

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY**  
**JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETING**

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**RUSTIN CONFERENCE CENTER**  
**2085 RUSTIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CA, CONFERENCE ROOM 1051**

March 20, 2023, 2:00 P.M.

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL (VOTING MEMBERS)**

**Chief Probation Officer**  
**Ronald Miller II**  
Or Designee

**Public Defender**  
**Steven Harmon**  
Or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Dan Harris**  
*(5th District – appointed 11/16/20)*  
My City Youth

**Director, Department of Public**  
**Social Services**  
**Charity Douglas**  
Or Designee

**District Attorney**  
**Michael A. Hestrin**  
Or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Jitahadi Imara**  
StudentNest Foundation

**Sheriff of Riverside County**  
**Chad Bianco**  
Or Designee

**Presiding Juvenile Court Judge**  
**Mark Petersen**  
Or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Kevin Kalman**  
*(4th District – appointed 11/16/20)*  
Desert Recreation District

**Director, Riverside University**  
**Health Systems-Behavioral Health**  
**Dr. Matthew Chang**  
Or Designee

**Chair of the Board of Supervisors**  
**Kevin Jeffries**  
Or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Dr. Rodney Kyles**  
*(2nd District appointed – 11/16/20)*  
Nathanael Foundation

**Chairperson, Juvenile Justice**  
**Delinquency Prevention**  
**Christopher Collopy**  
Or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Norma Biegel**  
Operation Safe House

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Mickey Rubinson**  
Carolyn E. Wylie Center

**Superintendent, Riverside County**  
**Office of Education**  
**Dr. Edwin Gomez**  
or Designee

**Community Based Organization**  
**Representative, Dr. Mona Davies**  
*(1st District – appointed 11/16/20)*  
Community Outreach Ministry

**Community Based Organization**  
*(3rd District – vacant)*

**Chief, Riverside City Police**  
**Department**  
**Larry V. Gonzalez**  
Or Designee

*In accordance with State Law (the Brown Act):*

- *The meetings of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council are open to the public. The public may address the council within the subject matter jurisdiction of this council.*
- *Disabled persons may request disability-related accommodations in order to address the JJCC. Reasonable accommodations can be made to assist disabled persons if requested 24-hours prior to the meeting by contacting Riverside County Probation Department at (951) 955-2804.*
- *The public may review open session materials at <https://probation.co.riverside.ca.us> under Related Links tab or at Probation Administration, 3960 Orange St., Suite 600, Riverside, CA.92501*
- *Items may be called out of order.*
- *Agenda will be posted 72-hours prior to meeting.*
- *Cancellations will be posted 72-hours prior to meeting.*

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY**  
**JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETING**

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**RUSTIN CONFERENCE CENTER**  
**2085 RUSTIN AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CA, CONFERENCE ROOM 1051**

March 20, 2023, 2:00 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call (Voting Members)
3. Link to January 23, 2023 Virtual JJCC Meeting – Discussion Item  
<https://imd0mxanj2.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ssr/watch/63dadcafaa33e00008ab736e>
4. Technical Report by WestEd – Discussion Item
5. Selection of Acting Chair for Budget Items – Action Item
6. SB 823 Subcommittee Report Out – Discussion Item
7. Status of Council Plan and Survey / Gap Analysis – Discussion Item
8. A Community-based Approach for Youth Justice System Services – Action Item
9. Approval of 23/24 Fiscal Year Budget– Action Item
  - a. Available Funding
  - b. Detailed Budget Proposal
10. Council Comments
11. Public Comments
12. Adjournment

Next JJCC Meeting

Date/Time: July 17, 2023, 2:00 p.m.

Location: TBD

# Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs

2022 Evaluation Report

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March 2023

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Suggested citation: Pedroza, V., Grant, A., Carter, C., Russo, S., Koumoutsakis, T., & Lam, A. (2023). *Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act programs: 2022 evaluation report*. WestEd.

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## Table of Contents

<b>Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department’s Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Programs Offered by Riverside County Agencies</b>	<b>2</b>
De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART)	2
Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME)	3
Non-Court Ordered Supervision Programs	6
Student Attendance Review Board (SARB)	7
Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)	9
Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK)	21
Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES)	27
<b>Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations</b>	<b>30</b>
Youth Served	30
Characteristics of Youth Served	31
Youth Participation Status and Case Closures	33
Families Served	34
Cities Served	35
Outcomes	36
<b>Findings by Community-Based Organization</b>	<b>38</b>
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County & The Inland Empire	38
Calicinto Ranch, Inc.	42
Chavez Educational Services, LLC	44
Carolyn E. Wylie Center	47
Chapman University Restorative Justice Program	51
Inland Southern California 211+	53
Jay Cee Dee Children Home	55

Kids in Konflikt	57
Living Advantage Inc.	62
Operation SafeHouse Desert	64
Operation SafeHouse Riverside	67
Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services	70
Raincross Boxing Academy	72
Riverside Art Museum	75
StudentNest Foundation	75
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>79</b>
Analytic Approaches	79
Data Sources	79
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>91</b>
Survey Scales' Item-Level Results	91
<b>References</b>	<b>96</b>

# Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs

In 2022, Riverside County Probation Department provided programs through California's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding. The funding supported eight programs implemented by Riverside County agencies and programming provided by 15 community-based organizations (CBOs).

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the services and programs offered through Riverside County Probation Department's JJCPA funding. The report covers services and programs delivered in the 2022 calendar year. Riverside County Probation Department contracted with WestEd, a nationally recognized research and evaluation firm, to provide external evaluation services beginning in October 2019. This report includes extant data gathered from multiple sources, including Riverside County Business Intelligence and Operations Services (BIOS), Riverside County District Attorney's Office (RCDAO), and 14 of the 15 CBOs funded by Riverside County Probation Department's JJCPA funding. One CBO did not serve youth in 2022. This evaluation report also draws on data collected using tools developed in collaboration between WestEd and the CBOs, RCDAO, and Riverside County Law Offices of the Public Defender (RCLOPD). See Appendix A for more information about the report's data sources. Due to the diverse services that are funded by the JJCPA, this report focuses on unique, program-specific outcomes as well as cross-program outcomes.

The first section of this report focuses on programs provided by Riverside County agencies. The second section focuses on programs implemented by the CBOs. Each section is broken into subsections based on the specific program. The report provides program-specific findings, including a description of the programs, sources of referrals to the CBOs' programs, the number

of youth and families served, referrals to community services, and a discussion of outcomes related to program participation.

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# Programs Offered by Riverside County Agencies

In 2022, multiple Riverside County agencies offered services through JJCPA funding. Riverside County Probation Department offered services through the Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS) program, the 654.1 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) program, and the Youth Accountability Team (YAT). RCDAO provided programming through the Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME) program, the De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART) program, the Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) program, and the Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES) program. RCLOPD's Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK) program began program implementation in 2022. The following sections provide an overview of each program, the number of youth served in calendar year 2022 via each program, and related outcomes.

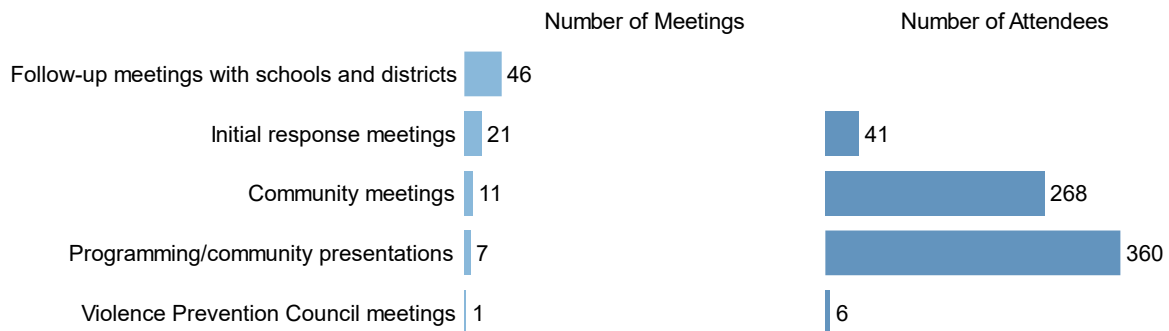
## De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART)

In 2021, RCDAO received funding to start its DART program. The purpose of the DART program is to teach strategies that can help participants de-escalate negative emotions; prevent violence and retaliation; educate youth regarding penal consequences that can occur if they break the law; encourage appropriate responses to incidents of hate, anger, violence, or injustice; and provide resources to help youth deal with their emotions. The DART program proposed to partner with the Probation Department, local law enforcement, the Department of Behavioral Health, and community organizations. This year, DART began offering services. In quarter 4, DART implemented a new client level and meeting level tracker tool that provides more detail about DART activities, including the school district, the reason for rejection (if applicable), the reason for referral, and follow-up information. Data from the new data collection system will be used in the 2023 annual report. The data shown below were collected with the preexisting data system.

From January to December 2022, DART enrolled 25 youth and provided 1 referral to an outside agency. DART also had 86 meetings and presentations with 675 stakeholders, most of which were follow-up meetings with schools and districts (Exhibit 1).



## Exhibit 1. DART Meetings and Presentations



Information on the number of attendees at follow-up meetings with schools and districts was not available.

The new client-level data tracker that DART implemented in September 2022 provided a snapshot of the demographics of the clients served by the DART program. Most individuals served by DART were Hispanic (72%). In addition, about 63 percent of clients were male, and most clients were ages 13 to 17.

## Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME)

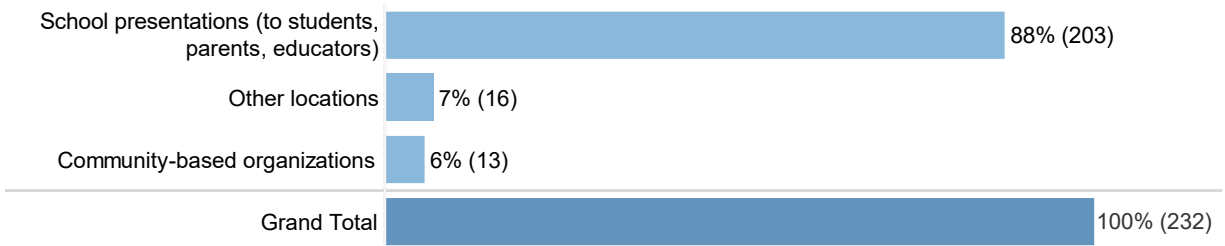
RCDAO’s program GAME consists of five main types of presentations: 1) gang awareness, 2) drug awareness, 3) fentanyl awareness, 4) GAME preview presentations, and 5) Parent Power presentations, which cover positive healthy relationships with children, effective discipline strategies, and strategies for helping youth avoid risky behaviors. With COVID-19–related restrictions rolled back in 2022, GAME returned to mostly in-person presentations, with 91 percent of the GAME presentations being in-person.

Additional GAME outreach included presentations at a conference, at juvenile justice facilities, and directly to youth and parents served by the District Attorney’s Office or Probation Department.

### Youth and Parents Served

GAME provided 232 presentations in 2022 (Exhibit 2). Most presentations were school presentations to 30,300 students, parents, and educators.

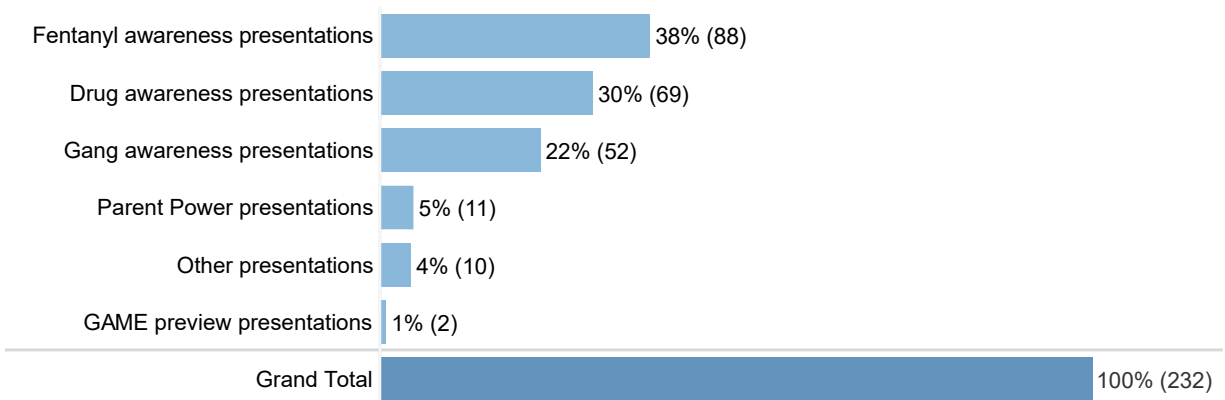
## Exhibit 2. Location of GAME Presentations



“Other locations” included presentations at the School Climate Conference and presentations to the Department of Public Social Services, Riverside County Department of Health, and youth and parents served by the District Attorney’s Office or Probation Department.

The most common type of GAME presentations were fentanyl awareness presentations (38%), followed by drug awareness presentations (30%) and gang awareness presentations (22%). “Other” presentations included Career Day presentations and community presentations and DUI’s (4%; Exhibit 3).

## Exhibit 3. Types of GAME Presentations



“Other presentations” included fentanyl awareness and Career Day presentations.

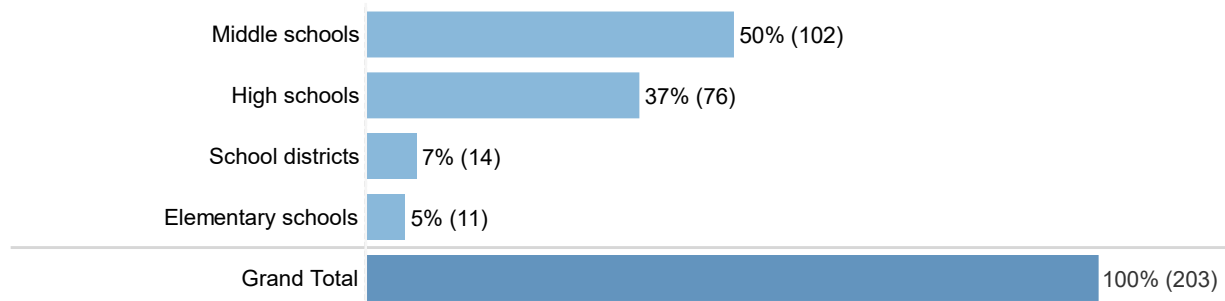
The majority of presentations were delivered in English (97%, Exhibit 4).

## Exhibit 4. Languages GAME Presentations Were Delivered In



Approximately half of the GAME presentations occurred at middle schools (50%), followed by high schools (37%), school districts (7%), and elementary schools (5%; Exhibit 5).

### Exhibit 5. Types of Schools Where GAME Presentations Were Conducted



School presentations included presentations to students, parents, educators, etc. Elementary school included grades K–5/6. Middle school included grades 5/6–8. High school included grades 9–12.

On average, GAME presentations were 2.27 hours long, with GAME providing a total of 293.90 hours of presentations. GAME presentations on average included 131 students, parents, or educators in attendance with a total of 30,300 individuals who attended GAME presentations.

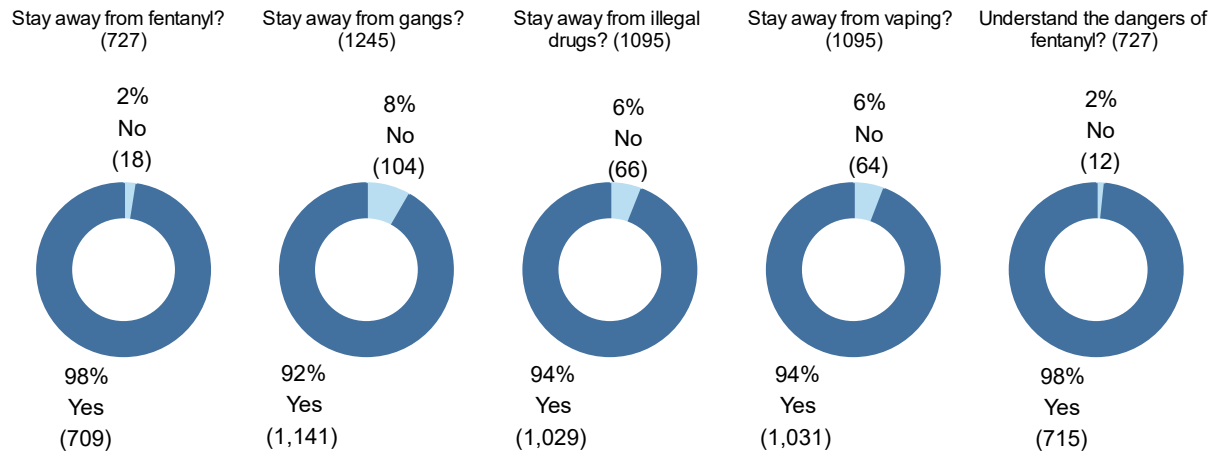
### Outcomes

GAME administered two short online surveys to high school students at the end of the virtual gang awareness and drug awareness presentations. The gang awareness presentation survey asked one question: “Did this presentation help you want to stay away from gangs?” The drug awareness presentation survey asked two questions: “Did this presentation help you want to stay away from illegal drugs?” and “Did this presentation help you want to stay away from vaping?” Students responded “yes” or “no” to the questions. The fentanyl awareness presentation survey asked two questions: “Did this presentation help you understand the dangers of fentanyl?” and “Did this presentation help you want to stay away from fentanyl?”

The surveys allowed GAME to assess the effectiveness of the gang and drug awareness presentations within the confines of school schedules. However, some of the schools’ firewalls prevented students from accessing the surveys—an obstacle to data collection that is ongoing.

Almost all students (92%) responded that the gang awareness presentations helped them want to stay away from gangs (Exhibit 6). Additionally, almost all students indicated that the drug awareness presentations helped them want to stay away from illegal drugs and vaping (94% for both). Lastly, almost all students said that the fentanyl awareness presentations helped them understand the dangers of fentanyl and want to stay away from fentanyl (98% for both).

## Exhibit 6. Youth Responses to GAME’s Gang and Drug Awareness Presentation Surveys



In 2022, GAME administered short surveys to attendees of the Parent Power presentations as well. Attendees were asked two yes/no questions: “Did this presentation inspire you to enhance your parenting style/approach?” and “In the future, will you use any of the parenting tips you learned today?” All attendees (100%) indicated yes to both of the questions. The survey also asked, “How likely are you to recommend this class to a friend or colleague?” Almost all of the attendees (91%) responded “very likely.”

## Non-Court-Ordered Supervision Programs

### 654.1 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) Program

In September 2021, Riverside County Probation Department began implementing the 654.1 WIC program, a state-mandated diversion program (pursuant to 654.1 WIC) for youth who allegedly have driven under the influence. Youth who participate in this approximately six-month drug and alcohol awareness program agree to have their cases heard and dismissed by a juvenile court judge upon successful program completion.

The 654.1 WIC program served 26 youth in 2022 (referred, enrolled, or completed the program). Seven youth were referred prior to the current reporting period and 19 youth were referred during the current reporting period. Of these 26 youth, 23 enrolled into the program and three had not yet responded to the program referral by the end of the reporting period.

Of the 23 youth who enrolled in the 654.1 WIC program, 20 completed the program by the end of the reporting period. Of the remaining three youth, two were still enrolled in the program and one was in the process of being connected to a service provider to begin program services.

Per the Fiscal Year 2020/21 YAT monitoring report, to protect youths’ confidentiality, data analysis results will only be publicly reported if at least 25 youth were referred to and

participated in the 654.1 WIC program. Further, disaggregated data will only be made publicly available if there are more than 10 youth per data category. Thus, we do not include detailed 654.1 WIC program data in this report.

### **Youth Accountability Team (YAT)**

Riverside County Probation Department's YAT is a diversion program that involves Probation, youth outreach counselors from partner CBOs, and the Juvenile Defense Panel to represent the youth who choose to participate. YAT is available for approximately six months for youth aged 12 to 17 who are referred under WIC section 602. The program is designed to assist youth and their families with meeting case plan goals and to introduce them to a myriad of pro-social activities.

YAT served four youth in 2022 (referred, enrolled, or completed the program). All four youth were referred to YAT during the current reporting period. One youth did not enroll in the program (program was rejected by the parent or youth). Of the remaining youth, all three enrolled and completed the YAT program by the end of the reporting period.

Per the Fiscal Year 2020/21 YAT monitoring report, to protect youths' confidentiality, data analysis results will only be publicly reported if at least 25 youth were referred to and participated in YAT. Further, disaggregated data will only be made publicly available if there are more than 10 youth per data category. Thus, we do not include detailed YAT data in this report.

### **Student Attendance Review Board (SARB)**

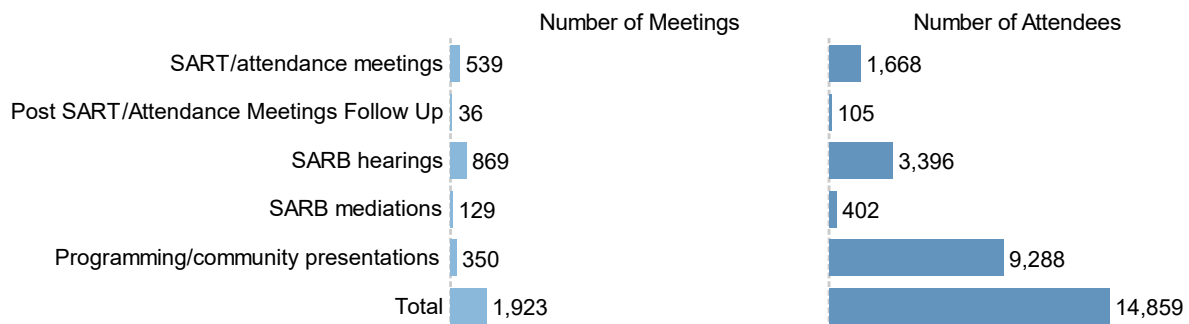
Through the SARB program, RCDAO and the SAFE Family Justice Center focus on truancy prevention efforts in partnership with schools, students, and families. RCDAO and the SAFE Family Justice Center work to prevent truancy through three levels of intervention: School Attendance Review Team (SART) meetings, SARB meetings, and truancy mediation meetings. The first level of intervention, the SART meeting, is set at the youth's school where Deputy District Attorneys and SAFE Family Justice Center advocates co-facilitate programming that educates students and families about supporting and protecting children's education. Unlike the SARB and truancy mediation meetings, Deputy District Attorneys are not mandated to attend SART meetings.

The SART data presented in this report were provided by Deputy District Attorneys who attended SART meetings, and thus only represent a portion of all SART meetings that occurred in Riverside County. RCDAO plays a central role in the second level of intervention, school districts' SARB meetings, by providing legal expertise related to truancy. RCDAO's truancy mediation meetings, the final phase in the SARB process, are authorized by the Education and Welfare and Institutions Codes. In these meetings, Deputy District Attorneys meet with students and families who continue to fail to improve their truancy, even after the district's

SARB meetings. In the mediation meetings, families are informed about education laws and potential penalties for noncompliance, and the meetings serve as the last intervention before referral to law enforcement for prosecution. The meetings also engage the SAFE Family Justice Center to advocate for and support families through the process. The SAFE Family Justice Center also provides additional case management and wraparound services to youth and their families who are at risk or have experienced abuse. These youth and families are identified during the SARB process or through DART referrals.

SARB held almost 2,000 meetings or presentations in 2022, with SARB hearings as the most frequent type (45%), followed by SART/attendance meetings (28%) and programming/community presentations (18%; Exhibit 7).

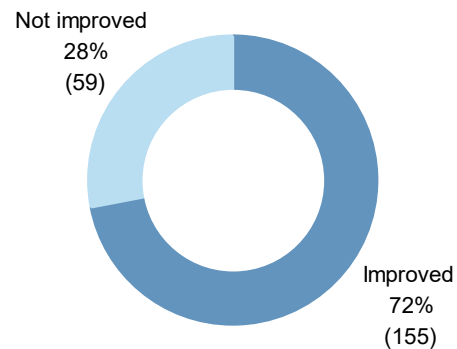
### Exhibit 7. SARB Meetings and Presentations



“Programming/community presentations” include YES presentations.

SARB held a total of 465 interventions in 2022. To assess attendance outcomes, SARB conducts 30-day attendance follow-ups with the families they met and compares the pre-intervention attendance for the same school year with attendance during the 30-day period after the intervention. By December 31, 214 of the 465 students were eligible for having the 30-day follow-up attendance data. Of the 214 students whom SARB had September through December 2021 attendance information for, 72 percent improved their school attendance (Exhibit 8).

## Exhibit 8. SARB Percentage Improved School Attendance



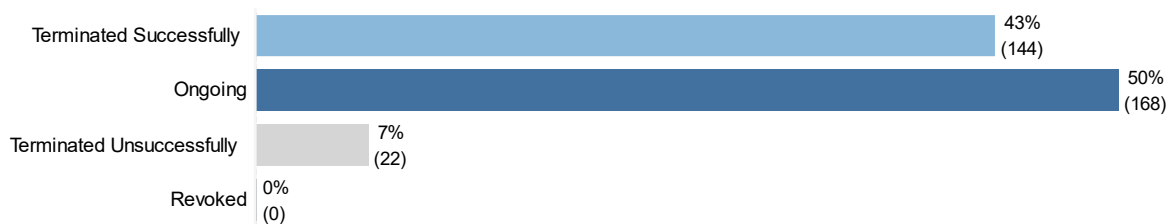
## Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)

Riverside County Probation Department’s SSTS program serves youth by assisting them and their families to successfully complete probation by their first review hearing. The program’s goal is to provide appropriate supervision to support youth’s improvement in school attendance and performance, abstinence from alcohol/substance abuse, participation in appropriate counseling (based on their needs), and positive community involvement through community service and/or participation in pro-social activities. SSTS intervention strategies include a reduction in time for the probation’s first appointment to meet with youth and family (youth are seen within 15 days of dispositional hearings) and mandatory attendance in four-week follow-up Child Advocate Team meetings.

### Youth Served

SSTS served 334 youth from January 1 through December 31, 2022. By December 31, 50 percent (n = 168) of the cases were still ongoing and 50 percent (n = 166) of the cases terminated (Exhibit 9). Of the 166 terminated cases, 87 percent were successful terminations, 13 percent were unsuccessful terminations, and none had their probation revoked.

## Exhibit 9. SSTS Status



On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a slightly longer supervision length (8.28 months) compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (6.59 months). This group difference was not statistically significant (Exhibit 10).<sup>1</sup>

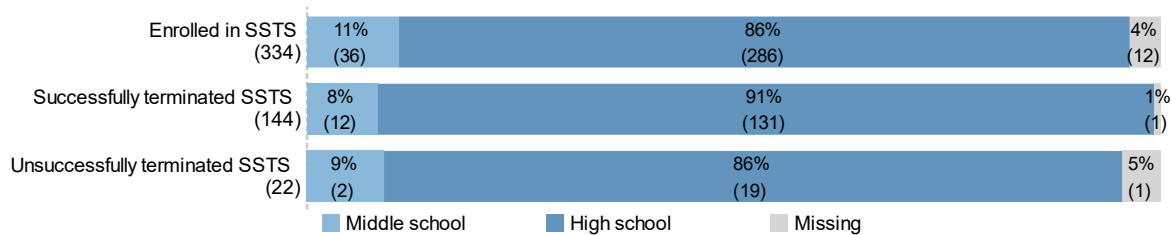
### Exhibit 10. Mean SSTS Supervision Length in Months by SSTS Status

	n	Mean	SD
Successfully terminated SSTS	138	8.28	4.94
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	22	6.59	2.88

Missing data: 7%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

Overall, the majority of SSTS youth were in high school (Exhibit 11). The age range was 12 to 19 years old, with a mean age of 16 years old (Exhibit 12).

### Exhibit 11. School Level by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

### Exhibit 12. Mean Age by SSTS Status

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Enrolled in SSTS	334	15.75	1.57	12	19
Successfully terminated SSTS	144	15.90	1.59	12	19
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	22	16.18	1.47	13	18

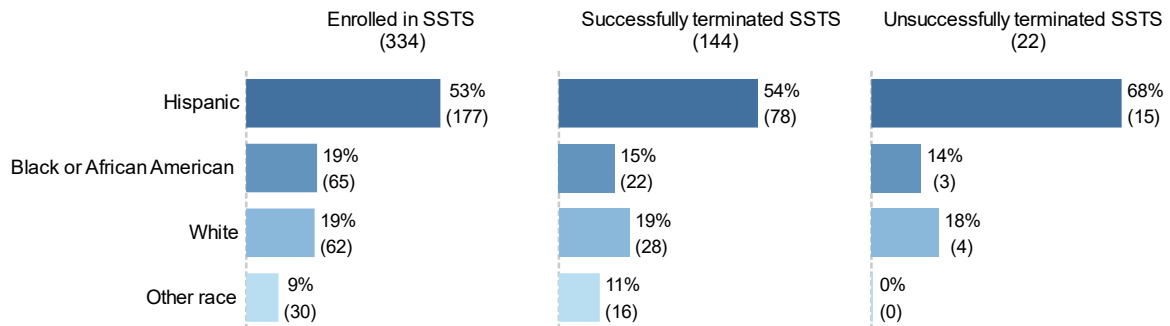
Missing data: 0%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

Across all youth enrolled in SSTS, approximately half were Hispanic, one fifth were Black or African American, another one fifth were White, and the remaining 7 percent were of another race (Exhibit 13). The majority of youth enrolled in SSTS were male (84%; Exhibit 14). All the unsuccessfully terminated youth were male.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for details about the analytic approaches used in the report to conduct statistical significance tests.

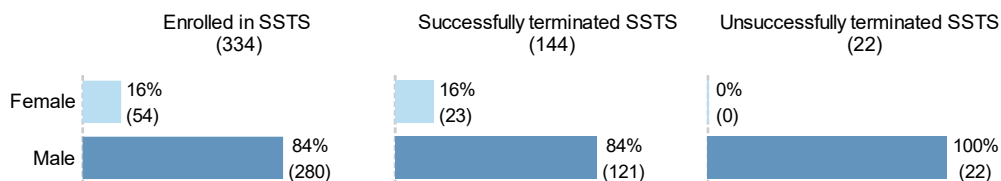


### Exhibit 13. Race/Ethnicity by SSTS Status



Missing data: 0%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

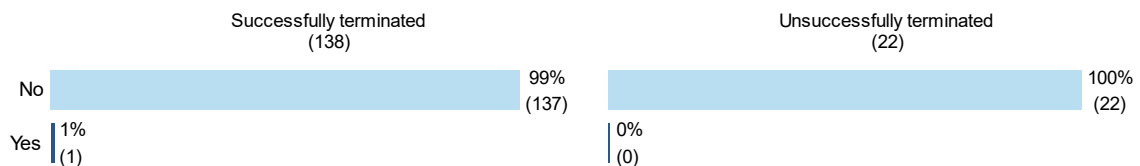
### Exhibit 14. Gender by SSTS Status



Missing data: 0%. There was a statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p = 0.04$ ).

In terms of prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, the majority of youth—regardless of whether they successfully or unsuccessfully terminated SSTS—had zero arrests before enrolling in SSTS (Exhibit 15). There was no statistically significant difference in whether youth had prior arrests between the successful termination and unsuccessful termination groups.

### Exhibit 15. Whether Arrested Before SSTS Enrollment by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

## Outcomes

### Academic Outcomes

SSTS collected various academic-related outcome data at pre-test (when enrolling in SSTS) and post-test (when exiting the SSTS program). WestEd conducted two types of analyses comparing youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS. The first, less rigorous analysis compared the two groups' outcomes at program exit only. Anyone who had data collected at program exit was included in this analysis. This type of analysis is less rigorous because it does not take into account the groups' baseline levels. For example, it is possible that one group's mean grade point (GPA) average was already higher than the other group's mean GPA at pre-test and remained higher at post-test. However, with this analysis, we cannot determine if one group started off higher than the other.

The second, more rigorous analysis examined pre-post changes in academic outcomes from the beginning to the end of SSTS participation. To examine change in outcomes, this analysis only included youth with data collected at both pre- and post-test. This allowed us to take into account the level that youth were at when they first enrolled in SSTS and compare the amount of change that occurred over the length of SSTS participation. Youth who were missing data at either the beginning or the end of SSTS were not included in this analysis. It is important to note that some of the outcomes had a high percentage of missing data; thus, we strongly caution against generalizing these results, as the resulting sample may not be representative of the larger sample.

On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had more school credits (108.84) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (77.44) at program exit (Exhibit 16). This group difference was not statistically significant. Note that approximately one third of the sample (39%) was missing post-test school credit data.

### Exhibit 16. Mean School Credits at Post-Test by SSTS Status

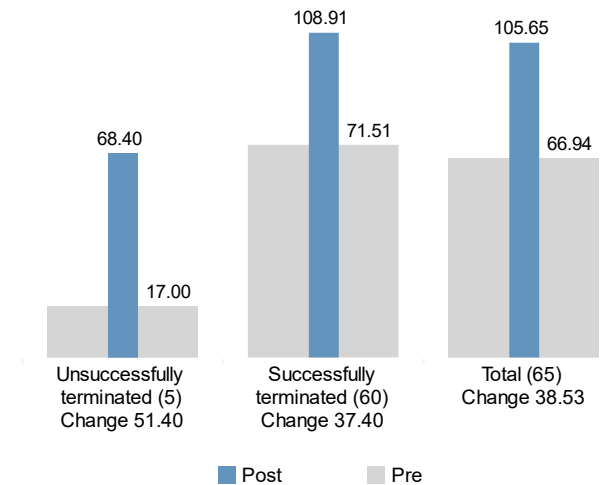


Missing data: 39%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

Although youth who successfully terminated SSTS had more school credits at program enrollment compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (71.51 and 17.00, respectively), the unsuccessful termination group showed a larger increase in school credits than the successful termination group (an increase of 51.40 and 37.40 school credits,

respectively). Accounting for the school credits at the pre-test, this group difference in change in school credits was not statistically significant (Exhibit 17). Note that almost two thirds of the sample (61%) was missing school credit data from pre- and/or post-test.

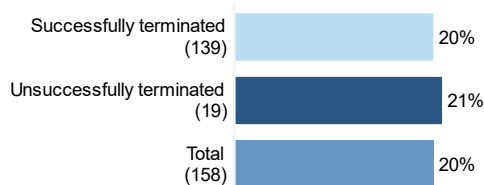
### Exhibit 17. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Credits at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 61%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a similar high school graduation rate to the youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS at program exit (20% and 21% respectively, Exhibit 18). This group difference was not statistically significant.

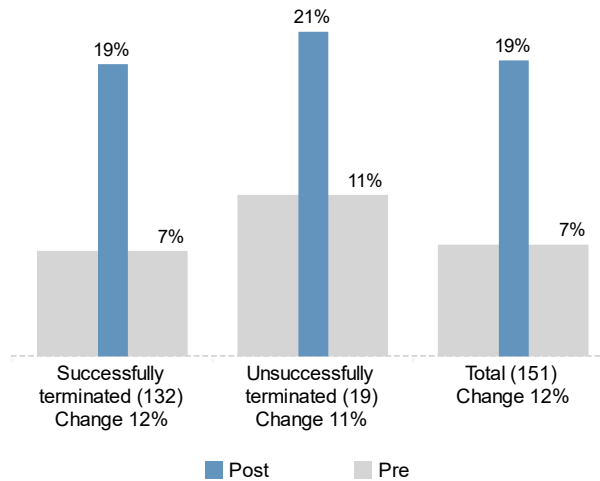
### Exhibit 18. Mean High School Graduation Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 5%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

At program enrollment, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a lower high school graduation rate (7%) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (11%). The graduation rate increased by 12 percentage points for youth who successfully terminated SSTS, compared to an increase of 11 percentage points for youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (Exhibit 19). This group difference was not statistically significant.

### Exhibit 19. Mean Pre-Post Changes in High School Graduation Rate by SSTS Status



Missing data: 9%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations. Percentage point differences between pre- and post-test may be off due to rounding.

On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher school attendance rate (88%) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (55%) at program exit (Exhibit 20). This group difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Note that 63 percent of the sample was missing data.

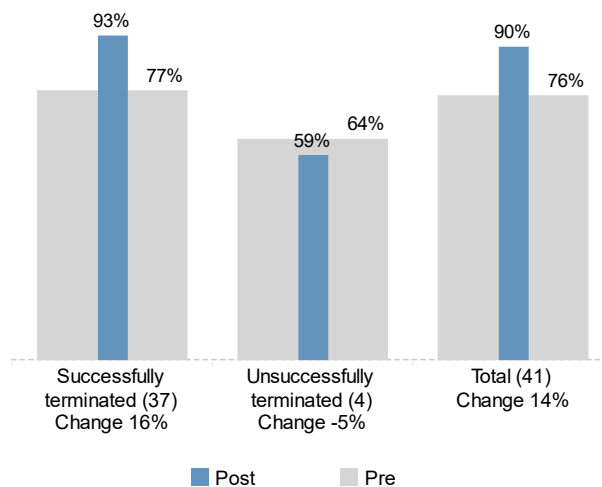
### Exhibit 20. Mean School Attendance Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 63%. A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p < 0.001$ ).

However, the successful termination group also had a higher average school attendance rate than the unsuccessful termination group when they first started SSTS (Exhibit 21). On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a 77 percent attendance rate at program entry and a 93 percent attendance rate at program exit—an increase of 16 percentage points. Youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS had a 64 percent attendance rate at program entry and a 59 percent attendance rate at program exit—a decrease of 5 percentage points. This group difference in change in attendance rate was statistically significant ( $p = 0.002$ ). An important consideration when interpreting these results is that three quarters of the sample (75%) was missing data, suggesting that these results may not be representative of the larger group.

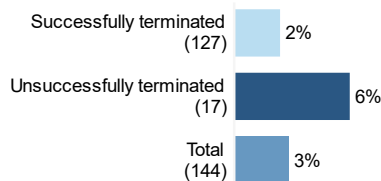
### Exhibit 21. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Attendance Rate by SSTS Status



Missing data: 75%. A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p = 0.002$ ). Percentage point differences between pre- and post-test may be off due to rounding.

On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a lower expulsion rate (2%) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (6%) at program exit (Exhibit 22). This group difference was not statistically significant.

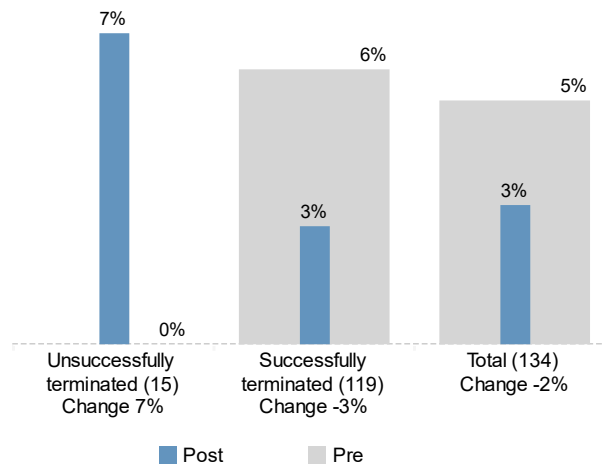
### Exhibit 22. Mean Expulsion Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 13%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

However, the successful termination group had a higher average expulsion rate than the unsuccessful termination group when they first started SSTS (Exhibit 23). On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a 6 percent expulsion rate at program entry and a 3 percent expulsion rate at program exit—a 3 percentage point decrease. In contrast, youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS had a 0 percent expulsion rate at program entry and a 7 percent expulsion rate at program exit—a 7 percentage point increase. The group difference was not statistically significant.

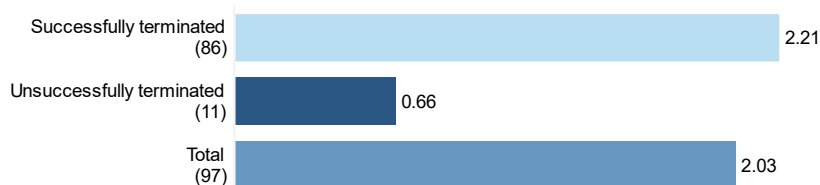
### Exhibit 23. Mean Pre-Post Changes in Expulsion Rate by SSTS Status



Missing data: 19%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher average GPA (2.21) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (0.66) at program exit (Exhibit 24). This group difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Approximately two fifths of the sample (42%) was missing data.

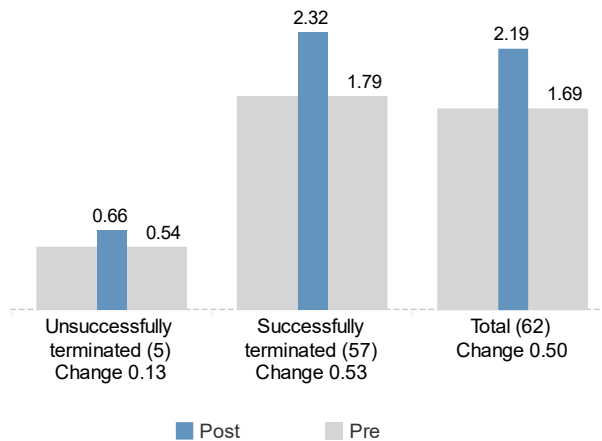
### Exhibit 24. Mean GPA at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 42%. A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The successful termination group also had a higher improvement in GPA (0.53 change) than the unsuccessful termination group (0.13 change; Exhibit 25). This group difference in GPA improvement was statistically significant ( $p = 0.032$ ). Approximately two thirds of the sample (63%) was missing data.

### Exhibit 25. Mean Pre-Post Changes in GPA by SSTS Status



Missing data: 63%. statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p = 0.032$ ).

A lower percentage of youth who successfully terminated SSTS (10%) had an Individualized Educational Program (IEP) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (19%) at program exit (Exhibit 26). This group difference was not statistically significant.

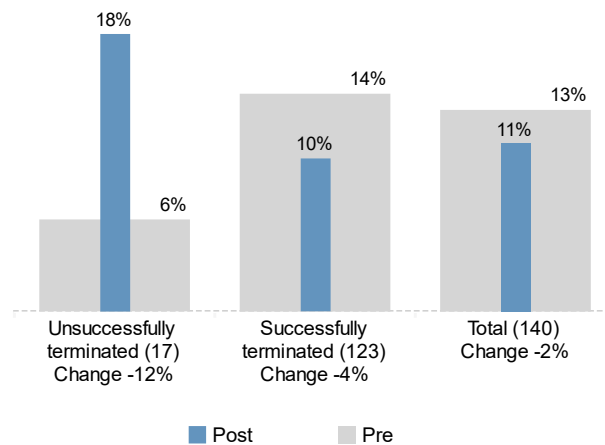
### Exhibit 26. Mean IEP Status at Post-Test by SSTS Status



Missing data: 4%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

At program entry, the successful termination group had a higher percentage of youth (14%) who had an IEP than the unsuccessful termination group (6%; Exhibit 27). The successful termination group had a larger decrease in the percentage of youth with an IEP (4 percentage point decrease) than the unsuccessful termination group (12 percentage point increase). However, this group difference in the IEP rate decrease was not statistically significant.

### Exhibit 27. Mean Pre-Post Changes in IEP Status by SSTS Status



Missing data: 16%. No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

Exhibit 28 summarizes the results related to academic outcomes across the two types of analyses. Checkmarks indicate where statistically significant differences occurred between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS. As cautioned above, the less rigorous post-only analyses did not take into account the groups’ baseline levels. The more rigorous analyses examining pre-post changes accounted for the level that youth were at when they first enrolled in SSTS and compared the amount of change that occurred over the length of SSTS participation. However, some of the outcomes had a high percentage of missing data at pre- and/or post-test; thus, we strongly caution against generalizing these results, as this sample may not be representative of the larger sample.

### Exhibit 28. Summary of Significant Differences in Academic Outcome Results

	Post-only analyses	Change from Pre- to Post-analyses
School credit		
High school graduation rate		
Attendance	✓	✓
Expulsion rate		
GPA	✓	✓
IEP status		

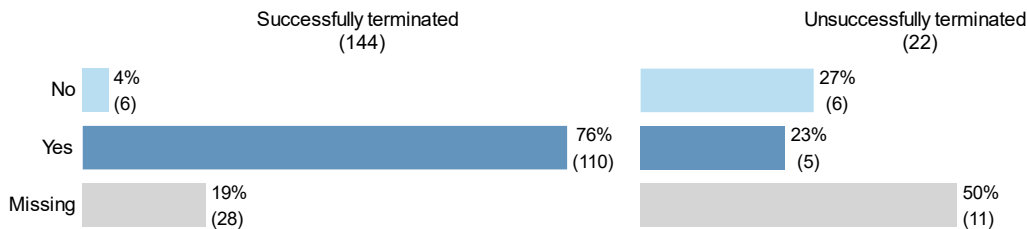
Checkmarks indicate results with statistically significant differences between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.



## Pro-Social Activities

At program exit, a larger percentage of youth who successfully terminated SSTS (76%) reported participating in pro-social activities compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (23%; Exhibit 29). The activity types are described in the next section. This group difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Approximately one quarter of the total sample (23%) was missing data.

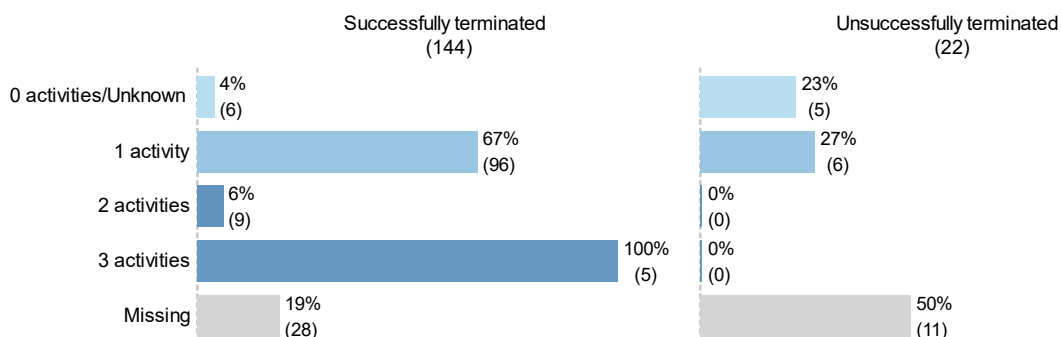
### Exhibit 29. Whether Youth Participated in Pro-Social Activities by SSTS Status



Missing data: 23%. A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Regarding the number of pro-social activities, most of the youth who successfully terminated SSTS (67%) reported engaging in one pro-social activity (Exhibit 30). In contrast, about a fifth of youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS reported one pro-social activity (27%). This difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 1.11 pro-social activities, whereas youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 0.45 pro-social activities. This group difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

### Exhibit 30. Number of Pro-Social Activities Reported by SSTS Status

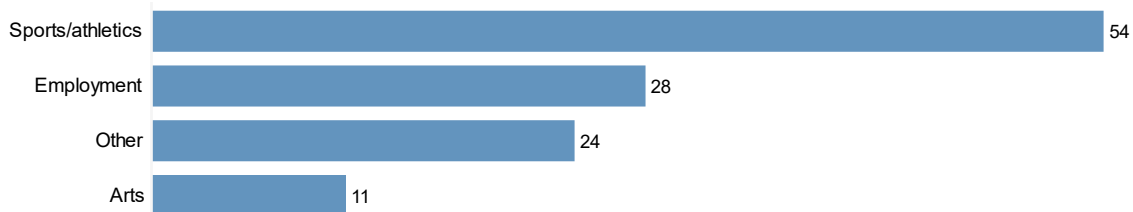


A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The type of pro-social activity most reported by youth who terminated SSTS—either successfully or unsuccessfully—was sports or athletics (Exhibit 31). The next commonly

reported type of pro-social activity was employment, followed by arts and other activities (includes church, video games, spending time with friends, etc.).

### Exhibit 31. Types of Pro-Social Activities Reported by Youth Who Terminated SSTS (Successfully or Unsuccessfully)

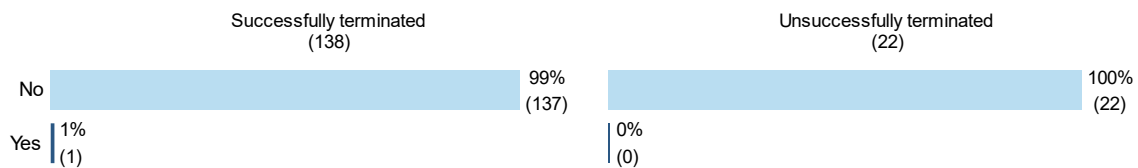


Some youth reported multiple activities, thus the number of activities reported is higher than the number of youth who reported participating in pro-social activities. Sports/athletics included baseball, basketball, BMX, boxing, football, yoga, skateboarding, soccer, etc. Arts included band, singing, photography, etc. Other activities included church, cooking, video games, spending time with friends, etc.

### New Arrests

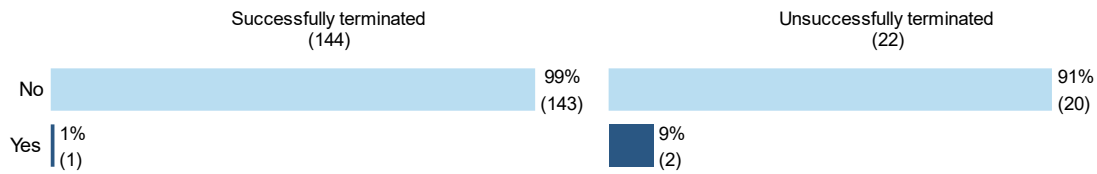
Arrest data were available up to 3.5 months post-program completion. New arrests—both during SSTS program participation or after program exit—were infrequent for both termination groups. Of the youth who successfully terminated SSTS, 1 percent were arrested during SSTS, and 1 percent were arrested after terminating SSTS (Exhibits 32 and 33). Of the youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS, none were arrested during SSTS, and 9 percent were arrested after terminating SSTS. There was no statistically significant group differences in arrest rates during SSTS, but there was a statistically significant group difference in arrest rates after terminating SSTS ( $p = 0.046$ ).

### Exhibit 32. Arrest Rate During SSTS by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

### Exhibit 33. Arrest Rate After SSTS Termination by SSTS Status

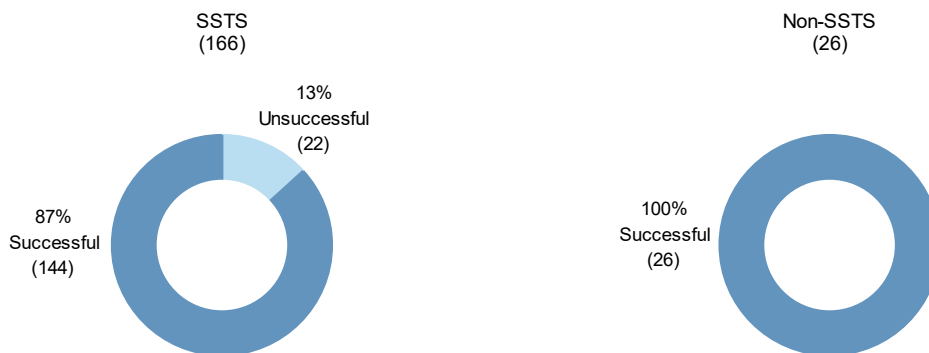


A statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ( $p = 0.046$ ).

### SSTS and Non-SSTS Court Non-Wardship Supervision Outcomes

We compared supervision outcomes between SSTS youth and non-SSTS youth with non-wardship supervision case types (Exhibit 34). Of the 26 non-SSTS youth, 100 percent successfully terminated their supervision by December 31. The SSTS group had a slightly lower successful termination rate (87%) than the non-SSTS group (100%), but this difference was not statistically significant. It is important to note that no other data were available, so it is uncertain how equivalent the SSTS youth were to the non-SSTS youth. It is possible that there were important pre-existing differences between the youth who were referred to SSTS and the youth who were referred to non-SSTS supervision.

### Exhibit 34. SSTS and Non-SSTS Supervision Outcomes



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

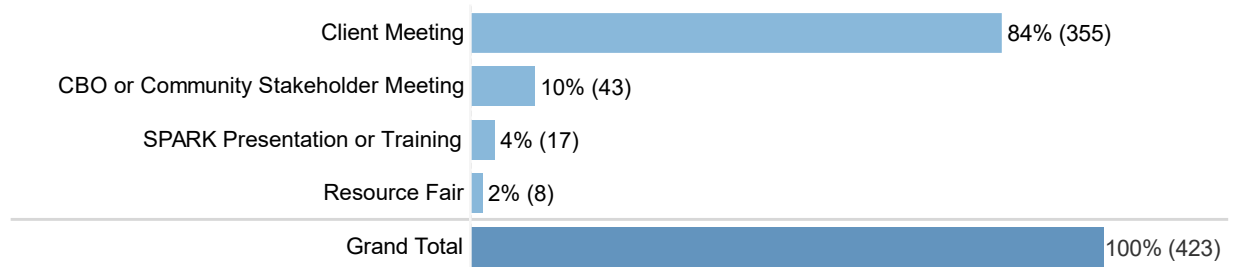
## Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK)

RCLOPD received JJCPA funding to launch SPARK. SPARK is an intervention and prevention program focused on serving middle and high school youth whom RCLOPD represent. SPARK aims to address youth academic and mental health needs and provide referrals to community resources. SPARK has two major goals: 1) prevent youth from full entry into the juvenile justice system, and 2) reduce recidivism and promote favorable outcomes. In 2021 RCLOPD focused on recruiting and hiring project staff and implemented the program in 2022.

## Presentations and Meeting with Youth

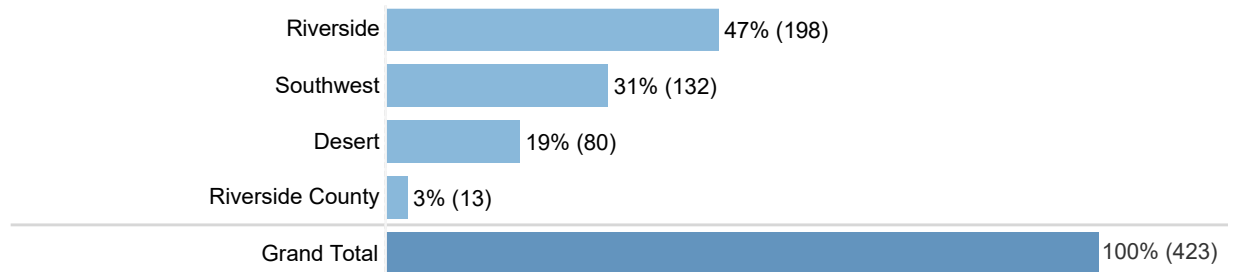
SPARK conducted 423 events in 2022; most events were client meetings (84%; Exhibit 35). Client meetings included appointments, hearings, or conferences for individual youth receiving SPARK services. Meetings focused on connecting youth to needed resources such as housing, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and school-based services. Also, during these meetings, SPARK staff focused on assisting youth in applying for benefits, supporting youth and their families during IEP meetings, and helping justice-involved youth to ensure they receive needed medication or mental health services. SPARK works with transitional age youth (TAY) at Riverside University Health Systems Behavioral Health TAY Center, providing a myriad of services. The services included special education supports, referrals to legal aid, and referrals.

### Exhibit 35. Type of Event



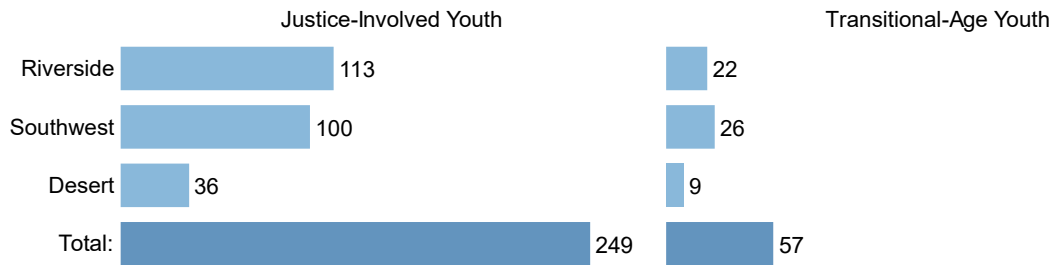
Most event occurred in Riverside (47%), followed by Southwest (31%) and Desert (19%; Exhibit 36).

### Exhibit 36. Region of Event



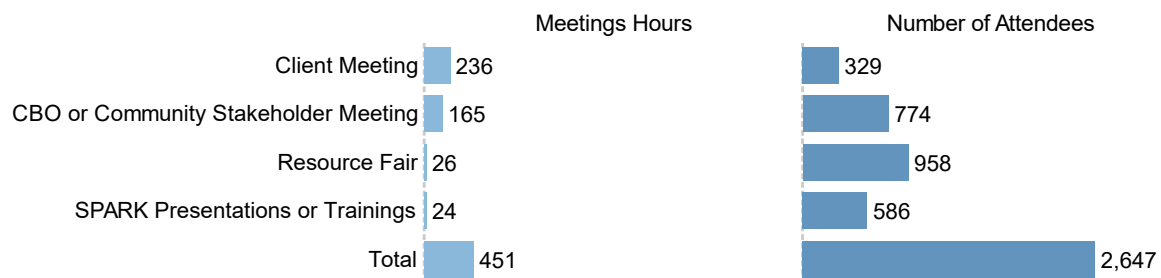
SPARK indicated the types of clients served by region (Exhibit 37). Most of the justice-involved youth were from Riverside, and most TAY were from Southwest.

### Exhibit 37. Clients Served by Region



SPARK spend 451 hours in meetings and presentations with 2,647 partners. Client meetings provided the largest service hours in 2022, with a total of 235.96 hours. The duration of CBO or community stakeholder meetings was a total of 165 hours and had a total of 774 presentation attendees. The resource fair events totaled 26.3 hours and had a total of 958 attendees, and SPARK presentations or training totaled 24 hours with 586 attendees (Exhibit 38). Most events were delivered in English (86%), though 9 percent were conducted in English and Spanish, and 6 percent in Spanish.

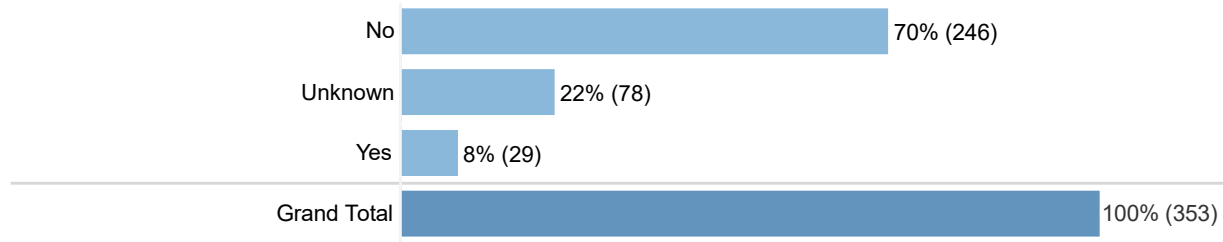
### Exhibit 38. Service Hours by Type of Event



### Client Meeting

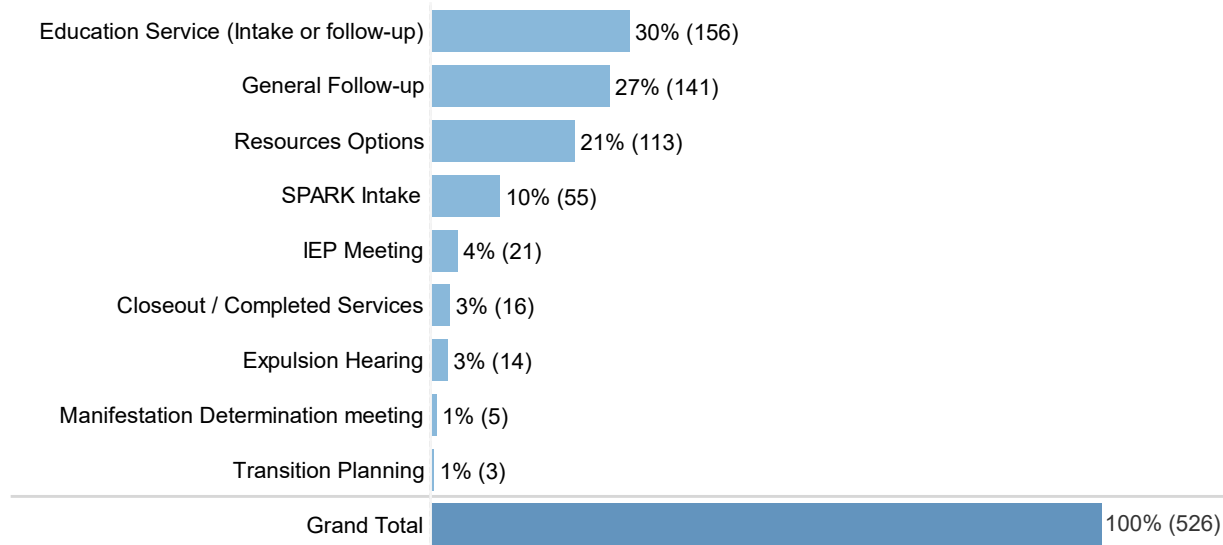
The client designation for the client meetings was RCLOPD (84%) and TAY (16%). SPARK staff reported during meetings that more than half of their clients were not in a crisis (70%), 22 percent reported they were unaware if their clients were in a crisis, and only 8 percent were in a crisis (Exhibit 39).

### Exhibit 39. Client in a Crisis Situation



SPARK staff held client meetings primarily to provide education services (30%), general follow-up (27%), and resource options (21%). A small percentage of other reasons included IEP meetings, closeout/completed services, expulsion hearings, manifestation determination meetings, and transition planning (Exhibit 40). Most client meetings occurred on the telephone (49%), followed by in-person (44%) and virtual (6%). The in-person client meetings occurred at RCLOPD office (43%), TAY center (31%), client home (16%), and other public places (10%). Furthermore, the client meetings occurred during regular business hours (97%) and only 3 percent of the time outside of regular business hours.

### Exhibit 40. Purpose of the Client Meeting

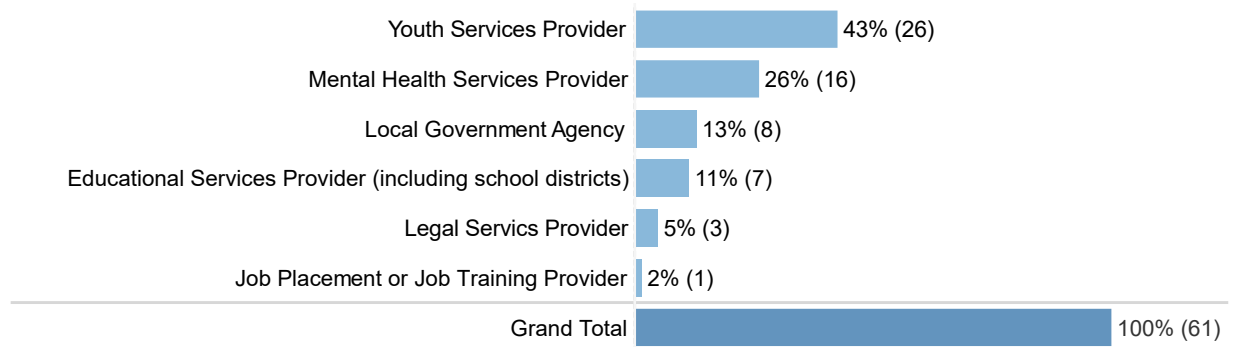


For each meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the purpose of the client meeting.

### CBO or Community Stakeholder Meeting

SPARK indicated the CBO or community stakeholder meetings present in the meetings. The top three providers were youth services (43%), mental health services (26%), and local government agencies (13%; Exhibit 41).

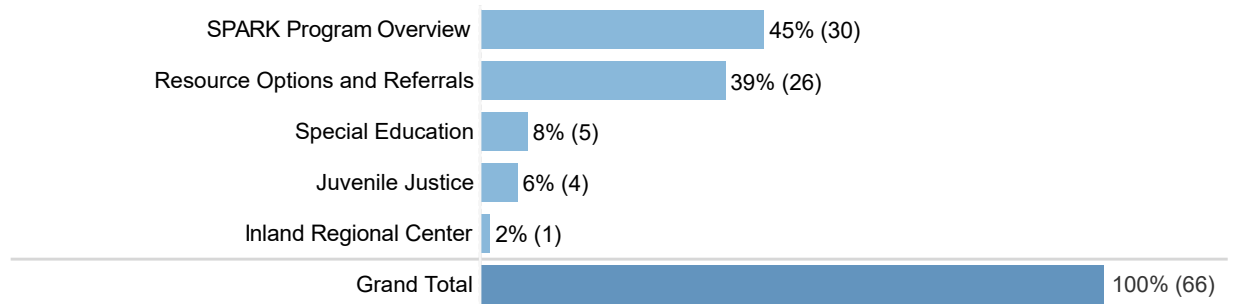
### Exhibit 41. Type of Provider Meeting Attendant



SPARK staff could select more than one option for each type of provider.

While participating in the community meetings, SPARK staff mostly focused on providing a SPARK program overview (45%), followed by resource options and referrals (39%), and special education (8%; Exhibit 42). The CBO or community stakeholder meetings occurred online through Teams or Zoom (65%) and in-person (35%).

### Exhibit 42. CBO or Community Stakeholder Meeting Topics

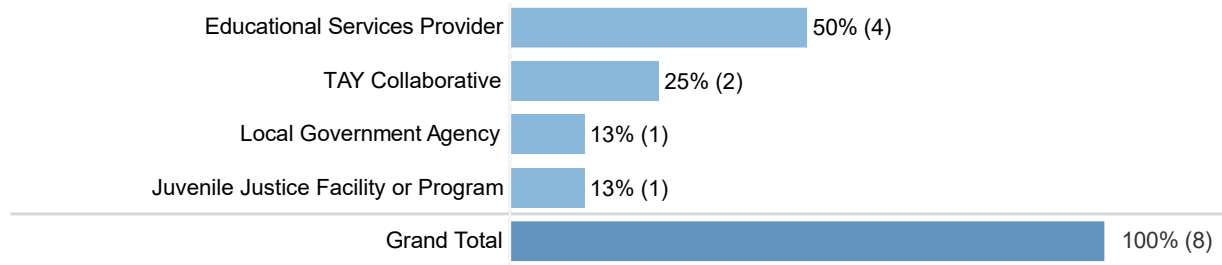


For each meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics.

### Resource Fair

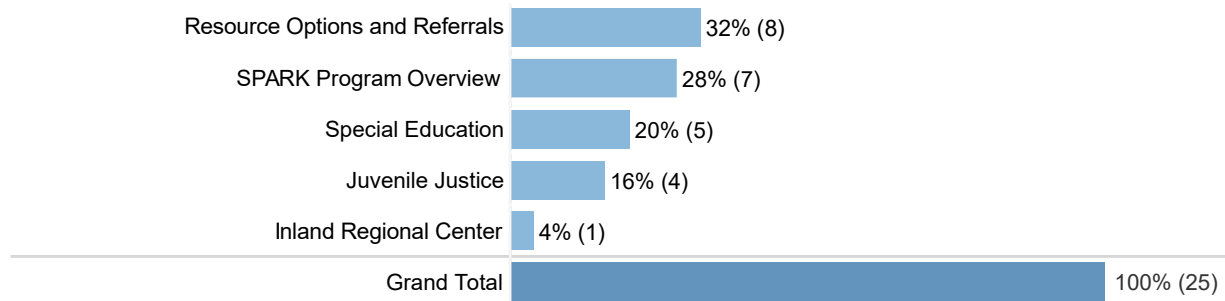
SPARK participated in eight resource fairs that were organized by four educational service providers, two TAY collaboratives, one local government agency, and one juvenile justice facility or program (Exhibit 43).

### Exhibit 43. Organizer of Resource Fair



While participating in the fairs, SPARK staff mostly focused on providing resource options and referrals (32%), a SPARK program overview (28%), and special education (20%; Exhibit 44).

### Exhibit 44. Resource Fair Meeting Topics



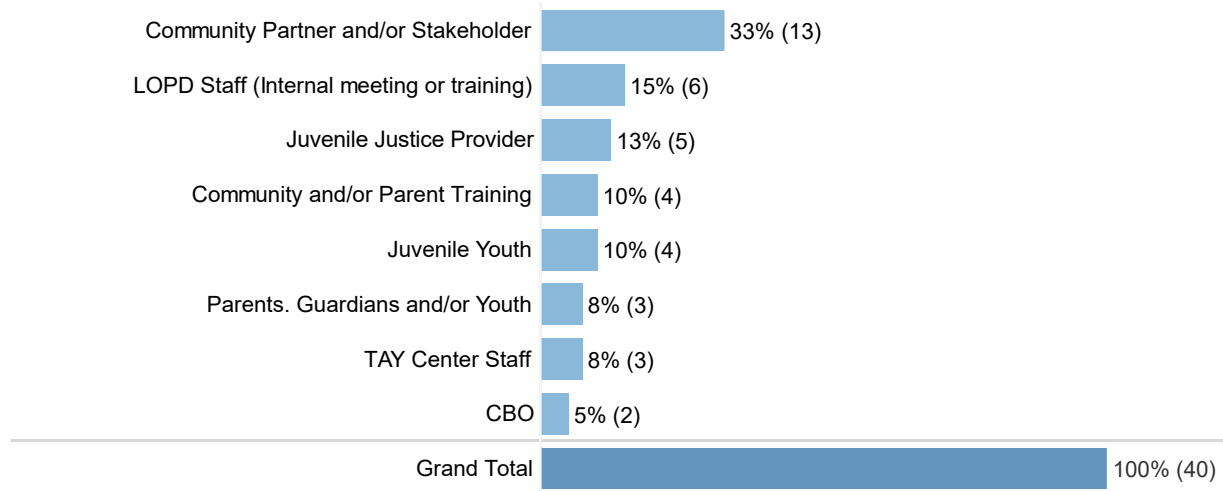
For each meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics of the resource fairs.

### SPARK Presentation or Training

The main presentation/training audience were community partners and/or stakeholders (33%), followed by Law Offices of the Public Defender (LOPD staff; internal meeting or training; 15%) and juvenile justice providers (13%; Exhibit 45).



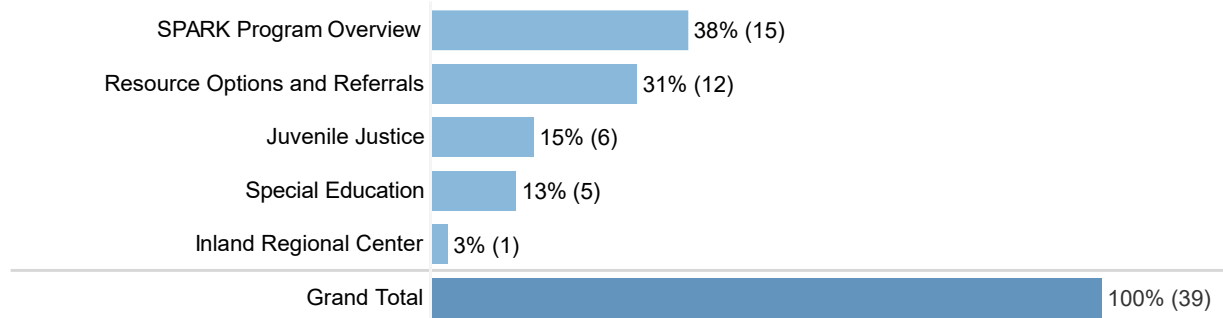
### Exhibit 45. SPARK Presentation or Training Audience



SPARK staff could select more than one option for the SPARK presentation or training audience.

The SPARK presentations/trainings mostly focused on providing a SPARK program overview (38%), resource options and referrals (31%), and juvenile justice (15%; Exhibit 46). The SPARK presentations or trainings occurred in-person (53%) or virtual (47%).

### Exhibit 46. SPARK Presentation or Training Presentation Meeting Topics



For each meeting, SPARK staff could select more than one option for the meeting topics of the SPARK presentation or training.

## Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES)

RCDAO’s YES program consists of presentations that educate the public, families, educators, and youth about the dangers associated with peer pressure, unsupervised internet use, improper youth/adult relationships, unhealthy teen relationships, and the over-sexualization and exploitation of vulnerable youth. Specifically, the YES program consists of six types of presentations: Bullying/Cyberbullying, Healthy Relationships/Teen Dating Violence, Hate

Crimes, Internet Safety, Human Trafficking, and Juveniles and the Law. The presentations explain the consequences associated with voluntary involvement in risky and illegal activities and where to go for assistance for possible solutions. YES provided 280 presentations to 33,029 individuals in 2022.

In July 2022, YES implemented a new data collection tool created in collaboration among RCDAO, the SAFE Family Justice Center, and WestEd. The new data collection tool captured in-depth information on the number and types of YES presentations provided, the various target audiences reached, and the total duration of YES presentations provided. The next section provides information on YES presentations delivered between July and December 2022.

## Youth and Parents Served

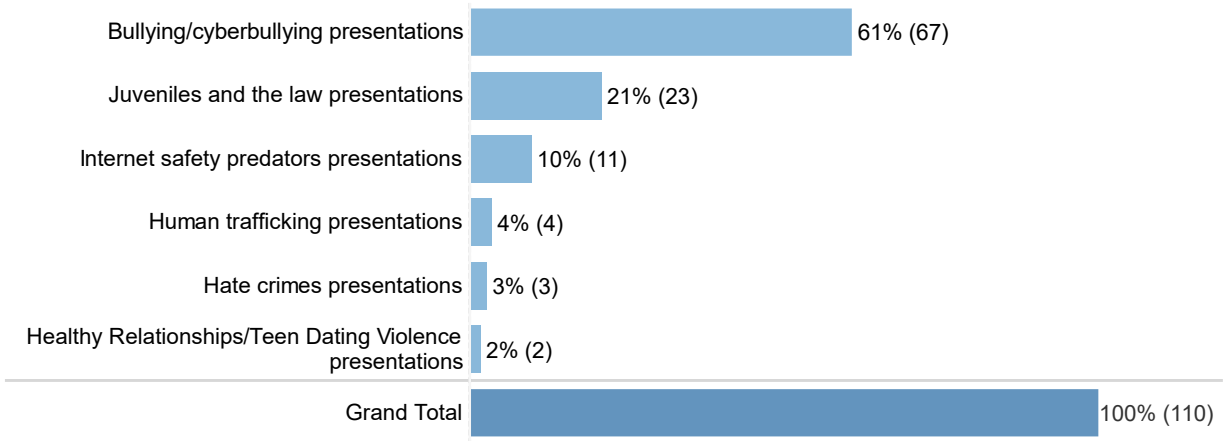
YES provided 110 presentations in 2022 delivered in 128 hours to 16,140 individuals. The large majority were school presentations to students, parents, and educators (96%; Exhibit 47). The great majority of presentations were in-person (94%) and delivered in English (99%). On average, YES presentations lasted 1.16 hours and included on average included 147 students, parents, or educators.

### Exhibit 47. YES Presentation Location



The most common type of YES presentation focused on bullying/cyberbullying (61%), followed by juveniles and the law (21%) and internet safety predators (10%; Exhibit 48).

### Exhibit 48. YES Presentation Types



Approximately half of the YES presentations occurred at middle schools (45%), followed by high schools (32%) and elementary schools (18%; Exhibit 49).

### Exhibit 49. YES Presentations Type of School Served



School presentations included presentations to students, parents, educators, etc. Elementary school included grades K–5/6. Middle school included grades 5/6–8. High school included grades 9–12.

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# Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations

Riverside County Probation Department also provided JJCPA funding to 15 CBOs. Six CBOs were funded in 2019 and nine CBOs were funded in 2020. The six CBOs that provided programming through JJCPA funding beginning in 2019 are the Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth, and Families (Wylie Center); Jay Cee Dee; Kids in Konflikt; Operation SafeHouse Desert; Operation SafeHouse Riverside, and StudentNest. The nine CBOs that provided programming through JJCPA funding beginning in 2020 are Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County and Inland Empire (BBBS); Calicinto Ranch; Chapman University Restorative Justice Program; Chavez Educational Services, LLC; Inland SoCal 211+; Living Advantage, Inc.; Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services (PV Jobs); Raincross Boxing Academy; and Riverside Art Museum.

This section paints a description of who was served by all 14 of the 15 CBOs, as Riverside Art Museum did not serve youth in 2022. We present the number of youth and families served; youth's demographic characteristics such as gender, sexual orientation, age, race/ethnicity; case closures; and cities served. The section concludes with information on youth outcomes. Subsequent sections provide specific results by CBO.

## Youth Served

Starting in 2021, all CBOs provided data through the Client Data Tracker, a data collection tool developed in collaboration between WestEd and each CBO. The Client Data Tracker allowed for a uniform data collection process across the CBOs. Data from the Client Data Tracker present unduplicated counts of youth served by each CBO. Additionally, data from the Client Data Tracker allowed WestEd to report the hours CBOs provided for each service and overall, as well as youth characteristics, outcomes, and referrals.

CBOs reported services provided to each youth through the Client Data Tracker as well as the number of hours spent on the services. In 2022, CBOs reported serving 3,357 unique youth through a myriad of programs, providing the youth with 70,730 hours of services. Calicinto served the largest number of youth, followed by Kids in Konflikt, Jay Cee Dee, the Wylie Center, and Chavez (Exhibit 50). In terms of hours, Jay Cee Dee provided the largest number of service hours to youth, followed by StudentNest, Operation SafeHouse Desert, and Calicinto. Detailed information on the services each CBO provided is reported in each CBO's section.

## Exhibit 50. Number of Youth Served by CBO

CBO	Hours	Number of Youth
BBBS	1,223.5	149
Calicinto	9,278.25	996
Wylie Center	1,857.5	327
Chapman RJ Program	2.75	2
Chavez Educational Services	3,847	303
Inland SoCal 211+	928	96
Jay Cee Dee	18,135.5	340
Kids in Konflikt	3,129.75	515
Living Advantage	666.75	54
Operation SafeHouse Desert	10,097.25	109
Operation SafeHouse Riverside	4,976	196
PV Jobs	1,491	35
Raincross Boxing Academy	4,612.5	132
Riverside Art Museum	0	0
StudentNest Foundation	10,484.25	103

## Characteristics of Youth Served

Information on youth demographic characteristics was obtained from two data sources—the Client Data Trackers and a standardized youth survey developed by WestEd that CBOs administered (see Appendix A for more information on the survey). Youth’s gender, age, race/ethnicity, and housing/living status were obtained from the Client Data Tracker. Sexual orientation was obtained from the youth’s pre- and post-test surveys. Appendix B provides the youth’s demographic information by CBO for CBOs that served at least 25 youth in 2022.

Across the CBOs, 57 percent of the youth served identified as male, 42 percent identified as female, and 1 percent identified as nonbinary or something else (Exhibit 51).

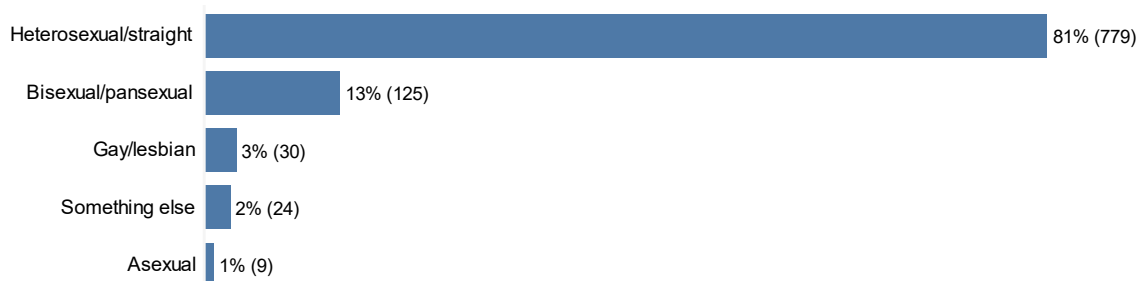
### Exhibit 51. Gender of Youth Served by CBOs



Missing data: 6%.

The majority of youth identified as heterosexual (81%), followed by bisexual/pansexual (13%), then gay/lesbian (3%; Exhibit 52). A small percentage of youth identified as something else or asexual. Examples of “something else” include “abrosexual” and “queer.”

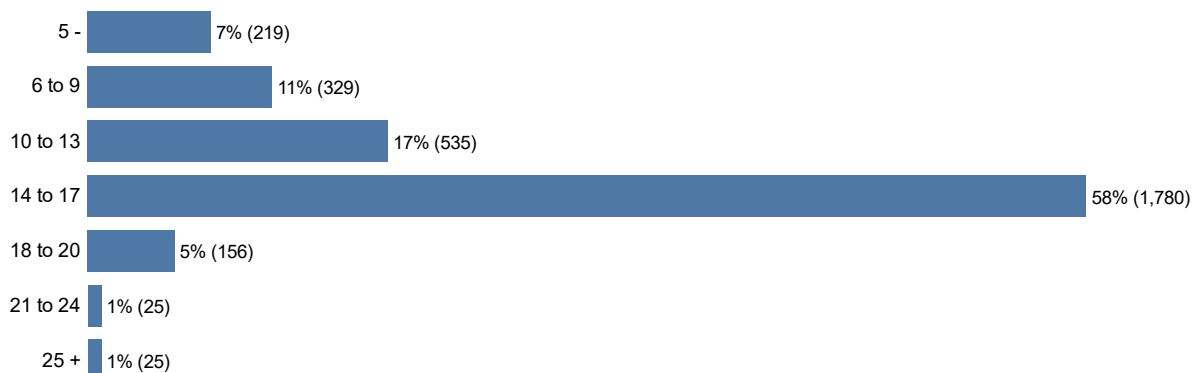
### Exhibit 52. Sexual Orientation of Youth Served by CBOs



Missing data: 69%.

CBOs served clients from 1 year to over 25 years old. Across the CBOs, most of the youth (58%) served were ages 14 to 17, followed by ages 10 to 13 (17%) and ages 6 to 9 (11%; Exhibit 53).

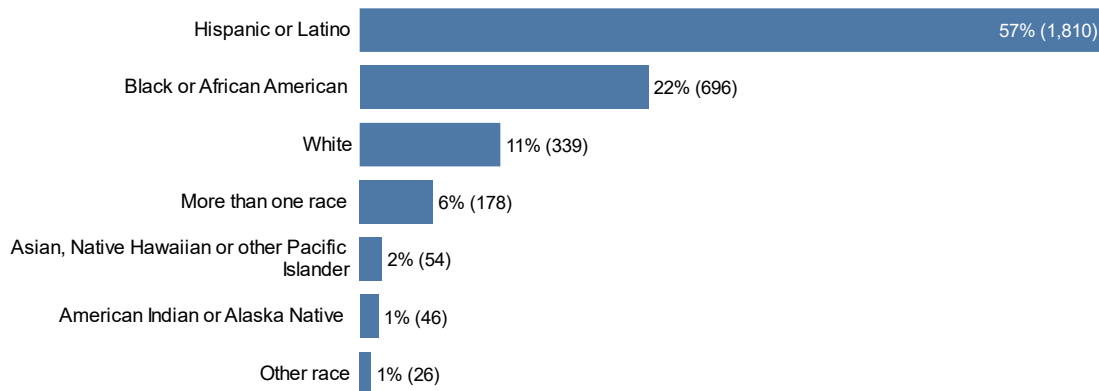
### Exhibit 53. Age of Youth Served by CBOs



Missing data: 9%. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

The majority of the youth served by the CBOs were Hispanic or Latino (57%), followed by Black or African American (22%) and White (11%; Exhibit 54).

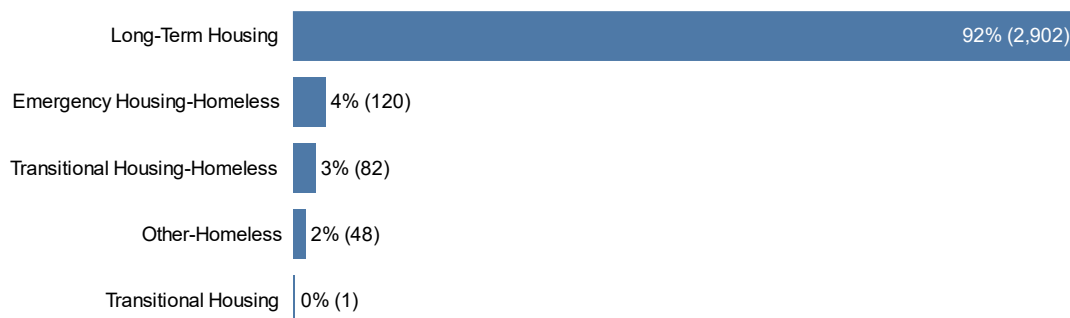
### Exhibit 54. Race/Ethnicity of Youth Served by CBOs



Missing data: 6%. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

The majority of youth served (92%) were living in long-term housing (Exhibit 55). CBOs also served youth who were experiencing homelessness (8%).

### Exhibit 55. Housing/Living Status of Youth Served by CBOs

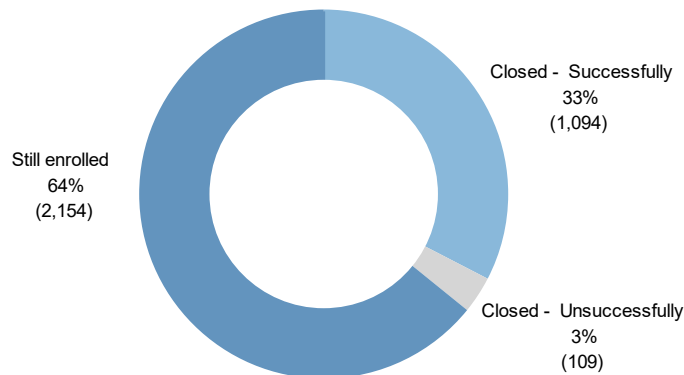


Missing data: 6%. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Youth Participation Status and Case Closures

Of the 3,351 youth enrolled in JJCPA-funded programming provided by CBOs, 64 percent were still being served at the end of December 2022 and 36 percent had their cases closed (Exhibit 56). Of the 1,216 closed cases, 90 percent closed successfully and 10 percent closed unsuccessfully. Detailed information on case closures is reported in each CBO's section.

### Exhibit 56. Youth Participation and Case Closures



### Families Served

The majority of CBOs provided services to families (9 of 15 CBOs). The CBOs reported serving 991 families in 2022, providing 6,881.25 hours of services. Calicinto served the largest number of families, followed by the Wylie Center and BBBS (Exhibit 57). In terms of hours, Calicinto provided the largest number of service hours to families, followed by StudentNest and BBBS. More detailed information on the services each CBO provided to families is reported in each CBO’s section.

### Exhibit 57. Families Served by CBO

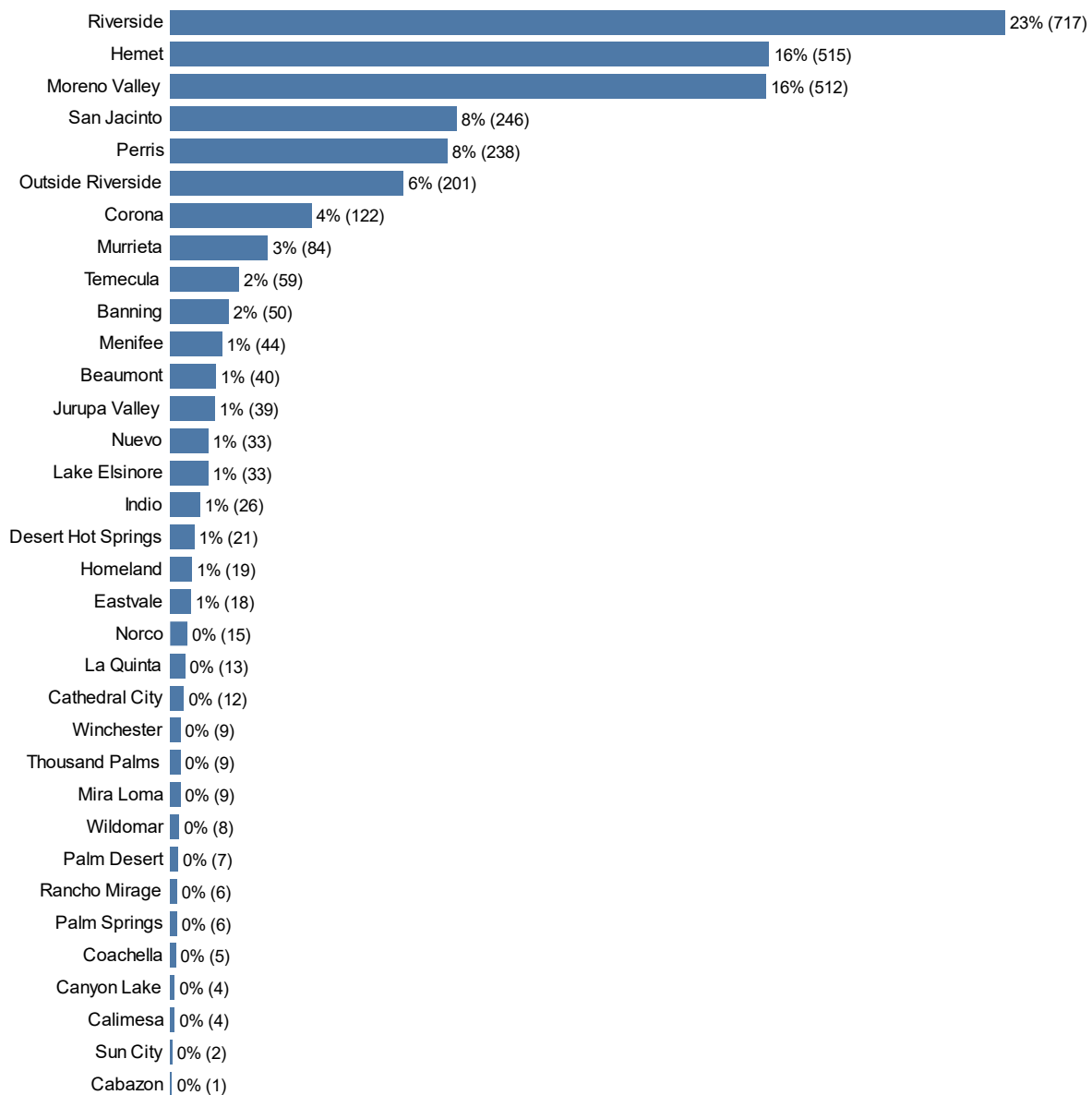
CBO	Hours	Families Served
BBBS	262	148
Calicinto	4,029	319
Wylie Center	96.5	151
Kids in Konflikt	85	52
Living Advantage	77.5	44
Operation SafeHouse Desert	103.5	56
Operation SafeHouse Riverside	229.75	93
PV Jobs	68	25
Studentnest Foundation	1,930	103



## Cities Served

CBOs reported serving youth and families from 24 of the 28 cities in Riverside County as well as unincorporated communities (Exhibit 58). Almost one quarter of the youth CBOs served resided in Riverside (23%), followed by Hemet and Moreno Valley (16%). CBOs also served a small percentage of youth (6%) who resided outside of the county. These youth were typically experiencing homelessness or facing unstable living situations.

### Exhibit 58. Cities Served by CBOs



Missing data: 7%. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Outcomes

There were two sources of outcome data for youth who participated in JJCPA-funded programming offered by CBOs. The first source of outcome data was a youth survey that WestEd developed for all CBOs to administer to youth aged 10 or older in order to collect a consistent set of outcome data across all CBOs. The survey assessed youth’s employment status; education enrollment status; perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and alcohol use; and social and emotional learning (SEL) outcomes.

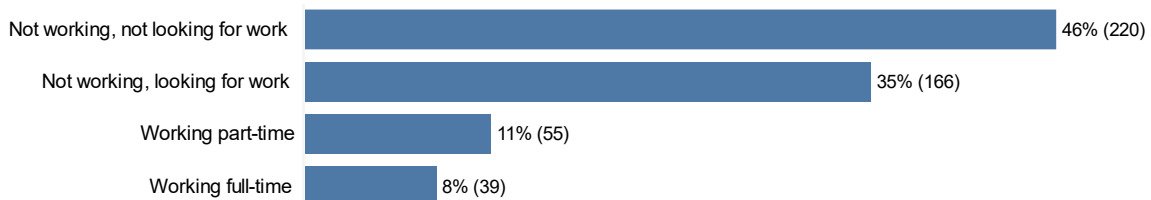
CBOs administered the standardized survey to youth twice—once during program enrollment (i.e., the pre-test survey) and again at program exit (i.e., the post-test survey). There were two exceptions in the survey administration. First, due to some short stays at the shelter, Operation SafeHouse (Desert and Riverside) only administered the exit survey to youth who stayed at the shelter for 24 hours or more. Second, due to the long-term nature of the Big-Little mentorship relationship, which typically spans years, BBBS decided to administer the post-survey at approximately six months after the date when Littles were matched with their Bigs.

The second data source was outcomes that CBOs collected themselves. CBOs reported outcomes in a variety of areas. Some CBOs reported on improvements in academic-related outcomes, such as GPA. Other CBOs reported on improved social and emotional outcomes, such as anger management and improved relationships, as well as successful program completion. We present the shared outcome findings in this section and present the CBO-specific outcome findings in each CBO’s section.

Below we present the standardized survey post-test results. See Appendix A for additional information about the research-validated scales included in the survey, the analytic approach, and the survey response rate. See Appendix C for the survey scales’ item-level results.

In terms of employment status, approximately half of the youth (46%) were not working and not looking for work, followed by not working but looking for work (35%). Nineteen percent of the youth were working either part-time or full-time (Exhibit 59).

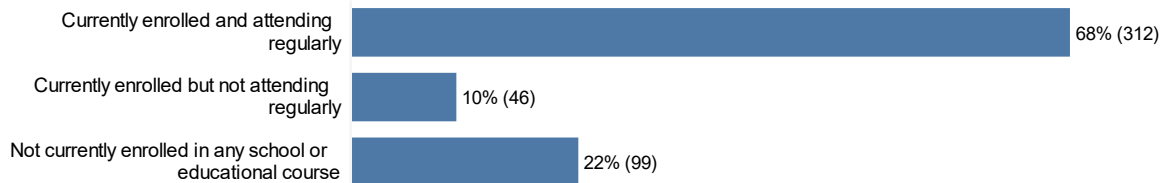
### Exhibit 59. Employment Status of Youth Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Missing data: 7%.

Most of the youth CBOs served were enrolled in school, with 68 percent attending school regularly and 10 percent enrolled but not attending school regularly (Exhibit 60).

### Exhibit 60. Education Enrollment Status of Youth Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Missing data: 7%. School enrollment includes schools, colleges, GED courses, trade schools, vocational training, or any other type of formal education or training courses that involve a diploma, degree, credential, or certificate at the end.

Regarding SEL outcomes, on average, youth indicated at the time of program exit that statements that were examples of having positive social connections (e.g., “There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best”) felt “a lot” like them (mean = 3.65; Exhibit 61). They were neutral about statements that were examples of youth resilience (e.g., “I learn from my mistakes”) and indicated that the statements were “sort of” like them (mean = 3.47). Youth reported feeling perceived stress (e.g., “How often have you felt that you were on top of things?”) sometimes and feeling some emotional control (e.g., “I was in control of how often I felt mad”) over the past month (means = 2.97 and 3.08, respectively). On average, youth were neutral (mean = 3.28) about general life satisfaction (e.g., “My life is going well”). On average, youth reported that they sometimes (mean = 2.67) felt anger (e.g., “I felt mad”) in the past seven days. It is important to note that there is a national concern about students’ mental health during COVID-19, and these SEL results should be interpreted with the larger COVID-19 context in mind. For instance, the U.S. Surgeon General (2021) warned that growing numbers of youth are facing mental health struggles, with symptoms of depression and anxiety doubling during the pandemic.

### Exhibit 61. SEL Outcomes of Youth Served by CBOs at Post-Test



Missing data: 4% to 8%. The above SEL constructs were assessed using 5-point Likert scales: social connections (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me), youth resilience (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me), general life satisfaction (1 = Strongly disagree; 5 = Strongly agree), perceived stress (1 = Never, 5 = Always), emotional control (1 = Not at all true for me; 5 = Very true for me), and anger (1 = Never; 5 = Always). See Appendix A for additional information about the survey scales and Appendix C for the item-level results.

Youth also answered questions related to perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use at program exit. On average, 37 percent of youth agreed with items that reflected unhealthy perceptions of alcohol and drug use (e.g., “Makes it easier to deal with stress” with response options of “yes” and “no”). Missing data ranged from 8 to 9 percent. Youth also believed there was a moderate (mean = 3.03) risk from alcohol, tobacco, and drug use (e.g., “Smoke marijuana regularly”; 1 = No risk; 4 = Great risk). Missing data ranged from 22 to 33 percent.

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## Findings by Community-Based Organization

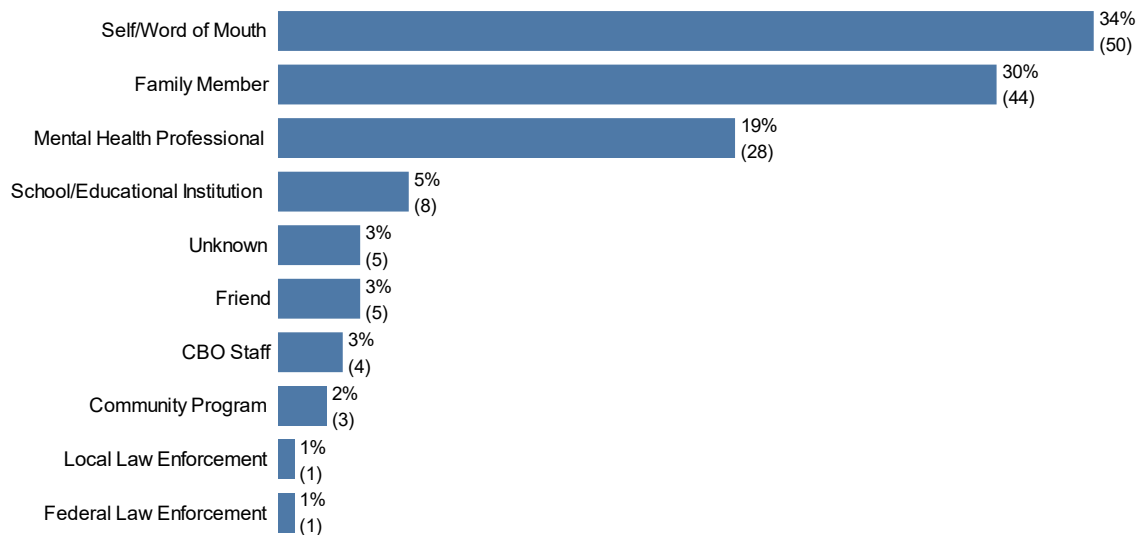
### Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County and The Inland Empire

Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) of Orange County and The Inland Empire, through JJCPA funds, provides mentoring services through four program models in Western Riverside County: Community-Based, School Site-Based, Workplace, and College Bigs. In 2022, BBBS focused its JJCPA-funded programming solely on serving youth through the Community-Based Mentoring model. This model includes the pairing of a Big (adult volunteer) and a Little (child age range of 6–16) for a mentorship relationship that meets one-on-one, twice a month. Mentorship matches participate in various indoor and outdoor activities that take place in a community setting.

### Referral Sources

BBBS served 149 youth in 2022. Self/word of mouth provided the largest source of known referrals to BBBS (34%), followed by family members, mental health professionals, and school/educational institutions (Exhibit 62). A small percentage of other referral sources included friends, CBO staff, community programs, and local and federal law enforcement.

## Exhibit 62. Sources of Youth Referrals to BBBS



## Youth Served

In 2022, BBBS provided 1223.5 hours of services to 149 youth, with the majority of hours focused on Big-Little individual mentoring (99%). BBBS also provided group mentoring services, which accounted for 1 percent of service hours (Exhibit 63).

## Exhibit 63. BBBS Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	1223.5	149
Mentoring: Big-Little	1214.75	149
Mentoring: Group	8.75	38

## Families Served

BBBS served 148 unique families and provided 262 hours of service, which included monthly and quarterly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources.

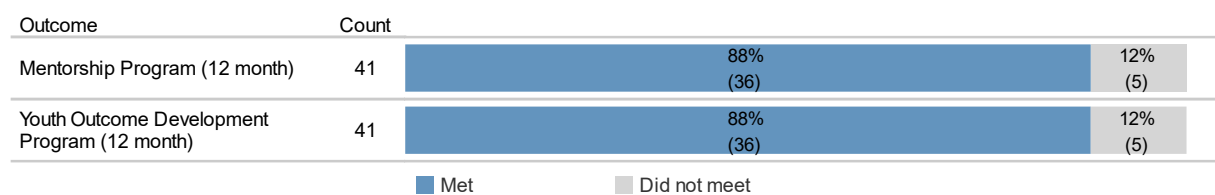
## CBO-Specific Outcomes

BBBS reported outcomes for 41 of the 149 youth (27.5%) served in 2022. BBBS tracked two primary outcome measures: completion of the Mentorship Program and completion of the

Youth Outcome Development Program. Both programs are 12 months in length. BBBS also used its own survey to track additional outcomes on the quality of the relationship between the Bigs and Littles.

Over three quarters of the youth (88%) completed both 12-month programs successfully (Exhibit 64). For the youth who were unsuccessful in meeting the outcomes, non-completion was primarily due to losing contact with the youth/family, losing contact with the volunteer, the youth/family moving, or an infraction of match rules/agency policies.

### Exhibit 64. BBBS Youth Outcomes



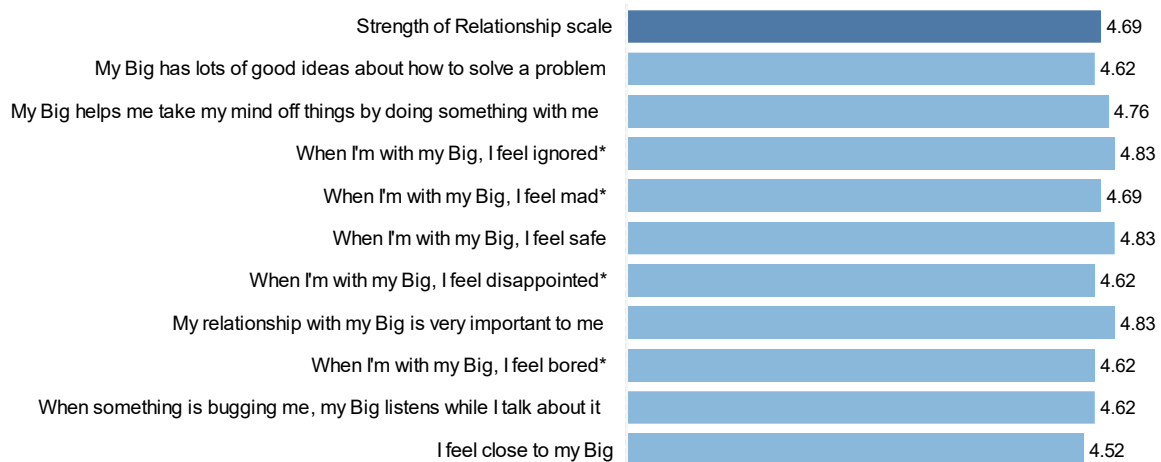
BBBS provided to WestEd youth responses to their Strength of Relationship (SOR) survey for analysis. The SOR survey assesses the level of emotional attachment, satisfaction, and connection between the Bigs and the Littles. BBBS administered their SOR survey to Littles three months after they were matched with their Bigs, at the end of the year, and then administered annually thereafter. The SOR survey included ten items assessing Littles’ perceptions of the quality of their relationship with their Bigs, an outcome BBBS tracks. The item stem included the instruction, “For each of the sentences below, decide how true each statement is for you” and Littles could respond to each of the items using a 5-point scale (1 = Never true; 5 = Always true) or selecting a sixth “I don’t know” option. WestEd created a composite SOR score for each Little by averaging the SOR items. Before responses were combined to create the SOR score, all items must be in the same direction, such that a higher score would indicate a stronger strength of relationship. Thus, negatively worded items (e.g., “When I’m with my Big, I feel mad”), wherein a higher score (e.g., 5 = Always true) would indicate a weaker strength of relationship, were reverse-coded, such that high scores became low scores, and low scores became high scores. The scale demonstrated acceptable internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.89$ ), indicating that the items could be combined into a scale.

The SOR survey had a low response rate, as COVID-19 disrupted the survey administration. Of the 149 youth, 29 (19%) took the SOR survey. This is a decline from the previous year, where 42% of the youth served in 2021 took the SOR survey. BBBS reported that low SOR survey completion rates has been a challenge for BBBS nationwide due to case management occurring through phone calls versus in-person, so families and volunteers overlook the surveys. Next year, BBBS plans to increase their survey response rates by (1) developing a “reminders” system, (2) creating incentives for survey completion, and (3) having Match Support Specialists complete surveys over their calls. Nonetheless, we strongly caution against generalizing these

results, as the resulting sample may not be representative of the larger sample. Of the youth who took the SOR survey, all of them (100%) took the SOR only once.

On average, Littles responded “always true” (mean = 4.69) to the SOR scale items (Exhibit 65). Littles never felt mad at, disappointed with, bored with, or ignored by their Bigs (negatively worded items were reverse-coded; means = 4.69, 4.62, 4.62, and 4.83, respectively). Littles always felt close to their Bigs (mean = 4.52), that their relationship with their Bigs was very important (mean = 4.83), and they always felt safe when they were with their Bigs (mean = 4.83). They also always felt that their Bigs helped them take their minds off things (mean = 4.76), and their Bigs helped them with their problems by suggesting good ideas about how to solve them (mean = 4.62) and listening to them talk about what was bothering them (mean = 4.62).

### Exhibit 65. BBBS Strength of Relationship Survey Results Outcomes



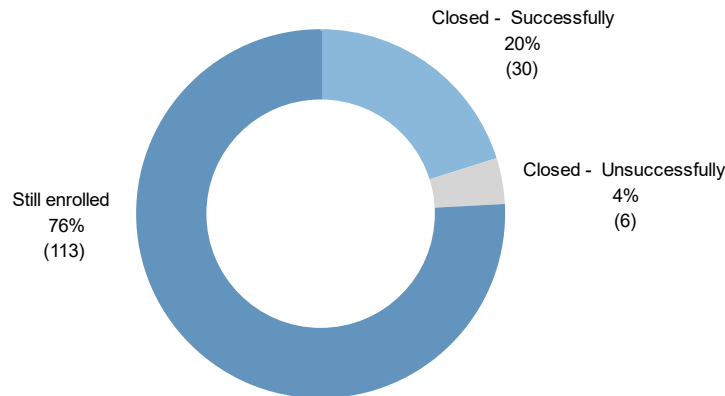
Missing data: 81%. Littles were instructed, “For each of the sentences below, decide how true each statement is for you” and responded to the items along a 5-point scale (1 = Never true, 5 = Always true) or by selecting a sixth “I don’t know” option.

\*Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.

### Youth Participation Status

Of the 149 youth BBBS served, the majority (76%) were still enrolled at the end of December 2022 (Exhibit 66). Approximately one fifth of cases (20%) were successfully closed as the youth completed all applicable programs. As noted above, most cases that were unsuccessfully closed were primarily due to losing contact with the youth/family, losing contact with the volunteer, the youth/family moving, or an infraction of match rules/agency policies.

## Exhibit 66. BBBS Youth Participation Status



## Calicinto Ranch, Inc.

Calicinto Ranch provides year-round programming to children of parents who are incarcerated, focused primarily on providing support, life skills, and special programs to at-risk youth, aided by using a hands-on teaching ranch with farm animals. With JJCPA funding, Calicinto Ranch provided families with Christmas, Easter, and Thanksgiving events. Additionally, Calicinto Ranch hosts three Summer Camp days for youth ages seven to eleven. Older youth participated as part of the leadership team. During the Summer Camp, children interact with the farm animals to learn to be attentive and with law enforcement to learn how they protect and serve their communities.

## Referral Sources

Of the 996 youth that Calicinto Ranch served in 2022, 970 referrals came from a nonprofit community organization called the Prison Fellowship. The Prison Fellowship connects justice involved individuals in correction facilities with Calicinto Ranch. Additionally, individuals who are incarcerated sign up their children to obtain services from Calicinto Ranch, including participating in the free Summer Camp (Exhibit 67).

## Exhibit 67. Sources of Youth Referrals to Calicinto Ranch



## Youth Served

In 2022, Calicinto Ranch provided a total of 9,278.25 service hours to 996 youth (Exhibit 68). Calicinto Ranch served the largest number of youth through event invitations, a Christmas



event, and case management. Calicinto Ranch provided the largest number of service hours through Summer Camp (59%), followed by event invitations (18%) and a Christmas event (13%).

### Exhibit 68. Calicinto Ranch Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	9278.25	996
Event Invitation	1640	918
Christmas Event	1249	455
Case Management	215.25	258
Thanksgiving Event	288	96
Christmas Follow Up	83	77
Summer Camp	5472	76
Easter Event	225	75
Birthday Connection	69	69
Back to School	37	37

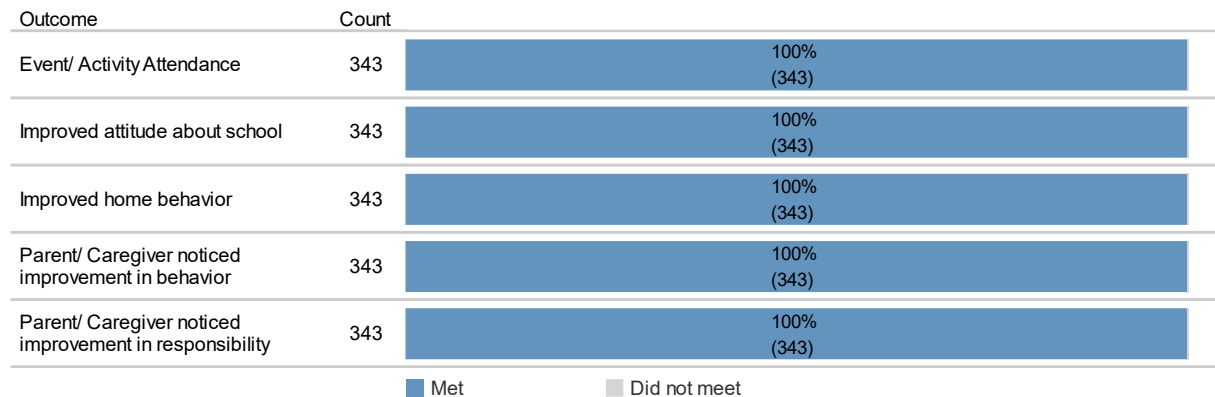
### Families Served

Calicinto Ranch reported serving 319 families, providing the families with 4,029 hours of services in 2022. Calicinto Ranch primarily served families through their Summer Camp event, event invitations, and a Christmas event.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

Calicinto Ranch reported outcomes for 343 of the 996 youth (34%) they served in 2022 (Exhibit 69). Of those reported, all the youth achieved their outcomes. The outcomes were event/activity attendance, improved home behaviors, improved attitudes about school, and parent/caregiver noticing improved behavior and responsibility.

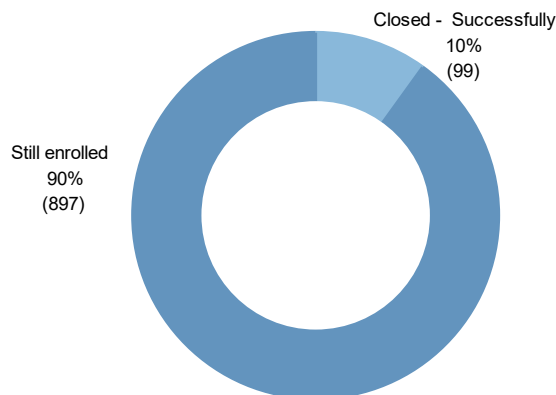
### Exhibit 69. Calicinto Ranch Youth Outcomes



### Youth Participation Status

Of the 996 youth that Calicinto Ranch served in 2022, almost all were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 70). Ninety-nine youth successfully closed out of the program in 2022.

### Exhibit 70. Calicinto Ranch Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Calicinto Ranch did not report referrals to external services and/or other resources.

### Chavez Educational Services, LLC

Chavez Educational Services provides social–emotional and self-development programming to youth. Chavez Educational Services traditionally brings programming to youth, typically at Riverside County Office of Education sites. Under the JJCPA grant, Chavez Educational Services administers the STEP-UP program. The STEP-UP program is a seven-chapter workshop-based

curriculum focused on developing youth social–emotional skills, including self-awareness, self-management, responsible decision-making, social awareness, and relationship skills. Chavez Educational Services also integrates physical education sessions as part of STEP-UP. In 2020 and 2021, Chavez Educational Services administered STEP-UP virtually. In 2022, Chavez Educational Services shifted to administering STEP-UP in-person to youth, occasionally providing services virtually. Chavez Educational Services reported continued successful youth enrollment through their partnership with the Alvord Unified School District and Riverside County Probation Department’s Bridge Program.

## Referral Sources

Chavez Educational Services served 303 youth in 2022. Schools and other educational institutions, such as the Bridge Program, provided the largest source of referrals to Chavez Educational Services, followed by community programs (Exhibit 71).

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### Exhibit 71. Sources of Youth Referrals to Chavez Educational Services LLC



## Youth Served

Chavez Educational Services provided a total of 3,847 hours of services to 303 youth, and most of the hours focused on life skills (28%), mentoring (18%), and community engagement (14%). Chavez Educational Services also provided services related to cultural diversity (12%), anger management (8.5%), and substance use (9%), among others (Exhibit 72).

## Exhibit 72. Chavez Educational Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	3,847	303
Mentoring	700	300
Life Skills	1,059	300
Cultural Diversity	458.5	268
Substance Use	352	263
Community Engagement	520	259
Anger Management	325.5	235
Gang Awareness	302.5	222
Parenting	87	76
Victim Awareness	42.5	56

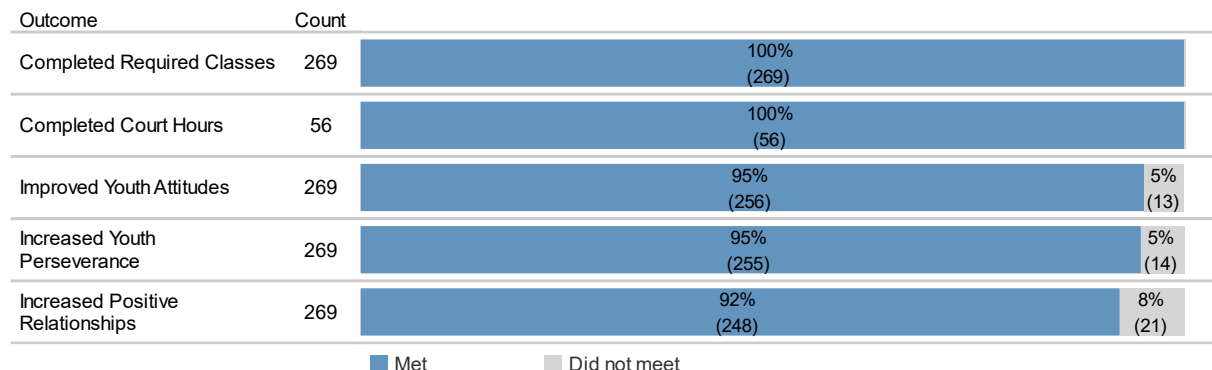
### Families Served

Chavez Educational Services did not provide services to families during the reporting period.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

Chavez Educational Services reported outcomes for 269 of the 303 youth (89%) served in 2022. Chavez Educational Services tracked the successful completion of their STEP-UP program components as one outcome measure. They also tracked social-emotional outcomes, including improved youth attitudes, increased positive relationships, and increased perseverance. The great majority of youth attained their outcomes. All youth with case closures completed their required classes. Over 90 percent of youth were also successful in improving their attitude, increasing their perseverance, and increasing their positive relationships. Chavez Educational Services also tracked completion of court hours for youth referred by Riverside County Probation Department's Bridge Program, with all youth completing their court hours (Exhibit 73).

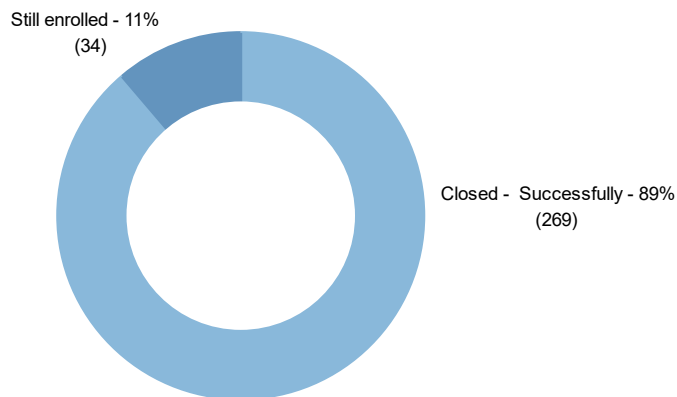
### Exhibit 73. Chavez Educational Services Youth Outcomes



### Youth Participation Status

Of the 303 youth that Chavez Educational Services served, the great majority (89%) were successfully closed as the youth completed the STEP-UP program. Eleven percent were still enrolled at the end of December 2022 (Exhibit 74).

### Exhibit 74. Chavez Educational Services Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Chavez Educational Services did not provide referrals out to external services and/or other resources.

### Carolyn E. Wylie Center

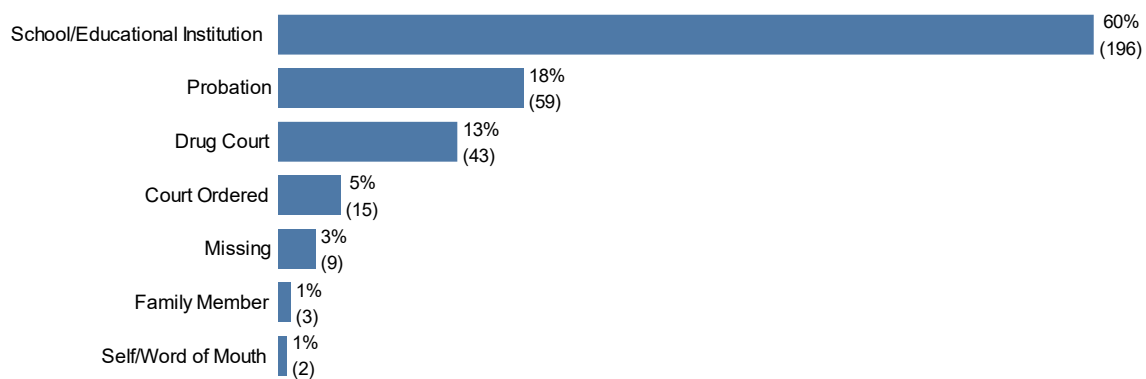
The Carolyn E. Wylie Center (Wylie Center) serves the community by providing early intervention, medical therapy services, autism intervention, mental health treatment, and community education and outreach services for children, youth, and families. Under the JJCPA

grant, the Wylie Center provided services through their school-based and community outreach counseling programs; tobacco, alcohol, and substance education program; and anger management program. The Wylie Center experienced an increase in enrollments from 2021 to 2022 as they increased in-person supports, while still providing virtual community engagement programming to youth and families.

## Referral Sources

School/educational institutions provided the greatest percentage (60%) of referrals to the Wylie Center in 2022, followed by probation (18%). Other referral sources included drug court, court order, family members, and self/word of mouth (Exhibit 75).

### Exhibit 75. Sources of Youth Referrals to Wylie Center



## Youth Served

In 2022, the Wylie Center served 327 youth and provided 1,857.5 hours of services. The Wylie Center grouped services into four main categories: *General Counseling*: anger management, mentoring, counseling, education, and crisis intervention; *Substance Use Education*: DUI and substance use; *Virtual Community Engagement*: virtual community, life skills, and financial literacy; and *Victim Impact*: victim awareness, sexual harassment, and bullying. Overall, the largest amount of service hours was substance use education (40%) and virtual community engagement (26%), followed by general counseling, victim impact, and client administration. Client administration had the highest percentage of youth (60%), followed by general counseling (37%; Exhibit 76).

## Exhibit 76. Wylie Center Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	1,857.5	327
Client Administration	126.75	195
General Counseling	337	121
Substance Use Education	738.25	104
Virtual Community Engagement	485.5	74
Victim Impact	170	48

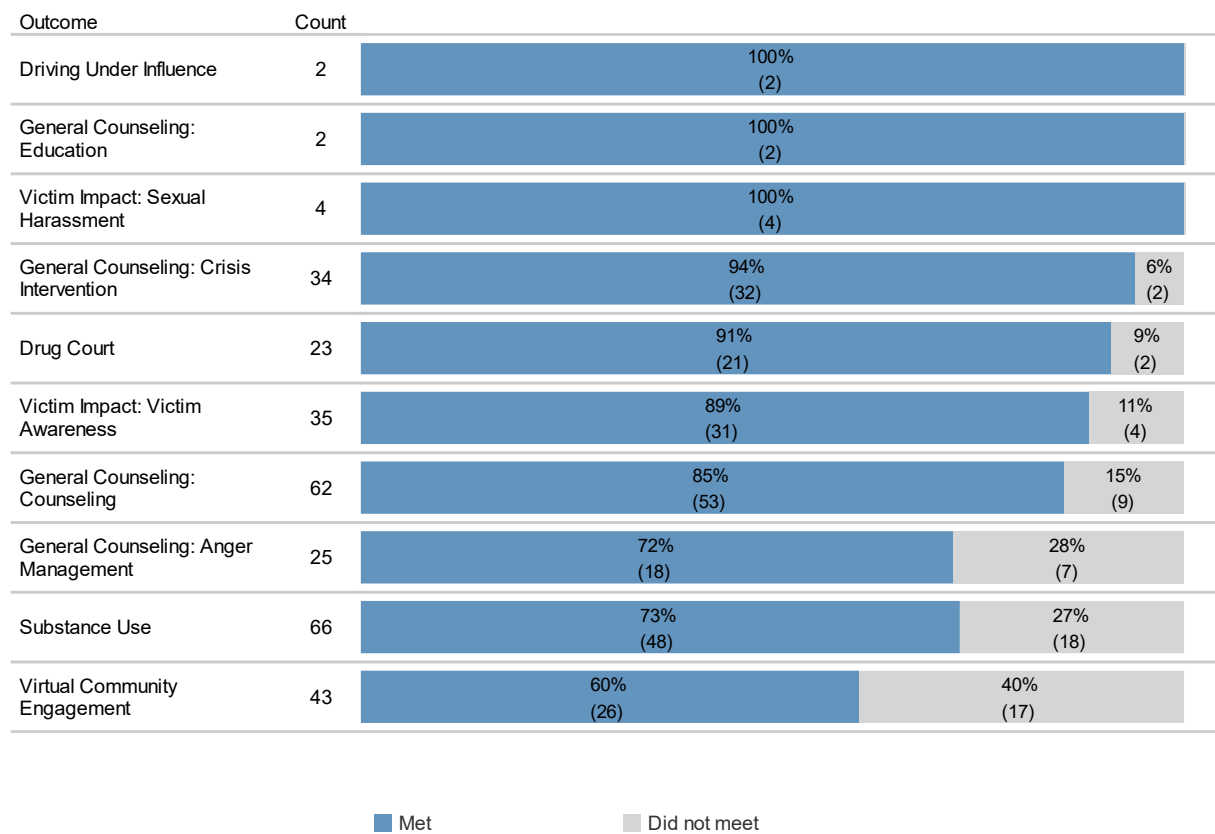
### Families Served

The Wylie Center served 151 unique families and provided 96.5 hours of services to families. The Wylie Center served families by communicating progress updates on their youth, hosting virtual community engagement events, and providing counseling, substance use, and victim impact services.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

The Wylie Center reported outcomes for 66 of the 379 youth (17%) they served in 2022 (Exhibit 77). The Wylie Center tracked the successful completion of each of its programs as outcome measures. All of the youth who completed DUI, education, and sexual harassment met their outcomes (100%). Overall, greater than four fifths of the youth achieved their outcomes for crisis intervention, drug court, victim awareness, and counseling. Nearly three quarters of youth completed substance use (73%) and anger management (72%). Of the 43 youth who participated in virtual community engagement, 60 percent met their outcome, while non-completion was primarily due to excessive absences and unresponsiveness to the Wylie Center.

## Exhibit 77. Wylie Center Youth Outcomes

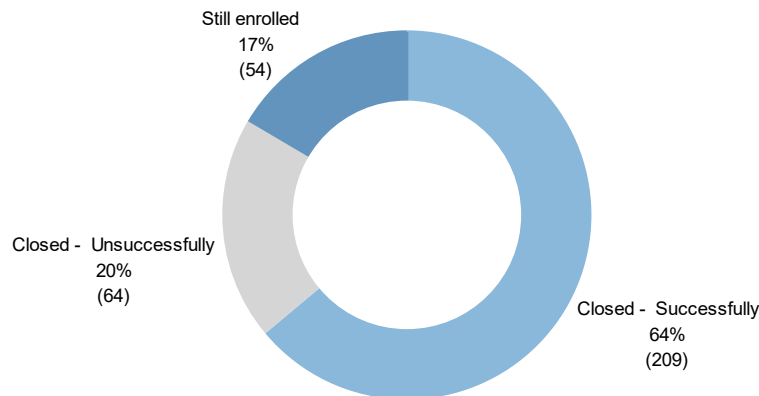


## Youth Participation Status

Of the 379 youth that Wylie Center served, 17 percent remained enrolled in programming at the end of December 2022 (Exhibit 78). Nearly two thirds of youth (64%) were successfully closed while one fifth (20%) were unsuccessfully closed due to excessive absences, declining services, or not responding to the Wylie Center.



## Exhibit 78. Wylie Center Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

The Wylie Center referred five youth to outside agencies for substance use referrals. One of the five youth reached out to the referral agency; however, it is unknown if the other four youth reached out.

## Chapman University Restorative Justice Program

The Chapman University Restorative Justice Program is a collaborative effort between the university, courts, District Attorney’s Office, Police Department, Probation Department, and youth to provide restorative justice services in Riverside County. The program approaches conflict resolution with restorative justice theories and practices as an alternative to carceral justice. With the support of justice system agencies, Chapman University serves youth by mediating between victims and offenders to address the needs of both parties. Additionally, in 2022, Chapman University provided restorative justice support sessions to county agency staff.

### Referral Sources

The Restorative Justice Program served two youth. Law enforcement agents referred the two youth to the program at the start of the year.

### Youth Served

In 2022, the Restorative Justice Program served two youth, providing 2.75 hours of services (Exhibit 79). Most hours focused on victim awareness.

### Exhibit 79. Chapman Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	2.75	2
Youth Awareness	1.25	1
Victim Awareness	1.5	1

### Families Served

The Restorative Justice Program did not provide services to families.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes and Youth Participation Status

The two youth participating in the Restorative Justice Program successfully completed the program in 2022.

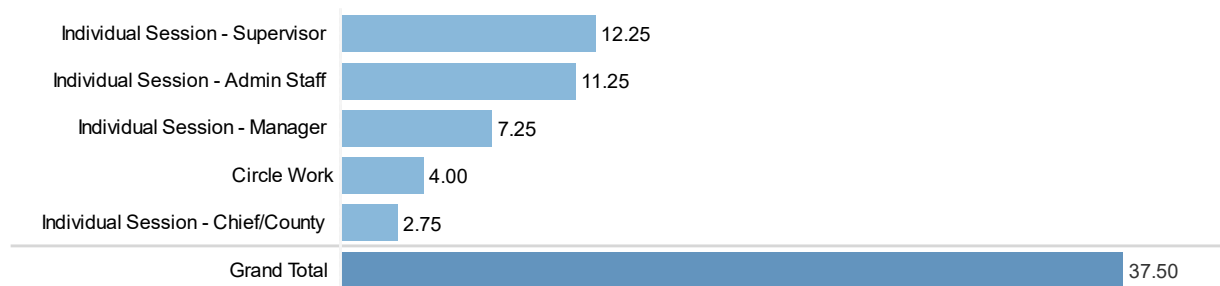
### Referrals

The Restorative Justice Program did not provide referrals to external services and/or other community resources.

### Restorative Justice Support Sessions to County Staff

Chapman University provided 26 restorative justice support sessions to staff in Indio Juvenile Hall in 2022. The majority of the sessions were virtual (96%). In total, Chapman University provided 37.5 service hours, most of which involved individual sessions with supervisors (Exhibit 80).

### Exhibit 80. Duration of Sessions (Hours) by Type



## Inland Southern California 211+

Inland Southern California 211+ (Inland SoCal 211+) is a subsidiary of Inland Southern California United Way, serving Riverside, San Bernardino, and East LA County. One of their most prominent services is through the Inland SoCal 211+ Contact Center, which answers nearly 500,000 calls per year for health and human service needs, including housing, utilities, food, healthcare, employment, childcare, social service resources, veteran services, transportation, and crisis intervention. Under the JJCPA grant, Inland SoCal 211+ serviced youth through services such as self-help groups, teaching basic life skills, mentoring and coaching, academic and educational services, and pro-social activities.

### Referral Sources

Of the 96 youth that Inland SoCal 211+ served in 2022, the great majority of referrals came from local law enforcement (Exhibit 81).

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#### Exhibit 81. Sources of Youth Referrals to Inland SoCal 211+



### Youth Served

In 2022, Inland SoCal 211+ provided 928 service hours to 96 youth (Exhibit 82). Inland SoCal 211+ provided the most service hours in case management, victim awareness, and substance use services.

## Exhibit 82. Inland SoCal 211+ Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	928	96
Case Management	203.75	96
Tutorial	119.5	90
Victim Awareness	173.5	76
Substance Use	143.5	76
Parenting	71	76
Mentoring	77	76
Life Skills	77	76
Gang Awareness	38.25	76
Anger Management	24.5	71

### Families Served

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report families being served in 2022.

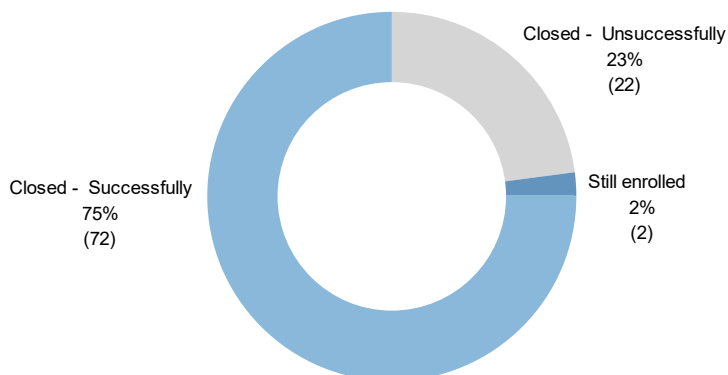
### CBO-Specific Outcomes

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report outcomes for 2022.

### Youth Participation Status

Of the 96 youth that Inland SoCal 211+ served in 2022, only two were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 83). Seventy-two youth successfully closed and 22 unsuccessfully closed out of the program in 2022.

### Exhibit 83. Inland SoCal 211+ Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Inland SoCal 211+ did not report referrals to external services and/or other resources.

### Jay Cee Dee Children Home

Jay Cee Dee aims to provide short-term outreach services as an alternative to placement or incarceration. They provide a host of services, including life skills, anger management and conflict resolution classes, gang exit intervention, and alcohol and drug prevention, as well as referrals to community resources. Jay Cee Dee proposed to use JJCPA grant funds for community outreach; restorative justice sessions; conference, orientation, and committee collaborations; parent empowerment workshops; counselor coordinating meetings; mentor groups; victim awareness sessions; and active youth empowerment and victim awareness groups.

### Referral Sources

Of the 340 youth that Jay Cee Dee served in 2022, almost all referrals (91%) came from school/educational institutions (Exhibit 84). Jay Cee Dee also received some referrals from local law enforcement, family members, and Prosecutors.

### Exhibit 84. Sources of Youth Referrals to Jay Cee Dee



## Youth Served

In 2022, Jay Cee Dee served a total of 340 unique youth, offering them over 18,000 service hours (Exhibit 85). Jay Cee Dee served the largest number of youth and provided the most service hours as part of its mentoring/coaching program (46%), followed by the youth empowerment program (34%) and the gang diversion/intervention/prevention program (13%).

**Exhibit 85. Jay Cee Dee Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022**

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	18,135.5	340
Mentoring/Coaching	8,410	312
Pro-Social / Life Skills	388	247
Youth Empowerment	6,178	225
Gang Diversion/ Intervention/Prevention	2,332.5	149
Restorative Practices	200	62
Youth Empowerment Fitness	220	57
COVID Education	56	52
Community Resources/ Referrals	32	22
Workforce Readiness	109	20
Substance Use	95	19
Tutorial	22	11
Anger Management	42	10
Victim Awareness	45	9
Client Management	4	3
Parent Power	2	1

## Families Served

Jay Cee Dee did not provide data on family services.

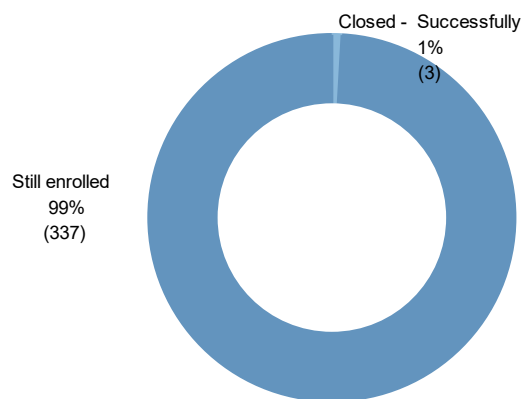
## CBO-Specific Outcomes

Jay Cee Dee did not report outcomes in 2022.

## Youth Participation Status

Of the 340 youth that Jay Cee Dee served in 2022, almost all were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 86).

### Exhibit 86. Jay Cee Dee Youth Participation Status



## Referrals

Jay Cee Dee provided referrals to 22 youth but did not report whether or not the youth reached out to the referred agency.

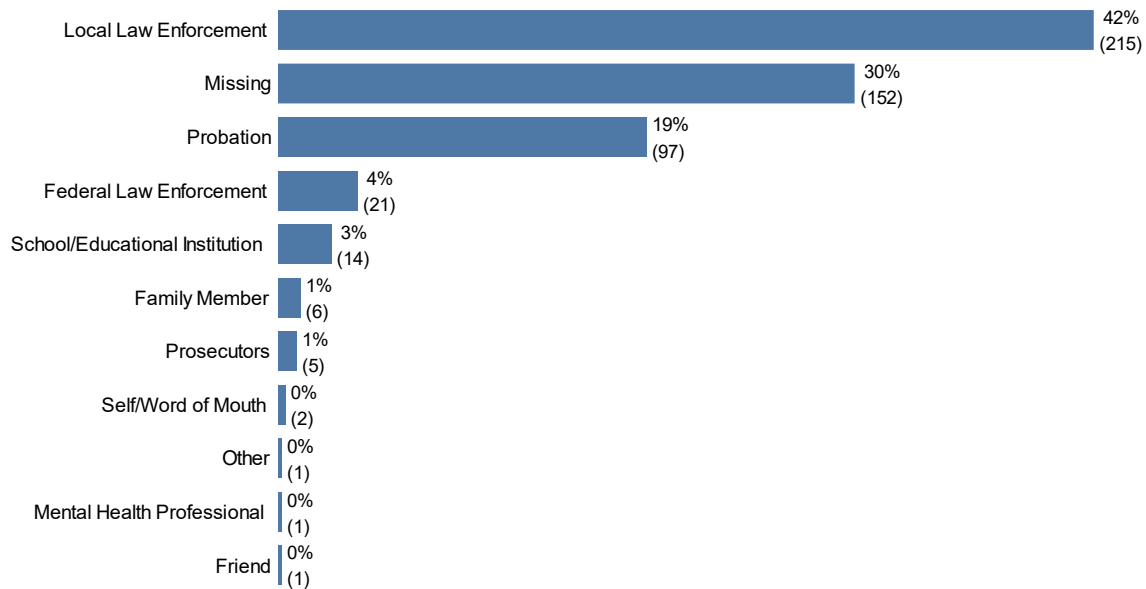
## Kids in Konflikt

Kids in Konflikt serves the community by providing numerous wrap-around services to support youth success. Kids in Konflikt provides gang awareness, cultural diversity, anger management, substance abuse, life skills, and intervention and suppression services to underserved youth. They also offer parenting, tutoring, and victim awareness services. Additionally, Kids in Konflikt hosts monthly community events and provides youth the opportunity to serve the community through service hours.

## Referral Sources

Of the 515 youth that Kids in Konflikt served in 2022, the majority were referred by local law enforcement (42%; Exhibit 87). Kids in Konflikt also received referrals from probation, federal law enforcement, and schools. Kids in Konflikt did not provide information on the referral source for 19 percent of its youth.

## Exhibit 87. Sources of Youth Referrals to Kids in Konflikt



Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Youth Served

In 2022, Kids in Konflikt served a total of 515 unique youth, offering over 3,000 service hours (Exhibit 88). Kids in Konflikt served the largest number of youth through enrollment and orientation, client management services, followed by substance use supports. Kids in Konflikt provided the largest number of service hours through enrollment and orientation, substance use supports, client management, and mentoring.



### Exhibit 88. Kids in Konflikt Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	3,129.75	515
Enrollment and Orientation	1,000	423
Client Management	330	280
Substance Use	693.75	272
Community Engagement	94	74
Victim Awareness	191.75	70
Anger Management	150.5	52
Mentoring	248	30
Life Skills	137.5	25
Parenting Classes	234	22
Domestic Violence	14	11
Tutorial	5.25	7
Sex Offender Rehabilitation	24.25	6
Gang Awareness	6.75	5

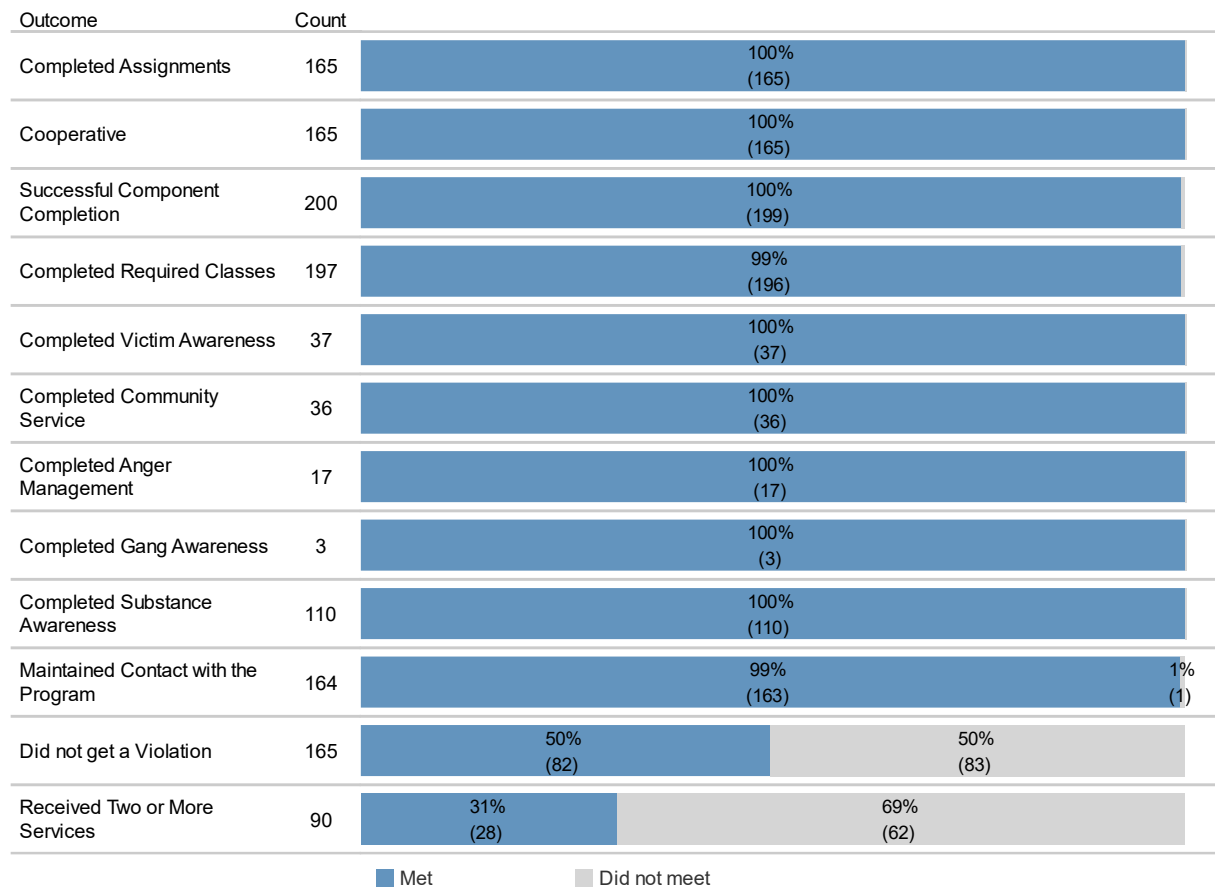
### Families Served

Kids in Konflikt reported serving 52 families, providing the families with 82 hours of services in 2022. Kids in Konflikt primarily served families through its parental support program that offers effective communication strategies and a support group, as well as information and resources for medical, housing, utility bills, and financial services.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

Kids in Konflikt reported a wide range of outcomes for 200 of the 515 youth (39%) they served in 2022 (Exhibit 89). For the most part, all the youth achieved their outcomes.

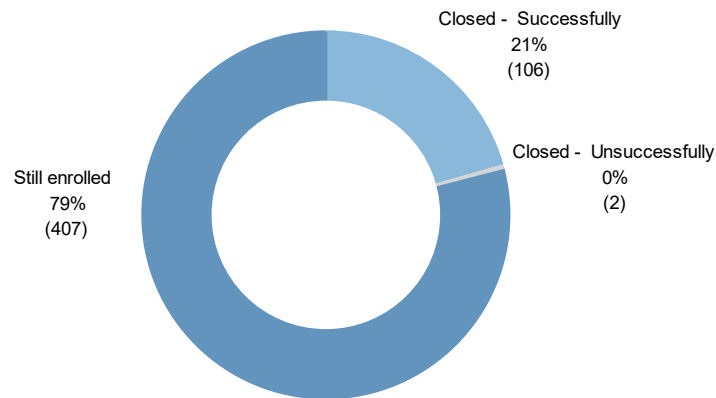
## Exhibit 89. Kids in Konflikt Youth Outcomes



## Youth Participation Status

Of the 515 youth that Kids in Konflikt served in 2022, most were receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 90). Of the closed cases, only two youth had their cases closed unsuccessfully, as they stopped showing up or dropped out of the program.

### Exhibit 90. Kids in Konflikt Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Kids in Konflikt provided 309 referrals for youth to receive additional services within its organization (Exhibit 91). The largest number of referrals were for substance awareness, community service, and victim awareness. In total, 81 percent of the youth followed through with the referrals. Youth referred to victim awareness or anger management programs were the least likely to follow through with the referrals.

### Exhibit 91. Kids in Konflikt Referrals Made and Follow Through

Type of Referral	Total Referrals	Percent Clients Reached Out to Referred Agency
Sex Offender	1	100% (1)
Gang Awareness	2	100% (2)
Healthy Relationships	1	100% (1)
Substance Awareness	169	92% (155)
Community Service	64	78% (50)
Mentoring	4	75% (3)
Life Skills	3	67% (2)
Anger Management	20	60% (12)
Victim Awareness	45	56% (25)
Total	309	81% (251)

## Living Advantage, Inc.

Living Advantage provides services to youth and families, mainly focusing on youth in foster care, living in a group home, or on probation in Riverside County. Living Advantage offers youth tutoring, case management, mentorship services, and self-help groups. Additionally, Living Advantage offers a website for youth to store vital personal documents, including social security cards, California ID cards, immunization records, and birth certificates. This service allows youth to store and access these documents in a safe and secure online system. Beginning in 2021, Living Advantage provided services in-person and virtually.

### Referral Sources

Living Advantage served 54 youth in 2022. Street outreach provided the largest referral source to Living Advantage (57%), followed by community programs (33%) and schools or other educational institutions (7%; Exhibit 92).

#### Exhibit 92. Sources of Youth Referrals to Living Advantage



### Youth Served

In 2022, Living Advantage provided a total of 666.75 hours of services to 54 youth. Living Advantage served the largest number of youth through resource outreach services, which accounted for approximately 19 percent of service hours (Exhibit 93). Living Advantage also provided tutorials, community engagement, services related to STEM, and case management, among other services.

### Exhibit 93. Living Advantage Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	666.75	54
Resource Outreach	124	50
STEM	68	47
Community Engagement	100.5	46
Case Management	67.25	46
Tutorial	130.5	45
Mentoring	41.5	42
Life Skills	44	41
Other	7.25	22
Technology Assistance	6	8
Parenting	0.25	1

### Families Served

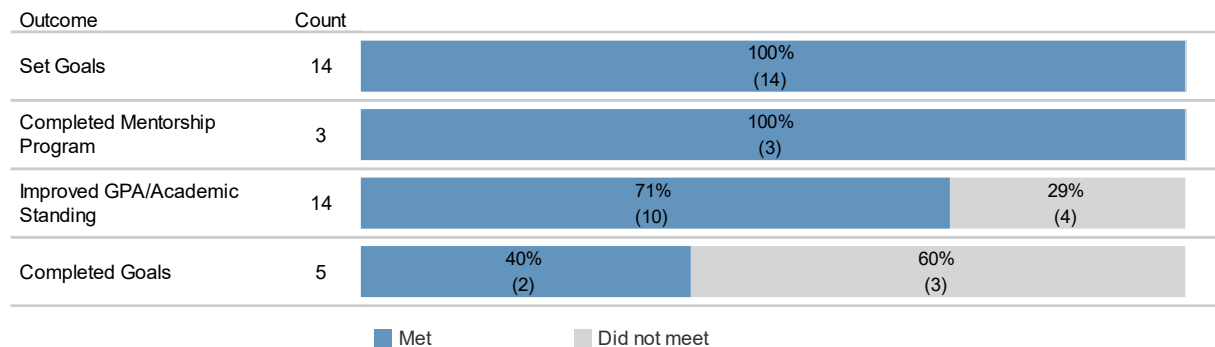
Living Advantage reported serving 44 families with 77.5 hours of services. Living Advantage primarily served families through parenting and life skills workshops, consultations, resources, and referral services.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

Living Advantage reported outcomes for 20 of the 54 youth (37%) served in 2022. Living Advantage tracked youths’ goal setting and goal completion as outcomes. All youth who took part in this service set their goals. Of the five youth with goal completion data, 40 percent completed their goals. Living Advantage also tracked Mentorship Program completion as an outcome. Three youth served in 2022 completed the Mentorship Program in 2021 (Exhibit 94).

To assess academic improvement, Living Advantage tracked youth GPA at the beginning and end of services. Because most youth served are long-term, Living Advantage also tracked quarterly GPAs for youth throughout their enrollment. Living Advantage reported challenges obtaining GPA data for youth. So, they also assessed whether youth increased their academic standing using other academic data sources. WestEd combined these two data sources to create a final academic outcome. Of the 14 youth with GPA/academic standing data, nearly three quarters improved in this outcome.

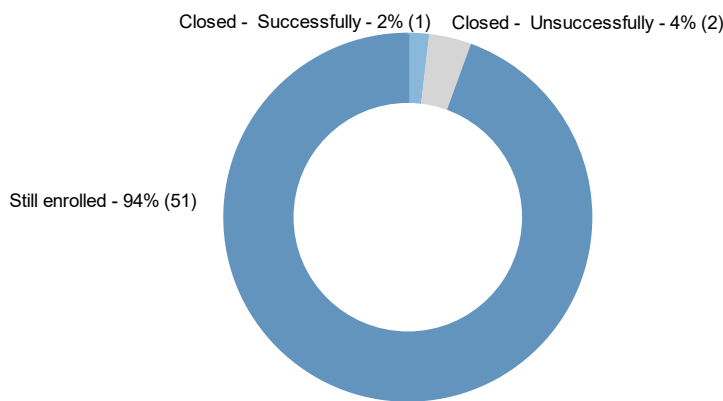
### Exhibit 94. Living Advantage Youth Outcomes



### Youth Participation Status

Of the 54 youth that Living Advantage served, the majority (94%) were still enrolled at the end of December 2022 (Exhibit 95). Four percent closed unsuccessfully, meaning they stopped showing up or dropped out of services, and 2 percent completed services successfully.

### Exhibit 95. Living Advantage Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Living Advantage did not report referrals out to external services and/or other resources.

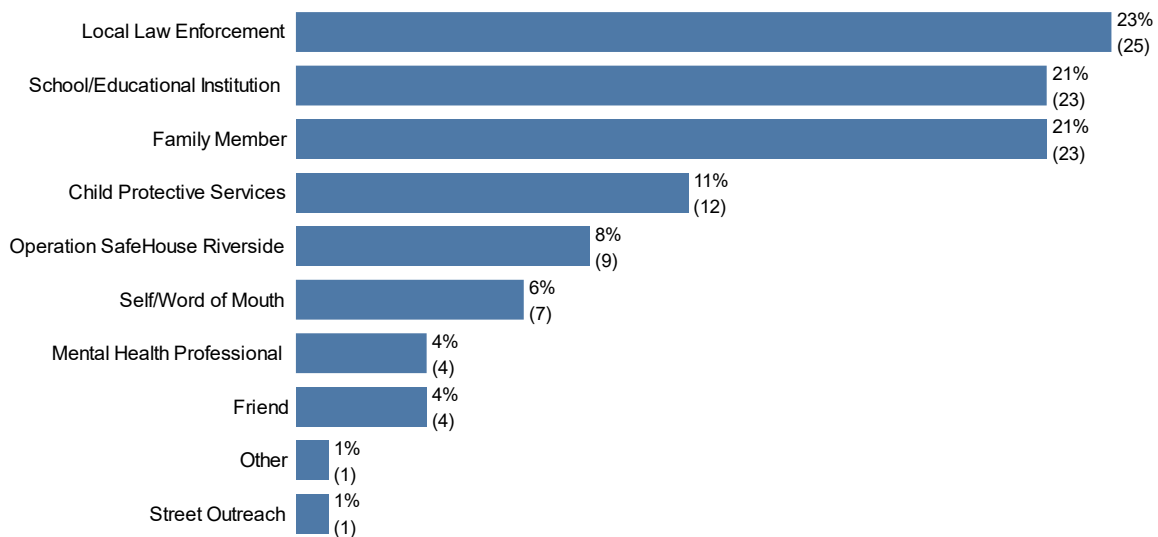
### Operation SafeHouse Desert

Operation SafeHouse (OSH) Desert offers emergency shelter, intervention services, and outreach services to youth in crisis. Shelter services include shelter, food, counseling, education, life skills, and recreation activities. Additionally, the CBO offers a free phone application, “What’s Up? SafeHouse App,” for youth in crisis to request help from counselors.

## Referral Sources

Local law enforcement provided the largest percentage (23%) of referrals to OSH Desert, followed by school/educational institutions (21%) and family members (21%; Exhibit 96). Other referral sources included child protective services, OSH Riverside, self/word of mouth, mental health professionals, friends, and street outreach.

### Exhibit 96. Sources of Youth Referrals to OSH Desert



## Youth Served

OSH Desert served youth by providing shelter as well as individual, group, and family counseling (Exhibit 97). OSH Desert served 109 youth in 2022 and provided 10,097.25 hours of services, the large majority of which were group counseling (92%).

### Exhibit 97. OSH Desert Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	10,097.25	109
Individual Counseling	677.75	108
Group Counseling	9,316	108
Family Counseling	103.5	56

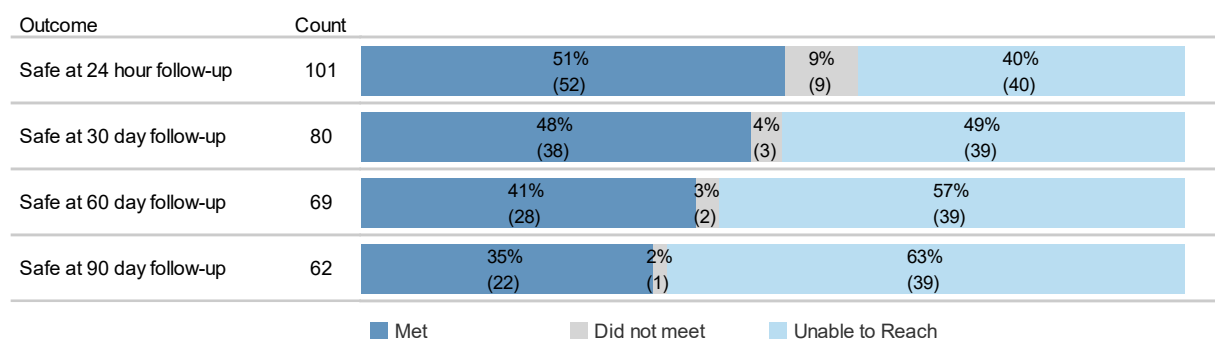
## Families Served

OSH Desert served 56 unique families and provided 103.5 hours of services through family counseling, which included monthly and bi-monthly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources.

## CBO-Specific Outcomes

OSH Desert reported outcomes for 101 of the 109 youth (93%) served in 2022. OSH Desert tracked whether youth were safe at regular intervals after leaving the shelter. Follow-up calls were made after 24 hours and at 30-, 60-, and 90-day intervals. Over half (51%) were safe at 24-hour follow-up (Exhibit 98). For the youth that did not meet the outcomes at 24-hour follow-up, 40 percent were unresponsive, even with multiple attempts made to contact.

### Exhibit 98. OSH Desert Youth Outcomes

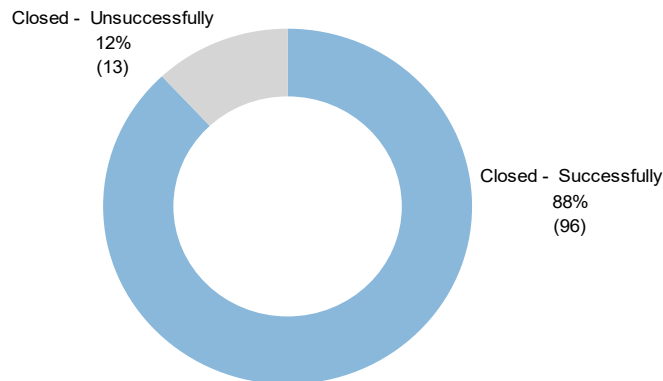


## Youth Participation Status

Of the 109 youth that OSH Desert served in 2022, a great majority (88%) of the cases were closed successfully (Exhibit 99). Most cases that were not successfully closed were due to youth either leaving the facility without finishing the program (e.g., running away) or being referred to another agency, such as mental health services or child protective services.



## Exhibit 99. OSH Desert Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

OSH Desert did not track referrals made to outside organizations; however, OSH Desert reported to WestEd that they made referrals to mental health and drug rehabilitation services and provided a packet with community resources to youth when they exited the program.

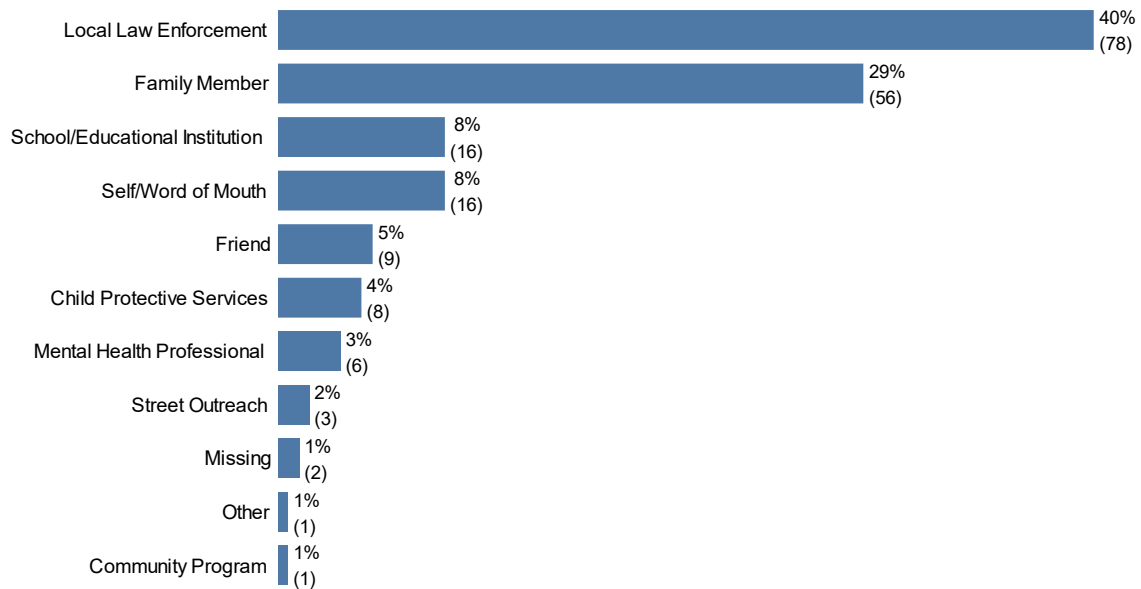
### Operation SafeHouse Riverside

Operation SafeHouse (OSH) Riverside offers emergency shelter, intervention services, and outreach services to youth in crisis. Shelter services include shelter, food, counseling, education, life skills, and recreation activities. Additionally, the CBO offers a free phone application, “What’s Up? SafeHouse App,” for youth in crisis to request help from counselors.

### Referral Sources

Local law enforcement (40%) provided the largest percentage of known referrals to OSH Riverside (Exhibit 100), followed by family members (29%). Other referral sources included school/educational institutions, self/word of mouth, friends, child protective services, mental health professionals, street outreach, and community programs.

### Exhibit 100. Sources of Youth Referrals to OSH Riverside



### Youth Served

OSH Riverside served youth by providing shelter as well as individual, group, and family counseling (Exhibit 101). OSH Riverside served 196 youth in 2022 and provided 4,976 hours of services to youth, the majority of which were group counseling (67%). OSH Riverside also provided individual counseling (28%) and family counseling (5%).

### Exhibit 101. OSH Riverside Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	4,976	196
Individual Counseling	1,394.5	195
Group Counseling	3,351.75	175
Family Counseling	229.75	93

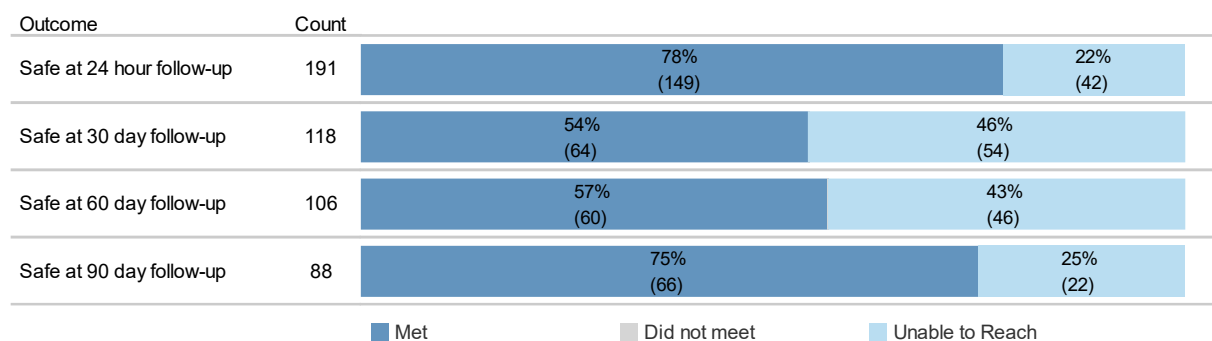
### Families Served

OSH Riverside served 93 families and provided 229.75 hours of services, which included monthly and bi-monthly phone calls to families for wellness checks, emotional support, and sharing of resources.

## CBO-Specific Outcomes

OSH Riverside reported outcomes for 191 of the 196 youth (97%) served in 2022. OSH Riverside tracked whether youth were safe at regular intervals after leaving the shelter. Follow-up calls were made after 24 hours and at 30-, 60-, and 90-day intervals. Over three quarters (78%) were safe at 24-hour follow-up (Exhibit 102). Youth were typically less responsive after the 24-hour follow-up period, with a higher percentage unable to be reached at 30-day (46%) and 60-day (43%) follow-up.

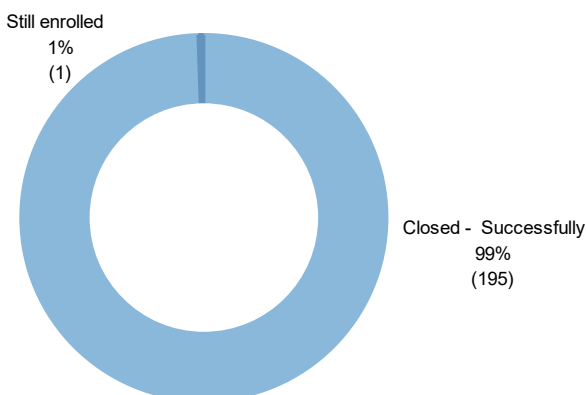
### Exhibit 102. OSH Riverside Youth Outcomes



## Youth Participation Status

Of the 196 youth that OSH Riverside served, 99% were closed successfully (Exhibit 103). One youth (1%) was still enrolled at the youth emergency shelter as of December 31, 2022.

### Exhibit 103. OSH Riverside Youth Participation Status



## Referrals

OSH Riverside did not track referrals made to outside organizations; however, OSH Riverside reported to WestEd that they made referrals to mental health and drug rehabilitation services and provided a packet with community resources to youth during program exit.

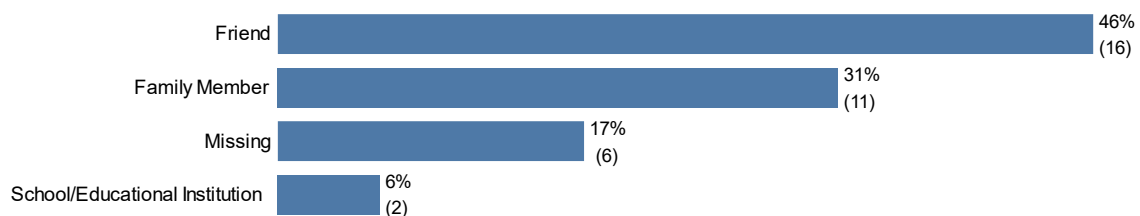
## Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services

Playa Vista Job Opportunities and Business Services (PV Jobs) aims to support individuals through employment preparation, pre-apprenticeship training programs, and advocacy efforts that support the inclusion of disadvantaged hire agreements. PV Jobs especially works to place underserved and disadvantaged youth, adults, and veterans in career-track employment in construction and other industries. Under the JJCPA grant, PV Jobs serves youth through case management, mentoring, coaching, life skills, academic support, and job training.

## Referral Sources

Of the 35 youth that PV Jobs served in 2022, the largest percentage were referred by a friend or family member (Exhibit 104). Referral source information was missing for 17 percent of youth.

### Exhibit 104. Sources of Youth Referrals to PV Jobs



Missing data: 17%. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Youth Served

In 2022, PV Jobs served a total of 35 unique youth, offering them almost 1,500 service hours (Exhibit 105). PV Jobs served the largest number of youth and provided the most service hours through mentoring and social activities.

### Exhibit 105. PV Jobs Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	1,491	35
Mentoring	395.5	35
Life Skills	260.5	35
Client Management	286	34
Social Activities	295	32
Job Training	104.5	31
College Prep	105	17
Hospitality 101	44.5	15

### Families Served

PV Jobs reported serving 25 families with 68 hours of services in 2022. PV Jobs worked with youth and their families by assisting with applications for social/county services and assistance to receive one-on-one mentorship to focus on strengthening familial relationships, wellness, healthy recreation, education, and employment.

### CBO-Specific Outcomes

PV Jobs reported outcomes for 33 of the 35 youth (94%) they served in 2022 (Exhibit 106). All youth met their outcome of completing the hospitality career training program, but none completed the customer service and sales training program.

### Exhibit 106. PV Jobs Youth Outcomes

Outcome	Count	Met	Did not meet
Completed Hospitality Career Training	33	100% (33)	0%
Completed Customer Service and Sales Training	7	0%	100% (7)

### Youth Participation Status

All of the 35 youth that PV Jobs served in 2022 were receiving services at the end of this reporting period.

## Referrals

PV Jobs did not report providing referrals in 2022.

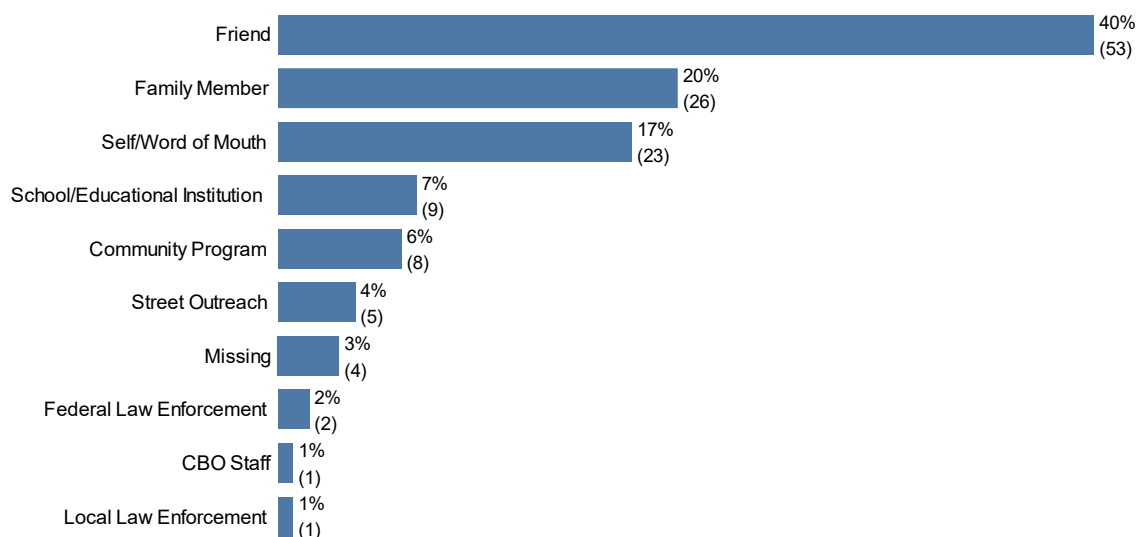
## Raincross Boxing Academy

Raincross Boxing Academy offers an Educational Boxing Program, which includes tutoring services, boxing training, and mentorship to youth who reside particularly in eastern Riverside County. Raincross Boxing Academy partners with University of California, Riverside and California Baptist University to recruit mentors and trainers, as well as host field trips. Under the JJCPA grant, Raincross Boxing Academy expanded its services to more youth. Beginning in 2021, Raincross Boxing Academy resumed its services in-person, including tutoring, mentorship, workout classes, boxing classes, and field trips. In 2022, Raincross Boxing Academy continued to provide these services in-person and brought their Amateur Boxing Team to compete in national boxing tournaments. Raincross Boxing Academy also hosted community events to provide resources and engage youth and families.

## Referral Sources

Raincross Boxing Academy served 132 youth in 2022. Raincross Boxing Academy received referrals to its program from a wide range of sources. However, friends provided the largest source of known referrals to Raincross Boxing Academy, followed by family members and self/word of mouth (Exhibit 107).

### Exhibit 107. Sources of Youth Referrals to Raincross Boxing Academy



## Youth Served

In 2022, Raincross Boxing Academy provided a total of 4,612.5 hours of services to 132 youth. Strength and conditioning and boxing training each represented approximately a quarter of service hours. Raincross Boxing Academy also provided tutorial services, life skills, and mentoring (Exhibit 108).

**Exhibit 108. Raincross Boxing Academy Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022**

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	4,612.5	132
Strength and Conditioning	1,147.5	128
Boxing Training	1,374.5	128
Mentoring	500.5	127
Life Skills	730.5	127
Tutorial	793.5	126
Community Engagement	25.25	37
Gang Awareness	5.75	23
Cultural Diversity	7.5	6
Tournament	27.5	4

## Families Served

Raincross Boxing Academy did not provide direct services to families during the reporting period. However, the CBO hosted six community events that provided resources and educational experiences to youth and their families, as well as opportunities for community engagement.

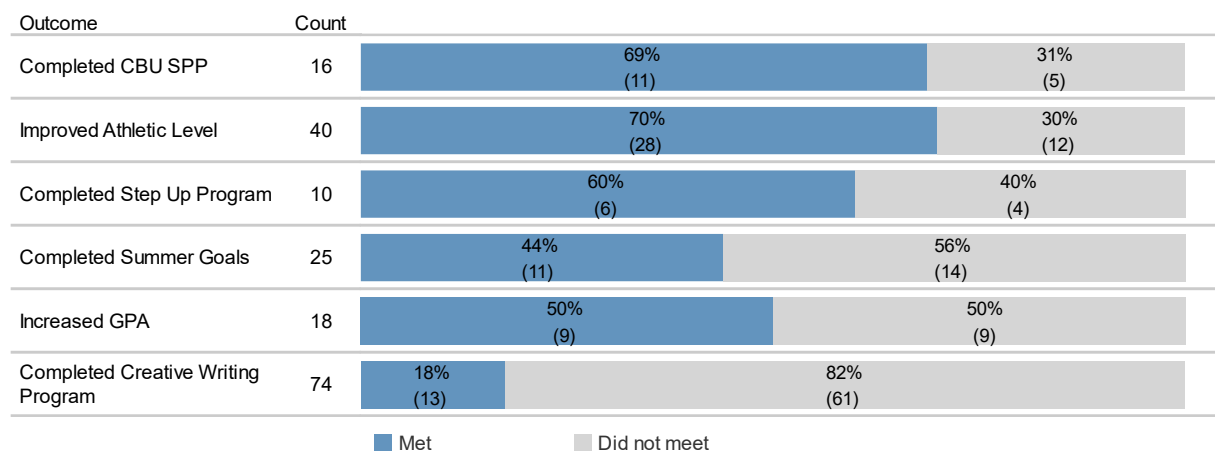
## CBO-Specific Outcomes

Raincross Boxing Academy reported outcomes for 95 of the 132 youth (72%) served in 2022. While all served youth remain enrolled in the Educational Boxing Program, Raincross Boxing Academy tracked additional outcomes. Because most youth services are long-term, Raincross Boxing Academy tracked quarterly GPA for youth over the course of their program enrollment. Of the 18 youth who had quarterly GPA data available, half had improved their GPA since enrollment. Raincross Boxing Academy also tracked the athletic level of the youth over the course of their enrollment. Of the 40 youth with athletic-level data, nearly three quarters (70%)

improved their athletic level since enrollment. Raincross Boxing Academy also tracked completion of a creative writing program. Of the 74 youth who participated, 18 percent completed the program.

Because of the long-term enrollment of youth, many youth served in 2022 met outcomes in previous reporting periods. These outcomes included the completion of summer goals, which were set in 2021, the completion of their California Baptist University Sport and Psychology Program (CBU SPP) administered in 2021, and completion of the STEP-UP Program administered in 2020. Of the 25 youth served in 2022 who had set summer goals, nearly half (44%) completed their goals. Of the 16 youth who participated in the CBU SPP, nearly three quarters (69%) completed the program. Of the 10 youth who participated in the STEP-UP Program, over half (60%) had completed the program (Exhibit 109).

### Exhibit 109. Raincross Boxing Academy Youth Outcomes

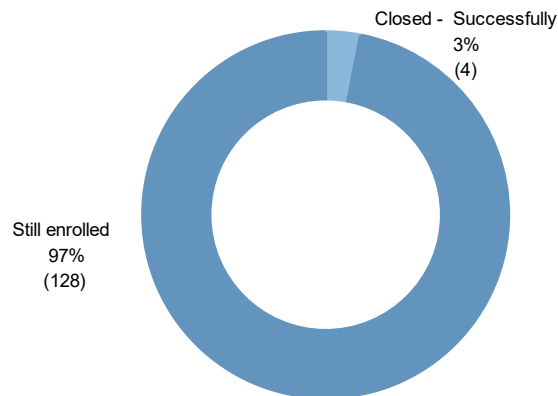


### Youth Participation Status

Of the 132 youth that Raincross Boxing Academy served, the great majority (97%) were still enrolled in December 2022 (Exhibit 110). The remaining youth (3%) were closed successfully, as the youth completed the Educational Boxing Program.



## Exhibit 110. Raincross Boxing Academy Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

Raincross Boxing Academy did not provide referrals out to external services and/or other resources.

### Riverside Art Museum

Riverside Art Museum did not serve youth under the JJCPA grant in 2022. Typically, Riverside Art Museum provides art classes to youth throughout Riverside County. Under the JJCPA grant, Riverside Art Museum administers their Creative Horizons Program, a ten-week summer basic arts program, which includes designing and developing a community mural. Riverside Art Museum offers the Creative Horizons Program to youth particularly involved with Riverside Probation Department, living in group homes, or in foster care.

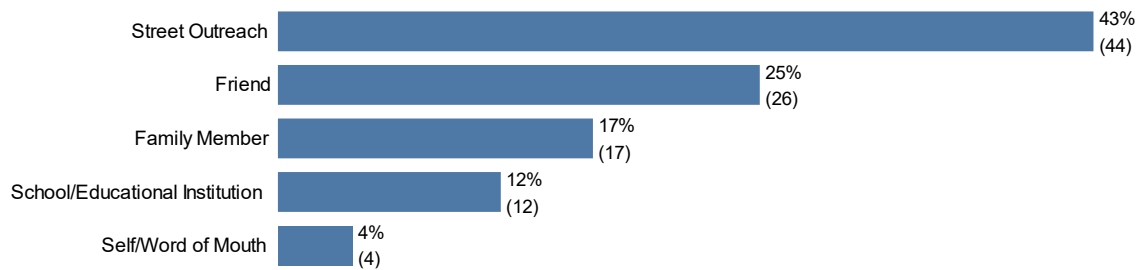
### StudentNest Foundation

StudentNest Foundation provides mentoring, parenting groups, truancy intervention, and life skills to youth on and off probation. The foundation is primarily virtual, providing services to clients in the home, at schools, and at community partner organizations such as churches and youth centers where youth can access a computer. With JJCPA funding, StudentNest provides academic, mental, and social-emotional health services. StudentNest provided additional support to families and youth for COVID-19 related needs.

### Referral Sources

Of the 103 youth that StudentNest served in 2022, most referrals came from its street outreach program or friends of the youth (Exhibit 111).

### Exhibit 111. Sources of Youth Referrals to StudentNest



Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

### Youth Served

In 2022, StudentNest served 103 unique youth, offering them over 10,000 service hours (Exhibit 112). StudentNest provided the most service hours as part of its mentoring program, followed by its life skills and tutorial programs.

### Exhibit 112. StudentNest Services Provided and Number of Youth Served in 2022

Service	Hours	Number of Youth
Total	10,484.25	103
Mentoring	3,796.25	103
Community Engagement	136.5	103
Tutorial	1,806.5	98
Cultural Diversity	24	87
Library Program	224	79
Life Skills	3,755.25	48
COVID Education	23	41
Social Activities	701.25	13
Client Management	17.5	2

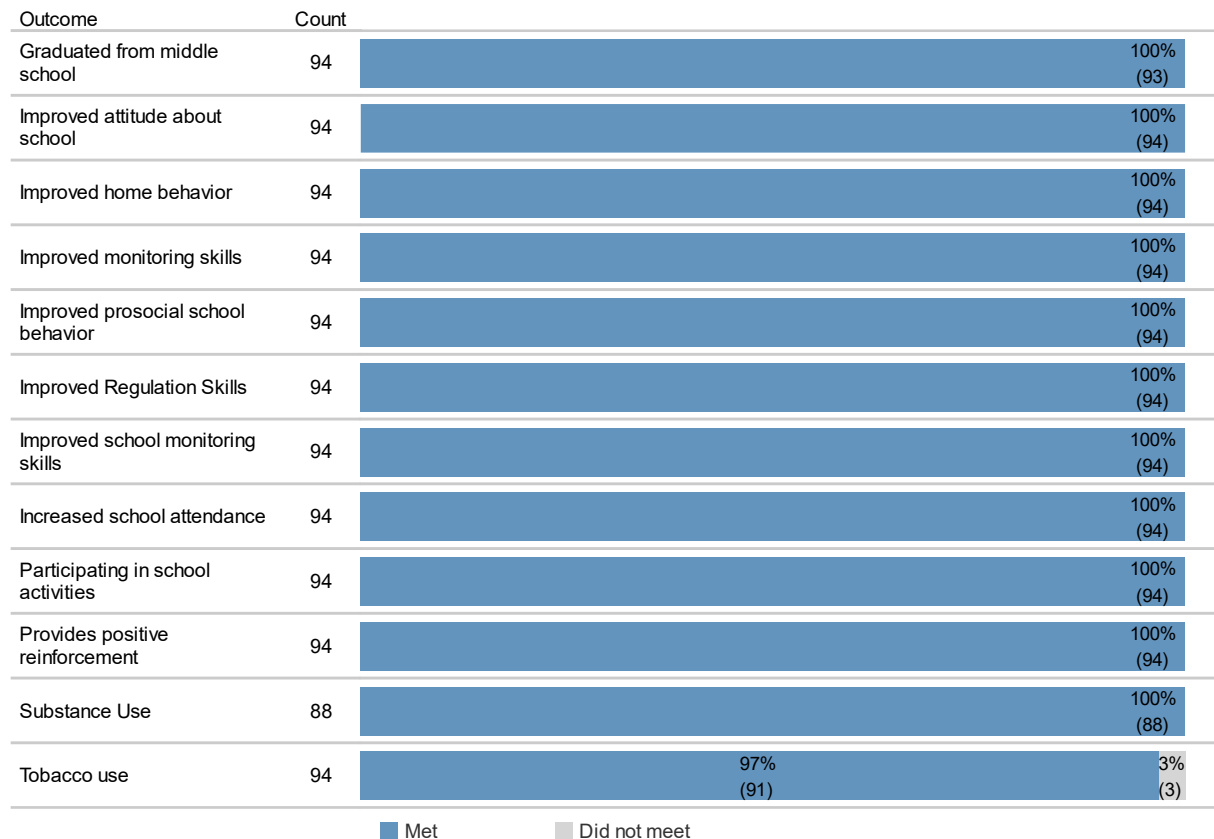
### Families Served

StudentNest reported serving 103 families, providing the families with 1,930 hours of services in 2022. StudentNest primarily served families through weekly check-in calls, technology support, school system registration, conflict resolution, and COVID-19 resources.

## CBO-Specific Outcomes

StudentNest reported outcomes for 94 of the 103 youth (91%) that they served in 2022 (Exhibit 113). For the most part, all the youth achieved their outcomes. The outcomes included middle school graduation, improved behaviors, and improved attitudes about school.

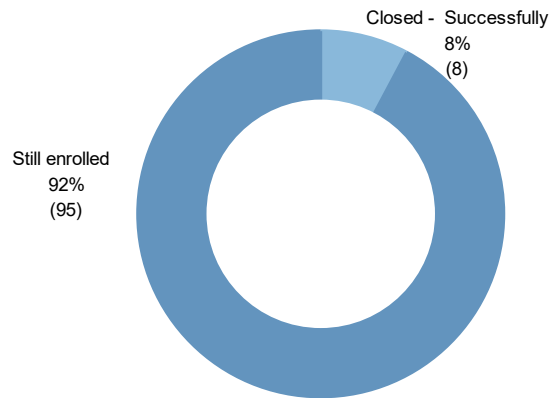
### Exhibit 113. StudentNest Youth Outcomes



## Youth Participation Status

Of the 103 youth that StudentNest served in 2022, almost all were still enrolled and receiving services at the end of the reporting period (Exhibit 114). Eight youth graduated from the program in 2022.

### Exhibit 114. StudentNest Youth Participation Status



### Referrals

StudentNest provided youth four referrals to community services (Exhibit 115). Most referrals were for mental health and one was for housing. All youth reached out to the referred agency.

### Exhibit 115. StudentNest Referrals Made and Follow Through

Type of Referral	Total Referrals	Percent Clients Reached Out to Referred Agency
Mental Health	3	100% (3)
Housing	1	100% (3)
Total	4	100% (4)

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# Appendix A

## Analytic Approaches

All statistical significance tests were conducted in Stata. Independent sample *t*-tests were used to examine if there were statistically significant differences between two different groups on continuous outcomes (e.g., testing if there were differences in supervision length between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS). Chi-squared tests were used to examine if there were statistically significant differences between two different groups on categorical outcomes (e.g., testing if there were differences in race/ethnicity between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS); Fisher's exact tests were used instead of chi-squared tests when expected cell sizes were less than five.

To test whether there were statistically significant pre-post differences between two different groups, multiple regression was used for continuous outcomes (e.g., GPA) and logistic regression for dichotomous outcomes (e.g., whether youth had an IEP). The regression models included youth's pre-test scores on the key outcomes to account for their initial levels of the outcomes. The key predictor in the regression models was the dummy-coded variable indicating youth's group membership (0 = unsuccessfully terminated SSTS; 1 = successfully terminated SSTS).

## Data Sources

### County Agency Implementation Data Sources

#### Riverside County Probation Department's Programs

BIOS provides to WestEd extant administrative data for the three Riverside County Probation Department's programs (SSTS, the 654.1 WIC program, and YAT), which are stored in Probation's Juvenile and Adult Management System (JAMS) database. BIOS provides de-identified individual-level data related to youth demographics (e.g., age, grade level, sex, race/ethnicity, alleged offense, foster status, home language, and zip code), service provision (e.g., referral, enrollment, and termination date; termination status; and services received), and youth outcomes (e.g., recidivism, as measured by new arrests). For SSTS, BIOS also provides data on a comparison group of non-SSTS youth with non-wardship supervision case types to compare successful supervision program completion rates.

### RCDAO's Programs

In 2021, RCDAO and WestEd collaborated to create a data collection tool to track GAME presentations. In 2022, RCDAO, the SAFE Family Justice Center, and WestEd collaborated to develop data collection tools for RCDAO's remaining three programs (DART, SARB, and YES). Previously, the programs' data were collected at the aggregate level (e.g., each Deputy District Attorney reported their total number of YES presentations by month).

For GAME and YES, the two programs that focused on providing presentations to the community (rather than direct services to individual youth), the new data collection tools captured in-depth information, such as the number and types of presentations provided, the various target audiences reached, and the total duration of presentations. The new GAME data collection tool was implemented in March 2020 and the new YES data collection tool was implemented in July 2022. RCDAO also provided GAME outcome data, which were two short online surveys administered to high school students at the end of virtual gang awareness and drug awareness presentations. The gang awareness presentation survey asked one question: "Did this presentation help you want to stay away from gangs?" The drug awareness presentation asked two questions: "Did this presentation help you want to stay away from illegal drugs?" and "Did this presentation help you want to stay away from vaping?" Students responded "yes" or "no" to the questions.

RCDAO, the SAFE Family Justice Center, and WestEd are collaboratively designing data collection tools for DART and SARB that will capture more in-depth information such as youth enrollment, number and types of meetings and/or presentations held, and the school districts served. The new DART tool is approved and is being used for data collection starting in 2023. RCDAO and SAFE Family Justice Center have drafted the new SARB tool and will begin piloting the tools with the Deputy District Attorneys and anticipate a rollout in 2023.

### RCLOPD's Program

In 2022, RCLOPD for SPARK and WestEd collaborated to create a data collection tool to track SPARK presentations and meetings. In March 2022, the first data collection tool was developed to capture this information and updated in August 2022 to capture more in-depth information for SPARK presentations or training, client meetings, resource fairs, and CBO or community stakeholder meetings.

### CBO Implementation Data Sources

Data on services CBO provided were collected through the Client Data Tracker created by WestEd in collaboration with the CBOs, which allowed tracking of unduplicated counts of youth served by each CBO. Additionally, data from the Client Data Tracker allowed WestEd to report the hours CBOs provided for each service and overall, as well as youth characteristics, outcomes, referrals, and case closures. The Client Data Tracker is a uniform data collection

system, thereby producing comparable data across CBOs. To provide a uniform comparison across CBOs, WestEd reviewed the data CBOs reported on the number of youth and families served by service provided and combined unduplicated counts into a total count.

## CBO Youth Outcome Data Sources

There were two sources of outcome data for youth who participated in JJCPA-funded programming offered by CBOs. The first source of outcome data was a youth survey that WestEd developed for all CBOs to administer to youth aged 10 or older in order to collect a consistent set of outcome data across all CBOs. The survey assessed youth's employment status; education enrollment status; perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and alcohol use; and social and emotional learning (SEL) outcomes. CBOs administered the standardized survey to youth twice—once during program enrollment (i.e., the pre-test survey)<sup>2</sup> and again at program exit (i.e., the post-test survey). There were two exceptions in the survey administration. First, due to some short stays at the shelter, Operation SafeHouse (Desert and Riverside) only administered the exit survey to youth who stayed at the shelter for 24 hours or more. Second, due to the long-term nature of the Big-Little mentorship relationship, which typically spans years, BBBS decided to administer the post-survey approximately six months after the date when Littles were matched with their Bigs.

The second data source was outcomes CBOs collected themselves. CBOs reported outcomes in a variety of areas. Some CBOs reported on improvements in academic-related outcomes, such as GPA; others reported on improved social and emotional outcomes, such as anger management and improved relationships, as well as program completion. We present the shared outcome findings in the “Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations” section and present the CBO-specific outcome findings in each CBO's section.

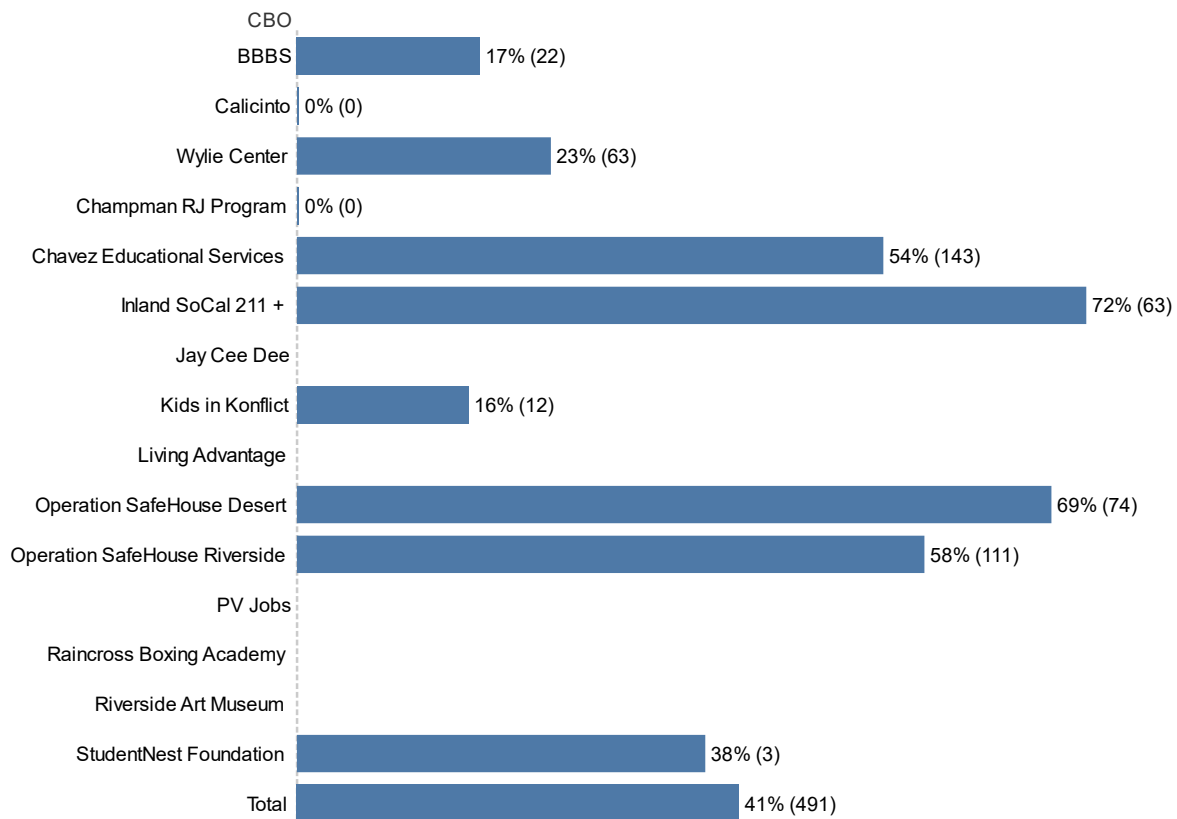
As mentioned above, the CBOs administered the standardized survey at program enrollment (pre-test survey) and at program completion (post-test survey). The following criteria were used to determine who was eligible to be included in the survey outcome analysis: 1) the youth must have received JJCPA-funded services during the 2022 calendar year, 2) the youth completed the program during 2022 (if not served by BBBS) or received services for at least six months (if served by BBBS), and 3) the youth was at least 10 years old (as youth younger than 10 did not have to take the survey). Of the 1212 youth who were at least age 10 and completed the JJCPA-funded programs (i.e., whose cases were closed) in 2022, 491 youth (41%) took a post-test survey, and 418 youth (34%) also had baseline measures of the outcomes from the pre-test survey. Given the missingness for the pre-test survey data, the report examined post-test outcomes only. Future reports will employ a more rigorous analysis examining pre-post

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<sup>2</sup> Pre-test surveys were administered within 31 days of youth's enrollment date. For BBBS, pre-test surveys were administered within 31 days after Littles were matched with their Bigs.

changes in the survey outcomes when more youth take both the pre- and post-test survey. Exhibit A1 shows the overall post-test survey response rate by CBO.

### Exhibit A1. Post-Test Outcomes Survey Response Rate by CBO



To calculate each CBO's post-test response rate, the number of youth aged 10 or older who completed the JJCPA-funded programs in 2022 and took the post-test surveys taken was used as the numerator and the number of youth who were eligible to take the survey (i.e., youth aged 10 or older who completed the JJCPA-funded programs in 2022) was used as the denominator. Living Advantage, PV Jobs, and Raincross Boxing Academy had zero cases closed in 2022; thus, we could not calculate their survey response rates.

The standardized youth survey that all CBOs administered included research-validated survey items. The survey assessed outcomes in the following six SEL areas: social connections, youth resilience, general life satisfaction, perceived stress, anger, and emotional control. The survey also included two research-validated scales assessing youth perceptions of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. There were also two items assessing youth's employment status and educational enrollment status. We provide additional details about the research-validated survey scales below. For each of the validated scales, WestEd created a composite score for each youth by averaging the items within the scale. WestEd calculated the internal reliability of the items using Cronbach's alpha to assess whether the items could be combined to create the composite measure.



*Social connections* were assessed using 17 survey items from the Youth Thrive Survey developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP, 2018). Youth were asked to indicate how much or how little each of the items (e.g., “There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best”) felt like them and were instructed to respond using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me). Negatively worded items (e.g., “I feel lonely”) were reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.91$ ).

*Youth resilience* was assessed using 10 survey items from the Youth Thrive Survey (CSSP, 2018). Youth were asked to indicate how much or how little each of the items (e.g., “Failure just makes me try harder”) felt like them and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me). One negatively worded item (“I give up when things get hard”) was reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.90$ ).

*General life satisfaction* was assessed using five items from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–2017). Youth were asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree with each of the items (e.g., “My life is going well” and “My life is just right”) and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = Strongly disagree; 5 = Strongly agree). One negatively worded item (“I wish I had a different kind of life”) was reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.89$ ).

*Perceived stress* was assessed using 10 items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–2017). Youth were asked to think about the past month for each item (e.g., “How often have you been angered because of things that happened that were outside of your control?”) and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = Never; 5 = Always). Inversely worded-items (“How often have you felt that you were on top of things?”) were reverse-coded. The scale demonstrated very good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.76$ ).

*Anger* was assessed using five items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–2017). Youth were asked to think about the past seven days for each item (e.g., “I felt mad”), and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = Never; 5 = Always). The scale demonstrated very good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.86$ ).

*Emotional control* was assessed using 10 items from the NIH Toolbox (NIH and Northwestern University, 2006–2017). Youth were asked to think about the past month for each item (e.g., “I was in control of how often I felt mad”) and were instructed to respond using a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all true of me; 5 = Very true of me). The scale demonstrated good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.76$ ).

*Unhealthy perceptions of alcohol and drug use* were assessed using seven items from the Youth Thrive Survey (CSSP, 2018). The item stem asked, “Do you believe that alcohol or other drug use has the following effects?” Youth could respond “yes” or “no” to each of the seven items (e.g., “Makes it easier to deal with stress”). Cronbach’s alpha was not used to determine the internal

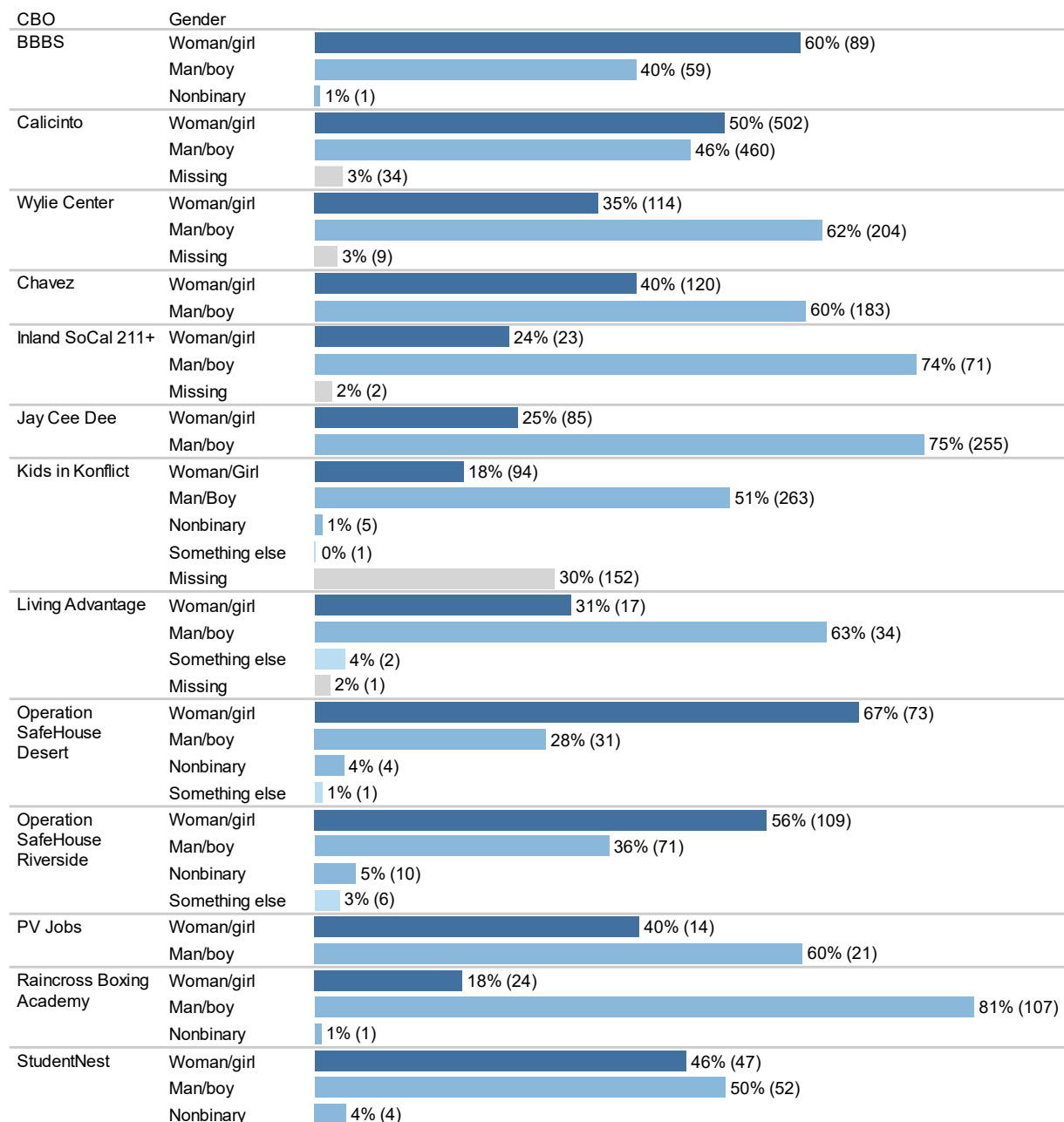
consistency because the response options were binary (“yes” or “no”) instead of presented along a continuous scale.

*Perceptions of risks from alcohol, tobacco, and drug use* were assessed using 12 items from California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) developed by WestEd (WestEd, 2019). The item stem asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .” Youth were instructed to respond to each of the items (e.g., “Smoke marijuana regularly?”) using a 4-point scale (1 = Not risk; 4 = Great risk) with an additional response option “Cannot say, not familiar.” Some of the items were slightly modified, based on feedback from students about their understanding of the questions. The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.95$ ).

# Appendix B

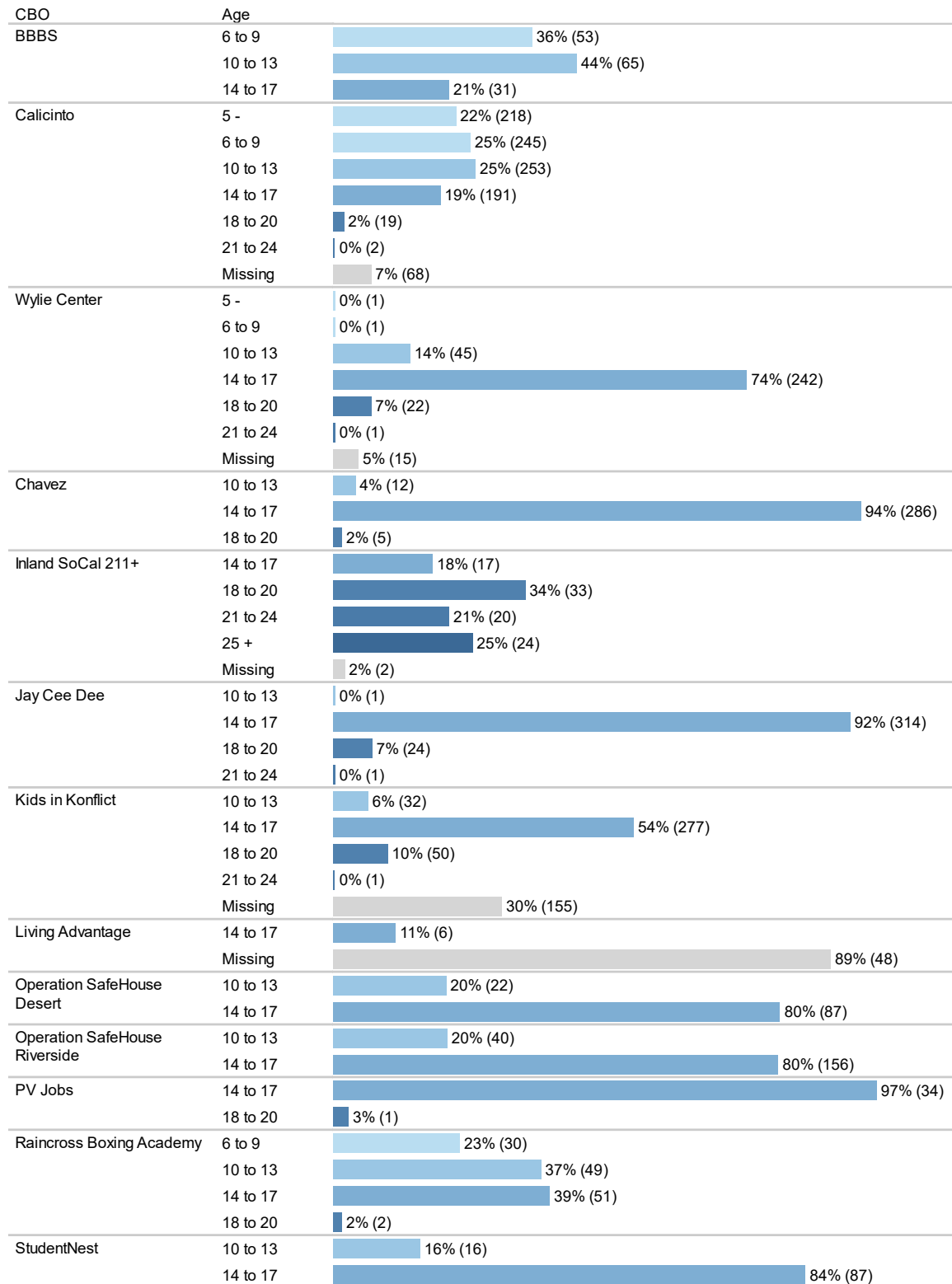
Demographics by CBO, for CBOs that served at least 25 youth.

## Exhibit B1. Gender of Youth Served by CBO



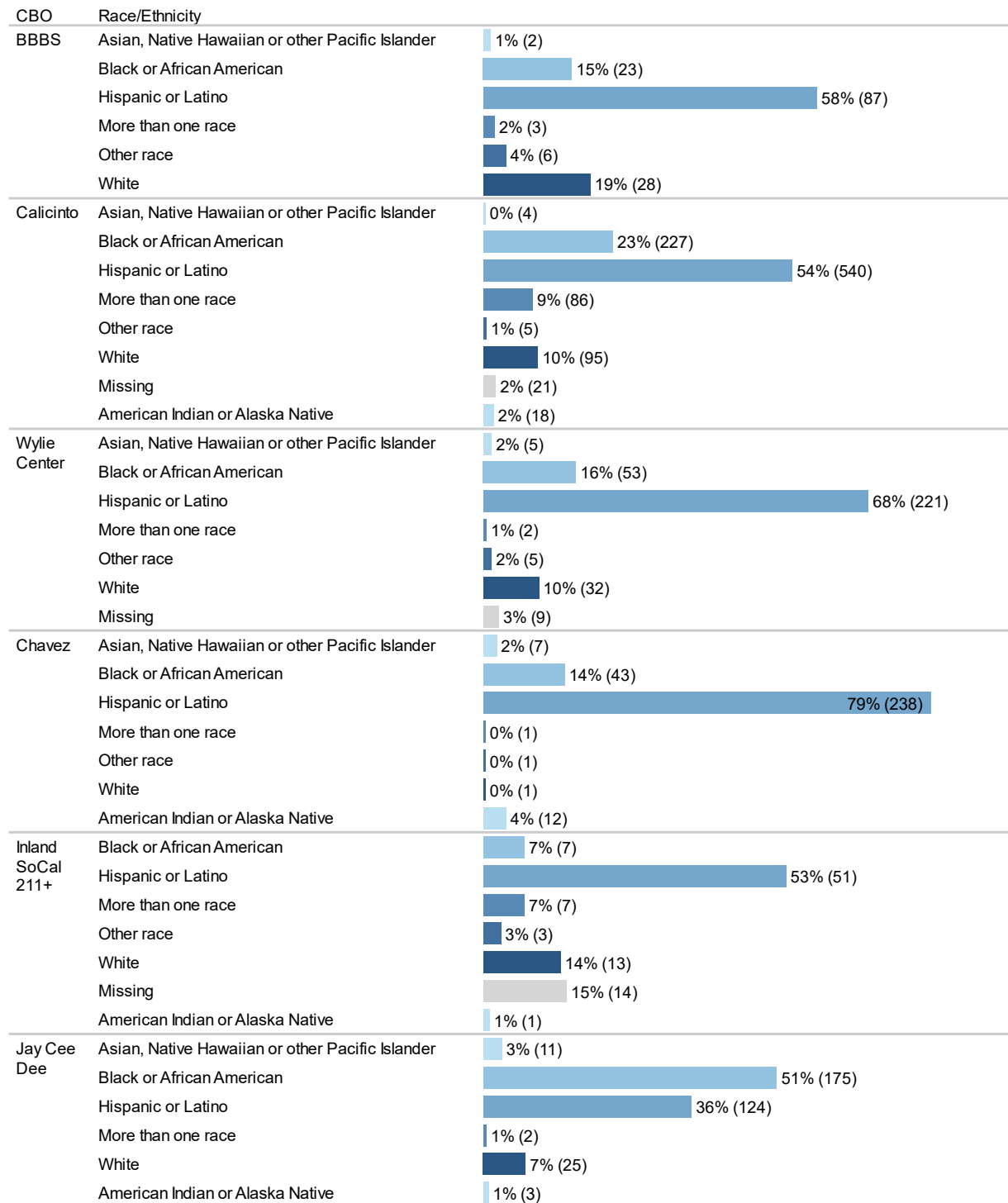
Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Exhibit B2. Age Group of Youth Served by CBO



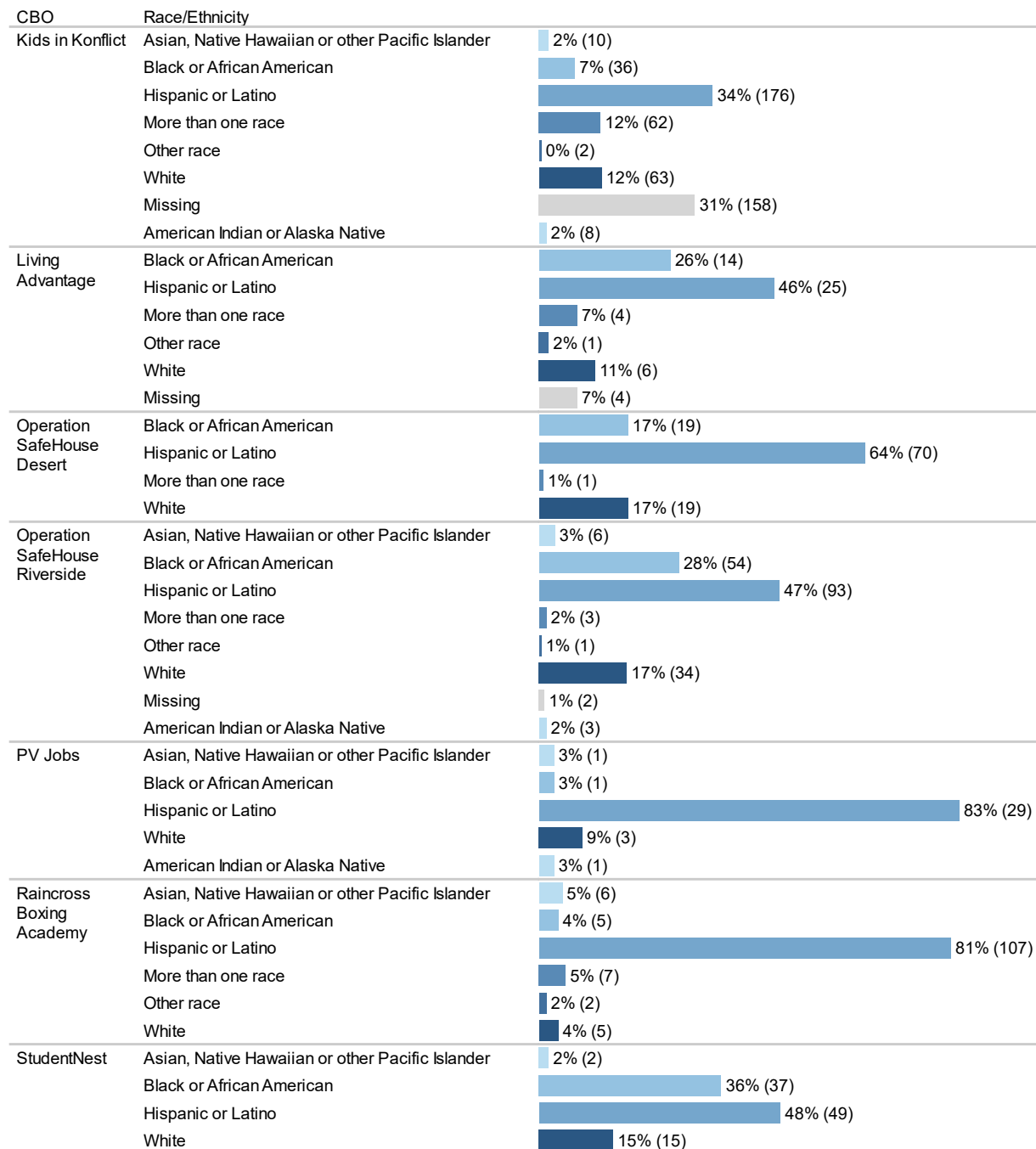
Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

### Exhibit B3. Race/Ethnicity of Youth Served by CBO (Part 1)



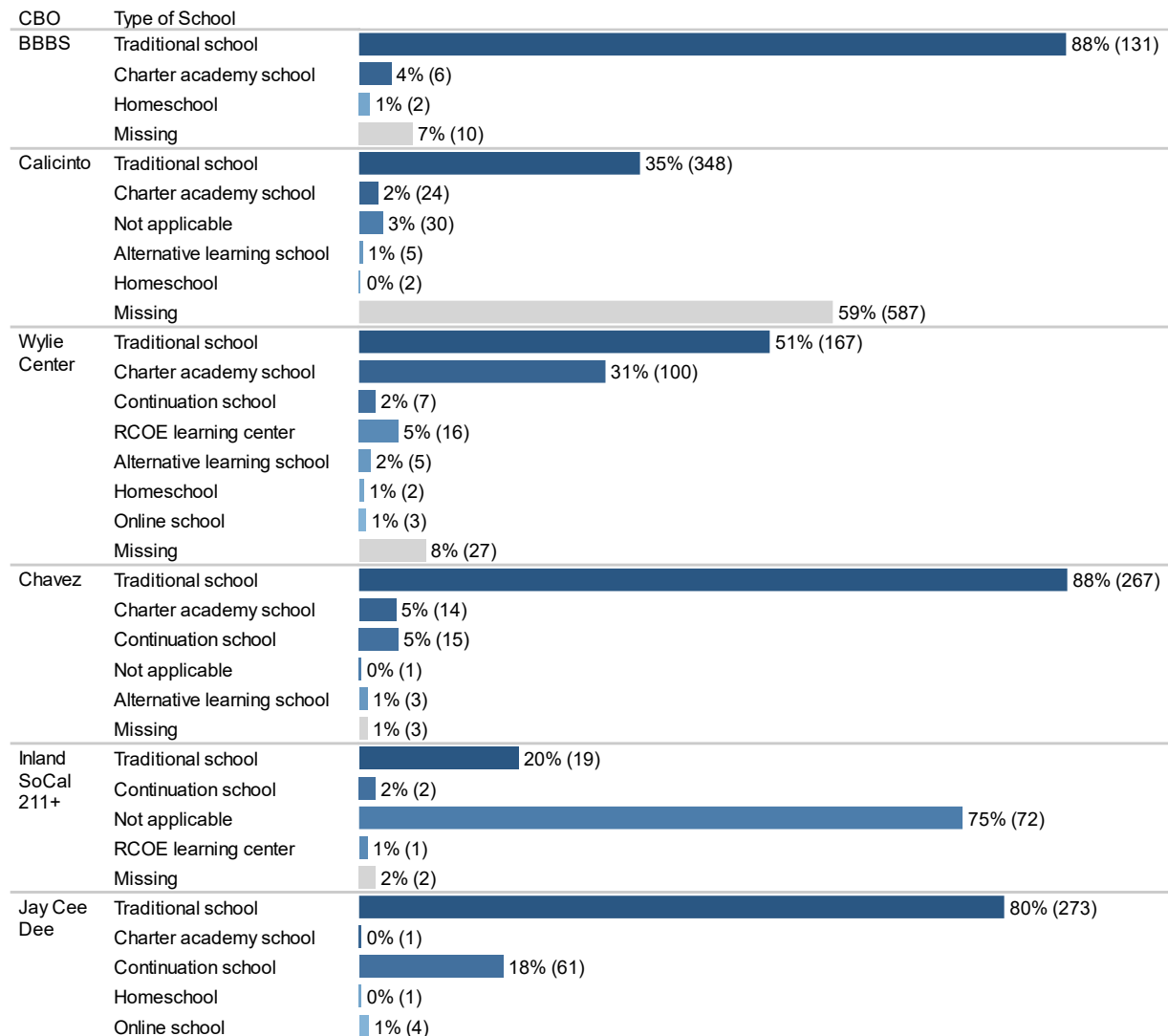
Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Exhibit B4. Race/Ethnicity of Youth Served by CBO (Part 2)



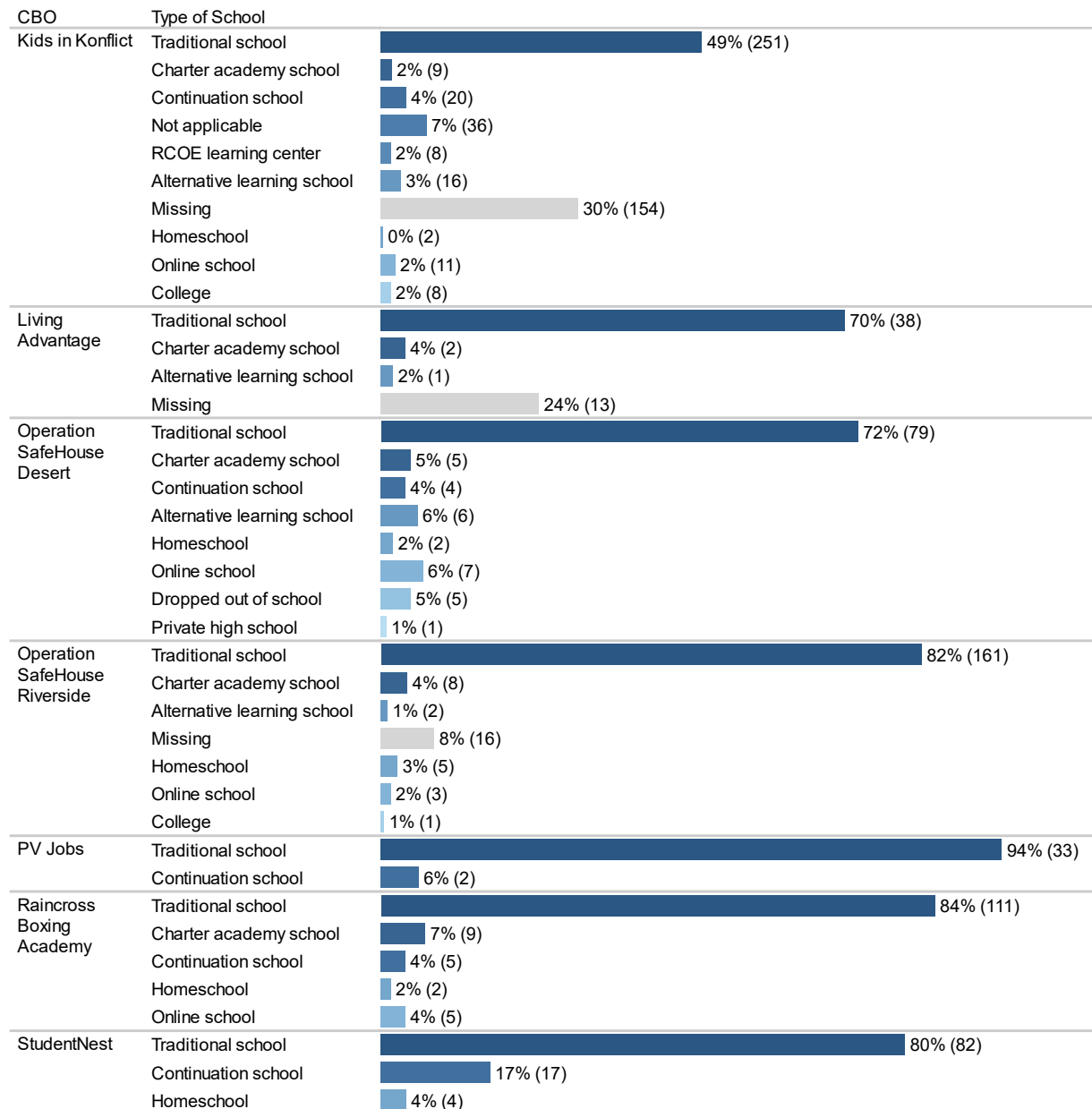
Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

### Exhibit B5. Type of School Youth Attended by CBO (Part 1)



Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Exhibit B6. Type of School Youth Attended by CBO (Part 2)



Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.



# Appendix C

## Survey Scales' Item-Level Results

### Exhibit C1. Social Connections

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Social Connections Scale</b>	471	3.65	0.82	1.27	5
There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best	463	3.73	1.12	1	5
I have someone who I can share my feelings and ideas with	460	3.64	1.15	1	5
I have someone in my life who I look up to	463	3.61	1.24	1	5
I have someone in my life who doesn't judge me	461	3.52	1.22	1	5
I feel lonely*	355	3.58	1.32	1	5
I have someone I can count on for help when I need it	459	3.75	1.16	1	5
I have someone who supports me in developing my interests and strengths	356	3.78	1.12	1	5
I have a friend or family member to spend time with on holidays and special occasions	461	3.95	1.16	1	5
I know for sure that someone really cares about me	461	3.87	1.15	1	5
I have someone in my life who is proud of me	460	3.74	1.22	1	5
There is an adult family member who is there for me when I need them (for example, my birth or adoptive parent, spouse, adult sibling, extended family member, legal guardian, non-biological chosen family )	467	3.79	1.23	1	5
There is an adult, other than a family member, who is there for me when I need them	464	3.48	1.26	1	5
I have friends who stand by me during hard times	462	3.68	1.18	1	5
I feel that no one loves me*	463	3.91	1.23	1	5
My spiritual or religious beliefs give me hope when bad things happen	466	3.04	1.39	1	5
I try to help other people when I can	465	3.95	1.04	1	5
I do things to make the world a better place like volunteering, recycling, or community service	466	3.17	1.25	1	5

Missing data: 4%. Youth were instructed, “Using the options provided, indicate how much or how little each statement feels like you” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me).

\*Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.

## Exhibit C2. Youth Resilience

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Youth Resilience Scale</b>	471	3.47	0.89	1.20	5
I learn from my mistakes	462	3.66	1.08	1	5
I believe I will be okay even when bad things happen	463	3.48	1.16	1	5
I do a good job of handling problems in my life	463	3.40	1.10	1	5
I try new things even if they are hard	464	3.47	1.14	1	5
When I have a problem, I come up with ways to solve it	464	3.52	1.15	1	5
I give up when things get hard*	463	3.63	1.21	1	5
I deal with my problems in a positive way (like asking for help)	459	3.25	1.20	1	5
I keep trying to solve problems even when things don't go my way	461	3.33	1.13	1	5
Failure just makes me try harder	462	3.35	1.23	1	5
No matter how bad things get, I know the future will be better	462	3.62	1.22	1	5

Missing data: 4%. Youth were instructed, “Using the options provided, indicate how much or how little each statement feels like you” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Not at all like me; 5 = Very much like me).

\*Negatively worded items were reverse-coded.

## Exhibit C3. General Life Satisfaction

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>General Life Satisfaction Scale</b>	462	3.28	0.94	1	5
My life is going well	462	3.46	1.09	1	5
My life is just right	461	3.18	1.08	1	5
I wish I had a different kind of life*	455	3.12	1.21	1	5
I have a good life	458	3.47	1.09	1	5
I have what I want in life	460	3.15	1.11	1	5

Missing data: 6%. Youth were instructed, “Indicate how much you agree or disagree” and responded to the statements along a 5-point scale (1 = Strongly disagree; 5 = Strongly agree).

\*Negatively worded item was reverse-coded.

## Exhibit C4. Perceived Stress

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Perceived Stress scale</b>	454	2.97	0.56	1	5
How often have you been angered because of things that happened that were outside of your control?	452	2.98	0.95	1	5
How often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?	451	2.86	1.01	1	5
How often have you felt that things were going your way?*	447	3.04	0.89	1	5
How often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly?	451	3.03	0.99	1	5
How often have you been able to control irritations in your life?*	449	2.87	0.96	1	5
How often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?	449	2.90	0.94	1	5
How often have you felt nervous and “stressed”?	449	3.35	1.04	1	5
How often have you felt that you were on top of things?*	450	3.00	0.94	1	5
How often have you found that you could not handle (OR manage) all the things that you had to do?	451	2.93	0.91	1	5
How often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?*	451	2.76	0.97	1	5

**Missing data: 8%. Youth were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past month . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = Never; 5 = Always).**

**\*Inversely worded items were reverse-coded.**

## Exhibit C5. Emotional Control

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Emotional Control scale</b>	457	3.08	0.96	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt mad	454	3.03	1.12	1	5
When I felt happy, I could control or change how happy I felt	457	3.18	1.14	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt excited	454	3.21	1.12	1	5
When I felt sad, I could control or change how sad I felt	455	2.92	1.17	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt scared	455	3.04	1.20	1	5
When I felt mad, I could control or change how mad I felt	455	3.06	1.18	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt happy	454	3.16	1.16	1	5
When I felt excited, I could control or change how excited I felt	455	3.16	1.15	1	5
I was in control of how often I felt sad	454	2.99	1.18	1	5
When I felt scared, I could control or change how scared I felt	456	3.10	1.19	1	5

Missing data: 7%. Youth were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past month . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = Never; 5 = Always).

## Exhibit C6. Anger

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Anger scale</b>	459	2.67	0.98	1	5
I felt mad	459	2.81	1.04	1	5
I was so angry I felt like yelling at somebody	456	2.50	1.15	1	5
I felt fed up	456	2.79	1.15	1	5
I was so angry I felt like throwing something	456	2.31	1.19	1	5
I felt upset	457	2.94	1.12	1	5

Missing data: 7%. Youth were instructed, “Please respond to each question by marking one circle per row. In the past 7 days . . .” and responded to the questions along a 5-point scale (1 = Never; 5 = Always).

### Exhibit C7. Unhealthy Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Unhealthy Perceptions of Alcohol and Drug Use scale</b>	455	0.37	0.35	0	1
Makes me more irritable	453	0.40	0.49	0	1
Keeps me from being bored	450	0.34	0.48	0	1
Breaks the ice	446	0.32	0.47	0	1
Helps me enjoy a party more	452	0.33	0.47	0	1
Makes it easier to deal with stress	450	0.38	0.49	0	1
Allows people to have more fun	452	0.40	0.49	0	1
Gives people something to do	453	0.40	0.49	0	1

Missing data: 7%. Youth were asked, “Do you believe that alcohol or other drug use has the following effects?” and responded “yes” or “no” to each statement.

### Exhibit C8. Perceptions of Risks From Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<b>Perceptions of Risks From Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use scale</b>	403	3.03	0.88	1	4
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?	359	3.33	1.06	1	4
Try marijuana once or twice?	367	2.22	1.07	1	4
Smoke marijuana regularly?	362	2.86	1.08	1	4
Use vape products regularly (vape pens, mods, portable vaporizers)?	370	3.18	1.02	1	4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)?	382	2.38	1.10	1	4
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	373	3.05	1.10	1	4
Have five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice each weekend?	369	3.08	1.10	1	4
Take cocaine (powder, crack) occasionally?	345	3.38	1.11	1	4
Use inhalants (such as aerosol spray cans, glue, gases)?	330	3.26	1.15	1	4
Use steroids occasionally?	333	3.27	1.12	1	4
Use club drugs (such as ecstasy, GHB, rohypnol) occasionally?	332	3.33	1.12	1	4
Use heroin occasionally?	336	3.39	1.12	1	4

Missing data: 18%. Youth were asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they . . .” and responded to the questions along a 4-point scale (1 = No risk; 4 = Great risk). Youth who selected the response option “Cannot say, not familiar” were coded as missing data.

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# References

Center for the Study of Social Policy. (2018). *Youth Thrive Survey*. <https://cssp.org/our-work/project/youth-thrive/#survey-instrument>

National Institutes of Health and Northwestern University. (2006–2017). *NIH Toolbox Item Bank version 2.0 (Ages 13–17)*.

Office of the U.S. Surgeon General. (2021). *Protecting youth mental health: The U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory*. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/reports-and-publications/youth-mental-health/index.html>

WestEd. (2019). *California Healthy Kids Survey*. WestEd for the California Department of Education.

## 2022 Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Programs Summary

In 2022, through JJCPA funding, Riverside County Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Law Offices of the Public Defender, and community-based organizations (CBOs) served **4,211 youth** and **64,621 individuals** with meetings or presentations. CBO programs reached **991 families**.

The 2022 evaluation report includes data gathered from multiple sources, including Riverside County Business Intelligence and Operations Services, the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, the SAFE Family Justice Center, data from the 15 CBOs collected using a tool developed in collaboration between WestEd and the CBOs, and data from youth surveys. The report focuses on unique, program-specific outcomes as well as cross-program outcomes.

### Programs Offered by County Agencies

#### *De-escalation and Assistance Resource Team (DART)*

DART enrolled **25 youth** and had 86 meetings and presentations with stakeholders (**675 attendees**).

#### *Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME)*

GAME includes drug awareness (including fentanyl), gang awareness, GAME preview, and Parent Power presentations. GAME provided 232 presentations to **30,300 attendees**. Almost all youth reported that presentations helped them want to stay away from gangs, illegal drugs, vaping, and helped them understand the dangers of fentanyl.

#### *Student Attendance Review Board (SARB)*

SARB held **465** interventions and 1,923 meetings or presentations with **14,859 attendees** on truancy prevention efforts with schools, students, and families. Of the 214 students with outcome data by December 31, 72 percent of students improved attendance 30 days after the SARB intervention.

#### *Support, Partnerships, Advocacy, and Resources for Kids (SPARK)*

SPARK hosted 423 meetings or presentations with **2,647 attendees** focused on preventing youth from full entry into the juvenile justice system and reducing recidivism.

#### *Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)*

- SSTS served **334 youth** in 2022. By December 31, 50 percent (n = 168) of the cases were still ongoing, and 50 percent (n = 166) of the cases were terminated. Of the 166 terminated cases, 87 percent were successful terminations, 13 percent were unsuccessful terminations, and none had their probation revoked.
- Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a significantly higher attendance and higher grade point average compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.

#### *Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)*

Of the **four** youth placed on YAT Contracts, one youth never enrolled in the program and three enrolled youth completed the program.

#### *Youth Empowerment and Safety (YES)*

YES provided 110 presentations on bullying/cyberbullying, healthy relationships/teen dating violence, hate crimes, internet safety, human trafficking, and juveniles and the law to **16,140** individuals.

### 654.1 Welfare Institutions Code (WIC) Program

The 654.1 WIC program served 26 youth who allegedly have driven under the influence. Of these 26 youth, 23 youth enrolled in the program, and 20 youth completed the program by the end of the reporting period.

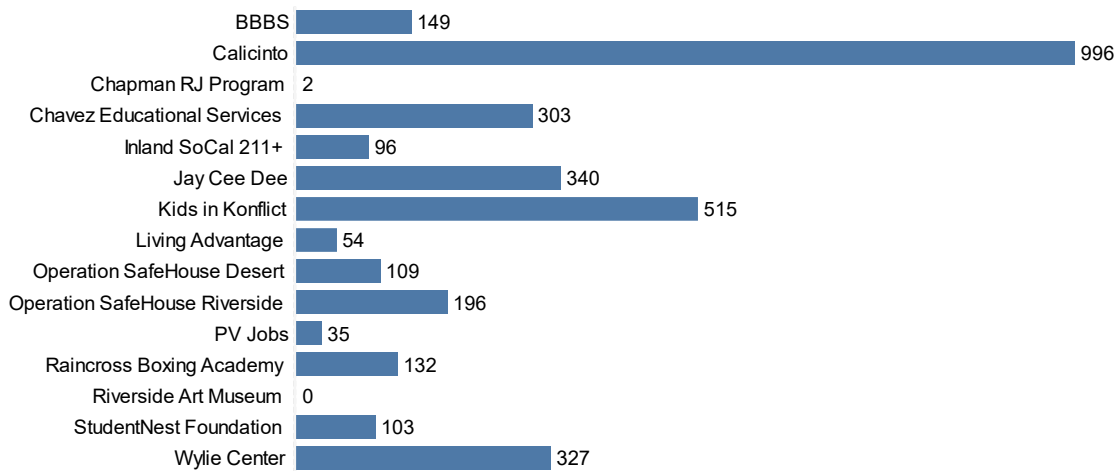
### Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations

Riverside County Probation Department provided JJCPA funding to 15 CBOs in 2022.

1. Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS)	6. Inland So Cal 211+	11. Operation SafeHouse Riverside
2. Calicinto Ranch	7. Jay Cee Dee	12. Playa Vista (PV) Jobs
3. Carolyn E. Wylie Center	8. Kids in Konflikt	13. Raincross Boxing Academy
4. Chapman Restorative Justice	9. Living Advantage	14. Riverside Art Museum
5. Chavez Education Services	10. Operation SafeHouse Desert	15. StudentNest Foundation

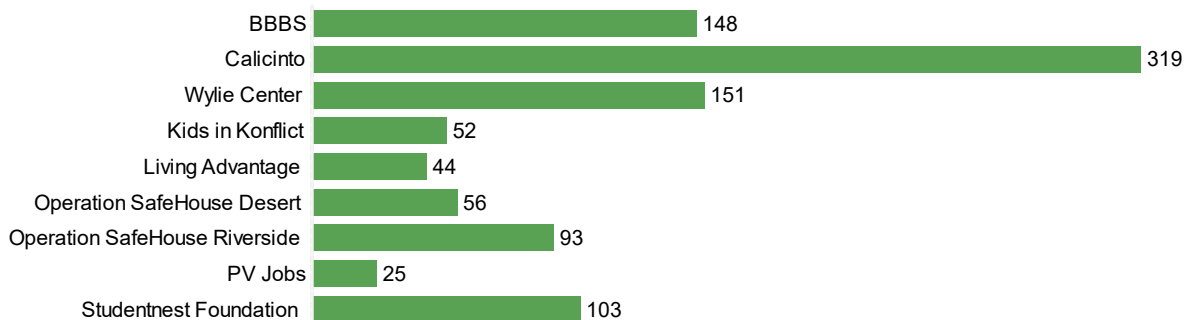
### Youth Served

The CBOs served youth through a myriad of programs. CBOs reported serving **3,357 unique youth**, providing 70,730 hours of service. Calicinto and Kids in Konflikt served the largest number of youth, followed by Jay Cee Dee. Across the 15 CBOs, half of the youth identified as male (57%) and Hispanic or Latino (57%), and the majority identified as heterosexual (81%), were ages 14 to 17 (58%), and lived in long-term housing (92%). Of the enrolled youth, 64 percent were still being served in December. Of the closed cases, 90 percent closed successfully.



### Families Served

CBOs reported serving **991 unique families** providing 6,881.25 hours of services. Calicinto and Wylie Center served the most families, followed by BBBS.





**BY-LAWS OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL**

**ARTICLE I  
NAME**

The name of this organization shall be THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL.

**ARTICLE II  
AUTHORITY**

The organization is authorized by Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.22 and Riverside County Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 2015-082 dated April 14, 2015.

**ARTICLE III  
PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Riverside County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council shall be to:

1. Develop and implement a continuation of county-based responses to juvenile crime and to set priorities for the uses of grant funds.
2. Develop a comprehensive multi-agency plan that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement local out-of-home placement options for the offender.

**ARTICLE IV  
DUTIES**

The Council shall have the following duties:

1. Assist the Chief Probation Officer in developing a comprehensive, multi-agency juvenile justice plan to develop a continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders, in accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.22 and Government Code 30061.
2. Assist the Chief Probation Officer in developing a juvenile justice plan in accordance with the requirements of the Youthful Offender Block Grant described in Senate Bill (SB) 81 of 2007 and Welfare and Institutions Code Section 1961.
3. Serve as the Local Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition in accordance with Title 28 Code of Federal Regulations – Chapter 1, Part 31, Section 31.502, for the purpose of securing Federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funding for the County of Riverside.

**ARTICLE V  
MEMBERSHIP**

1. Along with the Chief Probation Officer who shall serve as Chairperson, voting members shall include one representative from each of the following agencies:
  - District Attorney's Office
  - Public Defender's Office
  - Sheriff's Department
  - Board of Supervisors
  - Department of Public Social Services
  - Riverside University Health System – Behavioral Health
  - City Police Department
  - County Office of Education or a School District
  - Juvenile Court
  - JJDC Chair, who shall serve as an At-Large Community Representative
2. The JJCC shall include nine (9) voting representatives from Community-Based Organizations as follows:
  - One (1) representative from a Community-Based Drug and Alcohol Program, recommended by the Chair of the JJCC;
  - A representative each from three (3) different CBOs, as recommended by the JJCC, who provide services to youth in Riverside County and are currently funded through the JJCC;
  - Five (5) CBO representatives appointed by the Board of Supervisors, one from each Supervisorial District.
3. Terms of Service:
  - a. The membership term for the Chairperson shall be concurrent with his/her term as Chief Probation Officer. Member representatives of the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Sheriff's Department, Board of Supervisors, Department of Social Services, Department of Mental Health, City Police Department, County Office of Education or School District, Juvenile Court, and JJDC Chair (serving as an At-Large Community Representative) shall serve indefinite terms.
  - b. Community-Based Organization (CBO) representatives, as defined in Article V, Section 2, shall serve two years from the effective date of the member's appointment, and may not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms of service. If a CBO fails to attend three or more consecutive meetings without the absence being authorized by the Chairperson or without arranging for an alternate member to represent him or her, it shall result in a termination of their term as a JJCC member. In such a case, a replacement shall be selected as described in Article V, Section 2.
4. Alternate Members:
  - a. Each Council member shall designate, in writing provided to the Chairperson, an on-going alternate to represent the voting member at the Council meeting in the event the Council member is unable to attend the meeting.
  - b. The designation of each on-going alternate shall be submitted once a year, in writing, to the Chairperson prior to the date of the first meeting.

- c. The designee shall be from the same department, agency, or organization as the Council member, and have full voting privileges while representing the absent member.
- d. Acting Chairperson – In the event of the temporary absence of the Chairperson, the Chairperson shall designate a Probation Department representative to serve as the Acting Chairperson to preside at the Council meeting.

## **ARTICLE VI OFFICERS**

1. Officers of the Council shall be the Chairperson and an Acting Chairperson, and any such other officers as the Council may choose to elect.
2. Responsibilities of Chairperson:
  - a. Chairperson – In accordance with Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the Chief Probation Officer shall serve as the Council Chairperson. The Chairperson shall supervise and direct the Council's activities, affairs, and officers, and preside at all Council meetings. The Chairperson shall have such other powers and duties as the Council or Bylaws may prescribe.
  - b. Acting Chairperson: In the event of the Chairperson being unable to attend the meeting, the Acting Chairperson shall preside at the Council meeting.
  - c. The Acting Chairperson, Assistant Chief of Probation, has been designated by the Chairperson and shall be voted on at the end of the year for the following year.
  - d. If the Chairperson and Acting Chairperson are unable to participate in the meeting due to a discussion or action item that would constitute a conflict of interest, the Chairperson of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDCP) shall preside over the Council meeting.

## **ARTICLE VII MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES**

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and its Committees shall be governed by the Brown Act and all meetings shall be open to the public.

1. Regular Meetings:

Regular meetings shall be held four times a year in January, March, July, and November, or as set by the Chairperson.
2. Special Meetings:

A Special Meeting may be called at any time by the Chairperson upon written request specifying the general nature of the business proposed. An agenda and 24-hour notice must be given to the public.
3. Quorum and Voting Procedures:
  - a. A simple majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of members.
  - b. Decisions shall be reached through majority voting which is defined as a majority of the quorum members present.

c. The Council shall use parliamentary procedures to conduct business.

4. Setting the Agenda:

The Chairperson shall designate items on the agenda for Council meetings. Any member representative may place an item on the agenda by making a written request to the Chairperson no later than seven (7) business days prior to the scheduled meeting.

5. Public Comments:

Public comments at meetings are limited to three (3) minutes for each agenda item. The Chairperson has the discretion to extend the time based on the complexity of the issue.

**ARTICLE VIII  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

1. Council members shall comply with all conflict of interest laws including, but not limited to, Government Code Section 1090, *et seq.*, and the California Political Reform Act (Government Code Section 87100, *et seq.*), which requires the member to:
  - a. Publicly state the nature of the conflict in sufficient detail to be understood by the public;
  - b. Recuse him/herself from discussing and voting on the item;
  - c. Leave the room until the item is concluded.
2. The JJCC adopts the following, potentially more restrictive rule: A JJCC member shall abstain from participating in Council discussions, and voting on any JJCC funding issues, which involve their agency, company, or department, or in which they have a personal financial interest.
3. Conflict of Interest – Members must comply with the conflict of interest and recusal process found in the Ralph M. Brown Act. All members must declare any conflict of interest they or their organizations have on any voting issue before the JJCC or the JJCC Subcommittee. Members declaring a conflict shall not be counted towards determining a quorum for that particular action item. Organizations (both private and public) and Community-at-Large members are required to recuse themselves from discussion or voting on any issue in which they, or their organization, may have a financial interest. If a question arises as to whether a conflict exists that may prevent a member from voting, the Chairperson or designee may consult with designated County Staff to assist them in making that determination. In the event a member has not declared a conflict of interest, and there appears to be a conflict of interest or a conflict of interest is declared by others, County Counsel will make the final determination on whether there is a conflict. If a member chooses not to recuse themselves, despite the opinion of Counsel, the board can make the final decision to vote on whether the member must recuse themselves.

**ARTICLE IX  
COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES**

1. There shall be committees and subcommittees established as the Council shall deem necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in Article III of these bylaws.

2. In accordance with Welfare and Institutions Code Division 2.5, Chapter 1.7, Section 1995 (b), a realignment subcommittee of the Council shall be established and comprised of the Chief Probation Officer as the chair, one representative from the district attorney, public defender, social services, mental health, county office of education or school district, and a representative from the Court. The subcommittee shall also include no fewer than three community members (someone who has experience providing juvenile programs, youth advocates, or someone directly involved in the justice system). Together, the subcommittee will develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitation and supervision services for the population described in subdivision (b) of Section 1990 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
  - a. In order to receive funding pursuant to Section 1991, a plan shall be filed with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration by May 1<sup>st</sup> of each year. In order to continue receiving funding, the subcommittee shall convene to consider the plan every third year, but at a minimum submit the most recent plan regardless of changes.
  - b. Becoming a subcommittee member as a community representative.
    - i. Becoming a member: any interested community member who meets the criteria of having experience providing youth programs, they are a youth advocate, or have direct involvement in the justice system may submit a completed application. Applications can be obtained at [rcp.org](http://rcp.org). All applications will be presented to the JJCC for formal consideration and voting.
  - c. Members of the JJCC or JJCC subcommittee who are appointed pursuant to the settlement in the Sigma Beta Xi, Inc. v. County of Riverside are not required to complete an application and shall be appointed directly by the Chairperson on an agenda item.

#### **ARTICLE X TERMS**

1. The membership term for the Chairperson shall be concurrent with his/her term as Chief Probation Officer. County and State representatives shall serve an indefinite term until the member representative resigns or a new member representative is designated by his or her office, department, or agency.
2. Community Member terms: 2022 will start the application process. All community members will remain on the subcommittee for three years to convene as a group within their term.
3. Attendance of members shall be taken and recorded in the minutes at all commission meetings. Any community member who accumulates three unexcused absences from meetings during the fiscal year shall be considered as having resigned from the commission. Excused absences are within the discretionary authority of the commission executive committee.

#### **ARTICLE XI AMENDMENTS**

These Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed by a majority vote of the Council and shall be effective upon approval of the Board of Supervisors.

ESTABLISHED:  
April 14, 2015

AMENDED:  
March 20, 2023

DRAFT



# 2023

## JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT PLAN

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT



*Dedicated to creating collaborative re-entry pathways alongside youth to promote healing, healthy, and resilient lifestyles, as well as strengthen families, and restore safety to the community*



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 2

PROGRAM OVERVIEW..... 9

    Admissions ..... 9

    Commitment to Pathways to Success ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

    Pathways Incentive Ranking Systems (PIRS) ..... 13

    Pathway Incentive Dollars (PID’s) ..... 15

Program Components ..... 16

    Treatment Team..... 16

    Programming..... 17

    Family Engagement ..... 18

    Community Based Organizations (CBOs)..... 19

    Faith-Based Services ..... 21

    Educational and Employment Services..... 21

        Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE) ..... 22

        College Opportunities..... 22

        Vocational Opportunities ..... 24

    Treatment ..... 255

        Counseling Services ..... 255

        CHANGE Model ..... 26

    Commitment-Less Restrictive Settings ..... 288

    Community Supervision ..... 29

Staff Training ..... 29

Development and utilization of performance and outcome measures..... 31

Funding Allocation for Riverside County ..... 32

Next Steps 2023/2024..... 34





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), operated by the State, historically treated high needs youth who committed serious or violent crimes, 707(b) Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) offenses. On September 30, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom signed SB 823 into law, which supports the research reflecting youth experience better outcomes when they remain closer to home. Effective July 1, 2021, the State began phasing out DJJ by halting all transfers of youth from California's counties to the State's three remaining custodial facilities and, effective June 30, 2023, DJJ will close their doors and return any remaining youth to county custody. Riverside County appropriately positioned to respond to the legislative changes and requirements. It was determined RCP's Alan M. Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (YTEC) already had similar programs to those provided at DJJ and met the criteria requirements of SB 823. A gap analysis was completed, and even though the area was limited to expand vocational services, it was agreed upon, and approved, by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) subcommittee and the Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) that the YTEC structure offered the program and service components required by SB 823. RCP assumed responsibility of the care, custody, and supervision of this population and opened the door for our county's youth to receive rehabilitative services closer to their families and to their communities. RCP's secure treatment program, named *Pathways to Success*, was established to mirror YTEC's existing program foundation and incorporated within YTEC's facility. Since July 1, 2021, eligible RCP youth, per 875 WIC, were placed in the Pathways to Success program, which consisted of one male unit, capacity of 20. As of April 20, 2022, RCP dedicates three units for the Pathways to Success Youth, two male units (one maximum capacity of 20 males per unit and one maximum capacity of 10 males per unit) and one female shared unit.

Pathways to Success exemplifies a treatment-centered program that accounts for varying life experiences. While commitment to a secure track setting may appear to be the same, each youth's journey is different, and Pathways to Success offers individualized opportunities for success to each participating youth.

To continue Pathways to Success' progress, in accordance with 1995 WIC requirements, RCP established a multiagency subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) to collaboratively assist with the continued development of the infrastructure, implementation, and improvements of RCP's secured track treatment facility and processes. This subcommittee is comprised of county stakeholders, the district attorney, behavioral health, Department of Public Social Services, Riverside Office of Education, the public defender, and community members defined as individuals who have experience in providing community-based services to youth, youth justice advocates with an expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or justice involved youth who have experienced or been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.



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The subcommittee will meet no less than once a year, or as needed, to provide research and resources to enhance the program.

The primary focus is to maximize the funding on treatment mandates, which include mental health services, sex offender treatment, trauma-based needs, adolescent needs, family engagement, re-entry planning, cultural responsiveness, and inclusion of nongovernmental/community-based providers. Furthermore, the subcommittee is required to convene at least every third year to submit the most recent plan annually regardless of any changes.

On March 10, 2021, RCP's initial JJCC Subcommittee finalized the general framework for Pathways to Success' vision: **Dedicated to creating collaborative re-entry pathways alongside youth to promote healing, healthy, and resilient lifestyles, as well as strengthen families, and restore safety to the community.** This vision outlines and guides the creations of RCP's secured treatment program. It ensures critical requirements are met, continued improvement to the current services, and most importantly, youth are provided the best opportunity for local treatment, services, as well as positive efforts to successfully reintegrate them into the community.

On August 29, 2022, the JJCC Subcommittee reconvened to add in new members and provide a vision for this year's goals to enhance the Pathways to Success program in the following areas: Transitional Services, Vocational and Life Skills, Parent Resources, Program Metrics, and auditing process. Team leads were assigned to each area and have begun to research and meet monthly to discuss resources to integrate into the program.

RCP has continued to identify opportunities to improve and work collaboratively with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) to remain updated on legislation, language, and the process of detouring youth cases being transferred into the adult sector. On February 2, 2023, RCP met with LaRon Dennis and Miguel Garcia, OYCR's regional representatives, to exchange information, strategies, link with education, and updates evidenced-based practices to support RCP's efforts. We will continue conversation periodically throughout the year to ensure compliance and best practices.

To better understand the volume of youth committed to Pathways to Success program, and the subsequent impact to the County since DJJ's closure, the below charts provide a breakdown of data specific to demographics, dispositions, and offenses pertaining to 707(b) WIC and 290.008 PC for 2021/2022. Due to the limitations of our client management system, the data may have variations and deviations.



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**707(b) Offenses:**

After an analysis on the demographics of 707(b) offenses from July 2021 through June 2022, we gathered the following:

- Average age at Disposition: 16 yrs.
- Race: 61% Hispanic, 23% Black, 11% White
- Gender: 10 to 1 Male to Female Ratio

Demographics of 707(b) Offenses		
Race	Gender	
	Male	Female
Asian	0	0
Black	45	8
Hispanic	129	8
Indian (American)	2	0
Other	5	2
Pacific Islander	1	0
White	23	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>20</b>

Adjudications of 707(b) Offenses	
Disposition	N
Deferred Entry of Judgement 790 WIC*	11
Juvenile Supervision	64
Juvenile 725(a) WIC*	4
Juvenile 654 WIC*	1
Juvenile Placement	22
C.D.C.R.-D.J.J.	5
Youth Treatment Education Center (YTEC)	40
Pathways to Success (PTS)	25
Juvenile-Dismiss Petition	29
Awaiting Disposition	20
Unfit/Transferred to Adult Court**	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>

\*\*Outliers: Youth were granted DEJ, 725(a) WIC and Informal Probation after admission of guilt

\*\*Some youth had 707 motions and were declared unfit after the fiscal year



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<b>Count of 707(b) Offenses</b>	
<b>707(b) Offenses</b>	<b>N</b>
12022.53(b) PC - Use of A Firearm During A Violent Offense	1
136.1(a)(1) PC - Prevent/Dissuade Victim/Witness	1
136.1(a)(2) PC - Att Prevent/Dissuade Victim/Witness	1
136.1(b)(1) PC - Att Prevent/Etc Vic/Etc: Rpt	3
136.1(c)(1) PC - Intimidate Wit/Victim	1
187(A) PC - Murder: First Degree	9
187(A) PC - Murder: Second Degree	1
209(a) PC - Kidnapping for Ransom	1
211 PC - Robbery: First Degree	51
211 PC - Robbery: Second Degree	15
215(a) PC - Carjacking	15
245(a)(1) PC - Force/ADW Not Firearm: GBI	26
245(a)(1) PC - Force/ADW-Not Firearm: GBI	3
245(a)(2) PC - Aslt W/Firearm on Person	14
245(a)(4) PC - Assault by Force/GBI	60
245(b) PC - Aslt Prsn: Semiauto F/Arm	7
245(c) PC - ADW Not F/Arm: PO/Fire: GBI	1
246 PC - Shoot: Inhab Dwell/Veh/Etc	5
246.3(a) PC - Willful Discharge F/Arm W/Grs Neg	4
261(a)(2) PC - Rape by Force/Fear/Etc	1
261(a)(4) PC – Rape: Victim Unconsc of Act	1
269(a)(3) PC- Agg Sex Aslt:Mnr:Sdmy/Etc	1
288(a) PC - L&L W/Child Under 14	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>

\*Of those adjudicated, the number is higher as some youth had multiple 707(b) offenses.

**Sex Offenses:**

The following are the demographics of Sex Offenses gathered from **July 2021 through June 2022:**

- Average age at Disposition: 17 yrs.
- Race: 64% Hispanic, 13% Black, 16% White
- Gender: 24 to 1 Male to Female ratio
- 42% of youth had a dismissal granted on their petition.



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Demographics of Sex Offenses		
Race	Gender	
	Male	Female
Asian	1	0
Black	10	0
Hispanic	48	1
Indian (American)	0	0
Other	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
White	10	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3</b>

Adjudications of Sex Offenses	
Adjudications	N
Deferred Entry of Judgement 790 WIC*	7
Juvenile Supervision	14
Juvenile 725(a) WIC*	1
Juvenile 654 WIC*	1
Juvenile Placement	1
Pathways to Success (PTS)	2
Juvenile Dismiss Petition	32
Awaiting Disposition	14
Unfit/Transferred to Adult Court**	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

\*\* Outliers: Youth were granted DEJ, 725(a) WIC and Informal Probation after admission of guilt

\*\*Some youth had 707 motions and were declared unfit after the fiscal year



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<b>Count of Sex Offenses</b>	
<b>Sex Offense</b>	<b>N</b>
243.4(a) PC - Sexual Battery	14
243.4(d) PC - Sexual Battery: Sex Arousal	1
243.4(e)(1) PC - Sexual Battery: Sex Arousal	4
261(a)(2) PC - Rape by Force/Fear/Etc	2
261(a)(4) PC - Rape: Victim Unconscious of Act	1
261.5(c) PC - Sex W/Minor: 3+ Yrs Younger	1
264.1 PC - Rape/Etc: Cncrt Force/Viol	1
269(a)(1) PC - Agg Sex Assault: Minor: Force/Etc	2
269(a)(3) PC - Agg Sex Aslt: Mnr: Sdmy/Etc	1
269(a)(4) PC - Agg Sex Aslt :Mnr: Oral/Etc	2
269(a)(5) PC - Agg Sex Aslt: Mnr: Frgn Obj	1
286(b)(1) PC - Sodomy: Person Under 18	1
287(b)(1) PC - Oral Copulation of Minor Under the Age Of 18	2
288(a) PC - L&L W/Child Under 14	36
288(b)(1) PC - L&L W/Child -14: Force/Etc	12
288(c)(1) PC - L&L Acts W/Child:Age Spec	1
288.5(a) PC - 3 Or More Sex Acts W/Ch U/14Yr	3
288.7(b) PC - Oral Cop:Vict Under 10Yrs	1
289(a)(1)(A) PC - Sex Penetration: Force/Etc	2
289(a)(1)(B) PC - Sexual Penetration of Minor Younger Than 14 By Force, Or Fear	1
289(h) PC - Sex: Frgn Obj/Etc: Vic -18	1
311.1(a) PC - Send/Sell/Etc Obs Mtr: Minor	1
311.11(a) PC - Poss/Etc Obs Mtr: Mnr:Sex	4
647.6(a)(1) PC - Annoy/Mol Victim Under 18	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>





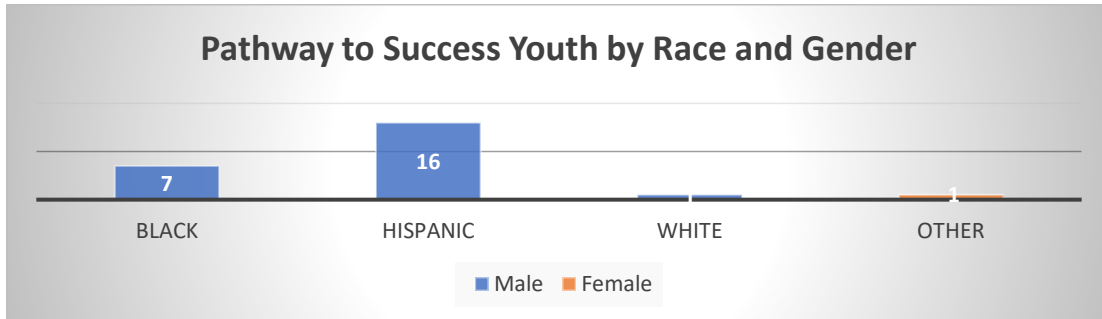
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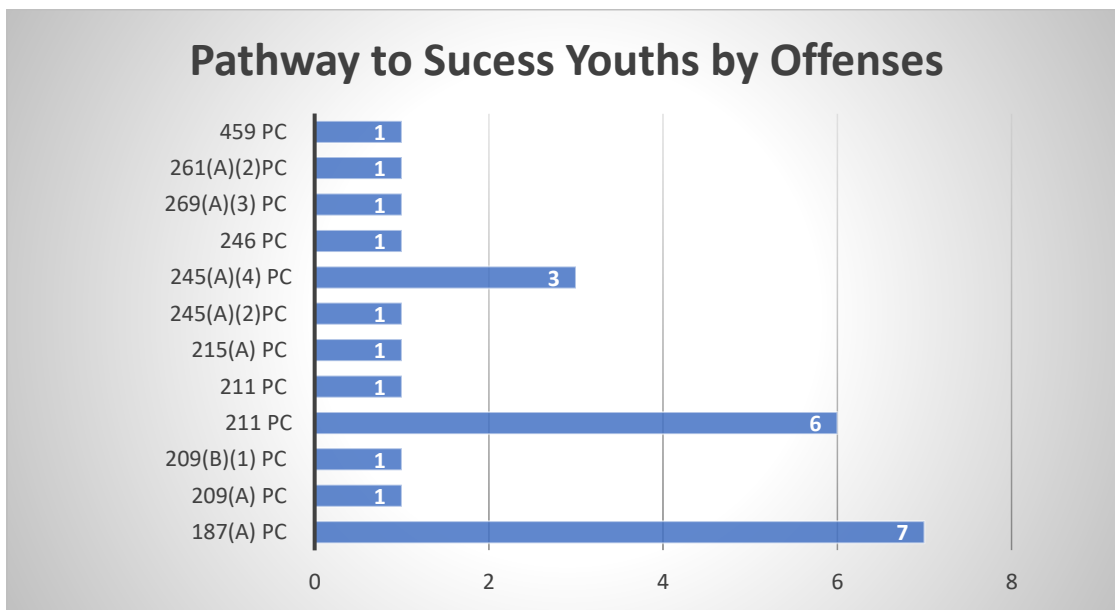


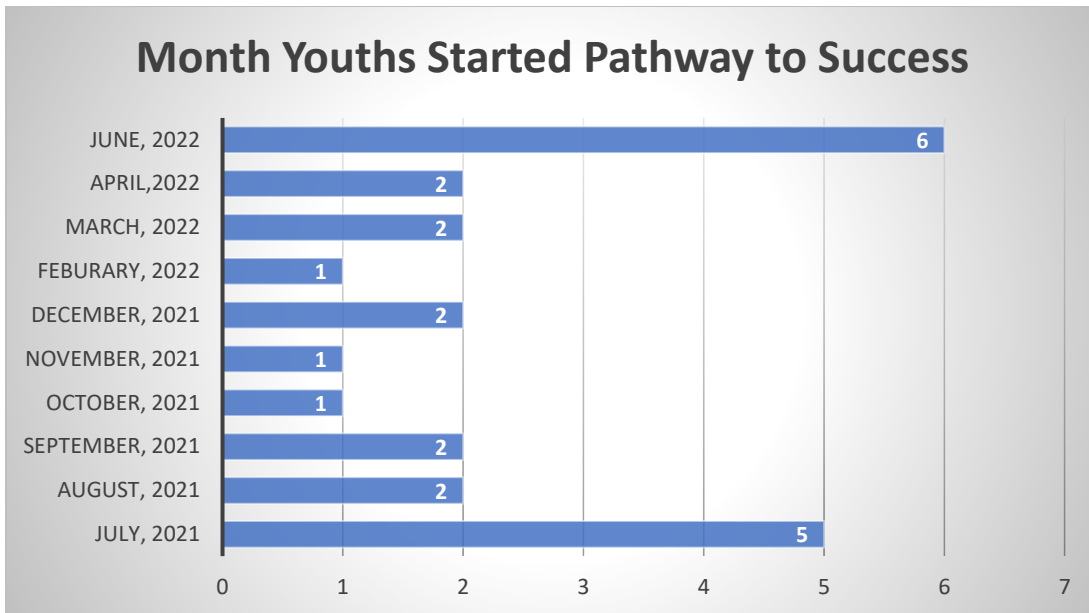
The following statistics are for the current youth committed to our secured track facility:

Pathways to Success (PTS) opened on July 1, 2021, and the following demographics describes the youth who have been placed in the program from the opening date through June 2022. Based on this population the average age range was between 16 and 21 years old with an average age of 18 yrs. To date only one female has been committed to Pathways to Success giving a ratio of 24:1.



Below are the adjudicated offenses amongst the Pathways to Success youth. The most prevalent offense being 187(a) PC, murder in the first degree, and 211 PC, robbery in the first degree.





## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The *Pathways to Success* program, is committed to reducing recidivism by creating a rehabilitative, health-focused, and care first system within a secured environment for youth. As this population is considered serious and with a high level of treatment needs, RCP collaboratively works with the county partners, state, and community organizations to provide effective programs leading to educational advancement, employment and life skills, pro-social activities through recreational settings, and an overall therapeutic living environment. These services will offer evidenced-based practices and trauma-informed approaches that will empower and encourage youth to stay away from illegal activities by enabling rational thinking and life skills, as well as emotional maturity to succeed in the community.

This is a continuum of care program, providing in-custody services, along with comprehensive re-entry plans for each youth which are initiated upon admission. While youth complete their custodial portion of their commitment, they are assigned to a Probation Corrections Officer (PCO) case worker and Probation Officer who collaborate and work closely with the youth, their family and program personnel to develop the re-entry plan respective to the youth's individual needs.

## Admissions

Prior to admission, RCP begins with a preliminary screening process through the Pathways Screening Committee. This committee is comprised of representatives from the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), the Riverside University Health Systems-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH), and RCP Pathways to Success Supervisors. Prior to the screening, a Behavioral Health clinician will meet with the youth to assess their needs and provide a treatment plan and goals. This plan assists the committee in determining the level of care needed to meet the youth's





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treatment needs in the least restricted environment. Further, the committee evaluates the eligibility and suitability of the youth for a secured track recommendation pursuant to 875 WIC:

- The severity of the offense or offenses for which the ward has been most recently adjudicated, including the ward's role in the offense, the ward's behavior, and harm done to victims.
- The ward's previous delinquent history, including the adequacy and success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the ward.
- Whether the programming, treatment, and education offered and provided in a secure youth treatment facility is appropriate to meet the treatment and security needs of the ward.
- Whether the goals of rehabilitation and community safety can be met by assigning the ward to an alternative, less restrictive disposition that is available to the court.
- The ward's age, developmental maturity, mental and emotional health, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and any disabilities or special needs affecting the safety or suitability of committing the ward to a term of confinement in a secure youth treatment facility.

The committee's recommendation is added to the investigator's report for submission to Court, and a treatment plan is discussed with the Pathways Treatment Team should the youth be committed to the Pathways to Success program. Each youth screened is tracked for disposition of the case. The following charts depict the recommendations provided the court's disposition is of those cases.

Since July 2021, of the **230** 707(b) adjudicated juvenile cases, **55** cases were screened with the Pathways Interagency Screening committee. Of those screened, **53%** were recommended to Pathways secured track treatment facility, **27%** to the AMC-YTEC program, and **20%** to a less restrictive disposition, which includes placement or community supervision. **13** youth were ordered by the court to Pathways secured track without screening.

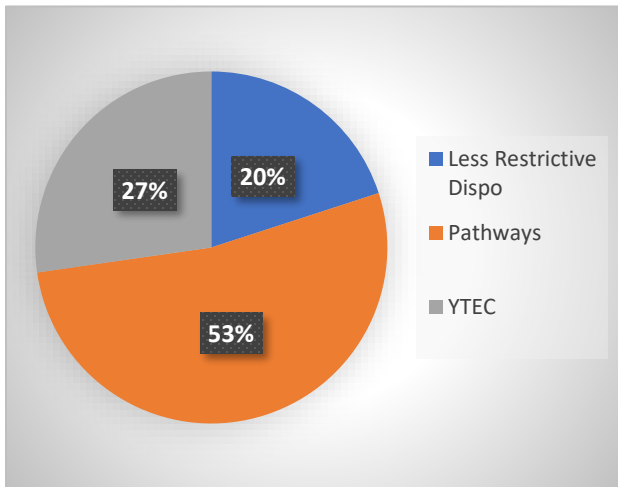


Figure 1: Screening Committee's Recommendations

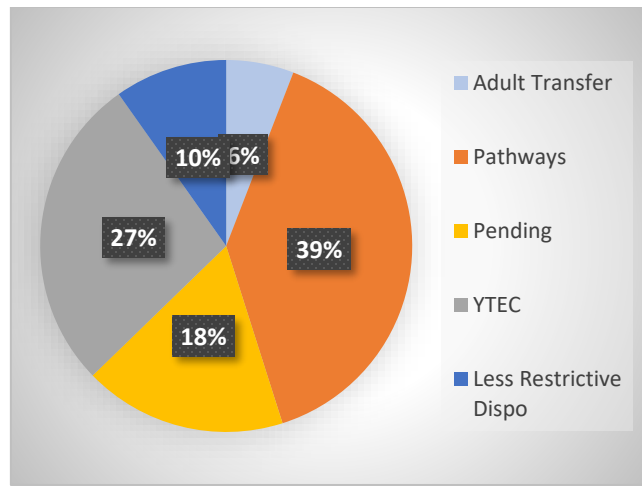


Figure 2: Court's Disposition of those Screened

### Commitment to Pathways to Success

Upon the court’s order to commit a youth to the program, a baseline term of confinement will be set pursuant to 875 WIC, “...the court shall set a baseline term of confinement for the ward that is based on the most serious recent offense for which the ward has been adjudicated (the category for which this is determined is pursuant to SB92). The baseline term of confinement shall represent the time in custody necessary to meet the developmental and treatment needs of the ward and to prepare the ward for discharge to a period of probation supervision in the community.”

Once the youth is committed by the court and pending placement into the program, the Supervising Probation Officer of the respective unit will contact the youth for a warm welcome and provide them with expectations. This process empowers the youth to take an active role in their rehabilitation. To determine living units, youth are screened for relevant characteristics such as age, developmental maturity, mental and emotional health, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disabilities, and/or special needs which are taken into consideration for classification of appropriate housing, safety, and well-being of the youth. Upon arrival into the program, each youth is assigned to a Pathways’ unit case worker, as well as a behavioral health clinician, who work closely alongside the youth to develop treatment goals based on assessments, behavioral history, career assessment and future goals. Probation staff administer the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) assessments. Following these initial assessments, behavioral health personnel complete a clinical assessment. With this information an Individual Rehabilitation Plan (IRP). The IRP is designed to focus on youth’s needs and treatment plan, submitted to court along



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with the comprehensive screenings and assessments, and upon court authorization, all results are reviewed by the treatment team to begin programming. Further, the Pathways' unit case worker will contact the youth's parents to provide a point of contact to the parents, guardians, or positive support system of youth, an overview of the program, and expectations for participation.

The youth are then introduced to their treatment team, who partners with them to restore connections, safety, and trust. This treatment team is a multi-disciplinary team comprised of probation staff, educational personnel, behavioral health staff, county office of education, and an institutional nurse. The treatment team meets monthly to discuss the progress each youth is making in achieving their individual rehabilitation goals, the youth's progress in the incentivized phase system and potential promotion or demotion. Further, the team evaluates the youth's achieved behaviors and participation in education, treatment, and programming to determine any baseline term modifications. Throughout this process, Child and Family Team meetings (CFTM) are conducted every six months or as needed. Once the youth has advanced in their phases or reached their baseline term, a Transitional CFTM is scheduled 30-60 days prior to transition to discuss the youth's transition to either a less restrictive setting or their community integration plan. These CFTMs are intended to include those involved in the youth's life and include mapping out action items to assist in the transition. For example, if a youth is meeting their treatment plan goals, completed their educational and programming assignments, and achieved positive behaviors, they may be considered for a less restrictive environment. Similarly, if the youth is doing well and is coming close to reaching their baseline confinement time, they may be considered for discharge/release into the community, and everyone involved in the CFTM will have input in the planning and understand their role in assisting the youth.

Once assigned to their living unit, the youth review the Youth Handbook, which includes detailed program guidelines, the Pathways Incentivized Ranking System (PIRS) and Pathways Incentive Dollars (PIDs), and an understanding of their expectations to be successful within the program. The focus of the program is to ensure a welcoming, therapeutic, healthy, and safe environment for staff and youth. This environment will allow staff and youth to effectively interact in therapeutic, educational, and pro-social activities, which will foster healthy adolescent growth, development, opportunities, and space to express their individuality in a clean and safe setting. Incentives are utilized to encourage youth to display desired behaviors. These incentives will further assist the youth in learning independent living skills, including, but not limited to, conflict resolution, health and hygiene, self-esteem, managing a budget, and evaluating benefits and consequences when making decisions. Such an environment allows youth the opportunity to meet their primary goal of learning to take responsibility for their thoughts, actions, and choices, and setting personal goals and objectives to fulfill their vision of the future.



### Pathways Incentive Ranking Systems (PIRS)

Riverside County Probation's Pathways Incentive Ranking System (PIRS) is designed to provide secure track youth incentivized programming phases. PIRS will be in alignment with their rehabilitation plan as established by the youth, their family, and the treatment team. PIRS is



focused on fostering independent thinkers, healthy adolescent development and building upon the skills necessary for a seamless transition into a less restrictive environment. PIRS is set to encourage accomplishments and reinforce positive behaviors while discouraging and minimizing negative behaviors through the offered incentives as well as the collaborative partnerships of a treatment team working together to support growth

and rehabilitation. Youth who complete or meet the required assignments of their respective phase may progress to the next phase.

The following is the PIRS's guideline which provides information pertaining to the progression of each phase, requirements and incentives, and the opportunity to reduce up to six months of their baseline term of confinement every six months, per 875 WIC.

#### **PIRS Guidelines:**

- Per 875(e)(1) WIC, a youth committed in a secure track must have a review hearing every six months which should include the youths progress and evaluation of their education, programming and treatment status, the opportunity given to reduce up to six months of their baseline term of confinement every six months, and recommendation to either continue within the secure track or transition to a different setting (less restrictive, reintegration into the community, etc.).
- PIRS has four (4) phases beginning with phase one (1) which includes a thirty (30) day orientation and the final phase ending in the youth's transition into a less restrictive setting or reintegrated into the community.
- At any time, youth complete their court ordered baseline term, regardless of their phase, a recommendation for community supervision will be submitted. Once youth is ordered to be released into the community, the Pathways PO will assist with their Community Integration Plan (CIP) and scheduling of a Transitional CFTM.
- Each phase provides the youth the ability to reduce up to six months off their baseline term every six months, dependent upon their progress, completion of the required assignments, and their demonstrated behaviors achieved through the duration of their program.



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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- A calculated formula has been set to calculate 10 days per required criteria (education, treatment, and programming) which is discussed at the end of every month in the treatment team meetings (TTM).
  - The recommended credits earned will be totaled and added into the respective six-month review hearing report pursuant to AB200.
  - TTMs are conducted monthly to collaboratively discuss the youth's progress, time earned toward baseline confinement time, and for members to provide continued support and rehabilitation.
  - At the end of each month, the TTM will evaluate the youth's behaviors and progress in their respective PIRS phase.
- 
- Youth will be celebrated with certificates upon completion of any achievement/phase within the Pathways program.
  - To celebrate all youth and consistently emphasize positive reinforcement regardless of behavior, general incentives such as birthdays and cultural holidays will be offered to the youth based on their behavior, no matter their phase. This will allow for youth to be celebrated individually, for them to share their individual beliefs, bond with others, and boost their self-esteem.
  - The Community Integration Plan (CIP) is a collaborative re-entry plan entered into the youth's IRP to assist the youth's transition from Pathways into a less restrictive setting or the community. It sets and evaluates the goals of the youth and family specific for services needed to transition. CIP is developed by the treatment team members, the youth's family, and any positive mentors or support systems identified by the youths. It is introduced and established in the orientation phase and continues throughout the youth commitment. The CIP will be utilized in all TTM and CFTMs.
  - Per **Policy 976 Incentives and Discipline Process, Subsection 978.6 Minor Rule Violations and 978.8 Major Rule Violations**, the below behaviors may result in unsatisfactory reviews:
    - Fights
    - Assaultive behavior
    - Sexual Misconduct
    - Weapons
    - Drugs
    - Cell Phone
    - Not following appropriate offsite behavior
    - Any crime
    - Concerns or behaviors noted by the Probation Correction Officer-Case worker (PCO-CW)/Pathways PO/Treatment Team or disruptive/counterproductive to the therapeutic environment/rehabilitative plan





# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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- Failure to comply, or demonstrations of serious/violent behaviors and/or reduction of PIDs per Policy 976, may prevent the youth from promoting to the next phase. A CFTM will be conducted to address behaviors and discuss appropriate outcomes.
- The court will determine the final decision regarding the commitment of the youth and baseline term credit ordered.

Between July 2021 and June 2022, the PIRS baseline modification structure had to be altered with the passage of AB200, where each youth can earn up to six months every six months of their baseline term. With that said, the average baseline modification during this timeframe was 160 days off. RCP also released their first Pathways secured-track youth into the community following the completion of the baseline time was not until after the last fiscal year on August 29, 2022.

### Pathway Incentive Dollars (PID's)

*Pathways to Success* uses a token economy, which is designed to encourage and reward pro-social behavior. Based on positive behavior and their achieved level in PIRS, youth earn PID's. These dollars are then used to purchase incentives. A youth council will be used to determine incentives of value. In addition, youth will learn the concept of earning money for positive behavior as well as delayed gratification, and what it means to save money. Youth are eligible to participate in a weekly honor incentive reward night in which planned meals, including appetizers and dessert, and fun activities are provided. During certain holidays, this includes a themed evening.

Using their earned weekly PID's, youth can also purchase canteen items that include both food and non-food items. Some of the non-food items include arts and craft supplies, alternative hygiene products and upgraded stationary supplies.



Youth are also provided a guidebook that contains important rules for a youth's daily behavior while in the program. Staff cover these items with youth and provide redirection as needed.

Family and or positive supportive individuals in the youth's life will be highly involved in the youth's program and will have the opportunity to attend various events at the facility.



## PROGRAM COMPONENTS



The following section provides a description of the types of program components, resources, and services offered to youth and their families specifically those focused on

1. Programming,
2. Education, and
3. Treatment.

Actual programs and services are dependent on the youth's individual rehabilitation plan and the needs to be address for a successful transition into the community. Each one of these components are evaluated monthly at the multi-agency treatment team meetings.

### Treatment Team

Communication among collaborative partners is a key component in keeping the youth's needs at the forefront of all decisions. A minimum of monthly treatment team meetings are essential to the youth's success. This is an opportunity to further develop healthy adolescent behaviors. The youth will be brought in, if eligible for promotion, to explain why they feel they earned a promotion, as well as learn public speaking skills which will assist them with future employment. In addition, the youth will always have a clear understanding of their progress in the program as well as the opportunity to advocate for her or himself which will be an important skill to become self-reliant upon their release. Collectively, the team can evaluate the youth's progress in the program. Together, achievements will be celebrated and supports established in areas where milestone targets were met. These meetings allow for information to be disseminated in a consistent manner so everyone can rally around the youth and support them in their journey.

The treatment team consists of the following:

- Probation staff including a facility manager, supervisor, caseworker, and senior probation officer
- Medical staff including a registered nurse as needed
- Behavioral Health staff including a clinical therapist and substance abuse counselor
- RCOE staff including an educational liaison
- Community partners (Community-Based Organizations and Riverside Community College) as invited following discussion of any confidential information.

At the Treatment Team Meeting, the team members will provide an evaluation for the six-month reviews which will include the following:



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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- **Education**- School/Vocational/College participation/Attendance/Progress/Individual Education Plan (IEP)
- **Programming**-Behavior management/Conduct/Accountability/Responsibility/Staff-Peer Interactions
- **Treatment** – Therapy, individual therapy, family reunification, counseling, journaling, and IRP goals
- **Phases** – Status of phases, assessment of behavior, and requirements and incentives
- **Recommendation, with appropriate findings, for:**
  - Reduction of baseline time
  - Continued programming within Pathways,
  - Less restrictive programming, or
  - Reintegration into community recommendation

To ensure youths' needs are being met and that they have a support system, a CFTM will be held within the first month of the youth starting in the program, and will be scheduled every six months thereafter, or as needed, to include the family and positive support systems in the youth's rehabilitation process. A special CFTM may be scheduled should the youth's behavior decline, struggle to complete phase assignments, significant changes/circumstances arise, or if the youth's behavior significantly improves so the team celebrates progress. Thereafter, the TTM's will continue to meet monthly and the CFTM's as needed to reassess the youth's efforts and IRPs.

The phases are established upon the individualized needs of each youth and will be based on the TTM's assessments and their recommendations. Should there be any disagreements with the assessment or recommendation of a youth, the managers, or designees, from each agency involved in the TTM will deliberate to arrive at an appropriate decision.

## Programming

The use of evidence-based programs has become the mainstay of treatment that emphasizes outcomes which are proven to reduce recidivism. *Pathways to Success* utilizes various programs which address youth risk and needs.





# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Treatment programs are evaluated utilizing the evidence-based principles for effective interventions depicted below. Once established that a treatment program is evidence-based, it is evaluated, and the program is made available to the youth.

Youth committed to the *Pathways to Success* Program have the following evidence-based programs made available to them by Probation:

- Forward Thinking
- Just Beginning Program
- Crossroads
- Restorative Justice
- Victim Awareness

## Family Engagement

Research shows youth benefit more from treatment, and better sustain those benefits, when family is involved in the treatment process. As mentioned, immediately upon commitment to Pathways to Success, the family is engaged, as they are contacted to participate in the CFTM to discuss the youth's strengths, areas of concern, identify goals within the program and transition to the community.

The Family Resources are included from initial CFTM and continued upon the youth's transition into the community. A plan is developed to engage families in the youth's treatment process, from the time a youth is referred to Pathways to Success to the time they transition into the community. A flow chart is tailored to describe circumstances in which families can be involved throughout the treatment process.

Engagement strategies are identified to increase family support of youth (e.g., participate in movie nights and family dinners). Alternative visiting options for families were secured that worked around the families' schedule.



Family engagement services offered are:

- Visiting
- Family Orientation
- Family Therapy
- CFTMs
- Transportation (via bus passes etc.)
- Family Days



Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

RCP, along with CBO service providers, are committed to providing “collaborative reentry pathways alongside youth to promote healing, healthy, and resilient lifestyles, as well as strengthen families, and restore safety to the community.” To achieve this aim, RCP has begun to partner with CBOs for life skills, mentorship, and re-entry specific services to the diverse regions of Riverside County.

CBOs have begun working together with the youth and their family to develop and implement a collaborative and individualized approach to re-entry services, including discussions of resources for parenting partners through Behavioral Health’s TAYS program. As we expand those services,

they will be regionally specific and include but are not limited to substance abuse and behavioral health, job and housing placement, college and career planning, and systems navigation and mentoring.



The RCP re-entry strategy will allow for more targeted services, thereby being more intentional in meeting the service needs of our diverse client population. Our approach has been to make it more probable that clients will have access to services and resources which align with their region while addressing their strengths and needs.

Currently, RCP has begun to work with the following Community Based Organizations: Chavez Educational Services/STEP UP, Chapman Mediation Services, Success Stories, and Canine Therapy program with Kayla Branscum. Each organization provides engagement while the youth are in the secured track facility but also when the youth reintegrates back into the community. Individuals from these CBOs will begin working with our youth in various capacities either on site or virtually. Each CBO provides specific services to enhance the youth’s support systems, provide consistent mentorships and provide life skills as described:

**Chapman University Mediation:** It is a three-pronged approach, conflict resolution, restorative justice, and transitioning youth into the community, with regards to conflict and decision making. Track 1 is Conflict Resolution and Mediation Program which teaches youth the necessary skills to creative problem-solve under principles of believing and acting in a non-violent society. Further, it will adjust to the youth's learning levels. Track 2 is the Restorative Justice program with resolution services. The victims will take an active role in this with collaborating partner agencies. Track 3 is the transition to home program for mediation, conciliation, and mentorship within the community.

**Chavez Educational Services/STEP UP program:** Interactive seminar to address issues of self-efficacy, independent decision making, personal goal setting, anger and conflict identification, and resolution woven into an intense workshop beginning with their transition from childhood to adulthood with its responsibilities and freedoms. There are a series of activities from music, poetry, intensive and interactive dialogue, self-revealing exercises, and goal identification.



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

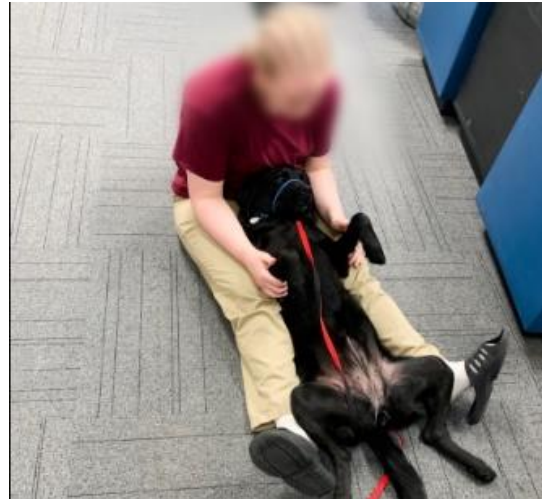
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**Success Stories:** Weekly mentorship meetings to develop resiliency upon reentry into the community by exploration of toxic masculinity, patriarchy, beliefs, love, and short-term/long-term thinking and provide participants with tools needed to shift their criminal behaviors to positive behaviors and not act in harmful ways that lead to recidivism.

Other partnered community-based organizations and government agencies utilized by RCP:

- Real Man Read: a literacy program that provides community engagement from male mentors to encourage young men to read.
- Women Wonder Writers: youth participate in writing and speaking lessons, practicing healthy expression, empathy building, receive positive peer supports, gain a sense of purpose and hope, and improve self-esteem.
- California Family Life Center: Youth Opportunity Center: youth begin to set career goals and personal aspirations through receiving paid in-custody work experience and work readiness development and assist in transition into the community.
- Partner Paws Dog Training/Canine Therapy (Indio location): animal assisted therapy and activities to help youth relax, reduce feelings of depression, anxiety, or loneliness, and promote a feeling of well-being.



Beyond organizations coming in to provide services, there have been several guest speakers who have presented opportunities, positive messages, and inspiration to the youth. On September 13, 2021, the youth met with Rising Scholars Regional Coordinator Javier Rodriguez. His program provides educational support. On September 22, 2021, the youth met professional firefighter Royal Ramey who is the Co-founder and Chief Operations Officer of the Forestry and Fire Recruitment Program. His non-profit organization provides support to formerly incarcerated firefighters as well as anyone interested in a career in the Wildland and Forestry sector. On December 1, 2021, the youth met with Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Assistant Sheriff Ed Delgado. He provided an inspirational message to the youth. On December 22, 2021, California Army National Guard, Staff Sergeant Daniel Zavala provided the youth with



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# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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recruitment information. Additionally, on February 1, 2022, the youth met with Abe Cruz from the Forever Faith program. Mr. Cruz shared his story and spoke about having the “mindset of a champion.” The guest speakers have been a great addition to the program and allow to the youth to explore new career options. The guest speakers give hope for the future and provide a positive outlet.

We are working with JJCC Subcommittee to expand the community-based organizations for the youth to have continued support through their program, provide opportunities to the youth, and ability to learn more life skills.

## Faith-Based Services

*Pathways to Success* youth are offered voluntary weekly faith-based services and bible study through various local faith-based organizations. Volunteers offer many different services including Catholic, Christian, Islamic and Non-Denominational. Youth may also request services not represented.

In addition to providing the above-mentioned services, faith-based volunteers also participate in competitive, yet friendly, sporting events during holiday weekends. They also participate in holiday events including Christmas caroling, gift wrapping and bringing in guest speakers.



## Educational and Employment Services

*Pathways to Success* offers high school, post-secondary, and college opportunities through Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), Riverside Community College (RCC), and independent vocational and mentoring services. Youth also have access to job skills training and career guidance. Further, youth may obtain their birth certificate, California identification card, food handler card, high school transcripts and social security card.



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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## Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE):

Youth attend school daily. The RCOE educational program is fully accredited. Youth are evaluated



utilizing the Renaissance Learning Star Assessment to determine reading and math achievement levels to place them in the appropriate grade. Ensuring youth obtain a quality education is a vital component of the program. Those who have graduated high school or completed a high school equivalent exam can enroll in a higher education program through Riverside Community College's Rising Scholars program and attend virtually.

Pathways has one Specialized Academic Instruction Teacher to assist with post-secondary education and vocational opportunities. Some of those responsibilities entail:

- Assisting youth in applying to college
- Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) & Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- Assists with graduations, portfolios, and resumes
- Facilitate & Coordinate communication between RCC, RCP, and students.
- Assist and provide student support by establishing and maintaining a learning environment that is physically, emotionally, and intellectually safe
- Teach students how to read syllabus and how to navigate website
- Discuss career goals and assist with resources
- Three-day support system to graduates
- Assist with College and Career Fair
- Participate in Student Individualized Education Program (IEP) Meetings as needed

## College Opportunities:

Pathways to Success is building a bridge between the youth and higher education. Through a partnership with, but not limited to:

1. Both Riverside Community College, Rising Scholars,
2. California State University San Bernardino, and
3. The Prison Education Program (PEP)



Riverside City College's Rising Scholars Program provides a safe, supportive, equitable, and empowering educational environment for students impacted by the carceral system. Pathways to Success youth, who are enrolled in RCC classes, are encouraged to join Rising Scholars for



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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them to receive the full benefits of the program while they are in custody and following their release from custody. The RCC Rising Scholars program equips students with the tools they need to achieve their highest potential through higher education. Understanding that each student has their own unique set of experiences and challenges, Rising Scholars aims to assist students throughout their college journey, from application to graduation. The foundation of the Rising Scholars program is the Scholar Success Team (SST). The SST provides individualized, integrated support to students from trained and experienced educators while engaging them within a community of support. The team consists of an RCC counselor, an educational advisor, and an outreach specialist. The program is currently expanding capacity to also include in the SST current RCC students as peer mentors and California State University San Bernardino (CSUSB) students as in-person academic tutors. Appropriate intake assessments and procedures as well ongoing communication enable the SST and students to work together to identify an appropriate program of study, alleviate potential barriers, and ultimately stay on their intended path.

The goals for the partnership between RCC Rising Scholars and Pathways to Success are as follows:

1. Expose Pathways to Success youth to a college experience that is holistic, supportive, rehabilitative, and academic-forward goal setting that optimizes student success and goal attainment.
2. Provide youth access to RCC credit-bearing and non-credit course options, that are rigorous, relevant to their lives, and prepare them for the future and professional opportunities.
3. Create long-lasting opportunities for youth and provide them the skills to identify and reach their short-term and long-term goals that will extend beyond the Pathways to Success program.
4. Institutionalize a network of academic and social connections for incarcerated youth to access and rely upon during reentry.  
Build strong and equity-minded youth and provide effective enrollment and retention best-practices through matriculation support, high quality academic instruction, mentorship, and individualized support services.

The programming designed for Pathways to Success is based on a California Community Colleges Guided Pathways model, which provides a framework to facilitate clear, integrated, goal-focused certificate or degree pathways with continued support from designated staff and faculty along the student's journey. Guided Pathways is a national movement founded upon four pillars: 1) clarify the path, 2) enter the path, 3) stay on the path, and 4) ensure learning. Therefore, regular meetings with counselors and advisors are complemented by relevant informational workshops and connections to individualized support services. Depending on the student's needs, tailored services may include the Disability Resource Center, the Guardian



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Scholars Program (for former and current foster youth), Extended Opportunity Programs and Services (EOPS), Umoja and La Casa.

Students can enroll in academic majors and courses according to their interests and the availability of online programming. All RCC classes are conducted virtually. Meetings with members of SST are conducted both virtually as well as in-person at the Alan Crogan Youth Treatment and Education Center (YTEC). Since spring 2022, a total of 22 Pathways students have enrolled in classes across the three colleges of Riverside Community College District (RCCD) – RCC, Moreno Valley College and Norco College, including 3 dually enrolled court school students. There are also 4 students who have been released from custody who are still receiving regular support (weekly contacts) from the Rising Scholars counselor. While most students attend classes part-time (less than 12 units), there are 3 students who currently have 12 units or more.

By providing academic, life skills, and career development programming, PEP aims to educate, empower, and transform the lives of incarcerated individuals. The goal of PEP is to create a "Prison-to-School Pipeline" and provide in-custody students with the cognitive tools necessary to function as productive citizens. The overarching philosophy of PEP is to use the resources in the backyard of each of the state's prisons to make change e.g., university student and faculty volunteers. They have provided an initial session to all the youth and working to continue their involvement with all units within the Pathways to Success program.

### Vocational Opportunities:

The Riverside County Office of Education has spearheaded a multitude of vocational services through the Innovative Creative Educational Videos (ICEV) program. All youth will be exposed to Workforce Readiness Skills Courses. Upon completion of the foundational classes, the youth will have the opportunity to take a myriad of computer-based classes in family and consumer sciences, based on the courses taken the youth have an opportunity to earn certificates in culinary meat selection and cookery, food safety, and Southwest professional communication. The other avenues youth currently exploring with our community partners to build relationships to further the youth's career training are architecture, construction, transportation, manufacturing, and a pathway in business, marketing, finance, IT and Media classes. The final piece are classes in career exploration. The pathways caseworkers will learn the classes that interest the youth, and we will begin to build community connections to create the linkage between learning the knowledge and how it translates into the workplace.

Moreover, the youth will experience an eighteen-week hands on multi-media class where the youth will learn video production procedures, practices, and production equipment. Students will learn the basic components, proper care and use of the video camera and editing equipment.





## Treatment

As part of their treatment plan youth participate in and complete various treatment programs, and mental health services. These plans begin with the screening process which includes mental health and risk assessment processes. Thereafter, youth are matched with a caseworker, treatment team, and respective courses for their individualized therapeutic treatment needs. The offered services include, but are not limited to mental health, counseling and psychiatric services, trauma-informed approaches, conflict mediation, restorative justice, substance abuse, anger management, moral and cognitive recognition, sexual offender treatment, etc.



### Counseling Services

Behavioral Health services use evidence-based, trauma-informed, collaborative, and strength-based treatment approaches to target dynamic risk factors that contribute to re-offending. Youth who are committed to the Pathways to Success program receive treatment services through Behavioral Health and Probation staff.

All youth in the Pathways to Success Program participate in the CHANGE Model. CHANGE stands for Collaboratively Helping Adolescents Negotiate Greater Empathy. The model includes stage work, bibliotherapy, plant/pet therapy, and individual, family and group therapy. Within the model some treatment interventions are required, including Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Healthy Living, and Restorative Justice. Other treatment interventions are required for youth who have exhibited certain problem behaviors; for instance, substance use treatment, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), and family therapy. Additionally, some forms of treatment are voluntary but highly encouraged, including evidence-based practices to address trauma.

All treatment interventions were carefully selected as part of the CHANGE Model to help youth address their core treatment needs, while identifying and utilizing their talents, strengths, and healthy interests. The wide array of treatment options also enable youth to develop a treatment plan that is very individualized to them while providing them the best opportunity to successfully reintegrate to their family and community. Most of the treatment interventions are Evidence-Based, meaning that there is strong research supporting their effectiveness with certain age groups and populations (in this case, juvenile justice involved youth).





# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Youth who want to complete the Pathways to Success program and successfully reintegrate into the community should avail themselves to the treatment services that match their needs.

According to behavioral health, research regarding juvenile justice-involved youth shows the more treatment they receive, the more likely they will be successful at staying out of locked facilities in the future. Sometimes, in addition to counseling services, medication can be helpful for a youth to address depression, anxiety, mood and emotional instability, and other difficult symptoms. When therapists think a youth may benefit from medication/psychiatric services, they refer the youth to one of the psychiatrists at Pathways. While counseling is a required part of being at Pathways, medications are voluntary. However, many youth discover that if they are prescribed medication and take it consistently, it helps them to reach their goals and stay on track at Pathways. Some youth are unable to maintain healthy/stable thoughts, emotions, and behaviors without taking medications consistently. Youth may also refer themselves to meet with the psychiatrist by filling out a self-referral form.

## CHANGE Model

The CHANGE Model is the overarching program that includes all behavioral health counseling provided to youth in the Pathways to Success Program. All individual, family, and group therapy, and all other clinical and behavioral health activities, are part of the CHANGE Model. In the model youth work through a series of eight stages that help them to build pro-social attitudes and behaviors and prepare for successful community re-entry. This program is specifically designed for youth with sex offenses and/or violent offenses. As part of the stage work the youth address the following topics: healthy living; personal history; responsibility and accountability; attachment, loss, and early connections; behavior patterns and restorative justice; effective decision making; successful community re-entry; and creating a new beginning.

The stages include:

Stage 0 – Comprehensive assessment and evaluation; case planning and orientation

Stage 1 – Initial exploration of the past and the relationship between decision-making and behaviors so that youth can begin to plan a successful move forward.

Stage 2 – Exploration of past with focus on future; accountability and responsibility and the role of each in long-term success.

Stage 3 – Exploration of the relationship trauma, victimization and thoughts, feelings, and behaviors; foster the healing process and help youth develop new healthy ways to manage thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.

Stage 4 – Promote continued learning about the effects of behaviors on self and others with an emphasis on demonstrated progress in making positive behavioral changes.



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Stage 5 – Facilitate continued learning about the relationship between thinking and decision-making. Assess youth’s readiness to promote out of the institution. Finalize plans for Re-Entry. Youth also has a chance for Promotion out of Institution at the end of this stage – to be determined by Probation Unit Supervisor and based on youth behavior throughout the program.

Stage 6 – Provide guidance as youth is allowed the opportunity to demonstrate achievements in Re-Entry and Good Life goals, as well as the ability to be a good citizen, and learn new skills for a successful transition.

Stage 7 – Reinforce continued demonstration of positive changes, firm preparations for future, and closure.

In the CHANGE group youth share and process their stage work assignments and address any challenges and successes they are having in each stage. They provide constructive feedback to their peers and receive the same from them. They share details about their offense(s) and receive constructive feedback from their peers that increase their accountability for their poor choices and awareness of how their offense(s) impact their peers, family, victims, and the community.

## **CHANGE Model for Youth with Sexual Offenses:**

Riverside County collaborated with and received training from the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to develop a modified version of their Sexual Behavior Treatment Program. Youth committed to Pathways to Success, who have committed a sexual offense, will be enrolled in the CHANGE Model for Youth with Sex Offenses. Any treatment that involves disclosure of the sex offenses is completed separately from youth who have not been adjudicated for sex offenses, to individualize the treatment and contribute to the safety of the youth.

## **Other Treatment groups and classes:**

Through a youth-centered approach and the detailed individual rehabilitation plan, the goal is to unlock the youth’s potential. The youth will use the rehabilitation plan as an active roadmap with action items and achievable milestones while in the Pathways to Success program.

The following is a list of potential programming and treatment provided to each youth:

- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)-*Resource Group*
- Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT)-*Resource Group Required*
- Seeking Safety-*Individual Treatment Resource (Voluntary)*
- Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)- *Individual and Family Treatment Resource (Voluntary)*
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT)- *Individual and Family Treatment Resource (Voluntary)*



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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- Collaboratively Helping Adolescents/Young Adults Achieve Greater Empathy (*Change Model*)
- Healthy Living- *Resource Group Required*
- Restorative Justice- *Resource Group Required*
- Moods and Expressions- *Resource Group Required*
- Substance Use Counseling-*Resource Group*

## Commitment-Less Restrictive Settings

During the youth's commitment to Pathways to Success, should the treatment team or the Court deem the youth eligible for a less restrictive program, the motion must be considered at the next scheduled review or a separate scheduled hearing to modify the commitment order. The purpose is to facilitate the safe and successful reintegration of the youth into the community. According to SB 92, "The court must consider the recommendations of the probation department on the proposed change in placement. The court must determine that ward has made substantial progress toward the goals of the individual rehabilitation plan and that placement is consistent with youth rehabilitation and community safety before ordering transfer. In making that determination the court must consider the following factors:

- The ward's overall progress in relation to the rehabilitation plan during the period of confinement in an SYTF; and
- The programming and community transition services to be provided or coordinated by the less restrictive program".

Once ordered to a less restrictive setting, the youth will continue to attend six-month review hearings to update the court on the performance and compliance of the youth in the program on an individual basis. The court will consider the recommendations for discharge upon the completion of the less restrictive setting or baseline term, whichever comes first. Prior to the discharge hearing, the youth, family, positive support systems and treatment team will complete a Transitional CFTM to map out the plan for re-entry, including referrals within the community. RCP plans to utilize Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp (PGYCC) and YTEC facility-Omega unit as a soft handoff to community supervision while engaging in the community. At the YTEC treatment facility, Omega unit, an open dorm style setting, provides programming for youth who are ready to complete Stage Three of the CHANGE model and can continue to work through the model in a less restrictive environment that allows life skills training and furloughs to attend school, visit family, etc.



## Community Supervision



To minimize trauma youth experience due to generational impacts from incarceration, and/or community violence, Probation will work in a trauma-informed approach to shift the view of law enforcement within these youths' lives as community supports and involvement are established. To initiate this process, community mentors are made available with the hope that bonds will be established between the youth and these mentors over the entirety of their time in the program and reintegration into the community. The role of the mentor should be to

provide emotional support for the youth as they reconnect themselves into the community. In addition, mentors will be available for the youth to address their needs and concerns promoting their success. Mentors will hold consistent one-on-one meetings with youth to mentor and support them during their transition back into the community. Youth are requested to identify their mentors and should they have not found a positive, supportive person, one will be provided through our community-based organizations. Probation will collaborate with the mentor to best support the youth and families involved.

## STAFF TRAINING

Training for probation staff is crucial for the success of the Pathways to Success program. In addition to safety training, the primary focus is trauma informed, communication and feedback.



Some of the training classes provided to new staff to Pathways to Success include:

- **Motivational Interviewing:** Probation staff learn how to successfully motivate and actively participate in each youth's rehabilitation. This course not only teaches staff how to optimize rehabilitative outcomes, but also how to implement evidence-based practices to overcome the ambivalence youth may feel when tasked by the Court to change their lives.





# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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- Utilizing ACEs: Identify and explain the Adverse Childhood experiences (ACEs) study and the outcomes found during a study of Probation staff and the children housed in juvenile halls and camps in CA.
- Emotional Intelligence: Emotional intelligence is an emerging trend in law enforcement. Understanding and utilizing appropriate emotional intelligence is a key element for success, which can make a difference in the results of decision-making, stress tolerance, and impulse control for both leaders and front-line personnel. The ability for an officer to express and control their emotions is essential, but so is the ability to understand, interpret, and respond to the emotions of others. A law enforcement practitioner's ability to manage and use their emotions effectively and in a positive way is crucial for stress management and career survival while aiding in and helping establish positive community relations. This course will provide a thorough exposure to working with emotional intelligence supported by case examples and tools to understand the basics of Emotional Intelligence (EI)
- Dynamic Communication and Conscious Communication: After completing an assessment, trainees will create a blueprint about their communication and behavioral style and the motivational factors that move them to action. This highly interactive course walks employees through a process that can lead them to gain a better understanding of self and others, as well as the value and unique blend of strengths they bring to the team.
- Title 15-Trauma Informed Care: The student will learn approaches and techniques to reduce the stress faced while interacting with traumatized youth in the juvenile justice system. By understanding trauma, the student can become more effective and find greater reward and success working with the youth in their care.



Further, probation has partnered with **Bay Shine Consulting** to continue trauma-informed training to staff wellness and for staff to provide to the youth:

First phase is program development services to be delivered concurrently with trainings to establish, evaluate, and maintain trauma-responsive approaches. Direct staff will be trained to implement the program models with

a blend of educational experience with hands-on program development for staff. The program has eight targeted topics for staff. Stages two and three will train the staff to approach the youth and their job in a trauma-informed manner.



They are as follow:

- Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Self - adolescent brain development
- Fostering Community – Social and emotional learning
- Trauma-Responsive Care
- Cultivating Values
- Reflection Circle
- Restorative Practices
- Practical Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Guided practices



## DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME MEASURES

Performance metrics are essential when developing programs. These elements identify whether program objectives are being met. They are the quantifiable evidence-based measures that manage and track progress toward specific goals and standards. These performance metrics will be expanded beyond the Pathways to Success program and will serve as a model for the juvenile justice system in Riverside County.



RCP will be integrating a new case management system which will be instrumental in the collection of accurate data for reporting and analysis. Pathways to Success will measure the data required by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration as well as identifying Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as case plan goals completed, school credits earned, and programs completed. In addition, RCP will track undesirable behaviors such as fights or assaults. This information will be represented on a visual dashboard allowing for data driven decisions in real-time.

Moreover, the goal of the data will be to assess the youth’s growth within the program, as well as their successful reintegration into the community. These measurements will initially be tracked internally, not only by Probation but by the collaborating agencies as well, and this will allow the program to be assessed not only for fidelity but for continuous improvement. One of the most exciting additions to performance measures is our work toward measuring the program’s impact on empathy.



Currently, Probation has partnered with Chapman University to develop an empathy scale that will be delivered when a youth is enrolled in the program, throughout the program and again upon completion. When a youth exits the program and if their ability to think of others and how their actions may impact others coupled with effectively addressing their underlying behavioral health needs it is anticipated recidivism will decrease. In addition to performance, population data, educational data, and assessments on mental and emotional health will also be tracked. The Pathways to Success treatment team will manage the youth and family goals developed in the individual rehabilitation plan This is accomplished by the youth and their families completing a survey on their needs and strengths. With the results from the survey the Pathways to Success program can act accordingly and place the youth on the path best suited for them. Questions will range from topics such as gender identity, therapy evaluation, and reading comprehension. Youth and family voice are pivotal in determining program success to include their opinions and feelings about the program. As such, the youth and their families will also complete a survey upon completion of the program. The survey will gauge where program improvements can be made. Chapman is currently collecting data from the Fall and Spring semester to identify the baseline and should have a report by April 2023.

While Pathways to Success aims to individualize the program to each youth it will be vital to validate the effectiveness of all programs being offered to the youth and to ensure each day spent in the program is equipping them to successful as they reintegrate into the community. This is currently a collaborate work within Riverside County’s JJCC Subcommittee team to identify the right measures, process of auditing, how to collect the information and make accessible, and show fidelity.

### FUNDING ALLOCATION FOR RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Pursuant to 1990 and 1995 WIC, in fiscal year (FY) 21/22, an allocation of funds referred to as the “Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant” was given to counties that supply the treatment-centered secured program and youth-centered supervision for the realignment of the DJJ population. Based on the allocation formula in SB 823, over the course of three years, RCP will receive \$2.3 million for FY 21/22, - \$6.9 million for FY 22/23, and \$11 million for FY 23/24. Respectively to be utilized toward the development of a robust and comprehensive menu of services for this specialized population. At full implementation, total statewide funding will be \$208.8 million. To receive said funding the counties must have filed the initial plan with the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) no later than January 1, 2022, and thereafter by May 1 of each year. Below is a budget breakdown of allocated funding for this fiscal year 2022-2023:





# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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Listed below are the breakdown of spending for the specific SB 823 categories for Fiscal Year 2022/23 and Fiscal Year 2023/24:

## Budget Fiscal Year 2022/23

Category	Services	Budget
Staffing (29 Full Time Positions)	Salaries and Benefits	4,017,929
Services and Supplies	Food Costs, Clothing, Personal Hygiene, Professional Services, General Operational Costs	811,373
Behavioral Health and Mental Health Services	Healthy Adolescent Development, Trauma Based Services	283,500
Education Services	GED, College Opportunities, Vocational Opportunities	368,322
Pine Grove Fire Camp	Employable skills development	450,930
Transitional Housing and Services Program	Re-Entry Contracted Housing	600,000
Other Contracted Services	Community Based Organizations, Family Engagement, Culturally Responsive, Independent Living Programming, Conflict Resolution/Restorative Justice	388,000
Indirect Costs	Administrative Overhead	651,164
<b>Total SB 823 allocation: \$6,686,577</b>	<b>Other State Funding: \$844,641</b>	<b>Total Budget: \$7,571,218</b>

\*Please note Fiscal Year 2022/23 included one-time start-up costs in the amount of \$370K within services and supplies lowering the operating budget for services and supplies within Fiscal Year 2023/24.

## Budget Fiscal Year 2023/24

Category	Services	Budget
Staffing (40 Full Time Positions)	Salaries and Benefits	6,177,657
Services and Supplies	Food Costs, Clothing, Personal Hygiene, Professional Services, General Operational Costs	450,806
Behavioral Health and Mental Health Services	Healthy Adolescent Development, Trauma Based Services	1,515,000
Education Services	GED, College Opportunities, Vocational Opportunities	303,000
Pine Grove Fire Camp	Employable skills development	500,000
Transitional Housing and Services Program	Re-Entry Contracted Housing	314,500
Other Contracted Services	Community Based Organizations, Family Engagement, Culturally Responsive, Independent Living Programming, Conflict Resolution/Restorative Justice	1,415,740
Indirect Costs	Administrative Overhead	1,064,170
<b>Total SB 823 allocation: \$10,906,273</b>	<b>Other State Funding: \$834,600</b>	<b>Total Budget: \$11,740,873</b>





## NEXT STEPS 2023/2024

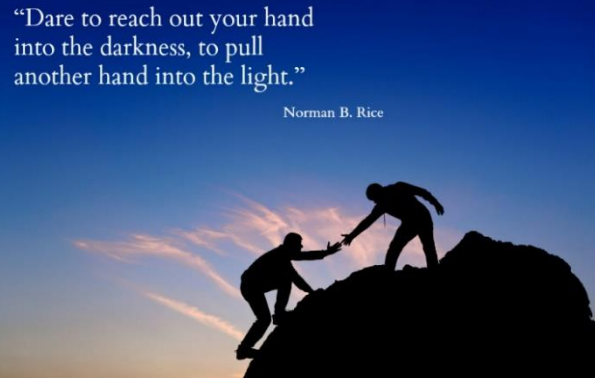
In the next phase of the program, RCP will focus on the following components:

- Program validation and outcome metrics
- Strength-based assessment tool and additional assessments to evaluate effects of long-term commitment
- Restorative Practices
- Addition of a psychologist to the program
- Finalize process and structure OMEGA unit as a less restrictive setting
- Planning for less restrictive option at our location in Indio
- Finalize contract and referral process to Pine Grove Fire Camp
- Workforce Development collaboration, including working with the Department of Rehabilitation
- Jobs within the unit to teach leadership and responsibility
- Enhanced programming
- Vocational opportunities and certifications
- Enhance incentives
- Parenting support for the youth and their parents
- Expanding Transitional housing with services for select population
- Program Graduation Process
- SB81 expansion, round two monies for Pathways
- Job applications and interviewing skills
- Expanding Life Skills opportunities
- Victim Inclusion with Pathways program
- Enhancing Parent Resources
- Continuing to Identify community-based organizations to partner with
- Continued collaboration with OYCR to ensure compliance and best practices are being utilized
- Promotion Review Board for each phase, less restrictive, or discharge recommendation
- Chapman Mediation Leadership program



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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## **A Community-based Approach for Youth Justice System Services**

Riverside County’s Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) is tasked with approving and overseeing Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding and programs as well as county and other funding sources. To achieve and accomplish its stated intentions, the JJCC must be data and outcome-driven and adhere to the research on "What Works" to reduce youth system-involvement, recidivism, and improve community safety. Accordingly, with respect to the legislative intent and requirements of the JJCPA, the JJCC is obligated to fund programs that have been effective in reducing system-involvement. Further, the JJCPA process and criteria for funding programs are intended to examine program outcomes (funding only those that show promise or are effective) and align funding and programs with the County's Local Action Plan. The JJCC has continued to fund programs, in particular at the county agency level, irrespective of need or outcomes, and since there has not been a robust analysis with community input of the County's Local Action Plan, the JJCC appears to have drifted from the legislative intent of the JJCPA and its program funding requirements.

Given the above, we have outlined recommendations consistent with the Ventura model we intend to follow, based on our analysis of the current funding allocations, data collection mechanism, decision-making process, and priority areas. The funding and priority areas outlined below provide a critical and necessary step in Riverside County’s JJCC achieving and making good on its stated intentions to support a multi-sector, multi-agency, and community-based approach to assess and reimagine youth justice in Riverside County; and to also support restructuring Riverside County’s youth justice system by using a public health approach to address the underlying conditions that create violence.

### A. Implement a new funding formula to increase investments in community-based organizations (CBOs).

JJCPA funding is intended for “programs and approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing delinquency and addressing juvenile crime.”<sup>1</sup> Riverside County’s JJCPA funding allocation for 2021 was as follows:

- Riverside County Probation – \$3.58m
- District Attorney – \$2.75m
- Public Defender – \$1.28m
- Riverside County Office of Education – \$42,234
- CBO’s – \$1.76m for 13 CBOs (ranges from \$18,800 to \$401,400)

JJCPA funding for CBOs ranges from \$18,800 to \$401,400, averaging roughly \$100,000 per CBO, per year. The county’s JJCPA budget is overwhelmingly invested in county agency-led programs. These agencies receive 81.3% of the budget, leaving only 18.7% for CBO’s.

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<sup>1</sup> JJCPA-YOBG Program, [https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s\\_jjcpayobgiuviuscrimeprevact/](https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_jjcpayobgiuviuscrimeprevact/) (last visited Nov. 3, 2022).

Furthermore, the distribution of JJCPA funds is not equitable across all communities in Riverside County. For example, in 2021, 0% of youth were served in roughly seven towns in the Coachella Valley.<sup>2</sup> The Coachella Valley, particularly the Eastern region, has suffered from decades of disinvestment and dire need of funding and resources for youth. Layers of disparities and inequities prevalent in these communities directly impact the children and youth that live in them, placing them at risk of system-involvement.

This year, the *National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges* issued a publication with justifications about why and how to prioritize community-based alternatives to incarceration and system-involvement. The publication states, “Dispositional alternatives, especially community-based and family-centered programs, have proven to be successful for young people who have serious problems. These programs meet the needs of justice-involved youth and should be greatly expanded.”<sup>3</sup>

**Recommendation I:** Riverside County should increase JJCPA funding of CBO programs to support the recommendations set forth and increase the availability and capacity of community-based approaches. A dedicated amount of at least 50% for CBO-led programs will help ensure that children and youth benefit from accessible, community-led, and culturally-responsive programs that are effective as proven by extensive research.

**B. Implement a consistent data collection mechanism to report program outcomes.**

WestEd, the county’s evaluator for JJCPA programs, in partnership with each CBO that received JJCPA funding, developed a data collection tool known as Client Data Tracker.<sup>4</sup> CBOs tracked and reported extensive data pertaining to the outcomes of youth who were served by JJCPA funding.<sup>5</sup> This data included the type of services provided, number of youth served, youth demographics, program completion rates, and outcomes of youth.

The evaluation report does not describe the creation of a data collection tool to track and report the number of youth served, youth demographics, and outcomes of youth served by county agencies who received JJCPA funding. The lack of consistent oversight through data collection across all groups funded by JJCPA has created gaps in tracking and understanding the outcomes of youth who were served by some county agency-led programs.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Pedroza, V., Lam, A., Carter, C., Russo, S., & Tran, J. (2022). *Evaluation of Riverside County Probation Department’s Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act programs: 2021 evaluation report*. WestEd.

<sup>3</sup> National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, *Judicial Leadership for Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Secure Confinement* (June 2022), <https://www.ncjfcj.org/publications/judicial-leadership-for-community-based-alternatives-to-juvenile-secure-confinement/>.

<sup>4</sup> Pedroza, *supra* note 2, at 24.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at 33-73.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 4-24.

State law requires each county to submit an annual report to the state describing the JJCPA expenditures, program descriptions, strategies, and system enhancements in order to assess their effectiveness.<sup>7</sup> Counties must also analyze and explain how these programs, strategies, and enhancements contributed to the county's juvenile justice trends.<sup>8</sup> The *California State Auditor* reinforced this requirement in a 2020 state audit of five counties that did not meet this requirement, noting that the state reporting template asks this question directly.<sup>9</sup> An equitable, robust evaluation system that tracks each JJCPA funded program, the demographics of youth served by each program, and outcomes that each program produces is necessary to meet the state-mandated reporting requirement regarding juvenile justice trends. Not only is this essential to meeting the law's mandates, it is also essential to the community's understanding of these trends and overall effectiveness of the county's JJCPA investments.

**Recommendation II:** The JJCC should implement a consistent and equitable mechanism for data tracking, accountability, and oversight of all programs funded by JJCPA. Data produced and reported should clearly describe the outcomes of youth served by JJCPA programs and how programs are achieving the JJCPA's intent to reduce system-involvement of youth and improve community safety.

C. Establish workgroups or subcommittees for transparency, accountability, and inclusivity.

**Recommendation III:** The JJCC should establish workgroups that are accessible to the public to attend and schedules should be shared with all JJCC members. The groups should also provide updates during the regularly scheduled JJCC meetings for feedback. To increase the involvement of JJCC members and support collaboration, JJCC meetings should occur more frequently and be scheduled every other month rather than quarterly, as is now. Lastly, the JJCC should open access and welcome the input and leadership of individuals with direct lived experience, including justice-involved youth.

D. Adopt and invest in the following priority areas to ensure youth and families are fully supported and have their needs met.

**Recommendation IV:** To move forward in the right direction, we suggest that the JJCC establish a strategic framework with priority areas of funding and attention as follows:

Priority Area 1: Youth, Family, and Community Wellness

Riverside County JJCC should make the holistic wellness of youth and families a priority by investing in programs that are community and health-based.

- The community/family system is the foundational support system for preventing and reducing the occurrence of youth involvement with law enforcement, and creating high-achieving young people.

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<sup>7</sup> Government Code Section §§ 30061(b)(4)(C)

<sup>8</sup> Government Code Section §§ 30061(b)(4)(C)(iv)

<sup>9</sup> *Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, Weak Oversight Has Hindered Its Meaningful Implementation*, Auditor of the State of California (May 2020), <https://www.auditor.ca.gov/reports/2019-116/summary.html>.

- Wellness is an active concept that describes living a healthy lifestyle and supports youth in reaching their full potential. Youth learn that maintaining an optimal level of wellness is crucial to living a higher quality of life. In turn, their well-being directly affects their actions and emotions.

#### Priority Area 2: Prevention and Early Intervention

Riverside County JJCC should identify and fund promising practices for prevention and community-based intervention as a top priority for Riverside County youth with two focus areas:

- Diversion Programs: Funding to build well-established and effective community-based diversion programs will be a well-worth investment toward long-term, positive impacts for youth in Riverside County and communities as a whole. Youth who are placed in pre-arrest and pre-petition diversion programs offered in the community have better recidivism rates than youth who are formally involved in the court system.<sup>10</sup> Also, diversion programs that are designed with a focus on diverting youth who are disproportionately impacted by the juvenile justice system, such as Black and Brown youth, are effective at reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system.<sup>11</sup> Lastly, diversion programs are less costly than formal court involvement and will save significant taxpayer dollars.<sup>12</sup>
- Community-based Youth Centers: JJCPA funds should be invested toward long-term strategies and plans that will build community-based alternatives to detention and incarceration. For example, in Los Angeles County, the Youth Justice Work Group (YJWG) composed of juvenile justice stakeholders such as the Juvenile Court, District Attorneys, Defense Offices, and Probation, are planning “Home-like, Community-Based Therapeutic Housing and Reentry.”<sup>13</sup> These centers will offer youth a home-like environment to live in while receiving holistic, restorative, and healing support as well as re-entry services.

#### Priority Area 3: An Integrated and Coordinated Systems Approach

Riverside County JJCC should improve the coordination of programs, services, and funding for a more equitable distribution across communities and to ensure priority areas are met.

- Continuity of services after release/re-entry: An increased investment in CBOs should support an expansion of community-based programming and services to prevent recidivism and as a result, increase community safety.
- Structured family and youth-serving agency budgets: Family and youth-serving agencies should establish multi-disciplinary service teams to treat families and youth, avoiding duplication of services while leveraging resources and funding. Research affirms that the youth and families we serve have multiple risks and needs across multiple domains. Therefore, no single program, agency, or system can adequately address the multiple risks and needs of families and youth.

<sup>10</sup> The Sentencing Project, *Diversion: A Hidden Key to Combating Racial and Ethnic Disparities* (Aug. 2022).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 4.

<sup>12</sup> Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), *Diversion From Formal Juvenile Court Processing* (Feb. 2017).

<sup>13</sup> W. Haywood Burns Institute, *Los Angeles County: Youth Justice Reimagined* (Oct. 2020).

#### Priority Area 4: Family Support and Community Capacity Building

Riverside County JJCC should ensure a prioritization of the capacity-building needs of youth, families, and CBOs to become active leaders that will meaningfully inform the county's direction on youth justice.

- Parents/guardians and supportive adults are key change agents: Parents/guardians and supportive adults are in the ideal position to influence youth's positive adjustment powerfully and should be supported to increase their capacity and tools to do so.
- Community capacity-building: Investments to build the capacity of youth, community members, and CBOs organized around a set of objectives aimed at establishing community protective factors and reducing risk factors that contribute to justice-involvement is fundamental and a more productive way to sustain service intervention. It aims to bring about change by bringing resources into the neighborhood and mobilizing or reorganizing existing resources and assets. Community capacity building places a premium and priority on involving youth, in particular justice-involved youth, in the mobilization effort. Rather than serving as "objects" of research and intervention, these youths are "subjects" and "initiators" of their own research and intervention. Thus, they serve to enhance their neighborhood's capacity to establish new norms and values that increase the likelihood of the neighborhood achieving its overall aim of increasing protective factors and decreasing risk factors.

#### Priority Area 5: Prosocial and Skill-Building Opportunities

Riverside County JJCC should support the prioritization of community-based services and programs that teach youth tools and skills to exit the system successfully and support them to grow into self-sustaining, thriving young adults.

- Life and vocational skills training for youth: Social training and skill-development help youth learn skills necessary for successful social interaction, which are expected in turn to increase adaptive and prosocial behavior, helping them become better at controlling social situations resulting in positive outcomes by teaching the participants what to do, allowing them to replace problematic behaviors with positive alternatives.
- Mentors/coaches/credible messengers: A mentor or credible messenger can serve as a positive role model for youth, provide reassurance to the youth's new prosocial identity, and expose the youth to positive experiences outside of the youth's immediate social environment. Credible messengers are individuals who have directly experienced similar situations that justice-involved youth have experienced, such as navigating the juvenile justice system earlier in their lives. The *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)* has defined them as "Mentors who have passed through the justice system and sustainably transformed their lives... [who] are able to break through to younger, justice-involved people and form powerful, transformative, personal relationships."<sup>14</sup> Credible messengers have been proven to be effective at connecting

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<sup>14</sup> Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), *What Does It Mean To Be Credible? | Interrupting the Cycle of Youth Violence* (Nov. 2022), <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/media/video/33471> (last visited Nov. 3, 2022).

with youth, building trusting relationships, and preventing violence.<sup>15</sup> To be effective and true to the intent behind credible messengers, these mentors should be available to youth in their community. CBOs should be funded to hire and build the capacity of credible messengers.

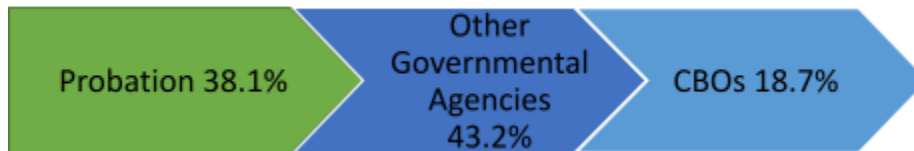
**Conclusion: The Means to Reaching the Priority Areas - JJCPA Funding Allocation**

Riverside County JJCC should rethink its JJCPA funding allocation. Consistent with targeting the priorities outlined in this letter, expanding and implementing community-level interventions and solutions will require a different funding approach similar to the Ventura model. Moreover, county agencies are already funded through other funding streams. JJCPA funding should primarily be directed at CBOs.

Recommended JJCPA budget allocation:



Current (from 2022/23 approved budget):



Respectfully,

Community-based organization representatives:

Jessica Aparicio, Sigma Beta Xi, Inc.

Jitahadi Imara, Student Nest

Rebecca Acevedo, Neighborhood College

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<sup>15</sup> *Id.*



**Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)  
 Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)  
 Available Funding  
 Fiscal Year 2023/24**

**Agenda Item 9a**

**FY2023/24 Estimated Funding (in millions)**

	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2023/24 Riverside Co Share of Statewide Allocation (\$107.1M)	\$ 6,656,647
FY 2022/23 Riverside Co Share of Estimated Growth Funding (October 2023)	\$ 5,542,917
FY 2022/23 JJCC Contingency Balance as of 11.14.22 (1)	\$ 11,220,928
<b>Total FY 2023/24 Estimated Available Funding</b>	<b>\$ 23,420,492</b>
FY22/23 JJCC approved Fully executed contracts within action item:	\$ 2,637,731

**(1) JJCC Estimated Carry Forward Balances**

FY 21/22 Final Carryover (6.30.22)	\$	11,910,027
FY 22/23 State Allocation	\$	6,656,647
FY 21/22 Actual Growth Alloc (October 2022)	\$	4,347,440
Total FY 2022/23 Estimated Available Funding	\$	22,914,115
FY 22/23 Budget (JJCC Approved 11.14.22)	\$	11,693,187
<b>FY 22/23 Total Estimated Unobligated Contingency Balance (JJCC Approved 11.14.22)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>11,220,928</b>

**Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)  
 Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)  
 JJCC Approved Fully Executed Contracts List  
 Fiscal Year 2023/24**

	<b>Agenda Item 9a</b>
<u>Expansion Services Round 2</u>	<u>Amount:</u>
Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth and Families	110,000.00
Studentnest Foundation	110,000.00
Riverside Art Museum	20,700.00
Raincross Boxing Academy	99,200.00
Playa Job Opportunities & Business Services "PVJOBS"	100,000.00
Living Advantage, Inc.	110,000.00
Communities 4 Children	110,000.00
Inland SoCal 211+	110,000.00
Chavez Educational Services, LLC.	110,000.00
Calicinto Ranch	100,000.00
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Orange County & Inland Empire	100,000.00
<u>Expansion Services Round 3</u>	
Destiny Ministries Church	110,000.00
Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth and Families	110,000.00
Chavez Educational Services	93,390.00
Operation Safe House	220,000.00
Raincross Boxing Academy	110,000.00
Kids in Konflikt	110,000.00
Studentnest	110,000.00
<u>RFP Evaluation Services, GAP Analysis and Annual Plan</u>	
WestEd	200,000.00
Contracted Vendor for JJCC Plan & GAP RFP	333,324.00
<u>Restorative Justice</u>	
Chapman University	<b>161,117.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 2,637,731</b>

**Submittal to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council  
March 20, 2023**

**Agenda Item 9b**

**Subject:                   FY 2023/24 JJCC Budget Proposal**

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) agencies for Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) annually receive an allocation from the State Realignment Enhancing Law Enforcement Subaccount. Distributions to counties are entirely determined as a percent-to-total of each county's total population based on the most recent estimates published by the State Department of Finance (DOF).

In FY 2023/24, Riverside County is expected to receive an estimated State allocation of \$6,656,647 in JJCPA Operating Funds. Riverside County is also estimated to receive \$5,542,917 for FY 2022/23 state growth allocation, which is anticipated to be distributed in October of FY 2023/24. Using the estimated state allocation, estimated growth allocation and the anticipated carryover balance (resulting from projected unexpended funds in FY 2022/23) the proposed JJCC budget for FY 2023/24 is as follows:

1. Distribute the baseline state allocation of \$6,656,647 based on the requested allocations for all agencies.
  
2. Fund any additional budget gaps with available one-time funding, i.e., anticipated carryover balance, contingency funds, and growth allocation.
  
3. Deposit any remaining funds and the FY 2022/23 state growth allocation into the contingency fund upon receipt.

**Recommended Motion:**   That the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council:

1. Approve the JJCC budget proposal as presented for FY 2023/24 or request an alternative funding scenario be calculated and returned to the JJCC for review and approval.

Respectfully submitted,



Cherilyn Williams

Chief Deputy Probation Administrator

**Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)**  
**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)**  
**Detailed Budget Proposal**  
Fund each agency at 100% of their respective budget requests  
Fiscal Year 2023/24

Agenda Item #9b

Agency Name	FY 2022/23 Approved Budget (JJCC Approved 11.14.22)	FY 2023/24 Estimated State Allocation Base Distribution	FY 2023/24 One-time/Growth Funds	FY 2023/24 Requested Operating Budgets	FY23 vs. FY24 Increase/ (Decrease) Requested Funding
<b><u>Probation Department</u></b>					
Successful Short-Term Supervision "SSTS"	\$ 2,884,555	1,669,012	727,426	\$ 2,398,438	\$ (488,117)
Tattoo Removal Program	\$ 5,000	3,482	1,518	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Youth Accountability Team "YAT" Contracts (Pass-through):					
Community Based Organization "CBO" - Youth Outreach Counseling	\$ 205,400	143,052	62,348	\$ 205,400	\$ -
Compliance Contracts	\$ 809,300	563,641	245,659	\$ 809,300	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,904,255</b>	<b>\$ 2,379,188</b>	<b>\$ 1,036,950</b>	<b>\$ 3,416,138</b>	<b>\$ (488,117)</b>
<b><u>Public Defender</u></b>					
Support, Partnerships, Advocacy and Resources for Kids "SPARK"	\$ 1,476,140	982,171	428,071	\$ 1,410,242	\$ (65,898)
Restorative Justice: Victim Mediation Services (Pass-through)	\$ 161,117	112,211	48,906	\$ 161,117	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,637,257</b>	<b>\$ 1,094,381</b>	<b>\$ 476,978</b>	<b>\$ 1,571,359</b>	<b>\$ (65,898)</b>
<b><u>District Attorney</u></b>					
Crime Prevention Unit "CPU" - Crime Prevention Services & Programs	\$ 2,750,336	1,393,990	1,356,346	\$ 2,750,336	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,750,336</b>	<b>\$ 1,393,990</b>	<b>\$ 1,356,346</b>	<b>\$ 2,750,336</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b><u>Riverside Office of Education</u></b>					
SB 439 Protocol - Fiscal Agent, Assessment & CBO Services	\$ 24,957	17,381	7,576	\$ 24,957	\$ -
Aware to Care Exchange "ACE" - Notification System	\$ 17,277	12,033	5,244	\$ 17,277	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 42,234</b>	<b>\$ 29,414</b>	<b>\$ 12,820</b>	<b>\$ 42,234</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b><u>Contracted Community Based Organizations (Pass-through)</u></b>					
Youth Services Expansion Contracts (Round 2 ending 6/30/24)	\$ 897,105	752,102	327,798	\$ 1,079,900	\$ 182,795
Youth Services Expansion Contracts (Round 3 ending 6/30/27)	\$ 1,200,000	601,313	262,077	\$ 863,390	\$ (336,610)
Subcommittee - Community Programs Review and Feedback	\$ 62,000	34,823	15,177	\$ 50,000	\$ (12,000)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,159,105</b>	<b>\$ 1,388,238</b>	<b>\$ 605,052</b>	<b>\$ 1,993,290</b>	<b>\$ (165,815)</b>
<b><u>Program Evaluation Services (Funding Requirements)</u></b>					
Evaluation Services (WestEd)	\$ 200,000	139,291	60,709	\$ 200,000	\$ -
Request for Proposal "RFP" - Contracted Gap Analysis, Annual Plan	\$ 1,000,000	232,145	101,179	\$ 333,324	\$ (666,676)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,200,000</b>	<b>\$ 371,436</b>	<b>\$ 161,888</b>	<b>\$ 533,324</b>	<b>\$ (666,676)</b>
<b>Total Agency Requested Budget Amount</b>	<b>\$ 11,893,187</b>	<b>\$ 6,656,647</b>	<b>\$ 3,660,034</b>	<b>\$ 10,306,681</b>	<b>\$ (1,386,506)</b>
Estimated Contingency Funds	\$ 11,220,928	\$ -	\$ 1,892,883	\$ 13,113,811	
<b>Total Estimated Available Funding</b>	<b>\$ 22,914,115</b>	<b>\$ 6,656,647</b>	<b>\$ 5,542,917</b>	<b>\$ 23,420,492</b>	