

Criminal Justice Research Division, SANDAG



San Diego County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Evaluation Report

Fiscal Year 2007–2008

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Published November 2008

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT EVALUATION REPORT FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND

In 2001, the San Diego County Probation Department applied for and received state funding through the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, or JJCPA). Based on information compiled by a Technical Working Group, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council recommended to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors that JJCPA funds be used to (1) continue existing and proven programs in which grant funds were expiring; and (2) augment existing and proven programs to meet the needs/gaps in the identified communities. Four programs currently receive JJCPA funds: a prevention program, Community Assessment and WINGS Teams (CA/WINGS); a supervision program, the Truancy Supervision Program (TSP); and two treatment programs: Drug Court, which includes Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse Services (PMSA), and Breaking Cycles.

As part of the evaluation, the Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) is utilizing a quasi-experimental design in which program participants are compared to a baseline group regarding probation compliance and recidivism. In addition, pre-post comparisons are made for program participants related to changes in risks and needs, as well as treatment-related outcomes. The results of this evaluation are presented in this report.

OUTCOMES

The programs funded in the San Diego region through JJCPA show positive results. The comparison of data for program participants from the most recent fiscal year (FY 2007-08) for each program to the relevant baseline groups illustrates the ability of each program to make positive changes in the lives of youth. For example:

- ▶ Overall, program participants were more resilient (greater number of protective factors/fewer risk factors) when exiting the program compared to entry.
- ▶ Significantly fewer CA/WINGS participants had a referral to probation or sustained petition for a new charge during program participation, compared to the baseline group.
- ▶ On average, TSP participants had significantly higher school attendance and grade point averages at exit compared to entry.
- ▶ The percent of positive drug tests decreased significantly over time for Drug Court participants and PMSA youth participating in Substance Abuse Services.
- ▶ Compared to the baseline group, Breaking Cycles clients were less likely to be arrested, have a probation referral, have a sustained petition for a new charge, or receive an institutional commitment for longer than 90 days.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT EVALUATION REPORT: DRAFT

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 needed. The goals were to prevent and reduce juvenile crime and delinquency, promote positive development of youth, and increase the safety of 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 in December 1996. During this training, participants made a commitment to join and participate in the San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy Team. Two task forces (Graduated Sanctions and Prevention) were formed (and later combined) with the purpose of continuing 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. These efforts culminated in a two-

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day workshop in October 1997, with more than 150 participants developing six 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 could 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.

**General Principles of
San Diego's Comprehensive Strategy**

- 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
- 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 combined 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 December 1996, with funding from a planning grant through the California Board of Corrections (BOC) (now called the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA)), 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 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 (CAT).

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 when they first enter the juvenile justice system. The 1997 LAP was updated, published, and submitted in 1999, along with a proposal to implement the *Working to*

Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS) 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 nonprofit community. This diverse group continues to meet approximately four times a year to refine San Diego's response to prevent and reduce juvenile crime, and it has made great strides in improving outcomes for San Diego. The group, which has received input from the Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Strategy Task Force (JJCST) since 2006, provides oversight for the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The JJCST, which also meets on a regular basis, is composed of service providers, legislators, and other local stakeholders. This structure enables the JJCC to ensure equitable and unbiased funding decisions, while maintaining the flow of information critical in addressing the needs of at-risk youth and their families.

JJCPA Planning Process

In 2000, The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act (now referred to as JJCPA) provided another opportunity for San Diego to expand delinquency prevention programs. This act 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 to juvenile crime.

Partnering with Community Agencies

Lorenzo was referred to the CAT component of CAWINGS through Healthy Start, a local community collaborative, due to poor academic performance and lack of pro-social activities. His mother was concerned about his not completing his homework, acting out at home and school, and a recent decline in his grades. She admitted that she often did not pay attention to him because he had been a well-behaved boy, but stated she started to notice changes in his behavior after she had her last child. She also admitted to being overwhelmed with Lorenzo's two younger siblings, more so because the youngest has a physical disability.

Through the CAT program, Lorenzo was referred to tutoring, which his mother said significantly improved his grades. He was invited to the CAT annual conference, where he was able to participate in activities that promoted self-reliance and positive decision making. He also received a Joan Kroc youth club membership, enabling him to participate in a pro-social activity once a week.

At program exit, Lorenzo's mother admitted that her son had been acting out because she wasn't paying sufficient attention to him and had been focusing more on her other children. She also stated that after Lorenzo went to the CAT conference he wrote a pledge stating he would try to do better in school and at home in order to be a better person.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

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 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 in FY 2001-02 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 (CAT, the Truancy Suppression Program, and the Community Youth Collaboratives (CYC)); one intervention

program (WINGS); two supervision programs (Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) and Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court); and a graduated sanctions program (Breaking Cycles). 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.

Allocation Changes

FY 2000-01 was the first year JJCPA funds were awarded to San Diego County and those dollars were used for start-up costs. Program services began in FY 2001-02. Since that time, these programs have continued to receive state funds, though the quantity has fluctuated. Table 1 summarizes these changes. Additional information, summarized below by fiscal year, provides further insight regarding the impact these changes had on the programs.

- ▶ In FY 2002-03, funding cuts did not impact provision or level of program services because those funds were used for start-up costs in the first program year (FY 2001-02); however, CYC funds were reduced and transferred to allow WINGS services to be provided for another year due to the unexpected elimination of Challenge II grant funding for WINGS.
- ▶ In FY 2003-04, the CYC program was discontinued; the CAT and WINGS programs were combined; and the Drug Court program was revised to include Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse Services (PMSA) that were previously provided through CAT.
- ▶ Also in FY 2003-04, the Truancy *Suppression* Program was changed to the Truancy *Supervision* Program (TSP) and ROPP, Drug Court/PMSA, and Breaking Cycles were redefined as treatment

programs since they incorporate a broad array of services that address specific needs of the family, along with providing community supervision.

- ▶ In FY 2004-05, four programs were funded by JJCPA after ROPP was suspended at the end of FY 2003-04 due to the limited number of wards it served, limited service area, and the high cost of programming per participant. Youth who would have been eligible for ROPP were now served by Breaking Cycles and other programs.
- ▶ Also in FY 2004-05, to adjust to changing costs of services and reduced funding, contracts with community-based

organizations (CBOs) were reduced for both Breaking Cycles and CA/WINGS, as were funds to Drug Court/PMSA and Breaking Cycles for alcohol and drug treatment and mental health services, which are provided by the San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS).

- ▶ In FY 2006-07, additional funds were received mid-year, and each program was able to make one-time purchases based on its needs and to enhance program services.
- ▶ In FY 2007-08, the funds that were restored the prior year were used for enhancements for all programs.

Table 1
JJCPA Allocation Changes, 2001 – 2008

Year	Funding Changes	Funded Programs
FY 2001-02 (FY 2000-01 start-up funds only)	n/a	Prevention: CAT, Truancy Suppression Program, CYC Intervention: WINGS Supervision: ROPP, Drug Court Graduated Sanctions: Breaking Cycles
FY 2002-03	-\$500,000	No change from previous year
FY 2003-04	-\$250,000	Prevention: CAWINGS Supervision: TSP Treatment: ROPP, Drug Court/PMSA, Breaking Cycles
FY 2004-05	14% reduction	Prevention: CAWINGS Supervision: TSP Treatment: Drug Court/PMSA, Breaking Cycles
FY 2005-06	None	No change from previous year
FY 2006-07	14% increase	No change from previous year
FY 2007-08	None	No change from previous year

SOURCE: San Diego County Probation Department

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Before presenting research findings, this section outlines the methodology used in the research evaluation.

Justice-Related Outcome Measures

As part of a cross-site CSA evaluation for this project, a number of standardized data elements were collected for baseline groups and JJCPA program participants. The baseline groups were randomly selected from the most comparable pool of cases available for each JJCPA program, as detailed in subsequent sections of this report. Program participants exiting each program during FY 2007-08 who did not enter another JJCPA program served as the study sample groups.¹ It should be noted that the baseline groups were not matched to the sample on demographics, thus differences in these characteristics are not surprising. Though these initial client differences could be related to differences in outcomes, each baseline group was the best comparison group available at the time it was selected (FY 2003-04 for PMSA, FY 2001-02 for all others) and, given the scope of the current evaluation, is the best comparison data available, though demographic differences may have increased over time.

The JJCPA evaluation was conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Division of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). The CSA data elements, which were tracked during the period of program participation, include:

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

In addition, the SANDAG researchers also tracked a number of outcomes which were of interest to local leaders, including:

- ▶ number of referrals to probation;
- ▶ level and type of highest referral charge; and
- ▶ level and type of highest sustained charge.

San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup (SDRRC)

The San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup (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. The assessment also provides a framework for creating a service plan.

¹ Data for clients who were enrolled in more than one program during the fiscal year are included only in the higher program based on the following low to high hierarchy: mentoring component of PMSA, Substance Abuse Services (SAS) component of PMSA, CA/WINGS, TSP, Drug Court, and Breaking Cycles. Parents enrolled in the parenting component of PMSA may have a child in any of these programs.

Details of the SDRRC measurement and its validity have been discussed elsewhere.² Briefly, 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. 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 still was room for improvement. Similarly, s/he was categorized as having a protective factor only if “yes” was coded. For the pre-post comparisons analyses, data are presented only when an assessment had been completed for that individual at both points in time.

Information from the SDRRC is collected for JJCPA participants in CA/WINGS, TSP, Drug Court,³ 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 by program staff. Since December 1, 2003, program staff has entered the SDRRCs 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, other, 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

Positive Change Through Counseling

Katiana entered Breaking Cycles for the third time in September 2007. Her first two attempts to complete the program were unsuccessful due to her inability to focus on addressing mental health and substance abuse issues, which she continued to struggle with. Upon her reentry into the program, she was using alcohol in her home, continuing her pattern of defiance with her mother, and violating Probation rules; however, constant counseling by Probation and support staff and implementation of a positive case plan (along with her willingness to change) helped improve Katiana’s life. She completed a detoxification program and the Reflections program, was successfully terminated from probation, and is currently on track to graduate high school. After exiting, Katiana returned with her mother to thank Probation staff for their continued support. They both expressed satisfaction with the services and support they received from program staff and articulated that Katiana would not have come this far without intervention from Breaking Cycles.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients’ privacy.

was changed for FY 2004-05 and subsequent years to provide a variable for assessment type. Assessments entered online were used in the analysis for this report.

When reviewing these results, it is important to note that even though the staff from the 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 CBOs administered the assessment to CA/WINGS clients, while probation officers (POs)

² Little, Jani (n.d.). *An Evaluation of the San Diego Risk and Resiliency Check Up*. Boulder, CO: Social Science Data Analysis Center, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder; Turner, Susan, and Fain, Terry. 2006. “Validation of the Risk and Resiliency Assessment Tool for Juveniles in the Los Angeles County Probation System.” *Federal Probation*. U.S. Federal Judiciary.

³ SDRRC is not used for PMSA clients because the tool does not measure factors relevant to the program goals.

administered it to Drug Court 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.

Other Measures

Project-specific outcome measures were collected that relate to specific elements for each program. Data for the CA/WINGS program include client satisfaction surveys that were administered to both youth and parents as they left the program (a post-test only convenience sample). For Drug Court and SAS (the Substance Abuse Services component of PMSA), drug test results were compiled for both program entry and exit (a pre-test/post-test design). Client satisfaction questionnaires also were administered to participants in the PMSA program components (post-test only convenience samples). Since TSP is designed to address truancy and other academic issues, school-related performance was tallied for TSP. Throughout the discussion of results, significant differences are determined using the .05 threshold. That is, there is 95 percent confidence that the results are not due to chance. Tests of significance are shown in Appendix Table A18.

PROGRAM OVERVIEWS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

The following section describes each of the JJCPA programs and provides outcomes based on the evaluation. Several of the programs exceeded the target number to be served in FY 2007-08 and all programs displayed positive results across the various outcome measures.

Resources Assist Both Client and Family

Carol was referred to CAWINGS through Juvenile Probation after being charged with resisting arrest and battery upon an officer. At the time, she had poor grades and truancy problems. Her mother, a single parent, struggled to maintain family discipline. Through CAWINGS, Carol participated in individual counseling and several groups to improve her self-esteem, anger management, and life skills. Her mother completed parenting classes to learn more effective disciplinary techniques. Carol's case manager and PO conducted school visits, providing support as she worked to improve her grades and attendance.

Carol had always wanted to become a SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics) team officer and began researching the career with her case manager. She realized she needed to become responsible for her actions and do well in school and on probation if she wanted a future career in law enforcement. By the time Carol graduated from CAWINGS, she had improved her grades and school attendance and her teachers commented that she had become an excellent student. Her relationship with her mother improved as well, as both learned to communicate better and support one another.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

Community Assessment and WINGS Teams (CA/WINGS)

Program Description

The Community Assessment Teams (CAT), implemented in 1998, and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS), implemented in 1999, represented two successful programs that were community-based and family-oriented. Both utilized multi-disciplinary teams to provide case management to youth. The teams were comprised of case managers, POs, alcohol and drug specialists, parent educators, mental health professionals, school representatives, and other specialists. While CAT represented the prevention component, WINGS provided gender-responsive 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 (referred to as CA/WINGS), creating an innovative and efficient program that currently provides a broader array of services that address the wide range of needs of the target population.

The CA/WINGS program represents collaboration among the San Diego County Probation Department, San Diego County HHS, and various CBOs throughout the region. The County contracts with community agencies to provide the services with the agencies collaborating with POs assigned to each region. Five community-based agencies provide services in the five regions as follows: Central (Social Advocates for Youth (SAY)); South Bay (South Bay Community Services); North Coastal (North County Lifeline, Inc.); North Inland (Mental Health Systems, Inc.); and East County (San Diego Youth and Community Services (SDYCS)).

Teen Violence and Other Risky Behaviors

Mark was referred to the CAT component of CA/WINGS due to violence against his girlfriend; he had pulled her out of a car and pushed her into a wall while at school. Before coming to the program, Mark felt that life was only about sleeping, waking up, and dealing with whatever came his way. At program intake, Mark was dressed in gang attire and had problems being honest and respectful.

After attending Boy's Choices and Challenges, he began to change his behavior as well as his presentation. He never missed a class and always appeared ready to learn and listen to his facilitator. He began to wear clothes that were not gang affiliated and expressed sincere aspirations to do well in school and have a better future.

At program exit, Mark had learned to believe in his future with an increased sense of maturity, realized the importance of choosing better friends, and recognized how much his parents cared and wanted the best for him. He now walks through life knowing he can communicate and express himself without fear or preoccupation with what other people think. Due to successful completion of Boy's Choices and Challenges, Mark looks forward to a bright future.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

Youth are referred to the program primarily by Probation, schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, and self-referral. Prevention and low-level intervention services are provided to address anger management problems, violence, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, school problems, and other anti-social behaviors, as well as many other issues. After a brief initial screening, the youth and family may be referred directly to services outside the program (direct connections), or a family assessment is completed and the case manager works with the youth and family to cooperatively develop a case plan for increasing strengths and addressing issues.

Through Enhanced Case Management (ECM) (the WINGS component), gender-responsive services are provided to both female and male wards, as well as youth who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. ECM participants may receive services for up to nine months, which include intensive home visitation, mother-daughter mediation, and girls'/boys' groups. Gender-responsive services may be incorporated into non-WINGS client case plans based upon assessed need. The CA/WINGS program is complemented by services provided by the Community Assessment Team-Youth at Risk (CAT-YAR) program, which is administered by 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 MediCal beneficiaries and demonstrably at risk of delinquency.

The CA/WINGS program has been nationally honored. In 2004, it received the American Probation and Parole Association's Excellence in Community Crime Prevention award. This award recognizes programs that integrate community crime prevention initiatives into traditional methods of supervision and sanctioning of offenders.

Addressing Defiance and Gang Association Through WINGS

Dora was referred to WINGS through Juvenile Probation after being involved in a physical altercation using a deadly weapon. She had a history of gang association and defiance at school and home. Through the WINGS program, Dora received individual counseling and participated in several groups that helped her improve her self-esteem, manage her anger, and set personal boundaries.

Dora's case manager and PO addressed academic issues through visits to her school. Through WINGS, Dora also became involved in Shakti Rising, a program that provides holistic, gender-specific, and trauma-informed services to young women, and began to achieve excellent grades in school; through that program, Dora was selected by a private funding source to receive fully paid tuition to any college she could qualify to attend.

Through program participation, Dora became responsible and accountable in her personal life and as a result of this turnaround, received the opportunity to work in a paid internship position. At program exit, Dora had an excellent review hearing, impressing the judge with the positive choices she had made, and was successfully terminated from probation.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

FY 2007-08 Program Changes

Due to FY 2007-08 being the final year of the current contract period, no significant changes were implemented within the program. However, the age range for acceptable clients was expanded to include 5-year-olds and 18-year-olds on a case-by-case basis in order to accommodate numerous requests to provide services for all school-aged youth; in the past, only clients ages 6 to 17 were accepted into the program.

In addition, some plans began to be implemented to enhance CA/WINGS programming to better address emerging issues, including:

- ▶ teen prostitution, as much younger girls were apprehended for prostitution than in the past, and it now occurs not just on the streets, but on the Internet as well;
- ▶ teen pregnancy, as programs began seeing more pregnancies among adolescent females and subcontracted with prevention services to raise awareness of the youth in the programs;
- ▶ mental health, as more clients exhibited a serious level of need for problems such as conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, depression, and self-injurious behavior, and more guardians were in recovery from substance abuse (with less than five years of sobriety) than in the past; and
- ▶ economic assistance, as more families required job resources to help them find better-paying employment, as well as transportation, housing, and utility assistance.

Research Overview

The CA/WINGS program objective is to receive an average of 5,200 referrals each year from the target population of at-risk youth and their families residing in San Diego County. Between July 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008, the program exceeded this goal by receiving a total of 6,864 referrals. Of those, it was determined that 4,736 could be served most effectively by directly connecting them with services outside of the CA/WINGS program through the referral process. The remaining youth were assessed to be served in the CA/WINGS program and received case management, either short-term (90 days or less; 1,232 youth) or long-term (3 to 9 months; 896 youth), for a total of 2,128 program **entries** in FY 2007-08. Of these cases, 175 clients participated in WINGS and 215 MediCal beneficiaries participated in CAT-YAR.

To determine the effectiveness of the program, outcomes for the CA/WINGS sample are compared to a baseline group. The baseline group consists of 97 youth from the original CAT baseline group (utilized in the Challenge I evaluation) who were referred to Probation between January and June 1999 and whose cases were counseled and closed, plus 3 youth from the WINGS baseline who were eligible for services but were randomized to the control group (as part of the Challenge II evaluation project), for a total of 100 baseline cases. The FY 2007-08 CA/WINGS sample includes 2,197 case-managed youth (168 WINGS, 337 MediCal, 696 long-term, and 996 short-term) who **exited** the program between July 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008, regardless of when they entered.

Appendix Table A1 presents program outcomes by individual fiscal year (FY 2003-04, when CAT and WINGS merged, through FY 2007-08), including information regarding clients' criminal activity during program participation for both the CA/WINGS sample and baseline. 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, data from program satisfaction surveys completed by clients and their parents/guardians are shown in Appendix Tables A2 and A3 and SDRRC results (which were administered at intake and exit) are presented in Appendix Table A17.

Sample Descriptions

Of the 2,197 cases in the CA/WINGS sample, 67 percent were Hispanic and 17 percent were White (Figure 1). In comparison, the CA/WINGS baseline group had significantly fewer Hispanic youth (48%) and significantly more White youth (35%). The average (mean) age of CA/WINGS participants was 12.9 years (SD = 2.8, range 3⁴ to 18), significantly lower than the baseline sample (14.2 years, SD = 1.1, range 11 to 17).

Fifty-five percent (55%) of CA/WINGS participants were male, compared to 64 percent of the baseline group (not shown).

With respect to duration of time spent in the program, both sample (Appendix Table A4) and baseline (not shown) youth received services for a median⁵ of 91 days (ranges 4 to 1,088 and 88 to 273, respectively). Since FY 2003-04, the proportion of cases that have exceeded 270 days (the maximum number of days to be spent in the program) has increased significantly, from less than one percent (0.6%) to 8.6 percent in FY 2007-08 (not shown).

An exception to the time limit on program participation is made for clients receiving MediCal services, who may be engaged for two years or more due to their particular mental health needs. When MediCal cases are excluded from the analysis (leaving 1,860 cases in FY 2007-08), the average number of days is lower (89 days, range 4 to 483). The average length of time in the program for just the MediCal cases (337 cases in FY 2007-08) was 175 days (range 15 to 1,088) (Appendix Table A4).

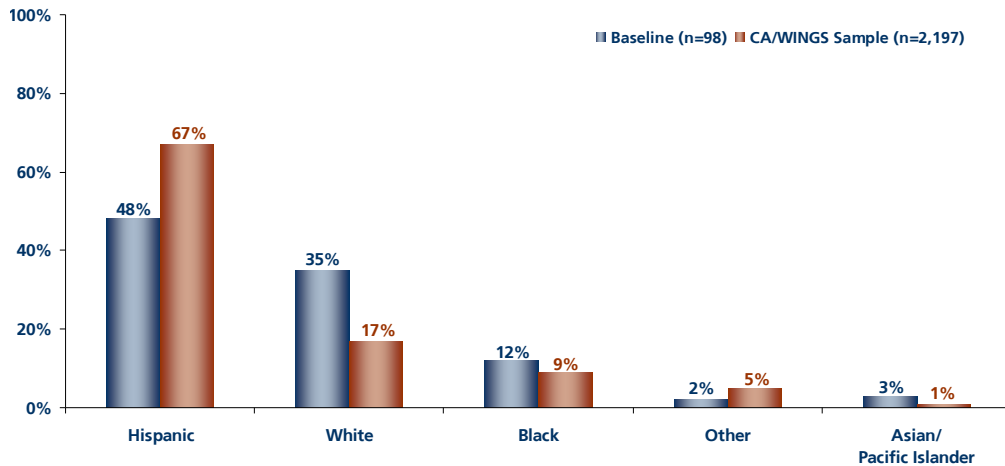
Outcomes

As shown in Table 2 (and the appendix tables previously noted), clients who exited CA/WINGS in FY 2007-08 demonstrated positive change, as measured by little contact with the juvenile justice system; a growth in resiliency, as measured by the standardized assessment; and feedback from the clients themselves.

⁴ One client was three years old at intake. Though this client was younger than those generally accepted by the program, an exception was made and cleared with Probation in this case.

⁵ Median is used instead of mean because, with the wide range of length of stay in the program, it is a more appropriate measure of central tendency.

Figure 1
CA/WINGS Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity



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

SOURCES: CA/WINGS Client Data, Probation Case Management Systems (PCMS) Records, July 2007 to June 2008

Table 2
CA/WINGS Teams Evaluation Highlights – FY 2007-08

<p>Only two percent (2%) of the CAWINGS sample had a referral to probation and only one percent (1%) had a sustained petition during program participation, significantly fewer than the baseline group (6% and 4%, respectively).</p>
<p>After participation, CAWINGS Teams clients had significantly improved protective (9.2 at intake to 12.2 at exit), risk (10.1 to 8.6), and resiliency (-1.0 to 3.6) scores.</p>
<p>Client knowledge and use of available resources increased significantly after program participation, with 30 percent having “a lot” or “some” knowledge at intake, compared to 79 percent at exit, and 21 percent using those resources at intake, compared to 76 percent at exit. Parents/guardians also significantly increased their knowledge (21% to 78%) and use (13% to 74%) of community resources.</p>
<p>After receiving services, clients reported significant improvement in school (24% doing “excellent” or “very well” at intake, compared to 67% at exit) and their attitudes about school improved significantly on average, with 28 percent choosing one of the two highest ratings on a five-point scale anchored by “like it a lot” and “don’t like it at all” at intake, compared to 61 percent at exit. They also reported significant improvement in their ability to solve problems appropriately (24% answering “always” or “most of the time” at intake compared to 71% at exit) and manage conflict with peers (33% to 72%).</p>
<p>Parents/guardians also reported significant improvement at exit compared to intake in regard to their child’s academic performance (17% “very well” or “well” at intake, compared to 55% at exit), feeling their child’s friends were a positive influence (20% to 53% choosing one of the two highest ratings on a five-point scale anchored by “mostly positive” and “mostly negative”), and family communication (20% to 67% choosing one of the two highest ratings on a five-point scale anchored by “very well” and “not so well”).</p>
<p>Ninety-six percent (96%) of clients and 98 percent of parents/guardians reported being satisfied with the services they received.</p>

SOURCES: Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, and CA/WINGS Client Satisfaction Questionnaires, July 2007 – June 2008

Truancy Supervision Program (TSP)

Program Description

The Truancy Supervision Program (TSP) is an expansion of the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP), which began in 1988. As part of TIP, Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) were assigned to six school districts to provide prevention and early intervention services. Beginning July 1, 2001, JJCPA funds were used to augment TIP by adding DPOs and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers (CDPOs) to provide intensive supervision and case management services for youth who were made wards of the court (601 wards) due to non-criminal, truancy, and out-of-control behavior.

Lessons in Success

Prior to entering TSP, 16-year old Stephanie demonstrated an unwillingness to attend school and maintain passing grades, earning all Fs on her January 2007 report card. With the help of the program, she made significant progress with regard to her academic standing, improving her school attendance and earning above average grades on her June 2008 report card. Additionally, she chose to attend summer school and earned additional school credit. As she nears graduation, Stephanie has learned what it takes to succeed.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

As part of TSP, POs 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 POs also conduct in-service training, provide crisis intervention, work with collaborative partners, and provide alternatives to confinement through TSP's Work Project program. TSP POs are mobile, which allows them to make home visits and transport minors to school, as needed. The program has been recognized nationally, receiving the National Association of Counties award in 2003 for the innovative approach in dealing with truancy, resulting in significant improvement in school attendance and grades.

FY 2007-08 Program Changes

In FY 2007-08, there were a number of changes in TSP worth noting. Staffing shortages were eased to some extent when a new North County CDPO started in January 2008, filling a role that had been vacant for over a year. She brought a number of ideas to support community service work and the TSP Work Projects program. This program, which TSP created as a separate entity from the overall Probation Work Projects in FY 2006-07, continued to grow during FY 2007-08. Under the supervision of a CDPO, groups of TSP clients made positive connections with a number of community agencies throughout the year as a graduated sanction rather than going into custody. They provided assistance at a fundraiser for the Museum of Man in Balboa Park, trained in and helped facilitate CPR classes for the Red Cross, and washed police cars for the Chula Vista Police Department, among other projects.

However, TSP did face some difficult challenges during the year, some related to budget cuts and effects of the economy in general. Fewer attendance monitors in the schools made it difficult for POs to get updated grades and attendance information for their wards. In addition, the termination of Probation's contract with the CHOICE program led to the loss of mentors who were a valuable resource for clients and helped the busy POs keep tabs on their high caseloads. With the loss of this resource, program staff is working on improving their interviewing and counseling skills to be sensitive to clients' multiple needs. In addition, the contract for mediation services with the National Conflict Resolution Center (NCRC) was also terminated. While some families found these services to be a valuable resource, not enough families were served due in part to difficulties getting to the NCRC sites. Finally, turnover on the Juvenile Court bench meant a new judge began hearing truancy cases and program staff worked to adjust to his expectations.

As TSP staff dealt with ever increasing workloads, they implemented measures to streamline tasks and save time. First, a shorter form for court reviews was devised which enabled POs to complete reviews in a shorter time period than in the past (two to three months as opposed to six) while not taking as much time from their meetings with clients in the field. The Court approved this form and the program director felt it decreased the amount of time for staff to complete the reviews as well as for the Court to review them. Second, CDPOs began completing trip sheets with their daily schedules and reinstated quarterly meetings, and a form was developed for staff to make requests for each other's time. These changes enabled staff to connect with each other more efficiently. Finally, in January 2008, the program director began conducting monthly leadership training, which increased creativity and teamwork among TSP staff, enhancing the overall well-being and integrity of the program. As a result, staff is clearer about their strengths, as well as identifying and addressing challenges.

The Three As

When 16-year-old Jason entered TSP, he was struggling with truancy and failing grades. During the program, he maintained a passing grade point average, participated in counseling, and completed his Court-ordered community service work. He now openly states that he enjoys attending school and recently received a Certificate of Excellence for his improvement in Attendance, Academics, and Attitude. In June 2008, he was recognized with a special award as the most improved student at his school.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

Research Overview

For the period July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008, the target population for TSP was 300 wards of the court (601s) with truancy problems who resided throughout the county. In FY 2007-08, 533 juveniles began or continued to be served by the TSP program.⁶ The FY 2007-08 sample includes the 221 clients who **exited** TSP during FY 2007-08, regardless of when they entered. The TSP baseline group consists of 50 wards referred to Probation for truancy before the implementation of this program.

⁶ This number does not include 15 medium- to high-risk youth who were transferred from banked caseloads to TSP supervision in FY 2007-08. They are not included because, while they were supervised, they did not receive the full continuum of services.

Information regarding criminal activity and completion of probation obligations is presented in Appendix Table A5 for both groups, as well as samples from previous years going back to FY 2001-02. 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. Data on school performance and attendance were collected for the TSP sample at intake and exit, and comparisons were made over time. The results of this analysis are included in Appendix Table A6. SDRRC results (which were administered at intake and exit) are presented in Appendix Table A17.

Sample Descriptions

As previously noted, the TSP comparison group includes a random sample of youth referred to Probation for truancy. As Figure 2 on the following page shows, the ethnic composition of the two groups was similar, with one exception: a significantly greater percent of the TSP baseline represented Black youth (14%) compared to the sample (5%). The average (mean) age of the TSP sample also was different than the baseline, with TSP clients significantly younger (14.8 years, $SD = 1.10$, range 12 to 17 and 15.3 years, $SD = 1.21$, range 12 to 17, respectively). With respect to gender, there were no significant differences between the two groups. Just under half of the youth in each group were female (48% sample and 44% baseline) (not shown).

The average length of program participation was longer for the TSP sample (median 407 days, range 52 to 1,186) compared to the baseline group (median 301, range 7 to 1,038) (not shown). As previously noted, due to the wide range of length of stay in the program, the median is a more appropriate measure of central tendency than mean.

Outcomes

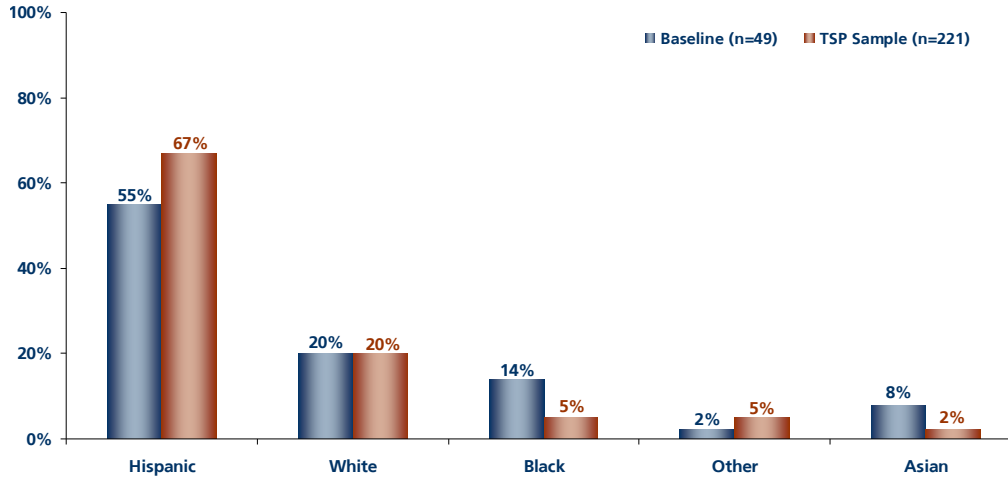
Outcomes from the Probation Compliance Exit Form, SDRRC, and school records indicate that TSP clients made gains during their time in the program. More specifically, Table 3 on the following page (and the appendix tables previously noted) detail the positive strides they achieved.

Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse Services (PMSA)

Program Description

In FY 2003-04, JJCPA funds previously allocated to the CAT program (which combined with WINGS that same year) for the provision of parenting, mentoring, and substance abuse services were separated out from that program to provide these same services via stand-alone contracts with two new service providers. The new program was titled Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse (PMSA). In FY 2006-07, PMSA was further divided into two separate programs: Parenting & Mentoring (PM) and Substance Abuse Services (SAS) providing the same services they had previously. Since each component provides different services and families could receive any combination of the three, Parenting, Mentoring, and SAS are discussed and evaluated separately in this report. Youth on probation may be referred to both SAS and Mentoring, though many participate in just one component. The Parenting program is open to the parents of all Probation youth, so the participants are not necessarily the parents of SAS or Mentoring youth.

Figure 2
TSP Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity



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

SOURCE: Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table 3
TSP Evaluation Highlights – FY 2007-08

The TSP sample, compared to the baseline group, was significantly more likely to complete court-ordered community service work (86% versus 66%).
After program participation, almost all (99%) program participants had no expulsions, and more than four out of five had no suspensions from school (85%) and were at or above grade level (86%).
The average GPA for program participants increased significantly from 0.71 (failing) at program entry to 1.68 (passing) at exit.
School attendance improved significantly, with students attending an average of 84 percent of possible school days at exit, compared to 61 percent at intake.
TSP clients had significantly improved protective (8.9 at intake to 12.3 at exit), risk (12.1 to 10.7), and resiliency (-3.2 to 1.6) scores after program participation.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, School Records, and San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, July 2007 – June 2008

SAS

In contrast to the Juvenile Drug Court program described in the next section, SAS serves youth with no prior substance abuse treatment experience. Juvenile Recovery Specialists (JRS) provide case management, regular drug testing, and referral services through the contractor, Vista Hill. Clients with less severe substance abuse issues participate in a test-only program rather than a full-treatment program. Youth in the test-only program submit to drug testing three times per month and remain in the test-only program as long as they are able to stay clean at this lower level of supervision. Clients with a higher level of need are enrolled in a treatment program that includes more probation supervision, as well as classes related to substance use. These clients are tested two times per month by Probation, in addition to the testing services provided by the treatment program.

Mentoring

Mentoring services are provided by AmeriCorps members, who are employed by the Parenting and Mentoring contractor, CHOICE, to serve for a period of one year. Mentors work with youth to help build self-esteem, comply with court orders, and achieve academic success. They work in teams and meet with clients a minimum of once per week.

Parenting

Parenting classes are based on the best-practice parenting program "Strengthening Multi-Ethnic Families and Communities," a seven-week course conducted in two to two-and-one-half hour sessions. These voluntary classes are taught in both English and Spanish throughout San Diego County.

Success Through Sobriety

Renee was referred to SAS after being arrested for possession and being under the influence of alcohol and a controlled substance. She immediately enrolled and began participating in the Phoenix House outpatient treatment program. While enrolled in SAS, Renee worked 30 hours weekly, attended three treatment sessions per week, completed regular testing, and complied with court orders. As her attitude drastically changed, she came to realize her friends were "losers" because they "just drank and slept all day." Renee accomplished early discharge from SAS by maintaining her sobriety. She completed college entrance exams and will be starting school in the fall.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

FY 2007-08 Program Changes

SAS

During the past fiscal year, a new JRS supervisor was appointed. In addition, there were changes made in the population served, with a greater number of 18-year old clients referred to the program who required referrals to adult services.

Similar to the population at large (as well as other JJCPA programs), SAS was tasked with finding means to meet financial challenges related to the economy. Specifically, the program was proactive and creative in addressing rising transportation costs related to completing mandatory visits with clients by instituting carpooling with POs and obtaining bus passes for youth through the schools.

Changing a Mind, Changing a Life

Billy began smoking marijuana everyday at age 14. When he enrolled in the SAS program, he did not believe there was any reason to stop smoking, and thought marijuana should be legalized. He and his JRS discussed how marijuana was affecting his life and his ability to function. Billy agreed it was in his best interest to stop smoking marijuana and was referred to detox and outpatient drug treatment. With this help in maintaining sobriety, he graduated high school and is working at a food chain to help pay his fines. As he continues his sober lifestyle, he hopes to enroll in college in the spring.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

Mentoring and Parenting

There were no major changes to the Mentoring or Parenting components of the program during the fiscal year.

Research Overview

The target population for July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008, for PMSA was 860 (400 in SAS, 210 in Mentoring, and 250 in Parenting) wards of the court and their parents. Table 4 shows the breakdown of clients who began or continued receiving program services during FY 2007-08, regardless of whether they exited by the end of the year. Of the total 1,665 clients receiving PMSA services, 1,176 received SAS only, 224 Mentoring only, 78 both SAS and Mentoring, and 187 parents enrolled in Parenting.

Table 4
Clients Receiving Services in SAS, Mentoring, and Parenting

PMSA Services	
Received Substance Abuse Services Only	1,176
Received Mentoring Only	224
Received Substance Abuse Services and Mentoring	78
Enrolled in Parenting Classes	187
TOTAL	1,665

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form and Parenting Enrollment List, July 2007 – June 2008

For the purpose of this evaluation, the SAS sample consists of 527 youth who **exited** the program in FY 2007-08. Outcome measures for SAS include data on criminal activity and completion of program obligations (Appendix Table A7), presence of positive drug tests (Appendix Table A8), and a client service questionnaire (CSQ) administered at program exit (Appendix Table A9). The Mentoring sample includes 125 cases **exiting** the program in FY 2007-08. Outcome measures for Mentoring are the same as for SAS, with the exception of drug testing, and are shown in Appendix Tables A10 and A11. The baseline group for both SAS and Mentoring is a sample of 63 wards originally part of the CAT 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 clients were selected because they most closely resemble the youth served by both SAS and Mentoring. Criminal activity statistics for SAS and Mentoring clients were tracked for the first 240 days of the program or through the end of the program if under 240 days. For the parenting program, outcome measures include pre- and post-parenting tests to measure parenting skills (Appendix Table A12) and a CSQ (Appendix Table A13). The pre-tests were administered toward the

beginning of each course, ideally during the first class, and post-tests and CSOs were administered at the final class. Criminal activity was not tracked separately for the children of parenting class participants, though some of these youth are included in the SAS and Mentoring samples.

Sample Descriptions

Substance Abuse Services

Of the 527 youth who exited the SAS program during FY 2007-08,⁷ around four in five were male (82% of the sample and 86% for the baseline), and the average (mean) client age was 16.4 years for the sample ($SD = 1.19$, range 13 to 18) and 16.2 years for the baseline ($SD = 1.23$, range 12 to 18) (not shown). For both groups, the greatest percentage of youth were Hispanic (48% sample and 52% baseline), followed by White (33% sample and 21% baseline) (Figure 3). None of these differences were significant, indicating that the samples are similar.

The length of time in the program differed between the groups and was longer for the sample (median 184 days, range 21 to 511) compared to the baseline group (97 days, range 13 to 620) (not shown). As previously noted, due to the wide range of length of stay in the program, the median is a more appropriate measure of central tendency than mean.

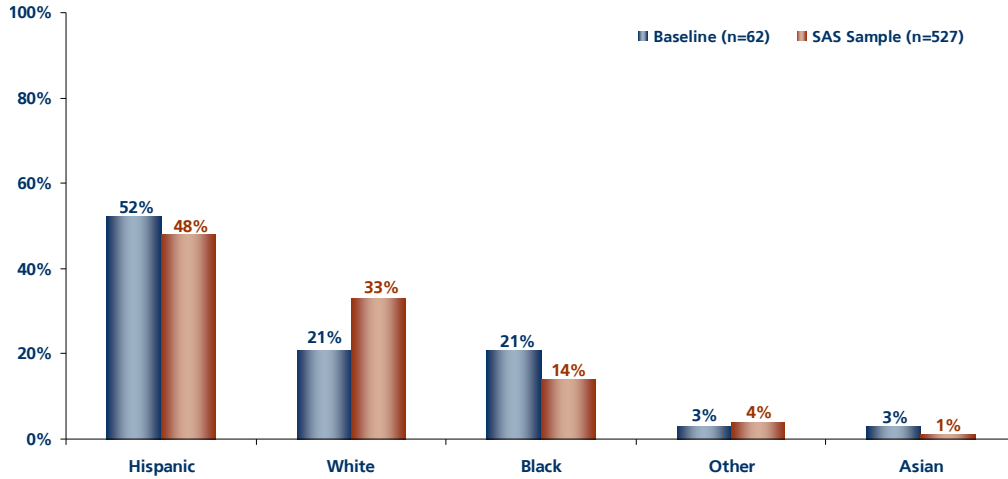
Mentoring

The majority of the 125 Mentoring clients who exited the program in FY 2007-08 were male (84% of the sample and 86% for the baseline) and the average (mean) client age was 15.6 years for the sample ($SD = 1.46$, range 12 to 18), significantly younger than the baseline (16.2 years, $SD = 1.23$, range 12 to 18) (not shown). For both groups, over half of the youth were Hispanic (54% sample and 52% baseline) (Figure 4). Differences in gender and race were not significant, indicating that the samples are similar regarding these characteristics.

The length of time in the program was longer for the sample (median 144 days, range 15 to 254) compared to the baseline group (median 97 days, range 13 to 620) (not shown).

⁷ Some of the youth included in these analyses also completed or were currently enrolled in the Mentoring component of PMSA. As noted previously, these youth are not included in the Mentoring sample described in this report to avoid duplication.

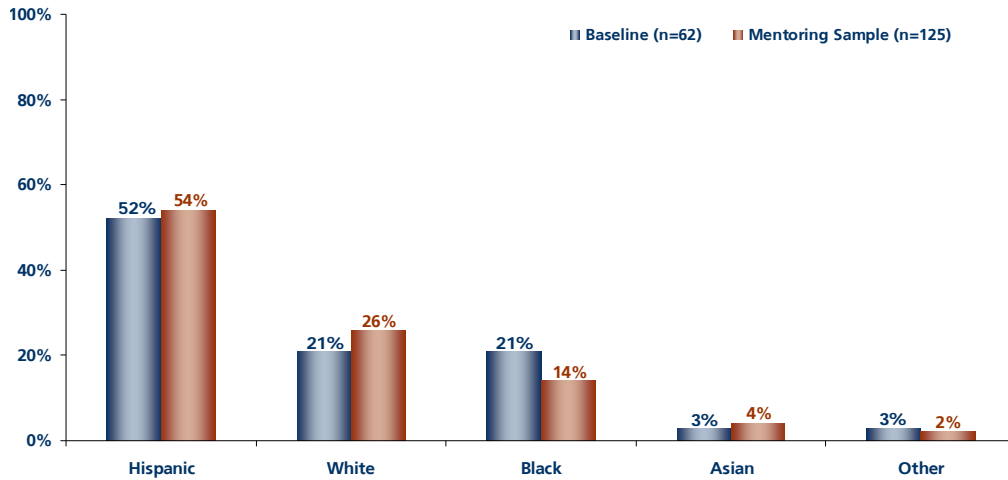
Figure 3
SAS Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Figure 4
Mentoring Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity



NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Parenting

There were approximately 33 parenting classes conducted between July 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008. Within these classes, enrollment ranged from 1 to 14 parents each (some of whom were not parents of probationers and therefore were not participants of JJCPA), totaling 187 individual JJCPA participants. Of the 187 parents enrolled in Parenting during FY 2007-08, 175 graduated. Nearly three-quarters (71%) of the parenting class participants were mothers (not shown). It should be noted that, though this report refers to the parenting class participants as “parents,” several participants had another relationship with the youth on probation, such as grandparent.

Though no justice outcome data are available for this component, as previously explained, the impact of the program is assessed based on changes in parenting skills as measured by pre- and post-parenting tests, as well as level of client satisfaction. Results from these instruments are presented in Appendix Tables A12 and A13.

Outcomes

As shown in Table 5 (and appendix tables previously noted), clients who exited PMSA in FY 2007-08 demonstrated positive change, as measured by less contact with the juvenile justice system, fewer positive drug test results, higher rates of completion of probation, and feedback from the clients themselves.

Table 5
PMSA Evaluation Highlights – FY 2007-08

Compared to the baseline group, SAS clients were less likely to have a probation violation (17% versus 49%) and institutional commitment (4% versus 13%).
Within the SAS sample, the percent of clients with a positive drug tests decreased over time from 45 percent at program intake to 27 percent at exit.
The majority of SAS clients felt that program staff was genuinely concerned for their well-being (89%), and that the program helped them stop using alcohol and other drugs (83%).
The Mentoring sample was significantly less likely than the baseline to have an arrest (10% versus 25%), sustained petition (5% versus 14%), institutional commitment (2% versus 13%), and probation violation (9% versus 49%) and significantly more likely to complete probation (86% versus 59%), as well as community service (84% versus 55%).
Almost all (99%) of the Mentoring clients felt their mentors helped them accomplish probation requirements, and the majority felt their mentors helped them stay out of trouble (96%), avoid drugs and alcohol (91%), and improve their grades (86%) and school attendance (84%).
Within the Parenting program, about two-thirds (63%) of parents reported significantly improved family strengthening skills and over half (59%) felt they had significantly improved family discipline.

SOURCES: Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Substance Abuse Services Drug Test Results, Substance Abuse Services Survey, Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, Mentoring Services Survey, and Parenting Pre- and Post-Tests, July 2007 – June 2008

Juvenile Drug Court

Program Description

The Juvenile Drug Court, a partnership between the Juvenile Court, the 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 initially were 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 non-compliant in drug treatment and who need increased monitoring and supervision by the

court while living in the community are ordered into this program, which was designed initially to last 12 months. Non-compliant events include testing positive for alcohol or other drugs, failing to attend treatment, refusing to participate in treatment, or not attending school. 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, and immediate consequences/sanctions for non-compliant behavior.

Hope for the Future

When Ahmed was first accepted into the Drug Court program, he had a negative mindset and his life was filled with obstacles. He lived in a gang-infested neighborhood in a low income household with multiple siblings and other family members, many of whom were addicted to drugs and/or alcohol and had a history of incarceration. Although he was only 15 years old, he was heavily entrenched in methamphetamine and marijuana use, behind in school, and had been attempting to assist in providing financial help for his struggling family. His health had been severely neglected, and he had learning difficulties that needed to be addressed in school.

It took extensive effort on the part of program staff and a great deal of encouragement and one-on-one attention in order to affect a turnaround in his mindset and behavior. About four months into the program, Ahmed finally asked for help. He was placed in a group home where, for the first time, he was in an environment that provided safety, security, peace, and quiet. The caring and supportive staff provided encouragement on a daily basis, reminding him of his limitless potential. Ahmed resided at the facility for the duration of his Drug Court program, and although school continued to be a struggle due to learning difficulties, he participated in substance abuse treatment and maintained sobriety for 270 consecutive days, after only one relapse in his first month in Drug Court.

The Court allowed Ahmed to have his own private Drug Court graduation ceremony to accommodate the many friends and family who came to celebrate his success. In the months leading up to his graduation, Ahmed spoke about his goals, what he wanted to accomplish, and what he knew he could achieve. His mindset had completely changed since he entered the program, and he had pride in his accomplishments and ability to continue to seek his full potential and attain future success.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

Upon Drug Court entry, a 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 PO 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 clients. 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. Clean and sober, law-abiding behavior is required for program graduation.

Those youth who successfully complete Drug Court are honored in a graduation ceremony, held annually in the spring. These graduations are supported by the community through donations for gifts to the youth and by representation from elected officials. The graduates are examples to other clients through successful completion and accomplishment of goals, such as being accepted to college or receiving awards for academic achievement.

In FY 2004-05, the Drug Court program design was modified to become a three-phase program lasting nine months, instead of a twelve-month, four-phase program. This change utilized Drug Court best practices, as adolescents can focus more easily on the shorter time periods and create and stick to short-term goals. An aftercare component was added as part of phase three, during which clients prepare to graduate from the program and transition off probation. The eligibility requirements for Drug Court also were revised, allowing for a larger group of probationers to be screened for Drug Court. Specifically, while eligible clients must have been non-compliant in a substance abuse treatment program, this situation could have

A Better Perspective

Cody was placed on probation in March 2006. He consistently violated his Court ordered curfew, left home without permission, and had significant attendance issues related to school and court-ordered drug treatment. He also displayed negative behaviors in drug treatment, such as glorifying the drug lifestyle.

In May 2007, Cody was accepted into the Juvenile Drug Court Program after self-admitted probation violations for using alcohol or drugs without a prescription and for failure to attend school. While participating in Drug Court, Cody initially continued to struggle with the terms of his probation. He was admitted into one drug treatment program after another. Each time his negative behavior caused him to be discharged, and he continued to glorify the drug life style to his PO, JRS, and treatment counselors.

Drug Court tested Cody a minimum of twice per week and eventually he began to maintain his sobriety. His PO and JRS counseled him on the value of maintaining a drug-free lifestyle. By the time he entered the last available drug treatment program, Cody began supporting the views of a sober lifestyle. He began to attend school and drug treatment as required and made significant efforts to catch up on his school credits. By the end of the program, he was attending school full-time and had a part-time job as a security guard. In July 2008, Cody graduated from Drug Court and was successfully terminated from Probation after having completed 272 sober days. He continues to attend school full-time and maintain his part-time job, and also periodically contacts his former JRS to report on how he is doing while maintaining a drug-free life.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

happened in a school or a private treatment setting, and not necessarily while the youth was on probation. This policy allows Drug Court to screen clients who may have a high level of need though they have not been wards of the court previously, and it allows Probation staff to intervene before the client reaches a higher level of substance abuse and delinquency. Another eligibility change was to accept clients with co-occurring disorders. There also is more leniency in the screening process, with cases being looked at on an individual basis. For example, while clients with any history of arson or violent offenses previously were not admitted to Drug Court, the program now has the option to request a psychological evaluation as part of the Drug Court screening for clients with histories of arson (over two years prior) or less serious violent offenses to possibly include these youth in the program. In addition, program staff began outreach efforts to educate POs regarding Drug Court as an alternative to detention programs for youth with substance abuse issues in FY 2005-06, in part to more actively recruit minority youth and girls who may have been less well represented in the past.

FY 2007-08 Program Changes

Though there were no major program changes during FY 2007-08, Drug Court staff reported some new incentives for clients doing well in the program. The Public Defender raised money to send a group of recent Drug Court graduates and successful current clients on program-related trips, accompanied by Drug Court staff, to the California Association of Drug Court Professionals conference in Anaheim, California and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference in St. Louis, Missouri to speak about their experiences in the program. Program staff also received a donation of tickets from the San Diego Padres, which allowed them to

take a number of program clients to a baseball game.

Drug Court faced challenges during the year as well. Referrals to the program were inconsistent, so the program manager and director personally made efforts to talk to line staff in Probation, asking them to consider Drug Court as an option for youth with substance abuse issues. These efforts helped increase referrals from North County, though they are still working on getting more clients from the South and Central regions. Drug Court also faced an ongoing shortage of short-term residential treatment programs to which to refer clients due to budget cuts at agencies that run these programs. Drug Court was able to secure some services through the Drug Dorm at the Juvenile Ranch Facility during the year. In addition, increasing family participation in the program was a challenge, as the family clinician position, vacant since FY 2006-07, remained unfilled.

Drug Court experienced some staff turnover during FY 2007-08, including the hiring of a new Senior PO after the previous individual left the program. There also were changes in contract staff, including a new Administrative Assistant and Lead JRS.

Research Overview

The target population for July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008, for Drug Court was 120 non-violent, first- or second-time wards of the court with substance abuse problems. A total of 249 youth began or continued receiving Drug Court services during FY 2007-08.

The Drug Court sample described here includes 96 cases **exiting** the program in FY 2007-08, regardless of when they entered. The baseline group was a sample of 37 prior Drug Court clients exiting before April 1, 2001. Information regarding criminal activity and completion of probation obligations

during the period of program participation was tracked as part of the evaluation and is presented in Appendix Table A14. Statistics related to criminal activity were tracked for the first 240 days of the program, or through the end of the program if less than 240 days. In addition, drug test results are analyzed as a measure of program success and are presented in Appendix Table A15 and risk and resiliency assessment information for the sample was collected and is presented in Appendix Table A17. When interpreting the drug test results, 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 recovery. Thus, during initial phases of the program, the participant may have several positive drug tests but can remain in the program if s/he continues to make efforts to change.

Sample Descriptions

Around nine out of ten youth in the current sample and baseline groups were male (88% of the Drug Court sample and 92% of the baseline), and the average (mean) client age

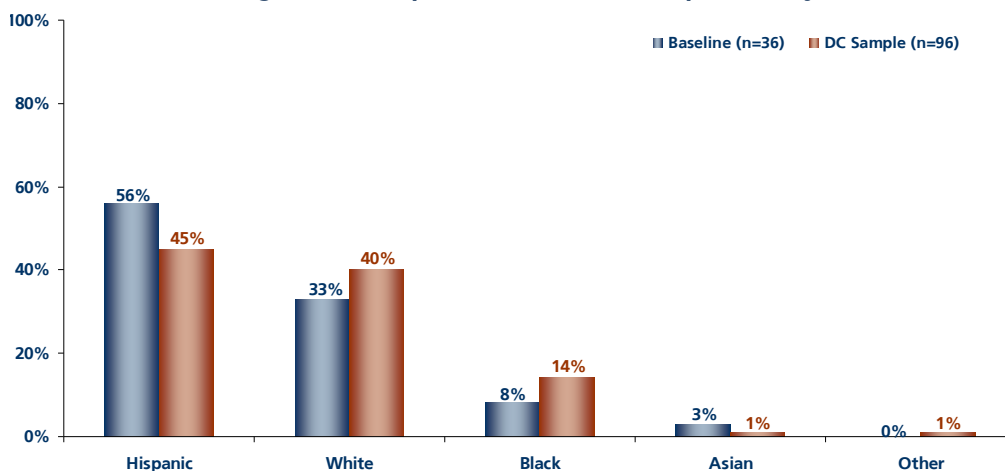
was 16.1 for the sample ($SD = 0.9$, range 14 to 17) and 15.9 for the baseline ($SD = 1.3$, range 13 to 18) (not shown). For both groups, the greatest percent of youth were Hispanic (45% sample and 56% baseline), followed by White (40% sample and 33% baseline) (Figure 5). None of these differences were significant, indicating that the samples are similar.

The length of time in the program differed between the groups and was longer for the Drug Court sample compared to the baseline group (median 348 days (range 56 to 1,021) compared to median 254 days (range 34 to 616) at baseline) (not shown). As previously noted, due to the wide range of length of stay in the program, the median is a more appropriate measure of central tendency than mean.

Outcomes

Outcomes from the Probation Compliance Exit Form and SDRRC, as well as drug test results, indicate that Drug Court clients improved during their time in the program. More specifically, Table 6 and the appendix tables previously noted detail these positive achievements.

**Figure 5
 Drug Court Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity**



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

SOURCE: Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table 6
Drug Court Evaluation Highlights – FY 2007-08

Compared to the baseline group, Drug Court clients were significantly more likely to successfully complete probation (67% versus 46%) and community service (96% versus 71%).
Overall, the average protective, risk, and resiliency scores of the Drug Court youth showed significant positive changes over time, with an increase of 5.8 in protective factors, a decrease of 4.5 in risk factors, and a resiliency score increase of 10.3 between intake and exit. Changes in resiliency scores have been noted in the crime prevention literature as valuable predictors of recidivism. ⁸
Twenty-three percent (23%) of the Drug Court clients had a positive drug test during the three months prior to program exit, compared to three times that (76%) at program entry, a statistically significant difference.

SOURCES: Probation Compliance Exit Form, San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, and Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, July 2007 – June 2008

Breaking Cycles

Program Description

Breaking Cycles is a graduated sanctions program designed to serve 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 review risk and needs 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 PO 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 assessment and reassessment teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, individual and family counseling, community supervision, case management, and the following custody options:

- ▶ Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF) (custody programs for boys);
- ▶ Girls' Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) (custody programs for girls);
- ▶ Centre-City Youth Day Center (YDC) (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 MediCal certified site focusing on mental health and family issues. This site also provides day treatment as a step-down from custody or an alternative to an out-of-home placement in a Residential Treatment Facility);

⁸ Turner, S., Fain, T., and Sehgal, A. (2005). Validation of the Risk and Resiliency Assessment Tool for Juveniles in the Los Angeles County Probation System. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

- ▶ North County YDC (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. This site also provides day treatment as a step-down from custody or an alternative to an out-of-home placement in a Residential Treatment Facility); 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.

FY 2007-08 Program Changes

Breaking Cycles experienced a few changes during FY 2007-08. The program experienced staff turnover, but those positions were filled without major impact on services to youth and their families. In October 2007, San Diego County experienced wild fires that impacted hundreds of thousands of residents with the destruction of homes, mandatory evacuations, and road and business closures. Breaking Cycles staff was also affected as they helped evacuate youth serving time at JRF and searched for program clients who were displaced by the disaster, as well as volunteering time to help clean up Qualcomm Stadium after it was used as an evacuation center.

Converting from a Gang Lifestyle

Gavin was ordered to complete Breaking Cycles due to his involvement in armed robberies. He comes from a family that has deep roots in the gang life. His father and older brothers are documented gang members and the family home was a known hang out for the local gang. Gavin's educational history was marred by attendance and behavioral issues. According to Gavin, his educational and mental health issues, coupled with the gang lifestyle, made it easy for him to choose life in the gang.

Counseling and encouragement from staff and positive peers redirected Gavin. Results were not seen immediately, but as time went on, it became evident that he was changing from the inside out. Participation in a weekend mentoring/outreach program that he was referred to also contributed to his willingness to change in a positive way. Gavin violated probation early in his program due to gang issues, but later made positive strides in not returning to custody. Since then, Gavin had no violations and he attributed that to Breaking Cycles. Because he believes that attending the local continuation school, where he will be in contact with negative peers, is not in his best interest, Gavin plans to complete high school through the Adult Education Program at a local community college and continue attending community college once high school is completed. Although these options existed before, Gavin (by his own admission) would not have these plans and goals if he did not attend North County Youth Day Center through Breaking Cycles.

NOTE: Names have been changed to protect the clients' privacy.

In addition, the Probation Department implemented a system in January 2008 restricting the movement of youth into the detention facilities without Program Director approval. Previously, staff had used short-term commitments as consequences for violating their terms of probation. However, since custodial sanctions were limited, staff began using various techniques, including electronic monitoring and home supervision, to ensure client compliance. Despite turnover, challenges, and changes, the Breaking Cycles staff was able to provide and maintain services to families and clients and was awarded both the Children's Teen Watch System of Care Award and the Chief's Award of Merit this past fiscal year.

Research Overview

On an annual basis, Breaking Cycles targets 1,200 medium- to high-risk wards of the court, ages 12 to 18, who are committed to the program by the Juvenile Court, along with their siblings and families. All areas of the County are served. Between July 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008, 1,918 juveniles began or continued serving a previous Breaking Cycles commitment. Of the Breaking Cycles youth, 512 had **exited** during FY 2007-08 and were tracked as part of this evaluation effort. The baseline group for this program component was comprised of a sample of 100 juveniles who were committed to Breaking Cycles between January and April 1999.

Criminal activity information was collected for both groups for the first 240 days of program participation or through the end of the program if less than 240 days, and information regarding completion of probation obligations was provided by program staff (Appendix Table A16). In addition, SDRRC data were analyzed (Appendix Table A17).

Sample Descriptions

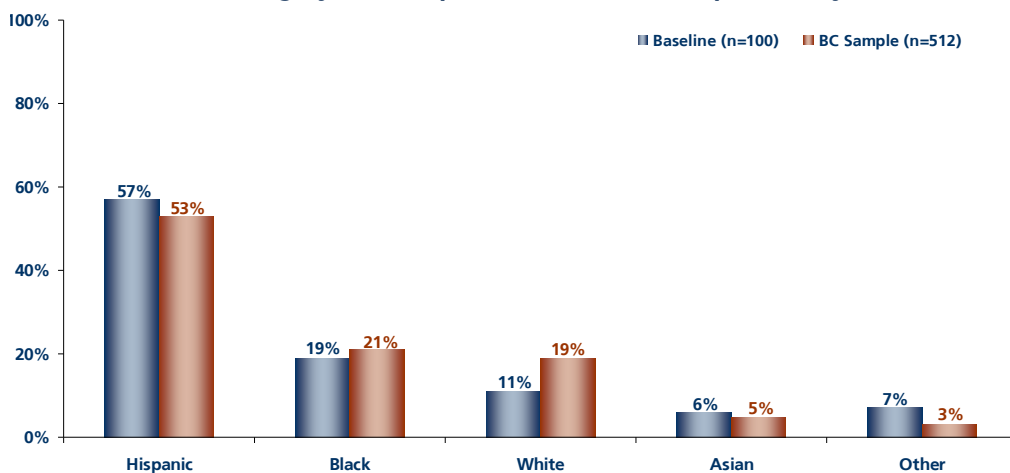
There were no significant differences between the Breaking Cycles baseline and FY 2007-08 sample in regard to ethnicity, though both were ethnically diverse (Figure 6). The average (mean) age of both groups was 15.7 years ($SD = 1.1$, range 13 to 17 for baseline and $SD = 1.0$, range 12 to 18 for sample). Approximately three-quarters (76%) of the sample were male, compared to 87 percent of the baseline group, a significant difference.

The length of time in the program was longer for the Breaking Cycles sample (median 238 days, range 48 to 862) compared to the baseline (median 239 days, range 147 to 365) (not shown). Time in the program beyond 365 days was due to commitment extensions.

Outcomes

Clients who exited Breaking Cycles in FY 2007-08 demonstrated positive change, as measured by less contact with the juvenile justice system and positive changes in risk and protective factors over time (Table 7 and appendix tables previously noted).

Figure 6
Breaking Cycles Sample and Baseline Group Ethnicity



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

SOURCE: Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table 7
Breaking Cycles Evaluation Highlights – FY 2007-08

Compared to prior participants in the baseline group, Breaking Cycles clients were significantly less likely to be arrested (12% versus 32%), have a probation referral (10% versus 27%), have a sustained petition for a new charge (7% versus 21%), or receive an institutional commitment for longer than 90 days (3% versus 14%).

On average, Breaking Cycles clients had significantly more protective factors (5.8 versus 9.3), fewer risk factors (21.6 versus 18.9), and higher resiliency scores (increase of 6.2) at program exit compared to intake.

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) Records, Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, and San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, July 2007 – June 2008

APPENDIX

Table A1
CA/WINGS OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	7%
TOTAL	2,537	2,151	1,850	2,062	2,197	100
Probation Referral	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	6%
TOTAL	2,537	2,151	1,850	2,062	2,197	100
Felony-Level Referral	39%	37%	45%	45%	50%	83%
TOTAL	54	41	49	51	36	6
Referral Type						
Violent	35%	32%	37%	35%	25%	17%
Property	30%	51%	39%	33%	44%	50%
Drug	6%	7%	6%	0%	11%	0%
Other	28%	7%	18%	29%	17%	33%
Status	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MC/Infraction	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%
TOTAL	54	41	49	51	36	6
Sustained Petition	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%
TOTAL	2,537	2,151	1,850	2,062	2,197	100
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	29%	44%	46%	29%	61%	50%
TOTAL	24	18	28	24	18	4
Sustained Petition Type						
Violent	29%	50%	32%	25%	28%	0%
Property	33%	28%	39%	33%	56%	100%
Drug	4%	0%	4%	0%	11%	0%
Other	33%	11%	25%	38%	6%	0%
Status	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MC/Infraction	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
TOTAL	24	18	28	24	18	4
Institutional Commitment	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%
TOTAL	2,537	2,151	1,850	2,062	2,197	100

NOTES: This table outlines data from 2003 to the present. Data prior to 2003 are not comparable to current data because the CAT and WINGS programs were separate programs at that time.

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A2
CA/WINGS FY 2007-08 YOUTH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Client Knowledge of Community Resources	Intake	Exit
A lot	7%	34%
Some	23%	45%
Not very many	36%	14%
None	34%	7%
Client Use of Community Resources	Intake	Exit
A lot	3%	24%
Some	18%	52%
Not very many	28%	16%
None	51%	8%
Client Perceptions About School	Intake	Exit
Enrolled in school that met/meets needs	71%	89%
Feels doing well in school	24%	67%
Feels positive about school	28%	61%
Client Perception of Ability to Manage Conflict and Solve Problems	Intake	Exit
Always/almost always manage conflict well	33%	72%
Solve problems appropriately	24%	71%
Client Satisfaction with Services at Exit	At Exit	
Would refer a friend to program	92%	
Satisfied with program services	96%	
TOTAL	593 - 678	

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: CA/WINGS Youth Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A3

CA/WINGS FY 2007-08 PARENT CUSTOMER SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Parent/Guardian Knowledge of Community Resources	Intake	Exit
A lot	3%	32%
Some	18%	45%
Not very many	33%	18%
None	46%	4%
Parent/Guardian Use of Community Resources	Intake	Exit
A lot	2%	22%
Some	11%	52%
Not very many	26%	20%
None	62%	6%
Parent/Guardian Perception of How Child Doing in School	Intake	Exit
Feels doing well in school	17%	55%
Parent/Guardian Perceptions of Influence of Child's Peers and Positive Family Communication	Intake	Exit
Friends a good influence	20%	53%
Good family communication	20%	67%
Parent/Guardian Satisfaction with Services	At Exit	
Would refer a friend's family to program	95%	
Satisfied with program services	98%	
TOTAL	823 - 837	

NOTES: Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: CA/WINGS Parent/Guardian Customer Satisfaction Questionnaire, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A4
MEDIAN NUMBER OF DAYS IN CA/WINGS PROGRAM BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2003-04	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
All Clients					
Median Days in Program	64.0	82.0	93.0	90.0	91.0
Range	0 - 352	0 - 699	3 - 1,035	1 - 1,127	4 - 1,088
TOTAL	2,537	2,151	1,850	2,062	2,197
Non-MediCal Only					
Median Days in Program	62.0	77.0	90.0	88.0	89.0
Range	0 - 352	0 - 493	3 - 524	1 - 525	4 - 483
TOTAL	2,252	1,827	1,463	1,763	1,860
MediCal Only					
Median Days in Program	84.0	132.0	151.0	156.0	175.0
Range	0 - 334	0 - 699	3 - 1,035	1 - 1,127	15 - 1,088
TOTAL	285	324	387	299	337

NOTES: Inconsistency in program documentation of case type (i.e., direct connect versus short term) and length of stay resulted in cases with no time in the program for FY 2003-04 and FY 2004-05. Staff at each program site has implemented quality control measures to improve data accuracy.

SOURCE: CA/WINGS Client Data, July 2007 - June 2008

Table A5
TSP OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2001-02 Sample	2002-03 Sample	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	4%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	9%	18%
TOTAL	228	464	379	171	140	201	221	50
Probation Referral	8%	7%	5%	6%	6%	3%	7%	16%
TOTAL	228	464	379	171	140	201	221	50
Felony-Level Referral	42%	42%	50%	30%	38%	43%	31%	38%
TOTAL	19	31	18	10	8	7	16	8
Referral Type								
Violent	21%	26%	22%	40%	13%	29%	6%	13%
Property	47%	19%	56%	20%	63%	29%	50%	25%
Drug	16%	32%	6%	20%	0%	29%	0%	38%
Other	11%	23%	17%	20%	25%	14%	38%	13%
Status	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	13%
TOTAL	19	31	18	10	8	7	16	8
Sustained Petition	6%	4%	2%	4%	4%	1%	4%	8%
TOTAL	228	464	379	171	140	201	221	50
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	23%	33%	13%	57%	33%	33%	33%	0%
TOTAL	13	18	8	7	6	3	9	4
Sustained Petition Type								
Violent	38%	22%	38%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Property	62%	50%	38%	57%	50%	67%	78%	25%
Drug	0%	17%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Other	0%	11%	13%	14%	50%	33%	11%	0%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	25%
TOTAL	13	18	8	7	6	3	9	4
Institutional Commitment	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	<1%	1%	0%
TOTAL	228	464	379	171	140	201	221	50
Probation Violations	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%	<1%	2%
TOTAL	228	464	379	171	140	201	221	50
Complete Probation	76%	70%	71%	58%	58%	62%	70%	64%
TOTAL	228	464	377	171	140	201	221	47
Complete Restitution	50%	100%	--	100%	--	--	--	100%
TOTAL	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Complete Community Service	73%	68%	70%	80%	82%	82%	86%	66%
TOTAL	199	392	348	164	133	197	220	38

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A6
TSP CLIENTS' FY 2007-08 SCHOOL-RELATED OUTCOMES

	Intake	Exit
Average GPA	0.71	1.68
Average days attended	61%	84%
At appropriate grade level at exit	86%	
No suspensions during program	85%	
No expulsions during program	99%	
TOTAL	97 – 221	

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: School Records, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A7
SAS OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	24%	14%	24%	18%	20%	25%
TOTAL	139	264	298	386	527	63
Probation Referral	20%	12%	17%	12%	14%	16%
TOTAL	139	264	298	386	527	63
Felony-Level Referral	46%	41%	46%	56%	47%	70%
TOTAL	28	32	52	48	75	10
Referral Type						
Violent	18%	22%	25%	23%	20%	30%
Property	46%	47%	40%	50%	28%	40%
Drug	18%	13%	12%	6%	9%	10%
Other	18%	19%	23%	17%	41%	20%
Status	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
MC/Infraction	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
TOTAL	28	32	52	48	75	10
Sustained Petition	14%	8%	9%	8%	7%	14%
TOTAL	139	264	298	386	527	63
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	47%	40%	57%	52%	64%	44%
TOTAL	19	20	28	29	39	9
Sustained Petition Type						
Violent	16%	30%	36%	21%	28%	33%
Property	58%	40%	43%	52%	28%	56%
Drug	11%	0%	7%	3%	10%	11%
Other	16%	30%	14%	21%	33%	0%
Status	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
TOTAL	19	20	28	29	39	9
Institutional Commitment	7%	3%	5%	3%	4%	13%
TOTAL	139	264	298	386	527	63
Probation Violations	15%	22%	34%	23%	17%	49%
TOTAL	139	264	298	386	527	63
Complete Probation	47%	58%	62%	61%	59%	59%
TOTAL	124	260	298	386	527	63
Complete Restitution	40%	60%	62%	57%	57%	63%
TOTAL	48	123	103	148	196	16
Complete Community Service	55%	67%	74%	69%	66%	55%
TOTAL	99	221	239	293	406	22

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A8
SAS FY 2007-08 POSITIVE DRUG TESTS

	Intake	Exit
Positive Drug Tests	46%	27%
TOTAL	97 – 221	

*SOURCE: Substance Abuse Services Drug Test Results,
July 2007 – June 2008*

Table A9
SAS CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH PROGRAM AND STAFF

Staff expectations clear	93%
Treated with respect	93%
Staff concerned with well-being	89%
Good relationship with Juvenile Recovery Specialist (JRS)	87%
Helped stop substance use	83%
Satisfied with program experience	83%
Learned a lot in alcohol and drugs class	81%
Treatment fit needs	81%
Changed feelings about substance abuse	80%
Satisfied with the substance abuse services	80%
Learned a lot in relapse prevention class	75%
Would recommend program to a friend	75%
TOTAL	172 – 389

NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages include clients who responded "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" on a five-point scale.

SOURCE: Substance Abuse Services Survey, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A10
MENTORING SERVICES OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	21%	13%	14%	8%	10%	25%
TOTAL	34	47	36	26	125	63
Probation Referral	12%	13%	14%	8%	8%	16%
TOTAL	34	47	36	26	125	63
Felony-Level Referral	50%	50%	40%	50%	30%	70%
TOTAL	4	6	5	2	10	10
Referral Type						
Violent	25%	50%	80%	0%	20%	30%
Property	50%	50%	20%	100%	30%	40%
Drug	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%
Other	25%	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%
TOTAL	4	6	5	2	10	10
Sustained Petition	12%	9%	11%	0%	5%	14%
TOTAL	34	47	36	26	125	63
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	75%	50%	25%	0%	33%	44%
TOTAL	4	4	4	0	6	9
Sustained Petition Type						
Violent	0%	50%	75%	0%	33%	33%
Property	75%	50%	0%	0%	50%	56%
Drug	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Other	25%	0%	25%	0%	17%	0%
TOTAL	4	4	4	0	6	9
Institutional Commitment	6%	0%	3%	0%	2%	13%
TOTAL	34	47	36	26	125	63
Probation Violations	0%	6%	17%	7%	9%	49%
TOTAL	34	47	36	26	125	63
Complete Probation	78%	86%	81%	73%	86%	59%
TOTAL	27	43	36	26	125	63
Complete Restitution	67%	53%	75%	86%	73%	63%
TOTAL	6	15	12	7	51	16
Complete Community Service	83%	81%	82%	84%	84%	55%
TOTAL	18	36	33	25	107	22

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A11
MENTORING CLIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH PROGRAM

My mentors help me:	
Accomplish probation/court requirements	99%
Stay out of trouble	96%
Avoid alcohol and drugs	91%
Improve my grades	86%
Improve my school attendance	84%
My mentors help other members of my family	63%
My mentors really care about me	99%
Mentors would be helpful to other youth and families	99%
TOTAL	63 – 70

NOTES: Cases with missing information not included. Percentages include clients who responded "A Lot" or "Some" on a four-point scale.

SOURCE: Mentoring Services Survey, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A12
PARENTING CLIENTS REPORTING IMPROVEMENT AT EXIT

Family strengthening skills	63%
Family discipline	59%
Family relations/cohesion	52%
Parent involvement with child	51%
TOTAL	85 – 129

NOTE: Cases with missing information not included.

SOURCE: Parenting Pre- and Post-Tests, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A13
PARENTING CLIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH CLASS AND INSTRUCTOR

Encouragement of participation	99%
Instructor's responsiveness to concerns	99%
Instructor's ability to answer questions	98%
Organization of class	98%
Presentation of class materials	97%
Usefulness of information provided	96%
Overall satisfaction with class	96%
TOTAL	139 – 142

*NOTES: Cases with missing information not included.
 Percentages include clients who responded
 "Excellent" or "Good" on a five-point scale.*

*SOURCE: Parenting Client Satisfaction Survey, July 2007
 – June 2008*

Table A14
DRUG COURT OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	32%	36%	34%	35%	39%	41%
TOTAL	112	98	94	96	96	37
Probation Referral	21%	29%	27%	32%	24%	16%
TOTAL	112	98	94	96	96	37
Felony-Level Referral	38%	64%	48%	58%	65%	17%
TOTAL	24	28	25	31	23	6
Referral Type						
Violent	25%	25%	16%	6%	4%	0%
Property	25%	39%	28%	48%	57%	17%
Drug	21%	11%	16%	23%	17%	17%
Other	29%	25%	36%	19%	22%	17%
Status/Probation Violation	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%	50%
TOTAL	24	28	25	31	23	6
Sustained Petition	18%	20%	15%	21%	16%	3%
TOTAL	112	98	94	96	96	37
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	35%	48%	43%	65%	80%	100%
TOTAL	20	21	14	20	15	1
Sustained Petition Type						
Violent	5%	14%	14%	0%	7%	0%
Property	60%	48%	21%	65%	60%	0%
Drug	5%	14%	29%	10%	20%	0%
Other	30%	24%	29%	25%	13%	100%
Status	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	20	21	14	20	15	1
Institutional Commitment	5%	7%	10%	6%	9%	0%
TOTAL	112	98	94	96	96	37
Probation Violations	1%	6%	3%	5%	8%	14%
TOTAL	112	98	94	96	96	37
Complete Probation	68%	62%	61%	64%	67%	46%
TOTAL	112	97	93	95	96	37
Complete Restitution	42%	44%	72%	66%	60%	73%
TOTAL	45	43	32	41	43	11
Complete Community Service	88%	93%	90%	100%	96%	71%
TOTAL	24	30	40	38	51	17

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A15
DRUG COURT FY 2007-08 POSITIVE DRUG TESTS

	Intake	Exit
Positive Drug Tests	76%	23%
TOTAL	88	

*SOURCE: Probation Case Management System (PCMS)
Records, July 2007 – June 2008*

Table A16
BREAKING CYCLES OUTCOME STATISTICS BY SAMPLE YEAR

	2001-02 Sample	2002-03 Sample	2003-04 Sample	2004-05 Sample	2005-06 Sample	2006-07 Sample	2007-08 Sample	Baseline
Arrested	20%	19%	19%	17%	17%	15%	12%	32%
TOTAL	600	713	765	510	377	602	512	100
Probation Referral	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	10%	27%
TOTAL	600	713	765	510	377	602	512	100
Felony-Level Referral	50%	63%	61%	59%	52%	64%	65%	52%
TOTAL	101	112	115	70	50	73	49	27
Referral Type								
Violent	30%	32%	22%	21%	26%	26%	24%	30%
Property	36%	37%	39%	40%	36%	40%	41%	30%
Drug	12%	10%	12%	14%	12%	8%	2%	7%
Other	20%	19%	27%	23%	20%	26%	29%	33%
Status/Probation Violation	2%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%	0%
MC/Infraction	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
TOTAL	101	112	115	70	50	73	49	27
Sustained Petition	12%	11%	11%	10%	11%	9%	7%	21%
TOTAL	600	713	765	510	377	602	512	100
Felony-Level Sustained Petition	45%	53%	55%	58%	51%	68%	67%	48%
TOTAL	69	76	85	53	41	56	36	21
Sustained Petition Type								
Violent	30%	24%	21%	23%	24%	23%	25%	33%
Property	36%	41%	42%	42%	49%	41%	47%	29%
Drug	12%	9%	14%	9%	7%	5%	3%	0%
Other	22%	26%	22%	26%	17%	30%	25%	38%
Status	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	69	76	85	53	41	56	36	21
Institutional Commitment	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	14%
TOTAL	600	713	765	510	377	602	512	100
Probation Violation	0%	1%	5%	13%	20%	20%	19%	0%
TOTAL	600	713	765	510	377	602	512	100
Complete Probation	77%	69%	76%	77%	78%	78%	79%	70%
TOTAL	577	698	605	466	367	601	512	100
Complete Restitution	38%	25%	35%	37%	36%	42%	42%	43%
TOTAL	216	284	244	179	149	276	232	37
Complete Community Service	43%	37%	42%	51%	43%	56%	65%	46%
TOTAL	215	226	249	199	203	376	381	13

SOURCES: Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), Probation Case Management System (PCMS) Records, Probation Compliance Exit Form, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A17
AVERAGE FY 2007-08 PROTECTIVE, RISK, AND RESILIENCY SCORES BY PROGRAM

	Protective		Risk		Resiliency	
	Intake	Exit	Intake	Exit	Intake	Exit
CAWINGS (n = 1,802)	9.2	12.2	10.1	8.6	-1.0	3.6
TSP (n = 195)	8.9	12.3	12.1	10.7	-3.2	1.6
Drug Court (n = 80)	6.1	11.9	20.8	16.3	-14.7	-4.4
Breaking Cycles (n = 390)	5.8	9.3	21.6	18.9	-15.8	-9.6

SOURCE: San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, July 2007 – June 2008

Table A18
STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE TESTS BY PROGRAM

VARIABLE	COMPARISON				
CA/WINGS					
	Sample	Baseline	Test	df	Value
Hispanic Youth	67%	48%	Chi-square	1	14.52
White Youth	17%	35%	Chi-square	1	19.26
Referral	2%	6%	Chi-square	1	7.85
Sustained Petition	1%	4%	Chi-square	1	7.12
Average Age	12.9	14.2	T-test	2,295	-4.95
	Intake	Exit	Test	df	Value
Protective Score	9.2	12.2	T-test	1,801	-25.73
Risk Score	10.1	8.6	T-test	1,801	19.67
Resiliency Score	-1.0	3.6	T-test	1,801	27.04
Client Knowledge of Community Resources	30%	79%	T-test	670	-23.29
Client Use of Community Resources	21%	76%	T-test	669	-26.73
Parent/Guardian Knowledge of Community Resources	21%	78%	T-test	823	-32.42
Parent/Guardian Use of Community Resources	13%	74%	T-test	822	-35.50
Client Feels S/He is Doing Well in School	24%	67%	T-test	677	-20.16
Client Feels Positive About School	28%	61%	T-test	674	-16.19
Client Feels Able to Solve Problems Appropriately	24%	71%	T-test	671	-22.18
Client Feels S/He Always/Almost Always Manages Conflict Well	33%	72%	T-test	666	-19.18
Parent/Guardian Feels Child is Doing Well in School	17%	55%	T-test	832	-22.03
Parent/Guardian Feels Child's Friends a Good Influence	20%	53%	T-test	823	-19.16
Parent/Guardian Feels Family Communication is Good	20%	67%	T-test	830	-25.83
	FY 2003-04	FY 2007-08	Test	df	Value
Cases Exceeding 270 days in Program	0.6%	8.6%	Chi-square	1	179.92
TSP					
	Sample	Baseline	Test	df	Value
Black Youth	5%	14%	Chi-square	1	4.19
Complete Community Service	86%	66%	Chi-square	1	8.45
Average Age	14.8	15.3	T-test	269	-3.37
	Intake	Exit	Test	df	Value
Average GPA	0.71	1.68	T-test	220	-10.78
Average School Days Attended	61%	84%	T-test	96	-5.94
Protective Score	8.9	12.3	T-test	194	-6.87
Risk Score	12.1	10.7	T-test	194	3.51
Resiliency Score	-3.2	1.6	T-test	194	6.09

VARIABLE		COMPARISON				
PMSA						
		Sample	Baseline	Test	df	Value
SAS	Institutional Commitment	4%	13%	Chi-square	1	6.80
	Probation Violation	17%	49%	Chi-square	1	33.08
Mentoring	Average Age	15.6	16.2	T-test	186	-2.64
	Arrest	10%	25%	Chi-square	1	6.12
	Sustained Petition	5%	14%	Chi-square	1	3.92
	Institutional Commitment	2%	13%	Chi-square	1	8.16
	Probation Violation	9%	49%	Chi-square	1	37.12
	Complete Probation	86%	59%	Chi-square	1	16.65
	Complete Community Service	84%	55%	Chi-square	1	7.94
		Intake	Exit	Test	df	Value
SAS	Positive Drug Test	45%	227%	T-test	334	6.24
		Improved		Test	n	Z
Parenting	Family Strengthening Skills	63%, 80 positive differences		Sign Test	128	-3.99
	Family Discipline	59%, 50 positive differences		Sign Test	85	-2.51
Drug Court						
		Sample	Baseline	Test	df	Value
	Complete Probation	67%	46%	Chi-square	1	3.99
	Complete Community Service	96%	71%	Chi-square	1	6.42
		Intake	Exit	Test	df	Value
	Protective Score	6.1	11.9	T-test	79	-5.63
	Risk Score	20.8	16.3	T-test	79	5.29
	Resiliency Score	-14.7	-4.4	T-test	79	5.80
	Positive Drug Test	76%	23%	T-test	87	9.18
Breaking Cycles						
		Sample	Baseline	Test	df	Value
	Gender	76%	87%	Chi-square	1	5.60
	Arrest	12%	32%	Chi-square	1	25.38
	Referral	10%	27%	Chi-square	1	21.79
	Sustained Petition	7%	21%	Chi-square	1	17.71
	Institutional Commitment	3%	14%	Chi-square	1	21.81
		Intake	Exit	Test	df	Value
	Protective Score	5.8	9.3	T-test	389	-9.08
	Risk Score	21.6	18.9	T-test	389	8.54
	Resiliency Score	-15.8	-9.6	T-test	389	9.59

NOTE: Significant differences are determined using the .05 threshold.

SOURCE: SANDAG