

# 2019

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## ANNUAL REPORT

Juvenile Justice

Santa Clara County

**Helping to Build  
Positive Futures**



*“Rather than standing or speaking for children, we need to stand with children speaking for themselves.”*

— **Sandra Meucci**



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## SUPERVISING JUDGE'S FOREWORD



Greetings!

This is the 2019 Annual Report, however, I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to acknowledge the extraordinary times that we are navigating as a Juvenile Justice Stakeholder team to meet the moment at the time of publication.

Thank you to the leadership of the Department of Probation, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Alternate Defender's Office, the Independent Defender's Office, the Behavioral Health Department, the County Office of Education, the Department of Health, and many, many Community Based Organizations. If it had not been for at least a decade of courageous conversations to improve the Juvenile

Justice System, we would find ourselves in a much different place.

Our in-custody population is at an all-time low and we have been able to make sure that the low number of youth in custody are safe, healthy and released to the community when possible. This report outlines the hard work that has been done to create programming that is culturally responsive, gender informed, healing centered, with a public safety lens. Both community safety and the best interest of our youth is paramount to each decision we make. In 2019 there was a decrease in juvenile citations, referrals to Juvenile Hall, and admissions to Juvenile Hall from 2018. Most significant is that the number of petitions filed by the DA in 2019 was 848 as compared to 1,535 in 2018.

Due to excellent data collection and analysis we are able to unpack the stories of our youth to begin to understand how they find themselves at this crossroad. A majority of both boys and girls have significant issues with depression, anxiety and other emotional factors. Educational challenges contribute significantly to our youth's stability in the community and to allowing our youth to excel at school. 49% of the youth have had at least one CPS referral and family instability for girls is 43% and for boys it is 21%. This data compels us to continue to develop prevention and intervention strategies that are youth centered and individualized. In that regard we have robust pathways to healing in our specialized courts, our initiative to end the incarceration of girls in Santa Clara County, our use of the Credible Messenger model in relationship with our trusted community partners, and in our efforts to support the dreams of our youth whenever possible. It continues to be my honor to work in this role and to be among such dedicated and compassionate professionals.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Katherine Lucero  
County of Santa Clara Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Division

## CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER'S FOREWORD



Hello all,

Welcome to the County of Santa Clara's Juvenile Justice Annual Report. While this report reflects the calendar year 2019, I write this introduction the week before its release in August 2020, while our nation is facing the most unpredictable and unprecedented challenges of my lifetime. Santa Clara County is a hotspot for the COVID-19 Pandemic, which in and of itself has presented a challenging crisis for the justice system. In the midst of this, we are faced with another crisis, the growing number and volume of voices demanding accountability and compassion from law enforcement and the justice system to address centuries of racism embedded in our communities.

Without question, our systems have promulgated systemic racism, whether intentional or not. The call to change that is in our hands. This is the time to use this rich data to course correct and I am fully committed to doing so. We are fortunate to operate in a rich cultural environment, with longstanding professional partnerships with colleagues and communities committed to true justice for all. This timely report will serve as a guide in how to move our reform efforts deeper.

While this report is data intensive, please remember that these numbers represent real young people, real families, and real victims. The juvenile Justice is a complex system focused on long term rehabilitation and serves youth who range from youth who commit minor offenses that are attributable to normal adolescent transgressions, to youth who engage in serious criminal conduct and are threats to community safety. This report also illuminates the substantial changes to the juvenile law in California, including that only youth aged 16 and older can be transferred to the adult court. Youth under the age of 16, who commit the most serious offenses such as murder, rape or serious assaults are committed to the state system, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Governor Newsome has announced his intent to close DJJ and realign those youth back to their home counties. This will be another opportunity to create more responsive services locally for the youth who commit the most serious offenses. This upcoming year will be filled with innovation and change. We are excited to part of this movement. All of us deserve a juvenile justice system that has a laser focus on rehabilitation and restoration.

This report is just one example of the outstanding work conducted by 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. This information will not be helpful if we do not harness it to make more effective decisions about the care and oversight of youth.

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'L. Garnette', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Laura Garnette

Chief Probation Officer  
County of Santa Clara

# 2019

## ANNUAL REPORT AT A GLANCE

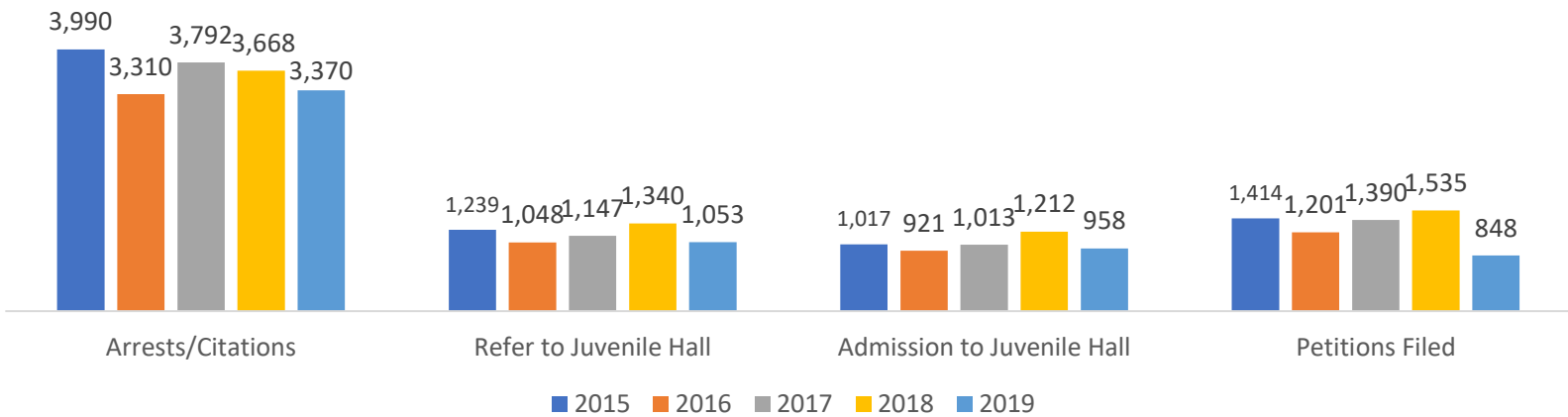
Juvenile Justice  
Santa Clara County



### Helping to Build Positive Futures

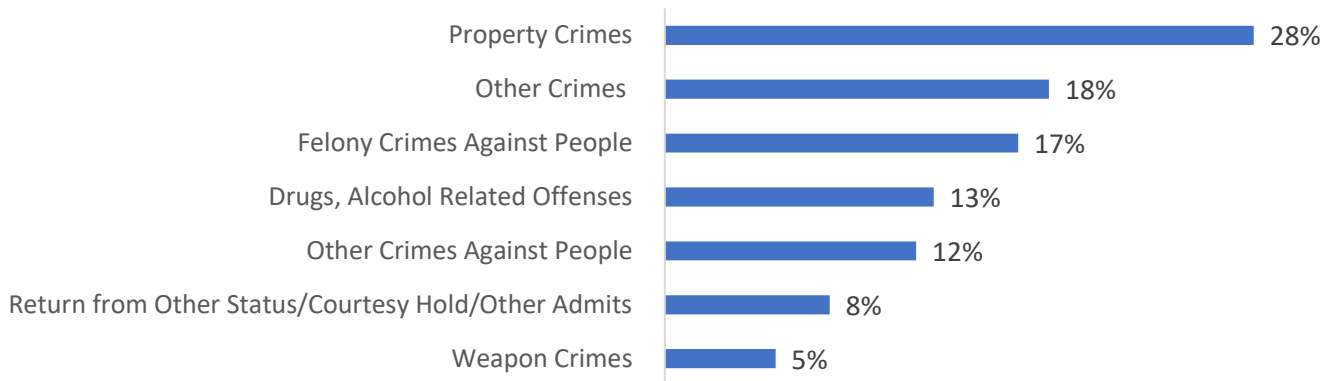
Arrests/citations in 2019 saw a decrease compared to 2018 (eight percent decrease to 3,370). Felony offenses also decreased from 48 percent in 2018 to 39 percent in 2019 (25 percent decrease compared to 2018). Overall, arrests/citations have been declining since 2015.

Juvenile Justice Trends Over Time (duplicated counts of youth)



Property Crimes (which includes felony and misdemeanor offenses) and Other Crimes (e.g., Resist, Delay Obstruct an Officer, Driving While Unlicensed, and Reckless Driving) combined to account for approximately 46 percent of the total 3,370 arrests/citations compared to 49 percent of arrests/citations in 2018.

Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2019



### Youth Detentions

1,053 youth (or 31% of all arrests and citations) referred to Juvenile Hall (duplicate count).

958 youth (or 91% detained (duplicate count). This accounts for a 21% decrease from 2018.

820 detentions (or 78%) held until detention hearing (duplicate count).

# About Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

## Sex and Age of Youth Arrested

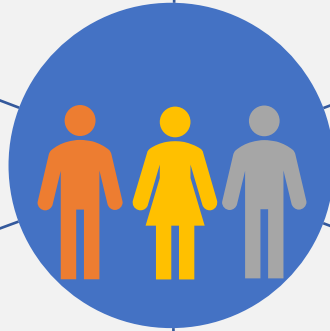
- 75% of youth arrested were male.
- 45% of youth arrested were 15 & 16 years old.
- 35% were 17 years or older.
- 2% were 12 years old and younger.

## Behavioral Health

- 35% of girls attempted or thought about committing suicide versus 10% of boys.
- 82% of girls and 62% of boys had significant issues with depression, anxiety, and other emotional factors.

## Home Life

- The zip codes where most youth reside include 95020, 95116, 95122, 95037 and 95111.
- Girls had more family history problems (63%) compared to boys (42%)



## Criminogenic Needs

- Criminal Orientation was similar for boys (27%) and girls (23%).
- Over 75% of boys and girls had anti-social peers (gangs, legal troubles, or both).

## Child Abuse and Neglect

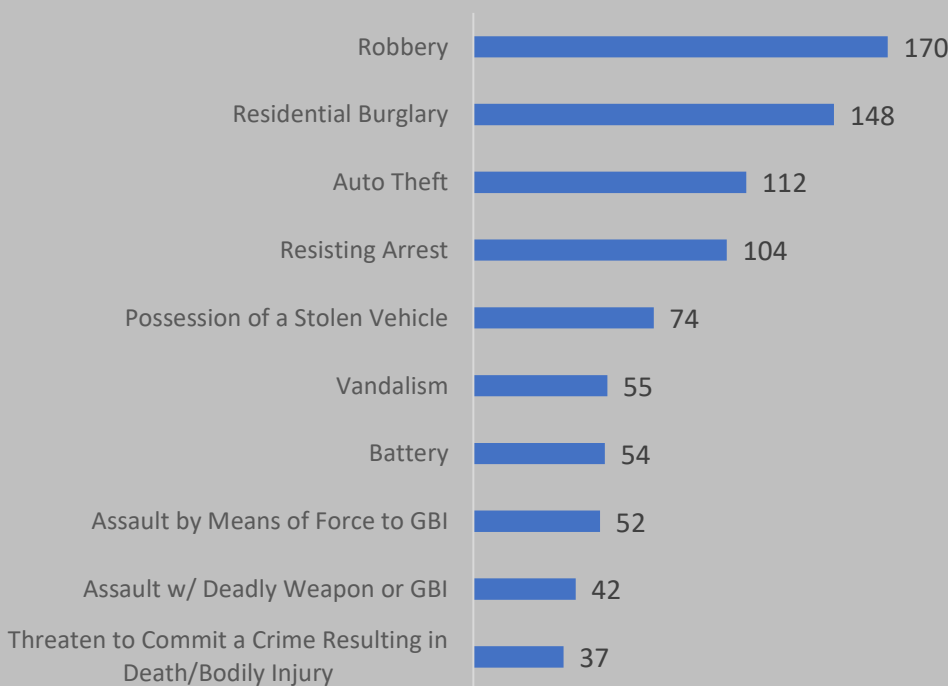
- 49% of youth had at least one referral as the alleged victim.
- Girls (43%) self-reported more abuse/neglect and trauma compared to boys (21%).

## Education

- School inadequacy was similar for boys 41% and girls 39%.
- Issues due to lack of intellectual capacity (boys 23%, girls 19%) and due to achievement problems (boys 37%, girls 42%).

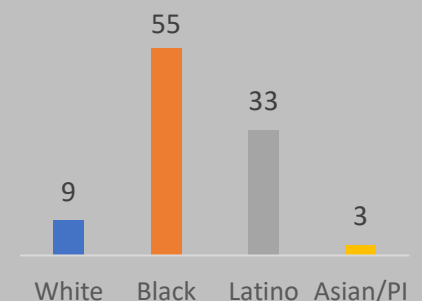
In 2019, arrests/citations decreased as well as petitions filed (n=848; a 45 percent decrease compared to 2018). In 2019, the number of duplicated petitions decreased past levels previously seen in 2016. Of the 848 petitions filed in 2019, the most likely offenses to be petitioned were robbery (170), residential burglary (148), and auto theft (112).

## Duplicated Petitions by Top 10 Offense Categories 2019



## Disproportionality

### Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2019



In 2019, Black and Latino youth continue to be overrepresented at every decision point in the juvenile justice system.



## REPORT BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

The County of Santa Clara government serves a diverse, multi-cultural population of 1.9 million residents in Santa Clara County, California, making it more populous than 14 states in the United States. The County provides essential services to its residents, including public health protection, environmental stewardship, medical services through the County of Santa Clara Health System, child and adult protection services, homelessness prevention and solutions, roads, park services, libraries, emergency response to disasters, protection of minority communities and those under threat, access to a fair criminal justice system, and many other public benefits. This report focuses on juvenile justice system in Santa Clara County.

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 sex<sup>1</sup> differences at various decisions points.

Since 2011<sup>2</sup>, 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 only Probation Department activities, but rather a report of collaborative efforts among the juvenile justice 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 2019
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



<sup>1</sup> Probation is currently updating how we track Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression (SOGIE) measures. Soon, probation will track comprehensive SOGIE measures.

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



## 8. Looking ahead to 2020

Throughout this report, we use abbreviations and acronyms to reference programs, services and tools. Appendix J offers a comprehensive list for your reference of all these abbreviations and acronyms. Also, due to variation in methods and approaches to data collection and reporting by system partners, there may be differing 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 feasible to discuss every program and service at length. For additional Probation reports, please visit the Probation Department 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 10-17<sup>3</sup>**

<i>Percentage of total youth population</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native
<b>1993</b>	44%	4%	29%	22%	0.5%
<b>2018</b>	26%	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 102 percent since 1993. During the same period, the Latino youth population has increased by 47 percent to become the largest racial/ethnic population. Meanwhile the White youth population decreased by 27 percent since 1993 and is no longer a majority. Decreases have also occurred in the youth populations of Black youth (-18 percent), and Native American youth (-22 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 1993-2018<sup>4</sup>**

<i>Population Change 1993-2018</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native	Total
<b>1993</b>	68,387	6,243	45,567	34,649	753	155,599
<b>2018</b>	50,004	5,129	67,052	70,051	586	192,822

<sup>3</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2019). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018*. Retrieved from <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

<sup>4</sup> 2018 is the most recent year for which population estimates are available.

Percent Change 1993-2018	-27%	-18%	47%	102%	-22%	24%
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## 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 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 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.

## 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, 2023. The JJSC provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of the youth in the juvenile justice system, while preventing or reducing the unnecessary detention of youth. 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. For more information on the JJSC work groups and subcommittees please visit: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/occ/jjsc/Pages/home.aspx>. Appendix G also provides information on the JJSC work groups and subcommittees.

## INNOVATIONS AND COLLABORATIONS IN 2019

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 and collaborations which are improving the services offered to youth and families in Santa Clara County within a juvenile justice scope.

### JUSTICE ED PROGRAM

Since August 2018 the Justice Ed. Program, previously named the Education Liaisons Program, has been supporting juvenile justice involved youth in identifying and supporting an Education Champion in the life of Probation involved youth. The goal is for juvenile justice involved youth to have an advocate supporting them as they navigate the education system, and beyond Probation system involvement. The Justice Ed. Program remains consistently staffed by one Program Manager and three Education Liaisons from the National Center for Youth Law. From January 2019 to December 2019, the Probation Department's Education Services Unit received a total 276 referrals for education services. In 2019 the Justice Ed. Program received 86 referrals to provide service and support to juvenile justice system involved students and families throughout Santa Clara County.

### MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO ASSISTING HIGH-RISK YOUTH

In October of 2019, the Probation Department, County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) and the Department of Family and Children's Services, (DFCS) collaborated to provide immediate stabilization to the Receiving, Assessment, and Intake Center (RAIC). The RAIC provides temporary respite care for children entering the dependency system following removal from their families, or when they are in between long-term placements. Most of the youth in the dependency system are placed with relatives or a foster family in less than 24 hours, and many never enter the RAIC. However, it has become increasingly difficult to place certain youth due to the State of California's Continuum of Care Reform (CCR), limited options for older youth with challenging behavioral or special needs, and the limited number of foster care homes in the County of Santa Clara.

DFCS, BHSD, and Probation partnered and strategized to better serve children in the County's care. Leaders from the respective agencies developed a comprehensive plan to address the significant challenges at the RAIC and to pursue multiple opportunities to improve the County's system of care for youth in the child welfare system. The goal of the collaboration is not simply to increase overall placement resources, but rather to ensure that the system operates around the value of planned permanency for all youth in the child welfare system.

Through these efforts, there has been a dramatically reduced number of children who enter the RAIC. This was due in part to establishing an alternative, temporary assessment and intake location for young children without prior contact with the foster care system. Also, an intensified and accelerated focus on

family finding/placement for any youth taken to the RAIC helped to reduce the numbers. Through this collaboration between county departments, appropriate placements were found by leveraging resources.

Working in this cross-systems manner has allowed for learning and strategizing on setting management. Benefits of this approach included:

- Onsite Managers from all departments provided immediate support
- On-Call Extra Support “staffing to acuity” on each shift
- Planning for and welcoming any new youth admitted to the RAIC by all departments allowing for clearer expectations and to ensure safety
- Improved security
- Daily huddles where all departments shared information to manage the environment at the RAIC.
- Weekly client specific care coordination meetings that included all partners to ensure consistency in several areas such as the information received about the youth, strengths, concerns, how to address behaviors, educational barriers, etc.
- Weekly Manager meetings to ensure consistency across all departments and to discuss improvements needed and ensure follow-up items were completed.

#### VERA INSTITUTE AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY COLLABORATION

The Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) worked closely with the Gender Responsive Taskforce (GRTF) to introduce their technical assistance to Santa Clara County (SCC) to end the incarceration of girls and gender expansive youth on the girls’ side of the juvenile justice system. They worked with government and community stakeholders to complete a comprehensive diagnostic assessment to identify the root causes of girls’ incarceration and to map girls’ pathways from child welfare, education, and health systems into the justice system. In conducting the assessment, Vera analyzed administrative data provided by the Probation Department and Judiciary and, in collaboration with researchers from New York University, completed an extensive analysis of 70 case files (only after proper confidentiality and agreements were entered into) that pertained to justice impacted girls and transgender/gender non-conforming (TGNC) youth. Areas examined included: race/ethnicity; age; home zip code; court proceedings, including Deferred Entry of Judgement (DEJ), Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP), and violations of probation; Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression (SOGIE); education; mental health; physical and sexual abuse; intergenerational system involvement; homelessness and housing instability; and gang involvement. To supplement findings from the administrative data and case file review, Vera engaged over 100 stakeholders, including agency leaders, agency staff, community providers, advocates, and justice-involved young people in a series of interviews and focus groups. As part of this engagement, they facilitated two deep dive sessions with stakeholders, including community-based organizations, court actors, and providers, to identify local pathways for justice impacted girls and TGNC youth that lead them to engage with the stakeholders and discuss system gaps. In addition, Vera participated in a conference that was hosted by the Superior Court Juvenile Division on successful interventions nationally to balance public safety and restorative justice. Toward the end of 2019, Vera presented their findings from the

assessment and recommendations on the ways in which systems can be aligned to get to zero incarceration.

## INDEPENDENT STUDIES PROGRAM

With the elimination of the Juvenile Traffic Court in 2016, our goal has been to prioritize reengaging chronically absent youth to return to school and complete their high school diploma. During the 2017-18 school year the District Attorney, the County Office of Education and the Department of Behavioral Health collaborated to develop a new Independent Study Program for chronically absent youth that focuses on the social emotional support, academic credit recovery, credit acceleration, expressive arts, and post-secondary planning. During the 2018-19 school year the new Independent Study Program enrolled 68 youth, graduated four students from high school, with an average daily attendance rate of 88 percent. This academic year (2019-20) the program has grown to enrolling over 100 youth during the year, graduated eight youth to date, while maintaining attendance rates above 88 percent. Students are referred to the Independent Study Program by their home school districts. There is a growing interest in serving students in the Independent Study program due to the flexibility and quality of the personalized educational program provided. Within the program there is academic counseling, post-secondary educational planning, social emotional support, expressive arts, and work experience. The program will be expanding in 2020-21 to include a South County and North County location. These satellite locations will offer additional flexibility for students and strengthen our response to student needs with the county.

## JAMES RANCH CULINARY INSTITUTE

The James Ranch, County Office of Education Blue Ridge School, Culinary Arts Program begun in July 2019 and allows youth to participate in learning about the chemistry of cooking, nutritional facts and guidelines, as well as earn food and safety handling certification. The program has been implemented in several phases to accommodate the construction of a new kitchen facility and transition the youth from the classroom setting and into the kitchen previously used by the James Ranch Cooks and Food Service Workers.

Beginning in phase one, the Culinary Arts Program began utilizing the James Ranch Cafeteria enclaves to host hands on cooking instruction, which includes student safety and food preparation. As the youth grow their skills, the program will transition into phase two, which involves preparing the kitchen area for student use, develop routines for student safety and food handling and begin experimenting with various ingredients promoting farm to table initiatives. Further, the County Office of Education is working to offer apprenticeship classes, with support from our educational partners at Mission College, to allow youth an opportunity to secure work in the food industry upon completion of the James Ranch Program. Once the Culinary Arts Program has full occupancy of the old kitchen facilities; the program will naturally progress into phase three. Phase three is an ambitious program that includes student hosted events and fundraising activities for various community philanthropies.

## UPCOMING NEW PROBATION CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Probation Records Information System Manager (PRISM) project will replace the current Adult and Juvenile Case Management System, SHARKS (Supervision High-Tech Automated Record Keeping System), JAS (Juvenile Automation System), and JRS (Juvenile Record system), respectively. The new Case Management System (CMS) will integrate service model and workflow enhancements, provide increased data sharing capabilities between Justice Partners and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), and improve the end-user experience for Probation staff. The PRISM project continues to make great strides in the development and integration of PRISM and the Juvenile Institutions Management System (JIMS). This integrated platform will enhance and automate much of the Probation services workflow. The PRISM solution will include components and processes which will add greater functionality and management of data throughout the agency. PRISM is on schedule to launch in Spring 2021.

## NEW LAWS IN 2019

The following section highlights changes in legislation which took place in 2019 and influenced juvenile justice systems in Santa Clara County.

### SB439: MINIMUM AGE OF PROSECUTION IS 12 IN CALIFORNIA

On September 30th, 2018, California Governor Jerry Brown signed a historic piece of legislation ending the prosecution of children under 12 in juvenile court. Senate Bill (SB) 439, authored by Senator Holly J. Mitchell, established, for the first time, a minimum age for the jurisdiction of juvenile courts in California. There are only five (5) crimes for which a youth under 12 may still be petitioned in court: (1) murder; (2) rape by force, violence, duress, menace or fear; (3) sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace or fear; (4) oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace or fear; or (5) sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear.

Beginning January 1, 2019, counties will no longer be permitted to process children under 12 through the juvenile justice system. Instead, families and school staff are entrusted to respond to behaviors with age-appropriate consequences rather than refer the children to the probation department. For the small number of children whose behaviors indicate a higher level of need and care, each county must provide support through existing programs and agencies, including community-based organizations and behavioral health or child welfare systems. In 2019, counties may also leverage funding through the Youth Reinvestment Grant program, which will provide nearly \$40 million for youth diversion from the justice system.

In Santa Clara County, juvenile justice stakeholders were able to develop and present a protocol that has since been adopted by the Santa Clara County Police Chief's Association. This protocol serves to assist police officers in the field with respect to how to respond to encounters with children under the age of 12 in light of the new law. Juvenile justice stakeholders are now focusing their efforts on developing a more

robust resource guide and potential referral service, outlining available school-, health-, and community-based services.

#### AB1214: JUVENILE COMPETENCY

Effective January 1, 2019, AB1214 amended Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 709, known as the juvenile competency statute, and established 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 significant changes include that misdemeanor-only petitions must be dismissed if the youth is not competent, and if a youth cannot be remediated within six months from the finding of incompetence, the court must dismiss a petition. The total remediation period shall not exceed one year from the finding of incompetency, and secure confinement for any youth found to lack competence is limited to six months from the finding of incompetence for non-WIC 707(b) offenses absent special findings, and 18 months for WIC 707(b) offenses. The new law also requires experts appointed to evaluate youth to 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. Finally, for youth under the age of 14, the court must first determine the youth's capacity pursuant to Penal Code 26 prior to deciding the issue of competency.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Judicial Council adopted California Rule of Court 5.645, identifying the training and experience needed for an expert to be competent in forensic evaluations of juveniles, as other rules for the implementation of the other requirements with respect to experts.

#### SB1391: UPDATE ELIMINATION OF ADULT COURT PROSECUTIONS OF 14 AND 15-YEAR-OLD YOUTH

Senate Bill 1391, which amended Welfare & Institutions Code 707, eliminated adult court prosecutions of 14 and 15-year-old youth and was signed into law in September of 2018 by Governor Jerry Brown. The law went into on effect January 1, 2019. Currently, the constitutionality of SB 1391 is uncertain. Prosecutors throughout the state challenged its constitutionality, and while most courts have upheld its constitutionality, a few have not. Given the disagreement at the appellate level, the California Supreme Court has granted review and is expected to issue a ruling sometime in 2020.

#### FUTURE 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.

## SB485 - DRIVER'S LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

The law restricts the court's authority to revoke, restrict or order the DMV to delay the driving privilege of youth who suffered a sustained offense for certain crimes such as vandalism or other non-driving offenses. The law applies to DMV or court license determinations made on or after January 1, 2020.

## SB 419 - STUDENT DISCIPLINE: SUSPENSIONS WILLFUL DEFIANCE

In September of 2019, Gov. Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 419 into law, designed to keep children in schools by eliminating "willful defiance" suspensions in grades 4-5 and banning them in grades 6-8 for five years. Willful defiance suspensions are a highly subjective category of suspensions which can include a student not removing a hat or hoodie in class. Research has shown that willful defiance suspensions have been disproportionately used to discipline students of color, LGBTQ students, and students with disabilities. Current law prohibits suspension of a pupil grades K-3, or recommended expulsion for pupils in grades 1-12, for disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the authority of school personnel. This law extends these protections to include students in charter schools. This law received bipartisan support and is effective on July 1, 2020.

## SB 384 - SEX TIERED REGISTRATION

California law requires youth to register as sex offenders only if they have been committed to the state's juvenile facility, commonly known as DJJ (the Division of Juvenile Justice) for specified sex offenses. SB 384 will transition California's lifetime sex offender registration scheme to a tier-based scheme -- establishing three tiers of registration for adult registrants for periods of 10 years, 20 years, and life, and two tiers of registration for juvenile registrants for periods of five years and 10 years. This new law requires the registrant to petition the superior court or juvenile court for termination of their sex offender registration requirement at the expiration of their mandated minimum registration period. Based on criteria listed in SB 384, the court will either grant or deny the petition. Beginning on January 1, 2021, the CA DOJ will designate tiers for registrants. Beginning on July 1, 2021, registrants who meet the mandated minimum requirements may petition for termination of their sex offender registration requirement in the superior court or juvenile court in the county in which they reside.

## 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 into 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 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 2017-2020 Strategic Plan stems from a second community engagement process and can be found on the taskforce website: <https://www.scytf.org/>.

## NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY/SERVICES 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

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95122

- **Preventing Violence in the Valley Palms Community:** NSU supported the Valley Palms Unidos with their three key priorities for preventing violence: 1) Increased economic opportunities; 2) Access to safe spaces; and 3) Exercising decision-making power. Collaborative efforts in these specific areas have led to creating opportunities to compensate neighborhood leaders for sharing their time and knowledge; the resident-run VPU monthly food distribution in partnership with Second Harvest of Silicon Valley which resulted in the distribution of 226,884 pounds of food; and an increase in activating Family Resource Centers in the community.
- **Resident Advocacy and Improvements to the Valley Palms Apartment Community** – NSU supported collaborative efforts between Valley Palms Unidos and the City of San Jose to improve living conditions in the Valley Palms Apartment Complex including improvements to the individual units, a new synthetic soccer field, and equitable access to the Family Resource Center. Residents advocated for their community and expressed their concerns related to the conditions in the Valley Palms Apartment Community. Ultimately, all the residents' requests were included in the regulatory agreement required for the Valley Palms Apartment Complex owner to receive bond funding for property improvements, valued at \$15.1 million.

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95020

- **San Ysidro Park Activation** – NSU continued to support programs and activities at San Ysidro Park in East Gilroy. Throughout the year, the community calendar included weekly activities such as

paint art classes, cooking classes, life skills classes, and community Cafecito meetings. NSU also supported several community events at San Ysidro including Party in the Park in June, Outdoor Family Movie Night in celebration of Mexican Heritage month in September, Spirits Night in October, a Thanksgiving Potluck in November, and Holiday Posada in December.

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95020 and 95122

- **Data Collection and Measuring Impact** – NSU utilizes various tools on a monthly and quarterly basis to collect performance measures, including but not limited to, clients served, consistency of services, and financial performance. The data is compiled into dashboards which serve as valuable tools to understand service delivery and the effectiveness of the programs and services provided. In addition, the Community Safety Survey was conducted from June through November 2019 to help gauge the community’s perception of safety, cohesion, and collective efficacy. Moving forward, NSU is working with Applied Survey Research to design and implement pre- and post-surveys to further understand the impact of NSU’s work in the community.
- **School-Based Collaborative Work** – NSU partnered with three elementary schools: Katherine Smith Elementary School in East San Jose and Eliot Elementary School and Glen View Elementary School in East Gilroy. NSU’s Probation Community Workers supported the development and implementation of Violence Prevention Plans at each school which compliment both the Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) and Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) framework. As a result of this collaborative effort, Eliot Elementary School was awarded the highest standard of “Platinum PBIS Implementation” in California.

## 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 become 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 2019 there were 3,370 arrests/citations<sup>5</sup> of 2,355 unduplicated youth. Of those, approximately 1,052 arrests/citations (31 percent) were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit. Thus, 31 percent of all arrests/citations (1,052 cases) were lower level offenses or first-time juveniles handled through diversionary programs which is an increase of five percent from 2018 in the number of referrals handled by PEI.

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 2019,

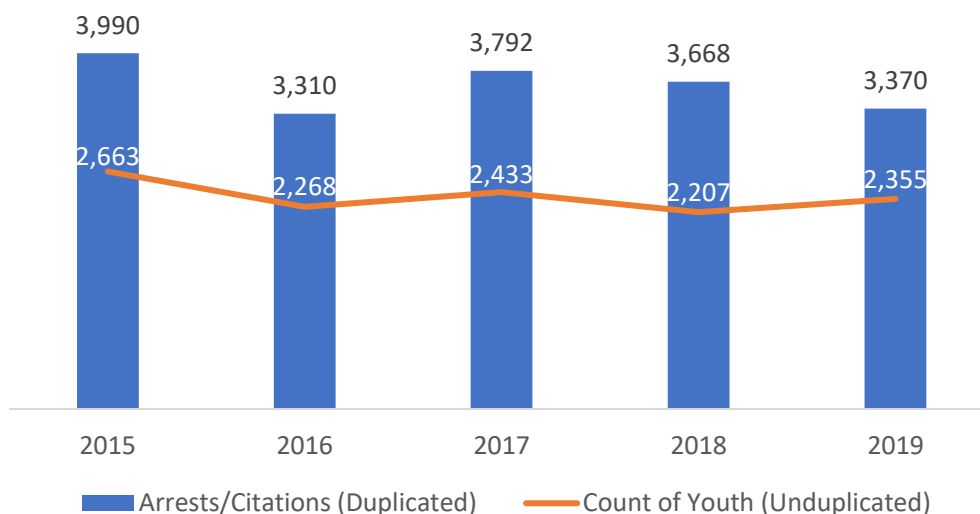
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<sup>5</sup> This is a count of arrests/citations, not of individual youth. For example, a single young person may have been arrested or cited multiple times during the year. Each of their arrests/citations is included in the total of 3,370.

not all offenses for each arrest/citation may have occurred in 2019. Offense dates for arrests/citations for 2019 range from 2011-2019<sup>6</sup>; therefore, multiple youth had offense dates within the same year to eight years before their arrest/citation date. There were 198 arrests/citations that took place prior to 2018, which account for six percent. Most of these offenses were sex offenses, it is common for victims to report these crimes years after they occur due to trauma and fear.

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 progressive juvenile reform efforts throughout the County with a specific focus on community and school based and prevention-oriented programs and services. In 2019, juvenile arrest/citation numbers show an eight percent decrease in youth arrests/citations in comparison to 2018 and highlights an overall declining trend in arrests/citations since 2015. The figure below breaks down youth arrests/citations by count of arrests/citations and count of youth arrested/cited from 2015-2019.

**Figure 2: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2015-2019**



## YOUTH ARRESTS/CITATIONS

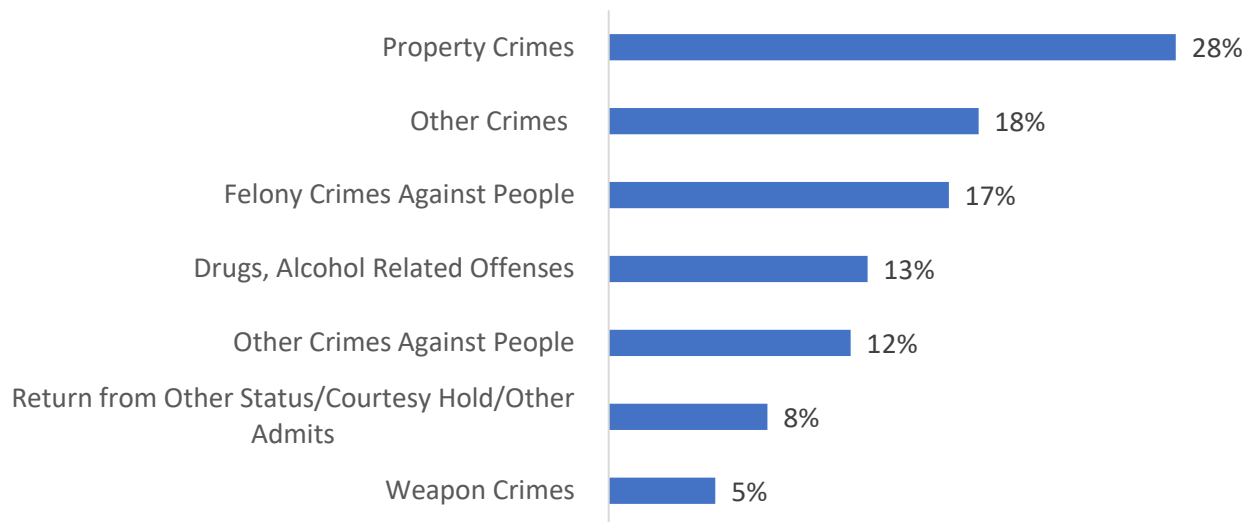
This section highlights trends in offense categories<sup>7</sup> and offense classification for all arrests/citations in 2019. Property Crimes involve felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions (e.g., arson, petty theft, and vandalism). The more serious (felony) property crimes (e.g., burglary: first degree and grand theft) and felony crimes against people (e.g., robbery and carjacking) combined to account for approximately 33 percent of the total 3,370 arrests/citations (n=1,098).

<sup>6</sup> There was one outlier that was removed due to a data entry error.

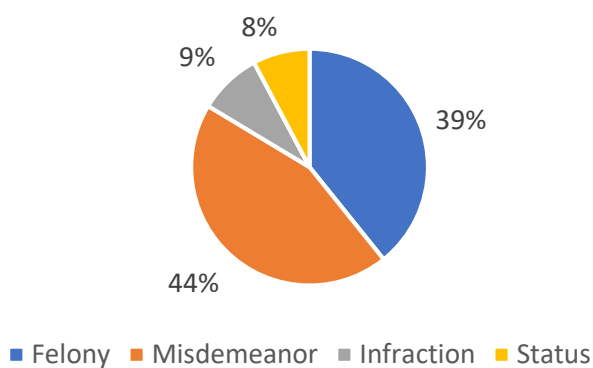
<sup>7</sup> Appendix F breaks down some examples of charge codes, charge descriptions, and offense classifications by offense category.

Property crimes<sup>8</sup> decreased by five percent for overall juvenile offenses in 2019, compared to 2018, and accounted for 28 percent of total arrests/citations in 2019. Other Crimes (e.g., resisting arrest, driving while unlicensed and conspiracy to commit a crime) increased from 16 percent in 2018 to 18 percent of total arrests/citations in 2019. Felony Crimes Against People decreased from 18 percent in 2018 to 17 percent of total arrests/citations in 2019. Arrests/citations for drug/alcohol related offenses in 2019 accounted for 13 percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for violations of probation and courtesy holds increased by one percent in 2019 and accounted for eight percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for weapon crimes decreased by one percent when comparing 2018 to 2019.

**Figure 3: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2019**



**Figure 4: Duplicate Offense Classifications**



Offense classification data also indicate the nature of offenses committed by youth in Santa Clara County. In 2019 infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined to account for 61 percent (n=2,048) of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses accounted for the remaining 39 percent (n=1,322).

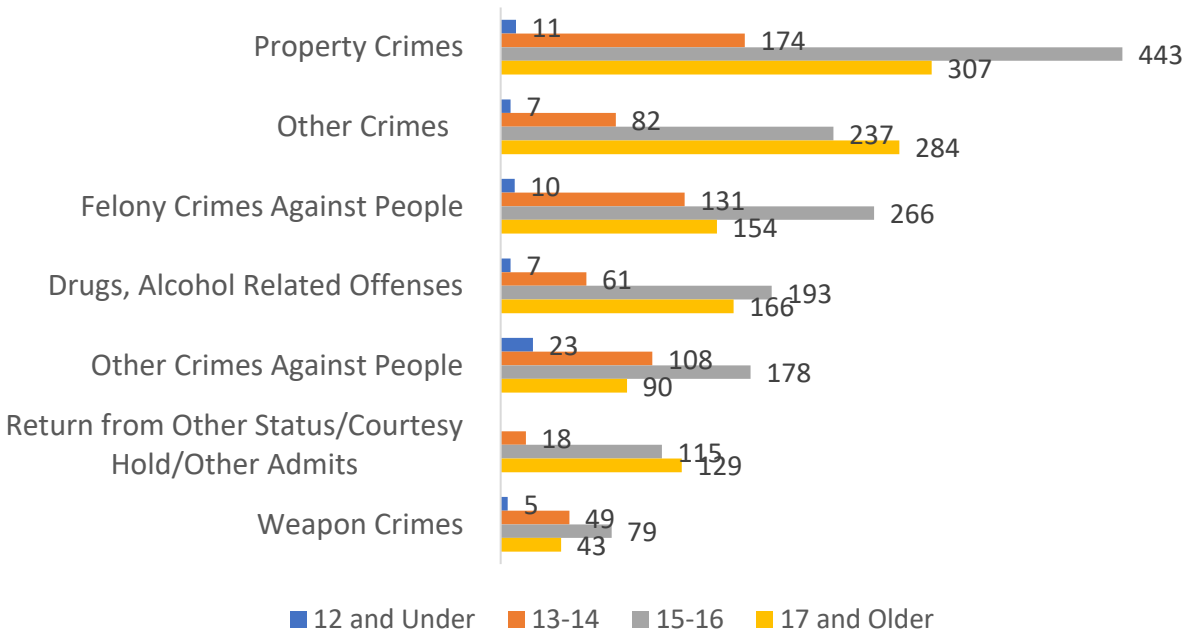
2019 shows an overall decrease in the number of arrests/citations when compared to 2018. The number of felony offenses also decreased from 48 percent in 2018 to 39 percent in 2019.

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

## Demographics of Youth Arrested/Cited

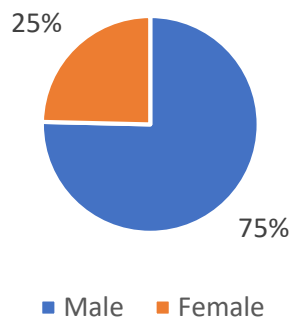
In 2019, 45 percent (n=1,511) of youth arrested/cited were youth 15 or 16 years old, and 35 percent (n=1,173) were youth aged 17 years or older. Percentages are very consistent when comparing with 2018. Two percent (n=63) of arrests/citations were of youth aged 12 years or younger by comparison in 2018 three percent of arrests/citations were of youth 12 or younger.<sup>9</sup> Twenty-nine percent of youth aged 15-16 years old were arrested/cited from property crimes (n=443). Property Crimes was also the largest proportion of arrests/citations for youth aged 17 and older (26 percent, n=307). Property crimes includes felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions.

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



<sup>9</sup> The County of Santa Clara has collaboratively worked to be in compliance with SB439 which set the minimum age of prosecution in California at twelve (12) in September 2018.

**Figure 6: Sex of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited 2019**



Of youth arrested/cited in 2019, 75 percent (n=2,540) were male and 25 percent (n=830) were female. Across all crime categories, female youth accounted for fewer arrests compared to male youth. In 2019, females accounted for 25 percent (n=830) of all arrests/citations an increase in comparison to 2018 where females made up 22 percent (n=825) of all youth arrested/cited. Of the 830 females arrested/cited in 2019, 67 percent were for misdemeanor, status and infraction offenses (n=558).

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### 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 2019, the highest number of arrests and citations in a single Santa Clara County ZIP code were of youth who lived in Gilroy ZIP code 95020<sup>10</sup> (eight percent), followed by San Jose ZIP code 95116 (six percent) in Mayfair North. In 2019, the 95020 ZIP code moved from fourth to first place. The San Jose ZIP Code of 95116 which was previously the highest ZIP Code for arrests/citations in 2018 moved to second place in 2019. The East San Jose ZIP code of 95127 moved from third place in 2018 to sixth place in 2019 showing a reduction in the number of arrests/citations. The Valley Palms ZIP code of 95122 also showed a reduction in arrests/citations moving from second place in 2018 to third place in 2019. These are some positive outcomes outlining some of the collaborative work taking place in these neighborhoods. The Morgan Hill (95037) and Downtown San Jose ZIP code of 95111 each accounted for five percent of all arrests and citations, respectively. Youth who live outside of Santa Clara County accounted for nine percent of all arrests and citations, which is the highest group when compared to Santa Clara County ZIP codes (n=289). Any youth who resides outside of Santa Clara County is counted as part of the out of county total. Breaking down the top out of county ZIP Codes, 95023 (Hollister) had 13 arrests/citations, followed by 93635 (Los Banos) with 11 arrests/citations. All other out of county ZIP Codes had 10 or fewer arrests/citations in 2019, which shows there is no specific ZIP code covering the majority of out of county arrests/citations.

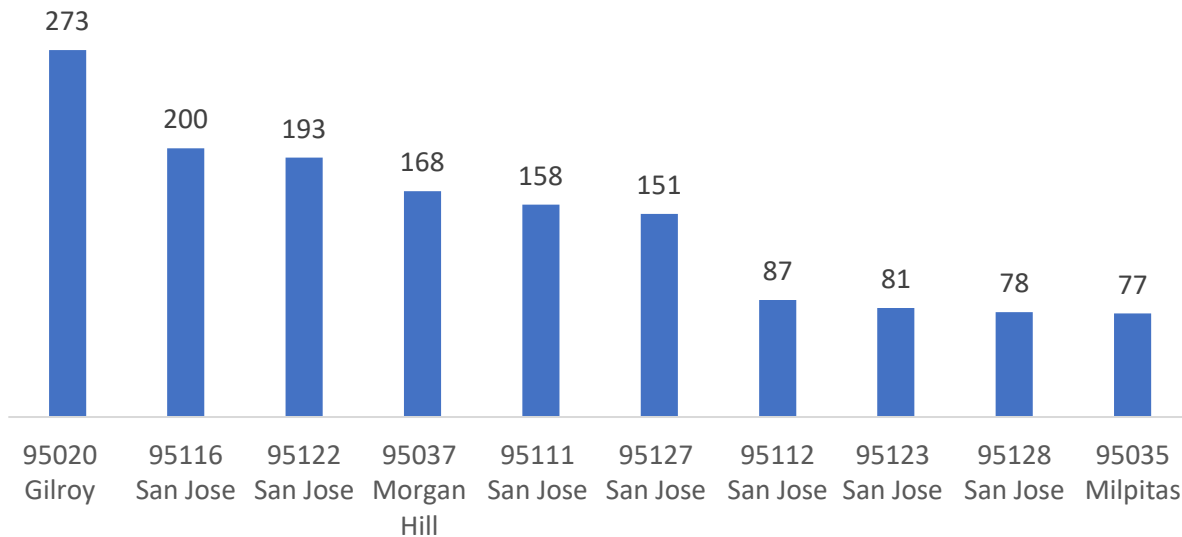
Since 2018, the number of arrests and citations decreased in eight out of 10 of the top ZIP codes. For example, in the San Jose ZIP codes of 95116 and 95127, arrests and citations decreased by 35 percent compared to 2018. In the San Jose 95112 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 30 percent and in

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<sup>10</sup> For a more information on arrests/citations trends for Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and San Martin South County ZIP Codes please see Appendix D.

the San Jose 95123 ZIP code they fell by 25 percent. In contrast, arrest and citations of youth who live in Gilroy 95020 increased by 34 percent (273 arrests or citations). The Morgan Hill ZIP code of 95037 also saw an increase in arrests/citations compared to 2018 of 41 percent (168 arrests/citations). The out of county youth also had an increase in arrests and citations for 2019 of seven percent compared to 2018 (n=289 arrests/citations).

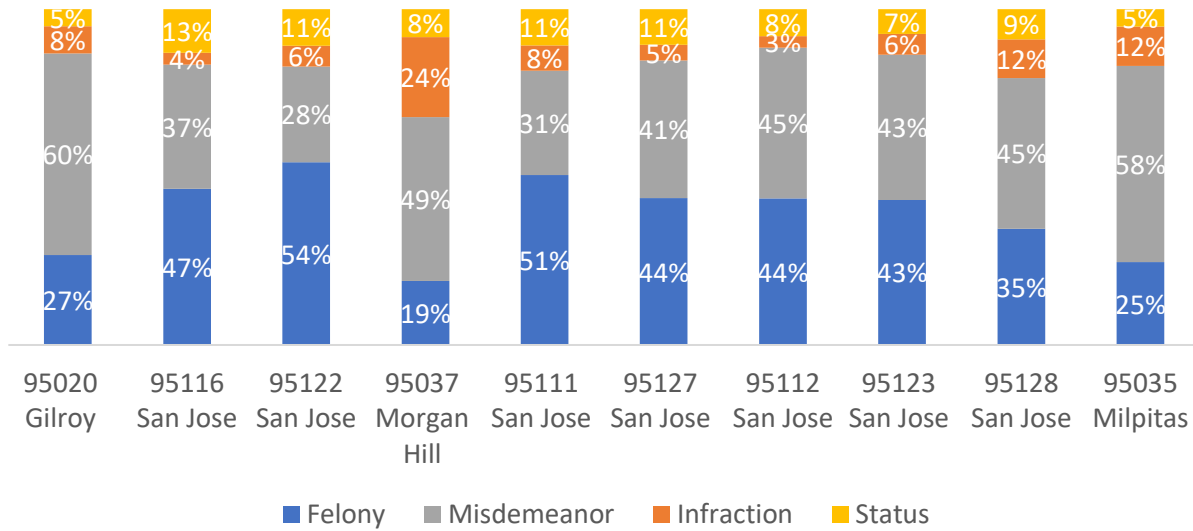
**Figure 7: Santa Clara County Top 10 ZIP Codes for Duplicated Arrests/Citations 2018**



The figure below shows how offense classifications vary among the top 10 ZIP codes. For example, the proportion of arrests/citations for misdemeanor offenses in Gilroy (60 percent) is higher than in the 95116 ZIP code (37 percent). In contrast, 95122 and 95111 have the highest proportions of felony arrests (54 and 51 percent, respectively). ZIP code 95116 (Mayfair North) decreased the number of felonies from 60 percent in 2018 to 47 percent in 2019 and ZIP code 95122 (Valley Palms) went from 60 percent of felonies in 2018 to 54 percent in 2019. Morgan Hill (95037) also saw a decrease in number of felonies from 39 percent in 2018 to 19 percent in 2019. This shows a decrease in severity for the arrests/citations taking place in these areas. Overall, most ZIP codes saw a decrease in the number of felonies reported in 2019 when comparing to 2018. 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 10 ZIP codes**




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### 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. 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.

## MOTIONS TO TRANSFER YOUTH TO ADULT COURT

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

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### JUVENILES TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT UPDATE

After the passage of Proposition 57 in 2016, the only way in which a youth can be transferred to adult court is after a determination by a juvenile court judge after a judicial transfer hearing. When a youth aged 16 or older<sup>11</sup> is petitioned for a felony offense, the prosecution can file a motion to transfer the youth to adult court and asks for a transfer hearing – conducted before the jurisdiction hearing -- to decide if the youth is appropriate for rehabilitative services in Juvenile Justice Court or the youth’s case should be transferred to adult court.

For the Transfer Hearing, the probation officer provides a report to the Court that includes a review of the five criteria listed below, and a victim impact statement, if one is provided. At the hearing, the judge receives the probation report and any other evidence or information provided by the District Attorney and the youth’s defense attorney. If the judge decides that the youth should remain in juvenile court, the case will proceed with the juvenile justice process. If the judge decides that the youth should not remain in juvenile court, the Court dismisses the juvenile petition and sends the youth to adult criminal court where the District Attorney files a complaint and the adult criminal process begins.<sup>12</sup> 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.

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

In 2019, there were a total of 28 youth who went through the transfer process. There were other cases where a motion to transfer was filed, but the transfer hearing was not concluded by the end of 2019. Of

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<sup>11</sup> SB1391 - signed into law but currently pending before the California Supreme Court – repealed the authority of a district attorney to make a motion to transfer 14 and 15 year old minors to adult court. If the law is overturned, a district attorney would be able to seek transfer on 14 and 15 year old youth for WIC 707(b) offenses.

<sup>12</sup> Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara [www.scscourt.org/self\\_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml](http://www.scscourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml)

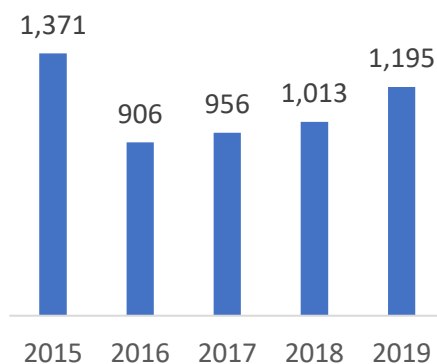
the 15 youth whose transfer hearings concluded in 2019, seven remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court and eight were transferred to criminal court. While some have live hearings with witnesses and testimony, others were submitted to the Court for decision based on the probation report and briefings by counsel.

## ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL

Juvenile law is a complex and specialized legal field. In fact, appointed counsel who represent youth are required by law, namely WIC §634.3, to have specialized knowledge in juvenile law. All three agencies, the Public Defender’s Office (PDO), Alternate Defender’s Office (ADO), and Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO), ensure their juvenile attorneys receive the mandatory number of hours of training each year. 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 dismissals and record sealings and relief from sex registration once the filings begin in July of 2021.

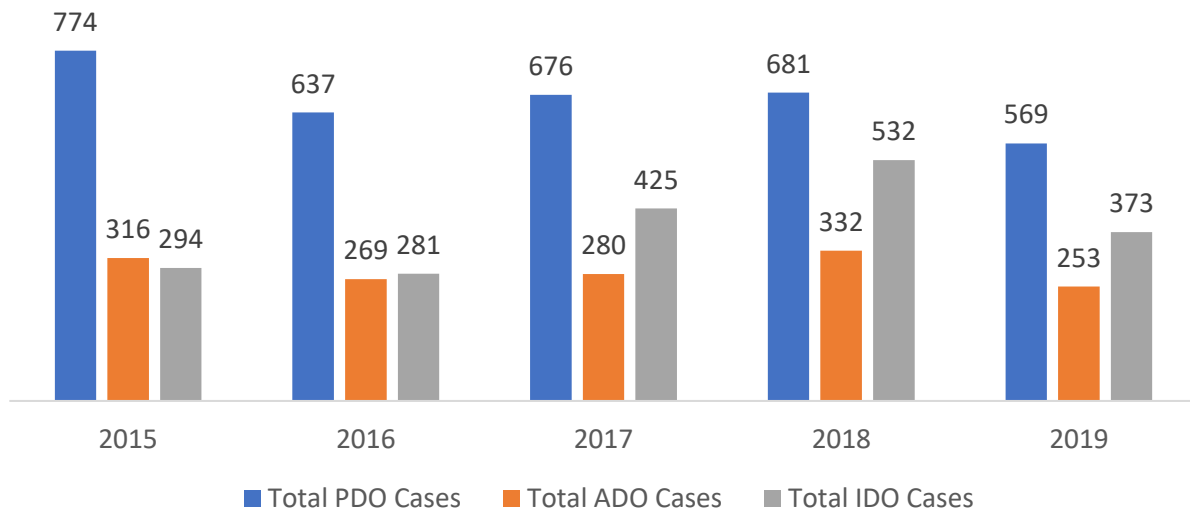
In terms of eligibility and process by which cases are assigned, once a case has been petitioned in court, the youth is eligible for free defense counsel services given that youth are presumed indigent. All cases petitioned in Juvenile Justice Court are first referred to the Public Defender’s Office (PDO). If the Public Defender determines that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of the youth, the youth is then referred to the Alternate Defender’s Office (ADO) and/or the Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO). It is the policy of the offices that if an agency has represented a youth on a previous petition and the youth is charged with a new petition, that same agency will continue to 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. If a case is referred to the ADO and ADO discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of the youth, the youth is referred to the IDO for representation. The IDO assigns juvenile justice cases to private attorneys based on a contractual relationship. The PDO, ADO and IDO are all governmental law offices within the County of Santa Clara government structure.

**Figure 9: All Referrals to Public Defense Counsel**



In 2019, the PDO and ADO represented youth in 822 cases (569 with the PDO and 253 with the ADO), with 373 cases either referred to IDO or the youth secured private counsel. Of the 822 cases represented by the PDO and ADO, 569 were felonies, 109 were misdemeanors, and 142 were violations of probation as shown in Figure 9 and 10. In total, the PDO, ADO, and IDO/private counsel collectively represented youth in 1,195 cases.

**Figure 10: All Cases by Type of Defense Counsel**



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### Social Workers and Immigration Attorneys

The Public Defender’s Office and Alternate Defender’s Offices have social workers that work closely with appointed counsel. The social workers receive referrals from the juvenile public defender that include housing, educational and family support, mental health linkage, substance use treatment, community-based program referrals, competency, homelessness resourcing, safety planning, school placement/advocacy, treatment placement coordination, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) consultations, and general assistance support. The social workers also consult with attorneys on San Andreas Regional Center (SARC) services and work closely with juvenile probation officers and other juvenile justice system partners. They also attend Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings on behalf of the youth, visit detained youth, and submit psychosocial assessments on behalf of the juvenile client to the court for consideration. The social workers also work on judicial transfer cases and Youthful Offender Parole hearings.

The Public Defender and Alternate Defender office’s also have access to immigration attorneys given that both agencies are responsible for assisting youth seeking immigration relief, namely Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) in coordinated efforts with Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY). IDO attorneys are also able to secure immigration consultations prior to any case resolutions.

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### Community Outreach Attorney

The Public Defender’s Office has a community outreach attorney, 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.

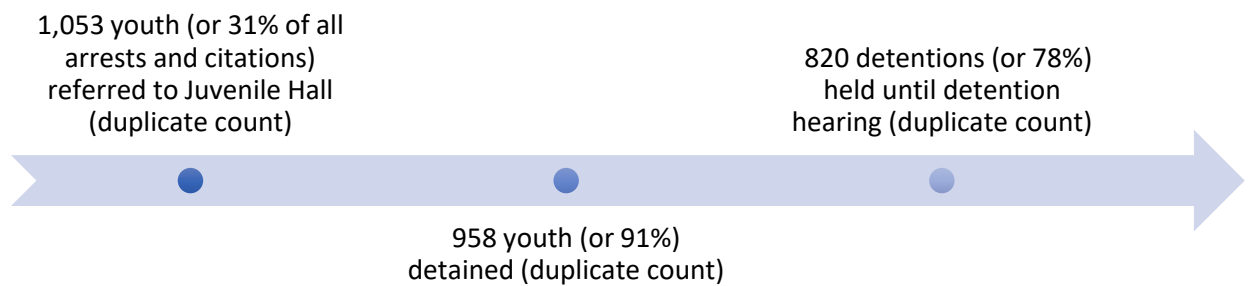
The Community Outreach Attorney has developed a connection to local high schools with at-risk youth. The Community Outreach Attorney receives referrals and requests from staff at local high schools to provide one-on-one mentorship, class presentations, and strategic interventions to prevent at-risk youth 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 2019, of the 3,370 duplicated youth arrests/citations in Santa Clara County, 1,053 duplicated youth (31 percent of all youth arrested) were referred to Juvenile Hall with 958 duplicated youth detained (620 unique youth). Of the 1,053 youth (696 unique youth) referred to Juvenile Hall in 2019, 91 percent were detained (958 of 1,053 youth) and nine percent (95 youth) were released at detention screening. Of the 958 youth initially detained at intake, 14 percent (138 youth) were subsequently released by Probation prior to their detention hearing, for a variety of reasons. These reasons include: a parent/guardian now 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 2019**



## 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 657 youth who were eligible for release based on their RAI score alone (low and medium scoring youth), 565 youth (86 percent) were detained. Of those 565 youth, 64 percent (359 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 36 percent (206 youth) were held under discretionary detention policies (see figure below for breakdown). The 2019 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.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 3: Risk Assessment Instrument Discretionary Override Percentage 2019**

<i>Discretionary Override Percentage for 2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Total Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score)</b>	72	67	468	35	15	657
<b>Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score) but Detained</b>	24	19	140	15	8	206
<b>Override Percentage</b>	33%	28%	30%	43%	53%	31%

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 65 percent of mandatory policy admissions.

**Table 4: Risk Assessment Instrument Mandatory Detention Reasons 2019**

<b>Mandatory Detention Reasons (359)</b>	
<b>EMP/CRP Failure</b>	144
<b>Warrant</b>	89

<sup>13</sup> No association between Race/Ethnicity and Discretionary Overrides was observed,  $p = 0.70$ .

<b>Weapon used in Commission of Crime</b>	53
<b>Ranch Failure/Escape</b>	37
<b>Placement Failure</b>	18
<b>Inter-County Transfer</b>	10
<b>All other reasons (Aftercare Failure and More than One SPD)</b>	8

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) (94 youth), all other reasons (e.g., youth refuses to return home, history of runaways) (43 youth), and parent related reasons (e.g., both parent(s) cannot be located) (24 youth), and parent(s) refusing to pick up their children from Juvenile Hall (nine youth).

**Table 5: Risk Assessment Instrument Discretionary Override Reasons 2019**

<b>Discretionary Override Reasons (206)</b>	
<b>Self-Victim Community Safety</b>	94
<b>Other Reasons</b>	43
<b>Parent/Guardian Reasons</b>	33
<b>Family Violence</b>	13
<b>Violations of Probation – Substance Abuse Issues</b>	7
<b>Violations of Probation – Two or More Technical Violations</b>	5
<b>Violations of Probation – Gang</b>	4
<b>DV with mitigating factor</b>	4
<b>All Other Violations of Probation</b>	3

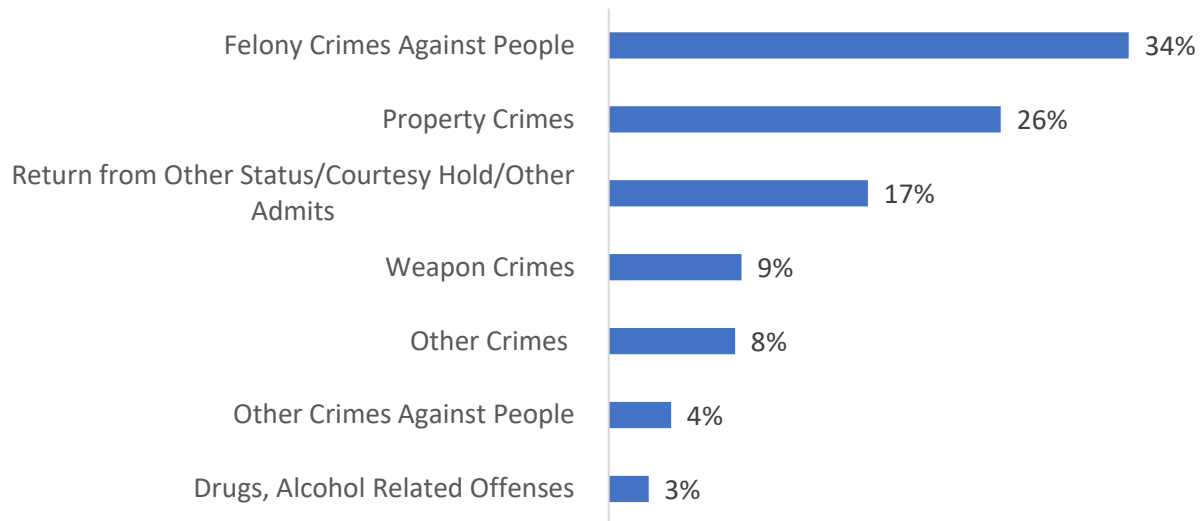
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### Offenses of Youth Detained

Of the 958 duplicated youth detained, 34 percent were admitted for felony crimes against people (e.g. robbery and assaults; n=325). Another 26 percent of youth were admitted for property crimes (including first- degree burglary and auto theft; n=245), 17 percent of admissions were for technical violations of

probation (VOPs<sup>14</sup>; n=162), and nine percent for weapon related offenses (n=83). Other crimes against people accounted for four percent of admissions (n=39; e.g., misdemeanor assaults and misdemeanor domestic violence). Admissions for drug and alcohol related offenses accounted for only three percent of the total admissions to Juvenile Hall (n=25).<sup>15</sup>

**Figure 12: Duplicated Admissions by Offense Category 2019**



## 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 2019, 78 percent of youth detained in Juvenile Hall were male and 52 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 6: Age and Sex of Duplicated Youth Detained 2019<sup>16</sup>**

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
12 & Under	4	1	5
13-14	97	36	133

<sup>14</sup> VOP offenses include absconding from Probation Supervision, EMP/CRP failure, and Ranch failure.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> All five youth 12 years old and younger were detained on felony offenses.



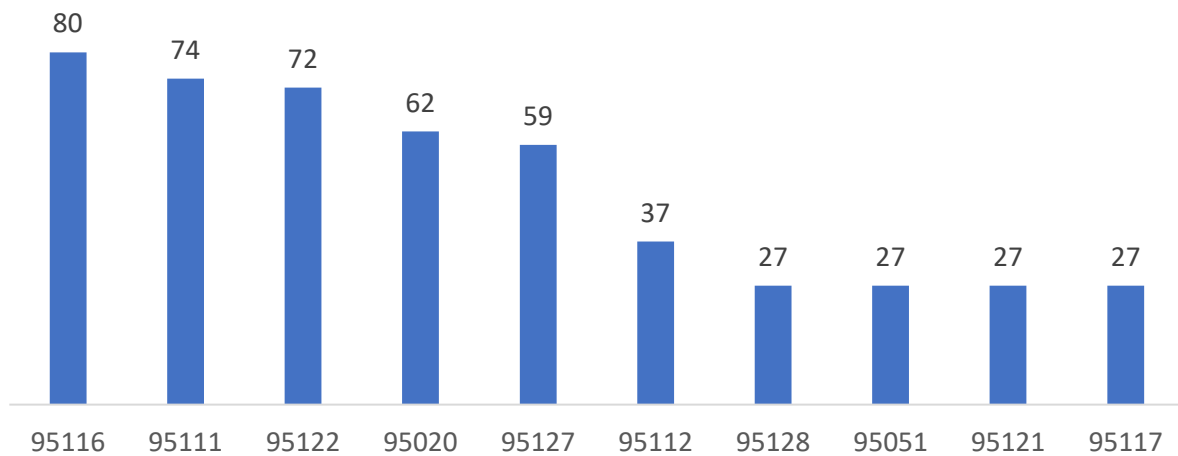
15-16	392	108	500
17 & Older	259	61	320
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>958</b>

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#### WHERE YOUTH DETAINED RESIDE

Forty-nine percent of those detained reside within the top 10 ZIP Codes for arrests/citations. All ZIP Codes were located within the City of San Jose, except for 95020 (Gilroy) and 95051 (Santa Clara).

**Figure 13: Number of Duplicated Admissions to Juvenile Hall by ZIP Code 2019**

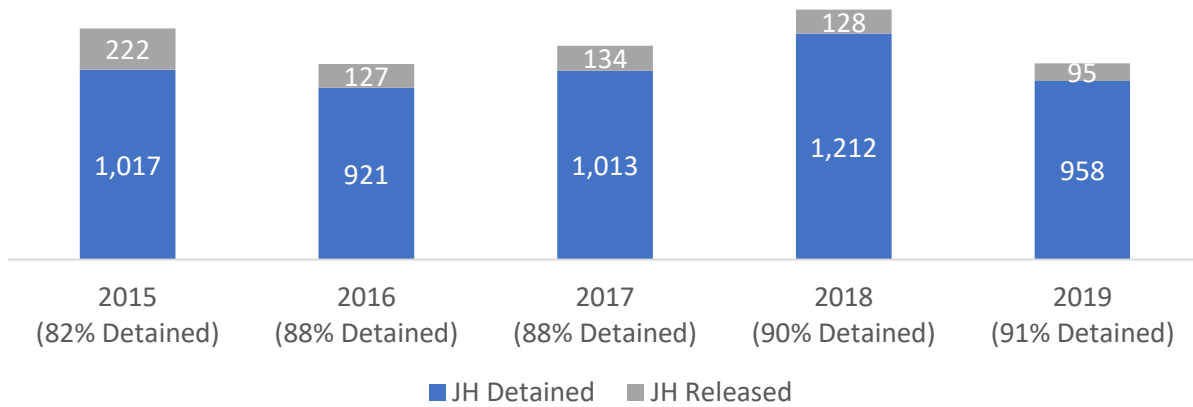



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#### Intake and Admission Trends

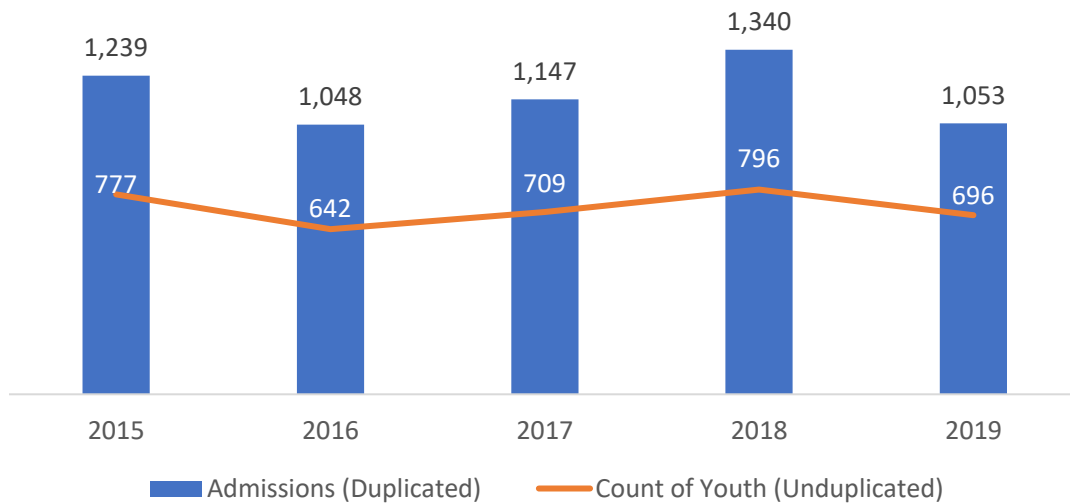
The number of duplicated youth detained in Juvenile Hall decreased by six percent between 2015 and 2019. However, in 2019 there was a 21 percent decrease in the number of youth detained at intake compared to 2018. Based on the number of youth brought to Juvenile Hall, the percentage of youth detained in 2018 was 90 percent and 2019 was 91 percent.

**Figure 14: Juvenile Hall Intake Decision Trend 2015-2019**



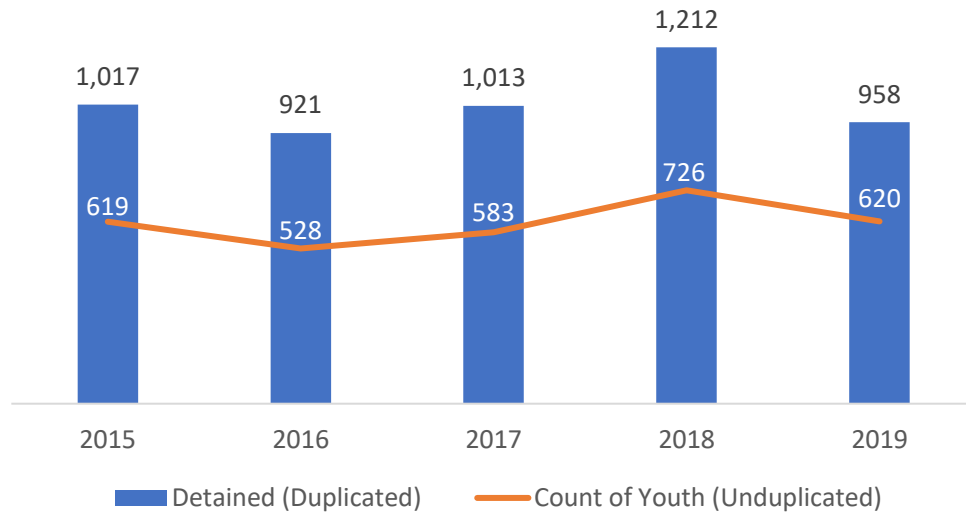
Youth can be brought into Juvenile Hall admissions multiple times throughout the calendar year. The chart below breaks down youth who came into juvenile hall admissions by duplicated and unduplicated count of youth from 2015-2019.

**Figure 15: Duplicated Juvenile Hall Admissions by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2015-2019**



Looking at trends for youth detained in Juvenile Hall, the figure below breaks down youth admitted to juvenile hall by duplicated and unduplicated count of youth from 2015-2019. In 2019, 958 duplicated youth were detained (620 unique youth), therefore, some youth were detained in Juvenile Hall multiple times within the same year.

**Figure 16: Duplicated Detained Youth by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2015-2019**



**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 2019, 818 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 pre/post-EMP is primarily Latino (76 percent) and between the ages of 14 and 17 (90 percent). In addition, 76 percent of youth on EMP were male and 24 percent were female.

**Table 7: Duplicated Number of Youth in Alternatives to Custody 2019**

<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives 2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Pre-Disposition EMP</b>	37	29	281	25	13	<b>385</b>
<b>Post-Disposition EMP</b>	15	15	180	6	5	<b>221</b>
<b>Pre-Disposition CRP</b>	18	9	132	8	10	<b>177</b>
<b>Post-Disposition CRP</b>	4	1	29	1	0	<b>35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>818</b>

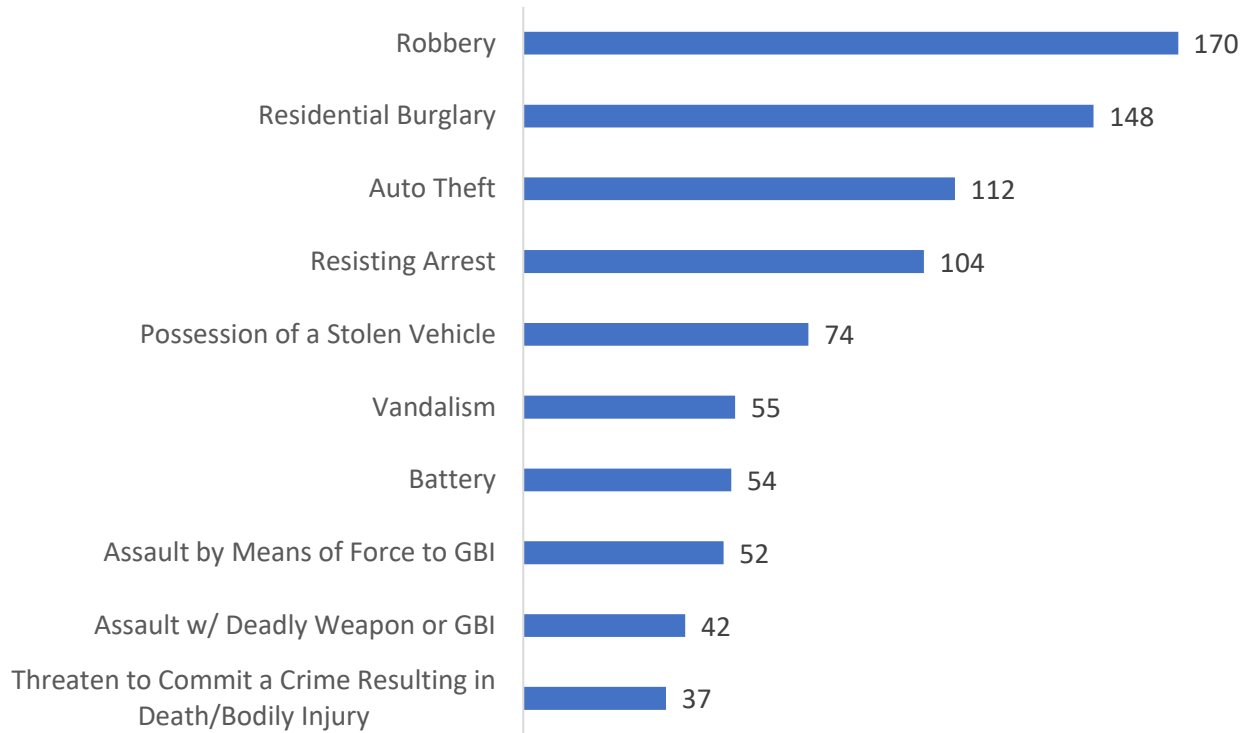
The Community Release Program (CRP) provides intensive supervision in the community. Latino youth (76 percent) made up the largest portion of the 212 youth on the pre/post-Community Release Program (CRP). White youth represented 10 percent, five percent were Black youth, and nine percent were Asian/PI/Other youth. Reflecting the typical sex and age composition of pre/post-CRP youth at other points within the system, 73 percent were male, and 90 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 2019, infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined accounted for 61 percent of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses, which can potentially lead to a filed petition, accounted for the remaining 39 percent. Of the 848 petitions filed in 2019, the most common petitioned offenses were robbery (170), residential burglary (148), auto theft (112), resisting arrest (104) and possession of a stolen vehicle (74), which completed the top five offenses for petitions filed in 2019. Robbery and residential burglary exchanged spots (first and second respectively) when compared to 2018. The top five most common filed petitions were the same as in 2018 and numbers were reduced to about half for the majority of these petitions.

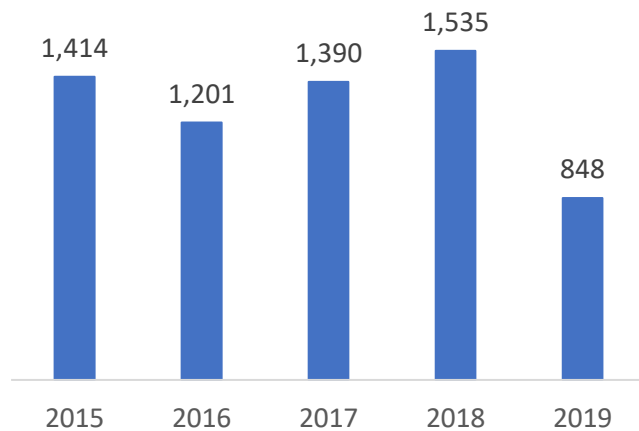
Of the 848 petitions filed in 2019, males accounted for 77 percent (n=654), females accounted for 20 percent (n=167) and three percent (n=27) were unknown. Twelve year old youth were the youngest group for whom a petition was filed with eight petitions in 2019 (less than one percent). Youth 13 and 14 years old represented 16 percent of filed petitions (n=137). Half of the petitions filed were for youth 15 and 16 years old combined (24 and 25 percent respectively). Youth 17 and older accounted for 33 percent (n=282) of petitions filed in 2019. The figure below shows the top 10 most frequent charges at time of petition for 2019 and reflects the number of individual petitions, regardless of the number of charges included in each petition.

**Figure 17: Duplicated Top 10 Most Frequent Charges at Time of Petition 2019<sup>17</sup>**



As shown in Figure 19, comparing the last two years (2018-2019), the number of petitions filed has considerably decreased. From 2015 through 2016, there had been a decrease in petitions filed. In 2017 and 2018 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 2019, the number of duplicated petitions decreased significantly to the lowest level in the past five years. There were 687 less petitions (47 percent decrease) filed in 2019 when comparing to 2018.

**Figure 18: Duplicated Petitions per Year**



<sup>17</sup> GBI refers to great bodily injury.

## 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.<sup>18</sup> 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?
- Has the referred youth (probation target youth) been identified as the alleged victim of a child welfare referral?

Cases identified as Sensitive<sup>19</sup> in CWS/CMS are those cases which are only accessible to supervisors at child welfare and are not accessible to probation staff.

In 2019, a total of 2,162 unduplicated youth were screened for child welfare history through CWS/CMS after receiving a probation referral for a total of 2,934 child welfare history checks. Youth who are referred

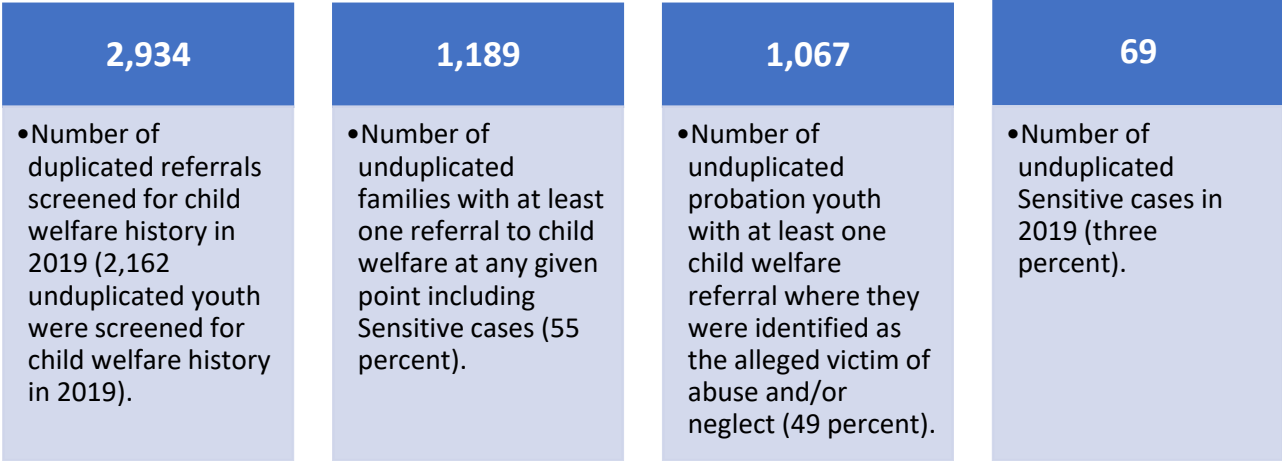
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<sup>18</sup> Thomas, D. (Ed.). (2015). *When Systems Collaborate: How Three Jurisdictions Improved Their Handling of Dual-Status Cases*. Pittsburg, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. [www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their](http://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their).

<sup>19</sup> 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 2019 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.

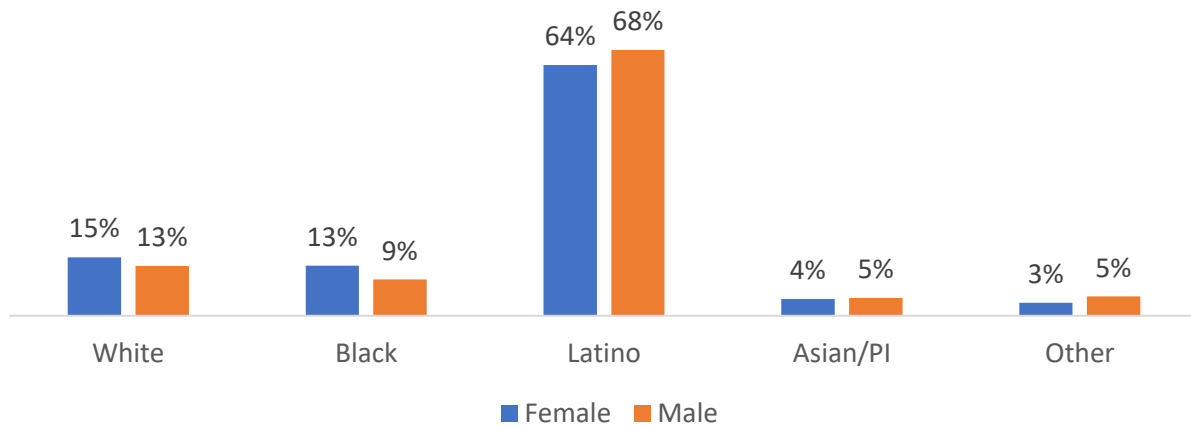
to PEI are now also screened for child welfare history and this resulted in an increase in the number of families and youth in probation with a history of child welfare involvement. We will continue to monitor the number of youth who have a history of child welfare and are now referred to the juvenile justice system. A total of 1,189 (55 percent) of unduplicated families were identified as having a history of child welfare with at least one referral including Sensitive cases. There were 1,067 (49 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 19: Child Welfare History 2019**



The figure below shows race/ethnicity and sex for all unduplicated youth who were screened for child welfare in 2019 and had at least one referral listing them as the alleged victim. Results shown are consistent with general probation figures for race/ethnicity and sex. When looking at all referrals in 2019 for boys and girls combined, Latino youth represent 67 percent of unduplicated youth who were screened in CWS/CMS for child welfare history, followed by White youth (13 percent) and Black youth (10 percent). These results exclude Sensitive Cases as it is unknown if the probation youth was the alleged victim of abuse and/or neglect.

**Figure 20: Race/Ethnicity and Sex for Probation Youth With At Least One Child Welfare Referral as the Alleged Victim 2019 (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 2019 so that a glimpse of youth at entry is possible. The first risk tool could have been administered prior to 2019. Numbers for the risk assessment might differ from the numbers of unduplicated youth with a new referral in 2019 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.



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## Risk Assessment for Boys

The initial risk assessment for boys contains 10 questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 1,298 boys JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2019 resulting in 97 boys (eight percent) in the high-risk category, 474 (37 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 727 (56 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. Percentages have been rounded up.

Less than half of the boys (40 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 23 percent reported having major truancy issues or having dropped out of school. Of the 1,298 youth, 61 percent stated their friends had been in legal trouble, were associated/gang members or a mixture of both. Half of the youth (50 percent) indicated not having any problems with drugs or experimenting a few times only. For 27 percent of youth, drugs and/or alcohol interfered with their daily functioning. Frequent/chronic usage accounted for 24 percent of youth. About 40 percent of these boys 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 (60 percent). The earliest arrest for boys aged 13 or younger accounted for 24 percent. Some boys received referrals to court services: none or one referral (79 percent), two or three referrals (18 percent), and four or more referrals (two percent). Furthermore, 32 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 92 percent of youth had no out-of-home placement, six percent had one placement, and three percent had two or more placements. Parental supervision was reported as ineffective/inconsistent for 545 of these boys (42 percent).

In 2019, drugs and/or alcohol interfered with their daily functioning for 27% of boys, compared to 22% in 2018. Frequent/chronic usage increased from 18% in 2018 to 24% in 2019.

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## Risk Assessment for Girls

The initial risk assessment for girls contains eight questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 355 girls JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2019 resulting in 24 girls (seven percent) in the high-risk category, 160 (45 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 171 (48 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. Percentages have been rounded up.

At the time of these risk assessment, 59 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, 65 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, 51 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 24 percent and girls who had frequent/chronic substance use accounted for 25 percent. Most girls received their earliest arrest or referral to court services at age 13 or older (94 percent). However, 23 girls (seven 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 17 percent of the group, and girls with four or more referrals accounted for four percent. The remainder of girls had one or no arrest/referral to court services (79 percent). Arrests or referrals to court services due to drug offenses accounted for 11 percent. Forty-one percent (n=145) of girls had at least one referral for violent/assaultive offenses. Girls with at least one out-of-home placement accounted for 14 percent from this sample.

In 2019, 65% of girls reported their friends had been in legal trouble, had some level of gang-involvement or a combination of the two compared to 56% in 2018.

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 21: Risk Level for Boys and Girls 2019**

Risk Level	Boys	Girls
High	97 (8%)	24 (7%)
Moderate	474 (37%)	160 (45%)
Low	727 (56%)	171 (48%)
Total	1,298 (100%)	355 (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 2019.

The Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) was designed to assist staff to supervise youth effectively and efficiently, both in institutional settings and in the community. The goal of the assessment 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 10 (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; and
- 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).

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### Criminogenic Needs for Boys

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for boys who were actively receiving probation services in 2019 (n=849). However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 831 boys. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the first full JAIS assessment for each youth (n=831) and percentages have been rounded up:

**Criminal History:** Emotional reasons (e.g., anger, sex) were identified by over half (56 percent) of male youth as the reason for committing their most recent offense. Material (monetary) reasons accounted for 27 percent and a combination of both for 17 percent. Emotional reasons may include vandalism, possession or usage of drugs, and/or assault not for robbery. Material reasons may include prostitution, drug sales, theft, and/or theft to support drug habit. A combination of both emotional and monetary reasons may include stealing primarily for peer acceptance, stealing for revenge, vandalism in conjunction with stealing and/or joyriding. Most of the male youth admitted to committing their offense (66 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 (55 percent) this was their first offense. However, 33 percent stated being involved in the justice system before mainly for criminal offenses. From the above offenses as reported by these boys, 57 percent of

male youth stated never being armed or hurting someone and 36 percent admitted to hurting someone in non-sexual offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why youth decided to commit these offenses (63 percent) and only 16 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most boys were with their accomplices when they got in trouble (59 percent) and 30 percent were alone. Most of these boys have never been arrested for committing crimes against their families (89 percent) and they also reported never being assaultive toward a family member (80 percent).

**School Adjustment:** Over half of the male youth stated having issues with schoolwork (60 percent). For 23 percent of the boys, the problems were related to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) while 37 percent was due to other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts). However, 68 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 (69 percent). Truancy was another big issue for these boys and 47 percent reported extensive truancy followed by 27 percent with minor truancy issues (74 percent combined). Only 26 percent of these boys reported not having truancy issues at school. Almost half of the boys reported having major issues completing their homework (43 percent). About a quarter of these boys (28 percent) had issues with teachers and principals (authority figures). Getting suspended from school was another major issue for these boys (74 percent). Forty-three percent of boys had a positive attitude towards school, 35 percent were neutral or had mixed feelings, and 22 percent had a generally negative attitude. Some positive trends included 87 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 37 percent and 57 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 (36 percent). Most of these boys' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (19 percent), legal troubles (14 percent), and a combination of both (42 percent). Like their friends, most of these boys

In 2019, marijuana was the drug of choice for 60% of boys compared to 77% in 2018.

admitted to frequent and/or chronic alcohol and drug use (34 and 46 percent respectively). Marijuana was the drug of choice for over half of the boys (60 percent). One in three parents disapproved of their kids' friends (30 percent). However, 38 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, 76 percent said it was a combination between their friends and themselves, taking accountability for their actions. About half of these boys (45 percent) reported having a romantic partner similar in age to them and 29 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic relationship.

**Feelings:** When feeling depressed, boys sought an activity to distract themselves (31 percent). However, some boys turned to drinking, using drugs and/or self-mutilation (17 percent), some boys isolated themselves (16 percent) and some boys denied getting depressed altogether (24 percent). Boys who had

attempted suicide or had definite thoughts of committing suicide accounted for 10 percent. Anger issues are present for these boys and 21 percent admitted to being physically aggressive toward people, 21 percent had trouble expressing anger appropriately, and 20 percent avoided expressing anger. Some of these boys (59 percent) emphasized their strengths when describing themselves by making statements of their positive qualities. Almost half of them had trouble trusting others (44 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 (72 percent) and whenever they got in trouble their mother would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges (85 percent). Numbers were lower when it came to their relationship with their father: 43 percent reported being close to them and 57 percent of their fathers would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges when the youth was in trouble while another 30 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 30 percent for fathers. It is not clear why this difference exists. For some of these boys, parental supervision was often ineffective/inconsistent (50 percent). Only 12 percent of boys admitted to ever been abused by their parents. However, 37 percent stated that their parents had been reported to the child welfare system for abusing or neglecting them. Furthermore, six percent of these boys admitted being physically or sexually abused by someone else. Most youth (66 percent) have experienced a traumatic event that significantly impacted their lives, such as witnessing violence, death of parent/sibling/friend, domestic violence, divorce, serious accident, or another major event. Prior to age 10, most boys believed their parents would have described them as good kids (83 percent). Most of these boys agreed with their parents (85 percent) and they reported being happy during their childhood (90 percent). Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) accounted for 24 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 51 percent. Parents with a history of drinking and/or drug problems accounted for 43 percent. Some boys had at least one sibling who had ever been arrested (28 percent). About one-third of these boys (32 percent) reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated or on probation within the last three years. At the time of these assessments, eight percent of these boys reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated. Fourteen boys reported being fathers and of these boys six had no custody of their children.

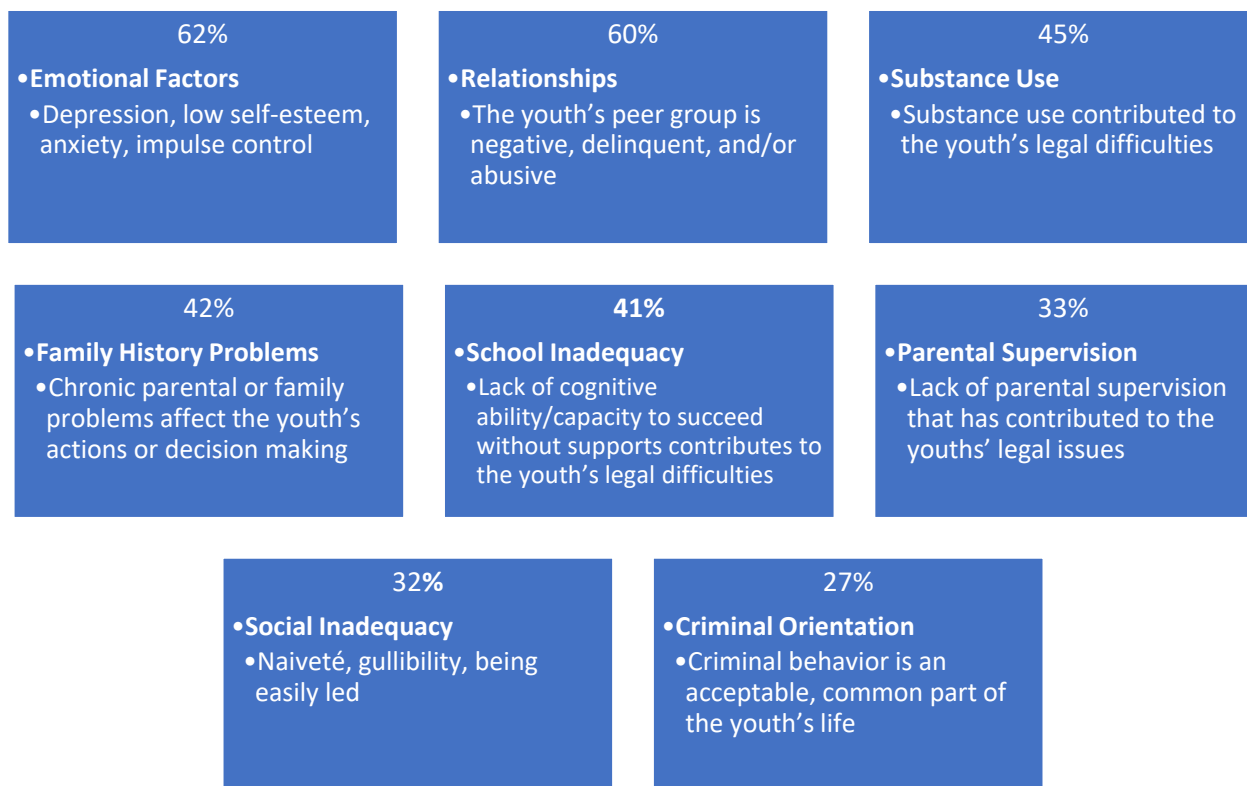
**Plans and Problems:** Aside from trouble with the law, education was identified as the biggest problem these boys were facing (33 percent), followed by personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (22 percent) and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (seven percent). Seventy percent of these youth reported having long-term goals and knowing of resources to help them achieve their goals (71 percent). Boys believed that being supervised will help to keep them out of trouble (35 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 (47 percent). Boys with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 19 percent, boys at age 13 accounted for 10 percent, and boys at age 12 and younger accounted for seven percent. Youth with one referral

accounted for 39 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 12 percent. Referrals to court services for violent/assaultive offenses (including the current offense) accounted for 45 percent and status offenses accounted for 14 percent as self-reported by these boys. The Probation Department continues working hard to keep youth at home. Only 12 percent of these boys had a placement in a correctional institution and only nine percent had a court-ordered out-of-home placement. For 81 percent of these boys, this was their first time under probation supervision. Eleven 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 22: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys**




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### Criminogenic Needs for Girls

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for girls who were actively receiving probation services in 2019 (n=184). However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 182 girls. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the full JAIS assessment (n=182) and percentages have been rounded up:

**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 (61 percent), followed by material (monetary) reasons (19 percent), while a combination of both accounted for 20 percent. Emotional reasons may include vandalism, possession or usage of drugs, and/or assault not for robbery. Material reasons may include prostitution, drug sales, theft, and/or theft to support drug habit. A combination of both emotional and monetary reasons may include stealing primarily for peer acceptance, stealing for revenge, vandalism in conjunction with stealing and/or joyriding. Most girls admitted committing their offense and took responsibility for their actions (68 percent). Another 26 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 because of criminal offenses and not because of status offenses. About 41 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 (71 percent) and only 12 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most of them were with accomplices when they got in trouble (69 percent). Most offenses were not against their family members (77 percent) and most girls have never been assaultive toward a family member (70 percent).

**School Adjustment:** Over half of these girls had problems at school. Problems primarily due to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) accounted for 19 percent and other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts) accounted for 42 percent. However, 76 percent of them reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for learning deficiencies. Furthermore, 66 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 (96 percent). Truancy (minor and extensive) was an issue for 85 percent of the girls and 45 percent stated having major problems completing their homework. Major truancy (45 percent) and suspensions (34 percent) were the two main issues for these girls at school.

In 2019, girls reported enrolling in two or more schools in the past two years (96%) compared to 81% in 2018.

Girls with neutral or mixed feelings towards school accounted for 34 percent, followed by girls with a negative attitude towards school (24 percent). Some positive trends included girls with a positive attitude towards school (42 percent), girls getting along with their teachers and principals (74 percent), being enrolled in school (86 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 (50 percent). Most of these girls' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (17 percent), legal troubles (25 percent), and a combination of both (45 percent). Their friends' frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs accounted for 39 percent. This number is very similar to the number of girls who reported their frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs at 49 percent. Most girls listed more than one drug of choice. Marijuana was the drug of choice (55 percent) followed by alcohol (21 percent) and other drugs (17 percent). One-third of the girls' parents disapproved of their friends (33 percent). Most



girls reported that deciding what to do is a combination of their friends and themselves making these decisions (68 percent) followed by girls deciding what to do (21 percent). Again, these numbers show girls taking accountability for their actions. Girls with a close friend reported doing things together (24 percent) and talking or helping each other (54 percent). However, 23 percent of these girls reported having no close friends. Most of the girls were in a romantic relationship (74 percent). Those with a partner similar in age accounted for 35 percent and those with partners significantly older accounted for six percent, while 26 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 29 percent.

**Feelings:** Most girls admitted getting depressed. About a third of them reported seeking activities that will distract them or seeking someone to talk to about their problems (32 percent). However, some girls dealt with depression by isolating themselves or drinking, using drugs, or self-mutilation (24 percent). Furthermore, 43 percent of them admitted to tattooing or cutting themselves. Suicide attempts accounted for 22 percent and girls with definite suicide thoughts accounted for an additional 13 percent. Most girls had anger issues such as trouble expressing anger appropriately (33 percent), being physically aggressive toward people (31 percent), and avoiding expressing anger (13 percent). Over half of the girls had trust issues and basically mistrusted others (60 percent) while others had mixed or complex views when it came to trusting people (26 percent). A positive trend was girls emphasizing their strengths when asked to describe themselves (66 percent) by making statements of their positive qualities.

**Family Attitudes:** Mobility is a concern, as girls reported living in zero to four different houses (60 percent) and some girls reported living in five to nine different houses (29 percent) at the time this assessment was completed. Most girls found their current living arrangement as suitable (89 percent). Over half of the girls have a close relationship with their mothers (51 percent) and they reported that whenever they got in trouble their mothers would verbally handle the situation or would handle it by removing privileges (78 percent). Difficult/Strained relationships with their mothers accounted for 12 percent compared to 22 percent with their fathers. When getting in trouble, only about half of the fathers would verbally handle the situation or by removing privileges (53 percent). In addition, 32 percent answered this question as not applicable and it is unclear why these girls answered this way. Parental supervision was often ineffective and inconsistent (53 percent) or these girls had little or no parental supervision (19 percent). Girls who reported being abused by their parents accounted for 17 percent. However, when asked if their parents were ever reported to child welfare for abusing them or neglecting them the number increases to 55 percent. When asked if they were ever abused by anyone else, 19 percent said yes regarding sexual abuse, four percent said yes to physical abuse, and seven 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 (78 percent). Prior to age 10, the girls' parents would have described them as good kids (85 percent) and all girls agreed with this statement (89 percent). Girls reported their childhood as a happy time (79 percent), and they were basically satisfied with their childhood (73 percent). Thirty-one percent of parents were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits. Parents with a history of criminal behavior accounted for 64 percent and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 65 percent



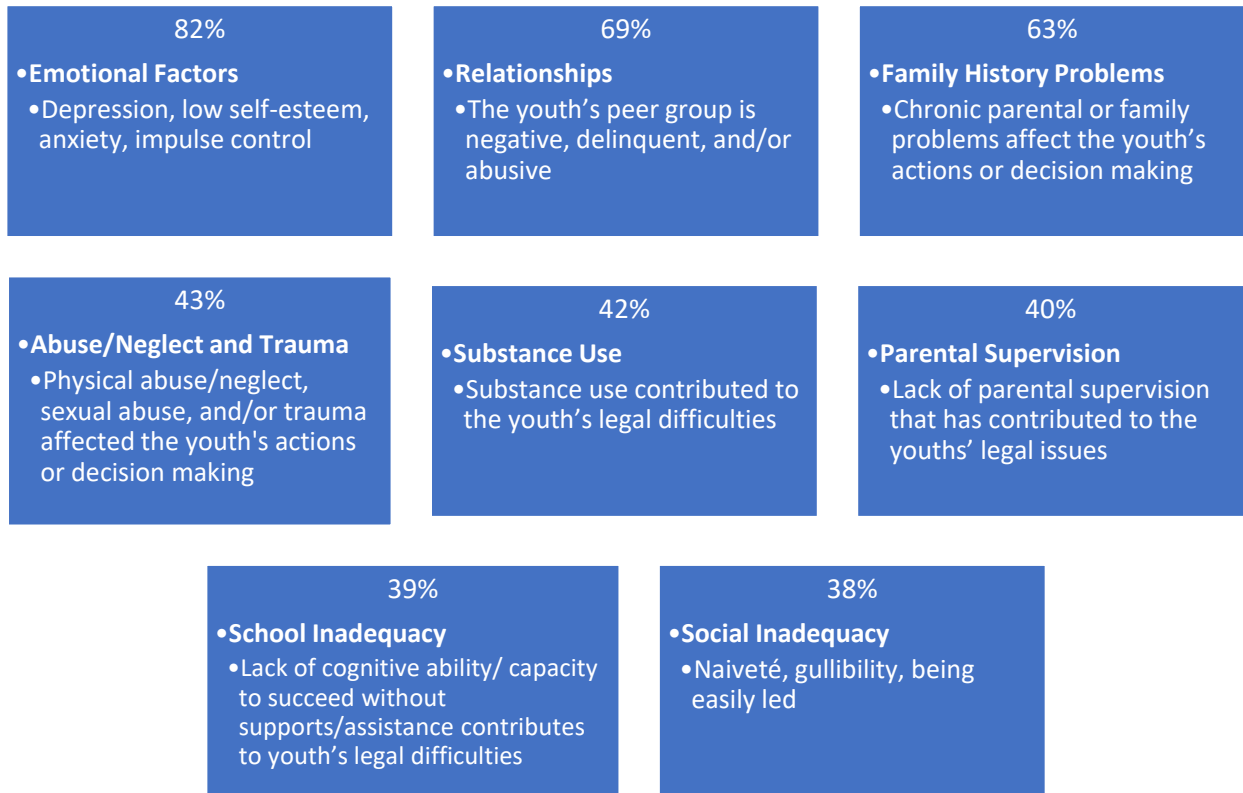
as well. Ten percent of parents had a history of suicide attempts. Parents with a history of drinking and drug problems accounted for 63 percent. Siblings who had been arrested accounted for 39 percent. Within the last three years, 46 percent of these girls had either a parent or sibling who had been incarcerated or on probation. At the time of these assessments, 13 percent of girls had a parent or sibling currently incarcerated. Six girls (three percent) have at least one child and three 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 (31 percent), and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (15 percent). About 75 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 (37 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 (42 percent). Girls with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 29 percent, girls at age 13 accounted for 16 percent, and girls at age 12 and younger accounted for three percent. Girls with one referral due to criminal offenses accounted for 40 percent and girls with two or three referrals due to criminal offenses accounted for 41 percent. Drug offenses accounted for 12 percent of referrals to court services. Referrals for one violent/assaultive offense (including current offense) accounted for 35 percent and two or more referrals for violent/assaultive offenses accounted for 13 percent as self-reported by these girls. Sixteen percent of referrals were for status offenses. The number of placements in correctional institutions was 16 percent and number of court-ordered out-of-home placements was 18 percent. For 83 percent of these girls, this was the first time that they were under probation supervision. Girls who had received psychological and/or psychiatric treatment accounted for 21 percent.

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

**Figure 23: Top Criminogenic Needs for Girls**



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**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 24: 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 and girls, Criminal Orientation was about the same (27 and 23 percent respectively).

For girls, Emotional Factors was higher (82 percent) compared to boys (62 percent).

For girls, Family History Problems was higher (63 percent) compared to boys (42 percent).

For girls, Abuse/Neglect and Trauma was higher (43 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 831 boys who received probation services in 2019 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Almost half of these boys (43 percent) were identified at Moderate risk, followed by 36 percent at Low risk, and 21 percent at High risk to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these boys (n=499) followed by Environmental Structure (n=135).

**Table 8: Boys Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=831)**

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	42 (53%)	42 (31%)	70 (59%)	18 (4%)	172 (21%)
Moderate	37 (47%)	83 (62%)	48 (41%)	192 (39%)	360 (43%)
Low	0	10 (7%)	0	289 (58%)	299 (36%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79 (100%)</b>	<b>135 (100%)</b>	<b>118 (100%)</b>	<b>499 (100%)</b>	<b>831 (100%)</b>

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 182 girls who received probation services in 2019 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Out of the 182 assessments, Moderate risk accounted for 63 percent, Low risk accounted for 19 percent and High risk accounted for 18 percent likelihood to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these girls (n=107) followed by Casework / Control (n=46).

**Table 9: Girls Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=182)**

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	19 (41%)	2 (13%)	5 (36%)	7 (7%)	33 (18%)
Moderate	26 (57%)	12 (80%)	9 (64%)	68 (64%)	115 (63%)
Low	1 (2%)	1 (7%)	0	32 (30%)	34 (19%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>	<b>15 (100%)</b>	<b>14 (100%)</b>	<b>107 (100%)</b>	<b>182 (100%)</b>

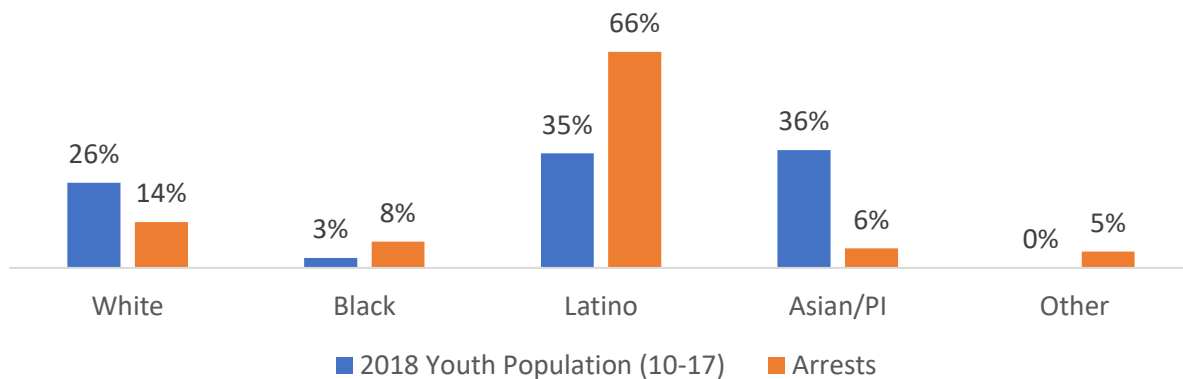
## EXAMINING DISPROPORTIONALITY AT KEY ENTRY POINTS IN THE SYSTEM

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. Throughout this report, figures are presented to compare youth of color with White youth to focus on disparity at any system point within the juvenile justice system.

### ARRESTS AND CITATIONS

Comparing the youth population of the county with the population of arrests/citations<sup>20</sup> 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 66 percent of youth arrested/cited. Black youth represent three percent of the overall youth population, but eight percent of youth arrested/cited.

**Figure 25: Youth Population Percentage (2018) and Youth Arrest Percentage (2019)**



<sup>20</sup> 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.

There is an inverse relationship for White and Asian/PI youth. White youth account for 26 percent of the population, but only 14 percent of arrests/citations. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 36 percent of the population and only six percent of arrests/citations.

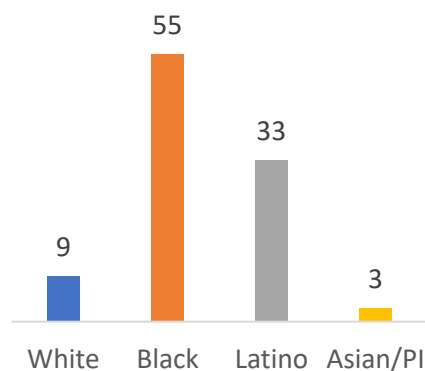
**Table 10: Number and Rate of Arrests and Citations (2019) and Youth Population (2018)**

<i>Number and Rate of Arrests/Citations (2019) to Youth Population (2018)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Youth Population (10-17)</b>	50,004	5,129	67,052	70,051	586	192,822
<b>Arrests/Citations</b>	469	283	2,237	202	179	3,370
<b>Youth Population Percent</b>	26%	3%	35%	36%	0%	100%
<b>Arrest/Citation Percent</b>	14%	8%	66%	6%	5%	100%
<b>Rate of Arrest (per 1,000 youth)</b>	9	55	33	3	**	17
<b>Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Arrested/Cited</b>	1.0	5.9	3.6	0.3	N/A	N/A

\*\*Unable to calculate because numbers are too small.

Examining rates of arrest/citation is another way to understand the extent of disparities. In Santa Clara County in 2019, for every 1,000 Black youth, there were 55 arrests/citations of Black youth (as shown in the Figure to the right). Compared to the rate of nine for every 1,000 White youth, Black youth were 46 times more likely than White youth to be arrested or cited. For every 1,000 Latino youth, there were 33 arrests/citations of Latino youth. The likelihood of a Latino youth being arrested/cited was over 24 times that of White youth. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of three arrests/citations for every 1,000 Asian/PI youth in the population, making them less likely to be arrested than White youth.

**Figure 26: Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2019**



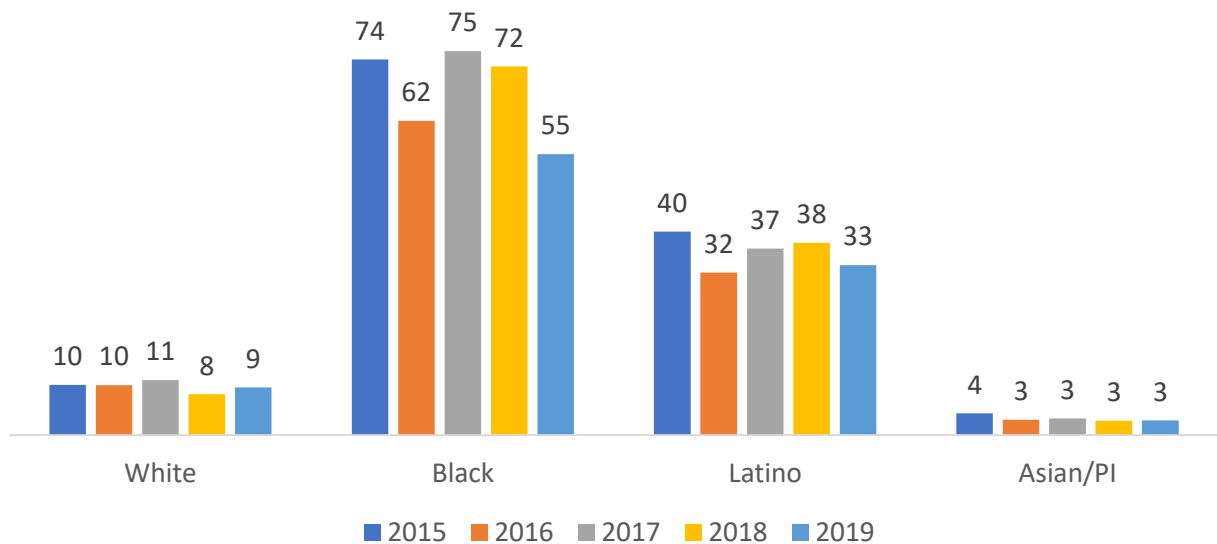
Between 2015 and 2019, there was a 16 percent decrease in the number of arrests/citations for all youth. The decrease in arrests/citations from 2015 to 2019 was greater for Black and Asian/PI youth than for Latino youth. Between 2015 and 2019, Latino youth arrests/citations decreased by 17 percent while arrests/citations of Black and Latino youth decreased by 26 percent, respectively. During the same period, White youth experienced a 10 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

**Table 11: Arrest and Citation Yearly Trends**

<i>Arrest/Citation Numbers</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2015	521	385	2,687	274	123	<b>3,990</b>
2016	511	325	2,146	215	113	<b>3,310</b>
2017	564	391	2,471	223	143	<b>3,792</b>
2018	411	373	2,549	196	139	<b>3,668</b>
2019	469	283	2,237	202	179	<b>3,370</b>
Percent Change 2018-2019	<b>14%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Percent Change 2015-2019	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>-16%</b>

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 rates<sup>21</sup> provide a more accurate view of system involvement for each group. While arrest/citation rates between 2015 and 2019 fell considerably across all racial/ethnic groups, rates of arrest/citation remain far higher for Latino and Black youth than for White and Asian/PI youth.

**Figure 27: Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth 2015 – 2019 by Race/Ethnicity**



<sup>21</sup> 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.

## 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 73 percent of admissions. In contrast, while 26 percent of youth in the population are White, only 10 percent of total admissions were White youth, an increase from 2018. Asian/PI youth represent 36 percent of the population, but only five percent of admissions. Again, population data is based on calendar year 2018.

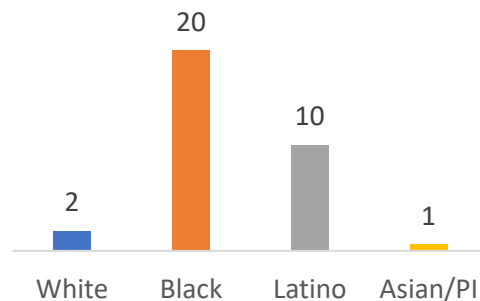
**Table 12: Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention 2019**

<i>Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention (2019)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Youth Population (10-17)</b>	50,004	5,129	67,052	70,051	586	192,822
<b>Admissions to Detention</b>	97	101	696	44	20	958
<b>Youth Population Percent</b>	26%	3%	35%	36%	0%	100%
<b>Admission to Detention Percent</b>	10%	11%	73%	5%	2%	100%
<b>Rate of Detention (per 1,000 youth)</b>	2	20	10	1	N/A	5
<b>Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Detained</b>	1.0	10.2	5.4	0.3	N/A	N/A

In 2019, White youth had a rate of two detentions per 1,000 White youth in the population. Black and Latino detention rates were 20 (Black) and 10 (Latino), respectively. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of one youth per every 1,000 Asian/PI youth.

A comparison of the rates of detention for White youth reveals the likelihood of a Black youth being admitted to detention is 18 times that of a White youth. Latino youth were eight times more likely to be detained than White youth.

**Figure 28: Rate of Detention per 1,000 youth 2019**



The table below shows that from 2015 to 2019, there was a 21 percent decrease in the overall rate of admission to detention.<sup>22</sup> During that period Black and Latino youth experienced a reduction in the

<sup>22</sup> 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.

number of admissions to secure detention. The number of Black youth admitted to detention decreased by four percent, Latino youth decreased by 10 percent. However, it is important to note, the actual number of Black youth detained went from 105 in 2015 to 101 in 2019 (a decrease of four total youth detained). During that period White, Asian/PI and Other<sup>23</sup> youth experienced an increase in the number of admissions to detention. The number of White youth admitted to detention increased by 13 percent, Asian/PI youth increased by 22 percent, and Other youth increased by 33 percent. However, it is important to note, the actual number of Asian/PI youth detained went from 36 in 2015 to 44 in 2019. Similarly, youth identified as Other went from 15 admissions in 2015 to 20 admissions in 2019 and White youth went from 86 admissions in 2016 to 97 in 2019. When numbers in the population sample are so small, percentage changes can be skewed greatly.

**Table 13: Admission Numbers 2015-2019**

<i>Admission Numbers 2015-2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
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
2019	97	101	696	44	20	958
<b>Percent Change 2018-2019</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-25%</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-21%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2015-2019</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>-6%</b>

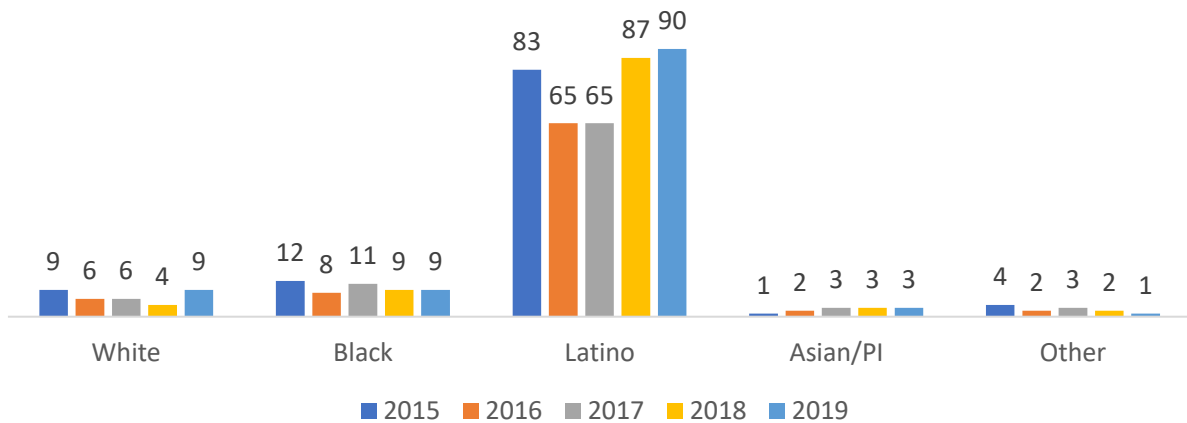
#### JUVENILE HALL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

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 2019 (as shown in figure below), the average daily population was made up of nine White youth, nine Black youth, 90 Latino youth, three Asian/PI youth, and one Other youth. The average daily population in 2019 was 112 youth, a seven percent increase from 2018.

<sup>23</sup> Other youth includes: Multiracial and Native American youth.



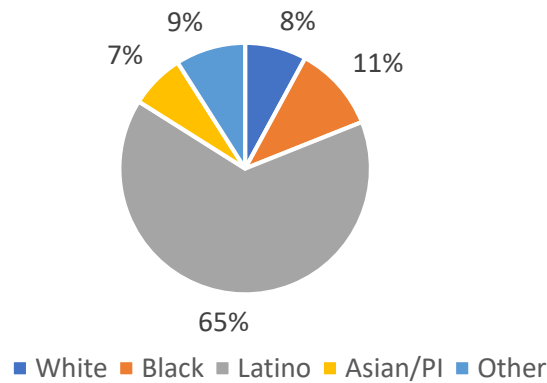
**Figure 29: Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity**



## 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 26 percent of the population, but only eight percent of petitions. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 36 percent of the population but only seven percent of petitions. Latino youth represent 47 percent of the youth population, but 65 percent of filed petitions. Black youth represent only three percent of the population, but 11 percent of filed petitions. Nine percent of petitions were classified as Other youth. The Other category can include youth of mixed race or youth whose race is unknown. In 2019, for every 1,000 White youth in the population, one was petitioned. In comparison, for every 1,000 Black youth, 18 were petitioned and for every 1,000 Latino youth, eight were petitioned. For every 1,000 Asian/PI youth, one was petitioned. Black youth were over 17 times more likely than White youth to be petitioned, and Latino youth were seven times more likely than White youth.

**Figure 30: Santa Clara County Petitions in 2019**



**Figure 31: Rate of Petition for 2019 (per 1,000 youth in population)**

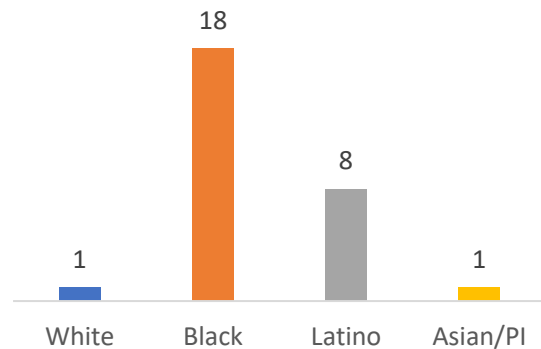


Table 14 illustrates that White, Black, Latino, and Asian/PI youth saw a decrease in the number of petitions filed between 2018 and 2019, while Other youth saw an increase.

Between 2018 and 2019, “Other” youth had an increase in petitions filed (16 percent). Black and Latino youth continue to be more likely to have a petition filed than White or Asian youth.

**Table 14: Duplicated<sup>24</sup> Petition Numbers 2015-2019**

<i>Petition Numbers 2015-2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
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
2019	67	90	550	61	80	848
<b>Percent Change 2018-2019</b>	<b>-39%</b>	<b>-46%</b>	<b>-51%</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>-45%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2015-2019</b>	<b>-55%</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-41%</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-40%</b>

**Table 15: Numbers and Rate of Duplicated Petitions 2019**

<i>Numbers and Rate of Petitions 2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	50,004	5,129	67,052	70,051	586	192,822
Petitions	67	90	550	61	80	848

<sup>24</sup> Duplicated refers to the count of petitions, not count of youth.

<b>Youth Population Percent</b>	26%	3%	47%	36%	0%	100%
<b>Petition Percent</b>	8%	11%	65%	7%	9%	100%
<b>Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth)</b>	1	18	8	1	**	4
<b>Petition Disparity Gap</b>	1	13.1	6.1	0.6	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 decreased for White, Black, and Latino youth from 2015 to 2019, and remained steady for Asian/PI youth. The overall rate of petitions filed for both Black and Latino youth has remained consistently higher than for White and Asian/PI youth.

**Table 16: Petition Rates per 1,000 Youth by Race/Ethnicity**

	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI
<b>2015</b>	3	20	14	1
<b>2016</b>	2	14	12	1
<b>2017</b>	3	32	14	1
<b>2018</b>	2	33	16	1
<b>2019</b>	1	18	8	1
<b>Percent Change 2018-2019</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-45%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2015-2019</b>	<b>-67%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>0%</b>

## 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.

### WIC 241.1 Referrals and Assessments

WIC §241.1 referrals are reviewed by both the DFCS and Juvenile Probation Division (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 is 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 to function safely, and 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. Recommendations resulting in dual involvement are advised to remain under the supervision of the unit after the 241.1 assessment has been completed. Cases not accepted into the DIY Unit are 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 before seven court days of the pending §241.1 hearing. 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.

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### Dually Involved Youth Initiative/Unit

The Dually Involved Youth Initiative 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 work of the Dually Involved Youth Unit (DIYU) guides the cross-systems initiative efforts. The DIYU continues to provide coordinated case management and services between JPD, DFCS, and BHSD. This coordinated systems approach allows for the co-location of social workers, probation officers, and youth advocates to implement a collaborative and healing-focused plan built around leveraging the strengths and needs of the youth. In Calendar Year (CY) 2019, the DIYU was staffed with six social workers, five probation officers, three youth advocates, and one behavioral health facilitator. A DIY Director provides cross-systems communication, coordination, and planning. JPD, DFCS, and BHSD supervisors provide oversight of the program. At the same time, a DIY liaison facilitates the sharing of information between DFCS and JPD staff located within and outside of the unit. In CY 2019, 54 WIC §241.1 were completed by the DIYU. Social workers and probation officers make a jointly recommendation by completing a WIC §241.1 assessment. Youth not admitted to the DIYU receive services either through child welfare or probation as these cases can be handled by one department and do not require intensive services rendered in the DIYU. Of the 54 ordered assessments, 45 youth were accepted for dual system involvement. Additionally, of the 45 youth served, 58 percent were male (n=26) and 42 percent female (n=19). Latino youth represented 60 percent of youth served (n=27), Black youth represented 18 percent (n=8), White youth represented 13 percent (n=6), and Asian/Pacific Islander youth represented nine percent (n=4). The average age of youth served was 16.38.

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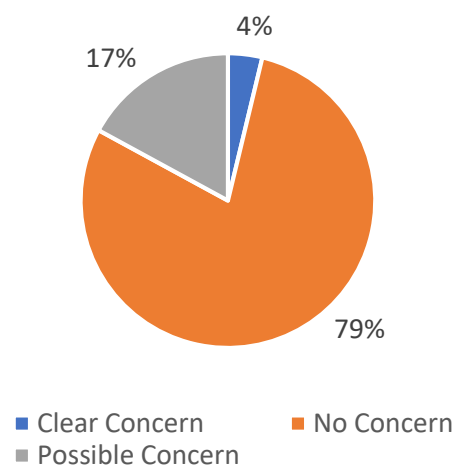
### Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

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 2019, 2,007 duplicated youth (1,766 unique youth) were screened for CSEC using the CSE-IT. Screenings are completed utilizing the West Coast Children’s Clinic Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool (CSE-IT). Seventy-seven percent of youth screened no concern for CSEC (n=1,536), 20 percent of youth screened possible concern<sup>25</sup> for CSEC (n=396), and four percent of youth screened clear concern for CSEC (n=75) (see figure on the right). Twenty-eight percent of youth screened were 17 years old at the time of screening (n=558), followed by 24 percent who were 16 years old at the time of the screening (n=483). Seventy-three percent of youth screened by the CSE-IT were male, followed by 27 percent of youth screened were female.

Figure 32: CSE-IT Results



Of the 2,007 youth screened for CSEC, 83 youth had a CSEC Referral completed (four percent).

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<sup>25</sup> The CSE-IT is to be completed through the Probation Case Management System. Upon completion of the CSE-IT, a score will be generated that will indicate the level of concern for exploitation. The level of concern for exploitation may guide the DPO to further consider CSE risk factors and may also trigger an automatic referral to the CSEC DPO depending on the indicated level of concern.

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## 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.

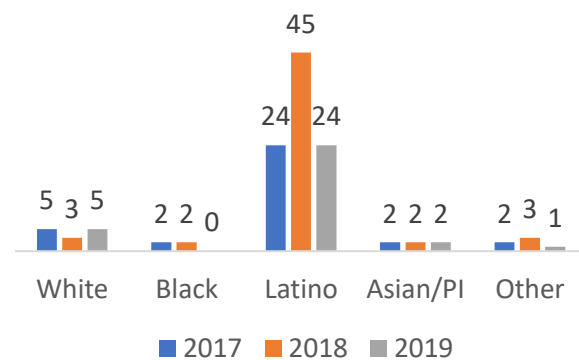
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### FAMILY VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT (FV/DV)

Any case that comes before the District Attorney (DA) that is a Domestic Violence/Family Violence (DV/FV) case is “stamped” by the DA as DV/FV. Such cases are calendared in a specific department (in this county Dept 82). The Judge in this department is familiar with DV/FV cases as they are all in his Court, and he has attended specific DV trainings. Additionally, the same DA and Public Defender (PD) will appear for DV cases given they are in the same department, which allows for a certain level of consistency. The case (in most instances) is transferred to the Special Programs/Domestic Violence Unit. Said unit has two specially trained Probation Officers (POs) that are trained extensively in Juvenile Domestic Violence and their entire caseload consists of DV cases. They are experts in this area given their training and consistent exposure. These Probation Officers train in the department and guide their peers as to the difference between an assault and true domestic violence through the lens of power and control over a victim.

Each case is heard a minimum of every three months, more frequently if the minor is not doing well. The youth are, in most cases, referred to the 26-week batterers intervention program where they are held accountable for their actions, and must hold their peers accountable for similar behavior. Guidelines for this program are strict and failure to abide by the guidelines will result in a Violation of Probation and possible return to Juvenile Hall. The goals of the specialized DV caseloads are to promote victim safety and offender accountability. Each case is issued a No Contact Order, and in some cases a Peaceful Contact Order, dependent on individual circumstances. No Contact and Peaceful Contact Orders are strictly enforced. Probation remains in close contact with the victim for the life of the case and victims are provided opportunities for education, advocacy, and parenting (if applicable) should they choose to utilize services. Victims are always informed and updated related to their case and their voice is always relayed to the

**Figure 33: Number of Youth in Family Violence/ Domestic Violence Court**



Court. The department has a protocol that includes swift response to any violation that may put a victim at risk (substance use, violations of the No Contact, failure of Court Ordered Batters Intervention Programing, etc.). The County also is in the process of looking at data as it relates to recidivism and utilizes Evidence Bases Practices.

In 2019, Family Violence/Domestic Violence Court (FV/DV) served 32 youth. Latino youth make up the largest group of participants in FV/DV (75 percent). White youth made up 16 percent of participants (n=5). Males represented 78 percent of participants. Sixty-nine percent of youth who participated in the FV/DV program were 16-17 years old at the start of services.

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## 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's 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 2019, a total 46 youth were screened. Of all youth screened in 2019, 65 percent were male, and the majority (67 percent) were Latino, followed by White (20 percent). In 2019, 36 youth completed CITA.

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## 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. CITA Court is held on the third Thursday of the month at 1:30pm at this site. 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, motivational speakers 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 five years. We are very grateful to our community partners that continue to show up each month for our youth.

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### Victim-Centered Approaches

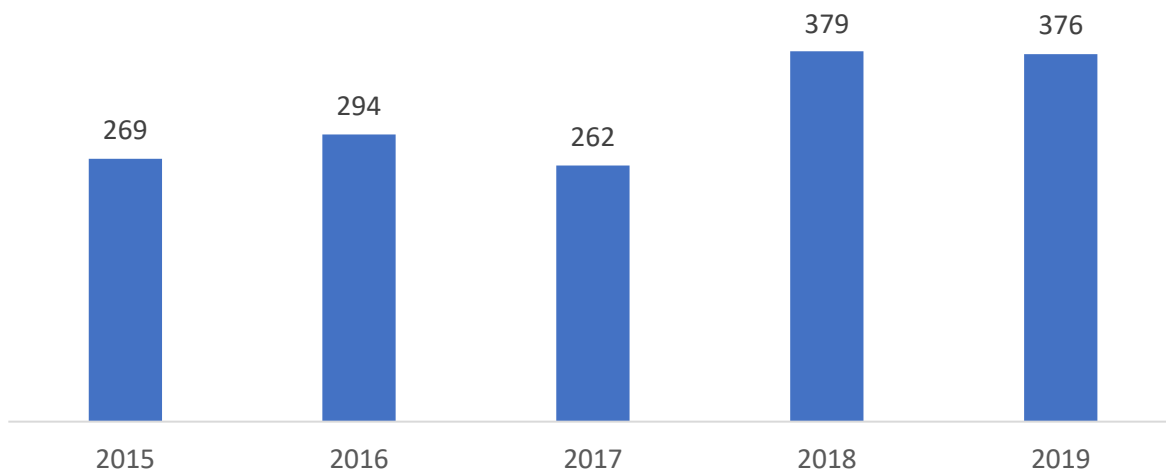
The County of Santa Clara utilizes many victim centered approaches with juvenile justice youth including: Victim Awareness classes, Victim Offender Mediation (VOMP), and the District Attorney’s Juvenile Victim Advocate.

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### 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 2019, 376 individual youth were served through the Victim Awareness classes. Of these, 67 percent were male and 33 percent were female. Of the participants, 68 percent were Latino, 15 percent were White, eight percent were Black, five percent were Other and four percent were Asian/PI. Five percent were aged 13 and under, 35 percent were 14-15 and 59 percent were 16 or older. The Probation Department conducts semiannual evaluations of Victim Awareness classes and these reports show statistically significant improvement when comparing pre-test with post-test scores.

**Figure 34: Victim Awareness Participants**





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## 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.

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## VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM (VOMP)

Through the County of Santa Clara Office of Mediation and Ombuds Services (OMOS), the Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP) provides probation youth 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 physical, financial, and emotional damage from the crime can best be repaired. The process enables victims to have their questions answered and the probation youth to acknowledge responsibility and have a voice in how to make things as right as possible. When the parties are inclined to discuss restitution, they have an opportunity to do so and to create their own, voluntary agreement regarding restitution (financial or otherwise). 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, probation youth, parents, siblings, schools, and the community. Data from five Northern California VOM programs demonstrates that mediated agreements reached between victims and probation youth decrease recidivism and significantly increase restitution repayment compared to court-ordered restitution.

Benefits for victims include the opportunity to ask questions only the probation youth can answer (such as how and why the crime happened and whether it might happen again), be heard by the probation youth regarding the first-hand the impact of his/her actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired, gain an understanding of the probation 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 probation youth include the opportunity to help the victim be heard and have his/her questions about the incident 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 made, and experience the power of and growth from doing the right thing. Benefits for the community include repairing physical damage caused by crimes, moving youth towards becoming responsible citizens, and improving public safety by reducing the likelihood the offender will commit future crimes.

Mediation services provided by OMOS and VOMP are free, voluntary, and confidential. If all parties agree,

the mediated agreement may be shared with third parties such as the Court, Probation, District Attorney, defense counsel, support agencies, and family members. In 2019, 289 referrals were made for 191 unduplicated probation youth and 225 unduplicated victims. Eighteen percent of the referrals were for female youth, and 31 percent of the referrals involved at least one monolingual Spanish speaking person (parent of probation youth or victim). Of the parties VOMP was able to contact, 437 people<sup>26</sup> were served by mediation consultations and conciliation (communication between the parties through the mediator) and another 65 were served by mediation (seven additional referrals are still pending resolution as mediation, conciliation, or consultations cases). Of the youth VOMP could reach and who provided a response to date, approximately 91 probation youth wanted to mediate. Of the 91 probation youth that wanted to mediate, approximately 28 of their victims who provided a response to date also wanted to mediate.

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### Behavioral Health and Substance Use Treatment Services

In 2019, the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD), created a new division within our Children, Youth and Family (CYF) System of Care, named the Cross Systems Initiatives (CSI) Division. This division focuses on programs serving children, adolescents, young adults and their families, ages birth – 25 years, who experience social-emotional and behavioral concerns and are involved in the child welfare and/or juvenile justice systems. The CSI Division and the Family and Children’s (F&C) Division provide services at five County-operated sites and 20 contract agency programs located throughout Santa Clara County. CSI and F&C provide outpatient care and programs specific to the unique needs of children and their families. Services through strength-based and trauma-informed practices that respect cultural values and engage natural support systems. Services are offered within a continuum of care ranging in intensity and duration based on the needs of the individual child/youth.

Also, part of the CYF System of Care is the Children, Family and Community Services (CFCS) Division which consists of programs that serve youth and young adults up to age 21 who face substance use issues, often combined with other social-emotional and behavioral needs. Youth with substance use issues are able to consent to their own treatment, and families are included in treatment based on youth agreement and 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, BHSD has a continuum of services available to youth involved in the juvenile justice system who are living at home or in the community. These services include prevention, early intervention and treatment programs that include outpatient mental health treatment, in-custody behavioral health services, intensive outpatient behavioral health programs, substance use treatment, and crisis services which range in intensity and duration to address the individualized needs of the youth. As part of the philosophy of care, youth received individualized treatment services in the least restrictive environment with the level of intensity based on a thorough assessment. Services for youth dealing with

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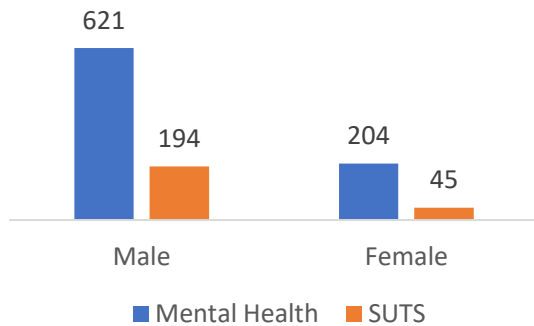
<sup>26</sup> For each referral we may serve more than one person. For example, if we consult, on that one referral, with the minor and the mother, and then the victim and the victim’s spouse, then that’s four people served for the one referral.

substance use issues include outpatient services up to six hours per week and intensive outpatient services up to 19 hours per week. Youth that require a higher level of care may receive up to thirty days of residential services and have two admissions, if needed, per year.

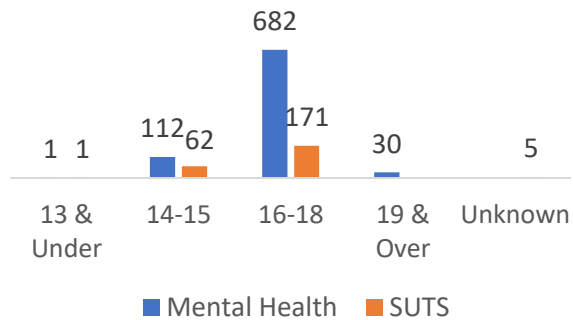
In 2019, 825 probation involved youth, living in the community, received mental health services and 239 youth received Substance Use Treatment Services. Eighty one percent of youth receiving substance use treatment services were male and 19 percent were female. The data that follows reflects youth who received services through BHSD. The largest age group served during 2019 was the 16 to 18 age group (83 percent) followed by 14-15 years old (14 percent) and 13 and under (one youth). 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 171 youth who were 16 to 18 years old, comprising 72 percent of the total population of youth receiving substance use treatment. This was followed by 62 youth 14 to 15 years old, or 26 percent of the population. One youth in treatment or 0.4 percent of the total population was 13 years old or younger. The remaining two percent or five youth in treatment did not self-report their age.

**Figure 35: Behavioral Health Treatment by Sex**

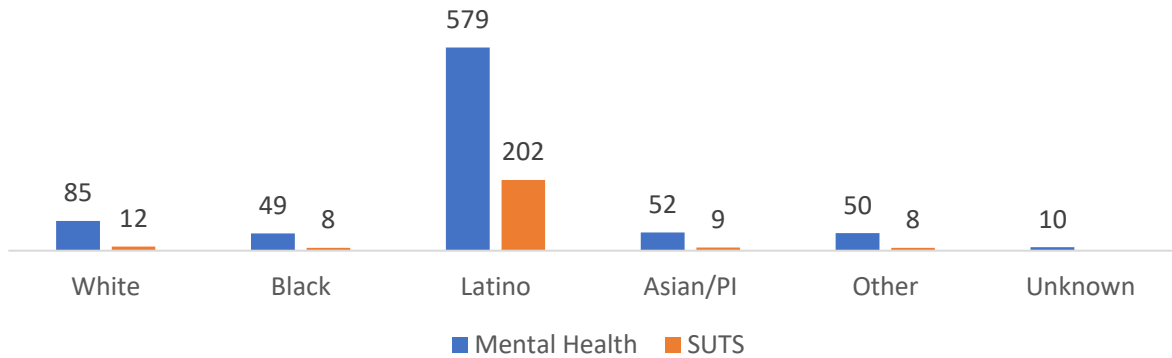


**Figure 36 : Behavioral Health Treatment by Age Range**



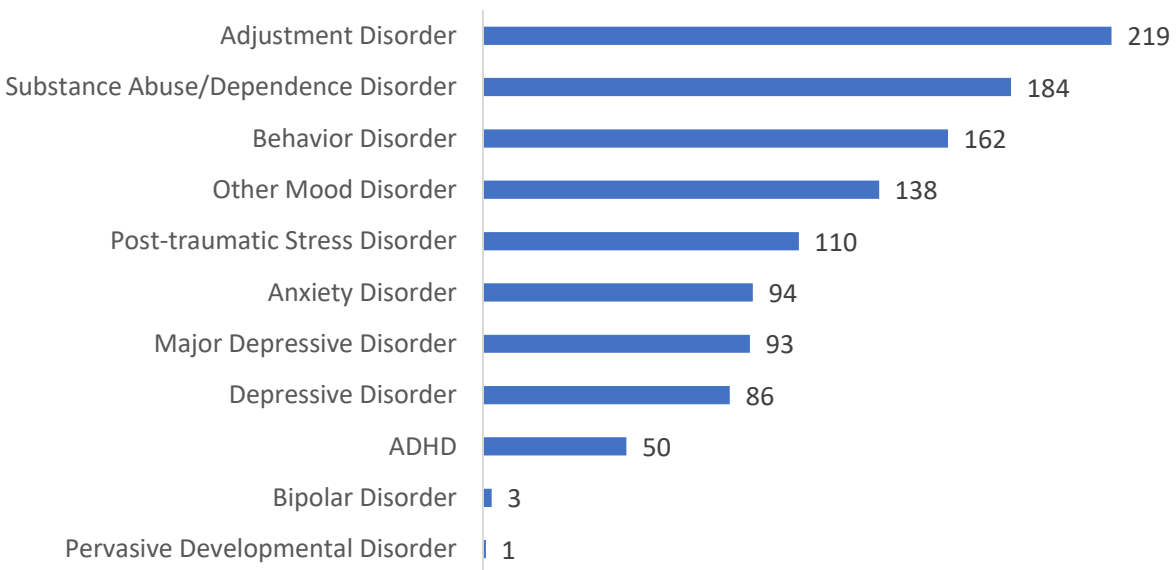
The largest ethnic population served during 2019 for mental health services was the Latino population (70.18 percent). Latino youth were followed by White (10 percent), Asian/PI (six percent), Other (six percent) and Black youth (six percent). A total of 239 justice-involved youth received substance use treatment in either residential or outpatient settings. Of these youth, 12 were White (five percent), eight were Black (three percent), 202 were Latino (85 percent), nine were Asian/PI (four percent), and eight designated their ethnicity as “Other” (three percent).

**Figure 37: Behavioral Health Treatment by Race/Ethnicity**



Among those youth identified as meeting the criteria for a behavioral health diagnosis<sup>27</sup>, the three most prevalent diagnoses were Adjustment Disorder (n=219), Substance Use/Dependence Disorder (n=184), Behavior Disorder (n=162), and Other Mood Disorder (n=138). 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 38: Behavioral Health Diagnosis**



<sup>27</sup> For a short definition of these diagnosis, please refer to Appendix I as provided by BHSD.

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## Ranch Re-Entry Behavioral Health Services

In calendar year 2019, all youth at James Ranch received both Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Services. In July 2019, these services were integrated and provided under the umbrella of one program, the Youth Therapeutic Integrated Program (YTIP). YTIP provides comprehensive mental health screening, assessment, and treatment, that includes individual, group, and family therapy. Group treatment utilizes the evidence-based Seeking Safety and the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA). Seeking Safety is an evidence-based model that addresses co-occurring trauma and substance use needs and A-CRA is a behavioral treatment for alcohol and other substance use disorders that helps youth improve access to interpersonal and environmental reinforcers to reduce or stop substance use. In addition, the Seven Challenges program is utilized as an individual model to assist youth in taking responsibility for their use and help them set goals for recovery. The Ranch has a Board-Certified Child Psychiatrist, an employee of BHSD, that provides medication evaluations and medication management for youth at the Ranch. Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings are held at the 60 & 30-day mark prior to release from James Ranch, and include James Ranch service providers and community-based organization that are assigned to support the youth after completion of the Ranch program. The MDT meetings address follow-up care (re-entry services) for youth to ensure connection to a service provider in the community.

## 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.

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## 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 hour/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 now serves youth 14 and under, as this group needs

intensive services to address their behaviors. Youth in custody will receive priority to minimize the time spent in custody.

Since the inception of the program, 28 unique youth and families have participated in MST. There have been 15 successful completions/ graduations, six administrative removals (voluntary withdrawal, unable to locate), and two failures due to new arrests. Currently, there are six active cases with two clinicians holding three cases each. Some of the primary challenges of the program included lack of referrals, a lack of clinicians, and lack of Spanish speaking clinicians. To address the issue of a lack of referrals, a pilot program was instituted in collaboration with the Prevention Early Intervention (PEI) Unit. All youth fourteen and under were screened for MST. The MST Probation Officers still believe MST could benefit all first-time offenders regardless of age, who did not commit a 707(b) offense and fit the inclusionary criteria. Due to the low numbers of families who were able to be served, the clinician caseload caps, paired with the lack of clinicians, the program has not reached its full potential. However, the families who participated in the program experienced great success and strengthened their familial bonds.

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### Wraparound Services

Over the past five 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 200 unduplicated youth were served during the reporting period (231 duplicated youth). From these 200 youth, Latino youth accounted for 79 percent of youth served in 2019. Based on duplicated counts, Pre-Adjudicated youth account for 41 percent of those served, Ranch Re-Entry youth account for 29 percent and Adjudicated youth account for 30 percent. Out of 93 closures in 2019, there were 45 successful completions (48 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

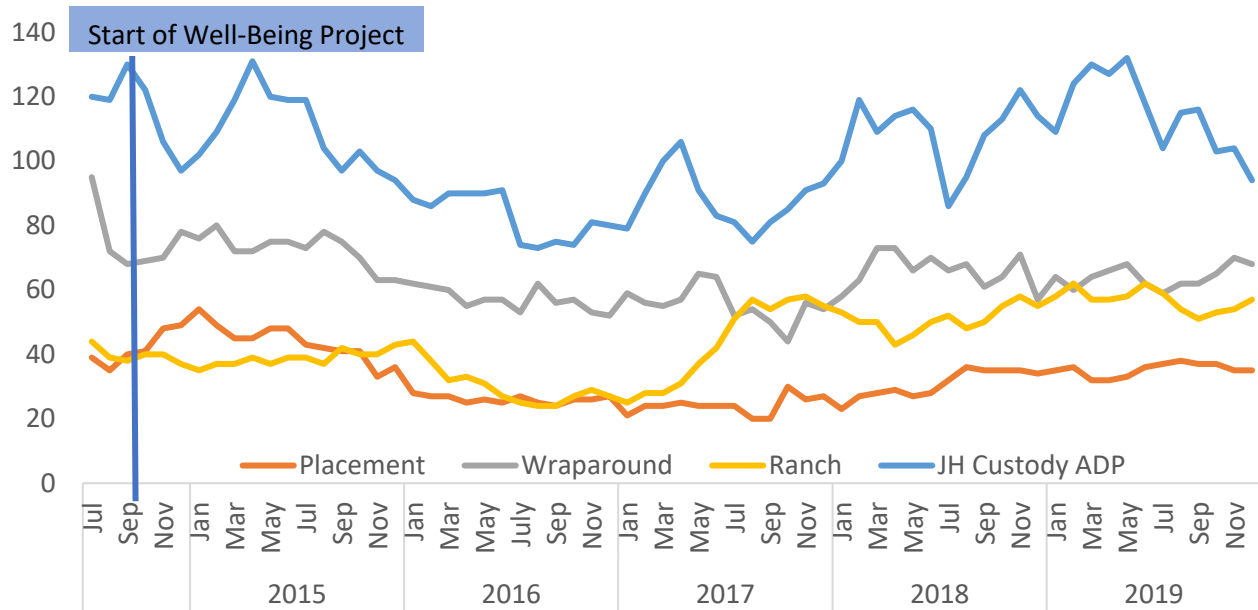
ensure seamless connection to their natural environment, increasing the likelihood of successful community integration.

In 2018, 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. The lockout allows youth to continue receiving Wraparound services while they are in custody for a violation of their probation terms. In 2019, under the lockout, the Juvenile Services Division served 77 unique youth, with 13 of those youth receiving Ranch Reentry Wraparound Services. There have been 90 lockouts, for a total of 1800 days. The average lockout length is currently 20 days. Twenty-nine 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 over the last two years, as less youth are detained in Juvenile Hall for extended periods of time. Wraparound providers continue to offer positive feedback regarding the lockout process, as it allows for smoother transition in and out of custody. This continuity of services allows for wraparound delivery with stronger fidelity.

In October of 2019, the Waiver project sunset. Title IV-E Waiver funds that normally gave the Probation Department flexibility to provide resources to youth who normally would not receive said resources are obsolete. Specifically impacted are pre-adjudicated cases that rely on resources in effort to prevent further penetration into the juvenile Justice system. The Probation Department was able to continue these preventative services even in the absence of Title IVE Waiver funds, by utilizing probation provider funding to fill the void. In December of 2019, Santa Clara County Probation Department in collaboration with DFCS and BHSD released their latest Request for Proposal (RFP) process and awarded four agencies to continue to provide these valuable services.

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



**RESTRICTIVE INTERVENTIONS**

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

**OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS**

The Placement Unit serves juvenile probationers who have been ordered by the court to be removed from home and placed in a suitable relative-home/foster home/private institutional placement under the supervision of a Placement Probation Officer. Youth generally receive this type of dispositional order after less restrictive court sanctions such as WRAP services and other community interventions, have not resolved the identified issues which brought them to the attention of the Probation Department. These issues often include family and/or emotional problems; however, a youth is ordered into placement for issues related to their own conduct, not that of a parent or caregiver. A youth who requires foster care due to allegations of abuse or maltreatment on the part of their parents or caregivers, is referred to the department’s Dually Involved Youth Unit. In some cases, placement is ordered because of a negotiated plea agreement between the District Attorney and a defense attorney.

Youth are placed in environments best suited to meet their needs, which may include a short term residential therapeutic program (STRTP), resource family home, and/or transitional housing program. Most probation youth are placed in STRTPs.



The Placement Screening Coordinator (PSC) plays a key role in screening potential placement cases, participating in a pre-placement CFT Meetings, presenting a youth's case to the Interagency Placement Committee, supporting the Probation Officer making a placement recommendation, identifying the appropriate setting for a youth ordered into Placement, coordinating program interviews, completing intake paperwork, and arranging transportation.

When a youth is ordered into Placement, the case is assigned to a Placement Probation Officer who is responsible for their safety and well-being. The focus is always on an individual youth's needs as identified by the Child and Family Team and/or the court and determining which setting/program can best meet those needs. Placement in an STRTP is not a long-term solution, and the duration of programs are determined by the progress made in treatment. As such, a permanency goal is determined for every youth entering placement. For most youth, the first goal is reunification with parents/caregivers.

The services which are to be provided to a youth in a placement are documented in the Case Plan, which is updated every six months. The Placement Probation Officer monitors a youth's well-being and progress by maintaining monthly face-to-face contact, and regularly communicating with the youth, parents/caregivers, service providers, teachers, and others who meet the child. The Placement Probation Officer also provides case management services, maintains casework contacts, arranges visitation with family, conducts and/or convenes mandated CFT meetings, arranges services, identifies relatives and other appropriate adults who can serve as life-long connections, prepares Permanency Planning Hearing Reports, documents case developments and monitors treatment progress.

The Placement Probation Officer also works closely with the CFT to prepare the youth and family for discharge from a program. Discharge from an STRTP involves individualized planning and preparation of both the youth and the parent/caregiver to whom the youth will be returning. Depending on the youth's needs, appropriate discharge planning may include transition services, ongoing therapeutic services to the family, school enrollment assistance and other supportive services.

Placement Probation Officers provide support to Non-Minor Dependent youth (NMD)s to assist them in meeting the eligibility criteria, participate in life skills classes, obtain assistance with applying for and receiving public benefits and applying for student financial aid, securing a monthly financial stipend, and receiving housing assistance during their post-EFC (Extended Foster Care) transition (also during their time as an EFC). Placement Probation Officers also prepare and Non-Minor Dependent Review Hearing Review Reports for the court. NMD<sup>28</sup> 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.

The department has included in its strategic plan, a robust proposal to Implement Family Finding and Engagement at all levels of Juvenile Probation work. Probation will be working closely with DFCS to research, implement and evaluate best practices around policies and procedures relative to Family Finding and Engagement. These strategies will have a direct impact on the work of the Placement Unit because family finding and engagement improves permanency for youth, likely increases the timeliness of

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<sup>28</sup> For more information on Non-Minor Dependent Youth please see Appendix H.

reunification and connects parents and youth with extended family support. Family finding, and engagement also creates timely permanency for youth unable to return home to their parents by providing an alternative permanent family connection. Prior to placement in an STRTP, these connections can serve as respites, placement alternatives, and/or be used as a “step down” option for youth who have completed their treatment program but are not yet ready to transition home.

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## 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 2019 was 87 days, while post-disposition youth on average spent 113 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 2019, on average three percent of the youth detained were courtesy holds for the Department of Correction. This may be because 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 143 days.

**Table 17: Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Status 2015-2019 Trend**

<i>Average Length of Stay (in days) by Status (number of youth)</i>	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Courtesy Hold for DOC (Direct File)	Total
<b>2015</b>	57	19	33	109
<b>2016</b>	50	11	22	83
<b>2017</b>	75	11	2	88
<b>2018</b>	96	12	2	110
<b>2019</b>	94	20	3	117
<b>Percentage change from 2015-2019</b>	65%	5%	-91%	7%

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## 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.

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## Probation Continuum of Services of Reentry (Pro-CSR)

In January 2019, the Juvenile Services Division redefined Reentry Services by introducing a new innovative service model for our assigned youth and families called Probation Continuum of Services to Reentry (Pro-CSR). The Juvenile Services Division contracted with Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) to provide an array of continuum services and opportunities for reentry youth to learn and develop needed social behaviors and life skills. Pro-CSR has kept a pertinent focus on youth self-esteem, competency, family engagement, positive school progressions, pro-social activities, and community involvement. Pro-CSR facilitators and mental health staff from Seneca provide service linkage coupled with evidence-based case management. Eligible youth receive individualized service dosages tailored to moderate and high-risk factors that affect the youth's delinquency, anti-social behaviors, and mental health status. Pro-CSR's focal population has been on youth exiting the James Ranch Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility. Both Probation and Pro-CSR have maintained a collaborative approach with each individual case planning and management. The Juvenile Services Division administrators as well as the Re-entry services unit monitors youth and family participation in a unified effort to help decrease recidivism and provide valued outcomes to those served. Pro-CSR referrals have been on-going since January of 2019 and referral numbers continue to increase in

2020. Since the program's existence there have been a significant amount of youth cases which have been dismissed from Probation and most of those youth have expressed positive experiences with individual Pro-CSR and Seneca facilitators. These noted experiences have been valued by Probation as it allows Probation Officers to share the information not only to the service providers but to the Courts as well. In 2019, 29 youth participated in Pro-CSR.

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## DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

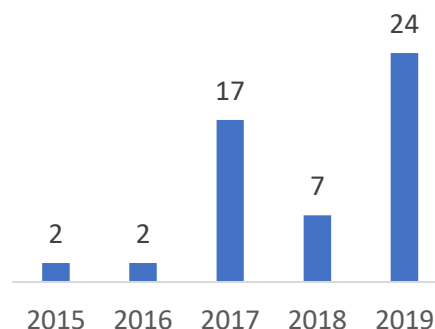
The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)<sup>29</sup> provides education and treatment to California's youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and have the most intense treatment needs.

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 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.

California's youth prison facilities (DJJ) will no longer be operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) under a reorganization plan launched by Governor Gavin Newsom. Effective July 1, 2020, the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) becomes the Department of Youth and Community Restoration (DYCR), as part of the Health and Human Services Agency (HHS).

**Figure 40: Santa Clara County DJJ Placements 2016-2019**



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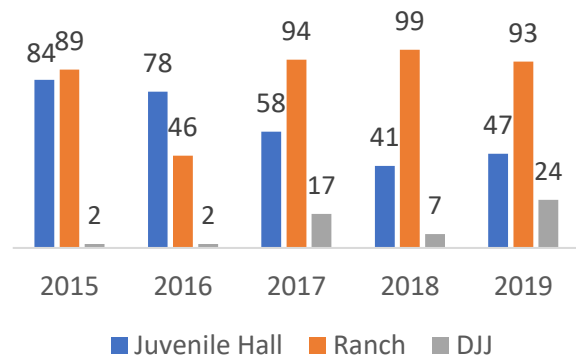
<sup>29</sup> Formerly known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), the organization was created by statute in 1941 and began operating in 1943.

## Commitments

The overall number of commitments and placements increased by 12 percent from 2018 to 2019. Commitments to the Ranch decreased by six percent from 2018 to 2019. Juvenile Hall commitments increased by 15 percent from 2018 to 2019.

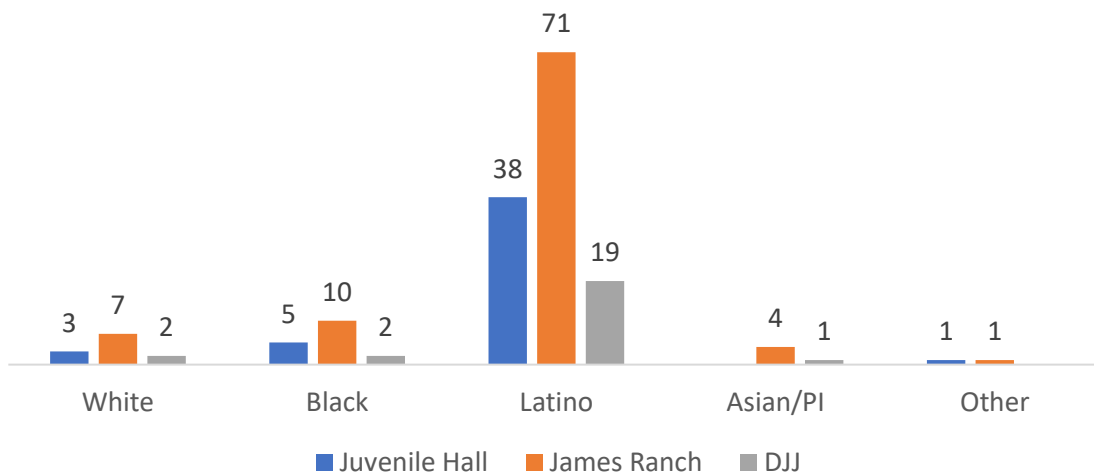
There were 164 commitments in 2019. Of those 164, 47 commitments were to Juvenile Hall and 93 were to James Ranch. Twenty-four youth were committed to DJJ.

**Figure 41: Commitments 2016-2019 Trends**



The figure below shows commitments broken down by race. Latino youth comprised the largest group with commitments in 2019 (n=128, 78 percent) followed by Black youth (n=17, 10 percent).

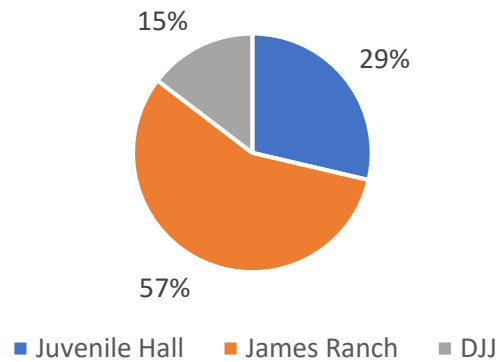
**Figure 42: Youth in Commitments 2019 by Race/Ethnicity**



Within each commitment type, the highest disproportionality appears to be in commitments to James Ranch, with 76 percent being Latino youth. The largest disproportionality for Black youth was at James Ranch and Juvenile Hall where they comprised 11 percent of the total population. The Probation Department continues to be concerned with disproportionality at key decision points throughout the juvenile justice system and is dedicated to reducing the overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth in out-of-home placements and commitments.

Figure 44 illustrates 57 percent of all commitments were to the James Ranch. Juvenile Hall accounted for 29 percent of commitments. In 2019, 15 percent of youth were committed to DJJ (n=24). This increase, compared to 2017 and 2018, 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.<sup>30</sup>

**Figure 43: Percentage of Commitments in 2019**



The table below shows male youth comprised 83 percent of commitments while 17 percent were female. No youth under 12 were committed to placement in 2019. Sixty-one percent of youth committed to the Ranch were 15-16 years old (n=57). Seventy-five percent of the youth committed to DJJ from Santa Clara County were 17 and older (n=18). This is most likely due to the passage of Proposition 57 and DJJ’s increase as of 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.<sup>31</sup> It is not uncommon for the prosecution to consider withdrawing their motion to transfer a youth to adult court if there is a stipulation by the youth and their defense counsel to a DJJ commitment. Such a stipulation guarantees a youth remain under the Juvenile Court’s jurisdiction, rather than face years of incarceration in the adult prison system.

**Table 18: Commitment from Dispositions**

<i>Commitment from Dispositions</i>	Male	Female	13-14	15-16	17 & Older	Total
Juvenile Hall Commitment	36	11	3	23	21	<b>47</b>
Ranch	79	14	5	57	31	<b>93</b>
DJJ	21	3	0	6	18	<b>24</b>
<b>Total Dispositions that led to Commitment</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>164</b>

### Foster Care Placements

The Court can order a minor into foster care out of home placement. We can utilize foster homes, but most of the time, we are talking about STRTP (Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program) placements, but recently we’ve been looking at family placements. Youth are ordered into foster care placement because of abuse or neglect, those cases are usually handled by the DIY Unit, but not always. In 2019, a

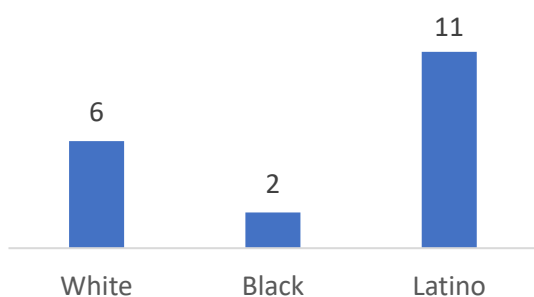
<sup>30</sup> Please see pg. 23 for a more detailed description and update on Proposition 57 since it was passed in 2016.

<sup>31</sup> AB 1812 took effect 6/27/2018, and extended DJJ jurisdiction to age 25 for 707(b) offenses.

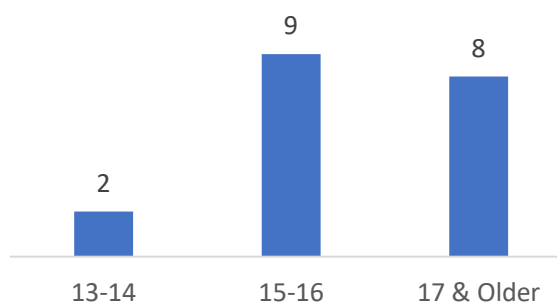
total of 19 foster care placements were made for youth utilizing out of home placement services (a 30 percent decrease when compared to 2018).

The figures below show foster care placements broken down by race and age. Of the 19 youth ordered foster care placements, 11 were Latino, six were White, and two were Black. No foster care placements were utilized by youth identified as Asian or Other. Nine youth in foster care placement were 15-16 at the time of their placement, followed by eight youth who were 17-18 years old. No foster care placements were utilized for youth 12 years old and younger. Sixteen youth utilizing foster care out of home placements were male, followed by three female youth.

**Figure 44: Foster Care Placements in 2019 by Race/Ethnicity**



**Figure 45: Foster Care Placements in 2019 by Race/Ethnicity**



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## 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 2019.

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### 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 0645 to 2130, 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 Title 15 inspector from Public Health Department. A summary of their findings showed that all applicable medical standards were in 100 percent compliance.

The 2019 clinic activities summary (including data for 2016-2018 for comparison) is below. Figures are based on duplicated count as a youth may receive more than one service while in custody. For example, a youth will receive a physical exam upon admittance and after being in custody for 11 months. RN (register nurse) sick call visits represent duplicated count as a youth may request to be seen multiple times.

**Table 19: Juvenile Hall Medical Clinic 2019**

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019
Physical Exams	1070	1085	1305	1000
Clinic Visits	1876	2036	2564	2571
RN Sick Call Visits	3153	3143	3639	3044
Sexually Transmitted Disease Screenings	635	530	701	611
HIV Oral Quick Instant Test Screening	62	77	92	86
Other VMC Appointment	128	114	136	124
Flu Vaccine Administrations	247	192	256	201
Dental Clinic Visits	296	196	317	340
Infirmery Housing	23	35	60	42
Vision Screening	N/A	1039	1305	1002
Hearing Screening	N/A	1008	1293	1012

**Table 20: James Ranch Medical Clinic 2019**

<i>Activity</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019
Clinic Visits	128	269	339	502
RN Sick Call Visits	790	1262	2387	2575
VMC Appointment	30	46	58	25

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## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Guadalupe Behavioral Health Clinic at Juvenile Hall operates with a team of 10 behavioral health clinicians who provide direct care and treatment to the youth in Juvenile Hall custody. Upon admit into custody,



youth are met by a behavioral health clinician for an in-person structured interview. The clinician will screen the youth for mental health concerns, substance use, risk factors, and safety planning. The interview is conducted in conjunction with a self-report computerized screening tool called the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2). Youth are receiving behavioral health treatment while in-custody for mental health and/or substance use needs. Treatment includes weekly services of individual sessions, and the frequency may range from daily to once per week, depending on youth's behavioral health needs. Services are provided with youth consent. The clinical team is responsible for responding to crisis, supporting youth with stabilization, psychotropic medication management, and care coordination with system partners regarding youth's transition plan to the community and/or a residential setting. In 2019, behavioral health clinical team provided direct support and treatment to 542 youth while in-custody at juvenile hall.

The behavioral health team also provides clinical check-ins with youth in all living units. The check-in supports the opportunity for the behavioral health team to build a presence within each living unit. A clinical staff is assigned to each living unit as an effort to engage youth, monitor the well-being of youth, and provide support as requested by youth and/or probation group counselors. Probation and medical staff may also request behavioral health services, or a youth may also self-refer.

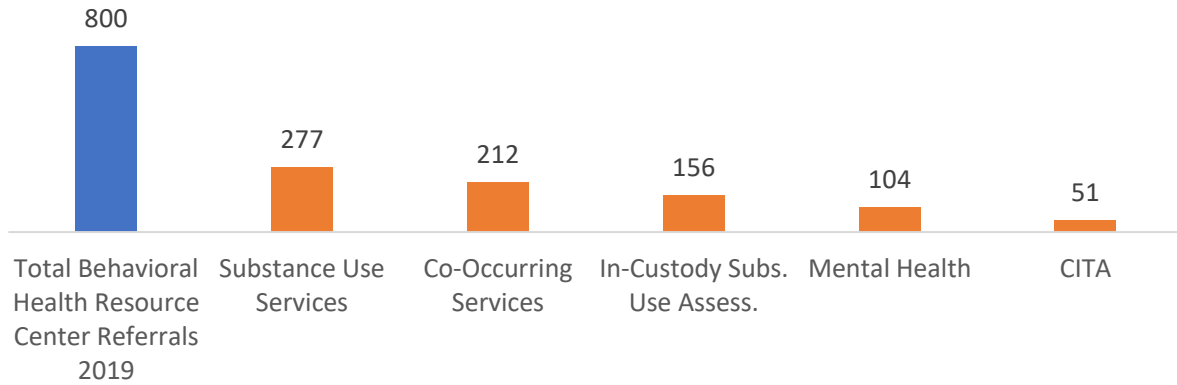
In partnership with the Juvenile Probation Department, Health & Hospital Medical clinic, and Office of Education, the behavioral health team also coordinates and facilitates multi-disciplinary team (MDT) meetings, in support of in-custody youth. The MDT meetings are designed to build a collaboration and support system for the youth by addressing behavioral concerns, psychotropic medication management, treatment, and transition planning. The MDT's are inclusive of youth's parent/caregiver and identified support system.

The behavioral health team provides several evidence-based practices such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Seven Challenges, Motivational Interviewing, and Seeking Safety.

The Behavioral Health Resource Center is composed of two clinicians, who oversee the coordination of mental health and substance use referrals for juvenile justice involved youth in need of community-based behavioral health services. BHRC behavioral health clinicians process referrals received by the Juvenile Probation Department, and ensure linkage is made to 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). In 2019, BHRC received 800 referrals from the Juvenile Probation Department and coordinated the linkage for mental health and substance use treatment services to community-based providers. BHRC processed 433 referrals requesting substance use services (includes assessment and/or treatment) for juvenile justice involved youth. Fifty-four percent of referrals received identified substance use as a level of treatment for youth. One hundred and fifty-six in-custody youth received a Court ordered assessment to determine the level of care for

substance use treatment. The figure below provides an overview of the referrals received and coordination provided by the BHRC team.

**Figure 46: Behavioral Health Resource Center**



The Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA), includes two clinical care coordinators, who are assigned to work with youth involved in this program. This Court works with youth and families who are experiencing mental health and substance use disorders. 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 Court allows.

**Figure 47: Guadalupe Behavioral Health Clinic at Juvenile Hall**

BHRC	CITA	Forensic Evaluations	Clinic	Competency Development	Psychiatry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Triage Universal Referral Form (URF) for Juvenile Justice Involved youth</li> <li>•Linkage to community based services for mental health and substance use treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Support youth with Co-Occurring Disorders</li> <li>•Care Coordination</li> <li>•Linkage</li> <li>•Outreach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Quality Assurance for forensic psychological evaluations</li> <li>•PhD Intern Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Intake Screenings for Risk &amp; Safety needs</li> <li>•Supportive counseling</li> <li>•Treatment</li> <li>•Crisis Intervention</li> <li>•Mental Health &amp; Substance Use Assessments</li> <li>•Treatment Groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Delivery of Court ordered competency development services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Psychotropic medication evaluation and treatment for youth detained in Juvenile Hall and James Ranch</li> </ul>

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## PHARMACY SERVICES

The Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System (SCVH and 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 centralized 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.

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## 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.

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## 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

encounters for 2019 was 1,137: 651 parental contacts via program overview flyers, 337 male youths, and 149 female youth.

Common issues/concerns from youth or/and parents:

- Dermatological complaints
- PPD readings
- Planned parenthood
- Side effects of drugs
- How to relieve anxiety
- General health information
- Dental hygiene concerns
- Birth control options
- Safe sex
- Medi-Cal concerns
- Where to get flu shots
- Where to fill prescriptions for free
- STD prevention
- Healthy Body mass index
- Vision complaints
- Mental health concerns

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.

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#### ELIGIBILITY FOR HEALTHCARE PROJECT (SB 1469)

The Detained Youth Program is a combined effort between Probation and the Social Services Agency to help identify and view all youth entering the Juvenile Hall facility as a possible candidate for the State of California’s Medi-Cal Health Insurance program. Due to time sensitivity, it is the Social Services Agency’s goal to respond to the Juvenile Probation Department within 24 working hours.

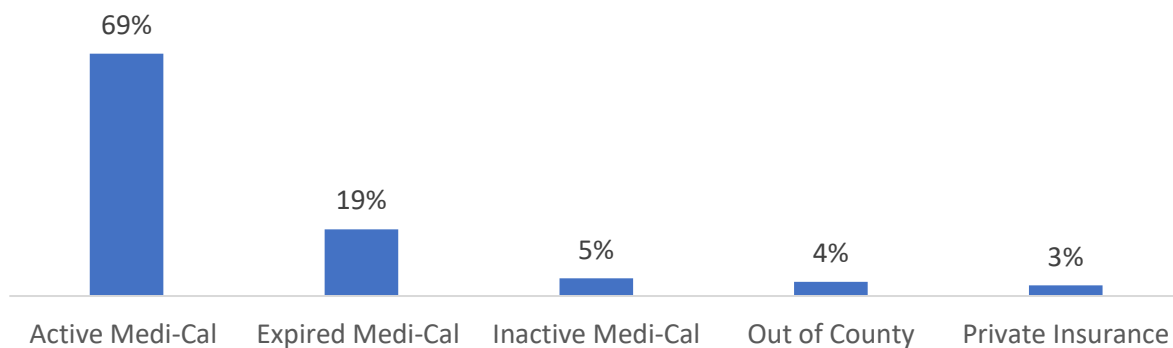
The youth are screened for health coverage and the status of the youth are reported to management, juvenile hall medical staff and the judiciary monthly. If a youth is identified as having inactive or expired Medi-Cal, or no insurance at all, information is provided to the parent/guardian/family on how to obtain and activate Medi-Cal services. Also, information on available programs within our County, i.e., food stamps, cash aid, etc. and how one may connect to those programs is provided to the families.

During the past year 1,246 requests for Medi-Cal status on detained youth were processed and the result of the combined efforts of Probation and the Social Services Agency show that 24% of the youth that are detained in Juvenile Hall are in need of assistance. Nineteen percent of the youth that were detained were found to have expired Medi-Cal coverage and another five percent were found to have inactive or no stated medical insurance coverage at all. Two hundred and thirty-nine families were identified as “in need” of services and were connected to the Medi-Cal program. The families were referred to Social Services Agency’s Eligibility Department for processing and determination of their eligibility for receiving CA State’s Medi-Cal services was initiated.

Traditionally, under the SB1469 program, efforts were concentrated on re-establishing Medi-Cal services for youth re-entering the community following a long-term commitment. Now, because of the addition of the Detained Youth Program, the detainees entering Juvenile Hall, the youth exiting the Ranch, and their families are made aware of services available to them sooner in the process rather than later. In

conclusion, this joint effort between our departments helps show that Probation and the SSA are indeed reaching out to the families most in need of help. The figure below shows the breakdown for 2019.

**Figure 48: Medi-Cal Percentages on Detained Youth in Juvenile Hall 2019**



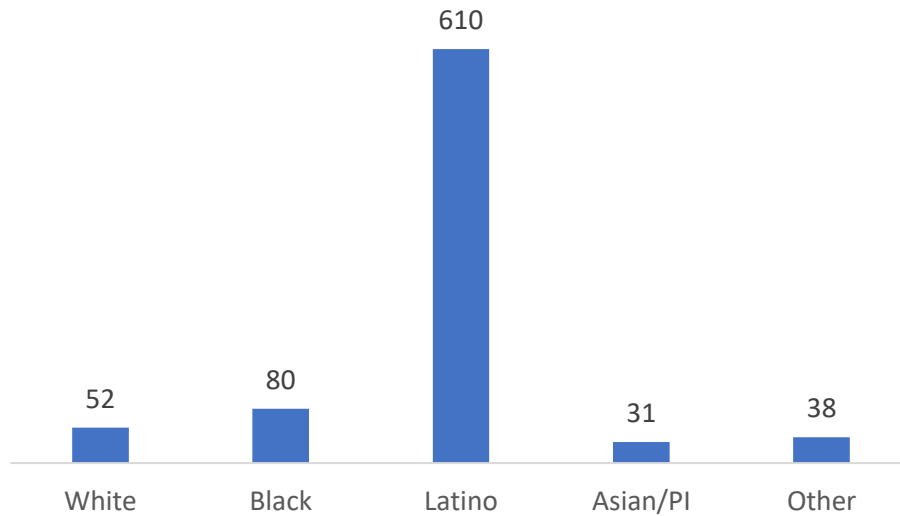
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#### Alternative Education Department (AED)

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 Osborne and Blue Ridge data reflects the 2018-2019 school year which differs from the rest of the report where data is reported for the 2019 calendar year. During the 2018-19 school year, Osborne had 811 enrollments followed by Blue Ridge with 137 enrollments.

A total of 811 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 1, 2020, during the 2019-20 school year AED has served 651 students within the court schools. Please note, demographic data in Figure 50 and Figure 51 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 Other, which includes youth identified as Native American in this section of the report.

**Figure 49: Osborne (Juvenile Hall) and Blue Ridge (James Ranch) Enrollment by Ethnicity (n=811)**



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#### POSITIVE BEHAVIOR INTERVENTIONS & SUPPORTS AT JUVENILE HALL

Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports (PBIS), is a broad range of systemic and individualized strategies for achieving important social and learning outcomes in school communities while preventing problem behavior. The key attributes of PBIS include preventive activities, data-based decision making, and a problem-solving orientation. In 2018-19 the Juvenile Justice Department and the Santa Clara County Office of Education collaborated to infuse PBIS in Juvenile Hall and Osborne School. This collaboration increases effective strategies and systematically provides positive interventions for the students and encourages positive behaviors. All probation staff within Juvenile Hall and Osborne School have been trained in PBIS. Students are taught lessons regularly to strengthen the program and to acclimate new students into the program.

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#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING AT JAMES RANCH: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Vocational Training at the James Ranch and Blue Ridge School has transition to Career Technical Education and provides career skills, industry certifications, applied learning, with a core academic foundation. Students are enrolled in Build Trades and Culinary Arts courses. Within these courses students have access to industry certifications to include but not limited to welding, OSHA, first aid, CPR, safe cert-food handling, and Hazzard Materials. These courses are sequenced and culminate in a capstone course. In addition, students can transition into further training after leaving the facility and either enter the community college or apprenticeship programs.

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## Chronic Absenteeism

When County of Santa Clara juvenile justice system partners agreed to decommission the Informal Juvenile Traffic Court, interventions and supports related to chronic absenteeism have been primarily administered by school districts countywide. The Probation Department places tremendous value upon the education of the youth in our care, and Probation staff at all levels are expected to support student success by engaging and collaborating with students, families, teachers, school districts, advocates, and system partners. Although it is no longer the policy of the County of Santa Clara to pursue youth for penalties, fines, or fees as it relates to chronic absenteeism, there remain district and County supports such as, School Accountability Resource Board (SARB) meetings, DA Mediation meetings, and DA one-on-one meetings available to support students and families challenged by chronic absenteeism.

With the elimination of the Juvenile Traffic Court in 2016, our goal has been to prioritize reengaging chronically absent youth to return to school and complete their high school diploma. During the 2017-18 school year the District Attorney, the County Office of Education and the Department of Behavioral Health collaborated to develop a new Independent Study Program for chronically absent youth that focuses on the social emotional support, academic credit recovery, credit acceleration, expressive arts, and post-secondary planning. During the 2018-19 school year the new Independent Study Program enrolled 68 youth, graduated four students from high school, with an average daily attendance rate of 88 percent. This academic year (2019-20) the program has grown to enrolling over 100 youth during the year, graduated eight youth to date, while maintaining attendance rates above 88%. Students are referred to the Independent Study Program by their home school districts. There is a growing interest in serving student in this Independent Study program due to the flexibility and quality of the personalized educational program provided. Within the program there is academic counseling, post-secondary educational planning, social emotional support, expressive arts, and work experience. The program will be expanding in 2020-21 to include a South County and North County location. These satellite locations will offer additional flexibility for students and strength our response to student needs with the county.

### LOOKING AHEAD TO 2020

This section highlights upcoming changes to the Juvenile Justice System in 2020.

### ANIMAL ASSISTED THERAPY PROGRAM AT JAMES RANCH AND JUVENILE HALL

A non-profit agency is contracted to bring their Canines Teaching Compassion program to Juvenile Hall and will be expanding their scope of service to now include the James Ranch population as well. The basis of this program is to take in-custody youth and pair them with homeless dogs, rescued from area shelters in need of training and adoption. The youth learn about basic animal behavior, care and socialization while giving support and guidance to the animals. The programs goal is to help the dogs get adopted at the end of each eight-week training cycle. Youth learn empathy, they learn to see the world through the eyes of their dog, to compare the plight of the animal to their own situation and to provide hope for

something/someone else. They learn a skill, to train and support this animal in hopes of it getting a new future and a second chance at life. Positive reinforcement and unconditional support build a greater sense of patience and understanding in each of our youth.

To date this has been a very successful program at the hall. The youth have trained approximately 20 dogs and to date only one animal has not been adopted. Our youth can participate in a graduation ceremony where they display their newfound skills with the canines and “hand off the leash” off to prospective new owners. This allows for closure with their four-legged partners and gives the youth a sense of purpose and pride in that they are deemed the experts, they have given something a chance and people are acknowledging their worth. Moving forward, we hope to add a component which incorporates Cognitive Behavioral Therapy with the dogs and the potential inclusion of dogs living at the facilities to further the growth and socialization process of both the youth and their canine companions.

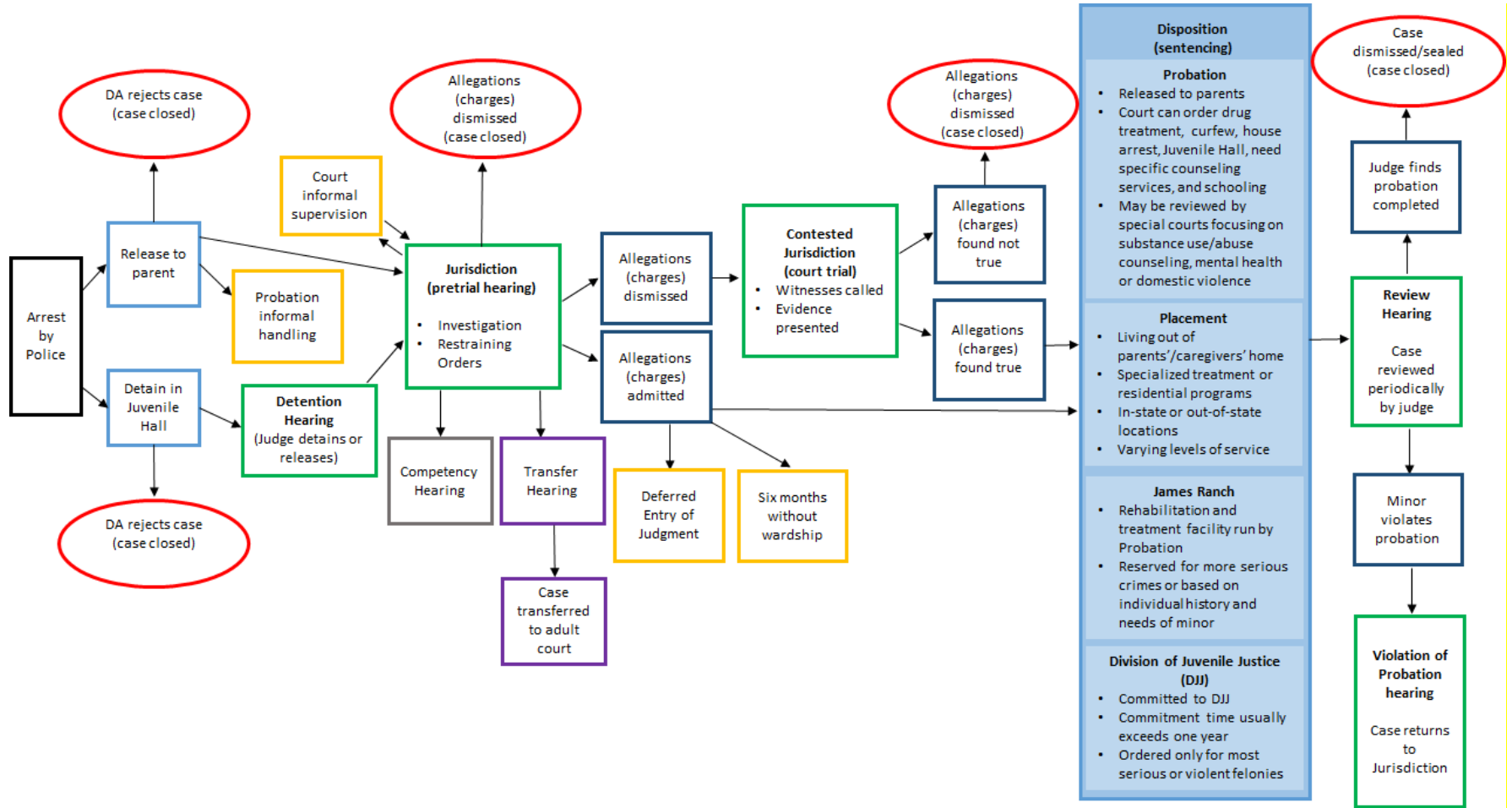
## PIVOT GRANT

As part of the Providing Individual Valuable Opportunities Together (PIVOT) Grant, the Probation Department is completing a Ranch Assessment with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI). The assessment provides objectives in four areas, to include program design and development, training, implementation and coaching, and quality improvement. UCCI will provide support to the James Ranch Program, including Aftercare and Reentry Services. As part of the process, UCCI will oversee the development and modifications to the current program model by establishing a summary and review of the current services, build a comprehensive intake process and orientation for youth, develop a robust institutional services plan supporting customizable services for all residents, and redefine the behavior modification system using the Positive Based Intervention System (PBIS). UCCI will engage Administrative staff, stakeholders, and probation staff who will be invited to participate in a multidisciplinary implementation team (MIT) to make decisions and steer the redesign efforts.





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

The group meets monthly and is currently focusing on improving services and supports for detained young women 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 LBGT-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 admissions.

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### Female Arrest and Citation Trends

This section highlights arrest/citation trends for female youth in 2015-2019 including: demographics and offense categories.

Figure 50: Female Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2019

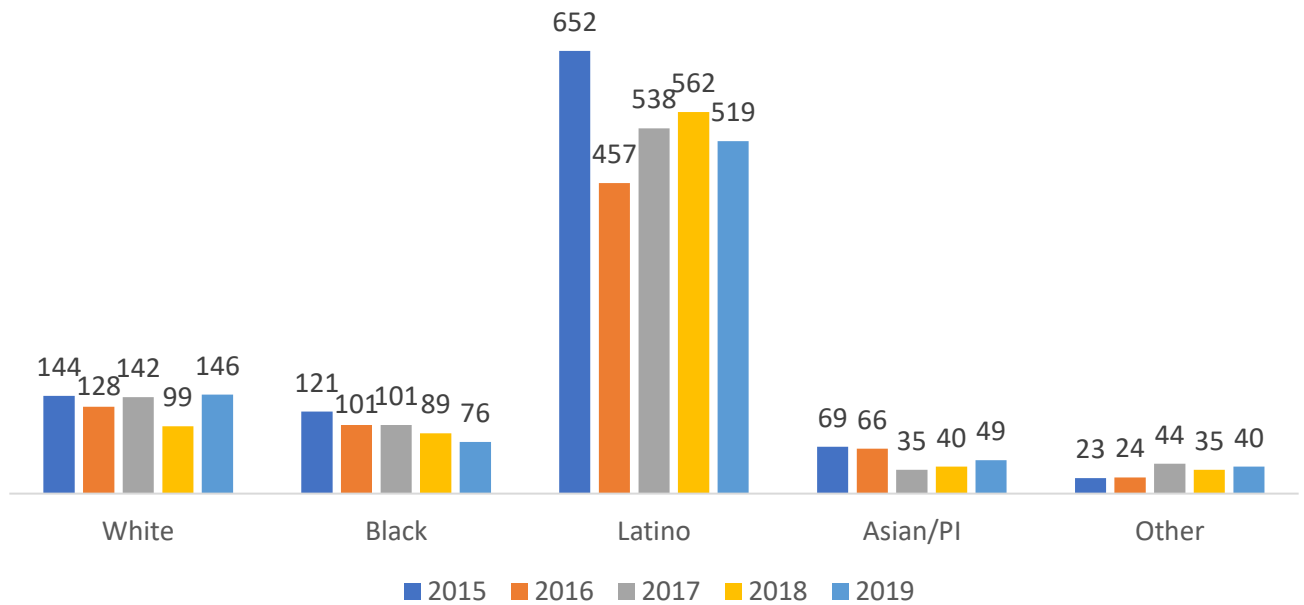


Table 21: Female Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2019

Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2015	144	121	652	69	23	<b>1,009</b>
2016	128	101	457	66	24	<b>776</b>
2017	142	101	538	35	44	<b>860</b>
2018	99	89	562	40	35	<b>825</b>
2019	146	76	519	49	40	<b>830</b>
Percent Change 2015-2019	-31%	-26%	-14%	-42%	52%	<b>-18%</b>
Percent Change 2018-2019	-30%	-12%	4%	14%	-10%	<b>-4%</b>

Figure 51: Female Arrests by Age Category and Race/Ethnicity 2017-2019

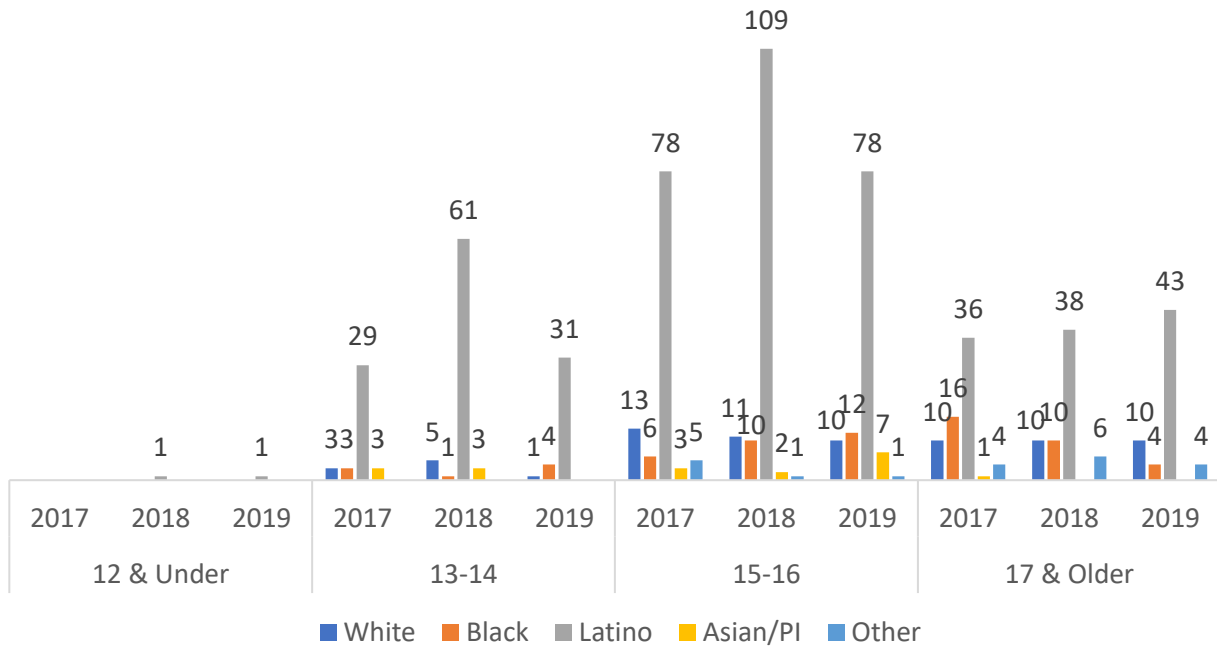


Table 22: Female Age Categories by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2019

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
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
	2019	2	0	14	3	0	19
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
	2019	19	15	113	5	8	160
15-16	2015	57	51	322	16	20	466
	2016	32	24	122	13	10	201

	2017	61	55	268	14	9	<b>407</b>
	2018	49	48	251	14	13	<b>375</b>
	2019	68	36	247	24	11	<b>386</b>
17 and Older	2015	49	36	164	23	10	<b>282</b>
	2016	21	33	91	5	0	<b>150</b>
	2017	48	35	144	16	16	<b>259</b>
	2018	28	31	132	17	10	<b>218</b>
	2019	57	25	145	17	21	<b>265</b>

**Table 23: Female Arrests Top 5 ZIP Codes in 2019**

ZIP Code	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
95122	0	3	49	8	2	<b>62</b>
95020	6	2	52	2	0	<b>62</b>
95116	3	2	40	0	0	<b>45</b>
95127	3	2	35	1	0	<b>41</b>
95037	12	3	24	0	0	<b>39</b>

**Table 24: Female Arrest Offense Categories 2015-2019**

Arrest Categories	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses	2015	19	7	66	3	0	<b>95</b>
	2016	19	5	48	4	3	<b>79</b>
	2017	21	5	44	2	4	<b>76</b>
	2018	14	3	29	3	3	<b>52</b>
	2019	34	3	53	3	8	<b>101</b>
Felony Crimes Against People	2015	17	5	54	6	1	<b>83</b>
	2016	6	18	35	3	1	<b>63</b>
	2017	14	9	44	7	6	<b>80</b>
	2018	8	12	71	3	5	<b>99</b>
	2019	18	8	74	3	5	<b>108</b>

Other Crimes	2015	15	20	81	1	3	<b>120</b>
	2016	13	14	52	6	2	<b>87</b>
	2017	33	19	119	6	10	<b>187</b>
	2018	14	13	85	9	4	<b>125</b>
	2019	27	10	98	11	11	<b>157</b>
Other Crimes Against People	2015	25	33	142	12	9	<b>221</b>
	2016	25	27	91	8	4	<b>155</b>
	2017	23	10	114	11	10	<b>168</b>
	2018	15	14	100	13	9	<b>151</b>
	2019	15	10	102	9	7	<b>143</b>
Property Crimes	2015	55	48	250	43	8	<b>404</b>
	2016	54	31	162	42	10	<b>299</b>
	2017	42	50	167	7	12	<b>278</b>
	2018	28	36	203	10	13	<b>290</b>
	2019	44	38	125	21	8	<b>236</b>
Return from Other Status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits	2015	11	4	47	1	3	<b>66</b>
	2016	8	2	50	2	3	<b>65</b>
	2017	4	4	35	1	2	<b>46</b>
	2018	5	2	22	1	1	<b>31</b>
	2019	3	4	48	2	0	<b>57</b>
Weapon Crimes	2015	2	4	12	1	1	<b>20</b>
	2016	3	4	19	1	1	<b>28</b>
	2017	5	4	15	1	0	<b>25</b>
	2018	5	2	13	0	0	<b>20</b>
	2019	5	3	19	0	1	<b>28</b>

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#### Female Admission and Intake Trends

This section breaks down demographics and offense categories for females detained in juvenile hall from 2015-2019 and top five ZIP Codes for detained females in 2019.

**Table 25: Female Admissions by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2019**

Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2015	30	37	133	3	4	<b>207</b>
2016	22	27	109	4	2	<b>164</b>
2017	26	25	143	7	9	<b>210</b>
2018	26	21	209	5	7	<b>268</b>
2019	21	20	153	7	5	<b>206</b>
Percent Change 2015-2019	-30%	-46%	15%	133%	25%	<b>0%</b>
Percent Change 2018-2019	-19%	-5%	-27%	40%	-29%	<b>-23%</b>

**Table 26: Female Admissions Age Category by Race/Ethnicity 2015-2019**

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
12 and Under	2015	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2018	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
	2019	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
13-14	2015	5	1	28	0	0	<b>34</b>
	2016	0	3	20	3	0	<b>26</b>
	2017	3	3	29	3	0	<b>38</b>
	2018	5	1	61	3	0	<b>70</b>
	2019	1	4	31	0	0	<b>36</b>
15-16	2015	13	20	71	1	3	<b>108</b>
	2016	14	10	51	0	2	<b>77</b>
	2017	13	6	78	3	5	<b>105</b>
	2018	11	10	109	2	1	<b>133</b>
	2019	10	12	78	7	1	<b>108</b>
17 and Older	2015	12	16	34	2	1	<b>65</b>
	2016	8	14	38	1	0	<b>61</b>
	2017	10	16	36	1	4	<b>67</b>
	2018	10	10	38	0	6	<b>64</b>
	2019	10	4	43	0	4	<b>61</b>



**Table 27: Female Admissions Top 5 ZIP Codes in 2019**

<i>ZIP Code</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
95116	0	1	19	0	0	<b>20</b>
95122	0	0	19	0	0	<b>19</b>
95111	0	0	17	0	1	<b>18</b>
95127	0	0	13	3	0	<b>16</b>
95020	3	0	10	1	0	<b>14</b>

**Table 28: Female Admission Offense Categories 2015-2019**

<i>Admissions Offense Categories</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses</b>	2015	0	0	9	0	0	<b>9</b>
	2016	2	1	8	0	0	<b>11</b>
	2017	2	0	7	0	0	<b>9</b>
	2018	0	1	2	0	0	<b>3</b>
	2019	0	1	3	1	1	<b>6</b>
<b>Felony Crimes Against People</b>	2015	9	4	30	1	0	<b>44</b>
	2016	5	11	16	1	0	<b>33</b>
	2017	7	9	26	5	1	<b>48</b>
	2018	5	7	62	1	2	<b>77</b>
	2019	10	2	51	2	2	<b>67</b>
<b>Other Crimes</b>	2015	1	2	5	1	0	<b>9</b>
	2016	1	5	10	1	0	<b>17</b>
	2017	4	2	20	0	4	<b>30</b>
	2018	2	2	21	0	0	<b>25</b>
	2019	0	2	18	0	1	<b>21</b>
<b>Other Crimes Against People</b>	2015	2	11	14	0	0	<b>27</b>
	2016	6	3	12	0	0	<b>21</b>
	2017	3	0	9	1	1	<b>14</b>
	2018	2	0	5	1	2	<b>10</b>
	2019	2	2	7	0	0	<b>11</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>	2015	6	9	27	1	1	<b>44</b>
	2016	3	3	25	2	1	<b>34</b>
	2017	6	7	52	1	3	<b>69</b>
	2018	8	9	92	1	2	<b>112</b>
	2019	3	7	43	3	1	<b>57</b>

Return from Other status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits	2015	12	10	45	0	3	<b>70</b>
	2016	5	2	37	0	1	<b>45</b>
	2017	3	7	28	0	0	<b>38</b>
	2018	8	2	19	2	1	<b>32</b>
	2019	4	3	26	1	0	<b>34</b>
Weapon Crimes	2015	0	1	3	0	0	<b>4</b>
	2016	0	2	1	0	0	<b>3</b>
	2017	1	0	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2018	1	0	7	0	0	<b>8</b>
	2019	2	3	5	0	0	<b>10</b>

### Female DEJ and Placement Trends

This section highlights DEJ and Placement trends from 2015-2019 for female youth.

**Table 29: Females in DEJ 2015-2019**

<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2015</b>	2	3	11	1	0	<b>17</b>
<b>2016</b>	1	0	10	0	1	<b>12</b>
<b>2017</b>	3	1	13	2	0	<b>19</b>
<b>2018</b>	2	3	24	0	1	<b>30</b>
<b>2019</b>	0	3	6	0	0	<b>9</b>

**Table 30: Female Placements 2015- 2019**

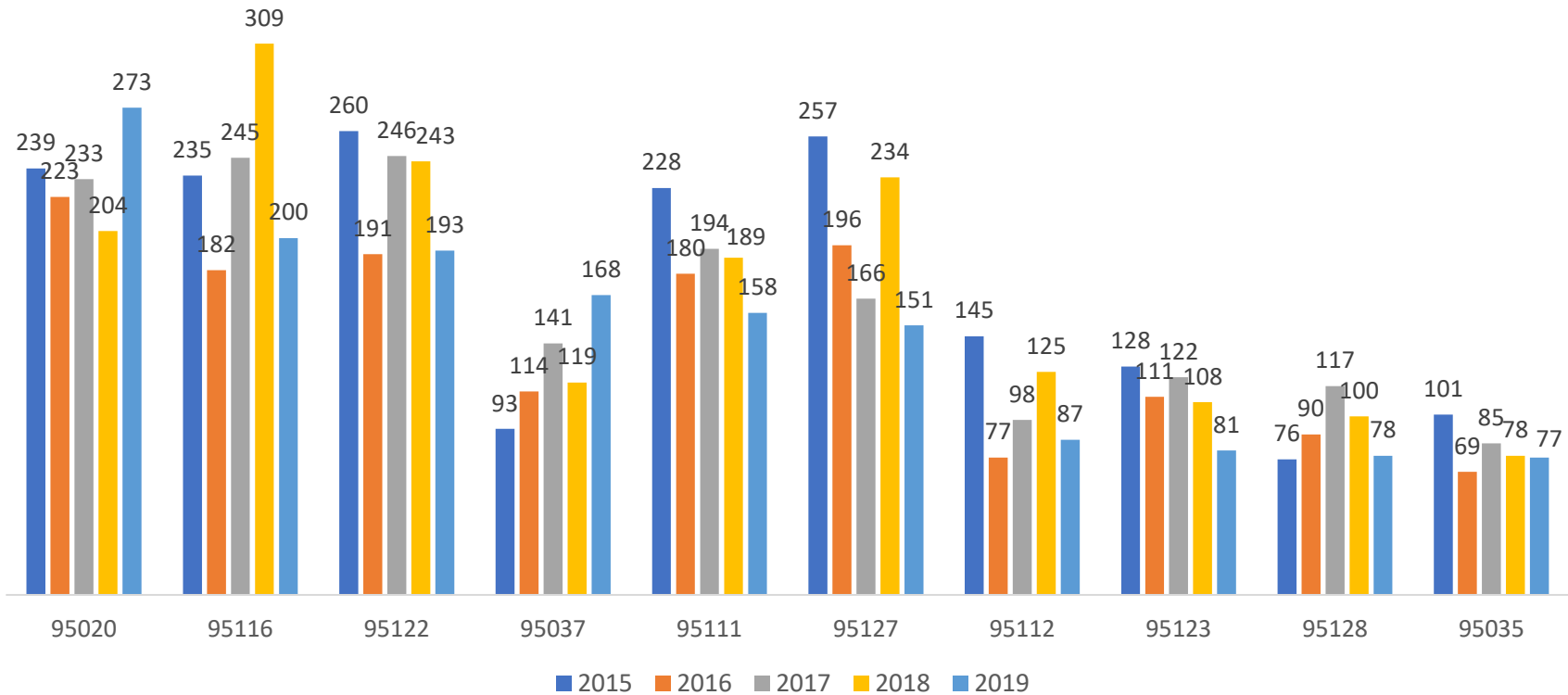
<i>Placements</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Juvenile Hall</b>	2015	1	2	6	1	0	<b>10</b>
	2016	0	0	12	0	2	<b>14</b>
	2017	0	1	5	1	1	<b>8</b>
	2018	1	2	7	1	0	<b>11</b>
	2019	1	2	8	0	0	<b>11</b>
<b>James Ranch</b>	2015	1	3	6	0	0	<b>10</b>
	2016	3	0	7	0	0	<b>10</b>
	2017	1	1	10	0	0	<b>12</b>
	2018	1	1	12	0	0	<b>14</b>
	2019	1	1	12	0	0	<b>14</b>
	2015	1	3	5	0	0	<b>9</b>

<b>Foster Care</b>	2016	4	1	1	0	0	<b>6</b>
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2018	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2019	1	0	2	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>DJJ</b>	2015	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2019	1	0	2	0	0	<b>3</b>

APPENDIX C: ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE 2015-2019

Arrest/citations numbers by ZIP Code are slightly higher for 2019 the Gilroy and Morgan Hill ZIP Codes of 95020 and 95037 compared to 2018. The ZIP Codes of 95116, 95122, 95111, 95127, 95112, 95123, 95128 and 95035 saw a decrease in arrest/citation numbers for 2019 compared to 2018. In 2019, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations are 95020 Gilroy (n=273), 95116 San Jose (n=200), and 95122 San Jose (n=193). 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.

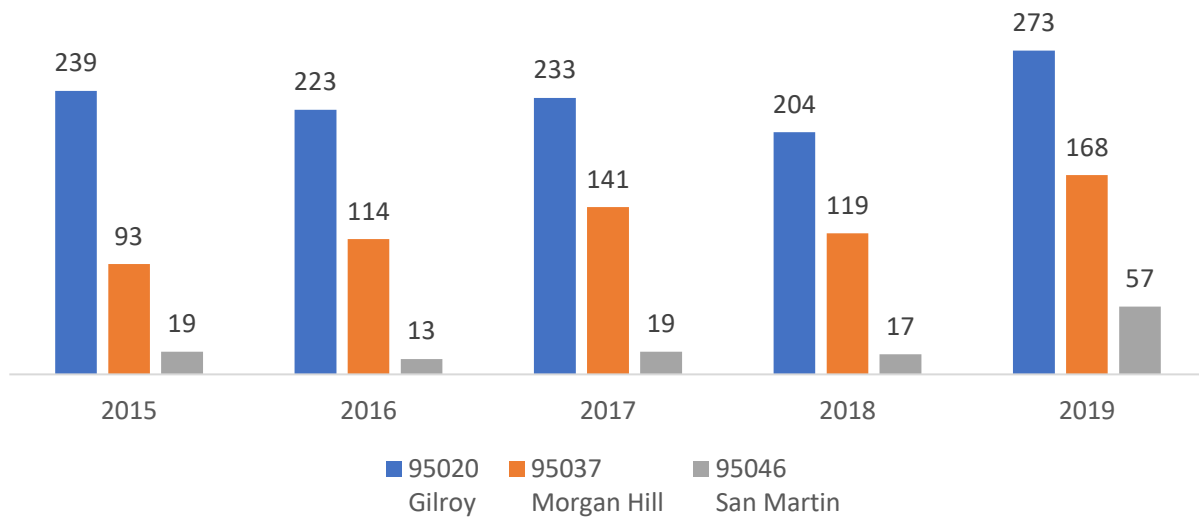
Figure 52: Arrests/Citations by ZIP Code 2015-2019



APPENDIX D: SOUTH COUNTY ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE

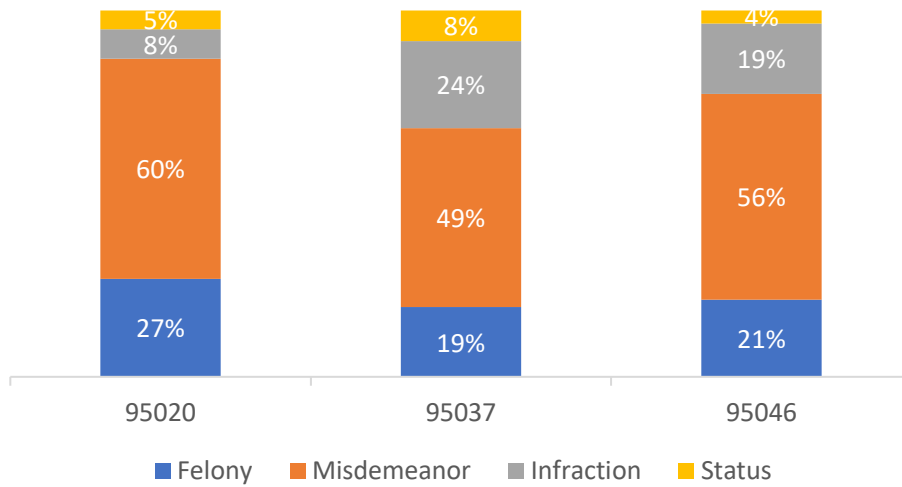
The figure below shows trends in arrests/citations from 2015-2019 for the South County ZIP Codes of 95020 (Gilroy), 95037 (Morgan Hill), and 95046 (San Martin). In 2019, there were 498 arrests/citations in all South County ZIP Codes a 46 percent increase from 2018 at 340 arrests/citations in all South County ZIP Codes. The South County ZIP Codes made up 15 percent of all arrests/citations in 2019 (n=498/3,370). Of the 468 arrests/citations in South County 37 percent were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit (n=184).

Figure 53: Arrests/Citations for South County by ZIP Code 2015-2019



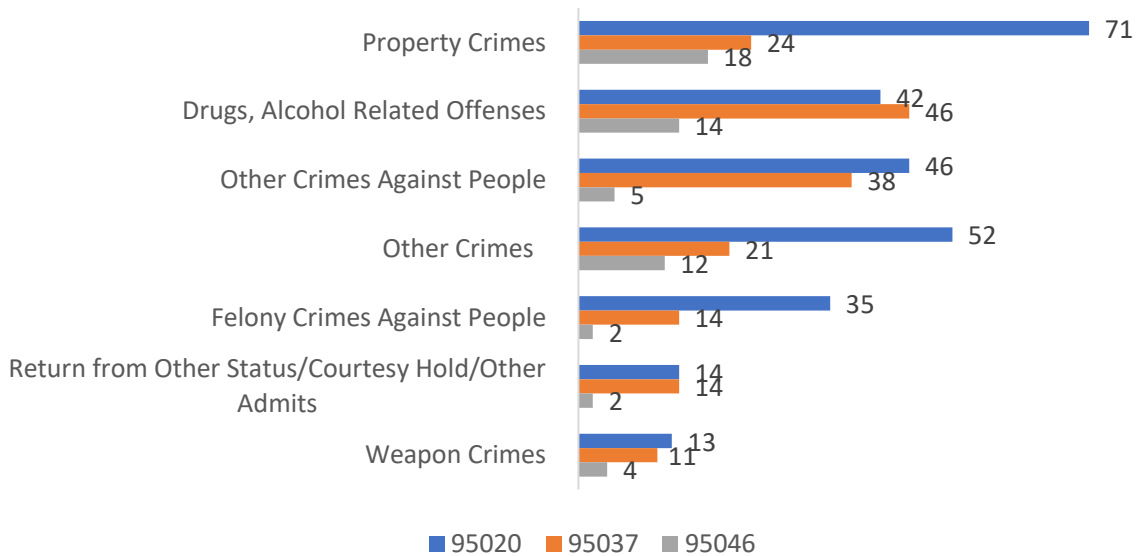
For all South County ZIP Codes misdemeanors made up the largest category of offense classifications. Sixty percent of Gilroy’s (95020) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=164). Forty-nine percent of Morgan Hill’s (95037) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=82). Fifty-six percent of San Martin’s (95046) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=32).

**Figure 54: South County Duplicated Offense Classification by ZIP Codes 2019**



Property Crimes accounted for 26 percent of arrests/citations in Gilroy (95020; n=71). Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses accounted for 27 percent of arrests/citations in Morgan Hill (95037; n=46). Property Crimes accounted for 32 percent of arrests/citations in San Martin (95046; n=18).

**Figure 55: Duplicated Arrests and Citations Offense Category by South County ZIP Codes 2019**



For all South County ZIP Codes 17 percent of youth were arrested/cited for Misdemeanor Assault: Fighting (n=80), followed by Possession and Sale of Drugs at 12 percent (n=56) and Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing the Peace at 12 percent (n=54).

**Table 31: Top 10 Offenses by South County ZIP Codes 2019**

<b>Top 10 Offenses</b>	<b>95020</b>	<b>95037</b>	<b>95046</b>	<b>Total</b>
Misd. Assault: Fighting	39	36	5	<b>80</b>
Possess/Sale of Drugs	19	27	10	<b>56</b>
Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	30	14	10	<b>54</b>
Other Drug/Alcohol Charges	15	16	2	<b>33</b>
VOP – Failure to Obey Order of the Court	14	14	2	<b>30</b>
Theft, Petty; Burglary Tools	16	8	2	<b>26</b>
Felony Assault: ADW	11	7	2	<b>20</b>
Vandalism, Malicious Mischief	12	5	2	<b>19</b>
Theft, Auto	11	4	1	<b>16</b>
Felony Weapons	8	6	2	<b>16</b>
Burglary - 1st Degree	8	2	6	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>366</b>

## 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 32: JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview**

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



## 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 33: 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

**Table 34: Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative: Race Equity in Justice Systems Workgroups**

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
<p><b>Electronic Monitoring Program</b></p>	<p>Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender</p> <p>Jean Pennypacker, Chair, Juvenile Justice Commission</p>	<p>The Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) committee goals are to promote best practices and ensure equity in the use of EMP; to ensure the use of EMP properly aligns with its purpose; to identify eligibility criteria for EMP to ensure equity; determine EMP success for youth of color; and develop policy recommendations to ensure youth of color are successful. The committee is working to identify additional alternatives to detention. The Research and Development (RaD) team provided phase III of the research questions and received the additional youth surveys. The committee is working on the eligibility criteria, community-based alternatives, and the impact of restrictive EMP.</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
<p><b>High Risk Youth</b></p>	<p>Ann Huntley Sup. District Attorney</p> <p>Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender</p>	<p>The High-Risk Youth committee focuses on ensuring race equity, promoting child wellbeing, and reducing racial and ethnic disparities related to youth currently involved in the justice system while continually improving justice system processes. This committee is focused on youth who have committed three or more serious offenses. The committee will investigate potential interventions for this target population and develop policy recommendations to ensure youth of color receive appropriate dispositions. The committee is working with County Counsel on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and a standing order to share information.</p>	<p>Monthly</p>

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
<b>Gender Responsive Task Force</b>	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

**Table 35: Other Collaborative Efforts with Justice Systems Stakeholders**

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
<b>Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network (JCAAN)</b>	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
<b>Juvenile Justice Data Crosswalk</b>	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	Monthly

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
		<p>NYCL, VERA, DIY, JCAAN, Burns Institute/Racial Equity Through Prevention, Kids in Common, Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network, Juvenile Justice Commission, SCCOE and Probation.</p>	
<p><b>CSEC Steering Committee</b></p>	<p>Francesca LeRue, Director of Family and Children’s Services</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>
<p><b>CSEC Implementation</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
<p><b>DIY Steering Committee</b></p>	<p>Laura Garnette, Chief Probation Officer</p>	<p>The goals of the Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Steering Committee are (1) Prevent youth in the child welfare system from formally penetrating the</p>	<p>Monthly</p>

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
	Judge Julie Alloggiamento, Judge for DIY calendar	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.	
<b>DIY Under 14 Subcommittee</b>	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
<b>Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Steering Committee</b>	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

## APPENDIX H: 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.



## APPENDIX I: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS

The Behavioral Health Services Department referenced the DSM 5 for a brief definition of the following behavioral health diagnosis.

- **Adjustment Disorder with Depressed mood/Anxiety:** A common short-term disorder most people experience during a new or unfamiliar situation. A person may experience mild depressive mood or anxiety. It usually dissipates after a few weeks but could become worse if more depressive symptoms or anxiety symptoms surface.
- **Substance Use/Dependence:** Any substance that is consumed is considered use whether it is alcohol or drugs. Dependence is when the body physically needs the substance in order to feel in a "normal" state. It can be physical or psychological.
- **Behavior Disorder:** There are different types of behavior disorders. The most common in our population is Oppositional Defiant Disorder which could also have an underlying aspect of gang culture and mistrust of authority figures. Reactive Attachment Disorder is seen more in younger children that have a difficult time with close relationships with parental figures.
- **Mood Disorders:** There are several types of mood disorders that fall under the categories of different Depressive diagnoses, Anxiety diagnoses as well as Bipolar diagnoses which also have a manic element. Manic meaning having a lot of energy to possibly do extra-ordinary activities such as all night projects with some delusional thinking.
- **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder:** Exhibiting distressful symptoms after experiencing a traumatic event where the person witnessed or experienced something harmful, possibly a near death experience or abuse. These symptoms may include nightmares, flashbacks, avoidance of things that are a reminder of the event, and depressive symptoms.
- **Anxiety Disorder:** There are several anxiety disorders. There may be brief, Acute, having anxiety for a specific life element and it could be experienced to more situations where the person is not able to identify what is the origin of anxiety. This would be Generalized Anxiety Disorder.
- **Major Depressive Disorder:** Characterized by low mood throughout the day, feelings of worthlessness and hopelessness, loss of sleep, appetite and sometimes feelings of death and suicidality.
- **ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder):** Characterized by having difficulty concentrating for a certain period of time, being easily distracted, not being able to focus as well as not being able to sit still.
- **Bipolar Disorder:** There are two different types of bipolar disorder one has a time frame of a manic state in which one experiences a need to do a lot of activities or a big unrealistic project for a week and then go into a deep depressive state for another week. Another Bipolar Disorder has some delusional thinking along with the manic state.

- **Pervasive Develop Mental Disorder:** Organic disorder where there is low cognitive functioning and having difficulty understanding ideas, social cues and sometimes language. This may be identified by the person not being at the age level of understanding that is equivalent to their chronological age.

## APPENDIX J: COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following is a comprehensive list of all commonly used abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this report in alphabetical order.

**Figure 56: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition / Meaning
<b>A-CRA</b>	Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach
<b>ADO</b>	Alternate Defender's Office
<b>AED</b>	Alternative Education Department
<b>Asian/PI</b>	Asian/Pacific Islander
<b>BHSD</b>	Behavioral Health Services Department
<b>CCR</b>	Continuum of Care Reform
<b>CDCR</b>	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
<b>CFCS</b>	Children, Family and Community Services
<b>CFT</b>	Child and Family Team
<b>CITA</b>	Individualized Treatment of Adolescents
<b>CMS</b>	Case Management System
<b>County</b>	Santa Clara County
<b>CRP</b>	Community Release Program
<b>CSEC</b>	Commercially Sexually Exploited Children
<b>CSE-IT</b>	Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool
<b>CSI</b>	Cross Systems Initiatives
<b>CWS/CMS</b>	Child Welfare Services / Case Management System
<b>CY</b>	Calendar Year
<b>CYF</b>	Children, Youth and Family
<b>DEJ</b>	Deferred Entry of Judgement
<b>DFCS</b>	Department of Family and Children's Services
<b>DIY</b>	Dually Involved Youth
<b>DIYU</b>	Dually Involved Youth Unit
<b>DJJ</b>	Division of Juvenile Justice
<b>DYCR</b>	Department of Youth and Community Restoration
<b>EFC</b>	Extended Foster Care
<b>EMP</b>	Electronic Monitoring Program
<b>FLY</b>	Fresh Lifelines for Youth
<b>FTA</b>	Failure to Appear
<b>FV/DV</b>	Family/Domestic Violence
<b>GRTF</b>	Juvenile Justice Gender Responsive Taskforce
<b>HHS</b>	Health and Human Services
<b>HS</b>	Hospital System

Abbreviation/Acronym	Definition / Meaning
<b>IDO</b>	Independent Defense Counsel
<b>JAIS</b>	Juvenile Assessment Intervention System
<b>JAS</b>	Juvenile Automation System
<b>JCAAN</b>	Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network
<b>JJCPA</b>	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
<b>JJSC</b>	Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative
<b>JPD</b>	Juvenile Probation Division
<b>JRS</b>	Juvenile Records System
<b>LACY</b>	Legal Advocates for Children and Youth
<b>MAR</b>	Medication Administration Rand
<b>MAYSI-2</b>	Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument
<b>MDT</b>	Multi-Disciplinary Team
<b>MGPTF</b>	Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force
<b>MST</b>	Multisystemic Therapy
<b>NCCD</b>	National Council on Crime and Delinquency
<b>NMD</b>	Non-Minor Dependent
<b>NSU</b>	Neighborhood Safety/Services Unit
<b>OMOS</b>	Office of Mediation and Ombuds Services
<b>PBIS</b>	Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports
<b>PD</b>	Public Defender
<b>PDO</b>	Public Defender's Office
<b>PEI</b>	Prevention Early Intervention
<b>PIVOT</b>	Providing Individual Valuable Opportunities Together
<b>PO</b>	Probation Officer
<b>PRISM</b>	Probation Records Information System Manager
<b>PRO-CSR</b>	Probation Continuum of Services of Reentry
<b>PSC</b>	Placement Screening Coordinator
<b>RAI</b>	Risk Assessment Instrument
<b>RAIC</b>	Receiving, Assessment, and Intake Center
<b>Ranch</b>	Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility William F James Ranch
<b>REJS</b>	Race Equity in Justice Systems
<b>REP</b>	Race Equity through Prevention
<b>REP</b>	Redemption, Education and Purpose
<b>RFK</b>	Robert F Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice
<b>SARB</b>	School Accountability Resource Board
<b>SARC</b>	San Andreas Regional Center
<b>SB</b>	Senate Bill
<b>SCC</b>	Santa Clara County
<b>SCYTF</b>	South County Youth Task Force

<b>Abbreviation/Acronym</b>	<b>Definition / Meaning</b>
<b>SHARKS</b>	Supervision High-Tech Automated Record Keeping System
<b>SIJS</b>	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
<b>SOGIE</b>	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression
<b>SSI</b>	Supplemental Security Income
<b>STRTP</b>	Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program
<b>SUTS</b>	Substance Use Treatment Services
<b>SW</b>	Social Worker
<b>TAY</b>	Transition Aged Youth
<b>TGNC</b>	Transgender/gender non conforming
<b>VMC</b>	Valley Medical Clinic
<b>VOMP</b>	Victim Offender Mediation Program
<b>VOP</b>	Violation of Probation
<b>WIC</b>	Welfare and Institutions Code
<b>YAC</b>	Youth Advisory Council
<b>YTIP</b>	Youth Therapeutic Integrated Program