



2021 - 2022

SAN MATEO COUNTY **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL YOYG
EVALUATION REPORT



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Build Better Communities

ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

Applied Survey Research (ASR) is a nonprofit social research firm dedicated to helping people build better communities by collecting meaningful data, facilitating information-based planning, and developing custom strategies. The firm was founded on the principle that community improvement, initiative sustainability, and program success are closely tied to assessment needs, evaluation of community goals, and development of appropriate responses.

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Executive Summary

The Board of State and Community Corrections through the State of California provides an annual allocation to the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) through the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) to bolster the capacity of local communities to effectively implement a continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency. Probation awarded three-year contracts to six community-based organizations (CBOs) to serve youth activities, mental health services, job/vocational training, reentry management, and alcohol and drug interventions to provide rehabilitative services to youthful offenders at the Institutions Services Division.

The Institutions Services Division operates two residential facilities for court-involved youths:

- **Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall (YSC-JH)** – Youths reside in one of the housing units (Pine 4, Pine 5, Forrest 3) and can participate in programming. Some programming is provided by outside agencies, some by volunteers, and some are led by Probation staff.
- **Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls (Camp Kemp)** – Camp Kemp is a 30-bed residential facility that provides intensive rehabilitative services and programs for girls who have committed more serious crimes and are placed on probation by the Juvenile Court of San Mateo County.

The report’s findings are based on data from multiple sources:

- The Institutions Services Division Workload Analysis,
- The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Juvenile Detention Survey Profile,
- Youth mental health data collected by the Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) clinician,
- Incident reports in Juvenile Hall,
- Booking logs for Juvenile Hall,
- Diversion data for Assessment Center/Investigations (ASC/INV) Unit, and
- Units of service, performance measures, and inventory of evidence-based practices utilized by the six YOBG-funded CBOs.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The six YOBG-funded CBOs provided services to address youths needs in fiscal year (FY) 2021-22. Funded CBOs served 195 unduplicated youths with an average of 17.9 hours of service per youth and 4.2 months in the program in the same period (Exhibit 1).¹

Exhibit 1. Key Findings: Youths and Services

YOUTHS AND SERVICES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
Number of Youths Served	73	195
Average Number of Hours of Service	24.4	17.9
Average Time in The Program	10.4	4.2

Note: Limited service data for StarVista Camp Kemp.

The following are highlights regarding the youths who receive services in the Institutions Services Division:

- Approximately 17.5 youths resided per month on average in Juvenile Hall, and two youths per month at Camp Kemp. There were more male youths in Juvenile Hall compared with female youths.
- Seventy percent of youths in Juvenile Hall and 71% of youths in Camp Kemp were 15 to 17 years old.
- A total of 76 mental health assessments were performed during FY 2021-22, averaging six mental health assessments each month.
- Nine out of 10 (90%) youths with a mental health assessment had a primary mental health diagnosis, of which 57% had a secondary diagnosis. The most common primary mental health diagnoses among youths included trauma, a type of depression, and unspecified anxiety.
- Marijuana and alcohol were the most highly used primary and secondary drugs reported by youths.
- There was a total of 35 incident reports and 49 informational reports generated during FY 2021-22. Twenty-three percent of incident types were related to use of force or mechanical restraints, 22% to self-harm, 12% to threats to staff or staff injury, and 9% to assault incidents between youth.
- Youths in the Institutions Services Division had access to 22 unique programs. Of these programs:
 - 73% were offered in-person, 18% virtual and in-person, and 9% virtually,
 - 23% were considered “evidence-based” programs,
 - 50% were considered “curriculum-based” programs, and
 - 27% were considered “staff-initiated” programs.

¹ The unduplicated youth count is an undercount of the actual number of youths served by programs because Art of Yoga started tracking their client service data from January 2021 and StarVista only reported data for some housing units.

Background

An annual allocation to the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) is provided through the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) from the Board of State and Community Corrections through the State of California. The purpose of the allocation is to promote the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency. Allocations from YOBG support Probation and contracted service providers for mental health services, youth activities, job/vocational training, reentry case management, alcohol and drug interventions, and other San Mateo County departments that provide rehabilitative services.

In 2020, the JJCC awarded three-year YOBG-funded contracts to six community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide services to San Mateo County youths at the Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall (YSC-JH) and Margaret J. Kemp Camp for Girls (Camp Kemp) (Exhibit 2). Of the six funded CBOs, three CBOs were also funded through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF). Specifically, FLY and StarVista agencies were funded under JJCPA, JPCF, and YOBG, and Success Centers was funded under JPCF and YOBG. In FY 2021-22, all six CBOs started the year. However, Rape Trauma Services stopped seeing clients at the end of the first quarter and StarVista terminated their YOBG contract in January 2022.

Exhibit 2. Program Descriptions of YOBG-Funded CBOs

YOBG-FUNDED CBO	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Art of Yoga	AYP	Provides gender-responsive programming that combines health education, character development, yoga, breathing techniques, meditation, and creative arts and writing.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	Provides law-related education workshops, pre-release and reentry case management, reentry prosocial activities, one-on-one coaching, and career navigation workshops.
Mind Body Awareness	MBA	Provides classes focusing on mindfulness, stress and anxiety reduction, and emotion regulation.
Rape Trauma Services	RTS	Provides crisis intervention and advocacy, regulation/coping skills group therapy, and violence prevention education.
StarVista	StarVista	Provides mental health and substance use services, prosocial skills training, emotion regulation/coping skills training, and reentry services.
Success Centers	SC	Provides one-on-one academic mentoring and tutoring, job readiness training, and a visual arts program to help youths build upon their life skills.

Evaluation Plan and Methodology

DATA COLLECTION

The following section details the process followed by Probation and Applied Survey Research (ASR) to monitor and collect data from all YOBG-funded programs provided by Probation and the six CBOs. All funded CBOs monitor their service delivery, and then report youth, service, and outcome data to Probation and to ASR. The methods and tools used to collect this information are described below.

Youth Demographics and Service Utilization from YOBG-Funded CBOs

YOBG-funded CBOs collected and entered two pieces of youth level data: demographics and service utilization (Exhibit 3). Together, the demographic and service datasets provided relevant information about the characteristics of youths receiving services and their length of involvement in services.

Exhibit 3. Youth and Services Data Collected by YOBG-Funded CBOs

DEMOGRAPHICS	SERVICE UTILIZATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth • Gender • Race/Ethnicity • City and zip code of residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service type (e.g., group counseling, individual counseling, yoga, reentry services, etc.) • Length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates) • Number of service hours

Youth Data from the Institutions Services Division

In addition, several types of data, shared by Probation, provided information on the youths in the Institutions Services Division:

- **Institutions Services Division Workload Analysis** – Monthly statistics regarding the Institutions Services Division population and workload, including bookings, releases, and commitments.
- **Juvenile Detention Survey Profile** – The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) requires all counties to complete monthly and quarterly Juvenile Detention Survey Profiles. These surveys gather pertinent data including average daily population, charge, disposition, gender, booking, mental health, average length of stay, and age.
- **Youth Mental Health Data** – Probation collects mental health data via the BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Mental health data were available for youths who received a mental health assessment between July 2021 and June 2022 (FY 2021-22).
- **Incident Reports in Juvenile Hall** – Incident reports are written by Probation staff to define, describe, and provide context to incidents within the juvenile facilities involving youths. These reports can provide an indication of the Juvenile Hall environment.

- **Booking Logs for Juvenile Hall** – Record of bookings for youths from San Mateo County or from out of the county, along with whether the offense was considered 707(b) and mandatory detention was required.²
- **Diversion Data for the Assessment Center/Investigations (ASC/INV) Unit** – Statistics indicating the successful or unsuccessful completion of 6-month or 90-day diversion contracts.

Programs and Services Offered at the Institutions Services Division

Probation provided a list of programs and services offered within Juvenile Hall and Camp Kemp. Probation further categorized the programs and services into three categories:

- evidence-based programs,
- curriculum-based programs, and
- staff-initiated programs.

Program-Specific Outcomes from YOBG-funded CBOs

CBOs collected their own program-specific outcome data. Short summaries of these results are presented in this report and in further detail in each program's individual report.

² *Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b)* offenses include crimes considered serious and violent in nature. These crimes include murder, certain arson offenses, robbery, rape, kidnapping, attempted murder, assault with a firearm, assault with force likely to produce great bodily injury, discharge of firearm, offenses in which victim is over 65 or disabled, carjacking, and various other crimes.

Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2021-22, YOBG-funded CBOs served a combined total of 195 unduplicated youths. As shown in Exhibit 4, the majority of YOBG youths were served by FLY’s Reentry Program (40%), followed by AYP (35%).

Exhibit 4. Number and Percentage of Youths Served by Program

YOBG PROGRAMS	FY 20-21 (% OF TOTAL)	FY 21-22 (% OF TOTAL)
AYP	40 (55%)	78 (35%)
FLY	34 (47%)	90 (40%)
MBA	11 (15%)	18 (8%)
RTS	21 (29%)	16 (7%)
StarVista	15 (21%)	4 (2%)
SC	29 (40%)	18 (8%)
UNDUPLICATED TOTAL	73	195

Note: The total across YOBG programs equals 224 youths instead of the 195 listed because most youths were served by more than one program.

Youth Demographics Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was available for 88% of youths served by YOBG-funded CBOs during FY 2021-22. As shown in Exhibit 5, 59% of all youths served identified as Hispanic/Latino, 12% identified as Black/African American, 12% identified as Other, 7% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, followed by 6% who identified as Multi-Racial/Multi-Ethnic, and 4% who identified as White/Caucasian.

Exhibit 5. Race/Ethnicity Profile

YOBG PROGRAMS	HISPANIC/ LATINO	WHITE/ CAUCASIAN	BLACK/ AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	MULTI- RACIAL/ MULTI-ETHNIC	OTHER
AYP	60%	5%	13%	12%	0%	10%
FLY	57%	3%	12%	2%	12%	14%
MBA	67%	0%	22%	6%	0%	6%
RTS	63%	6%	19%	13%	0%	0%
StarVista	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC	56%	0%	17%	11%	0%	17%
TOTAL	59%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%

Note: Total n=169, AYP n= 60, FLY n=86, MBA n=18, RTS n=16, SC n=18.

Of the 173 of youths with available data (91% of all youths served), four out of five identified as males (79%), and the average age of the youths was 16.9 years old (Exhibit 6). On average, MBA served the youngest youths (16.5 years old), and FLY served the oldest youths (17.1 years old).

Exhibit 6. Gender and Age Profile

YOBG PROGRAMS	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ OTHER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
AYP	80%	18%	2%	16.7
FLY	77%	19%	4%	17.1
MBA	100%	0%	0%	16.5
RTS	56%	44%	0%	16.6
StarVista	-	-	-	-
SC	100%	0%	0%	16.9
TOTAL	79%	18%	3%	16.9

Note: Total n=173, AYP n=60, FLY n=90, MBA n=18, RTS n=16, SC n=18.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

Exhibit 7 shows the average length of participation ranged from 0.7 months (RTS) to 5.7 months (FLY), and the average hours of service provided per youth ranged from 5.0 hours for RTS to 53.5 hours for SC, reflecting differences in service dosage and participation.

Exhibit 7. Average Number of Months in Program and Average Hours of Service Received per Youth

YOBG PROGRAMS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS IN PROGRAM	AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE RECEIVED PER CLIENT
AYP	3.3	14.6
FLY	5.7	16.3
MBA	3.8	14.3
RTS	0.7	5.0
StarVista	-	28.8
SC	2.9	53.5

Note: AYP n=78, FLY n=90, MBA n=18, RTS n=16, StarVista n=4, SC n=18.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES FOR YOBG-FUNDED CBOS

AYP

AYP met the target goals for its performance measures for FY 2021-22. Over 80% of youths reported using tools for emotional regulation outside of class (83%), improvement in interpersonal skills and prosocial behavior (84%), and increased self-awareness and self-respect (85%; Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 8. Program-Specific Outcomes for AYP

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Percent of youths who report using tools for emotional regulation outside of class	75%	83%
Percent of youths who report an improvement in interpersonal skills and pro-social behavior	75%	84%
Percent of youths who report increased self-awareness and self-respect	75%	85%

FLY

FLY met its FY 2021-22 target on all performance measures. Specifically, 93% of youths reported that they have access to a positive role model, were less likely to commit crimes and more likely to make healthy choices, gained skills to resist negative peer pressure, and noted improvement in attendance or performance (Exhibit 9). Thirty-seven youths received reentry services which exceeded the program goal of 30 youths.

Exhibit 9. Program-Specific Outcomes for FLY

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Youths report they now have access to a positive adult role model	80%	93%
Youths report they are less likely to commit crimes and more likely to make healthier choices	75%	93%
Youths will gain the skills to resist negative peer pressure	80%	93%
Youths will report school improvement in attendance or performance	80%	93%
Number of youths who receive reentry services	30	37

MBA

MBA met its target for FY 2021-22 on two out of three performance measures. One hundred percent (100%) of youths reported improved emotional regulation, self-control, and stress reduction (Exhibit 10). In addition, 100% of youths reported greater self-esteem, self-compassion, and empathy. Seventy-five percent (75%) of youths showed improved general behavior in Juvenile Hall, which was below the target 80%, but higher than 60% from the previous year.

Exhibit 10. Program-Specific Outcomes for MBA

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Percent of youths who reported improved emotional regulation, self-control, and stress reduction	80%	100%
Percent of staff who report improved general behavior in the hall	80%	75%

Percent of youths who report greater self-esteem, self-compassion, and empathy	80%	100%
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RTS

RTS did not report on any of its program-specific outcomes for FY 2021-22 (Exhibit 11). Due to the staffing loss of the therapist midyear, the program was only able to provide direct services until October 2021 and was unable to provide any end-of-year data regarding program specific outcomes.

Exhibit 11. Program-Specific Outcomes for RTS

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Percent of youths who receive crisis intervention that are able to identify RTS as a community resource	92%	N/A
Percent of mindfulness group participants that are able to identify two coping and/or regulation skills at the end of each 12-week session	96%	N/A
Percent of students who participate in Ending Cycles of Violence Prevention Education that are able to identify one trauma response from each category: acting in, acting out and acting to heal	94%	N/A

StarVista

StarVista withdrew from its contract effective January 2022 due to a drop in referrals. StarVista was unable to report on any program-specific outcomes for FY 2021-22 (Exhibit 12).

Exhibit 12. Program-Specific Outcomes for StarVista

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Percent of youths participating in group and/or individual therapy who report services were helpful in improving emotional regulation ability	75%	N/A
Percent of youths participating in group and/or individual therapy who report services were helpful in reducing the need for substances	70%	N/A
Percent of youths participating in group and/or individual therapy who report services were helpful in improving pro-social behaviors	75%	N/A

SC

SC met two of three performance measures (Exhibit 13). Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the youths reported enhanced job readiness and life skills. SC replaced one measure for another. Instead of “Participants will report enhanced appreciation for the arts,” they measured “Participants will report that they learned a new skill and that they felt confident enough to use the new skills they learned in real life situations.” For this alternate measure, 100% of the participants agreed. The other measure — better engagement in academics — was for a program that was put on hold.

Exhibit 13. Program-Specific Outcomes for SC

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES	FY 21-22 TARGET	FY 21-22 RESULTS
Participants will report enhanced knowledge about job readiness and life skills	100%	87%
Participants will report enhanced appreciation for the arts**	50%	100%
Participants will report better engagement with academics	80%	N/A*

Note: *The Study Hall Program is a face-to-face model that was placed on hold.

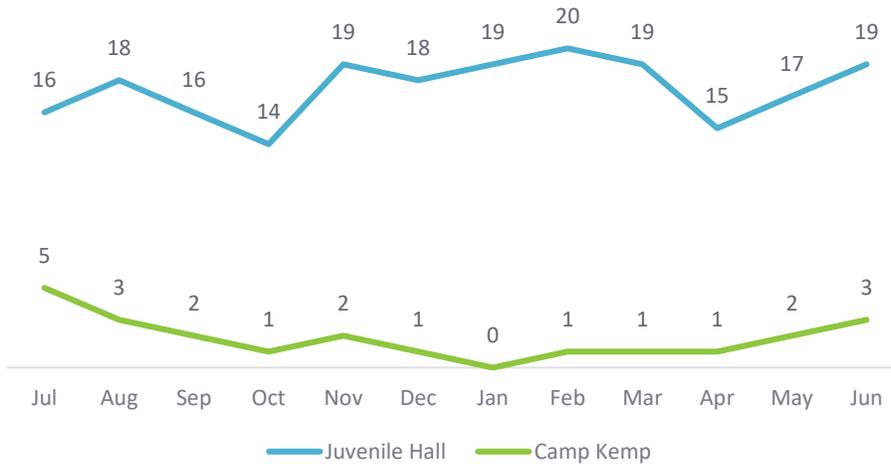
** Used a different measure: "Participants reported that they learned a new skill and that they felt confident enough to use the new skills they learned in real life situations."

POPULATION REPORTS

Average Daily Population per Month

In FY 2021-22, the YSC-JH's average daily population ranged from 14 to 20 youths per month, averaging 17.5 for the year, and Camp Kemp's ranged from 0 to 5, averaging 1.8 for the year (Exhibit 14).

Exhibit 14. Average Daily Population by Month, FY 2021-22



Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

BOOKING TYPES

Probation Violation (WIC 777) Bookings

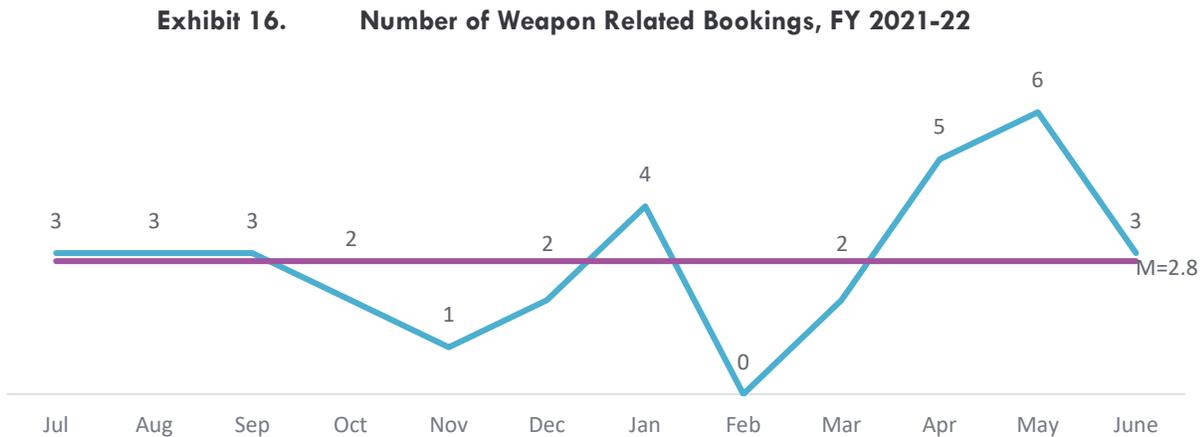
The total number of bookings for probation violations (WIC 777 cases) across the fiscal year was 21 (Exhibit 15).³ The highest number of bookings (n=9) was in November 2021, and the lowest number of bookings was zero, which occurred in the months of October, December, February, and March of the fiscal year.



Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

Weapon-Related Bookings

There were 34 total weapon-related bookings across the fiscal year, with an average of 2.8 weapon-related bookings per month (Exhibit 16). The number of weapon-related bookings remained between zero and three for most of the fiscal year, except in January (n=4), April (n=5) and May (n=6).



Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

In-County and Out-of-County Bookings

There were 116 Juvenile Hall bookings in FY 2021-22. Out of these, 72 were bookings of in-county youths, and 44 were considered out-of-county youths (Exhibit 17). A slightly higher percentage of in-county (compared to

³ WIC 777 orders remove the youth from the custody of the parent, guardian, or relative and place them in the foster care system, or private institution or county institution. <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/welfare-and-institutions-code/wic-sect-777>

out-of-county) bookings were 707(b) offenses (36%) while a slightly higher percentage of out-of-county bookings had mandatory detention (50%). Overall, 36 cases were considered a 707(b) offense and required mandatory detention across in-county and out-of-county bookings. Of the 26 in-county bookings that were considered 707(b) offenses, 25 received mandatory detention.

Exhibit 17. Number of In-County and Out-of-County Bookings, FY 2021-22

	IN-COUNTY BOOKINGS	OUT-OF-COUNTY BOOKINGS
Total Bookings	72	44
707(b) Offense	26 (36%)	14 (32%)
Mandatory Detention	33 (46%)	22 (50%)
707(b) Offense and had Mandatory Detention	25 (35%)	11 (25%)

Source: Booking Logs for Juvenile Hall.

Diversion Contracts in the ASC/INV Unit

There were 11 diversion contracts in FY 2021-22, out of which seven were six-month informal contracts and four were 90-day intervention contracts. Of the 11 contracts, one contract was “active,” nine contracts were closed as “successful,” and one contract was closed as “unsuccessful” (Exhibit 18).

Exhibit 18. Number and Status of Diversion Contracts, FY 2021-22



Source: Diversion data from ASC/INV Unit.

While 11 diversion contracts appear to be a low count, this is only one of many programs that divert youths from Juvenile Hall. Youths also are diverted through other programs such as Victim Impact Awareness (VIA), letter of reprimand, mediation, Petty Theft program, referred out of county, traffic court, and Youth Outreach program offered through Child Welfare Services.⁴

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

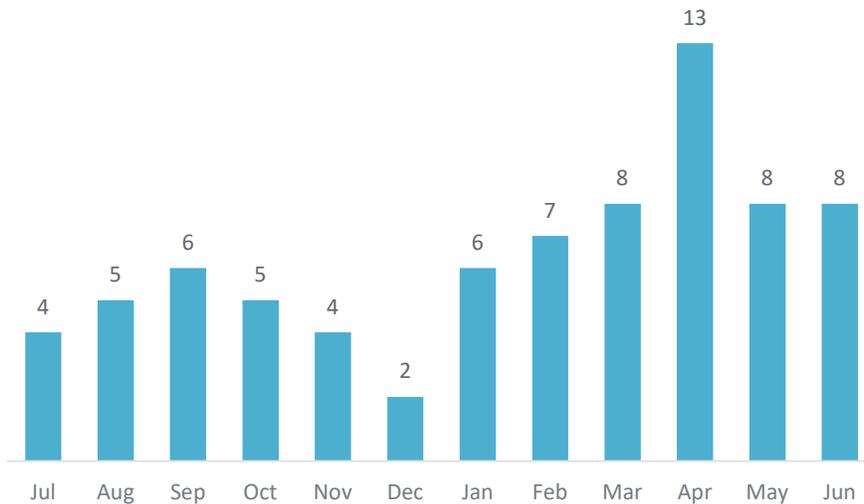
The data in the following section include 76 youths in the Institutional Services Division for whom data was available in FY 2021-22.

⁴ There has been a recent shift in the juvenile justice system, with fewer referrals to Probation compared to the past few years. San Mateo Police Department (SMPD) diverts cases before even getting to Probation. The referrals that get sent to Probation are more severe cases and can be sent to the District Attorney’s (DA) office based on the type of the offense.

Number of Mental Health Assessments

There were six mental health assessments on average per month from July 2021 to June 2022 (Exhibit 19). The number of mental health assessments ranged from two in December 2021 to 13 in April 2022.

Exhibit 19. Number of Mental Health Assessments, FY 2021-22



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center.

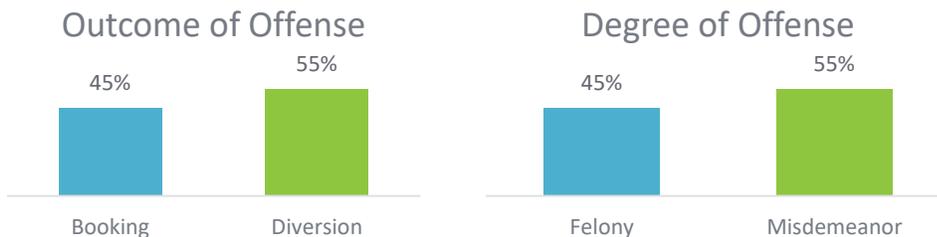
Profile of Youths with Mental Health Assessments

Youths who received a mental health assessment averaged 16 years of age, and 75% were male. The majority of youths (95%) identified as straight/heterosexual, and 1% identified as bisexual. Half of the youths with assessments were Hispanic/Latino (51%), 11% were White/Caucasian, 5% were Asian, and 7% were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Tongan.

Outcome and Degree of Offense of Youths with a Mental Health Assessment

Of the youths with a mental health assessment, 55% were charged with a misdemeanor and 45% were charged with a felony. All youths who had committed a misdemeanor were in diversion (55%), and all youths who had committed a felony had been booked (45%).

Exhibit 20. Proportion of Youths Who Received a Mental Health Assessment by Outcome and Degree of Offense, FY 2021-22



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Note: Outcome of Offense (Booking & Diversion) n=49; Degree of Offense (Misdemeanor & Felony) n=84.

Patterns of Abuse or Neglect

As shown in Exhibit 21, 55% of youths with a mental health assessment had experienced some form of abuse or neglect (general, emotional, physical, and/or sexual), 20% reported experiencing a single form of abuse or neglect, 13% reported experiencing two forms of abuse or neglect (mainly general and physical), 13% reported experiencing three forms of abuse or neglect (mainly general, emotional, and physical), and 10% reported experiencing all four forms of abuse or neglect.

Exhibit 21. Patterns of Abuse or Neglect Among Youths Who Receive a Mental Health Assessment, FY 2021-22

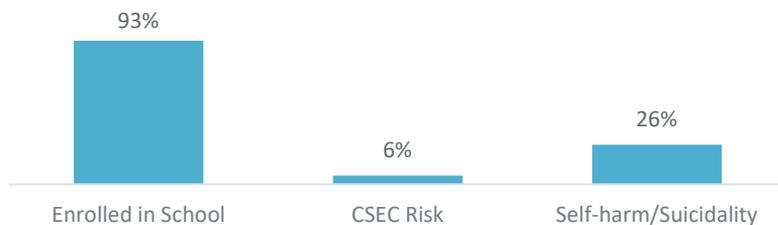
	GENERAL	EMOTIONAL	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	% DIAGNOSED
Single Form	√		√		9%
				√	3%
TOTAL SINGLE FORM					20%
Two Forms	√	√			4%
		√	√		1%
	√		√		7%
TOTAL TWO FORMS					13%
Three Forms	√	√	√		10%
	√	√		√	3%
TOTAL THREE FORMS					13%
Four Forms	√	√	√	√	10%
TOTAL FOUR FORMS					10%
Any Form					55%

Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Note: n=71

Self-Harm/Suicidality, CSEC Risk, and School Enrollment

Among the 76 youths for whom data were available, 26% had engaged in self-harm/suicidality, and 6% had been or stated they are currently a target for sexual exploitation (Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) risk); 93% were enrolled in school (Exhibit 22).

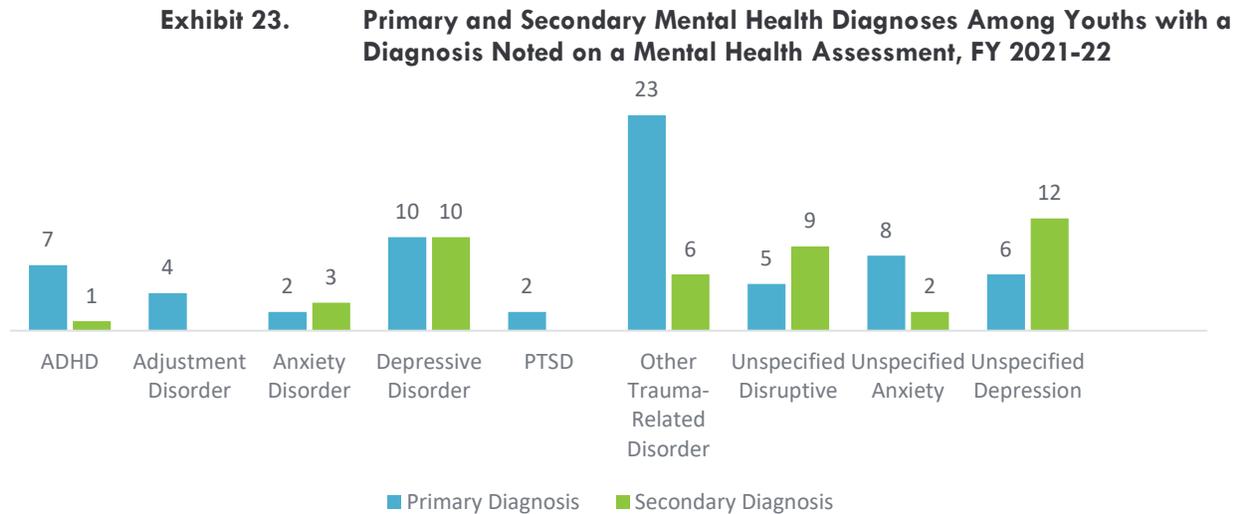
Exhibit 22. Incidence of Self-Harm/Suicidality, CSEC Risk, and School Enrollment Among Youths Who Received a Mental Health Assessment, FY 2021-22



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Note: n=66-71.

Primary and Secondary Mental Health Diagnoses

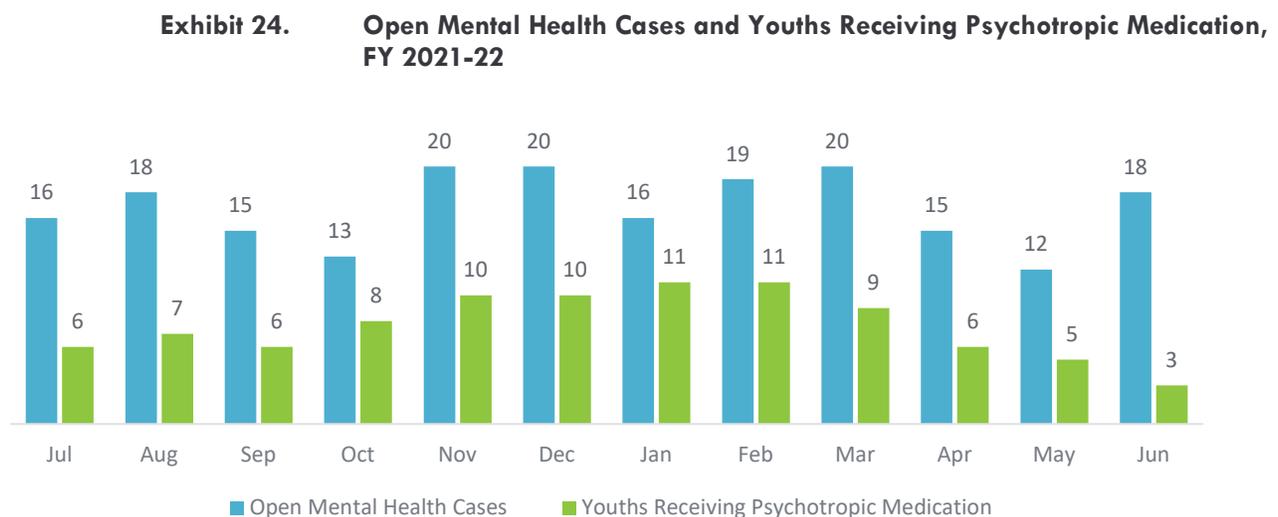
Ninety percent (90%) of youths had a primary mental health diagnosis, of which 57% also had a secondary mental health diagnosis. Of those with diagnoses, 10 youths had a primary diagnosis of Depressive Disorder, another eight had a primary diagnosis of unspecified anxiety, and 29 were diagnosed with trauma. Twelve youths had a secondary diagnosis of unspecified depression (Exhibit 23).



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Note: Primary Diagnosis n=68; Secondary Diagnosis n=47.

Mental Health Cases and Use of Psychotropic Medication

Data from 12 months (July 2021 to June 2022) showed an average of 17 open mental health cases per month and 8 youths receiving psychotropic medication. Thus, on average nearly half (46%) of youths with open mental health cases received psychotropic medication (Exhibit 24).



Source: Juvenile Detention Survey Profile.

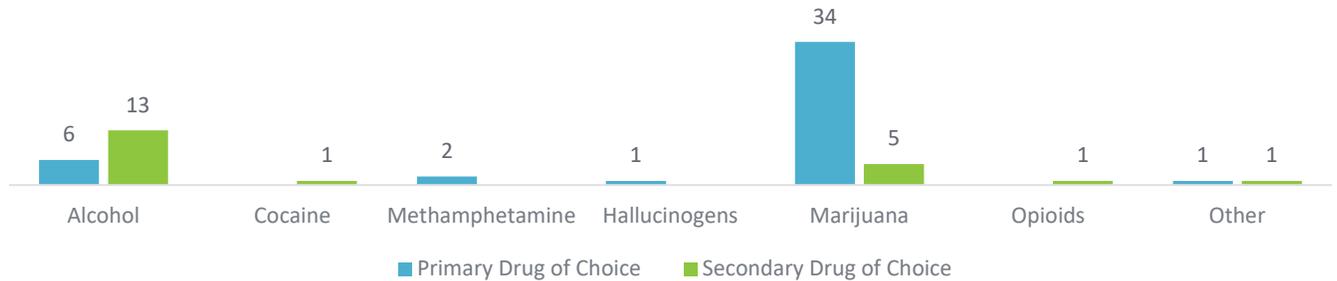
Nicotine and Tobacco Use

Among the eight youths whose data was available in FY 2021-22, four youths (50%) reported vaping, and three youths (38%) reported smoking.

Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Use

Among the 44 youths who reported primary AOD use and 21 youths with secondary AOD use, most youths reported using marijuana and alcohol as their primary and secondary drugs of choice (Exhibit 25).

Exhibit 25. Primary and Secondary Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Youths Reporting Use on a Mental Health Assessment, FY 2020-21



Source: Data was collected by a BHRS clinician in the Assessment Center. Note: Primary AOD Use n=44; Secondary AOD Use n=21.

YOUTHS IN THE YOUTH SERVICES CENTER-JUVENILE HALL (YSC-JH)

Total Number of Bookings and Releases

The total number of bookings into the YSC-JH for FY 2021-22 was 166, and the number of releases was 161. Increases in the number of bookings and the number of releases for the juvenile hall occurred in the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year (January –June; Exhibit 26), with lower numbers of bookings and releases in October and December.

Exhibit 26. Juvenile Hall Total Number of Bookings and Releases per Month, FY 2021-22

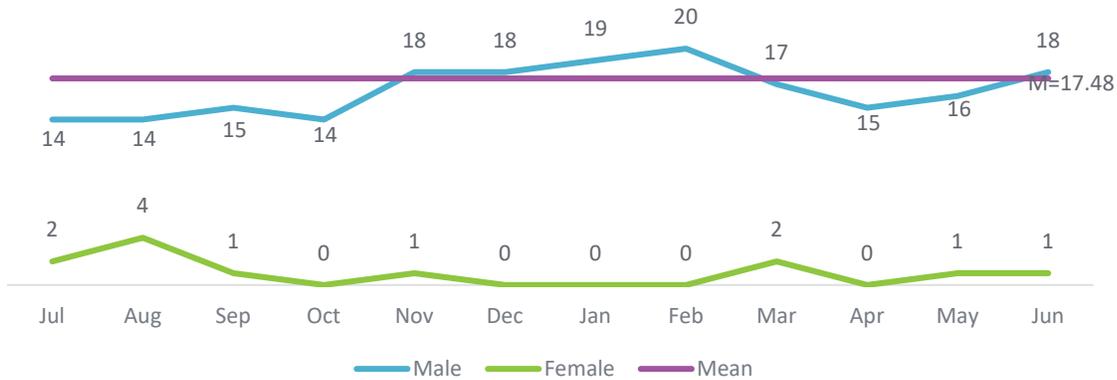


Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population per Month by Gender

Of the 17.5 youths on average per month in Juvenile Hall for the fiscal year, male youths had a much higher average daily population in Juvenile Hall (M=16.5; Exhibit 27) compared with females (M=1).

Exhibit 27. Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population per Month by Gender, FY 2021-22

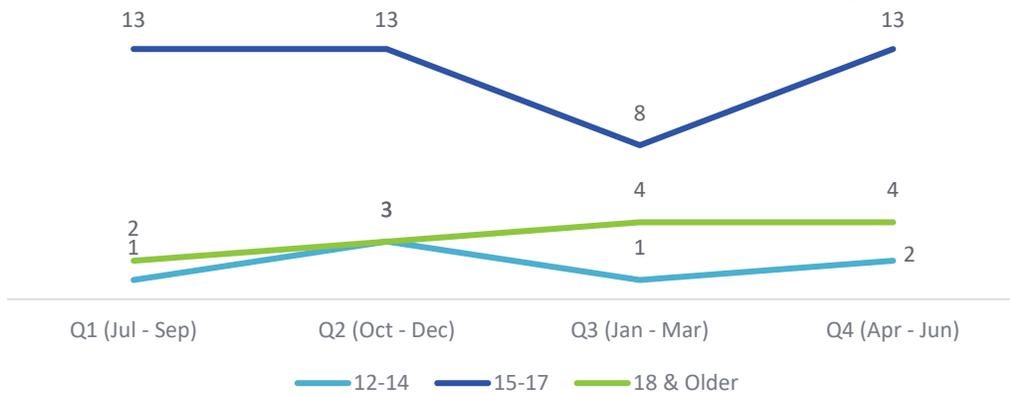


Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

Age of Youths Who Received Services in Juvenile Hall by Quarter

Overall, 70% of youths in Juvenile Hall during FY 2021-22 were 15 to 17 years old, followed by 19% of youths who were 18 years of age and older, and 10% of youths who were 12 to 14 years old. The number of youths ages 15 to 17 declined in quarter three (n=8) and returned to the same level recorded in the first two quarters of the fiscal year (n=13). The number of youths ages 12 to 14 showed slight fluctuations (range 1-3), while the number of youths ages 18 and older rose slightly and remained steady in the quarters three and four (range 2-4; Exhibit 28).

Exhibit 28. Number of Youths in Juvenile Hall by Age Each Quarter, FY 2021-22



Source: Quarterly Juvenile Detention Profile Survey.

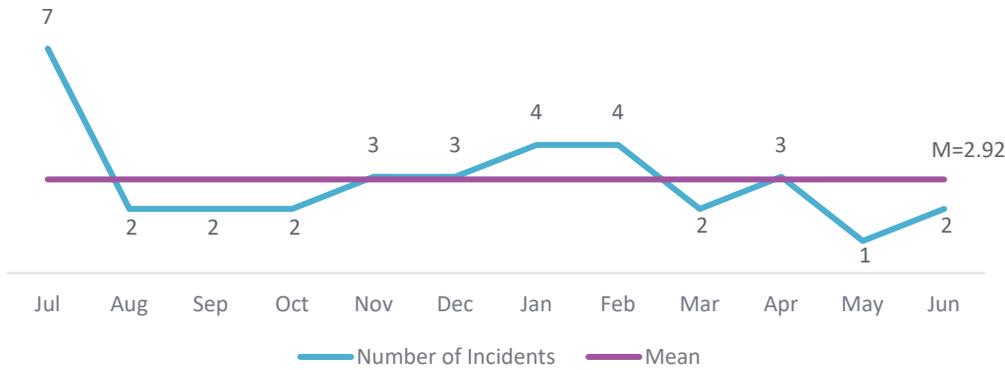
Incident Reports as an Indicator of the Juvenile Hall Environment

Incident reports in the Juvenile Hall for FY 2021-22 provided important information about the juvenile hall environment. Overall, there were 35 incident reports and 49 informational reports.

Trend in the Number of Unique Incidents

An average of 2.9 incidents occurred per month in FY 2021-22. Exhibit 29 shows that the highest number of incidents was seven in July 2021. Incidents decreased after July and rose somewhat in January and February 2022, followed by a smaller peak of incidents in April 2022.

Exhibit 29. Number of Incidents at Juvenile Hall, FY 2021-22



Source: Incident Reports in Juvenile Hall.

Incident Types as Indicators of the Juvenile Hall Environment

Exhibit 30 includes a breakdown of every incident type that occurred in the fiscal year. The total number of incident types (69) is higher than the total number of incident reports (35) because some incident reports include more than one incident type. Exhibit 30 shows 23% of incident types were related to use of force or mechanical restraints used, 22% for self-harm, 12% for threats to staff or staff injury, and 9% for assault incidents between youth.

Exhibit 30. Frequency of Incident Types, FY 2021-22

INCIDENT TYPES	N	%
Use of Force/Mechanical Restraints Used by Incident	16	23%
Self-Harm	15	22%
Threats to Staff or Staff Injury	8	12%
Assault Incidents between Youth	6	9%
Staff Injury	4	6%
Assault on Staff by Youth	4	6%
Charges Filed	4	6%
Suicidal Statement	4	6%
Property Destruction	4	6%
Safety Room Placements	3	4%
Multiple Youths Involved in Serious Incident	1	1%
TOTAL	69	100%

Source: Incident Reports in the Juvenile Hall.

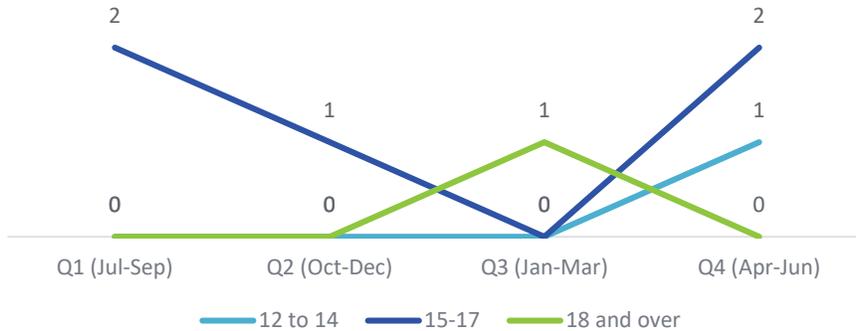
YOUTHS IN CAMP KEMP

Camp Kemp is a 30-bed residential facility designed for adolescent females who are 1) placed on probation by the Juvenile Court of San Mateo County, and 2) committed by the Court to a 180-day stay where they participate in the “Gaining Independence and Reclaiming Lives Successfully” (G.I.R.L.S.) Camp Kemp program.

Age of Youths Served by Quarter

Of the seven girls served in Camp Kemp, five girls (71%) were 15 to 17 years old, one girl was 18 years and older (14%), and one girl was 12 to 14 years old (14%; Exhibit 31).

Exhibit 31. Number of Youths in Camp Kemp by Age Each Quarter, FY 2021-22



Source: Institutions data provided by Probation.

Total Number of Commitments and Releases Across

Six girls were committed to, and seven were released from Camp Kemp during FY 2021-22 (Exhibit 32). In November 2021, there was an increase from zero girls to two girls committed to Camp Kemp. The number of girls also increased from zero to two between March and May 2022. The number of releases also remained low (range of zero to three) with three releases in August 2021 and four releases in October through December 2021. All seven released girls went to Phase II intensive supervision services in the community after completing Phase I at Camp Kemp, which included family and individual counseling.

Exhibit 32. Camp Kemp Total Number of Commitments and Releases, FY 2021-22



Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis.

Partnership Highlight

In addition to girls residing in San Mateo County, Camp Kemp also houses girls from Sonoma County under a shared Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County of Sonoma Probation Department for residential treatment of Sonoma County juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. In FY 2021-22, three girls 15 to 17 years old from Sonoma County were housed at Camp Kemp. All girls identified as Hispanic/Latina. All girls were detained for an average of 121.3 days (ranging from 87 to 170 days) and were on average provided 41 mental health sessions (ranging from 26 to 66 sessions).

Programs Offered in the Institutions Services Division

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN INSTITUTIONS SERVICES DIVISION

Youth services and programs take place every day of the week at YSC-JH and Camp Kemp. While youths are invited and encouraged to attend all programs, specific programming for each youth is also determined by those that are court-appointed, assigned by a Deputy Probation Officer (DPO), or selected by Institutions Services Managers (ISMs) or Group Supervisors (GSs) on the housing units based upon the individual needs of youths. Exhibit 33 provides a complete list of all youth programming in YSC-JH and Camp Kemp, broken out by those considered evidence-based programs and services integrating evidence-based practices (EBP), curriculum-based programs and services, and staff-initiated informal programs and services.

Based on data provided by Probation, a total of 22 programs are offered in Juvenile Hall and Camp Kemp. Of those programs:

- 23% were considered “evidence-based” programs,
- 50% were considered “curriculum-based” programs, and
- 27% were considered “staff-initiated” programs.

Programs were offered in-person (n=16, 73%), in-person and virtual (n=4, 18%), and virtual only (n=2, 9%). No programs or services were offered at Pine 5.

Exhibit 33. Programs and Services in the Institutions Services Division

PROGRAM/ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT*	HOUSING UNITS		
			PINE 4	FORREST 3	CAMP KEMP
EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS					
Art of Yoga	Provides gender-responsive programming that combines health education, character development, yoga, breathing techniques, meditation, creative arts, and writing	V,I	X	X	X
Cognitive Life Skills	Helps youths overcome negative behavioral patterns	I	X		X
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	Provides law-related education workshops, reentry case management, reentry prosocial activities, coaching, education, and career navigation workshops	V,I	X	X	X
Rape Trauma Services	Services focus on crisis intervention and advocacy, group therapy, ending cycles of violence, and practice-based trauma training	I			X
StarVista	Provides individual counseling, mental health group counseling, substance use counseling, and reentry services	V			X
CURRICULUM-BASED PROGRAMS					
A Brighter Day	Provides job training for youth	I			X
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	Provides youths a group of principles to help expel the obsession to drink and enable them to become happy and whole	I			X
Arts Unity Movement	Creative arts through music and conversation	I	X	X	X
Bible Study	Provides youths the opportunity to participate in faith-based groups	I	X	X	X
Large Muscle Activity	Required active exercises that are planned, structured, and repetitive body movement that improves circulation and cardiovascular health	I	X	X	X
Mind Body Awareness	Services focused on mindfulness, stress and anxiety reduction, and emotion regulation	V,I	X	X	
Project Change	Provides youths who have completed high school the opportunity to continue education into the community college arena	V	X	X	X
Success Centers	Services focused on job readiness training and life skills, visual arts program, and tutoring and mentoring	V,I	X	X	
The Beat Within	Offers writing/literature skills, quarterly newsletter, visual and performing arts workshop	I	X	X	
Catholic Christian Services	Provides church services to youths through outside faith-based organization	I	X	X	X
WhyTry	Teaches critical social and emotional skills	I	X	X	X
STAFF-INITIATED PROGRAMS					
Activities Highlights Committee	Holiday-themed events and seasonal Olympic games	I	X	X	
Cooking and Baking	Basic culinary arts	I	X	X	X
Essay Program	Critical thinking and creative writing	I		X	
Garden Program	Horticultural training in creating on-site gardens	I	X	X	X
Animal Therapy	Youths learn patience and responsibility caring for chickens at the YSC and Camp Kemp	I	X	X	X
Spanish 101	Introduction to reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills in Spanish	I	X		X

Note: * Program formats were offered virtually, in-person, or both. V=Virtual and I=In-Person.

YOBG-FUNDED CONTRACTORS AND THEIR USE OF EVIDENCE-BASED AND PROMISING PRACTICES

For several years, Probation has prioritized using evidence-based practices (EBPs) among its contracted service providers. Beginning in 2020, all YOBG-funded CBOs were asked to list the practices and curricula of their YOBG-funded programs. ASR conducted a thorough search through evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to verify programs as “evidence-based” or as a “promising practice.”

Exhibits 34 through 38 detail the practices reported by YOBG-funded CBOs for FY 2021-22, along with a quality rating of the supportive evidence for effectiveness. An explanation of how each practice is implemented can be found in each organization’s evaluation report. StarVista, whose program ended in January 2022, did not provide a list of their evidenced-based practices for this review.

Exhibit 34. Practices Implemented by AYP

PRACTICE	RATING
Trauma-informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ⁵
Wise Inside Curricula (based on Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics)	Although not recognized as evidence-based or promising practice on its own, the curriculum is informed by the evidence-based model. ⁶

Exhibit 35. Practices Implemented by FLY

PRACTICE	RATING
Law Related Education	Although not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice on its own, the program incorporates the evidence-based practice of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.
Social-Emotional Learning (SEL)	The practice of SEL was rated effective in reducing students’ conduct problems and emotional stress. ⁷
Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ⁸
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ⁹ Elsewhere it is rated as research-based for children in

⁵ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

⁶ Perry, B.D. (2009). Examining child maltreatment through a neurodevelopmental lens: Clinical application of the neurosequential model of therapeutics. Journal of Loss and Trauma, 14, 240-255. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15325020903004350>

⁷ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd>

⁸ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

⁹ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

	mental health treatment, ¹⁰ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ¹¹
Critical Time Intervention	The intervention is rated as evidence-based practice according to the Evidence-Based Practice Center. ^{12,13}
Harm Reduction	Although not rated as evidence-based, it is recognized as an effective intervention for alcohol and substance abuse. ^{14,15}

Exhibit 36. Practices Implemented by MBA

PRACTICE	RATING
Trauma-Informed Practice	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ¹⁶
Mindfulness-Based Interventions	
Empathy-Building Exercises	Emerging practice not yet rated for evidence base.
Emotional Intelligence	Although not recognized as evidence-based or a promising practice on its own, many promising programs for adolescents feature increasing emotional intelligence. ¹⁷
Communication Skills	Although not recognized as evidence-based or promising practice on its own, many promising programs for anger reduction feature increasing communication skills. ¹⁸

¹⁰ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

¹¹ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

¹² Evidence-Based Practice Center (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://ebpcenter.umaryland.edu/Training-Topics/Critical-Time-Intervention/>

¹³ Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Critical Time Intervention. <https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/critical-time-intervention/>

¹⁴ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). Harm Reduction. <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction>

¹⁵ Logan, D. E., & Marlatt, G. A. (2010). Harm Reduction Therapy: A Practice-Friendly Review of Research. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 66(2), 201–214. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jclp.20669>

¹⁶ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

¹⁷ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2019, November). keepin' it REAL (kiR). [https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/keepin-it-real-kir/#:~:text=keepin'%20it%20REAL%20\(kiR\)%20Middle%20School%20Program%20is%20a,such%20as%20drug%20refusal%20efficacy](https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/keepin-it-real-kir/#:~:text=keepin'%20it%20REAL%20(kiR)%20Middle%20School%20Program%20is%20a,such%20as%20drug%20refusal%20efficacy)

¹⁸ Reilly, P.M., & Shopshire, M.S. (2019). Anger Management for Substance Use Disorder and Mental Health Clients: A Cognitive–Behavioral Therapy Manual. SAMHSA Publication No. PEP19-02-01-001. https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/anger_management_manual_508_compliant.pdf

Exhibit 37. Practices Implemented by RTS

PRACTICE	RATING
Crisis Intervention/Advocacy	This is a promising practice according to empirical evidence. ¹⁹
Prosocial Skills/Emotion Regulation/Coping Skills	Although the practice of supporting these skills incorporates the evidence-based practices of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy, and Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR), it is not a nationally recognized evidence-based or promising practice.
Ending Cycles of Violence Education	This is a promising practice according to empirical evidence. ²⁰
Re-Entry with Trauma-Informed Care	The trauma-informed approach is an evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ²¹
Practice-Based Trauma Training	Although this particular training is not rated on its own, the trauma-informed approach is evidence-based practice according to SAMHSA. ²²

Exhibit 38. Practices Implemented by SC

PRACTICE	RATING
Growth Mindset	This is a research-based practice based upon empirical evidence. ²³
Job-Readiness Training	This training is not yet rated but is informed by employment and training-related programs that are research-based or promising.
Life-Skills Training	This training is not yet rated but is informed by skill-building training and curricula that are research-based or promising.
Motivational Interviewing	This is an evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices. ²⁴ Elsewhere this is rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment, ²⁵ but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19. ²⁶

¹⁹ Peterson, J., & Densley, J. (2018). Is Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training evidence-based practice? A systematic review. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 41(5), 521-534. <http://www.tandfonline.com/action/showCitFormats?doi=10.1080/0735648X.2018.1484303>

²⁰ Clearinghouse Continuum of Evidence (n.d.). Ending Violence. Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness. https://www.continuum.militaryfamilies.psu.edu/program/fact_sheet_2453

²¹ SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

²² SAMHSA. (2014). SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach, p10. Pub ID#: SMA14-4884. <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/SAMHSA-s-Concept-of-Trauma-and-Guidance-for-a-Trauma-Informed-Approach/SMA14-4884>

²³ Mueller, C. M., & Dweck, C. S. (1998). Praise for Intelligence can Undermine Children's Motivation and Performance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(1), 33-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.1.33>

²⁴ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

²⁵ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2020). Updated Inventory of Evidence-Based, Research-Based, and Promising Practices: For Prevention and Intervention Services for Children and Juveniles in the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Mental Health Systems. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1727/Wsipp_Updated-Inventory-of-Evidence-Based-Research-Based-and-Promising-Practices-For-Prevention-and-Intervention-Services-for-Children-and-Juveniles-in-the-Child-Welfare-Juvenile-Justice-and-Mental-Health-Systems_Report.pdf

²⁶ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2011). Practice Profile: Motivational Interviewing (MI) for Substance Abuse Issues of Juveniles in a State Facility <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=180>

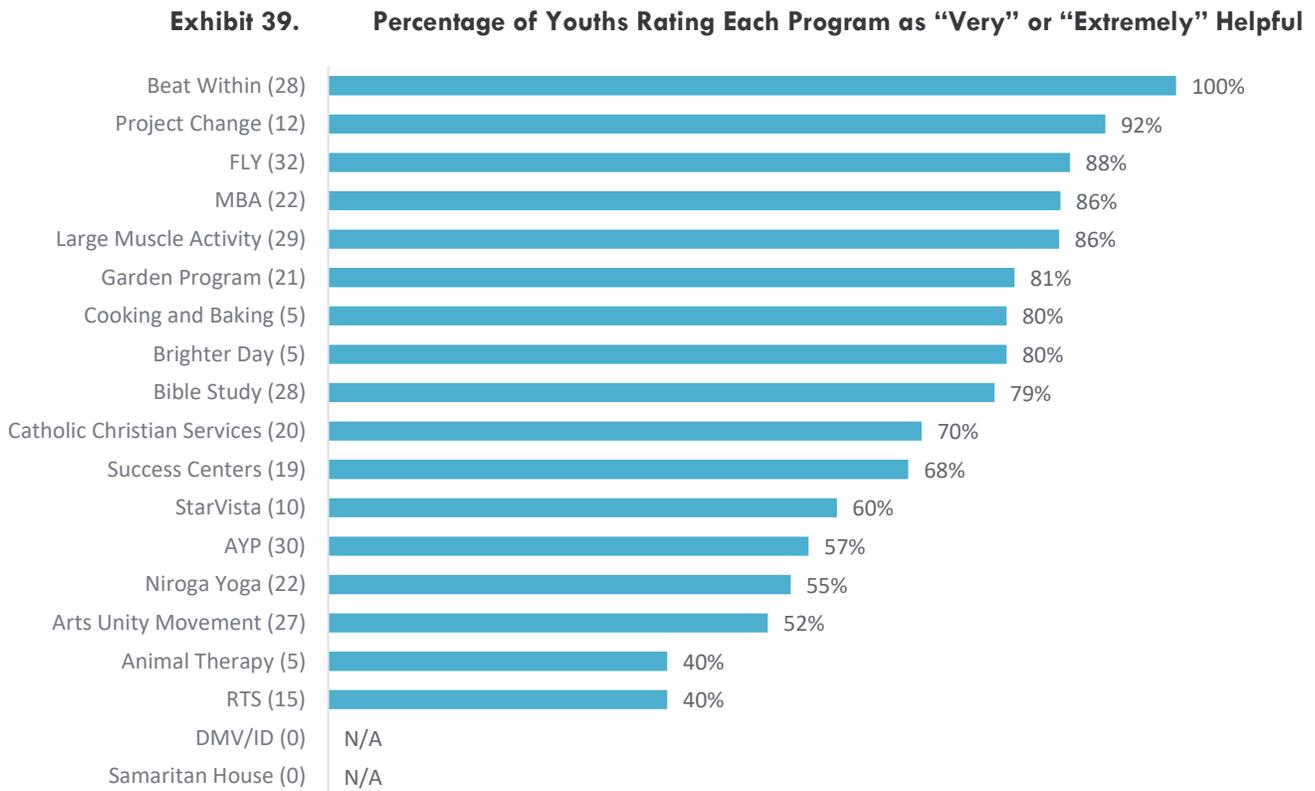
YOUTHS AND STAFF FEEDBACK ABOUT PROGRAMS OFFERED IN INSTITUTIONS SERVICES DIVISION

Twice during the fiscal year, the Institutions Services Division asked youths and staff about services provided at the YSC and Camp Kemp to understand the degree to which services served the youths’ needs at the YSC and Camp Kemp. The youth survey assessed youths’ experiences, learning, and satisfaction, and the staff survey asked staff to share their impressions on the degree to which programs were supporting the needs of youths.

A total of 35 surveys were completed by youths in three units: Camp Kemp, Pine 4, and Forrest 3. The survey asked youths to self-report on a series of questions including, but not limited to, helpfulness of the programs, engagement/interest in each program, and overall rating of each program. Nineteen surveys were completed in January 2022 and 16 surveys were completed in June 2022. The results discussed below are combined across these two time points. Staff were asked to rate their perceptions of how helpful each program was in meeting the needs of the youths and the level of engagement and interest shown by the youths for each program. A total of 48 surveys were completed by staff at two time points: 22 surveys were completed in January and 26 surveys completed in April. The results discussed below are combined across these two time points.

Youth Ratings of Helpfulness of Programs

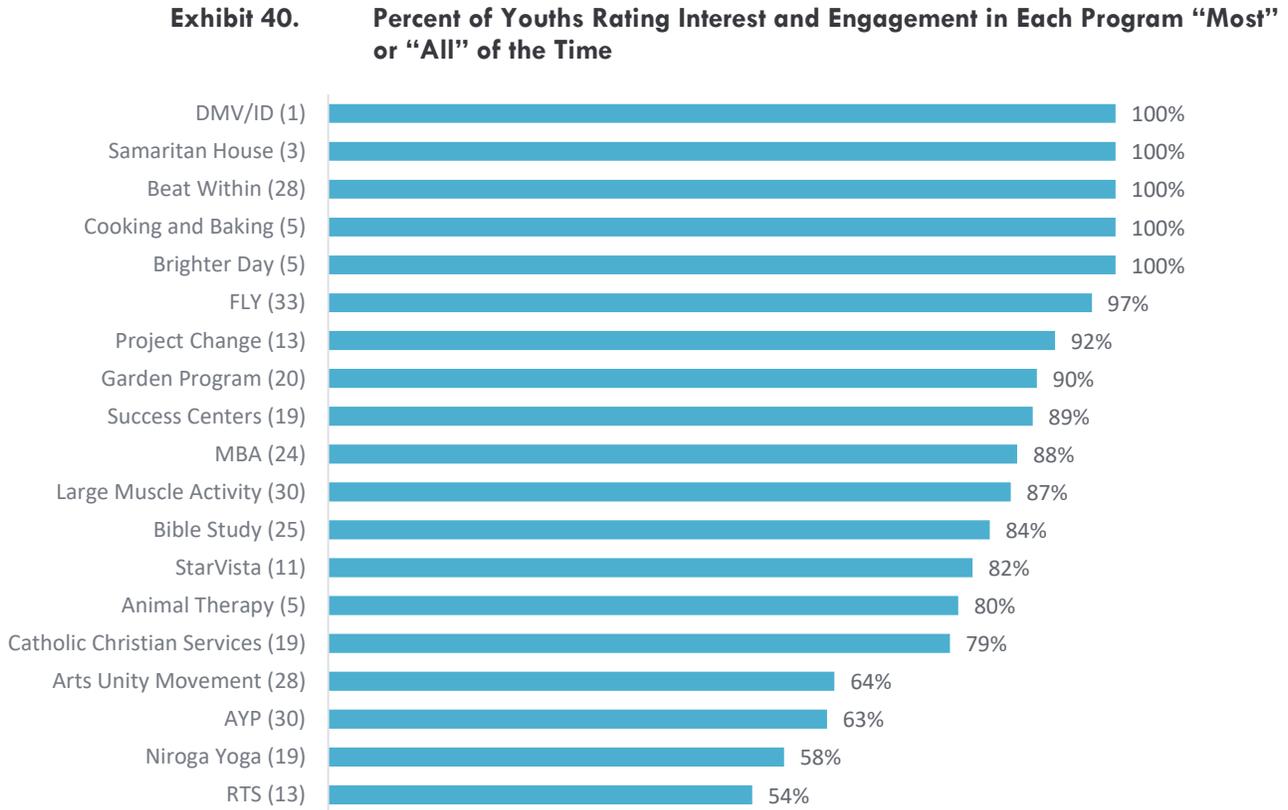
Exhibit 39 shows the percentage of youths who reported that a program was either “very” or “extremely” helpful. Beat Within and Project Change were reported as helpful programs by over 90% of youths participating in these services. About half of the programs received high ratings from at least four out of five youths (80%) answering this question on the survey.



Note: The number of youths ratings per program are displayed in parentheses next to the program name. Response options included: 1=Not at All, 2=A little, 3=Somewhat, 4=Very, 5=Extremely.

Youth Engagement or Interest in Activities

Exhibit 40 shows the percentage of youths who reported being engaged and interested in program activities “most” or “all” of the time. DMV/ID, Samaritan House, Beat Within, Cooking and Baking, and Brighter Day were the programs that youths found the most interesting and engaging. However, two-thirds of the programs offered delivered content that engaged four out of five youths (80%).

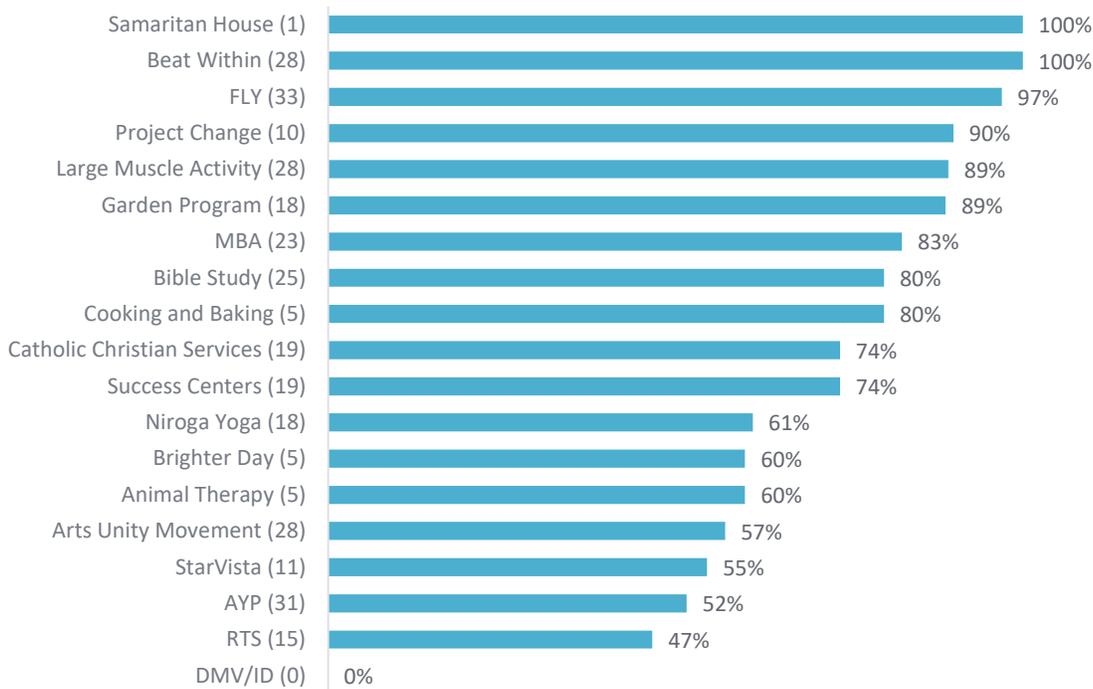


Note: The number of youths ratings per program are displayed in parentheses next to the program name. Response options included: 1=None of the time, 2=Some of the time, 3=Half of the time, 4=Most of the time, 5=All of the time.

Youth Overall Ratings

Exhibit 41 displays the percentage of youths that rated each program as “excellent” or “very good” overall. Over ninety percent of youths rated Project Change, FLY, Beat Within, and Samaritan House as strong programs overall, with many of the programs offered receiving these ratings by at least three-quarters (75%) of the youths.

Exhibit 41. Percentage of Youths Rating Program “Excellent” or “Very Good” Overall

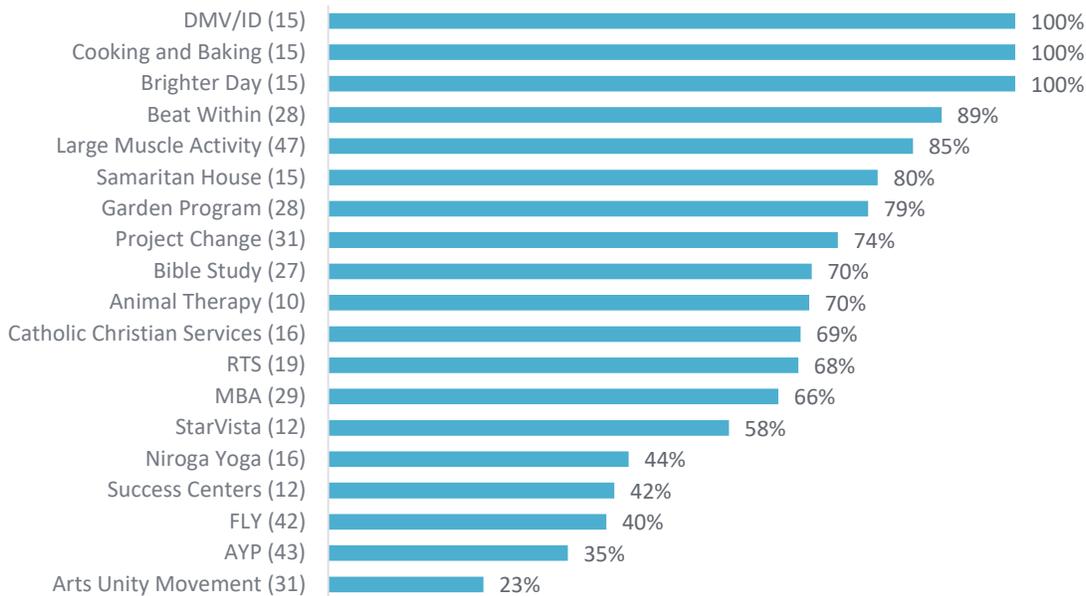


Note: The number of youths ratings per program are displayed in parentheses next to the program name. Response options included: 1=Poor, 2=Just OK, 3=Good, 4=Very Good, 5=Excellent.

Staff Perspectives on the Helpfulness of Programs

Exhibit 42 shows the percentage of staff who rated programs as “very” or “extremely” helpful in meeting the needs of the youth. Cooking and Baking, Brighter Day, and DMV/ID were the programs that were rated highly by a large number of staff. This contrasts with the programs that a high percentage of youths rated as most helpful (i.e., Beat Within, Project Change). This suggests that staff may view what is helpful for youths somewhat differently than what youths perceive as helpful. Further inquiry into both youths and staff ratings may help increase understanding between staff and youths to inform quality improvement to further support rehabilitation goals.

Exhibit 42. Percentage of Staff Rating Program “Very” or “Extremely” Helpful



Staff Perspectives on Engagement or Interest in Activities

Exhibit 43 shows the percentage of staff who rated each program as engaging and interesting for youths “most” or “all” of the time. Cooking and Baking, Brighter Day, DMV/ID, and Samaritan House were rated by over 90% as engaging or interesting to students. Similarly, 100% of youths rated DMV/ID, Cooking and Samaritan House as frequently engaging and interesting. This suggests that program staff have an accurate perception and understanding of youths’ engagement in programs.

Exhibit 43. Percent of Staff Rating Youths’ Interest and Engagement in Program “Most” or “All” of the Time

