



Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act - Youthful Offender Block Grant  
2020 Expenditure and Data Report  
Due Date: October 1, 2021

On or before October 1, 2021, each county is required to submit to the Board of State & Community Corrections (BSCC) a report on its Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) programs during the preceding year. For JJCPA this requirement can be found at Government Code (GC) Section 30061(b)(4)(C) and for YOBG it can be found at Welfare & Institutions Code Section (WIC) 1961(c). These code sections both call for a consolidated report format that includes a description of the programs and other activities supported by JJCPA and/or YOBG funds, an accounting of all JJCPA and YOBG expenditures during the prior fiscal year, and countywide juvenile justice trend data.

Prior to submitting this report save the file using the following naming convention: "**(County Name) 2021 JJCPA-YOBG Report.**" For example, Sacramento County would name its file "Sacramento 2021 JJCPA-YOBG Report".

Once the report is complete, attach the file to an email and send it to: **JJCPA-YOBG@bscc.ca.gov**. All reports will be posted to the BSCC website. We encourage you to review your report for accuracy before sending it to the BSCC. Please do **NOT** change the report form to a PDF document.

#### A. CONTACT INFORMATION

COUNTY NAME	DATE OF REPORT
Santa Clara	9/8/2021

#### B. PRIMARY CONTACT

NAME	TITLE
Dolores Morales	Program Manager II
TELEPHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
408-278-5919	<a href="mailto:Dolores.Morales@pro.sccgov.org">Dolores.Morales@pro.sccgov.org</a>

#### C. SECONDARY CONTACT (OPTIONAL)

NAME	TITLE
Mariel Caballero	Deputy Dir of Administration
TELEPHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
408-483-8841	<a href="mailto:Mariel.Caballero@pro.sccgov.org">Mariel.Caballero@pro.sccgov.org</a>

#### COMPLETING THE REMAINDER OF THE REPORT:

The report consists of several worksheets. Each worksheet is accessed by clicking on the labeled tabs below. (You are currently in the worksheet titled "**CONTACT INFORMATION**".) Complete the report by providing the information requested in each worksheet.

On the worksheet "**REPORT 1**," you will pull data directly from your Juvenile Court & Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) Report 1 that you received from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) for 2020. Similarly, for the worksheet labeled "**REPORT 3**," you will pull information directly from your 2020 JCPSS Report 3. On the worksheet "**ARREST DATA**," you will obtain data from the DOJ's Open Justice public website.

On the worksheet "**TREND ANALYSIS**," you will describe how the programs and activities funded by JJCPA-YOBG have, or may have, contributed to the trends seen in the data included in REPORT 1, REPORT 3, and ARREST DATA.

On the "**EXPENTITURE DETAILS**" worksheet, you are required to provide a detailed accounting of actual expenditures for each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was funded by JJCPA and/or YOBG during the preceding fiscal year. This worksheet is also where you are asked to provide a description of each item funded.

**COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA for:****Santa Clara**

*In the blank boxes below, enter the data from your Report 1 received from DOJ as titled below:*

**Referrals of Juveniles to Probation Departments for Delinquent Acts, January 1 - December 31, 2020  
Age by Referral Type, Gender, Race/Ethnic Group, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and  
Probation Department Disposition Report 1**

**Probation Department Disposition**

Informal Probation	74
Diversions	-
Petitions Filed	1,116

**Gender (OPTIONAL)**

Male	1,343
Female	386
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,729</b>

**Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)**

Hispanic	1,214
White	217
Black	144
Asian	68
Pacific Islander	9
Indian	4
Unknown	73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,729</b>

**Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:**

On March 16, 2020, Santa Clara County issued a Shelter-In-Place (SIP) Order due to novel coronavirus (COVID-19) along with five other counties in the Bay Area to slow the spread of the virus and to preserve health care capacity. This order directed all individuals living in the county to shelter at their place of residence except to leave to provide or receive certain essential services. This order had significant impact on human services. COVID-19 brought about an organic revisioning in how the system and community responds to youth who have committed offenses. It is imperative to be conscientious of the different county protocols and changes to services that were implemented due to the pandemic. 2020 is unique to previous years and caution should be used when comparing 2020 statistics to previous years.



*In the blank boxes below, enter the data from your Report 3 received from DOJ as titled below:*

Juvenile Court Dispositions Resulting From Petitions for Delinquent Acts, January 1 - December 31, 2020  
Age by Petition Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Defense Representation, Court Disposition and Wardship Placement  
Report 3

**Petition Type**

New	945
Subsequent	171
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,116</b>

**Court Disposition**

Informal Probation	23
Non-Ward Probation	10
Wardship Probation	345
Diversion	-
Deferred Entry of Judgement	82

**Wardship Placements**

Own/Relative's Home	123
Non-Secure County Facility	79
Secure County Facility	111
Other Public Facility	-
Other Private Facility	23
Other	-
California Youth Authority*	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345</b>

**Subsequent Actions**

Technical Violations	42
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**Sex (OPTIONAL)**

Male	889
Female	227
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,116</b>

**Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)**

Hispanic	779
White	139
Black	100
Asian	52
Pacific Islander	9
Indian	2
Unknown	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,116</b>

Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:

\* The JCPSS reports show "California Youth Authority," however it is now called the "Division of Juvenile Justice."

**COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA for:****Santa Clara***In the blank boxes below, enter your juvenile arrest data from last year (2020).**Arrest data by county can be found at:*<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/arrests>**Arrests**

Felony Arrests	620
Misdemeanor Arrests	621
Status Arrests	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,297</b>

**Gender (OPTIONAL)**

Male	
Female	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>

**Race/Ethnic Group (OPTIONAL)**

Black	
White	
Hispanic	
Other	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>

**Please use this space to explain any exceptions and/or anomalies in the data reported above:**

On March 16, 2020, Santa Clara County issued a Shelter-In-Place (SIP) Order due to COVID-19 to slow the spread of the virus and to preserve health care capacity. This order directed all individuals living in the county to shelter at their place of residence except to leave to provide or receive certain essential services, which had a significant impact on human services and how the system and community responds to youth who have committed offenses. It is imperative to be conscientious of the different county protocols and changes to services that were implemented due to the pandemic. 2020 is unique to previous years and caution should be used when comparing 2020 statistics to previous years.

**ANALYSIS OF COUNTYWIDE TREND DATA for:****Santa Clara****Government Code Section 30061(b)(4)(C)(iv) & WIC Section 1961(c)(3)**

Provide a summary description or analysis, based on available information, of how the programs, p services, strategies or system enhancements funded by JJCPA-YOBG have, or may have, contrib influenced, the juvenile justice data trends identified in this report.

With record reductions in arrests and juvenile detentions largely motivated by an overall reduction in juve and COVID-19, the number of referrals to JJCPA and YOBG programs dropped precipitously. Although t arrests and detentions had been trending downward for years, this abrupt disruption to the normal patterr and enforcement posed a major methodological challenge to this year's evaluation. For one, the major pr outcome usually highlighted every year—recidivism after program exit—proved difficult to interpret since the reduction in juvenile crime in 2020 was attributable to changes in justice system approaches due to C and reduced opportunity for anti-social behavior due to shelter in place orders.

A larger percentage of youth in 2020 were high or moderate risk than youth in 2019, according to the Juv Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) assessment. Whereas only nine percent of youth were high 2019, 18 percent were high risk in 2020. This difference is most likely due to the fact that more lower risk were diverted or not referred to Probation at all, while the offenses committed by higher risk youth were le impacted by Shelter in Place. The majority of youth served were low risk, according to the JAIS assessm although this is partly because youth enrolled in PEI (diversion) made up half of all youth in the evaluation Latino males represented the majority of youth served and in 2020 were more represented at more intens of programming. Youths' risk scores were fairly well aligned with the services they received, as youth wit risk to re-offend were generally enrolled in more intensive programming.

Comparing youths' criminogenic needs in 2020 to youths' needs in 2019 allows us to understand how you in 2020 may have differed in terms of their overall service needs. Although in general youth enrolled in J. YOBG programming in 2020 had similar needs to youth enrolled in 2019, youth in 2020 were significantly to have needs with regard to school inadequacy, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to suc school without supports/assistance contributed to his or her legal difficulties. Fewer boys in 2020 had nee areas of school and social inadequacy than boys in 2019, but there were no significant differences betwe Youth at Juvenile Hall (MAAC) were also significantly less likely in 2020 to have issues with school inadeq abuse/neglect/trauma than they were in 2019.

Youth in 2020 tended to struggle most in the areas of relationships, school, vocational skills, and substan and many experienced severe family history problems. Boys had significantly greater needs related to vo skills and meeting their basic living needs, while girls exhibited significantly greater issues with emotional such as depression and low self-esteem and were more likely to be manipulated into committing offense that the JAIS assessment refers to as social inadequacy. Overall, these findings suggest the importance developing pro-social skills and attitudes, implementing more vocational opportunities, and finding ways t positive peer influences for all youth involved in JJCPA and YOBG programming, but particularly with you most intensive levels of programming.

The offenses youth committed were largely aligned with the types of programs youth were referred to, at general level. For instance, youth that committed the most serious types offenses (e.g. "Felony Crimes A People") were disproportionately represented among the most intensive programs (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CS Reentry). For both 2019 and 2020, an identical percentage of youth committed at least one felony (35 pe at least six months before entering their program. However, of the youth who committed at least one felony, 2019 committed on average more felonies (3.4 felonies) than youth in 2020 (2.7 felonies). Furthermore, percentage of offenses attributed to girls reduced by 9 percent (from 27 to 18 percent), girls made up a g percentage of the youth that had committed at least one felony in 2020 than they had in 2019 (20 percent percent).

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**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara***

Use the template(s) below to report the programs, placements, services, strategies, and/or system enhancements you funded in the preceding fiscal year. Use a separate template for each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was supported with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds. If you need more templates than provided, click on the "Add'l EXPENDITURE DETAIL Forms" tab.

Start by indicating the name of the first program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds last year. Next indicate the expenditure category using the drop down list provided in the Expenditure Category portion on each of the templates.

**List of Expenditure Categories and Associated Numerical Codes**

	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>
<b>Placements</b>	1	Juvenile Hall	5	Private Residential Care
	2	Ranch	6	Home on Probation
	3	Camp	7	Other Placement
	4	Other Secure/Semi-Secure Rehab Facility		
	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>
<b>Direct</b>	8	Alcohol and Drug Treatment	26	Life/Independent Living Skills
<b>Services</b>	9	After School Services		Training/Education
	10	Aggression Replacement Therapy	27	Individual Mental Health Counseling
	11	Anger Management Counseling/Treatment	28	Mental Health Screening
	12	Development of Case Plan	29	Mentoring
	13	Community Service	30	Monetary Incentives
	14	Day or Evening Treatment Program	31	Parenting Education
	15	Detention Assessment(s)	32	Pro-Social Skills Training
	16	Electronic Monitoring	33	Recreational Activities
	17	Family Counseling	34	Re-Entry or Aftercare Services
	18	Functional Family Therapy	35	Restitution
	19	Gang Intervention	36	Restorative Justice
	20	Gender Specific Programming for Girls	37	Risk and/or Needs Assessment
	21	Gender Specific Programming for Boys	38	Special Education Services
	22	Group Counseling	39	Substance Abuse Screening
	23	Intensive Probation Supervision	40	Transitional Living Services/Placement
	24	Job Placement	41	Tutoring
	25	Job Readiness Training	42	Vocational Training
			43	Other Direct Service
	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Expenditure Category</b>
<b>Capacity</b>	44	Staff Training/Professional Development	48	Contract Services
<b>Building/</b>	45	Staff Salaries/Benefits	49	Other Procurements
<b>Maintenance</b>	46	Capital Improvements	50	Other
<b>Activities</b>	47	Equipment		

For each program, placement, service, strategy, or system enhancement, record actual expenditure details for the preceding fiscal year. Expenditures will be categorized as coming from one or more of three funding sources - JJCPA funds, YOBB funds, and other funding sources (local, federal, other state, private, etc.). Be sure to report all JJCPA and YOBB expenditures for the preceding fiscal year irrespective of the fiscal year during which the funds were allocated. Definitions of the budget line items are provided on the next page.



**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara**

**Salaries and Benefits** includes all expenditures related to paying the salaries and benefits of county probation (or other county department) employees who were directly involved in grant-related activities.

**Services and Supplies** includes expenditures for services and supplies necessary for the operation of the project (e.g., lease payments for vehicles and/or office space, office supplies) and/or services provided to participants and/or family members as part of the project's design (e.g., basic necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and shelter/housing; and related costs).

**Professional Services** includes all services provided by individuals and agencies with whom the County contracts. The county is responsible for reimbursing every contracted individual/agency.

**Community-Based Organizations (CBO)** includes all expenditures for services received from CBO's. **NOTE:** *If you use JJCPA and/or YOBG funds to contract with a CBO, report that expenditure on this line item rather than on the Professional Services line item.*

**Fixed Assets/Equipment** includes items such as vehicles and equipment needed to implement and/or operate the program, placement, service, etc. (e.g., computer and other office equipment including furniture).

**Administrative Overhead** includes all costs associated with administration of the program, placement, service, strategy, and/or system enhancement being supported by JJCPA and/or YOBG funds.

Use the space below the budget detail to provide a narrative description for each program, placement, service, strategy, and/or system enhancement that was funded last year. *To do so, double click on the response box provided for this purpose.*

Repeat this process as many times as needed to fully account for all programs, placements, services, strategies, and systems enhancements that were funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG during the last fiscal year. Keep in mind that this full report will be posted on the BSCC website in accordance with state law.

And, as previously stated, we **strongly suggest you use Spell Check** before returning to the BSCC.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****1. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement (Required):	Violence Reduction Program		
Expenditure Category (Required):	Other Direct Service		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 3,330,558	\$ 3,436,797	
Services & Supplies:	\$ 203,000	\$ 5,057	
Professional Services:	\$ 23,375	\$ 7,273	
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 1,896,726	\$ 1,261,508	
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ 27,268	\$ 33,297	
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 5,480,927</b>	<b>\$ 4,743,932</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

The Violence Reduction Program is supported by funds from JJCPA and YOBB and provides comprehensive services in the community to address prevention, early intervention, intervention, and intensive intervention youth through a community safety strategy.

The COVID-19 pandemic had widespread impacts on the juvenile justice system in Santa Clara County. CY20 was a challenging year and one of the highlights of this report is the transition of our community partners and staff to provide services to youth and families through a variety of different models from virtual, hybrid (in person and virtual services) and when appropriate in person service. This also created an opportunity for various systems providers to transition successfully from providing in person to virtual services. Several noted the pandemic provided them with new opportunities to engage clients creatively, and many indicated that they plan on incorporating virtual services in some capacity after the pandemic ends. Youth felt supported by provider staff and appreciated the ease with which they were able to access services throughout the pandemic.

JJCPA funds paid for 1.0 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Justice System Clerk, 12.0 FTE Deputy Probation Officers, 1.0 FTE Probation Community Worker, and 1.0 FTE Community Worker focused on victim awareness and advocacy. Additionally, JJCPA funds were utilized to contract with several community-based organizations (CBOs) to perform the Early Intervention and Intervention services, which included informal monitoring of early offenders, cognitive behavioral treatment, competency development, mentoring, case management, vocational and educational services, parenting education and more. Intensive Supervision services were contracted to several CBOs and were designated for youth on formal probation with a higher level of need than youth receiving services in Intervention. Intensive intervention supported by the JJCPA includes reentry wraparound, and gang resistance and intervention services. Both the intervention and intensive intervention level of services include comprehensive services in the community, such as behavioral health services, prosocial activities, parenting support and supportive case management. Additionally, many youth have access to mentoring services. In CY20, the SCC Probation Department utilized YOBB funds to provide intense supervision of gang youth in the community and school-based supervision. In conjunction with the intensive supervision provided by Deputy Probation Officers, youth also received behavioral health treatment services and vocational/educational services via a community-based organization. Professional Services assisted youth exiting facilities with school enrollment and accessing community resources. YOBB Funds paid for Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 1.0 Probation Division Manager, 1.0 FTE Program Manager, 2.0 FTE Supervising Probation Officers, 15 FTE Deputy Probation Officers. A contract with a community-based organization for case management and vocational/educational services. Services and Supplies and Professional Services to support the program. Professional and contracted services were utilized to assist with program evaluation and the continued development and maintenance of the automated data system to conduct recidivism analysis.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****2. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement (Required):	Multi-Agency Assessment Center		
Expenditure Category (Required):	Juvenile Hall		
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:	\$ 1,009,864		
Services & Supplies:	\$ 2,259		
Professional Services:	\$ 699,204		
Community Based Organizations:	\$ 237,347		
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:	\$ -		
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 1,948,674</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

JJCPA funds were utilized for the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC). Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC) provides comprehensive assessments for youth who are admitted and detained in Juvenile Hall for longer than 72 hours. Youth receive Mental Health, Educational, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Risk Assessment and Medical Screening Assessments. The Juvenile Assessment Case Plan (JACP) information is used to develop Individual Institutional Service Plans for each youth, and the assessment results help to inform and assist staff in identifying the appropriate support services for youth while in custody. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are contracted to provide workshops and 1:1 Counseling in the Juvenile Hall units. School reenrollment support is also provided through partnerships with local school districts and the County Office of Education. JJCPA funds paid for 3.0 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Senior Group Counselors, 1.0 FTE Supervising Group Counselor, and 1 FTE Justice System Clerks. JJCPA funds were also used to contract with Community-based organizations (CBOs) to provide workshops and one-on-one counseling in the units of Juvenile Hall and make every effort to connect with the youth so that when the youth returns to his/her family and community, they can continue accessing services. For CY20, the MAAC program served 378 unduplicated youth, youth spent an average of six weeks in the program, and youth who arrived in MAAC tended to score moderate to high on their JAIS at program entry. Additionally, YOBG funds were budgeted for a General Maintenance Mechanic who provided immediate and needed repairs at Juvenile Hall and/or the Ranch to ensure adequate conditions of confinement for incarcerated youth. YOBG funds pay for 1.0 General Maintenance Mechanic and services and supplies to support the program.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****3. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**Name of program, placement, service,  
strategy or system enhancement (Required):

Expenditure Category (Required):

	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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4. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****5. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**Name of program, placement, service,  
strategy or system enhancement:

Expenditure Category:

	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****6. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**Name of program, placement, service,  
strategy or system enhancement:

Expenditure Category:

	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****7. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**Name of program, placement, service,  
strategy or system enhancement:

Expenditure Category:

	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.



ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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8. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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9. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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10. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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11. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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12. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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13. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBB EXPENDITURES for:		Santa Clara	
14. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBB Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBB funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBB funds paid for.			

ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:	Santa Clara
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15. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement			
Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds (Optional)
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
TOTAL:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.			



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# ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:

**Santa Clara**

## 16. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

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**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****17. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****18. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****19. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****20. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****21. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.



**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****22. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****23. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****24. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****25. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****26. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:*****Santa Clara*****27. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****28. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****29. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.



**ACCOUNTING OF JJCPA-YOBG EXPENDITURES for:****Santa Clara****30. Program, Placement, Service, Strategy, or System Enhancement**

Name of program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement:			
Expenditure Category:			
	JJCPA Funds	YOBG Funds	All Other Funds
Salaries & Benefits:			
Services & Supplies:			
Professional Services:			
Community Based Organizations:			
Fixed Assets/Equipment:			
Administrative Overhead:			
Other Expenditures (List Below):			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Provide a description of the program, placement, service, strategy or system enhancement that was funded with JJCPA and/or YOBG funds in the preceding fiscal year. For example, you might want to include information on the types of youth served, prevention services you provided, your accomplishments, any barriers encountered, and what specifically JJCPA and/or YOBG funds paid for.

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# 2020

## ANNUAL EVALUATION

**Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and  
Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)  
Funded Programs**

**County of Santa Clara Probation Department**





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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This evaluation examines programs in Santa Clara County that serve justice-involved youth. Two of the major funding sources for these programs are the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) and the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG). Enacted in 2000 and 2006, respectively, the JJCPA and YOBG provide state funding for California probation departments to implement programs that reduce crime and delinquency among at-risk youth and youth who commit offenses.<sup>1</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic had widespread impacts on the juvenile justice system in Santa Clara County. With record reductions in arrests and juvenile detentions<sup>2</sup> largely motivated by an overall reduction in juvenile crime, the number of referrals to JJCPA and YOBG programs dropped precipitously. Although both arrests and detentions had been trending downward for years, this abrupt disruption to the normal patterns of crime and enforcement posed a major methodological challenge to this year's evaluation. For one, the major program outcome usually highlighted every year—recidivism after program exit—proved difficult to interpret since much of the reduction in juvenile crime in 2020 was attributable to changes in justice system approaches due to COVID-19, and reduced opportunity for anti-social behavior due to shelter in place orders. At the same time, the impact of these changes posed other questions important for understanding juvenile programming in the County, specifically around the population of youth served. Given the disruption posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, questions arose as to whether the youth served this year differed from youth in previous years particularly in terms of their criminogenic needs and offense histories (i.e., did the system just work with youth with the most serious offenses).

To address these issues, this report provides two novel analyses. First, it compares youth served by JJCPA and YOBG in 2019 to youth served in 2020, particularly with regard to criminogenic needs and criminal offense histories. Doing so helps us to identify how this year's population of JJCPA and YOBG youth differ significantly than previous years. Secondly, findings derived from survey data from both service providers and youth were summarized to understand the changes to programming caused by the pandemic (i.e., shelter in place orders, social distancing) and any associated successes and challenges. These two approaches enable Probation to understand how this very challenging year affected both our youth and providers and to determine what lessons may be drawn from it. The following bullet points summarize the highlights from this year's evaluation.

### Findings Related to Youth

- A larger percentage of youth in 2020 were high or moderate risk than youth in 2019, according to the **Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS)** assessment. Whereas only nine percent of youth were high risk in 2019, 18 percent were high risk in 2020. This difference is most likely due to the fact that more lower risk youth were diverted or not referred to Probation at all, while the offenses committed by higher risk youth were less impacted by Shelter in Place. The majority of youth served were low risk, according to the JAIS assessment, although this is partly because

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<sup>1</sup> Board of State and Community Corrections (2020). JJCPA-YOBG Program. Retrieved from [http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s\\_jjcpayobgjuviuscrimeprevact/](http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_jjcpayobgjuviuscrimeprevact/)

<sup>2</sup> Juvenile Justice Annual Reports for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

youth enrolled in PEI (diversion) made up half of all youth in the evaluation group. Latino males represented the majority of youth served and in 2020 were more represented at more intensive levels of programming. Youths' risk scores were fairly well aligned with the services they received, as youth with greater risk to re-offend were generally enrolled in more intensive programming.

- Comparing youths' criminogenic needs in 2020 to youths' needs in 2019 allows us to understand how youth served in 2020 may have differed in terms of their overall service needs. Although in general youth enrolled in JJCPA and YOBG programming in 2020 had similar needs to youth enrolled in 2019, youth in 2020 were significantly less likely to have needs with regard to school inadequacy, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contributed to his or her legal difficulties. Fewer boys in 2020 had needs in the areas of school and social inadequacy than boys in 2019, but there were no significant differences between girls. Youth at Juvenile Hall (MAAC) were also significantly less likely in 2020 to have issues with school inadequacy and abuse/neglect/trauma than they were in 2019.
- Youth in 2020 tended to struggle most in the areas of relationships, school, vocational skills, and substance use, and many experienced severe family history problems. Boys had significantly greater needs related to vocational skills and meeting their basic living needs, while girls exhibited significantly greater issues with emotional factors such as depression and low self-esteem and were more likely to be manipulated into committing offenses, a trait that the JAIS assessment refers to as social inadequacy. Overall, these findings suggest the importance of developing pro-social skills and attitudes, implementing more vocational opportunities, and finding ways to promote positive peer influences for all youth involved in JJCPA and YOBG programming, but particularly with youth at the most intensive levels of programming.
- The offenses youth committed were largely aligned with the types of programs youth were referred to, at least at a general level. For instance, youth that committed the most serious types of offenses (e.g. "Felony Crimes Against People") were disproportionately represented among the most intensive programs (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR, and Reentry). For both 2019 and 2020, an identical percentage of youth committed at least one felony (35 percent) at least six months before entering their program. However, of the youth who committed at least one felony, youth in 2019 committed on average more felonies (3.4 felonies) than youth in 2020 (2.7 felonies). Furthermore, while the percentage of offenses attributed to girls reduced by 9 percent (from 27 to 18 percent), girls made up a greater percentage of the youth that had committed at least one felony in 2020 than they had in 2019 (20 percent versus 29 percent).

#### **Service Impact due to COVID-19 Disruption**

- Most providers surveyed believed they were able to transition successfully from providing in-person to virtual services. Several noted the pandemic provided them with new opportunities to engage clients creatively, and a plurality (44 percent) indicated that they plan on incorporating virtual services in some capacity after the pandemic ends. Nonetheless, feedback from providers suggests that providing services virtually in most cases is not ideal, especially with respect to client engagement. Providers noted that virtual meetings make it more challenging to engage youth, to

assess their level of interest, and to get them to take the services as seriously as they would in person.

- Youth generally felt supported by provider staff and appreciated the ease with which they were able to access services throughout the pandemic. Youths' attitudes toward virtual services tended to be more favorable than the providers. Most of the youth noted they enjoy receiving services on a virtual platform, felt they had been able to successfully interact with their peers, and noted, when applicable, that they would like to continue to receive virtual services after the pandemic. However, most youth also noted that virtual services compounded the issue of virtual fatigue and excessive screen time that they were experiencing.

## IMPACT OF COVID-19

On March 16, 2020, Santa Clara County issued a Shelter-In-Place (SIP) Order<sup>3</sup> due to novel coronavirus (COVID-19) along with five other counties in the Bay Area to slow the spread of the virus and to preserve health care capacity. This order directed all individuals living in the county to shelter at their place of residence except to leave to provide or receive certain essential services. This order had significant impact on human services. COVID-19 brought about an organic revisioning in how the system and community responds to youth who have committed offenses. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Probation met with contracted community partners to negotiate any needed changes to scope of work and related contract amendments, focusing on changes how services would be provided.

## EVALUATION TOOLS

### JUVENILE ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION SYSTEM (JAIS)

To understand the needs of youth serviced by JJCPA and YOBG programs, this report makes use of the **Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS)**. The JAIS is a risk and needs assessment designed to assist Probation staff and system partners to supervise youth both in institutional settings and in the community. The JAIS is a research-based risk assessment instrument that considers factors of strengths and needs which are gender specific. There are three parts to the JAIS assessment: Part I is a risk-assessment, consisting of eight to ten<sup>4</sup> items which, depending on the score, will determine the need for a full JAIS assessment (Part II). The risk assessment also yields an overall risk level and Part III is a reassessment of risk and needs. For more information on how the JAIS is scored, see Appendix A.

Probation administers the JAIS on a timeline which aligns with Probation supervision start dates and not the JJCPA program start date.<sup>5</sup> This is because the full JAIS assessment is used to guide Probation Officers in determining which services and supervision strategy best meets the individual needs of the adjudicated youth. Probation administers the JAIS reassessment (Part III) every 180 days, or in the event of certain major changes in the youth's life (e.g., new arrest). As a result, there is expected variation in the time a

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<sup>3</sup> All Santa Clara County Public Health orders can be found here: <https://covid19.sccgov.org/public-health-orders>

<sup>4</sup> The girls initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) consists of eight questions, the boys initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) consists of ten questions.

<sup>5</sup> Specifically, the JAIS is administered prior to the disposition date, which is usually before the actual probation start date.

JAIS is administered relative to the JJCPA program entry, as well as variation in the type of assessment administered because the full JAIS is administered only to youth that have been adjudicated (and not diverted). *Because of this, not every youth in the evaluation will have a JAIS assessment appropriate for analysis.* Only youth that have an assessment within 220 days of the time they entered the program are included in calculations.

#### PROVIDER AND YOUTH SURVEYS

To better understand how both providers and youth perceived the changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Probation Research and Development (RaD) unit administered four separate assessments in April and May 2021. The first survey was sent to 22 Probation contracted juvenile service providers and covered topics such as program staffing and organizational priorities, experiences transitioning from in-person to virtual services, as well as any overall successes and challenges experienced during the past year. The second survey was sent to 26 youth who received Probation out-of-custody referred services during the COVID-19 pandemic. Two additional surveys were provided to youth in custody, one for youth at Juvenile Hall, and another for youth at the William F. James Ranch (James Ranch). The Juvenile Hall survey was administered to 50 youth while the James Ranch surveyed was administered to 21 youth. Together, the youth surveys covered youths' attitudes towards virtual services and asked them to highlight any benefits and challenges they experienced receiving services throughout the past year.

#### INTERVENTION LEVELS AND PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN EVALUATION

The Probation Department's Juvenile Services Division has developed a long-term plan to reduce involvement of youth in the juvenile justice system. This plan is called the Violence Reduction Program (VRP) framework. The VRP model consists of four key program strategies: Prevention, Early Intervention, Intervention, and Intensive Intervention. In addition to the VRP framework, the Probation Department also operates the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC) in Juvenile Hall. Most of the JJCPA- and YOBG-funded programs fall under the VRP framework, except for the MAAC program in Juvenile Hall. The following table highlights the programs covered in this evaluation and their respective intervention levels. Youth can be included in more than one of these intervention levels if enrolled in multiple programs.

**Table 1: Youth by Program and Intervention Level (N = 1,423 duplicated)**

Program	Intervention Level	Number of Youth and Percent of Evaluation Group
PEI	Prevention and Early Intervention	718 (50%)
CAFA	Intervention	50 (4%)
SES	Intervention	100 (7%)
PRO-GRIP	Intensive Intervention	60 (4%)
PRO-CSR	Intensive Intervention	30 (2%)
Ranch Reentry	Intensive Intervention	87 (6%)
MAAC	Secure Setting	378 (27%)

Not all programs funded by either JJCPA or YOBG have data suitable for evaluation. For this reason, this evaluation does not address every Probation referred-program funded by JJCPA or YOBG, but focuses exclusively on Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI), Support and Enhancement Services (SES), Court Appointed Friends and Advocates (CAFA), Probation-Gang Resistance and Intervention Program (Pro-GRIP), Reentry, Probation Continuum of Services to Reentry (PRO-CSR) and the Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC). It should be noted that this is the first year the evaluation has included PRO-CSR as part of the evaluation, and as a result, no direct comparisons can be made between the youth served in 2020 versus the youth served in 2019. The following list provides a description of the programs evaluated in this report:

- **Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI)** is the primary diversion program for low level and early offender youth. PEI has two intervention levels: (1) Prevention, and (2) Early Intervention. Prevention includes youth who were referred to Probation for a citation or arrest and received a Letter of Acknowledgment (LOA) or Encouraging Conversation (EC). Early Intervention includes youth who were referred to Probation for a citation or arrest and who were served by a community-based program. This evaluation includes both Prevention and Early Intervention youth who received PEI Services and exited the program in 2020. This evaluation includes 718 youth that received services and exited PEI in 2020.
- **The Court Appointed Friend and Advocate (CAFA)** program is an enhanced mentoring program created in collaboration with the Superior Court, Probation, and a Community-Based Organization. Referrals are made to CAFA and mentors are paired by CAFA's community-based organization. Mentors build relationships with the youth by providing one-on-one mentoring services, as well as court advocacy (e.g. submitting court reports, attending juvenile court proceedings, and addressing the court on behalf of the youth). After being personally matched with a mentor, youth remain connected to the mentor for approximately one year of services. This evaluation includes 50 youth who received CAFA services and exited the program in 2020.
- **Support and Enhancement Services (SES)** is designed to link youth and their families to resources which target and address specific mental health and substance use needs through intensive case management and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). The service population includes post-dispositional youth in two custody alternative programs: Community Release Program (CRP) and Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP), as well as youth under general Probation supervision. For 2020, SES was supported by community-based organizations, who leveraged Medi-Cal funding from the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD). The current evaluation includes 100 youth who received SES and exited the program in 2020.
- **The Probation Gang Resistance and Intervention Program (PRO-GRIP)** serves youth that are gang-involved and on Probation in Santa Clara County. Pro-GRIP is a holistic "one-stop-shop" where youth and their families can participate in multiple services without having to connect with multiple providers on their own. Youth are referred to Pro-GRIP through the assigned Probation Officer and are typically enrolled for a period of nine to twelve months. This evaluation includes 60 youth who received Pro-GRIP services and exited in 2020.

- **The Probation Continuum of Services to Reentry (PRO-CSR)** helps youth in Ranch Reentry build social and emotional learning skills and connections in the community so they can successfully transition back into the community. Services include case management and coaching, pro-social events and civic activities, as well as collaboration with mental health providers.
- **Ranch Reentry** is a supervision and support period, of between six to twelve months that intertwines with the ranch program and can include transitional supports, additional community supervision, and linkage to community-based resources and services. Reentry Services are designed to assist youth in preparing to transition from the William F. James Ranch back into the family home, educational environment, and local community. The three primary program goals of Reentry are to: (1) successfully return youth home and reintegrate them into the local community by providing linkages to local resources and services; (2) to eliminate delinquency and self-defeating behaviors; and (3) to promote pro-social self-sufficiency through healthy behaviors in employment, school, social and other activities.
- **Multi-Agency Assessment Center (MAAC)** provides comprehensive assessments for youth who are admitted and detained in Juvenile Hall for longer than 72 hours. Youth receive Mental Health, Educational, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Risk Assessment and Medical Screening Assessments. The Juvenile Assessment Case Plan (JACP) information is used to develop Individual Institutional Service Plans for each youth, and the assessment results help to inform and assist staff in identifying the appropriate support services for youth while in custody. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are contracted to provide workshops and 1:1 Counseling in the Juvenile Hall units. School reenrollment support is also provided through partnerships with local school districts and the County Office of Education.

## YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS – CY20

A total of 1,262 unique youth were included in this year's evaluation. The table below highlights key demographic data for all youth who were enrolled in one of the programs mentioned above and exited in calendar year 2020. A youth may be counted multiple times if he or she exited more than one program during the year and therefore this table includes a total of 1,423 youth.

**Table 2: Youth Demographics and Intervention Level (N = 1,423 duplicated)**

		All JJCPA Evaluation Group Youth <sup>6</sup>	Prevention and Early Intervention	Intervention (SES & CAFA)	Intensive Intervention (Reentry, PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR)	MAAC
Number served		1,423	718	150	177	378
Gender	Male	77%	75%	73%	89%	83%
	Female	23%	25%	27%	11%	17%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	16%	21%	11%	5%	10%
	Black	6%	4%	10%	10%	11%
	Latino	64%	57%	71%	81%	73%
	Asian/PI	6%	8%	1%	3%	5%
	Other <sup>7</sup>	7%	10%	7%	<1%	2%
Age (at first entry)	12 - 15	39%	67%	33%	23%	29%
	16 - 17	53%	32%	55%	55%	64%
	18 +	7%	7%	19%	21%	7%

Male and Latino youth make up most of the youth at all intervention levels (see Figures 1 and 2 below). The Figure below shows males are overrepresented at all levels of programming, especially for Intensive Intervention, which include services such as PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR and Reentry.

<sup>6</sup> Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

<sup>7</sup> Other includes Native American, any youth whose race/ethnicity is reported as unknown, and any youth listed as "Other." JJCPA evaluations from 2014 through 2017 included the following ethnicities/nationalities as Other: Hawaiian, Samoan, Pacific Islander, Native American, Guamanian, Filipino, unknown, and anyone listed as "Other" race/ethnicity. Beginning in the 2018 evaluation, apart from Native American and "Other", these groups are included in this evaluation as "Asian/PI." These changes were made to be consistent with how Probation reports race and ethnicity in its JPD Services Annual Report and other reports and evaluations. Due to these changes, caution should be exercised when comparing the Asian/PI and Other categories from previous JJCPA annual evaluations.

**Figure 1: Percent of Youth by Gender by Intervention Level (N = 1,423, duplicated)**

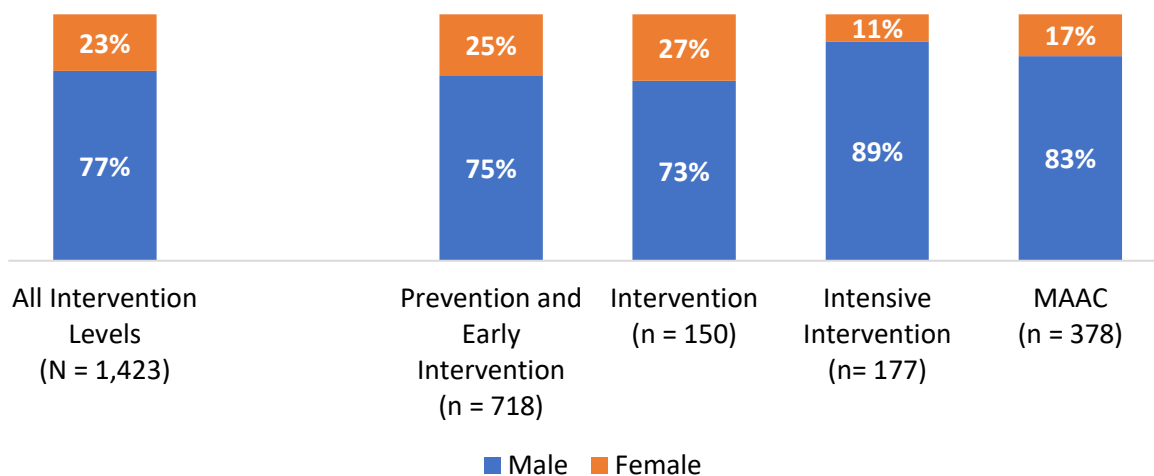
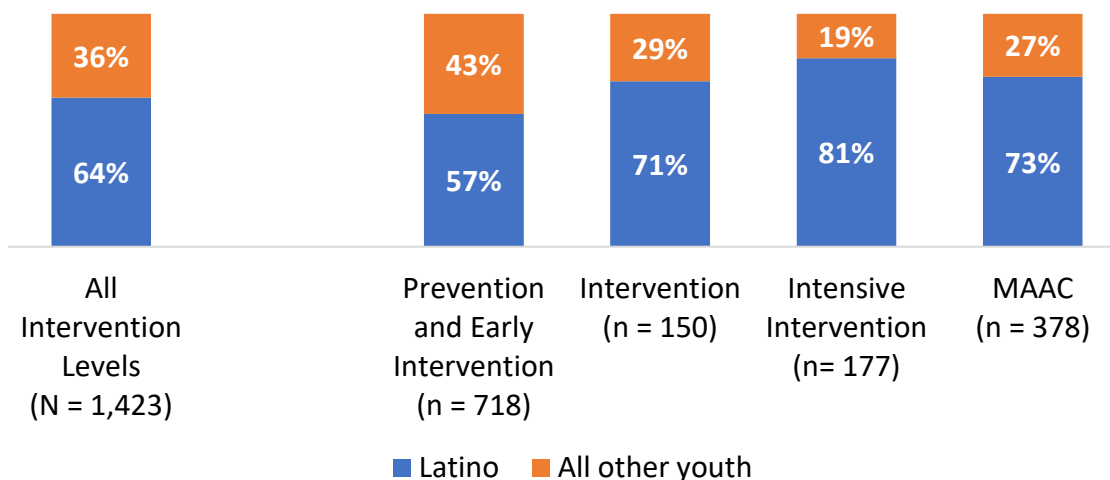


Figure 2 compares the percentage of Latino youth at each intervention level. As noted in the 2020 Juvenile Justice Annual Report, Latino youth represent 68 percent of youth arrested/cited despite being only 35 percent of the overall youth population in Santa Clara County. Latino youth also make up 77 percent of youth admitted to Juvenile Hall and are detained at seven times the rate of White youth. Black youth are overrepresented at a higher rate in both arrest and detention data, as they are five times more likely to be arrested than a White youth and 12 times more likely to be detained.<sup>8</sup> Latino youth are included in the figure below, as they are the majority of youth at each level of intervention and their overrepresentation provides a glimpse into racial disparities at all levels of the juvenile justice system.

**Figure 2: Percent of Youth by Race/Ethnicity (N = 1,423, duplicated)**

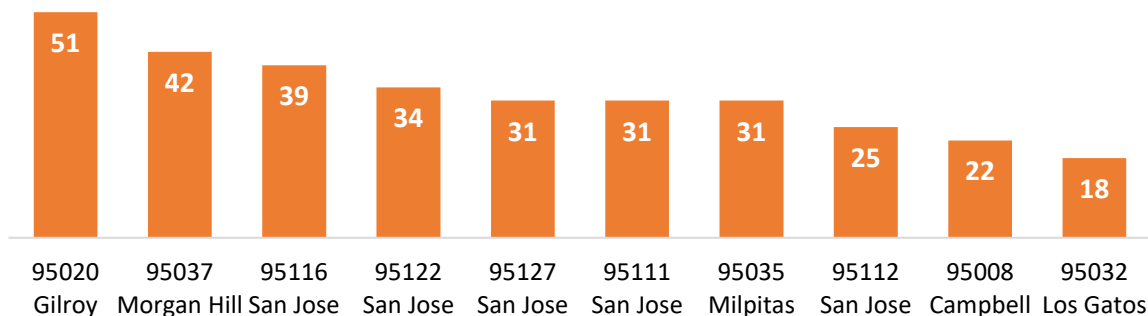


<sup>8</sup> 2020 Juvenile Justice Annual Report for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>



Figure 3 shows the top ten zip codes where youth reside in Santa Clara County. The figure shows South County zip codes, which include the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill, represent the highest number of youth referred to these programs. Most of the San Jose zip codes are located in East San Jose.

**Figure 3: Top 10 ZIP Codes Where JJCPA Youth Reside (n = 357)**

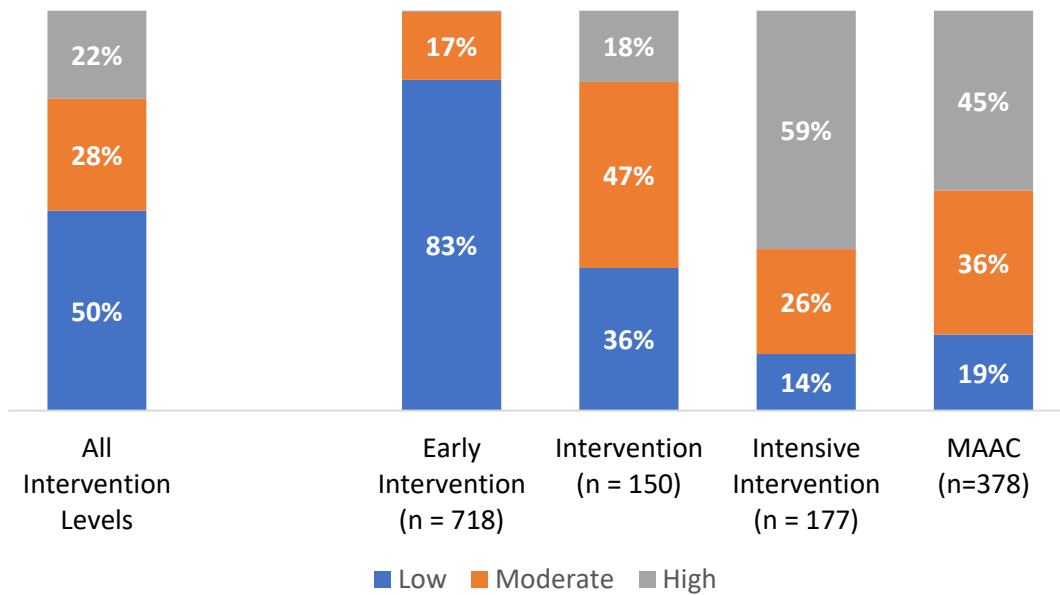


#### YOUTH RISK SCORES

The initial risk assessment (pre-JAIS) tool is administered by the assigned Probation Officer when a youth is first introduced to the Juvenile Justice System. The JAIS risk levels represent the potential for the youth to commit subsequent offenses. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), typically 45-55 percent of high-risk youth nationwide are either revoked or experience a new felony conviction within 24 months of placement on Probation or Parole supervision.<sup>9</sup> As Figure 4 illustrates, youth with greater service needs (who are more at risk for committing a new offense), are generally provided more intensive services. The distribution of risk scores by intervention level shows that the services that youth receive are fairly well aligned with their risk for re-offending.

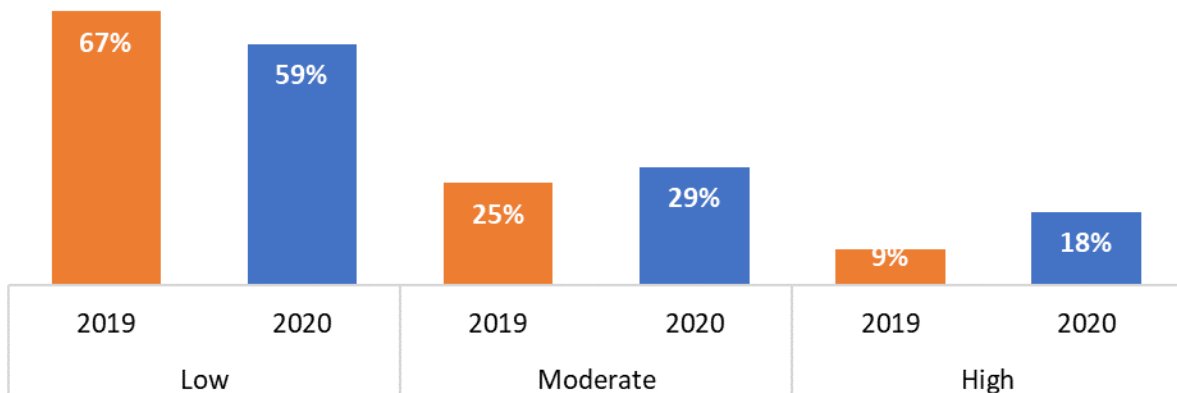
<sup>9</sup> Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System. (2016). National Council on Crime & Delinquency: <https://www.nccdglobal.org/>

**Figure 4: JAIS Risk Levels by Program, CY19 (JAIS Score Closest to Program Entry) (N = 1,423 duplicated)**



Overall a larger percentage of youth in the 2020 evaluation group were moderate risk or high risk compared to the 2019 group. Figure 5 shows that while only 9 percent of youth in 2019 were high risk, 18 percent of youth in 2020 were high risk. Similarly, four percent more of the youth were moderate risk in 2020 than in 2019. This difference is most likely due to the fact that more lower risk youth were diverted or not referred to Probation at all in 2020, while the offenses committed by higher risk youth were less impacted by the Shelter in Place order.

**Figure 5: JAIS Risk Levels by Program Year – CY19 & CY20**



## ANALYSIS OF YOUTH NEEDS

The second major section of this evaluation focuses on youths' criminogenic needs. This section explores youths' needs in the 2020 JJCPA and YOBG evaluation group and how this differs between genders and the different programs in the evaluation. The criminogenic needs of the 2020 group are then compared with the needs of the 2019 evaluation group to determine if youth in 2020 differed significantly.

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### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – ANALYSIS OF YOUTH NEEDS

Youth in 2020 tended to struggle most in the areas of relationships, school, vocational skills, and substance use, as well as experience severe family history problems. Boys had significantly greater needs with regard to vocational skills and meeting their basic living needs, while girls exhibited significantly greater issues with emotional factors such as depression and low self-esteem and were more likely to be manipulated into committing offenses, a trait that the JAIS refers to as social inadequacy. A higher percentage of youth enrolled in programs that serve the James Ranch such as Pro-GRIP, PRO-CSE, and Reentry had challenges with vocational skills and peer relationships than compared to other programs, while a greater percentage of youth enrolled in SES and CAFA had issues with emotional factors. Youth enrolled in PRO-GRIP also had significantly higher needs with regard to their physical safety. Overall, these findings suggest the importance of developing pro-social skills and attitudes, implementing more vocational opportunities, and finding ways to promote positive peer influences for all youth involved in JJCPA and YOBG programming, but particularly with youth at the most intensive levels of programming.

Although in general youth enrolled in JJCPA and YOBG programming in 2019 had similar needs to youth enrolled in 2020, youth in 2019 were significantly more likely to have needs with regard to school inadequacy where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contributes to the youth's legal difficulties. Also, although only a small percentage of youth had challenges with basic living needs (12 percent) in 2020, the difference was significantly higher than for youth in 2019 (7 percent). Comparing within genders, although there were no significant differences in needs between girls in 2019 and 2020, more boys in 2019 had needs in the areas of school and social inadequacy than boys in 2020. With regard to specific programs, youth enrolled in CAFA in 2020 were more likely to exhibit needs related to emotional factors than in 2019. Youth at Juvenile Hall (MAAC) were also significantly more likely in 2019 to have issues with school inadequacy and abuse/neglect/trauma than they were in 2020.

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### CALENDAR YEAR 2020 (CY20) – NEEDS AT TIME OF PROGRAM ENTRY

The measures related to youth needs (e.g. Interviewer Impressions) were combined for both the JAIS Assessments and Re-Assessments in order to create a more representative sample of youth needs at the time of program entry. Some assessments were excluded if they were not administered within 210 days of program entry.

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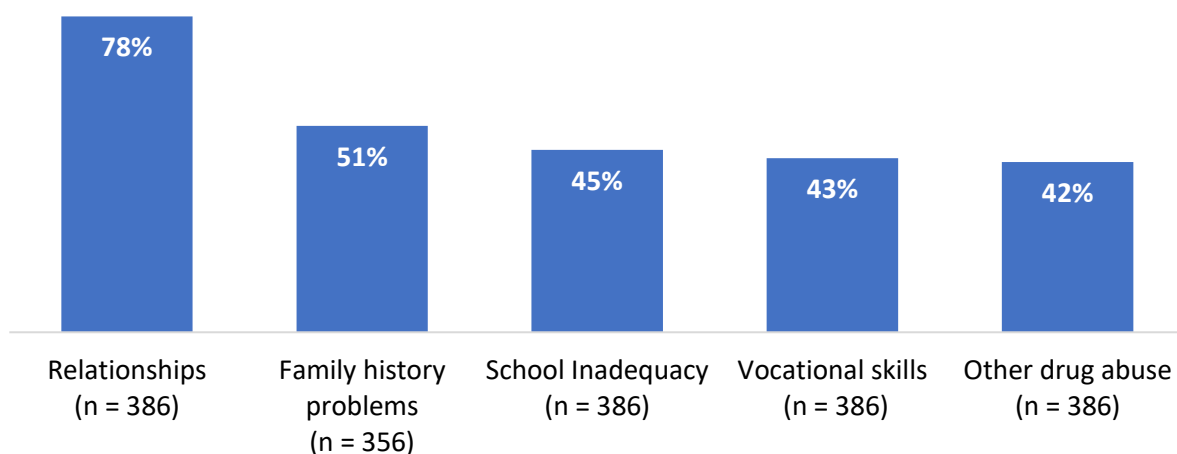
### MOST COMMON YOUTH NEEDS - CY20

Below are listed the top five criminogenic needs for youth served by a JJCPA or YOBG program in 2020.

1. Seventy-eight percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Relationships**, where the youth's peer group was negative, delinquent, and/or abusive, and in which their peer relationships may have contributed to the youth's legal difficulties.
2. Fifty-one percent of youth experienced **Family History Problems**, where the youth's parental and/or family problems affected the youth's actions or decision making and contributed to the youth's legal difficulties.
3. Forty-five percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **School Inadequacy**, where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contributed to the youth's legal difficulties.
4. Forty-three percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Vocational Skills**, where youth were unable to retain relatively permanent employment due to a lack of capacity to learn job skills, which ultimately contributed to their legal troubles.
5. Forty-two percent of youth exhibited a need in the area of **Other drug abuse** (other than alcohol) where the youth's substance use/abuse (other than alcohol) contributed to the youth's legal difficulties.

Figure 6 breaks down the top five needs for youth in CY20. Of these five factors, relationships, family history problems, and school inadequacy were identified by the 2020 JPD Services Annual Report as one of the top eight needs for all justice involved youth in Santa Clara County. For instance, relationships was the second most commonly identified need for all justice-involved youth, with 69 percent of all youth having this need (as opposed to 78 percent of all JJCPA and YOBG youth). Family history problems was the third most commonly identified need for girls and fourth most commonly identified need for boys, with 64 percent of all girls having this need and 43 percent of boys having this need, as opposed to 51 percent of all JJCPA and YOBG youth.

**Figure 6: Top Five Needs CY 2020 (n = 386 unduplicated)**

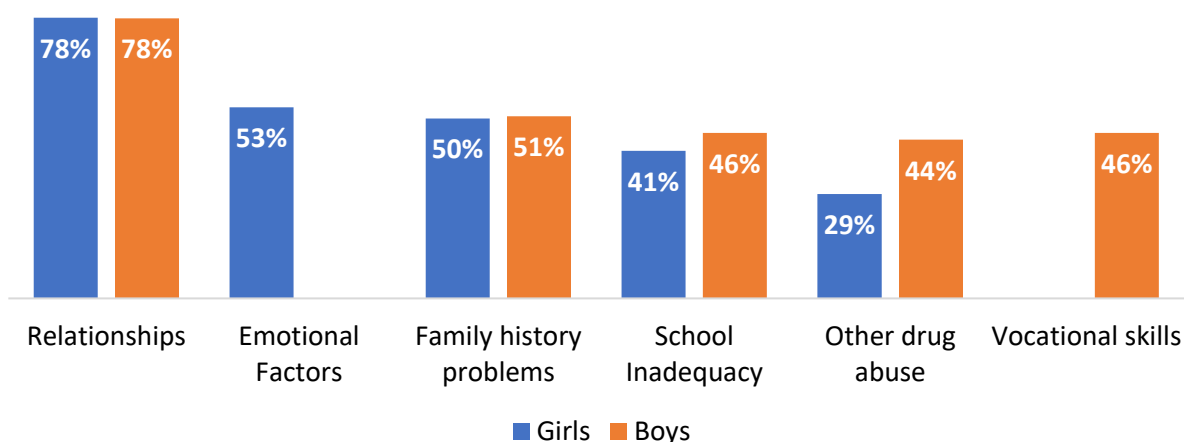


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## DIFFERENCES IN NEEDS BETWEEN BOYS AND GIRLS

Eighty seven percent of all usable assessments were for boys (n = 320) while the remaining 13 percent (n = 66) were for girls. Although the criminogenic needs were relatively similar between boys and girls, there were some important differences. For instance, as Figure 7 shows, while emotional factors was the second most common need for girls (53 percent of all girls), it did not rank in the top five for boys (ranking only seventh—or only 33 percent of all boys). Emotional factors are those where the youth’s emotional problems (depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, etc.) contribute to their legal difficulties. Similarly, vocational skills was the fifth most common need for boys (43 percent of all boys), while for girls it was only the ninth most common need (29 percent of all girls).

**Figure 7: Top Five Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls (N = 386 unduplicated; Boys = 320, Girls = 66)**



Not all measured differences reflect *actual differences* in the population. There is always the chance that observed differences might only reflect differences in the sample being analyzed. For instance, it could be the case that the number of girls with emotional factors was, for whatever reason, overrepresented in the data and the actual percentage in the entire population of JJCPA and YOBG girls is much smaller. For this reason, statistical testing is used to determine the chances that the differences in the sample reflect actual differences in the population. If the chances are less than five percent (p-value  $\leq 0.05$ ), then the difference is said to be “statistically significant.” Chi-square tests were conducted to determine which needs exhibited significant differences, the results of which are in Appendix B, Table A. These tests allow for the following observations:

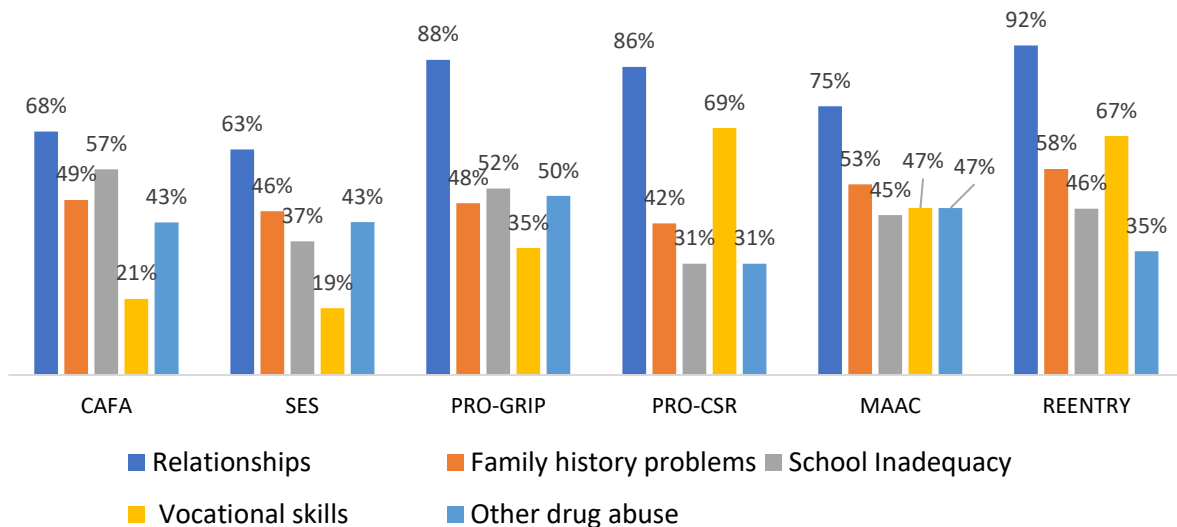
- Boys were significantly more likely to have needs with regard to **vocational skills** than girls (46% versus 29%, respectively).
- Girls were significantly more likely to have needs with regard to **emotional factors** (e.g. depression, anxiety, low self-esteem) than boys (53% versus 33%, respectively). Furthermore, a majority of girls exhibited this need.

- Girls were more significantly likely to have needs with regard to **social inadequacy**—where their naivete or gullibility is a contributing factor in committing offenses—than boys (35% versus 19%, respectively).
- Although **Basic Living Needs** were low for both boys and girls (13% compared to 5%, respectively), the difference in needs was nonetheless significant.

#### DIFFERENCES IN NEEDS BETWEEN PROGRAMS – CY20

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the top five needs by program. The chart shows that while distribution of these five needs are somewhat similar between the programs, there are nonetheless important variations. For instance, a relatively high percentage of youth enrolled in programming at James Ranch (PRO-CSR and Ranch Reentry) have needs in the area of vocational skills (69 percent and 67 percent, respectively), while for the other programs, this need remains well below the majority of youth enrolled in the program. Similarly, while relationships remains the highest need in all six of the programs, the need is more pronounced in programs that serve Ranch youth (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR, and Reentry) than the other programs (CAFA, SES, and MAAC). This likely reflects the fact that youth with the most intensive needs, and most extensive history of involvement in the juvenile justice system, tend to be entrenched in peer groups engaged in criminal behavior. Overall, these findings would suggest the importance of developing pro-social skills and attitudes, greater vocational opportunities and positive peer influences for all youth involved in JJCPA and YOBG programming.

**Figure 8: Top 5 Criminogenic Needs by Program CY20 (N = 386)**



In addition to the patterns highlighted above around vocational skills and relationships, chi-square testing allows for the following observations. See Appendix B, Table B for the statistical output related to these differences.

- A greater percentage of youth enrolled in the Intervention Level programs of CAFA and SES had needs related to emotional factors than youth in the Intensive Interventional Level, most of

whom were detained in either the James Ranch or Juvenile Hall. This may be influenced by the fact that girls make up 20 percent of these programs compared to just 13 percent of the intensive intervention programs (see Figure3). Alternatively, there may be reason to believe that youth that are referred specifically for mentoring (CAFA) and/or individual and family therapy services (SES) may exhibit, on average, higher needs related to issues such as depression, self-esteem, and impulse control.

- Youth enrolled in PRO-GRIP (gang involved treatment program) had disproportionately high needs (35 percent) in the area of physical safety compared to all other programs.<sup>10</sup> For these youth, a lack of safety with themselves or peers and/or adults contributed significantly to their legal difficulties. Given the high concentration of youth with this need in PRO-GRIP, Probation may want to consider referring more youth who have these identified needs to PRO-GRIP to take advantage of more standardized programming for youth that have issues with physical safety.

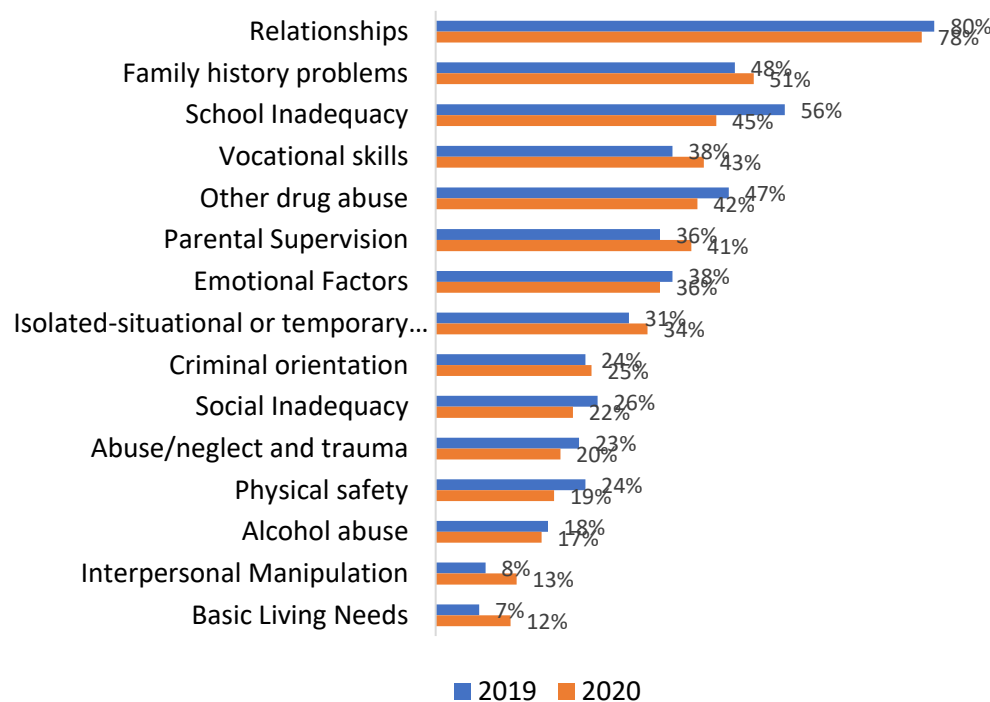
#### COMPARING NEEDS BETWEEN CY19 AND CY20

Given the major disruption to patterns of arrests, citations, detentions, and referrals caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is worth determining whether youth that were referred to JJCPA and YOBG programs in 2020 had different needs than youth that were referred in 2019. As Figure 9 shows, the overall distribution in youth needs for the entire evaluation groups were relatively similar, the largest differences being in school inadequacy, other drug abuse, basic living needs, and physical safety.

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<sup>10</sup> Physical safety refers to a need whereby a youth has a “lack of safety with herself, her peers, and/or adults.” This need includes experiences whereby “threats/fear for her physical safety, experiencing physical, emotional, or sexual abuse and/or domestic violence contributed significantly to her legal difficulties.” (JAIS System Manual)

**Figure 9: Comparing Percent of Youth with Criminogenic Needs 2019 vs 2020 (N = 818)\***



\* Some youth were excluded from analysis if they did not have an assessment within 210 days of program entry.

However, as Table C in Appendix B indicates, out of all these measures, only school inadequacy and basic living needs demonstrated statistically significant differences. When comparing within genders (e.g. boys in 2019 versus boys in 2020 and girls in 2019 versus girls in 2020) more boys in 2019 exhibited needs in the areas of social inadequacy and school inadequacy. There were no significant differences in needs between girls served in 2019 and 2020. When comparing by program, the following significant differences emerged (see Appendix B, Table D for more information):

- Youth served by CAFA were much more likely to exhibit needs related to emotional factors in 2020 in comparison to 2019 (62 percent versus 38 percent, respectively).
- Youth enrolled in MAAC (youth detained in Juvenile Hall for more than three days) were more likely to exhibit needs related to school inadequacy in 2019 compared to 2020 (62 percent versus 45 percent, respectively).
- Youth served by MAAC (youth detained in Juvenile Hall for more than three days) were significantly more likely to exhibit needs related to abuse/neglect/trauma in 2019 compared to 2020 (31 percent versus 18 percent, respectively).
- Youth in Ranch Reentry were significantly more likely to exhibit a need related to physical safety in 2019 compared to 2020 (36 percent versus 17 percent, respectively).



## ANALYSIS OF YOUTHS' OFFENSES

The third major section of this report analyzes the offenses youth committed before entering their JJCPA or YOBG program. Understanding the nature of offenses youth committed helps to determine whether programming is aligned with the needs of the youth population. This section examines the offenses youth in 2020 committed by offense type (felonies, misdemeanors, status, infractions), by offense category and subcategory, and summarizes the most common offenses committed by program. Offenses are also compared between 2019 and 2020, with special attention paid to whether boys or girls committed different types of offenses in 2020.

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – OFFENSES BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY

There was a largescale reduction in the number of arrests, detentions, and referrals to Probation in 2020. The Probation Department, for example, received 46 percent fewer juvenile referrals in 2020 than in 2019 (from 3,370 to 2,246) and experienced 42 percent fewer detentions in Juvenile Hall (from 1,053 to 606 duplicated youth).<sup>11</sup> This abrupt decline may indicate that changes in institutional procedures regarding arrests, citations, referrals, and dispositions, affected the composition of youth served in by JJCPA and YOBG programs with regard to the offenses youth committed.

Although the majority of offenses youth committed before entering their program were misdemeanors (70 percent), this percentage is inflated by the large number of PEI youth in the evaluation. For all other programs, felonies constitute over half of the offenses youth committed before their program referral. Misdemeanor assault/fighting, traffic violations, and obstruction/resisting arrest were the three most common offenses youth committed, while robbery was the most common felony. The offenses youth committed were largely aligned with the types of programs youth were referred to, at least at a general level. For instance, youth that committed the most serious types of offenses (“Felony Crimes Against People”) were more represented among the most intensive programs (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR, and Reentry).

Although a larger percentage of the offenses committed before program entry in 2020 were misdemeanors (55 percent) when compared to 2019 (43 percent), the percentage of youth that committed at least one felony or at least one misdemeanor was identical. In other words, youth committed relatively fewer felonies, but an identical percentage of youth committed at least one felony. Furthermore, while the percentage of offenses attributed to girls was reduced by 9 percent (from 27 to 18 percent), girls actually made up a greater percentage of the youth that had committed at least one felony in 2020 than they had in 2019 (20 percent versus 29 percent). In terms of the nature of offenses committed, property crimes declined in 2020 relative to other offenses, both in terms of percentage of offenses and the percentage of youth, while Other Crimes (e.g. traffic violations, obstruction/resisting arrest) increased along those same dimensions.

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<sup>11</sup> J2020 Juvenile Justice Annual Reports for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

## OFFENSES BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY – CY20

This section examines all sustained (or diverted for PEI) offenses that youth committed before entering their program.<sup>12</sup> For youth served by programs other than Ranch Reentry, any sustained/diverted offense that occurred 180 days (e.g. 6 months) prior to program entry was included as part of the analysis.<sup>13</sup> For Reentry, that period of time is extended to 365 days (one year) to account for youths' extended commitment to the James Ranch facility prior to Reentry.

Using these time periods as cut-offs presents two specific challenges. Not every youth in the evaluation group will have committed an offense within the designated period prior to entering their program. In addition, the “offense date” can sometimes be unclear due to data entry issues. After excluding these offenses from analysis, about 15 percent of all youth are missing from this section of the report (194 total youth). As Table 3 below shows, the percent of missing youth varies widely by program. For instance, although 92 percent of all PEI youth are included in the offense analysis, only 55 percent of SES are included. Therefore, caution should be exercised when considering the JJCPA YOBG evaluation group as a whole given that certain programs serve a much higher percentage of youth in the total cohort (e.g. PEI has 50 percent of all youth).

**Table 3: Percent of Usable Offenses by Program – CY20 (N = 1,033)**

Program	Number of Youth in Evaluation Group	Number of Youth with Usable Offenses	Percent of Youth with Usable Offenses
PEI	718	661	92%
CAFA	50	36	72%
SES	100	55	55%
PRO-GRIP	60	36	60%
PRO-CSR	30	27	90%
Reentry	87	55	63%
MAAC	378	230	61%

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## OFFENSES BY TYPE – CY20

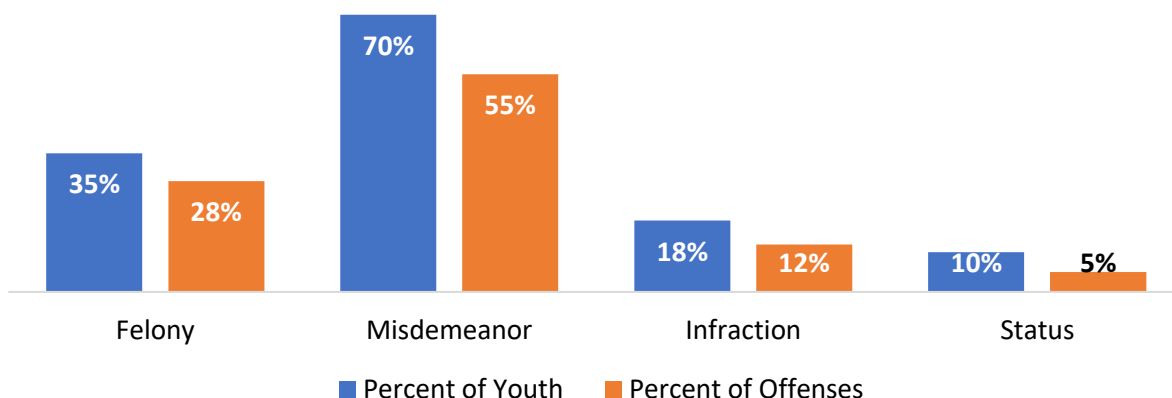
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<sup>12</sup> Since youth referred to PEI are not brought before the court, their offenses are not “sustained” but are diverted.

<sup>13</sup> Although youth are typically brought to Probation because of an arrest or citation by a local law enforcement, their referral to a program is usually based on multiple factors (including their criminogenic needs) and is not tied to any particular arrest or petition. Therefore, there is generally not a “referring offense” for each program. Instead, this report uses the offenses youth committed shortly before being referred to a program (e.g. within six months) to provide a realistic understanding of youth’s behavior prior to their program referral.

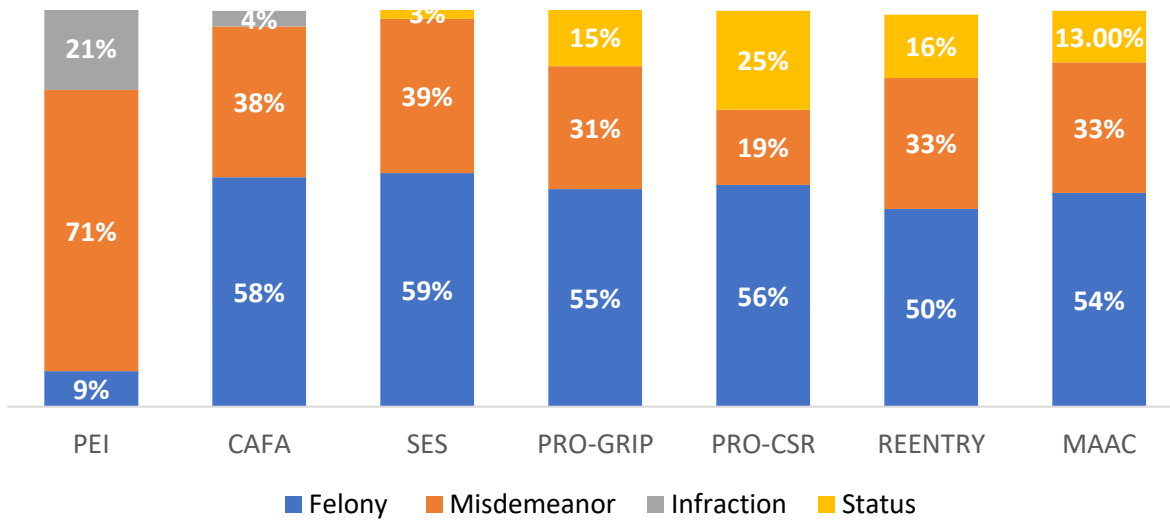
Figure 10 shows the percentage of sustained offenses committed by offense type (e.g. felony, misdemeanor, infraction, and status offense) both in terms of the percent of the total youth in the evaluation group as well as in terms of the percent of total offenses. For instance, as the chart shows, 70 percent of all youth committed a misdemeanor before entering their program, but misdemeanors only represent 55 percent of all offenses.

**Figure 10: Offense Type by Percent of Youth and Percent of Total Offenses (N =1,033 & N = 3,544)**



Although the majority of offenses youth committed before entering their program were misdemeanors, this percentage is inflated by the large number of PEI youth in the evaluation. For all other programs, felonies constitute over half of the offenses youth committed before their program referral. Figure 11 shows the percentage of sustained offenses committed by offense type (e.g. felony, misdemeanor, infraction, and status offense) by program. The distribution of offense types are fairly similar across the programs, with a few contrasts. Firstly, PEI youth committed far fewer felonies than all other programs. For the other programs, the majority of total offenses committed were felonies, while for PEI, only 9 percent of all offenses were felonies. This makes sense given that youth are often diverted to PEI because their offenses were relatively minor. Programs that serve youth at the James Ranch (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR, and Reentry) also had relatively high instances of status offenses. This would be expected given the more intensive supervision model for youth at the Ranch, particularly for youth in the out-of-custody phases of aftercare or Reentry.

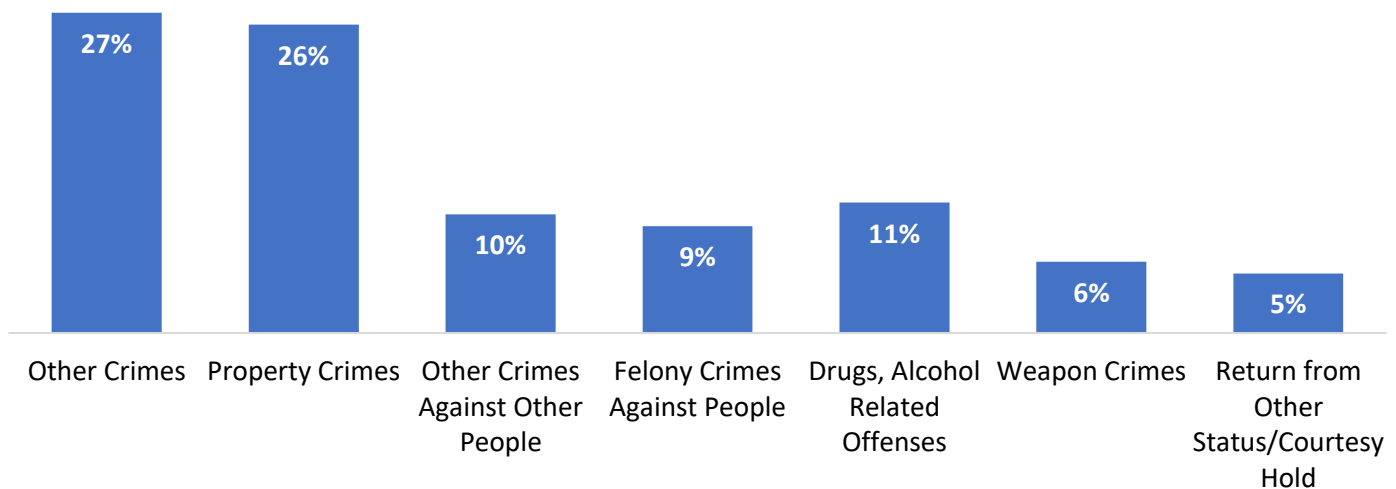
**Figure 11: Offense Type for All Offenses by Program (N =3,544)**



#### MOST COMMON OFFENSES – CY20

Figure 12 shows the overall distribution of offenses youth committed before entering their program by offense category, which is the broadest classification for all offenses within a particular category. “Other crimes” which ranked highest, include relatively minor offenses such as traffic violations (29 percent of Other crimes) and obstruction/resisting arrest (29 percent of Other crimes). The second highest category, Property crimes, includes offenses such as petty theft/burglary tools (23 percent of all Property crimes) and trespassing (13 percent of Property Crimes).

**Figure 12: Percent of Total Offenses by Offense Category – CY20 (N = 3,544)**



Breaking down the offense categories further, Table 4 highlights the most common offenses youth committed by “subcategories” (generally the common language description for most offenses). The

subcategories are summarized both in aggregate and are also broken down by felonies and misdemeanors. The table shows the offenses both in terms of how commonly the offense occurred overall (“Percent of Total Offenses”) as well as how common the offense was among the youth population (“Percent of Youth that Committed the Offense”). The most common offense overall was “misdemeanor assault fighting” which accounted for 9 percent of all offenses and included 16 percent all youth in the evaluation group. The most common felony committed was “Robbery” which accounted for 5 percent of all offenses and included 9 percent of all youth in the evaluation group.

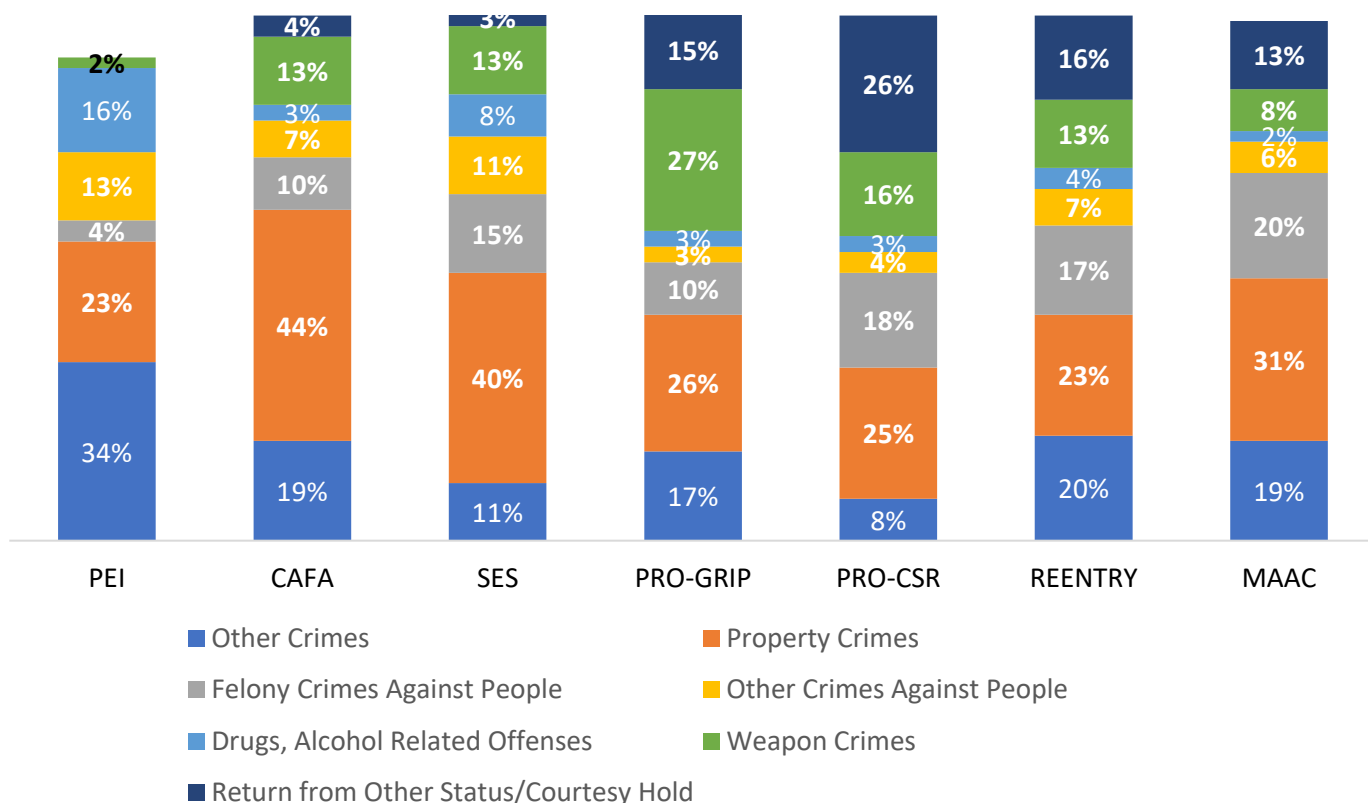
**Table 4: Most Common Offense by Offense Type (N = 1,068)**

		Number of Offenses	Percent of Total Offenses	Percent of Youth that Committed Offense
All Offenses	Misd. Assault Fighting	311	9%	16%
	Traffic Violations	282	8%	13%
	Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	274	8%	12%
	Theft, Petty Burglary Tools	214	6%	10%
	Robbery	185	5%	9%
Felonies	Robbery	185	5%	9%
	Felony Weapons	136	4%	7%
	Auto Theft	111	3%	7%
	Assault with a Deadly Weapon	94	3%	6%
	Possession/Receiving Stolen Property	76	2%	5%
Misdemeanors	Misd. Assault Fighting	311	9%	16%
	Misd. Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	271	8%	12%
	Theft, Petty Burglary Tools	211	6%	10%
	Misd. Traffic Violations	152	4%	10%
	Trespassing Private Property	124	4%	3%

Figure 13 shows the distribution of offenses (by offense category) between the JJPCA and YOBG programs. Although Figure 12 above shows “Other Crimes” as the most common offenses youth commit, they are only the dominant category for PEI and Reentry. This is understandable given that this category encompasses relatively minor offenses (e.g. traffic violations, disturbing the peace, etc.) that youth on PEI are likely to commit, but also infractions youth at James Ranch might be likely to be arrested or cited for

given their intensive supervision model. Importantly, “Felony Crimes Against People” are the most common among the highest intervention levels. These are among the most serious offenses youth commit and include felony assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, and felony sex offenses. Given the seriousness of these offenses, it would be expected that youth in PRO-CSR, Reentry, and MAAC would have higher incidences of these offenses. PRO-GRIP, a program that serves gang-involved youth, also had a high incidence of weapon crimes (27 percent), doubling that of youth on Reentry. Taken together, Figure 13 would suggest that, at least at a general level, the offenses youth committed were aligned with the intensity of programming they were referred to.

**Figure 13: Percent of All Offenses by Offense Category by Program (N = 3,544)<sup>14</sup>**



#### COMPARING OFFENSES BETWEEN CY19 AND CY20

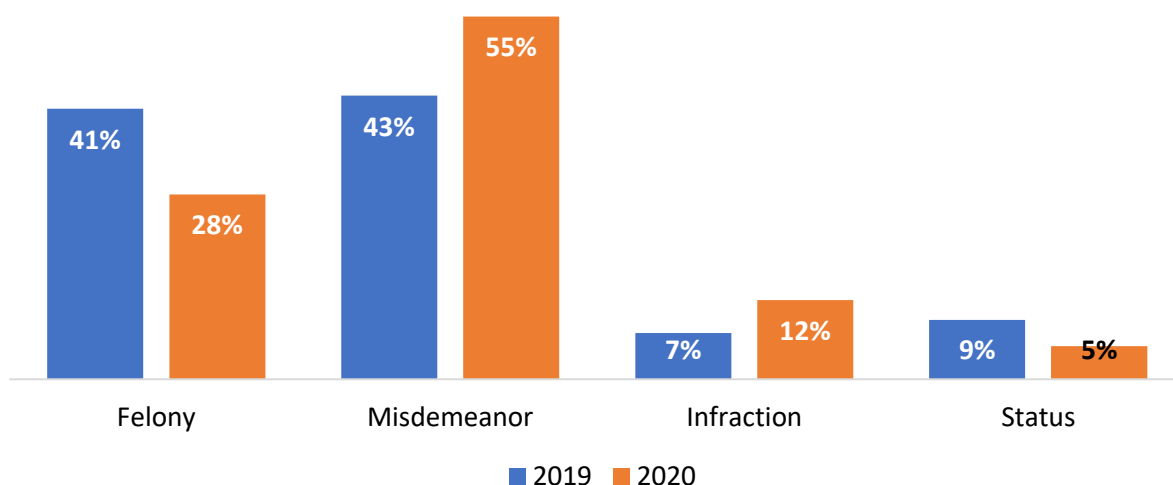
This section compares offenses committed by youth in the 2019 and 2020 evaluation groups to determine whether there are significant differences in the types of offenses youth committed. This section also includes a comparative analysis of offenses by gender. It’s important to note that 2020 saw an overall reduction in arrests, citations, and court hearings in Santa Clara County. The Probation Department, for example, received 46 percent fewer juvenile referrals in 2020 than in 2019 (from 3,370 to 2,246) and

<sup>14</sup> The percentage of offenses do not add up to 100 percent for PEI since 8 percent of all offenses for PEI referrals were missing the offense category description.

experienced 42 percent fewer detentions in Juvenile Hall (from 1,053 to 606 duplicated youth).<sup>15</sup> This abrupt decline may indicate that changes in institutional procedures regarding arrests, citations, referrals, and dispositions, affected the composition of youth served in by JJCPA and YOBG programs with regard to the offenses youth committed.

Figure 14 shows large differences in the types of offenses youth committed prior to program entry. In particular, a much larger percentage of total offenses were misdemeanors in 2020 compared to 2019 (55 percent versus 43 percent).

**Figure 14: Offense Types as Total Percentage of Offenses – 2019 & 2020 (N = 4,305 & N = 3,544)**

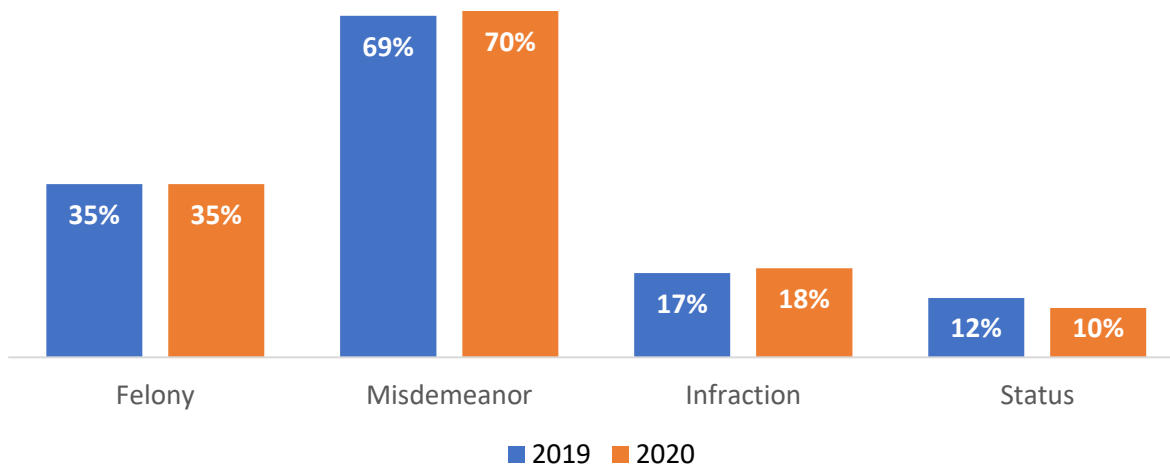


However, these differences by year appear less substantial when calculating the offense types committed as a percentage of *youth* as opposed to as a percentage of total number of offenses, as Figure 15 below illustrates. In this case, the percentage of youth that committed a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or status offense in 2020 was virtually identical to what it was in 2019. A general interpretation can be drawn from these findings such that:

1. There was an overall reduction in arrests in Santa Clara County in 2020 which reduced the total number of youth referred to JJCPA and YOBG programs.
2. In addition to this *absolute* reduction in arrests and referrals, youth that were referred to JJCPA and YOBG programs in 2020 had committed fewer felonies *relative* to all other offense types before entering their program.
3. Despite this relative reduction in felonies committed, virtually the same percentage of youth had committed *at least one* felony (35 percent of all youth). In other words, youth committed fewer felonies but the same percentage of youth committed at least one felony.

<sup>15</sup> Juvenile Justice Annual Reports for Santa Clara County. Retrieved from: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/reports/Pages/Annual-Reports.aspx>

**Figure 15: Offense Types as Percentage of Total Youth – CY19 & CY20 (N = 1,491 & N = 1,033)**



#### COMPARING OFFENSE TYPE BY GENDER – CY19 & CY20

Figure 16 examines the distribution of offense types by total offenses within genders, comparing 2019 and 2020. The chart illustrates the percentage of felonies that can be attributed to boys and girls. The chart shows that while the percentage of offenses that can be attributed to boys declined 14 percent (from 44 to 30 percent), this percentage declined only 9 percent for girls (from 27 to 18 percent). However, the overall the percentage of girls that had committed felonies was considerably lower than for boys (18 percent versus 30 percent).

**Figure 16: Offense Types by Total Offenses by Gender – CY19 & CY20 (N = 4,305 & N = 3,544)**

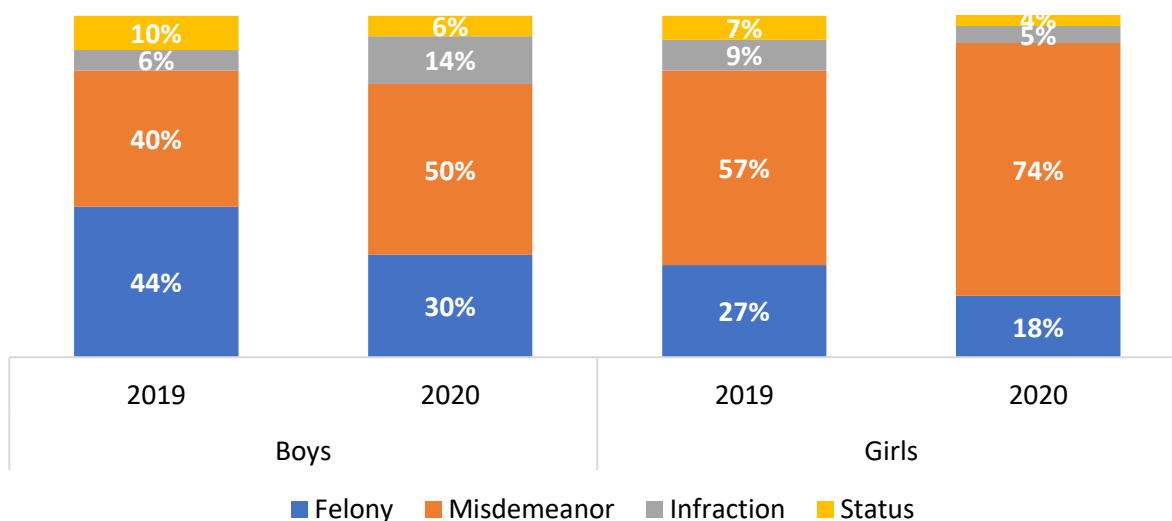
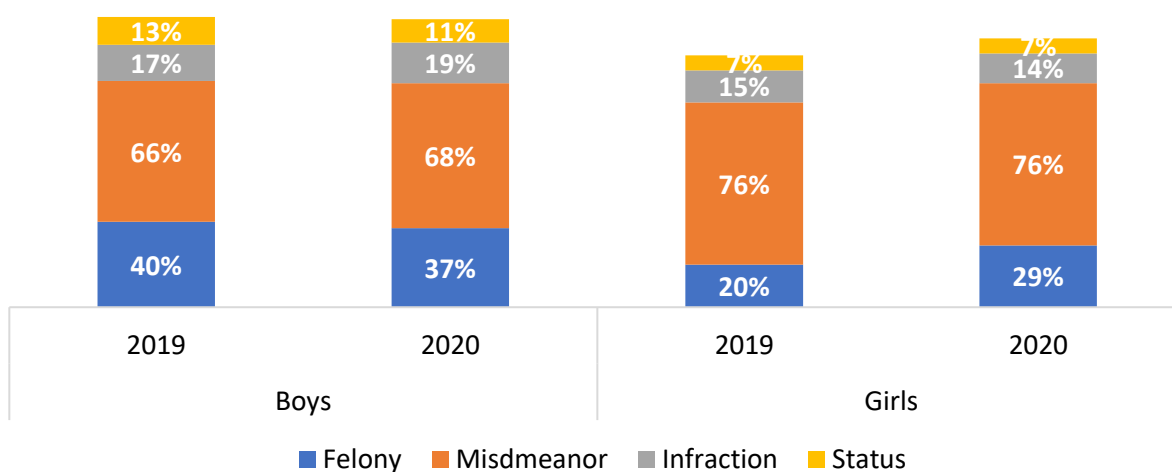


Figure 17 shows that the percentage of boys and girls that committed felonies prior to entering their program. While the percentage of boys that committed felonies decreased somewhat (from 40 to 37 percent), the percentage of girls that committed felonies actually increased from 20 percent to 29 percent



in 2020. Looking deeper into the offenses girls committed, no one offense (or group of offenses) accounts for the greater percentage of felonies committed by girls in 2020, but rather the increase is attributable to very small increases across many different types of offenses. It should be noted that this analysis *does not suggest that girls in 2020 were more likely to commit felonies* in Santa Clara County than they were a year earlier, but only that JJCPA and YOBG programs were *more likely to serve girls* that committed felonies than they had the previous year. The increased proportion of girls that commit felonies in the JJCPA YOBG evaluation group is not necessarily reflective of changes in the broader youth population. As a hypothetical example, the introduction of a new non-JJCPA program that only serves boys that commit felonies (and thus reduces the JJCPA population of boys that commit felonies) could just as well account for the increase in the percentage of girls that commit felonies. In other words, although this analysis can determine if there were changes in the population of youth served by JJCPA and YOBG, it cannot determine if these changes are reflective of changes in offenses committed in Santa Clara County.

**Figure 17: Offense Types as a Percentage of Total Youth by Gender – CY19 & CY20 (N = 1,491 & N = 1,033)**



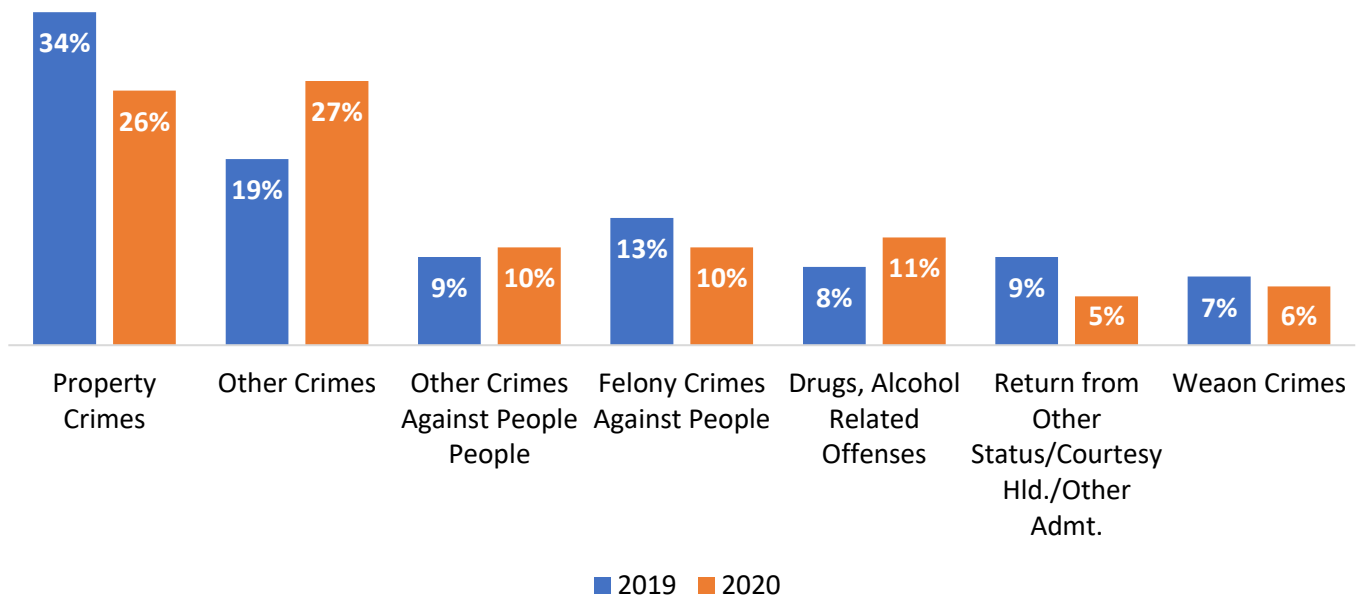
#### COMPARING OFFENSES BY CATEGORY – CY19 & CY20

Figure 18 compares the total percentage of offenses by offense category for both 2019 and 2020. The chart demonstrates that overall a greater percentage of property crimes were committed by youth enrolled in JJCPA and YOBG programs in 2019 than in 2020 (34 percent versus 26 percent). This is likely due to Shelter in Place and similar changes to everyday behavior caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.<sup>16</sup> However, 2020 saw an increase in the percent of “Other Crimes” committed by JJCPA and YOBG

<sup>16</sup> Person, Martin, B., & Lofstrom, M. (2021, February 9). *Crime trends in California*. Public Policy Institute of California. <https://www.ppic.org/publication/crime-trends-in-california/>.

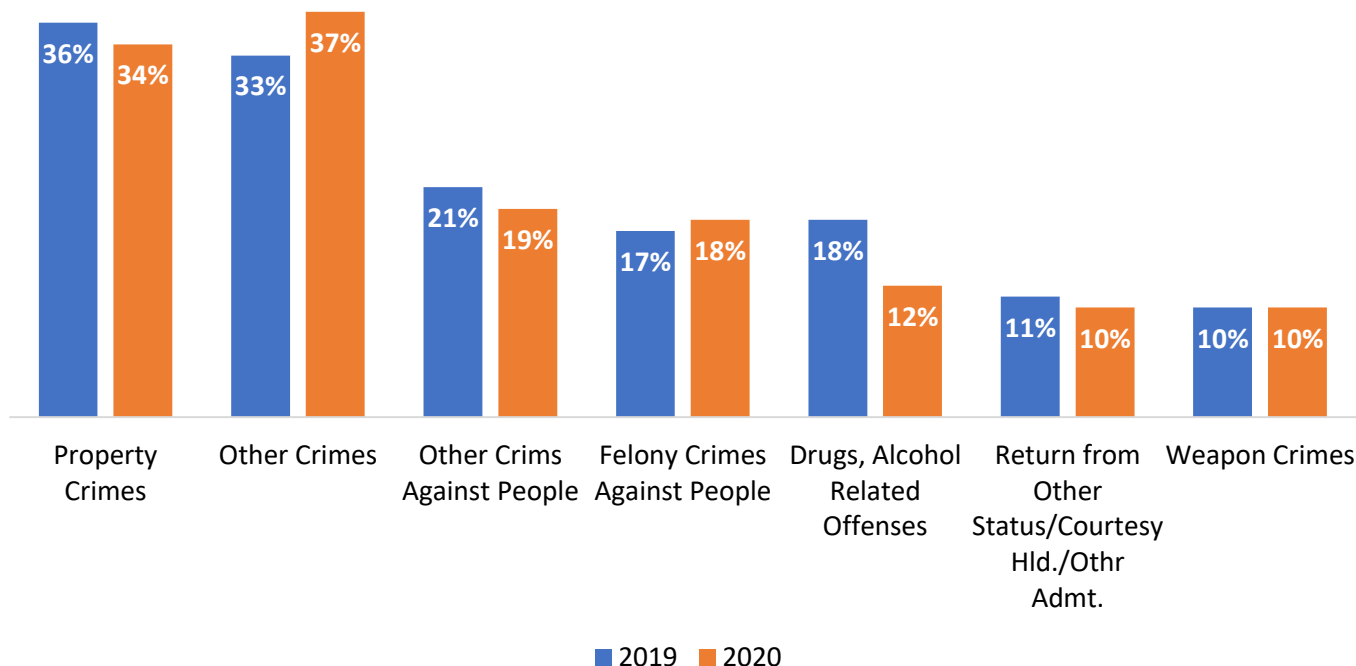
youth in 2020 compared to 2019 (27 percent compared to 19 percent). Breaking this down further, 2020 saw a greater incidence of traffic violations (9 percent of all offenses in 2020 versus 6 percent of all offenses in 2019), and other “catch-all” offenses labeled “Other” including “other misdemeanors”, “other felonies”, and “other infractions.”

**Figure 18: Percent of Total Offenses by Offense Category – CY19 & CY20 (N = 4,305 & N = 3,544)**



As was the case with offense types, examining offense categories by percentage of youth provides a more aligned distribution by year, as shown by Figure 19.

**Figure 19: Offense Category as a Percentage of Total Youth – CY19 & CY20 (N = 1,491 & N = 1,033)**



#### JPD SERVICES DURING COVID-19

As was the case throughout the country, the COVID-19 pandemic radically altered historical patterns of juvenile crime, detention, and service provision in Santa Clara County in 2020 and 2021. With the advent of social distancing practices, service providers had to find ways to engage youth virtually rather than in person. At the same time, the decline in arrests and detentions translated to fewer service referrals to programs, causing many providers to adjust their program staffing to accommodate lower numbers of client referrals. The following section highlights feedback from both Probation contracted providers as well as youth who received services after the start of the pandemic in March 2020.

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – JPD SERVICES DURING COVID-19

Overall, youth felt supported by provider staff and appreciated the ease with which they were able to access services. Nonetheless, feedback from providers suggests that providing services virtually in most cases is not ideal, especially regarding client engagement.

The following bullet points provides a summary of the findings included in this section:

- Although staff changed the hours they worked before the start of the pandemic, most neither significantly increased nor decreased their total number of working hours. Most providers also received fewer referrals during the past year, although funding remained about the same as it was before the pandemic.

- Most providers viewed their transition from in-person to virtual service as a successful effort. Several noted the pandemic provided them with new opportunities to engage clients creatively, and a plurality (44 percent) indicated that they plan on incorporating virtual services in some capacity after the pandemic ends. Notably, many providers appreciated that virtual services eliminated transportation barriers and streamlined some services that can be done more efficiently online.
- However, despite offering certain benefits, about two-thirds of providers indicated that virtual services are less effective than in-person services. Providers noted that it is more challenging to engage youth, to assess their level of interest, and to get them to take the services as seriously as they would in person. For these reasons, providers' responses suggest that they would prefer to deliver most of their services in person once conditions allow it.
- Most of the youth indicated that they felt well supported by both Probation and provider staff in helping them with any challenges that arose with accessing virtual services. All youth noted having access to a computer while 92 percent (24 out of 26) indicated having reliable internet access.
- Youths' attitudes toward virtual services tended to be more favorable than providers. Most youth noted they enjoy receiving services on a virtual platform, felt they had been able to successfully interact with their peers, and noted, when applicable, that they would like to continue to receive virtual services after the pandemic. Several mentioned that they are more engaged virtually than in person since they are more willing to open up in a virtual setting. However, most youth also noted that virtual services compounded the issue of virtual fatigue and excessive screen time that they were experiencing.

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## SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The data for this section is derived from four separate assessments that were administered in April and May of 2021. The first was an online survey sent to Probation contracted juvenile service providers and covered topics such as program staffing and organizational priorities, experiences transitioning from in-person to virtual services, as well as overall successes and challenges experienced during the past year. Although 22 providers completed the survey, several organizations completed the survey more than once for separate Probation funded programs, resulting in a total of 27 survey responses, representing 24 separate programs. Of the 27 programs surveyed, six offered exclusively in-custody services, three offered both in-custody and out-of-custody services, while the remaining 18 offered exclusively out-of-custody services.

An online survey was sent to youth who received Probation referred out-of-custody services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The youth were all out-of-custody at the time they completed the survey and were identified with the help of their Probation Officers. In terms of services youth received during the past year, the largest percent of youth (38 percent or 10 out of 26) indicated they were engaged in community services, followed by therapy or counseling (27 percent or 7 out of 26), and victim awareness classes (15 percent or 4 out of 26). The survey covered youths' attitudes towards virtual services and asked them to highlight any benefits and challenges they experienced receiving services throughout the past year. Of the 26 surveyed youth, 62 percent (16 out of 26) indicated that they worked with a Probation Officer prior

before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning most of the youth had experience with Probation services prior to the pandemic. Finally, the data for this section also includes responses from 50 youth in Juvenile Hall and 21 youth at James Ranch. For youth at both institutions, several questions related to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on services and family visits were added to the Client Experience Surveys that youth periodically complete for evaluation purposes.

## PROVIDER FEEDBACK – COVID 19

### ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES AND PROGRAM STAFFING

***Although staff changed the hours they worked, most neither increased nor decreased their total number of working hours.*** The biggest changes to program staffing during the pandemic were that most staff switched to working virtually and changed their working hours to accommodate their clients' schedules. Most staff switched to working virtually with 59 percent (16 out of 27) of respondents noting that over half of their staff worked completely virtually. Although 74 percent (20 out of 27) of providers indicated that staff changed their working hours to accommodate clients' schedules, 67 percent (18 out of 27) noted that the total amount of staff time stayed about the same.

***Although funding stayed about the same for most providers, most providers reported fewer referrals to services.*** Seventy percent (19 out of 27) of providers noted that overall funding "stayed about the same" from where it was before the pandemic, although 19 percent (5 out of 27) noted that it had decreased. Most providers (56 percent or 15 out of 27) also noted that referrals had decreased since the start of the pandemic, likely due to the decreased numbers of arrests and the lower populations at Juvenile Hall and the Ranch.

### PROVIDER FEEDBACK ON VIRTUAL SERVICES

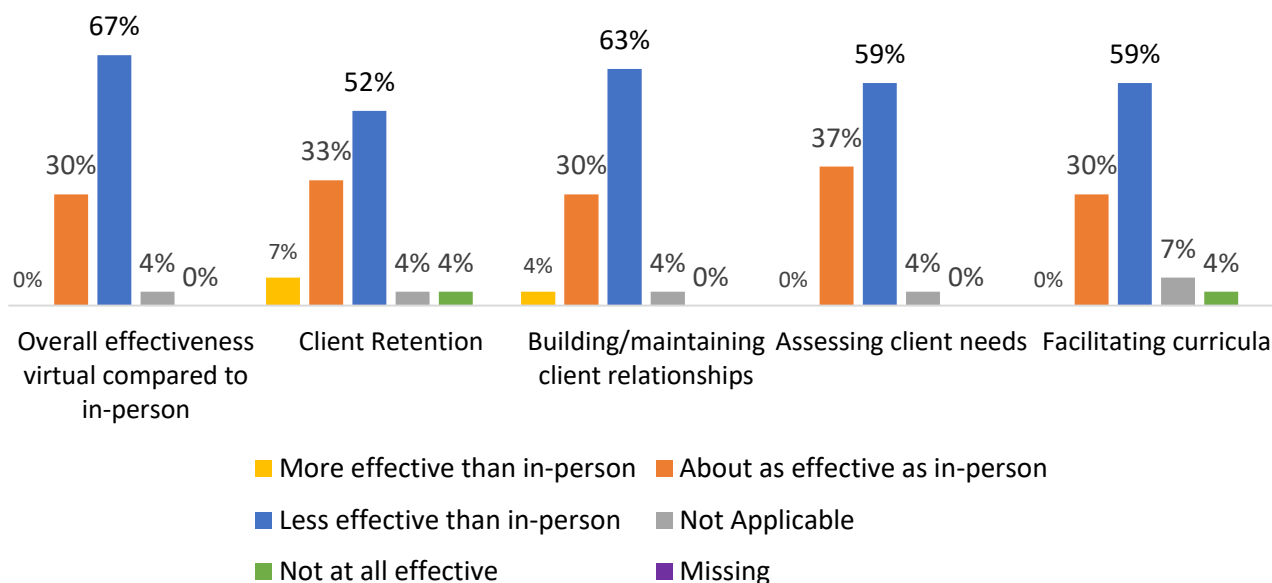
All programs except for one provided virtual services during the past year. Most programs (67 percent or 18 out of 27) provided both virtual and in-person services at some point during the year, alternating according to the different tiered phases of social distancing issued by the county. Only four programs (15 percent) noted having any experience providing virtual services prior to the advent of the pandemic.

*"Attempting to read the subtlety of body language cues through a computer and dealing with the distraction of periodic technological issues proved challenging at times. Overall, our staff did their very best during this challenging time to meet the needs of our clients while maintaining program integrity."*

***Providers indicated that virtual services are less effective than in-person services.*** Figure 20 shows that providers believed virtual services were less effective across all measured domains including client retention, building relationships, assessing client needs, and facilitating curricula. Providers offered a number of reasons as to why this was case including difficulties building trust and relationships via online meetings, the curriculum not being suitable for virtual administration, technical difficulties such as challenges hearing the participants, difficulties building individual rapport between case managers and clients, difficulties picking up nonverbal cues, and the overall informality or "casualness" resulting from meeting in a home setting. The most consistent issue

that providers mentioned was difficulty in keeping clients consistently engaged in the program. Speaking to this, one provider noted “virtual engagement is limiting and does not work for every youth and family. Some youth have been difficult to engage but we have found that consistency is key and somewhat relentless outreach is essential to engaging youth and their families.”

**Figure 20: Effectiveness of Virtual Services Compared to In-Person According to Providers (N = 27)**



**Reduced travel time and increased access were cited by providers as benefits of providing virtual services.** Several providers indicated that the reduction in clients having to travel to an onsite location was a major benefit of offering virtual services. Several providers also stressed both the advantages and disadvantages of providing virtual services. As one provider noted, “virtual workshops have both benefits and drawbacks, their [sic] is no substitute for the in-personal human connection.” Another provider noted: “virtual programs have allowed us to provide services to areas that would have been challenging to reach due to location/distance. But virtual programs in the current setting where most youth are in distance learning, we run into screen fatigue which affects attendance and participation.”

*“Somehow, we were able to increase services during this crazy period. Thank goodness for the hard work of the probation staff to ‘pick up all the loose ends!’ They really stepped up to provide more than they have ever had to do in the past to coordinate all the extra logistics for virtual programming. Without all the extra effort and work from probation staff there would have been NO way to provide virtual programming, they truly were partners in these efforts.”*

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#### OVERALL SUCCESSES IDENTIFIED BY PROVIDERS

***Providers mentioned being able to adapt their program to a virtual environment, finding creative ways to engage clients, increasing collaboration, and providing COVID testing and safety services to clients and staff, all as major successes their organization experienced this past year.*** Providers were asked to describe the major successes their organization experienced this past year. Several mentioned being able to transition in-person programming to a virtual environment as a major success. Related to this, more than one program highlighted that they were able to modify their curriculum to be fully online.

Several providers also highlighted that they were able to find creative ways to engage clients during the past year. For instance, one provider mentioned hosting a college and career exposure event online. Another provider noted, “we learned different ways to try to keep it as engaging as possible through virtual means.

We tried all kinds of incentives as well as different types of virtual events.” Another provider mentioned creatively using multimedia such as videos, texts, etc. to deliver services that were previously all online”. Another program mentioned they had to find new ways of allowing youth to complete their community service online.

Two other providers mentioned increased collaboration with other agencies as a positive development since the start of the pandemic, including education and justice partners. Finally, two providers listed providing COVID testing to the community, as well as vaccination to staff and clients, as well delivering food to those affected by COVID, as major successes.

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#### OVERALL CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED BY PROVIDERS

***Providers identified decreased client engagement, inadequate access to virtual services, as well as staffing and budgetary issues as the most common challenges.*** As mentioned earlier, the most common challenge providers identified was engaging clients during virtual programming. As an example, some providers mentioned it was difficult to gauge the clients’ attention without the usual body language cues. As one provider noted “it’s hard to know who’s behind the screen with the client. There’s been times where somebody is doing the class for them or they aren’t paying attention.” Other providers noted that it was more challenging developing relationships with clients than it normally is with in-person services.

Two providers noted that access to services was a major issue, as some youth do not have reliable access to the needed technology (e.g. their own cell phone) and one provider was “surprised” by the outdated technology at Juvenile Hall which made it difficult to conduct sessions virtually. One provider also mentioned that many families were affected by the pandemic and managing these challenging life

circumstances made it difficult for clients to participate in services. For instance, more families than usual moved during the last year.

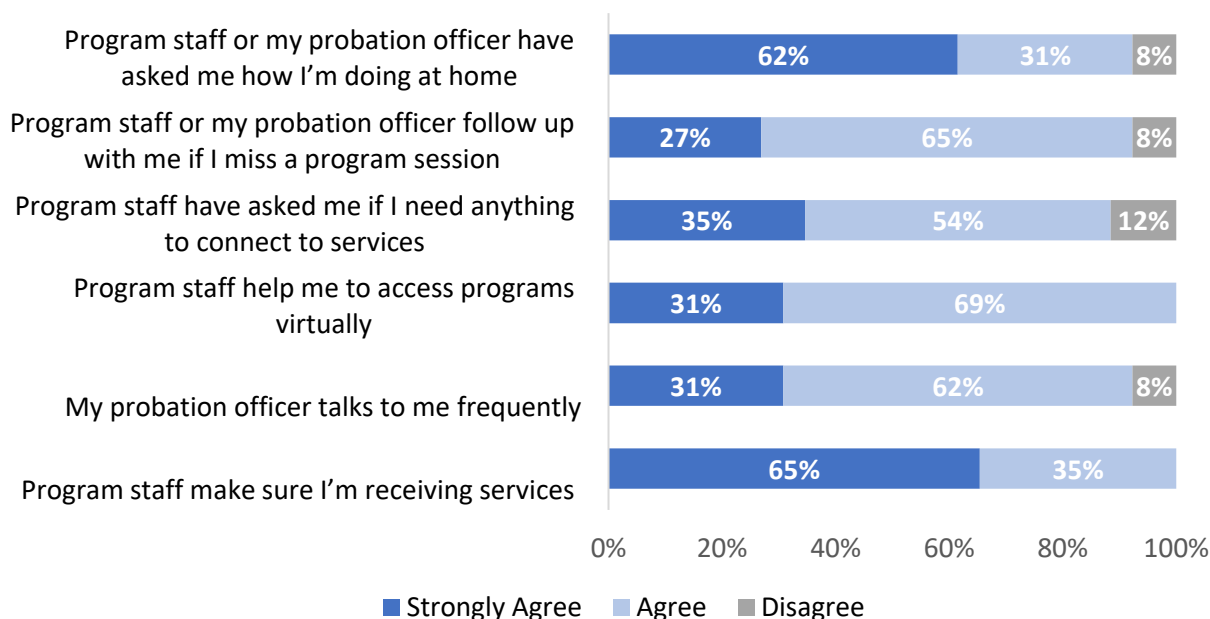
Providers also highlighted several organizational challenges. Some noted having to cut staff due to budget cuts and/or decreased funding. One provider noted that staff fatigue was a major issue partly because “It takes lots more work and people and effort to coordinate all the logistics for virtual workshops as well as coordinating supplies, magazines, snacks etc., week after week after week....” The same provider also noted that at the beginning of the pandemic, many staff were unable to work due to being exposed to COVID-19, although this has greatly subsided since the vaccine rollout in early 2021. One provider found the county’s shelter-in-place requirements especially challenging noting: “The largest challenge I believe was figuring out how to best meet the needs of the community members while keeping a distance.”

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#### FEEDBACK FROM YOUTH THAT RECEIVED VIRTUAL SERVICES OUT-OF-CUSTODY

***In general youth that received services out-of-custody noted they had reliable access to virtual services and that program staff have helped them with issues as they arose.*** All youth (n = 26) noted having access to a computer while 92 percent (24 out of 26) indicated having reliable internet access. A large majority of youth (77 percent or 20 out of 26) also indicated that they had enough privacy to engage in services. Figure 21 shows that in each measured domain, over 90 percent of youth either agreed or strongly agreed that they had received adequate support from Probation or provider staff.

**Figure 21: Youths’ Perceptions of Support They Received (N = 26)**



***Most youth appreciated that virtual services were easier to access than in-person services and that they cut down on travel time. Most youth reported enjoying receiving services on a virtual platform and would like to continue to receive virtual services after the pandemic.*** Figure 22 lists the changes in programming since the start of the pandemic and whether or not youth found them beneficial. Most



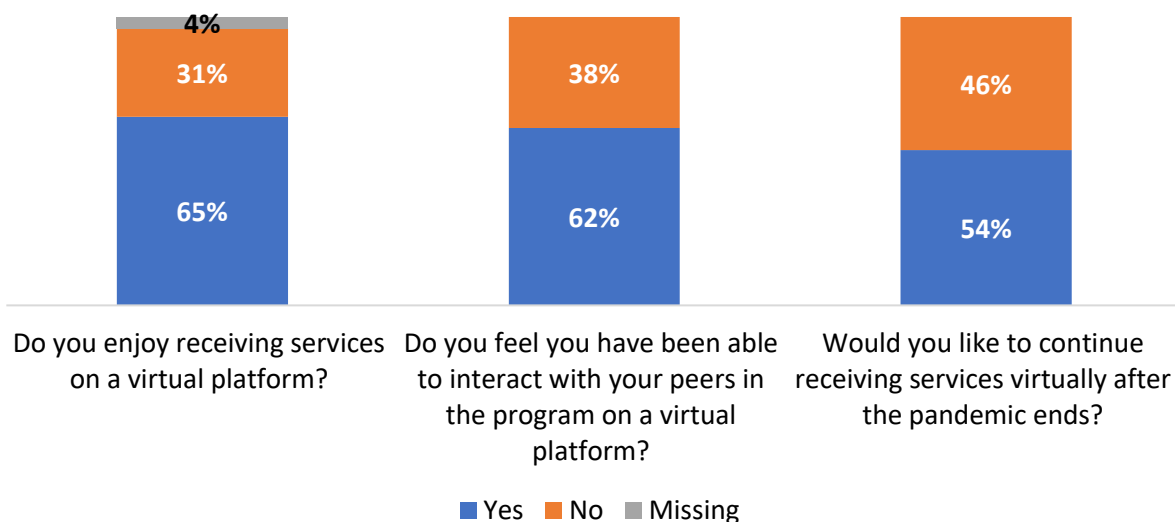
youth (69 percent or 18 out of 26) noted that ease of access and the saving of time due to not having travel (58 percent or 15 out of 26) were “beneficial changes” caused by the pandemic. Half of youth (13 out of 26) also cited not having to find transportation as a benefit as well.

**Figure 22: Youths’ Perceptions of Beneficial Changes to Services Since Pandemic (N = 26)**



As Figure 23 illustrates, about two-thirds of youth (65 percent or 17 out of 26) indicated that they enjoy receiving services on a virtual platform and over half (n = 14 or 54 percent) noted they would like to receive virtual services after the pandemic ends.

**Figure 23: Youths’ Overall Perception of Virtual Services (N = 26)**

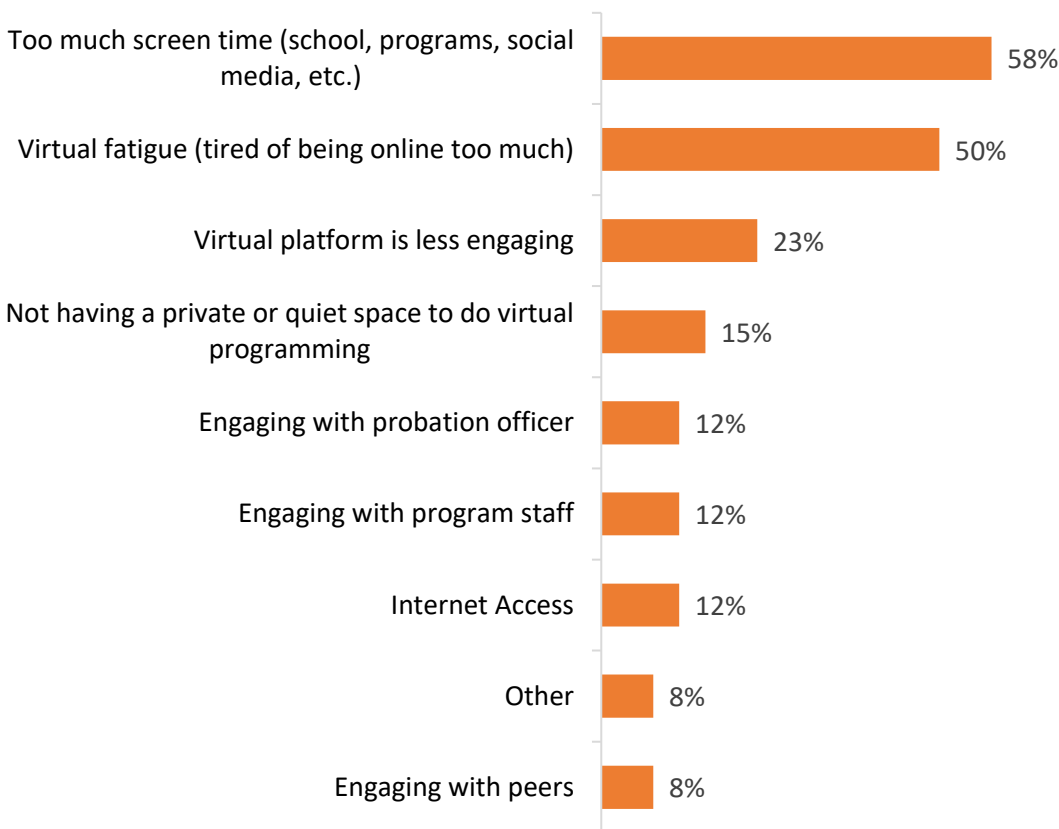


**Several youth noted that they may be more engaged virtually than in person since they are more willing to open up in a virtual setting.** One youth noted, “some people are more open when the pressure of face-to-face conversation isn’t there. From what I have noticed, I feel more comfortable and open talking over a computer.” Another youth noted when asked about whether they should have the option for virtual

services after the pandemic: “youth would most likely feel more comfortable and less anxious talking about themselves from the comfort of their own home.” Youth gave similar responses for group sessions, as one noted: “I feel like I’m more open when it’s over the computer and I don’t have a room full of people staring at me.”

**Youth identified virtual fatigue as a major challenge.** Although youth appeared to have more positive perceptions about virtual services than providers, most of the youth (15 out of 26 or 58 percent) nonetheless believed that “too much screen time” outside of the program with regard to school, programs, and personal use such as social media was a major challenge. Half of youth (13 out of 26) indicated that “virtual fatigue” was a major challenge in receiving services. Interestingly, only 23 percent (or 6 out of 26) noted that a virtual platform was less engaging than in-person services. Although most providers agreed that virtual meetings are less engaging, most youth did not share that perception. Figure 24 illustrates youths’ perceptions about their perceived challenges receiving virtual services.

**Figure 24: Youths’ Perceptions of Challenges Related to Receiving Virtual Services (N = 26)**



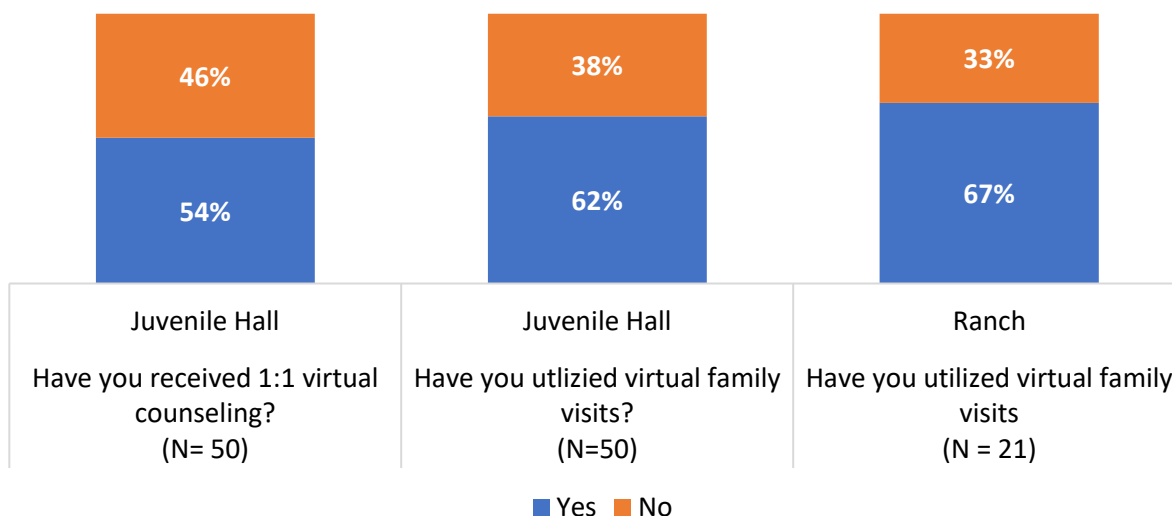
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#### FEEDBACK FROM YOUTH THAT RECEIVED VIRTUAL SERVICES IN-CUSTODY

Providers at both Juvenile Hall and the James Ranch Facility converted most of their services from in person to virtual within weeks of the County Shelter-in-Place order. At Juvenile Hall, tablets were

distributed to units to enable youth to interact individually with their service providers, and, as Figure 25 shows, most youth (54 percent) were able to receive virtual one-on-one counseling during their time at Juvenile Hall. Family visits at both Juvenile Hall and the Ranch were also converted to virtual early on in the pandemic, and a similar percentage of youth at Juvenile Hall and the Ranch (62 percent and 67 percent, respectively) were able to utilize these visits, as shown by Figure 25.

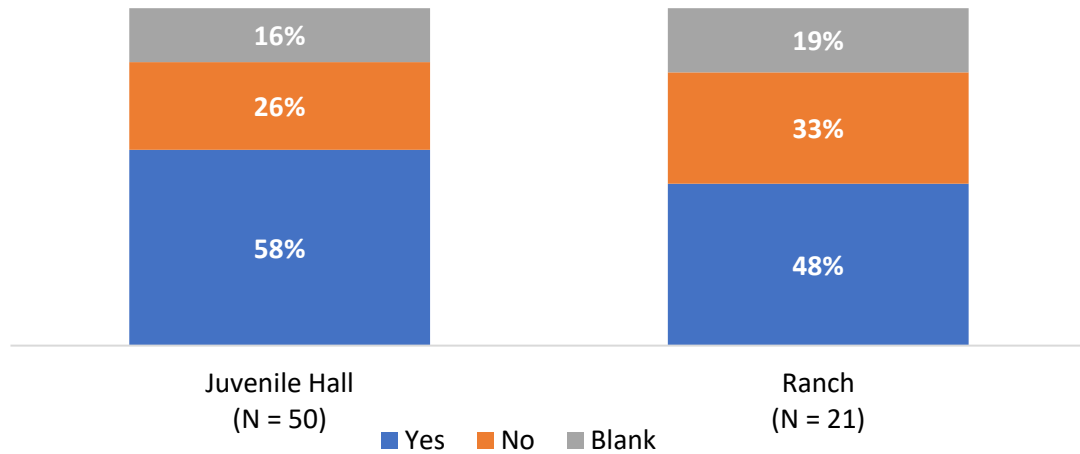
**Figure 25: Youth In-Custody that Received Virtual Counseling and Family Visits**



At Juvenile Hall, 93 percent (26 out of 28) of youth that indicated receiving virtual services noted the experience went well. Based on open-ended feedback, youth at Juvenile Hall also indicated appreciating/enjoying their virtual family visits; however, several youth noted that they wished the visit lasted longer. Fourteen youth noted that they did not receive virtual family visits either because their unit was in quarantine, family issues, or for other specific reasons. At the Ranch, 67 percent of surveyed youth (14 out of 21) noted receiving virtual family visits at some time during their commitment. However, it is difficult to draw any general impressions youth had about family visits due to the very small number of youth (n = 9) that responded to the appropriate question. It should also be noted, the Ranch resumed in-person family visits in late 2020, and 67 percent (14 out of 21) of youth noted having at least one in-person family visit.

As Figure 26 below illustrates, most youth that responded to the question believed it would be beneficial to have virtual services after the pandemic ended. Several youth noted that this would work well when youths' families were unable to attend in person. In general, however, it appears that while virtual services make sense in some circumstances, the majority of youth strongly prefer to see their families in person.

Figure 26: Beneficial for Youth to Have Future Virtual Visits Post-COVID?



Youth at Juvenile Hall and the Ranch mentioned multiple challenges related to the impact COVID-19 pandemic had on their stay. These challenges included difficulties with distance learning, social isolation related to quarantining and social distancing, challenges with not being able to see family in person, and overall boredom resulting from greater restrictions on their movement. Although regrettable, many of these challenges either resulted from or were exacerbated by the county's efforts to maximize youth safety and prevent the spread of COVID-19 within these institutional settings. Despite these challenges, it appears that the integration of virtual services and family visits enabled youth to receive vital services and remain connected with their loved ones. Moving forward, Probation may want to consider ways to supplement in-person programming and family visits with current virtual practices in effort to encourage greater connection and ensure a more successful Reentry into the community.

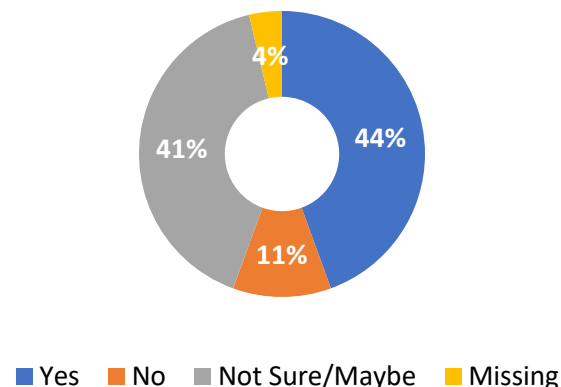
#### FUTURE SERVICES AND LESSONS LEARNED – COVID 19

***Providers had mixed responses as to whether they planned on incorporating virtual services after the pandemic ends. None of the providers indicated that they would like to provide all of their services virtually, suggesting that while virtual can be incorporated in some contexts, most providers would prefer to maintain in-person services as their primary service delivery method.***

As Figure 27 below indicates, the largest percentage of respondents (44 percent or 12 out of 27) indicated that they planned on incorporating virtual services in some form after the pandemic ends. Of these providers, most indicated that they would likely provide some of their services or processes virtually but maintain in-person services as well. Some noted that there are certain things that can be done quite easily online and it would be more efficient to keep the process virtual. For instance, one provider noted that, “the youth seem to like to do virtual visits for certain things and accommodating it is not hard.” Another provider noted that having virtual “drop-in hours” for youth with transportation issues would be worthwhile. A sizable percentage of providers (41 percent or 11 out of 27) were not sure whether they planned to incorporate virtual services after the pandemic. For those that indicated they might, several noted it would likely be only if the client was interested and/or if the engagement was relatively limited. According to one provider, “we might increase the proportion of our client interactions that take place through remote means. However, those instances will be limited when compared to the number of interactions conducted in-person.”

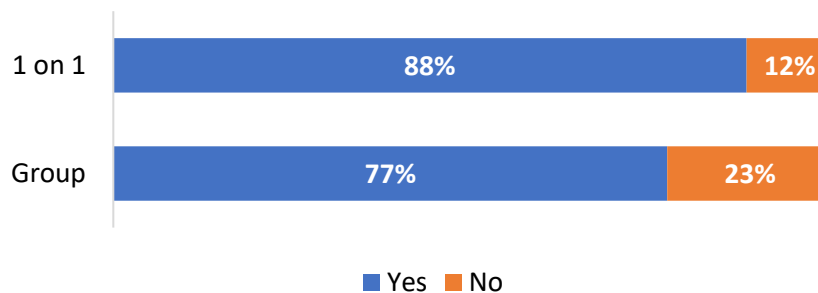
*“Some people are more open when the pressure of face-to-face conversation isn’t there. From what I have noticed I feel more comfortable and open talking over a computer.”*

**Figure 27: Providers on Whether They Will Incorporate Virtual Services After the Pandemic (N = 27)**



**Most youth believed it would be beneficial to maintain virtual services in some form after the pandemic ends.** As Figure 28 illustrates, the most common response for one-on-one services is that many youth are more comfortable with virtual services, particularly when it comes to opening up in a one-on-one environment. Several youth noted that continuing virtual sessions would allow them to remain safe. One youth noted, “I think it would be beneficial because some families wouldn’t let their kids go out in public due to some people not getting the shot and also most youth would likely want to stay home.” Finally, youth also acknowledges that virtual services should continue since it is easier to access programming virtually.

**Figure 28: Youth on Whether Providers Should Continue Offering Virtual Services (N = 26)**



## CONCLUSION

The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic made it difficult to interpret program outcomes for JJCPA and YOBG in calendar year 2020. Instead, this year's evaluation focused on how youth needs differed in 2020 compared to youth in 2019 and solicited feedback from service providers and youth regarding the transition from virtual to in-person services. The following summarizes findings from this report:

### Findings Related to Youth

- A larger percentage of youth in 2020 were high or moderate risk than youth in 2019, according to the JAIS assessment. Whereas only nine percent of youth were high risk in 2019, 18 percent were high risk in 2020. This difference is most likely due to the fact that more lower risk youth were diverted or not referred to Probation at all, while the offenses committed by higher risk youth were less impacted by Shelter in Place.
- Although in general youth enrolled in JJCPA and YOBG programming in 2019 had similar needs to youth enrolled in 2020, youth in 2019 were significantly more likely to have needs related to school inadequacy where the youth's lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed in school without supports/assistance contributed to his or her legal difficulties. More boys in 2019 had needs in the areas of school and social inadequacy than boys in 2020, but there were no significant differences between girls.
- Overall, the findings suggest the importance of developing pro-social skills and attitudes, implementing more vocational opportunities, and finding ways to promote positive peer influences for all youth involved in JJCPA and YOBG programming, but particularly with youth at the most intensive levels of programming.
- The offenses youth committed were largely aligned with the types of programs youth were referred to, at least at a general level. For instance, youth that committed the most serious types of offenses ("Felony Crimes Against People") were more represented among the most intensive programs (PRO-GRIP, PRO-CSR, and Reentry). Furthermore, while the percentage of offenses attributed to girls was reduced by 9 percent (from 27 to 18 percent), girls made up a greater

percentage of the youth that had committed at least one felony in 2020 than they had in 2019 (20 percent versus 29 percent).

#### **Service Impact due to COVID-19 Disruption**

- Most providers surveyed believed they were able to transition successfully from providing in-person to virtual services. Nonetheless, feedback from providers suggests that providing services virtually in most cases is not ideal, especially with respect to client engagement. Providers noted that virtual meetings make it more challenging to engage youth, to assess their level of interest, and to get them to take the services as seriously as they would in person.
- Most youth noted that they enjoyed receiving services on a virtual platform, felt they had been able to successfully interact with their peers, and noted, when applicable, that they would like to continue to receive virtual services after the pandemic. However, most youth also noted that virtual services compounded the issue of virtual fatigue and excessive screen time that they were experiencing.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTAL SCORING GUIDE: JAIS INTERVIEW IMPRESSIONS



#### Supplemental Scoring Guide: JAISTM Interviewer Impressions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a) means a <b>highly significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior  Were it not for this factor, the youth would not be in legal trouble.	(b) means a <b>significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but not the most significant factor	(c) means a <b>somewhat significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but definitely not the most significant factor	(d) means a factor having <b>minor significance</b> in contributing to the youth's illegal behavior	(e) means a factor that does <b>NOT</b> contribute significantly to the youth's illegal behavior

#### ITEM

**Social Inadequacy:** Social inadequacy refers to youth who get into trouble because of factors such as naiveté, gullibility, etc. These factors cause them to be easily led by more sophisticated companions and/or to commit offenses either out of ignorance as to what is expected of them or because they are unable to figure out solutions to their problems. Such youth are unsophisticated and have little insight into their own behavior or the behavior or motives of others.

**Vocational Inadequacy:** Youth who score an (a) on vocational inadequacy are those who are unable to obtain reasonably paying and relatively permanent employment and who get into legal trouble as a result of this. They not only lack job skills, but lack the normal capacity to learn job skills and to find jobs. (A youth who has the capacity to obtain and maintain reasonably paying employment, *but* who chooses *not* to, should *not* be rated as vocationally inadequate.)

**Criminal Orientation:** Criminal orientation refers to the youth's values and attitudes, not merely to the frequency of convictions. Youth who score an (a) in this area prefer to be criminals, think it is "cool" to be a criminal, and look upon those who abide by the law as fools. These youth are as comfortable supporting themselves by illegal means as they are working (i.e., it does not hurt their conscience).

This does not mean that they never work—simply that they are as comfortable "ripping off" as they are working.

**Emotional Factors:** Youth who score an (a) here are those who get into trouble with the law



because of their emotional problems: depression, self-destructiveness, low self-esteem, anxiety, etc. An (a) on Emotional Factors indicates that the youth is an emotional mess—that his/her trouble with the law is just a further manifestation of this, e.g., the alcoholic who can't stop drinking and gets another DWI.

The fact that a youth abuses alcohol/drugs does not necessarily mean that s/he should get an (a) on Emotional Factors. In order to get an (a), the chemical abuse must be a highly significant factor contributing to the law-breaking. To assist in determining this, ask: "Would the youth have done these offenses had s/he NOT been drinking (or on drugs)?" For example, "Would 'Michael' be selling drugs even if he were not using them?" If the answer is "Yes, he would be selling even if he were not using them"—i.e., his use of drugs is only incidental—then the Emotional Factors item should not be scored (a). If, on the other hand, your assessment is that Michael sells drugs only as a result of drug use, then you should score Emotional Factors as (a). In other words, reserve your (a) scores for the primary cause.

Do not consider antisocial attitudes and/or personality as emotional factors. These factors are considered "criminal orientation" rather than emotional factors.

While the "heat of passion" type of anger should be considered as a factor on the Emotional Factors item (e.g., someone who angrily responds to an immediate situation without thinking), do not consider a chosen life pattern of aggression as a factor on Emotional Factors. For example, the youth who packs weapons for the purpose of intimidating and dominating others, or who enjoys bullying and pushing others around, should be considered "criminally oriented" (the Criminal Orientation item).

**Family History Problems:** Youth who score an (a) in this section are those who get into trouble because they can't seem to put the problems of their home life in childhood and adolescence behind them, and they continue to live out the destructive patterns begun in childhood, i.e., they seem to be carrying around all of the family garbage. It is not so much the severity of the childhood chaos that is being measured here, but the impact that the negative events of childhood seem to be having on the youth and his/her trouble with the law.

**Isolated Situation/Temporary Circumstance:** Those who score an (a) on this item have gotten into trouble because of an isolated or temporary event or situation and it is unlikely they will re-offend. In other words, if you rate the youth as an (a) on this item, you would bet your last dollar that the youth has not been in this kind of trouble before nor will s/he be again. On the other hand, if you would bet your last buck that this isn't the first time s/he has been in this kind of trouble and will be again, score an (e).

**Interpersonal Manipulation:** Youth who get an (a) on this one are the "classic con" types. They enjoy "getting over" on others. They view interpersonal relationships in terms of power (e.g., who is in control, who is "one up," etc.) rather than in terms of mutuality, caring, sharing, or love. On the contrary, they tend to use others in a callous sort of way. They like to feel powerful by lording it over others or pushing them around. These attitudes need to be a significant factor contributing to the youth's legal difficulty in order for him/her to score an (a) on the Interpersonal Manipulation item.

## APPENDIX B: SIGNIFICANCE TABLES

**Table A: List of Needs that Differ Significantly Between Boys and Girls – CY20 (N= 386)**

Program	Boys		Girls		$X^2$ , p-value
	n	%	n	%	
Basic Living Needs	(43/320)	13%	(3/66)	5%	4.121, 0.042
Emotional Factors	(104/320)	33%	(35/66)	53%	10.008, 0.002
Vocational Skills	(146/320)	46%	(19/66)	29%	6.338, 0.012
Social Inadequacy	(61/320)	19%	(23/66)	35%	8.008, 0.005

**Table B: List of Needs that Differ Significantly Between Programs – CY20 (N= 386)**

	CAFA (n = 47)	SES (n = 75)	PRO-GRIP (n = 48)	PRO-CSR (n = 29)	MAAC (n = 103)	Re-Entry (n = 84)	$X^2$ , p-value
Emotional Factors	62%	59%	31%	17%	39%	7%	65.8, 0.00
Physical Safety	15%	12%	35%	14%	20%	17%	12.390, 0.030
Relationships	68%	63%	88%	86%	75%	92%	26.150, 0.000
Vocational Skills	21%	19%	35%	69%	47%	67%	56.085, 0.000

**Table C: List of Needs that Differ Significantly By Gender – CY19 & CY20 (N= 818)**

	Combined (Boys & Girls)			Boys		
	2019	2020	$X^2$ , p-value	2019	2020	$X^2$ , p-value
School Inadequacy	56%	45%	9.354, 0.00	59%	46%	11.759, 0.001
Basic Living Needs	4%	12%	4.806, 0.03	8%	13%	4.516, 0.0344

	Combined (Boys & Girls)			Boys		
	2019	2020	$X^2$ , p-value	2019	2020	$X^2$ , p-value
Social Inadequacy	No significant differences			26%	19%	4.060, 0.04

**Table D: List of Needs that Differ Significantly By Year – CY19 & CY20 (N= 818)**

Program	Need	2019	2020	$X^2$ , p-value
CAFA	Emotional Factors	62%	38%	6.663, 0.010
MAAC	School Inadequacy	62%	45%	7.167, 0.007
MAAC	Abuse/Neglect/Trauma	31%	18%	4.624, 0.032
Reentry	Physical Safety	36%	17%	7.377, 0.007

# Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice Annual Report

# 2020



## Helping to Build Positive Futures



*“Children are likely to live up to what you believe of them.”*

— **Lady Bird Johnson**



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## SUPERVISING JUDGE'S FOREWORD



Greetings!

2020 has been a complicated and at times horrifying year. Making sure that we were able to provide critical support to both our out-of-custody and in-custody youth has been our number one priority while navigating a pandemic, wildfires, air quality emergencies, race equity issues highlighted by the health crisis, and the murder of George Floyd as well as other deaths at the hands of law enforcement. These realities have caused all of us to pause and to recalibrate our response in how we serve the youth, families and communities who find themselves in our Juvenile Justice Systems.

All of this on top of a year of major legal changes with the closing of the DJJ and the county realignment planning that has culminated in our youth being kept in Santa Clara County as of July 1, 2021, rather than sending them to a statewide youth correctional facility far away from family and other vital connections. 2020 has been a tremendous challenge and a tremendous victory at once.

Our in-custody population continues to be at an all-time low and we have been able to make sure that the low number of youth in custody are safe, healthy, and released to the community when possible. This report reflects the culturally responsive, gender informed, and healing centered programming which is provided with both a behavioral health and a public safety lens. We acknowledge that most youth who commit law violations have complicated social histories that put them at the highest need for evidence based, and compassionate interventions. Making sure that victims who are often from the same neighborhoods and who also have similarly complicated social histories are heard, compensated, and supported is also a paramount feature of the Juvenile Justice Reform work. When our youth and our communities feel safe and whole, we all benefit

We are excited to embark on this new era of keeping our youth local and bringing in the community to take ownership of all our youth, even those who may have to experience a much more significant period of rehabilitative treatment for more serious law violations. In that regard, we all play a part in keeping youth in school, making sure that they have a place to call home, and that they are supported to dream about how they are going to someday serve the universe while following their own path to success.

Thank you to the leadership of the Department of Probation, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Alternate Defender's Office, the Independent Defender's Office, the Behavioral Health Department, the County Office of Education, the Department of Health, and many, many Community Based Organizations in 2020. We could only have come through this together and with the dedicated public service leadership that I see each day.

It continues to be my honor to work in this role and to be among such creative, brilliant, and compassionate professionals.

Sincerely,

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



## CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER'S FOREWORD



Greetings from Santa Clara County!

Welcome to the County of Santa Clara's Juvenile Justice Annual Report. This report reflects the state of the local juvenile justice system during calendar year 2020, a year with unprecedented challenges and changes in our nation, our state and locally. In Silicon Valley, the wealth gap continues to widen, and the global COVID-19 pandemic has amplified deep inequities already so prevalent in our justice system and community.

This report illuminates significant changes that occurred in juvenile justice in California the past few years. Likely the most pressing is that, as of July 1, 2021, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the state system responsible for housing and rehabilitating youth with the most serious and violent offenses, stopped accepting new admissions. They will close completely by 2023. The responsibility for the care of these youth now falls to each of 58 counties. This drastic state change poses both tremendous opportunity and incredible challenges. We are excited to be part of this movement. All of us deserve a juvenile justice system that has a laser focus on rehabilitation and restoration.

Before acknowledging the breath, depth, and sophisticated analysis in this report, I want to express heartfelt gratitude to the tireless efforts probation staff and staff for other system partners, for serving our clients during such a time of unsettlement. For example, staff in Juvenile Hall and the James Ranch, went from a multitude of community providers of many types coming and going all day every day, teachers holding school five days a week, loved ones visiting with their children, group meals, group activities, and significant transparency and porousness in our facilities; to a Juvenile Hall and James Ranch that is operated almost exclusively by our staff. Their dedication and commitment to care for our youth in the most difficult circumstances is thoroughly appreciated.

Similarly, staff working in community-based positions had to alter their service delivery to one of assistance and stabilization. Early in the pandemic, the Neighborhood Services Division provided formula, diapers, food, and menstrual products to some of the most negatively impacted areas. Many Probation Officers joined that effort. The grace and fluidity they exhibited in their changed roles was astounding. Many times, professionals in our fields are left not knowing their impact. The pandemic has shone a light on just how essential probation services are. Our staff are highly trained and decidedly exhibited a sophisticated skill set that focuses on immediate need and stabilization. Sometime that's a treatment program or even incarceration. Sometimes, it is supplying essential supplies and supports to weather difficult times. Every single classification of staff in our department contributed essential services during one of the most difficult 18+ months most have experienced in their professional careers.

In the introduction written last year acknowledging the role of COVID-19 on our system, I wrote, "we are faced with another crisis, the growing number and volume of voices demanding accountability and compassion from law enforcement and the justice system to address centuries of racism embedded in our

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

And indeed, we have used the past 12 months to think differently, critically, and creatively, about better ways to serve populations with deep distrust of law enforcement. One way we show our commitment to these efforts is to continue this essential work by collecting and analyzing critical data required to make sound decisions. This year our research team took this report beyond expectations. Because of the global pandemic, the normal metrics were not enough. Instead, they focused on how youth and families fared during this time, what new legislation is driving our system and how our staff worked outside their normal roles to support our most vulnerable communities.

While this report is data intensive, please remember that these numbers represent real young people, real families, and real victims. The juvenile Justice is a complex system focused on long term rehabilitation and serves teens ranging from youth who commit minor offenses that are attributable to normal adolescent transgressions, to youth who engage in serious criminal conduct and are threats to community safety. The data in the report takes the reader through each decision point in the system in an effort to de-mystify such a complicated process.

This report is just one example of the outstanding work conducted by Probation Department’s Research and Development (RaD) team led by Dr. Holly Child. They have invested hundreds of hours scrubbing, interpreting, analyzing, and presenting the data found in this report. It takes courage to look at issues critically and without defense. My hope is that our County continues this high-level, honest analysis and partnership so that we can all understand how the system’s response either helps or harms our youth and community. This information will not be helpful if we do not harness it to make more effective decisions about the care and oversight of youth.

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

Sincerely,



Laura Garnette

Chief Probation Officer County of Santa Clara

2020

ANNUAL REPORT AT A GLANCE

Juvenile Justice

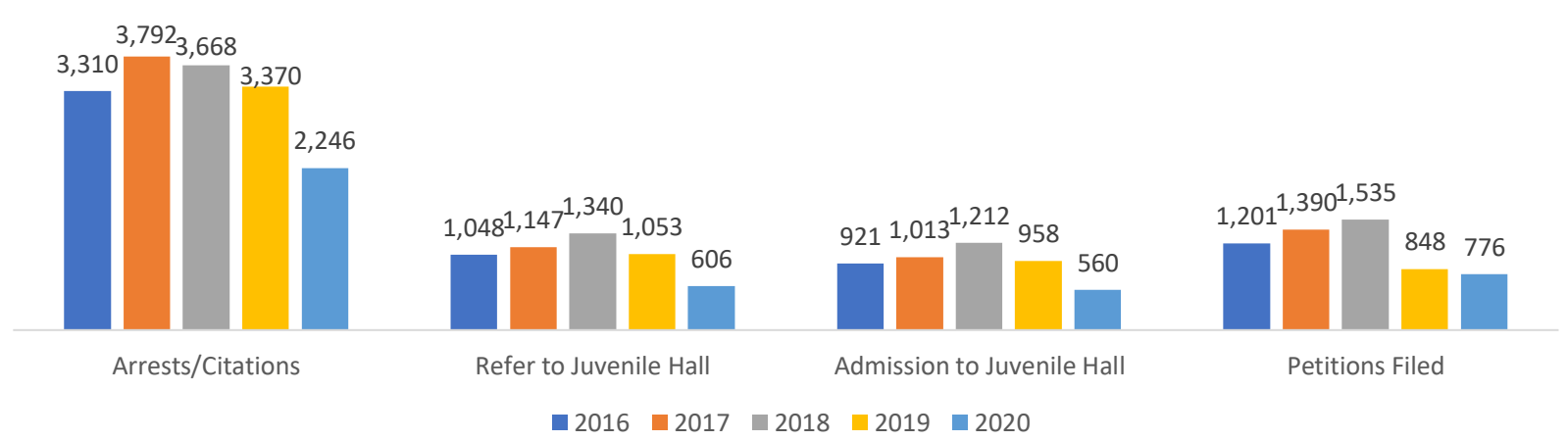
Santa Clara County



Helping to Build Positive Futures

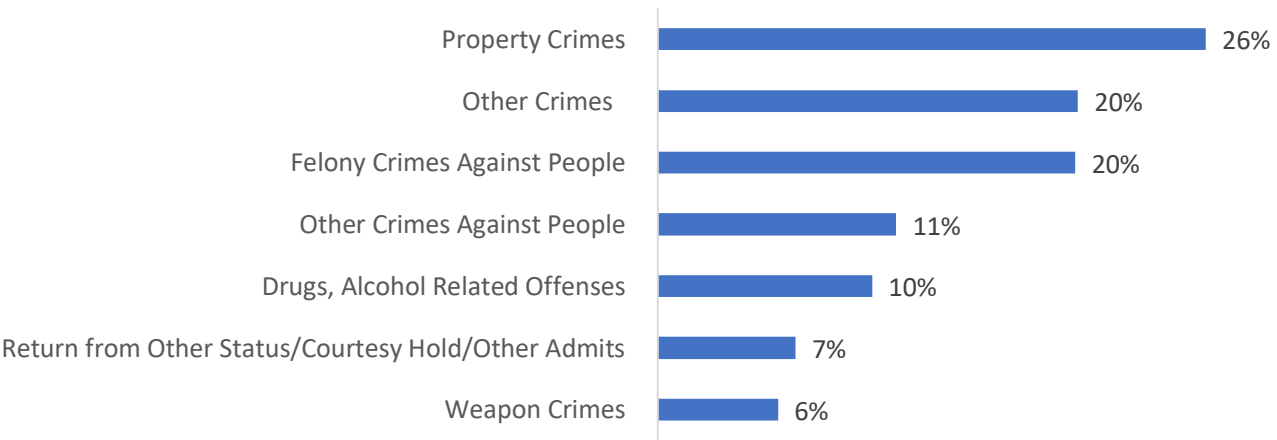
Arrests/citations in 2020 saw a decrease compared to 2019 (33 percent decrease to 2,246). Felony offenses did see a slight increase from 39 percent in 2019 to 42 percent in 2020 (moving from 1,322 felonies in 2019 to 943, so even though the proportion of felonies increased the overall number of felonies decreased). Overall, arrests/citations have been declining since 2016.

Juvenile Justice Trends Over Time (duplicated counts of youth)

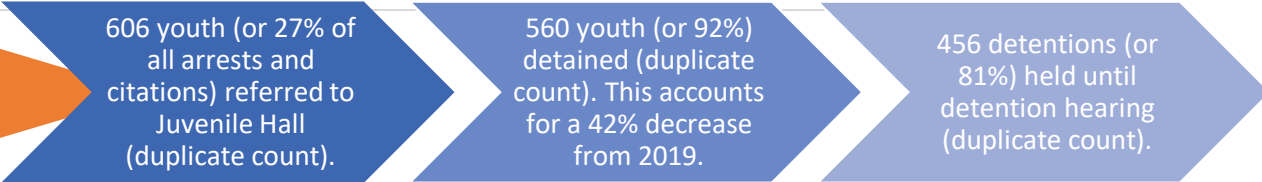


Property Crimes (which includes felony and misdemeanor offenses) and Other Crimes (e.g., Resist, Delay Obstruct an Officer, Driving While Unlicensed, and Reckless Driving) combined to account for approximately 46 percent of the total 2,246 arrests/citations. This was the same proportion of arrests/citations in 2019 for the top two offense categories.

Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2020



Youth  
Detentions



# About Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Sex and Age of Youth Arrested

- 78% of youth arrested were male.
- 42% of youth arrested were 15 & 16 years old.
- 38% were 17 years or older.
- 2% were 12 years old and younger.

Behavioral Health

- 34% of girls attempted or thought about committing suicide versus 10% of boys.
- 88% of girls and 65% of boys had significant issues with depression, anxiety, and other emotional factors.

Home Life

- The zip codes where most youth reside include 95020, 95116, 95127, 95111 and 95112.
- Girls had more family history problems (64%) compared to boys (43%)

Criminogenic Needs

- Criminal Orientation was similar for boys (29%) and girls (24%).
- Over 76% of boys and girls had anti-social peers (gangs, legal troubles, or both).

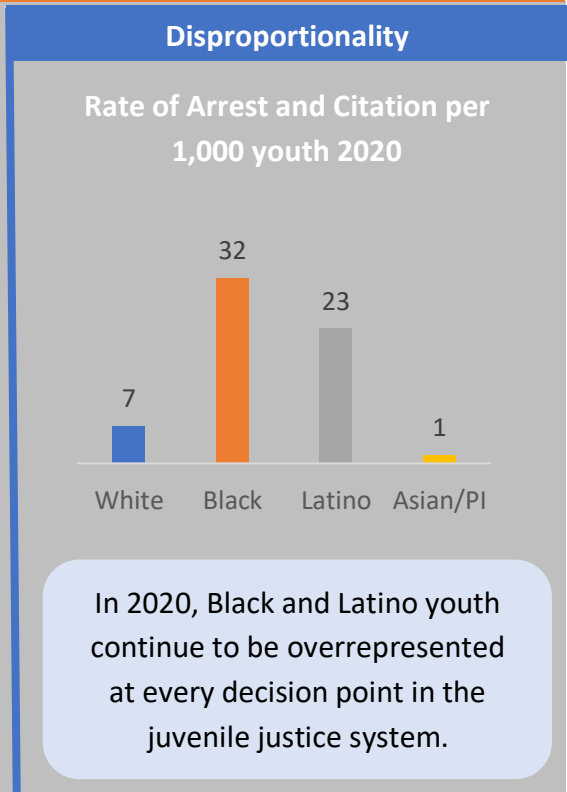
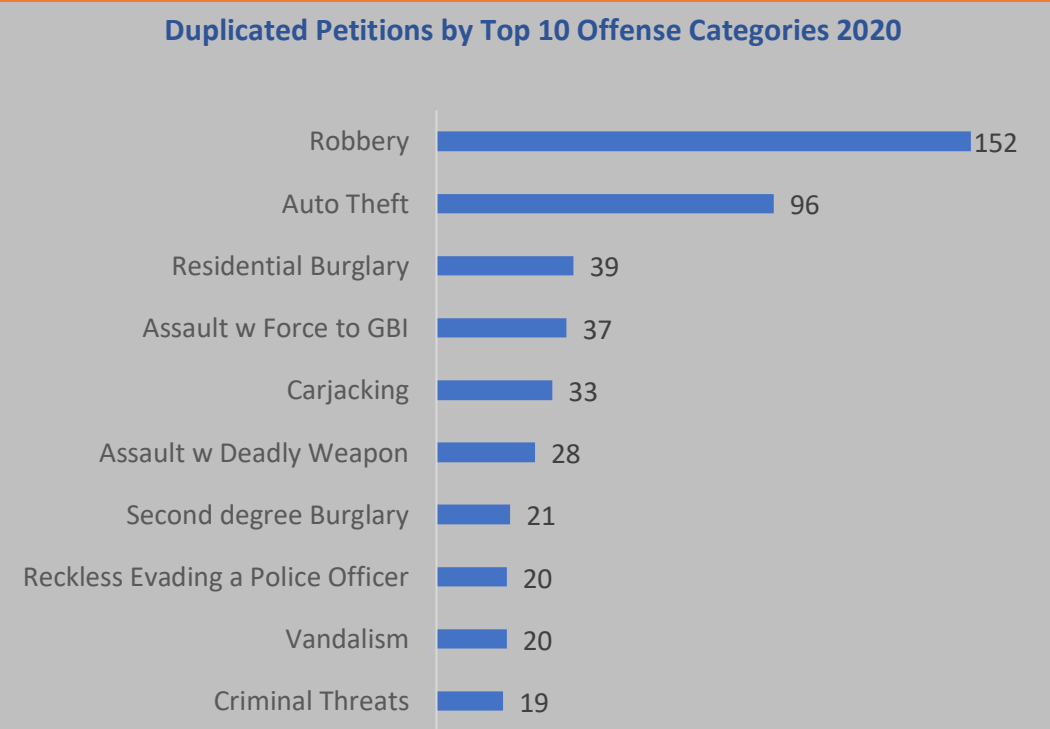
Child Abuse and Neglect

- 53% of youth had at least one referral as the alleged victim.
- Girls (43%) self-reported more abuse/neglect and trauma compared to boys (21%).

Education

- School inadequacy was similar for boys 42% and girls 37%.
- Issues due to lack of intellectual capacity (boys 24%, girls 18%) and due to achievement problems (boys 38%, girls 47%).

In 2020, arrests/citations decreased as well as petitions filed (n=776; an eight percent decrease compared to 2019). In 2020, the number of duplicated petitions decreased past levels previously seen in 2016. Of the 776 petitions filed in 2020, the most likely offenses to be petitioned were robbery (152), auto theft (96) and residential burglary (39).



## REPORT BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

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

The Santa Clara County Juvenile Justice annual report provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to the Probation Department, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in court, while highlighting various programs and services available to youth and families throughout the juvenile justice system. Additionally, the report focuses on racial and ethnic disparities and sex<sup>1</sup> differences at various decisions points.

Since 2011<sup>2</sup>, the Probation Department in Santa Clara County, in strong collaboration with system partners, has developed a Juvenile Justice Annual report as part of the Juvenile Justice Model Courts program. This is not a report of only Probation Department activities, but rather a report of collaborative efforts among the juvenile justice system partners. Throughout the years, this annual report has evolved into a comprehensive source of information that describes the youths' needs and sheds light on the services and programs provided to youth who are part of the juvenile justice system. As a result, the reporting process has enabled information sharing between system partners to evaluate performance and better understand how to improve the outcomes for youth in the County. The information sharing process is done through the sharing of aggregate data from each Probation partner and is compiled and added to the report.

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

1. Introduction to Santa Clara County juvenile justice system
2. Innovations and collaborations to the juvenile justice system in 2020
3. Preventive and community initiatives
4. Youth at entry to the juvenile justice system
5. Factors that lead youth to anti-social behavior
6. Examining disproportionality at key entry points in the system



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

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

7. Collaborative juvenile justice interventions
8. Restrictive interventions
9. Looking ahead to 2021

Throughout this report, we use abbreviations and acronyms to reference programs, services, and tools. Appendix J offers a comprehensive list for your reference of all these abbreviations and acronyms. Also, due to variation in methods and approaches to data collection and reporting by system partners, there may be differing reporting formats. In most cases the annual data reflects the calendar year, unless otherwise specified. For each section of this report, the data source and other relevant information about the data is provided in the footnotes for reference. In addition, this report is not an evaluation of each program or service but has historically been a presentation of the process outcomes and outputs for each area. Due to the magnitude of services in the juvenile system and covered in the annual report, it is not feasible to discuss every program and service at length. For additional Probation reports, please visit the Probation Department website: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/probation/Pages/default.aspx>

## IMPACT OF COVID-19

On March 16, 2020, Santa Clara County issued a Shelter-In-Place (SIP) Order<sup>3</sup> due to novel coronavirus (COVID-19) along with five other counties in the Bay Area to slow the spread of the virus and to preserve health care capacity. This order directed all individuals living in the county to shelter at their place of residence except to leave to provide or receive certain essential services. This order had significant impact on human services. As described in more detail in Innovations and Collaborations in 2020 section, COVID-19 brought about an organic revisioning in how the system and community responds to youth who have committed offenses. It is imperative to be conscientious of the different county protocols and changes to services that were implemented due to the pandemic and throughout this report, sections may address directly the changes implemented in their respective programs and service delivery methods. While we have included all trend figures as in previous years, however, 2020 is unique to previous years and caution should be used when comparing 2020 statistics to previous years.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Probation met with contracted community partners to negotiate any needed changes to scope of work and related contract amendments, focusing on changes how services would be provided. In response to the changes to programs and services we implemented, a survey was administered to system partners and youth to gauge what changes are working well and where support was needed. The results of these surveys are described in more detail below.

## COVID-19 SURVEY RESULTS

The following section highlights feedback from both Probation contracted providers as well as youth who received services after the start of the pandemic in March 2020. The data for this section is derived from

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<sup>3</sup> All Santa Clara County Public Health orders can be found here: <https://covid19.sccgov.org/public-health-orders>



four separate assessments that were administered in April and May of 2021. The first was an online survey sent to Probation contracted juvenile service providers and covered topics such as program staffing and organizational priorities, experiences transitioning from in-person to virtual services, as well as any overall successes and challenges experienced during the past year. Although 22 providers completed the survey, several organizations completed the survey more than once for separate Probation funded programs, resulting in a total of 27 survey responses, representing 24 separate programs. Of the 27 programs surveyed, six offered exclusively in-custody services, three offered both in-custody and out-of-custody services, while the remaining 18 offered exclusively out of custody services.

An additional online survey was sent to youth who received Probation referred out-of-custody services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The youth were all out of custody at the time they completed the survey and were identified with the help of their Probation officers. In terms of services youth received during the past year, the largest percent of youth (38 percent or 10 out of 26) indicated they were engaged in community services, which most often likely refers to the Community Service-Learning Program, followed by therapy or counseling (27 percent or seven out of 26), and victim awareness classes (15 percent or four out of 26). The survey covered youths' attitudes toward virtual services and asked them to highlight any benefits and challenges they experienced receiving services throughout the past year. Of the 26 surveyed youth, 62 percent (16 out of 26) indicated that they worked with a Probation Officer before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning most of the youth had experience with Probation services prior to the pandemic. Finally, the data for this section also includes responses from 50 youth in Juvenile Hall and 21 youth at James Ranch. For youth at both institutions, several questions related to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on services and family visits were added to the Client Experience Surveys that youth periodically complete for evaluation purposes.

Overall, youth felt supported by provider staff and appreciated the ease with which they were able to access services. Nonetheless, feedback from providers suggests that providing services virtually in most cases is not ideal, especially regarding client engagement. It is not exactly known how providers will adapt to the easing of restrictions in a post-pandemic setting, the findings from these surveys suggest that providers may—at least partially—adapt some of their services online.

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### Organizational Changes and Program Staffing

Although provider staff changed the hours they worked during the pandemic, most neither significantly increased nor decreased their total number of working hours. Most staff switched to working virtually with 59 percent (16 out of 27) of respondents noting that over half of their staff worked completely virtually. Although 74 percent (20 out of 27) of providers indicated that staff changed their working hours to accommodate clients' schedules, 67 percent (18 out of 27) noted that the total amount of staff time stayed about the same. Most providers (56 percent or 15 out of 27) noted that referrals had decreased since the start of the pandemic. However, it is likely that the pandemic exacerbated a pre-existing trend since overall referrals for services have been declining for the past several years due to declining rates of

arrests and detentions. Although providers reported that the number of referrals declined in 2020, most noted that funding stayed about the same.

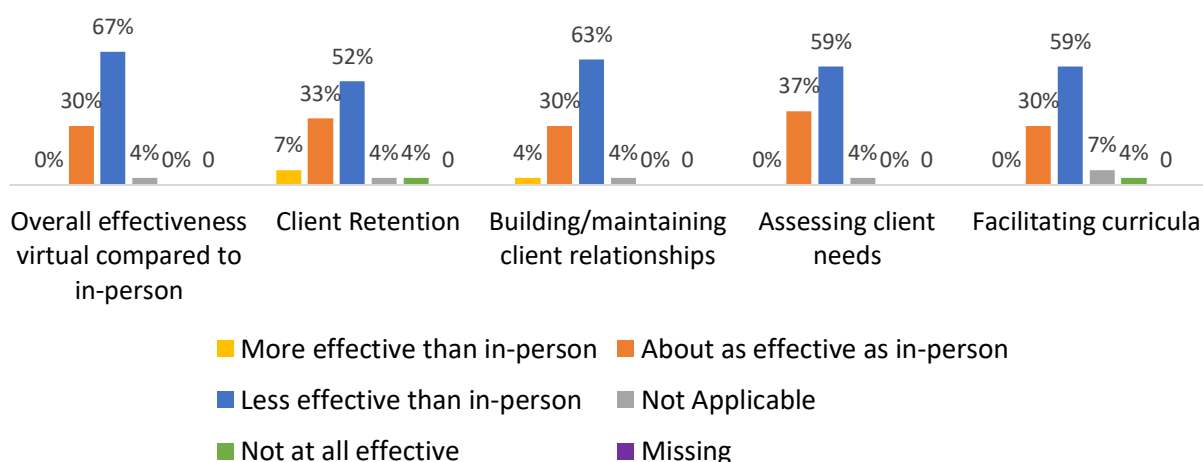
## Provider Feedback on Virtual Services

All programs except for one provided virtual services during the past year. Most programs (67 percent or 18 out of 27) provided both virtual and in-person services at some point during the year, alternating according to the different tiered phases of social distancing issued by the county. Only four programs (15 percent) noted having any experience providing virtual services prior to the start of the pandemic.

Most providers viewed their transition from in-person to virtual service as a successful effort. Several noted the pandemic provided them with new opportunities to engage clients creatively, and a plurality (44 percent) indicated that they plan on incorporating virtual services in some capacity after the pandemic ends. Notably, many providers appreciated that virtual services eliminated transportation barriers and streamlined some services that can be done more efficiently online. Providers mentioned being able to adapt their program to a virtual environment, finding creative ways to engage clients, increasing collaboration, and providing COVID testing and safety services to clients and staff as all major successes their organization experienced this past year.

However, despite offering certain benefits, about two-thirds of providers (67 percent) indicated that virtual services are less effective than in person. Figure 1 shows that providers believed virtual services were less effective across all measured domains including client retention, building relationships, assessing client needs, and facilitating curricula. Providers noted that it is more challenging to engage youth, to assess their level of interest, and to get them to take the services as seriously as they would in person. For these reasons, providers' responses suggest that they would prefer to deliver many of their services in person once conditions for allow it.

**Figure 1: Effectiveness of Virtual Services Compared to In Person According to Providers (n=27)**





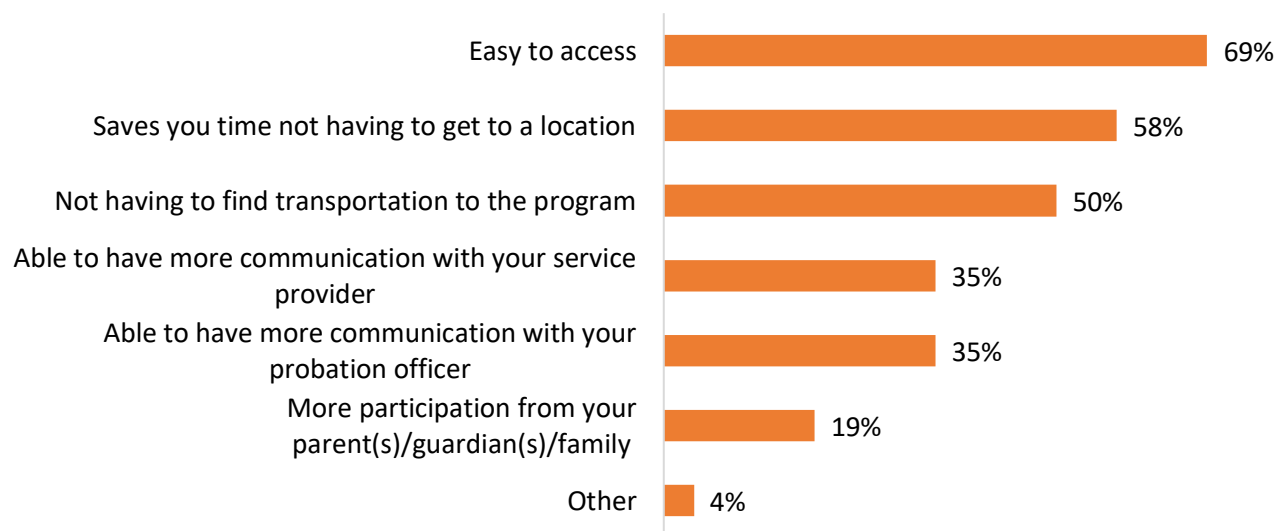
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## Feedback from Youth That Received Virtual Services Out-of-Custody

In general youth that received services out-of-custody noted they had reliable access to virtual services and that program staff helped them with issues as they came up. All youth (n = 26) noted having access to a computer while 92 percent (24 out of 26) indicated having reliable internet access. A large majority of youth (77 percent or 20 out of 26) also indicated that they had enough privacy to engage in services.

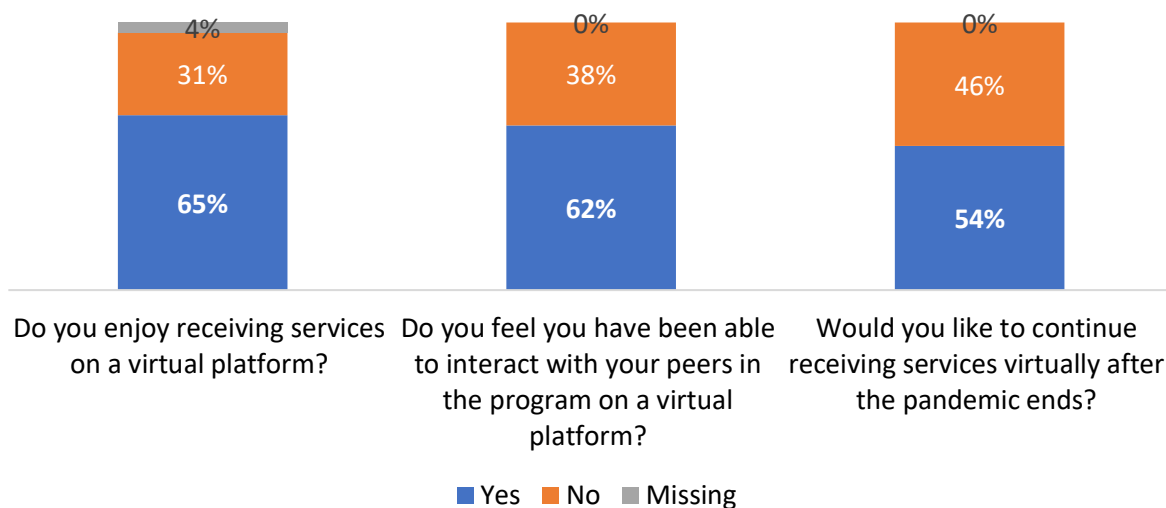
Most youth appreciated that virtual services were easier to access than in-person services and that they cut down on travel time. A little over half (54 percent or 14 out of 26) of youth indicated enjoying receiving services on a virtual platform and would like to continue to receive virtual services after the pandemic. Figure 2 lists the changes in programming since the start of the pandemic and whether youth found them beneficial. Most youth (69 percent or 18 out of 26) noted that the ease of access and the saving of time due to not having travel (58 percent or 15 out of 26) were “beneficial changes” caused by the pandemic. Half of youth (13 out of 26) also cited not having to find transportation as a benefit as well.

**Figure 2: Youth's Perceptions of Beneficial Changes to Services Since Pandemic (n=26)**



Youths' attitudes toward virtual services tended to be more favorable than providers. However, several providers mentioned that some youth are more engaged virtually than in person since they are more willing to open up in a virtual setting. However, most youth also noted that virtual services compounded the issue of virtual fatigue and excessive screen time that they were already experiencing.

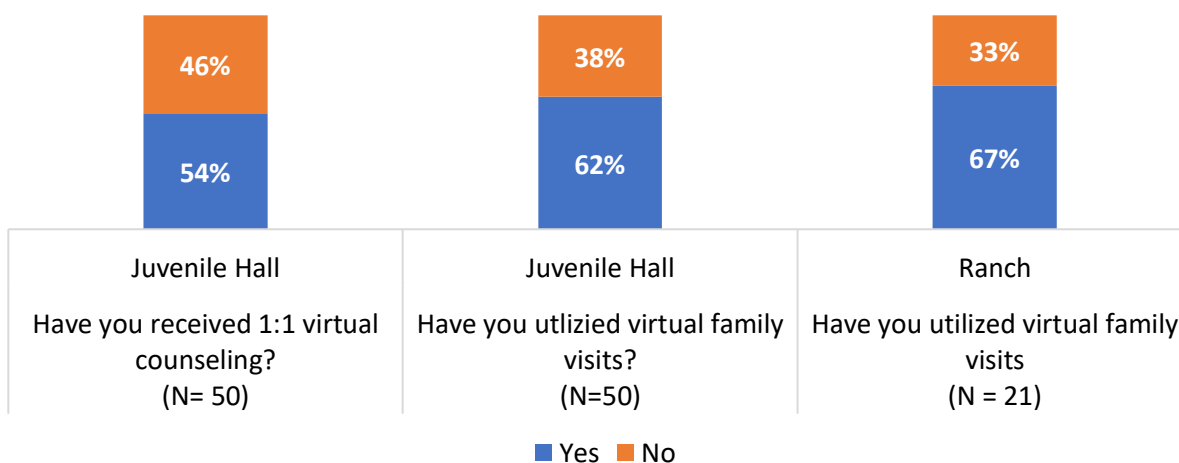
**Figure 3: Youths' Overall Perception of Virtual Services (n=26)**



#### Feedback from Youth That Received Virtual Services In-Custody

Providers at both Juvenile Hall and the Ranch converted most of their services from in person to virtual within weeks of the County Shelter-in-Place order. At Juvenile Hall, tablets were distributed to the units to enable youth to interact individually with their service providers, and, as Figure 4 shows, most of the youth (54 percent) were able to receive virtual one-on-one counseling during their time at Juvenile Hall. Family visits at both Juvenile Hall and the Ranch were also converted to virtual early in the pandemic, and a similar percentage of youth at Juvenile Hall and the Ranch (62 percent and 67 percent, respectively) were able to utilize these visits.

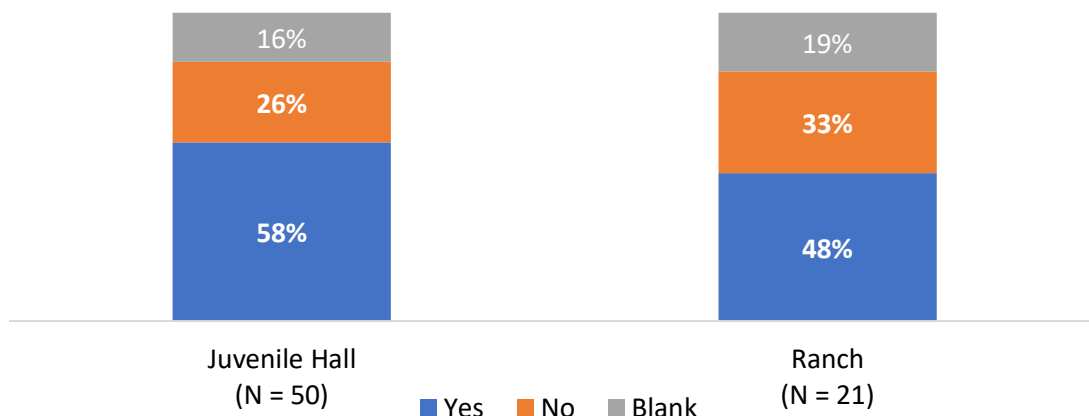
**Figure 4: Youth In-Custody that Received Virtual Counseling and Family Visits**



At Juvenile Hall, 93 percent (26 out of 28) of youth that indicated receiving virtual services noted that the experience went well. Based on open-ended feedback youth at Juvenile Hall also indicated appreciating/enjoying their virtual family visits, however, several youth noted that they wished the visit lasted longer. Fourteen youth noted that they did not receive virtual family visits either because of their unit was in quarantine, family issues, or for other specific reasons. At the Ranch, 67 percent of surveyed youth (14 out of 21) noted receiving virtual family visits at some time during their commitment. However, it is difficult to draw any general impressions youth had about family visits due to the very small number of youth (n = 9) that responded to the appropriate question. It should also be noted that the Ranch resumed in-person family visits in late 2020, and 67 percent (14 out of 21) of youth noted having at least one in-person family visit.

As Figure 5 below illustrates, most youth that responded to the question believed it would be beneficial to have virtual services after the pandemic is over. Several youth noted that this would work well when youths' families were unable to attend in person. In general, however, it appears that while virtual services make sense in some circumstances, most of the youth strongly prefer to see their families in person.

**Figure 5: Beneficial for Youth to Have Future Virtual Visits Post-COVID?**



Youth at Juvenile Hall and the Ranch mentioned multiple challenges related to the impact COVID-19 pandemic had on their stay. These challenges included difficulties with distance learning, social isolation related to quarantining and social distancing, challenges with not being able to see family in person, and overall boredom resulting from greater restrictions on their movement. Although regrettable, many of these challenges either resulted from or were exacerbated by the county's efforts to maximize youth safety and prevent the spread of COVID-19 within Santa Clara County institutions. Despite these severe challenges, it appears that the integration of virtual services and family visits enabled youth to receive vital services and remain connected with their loved ones. Moving forward, Probation may want to consider ways to supplement in-person programming and family visits with current virtual practices in effort to encourage greater connection and ensure a more successful reentry into the community.

## YOUTH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Over the last two decades, Santa Clara County's youth population (ages 10-17) has changed dramatically. Since 1993 the youth population has increased by 22 percent and there has been a significant increase in the number of youth of color in the County as shown in the U.S. Census<sup>4</sup> categories listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Percentage of Total Youth Population Ages 10-17<sup>5</sup>**

<i>Percentage of total youth population</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native
<b>1993</b>	44%	4%	29%	22%	0.5%
<b>2019</b>	25%	3%	35%	37%	0.3%

The table below shows the greatest change has been in the Asian/Pacific Islander (Asian/PI) population which increased by 102 percent since 1993 to become the largest racial/ethnic population. During the same period, the Latino youth population has increased by 45 percent. Meanwhile the White youth population decreased by 29 percent since 1993 and is no longer a majority. Decreases have also occurred in the youth populations of Black youth (-18 percent), and Native American youth (-23 percent). Overall, the youth population in Santa Clara County increased by 22 percent since 1993.

**Table 2: Santa Clara County Change in Youth Population Ages 10-17 1993-2019<sup>6</sup>**

<i>Population Change 1993-2019</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Native	Total
<b>1993</b>	68,387	6,243	45,567	34,649	753	155,599
<b>2019</b>	48,429	5,105	66,083	70,160	581	190,358
<b>Percent Change 1993-2019</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>22%</b>

## WHAT IS JUVENILE PROBATION?

Probation is an opportunity for youth to remain at home, when possible, under supervision of the Court and the Probation Department while receiving services to address their needs. Services vary by type and level of intensity depending on many factors. In some cases, youth may be detained at Juvenile Hall or ordered to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Facility William F. James Ranch (Ranch) or another placement depending upon their offense(s) and needs. A youth may be ordered to follow certain conditions set forth by the court, often under the supervision of a probation officer. In the County of Santa Clara (County), a thorough assessment is completed to determine a youth's intervention level. The intervention level is

<sup>4</sup> The census is one calendar year behind the County reporting cycle.

<sup>5</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2020). *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2019*. Retrieved from <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

<sup>6</sup> 2018 is the most recent year for which population estimates are available.

determined after an evaluation of a variety of factors such as offense, age, areas of need (such as mental health, substance use, pro-social activities, family therapy, etc.), risk of reoffending and other factors. Appendix A describes some of the key decision points within the juvenile justice system. At each of these points, one or more justice system stakeholders has decision-making power over the trajectory of a youth's case. These stakeholders strive to stay informed of the most current best practices for working with families and communities.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE WORK GROUPS AND SUBCOMMITTEES

### JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS COLLABORATIVE (JJSC)

The Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) was established by resolution of the Board of Supervisors on June 3, 2008, after several years of juvenile detention reform efforts, and has been extended through June 30, 2023. The JJSC provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of the youth in the juvenile justice system, while preventing or reducing the unnecessary detention of youth. The JJSC works with other juvenile justice bodies to maximize resource efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts. The JJSC addresses the issue of disproportionate minority representation in the juvenile justice system through constant examination of decision points through a race equity lens. The JJSC is committed to upholding racial equity and combatting racism in all its forms throughout the youth justice system. The JJSC has two workgroups detailed below. The JJSC meets quarterly, while the workgroups and their subcommittees meet monthly, or as needed. The workgroup meetings were suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic and did not meet between March and December 2020. For more information on the JJSC work groups and subcommittees please visit: <https://www.sccgov.org/sites/occ/jjsc/Pages/home.aspx>. Appendix H also provides information on the JJSC work groups and subcommittees.

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#### Race Equity in Justice Systems (REJS) Workgroup

REJS has several subcommittees that focus on how youth of color are impacted by the decisions made at various points in the justice system.

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#### The Race Equity through Prevention (REP) Workgroup

REP has focused their efforts on reducing the suspension and expulsion of youth of color in the schools, as well as improving community engagement and school engagement practices on individual campuses throughout Santa Clara County.

### JJCC

Senate Bill 1760 (Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Statutes of 1996) established the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program. This program provides state grants to counties and cities who demonstrate a collaborative and integrated approach for the

apprehension, treatment, rehabilitation, punishment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) requires that the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council consist of the membership required in section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (Chapter 325, Statue of 1998). The Board of Supervisors adopted a Resolution creating the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) on November 19, 1996. There are eleven members who serve on the JJCC. The appointments to the JJCC are permanent.

The tasks of the JJCC include assessing current resources, identifying service areas where resources may be inadequate, and developing proposals to prevent and respond effectively to juvenile crime. The JJCC oversees this process, which results in a final Local Action Plan to be submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. The JJCC meets bi-annually to review and approve program evaluations and the annual expenditure plan for JJCPA and YOBG.

## INNOVATIONS AND COLLABORATIONS IN 2020

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

## COVID-19 AND SERVICE DELIVERY TO CLIENTS

The Juvenile Justice Court and all its stakeholder partners were able to continue their deep collaborative work during the pandemic conditions. In March they met weekly with juvenile justice stakeholders to discuss early releases, electronic monitoring stepdown options for youth, case dismissals, case conferencing, hearing types that would be allowed to continue in person or virtually, etc. The justice partners met separately and agreed on new protocols, remote hearings, and reports being delivered by email versus hard copies in mailboxes at the courthouse. All partners were available to one another around the clock and on the weekends to ensure, first and foremost, that due process was intact, and that the youth were safe while in custody and continued to be connected to their families. As the pandemic roared on through 2020, they met less frequently but still met regularly and developed written protocols that are effective through August of 2021.

## EMP/CRP GUIDELINES

Due to COVID-19 emergency orders and shelter in place directives, youth who were released on the Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP)/Community Release Program (CRP) after a detention hearing before the Court had their cases set out approximately eight weeks (two months) because they were out-of-custody. The Juvenile Court prioritized detention hearings and other matters involving in-custody youth. However, Welfare and Institutions Code Section 628.1 states that youth who are on home supervision are entitled to the same legal protections as youth in secure confinement. As such, the Office

of the District Attorney, Public Defender/Defense Counsel and Probation Department agreed to the process outlined below to ensure that youth on home supervision through EMP or CRP have a process by which they can be removed from EMP/CRP without having to appear in Court during the public health crisis.

These guidelines pertain to “pre-court” or “pre-jurisdiction” home supervision. The purpose of pre-court EMP/CRP is to: 1) ensure the youth attends any scheduled court appearances and 2) does not commit any new law violations while they are pending court. All youth released on EMP/CRP are supervised by an EMP/CRP Counselor for a period of 45 calendar days during shelter in place.

- For non-707(b) offenses, at the 45-day supervision period, EMP/CRP supervision will end, and a Probation Officer will assume supervision as appropriate without consulting with the D.A. or Juvenile Court. The probation assessment scores incorporate a review of the minor’s overall behavior while on EMP and include an evaluation of whether the minor has substantially complied with EMP orders and has not been arrested or cited for a new crime. For cases involving Domestic Violence, probation also considers such factors as unauthorized victim contact, failure to comply with restraining orders, and injury/threats to victim.
- For 707(b) offenses (the most serious and violent crimes), at the 45-day supervision period, Probation will meet and confer with the DA Juvenile Supervisor and assigned defense attorney and/or defense counsel supervisor, regarding whether the youth should be removed from EMP/CRP. Factors that the parties consider include age of the youth, specific facts of the case, use of weapons or infliction of Great Bodily Injury (GBI), prior criminal history, progress and behavior on EMP/CRP, and any other relevant factors. If the parties agree the youth should continue EMP/CRP, the parties will revisit the issue no sooner than 14 days (two weeks) later.

While not a perfect system, everyone agreed to this temporary mechanism to allow youth to be removed from house arrest. This process allowed youth and families to continue to shelter in place and allowed the court to focus on hearings for youth in custody. .

## JUSTICE ED PROGRAM

JusticeEd, an initiative of the National Center for Youth Law, works to create a future where every young person under the jurisdiction of probation graduates from high school with the widest array of possibilities for their future. JusticeEd works in collaboration with the Probation Department and local partners to improve the education outcomes of probation-involved students through systems change and direct one to one support.

Through a partnership with the Probation Department, JusticeEd provides youth newly placed on probation or Deferred Entry of Judgement with education advocacy and case management services for a broad variety of educational needs including enrollment support, chronic absenteeism, credit deficiency, post-secondary transition support, special education navigation and low academic performance. Students supported by the JusticeEd Initiative are connected to an Education Liaison who:

- Works with students to identify education goals, creates a student-centered education plan, and monitors their progress on their education objectives.
- Partners with caregivers to provide coaching and guidance to build their internal capacity to support their student's education goals.
- Coordinates education support by partnering with probation officers, community-based organization programs, and school site staff to ensure adults are working collaboratively to support the student's success.

Since 2018, JusticeEd has:

- Provided intensive one to one support to 123 students and families throughout Santa Clara County.
- Engaged students, families, and support staff in over 2,100 meetings and conferences aimed at supporting students in achieving their academic goals.
- Supported youth in achieving 125 academic, social, and emotional, and post-secondary transition goals.
- Provided 11 Education Advocacy Trainings reaching over 200 court systems staff, probation officers, community-based organizations, young leaders, and caregivers.

This partnership and support have been especially critical during the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, as students found themselves struggling to manage the transition to distance learning. Students reported challenges including increased stress and anxiety, pressure to financially contribute, depression, and decreased motivation. To provide as much safeguard as possible, JusticeEd and partner agencies responded by supporting students with ensuring access to wi-fi and computers, providing guidance in navigating distance learning platforms and managing an independent study structure, connecting families to critical financial resources, impromptu tutoring, and mentoring whenever students just needed to talk. Although official academic data has yet to be released, anecdotal evidence suggests that we will see decreases in educational achievement across the board and that dedicated district, school, and adult academic support for probation involved students will be more critical than ever in the coming school year.

## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

In January of 2020, the Behavioral Health Guadalupe Clinic team within Juvenile Hall enhanced their screening and assessment protocols. In addition to initial admission screenings, clinicians started to provide a written brief initial assessment focused on mental health, substance use, risk factors, and service needs by the 14<sup>th</sup> day of a youth's custody. This assessment is called the Integrated Assessment Summary (IAS), it provides treatment recommendations to support the level of care in mental health and substance use domains, and the recommendations for care coordination are provided as a sealed document to the youth's counsel. During the COVID-19 pandemic assessments have continued in person with appropriate safety protocols in place. In 2020, the Guadalupe clinical team completed the IAS for 190 youth, which



included any person at Juvenile Hall for 14 days or more. For youth previously assessed within six months, the assessment was not repeated unless there was a clinical reason to do so. Common recommendations include treatment for: substance use and mental health needs, psychiatry, education support, family therapy, mentoring, vocation support, gang intervention, parent support and a need for forensic psychiatric evaluation.

#### PEER SUPPORT WORKERS AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CLINICIAN COURT SUPPORT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, families had limited access to the Court due to safety measures and social distancing requirements. In May 2020, as a measure to support youth who were attending Court without their family present, the Behavioral Health Services Department coordinated with the Juvenile Services Division and the Superior Court, to have Mental Health Peer Support Workers (MHPSW) from the Dually Involved Youth Unit, provide daily support for youth as they waited for their Court hearing and throughout their Court proceedings. On several occasions, the MHPSW would coordinate with the Behavioral Health Clinical team stationed at Juvenile Hall, to follow-up and connect with the youth as they returned to the living unit for additional support. The MHPSW's provided this level of in-person support throughout the 2020 pandemic and ended in early-December 2020 when the Court transitioned to virtual court hearings, at this point, Behavioral Health Clinicians from the Guadalupe Clinic began attending sessions. This allowed the court to have quick access to resources and questions related to Behavioral Health Services.

#### PIVOT PILOT

In 2018, the Probation Department received the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) in the amount of \$3.3 million from Board of State and Community Corrections to implement the Providing Individual Valuable Opportunities Together (PIVOT) strategy designed for youth who have committed serious violent offenses with weapons.

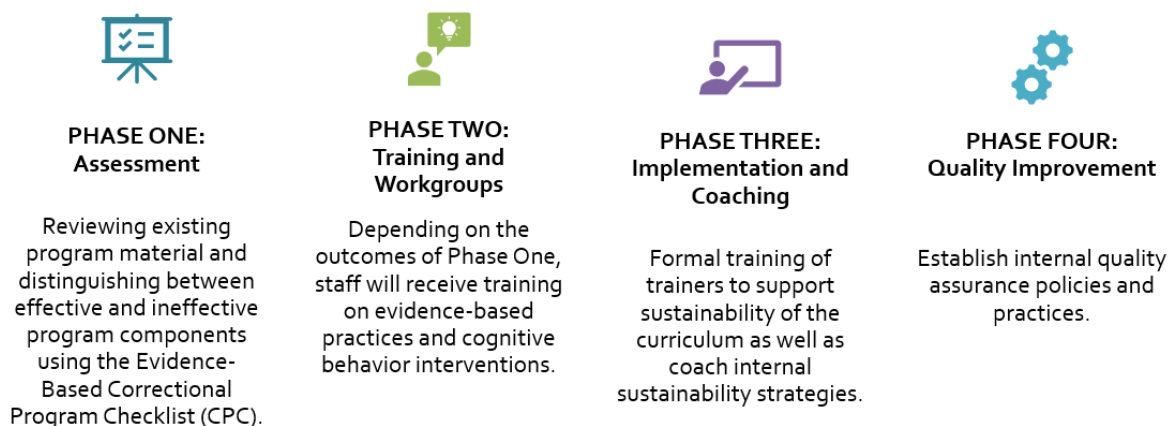
The purpose of the PIVOT strategy is to launch a countywide evidence-based/informed model to increase protective factors and reduce recidivism among youth who have committed a serious violent crime and/or crime that involved a weapon. Individualized, intensive, and gender- and culturally- responsive services will be provided while youth are in Probation facilities or the community. These services will be strengths-based and trauma- and healing-informed. The PIVOT strategy recognizes the compounding systemic inequities and challenges facing youth engaged in the juvenile justice system. The PIVOT strategy is designed to assist young people with the development of protective factors and improved coping skills needed to succeed.

#### [University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute \(UCCI\) Technical Assistance](#)

The University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) was contracted to implement a four-phase process to assist in the design and implementation of an evidence-based model of programming for the James Ranch. This work is being completed in collaboration with Probation's Research and Development (RaD) Team and incorporated input from Ranch staff, youth, and key stakeholders. The four phases (see

Figure below) include a comprehensive assessment with action-orientated recommendations, training, implementation and coaching support, and developing a continuous quality improvement system. The Ranch is currently in Phase 2.

**Figure 4: PIVOT's Four Phases**



The **first phase** was to complete an assessment of the County Probation placement programs using the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The objective of the CPC assessment is to conduct a detailed review of the facility's practices and to compare them to best practices within the juvenile/criminal justice and correctional treatment literature. Facility strengths, areas for improvement, and specific recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of the services delivered by the facilities will be offered.

**Phase 2** is focused on trainings in Core Correctional Practices and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) based on the recommendation from the CPC report. Programs will incorporate a Structured Social Learning (CBT) model approach and focus on targeting criminogenic risk factors through cognitive restructuring, emotion regulation, and structured skill building. These identified components can better assist youth in conforming to program guidelines and expectations and developing motivation and skills needed for continued progress and success throughout the program, including reentry. The model will utilize guidelines for effective use of reinforcement on and responses to behavior, with a strong emphasis and frequent use of reinforcements to promote positive choices, decision making, and goal attainment.

During the training and coaching phases, pod(s) will be selected, in collaboration with the Multidisciplinary Implementation Team (MIT), and staff will be trained in Core Correctional Practices, cognitive-behavioral interventions, and other program enhancements. During this **third phase**, UCCI and Probation will facilitate onsite training and coaching. Newly designed program components will be rolled out in segments after formal training has taken place. Formal pilot periods will be identified, and Probation staff will be coached on implementation of the program components. Coaching will involve hands on modeling of service delivery, as well as feedback on the implementation of newly adopted material.

In the **fourth phase**, UCCI will facilitate a Continuous Quality Improvement Training and model internal coaching strategies. UCCI will work with Probation to develop/refine performance measures that gauge (1) the engagement of youth, (2) professional development of Probation staff, and (3) program management in meeting program goals. Performance measures will include development (where needed) and training on the use of group observation forms, client experience surveys, staff evaluations, and pre- and post-testing.

### Service Delivery Model

The PIVOT strategy will focus on ensuring that youth have customized services tailored to their unique needs, strengths, and interests aligned with the following eight core evidence-based and innovative components:

1. Credible Messenger Mentors | Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY)
2. Pro-Social Activities | New Hope for Youth
3. Transitional Housing | Bill Wilson Center – Must be 18 or older
4. Education and Career Access | Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO) - Must be 18 or older and Trades Program
5. Survivor Impact | Victim Services Unit of the District Attorney's Office
6. Behavioral and Physical Health | Behavioral Health Service Department and Valley Medical Center
7. Family Engagement | Multi-Disciplinary Team
8. PIVOT Evaluation | Actionable Insights

### GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE ON RACE AND EQUITY (GARE)

In May 2020, George Floyd's murder and other crimes against African Americans ignited a national movement against the brutal treatment of people of color and highlighted the systemic racism and inequality present in justice systems. In acknowledgement of the harmful and disparaging outcomes for people of color, the Probation Department in collaboration with the County of Santa Clara Public Health Department implemented the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) initiative. GARE is a national network of government working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all people. The Department committed to utilizing the GARE framework to normalize conversations about race, organize systems, and operationalize new policies and practices with the purpose of eliminating racial inequalities, promoting racial diversity and inclusion, and changing practices and policies that promote inequitable responses and outcomes within Probation and the community.

Through partnership with Public Health and the GARE Steering Committee and Directors, the Department's GARE leadership and champions participated in the County of Santa Clara Race, Equity, and

Leadership (REAL) training and development program to implement the GARE framework. The department has established four (4) subcommittees to move this work:

1. The Data Subcommittee is focused on providing relevant data on population impact to guide and inform the work and measurement principles to assess ongoing impact.
2. The Policies and Practice Subcommittee is charged with examining the department's policies, processes and practices through a race and equity lens, and recommend corrective action(s).
3. The Training Subcommittee is centered on developing and coordinating formal and informal training to inform, educate, and provide skills to overcome individual bias and systemic barriers.
4. The Communication Subcommittee is balanced to normalizing the conversation around race and equity ideas and ideals by using multiple communication mediums to inform staff of ongoing efforts, generate conversations (historic and current), motivate, and connect to staff.

The initiative has prioritized normalization as a preliminary phase to include:

1. Departmentwide communication through newsletters, articles, informational and inclusive signage.
2. Informal training through small group activities and discussions and formal training designed to build a base of collective knowledge and shared understanding.

It is anticipated that the Department's GARE efforts will work in concert with ongoing juvenile justice equity initiatives and will expand through support and collaboration with the community and County partners through the larger county-wide GARE initiative.

## NEW LAWS IN 2020

The following section highlights changes in legislation which took place in 2020 and significantly influenced the juvenile justice system in the state of California and Santa Clara County.

### SENATE BILL 203 & 395 (JUVENILE MIRANDA)

In 2017, SB 395 added Section 626.5 to the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), requiring that prior to any custodial interrogation by police and before they waive their *Miranda* rights, a youth aged 15 or younger must consult with legal counsel either in person, by telephone or by video conference. This right to consult with counsel cannot be waived by the youth. SB 395 provided a public safety exception, meaning no consultation is required if the interrogation is to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the interrogation is reasonably limited to solicit this information. SB 203 extends the SB 395 right to counsel prior to interrogation to youth aged 17 or younger. SB 395 further provided that in ruling on the admissibility of any statement taken from the youth, the court must consider the effect of any failure to comply with the right to counsel, unless the officer questioning the youth reasonably believed the information was necessary to protect person or property from an imminent threat. SB 203 additionally provides that, in considering whether statements made by a youth during or after a custodial interrogation are admissible, the court must consider an officer's failure to connect the youth with counsel

prior to the interrogation. In determining the credibility of the officer under Evidence Code section 780, the court must consider whether that failure was willful. SB 203 also eliminated the requirement in SB 395 that the Governor convene a panel of experts to conduct a review and report to the Legislature on the implementation of SB 395.

#### ASSEMBLY BILL 2425 (SEALING JUVENILE ARREST AND POLICE RECORDS)

AB 2425 amends Section 786.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to require a law enforcement agency to seal an arrest record related to the juvenile's participation in a diversion or supervision program to which the juvenile was referred in lieu of the filing of a petition in juvenile court. Previously, WIC section 786.5 required only probation departments and diversion agencies to seal the juvenile record upon the juvenile's satisfactory completion of the diversion program. Under AB 2425, a law enforcement agency must also seal the arrest record within 60 days of being notified by the probation department that the juvenile has satisfactorily completed the diversion program and must notify the probation department once the records have been sealed. The diversion program must seal its records within 60 days of receiving notice from the probation department and is required to notify the probation department after it has sealed its records. As with other juvenile sealing statutes, upon sealing, the arrest and offense are deemed not to have occurred and the subject of the records may answer accordingly in employment and other situations. In addition, AB 2425 added a new Section WIC 827.95 prohibiting each law enforcement agency in the state from releasing a juvenile police record involving a juvenile who has been counseled and released (without further processing), who has satisfactorily completed a diversion program or who does not fall under juvenile court jurisdiction. For juveniles fitting those descriptions, the bill further requires the law enforcement agency to seal the juvenile police record after being notified by a diversion service provider that the youth has satisfactorily completed the diversion program. Definitions of "juvenile police record", "diversion" and "satisfactory completion" are included in the bill. "Brady" provisions allowing prosecutors to access sealed juvenile police records to meet constitutional obligations to provide exculpatory evidence to the defense were also included in this law.

#### IMPENDING CLOSURE OF DJJ – HISTORIC EVENT IN HISTORY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

Under legislation signed by California Governor Gavin Newsom in September of 2020, the California state youth prison system will close all its remaining facilities. The new law—Senate Bill 823—stopped intake at the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in July of 2021. Senate Bill 92, signed by Governor Gavin Newsom in mid-2021, will permanently close DJJ by June 30, 2023. Going forward, counties will acquire full responsibility for the care and supervision of youth who were previously eligible to be committed to the custody of the state. As of July 1, 2021, courts will no longer be able to commit youth to DJJ unless the youth is facing a petition to transfer them to adult court. In addition to raising the age of youth who can continue to be confined in a juvenile facility (to age 25), the legislation includes intent language to adopt a new, local program for youth with the highest needs and offense levels that will help youth rehabilitate closer to their families and communities and decrease the number of youth transferred to the adult criminal justice system. The law creates a Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant, which will pay the

counties to treat the realigned caseload and ensure counties are able to fund local facilities, supervision, and services for youth no longer committed to DJJ. The legislation also creates an Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) under the Health and Human Services Agency. This would include an ombudsman branch that would be authorized to investigate and resolve allegations of abuse or violations occurring in county level juvenile facilities. Beginning January 1, 2025, the OYCR will oversee all state juvenile justice grants that are currently administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The Department of Justice, by January 1, 2023, will produce a data plan to replace and modernize the state's previous juvenile justice databank.

#### WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE 208.5

On September 30, 2020, California Senate Bill 823 ("SB 823") repealed Welfare and Institutions Code 208.5 and added a new version. Under the new law, any person whose case originated in juvenile court "shall remain, if the person is held in secure detention, in a county juvenile facility until the person attains 25 years of age," unless the juvenile court determines that the person will be moved to an adult facility. This includes youth whom the juvenile court has transferred to the adult criminal system after a judicial transfer hearing, since their case "originated" in juvenile court. Probation may petition the juvenile court to have a person 19 to 24 years old moved to an adult facility. The court must hold a hearing on the petition, during which there is a rebuttable presumption that the youth will remain in juvenile hall. After consideration of five (5) factors outlined in the law, including the impact of transfer to an adult facility on the health and well-being of the person and the benefits of continued programming available at juvenile hall, the court must make written findings in its ultimate decision.

#### RACIAL JUSTICE ACT ("RJA")

AB 2542, better known as the California Racial Justice Act ("CRJA"), prohibits prosecutors from seeking, obtaining, or imposing a conviction or sentence on the basis of race, ethnicity, or national origin by expanding opportunities for defendants and youth to challenge racial bias in their case. AB 2542 (adding Penal Code 745) has been described as a countermeasure to address a widely condemned 1987 legal precedent established by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *McCleskey v. Kemp*. The *McCleskey* decision has the functional effect of requiring that criminal defendants prove intentional discrimination when challenging racial bias in their legal process. This has been considered a high standard by many and therefore almost impossible to meet without direct proof that the racially discriminatory behavior was conscious, deliberate, and targeted.

Specifically, the CRJA would make it possible for a person charged with or adjudicated or convicted of a crime to challenge their conviction/adjudication or sentence/disposition by demonstrating that one of the following examples of discrimination played a role in their prosecution:

1. An attorney, judge, law enforcement officer, expert witness, or juror involved in the case exhibited bias or animus toward the defendant or minor because of their race, ethnicity, or national origin.

2. During the trial, whether purposeful or directed at a defendant or minor, there was use of racially discriminatory language.
3. There is statistical evidence that people of one race are disproportionately charged or convicted or adjudicated of a specific crime or enhancement.
4. There is statistical evidence that people of one race receive longer or more severe sentences, including the death penalty or life without parole.

## FUTURE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

### CALIFORNIA TIERED SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION (JULY 2021)

California law requires youth to register as sex offenders only if they have been committed to the state's juvenile facility, commonly known as DJJ (the Division of Juvenile Justice) for specified sex offenses. SB 384 will transition California's lifetime sex offender registration scheme to a tier-based scheme -- establishing three tiers of registration for adult registrants for periods of 10 years, 20 years, and life, and two tiers of registration for juvenile registrants for periods of (5) five years and 10 years. Beginning on July 1, 2021, this new law allows the registrant to petition the superior court or juvenile court in their county of residence for termination of their sex offender registration requirement when their mandated minimum registration period ends. Based on criteria listed in SB 384, the court will either grant or deny the petition.

## PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

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

### YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL (YAC)

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

- **The Transition from In Person to Virtual Services**



Due to the County's Shelter in Place Order, all YAC meetings and functions moved to a virtual platform. The youth were able to re-engage and responded positively. Services have shifted to weekly two-hour meetings instead of the bi-monthly four-hour meeting model previously used. Youth expressed a desire to be connected to YAC on a weekly basis as it is a positive factor in their lives during this stressful time in our community and given the national climate regarding racial justice. This responsive, trauma informed approach allowed the YAC youth to have a healing space where they were able to process their individual struggles, stay effective in their work and maintain a vital support system.



- **LGBTQ Summit with the County of Santa Clara, Office of LGBTQ Affairs**

Two amazing YAC youth co-facilitated a panel for LGBTQ+ youth of color about their lived experiences with family, friends, school, health, justice, and child welfare systems, and more. Developed in collaboration with the Youth Advisory Council at Fresh Lifelines for Youth (FLY) and the youth speakers, this session prioritized the questions youth have for one another and themselves as it relates to their experiences to inform how we can all work together to support all LGBTQ+ youth of color to thrive in their homes, schools, and communities.

- **Coalition for Juvenile Justice National Conference**

The YAC facilitated a workshop at the national conference of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. The workshop titled "Power in Partnership" emphasized the work our YAC is doing to infuse youth voice into our local system's policies and practices. It also emphasized the value in cultivating meaningful relationships with youth and their communities through positive youth development. The workshop had hundreds of attendees. It was an incredible success for the YAC.



- **JCO Core Workshop**

As a result of the effective work the YAC is doing by facilitating Deputy Probation Officer Core workshops, the YAC has now expanded its work into Juvenile Correction Officers (JCO) Core. The YAC will now present at both training academies moving forward. The theme of our youth workshop is relationship/empathy building from the youth's perspective. The workshop has been a great success, as it has prompted incredible feedback and gratitude from all core students.



- **Letter Writing Campaign for Incarcerated Youth**

During the holiday season of 2020, YAC members participated in FLY's letter writing campaign to incarcerated youth in Santa Clara County. The youth knew that during the height of the global pandemic that youth in both facilities had limited contact with family. Knowing and understanding how crucially important connectedness is for incarcerated youth many YAC members wrote sincere and heartfelt letters.



- **Food Distribution with the City of San Jose**

For several months during the pandemic, the YAC partnered with the City of San Jose to distribute food to families in need on a weekly basis.

## **SOUTH COUNTY YOUTH TASK FORCE (SCYTF)**

The South County Youth Task Force (SCYTF) is a volunteer-based, non-political body in south Santa Clara County that encourages information and resource sharing, advances evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies, and unites South County involved entities toward empowering the community's youth. SCYTF serves as an advisory body for grants that serve South County youth and seeks to increase the community's access to services, support, and activities that promote the educational, social, and physical well-being of all South County youth and their families. Acknowledging the role of historical and present-day inequities, the SCYTF also works to reduce and eliminate disproportionalities in our community and its institutions that negatively affect youth of color.

In January 2012, the City of Gilroy, the City of Morgan Hill, Gilroy and Morgan Hill Unified School Districts, local community-based agencies and the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors met and created the SCYTF to address the effects of violence and gangs on the youth in the South County communities. Chaired by County Supervisor Mike Wasserman, the Task Force has brought together a collaborative of local government, law enforcement, school districts, community-based agencies, and resident voice through a community engagement process to provide positive opportunities for youth and their families.

SCYTF advances its work through a three- to five-year strategic plan. The 2017-2020 Strategic Plan stems from a second community engagement process and can be found on the taskforce website: <https://www.cityofgilroy.org/593/South-County-Youth-Task-Force>. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Strategic Plan was extended into 2021. SCYTF will enter a third community engagement process in the summer of 2021 to gather community feedback related to the needs and gaps in supports for youth and families, which will be the foundational piece in updating the Strategic Plan for 2021-2024.

SCYTF has regular Policy Team and Technical Team meetings, which discuss the climate and trends that are affecting youth and the community. SCYTF conducts most of its work through committees, such as the Community Outreach, Engagement and Parks Committee, the Food Insecurity Response Support Team, and the School Attendance Workgroup.

SCYTF sponsored services include school and after-school supports, El Joven Noble and Xinachtli character development rites of passage groups, pro-social activities especially in neighborhoods with historically high levels of crime, resident leadership development, parental workshops, trainings for school personnel and community, community-building events, and opportunities for civic engagement.

Currently, SCYTF is collaboratively implementing a diversion program for youth in South County. The South County Diversion Program Workgroup is designing a diversion program that is grounded in a Restorative Justice Community Model for youth with first time, low-level offenses. SCYTF hopes this program will make an impact in reducing lower-level juvenile citations. Instead of completing a juvenile citation, South County law enforcement officers will refer eligible youth to this diversion program where a community-based agency will complete an intake and assessment. Then, the youth and community affected will hold a restorative justice circle in the community where harm was done to make amends and determine what is needed for everyone to be whole and complete. The program's anticipated launch date is the summer of 2021.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY/SERVICES UNIT (NSU)

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

**Figure 5: Core Components of NSU**

**Strategy #1: Community Engagement and Neighborhood Action Plans**

**Strategy #2: Leadership Development and Capacity Building**

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

The Shelter in Place (SIP) order issued on March 16, 2020 by the County Public Health Department to contain the spread of COVID-19 widely impacted NSU programs and services in ZIP Codes 95122 and 95020. All schools were temporarily closed, which subsequently affected all after-school pro-social programming. In addition, community meetings, trainings and workshops transitioned to virtual experiences where possible. NSU quickly shifted efforts to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 in the community.

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95122

- **COVID-19 Response Efforts in the Valley Palms Community:**

NSU supported the Valley Palms Unidos (VPU) resident group with COVID-19 response efforts throughout 2020. COVID-19 response efforts included daily and monthly food distributions in partnership with East Side Union High School District's (ESUHSD) Student Nutrition Services Team and Second Harvest Food Bank; neighborhood-level COVID-19 testing in partnership with the Public Health Department; emergency essential household supply distributions in partnership with local nonprofit Empower and Excel and Bay Area Community Health; COVID-19 relief stipends through the East San Jose Prevention Efforts Advance Community Equity (PEACE) Partnership; and diaper and formula distributions in partnership with FIRST5 Santa Clara and Catholic Charities. Over 1,800 individuals received support through various response efforts in the Valley Palms Community.

- **Resident Advocacy and Improvements to the Valley Palms Apartment Community:**

NSU supported collaborative efforts between VPU, KDF Communities, and Valley Property Management (VPM) company to improve living conditions in the Valley Palms Apartment Complex including improvements to the individual units, a new synthetic soccer field, increased security, and equitable access to the Family Resource Center (FRC). Residents advocated for their community and expressed their concerns related to the conditions in the Valley Palms Apartment Community. Ultimately, all the residents' requests were granted, and a new Family Resource Center and soccer field will open in Summer of 2021.

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95020

- **COVID-19 Response Efforts in the San Ysidro Park Neighborhood:**

NSU continued to support programs and activities at San Ysidro Park in East Gilroy. To address the impact of COVID-19, NSU expanded and created new partnerships with Gilroy Unified School District, the District Attorney's Office, Community Solutions, the South County Youth Task Force, Gilroy Rotary, Rebekah's Children Services, Valley Health Community, National Center for Youth Law, the Public Health Department, Empower and Excel, Revolution Food, and Gilroy Little League. Throughout the year, NSU worked closely with the City of Gilroy to support the San Ysidro Nueva Vida resident leadership group to implement daily food distributions; community-level COVID-19 testing; community outreach to increase COVID-19 awareness and testing opportunities; diaper and formula distributions; and parent support with distanced learning. Over 1,500 individuals received support through various COVID-19 response efforts in the East Gilroy community.

### Community Impact in ZIP Code 95020 and 95122

- **Data Collection and Measuring Impact:**

NSU utilizes various tools on a monthly and quarterly basis to collect performance measures, including but not limited to, clients served, consistency of services, and financial performance.

The data is compiled into dashboards which serve as valuable tools to understand service delivery and the effectiveness of the programs and services provided. In addition, the Community Safety Survey (CSS) was conducted from August through November 2020 to help gauge the community's perception of safety, cohesion, and collective efficacy. The CSS collection was greatly impacted by COVID-19 during 2020. NSU is working with Applied Survey Research to implement pre- and post-surveys in Spring 2021 to further understand the impact of NSU's work in the community.

- **School-Based Collaborative Work:**

NSU partnered with three elementary schools: Katherine Smith Elementary School in East San Jose and Eliot Elementary School and Glen View Elementary School in East Gilroy. NSU's Probation Community Workers supported the development and implementation of Violence Prevention Plans at each school which compliment both the Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) and Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) framework. During 2020, efforts shifted to support students and parents with distanced learning and school engagement resulting from COVID-19.

## YOUTH AT ENTRY TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

Arrests and citations mark the initial point of contact a youth has with the juvenile justice system. In Santa Clara County, this includes both paper tickets (citations, summons to appear, etc.) and physical arrests. In 2020 there were 2,246 arrests/citations<sup>7</sup> of 1,662 unduplicated youth. Of those, approximately 587 arrests/citations (26 percent) were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit. Thus, 26 percent of all arrests/citations (587 cases) were lower-level offenses or first-time juveniles handled through diversionary programs which is a decrease of five percent from 2019 in the number of referrals handled by PEI.

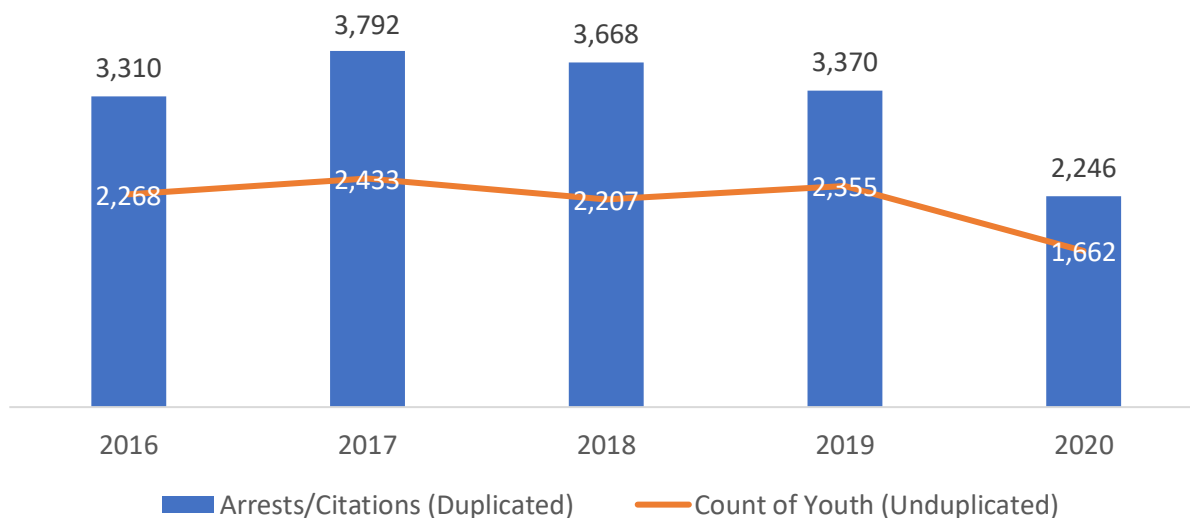
It is important to note once a youth is arrested, they may accrue additional charges from offenses that took place prior to their apprehension by law enforcement. These matches to previous crimes are often made once a youth has been fingerprinted and these open cases become attributed to them once they become known to the criminal justice system. This means that although arrests/citations are for 2020, not all offenses for each arrest/citation may have occurred in 2020. Offense dates for arrests/citations for 2020 range from 2011-2020; therefore, multiple youth had offense dates within the same year to nine years before their arrest/citation date. There were 57 arrests/citations that took place prior to 2019, which account for three percent of all arrest/citations. Over half of these offenses were sex offenses, it is common for victims to report these crimes years after they occur due to trauma and fear.

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<sup>7</sup> This is a count of arrests/citations, not of individual youth. For example, a single young person may have been arrested or cited multiple times during the year. Each of their arrests/citations is included in the total of 2,246.

In line with national trends, the number of juvenile arrests in Santa Clara County has declined in recent years. Multiple factors may be contributing to the reduction, including progressive juvenile reform efforts throughout the County with a specific focus on community and school based and prevention-oriented programs and services. In 2020, juvenile arrest/citation numbers show a 33 percent decrease in youth arrests/citations in comparison to 2019 and highlights an overall declining trend in arrests/citations since 2016. It is important to note that the decrease in 2020 arrest/citation numbers were most likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The figure below breaks down youth arrests/citations by count of arrests/citations and count of youth arrested/cited from 2016-2020.

**Figure 6: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2016-2020**



## YOUTH ARRESTS/CITATIONS

This section highlights trends in offense categories<sup>8</sup> and offense classification for all arrests/citations in 2020. Property Crimes involve felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions (e.g., arson, petty theft, and vandalism). The more serious (felony) property crimes (e.g., burglary: first degree and grand theft) and felony crimes against people (e.g., robbery and carjacking) combined to account for approximately 46 percent of the total 2,246 arrests/citations (n=1032) compared to 33 percent in 2019.

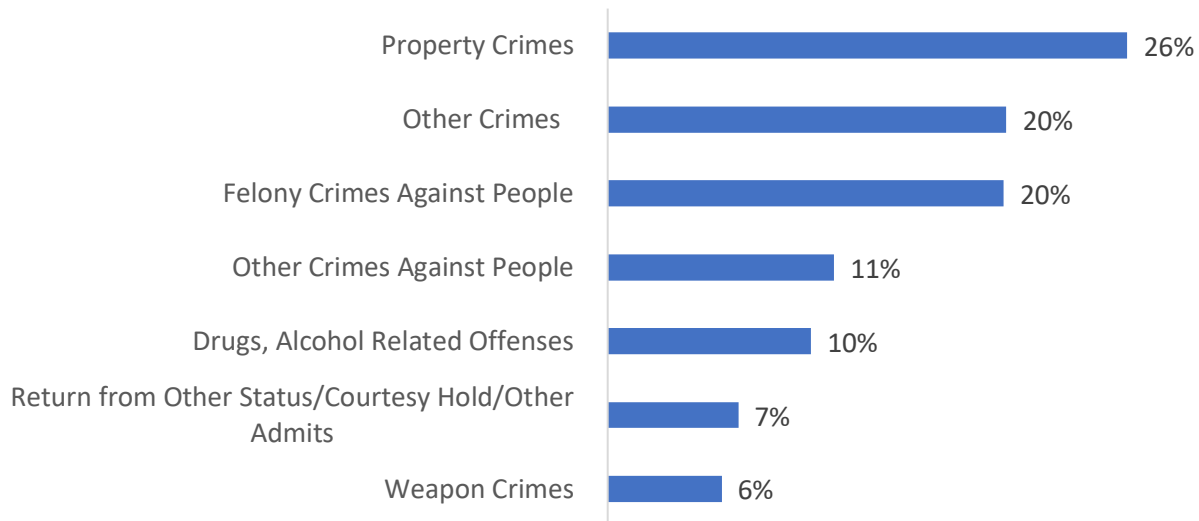
Property crimes<sup>9</sup> decreased by two percent for overall juvenile offenses in 2020, compared to 2019, and accounted for 26 percent of total arrests/citations in 2020. Other Crimes (e.g., resisting arrest, driving while unlicensed and conspiracy to commit a crime) increased from 18 percent in 2019 to 20 percent of total arrests/citations in 2020. Felony Crimes Against People increased from 17 percent in 2019 to 20

<sup>8</sup> Appendix F breaks down some examples of charge codes, charge descriptions, and offense classifications by offense category.

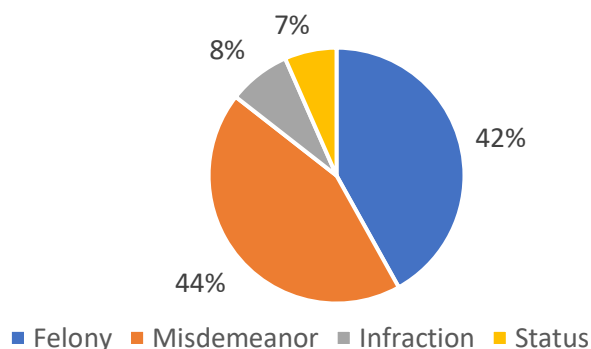
<sup>9</sup> In 2013, Probation moved Burglary in the First Degree from Felony Crimes against People to Property Crimes for purposes of categorization.

percent of total arrests/citations in 2020. Arrests/citations for drug/alcohol related offenses in 2020 accounted for 10 percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for violations of probation and courtesy holds decreased by one percent in 2020 and accounted for seven percent of all arrests/citations. Arrests/citations for weapon crimes increased by one percent when comparing 2019 to 2020.

**Figure 7: Duplicated Arrests and Citations by Offense Category 2020**



**Figure 8: Duplicate Offense Classifications**



Offense classification data also indicate the nature of offenses committed by youth in Santa Clara County. In 2020 infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined to account for 58 percent (n=1,307) of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses accounted for the remaining 42 percent (n=939).

2020 shows an overall decrease in the number of arrests/citations when compared to 2019. The number of felony offenses decreased from 48 percent in 2018 to 39 percent in 2019, then we saw a slight increase in 2020 to 42 percent. The juvenile

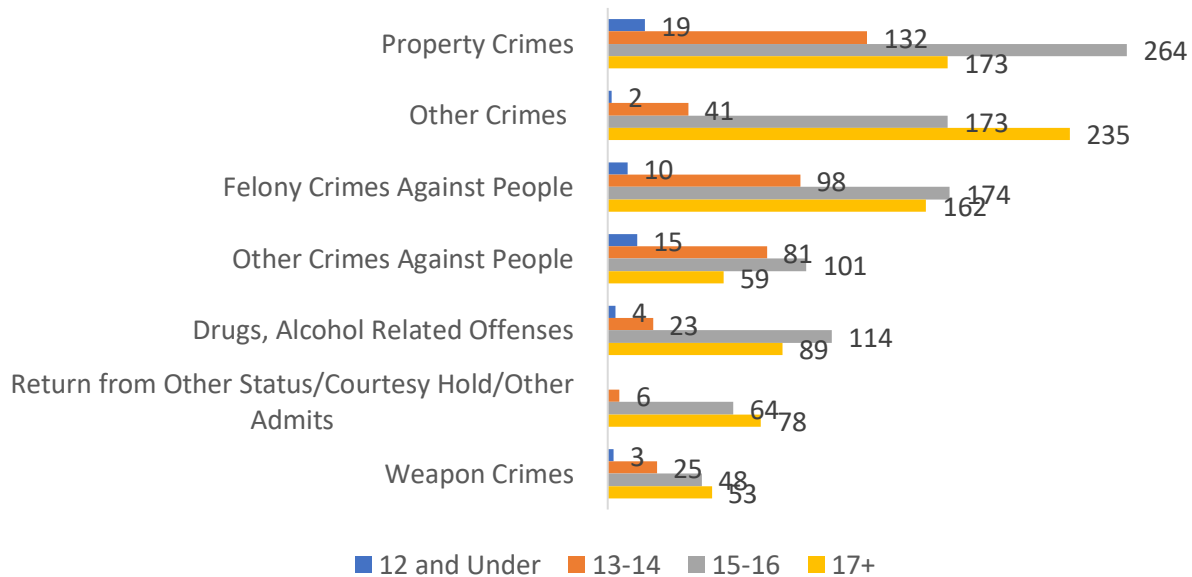
justice system continues to divert youth with less serious offenses, and this may explain why there is a slight increase in youth with more serious offenses in 2020.

### Demographics of Youth Arrested/Cited

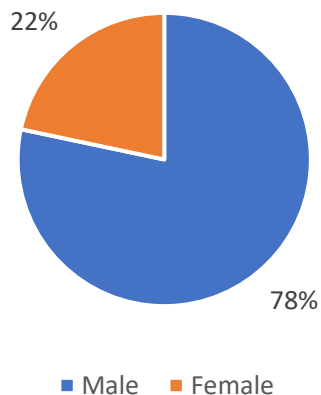
In 2020, 42 percent (n=938) of youth arrested/cited were youth 15 or 16 years old, and 38 percent (n=849) were youth aged 17 years or older. Percentages are very consistent when compared to 2019. Two percent

(n=53) of arrests/citations were of youth aged 12 years or younger which was the same in 2019.<sup>10</sup> Twenty-eight percent of youth aged 15-16 years old were arrested/cited from property crimes (n=264). Property crimes includes felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions. Other Crimes (e.g., driving while unlicensed, reckless driving, and resisting, delaying, or obstructing an officer) was the largest proportion of arrests/citations for youth aged 17 and older (28 percent, n=235). Other crimes also include felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions.

**Figure 9: Age of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited by Offense Category**



**Figure 10: Sex of Duplicated Youth Arrested/Cited 2020**



Of youth arrested/cited in 2020, 78 percent (n=1,758) were male, and 22 percent (n=488) were female. Across all crime categories, female youth accounted for fewer arrests compared to male youth. In 2020, females accounted for 22 percent (n=488) of all arrests/citations a decrease in comparison to 2019 where females made up 25 percent (n=830) of all youth arrested/cited. Of the 488 females arrested/cited in 2020, 67 percent were for misdemeanor, status, and infraction offenses (n=325). This proportion of females arrested/cited for misdemeanor, status, and

<sup>10</sup> The County of Santa Clara has collaboratively worked to be in compliance with SB439 which set the minimum age of prosecution in California at twelve (12) in September 2018.

infraction offenses was the same in 2019 (67 percent; n=558).

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### Where Do Youth Arrested or Cited Live?

Analyzing the home address information of youth arrested or cited in Santa Clara County helps to determine the neighborhoods in which youth live. This allows stakeholders to understand whether there are relevant resources in the right areas and to identify opportunities to collaborate with community partners to develop or provide support to youth and their families. In 2020, the highest number of arrests and citations in a single Santa Clara County ZIP code were of youth who lived in Gilroy ZIP code 95020<sup>11</sup> (eight percent), followed by San Jose ZIP code 95116 (six percent) in Mayfair North. In 2020, the 95020 ZIP code remained in first place when compared to 2019. The San Jose ZIP Code of 95116 which was previously the highest ZIP Code for arrests/citations in 2018 moved to second place in 2019 and remained in second place in 2020. The East San Jose ZIP code of 95127 moved from sixth place in 2019 back to third place in 2020 showing an increase in the number of arrests/citations. The Valley Palms ZIP code of 95122 showed a reduction in arrests/citations moving third place in 2019 to sixth place in 2020. The Morgan Hill (95037) ZIP Code accounted for four percent of all arrests and citations, moving from fourth place in 2019 to seventh place in 2020. Youth who live outside of Santa Clara County accounted for 10 percent of all arrests and citations, which is the highest group when compared to Santa Clara County ZIP codes (n=229). Any youth who resides outside of Santa Clara County is counted as part of the out of county total. Breaking down the top out of county ZIP Codes, 95076 (Watsonville) had 13 arrests/citations, followed by 95023 (Hollister) and 93635 (Los Banos) each with 10 arrests/citations. All other out of county ZIP Codes had nine or fewer arrests/citations in 2019, which shows there is no specific ZIP code covering the majority of out of county arrests/citations.

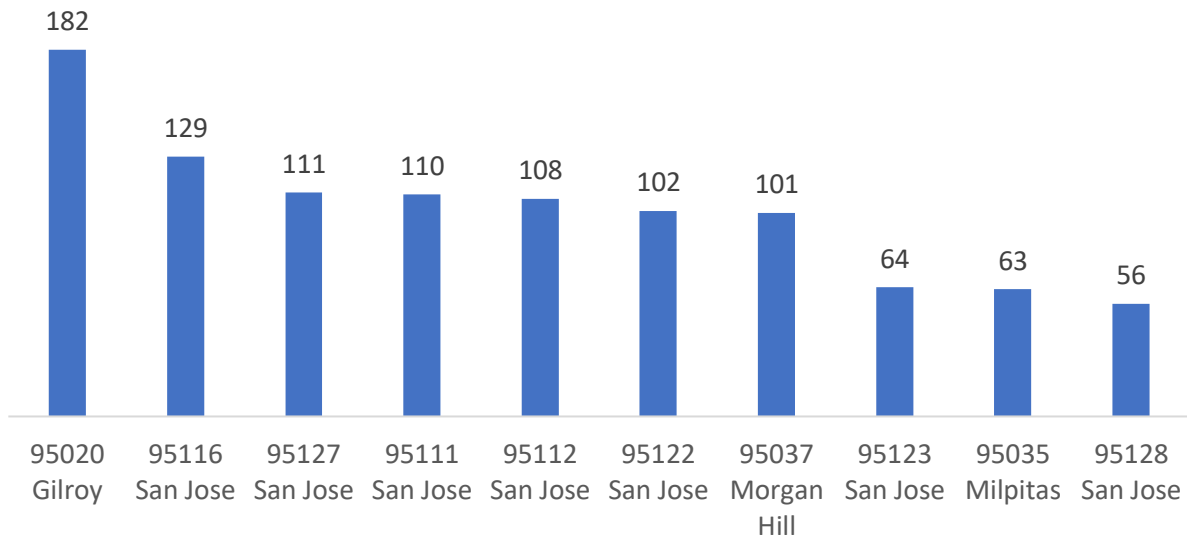
Since 2019, the number of arrests and citations decreased in nine out of 10 of the top ZIP codes. For example, in the San Jose ZIP code of 95122, arrests and citations decreased by 47 percent compared to 2019. In the Morgan Hill 95037 ZIP code, arrests and citations decreased by 40 percent and in the San Jose 95116 ZIP code they fell by 36 percent. In contrast, arrest and citations of youth who live in San Jose 95112 increased by 24 percent (108 arrests or citations). The out of county youth had a decrease in arrests and citations for 2020 (n=229 arrests/citations) of 21 percent compared to 2019 (n=289 arrests/citations).

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<sup>11</sup> For a more information on arrests/citations trends for Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and San Martin South County ZIP Codes please see Appendix D.

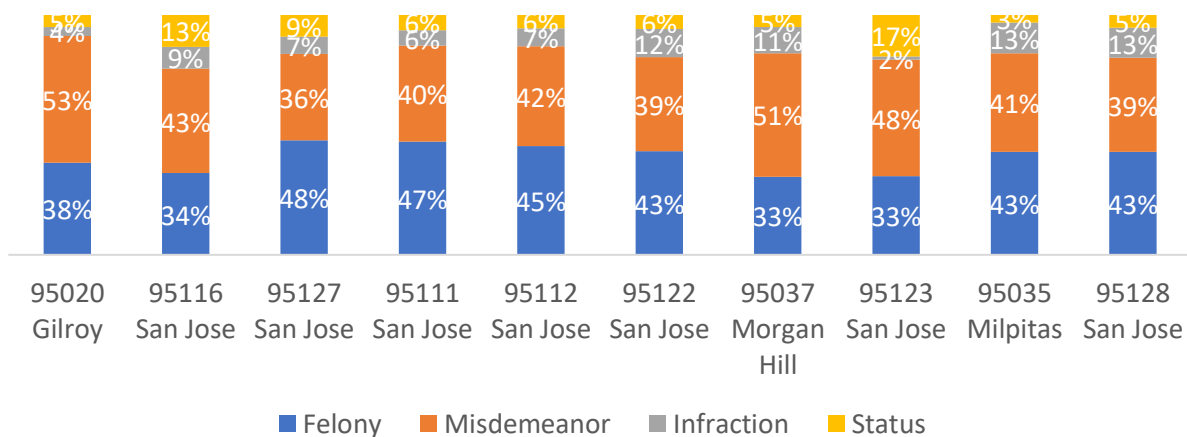


**Figure 11: Santa Clara County Top 10 Residence ZIP Codes for Duplicated Arrests/Citations 2020**



The figure below shows how offense classifications vary among the top 10 ZIP codes. For example, the proportion of arrests/citations for misdemeanor offenses in Gilroy (53 percent) is higher than in the 95116 ZIP code (43 percent). In contrast, 95127 and 95111 have the highest proportions of felony arrests (48 and 47 percent, respectively). ZIP code 95116 (Mayfair North) decreased the number of felonies from 47 percent in 2019 to 34 percent in 2020 and ZIP code 95122 (Valley Palms) went from 54 percent felonies in 2019 to 43 percent in 2020. This shows a decrease in severity for the arrests/citations taking place in these areas. Morgan Hill (95037) saw a slight increase in number of felonies from 19 percent in 2019 to 33 percent in 2020. This provides us with some insight into areas of focus for prevention and intervention services and programs that could be deployed. South County (Gilroy and Morgan Hill) account for the largest percentages of misdemeanors in 2020.

**Figure 12: Santa Clara County Duplicated Offense Classification for Top 10 Residence ZIP Codes**



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## Moving from Arrest/Citation to a Petition

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

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

## MOTIONS TO TRANSFER YOUTH TO ADULT COURT

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

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### JUVENILES TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT UPDATE

After the passage of Proposition 57 in 2016, the only way in which a youth can be transferred to adult court is after a determination by a juvenile court judge after a judicial transfer hearing. When a youth aged 16 or older<sup>12</sup> is petitioned for a felony offense, the prosecution can file a motion to transfer the youth to adult court and ask for a transfer hearing – to be conducted before the jurisdiction hearing – to decide if the youth is appropriate for rehabilitative services in Juvenile Justice Court or if the youth's case should be transferred to adult court.

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<sup>12</sup> SB1391 - signed into law but currently pending before the California Supreme Court – repealed the authority of a district attorney to make a motion to transfer 14 and 15-year-old minors to adult court. If the law is overturned, a district attorney would be able to seek transfer on 14 and 15-year-old youth for WIC 707(b) offenses.

For the Transfer Hearing, the probation officer provides a report to the Court that includes a review of the five criteria listed below, and a victim impact statement, if one is provided. At the hearing, the judge receives the probation report and any other evidence or information provided by the District Attorney and the youth's defense attorney. If the judge decides that the youth should remain in juvenile court, the case will proceed with the juvenile justice process. If the judge decides that the youth should not remain in juvenile court, the Court dismisses the juvenile petition and sends the youth to adult criminal court where the District Attorney files a complaint, and the adult criminal process begins.<sup>13</sup> The five criteria the Court must evaluate in deciding whether to transfer the case include:

1. The degree of sophistication of the crime.
2. If the youth can be rehabilitated in the juvenile justice system.
3. The youth's previous criminal history.
4. What happened on prior attempts to rehabilitate the youth; and
5. The circumstances and gravity of the current offense.

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

In 2020, there were a total of seven youth who went through the transfer process. There were other cases where a motion to transfer was filed, but the transfer hearing was not concluded by the end of 2020. Of the seven youth whose transfer hearings concluded in 2020, two remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Court and five were transferred to criminal court. While some cases have hearings with witnesses and testimony, others were submitted to the Court for decision based on the probation report and briefings filed by counsel.

## ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL

Juvenile law is a complex and specialized legal field. Appointed counsel representing youth in juvenile court are legally required to have specialized knowledge in juvenile law (WIC§634.3). All three agencies, the Public Defender's Office (PDO), Alternate Defender's Office (ADO), and Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO), ensure their juvenile attorneys receive the mandatory number of hours of training each year. The juvenile units of the PDO, the ADO and the IDO are responsible for the representation of a youth in the Juvenile Justice Court from the beginning of the case to disposition as well as post-disposition

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<sup>13</sup> Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara [www.scscourt.org/self\\_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml](http://www.scscourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/process.shtml)

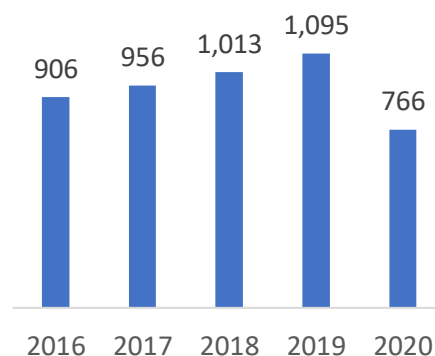
advocacy. The juvenile units of the PDO, ADO, and IDO are also responsible for filing petitions for dismissals (WIC§782), record sealings, legal advice with respect to potential immigration relief, and relief from sex offender registration once the filings begin in July of 2021.

In terms of eligibility and process by which cases are assigned, once a case has been petitioned in court, the youth is eligible for no-cost defense counsel services, under the assumption that all youth are presumed indigent. All cases petitioned in Juvenile Justice Court are first referred to the Public Defender's Office (PDO). If the Public Defender determines that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of the youth, the youth is then referred to the Alternate Defender's Office (ADO) and/or the Independent Defense Counsel Office (IDO). It is the policy of the offices that if an agency has represented a youth on a previous petition and the youth is charged with a new petition, that same agency will continue to represent the youth on that new petition for purposes of continuity of representation, even if the PDO would not have had to declare a conflict of interest. If a case is referred to the ADO and ADO discovers that there is a conflict of interest in the representation of the youth, the youth is referred to the IDO for representation.

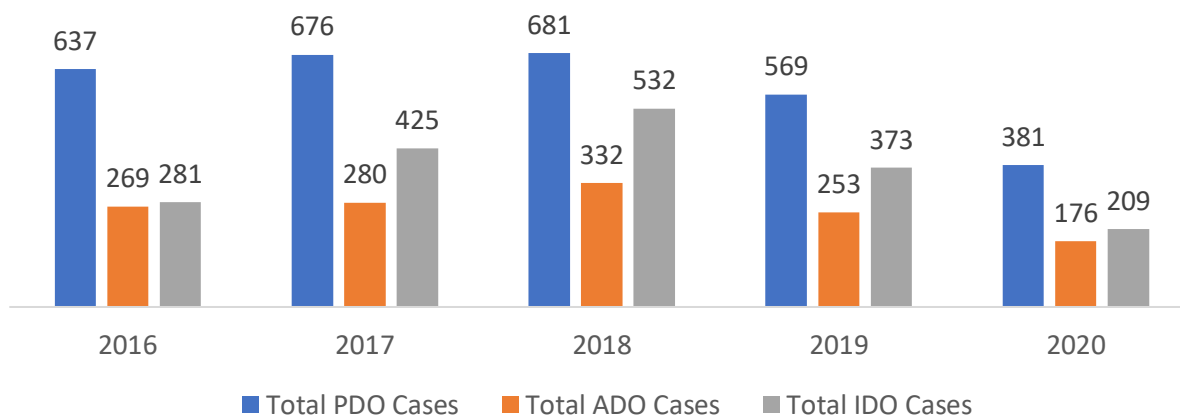
The IDO assigns juvenile justice cases to private attorneys based on a contractual relationship. The PDO, ADO and IDO are all governmental law offices within the County of Santa Clara government structure.

In 2020, the PDO and ADO represented youth in 557 cases (381 with the PDO and 176 with the ADO), with 209 cases either referred to IDO or the youth secured private counsel. Of the 557 cases represented by the PDO and ADO, 372 were felonies, 80 were misdemeanors, and 100 were for violations of probation (70 with PDO and 30 with ADO) as shown in Figure 13 and 14. In total, the PDO, ADO, and IDO/private counsel collectively represented youth in 766 cases.

**Figure 13: All Referrals to Public Defense Counsel**



**Figure 14: All Cases by Type of Defense Counsel**



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## Social Workers and Immigration Attorneys

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

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

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## Community Outreach Attorney

The Public Defender's Office has a community outreach attorney, dedicated to empowering local communities to advocate for better outcomes for justice involved or exposed adults and juveniles through education and networking. This includes working alongside community-based organizations, schools, courts, and other partners to coordinate efforts. The Community Outreach Attorney commits to helping underserved or vulnerable communities by engaging in outreach to respond to their needs, facilitating access to care and services, and raising awareness of existing PDO services.

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

## ADMISSION TO CUSTODY

At Juvenile Hall intake, a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is administered by a Probation Screening Officer to determine whether a youth should be detained in secure confinement pre-adjudication. The objectivity, uniformity, and risk-based format of a RAI helps to protect against disparate treatment at intake and focuses on reducing the likelihood the youth will fail to appear in court or reoffend before adjudication. Objective and standardized criteria anchor admission decisions in ascertainable and

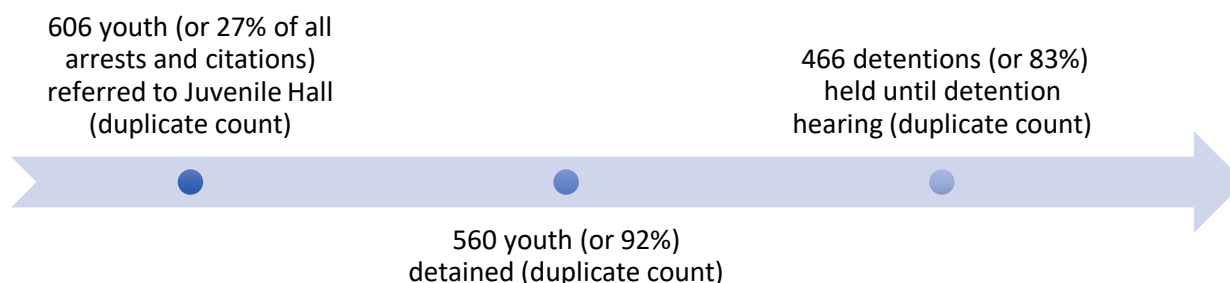
equally evaluated facts. For example, RAI indicators include the nature and severity of the offense and the number of prior referrals. The overall risk score in conjunction with the County booking protocols (developed and approved by various stakeholders) and state laws are then used to guide the Screening Officer in making the critical decision of whether to admit the youth to a secure facility, refer them to a non-secure detention alternative, or release them.

In 2020, of the 2,246 duplicated youth arrests/citations in Santa Clara County, 606 duplicated youth (27 percent of all youth arrested) were referred to Juvenile Hall with 560 duplicated youth detained (395 unique youth). Of the 606 youth (430 unique youth) referred to Juvenile Hall in 2020, 92 percent were detained (560 of 606 youth) and eight percent (46 youth) were released at detention screening. Of the 560 youth initially detained at intake, 17 percent (94 youth) were subsequently released by Probation prior to their detention hearing, for a variety of reasons. These reasons include: a parent/guardian now available to pick up their youth from juvenile hall or the charges or circumstances were less serious than originally believed once supplemental information was provided. The figure below demonstrates the number of duplicated youth detained at every step in the process.

**Table 3: Number of Youth Detained and Released Prior to Detention Hearing**

	Duplicated Youth	Unduplicated Youth
Referred to Juvenile Hall	606	430
Detained in Juvenile Hall	560	395
Released Prior to Detention Hearing	94	90

**Figure 15: Number of Youth Detained (duplicate count) by Process Step 2020**



## Detention Overrides

In some cases, a decision to admit or release a youth differs from the recommended action of the RAI tool. The detention override percentage is the proportion of youth who score below the detention threshold score and are nevertheless detained. Some of these youth are detained or released due to a local or state policy mandating detention regardless of their RAI score, while others are detained at the

discretion of the Probation Screening Officer. A high percentage of detention overrides undermines the integrity of the risk-screening process.

Of the total 290 youth who were eligible for release based on their RAI score alone (low and medium scoring youth), 245 youth (84 percent) were detained. Of those 245 youth, 63 percent (154 youth) were detained under mandatory detention policies. Mandatory detention policies require a youth to be held due to state law and/or mandatory policy. Mandatory detention policies include, but are not limited to: Warrant, EMP/CRP failure, and Weapon Used in the Commission of a Crime. The remaining 37 percent (91 youth) were held under discretionary detention policies (see figure below for breakdown).

The table below depicts the breakdown of youth held by means of a discretionary override by race and ethnicity. There was no statistically significant difference by race/ethnicity in overrides.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 4: Risk Assessment Instrument Discretionary Override Percentage 2020**

<i>Discretionary Override Percentage for 2020</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Total Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score)</b>	21	23	231	12	3	290
<b>Eligible for Release (Low/Medium RAI Score) but Detained</b>	18	22	193	9	3	245

The table below illustrates the reasons why youth were detained due to mandatory detention policy. The most frequent mandatory detention reasons include Pre/Post Court Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) failures and Warrants (Failure to Appear: FTA, Arrest, and Violation of Probation: VOP). These two categories combined, accounted for 61 percent of mandatory policy admissions.

**Table 5: Risk Assessment Instrument Mandatory Detention Reasons 2020**

<b>Mandatory Detention Reasons (154)</b>	
<b>EMP/CRP Failure</b>	49
<b>Warrant</b>	45
<b>Weapon used in Commission of Crime</b>	25
<b>Ranch Failure/Escape</b>	12
<b>More than One SPD</b>	9
<b>Aftercare Failure</b>	5
<b>Inter-County Transfer</b>	5
<b>Placement Failure</b>	4

<sup>14</sup> No association between Race/Ethnicity and Discretionary Overrides was observed,  $p = 0.99$

The table below illustrates the reasons why the risk assessment instrument was overridden by discretionary overrides. The most frequent discretionary override reasons include: victim/community/youth safety (e.g., victim lives in the home or in close proximity to the youth, the youth's actions in the offense pose a serious risk to the public) (35 youth), all other reasons (e.g., youth refuses to return home, history of runaways) (21 youth), and parent related reasons (e.g., both parent(s) cannot be located) (16 youth), and parent(s) refusing to pick up their children from Juvenile Hall (three youth).

**Table 6: Risk Assessment Instrument Discretionary Override Reasons 2020**

Discretionary Override Reasons (91)	
Self-Victim Community Safety	35
Other Reasons	21
Parent/Guardian Reasons	19
Family Violence	6
Violations of Probation – Two or More Technical Violations	4
DV with mitigating factor	4
Violations of Probation – Substance Use Issues	1
Violations of Probation – Non-Technical Violation with New Arrest	1

## Offenses of Youth Detained

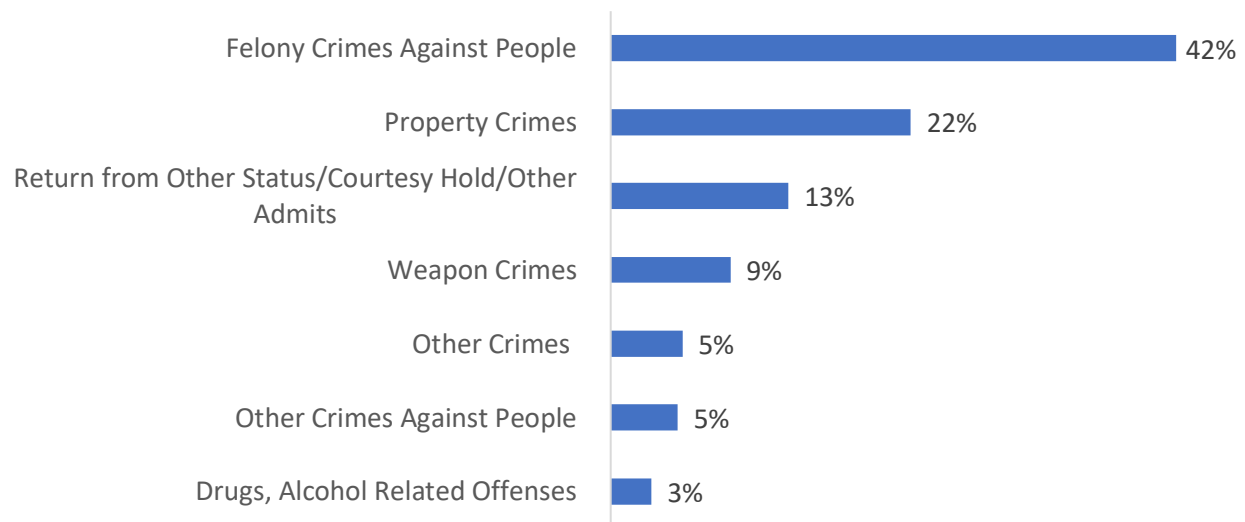
Of the 560 duplicated youth detained, 42 percent were admitted for felony crimes against people (e.g., robbery and assaults; n=236). Another 22 percent of youth were admitted for property crimes (including first degree burglary and auto theft; n=125), 13 percent of admissions were for technical violations of probation (VOPs<sup>15</sup>; n=74), and nine percent for weapon related offenses (n=50). Other crimes accounted for five percent of admissions (n=30; e.g., obstructing or resisting a public officer and evading a peace officer/reckless driving). Other crimes against people accounted for five percent of admissions (n=28; e.g., misdemeanor assaults and misdemeanor domestic violence). Admissions for drug and alcohol related offenses accounted for only three percent of the total admissions to Juvenile Hall (n=17).<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> VOP offenses include absconding from Probation Supervision, EMP/CRP failure, and Ranch failure.

<sup>16</sup> Typically, youth are only admitted for drug and alcohol related offenses if the offense is sales-related or the youth's safety is at-risk due to being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Most youth admitted to detention for being under the influence are released to a parent/guardian before the detention hearing phase.



**Figure 16: Duplicated Admissions by Offense Category 2020**



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## Demographics of Youth Detained

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

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### AGE AND SEX OF YOUTH DETAINED

In 2020, 80 percent of youth detained in Juvenile Hall were male and 49 percent were 15 to 16 years old. Female youth made up 20 percent of those detained. The proportion of age distribution was similar across both sexes.

**Table 7: Age and Sex of Duplicated Youth Detained 2020<sup>17</sup>**

Age	Male	Female	Grand Total
12 & Under	4 (1%)	0	4 (1%)
13-14	69 (15%)	19 (17%)	88 (16%)
15-16	224 (50%)	53 (47%)	277 (49%)
17 & Older	150 (34%)	41 (36%)	191 (34%)
Grand Total	447 (100%)	113 (100%)	560 (100%)

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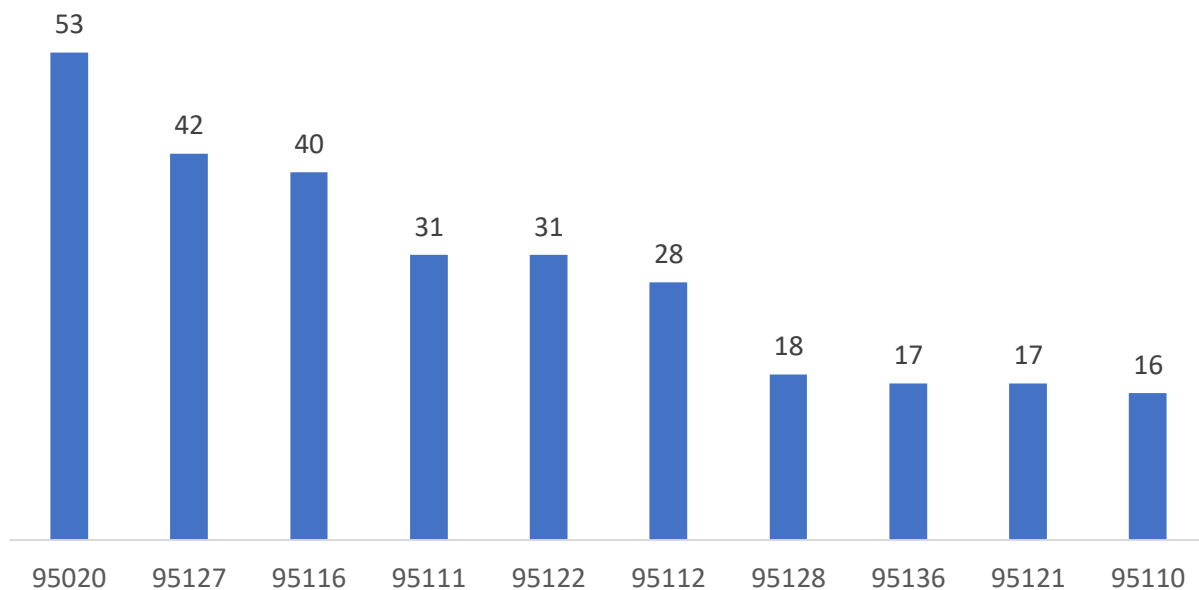
<sup>17</sup> All four youth 12 years old and younger were detained on felony offenses.

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## WHERE YOUTH DETAINED RESIDE

Forty percent of those detained reside within the top 10 residence ZIP Codes for arrests/citations (n=225). All ZIP Codes were located within the City of San Jose, except for 95020 (Gilroy).

**Figure 17: Number of Duplicated Admissions to Juvenile Hall by Top 10 ZIP Codes 2020**



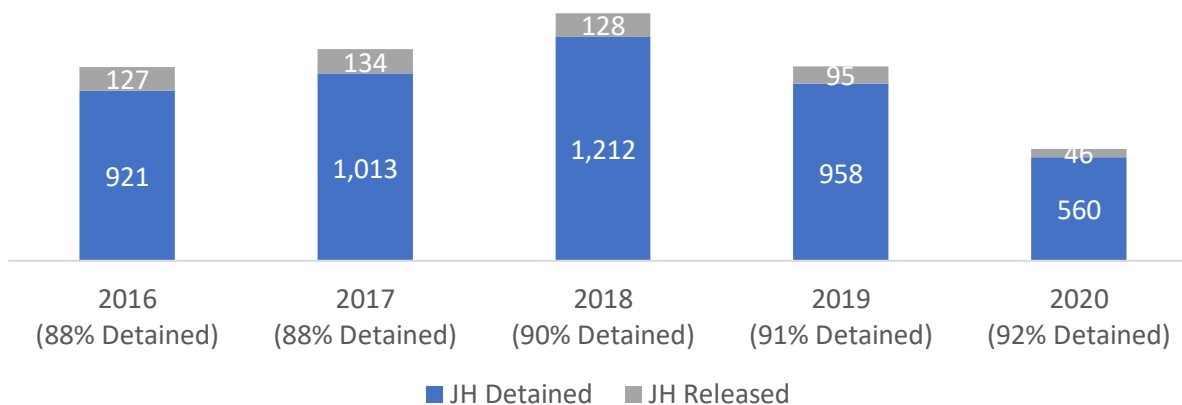
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## Intake and Admission Trends

The number of duplicated youth detained in Juvenile Hall decreased by 39 percent between 2016 and 2020. In 2020 there was a 42 percent decrease in the number of youth detained at intake compared to 2019. These decreases in 2020 detentions compared to previous years are most likely due to COVID-19. Based on the number of youth brought to Juvenile Hall, the percentage of youth detained in 2019 was 91 percent and in 2020 was 92 percent.

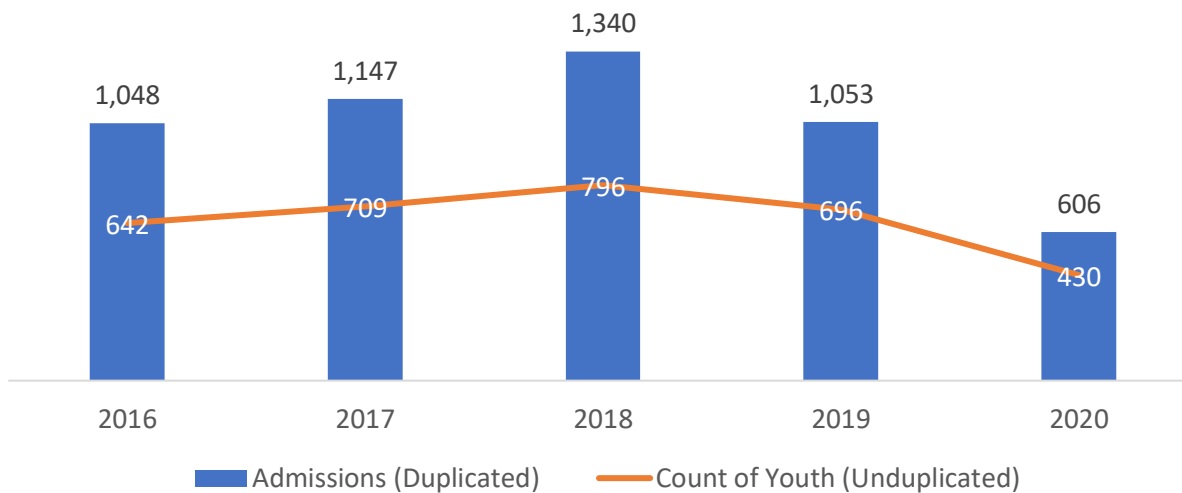
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 within our congregate care facility, Juvenile Hall with the assistance of our Juvenile Hall Clinic as well as Public Health initiated the creation of New Admit/Medical Observation units to house all new admits into Juvenile Hall. These youth would be placed in these units for 14 days during which they would be given a COVID-19 test followed up with a second test around the 10<sup>th</sup> day. If both tests were negative, then they would be transferred to an appropriate Living Unit.

**Figure 18: Juvenile Hall Intake Decision Trend 2016-2020**



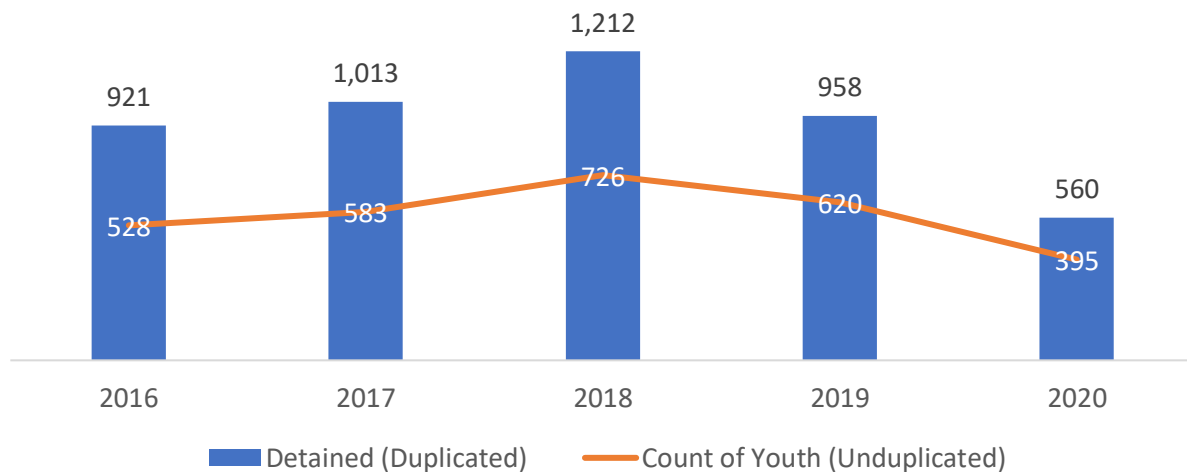
Youth can be brought into Juvenile Hall admissions multiple times throughout the calendar year. The chart below breaks down youth who came into juvenile hall admissions by duplicated and unduplicated count of youth from 2016-2020.

**Figure 19: Duplicated Juvenile Hall Admissions by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2016-2020**



Looking at trends for youth detained in Juvenile Hall, the figure below breaks down youth admitted to juvenile hall by duplicated and unduplicated count of youth from 2016-2020. In 2020, 560 duplicated youth were detained (395 unique youth), therefore, some youth were detained in Juvenile Hall multiple times within the same year.

**Figure 20: Duplicated Detained Youth by Unduplicated Count of Youth 2016-2020**



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

The Probation Department continues to strive to keep youth safely in the community and in their homes with appropriate services. In 2020, 491 duplicated youth were eligible for detention but released on home supervision alternatives to detention.

The pre/post-Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) allows youth to be monitored while remaining in the community by wearing an electronic monitoring ankle bracelet. In addition, these youth also receive intensive supervision and limitation of their freedom. The population served by pre/post-EMP is primarily Latino (73 percent) and between the ages of 14 and 17 (92 percent). In addition, 85 percent of youth on EMP were male and 15 percent were female.

**Table 8: Duplicated Number of Youth in Alternatives to Custody 2020**

<i>Number of Youth in Alternatives 2020</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Pre-Disposition EMP	27	20	171	15	7	<b>240</b>
Post-Disposition EMP	9	7	84	7	3	<b>110</b>
Pre-Disposition CRP	9	8	86	8	0	<b>111</b>
Post-Disposition CRP	2	1	25	1	1	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>491</b>

The Community Release Program (CRP) provides intensive supervision in the community. Latino youth (79 percent) made up the largest portion of the 141 youth on the pre/post-Community Release Program

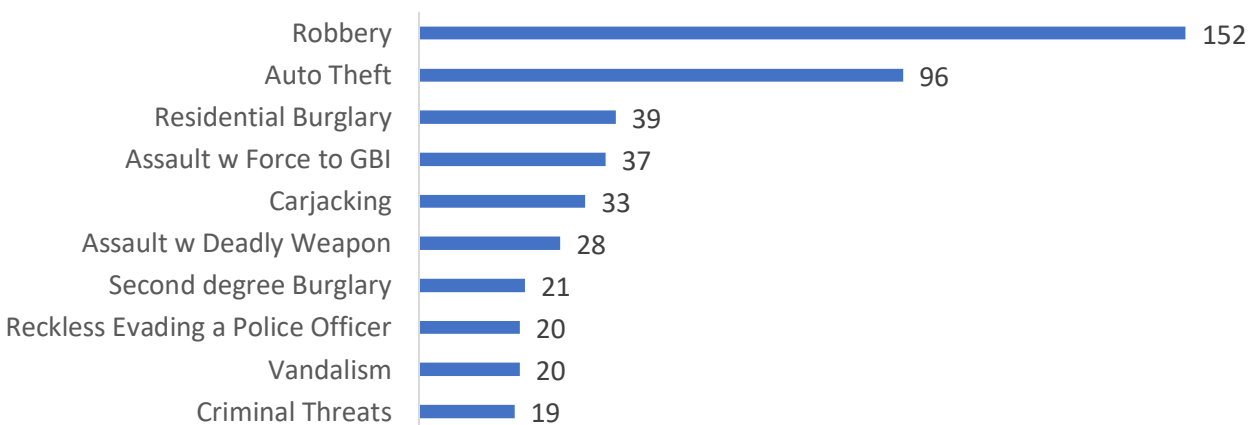
(CRP). White youth represented eight percent, six percent were Black youth, and seven percent were Asian/PI/Other youth. Reflecting the typical sex and age composition of pre/post-CRP youth at other points within the system, 74 percent were male, and 58 percent were between the ages of 16 and 17.

#### ARRESTS/CITATIONS FILED AS PETITIONS

Not all arrests/citations lead to a filed petition. In some cases, these referrals are handled informally, especially for youth with no previous offenses. In 2020, infractions, status offenses (violations of probation) and misdemeanors combined accounted for 42 percent of arrests/citations while more serious felony offenses, which can potentially lead to a filed petition, accounted for the remaining 58 percent. Of the 776 petitions filed in 2020, the most common petitioned offenses top ten most frequently filed charges were as follows: robbery (152), auto theft (96), residential burglary (39), assault with force likely to produce great bodily injury (37), carjacking (33), assault with a deadly weapon (28), second degree burglary (21), vandalism (20), reckless evading of a police officer (20), and criminal threats (19). Robbery and car theft became the top offenses (first and second respectively) when compared to 2019. The top five most common filed petitions were different from those filed in 2019. While total numbers of petitions were reduced, robberies, assaults and carjacking crimes were the prominent offenses filed in 2020.

Of the 776 petitions filed in 2020, males accounted for 81 percent (n=629), females accounted for 15 percent (n=118) and four percent (n=29) were unknown. Twelve-year-old youth were the youngest group for whom a petition was filed with three petitions in 2020 (less than one percent). Youth 13 and 14 years old represented five percent of filed petitions (n=42). Thirty-one percent of the petitions filed were for youth 14 to 15. Youth 16 to 18 years old combined accounted for 64 percent of filed petitions. The figure below shows the top 10 most frequent charges at time of petition for 2020 and reflects the number of individual petitions, regardless of the number of charges included in each petition.

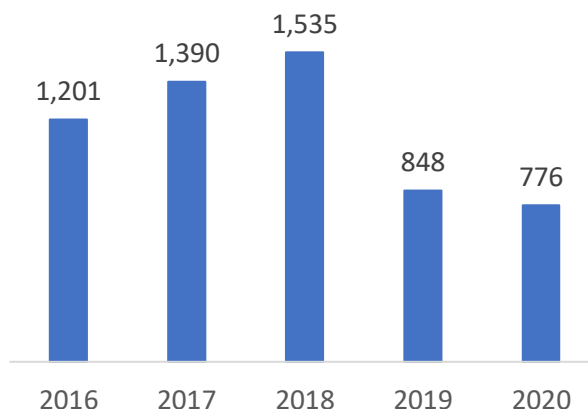
**Figure 21: Duplicated Top 10 Most Frequent Charges at Time of Petition 2019<sup>18</sup>**



<sup>18</sup> GBI refers to great bodily injury.

As shown in Figure 20, the number of petitions filed has considerably decreased in the last two years compared to previous years. From 2016 to 2018, the number of petitions increased every year. However, in 2019, the number of duplicated petitions decreased significantly to the lowest level in the past four years. There were 687 fewer petitions (47 percent decrease) filed in 2019 when comparing to 2018. There were 72 fewer petitions filed in 2020 than in 2019 (eight percent decrease).

**Figure 20: Duplicated Petitions per Year**



## FACTORS THAT LEAD YOUTH TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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

## CHILD WELFARE HISTORY CHECKS

Youth who have been involved in the child welfare system have a greater risk of being involved in the juvenile justice system. It is estimated that as many as 50 percent of youth referred to the juvenile court for a juvenile justice matter have been involved with the child welfare system, depending on how broadly dual status is defined.<sup>19</sup> In August 2015, the County of Santa Clara's Probation Department implemented a new protocol to check for child welfare history whenever a youth is referred to probation. This process screens for child welfare history for every youth referred to probation services. Probation also developed a database to track records regarding dual involvement in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Probation is jointly working with DFCS, BHSD, the court system, and many community partners to provide best practices and support to youth who have a dual-status and to their families. The Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Executive Steering Committee is also working with the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice (RFK) to create innovative measures that will best support the challenges faced by this population.

Whenever a new referral is received by Probation, Records staff check the child welfare system (CWS/CMS) for child welfare history involvement for the referred youth and family. Youth who are

<sup>19</sup> Thomas, D. (Ed.). (2015). *When Systems Collaborate: How Three Jurisdictions Improved Their Handling of Dual-Status Cases*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice. [www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their](http://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/when-systems-collaborate-how-three-jurisdictions-improved-their).

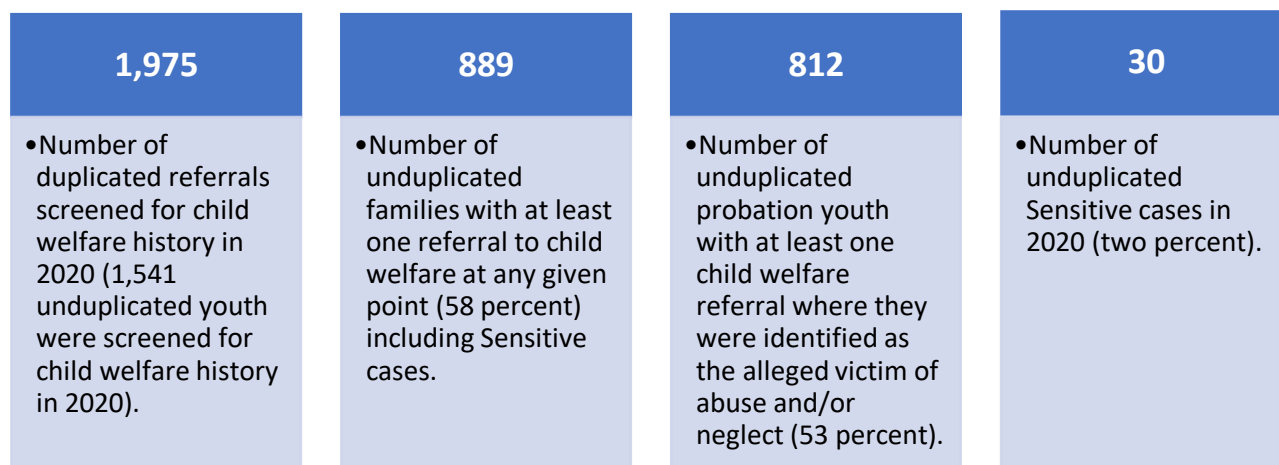
referred to PEI are also checked for child welfare history involvement. The child welfare history check is completed to answer questions such as:

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

Cases identified as Sensitive<sup>20</sup> in CWS/CMS are those cases which are only accessible to supervisors at child welfare and are not accessible to Probation staff.

In 2020, a total of 1,541 unduplicated youth were screened for child welfare history through CWS/CMS after receiving a probation referral for a total of 1,975 child welfare history checks, this includes youth who are referred to PEI. A total of 889 (58 percent) unduplicated families were identified as having history of child welfare with at least one referral including Sensitive cases. This number increased by three percent from 2019. There were 812 (53 percent) unduplicated youth who had at least one child welfare referral where the target youth (probation youth) was the alleged victim of neglect and/or abuse (excludes Sensitive cases). This number increased by four percent from 2019.

**Figure 22: Child Welfare History 2019**

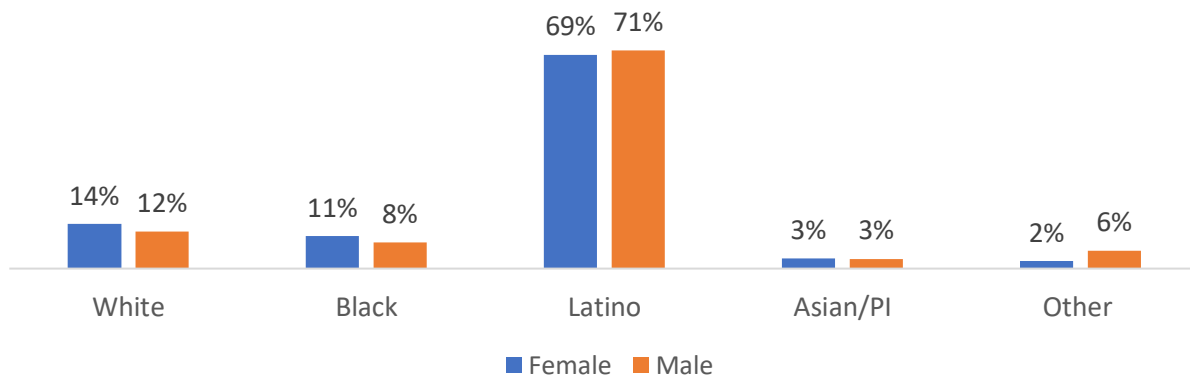


The figure below shows the race/ethnicity and sex for all unduplicated youth who were screened for child welfare cases in 2020 and had at least one referral listing them as the alleged victim. Percentages are provided by gender and race/ethnicity. Of the 812 youth who were identified as the alleged victim of child abuse and /or neglect, 604 were males (74 percent) and 208 were females (26 percent). Results shown are consistent with general probation figures for race/ethnicity and sex. When looking at all referrals in 2020 for boys and girls combined, where the probation youth was the alleged victim of child abuse and/or

<sup>20</sup> A Sensitive case means there is family history in CWS/CMS, but it is unknown if the probation youth is the alleged victim of abuse and/or neglect. Total number of referrals received in 2020 differ from total number of child welfare checks since some referrals such as Courtesy Holds, Warrant Requests, Violation of Probations (VOPs), and Transfer Ins referrals are not checked for child welfare referrals.

neglect, Latino youth represent 70 percent of unduplicated youth, followed by White youth (13 percent) and Black youth (nine percent). These results exclude Sensitive cases as it is unknown if the probation youth was the alleged victim of abuse and/or neglect.

**Figure 23: Race/Ethnicity and Sex for Probation Youth With At Least One Child Welfare Referral as the Alleged Victim 2020 (Unduplicated)**



## CRIMINOGENIC RISK

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

For the analysis in this report, we are focusing on the first JAIS risk tool administered for each youth who received probation services in 2020 so that a glimpse of youth at entry is possible. The first risk tool could have been administered prior to 2020. Numbers for the risk assessment might differ from the numbers of unduplicated youth with a new referral in 2020 due to timing of the assessment or because some youth may not receive a risk assessment as their involvement in probation is limited. The purpose of the JAIS risk tool is to measure the likelihood of re-offending.



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## Risk Assessment for Boys

The initial risk assessment for boys contains 10 questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 1,079 boys JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2020 resulting in 90 boys (eight percent) in the high-risk category, 396 (37 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 593 (55 percent) in the low-risk category.

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

Less than half of the boys (40 percent) stated that they were attending school regularly and had no issues at school. Another 36 percent stated that they had been suspended at least once and 25 percent reported having major truancy issues or having dropped out of school. Of the 1,079 youth, 63 percent stated their friends had been in legal trouble, were associated/gang members or a mixture of both. About half of the youth (48 percent) indicated not having any problems with drugs or experimenting a few times only.

In 2020, drugs and/or alcohol interfered with their daily functioning for 27% of boys and frequent/chronic usage accounted for 25%.

For 27 percent of youth, drugs and/or alcohol interfered with their daily functioning. Frequent/chronic usage accounted for 25 percent of youth. About 39 percent of these boys said their parents had been reported to child welfare for child abuse or neglecting them whether the allegations were substantiated or not. At the time this risk assessment was completed, 21 percent of youth reported having at least one parent or sibling incarcerated or on probation at some time in the previous three years. Over half of these boys obtained their earliest arrest between the ages of 14 and 16 years old (61 percent). Twenty-three percent of boys had their earliest arrest at age 13 or younger. Some boys received referrals to court services: none or one referral (80 percent), two or three referrals (18 percent), and four or more referrals (three percent). Furthermore, 35 percent of these boys received a referral to court services as a result for a violent/assaultive offense. Probation continues to work diligently to reduce the use of out-of-home placements and 92 percent of youth had no out-of-home placement, six percent had one placement, and three percent had two or more placements. Parental supervision was reported as ineffective/inconsistent for 471 of these boys (44 percent).

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## Risk Assessment for Girls

The initial risk assessment for girls contains eight questions and generates a risk category for the youth. A total of 268 girls JAIS risk assessments were completed in 2020 resulting in 15 girls (six percent) in the high-risk category, 137 (51 percent) in the moderate-risk category, and 116 (43 percent) in the low-risk category.

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

At the time of the risk assessment, 56 percent of these girls reported being enrolled in two or more schools, not attending school, or having dropped out altogether at some point in the previous two years. Regarding their friends, 74 percent stated that their friends had been in legal trouble, had some level of gang-involvement or a combination of the two. Like the boys, 42 percent of girls stated having no issues with substance use or having experimented only. Girls who reported substance use which interfered with their functioning accounted for 30 percent and girls who had frequent/chronic substance use accounted for 28 percent. Most girls had their earliest arrest or referral to court services at age 13 or older (93 percent). However, 18 girls (seven percent) were 12 years old or younger when they received their earliest arrest or referral to court services. Girls with two or three arrests or referrals to court services accounted for 16 percent of the group, and girls with four or more referrals accounted for three percent. The remainder of girls had one or no arrest/referral to court services (81 percent). Arrests or referrals to court services due to drug offenses accounted for nine percent. Forty-four percent (n=117) of girls had at least one referral for violent/assaultive offenses. Girls with at least one out-of-home placement accounted for 10 percent from this sample.

In 2020, 74% of girls reported their friends had been in legal trouble, had some level of gang-involvement or a combination of the two compared to 65% in 2019.

Below is a table summarizing the risk level for both boys and girls. Percentage of youth in the High risk level are very similar among boys and girls. However, girls had a higher percentage in the Moderate risk and a lower percentage in the Low risk compared to boys.

**Figure 24: Risk Level for Boys and Girls 2020**

Risk Level	Boys	Girls
High	90 (8%)	15 (6%)
Moderate	396 (37%)	137 (51%)
Low	593 (55%)	116 (43%)
Total	1,079 (100%)	268 (100%)

## CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Various factors are related to the underlying causes of a youth's delinquent behavior. These factors are referred to as criminogenic needs. The section below details the challenges faced by youth who received probation services in 2020.

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

- a) Initial pre-screener (commonly known as Pre-JAIS): consisting of eight (girl version) or 10 (boy version) items which, depending on the score, will determine the need for a full JAIS assessment;
- b) The full JAIS assessment is divided into four main sections: General Information, Objective History, Conduct-related Observations, and Interviewer Impressions/Youth Strengths and Needs; and
- c) JAIS re-assessment takes place every six months after the initial full JAIS assessment.

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

The full JAIS assessment is only provided to youth who have a sustained Petition before the Court, as the first section (8-9 questions) of the JAIS assessment is directly related to the Petition before the Court and delinquent behavior in the community. If a youth answered those questions without a sustained petition before the Court, the youth opens his or herself up to questioning related to offenses that have yet to be sustained before the Court. This means most of the youth who received a full JAIS assessment are adjudicated youth (Wards of the Court).

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### Criminogenic Needs for Boys

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for boys who were actively receiving probation services in 2020 (n=719). However, due to changes in the way data is captured and recorded, individual question level data was only available for 713 boys. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the first full JAIS assessment for each youth (n=713) and percentages have been rounded up:

**Criminal History:** Emotional reasons (e.g., anger, sex) were identified by over half (54 percent) of male youth as the reason for committing their most recent offense. Material (monetary) reasons accounted for 28 percent and a combination of both for 18 percent. Offenses committed due to Emotional Reasons may include vandalism, possession, or usage of drugs, and/or assault not for robbery. Material reasons may include prostitution, drug sales, theft, and/or theft to support drug habit. A combination of both emotional and monetary reasons may include stealing primarily for peer acceptance, stealing for revenge, vandalism in conjunction with stealing and/or joyriding. Most of the male youth admitted to committing their offense (69 percent) and made no excuses for their actions. Twenty percent admitted committing the crime, but emphasized excuses and 12 percent denied committing their offense. For over half of the youth (59 percent) this was their first offense. However, 30 percent stated being involved in the justice system before mainly for criminal offenses. From the above offenses as reported by these boys, 53

percent of male youth stated never being armed or hurting someone and 41 percent admitted to hurting someone in non-sexual offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why youth decided to commit these offenses (61 percent) and only 18 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most boys were with their accomplices when they got in trouble (60 percent) and 32 percent were alone. Most of these boys have never been arrested for committing crimes against their families (89 percent) and they also reported never being assaultive toward a family member (82 percent).

**School Adjustment:** Over half of the male youth stated having issues with schoolwork (62 percent). For 24 percent of the boys, the problems were related to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services), while 38 percent was due to other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts). However, 67 percent of youth self-reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for their learning deficiencies. This number is consistent with youth who reported not receiving special help for emotional or behavioral problems in school (68 percent). Truancy was another big issue for these boys and 48 percent reported extensive truancy followed by 27 percent with minor truancy issues (75 percent combined). Only 25 percent of these boys reported not having truancy issues at school. Almost half of the boys reported having major issues completing their homework (44 percent). About a quarter of these boys (27 percent) had issues with teachers and principals (authority figures). Getting suspended from school was another major issue for these boys (77 percent). Thirty-nine percent of boys had a positive attitude toward school, 38 percent were neutral or had mixed feelings, and 23 percent had a generally negative attitude. Some positive trends included 87 percent of the boys being enrolled in school at the time their assessment was completed, and most boys had educational goals (obtaining a high school diploma/GED accounted for 42 percent and 54 percent planned post-high school training).

**Interpersonal Relationships:** Regarding their friends, 40 percent of boys preferred hanging out with one or two friends, 24 percent preferred groups, and the rest preferred a mixture of both (36 percent). Most of their friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (21 percent), legal troubles (13 percent), and a combination of both (42 percent). Like their friends, most of these boys admitted to

In 2020, marijuana continues to be the drug of choice for 48% of boys, but this number decreased from 60% in 2019.

frequent and/or chronic alcohol and drug use (30 and 44 percent respectively). Marijuana was the drug of choice for almost half of the boys (48 percent). One in three parents disapproved of their kids' friends (30 percent). However, 39 percent of parents had mixed or neutral feelings toward their kids' friends and 31 percent approved of them. When asked

who generally decided what to do, 76 percent said it was a combination between their friends and themselves, taking accountability for their actions. About 40 percent of these boys reported having a romantic partner similar in age to them and 27 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic relationship.

**Feelings:** When feeling depressed, boys sought an activity to distract themselves (35 percent). However, some boys turned to drinking, using drugs and/or self-mutilation (17 percent), some boys isolated themselves (14 percent) and some boys denied getting depressed altogether (22 percent). Boys who had

attempted suicide or had definite thoughts of committing suicide accounted for 10 percent. Anger issues are present for these boys and 21 percent admitted to being physically aggressive toward people, 24 percent had trouble expressing anger appropriately, and 19 percent avoided expressing anger. Some of these boys (60 percent) emphasized their strengths when describing themselves by making statements of their positive qualities. Almost half of them had trouble trusting others (47 percent) and some had mixed or complex views when it came to trusting people (30 percent).

**Family Attitudes:** Most youth considered their current living situation suitable (92 percent). Boys reported having a close relationship with their mothers (70 percent) and whenever they got in trouble their mother would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges (85 percent). Numbers were lower when it came to their relationship with their father, 43 percent reported being close to them and 56 percent of their fathers would handle the situation verbally or by withdrawing privileges when the youth was in trouble, while another 30 percent answered not applicable to this question. A big difference is that when it came to mothers, only six percent were found not applicable compared to 30 percent for fathers. It is not clear why this difference exists. For some of these boys, parental supervision was often ineffective/inconsistent (50 percent). Only 14 percent of boys admitted to ever been abused by their parents. However, 39 percent stated that their parents had been reported to the child welfare system for abusing or neglecting them. Furthermore, six percent of these boys admitted being physically or sexually abused by someone else. Most youth (67 percent) have experienced a traumatic event that significantly impacted their lives, such as witnessing violence, death of parent/sibling/friend, domestic violence, divorce, serious accident, or another major event. Prior to age 10, most boys believed their parents would have described them as good kids (84 percent). Most of these boys agreed with their parents (84 percent) and they reported being happy during their childhood (90 percent). Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) accounted for 20 percent. Boys reported having parents with a history of criminal behavior (51 percent) and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 49 percent. Parents with a history of drinking and/or drug problems accounted for 42 percent. Some boys had at least one sibling who had ever been arrested (28 percent). One-third of these boys (33 percent) reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated or on probation within the last three years. At the time of these assessments, 10 percent of these boys reported having a parent and/or sibling incarcerated. Nine boys reported being fathers and of these boys, four had no custody of their children.

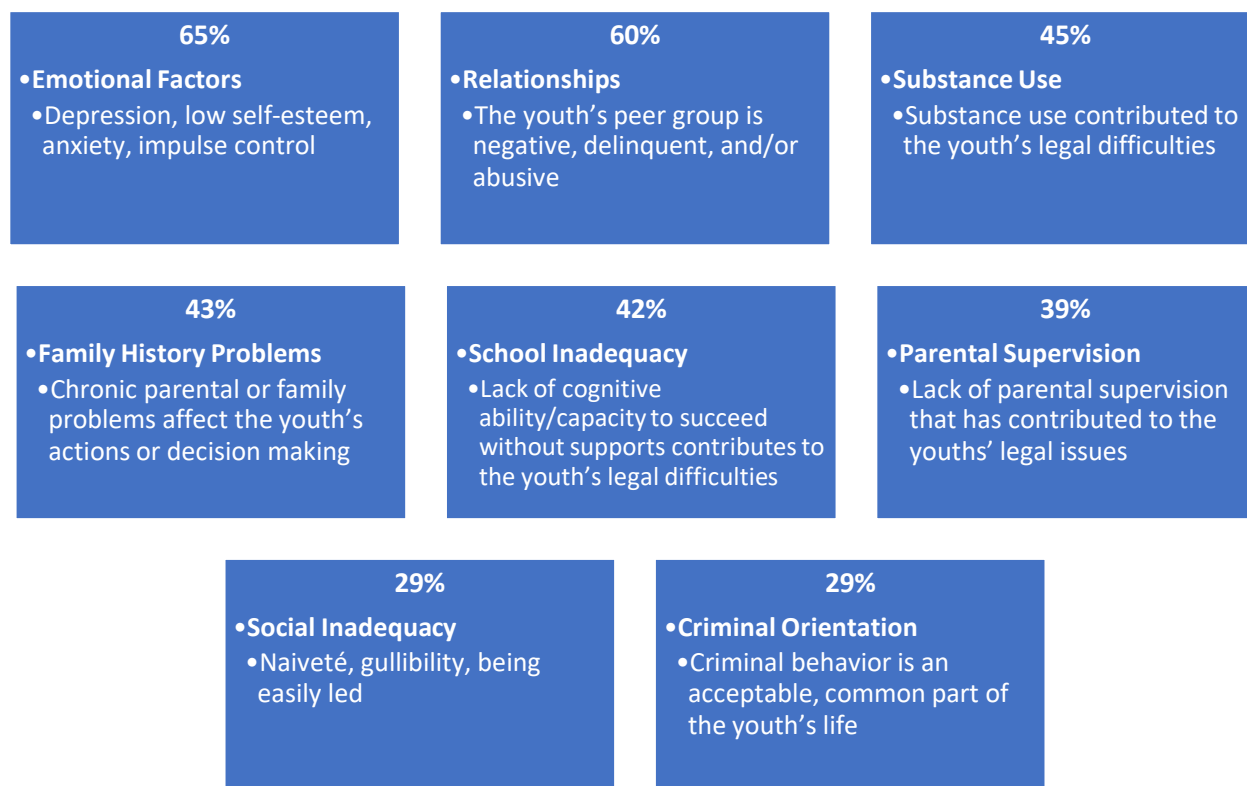
**Plans and Problems:** Aside from trouble with the law, education was identified as the biggest problem these boys were facing (31 percent), followed by personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (20 percent) and vocational/financial issues (eight percent). Sixty-seven percent of these youth reported having long-term goals and knowing of resources to help them achieve their goals (69 percent). Boys believed that being supervised will help to keep them out of trouble (36 percent) and an additional 12 percent stated that receiving counseling services will help them.

**Objective History:** Almost half of these boys had their first arrest or referral to court services at age 15-16 (46 percent). Most boys committed their first offense at age 15-16 years old (46 percent). Boys with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 18 percent and boys 17 and older accounted for another 18

percent. Boys at age 13 accounted for 11 percent, and boys at age 12 and younger accounted for seven percent. Youth with one referral accounted for 44 percent and youth with two to three arrests and/or referrals for criminal offenses accounted for 33 percent. Drug offenses or referrals to court services accounted for 13 percent. Referrals to court services for violent/assaultive offenses (including the current offense) accounted for 50 percent and status offenses accounted for 16 percent as self-reported by these boys. The Probation Department continues working hard to keep youth at home. Only 15 percent of these boys had a placement in a correctional institution and only 11 percent had a court-ordered out-of-home placement. For 83 percent of these boys, this was their first time under probation supervision. Thirteen percent of these boys received psychological/psychiatric treatment.

**Interviewer Impressions** – The following issues were found to be significant to highly significant for these boys. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 25: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys**



### Criminogenic Needs for Girls

For this analysis, the first full JAIS Assessment was used for girls who were actively receiving probation services in 2020 (n=159) and all assessments included question level data. The following is a summary of the trends found based on the full JAIS assessment (n=159) and percentages have been rounded up.

**Criminal History:** Girls who received a full JAIS Assessment listed emotional reasons such as anger and sex as the primary reason for committing an offense (72 percent), followed by material (monetary) reasons (13 percent), while a combination of both accounted for 15 percent. Offenses committed due to Emotional Reasons may include vandalism, possession, or usage of drugs, and/or assault not for robbery. Offenses committed due to Material reasons may include prostitution, drug sales, theft, and/or theft to support drug habit. A combination of both emotional and monetary reasons may include stealing primarily for peer acceptance, stealing for revenge, vandalism in conjunction with stealing and/or joyriding. Most girls admitted committing their offense and took responsibility for their actions (72 percent). Another 23 percent also admitted committing their offenses, but they emphasized excuses for their behavior. For half of these girls, this was their first time getting in trouble with the law (57 percent). However, 37 percent of the girls reported getting in trouble before mainly because of criminal offenses and not because of status offenses. About 43 percent of these girls admitted to being armed or hurting someone while committing these offenses. Impulsivity was a determining factor as to why these girls decided to commit these offenses (71 percent) and only 10 percent admitted to planning out their crimes in advance. Most of them were with accomplices when they got in trouble (61 percent). Most offenses were not against their family members (77 percent) and most girls have never been assaultive toward a family member (66 percent).

**School Adjustment:** Over two-thirds of these girls had problems at school. Problems primarily due to lack of intellectual capacity (i.e., needing special education services) accounted for 18 percent and other achievement problems (i.e., lack of interest, dyslexia, dropouts) accounted for 47 percent. However, 74 percent of them reported not receiving additional learning support or special education for learning deficiencies. Furthermore, 57 percent of them reported never receiving special help for emotional or behavioral problems at school. Girls reported enrolling in two or more schools in the past two years (72 percent). Truancy (minor and extensive) was an issue for 84 percent of the girls and 48 percent stated having major problems completing their homework. Major truancy (47 percent) and suspensions (33 percent) were the two main issues for these girls at school. Girls with neutral or mixed feelings toward school accounted for 31 percent, followed by girls with a negative attitude toward school (29 percent). Some positive trends included girls with a positive attitude toward school (40 percent), girls getting along with their teachers and principals (72 percent), being enrolled in school (86 percent), working toward a high school or GED diploma (30 percent), and working toward obtaining some type of post-high school training (70 percent).

In 2020, girls reported enrolling in two or more schools in the past two years (72%) compared to 96% in 2019.

**Interpersonal Relationships:** Girls preferred to hang out with one or two friends at a time (49 percent). Most of these girls' friends have had issues ranging from being associated with gangs (14 percent), legal troubles (24 percent), and a combination of both (47 percent). Forty percent had friends with frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs. This number is even higher among these girls who reported their frequent or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs at 52 percent. Most girls listed more than one drug of choice. Marijuana was the drug of choice (37 percent) followed by alcohol (30 percent) and other drugs (19 percent). About one-third of the girls' parents disapproved of their friends (28 percent). Most girls



reported that deciding what to do is a combination of their friends and themselves making these decisions (62 percent), followed by the girls deciding what to do (27 percent). Again, these numbers show girls taking accountability for their actions. Girls with a close friend reported doing things together (25 percent) and talking or helping each other (50 percent). However, 25 percent of these girls reported having no close friends. Most of the girls were in a romantic relationship (77 percent). Those with a partner similar in age accounted for 29 percent and those with partners significantly older accounted for six percent, while 23 percent stated not having a current or prior romantic partner. Girls who been sexually active with someone else besides their significant romantic partner accounted for 29 percent.

**Feelings:** Most girls admitted getting depressed. About a third of them reported seeking activities that will distract them (31 percent) or seeking someone to talk to about their problems (15 percent). However, some girls dealt with depression by isolating themselves (21 percent), or drinking, using drugs, or self-mutilation (16 percent). Furthermore, 44 percent of them admitted to tattooing or cutting themselves. 19 percent of girls reported suicide attempts and girls with definite suicide thoughts accounted for an additional 15 percent. Most girls had anger issues such as trouble expressing anger appropriately (34 percent), being physically aggressive toward people (37 percent), and avoiding expressing anger (nine percent). Over half of the girls had trust issues and basically mistrusted others (62 percent), while others had mixed or complex views when it came to trusting people (21 percent). A positive trend was girls emphasizing their strengths when asked to describe themselves (67 percent) by making statements of their positive qualities.

**Family Attitudes:** Mobility is a concern, as girls reported living in zero to four different houses (59 percent) and some girls reported living in five to nine different houses (31 percent) at the time this assessment was completed. Most girls found their current living arrangement as suitable (87 percent). Almost half of the girls have a close relationship with their mothers (40 percent) and they reported that whenever they got in trouble their mothers would verbally handle the situation or would handle it by removing privileges (74 percent). Difficult/Strained relationships with their mothers accounted for 15 percent compared to 23 percent with their fathers. When getting in trouble, only half of the fathers would verbally handle the situation or by removing privileges (50 percent). In addition, 35 percent answered this question as not applicable and it is unclear why these girls answered this way. Parental supervision was often ineffective and inconsistent (59 percent), or these girls had little or no parental supervision (18 percent). Girls who reported being abused by their parents accounted for 17 percent. However, when asked if their parents were ever reported to child welfare for abusing them or neglecting them the number increases to 58 percent. When asked if they were ever abused by anyone else, 18 percent said yes regarding sexual abuse, six percent said yes to physical abuse, and eight percent said yes to a combination of both. Traumatic events such as witnessing violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse, death of parent/sibling/friend, divorce, and other major disruption have significantly impacted these girls' lives (79 percent). Prior to age 10, the girls' parents would have described them as good kids (84 percent) and most girls agreed with this statement (89 percent). Girls reported their childhood as a happy time (76 percent), and they were basically satisfied with their childhood (69 percent). Twenty-seven percent of parents were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits. Parents with a history of criminal behavior



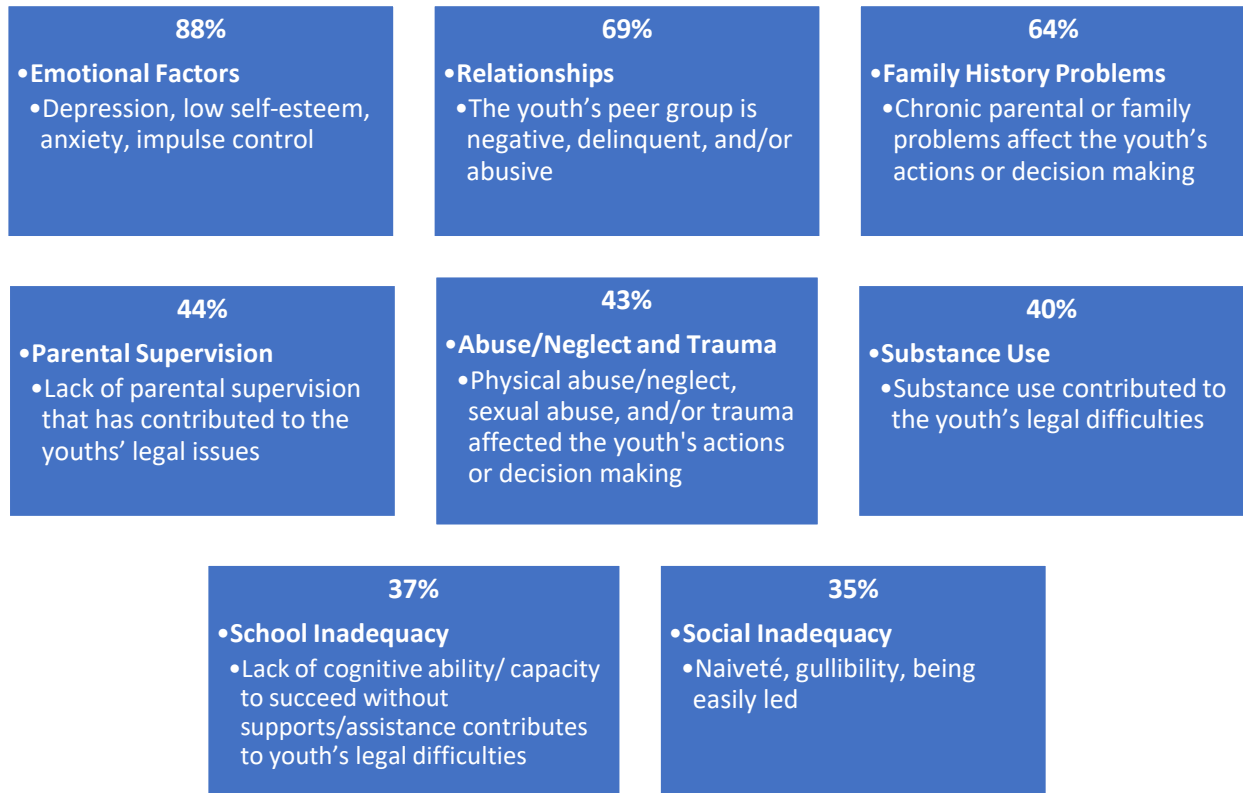
accounted for 65 percent and parents with a history of probation, jail, or prison accounted for 62 percent as well. Twelve percent of parents had a history of suicide attempts. Parents with a history of drinking and drug problems accounted for 61 percent. Siblings who had been arrested accounted for 34 percent. Within the last three years, 45 percent of these girls had either a parent or sibling who had been incarcerated or on probation. At the time of these assessments, 11 percent of girls had a parent or sibling currently incarcerated. Seven girls (four percent) have at least one child and four of these girls have custody of their children.

**Plans and problems:** Aside from trouble with the law, these girls stated having personal issues such as drinking and/or drugs (35 percent), trouble with education (25 percent), and relationship issues such as getting along better with parents (13 percent). About 79 percent of the girls stated having long-term goals for their future. When leaving probation supervision, 72 percent of these girls stated knowing of existing resources that they were willing to use to stay out of trouble and 11 percent identified barriers that limited their ability to access community resources. Girls saw being supervised as a means to stay out of trouble (35 percent) and another 16 percent valued counseling or being enrolled in programs to help them out.

**Objective History:** Almost half of these girls were 15-16 years old at the time of their earliest arrest or referral to court services (41 percent). Girls with their first arrest at age 14 accounted for 28 percent, girls at age 13 accounted for 16 percent, and girls at age 12 and younger accounted for three percent. Girls with one referral due to criminal offenses accounted for 43 percent and girls with two or three referrals due to criminal offenses accounted for 42 percent. Drug offenses accounted for 12 percent of referrals to court services. Referrals for one violent/assaultive offense (including the current offense) accounted for 36 percent and two or more referrals for violent/assaultive offenses accounted for 13 percent, as self-reported by these girls. Sixteen percent of referrals were for status offenses. Girls with placements in correctional institutions accounted for 15 percent and court-ordered out-of-home placements accounted for 16 percent. For 83 percent of these girls, this was the first time that they were under probation supervision. Twenty-three percent of girls had received psychological and/or psychiatric treatment.

**Interviewer Impressions –** The following issues were found significant to highly significant for these girls. For more information on determining what constitutes a criminogenic need, please see Appendix E.

**Figure 26: Top Criminogenic Needs for Girls**



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### Comparing Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls

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

**Figure 27: Top Criminogenic Needs for Boys and Girls 2020**

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

For boys and girls, Substance Use was about the same (45 and 40 percent, respectively).

For girls, Emotional Factors were higher (88 percent), compared to boys (65 percent).

For girls, Family History Problems were higher (64 percent), compared to boys (43 percent).

For girls, Abuse/Neglect and Trauma were higher (43 percent), compared to boys (21 percent).

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## Supervising Youth on Probation

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

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 713 boys who received probation services in 2020 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Almost half of these boys (45 percent) were identified at Moderate risk, followed by 35 percent at Low risk, and 20 percent at High risk to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these boys (n=426) followed by Environmental Structure (n=114) and Limit Setting (n=111).

**Table 9: Boys Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=713)**

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	32 (52%)	37 (33%)	62 (56%)	14 (3%)	145 (20%)
Moderate	30 (48%)	71 (62%)	49 (44%)	171 (40%)	321 (45%)
Low	0	6 (5%)	0	241 (57%)	247 (35%)
Grand Total	62 (100%)	114 (100%)	111 (100%)	426 (100%)	713 (100%)

The following table shows the breakdown of Supervision Strategies by risk level for the sample of 159 girls who received probation services in 2020 and focuses on the first completed JAIS Assessment. Out of the 159 assessments, Moderate risk accounted for 67 percent, followed by Low risk and High risk which both accounted for 16 percent, respectively, in the likelihood to recidivate. Selective Intervention was the most utilized supervision strategy for these girls (n=93) followed by Casework / Control (n=40).

**Table 10: Girls Supervision Strategies by Risk Level (n=182)**

Risk Level	Casework / Control	Environmental Structure	Limit Setting	Selective Intervention	Total
High	14 (35%)	4 (29%)	4 (33%)	4 (4%)	26 (16%)
Moderate	26 (65%)	9 (64%)	8 (67%)	64 (69%)	107 (67%)
Low	0	1 (7%)	0	25 (27%)	26 (16%)
Grand Total	40 (100%)	14 (100%)	12 (100%)	93 (100%)	159 (100%)

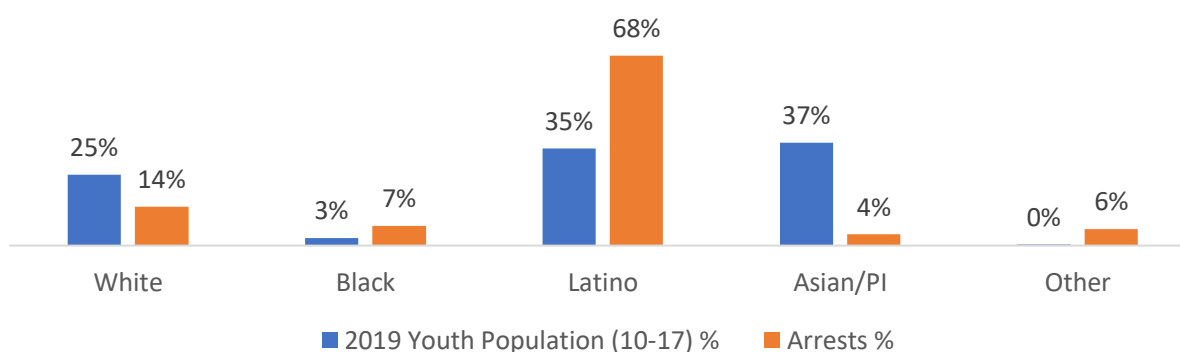
## EXAMINING DISPROPORTIONALITY AT KEY ENTRY POINTS IN THE SYSTEM

System partners have been engaged in the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative (JJSC) since its inception by Board Resolution on July 1, 2008. The JJSC provides a channel for system partners to work together in the best interest of youth in the juvenile justice system while preventing or reducing the unnecessary detention of youth. The JJSC has two standing work groups that meet monthly, the Race Equity in Justice Systems (REJS) and Race Equity through Prevention (REP), however these workgroups did not meet in 2020 due to COVID-19. Members of the JJSC serve as voting members on only one of the work groups, but anyone can participate in the work group meetings and subcommittees. Members of the JJSC meet quarterly to discuss cross-functional issues and to get updates on efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Both work groups operate on systemic issues using a racial and ethnic disparity (RED) lens that guides the focus areas and work. The following sections demonstrate how youth of color are overrepresented through the stages of juvenile justice system involvement. Throughout this report, figures are presented to compare youth of color with White youth to focus on disparity at any system point within the juvenile justice system.

### ARRESTS AND CITATIONS

Comparing the youth population of the county with the population of arrests/citations<sup>21</sup> clearly indicates overrepresentation for Latino and Black youth within the juvenile justice system. While Latino youth represent 35 percent of the overall youth population in Santa Clara County, they represent 68 percent of youth arrested/cited. Black youth represent three percent of the overall youth population, but seven percent of youth arrested/cited.

**Figure 28: Youth Population Percentage (2019) and Youth Arrest Percentage (2020)**



<sup>21</sup> Youth's race/ethnicity can be reported as per the Juvenile Contact Report (JCR), Clerk, or Probation Officer. Probation is currently in the process of moving into a new case management system and efforts are focusing on improving and standardizing the collection of these variables.

There is an inverse relationship for White and Asian/PI youth. White youth account for 25 percent of the population, but only 14 percent of arrests/citations. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 37 percent of the population and only four percent of arrests/citations.

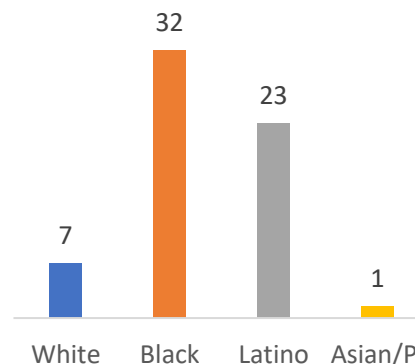
**Table 11: Number and Rate of Arrests and Citations (2020) and Youth Population (2019)**

<i>Number and Rate of Arrests/Citations (2020) to Youth Population (2019)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>Youth Population (10-17)</b>	48,429	5,105	66,083	70,160	581	190,358
<b>Arrests/Citations</b>	316	163	1,535	99	135	2,246
<b>Youth Population Percent</b>	25%	3%	35%	37%	0%	100%
<b>Arrest/Citation Percent</b>	14%	7%	68%	4%	6%	100%
<b>Rate of Arrest (per 1,000 youth)</b>	7	32	23	1	**	12
<b>Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Arrested/Cited</b>	1.0	4.9	3.6	0.2	N/A	N/A

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

Examining rates of arrest/citation is another way to understand the extent of disparities. In Santa Clara County in 2020, there were 32 arrests/citations for every 1,000 Black youth (as shown in the Figure to the right), compared to the arrest rate of seven for every 1,000 White youth. Therefore, Black youth were five times more likely than White youth to be arrested or cited. For every 1,000 Latino youth, there were 23 arrests/citations of Latino youth and they were over four times more likely to be arrested compared to White youth. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of one arrest/citation for every 1,000 Asian/PI youth in the population, making them less likely to be arrested than White youth.

**Figure 29: Rate of Arrest and Citation per 1,000 youth 2020**



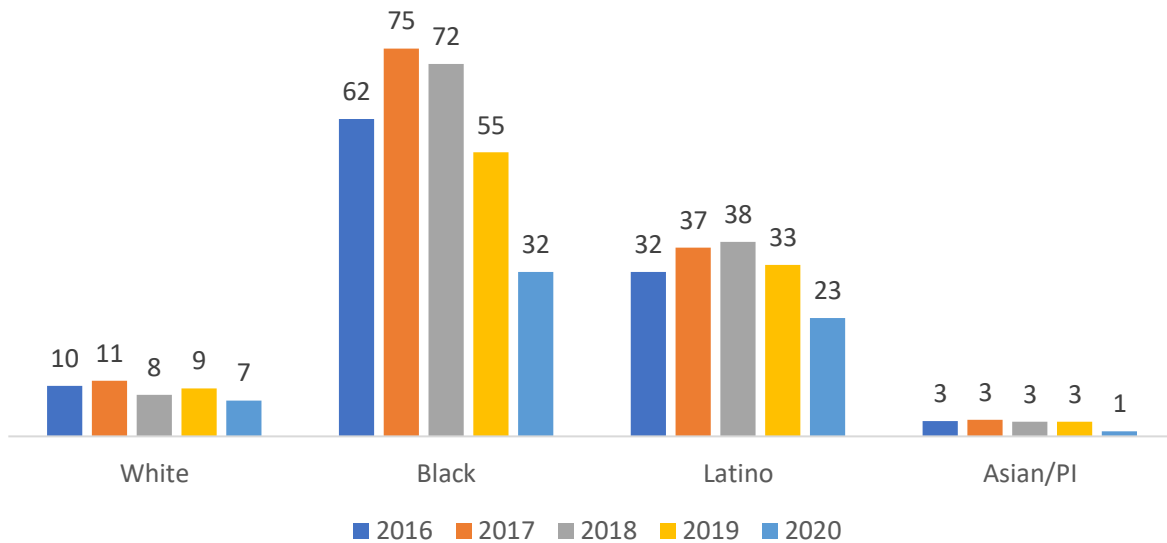
Between 2016 and 2020, there was a 32 percent decrease in the number of arrests/citations for all youth, this is most likely due to the impact of the Shelter in Place order due to COVID-19. The decrease in arrests/citations from 2016 to 2020 was greater for Black and Asian/PI youth than for Latino youth. Between 2016 and 2020, Latino youth arrests/citations decreased by 28 percent while arrests/citations of Black and Asian/PI youth decreased by 50 percent and 54 percent, respectively. During the same period, White youth experienced a 38 percent decrease in arrests/citations.

**Table 12: Arrest and Citation Yearly Trends**

<i>Arrest/Citation Numbers</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
<b>2016</b>	511	325	2,146	215	113	<b>3,310</b>
<b>2017</b>	564	391	2,471	223	143	<b>3,792</b>
<b>2018</b>	411	373	2,549	196	139	<b>3,668</b>
<b>2019</b>	469	283	2,237	202	179	<b>3,370</b>
<b>2020</b>	316	163	1,535	99	133	<b>2,246</b>
<b>Percent Change 2019-2020</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-42%</b>	<b>-31%</b>	<b>-51%</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-33%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2016-2020</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-28%</b>	<b>-54%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-32%</b>

A decrease in the number of youth arrested/cited does not control for the changes in population that have occurred over the same period. However, arrest/citation rates<sup>22</sup> provide a more accurate view of system involvement for each group. While arrest/citation rates between 2016 and 2020 fell considerably across all racial/ethnic groups, rates of arrest/citation remain far higher for Latino and Black youth than for White and Asian/PI youth.

**Figure 30: Arrest Rates per 1,000 Youth 2016 – 2020 by Race/Ethnicity**



<sup>22</sup> Rates help to remove variations in population size between different groups and provide a standardized measure of the likelihood of system involvement for each group. To calculate the rates, we divide the number of youth arrested by the number of youth in the population and multiply by 1,000 youth.

## YOUTH DETENTION

Disparities across racial groups continue at the detention decision point where there is an overrepresentation of Black and Latino youth admitted to detention in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the youth population. Black youth represent three percent of the population but 11 percent of admissions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the population, but 77 percent of admissions. In contrast, while 25 percent of youth in the population are White, only seven percent of total admissions were of White youth; this is an increase from 2019. Asian/PI youth represent 37 percent of the population, but only three percent of admissions. Again, population data is based on calendar year 2019.

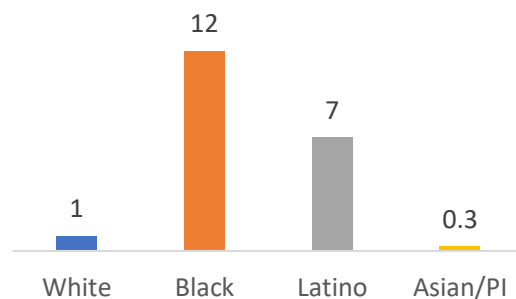
**Table 13: Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention 2020**

<i>Numbers and Rate of Admission to Secure Detention (2020)</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/ PI	Other	Total
<b>Youth Population (10-17)</b>	48,429	5,105	66,083	70,160	581	190,358
<b>Admissions to Detention</b>	41	59	432	18	10	560
<b>Youth Population Percent</b>	25%	3%	35%	37%	0%	100%
<b>Admission to Detention Percent</b>	7%	11%	77%	3%	2%	100%
<b>Rate of Detention (per 1,000 youth)</b>	1	12	7	0.3	N/A	3
<b>Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Detained</b>	1.0	13.7	7.7	0.3	N/A	N/A

In 2020, White youth had a rate of one detention per 1,000 White youth in the population. Black and Latino detention rates were 12 (Black) and seven (Latino), respectively. Asian/PI youth had the lowest rate of 0.3 youth per every 1,000 Asian/PI youth.

A comparison of the rates of detention for White youth reveals the likelihood of a Black youth being admitted to detention is 14 times that of a White youth. Latino youth were eight times more likely to be detained than White youth.

**Figure 31: Rate of Detention per 1,000 youth 2020**



The table below shows that from 2016 to 2020, there was a 39 percent decrease in the overall rate of admission to detention.<sup>23</sup> During that period Black and Latino youth experienced a reduction in the number of admissions to secure detention. The number of Black youth admitted to detention decreased by 38 percent, Latino youth decreased by 36 percent. During that period, Other<sup>24</sup> youth experienced an increase in the number of admissions to detention by 11 percent. However, it is important to note, the actual number of Other youth went from nine admissions in 2016 to 10 admissions in 2020. When numbers in the population sample are so small, percentage changes can be skewed greatly.

**Table 14: Admission Numbers 2016-2020**

<i>Admission Numbers 2016-2020</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2016	101	95	679	37	9	921
2017	95	125	725	51	17	1,013
2018	77	133	922	57	23	1,212
2019	97	101	696	44	20	958
2020	41	59	432	18	10	560
Percent Change 2019-2020	-58%	-42%	-38%	-59%	-50%	-42%
Percent Change 2016-2020	-59%	-38%	-36%	-51%	11%	-39%

#### JUVENILE HALL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

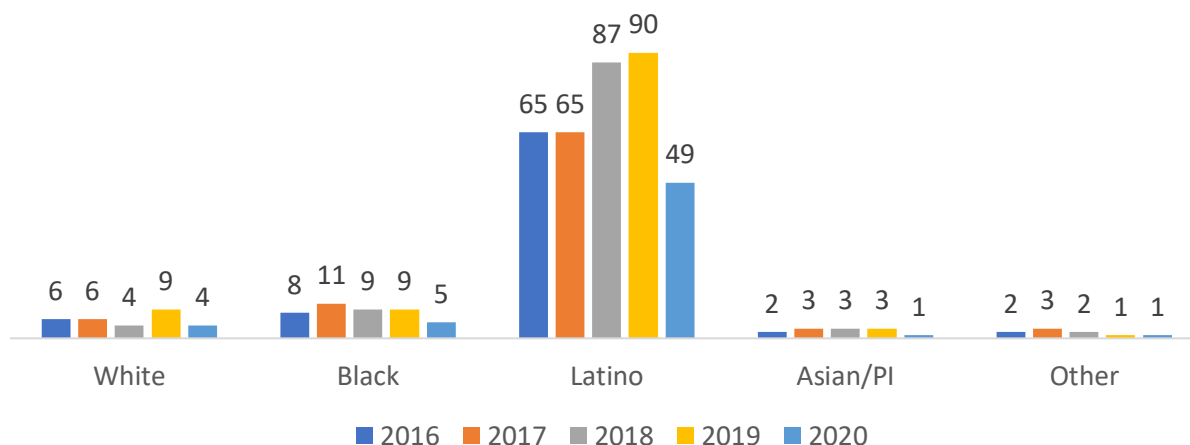
The average daily population of Juvenile Hall also reveals racial disparities in detention. Average daily population figures provide a breakdown of the detention during “an average day” during the year. In 2020 (as shown in figure below), the average daily population was made up of four White youth, five Black youth, 49 Latino youth, one Asian/PI youth, and one Other youth. The average daily population in 2020 was 60 youth, a 46 percent decrease from 2019, again attributable to measures taken to reduce custody populations during COVID-19.

<sup>23</sup> As with arrests, we look at the rate of admissions by race and ethnicity, to remove variations in population size between different groups and provide a standardized measure of the likelihood of admission for each group. To calculate the rates, we divide the number of youth admitted by the number of youth in the population and multiply by 1,000 youth.

<sup>24</sup> Other youth includes: Multiracial and Native American youth.



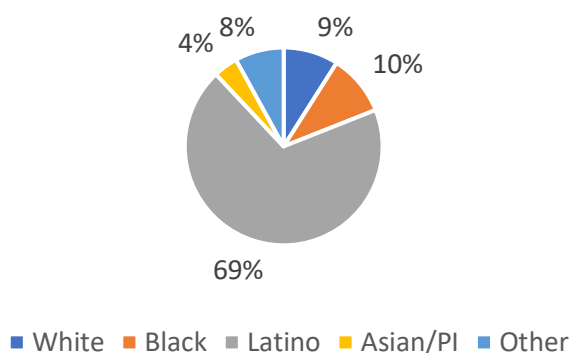
**Figure 32: Average Daily Population by Race/Ethnicity**



## PETITIONS

There continues to be an overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth petitioned in Santa Clara County compared to their representation in the overall county youth population. In contrast, White youth account for 25 percent of the population, but only nine percent of petitions. Similarly, Asian/PI youth account for 37 percent of the population but only four percent of petitions. Latino youth represent 35 percent of the youth population, but 69 percent of filed petitions. Black youth represent only three percent of the population, but 10 percent of filed petitions. Eight percent of petitions were classified as Other youth. The Other category can include youth of mixed race, Native American or youth whose race is unknown. In 2020, for every 1,000 White youth in the population, one was petitioned. In comparison, for every 1,000 Black youth, 15 were petitioned and for every 1,000 Latino youth, eight were petitioned. For every 1,000 Asian/PI youth, less than one youth was petitioned.

**Figure 34: Santa Clara County Petitions in 2020**



**Figure 33: Rate of Petition for 2020 (per 1,000 youth in population)**

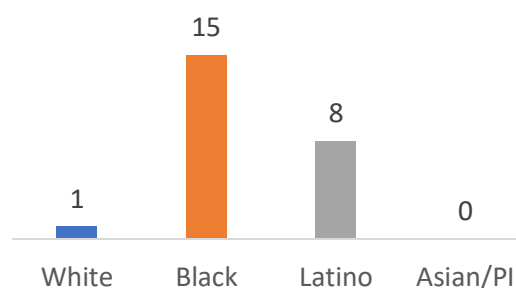


Table 14 illustrates that Black, Latino, Asian/PI, and Other youth saw a decrease in the number of petitions filed between 2019 and 2020, while White youth saw an increase.

Between 2019 and 2020 White youth had an increase in petitions filed (seven percent). Black and Latino youth continue to be more likely to have a petition filed than White or Asian youth.

**Table 15: Duplicated<sup>25</sup> Petition Numbers 2016-2020**

<i>Petition Numbers 2016-2020</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2016	121	74	812	68	126	1,201
2017	148	165	938	89	50	1,390
2018	109	168	1,112	77	69	1,535
2019	67	90	550	61	80	848
2020	72	76	532	31	65	776
Percent Change 2019-2020	7%	-16%	-3%	-49%	-19%	-8%
Percent Change 2016-2020	-40%	3%	-34%	-54%	-48%	-35%

**Table 16: Numbers and Rate of Duplicated Petitions 2020**

<i>Numbers and Rate of Petitions 2020</i>	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
Youth Population (10-17)	48,429	5,105	66,083	70,160	581	190,358
Petitions	72	76	532	31	65	776
Youth Population Percent	25%	3%	35%	37%	0%	100%
Petition Percent	9%	10%	69%	4%	8%	100%
Rate of Petition (per 1,000 youth)	1	15	8	0	**	4
Disparity Gap: Times More Likely to be Petitioned	1	10.0	5.4	0.3	N/A	N/A

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

The table below shows the rate of petitions per 1,000 youth in the population has decreased and/or remained the same for White, Black, and Latino youth from 2016 to 2020. Numbers for Asian/PI youth have remained steady since 2016 and were even lower in 2020. The overall rate of petitions filed for both Black and Latino youth has remained consistently higher than for White and Asian/PI youth.

<sup>25</sup> Duplicated refers to the count of petitions, not count of youth.

**Table 17: Petition Rates per 1,000 Youth by Race/Ethnicity**

	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI
<b>2016</b>	2	14	12	1
<b>2017</b>	3	32	14	1
<b>2018</b>	2	33	16	1
<b>2019</b>	1	18	8	1
<b>2020</b>	1	15	8	0
<b>Percent Change 2019-2020</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2016-2020</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-100%</b>

## COLLABORATIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERVENTIONS

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

### WIC 241.1 Referrals and Assessments

WIC Section 241.1 referrals are reviewed by both the Department of Family and Children's Services (DFCS) and Juvenile Services Division (JPD) Supervisors of the Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Unit to determine if the DIY Unit will conduct the joint assessment and provide the report to the Juvenile Court. Once a case is accepted, the DIY Unit goes through a Child and Family Team Meeting (CFT), which will result in a joint recommendation for the 241.1 report. The CFTs serve as an opportunity to partner with the youth and family in identifying what supports are needed to function safely, and ultimately free of system involvement. The CFT process begins with a youth advocate building a relationship with the youth and a clinician assessing the youth's needs and strengths. Subsequently, a group including the social worker, probation officer, the youth, family, support persons identified by the youth, and relevant treatment providers will meet to discuss how to capitalize on the youth's strengths and more effectively respond to their needs. Finally, a separate meeting will take place without the youth to develop the joint agency recommendations that will go into the 241.1 report. Recommendations resulting in dual involvement are advised to remain under the supervision of the unit after the 241.1 assessment has been completed and these youth are served through the DIY Unit. Cases not accepted into the DIY Unit are assigned to a DFCS Social Worker (SW) and Probation Officer (PO) following established procedures and referrals are made to the Behavioral Health Services Department as appropriate. The assigned PO and the assigned SW will complete an initial assessment seven court days before the pending 241.1 hearing. For those cases where the family issues do not rise to the level of mandating a WIC 241.1 referral, but the family appears to be

in crisis, sometimes the stakeholders will agree to have the case heard on the DIY calendar to collaborate and attempt to keep youth and families out of both systems, if possible.

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### Dually Involved Youth Initiative/Unit

The Dually Involved Youth Initiative is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department Juvenile Services Division (JPD), the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS), and the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD). Formally launched as part of the Juvenile Justice Court's DIY Initiative in June 2014, the work of the Dually Involved Youth Unit (DIYU) guides the cross-systems initiative efforts. The DIYU continues to provide coordinated case management and services between JPD, DFCS, and BHSD. This coordinated systems approach allows for the co-location of social workers, probation officers, youth advocates, and a behavioral health clinician to implement a collaborative and healing-focused plan built around leveraging the strengths and needs of the youth. In calendar year (CY) 2020, the DIYU was staffed with six social workers, five probation officers, three youth advocates, and one behavioral health clinician/facilitator. A DIY Director provides cross-systems communication, coordination, and planning. JPD, DFCS, and BHSD supervisors provide oversight of the program. At the same time, a DIY liaison facilitates the sharing of information between DFCS and JPD staff located within and outside of the unit. In CY 2020, 48 WIC 241.1 reports were completed by the DIYU. Social workers and probation officers make a joint recommendation by completing a WIC 241.1 assessment. Youth not admitted to the DIYU receive services either through child welfare or probation as these cases can be handled by one department and do not require intensive services rendered in the DIYU. Fifty percent of youth served were between 15 and 16 years old. Latino youth represented 71 percent of youth served, Black youth represented 10 percent, White youth represented four percent, and Asian/Pacific Islander youth represented nine percent. The average age of youth served was 15 years old.

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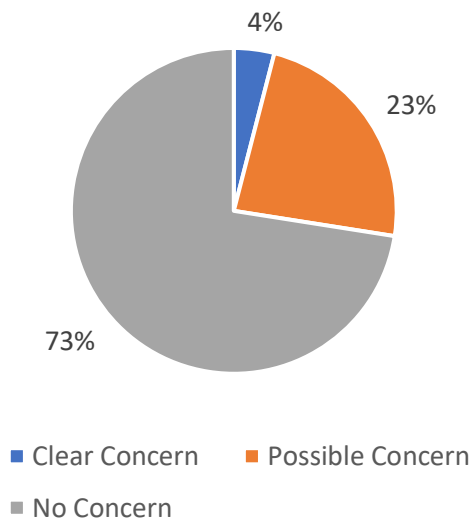
### Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

In 2017, the Juvenile Services Division of the Probation Department created the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) Unit to address the serious issue of youth who are sexually exploited or are at high risk for sexual exploitation. Commercial sexual exploitation of a child is a form of child abuse that causes multiple levels of trauma and many victims of commercial sexual exploitation exhibit behaviors that are manifestations of the trauma they have experienced. The CSEC Unit is part of a larger multiagency collaborative which includes the Department of Family and Children Services, the Public Health Department, the Behavioral Health Services Department, and advocates from Community Solutions and the YWCA. This collaborative developed and implemented an interagency response protocol as well as continued to work on demand reduction and prevention efforts in 2020. The Juvenile Services Division CSEC Unit aids with increased identification of commercially sexually exploited youth, or those at risk for exploitation, coordination of a range of victim-centered, strength-based, trauma-informed services through the multiagency collaborative, and training. Youth who are identified as being exploited or at risk

for exploitation are referred to the CSEC Transformation Team for individual support and resources that are empowering, reduce harm, and build upon their resiliency.

During calendar year 2020, 1,743 duplicated youth (1,462 unique youth) were screened for CSEC using the West Coast Children’s Clinic Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool (CSE-IT). Seventy-three percent of youth screened as no concern for CSEC (n=1,264), 23 percent of youth screened possible concern<sup>26</sup> for CSEC (n=409), and four percent of youth screened clear concern for CSEC (n=70) (see figure on the right). Twenty-seven percent of youth screened were 17 years old at the time of screening (n=474), followed by 24 percent who were 16 years old at the time of the screening (n=424). Seventy-eight percent of youth screened by the CSE-IT were male, followed by 22 percent of youth screened were female.

**Figure 35: CSE-IT Results**



Of the 1,743 youth screened for CSEC, 69 youth had a CSEC Referral completed (four percent). Females accounted for 13 percent of clear concern while males accounted for two percent. The table below shows the breakdown by sex.

**Table 18: CSEC 2020 by Sex**

CSEC Screener Score	Female	Male	Total
<b>Clear Concern</b>	49 (13%)	21 (2%)	70 (4%)
<b>Possible Concern</b>	105 (28%)	304 (22%)	409 (23%)
<b>No Concern</b>	224 (59%)	1,040 (76%)	1,264 (73%)
<b>Total</b>	378 (100%)	1,365 (100%)	1,743 (100%)

## Specialty Courts

All the youth appearing on specialty court calendars are referred to services that are specialized to address their needs. Within the County of Santa Clara Juvenile Justice Court there are currently four specialty

<sup>26</sup> The CSE-IT is completed through the Probation Case Management System. Upon completion of the CSE-IT, a score will be generated that will indicate the level of concern for exploitation. The level of concern for exploitation may guide the DPO to further consider CSE risk factors and may also trigger an automatic referral to the CSEC DPO depending on the indicated level of concern.

courts, each focused on addressing potential root causes of offending. The Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Court focuses on youth who have both child welfare and juvenile justice involvement. The Family/Domestic Violence (FV/DV) court handles cases where the charges or concerns regarding the youth are primarily related to family or intimate partner violence. Opportunity Court is held once a month in the community in collaboration with ConXion to Community (CTC). Lastly, the Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA) Court (previously Juvenile Treatment Court) focuses on youth with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders.

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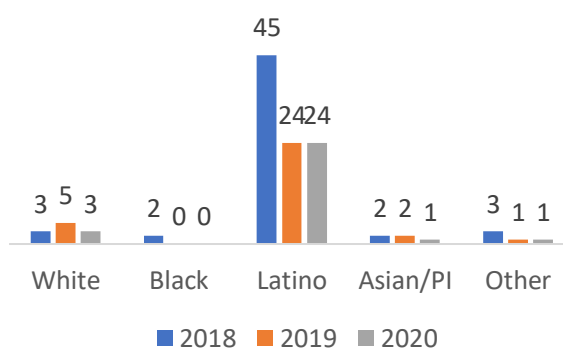
#### FAMILY VIOLENCE/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT (FV/DV)

Any case that comes before the District Attorney (DA) that is a Domestic Violence/Family violence (DV/FV) case is “stamped” by the DA as DV/FV. Such cases are calendared in a specific department. The Judge in this department also runs the DV oversight committee. Additionally, the same DA and Public Defender (PD) will appear for DV cases given they are in the same department, which allows for a certain level of consistency. Additionally, the case (in most instances) is transferred to the Special Programs Unit, Domestic Violence Unit. Said unit has two and a half positions that are Probation Officers (POs) who are trained extensively in Juvenile Domestic Violence and their entire caseload consists of DV cases. They are experts in this area given the training and consistent exposure. These Probation Officers provide training in the department and guide their peers who have cases of power and control over a victim.

The youth are, in most cases, referred to the 26-week Batters Intervention Program where they are held accountable for their actions, and must hold their peers accountable for similar behavior. Guidelines for this program are strict and failure to abide by the guidelines will result in a violation of probation and possible return to Juvenile Hall. When the case is not appropriate for this type of treatment, the POs make alternative arrangements for treatment while still advocating for appropriate intervention services that meet the needs of the youth.

The goals of the specialized DV caseloads are to promote victim safety and offender accountability. Each case is issued a No Contact Order, and in some cases a Peaceful Contact Order, dependent on individual circumstances. No Contact and Peaceful Contact Orders are strictly enforced. Probation remains in close contact with the victim for the duration of the case and victims are provided opportunities for education, advocacy, and parenting (if applicable), should they choose to utilize services. Victims are informed and updated related to their case and their voice is relayed to the Court. The department has a protocol that includes swift response to any violation

**Figure 36: Number of Youth in Family Violence/ Domestic Violence Court**



that may put a victim at risk (substance use, violations of the No Contact Order, failure of Court Ordered Batters Intervention Programing, etc.). The County is also in the process of reviewing data as it relates to recidivism and utilizes Evidence Based Practices (EBP).

In 2020, Family Violence/Domestic Violence Court (FV/DV) served 29 unduplicated youth. Latino youth make up the largest group of participants in FV/DV (83 percent, n=24). White youth made up 10 percent of participants (n=3). Males represented 76 percent of participants (n=22). Seventy-two percent of youth who participated in the FV/DV program were 16 to 17 years old at the start of services.

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### COURT FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENTS (CITA)

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

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

During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, CITA court adapted. Probation Officers and the Behavioral Health team pivoted to virtual meetings and virtual court reviews. In 2020, a total 17 youth were screened. Of all youth screened in 2020, 76 percent were male, and the majority (53 percent) were Latino, followed by White (18 percent). In 2020, CITA served a total of 49 youth.

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### OPPORTUNITY COURT

Due to COVID-19, Opportunity Court was not held after March 2020.

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### Victim-Centered Approaches

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

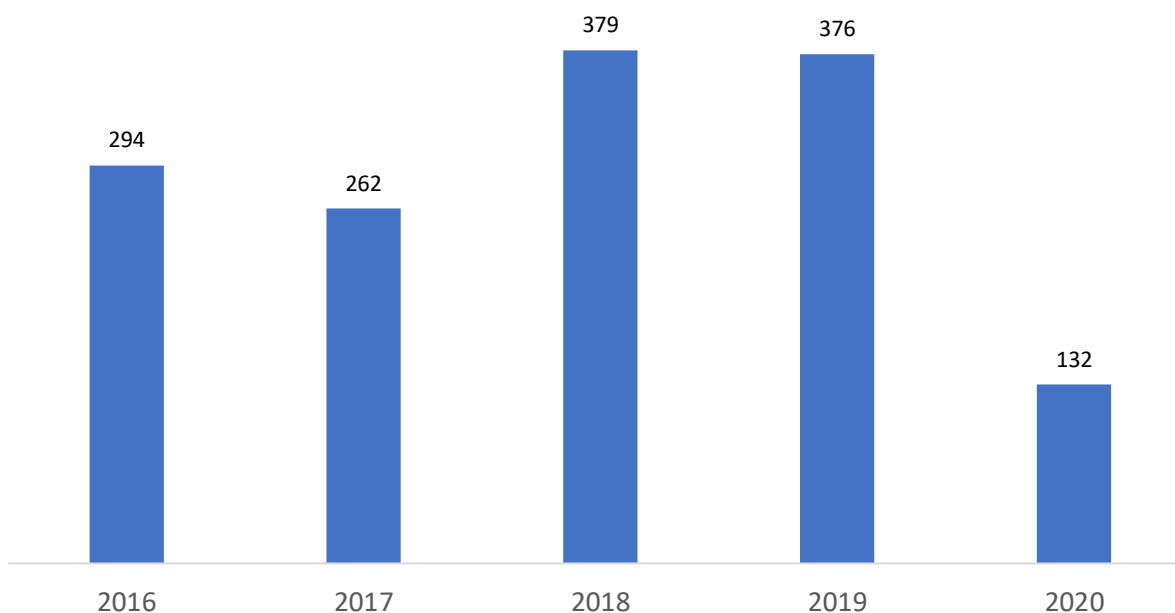
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## PROBATION VICTIM SERVICES

The unit works collaboratively with members of the community and survivors of crime to provide Victim Awareness workshops throughout the County for youth referred to the Probation Department. The goals of the program are to increase empathy through educating and sensitizing youth to the impacts of crime and promoting a system of justice that recognizes harm caused to victims and supporting positive steps to repairing those harms. The workshop curriculum is victim centered and enhanced by community members who have been victims of youth crime and give a firsthand account of the impacts of crime. The curriculum was redesigned in mid-2018 in collaboration with staff, facilitators, victim speakers, and with youth input.

In 2020, 132 individual youth were served through the Victim Awareness classes. Of these, 78 percent were male, 18 percent were female, and 5 percent either declined to state or information regarding their gender identification was missing. Of the participants, 73 percent were Latino, seven percent were White, eight percent were Black, three percent were Other race/ethnicities, eight percent were Asian/PI, five percent were unidentified. Two percent were 13 years old; 23 percent were 14-15, 74 percent were 16 or older, and one youth's age was unidentified. The Probation Department conducts semiannual evaluations of Victim Awareness classes and these reports show statistically significant improvement when comparing pre-test with post-test scores.

**Figure 37: Victim Awareness Participants**





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## DISTRICT ATTORNEY JUVENILE VICTIM ADVOCATE

In the Summer of 2018, recognizing the growing need among victims of juvenile crime, the District Attorney's Office Victim Services Unit collaborated with the Juvenile Services Division to assign one full-time, bilingual (English and Spanish) Victim Advocate to the Juvenile Crimes Unit. This Advocate is available to provide court support as needed to crime survivors and works with the Probation Department to ensure victims received comprehensive victim services to help them heal and move forward after victimization. These services include crisis intervention, emergency services, resource and referral assistance, orientation to the juvenile justice process, court support and escort, and assistance with the California Victim Compensation Program. In addition, the Claim Specialists in the D.A.'s Victim Services Unit work directly with victims to pay for certain types of crime-related costs such as medical and mental health expenses.

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## VICTIM OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM (VOMP)

Through the County of Santa Clara Office of Mediation and Ombuds Services (OMOS), the Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP) provides probation youth and the victims of their offenses the option to meet in a safe, confidential, and structured setting with neutral mediators to address what happened, its impact, and how the physical, financial, and emotional damage from the crime can best be repaired. The process enables victims to have their questions answered and the youth to acknowledge responsibility and have a voice in how to make things as right as possible. When the parties are inclined to discuss restitution, they have an opportunity to do so and to create their own, voluntary agreement regarding restitution (financial or otherwise). The program is based on the principles of Restorative Justice and transformative mediation, taking into consideration everyone affected by the crime, including the victim, relatives, probation youth, parents, siblings, schools, and the community. Data from five Northern California VOM programs demonstrates that mediated agreements reached between victims and probation youth decrease recidivism and significantly increase restitution repayment compared to court-ordered restitution.

Benefits for victims include the opportunity to ask questions only the youth can answer (such as how and why the crime happened and whether it might happen again), be heard by youth regarding the first-hand impact of their actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired, gain an understanding of the youth by hearing their stories, and to move toward repair and closure by increasing the possibility of becoming whole, both emotionally and financially. Benefits for youth include the opportunity to help victims be heard and have their questions about the incident answered, see a victim as a person, hear and take responsibility for the impact of their actions, have a voice in how the damage is repaired and restitution made, and experience the power of and growth from holding oneself accountable and doing the right thing. Benefits for the community include repairing physical damage caused by crimes, moving youth toward becoming responsible citizens, and improving public safety by reducing the likelihood the offender will commit future crimes.

VOMP also conducts Parent-Youth mediations, which provide the time and a safe, neutral space for youth and guardians to express and hear what they need from one another and what they each are willing to do themselves to better respect one another and communicate more effectively. They are encouraged to discuss whatever issues they need to move forward from entrenched habits that interfere with their ability to live together peacefully. This has been an effective tool for keeping youth in the home, thus minimizing incarceration.

The major shift brought about by the COVID pandemic has been the move from in-person interviews and mediations to phone interviews and mediations by videoconference. Access to interviews with youth who are in custody has been made easier. And while we look forward to having parties once again be able to address one another from across a table to heighten these emotional interactions, we have been pleasantly surprised that the conversations over Zoom have felt as intimate as they have. Though the signing of agreements and other documents remotely can be time consuming to pursue with Parties, it is more than counterbalanced by the convenience that phone interviews and video mediations afford by reducing the time parties spend in transit to our office and taking time off work.

Mediation services provided by OMOS and VOMP are free, voluntary, and confidential. If all parties agree, the mediated agreement may be shared with third parties such as the Court, Probation, District Attorney, defense counsel, support agencies, and family members. In 2020, 357 referrals were made for 184 unduplicated youth and 299 unduplicated victims. Twenty-two percent of the unduplicated youth were female, and 31 percent of the referrals involved at least one monolingual Spanish speaking person (parent of probation youth or victim). Youth offenders agreed to mediate in 90 (32 percent) of the 283 of the 357 total referrals in which there was no objection by guardians or counsel for VOMP to speak to the youth, the youth were available for contact, and VOMP was able to contact the youth. (Note: when a youth did not provide a final answer after initial contact, that was counted as a decline of mediation.) Victims agreed to mediate in 27 (45 percent) of these 90 referrals that the youth agreed to mediate, where the victim was available to be and was reached by VOMP, and another eight (13 percent) agreed to conciliate (conciliation is communication between the parties through the mediator). Note: when the victim did not provide a final answer after initial contact, that was counted as a decline of mediation. Of the parties VOMP was able to contact, 527 people were served by mediation consultations<sup>27</sup>, 29 people were served by conciliation, and 81 people were served by mediation.

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## Behavioral Health and Substance Use Treatment Services

The Children, Youth and Family (CYF) System of Care's Cross Systems Initiatives (CSI) Division within the Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) focuses on programs serving children, adolescents, young adults, and their families, who experience social-emotional and behavioral concerns and are involved in the child welfare, juvenile justice systems, or need substance use treatment services. The CYF System of

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<sup>27</sup> For each referral we may serve more than one person. For example, if we consult on one referral with the minor, the minor's mother, the victim, and victim's spouse, then four people were served on the one referral. This figure does not account for multiple consultations with the same individual on any given referral.

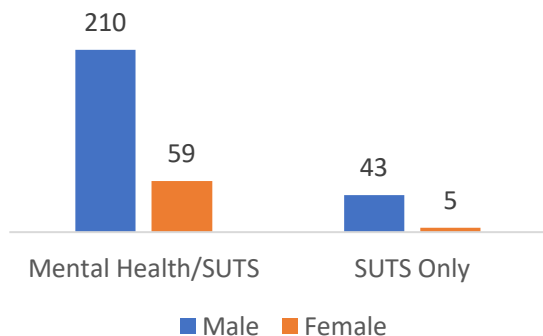
Care includes services at six County-operated sites and 20 contract agency programs located throughout Santa Clara County. The six County clinics and contracted programs provide outpatient care and programs specific to the unique needs of children and their families. Services are provided through a strength-based and trauma-informed lens that respects cultural values and engages natural support systems. Services are offered within a continuum of care ranging in intensity and duration based on the needs of the individual child/youth.

With the goal of increasing opportunities for streamlined care, the CSI Division added BHSD's contracted youth substance use treatment service and programs focusing on programs that serve youth and young adults up to age 21 who face substance use issues, often combined with other social-emotional and behavioral needs. Youth with substance use issues generally can consent to their own treatment, and families are included in treatment based on youth agreement and consent. Youth Substance Use Treatment Services (SUTS) are offered at outpatient clinic sites and schools located throughout Santa Clara County.

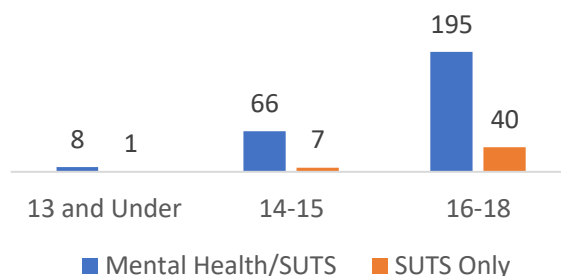
In addition to behavioral health services, which includes co-occurring treatment based on individual needs while the youth is in custody, BHSD has a continuum of services available to youth involved in the juvenile justice system who are living at home or in the community. These services include prevention, early intervention and treatment programs that include outpatient mental health treatment, in-custody behavioral health services, intensive outpatient behavioral health programs, substance use treatment, and crisis services which range in intensity and duration to address the individualized needs of the youth. As part of the philosophy of care, youth received individualized treatment services in the least restrictive environment with the level of intensity based on a thorough assessment.

Within the CYF System of Care, behavioral health providers are trained to provide co-occurring treatment services to address mild to moderate level of substance use needs. Clients with more significant substance use needs and specialized treatment are referred to substance use treatment providers. In 2020, mental health and probation referred 413 youth for Behavioral Health services, and of those youth living in the community, 269 received both mental health & substance use treatment services, and 48 youth received only Substance Use Treatment Services. There were 96 youth with duplicate referrals to behavioral health services. Eighty nine percent of youth receiving only substance use treatment services were male and ten percent were female. The data that follows reflects youth who received mental health and substance use treatment services through BHSD. The largest age group served during 2020 was the 16 to 18 age group (74 percent), followed by 14-15 years old (23 percent), and 13 and under (3 percent). For each of these age groups, there are specific programs designed to address their behavioral health issues by using an age-appropriate assessment and evidence-based practices.

**Figure 38: Behavioral Health Treatment by Sex**

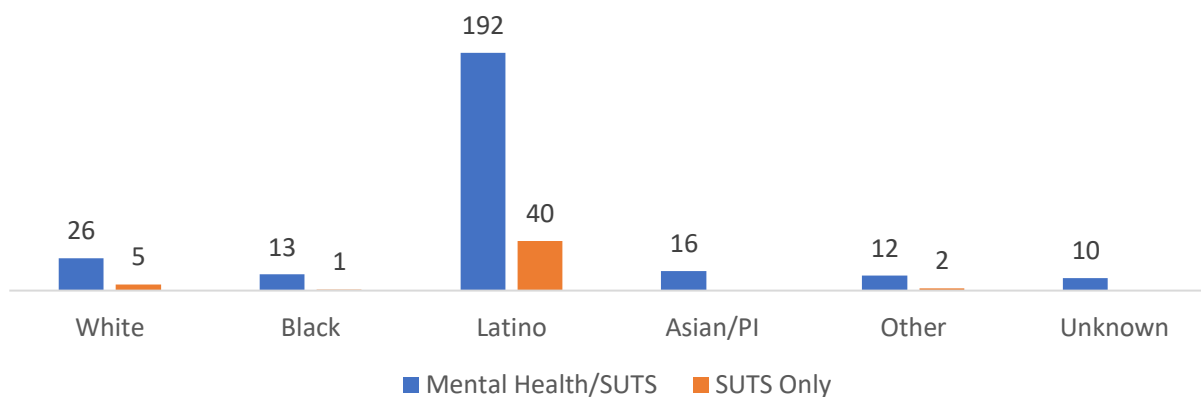


**Figure 39 : Behavioral Health Treatment by Age Range**



Of participants in mental health services during 2020, most were Latino (61 percent). Latino youth were followed by White youth (eight percent), Asian/PI youth (five percent), Black youth (four percent), and Other (three percent). A total of 48 justice-involved youth received substance use treatment in either residential or outpatient settings. Of these youth, five were White (25 percent), one was Black, 40 were Latino (83 percent), and two youth designated their race/ethnicity as “Other”.

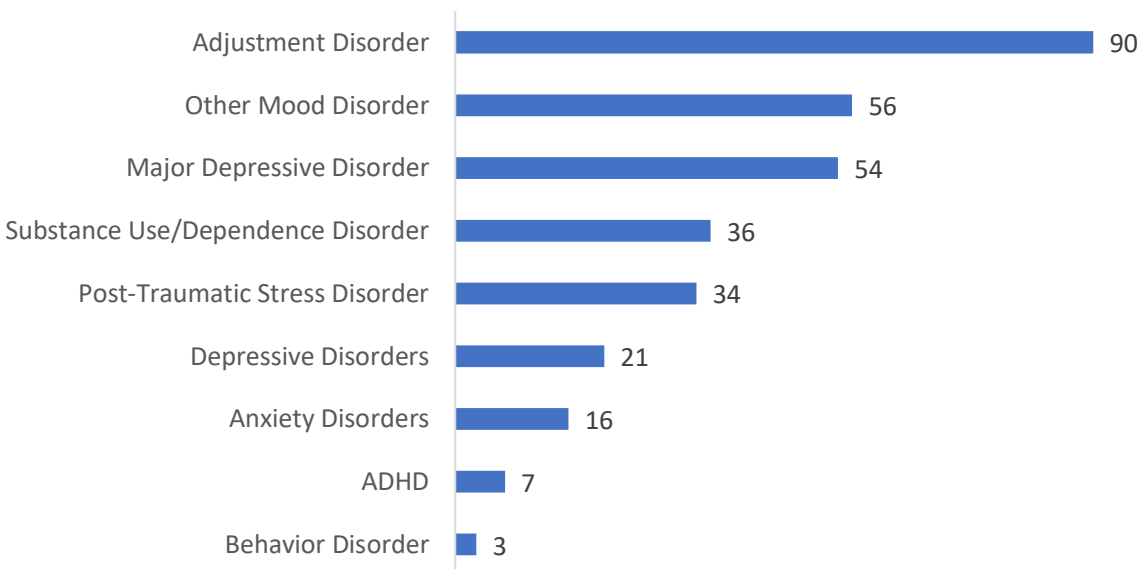
**Figure 40: Behavioral Health Treatment by Race/Ethnicity**



Among those youth identified as meeting the criteria for a behavioral health diagnosis<sup>28</sup>, the three most prevalent diagnoses were Adjustment Disorder (n=90), Other Mood Disorder (n=56), and Major Depressive Disorder (n=54). It should be noted that most youth have experienced traumatic or significant adverse childhood experiences that did not always meet the criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

<sup>28</sup> For a short definition of these diagnosis, please refer to Appendix I as provided by BHSD.

**Figure 41: Behavioral Health Diagnosis**



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#### Ranch Reentry Behavioral Health Services

In calendar year 2020, all youth at William F. James Ranch facility (James Ranch) received both Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment Services through the Starlight Youth Therapeutic Integrated Program (YTIP). YTIP provides comprehensive mental health screening, assessment, and treatment, that includes individual, group, and family therapy. Group treatment utilizes the evidence-based Seeking Safety and the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA). Seeking Safety is a model that addresses co-occurring trauma and substance use needs and A-CRA is a behavioral treatment model for alcohol and other substance use disorders that helps youth improve access to interpersonal and environmental reinforcers to reduce or stop substance use. In addition, the Seven Challenges program is utilized as an individual model to assist youth in taking responsibility for their substance use and helps them set goals for recovery. The James Ranch has a Board-Certified Child Psychiatrist, an employee of BHSD, that provides medication evaluations and medication management for youth. Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT) meetings are held at the 60 and 30-day marks prior to release from James Ranch, and include James Ranch service providers and community-based organization that are assigned to support the youth after completion of the Ranch program. The MDT meetings address follow-up care (reentry services) for youth to ensure connection to a service provider in the community.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Starlight YTIP continued in-person services at the James Ranch utilizing all proper safety precautions. To support care coordination and reentry, YTIP utilized electronic tablets to facilitate joint sessions with youth, family, and community providers. Group sessions were held through virtual means, with youth being in person and a YTIP provider facilitating virtually. The YTIP program also worked closely with the Guadalupe Behavioral Health Clinic to ensure continuity of care for youth that

were transferred from James Ranch to Juvenile Hall due to COVID-19 exposures and placed in a 14-day quarantine. The Guadalupe team provided check-ins with youth, addressed immediate needs, and supported coordination for youth to receive phone access to speak with their YTIP provider. The Guadalupe team mobilized a plan to keep the youth engaged and stimulated while in quarantine, by providing each youth with bags that included puzzles, word searches, magazines, crayons & coloring pages, playing cards, origami sheets, and inspirational letters written by behavioral health staff to individual youth.

## COLLABORATIVE INTENSIVE INTERVENTIONS

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

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### Multisystemic Therapy (MST)

The Probation Department implemented MST in March 2019, to meet the needs of youth ages 14 and under. Although the MST model provides exceptional intensive support and equips the parents with skills to address their child's needs; due to the lack of referrals in this age group the program was not renewed and sunset on June 30, 2020. Fortunately, most of these youth, are being provided guidance through our least restrictive unit, Prevention and Early Intervention. Should the youth and family need additional support, they are being referred to services via Support Enhancement Services (SES). During the MST operation period several families successfully completed the program and the youth avoided further involvement in the Juvenile Justice System.

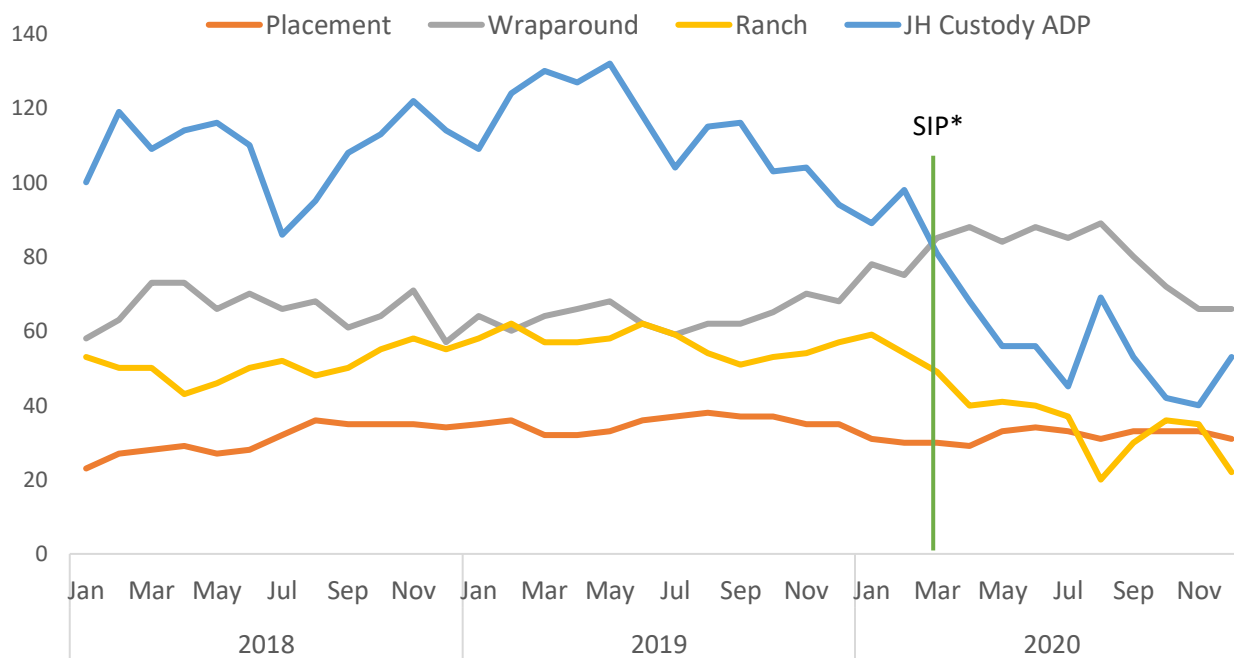
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### Wraparound Services

In December of 2019, the Probation Department in collaboration with DFCS and BHSD released a Request for Proposal (RFP) and awarded four agencies contracts to continue providing Wraparound services. The population of youth enrolled in Wraparound continued to grow from an average monthly total of 78 in January of 2020 to a peak of 89 in August. From that high, there was a steady decline to 66 youth at the end of the year. Probation referrals for Wraparound services showed a steady decline throughout 2020, mirroring a slowdown in criminal referrals in the community affected by COVID-19 among other things. In 2020, 181 unduplicated youth (209 duplicated youth) received Wraparound services. Of the 181 unduplicated youth, 134 were males (74 percent) and 140 youth were Latino (77 percent). White youth represented nine percent of the population followed by Black youth (eight percent). Based on duplicated counts, Pre-Adjudicated youth accounted for 42 percent (n=88), followed by Wards (30 percent, n=63) and Reentry youth (28 percent, n=58).

The number of out-of-home placements has remained consistent during the past three years. Please see figure below for more information.

**Figure 42: Monthly Juvenile Hall Average Daily Population Compared to Wraparound Services and Placement (2018-2020)**



\*SIP – Shelter in Place Start Date

### COVID-19 Wraparound Update

Despite the limitations the shelter in place order imposed across the state, Wraparound teams were able to adapt and continue to deliver exceptional service in Santa Clara County. CFT's were transitioned to virtual where appropriate, however, many CFT's remained in person based on the needs of the family. Telehealth was also used to deliver therapy. Wraparound teams, and Probation Officers continued to meet with youth in the community while adhering to social distancing, and PPE protocols.

The Interagency Placement Committee (IPC) team reviews critical incidents that occur with our Wraparound youth, such as 5150 hospitalizations, drug overdoses, and other noteworthy crisis related events. Several months into the pandemic, the team noticed a trend of overdose related hospitalizations, and incidents of family violence with our Wraparound youth. IPC reviews found that responses to these critical incidents were handled appropriately by Wraparound staff. Youth and families were always able to rely upon the crisis and on-call numbers when needed, and Wraparound staff were able to meet the youth in person to help with de-escalation and processing trauma. Wraparound teams also identified lack of pro-social activities available during the pandemic as a major roadblock. Teams attempted many things to find creative solutions that adhered to the social distancing measures, such as outdoor activities like

hiking or cycling. School attendance proved difficult as well due to technology issues, lack of motivation and poor learning environments.

### Child and Family Team (CFT)

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

### Lock Out

In 2018, system partners teamed to establish a funding mechanism, identified as "the lockout," to maintain Wraparound Services for youth in custody, for a period not to exceed 30 days. The lockout allows youth to continue receiving Wraparound services while they are in custody for a violation of their probation terms. Interruptions dropped by about 50% in 2020 when compared to 2019. This sharp decline began in March, in line with the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. There are likely many factors influencing this decline in lockout activity. First, efforts were made to limit the number of youth admitted to Juvenile Hall due to risks surrounding transmission of COVID-19. Second, since youth were likely spending more time at home, rather than in school or out in the community, there was less contact between them, law enforcement, and other negative peers. Youth in violation of probation, or with new citations were more likely to be handled out of custody, as evidenced by the complete lack of Ranch Reentry youth temporarily returned to the James Ranch, as was often practice prior to the pandemic. Wraparound providers continue to offer positive feedback regarding the lockout process, as it allows for smoother transition in and out of custody. This continuity of services allows for Wraparound delivery with stronger fidelity.

### Wraparound Steering Committee

This committee is a branch of the Wraparound Advisory Committee and has a threefold purpose. First, to measure and analyze the Wraparound effectiveness outcomes statewide. Second, to diversify and increase funding opportunities. And third, to increase program and workforce development alignment. With the sunset of the Waiver project, focus has turned to the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 (FFPSA). With the passing of FFPSA comes new requirements such as six months of aftercare services for



youth exiting Short Term Residential Therapeutic Programs and Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (STRTP/Q RTP's). County Probation and Child Welfare Departments will be required to leverage existing Wraparound programs to provide at least six months of family-based aftercare services. Further, the state Department of Social Services and the state Department of Health Care Services shall establish statewide minimum standards for family-based aftercare services. These standards are to be informed by the Wraparound Steering Committee. Specifically, the Steering Committee will work on the following requirements of FFPSA Part 4: The use of a high-fidelity Wraparound model; the development of a process to certify providers; guidance to ensure every child receives said services; workforce development and training requirements; funding planning; and data collections and outcome measures. Counties are expected to meet these requirements by October 1, 2021.

## RESTRICTIVE INTERVENTIONS

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

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## OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Placement Probation Officers provide support to Non-Minor Dependent (NMD) youth to assist them in meeting the eligibility criteria, participating in life skills classes, obtaining assistance with applying for and receiving public benefits and applying for student financial aid, securing a monthly financial stipend, and receiving housing assistance during their time in and post, Extended Foster Care (EFC). Placement Probation Officers also prepare Non-Minor Dependent Review Hearing Reports for the court. NMD<sup>29</sup> youth can reside in-county, out-of-county, or out-of-state and continue to receive supportive services and monthly mandated face-to-face contact with their Probation Officer.

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## JUVENILE HALL

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

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<sup>29</sup> For more information on Non-Minor Dependent Youth please see Appendix H.

The average length of stay at Juvenile Hall for pre-disposition youth in 2020 was 109 days, while post-disposition youth on average spent 171 days in custody. A courtesy hold takes place when 1) a judge finds a youth should be transferred and remanded to adult court; 2) when a youth is from out of county and has an out of county warrant; or 3) when there is an out of county probation hold. During 2020, on average two percent of the youth detained were courtesy holds for the County of Santa Clara Department of Correction. This may be because of Proposition 57, which decreased the number of courtesy holds for out of county youth. The average length of stay for youth on courtesy holds was 126 days. The table below shows the number of youth by status.



**Table 19: Number of Youth by Status 2016-2020 Trend**

<i>Number of youth</i>	Pre-Disposition	Post-Disposition	Courtesy Hold for DOC (Direct File)	Total
<b>2016</b>	50	11	22	83
<b>2017</b>	75	11	2	88
<b>2018</b>	96	12	2	110
<b>2019</b>	94	20	3	117
<b>2020</b>	51	11	1	63
<b>Percentage change from 2016-2020</b>	2%	0%	-95%	-24%

#### WILLIAM F. JAMES RANCH PROGRAM

The James Ranch is a rehabilitation and treatment facility with 96 beds where youth can be ordered by the court to stay for between six and eight months. It serves youth up to age 19. At the Ranch, an assessment and case plan are completed to guide the youth and determine their needs. Probation Counselors engage with youth as role models and coaches and provide therapeutic support. The Probation Officer works in tandem to provide additional services and support.

Programing aims to address the development of pro-social skills, reasoning, and critical thinking skills, and increase youth's ability to regulate their emotions, refuse anti-social behavior and facilitate family



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

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## DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)<sup>30</sup> provides education and treatment to California's youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have committed serious and/or violent felonies and have the most intense treatment needs.

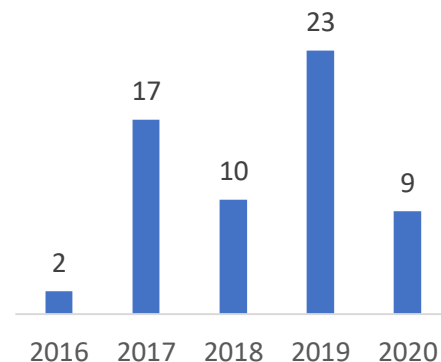
Youth committed directly to the DJJ do not receive determinate sentences although the juvenile court must set a maximum period of confinement pursuant to WIC 731(c). A youth's length of stay is determined by the severity of the committing offense and their progress toward parole readiness as outlined in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. DJJ is authorized to house youth until age 21, 23 or 25, depending on their

commitment offense. A youth's readiness for return to the community is determined by the Juvenile Parole Board. It recommends supervision conditions to county courts which administer them. In the community, newly released youth are supervised by county probation departments.

The DJJ also provides housing for youth under the age of 18 who have been sentenced to state prison. Youth sentenced to state prison may remain at DJJ until age 18, or if the youth can complete their sentence prior to age 25, DJJ may house them until they are released on parole.

Under a reorganization plan launched by Governor Gavin Newsom, California's youth prison facilities (DJJ) will no longer be operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Effective July 1, 2021, the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) will be overseen by the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR), as part of the Health and Human Services Agency (HHS).

**Figure 43: Santa Clara County DJJ Placements 2016-2020**



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<sup>30</sup> Formerly known as the California Youth Authority (CYA), the organization was created by statute in 1941 and began operating in 1943.

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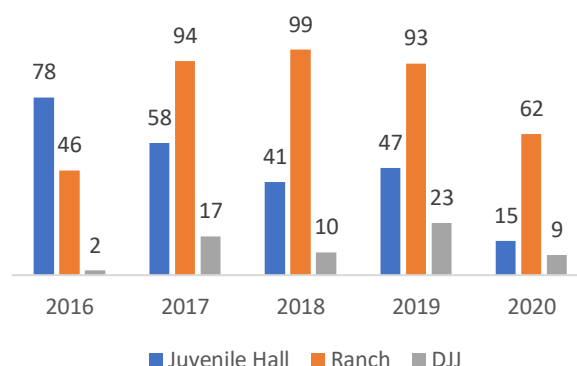
## Commitments

The overall number of commitments and placements decreased by 47 percent from 2019 to 2020. Commitments to the Juvenile Hall decreased by 68 percent from 2019 to 2020. DJJ commitments decreased by 61 percent from 2019 to 2020.

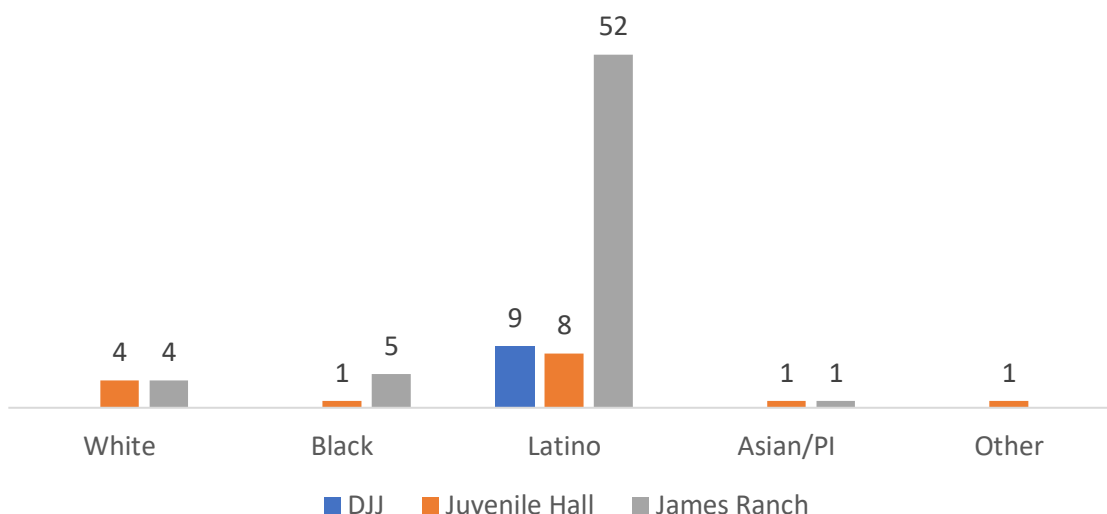
There were 86 commitments in 2020. Of those 86, 15 commitments were to Juvenile Hall and 62 were to James Ranch. Nine youth were committed to DJJ.

The figure below shows commitments broken down by race. Latino youth comprised the largest group with commitments in 2020 (n=69, 80 percent) followed by White youth (n=8, nine percent).

**Figure 44: Commitments 2016-2020 Trends**



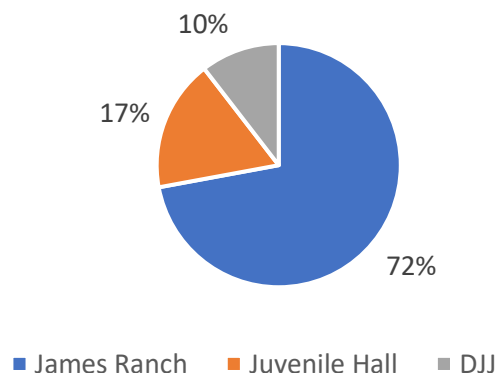
**Figure 45: Youth in Commitments 2020 by Race/Ethnicity**



Within each commitment type, the highest disproportionality appears to be in commitments to the James Ranch, with 84 percent being Latino youth (n=52). The largest disproportionality for Black youth was at the James Ranch where they comprised eight percent of the total population (n=5). The Probation Department continues to be concerned with disproportionality at key decision points throughout the juvenile justice system and is dedicated to reducing the overrepresentation of Latino and Black youth in out-of-home placements and commitments.

Figure 46 illustrates 72 percent of all commitments were to the James Ranch. Juvenile Hall accounted for 17 percent of commitments. In 2020, 10 percent of youth were committed to DJJ (n=9). This decrease, compared to 2019, is likely attributed in part to COVID-19 and the future closure of DJJ<sup>31</sup>.

**Figure 46: Percentage of Commitments in 2020**



The table below shows male youth comprised 93 percent of commitments while seven percent were female. No youth under 12 were committed to placement in 2020. Forty-eight percent of youth committed to the Ranch were 17 and older (n=30). Seventy-eight percent of the youth committed to DJJ from Santa Clara County were 17 and older (n=7). This is most likely due to the passage of Proposition 57 and as of June of 2018, DJJ's increase in the age of jurisdiction from 23 to 25. DJJ can serve youth up to the age of 25 who have the most serious criminal backgrounds and most intense treatment needs.<sup>32</sup> It is not uncommon for the prosecution to consider withdrawing their motion to transfer a youth to adult court if there is a stipulation by the youth and their defense counsel to a DJJ commitment. Such a stipulation guarantees a youth remain under the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction, rather than face years of incarceration in the adult prison system.

**Table 20: Commitment from Dispositions**

<i>Commitment from Dispositions</i>	Male	Female	13-14	15-16	17 & Older	Total
Juvenile Hall Commitment	13	2	2	4	9	15
Ranch	58	4	3	29	30	62
DJJ	9	0	0	2	7	9
<b>Total Dispositions that led to Commitment</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>86</b>

## Foster Care Placements

The Court can order a minor into foster care (out of home placement). Probation can utilize foster homes, but most of the time, the placement is to Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) placements. Recently Probation has been exploring how to increase the use of family placements. Youth are ordered into foster care placement because of abuse or neglect, those cases are often handled by the

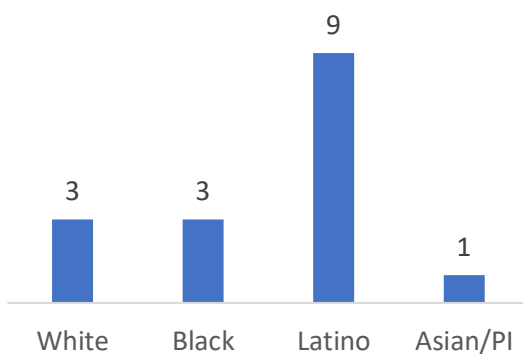
<sup>31</sup> Under legislation signed by California Governor Gavin Newsom in September of 2020, the California state youth prison system will close all its remaining facilities. The new law—Senate Bill 823—stops intake at the state Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) by July of 2021.

<sup>32</sup> AB 1812 took effect 6/27/2018, and extended DJJ jurisdiction to age 25 for 707(b) offenses.

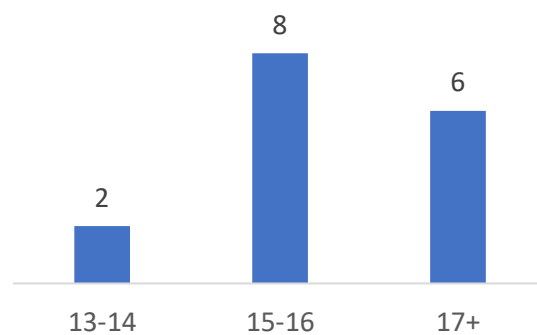
DIY Unit. In 2020, a total of 16 foster care placements were made for youth utilizing out of home placement services, a four percent decrease when compared to 2019.

The figures below show foster care placements broken down by race and age. Of the 16 youth ordered into foster care placement, nine were Latino (56 percent), three were White (19 percent), three were Black (19 percent), and one youth was Asian/PI (six percent). No foster care placements were utilized by youth identified as Other. Eight youth (50 percent) in foster care placement were 15-16 years old at the time of their placement, followed by six youth (38 percent) who were 17 and older. No foster care placements were utilized for youth 12 years old and younger. Ten youth (63 percent) utilizing foster care out of home placements were male, followed by six female youth (38 percent).

**Figure 47: Foster Care Placements in 2020 by Race/Ethnicity**



**Figure 48: Foster Care Placements in 2020 by Race/Ethnicity**



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## Health and Wellness in Secure Care

The following sections describe the health and wellness services provided by Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) and Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) to youth in secure care in calendar year 2020.

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### PHYSICAL HEALTH

Medical services provided to youth detained at Juvenile Hall and the William F. James Ranch consist of comprehensive health assessment screenings, treatment for diagnosed episodic and/or chronic health conditions, health prevention activities including immunizations, communicable disease screenings and control, and age-appropriate health education. All health services provided are comparable or superior to services the youth would receive or have received in their community. A professional staff of physicians, a nurse practitioner, a physician's assistant, registered nurses, licensed vocational nurses, pharmacists, dentists, dental assistants, and optometrist provide comprehensive health services to youth in the care of the Probation Department's custodial settings. Adolescent and young adult health sub-specialty

physicians are on site at Juvenile Hall five days a week (M-F), with on-call physicians available as needed, and nursing staff is present seven days a week, twenty-four hours each day. Nursing staff is present at James Ranch from 0645 to 2130, seven days a week. An adolescent and young adult health sub-specialty physician is on site one day per week at the James Ranch. In addition, the James Ranch has a High-Definition video link to Juvenile Hall allowing for Tele-Health, including Tele-Medicine, Tele-Psychiatry, and primarily Tele-Nursing twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Juvenile Hall had a successful visit by the Title 15 inspector from the Public Health Department. A summary of their findings showed that all applicable medical standards were in 100 percent compliance. The 2020 clinic activities summary (including data for 2017-2018 for comparison) is below. Figures are based on a duplicated count as a youth may receive more than one service while in custody. For example, a youth will receive a physical exam upon admittance and after being in custody for 11 months. Registered Nurse (RN) sick call visits represent duplicated count as a youth may request to be seen multiple times.

**Table 21: Juvenile Hall Medical Clinic 2020**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Physical Exams*</b>	1,085	1,305	1,000	549
<b>Clinic Visits</b>	2,036	2,564	2,571	1,413
<b>RN Sick Call Visits</b>	3,143	3,639	3,044	1,524
<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease Screenings</b>	530	701	611	289
<b>HIV Oral Quick Instant Test Screening</b>	77	92	86	4
<b>Other VMC Appointment</b>	114	136	124	88
<b>Flu Vaccine Administrations</b>	192	256	201	64
<b>Dental Clinic Visits</b>	196	317	340	168
<b>Infirmery Housing</b>	35	60	42	60
<b>Vision Screening</b>	1,039	1,305	1,002	*
<b>Hearing Screening</b>	1,008	1,293	1,012	*
<b>Optometry Clinic Visits***</b>				34
<b>COVID Testing**</b>				955

\*Comprehensive exams include annual hearing, vision, and TB screening

\*\*Includes new admit screening, surveillance testing at Juvenile Hall and James Ranch, and other

\*\*\*New onsite Optometry Clinic for all youth started October 2020 (31 pairs of glasses ordered)



**Table 22: James Ranch Medical Clinic 2020**

<i>Activity</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Clinic Visits</b>	269	339	502	522
<b>RN Sick Call Visits</b>	1,262	2,387	2,575	1,295
<b>VMC Appointment</b>	46	58	25	45

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## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

In 2020, the Guadalupe Behavioral Health Clinic at Juvenile Hall included a team of 10 behavioral health clinicians and two psychiatrists who provide direct care and treatment to the youth in Juvenile Hall custody. Upon admission into custody, youth meet with a behavioral health clinician for an in-person structured interview. The clinician screens for mental health concerns, substance use, risk factors, and safety planning. The interview is conducted in conjunction with a self-report computerized screening tool called the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2). For youth that stay at Juvenile Hall, treatment services are provided. These services include a focus on mental health and substance use needs through individual daily or once per week sessions, depending on the person's individualized needs. The clinical team is responsible for responding to crisis, supporting youth with stabilization, psychotropic medication management, and care coordination with system partners regarding youth's transition plan to the community and/or a residential setting. In 2020, 590 young people received a behavioral health screening, and ongoing treatment was provided to 382 youth while in-custody at juvenile hall.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the delivery of behavioral health treatment services for youth in juvenile hall and juvenile justice programs continued with in-person delivery while following the safety measures per the Public Health and Custody Health Policies and Procedures. Youth in custody received in-person services while practicing social distance and with required PPE. Clinicians would meet in person and provide daily check-ins to youth in living units. The use of iPads for longer (15 minutes or more) telehealth sessions was implemented by setting up the youth with an iPad in a confidential space and the clinician in a separate room. The use of iPads gave the youth an opportunity to talk with their therapist without a face mask, and for many this was the first time they were able to see their therapist's face. Telehealth provided the youth an opportunity to talk more freely in sessions and this contributed to building a supportive therapeutic relationship. Youth involved in CITA and Competency Remediation programs received services per a hybrid model approach, where both telehealth and in-person services were offered while practicing COVID-19 safety measures.

A key function of the behavioral health team is to interact and check in with all youth regularly to address any behavioral health needs in between treatment sessions. The check-ins help the behavioral health team build a presence within each living unit, support engagement, monitor the well-being of youth, and provide any immediate support needed while also consulting with probation group counselors. Probation and medical staff may also request behavioral health services, or youth may self-refer.

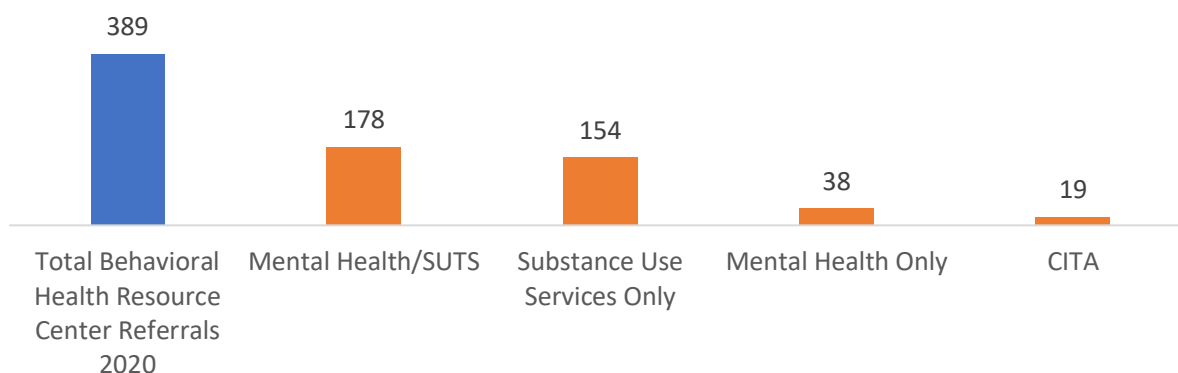
In partnership with the Probation Department, Valley Medical Center Hospital & Clinics, and the Office of Education, Behavioral Health coordinates and facilitates multi-disciplinary team (MDT) meetings to build collaboration among providers and to involve the youth's natural support system. MDT's include addressing strengths, addressing concerns, discussing psychotropic medication management, treatment, and transition planning.

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

The Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC) is composed of two clinicians who oversee the coordination of mental health and substance use referrals for juvenile justice-involved youth in need of community-based behavioral health services. BHRC clinicians process referrals received by the Probation Department, and ensure linkage is made to the most appropriate mental health and substance use providers within the CYF system of care.

Referrals are made for mental health and substance use treatment services, and to the Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA). In 2020, BHRC received 389 referrals from the Probation Department and coordinated the linkage for services to community-based providers. The figure below provides an overview of the referrals received and coordination provided by the BHRC team.

**Figure 49: Behavioral Health Resource Center**



The Court for Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (CITA) includes two clinical care coordinators who are assigned to work with youth involved in this program. This Court works with youth and families who are experiencing mental health and substance use disorders. The Competency Remediation program consists of three clinical staff. The delivery of Court ordered competency remediation services are provided to the youth in the least restrictive setting that the Court allows. Court ordered Juvenile Forensic Psychological Evaluations for youth in custody or living in Santa Clara County, are conducted by either a BHSD Licensed Psychologist, or a panel of contracted Licensed Psychologists.

**Figure 50: Guadalupe Behavioral Health Clinic at Juvenile Hall**

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

## MEDICAL SERVICES AND COVID-19

To protect youth and staff, Juvenile Custody Health Services (CHS) has been continuously committed to designing, implementing, and optimizing aggressive measures to prevent and mitigate the risks posed by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). All processes and protocols related to risk mitigation and health promotion were constructed through multidisciplinary collaboration with systems partners and guidance from the Public Health Department. These protocols have been in alignment with guidance from the California Department of Public Health and the Centers for Disease Control, and in some cases go beyond their recommendations. These measures have been updated in real-time as knowledge about SARs-CoV2, the virus known to cause COVID-19, has evolved and more current information has become available from national, state, and local scientific bodies. Strategies to combat the threats posed by COVID-19 have been developed through an iterative process and scaled in coordination with systems partners. Unique protocols have been created and rapidly updated for 1) youth and staff screening, 2) youth and staff testing for presumptive infection, for medical clearance, for routine surveillance, 3) youth and staff masking and other PPE related interventions, 4) social distancing, 5) medical clearance prior to medical/dental/other procedures, facilities transfers, housing clearances, and 6) environmental hygiene. Multiple educational initiatives have been created and vetted through the public health department prior to implementation for youth and staff. In collaboration with Valley Medical Center, in fall 2020, multiple pop-up COVID testing sites were hosted outside Juvenile Hall to facilitate free COVID testing for youths' families and the community. All measures have been introduced to improve knowledge about virus transmission, risk reduction, importance of testing, social distancing, and vaccination.

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## SYSTEMS COORDINATION

A Custody Health Services Command Center Committee was established on March 9, 2020 and consists of medical and non-medical partners. Initially conducted seven days per week, committee meetings are now at least two times per week. Multi-disciplinary partners meet to manage existing needs as well as to create new measures to address anticipated medical and non-medical interventions. In addition, a subcommittee, specifically for the Juvenile facilities, was also established in early 2020, and meets at least once weekly. Both leadership committees closely monitor confirmed, suspected, and exposed youth in the Juvenile facilities as well as design processes and workflow to ensure employee and youth safety.

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## VACCINATION INITIATIVE

All essential medical staff have been offered one of the emergency use authorized COVID vaccines per the Vaccination Prioritization Strategy created by the CDC and implemented by Santa Clara County. The youth vaccination initiative was started on March 4, 2021, well ahead of community guidelines. Youth who are eligible for one of the COVID vaccines have been offered vaccination. For any youth who are minors, both youth and guardian have provided consent prior to administration. Mass vaccination clinics have been coordinated at both Juvenile Facilities and rolling vaccination clinics are held on a weekly basis, allowing ongoing services to all eligible and consented youth.

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## PHARMACY SERVICES

The Santa Clara Valley Health and Hospital System (SCVH and HS) provides pharmacy services to Juvenile Facilities. Physician medication orders and the standardized procedure orders are transmitted to pharmacy through the Healthlink, electronic health record (EHR), system. Multiple safeguards such as built-in drug interaction flags, drug duplication alerts, and contraindications due to allergies allow for enhanced safety. The system keeps patient profile information in a format that allows quick review by pharmacists. A computer-generated Medication Administration Record (MAR) and scanning system are used for medication administration. Benefits of the MAR include a decrease in potential medication errors associated with the order transcription process and produce a single, legible, and reliable source for the Patient Medication Profile. The utilization of the PYXIS Med-Station System replaced the after-hour medication room and provides increased medication availability through centralized medication management. This helps decrease the potential risk of drug diversion and increases medication safety. Each drug is specifically programmed and loaded in the CUBIE and will not be available unless a nurse enters his/her user ID, the patient's medical record number, name, date of birth, and the name of the medication(s) that he/she needs.

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## DENTAL

The Juvenile Hall dental clinic is open on alternate Wednesdays from 8:00 am – 4:30 pm. Care is focused on treating patients with pain and other symptoms of dental problems, as well as treating asymptomatic dental diseases before they develop into problems such as toothaches and abscesses. The clinic treats

patients who are detained at Juvenile Hall, but also cares for patients from the Ranch who develop dental problems or need to be seen for follow-up care. Additionally, the Dental Director, as well as the County's Chief Dentist and a pediatrician, are available on-call each day for consultations regarding any significant dental problems which may arise during non-clinic hours. Additionally, the County hospital's emergency department is also available as a resource.

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#### OPTOMETRY CLINIC

Optometry clinic was established for both Juvenile Facilities in 2020. An optometrist equipped with a full optometry suite, provides on-site primary care optometric services once weekly, on Tuesdays. Youth are transported from the James Ranch for optometry services. The service begins with evaluating visual problems such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and focusing problems. If glasses are the solution to the visual problems, then glasses are fitted and made for patients. Optometry services does not fit nor provide contact lenses. If patients come in with their own glasses, the optometrist can evaluate for any prescription updates and re-adjust the frame to fit better. Education has been a key component to services roll out as many youth may not be aware that simple vision services can support improved function. Knowing when and why one may wear glasses is just as important as receiving them. Managing ocular health with slit lamp evaluation and eye drops are provided if needed. Occasionally, patients will be referred to Valley Medical Center ophthalmology department if the ocular problem is beyond the optometrist's scope of practice.

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#### DERMATOLOGY CLINIC

Dermatology clinic is onsite once monthly. Acne and other skin conditions are of particular concern to adolescents. The dermatologist sees patients in the Guadalupe Medical Clinic, and youth from the James Ranch are transported to the Juvenile Hall for the dermatology clinic.

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#### HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM

A variety of preventative health education programs have been established for both Juvenile Facilities. Each nurse has selected an area of interest for their educational subject. Currently, educational topics include dental care, pregnancy, nutrition, acne, diabetes, inhaler use, sexually transmitted infections, reproductive health including pregnancy prevention, health and nutrition, immunizations, wound care, sleep issues, substance abuse/prevention, self-esteem, COVID related health needs. The teaching requirement is for each coded nurse to conduct at least four teaching sessions per month and Extra-Help/Per Diem nurse once per month. A tracking sheet has been posted on the unit schedule.

The nursing Medical Outreach Program is intended to support youth who are juvenile justice system involved when care is no longer available via the clinic at Juvenile Facilities. Under California, Board of State and Community Corrections Title 15 regulations, incarcerated youth are entitled to medical access and treatment. However, youth who received medical/mental health care in juvenile hall may no longer be getting needed care once they leave the facility. The purpose of this program is to provide an innovative

medical outreach program in the court system to bridge the care gap for youth. The services provided include free health screening, sexual transmitted illnesses consultation, contraceptive education, referral for tattoo removal, vision and hearing screening, BMI calculation, nutrition education, mental health screening, dental screening, and referral to low- or no-cost community resources. In 2020, a number of services were limited due to COVID-19.

Common issues/concerns from youth or/and parents:

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

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

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

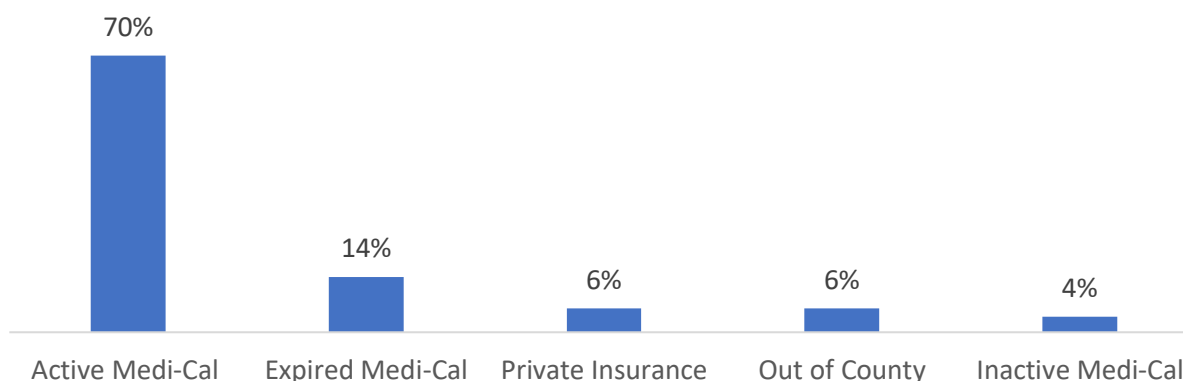
The Detained Youth Program is a combined effort between the Probation Department and the Social Services Agency to help identify and view all youth entering the Juvenile Hall Facility as a possible candidate for the State of California's Medi-Cal Health Insurance Program.

The youth are screened for health coverage and if a youth is identified as having inactive or expired Medi-Cal, or no private insurance coverage, the Probation Department reaches out and provides Medi-Cal information to the parent and family on how to obtain and activate the state's Medi-Cal services. Medi-Cal referrals are also made to the Social Services Agency on the youth's behalf to expedite the process. Fourteen percent of the youth that came to the juvenile facility and were detained were found to have expired Medi-Cal coverage and another four percent were found to have inactive Medi-Cal with no private medical insurance coverage. With the COVID-19 pandemic active in Santa Clara County, having no insurance coverage or expired coverage was not an acceptable option for the youth of our county or their families.

During the past year, 655 requests for Medi-Cal status on detained youth were processed and the results showed that 18 percent (n=119) of the youth that were detained in Juvenile Hall needed Medi-Cal assistance. The Probation Department and the Social Services Agency concentrated their combined focus on establishing and enacting "immediate need of services protocols and procedures" for the detained youth. Additional efforts were put forth to reach out to parents of the youth to help them understand that COVID-19 was not just an "old person's disease." Protocols are also in place upon Probation's referral for Medi-Cal services that language preferences are now noted along with the transmittal request. By

enacting this procedure, we found that families can be better served and understand the level of Medi-Cal services available to them and are more willing to engage and seek Medi-Cal assistance. The figure below shows the breakdown for 2020.

**Figure 51: Medi-Cal Percentages on Detained Youth in Juvenile Hall 2020**



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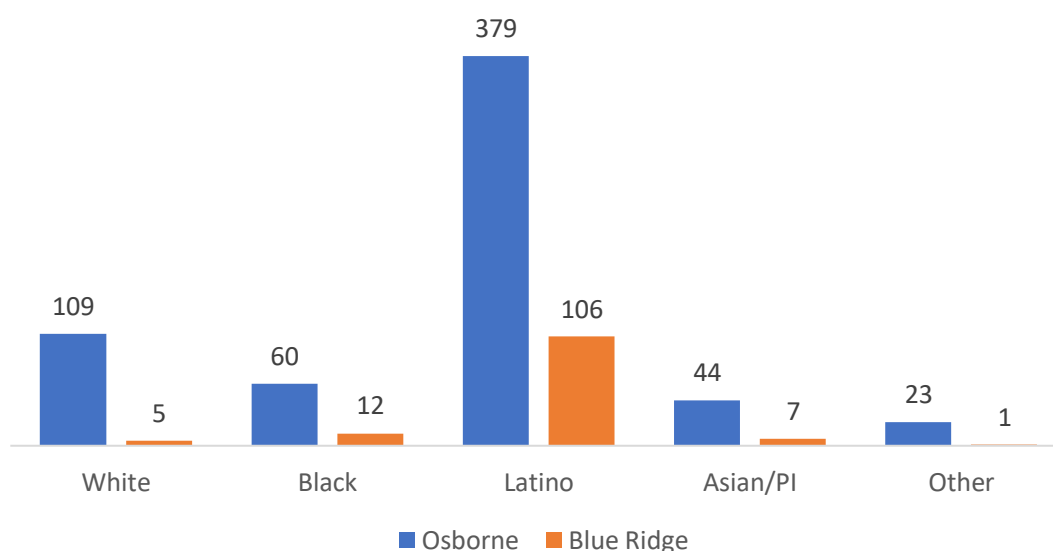
#### Alternative Education Department (AED)

The Alternative Education Department (AED) for the Santa Clara County Office of Education (SCCOE) is comprised of the Court and Community Schools. AED programs are located at four school sites: Court Schools at Blue Ridge, located at James Ranch in Morgan Hill and Osborne, located at Juvenile Hall in San Jose; Sunol Community School located in San Jose and South County Community School located in Gilroy. AED also operates an Independent Study Program. The Alternative Education Department serves students from all 31 school districts in the county, in grades 6-12 who are adjudicated, identified as Chronically Absent, expelled, and/or are on a placement contract. SCCOE monitors student participation rates in court schools by District of Residence. District Representatives review this data on a biannual basis. During the 2019-2020 school year, Osborne had 615 enrollments followed by Blue Ridge with 131 enrollments. A total of 746 youth were served between both court schools. This is based on duplicate counts – meaning a youth is counted each time he/she was enrolled at the above schools. This may include youth who were transferred from the Blue Ridge to Osborne on an Administrative Return or vice versa. As of April 1, 2020, during the 2020-21 school year the Alternative Education Department has served 328 students within the court schools.

Between March 2020 and March 2021 educational services were impacted because of COVID-19 restrictions. Teachers offered instruction through individualized content area packets, Character-Based Literature modules, asynchronous live instruction via Zoom, course delivery using an online curriculum platform, and a hybrid learning model placing staff in person for a portion of the week. All staff returned to a five-day in-person instructional schedule on April 5, 2021. To minimize learning loss and encourage sustained engagement, staff developed a system of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports which rewarded positive behaviors in the form certificates and other rewards. The Assistant Principal delivered these to students weekly through an in-person visit. Special Education staff monitored student progress

and held IEP meetings virtually. Regularly scheduled Renaissance Star math and reading assessments were challenging to administer. Several students were able to complete consecutive assessments which will be used to analyze student learning loss. An area to highlight included Blue Ridge students at James Ranch completing a 12-week pre-apprentice construction program culminating in a 130-foot concrete walkway being poured and industry-recognized certifications being awarded. Staff will use the coming year to analyze available data and debrief the year to inform practices moving forward.

**Figure 52: Osborne (Juvenile Hall) and Blue Ridge (James Ranch) Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (n=746)**



## POSITIVE BEHAVIOR INTERVENTIONS & SUPPORTS AT JUVENILE HALL

Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports (PBIS), is a broad range of systemic and individualized strategies for achieving important social and learning outcomes in school communities while preventing problem behavior. The key attributes of PBIS include preventive activities, data-based decision making, and a problem-solving orientation. In 2019-2020 the Probation Department and the Santa Clara County Office of Education collaborated to infuse PBIS in Juvenile Hall and Osborne School during the fall semester and early into the spring semester. Our schools implemented distance learning mid-March due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The collaboration in fall and early spring increased the use of effective strategies and systematically provided positive interventions for the students and encourages positive behaviors. All probation staff within Juvenile Hall and Osborne School have been trained in PBIS. During the fall of 2019 and early spring 2020, students were taught lessons regularly to strengthen the program and to acclimate new students to the range of individualized PBIS strategies used throughout the day. Training was halted between March and June 2020 and is scheduled to resume during the 2020-21 academic year.

## CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT JAMES RANCH



Career Technical Education at the James Ranch and Blue Ridge School provides career skills, industry certifications, applied learning, with a core academic foundation. Students are enrolled in Build Trades and Culinary Arts courses. Within these courses students have access to industry certifications to include, but are not limited to, welding, Cal-OSHA 10-hour Safety and Health, first aid, CPR, safe cert-food handling, and Hazardous Materials. These courses are sequenced and result in several industry-recognized certifications. In addition, students can transition into further training after leaving the facility and either enter community college or an apprenticeship program.

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### Chronic Absenteeism

In 2017, the District Attorney's Office (DAO) declared it would no longer prosecute and file petitions on youth for truancy offenses. The DAO worked with partners to transition from Truancy Court to community and school-based models of helping kids to return to school. Services, as addressed below, focused on preventative and collaborative programs to address the needs of families and children. Specifically, the DAO serves about 250 families at any given time in the Court for Achieving Reengagement with Education (CARE) with adult parents, but that number has decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic because the DAO did not file any new cases. The last full year before COVID-19 (the 2018-2019 school year), the DA's office completed over 4,000 discrete contacts with youth through DA Mediations, Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) Hearings and Juvenile Attendance Improvement Diversion (JAID) hearings. Chronic absenteeism includes all absences, unexcused and excused. California has defined "Habitually Truant" as having five or more unexcused absences or tardiness of more than 30 minutes. If a student in K-8 is habitually truant, their parents/guardians may be prosecuted by the Office of the District Attorney.

In Santa Clara County, the truancy intervention process includes:

- **First notification:** When a student has accrued three unexcused absences or three unexcused tardy periods of more than 30 minutes, the student is considered truant. The school will notify the parent through a letter/email.
- **Second notification:** When the student accrues an additional truancy. The school will send another notice and organize a school-site meeting.
- **Third notification:** When the student accrues another truancy. The school will invite the family and student to a Student Attendance Review Board (SARB).
  - SARB: A district level meeting with the student and his/her family, as well as school and district representatives in which a plan is put in place to address the truancy and its underlying causes.
- **Post-SARB truanies:** when a student is considered habitually truant, the parent may be prosecuted by the District Attorney.

- For school districts that request mediation, a presentation from a Deputy DA to the parents and student on the laws surrounding truancy, the consequences, and the purpose for those laws will be offered.
- **Involvement of Courts and District Attorney's Office**
  - If truanancies continue, the DAO will directly intervene:
    - K-8: CARE (Court for Achieving Reengagement with Education)
      - A court case may be filed with the goal of improving the child's attendance and solving any underlying problems.
      - The student's progress is monitored with the support of student community services, DAO, BHSD, Public Health Department, and student services within the school district.
    - High School: Juvenile Attendance Improvement Diversion Hearings
      - Santa Clara County stopped prosecuting juveniles for truancy in 2017, instead, an out of court meeting with a Deputy DA will be held. The one-on-one hearings involve the student, parents, school representative, district representative, and the Deputy DA.

## LOOKING AHEAD TO 2021

This section highlights upcoming changes to the Juvenile Justice System in 2021.

### SB823 JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT: OFFICE OF YOUTH & COMMUNITY RESTORATION

In late 2020, the state passed Senate Bill (SB) 823 that presents an opportunity for local probation departments to create a long-term youth residential program, as well as other interventions, that meet the specific and individualized needs of youth and young adults who would have previously been housed at regional centers operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

It is the intent of the Legislature to close DJJ facilities by shifting the responsibility for housing youth who would have been eligible for DJJ commitment to counties. SB 823 seeks to accomplish this goal by limiting new commitments to DJJ. Beginning July 1, 2021, youth who would have previously been eligible for DJJ commitments must generally remain under the care and custody of the local probation department,

except for a limited population of youth who meet specified requirements. Youth committed to DJJ before July 1, 2021 may remain there until discharged, released, or otherwise moved pursuant to law.

At the state level, SB 823 presents an opportunity for local probation departments to create a local secure rehabilitation program, as well as other interventions, that allow youth to remain closer to their families and communities, and participate in a program operated by the Probation Department in collaboration with the Behavioral Health Services Department.

Significantly, SB 823 extends the age of local juvenile court jurisdiction to 23 or 25, as specified. It also repealed certain provisions that allowed youth to be detained in adult facilities. Instead, SB 823 requires any person whose case originated in juvenile court to remain, if detained, in a county juvenile facility until they turn 25 years of age, except as specified. However, probation departments may petition the juvenile court to transfer a person 19 years or older to an adult facility. SB 823 increases protections to prevent youth transfers to the adult criminal system.

SB 823 also creates a new statewide oversight body in the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR) within the California Health and Human Services Agency. The mission of the OYCR will be “to promote trauma responsive, culturally informed services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system....” OYCR, which will oversee the transition of youth from state to local custody, will have oversight of the block grant funding for SB 823, statewide data collection, research, best practices and technical assistance, the creation of an ombudsman position with investigatory powers, and will have responsibility for all juvenile justice grant funding by January 1, 2025.

The legislature has provided an initial three-year plan for annual funding to counties for housing and services to youth who previously would have been committed to DJJ. SB 823 provides funding to probation departments via an annual realignment block grant with statewide allocations increasing each fiscal year (FY): in FY 2021-2022, \$40 million; in FY 2022-23, \$188 million; and, in FY 2023-24, \$192 million. The by-county distribution will be based on the following:

- 50% of the by-county distribution of juveniles adjudicated for certain violent and serious felony crime categories per 2018 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System data (which will be updated annually based on the most recently available data).
- 30% of the per-county percentage of the average number of wards committed to DJJ, as of December 31, 2018, June 30, 2019, and December 31, 2019; and
- 20% of the by-county distribution of all individuals between 10 and 17 years of age, inclusive, from the preceding calendar year.

To be eligible for funding, each county must form a subcommittee of its juvenile justice coordinating council that must develop and submit a plan to the OYCR by January 1, 2022. In addition to requiring inclusion of specified justice system partners on the subcommittee, the legislation provides that no fewer than three community members must participate in the subcommittee. Community members are defined as individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates

with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or individuals who have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.

Pursuant to SB 823, the County must address the following areas in its plan related to the creation of residential program for realigned DJJ youth:

- Facilities;
- Programs;
- Placements;
- Services; and
- Supervision and Reentry Strategies.

To support planning and implementation in each of these areas, Probation established four teams to support the development of a work plan and implementation of SB 823, including the identification of both short- and long-term phases and goals. Each team will not only identify gaps in existing services for these youth, developing new program modalities, but also update policies, procedures, and forms.

#### Recommendation/Court Commitment to Program

- Eligible Charges (707(b) Offense, etc.)
- Probation Recommendation
- Court Order

#### Transition to Commitment

- Review of assessments and probation reports
- Development of MDT meetings
- Development of individual rehabilitation plan

#### In-custody Programs and Services

- Physical Juvenile Hall redesign opportunities including paint, furniture, and structural softening.
- Behavioral Health Trauma Focus
- Education and Vocation opportunities
- Program Development
- Family and Community Connections

#### Reentry Services and Programs

- Building rapport early and often
- Collaborative case management with institutions staff, behavioral health, and community providers
- Ensuring youth and family voice
- Community connections and partnerships

As the JJCC subcommittee comes online, members, including justice systems stakeholders, will be integrated into the workgroups as their interests dictate. The initial work of the teams has been focused on background and infrastructure learning to ensure the successful implementation of SB 823, such as orientation to the goals and requirements of the legislation as well as use of organizational tools such as Microsoft Teams and the Solution Hub.

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### Establishing the JJCC Juvenile Realignment Subcommittee

Per Board direction, the Probation Department collaborated with the Office of the County Counsel and County Executive's Office to develop bylaws for the JJCC and an application process for the JJCC subcommittee that will provide oversight to DJJ realignment.

The JJCC has not previously operated under bylaws, so the creation of the subcommittee presented an opportunity to codify the purpose, structure, tasks, and oversight of the JJCC as well creating a standing subcommittee to review and approve the annual DJJ realignment plan. SB 823 requires the following membership for the JJCC subcommittee:

- Chief Probation Officer, as chair, and one representative from each of the following:
- District Attorney's Office
- Public Defender's Office
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Mental Health
- County Office of Education or a School District
- Representative from the Court
- No fewer than three members of the community, who are defined as individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or individuals who have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.

Consistent with Board direction, six community members were appointed to the JJCC Realignment Subcommittee. Interested members of the community were asked to submit a brief application to the Chief Probation Officer and the County Executive's Office (CEO). The County Executive appointed members the JJCC subcommittee. The JJCC's application process was consistent with the application process for the Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative.

The County Executive sought to ensure a balance between lived experience and professional knowledge and education in juvenile corrections when appointing Subcommittee members. The Probation Department integrated community and JJCC members into workgroups and met as a subcommittee at least monthly during the first year of DJJ realignment. After the first year, the subcommittee is only required to meet every three years to update the plan (as necessary) and approve it, but subcommittee members will meet as needed to complete the work.

## RAI VALIDATION

The Probation Research and Development is finalizing a study of the RAI. This study aims to validate the RAI tool currently used by the Probation Department by addressing the following research questions:

1. Which youth are most at risk of failing to appear for court hearings following arrest?
2. Which youth are most at risk of committing a new law violation within 30 days of release?
3. For youth who commit a new law violation following their RAI screening, what types of offenses are committed?
4. Which elements of the RAI are most predictive of failure to appear for court hearings and new law violations?
5. Which risks or protective factors identified in other assessments (such as the JAIS) are associated with successful outcomes?

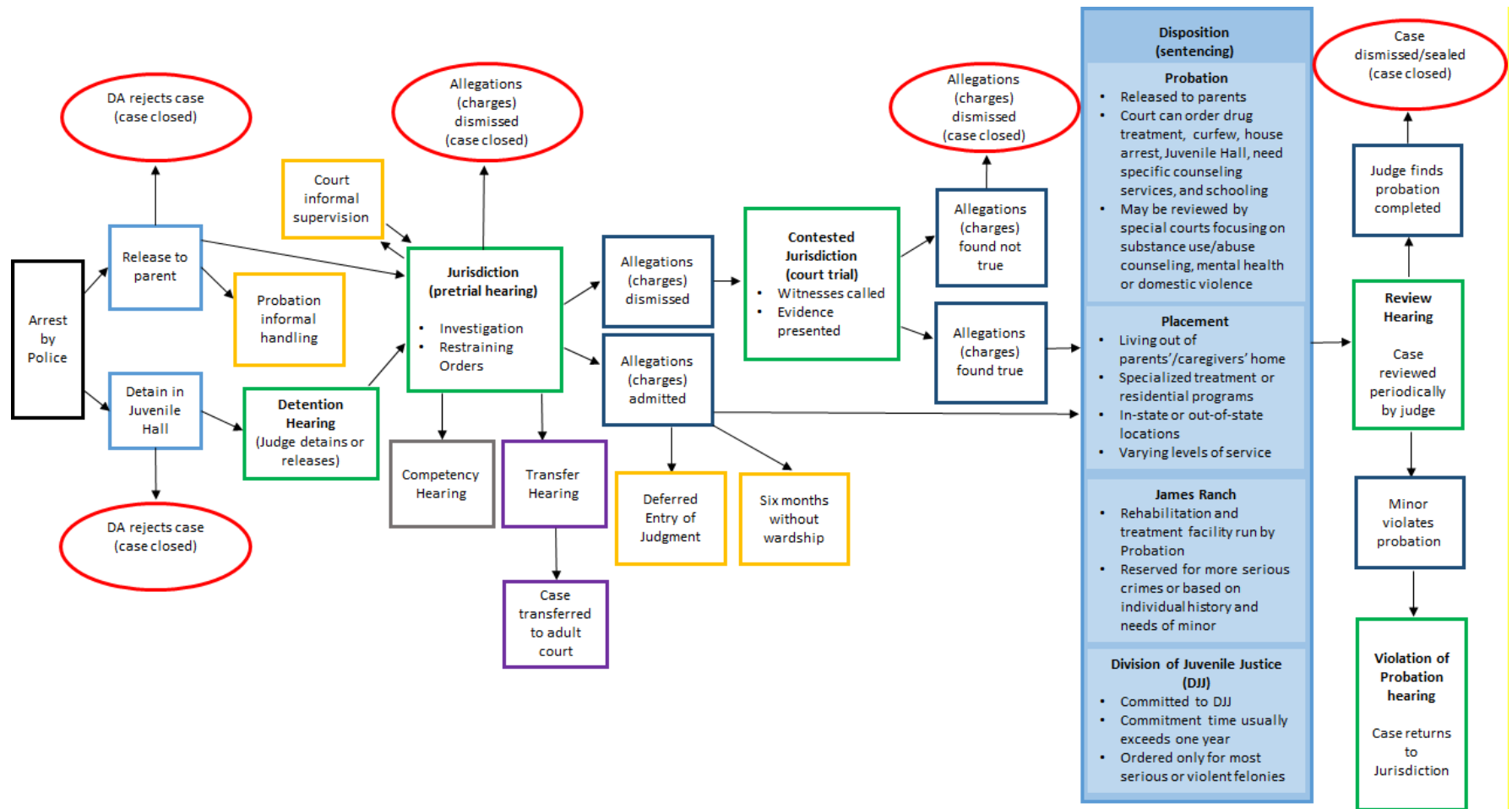
The study population was created from data extracted from the Probation Department's case management system the Juvenile Automation System (JAS) and the County's Juvenile Records System (JRS). Information was extracted based on the first RAI screening at Juvenile Hall for each youth between January 1, 2015 and December 30, 2017, a total of 1,643 youth. After some early analysis, some additional data points and analysis were identified that are currently being reviewed.

## FAMILY FINDING

The Probation Department has included in its strategic plan, a robust proposal to implement Family Finding and Engagement at all levels of juvenile probation work. Probation will be working closely with DFCS to research, implement and evaluate best practices around policies and procedures relative to Family Finding and Engagement. These strategies will have a direct impact on the work of the Placement Unit because family finding and engagement improves permanency for youth, likely increases the timeliness of reunification and connects parents and youth with extended family support. Family finding and engagement also creates timely permanency for youth unable to return home to their parents by providing an alternative permanent family connection. Prior to placement in an STRTP, these connections can serve as respites, placement alternatives, and/or be used as a "step down" option for youth who have completed their treatment program but are not yet ready to transition home.



## APPENDIX A: THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM MAP





## APPENDIX B: COUNTY GENDER RESPONSIVE TASK FORCE (GRTF)

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

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

The group meets monthly and is currently focusing on improving services and supports for detained young women, and in partnership with the Vera Institute for Justice (Vera) has begun an initiative to end the incarceration of girls in the juvenile justice system. The GRTF was able to successfully bring the San Francisco's Young Women's Freedom (YWFC) to Santa Clara County. The YWFC will provide a much-needed focus on justice involved LBGT-GNC young women and girls. As part of the Gender Response Task Force further analysis was conducted to see the breakdown of juvenile girls in the justice system. The following charts and tables further analyze data broken down by females in areas such as demographics, arrests, and admissions.

To recap our significant progress, in 2018, the JJGRTF announced its participation in the Vera Institute of Justice's Initiative to End Girls' Incarceration and set the goal of getting to zero youth incarcerated on the girls' side of the county's juvenile justice system. In 2019, the JJGRTF partnered with Vera to complete a comprehensive diagnostic assessment, analyzing administrative data and casefile data to identify key pathways driving confinement decisions for girls and gender-expansive youth in the county. Assessment findings highlighted the ways in which housing instability, including previous referrals to child welfare, was driving incarceration. Vera's casefile review of a representative sample of detained girls in 2017 found that 80 percent of girls had experienced housing instability prior to their justice involvement. Vera's casefile review also found extensive histories of abuse for girls in detention. 80 percent of the sample had a documented child welfare history. On average, girls with child welfare histories had 10 referrals to child welfare filed on their behalf prior to their justice involvement.

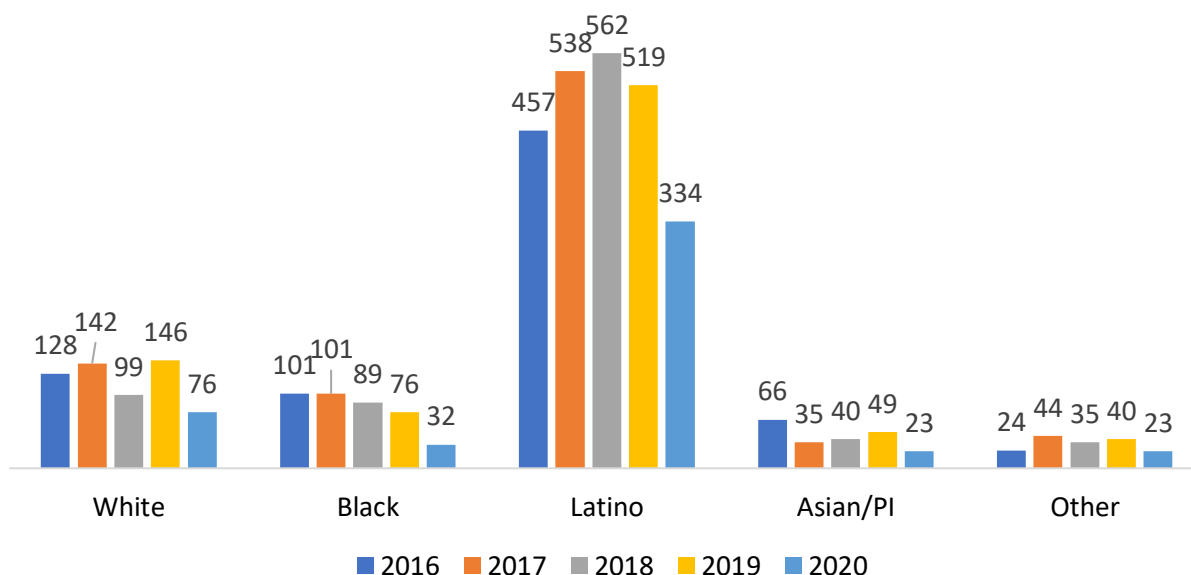
Following the assessment, the JJGRTF has moved into solutions development and implementation. In 2020, the county touched zero for the first time—there were 15 days with zero girls in Juvenile Hall and 48 days with zero girls at the Ranch. In October 2020, there were five consecutive days with zero girls in the Hall, and in March 2021, there were fourteen consecutive days. As numbers have declined, the JJGRTF has been able to focus on the few girls remaining in the system. Overwhelmingly, the girls continuing to

enter Juvenile Hall are there despite receiving “low” or “medium” scores on the risk assessment instrument. Confinement decisions are driven not by concerns for public safety, but by concerns for the girls’ safety and a lack of temporary residential options. Most girls are staying in the Hall for brief periods of time before a longer-term residential option is agreed upon. Government stakeholders, community-based organizations, and directly impacted young people have come together to discuss current system gaps and identify a set of prioritized solutions to fill these gaps, including additional policy and practice change, expanding residential options, and investing in gender-responsive, community-based programming.

## Female Arrest and Citation Trends

This section highlights arrest/citation trends for female youth in 2016-2020 including: demographics and offense categories. Throughout this appendix, all counts refer to duplicated youth.

**Figure 53: Female Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020**



**Table 23: Female Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020**

Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
2016	128	101	457	66	24	776
2017	142	101	538	35	44	860
2018	99	89	562	40	35	825

	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
	2019	146	76	519	49	40	830
	2020	76	32	334	23	23	488
	Percent Change 2016-2020	-41%	-68%	-27%	-65%	-4%	-37%
	Percent Change 2019-2020	-48%	-58%	-36%	-53%	-43%	-41%

Figure 54: Female Arrests by Age Category and Race/Ethnicity 2018-2020

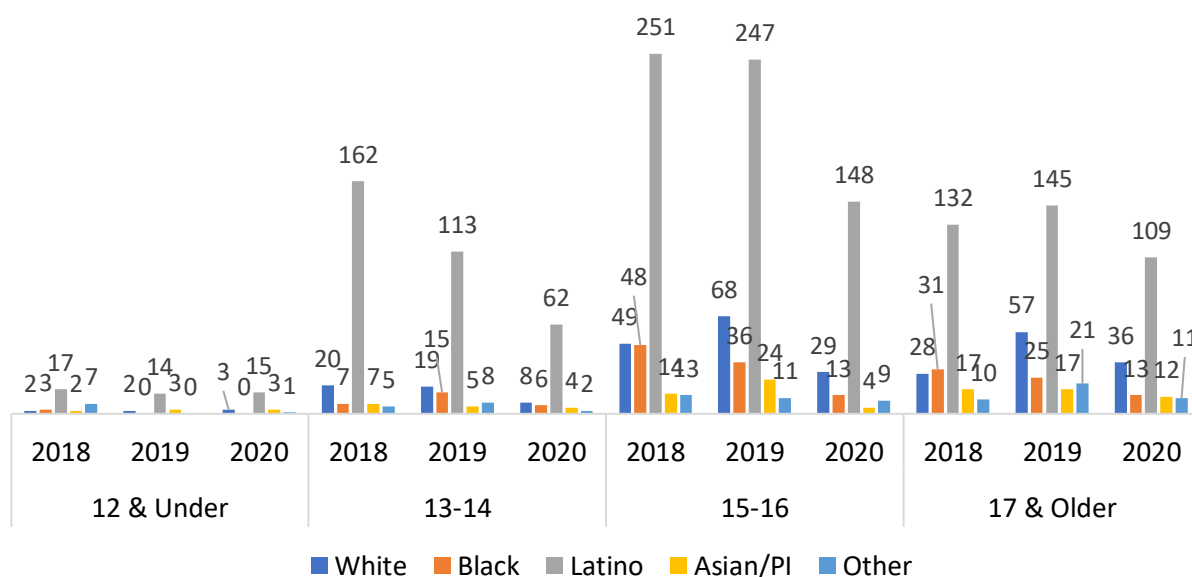


Table 24: Female Age Categories by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
12 and Under	2016	3	0	3	0	1	7
	2017	3	0	10	1	2	16
	2018	2	3	17	2	7	31
	2019	2	0	14	3	0	19

Age	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
	2020	8	6	62	4	2	82
13-14	2016	32	24	122	13	10	201
	2017	30	11	116	14	7	178
	2018	20	7	162	7	5	201
	2019	19	15	113	5	8	160
	2020	8	6	62	4	2	82
	2020	8	6	62	4	2	82
15-16	2016	32	24	122	13	10	201
	2017	61	55	268	14	9	407
	2018	49	48	251	14	13	375
	2019	68	36	247	24	11	386
	2020	29	13	148	4	9	203
	2020	29	13	148	4	9	203
17 and Older	2016	21	33	91	5	0	150
	2017	48	35	144	16	16	259
	2018	28	31	132	17	10	218
	2019	57	25	145	17	21	265
	2020	36	13	109	12	11	181
	2020	36	13	109	12	11	181

**Table 25: Female Arrests Top 5 ZIP Codes in 2020**

ZIP Code	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
95020	5	1	37	1	3	47
95122	3	1	25	1	0	30
95127	0	2	21	1	0	24
95111	1	0	22	0	0	23
95112	3	3	14	1	1	22

**Table 26: Female Arrest Offense Categories 2016-2020**

<i>Arrest Categories</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses</b>	2016	19	5	48	4	3	<b>79</b>
	2017	21	5	44	2	4	<b>76</b>
	2018	14	3	29	3	3	<b>52</b>
	2019	34	3	53	3	8	<b>101</b>
	2020	15	0	34	2	3	<b>108</b>
<b>Felony Crimes Against People</b>	2016	6	18	35	3	1	<b>63</b>
	2017	14	9	44	7	6	<b>80</b>
	2018	8	12	71	3	5	<b>99</b>
	2019	18	8	74	3	5	<b>108</b>
	2020	10	13	46	4	3	<b>76</b>
<b>Other Crimes</b>	2016	13	14	52	6	2	<b>87</b>
	2017	33	19	119	6	10	<b>187</b>
	2018	14	13	85	9	4	<b>125</b>
	2019	27	10	98	11	11	<b>157</b>
	2020	17	5	68	2	7	<b>99</b>
<b>Other Crimes Against People</b>	2016	25	27	91	8	4	<b>155</b>
	2017	23	10	114	11	10	<b>168</b>
	2018	15	14	100	13	9	<b>151</b>
	2019	15	10	102	9	7	<b>143</b>
	2020	16	3	72	6	4	<b>101</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>	2016	54	31	162	42	10	<b>299</b>
	2017	42	50	167	7	12	<b>278</b>
	2018	28	36	203	10	13	<b>290</b>
	2019	44	38	125	21	8	<b>236</b>
	2020	15	8	88	8	6	<b>125</b>
	2016	8	2	50	2	3	<b>65</b>
	2017	4	4	35	1	2	<b>46</b>

<i>Arrest Categories</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Return from Other Status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits</b>	2018	5	2	22	1	1	<b>31</b>
	2019	3	4	48	2	0	<b>57</b>
	2020	2	3	18	1	0	<b>24</b>
<b>Weapon Crimes</b>	2016	3	4	19	1	1	<b>28</b>
	2017	5	4	15	1	0	<b>25</b>
	2018	5	2	13	0	0	<b>20</b>
	2019	5	3	19	0	1	<b>28</b>
	2020	1	0	8	0	0	<b>9</b>

### Female Admission and Intake Trends

This section breaks down demographics and offense categories for females detained in juvenile hall from 2016-2020 and top five ZIP Codes for detained females in 2020.

**Table 27: Female Detentions by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020**

<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2016</b>	22	27	109	4	2	<b>164</b>
<b>2017</b>	26	25	143	7	9	<b>210</b>
<b>2018</b>	26	21	209	5	7	<b>268</b>
<b>2019</b>	21	20	153	7	5	<b>206</b>
<b>2020</b>	8	16	85	1	8	<b>113</b>
<b>Percent Change 2016-2020</b>	-64%	-41%	-22%	-75%	300%	<b>-31%</b>
<b>Percent Change 2019-2020</b>	-62%	-20%	-44%	-86%	60%	<b>-45%</b>

**Table 28: Female Detentions Age Category by Race/Ethnicity 2016-2020**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>12 and Under</b>	2016	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2018	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
	2019	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>13-14</b>	2016	0	3	20	3	0	<b>26</b>
	2017	3	3	29	3	0	<b>38</b>
	2018	5	1	61	3	0	<b>70</b>
	2019	1	4	31	0	0	<b>36</b>
	2020	0	2	17	0	0	<b>19</b>
<b>15-16</b>	2016	14	10	51	0	2	<b>77</b>
	2017	13	6	78	3	5	<b>105</b>
	2018	11	10	109	2	1	<b>133</b>
	2019	10	12	78	7	1	<b>108</b>
	2020	5	6	39	2	1	<b>53</b>
<b>17 and Older</b>	2016	8	14	38	1	0	<b>61</b>
	2017	10	16	36	1	4	<b>67</b>
	2018	10	10	38	0	6	<b>64</b>
	2019	10	4	43	0	4	<b>61</b>
	2020	3	8	29	1	0	<b>41</b>

**Table 29: Female Detentions Top 5 ZIP Codes in 2020**

<i>ZIP Code</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>95020</b>	1	2	15	2	0	<b>18</b>
<b>95127</b>	0	1	10	0	0	<b>11</b>
<b>95116</b>	0	3	7	0	0	<b>10</b>
<b>95111</b>	0	0	8	0	0	<b>8</b>
<b>95122</b>	0	2	6	0	0	<b>8</b>

**Table 30: Female Detentions Offense Categories 2016-2020**

<i>Admissions Offense Categories</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses</b>	2016	2	1	8	0	0	<b>11</b>
	2017	2	0	7	0	0	<b>9</b>
	2018	0	1	2	0	0	<b>3</b>

<i>Admissions Offense Categories</i>	Year	White	Black	Latino	Asian/PI	Other	Total
	2019	0	1	3	1	1	6
	2020	0	0	4	1	0	5
Felony Crimes Against People	2016	5	11	16	1	0	33
	2017	7	9	26	5	1	48
	2018	5	7	62	1	2	77
	2019	10	2	51	2	2	67
	2020	3	7	25	1	0	36
Other Crimes	2016	1	5	10	1	0	17
	2017	4	2	20	0	4	30
	2018	2	2	21	0	0	25
	2019	0	2	18	0	1	21
	2020	1	1	1	0	0	3
Other Crimes Against People	2016	6	3	12	0	0	21
	2017	3	0	9	1	1	14
	2018	2	0	5	1	2	10
	2019	2	2	7	0	0	11
	2020	3	1	12	0	0	16
Property Crimes	2016	3	3	25	2	1	34
	2017	6	7	52	1	3	69
	2018	8	9	92	1	2	112
	2019	3	7	43	3	1	57
	2020	0	4	26	0	1	31
Return from Other status/Courtesy Holds/Other Admits	2016	5	2	37	0	1	45
	2017	3	7	28	0	0	38
	2018	8	2	19	2	1	32
	2019	4	3	26	1	0	34
	2020	1	3	14	1	0	19
Weapon Crimes	2016	0	2	1	0	0	3
	2017	1	0	1	0	0	2
	2018	1	0	7	0	0	8
	2019	2	3	5	0	0	10
	2020	0	0	3	0	0	3

## Female DEJ and Placement Trends

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



**Table 31: Females in DEJ 2016-2020**

<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2016</b>	1	0	10	0	1	<b>12</b>
<b>2017</b>	3	1	13	2	0	<b>19</b>
<b>2018</b>	2	3	24	0	1	<b>30</b>
<b>2019</b>	0	3	6	0	0	<b>9</b>
<b>2020</b>	0	0	3	0	1	<b>4</b>

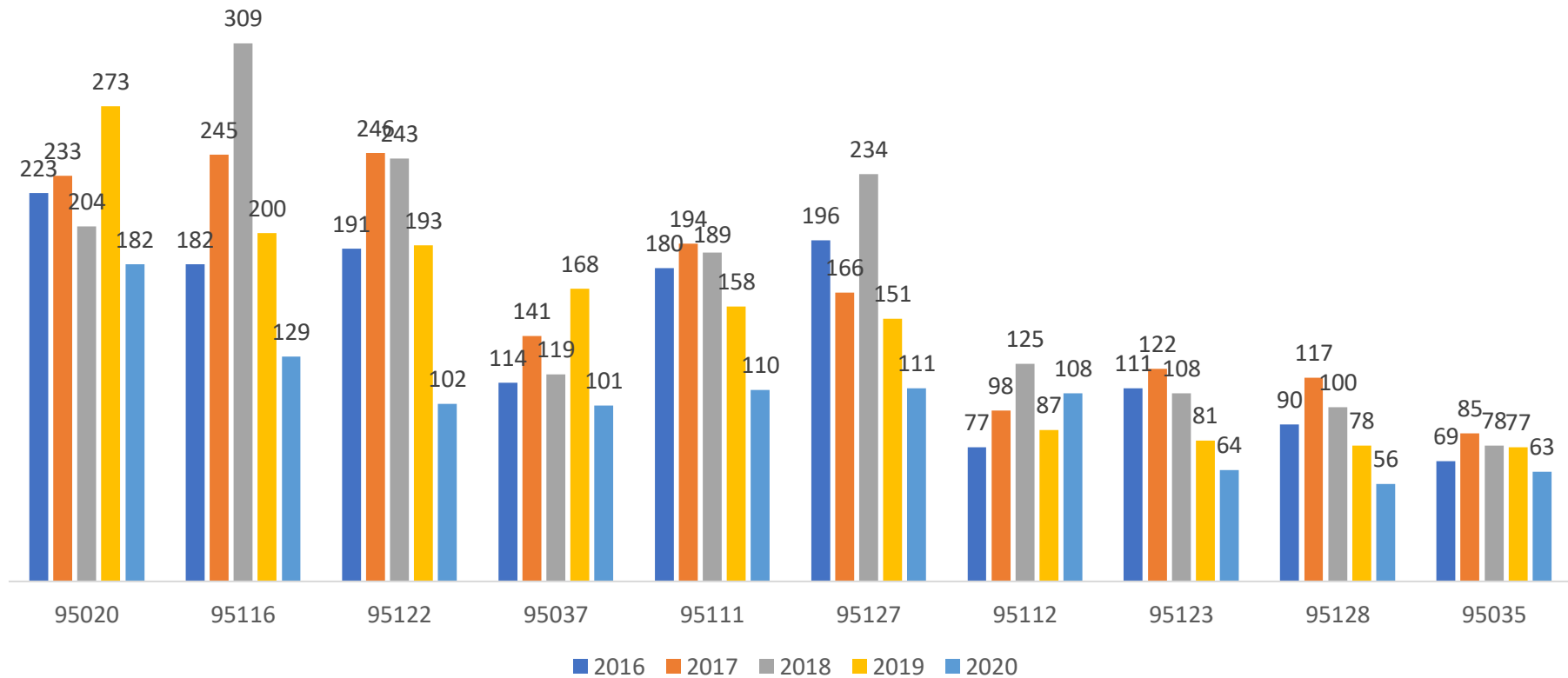
**Table 32: Female Placements 2016- 2020**

<i>Placements</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Latino</i>	<i>Asian/PI</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Juvenile Hall</b>	2016	0	0	12	0	2	<b>14</b>
	2017	0	1	5	1	1	<b>8</b>
	2018	1	2	7	1	0	<b>11</b>
	2019	1	2	8	0	0	<b>11</b>
	2020	1	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>James Ranch</b>	2016	3	0	7	0	0	<b>10</b>
	2017	1	1	10	0	0	<b>12</b>
	2018	1	1	12	0	0	<b>14</b>
	2019	1	1	12	0	0	<b>14</b>
	2020	0	2	2	0	0	<b>4</b>
<b>Foster Care</b>	2016	4	1	1	0	0	<b>6</b>
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2018	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2019	1	0	2	0	0	<b>3</b>
	2020	0	1	4	1	0	<b>6</b>
<b>DJJ</b>	2016	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2017	0	0	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	2019	1	0	2	0	0	<b>3</b>
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

## APPENDIX C: ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE 2016-2020

Arrest/citations numbers by ZIP Code are slightly higher for 2020 in the 95112 ZIP Code when compared to 2019. All other top 10 ZIP Codes saw a decrease in arrests/citations in 2020 when compared to 2019, this is most likely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations are 95020 Gilroy (n=182), 95116 San Jose (n=129), and 95127 San Jose (n=111). In 2019, the ZIP Codes with the most arrest/citations were 95020 (n=273), 95116 (n=200), and 95122 (n=193).

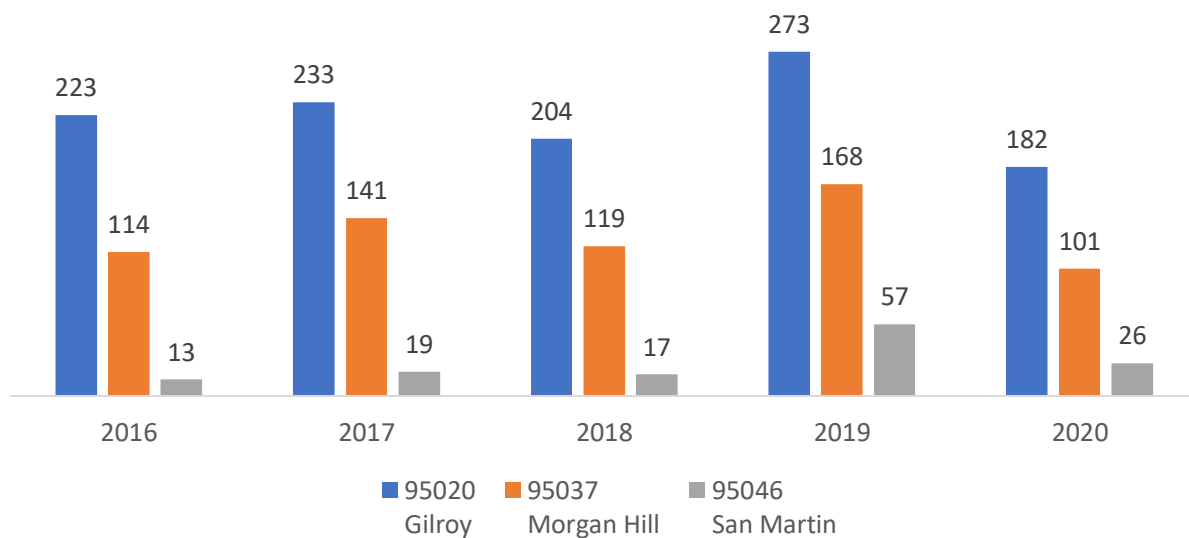
**Figure 55: Arrests/Citations by ZIP Code 2016-2020**



## APPENDIX D: SOUTH COUNTY ARRESTS/CITATIONS BY ZIP CODE

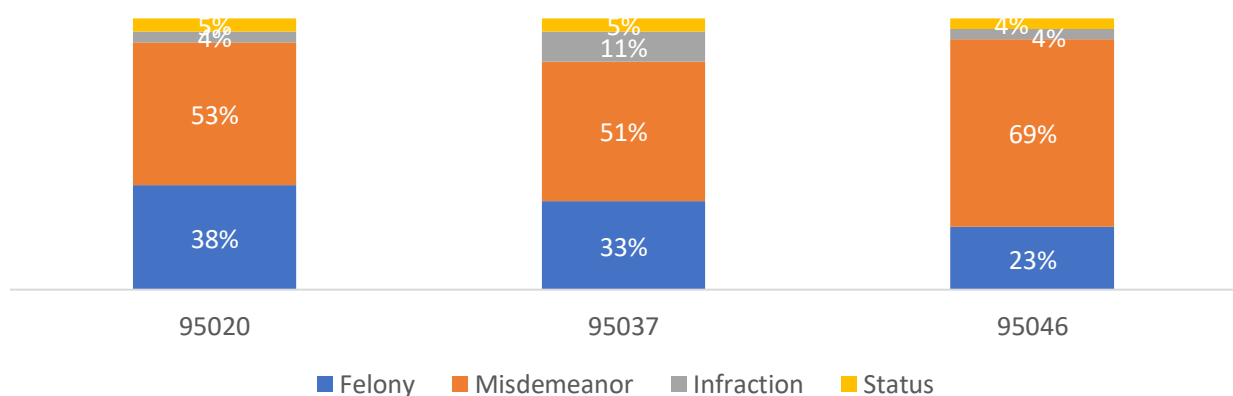
The figure below shows trends in arrests/citations from 2016-2020 for the South County ZIP Codes of 95020 (Gilroy), 95037 (Morgan Hill), and 95046 (San Martin). In 2020, there were 309 arrests/citations in all South County ZIP Codes, a 38 percent decrease from 2019 at 498 arrests/citations in all South County ZIP Codes. The South County ZIP Codes made up 14 percent of all arrests/citations in 2019 (n=309 of 2,250). Of the 309 arrests/citations in South County 35 percent were accepted by the Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Unit (n=108).

**Figure 56: Arrests/Citations for South County by ZIP Code 2016-2020**



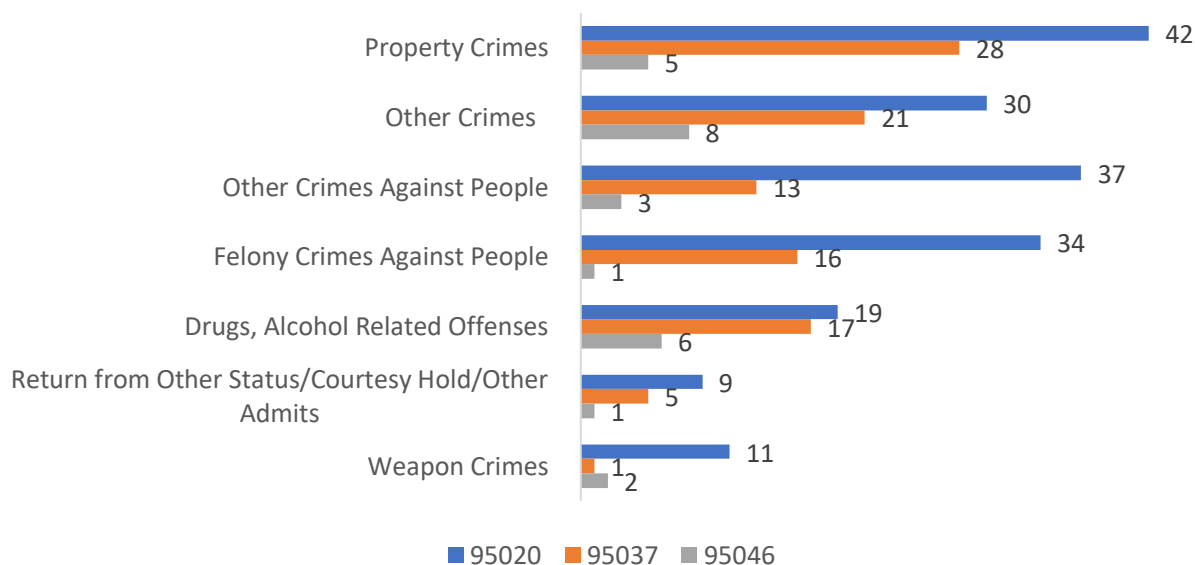
For all South County ZIP Codes misdemeanors made up the largest category of offense classifications. Fifty-three percent of Gilroy's (95020) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=96). Fifty-one percent of Morgan Hill's (95037) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=52). Sixty-nine percent of San Martin's (95046) arrests/citations were misdemeanors (n=18).

**Figure 57: South County Duplicated Offense Classification by ZIP Codes 2020**



Property Crimes accounted for 23 percent of arrests/citations in Gilroy (95020; n=42). Property Crimes accounted for 28 percent of arrests/citations in Morgan Hill (95037; n=28). Other Crimes accounted for 31 percent of arrests/citations in San Martin (95046; n=8).

**Figure 58: Duplicated Arrests and Citations Offense Category by South County ZIP Codes 2020**



For all South County ZIP Codes 15 percent of youth were arrested/cited for Misdemeanor Assault: Fighting (n=46), followed by Robbery and Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing the Peace at six percent each, respectively (n=20).

**Table 33: Top 10 Offenses by South County ZIP Codes 2020**

Top 10 Offenses	95020	95037	95046	Total
Misd. Assault: Fighting	31	12	3	46
Robbery	16	4	0	20
Obstruction, Resisting Arrest, Disturbing Peace	7	8	5	20
Traffic Violations	10	4	2	16
Other Drug/Alcohol Charges	5	8	3	16
VOP – Failure to Obey Order of the Court	9	5	1	15
Vandalism, Malicious Mischief	7	7	1	15
Burglary - 1st Degree	12	3	0	15
Theft, Auto	8	6	0	14
Possess/Sale of Drugs	3	9	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>189</b>



## Supplemental Scoring Guide: JAISTM Interviewer Impressions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a) means a <b>highly significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior  Were it not for this factor, the youth would not be in legal trouble.	(b) means a <b>significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but not the most significant factor	(c) means a <b>somewhat significant</b> factor contributing to the youth's illegal behavior but definitely not the most significant factor	(d) means a factor having <b>minor significance</b> in contributing to the youth's illegal behavior	(e) means a factor that does <b>NOT</b> contribute significantly to the youth's illegal behavior

## ITEM

**Social Inadequacy:** Social inadequacy refers to youth who get into trouble because of factors such as naiveté, gullibility, etc. These factors cause them to be easily led by more sophisticated companions and/or to commit offenses either out of ignorance as to what is expected of them or because they are unable to figure out solutions to their problems. Such youth are unsophisticated and have little insight into their own behavior or the behavior or motives of others.

**Vocational Inadequacy:** Youth who score an (a) on vocational inadequacy are those who are unable to obtain reasonably paying and relatively permanent employment and who get into legal trouble as a result of this. They not only lack job skills, but lack the normal capacity to learn job skills and to find jobs. (A youth who has the capacity to obtain and maintain reasonably paying employment, *but* who chooses *not* to, should *not* be rated as vocationally inadequate.)

**Criminal Orientation:** Criminal orientation refers to the youth's values and attitudes, not merely to the frequency of convictions. Youth who score an (a) in this area prefer to be criminals, think it is "cool" to be a criminal, and look upon those who abide by the law as fools. These youth are as comfortable supporting themselves by illegal means as they are working (i.e., it does not hurt their conscience). This does not mean that they never work—simply that they are as comfortable "ripping off" as they are working.

**Emotional Factors:** Youth who score an (a) here are those who get into trouble with the law because of their emotional problems: depression, self-destructiveness, low self-esteem, anxiety, etc. An (a) on Emotional Factors indicates that the youth is an emotional mess—that his/her trouble with the law is just a further manifestation of this, e.g., the alcoholic who can't stop drinking and gets another DWI.

The fact that a youth abuses alcohol/drugs does not necessarily mean that s/he should get an (a) on Emotional Factors. In order to get an (a), the chemical abuse must be a highly significant factor contributing to the law-breaking. To assist in determining this, ask: “Would the youth have done these offenses had s/he NOT been drinking (or on drugs)?” For example, “Would ‘Michael’ be selling drugs even if he were not using them?” If the answer is “Yes, he would be selling even if he were not using them”—i.e., his use of drugs is only incidental—then the Emotional Factors item should not be scored (a). If, on the other hand, your assessment is that Michael sells drugs only as a result of drug use, then you should score Emotional Factors as (a). In other words, reserve your (a) scores for the primary cause.

Do not consider antisocial attitudes and/or personality as emotional factors. These factors are considered “criminal orientation” rather than emotional factors.

While the “heat of passion” type of anger should be considered as a factor on the Emotional Factors item (e.g., someone who angrily responds to an immediate situation without thinking), do not consider a chosen life pattern of aggression as a factor on Emotional Factors. For example, the youth who packs weapons for the purpose of intimidating and dominating others, or who enjoys bullying and pushing others around, should be considered “criminally oriented” (the Criminal Orientation item).

**Family History Problems:** Youth who score an (a) in this section are those who get into trouble because they can’t seem to put the problems of their home life in childhood and adolescence behind them, and they continue to live out the destructive patterns begun in childhood, i.e., they seem to be carrying around all of the family garbage. It is not so much the severity of the childhood chaos that is being measured here, but the impact that the negative events of childhood seem to be having on the youth and his/her trouble with the law.

**Isolated Situation/Temporary Circumstance:** Those who score an (a) on this item have gotten into trouble because of an isolated or temporary event or situation and it is unlikely they will re-offend. In other words, if you rate the youth as an (a) on this item, you would bet your last dollar that the youth has not been in this kind of trouble before nor will s/he be again. On the other hand, if you would bet your last buck that this isn’t the first time s/he has been in this kind of trouble and will be again, score an (e).

**Interpersonal Manipulation:** Youth who get an (a) on this one are the “classic con” types. They enjoy “getting over” on others. They view interpersonal relationships in terms of power (e.g., who is in control, who is “one up,” etc.) rather than in terms of mutuality, caring, sharing, or love. On the contrary, they tend to use others in a callous sort of way. They like to feel powerful by lording it over others or pushing them around. These attitudes need to be a significant factor contributing to the youth’s legal difficulty in order for him/her to score an (a) on the Interpersonal Manipulation item.

## APPENDIX F: JAIS SUPERVISION STRATEGY GROUPS OVERVIEW

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

**Table 34: JAIS Supervision Strategy Groups Overview**

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

## APPENDIX G: OFFENSE CATEGORIES BY CHARGE DESCRIPTION

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

**Table 35: Offense Categories by Code Description, Charge Description, and Offense Code**

Offense Categories	Code Description	Charge Description	Offense Code
<b>Drugs, Alcohol Related Offenses</b>	HS11378	Possess Controlled Substance for Sale	Felony
	PC647(F)M	Under the Influence of Drugs/ Alcohol/Controlled Substance	Misdemeanor
	BP25662	Minor Possess Alcohol	Misdemeanor
	HS11357(A)(1)	Under Eighteen Possess Less than 28.5 Grams of Marijuana	Infraction
	HS11357(D)	Possession of Marijuana on School Grounds	Infraction
<b>Felony Crimes Against People</b>	PC211	Robbery	Felony
	PC664/187	Attempted Murder	Felony
	PC245(A)(1)	Assault with a Deadly Weapon or Great Bodily Injury	Felony
	PC215	Carjacking	Felony
	PC288(A)	Lewd or Lascivious Act on a Child Under Fourteen	Felony
<b>Other Crimes</b>	PC4532(B)(1)	Escape Jail/Etc. while Charged/Etc. with a Felony	Felony
	PC148.9	False Name to Peace Officer	Misdemeanor
	PC148	Obstruct Resist Public Officer	Misdemeanor
	VC12500(A)	Driving while Unlicensed	Misdemeanor
	PC182(A)(1)	Conspiracy to Commit Crime	Misdemeanor
<b>Other Crimes Against People</b>	PC242	Battery	Misdemeanor
	PC166(C)(1)	Violation of Court Order Domestic Violence	Misdemeanor
	PC261.5	Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with Minor	Misdemeanor



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

## APPENDIX H: JJSC WORKGROUPS AND SUBCOMMITTEES

Most of the JJSC Workgroups and Subcommittees have been paused due to COVID-19 and they will begin meeting again when it is safe to do so.

**Table 36: Juvenile Justice Systems Collaborative: Race Equity in Justice Systems Workgroups**

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

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
		understanding (MOU) and a standing order to share information.	
<b>Gender Responsive Task Force</b>	<p>Judge Katherine Lucero, Presiding and Supervising Judge of the Juvenile Division</p> <p>Nick Birchard, Deputy Chief Probation Officer</p> <p>Protima Pandey, Director Office of Women's Policy</p>	The Gender Responsive Task Force (GRTF) was established in 2015 to create a comprehensive case plan and treatment model for moderate and high-risk girls on probation in Santa Clara County that decreases their risk of recidivism and victimization while also increasing their life outcomes. For more information on GRTF please see Appendix B.	Monthly

**Table 37: Other Collaborative Efforts with Justice Systems Stakeholders**

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

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
		Prevention, Kids in Common, Juvenile Court Aligned Action Network, Juvenile Justice Commission, SCCOE and Probation.	
<b>CSEC Steering Committee</b>	Daniel Little, Director of Family and Children's Services	The CSEC Steering Committee consists of DFCS, JPD, PH, BHSD, Community Solutions, YWCA, LACY, Public Defender, and other partners as identified. The CSEC Steering Committee shall: Provide ongoing oversight and leadership to ensure the county agencies and partners effectively collaborate to better identify and serve youth who are at risk of or have been commercially sexually exploited.	Quarterly
<b>CSEC Implementation</b>	The Implementation Team members consist of the following system partners: DFCS, JPD, PH, BHSD, Community Solutions, YWCA, LACY, Public Defender, and other partners as identified.	The CSEC Implementation Team (hereafter referred to as "The Implementation Team") is responsible for trauma informed program development and training using data to ensure the implementation of the Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) protocol. The team will utilize continuous quality improvement (CQI) as well as a feedback process to identify and address gaps, challenges and maximize opportunities for program enhancement.	Monthly
<b>DIY Steering Committee</b>	Laura Garnette, Chief Probation Officer  Judge Julie Alloggiamento, Judge for DIY calendar	The goals of the Dually Involved Youth (DIY) Steering Committee are (1) Prevent youth in the child welfare system from formally penetrating the juvenile justice system. (2) Use evidence-based research and promising practices to inform changes in both systems so that we can	Monthly

Work Group	Lead	Purpose	Meeting Schedule
		better serve youth and families. (3) Eliminate disproportionate minority contact in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. (4) Strengthen the ability of families to rise above the challenges they confront.	
<b>DIY Under 14 Subcommittee</b>	Christian Bijoux, Dually Involved Youth Director  Nisreen B. Younis, Sup. Public Defender	The purpose of the group is to engage system partners to provide support to the dually involved youth who are under 14 years old as this population might need specific supports to address their needs. The workgroup is currently developing a protocol for SB439 for youth who are under 12 years old and cannot be detained as outlined by new legislation.	Monthly
<b>Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Steering Committee</b>	Laura Garnette, Chief Probation Officer  Robert Menicocci, Director Department of Social Services	The Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Steering Committee was developed when Santa Clara County joined the Title IVE Well-Being Waiver Project. The Steering Committee meets monthly to discuss the Waiver Project and other issues as it relates to providing best practices for the community. The committee is composed of key staff from Probation, Department of Family and Children's Services (DFCS), Behavioral Health and Fiscal.	Monthly

## APPENDIX I: ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 12 NON-MINOR DEPENDENT YOUTH

The California Fostering Connections to Success Act known as AB12, which took effect in 2012, and subsequent legislation, allowed eligible youth to remain in foster care beyond age 18, up to age 21. This was originally known as AB12 but is now known as Extended Foster Care (EFC) services. EFC services provide youth with the time and support needed to gradually become fully independent adults. The guiding principle of this extension is to provide each eligible youth with the opportunity to make decisions regarding his or her housing, education, employment, and leisure activities, while receiving ongoing support and assistance when difficulties are encountered. Foster youth who participate in EFC are designated as Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs). There are two types of NMD's, 602 NMDs who are still on Probation and WIC 450 NMDs who were on probation, met their rehabilitative goals and were dismissed effectively transitioning them to a non-Ward NMD. The other type of NMD can be a youth dismissed from Probation (successfully or unsuccessfully) who reenters by petitioning either the Juvenile Justice or Dependency Court. Most youth who exit from juvenile probation and have no dependency history, reenter and/or are supervised by POs in the Placement Unit.

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

- Working toward completion of high school or equivalent program; or
- Enrollment in higher education or vocational education program; or
- Employed at least 80 hours per month; or
- Participating in a program to remove barriers to employment; or
- The inability to participate in any of the above programs due to a verified medical condition.

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

There are several housing options for NMDs including:

- Remain in the existing home of a relative; licensed foster family home; certified foster family agency home; home of a non-related legal guardian (whose guardianship was established by the juvenile court); or STRTP (youth may remain in a group home after age 19 only if the criteria for a medical condition and/or NMD eligibility is met and the placement is a short-term transition to an appropriate system of care); or
- THP-Plus Foster Care (THP+FC) - this program has three models:

- Host Family where the NMD lives with a caring adult who has been selected and approved by the transitional housing provider.
  - Single Site where the NMD lives in an apartment, condominium or single-family dwelling rented or leased by the housing provider with an employee(s) living on site; or
  - Remote Site where the NMD lives independently in one of the housing types listed above with regular supervision from the provider; or
- Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) - this placement option allows youth to live independently in an apartment, house, condominium, room and board arrangement or college dorm, alone or with a roommate(s), while still receiving the supervision of a social worker/probation officer. The youth may directly receive all or part of the foster care rate pursuant to the mutual agreement.

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

## APPENDIX J: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS

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

- **Adjustment Disorder:** A common short-term disorder people experience during a new or unfamiliar situation that causes stress. A person may experience sadness, worry, difficulty concentrating, feeling overwhelmed and may avoid daily activities. Symptoms usually dissipate after a few weeks but could become worse if supportive strategies are not utilized.
- **Substance Use/Dependence:** Any substance that is consumed is considered use whether it is alcohol or drugs. Dependence is when the body physically needs the substance in order to feel in a "normal" state and can be physical or psychological.
- **Behavior Disorder:** There are different types of behavior disorders and symptoms typically include inattention, hyperactivity, impulsivity, oppositional behavior, drug use and/or law-breaking behavior.
- **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):** Exhibiting distressful symptoms after facing a stressful or traumatic event where the person witnessed or experienced severe injury or something life-threatening is not uncommon. Symptoms that last over 30-days and include worry, loss of interest in activities, extreme emotional reactions, frequent memories of the event, sleep issues, angry outburst, and problems concentrating are a few behaviors that may occur.
- **Anxiety Disorder:** There are several types of anxiety disorders which can be brief or acute, and can impact functioning and interfere with daily activities, such as school, work, and social relationships. Types of anxiety disorders include generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and specific phobia (fears) disorders. Young people often present as being on edge, having difficulty paying attention, being irritable, and have difficulty managing worries.
- **Major Depressive Disorder:** Characterized persistent feelings of worthlessness, hopelessness, loss of sleep, or appetite and sometimes recurrent thoughts of death or suicide. Adolescents may show heightened irritability, poor school performance, extreme sensitivity, self-harm, and avoidance of social interaction.
- **ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder):** Characterized by having inattentive and/or hyperactive behaviors. Inattention may include difficulty concentrating, listening, organizing, distraction, and/or forgetfulness. Hyper activeness may include fidgeting, talking too much, always on the go, impulsivity, difficulty waiting, and interrupting others.
- **Bipolar Disorder:** This is typically a life-long condition characterized by mania and/or depression. Mania is when a person shows high levels of energy with a sense of euphoria. A person may experience mood swings from mania to depression. Treatment with medication and psychotherapy is often very effective.
- **Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD):** Individuals with ASD have difficulties with social interactions, communication, and may have restricted interests and behaviors. Adolescents with ASD often have



trouble maintaining peer relationships, can be naïve, and may present with irritability and difficulties managing emotions. There may be sensitivity to sounds, being touched, food textures, smells, and certain types of clothing fabrics. Sometimes individuals with ASD also have cognitive deficits, which impact their academic performance, their ability to see things from another person's perspective or to show empathy for others.

## APPENDIX K: COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

**Figure 59: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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

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

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