

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

2019 Evaluation Report

Staci Wendt, Arena Lam, & Valentin Pedroza
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Riverside County Probation Department's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Programs

In 2019, Riverside County Probation Department provided programs through California's Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding. The funding supported four programs implemented by Riverside County agencies and programming provided by five 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 2019. 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), the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the Riverside County District Attorney's Office, and the five CBOs funded by Riverside County Probation Department JJCPA in 2019. Because this is the first report of the evaluation contract, and because the contract was provided in the final quarter of 2019, this report relies on data already collected by Riverside County Probation Department's partners. Reporting is thus limited to the available data. Future evaluation reports will draw on data collected by WestEd and will focus on unique and 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. Within a discussion of a program, we include a description of the program, the number of youth and families served, and a discussion of outcomes related to program participation.

In summary, in 2019, through its JJCPA funding, Riverside County Probation Department served 8,128 youth, and reached another 23,734 youth with presentations. Programs offered by the CBOs also reached 1,047 families. Depending on the program, outcomes included school attendance, new arrests, prosocial activities, supervision outcomes, and social and emotional outcomes such as anger management and improved relationships.

Programs Offered by Riverside County Agencies

In 2019, multiple Riverside County agencies offered services through JJCPA funding. The Riverside County Probation Department provided services through the Youth Accountability Teams (YAT) and the Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS). The Sheriff’s Department provided programming through the Gang Intervention for Teens (GIFT) program. Finally, the Riverside County District Attorney’s Office provided programming through the Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME) program. The following sections provide an overview of each program, the number of youth and families served in calendar year 2019 via each program, and related outcomes.

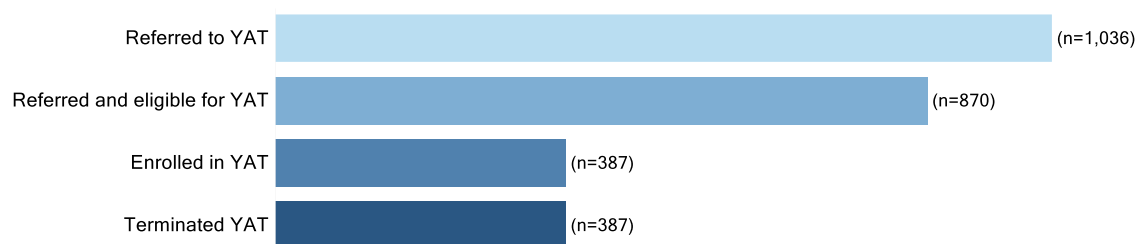
Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)

Riverside County Probation Department’s YAT was a diversion program that involved probation, law enforcement, youth outreach counselors, and the district attorney’s office to prevent and curb juvenile delinquency. YAT served youth ages 11–17 with pre-delinquent and misdemeanor referrals who were at risk of substance abuse, truancy, family conflict, mental health, school adjustment, or gang involvement. Youth could participate in YAT through two ways—YAT Consequence Agreements (i.e., non-contract monitoring) and YAT Contracts (for youth identified as needing a higher level of intervention). The YAT program ceased by September 30, 2019.

Youth Served

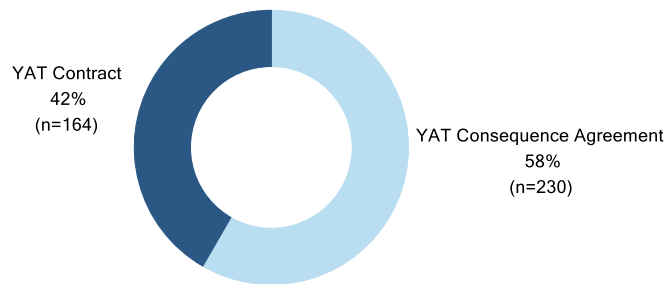
From January 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, a total of 1,036 youth were referred to YAT (Exhibit 1). Of the 1,036 youth referred, 870 or 84 percent were eligible for YAT. Of the 870 eligible youth, 387 or 44 percent enrolled in YAT. All 387 youth who were enrolled in YAT terminated their participation—either successfully or unsuccessfully—by September 30, 2019.

Exhibit 1. Pipeline of YAT Participants



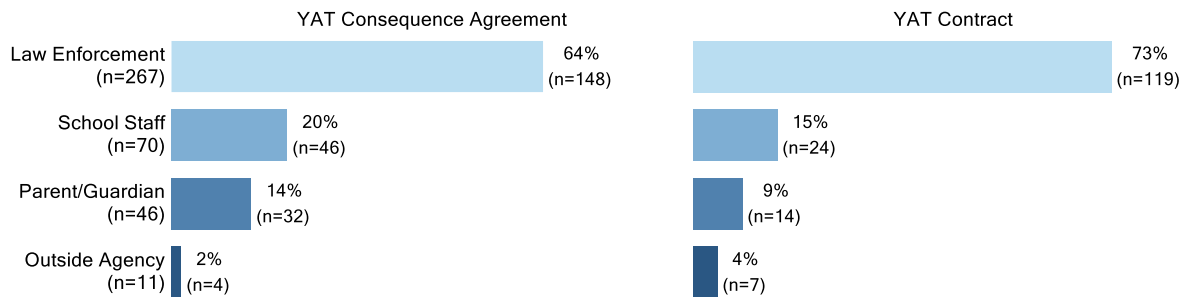
Youth could enter into more than one YAT Consequence Agreement and/or YAT Contract; thus, the total number of YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts (n = 394) is higher than the number of youth enrolled in YAT (n = 387). YAT Consequence Agreements were 58 percent of the YAT cases and YAT Contracts were 42 percent of the YAT cases (Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2. YAT Supervision Type



For both YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts, the vast majority of referrals came from law enforcement, followed by school staff, youth’s parent/guardian, and finally outside agencies (Exhibit 3). There were no statistically significant differences in referral sources between YAT Consequence Agreement cases and YAT Contract cases.

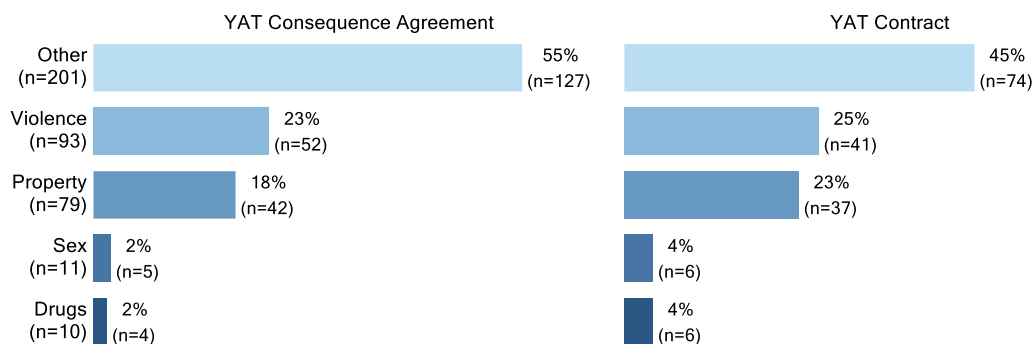
Exhibit 3. YAT Referral Sources by YAT Supervision Type



No statistically significant differences in referral sources between YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts.

The reasons for YAT referrals were coded into five categories: drug offenses, property offenses, sex offenses, violent offenses, and other. “Other” offenses (e.g., weapons on school grounds, resisting arrest, minor possession of alcohol) accounted for approximately half of the YAT Consequence Agreement and YAT Contract referrals, followed by violent offenses, and property offenses (Exhibit 4). Drug offenses and sex offenses were the least common reasons for both YAT Consequence Agreement and YAT Contract referrals. There were no statistically significant differences in offense types between YAT Consequence Agreement cases and YAT Contract cases.

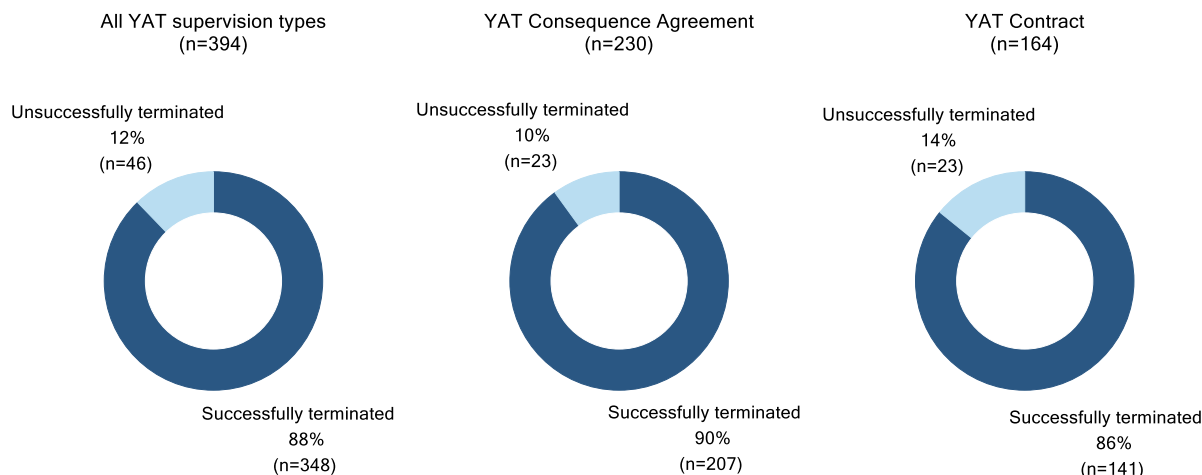
Exhibit 4. Youth’s Most Serious Offense at Time of YAT Referral by YAT Supervision Type



No statistically significant difference in offense types between YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts.

Overall, 88 percent of the YAT supervision cases—which includes both YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts—successfully terminated and 12 percent unsuccessfully terminated (Exhibit 5). Of the 230 YAT Consequence Agreements, 90 percent were successfully terminated and 10 percent were unsuccessfully terminated. Of the 164 YAT Contracts, 86 percent were successfully terminated and 14 percent were unsuccessfully terminated. The difference in successful termination rates between YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts was not statistically significant.

Exhibit 5. YAT Termination Status



No statistically significant difference in successful termination rates between YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts.

The most common reason for unsuccessful terminations was failure to complete the diversion program (80 percent), followed by sent to District Attorney for filing (11 percent), withdrawal from the program (7 percent), and counsel/close (2 percent; Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6. Reasons for Unsuccessful Terminations



On average, youth who successfully terminated YAT Consequence Agreements had a slightly longer supervision length (0.95 months) compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT Consequence Agreements (0.87 months; Exhibit 7). This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .01$). A similar pattern was also found for YAT Contracts. On average, youth who successfully terminated YAT Contracts had a longer supervision length (3.75 months) compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT Contracts (2.37 months; Exhibit 7). This group difference was also statistically significant ($p < .001$).

Exhibit 7. Mean Supervision Length for YAT Consequence Agreements and YAT Contracts by YAT Status

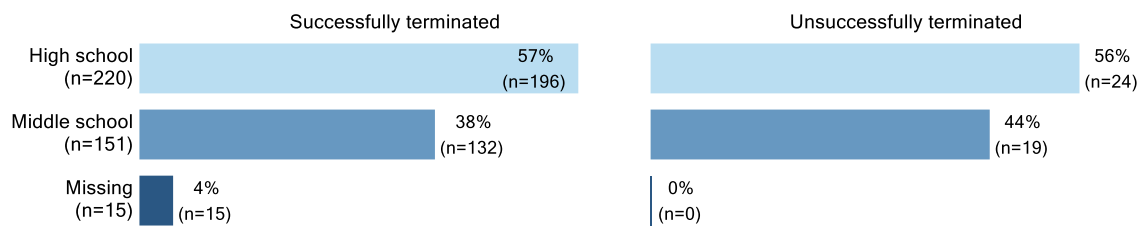
	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
YAT Consequence Agreement	230	0.94	0.14	0.00	1.35
Successfully terminated	207	0.95	0.13	0.00	1.35
Unsuccessfully terminated	23	0.87	0.22	0.16	1.02
YAT Contract	164	3.56	1.49	0.26	6.02
Successfully terminated	141	3.75	1.42	0.26	6.02
Unsuccessfully terminated	23	2.37	1.39	0.26	5.06

Statistically significant differences in mean supervision length between successful terminations and unsuccessful terminations for both YAT Consequence Agreements ($p = .01$) and YAT Contracts ($p < .001$). Time is measured in months.

In the next sections, we describe the youth who participated in YAT. We examine if there were any differences between youth who successfully terminated YAT and youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT. Note that one youth who successfully terminated his YAT Contract but unsuccessfully terminated his YAT Consequence Agreement was excluded from these analyses.

Slightly over half of the youth YAT served were in high school (Exhibit 8). The participants' age range was between 11 and 17 years old, with the mean age of 14 years old (Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 8. School Level by YAT Status



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

Exhibit 9. Mean Age by YAT Status

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Enrolled in YAT	386	14.19	1.48	11	17
Successfully terminated YAT	343	14.24	1.50	11	17
Unsuccessfully terminated YAT	43	13.84	1.27	12	16

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

Across all youth enrolled in YAT, 65 percent were Hispanic, 15 percent were Black or African American, 14 percent were White, and the remaining 6 percent were of other race (Exhibit 10). The race/ethnicity breakdown was similar for youth who successfully terminated and those who unsuccessfully terminated YAT (Exhibit 11). Approximately 64 percent of the youth enrolled in YAT were male (Exhibit 12).

Exhibit 10. Race/Ethnicity

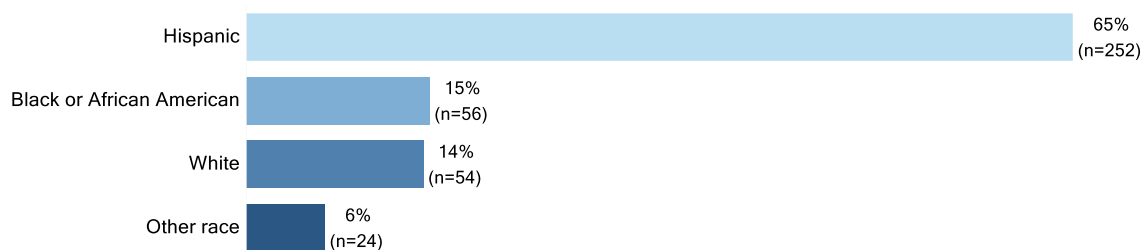
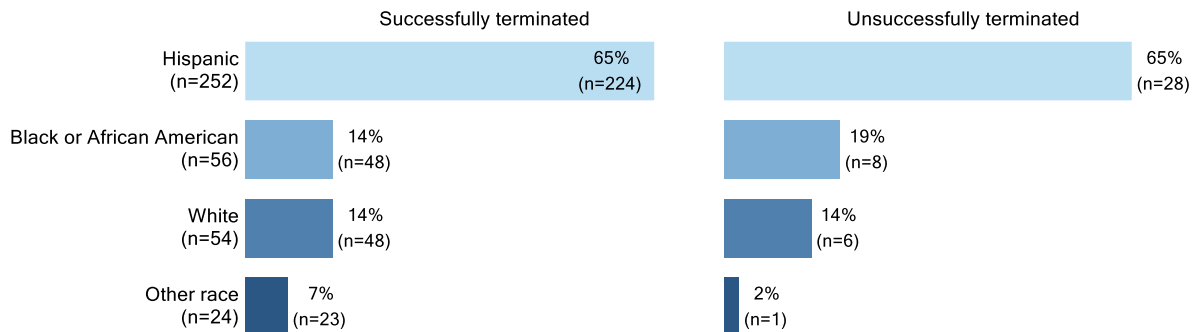
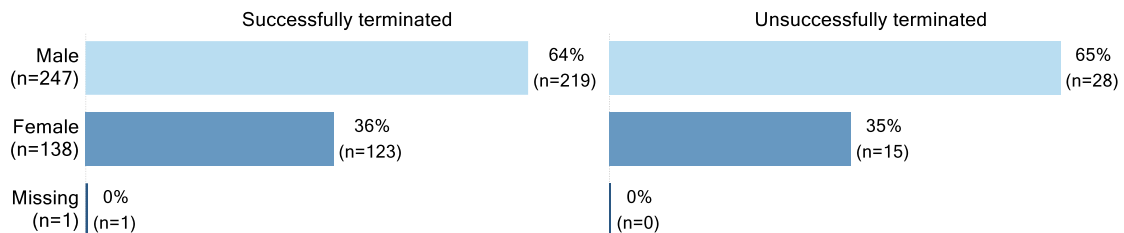


Exhibit 11. Race/Ethnicity by YAT Status



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

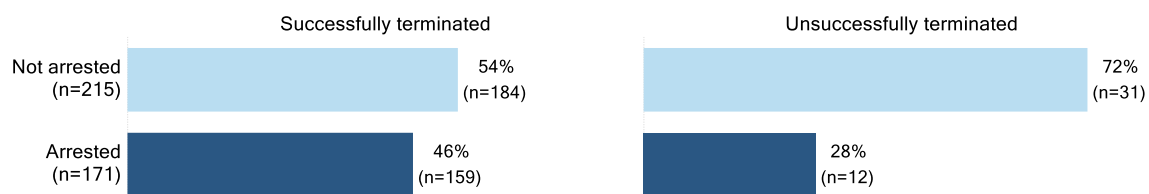
Exhibit 12. Gender by YAT Status



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

In terms of prior involvement with the criminal justice system, 46 percent of youth who successfully terminated YAT had been arrested at least once before enrolling in YAT whereas 28 percent of youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT had been arrested at least once before enrolling in YAT (Exhibit 13). This group difference in whether youth were arrested prior to YAT was statistically significant ($p = .02$). Furthermore, youth who successfully terminated YAT had on average 0.47 arrests prior to YAT whereas youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT had 0.30 arrests. This group difference was also statistically significant ($p = .046$).

Exhibit 13. Whether Arrested Before Program Enrollment by YAT Status



Statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ($p = .02$).

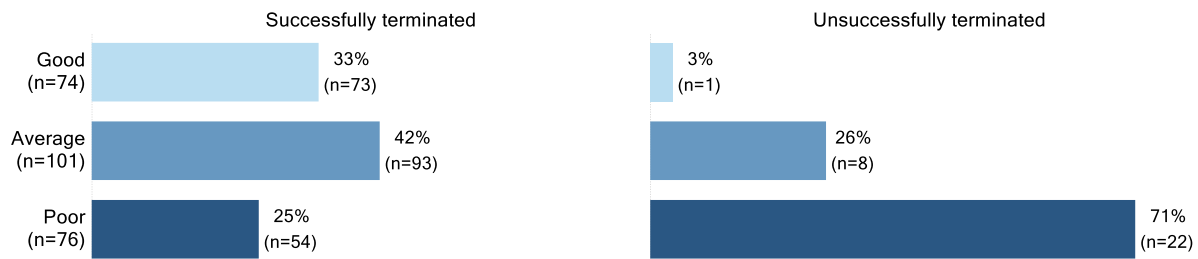
YAT Outcomes

School Attendance

Youth's school attendance data were obtained from school records and were coded into three categories (poor, average, and good). BIOS provided these coded attendance data to WestEd. Of those who successfully terminated YAT, the largest percentage of youth had average school attendance (42 percent), followed by good attendance (33 percent), and finally poor attendance (25 percent; Exhibit 14). In contrast, for youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT, almost three-quarters had poor school attendance (71 percent), approximately a quarter had average attendance (26 percent), and the remaining 3 percent had good attendance. This group difference was statistically significant ($p < .001$).

However, there are noteworthy limitations to the school attendance data. First, it is unclear when the school attendance data were collected and if they were collected at the same time point for all youth [e.g., one youth's attendance data may come from one week into YAT participation (i.e., soon after enrolling in YAT) whereas another youth's attendance data may come from when they terminated YAT]. Second, school attendance data were only available from a single time point rather than collected once at program entry and again at program exit. It is possible that one group already had higher school attendance than the other group prior to YAT; thus, this positive difference in school attendance could not be attributed to successful YAT completion. Third, there was a high percentage of youth (35 percent) missing school attendance data. We strongly caution against generalizing these results, as the resulting sample may not be representative of the larger sample.

Exhibit 14. School Attendance by YAT Status

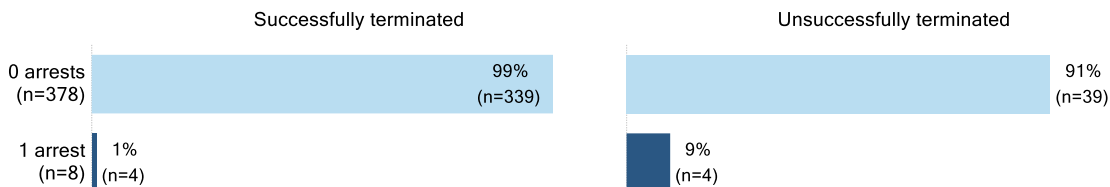


Statistically significant group difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ($p < .001$).
Missing data: 35%

New Arrests During YAT Enrollment

New arrests during YAT program participation were infrequent for both groups. Of the youth who successfully terminated YAT, 1 percent were arrested during YAT (Exhibit 15). In contrast, 9 percent of youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT were arrested during YAT enrollment. The difference in arrest rates during program enrollment between youth who successfully terminated YAT and youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT was statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Exhibit 15. Whether Arrested During YAT by YAT Status

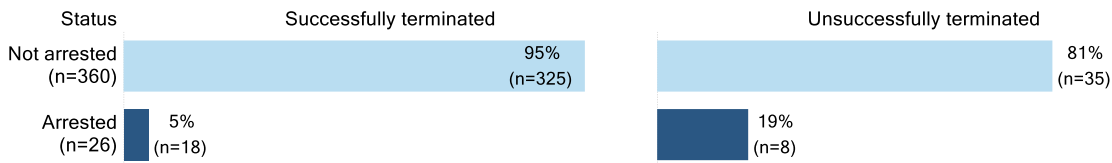


Statistically significant group difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ($p < .01$).

New Arrests After YAT Termination

Arrest data were available through January 14, 2020 (i.e., recidivism data were available up to 12-months post program completion). Of the youth who successfully terminated YAT, 5 percent were arrested after terminating YAT (Exhibit 16). In contrast, 19 percent of youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT were arrested after terminating YAT. This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .001$). Furthermore, on average youth who successfully terminated YAT had 0.06 arrests post program completion whereas youth who unsuccessfully terminated YAT had 0.21 arrests. This group difference was also statistically significant ($p < .001$).

Exhibit 16. Arrest Rates After YAT Termination by YAT Status



Statistically significant group difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ($p = .001$).

Successful Short-Term Supervision (SSTS)

Riverside County Probation Department’s SSTS is a 6-month program serving youth ages 12–18 to assist youth 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 reduction in time for 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 enrolled a total of 310 new youth from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. By December 31, 2019, 68 percent (n = 212) of the cases were still ongoing and 32 percent (n = 98) of the cases terminated (Exhibit 17). Of the 98 terminated cases, 76 percent were successful terminations and 24 percent were unsuccessful terminations (Exhibit 18).

Exhibit 17. SSTS Status

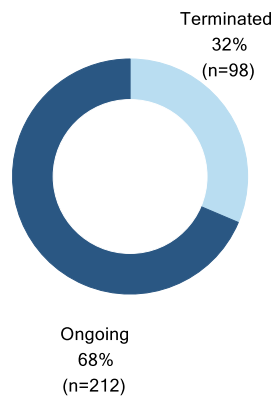
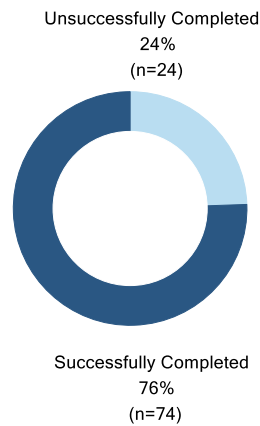


Exhibit 18. SSTS Termination Status



On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a slightly longer supervision length (5.55 months) compared to youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (5.10 months; Exhibit 19). This group difference was not statistically significant.

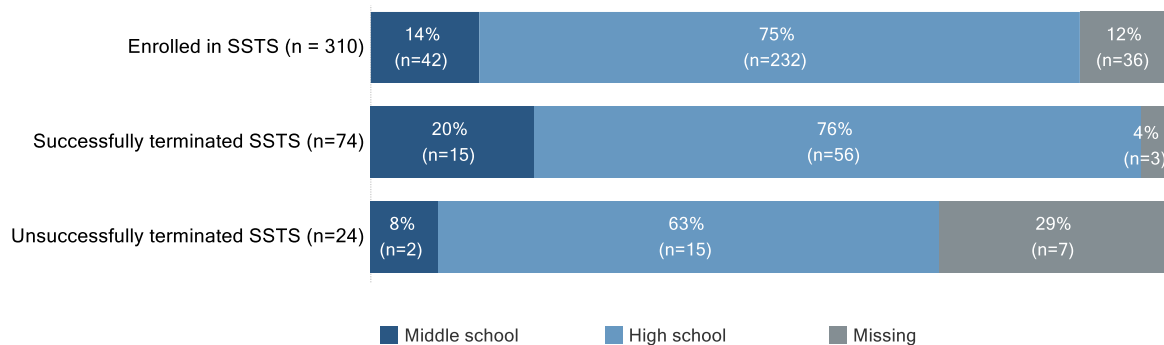
Exhibit 19. Mean STSS Supervision Length by SSTS Status

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Successfully terminated SSTS	74	5.55	1.09	1.41	9.44
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	24	5.10	1.71	1.78	8.45

No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations. Time measured in months.

Overall, the majority of SSTS youth were in high school (Exhibit 20). The participants' age range was between 12 and 18 years old, with a mean age of 16 years old (Exhibit 21).

Exhibit 20. School Level by SSTS Status



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

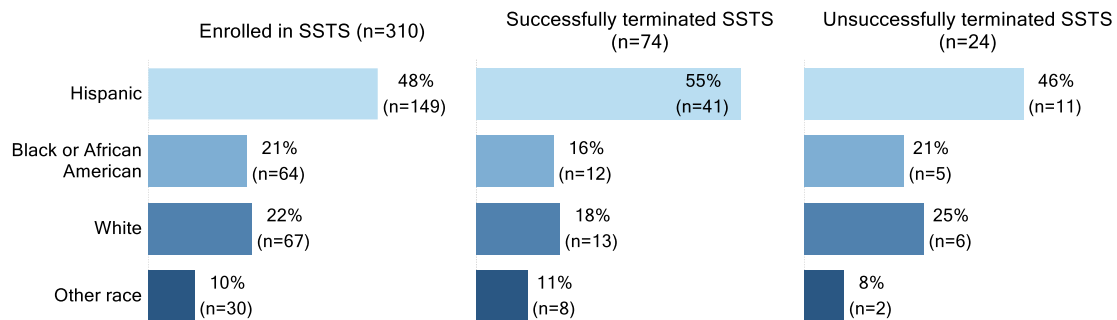
Exhibit 21. Mean Age by SSTS Status

	n	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Enrolled in SSTS	310	15.59	1.52	12	18
Successfully terminated SSTS	74	15.39	1.53	12	18
Unsuccessfully terminated SSTS	24	15.50	1.53	12	18

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

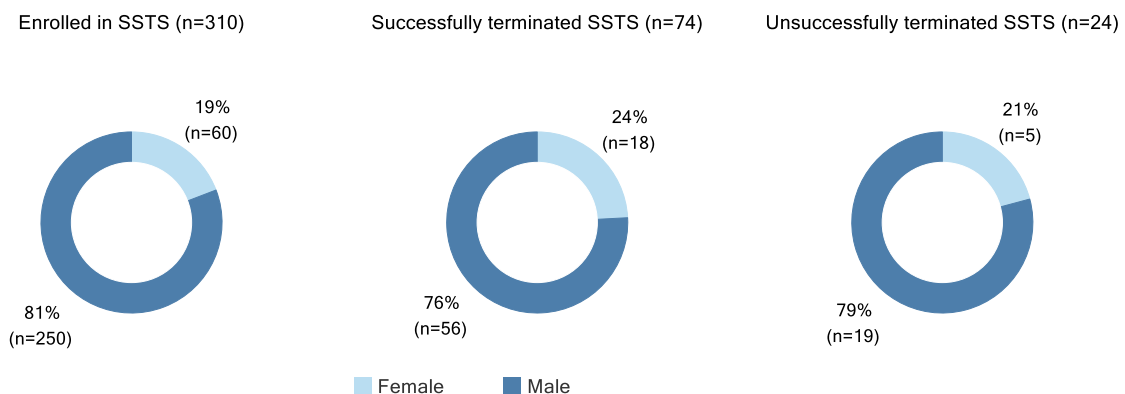
Across all youth enrolled in SSTS, approximately half were Hispanic, one-fifth were Black or African American, another one-fifth were White, and the remaining 10 percent were of other race (Exhibit 22). The majority of youth enrolled in SSTS (81 percent) were male (Exhibit 23).

Exhibit 22. Race/Ethnicity by SSTS Status



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

Exhibit 23. Gender by SSTS Status

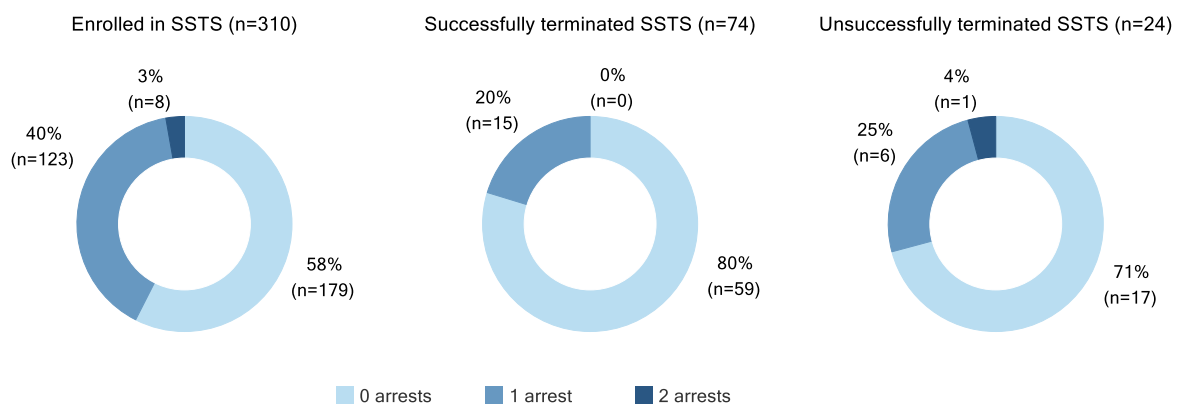


No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

In terms of prior involvement with the criminal justice system, 58 percent of all youth enrolled in SSTS had zero arrests before enrolling in SSTS, 40 percent had one arrest, and 3 percent had two arrests

before enrolling in SSTS (Exhibit 24). When only looking at youth who terminated SSTS within 2019, the majority of youth—regardless of whether they successfully or unsuccessfully terminated SSTS—had zero arrests before enrolling in SSTS (80 percent and 71 percent, respectively). There were no statistically significant differences in the number of prior arrests between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.

Exhibit 24. Number of Arrests Before SSTS Enrollment by STSS Status



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

Outcomes

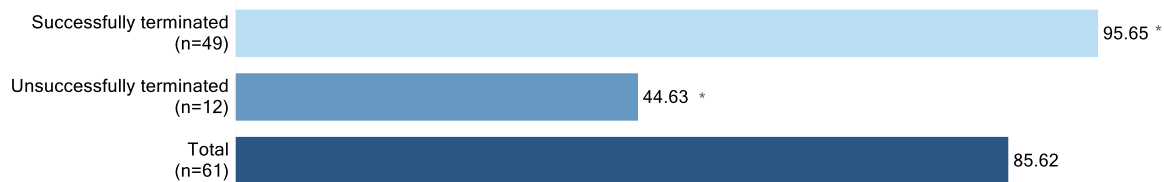
Academic Outcomes

SSTS collected various academic-related outcome data at pre-test (during enrollment in SSTS) and post-test (when exiting the SSTS program). We 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 were 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 GPA 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 see that one group started off higher than the other.

The second, more rigorous analysis examined pre-post *changes* in academic outcomes from the beginning to end of SSTS participation. In order to examine change in outcomes, this analysis only included youth who had data collected at both pre- and post-test. This allowed us to take into account the level youth were at when they first enrolled in STSS and compare the amount of change that occurred over the length of SSTS participation. Youth who were missing data at either the beginning or end of STSS 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 (95.65) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (44.63) at program exit (Exhibit 25). This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .03$). Note that 38 percent of the sample was missing post-test school credit data.

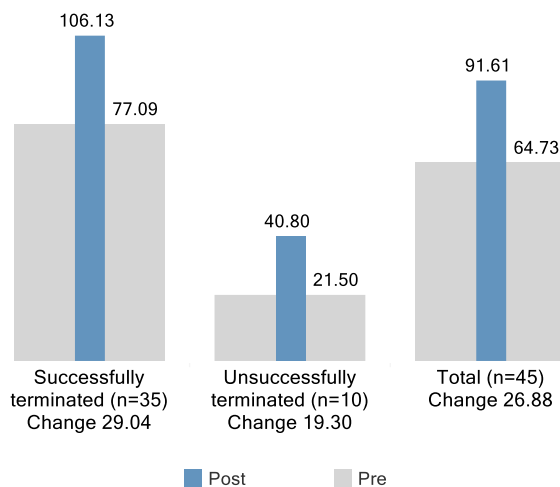
Exhibit 25. Mean School Credits at Post-Test by SSTS Status



*Statistically significant group difference ($p = .03$).
Total missing data: 38%

However, youth who successfully terminated entered SSTS with more school credits (77.09) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (21.05). Although youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a larger increase in school credits (29.04) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (19.30), this group difference was not statistically significant (Exhibit 26). Note that 54 percent of the sample was missing school credit data from pre- and/or post-test.

Exhibit 26. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Credits by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 54%

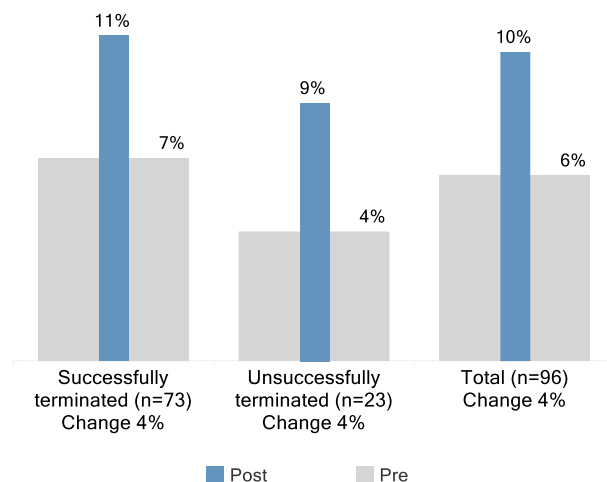
Across both types of analyses, 9 percent to 12 percent of the youth who terminated SSTS—successfully or unsuccessfully—graduated high school. There were no significant group differences in mean high school graduation rate at post-test (Exhibit 27) nor in pre-post changes in graduation rate (Exhibit 28).

Exhibit 27. Mean High School Graduation Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 1%

Exhibit 28. Mean Pre-Post Changes in High School Graduation Rate by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 2%

Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher mean school attendance rate (72 percent) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (48 percent) at program exit (Exhibit 29). This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .02$).

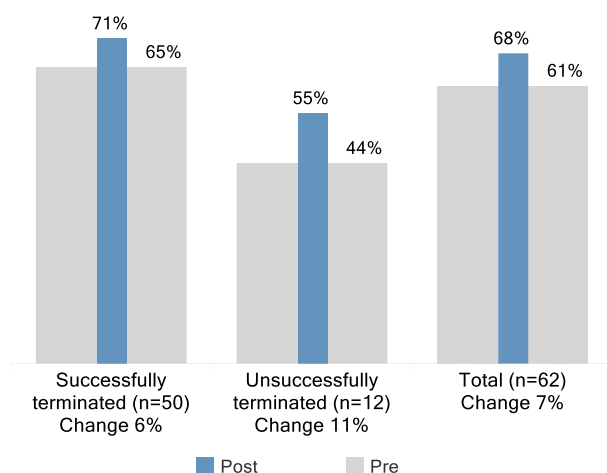
Exhibit 29. Mean Attendance Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status



*Statistically significant group difference ($p = .02$).
Total missing data: 15%

However, youth who successfully terminated SSTS entered SSTS already with a higher mean school attendance rate (65 percent) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (44 percent; Exhibit 30). Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a smaller increase in school attendance (6 percentage point difference) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (11 percentage point difference), however this group difference in change in attendance rate was not statistically significant. Note that 37 percent of the sample was missing data.

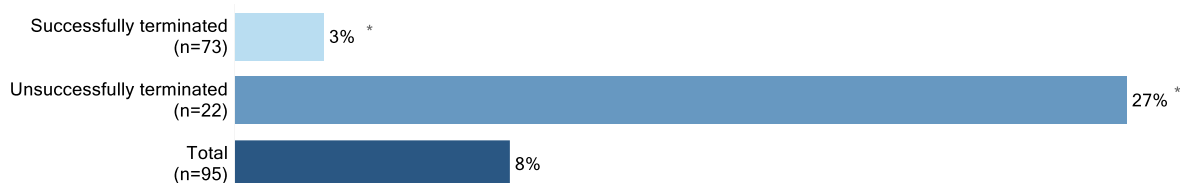
Exhibit 30. Mean Pre-Post Changes in School Attendance Rate by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 37%

On average, youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a lower expulsion rate (3 percent) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (27 percent) at program exit (Exhibit 31). This group difference was statistically significant ($p = .01$).

Exhibit 31. Expulsion Rate at Post-Test by SSTS Status

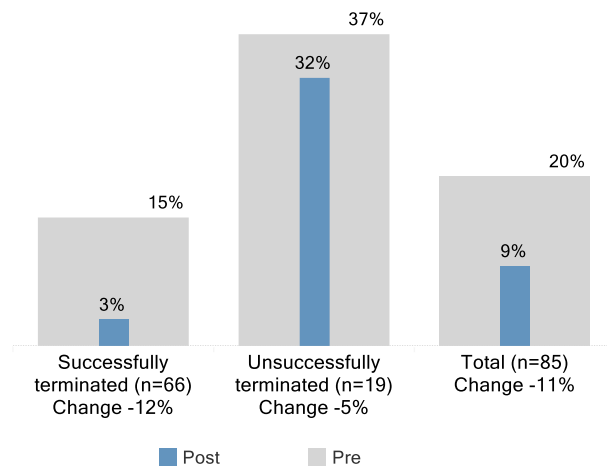


*Statistically significant group difference ($p = .01$).
Total missing data: 3%

Although the group of youth who successfully terminated began SSTS with a lower expulsion rate (15 percent) than the group of youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (37 percent), the successful termination group showed a higher improvement in expulsion rate (-12 percentage point difference)

than the unsuccessful termination group (-5 percentage point difference; Exhibit 32). This group difference in change in expulsion rate was statistically significant ($p < .01$).

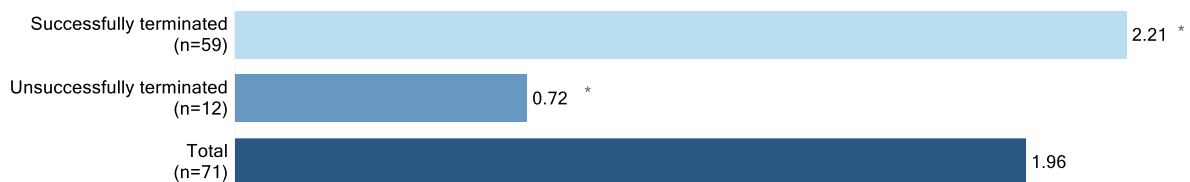
Exhibit 32. Mean Pre-Post Changes in Expulsion Rate by SSTS Status



*Statistically significant group difference ($p < .01$).
Total missing data: 13%

Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a higher average grade point average (GPA; 2.21) than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (0.72) at program exit (Exhibit 33). This group difference was statistically significant ($p < .001$). Note that 28 percent of the sample was missing data.

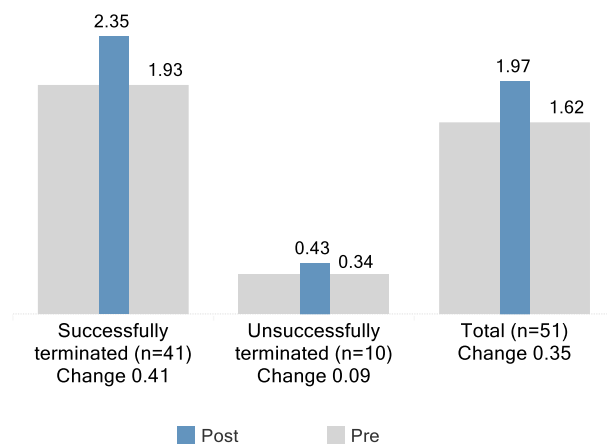
Exhibit 33. Mean GPA at Post-Test by SSTS Status



*Statistically significant group difference ($p < .001$).
Total missing data: 28%

Youth who successfully terminated SSTS began SSTS with a higher average GPA (1.93) than the youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (0.34). Furthermore, the successful termination group showed a higher improvement in GPA (0.41 change) than the unsuccessful termination group (0.09 change; Exhibit 34). This group difference in GPA improvement was statistically significant ($p < .001$). Note that approximately half of the sample was missing data.

Exhibit 34. Mean Pre-Post Changes in GPA by SSTS Status



*Statistically significant group difference ($p < .001$).
Total missing data: 48%

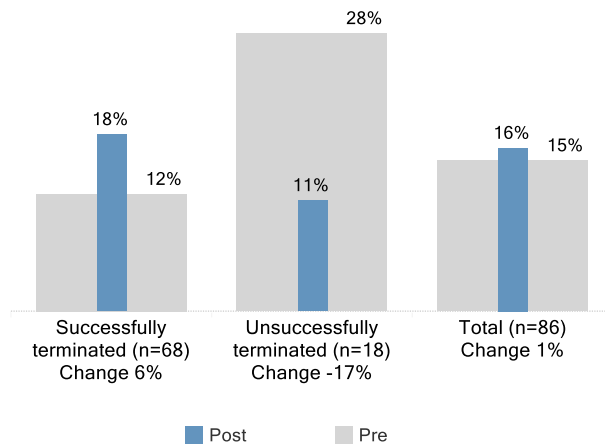
Across both types of analyses, approximately 15 percent of the youth who terminated SSTS—successfully or unsuccessfully—had an Individualized Educational Program (IEP). There were no statistically significant group differences in mean IEP status at post-test (Exhibit 35) nor in pre-post changes in IEP status (Exhibit 36).

Exhibit 35. IEP Status at Post-Test by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 3%

Exhibit 36. Mean Pre-Post Changes in IEP Status by SSTS Status



No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.
Total missing data: 12%

Exhibit 37 summarizes the results related to academic outcomes across the two types of analyses. Checkmarks indicate where statistically significant differences between youth who successfully terminated SSTS and youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS occurred. 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 youth were at when they first enrolled in STSS 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.

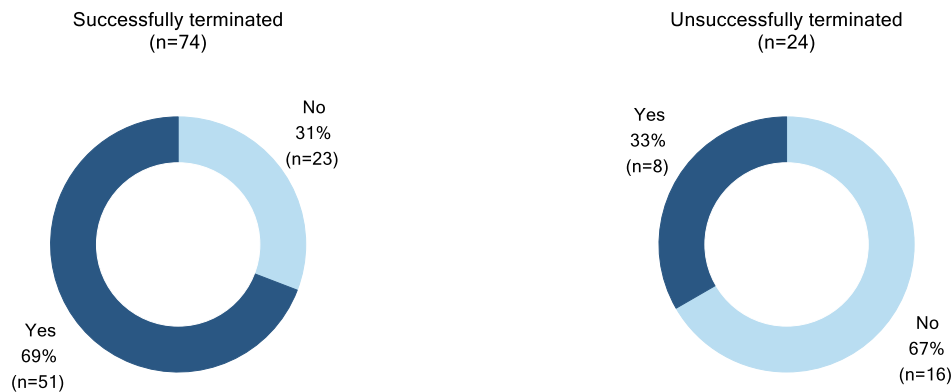
Exhibit 37. Summary of Significant Differences in Academic Outcomes Results

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

Pro-Social Activities

At program exit, a larger percentage of youth who successfully terminated SSTS (69 percent) reported participating in pro-social activities compared to those who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (33 percent; Exhibit 38). This group difference was statistically significant ($p < .001$).

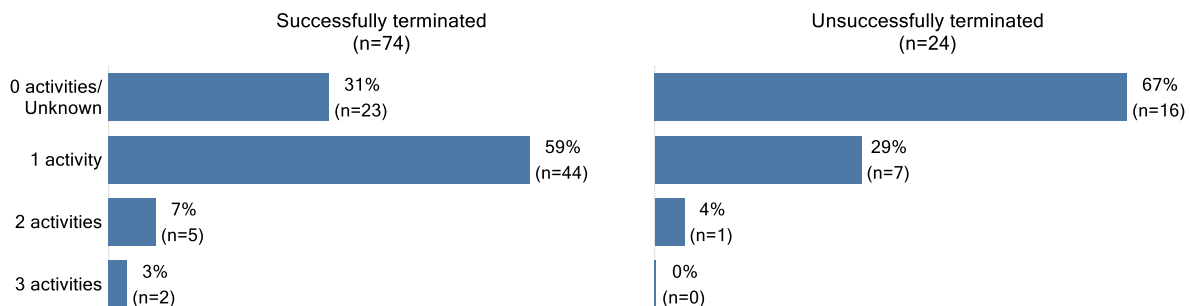
Exhibit 38. Whether Participated in Pro-Social Activities by STSS Status



Statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations ($p < .01$).

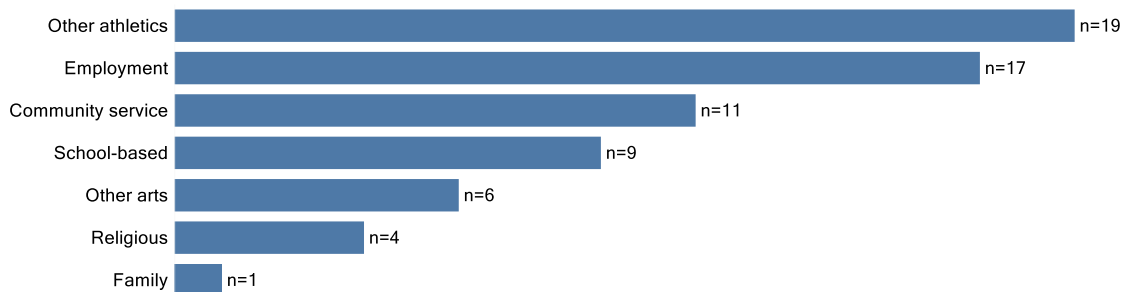
Regarding the number of pro-social activities, the majority of youth who successfully terminated SSTS (59 percent) reported engaging in one pro-social activity (Exhibit 39). In contrast, the majority of youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS (67 percent) did not engage in pro-social activities or did not report a pro-social activity (unknown). On average youth who successfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 0.81 pro-social activities whereas youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS reported engaging in 0.38 pro-social activities. This group difference was statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Exhibit 39. Number of Pro-Social Activities Reported by STSS Status



The pro-social activity most commonly reported by youth who terminated SSTS—either successfully or unsuccessfully—was other athletics, which includes off-campus sports, gym memberships, and martial arts training (Exhibit 40). The next commonly reported pro-social activity was employment, followed by community service and school-based activities (includes school-based athletics and other extracurricular club activities affiliated with the participants’ respective schools).

Exhibit 40. Types of Pro-Social Activities Reported by Youth Who Terminated SSTS (Successfully or Unsuccessfully)



Note. Some clients reported multiple activities, thus the number of activities reported is higher than the number of youth who reported participating in pro-social activities. School-based activities includes athletics and other extracurricular club activities affiliated with the participants' respective schools. Other athletics includes off-campus sports, gym memberships, and martial arts training. Other arts includes music classes and dance.

New Arrests

Arrest data were available through January 14, 2020 (i.e., recidivism data were available up to 10-months post program completion). New arrests—both during SSTS program participation or after program exit—were infrequent for both groups. Of the youth who successfully terminated SSTS, 0 percent were arrested during SSTS and 1 percent were arrested after terminating SSTS (Exhibits 41 and 42). Of the youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS, 8 percent were arrested during SSTS and 8 percent were arrested after terminating SSTS. There were no statistically significant group differences in arrest rates during STSS or after terminating SSTS.

Exhibit 41. Arrest Rates During SSTS by SSTS Status



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

Exhibit 42. Arrest Rates After SSTS Termination by SSTS Status

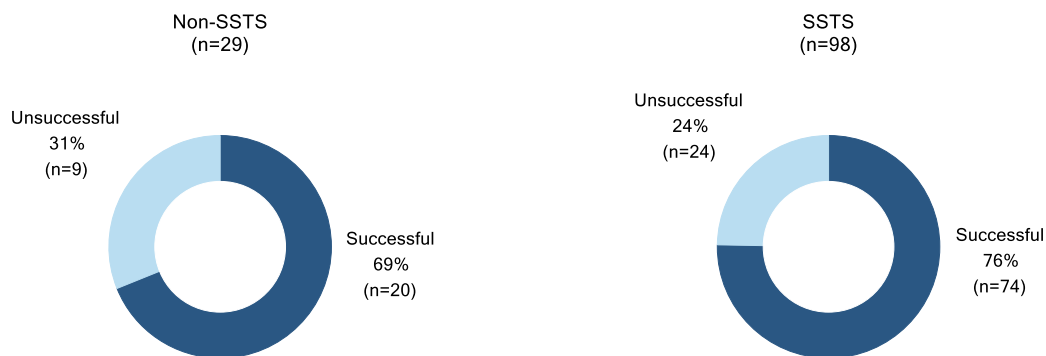


No statistically significant difference between successful terminations vs. unsuccessful terminations.

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 43). Of the 29 non-SSTS youth, 69 percent successfully terminated their supervision and 31 percent unsuccessfully terminated their supervision by December 31, 2019. Although SSTS had a higher successful termination rate (76 percent) than the non-SSTS group (69 percent), this difference was not statistically significant. It is important to note: 1) the small sample size of non-SSTS youth, and 2) that no other data were available, so it is unknown 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 43. SSTS and Non-SSTS Supervision Outcomes



No statistically significant difference between SSTS and non-SSTS groups.

Gang Intervention for Teens (GIFT)

Riverside County Sheriff's Department's GIFT was a 24-week program for middle school students who were at risk of gang involvement. Deputies and probation officers made home visits with youth and their parents once per month to bring awareness of the negative consequences of gang involvement and to

monitor for six markers of potential gang involvement. The GIFT program was suspended in October 2019. GIFT outcome data for the 2019 calendar year were not available.

Youth and Parents Served

Exhibit 44 provides the number of youth GIFT served from January to October 2019. The number of youth contacted (n = 125 youth) is higher than the number of homes GIFT responded to (n = 53 homes or places) due to more than one youth per household. The number of youth who completed GIFT in 2019 (n = 43 youth) is higher than the number of new youth who enrolled in GIFT in 2019 (n = 16 youth), because the completion number includes youth who joined GIFT prior to January 2019.

Exhibit 44. GIFT's Program Reach from January to October 2019

	Total
Number of homes or places GIFT responded to	53
Number of hours	804.5
Number of youth GIFT contacted	125
Number of new youth enrolled in GIFT	16
Number of youth completed GIFT	43

Outcomes

GIFT did not report outcome information during the 2019 calendar year.

Gang Awareness Mentorship and Education (GAME)

Riverside County District Attorney's Office program, GAME, consists of three types of presentations: 1) Gang Awareness; 2) Drug Awareness; and 3) Parent Power presentations, which cover positive healthy relationships with children, effective discipline strategies, and strategies for helping youth avoid risky behaviors. The Drug Awareness and Parent Power presentations are led by a district attorney (DA). The Gang Awareness presentations are co-led by a DA and an ex-gang member, who shares their lived experiences and the lasting repercussions of being an ex-gang member. The majority of GAME presentations occur at school assemblies or classrooms, though additional GAME outreach includes presentations to non-profits and at national conferences such as the National Youth-at-Risk Conference.

Youth and Parents Served

From January to December 2019, GAME provided 233 presentations to approximately 23,734 attendees. These presentations included Gang Awareness, Drug Awareness, and Parent Power presentations.

Outcomes

GAME did not report outcome information during the 2019 calendar year.

Programs Offered by Community-Based Organizations

Riverside County Probation Department also provided JJCPA funding to five CBOs. The CBOs that provided programming through JJCPA funding in 2019 are: Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth, and Families (Wylie Center); Jay Cee Dee Center; Kids in Konflikt; Operation SafeHouse; and StudentNest.

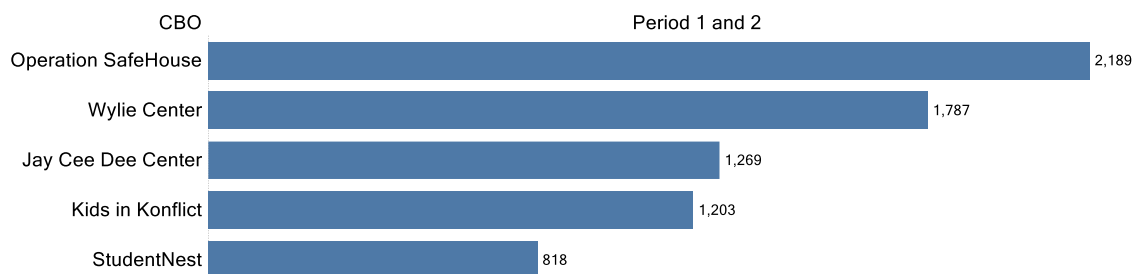
This section provides an overview of each CBO, the CBO services funded through JJCPA, the number of youth served by each type of service, and number of families served. This section also discusses the outcome data each CBO described in each reporting period. WestEd reviewed the reports CBOs provided for reporting period one (November 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019) and reporting period two (March 1, 2019 to October 1, 2019).

There are limitations to the data. First, these data were self-reported by the CBOs and WestEd was unable to independently verify the data. Additionally, there was variation in reporting unduplicated or duplicated counts of service recipients; some CBOs reported duplicate counts and some reported unduplicated counts. Wylie Center and Jay Cee Dee Center reported total youths served using duplicate counts, meaning that they counted each instance a youth received a service more than once. Kids in Konflikt, Operation SafeHouse, and StudentNest indicated the total number of unique youth the CBO served. To provide a uniform comparison across CBOs, WestEd reviewed the data CBOs reported on number of youths served by service provided and combined unduplicated counts into a total count. WestEd was unable to calculate counts for families served as the CBOs did not provide a breakdown of families served by service provided. Moving forward, beginning in 2020, WestEd will provide CBOs a uniform data collection system to report comparable data across CBOs.

Youth Served

Across the five CBOs, a total of 7,266 duplicated youth were served through a myriad of programs during reporting periods one and two. Operation SafeHouse served the largest number of youth, followed by Wylie Center, and then Jay Cee Dee Center (Exhibit 45).

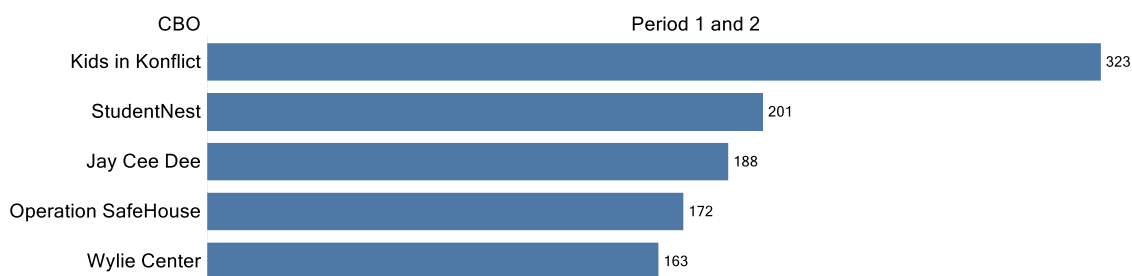
Exhibit 45. Youth Served by CBO



Families Served

During reporting periods one and two, CBOs reported serving 1,047 families. Kids in Konflikt served the most families, followed by StudentNest and Jay Cee Dee Center (Exhibit 46).

Exhibit 46. Families Served by CBO



Outcomes

CBOs reported outcomes in a variety of areas. Some CBOs reported on improvements in academic-related outcomes, such as grades and grade point average; others reported on improved social and emotional outcomes such as anger management and improved relationships. One CBO did not report outcomes. WestEd is developing a set of tools for CBOs to administer to better compare outcomes across CBOs.

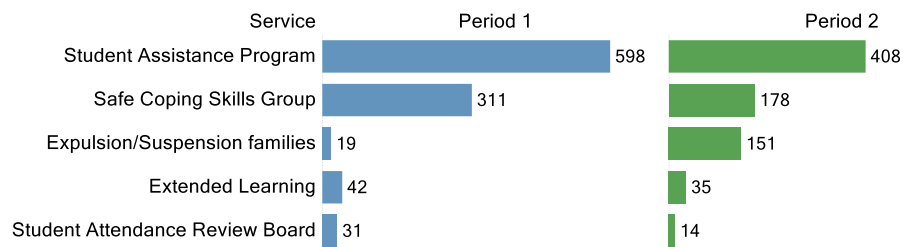
Carolyn E. Wylie Center for Children, Youth and Families

The 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. The Wylie Center used JJCPA funding to support five programs: Safe Coping Skills Group, Student Attendance Review Board, Expulsion/Suspension, Extended Learning, and Student Assistance Program.

Youth Served

Wylie Center served a larger number of youth during reporting period one than during reporting period two (Exhibit 47). During reporting periods one and two, Wylie Center served the largest number of youth through its Student Assistance Program and Safe Coping Skills Group. These two services accounted for 84 percent of the youth Wylie Center served. The services provided during reporting periods one and two remained constant, with the exception of expulsion/suspension family supports, which meaningfully increased during reporting period two.

Exhibit 47. Wylie Center Services Provided and Number of Youth Served by Reporting Period



Families Served

Wylie Center reported serving 163 families. During reporting period one, Wylie Center served 50 families and during reporting period two, increased to serving 113 families.

Outcomes

Wylie Center reported outcome data by indicating the number of schools served. During reporting period one, Wylie Center provided services to youth in 22 schools. During reporting period two, Wylie Center provided services to students in 20 schools.

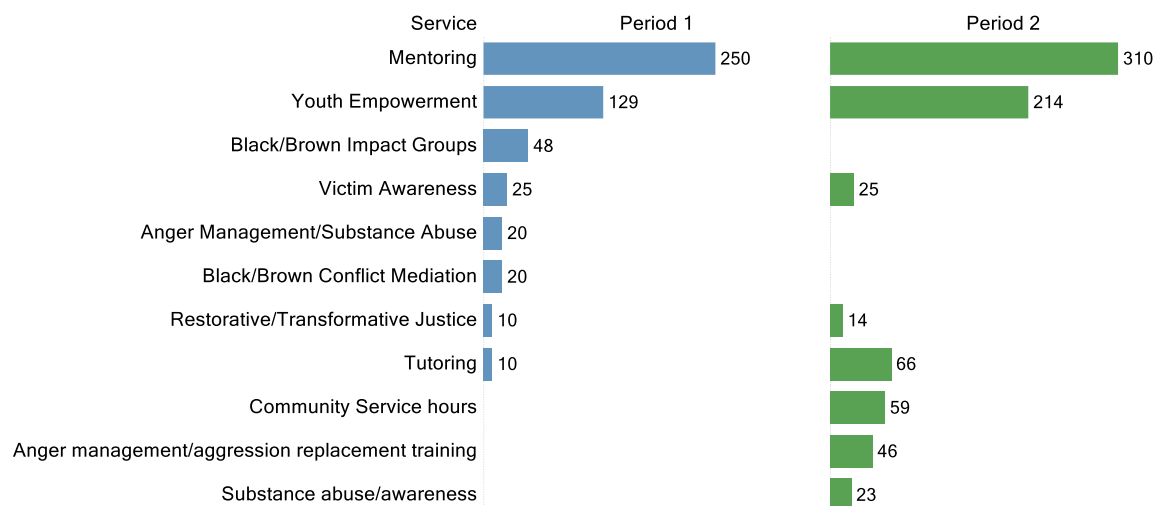
Jay Cee Dee Center

The Jay Cee Dee Center aims to provide short-term outreach services as an alternative to placement or incarceration. The Jay Cee Dee Center provides a host of services including life skills, anger management conflict resolution classes, gang exit intervention, alcohol and drug prevention, and providing referrals to safe sex and educational resources. The Jay Cee Dee Center 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.

Youth Served

Jay Cee Dee Center increased the number of youth served from reporting period one to reporting period two (Exhibit 48). During reporting periods one and two, Jay Cee Dee Center served the largest number of youth through two of its programs; Jay Cee Dee Center served 71 percent of its youth through the mentoring and youth empowering program. Jay Cee Dee Center provided different types of services during reporting period one and reporting period two. For example, Jay Cee Dee Center expanded services to include community service hours, anger management/aggression replacement training, and substance abuse/awareness during reporting period two.

Exhibit 48. Jay Cee Dee Center Services Provided and Number of Youth Served by Reporting Period



Families Served

Jay Cee Dee Center reported serving 188 families. During reporting period one, Jay Cee Dee Center served 76 families and during reporting period two, increased to serving 112 families.

Outcomes

Jay Cee Dee Center provided outcome information on a variety of indicators. During reporting period one, Jay Cee Dee Center reported that 80 percent of youth improved their school attendance/non-truancy; this was up to 90 percent during reporting period two. During reporting periods one and two, Jay Cee Dee Center noted that 90 percent or greater showed improvement in school suspensions/expulsions, GPA, youth and families who are referred to collaborative partners or community agencies, and youth with individual short- and long-term goal plans. Additionally, during reporting periods one and two, 100 percent of parents noticed improvements in their youth's behavior, communication, and initiative in completing homework and household chores.

Kids in Konflikt

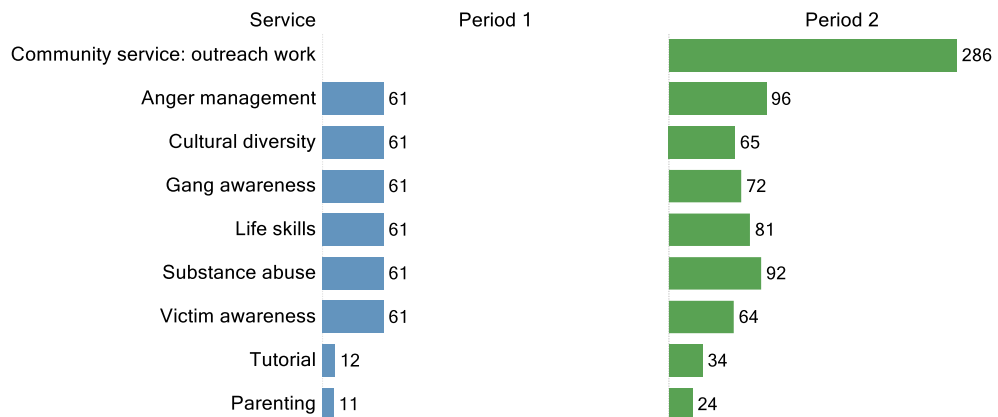
Kids in Konflikt serves the community by providing numerous wrap-around services to support youth success. Kids in Konflikt provides gang awareness, cultural diversity, anger management, substance abuse, life skills, and intervention and suppression services to at-risk youth. Kids in Konflikt offers 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.

Youth Served

Kids in Konflikt leveraged JJCPA funds to support all the programming the CBO provides. The number of youth Kids in Konflikt served increased from reporting period one to reporting period two, especially in

providing community service and outreach work opportunities to youth. The next most commonly provided services were anger management, substance abuse, and life skills (Exhibit 49).

Exhibit 49. Kids in Konflikt Services Provided and Number of Youth Served by Reporting Period



Families Served

Kids in Konflikt reported serving 323 families. The majority of families were served during reporting period two (n = 312; 97 percent of families).

Outcomes

Kids in Konflikt did not report outcome information during reporting periods one or two.

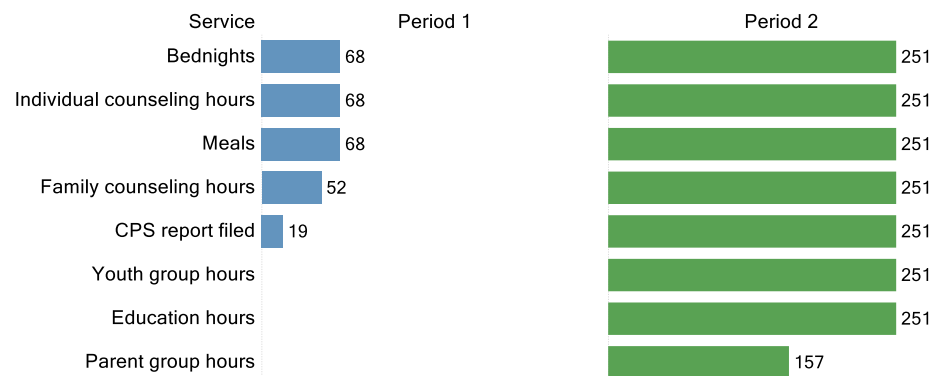
Operation SafeHouse

Operation SafeHouse runs two emergency shelter programs, one in Thousand Palms and one in the city of Riverside. Operation SafeHouse received two JJCPA grants, one for each location. Operation SafeHouse 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.

Youth Served

Operation SafeHouse leveraged JJCPA funds to support all the programming the CBO provides in the Thousand Palms and Riverside locations. Only youth in the 21-day residential program are included under the JJCPA-funded programs. Operation SafeHouse increased the number of youth served and the number of programs offered from reporting period one to reporting period two (Exhibit 50). During reporting period two, Operation SafeHouse expanded services to provide youth group hours, education hours, and parent group hours.

Exhibit 50. Operation SafeHouse Services Provided and Number of Youth Served by Reporting Period



Families Served

Operation SafeHouse reported serving 172 families—42 during reporting period one and 130 during reporting period two.

Outcomes

Operation SafeHouse reported the percentage of youth safely exiting the program. During reporting period one, 93 percent of youth safely exited the program. During reporting period two, 96 percent of youth safely exited the program. A safe exit is when a youth completes the 21-day program and then meets with a counselor after completing the program to establish placement in a safe housing location. Following the placement, Operation SafeHouse reaches out every 30 days up until 90 days after placement to ensure the youth is in a safe placement. After 90 days, if the youth is in a safe placement it is considered a safe exit.

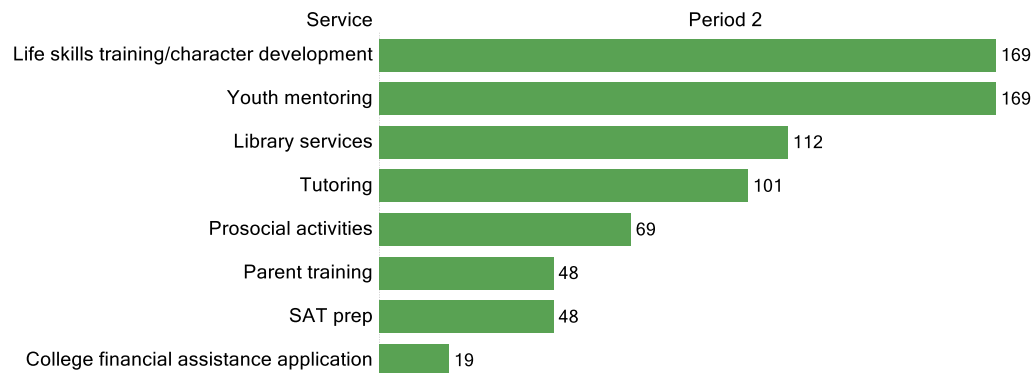
StudentNest

The StudentNest Foundation provides mentoring, parenting groups, truancy intervention, and life skills to youth on and off probation. The foundation is mobile, providing services in the home, at schools, and at community partners such as churches and youth centers. With JJCPA funding, StudentNest provides academic, mental, and social-emotional health services.

Youth Served

In reporting period one StudentNest did not specify how many youth were served by type of services provided; instead, they reported that 83 youth were served in total. During reporting period two, StudentNest served youth through eight services. StudentNest served the largest number of youth through life skill/character development and youth mentoring, followed by library services and tutoring (Exhibit 51). StudentNest also supported youth with completing college financial aid applications.

Exhibit 51. StudentNest Services Provided and Number of Youth Served by Reporting Period



Families Served

StudentNest served 201 families—53 families during reporting period one and 148 families during reporting period two.

Outcomes

During both reporting periods, StudentNest reported that 80 percent of youth improved on attendance, grades, short- and long-term goals related to school and behavior, and parenting skills. Additionally, StudentNest noted that 85 percent of eligible youth applied for higher education.

Conclusions

During the first year of the new evaluation contract with WestEd, data for the evaluation relied entirely on extant data from the County agencies and the CBOs. Thus, there were varying levels of reporting and data availability. This resulted in varying outcomes based on program type and provider. Future evaluation reports will focus on common outcomes across programs as well as identify program-specific outcomes. Further, WestEd is working with the County agencies and CBOs to provide data collection templates to streamline and standardize data collection and reporting.

Based on 2019 data, Riverside County Probation Department served 8,128 youth, and reached another 23,734 youth with presentations. Programs offered by the CBOs also reached 1,047 families. Some of the highlights of 2019 programming are:

- Youth who successfully terminated a YAT Consequence Agreement or a YAT Contract were significantly more likely to have a longer supervision length compared to those who unsuccessfully terminated YAT.
- Youth who successfully terminated a YAT Consequence Agreement or a YAT Contract were significantly more likely to have good school attendance and fewer new arrests than those who unsuccessfully terminated YAT.
- Youth who successfully terminated SSTS had a significantly lower expulsion rate than youth who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.
- Youth who successfully terminated SSTS reported a significantly higher number of prosocial activities compared to those who unsuccessfully terminated SSTS.
- For some CBO-program participants, youth reported improved school attendance, increased GPA, decreased suspensions and expulsions, and improvements in youth behavior.