

2015

SANTA CLARA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE ANNUAL REPORT

Contributors: The Juvenile Justice Court; Probation Department, Juvenile Services and Institutions Divisions; District Attorney's Office; Offices of the Public Defender and Alternate Defender; Social Services Agency, Department of Family and Children Services; Behavioral Health Services Department; and W. Haywood Burns Institute.

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I. INTRODUCTION

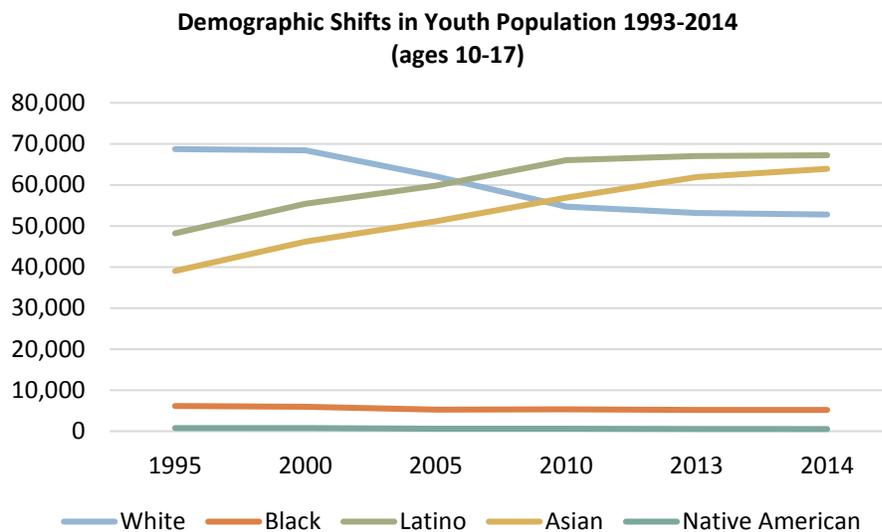
Purpose of Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice System Annual Report

Working collaboratively with project contributors, under the Juvenile Justice Model Court grant initiative, this report is used as a tool to evaluate performance, facilitate information sharing, and manage operational information across Santa Clara County’s justice and social service partners. Contributors to this report include: Juvenile Justice Court; Probation Department, Juvenile Services and Institutions Divisions; District Attorney’s Office; Offices of the Public Defender and Alternate Defender; Social Services Agency, Department of Family and Children Services; Mental Health Department; and W. Haywood Burns Institute.

This report seeks to contribute to the juvenile justice data compiled by other Model Courts throughout the nation and increase public understanding of how Santa Clara County can improve outcomes for our youth.

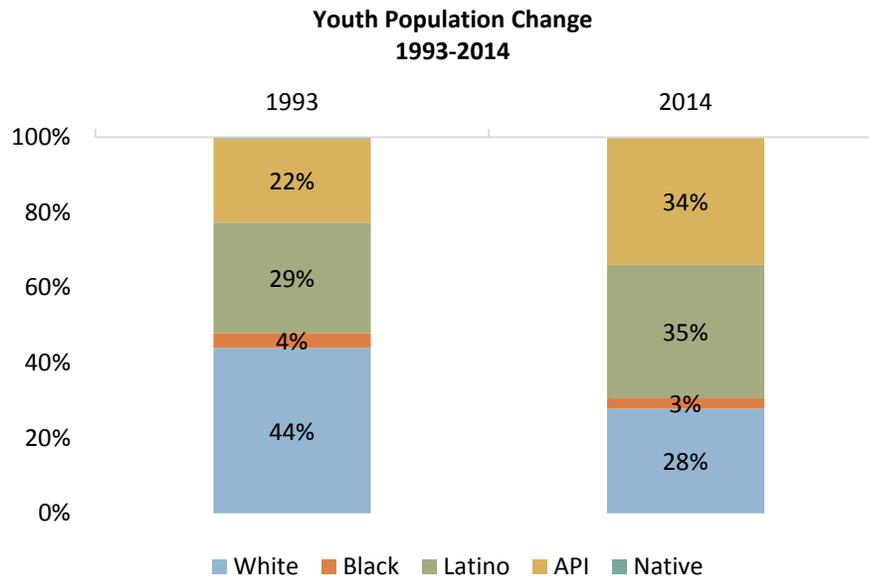
A. Youth Population Served

Over the last two decades, Santa Clara has had significant demographic shifts in its youth population (ages 10-17). Overall the population has increased by 22 percent and there has been a significant increase in the number of youth of color in the county.



The White youth population has decreased by 23 percent since 1993 and is no longer a majority. The Latino youth population has increased by 48 percent to become the largest racial/ethnic population. During that same time, the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) numbers increased by 84 percent. The number of Black youth decreased by 16 percent, while the Native American youth population has had the greatest decrease of 25 percent.

<i>Population Change 1993-2014</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Native	Total
1993	68,387	6,243	45,567	34,649	753	155,599
2014	52,793	5,219	67,229	63,922	565	189,728
Percent Change 1993-2014	-23%	-16%	48%	84%	-25%	22%



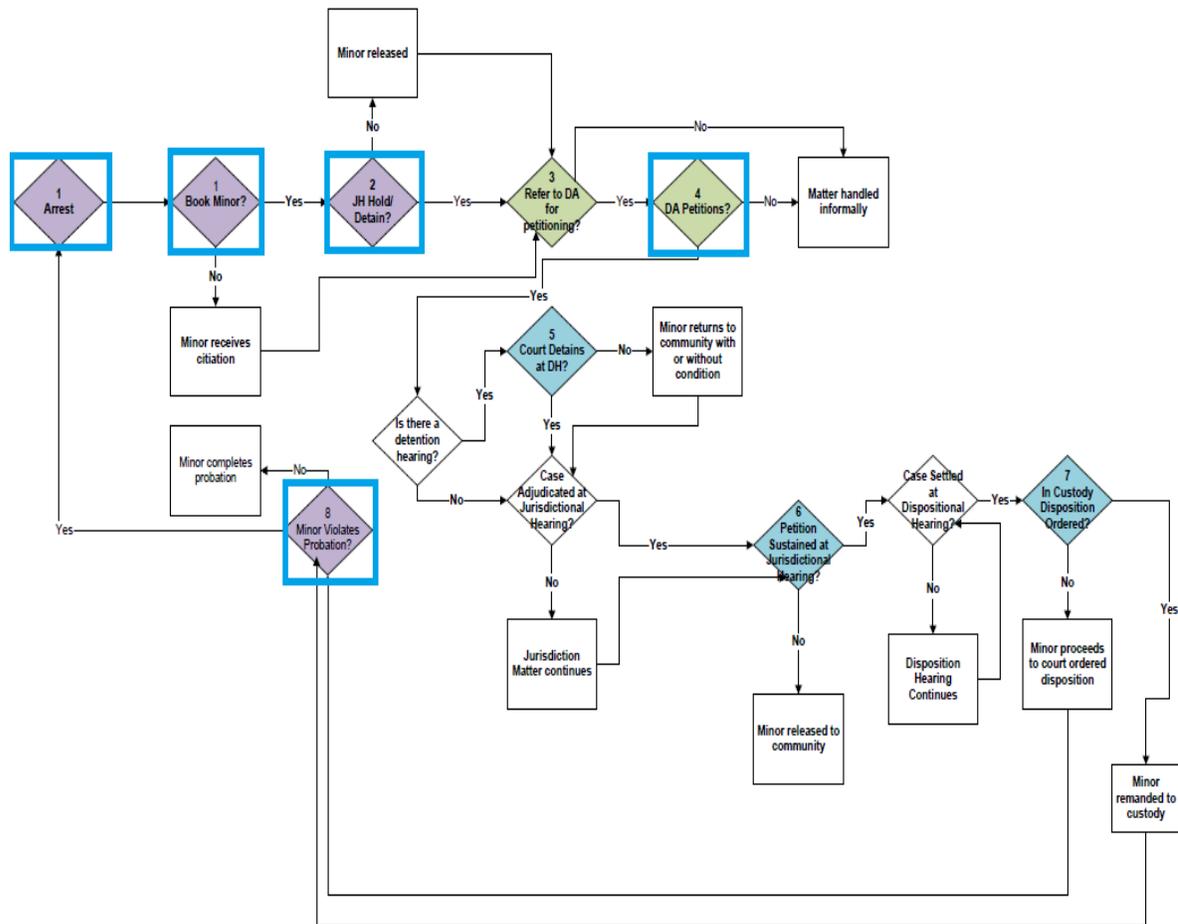
<i>Percent of total population</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Native	Total
1993	44%	4%	29%	22%	0%	100%
2014	28%	3%	35%	34%	0%	100%

Following this trend, the most recent youth population data (2014) for Santa Clara County shows the population to be 35 percent Latino and 34 percent API. In 1993, Santa Clara youth of color represented over 50 percent of the total youth population. In 2014, White youth made up 28 percent, Black youth were three percent, Latino youth were 35 percent, and Native American youth were less than one percent of the youth population.

These demographic shifts remind us why improving outcomes for youth of color is critical to the future success not only of those individual youth, but of the county as a whole.

B. Juvenile Justice Flow

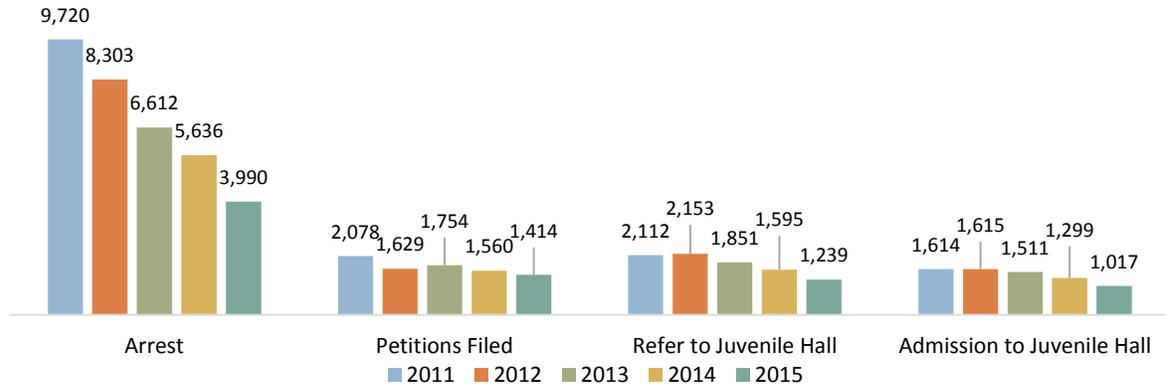
The flow chart below describes some of the key decision points within the juvenile justice system. At each of these points, one or more justice system stakeholders has decision making power over the trajectory of a youth's case. The purple points represent areas where law enforcement and Probation are responsible for the decision, the green represent the District Attorney's decision points and the blue represent Court decision points. This report will discuss some of the data points below, specifically those outlined in a blue box, as well as other areas of interest to the juvenile justice community.



C. Trends with Key Juvenile Justice Decision Making Points

From 2011 to 2015, there was a decrease in youth involvement across the justice system, especially at the preliminary decision point of arrest. From 2011 to 2015, the number of arrests/citations decreased by 59 percent, petitions filed decreased by 32 percent, referrals to Juvenile Hall decreased by 41 percent, and admissions to Juvenile Hall decreased by 37 percent.

2011-2015 Trends of System Involvement



<i>Trends of System Involvement 2011-2015</i>	Arrests/ Citations	Petitions Filed	Referral to Juvenile Hall	Admission to Juvenile Hall
2011	9,720	2,078	2,112	1,614
2012	8,303	1,629	2,153	1,615
2013	6,612	1,754	1,851	1,511
2014	5,636	1,560	1,595	1,299
2015	3,990	1,414	1,239	1,017
Percent Change (2014-2015)	-29%	-9%	-22%	-22%
Percent Change (2011-2015)	-59%	-32%	-41%	-37%

II. ARRESTS AND CITATIONS

An arrest or citation marks the initial contact a youth will have with the juvenile justice system. In Santa Clara County, this includes paper tickets (citations, summons to appear, etc.) and physical arrests.

A. Highlights

In Santa Clara County, first time offenders may be sent through the Direct Referral Program (DRP) or handled in the Prevention/Early Intervention (PEI) Unit after they are arrested or cited. DRP provides voluntary counseling and life skills education for youth ages 11-17¹ who are first-time or low-level offenders in the juvenile justice system.

In collaboration with the Santa Clara County Department of Juvenile Services, law enforcement agencies, and community based organizations, the DRP aims to improve and build upon youth's relationships and coping skills through access to up to 14 individual or family counseling sessions. Youth are referred to DRP providers through assigned Probation Officers and according to designated ZIP Codes. The program began in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 and is operational countywide.

The Prevention/Early Intervention (PEI) Unit handles cases with low level offenses received from a law enforcement agency, and cases not referred to the DA for petition. Cases are handled informally and include interventions such as receiving a letter of reprimand, a contract with Probation for up to 90 days, and referral to appropriate services.

In 2015 there were 3,990 arrests/citations (duplicated youth). Of those, approximately 1,400 arrests/citations (35 percent) were processed by the PEI Unit. Additionally, 297 cases were diverted to the Direct Referral Program (DRP) for counseling services and were not recorded as an official arrest. Thus, 40 percent of all arrests/citations (1,700 cases) were handled through PEI or DRP.

Quick Facts: Arrest/Citation (2015)

- **Numbers:** 3,990 arrests
- **Trends:** There were 29% fewer arrests in 2015 than in 2014
- **Most Frequent Reasons:** Property Crimes (36%) and Drug/Alcohol (12%)
- **Disparities:** Black and Latino youth were 7.5 and 4 times more likely than White youth to be arrested/cited
- **Geography:** 61% of arrested youth reside in San Jose, 7% in Sunnyvale and 6% in Gilroy.

¹ The eligible age was increased to 17 and under in CY2015, and referrals were allowed for siblings or other minors who live in the household regardless of arrest/citation status.

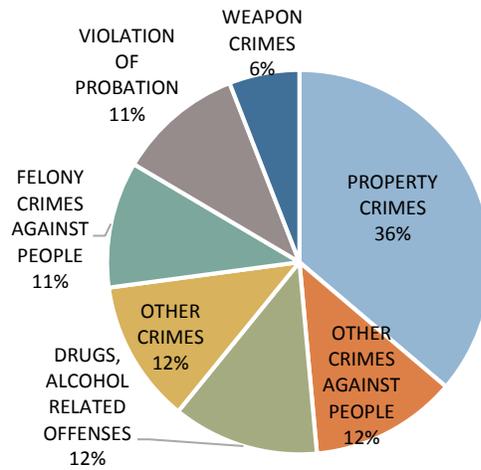
Offenses

Property crimes and drug/alcohol related offenses alone were approximately half of the total 3,990 arrests/citations. Property crimes² decreased by 24 percent in 2015, compared to 2014, and accounted for 36 percent of total arrests/citations in 2015.

Arrests/citations for drug/alcohol³ related offenses decreased by 54 percent from 2014 to 2015, and accounted for 12 percent of all arrests/citations in 2015.

Arrests/citations for violations of probation decreased by 32 percent in 2015 and accounted for 11 percent of all arrests/citations. Even after excluding DRP referrals, nonviolent crimes comprised the majority of arrests/citations made in 2015.

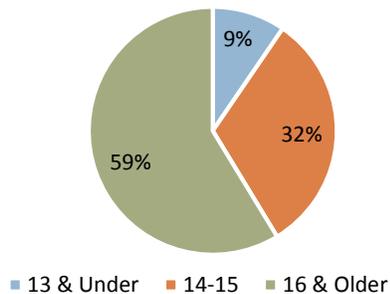
2015 Arrests/Citations by Offense Category



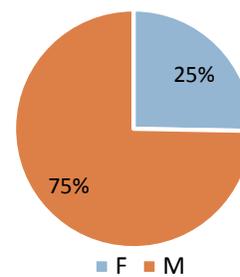
Age & Gender

In 2015, nine percent (378) of arrests/citations were of youth 13 years or younger, 32 percent (1,258) were youth 14 and 15 years old, and 59 percent (2,354) were youth 16 years and older. Data also showed that youth of color tend to be younger than White youth when first arrested. Of youth arrested/cited in 2015, 75 percent (2,981) were male and 25 percent (1,009) were female. Across all crime categories, with the exception of misdemeanor assault for fighting (other crimes against people), female youth were underrepresented at arrest. However, 51 percent of arrests for misdemeanor assault for fighting were of females.

2015 Age of Youth Arrested/Cited



2015 Gender of Youth Arrested/Cited

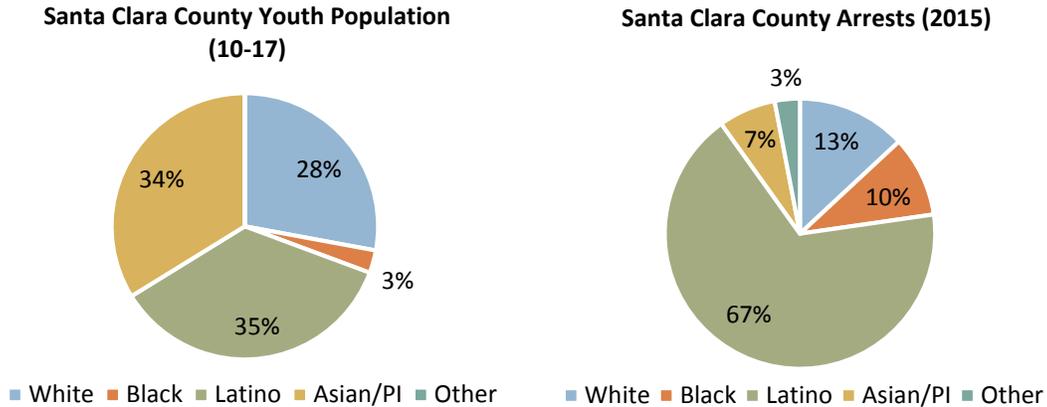


² In 2013, Probation moved Burglary in the First Degree from Felony Crimes Against People to Property Crimes, for purposes of categorization therefore comparison to 2012 is not possible at this time.

³ It is unclear why such a drastic decrease in arrests/citations occurred, it may be related to recent changes in law, to prevention efforts on school campuses, or possibly staffing priorities at law enforcement agencies.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

A review of the youth population and arrests/citations clearly indicate overrepresentation for Latino and Black youth. While Latino youth represent 35 percent of the overall youth population in Santa Clara County, they represent 67 percent (2,687) of youth arrested/cited. Black youth represent three percent of the overall youth population, but ten percent (385) of youth arrested/cited.

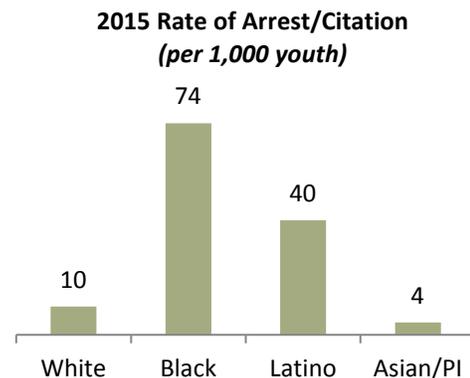


*2014 is most recent population data available

<i>Number and Rate of Arrests/Citations (2015) to Youth Population (2014)</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	All Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,793	219	67,229	63,922	565	189,728
Arrests/Citations	521	385	2,687	274	123	3,990
Youth Population Percent	28%	3%	35%	34%	0%	100%
Arrest/Citation Percent	13%	10%	67%	7%	3%	100%
Rate of Arrest (per 1,000 youth)	10	74	40	4	**	21
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Arrested/Cited		7.5	4	(0.4)		

There is an inverse relationship for White and API youth. White youth account for 28 percent of the population, but 13 percent (521) of arrests. Similarly, API youth account for 34 percent of the population and seven percent (274) of arrests/citations.

Examining rates of arrest/citation are another way to understand the extent of disparities. In Santa Clara County in 2015, for every 1,000 Black youth, there were 74 arrests/citations of Black youth. Compared to the rate of 10 for every 1,000 White youth, Black youth were over seven times more likely than White youth to be arrested or given a citation (74/10). For every 1,000 Latino youth, there were 40 arrests/citations of Latino youth. The likelihood of a Latino youth being arrested/cited was four times



that of White youth (40/10). API youth had the lowest rate of four arrests/citations for every 1,000 API youth in the population.

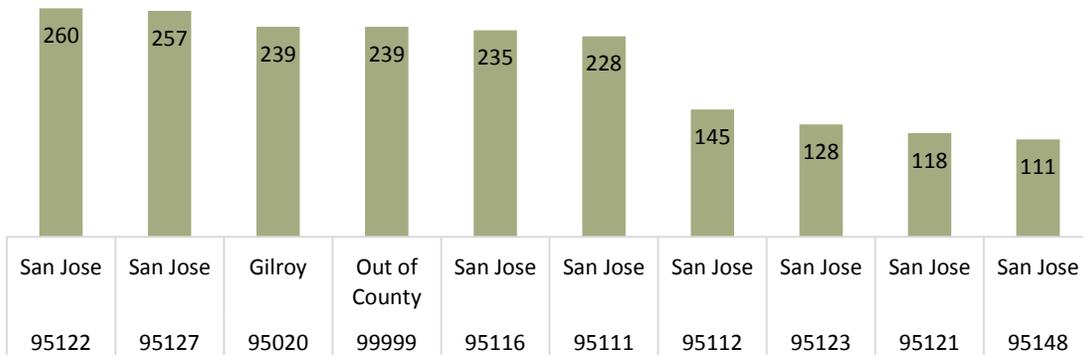
Reviewing arrest rates clearly illustrates that Black and Latino youth are significantly more likely to be arrested than White or Asian youth.

Geography

A geographic analysis helps determine whether youth arrested live in particular parts of a community. This information is important because it allows Santa Clara County stakeholders to gain an increased understanding of the relevant resources that are present where the youth live. Further, the stakeholder group may identify potential opportunities to collaborate with community partners located in these areas to develop or provide crucial support to youth and their families.

The top ten ZIP Codes of residence for youth arrested were primarily located in East and Central San Jose. Arrested youth also reside in Gilroy (95020).⁴

2015 Top Ten ZIP Codes with Arrests/Citations



In addition to the general Juvenile Supervision Units which serve youth on probation in specific zip codes, the Probation Department has committed a full time Probation Officer position to work with the South County Youth Task Force in various schools throughout Morgan Hill, San Martin, and Gilroy. The Department continues to partner with the District Attorney’s Office and the 95122 Subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative to address issues of crime and safety in the 95122 zip code.

In 2014, the Probation Department dedicated one Probation Officer to be on the Overfelt High School campus as needed. The campus and San Jose Police Department continued to partner using the “No Citation” policy for low level crimes committed on campus. Instead of citation for Probation action, the youth receive access to counseling and substance abuse treatment as well as in school suspension.

⁴ See Appendix A for map of Top 10 Zip Codes with Arrest

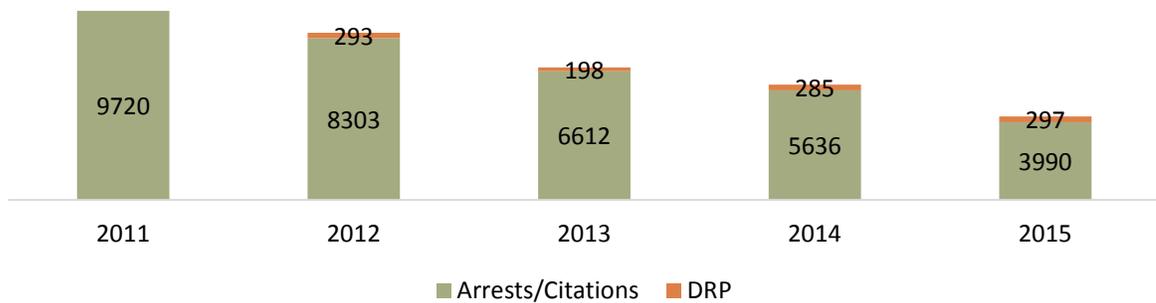
B. Arrest/Citation Trends

Overall Trends

Following national trends, Santa Clara County has experienced a reduction in arrests. There may be multiple contributing factors to the reduction, including law enforcement staffing patterns throughout the county and a focus on school based and prevention oriented programs and services.

In 2015, there was a 29 percent decrease in arrests/citations for all youth compared to 2014, with 1600 fewer arrests/citations in 2015.

Direct Referral Program & Arrests/Citations by Year

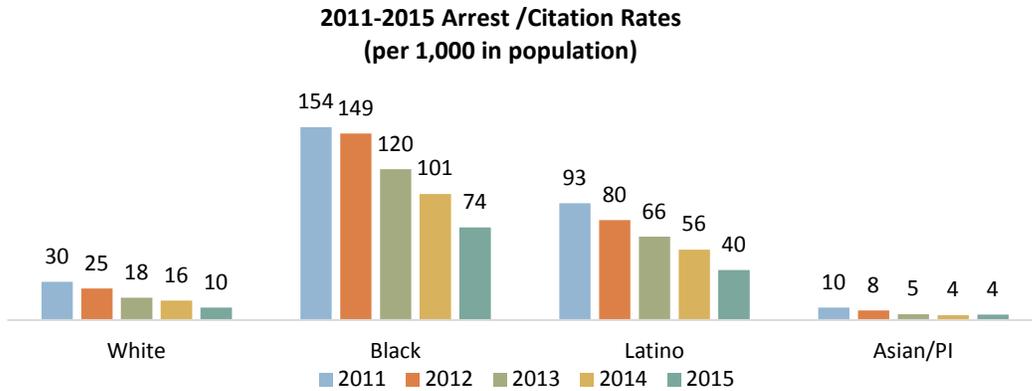


Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Between 2011 and 2015, there was a 59 percent decrease in the number of arrests/citations for all youth. The decrease in arrests/citations from 2011 to 2015 was greater for White youth than for Black and Latino youth. Between 2011 and 2015, White youth arrests/citations decreased by 68 percent while arrests/citations of Black and Latino youth decreased by 52 and 57 percent, respectively. During the same period, API youth experienced a 53 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

<i>Arrest/Citation Numbers</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2011	1,641	805	6,198	583	493	9,720
2012	1,341	771	5,300	460	431	8,303
2013	950	624	4,424	280	334	6,612
2014	832	518	3,767	238	281	5,636
2015	521	385	2,687	274	123	3,990
Percent Change 2014-2015	-37%	-26%	-29%	15%	-57%	-29%
Percent Change 2011-2015	-68%	-52%	-57%	-53%	-76%	-59%

A decrease in the number of youth arrested/cited does not control for changes to population that have occurred over the same time period. In order to look at the number of arrests as a factor of population, we need to look at arrest/citation rates.⁵

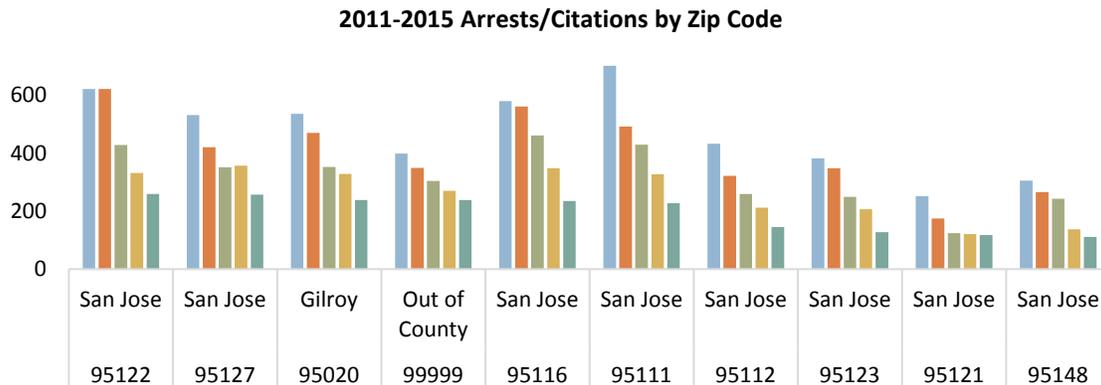


In reviewing arrest/citation rates between 2011 and 2015, it is worthy to note that there has been a reduction across all racial/ethnic groups, but that rates of arrest/citation remain far higher for Latino and Black youth than for White youth.

The rate at which White youth were arrested/cited decreased by more than two-thirds. In 2011, the rate for White youth was 30 per 1,000 White youth in the population, and by 2015 it was 10. The arrest/citation rate for Black youth dropped from 154 in 2011 to 74 by 2015, a 52 percent decline. During this same time, the arrest/citation rate for Latino youth dropped from 93 to 40, a 57 percent decline. The rate for API youth dropped from a rate of 10 to four, a 57 percent decline.

Despite the significant decline in arrest/citation rates, Black and Latino youth continue to be arrested/cited at a significantly higher rate than White and Asian youth.

Trends in Geography



⁵ 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.

The Probation Department tracks arrest/citation information based on the address of residence of the youth. This gives the Department an understanding of where programs and services need to be concentrated to better serve system-involved youth and their families. While the numbers fluctuate from year to year, there are trends that persist, including youth residing primarily in San Jose (95127, 95122, 95116, 95112, 95111 and 95123) and Gilroy (95020).

From 2014 to 2015, arrests/citations for youth residing in the top ten ZIP codes decreased by an average of 26 percent and across all ZIP codes arrests/citations decreased by 29 percent. The most significant change was in the 95123 area (south San Jose) where arrest/citations decreased by 38 percent. In comparison, the 95121 area (southeast San Jose) had the lowest decrease in arrest/citations at 2.5 percent. The 95127 area experienced a 28 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

<i>Arrests: Top 10 Residence ZIP Codes</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change 2014-2015
95122	622	622	429	332	260	-22%
95127	532	421	352	357	257	-28%
95020	536	470	353	329	239	-27%
Out of County	399	350	304	270	239	-12%
95116	580	562	462	349	235	-33%
95111	702	492	430	328	228	-30%
95112	433	322	260	212	145	-32%
95123	383	349	250	207	128	-38%
95121	252	175	124	121	118	-2%
95148	306	266	243	137	111	-19%
All Other ZIP Codes	4955	4238	3319	2933	2030	-31%
Grand Total	9720	8303	6612	5636	3990	-29%

III. INTAKE AND ADMISSION TO JUVENILE HALL

A number of arrested youth are booked at Santa Clara Juvenile Hall. In 2015, of the total 3,990 youth arrested in Santa Clara County, 1,239 youth (31 percent of all youth arrested) were booked at (or referred to) Juvenile Hall and 1,017 were detained at booking. At Juvenile Hall intake, a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is administered by the Probation Screening Officer through the Juvenile Records Service (JRS) to determine whether or not the youth should be admitted to pre-adjudication secure confinement. The RAI includes a written checklist of criteria that are applied to rate each youth for specific detention-related risks. The overall risk score is then used to guide the intake officer in making the critical decision of whether to admit the arrested youth to a secure facility, refer them to a non-secure detention alternative, or release them home.

The objectivity, uniformity, and risk-based format of RAIs help to protect against disparate treatment at intake and focus on whether or not the youth is likely to miss court or reoffend before adjudication. Objective and standardized criteria anchor admission decisions in ascertainable and equally evaluated facts. For instance, RAI indicators include the nature and severity of the offense and the number of prior referrals.

Quick Facts: Admissions (2015)

- **Admission Numbers:** 1,017
- **Trends:** There were 22% fewer admissions in 2015 than in 2014
- **Most Frequent Reasons:** Violations of Probation (29%); Property Crimes (25%); Felony Crimes Against People (22%).
- **Racial and Ethnic Disparities:** Black and Latino youth were 12 and 7 times more likely than White youth to be detained.
- **Geography:** 95127 and 95111 were the ZIP Codes that had the highest number of youth admitted to secure detention.
- **Age:** 16 and 17 year olds accounted for 59 percent of all referrals to Juvenile Hall.

A. Highlights

Of the 1,239 youth referred to (or booked at) Juvenile Hall in 2015, 82 percent were detained (1,017 of 1,239 youth) and 18 percent (222 youth) were released at detention screening. Of the 1,017 youth initially detained at intake, 15 percent were subsequently released by Probation prior to their detention hearing. The average custody time for youth released prior to detention hearing was approximately 46 hours.

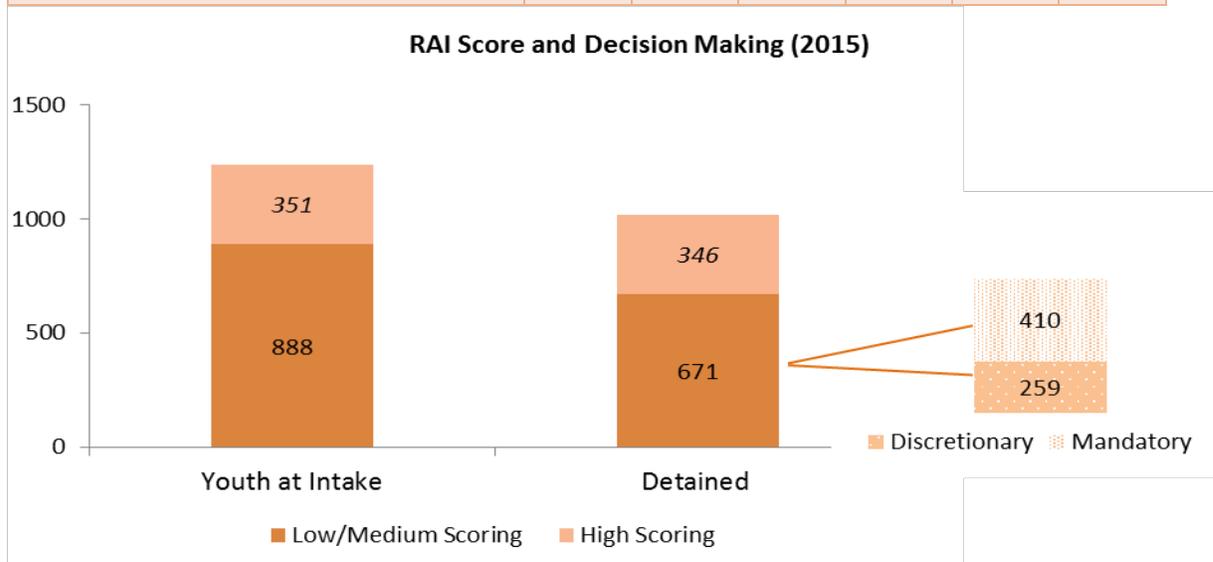
Overrides

Overrides are a decision to admit or release a child in contravention of the risk score and outcome recommended by the RAI. A high level of detention overrides undermines the integrity of the risk-screening process. The detention override rate is the percent of youth who score below the detention threshold score and are nevertheless detained. Some of these youth are detained due to a local or state policy mandating detention (regardless of their score), while some youth are detained at the discretion of the Probation Screening Officer.

The 2015 detention override rate was 76 percent. In other words, of the total 888 youth who were eligible for release based on their RAI score (low and medium scoring youth), 671 youth (76 percent) were overridden into detention.

Of the 671 youth who were overridden, 61 percent (410 youth) were detained under mandatory detention policies, while the remaining 39 percent (259 youth) were held under discretionary detention policies.⁶

<i>Override Rate for 2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
Total Eligible for Release (L/M RAI Score)	80	109	647	35	17	888
Eligible for Release (L/M RAI Score) but Detained	60	77	500	24	10	671
Override Rate	75%	71%	77%	69%	67%	76%



Mandatory Override Reasons (410)

- Warrant – 186
- EMP/CRP Failure – 110
- Placement Failure – 38
- Ranch Failure/Escape – 27
- Inter-County Transfer – 18
- All other – 29

Discretionary Override Reasons (259)

- Self-Victim Community Safety – 55
- Parent/Guardian Reasons – 60
- Violation of Probation - Gang – 42
- All other Violations of Probation – 37
- Family Violence – 17
- DV with mitigating factor – 13
- All other reasons – 35

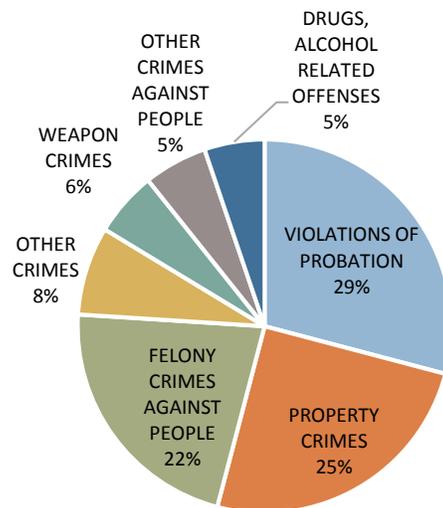
⁶ In 2015, there were two youth where the override reason was not recorded in the data system and we were unable to determine if the override was mandatory or discretionary. For this reason, the override reasons add up to 669, rather than 671.

The most frequent mandatory override reasons include Warrants (FTA, Arrest, and VOP) and Pre/Post Court Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) failures. These two categories combined account for 72 percent (296/410) of mandatory policy admissions. The most frequent discretionary override reasons include: (1) Victim/Community/Youth safety (55 youth), (2) Parent related reasons (60 youth), both parent cannot be located (45 youth), and parent(s) refusing to pick up their children from Juvenile Hall (15 youth). In 2014, the EMP/CRP program implemented several policy and practice changes including the use of Brief Intervention Tools (BITS) and the Carey Guides, increased supervision and a combination of appropriate and responsive rewards and sanctions. Efforts implemented in 2014 to decrease overrides in response to EMP/CRP Failures continued in 2015. These efforts, as well as the general decline in arrests, led to a 49 percent decrease in override admissions for EMP/CRP failure in 2015, compared to 2013. The program changes are ongoing and are being monitored by Probation management and the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative RAI Subcommittee.

Offenses of Youth Detained

Of the total 1,017 youth admitted to detention, 29 percent were admitted for violations of probation (VOPs). Another 25 percent of youth were admitted for property crimes (including 1st degree Burglary and Auto Theft), 22 percent of admissions were for felony crimes against people, and six percent for weapons. Admissions for drug and alcohol related offenses accounted for only five percent of the total admissions to Juvenile Hall. 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.

2015 Admissions by Offense Category



Age & Gender of Youth Detained

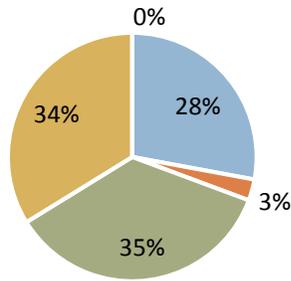
In 2015, 80 percent of youth detained in Juvenile Hall were male and 68 percent were 16 years or older. Female youth detained were 20 percent of the juvenile hall population. Females appear to be represented more often in the younger age groups.

2015 Age & Gender of Youth in Detention

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
13 & Under	14	9	23
14-15	238	69	307
16 & Oder	558	129	687
Grand Total	810	207	1017

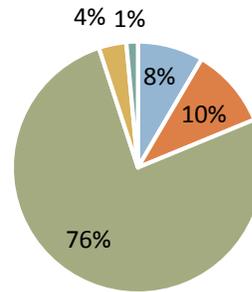
Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Santa Clara County Youth Population (10-17)



■ White ■ Black ■ Latino ■ Asian/PI ■ Other

Santa Clara County Admissions (2015)



■ White ■ Black ■ Latino ■ Asian/PI ■ Other

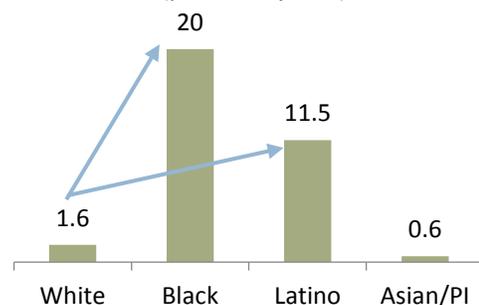
There is an overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth admitted to detention in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the youth population. While 28 percent of youth in the population are White, only eight percent of total admissions were White youth. Black youth represent three percent of the population but ten percent of admissions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the population, but 76 percent of admissions.

In 2015, White youth had a rate of 1.6 admissions per 1,000 White youth in the population. Black and Latino admission rates were 20.1 (Black) and 11.5 (Latino), respectively. API youth had the lowest rate of 0.6.

<i>Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention (2015)</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	All Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,793	5,219	67,229	63,922	565	189,728
Admissions to Detention	86	105	775	36	15	1,017
Youth Population Percent	28%	3%	35%	34%	0%	100%
Admission to Detention Percent	8%	10%	76%	4%	3%	100%
Rate of Admission (per 1,000 youth)	1.6	20.1	11.5	(0.6)		5.4
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Detained		12.4	7.1	(0.3)		

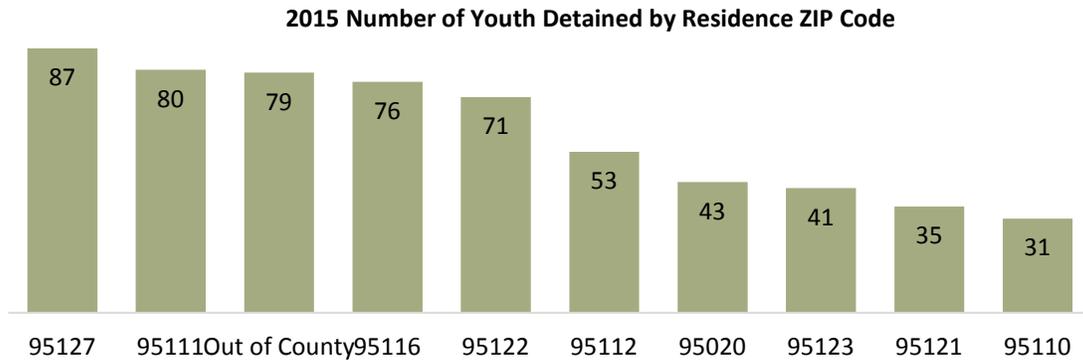
A comparison of the rates of detention for White youth reveals a greater disparity for Black and Latino youth. The likelihood of a Black youth being admitted to detention is 12.4 times that of White youth. Latino youth were admitted at a rate seven times that of White youth.

2015 Rate of Detention (per 1,000 youth)



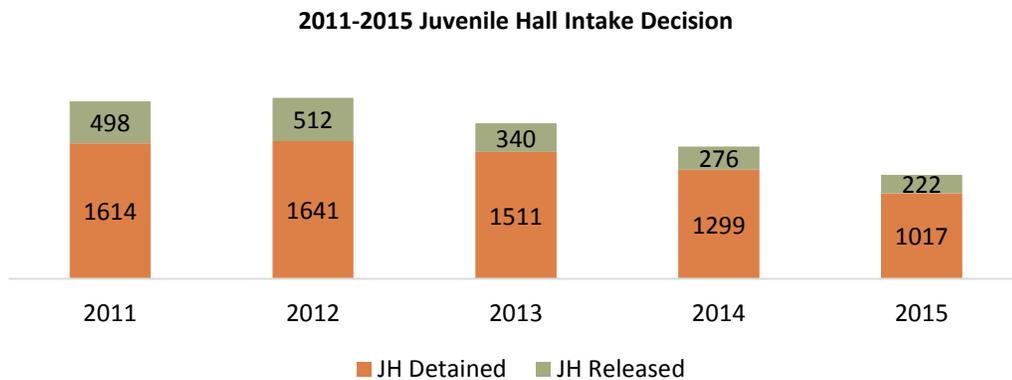
Geography

Nine out of the top ten ZIP Codes for youth detained in Juvenile Hall fell within the top 10 ZIP Codes for arrests/citations. All were located within the City of San Jose except for 95020 (Gilroy) and Out of County youth. The additional ZIP Code represented in admissions to detention was 95110 in San Jose.



B. Intake and Admission Trends

The number of youth detained in Juvenile Hall decreased by 37 percent between 2011 and 2015. The number of youth in detention continues to decline, however, the percent of youth booked and detained increased by 7 percent, from 76 percent in 2011 to 82 percent in 2015.



Racial and Ethnic Disparities

White, API, and Other youth experienced the greatest reduction of numbers in admission to secure detention from 2011 to 2015. The number of White youth admitted to detention decreased by 56 percent, while the number of API youth decreased by 42 percent and Other youth decreased by 59 percent. In comparison, the admission numbers for Black youth decreased by 29 percent and for Latino youth by 34 percent.

<i>Admission Numbers 2011-2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2011	197	148	1,170	62	37	1,614
2012	197	148	1,170	62	38	1,615
2013	135	158	1,152	34	32	1,511
2014	111	126	1,011	41	10	1,299
2015	86	105	775	36	15	1,017
Percent Change 2011-2015	-56%	-29%	-34%	-42%	-59%	-37%
Percent Change 2014-2015	-23%	-17%	-23%	-12%	67%	-22%

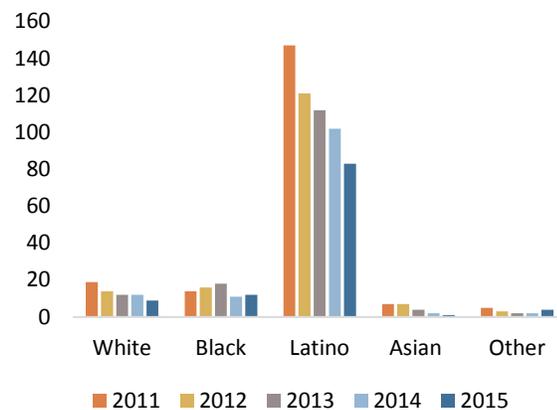
When assessing the admission rates from 2011 to 2015, there was a 39 percent decrease in the overall rate of admission.⁷ In the same time period, White rates of admission decreased by 55 percent, while API rates decreased by 47 percent, and Latino rates decreased by 34 percent. Black youth had a 29 percent decrease in rate of admission, after a slight increase in 2013. Rates of admission for Black and Latino youth continue to be far higher than rates for White and API youth.

<i>Admission Rates 2011-2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Total
2011	4	28	18	1	9
2012	4	29	18	1	9
2013	3	30	17	1	8
2014	2	24	15	1	7
2015	1.6	20	11.5	0.6	5
Percent Change 2011-2015	-55%	-29%	-34%	-47%	-39%
Percent Change 2014-2015	-22%	-18%	-24%	-15%	-23%

Average Daily Population in Juvenile Hall

Another way to examine the extent of racial and ethnic disparities is to look at the average daily population (ADP) in detention. ADP is a helpful indicator of detention utilization because it provides a breakdown of the detention population on “an average day” during the year. In 2015, an “average” day in Juvenile Hall included nine White youth, 12 Black youth, 83 Latino, one API youth, and four Other youth. Average daily population at Juvenile

2011-2015 Juvenile Hall ADP



Hall in 2015 was 109 youth, a 43 percent reduction from 2011. The average length of stay (ALOS) in 2015 for pre-disposition youth was 32 days, a 25 percent reduction from 2011. Post-disposition ALOS

⁷ 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.

was 36 days, a 68 percent reduction from 2011. In 2015, 30 percent of the youth detained in Juvenile Hall were held as a courtesy to the Department of Correction, a 74 percent increase from 19 youth in 2011. In 2015, ALOS for youth detained in Juvenile Hall under Courtesy holds was 261.6 days, a 14 percent increase from 2011.

<i>Average Daily Population by Status</i>	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Courtesy Hold for DOC (Direct File)	Total
2011	113	59	19	191
2012	103	43	14	160
2013	90	36	22	148
2014	69	25	34	128
2015	57	19	33	109
Percent Change from 2011-2015	-50%	-68%	74%	-43%

IV. PETITIONS

Petitions are brought to the District Attorney once a youth has been accused of committing a felony or specified misdemeanor (DUI or Domestic Violence, by policy). When a law enforcement agency cites a youth for any crime, the citation is sent to Juvenile Probation’s record Unit. The records unit enters the citation into the Juvenile Records System (JRS) and assigns a Probation Officer. If the youth has a previously assigned Probation Officer, the citation is given to that officer. If the youth does not have a previously assigned Probation Officer, the case is given to the geographical unit within the probation department corresponding to the youth’s ZIP Code.

However, youth who meet the eligibility requirements of the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) diversion program are assigned to that unit.

Quick Facts: Petitions (2015)

- **Petition Numbers:** 1,414
- **Trends:** 10% fewer petitions in 2015 than 2014.
- **Most Frequent Reasons:** Car Theft, Residential Burglary, Resisting Arrest and Robbery.
- **Disparities:** Black and Latino youth were 7 and 5 times more likely to be petitioned than White youth.

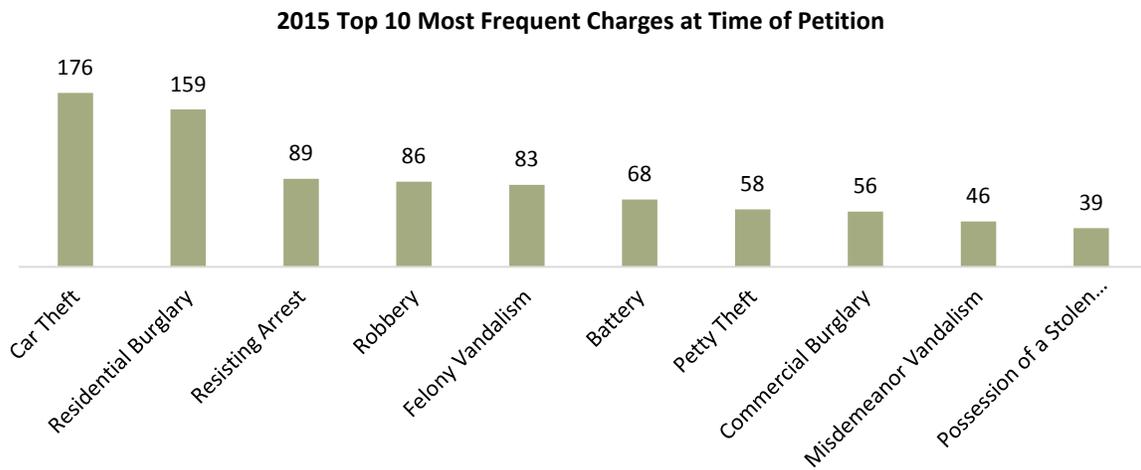
Upon receipt of the citation or in custody, the Probation Officer determines whether the citation must be reviewed by the District Attorney’s Office, which is outlined in 653.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Any felony over the age of 14, the second felony under the age of 14 and any violent felony listed under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 707(b) require review. The Probation Officer must review the citation or in-custody case with the District Attorney within 48 hours. The District Attorney may file immediately to allow the Probation Officer up to 21 days to investigate the case. All first time non-violent felony cases are reviewed by the District Attorney for referral back to the Probation Department for the PEI program or Informal Supervision in the Geographic Units. Approximately 200 felony cases that would otherwise go to court are handled informally every year due to this review program. Once an out of custody petition is filed, it takes approximately 21 days to get a court date and the Probation Officer must serve the minor and

parents with a notice of the upcoming court date. In-custody cases are scheduled for court within 72 hours barring weekends and holidays.

A. Highlights

Offenses

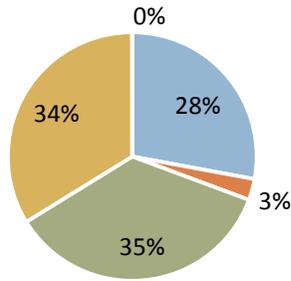
Of the 1,414 petitions filed in 2015, the most frequent offenses petitioned were car theft/stolen vehicle (176), residential burglary (159), resisting arrest (89) and robbery (86). Each petition is counted once, regardless of the number of charges associated with that petition.



Racial and Ethnic Disparities

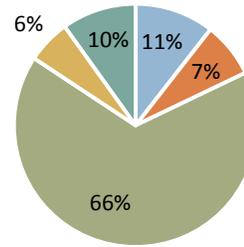
There is an overrepresentation of Latino, Black, and Other youth petitioned in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the youth population. White youth account for 28 percent of the population, but 11 percent of petitions. Similarly, API youth account for 34 percent of the population and 6 percent of petitions. Black youth represent only 3 percent of the population, but 7 percent of filed petitions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the youth population, but 66 percent of filed petitions. Ten percent of petitions were classified as Other youth.

(2015) Santa Clara County Youth Population (10-17)



■ White ■ Black ■ Latino ■ Asian/PI ■ Other

Santa Clara County Petitions (2015)



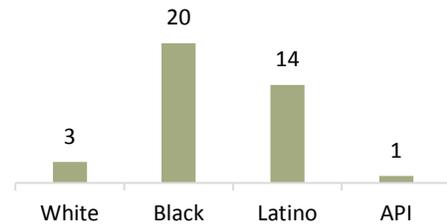
■ White ■ Black ■ Latino ■ Asian/PI ■ Other

Reviewing the proportion of youth of color in Santa Clara County and petitions can indicate whether youth of color are overrepresented in petitions. However, rates provide additional insight into the extent of disparities.

In 2015, for every 1,000 White youth in the population, three were petitioned. In comparison, for every 1,000 Black youth, 20 were petitioned and for every 1,000 Latino youth, 14 were petitioned. For every 1,000 API youth, one was petitioned.

Black youth were seven times more likely than White youth to be petitioned, and Latino youth were five times more likely than White youth.

2015 Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth in population)



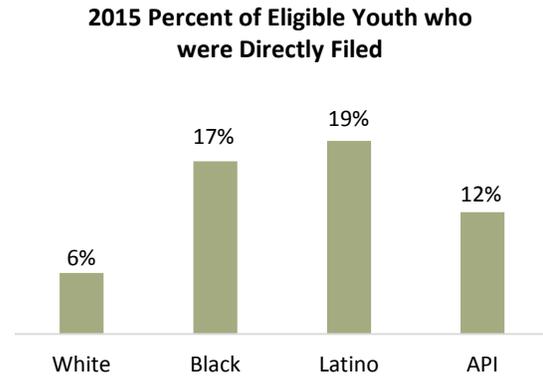
<i>Numbers and Rate of Petitions 2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	All Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	52,793	5,219	67,229	63,922	565	189,728
Petitions	149	104	939	82	140	1,414
Youth Population Percent	28%	3%	35%	34%	0%	100%
Petition Percent	11%	7%	66%	6%	10%	100%
Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth)	3	20	14	1	0	8
Petition Disparity Gap	1	7	5	0.5	-	-

Direct File

Youth who commit an offense indicated in Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code and are 14 years of age or older are eligible to be directly filed in adult court at the discretion of the District Attorney.

Rate of Direct File (per eligible youth)

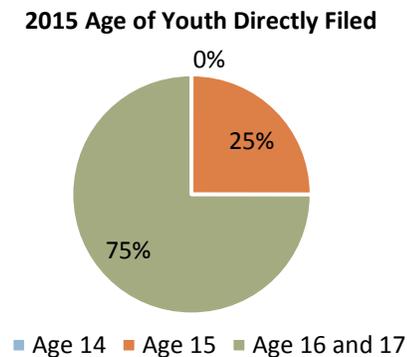
In 2015, of the 158 youth eligible, 17 percent (33 youth) were directly filed. Latino youth had the highest number of youth directly filed (26 youth, or 19 percent, of all eligible Latino youth). Black youth had the second highest number of youth directly filed (4 youth, or 17 percent, of eligible Black youth). In comparison, only one white youth was directly filed (6 percent of eligible White youth). Asian youth had 2 youth directly filed (12 percent of eligible Asian Youth).



Six offense categories account for the majority of the most serious offenses directly filed. Murder and armed robbery were the two most common offenses with 11 robberies and six murders filed in 2015. The third most common offense was felony assault, with seven felony assaults filed. In addition, there were three attempted murders and six child molestations or rapes filed.

Age and Gender

In 2015, one 14-year-old youth was directly filed, for murder with gang enhancements. The largest proportion of directly filed cases were youth between ages of 16 and 17 which totaled 27 youth. The remaining cases were youth 15 years of age or younger, which totaled 6 youth). Only four of the 33 direct file cases were girls.



Direct File Subcommittee Work

The Direct File Subcommittee of the Case Systems and Processing (CSP) Work Group was formed in 2013. The subcommittee is made up of a diverse stakeholder group including the District Attorney, Probation, the Public Defender, Burns Institute, and youth advocacy representation, among others.

The subcommittee was charged with analyzing racial and ethnic disparities in direct file decision making with a goal of reducing the number of youth of color directly filed.

The subcommittee reviewed all direct file cases in order to ensure consistency, but also to identify opportunities to re-evaluate directly filed youth from adult court, if appropriate.

In 2015, the subcommittee began working with its court partners to implement a pilot project to review cases where youth could be returned to the juvenile court for services. The subcommittee conducted a case file review of every youth directly filed in adult court in 2014. The goal of the review was to identify cases that the district attorney would consider maintaining under juvenile jurisdiction if appropriate dispositional options were available. The district attorney identified 16

cases (approximately one-third of cases directly filed). As a result of this analysis, in 2015, the subcommittee worked to develop a “reverse remand” policy to return youth directly filed in adult court back to juvenile court.

This project was completed during the first six months of 2015 and assessed 26 youth in Juvenile Hall for consideration of remand to juvenile court. As of the writing of this report, six youth were offered such a consideration and five accepted.

Fitness Orders

The other way in which a youth can have their case adjudicated in adult court is through a fitness hearing, as described in Section 707(a) of the Welfare and Institutions Code. When a youth above the age of 16 is petitioned for a serious offense outlined in Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the District Attorney can ask for a fitness hearing before the Jurisdiction Hearing to decide if the youth is “fit” for rehabilitative services in Juvenile Justice Court or “unfit,” meaning the case is transferred to adult criminal court.

For the Fitness Hearing, the Probation Officer conducts an investigation and provides a report to the Court regarding the five criteria, listed below. At the hearing, the judge makes a decision after a review of the probation report and any other evidence or information from the District Attorney and the youth’s attorney. If the judge decides that the youth is “fit” for rehabilitative services 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, or is “unfit,” the Court dismisses the petition and sends the youth to adult criminal court.⁸

The five fitness criteria 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.

In 2015 there were a total 26 youth who went through the fitness process, 25 percent of youth (6) were found unfit and were transferred to adult court, the other 20 youth remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, and one is still pending.

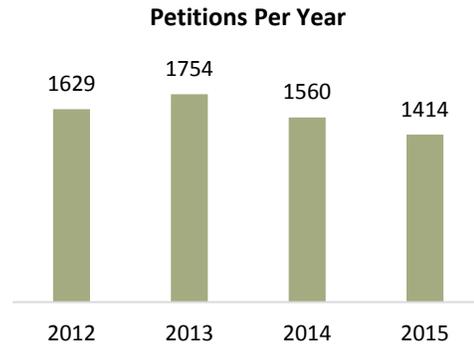
<i>Fitness Hearing and Outcome in 2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Native/ Other	Total
Youth with Fitness Hearing	1	4	19	2	0	26
Youth Found Unfit	1	1	4	0	0	6
Percent of Youth Found Unfit	100%	25%	21%	0%	0	23%

⁸ Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara www.sccscourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml

The proportion of White youth who were found unfit was the highest among any group, 100 percent (1) of White youth were found unfit. In comparison, 21 percent (4) of Latino and 25 percent (1) of Black youth had their cases transferred to adult court. In 2016, the Direct File Subcommittee will review every 2015 fitness case (a total of 24 cases) to evaluate and improve the fitness hearing process.

B. Trends

Within the last four years, the number of petitions has decreased. Since 2012, there has been a 13 percent decrease in petitions. From 2014 to 2015, there were 146 less petitions, or a nine percent decrease.



Racial and Ethnic Disparities

All racial and ethnic groups experienced a decrease in the number of petitions filed between 2012 and 2015, except for API youth, with an 82 percent increase in petitions filed. Between 2012 and 2015, Black youth had the greatest decrease in petitions filed (38 percent), followed by White youth (22 percent). Despite this trend, Black and Latino youth continue to be more likely to have a petition filed than White youth.

In reviewing the decreases, it should be noted that the number of “Other” youth petitioned increased significantly. If their race/ethnicity were identified, this would increase the number of youth petitioned for each racial/ethnic category.

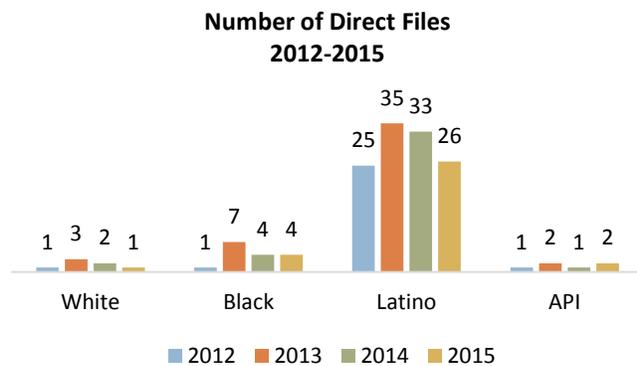
<i>Petition Numbers 2012-2015</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
2012	190	167	1,160	45	69	1,631
2013	153	171	1,337	76	17	1,754
2014	154	138	1,063	62	143	1,560
2015	149	104	939	82	140	1,414
Percent Change 2014-2015	-3%	-25%	-12%	32%	-2%	-9%
Percent Change 2012-2015	-22%	-38%	-19%	82%	103%	-13%

<i>Petition Rates per 1,000 youth</i>	White	Black	Latino	API
2012	4	32	17	1
2013	3	33	20	1
2014	3	27	16	1
2015	3	20	14	1
Percent Change 2014-2015	-3%	-26%	-12%	27%
Percent Change 2012-2015	-21%	-38%	-20%	77%

The rates of petitions per 1,000 youth in the population have continued to decrease for Black and Latino youth since 2012. Most notably, the rates decreased for Black youth by 38 percent, while the rates decreased for White and Latino youth by 21 and 20 percent, respectively. However, the overall rate of petition filed for both Black and Latino youth has remained consistently higher than White youth. In 2015, for every 1,000 White youth, three were petitioned; for every 1,000 Black youth, 20 were petitioned; for every 1,000 Latino youth, 14 were petitioned, and API youth continue to have the lowest rates of petitions filed--one out of every 1,000 API youth.

Direct Files Trend: 2012-2015

The number of direct files for all youth increased between 2012 and 2013, and then decreased slightly between 2013 and 2014. The number of direct files is notably higher in 2015 than it was in 2012, particularly for Black and Latino youth. The Direct File Subcommittee is currently investigating why the number of direct files have increased.



V. PUBLIC DEFENSE COUNSEL

Once a case has been petitioned, all youth are eligible for defense counsel services. The Law Office of the Public Defender is the first level of defense in Juvenile Justice Court. All cases petitioned in Juvenile Justice Court are referred to the Public Defender Office (PDO). If the Public Defender discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of a youth, the youth is referred to the Alternate Defender Office (ADO) and/or the Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO). If the ADO discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of a youth, the youth is referred to the IDO for representation. The IDO assigns juvenile justice cases to private attorneys based on a contracted amount.

The Juvenile Units of the PDO, the ADO, and the IDO are responsible for the representation of a youth in Juvenile Justice Court from the beginning of the case to disposition, and in certain cases, in post-dispositional hearings. The Juvenile Units are also responsible for filing petitions for record

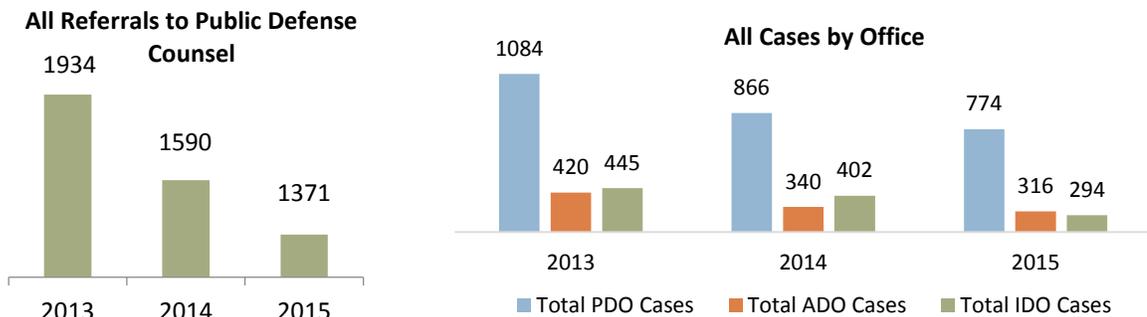
sealing, as well as Proposition 47 reductions. The agencies are also responsible for assisting youth seeking immigration relief, namely Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). The attorneys begin the process in Juvenile Justice Court by seeking preliminary legal findings, and the cases are thereafter referred to Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) to complete the applications to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

A. Highlights

The PDO and ADO represented youth in 948 cases in 2015 (774 with the PDO and 174 with the ADO), with 294 cases referred to IDO during that time. Of the 948 cases represented by PDO and ADO, 581 (53 percent) were felonies and 318 (29 percent) were violations of probation.

B. Trends

Since 2013, referrals to Public Defense Counsel have decreased by 29 percent (1934 in 2013, 1371 in 2015). This downward trend is seen in all offices. PDO cases that were neither referred to ADO/IDO nor were represented by private counsel also decreased by 29 percent since 2013 (1084 in 2013, 774 in 2015). ADO cases that were neither referred to IDO nor were represented by private counsel decreased by 25 percent since 2013 (420 in 2013, 316 in 2015). Cases referred to IDO decreased by 34 percent since 2013 (445 in 2013, 294 in 2015).



VI. DEFERRED ENTRY OF JUDGMENT (DEJ)

Youth charged with a non-707(b) Welfare & Institutions Code felony who are 14 years of age or older may be eligible for Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ). If they finish the program successfully, which is fulfilling the terms of a contract with the Court, the judge will dismiss the case and the Court records will be sealed. In most cases the youth can present themselves as never having been involved with Juvenile Justice Court.

The District Attorney is required to review the charges in light of statutory eligibility criteria and notice the Court as to whether or not the youth is eligible for DEJ. To be eligible the youth must (1) not have been a ward of the Court for a felony, (2) not have committed any of the felonies listed in Section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, (3) not have been committed to the Division of

Juvenile Justice, (4) not have failed probation in the past, (5) never had probation revoked without completing the terms of probation, and (6) be at least 14 years of age.

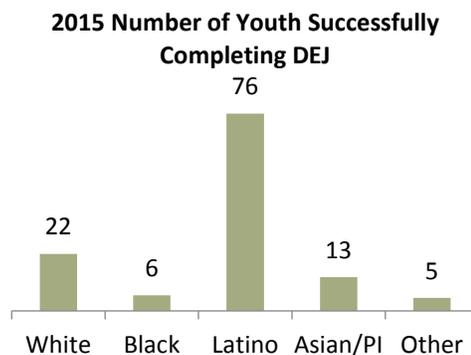
The Probation Officer will prepare a report, evaluating five statutory criteria, and make a recommendation to the Court concerning suitability for DEJ. All parties can provide information and argument on the issue, and the Court determines whether the youth should be granted DEJ. Although the youth admits to the charges and signs a contract, the Court does not take jurisdiction over the youth.

The Deferred Entry of Judgment (DEJ) Subcommittee of the CSP Work Group was formed in 2013 to investigate whether there was a disparate impact on youth of color in the DEJ process.⁹ By policy, each DEJ Suitability Report must include a discussion and recommendation about youth's suitability under five factors. The committee's analysis reviewed each report to learn: (1) whether youth of color were less likely than White youth to be recommended as suitable under each factor; (2) whether the reports were written consistently; and (3) details regarding what Probation considered in their recommendation of suitability under each factor.

The Committee also reviewed how often Probation's recommendation regarding DEJ suitability is followed by the Court. While the intention of the analysis was to review the Suitability Reports, additional data regarding youths' success or failure on DEJ was collected and analyzed.

A. Highlights

In 2015, there were 175 youth who participated in DEJ. Of those youth, 122 youth successfully completed DEJ-- a success rate of 70 percent. There were 61 fewer youth participating in DEJ in 2015 compared to 2014. The reduction of youth participating in DEJ may be attributed to several factors including Proposition 47, a measure that reduced penalties for certain offenders convicted of some non-serious and nonviolent property and drug crimes. This is likely to reduce the utilization of DEJ in future years.



Latino youth made up the majority of DEJ participants and successful completions. The overall successful completion rate for DEJ was 70 percent, with White (85%), Other (83%), and API (81%) youth successfully completing DEJ at higher rates than Latino (65%) and Black (60%) youth. Although Black youth had the lowest proportion of successful completions, their success rate nearly doubled

⁹ For a comprehensive report regarding the findings of the CSP DEJ Subcommittee please contact the Juvenile Services Division of the Juvenile Probation Department

from 2014 (33%). Females make up only 13% (22 youth) of the DEJ population and success rates were similar by gender.

Addressing Disproportionality

In 2013, the Case Systems & Processes' (CSP) DEJ Sub-committee began reviewing DEJ success rates quarterly. Upon reviewing the data, the Subcommittee learned Black and Latino youth consistently had lower DEJ success rates than White youth. The sub-committee tasked itself with reviewing these failures in an effort to learn more about how to ensure the proper supports were in place for youth of color on DEJ to increase success rates. Analysis of two years of data uncovered that Black youth success rates averaged 35 percent, the lowest success rate of all youth in the program. After an extensive case file review, the department was able to determine that of the Black youth who failed DEJ, 63 percent failed due to behavior or technical reasons and 37 percent failed for new law violations. The Probation Department and DEJ sub-committee felt that a culturally-specific intervention was needed for Black youth and began a pilot partnership with Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) to provide enhanced mentoring and case management services for Black youth on DEJ, called the Court Appointed Friend and Advocate Program (CAFA).

FLY is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to reduce juvenile crime and incarceration through legal education, leadership training, and one-to-one mentoring. FLY Mentors build positive relationships with youth involved in the juvenile justice system, helping them to develop new ambitions, set and achieve goals, and learn to have fun in a positive, sober way. The FLY Mentor Program trains a limited number of mentors to participate in CAFA.

CAFA Mentors have all the responsibilities of FLY Mentors including attending a 16 hour training, making a 12 month commitment to being matched with a youth, and spending two to three hours per week with his or her mentee. CAFA mentors participate in an additional training geared toward equipping volunteers with skills related to cultural responsiveness and court advocacy. This training engages volunteers in dialogue around the current national climate affecting African American youth while giving mentors communication tools to have conversations about race. In addition, mentors learn how to have professional court presence, positively interact with families, and write court reports. CAFA Mentors attend seven additional hours of training and then are specially appointed by a judge in the juvenile justice system to provide increased court advocacy for their mentee. This court advocacy includes submitting progress reports, making recommendations, attending juvenile court proceedings, and addressing the court on behalf of the youth.

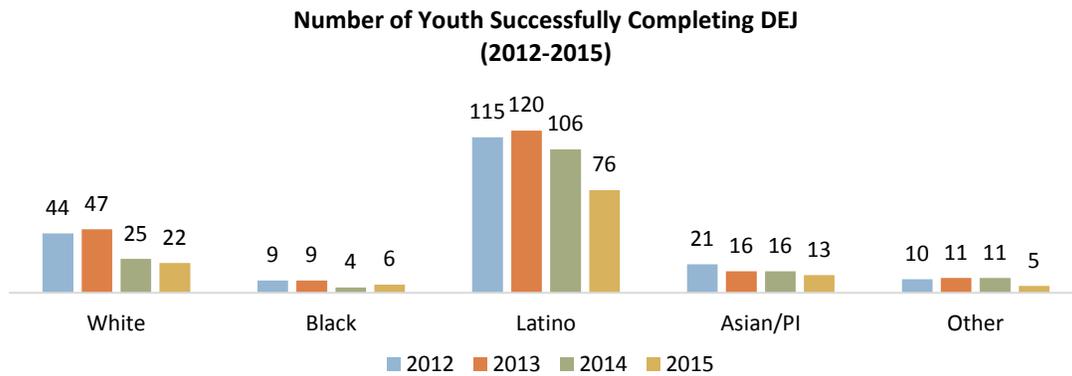
In 2015, FLY partnered with Santa Clara County Probation to expand the program to 25 Black youth on DEJ and formal probation to address disproportionality. FLY's CAFA program was an intervention that began in 2015 to address DEJ failures among Black youth due to technical violations. CAFA mentors are able to provide support outside of the courtroom in addition to performing as an in-

court advocate for his or her mentee. Near the end of 2015, CAFA was made available to Black youth on formal probation due to the decreased¹⁰ numbers of Black youth on DEJ.

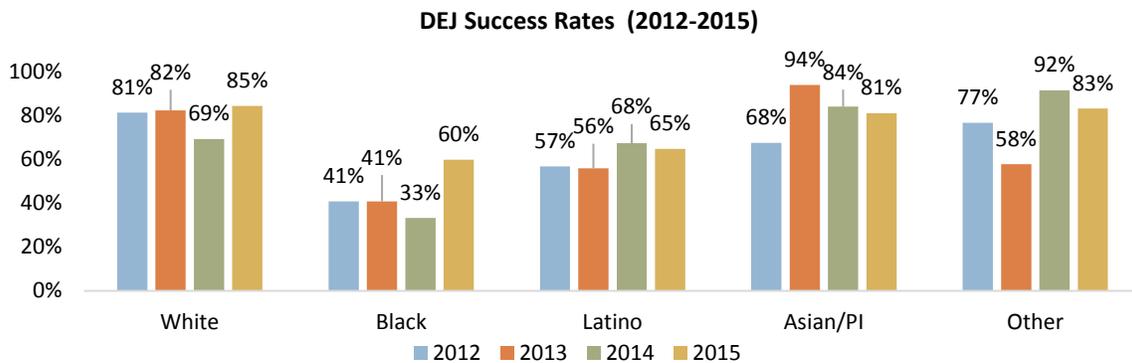
Outcomes for all CAFA youth are being tracked between FLY and Santa Clara County Probation. Intended outcomes include a decrease in DEJ failures, a decrease in substance abuse, a decrease in unexcused absences from school, and an increase in self-esteem amongst participants. Given this program is one year in duration, outcome data was not available at the time this report was written. Impact results for the CAFA program will be closely followed and reported throughout 2016. Additionally, the DEJ Subcommittee will be working to develop a culturally-specific program for Latino youth participating in the DEJ program. In 2015, Latino youth represented 60% of all youth participating in the DEJ program.

B. Trends

The number of youth successfully completing DEJ in 2015 decreased by 39 percent compared to 2012, however the number of youth participating in the diversion program decreased as well.



Successful completion rates have increased by 13 percent overall and for every ethnic group since 2012. The most dramatic increase in successful completions was experienced by Black youth at 47 percent, White youth at 4 percent, Latino youth at 14 percent, and API youth at 20 percent.



¹⁰ An expected impact of the passage of Proposition 47.

VII. HEALTH AND WELLNESS

A. Highlights

Physical Health

Juvenile Hall and James Ranch Medical Clinic Services

Every youth booked into Juvenile Hall receives a two-step medical exam by nursing staff. The first exam checks the youth in the receiving area for communicable diseases (e.g., Tuberculosis or Influenza). Once the youth has been cleared for admission, a record check is conducted to see if they have had a previous admission into Juvenile Hall and/or a medical history at Valley Medical Center (VMC).

Once a youth is admitted into Juvenile Hall, they are given a head-to-toe examination, which includes hearing and vision exams, a substance abuse inquiry, and identification of any history of suicide and/or surgery. Although Title 15 requires that an examination take place within 96 hours of admission, the Juvenile Hall Medical Director conducts a full physical examination within 24 hours (or the Monday following a weekend admission, i.e., 72 hours max.). This includes a more thorough medical history inquiry, including an inventory of current immunizations, and substance abuse history.

Pregnancy

During 2015, seven pregnant girls were admitted into Juvenile Hall. They were referred to the Public Health Department's Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) program. The program works to support girls in decisions they make regarding their pregnancies. If they decide to keep their babies, they receive an incentive for participating in Public Health Nurse visits and will receive support with childcare or returning to school. The program continues to follow the babies and mothers for three years beyond the mother's Juvenile Hall stay. During 2015, all of the pregnant girls in Juvenile Hall elected to participate.

Dental Services

During 2015, 383 youth received Dental Exams. The dental care provided at Juvenile Hall can be the first experience of dental care and hygiene for many youth. One dentist volunteers to provide exams, teeth cleanings, and oral hygiene instruction to youth. Another full-time dentist, who is allocated from Adult Custody Health services, provides more comprehensive care to juvenile facilities one day per week, if needed.

Nutrition

Prior to their arrival at Juvenile Hall, many youth have not received nutritionally balanced or healthy diets. To properly address this, and to remain in compliance with Title 15 requirements, the medical

staff together with the Custody Department and Food Services Department continues to examine and oversee the food services at Juvenile Hall.

General Pediatric Services

Medical clinic staff members perform general pediatric services. Besides a physical examination upon admission these services include: treatment for acute and chronic health issues, medication administration, medical emergency response, pre- and post-operative nursing care, contraceptive counseling, communicable-disease screening, and neurological, orthopedic, dermatology, dental, audiology, and optometry interventions. The 2015 clinic activities summary (including data for 2014 for comparison) is below:

<i>Activity</i>	2014	2015
Admit physical exams	1475	1228
Clinic visits	2477	2200
RN sick call visits	5298	3806
Sexually Transmitted Disease screenings	1082	817
HIV oral quick instant test screening	No data available	64
Other VMC appointment	No data available	203
Flu vaccine administrations	554	243
Dental clinic visits	383	382
Eye clinic visits	30	34

Behavioral Health Services

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

The Children, Family and Community Services Division (CFCS) serves youth and young adults up to age 26 who are experiencing substance use issues. Individuals with substance use issues have the right to consent to their own treatment, and families are included in treatment based on client consent. Youth Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) are offered at 23 outpatient school and clinic sites located throughout Santa Clara County.

Juvenile Hall Behavioral Health (In-Custody)

The Juvenile Hall Behavioral Health team includes eighteen clinical positions and one Program Manager. The clinic is staffed Monday through Saturday from 8:00 am to 9:00 pm with on-call

support available 24 hours per day, seven days per week including holidays. Nine of the 18 clinical positions are staffed with bilingual staff who speak Spanish, Vietnamese, Krio and Cambodian. Ten positions are held by licensed/credentialed Marriage and Family Counselors or Social Workers. A board certified Child Psychiatrist is also available five days per week as well as a Clinical Psychologist and two doctoral interns whom are available four days per week. The team also includes two clinical interns during the academic year (September through May).

Behavioral Health staff screen all youth admitted into Juvenile Hall within the first 72 hours, and usually within the first 24 hours of admission. The screening includes an interview with the youth, a review of past behavioral health services received and administration of an evidence based screening evaluation called the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2). Approximately 75-80 percent of youth in Juvenile Hall are assigned a therapist who provide treatment about once per week, and up to once per day if the is youth on a safety watch. Probation and medical staff can also request behavioral health services for detained youth. Youth may also self-refer for behavioral health services.

In addition to providing screenings and on-going behavioral health services for the youth residing in Juvenile Hall, behavioral health staff also coordinate and attend multi-disciplinary team meetings aimed at collaboratively developing treatment and discharge planning with Probation staff. There are also two clinical resource positions assigned to the clinic, and these positions provide linkage to community agencies for all probation youth.

Three clinicians are assigned to the PATH²S Court¹¹ to work with youth involved in this program. This Court works with youth and families who have co-occurring disorders (e.g., a mental health diagnosis co-occurring with a drug and/or alcohol problem).

There are currently two interns providing psycho-educational group counseling in the boy's security units. These groups last eight to ten weeks with an average of four boys in each group. The psychology interns also help lead a canine-assisted therapy group for the youth in the security units.

James Ranch Behavioral Health Services (In-Custody)

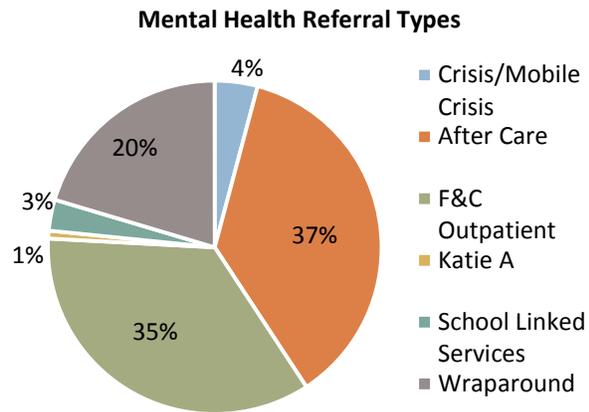
Behavioral health services are also provided to youth at the James Ranch. The Behavioral Health providers located at James Ranch include *Starlight Community Services*, a community-based organization that provides comprehensive mental health screening, assessment and treatment, and *Pathway Society* who provides substance use treatment for youth while they are at the Ranch, and aftercare services continue after they exit. There is also a Board Certified Child Psychiatrist that provides medication evaluations and medication management for youth at the Ranch. The Child Psychiatrist is a Behavioral Health Services Department employee.

Behavioral Health Services (Out of Custody)

¹¹ PATH²S Court is described more comprehensively in the Specialty Court section of this report starting on page 37.

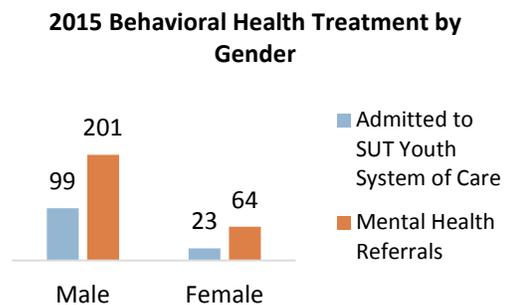
In addition to behavioral health services available while the youth is in custody, there is also a continuum of services available to youth involved in the juvenile justice system, but who may be living at home or in the community. These services range from Outpatient Mental Health treatment (which includes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

During 2015, Behavioral Health Resource Center staff linked 247 juvenile justice youth to Behavioral Health Services; 182 of these (73 percent) were Medi-Cal/uninsured youth and 65 (23 percent) were referred to non Medi-Cal Behavioral Health Services. Our data reflects only the Medi-Cal/uninsured youth, since other funded services are not entered into our electronic health record. These Medi-Cal/ and uninsured juvenile justice youth were served in the following Mental Health service programs: Aftercare (37 percent), Family & Children’s Outpatient (35 percent), Wraparound (20 percent), School Linked Services (3 percent), Katie A (1 percent) and Crisis/Mobile Crisis (4 percent).



One hundred and twenty-two juvenile justice-involved youth were admitted into substance use treatment (SUT) in calendar year 2015. Nine percent received residential care, 20 percent received clinic-based outpatient treatment, and 71 percent received services on campus at their school sites. The average length of stay for residential care was 49 days, 90 days for clinic-based services, and 73 days for school-based outpatient.

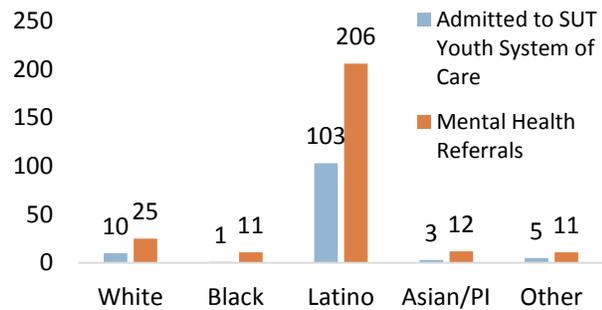
During 2015, 76 percent of the population served were males and 24 percent were females. Female clients made up 19 percent of substance use treatment admissions, and male clients 81 percent.



The largest age group population served during 2015 receiving Mental Health services was the 16 and older age group (68 percent), followed by 14-15 year olds (26 percent) and 13 and under (6 percent). For each of these age groups, there are specific programs designed to address their behavioral health issues by using age appropriate assessment and evidence-based practices. Forty-five percent of youth receiving substance use treatment were 17 years old, followed by 16 year olds (25 percent), 15 year olds (13 percent), 18-year olds (8 percent), 14 year olds (7 percent), and one percent each of 13 and 19 year olds.

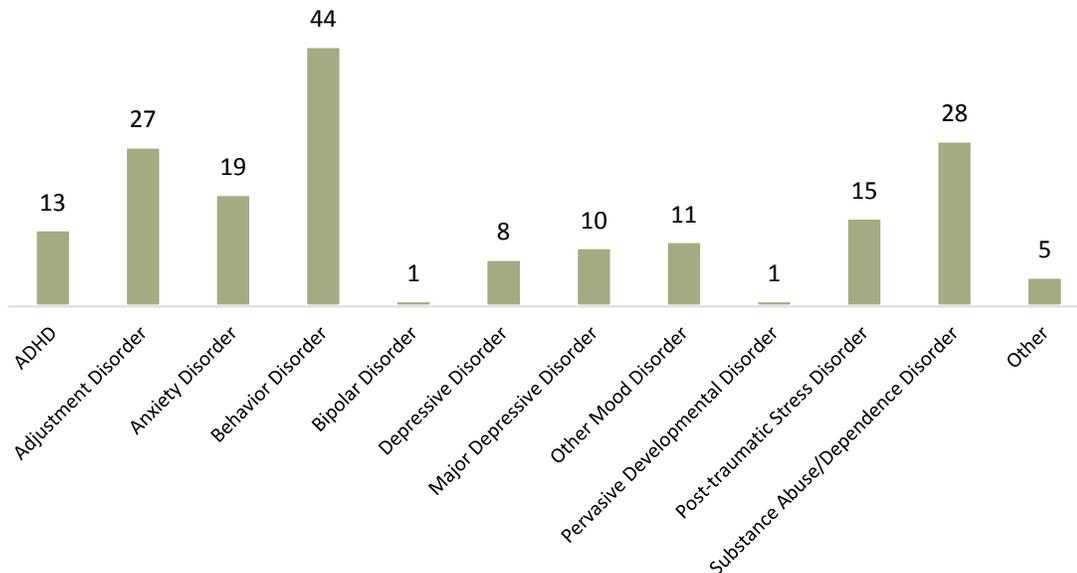
The largest ethnic population served during 2015 in Mental Health was the Latino population (78 percent). Latino youth were followed by White (9 percent), API (5 percent), Black (4 percent) and Other (4 percent). Latino youth composed 84 percent of youth in Substance Use Treatment, followed by eight percent White, four percent Other, and one percent Black and API, respectively.

2015 Behavioral Health Treatment by Race/Ethnicity



Among those youth identified as meeting the criteria for a mental health diagnosis, the majority were diagnosed with a behavioral disorder including disruptive behavior. Secondarily, many youth were diagnosed as meeting the criteria for a Substance Use Disorder, followed by Adjustment Disorder, Anxiety disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

Behavioral Health Diagnoses



Seventy-four percent of juvenile justice youth receiving substance use treatment reported marijuana as their primary substance, followed by 19 percent reporting alcohol as their primary substance. Five percent reported methamphetamines as the primary drug, followed by one percent cocaine, and all other drugs combined at one percent. Forty-two percent of youth reported not using a secondary drug, followed by 30 percent alcohol and 16 percent reporting marijuana use. Marijuana was reported as a primary or secondary drug by 90 percent of youth, followed by 49 percent reporting alcohol as a primary or secondary drug.

At admission to treatment, thirty-seven percent of youth reported no use of substances in the last 30 days, and 80 percent reported no use at discharge. The percent of youth who reported 1 to 29 days of use in the past month dropped from 47 percent at admission to 11 percent at discharge, and daily use fell from 16 percent at admission to less than one percent at discharge. Additionally, ninety-seven percent of youth reported no arrests 30 days prior to discharge.

VIII. SPECIALTY COURTS

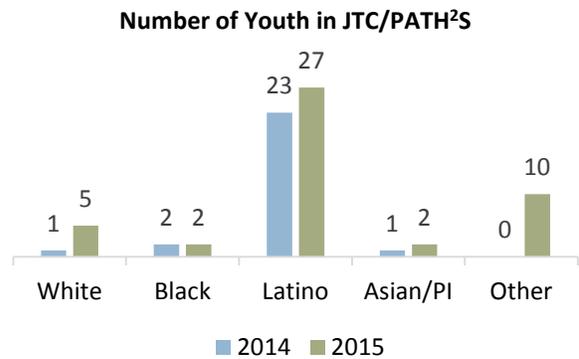
All of the youth appearing on specialty court calendars are referred to services that are specialized to address their needs, whether it may be substance abuse, mental health, family/domestic violence, or dual status. Within the Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Court there are currently four specialty courts, each focused on addressing potential root causes for offending. The Progress Achieved Through Hope and Holistic Services (PATH²S) Court (previously Juvenile Treatment Court) focuses on youth with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. The Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA) primarily focuses on youth with diagnosed mental health issues. 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 Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Court focuses on youth who have both child welfare and juvenile justice involvement.

A. Highlights

Treatment Courts

In 2014, Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) was expanded through a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant to implement a coordinated approach to serving youth in the system with co-occurring disorders. A new diversionary probation program was created, Progress Achieved Through Hope and Holistic Services

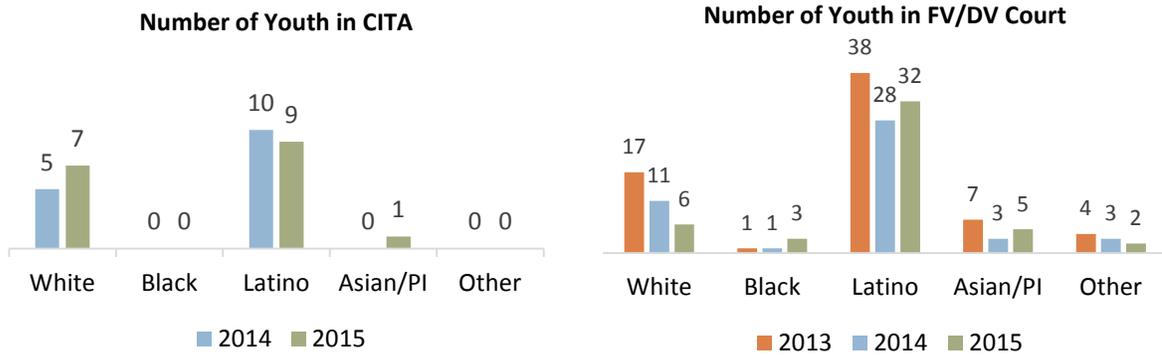
(PATH²S), and began screening youth for eligibility in January of 2015. A total of 65 youth were screened for both PATH²S and JTC by the Screening Committee, and 29 were accepted (one of whom did not enroll in the program having later received a new disqualifying petition). Of all youth enrolled



in 2015, 76 percent were male, and the majority (68 percent) were Latino, followed by White (15 percent) and API (7 percent). The average length of time spent in the program was six months 33 percent of youth active in 2015 successfully graduated, 11 percent received a certificate of participation (demonstrated progress in the program but did not meet all the criteria for graduation), and 13 percent were unsuccessfully terminated.

CITA continues to serve youth presenting with mental health disorders only. In 2015, six new youth were accepted into the program and brought the total enrollment for the year to 17; all male and 53 percent Latino, 41 percent White, and six percent API.

Family/Domestic Violence Court is the only court where youth are referred based on their charges, and all youth referred are enrolled. In 2015 there were 48 new youth who utilized the FV/DV court. Latino youth continue to make up the largest group of participants in FV/DV (67 percent). White youth, with 6 participants, made up 12.5 percent of participants, down from 24 percent in 2014.



Dually Involved Youth (DIY)

241.1 WIC Court

The Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Section 241.1 focuses on youth who have both child welfare and juvenile justice involvement. Youth involved in the 241.1 court are:

- (1) Dependent youth for whom a juvenile justice petition has been filed.

OR

- (2) A youth currently under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court or with a pending petition, for whom there is a current dependency or a reason to believe youth is at risk of abuse or neglect.

A 241.1 WIC hearing is held to determine which system or combination of systems would best meet the needs of the youth. 241.1 WIC allows for a jointly developed, written protocol to determine which system status serves the best interests of the youth, family, and public safety. The DIY unit was created in 2014 and consists of co-located JPD probation officers and DFCS social

workers, overseen by both a JPD and DFCS supervisor and manager. The DIY Unit began with two teams each staffed by a social worker and probation officer and has grown to four teams. 2015 was the first full year of the new 241.1 WIC protocol roll-out, and the impact is reflected in the significant change in outcomes seen from preceding years; namely a significant increase in joint supervision of dually involved youth.

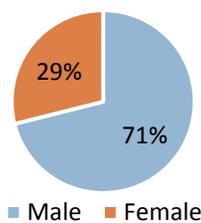
JPD and DFCS also developed an on-going training program for all social workers, probation officers, judges, advocates and attorneys working with the DIY population, providing a more in-depth understanding of the DIY population and how the systems can better meet their needs. JPD and DFCS created opportunities for continued cross-training of all future DFCS and JPD staff to support enhanced assessment and service delivery. Additionally an in-depth data tracking system was created to drive evidence-based decision making, and the ongoing refinement of probation and social work practice to meet the needs of the DIY population. This way of serving this population is continually evolving and being informed by the data.

Given the capacity of the unit, not all youth with dual involvement can be served. For those social workers and probation officers outside the DIY Unit, and serving dually involved youth, the DFCS JPD Liaison facilitates communication, collaboration, and completion of the 241.1 assessment and report. This report determines the level of supervision in either or both systems and determines what support and services a youth and their family will receive.

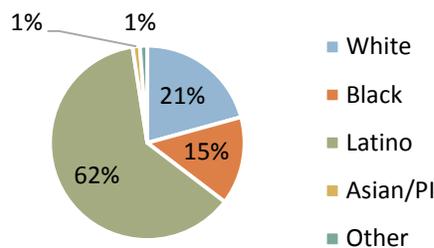
In 2015, there were eighty-two 241.1 WIC Jurisdictional hearings held. Of these 82 judicial decisions, 18 youth moved into or remained solely served by the juvenile justice system (602 WIC status), 18 youth moved into or remained solely served by the Dependency system (300 WIC status), 41 youth received joint services from the juvenile justice system and the dependency system, and five youth had an “Other” outcome.

In 2015, Latino youth comprised 62 percent of initial 241.1 WIC orders for Santa Clara County youth despite only accounting for 35 percent of the population. Similarly in 2015, Black youth comprised 14 percent youth referred for 241.1 WIC hearings, but Black youth only comprise three percent of the youth population.

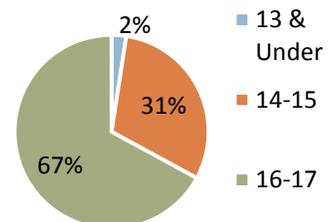
2015 Dual Status Youth by Gender



2015 Dual Status Youth by Race/Ethnicity



Dual Status Youth by Age



B. Trends

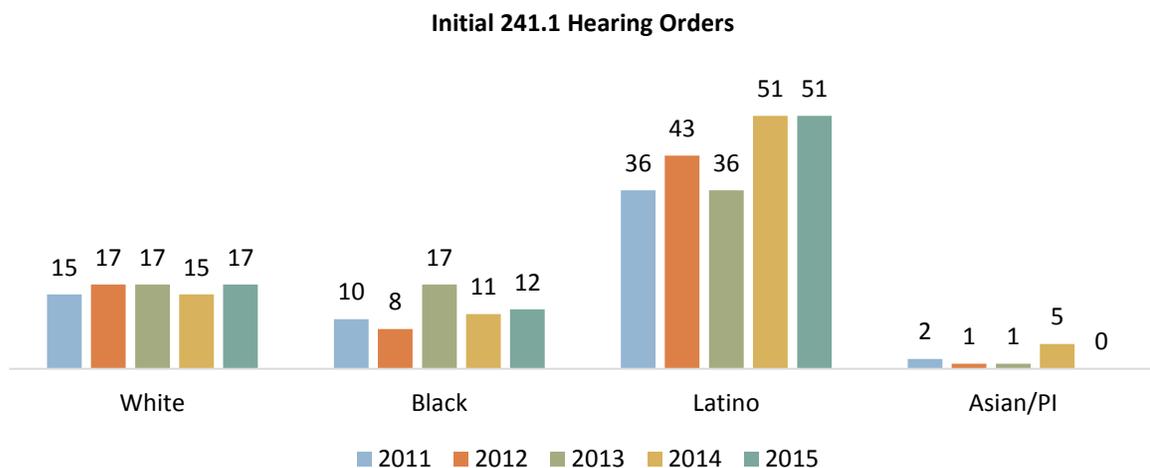
Treatment Courts

There continues to be an increased usage of specialty court services, though the number of youth utilizing these services on an annual basis remains small. Preliminary data from the first full year of PATH²S – included interviews with youth at the entry, mid-year, and discharge stages. Interviews conducted by research assistants from San Jose State University show an 85 percent increase in youth reporting abstinence from alcohol and/or illegal drugs. All youth reported feeling socially connected by the time they exited the program, a 45 percent increase from program entrance. There was a 10 percent increase in youth reporting stability in housing, and an eight percent increase in youth reporting improved mental health functioning, related to their substance use. San Jose State University will be providing a more detailed report on outcomes for PATH²S, as well as findings from a process evaluation, in late 2016.

241.1 WIC Court

The number of youth who have been referred to a 241.1 WIC hearing increased from 74 to 78 between 2012 and 2013, and then increased to 82 in 2014, an overall increase of 20 percent from 2011 to 2014. The number of youth referred to 241.1 WIC Court remained constant in 2015.

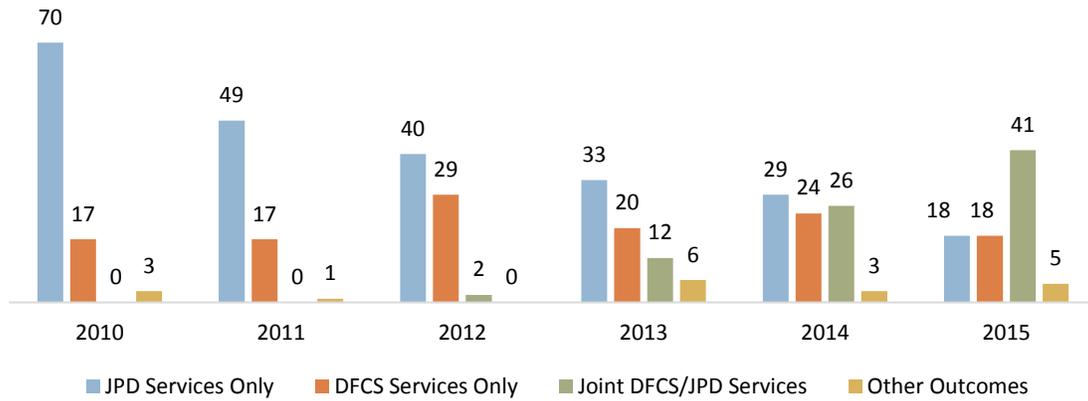
Latino youth consistently had the highest numbers of 241.1 WIC hearing referrals. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of Latino youth referrals increased by 38 percent. Between 2011 and 2014, the number of White and Black youth referred did not change significantly.



2015 was the first full year of the Dually Involved Youth Unit. There has been a significant change in 241.1 WIC outcomes with the availability of new joint service delivery options since the implementation of the new practice models and joint service delivery protocols established by DFCS and JPD in 2015. A continued positive trend is the increase in joint DFCS and JPD services. Examples of policy change can be seen in 2015 (241.1) hearing outcomes chart below. While the number of

referrals for 241.1 WIC reports has remained relatively constant, there has been an increase in joint delivery (Probation & DFCS) of services. This is a shift from youth previously being served primarily by the juvenile justice system.

Santa Clara County 241.1 Hearing Outcomes 2010 - 2015



IX. COMMITMENTS, PLACEMENTS AND PLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES

After the Court has established jurisdiction, a youth has admitted to charges on a petition and is made a ward of the court, a number of dispositional options are available. The final disposition of case is based on a variety of influencing factors including the Probation Department recommendation, agreements discussed by the attorneys and ultimately judicial discretion. These options could include: (1) home on probation, (2) participation in programs such as gang prevention/intervention services, (3) Support and Enhancement Services, (4) Wraparound services, (5) Full Service Partnership or placement in foster care residential programs located in and out of the state, (6) commitment to the enhanced ranch program (James Ranch Program), or (7) commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)¹².

The Juvenile Probation Department considers and utilizes safe alternatives to removing youth from their homes and communities, when appropriate. Post dispositional services include Probation’s EDGE/PEAK program which is an intensive alternative education program that includes mental health services, drug and alcohol groups, behavior modification, and other services provided to youth in an educational setting. Other community release programs are available as post-dispositional services for youth including family-driven wraparound services.

In addition to serving juvenile court wards as a formal alternative to group home care, the Re-entry Services team also serves juvenile court wards exiting the James Ranch Program and are reentering the community. Re-Entry/Aftercare is an extremely innovative six-month program, which focuses upon the success of youth re-entering the community. This program utilizes a client centered and

¹² Formerly the California Youth Authority.

family focused approach which emphasizes the support of the youth and family for successful transition into the community from a custodial setting. Through a highly collaborative team oriented approach, transition plans for education, vocational training, mental health and/or substance abuse services are coordinated by probation and community based organizations at a Multi-Disciplinary Team Meeting (MDT) occurring 60 and 30 days prior to the youth's release from the James Ranch. This ensures a seamless transition when youth return to their families and communities.

The three primary program goals are to: (1) reintegrate youth into pro-social community life through independent living, (2) eliminate delinquency and self-defeating behaviors, and (3) promote pro-social self-sufficiency through healthy behaviors in employment, school, and social activities, etc. The Re-entry Services team seeks to prevent further escalation into the juvenile justice system, such as further placement in an out-of-state foster care program or DJJ.

Wraparound Services

Over the last several years, the Probation Department has made an intentional effort to serve youth in their homes and reduce the use of residential and foster care group homes, in county, out of county, and out of state. This targeted effort focused on intensive services for youth and their families utilizing the Wraparound service delivery model. This service model utilizes targeted funding (combined with Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) funding) to create an interagency team of Probation Officers and community based professionals to provide intensive family centered services, aimed at keeping youth at home with their families rather than in group homes or other custodial care. The interagency teams provide intensive case management/ treatment utilizing a wraparound philosophy, which includes field-based mental health, substance abuse and probation services to achieve improved family and youth outcomes.

In October 2014, The Department of Family and Children's Services and Probation began participating in the Title IV-E California Well-Being Project. This project provides an opportunity for agencies to use Federal funds to test innovative approaches to child welfare service delivery and financing. Using this option, counties can design and demonstrate a wide range of approaches to reforming child welfare and improving outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being. The Title IV-E Well-Being Project allows child welfare and probation departments to utilize Federal foster care funds for children and families not normally eligible for Title IV-E support and also provides funding for certain services not normally covered under Title IV-E guidelines.

The Probation Department identified Wraparound services as the primary intervention strategy in the submitted Waiver plan for California. This intervention was later identified as the primary intervention for all probation departments participating in the Well-Being Project with target populations varying within each of the nine participating counties. Santa Clara County Probation initially implemented the Wraparound service delivery model as a primary intervention and strategy aimed at reducing the number of youth in out-of-home care with much success. Since the implementation of the Well-Being Project, the Probation Department has continued to utilize the Wraparound services delivery model for pre-adjudicated youth as a target population who are high need and moderate or high risk of escalating within the juvenile justice system. In 2015, 179 unique

youth (261 duplicated youth) participated in Wraparound Services and 83 youth were served pre-adjudication. Additionally, 129 youth were adjudicated wards participating as a placement alternative and 49 youth participated through the Re-Entry Services Unit.

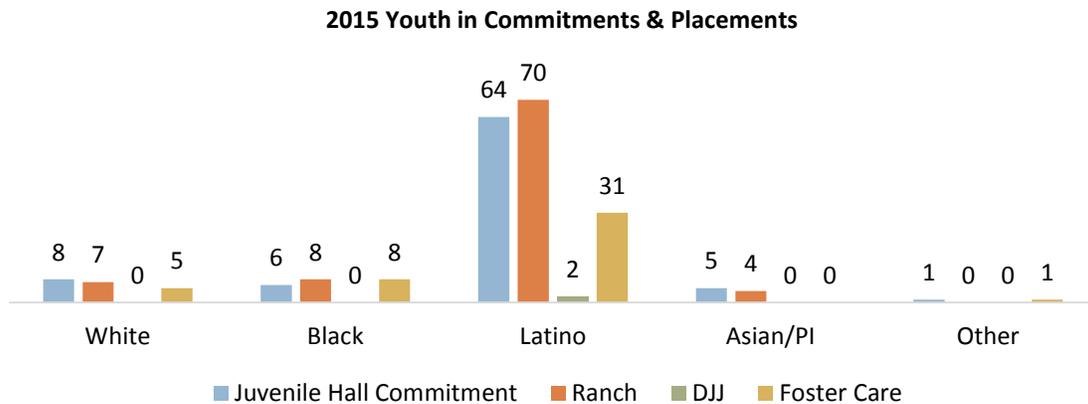
Efforts to keep youth home safely and out of group home placement include:

- **Pre-Adjudicated/Competency Development:** Pre-Adjudicated youth who are high risk, high need, low criminality, or pending competency proceedings.
- **Placement alternative:** Youth with court orders for wraparound services while living at home instead of being placed in out-of-home placement or institutional care.
- **Step-down from foster care:** Reunification from out-of-home placement to home with wraparound services.
- **Reentry Services:** Intensive services for youth being released from institutional care with wraparound support while preparing for reentry, then supporting their return home.

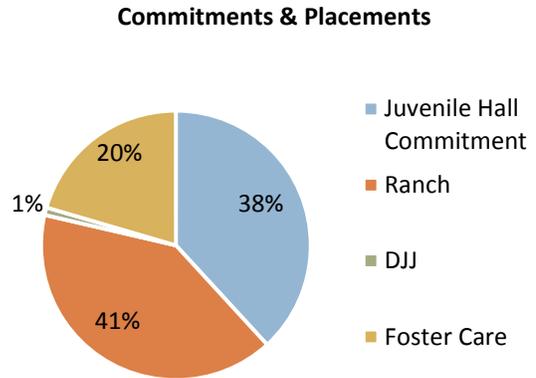
A. Highlights

Commitments & Placements

There were 220 commitments and placements in 2015. Of those 220, 84 commitments were to Juvenile Hall and 89 were to James Ranch. A total of 45 placements (23 percent) were for youth utilizing Foster Care services. This reflects a continued commitment by the Probation Department to keep youth local and in their community.



Forty-one percent of all commitments were to the James Ranch. Juvenile Hall accounted for 38 percent of all commitment dispositions. These commitments are for relatively short term stays of between 15 and 60 days in Juvenile Hall. In 2015, two youth were committed to DJJ, which is reflective of the Probation Department & Juvenile Justice Court utilizing alternative post-dispositional options when possible. This could also reflect the independent decision by the District Attorney’s Office to file eligible serious and violent cases directly in Adult Court. Placements in Foster Care comprised of 20 percent of the total youth removed from their homes.



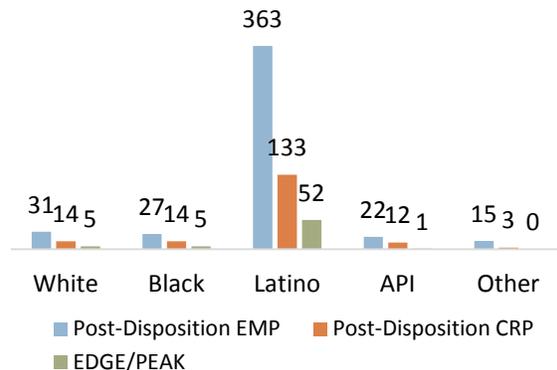
Male youth comprised 80 percent of out-of-home placements while 20 percent were female, the highest proportion of females in any commitment or placement setting. Sixty-nine percent youth in out-of-home placements were Latino, 18 percent were Black, 11 percent were White, and two percent were Asian/Other. Within each commitment type, youth with the highest disproportionality appears to be in commitments to James Ranch, with 78 percent being Latino youth. The largest disproportionality for Black youth was in out-of-home placements where they comprised 17 percent of the total population. The Probation Department continues to be concerned with disproportionality at key decision points throughout the juvenile justice system and is committed to reducing the overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth in out-of-home placement and other home removals.

<i>Placement from Dispositions</i>	Male	Female	13 & Under	14-15	16 & Older	Total
Juvenile Hall Commitment	74	10	0	11	73	84
Ranch	79	10	1	19	69	89
DJJ	1	1	0	0	2	2
Foster Care	36	9	1	10	34	45
Total Dispositions that led to Placement	190	30	2	40	210	252

Alternatives

In 2015, there were 697 youth in alternatives to detention. Fifty-two percent of unduplicated youth in 2015 were ordered to post-disposition Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP). The population served by EMP is primarily Latino (79 percent). Of youth on EMP, 97 percent were between the ages of 14 and 17, and three percent were 13 and under. In addition, 86 percent of youth on

2015 Youth in Alternatives to Detention



EMP were male and 14 percent were female. The Probation Department continues to strive to keep youth safely in the community and in their homes with appropriate services.

Of 176 youth on Community Release Program (CRP), 75 percent were Latino, eight percent were White, eight percent were Black, and seven percent were API/Other. Eighty-four percent were male and 16 percent were female. Age demographics were similar for youth on EMP & CRP.

<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
Post-Disposition EMP	31	27	363	22	15	458
Post-Disposition CRP	14	14	133	12	3	176
EDGE/PEAK	5	5	52	1	0	63
¹³ Wraparound	11	16	139	7	6	179
Total Youth in Alternatives	61	62	687	42	24	876

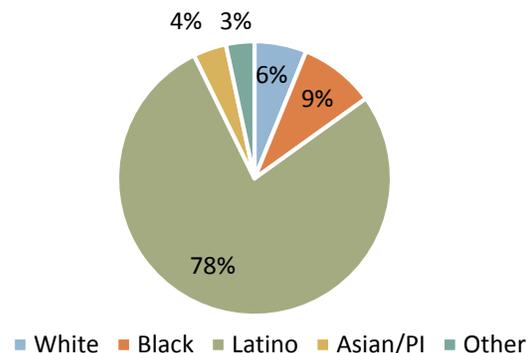
Sixty-three unique youth participated in the EDGE & PEAK programs, Probation’s alternative school. Of those, 82 percent were Latino, eight percent were Black, eight percent were White, and two percent were API. Nineteen percent were 14-15 years old, 81 percent were 16 to 18 years old. Ninety percent were male and ten percent were female.

<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives</i>	Male	Female	13 & Under	14-15	16 & older	Total
Post-Disposition EMP	392	66	13	156	289	458
Post-Disposition CRP	148	28	3	61	112	176
EDGE/PEAK	57	6		12	51	63
Wraparound	143	36	15	72	92	179
Total Youth in Alternatives	740	136	31	301	544	876

Wraparound Services

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
13 & Under	5	10	15
14-15	16	56	72
16 & Older	15	77	96
Grand Total	36	143	179

Wraparound Youth by Ethnicity (Unduplicated) (2015)



In 2015, 179 unique youth participated in 261 episodes of wraparound services. Of those youth, 78 percent were Latino, six percent were White, nine percent were Black, four percent were Asian/Pacific Islander, and three percent were Other.

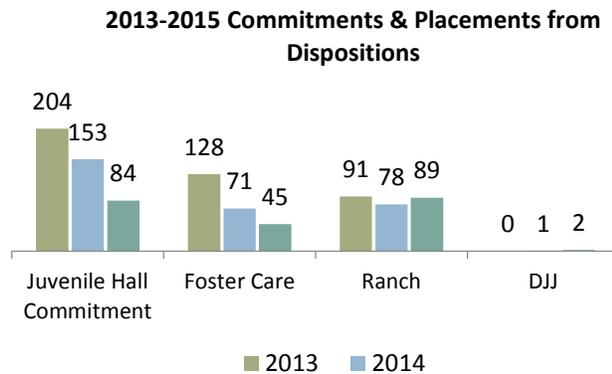
¹³ Wraparound services are not considered an alternative to detention rather an alternative to placement.

Males comprised of 80 percent and 20 percent were female. Eight percent were 13 and under, 40 percent were 14-15 and 52 percent were 16-17 years old. The proportions of females and younger youth were higher in the Wraparound program than in the general juvenile justice population. As the average daily population at Juvenile Hall continues to decrease, referrals for wraparound services continue to increase commensurately.

B. Trends

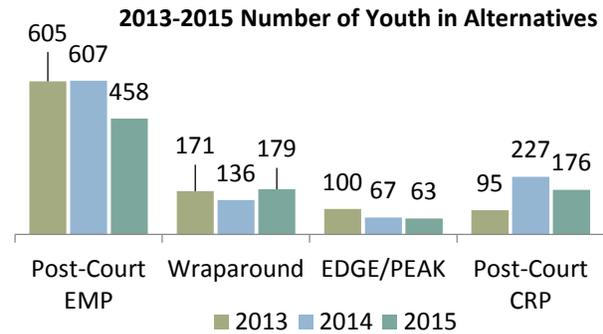
Commitments & Placements

The overall number of institutional commitments and placements have decreased from 423 in 2013 to 252 in 2015, a 40 percent decrease. Commitments to Juvenile Hall (84) have decreased by 58 percent and the Ranch (89) decreased by two percent. These numbers are commensurate with the decreases throughout the system. All other placements (45) decreased by 65 percent compared to 2013.



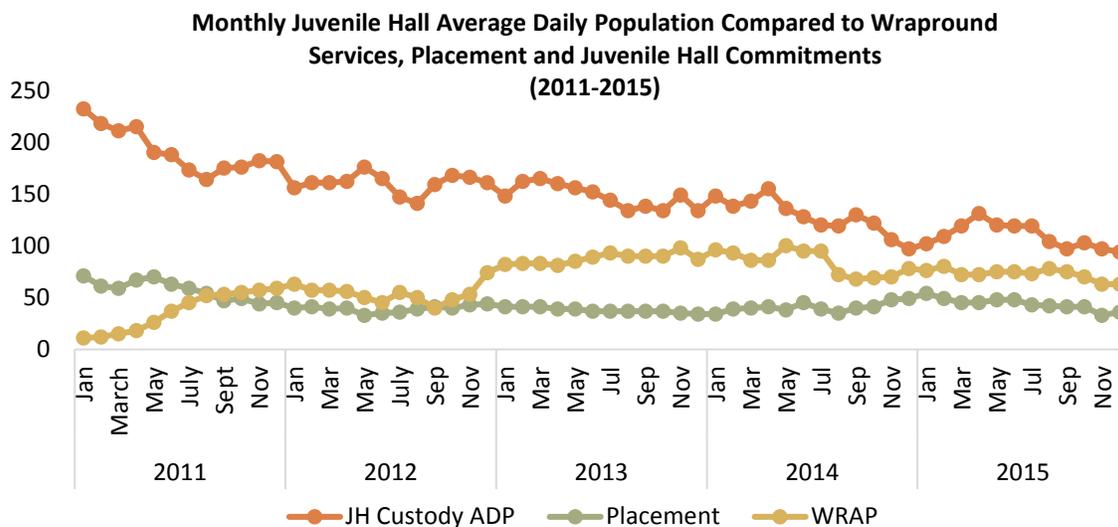
Alternatives to Detention

The overall number of youth in alternatives to detention has decreased slightly from 971 in 2013 to 876 in 2015, a nine percent reduction, despite a 40 percent decrease in referrals to the department.



Placement vs. Wraparound Services

Through the utilization of Wraparound Service Delivery Model, Probation has successfully and safely reduced the number of youth in foster care placements by 54 percent from 2011 through 2015. Similarly, the number of youth being service through Wraparound services has increased by over 94 percent, with an average monthly population going from 37 in 2011 to 72 youth served in 2015.



X. VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION

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

A. Highlights

In 2015 there were a total of 423 VOPs considered by the Probation Department while only 232 violations of probation (VOP) were filed by the Probation Officers with the Court yielding a 55 percent petition filing rate. The chart below shows a breakdown of VOPs considered by the Probation Officers according to violation reason and race/ethnicity. The total number below exceeds the total number of VOPs filed due to not all VOPs resulting in the filing of a petition and sometimes multiple VOPs will be filed in a single petition. Probation Officers may use other interventions and responses for non-compliant behavior, such as those outlined in the Probation Violation Response Grid. In summary, of the 423 VOPs considered by the Probation officers, 81 percent (344 youth) were for Latino youth and eight percent (32 youth) were for Black youth. In 2014, the Probation Department began requiring Probation Officers to indicate the primary reason for the violation of probation¹⁴. Of the VOPs considered, 17 percent were for absconding from probation supervision and 13 percent for Electronic Monitoring/Community Release Program failures. However, it is common practice for Probation Officers to have multiple reasons for filing a single violation petition and probation only tracks the primary or significant violation reason.

¹⁴ This information is captured in our JASII case management database and will not always match the JRS data, which is the official record. The Probation Department was unable to cross reference the filed VOP with the reason in the JASII database and therefore a discrepancy in the number of VOPs considered and filed exists.

<i>Violations of Probation Considered</i>	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
Absconded from Probation Supervision	2	9	56	3	1	71
EMP/CRP Failure	3	0	51	1	0	55
Substance Abuse	4	3	29	0	4	40
Ranch Failure	1	3	31	1	0	36
Gang Related	0	0	31	1	1	33
Placement Failure	0	5	16	1	1	23
School Related	2	0	16	1	1	20
Technical - Curfew, Associating, etc.	1	0	14	1	0	16
Failure to Participate/Complete Counseling Program	1	2	9	1	0	13
EDGE/PEAK Failure	0	1	8	0	0	9
Weapons	0	0	3	0	0	3
Unknown Reason	12	9	80	2	1	104
Total Violations of Probation Considered	26	32	344	12	9	423

For White youth, the most common reason for Violations of Probation was substance abuse and EMP/CRP failure. Black youth were more commonly violated for absconding from probation supervision and placement failure. In 2014, EMP/CRP failure was one of the most common reasons for VOPs among Black youth, but in 2015, there were no instances of Black youth that failed EMP/CRP. Latino youth had violations in every category, but were most commonly violated for EMP/CRP failure and absconding from probation supervision. Asian/Pacific Islander youth were most commonly violated for absconding from probation supervision. Youth in the Other category were most commonly violated for substance abuse.

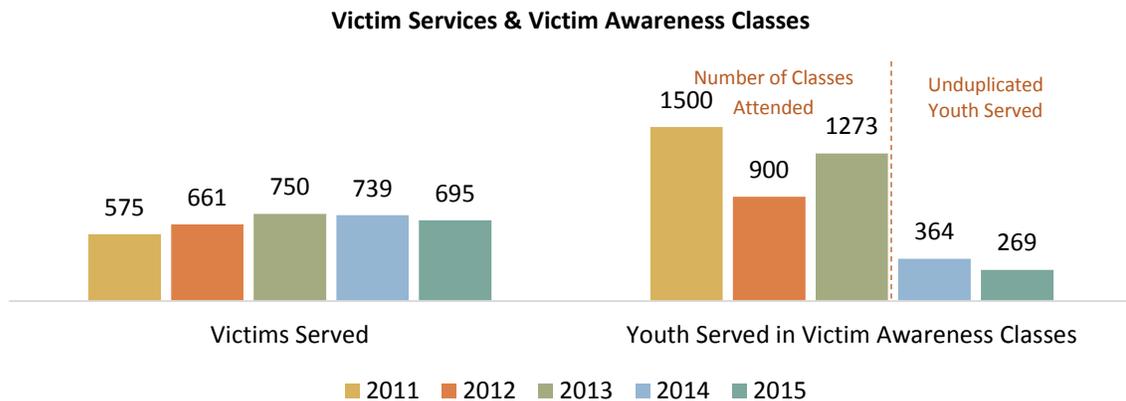
B. Trends

One promising trend to highlight for probation violations is the reduction in technical violations filed overall, from 579 in 2012 to 232 in 2015--a 60 percent reduction. These positive trends can be attributed, in part to the implementation of evidence based practices within the Probation Department and a VOP grid that helps Probation Officers objectively identify appropriate responses to violations of probation.



XI. OUTCOMES FOR VICTIMS

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



There was a slight decrease in the number of victims served in 2015 compared to 2013 from 750 to 695. Of the 695 victim assistance contacts tracked, 60 percent were female and 40 percent were male. Forty-four percent of the victims were Latino, 41 percent were White, three percent were Black, and 12 were API or Other.

The unit also organizes, hires, and trains members of the community to provide Victim Awareness classes throughout the County for youth within in the Department. In 2015, 269 unduplicated youth were served through the Victim Awareness classes. Of these, 72 percent were male, and 28 percent were female. Of the participants, 63 percent were Latino, eight percent were Black, 14 percent were White, 11 percent were API, and three percent were identified as Other. Nine percent were age 13 & under, 30 percent were 14-15 and 61 percent were 16+. Prior to 2014, youth were counted by the number of sessions they attended versus unduplicated youth served in 2014 and 2015.

Victim Restitution

Since 2007, with cooperative efforts between the court, the probation department, and the District Attorney’s Office, a restitution payment court was established to aid in the collection of victim restitution. \$456,000 was collected for Juvenile Victim Restitution in 2015 and \$491,580 was collected in 2015.

XII. APPENDIX A

Map of Top 10 ZIP Codes for Youth Arrests in Santa Clara County

