

2018

ANNUAL REPORT

Juvenile Justice
Santa Clara County

Helping to Build Positive Futures



Families



Community



Growth

**“The children who need love the most
will always ask for it in the most unloving ways”**

~ Russel Barkley

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SUPERVISING JUDGE'S FOREWORD



In 2018 we continued to bring collaborative interventions to the juvenile justice system while ensuring that victims are made whole whenever possible. In 2018 we faced some new challenges. While there continues to be a general decrease in juvenile crime, there was an increase in two areas: younger youth and more serious offenses. Both of these factors have also resulted in an increase in our Juvenile Hall and Ranch populations.

Our Department of Juvenile Justice population has also increased. We continue to resolve or hold hearings for the judicial transfer cases. After the passage of Proposition 57 in late 2016, which mandated that all juvenile cases must be filed in Juvenile Court, the juvenile justice landscape has shifted slightly to absorb previously direct filed cases. This shift, along with the other new challenges, has encouraged all of our government and community stakeholders to work together to respond accordingly.

This report documents the continuum of what may happen to families and youth that enter the Juvenile Justice System in Santa Clara County. We are proud of the focus we give to balancing accountability, public safety and access to rehabilitative services when a family touches our systems in an attempt to divert our youth from further law enforcement involvement as adults.

Access to services such as mental health services, medical services, mediation services with a focus on restorative justice, victim services, educational services, substance use education and prevention are some of the interventions we promote. In spite of recent challenges, we continue to 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. If our youth must remain in custody while undergoing rehabilitative treatment services, those services are evidence based and developed with the goal of bridging the youth back to the community successfully as soon as possible with intensive after-care services.

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 proud of how we serve our most vulnerable populations in every aspect of each case from the youth, to the family, and 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
Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court
County of Santa Clara

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER'S FOREWORD



Welcome to the County of Santa Clara's Juvenile Justice Annual Report for 2018. 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. While this report is data intensive, please remember that these numbers represent real young people, real families and real victims. They all deserve to have our systems operate in a way that helps and protects our youth and communities.

This report represents the collaborative effort of many stakeholders in the County, including the Juvenile Justice Courts, the offices of the District Attorney, Public Defender and Alternate Defender, the Department of Family and Children's Services, the Department of Behavioral Health Services and the County Office of Education. The report's findings also demonstrate our strong partnership with community-based providers and local community advocates. We thank all our partners for their willingness to be transparent and collaborative as we address large societal issues.

I want to personally recognize the Probation Department's Research and Development (RaD) team led by Dr. Holly Child. They have invested hundreds of hours scrubbing, interpreting, analyzing and presenting the data found in this report. It takes courage to look at issues critically and without defense. My hope is that our County continues this high-level, honest analysis and partnership so that we can all understand how the system's response either helps or harms our youth and community.

Juvenile Justice is a complex system ranging from youth who commit minor offenses that are usually age related to youth who engage in serious criminal conduct. This year there was an increase in residential burglaries, robberies and car theft. Questions remain regarding this trend, is this uptick related to better technology that identifies people after the fact, an increase in police officers on the street, or simply more crimes being committed? It is only through continued investigation and analysis that we can find ways to intervene before there are more victims.

There have also been substantial changes to the juvenile law in California, including that only youth aged 16 and older can be transferred to the adult court. For decades, youth as young as 14 were charged in adult court for certain serious crimes. The juvenile system is now adapting to address the rehabilitative needs of these youth. This includes a significant increase in the number of youth sentenced to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for crimes like murder, rape or assault with serious injuries. Our system has changed and as leaders, it's our responsibility to make sure our responses match these changes. This year has been one of transformation and growth.

The Department remains committed to the mission of promoting 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

Thanks to everyone who contributed to this document and who work tirelessly every day to help our youth succeed and to keep our community safe. And thanks to all who take the time to read this report.

Sincerely,

Laura Garnette
Chief Probation Officer
County of Santa Clara

2018

ANNUAL REPORT AT A GLANCE

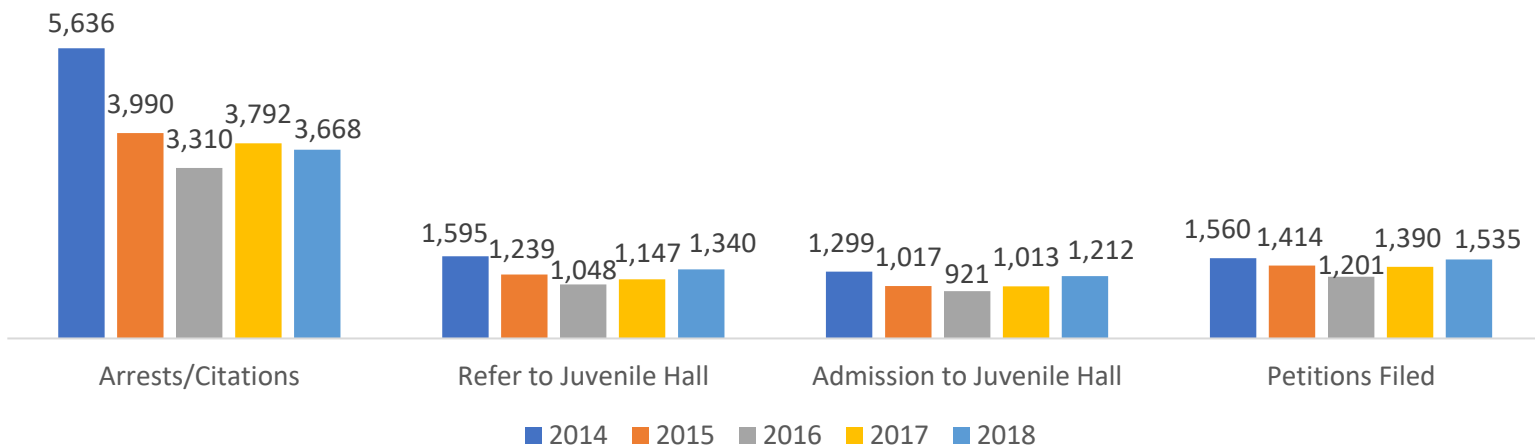
Juvenile Justice
Santa Clara County



Helping to Build Positive Futures

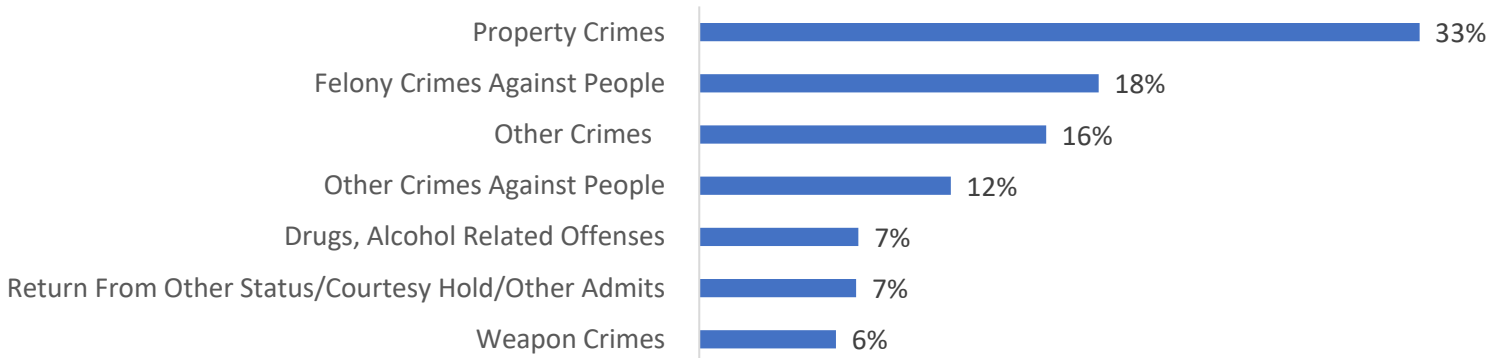
Arrests/citations in 2018 saw a decrease compared to 2017 (three percent down to 3,668). 2017 was the first year since this report started in 2011 that Santa Clara County had an increase in juvenile arrests/citations compared to the previous year. Overall, arrests/citations have been declining since 2015.

Juvenile Justice Trends Over Time (duplicated counts of youth)



Arrests/citations for 2018 decreased; however, arrests/citations for felony offenses increased. Property Crimes (which includes felony and misdemeanor offenses) and Felony Crimes Against People (e.g., burglary: first degree, car theft, robbery) combined to account for approximately 52 percent of the total 3,668 arrests/citations compared to 42 percent of arrests/citations in 2017.

Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2018



Youth Detentions

1,340 youth (or 37% of all arrests and citations) referred to Juvenile Hall (duplicate count).

1,212 youth (or 90% detained (duplicate count). This accounts for a 20% increase compared to 2017.

987 detentions (or 81%) held until detention hearing (duplicate count)

Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Sex and Age of Youth Arrested

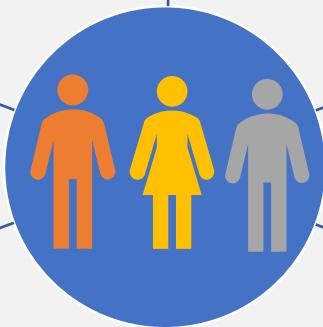
- 78% of youth arrested were male.
- 45% of youth arrested were 15 & 16 years old.
- 33% were 17 years or older.
- 3% were 12 years old and younger.

Behavioral Health

- 33% of girls attempted or thought about committing suicide versus 10% of boys.
- 81% of girls and 63% of boys had significant issues with depression, anxiety, and other emotional factors.

Home Life

- The zip codes where most youth reside include 95116, 95122, 95127 and 95020.
- Girls had more family history problems (63%) compared to boys (39%).



Criminogenic Needs

- For boys, Criminal Orientation was higher (26%) compared to girls (19%).
- Just over 40% of boys and girls had anti-social peers.

Child Abuse and Neglect

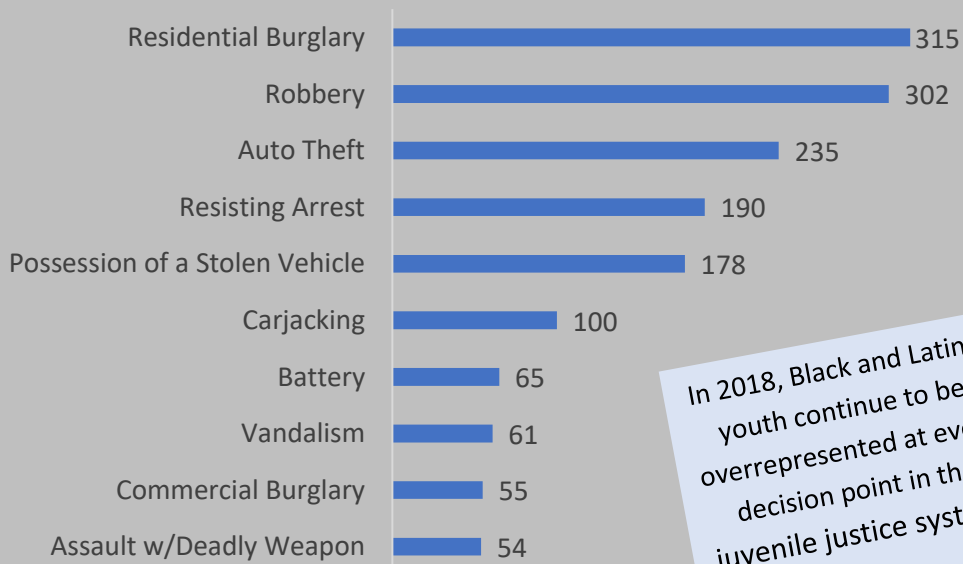
- 48% of youth had at least one referral as the alleged victim.
- Girls (42%) self-reported more abuse/neglect and trauma compared to boys (21%).

Education

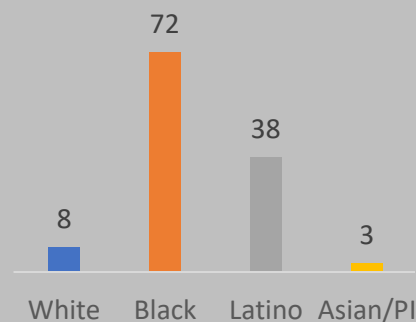
- School Inadequacy was similar for boys (37%) and girls (34%).
- Issues due to lack of intellectual capacity (boys 22%, girls 16%) and due to achievement problems (boys 38%, girls 41%).

Despite the decrease in arrests/citations, a total of 1,535 petitions were filed in 2018 (ten percent increase compared to 2017). In 2018, the number of duplicated petitions increased to levels previously seen in 2014. Of the 1,535 petitions filed in 2018, the most likely offenses to be petitioned were residential burglary (315), robbery (302), and auto theft (235).

Duplicated Petitions by Top 10 Offense Categories 2018



Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2018



In 2018, Black and Latino youth continue to be overrepresented at every decision point in the juvenile justice system.

REPORT BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

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 sex¹ differences at various decision points.

Since 2011², the Probation Department in Santa Clara County, in strong collaboration with system partners, has developed a Juvenile Justice Annual report as part of the Juvenile Justice Model Courts program. This is not a report of Probation only, but rather a report of collaborative efforts Probation has with all of the system partners. 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 provided 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 information sharing process is done through sharing of aggregate data from each Probation partner and is compiled and added to the report.

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. Innovation and changes to the juvenile justice system in 2018
3. Preventive and community initiatives
4. Youth at entry to the juvenile justice system
5. Factors that lead youth to anti-social behavior
6. Examining disproportionality at key entry points in the system
7. Collaborative juvenile justice interventions
8. Looking ahead to 2019



Due to variation in methods and approaches to data collection and reporting by system partners, there may be 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. Due to the magnitude of services in the juvenile system and covered in the annual report, it is not

¹ Probation is currently updating how we track Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression (SOGIE) measures. In the near future, probation will track sex and SOGIE as two distinct measures.

² Juvenile Justice Annual Reports: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

feasible to discuss every program and service at length. For additional probation reports, please visit the probation county website. <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/Pages/default.aspx>

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 10-17³

<i>Percentage of total youth population</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native
1993	44%	4%	29%	22%	0.5%
2017	27%	3%	35%	36%	0.3%

The table below shows the greatest change has been in the Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI) population which increased by 99 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 25 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). Overall, the youth population in Santa Clara County increased by 24 percent since 1993.

Table 2: Santa Clara County Change in Youth Population Ages 10-17 1993-2017⁴

<i>Population Change 1993-2017</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native	Total
1993	68,387	6,243	45,567	34,649	753	155,599
2017	51,209	5,155	67,508	68,792	577	193,241
Percent Change 1993-2017	-25%	-17%	48%	99%	-23%	24%

WHAT IS JUVENILE PROBATION?

Probation is an opportunity for youth to remain at home, when possible, 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

³ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2018). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2017*. Retrieved from <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

⁴ 2017 is the most recent year for which population estimates are available.

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), a thorough assessment is completed in order to determine a youth’s intervention level. The intervention level is determined after an evaluation of 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. These stakeholders strive to stay informed of the most current best practices for working with families and communities. Some of these trainings include Sex Offender Treatment Advisory Review Panel, Forensic Psychological Examiners, Probation Brown Bags and Probation Provider Meet and Greet Resource Fair. Appendix D highlights collaborative trainings provided countywide to all system partners.

JUVENILE JUSTICE WORK GROUPS AND SUBCOMMITTEES

The Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) was established by resolution of the Board of Supervisors on June 3, 2008, after several years of juvenile detention reform efforts, and has been extended through June 30, 2020. The Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of the minors in the juvenile justice system, while preventing or reducing the unnecessary detention of minors. The JJSC works with other juvenile justice bodies to maximize resource efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts. The JJSC addresses the issue of disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system through constant examination of decision points through a race equity lens. The JJSC is committed to upholding racial equity and combatting racism in all its forms throughout the youth justice system.

The JJSC has two workgroups and Probation mainly participates in the Race Equity in Justice Systems (REJS) workgroup, which has several subcommittees that focus on how youth of color are impacted by the decisions made at various points in the justice system. The Race Equity through Prevention (REP) workgroup has focused their efforts on reducing the suspension and expulsion of youth of color in the schools, as well as improving community engagement and school engagement practices on individual campuses throughout Santa Clara County. The JJSC meets quarterly, while the workgroups and their subcommittees meet monthly or as needed.

Table 3: Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative: Race Equity in Justice Systems Workgroups

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
Electronic Monitoring Program	Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender Jean Pennypacker, Chair, Juvenile Justice Commission	The Electronic Monitoring subcommittee goals are to promote best practice and ensure equity in use of EMP; to ensure the use of EMP aligns with its purpose; to identify eligibility criteria for EMP to ensure equity; to	Monthly

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
		determine EMP success for youth of color and to develop policy recommendations related to the use of EMP.	
Discretionary Bench Warrants	Carl Tademaru, Probation Division Manager	Implement/Adopt DBW policy for the Probation Department and the Courts.	Completed 2018
High Risk Youth	Carolyn Powell, Sup. District Attorney Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender	The High Risk Youth subcommittee goals are to identify youth who appear to be at risk for escalating juvenile justice involvement based on the number of arrests and crimes; investigate interventions and potential interventions for this target population and to develop policy recommendations to ensure youth of color receive appropriate dispositions.	Monthly
Gender Responsive Task Force	Judge Katherine Lucero, Presiding and Supervising Judge of the Juvenile Division Nick Birchard, Deputy Chief Probation Officer Protima Pandey, Director Office of Women's Policy	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. For more information on GRTF please see Appendix B.	Monthly
Reducing Term on Probation for Youth of Color	Vone Kegarice and Alex Villa, Probation Division Managers	Ensure equity in length of time on probation. Investigate circumstances for long probation terms for youth of color. Develop policy recommendations to ensure youth of color do not remain on probation unnecessarily.	Completed 2018
Direct File / Judicial Transfer	Carolyn Powell, Sup. District Attorney	Reducing the number of youth of color transferred to adult court on non-life term cases. Account for how cases are	Completed 2018

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
	Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender	handled through the Judicial Transfer Process to Adult Court. Although the committee sunsetted in 2018, system partners requested and agreed that there would continue to be a bi-annual report out with respect to the number of judicial transfer motions sought, dispositions, and data and statistics with respect to disproportionality.	

Table 4: Other Collaborative Efforts with Justice Systems Stakeholders

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network (JCAAN)	Judge Katherine Lucero, Presiding and Supervising Judge of the Juvenile Division Joy Hernandez, National Center for Youth Law Alex Villa, Probation Division Manager Supported by: Dana Bunnett, Kids in Common	The goal of JCAAN is for youth in the juvenile justice system to achieve parity in graduation rates with the general population. Work includes identifying baseline data for education outcomes for youth in the justice system; on-going literature review to find effective and promising practices; deep landscape analysis to identify services and gaps; and utilizing data to improve education results for these youth.	Monthly
Juvenile Justice Data Crosswalk	Dana Bunnett, Kids in Common	The Juvenile Justice Data Crosswalk Project was created to align data collection and data sharing efforts for many groups currently working with juvenile justice involved youth such as NYCL, VERA, DIY, JCAAN, Burns Institute/Racial Equity Through Prevention, Kids in Common, Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network, Juvenile Justice Commission, SCCOE and Probation.	Monthly

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
CSEC Steering Committee	Francesca LeRue, Director of Family and Children’s Services	The CSEC Steering Committee consists of DFCS, JPD, PH, BHSD, Community Solutions, YWCA, LACY, Public Defender, and other partners as identified. The CSEC Steering Committee shall: Provide ongoing oversight and leadership to ensure the county agencies and partners effectively collaborate to better identify and serve youth who are at risk of or have been commercially sexually exploited.	Quarterly
CSEC Implementation	The Implementation Team members consist of the following system partners: DFCS, JPD, PH, BHSD, Community Solutions, YWCA, LACY, Public Defender, and other partners as identified.	The CSEC Implementation Team (hereafter referred to as “The Implementation Team”) is responsible for trauma informed program development and training using data to ensure the implementation of the Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) protocol. The team will utilize continuous quality improvement (CQI) as well as a feedback process to identify and address gaps, challenges and maximize opportunities for program enhancement.	Monthly
DIY Steering Committee	Laura Garnette, Chief Probation Officer Judge Julie Alloggiamento, Judge for DIY calendar	The goals of the Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Steering Committee are (1) Prevent youth in the child welfare system from formally penetrating the juvenile justice system. (2) Use evidence-based research and promising practices to inform changes in both systems so that we can better serve youth and families. (3) Eliminate disproportionate minority contact in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. (4) Strengthen the ability of families to rise above the challenges they confront.	Monthly

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
DIY Under 14 Subcommittee	Christian Bijoux, Dually Involved Youth Director Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender	The purpose of the group is to engage system partners to provide support to the dually involved youth who are under 14 years old as this population might need specific supports to address their needs. The workgroup is currently developing a protocol for SB439 for youth who are under 12 years old and cannot be detained as outlined by new legislation.	Monthly
Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Steering Committee	Laura Garnette, Chief Probation Officer Robert Menicocci, Director Department of Social Services	The Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Steering Committee was developed when Santa Clara County joined the Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Project. The Steering Committee meets monthly to discuss the Waiver Project and other issues as it relates to providing best practices for the community. The committee is composed of key staff from Probation, Department of Family and Children’s Services (DFCS), Behavioral Health and Fiscal.	Monthly

INNOVATIONS IN 2018

Santa Clara County prides itself on collaborative efforts to provide best practices and programs to youth in the juvenile justice system. This section of the report highlights innovations which are improving the services offered to youth and families in Santa Clara County within a juvenile justice scope.

DISMISSAL ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

The work surrounding the development of the Dismissal Assessment Worksheet (DAW) resulted from the Race Equity in Justice Systems (REJS) Workgroup combined with the Santa Clara County Probation Department Results Based Leadership (Results Count) work which was a collaboration with the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Probation. The Results Based Leadership team conducted an evaluation which resulted in a pilot with five supervision units and a specialized Gang Unit. The pilot sought to determine to what extent there were supervision cases within the six identified units wherein the Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) could appropriately submit the case for dismissal. A prototype DAW was applied to each

supervision case in the six selected units. The results of the pilot revealed that 44 percent of cases evaluated would have resulted in being designated as appropriate for dismissal under the new approach.

The paradigm shift comes from the “appropriateness” of cases for dismissal. Juvenile Probation, unlike Adult Probation in the State of California, is indeterminate and after conducting an analysis of youth time on probation, the Department observed that compliance was not the only factor in determining the appropriateness for a case being considered for dismissal from probation. Some other factors were school attendance, restitution satisfied, new law violations, Violations of Probation, substance use, and failure to complete programming. As a result, a workgroup of five Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) and two Supervising Probation Officers (SPOs) was created to assist in development of the DAW. A prototype was developed which focused on: identifiers revolving around demographics, risk assessment results (low, moderate, or high), progress at home, school and community, adherence to Court Orders, and adjudications (Violations of Probation, Misdemeanor and Felony sustained Petitions).

Upon completion of DAW prototype, the team engaged the Probation Departments Youth Advisory Council (YAC) to review the policy/procedure and form. The YAC formally recommended suggestions which were insightful, valuable, and implemented. Full implementation of the DAW commenced on August 6th, 2018, with incorporation into the probation case management system in October 2018 so that there was an electronic format to collecting data related to the DAW. To date, there have been some process modifications as lessons are learned based on the data and feedback from stakeholders and staff. Data collection continues and reporting will begin when there is sufficient data for comparison and evaluation. This process is the only one of its kind within the state of California and representatives from the County of Santa Clara presented on the development of the DAW at the Juvenile Justice Coalition’s, National Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Conference in Baltimore, MD in 2018.

EDUCATIONAL SCREENING PROCESS

In August of 2018 the Education Services Unit implemented a new screening process for educational services within the Probation Department’s Juvenile Division. The new screening process focuses upon youth adjudicated as Wards of the Court or participants in the Deferred Entry of Judgement Program (DEJ). Upon adjudication the Deputy Probation Officer generates an Education Services Screening referral which is received by the Supervising Probation Officer of the Education Services Unit. The referral is evaluated for assignment to one of three service modalities⁵:



1. Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) for legal representation related to the youth’s education;

⁵ Youth can be in more than one service modality, but this is unlikely. It is more likely that a youth will move from one modality to another as the need is resolved.

2. Project YEA! (Youth Educational Advocates) for advocacy, support, and guidance related to the students Special Education needs and educational planning; or
3. The National Center for Youth Law's Justice Ed. Program. The goal of the Justice Ed. Program is for juvenile justice involved youth to have an Education Champion who, through the Justice Ed. Program, is supported in developing the advocacy, confidence, knowledge, and resources necessary to take an active and committed role in supporting youth as they navigate the education system. The focus is for natural supports to be identified and fostered for committed educational support beyond system involvement.

The new Education Services Screening referral process allows for focused and intentional educational support for justice involved youth and their families.

NEW LAWS IN 2018

The following section highlights changes in legislation which took place in 2018 and had an effect on juvenile justice systems in Santa Clara County.

SB190: ELIMINATION OF JUVENILE FEES

Effective January 1, 2018, counties can no longer charge fees to parents/guardians with youth in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, the parents/guardians cannot be charged: Detention and placement fees (including probation placements via the Department of Child Support Services) (WIC 903), Lawyer fees (WIC 903.1, 903.15), Electronic monitoring fees (WIC 903.2), Probation and home supervision fees (WIC 903.2), and Drug testing fees (WIC 729.9).

Young adults not over 21 years of age who are under the jurisdiction of the criminal (adult) court cannot be charged: Home detention fees (PC 1203.016), Electronic monitoring fees (PC 1208.2), Drug testing fees (PC 1203.1ab). Restitution and restitution fines (WIC 730.6, 730.7) can still be charged, and counties can still collect old fees assessed before January 1, 2018.

Prior to the passage of SB190, County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors had already permanently eliminated certain fines and fees charged to families of youth in detention. In 2017, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a proposal to eliminate the fines and fees – six (6) months after a one-year moratorium had been placed - making the County of Santa Clara the fourth in the state to permanently eliminate the practice of assessing and collecting juvenile administrative fees.

SB395: JUVENILE MIRANDA

On January 1, 2018, SB 395 (codified in Welfare & Institutions Code §625.6), went into effect, mandating that prior to any custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, all youth fifteen (15) and younger shall consult with legal counsel by person, telephone, or video conference. The law does not permit the youth to waive the legal consultation as the reason for the law is rooted in the science that

youth have a lesser ability as compared to adults to comprehend the meaning of their rights and consequences of a waiver.

The County of Santa Clara Public Defender's Office began providing 24/7 consultations in 2018. A dedicated phone number was provided to all law enforcement agencies. During business hours, the juvenile team fields all incoming calls from law enforcement and will often provide an in-person consultation with the youth. After business hours, the dedicated phone is handed to a volunteer attorney who fields the call and provides the consultation.

UPCOMING LEGISLATIVE CHANGES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

This section of the report focuses on legislative changes which will greatly affect youth in the juvenile justice system. For this report, major reforms and programmatic changes are highlighted for which a great impact is expected within Santa Clara County.

SB439: MINIMUM AGE OF PROSECUTION

Senate Bill 439 was signed into law by Governor Brown in September 2018, setting the minimum age of prosecution in California at twelve (12). Beginning January 1, 2019, youth under 12 cannot be prosecuted except for murder, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or sexual penetration, by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

In all other cases involving children under the age of 12, the law directs counties to pursue appropriate measures to serve and protect a child only as needed, avoiding any intervention whenever possible, and using the least restrictive alternatives through available school, health, and community-based services. SB439 amends Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 601 and 602 and requires all counties to develop a protocol for addressing alternatives to prosecution for youth under 12 by January 1, 2020. Santa Clara County juvenile justice stakeholders are currently working on a countywide protocol.

AB1214: JUVENILE COMPETENCY

Effective January 1, 2019, AB1214 amends Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 709, known as the juvenile competency statute, and establishes timelines and processes relating to the determination of competency in juvenile court proceedings and the evaluation and delivery of remediation services. Previously, there were operational ambiguities among juvenile justice practitioners for which this law seeks to provide additional guidance.

Some of the most significant changes made to WIC 709 include:

- If a youth is incompetent and the petition contains only misdemeanor offenses, the petition shall be dismissed.
- If the court, after six months from the finding of incompetence, finds the youth cannot be remediated within six months, the court shall dismiss the petition. If the court finds the youth is

likely to be remediated within six months, the court shall order the youth to return to the mediation program. The total remediation period shall not exceed one year from the finding of incompetency or 18 months for 707(b) offenses.

- Secure confinement for any youth found to lack competence is limited to six (6) months from the finding of incompetence for non-707(b) offenses absent special findings, and 18 months for 707(b) offenses.
- Experts appointed to evaluate youth must consult with the youth's counsel, be proficient in the language preferred by the youth if feasible or employ the services of a certified interpreter and use assessment tools that are linguistically and culturally appropriate for the youth.
- For youth under the age of fourteen (14), the court must first determine the youth's capacity pursuant to Penal Code 26 prior to deciding the issue of competency.

The Judicial Council is tasked with adopting a rule of court identifying the training and experience needed for an expert to be competent in forensic evaluations of juveniles, as well as develop and adopt rules for the implementation of the other requirements with respect to experts. The rules are expected to be announced in late 2019.

SB1391: ELIMINATION OF JUDICIAL TRANSFER OF 14 AND 15 YEAR OLDS

Senate Bill 1391 eliminates adult court prosecutions of 14 and 15-year-old youth and was signed into law in September of 2018 by Governor Brown. The law goes into effect January 1, 2019. Currently, prosecutors can request that the juvenile court transfer a 14 or 15-year-old youth to adult court and face significant prison time if they are charged with a serious offense such as murder, rape, robbery, etc. This law completely prohibits transfer to adult court altogether and helps increase the number of youth retained under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. An exception exists if the youth was "not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction." For youth who may be considered extremely dangerous, in his signing message, Governor Brown indicated that he considered the fact that young people adjudicated in juvenile court could be held beyond their original sentence by way of Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) sections §1800 and §1800.5. This already existing legal mechanism allows either the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice, or the Board of Juvenile Hearings, to petition for extended incarceration past the original commitment time if the youth is deemed to have a mental or physical deficiency, disorder or abnormality that causes the youth to have serious difficulty controlling his or her behavior. The statutes require a jury trial on the issue every two years.

PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

The Probation Department in collaboration with system partners focuses on implementing preventative and community initiatives which emphasize reducing the likelihood of youth penetrating deeper the juvenile justice system.

YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL (YAC)

Members of the Probation Department's Youth Advisory Council (YAC) 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. Some examples include:

- The YAC facilitated a focus group on behalf of the Probation Department, the W. Haywood Burns Institute and Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) 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; and
- The YAC recently was invited to provide input on the work being done within the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) subcommittees, Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force (MGPTF) - 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.



SOUTH COUNTY YOUTH TASK FORCE (SCYTF)

In January 2012, the City of Gilroy, the City of Morgan Hill, Gilroy and Morgan Hill Unified School Districts, local community-based agencies and the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors met and created the South County Youth Task Force (SCYTF) to address the effects of violence and gangs on the youth in the South County communities. Chaired by County Supervisor Mike Wasserman, the Task Force has brought together a collaborative of local government, law enforcement, schools, and community-based agencies,

and resident voice through a thorough community engagement process to provide positive opportunities for youth and their families. The newly updated 2017-2020 Strategic Plan stems from a second community engagement process and can be found on the new website: <https://www.scytf.org/>.

NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY UNIT (NSU)

The Neighborhood Safety/Services Unit (NSU) is a unique unit within the Probation Department. The core components of the NSU include community engagement, leadership development, and violence prevention programming through pro-social activities/services (see figure below).

Figure 1: Core Components of NSU

Strategy #1: Community Engagement and Neighborhood Action Plans

Strategy #2: Leadership Development and Capacity Building

Strategy #3: Health and Wellness Academic & Employment Pro-Social and Mentoring

NSU Community Impact ZIP Code 95122

- **Soccer Field & Expansion of Valley Palms Family Resource Center (FRC)** – Valley Palms Unidos successfully advocated for San Jose City Council to approve the release of Revenue Bond funds based on the inclusion of their requests for a soccer field and enhanced FRC as part of the renovation projects.
- **Participatory Budgeting and Root Cause Analysis of Violence in their Neighborhood** – Valley Palms Unidos completed a root-cause analysis of violence in their neighborhood. The result of this analysis is the driving force behind their participatory budgeting process to come to a collective agreement on expenditure of funds to address violence in their neighborhood.
- **Valley Palms Unidos Community Action and Pro-Social Funding used to address root causes of violence** – The results of the participatory budgeting process included use of VP Unidos funds to certify residents in First Aid/CPR and Mental Health First Aid, (youth and adults) engage Valley Palms Mothers in Art Therapy and offer further economic opportunities by train-the-trainer and preference for resident-led programs/workshops.

NSU Community Impact ZIP Code 95020

- **San Ysidro Nueva Vida 2nd Annual Spirit Night** – The 2nd Annual Spirit Night committee included a Trunk-or-Treat and 600 wrapped gifts were distributed to children and youth. The night was filled with energy amplified by activities such as arts and crafts, music, performances, and Latin American food for all to enjoy. The attending partners included local businesses, community-based organizations, City Council candidates, Nueva Vida Instructors, ample volunteers, and community members at large.

- **SPARK Youth and Pro-Social Funds Painting Series Class** – East Gilroy local artist, Nacho Moya, provided a series of painting classes to expose youth ages eight to 17 to artmaking. Four consecutive classes were offered to 16 youth. The activity included, sketching and painting Pixar’s Coco characters on their canvas. Due to the success of the activity, youth requested additional classes.

NSU Community Impact ZIP Code 95020 and 95122

- **Community Champions Award Ceremony** – To commemorate the dedication and contributions of neighborhood leaders in each of the NSU partner communities. The event brought together neighborhood leaders, NSU Youth Fellows, partner agencies, and distinguished guests for a community dinner, awards ceremony, and dance in celebration of the collective efforts in East San Jose and East Gilroy with over 200 attendees.

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.

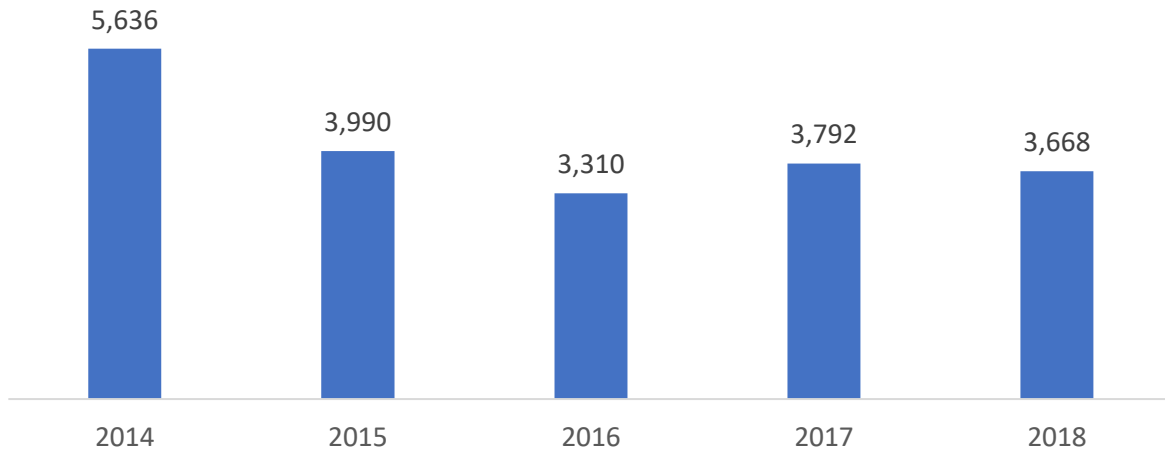
Arrests and citations mark the initial point of contact a youth has with the juvenile justice system. In Santa Clara County, this includes both paper tickets (citations, summons to appear, etc.) and physical arrests. In 2018 there were 3,668 arrests/citations⁶ of 2,207 unduplicated youth. Of those, approximately 947 arrests/citations (26 percent) were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit. Thus, 26 percent of all arrests/citations (947 cases) were lower level offenses or first-time juveniles handled through diversionary programs. Possible reasons PEI numbers are down from 2017 could be attributed to legislation changes in which marijuana became an infraction and youth aged 12 years and younger can no longer be cited.

It is important to note once a youth is arrested, they may accrue additional charges from offenses that took place prior to their apprehension by law enforcement. These matches to previous crimes are often made once a youth has been fingerprinted and these open cases become attributed to them once they become known to the criminal justice system. This means that although arrests/citations are for 2018 not all offenses for each arrest/citation may have occurred in 2018. Offense dates for arrests/citations for 2018 range from 2011-2018; therefore, multiple youth had offense dates one to seven years before their arrest/citation date.

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 2018, juvenile arrest/citation numbers show a three percent decrease in youth arrests/citations in comparison to 2017 and highlights an overall declining trend in arrests/citations since 2014.

⁶ 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 3,668.

Figure 2: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Year 2014-2018



JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURT

Upon the closure of the Informal Juvenile Traffic Court (IJTC) on January 3, 2017, which previously handled traffic and truancy citations, the County of Santa Clara stakeholders met and created an informal protocol, to be finalized in 2019, on how the traffic citations should be handled going forward. The parties have agreed that most misdemeanor traffic citations will be handled informally by the Juvenile Probation Department’s Prevention and Early Intervention Unit (PEI). As required by law, certain misdemeanors would be reviewed with the district attorney. Finally, traffic infractions would be handled in the County of Santa Clara Traffic Court, however, the Traffic Court commissioners will consider the age, nature of violation, personal, family or financial hardship, adolescent brain development and other mitigating and/or aggravating factors when determining the appropriate consequence. The Traffic Court commissioners may consider ordering the youth to attend and complete traffic school; waiving fines and fees; ordering community service hours in lieu of traffic school for a dismissal; or ordering California Highway Patrol’s “Start Smart” course for a dismissal when such an alternative disposition is in the interest of justice.

For more information on truancy matters please refer to the chronic absenteeism section (page 88).

YOUTH ARRESTS/CITATIONS

This section highlights trends in offense categories⁷ and offense classification for all arrests/citations in 2018. Property Crimes involve felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions (e.g., arson, petty theft and vandalism). The more serious (felony) property crimes (e.g., burglary: first degree and grand theft) and felony crimes against people (e.g., robbery and carjacking) combined to account for approximately 42 percent of the total 3,668 arrests/citations (n=1,541).

⁷ Appendix F breaks down some examples of charge codes, charge descriptions, and offense classifications by offense category.

Property crimes⁸ decreased by one percent for overall juvenile offenses in 2018, compared to 2017, and accounted for 33 percent of total arrests/citations in 2018. Felony Crimes Against People increased from 14 percent in 2017 to 18 percent of total arrests/citations in 2018. Arrests/citations for drug/alcohol related offenses in 2018 accounted for seven percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for violations of probation and courtesy holds increased by one percent in 2018 and accounted for seven percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for weapon crimes remained the same when comparing 2018 to 2017 (six percent).

Figure 3: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2018

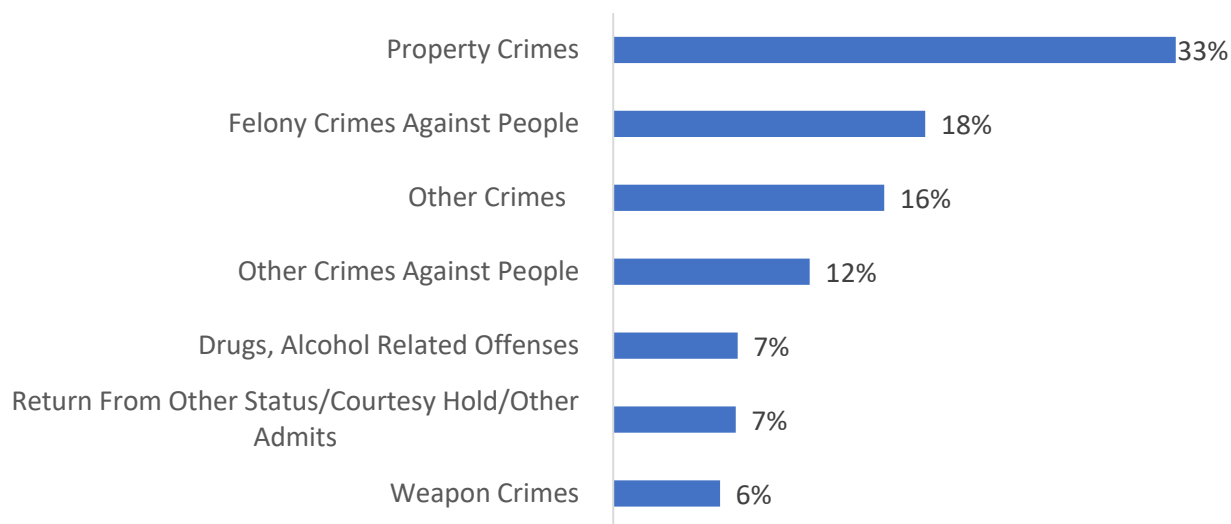
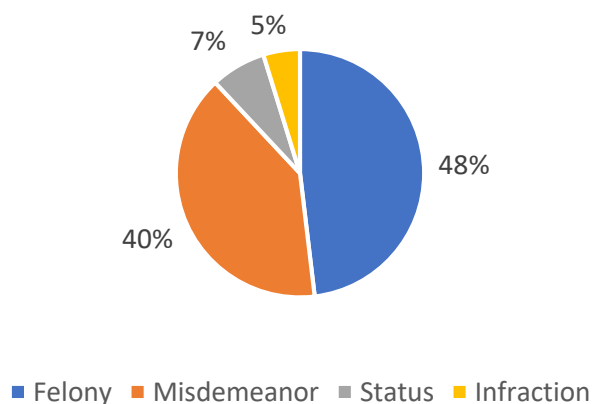


Figure 4: Duplicated Offense Classification 2018



Offense classification data also indicate the nature of offenses committed by youth in Santa Clara County. In 2018 infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined to account for 52 percent (n=1,909) of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses accounted for the remaining 48 percent (n=1,759).

Although 2018 shows an overall decrease in the number of arrests/citations compared to 2017, the number of felony offenses has increased from 41 percent in 2017 to 48 percent in 2018. More serious offenses reflect the complexity of needs experienced by youth involved in the juvenile justice system

⁸ In 2013, Probation moved Burglary in the First Degree from Felony Crimes against People to Property Crimes for purposes of categorization.

and requires a more comprehensive approach from all system partners to support these youth and families in Santa Clara County.

Demographics of Youth Arrested/Cited

In 2018, 45 percent (n=1,666) of youth arrested/cited were youth 15 or 16 years old, and 33 percent (n=1,197) were youth aged 17 years or older. Three percent (n=127) of arrests/citations were of youth aged 12 years or younger by comparison in 2017 four percent of arrests/citations were of youth 12 or younger. Thirty-seven percent of youth aged 15-16 years old were arrested/cited from property crimes (n=620). Property Crimes was also the largest proportion of arrests/citations for youth aged 17 and older (27 percent, n=328). Property crimes includes felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions.

Figure 5: Age of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited by Offense Category

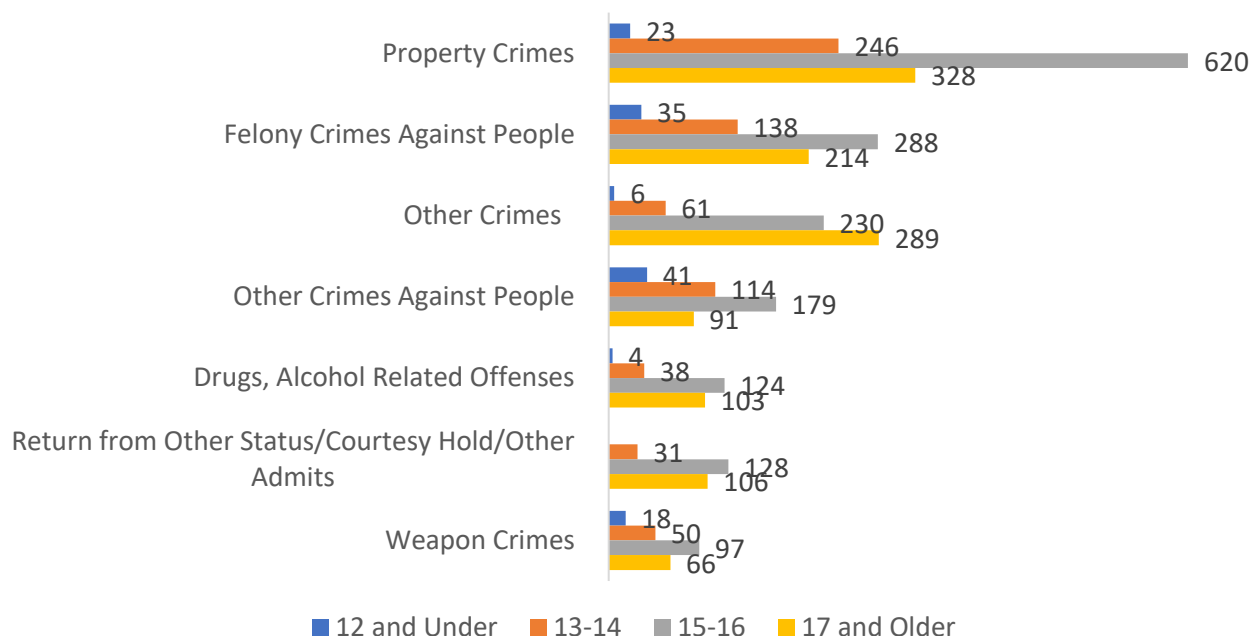
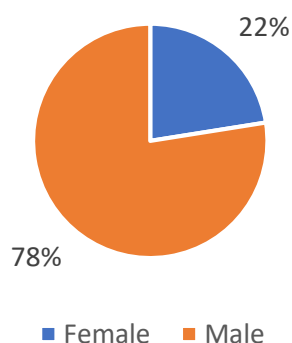


Figure 6: Sex of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited 2018



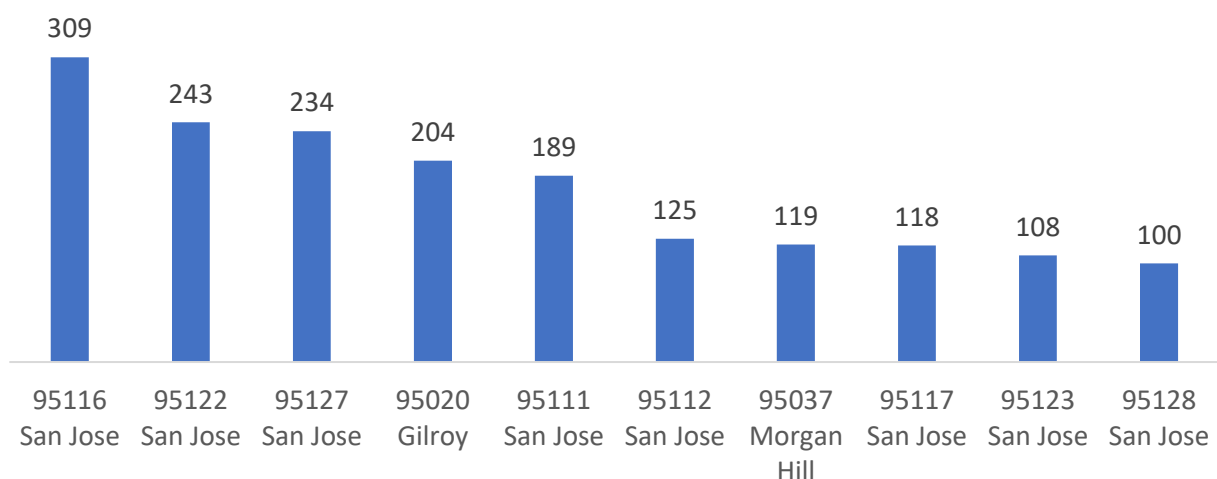
Of youth arrested/cited in 2018, 78 percent (n=2,843) were male and 22 percent (n=825) were female. Across all crime categories, female youth accounted for fewer arrests compared to male youth. In 2018, females accounted for 22 percent (n=825) of all arrests/citations a decrease in comparison to 2017 where females made up 23 percent (n=860) of all youth arrested/cited.

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 2018, the highest number of arrests and citations in a single Santa Clara County ZIP code were of youth who lived in San Jose ZIP code 95116 (eight percent) followed by San Jose ZIP code 95122 (seven percent). In 2018, the ZIP codes 95122 and 95116 changed places (first to second place, respectively). ZIP Code 95116 was previously the highest ZIP Code for arrests/citations in 2013. The East San Jose ZIP codes of 95127 and 95122 accounted for 13 percent of all arrests and citations combined. The South and Downtown San Jose ZIP codes of 95111 and 95112 accounted for five and three 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 second 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. Breaking down the top out of county ZIP Code 95023, which is Hollister made up one percent of all arrests/citations (n=25), followed by 94541 which is Hayward with eight arrest/citations. All other out of county ZIP Codes had seven or fewer arrests/citations in 2018.

Since 2017, the number of arrests and citations decreased in seven out of ten of the top ZIP codes. For example, in the Morgan Hill 95037 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 16 percent compared to 2017. In the San Jose 95128 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 15 percent and in the Gilroy 95020 ZIP code they fell by 12 percent. In contrast, arrest and citations of youth who live in 95117 increased by 48 percent, but only totaled 118 arrests or citations. The out of county youth also had a decrease in arrests and citations for 2018 of four percent compared to 2017.

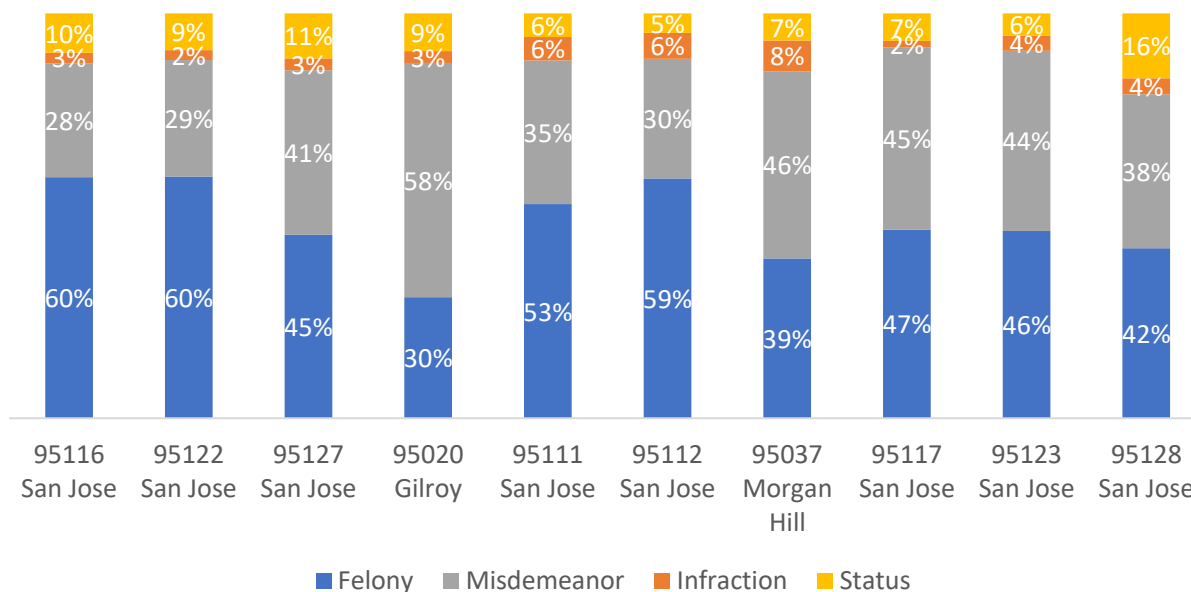
Figure 7: Santa Clara County Top Ten ZIP Codes for Duplicated Arrests/Citations 2018



The figure below shows how offense classifications vary among the top ten ZIP codes. For example, the proportion of arrests/citations for misdemeanor offenses in Gilroy (58 percent) is higher than in the 95116

ZIP code (28 percent). In contrast, 95116 and 95122 have the highest proportions of felony arrests (60 percent each). This provides us with some insight into areas of focus for prevention and intervention services and programs that could be deployed.

Figure 8: Santa Clara County Duplicated Offense Classification for Top Ten ZIP codes



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 a countywide juvenile booking protocol, the police officer may decide to bring a youth to Juvenile Hall or cite and release them. If cited, the citation is sent to the Juvenile Services Division of the Probation Department. When a law enforcement agency cites a youth for any crime, the citation is sent to the Juvenile Services Division of the Probation Department.

Upon receipt of the citation or in-custody notification, a 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 whether the case can and should be handled informally by Probation. Which offenses mandate a referral to the District Attorney’s Office are outlined in section 653.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC). Any youth over the age of 14 with a felony charge, a 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 submitting the case to the district attorney for potential filing of a petition is at the discretion of the Probation Department. For mandatory referrals to the district attorney, the probation officer must review the citation or in-custody case with the District Attorney’s Office within 48 hours excluding weekends and holidays. 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 (e.g., Driving Under the Influence (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

Since Proposition 57 passed, the County of Santa Clara continues handling these special cases and below is an update on these efforts.

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

Since Proposition 57 (the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016), the County has devised new procedures to handle judicial transfer cases. Since the law was enacted, the only way in which a youth can have their case adjudicated in adult court is after a transfer hearing before a judge (previously known as a fitness hearing), as described in WIC Section 707(a). In 2018, the district attorney may move to transfer to adult court: any youth who was 16 years or older at the time of any alleged felony offense, or any youth who was 14 or 15 years at the time of an alleged felony offense listed in section 707(b)⁹. The motion can be made at any time before jeopardy attaches and asks a judge to decide if the youth should be retained in juvenile court or transferred to adult court based on the court's consideration of the five (5) criteria discussed below.

Upon a motion by the district attorney to transfer a youth to adult court, the court shall order the probation department to submit a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the minor. The report must include any written or oral statements offered by the victim pursuant to WIC 656.2. 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. If the court, under WIC 281, orders the probation officer to include a recommendation, the probation officer must make a recommendation to the court as to whether the child should be retained under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or transferred to the jurisdiction of the criminal court. In Santa Clara County, all probation reports include a recommendation with respect to the issue of transfer. At the hearing, the judge receives the probation report and any other relevant evidence or information provided by the District Attorney and the youth's defense attorney. If the judge decides that the youth should be retained in juvenile court, the case proceeds to a jurisdiction hearing in juvenile court like any other juvenile matter. If the judge decides that the youth should be transferred to adult court, the Court must make orders under WIC 707.1 relating to bail and to the appropriate facility for the custody of the youth or release the youth on their own

⁹ SB 1391, which amends WIC 707, will go effect on January 1, 2019, and bars prosecutors from seeking to transfer to adult court any youth who was 14 or 15 years old at the time of the offense. The only exception is if the individual was not apprehended prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. It is anticipated that there will be a constitutional challenge to the law by some district attorneys in the state and the issue may reach the California Supreme Court. See "Upcoming Changes" section below in this report.

recognizance pending prosecution. The court then sets a date for the youth to appear in criminal court and dismisses the petition without prejudice upon the date of that appearance. The youth must also be advised of their right to file an extraordinary writ for appellate review.¹⁰ 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;
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.

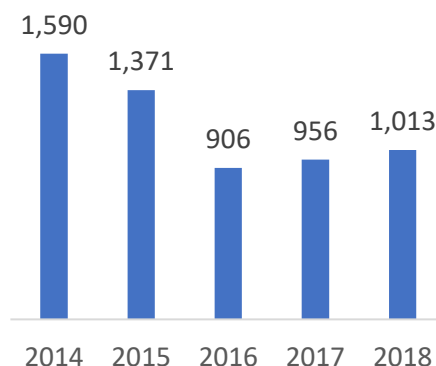
Additionally, each of the five criteria includes mitigating factors related specifically to the minor such as age, intellectual ability, degree of involvement in the crime, mental and emotional health at the time of the offense, ability to appreciate risks and consequences of criminal behavior, history of trauma, seriousness of previous delinquent history and adequacy of the services previously provided to address the minor's needs, whether the youth was influenced by family, peers, his or her community environment, and the youth's impulsiveness, level of maturity, and potential for growth.

In 2018, there were a total of nine 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 2018. Of the nine youth whose transfer proceedings concluded in 2018, two remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court and seven were transferred to adult criminal court. Some had full hearings with witnesses and testimony, and some cases were resolved by stipulation or 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 youth are presumed to be indigent. 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 the 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,

Figure 9: All Referrals to Public Defense Counsel



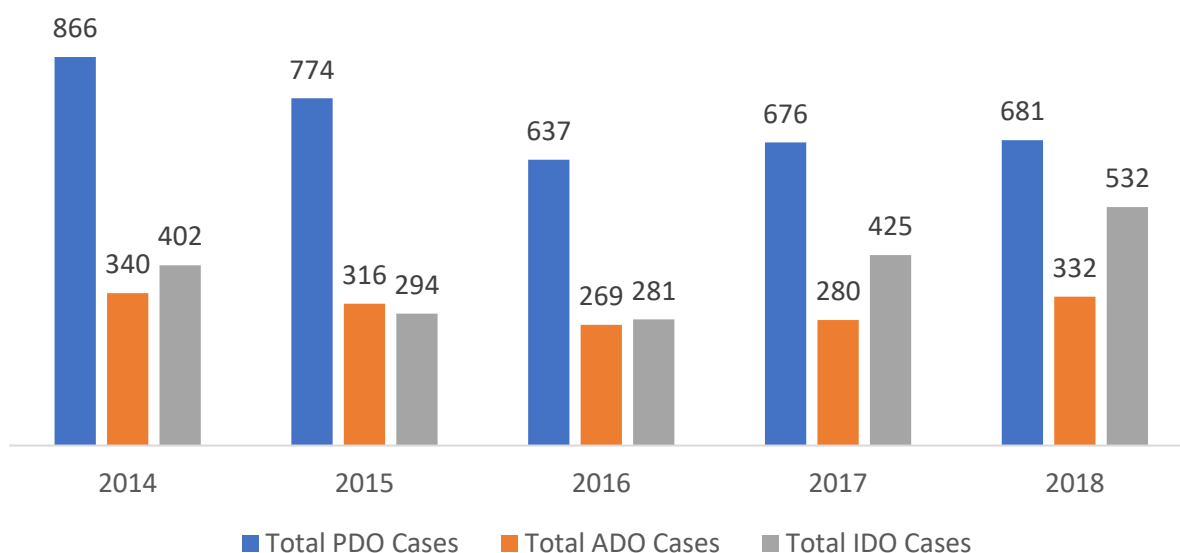
¹⁰ Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara www.sccourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml

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 County of Santa Clara government structure.

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 1,013 cases in 2018 (681 with the PDO and 332 with the ADO), with 532 cases either referred to IDO or the youth secured private counsel. Of the 1,013 cases represented by the PDO and ADO, 700 were felonies, 143 were misdemeanors, and 170 were violations of probation as shown in Figure 9 and 10. In total, the PDO, ADO, and IDO/private counsel collectively represented youth in 1,545 cases.

Figure 10: All Cases by Type of Defense Counsel



Social Workers

In 2016, the Public Defender’s Office was able to add a social worker position, which was split between adult and juvenile cases. In 2018, the Public Defender’s Office was able to add an additional social worker position, dedicated solely to juvenile cases. An additional social worker eliminated the need for the previous social worker to split his or her time between adult and juvenile and can now focus solely on

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 Andreas 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. The social worker also works on judicial transfer cases.

In 2018, the Alternate Defender Office also added a new social worker position. The social worker provides services and consultations for both adult and juvenile clients of the ADO including psychosocial assessments, mental health diversion, exit planning, placement, and reentry, housing and community-based programs referrals, competency determination, juvenile transfer cases and Youthful Offender Parole hearings.

Community Outreach Attorney

In 2018, the Public Defender's Office also added a new position: a Community Outreach Attorney. The Community Outreach Attorney is dedicated to empowering local communities to advocate for better outcomes for justice involved or exposed adults and juveniles through education and networking. This includes working alongside community-based organizations, schools, courts and other partners to coordinate efforts. The Community Outreach Attorney commits to helping underserved or vulnerable communities by engaging in outreach to respond to their needs, facilitating access to care and services, and raising awareness of existing PDO services. The Community Outreach Attorney provides outreach to the homeless population by maintaining a presence at homeless encampments and homeless shelters. The Community Outreach Attorney also assists members in the community with warrant recalls, post-conviction relief and questions about pending criminal court cases and helps community members navigate quality of life issues to avoid further contact with the justice system.

The Community Outreach Attorney also has developed a connection to local high schools with at-risk youth. The Community Outreach Attorney receives referrals and requests from staff at local high schools to provide one-on-one mentorship, class presentations, and strategic interventions to prevent at-risk youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The attorney is responsible for providing and organizing "De-escalation & Know Your Rights" trainings to empower youth by knowing the law, encourage de-escalation in police contact, and promote youth interest in legal-related professions.

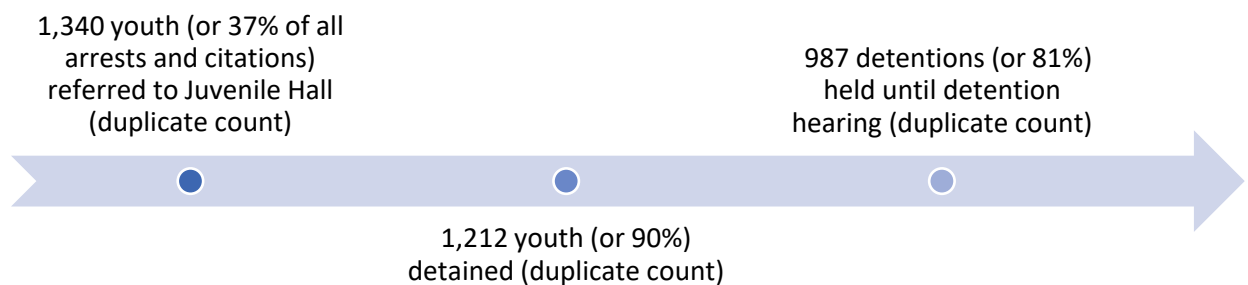
ADMISSION TO CUSTODY

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 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. 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.

In 2018, of the 3,668 duplicated youth arrests/citations in Santa Clara County, 1,340 duplicated youth (37 percent of all youth arrested) were referred to Juvenile Hall with 1,212 duplicated youth detained (726 unique youth). Of the 1,340 youth (796 unique youth) referred to Juvenile Hall in 2018, 90 percent were detained (1,212 of 1,340 youth) and nine percent (128 youth) were released at detention screening. Of the 1,212 youth initially detained at intake, 19 percent (225 youth) were subsequently released by Probation prior to their detention hearing, for a variety of reasons. These reasons include: a parent/guardian now being available to pick up their youth from juvenile hall or the charges or circumstances were less serious than originally believed once supplemental information was provided. The figure below demonstrates the number of duplicated youth detained at every step in the process.

Figure 11: Number of Youth Detained (duplicate count) by Process Step 2018



Detention Overrides

In some cases, a decision to admit or release a youth differs from the recommended action of the RAI tool. 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. A high percentage of detention overrides undermines the integrity of the risk-screening process.

Of the total 734 youth who were eligible for release based on their RAI score alone (low and medium scoring youth), 608 youth (83 percent) were detained. Of those 608 youth, 56 percent (341 youth) were detained under mandatory detention policies. Mandatory detention policies require a youth to be held due to state law and/or mandatory policy. Mandatory detention policies include, but are not limited to: Warrant, EMP/CRP failure, and Weapon Used in the Commission of a Crime. The remaining 44 percent

(267 youth) were held under discretionary detention policies (see figure below for breakdown). The 2018 discretionary detention override rate was 36 percent.

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

Table 5: Risk Assessment Instrument Override Percentage 2018

<i>Discretionary Override Percentage for 2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Total Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score)	59	66	563	2	2	734
Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score) but Detained	20	28	202	14	3	267
Override Percentage	34%	42%	36%	14%	67%	36%

The table below illustrates the reasons why youth were detained due to mandatory detention policy. The most frequent mandatory detention reasons include Pre/Post Court Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) failures and Warrants (Failure to Appear: FTA, Arrest, and Violation of Probation: VOP). These two categories combined, accounted for 79 percent of mandatory policy admissions.

Table 6: Risk Assessment Instrument Mandatory Detention Reasons 2018

Mandatory Detention Reasons (341)	
EMP/CRP Failure	147
Warrant	114
Weapon used in commission of crime	34
Ranch Failure/Escape	23
Placement Failure	12
Inter-County Transfer	10
All other reasons	1

The table below illustrates the reasons why the risk assessment instrument was overridden by discretionary overrides. The most frequent discretionary override reasons include: victim/community/youth safety (e.g., victim lives in the home or in close proximity to the youth, the youth's actions in the offense pose a serious risk to the public) (134 youth), all other reasons (e.g., youth refuses to return home, history of runaways) (53 youth), and parent related reasons (e.g., both parent(s) cannot be located (26 youth), and parent(s) refusing to pick up their children from Juvenile Hall (19 youth).

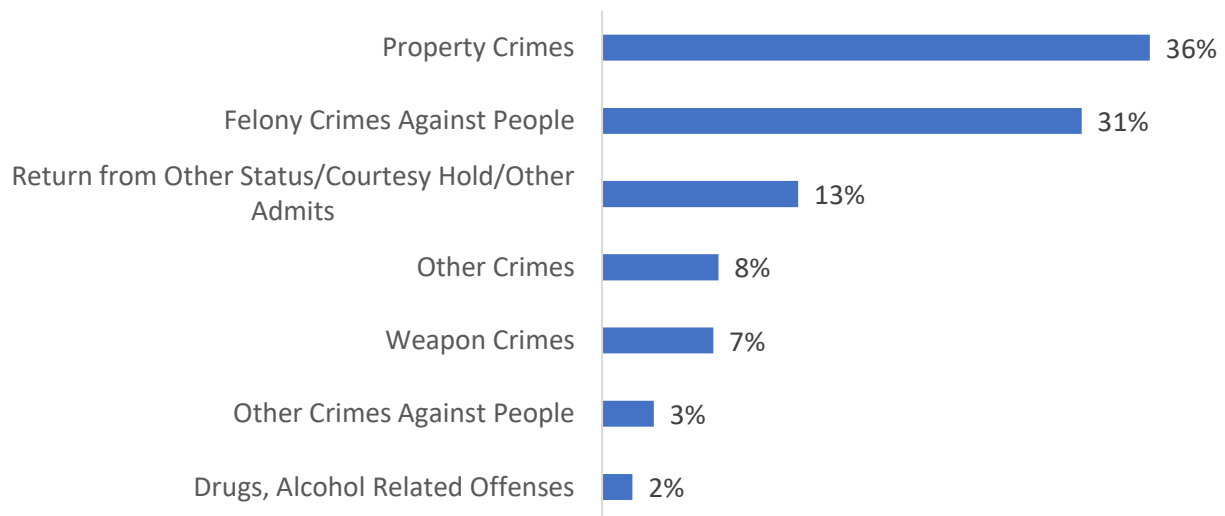
Table 7: Risk Assessment Instrument Discretionary Override Reasons 2018

Discretionary Override Reasons (267)	
Self-Victim Community Safety	134
All Other Reasons	53
Parent/Guardian Reasons	45
All other Violations of Probation	15
Family Violence	12
DV with mitigating factor	5
Violations of Probation – Gang	3

Offenses of Youth Detained

Of the 1,212 duplicated youth detained, 36 percent were admitted for property crimes (including first-degree burglary and auto theft; n=433). Another 31 percent of youth were admitted for felony crimes against people (e.g. assaults and carjacking; n=379), 13 percent of admissions were for technical violations of probation (VOPs; n=155), and seven percent for weapon related offenses (n=88). Admissions for drug and alcohol related offenses accounted for only two percent of the total admissions to Juvenile Hall (n=24).¹¹

Figure 12: Duplicated Admissions by Offense Category 2018



¹¹ 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.

Demographics of Youth Detained

This section describes the demographic information of youth detained at Juvenile Hall following their RAI screening.

AGE AND SEX OF YOUTH DETAINED

In 2018, 78 percent of youth detained in Juvenile Hall were male and 51 percent were 15 to 16 years old. Female youth made up 22 percent of those detained. The proportion of age distribution was similar across both sexes.

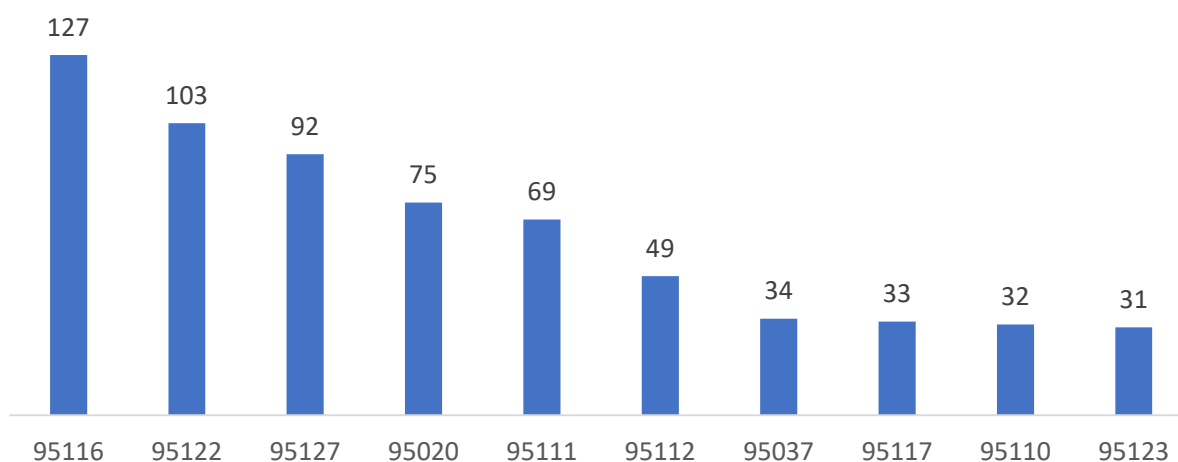
Table 8: Age and Sex of Duplicated Youth Detained 2018

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
12 & Under	7	1	8
13-14	163	70	233
15-16	488	133	621
17 & Older	286	64	350
Grand Total	944	268	1,212

WHERE YOUTH DETAINED RESIDE

Fifty-three percent of those detained reside within the top ten ZIP Codes for arrests/citations. All ZIP Codes were located within the City of San Jose, except for 95020 (Gilroy) and Morgan Hill (95037).

Figure 13: Number of Duplicated Admissions to Juvenile Hall by ZIP Code 2018

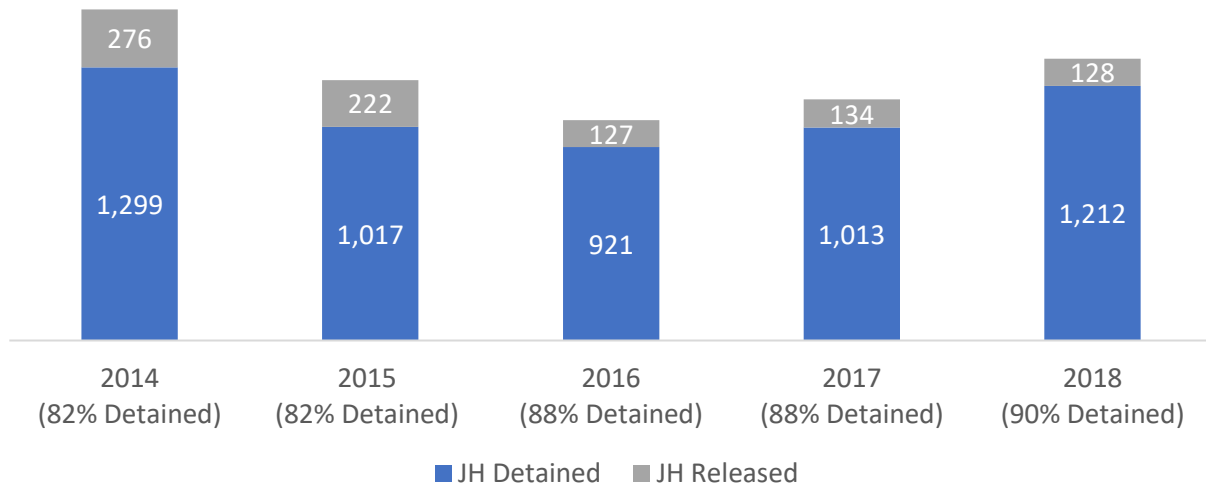


Intake and Admission Trends

The number of duplicated youth detained in Juvenile Hall decreased by seven percent between 2014 and 2018. However, in 2018 there was a 20 percent increase in the number of youth detained at intake compared to 2017. Based on the number of youth brought to Juvenile Hall, the percentage of youth

detained in 2017 was 88 percent and 2018 was 90 percent. As the proportion of serious/violent felonies increases, the likelihood of detention increases.

Figure 14: Juvenile Hall Intake Decision Trend 2014-2018



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 2018, 909 duplicated youth were eligible for detention but released on home supervision alternatives to detention.

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 limitation of their freedom. The population served by EMP is primarily Latino (78 percent) and between the ages of 14 and 17 (94 percent). In addition, 81 percent of youth on EMP were male and 19 percent were female.

Table 9: Duplicated Number of Youth in Alternatives to Custody 2018

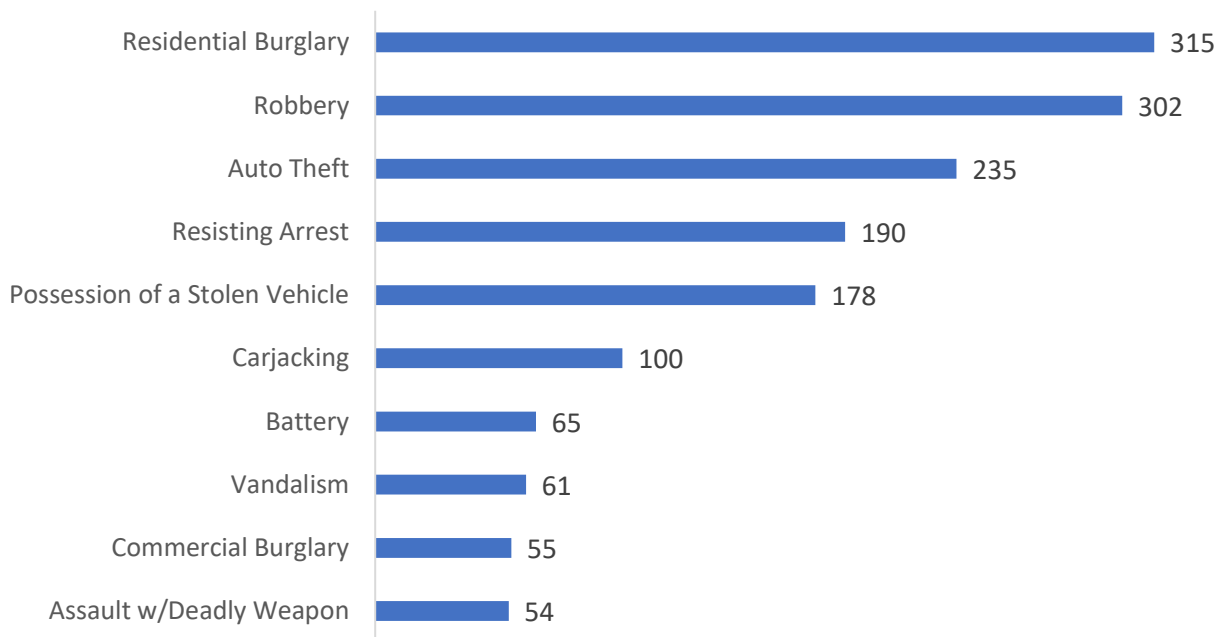
<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives 2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Pre-Disposition EMP	20	50	356	18	16	460
Post-Disposition EMP	16	26	201	10	5	258
Pre-Disposition CRP	6	14	122	12	6	160
Post-Disposition CRP	2	5	21	3	0	31
Total	56	68	495	30	17	909

The Community Release Program (CRP) provides intensive supervision in the community. Latino youth (75 percent) made up the largest portion of the 191 youth on the pre/post-Community Release Program (CRP). White youth represented four percent, ten percent were Black, and 11 percent were Asian/PI/Other. Reflecting the typical sex and age composition of pre/post-CRP youth at other points within the system, 75 percent were male, and 84 percent were between the ages of 14 and 17.

ARRESTS/CITATIONS FILED AS PETITIONS

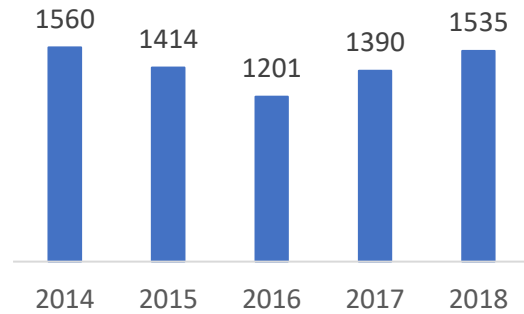
Not all arrests/citations lead to a filed petition. In some cases, these referrals are handled informally, especially for youth with no previous offenses. In 2018, infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined accounted for 52 percent of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses, which often led to a filed petition, accounted for the remaining 48 percent. Of the 1,535 petitions filed in 2018, the most common petitioned offenses were residential burglaries (315), robberies (302), auto thefts (235), and resisting arrest (190). 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 2018 and reflects the number of individual petitions, regardless of the number of charges included in each petition per youth.

Figure 15: Duplicated Top 10 Most Frequent Charges at Time of Petition 2018



As shown in Figure 16, over the last two years, the number of petitions filed each year has generally increased. From 2014 through 2016, there had been a steady decrease in petitions filed. In 2017 that trend ended. In 2017, there were 189 more petitions filed than in 2016, and in 2018, there were 145 more petitions filed than in 2017. In 2018, the number of duplicated petitions increased to levels previously seen in 2014.

Figure 16: Duplicated Petitions per Year



FACTORS THAT LEAD YOUTH TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Youth involved in the juvenile justice system often are experiencing many adversities such as family issues, difficulties at school, substance use, traumatic experiences and other factors which can lead to anti-social behavior. The following section focuses on factors that lead to anti-social behavior in youth.

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.¹² In August 2015, the County of Santa Clara’s 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.

Whenever a new referral is received by Probation, Records staff check the child welfare system (CWS/CMS) for child welfare history involvement for the referred youth and family. Youth who are referred to PEI are also checked for child welfare history involvement. The child welfare history check is completed to answer questions such as:

- Has the family had any involvement in the child welfare system?

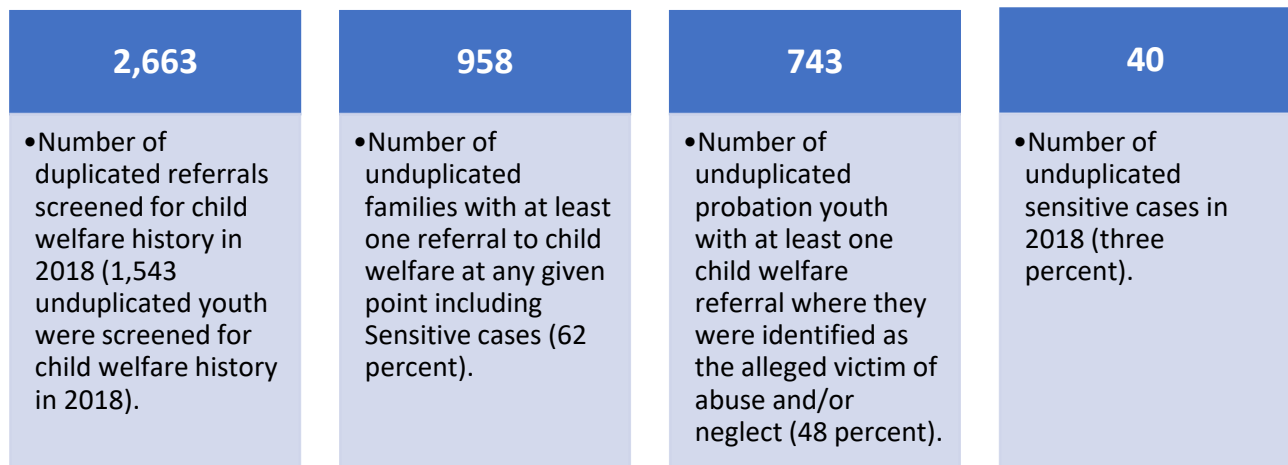
¹² Thomas, D. (Ed.). (2015). *When Systems Collaborate: How Three Jurisdictions Improved Their Handling of Dual-Status Cases*. Pittsburg, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their.

- Has the referred youth (probation target youth) been identified as the alleged victim of a child welfare referral?

Cases identified as sensitive¹³ in CWS/CMS are those cases which are only accessible to supervisors at child welfare and are not accessible to probation staff.

In 2018, a total of 1,543 unduplicated youth were screened for child welfare history through CWS/CMS after receiving a probation referral for a total of 2,663 child welfare history checks. A total of 958 (62 percent) unduplicated families were identified as having a history of child welfare with at least one referral including sensitive cases. There were 743 (48 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 (excludes sensitive cases).

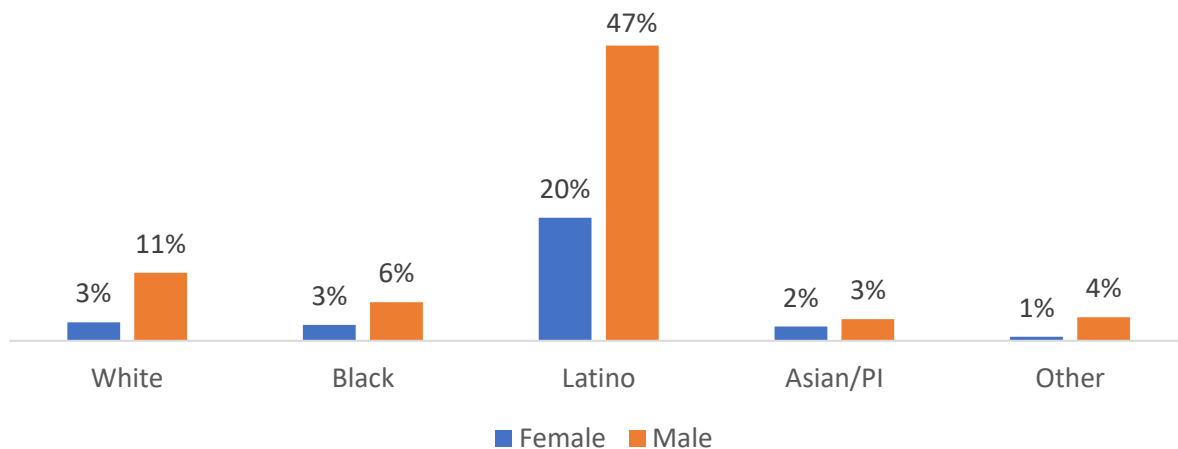
Figure 17: Child Welfare History 2018



The figure below shows race/ethnicity and sex for all unduplicated youth who were screened for child welfare in 2018 and had at least one referral listing them as the alleged victim. Results shown are consistent with general probation numbers for race/ethnicity and sex. Latino youth represent 67 percent of unduplicated youth who were screened in CWS/CMS for child welfare history, followed by White youth (14 percent) and Black youth (nine percent). These results exclude Sensitive Cases as it is unknown if the probation youth was the alleged victim of abuse and/or neglect.

¹³ 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. Total number of referrals received in 2018 differ from total number of child welfare checks since some referrals such as Courtesy Holds, Warrant Requests, Violation of Probations (VOPs), and Transfer Ins referrals are not checked for child welfare referrals.

Figure 18: Race/Ethnicity and Sex for Probation Youth With At Least One Child Welfare Referral as the Alleged Victim 2018 (Unduplicated)



CRIMINOGENIC RISK

Over the past few decades, experts have developed and refined risk/needs instruments to measure the likelihood of an individual re-offending. The County of Santa Clara Probation uses the Juvenile Assessment Intervention System (JAIS). The JAIS is a gender-responsive tool that has been validated by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). This tool is used by the Probation Department to identify the risk and criminogenic needs of the youth. The first component of the JAIS is a risk tool (commonly known as the Pre-JAIS) to determine if the youth is low, moderate or high-risk for re-offending. One key finding over the past several years in the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) evaluations is that the JAIS risk tool is statistically one of the best methods to determine the possibility of a youth re-offending. Although no tool offers perfect prediction, the JAIS has been helpful in determining the appropriate level of service for youth. Differentiating youth by risk level is important—intensive programming can work well with higher-risk youth but can increase recidivism rates among lower-risk youth. There are two versions for each tool, one for females and one for males. Youth are assessed based on how they self-identify.

For the analysis in this report, we are focusing on the first JAIS risk tool administered for each youth who received probation services in 2018 so that a glimpse of youth at entry is possible. The first risk tool could have been administered prior to 2018. Numbers for the risk assessment might differ from the numbers of unduplicated youth with a new referral in 2018 due to timing of the assessment or because some youth may not receive a risk assessment as their involvement in probation is limited. The purpose of the JAIS risk tool is to measure the likelihood of re-offending.

Risk Assessment for Boys

The initial risk assessment for boys contains ten questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 1,766 boys JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2018 resulting in 95 boys (five percent) in the

high-risk category, 558 (32 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 1,113 (63 percent) in the low-risk category.

The following summary highlights trends found in the initial risk assessment for boys based on the most reliable source of information. This could be a combination between the youth being interviewed and data that is available to the Probation Officer completing the risk assessment tool. Court or court services include but are not limited to juvenile, teen, family, and municipal courts.

Less than half of the boys (44 percent) stated that they were attending school regularly and had no issues at school. Another 38 percent stated that they had been suspended at least once and 19 percent reported having major truancy issues or having dropped out of school. Of the 1,766 youth, 55 percent stated their friends had been in legal trouble, were associated/gang members or a mixture of both. Sixty percent of youth indicated not having any problems with drugs or experimenting a few times only. For 22 percent of youth, drugs and/or alcohol interfered with their daily functioning. Frequent/chronic usage accounted for 18 percent of youth. A little over one-third of these boys (36 percent) said their parents had been reported to child welfare for child abuse or neglecting them whether the allegations were substantiated or not. At the time this risk assessment was completed, 20 percent of youth reported having at least one parent or sibling incarcerated or on probation at some time in the previous three years. Over half of these boys received their earliest arrest between the ages of 14-16 (55 percent). The earliest arrest for boys aged 13 or younger accounted for 27 percent. Some boys received referrals to court services: none or one referral (82 percent), two or three referrals (16 percent), and four or more referrals (two percent). Furthermore, 29 percent of these boys received a referral to court services as a result for a violent/assaultive offense. Probation continues to work diligently to reduce the use of out-of-home placements and 93 percent of youth had no out-of-home placement, five percent had one placement, and two percent had two or more placements. Parental supervision was reported as ineffective/inconsistent for almost half of these boys (45 percent).

Risk Assessment for Girls

The initial risk assessment for girls contains eight questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 526 girls JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2018 resulting in 22 girls (four percent) in the high-risk category, 186 (35 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 318 (61 percent) in the low-risk category.

The following summary highlights trends found in the initial risk assessment for girls based on the most reliable source of information. This could be a combination between the youth being interviewed and data that is available to the Probation Officer completing the risk assessment tool. Court or court services include but are not limited to juvenile, teen, family, and municipal courts.

At the time of these risk assessment, 53 percent of these girls reported being enrolled in two or more schools, not attending school or having dropped out altogether at some point in the previous two years. Regarding their friends, 56 percent stated that their friends had been in legal trouble, had some level of gang-involvement or a combination of the two. Like the boys, 64 percent of girls stated having no issues

with substance use or having experimented only. Girls who reported substance use which interfered with their functioning accounted for 19 percent and girls who had frequent/chronic substance use accounted for 17 percent. Most girls received their earliest arrest or referral to court services at age 13 or older (90 percent). However, 53 girls (ten percent) were 12 years old or younger when they received their earliest arrest or referral to court services. Girls with two or three arrests or referrals to court services accounted for 14 percent of the group, and girls with four or more referrals accounted for three percent. The remainder of girls had one or no arrest/referral to court services (84 percent). Arrests or referrals to court services due to drug offenses accounted for 11 percent. Thirty-four percent (n=179) of girls had at least one referral for violent/assaultive offenses. Girls with at least one out-of-home placement accounted for 12 percent from this sample.

Below is a table summarizing the risk level for both boys and girls. Percentage of youth in each risk level are very similar among boys and girls.

Figure 19: Risk Level for Boys and Girls 2018

Risk Level	Boys	Girls
High	95 (5%)	22 (4%)
Moderate	558 (32%)	186 (35%)
Low	1,113 (63%)	318 (61%)
Total	1,766 (100%)	526 (100%)

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 2018.

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 (commonly known as Pre-JAIS): 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.

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).

Criminogenic Needs for Boys

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for boys who were actively receiving probation services in 2018 (n=865). However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 760 boys. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the first full JAIS assessment for each youth (n=760):

Criminal History: Emotional reasons (e.g., anger, sex) were identified by over half (59 percent) of male youth as the reason for committing their most recent offense. Material (monetary) reasons accounted for 23 percent and a combination of both for 18 percent. Most of the male youth admitted to committing their offense (65 percent) and made no excuses for their actions. Twenty-two percent admitted committing the crime, but emphasized excuses and 12 percent denied committing their offense. For over half of the youth (56 percent) this was their first offense. However, 32 percent stated being involved in the justice system before mainly for criminal offenses. From the above offenses as reported by these boys, 59 percent of male youth stated never being armed or hurting someone and 34 percent admitted to hurting someone in non-sexual offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why youth decided to commit these offenses (65 percent) and only 15 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most boys were with their accomplices when they got in trouble (57 percent) and 31 percent were alone. Most of these boys have never been arrested for committing crimes against their families (91 percent) and they also reported never being assaultive toward a family member (85 percent).

School Adjustment: Over half of the male youth stated having issues with schoolwork (60 percent). For 22 percent of the boys, the problems were related to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) while 38 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. This number is consistent with youth who reported not receiving special help for emotional or behavioral problems in school (71 percent). Truancy was another big issue for these boys and 46 percent reported extensive truancy followed by 26 percent with minor truancy issues (72 percent combined). Only 27 percent of these boys reported not having truancy issues at school. Almost half of the boys reported having major issues completing their homework (42 percent). About a quarter of these boys (27 percent) had issues with teachers and principals (authority figures). Getting suspended from school was another major issue for these boys (70 percent). Forty-four percent of boys had a positive attitude towards school, 34 percent were neutral or had mixed feelings, and 22 percent had a generally negative attitude. Some positive trends included 85 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 38 percent and 59 percent planned post-high school training).

Interpersonal Relationships: Regarding their friends, 38 percent of boys preferred hanging out with one or two friends, 26 percent preferred groups, and the rest preferred a mixture of both (35 percent). Most of these boys' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (16 percent), legal troubles (14 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 (32 and 44 percent respectively). Marijuana was the drug of choice for three-quarters of the boys (77 percent). One in four parents disapproved of their kids' friends (27 percent). However, 39 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, 77 percent said it was a combination between their friends and themselves, taking accountability for their actions. Half of these boys (50 percent) reported having a romantic partner similar in age to them and 36 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic relationship.

Feelings: When feeling depressed, boys sought an activity to distract themselves (34 percent). However, some boys turned to drinking, using drugs and/or self-mutilation (16 percent), some boys isolated themselves (17 percent) and some boys denied getting depressed altogether (23 percent). Boys who had attempted suicide or had definite thoughts of committing suicide accounted for ten percent. Anger issues are present for these boys and 20 percent admitted to being physically aggressive toward people, 23 percent had trouble expressing anger appropriately, and 20 percent avoided expressing anger. Some of these boys (61 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 (31 percent).

Family Attitudes: Most youth considered their current living situation suitable (94 percent). Boys reported having a close relationship with their mothers (71 percent) and whenever they got in trouble their mother would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges (86 percent). Numbers were lower when it came to their relationship with their father: 47 percent reported being close to them and 61 percent of their fathers would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges when the youth was in trouble 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 (52 percent). Only 11 percent of boys admitted to ever been abused by their parents. However, 40 percent stated that their parents had been reported to the child welfare system for abusing or neglecting them. Furthermore, five percent of these boys admitted being physically or sexually abused by someone else. Most youth (65 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 (86 percent). Most of these boys agreed with their parents (85 percent) and they reported being happy during their childhood (89 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

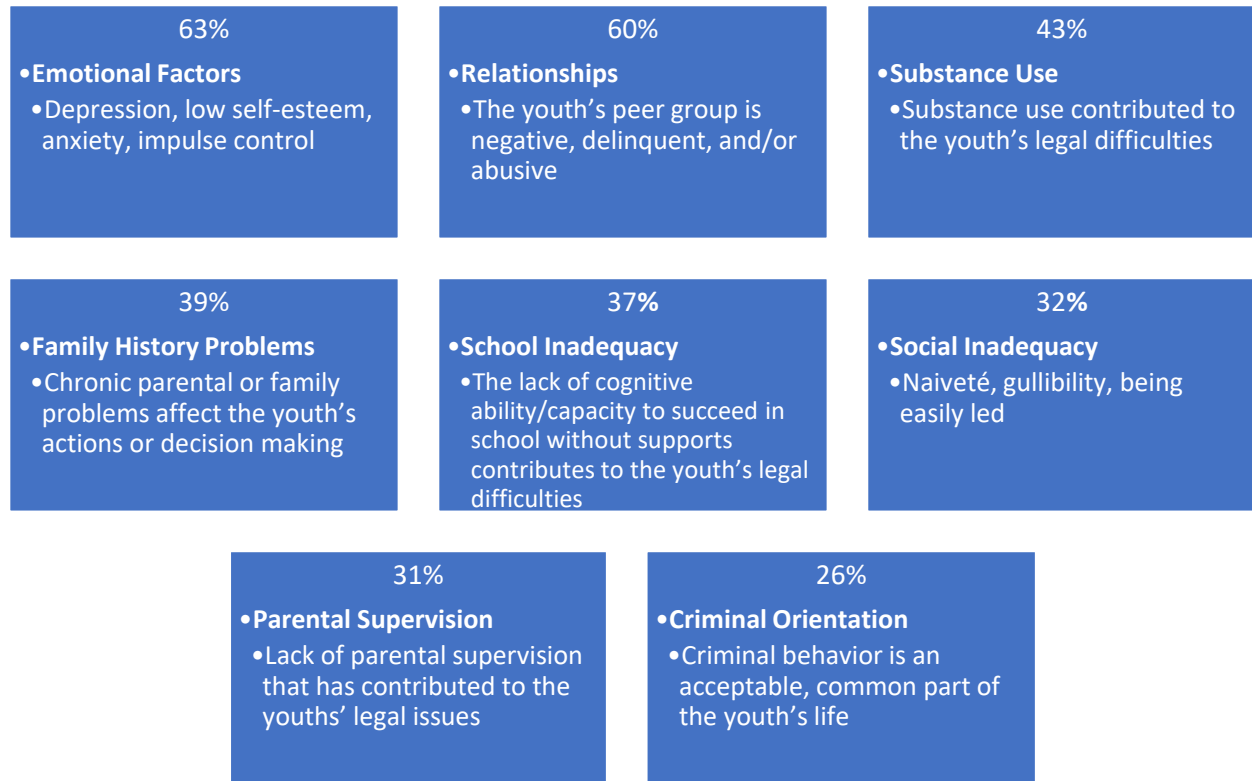
for 50 percent. Parents with a history of drinking and/or drug problems accounted for 44 percent. Some boys had at least one sibling who had ever been arrested (27 percent). About one-third of these boys (31 percent) reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated or on probation within the last three years. At the time of these assessments, seven percent of these boys reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated. Fourteen boys reported being fathers and of these boys six 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 (34 percent), followed by personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (20 percent) and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (eight percent). Seventy-one percent of these youth reported having long-term goals and knowing of resources to help them achieve their goals (70 percent). Boys believed that being supervised will help to keep them out of trouble (36 percent) and an additional 11 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 (45 percent). Boys with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 20 percent, boys at age 13 accounted for nine percent, and boys at age 12 and younger accounted for four percent. Youth with one referral accounted for 41 percent and youth with two to three arrests and/or referrals for criminal offenses accounted for 37 percent. Drug offenses or referrals to court services accounted for 14 percent. Referrals to court services for violent/assaultive offenses (including the current offense) accounted for 45 percent and status offenses accounted for 13 percent as self-reported by these boys. The Probation Department continues working hard to keep youth at home. Only nine percent of these boys had a placement in a correctional institution and only seven percent had a court-ordered out-of-home placement. For 81 percent of these boys, this was their first time under probation supervision. Twelve 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 20: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys



Criminogenic Needs for Girls

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for girls who were actively receiving probation services in 2018 (n=172). However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 154 girls. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the full JAIS assessment (n=154):

Criminal History: Girls who received a full JAIS Assessment listed emotional reasons such as anger and sex as the primary reason for committing an offense (57 percent), followed by material (monetary) reasons (22 percent) and a combination of both (21 percent). Most girls admitted committing their offense and took responsibility for their actions (70 percent). Another 25 percent also admitted committing their offenses, but they emphasized excuses for their behavior. For half of these girls, this was their first time getting in trouble with the law (53 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 37 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 (77 percent) and only 12 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most of them were with accomplices when they got in trouble (71 percent). Most offenses were not against their family members (81 percent) and most girls have never been assaultive toward a family member (78 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 16 percent and other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts) accounted for 41 percent. However, 79 percent of them reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for learning deficiencies. Furthermore, 71 percent of them reported never receiving special help for emotional or behavioral problems at school. Girls reported enrolling in two or more schools in the past two years (81 percent). Truancy (minor and extensive) was an issue for 82 percent of the girls and 42 percent stated having major problems completing their homework. Major truancy (43 percent) and suspensions (34 percent) were the two main issues for these girls at school. Girls with neutral or mixed feelings towards school accounted for 34 percent, followed by girls with a negative attitude towards school (22 percent). Some positive trends included girls getting along with their teachers and principals (76 percent), being enrolled in school (83 percent), working towards a high school or GED diploma (29 percent), and working towards obtaining some type of post-high school training (70 percent).

Interpersonal Relationships: Girls preferred to hang out with one or two friends at a time (49 percent). Most of these girls' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (19 percent), legal troubles (24 percent), and a combination of both (40 percent). Their friends' frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs accounted for 44 percent. This number is very similar to the number of girls who reported their frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs at 51 percent. Most girls listed more than one drug of choice. Marijuana was the drug of choice (86 percent) followed by alcohol (73 percent) and other drugs (32 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 (70 percent) followed by girls deciding what to do (20 percent). Again, these numbers show girls taking accountability for their actions. Girls with a close friend reported doing things together (21 percent) and talking or helping each other (55 percent). However, 24 percent of these girls reported having no close friends. Most of the girls were in a romantic relationship (69 percent). Those with a partner similar in age accounted for 47 percent and those with partners significantly older accounted for six percent, while 31 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 27 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 (47 percent). However, some girls dealt with depression by isolating themselves or drinking, using drugs, or self-mutilation (43 percent). Furthermore, 41 percent of them admitted to tattooing or cutting themselves. Suicide attempts accounted for 20 percent and girls with definite suicide thoughts accounted for an additional 13 percent. Most girls had anger issues such as trouble expressing anger appropriately (34 percent), being physically aggressive toward people (31 percent), and avoiding expressing anger (ten percent). Half of the girls had trust issues and basically mistrusted others (57 percent) while others had mixed or complex views when it came to trusting people (24 percent). A positive trend was girls emphasizing their strengths when asked to describe themselves (68 percent) by making statements of their positive qualities.

Family Attitudes: Mobility is a concern, as girls reported living in zero to four different houses (57 percent) and some girls reported living in five to nine different houses (31 percent) by the time this assessment

was completed. Almost all girls found their current living arrangement as suitable (94 percent). Over half of the girls have a close relationship with their mothers (56 percent) and they reported that whenever they got in trouble their mothers would verbally handle the situation or would handle it by removing privileges (80 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 removing privileges (54 percent). In addition, 31 percent answered this question as not applicable and it is unclear why these girls answered this way. Parental supervision was often ineffective and inconsistent (57 percent) or these girls had little or no parental supervision (18 percent). Girls who reported being abused by their parents accounted for 18 percent. However, when asked if their parents were ever reported to child welfare for abusing them or neglecting them the number increases to 62 percent. When asked if they were ever abused by anyone else, 19 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 (82 percent). Prior to age ten, the girls' parents would have described them as good kids (87 percent) and all girls agreed with this statement (88 percent). Girls reported their childhood as a happy time (77 percent) and they were basically satisfied with their childhood (72 percent). Thirty-three percent of parents were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits. Parents with a history of criminal behavior accounted for 67 percent and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 68 percent as well. Ten percent of parents had a history of suicide attempts. Parents with a history of drinking and drug problems accounted for 62 percent. Siblings who had been arrested accounted for 37 percent. Within the last three years, 45 percent of these girls had either a parent or sibling who had been incarcerated or on probation. At the time of these assessments, 16 percent of girls had a parent or sibling currently incarcerated. Eight girls (five percent) have at least one child and five girls have custody of their children.

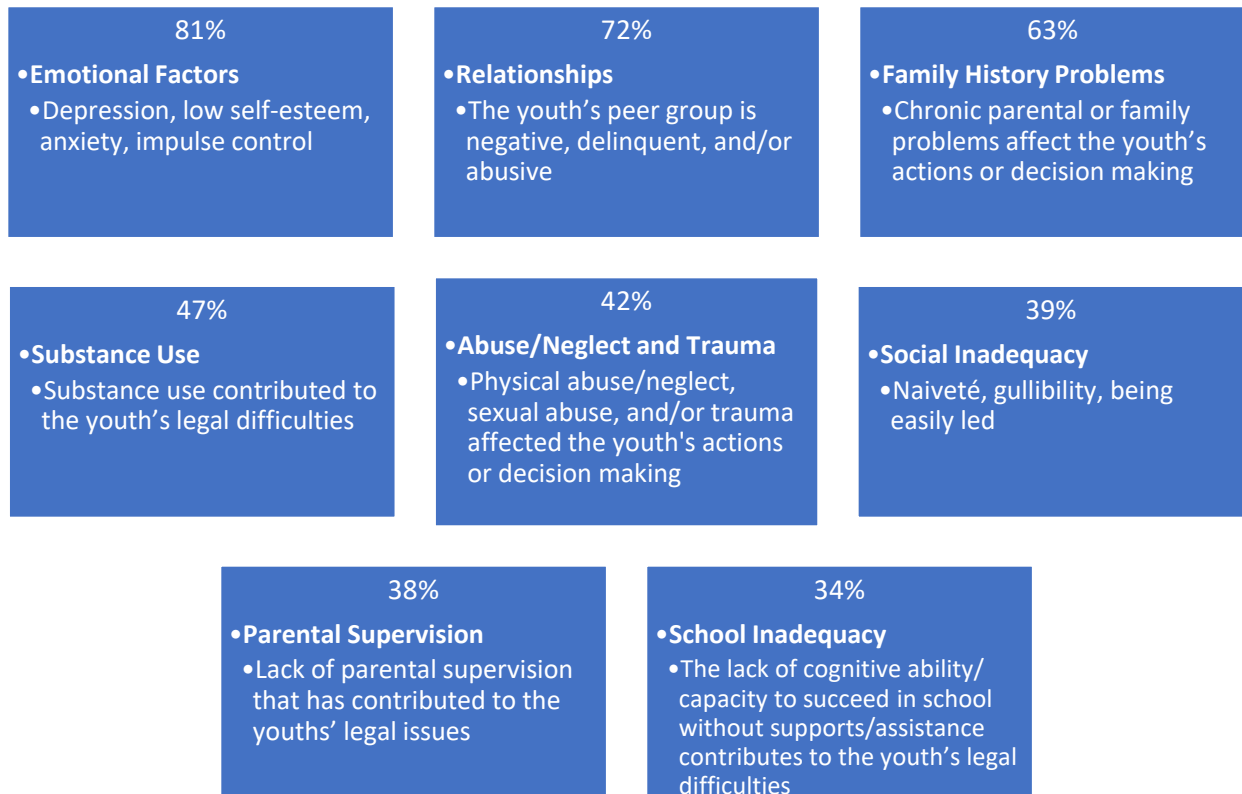
Plans and problems: Aside from trouble with the law, these girls stated having trouble with education (31 percent), personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (28 percent), and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (16 percent). About 72 percent of the girls stated having long-term goals for their future. When leaving probation supervision, 80 percent of these girls stated knowing of existing resources that they were willing to use to stay out of trouble and nine percent identified barriers that limited their ability to access community resources. Girls saw being supervised as a means to stay out of trouble (44 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 (43 percent). Girls with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 23 percent, girls at age 13 accounted for 15 percent, and girls at age 12 and younger accounted for four percent. Girls with one referral due to criminal offenses accounted for 36 percent and girls with two or three referrals due to criminal offenses accounted for 42 percent. Drug offenses accounted for 12 percent of referrals to court services. Referrals for one violent/assaultive offense (including current offense) accounted for 31 percent and two or more referrals for violent/assaultive offenses accounted for 13 percent as self-reported by these girls. Twelve percent of referrals were for status offenses. The number of placements in correctional

institutions was 18 percent and number of court-ordered out-of-home placements was 18 percent. For 81 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 27 percent.

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

Figure 21: Top Criminogenic Needs for Girls



Comparing Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls

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

Figure 22: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls

For boys and girls, Emotional Factors, Relationships, Substance Use, and Family History Problems were identified as top criminogenic needs.

For boys, Criminal Orientation was higher (26 percent) compared to girls (19 percent).

For girls, Emotional Factors was higher (81 percent) compared to boys (63 percent).

For girls, Family History Problems was higher (63 percent) compared to boys (39 percent).

For girls, Abuse/Neglect and Trauma was higher (42 percent) compared to boys (21 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 760 boys who received probation services in 2018 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Almost half of these boys (46 percent) were identified at Moderate risk, followed by 39 percent at Low risk, and 15 percent at High risk to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these boys (n=491) followed by Environmental Structure (n=112).

Table 10: Boys Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=760)

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	34 (50%)	28 (25%)	42 (47%)	10 (2%)	114 (15%)
Moderate	33 (49%)	76 (68%)	47 (53%)	191 (59%)	347 (46%)
Low	1 (2%)	8 (7%)	0	290 (39%)	299 (39%)
Grand Total	68 (100%)	112 (100%)	89 (100%)	491 (100%)	760 (100%)

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 154 girls who received probation services in 2018 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Out of the 154 assessments, Moderate risk accounted for 64 percent, High risk accounted for 18 percent and Low risk accounted for 18 percent likelihood to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these girls (n=87) followed by Casework / Control (n=37).

Table 11: Girls Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=154)

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	11 (30%)	3 (21%)	7 (44%)	6 (7%)	27 (18%)
Moderate	25 (68%)	11 (79%)	9 (56%)	54 (62%)	99 (64%)
Low	1 (3%)	0	0	27 (31%)	28 (18%)
Grand Total	37 (100%)	14 (100%)	16 (100%)	87 (100%)	154 (100%)

EXAMINING DISPROPORTIONALITY AT KEY ENTRY POINTS IN THE SYSTEM

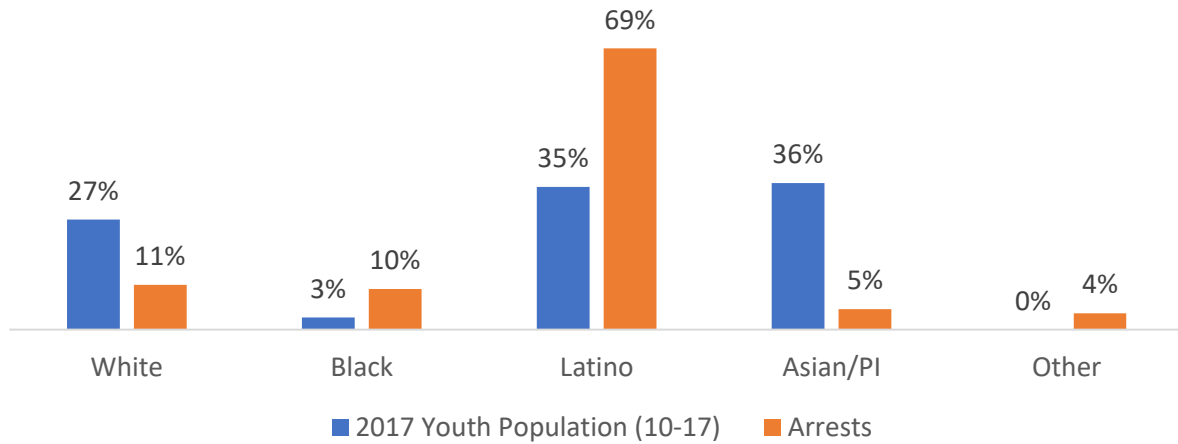
System partners have been engaged in the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) since its inception by Board Resolution on July 1, 2008. The JJSC provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of youth in the juvenile justice system while preventing or reducing the 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 with the population of arrests/citations¹⁴ 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 69 percent of youth arrested/cited. Black youth represent three percent of the overall youth population, but ten percent of youth arrested/cited.

¹⁴ Youth's race/ethnicity can be reported as per the Juvenile Contact Report (JCR), Clerk, or Probation Officer. Probation is currently in the process of moving into a new case management system and efforts are focusing on improving and standardizing the collection of these variables.

Figure 23: Youth Population Percentage (2017) and Youth Arrest Percentage (2018)



There is an inverse relationship for White and Asian/PI youth. White youth account for 27 percent of the population, but only 11 percent of arrests/citations. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 36 percent of the population and only five percent of arrests/citations.

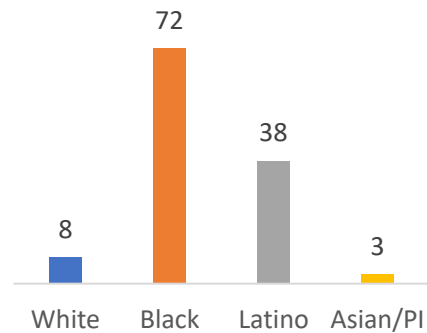
Table 12: Number and Rate of Arrests and Citations (2018) and Youth Population (2017)

<i>Number and Rate of Arrests/Citations (2018) to Youth Population (2017)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	51,209	5,155	67,508	68,792	577	193,241
Arrests/Citations	411	373	2,549	196	139	3,668
Youth Population Percent	27%	3%	35%	36%	0%	100%
Arrest/Citation Percent	11%	10%	69%	5%	4%	100%
Rate of Arrest (per 1,000 youth)	8	72	38	3	**	19
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Arrested/Cited	1	9	4.7	0.4	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 2018, for every 1,000 Black youth, there were 72 arrests/citations of Black youth (as shown in Figure 24). Compared to the rate of eight for every 1,000 White youth, Black youth were nine times more likely than White youth to be arrested or cited. For every 1,000 Latino youth, there were 38 arrests/citations of Latino youth. The likelihood of a Latino youth being arrested/cited was over four 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 24: Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2018



Between 2014 and 2018, there was a 35 percent decrease in the number of arrests/citations for all youth. The decrease in arrests/citations from 2014 to 2018 was greater for Latino youth than for Black and Asian/PI youth. Between 2014 and 2018, White youth arrests/citations decreased by 51 percent while arrests/citations of Black and Latino youth decreased by 28 and 32 percent, respectively. During the same period, Asian/PI youth experienced an 18 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

Table 13: Arrest and Citation Yearly Trends

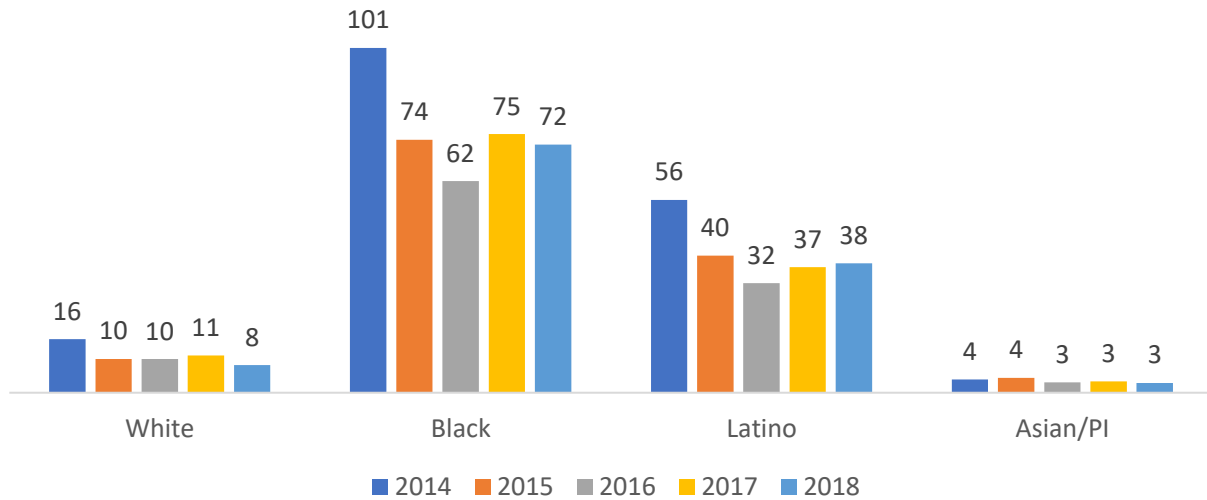
<i>Arrest/Citation Numbers</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2014	832	518	3,767	238	281	5,636
2015	521	385	2,687	274	123	3,990
2016	511	325	2,146	215	113	3,310
2017	564	391	2,471	223	143	3,792
2018	411	373	2,549	196	139	3,668
Percent Change 2017-2018	-27%	-5%	3%	-12%	-3%	-3%
Percent Change 2014-2018	-51%	-28%	-32%	-18%	-51%	-35%

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 rates¹⁵ provide a more accurate view of system involvement for each group. While arrest/citation rates between 2014 and 2018 fell considerably

¹⁵ 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 25: Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth 2014 – 2018



YOUTH DETENTION

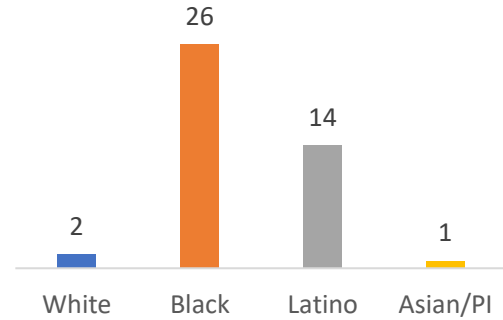
Disparities across racial groups continue at the detention decision point where there is an overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth admitted to detention in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the youth population. Black youth represent three percent of the population but 11 percent of admissions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the population, but 76 percent of admissions. In contrast, while 27 percent of youth in the population are White, only six percent of total admissions were White youth, a decrease from 2017. Again, population data is based on calendar year 2017.

Table 14: Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention 2018

<i>Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention (2018)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	51,209	5,155	67,508	68,792	577	193,241
Admissions to Detention	77	133	922	57	23	1,212
Youth Population Percent	27%	3%	35%	36%	0%	100%
Admission to Detention Percent	6%	11%	76%	5%	2%	100%
Rate of Detention (per 1,000 youth)	2	26	14	1	N/A	6
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Detained	1.0	16.9	9.0	0.5	N/A	N/A

In 2018, White youth had a rate of two detentions per 1,000 White youth in the population. Black and Latino detention rates were 26 (Black) and 14 (Latino), respectively. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of one youth per every 1,000 Asian/PI youth.

Figure 26: Rate of Detention per 1,000 youth 2018



A comparison of the rates of detention for White youth reveals the likelihood of a Black youth being admitted to detention is 16.9 times that of a White youth. Latino youth were 9.0 times more likely to be detained than White youth.

The table below shows that from 2014 to 2018, there was a seven percent decrease in the overall rate of admission to detention.¹⁶ During that period White and Latino youth experienced a reduction in the number of admissions to secure detention. The number of White youth admitted to detention decreased by 31 percent, Latino youth decreased by nine percent. During that period Black, Asian/PI and Other¹⁷ youth experienced an increase in the number of admissions to detention. The number of Black youth admitted to detention increased by six percent, Asian/PI youth increased by 39 percent, and Other youth increased by 130 percent. However, it is important to note, the actual number of Asian/PI youth detained went from 41 in 2014 to 57 in 2018. Similarly, youth identified as Other went from ten admissions in 2014 to 23 admissions in 2018. When numbers in the population sample are so small, percentage changes can be skewed greatly.

Table 15: Admission Numbers 2014-2018

<i>Admission Numbers 2014-2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
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
2018	77	133	922	57	23	1,212
Percent Change 2017-2018	-19%	6%	27%	12%	35%	20%
Percent Change 2014-2018	-31%	6%	-9%	39%	130%	-7%

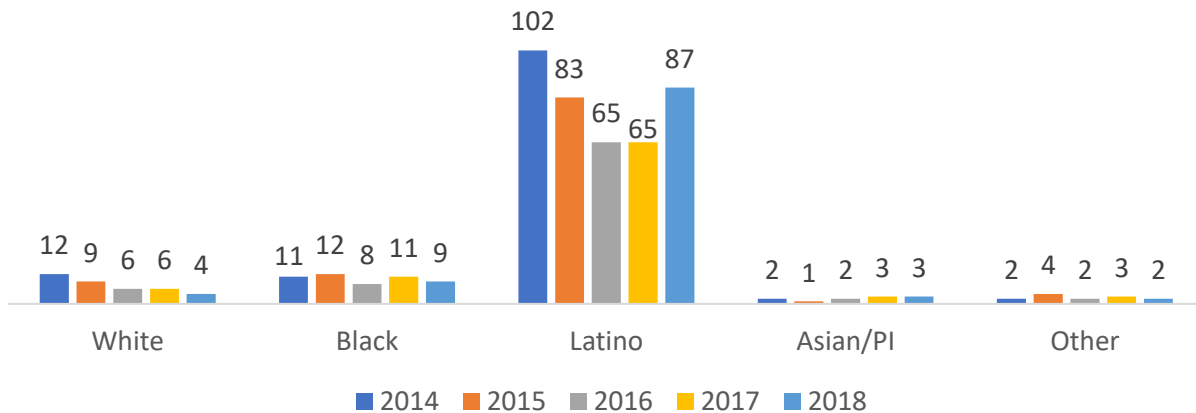
¹⁶ As with arrests, we look at the rate of admissions by race and ethnicity, to remove variations in population size between different groups and provide a standardized measure of the likelihood of admission for each group. To calculate the rates, we divide the number of youth admitted by the number of youth in the population and multiply by 1,000 youth.

¹⁷ Other youth includes: Multiracial and Native American 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 2018 (as shown in figure below), the average daily population was made up of four White youth, nine Black youth, 87 Latino youth, three Asian/PI youth, and two Other youth. The average daily population in 2018 was 103 youth, a seventeen percent increase from 2017.

Figure 27: Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity



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 seven percent of petitions. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 35 percent of the population but only five percent of petitions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the youth population, but 72 percent of filed petitions. Black youth represent only three percent of the population, but 11 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 2018, for every 1,000 White youth in the population, two were petitioned. In comparison, for every 1,000 Black youth, 33 were petitioned and for every 1,000 Latino youth, 16 were petitioned. For every 1,000 Asian/PI youth, one was petitioned. Black youth were over 11 times more likely than White youth to be petitioned, and Latino youth were eight times more likely than White youth.

Figure 28: Santa Clara County Petitions in 2018

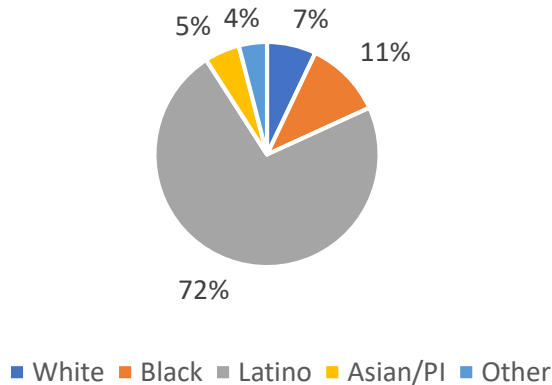


Figure 29: Rate of Petition for 2018 (per 1,000 youth in population)

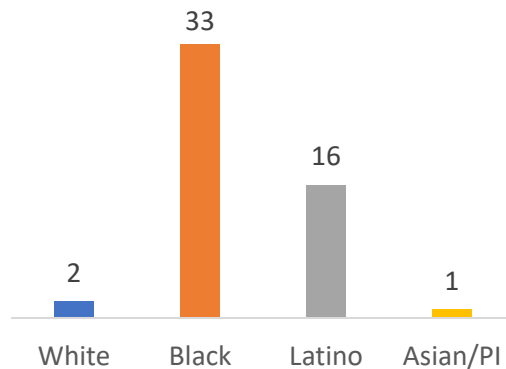


Table 16 illustrates that White and Asian/PI youth saw a decrease in the number of petitions filed between 2017 and 2018, while all others saw an increase.

Between 2017 and 2018, “Other” youth had the greatest increase in petitions filed (38 percent), followed by Latino youth (19 percent). Black and Latino youth continue to be more likely to have a petition filed than White or Asian youth.

Table 16: Duplicated¹⁸ Petition Numbers 2014-2018

<i>Petition Numbers 2014-2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
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
2018	109	168	1,112	77	69	1,535
Percent Change 2017-2018	-26%	2%	19%	-13%	38%	10%
Percent Change 2014-2018	-29%	22%	5%	24%	-52%	-2%

¹⁸ Duplicated refers to the count of petitions, not count of youth.

Table 17: Numbers and Rate of Duplicated Petitions 2018

<i>Numbers and Rate of Petitions 2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	51,209	5,155	67,508	68,792	577	193,241
Petitions	109	168	1112	77	69	1,535
<i>Youth Population Percent</i>	27%	3%	35%	36%	0%	100%
<i>Petition Percent</i>	7%	11%	72%	5%	4%	100%
Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth)	2	33	16	1	**	
Petition Disparity Gap	1	33	16	1	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 has increased for Black youth from 2014 to 2018, remained steady for Latino and Asian/PI youth, while it has decreased for White youth. The overall rate of petitions filed for both Black and Latino youth has remained consistently higher than for White and Asian/PI youth.

Table 18: Petition Rates per 1,000 Youth by Race/Ethnicity

	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI
2014	3	27	16	1
2015	3	20	14	1
2016	2	14	12	1
2017	3	32	14	1
2018	2	33	16	1
Percent Change 2017-2018	-33%	3%	14%	0%
Percent Change 2014-2018	-33%	22%	0%	0%

COLLABORATIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS

Youth who have entered the juvenile justice system often have more than criminogenic needs and as a result, a more comprehensive approach increases the likelihood of success as system partners collaboratively work together to render services to youth and families in Santa Clara County. The following section describes some of the collaborative intermediate level interventions utilized in the County.

Dually Involved Youth Initiative/Unit

The Dually Involved Youth (DIY) unit is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department Juvenile Services Division (JPD), the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) and the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD). Formally launched as part of the Juvenile Justice Court's DIY Initiative in June 2014, the DIY unit provides a coordinated and holistic approach between JPD, DFCS and BHSD. This coordinated systems method allows for the co-location of social workers, probation officers, and youth advocates to implement a united case management approach built around leveraging the strengths and needs of the youth. The DIY unit currently consists of six social workers, five probation officers, three youth advocates and one behavioral health facilitator. JPD, DFCS and BHSD supervisors provide oversight of the program while a DIY liaison facilitates the sharing of information between DFCS and JPD staff located within and outside of the unit. In 2018, 55 youth were served in the DIY Unit (21 females and 34 males).

WIC 241.1 Referrals and Assessments

WIC §241.1 referrals are reviewed by both the DFCS and JPD Supervisors of the DIY Unit to determine if the DIY Unit will conduct the joint assessment and provide the report to the Juvenile Court. Once a case has been accepted, the DIY Unit goes through a Child and Family Team Meeting (CFT) which will result in a joint recommendation for the §241.1 report. The CFTs serve as an opportunity to partner with the youth and family in identifying what supports are needed in order to be able to function safely, ultimately free of system involvement. The CFT process begins with a youth advocate building a relationship with the youth and assessing the youth's needs and strengths. Subsequently, a group including the social worker, probation officer, the youth, family, support persons identified by the youth and relevant treatment providers will meet to discuss how to capitalize on the youth's strengths and more effectively respond to the needs. Finally, a separate meeting will take place without the youth to develop the joint agency recommendations that will go into the §241.1 report. If the recommendation results in a Dually Involved designation, the intent is for the case to remain under the supervision of the unit after the 241.1 assessment has been completed. Cases not accepted into the DIY Unit will be assigned to a DFCS Social Worker (SW) and Probation Officer (PO) following established procedures. The assigned PO and the assigned SW will complete an initial assessment prior to seven court days of the pending §241.1 hearing. In 2018, the DIYU completed 63 reports. For those cases where the family issues do not rise to the level of mandating a WIC 241.1 referral, but the family appears to be in crisis, sometimes the stakeholders will agree to have the case heard on the DIY calendar in order to collaborate and attempt to keep youth and families out of both systems, if possible.

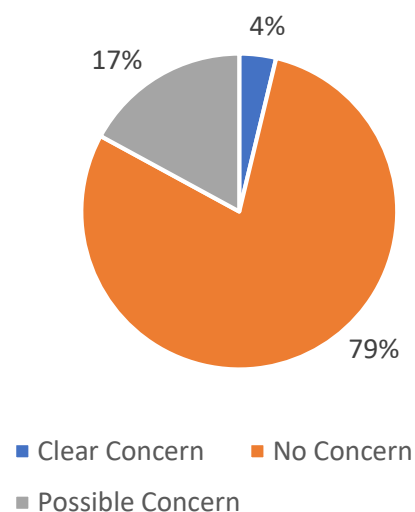
Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

In 2017, the Juvenile Division of the Probation Department created the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) Unit to address the serious issue of youth who are sexually exploited or are at high risk for sexual exploitation. Commercial sexual exploitation of a child is a form of child abuse that causes multiple levels of trauma and many victims of commercial sexual exploitation exhibit behaviors that are

manifestations of the trauma they have experienced. The CSEC unit is part of a larger multiagency collaborative which includes the Department of Family and Children Services, the Public Health Department, the Behavioral Health Services Department, and advocates from Community Solutions and the YWCA. This collaborative developed and implemented an interagency response protocol as well as continued to work on demand reduction and prevention efforts. The Juvenile Division CSEC Unit aids with increased identification of commercially sexually exploited or youth at risk for exploitation, coordination of a range of victim-centered, strength-based trauma-informed services through the multiagency collaborative, and training. Youth who are identified as being exploited or at risk for exploitation are referred to the CSEC transformation team for individual support and resources that are empowering, reduce harm, and build upon their resiliency.

During the calendar year of 2018, 1,490 youth were screened for CSEC using the CSE-IT. Seventy-nine percent of youth screened no concern for CSEC (n=1,180), 17 percent of youth screened possible concern for CSEC (n=254), and four percent of youth screened clear concern for CSEC (n=56) (see figure 30). Twenty-six percent of youth screened were 17 years old at the time of screening (n=390), followed by 20 percent who were 15 and 16 years old at the time of the screening (n=295 and n=298, respectively). Seventy-five percent of youth screened by the CSE-IT were male, followed by 25 percent of youth screened were female.

Figure 30: CSE-IT Results



Of the 1,490 youth screened for CSEC, 55 youth had a CSE-IT Referral completed (four percent).

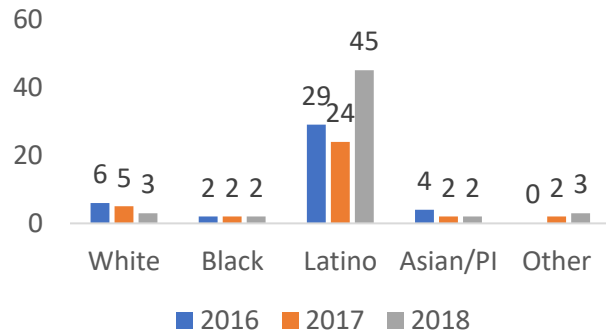
Specialty Courts

All the youth appearing on specialty court calendars are referred to services that are specialized to address their needs. Within the County of Santa Clara 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 Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA) 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 enrolled attend court reviews on a regular basis to monitor their progress in specified programs. In 2018 there were 55 youth who utilized the FV/DV court. Latino youth continue to make up the largest group of participants in FV/DV (82 percent). White youth made up five percent of participants (n=3). Males represented 93 percent of participants. Forty-two percent of youth who participated in the FV/DV program were 15 years old and younger at the start of services.

Figure 31: Number of Youth in Family Violence/Domestic Violence Court



COURT FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENTS (CITA)

The Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA) is a therapeutic court intervention that focuses on youth who have both a mental health and substance abuse diagnosis. The court is voluntary. The youth's voice is critical to each case success. Each case plan is tailored to the youth and family needs by the youth as well as a team of professionals that includes the judge, the probation officer, the attorney for the youth, the District Attorney, a Behavioral Health case manager, an educational legal expert, a legal benefits expert, and other team members which may include mentors, mental health counselors, Wraparound providers, and parents.

The court is held two times per month, however, most youth appear in court monthly. The goal of this court is to get the youth and family stabilized with community providers and off probation. We recognize that when criminal behavior is driven by mental health and/or substance abuse disorders that once properly addressed, the public safety issues fall away. Many of our youth will have lifelong struggles with addiction and mental health and it is our hope that these issues can be addressed by the Behavioral Health system of care with a supportive treatment response that will carry our youth to adulthood without further justice systems involvement.

In 2018, a total of 28 youth were screened. Of all youth screened in 2018, 75 percent were male, and the majority (61 percent) were Latino, followed by Black (18 percent). In 2018, 28 youth participated in CITA.

OPPORTUNITY COURT

One time per month the Juvenile Court is held in the community at ConXion to Community (CTC). We call that court setting Opportunity Court. The judge works with ConXion to set up a youth services fair simultaneous to the court hearings that occur in the same building. Families gather, service providers offer assistance and everyone leaves with a box of groceries. At that location there is always a raffle for gift cards and movie tickets, job opportunities, community college advisors, mentors, vocational training

options, and much more. The atmosphere is light and supportive of the youth and families. Celebrations include graduations from CITA Court and holiday themes during the winter months. Opportunity Court has been in existence for four years. Twenty-eight youth were served in Opportunity Court in 2018. In 2019, the plan is to expand services to include chronic absenteeism cases.

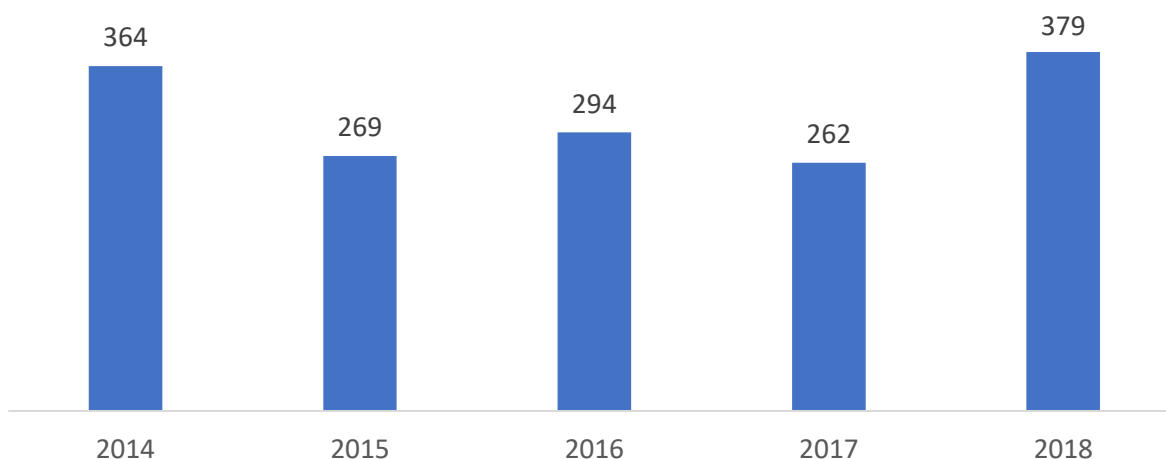
Victim-Centered Approaches

The County of Santa Clara utilizes many victim centered approaches with juvenile justice youth including: Victim Awareness classes, Victim Offender Mediation (VOMP), and the District Attorney’s Juvenile Victim Advocate.

PROBATION VICTIM SERVICES

The unit works collaboratively with members of the community and survivors of crime to provide Victim Awareness workshops throughout the County for youth referred to the Probation Department. The goals of the program are to increase empathy through educating and sensitizing youth to the impacts of crime and promoting a system of justice that recognizes harm caused to victims and supporting positive steps to repairing those harms. The workshop curriculum is victim centered and enhanced by community members who have been victims of youth crime and give a firsthand account of the impacts of crime. The curriculum was redesigned in mid-2018 in collaboration with staff, facilitators, victim speakers, and with youth input. In 2018, 379 individual youth were served through the Victim Awareness classes. Of these, 79 percent were male and 21 percent were female. Of the participants, 68 percent were Latino, 13 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, five percent were Asian/PI and three percent were identified as Other. Two percent were aged 13 & under, 21 percent were 14-15 and 77 percent were 16 or older.

Figure 32: Victim Awareness Participants



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.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JUVENILE VICTIM ADVOCATE

In the Summer of 2018, recognizing the growing need among victims of juvenile crime, the District Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit collaborated with Juvenile Probation to assign one full-time, bilingual (English and Spanish) Victim Advocate to the Juvenile Crimes Unit. This Advocate is available to provide court support as needed to crime survivors and works with the Probation Department to ensure victims received comprehensive victim services to help them heal and move forward after victimization. These services include crisis intervention, emergency services, resource and referral assistance, orientation to the juvenile 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.

VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM (VOMP)

Through the County of Santa Clara Office of Mediation and Ombudsman Services, the Victim Offender Mediation Program provides juvenile 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 his/her questions answered and, if appropriate, create an agreement regarding restitution (financial or otherwise). Mediators help the youth 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, relatives, youth, parents, siblings, schools, and the community. Data from three local VOM programs demonstrate mediated agreements decrease recidivism and significantly increase restitution repayment over court ordered restitution.

Benefits for victims include the opportunity to ask questions only the youth can answer (such as how and why the crime happened and whether it might happen again), tell the youth first-hand the impact of his/her actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired, understand the youth by hearing his/her story, and to move towards repair and closure by increasing the possibility of becoming whole, emotionally and financially. Benefits for youth 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 towards becoming responsible citizens, and improving public safety by reducing the chances the youth 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 2018, 499 referrals were made for 317 unduplicated juvenile youths and 382 unduplicated victims. Of the parties VOMP was able to contact, 639 people were served with mediation consultations and another 60 were served with mediation (13 potential mediation cases are still pending resolution). Of the youth VOMP was able to reach, and who provided a response, approximately 42 percent wanted to participate in

mediation. Of the victims of that 42 percent that VOMP was able to reach and who provided a response, approximately 23 percent wanted to participate in mediation.

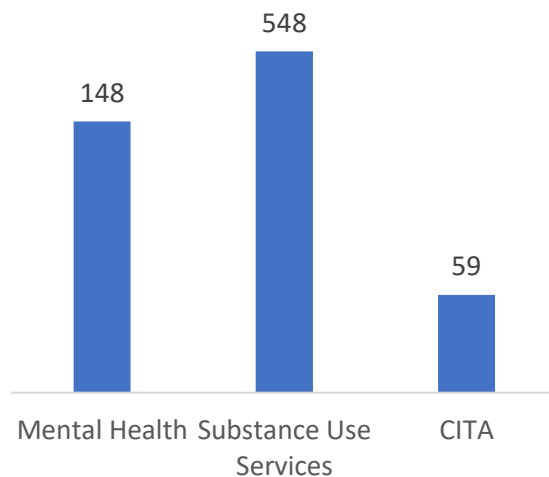
Behavioral Health and Substance Use Treatment Services

In 2018, 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 may also receive individualized substance use treatment in the least restrictive environment with the level of intensity of outpatient services based on a thorough assessment.

Figure 33: Behavioral Health Resource Center Referrals 2018



During 2018, probation officers made 755 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 assessment and treatment services, and to the Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA). Youth can also access Behavioral Health services through the Behavioral Health Call Center and the Gateway Call Center. In 2018, 592 probation involved youth, living in the community, received a mental health service and 402 youth received Substance Use Treatment Services within the County system of care. Eighty-five percent of the youth receiving substance use treatment were male and 15 percent were female.

The data that follows reflects only the Medi-Cal/uninsured youth who received a mental health service through BHSD.

The largest age group served during 2018 receiving County Mental Health services was the 16 and older age group (77 percent), followed by 14-15 years old (20 percent), 13 and under (three 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 310 youth who were 16 to 18 years old, comprising 77 percent of the total population of youth receiving substance use treatment. This was followed by 89 youth 14 to 15 years old, or 22 percent of the population. The remaining one percent, or three youth in treatment, were 13 years old or younger.

Figure 34: Behavioral Health Treatment by Sex

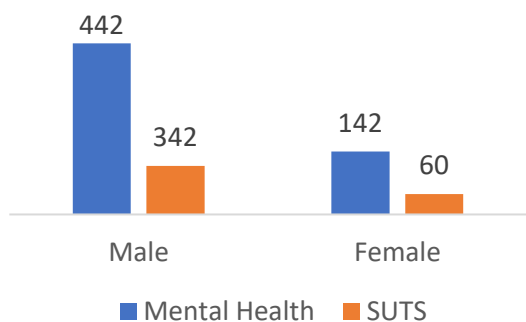
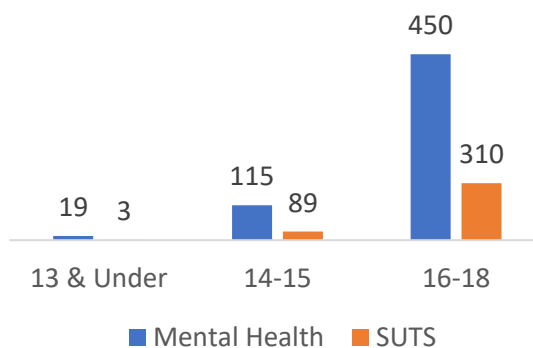
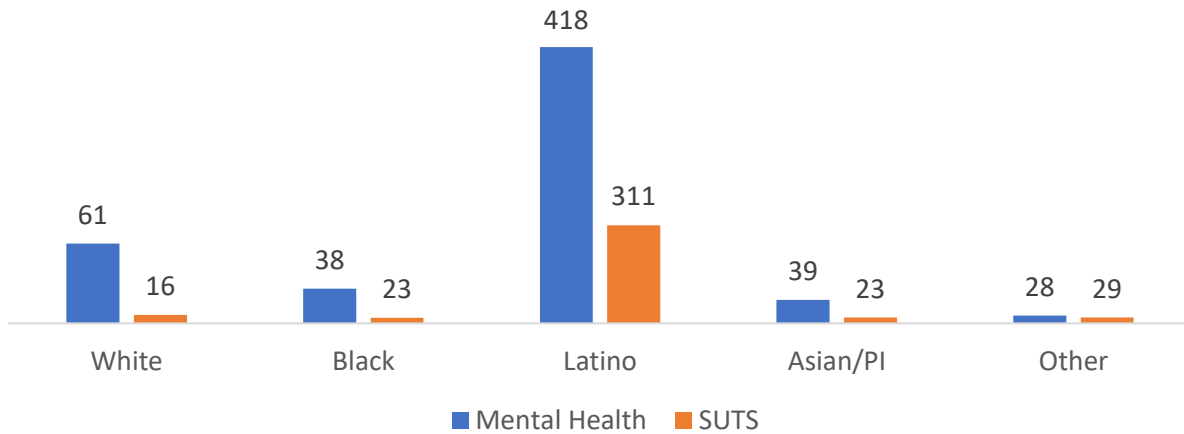


Figure 35 : Behavioral Health Treatment by Age Range



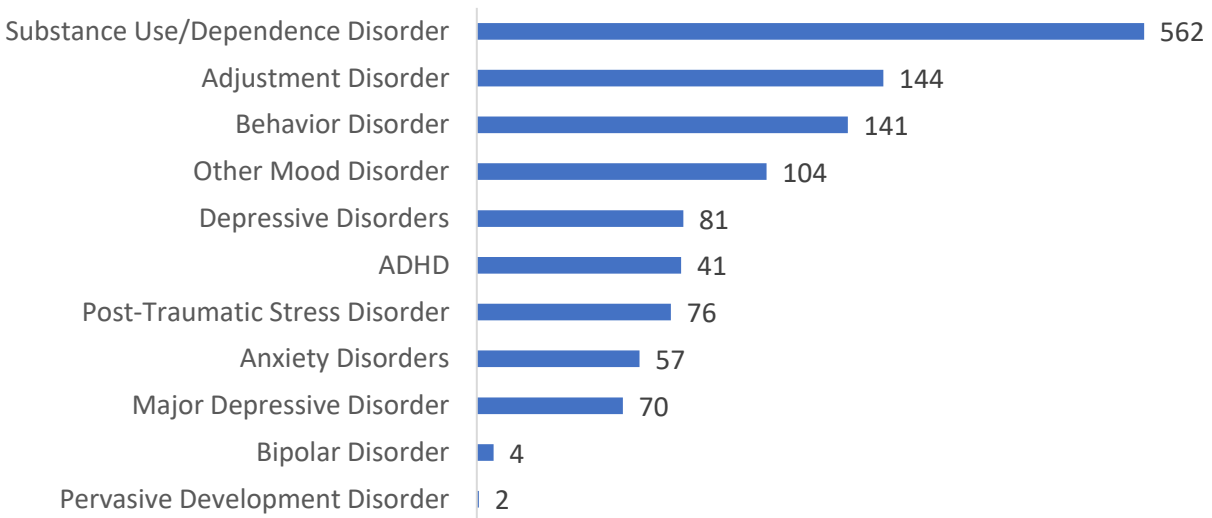
The largest ethnic population served during 2018 for mental health concerns was the Latino population (72 percent). Latino youth were followed by White (ten percent), Asian/PI and Black (seven percent), and Other (five percent). A total of 402 justice-involved youth received substance use treatment in either residential or outpatient settings. Of these youth, 16 were White, 23 were Black, 311 were Latino, 23 were Asian/PI, and 29 designated their ethnicity as “Other.”

Figure 36: 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 (562), Adjustment Disorder (144), Behavior Disorder (141), and Other Mood Disorder (104). It should be noted that most youth have experienced traumatic or significant adverse childhood experiences that did not always meet the criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Figure 37: Behavioral Health Diagnosis



Ranch Re-Entry Behavioral Health Services

In calendar year 2018, youth at James Ranch received both Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Services. Community-based organizations (CBOs) provide comprehensive mental health screening, assessment and treatment. Substance use treatment is provided by CBOs 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, included James Ranch service providers and community-based organizations. The MDT meetings address follow-up care for youth to ensure youth are connected to a service provider in the community. There is also a Board-Certified Child Psychiatrist, an employee of BHSD, that provides medication evaluations and medication management for youth at the Ranch.

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 County of Santa Clara 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 2018, five youth participated in the Encouraging Diversity, Growth, and Education/Providing Education Alternatives and Knowledge (EDGE & PEAK) programs, Probation's alternative school programs. 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

Over the past four years, the Juvenile Services Division has been utilizing the Wraparound Service Delivery Model as the primary intervention under the Title IV-E Waiver program for three target populations: (1) Pre-Adjudicated youth who are of high need and moderate or high risk of escalating within the Juvenile Justice System; (2) Adjudicated youth who are of moderate or high risk to re-offend and are at imminent risk of removal to out of home care, and; (3) youth who are within 60 days of graduating and completing the James Ranch Program, re-entering the community and returning to their parent/guardian/caregiver. The number of youths served far exceeded all initial projections of between 80 to 150 youth per year, as 207 unduplicated youth were served during the reporting period (257 duplicated youth). From these 207 youth, 76 percent were male and Latino youth (both male and female) accounted for 77 percent of youth served in 2018. Based on duplicated counts, Pre-Adjudicated youth account for 40 percent of those served, Ranch Re-Entry youth account for 26 percent and Adjudicated youth account for 34 percent.

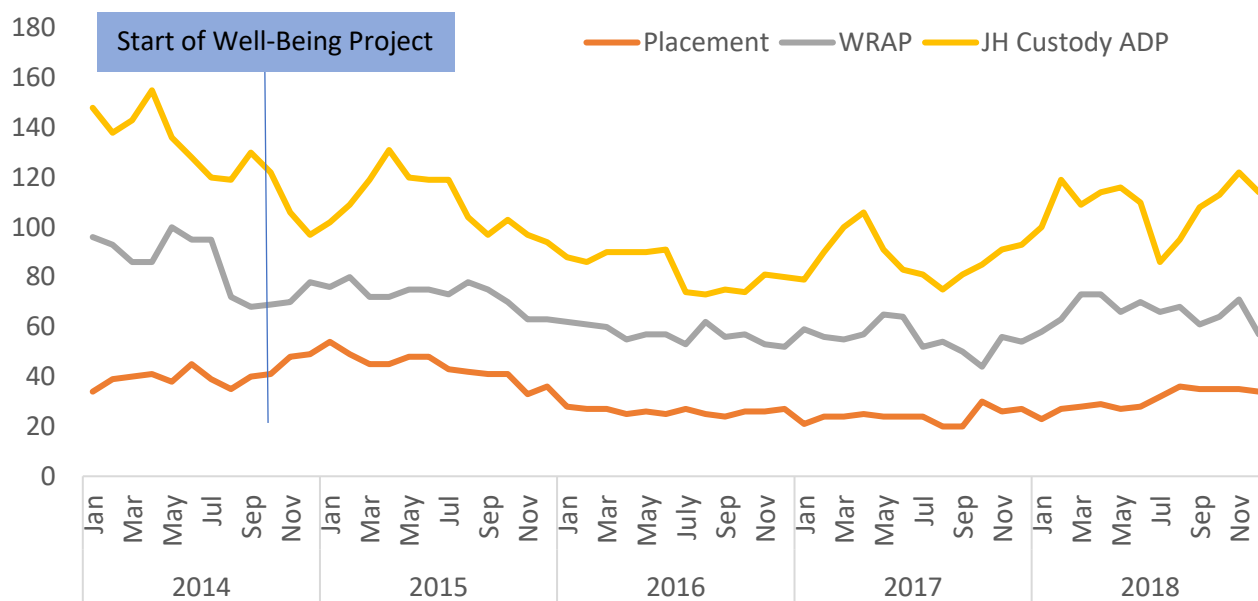
The Juvenile Services Division in conjunction with the Wraparound providers continue to bridge gaps between services resulting in the continuity of care. The youth, family, Probation Officer, therapist, substance use treatment counselor, and Wraparound Team members facilitate Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings to solidify a safety plan for the youth and ensure all supports are in place within their local community. Many of the Attorneys are now electing to participate in CFT's, especially when the youth is scheduled to appear before the Court for a Status Review Hearing. Additionally, for youth who attend Sunol Community School and have been referred to formal substance use treatment services, the school's assigned treatment counselor has begun attending the student's CFT's, as a natural support person, providing valuable insight and feedback to effective rehabilitation strategies. During the CFT meeting all participants openly discuss program participation, clinical needs, and educational variables which are incorporated into the case plan and smart goals. The team prioritizes the continuum of care efforts to ensure seamless connection to their natural environment, increasing the likelihood of successful community integration.

System partners teamed to establish a funding mechanism, identified as "the lockout", to maintain Wraparound Services for youth in custody, for a period not to exceed 30 days. Under the lockout, the Juvenile Services Division served 487 unique youth, with 38 of those youth receiving Ranch Reentry Wraparound Services. There have been 107 lockouts, for a total of 2141 days. The average lockout length is currently 20 days. Thirty youth remained detained past the 30-day lockout period, and as a result, Wraparound Services were closed. Further, the Juvenile Services Division reports no incidents of providers changing during the lockout period. Overall, the number of youths being served under the lockout has slightly decreased, as less youth are detained in Juvenile Hall for extended periods of time.

As the waiver project is set to sunset in October 2019; therefore, the Juvenile Services Division is preparing to transition into the Families First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA). Under the current legislation, FFPSA will allow counties to utilize Title IV-E dollars for services to include in-home parent skill-based programs, for parents or relatives caring for children, who are candidates for Foster Care. This act will allow the JPD to continue providing services to each of our three identified waiver populations, Pre and Post Adjudication, as well as Reentry youth. Moreover, FFPSA specifies the need for a formal prevention plan, which includes, an identified strategy to keep youth at home with a list of identified services associated with the strategy. These provisions will empower the JPD to continue providing an array of in-home support services, to promote family unity and uphold our primary vision to support positive change, resulting in sustainable efforts.

The average daily population at Juvenile Hall and the number of youth receiving Wraparound Services have increased slightly since 2017. The number of out-of-home placements has remained consistent during the past two years. Please see figure below for more information.

Figure 38: Monthly Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population Compared to Wraparound Services and Placement (2014-2019)



RESTRICTIVE SANCTIONS

The County of Santa Clara Probation strives to keep youth at home and in their communities. However, in some cases more restrictive sanctions, in which a child is removed from the community, are needed. This section of the report highlights the various examples of restrictive sanctions utilized by the County of Santa Clara.

OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS

When a child or youth who has been involved with the juvenile court due to delinquent behavior is unable to be safely returned home the court may order the child or youth to be placed in foster care. Youth must be served in the least restrictive, most family-like environment necessary to meet their needs. Youth ordered into placement can be placed into the following settings:

- Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) is a residential facility that provides an integrated program of specialized and intensive care and supervision, services and supports, treatment, and 24-hour care and supervision to a youth.
- Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC) is a model in which treatment foster parents, are given advanced clinical and technical training and support, to best serve the youth placed in their homes.
- Placement in a “certified” family home, known as Resource Family Approval (RFA). RFA is a family-friendly and youth-centered caregiver approval process that is streamlined to combine the

elements of foster parent licensing, relative approval, and approvals for adoption and guardianship processes.

- Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP) is a transitional housing placement opportunity for youth who are 16 to 18 years of age and currently in foster care, including those supervised by probation. The goal of the program is to provide a safe living environment so that the youth can practice the skills necessary to live on their own upon leaving the foster care support system.

A majority of Santa Clara County youth ordered into placement are placed in STRTPs because of the specialized services they offer to treat the needs of specific probation populations, including sex offenders, and youth with gang affiliations. As of January 2018, the Probation Department has only placed youth in fully licensed STRTPs. In addition to being licensed as an STRTP, the programs are also required to have a contract with their local county's Behavioral Health Services Department for the provision of specialty mental health services. During this time, there was only one licensed STRTP in Santa Clara County who met these criteria. This program had a capacity for 18 youth and served both the Juvenile Probation and Child Welfare Departments. Because of the limited number of STRTP beds in the county, and the specialized needs of probation youth, most of the youth ordered into out of home placement, had to be placed out of county.

Additionally, since the passing of Proposition 57, the California Parole for Non-Violent Criminals and Juvenile Court Trial Requirements Initiative in November 2016, a larger number of high-risk offenders who committed serious offenses, such as aggravated assault, carjacking, robbery and even attempted murder, remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court. While many of these youth can be served by the department's Enhanced Ranch Program or be sent to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Division of Juvenile Justice, many were committed to out-of-state placements, because of negotiated plea agreements between the Judge, prosecutor and defense attorneys.

Much is done to facilitate family connections for youth placed out-of-county and out-of-state, including a dedicated skype room at the Juvenile Probation Department and financial assistance for parents/guardians with limited means, who must travel to out of county and out of state placements to visit a youth.

AB12 NON-MINOR DEPENDENT YOUTH

The California Fostering Connections to Success Act known as AB12, which took effect in 2012, and subsequent legislation, allowed eligible youth to remain in foster care beyond age 18 up to age 21. This was originally known as AB12 but is now known as Extended Foster Care (EFC) services. EFC services provide youth with the time and support needed to gradually become fully independent adults. The guiding principle of this extension is to provide each eligible youth with the opportunity to make decisions regarding his or her housing, education, employment, and leisure activities, while receiving ongoing support and assistance when difficulties are encountered. Foster youth who participate in EFC are designated as Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs). There are two types of NMD's, 602 NMDs who are still on Probation and WIC 450 NMDs who were on probation, met their rehabilitative goals and were dismissed effectively transitioning them to a non-Ward NMD. The other type of NMD can be a youth dismissed from

Probation (successfully or unsuccessfully) who re-enters by petitioning either the Juvenile Justice or Dependency Court. Most youth who exit from Juvenile Probation and have no dependency history, re-enter and/or are supervised by POs in the Placement Unit.

Youth who are between the ages of 18 to 21 and were in foster care on their 18th birthday, qualify for extended foster care (EFC) services. In order to maintain eligibility to participate in EFC, youth must meet one of five participation criteria:

- Working toward completion of high school or equivalent program; or
- Enrollment in higher education or vocational education program; or
- Employed at least 80 hours per month; or
- Participating in a program to remove barriers to employment; or (the threshold is low, even applying for work, or meeting monthly with a case worker or PO qualify as meeting this criterion)
- The inability to participate in any of the above programs due to a verified medical condition.

There are approximately 200 NMDs in this county participating in EFC through the Department of Family and Children's Services and the Juvenile Probation Department. NMDs meet monthly with their assigned social worker or Probation Officer and may attend hearings (they are not required to be present at these hearings) through the Juvenile Dependency Court or Juvenile Justice Court where the case worker is required to report on their progress to the Court. NMDs receive support in meeting their eligibility criteria, life skills classes, assistance receiving public benefits and applying for student financial aid, a monthly financial stipend, and housing assistance during their post-EFC transition (also during their time as an EFC).

There are several housing options for NMDs including:

- Remain in existing home of a relative; licensed foster family home; certified foster family agency home; home of a non-related legal guardian (whose guardianship was established by the juvenile court); or STRTP (youth may remain in a group home after age 19 only if the criteria for a medical condition and/or NMD eligibility is met and the placement is a short-term transition to an appropriate system of care); or
- THP-Plus Foster Care (THP+FC) - this program has three models:
 - Host Family where the NMD lives with a caring adult who has been selected and approved by the transitional housing provider;
 - Single Site where the NMD lives in an apartment, condominium or single family dwelling rented or leased by the housing provider with an employee(s) living on site; or
 - Remote Site where the NMD lives independently in one of the housing types listed above with regular supervision from the provider; or
- Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) - this placement option allows youth to live independently in an apartment, house, condominium, room and board arrangement or college dorm, alone or with a roommate(s), while still receiving the supervision of a social worker/probation officer. The youth may directly receive all or part of the foster care rate pursuant to the mutual agreement.

NMD youth can reside in-county, out-of-county and/or out-of-state and continue to receive supportive services and monthly-mandated face-to-face contact with their Probation Officer.

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 as a disposition will have their probation dismissed upon completion of services and development of a transition plan.



The average length of stay at Juvenile Hall for pre-disposition youth in 2018 was 96 days, while post-disposition youth on average spent 12 days in custody. A courtesy hold takes place when 1) a judge finds a youth should be transferred and remanded to adult court, and the youth; 2) when a youth is out of county and has an out of county warrant; or 3) when there is an out of county probation hold. During 2018, two percent of the youth detained were courtesy holds for the Department of Correction. This may be as a result of Proposition 57, which decreased the number of courtesy holds for Out of County youth. The average length of stay for youth on courtesy holds was 464 days.

Table 19: Average Daily Population by Status 2014-2018 Trend

<i>Average Daily Population by Status (number of youth)</i>	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Courtesy Hold for DOC (Direct File)	Total
2014	69	25	34	128
2015	57	19	33	109
2016	50	11	22	83
2017	75	11	2	88
2018	96	12	2	110
Percentage change from 2014-2018	39%	-52%	-94%	-14%

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 19. At the Ranch, an assessment and case plan are completed to guide the youth and determine their needs. Probation Counselors engage with youth as role models and coaches and provide therapeutic support. The Probation Officer works in tandem to provide additional services and support.



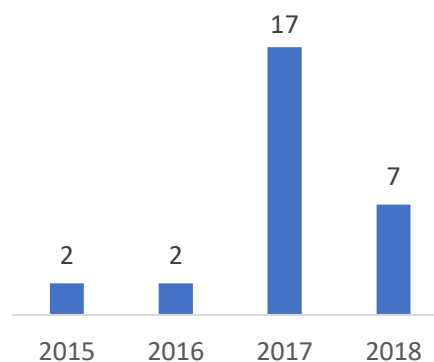
Programing aims to address the development of pro-social skills, reasoning, and critical thinking skills, and increase youth's ability to regulate their emotions, refuse anti-social behavior and facilitate family reunification. The three focus areas are moral reasoning, anger management and skill practice. Through each of these elements staff help youth through scenario-based role playing and group discussion. The ranch program offers cognitive behavioral treatment, education, vocational training and links to local trade unions, gang intervention, behavioral health services, pro-social activities and access to the Probation Community Athletic League, Victim Awareness workshops, mentoring, girl scouts, yoga and culturally competent rites of passage curriculum, and trauma healing. Youth also attend school and participate in an array of activities and events that are coordinated by the staff. Shortly prior to transitioning back to the community, youth are assigned to the Aftercare program. The Aftercare Counselor and Probation Officer assist and encourage the youth to support their successful transition and youth are enrolled in support services in the community.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)¹⁹ 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 although the juvenile court must set a maximum period of confinement pursuant to WIC 731(c). A youth's length of stay is determined by the severity of the committing offense and their progress toward parole readiness as outlined in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. DJJ is authorized to house youth until age 21, 23 or 25, depending on their commitment offense. A youth's readiness for return to the community is determined by the Juvenile

Figure 39: Santa Clara County DJJ Placements 2015-2018



¹⁹ Formerly known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), the organization was created by statute in 1941 and began operating in 1943.

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 youth 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 their sentence prior to age 25, DJJ may house them until they are released on parole.

Commitments & Placements

The overall number of commitments and placements decreased by six percent from 2017 to 2018. Commitments to juvenile hall decreased by 29 percent. Ranch commitments increased by five percent.

There were 174 commitments and placements in 2018. Of those 174, 41 commitments were to Juvenile Hall and 99 were to James Ranch. A total of 27 foster care placements (16 percent) were made for youth utilizing out of home placement services. Seven youth were committed to DJJ.

The figure below shows commitments and placements broken down by race. Latino youth comprised the largest group with commitments in 2018 (n=136) followed by Black youth (n=14). Seventy-eight percent of youth in out-of-home placements were Latino, eight percent Black, six percent White, six percent were Asian/PI and two percent Other.

Figure 40: Commitments and Placements 2015-2018 Trends

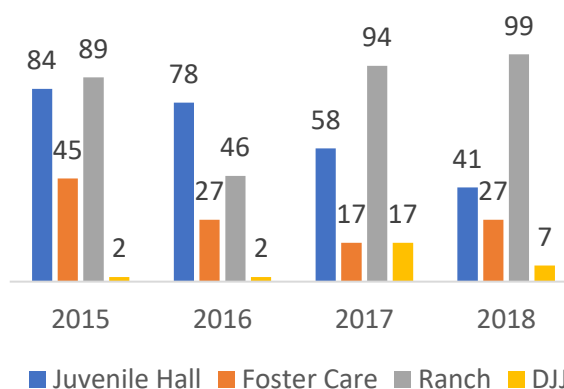


Figure 41: Youth in Commitments and Placements 2018

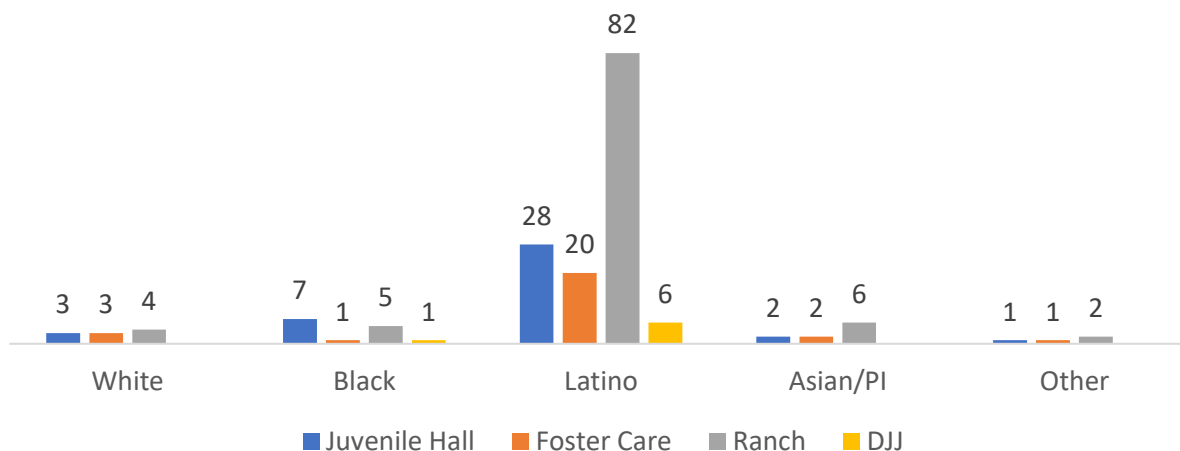
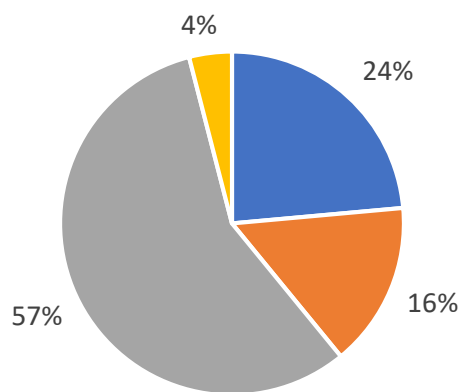


Figure 42 illustrates 57 percent of all commitments were to the James Ranch. Juvenile Hall accounted for 24 percent of commitments, while Foster Care placements was 16 percent. In 2018, seven youth were committed to DJJ. This increase, compared to 2015 and 2016, is likely attributed in part to the implementation of Proposition 57 which eliminated the ability of the District Attorney’s Office to file cases directly in adult criminal court and thus resulted in more cases returning to juvenile court for juvenile dispositions.²⁰

The table below shows male youth comprised 84 percent of out-of-home placements while 16 percent were female. No youth under 12 were committed to placement in 2018. Half of youth committed to the Ranch were 15-16 years old (51 percent, n=50). Eighty-six percent of the youth committed to DJJ from Santa Clara County were 17 and older (n=6). Again, this is most likely due to the passage of Proposition 57 and DJJ’s increase in June of 2018 in the age of jurisdiction from 23 to 25, serving youth up to the age of 25 who have the most serious criminal backgrounds and most intense treatment needs.²¹

Figure 42: Percentage of Commitments and Placements 2018



■ Juvenile Hall ■ Foster Care ■ Ranch ■ DJJ

Within each commitment type, the highest disproportionality appears to be in commitments to James Ranch, with 83 percent being Latino youth. The largest disproportionality for Black youth was Juvenile Hall where they comprised 17 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.

Table 20: Placement from Dispositions

<i>Placement from Dispositions</i>	Male	Female	13-14	15-16	17 & Older	Total
Juvenile Hall Commitment	30	11	6	11	24	41
Foster Care (Private Institutional Placement)	25	2	4	11	12	27
Ranch	85	14	5	50	44	99
DJJ	7	0	0	1	6	7
Total Dispositions that led to Placement	147	27	15	73	86	174

²⁰ Please see pg. 23 for a more detailed description and update on Proposition 57 since it was passed in 2016.

²¹ AB 1812 took effect 6/27/2018, and extended DJJ jurisdiction to age 25 for 707(b) offenses.

Health and Wellness in Secure Care

The following sections describe the health and wellness services provided by Valley Medical Clinic (VMC) and Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) to youth in secure care in calendar year 2018.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

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 from 6:45am to 9:30pm, 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.

Juvenile Hall had a successful visit by the Institute for Medical Quality (IMQ), Corrections and Detentions Health Care Committee. A summary of their findings showed that all essential and important standards were in 100% compliance. The Committee also concluded that the facility provided high quality healthcare to those minors residing at Juvenile Hall and awarded a full two-year accreditation recommendation.

James Ranch increased the nursing staff hours in 2018 and added more STD screenings and an education component. This means youth can sign up for a Registered Nurse (RN) sick call to receive STD information, discuss STD concerns, and/or discuss any health concern with the nurse via this call service. This resulted in an increase in the number of RN Sick Call Visits at James Ranch in 2018 compared to 2017.

The 2018 clinic activities summary (including data for 2016 and 2017 for comparison) is below:

Table 21: Juvenile Hall Medical Clinic 2018

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017	2018
Physical Exams	1,070	1,085	1,305
Clinic Visits	1,876	2,036	2,564
RN Sick Call Visits	3,153	3,143	3,639
Sexually Transmitted Disease Screenings	635	530	701
HIV Oral Quick Instant Test Screening	62	77	92
Other VMC Appointment	128	114	136
Flu Vaccine Administrations	247	192	256
Dental Clinic Visits	296	196	317
Infirmery Housing	23	35	60
Vision Screening	N/A	1,039	1,305
Hearing Screening	N/A	1,008	1,293

Table 22: James Ranch Medical Clinic 2018

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017	2018
Clinic Visits	128	269	339
RN Sick Call Visits	790	1,262	2,387
VMC Appointment	30	46	58

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 intake 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 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 or a youth may 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 in partnership with Probation staff. There

are two clinical resource positions assigned to the Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC, providing 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 CITA 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 43: Behavioral Health Services

BHRC	CITA	Forensic Evaluations	General Clinic	Competency Development	Psychiatry
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Psychotropic medication evaluation and treatment for youth detained in Juvenile Hall and James Ranch

While in custody, 1,100 youth received a behavioral health intake screening and 560 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 Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System (SCVH&HS) provides pharmacy services to the Juvenile Hall System. Physician medication orders and the standardized procedure orders are transmitted to pharmacy through the Healthlink system. It has built-in drug interaction, drug duplication and allergy monitoring. The system keeps patient profile information in a format that allows quick review by pharmacists. A computer-generated Medication Administration Record (MAR) and scanning system are used for medication administration. Benefits of MAR include a decrease in potential medication errors associated with the order transcription process and produce a single, legible and reliable source for the Patient Medication Profile.

The utilization of the PYXIS Med-Station System replaced the after-hour medication room and 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 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

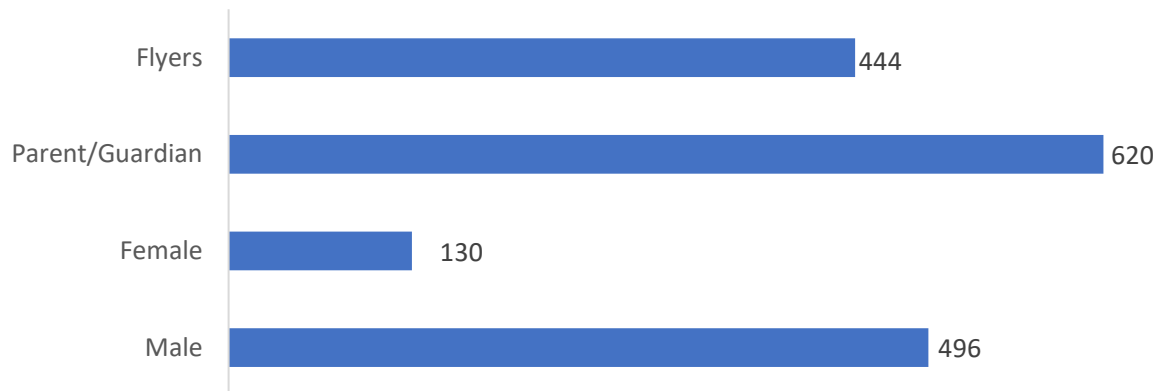
The nursing Medical Outreach Program is intended to support youth who are juvenile justice system involved when care is no longer available via the clinic at Juvenile Hall. Under California, Board of State and Community Corrections Title 15 regulations, incarcerated youth are entitled to medical access 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 program is to provide an innovative medical outreach program in the court system to bridge the care gap for youths, including outcome measurement. The services provided include free health screening, sexual transmitted illnesses consultation, contraceptive education, referral for tattoo removal, vision and hearing screening, BMI calculation, nutrition education, mental health screening, dental screening and referral to low or no-cost community resources. The total number of outreach provided for 2018 was 1,680: 444 parental contacts via program overview flyers, 496 male youths, 130 female youth and 620 parent/guardian consultations.

Figure 44: Medical Outreach Common Issues/Commons from Youth and/or Parents

Physical Health	Mental Health	Sex and Relationships	General Health Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dermatological complaints •Dental hygiene concerns •Healthy Body mass index •Vision complaints •PPD readings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •How to relieve anxiety •Side effects of drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Birth control options •STD prevention •Planned parent hood •Safe sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Medi-Cal concerns •Where to get flu shots •Where to fill prescriptions for free

This 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 correctional health for justice involved youth.

Figure 45: Medical Clinic Outreach Program 2018



ELIGIBILITY FOR HEALTHCARE PROJECT

One Management Analyst assigned to the JPD concentrates efforts on re-establishing MediCal Services for youth reentering the community following a long term in custody commitment, pursuant to SB1469. However, all youth admitted into the Juvenile Hall facility are screened for health coverage. The Medical status of each youth is collected and reported to the Court and JPD administration on a monthly basis. In the event youth are identified as having inactive or expired MediCal, the JPD Management Analyst mails out documents to the parent/ guardian/ caretaker documenting the step by step process of how to re-activate and /or establish MediCal coverage. Further, so families understand the importance of the received paperwork, the JPD created a coversheet explaining the purpose of the documents. The cover letter includes the English, Spanish, and Vietnamese languages, as well as, the Management Analyst’s contact information in the event the parent/ guardian/ caregiver has further questions. To better

support our families, the Management Analyst follows up with a phone call to the parent/ guardian/ caretaker within 14 days to ensure the paperwork has been received and to answer any questions they may have regarding securing MediCal coverage for their child. MediCal coverage is processed through the Social Services Administration, eligibility.

Alternative Education Department (AED)

The Alternative Education Department (AED) for the County of Santa Clara Office of Education is comprised of three educational programs at three school sites (Court Schools: Blue Ridge (located at James Ranch) and Osborne (located at Juvenile Hall); Sunol Community School and Independent Study). The AED serves students from 21 diverse school districts in the County, in grades 6-12 who are adjudicated, identified as Chronically Absent, expelled, and or are 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 2017-18 school year, Osborne school located at Juvenile Hall had 711 enrollments followed by Blue Ridge located at James Ranch with 125 enrollments. A total of 836 youth were served between all court schools (based on duplicate count – meaning a youth is counted each time he/she was enrolled at the above schools. This may include youth who were transferred from the Ranch to Juvenile Hall on an Administrative Ranch Return). As of May 3, 2019, during the 2017-18 school year AED has served 745 students within the court schools and 110 within our community schools. Please note, demographic data in Figure 44 and Figure 45, is pulled from home districts as reported by parents on the CALPADS system and this may account for the larger number of youth identified as Native American in this section of the report.

Figure 46: Osborne (Juvenile Hall) Enrollment by Ethnicity (n=711)

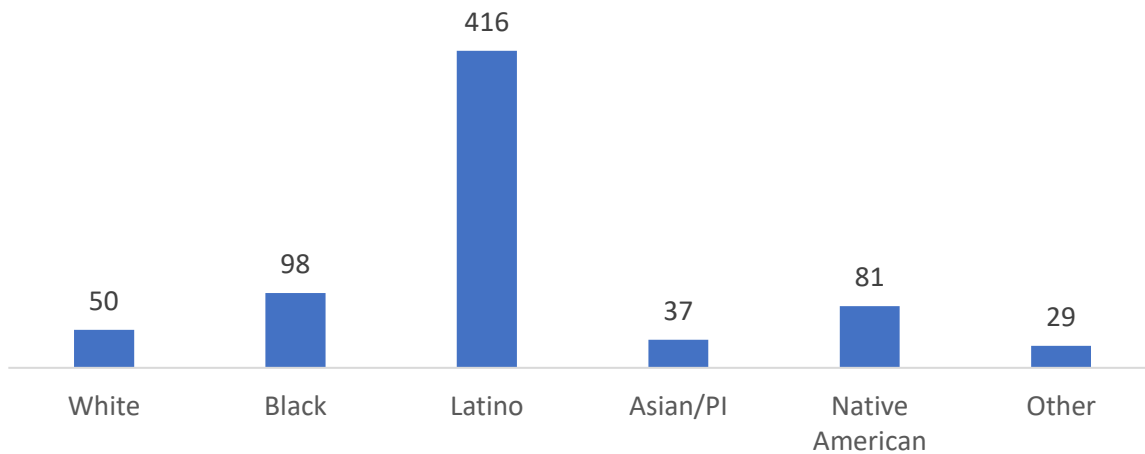
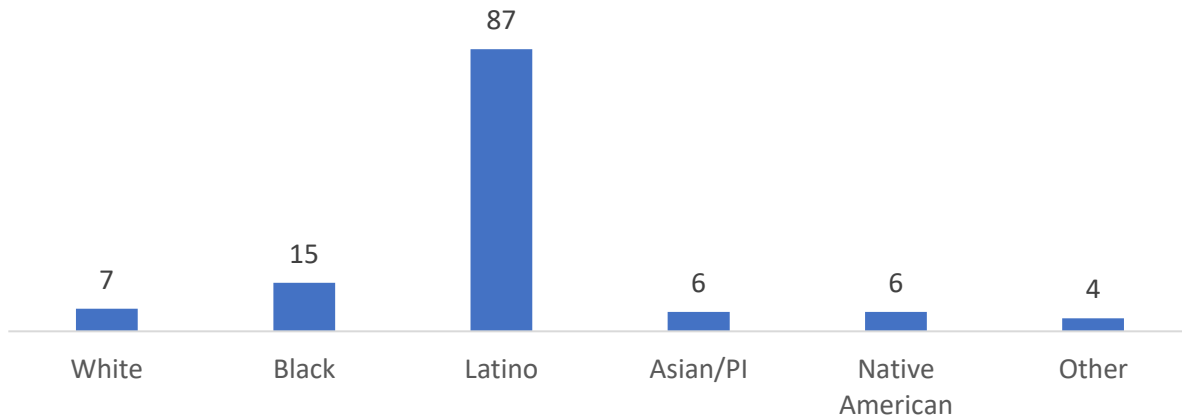


Figure 47: Blue Ridge (James Ranch) Enrollment by Ethnicity (n=125)

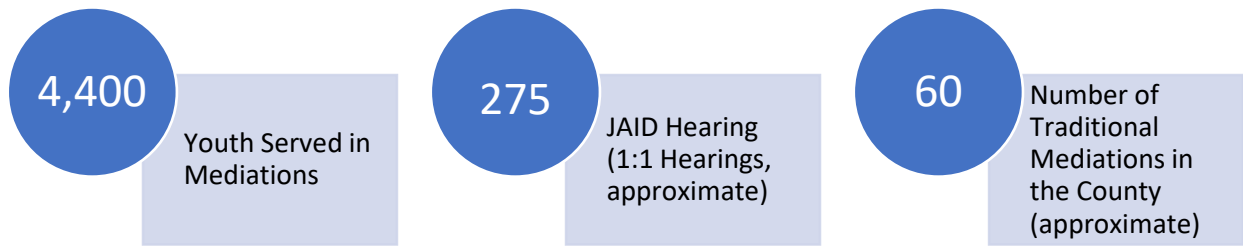


Chronic Absenteeism

On January 3, 2017, the Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, and School District representatives agreed to disband the Informal Juvenile Traffic Court, which previously handled informal interventions for truancy, specific misdemeanors, and infractions. The stakeholders agreed to stop the imposition of administrative fees, penalty assessments, fines, and driver’s license suspensions for status offenses and low-level misdemeanors and infractions given the research showing such measures contributed to recidivism and further involvement in the juvenile justice system. The position of the Juvenile Informal Traffic Court Hearing Officer was thereafter eliminated, and nearly all non-traffic citations and misdemeanors were sent to the Juvenile Probation Department’s Prevention and Early Intervention Unit (PEI) for informal handling.

The District Attorney announced they would no longer file formal charges on youth in Santa Clara County for truancy and moved the Court to dismiss thousands of pending cases. The Court granted the motion, without objection from the Public Defender and Chief of Probation, which provided amnesty to over 7,000 youth with outstanding truancy fines. Effective January 3, 2017, all truancy matters were thereafter handled informally by the District Attorney’s Office and/or the school sites. The District Attorney’s office is currently working with the County Office of Education to move from a Truancy model to one of Chronic Absenteeism or missed school for any reason. It is important to highlight the Public Defender’s Office and the Probation Department were in agreement with the District Attorney’s Office to have a formal motion to dismiss.

Figure 48: Youth Served Through Mediation Services



More Diversion Programs/JAID Hearings: The District Attorney then took on the effort to increasing Truancy diversion programs in the county’s 38 School Districts, nearly doubling the number of youth served through DA Mediations with groups of parents and youth from under 3,000 to over 4,400 in the 2017-2018 school year.

Additionally, the DA expanded one-on-one hearings or Juvenile Attendance Improvement Diversion Hearings (JAID) in 2018 to almost 300 meeting with DDA’s and parents to give one final chance to connect the students to a school environment where they can be successful. They have seen positive anecdotal evidence and hope to get more information.

Direct School Connections: Six Neighborhood DA’s in the Community Prosecution Unit worked directly at Overfelt, Fremont, Del Mar, Downtown College Prep, San Jose, and Gilroy High Schools last year. The DA also chaired, or sat on, numerous committees with the schools and the County Office of Education to work on Truancy, including the District Attorney’s Attendance Collaborative, the School Climate Workgroup, the Joint Representatives Meeting and many others.

Parent Cases: The DA’s Office also operated the DA Parent Truancy Diversion Court Calendar every other Friday which included about 150 filings a year.

Training: The DA’s Office provided numerous additional trainings on Truancy, including two “Nuts and Bolts” trainings. Additionally, they provided Digital Safety, Gang Awareness and many others to school officials and parents.

Parent Project: The DA also conducted 23 Parent Project classes, which are a 12-week parenting support group for parents of at-risk youth, particularly those with truancy and substance abuse issues.

Alternative Education (AE): Finally, the DA’s Office has worked collaboratively over the last 18 months with the County Office of Education to create an independent study AE program for students with anxiety and other issues who are chronically absent but don’t have other system issues.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2019

This section highlights upcoming changes to the Juvenile Justice System in 2019.

GOV. GAVIN NEWSOM'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

In January of 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom announced his Administration will begin working with the Legislature to remove the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and shift it to the Department of Youth and Community Restoration under the California Health and Human Services Agency. The agency would oversee more than 660 young offenders. "Today is the beginning of the end of juvenile imprisonment as we know it," said Governor Newsom. "Juvenile justice should be about helping kids imagine and pursue new lives — not jumpstarting the revolving door of the criminal justice system. The system should be helping these kids unpack trauma and adverse experiences many have suffered. And like all youth in California, those in our juvenile justice system should have the chance to get an education and develop skills that will allow them to succeed in our economy." Dr. Nadine Burke Harris, appointed in January 2019 as California's first-ever surgeon general, said the new model would allow health officials to focus on addressing early childhood trauma and prevention efforts to ensure youth do not fall deeper into incarceration.

California is one of only ten states that houses its juvenile justice division under a state corrections agency. While most states have placed juvenile detention under health and human services or child welfare departments, some states, like Texas and Florida, have made their divisions independent entities altogether.

MULTISYSTEMIC THERAPY (MST)

Multisystemic Therapy (MST) is a Community-based, family-driven treatment that addresses anti-social and delinquent behavior. MST focuses on empowering caregivers (parents and guardians) to solve current and future problems, and the "client" is the entire ecology of the youth; family, peers, school, and neighborhood. It is a highly structured clinical supervision and it includes quality assurance processes. The MST theory states improved family functioning will lead to positive adjustments with peers, school and the community, which will result in reduced antisocial behavior and improve functioning within the youth. MST consists of a single therapist working intensively with a maximum of five families at a time, for a period of three to five months (four months on average across cases). In addition, MST includes 24 hr/7 day/week team availability, and work is done in the community, home, school, or neighborhood setting to remove barriers to access services. The purpose of providing MST services in Santa Clara County is to prevent further involvement in the justice system and to be used collaboratively with system partners (Courts, District Attorney, and Public Defender). MST will service youth under the age of 14, as this group needs intensive services to address their behaviors. Youth in custody will receive priority to minimize the time spent in custody.

After securing the contact to establish MST within the County of Santa Clara Juvenile Services Division, the MST committee was formed to create the departmental policy and procedure. Services should begin in 2019.

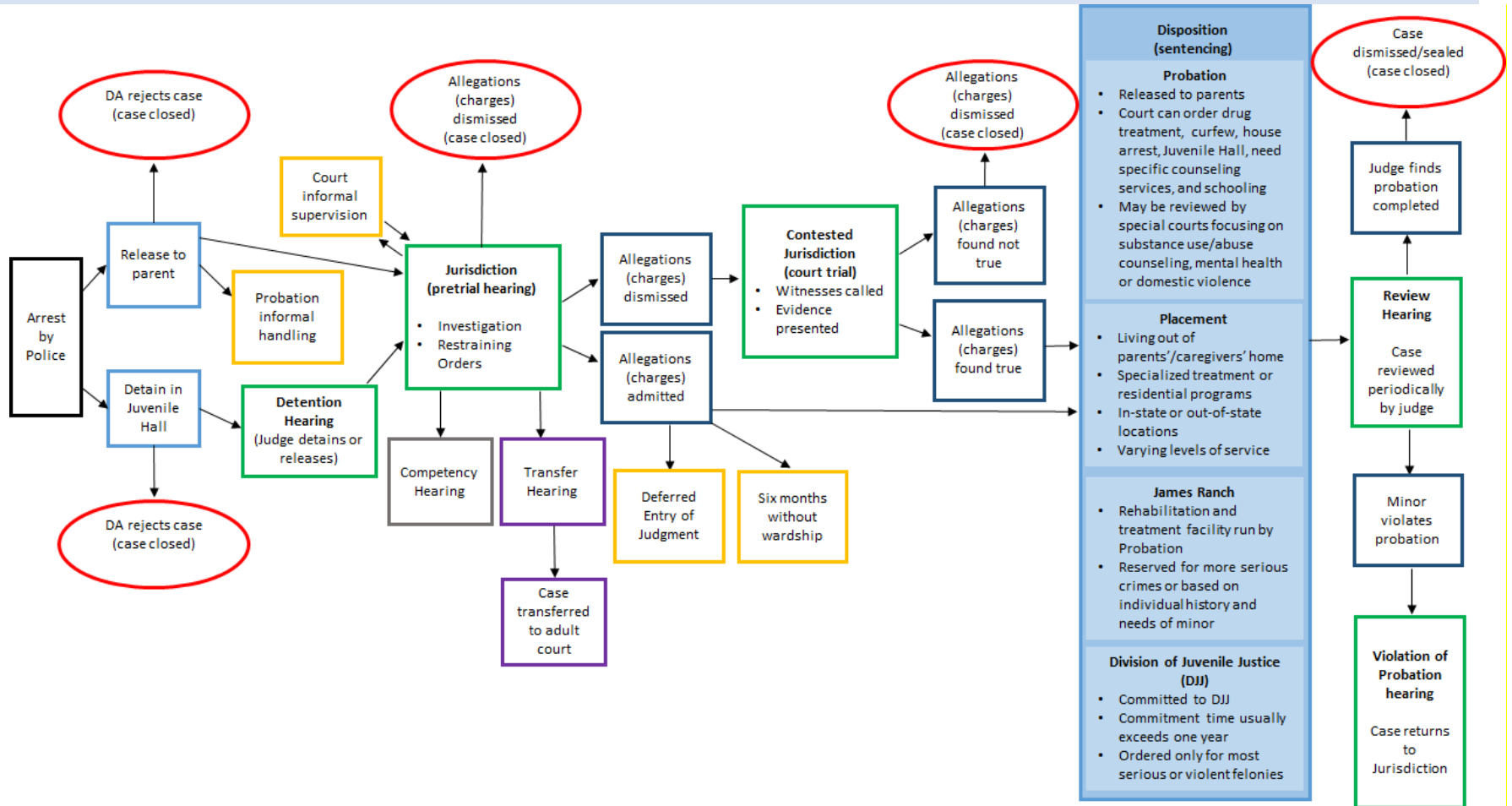
PROBATION CONTINUUM OF SERVICES TO REENTRY (PRO-CSR)

Beginning January 2019, the Juvenile Services Division will redefine Reentry Services by introducing a new service delivery model, namely the Probation Continuum of Services to Reentry (Pro-CSR). Pro-CSR will provide a continuum of services and opportunities for reentry youth to develop pro-social competency skills and resiliency through family, school, and community involvement by providing intensive case management and service linkage. Youth, who will be eligible to receive individualized services through Pro-CSR, include moderate- to high-risk youth exiting the James Ranch Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility, a long-term Juvenile Hall commitment (60 days or longer), or those transitioning home from out-of-home placement. The Juvenile Services Division will monitor youth participation in efforts to decrease recidivism and provide the most favorable outcomes for youth and families. Pro-CSR referrals should start in January 2019.

UPCOMING NEW PROBATION CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Probation Department is currently undergoing the process of developing a new case management system (CMS) which will be implemented for both Juvenile and Adult Probation. For juvenile probation, this new CMS will be replacing Juvenile Automation System (JAS) and Juvenile Records System (JRS). The probation department is focusing on standardizing data collection to improve the quality of departmental data. This new CMS should improve data collection and dissemination.

Appendix A: THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA 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 the County of Santa Clara
- The County of Santa Clara Probation Department
- The County of Santa Clara Office of Women’s Policy
- The County of Santa Clara District Attorney’s Office
- The County of Santa Clara Public Defender’s Office
- The County of Santa Clara 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 and in partnership with the Vera Institute for Justice has begun an initiative to end the incarceration of girls in the juvenile justice system. The GRTF also was able to successfully bring the San Francisco’s Young Women’s Freedom (YWFC) to Santa Clara County. The YWFC will provide a much needed focus on justice involved LGBT-GNC young women and girls. As part of the Gender Response Task Force 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 placement.

Female Arrest and Citation Trends

This section highlights arrest/citation trends for female youth in 2015-2018 including: demographics and offense categories.

Figure 49: Female Arrests 2015-2018

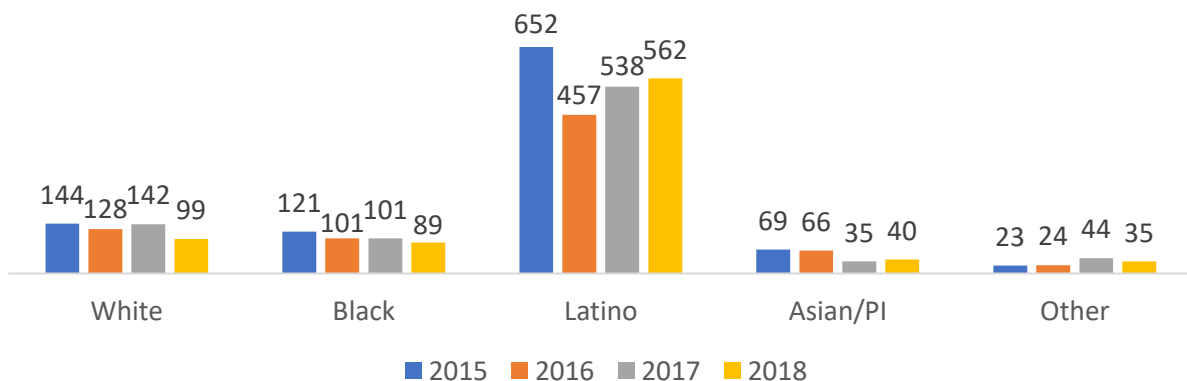


Table 23: Female Arrest Numbers 2015-2018

Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2015	144	121	652	69	23	1,009
2016	128	101	457	66	24	776
2017	142	101	538	35	44	860
2018	99	89	562	40	35	825
Percent Change 2015-2018	-31%	-26%	-14%	-42%	52%	-18%
Percent Change 2017-2018	-30%	-12%	4%	14%	-20%	-4%

Figure 50: Female Arrests by Age Category 2016-2018

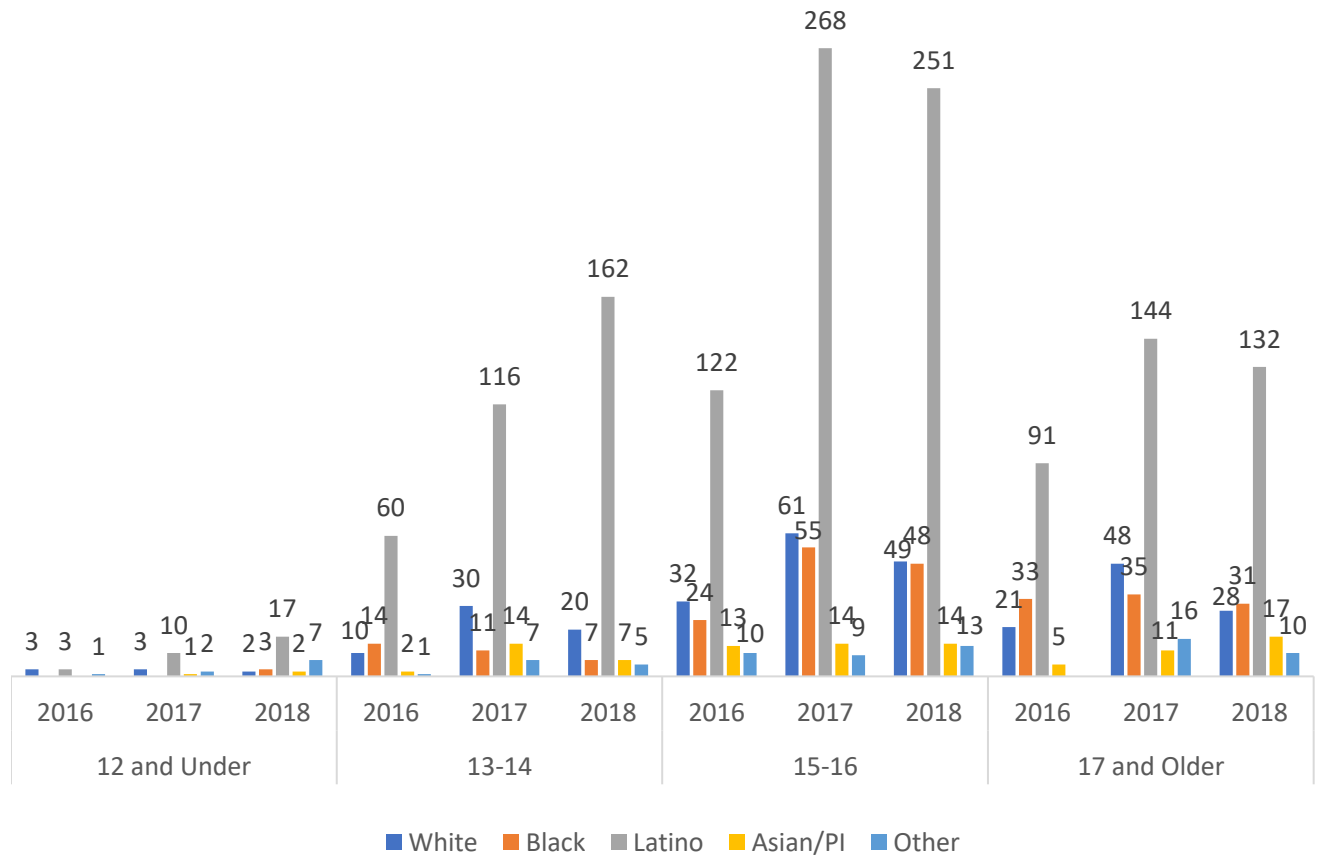


Table 24: Female Age Categories by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2018

<i>Age</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
12 and Under	2015	10	4	22	1	2	39
	2016	3	0	3	0	1	7
	2017	3	0	10	1	2	16
	2018	2	3	17	2	7	31
13-14	2015	30	30	144	7	13	224
	2016	10	14	60	2	1	87
	2017	30	11	116	14	7	178
	2018	20	7	162	7	5	201
15-16	2015	57	51	322	16	20	466
	2016	32	24	122	13	10	201
	2017	61	55	268	14	9	407
	2018	49	48	251	14	13	375
17 and Older	2015	49	36	164	23	10	282
	2016	21	33	91	5	0	150
	2017	48	35	144	16	16	259
	2018	28	31	132	17	10	218

Table 25: Top 5 Zip Code Arrests for Females in 2018

<i>Zip Code</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
99999	8	19	37	6	6	76
95020	11	2	51	1	1	66
95122	0	7	53	2	0	62
95116	1	4	47	0	0	52
95127	0	2	37	2	3	44
95111	0	0	38	0	0	38

Table 26: Female Arrest Categories 2015-2018

<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
	2018	14	3	29	3	3	52
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
	2018	8	12	71	3	5	99
Other Crimes	2015	15	20	81	1	3	120
	2016	13	14	52	6	2	87
	2017	33	19	119	6	10	187
	2018	14	13	85	9	4	125
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
	2018	15	14	100	13	9	151
Property Crimes	2015	55	48	250	43	8	404
	2016	54	31	162	42	10	299
	2017	42	50	167	7	12	278
	2018	28	36	203	10	13	290
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
	2018	5	2	22	1	1	31
Weapon Crimes	2015	2	4	12	1	1	20
	2016	3	4	19	1	1	28
	2017	5	4	15	1	0	25
	2018	5	2	13	0	0	20

Female Admission and Intake Trends

This section breaks down demographics and offense categories for females detained in juvenile hall from 2015-2018 and top five ZIP Codes for detained females in 2018.

Table 27: Female Age Category by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2018

Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2015	30	37	133	3	4	207
2016	22	27	109	4	2	164
2017	26	25	143	7	9	210
2018	26	21	209	5	7	268
Percent Change 2015-2018	-13%	-43%	57%	67%	75%	29%
Percent Change 2017-2018	0%	-16%	46%	-29%	-22%	28%

Table 28: Female Age Category by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2018

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
12 and Under	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	1	0	0	1
13-14	2015	5	1	28	0	0	34
	2016	0	3	20	3	0	26
	2017	3	3	29	3	0	38
	2018	5	1	61	3	0	70
15-16	2015	13	20	71	1	3	108
	2016	14	10	51	0	2	77
	2017	13	6	78	3	5	105
	2018	11	10	109	2	1	133
17 and Older	2015	12	16	34	2	1	65
	2016	8	14	38	1	0	61
	2017	10	16	36	1	4	67
	2018	10	10	38	0	6	64

Table 29: Top 5 Zip Code Admissions for Females in 2018

<i>Zip Code</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
95122	0	4	34	1	0	39
95116	1	0	21	1	0	23
95020	2	0	18	0	0	20
95127	0	0	18	0	0	18
95136	1	0	16	0	0	17

Table 30: Female Admission Categories 2015-2018

<i>Arrest Categories</i>	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses	2015	0	0	9	0	0	9
	2016	2	1	8	0	0	11
	2017	2	0	7	0	0	9
	2018	0	1	1	0	0	2
Felony Crimes Against People	2015	9	4	30	1	0	44
	2016	5	11	16	1	0	33
	2017	7	9	26	5	1	48
	2018	5	7	57	1	2	72
Other Crimes	2015	1	2	5	1	0	9
	2016	1	5	10	1	0	17
	2017	4	2	20	0	4	30
	2018	1	2	21	0	0	24
Other Crimes Against People	2015	2	11	14	0	0	27
	2016	6	3	12	0	0	21
	2017	3	0	9	1	1	14
	2018	2	0	5	1	2	10
Property Crimes	2015	6	9	27	1	1	44
	2016	3	3	25	2	1	34
	2017	6	7	52	1	3	69
	2018	7	9	85	1	2	104
Return from other status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits	2015	12	10	45	0	3	70
	2016	5	2	37	0	1	45
	2017	3	7	28	0	0	38
	2018	8	2	19	2	1	32
Weapon Crimes	2015	0	1	3	0	0	4
	2016	0	2	1	0	0	3
	2017	1	0	1	0	0	2
	2018	1	0	6	0	0	7

Female DEJ and Placement Trends

This section highlights DEJ and Placement trends from 2015-2018 for female youth.

Table 31: Females in DEJ 2015-2018

<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
2018	2	3	24	0	1	30

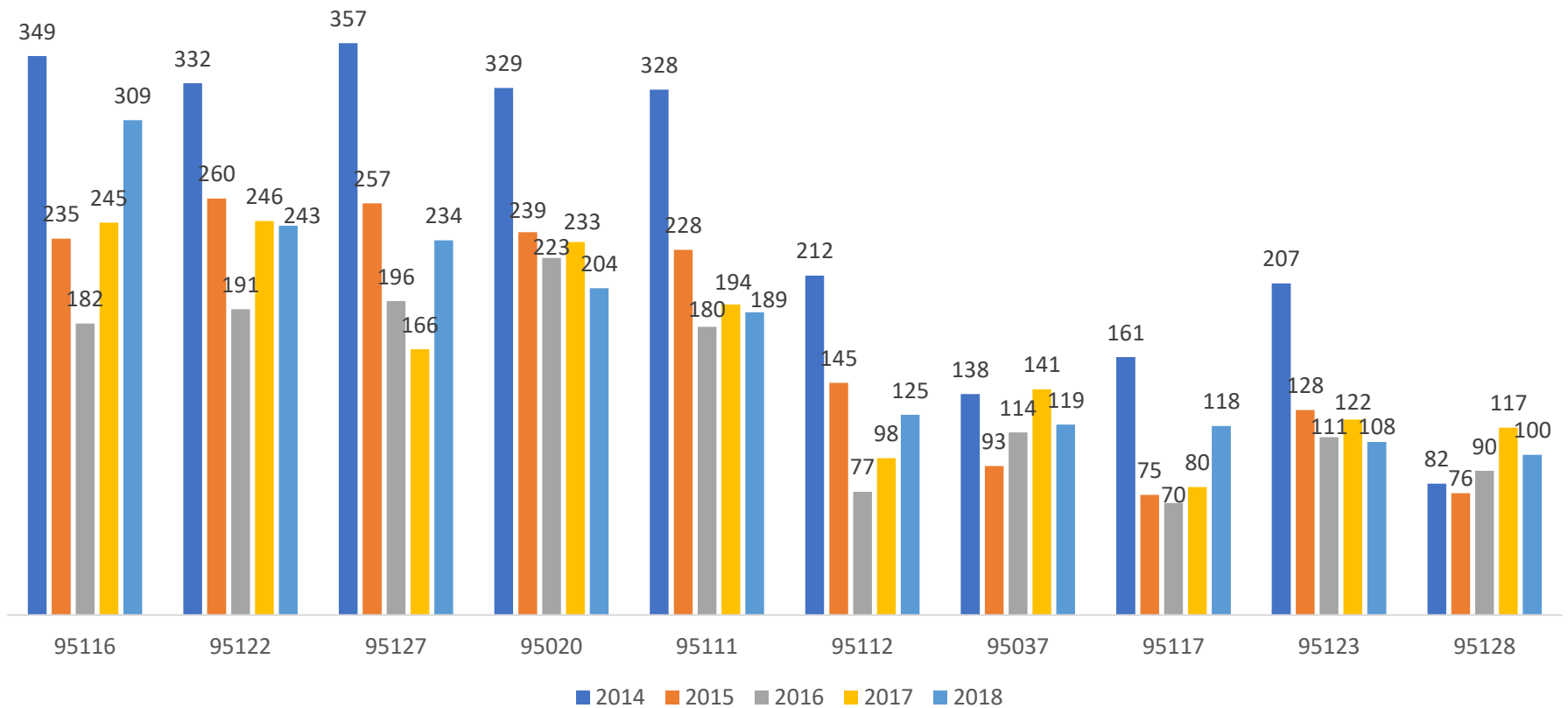
Table 32: Female Placements 2015- 2018

<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
	2018	1	2	7	1	0	11
JRF	2015	1	3	6	0	0	10
	2016	3	0	7	0	0	10
	2017	1	1	10	0	0	12
	2018	1	1	12	0	0	14
RH/FH/PIP	2015	1	3	5	0	0	9
	2016	4	1	1	0	0	6
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	2
	2018	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
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix C: ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE 2014-2018

Arrest/citations numbers by ZIP Code are slightly higher for 2018 the San Jose ZIP Codes of 95116, 95127, 95112, and 95117 compared to 2017. The ZIP Codes of 95122, 95020, 95111, 95037, 95123, and 95128 saw a decrease in arrest/citation numbers for 2018 compared to 2017. In 2018, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations are 95116 (n=309), 95122 (n=243), and 95127 (n=234), all in San Jose. In 2017, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations were 95122 (n=246) and 95116 (n=245) both in San Jose, followed by 95020 (Gilroy) coming in third place (n=233).

Figure 51: Arrests/Citations by ZIP Code 2014-2018



Appendix D: TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

On February 13, 2019, the Court, with the assistance of Deputy D.A. Carolyn Powell, Deputy P.D. Ashanti Mitchell, ADO attorney Kevin Rudich, and Deputy P.O. Rodolfo Longoria trained approximately 95 community-based organizations' (CBO) participants. The training focused on the law and procedures followed in Juvenile Court. There was special emphasis on how the CBOs can assist the youth and the court.

Sex Offender Treatment Advisory Review Panel (TARP) – Co-Chair

This committee was established in 2012 to review treatment provided to sex offender minors. While initially very active, the protocols have not changed between 2012 and the present day. The group now meets quarterly and reviews the providers and evaluators. As always, finding enough competent treatment providers is a challenge. However, the Committee is particularly glad that treatment is now provided in Spanish. Judge Ryan co-chairs the Committee with Judge Bondonno.

The Competency Overview Committee -- Chair

This is an ongoing committee that reviews competency proceedings as well as the qualifications of those who provide competency reports. With the recent nearly total revision of Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 709 and 712 following the Governor's signing of AB 1214, the Committee is actively revamping procedures to be in compliance with the new legislation. The Committee asked Professor Karen Franklin to present a training for the evaluators on January 30, 2019. That training was well attended. Professor Franklin teaches a competency class at Alliant International University. The Competence Committee is working on shortening the present protocol document. At the same time, the Committee has been reviewing competency procedures used in other counties for best practices.

Forensic Psychological Examiners

The strenuous recruiting for additional psychological examiners performed by Dr. Suh-Wen Yang, Lauren Gavin and Judge Bondonno in 2016, as well as the doubling of the psychological professional fees, resulted in the vast majority of psychological reports being done timely. There were very few delays in obtaining those reports in 2017. However, starting in late 2018, the needs again outstripped the resources. At the present time we are experiencing numerous delays in receiving basic 602 psychologist evaluations, and SUTS (drug and alcohol) evaluations done by Behavioral Health. There is an ongoing series of meetings to resolve this issue. In part, the delays are the result of an increased need for psychological reports resulting from the increased number of serious charges handled by the Juvenile Court post-Proposition 57.

Domestic Violence Court

Department 82 handles the Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence calendar. With the hands-on assistance of trained juvenile probation officers, the Court prescribes a 26-week program operated by the Piece It Together. The program focuses on the power and control issues relating to domestic violence and

family violence and details specific training on how to handle various elements of conflict which arise in day-to day situations. As always, there is a need for more Spanish-speaking and Vietnamese-speaking professionals.

In 2018, with the help of Piece It Together, Probation and LaRon Dennis of the District Attorney's Office, the Court was able to do a lateral study of ten Piece It Together graduates, following them to age 23. The Court was gratified to find that none of the successful graduates of the Piece It Together program had been charged with any new domestic violence or family violence actions. However, the sample, which involved only ten youth, is statistically insignificant. Nevertheless, the Court does believe that the program is of value. The project for the Juvenile Domestic Violence Committee for 2019 is to focus on developing data on the effectiveness of the present programs.

Probation Brown Bags

A brown bag is a casual meeting that occurs during a lunch period. This type of meeting is referred to as a Brown Bag meeting because participants bring their own lunches to the informal gathering where topics are discussed. The Probation Department has hosted Brown Bags in 2017 and 2018. The focus of Probation Brown Bags is an opportunity for funded community programs and probation staff to meet quarterly and share updates. The Research and Development (RaD) Unit staff will share current research in the justice system while focusing on clients' outcomes and program evaluation components. All topics will be applicable to adults and juveniles. RaD Unit staff will present on current evidence-based practices (EBPs) news and or programming as well as general information about EBPs.

Probation Provider Meet and Greet Resource Fair

The Juvenile Probation Division hosts an annual Meet and Greet event for community based providers, probation staff, and system partners to gather in collaboration to better identify services and build familiarity in resources available to justice involved youth and families. This annual event is similar to a resource fair; however, during the Meet and Greet the focus is for all participants to learn more about services, resources, referral processes, and service linkage to build supports and community connectedness for all system involved clients.

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 33: 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

APPENDIX F: OFFENSE CATEGORIES BY CHARGE DESCRIPTION

The table below highlights some examples of each offense categories' code descriptions, charge descriptions, and offense codes that fall under each offense category.

Table 34: Offense Categories by Code Description, Charge Description, and Offense Code

Offense Categories	Code Description	Charge Description	Offense Code
Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses	HS11378	Possess Controlled Substance for Sale	Felony
	PC647(F)M	Under the Influence of Drugs/ Alcohol/Controlled Substance	Misdemeanor
	BP25662	Minor Possess Alcohol	Misdemeanor
	HS11357(A)(1)	Under Eighteen Possess Less than 28.5 Grams of Marijuana	Infraction
	HS11357(D)	Possession of Marijuana on School Grounds	Infraction
Felony Crimes Against People	PC211	Robbery	Felony
	PC664/187	Attempted Murder	Felony
	PC245(A)(1)	Assault with a Deadly Weapon or Great Bodily Injury	Felony
	PC215	Carjacking	Felony
	PC288(A)	Lewd or Lascivious Act on a Child Under Fourteen	Felony
Other Crimes	PC4532(B)(1)	Escape Jail/Etc. while Charged/Etc. with a Felony	Felony
	PC148.9	False Name to Peace Officer	Misdemeanor
	PC148	Obstruct Resist Public Officer	Misdemeanor
	VC12500(A)	Driving while Unlicensed	Misdemeanor
	PC182(A)(1)	Conspiracy to Commit Crime	Misdemeanor
Other Crimes Against People	PC242	Battery	Misdemeanor
	PC166(C)(1)	Violation of Court Order Domestic Violence	Misdemeanor

Offense Categories	Code Description	Charge Description	Offense Code
	PC261.5	Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with Minor	Misdemeanor
	PC646.9(A)	Stalking	Misdemeanor
	PC243(E)(1)	Battery on Former Spouse, Fiancé, or Date	Misdemeanor
Property Crimes	PC487	Grand Theft	Felony
	PC459	Burglary: First Degree	Felony
	PC451	Arson	Felony
	VC10851	Driving/Taking Vehicle without Owner's Permission	Felony
	VC20002	Hit and Run/Property Damage	Misdemeanor
	PC647(H)	Prowling	Misdemeanor
	PC488	Petty Theft	Misdemeanor
	PC466	Possession of Burglary Tools	Misdemeanor
	PC602	Trespassing	Misdemeanor
	PC594	Vandalism	Misdemeanor
Return from Other Status/Courtesy Hold/ Other Admit	PC1203.2	Re-arrest/Revoke Probation/Etc.	Misdemeanor
	WI777	Failure to Obey Order of the Juvenile Court	Status
	PC594(A)(B)	For Sentencing Purposes	Status
	WI602	Juvenile Offender (State Specific Offense)	Status
Weapon Crimes	PC245	Assault with a Deadly Weapon (Punishment)	Felony
	PC21310	Possession of a Dirk or Dagger	Felony
	PC25400(A)	Carry Concealed Weapon	Felony
	PC246.3	Willful Discharge of Firearm with Gross Negligence	Felony
	PC21310	Possession of a Dirk or Dagger	Misdemeanor