

2017

ANNUAL REPORT
Juvenile Justice
Santa Clara County



Helping to Build Positive Futures



Prepared by: Probation Department,
Research and Development (RaD) Unit

**"We cannot always build the future for our youth,
but we can build our youth for the future."**

~ Franklin D. Roosevelt

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SUPERVISING JUDGE'S FOREWORD



Rehabilitation of the young person coming before the Juvenile Justice Court and the protection of the public is the dual mandate of this court system. In 2017 we continued to bring collaborative intention to change and reform the Juvenile Justice system while ensuring that victims are made whole whenever possible. In 2017 this was made particularly challenging due to an increase in cases and the implementation of Proposition 57 without additional staff for any of our Juvenile Justice Agencies.

This report documents the full spectrum of what happens to a family and youth that enters the Juvenile Justice Systems in Santa Clara County. We are proud of the focus we give to balancing accountability with access to justice when a family touches our systems in an attempt to divert the youth from further entrenchment into law enforcement pathways.

Access to justice in this court system means access to mental health services, medical services, mediation services with a focus on restorative justice, victim services, educational services, substance use education and prevention. We believe that whenever possible youth and their families should receive services at home and in their community for optimal rehabilitation rather than while in custody.

What this report does not directly reflect is the numerous meetings of the stakeholders that make it possible for us to breakdown systemic barriers and build opportunities for our families and youth to be successful in these otherwise daunting systems. We aim to be as transparent, gender and culturally respectful and healing informed as a system can be with all of our different legal mandates and the reality of how complex each family circumstance is presented.

I want to thank all of the professionals who work with these families on a daily basis who enable us to be so proud of how we serve our most vulnerable populations in every aspect of each case from the youth offender to the victim. It is truly because of the dedication and commitment of each of the stakeholders, including policy makers at the highest levels, that we can present this report which highlights best practices, system collaboration, creative problem solving and compassion.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Katherine Lucero
Supervising Judge
Juvenile Justice Division
Santa Clara County

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER'S FOREWORD



I am pleased to introduce the Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Annual Report for 2017. The report began in 2011 as part of the Juvenile Justice Model Courts program and was designed with partnering juvenile justice organizations to facilitate information sharing, evaluate performance, and better understand how to improve outcomes for youth in the County. Each year the report is refined and modified based upon stakeholder and community feedback.

The 2017 annual report reflects the collaborative nature of the juvenile justice system in the County. This report would not be possible without contributions from the Probation Department, Juvenile Justice Court, District Attorney's Office, Offices of the Public Defender and Alternate Defender, Department of Family and Children's Services, and Department of Behavioral Health Services. We thank all our partners and staff for their commitment to youth and families in Santa Clara County.

Through this report we share insights about the juvenile justice system and describe processes to help stakeholders and the community understand the system and learn more about the young people, families and communities involved in the system. Improvements in how our systems and community address young people in the justice system can only occur through transparency and thoughtful analysis.

Challenges during 2017 included an increase in arrests/citations (15 percent increase compared to 2016) and continued overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth at every decision point in the juvenile justice system. However, the Probation Department along with system partners continue to collaboratively work together to make progress in reducing racial disparities and addressing the needs of youth. A positive outcome is a reduction in the number of violations of probation (30 percent decrease compared to 2016).

As the number of youth involved in the justice system increases from those in 2016, we remain committed to the mission of the Probation Department to promote public safety by implementing proven strategies which enhance and support:

- Positive change in our clients, families and neighborhoods
- Reparation of the harm caused by criminal behavior
- Exemplary conditions of secure care

During 2018, the Probation Department will continue its collaborative efforts to further improve the lives of all young people who touch the justice system. Thank you for joining us in this endeavor.

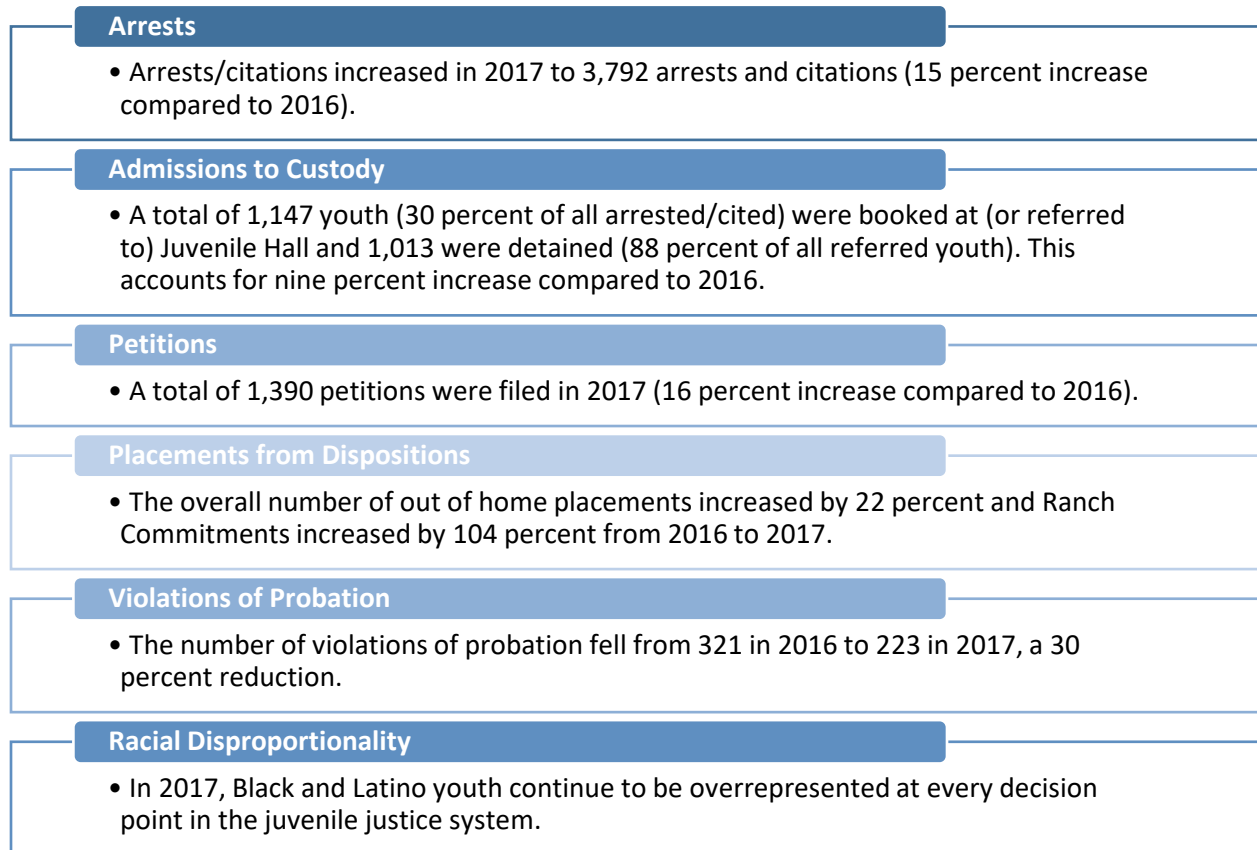
Sincerely,

Laura Garnette
Chief Probation Officer
Santa Clara County

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice annual report provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to the Probation Department, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in court, while highlighting various programs and services available to youth and families throughout the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the report focuses on racial and ethnic disparities and gender differences at various decisions points.

Figure 1: Key Findings from 2017



REPORT BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

The Probation Department in Santa Clara County, in strong collaboration with system partners, have developed a Juvenile Justice Annual report since 2011 as part of the Juvenile Justice Model Courts program. Throughout the years, this annual report has evolved into a comprehensive source of information that describes the youths' needs and sheds light on the services and programs rendered to youth who are part of the juvenile justice system. As a result, the reporting process has enabled information sharing between system partners to evaluate performance and better understand how to improve the outcomes for youth in the County.

The structure of the report is organized into key sections that outline the continuum of care that youth and their families might be involved in through the juvenile justice system:

1. Introduction to Santa Clara County juvenile justice system
2. Preventive and community initiatives
3. Youth at entry to the juvenile justice system
4. Factors that lead youth to crime
5. Examining disproportionality at points in the system
6. Levels of intervention for youth and families
7. Youth exit from juvenile justice system

Due to variation in methods and approaches to data collection and reporting by system partners, there are various reporting formats. In most cases the annual data reflects the calendar year, unless otherwise specified. For each section of this report, the data source and other relevant information about the data is provided in the footnotes for reference. In addition, this report is not an evaluation of each program or service but has historically been a presentation of the process outcomes and outputs for each area. For additional probation reports, please visit the probation county website.

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/Pages/default.aspx>

Starting in this annual report, stakeholders will begin to include more detailed outcome data that answers some of the questions related to outcomes of youth in the juvenile justice system. Due to the magnitude of services in the juvenile system and covered in the annual report, it is not feasible to discuss every program and service at length. As a result, the Research and Development (RaD) Unit at Probation implemented a three-year proposal that would keep the reporting areas listed above but offer a focus on the following areas as described in the Juvenile Probation Violence Reduction Program (VRP) Strategy:

Figure 2: Proposed Program Focus Per Report Year

Year 1 (2017) - Intensive Interventions	Focus on youth who are committing the more serious offenses and/or in the deeper end of the juvenile justice system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example interventions: • Wraparound/Title IVE Waiver Project • Behavioral Health and Substance Use Treatment Services 	
Year 2 (2018) - Mid-level Interventions	Focus on youth who need intervention but have less severe offenses and/or less history with the juvenile justice system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example interventions: • Support and Enhancement Services (SES) • Dually-Involved Youth (DIY) 	
Year 3 (2019) - Lower-level Interventions	Focus on youth who are lower risk and/or first contact with the juvenile justice system and are eligible for diversion and/or early interventions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example interventions: • Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) • Victim Awareness classes and Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP) 	

YOUTH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Over the last two decades, Santa Clara County’s youth population (ages 10-17) has changed dramatically. Since 1993 the youth population has increased by 24 percent and there has been a significant increase in the number of youth of color in the County as shown in the U.S. Census categories listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Percentage of Total Youth Population Ages 10-17¹

<i>Percentage of total youth population</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native
<i>1993</i>	44%	4%	29%	22%	0%
<i>2016</i>	27%	3%	35%	35%	0%

The greatest change has been in the Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI) population which increased by 93 percent since 1993. During the same period, the Latino youth population has increased by 48 percent to become the largest racial/ethnic population. Meanwhile the White youth population decreased by 24 percent since 1993 and is no longer a majority. Decreases have also occurred in the youth populations of Black youth (-17 percent), and Native American youth (-23 percent).

¹ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2017). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2016*. Retrieved from <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Table 2: Santa Clara County Change in Youth Population Ages 10-17 1993-2016²

<i>Population Change 1993-2016</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native	Total
1993	68,387	6,243	45,567	34,649	753	155,599
2016	52,149	5,185	67,421	67,035	578	192,368
Percent Change 1993-2016	-24%	-17%	48%	93%	-23%	24%

WHAT IS JUVENILE PROBATION?

Probation is an opportunity for youth to remain at home, under supervision of the Court and the Probation Department while receiving services to address their needs. Services vary by type and level of intensity depending on many factors. In some cases, youth may be detained at Juvenile Hall or ordered to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility William F. James Ranch (Ranch) or another placement depending upon their offense(s) and needs. A youth may be ordered to follow certain conditions set forth by the court, often under the supervision of a probation officer. In Santa Clara County (County), youth are assigned to an intervention level based upon a variety of factors such as offense, age, areas of need (such as mental health, substance use, pro-social activities, family therapy, etc.), risk of reoffending and other factors. Appendix A describes some of the key decision points within the juvenile justice system. At each of these points, one or more justice system stakeholders has decision making power over the trajectory of a youth’s case. Appendix C highlights collaborative trainings provided county wide to all system partners.



UPCOMING CHANGES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

SB395: JUVENILE MIRANDA

On October 11, 2017, the Governor signed Senate Bill 395, which added Section 625.6 to the Welfare and Institutions Code and changed the way police officers may interview juveniles (referred to as “youth”) 15 years of age and younger. The policy behind the law is that *Miranda* warnings may be ineffective in protecting children’s rights because the youth may not fully understand these rights, the legal process, or the implications of waiving these rights. The youth are also more susceptible to coercive interrogation

² 2016 is the most recent year for which population estimates are available.

techniques because they are impulsive and are focused on immediate outcomes rather than potential long-term consequences.

As of January 1, 2018, officers now must ensure that prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, youth who are 15 years of age or younger must consult with an attorney in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived, with limited exceptions. The law does not apply to probation officers. Probation officers are still able to obtain statements from youth after a *Miranda* waiver, as their roles and responsibilities differ greatly than that of other law enforcement officials.

The Santa Clara County Public Defender's Office, Alternate Defender's Office, and Independent Defense Counsel are available for legal consultations 24/7, with staff attorneys ready to field any calls from law enforcement at any time. Law enforcement personnel can call dedicated phone lines to reach the on-call attorney for the respective agencies.

SB384: TIERED SEX REGISTRATION

Under current California law, a sustained petition for certain sex offenses triggers the requirement for a youth to register as a sex offender for life, but only if the youth is committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for commission of such an offense.

SB 384, effective, January 1, 2021, established two tiers of registration for periods of five or 10 years for juveniles committed to DJJ for specified sex offenses.

A tier one juvenile offender "is subject to registration for a minimum of five years. A person is a tier one juvenile offender if the person is required to register after being adjudicated as a ward of the court and discharged or paroled from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for an offense listed in subdivision (c) that is not a serious or violent felony as described in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7."

A tier two juvenile offender "is subject to registration for a minimum of 10 years." A person is a tier two juvenile offender if the person is required to register after being adjudicated as a ward of the court and discharged or paroled from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for an offense listed in subdivision (c) that is a serious or violent felony as described in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7. Youth will be required to register as a sex offender until they "file a petition for termination from the sex offender registry in the juvenile court" in the county in which registered at the expiration the mandated minimum registration period, pursuant to Penal Code section 290.5.

SB260, SB261, AND SB394: FRANKLIN / YOUTH OFFENDER PAROLE (YOP) HEARING AND TIME CAPSULES

Certain inmates serving lengthy state prison commitments are eligible for a Youthful Offender Parole (“YOP”) Hearing. Senate Bill 260 granted this right to inmates who committed their eligible offenses when they were under the age of 18. Effective January 1, 2016, Senate Bill 261 expanded these special hearings to prisoners who were under the age of 23 when they committed the offenses for which they currently are serving time. In October 2017, Assembly Bill 1308 extended the youthful offender parole eligibility to those under age 26. SB 394 amended Penal Code §3051, allowing people who were 16 or 17 years old at the time of a crime for which they were sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole (“LWOP”) to be eligible for a YOP hearing in their 25th year of incarceration. It is estimated that more than 10,000 prisoners are eligible for YOP hearings. The law governing Youthful Offender Parole eligibility is set forth in Penal Code §3051 and §3051.1.

At a YOP Hearing, the Parole Board must consider youthful factors because young people are considered less culpable than adults for their actions based on their stage of brain development, potential for rehabilitation and increased maturity over time. The Parole Board must give “great weight” to:

- The fact that youth are less responsible than adults for their actions (the “diminished culpability” of youth);
- The “hallmark features” of youth (for example, that youth are, as compared to adults, not as good at understanding the risks and consequences of their actions; resisting impulses and peer pressure; or less in control of their life circumstances, etc.); and
- Any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner. Penal Code 4801(c).

In *People v. Franklin* (2016) 63 Cal. 4th 261, the Court held that youth must be afforded adequate opportunity to make a record of mitigating evidence tied to their youth, such as cognitive ability, character, and social and family background. Such information may include evaluations and testimony and will be relevant in their eventual youth offender parole hearings, at which point any subsequent growth and increased maturity shall also be considered.

The right to have a record of this information applies to current cases, as well as those previously adjudicated. As such, defense attorneys throughout the state have been working diligently to create what has sometimes been referred to as a “*time capsule*”, attempting to capture the characteristics of that youth close in time to the offense so that when the youth is being considered for parole years later, the parole board is able to evaluate the factors discussed above. If the youth was sentenced to a lengthy incarceration period in prison and has an upcoming YOP hearing, the parole attorney will seek to piece together all the documents and evaluations from the youth’s childhood before presenting to the parole board.

PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL (YAC)

Members of the Probation Department's Youth Advisory Council serve as Justice Consultants and work collaboratively with system partners to inform and enhance current Juvenile Justice related processes, policies and practices. Consultants also have opportunities to participate in monthly community meetings and commissions, and to conduct presentations. For example:

- The YAC facilitated a focus group on behalf of the Probation Department, the W. Haywood Burns Institute and Fresh Lifelines for Youth to discuss the experiences of youth who participated in the Deferred Entry of Judgement (DEJ) Program.
- The YAC participated in a focus group with the Youth Law Center to discuss the best ways to support Transition Aged Youth (TAY).
- The YAC also participated in a focus group with Tipping Point Community (T-Lab) to give input on the new Young Adult-DEJ program in Juvenile Hall.
- The YAC facilitated focus groups at Mt Pleasant High School to gather data from students regarding the school's discipline policies.
- Additionally, the YAC has recently been invited to provide input on the work being done within the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative subcommittees, Juvenile Justice Commission, Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force (Community Engagement Subcommittee) and the Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network (JCAAN).

Furthermore, the YAC members worked diligently to create an orientation for youth and families who have recently entered the Juvenile Justice System. The orientation has been named Redemption, Education and Purpose (REP) after contributions by three founding members who participated while in-custody. This orientation is designed to communicate Probation expectations, improve understanding and share possible consequences to youth and their caregivers. Overall, the goal is to support system involved youth in making better decisions through support from young adults who have experienced being involved in the system themselves.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ) TRACKING

Due to the increased number of youth being sent to DJJ after the passage of Proposition 57 (this measure eliminated direct file), the stakeholders met to streamline the time it takes to send a youth from Santa Clara County to DJJ. This involved the Court, Probation Department Juvenile Services Division (JPD), Behavioral Health and Juvenile Hall Staff as well as DJJ Transportation. The desired outcome is to move the youth as quickly as possible to the rehabilitative intervention and prevent them from being housed at the main jail while they wait to be moved when the youth turns 19. A report is generated every two weeks to keep the partners accountable.

YOUTH AT ENTRY TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

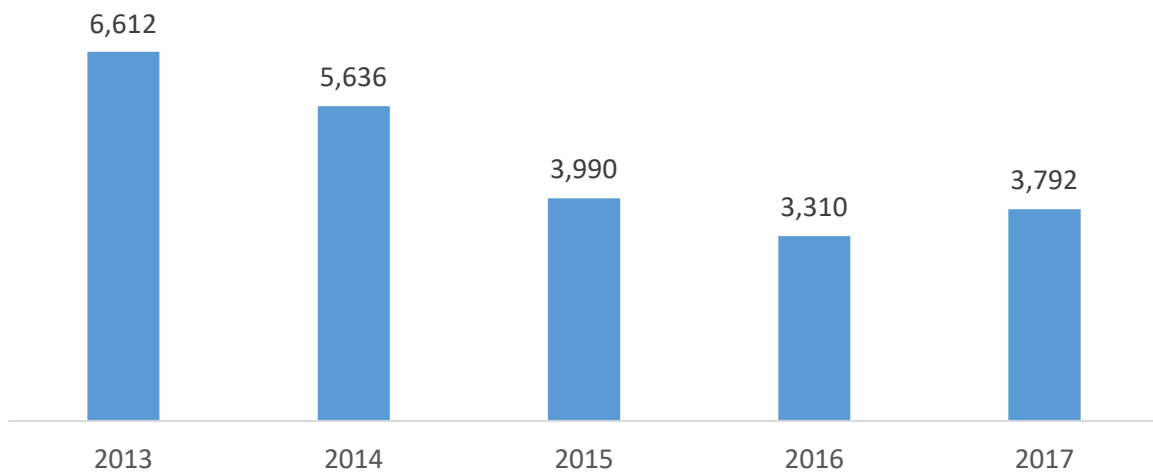
This report section shares information on how youth enter the system including arrests, type of offenses, demographics, where they live, and how arrests move into petitions.

Arrests and citations mark the initial point of contact a youth has with the juvenile justice system. In Santa Clara County, this includes both paper tickets (citations, summons to appear, etc.) and physical arrests. In 2017 there were 3,792 arrests/citations³ of 2,433 unduplicated youth. Of those, approximately 1,309 arrests/citations (35 percent) were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit. Additionally, 442 cases were diverted to the Direct Referral Program (DRP) for counseling services and were not recorded as an official arrest. Thus, 46 percent of all arrests/citations (1,751 cases) were lower level offenses or first-time offenders handled through diversionary programs.

The closure of Informal Juvenile Traffic Court (IJTC) may have resulted in an increase in youth referred to DRP. Most Health and Safety code infractions/misdemeanors were absorbed by IJTC, but after its closure these cases were diverted to DRP for first time offenders only. Another possible reason for the increase in DRP cases could be due to Proposition 64 after many Health and Safety codes became infractions and were diverted to DRP.

In line with national trends, the number of juvenile arrests in Santa Clara County has declined in recent years. Multiple factors may be contributing to the reduction, including law enforcement staffing patterns throughout the County and a focus on school based and prevention-oriented programs and services. In 2017, there was a 15 percent increase in arrests/citations for all youth compared to 2016, with 482 more arrests/citations in 2017. This represents the first increase in youth arrests/citations in several years.

Figure 3: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Year 2013-2017



³ This is a count of arrests/citations, not of individual youth. For example, a single young person may have been arrested or cited multiple times during the year. Each of their arrests/citations is included in the total of 3,792.

YOUTH ARRESTS/CITATIONS

Property crimes and other crimes (e.g., curfew, obstruction, resisting arrest) combined to account for approximately half of the total 3,792 arrests/citations. Property crimes⁴ decreased by one percent for overall crime in 2017, compared to 2016, and accounted for 34 percent of total arrests/citations in 2017. Arrests/citations for drug/alcohol in 2017 accounted for eight percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for violations of probation decreased by four percent in 2017 and accounted for six percent of all arrests/citations. As in previous years, nonviolent crimes comprised most of the arrests/citations made in 2017.

Figure 4: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2017

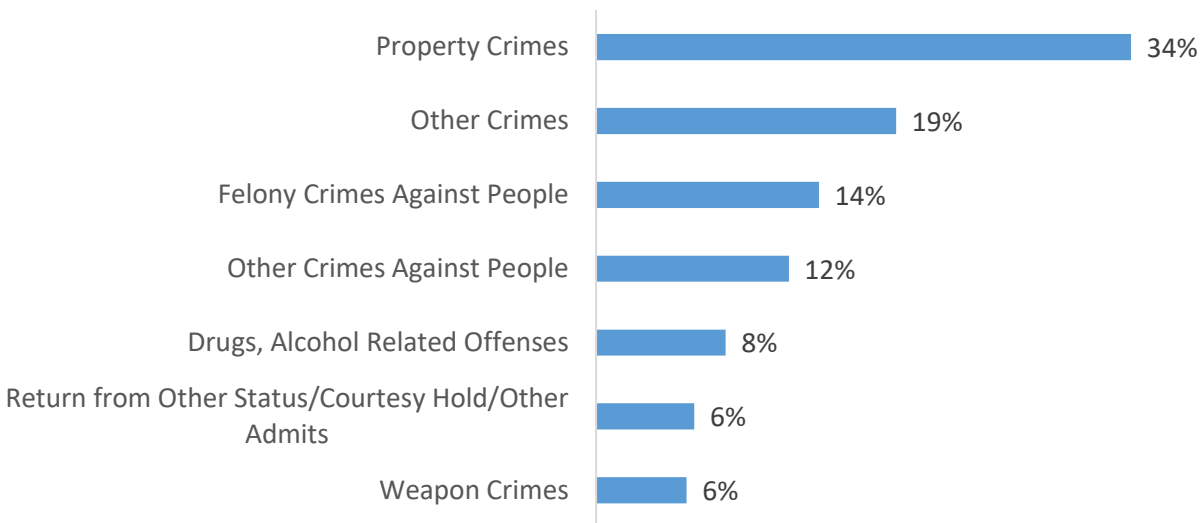
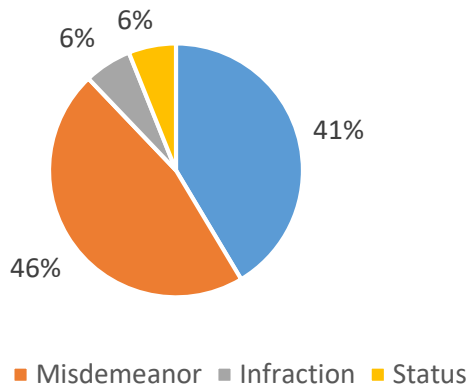


Figure 5: Duplicated Offense Classification 2017



Offense classification data also indicate the nature of offenses committed by youth in Santa Clara County. In 2017 infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined to account for 59 percent (2,229) of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses accounted for the remaining 41 percent (1,563).

⁴ In 2013, Probation moved Burglary in the First Degree from Felony Crimes against People to Property Crimes for purposes of categorization.

Demographics of Youth Arrested/Cited

In 2017, 11 percent (404) of arrests/citations were of youth aged 13 years or younger, 32 percent (1,230) were youth 14 or 15 years old, and 57 percent (2,158) were aged 16 years or older. By comparison in 2016, ten percent of arrests/citations were of youth 13 or younger. Of youth arrested/cited in 2017, 77 percent (2,932) were male and 23 percent (860) were female. Across all crime categories, female youth accounted for fewer arrests compared to male youth.

Figure 6: Age of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited 2017

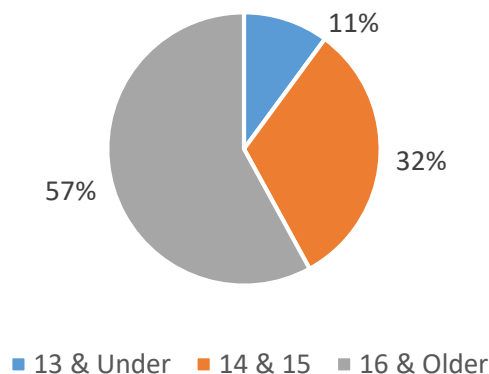
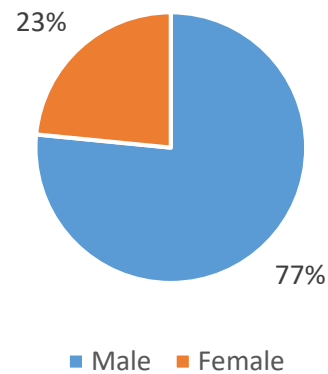


Figure 7: Gender of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited 2017



Where Do Youth Arrested or Cited Live?

Analyzing the home address information of youth arrested or cited in Santa Clara County helps to determine the neighborhoods in which youth live. This allows stakeholders to understand whether there are relevant resources in the right areas and to identify opportunities to collaborate with community partners to develop or provide support to youth and their families. In 2017, the highest number of arrests and citations in a single Santa Clara County ZIP code were of youth who lived in San Jose 95122 (six percent) compared to Gilroy (95020) in 2016 (seven percent). In 2017, the ZIP codes 95122 and 95020 changed places (first to third place respectively). The East San Jose ZIP codes of 95127 and 95122 accounted for eleven percent of all arrests and citations combined. The Central and South San Jose ZIP codes of 95116 and 95111 accounted for six and five percent of all arrests and citations. Youth who live outside of Santa Clara County accounted for seven percent of all arrests and citations, which is the highest group when compared to Santa Clara County ZIP codes. Any youth who reside outside of Santa Clara County is counted as part of the out of county total.

Since 2016, the number of arrests and citations decreased in seven out of ten of the top ZIP codes. For example, in the 95127 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 15 percent compared to 2016. In the 95110 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 11 percent and, and in the 95126 ZIP code they fell by 33 percent. In contrast, arrest and citations of youth who live in 95116 increased by 25 percent, but only

totaled 245 arrests or citations. The most significant decrease in arrest and citations was of youth who live outside of the county, a decrease of 15 percent from 2016.

Figure 8: Santa Clara County Top Ten ZIP Codes for Duplicated Arrests/Citations 2017

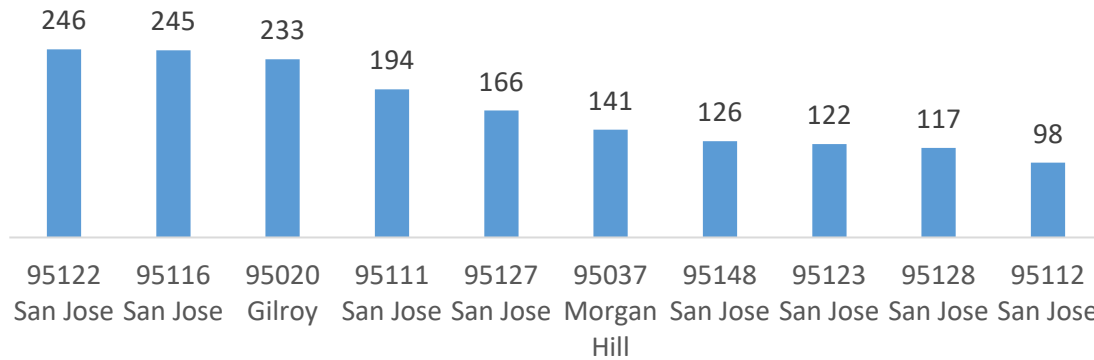
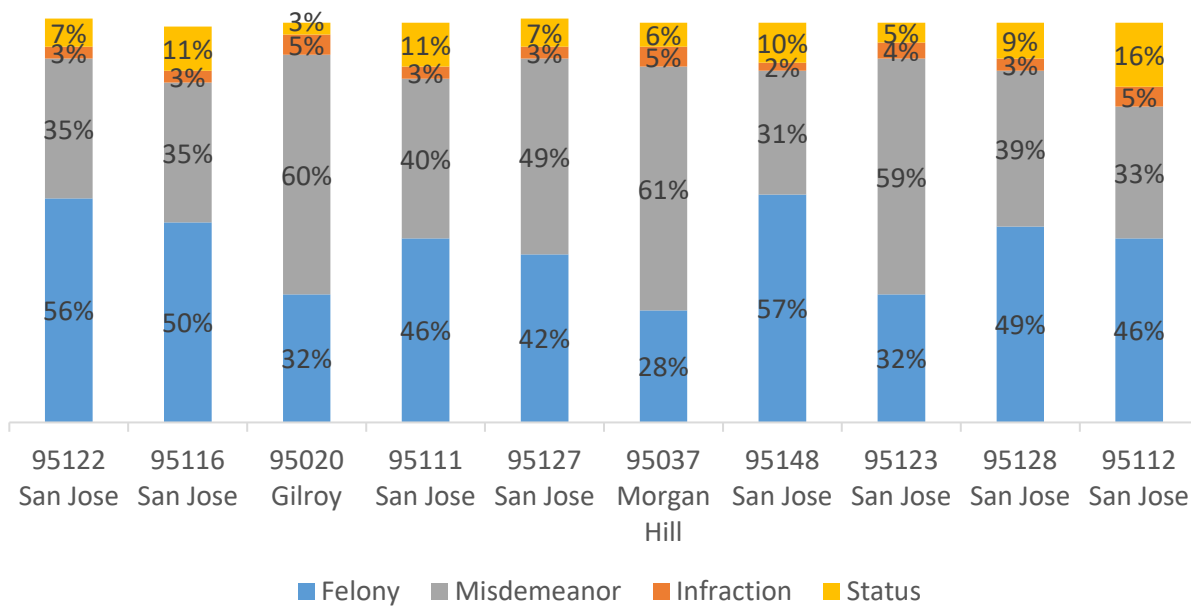


Figure 9 shows how offense classifications vary among the top ten ZIP codes. For example, the proportion of arrests/citations for misdemeanor offenses in Gilroy (60 percent) is higher than in the 95122 ZIP code (35 percent). In contrast, 95122 has one of the highest proportions of felony arrests (56 percent). This provides us with some insight into areas of focus for prevention and intervention services and programs that could be deployed.

Figure 9: Santa Clara County Duplicated Offense Classification for Top Ten ZIP codes



While the numbers based on where young people live fluctuate from year to year, some trends persist, as shown in the top ten ZIP codes above. It is important to consider that ZIP code sizes, population densities and the age distribution of populations can vary and influence these numbers.

Moving from Arrest/Citation to a Petition

A law enforcement officer, who is arresting a youth in Santa Clara County, has the discretion to bring the youth to Juvenile Hall to be booked and admitted or to cite and release the youth to the care of the parent/legal guardian. The arresting officer makes the determination based on Santa Clara County booking protocol and the arresting officer determines which dispositional option will be followed. When a law enforcement agency cites a youth for any crime, the citation is sent to the Juvenile Services Division of the Santa Clara County Probation Department.

Upon receipt of the citation or in-custody notification, the probation officer determines whether the citation must be reviewed by the District Attorney's Office for a decision regarding whether to file a petition or handle the case informally. These guidelines are outlined in section 653.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC). Any youth over the age of 14 with a felony charge, the second felony for a youth under the age of 14, or any violent felony listed under WIC Section 707(b), requires review by the District Attorney's Office, otherwise filing a petition is at the discretion of the Probation Department. The probation officer must review the citation or in-custody case with the District Attorney's Office within 48 hours. The District Attorney's Office decides whether to file a petition immediately or allow time for the probation officer to investigate the case if a youth is not in custody. By policy, petitions are brought to the District Attorney's Office once a youth has been accused of committing a felony or specified misdemeanor (DUI or Domestic Violence). Once an out-of-custody petition is filed, the probation officer must serve the minor and parents with a notice of the upcoming court date. If a youth is in-custody, his or her case must be scheduled for court within 48 to 72 hours of arrest, excluding weekends and holidays.

PROPOSITION 57 ELIMINATED DIRECT FILE

Proposition 57 was a ballot measure approved by voters in November 2016. It requires judges, rather than prosecutors, to determine whether juveniles charged with certain crimes should be tried in juvenile or adult court. Prior to the passage of Proposition 57, youth who committed an offense identified in Section 707(b)⁵ of the Welfare and Institutions Code and who were 14 years of age or older were eligible to be directly filed in adult court at the discretion of the District Attorney. Now, all juvenile matters must originate in juvenile court and are subject to a Transfer Hearing where a juvenile court judge determines whether the case should be transferred to adult court or remain in the juvenile court.

⁵ 707(b) offenses are very serious crimes including murder, attempted murder, rape and other forcible sexual assaults, robbery, kidnapping, forcible child molestation, car-jacking with a weapon, assault with a firearm, deadly weapon, or assault that is likely to produce great bodily injury, mayhem, torture, etc.

INITIAL PROPOSITION 57 CASES RETURNED

Many of the direct file cases that returned to juvenile court in 2017 because of Proposition 57 were not originally filed in 2017, and in some instances the crimes occurred years before, which made dealing with them complicated and difficult. The juvenile court usually adjudicates matters much more quickly than the adult court and some of these cases were quite old by the time the cases were returned to juvenile court. A total of 37 previously direct filed cases returned and were adjudicated in 2017. Nineteen cases returned from criminal court were resolved in juvenile court without having a Transfer Hearing. These were resolved in a variety of ways— a couple were terminated with an admission to the charges and credit for time served; some received probation, went to the Ranch, Juvenile Hall, or served time in County Jail (depending upon their age), and some cases resulted in a commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Of the cases where Judicial Transfer Hearings were held, five were returned to criminal court (three homicides, one attempted homicide, and one robbery) and six were retained in juvenile court (three robberies, one rape, and two lewd or lascivious acts upon a child under the age of 14). In seven cases, the minor/defendant chose to return to criminal court without a transfer hearing (one homicide, four attempted homicides, and two robberies).

In February of 2018, the California Supreme Court held that Proposition 57 should apply retroactively - meaning even cases where the defendant had previously pled or been found guilty, had been sentenced, and in some cases had been in prison for many years before the 2016 ballot initiative passed, were eligible to return to juvenile court for a Transfer Hearing, so long as the case was still pending appeal (*People v. Superior Court (Lara)* 4 Cal.5th 299). There is approximately a dozen of those cases that will be returned to juvenile court in 2018 and the results of those hearings will be addressed in the 2018 Annual Report.

TRANSFER TO ADULT COURT (NEWLY FILED POST-PROPOSITION 57 CASES)

Since Proposition 57, the only way in which a youth can have their case adjudicated in adult court is through a transfer hearing (previously known as a fitness hearing), as described in WIC Section 707(a). When a youth aged 16 or older is petitioned for a felony offense, or a youth aged 14 or 15 is petitioned for an offense outlined in WIC Section 707(b), the District Attorney can ask for a Transfer Hearing, before the Jurisdiction Hearing, to decide if the youth is appropriate for rehabilitative services in Juvenile Justice Court or the youth's case should be transferred to adult court.

For the Transfer Hearing, the probation officer provides a report to the Court that includes a review of the five criteria listed below, and a victim impact statement, if one is provided. At the hearing, the judge receives the probation report and any other evidence or information provided by the District Attorney and the youth's defense attorney. If the judge decides that the youth should remain in juvenile court, the case will proceed with the juvenile justice process. If the judge decides that the youth should not remain in juvenile court, the Court dismisses the petition and sends the youth to adult criminal court.⁶ The five criteria the Court must evaluate in deciding whether to transfer the case include:

1. The degree of sophistication of the crime;
2. If the youth can be rehabilitated in the juvenile justice system;

⁶ Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara www.sccourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml

3. The youth’s previous criminal history;
4. What happened on prior attempts to rehabilitate the youth; and
5. The circumstances and gravity of the current offense.

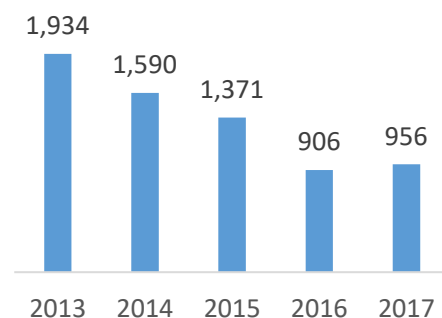
Additionally, each of the five criteria includes mitigating factors related specifically to the minor such as intellectual ability, mental and emotional health, history of trauma, whether the youth was influenced by family, peers, and his or her community environment, and the youth’s impulsiveness, level of maturity, and potential for growth.

In 2017, there were a total of six youth who went through the transfer process. There were other cases where transfer was sought, but those transfer hearings were not completed by the end of 2017. Of the six youth whose transfer hearings concluded in 2017, four remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court and two were transferred to criminal court. Some had full hearings with witnesses and testimony, and some cases were resolved by allowing the court to simply decide based upon the probation report, with no live testimony.

ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL

Once a case has been petitioned, all youth are eligible for defense counsel services and in Santa Clara County, and youth are presumed to be indigent. The law office of the Santa Clara County Public Defender is the first level of defense in Juvenile Justice Court. All cases petitioned in Juvenile Justice Court are referred to the Public Defender Office (PDO). If the Public Defender discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of a youth, the youth is referred to the Alternate Defender Office (ADO) and/or the Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO). It is the policy of the Public Defender and the Alternate Defender that if ADO has represented a youth on a previous petition and the youth is charged with a new petition, the ADO rather than the PDO, will represent the youth on that new petition for purposes of continuity of representation, even if the PDO would not have had to declare a conflict of interest. A similar policy exists for most IDO cases. If the ADO discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of a youth, the youth is referred to the IDO for representation. The IDO assigns juvenile justice cases to private attorneys based on a contractual relationship. The PDO, ADO and IDO are governmental departments/offices within the Santa Clara County government structure.

Figure 10: All Referrals to Public Defense Counsel

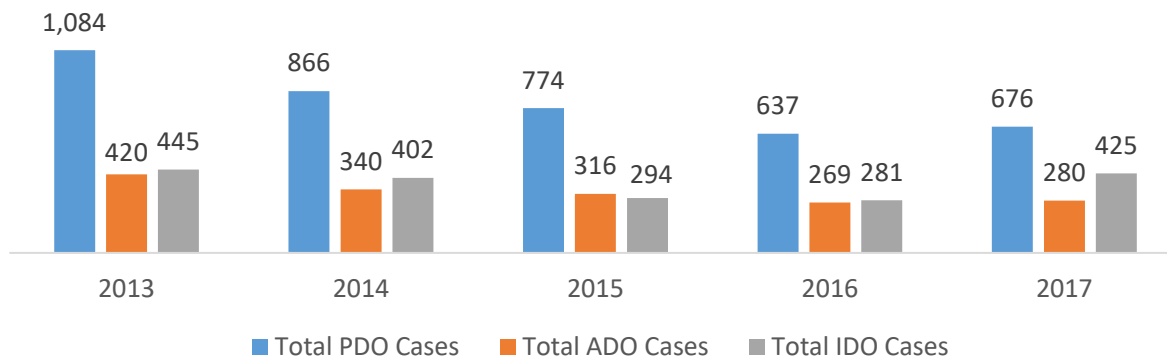


The Juvenile Units of the PDO, the ADO and the IDO are responsible for the representation of a youth in the Juvenile Justice Court from the beginning of the case to disposition, and in some cases, in post-dispositional hearings. The Juvenile Units of the PDO, ADO, and IDO are also responsible for filing petitions for record sealing, as well as Proposition 47 and Proposition 64 reductions. The agencies are also responsible for assisting youth seeking immigration relief, namely Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). The

attorneys begin the process in Juvenile Justice Court by seeking preliminary legal findings, and the cases are thereafter referred to Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) to complete the applications to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

The PDO and ADO represented youth in 956 cases in 2017 (676 with the PDO and 280 with the ADO), with 425 cases referred to IDO during that time. Of the 956 cases represented by PDO and ADO, 640 (67 percent) were felonies and 154 (16 percent) were violations of probation as shown in Figure 10 and 11.

Figure 11: All Cases by Office



The Public Defender’s Office continues to utilize the services of a PDO social worker, a new position added to the Public Defender’s Office in 2016. Her work has been split between working on adult and juvenile cases. The social worker receives referrals from the juvenile public defenders. The referrals include housing, educational and family support, mental health linkage, substance use treatment, homelessness resourcing, safety planning, school placement/advocacy, treatment placement coordination, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) consultations, and general assistance support. The social worker also consults with attorneys on San Andrea Regional Center (SARC) services. The social worker often works closely with Juvenile probation officers and other juvenile justice system partners, attends Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings on behalf of the youth, visits incarcerated youth, and submits psychosocial assessments on behalf of the youth to the Juvenile Court for consideration.

Defense Counsel have worked tirelessly in 2017 on the post-Proposition 57 cases that have returned to Juvenile Court, as well as new Judicial Transfer cases filed in juvenile court. Given that all cases now begin in the Juvenile Court (as direct filing in adult court has been eliminated), the individual caseloads have slightly shifted for the attorneys, as they are now tasked with handling more serious cases that may have been previously direct filed.

To ensure the appointed attorneys are in compliance with WIC §634.3, which requires all appointed counsel representing youth to have specialized knowledge, all three (3) agencies (PDO/ADO/IDO) require their attorneys to attend regular trainings.

ADMISSION TO CUSTODY

At Juvenile Hall intake, a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is administered by a Probation Screening Officer to determine whether a youth should be detained in secure confinement pre-adjudication. The RAI includes a written checklist of criteria that are applied to rate each youth for specific detention-related risks. The overall risk score in conjunction with the County booking protocols (developed and approved by various stakeholders) and state laws are then used to guide the Screening Officer in making the critical decision of whether to admit the youth to a secure facility, refer them to a non-secure detention alternative, or release them.

The objectivity, uniformity, and risk-based format of a RAI helps to protect against disparate treatment at intake and focuses on reducing the likelihood the youth will fail to appear in court or reoffend before adjudication. Objective and standardized criteria anchor admission decisions in ascertainable and equally evaluated facts. For example, RAI indicators include the nature and severity of the offense and the number of prior referrals.

In 2017, of the 3,792 duplicated youth arrests/citations in Santa Clara County, 1,147 duplicated youth (30 percent of all youth arrested) were referred to Juvenile Hall with 1,013 duplicated youth detained (583 unduplicated youth). Of the 1,147 youth (709 unduplicated youth) referred to Juvenile Hall in 2017, 88 percent were detained (1,013 of 1,147 youth) and 12 percent (134 youth) were released at detention screening. Of the 1,013 youth initially detained at intake, ten percent (105 youth) were subsequently released by Probation prior to their detention hearing, for a variety of reasons. Some of these reasons include: a parent/guardian now being available to pick up their youth from juvenile hall, the charges or circumstances were less serious than originally believed once supplemental information was provided, the youth might have a discretionary warrant or a Judge determines that there is not probable cause to keep the youth detained. The figure below demonstrates the number of youth detained at every step in the process. The average number of hours youth were held prior to being released at detention screening and prior to a detention hearing was eleven hours.

Figure 12: Number of Youth Detained by Process Step 2017



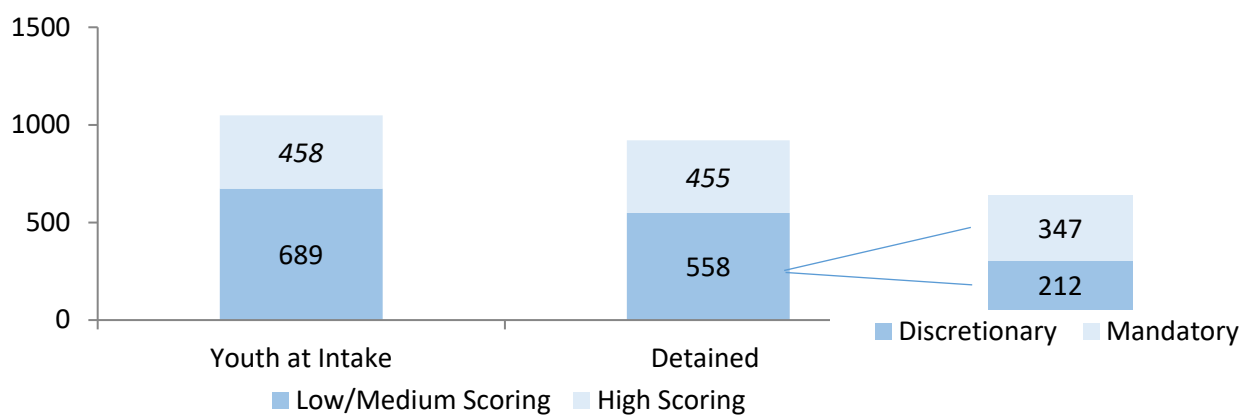
Detention Overrides

In some cases, a decision to admit or release a youth occurs despite the risk score and outcome recommended by the RAI. A high percentage of detention overrides undermines the integrity of the risk-screening process. The detention override percentage is the proportion of youth who score below the

detention threshold score and are nevertheless detained. Some of these youth are detained or released due to a local or state policy mandating detention regardless of their RAI score, while others are detained at the discretion of the Probation Screening Officer.

The 2017 detention override rate was 81 percent. Of the total 689 youth who were eligible for release based on their RAI score only (low and medium scoring youth), 558 youth (81 percent) were detained. Of those 558 youth, 62 percent (347 youth) were detained under mandatory detention policies, while the remaining 38 percent (212 youth) were held under discretionary detention policies (see Figure 13 for breakdown).

Figure 13: Risk Assessment Instrument Score and Decision Making in 2017



The table below depicts the breakdown of youth held by means of an override by race and ethnicity. There was no statistically significant difference by race/ethnicity in overrides.

Table 3: Risk Assessment Instrument Override Percentage 2017

<i>Override Percentage for 2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Total Eligible for Release (L/M RAI Score)	62	79	503	32	13	689
Eligible for Release (L/M RAI Score) but Detained	51	61	414	22	10	558
Override Percentage	82%	77%	82%	69%	77%	81%

The table below illustrates the reasons why the risk assessment instrument was overridden including both mandatory and discretionary overrides. The most frequent mandatory override reasons include Pre/Post Court Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) failures and Warrants (FTA, Arrest, and VOP). These two categories combined, accounted for 79 percent of mandatory policy admissions. The most frequent discretionary override reasons include: victim/community/youth safety (81 youth), parent related reasons

(49 youth), both parent(s) cannot be located (28 youth), and parent(s) refusing to pick up their children from Juvenile Hall (21 youth).

Table 4: Risk Assessment Instrument Override Reasons 2017

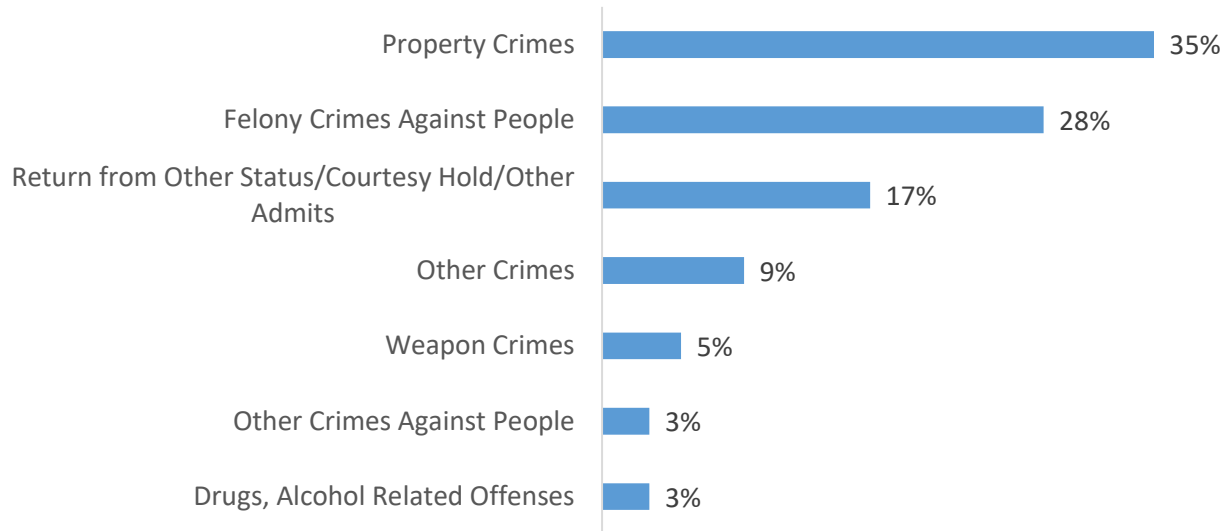
<i>Mandatory Override Reasons (347)</i>		<i>Discretionary Override Reasons (212)</i>	
Warrant	122	Self-Victim Community Safety	81
EMP/CRP Failure	153	Parent/Guardian Reasons	49
Placement Failure	4	Violation of Probation - Gang	11
Ranch Failure/Escape	13	All other Violations of Probation	27
Weapon used in commission of crime	22	Family Violence	10
Inter-County Transfer	26	DV with mitigating factor	6
All other reasons	7	All other reasons	28

Offenses of Youth Detained

Of the 1,013 duplicated youth detained, 35 percent were admitted for property crimes (including first degree Burglary and Auto Theft). Another 28 percent of youth were admitted for felony crimes against people (e.g. assaults), 17 percent of admissions were for technical violations of probation (VOPs), and five percent for weapon related offenses. Admissions for drug and alcohol related offenses accounted for only three percent of the total admissions to Juvenile Hall.⁷

⁷ Typically, youth are only admitted for drug and alcohol related offenses if the offense is sales-related or the youth's safety is at-risk due to being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Most youth admitted to detention for being under the influence are released to a parent/guardian before the detention hearing phase.

Figure 14: Duplicated Admissions by Offense Category 2017



Demographics of Youth Detained

AGE AND GENDER OF YOUTH DETAINED

In 2017, 79 percent of youth detained in Juvenile Hall were male and 61 percent were aged 16 years or older. Female youth made up 21 percent of those detained. The proportion of age distribution were similar across both genders.

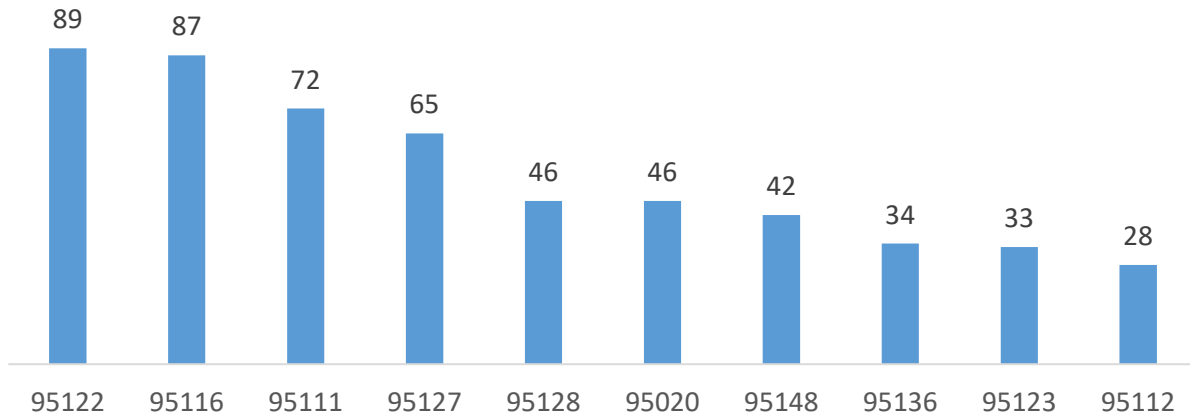
Table 5: Age and Gender of Duplicated Youth Detained 2017

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
13 & Under	39	8	47
14-15	270	82	352
16 & Older	494	120	614
Grand Total	803	210	1,013

WHERE YOUTH DETAINED RESIDE

Almost 74 percent of the youth detained were in the top 30 ZIP Codes for arrests/citations, with 42 percent of those detained residing within the top ten ZIP Codes for arrests/citations. All ZIP Codes were located within the City of San Jose, except for 95020 (Gilroy).

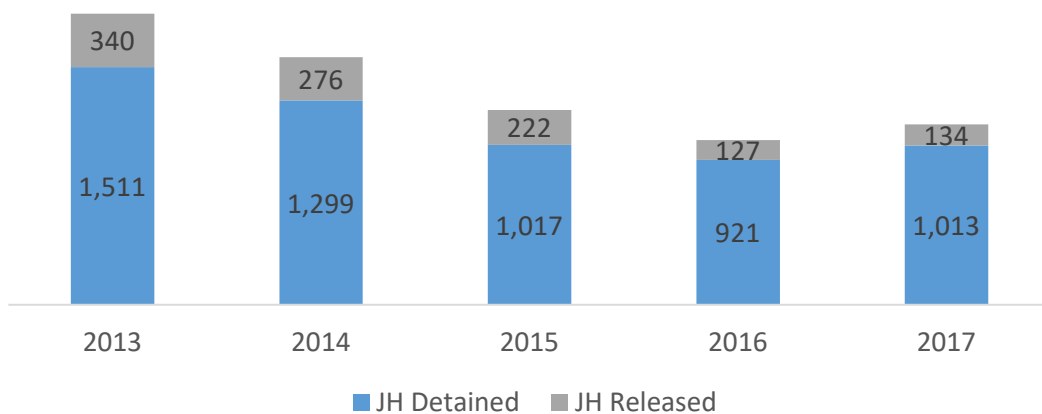
Figure 15: Number of Duplicated Admissions to Juvenile Hall by ZIP Code 2017



Intake and Admission Trends

The number of duplicated youth detained in Juvenile Hall decreased by 33 percent between 2013 and 2017. However, in 2017 there was a nine percent increase in the number of youth detained compared to 2016. Based on the number of youth brought to Juvenile Hall, the percentage of youth detained in 2016 and 2017 was 88 percent respectively.

Figure 16: Juvenile Hall Intake Decision Trend 2013-2017



ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM (EMP)/COMMUNITY RELEASE PROGRAM (CRP)

The Probation Department continues to strive to keep youth safely in the community and in their homes with appropriate services. In 2017, 666 youth were involved in alternatives to detention. The Community Release Program (CRP) provides intensive supervision and an extreme limitation of the youths' freedom.

Latino youth (75 percent) made up the largest portion of the 199 youth on the pre/post-Community Release Program (CRP). White youth represented five percent, 14 percent were Black, and six percent were Asian/PI/Other. Reflecting the typical gender and age composition of pre/post-CRP youth at other points within the system, 77 percent were male and between the ages of 14 and 17 (88 percent).

The pre/post-Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) allows youth to be monitored while remaining in the community by wearing an electronic monitoring ankle bracelet. In addition, these youth also receive intensive supervision and an extreme limitation of their freedom. The population served by EMP is primarily Latino (73 percent) and between the ages of 14 and 17 (95 percent). In addition, 82 percent of youth on EMP were male and 18 percent were female.

Table 6: Number of Youth in Alternatives to Custody 2017

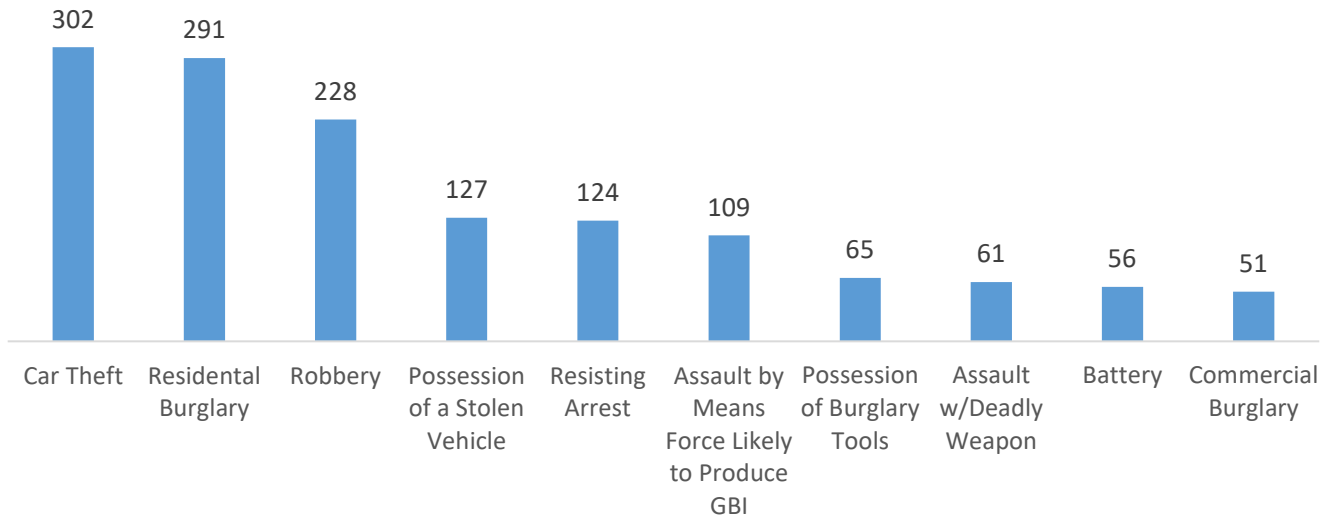
<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives 2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Pre-Disposition EMP	31	34	231	15	9	320
Post-Disposition EMP	15	8	113	5	6	147
Pre-Disposition CRP	8	20	120	8	2	158
Post-Disposition CRP	2	6	31	2	0	41
Total	56	68	495	30	17	666

Latino youth (75 percent) also made up the largest portion of the 199 youth on the pre/post-Community Release Program (CRP). This program allows youth to remain in the community while completing their terms of probation. White youth represented five percent of the program population, 14 percent were Black, and six percent were Asian/PI/Other. Reflecting the typical gender and age composition of pre/post-CRP youth at other points within the system, 77 percent were male and between the ages of 14 and 17 (88 percent).

ARRESTS/CITATIONS FILED AS PETITIONS

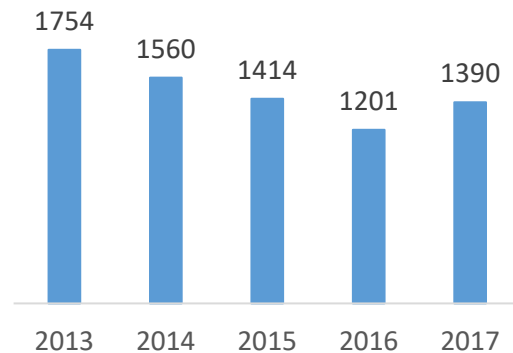
Not all arrests/citations lead to a filed petition. In some cases, these referrals are handled informally, especially for youth with no previous offenses. In 2017, infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined accounted for 59 percent of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses, which can potentially lead to a filed petition, accounted for the remaining 41 percent. Of the 1,390 petitions filed in 2017, the most likely offenses to be petitioned were car theft/stolen vehicle (302), residential burglary (291), robbery (228), resisting arrest (127), and possession of a stolen vehicle (124). Each charge is counted individually and there may be more than one charge on a petition. The figure below shows the top ten most frequent charges at time of petition for 2017 and reflects the number of individual petitions, regardless of the number of charges included in each petition.

Figure 17: Duplicated Top 10 Most Frequent Charges at Time of Petition 2017



As shown in Figure 18, over the last several years, the number of petitions filed each year has generally decreased. Since 2013, there had been a 26 percent decrease in petitions filed. In 2017 that trend ended as we saw an increase in petitions filed. In 2017, there were 189 more petitions filed than in 2016, or a 14 percent increase. Petition numbers were relatively low for 2016 compared to previous years. In 2017, the number of duplicated petitions increased to levels previously seen in 2015.

Figure 18: Duplicated Petitions per Year



FACTORS THAT LEAD YOUTH TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

CHILD WELFARE HISTORY CHECKS

Youth who have been involved in the child welfare system have a greater risk of being involved in the juvenile justice system. It is estimated that as many as 50 percent of youth referred to the juvenile court for a juvenile justice matter have been involved with the child welfare system, depending on how broadly

dual status is defined.⁸ In August 2015, the Santa Clara County Probation Department implemented a new protocol to check for child welfare history whenever a youth is referred to probation. This process screens for child welfare history for every youth referred to probation services. Probation also developed a database to track records regarding dual-involvement in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. SCC Probation is jointly working with DFCS, BHSD, the court system, and many community partners to provide best practices and support to youth who have a dual-status and to their families. The Dually-Involved Youth (DIY) Executive Steering Committee is also working with the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice (RFK) to create innovative measures that will best support the challenges faced by this population.

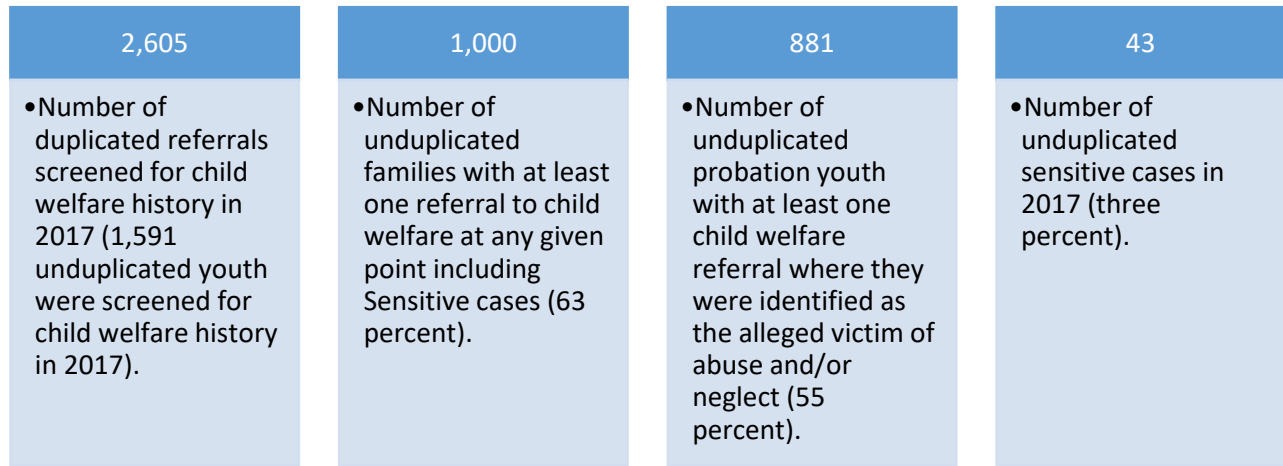
Data was extracted from the Child Welfare History Check Database at SCC Probation for all child welfare checks run in 2017. Whenever a new referral is received by Probation, Records staff checks in the child welfare system (CWS/CMS) for child welfare history involvement for the referred youth and family. Records staff have been trained to access the CWS/CMS data system and enter the required data in the Child Welfare History Check Database. These cases are reviewed to find out information to answer questions such as:

- Has the family had any involvement in the child welfare system?
- Has the referred youth (probation target youth) been identified as the alleged victim of a child welfare referral?

Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) referrals are not checked for child welfare history as these referrals are sent directly to the PEI Unit. Referrals to the Direct Referral Program (DRP) are also not screened for child welfare history. Cases identified as sensitive in CWS/CMS are those cases which are only accessible to supervisors at child welfare and are not accessible to probation staff. A sensitive case means there is family history in CWS/CMS, but it is unknown if the probation youth is the alleged victim of abuse and/or neglect.

⁸ Thomas, D. (Ed.). (2015). *When Systems Collaborate: How Three Jurisdictions Improved Their Handling of Dual-Status Cases*. Pittsburg, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their.

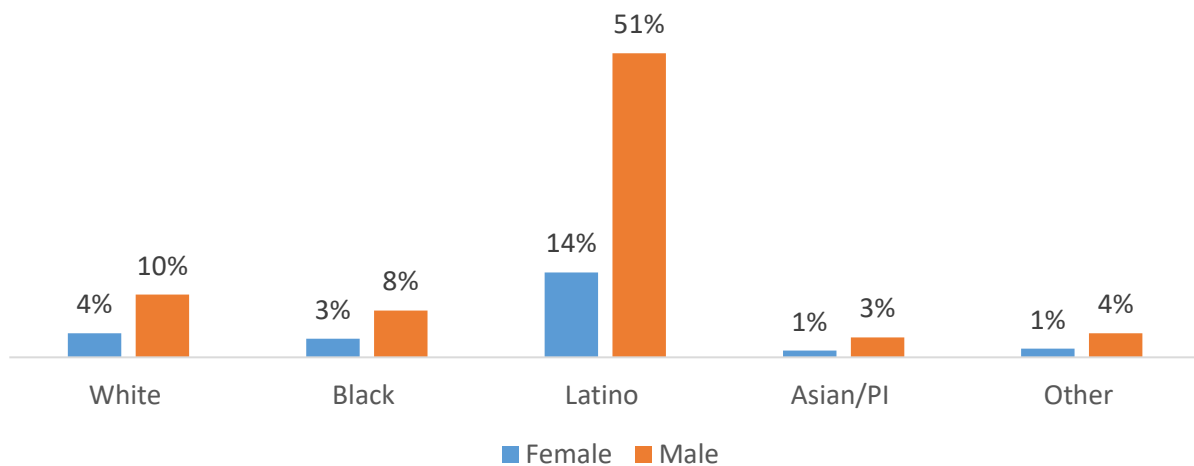
Figure 19: Child Welfare History 2017



In 2017, a total of 1,591 unduplicated youth were screened for child welfare history through CWS/CMS after receiving a probation referral. A total of 1,000 (63 percent) unduplicated families were identified as having a history of child welfare with at least one referral including sensitive cases. There were 881 (55 percent) unduplicated youth who had at least one child welfare referral where the target youth (probation youth) was the alleged victim of neglect and/or abuse.

The figure below shows race/ethnicity and gender for all unduplicated youth who were screened for child welfare in 2017. Results shown are consistent with general probation numbers for race/ethnicity and gender. Latino youth represent 65 percent of unduplicated youth who were screened in CWS/CMS for child welfare history, followed by White youth (14 percent) and Black youth (11 percent).

Figure 20: Child Welfare History Check by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (Unduplicated)



CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Various factors are related to the underlying causes of a youth's delinquent behavior. These factors are referred to as criminogenic needs. The section below details the challenges faced by youth who received probation services in 2017.

The Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) was designed to assist staff to effectively and efficiently supervise youth, both in institutional settings and in the community. The goal of the system is to aid with adjustments, to reduce recidivism, and to help youth succeed in school and in the community. There are three versions to the JAIS assessments:

- a) Initial pre-screener: consisting of eight (girl version) or ten (boy version) items which, depending on the score, will determine the need for a full JAIS assessment;
- b) The full JAIS assessment is divided into four main sections: General Information, Objective History, Conduct-related Observations, and Interviewer Impressions/Youth Strengths and Needs;
- c) JAIS re-assessment: takes place every six months after the initial full JAIS assessment.

As defined by the JAIS, court or court services include but are not limited to: juvenile, teen, family, and municipal courts. The following summary highlights trends found in the initial risk assessment for boys and girls based on the most reliable source of information. This could be a combination of the youth being interviewed (self disclosure) and data that is available to the probation officer completing the risk assessment tool.

Criminogenic Needs for Boys

A full JAIS Assessment was completed for 620 unduplicated boys receiving probation services in 2017. The full JAIS assessment is only provided to youth who have a sustained Petition before the Court, as the first section (8-9 questions) of the JAIS assessment is directly related to the Petition before the Court and delinquent behavior in the community. If a youth answered those questions without a sustained petition before the Court, the youth opens his or herself up to questioning related to offenses that have yet to be sustained before the Court. This means most of the youth who received a full JAIS assessment are adjudicated youth (Wards of the Court). For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used. However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 370 boys. The following is a summary of the trends (n = 370):

Criminal History: Emotional reasons (e.g., anger, assault) were identified by over half (60 percent) of male youth as the reason for committing their most recent offense. Material (monetary) reasons accounted for 25 percent and a combination of both for 15 percent. Most of the male youth admitted to committing their offense (65 percent) and made no excuses for their actions. Twenty-five percent admitted committing the crime, but emphasized excuses and ten percent denied committing their offense. For half of the youth (53 percent) this was their first offense. However, 34 percent stated being involved in the justice system before mainly for non-status offenses. From the above offenses as reported by these boys, 60 percent of male youth stated never being armed or hurting someone and 35 percent admitted to hurting someone in non-sexual offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why youth decided to

commit these offenses (67 percent) and only 14 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most boys were with their accomplices when they got in trouble (56 percent) and 33 percent were alone. Most of these boys have never been arrested for committing crimes against their families (92 percent) and they also reported never being assaultive toward a family member (88 percent).

School Adjustment: Half of the male youth stated having issues with schoolwork. For 19 percent of the boys, the problems were related to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) while 36 percent was due to other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts). However, an alarming 70 percent of youth self-reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for their learning deficiencies. The number is even higher for boys who never received special help for emotional or behavioral problems in school (73 percent). Truancy was another big issue for these boys and 43 percent reported extensive truancy followed by 27 percent with minor truancy issues (70 percent combined). Almost half of the boys reported having major issues completing their homework (41 percent). About a quarter of these boys (24 percent) had issues with teachers and principals (authority figures). Getting suspended from school was another major issue for these boys (69 percent). Some positive trends included 83 percent of the boys being enrolled in school at the time their assessment was completed, and most boys had educational goals (obtaining a high school diploma/GED accounted for 32 percent and 61 percent planned post-high school training). Forty-six percent of boys had a positive attitude towards school, 34 percent were neutral or had mixed feelings, and 20 percent had a generally negative attitude.

Interpersonal Relationships: Regarding their friends, 42 percent of boys preferred hanging out with one or two friends, 25 percent preferred groups, and the rest preferred a mixture of both. Most of these boys' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (14 percent), legal troubles (15 percent), and a combination of both (43 percent). Like their friends, most of these boys admitted to frequent and/or chronic alcohol and drug use (34 and 43 percent respectively). Marijuana was the drug of choice for half of the boys (54 percent), followed by other drugs (21 percent) and alcohol (12 percent). One in four parents disapproved of their kids' friends (25 percent). However, 41 percent of parents had mixed or neutral feelings towards their kids' friends and 33 percent approved of them. When asked who generally decided what to do, 79 percent said it was a combination between their friends and themselves, taking accountability for their actions. Half of these boys (54 percent) reported having a romantic partner similar in age to them and 31 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic relationship. Thirty-six percent stated that they have been sexually active with at least one person other than their romantic partners.

Feelings: When feeling depressed, boys sought an activity to distract themselves (38 percent). However, some boys turned to drinking, using drugs and/or self-mutilation (15 percent), some boys isolated themselves (14 percent) and some boys denied getting depressed altogether (22 percent). Boys who had attempted suicide or had definite thoughts of committing suicide accounted for 11 percent. Anger issues are present for these boys and 18 percent admitted to being physically aggressive toward people, 25 percent had trouble expressing anger appropriately, and 18 percent avoided expressing anger. Some of these boys (68 percent) emphasized their strengths when describing themselves by making statements of their positive qualities. Almost half of them had trouble trusting others (42 percent) and some had mixed or complex views when it came to trusting people (34 percent).

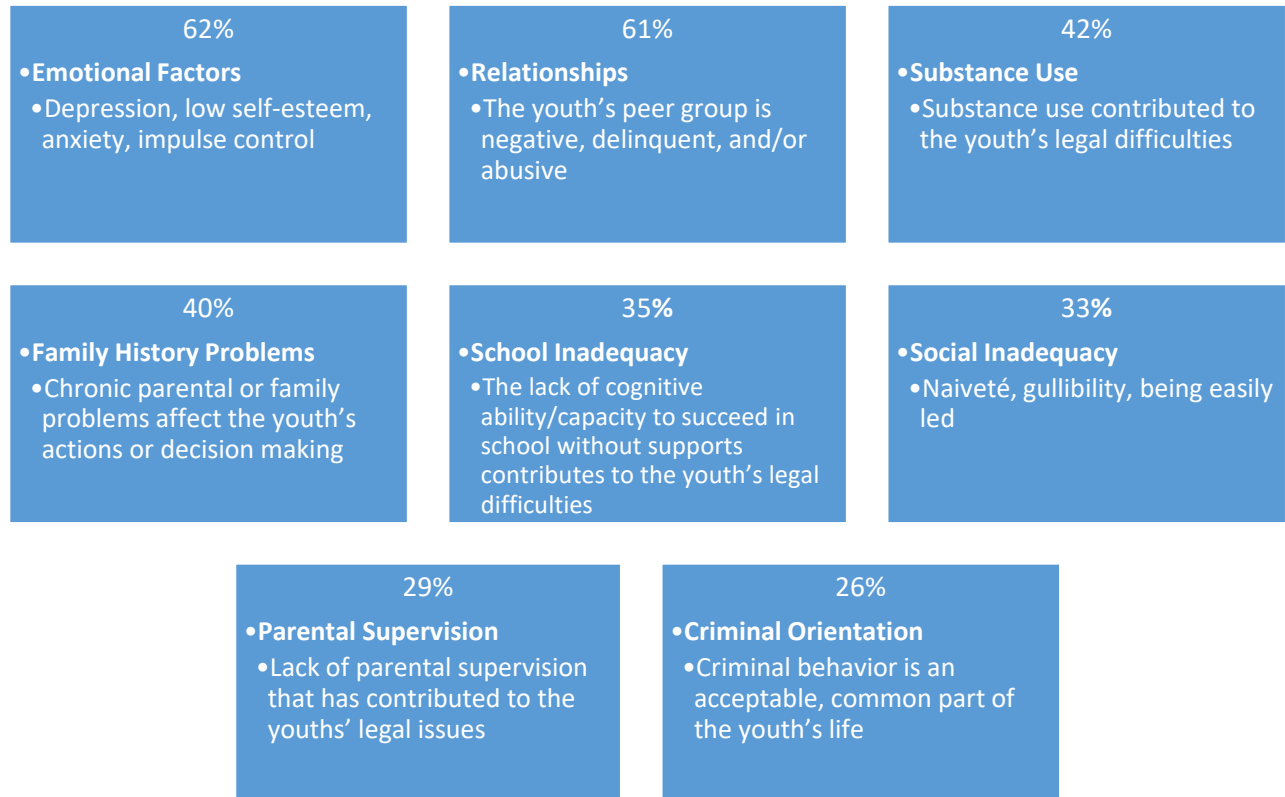
Family Attitudes: Most youth considered their current living situation suitable (95 percent). Boys reported having a close relationship with their mothers (72 percent) and whenever they got in trouble their mother would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges (87 percent). Numbers were lower when it came to their relationship with their father: 50 percent reported being close to them and 63 percent would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges while another 26 percent answered not applicable to this question. A big difference is that when it came to mothers, only five percent were found not applicable compared to 26 percent for fathers. It is not clear why this difference exists. For some of these boys, parental supervision was often ineffective/inconsistent (51 percent). Only ten percent of boys admitted to ever being abused by their parents. However, 39 percent stated that their parents had been reported to the child welfare system for abusing or neglecting them. Furthermore, six percent of these boys admitted being physically or sexually abused by someone else. Most youth (66 percent) have experienced a traumatic event that significantly impacted their lives, such as witnessing violence, death of parent/sibling/friend, domestic violence, divorce, serious accident or another major event. Prior to age ten, most boys believed their parents would have described them as good kids (82 percent). Most of these boys agreed with their parents (85 percent) and they reported being happy during their childhood (91 percent). Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) accounted for 22 percent. Boys reported having parents with a history of criminal behavior (52 percent) and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 50 percent. Parents with a history of drinking and/or drug problems accounted for 44 percent. Some boys had at least one sibling who had ever been arrested (30 percent). Over one-third of these boys (35 percent) reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated or on probation within the last three years. At the time of these assessments, eight percent of these boys reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated. Ten boys reported being fathers and of these boys three had no custody of their children.

Plans and Problems: Aside from trouble with the law, education was identified as the biggest problem these boys were facing (35 percent), followed by personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (19 percent) and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (seven percent). Seventy-one percent of these youth reported having long-term goals and knowing of resources to help them achieve their goals (72 percent). Boys believed that being supervised will help to keep them out of trouble (35 percent) and an additional 12 percent stated that receiving counseling services will help them.

Objective History: Almost half of these boys had their first arrest or referral to court services at age 15-16 (46 percent). Boys with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 18 percent, boys at age 13 accounted for eight percent, and boys at age 12 and younger accounted for five percent. Youth with two to three arrests and/or referrals for criminal offenses accounted for 45 percent. Drug offenses or referrals to court services accounted for 11 percent. Referrals to court services for violent/assaultive offenses (including the current offense) accounted for 45 percent and status offenses accounted for 12 percent as self-reported by these boys. The Probation Department continues working hard to keep youth at home. Only 11 percent of these boys had a placement in a correctional institution and only five percent had a court-ordered out-of-home placement. For 82 percent of these boys, this was their first time under probation supervision. Thirteen percent of these boys received psychological/psychiatric treatment.

Interviewer Impressions – The following issues were found to be significant to highly significant for these boys:

Figure 21: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys



Criminogenic Needs for Girls

A full JAIS Assessment was completed for 117 unduplicated girls receiving probation services in 2017. For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used. However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 81 girls. The following is a summary of the trends (n = 81):

Criminal History: The girls who received a full JAIS Assessment listed emotional reasons such as anger and assault as the primary reason for committing an offense (65 percent), followed by material (monetary) reasons (19 percent). Most girls admitted committing their offense and took responsibility for their actions (70 percent). Another 27 percent also admitted committing their offense, but they emphasized excuses for their behavior. For half of these girls, this was their first time getting in trouble with the law (57 percent). However, 32 percent of the girls reported getting in trouble before mainly as a result of criminal offenses and not because of status offenses. About 36 percent of these girls admitted to being armed or hurting someone while committing these offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why these girls decided to commit these offenses (70 percent) and only 11 percent admitted to planning

out their crimes in advance. Most of them were with accomplices when they got in trouble (58 percent). Most offenses were not against their family members (86 percent) and most girls have never been assaultive toward a family member (77 percent).

School Adjustment: Half of these girls had problems at school. Problems primarily due to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) accounted for 14 percent and other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts) accounted for 31 percent. However, 84 percent of them reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for learning deficiencies. Furthermore, 75 percent of them never received special help for emotional or behavioral problems at school. Girls reported enrolling in two or more schools in the past two years (70 percent). Truancy (minor and extensive) was an issue for 78 percent of the girls and 36 percent stated having major problems completing their homework. Major truancy (40 percent) and suspensions (30 percent) were the two main problems for these girls at school. Girls with neutral or mixed feelings towards school accounted for 28 percent, followed by girls with a negative attitude towards school (22 percent). Some positive trends included girls getting along with their teachers and principals (77 percent), being enrolled in school (80 percent), working towards a high school or GED diploma (25 percent), and obtaining some type of post-high school training (73 percent).

Interpersonal Relationships: Girls preferred to hang out with one or two friends at a time (48 percent). Most of these girls' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (14 percent), legal troubles (22 percent), and a combination of both (44 percent). Their friends' frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs accounted for 47 percent. This number is very similar to the number of girls who reported their frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs at 46 percent. Marijuana was the drug of choice (58 percent) followed by other drugs (27 percent). Over a third of the girls' parents disapproved of their friends (38 percent). Most girls reported that deciding what to do is a combination of their friends and themselves making these decisions (73 percent) followed by girls deciding what to do (21 percent). Again, these numbers show girls taking accountability for their actions. Girls with a close friend reported doing things together (19 percent) and talking or helping each other (56 percent). However, 26 percent of these girls reported having no close friends. Most of the girls were in a romantic relationship (73 percent). Those with a partner similar in age accounted for 46 percent and those with partners significantly older accounted for six percent, while 27 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic partner. Girls who been sexually active with someone else besides their significant romantic partner accounted for 25 percent.

Feelings: Most girls admitted getting depressed. Almost half of them reported seeking activities that will distract them or seeking someone to talk to about their problems (46 percent). However, some girls dealt with depression by isolating themselves or drinking, using drugs, or self-mutilation (48 percent). Furthermore, 37 percent of them admitted to tattooing or cutting themselves. Suicide attempts accounted for 21 percent and girls with definite suicide thoughts accounted for an additional nine percent. Most girls had anger issues such as trouble expressing anger appropriately (33 percent), being physically aggressive toward people (30 percent), and avoiding expressing anger (12 percent). Half of the girls had trust issues and basically mistrusted others (54 percent) while others had mixed or complex views when

it came to trusting people (21 percent). A positive trend was girls emphasizing their strengths when asked to describe themselves (72 percent) by making statements of their positive qualities.

Family Attitudes: Mobility is a concern, as girls reported living in zero to four different houses (58 percent) and some girls reported living in five to nine different houses (36 percent) by the time this assessment was completed. Almost all girls found their current living arrangement as suitable (96 percent). Over half of the girls have a close relationship with their mothers (53 percent) and they reported that whenever they got in trouble their mothers would verbally handle the situation or would handle it by removing privileges (84 percent). Hostile relationships with their mothers accounted for 11 percent compared to 24 percent with their fathers. When getting in trouble, only about half of the fathers would verbally handle the situation or by privilege withdrawal (56 percent). In addition, 27 percent answered this question as not applicable and it is unclear why these girls answered this way. Parental supervision was often ineffective and inconsistent (58 percent) or these girls had little or no parental supervision (15 percent). Girls who reported being abused by their parents accounted for 19 percent. However, when asked if their parents were ever reported to child welfare for abusing them or neglecting them the number increases to 63 percent. When asked if they were ever abused by anyone else, 17 percent said yes regarding sexual abuse, six percent said yes to physical abuse, and six percent said yes to a combination of both. Traumatic events such as witnessing violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse, death of parent/sibling/friend, divorce, and other major disruption have significantly impacted these girls' lives (85 percent). Prior to age ten, the girls' parents would have described them as good kids (91 percent) and all girls agreed with this statement (91 percent). Girls reported their childhood as a happy time (78 percent) and they were basically satisfied with their childhood (69 percent). Twenty-eight percent of parents were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits. Parents with a history of criminal behavior accounted for 65 percent and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 64 percent as well. Six percent of parents had a history of suicide attempts. Parents with a history of drinking and drug problems accounted for 59 percent. Siblings who had been arrested accounted for 40 percent. Within the last three years, 44 percent of these girls had either a parent or sibling who had been incarcerated or on probation. At the time of these assessments, 15 percent of girls had a parent or sibling currently incarcerated. Two girls (three percent) have at least one child and they have custody of their children.

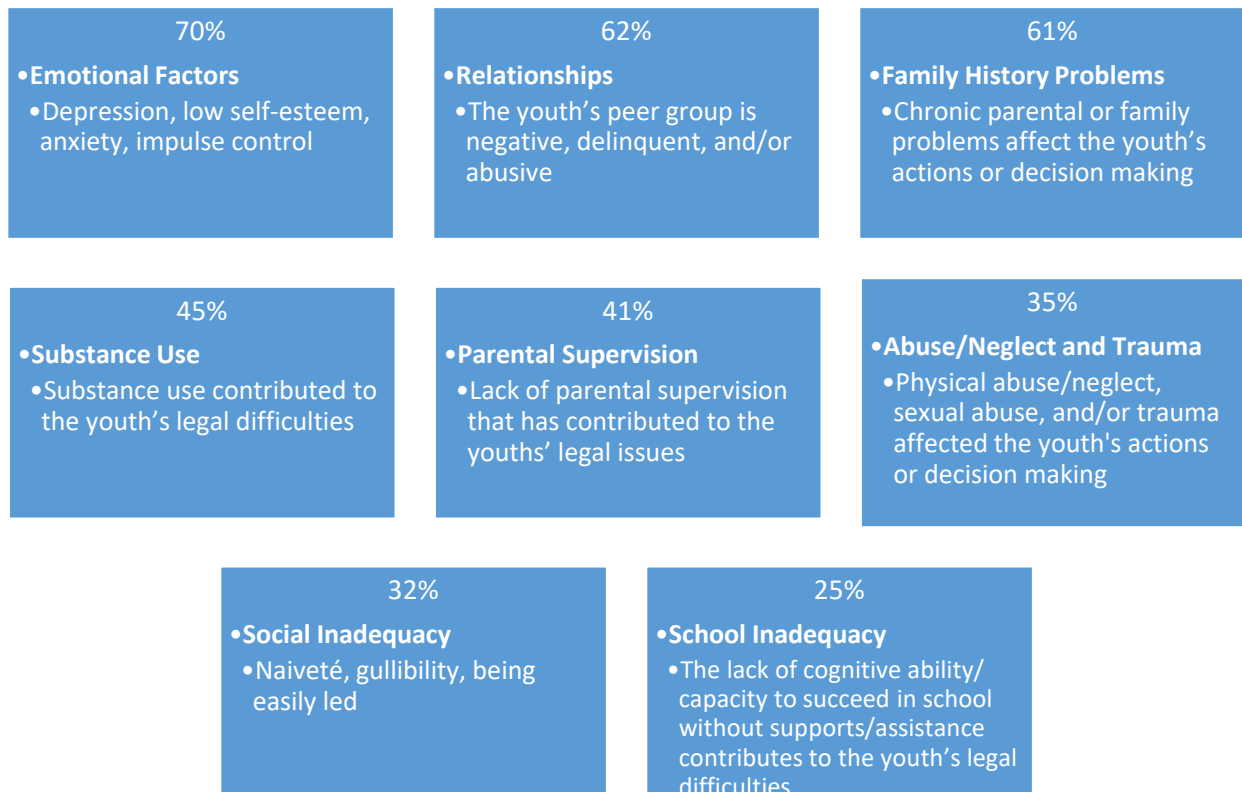
Plans and problems: Aside from trouble with the law, these girls stated having trouble with education (35 percent), personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (32 percent), and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (12 percent). About 77 percent of the girls stated having long-term goals for their future. When leaving probation supervision, 73 percent of these girls stated knowing of existing resources that they were willing to use to stay out of trouble and 12 percent identified barriers that limited their ability to access community resources. Girls saw being supervised as a way to stay out of trouble (41 percent) and another 17 percent valued counseling or being enrolled in programs to help them out.

Objective History: Almost half of these girls were 15-16 years old at the time of their earliest arrest or referral to court services (49 percent). Girls with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 17 percent, girls at age 13 accounted for five percent, and girls at age 12 and younger accounted for four percent. Girls with one referral due to criminal offenses accounted for 43 percent and girls with two or three referrals due to criminal offenses accounted for 44 percent. Drug offenses accounted for 16 percent of referrals to

court services. Referrals for one violent/assaultive offense (including current offense) accounted for 36 percent and two or more referrals for violent/assaultive offenses accounted for seven percent as self-reported by these girls. Nine percent of referrals were for status offenses. The number of placements in correctional institutions was 12 percent and number of court-ordered out-of-home placements was 15 percent. For 83 percent of these girls, this was the first time that they were under probation supervision. Girls who had received psychological and/or psychiatric treatment accounted for 31 percent.

Interviewer Impressions – The following issues were found significant to highly significant for these girls:

Figure 22: Top Criminogenic Needs for Girls



Comparing Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls

By comparing top criminogenic needs for boys and girls based on the JAIS assessment, we found the following:

Figure 23: Comparing Boys and Girls Criminogenic Needs

For boys and girls, Social Inadequacy, Emotional Factors, Relationships, and Substance Use were identified as top criminogenic needs with very similar numbers.

For boys, School Inadequacy was higher (35 percent) compared to girls (25 percent).

For boys, Criminal Orientation was higher (26 percent) compared to girls (14 percent).

For girls, Family History Problems was higher (61 percent) compared to boys (40 percent).

For girls, Parental Supervision was higher (41 percent) compared to boys (29 percent).

For girls, Abuse/Neglect and Trauma was higher (35 percent) compared to boys (18 percent).

Supervising Youth on Probation

As discussed earlier, the Probation Department utilizes an evidence-based tool called the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) that weaves together a risk assessment and strengths and needs assessment. As well as analyzing risks and needs, the JAIS incorporates a supervision strategy model and determines the best approach for each youth. The JAIS assessment is effectuated as a one-on-one interview with the youth, focusing on the underlying motivation for their behavior and includes one of the four types of supervision strategies: Selective Intervention (SI), Environmental Structure (ES), Limit Setting (LS), and Casework Control (CC). See Appendix E for more details.

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 620 boys who received probation services in 2017 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Half of these boys (50 percent) were identified at Moderate risk, followed by 27 percent at Low risk, and 23 percent at High risk to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these boys (n = 620).

Table 7: Supervision Strategy by Risk Level for Unduplicated Boys (n = 620)

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	37 (55%)	31 (28%)	57 (65%)	17 (5%)	142 (23%)
Moderate	29 (43%)	74 (66%)	31 (35%)	178 (50%)	312 (50%)
Low	1 (2%)	7 (6%)	0	158 (45%)	166 (27%)
Grand Total	67 (100%)	112 (100%)	88 (100%)	353 (100%)	620 (100%)

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 117 girls who received probation services in 2017 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Out of the 117 assessments, Moderate risk accounted for 63 percent, High risk accounted for 21 percent and Low risk accounted for 16 percent likelihood to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these girls (n = 117).

Table 8: Supervision Strategy by Risk Level for Unduplicated Girls (n = 117)

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	9 (36%)	2 (15%)	4 (40%)	9 (13%)	24 (21%)
Moderate	16 (64%)	10 (77%)	6 (60%)	42 (61%)	74 (63%)
Low	0	1 (7%)	0	18 (26%)	19 (16%)
Grand Total	25 (100%)	13 (100%)	10 (100%)	69 (100%)	117 (100%)

EXAMINING DISPROPORTIONALITY AT KEY ENTRY POINTS IN THE SYSTEM

System partners have been engaged in the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) since its inception by Board Resolution on July 1, 2008. The JJSC provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of youth in the juvenile justice system while preventing or reducing the unnecessary detentions of youth. The JJSC has two standing work groups that meet monthly, the Race Equity in Justice Systems (REJS) and Race Equity through Prevention (REP). Members of the JJSC serve as voting members on only one of the work groups, but anyone can participate in the work group meetings and subcommittees. Members of the JJSC meet quarterly to discuss cross-functional issues and to get updates on efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Both work groups operate on systemic issues using a racial and ethnic disparity (RED) lens that guides the focus areas

and work. The following sections demonstrate how youth of color are overrepresented through the stages of juvenile justice system involvement.

ARREST AND CITATIONS

Comparing the youth population of the County as a whole with the population of arrests/citations clearly indicates overrepresentation for Latino and Black youth. While Latino youth represent 35 percent of the overall youth population in Santa Clara County, they represent 65 percent of youth arrested/cited. Black youth represent three percent of the overall youth population, but ten percent of youth arrested/cited.

Figure 24: Santa Clara County Youth Population 2017 (ages 10-17)

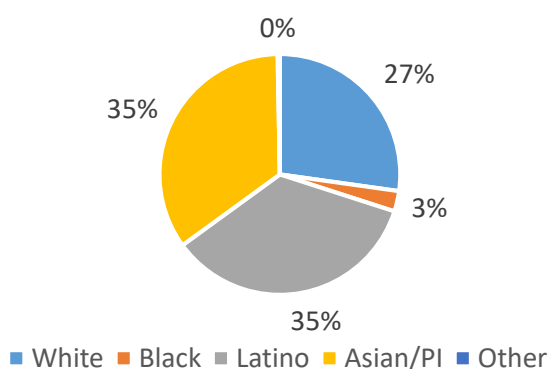
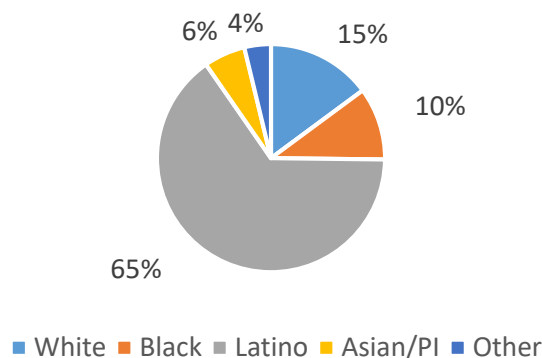


Figure 25: Santa Clara County Arrests and Citations 2017



There is an inverse relationship for White and Asian/PI youth. White youth account for 27 percent of the population, but 15 percent of arrests/citations. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 35 percent of the population and only six percent of arrests/citations.

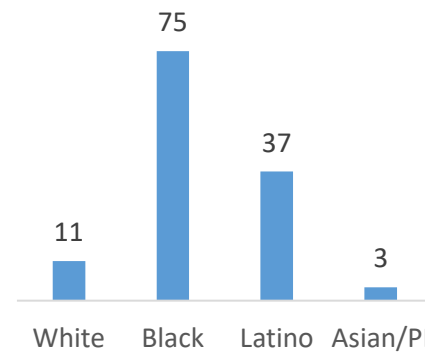
Table 9: Number and Rate of Arrests and Citations (2017) and Youth Population (2016)

<i>Number and Rate of Arrests/Citations (2017) to Youth Population (2016)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,149	5,185	67,421	67,035	578	192,368
Arrests/Citations	564	391	2,471	223	143	3,792
Youth Population Percent	27%	3%	35%	35%	0%	100%
Arrest/Citation Percent	15%	10%	65%	6%	4%	100%
Rate of Arrest (per 1,000 youth)	11	75	37	3	**	20
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Arrested/Cited	1	7	3.4	0.3	N/A	N/A

**Unable to calculate because numbers are too small.

Examining rates of arrest/citation is another way to understand the extent of disparities. In Santa Clara County in 2017, for every 1,000 Black youth, there were 75 arrests/citations of Black youth (as shown in Figure 26). Compared to the rate of 11 for every 1,000 White youth, Black youth were over seven times more likely than White youth to be arrested or cited. For every 1,000 Latino youth, there were 37 arrests/citations of Latino youth. The likelihood of a Latino youth being arrested/cited was over three times that of White youth. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of three arrests/citations for every 1,000 Asian/PI youth in the population, making them less likely to be arrested than White youth.

Figure 26: Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2017



Between 2013 and 2017, there was a 43 percent decrease in the number of arrests/citations for all youth. The decrease in arrests/citations from 2013 to 2017 was greater for Latino youth than for Black and Asian/PI youth. Between 2013 and 2017, White youth arrests/citations decreased by 41 percent while arrests/citations of Black and Latino youth decreased by 37 and 44 percent, respectively. During the same period, Asian/PI youth experienced a 20 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

Table 10: Arrest and Citation Yearly Trends

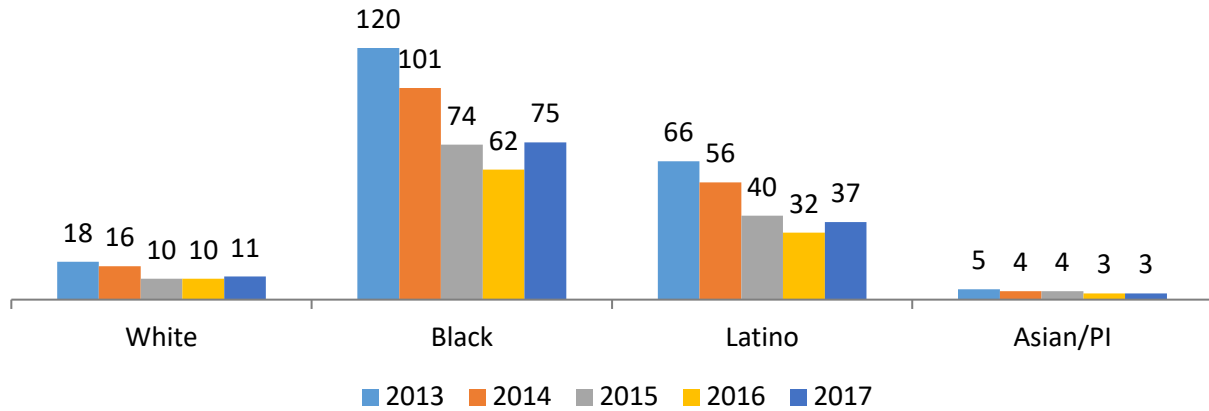
<i>Arrest/Citation Numbers</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2013	950	624	4,424	280	334	6,612
2014	832	518	3,767	238	281	5,636
2015	521	385	2,687	274	123	3,990
2016	511	325	2,146	215	113	3,310
2017	564	391	2,471	223	143	3,792
Percent Change 2016-2017	10%	20%	15%	4%	31%	15%
Percent Change 2013-2017	-41%	-37%	-44%	-20%	-57%	-43%

A decrease in the number of youth arrested/cited does not control for the changes in population that have occurred over the same period. However, arrest/citation rates⁹ provide a more accurate view of system involvement for each group. While arrest/citation rates between 2013 and 2017 fell considerably

⁹ Rates help to remove variations in population size between different groups and provide a standardized measure of the likelihood of system involvement for each group. To calculate the rates, we divide the number of youth arrested by the number of youth in the population and multiply by 1,000 youth.

across all racial/ethnic groups, rates of arrest/citation remain far higher for Latino and Black youth than for White youth.

Figure 27: Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth 2013 – 2017



YOUTH DETENTION

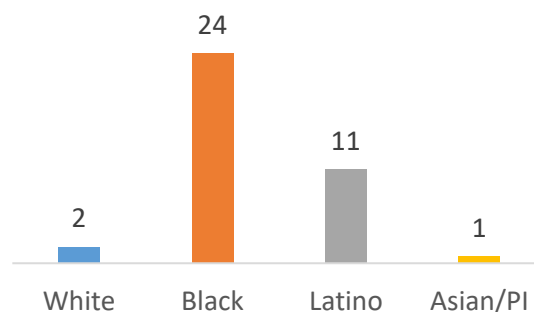
Disparities across racial groups continue at the detention decision point where there is an overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth admitted to detention in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the youth population. Black youth represent three percent of the population but 12 percent of admissions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the population, but 72 percent of admissions. In contrast, while 27 percent of youth in the population are White, only nine percent of total admissions were White youth, a decrease from 2016.

Table 11: Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention 2017

<i>Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention (2017)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,149	5,185	67,421	67,035	578	192,368
Admissions to Detention	95	125	725	51	17	1,013
Youth Population Percent	27%	3%	35%	35%	0%	100%
Admission to Detention Percent	9%	12%	72%	5%	2%	100%
Rate of Detention (per 1,000 youth)	2	24	11	1	N/A	5
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Detained	1.0	13.2	5.9	0.4	N/A	N/A

In 2017, White youth had a rate of two detentions per 1,000 White youth in the population. Black and Latino detention rates were 24 (Black) and 11 (Latino), respectively. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of one youth per every 1,000 Asian/PI youth.

Figure 28: Rate of Detention per 1,000 youth 2017



A comparison of the rates of detention for White youth reveals the likelihood of a Black youth being admitted to detention is 13.2 times that of a White youth. Latino youth were 5.9 times more likely to be detained than White youth.

Table 12 shows that from 2013 to 2017, there was a 33 percent decrease in the overall rate of admission to detention.¹⁰ During that period all races except Asian/PI experienced a reduction in the number of admissions to secure detention. The number of Black youth admitted to detention decreased by three percent, the number of White youth admitted to detention decreased by 30 percent, Latino youth decreased by 37 percent, and Other youth decreased by 47 percent.

Table 12: Admission Numbers 2013-2017

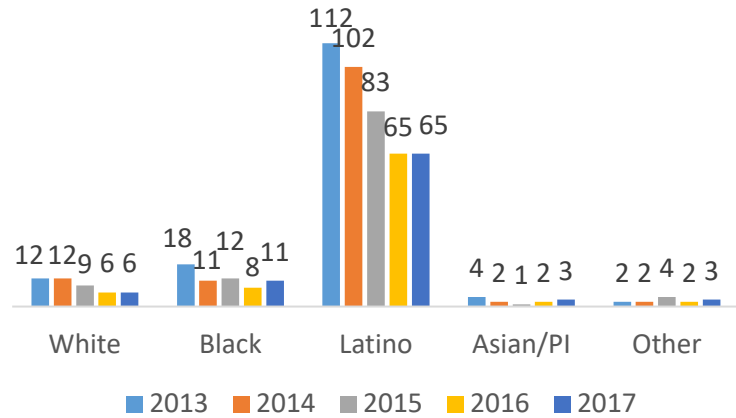
<i>Admission Numbers 2013-2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2013	135	158	1,152	34	32	1,511
2014	111	126	1,011	41	10	1,299
2015	86	105	775	36	15	1,017
2016	101	95	679	37	9	921
2017	95	125	725	51	17	1,013
Percent Change 2016-2017	-6%	32%	7%	38%	89%	10%
Percent Change 2013-2017	-30%	-21%	-37%	50%	-47%	-33%

¹⁰ As with arrests, we look at the rate of admissions by race and ethnicity, to remove variations in population size between different groups and provide a standardized measure of the likelihood of admission for each group. To calculate the rates, we divide the number of youth admitted by the number of youth in the population and multiply by 1,000 youth.

JUVENILE HALL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

The average daily population of Juvenile Hall also reveals racial disparities in detention. Average daily population figures provide a breakdown of the detention during “an average day” during the year. In 2017 (as shown in Figure 29), the average daily population was made up of six White youth, 11 Black youth, 65 Latino youth, three Asian/PI youth, and three Other youth. The average daily population in 2017 was 88 youth, a six percent increase from 2016.

Figure 29: Average Daily Population Trend 2013-2017



PETITIONS

There continues to be an overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth petitioned in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the overall county youth population. In contrast, White youth account for 27 percent of the population, but only 11 percent of petitions. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 35 percent of the population but only six percent of petitions. Those numbers have remained consistent over the last several years. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the youth population, but 67 percent of filed petitions, numbers which are also similar to the previous year. However, Black youth represent only three percent of the population, but this year doubled from six percent to 12 percent of filed petitions. Four percent of petitions were classified as Other youth. The Other category can include youth of mixed race or youth whose race is unknown.

In 2017, for every 1,000 White youth in the population, three were petitioned. In comparison, for every 1,000 Black youth, 32 were petitioned and for every 1,000 Latino youth, 14 were petitioned. For every 1,000 Asian/PI youth, one was petitioned. Black youth were over 10.5 times more likely than White youth to be petitioned, and Latino youth were over 4.5 times more likely than White youth.

Figure 30: Rate of Petition for 2017 (per 1,000 youth in population)

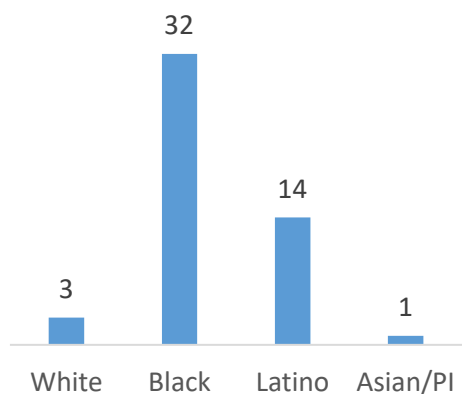
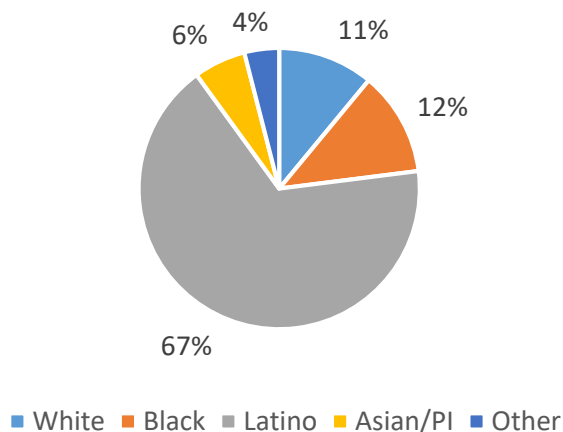


Figure 31: Santa Clara County Petitions in 2017



The table below illustrates all racial and ethnic groups experienced an increase in the number of petitions filed between 2016 and 2017, except for “Other” youth, who saw a decrease. Part of the decrease in 2017 could be the result of a concerted effort to better identify a youth’s race/ethnicity at the time of filing, thus reducing the Other category and adding to the numbers in the White, Black, Latino, or Asian/PI categories.

Between 2016 and 2017, Black youth had the greatest increase in petitions filed (123 percent), followed by Asian youth (31 percent). Despite this trend, Black and Latino youth continue to be more likely to have a petition filed than White or Asian youth. The increase in petitions for Black youth is quite concerning and worth exploring more deeply.

Table 13: Duplicated Petition Numbers 2013-2017

<i>Petition Numbers 2013-2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2013	153	171	1,337	76	17	1,754
2014	154	138	1,063	62	143	1,560
2015	149	104	939	82	140	1,414
2016	121	74	812	68	126	1,201
2017	148	165	938	89	50	1,390
Percent Change 2016-2017	22%	123%	16%	31%	-60%	16%
Percent Change 2013-2017	-3%	-4%	-30%	17%	194%	-21%

In 2017, the petition percentage for White, Latino, and Asian/PI youth was very similar compared to 2016. However, for Black youth, the petition percent rate increased by six percent. For youth identified as Other,

which can include youth of mixed race or youth whose race is unknown, the petition rate decreased by six percent. Youth populations were very consistent between 2016 and 2015.

Table 14: Numbers and Rate of Duplicated Petitions 2017

<i>Numbers and Rate of Petitions 2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,149	5,185	67,421	67,035	578	192,368
Petitions	148	165	938	89	50	1,390
Youth Population Percent	27%	3%	35%	35%	0%	100%
Petition Percent	11%	12%	67%	6%	4%	100%
Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth)	3	32	14	1	**	7
Petition Disparity Gap	1	11.2	4.9	0.5	N/A	N/A

**Unable to calculate because numbers are too small.

The table below shows the rate of petitions per 1,000 youth in the population have decreased for Black and Latino youth from 2013 to 2017. The rate decreased for Black youth by three percent and Latino youth by 30 percent, while the rate remained the same for White and Asian/PI youth. The overall rate of petitions filed for both Black and Latino youth has remained consistently higher than for White and Asian/PI youth. For Black youth, however, 2017 saw a spike back to 2013 petition numbers, further indicating that the number of petitions in 2016 was unusually low.

Table 15: Petition Rates per 1,000 Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI
2013	3	33	20	1
2014	3	27	16	1
2015	3	20	14	1
2016	2	14	12	1
2017	3	32	14	1
Percent Change 2016-2017	50%	129%	17%	0%
Percent Change 2013-2017	0%	-3%	-30%	0%

COLLABORATIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS

The following sections detail the collaborative programs across partner agencies. Each partner agency offers a continuum of services for youth, but this report section focuses on those programs where multiple

stakeholders are actively engaged in a collaborative approach to programming for youth involved in the justice system.

COLLABORATIVE INTERMEDIATE LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

Dually Involved Youth Unit

The Dually Involved Youth Unit (DIYU) is a collaborative effort between the DFCS and Probation Department Juvenile Services Division (JPD). The DIYU was created in June 2014 to provide a coordinated systems approach between the DFCS and JPD with blended services provided through BHSD. This coordinated systems approach allows for the co-location of social workers, probation officers, and youth advocates to implement a united case management approach. Since its inception in 2014, the unit has grown from two social workers, two juvenile probation officers and one youth advocate to its current staffing level of five social workers, five probation officers and three youth advocates. DFCS and JPD supervisors and managers also provide oversight of this program. The DFCS JPD-Liaison gives additional support to this effort.

What's new? Given the knowledge that rests within the DIY Unit from the probation officer, Social Worker, and Youth Advocate, it was decided that the DIY Unit would absorb all 241.1 reports (pursuant to the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC)). This will provide more consistency in the completion of reports that determine whether, both systems, one system, or neither system will serve the youth and family. Typically, 241.1 WIC Hearings are held within the Juvenile Justice Court. Most of dually involved youth entered through the Juvenile Justice Court, and the Court, probation officer, and/or attorney noted the youth may be at risk for possible abuse, neglect, or abandonment. The outcome of the reports varied, from youth not being involved with DFCS while receiving Wraparound services with Juvenile Probation, to youth remaining a Dependent of the Court with Informal Probation Supervision services.

Latino youth continue to be involved in the DIY system at a higher rate than other youth and we are seeing a trend of younger and younger youth coming before the Court and having 241.1s ordered. We have also seen a progressive increase in each of the last three years of 241.1 outcomes resolving with joint systems service outcomes.

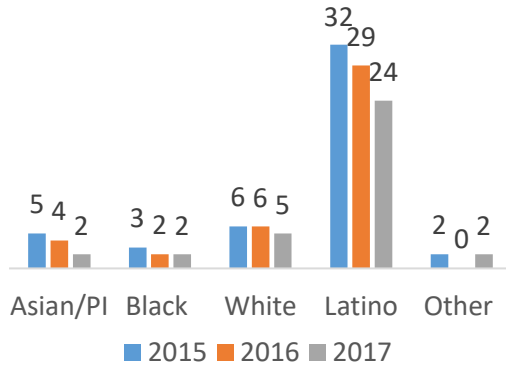
Specialty Courts

All the youth appearing on specialty court calendars are referred to services that are specialized to address their needs. Within the Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Court there are currently four specialty courts, each focused on addressing potential root causes of offending. The Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Court focuses on youth who have both child welfare and juvenile justice involvement. The Family/Domestic Violence (FV/DV) court handles cases where the charges or concerns regarding the youth are primarily related to family or intimate partner violence. Lastly, the Progress Achieved Through Hope and Holistic Services (PATH²S) Court (previously Juvenile Treatment Court) focuses on youth with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders.

FAMILY VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT (FV/DV)

Family Violence/Domestic Violence Court (FV/DV) is the only court where youth are referred based on their charges, and all youth referred are enrolled. In 2017 there were 35 youth who utilized the FV/DV court. Latino youth continue to make up the largest group of participants in FV/DV (69 percent). White youth made up 14 percent of participants (n = 5). Males represented 86 percent of participants. Fourteen percent of youth who participated in the FV/DV program were 14 to 15 years old at the start of services. One youth was 14 years old at the beginning of the program.

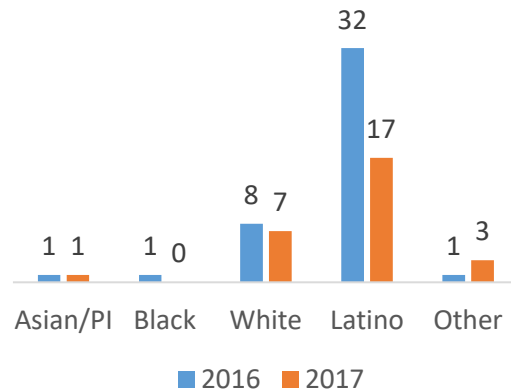
Figure 32: Number of Youth in Family Violence/Domestic Violence Court



PATH²S

In 2014, Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) was expanded through a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant to implement a coordinated approach to serving youth in the system who have co-occurring disorders. A new diversionary treatment program was created, Progress Achieved Through Hope and Holistic Services (PATH²S) and began screening youth for eligibility in January of 2015. In 2017, a total of 28 youth were screened and 20 were accepted (four of whom did not enroll in the program). Of all youth enrolled in 2017 (including youth previously enrolled), 78 percent were male, and the majority (72 percent) were Latino, followed by White (19 percent). The average length of time spent in the program was 6.2 months. Of the youth active in 2017 (n=31), 38 percent successfully graduated, 19 percent received a certificate of participation (demonstrated progress in the program but did not meet all the criteria for graduation), and 28 percent were unsuccessfully terminated.

Figure 33: Number of Screened Youth in Juvenile Treatment Court/Progress Achieved Through Hope and Holistic Services 2017



In 2017, Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) reported 37 percent of PATH²S participants achieved at least one educational goal and 20 percent achieved more than one educational goal. These goals included finding an appropriate placement, obtaining AB 167 eligibility, successful update of IEPs, and improved school attendance.

The increased usage of specialty court services continues, though the number of youth utilizing these services on an annual basis remains small. PATH²S data included interviews with youth at the entry, mid-

year, and discharge stages. Interviews conducted by research assistants from San Jose State University show a 25 percent increase (44 percent at intake to 56 percent at discharge) in youth reporting abstinence from alcohol and/or illegal drugs. There was no change in youth reporting stability in housing (78 percent reported housing stability at intake and discharge) or health/behavioral/social consequences related to substance use (89 percent reported no substance use related consequences at intake and discharge). There was a 29 percent decrease (78 percent at intake to 56 percent at discharge) in youth reporting social connectedness.

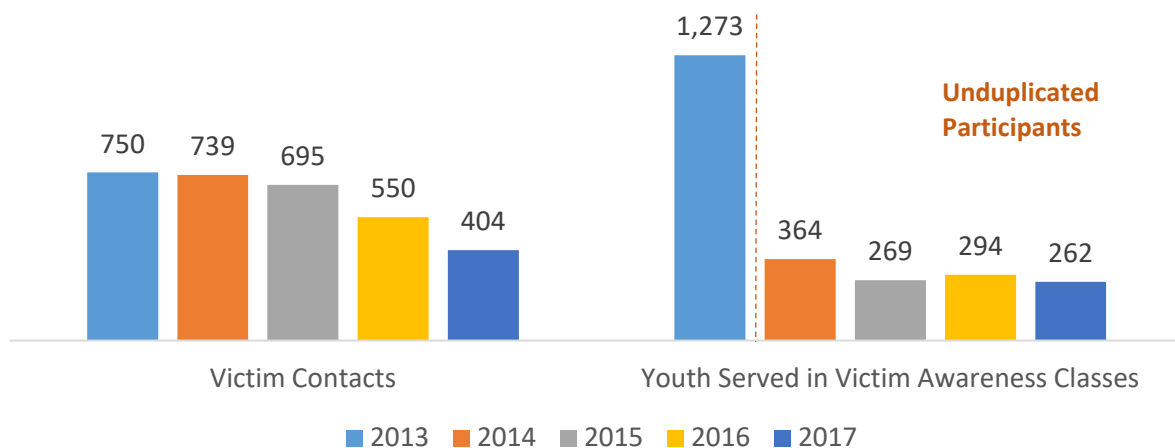
In 2017, National Compadres Network reported that seven Youth Fellows received Joven Noble Curriculum Certification necessary to facilitate the Joven Noble teaching circles. Additionally, Joven Noble Circle staff and Youth Fellows began attending the monthly Opportunity Court to recruit and meet one-on-one with new PATH²S participants and their families. The Circle staff and Youth Fellows continue to run Joven Noble Teaching Circles at ConXion to Community in East San Jose with an average of twelve youth in attendance. The Youth Fellows have supported PATH²S participants in receiving job readiness training and CleanSlate tattoo removal services.

Victim-Centered Approaches

PROBATION VICTIM SERVICES

The Victim Services Unit of the Probation Department’s Juvenile Division provides court advocacy and support services to members of the community who are victims of youth crime. These services include assisting with restitution documents and impact statements, attending court with the victim, facilitating communication with probation officers, providing resources and referrals to services, providing a supportive and safe court waiting area, and making Victim Offender conferencing available.

Figure 34: Victim Contacts and Victim Awareness Participants



*2013 figures are based on number of sessions attended by youth, while numbers in 2014 and forward are based on individual youth served.

Beginning July 1, 2017, Probation Victim Services no longer provided victim support in Court. The District Attorney's Office provided a full-time advocate through their office as they now have a Victim Services Division. Data is only available for the first six months of the year. Between January through June 2017, there were 404 victim-assistance contacts. Of the 404 victim-assistance contacts tracked, 370 were for court support. There were 194 unduplicated victims served in 2017. Of the 194, 58 percent were Latino, 27 percent were White, three percent were Asian/PI, three percent were Black, and 10 percent were an unknown race. The victims were 66 percent female and 34 percent male.

The unit also organizes, hires, and trains members of the community contracted to provide Victim Awareness classes throughout the County for youth referred to the Probation Department. In 2017, 262 individual youth were served through the Victim Awareness classes. Of these, 72 percent were male and 28 percent were female. Of the participants, 63 percent were Latino, nine percent were Black, 17 percent were White, five percent were Asian/PI and six percent were identified as Other. Four percent were aged 13 & under, 24 percent were 14-15 and 72 percent were 16 or older.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JUVENILE VICTIM ADVOCATE

The District Attorney's Office also provides services to victims. A bilingual (English and Spanish) Victim Advocate from the District Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit is assigned to assist victims whose cases are heard in juvenile court. This advocate provides comprehensive services including crisis intervention, emergency services, resource and referral assistance, orientation to the criminal justice process, court support and escort, and assistance with the California Victim Compensation Program. In addition, the Claim Specialists in the D.A.'s Victim Services Unit work directly with victims to pay for certain types of crime-related costs such as medical and mental health expenses. Finally, to further limit the financial impact of crime on victims, the District Attorney's Office purchases parking vouchers for our victims and their families. These vouchers are distributed by deputy district attorneys and victim advocates and help to limit the financial burdens for victims of crime.

VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM (VOMP)

Through the County of Santa Clara Office of Human Relations, the Victim Offender Mediation Program provides juvenile offenders and the victims of their offenses the option to meet in a safe and structured setting with neutral mediators to address what happened, its impact, and how the damage can best be repaired. Mediators help the victim have their questions answered and, if appropriate, create an agreement regarding restitution (financial or otherwise). Mediators help the offender acknowledge responsibility and have a voice in how to make things as right as possible. The program is based on the principles of Restorative Justice and transformative mediation, taking into consideration everyone affected by the crime, including the victim, offender, parents, siblings, schools, and the community.

Benefits for victims include the opportunity to ask questions only the offender can answer (such as how and why the crime happened and whether it might happen again), tell the offender first-hand the impact of his/her actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired, understand the offender by hearing his/her story, and to move toward repair and closure by becoming whole, emotionally and financially.

Benefits for offenders include the opportunity to help the victim be heard and have his/her questions answered, see the victim as a person, hear and take responsibility for the impact of his/her actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired and restitution is made, and experience the power of doing the right thing.

Benefits for the community include repairing damage caused by crimes, moving young people toward becoming responsible citizens, and improving public safety by reducing the chances the offender will commit future crimes.

Mediation is free, voluntary, and confidential (but if all parties agree, the mediated agreement may be shared with third parties, such as the Court, Probation, District Attorney, and defense counsel). In 2017, there was an 80 percent increase in the number of referrals made for 277 unduplicated juvenile offenders and 289 unduplicated victims. Of the offenders and victims that VOMP was able to contact, 517 offenders and victims were served with mediation consultations and another 70 were served with mediation. Of the offenders we were able to reach and who provided a response, approximately 33 percent wanted to mediate. Of the victims of that 33 percent that we were able to reach and who provided a response, approximately 24 percent wanted to mediate.

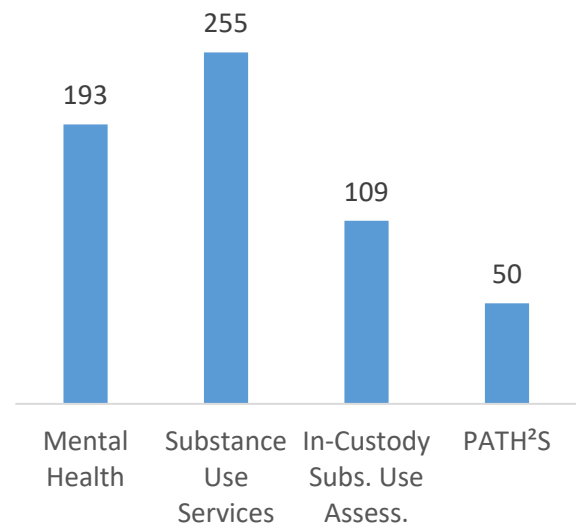
Behavioral Health and Substance Use Treatment Services

In 2017, the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD), Family and Children's Services Division (F&C) continued to serve children, adolescents, young adults and their families, ages 0-25 who are experiencing social-emotional and behavioral concerns. Services are provided at five County-operated sites and by 20 contract agency programs located throughout Santa Clara County. F&C provides outpatient care and programs specific to the unique needs of children and their families. Services that are provided are strength-based, trauma-informed, respect cultural values and the natural support systems of youth and families and address children and family behavioral health problems in the least restrictive, most family-like context possible. These services are offered within a continuum of care ranging in intensity and duration based on the needs of the individual child/youth.

The Children, Family and Community Services (CFCS) serves youth and young adults up to age 21 who are experiencing substance use issues. Individuals with substance use issues have the right to consent to their own treatment, and families are included in treatment based on client consent. Youth Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) are offered at 23 outpatient school and clinic sites located throughout Santa Clara County.

In addition to behavioral health services, which includes co-occurring treatment based on individual needs, while the youth is in custody, there is also a continuum of services available to youth involved in the juvenile justice system who are living at home or in the community. These services range from Outpatient Mental Health treatment (which includes Intensive Outpatient Services, Integrated Treatment and Therapeutic Behavioral Services), Aftercare (behavioral health services that are made available to youth as they exit Juvenile Hall and the Ranch) and Wraparound. These services range in intensity and duration to address the individualized needs of the youth. Out-of-custody youth also may receive individualized substance use treatment in the least restrictive environment with the level of intensity of outpatient services based on a thorough assessment.

Figure 35: Behavioral Health Resource Center Referrals 2017



During 2017, probation officers made 607 referrals through the Universal Referral Form (URF) to the Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC). The BHRC clinical team manage the coordination of mental health and substance use referrals for juvenile justice involved youth in need of community-based services. BHRC clinicians triage and process all referrals to one or more appropriate community-based organizations. Referrals are made for mental health services, substance use treatment services, and in-custody assessments for substance use treatment services and to PATH²S. Youth can also access Behavioral Health services through the Behavioral Health Call Center and the Gateway Call Center. In 2017, 460 probation involved youth, living in the community, received a mental health service and 376 youth received Substance Use Treatment Services within the County system of care. In each of these two subsystems 70 percent of the youth were male and 30 percent were female.

The data that follows reflects only the Medi-Cal/uninsured youth who received a mental health service through BHSD. These Medi-Cal and uninsured juvenile justice youth were served most often in the following Mental Health service programs: Outpatient/Intensive Outpatient (238), Wraparound (84), Aftercare (39), Support Enhancement Services (38), Mobile Crisis/Crisis Stabilization Unit (56), and Full-Service Partnership (5).

The largest age group served during 2017 receiving County Mental Health services was the 16 and older age group (86 percent), followed by 14-15 years old (12 percent), 13 and under (two percent). For each of these age groups, there are specific programs designed to address their behavioral health issues by using age appropriate assessment and evidence-based practices. County Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) served 325 youth who were 16 to 18 years old, comprising 86 percent of the total population of youth receiving substance use treatment. This was followed by 49 youth 14 to 15 years old,

or 13 percent of the population. The remaining one percent, or two youth in treatment, were thirteen years old or younger.

Figure 37: Behavioral Health Treatment by Age

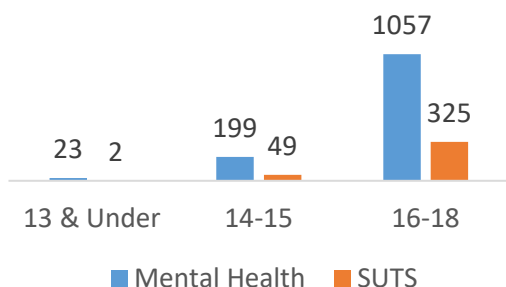
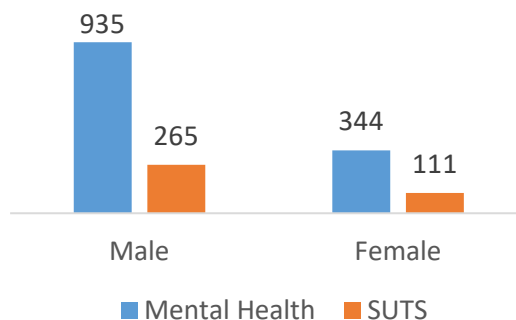


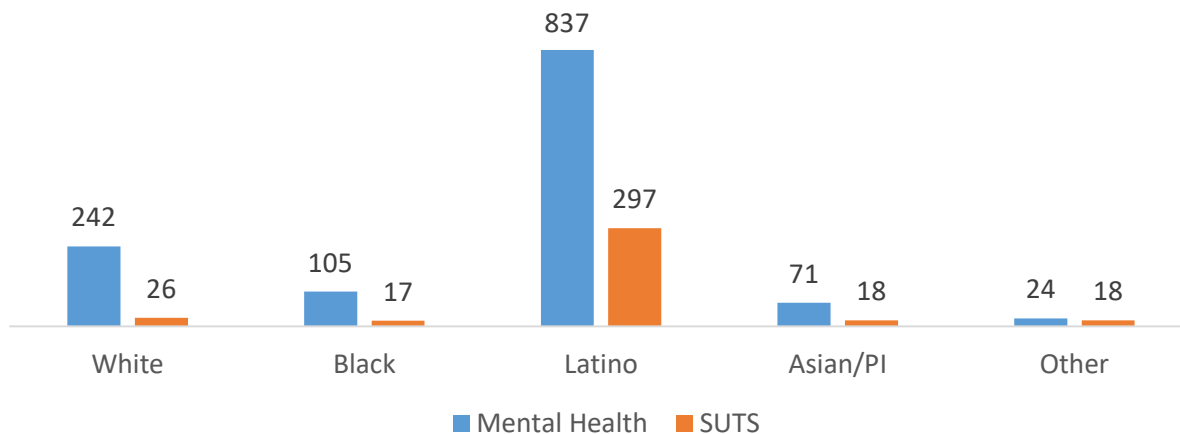
Figure 36: Behavioral Health Treatment by Gender



The largest ethnic population served during 2017 for mental health concerns was the Latino population (65 percent). Latino youth were followed by White (19 percent), Black (eight percent), Asian/PI (six percent), and Other (two percent).

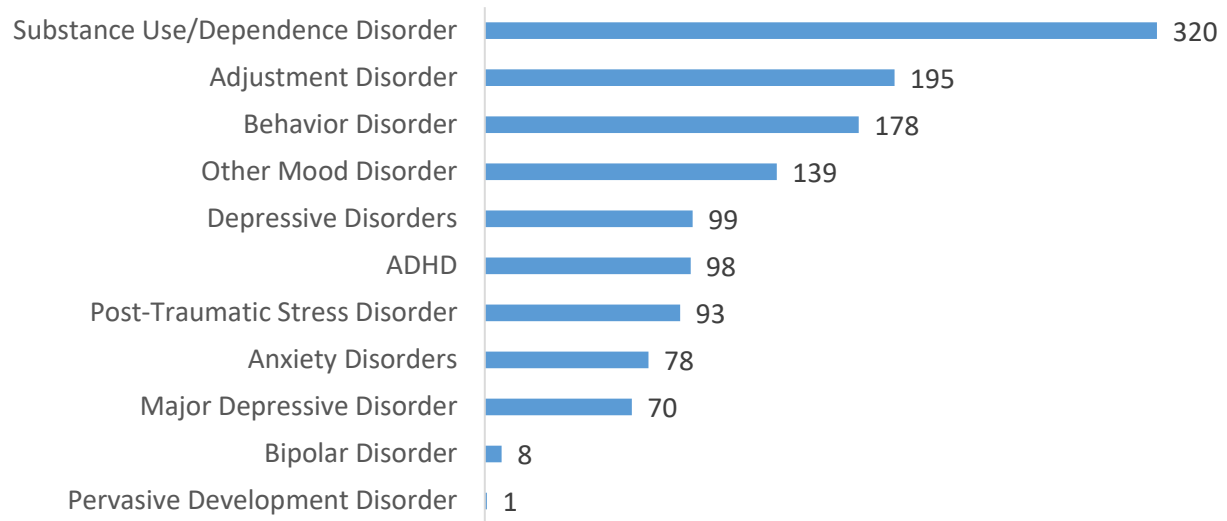
A total of 376 justice-involved youth received substance use treatment in either residential or outpatient settings. Of these youth, 26 were White, 17 were Black, 297 were Latino, 18 were Asian/PI, and 18 designated their ethnicity as “Other.”

Figure 38: Behavioral Health Treatment by Race/Ethnicity



Among those youth identified as meeting the criteria for a behavioral health diagnosis, the three most prevalent diagnoses were Substance Use/Dependence Disorder (320), Adjustment Disorder (195), Behavior Disorder (178), and Other Mood Disorder (139). Of these youth identified, 20 percent had one diagnosis while 80 percent had two or more diagnosis.

Figure 39: Mental Health Diagnosis



Ranch Re-Entry Behavioral Health Services

In calendar year 2017, youth at James Ranch received both Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Services. *Starlight Community Services*, a community-based organization provides comprehensive mental health screening, assessment and treatment. Substance use treatment is provided by Pathway Society who provided both individual and group treatment. Group treatment was provided by using the evidence-based Seven Challenges program which is designed to assist youth in taking responsibility for their use and help them set goals for recovery. Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings held at the 60 & 30-day mark prior to release from James Ranch, will include James Ranch service providers and Community Based organizations. The MDT meetings address follow-up care for youth to ensure youth is connected to a service provider in the community. There is also a Board-Certified Child Psychiatrist that provides medication evaluations and medication management for youth at the Ranch. The Child Psychiatrist is a Behavioral Health Services Department employee.

COLLABORATIVE INTENSIVE INTERVENTIONS

The Juvenile Probation Division considers and utilizes safe alternatives to removing youth from their homes and communities, when appropriate. Post dispositional services include programs that are intensive in nature and provide mental health services, drug and alcohol groups, behavior modification, and other services such as family-driven Wraparound services.

EDGE/PEAK

The Encouraging Diversity Growth and Education (EDGE) and Providing Education Alternatives and Knowledge (PEAK) programs were collaborations with the Santa Clara County Office of Education (SCCOE). In 2011 the EDGE/PEAK programs were initiated to provide youth with a court ordered opportunity to remain in their home and community while attending school and participating in individualized counseling programs as progress was made throughout their period of probation supervision.

In 2017, 54 youth participated in the Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Education/Providing Education Alternatives and Knowledge (EDGE & PEAK) programs, Probation's alternative school programs. Of those, 81 percent were Latino, seven percent were Black, four percent were White, and four percent were Asian/PI. Thirty-nine percent were 14 to 15 years old, 61 percent were 16 to 18 years old. Eighty-seven percent were male and thirteen percent were female.

Table 16: Number of Youth in Alternatives to Custody 2017

<i>Number of Youth in 2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
EDGE/PEAK	2	4	44	2	2	54

Since 2011 the EDGE/PEAK programs experienced a steady decline in referrals, enrollment, and attendance. The decline, which was consistent with a County wide decrease in arrests/citations involving youth and was combined with statewide changes in educational revenue streams. In the fall of 2017, an analysis of the effectiveness, revenue, expenditures, and sustainability of the EDGE/PEAK programs was initiated which resulted in a joint recommendation from the SCCOE and Probation department to decommission the EDGE/PEAK programs by the end of the school year.

On June 14, 2018, at the end of the 2017-2018 school year, the EDGE/PEAK programs closed. Less than ten students/families were impacted by the closure and those students were supported in transitioning to their home school district or into another SCCOE school placement for the 2018-2019 school year.

Wraparound Services

Since 2011, the Probation Department has made an intentional effort to serve youth in their homes and reduce the use of residential and foster care placements, in county, out of county, and out of state. This targeted effort focused on intensive services for youth and their families utilizing the Wraparound service delivery model. This service model uses targeted funding (combined with Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) funding) to create an interagency team comprised of probation officers and community-based professionals to provide intensive family driven services. These services aim to keep youth at home with their families, rather than in group homes or other custodial settings. The interagency teams provide intensive case management/treatment utilizing field-based behavioral health

services, substance use, counseling family support services, and probation supervision strategies to improve family and youth outcomes.

The Wraparound Service Delivery Model remains the primary intervention strategy for the Probation Department and is the mandated statewide intervention model for probation in the Title IV-E Well-Being Project. Santa Clara County is providing Wraparound services to the following target populations: (1) pre-adjudicated youth who are assessed as high need and moderate to high risk of escalating within the juvenile justice system; (2) 602 Welfare and Institutions Code (602 WIC) adjudicated wards of the court who are assessed as moderate to high risk to re-offend and are at imminent risk of removal to out of home care; and (3) 602 WIC adjudicated wards of the court who are within 60 days of graduating from the James Ranch Program, and are returning to reside with their parent/guardian/caregiver on a program of aftercare (i.e., Ranch Re-Entry youth).

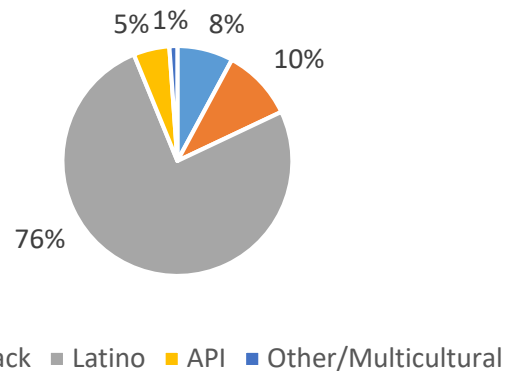
The Title IV-E Well-Being Project allows child welfare and probation to utilize federal foster care funds for children and families not otherwise eligible to receive Title IV-E support and provides funding for specified services not traditionally covered under Title IV-E guidelines. The overall number of referrals to Probation has consistently decreased since 2011 and the total number of youth removed from their homes and placed in foster care has also decreased. Figure 40 shows a continued decrease in the overall number of youth removed from the care and custody of their parent(s) and the increase in the number of youth participating in Wraparound services. The Probation Department continues to experience a reduction in the number of youth placed in out of home care prior to and after participation in the Well-Being Project (Title IV-E).

Efforts to keep youth at home safely and out of foster care placement include:

- **Pre-Adjudicated/Competency Development:** Pre-Adjudicated youth who are high risk, high need and low criminality, or pending competency proceedings.
- **Placement alternative:** Adjudicated youth with Court Orders for Wraparound services while living at home instead of being placed in foster care placement or institutional care.
- **Step-down from foster care:** Youth returning home from out-of-home placement with Wraparound services.

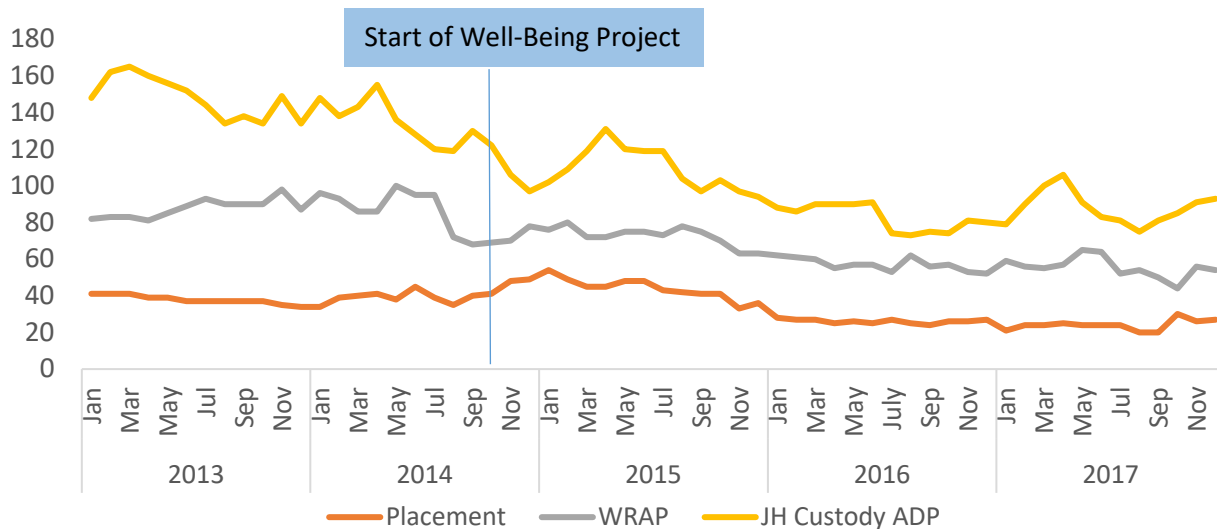
- Reentry Services:** Intensive services for youth being released from institutional care (James Ranch Program) with Wraparound support while preparing for reentry, then supporting their return home on aftercare.

Figure 40: Wraparound Youth by Race/Ethnicity (unduplicated) 2017



In 2017, 178 unduplicated youth (280 duplicated youth) participated in Wraparound Services. Excluding duplicated cases, 101 youth (56 percent) were served pre-adjudication. Additionally, 51 youth (29 percent) were adjudicated wards of the court participating in Wraparound as a placement alternative and 26 youth (15 percent) participated through the Re-Entry Services Unit. The above figure shows that of the 178 unduplicated youth, 76 percent were Latino, ten percent Black, and eight percent White. Males comprised 75 percent of youth served, the average age was 15.5 years old at the time youth started receiving services, and five percent (n = 9) were 13 years old or younger. Furthermore, 52 percent of youth were 16 years or older at the time they started receiving services. The average daily population at Juvenile Hall and the number of youth receiving Wraparound services have remained very consistent during 2017.

Figure 41: Monthly Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population Compared to Wraparound Services and Placement (2013-2017)



By utilizing the JAIS Assessment Tool, probation staff is in a more proactive position to build rapport with the youth and is better equipped to leverage the limited resources of staff time and treatment programs.

The completed assessment provides a risk level ranked as Low, Moderate, or High, indicating the likelihood that the youth will reoffend, and includes one of the four types of supervision strategies: Selective Intervention (SI), Environmental Structure (ES), Limit Setting (LS), and Casework Control (CC).

The following data is based on youth who started receiving Wraparound services from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. From the 178 unduplicated youth receiving services during the above reporting period, 164 youth received a JAIS assessment, which reported their level of risk, risk score, and supervision strategy. This sample illustrates the type of needs youth receiving Wraparound services face and provides information as to what services are most needed. Most youth were identified as Moderate Risk Level (59 percent, n = 96) and High-Risk Level (37 percent, n = 61). Only seven youth were identified as Low Risk Level (4 percent). The Supervision Strategies identified for the 164 youth who had a JAIS assessment were Selective Intervention (34 percent, n = 55), Environmental Structure (27 percent, n = 45), Casework/Control (20 percent, n = 33), and Limit Setting (19 percent, n = 31). This means that most youth needed engagement in pro-social activities, reengagement in education and support in obtaining positive achievements. The results also highlight the complexity of challenges youth face and the broad-range of services needed.

OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS/SECURE CARE

Types of Out of Home and Secure Care

After the Court has established jurisdiction, a youth has admitted to charges on a petition and is made a ward of the court, many dispositional options are available. The final disposition of a case is based on a variety of influencing factors including the Probation Department's recommendation, agreements discussed by the attorneys and ultimately judicial discretion. These options could include: (1) home on probation with various services based on need, (2) participation in programs such as gang prevention/intervention services, (3) Support and Enhancement Services, (4) family driven, youth centered, Wraparound services, (5) Full Service Partnership or placement in foster care residential programs located in and out of the state, (6) commitment to the enhanced ranch program (James Ranch Program), or (7) commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

JUVENILE HALL

Juvenile Hall is a 390-bed facility which houses both boys and girls if they are detained while waiting for the Court to decide their cases. Youth can also be committed to Juvenile Hall following their dispositional hearing. Programs in custody include domestic violence/family violence, mental health and substance use services, life skills, cognitive behavioral therapy, religious services, gardening and pro-social activities. Youth can also be visited by family and caregivers while in the Hall. Typically,



a youth committed to Juvenile Hall will have their probation dismissed upon completion of services and development of a transition plan.



WILLIAM F. JAMES RANCH PROGRAM

The James Ranch is a rehabilitation and treatment facility with 96 beds where youth can be ordered by the Court to stay for between six and eight months. It serves youth up to age 18, offers cognitive behavioral treatment, education, substance use counseling, victim awareness, and trauma healing. Paid vocational training and links to local trade unions are also available.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)¹¹ provides education and treatment to California’s youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and have the most intense treatment needs.

Youth committed directly to the DJJ do not receive determinate sentences. A youth's length of stay is determined by the severity of the committing offense and their progress toward parole readiness; however, the DJJ is authorized to house youths until age 21 or 25, depending on their commitment offense. A youth’s readiness for return to the community is determined by the Juvenile Parole Board. It recommends supervision conditions to county courts which administer them. In the community, newly released youth are supervised by county probation departments.

The DJJ also provides housing for youths under the age of 18 who have been sentenced to state prison. Youths sentenced to state prison may remain at DJJ until age 18, or if the youth can complete his or her sentence prior to age 21, the DJJ may house him or her until released to parole.

¹¹ Formerly known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), the organization was created by statute in 1941 and began operating in 1943.

Commitments & Placements

The overall number of commitments and placements increased by 22 percent from 2016 to 2017. Commitments to foster care placements decreased by 37 percent. Ranch commitments increased by 104 percent.

There were 185 commitments and placements in 2017. Of those 185, 58 commitments were to Juvenile Hall and 94 were to James Ranch. A total of 16 foster care placements (9 percent) were for youth utilizing out of home placement services. Seventeen youth were referred to DJJ.

Figure 42: Commitments and Placements 2014-2017 Trends

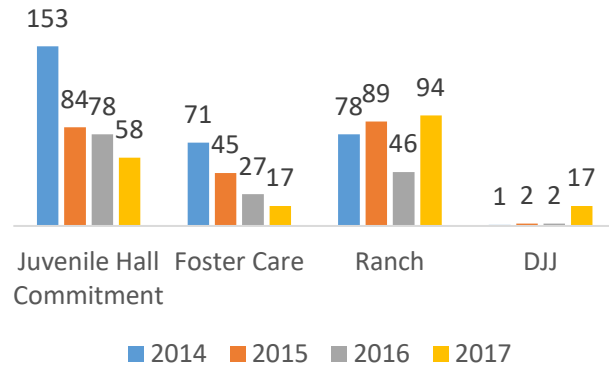


Figure 43: Youth in Commitments and Placements 2017

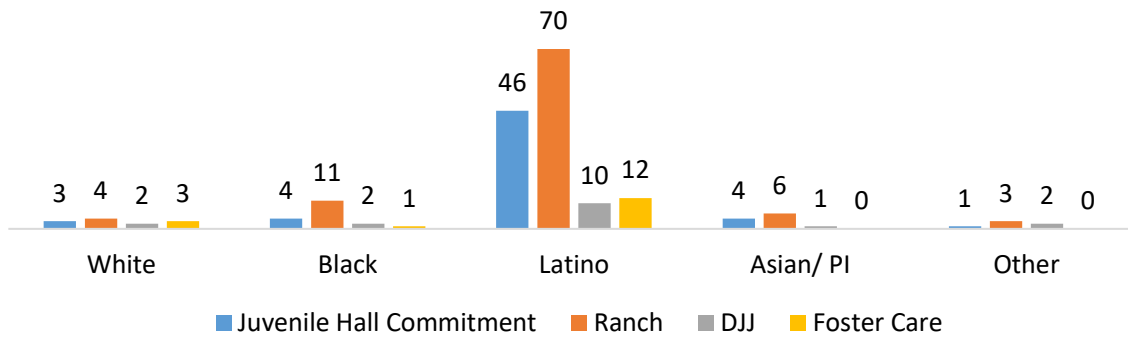


Figure 44 illustrates fifty-one percent of all commitments were to James Ranch. Juvenile Hall accounted for 31 percent of commitments, while Foster Care was nine percent. In 2017, 17 youth were committed to DJJ, this increase can be attributed in part to the implementation of Proposition 57 which eliminated the ability of the District Attorney’s Office to file case directly in adult criminal court and resulted in more cases returning to juvenile court for disposition.

The table below shows male youth comprised 87 percent of out-of-home placements while 13 percent were female. Seventy-five percent of youth in out-of-home placements were Latino, ten percent Black, six percent White, four percent were Asian/PI and five percent Other.

Within each commitment type, the highest disproportionality appears to be in commitments to Juvenile Hall, with 79 percent being Latino youth. The largest disproportionality for Black youth was James Ranch where they comprised 12 percent of the total population. The Probation Department continues to be concerned with disproportionality at key decision points throughout the juvenile justice system and is dedicated to reducing the overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth in out-of-home placements and commitments.

Figure 44: Percentage of Commitments and Placements 2017

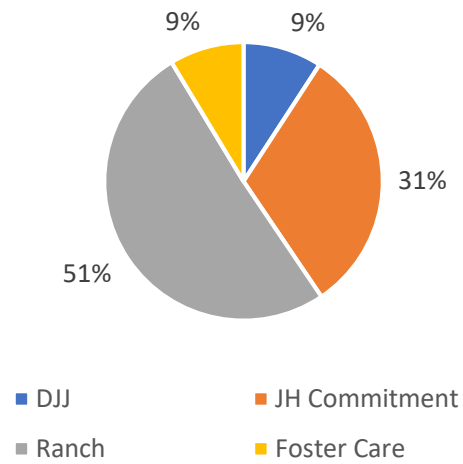


Table 17: Placement from Dispositions

<i>Placement from Dispositions</i>	Male	Female	13 & Under	14-15	16 & Older	Total
Juvenile Hall Commitment	50	8	0	2	56	58
Ranch	82	12	0	7	87	94
DJJ	15	2	0	0	17	17
Foster Care (Private Institutional Placement)	14	2	1	2	13	16
Total Dispositions that led to Placement	161	24	1	11	173	185

The average length of stay at Juvenile Hall for pre-disposition youth in 2017 was 51 days, while post-disposition youth on average spent 67 days in custody. A courtesy hold takes place when a youth becomes unfit and remanded to adult court or when a youth is out of county and has an out of county warrant or out of county probation hold. During 2017, two percent of the youth detained were courtesy holds for the Department of Correction, a 91 percent decrease from 2013. The average length of stay for youth on courtesy holds was 464 days.

Table 18: Average Daily Population by Status 2013-2017 Trend

<i>Average Daily Population by Status (number of youth)</i>	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Courtesy Hold for DOC (Direct File)	Total
2013	90	36	22	148
2014	69	25	34	128
2015	57	19	33	109
2016	50	11	22	83
2017	75	11	2	88
Percentage change from 2013-2017	-17%	-69%	-91%	-41%

Health and Wellness in Secure Care

PHYSICAL HEALTH

The Juvenile Hall Behavioral Health team includes 17 clinical positions and one Program Manager. The clinic is staffed Monday through Sunday, from 8:00 am to 9:00 pm on weekdays and 8:00 am to 6:30 pm on weekends, with on-call clinicians scheduled after hours seven days per week including holidays. Twelve of the 17 clinical positions are staffed with bilingual staff who speak Spanish, Vietnamese, Krio and Cambodian. Ten positions are held by licensed/credentialed Marriage and Family Counselors or Social Workers. A board-certified Child Psychiatrist is also available five days per week. In addition, there is one part-time psychologist assigned to Juvenile Hall Behavioral Health who provides quality assurance for the forensic psychological evaluation program and provides clinical supervision for three psychology interns during the academic year. The interns are currently providing a psycho-educational group in the boys’ security units. These groups last eight to ten weeks with an average of four boys in each group. The psychology interns also help lead a canine-assisted therapy group for the youth in the security units.

Medical services provided to minors detained at Juvenile Hall and the William F. James Ranch consist of comprehensive health assessment screenings, treatment for diagnosed episodic and/or chronic health conditions, health prevention activities including immunizations, communicable disease screenings, control and age appropriate health education. All health services provided are comparable or superior to services the minors would receive or have received in their community.

A professional staff of physicians, a nurse practitioner, a physician’s assistant, registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, pharmacists, dentists and dental assistants, provide health services. Pediatricians are on site at Juvenile Hall five days a week (M-F) and nursing staff is present seven days a week, twenty-four hours each day. Nursing staff is present at James Ranch eight to twelve hours a day, seven days a week. A pediatrician is on site one day per week at James Ranch. In addition, James Ranch has a High Definition video link to Juvenile Hall allowing for Tele-Nursing and Tele-psychiatry, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Communicable diseases screenings occur upon minors' arrival at Juvenile Hall police admission area. All STI screenings, updating immunizations and physical exams take place within 72 hours of admission. The 2017 clinic activities summary (including data for 2016 for comparison) is below:

Table 19: Juvenile Hall Medical Clinic 2017

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017
Admit Physical Exams	1070	1085
Clinic Visits	1876	2036
RN Sick Call Visits	3153	3143
Sexually Transmitted Disease Screenings	635	530
HIV Oral Quick Instant Test Screening	62	77
Other VMC Appointment	128	114
Flu Vaccine Administrations	247	192
Dental Clinic Visits	296	196
Infirmery Housing	23	35
Vision Screening	N/A	1039
Hearing Screening	N/A	1008

Table 20: James Ranch Medical Clinic 2017

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017
Clinic Visits	128	269
RN Sick Call Visits	790	1262
VMC Appointment	30	46

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral Health staff assigned to the general clinic screen all youth admitted into Juvenile Hall within the first 72 hours, and usually within the first 24 hours of admission. The screening includes an interview with the youth, a review of past behavioral health services received, and administration of an evidence-based screening evaluation called the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2). Youth in Juvenile Hall in need of services are assigned a therapist who provides treatment about once per week,

and up to once per day if the youth is on a safety watch. Probation and medical staff can also request behavioral health services for detained youth. Youth may also self-refer for behavioral health services.

In addition to providing screenings and on-going behavioral health services for the youth residing in Juvenile Hall, behavioral health staff also coordinate and attend multi-disciplinary team meetings aimed at collaboratively developing treatment and discharge planning with Probation staff. There is also one clinical resource position assigned to the Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC) who provides linkage to community agencies for all probation youth. All Juvenile Hall living units have clinicians assigned to the unit to monitor youth’s emotional well-being, engage youth, and build relationships with probation and educational staff.

Three clinicians are assigned to PATH²S to work with youth involved in this program. This Court works with youth and families who are experiencing co-occurring disorders (COD) for example, a mental health diagnosis co-occurring with a drug and/or alcohol problem). JH BHS staff are all trained in Trauma Informed Services.

The Competency Development program consists of three clinical staff. The delivery of Court ordered competency services are provided to the youth in the least restrictive setting that the Courts will allow. Once the Courts and all parties agree there is substantial probability that the youth is unlikely to attain competency or has attained competency the case will be dismissed from the program.

Figure 45: Behavioral Health Services

BHRC	PATH ² S	Forensic Evaluations	General Clinic	Competency Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Triage Universal Referral Form (URF) for Juvenile Justice Involved youth •Linkage to community based services for mental health and substance use treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support youth with Co-Occurring Disorders •Care Coordination •Linkage •Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quality Assurance for forensic psychological Evaluations • PhD Intern Supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Screen Youth •Supportive counseling •Treatment •Crisis Intervention •SUTS Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Delivery of Court ordered competency development services

While in custody in 2017, 1,000 youth received a behavioral health intake screening and 401 youth received behavioral health services. Juvenile Hall Behavioral health staff offer several evidence-based practices such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Seven Challenges, Motivational Interviewing, and Seeking Safety.

PHARMACY SERVICES

The utilization of the PYXIS Med-Station System to replace the after-hour medication room provides increased medication availability through decentralized medication management. It helps decrease the risk of drug diversion and increase medication safety. Each drug is specifically programmed and loaded in the CUBIE and will not be available unless a nurse enters his/her user ID, the patient's medical record number, name, date of birth, and the name of the medication(s) that he/she needs.

DENTAL

The Juvenile Hall dental clinic is open on Wednesdays from 8:00 am – 4:30 pm. Care is focused on treating patients with pain and other symptoms of dental problems, as well as treating asymptomatic dental diseases before they develop into problems such as toothaches and abscesses. The clinic primarily treats patients who are detained at Juvenile Hall, but also cares for patients from the ranch who develop dental problems or need to be seen for follow-up care. Additionally, the Dental Director, as well as the County's Chief Dentist and a pediatrician, are available on-call each day for consultations regarding any significant dental problems which may arise during non-clinic hours, and the County hospital's emergency department is also available as a resource.

MEDICAL OUTREACH PROGRAM

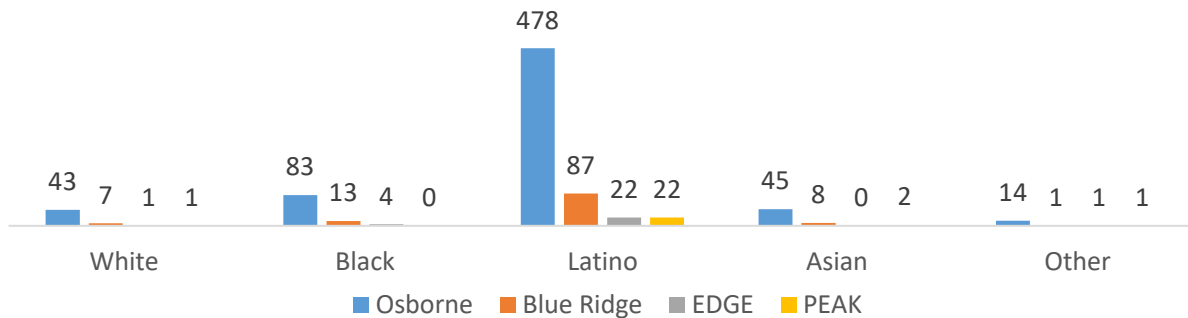
The nursing Medical Outreach Program is intended to support youth who are juvenile justice system involved when care is no longer available via the clinic at Juvenile Hall. Under California Title 15 regulations, incarcerated youth are entitled to medical access and treatment. However, youth who received medical/mental health care in juvenile hall are no longer getting needed care once they leave the facility. This results in challenges in early diagnosis and early intervention. The lack of communication between judicial and health care systems complicates and halts the continuous care for youth. The purpose of this pilot project is to implement an innovative medical outreach program in the court system to bridge the care gap for youths including outcome measurement. The Outreach program was presented in two national conferences, American Correctional Association conference and National Commission on Correctional Health Care conference, in 2017 as an innovative correctional medical service.

The innovative program has made an effective health care delivery change by bringing evidence-based practices into the system. The court based free medical service has enhanced the quality of care in the correctional health for justice involved youth.

Alternative Education Department (AED)

The Alternative Education Department (AED) for the Santa Clara County Office of Education is comprised of three educational programs at five school sites (Court Schools: Blue Ridge & Osborne; EDGE/PEAK; Community Schools: Odyssey, Snell, Sunol; Independent Study). The AED serves students from 21 diverse school districts in the County, in grades 7-12+ who are adjudicated, expelled, or on a placement contract. The Department monitors student participation rates in our court schools by District of Residence. District Representatives review this data on a biannual basis. For the 2016-17 school year, Osborne school had 663 enrollments followed by Blue Ridge with 116 enrollments. There were a total of 833 youth served between all court schools. Latino youth accounted for 73 percent of all enrollments and Black youth accounted for 12 percent of all enrollments. As of June 1, 2018, during the 2017-18 school year AED has served 781 students within the court schools and 148 within our community schools.

Figure 46: Court School Enrollments 2016-17

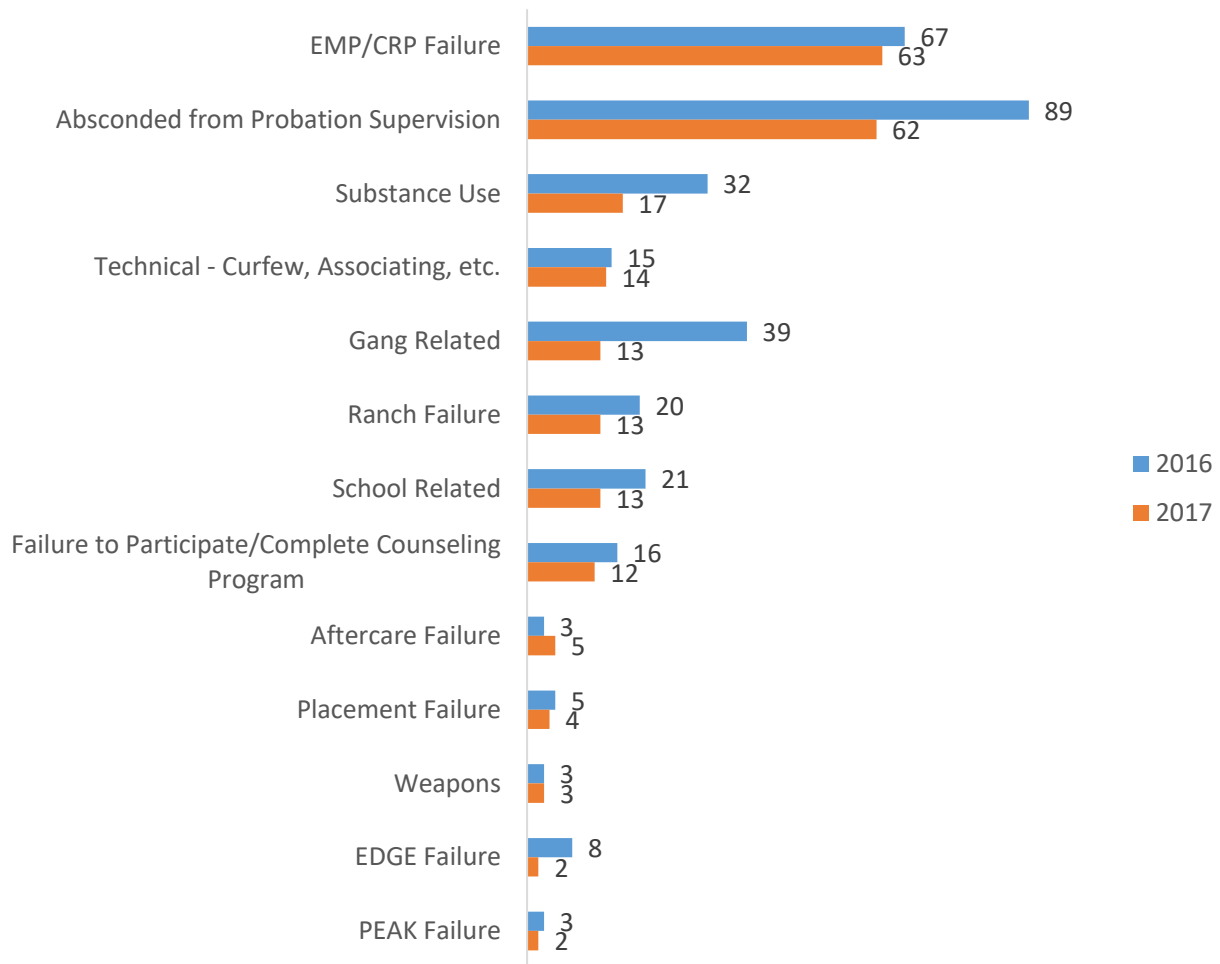


VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION

Violations of Probation (VOP) occur when a youth has violated the terms of his or her probation status, has a technical violation, or has committed a new law violation. Probation terms and technical violations can include but are not limited to, attending school, refraining from affiliating with gang members, abiding by a curfew and refraining from using illicit substances.

Absconded from probation supervision VOPs decreased from 89 in 2016 to 62 in 2017. Substance use VOPs decreased from 32 in 2016 to 17 in 2017. Gang related VOPs decreased from 39 in 2016 to 13 in 2017. A promising trend to highlight for probation violations is the reduction in violations filed overall, from 321 in 2016 to 223 in 2017, a 31 percent reduction. These positive trends can be attributed in part to the implementation of evidence-based practices within the Probation Department and a policy review resulting in changes within the respective areas.

Figure 47: Violations of Probation Type 2016 & 2017

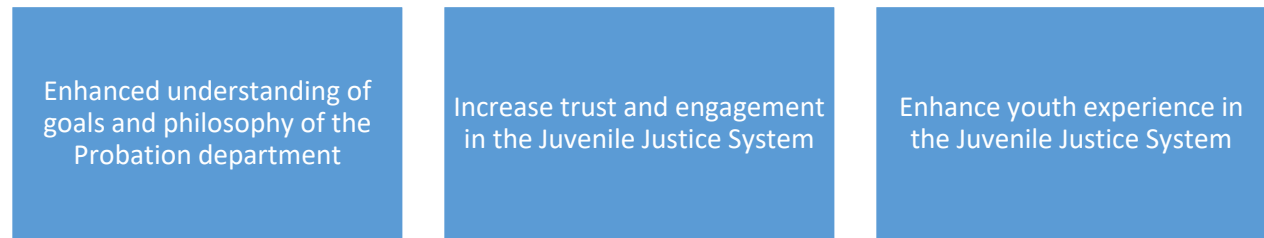


LOOKING AHEAD TO 2018

JUVENILE PROBATION DIVISION FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

The Probation Department in collaboration with a local non-profit research group, Applied Survey Research, conducted several focus groups in 2017. These groups were comprised of community-based organizations, staff from various units, and management. After several meetings and discussions, the Juvenile Division developed a five-year strategic plan. The following are the main three goals of the strategic plan:

Figure 48: Goals of Probation Department's Strategic Plan

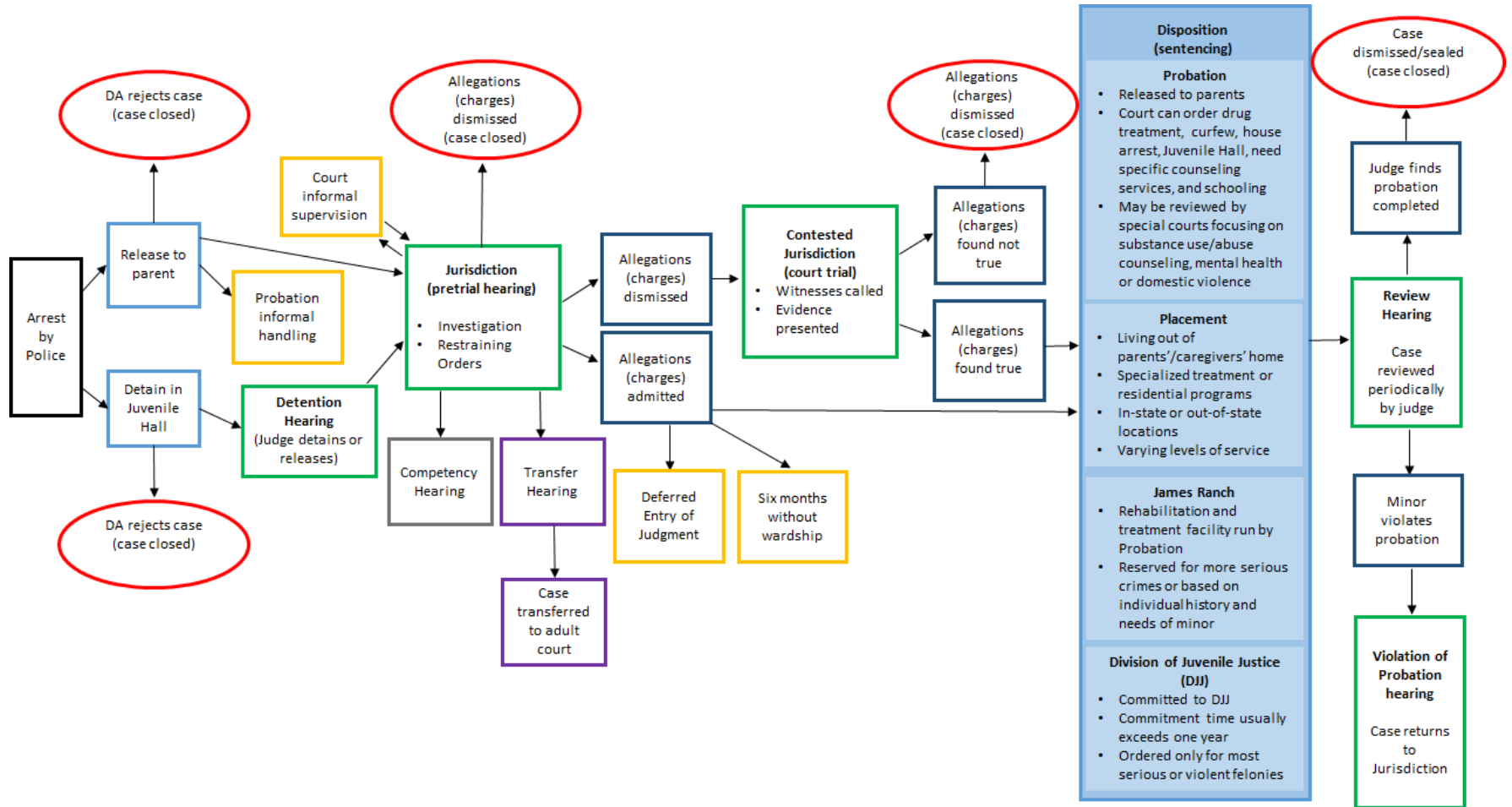


CHANGES TO DEFENSE COUNSEL COMING IN 2018

Effective January 1, 2018, the Santa Clara County Public Defender's Office along with ADO and IDO intend to provide 24/7 consultations with an attorney for all youth 15 and younger at the time of a custodial interrogation, as required by a newly enacted law (Senate Bill 395: Juvenile Miranda, codified in Welfare & Institutions Code 625.6). Also, in addition to seeking to hire additional PDO social workers, the Alternate Defender's Office intends on hiring a social worker as well.

Finally, the Public Defender's Office is hoping to add a new position, Community Outreach Attorney, a position that will be active in juvenile meetings and strategies in 2018.

Appendix A: SANTA CLARA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM MAP



Appendix B: COUNTY GENDER RESPONSIVE TASK FORCE (GRTF)

The Gender Responsive Task Force (GRTF) was established in 2015 to create a comprehensive case plan and treatment model for moderate and high-risk girls on probation in Santa Clara County that decreases their risk of recidivism and victimization while also increasing their life outcomes. Current partner agencies involved in GRTF include:

- Superior Court of Santa Clara County
- Santa Clara County Probation Department
- Santa Clara County Office of Women’s Policy
- Santa Clara County District Attorney’s Office
- Santa Clara County Public Defender’s Office
- Santa Clara County Behavioral Health Services Department
- City of San Jose, Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services Department
- Community-Based Organizations in Santa Clara County

The group meets monthly and is currently focusing on improving services and supports for detained young women. As part of the Gender Response Task Force (GRTF) further analysis was conducted to see the breakdown of juvenile girls in the justice system. The following charts and tables further analyze data broken down by females in areas such as demographics, arrests and violations of probation.

Figure 49: Female Arrests 2015-2017

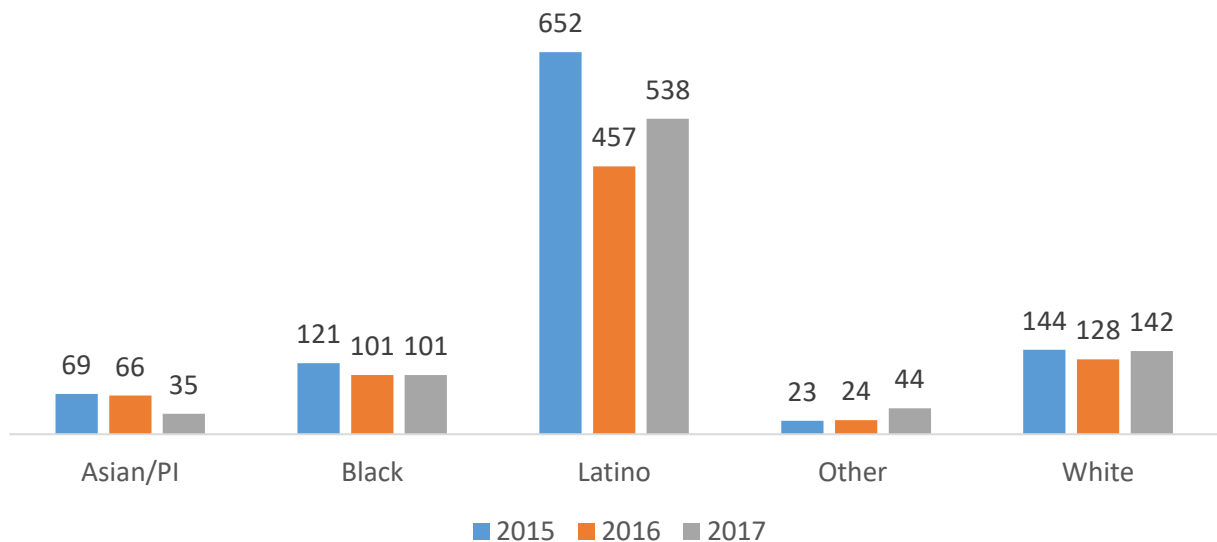


Table 21: Female Arrest Categories 2015-2017

<i>Arrest Categories</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses	2015	19	7	66	3	0	95
	2016	19	5	48	4	3	79
	2017	21	5	44	2	4	76
Felony Crimes Against People	2015	17	5	54	6	1	83
	2016	6	18	35	3	1	63
	2017	14	9	44	7	6	80
Other Crimes	2015	15	20	81	1	3	120
	2016	13	14	52	6	2	87
	2017	33	19	119	6	10	187
Other Crimes Against People	2015	25	33	142	12	9	221
	2016	25	27	91	8	4	155
	2017	23	10	114	11	10	168
Property Crimes	2015	55	48	250	43	8	404
	2016	54	31	162	42	10	299
	2017	42	50	167	7	12	278
Return from other status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits	2015	11	4	47	1	3	66
	2016	8	2	50	2	3	65
	2017	4	4	35	1	2	46
Weapon Crimes	2015	2	4	12	1	1	20
	2016	3	4	19	1	1	28
	2017	5	4	15	1	0	25

Table 22: Female Age Category by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2017

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
13 and below	2015	17	24	88	10	0	139
	2016	15	6	47	6	2	76
	2017	14	0	55	6	6	81
14-15	2015	49	27	219	16	17	328
	2016	45	31	151	31	11	269
	2017	47	49	209	14	9	328
16 and above	2015	78	70	345	43	6	542
	2016	68	64	259	29	11	431
	2017	81	52	274	15	29	451

Figure 50: Female Arrests by Age Category 2015-2017

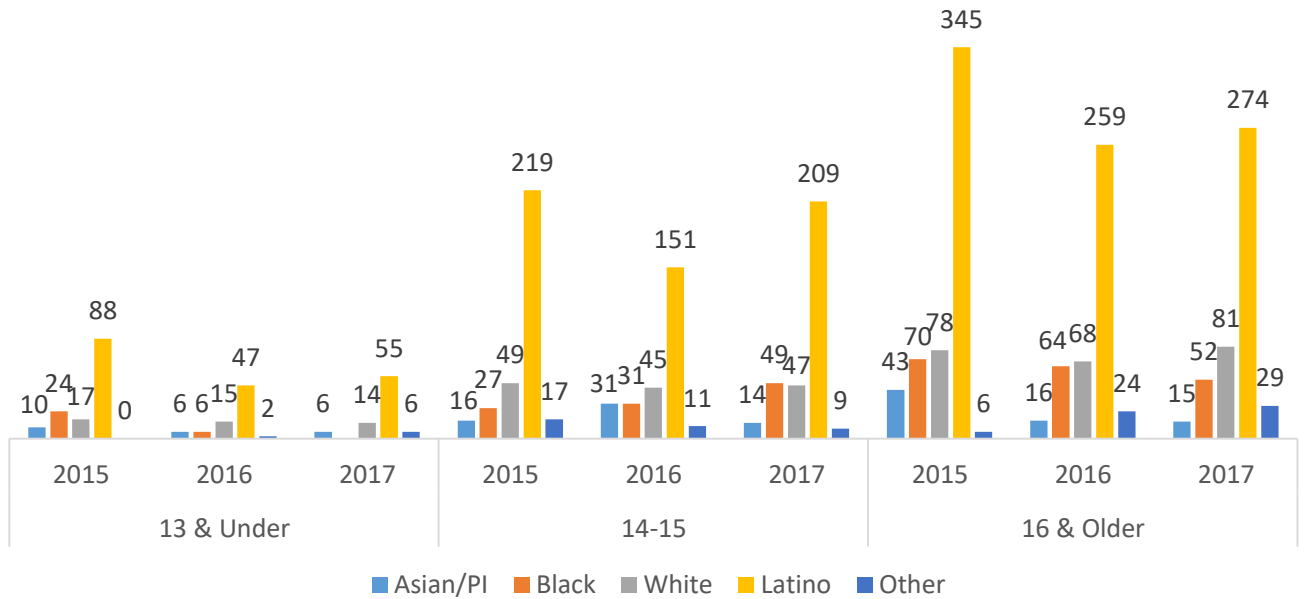


Table 23: Female DEJ 2015-2017

<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015	2	3	11	1	0	17
2016	1	0	10	0	1	12
2017	3	1	13	2	0	19

Table 24: Top 5 Zip Code Arrests for Females in 2017

<i>Zip Code</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
99999	17	14	39	3	5	78
95020	3	1	60	2	2	68
95122	1	3	51	0	1	56
95111	1	1	43	3	0	48
95127	1	2	27	3	3	36

Table 25: Female Placements 2015- 2017

<i>Placements</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
JH	2015	1	2	6	1	0	10
	2016	0	0	12	0	2	14
	2017	0	1	5	1	1	8
CO JAIL	2015	2	0	2	0	0	4
	2016	0	0	3	0	0	3
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	2
JRF	2015	1	3	6	0	0	10
	2016	3	0	7	0	0	10
	2017	1	1	10	0	0	12
RH/FH/PIP	2015	1	3	5	0	0	9
	2016	4	1	1	0	0	6
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	2
CYA	2015	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	2

Table 26: Violations of Probation for Female Youth 2015- 2017

<i>Violation of Probation</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Absconded from Probation Supervision	2015	1	2	16	0	2	21
	2016	3	0	15	0	1	19
	2017	2	0	13	1	1	17
Aftercare Failure	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDGE Failure	2015	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2016	0	0	2	0	0	2

	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMP/CRP Failure	2015	1	0	6	0	1	8
	2016	2	0	14	0	1	17
	2017	0	0	5	0	0	5
Failure to Participate/Complete Counseling Program	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	1	1	1	0	0	3
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gang Related	2015	0	0	4	0	0	4
	2016	0	0	5	0	0	5
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEAK Failure	2015	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	1
Placement Failure	2015	1	3	4	0	0	8
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ranch Failure	2015	1	0	1	0	0	2
	2016	0	0	5	0	0	5
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	2
School Related	2015	0	0	1	0	1	2
	2016	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2017	0	0	1	0	0	1
Substance Use	2015	1	0	9	0	0	10
	2016	2	0	9	0	0	11
	2017	1	0	4	0	0	5
Technical - Curfew, Associating, etc.	2015	0	0	3	0	0	3
	2016	0	0	2	0	0	2
	2017	0	0	3	0	0	3

Trauma Informed Systems Training

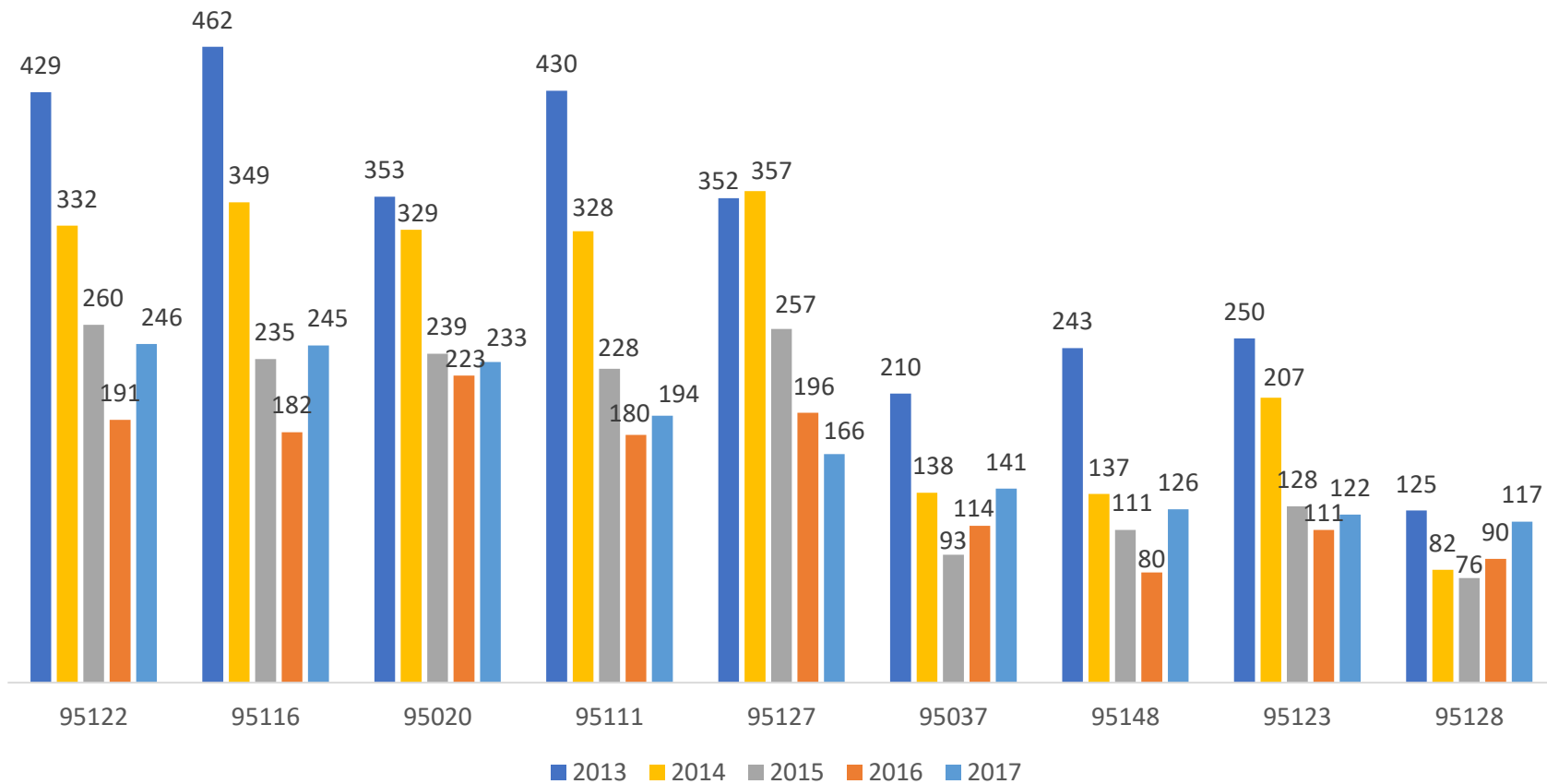
The Santa Clara County Probation Department embarked upon becoming a trauma informed system in 2016. The Probation Department partnered with other County departments participating in the regional Trauma Transformed (T²) Trauma Informed Systems 101 (TIS101) initiative and training efforts by sending two Probation staff for certification. In 2017 the Santa Clara County TIS101 training collaborative partnered with the Probation Department in an ambitious plan to train Probation Department staff beginning with all Juvenile Hall staff, and subsequently all other Probation staff. Throughout 2017 the Juvenile Hall staff and most of Probation staff were trained in TIS101. The TIS101 training has been integrated into the continuous education training menu for all Probation staff. There are several Trauma Transformed T² certified TIS101 trainers within the Probation Department who participate in the Santa Clara County TIS101 training collaborative and assist with providing TIS101 trainings to multiple sectors within the County. The Probation Department also has an internal Evidence Based Program Workgroup which focuses upon furthering the trauma work within the department. In 2017 the Probation Department made tremendous progress in creating resilience and recovery for all persons within and outside of the Probation Department by committing to becoming and helping create trauma informed systems throughout Santa Clara County.

Court Systems Training

The Executive Advisory Team to the Supervising Judge organizes a series of trainings four to five times per year. Each training is attended by a representative from each stakeholder office. The trainings generally have anywhere from 30 to 80 people attend. We have covered such topics as Implicit Bias, Adolescent Brain Development and Changes in the Law from year to year.

Appendix D: ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE 2013-2017

Arrest/citations numbers by ZIP Code are slightly higher for 2017 when compared to 2016. However, 2016 numbers were much lower than previous years as shown in the figure below. In 2017, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations are 95122 (n=246) and 95116 (n=245) both in San Jose, with 95020 (Gilroy) coming in third place (n=233). In 2016, the most arrest/citations were in 95020 (n=223), 95127 (n=196), and 95122 (n=191).



Appendix E: JAIS SUPERVISION STRATEGY GROUPS OVERVIEW

The Probation Department utilizes an evidence-based tool called the Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) that weaves together a risk assessment and strengths and needs assessment. As well as analyzing risks and needs, the JAIS incorporates a supervision strategy model and determines the best approach for each youth. Please see table below for more details.

Table 27: JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview

JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview			
Strategy Group	General Characteristics	Why Youth Get in Trouble	Intervention Goals
Selective Intervention (SI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-social values • Positive adjustment • Positive Achievements • Good social skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External stressors • Internal, neurotic need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve external stressor • Resolve internal problems • Return to school • Return to appropriate peers and activities
Limit Setting (LS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social values • Prefers to succeed outside the rules/law • Role models operate outside the rules/law • Manipulative, exploitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivated by power, excitement • Straight life is dull 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute pro-social means to achieve power, money, excitement • Change attitudes and values • Use skills in pro-social ways • Protect the school environment
Environmental Structure (ES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social and survival skills • Poor impulse control • Gullible • Naïve • Poor judgment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulated by more sophisticated peers • Difficult generalizing from past experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social and survival skills • Increase impulse control • Develop realistic education program • Limit contact with negative peers
Casework/Control (CC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad-range instability • Chaotic lifestyle • Emotional instability • Multi-drug abuse/addiction • Negative attitudes toward authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive effort blocked by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Chaotic lifestyle *Drug/alcohol use *Emotional instability • Unable to commit to long-term change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase stability • Control drug/alcohol abuse • Overcome attitude problems • Foster ability to recognize and correct self-defeating behavior