

SAN MATEO COUNTY

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Comprehensive Annual JJCPA and
JPCF Evaluation Report

2024-2025



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. ASR engages in planning, research, and evaluation projects locally in California and nationwide.

AUTHORS

Kim Carpenter, Ph.D.

Connie Chu, M.A.

Kimberly Gillette, M.P.H.

Claire Miller, Ph.D.

HEADQUARTERS

Physical address:

55 Penny Lane, Suite 101
Watsonville, CA 95076
Phone 831-728-1356

Mailing address:

Applied Survey Research
PO Box 1927
Watsonville, CA 95077

Website:

www.appliedsurveyresearch.org

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Executive Summary

In fiscal year (FY) 2024–25, the San Mateo County Probation Department (Probation) continued its allocation of Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF) resources by providing the second year of three-year contracts with six community-based organizations (CBOs) to serve youth and families across the County. In addition, JJCPA funding continued to support Probation’s Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) and Family Preservation Program (FPP). The desired outcomes for the youth of these funded programs included:

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;
- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Funded programs continued to deliver services on the full continuum of intervention to meet youths' needs in FY 2024-25. JPCF focused on prevention and early intervention, and JJCPA focused on targeted interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth who are not in custody. **Funded programs served 1,045 unduplicated youths, 1% less than were served in FY 2023-24** (N=1,060, Exhibit 1). JPCF-funded programs served three out of every four youths (n=788, 75%), and JJCPA-funded programs served one out of every four youths (n=264, 25%) during the last fiscal year. The average number of service hours reported per youth over the fiscal year (8.5 hours) as well as the average length of time in the program (4.6 months) decreased in FY 2024-25 compared to the prior year. The five-year trends suggest a continuation of serving fewer youths, with a recent shift to providing fewer hours of service. Of note, not all of StarVista’s data was captured due to their organization ceasing operations effective August 1, 2025. Additionally, Acknowledge Alliance did not serve any youth this FY.

Exhibit 1. Key Findings: Youths and Services

YOUTHS AND SERVICES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Number of Youths Served	1,024	1,253	1,237	1,060	1,045
Average Number of Hours Served	14.8	13.0	13.0	11.7	8.5
Average Months in the Program	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.5	4.6

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=977 was used to calculate the average number of months in the program. N=852 was used to calculate the average number of hours served per youth. The average number of hours served per youth does not include VIA or JUV SVCS CRT/DIV and FPP, as the two units do not collect service hours. Average months in the program do not include VIA.

In October 2022, the Probation department began assessments using the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS). All assessments provide a standard measure of youth criminogenic risk, life functioning, and other areas of need(s) and strength(s) to help inform program activities and decisions concerning decreasing justice involvement for all youth.

The OYAS Diversion (OYAS-DIV) tool is used to help determine whether cases will be submitted to the District Attorney’s Office (DA) for the filing of a petition or handled informally. All youth are screened using the OYAS-DIV, except for cases where charges require a mandatory referral to the DA or to the Traffic Court Unit. Certified probation staff administered the OYAS-DIV on 20 youths during FY 2024-25. Ten (50%) of these assessments fell in the range of “low” risk, 10 (50%) assessments fell in the range of “moderate” risk, and no assessments fell in the range of “high” risk (Exhibit 2). All youths categorized as “low” risk and 80% of youths categorized as “moderate” risk were diverted. In addition, OYAS-certified probation staff also completed a total of 110 OYAS Disposition (OYAS-DIS) assessments on 92 youths who participated in a disposition hearing. On the 92 youths’ first assessments, 79 (86%) youths were rated “low” risk, 13 (14%) were rated “moderate” risk, and zero (0%) were rated “high” risk based on the responses to the assessment. In addition, 87 (95%) of the 92 youths assessed received general supervision.

Exhibit 2. Key Findings: Risk Levels and Needs (OYAS-DIV and OYAS-DIS)

RISK LEVEL	FY 24-25 OYAS-DIV	FY 24-25 OYAS-DIS
Low	10 (50%)	79 (86%)
Moderate	10 (50%)	13 (14%)
High	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Note: FY 2024-25 OYAS-DIV N=20; OYAS-DIS N=92. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Tracking key justice outcomes is also useful for determining the risk level and justice involvement of youth served by JJCPA-funded programs. The percentage of youths arrested for a new law violation was two percentage points lower compared with the prior fiscal year. In addition, the

percentage of youths with probation violations was 13% lower compared with that of the prior fiscal year (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3. Key Findings: Justice Outcomes (for JJCPA-funded Programs Only)

YOUTHS AND SERVICES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	12%	6%	2%	4%	2%
Youths with Probation Violations	28%	2%	30%	21%	8%

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=145 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=12 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations.

Background

In San Mateo County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) oversees the allocation of funds from the JJCPA and JPCF. These funding sources are drawn from California Vehicle License fees and differ in their emphasis and reporting requirements.¹ As required by the Welfare and Institutions Code, to be eligible for JJCPA funds the JJCC must periodically develop, review, and update a comprehensive Local Action Plan that documents the condition of the local Juvenile Justice system and outlines proposed efforts to fill identified service gaps.

2020-2025 LOCAL ACTION PLAN

The 2020-2025 Local Action Plan (LAP) was implemented through the work and guidance of the JJCC and the representation included the following: professionals who work with at-risk youth and youth involved in the juvenile justice system through Probation; District Attorney’s Office; law enforcement; Human Services Agency (HSA); Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS); Deputy Probation Officers and school resource officers; County Office of Education; education-related providers; local government; representatives from high schools, colleges, and community-based organizations; community members familiar with youth development and active in justice work, including youth and family advocates; at-risk youth in diversion programs; incarcerated youth; and parents of at-risk youth. Through a strategic planning process, a core group of desired outcomes and strategies was identified to address the needs of youth and their families in San Mateo County. The desired overarching outcomes defined by the subcommittee included:

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;
- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

The LAP identified the following five areas and their core strategies to foster and support these outcomes:

Behavioral Health

- Increase availability of mental health treatment modalities;
- Expand participation in addiction programs;
- Increase individualized services to mitigate the effects of trauma;
- Increase school-based counseling; and
- Provide evidence-based family therapy programs.

¹ Please see Appendix A for a complete description of JJCPA and JPCF funding.

Positive Pathways for Youth

- Increase prosocial opportunities;
- Connect youth with consistent and reliable mentors;
- Increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy and increase school engagement;
- Seek partnerships with local companies for training and internship opportunities;
- Collect data to evaluate the quality of implementation and the impact of innovative programs; and
- Increase reentry support with social workers and wraparound teams.

Parent Education and Support

- Meet families where they are to connect them to community supports; and
- Engage families in services that support positive parenting skills.

Access to Effective Services

- Increase access to beneficial services;
- Increase culturally and linguistically responsive services; and
- Increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youth.

Alignment and Coordination of Systems

- Outreach to understand the communication needs of providers and develop methods to meet those needs;
- Coordinate cross-sector prevention and early intervention systems to address risk at onset; and
- Reinvest in comprehensive cross-sector, trauma-informed training, and a community of practice.

JJCPA AND JPCF FUNDING

Every year, JJCPA and JPCF jointly fund a complementary set of interventions along a continuum of service intensity, from prevention to intensive and individualized intervention services. Programs serving justice-involved youth are typically funded by JJCPA, given that the legislation intends to reduce further justice involvement. Prevention and early intervention services are funded by JPCF.

In 2023, through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process, Probation awarded three-year grants from its allocation of JJCPA and JPCF to each of six programs to serve San Mateo County youth and their families. The six programs were selected based on the needs identified by the LAP, which guided the Request for Proposal process. Also, through a competitive RFP process in 2020, Probation awarded a five-year contract to Applied Survey Research (ASR) to provide evaluation services.

JPCF funds six community-based programs, with four of the six community-based organizations (CBOs), Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY), StarVista, Success Centers (SC), and YMCA of San

Francisco (YMCASF), also funded by JJCPA sources. In addition to these four CBOs, JJCPA funds two programs within the probation department: Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV) and Family Preservation Program (FPP). This array of programs provided services to youth on a continuum of need, from prevention-based services to intensive individualized interventions, as described in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Programs Funded by JPCF and JJCPA

JPCF PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge Alliance	Acknowledge	Acknowledge provides counseling for youths attending community and court schools.
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	BGCP	BGCP offers mentoring, after-school enrichment, academic support, and leadership opportunities to at-risk youth.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	FLY Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and FLY Law program provides law-related curriculum to high-need youth.
StarVista Strengthen Our Youth (SOY)	SOY	SOY provides parenting workshops and group and individual counseling to at-risk middle and high school students.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides case management, job readiness training, and job placement to at-risk youth.
YMCA of San Francisco	YMCASF	YMCASF provides individual counseling, crisis intervention, restorative conflict resolution, case management, and linkage to school and community services.
JJCPA PROGRAM	SHORT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Family Preservation Program	FPP	FPP serves youth who have entered the juvenile justice system under specific circumstances that put them at high risk of being placed out-of-home, with the objective of maintaining youth in their homes by expanding intensive supervision, flexible support services, and community-based resources. Deputy Probation officers collaborate with BHRS, CFS, schools, and other strength-based collateral agencies to provide therapeutic interventions. FPP updates the Court at hearings on the progress made by the youth and their families.
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	FLY	FLY Leadership program provides mentoring and case management, and FLY Law program provides law-related curriculum to justice-involved youth.
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	ASC/INV Unit uses a multidisciplinary team approach to assess justice-involved youth ages 12–18 and determine appropriate responses, ranging from diversion and informal probation to formal court processing.

StarVista Insights	Insights	Insights offers restorative conflict resolution, substance use treatment, family counseling for youth on probation, and the Victim Impact Awareness (VIA) program, which teaches empathy.
Success Centers	SC	SC provides job readiness training, job placement, worksite development, and career advising to justice-involved youth to help them become workforce-ready.
YMCA of San Francisco	YMCASF	Victim Impact Awareness (VIA) teaches empathy, and Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) addresses sexually harmful behaviors.

Exhibit 5 below displays service types across funded agencies. Seven of the eight programs were funded to provide case management services, five programs for mentoring/education services, and three programs for behavioral health counseling.² In addition, three programs were funded to provide parent education/counseling services.

Exhibit 5. Program Service Types

	Acknowledge Alliance	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	Family Preservation Program	Fresh Lifelines for Youth	Juvenile Services Court/ Diversion Unit	StarVista	Success Centers	YMCA of San Francisco
Mentoring/ Education		✓		✓ ✗	✗	✓ ✗		✓
Behavioral Health Counseling	✓					✓ ✗		✗
Case Management	✓		✗	✓ ✗	✗	✓ ✗	✓	✓
Parent Education/ Counseling					✗	✓ ✗		✓
Outreach					✗	✓ ✗		
Job Readiness/ Placement							✓ ✗	

✓ = JPCF ✗ = JJCPA

CBO Assessment Tools

The funded agencies reported using a variety of tools in their work with youth, from intake through program participation, to establish and measure progress. BGCP used its Holistic Student Assessment and Stakeholders Self-Assessment Survey. FLY used similar assessment tools across both JPCF- and JJCPA-funded programs and services, including a Law Knowledge Assessment and a Social-Emotional Learning Assessment for FLY’s Law program, a case

² Acknowledge intended to but was unable to provide these services in FY 2024-25.

management assessment for FLY’s Leadership program, and exit surveys for both Law and Leadership programs. Insights and SOY used their agency’s intake and exit assessments. In addition, Insights used the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment tool. SC used its Workforce Development Application and Individual Employment Plan for JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. Lastly, YMCASF used the CANS and Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS) as part of its assessment tools.

Program Challenges

Five of the six CBOs and the two probation units provided information on programmatic challenges faced during the fiscal year that impacted their service delivery.

JPCF

Programs funded through JPCF reported several recurring challenges, with staffing issues emerging across multiple organizations. BGCP and YMCASF both experienced staffing shortages, while SC struggled to adjust to new school staff on campus. FLY faced difficulties with volunteer recruitment and noted the disproportionate underrepresentation of Black youth in their programs, despite the group’s higher system involvement. FLY’s events were limited due to budget constraints, rising service costs, and concerns about community safety. SOY highlighted the high levels of distress among students related to economic uncertainty, anti-immigrant policies, climate concerns, and multiple losses, which increased the demand for longer-term therapy that was difficult to meet due to limited community therapist availability. YMCASF reported a continued lack of interest in students who wanted to participate in group work on campus. Lastly, Acknowledge served no youths this year due to difficulty negotiating student access and spaces with schools and districts.

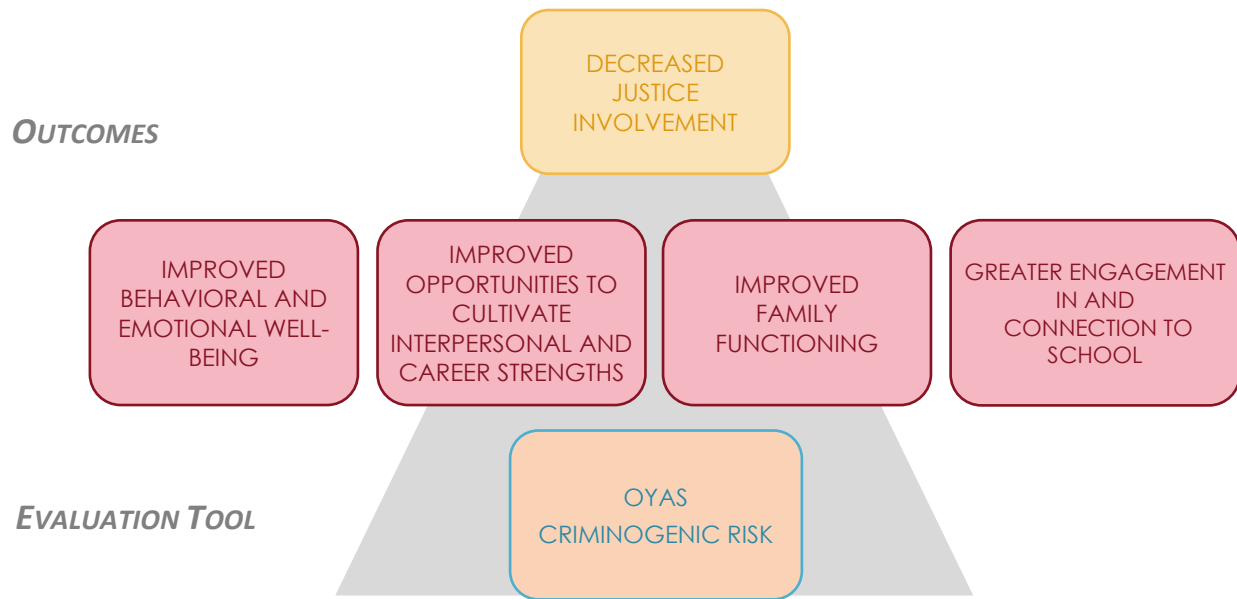
JJCPA

JJCPA-funded programs encountered barriers largely tied to referrals, engagement, and youth needs. Several programs, including SC, YMCASF, and FPP, reported little to no referrals from probation staff, weakening program enrollment. FLY noted difficulty reaching youth on probation who remained in traditional high schools, which required spreading services across more sites and created additional volunteer recruitment challenges. Programs also faced group attendance issues, as seen in StarVista VIA and YMCASF, where inaccurate youth contact information, disruptive behavior, or reliance on telehealth limited participation and outcomes. Insights highlighted community-level concerns, such as high-risk behaviors, stigma, and youth feeling “othered” due to system involvement. Meanwhile, FPP struggled to re-engage long-term cases with low progress, and StarVista faced financial instability, leading to closure. Safety concerns, experiences of being pushed out of school due to school policies or practices, and the need for intensive advocacy added further layers of complexity to service delivery. JUV SVC CRT/DIV has experienced difficulties in linking clients to necessary services as a result of agency closures and reduced provider capacity.

Evaluation Design and Methodology

In response to the new 2020-2025 Local Action Plan, the FY 2020-21 JJCPA/JPCF annual comprehensive report introduced changes to the desired outcomes in the evaluation plan to be utilized across the five-year period of the plan (Exhibit 6).³ The following section details the evaluation design and methodology used for the last year of the plan, FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 6. FY 2024-25 Evaluation Plan



DESIRED OUTCOMES

The current desired outcomes for youth in the evaluation plan were revised slightly in the FY 2020-21 annual report to reflect small adjustments generated from the 2020-2025 LAP, resulting in the following desired outcomes for youth as reflected in the Evaluation Plan:

- Improved behavioral and emotional well-being;
- Improved opportunities to cultivate interpersonal and career strengths;
- Improved family functioning;
- Increased engagement in and connection to school; and
- Decreased justice involvement.

EVALUATION TOOLS

The evaluation plan was revised in the FY 2023-24 annual report, removing the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System risk assessment and the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tool, and replacing it with the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS).

³The Welfare and Institutions Code requires Juvenile Probation departments to update their Local Action Plan every five years.

OYAS – Ohio Youth Assessment System

In October 2022, Probation began implementing the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), a risk assessment tool used in several states and jurisdictions to assess the criminogenic risk of juvenile offenders. Probation uses three OYAS tools to assess youth at various decision points across the juvenile justice system.

- The **Diversion tool** (OYAS-DIV) is used at intake to help determine if the youth with low-level offenses should be diverted or formally processed through the court system.
- The **Disposition tool** (OYAS-DIS) aids in decisions around a youth’s disposition, community interventions, related supervision, and case management.
- The **Reentry tool** (OYAS-RET) aids in decisions of release and discharge from supervision and case management.

Each tool yields a composite risk score that is categorized according to predetermined cutoff scores for “low”, “moderate”, and “high” risk, designed to aid in supervision and case planning with a focus on addressing each youth’s primary needs. When conducting an OYAS assessment, OYAS-certified probation staff utilize a variety of data including a youth’s self-report, interview with the youth, collateral information such as that provided by a youth’s family, friends, and teachers, and a review of a youth’s official records for an understanding of that youth’s risk, strengths, and support needs. Of note, this report does not include analysis of the Reentry tool (OYAS-RET) due to small sample size.

DATA COLLECTION

The following section details the process whereby Probation and ASR monitored and collected data from programs internal and external to Probation. Programs funded by Probation monitor their service delivery and report youth’s demographic, service, and outcome data to the department and ASR. The methods and tools used to collect this data from funded programs are described below.

Youths and Services

Funded programs collected and entered two pieces of youth-level data. First, programs collected demographic information on youths, including:

- Date of birth;
- Gender;
- Race and ethnicity; and
- City and ZIP Code of residence.

Second, funded programs summarized the services received by youth. These measures included:

- Service type (e.g., mentoring/education, behavioral health counseling, case management, parenting education, etc.);
- Length of time a youth was served (e.g., program entry and exit dates);

- Number of hours of service; and
- Reason for exiting the program.

Together, the demographic and service datasets provided relevant information about the characteristics of youths receiving services, their length of involvement in services, and the impact of the involvement in specific services.

Criminogenic Risk

Probation staff use two major types of the OYAS assessment tool to assess the criminogenic risk of youth early in their involvement with the juvenile justice system and help determine the appropriate path for youth at entry regarding diversion (OYAS-DIV) or formal processing (disposition) through the court system. The Disposition tool (OYAS-DIS) is completed during the disposition stage of a youth’s involvement and aids in decisions around a youth’s disposition, community interventions, related supervision, and case management. Scores on both the OYAS-DIV and OYAS-DIS assessments yield an overall risk level score of “low”, “moderate”, or “high”.

JJCPA-funded programs also collected data on several other youth risk-related indicators, including whether youths had any of the following at program entry:

- An alcohol or other drug problem;
- An attendance problem; and
- A suspension or expulsion in the past year.

Youth Functioning Outcomes

The use of the OYAS tools by Probation also informed the needs and strengths of youth at baseline. In addition, two CBOs representing three funded programs also provided on a voluntary basis Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) data to probation this year.

JJCPA Juvenile Justice Outcomes

JJCPA-funded programs report data on the following five justice-related outcomes for youth:

- Arrest rate;
- Detention rate;
- Probation violation rate;
- Court-ordered restitution completion rate; and
- Court-ordered community service completion rate.

Prior to FY 2016-17, these five outcomes were mandated by the Board of State and Community Corrections. Although these outcomes are no longer mandated, Probation has elected to still report on two of these outcomes at 180 days post-entry, as they provide rich data on system-involved youth. The past year’s cohort of youths whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2023-24 served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2024-25 outcomes.

JJCPA and JPCF Program-Specific Outcomes

Many programs elected to collect their own program-specific outcome data. Short summaries of these results are presented in this report.

Evaluation Findings

YOUTH PROFILE

In FY 2024-25, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs served a combined total of 1,045 unduplicated youths, a decrease of 1% from FY 2023-24 (Exhibit 7). JJCPA total of youths served increased (29%) while JPCF total of youths served decreased slightly (8%) in FY 2024-25. An increase in the percentage of youths served can be seen in most JPCF-funded programs and in two JJCPA-funded programs (FLY and JUV SVCS CRT/DIV), although Acknowledge served no youths in FY 2024-25.

As shown in Exhibit 7, JJCPA-funded programs served 264 youths and JPCF-funded programs served 788 youths in FY 2024-25 (1,052 - 7 youths served under both funding streams = 1,045 unique youths). Among JJCPA-funded programs, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV (n=123; 46%) and YMCASF (n=68; 26%) together account for nearly three-quarters of youths served. For JPCF-funded programs, FLY (n=315; 39%) served the largest proportion of youth, followed by YMCASF (n=186; 23%) and SOY (n=185; 23%). Of note, the apparent substantial increase in youths served by SC in FY2024-25 (n=46) compared to FY 2023-24 is largely due to limited data provided by SC in the prior year (only 4 youth reported).

Exhibit 7. Number and Percentage of Youths Served, by Program

JJCPA PROGRAM	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 % OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM LAST FY
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	28	28	13	11	17	6%	55%
Family Preservation Program	21	14	4	6	3	1%	-50%
StarVista Insights	72	40	52	108	48	18%	-56%
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	75	99	115	84	123	46%	46%
Success Centers	---	---	3	^	7	3%	---
YMCA of San Francisco	---	---	---	---	68	26%	---
JJCPA Total (Unique Youths)	461**	511**	425**	205	264	25%	29%
JPCF PROGRAM							
Acknowledge Alliance	---	---	---	221	0	0%	---
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	72	78	70	79	86	11%	9%
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	151	255	339	242	315	39%	30%
StarVista SOY	125	203	105	165	185	23%	12%
Success Centers	61	63	97	4*	46	6%	1050%
YMCA of San Francisco	182	182	229	160	186	23%	16%
JPCF Total (Unique Youths)	566	781	840	858	788	75%	-8%
TOTAL	1,024	1,253	1,237	1,060	1,045	100%	-1%

Note: JPCF total sums to 818 youths rather than the 788 listed because 23 youths were served under JPCF-funded FLY and SC, and seven youths were served by FLY and SOY. JJCPA total sums to 266 rather than the 264 listed because two youths were served under JJCPA-funded Insights and SC. Total clients served by JJCPA- and JPCF-

funded programs sum to 1,052 rather than the 1,045 listed because seven youths were served by multiple programs and are represented across funding streams. *In FY2023-24, SC provided no data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs and limited service data on youths served by JPCF-funded programs, including the four youths counted under JPCF. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. ^Indicates that the provider did not submit data. **Acknowledge was previously funded through JJCPA from FY 2019-23. Youths served through that funding are included in those JJCPA totals.

Youth Demographic Characteristics

Race/ethnicity information was provided for 954 youths (91%) served during FY 2024-25. As shown in Exhibit 8, 60% of youths served across funding streams identified as Hispanic/Latino, 14% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, 10% identified as White/Caucasian, 6% identified as multi-racial/ethnic, 6% identified as another race or ethnicity, and 4% identified as Black/African American. In comparing funding streams, JPCF programs served a higher proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander youth and youths identifying as multiracial or another race/ethnicity, whereas JJCPA programs served a higher proportion of Black/African American youth.

Exhibit 8. Race/Ethnicity Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian/ Pacific Islander	White/ Caucasian	Multi-Racial/ Multi-Ethnic	Another Race/ Ethnicity	Black/ African American
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	53%	18%	6%	6%	6%	12%
Family Preservation Program	*	*	*	*	*	*
StarVista Insights	68%	6%	4%	11%	4%	6%
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	63%	11%	17%	0%	1%	9%
Success Centers	*	*	*	*	*	*
JJCPA Total	64%	10%	12%	4%	2%	8%
JPCF PROGRAM						
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	92%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	64%	11%	3%	8%	11%	3%
Success Centers	61%	16%	5%	7%	7%	5%
StarVista SOY	59%	20%	10%	6%	3%	2%
YMCA of San Francisco	40%	21%	22%	9%	7%	2%
JPCF Total	60%	14%	9%	7%	7%	3%
TOTAL	60%	14%	10%	6%	6%	4%

Note: JJCPA total N=193, FLY n=17, Insights n=47, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=123. JPCF total N=768, BGCP n=86, FLY n=303, SOY n=179, SC n= 44, YMCASF n=186. Data on youths served by JJCPA-funded VIA programs not included. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Suppressed at individual level due to n<10; included in total percentage.

Youths with available data identified as male (53%), female (45%), or transgender or another gender identity (2%; Exhibit 9). The average age across all youths was 14.8 years, with YMCASF

tending to serve the youngest youths (11.8 years old), and JJCPA’s Insights tending to serve the oldest youths (16.2 years old) on average. Overall, youths served by JJCPA programs were more likely to identify as male (65% vs. 49% in JPCF programs) and were older on average (15.8 years old vs. 14.6 years old) than JPCF program youths.

Exhibit 9. Gender and Age Profile

JJCPA PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ ANOTHER GENDER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	76%	24%	0%	15.8
Family Preservation Program	*	*	*	*
StarVista Insights	71%	29%	0%	16.2
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	60%	40%	0%	15.7
Success Centers	*	*	*	*
JJCPA Total	65%	35%	0%	15.8
JPCF PROGRAM	MALE	FEMALE	TRANSGENDER/ ANOTHER GENDER	AVERAGE AGE OF YOUTH
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	50%	50%	0%	15.0
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	63%	37%	1%	15.6
StarVista SOY	32%	68%	0%	15.5
Success Centers	61%	39%	0%	16.0
YMCA of San Francisco	40%	50%	10%	11.8
JPCF Total	49%	48%	3%	14.6
TOTAL	53%	45%	2%	14.8

Note: JJCPA total N=195, FLY n=17, Insights n=47, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=123. JPCF total N=798, BGCP n=86, FLY n=303, SOY n=179, SC n= 44, YMCASF n=186. Data on youths served by JJCPA-funded VIA programs are not included. JJCPA-funded YMCASF SVP program saw no referrals in FY 2024-25 and is not included. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. *Suppressed due to n<10 but included in the total percentage.

Region and City of Residence

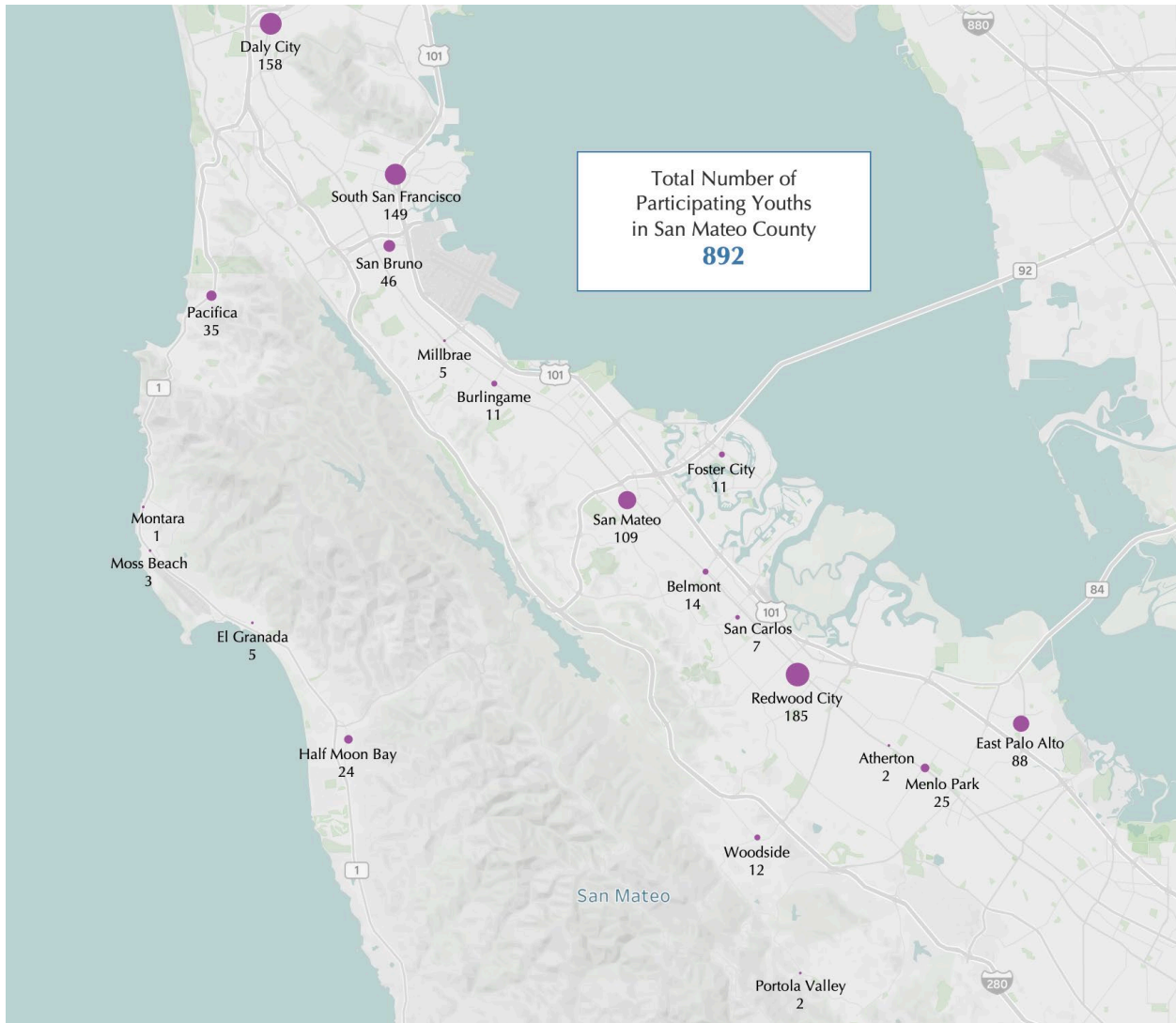
Of the 1,045 unique youths served in FY 2024-25, 916 (88%) had a known ZIP Code or city of residence. Of these, 892 had a known place of residence in San Mateo County as shown in Exhibit 10. The number of San Mateo County residents with known addresses participating in funded programs decreased when compared with the previous fiscal year. As shown in Exhibits 10 and 11, the largest proportion of participating youths resided in North County (n=353; 40%). The cities with the largest concentrations of participating youths included Redwood City (n=185), Daly City (n=158), South San Francisco (n=149), and the City of San Mateo (n=109).

Exhibit 10. Region and City of Residence for Participating Youths in JPCF and JJCPA-funded Programs

NORTH	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Brisbane	0	1	3	0	0
Colma	0	0	0	0	0
Daly City	134	182	140	203	158
San Bruno	19	48	64	75	46
South San Francisco	131	186	227	149	149
SUBTOTAL	284	417	434	427	353
COAST	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
El Granada	2	8	3	1	5
Half Moon Bay	32	24	37	16	24
La Honda/Loma Mar/ Pescadero/San Gregorio	2	0	2	1	0
Montara	1	1	3	6	1
Moss Beach	5	7	9	2	3
Pacifica	22	31	30	27	35
SUBTOTAL	64	71	84	53	68
MID COUNTY	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Belmont	13	17	11	47	14
Burlingame	10	6	10	6	11
Foster City	1	3	0	3	11
Hillsborough	1	1	0	0	0
Millbrae	5	6	11	10	5
San Carlos	10	10	8	29	7
San Mateo	114	130	134	130	109
SUBTOTAL	154	173	174	225	157
SOUTH	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Atherton			6	0	2
East Palo Alto	149	156	132	137	88
Menlo Park	32	36	34	23	25
Portola Valley/ Woodside	1	1	0	1	14
Redwood City	224	236	228	225	185
SUBTOTAL	407	429	400	386	314
GRAND TOTAL	909	1,090	1,092	1,091	892

Note: Does not include the 24 youths living out of county and 129 with missing city/ZIP Code data.

Exhibit 11. Number of Participating Youths, by City on Map



Note: Exhibit does not include the 24 youths living out of county and 129 with missing city/ZIP Code data.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Length of Participation and Hours of Service

For school-based programs (e.g., YMCASF, BGCP, and SOY), youth exit the program when the school year ends. Youths who were still enrolled in the program on the final day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2025, were assigned that date as their exit date. For other youths, an exit date may mean that they completed the program or dropped out.

As shown in Exhibits 12 and 13, across all programs combined, the average hours of service per youth over the fiscal year decreased from 11.7 in FY 2023–24 to 8.5 in FY 2024–25, while the overall average length of participation rose slightly, from 4.4 to 4.6 months.

At the program-level, the average length of participation in FY 2024-25 ranged from 2.4 months (JPCF-funded FLY) to 9.1 months (BGCP), and the average hours of service provided per youth

ranged from 4.3 hours (SC) to 17.0 hours (JJCPA-funded FLY), reflecting differences in service dosage and duration. Compared with the prior fiscal year, three programs reported an increase in the average length of participation (JJCPA-funded FLY, BGCP, and SOY), while five programs reported a decrease (Insights, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV, JPCF-funded FLY, SC, and YMCASF).

Exhibit 12. Average Number of Months in Program

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	4.3	4.8	5.3	3.1	4.6
Family Preservation Program	16.6	5.9	*	*	*
StarVista Insights	5.5	2.8	2.6	5.4	3.6
Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit	2.5	1.6	2.7	5.0	3.5
Success Centers	---	---	*	^	*
JPCF PROGRAMS					
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.0	9.1
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.4
StarVista SOY	4.2	4.7	4.9	6.8	7.2
Success Centers	2.7	2.9	3.5	*	1.9
YMCA of San Francisco	5.3	4.6	4.4	5.5	3.9
OVERALL AVERAGE	4.9	4	3.7	4.4	4.6

Note: JJCPA total N=198, FLY n=17, Insights n=48, JUV SVCS CRT/DIV n=123. JPCF total N=818, BGCP n=86, FLY n=315, SOY n=185, SC n=46, YMCASF n=186, SC n=4. Overall average months in program does not include VIA or SVP programs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. *Suppressed but included in overall average. ^SC did not provide service data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs.

Exhibit 13. Average Hours of Service Received, per Youth

JJCPA PROGRAMS	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	15.6	24.8	26.3	9.4	17.0
StarVista Insights	16.6	15.7	12.2	15.4	15.4
Success Centers	---	---	*	^	*
JPCF PROGRAMS					
Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	27.5	10.8	11.1	14.1	13.7
Fresh Lifelines for Youth	12	9.9	8.5	9.8	8.0
StarVista SOY	19.5	11.9	13.6	7.7	7.1
Success Centers	10.5	19.7	12.8	*	4.3
YMCA of San Francisco	3.6	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1
OVERALL AVERAGE	14.8	13.0	13.0	11.7	8.5

Note: JJCPA total N=72, FLY n=17, Insights n=48. JPCF total N=818, BGCP n=86, FLY n=315, SOY n=185, SC n=46, YMCASF n=186. Overall average hours of service received per client do not include VIA or SVP programs. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding. ---Indicates program was not funded for that fiscal year. *Suppressed but included in the overall average. ^SC did not provide service data on youths who participated in JJCPA-funded programs. FPP and JUV SVCS CRT/DIV do not collect service hours and are not included in this exhibit.

Evidence-Based Practices

Probation prioritizes the use of evidence-based practices (EBPs) among its contracted service providers. As part of the ASR-led evaluation beginning in 2017, all JJCPA- and JPCF-funded

programs have been subject to a formal assessment of the evidence base supporting these programs.

As in prior years, each provider in FY 2024-25 was asked to list the practices and curricula of its JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. ASR conducted a thorough search of evidence-based practice clearinghouses and empirical sources to determine which programs could be labeled “evidence-based” and which should be considered “promising practices.” Common shared practices and approaches among implemented programs include trauma-informed practice/care, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), and Motivational Interviewing.

Exhibit 14 depicts the evidence-based practices reported to be used in FY 2024-25 by JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs. A check mark in the figure indicates a JPCF-funded CBO program’s utilization, while an “x” indicates a JJCPA-funded program’s utilization. For a complete list of clearinghouses used to evaluate the practices provided, please see Appendix B.

Exhibit 14. Overview of Practices implemented by CBOs

	Acknowledge Alliance*	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	Fresh Lifelines for Youth	StarVista Insights*	StarVista SOY*	Success Centers*	YMCA of San Francisco
Acceptance Commitment Therapy (ACT) ⁴					✓		
Aggression Replacement Training (ART) ⁵							✓ x
Check & Connect ⁶		✓					
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) ⁷			✓ x	x	✓		✓ x

⁴ 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

⁵ Pennsylvania State University, EPISCenter. (n.d.). Aggression Replacement Training (ART). <https://www.episcenter.psu.edu/ebp/ART>

⁶ Social Programs that Work. (n.d.). Check and Connect - Dropout Prevention Programs that Work Social Programs That Work. <https://evidencebasedprograms.org/programs/check-and-connect/>

⁷ 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

	Acknowledge Alliance*	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	Fresh Lifelines for Youth	StarVista Insights*	StarVista SOY*	Success Centers*	YMCA of San Francisco
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) ⁸					✓		✓ ✗
Functional Family Therapy ⁹							✓
Growth Mindset ¹⁰		✓				✓ ✗	
Mindfulness-Based Interventions ^{11, 12}				✗			✓ ✗
Motivational Interviewing**		✓	✓ ✗		✓	✓ ✗	✗
Neuro-sequential Model of Therapeutics (NMT) ¹³							✓
Partners for Change Outcome Management System (PCOMS) ¹⁴							✗
Psychodynamic Psychotherapy ¹⁵	✓						

⁸ 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

⁹ California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare. (2023). Functional Family Therapy. <https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/functional-family-therapy/>

¹⁰ 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>

¹¹ Hofmann, S. G., & Gómez, A. F. (2017). Mindfulness-Based Interventions for Anxiety and Depression. The Psychiatric clinics of North America, 40(4), 739-749. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psc.2017.08.008>

¹² Marcus, M. T., & Zgierska, A. (2009). Mindfulness-Based Therapies for Substance Use Disorders: Part 1 (Editorial). Substance Abuse : Official Publication of the Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse, 30(4), 263. <http://doi.org/10.1080/08897070903250027>

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ Shedler, J. (2010). American Psychological Association 0003-066X/10/. Vol. 65, No. 2, 98-109 DOI: 10.1037/a0018378. <https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/releases/amp-65-2-98.pdf>

	Acknowledge Alliance*	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula	Fresh Lifelines for Youth	StarVista Insights*	StarVista SOY*	Success Centers*	YMCA of San Francisco
Social-Emotional Learning ¹⁶			✓ ✗				
Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change Model) ¹⁷	✓	✓					
Trauma-Informed Practice/Care ¹⁸	✓	✓	✓ ✗	✗	✓		✓ ✗

* Practices based on what was reported in previous fiscal years.

** Evidence-based practice according to the Center for Evidence-Based Practices.¹⁹ Elsewhere rated as research-based for children in mental health treatment²⁰, but the Office of Justice Programs rates the use of motivational interviewing for juvenile substance abuse as having “no effect” for clients ages 14-19.²¹

✓ = JPCF ✗ = JJCPA

CRIMINOGENIC RISK

The assessment of criminogenic risk, or factors in a person’s life that relate to their propensity to recidivate or face additional problems with the criminal justice system, was assessed this fiscal year using 1) OYAS risk assessments administered by Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs), and 2) Other Risk Factors collected in the JJCPA database from Probation.

OYAS Diversion Risk Assessment – Probation Department

Probation staff used the OYAS-DIV assessment tool to assess the criminogenic risk of youth with low-level offenses to help determine the appropriate juvenile justice pathway. Each pathway is specific to the determination between diversion or formal processing through the court system for each youth. Cases where the type of charge requires a mandatory referral to the District Attorney’s Office or the Traffic Unit are exempt.

¹⁶ OJJDP Model Program Guide. (2015). Practice Profile: School-Based Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Programs. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/ratedpractices/39#pd>

¹⁷ LaMorte, W. W. (2018). The Transtheoretical Model (Stages of Change). Boston University School of Public Health. <http://sphweb.bumc.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/SB/BehavioralChangeTheories/BehavioralChangeTheories6.html>

¹⁸ 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>

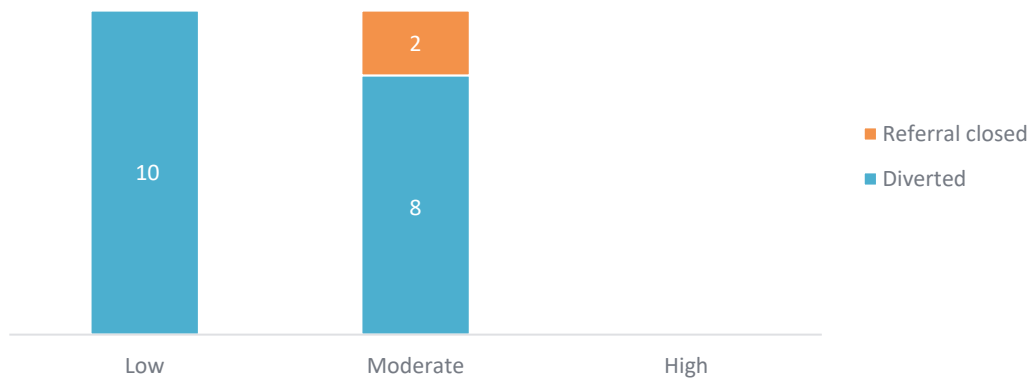
¹⁹ Center for Evidence-Based Practices (2018). Motivational Interviewing. Case Western Reserve University. <https://www.centerforebp.case.edu/practices/mi>

²⁰ 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

²¹ 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>

This tool was completed on 20 youths during FY 2024-25, of which 10 (50%) assessments fell in the range of “low” risk, 10 (50%) assessments fell in the range of “moderate” risk, and no assessments fell in the range of “high” risk (see Exhibit 15). Informed by the 20 OYAS-DIV assessments, nearly all (n=18, 90%) youths were diverted, no youths were Juvenile Court ordered (Informal 654.2 or 725), and two youths had their referral closed. The final determination for 100% of youths categorized as “low” risk and 80% of youths categorized as “moderate” risk was diversion.

Exhibit 15. OYAS- DIV Criminogenic Risk Categories, by Diversion Status



Notes: Criminogenic risk categories from OYAS-DIV assessments and diversion status derived from Probation databases for N=20, including n=10 for “low”, n=10 for “moderate”, and n=0 for “high”. The exhibit displays the number of youth assessments by final risk category and status of the youth’s case.

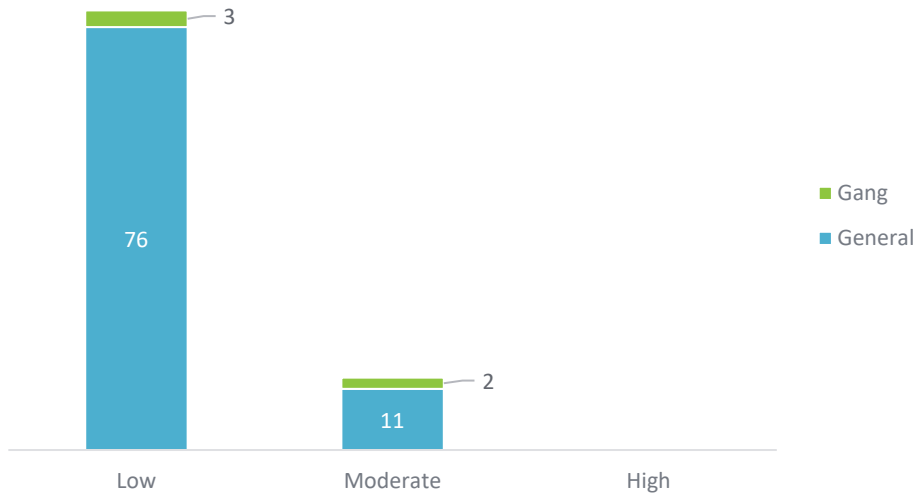
Six items of the OYAS-DIV assessment were used to obtain the criminogenic risk score. The results show that seven of the 20 assessments were completed on youths who had their first contact with the juvenile justice system at 15 or younger (35%), and two assessments indicate parents or caregivers were having a difficult time supervising the youth’s activities (10%), one youth was charged with a felony (5%), and three youths had close family members who had been arrested (15%). None of the youths had prior offenses or had a prior history with Probation.

OYAS Disposition Risk Assessment – Probation Department

In addition, DPOs collected information from youths utilizing the OYAS disposition tool (OYAS-DIS) after their disposition hearing. This assessment included a youth’s criminogenic risk status plus the assessment of key barriers and strengths possessed by youths across seven domains (found in the *Youth Strengths and Support Needs* section of this report). DPOs completed a total of 110 assessments on 92 youths during FY 2024-25. Of the 92 youths’ first assessments with supervision status information, 79 (86%) were rated “low” risk, 13 (14%) were rated “moderate” risk, and zero youths were rated “high” risk (Exhibit 16). *General Supervision* status was assigned

to 87 of the 92 youths (95%), with the next highest supervision status, and *Gang Supervision* status, assigned to five of the 92 (5%) youths.

Exhibit 16. OYAS- DIS Criminogenic Risk Categories, by Supervision Status



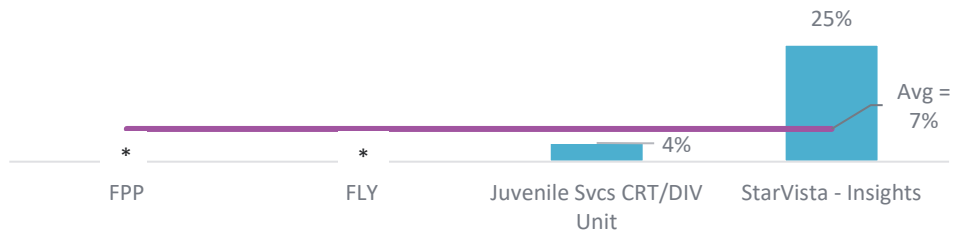
Notes: Criminogenic risk categories from OYAS-DIS assessments and supervision status both derived from Probation databases. N=92 total assessments, including n=79 for “low”, n=13 for “moderate”, and n=0 for “high”.

Other Risk Indicators

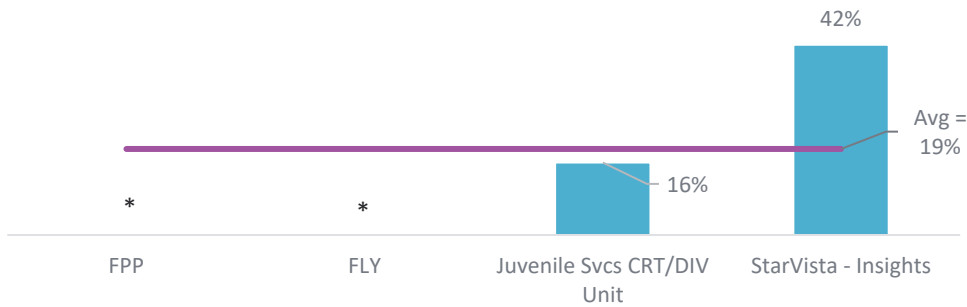
JJCPA programs collected additional risk-related indicators, including whether youths had any of the following at program entry: an alcohol or other drug problem, an attendance problem, or a suspension or expulsion in the past year. As shown in Exhibit 17, across all programs (denoted by the purple lines) 7% of youths had an alcohol or drug problem upon entry, 19% had an attendance problem, and 16% had been suspended or expelled in the past year.

Exhibit 17. Risk Indicators at Program Entry, by JJCPA Program

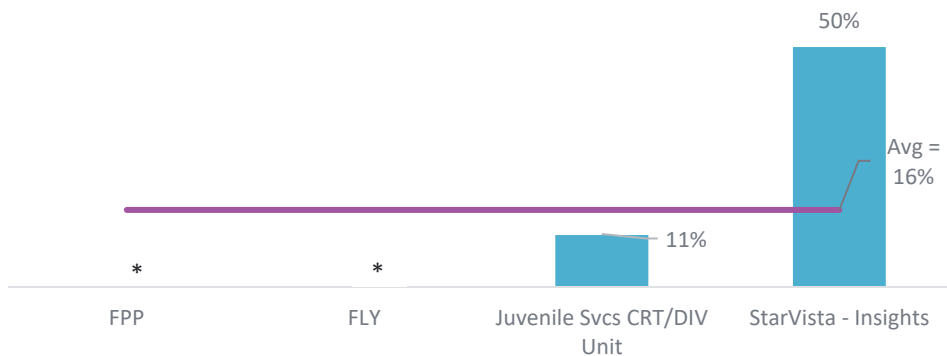
Percentage of Youths Identified with an Alcohol or Drug Problem



Percentage of Youths Identified with an Attendance Problem



Percentage of Youths Identified with a Suspension/Expulsion



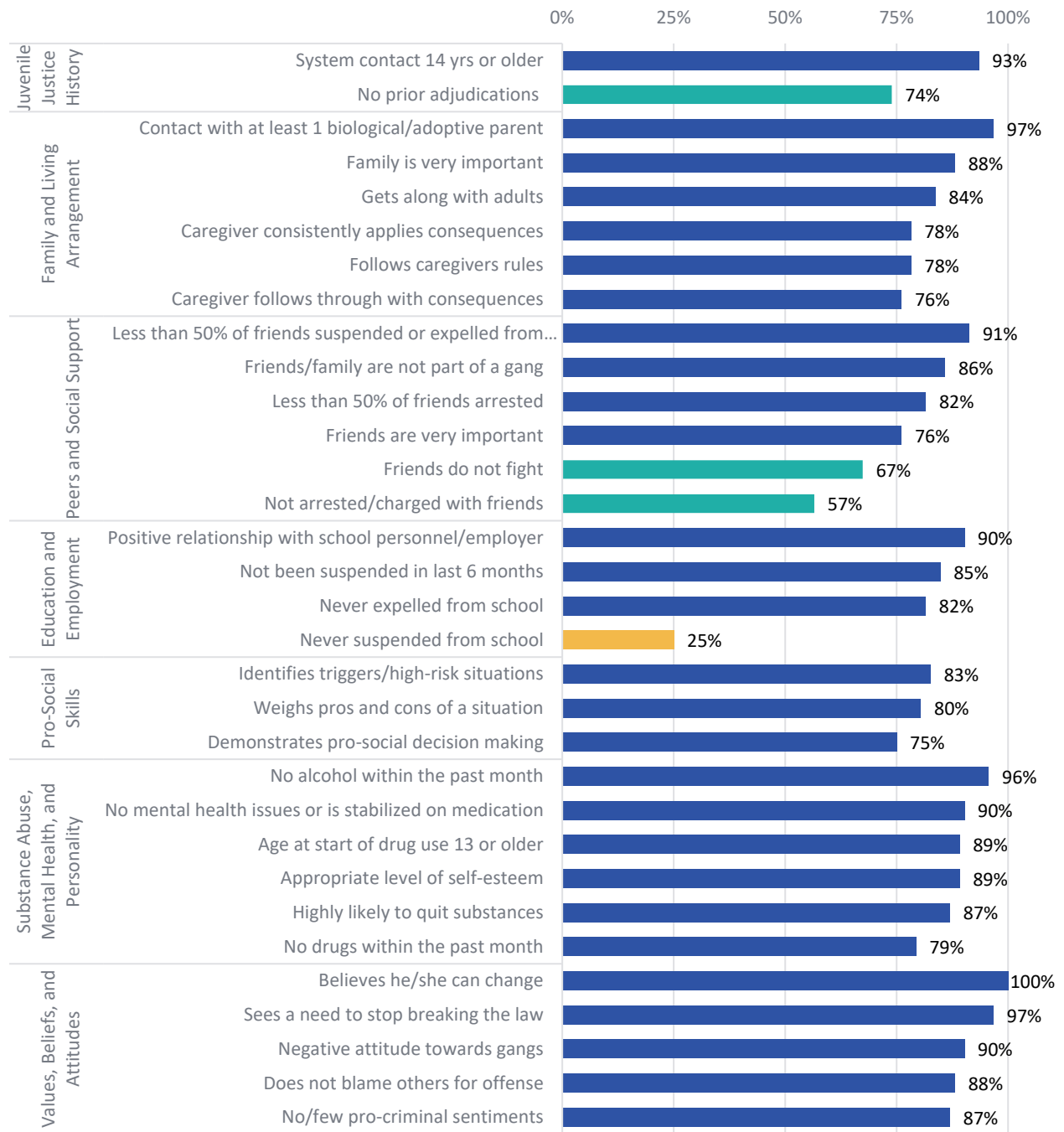
Note: All programs N=68, FPP n=3, FLY n=2, Juvenile SVCS CRT/DIV Unit n=55, Insights n=12. All programs count includes unique youths, while program level counts include youths served by more than one program. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. Overall averages include suppressed data.

YOUTH STRENGTHS AND SUPPORT NEEDS

Ohio Youth Assessment System— Disposition Tool (OYAS-DIS)

DPOs collected information from youths utilizing the OYAS-DIS assessment at the time of their court case disposition which included key barriers and strengths possessed by youths across seven domains. The domains and individual items on the OYAS-DIS assessment identify youths' assets to help them achieve their goals. Exhibit 18 shows the percentage of youths who possess each asset. The *Values, Beliefs, and Attitudes* domain was a strength for the highest percentage of youths assessed, including youths who felt that they can change (100%) and seeing the need to stop breaking the law (97%). Other significant assets of most youths included contact with at least one biological or adoptive parent (97%), no alcohol consumed in the last month (96%), and system contact at 14 years or older (93%). Significant challenges for youths included small percentages of youths who had not been suspended from school (25%), who had not been arrested with friends (57%), or whose friends did not fight (67%).

Exhibit 18. Percentage of Youths with Each Asset, by OYAS-DIS Domain and Item



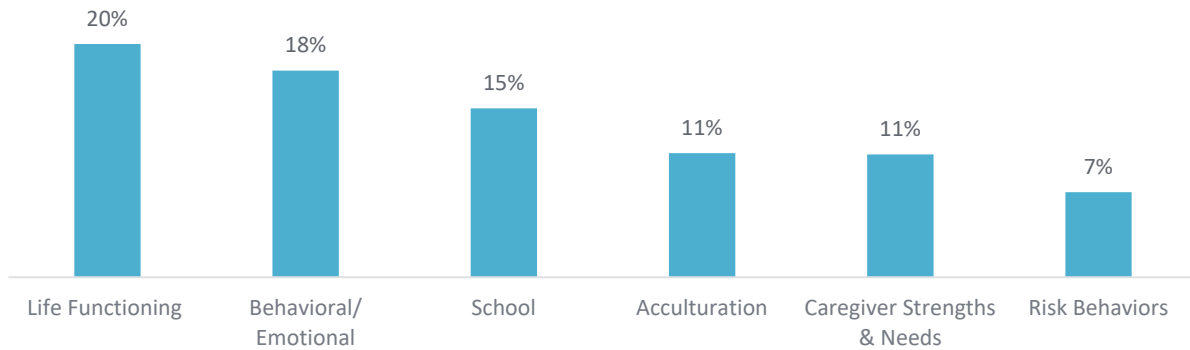
Source: OYAS-DIS assessment. N=92.

Child and Adolescent Strengths and Needs (CANS)

YMCAF and StarVista’s SOY and Insights programs continued to collect baseline and follow-up Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessments on the youths that they served. This provided an opportunity to share the strengths and outcomes of up to 123 youths (see Appendix E for a description of the CANS domains). Exhibit 19 shows that about one of every five

youths needed support in *Life Functioning* (20%), *Behavioral or Emotional* support (18%), and/or *School* (15%) at program entry. In addition, nearly one out of every 10 caregivers (11%) of the youths served by these three programs was identified as needing help to support their child.

Exhibit 19. Percentage of Youths with an Actionable Need per CANS Core Domain



Note: n=111-123. Domains not reported had too few or no youth assessment data.

JJCPA JUVENILE JUSTICE OUTCOMES

Overall

Each JJCPA-funded program provides data on five youth outcomes:

- Arrest rate for a new law violation;
- Probation violation rate;
- Detention rate;
- Court-ordered restitution completion rate; and
- Court-ordered community service completion rate.

San Mateo County has elected to report two outcomes at 180 days post-entry, new law violations and the probation violation rate, as this provides a standardized snapshot of San Mateo County system-involved youth. The past year’s cohort of youths, whose six-month milestone occurred in FY 2023-24, served as the comparison or reference group to interpret FY 2024-25 outcomes. Program and Probation staff entered participant background information and the required outcome data into a JJCPA Database that ASR analyzed for this report.

The exhibits in the following section present two of the justice outcomes across funded programs for youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2024-25. When reviewing the JJCPA outcome data, there are several important factors to note:

- The number of cases upon which percentages were based varied by program outcome.²² Program outcomes per number of cases reported were based upon several factors:

²² For some programs and outcomes, the number of cases in the sample is very small and can cause unstable results in year-over-year comparisons.

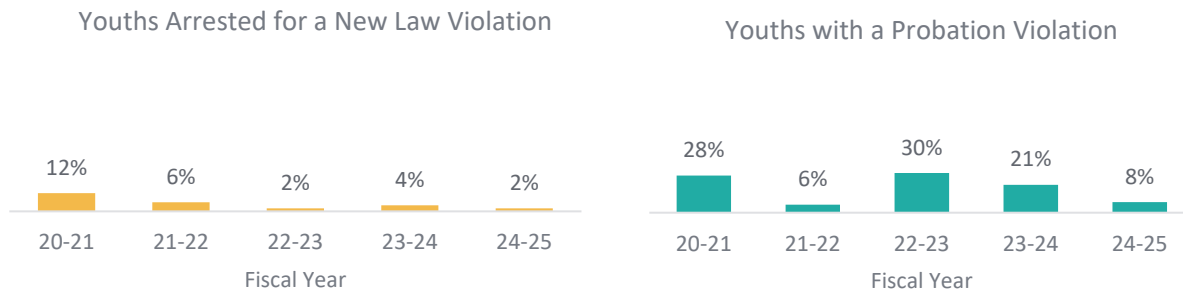
arrests for new law violations are for all youths whose six-month evaluation period occurred in FY 2024-25; probation violations were calculated for youths who were wards of the court.

- Results for probation violations and arrests for new law violations were based on filed charges, not all of which will be sustained. Additionally, Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) may have given a youth a probation violation for not following the conditions of their probation, including conditions such as arrests for a new law violations, not attending school, breaking curfew, testing positive for alcohol or drugs, or associating with a gang member. This behavior may have resulted in a consequence that includes a YSC-JH stay but not necessarily includes a police arrest.

Exhibit 20 portrays the results across four JJCPA programs. (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV, FLY, FPP, Insights). When compared with FY 2024-25, the following was true for youths who participated in programs funded by JJCPA:

- The percentage of youths arrested for new law violations in FY 2024-25 was 2% (three out of 145 youths) compared to 4% (seven out of 158 youths) from the prior fiscal year.
- The total number of youths with probation violations was 8% (one out of 12 youths), a smaller percentage compared to 21% (nine out of 42 youths) reported in the prior fiscal year.

Exhibit 20. Juvenile Justice Outcomes within 180 days, San Mateo County



Note: In FY 2024-25, N=145 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=12 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations.

JUSTICE OUTCOMES BY PROGRAM

The justice outcomes for JJCPA-funded programs are found in the following section. Of note, justice outcomes were reported only for JJCPA programs that served at least five eligible youths in the fiscal year or in prior years.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

Five youths served by JJCPA-FLY in FY 2024-25 were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 21, no youths served by JJCPA-FLY were arrested for a new violation or had a probation violation in FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 21. FLY Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	10%	10%	14%	0%	0%
Youths with a Probation Violation	17%	7%	*	0%	0%

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=5 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=5 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. FLY justice outcomes data is self-reported and not verified in the probation database.

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

Two of the three youths served by FPP in FY 2024-25 were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 22, data for arrests for new law violations was suppressed due to a sample size of less than five youths (N=3). Data for probation violations was suppressed due to a sample size of less than five youths on formal probation (N=2) served by FPP in FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 22. FPP Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	48%	0%	*	80%	*
Youths with a Probation Violation	52%	0%	*	20%	*

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=3 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=2 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C.

Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV)

Of the 131 youths with a six-month evaluation served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV in FY 2024-25, two youths were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 23, two youths served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV (2%) were arrested for a new violation. Data for probation violations was suppressed due to a sample size of less than five youths on formal probation (N=2) served by JUV SVCS CRT/DIV in FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 23. JUV SVCS CRT/DIV Unit Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	7%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Youths with a Probation Violation	*	*	*	*	*

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=131 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=2 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C.

StarVista Insights

Of the six youths with a six-month evaluation served by Insights in FY 2024-25, three were on formal probation at the 180-day evaluation. As shown in Exhibit 24, no youths (0%) served by Insights were arrested for a new violation. Data for probation violations was suppressed due to a sample size of less than five youths on formal probation (N=3) served by Insights in FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 24. StarVista Insights Justice Outcomes (JJCPA Only, 180 Days Post Entry)

JUSTICE OUTCOMES	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	2%	0%	6%	9%	0%
Youths with a Probation Violation	20%	6%	29%	29%	*

Note: In FY 2024-25, N=6 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation. N=3 was used to calculate the percentage of Youths with Probation Violations. *Indicates that data were suppressed due to a sample size below five. For sample sizes by year, please see Appendix C. StarVista Insights justice outcomes data is self-reported and not verified in the probation database.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM-LEVEL OUTCOMES

Highlights of program-specific outcome data for all programs that elected to share are found in the following section.

Acknowledge Alliance (Acknowledge)

Acknowledge intended to but was unable to provide services in FY 2024-25.

Exhibit 25. Acknowledge Alliance Performance Measures

JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
Percentage of youths who reported that counseling helped them deal with things that made them mad or frustrated them in life	70%	---
Percentage of youths who reported that counseling helped them to be more aware of their feelings	70%	---

Boys and Girls Clubs of the Peninsula (BGCP)

BGCP reports on two performance measures specific to its activities to further understand the outcomes of youth in their program. BGCP met one goal and came close to meeting its other goal as shown in Exhibit 26.

Exhibit 26. BGCP Performance Measures

JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
Percentage of youths who reported that they are engaged and building skills because of the program	80%	76%
Percentage of youths who reported developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	81%

Family Preservation Program (FPP)

FPP was effective in meeting its goal of keeping families intact, underscoring its central goal to keep youth in their homes. None of the three youths served were given an out-of-home placement order in FY 2024-25.

Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)

FLY reported on eight performance measures for each of their JPCF- and JJCPA-funded programs. As shown in Exhibit 27 on the following page, they met or exceeded their targets in all measures.

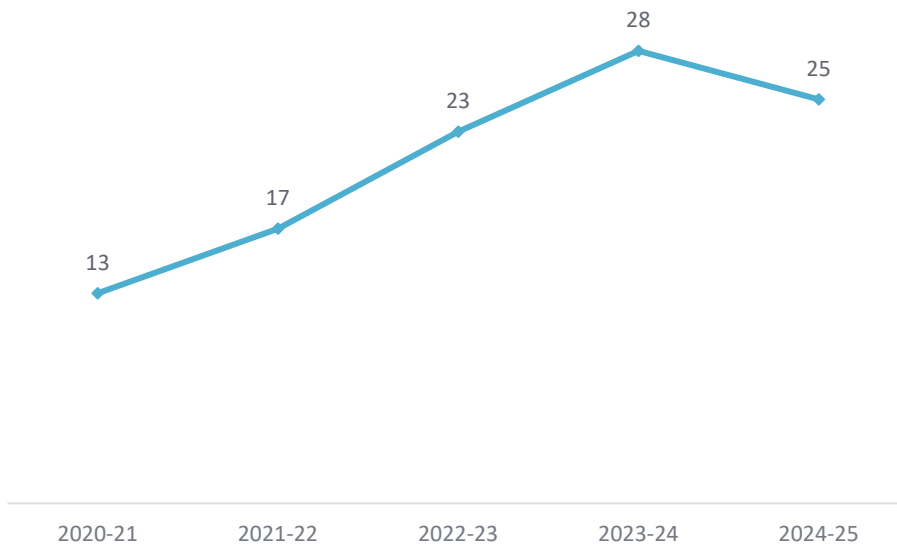
Exhibit 27. FLY Program-Specific Outcomes

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
Law Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	80%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	100%
Leadership Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	80%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	80%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program who will not sustain a new charge during program year	75%	86%
Education improvement: The percentage of eligible seniors in the Leadership Program who attained a GED or HS diploma	60-80%	86%
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
Law Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	94%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	83%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Law Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	89%
Leadership Program		
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them access to positive adult role models	80%	100%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported they are less likely to break the law after being in FLY	80%	80%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program that reported the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure	80%	90%
The percentage of youths enrolled in the Leadership Program who will not sustain a new charge during program year	75%	95%
Education improvement: The percentage of eligible seniors in the Leadership Program who attained a GED or HS diploma	60-80%	95%

Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit (JUV SVCS CRT/DIV)

One of the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit’s goals was to reduce the number of Juvenile Hall stays by diverting youth away from detention. In general, between FY 2020-21 and FY 2024-25, the average daily population grew from 13 to 25 youths (92%) (Exhibit 28). However, from FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, the average number of youths in Juvenile Hall decreased by three (11%), from 28 to 25 total youths. Despite the slight decrease in average daily population from the prior fiscal year, there was a considerable increase in the total number of cases screened and managed by Court and Juvenile Diversion (see Exhibit 30 and the following section for further discussion).

Exhibit 28. Average Daily Population, by Fiscal Year



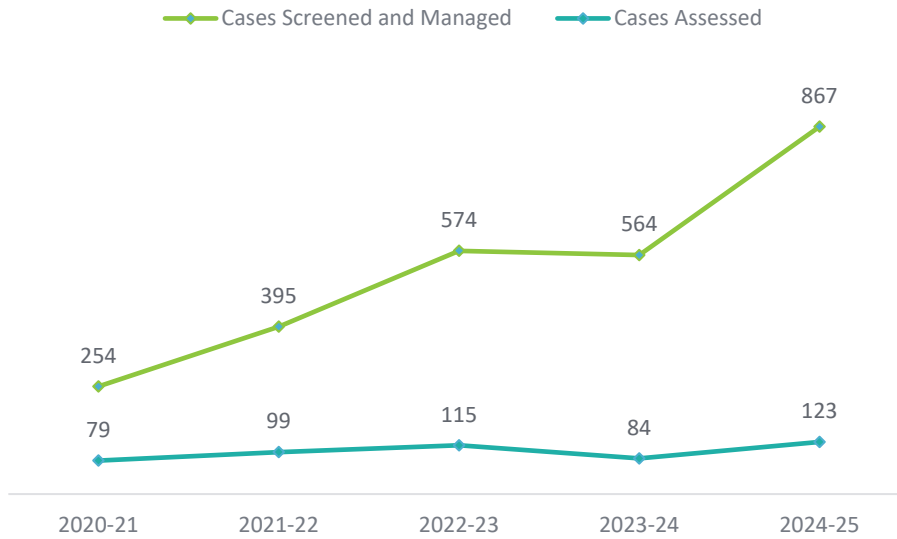
Source: Institutions Division Workload Analysis. Note: The average daily population does not include youth committed to Secure Track.

While fewer youths are being served relative to the recent five-year period, data collected for the 2020-25 Local Action Plan suggests that the needs of youth who are entering Juvenile Hall are more complex than in prior years and require significant resources and supervision.

Information on Cases Screened and Managed

In FY 2024-25, the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit screened and managed 867 cases (Exhibit 29). Cases screened and managed continued to consist of youths adjudged under WIC Section 602 (formal wards of the Court or those who have committed criminal law offenses) and youths adjudged under WIC Section 601 (those with a history of truancy, running away, or out-of-control behavior at home and/or in school). For further details on how each case was processed through the system, please see Appendix F.

Exhibit 29. Total Number of Cases Screened and Managed, FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

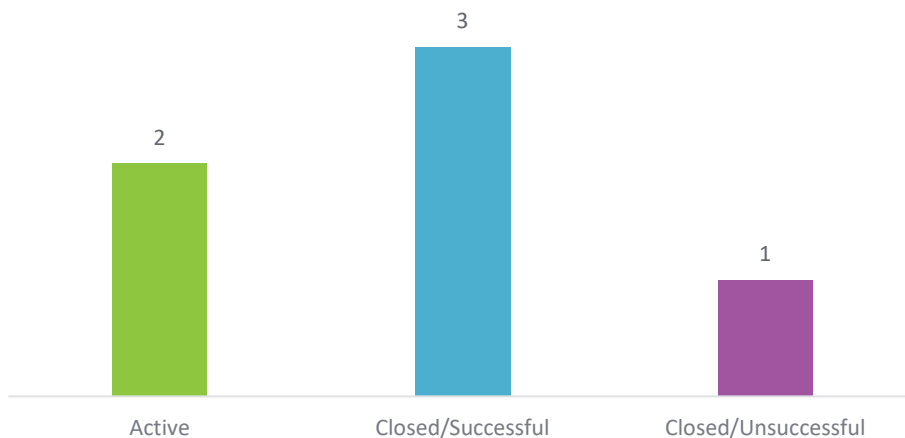


Note: Data before FY 2022-23 include cases screened and managed through the Assessment Center/Investigations Unit. The Assessment Center merged with Investigations in FY 2021-22 and became the Juvenile Services Court/Diversion (CRT/DIV) Unit. Caseloads starting in FY 2022-23 include caseloads from Court and Juvenile Diversion.

Information on Number and Status of Diversion Contracts

Regarding diversion contracts in the Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit, there were six diversion contracts in FY 2024-25, two were 90-day intervention contracts, and four were six-month contracts. Out of the four contracts that closed in the fiscal year with information available, three (75%) closed as *Successful*, while one was unsuccessful. Two contracts remained *Active* at the end of the fiscal year (Exhibit 30).

Exhibit 30. Number and Status of Diversion Contracts



Source: Diversion data from Juvenile Services CRT/DIV Unit.

While six diversion contracts appear to be a low count, this is only one of many programs that divert youth from Juvenile Hall. Youth are also 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.²³

StarVista Insights and SOY

As StarVista closed August 1, 2025, they did not provide FY 2024-25 performance measure results. Data on sustained charges was provided by the probation department.

Exhibit 31. StarVista Insights and SOY Performance Measures

INSIGHTS JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS*
The percentage of youth enrolled in counseling services who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	N/A
The percentage of families participating in Family Therapy who reported that they developed new skills to deal with challenging adolescent behavior because of the program	80%	N/A
The percentage of families participating in Parent Support Group who reported that the program helped them strengthen the parent teen relationship	80%	N/A
The percentage of youth enrolled in the VIA Education Preparation who did not sustain a new charge during the program year	80%	100%
SOY JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS*
The percentage of youth enrolled in SOY who reported that counseling helped them recognize their skills and strengths	80%	N/A
The percentage of youth enrolled in SOY who reported that counseling helped them deal with issues that come up in day-to-day life	80%	N/A
The percentage of youth enrolled in SOY who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	N/A

*StarVista closed operations as of August 1, 2025 and did not provide performance measure results.

Additional information on StarVista Insights Parent Support Group

Although parent/caregiver data are not included with the overall reporting of the youth profiles in the evaluation findings, Insights provided services to two group rounds of parents/caregivers in both English and Spanish language. Insights noted consistent challenges in FY2024-25 in securing referrals for court-involved youth and their families for the program services.

²³ 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.

Additional information on StarVista Victim Impact Awareness (VIA)

According to VIA participant data for South County, 53 youths enrolled in the program provided by StarVista Insights in FY 2024-25. Of these, seven in every 10 youths graduated from the VIA program. Among the 37 graduates, 13 (35%) completed the mediation requirement. Information on mediation completion was not known for 24 graduates (59%) at the time of this report.

Success Centers (SC)

SC had three performance measures for each of their JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs (Exhibit 32). They did not meet their targeted goals this fiscal year.

Exhibit 32. SC Performance Measures

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
The percentage of youths participating in Job Readiness Training who reported the program helped them improve soft/hard skills	80%	35%
The percentage of youths participating in Job Placement who attained employment	50%	0%
The percentage of youths receiving Career Advisor services who reported developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	35%
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
The percentage of youths participating in Job Readiness Training who reported the program helped them improve soft/hard skills	80%	57%
The percentage of youths participating in Job Placement who attained employment	50%	0%
The percentage of youths receiving case management services who reported developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	57%

YMCA of San Francisco (YMCASF)

YMCASF reported on two performance measures for their JJCPA-funded programs – one for Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) which no youths participated, and one for their VIA program in which they exceeded their performance goal (Exhibit 33). They met two of their three goals for the JPCF-funded School Safety Advocate Program. The third was for their drug and alcohol prevention group, which received no referrals.

Exhibit 33. YMCASF Performance Measures

JJCPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
The percentage of youths enrolled in SVP who reported the group sessions helped them deal with issues that come up in day-to-day life	80%	N/A
The percentage of youths enrolled in the VIA Education Preparation who did not sustain a new charge during the program year	80%	100%
JPCF PERFORMANCE MEASURES	FY 24-25 TARGET	FY 24-25 RESULTS
The percentage of youths enrolled in SSA who reported that they are engaged and building skills because of the program	80%	80%
The percentage of youths enrolled in SSA who reported that they are developing supportive and positive relationships because of the program	80%	85%
The percentage of youths participating in alcohol and drug prevention groups who reported that they are less likely to use alcohol or drugs because of the program	80%	N/A

YMCASF continued to utilize CANS to support case management and evaluation this fiscal year. Youth behavioral and emotional needs, risk behavior, and needs for caregiver support significantly declined from program entry to exit among the 110 youths served by YMCASF with this data available.

Additional information on YMCASF Victim Impact Awareness (VIA)

According to VIA participant data for North County, 50 youths enrolled in the program provided by YMCASF in FY 2024-25. Of these, seven in every 10 youths graduated from the VIA program. Among the 35 graduates, 22 (63%) completed the mediation requirement. Information on mediation completion was not known for 13 participants (37%) at the time of this report.

CLIENT STORIES

Each year, staff at JPCF- and JJCPA-funded programs collect client stories to help illustrate the impact of services on their clients. The following stories are examples of client successes for FY 2024-25 (see Exhibits 34-37).

Exhibit 34. Client Success Story (BGCP, JPCF-funded program)

Name of client	Kari (pseudonym)
Age and gender	15-year-old female
Reason for referral	The client was referred to our program because she was not passing three of her core classes and was having minor behavioral issues.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	During a first meeting with Kari, she opened up very quickly and expressed interest in getting to know BGCP staff, asking the same “get-to-know-you” questions first posed to her. Her main challenges included getting easily distracted in class, especially when she got stuck on a particular in-class assignment. She became discouraged when she asked her teachers for help because they could not immediately support her or were unable to explain the material clearly. This pattern eventually led to her giving up on assignments that were challenging and becoming distracted by her friends.
Activity engagement and consistency	An initial conversation around academics revealed that she stopped trying because she was worried that she would get something wrong or make a mistake. This was especially challenging for her in Algebra, where she struggled to get the support she needed from her teacher. BGCP staff guided her through self-reflection on why failing is important to learning and success, and a first goal set for her was to “try to fail”--at first, she was confused about this goal, but after reflecting, she realized that getting in the habit of trying would keep her from getting distracted so easily in class.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Now, the student is taking more control of her learning and seems more confident in the work that she is producing. BGCP staff saw a huge improvement in her dedication to creating a thorough presentation for a class assignment that was a portfolio of her freshman year through projects she had completed. Although the instructions to the assignment were very confusing and overwhelming, she took it upon herself to ask for support from BGCP staff, her friends and peers, and a trusted teacher at her school, whom Kari felt comfortable going to for help. She attended the teacher’s office hours during lunch and joined tutoring hours after school. She created an amazing presentation and passed with flying colors!
What the client learned as a result of the program	Kari expressed learning from participating in BGCP’s programs, “Yes, I’ve learned to put effort into my work in class, even the work that’s challenging to me, I would try my best because I learned that it’s better to get a low grade than a 0.”
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	The student is showing more resilience, self-confidence, and taking initiative in her own learning process and development.
The value of the program in the client’s words	The student is doing well in the program and may be moved to bi-weekly meetings after the first fall quarter once school starts. She ended her year earning enough credits to stay on track for graduation and did not need to attend summer school. She is also taking the initiative in completing regular check-ins with BGCP staff to provide updates on how things are going for her and what she needs support with. Kari responds well to 1:1 support and mentorship. She believes that the value of BGCP’s program is “to help us [students] out and give us advice to make ourselves better in school.”

Exhibit 35. Client Success Story (YMCASF, JPCF-funded program)

Name of client	Shelby (pseudonym)
Age and gender	12-year-old female
Reason for referral	The client was referred to the School Safety Advocates (SSA) program for challenges with managing anxiety and stress.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	The client appeared anxious and had difficulty in social situations with new teachers, coaches, and peers. The client felt fearful of judgement and rejection from others.
Activity engagement and consistency	Throughout the school year the client developed and practiced effective coping strategies that strengthened her ability to engage with others, client used writing as a way to express feelings.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	The client is more engaged, outgoing, and self-assured.
What the client learned as a result of the program	The client learned self-acceptance, coping strategies, and built confidence to engage with others in social situations.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	The client is engaging more in extra-curricular activities.
The value of the program in the client’s words	“My time with [SSA staff] has been so helpful. I feel heard and have learned to be more okay with myself. I’ve appreciated being able to share my crochet and writing with [SSA staff]. I think it’s cool [SSA staff] encourage me to use my experiences with anxiety and other difficult things in my writing.”

Exhibit 36. Client Success Story (Juvenile Services Court/Diversion, JJCPA-funded program)

Name of client	Maribel (pseudonym)
Age and gender	15-year-old female
Reason for referral	Maribel was referred by police due to a petty theft charge. Maribel was placed on a 90-day diversion contract. At the time, her mother reported some concerns about her inconsistent school attendance and some need for individual therapy.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	When the youth first started the program, she presented as quiet and withdrawn, with a noticeably anxious affect. She appeared guarded and hesitant to engage in conversations, especially when law enforcement or authority figures were present. Her body language suggested discomfort and uncertainty, and she often avoided eye contact. During the initial meeting, it became clear that she was dealing with family-related stress and had limited communication with her mother. Despite these challenges, she was respectful, listened attentively, and showed a willingness to participate, even if cautiously at first.
Activity engagement and consistency	She consistently met with a psychiatric social worker for individual therapy sessions and with a community worker for case management to check on the progress of diversion contract requirements.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Maribel initially presented as quiet, guarded, and uncertain about the Youth Outreach Program's (YOP) role in supporting her through this process. However, over time and through consistent weekly sessions with her therapist, she became more open and communicative, especially when discussing her treatment goals and the requirements of her diversion contract. Maribel demonstrated initiative in developing her treatment goals and remained committed, working diligently each week to achieve them.
What the client learned as a result of the program	As a result of this program, the youth gained a deeper understanding of the consequences of her actions—particularly the seriousness and long-term impact of petty theft. She also learned the importance of open and honest communication, both with her peers and her mother. Through guided reflection and support, she developed healthier ways to express herself, ask for help when needed, and build trust within her relationships. These lessons have helped her begin to make more thoughtful choices and take responsibility for her behavior.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	As a result of the program, Maribel is now more engaged in positive and productive activities. She has become actively involved in the community by participating in community service projects during the summer. She is also taking the initiative to seek employment, showing responsibility and a desire for independence. Most importantly, Maribel is making better choices and staying out of trouble, demonstrating personal growth and a commitment to positive change.
The value of the program in the client’s words	The client expressed that the program helped her better understand the consequences of her actions and gave her tools to make better choices in the future. She appreciated having a safe space to talk and reflect on her behavior, as well as the opportunity to improve her relationship with her mother.

Exhibit 37. Client Success Story (SC, JJCPA-funded program)

Name of client	Nicholas (pseudonym)
Age and gender	17-year-old male
Reason for referral	The client joined programs after being referred by their probation officer. The referral was made to provide the client with additional support and resources aimed at improving their life skills, job readiness, and overall positive development as part of their probation requirements.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance when they first started in the program	When the client first joined the program, he was very respectful and consistently on time for all his appointments. He was quiet and avoided eye contact, showing some hesitation in opening up. However, his consistent presence and respectful demeanor demonstrated a willingness to engage and make progress despite initial shyness.
Activity engagement and consistency	Nicholas participated in various program activities, including career exploration sessions, resume development, and job readiness training. He also took part in mock interviews and goal-setting exercises. His engagement was very consistent—he attended all scheduled appointments on time, followed through on assignments, and showed genuine interest in improving his skills and preparing for employment.
Client’s behavior, affect, and appearance toward the end of the program	Toward the end of the program, Nicholas showed noticeable growth in both confidence and communication. He became more talkative, maintained eye contact, and actively engaged in discussions during sessions. His overall demeanor was more positive and focused, and he carried himself with a sense of purpose. The quiet and reserved young man who started the program had transformed into someone more self-assured and ready to take the next steps toward employment and personal development.
What the client learned as a result of the program	As a result of the program, Nicholas learned valuable job readiness skills such as creating a professional resume, preparing for interviews, and effective workplace communication. He developed greater self-awareness, goal-setting abilities, and confidence in taking initiative. During the program, Nicholas successfully gained employment at a store, which gave him practical work experience. However, he is still actively seeking a better trade and a long-term career that aligns with his goals.
What the client is doing differently in their life now as a result of the program	As a result of the program, Nicholas has developed a more proactive approach to his career and personal development. He consistently follows through on appointments and tasks, actively seeks out job opportunities, and communicates more confidently with employers and peers. Additionally, he is still working on his GED, showing commitment to improving his education alongside his career goals. Nicholas is more focused on setting and achieving long-term goals, demonstrating increased responsibility and motivation in his daily life.
The value of the program in the client’s words	Nicholas shared that the program has been a turning point for him. He said, “This program gave me the tools and confidence I needed to start building a better future. Learning how to create and improve my resume helped me a lot to get a job. It helped me understand what employers are looking for and showed me that with hard work, I can achieve my goals.”

Progress on Recommended Local Action Plan Strategies

The 2020-2025 Local Action Plan process identified five core strategies to address the needs of youth and their families and to promote the desired outcomes of: improved behavioral health, the cultivation of positive pathways for youth, strong family engagement and support, improved access to high-quality and culturally responsive services, and well-coordinated and responsive systems to prevent justice involvement (Exhibit 38).

Exhibit 38. Summary of Priority Areas, Key Opportunities, & Potential Outcomes from 2020-2025 Local Action Plan

PRIORITIES	KEY OPPORTUNITIES	POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		
Mental Health*	Increase availability of treatment modalities that work for at-risk youth	Stronger engagement in services and improved treatment outcomes for youth
Substance Use*	Expand participation in addiction programs designed for youth	Increase in the number of youth in treatment and managing their substance use
Trauma-specific	Increase individualized services to mitigate the effects of trauma in youth’s lives	Increase in the number of youth accessing services to address trauma; Increase in ability to cope with trauma-related stress
School-based Counseling	Increase capacity to provide mental health services and supports for youth at school	Increase in the number of youth accessing MH/BH services
Family Therapy	Provide evidence-based programs focused on strengthening family relationships and understanding trauma	Increase family functioning; Improve family communication
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH		
Prosocial Opportunities	Increase asset building and leadership in “hours of opportunity”	Youth strengthen developmental assets/protective factors; Increase self-efficacy; Decrease justice-involvement
Mentorship*	Connect youth with consistent and relatable mentors	Increase the number of youth who have at least one caring adult in their life; Increase the number of youth who stay on track
School Engagement	Increase opportunities and programs to reduce truancy, and increase connection to school	Decrease school absenteeism and dropout rates
Technical and Career Training*	Seek partnership with local companies for training and internship opportunities	Increase youth career skills and job opportunities with local companies

Innovation in Juvenile Justice	Collect data to evaluate the quality of implementation and impact of innovative programs	Understand the reach and impact of innovative programs in the short and longer term; Demonstrate a decrease in arrest and recidivism rates
Reentry Support*	Increase capacity of psychiatric social workers and wraparound teams to keep youth on a positive path post-release; Warmer handoffs for greater continuity of pre- to post-release services	Increase access to MH/BH and education services during reentry; decrease recidivism
PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT		
Family Engagement*	Meet families where they are to connect them to community supports and other resources	Increase the number of families accessing support; Increase family functioning and social supports
Parenting Skills	Engage families in services that support positive parenting skills	Increase the number of families who learn the skills to provide the balance of structure and support youth’s needs
ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE SERVICES		
Barriers to Access Services	Increase affordability for at-risk youth and families to access beneficial services	Increase in the number of families who overcome financial barriers to access services
Culturally & Linguistically Responsive Services*	Increase cultural sensitivity of materials and services; Increase availability of services in home languages (e.g., MH services in Spanish)	Increase the number of youth and families who access and benefit from services
Program Quality & Sustainability	Increase funding for quality programs that benefit at-risk youth	Increase funding to sustain innovation and programs with demonstrated effectiveness; Increase the number of youths who stay connected to programs and services that help them
ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS		
Align and Coordinate Services	Outreach to understand the communication needs of providers and develop methods to meet those needs (e.g., re-establish multidisciplinary provider teams for incarcerated youth)	Increase communication among providers; Increase the number of youth whose needs are addressed in a more coordinated way
Prevention & Early Intervention System (PEI)	Coordinate cross-sector PEI early warning partnership to identify and address risk at onset	Increase the number of children and youth who improve behavior and coping skills that decrease their likelihood of entry into the justice system
Trauma-Informed*	Reinvest in comprehensive cross-sector, trauma-informed training, and community of practice	Providers and educators better understand trauma and how to respond to trauma-based behavior in children and youth

*Included in prior LAP

SUMMARY OF FUNDED PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

As seen in Exhibit 39 below, JJCPA- and JPCF-funded programs provide a continuum of services for youth and their families that align with the areas of focus established in the current LAP.

Exhibit 39. Strategies, by Funding Source and Program

JPCF PROGRAMS	STRATEGY
Acknowledge	Mental health counseling, trauma-informed practice, school-based counseling, culturally responsive services
BGCP	School engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
FLY	Career training, prosocial opportunities, school engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
SOY	Mental health counseling, substance use prevention, trauma-informed systems, school-based counseling
SC	Prosocial opportunities, technical and career training
YMCASF	Mental health counseling, substance abuse prevention and early intervention, trauma-informed systems, school-based counseling
JJCPA PROGRAMS	STRATEGY
FPP	Referrals to family therapy, information, and referrals for services for alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral skills, development/decision-making skills
FLY	Career training, prosocial opportunities, school engagement, mentorship, trauma-informed care
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV	Information and referral to services for alcohol and drug treatment, behavioral skills, development/decision-making skills
Insights	Mental health counseling, substance use prevention, trauma-informed systems, parenting skills
SC	Prosocial opportunities, technical and career training
YMCASF	Innovation in juvenile justice

2024-25 LAP PROGRESS BY PRIORITY AREA

The following section outlines both ongoing and new efforts from JPCF and JJCPA-funded programs and Probation in FY 2024–25 that responded to the priorities of the 2020–25 LAP. Exhibit 40 summarizes the LAP’s priority outcome areas and highlights activities and progress made toward the desired changes. FY 2024–25 represents the final year of the 2020-25 LAP.

Exhibit 40. Summary of FY 2024-25 LAP Priority Outcome Areas, Current Activities, and Results

OUTCOME AREA	CURRENT ACTIVITIES, RESULTS, AND NEEDS
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
Mental Health	SOY, Insights, and YMCASF provided mental health counseling to youth.
Substance Use	Insights provided substance use treatment.
Trauma-specific	<p>BGCP, FLY, and YMCASF all reported using trauma-informed care, practices, or systems.</p> <p>FLY uses Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) activities to transform trauma into opportunities for healing and help youth develop their own leadership identity. MBA provided professional development training to probation staff about trauma-informed tools to help staff maintain wellness, regulate emotions, and communicate more effectively with youth who are detained.</p>
School-based Counseling	SOY and YMCASF continued to provide school-based counseling.
Family Therapy	Insights' Family Therapy worked with caregivers to develop new skills to deal with challenging adolescent behavior.
POSITIVE PATHWAYS FOR YOUTH	
Prosocial Opportunities	<p>BGCP and FLY used curriculum and interventions that focus on building and boosting youth's strengths and developmental assets.</p> <p>All youth accepted into FLY's Leadership program learn how to set personal, educational, and professional goals, and to engage in leadership and community activism. With guidance from FLY case managers, youth design, plan, and engage in a service-learning project to address an issue in their communities. In addition to providing community service to their neighborhoods, youth understand how their choices and actions can create positive outcomes for themselves and others.</p>
Mentorship	<p>FLY and BGCP linked youth with mentors to support healthy development and help navigate challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>81% of youths served by BGCP reported developing positive and supportive relationships.</p> <p>At least 94% of youths participating in FLY's implemented programs reported access to positive adult role models.</p>
School Engagement	BGCP continued using the research-based <i>Check & Connect</i> intervention for K-12 students where mentors can monitor student performance and keep them engaged in school.
Technical and Career Training	SC held over 35 Job Readiness Training workshops over the year, covering topics such as computer literacy, mock interviews, college and career readiness, and goal setting. Two youths who had consistently met with their career advisor to update their resume and attended the workshops got jobs.
Innovation in Juvenile Justice	Probation and CBOs prioritized using restorative justice approaches, including trauma-informed care and VIA.

100% of youths enrolled in the YMCASF VIA Education Preparation and the Insights VIA Education Preparation did not sustain a new charge during the program year.

Reentry Support

FLY continued to provide support for reentry. FLY provided more intensive case management services to youths and helped them manage their resources for support. This effort was supported by other funding streams (YOBG and JIRBG). See the YOBG and JIRBG Comprehensive Report for more information.

PARENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT

Family Engagement

FPP, Insights, and YMCASF all engaged families in their programs where appropriate.

FPP's main objective is to improve family relationships, and no youth was given an out-of-home placement order.

Parenting Skills

Insights' Parent Support Group taught caregivers to improve their relationships with their teens.

ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE SERVICES

Barriers to Access Services

To increase access to services for families in high-need areas who experience financial hardship, all programs are offered free of charge to youth and their families.

To minimize transportation barriers for youth, services are provided on school campuses and via virtual models. In these ways, Probation has been able to better reach and meet the needs of youth and families through virtual, in-person, and hybrid service delivery.

Programs deliver culturally and linguistically appropriate services by hiring bilingual and bicultural staff and provide training to staff on topics of diversity and cultural competency.

Culturally & Linguistically Responsive Services

CBOs and trained staff employ practices and interventions responsive to youth's cultural and linguistic needs. This includes, for example YMCASF, which uses cultural sensitivity in their practice when working with clients.

Program Quality & Sustainability

An example of quality programming includes FLY meeting all of their performance measures including at least 80% of their youths reporting that the programs gave them more confidence to deal with negative peer pressure.

Another example of quality programming is at least 80% of youths enrolled in FLY's programs reported they are less likely to break the law after being in the program.

Program sustainability has been a challenge as some organizations were not able to provide services (due to space, limited referrals, and staffing) or folded this fiscal year for financial reasons.

ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION OF SYSTEMS

Align and Coordinate Services

Probation collaborates with a multi-disciplinary team through the Court and Diversion Unit to ensure that youth and their families have access to the full range of services and programs that support rehabilitation.

Probation convenes quarterly meetings with all contracted CBOs to strengthen coordination and service delivery.

Probation has a formal agreement with San Mateo County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to ensure that all youth booked into the Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall receive assessments in the areas of mental health, substance use, and sexual exploitation.

Probation has a formal agreement in place with the San Mateo County Health and the Human Services Agency to coordinate health care planning and access to health resources for youth.

Prevention & Early Intervention System

Probation actively engages in cross-agency partnerships to provide early intervention and prevention services aimed at reducing youth involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Through collaboration with Human Services Agency’s Children and Family Services (CFS), Diversion and early intervention programs are offered, including Triple-P and 1:1 parenting coaching through the Youth Outreach Program (YOP). These services target youth and families at risk of child welfare and/or juvenile justice involvement.

In partnership with the San Mateo Police Department, Probation has assigned a DPO to be part of their Juvenile Prevention Services Program (PSP) team. PSP serves as an alternative to detention for at-risk youth, ages 11-17 providing early intervention, family support, and program services.

Probation provides trauma-informed training to Group Supervisors (GSs) and DPOs. Probation held 26 trainings during FY 2024-25. Below represents a listing of the trainings and the number of times they occurred. Additionally, three staff attended Healing and Trauma-Informed Design Principles for Secure Facilities hosted by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR).

Trauma-Informed

- Crisis Intervention Training (3)
- Motivational Interviewing (4)
- One Minute Counselor (3)
- Principles into Practice (2)
- Healing and Trauma-Informed Design Principles for Secure Facilities (3 staff attended hosted by OYCR)
- Reflection Café (7)
- Trauma Informed Systems (4)
- WhyTry (3)

2020-2025

San Mateo County Local Action Plan

Five Year Review

The 2020-2025 Local Action Plan (LAP), through a community-wide strategic planning process directed by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC), identified five overarching outcomes. Highlights of the actions and results achieved by Probation and its Juvenile Probation Camp Funding (JPCF) and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funded grantees over the five-year term are highlighted here.

4,719

Youth
Served*

5

Outcome
Areas

Outcome Area 1:

Behavioral Health

3,894

youth were served using **trauma-informed practices**.

3

CBOs (Acknowledge Alliance, StarVista, and YMCASF) **counseled youth** in schools and other settings.

2

CBOs (StarVista, and YMCASF) provided **substance use services**.

Outcome Area 2:

Positive Pathways for Youth

281

youth participated in **job readiness training** and **case management** services offered by Success Centers.

2

CBOs (FLY and BGCP) linked youths with **mentors** to support healthy development and help navigate challenges and opportunities.

Youth-Reported
Outcomes

73-96%

of youth served by BGCP reported developing positive and **supportive relationships**.

85-96%

of youth participating in FLY's programs reported access to **positive adult role models**.

*Youth served across multiple fiscal years are duplicated in the count, but not within a fiscal year.

Outcome Area 3:

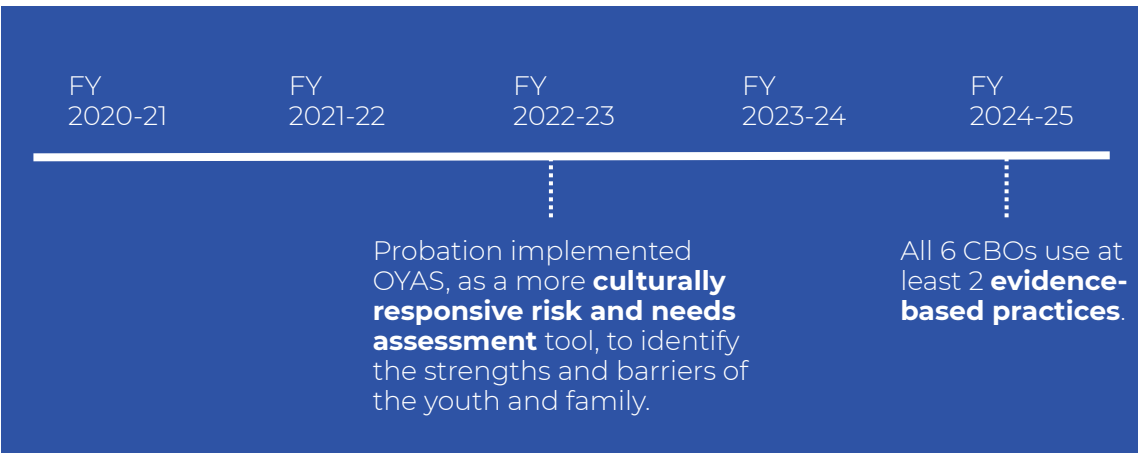
Parent Education and Support

StarVista implemented the **Parent Support Group** from 2022-2025.

Zero youth in the Family Preservation Program required an **out-of-home placement**.

Outcome Area 4:

Access to Effective Services



All programs offered **free of charge** to youth and their families.

Same 6 CBOs offered services consistently throughout the 5 years.

Outcome Area 5:

Alignment and Coordination of Systems

216 **trauma-informed trainings** hosted by probation for Group Supervisors (GSs) and Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs), supporting a cross-system goal that all youth-serving providers use trauma-informed practices.

Probation has **formal agreements** in place with San Mateo County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services and San Mateo County Health and the Human Services Agency to coordinate services for youth.



Conclusion

The FY 2024-25 comprehensive JJCPA/JPCF evaluation report provides valid and useful data that helps create a more comprehensive profile of youth served in San Mateo County. The dissemination and evaluation of this effort will help the JJCC and all San Mateo County stakeholders continue to improve and refine constructive and innovative solutions, thus improving the well-being and outcomes of youth in the County. Through effective and thoughtful youth service programs, San Mateo County remains committed to improving outcomes for youth and their families.

Data presented in the FY 2024-25 San Mateo County Probation Department JJCPA/JPCF comprehensive evaluation report will continue to inform additional strategies, service planning, and policy decision-making by local planning bodies over the next year as San Mateo County continues to address the needs and obstacles of its most vulnerable youth.

Appendix A: Funding Types

JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT (JJCPA)

In September 2000, the California Legislature passed AB1913, the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act, which authorized funding for county juvenile justice programs. A 2001 Senate Bill extended the funding and changed the program’s name to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA). This effort was designed to provide a stable funding source to counties for juvenile programs that have been proven effective in reducing crime among young offenders and those at risk of offending. Counties used to be required by statute to collect data at program entry and report data in the following six categories: at 180-days post-entry: arrest rate, detention rate, probation violation rate, probation completion rate, court-ordered restitution completion rate, and court-ordered community service completion rate. San Mateo County has elected to report on two key indicators—arrest rate and probation violation rate.

In addition to these outcomes, many counties track and report on local outcomes specific to their individual programs. For example, some local outcomes relate to academic progress, including school attendance, grade point average, and school behaviors.

JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMP FUNDING (JPCF)

The Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding Program (JPCF) was developed in response to legislation signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in July 2005 (AB 139, Chapter 74), which appropriated state funds to support a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth and juvenile offenders and their families. JPCF is administered by the State Controller’s Office with the funding amount dependent upon actual receipts from California Vehicle License fees.

Appendix B: Clearinghouses for Evidence-Based Practices

CLEARINGHOUSE NAME	WEBSITE
The SAMHSA Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center	https://www.samhsa.gov/ebp-resource-center
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Model Programs Guide	https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/
The California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare	https://www.cebc4cw.org/
Washington State Institute for Public Policy & University of Washington: Evidence Based Practice Institute	http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/

Appendix C: Justice Outcome Sample Sizes

JUV SVCS CRT/DIV UNIT	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	67	62	121	0	2
Youths with Probation Violations	3	2	0	0	-
FLY	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	10	20	7	0	0
Youths with Probation Violations	6	14	3	0	0
FPP	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	21	6	-	4	-
Youths with Probation Violations	21	2	-	1	-
STARVISTA INSIGHTS	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Youths Arrested for a New Law Violation	44	20	17	3	0
Youths with Probation Violations	35	17	17	8	-

Acknowledge was previously funded through JJCPA from FY 2019-23. Refer to prior reports for Acknowledge justice outcome sample sizes.

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Acknowledge	Acknowledge Alliance
ASR	Applied Survey Research
BGCP	Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula
BHRS	Behavioral Health and Recovery Services
CANS	Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment
CFS	Child and Family Services
CBO	Community Based Organization
DA	District Attorney’s Office
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
EBP	Evidence-based practice
FLY	Fresh Lifelines for Youth, Inc.
FPP	Family Preservation Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAF	Global Assessment of Functioning
HSA	Human Services Agency
Insights	StarVista Insights
JJCC	Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JPCF	Juvenile Probation Camp Funding
LAP	Local Action Plan
JUV SVCS CRT/DIV UNIT	Juvenile Services Court/Diversion Unit
OYAS	Ohio Youth Assessment System
OYAS-DIS	Ohio Youth Assessment System Disposition tool
OYAS-DIV	Ohio Youth Assessment System Diversion tool
OYAS-RET	Ohio Youth Assessment System Reentry tool
Probation	San Mateo County Probation Department
OYCR	Office of Youth and Community Restoration
SOY	StarVista Strengthen Our Youth
SSA	School Safety Advocates
SC	Success Centers
Triple-P	Positive Parenting Program
YMCA SF	YMCA of San Francisco
YSC-JH	Youth Services Center-Juvenile Hall

Appendix E: CANS Modules

MODULES	NUM. OF ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
CORE MODULES		
Youth Strengths	12	Assets that can be used to advance healthy development: 0 or 1 ratings indicate a potential strength, whereas 2 or 3 indicate areas that could be a focus to cultivate into a strength.
Life Functioning	12	How youth is functioning in the individual, family, peer, school, and community realms; completing the School item prompts completion of the School module.
Youth Risk Behaviors	11	Behaviors that may lead youth into trouble or cause harm to themselves or others: rating of 1 or higher on Delinquent Behavior item prompts completion of the Juvenile Justice module.
Youth Behavioral/Emotional Needs	10	Behavioral health needs of the youth: rating of 1 or higher on Adjustment to Trauma or Substance Use items prompts completion of the Trauma or Substance Use secondary modules.
Acculturation	4	Linguistic and cultural issues for which service providers must make accommodations.
Caregiver Strengths & Needs	12	Caregivers’ potential areas of needs and areas in which caregiver can be a resource for the youth.
Transition Age Youth	11	Contains two submodules for youth ages 16-18 years: <i>Life Functioning</i> (individual, family, peer, school, and community realms) and <i>Strengths</i> (assets to advance healthy development).
SECONDARY MODULES		
School	4	How well youth is functioning in school, including attendance, behavior, achievement, and relationships with teachers.
Trauma	16	Contains two submodules: <i>Adverse/Traumatic Childhood Experiences</i> (static indicators of childhood trauma) and <i>Trauma Stress Symptoms</i> (how youth is responding to traumatic events).
Substance Use	6	Details of youth’s substance use.
Juvenile Justice	9	The nature of the youth’s involvement with the juvenile justice system.

Appendix F: Case Triage Dispositions

DISPOSITIONS	FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24		FY 24-25	
Mandatory court cases	191	75%	232	59%	326	57%	383	68%	487	56%
Booked into secure custody	52	20%	116	29%	144	25%	103	18%	190	22%
Placed in Petty Theft Program	1	<1%	6	2%	21	4%	13	2%	37	4%
Placed in Juvenile Mediation/Victim Impact Awareness Program	3	1%	3	1%	25	4%	32	6%	3	0%
Screened and referred to Traffic Court	28	11%	20	5%	32	6%	9	2%	9	1%
Referred to youth's county of residence	18	7%	43	11%	71	12%	127	23%	96	11%
Youth Outreach Program families served	14	6%	17	4%	9	2%	25	4%	18	2%
Alcohol and Other Drug assessment	2	1%	5	1%	16	3%	2	<1%	-	-
Received Letter of Reprimand	25	10%	53	13%	79	14%	51	9%	51	6%
Juvenile record sealing application evaluated for submission to the Court	62	24%	52	13%	42	7%	36	6%	50	6%
Assessed and placed on diversion contracts	9	4%	11	3%	13	2%	33	6%	6	1%
§ Intervention (90-day contract)	4	2%	4	1%	13	2%	12	2%	2	<1%
§ Informal diversion (6-month contract)	5	2%	7	2%	0	0%	3	1%	4	<1%
Total Cases Screened and Managed	254		395		574		564		867	

Note: The total cases screened and managed include all active caseloads. The numbers reported for Petty Theft Program, Juvenile Mediation, and Victim Impact Awareness programs are from assigned diversion cases in FY 24-25. Alcohol and Other Drug assessments not tracked for FY 24-25.