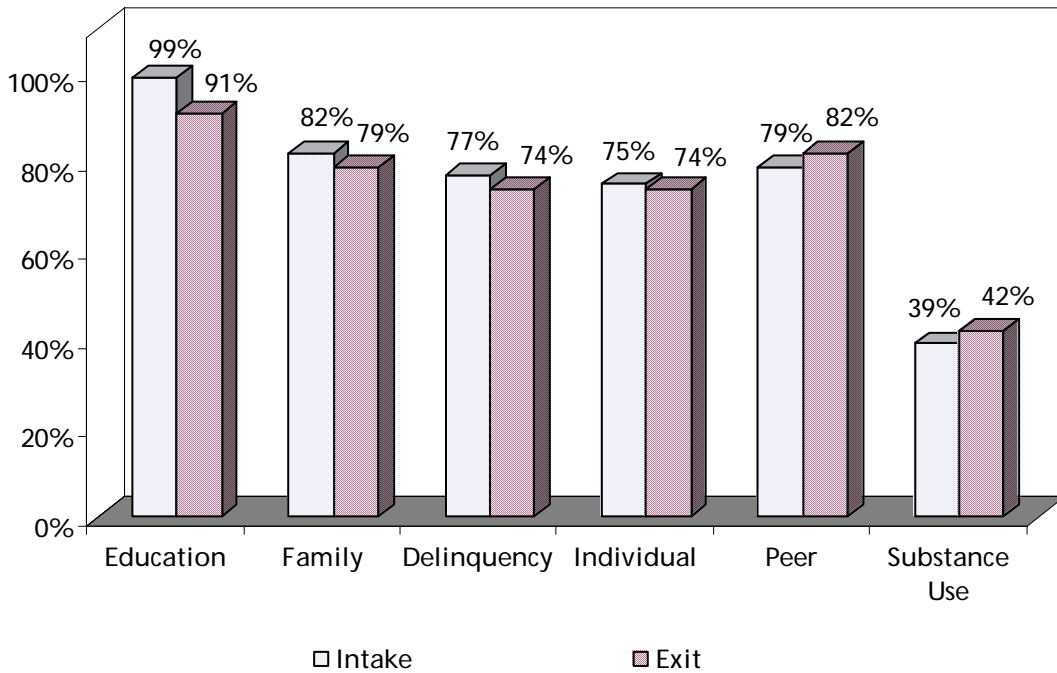


TOTAL = 107

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Risk factors decreased from intake to exit in four of the six domains, with a slight increase in the peer and substance use domains. The greatest decrease was in the education domain with 99 percent of the youth having one or more risk factors at intake in this domain compared to 91 percent at exit (Figure 3.12). There were decreases also in the family (82% versus 79%), delinquency (77% versus 74%), and individual (75% versus 74%) domains.

Figure 3.12
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

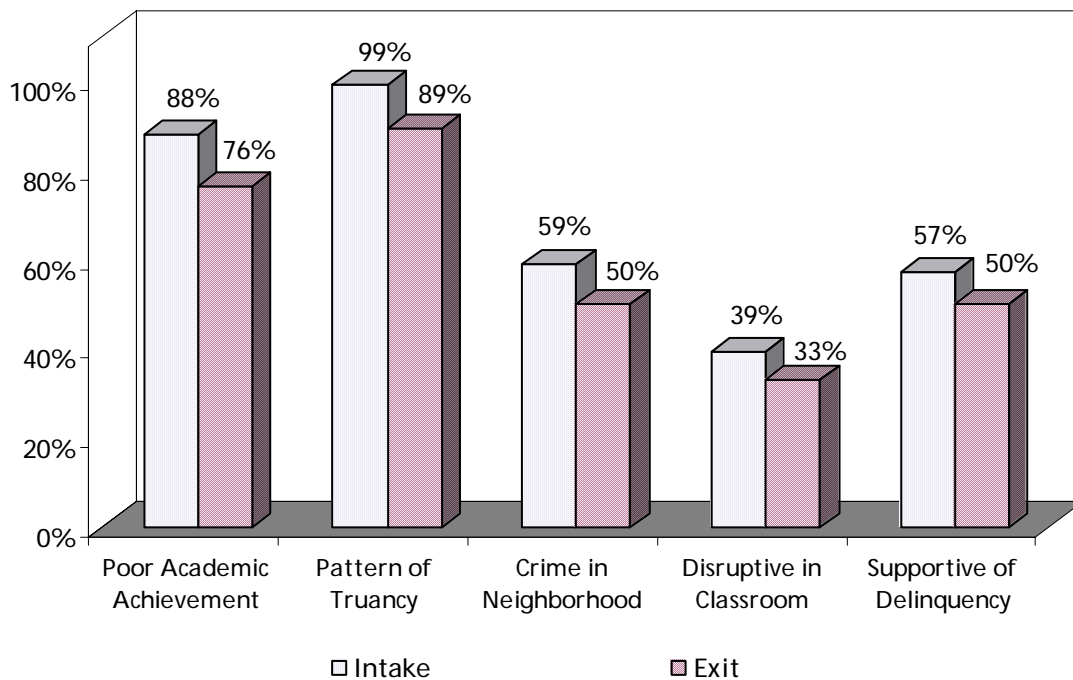


TOTAL = 107

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

TSP JJCPA clients had improved on 11 of the 30 risk factor at exit. Figure 3.13 shows that three of the five risk factors with the greatest change between intake and exit were in the education domain, including poor academic achievement (88% at intake compared to 76% at exit), pattern of truancy (99% at intake compared to 89% at exit), and disruptive classroom behavior (39% at intake compared to 33% at exit). Decreases in these three risk factors show the positive impact of the program in meeting its goal to improve school attendance and academic achievement. The other two factors with decreases in risk were significant crime in the neighborhood (59% versus 50%) and supportive of delinquency (57% versus 50%).

Figure 3.13
PERCENT OF TSP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

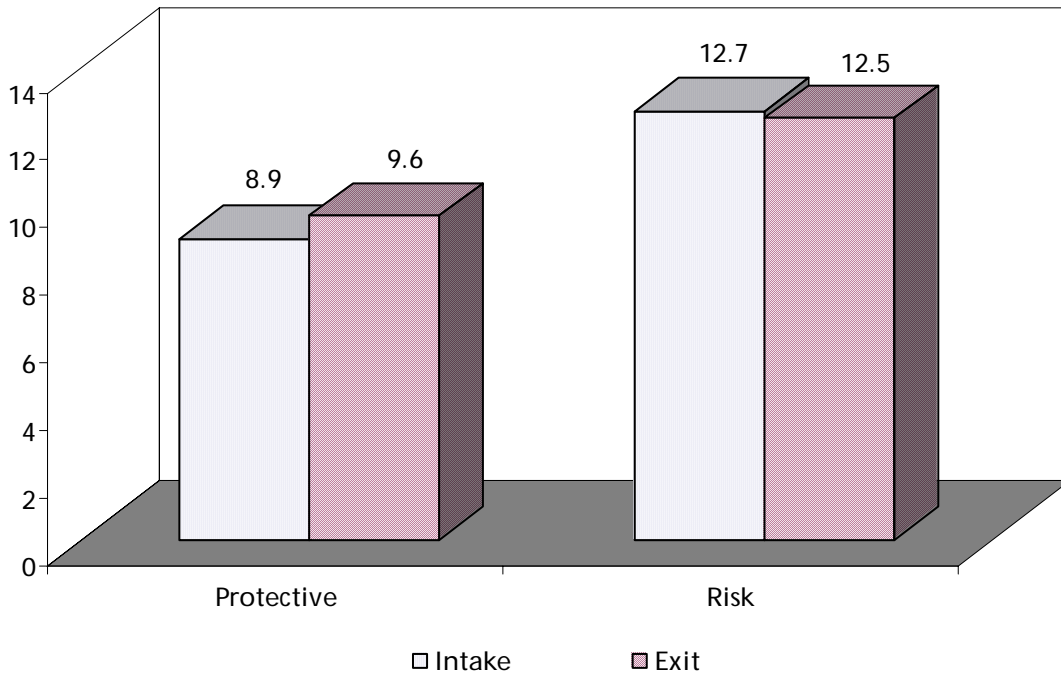


TOTAL = 107

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

Figure 3.14 illustrates that on average, TSP JJCPA clients had a greater number of protective factors and a fewer number of risk factors upon exit. Over time, the average number of protective factors increased from 8.9 to 9.6 and the average number of risk factors decreased from 12.7 to 12.5.

Figure 3.14
TSP JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



TOTAL = 107

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2003 – June 2004.

SUMMARY

The Truancy Supervision Program (TSP) is an expansion of a previously proven program called the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP). In July 2001, JJCPA funds were used to augment TIP by adding Deputy and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers to provide intensive supervision and case management services to wards of the court referred for truancy offenses. Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 1,316 juveniles participated in the program, exceeding the original expectation of 1,100. Of these, 1,002 had exited, and these individuals were compared to a baseline group of juveniles referred to probation for truancy issues before the implementation of the program. Results of the evaluation showed that TSP participation was related to decreased criminal activity during the period of program participation (as measured by arrests for new offenses, referrals to probation, and sustained petitions), as well as improved school-related outcomes (increased GPA and improved attendance). Improvement in education protective and risk factors shows that the program had a positive impact in meeting the goals of improved attendance and academic achievement.

CHAPTER 4
REPEAT OFFENDER
PREVENTION PROGRAM

CHAPTER 4

REPEAT OFFENDER PREVENTION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is a collaborative project between the Probation Department as the lead agency, the Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), the San Diego County Office of Education (SDCOE), and community-based agencies. Based upon research conducted in Orange County in the late 1980s and early 1990s, this effort targets juveniles with at least three risk factors in the areas of school behavior, family problems, substance abuse, and pre-delinquent behaviors because of their increased risk of becoming serious, chronic offenders.

The goals of ROPP are to improve family functioning and reduce delinquency through the provision of integrated services to families as opposed to the traditional, often fragmented approach of services to individuals. The program focuses on stabilizing the family via intensive start-up services, linking the family to existing resources and to the community infrastructure, and empowering the family to take charge of themselves in their own community prior to program completion. An integral component of ROPP is the multi-disciplinary team which includes a casework probation officer, a Deputy Probation Officer, social worker, and alcohol and drug counselor who conduct assessments, develops case plan, and provide integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and the costs of processing youth through the juvenile justice system. ROPP also provides prevention services to siblings and family preservation services .

The success of ROPP is in providing individualized services for youth and families. In many cases, youth need assistance with school and ensuring they are in the appropriate academic program. For one youth in particular, who entered the program reading at a fourth grade level, participation in the LindaMood-Bell program greatly increased his verbal and reading skills, and he is entering San Diego City College this year. ROPP also has helped stabilize families in times of crisis by assisting with housing, directing parents into drug rehabilitation programs, and obtaining medical care for parents and siblings. The delivery of continuous services to help families successfully deal with issues has been one of the greatest successes of ROPP.

FY 2003-04 PROGRAM CHANGES

In FY 2003-04, ROPP was co-located with the Youth Day Center (YDC). The YDC is a day treatment program with a focus on family-centered services. The co-location of the two programs enhanced the staffing of ROPP by providing an on-site alcohol and drug counselor. Prior to FY 2003-04, the ROPP program was composed of four multi-disciplinary teams, which enabled the program to provide timely intervention. However, in FY 2003-04, ROPP operated with only 2 casework probation officers who had caseloads that doubled in size from 35 to 70 clients per probation officer. This was due in part to the focus of suspending the program in FY 2004-05 because of funding. If funds become available in the future, than the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council will reconsider this decision.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

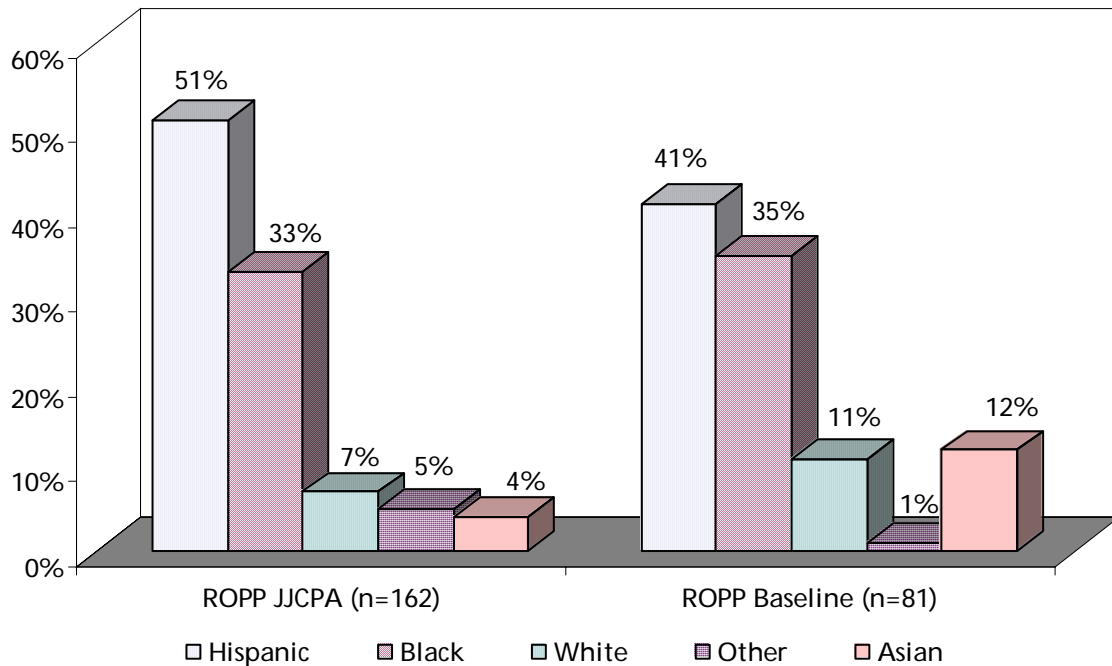
The target population for ROPP from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2004 was 209 first-time wards (83 FY 2001-02, 63 FY 2002-03, and 63 FY 2003-04), ages 15½ years and under, who met the “8 percent” criteria of risk factors, and resided in the central San Diego region. The target number was reduced in July 2002 in order to improve service delivery by having a lower ratio of youth to probation officers. However, since January 2003, the actual number of youth involved in ROPP was between 70 and 80 clients, still continuing to be greater than the optimum caseload.

Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 162 juveniles were clients of the ROPP program and all were included in the ROPP JJCPA sample (38 FY 2001-02, 47 FY 2002-03, and 77 FY 2003-04). It is possible that ROPP fell short of meeting the target goal of 209 youth due to limiting entry into the program in the FY 2003-04 as this was the last year. The ROPP baseline group was composed of 81 cases assigned to regular probation supervision who were part of the randomly assigned comparison group for the original BOC-administered ROPP evaluation. Table A4 in the Appendix provides the outcomes for each fiscal year. As part of the JJCPA evaluation, data regarding criminal activity and completion of probation obligations were tracked for both groups for the period of program participation. Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 365 days of the program or through the end of the program if less than 365 days. Data from the SDRRC, administered at intake and exit, also were analyzed for the ROPP JJCPA sample.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

As Figure 4.1 shows, the two groups were similar in terms of ethnicities, with about one-third Black (33% ROPP JJCPA and 35% baseline group) and around one-half Hispanic (51% and 41%, respectively). Differences in the proportions of ethnicities were expected as the samples were not matched on this variable. Eighty-three percent (83%) of the ROPP JJCPA sample and 81 percent of the ROPP baseline group were male. The average age for each was around 14 years (14.2 ROPP JJCPA and 14.4 ROPP baseline) (not shown).

Figure 4.1
ROPP JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP ETHNICITY
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

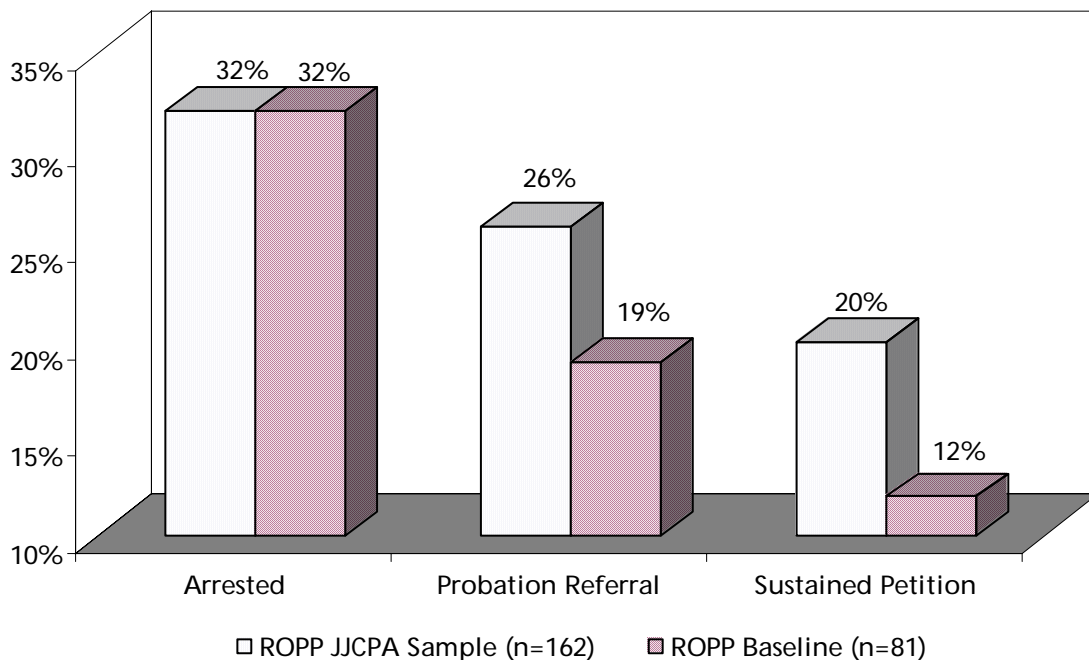
Since the average length of program participation varied somewhat for the two groups (504.4 days for the ROPP JJCPA sample and 486.8 days for the ROPP baseline group), criminal activity was tracked for the first 365 days after intake for each group (not shown).

BOC JUVENILE PARTICIPANT OUTCOME MEASURES

Criminal Activity During Program Participation

Because there was more intensive supervision of the ROPP JJCPA sample, and because the difference in the level of service between the two groups has decreased as a result of a number of changes within the Probation Department (that resulted in a wider variety of services to all adjudicated wards), it was expected that there would not be a difference between the two groups in terms of criminal activity. Consistent with this expectation, Figure 4.2 shows that the ROPP JJCPA sample and baseline were equally likely to have an arrest (32% each). However, the ROPP JJCPA sample was more likely to have a probation referral (26% compared to 19%) and sustained petition for a new law violation (20% compared to 12%). Appendix Table A4 shows that there was variation over time between the three JJCPA years, with significantly lower recidivism rates in the second year. One of the significant contributing factors to program success was the on-site school. In addition, both groups were equally likely to have an institutional commitment (11% each) (not shown).

Figure 4.2
ROPP JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
CONTACT WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; ARJIS and PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

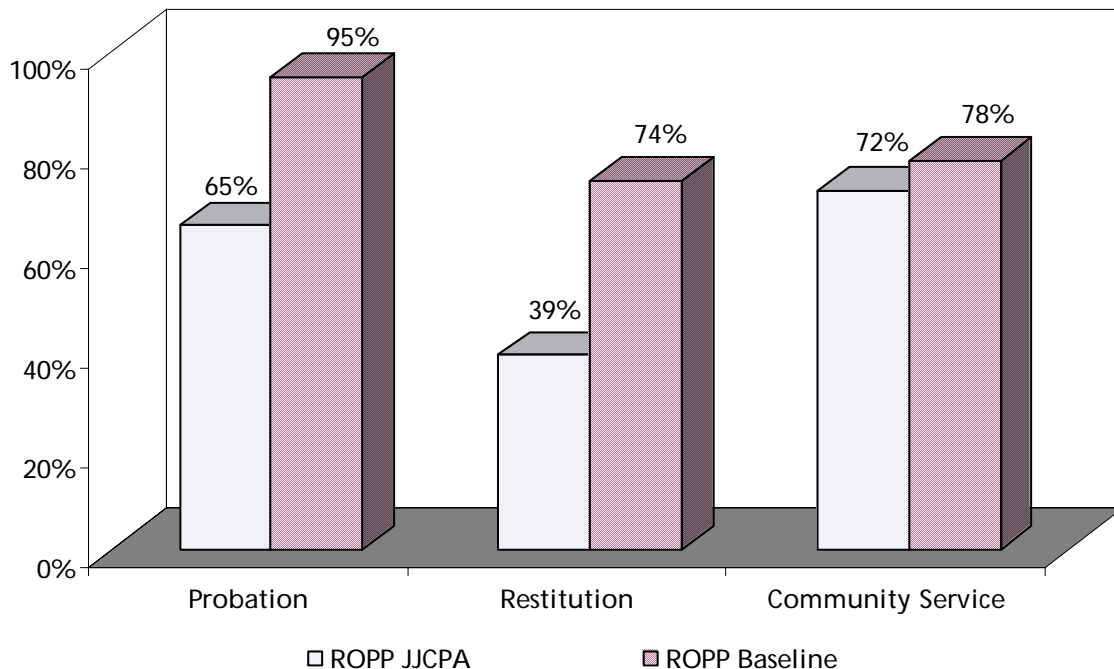
In FY 2003-04, as ROPP prepared to close, a majority of the youth were sent to alternative school sites. This change in school structure impacted supervision and accountability of the youth. Since ROPP provides a high level of supervision to the youth in the program it is possible that when supervision increases recidivism rates increase as youth are being held more accountable for their daily actions.

It should be noted that the ROPP JJCPA sample was less likely to have a referral for a felony (52% versus 73%) or a felony-level sustained petition (41% versus 70%) (not shown).

Completion of Probation Obligations

As Figure 4.3 shows, the ROPP JJCPA sample was less likely to comply with probation (65% ROPP JJCPA sample and 95% ROPP baseline). This result may be due in part to the less stringent requirements for “successful completion” for the ROPP baseline group, since these youth are on lower level supervision. In addition, 39 percent of ROPP JJCPA and 74 percent of ROPP baseline paid their restitution, and 72 percent of the ROPP JJCPA sample and 78 percent of the ROPP baseline completed community service.

Figure 4.3
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP COMPLETING
PROBATION OBLIGATIONS AT THE END OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



NOTES: One hundred fifty-nine (159) ROPP JJCPA cases were ordered to complete probation, 62 restitution, and 138 community service. Eighty-one (81) ROPP baseline cases were ordered to complete probation, 19 restitution, and 67 community service.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

SCHOOL-RELATED OUTCOMES

School-related outcomes were collected for all ROPP JJCPA clients for one month prior to program entry and one month after exit. Due to the unavailability of some school data, particularly data prior to program entry, a matched assessment of outcomes at intake and exit were available for only 57 of the 162 clients who exited the program. It should be noted that, as a result of the limited availability of school data during the first year of the evaluation, SANDAG made improvements to collecting school data and worked collaboratively with the program to get school data on a monthly basis.

Analysis of intake and exit school outcomes shows that both grade point average (GPA) and attendance improved over time. Upon entering the program, the average GPA for ROPP JJCPA clients was 1.4 and significantly increased to 1.8 at exit ($t(56) = -2.427, p < .05$). Youth also attended school more often, with participants attending on the average of 67 percent of the possible days one month prior to entering the program and 79 percent of the possible days one month after exit (not shown).

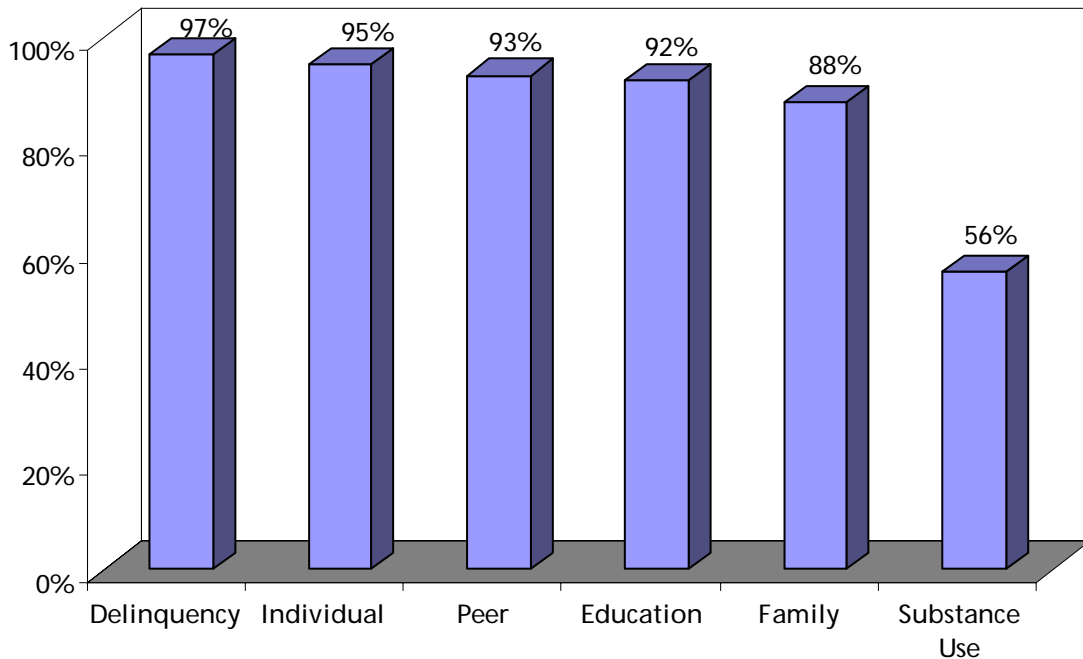
RISK AND RESILIENCY

In order to better understand the risk and protective factors for the ROPP JJCPA sample, the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC) was administered to them at both program intake and exit. As previously described, this instrument includes 30 risk and 30 protective factors. A different assessment instrument was previously used, but was discontinued in June 2002 so that comparisons could be made across the different JJCPA programs. Therefore, SDRRC data are available for FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04. For this report, intake assessment data were available for 101 of the 162 clients who were engaged in ROPP during the evaluation period and 85 matched (intake and exit) assessments also were completed.

Risk and Resiliency Profile at Intake

More than 80 percent of the ROPP JJCPA clients had at least one risk factor in five of the six domains. As Figure 4.4 shows, these high risk areas included delinquency, individual, peer, education, and family. In addition, around one-half (56%) had at least one substance use risk factor. The high level of risk at intake reflects the eligibility requirements for the program. Youth referred to ROPP must be at risk in three of the following four areas: family, school, substance abuse, and delinquency.

Figure 4.4
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

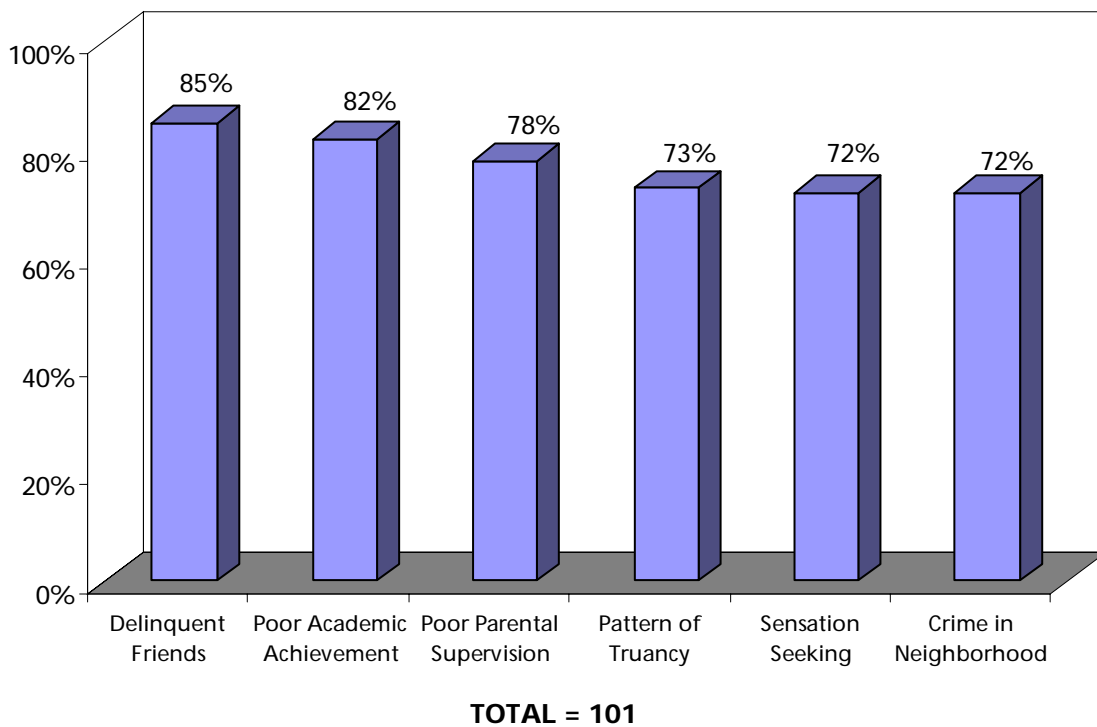


TOTAL = 101

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

Figure 4.5 presents the five most common risk factors for ROPP JJCPA clients at intake. The most common risk factor, shared by 85 percent of the youth, was having delinquent friends. In addition, around three-quarters were characterized as having poor school achievement (82%) or having poor parental supervision (78%). Seventy-three percent (73%) were at risk due to having a pattern of truancy and 72 percent were rated as being sensation-seeking or residing in neighborhoods with significant crime.

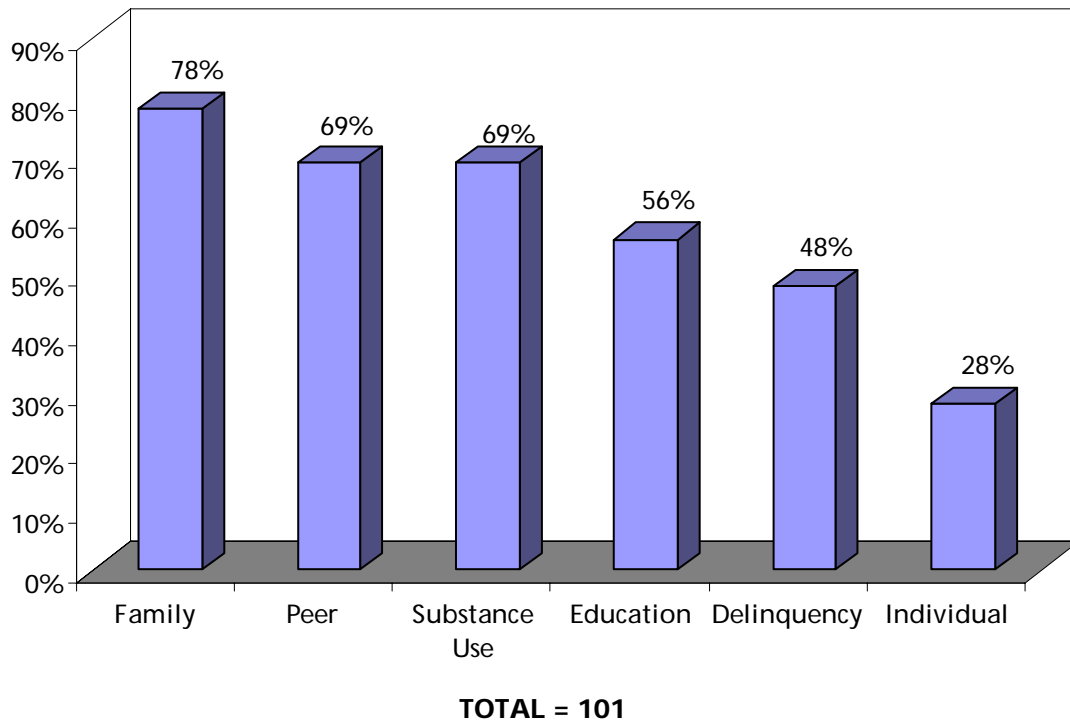
Figure 4.5
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

The most common protective factors were found in the family (78%), peer (69%), and substance use (69%) domains (Figure 4.6). In addition, 56 percent had at least one protective factor in the education domain, while almost half (48%) had a protective factor in the delinquency domain. A smaller percent of youth had a protective factor in the individual domain (28%).

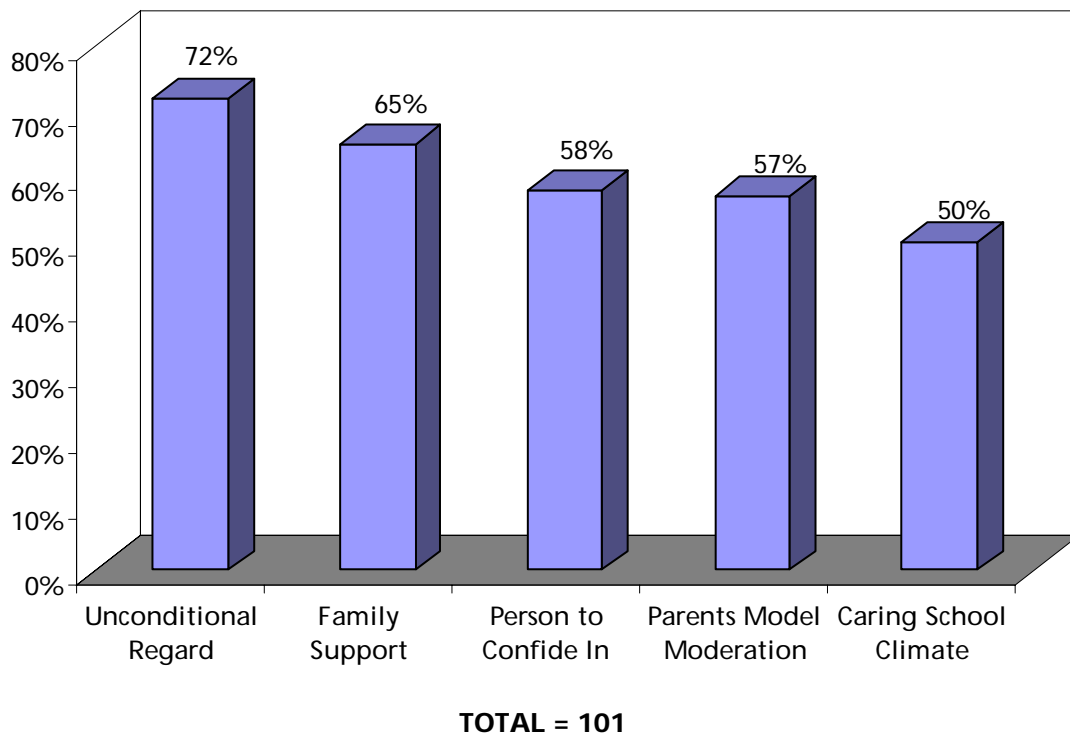
Figure 4.6
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

The most common protective factors were shared by a smaller percentage of ROPP JJCPA clients, compared to the most common risk factors (Figure 4.7). Specifically, around two-thirds shared two of the family protective factors: unconditional regard from a parent (72%) and a supportive family environment (65%). The next most common protective factor, having a person in whom to confide (58%), is in the peer domain, followed by having parents that model healthy moderation (57%), which is in the substance use domain. Half (50%) of the ROPP clients were enrolled in a school with a caring climate.

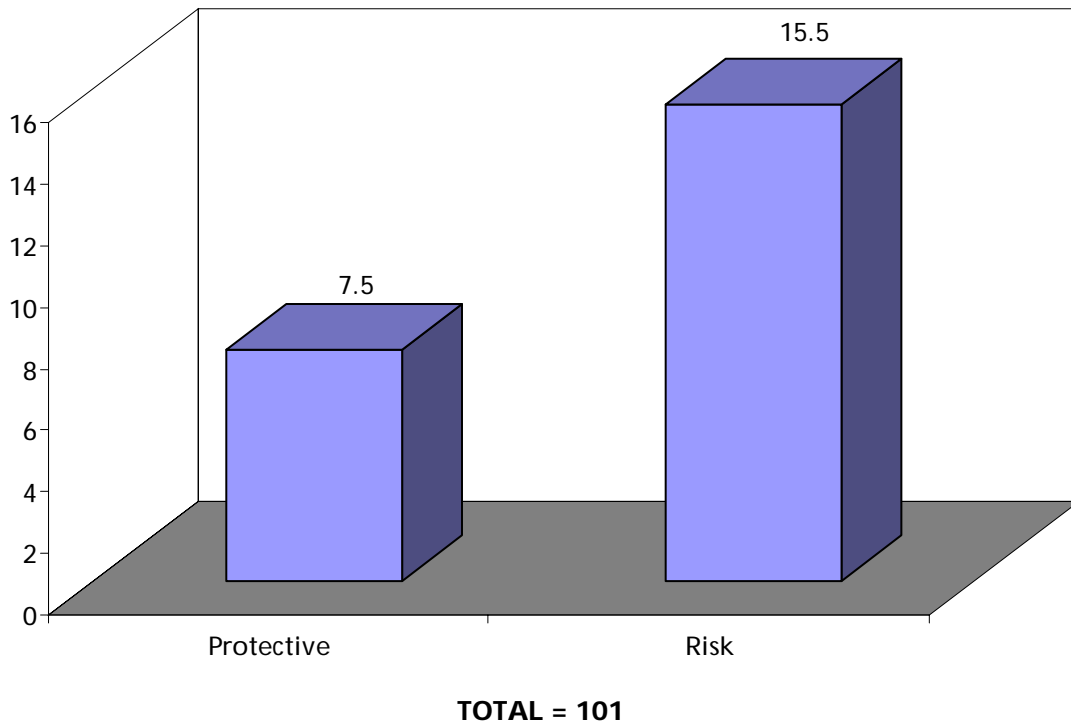
Figure 4.7
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH
MOST COMMON PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

Not surprisingly, the ROPP JJCPA clients had almost twice as many risk factors (15.5) compared to protective factors (7.5) at program intake (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8
ROPP JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004

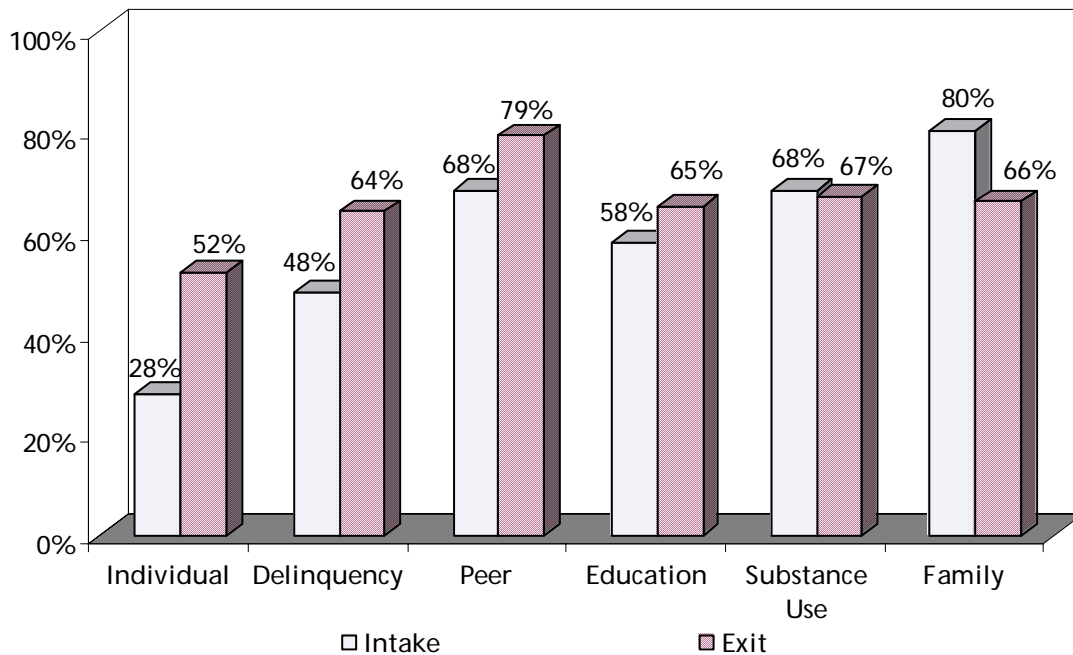


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

Change in Risk and Resiliency

Intake and exit SDRRCs were completed for 85 ROPP JJCPA clients. Overall, these individuals were more likely to have a protective factor in four of the six domains after program participation (Figure 4.9). The domains with significant positive change over time included individual (28% to 52%) (Sign Test, $n = 85$, 29 positive differences, $p < .01$) and delinquency (48% to 64%). There also was positive change, though to a lesser degree, in the peer (68% to 79%) and education (58% to 65%) domains. The percent of youth with protective factors in the substance use domain remained relatively stable over time (68% to 67%). There was a decrease in the percent of youth with protective factors in the family domain (from 80% to 66%), which could be related to the fact that the program staff administrating the instrument had a better relationship with the family after they had participated in the program and the family was more open to divulging information at the time of program exit.

Figure 4.9
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

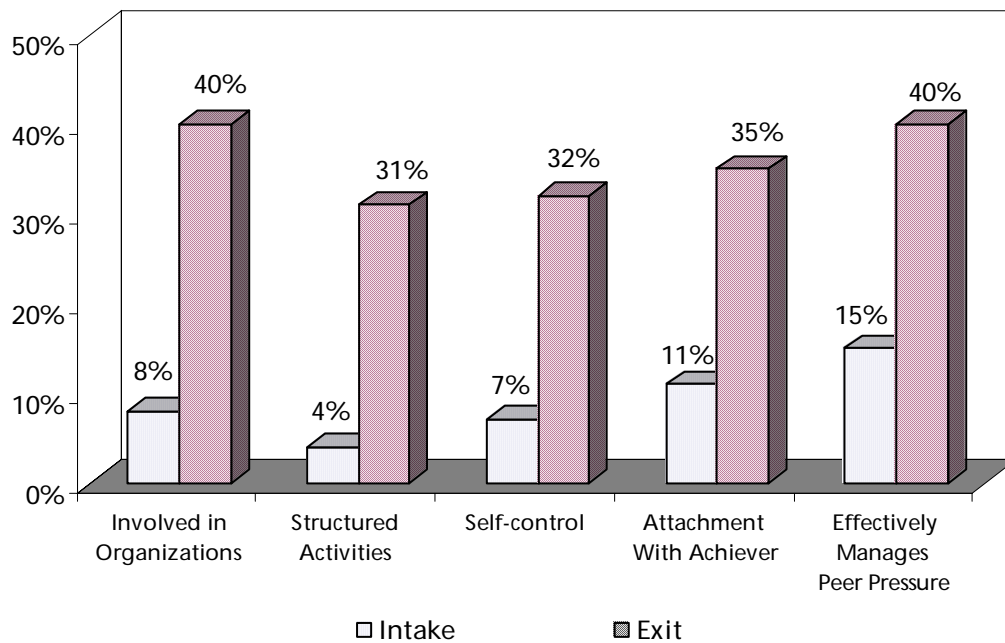


TOTAL = 85

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

ROPP JJCPA clients had improvement in 26 of the 30 protective factors (Sign Test, $n = 85$, 10 to 30 positive differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). The protective factors that ROPP JJCPA clients were most likely to improve upon through program participation included two factors in the delinquency domain, one in the individual domain, one in the education domain, and one in the substance use domain. As Figure 4.10 shows, at program exit, 40 percent were involved in organizations, 31 percent were involved in extensive structured activities, 32 percent were rated as having self-control, 40 percent were rated as effectively managing peer pressure, and 35 percent had an attachment with an academic achiever (Sign Test, $n = 85$, 27 positive differences, $p < .001$).

Figure 4.10
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

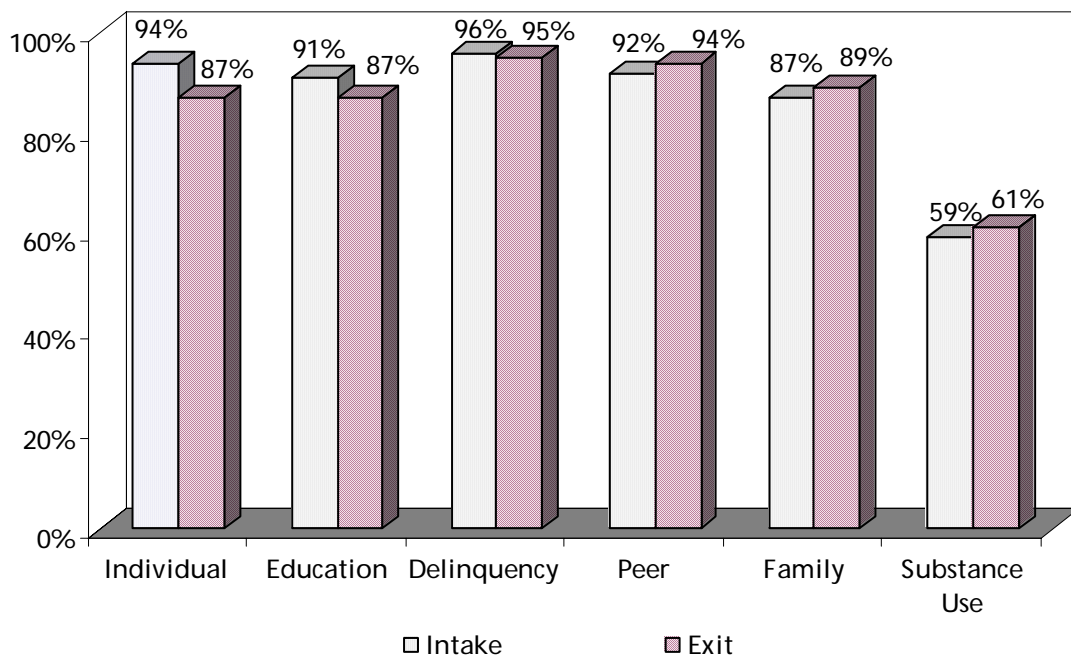


TOTAL = 85

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

In terms of changes in the risk domains over time, ROPP clients were less at risk on three of the domains and more at risk on the other three domains (Figure 4.11). The greatest change was documented in the individual domain with 94 percent having at least one risk factor at intake compared to 87 percent at exit. Likewise, the percent of youth with a risk factor in the education domain decreased from 91 percent at intake to 87 percent at exit. The percent of youth at-risk in the delinquency domain (96% versus 95%) decreased slightly. A slightly greater percentage of participants was documented as being at risk in the peer, family, and substance use domains after exiting the program. As noted earlier, the reduction in probation officers and increased caseload size affected the provision of services for ROPP, especially in FY 2003-04 as the focus was on closing the program. It is likely that the reduction of services contributed to the increase in risk factors in the peer and substance use domains. As funding was reduced, the program could not provide the same level of supervision and resources.

Figure 4.11
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

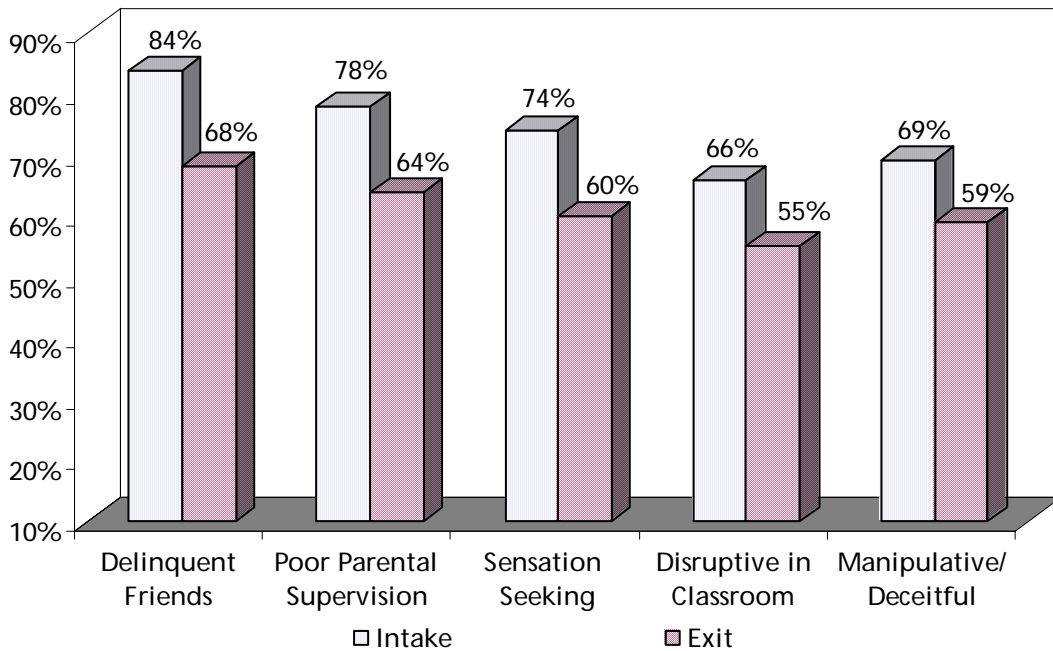


TOTAL = 85

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

Fifteen (15) of the 30 total risk factors showed a positive change at exit (Sign Test, $n = 85$, 11 to 22 negative differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). Figure 4.12 shows the top five risk factors with the most change over time representing four of the six domains: education, family, peer, and individual. The greatest change was in the percent of youth rated as having delinquent friends (84% intake and 68% exit) (Sign Test, $n = 85$, 22 negative differences, $p < .05$). There also were a positive changes in the percent of youth with poor parental supervision (78% intake and 64% exit), those described as sensation seeking (74% intake and 60% exit), youth who were disruptive in the classroom (66% intake and 55% exit), and youth who were manipulative or deceitful (69% intake and 59% exit).

Figure 4.12
PERCENT OF ROPP JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

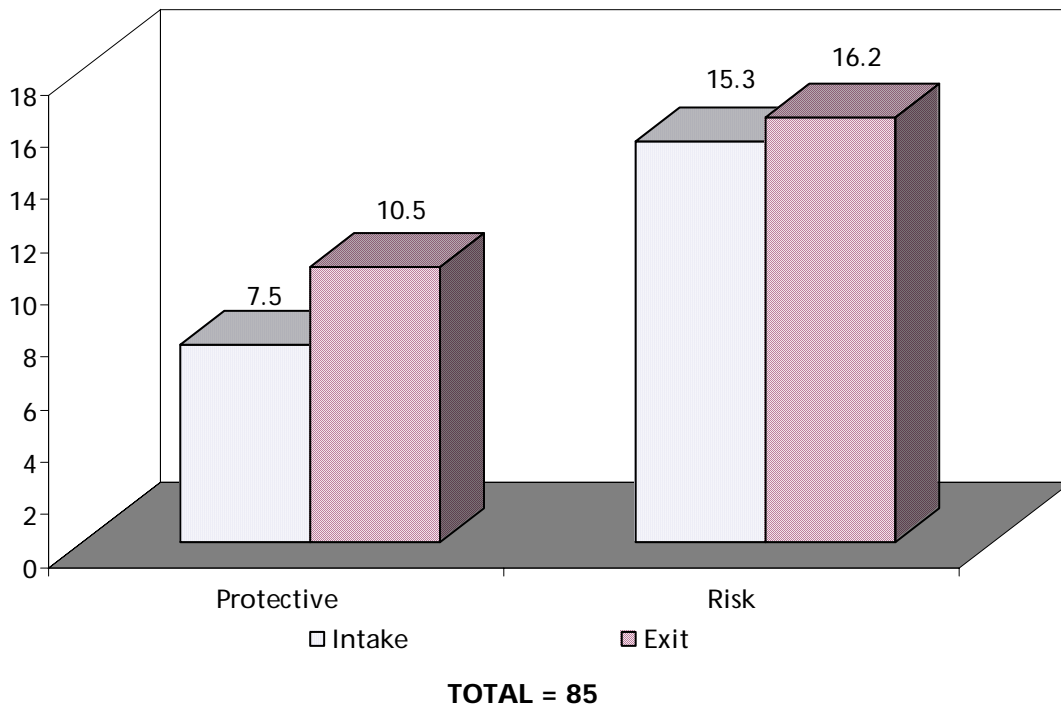


TOTAL = 85

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

Figure 4.13 shows that over time, ROPP JJCPA clients were described as having significantly more protective factors (7.5 at intake versus 10.5 at exit) ($t(84) = -2.942, p < .01$). However, there was an increase in risk factors (15.3 at intake versus 16.2 at exit). It should be noted that the increase in risk factors may be related to the improvement in the relationship between the family and probation officer during the course of the program. That is, the family may have been more willing to speak honestly about both risk and protective factors at the end of the program. The impact of decreased resources for the program may also have affected the risk scores.

Figure 4.13
ROPP JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE
AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2002 – June 2004.

SUMMARY

The goals of ROPP are to improve family functioning and reduce delinquency through the provision of integrated services to families, as opposed to the traditional, often fragmented approach of services to individuals. The target population for the period of June 2001 through June 2004 was 162 first-time wards, 15½ years of age and under, who met the 8 percent risk criteria and resided in the central San Diego region. Compared to the baseline group of juveniles who did not receive program services, ROPP JJCPA clients were more likely to be arrested, have a referral to probation, and have a sustained petition for a new charge. The pattern in the data provided in Table A4 of the Appendix shows improvement in the outcomes for FY 2002-03, but an increase in recidivism during FY 2003-04. This increase was likely due to a combination of factors, including a decrease in resources, transitioning the youth to schools off-site, and a focus on closing the program. The ROPP JJCPA clients entered the program with a greater number of risk factors than protective factors. After participation, some positive change had been made in the number of both the risk and protective factors, particularly in the education domain.

CHAPTER 5
DRUG COURT/ PARENTING, MENTORING,
AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

CHAPTER 5

DRUG COURT/ PARENTING, MENTORING, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court, a partnership between the Juvenile Court, the Alternate Public Defender, the District Attorney, treatment providers, police departments, the Sheriff's Department, and Probation, is part of the continuum of services for wards with substance abuse issues. JJCPA funds were initially used to replace expiring grants effective July 1, 2001, and also to augment the four-phase program by adding a fifth Drug Court session. Juveniles who have been repeatedly non-compliant in drug treatment and who need increased monitoring and supervision by the court while living in the community are ordered to this 12-month program. Minors referred to Drug Court must have three non-compliant events while on probation in order to be eligible for the program. Non-compliant events include testing positive for drugs or alcohol, failing to attend treatment, or refusing to participate in treatment. The program goal is to help youth eliminate dependency/addiction and achieve sobriety through day treatment. Program elements include frequent Drug Court appearances, outpatient services, intensive supervision, frequent drug testing, peer group support, rewards and praise for compliant behavior, as well as immediate consequences/sanctions for non-compliant behavior.

Upon Drug Court entry, a Juvenile Recovery Specialist (JRS) assigned to the Substance Abuse/Drug Court Unit refers the minor to a substance abuse treatment program in his/her neighborhood. Substance abuse treatment providers report on the minor's progress to the JRS. On a weekly basis, the Probation Officer provides case management and a client progress report to the court on community, school, and family issues. In addition, the JRS also conducts field visits and drug testing at the schools and homes of Drug Court participants. Before each Drug Court session, the Drug Court Team reviews each minor's progress, including treatment and his/her behavior in the community and at home. Twelve months of clean and sober, law-abiding behavior are required for program graduation.

Those youth who successfully complete Drug Court are honored in a graduation ceremony. This year's ceremony was conducted in October 2003. These graduations are highly supported by the community through donations for gifts to the youth and by representation from elected officials. These graduates are examples to other participants through successful completion and accomplishment of goals, such as being accepted to college or receiving awards for academic achievement.

FY 2003-04 PROGRAM CHANGES

In FY 2003-04, Drug Court was augmented with additional funding to provide parenting, mentoring, and substance abuse services (PMSA). This funding was previously used by the Community Assessment Teams (CAT) to provide services to court wards and their families who needed PMSA services. Those youth whom the court believes could benefit from substance abuse services because the youth appears to be at risk of substance abuse are ordered to participate in substance abuse services. Youth in PMSA are different from the Drug Court participants in that for PMSA clients this is the first time they have participated in substance abuse treatment, whereas Drug Court participants have a history of non-compliance in treatment. In addition, youth also can participate in a mentoring program. While substance abuse services assist in changing substance use behavior, mentoring focuses on meeting the youth's basic developmental needs through the establishment of a trustworthy relationship with a mentor. The augmentation of Drug Court also provides parenting classes to parents whose children are on probation. This continuum of services focuses on several areas of the youth's life that factor into the cycle of substance abuse. The mentoring services were provided by San Diego YMCA Youth and Family Services and parenting classes were organized by the YMCA in collaboration with the San Diego County Office of Education (SDCOE) and probation. McAlister Institute, which is a non-profit agency that provides inpatient and outpatient substance abuse services, has contracted with probation to serve the youth in PMSA. Youth served by McAlister receive case management, regular drug testing, and referral services.

With budget reductions and program changes, DC/PMSA faced a series of challenges during the last year. Specifically, probation staff for the program was reduced from five to three probation officers, while caseload size increased from 25 to 35 youth per officer. Changes to regular probation supervision departments also affected DC/PMSA as the youth who received substance abuse and mentoring services come from this population. Due to budget reductions through the San Diego County Probation Department, two offices had to be closed, which resulted in the loss of two supervision units that had supervising and deputy probation officers. Probation lost the manpower of approximately 26 staff. In addition, due to significant staff changes juvenile field services had to transfer between 1,200 and 1,600 cases to different probation officers, particularly from April to June 2004. Such monumental staff changes, which shortly followed the first six months of new services in DC/PMSA (parenting and mentoring), likely impacted supervision, development of case plans, completion of intake and exit SDRRCs, and service delivery. It is expected that FY 2004-05 will yield more reliable outcomes that accurately describe the effectiveness of the program. With such enormous staff changes in FY 2003-04 it was difficult to evaluate the impact of the program.

The screening process for Drug Court also changed to a multi-disciplinary approach and tightly monitored adherence to admission criteria. Specifically, the program no longer serves youth who are 12 years old, rather the age range is from 13 to 17.6 years old. The youth also had to have a minimum of 90 available custody days for females and 120 custody days for males. It is possible that adherence to these changed criteria could have resulted in admitting older clients with more risk factors. In addition, other admission criteria changes included not requiring youth to have had a minimum of three non-compliant events in a substance abuse treatment program, youth must be a non-violent offender, home placement must be available, and youth cannot have a history of arson. While not part of the admission criteria, it should be noted that many of the youth entering the program had a prior felony. The likelihood of having youth enter with serious offenses is in part due to the elimination of shared cases with the Gang Suppression Unit and Repeat Offender Prevention Program.

The addition of PMSA also added to staff workload. As with any new program, implementation is often delayed for several months after the start date. Referral and program exit procedures took several months to implement. PMSA also utilized contract staff, so it was necessary to communicate often with these partners and provide orientation and training to contract staff.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

The target population for July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2004 for DC/PMSA was 1,070 non-violent, first- or second-time wards of the court with substance abuse problems. Drug Court clients do not participate in substance abuse or mentoring. This target population includes 180 in the first year, 120 in the second year (due to the elimination of shared cases with the Gang Suppression Unit and the Repeat Offender Prevention Program), and 770 in the third year (due to the addition of substance abuse and mentoring services). In actuality, 1,009 youth have been served by DC/PMSA during the three-year period (501 in Drug Court, 330 received substance abuse services, and 178 participated in mentoring). Table 5.1 shows the number of clients who participated in DC/PMSA services. The program fell short of meeting the target number because there were delays in receiving substance abuse and mentoring referrals since this was the first year in providing these services. The program is overcoming this challenge by having staff attend probation officer meetings in order to educate the officers about the program.

Table 5.1
CLIENTS RECEIVING SERVICES IN DC/PMSA
December 2004

	Number of Youth
Participated in Drug Court	501
Participated in PMSA	508
<i>Participated in Substance Abuse Services</i>	<i>330</i>
<i>Participated in Mentoring</i>	<i>178</i>
<i>Participated in Substance Abuse and Mentoring</i>	<i>80</i>
TOTAL	1,009

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

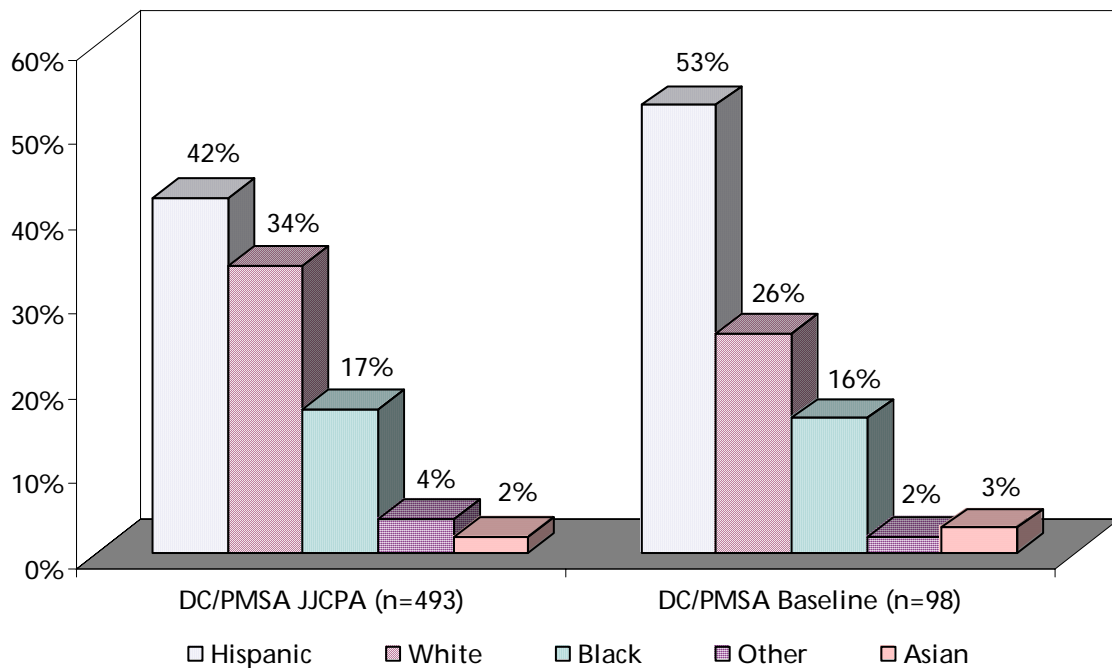
The DC/PMSA JJCPA sample included 494 clients (DC 118 FY 2001-02, 87 FY 2002-03, 104 FY 2003-04 and PMSA 185 FY 2003-04 with 154 substance abuse and 31 mentoring) who were active in the program between April 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, and had exited by the latter date. In addition, another 260 individuals were engaged in DC/PMSA during the evaluation period and had not yet exited. The DC/PMSA baseline group was a proportional sample of 37 prior Drug Court participants who exited before April 1, 2001 and 63 wards who were originally a part of the Community Assessment Teams (CAT) JJCPA sample from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2003. These 63 cases were referred by the Juvenile Court to receive CAT services primarily because of substance abuse issues. These prior CAT participants were selected because they most closely resembled the youth who were served by the mentoring and substance abuse services of DC/PMSA.

Information regarding criminal activity and completion of probation obligations during the period of program participation was tracked as part of the evaluation. Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 180 days of the program or through the end of the program if less than 180 days. In addition, risk and resiliency assessment information and drug test results for the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample also were collected and are presented in this chapter. These outcomes are also presented in Appendix Table A5 in order to show how the percents varied by each fiscal year. When interpreting the drug test results analysis, it is important to note that Drug Court serves a challenging target population and that initial failures do not result in immediate termination, which is consistent with the philosophy that relapse is part of treatment. Outcome measures for the parenting program included a pre- and post parenting test and a client satisfaction questionnaire. There were 68 parents who enrolled in the parenting class, of which 43 graduated from the class. Two classes were taught in English, one in Spanish, and one was bilingual.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Over three-quarters of both groups were male (82% DC/PMSA JJCPA and 88% DC/PMSA baseline), and the average client age was 16.6 years for the sample and baseline (not shown). For both groups the majority of youth were Hispanic (42% DC/PMSA JJCPA and 53% DC/PMSA baseline) followed by White (34% DC/PMSA JJCPA and 26% DC/PMSA baseline) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1
DC/PMSA JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP ETHNICITY
December 2004



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

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

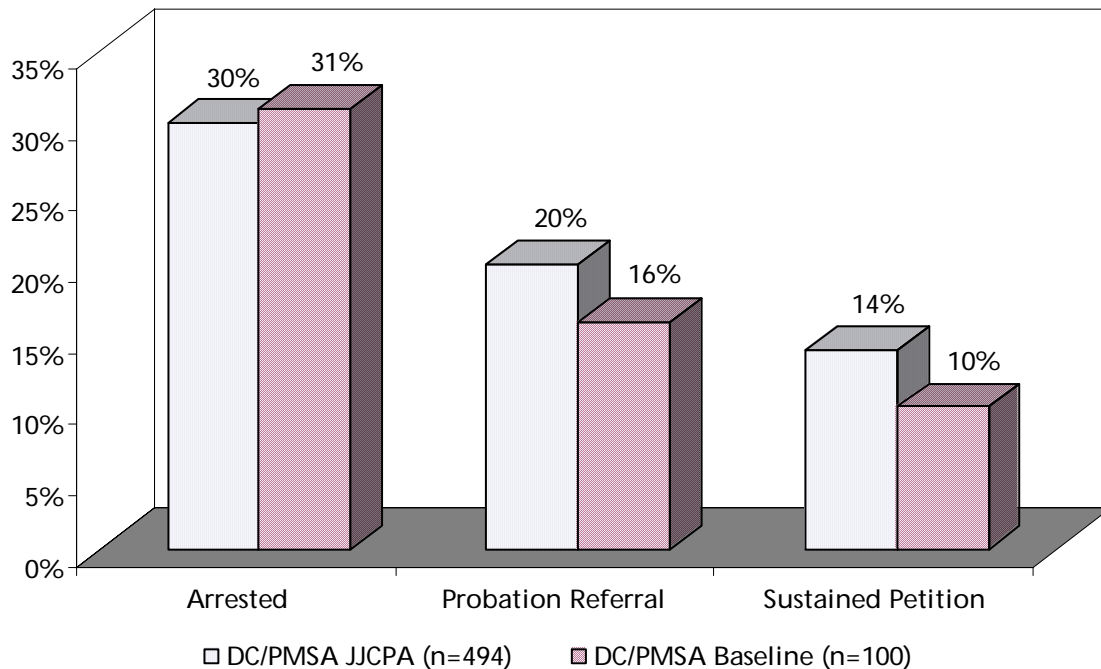
The average length of time in the program differed between the groups and was considerably longer for the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample at 309.3 days compared to the DC/PMSA baseline group (187.0 days) (not shown). In order to provide comparability between the groups, criminal activity information was tracked for a period of up to 180 days, or 6 months, after intake for both samples.

BOC JUVENILE PARTICIPANT OUTCOME MEASURES

Criminal Activity During Program Participation

As was expected, there were no differences in the criminal activity outcomes measured during program participation since prior program participants were used as the baseline group for this evaluation component. As Figure 5.2 shows, a greater percent of the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample had a referral to Probation and a sustained petition within 240 days after intake. Table A4 in the Appendix shows that there was improvement over time, with the FY 2003-04 JJCPA sample having fewer arrests (24%) than the 2002-03 JJCPA sample (37%), 2001-02 JJCPA sample (41%), and the DC/PMSA baseline (31%).

Figure 5.2
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP WITH CONTACT WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; ARJIS and PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

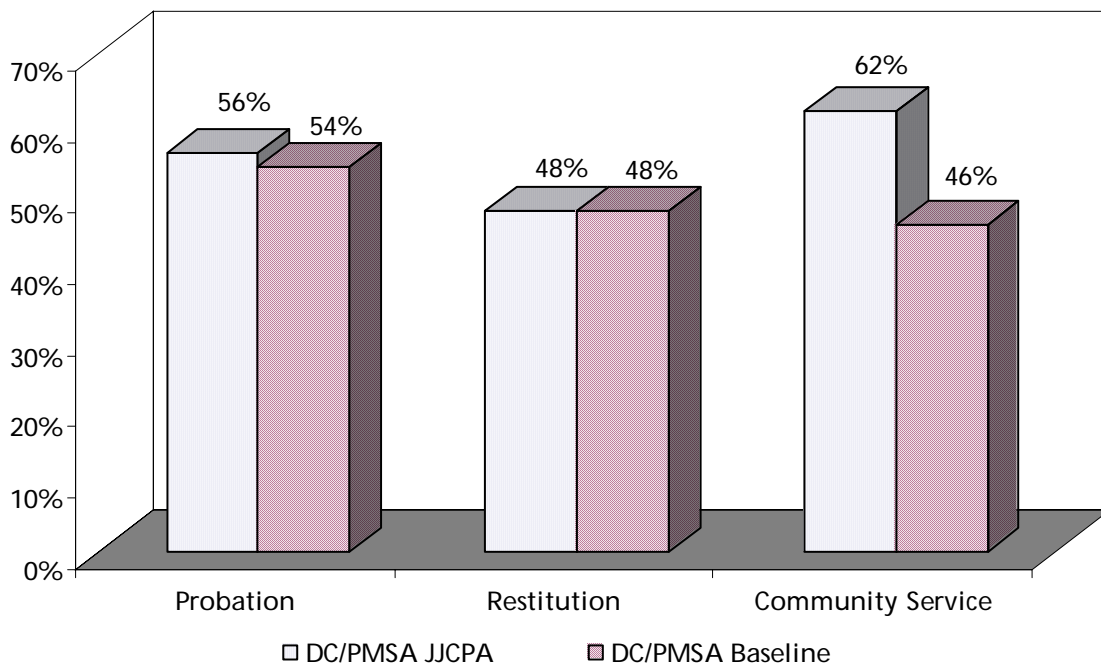
Of those who received a referral, around half had a felony-level referral (52% sample versus 50% baseline) and sustained petition (53% sample versus 50% baseline). Only one in ten (13%) of the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample had a sustained petition for a violent offense compared to three in ten (30%) of the DC/PMSA baseline. Six percent of the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample and eight percent of the DC/PMSA baseline group had an institutional commitment (not shown).

Analysis of recidivism data by client type for the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample shows that more Drug Court participants than PMSA participants had an arrest (29% compared to 21%), referral (20% compared to 18%), and a sustained petition (18% compared to 11%) (not shown).

Completion of Probation Obligations

Figure 5.3 shows, the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample was more likely than the baseline to complete community service, but about equally likely to comply with probation and pay restitution. However, within the sample, Drug Court clients were more likely than PMSA to comply with probation (67% versus 53%), pay restitution (47% versus 39%), and complete community service (86% versus 51%) (not shown).

Figure 5.3
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA SAMPLE
AND BASELINE GROUP COMPLETING PROBATION OBLIGATIONS
AT THE END OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



NOTES: Four hundred eighty-six (486) DC/PMSA JJCPA cases were ordered to complete probation, 191 restitution, and 305 community service. Ninety-nine (99) DC/PMSA baseline cases were ordered to complete probation, 27 restitution, and 39 community service.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

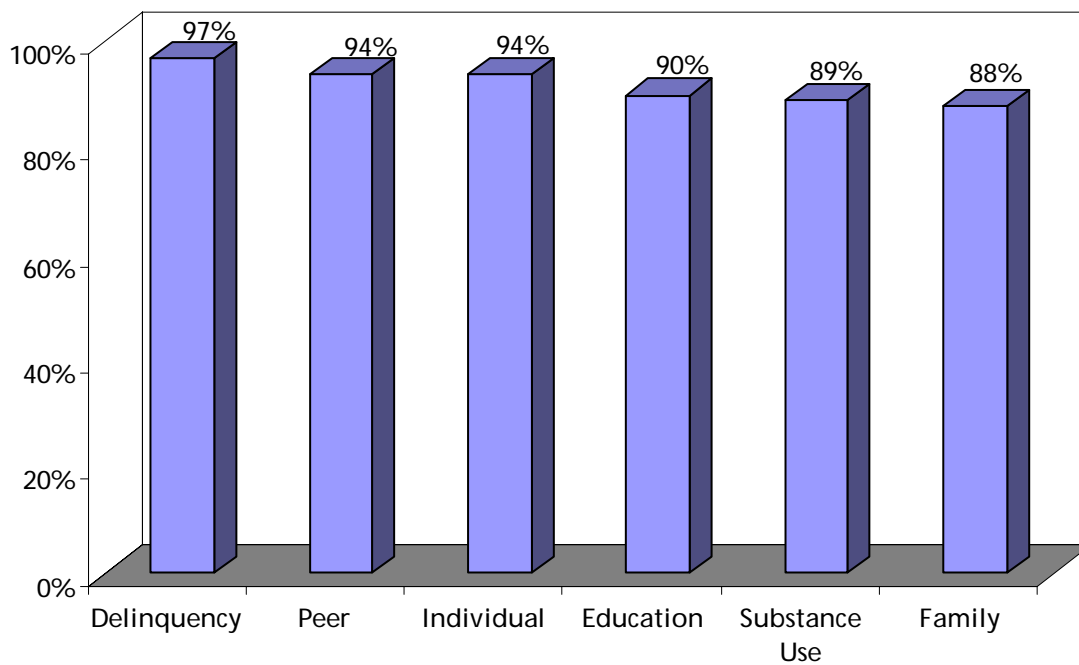
RISK AND RESILIENCY

Risk and resiliency information for DC/PMSA program youth was collected at program intake and exit using the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up that has been previously described. The SDRRC was completed at intake for 443 participants, and matched intake and exit data were available for 204. Data comparing DC and PMSA is provided in the Appendix table A6 and A7.

Risk and Resiliency Profile at Intake

Consistent with expectations, data from the SDRRC confirmed that DC/PMSA clients entered the program with a high number of risk factors. As Figure 5.4 shows, almost nine out of ten participants had at least one risk factor on each of the six dimensions. The greatest percentage (97%) was at risk in terms of the delinquency dimension, and the smallest percent (88%) was at risk on the family domain. Although DC/PMSA is a program that targets youth with substance use issues, it should be noted that the intake SDRRC for the youth involved in substance abuse and mentoring is completed by a level one probation officer. It is possible that the officer obtained knowledge of the youth's risk of substance use after completing the intake SDRRC.

Figure 5.4
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

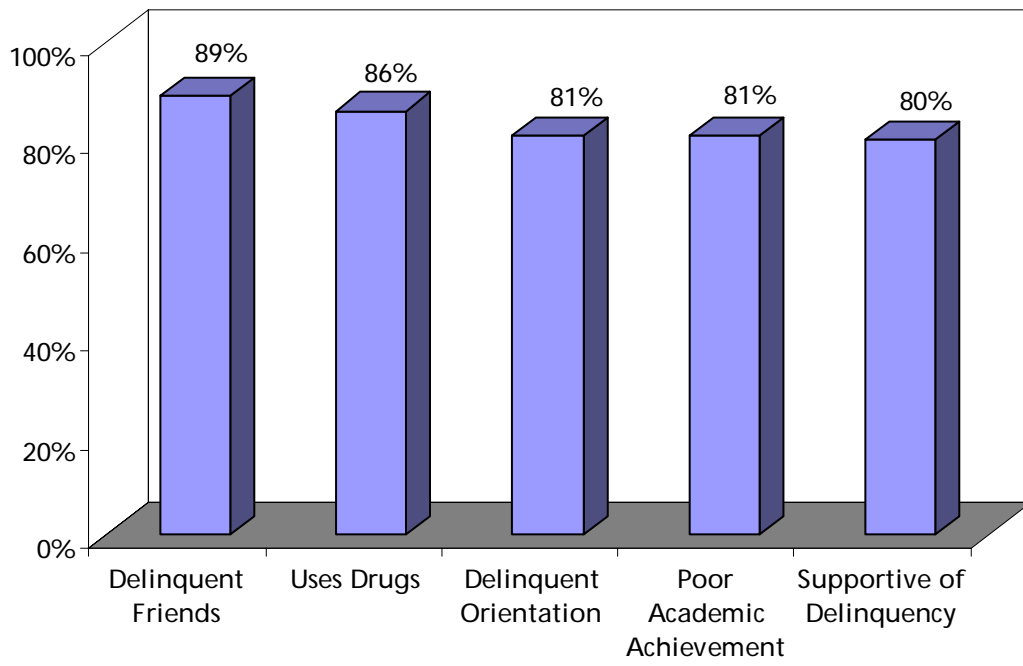


TOTAL = 443

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Figure 5.5 presents the five (out of 30) risk factors that the greatest percentage of participants had in common. These top five risk factors represented five of the six domains: peer, substance use, delinquency, education, and individual (one factor from each). Not surprising given the population, the two most common risk factors included having delinquent friends (89%) and using drugs (86%). In addition, more than four out of five JJCPA clients also were described as having a delinquent orientation (81%), poor academic achievement (81%), and being supportive of delinquency (80%).

Figure 5.5
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

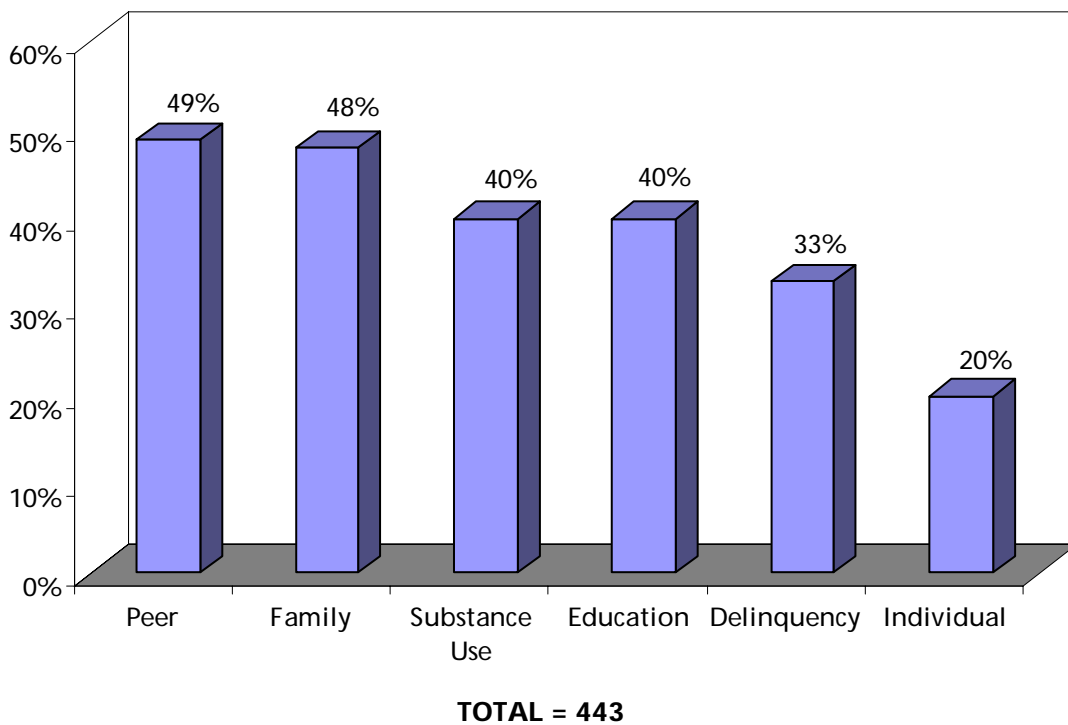


TOTAL = 443

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

A smaller percentage of DC/PMSCA clients had protective factors in each of the six domains. As Figure 5.6 shows, only about one-fifth to one-half had at least one protective factor in each of the domains, compared to nearly 90 percent or more having a risk factor in each domain, as reflected in Figure 5.4. The greatest percent of clients had a protective factor in the peer (49%), followed by the family (48%), substance use (40%), education (40%), and delinquency (33%) domains. One in five (20%) had a protective factor in the individual domain.

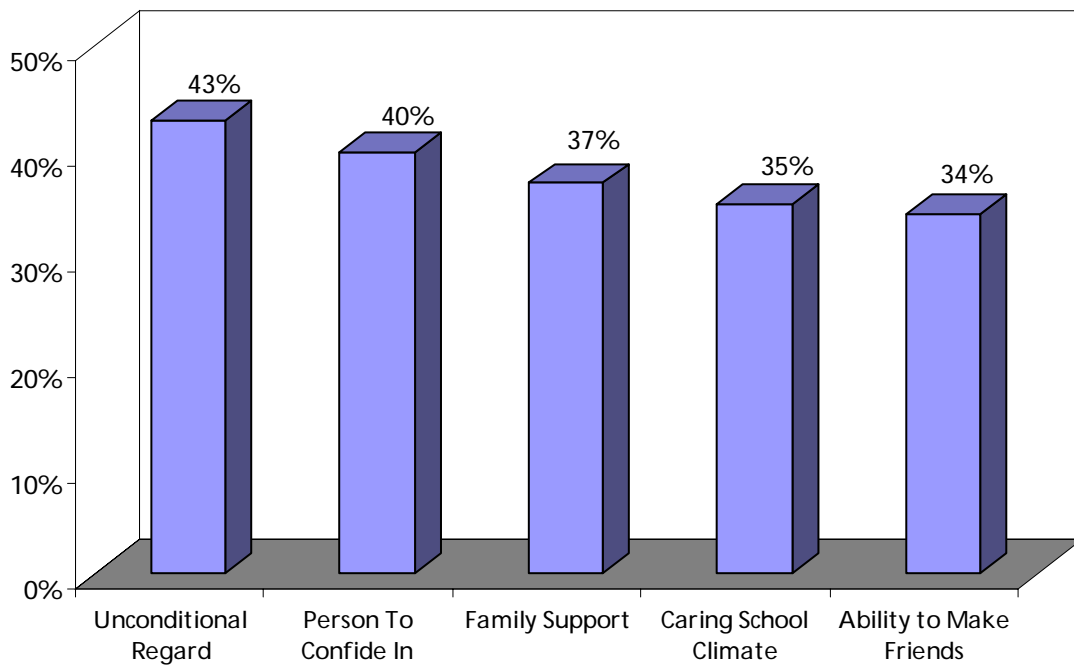
Figure 5.6
PERCENT OF DC/PMSCA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Out of the 30 protective factors rated at intake, DC/PMSA JJCPA clients were most likely to have one of the five factors shown in Figure 5.7, which represented three of the six domains: family, peer, and education. Forty-three percent (43%) of the clients were described as coming from a family that gave the youth unconditional regard and 40 percent had at least one person to confide in. Over one-third had family support (37%), attended a school with a caring climate (35%), and had the ability to make friends (34%).

Figure 5.7
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH MOST COMMON PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

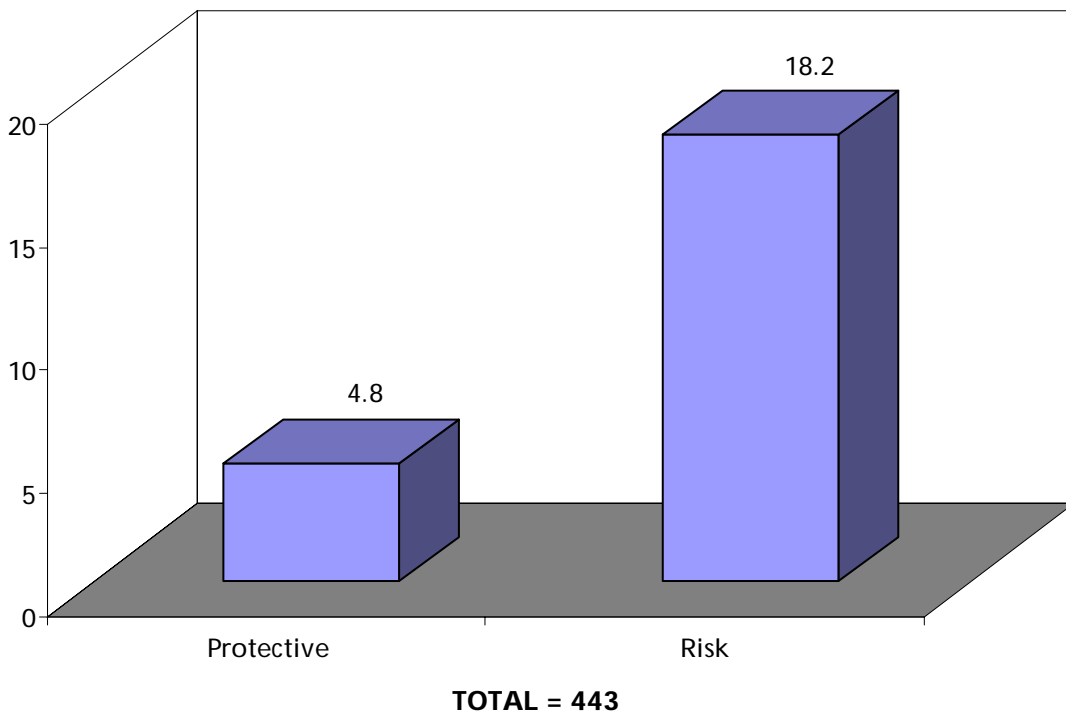


TOTAL = 443

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Figure 5.8 clearly shows that DC/PMSA participants entered the program with a greater number of risk factors than protective factors. Youth had over four times more risk factors than protective factors at intake. While DC/PMSA especially addresses substance use, analysis of the SDRRC at intake demonstrates that these youth have a number of other issues to deal with in several domains of their life (i.e., substance use, family, and peers). The low protective score may also be due to the low scores for the PMSA participants. Table A6 in the Appendix shows that PMSA participants entered the program with much lower protective scores than DC clients. As noted earlier, due to budget reductions through probation, regular supervision units had significant staff changes and transferring of cases. These changes most likely impacted the time probation officers had to meet with the family in order to accurately complete the intake SDRRC. Large case load sizes and transferring of cases greatly impacts a probation officers time to meet with the family and shifts case management and supervision often to a focus on dealing with crisis rather than having time to encourage strengths and get to know the family's needs.

Figure 5.8
DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004

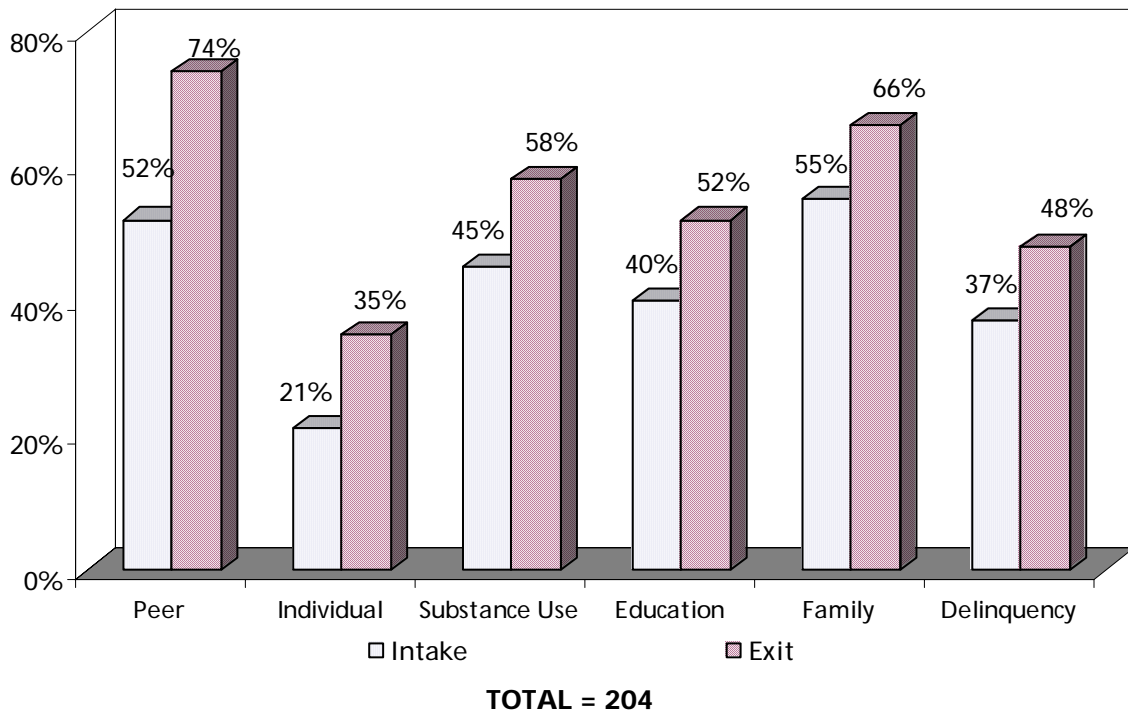


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Change in Risk and Resiliency

As previously described, the SDRRC is re-administered at program exit to measure change over time in either the number of protective or risk factors that a youth may have. Figure 5.9 presents the percent of youth with at least one protective factor in each of the six domains at program intake and exit. Overall, there was positive change for all six domains. The greatest change was in the percent of youth with at least one protective factor in the peer domain (52% at intake compared to 74% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 53 positive differences, $p < .001$). The percent of youth with a protective factor also increased in the other domains, with significantly more youth being characterized as having protective factors in the individual (21% at intake compared to 35% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 52 positive differences, $p < .01$), substance use (45% at intake compared to 58% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 54 positive differences, $p < .01$), and education domains (40% at intake compared to 52% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 53 positive differences, $p < .01$). A comparison of the change in the substance use domain for DC and PMSA shows that both had an increase in protective factors, with DC increasing from 60 percent to 69 percent and PMSA from 6 percent to 31 percent (Appendix Table A7). There was also significant positive change in the family (55% at intake compared to 66% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 45 positive differences, $p < .05$) and delinquency (37% at intake compared to 48% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 49 positive differences, $p < .05$) domains.

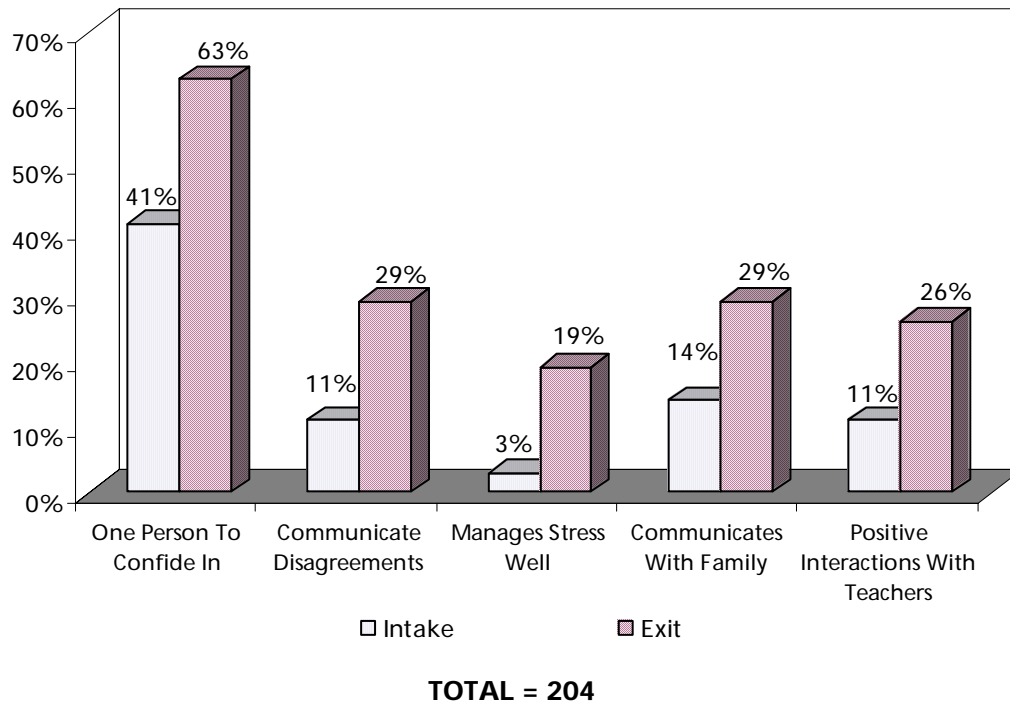
Figure 5.9
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

DC/PMSA JJCPA clients showed an increase in all 30 protective factors and the increase was statistically significant for 27 (Sign Test, n = 204, 9 to 60 positive differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). Figure 5.10 presents the five protective factors with the greatest change over time. The two protective factors with the greatest positive change concerned the youth having at least one person to confide in (41% at intake to 63% at exit) (Sign Test, n = 204, 60 positive differences, $p < .001$) and having the ability to communicate disagreements (11% at intake to 29% at exit) (Sign Test, n = 204, 53 positive differences, $p < .001$). Youth also were more likely to manage stress well (3% versus 19%) (Sign Test, n = 204, 36 positive differences, $p < .001$), communicate with family (14% versus 29%) (Sign Test, n = 204, 45 positive differences, $p < .001$), and positively interact with teachers (11% versus 26%) (Sign Test, n = 204, 41 positive differences, $p < .001$) at exit.

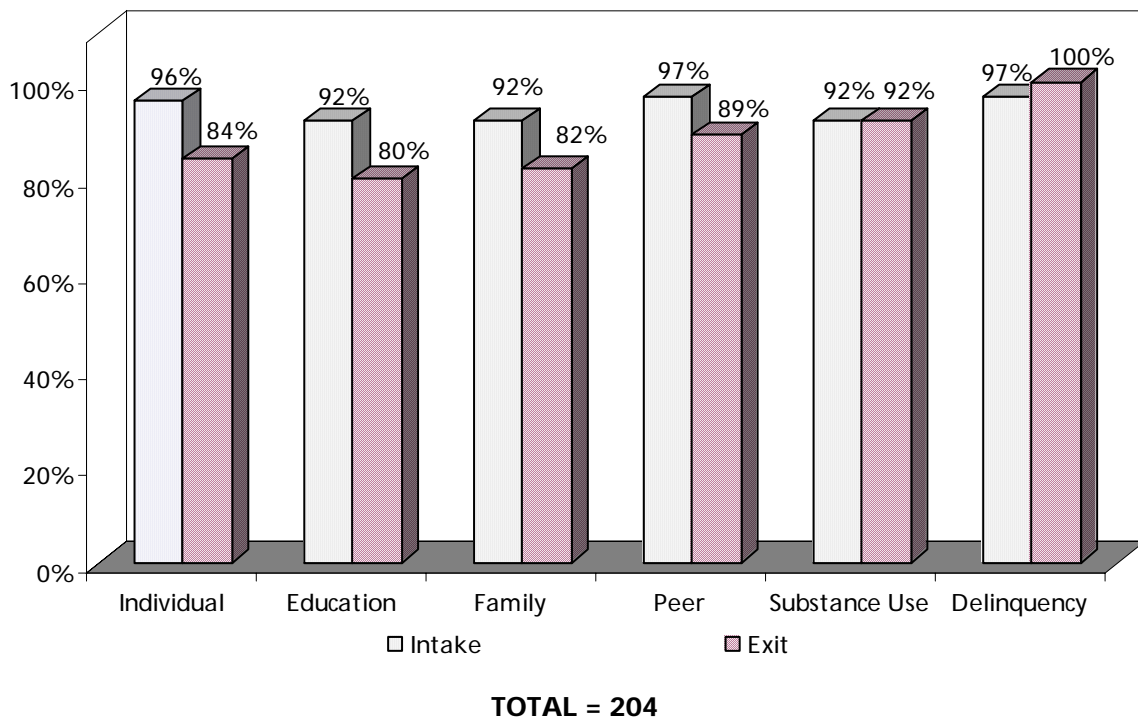
Figure 5.10
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS WITH
PROTECTIVE FACTORS SHOWING GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Similar to the positive changes in the protective factors, DC/PMSA participants showed significant positive change on four of the six risk domains. As Figure 5.11 depicts, youth showed the greatest change on the individual (96% to 84%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 29 negative differences, $p < .001$), education (92% to 80%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 30 negative differences, $p < .001$), family (92% to 82%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 29 negative differences, $p < .001$), and peer (97% to 89%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 22 negative differences, $p < .001$) in terms of the percent of youth with at least one risk factor in these domains. In addition, the percent of youth with at least one substance use risk factor remained the same at intake and exit (92%). There was an increase in the delinquency domain (97% to 100%). The increase in the delinquency domain is likely due to one risk factor, which is the youth having committed an offense while under the influence. Youth are rated as at risk on this factor if they have ever committed an offense while under the influence. Given the nature of the program in treating youth with substance abuse issues, it is likely that all participants are at risk in this area and thus risk would either not change or may increase between intake and exit. Likewise, there are three factors in the substance use domain that are rated based on the youth's lifetime. Since the nature of DC/PMSA is to serve youth with substance use issues, this risk factor can not decrease due to the method of assessment.

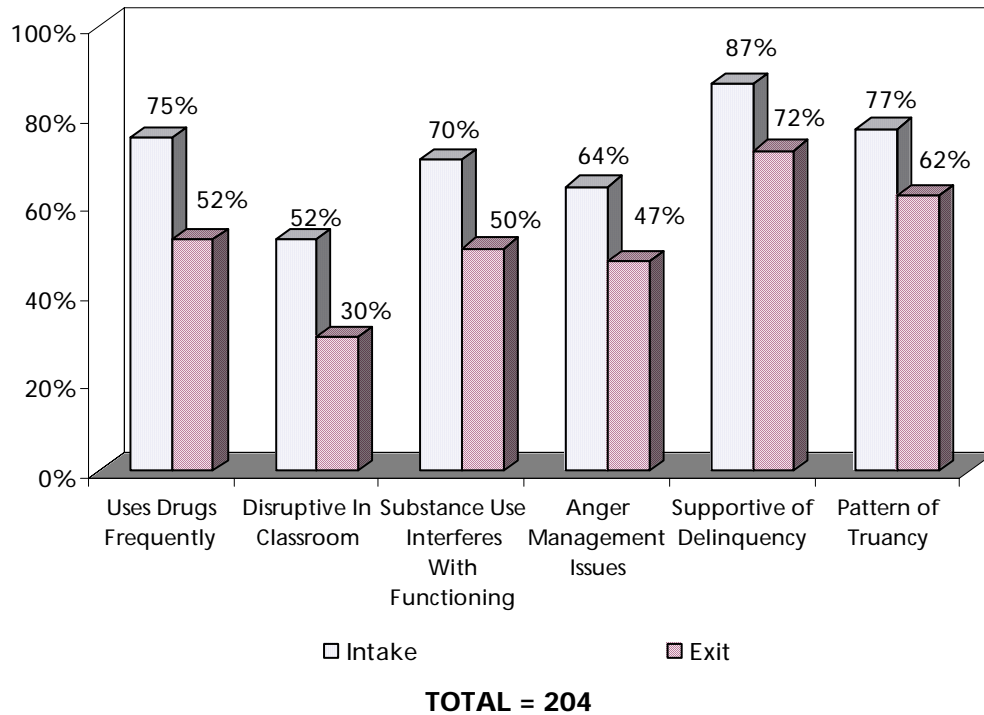
Figure 5.11
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

DC/PMSA participants were less likely to be at risk on 24 of the 30 risk factors at exit and the decrease in risk was statistically significant for 18 risk factors (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 7 to 65 negative differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). Figure 5.12 shows the top six risk factors with the greatest positive change. Two of the top six were in the substance use domain. These included frequent substance use (75% versus 52%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 65 negative differences, $p < .001$) and engaging in substance use that interferes with daily functions (70% versus 50%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 11 negative differences, $p < .01$). It should be noted that these are the only two substance use risk factors that are rated on the last six months of behavior, while the other three substance use risk factors are rated on behavior over the entire lifetime of the youth. At exit, youth also were less likely to be characterized as being disruptive in the classroom (52% versus 30%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 51 negative differences, $p < .001$), having anger management issues (64% versus 47%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 61 negative differences, $p < .001$), being supportive of delinquency (87% versus 72%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 45 negative differences, $p < .001$), and having a pattern of truancy (77% versus 62%) (Sign Test, $n = 204$, 51 negative differences, $p < .001$) (Figure 5.12).

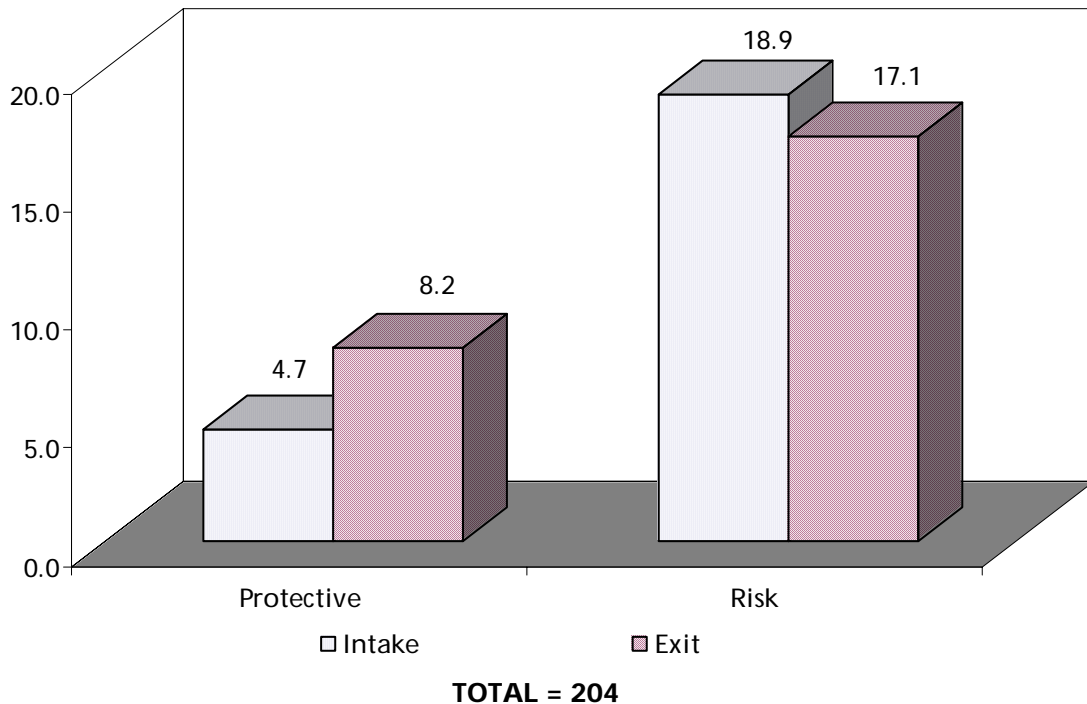
Figure 5.12
PERCENT OF DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS
SHOWING GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Overall, the average protective and risk scores of the DC/PMSA youth showed positive change over time. At intake, youth had 4.7 protective factors to buffer against future delinquency, which increased to an average of 8.2 protective factors at exit ($t(203) = -6.448, p < .001$). In addition, the number of average risk factors decreased, from 18.9 at intake to 17.1 at exit ($t(203) = 3.289, p < .001$) (Figure 5.13). The Appendix Table A7 shows the differences between DC and PMSA participants. As noted in the section on intake SDRRCs, the trend in which PMSA clients entered the program with fewer protective factors continues when analyzing the intake and exit SDRRCs. In fact, PMSA youth entered and exited the program with fewer protective factors than DC participants and the average risk score remains the same at intake and exit. Significant staff changes in the regular supervision units most likely impacted the completion of intake and exit assessments. Due to these changes, many cases did not have the same probation officer complete the intake and exit assessment thus the intake and exit assessment data are not reliable for these cases. In addition, given the impact of staff changes, officers may not have a thorough knowledge of the youth and family at intake and exit, thus decreasing the validity of the data.

Figure 5.13
DC/PMSA JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE
AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

DRUG TEST RESULTS

Drug test results for the DC/PMSA JJCPA sample were computed by comparing the number and percentage of positive tests for the first three months of program participation to the tests from the last three months of participation. Of the 493 clients who had exited from Drug Court or had received substance abuse services (between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2004), 221 were involved for the minimum number of six months required for this analysis (average 14 months, with a range of 6 to 39) (not shown).

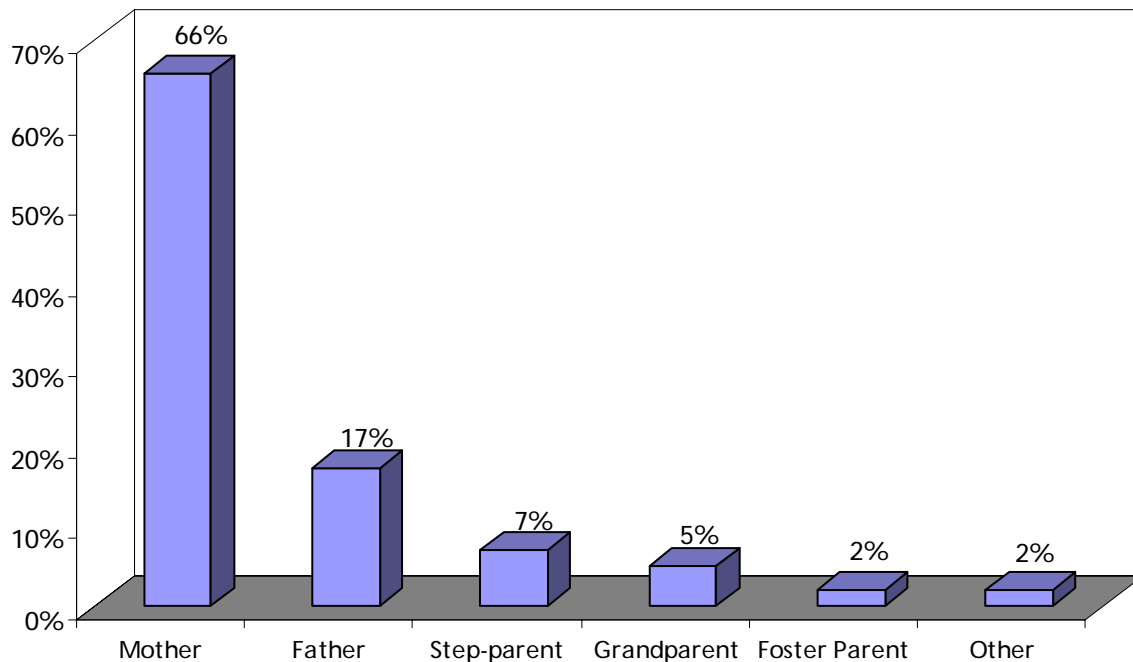
The average number of drug tests conducted per client during the first three months was 5.5 (range 0 to 18) and 4.7 tests during the last three months (range 0 to 23). Because 28 of the individuals did not have a record of any drug tests in the first three months and 32 did not have any in the last three months, the number of positive tests was zero-filled to ensure an identical number of participants during both time periods. Based upon this coding scheme, the percent of positive drug tests decreased slightly over time from 24 percent at intake to 20 percent at exit (not shown).

PARENTING OUTCOMES

There were five parenting classes conducted from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004, into which 68 parents/guardians enrolled and 43 graduated. A parenting test was given on the first and last day of class to guardians who were in the parenting class. This survey was based on the curriculum developed for the class. This section provides the results of a pre- and post-test analysis.

Of the 43 guardians who graduated from the parenting class, pre- and post-tests were available for 41 participants. Figure 5.14 shows the relationship of the adult enrolled in the program to the youth who was on probation. Two-thirds (66%) of the parenting class participants were mothers.

Figure 5.14
PARENTING CLASS PARTICIPANT RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH ON PROBATION
December 2004

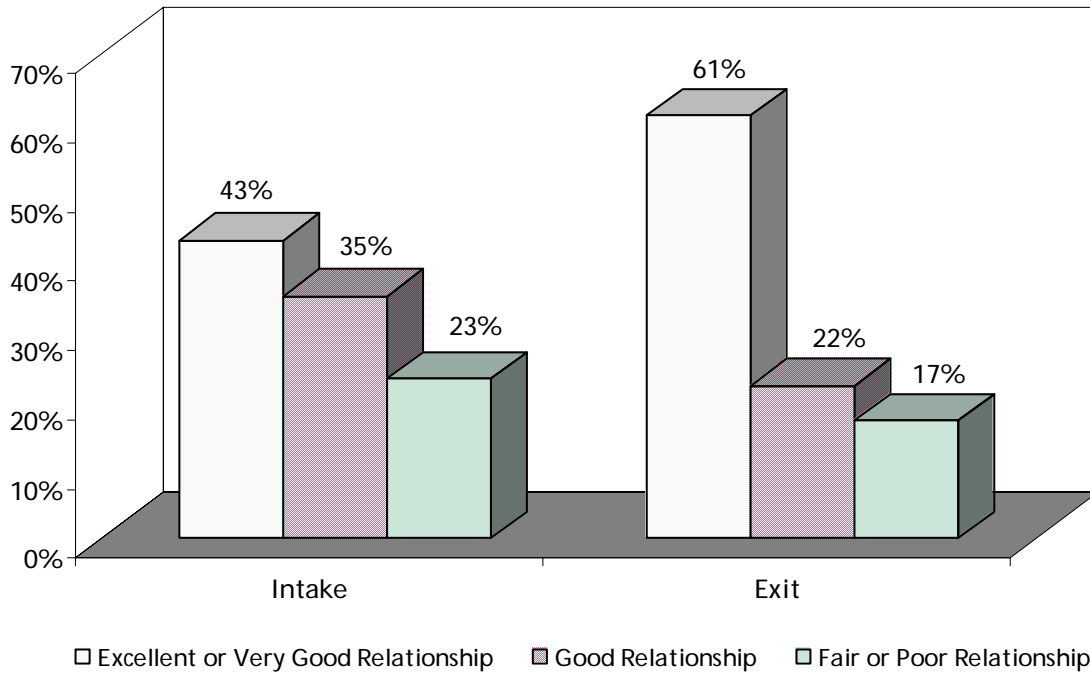


TOTAL = 41

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Survey, July 2003 – June 2004.

On a five point scale, ranging from “excellent” to “poor”, less than half (43%) of the adult participants rated their relationship with their child as “very good” or “excellent” at the beginning of class compared to 61 percent who felt that way at the end of the class (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15
PARENTING CLASS PARTICIPANT RATING OF RELATIONSHIP
December 2004



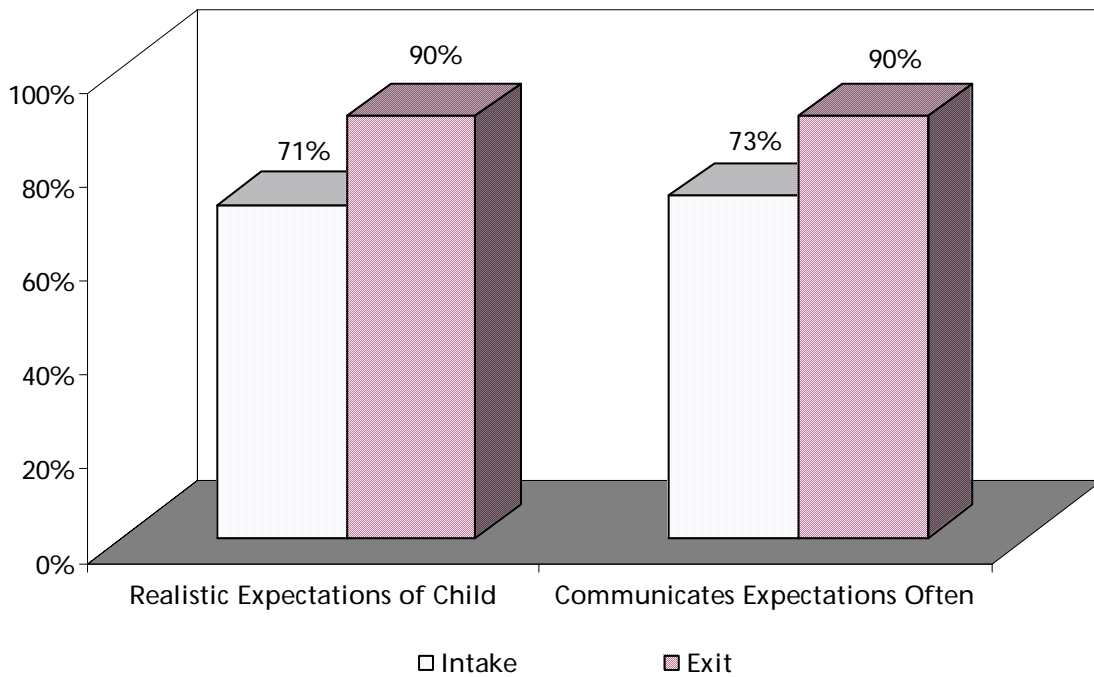
TOTAL = 40 - 41

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

SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Survey, July 2003 – June 2004.

Participants were asked to rate how realistic their expectations are for their child and how often these expectations are discussed. Figure 5.16 shows that the percent of parents who agreed they had realistic expectation of their child increased from 71 percent at entry to 90 percent upon graduating. A similar increase occurred for the frequency of participants who reported discussing their expectations with their child.

Figure 5.16
PARENTING CLASS PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS OF CHILD
December 2004

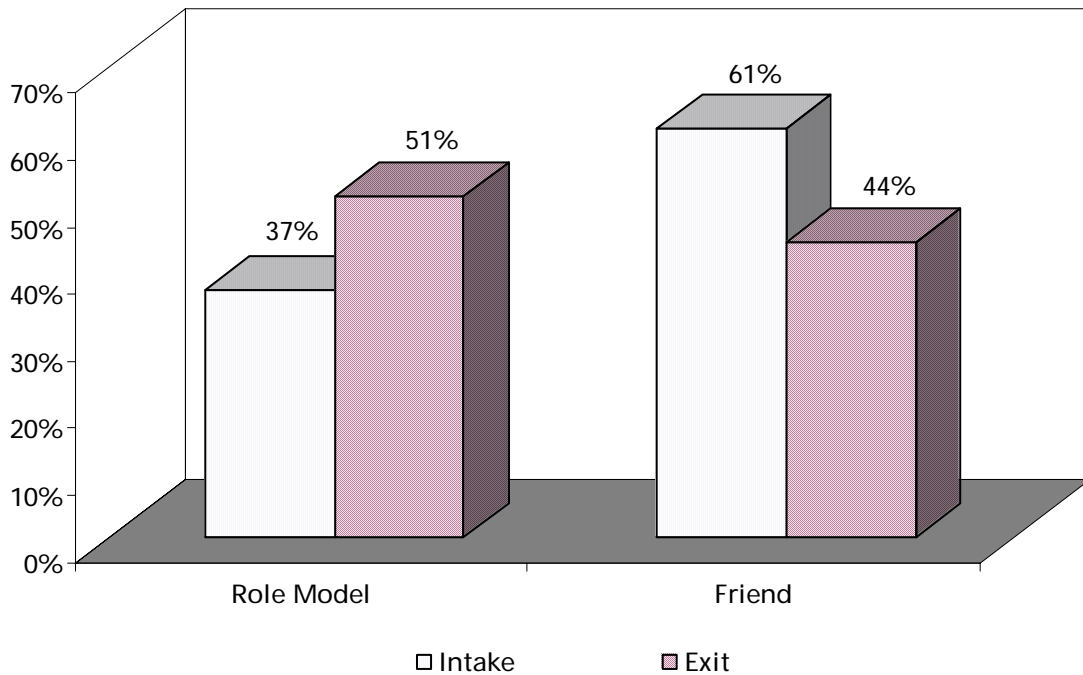


TOTAL = 41

SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Survey, July 2003 – June 2004.

During the parenting class, participants were encouraged to behave more as a role model for their children rather than as a friend. This instruction was meant to assist the child to learn appropriate behavior and healthy moderation from their parents. At the beginning of the class session, 37 percent of the participants thought of themselves as a role model for their child, compared to 51 percent who felt that way at graduated (Figure 5.17).

Figure 5.17
PARENTING CLASS PARTICIPANT ROLE TO CHILD
December 2004



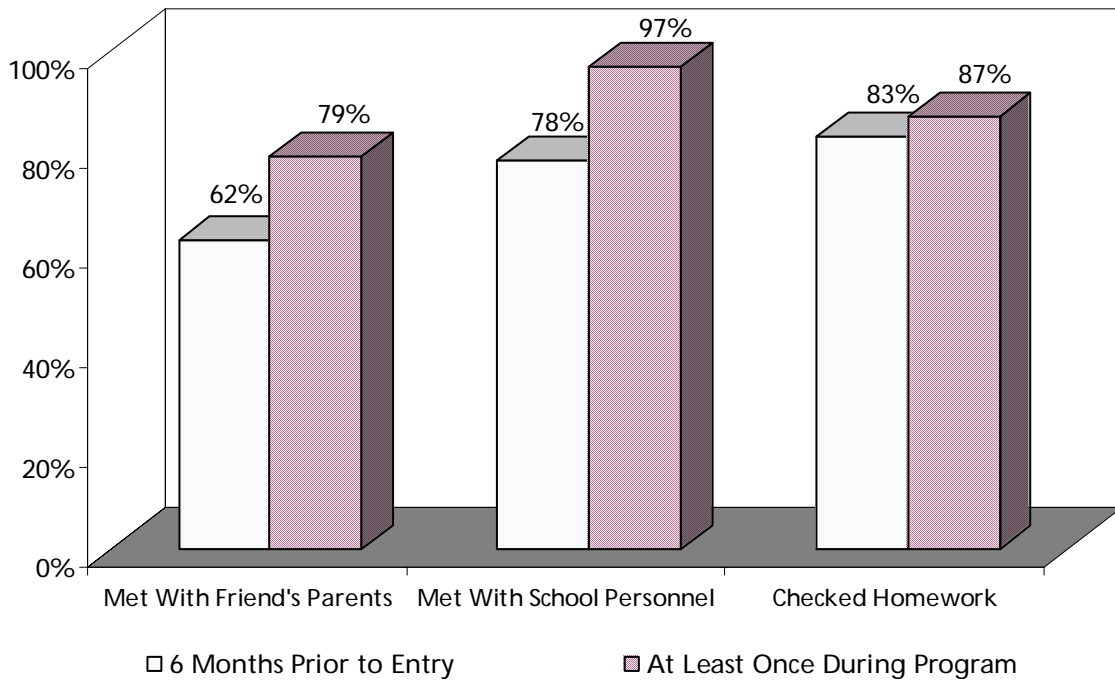
TOTAL = 38 - 39

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Survey, July 2003 - June 2004.

Parents also were taught a variety of ways in which to take an active role in their child's life. Figure 5.18 depicts the increase in involvement by the class participants. While 62 percent of the participants had met with their child's friends' parents at least one time in the six months prior to the class, 79 percent did so more than once during the eight week class. Likewise, 78 percent had met with teachers or school counselors at least one time in the past six months prior to the class, compared to 97 percent who had done the same at least once during the class. The number of participants who checked their child's homework remained about the same from program entry to graduation, with over eight in ten participants checking homework at least once in the six months prior to the program, as well as during the course of the program.

Figure 5.18
PARENTING CLASS PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD'S LIFE
December 2004



TOTAL = 34 - 38

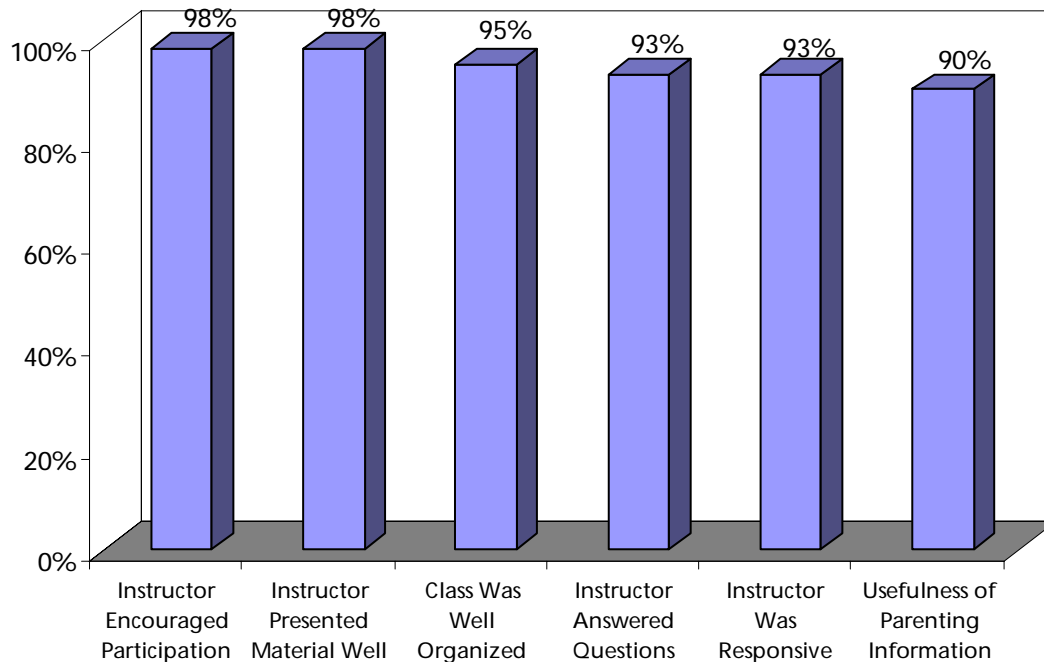
NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Survey, July 2003 - June 2004.

On the last day of class, participants also were asked to complete a client satisfaction questionnaire in order to help program staff determine necessary changes. Nearly half (48%) felt they had “learned a lot” and that “most of what was taught was new” (not shown).

Participants were asked to rate the instructor and class on a number of items. Figure 5.19 shows that 90 percent or more of the participants gave ratings of “excellent” or “good” in five areas of satisfaction related to the class and instructor. The highest ratings were for the instructor’s encouragement of participation (98%) and presentation of class material (98%).

Figure 5.19
SATISFACTION WITH CLASS AND INSTRUCTOR
December 2004



TOTAL = 42 - 43

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Parenting Class Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2003 – June 2004.

It was expected that 60 percent of the participants would be satisfied with the class. Actual satisfaction surpassed this expectation with 86 percent of the participants responding that their overall satisfaction with the class was either “excellent” or “good.” The majority of participants (95%) said they would recommend the class to a friend (not shown).

SUMMARY

The DC/PMSA is part of a continuum of services for wards with substance abuse issues. Juveniles who had been repeatedly non-compliant in drug treatment and who needed increased monitoring and supervision by the court while living in the community were committed to the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court 12-month program. Youth who faced substance use issues and have had limited contact with the juvenile justice system were ordered to participate in a substance abuse program and/or mentoring. Likewise, parenting classes were available for the parents/guardians of these youth. The target population for this component was up to 1,050 non-violent, first- or second-time wards of the court with substance abuse problems. Due to delays in receiving substance abuse and mentoring referrals, the program fell short of the target and served 1,009 youth (501 Drug Court and 508 substance abuse and/or mentoring). These JJCPA clients were compared to the baseline group comprised of prior program participants. The results of this program's evaluation revealed that a greater percent of DC/PMSA JJCPA clients had a referral to probation and a sustained petition for a new offense compared to prior participants. However, DC/PMSA JJCPA participants had fewer positive drug tests at program exit compared to entry. In addition, they had more protective factors and fewer risk factors after program participation. Parents and guardians who completed parenting classes had improved relationships with their children, had more realistic expectations of their child and communicated these more often, and had a better understanding of the importance of acting as a role model for their child rather than as a friend. Over four in five of the parenting class participants were satisfied with the class.

CHAPTER 6
BREAKING CYCLES

CHAPTER 6

BREAKING CYCLES

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Breaking Cycles (BC) is a graduated sanctions program that serves approximately 500 high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18, on any given day. Youth are committed to Breaking Cycles by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240, or 365 days. A multi-disciplinary team assessment process is used to assess risk and develop a case plan. Parents and other family members are encouraged to participate in all aspects of the program, including parent support groups and the Parent Advisory Board. With the probation officer as case manager, Breaking Cycles provides a seamless continuum of services and graduated sanctions, with the ability to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court provided there is no new arrest. This continuum of services assists in the transition from custody to non-custody, thereby ensuring greater success for the youth in maintaining a crime-free and drug-free lifestyle. The Breaking Cycles umbrella of services includes the Assessment and Reassessment Teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, community supervision, case management, and the following custody options:

- Juvenile Ranch Facility (custody programs for boys);
- Girls' Rehabilitation Facility (custody programs for girls);
- Centre-City Youth Day Center (day treatment as a step-down from or an alternative to custody with a focus on family-centered services);
- Reflections Central day treatment program (a Medi-Cal certified site focusing on mental health and family issues);
- North County Youth Day Center (day treatment as a step-down from or alternative to custody with a focus on family-centered services);
- North County Reflections day treatment program (with a focus on mental health and family issues); and
- Community Unit (an intensive, community-based, multi-agency supervision and treatment program).

The JJCPA allocation replaced Challenge I grant funds that expired in June 2001. The JJCPA funds were utilized to retain and augment program staff and services. Adding staff to the program resulted in a significant increase in the number of interventions, such as alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment, individual and family counseling, mentoring, tutoring, vocational training, crisis intervention, conflict resolution, and life skills training.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

The target population for July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2004 for Breaking Cycles was 3,600 medium- to high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18, who were wards of the court committed to the Breaking Cycles program by the Juvenile Court, along with their siblings and families. All areas of the county are served.

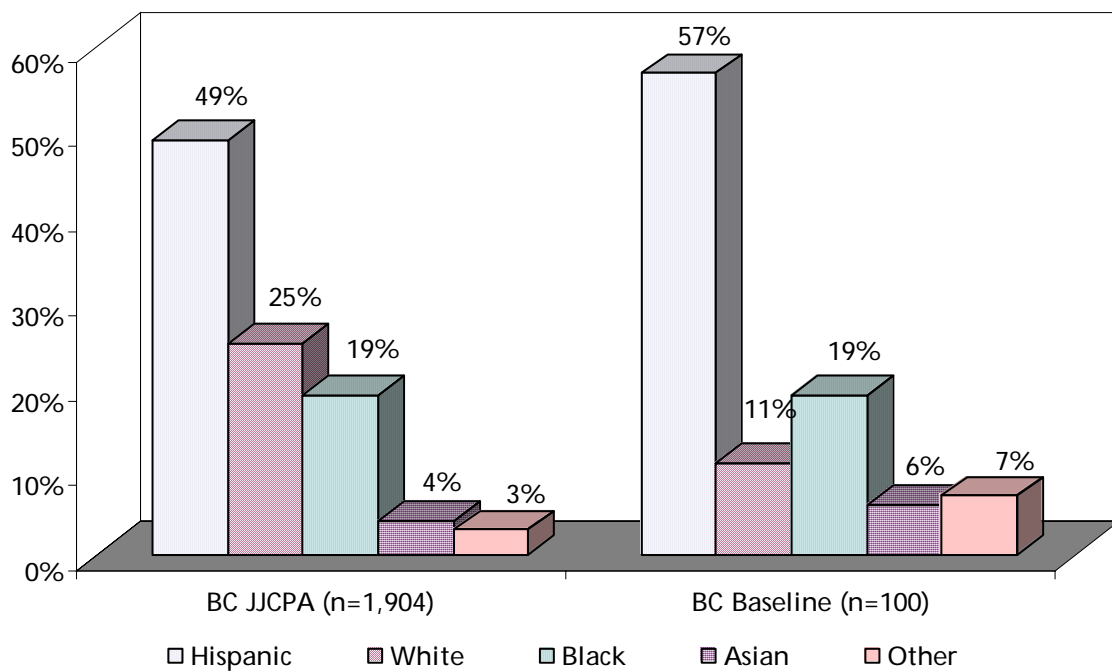
Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 3,036 juveniles began or continued serving a previous Breaking Cycles commitment and were tracked as JJCPA clients (1,254 in FY 2001-02, 852 in FY 2002-03, and 930 FY 2003-04). Of these, 1,904 had exited on or before June 30, 2004, and were tracked as part of this evaluation effort (581 FY 2001-02, 689 FY 2002-03, and 634 FY 2003-04). The baseline group for this program component was composed of a sample of 100 juveniles who were committed to Breaking Cycles between January and April 1999. Because the three JJCPA samples did not differ on most measures, they are presented as one group in this chapter. Appendix Table A10 reports Breaking Cycles results according to fiscal year.

Criminal activity information, as well as information regarding completion of probation obligations, was collected for both groups for the period of program participation. In addition, the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC) data, collected for the BC JJCPA sample at intake and exit were also analyzed.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

As Figure 6.1 shows, a greater proportion of the BC JJCPA clients who had exited the program were White compared to the BC baseline (25% versus 11%) and a smaller percentage of the BC JJCPA clients were Hispanic (49% versus 57%). About one in five of both groups was Black. Although there are differences between the two samples regarding ethnicity, the samples were not matched on this variable.

Figure 6.1
BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP ETHNICITY
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

Approximately three-quarters (74%) of the JJCPA group was male, compared to 87 percent of the baseline group. The average age of both groups was 16.3 years. There also were no significant differences among the two BC JJCPA samples by gender or age (not shown).

The average length of time in Breaking Cycles for both JJCPA years was 221.3 days. Time in the program beyond 365 days was due to commitment extensions. The average time in the program was 231.7 days (range 147 to 365 days) for the baseline group (not shown). Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of commitment or through the end of the commitment if less than 240 days.

BOC JUVENILE PARTICIPANT OUTCOME MEASURES

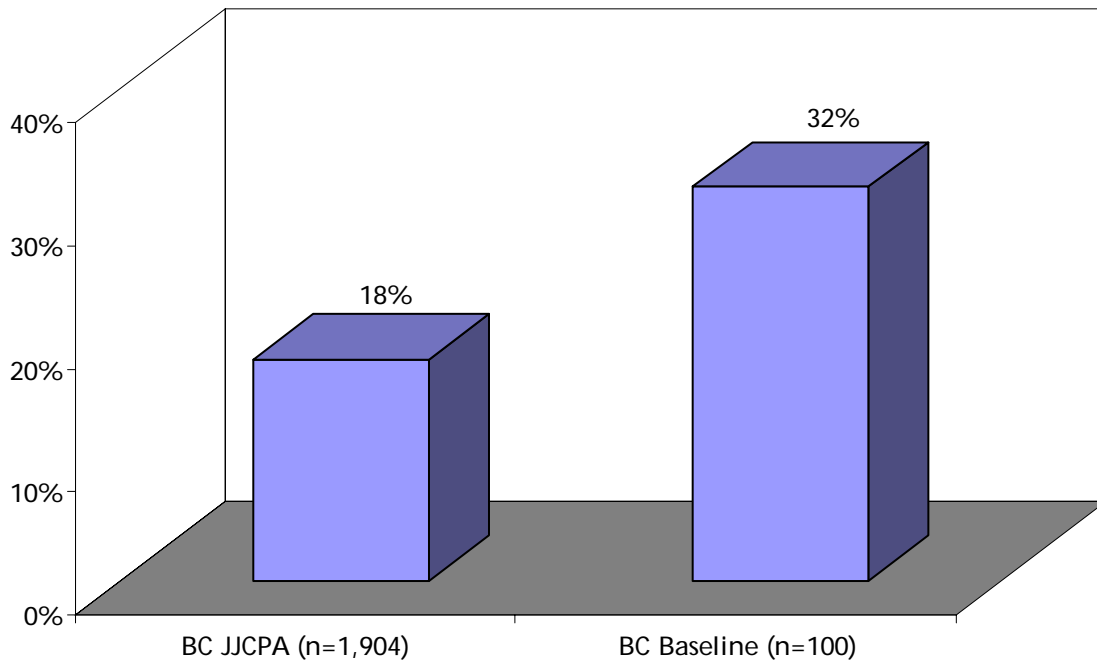
Criminal Activity During Program Participation

The following section describes that the BC JJCPA participants were less likely to be involved in criminal activity compared to earlier program participants. These criminal activity measures included new arrests, referrals to probation, sustained petitions, and institutional commitments.

Arrest Rate

Differences in arrest rates between the baseline and JJCPA sample were not originally expected because the baseline group for this program was composed of prior program participants. However, as Figure 6.2 shows, while only one in five (18%) BC JJCPA clients was arrested during their program participation, almost one-third (32%) of the BC baseline group was arrested. The BC JJCPA sample arrest rate, which has been consistently lower for three years, suggests that program maturation occurred and has had a positive effect on the behavior of program participants.

Figure 6.2
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND
BASELINE GROUP ARRESTED DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004

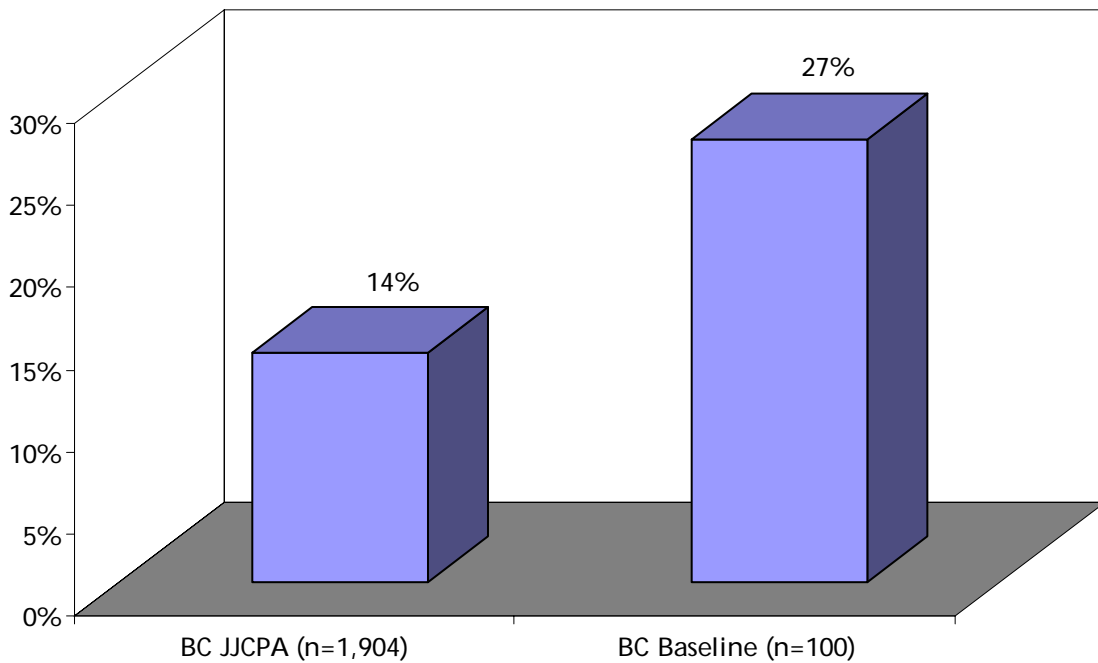


SOURCE: SANDAG; ARJIS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Probation Referral Rate

The BC JJCPA clients also were less likely to have a referral to probation during program participation as shown in Figure 6. Between 2001 and 2004, 14 percent of the Breaking Cycles clients had a referral to probation, compared to 27 percent of the BC baseline group.

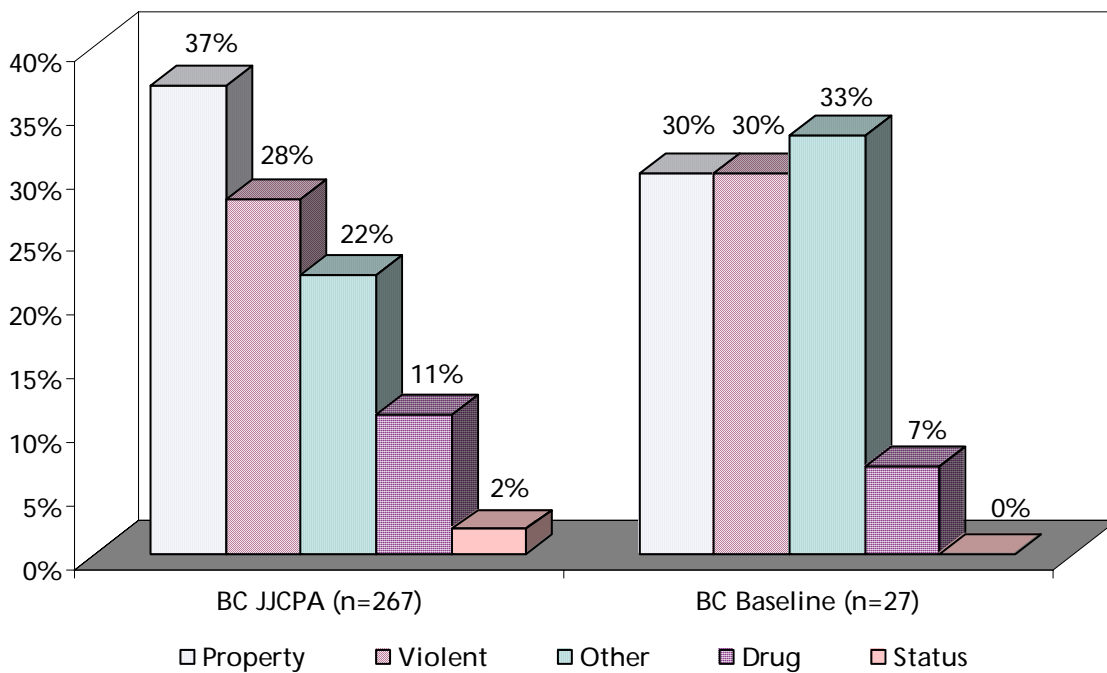
Figure 6.3
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
WITH A PROBATION REFERRAL DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Of those with a referral, BC JJCPA youth were slightly more likely to be referred for a felony-level offense (57%) compared to the baseline group (52%), but this difference was not statistically significant (not shown). Juveniles in the BC JJCPA sample also were more likely to have a property crime for their highest referral (37% versus 30% for the baseline group), while those in the baseline sample were more likely to have a referral for some other type of offense (33% baseline versus 22% for the BC JJCPA sample). Youth in the BC JJCPA sample and comparison group were almost equally likely to have a highest referral for a violent offense (28% and 30%, respectively) (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4
BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
HIGHEST REFERRAL OFFENSE TYPE
December 2004

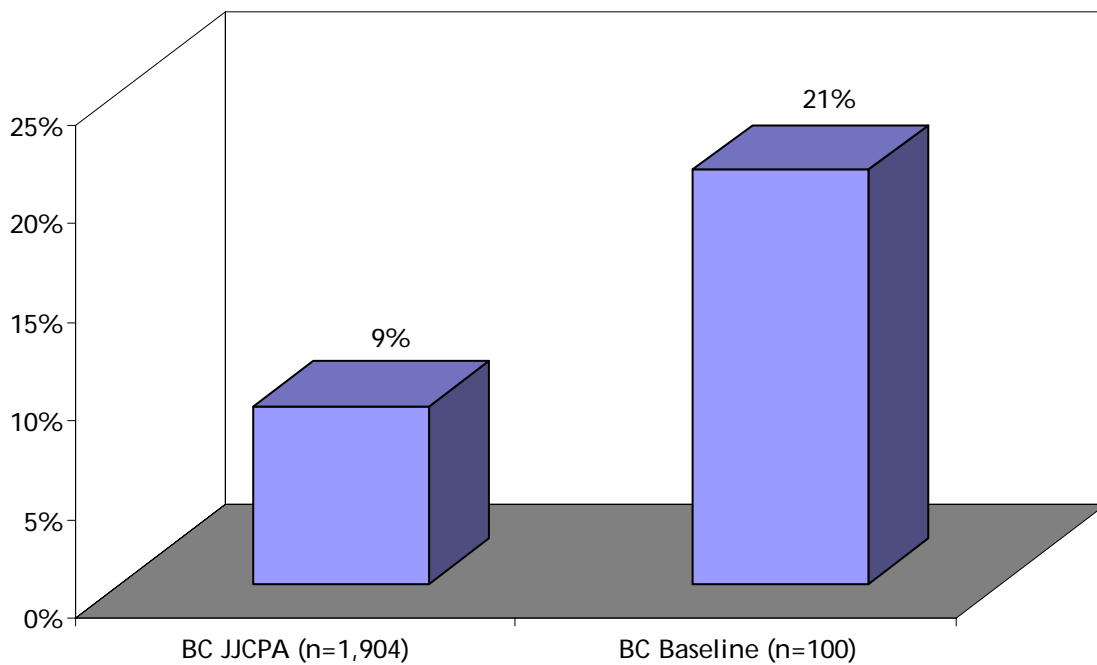


SOURCE: SANDAG; PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Sustained Petitions for New Offenses

The BC JJCPA clients also were less likely to have a sustained petition for a new offense committed during program participation, despite initial expectations that there would be no difference between the two. As Figure 6.5 shows, only one in ten (9%) of the BC JJCPA sample had a sustained petition compared to one in five (21%) of the BC baseline group.

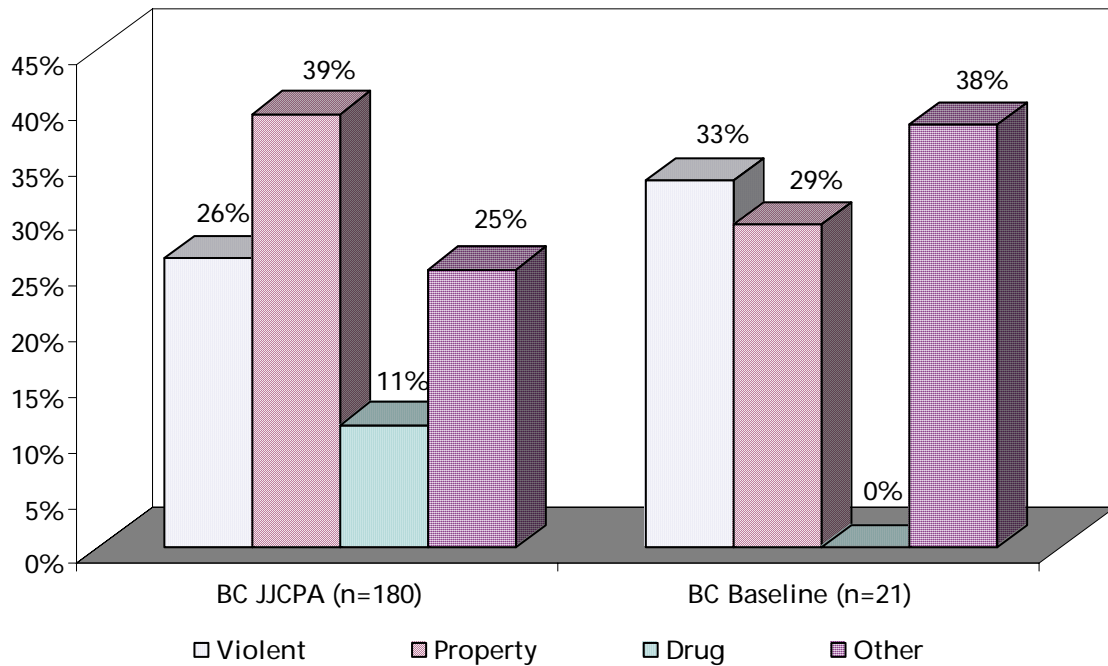
Figure 6.5
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
WITH A SUSTAINED PETITION DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Half (50%) of the BC JJCPA sample that had a sustained petition had one for a felony, compared to 48 percent of the baseline group (not shown). In addition, as Figure 6.6 shows, a smaller percentage of the BC JJCPA sample had a true finding for a violent (26% versus 33%) or other offense (25% versus 38%). However, the BC JJCPA sample was more likely to have a sustained petition for a property (39% versus 29%) or drug-related offense (11% versus 0%).

Figure 6.6
BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
HIGHEST SUSTAINED PETITION OFFENSE TYPE
December 2004

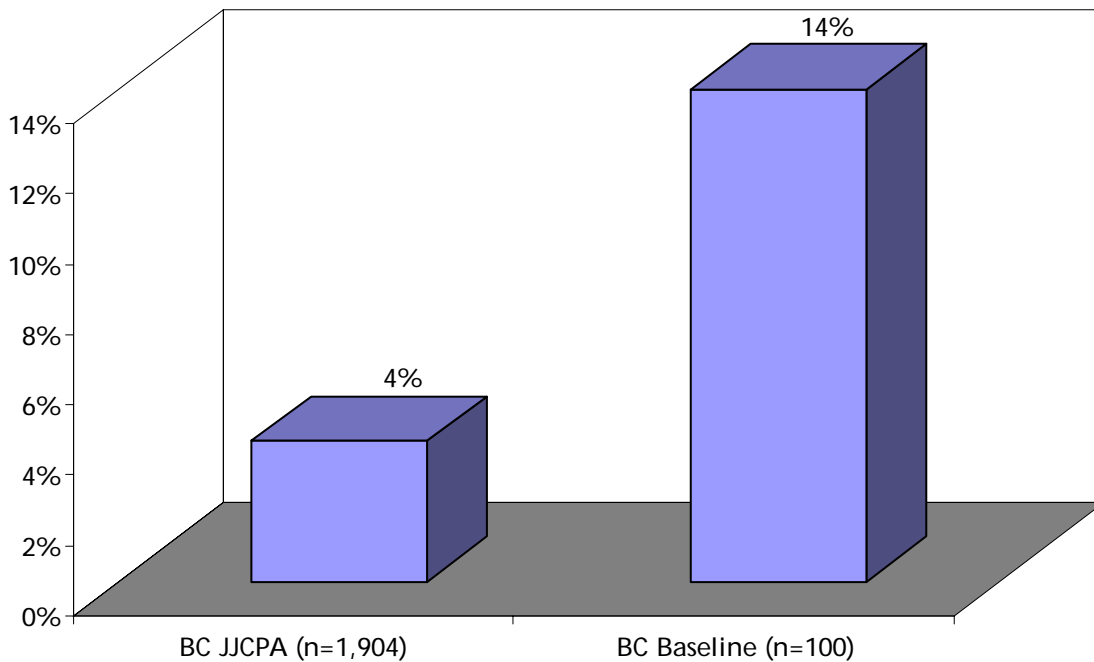


SOURCE: SANDAG; PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Incarceration Rate

The BC JJCPA sample also was less likely to receive an institutional commitment (for longer than 90 days) for a new offense committed during program participation. As Figure 6.7 shows, 4 percent of the JJCPA sample had a commitment compared to 14 percent of the BC baseline group.

Figure 6.7
BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
WITH INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT DURING PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004

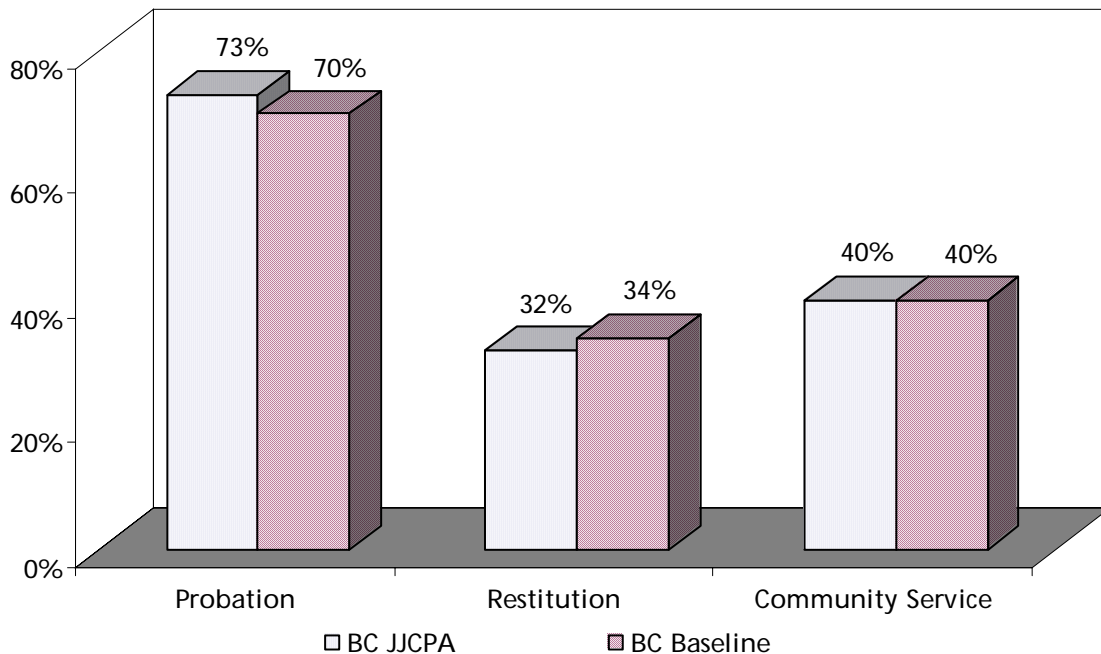


SOURCE: SANDAG; PCMS Records, July 2001 – June 2004.

Completion of Probation Obligations

As expected, there was little difference in the percent of BC JJCPA and baseline clients in terms of their completion of probation obligations. Figure 6.8 shows a slightly greater proportion of JJCPA clients complied with probation (73% versus 70%), while being slightly less likely to comply with restitution payment requirements (32% versus 34%). Both groups were equally likely to complete community service (40% each). It should be noted that youth have 30 days after being released from custody to begin making restitution payments. The nature of the program permits probation officers to use custody time as a graduated sanction, thus many youth may not have been out of custody for more than 30 days and not required to begin restitution payments.

Figure 6.8
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA SAMPLE AND BASELINE GROUP
COMPLETING PROBATION OBLIGATIONS AT THE END OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
December 2004



NOTES: One thousand nine hundred four (1,904) BC JJCPA cases were ordered to complete probation, 759 restitution, and 699 community service. One hundred (100) BC baseline cases were ordered to complete probation, 38 restitution, and 15 community service.

SOURCE: SANDAG; Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2001 – June 2004.

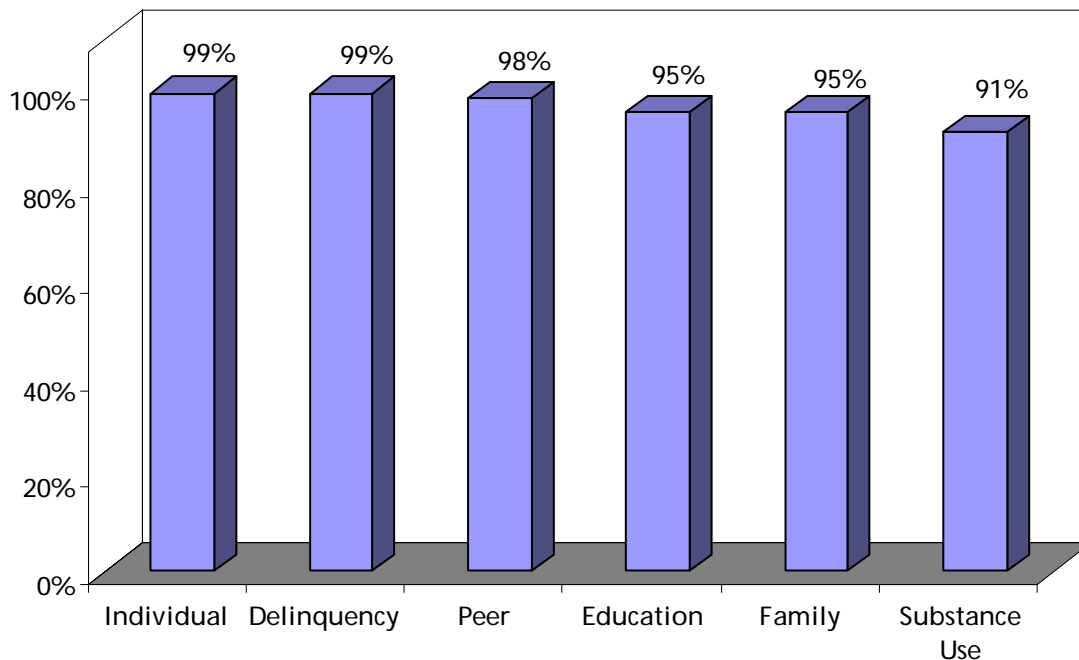
RISK AND RESILIENCY

Information regarding risk and protective factors also was collected for the BC JJCPA group through the administration of the SDRRC at program intake and exit. As previously noted, this instrument rates clients on 30 risk and 30 protective factors that are categorized into six domains. Intake SDRRC information was available for 2,073 BC JJCPA clients, and matched assessments for intake and exit were available for 1,208.

Risk and Resiliency Profile at Intake

Figure 6.9 presents the six domains of risk and the percent of clients with at least one factor in each domain rated as at risk or somewhat at risk at intake. For each, at least nine out of ten BC JJCPA clients were at risk. The individual and delinquency domains demonstrated the greatest percent of clients at risk, at 99 percent each. The next greatest risk domain at intake was in regard to peers, with 98 percent of clients at risk, followed closely by education (95%), family (95%), and substance use (91%).

Figure 6.9
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

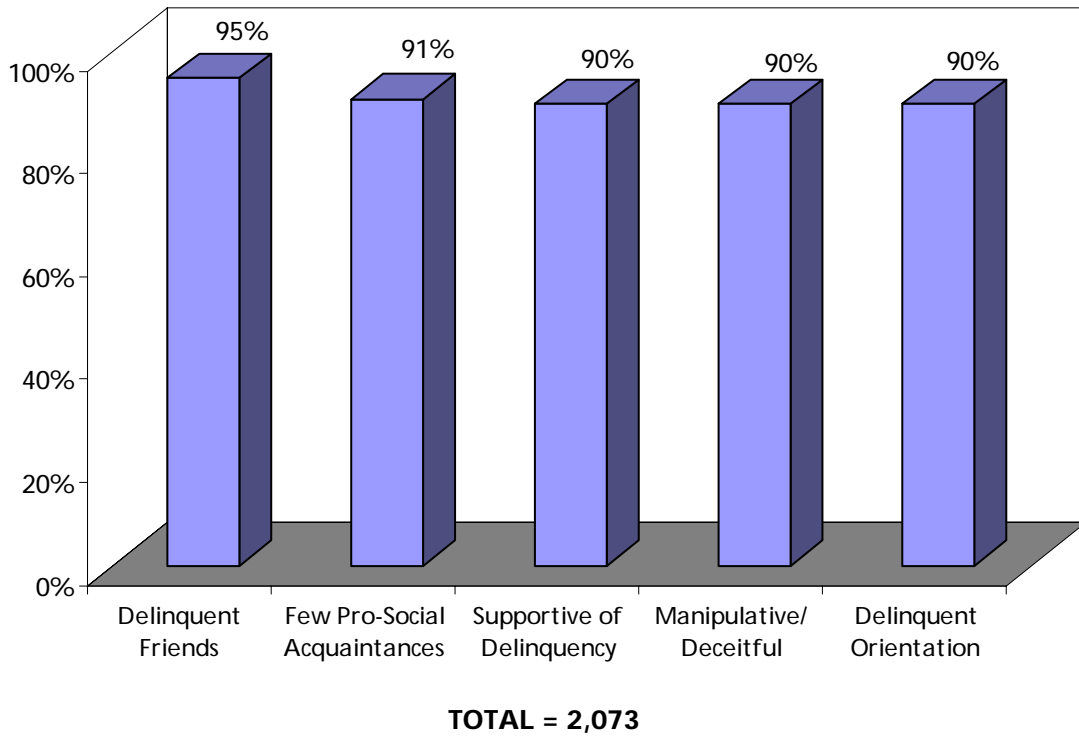


TOTAL = 2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

When looking at each of the 30 risk factors individually, BC JJCPA clients were most likely to be at risk because they had delinquent friends (95%). Nine out of ten clients were described as at risk because they had few pro-social acquaintances (91%), were supportive of delinquency (90%), were rated as being manipulative or deceitful (90%), and had a delinquent orientation (90%) (Figure 6.10).

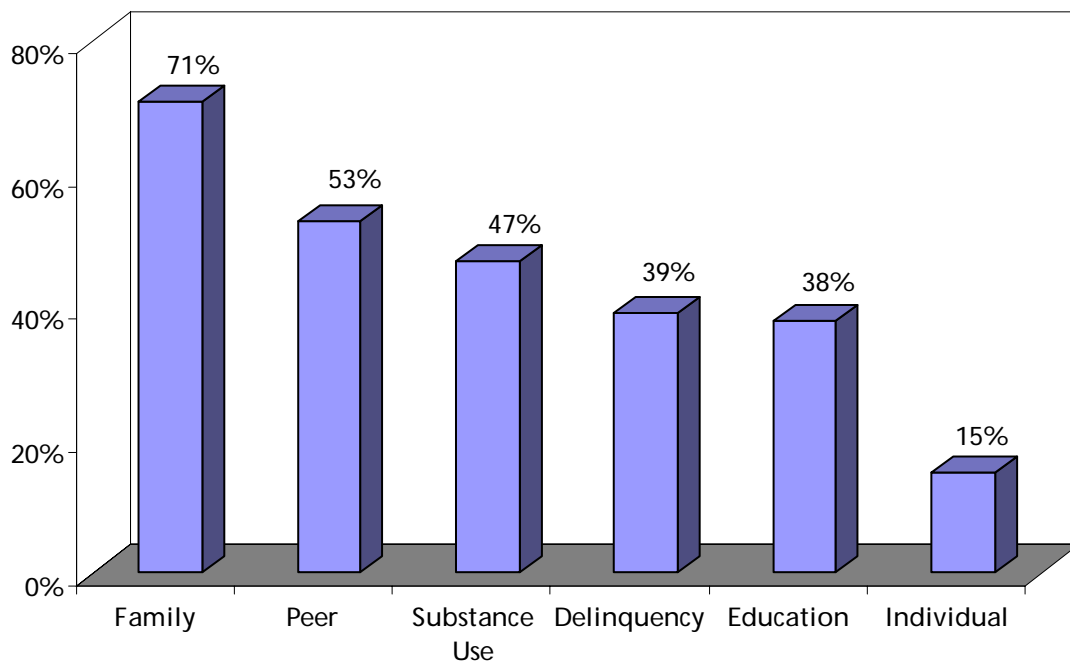
Figure 6.10
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH MOST COMMON RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

At intake many of the BC JJCPA clients were assessed as possessing some of the protective factors thought to buffer against delinquency, although the percent of clients with protective factors in each domain was less than the percent of clients rated at risk. Figure 6.11 displays the percent of clients in each domain with at least one protective factor. Family-related protective factors, such as the ability to communicate with family members and having family support and unconditional regard, were indicated most often (71%) among clients. In addition, 53 percent of clients were assessed as having positive factors related to their peers and almost one-half (47%) had protective factors in terms of substance use. Over one-third of the clients had at least one positive factor in the domains of delinquency and education (39% and 38%, respectively), and 15 percent had at least one individual protective factor, such as self-efficacy and the ability to plan and problem solve.

Figure 6.11
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

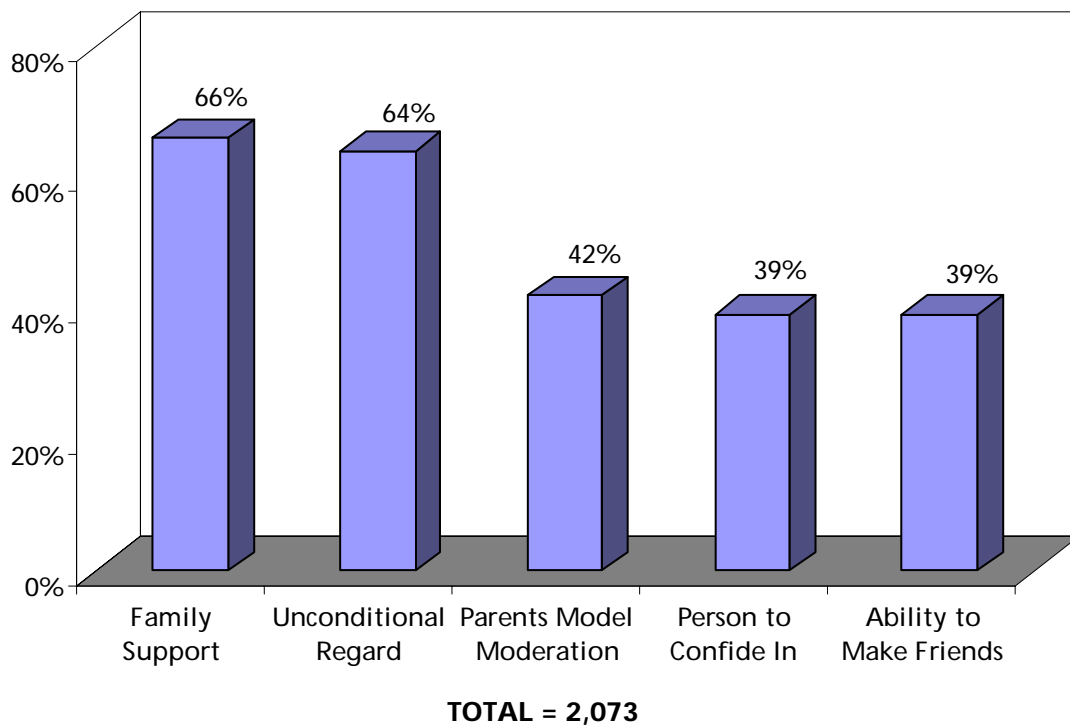


TOTAL = 2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Of the 30 protective factors, the two shared by the greatest percentage of juveniles were in the family domain. At least two-thirds of the BC JJCPA clients were rated as having family support (66%) and unconditional regard from a parent (64%). In terms of protective factors against substance abuse, 42 percent of clients' parents were rated as modeling moderation. Having a person to confide in and the ability to make friends also were among the most common protective factors (39% for each) (Figure 6.12).

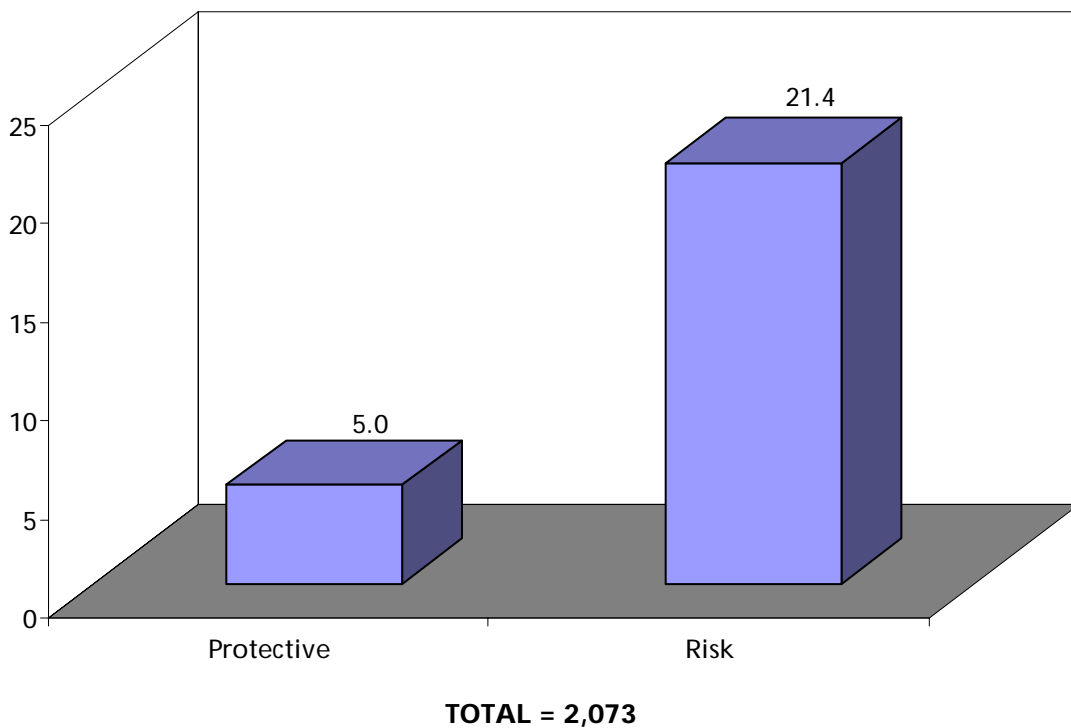
Figure 6.12
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS WITH
MOST COMMON PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

The typical risk and resiliency profile of BC JJCPA clients upon program entry is illustrated in Figure 6.13, which depicts clients' average total number of protective and risk factors, each out of 30. Clients were rated as having an average of 5.0 protective factors and 21.4 risk factors at intake. This high ratio of risk factors to protective factors for the BC clients at intake is due to the criteria for participant selection, which are aimed toward juveniles exhibiting serious offending and frequently recurring delinquent activity in the community, as opposed to clients in JJCPA prevention programs where the target population has had little or no previous contact with the juvenile justice system.

Figure 6.13
BC JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004

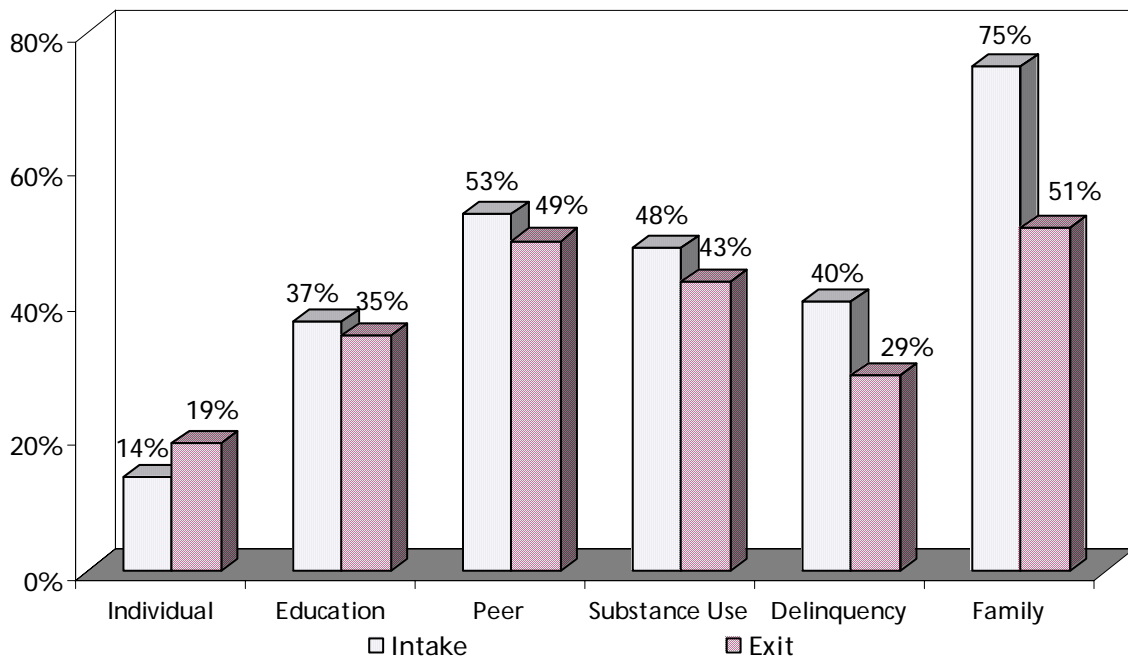


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Change in Risk and Resiliency

The following five figures present data for BC JJCPA clients who completed both intake and exit SDRRCs. In a comparison of the percent of clients with protective factors over time, an increase in protective factors at program exit was demonstrated in only one of the six domains. The greatest degree of positive change between intake and exit was in the individual domain, with 14 percent of clients possessing protective factors at intake compare to 19% at exit (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 181 positive differences, $p < .001$) (Figure 6.14). There was a decrease in the percent of youth with protective factors in the other five domains of education, peer, substance use, delinquency, and family. These decreases may have been a result of the probation officer knowing the family better and thus the family is more willing to provide personal information about the family. In addition, county-wide training in administering the SDRRC may have resulted in changes in risk and protective factor ratings as probation officers revisited the definitions for each factor. Overall, protective factors may be low because many of these youth have few pro-social skills thus they rely on antisocial behaviors, such as dishonesty, being manipulative or deceitful, and being impulsive in order to make their way through life.

Figure 6.14
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

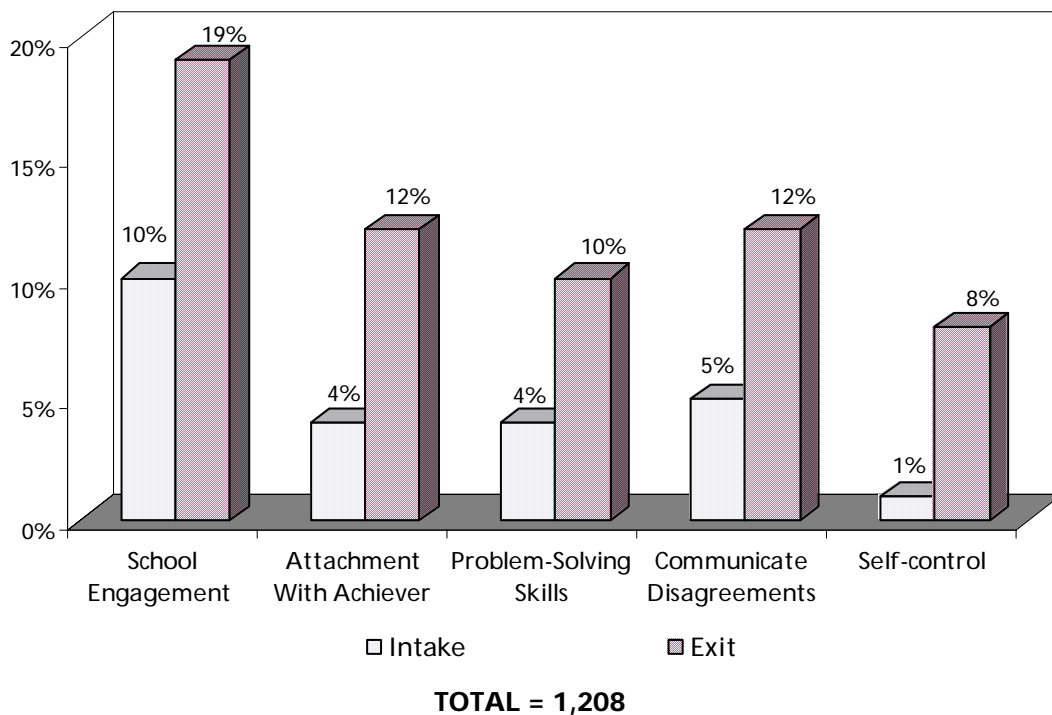


TOTAL = 1,208

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Breaking Cycles clients were more likely to exhibit 21 of the 30 protective factors when the assessment instrument was re-administered at program exit (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 32 to 245 positive differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). Figure 6.15 illustrates the protective factors with the greatest degree of change between intake and exit. The top two protective factors with the greatest positive change were in the education domain. These included school engagement (10% to 19%) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 188 positive differences, $p < .001$) and having an attachment with an academic achiever (4% to 12%) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 135 positive differences, $p < .001$). In addition, the percent of clients with problem-solving skills increased from 4 percent to 10 percent (individual domain) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 112 positive differences, $p < .001$), and those rated as being able to communicate disagreements increased from 5 percent to 12 percent (peer domain) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 129 positive differences, $p < .001$). There was also significant change in the percent of youth who were rated as having self-control (1% at intake compared to 8% at exit) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 82 positive differences, $p < .001$).

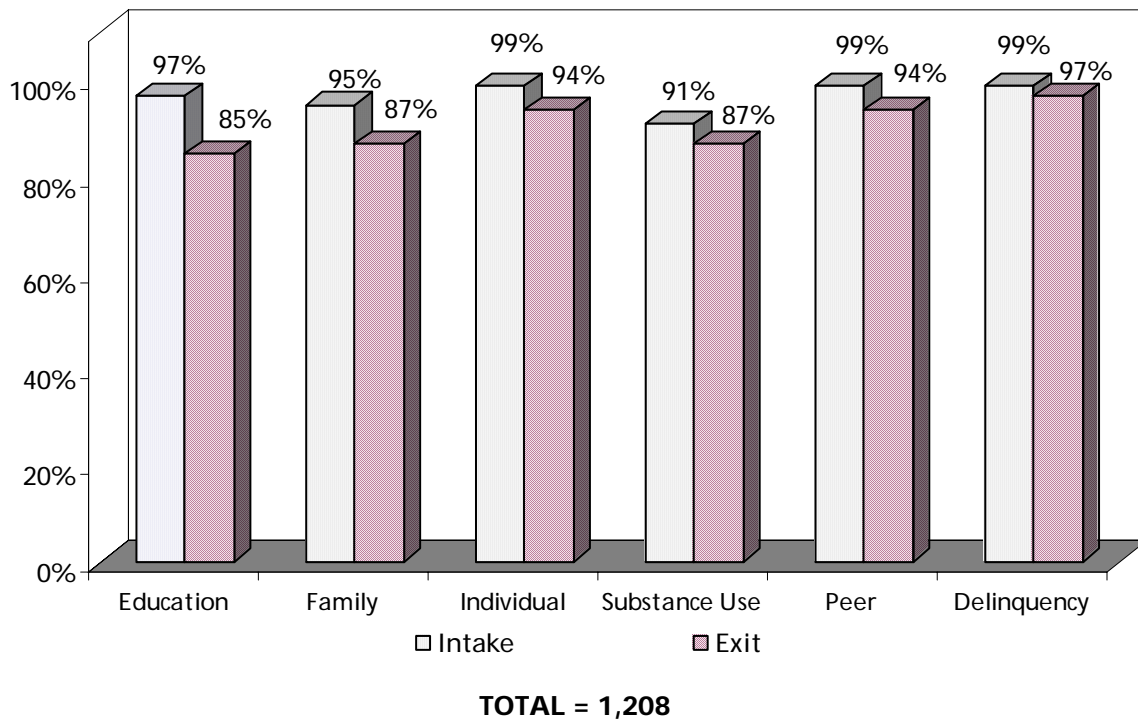
Figure 6.15
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

In regard to the six risk domains at intake compared to exit, all demonstrated a significant decrease in percent of clients at risk as depicted in Figure 6.16. The greatest degree of change was found in the education domain, with 97 percent of BC JJCPA clients at risk at intake but only 85 percent at risk upon program exit (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 31 negative differences, $p < .001$). Other decreases in risk were in the areas of family (95% versus 87%) (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 128 negative differences, $p < .001$), individual (99% versus 94%) (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 65 negative differences, $p < .001$), substance use (91% versus 87%) (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 101 negative differences, $p < .001$), peer (99% versus 94%) (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 63 negative differences, $p < .001$), and delinquency (99% versus 97%) (Sign Test, n = 1,208, 31 negative differences, $p < .001$).

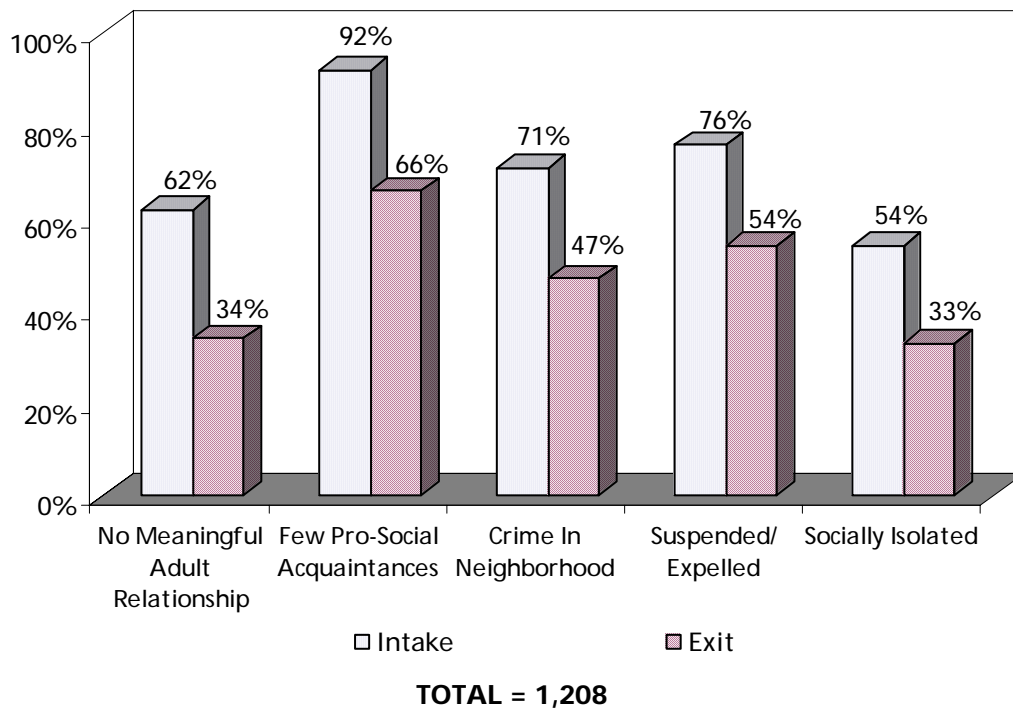
Figure 6.16
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS
WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

At program exit, clients were rated as less at risk on at least 28 of the 30 risk factors (Sign Tests, $n = 1,208$, 77 to 410 negative differences, $p < .001$ to $.05$). Figure 6.17 illustrates the specific risk factors (across five of the six domains) with the greatest positive change over time. Three of the five risk factors with the greatest positive change were in the peer domain. At intake, 62 percent of BC JJCPA clients were at risk for having no meaningful relations with an adult, decreasing to 34 percent at exit (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 441 negative differences, $p < .001$). Likewise, a smaller percent were described as having few pro-social acquaintances at exit (92% to 66%) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 356 negative differences, $p < .001$) and the percent described as socially isolated decreased from 54 percent at intake to 33 percent at exit (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 379 negative differences, $p < .001$). Fewer individuals were also rated as living in a neighborhood with a lot of crime (71% to 47%) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 410 negative differences, $p < .001$) and being suspended or expelled from school (76% to 54%) (Sign Test, $n = 1,208$, 365 negative differences, $p < .001$).

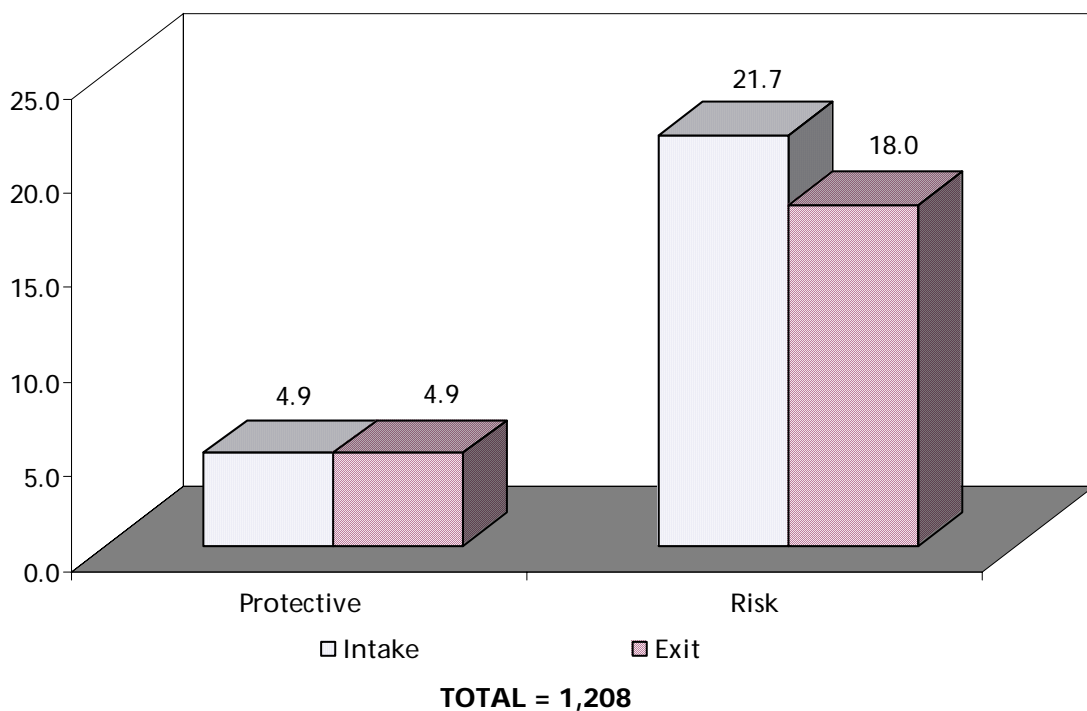
Figure 6.17
PERCENT OF BC JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS
SHOWING THE GREATEST CHANGE BETWEEN INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Figure 6.18 shows that after program participation, BC JJCPA clients' total number of protective factors remained the same as at intake (4.9). However, the total risk factors significantly decreased from 21.7 to 18.0 ($t(1,207) = 19.622, p < .001$). While there was no change in protective factors, this could be due to the staff changes as discussed earlier in this report. Changes in staff resulted in uncovered caseloads, which could mean that the officer who completed the intake assessment was a different officer than the one who completed the exit assessment.

Figure 6.18
BC JJCPA CLIENT AVERAGE PROTECTIVE
AND RISK SCORES AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

SUMMARY

Breaking Cycles is a graduated sanctions program for youth ages 12 to 18 years that provides a seamless continuum of services and the authority to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court, providing there is no new arrest. Between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2004, 3,036 juveniles began or continued serving a previous Breaking Cycles commitment. Of these, 1,904 had exited and were compared to a baseline group composed of 100 prior program participants. Evaluation results showed that the JJCPA sample was less likely to have an arrest, probation referral, sustained petition, or institutional commitment during program participation. Analysis of the intake and exit SDRRCs showed that results were variable, with the average protective score remaining the same at intake and exit and the average risk score decreasing at exit.

CHAPTER 7
RISK AND RESILIENCY
OF JJCPA PARTICIPANTS

CHAPTER 7

RISK AND RESILIENCY OF JJCPA PARTICIPANTS

INTRODUCTION

During the 1990s, the San Diego County Probation Department, as part of its Comprehensive Strategy, began utilizing a strength-based assessment instrument called the San Diego Regional Resiliency Check-up (SDRRC). As previously described in this report, the SDRRC provides assessment information to families and multi-disciplinary team members regarding what risk and protective factors a youth possesses. This assessment was administered in all of the JJCPA programs, which represented prevention (Community Assessment and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success Teams, or CA/WINGS Teams), supervision (Truancy Supervision Program or TSP) and treatment (Repeat Offender Prevention Program, or ROPP, Drug Court/Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse Program or DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles).

The first part of this chapter compares youth across these five programs in terms of what risk and protective factors were most common at intake. In addition, because the SDRRC instrument was administered again at exit, analyses that examine where the greatest positive change occurred and how similar or different these were across programs also are presented.

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

The SDRRC includes 30 risk and 30 protective factors which comprise six dimensions: family, peer, individual, education, delinquency, and substance use. Each factor can be rated as "yes," "somewhat," or "no." For the analyses presented here, a client was rated as having a risk factor if "yes" or "somewhat" was coded because there was still room for improvement. Similarly, s/he was categorized as having a protective factor only if "yes" was coded. For the intake/exit analyses, data are presented only when an assessment had been completed for that individual at both points in time.

When reviewing these results, it is important to note that, even though the staff from the five programs who administered this standardized instrument received similar training and direction, variation in their backgrounds or differences in who administered the instrument could be related to variation in the results. For example, staff from community-based organizations administered the assessment to Community Assessment Teams clients, while probation officers administered it to ROPP clients. In addition, some staff did not finalize the SDRRC until the client was engaged for over a month, so they may have had more information than other programs when the instrument was administered immediately at intake.

When reviewing these data, please note that sample sizes vary as a function of how many clients were served by the program, as well as how recently the assessment was implemented by the program. That is, SDRRC data are presented for one year for CA/WINGS and TSP clients, two years for ROPP, and three years for DC/PMSA and Breaking Cycles.

RISK AND RESILIENCY AT INTAKE

Risk Domains and Factors

Table 7.1 presents the percent of clients in each of the five JJCPA programs that had at least one of the five risk factors in each of the six domains. The general trend for the risk factors shows that treatment programs (ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles) served youth with more risk factors than prevention (CA/WINGS) and supervision (TSP) programs. For example, in the individual domain ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles have a higher percent of youth who are at risk in this domain compared to CA/WINGS and TSP.

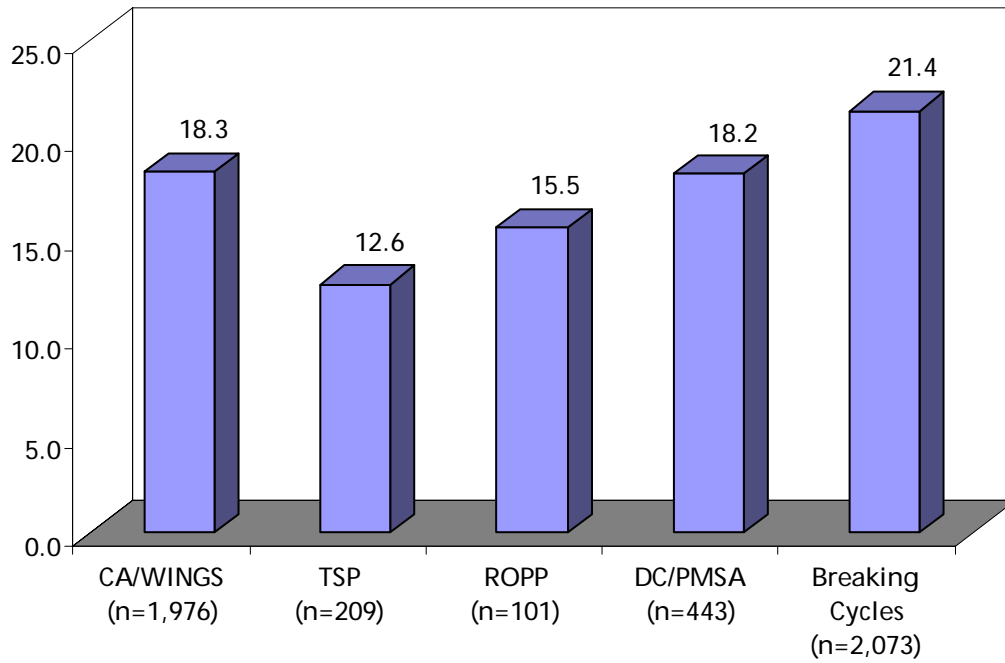
Table 7.1
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE BY PROGRAM
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Family	90%	84%	88%	88%	95%
Peer	89%	82%	93%	94%	98%
Individual	91%	78%	95%	94%	99%
Education	89%	100%	92%	90%	95%
Delinquency	84%	75%	97%	97%	99%
Substance Use	66%	37%	56%	89%	91%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

In addition, the average number of risk factors for youth in each of the five programs varied. As Figure 7.1 shows, TSP clients had the lowest average risk factor score, with a mean of 12.6 compared, to Breaking Cycles with the highest average of 21.4 out of 30 at intake.

Figure 7.1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE BY PROGRAM
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Family Risk Factors

The five family domain risk factors on which youth are rated include having a poor relationship with one's parents, parental supervision deficiencies, having a chaotic family, parental criminality or substance abuse, and runaway behavior. As Table 7.2 shows, family risk was most likely to be associated with parental supervision deficiencies for four of the five programs. CA/WINGS Teams' clients, the exception, were most likely to be at risk because of having a poor relationship with their parents.

Table 7.2
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH FAMILY RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Poor Relations With Parents	68%	60%	59%	63%	75%
Parental Supervision Deficiencies	67%	69%	78%	73%	81%
Chaotic Family	67%	66%	56%	64%	63%
Parental Criminality or Substance Abuse	54%	19%	29%	32%	45%
Runaway	54%	7%	23%	25%	51%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Peer Risk Factors

The most common risk factor in the peer domain for clients in four of the five JJCPA programs was having delinquent friends (66% to 95% of clients), with the exception of CA/WINGS Teams' clients who were most at risk due to being socially isolated and having few pro-social acquaintances (68% each) (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PEER RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Socially Isolated	68%	36%	34%	34%	51%
Very Few Pro-social Acquaintances	68%	61%	68%	73%	91%
Gang Affiliation or Association	57%	23%	49%	43%	54%
Delinquent Friends	61%	66%	85%	89%	95%
No Meaningful Relationship With Adult	65%	31%	23%	38%	59%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Individual Risk Factors

The individual domain showed the greatest variation across programs in terms of which of the five factors was most likely to be associated with risk. As Table 7.4 shows, CA/WINGS Teams' clients were most likely to be at risk due to having no pro-social interests (70%). The greatest percent of clients with an individual risk factor for TSP was in terms of being manipulative or deceitful (60%). In comparison, ROPP clients were most likely to be described as being sensation-seekers (72%). The greatest proportion of DC/PMSA and Breaking Cycles clients displayed behavior that was supportive of delinquency (80% and 90%, respectively). In addition, Breaking Cycles clients, similar to TSP, also were likely to be characterized as manipulative or deceitful (90%).

Table 7.4
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
No Pro-social Interests	70%	38%	42%	57%	68%
Supportive of Delinquency	67%	56%	62%	80%	90%
Anger Management	61%	56%	61%	64%	81%
Sensation Seeking	63%	44%	72%	73%	84%
Manipulative or Deceitful	68%	60%	71%	75%	90%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Education Risk Factors

In the education domain, the factor most often associated with risk across four of the five programs was having poor academic achievement (65% to 85% of participants) (Table 7.5). In addition, TSP and Breaking Cycles clients were likely to have a pattern of truancy in the past year (98% and 85%, respectively).

Table 7.5
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH EDUCATION RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Poor Academic Achievement	65%	90%	82%	81%	85%
Pattern of Truancy Past Year	58%	98%	73%	73%	85%
Pattern of Suspension or Expulsion	57%	44%	60%	56%	74%
Disruptive in Classroom or School	61%	37%	65%	49%	61%
Presently Not in Program	56%	16%	20%	24%	42%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Delinquency Risk Factors

The factor associated with the greatest risk in the delinquency domain was the same for three programs: having a delinquent orientation (64% of CA/WINGS, 81% of DC/PMSA, and 90% of Breaking Cycles clients). In comparison, TSP and ROPP clients were more likely to be at risk in terms of living in a neighborhood with frequent crime (57% and 72%, respectively) (Table 7.6). For ROPP, a greater percent of youth who lived in neighborhoods with a lot of crime was expected since the program targeted specific communities where risk of delinquency was high.

Table 7.6
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH DELINQUENCY RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Prior Arrests	55%	20%	43%	78%	85%
Lots of Crime in Neighborhood	63%	57%	72%	60%	70%
Offenses Committed Under the Influence	54%	3%	9%	49%	49%
Assaultive or Fighting Behavior	60%	28%	54%	52%	70%
Delinquent Orientation	64%	56%	67%	81%	90%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Substance Use Risk Factors

As Table 7.7 shows, JJCPA clients across all programs were likely to be at risk on the substance use domain due to their use of drugs (55% of CA/WINGS, 31% of TSP, 50% of ROPP, 86% of DC/PMSA, and 87% of Breaking Cycles clients). Fifty-eight percent (58%) of CA/WINGS Teams' clients were most at risk in terms of a pattern of alcohol use.

Table 7.7
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Pattern of Alcohol Use	58%	23%	39%	65%	72%
Drug Use	55%	31%	50%	86%	87%
Uses Substances Frequently	56%	18%	36%	69%	73%
Use Interferes With Daily Functioning	56%	17%	31%	60%	65%
Use Before Age of 13	53%	23%	37%	53%	58%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Protective Domains and Factors

Table 7.8 presents the percent of clients in each of the five JJCPA programs that had at least one of the five protective factors on each of the six domains. There was some consistency in terms of which domains were most likely to have protective factors. With one exception (CA/WINGS), the two most common protective domains for clients in each of the five programs were family and peer. Additionally, 69 percent of ROPP and CA/WINGS clients had at least one protective factor in the substance use domain.

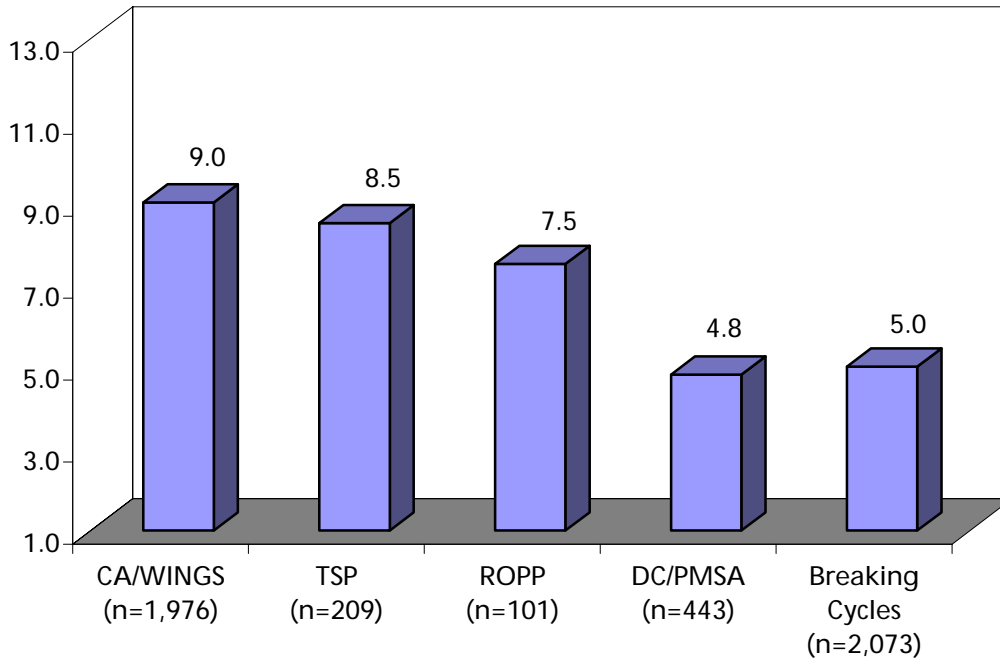
Table 7.8
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Family	62%	69%	78%	48%	71%
Peer	64%	82%	69%	49%	53%
Individual	52%	39%	28%	20%	15%
Education	53%	68%	56%	40%	38%
Delinquency	68%	45%	48%	33%	39%
Substance Use	69%	54%	69%	40%	47%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Illustrated by Figure 7.2, clients in the supervision and graduated sanctions programs had the lowest average protective factors at intake. Protective factors ranged from 4.8 to 9.0 for the five JJCPA programs.

Figure 7.2
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE BY PROGRAM
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Family Protective Factors

The most common protective factor in the family domain, shared by youth in four out of five programs, was having unconditional regard from a parent (34% CA/WINGS clients to 72% ROPP clients) (Table 7.9). One of the least common family protective factors for four of the programs was making constructive use of one's time at home, ranging from 20 percent of ROPP to 7 percent of both DC/PMSA and Breaking Cycles clients.

Table 7.9
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH FAMILY PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Communicates With Family	25%	20%	26%	15%	14%
Constructive Use of Time at Home	29%	15%	20%	7%	7%
Family Activities	28%	25%	20%	13%	16%
Family Support	28%	52%	65%	37%	66%
Unconditional Regard From Parent	34%	66%	72%	43%	64%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Peer Protective Factors

As Table 7.10 shows, one of the most common protective factors for all five of the programs was having at least one person to confide in (range, 38% of CA/WINGS Teams' clients to 77% of TSP clients). Also, Breaking Cycles clients were most likely to be described as having the ability to make friends (39%). Less than one in five clients in the treatment programs (Breaking Cycles, Drug Court, and ROPP) were described as having positive peer relations (range, 3% to 4%).

Table 7.10
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH PEER PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Positive Peer Relations	27%	15%	4%	4%	3%
At Least One Person to Confide In	38%	77%	58%	40%	39%
Values Fairness	24%	42%	26%	14%	12%
Ability to Make Friends	29%	53%	44%	34%	39%
Ability to Communicate Disagreements	30%	39%	14%	14%	7%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Individual Protective Factors

The most common individual protective factor for three of the programs at intake was valuing honesty and integrity (28% of TSP clients, 12% of DC/PMSA clients, and 9% of Breaking Cycles clients). Fewer clients in the treatment program had protective factors in this domain. Overall, Breaking Cycles clients had the fewest protective factors in this domain, with less than one in ten being described as valuing honesty and integrity (9%), showing self-efficacy in pro-social roles (5%), planning, organizing, and completing tasks (5%), having problem-solving skills (4%), or having self control (3%). Overall, the percent of youth with protective factors at intake were lowest in the individual domain. This speaks to the type of youth involved in treatment programs, of whom many are typically at medium-to-high risk of re-offending. These youth often have unaddressed mental health needs, think impulsively, seek immediate gratification, and have been unsuccessful in a lower level intervention.

Table 7.11
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Values Honesty and Integrity	25%	28%	14%	12%	9%
Self-Control	29%	18%	6%	4%	3%
Self-Efficacy in Pro-social Roles	28%	24%	14%	9%	5%
Problem-Solving Skills	25%	15%	9%	7%	4%
Plans, Organizes, Completes Tasks	25%	10%	15%	7%	5%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Education Protective Factors

Being enrolled in a school climate that is caring and supportive was the most common education protective factor across four of the five JJCPA programs (range, 28% of Breaking Cycles clients to 65% of TSP clients) (Table 7.12). The least common education protective factor for each program except CA/WINGS was having attachment with an academic achiever. For CA/WINGS, the most common education protective factor was attachment with an academic achiever.

Table 7.12
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH EDUCATION PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
School Engagement and Bonds	29%	11%	18%	16%	11%
Attachment With Academic Achiever	31%	11%	14%	11%	6%
Positive Interactions With Teachers	27%	24%	17%	15%	13%
Educational Aspirations	26%	15%	25%	16%	18%
Caring/Supportive School Climate	28%	65%	50%	35%	28%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Delinquency Protective Factors

There was some variation between the programs regarding the most common delinquency protective factor (Table 7.13). TSP, ROPP, and Breaking Cycles clients were most likely to have pro-social adult relationships (29%, 37%, and 24%, respectively). CA/WINGS participants were most likely to be involved in a community organization (43%) and DC/PMSA clients had the most support in the community where they lived (21%). Few TSP, ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles clients were described as participating in extensive structured activities (3% to 8%), a faith community (5% to 16%), or a community organization (5% to 19%).

Table 7.13
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH DELINQUENCY PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Support and Reinforcement in Community	29%	22%	34%	21%	15%
Pro-Social Adult Relations	26%	29%	37%	19%	24%
Extensive Structured Activities	38%	8%	4%	6%	3%
Participates in Faith Community	38%	12%	10%	5%	16%
Involved in Community Organization	43%	19%	9%	7%	5%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Substance Use Protective Factors

As shown in Table 7.14, having parents who model healthy moderation was the most common substance use protective factor for all of the five JJCPA programs (range, 34% of DC/PMSA clients to 57% of ROPP clients). In contrast, being able to manage stress well was the protective factor rated least frequently for four of the five programs (range, 2% of Breaking Cycles clients to 18% of TSP clients). CA/WINGS clients were least likely to be described as having a positive self-concept (26%).

Table 7.14
PERCENT OF JJCPA CLIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE
December 2004

	CA/WINGS	TSP	ROPP	DC/PMSA	Breaking Cycles
Parents Model Healthy Moderation	36%	40%	57%	34%	42%
Effectively Manages Peer Pressure	28%	26%	15%	5%	5%
Free of Distressing Habits	37%	32%	27%	9%	8%
Manages Stress Well	32%	18%	8%	4%	2%
Positive Self-Concept	26%	23%	21%	12%	9%
TOTAL	1,976	209	101	443	2,073

SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

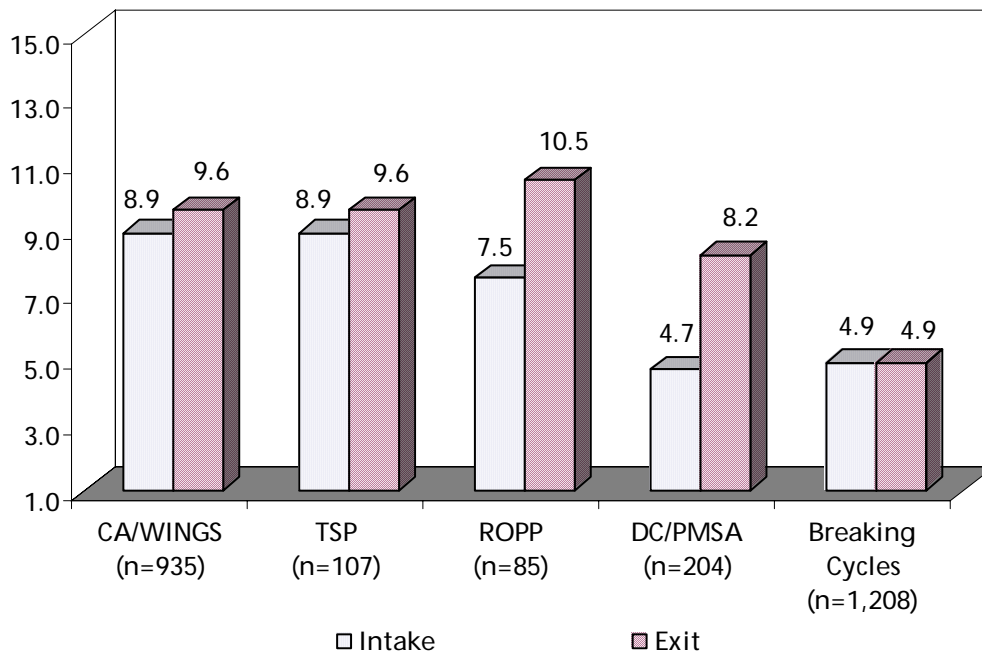
CHANGE IN RISK AND RESILIENCY

The following 14 figures present changes in protective and risk domains and factors that were documented by comparing the intake and exit assessment scores. When interpreting these statistics, it is important to note that a different pattern of results is possible when considering a particular domain and its composite factors. That is, the analysis for each domain only accounts for the percent of youth who had at least one factor in that domain, thus does not differentiate between youth who have one factor or have all six.

Protective Domains and Factors

The average number of protective factors for clients in four of the JJCPA programs increased from intake to exit (Figure 7.3). DC/PMSA clients showed the greatest increase, having an average of 4.7 protective factors at intake and 8.2 at exit. ROPP clients showed similarly impressive results, increasing from 7.5 to 10.5. Only Breaking Cycles remained the same from intake to exit, with an average of 4.9 protective factors.

Figure 7.3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

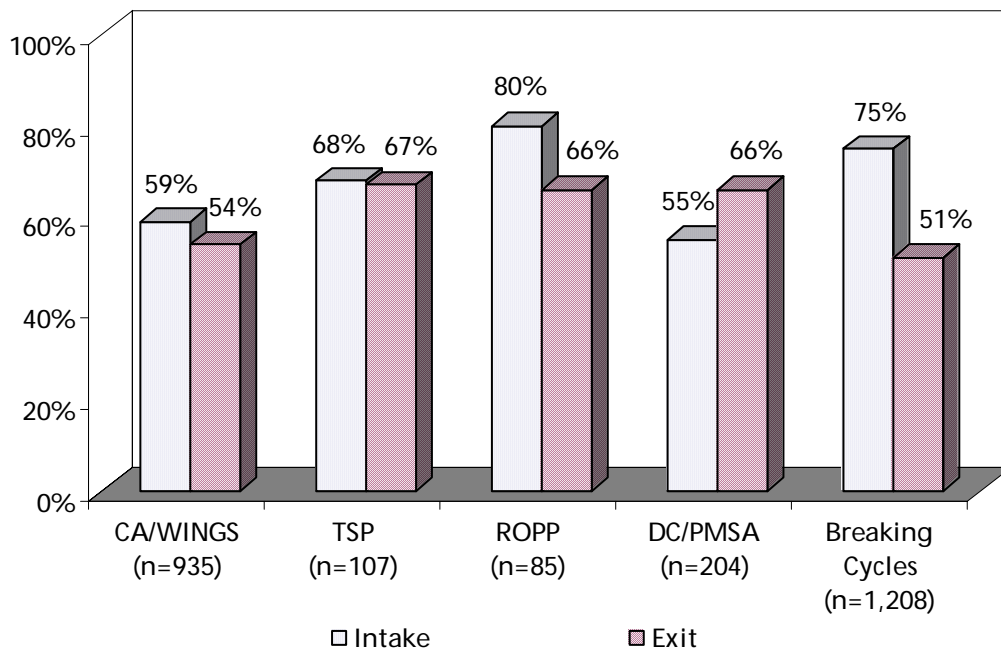


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Family Protective Domain

As noted earlier in the chapter, the family domain was one of the most common domains in which clients had a protective factor at program intake. After program participation, only DC/PMSA had a greater proportion of clients with at least one protective factor in this domain (11%). Breaking Cycles clients with a family protective factor decreased the most, from 75 percent to 51 percent. It is possible that more detailed information is known about the family at the time the youth exits the program resulting in a lower rating in the family protective domain.

Figure 7.4
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A FAMILY DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

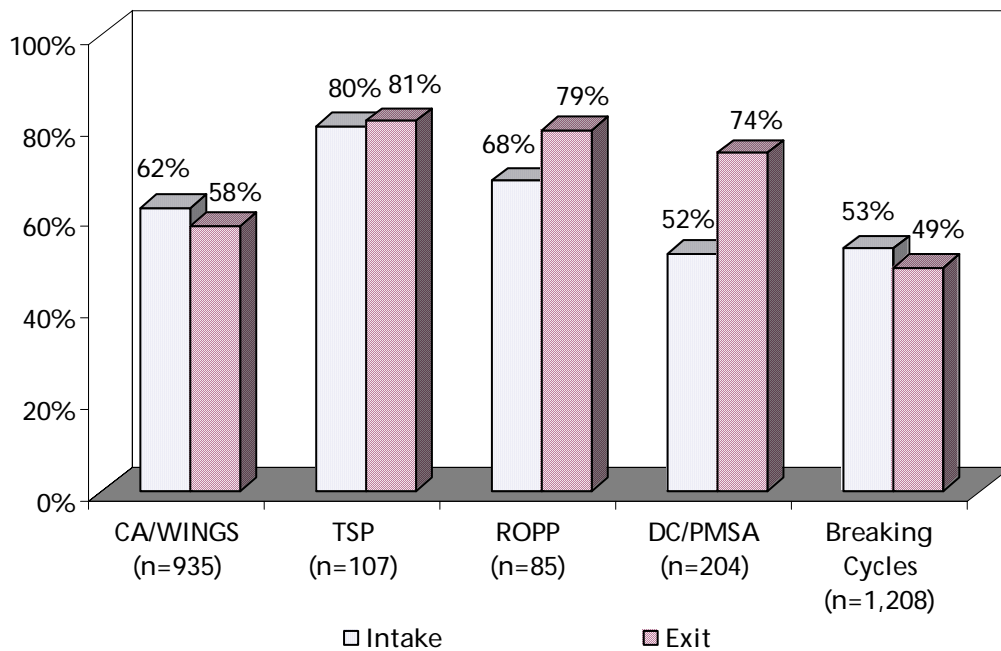


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Peer Protective Domain

As Figure 7.5 shows, DC/PMSA clients had the greatest change over time in terms of the peer domain, with 52 percent having at least one protective factor at intake, compared to 74 percent at exit. ROPP clients also had more protective factors at exit. The percent of clients with at least one peer protective factor increased slightly for TSP. Clients who had at least one protective factor in the peer domain decreased from 62 percent at intake to 58 percent at exit for CA/WINGS and 53 percent at intake to 49 percent at exit for Breaking Cycles, respectively.

Figure 7.5
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A PEER DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

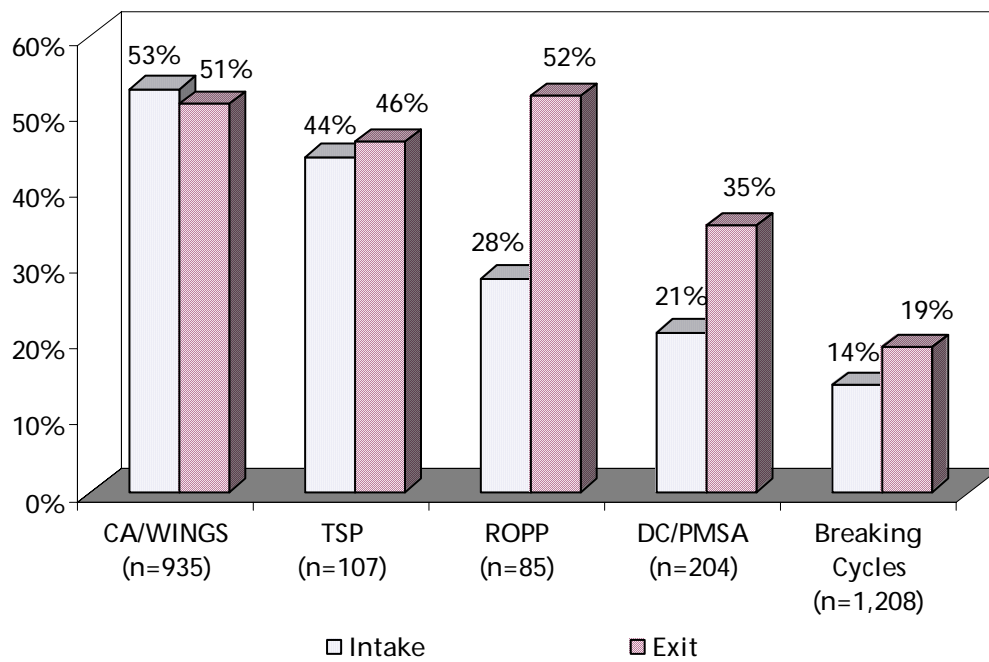


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Individual Protective Domain

The greatest positive change between intake and exit in terms of protective factors in the individual domain occurred for ROPP (28% versus 52%). An increase in this protective factor also occurred for DC/PMSA (21% versus 35%), and to a lesser degree for Breaking Cycles (14% versus 19%) and TSP (44% versus 46%) (Figure 7.6). CA/WINGS clients had a slight decrease in individual protective factors (53% versus 51%).

Figure 7.6
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH AN INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

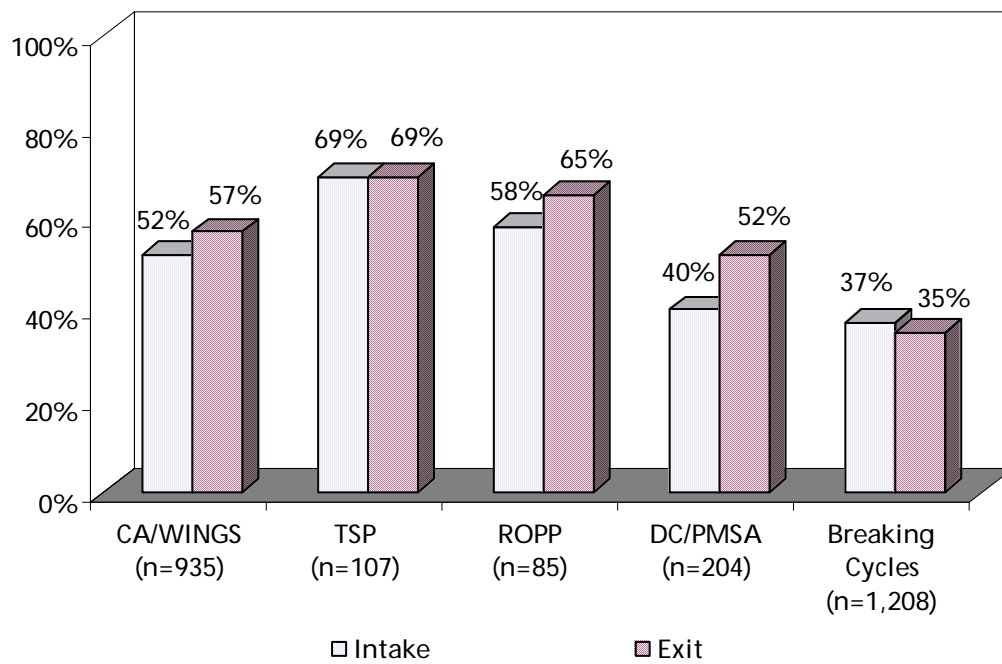


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Education Protective Domain

Three of the five JJCPA programs had changes in the percent of youth with education protective factors between intake and exit. The greatest change in the education protective factor was for DC/PMSA clients (increasing from 40% at intake to 52% at exit), followed by ROPP clients (from 58% to 65%) and CA/WINGS clients (from 52% to 57%). The percentages remained stable for TSP clients and decreased for Breaking Cycles clients from 37 percent to 35 percent.

Figure 7.7
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH AN EDUCATION DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

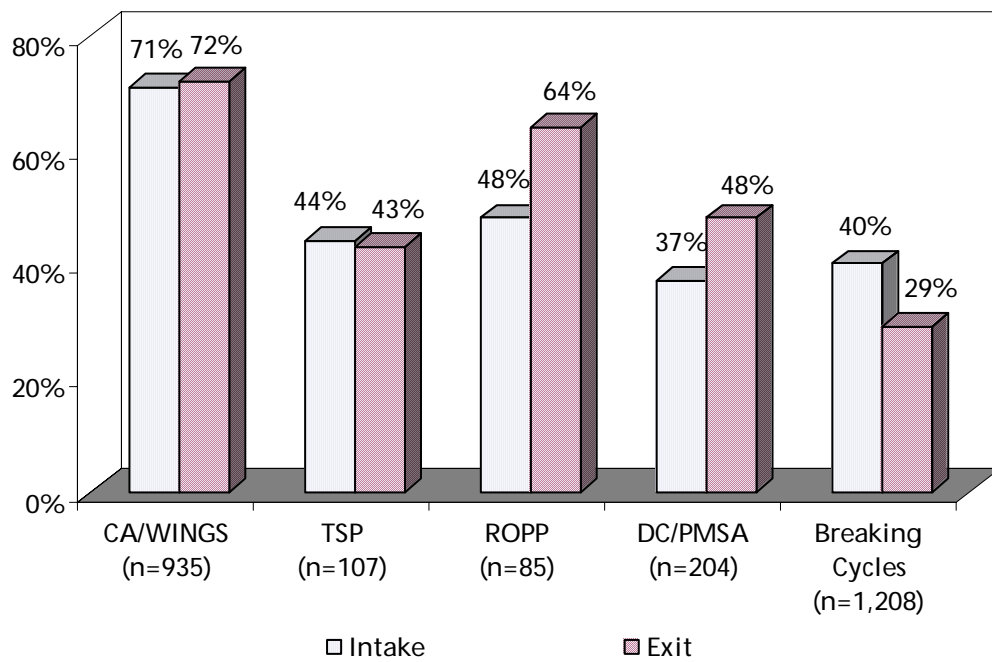


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Delinquency Protective Domain

Three of the five programs showed positive change in the delinquency protective domain (CA/WINGS, ROPP, and DC/PMSA). The greatest positive change occurred for ROPP clients, with 64 percent having at least one delinquency protective factor at exit compared to 48 percent at intake. Breaking Cycles had a decrease in this domain, changing from 40 percent at intake to 29 percent at exit and TSP had a slight decrease from 44 percent at intake to 43 percent at exit.

Figure 7.8
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A DELINQUENCY DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

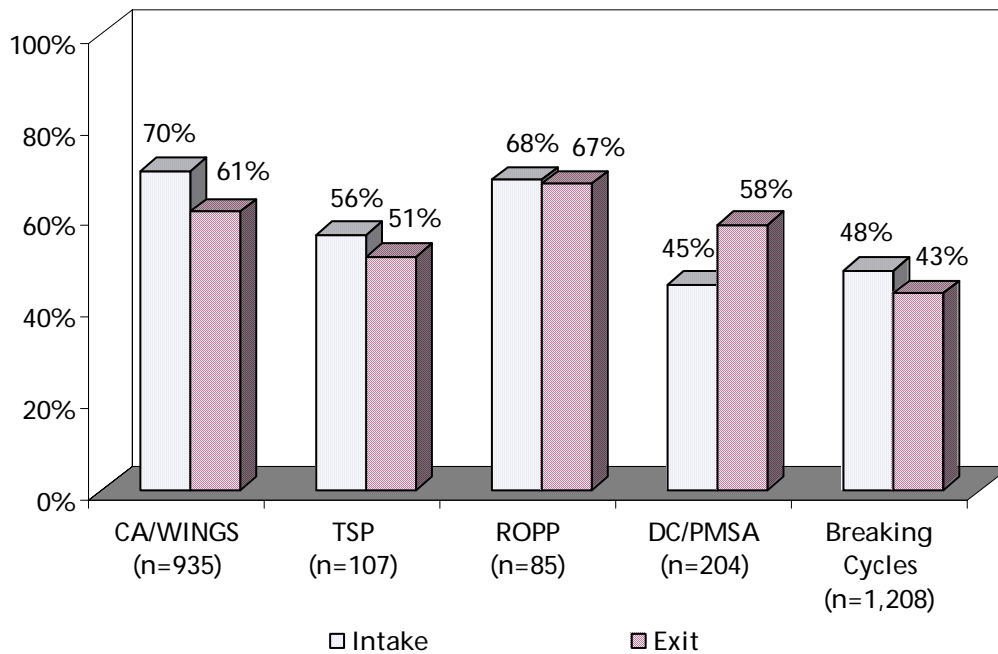


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Substance Use Protective Domain

Positive change in the percent of clients with a protective factor in the substance use domain was realized for only one of the five JJCPA programs, DC/PMSA (Figure 7.9). In comparison, the percent of clients in the other four programs with at least one protective factor declined (ranging from one and nine percent).

Figure 7.9
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTOR
AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

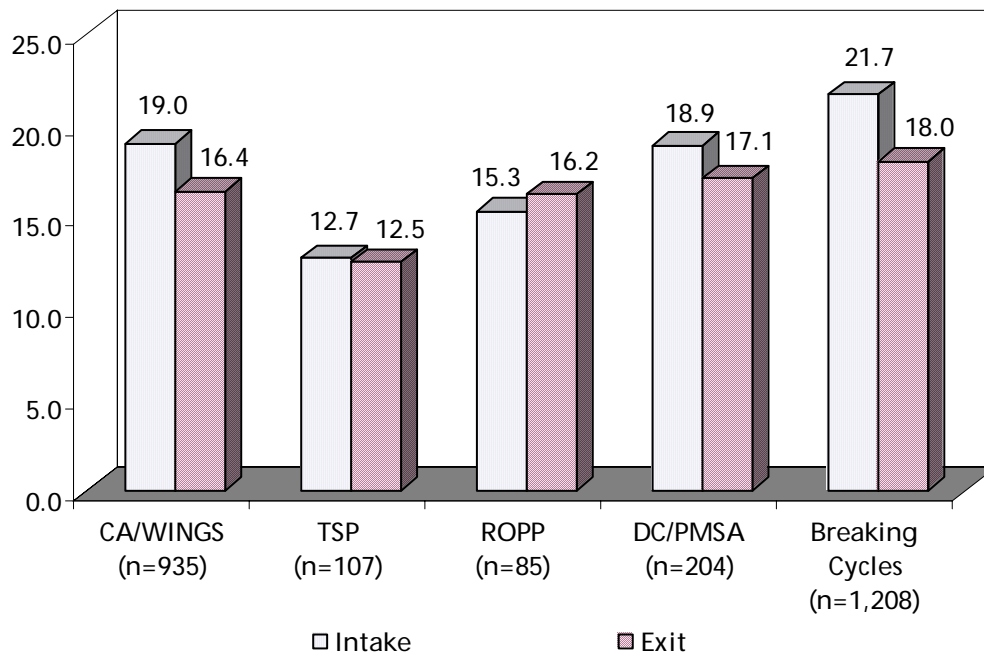


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Risk Domains and Factors

Clients in three of the five JJCPA programs had fewer risk factors at exit compared to at intake, as measured by the percent with at least one factor in each domain. As Figure 7.10 shows, Breaking Cycles showed the greatest positive change in risk factor scores over time, decreasing from an average of 21.7 to 18.0, followed by CA/WINGS (19.0 versus 16.4). There also was some decrease for DC/PMSA (18.9 to 17.1) and TSP (12.7 to 12.5). However, the average risk score increased for ROPP, from 15.3 at intake to 16.2 at exit.

Figure 7.10
AVERAGE NUMBER OF RISK FACTORS AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

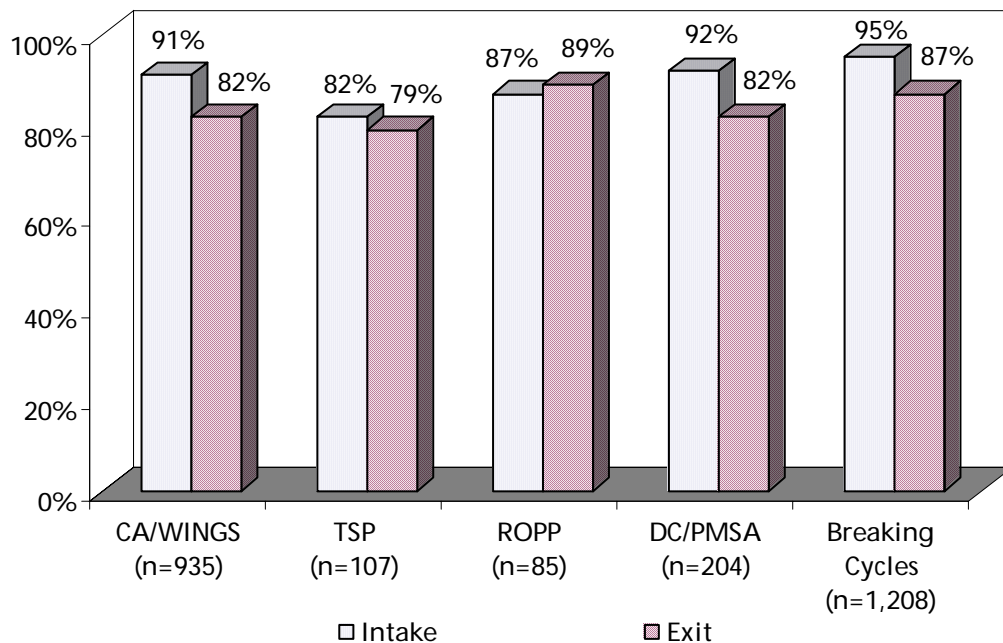


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Family Risk Domain

As Figure 7.11 shows, DC/PMSA (92% to 82%), CA/WINGS (91% to 82%), and Breaking Cycles (95% to 87%) were most successful in reducing the number of clients with a risk factor in this domain. TSP (82% to 79%) experienced a slight reduction, and ROPP (87% to 89%) experienced a slight increase in the family domain risk factors. It should be noted that one risk factor in this domain, "parental criminality and substance abuse", reflects the parents' behavior in the last five years. Therefore, youth are rated at risk in this domain at intake and exit if their parents had prior criminality or substance abuse.

Figure 7.11
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A FAMILY DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

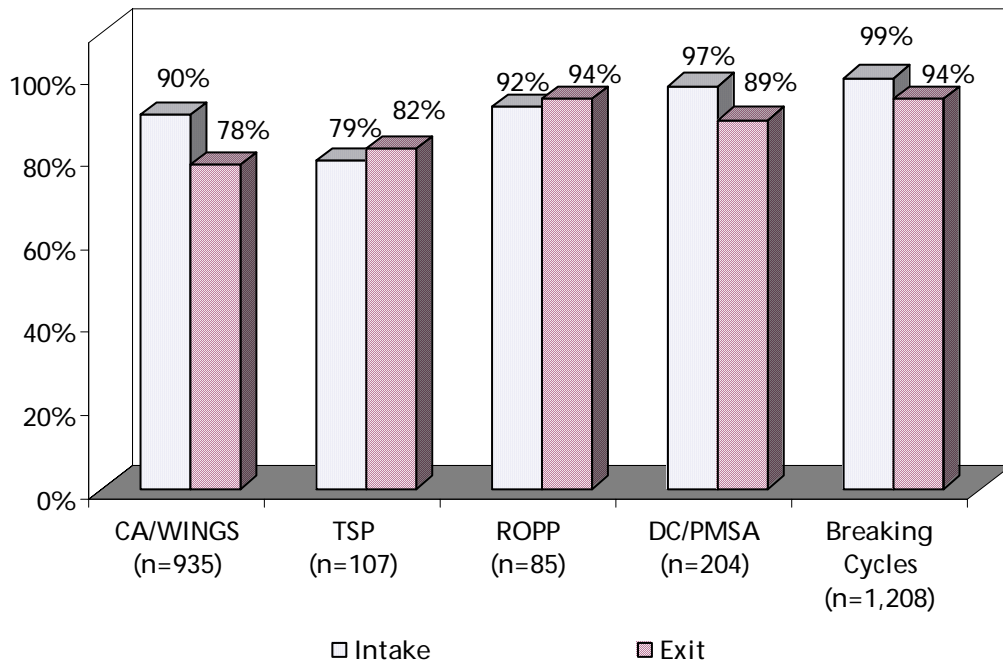


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Peer Risk Domain

The greatest decrease in risk in the peer domain was for CA/WINGS clients (90% to 78%). A decrease in peer risk also occurred for DC/PMSA and Breaking Cycles, while peer risk increased slightly for TSP and ROPP (Figure 7.12).

Figure 7.12
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A PEER DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

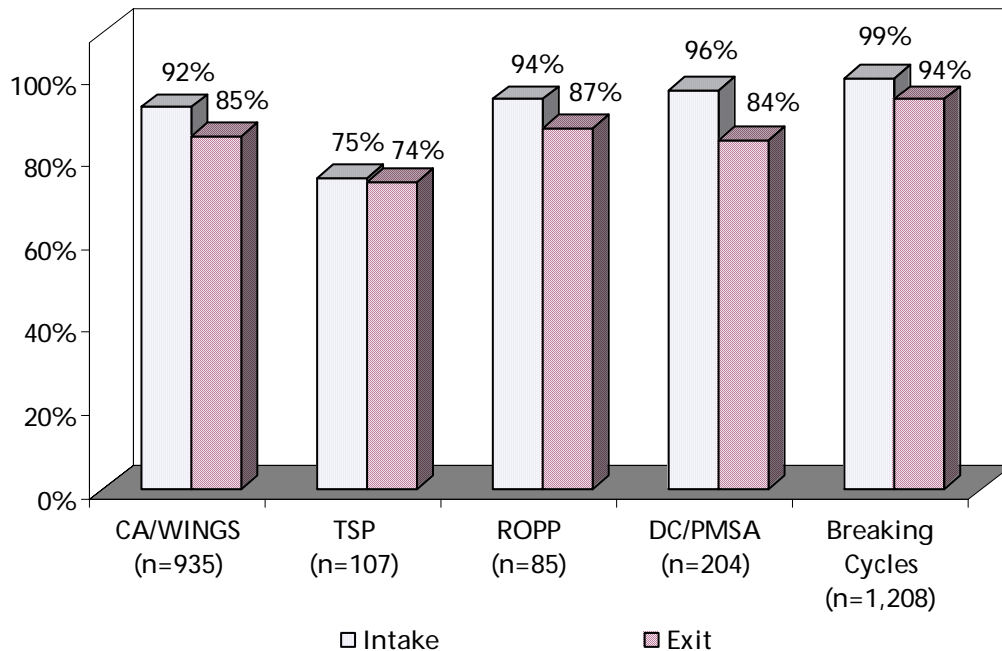


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Individual Risk Domain

As Figure 7.13 shows, for each of the JJCPA programs the percent of clients with fewer risk factors in the individual domain declined at exit, with the greatest decreases for DC/PMSA (96% to 84%), ROPP (94% to 87%), and CA/WINGS (92% to 85%). Greater change in individual risk domain was expected as the associated risk factors are rated based on behavior during the last six months, whereas delinquency, education, family, and substance abuse domains are based on behavior in varying time periods (ranging from one year up to the entire lifetime of the youth).

Figure 7.13
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH AN INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

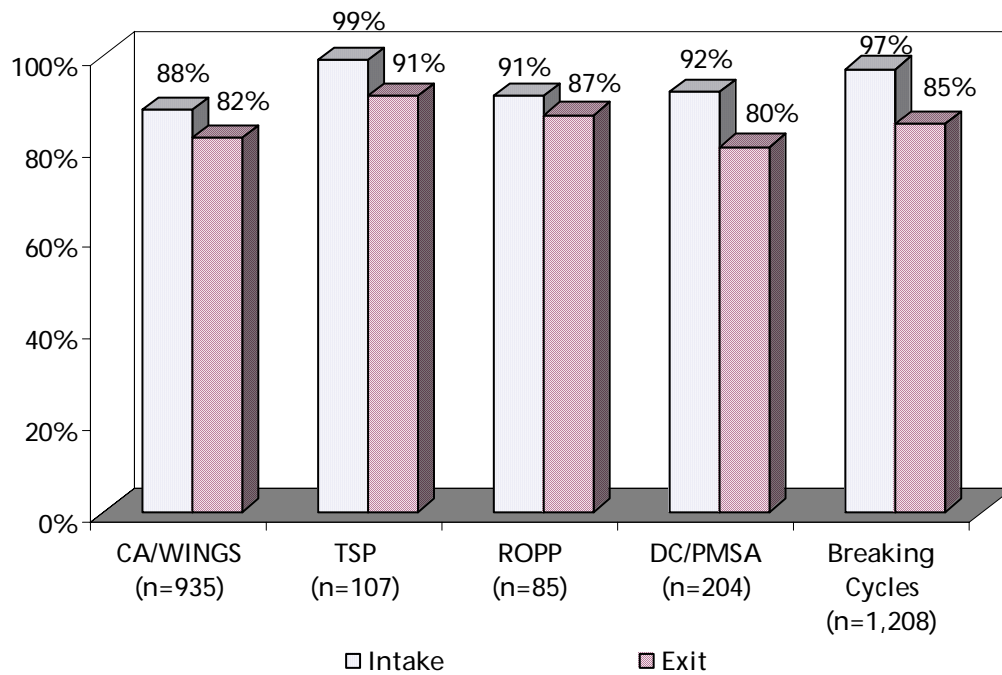


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Education Risk Domain

As Figure 7.14 depicts DC/PMSA and Breaking Cycles showed the greatest decrease of risk in the education domain (down 12 percent each) compared to the other programs. Positive changes for the other programs ranged from eight percent fewer TSP clients at risk to four percent fewer ROPP clients considered at risk. Two of the five risk factors in the education domain are based on ratings of behavior in the last year and one is based on the entire lifetime of the youth. Therefore, due to the average time in the programs typically being less than one year, change in risk in the education domain is much less likely to be noted at program exit only because enough time has not lapsed in order to reflect change.

Figure 7.14
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH AN EDUCATION DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

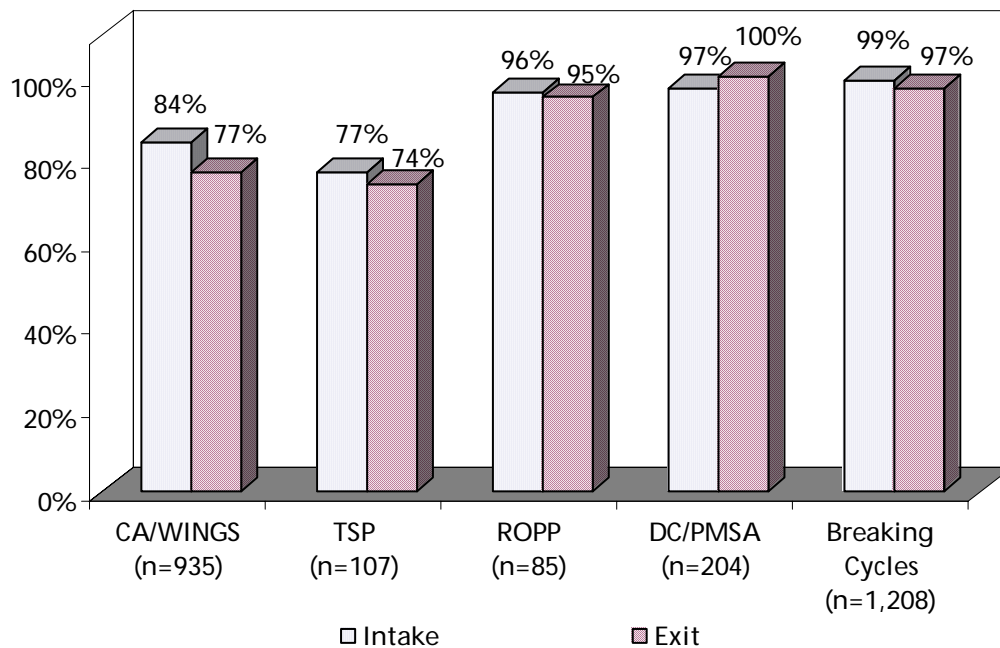


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Delinquency Risk Domain

Shown in Figure 7.15, of the five JJCPA programs CA/WINGS clients showed the greatest change in the delinquency domain (from 84% to 77%). There was only a three percent decrease for TSP, two percent for Breaking Cycles, and one percent for ROPP. DC/PMSA showed a slight increase of three percent.

Figure 7.15
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A DELINQUENCY DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004

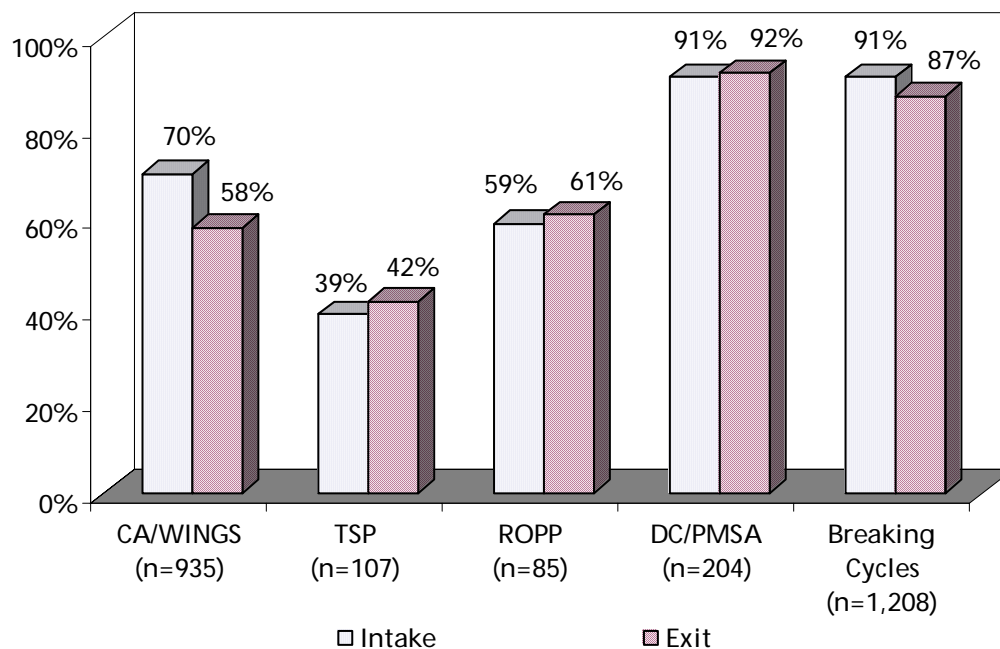


SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

Substance Use Risk Domain

Figure 7.16 shows that there was little overall change in substance use risk across four of the five programs, with TSP, ROPP, and DC/PMSA actually realizing an increase in substance abuse risk (39% to 42%, 59% to 61%, and 91% to 92%, respectively). CA/WINGS clients had the greatest decrease, with 70 percent of the clients at risk on intake compared to 58 percent at exit. Breaking Cycles clients also showed a decrease in the substance use risk domain (91% to 87%).

Figure 7.16
PERCENT OF CLIENTS WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DOMAIN RISK FACTOR AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004



SOURCE: SANDAG; SDRRC, July 2001 – June 2004.

SUMMARY

The current chapter compares the intake and exit risk and resiliency profile changes of JJCPA participants from five programs: CA/WINGS, TSP, ROPP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles. After program participation, youth in four of the five programs (CA/WINGS, TSP, ROPP, and DC/PMSA) had more protective factors and youth in CA/WINGS, TSP, DC/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles had fewer risk factors. The greatest degree of positive change for both risk and protective factors occurred in the individual domain, which includes such characteristics as having self-control and valuing honesty and integrity.

APPENDIX

Table A1
CAT/WINGS OUTCOME STATISTICS
December 2004

	2003-2004 JJCPA	Baseline
Arrested	3%	7%
TOTAL	2,570	100
Probation Referral	2%	6%
TOTAL	2,570	100
Felony-Level Referral	39%	83%
TOTAL	57	6
Referral Type		
Violent	39%	17%
Property	25%	50%
Drug	7%	0%
Other	28%	33%
Status	0%	0%
MC/Infraction	2%	0%
TOTAL	57	6
Sustained Petition	1%	4%
TOTAL	2,570	100
Felony-Level Petition	28%	50%
TOTAL	25	4
Institutional Commitment	<1%	0%
TOTAL	2,570	100
Petition Type		
Violent	32%	0%
Property	28%	100%
Drug	4%	0%
Other	32%	0%
Status	4%	0%
TOTAL	25	4

Table A2
TSP OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR
December 2004

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Baseline
	JJCPA	JJCPA	JJCPA	
Arrested	6%	8%	9%	18%
TOTAL	162	453	387	50
Probation Referral	5%	6%	5%	6%
TOTAL	162	453	387	50
Felony-Level Referral	38%	45%	48%	38%
TOTAL	8	29	21	8
Referral Type				
Violent	25%	21%	19%	13%
Property	13%	21%	52%	25%
Drug	25%	38%	10%	38%
Other	38%	21%	19%	13%
Status	0%	0%	0%	13%
TOTAL	8	29	21	8
Sustained Petition	3%	4%	3%	4%
TOTAL	162	453	387	50
Felony-Level Petition	40%	35%	17%	0%
TOTAL	5	17	12	4
Institutional Commitment	0%	1%	1%	0%
TOTAL	162	453	387	50
Petition Type				
Violent	60%	18%	36%	0%
Property	20%	41%	27%	33%
Drug	0%	29%	18%	67%
Other	20%	12%	18%	0%
TOTAL	5	17	11	3%
Complete Probation	79%	70%	62%	64%
TOTAL	162	453	326	50
Complete Restitution	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	NA	NA	NA	NA
Complete Community Service	74%	65%	69%	64%
TOTAL	139	389	305	39

Table A3
ROPP OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR
December 2004

	2001-2002 JJCPA	2002-2003 JJCPA	2003-2004 JJCPA	Baseline
Arrested	37%	21%	36%	32%
TOTAL	38	47	77	81
Probation Referral	32%	17%	29%	19%
TOTAL	38	47	77	81
Felony-Level Referral	50%	75%	64%	73%
TOTAL	12	8	22	15
Referral Type				
Violent	33%	38%	36%	40%
Property	33%	38%	50%	33%
Drug	8%	13%	5%	7%
Other	17%	13%	9%	13%
Status/Probation Violation	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	12	8	22	15
Sustained Petition	21%	13%	23%	12%
TOTAL	38	47	77	81
Felony-Level Petition	38%	50%	39%	70%
TOTAL	8	6	18	10
Institutional Commitment	11%	6%	14%	6%
TOTAL	38	47	77	81
Petition Type				
Violent	25%	17%	39%	30%
Property	50%	50%	50%	40%
Drug	25%	33%	11%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	30%
TOTAL	8	6	18	10
Complete Probation	68%	70%	59%	95%
TOTAL	38	47	74	81
Complete Restitution	73%	46%	26%	74%
TOTAL	11	13	38	81
Complete Community Service	91%	73%	63%	78%
TOTAL	33	40	65	81

Table A4
DC/PMSA OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR
December 2004

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Baseline
	JJCPA	JJCPA	JJCPA	
Arrested	41%	37%	24%	31%
TOTAL	118	87	289	100
Probation Referral	23%	20%	19%	16%
TOTAL	118	87	289	100
Felony-Level Referral	44%	76%	47%	50%
TOTAL	27	17	55	16
Referral Type				
Violent	37%	12%	24%	19%
Property	22%	41%	33%	31%
Drug	19%	12%	18%	13%
Other	22%	29%	24%	19%
Status/Probation Violation	0%	6%	2%	19%
TOTAL	27	17	55	16
Sustained Petition	10%	18%	14%	10%
TOTAL	118	87	289	100
Felony-Level Petition	75%	56%	53%	50%
TOTAL	12	16	40	10
Institutional Commitment	4%	8%	6%	8%
TOTAL	118	87	289	100
Petition Type				
Violent	58%	6%	13%	30%
Property	25%	44%	55%	50%
Drug	17%	13%	13%	10%
Other	0%	38%	20%	10%
TOTAL	12	16	40	10
Complete Probation	53%	53%	58%	53%
TOTAL	118	87	281	100
Complete Restitution	56%	54%	42%	48%
TOTAL	45	35	111	100
Complete Community Service	59%	84%	56%	46%
TOTAL	79	61	165	100

Table A5
DC/PMSA FY 2003-04 OUTCOME STATISTICS BY PROGRAM TYPE
December 2004

	DC JJCPA	DC BASELINE	PMSA JJCPA	PMSA BASELINE
Arrested	29%	41%	21%	25%
TOTAL	104	37	185	63
Probation Referral	20%	16%	18%	16%
TOTAL	104	37	185	63
Felony-Level Referral	43%	17%	50%	70%
TOTAL	21	6	34	10
Referral Type				
Violent	29%	0%	21%	30%
Property	24%	17%	38%	40%
Drug	19%	17%	18%	10%
Other	24%	17%	24%	20%
Status/Probation Violation	5%	50%	0%	0%
TOTAL	21	6	34	10
Sustained Petition	18%	3%	11%	14%
TOTAL	104	37	185	63
Felony-Level Petition	47%	100%	57%	44%
TOTAL	19	1	21	9
Institutional Commitment	7%	0%	6%	13%
TOTAL	104	37	185	63
Petition Type				
Violent	11%	0%	14%	33%
Property	58%	0%	52%	56%
Drug	11%	0%	14%	11%
Other	21%	100%	19%	0%
TOTAL	19	1	21	9
Complete Probation	67%	46%	53%	59%
TOTAL	104	37	185	62
Complete Restitution	47%	64%	40%	37%
TOTAL	45	11	67	16
Complete Community Service	86%	53%	51%	41%
TOTAL	22	17	143	22

Table A6
DC/PMSA FY 2003-04 SDRRC SCORES AT INTAKE
December 2004

	DC	PMSA
SDRRC At Intake		
AVERAGE PROTECTIVE SCORE	6.8	2.8
AVERAGE RISK SCORE	19.7	16.6
Family Protective	54%	23%
Delinquency Protective	46%	18%
Individual Protective	28%	12%
Peer Protective	78%	23%
Education Protective	71%	18%
Substance Use Protective	53%	21%
Family Risk	90%	84%
Delinquency Risk	99%	96%
Individual Risk	94%	91%
Peer Risk	95%	92%
Education Risk	88%	91%
Substance Use Risk	99%	80%
TOTAL	78	192

**Table A7
DC/PMSA FY 2003-04 SDRRC AT INTAKE AND EXIT
December 2004**

	DC SAMPLE INTAKE	DC SAMPLE EXIT	PMSA SAMPLE INTAKE	PMSA SAMPLE EXIT
SDRRC MATCHED				
AVERAGE PROTECTIVE SCORE	6.7	10.4	.67	4.0
AVERAGE RISK SCORE	19.8	15.6	18.8	18.8
Family Protective	72%	74%	8%	56%
Delinquency Protective	50%	64%	6%	25%
Individual Protective	29%	47%	2%	17%
Peer Protective	67%	84%	6%	48%
Education Protective	47%	55%	2%	38%
Substance Use Protective	60%	69%	6%	31%
Family Risk	97%	74%	90%	88%
Delinquency Risk	98%	100%	98%	100%
Individual Risk	98%	78%	94%	94%
Peer Risk	98%	90%	96%	94%
Education Risk	86%	64%	100%	98%
Substance Use Risk	97%	98%	79%	85%
TOTAL	58	58	52	52

Table A8
DC/PMSA FY 2003-04 POSITIVE DRUG TESTS
December 2004

	DC SAMPLE INTAKE	DC SAMPLE EXIT	PMSA SAMPLE INTAKE	PMSA SAMPLE EXIT
POSITIVE DRUG TESTS	20%	16%	36%	32%
TOTAL	68	68	27	27

Table A9
DC/PMSA FY 2003-04 PARTICIPANTS
December 2004

	SERVED IN FY 2003-04	EXITED IN FY 2003-04
DRUG COURT	290	104
PMSA	496	228
<i>PARENTING</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>MENTORING</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>154</i>
TOTAL	786*	332

**Note: Youth can receive both mentoring and substance abuse services at the same time.*

Table A10
BC OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR
December 2004

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Baseline
	JJCPA	JJCPA	JJCPA	
Arrested	20%	20%	15%	32%
TOTAL	581	689	634	100
Probation Referral	15%	15%	11%	27%
TOTAL	581	689	634	100
Felony-Level Referral	52%	63%	53%	52%
TOTAL	89	106	72	27
Referral Type				
Violent	27%	34%	19%	30%
Property	35%	36%	40%	30%
Drug	13%	9%	11%	7%
Other	21%	19%	29%	33%
Status/Probation Violation	2%	2%	0%	0%
MC/Infraction	1%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	89	106	72	27
Sustained Petition	10%	10%	8%	21%
TOTAL	581	689	634	100
Felony-Level Petition	43%	55%	51%	48%
TOTAL	60	69	51	21
Petition Type				
Violent	28%	26%	22%	33%
Property	35%	36%	47%	29%
Drug	13%	9%	10%	0%
Other	23%	29%	22%	38%
TOTAL	60	69	51	21
Institutional Commitment	5%	5%	3%	14%
TOTAL	581	689	634	100
Complete Probation	76%	69%	77%	70%
TOTAL	581	689	634	100
Complete Restitution	38%	25%	35%	34%
TOTAL	221	286	252	38
Complete Community Service	42%	37%	40%	40%
TOTAL	215	221	263	15