

Annual Juvenile Justice Data Book 2023



COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Developed by the Research and Development Unit, 2023



2023 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA

INTRODUCTION: VISION AND MISSION

VISION

The County of Santa Clara Probation Department is deeply committed to transforming the lives of our community members involved in the justice system and creating a safe, healthy, and equitable community.

MISSION

The mission of the County of Santa Clara Probation Department is to exemplify excellence in Probation Services and promote community safety through compassion and a culture that values diversity, equity, and inclusion.

OVERVIEW

The County of Santa Clara Probation Department Juvenile Justice Data Book provides insight into the County's juvenile justice processes and reflects the current state of the local juvenile probation system of supervision, services, and support for calendar year 2023. The Data Book summarizes data on juvenile probation clients January 1, 2023 through Dec 31, 2023, as well as year-over-year trends regarding juvenile arrests/citations, referrals of youth to Juvenile Hall, detentions at Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Assessment Intervention System (JAIS) risk assessment findings, and principal service needs among the County's juvenile justice service population. Disparities in arrests/citations, referrals to Probation, and detentions by racial/ethnic groups are also described. Arrest/citation and referral to Probation data are counted in the calendar year in which the referral to Probation was made; custody population data are counted for the calendar year in which a given youth is admitted to Juvenile Hall. Therefore, it is possible for a youth's arrest/citation to be captured in the preceding calendar year (e.g. cited in December), while detention at Juvenile Hall is captured in the current year (e.g. admitted to Juvenile Hall in January).

In addition to the data presented in this data book, the Probation Department continues scaling development of dynamic data dashboards built to visualize and organize data with an aim toward making real-time data more accessible to the public. Currently, the department is developing dashboards highlighting youth commitments, south county trends, and geospatial juvenile arrest trends. Together, reports and dashboards help capture the overall state of the juvenile justice system within the County. The link to the dashboards will appear when this QR code is scanned using a smartphone or tablet.



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



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COMPARING 2022 AND 2023 JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA

While juvenile arrests and referrals to Probation had been trending downward since 2018, the policies and practices put into place during the COVID-19 pandemic further accelerated these downward trends in 2020 and 2021. In 2022 and 2023, the number of arrests and citations, referrals, and admissions to Juvenile Hall increased, *but* remained lower than pre-pandemic totals, even as the COVID-19 policies were phased out (Figure 1).

2023 Arrests/Citations

2,190 duplicated arrests and citations in 2023.

- Arrests/citations increased 11% in 2023 compared to 2022.

2023 Juvenile Hall Referred

688 duplicated referrals to Juvenile Hall.

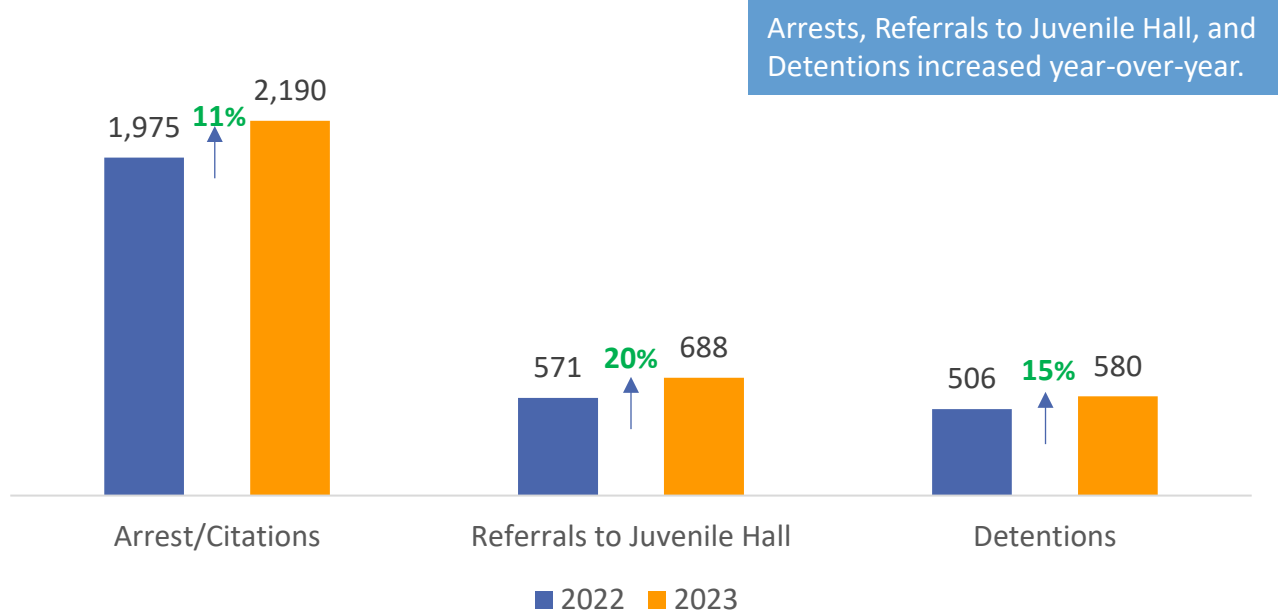
- Referrals to Juvenile Hall increased 20% in 2023 compared to 2022.

2023 Detained at Juvenile Hall

580 duplicated admissions to Juvenile Hall (84% detained).

- Admissions increased 15% in 2023 compared to 2022.

FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF ARREST/CITATIONS, REFERRALS, AND DETENTIONS



2023 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA

FIGURE 2: 2019 – 2023* ARRESTS/CITATIONS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

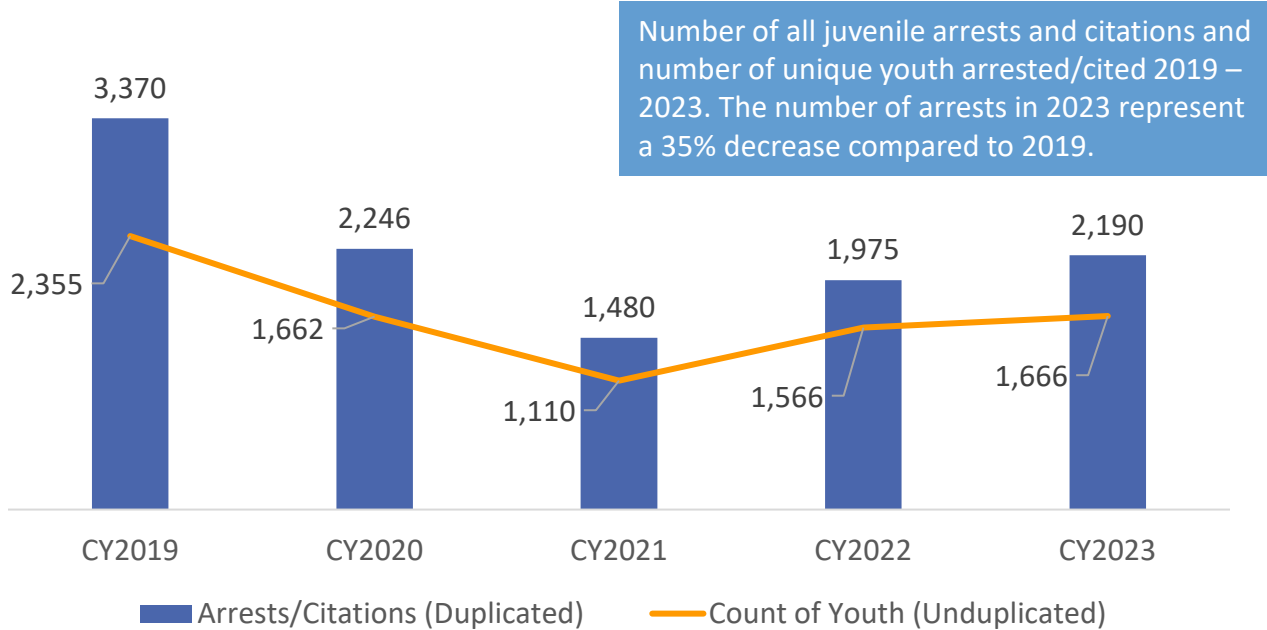
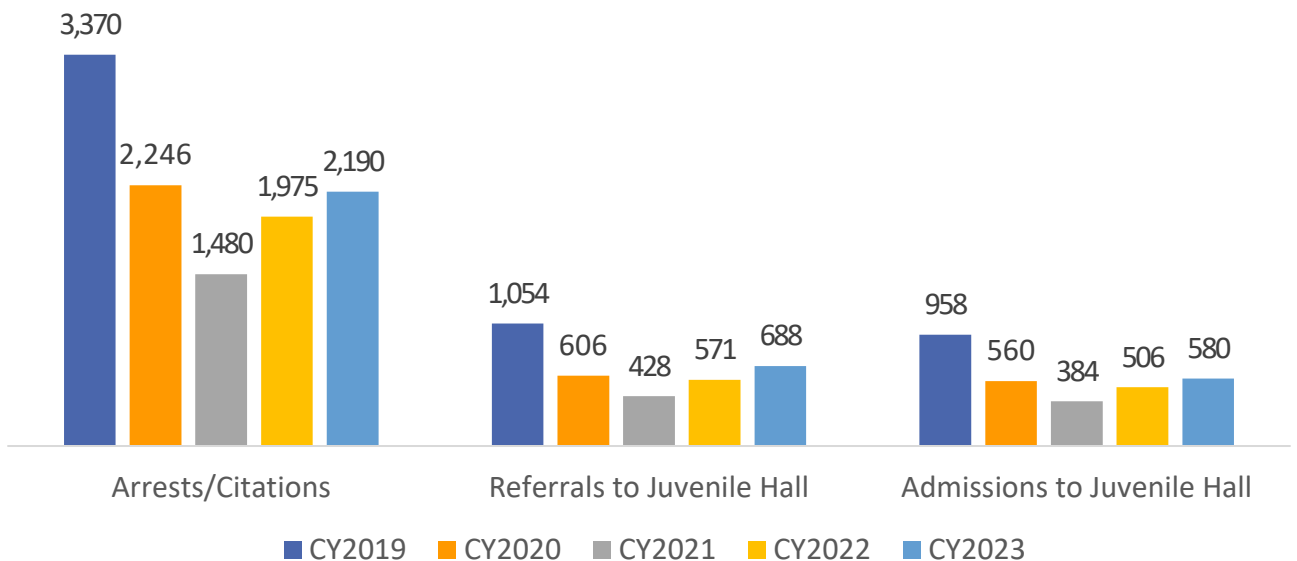


FIGURE 3: 2019-2023 ARRESTS, REFERRALS TO JH, ADMISSIONS TO JH



*The data reported herein is based on data extract at a point in time and may appear slightly different from the data on the dynamic dashboard which is refreshed daily.

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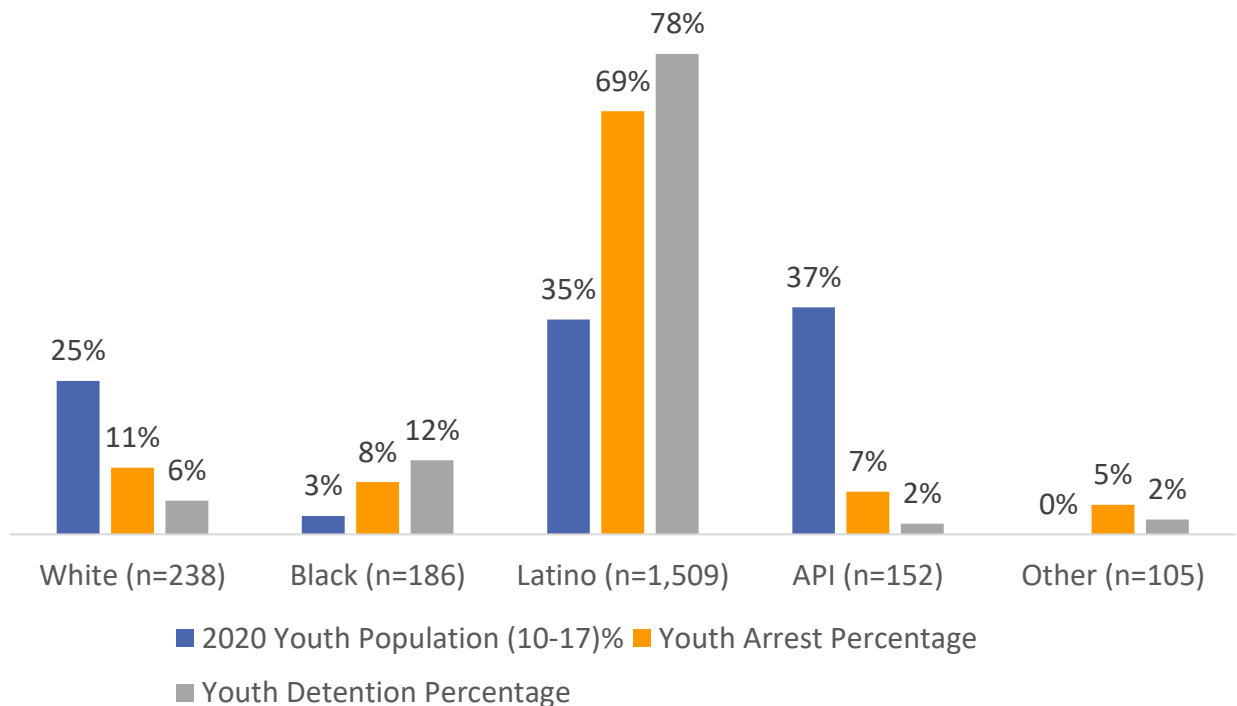
DISPROPORTIONALITY AT ARREST AND DETENTION

Disproportionality in arrests occurs when the proportion of arrest for a group is larger than the groups size in the general population.

Using the most recent Santa Clara County youth population available, we see that Black and Latino youth are overrepresented in arrests. Although Black youth represent only three percent of the youth population ages 10-17, Black youth made up 8 percent of all juvenile arrests in 2023. Similarly, while Latino youth represent 35 percent of the youth population, they accounted for 69 percent of arrests. In contrast, the largest racial or ethnic group was Asian/Pacific Islander, representing 37 percent of the youth population, but only seven percent of arrests. White youth represent 25 percent of the population, but only 11 percent of arrests.

Similar patterns are observed during youth detentions. Black youth accounted for 12 percent of the detentions, and Latino youth accounted for 78 percent of detentions.

FIGURE 4: DISPROPORTIONALITY BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 2023

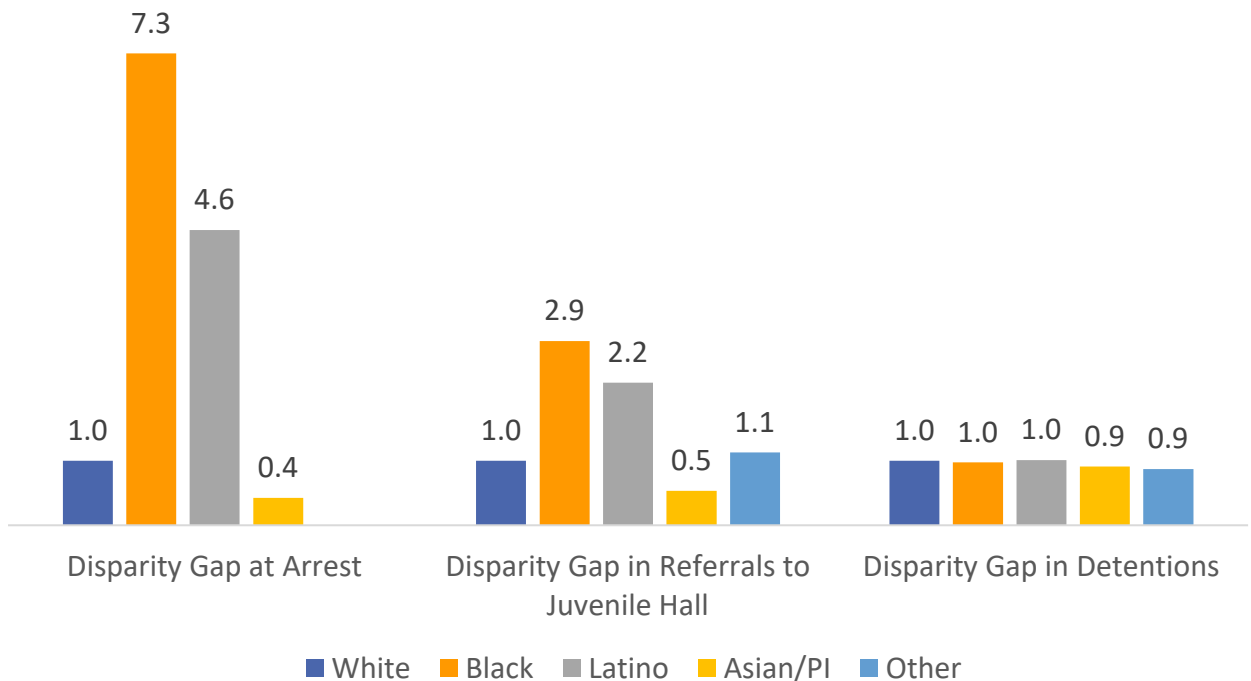


DISPARITIES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Disparities in the juvenile justice system attempt to highlight areas where the outcomes of a particular decision point differ across different race/ethnicity groups. For this section, we focus on the disparities that occur as a youth navigates the juvenile justice system— the arrest, the referral to Juvenile Hall, and the decision to detain the youth at Juvenile Hall.

In the first stage, there were clear indications of disparities in arrests. Black youth were over seven times more likely to be arrested than White youth, and Latino youth were over four times more likely to be arrested. To a lesser degree, disparities were also seen in referrals to Juvenile Hall. Black youth were nearly three times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Hall and Latino youth were over two times more likely to be referred to Juvenile Hall, when compared to White youth. When looking at the decision point to detain the youth at Juvenile Hall, the disparity gap becomes less apparent; detention decisions occur at the same rate across all ethnicities.

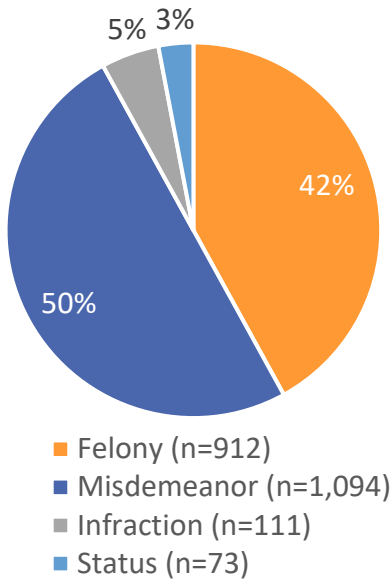
FIGURE 5: DISPARITIES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP: 2023



*Disparity Gap: detention rate of non-White youth/detention rate of White youth

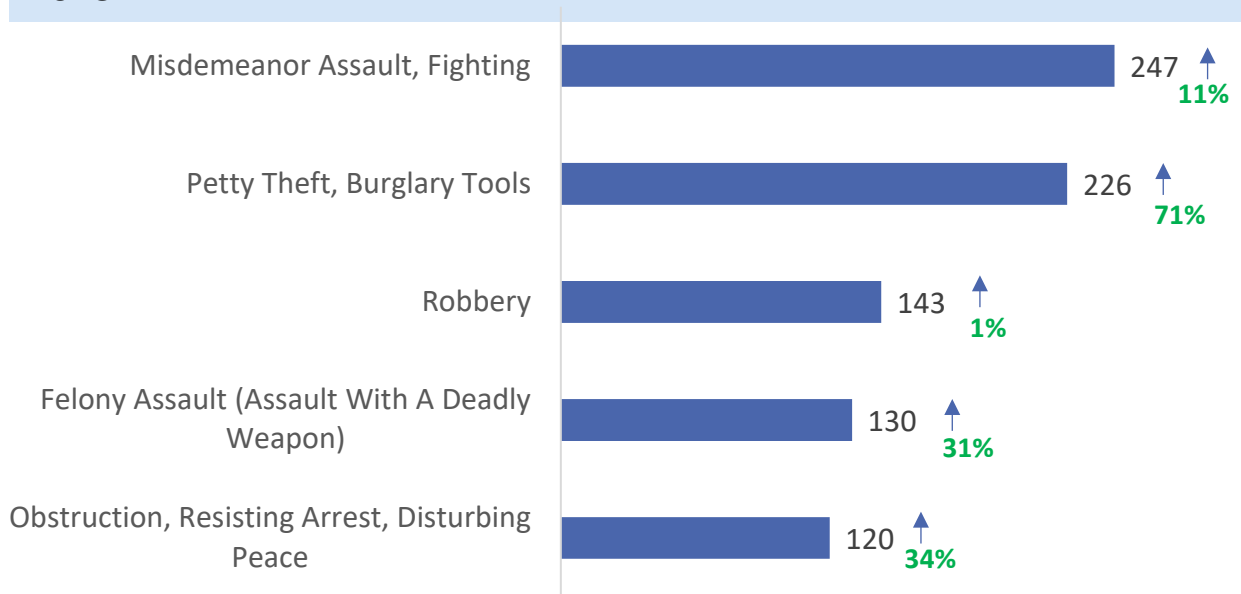
2023 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA

FIGURE 6: ARRESTS AND CITATIONS – OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS 2023



Offense classification data indicate the nature of offenses committed by youth in Santa Clara County. In 2023, infractions, status offenses and misdemeanors combined to account for 58 percent (n=1,278) of arrests/citation, which **increased by 6%** compared to 2022 (n=1,201). More serious felony offenses accounted for the remaining 42 percent (n=912), which **increased by 18%** compared to 2022 (n=774).

FIGURE 7: ARRESTS AND CITATIONS – TOP 5 OFFENSE SUBCATEGORIES 2023

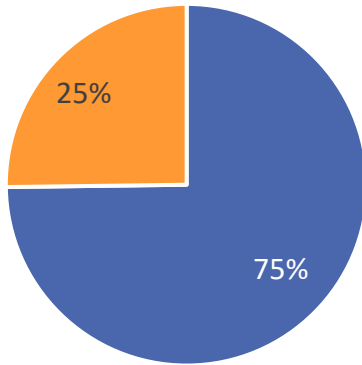


The figure above lists the top 5 offense subcategories in 2023. *Misdemeanor Assault Fighting* accounted for **11 percent** of the total 2,190 arrests/citations. *Robbery* and *Petty Theft* accounted for **7 and 10 percent** of the arrests/citations, respectively.

2023 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA

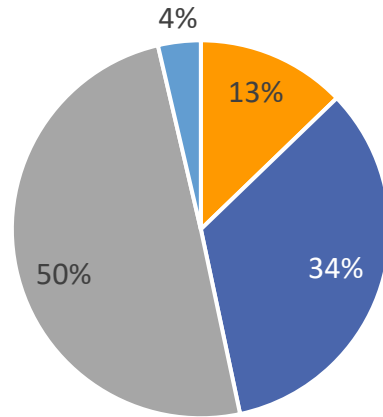
GENDER, AGE, AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF DUPLICATED YOUTH ARRESTED/CITED IN 2023

Figure 8: Gender



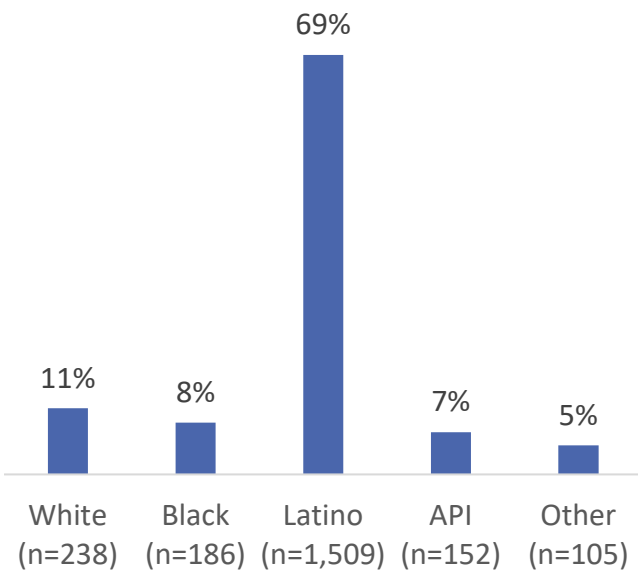
■ Male (n=1,638) ■ Female (n=552)

Figure 9: Age Groups



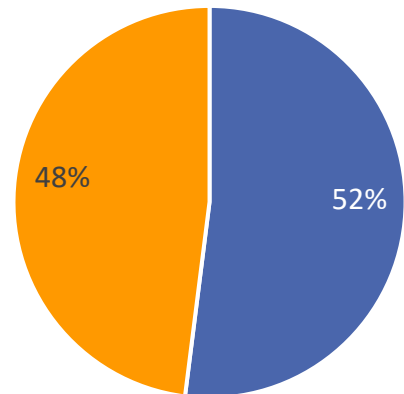
■ 13 and younger (n=280) ■ 14-15 (n=742)
■ 16-17 (n=1,088) ■ 18 and up (n=80)

Figure 10: Race/Ethnicity



White (n=238) Black (n=186) Latino (n=1,509) API (n=152) Other (n=105)

Figure 11: Percentage of youth with a child welfare record



■ Child welfare record found (n=986)
■ No child welfare record found (n=917)

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ARRESTS AND CITATIONS: GEOGRAPHY IN 2023 (CITY OF RESIDENCE AND ZIP CODE AT REFERRAL)

Table 1: Felony Count for Top Three Cities of Residence at Referral (duplicated)

City	Number	Percent
San Jose	571	70%
Gilroy	46	6%
Sunnyvale	43	5%

Figure 12: Felony Count for Top Five Residential ZIP Codes at Referral (duplicated)

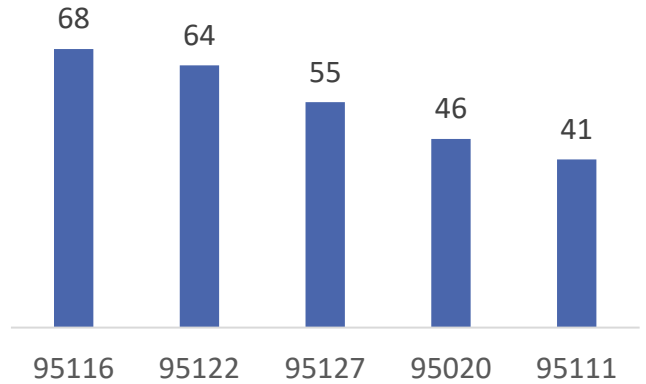


Figure 13: Misdemeanor, Status, Infraction Count for Top Five Residential ZIP Codes at Referral (duplicated)

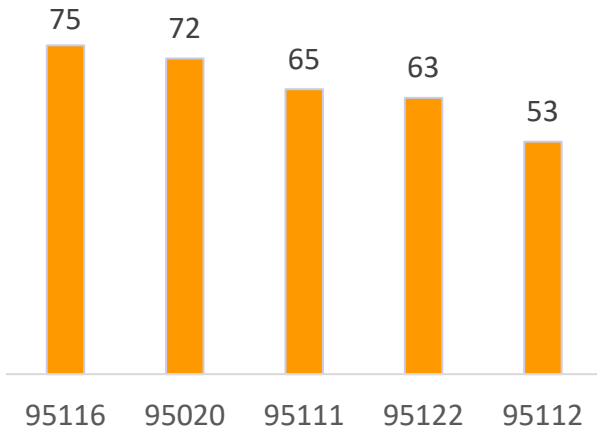


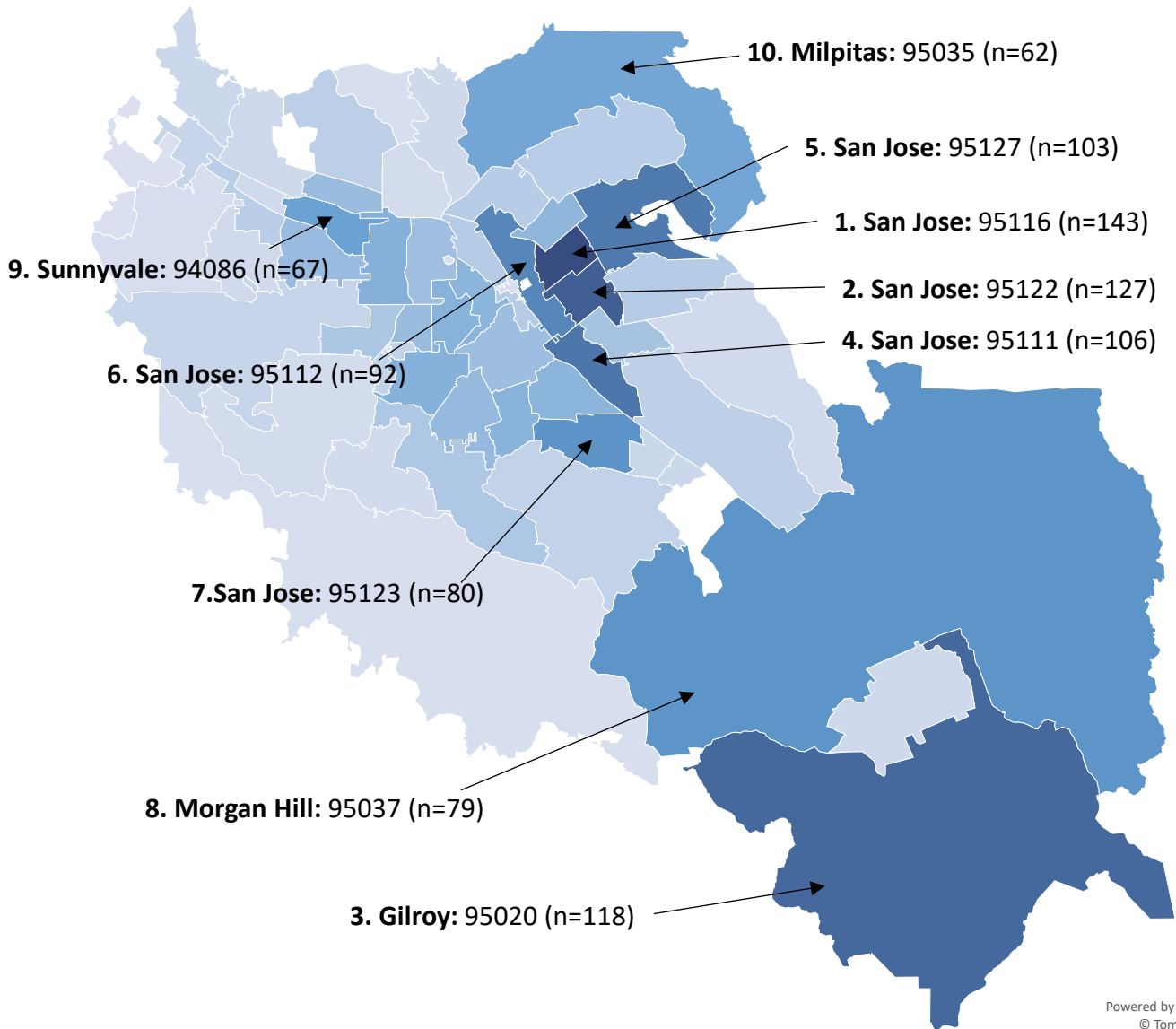
Table 2: Misdemeanor, Status, Infraction Count for Top Three Cities of Residence at Referral (duplicated)

City	Number	Percent
San Jose	679	60%
Sunnyvale	123	11%
Gilroy	72	6%

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FIGURE 14: ARRESTS AND CITATIONS: GEOGRAPHY IN 2023 (ZIP CODE AT REFERRAL)

The map below highlights the top ten ZIP codes with the most juvenile arrests in 2023. The highlighted ZIP codes are labeled with their corresponding city and total number of arrests. Includes duplicated counts, as a youth can have multiple arrests.



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Series1

1

72

143

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ARRESTS AND CITATIONS: PER CAPITA RATES BY CITY AND ZIP CODE

Referrals for Arrest/Citation

Arrests and citations for CY2023 are sorted in descending order by per capita rates. The top five per capita rates are highlighted in yellow. Per capita rates are interpreted as number of referrals per 1,000 youth. Only ZIP codes with greater than 10 referrals are shown.

Table 3: Per Capita Rates by City

City	Referrals	Youth Per Capita Rates	Youth Population	Population
SAN MARTIN	8	11.1	722	7,008
MORGAN HILL	79	9.4	8,410	44,973
GILROY	118	9.2	12,819	58,002
CAMPBELL	51	8.0	6,385	42,286
SAN JOSE	1250	7.9	157,340	971,233
SUNNYVALE	165	7.8	21,280	153,091
LOS GATOS	36	5.8	6,189	32,402
SANTA CLARA	93	5.8	15,993	126,930
MILPITAS	63	5.3	11,894	77,738
MOUNTAIN VIEW	35	3.1	11,267	81,059
PALO ALTO	24	2.0	12,080	66,010
LOS ALTOS	11	1.7	6,298	30,424
SARATOGA	5	0.9	5,502	29,903
CUPERTINO	13	1.1	11,687	57,856

Table 4: Per Capita Rates by ZIP Code

Zip Code	Referral	Youth per Capita Rates	Youth Pop.	Pop.
95112	92	15.6	5,907	58,489
95116	143	14.8	9,665	52,245
94085	39	14.4	2,714	23,805
94086	67	12.6	5,333	48,482
95122	127	12.1	10,495	54,100
95128	50	10.8	4,633	35,367
95133	45	9.9	4,509	28,902
95126	47	9.6	4,922	36,457
95127	103	9.5	10,854	63,103
95111	106	8.9	11,834	60,687
95117	39	8.7	4,498	28,832
95118	49	8.5	5,788	32,703
94089	19	8.3	2,279	23,492
95020	118	8.20	14,384	67,851
95037	79	8.2	9,679	52,321
95110	23	8.1	2,832	20,377
95050	35	7.9	4,437	39,269
95123	80	7.2	11,166	71,118
95130	16	7.1	2,261	13,147
95008	51	7.1	7,220	48,786
95051	52	6.6	7,936	60,582
95131	22	5.5	3,977	31,566
95121	32	5.5	5,875	37,663
95136	47	5.4	8,698	48,867
95035	62	5.1	12,205	79,769
95032	27	5.00	5,403	27,149
95125	37	4.7	7,808	53,478
95138	18	4.4	4,065	19,827
95129	28	4.1	6,920	39,318
95124	41	3.9	10,488	52,442
95132	21	3.9	5,415	41,337
94040	20	3.7	5,477	35,800
94087	40	3.6	11,237	59,771
95148	23	2.9	7,853	47,305
94303	25	2.6	9,455	48,487
94306	13	2.6	5,083	28,394
95120	16	2.1	7,748	38,358

Notes*

1. Youth population was derived from the 2022 Census data population estimates per city and ZIP code. ZIP populations include unincorporated areas that may not be counted in the City population. The age group was defined as age 5 through age 17.

2. Formula used to calculate the per capita rate is: (Number of referrals/Youth population of location)*1,000.

3. Contains duplicated youth counts; one youth may have multiple referrals.

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DIVERSION: PREVENTION & EARLY INTERVENTION TRENDS

Probation’s Prevention and Early Intervention program (PEI) aims to keep low-level youth offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system. In PEI, a youth participates in programming and services aimed to address negative behavior using a “light touch” approach. In 2021, 742 youth were referred to the PEI unit, of which 396 (53%) were found suitable and entered the program. In 2022, the number of youth referred to PEI increased by 62 percent compared to 2021, totaling 1,207, with 59% entering the program. 2023 saw a 9% increase in PEI referrals compared to 2022, totaling 1,312, with 55% entering the program.

Figure 15: 2023 PEI Program Status (n=711)

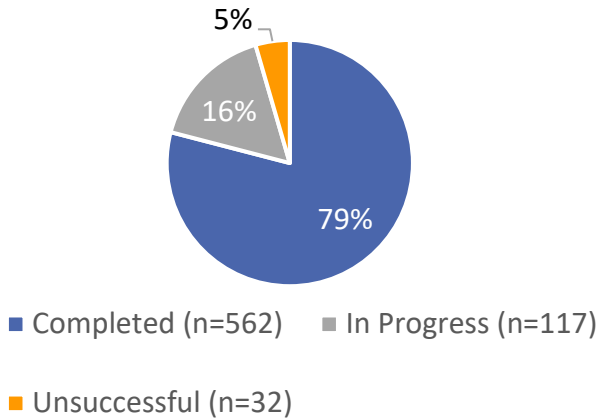


Figure 16: 2023 PEI Completions (n=562)

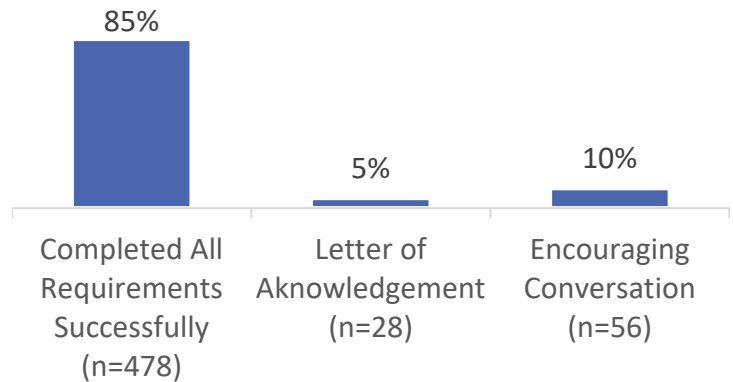
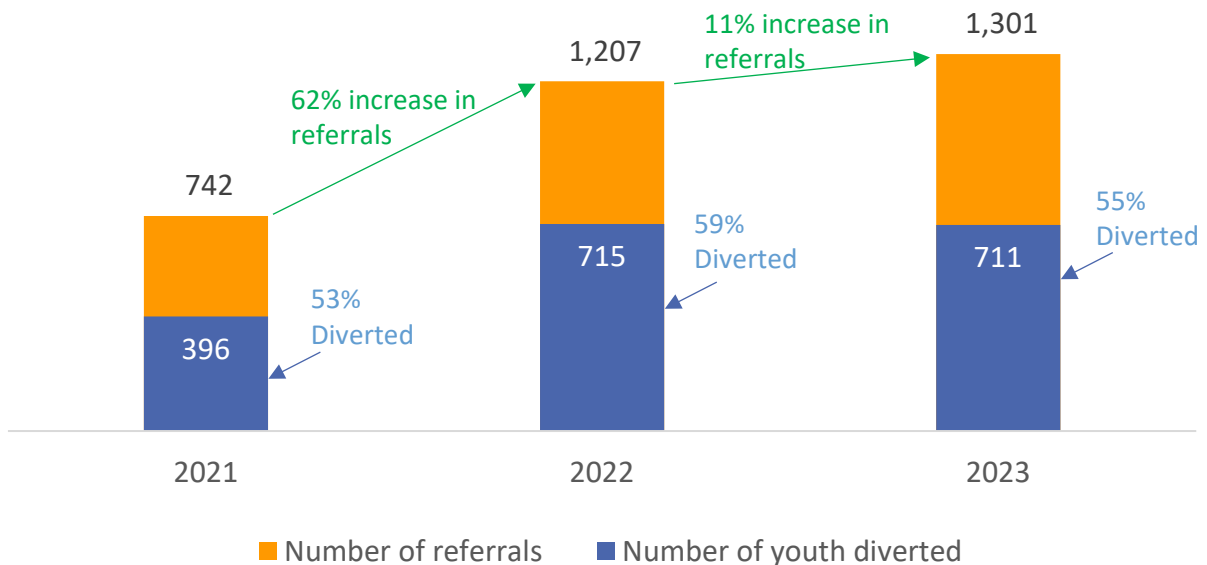


Figure 17: Number of clients referred to PEI 2021-2023



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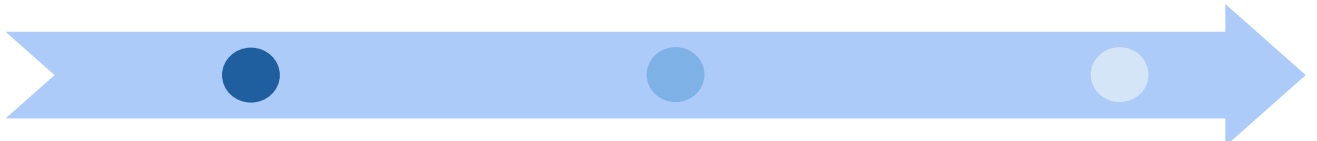
CUSTODY POPULATION IN CY 2023

Of the 688 duplicated youth referred to Juvenile Hall in 2023, 38% (n=260) were either not admitted to Juvenile Hall or released prior to detention hearing.

688 duplicated youth referred to Juvenile Hall

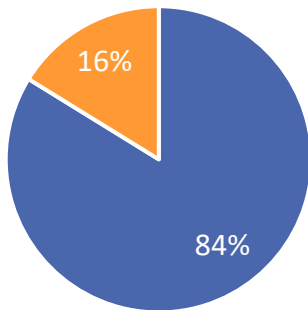
580 duplicated youth (84%) detained

428 duplicated youth (74%) detained until detention hearing



DEMOGRAPHICS OF DETAINED POPULATION IN 2023*

Figure 18: Gender



■ Male (n=486) ■ Female (n=94)

Figure 19: Race/Ethnicity

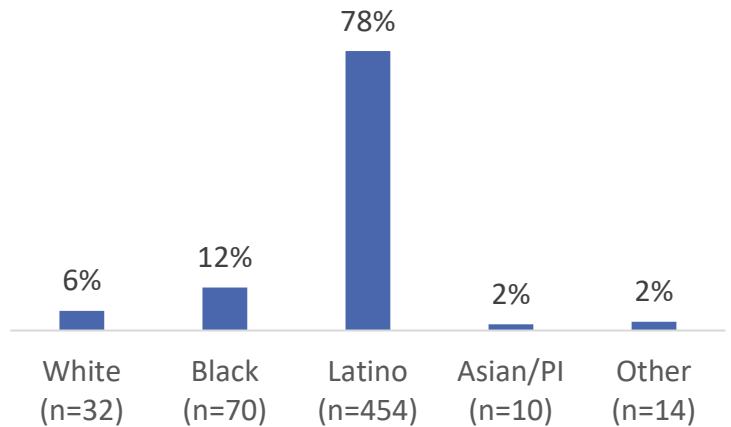


Figure 20: Top 5 Residence cities

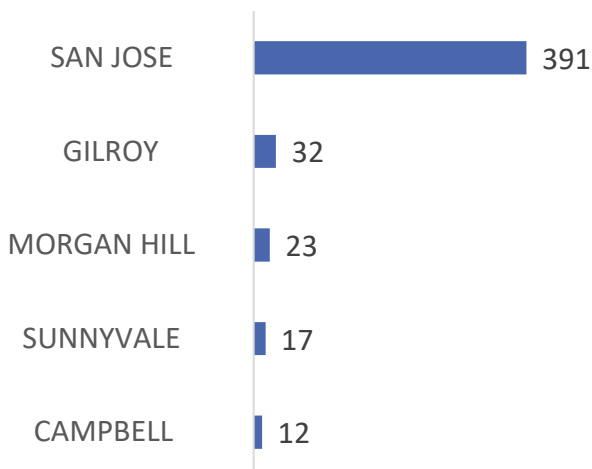
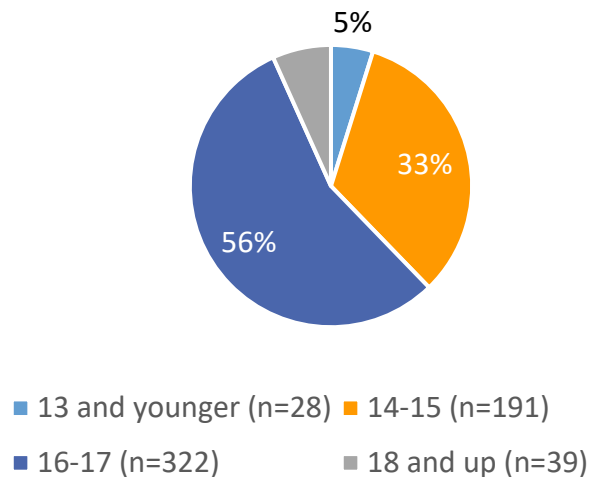


Figure 21: Age groups



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ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM (EMP)/COMMUNITY RELEASE PROGRAM (CRP) POPULATION IN 2023

The population served by pre/post-disposition EMP is primarily **Latino**, with 310 youth (81 percent), and between the **ages of 15 and 17** (72 percent). In addition, 88 percent of youth were **male**.

Latino youth (80 percent) made up the largest portion of the 182 youth placed on pre/post-disposition CRP. Eighty-four percent were **male**, and 67 percent were between the **ages of 15 and 17**.

Figure 22: EMP Population In 2023

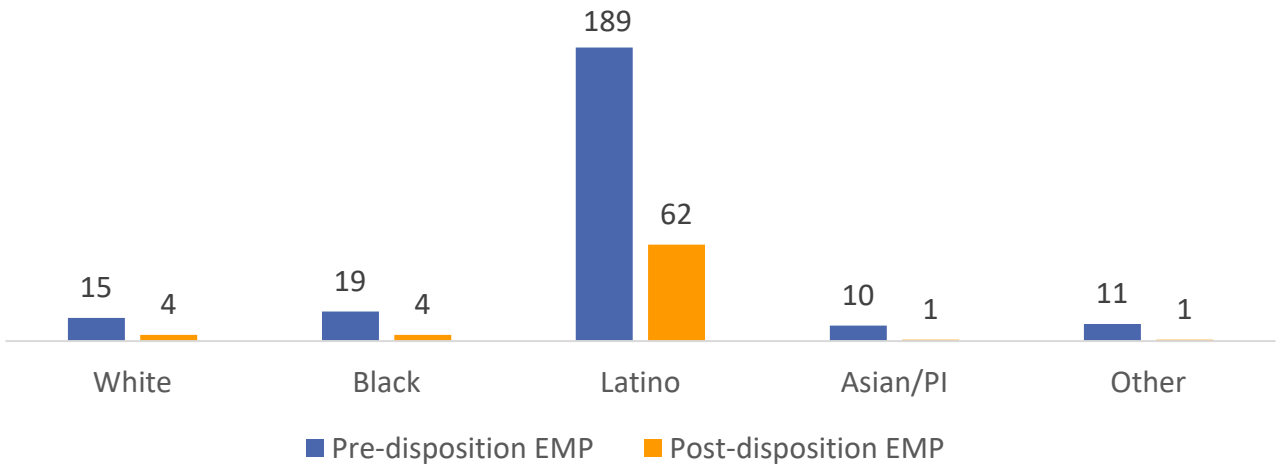
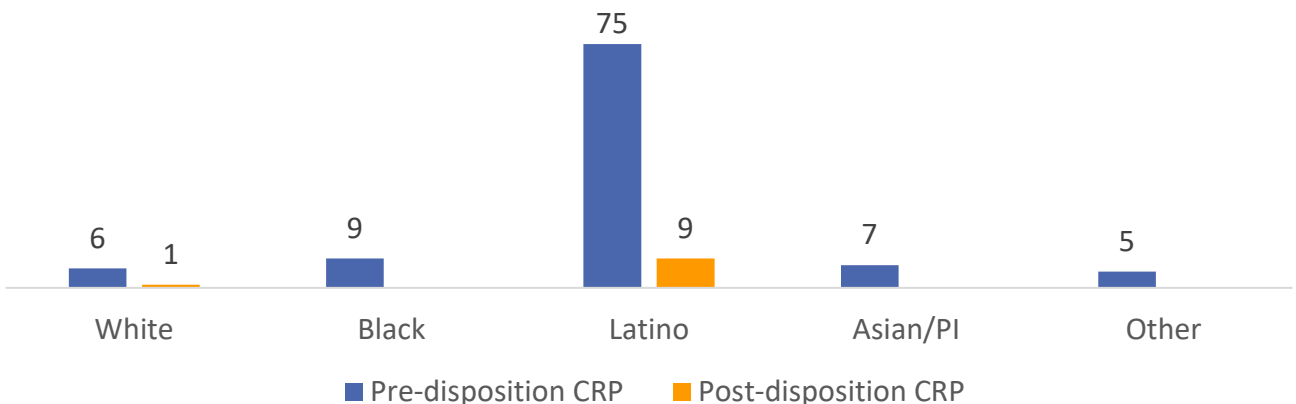


Figure 23: CRP Population In 2023



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DIY IN CY 2023

About Dually Involved Youth (DIY)

The DIY unit serves youth who are involved with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Their engagement can range from informal diversion measures to formal proceedings or a combination of both. In some cases, they may be formally adjudicated in both systems, known as dual status youth.

Key stakeholders like the Juvenile Services Division (JPD), the Juvenile Justice Court, and the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) can request a WIC 241.1 assessment report to evaluate a youth's situation. DFCS and JPD collaborate to assess and determine whether the child welfare system, the juvenile justice system, or both would best serve the youth's needs and protect society. The unit's goal is to ensure youth's needs are met in the most suitable system. In 2023, the DIY unit conducted 50 assessments and served 16 dually involved youth with formal petitions and 1 dual status youth.

**This report focuses on youth with formal petitions and court hearings due to data limitations, excluding some under informal supervision. We recognize this issue and are actively exploring methods to gather reliable data and broaden our scope for a more comprehensive depiction of the service recipients.*

Demographics

Figure 24: Gender

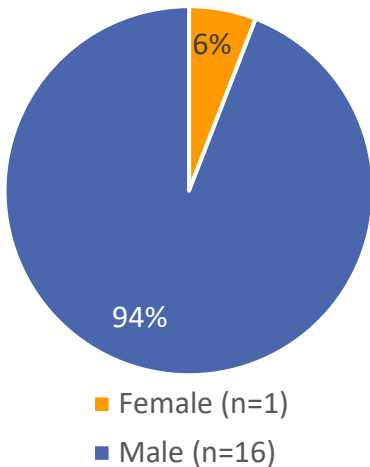


Figure 25: Race/Ethnicity

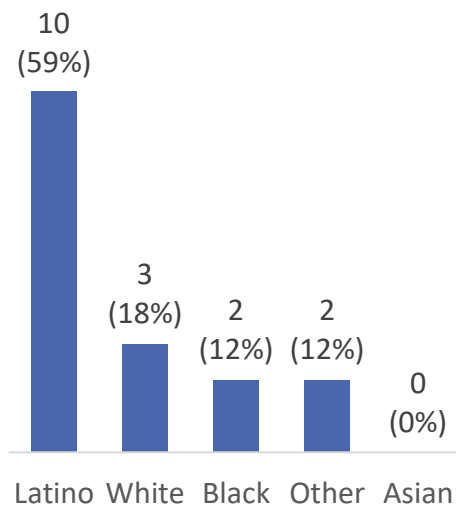
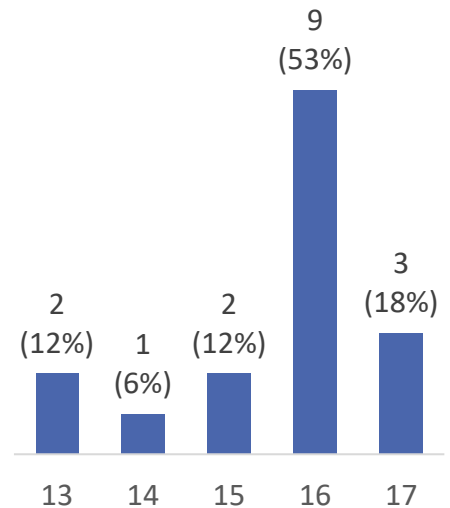


Figure 26: Age



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DIY IN CY 2023

WIC 241.1 Assessment Report

Figure 27: Who Requested

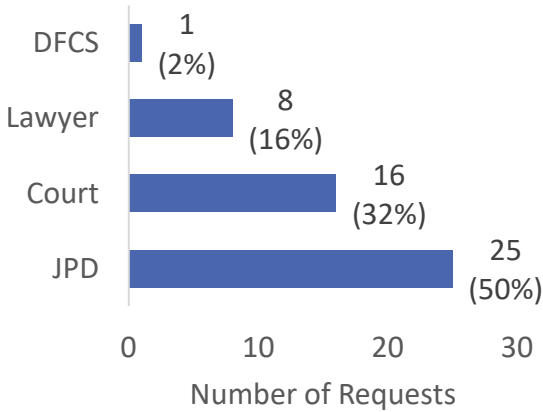


Figure 28: Hearing Outcome

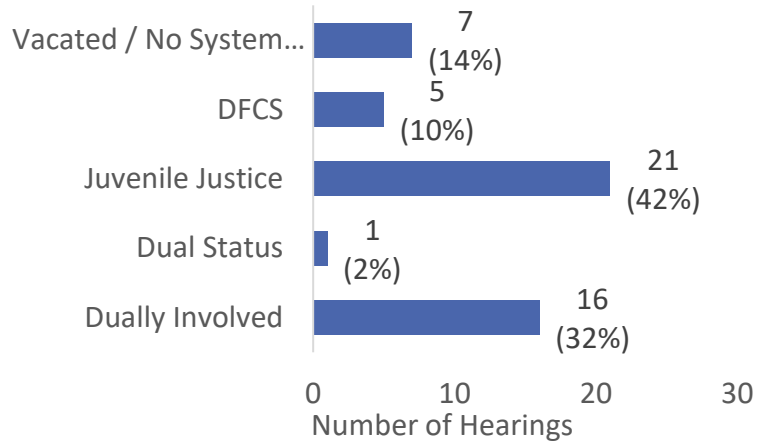


Figure 29: Monthly Requests

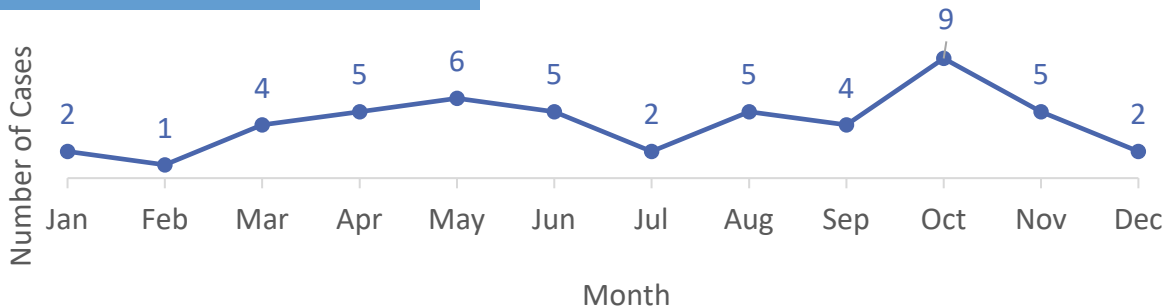
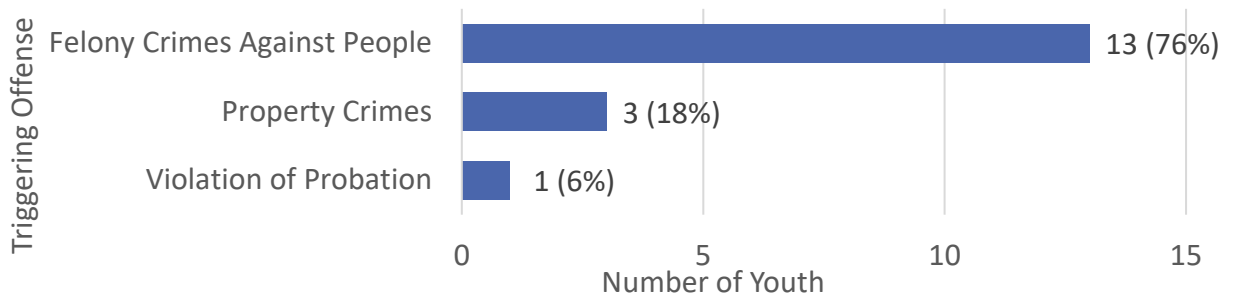


Figure 30: Triggering Offenses

A triggering offense is defined as the most serious offense linked to the petition that initiated the WIC 241.1 hearing. The following plot shows the triggering offenses from the 17 youths involved.



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SECURE YOUTH TREATMENT FACILITY (SYTF) IN CY 2023

About SYTF

On September 30, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 823, which began the closure of the state's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the state system that housed and treated youth who committed the most serious crimes. On July 1, 2021, counties became responsible for housing, programming, and treatment of youth, who would have previously been committed to the DJJ, in a local Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF).

In 2023, **27** youth were committed to Santa Clara County's SYTF. From 2021 through 2023, a total of 50 youth were committed to SYTF.

Upon a youth's commitment to the SYTF, a team of stakeholders, including family and natural support people identified *by the youth*, develop an Individual Rehabilitation Plan (IRP). The IRP articulates services and programming, along with specific goals, to address the youth's principal service needs. The IRP is reviewed in Court every six months to assess a youth's progress toward their goals and evaluate their readiness to progress to a less restrictive program (or programs) and, ultimately, reentry into their community.

Demographics Of Youth Committed To SYTF in 2023 (N=27)

Figure 31: Gender

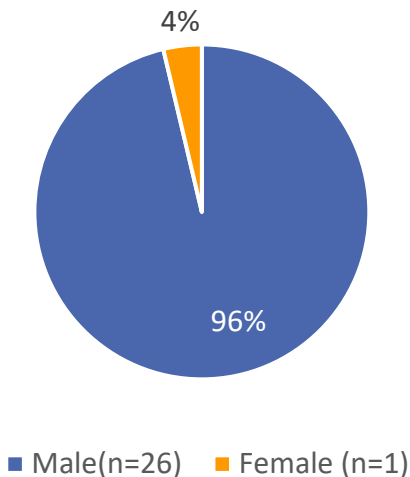


Figure 32: Race/Ethnicity

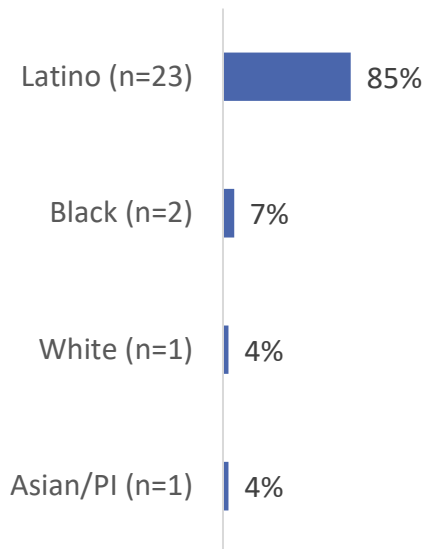
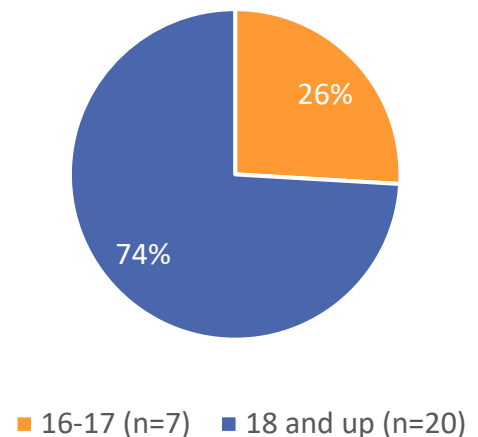


Figure 33: Age*



*Age at adjudication.

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SYTF OFFENSE AND COMMITMENT LENGTH IN CY 2023

Figure 34: SYTF Offenses

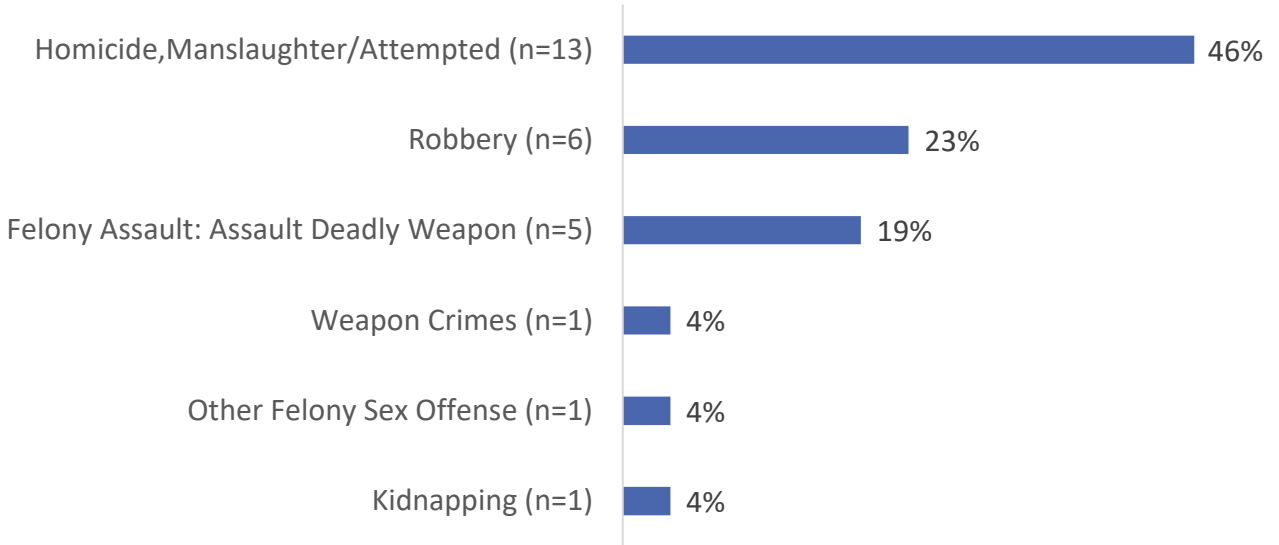
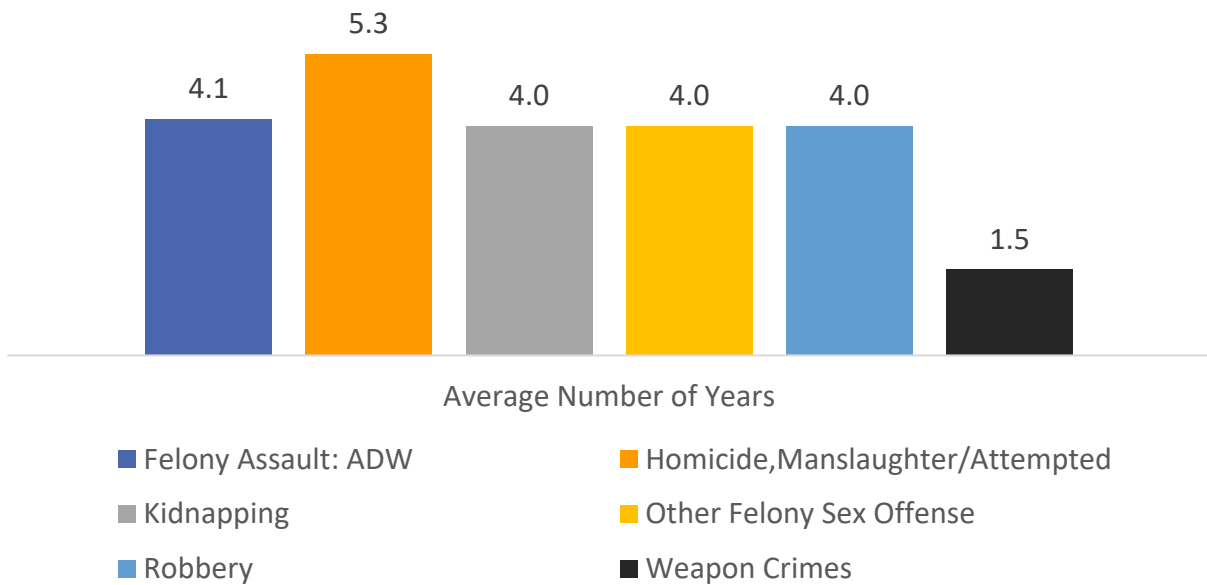


Figure 35: Average Baseline Term of Confinement



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SYTF SNAPSHOT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

Table 5: Status of all youth Committed to SYTF

Current Status as of 12/31/23 of All Youth Committed to SYTF (n=50)	All Youth Committed to SYTF		Direct SYTF Commits		DJJ Returnees Committed to SYTF	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SYTF at JH	29	58%	21	60%	8	53%
Discharged	11	22%	6	17%	5	33%
Dismissed/Closed (Successful completion of Probation)	3	6%	2	6%	1	7%
LRP-LIFT (Ranch)	7	14%	6	17%	1	7%
Total	50	100%	35	100%	15	100%

Figure 36: Gender

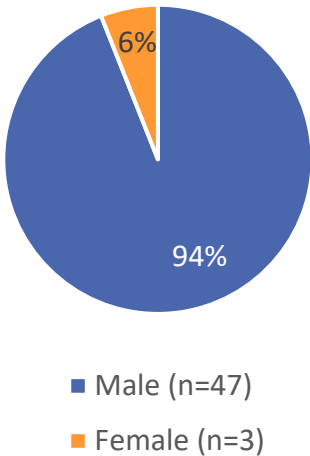


Figure 37: Race/Ethnicity

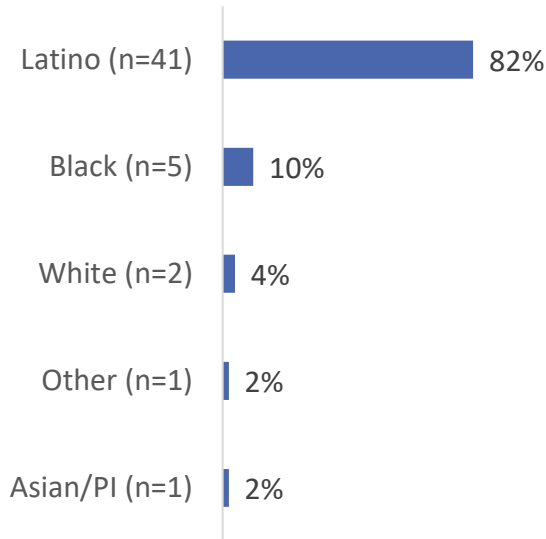
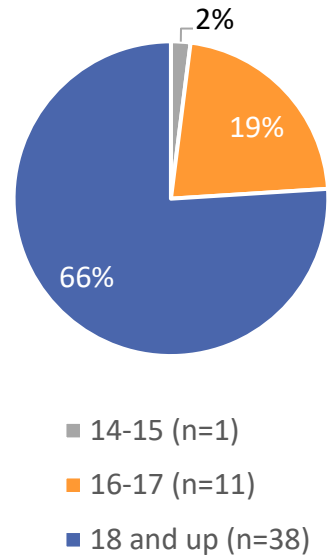


Figure 38: Age*



*Age at adjudication.

2022 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA

Programs and Services Supporting SYTF in 2023

Treatment	Educational and Vocational Services	Other Enrichment Services
Screening and Assessment	High School/Hi-Set	CPR/First Aid Certification
Individual Rehabilitation Plan (see WIC 875)	CCAP College and Career Access Pathways	Financial Fitness
Child and Family Team (CFT)	College Liaison (college and financial aid coordination)	Art & Music Production
UCCI Cognitive Behavioral Interventions	Tutoring	Tattoo Removal
Neurosequential Model of Therapeutics	Community College Courses	Preparation for Reentry
Individual Therapy	Project Rebound: SFSU	Credible Messenger Mentoring
Family Therapy	Prison Education Project	Independent Living Skills
Rehabilitation Counseling and Milieu Support	Rising Scholars: De Anza, SJCC and Gavilan Colleges	Reentry Resource Center
Victim Impact / Restorative Justice	Multi-Trade Introductory Curriculum	Community Transition Planning (i.e., assistance with documents, housing, job access, basic needs, etc.)
Psychosocial Occupational Therapy	Forklift Certification	County Partnerships
Substance Use Treatment	Work2Future Workforce Development	Behavioral Health
Domestic Violence Treatment	Coursera	Public Health
Sexual Behavior Therapy		Office of Education
Negative Peer Influences		Custody Health Services
Anger Management		
Family Violence		
Creative Expressions group		
Behavior Management System (custody-based)		





FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO YOUTH’S LEGAL ISSUES

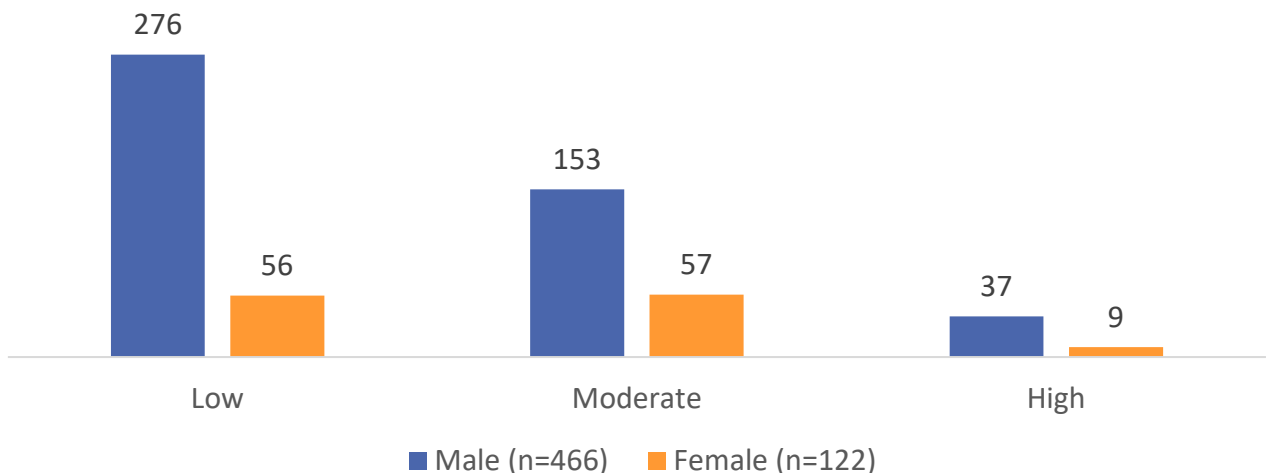
To guide the supervision of youth and identify the underlying factors contributing to their legal issues, the Probation Department uses the Juvenile Assessment Intervention System (JAIS), a gender-specific risk, needs and responsivity tool.

The figures below are drawn from JAIS results for the calendar year 2023:

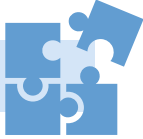
- **Risk level:** this data stems from the Pre-JAIS, a brief risk-screener that yields an overall recidivism risk level for youth entering probation supervision.
- **Principal Service Needs:** the full JAIS assessment identifies youth’s strengths and needs and is only administered to youth who have been adjudicated (and not diverted). Principal service needs are defined as needs that “significantly” or “highly significantly” contributed to a youth’s legal issues. The top 3 principal service needs for males assessed during calendar year 2023 were Emotional Factors, Relationships, and Family History. The top 3 principal service needs for females assessed in 2023 were Emotional Factors, Relationships, and Family History.

FIGURE 39: RISK LEVEL OF YOUTH ASSESSED IN 2023

For males, slightly more than half of the assessed youth were at low risk level (54 percent) with 34 percent at the moderate level and 12 percent at the high-risk level. For females, almost half of the youth were at low risk level (48 percent), with 48 percent at moderate risk level and 5 percent at high risk level.



2023 JUVENILE PROBATION DATA



PRINCIPAL SERVICE NEEDS FOR MALES (N= 466)

Emotional Factors

70%

Emotional problems (e.g., depression, low self-esteem, anxiety) as significant factors in contributing to legal difficulties.

Relationships

56%

Negative, criminal or abusive relationships that are detrimental.

Family History

35%

Chronic parent, family, or guardian issues impact youth.

Parental Supervision

38%

Lack of proper supervision, youth encourage/allow negative behavior, parents are inconsistent, there are no clear consequences

Alcohol and/or Drugs

35%

Alcohol and/or drug abuse contributed significantly to their legal difficulties

Social Inadequacy

33%

Naiveté, gullibility, being easily led

PRINCIPAL SERVICE NEEDS FOR FEMALES (N= 49)

Emotional Factors

82%

Emotional problems (e.g., depression, low self-esteem, anxiety) as significant factors in contributing to legal difficulties.

Relationships

57%

Negative, criminal or abusive relationships that are detrimental.

Family History

35%

Chronic parent/family/guardian issues impact youth.

Social Inadequacy

35%

Naiveté, gullibility, being easily led

Parental Supervision

31%

Lack of proper supervision, youth encourage/allow negative behavior, parents are inconsistent, there are no clear consequences

School Inadequacy

31%

Difficulties in cognitive ability or capacity to succeed without supports

APPENDIX A. GIRLS' DATA

ARRESTS AND CITATIONS IN 2023

Table 6: 552 Arrests/Citations of 474 Female Juveniles in 2023:

# Times Arrested/Cited	# of Female Juveniles	Total Arrests
1	426	426
2	33	66
3	6	18
4	6	24
5	2	10
8	1	8
	474	552

Figure 40: Arrests/Citations by Race/Ethnicity

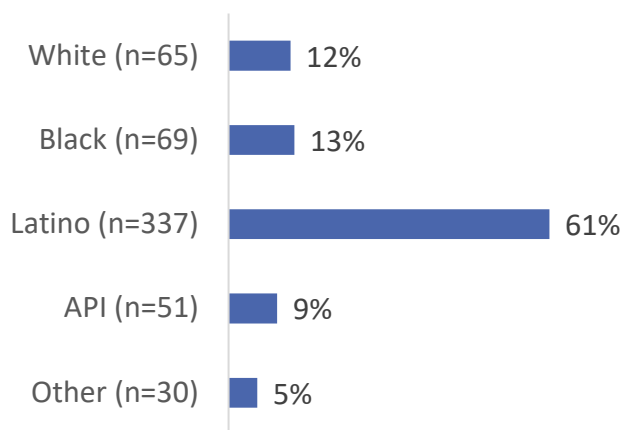


Figure 41: Arrests/Citations by Age

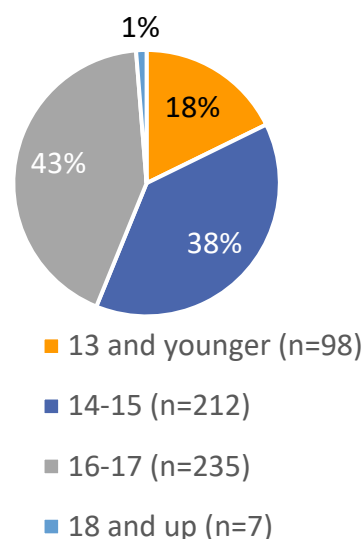
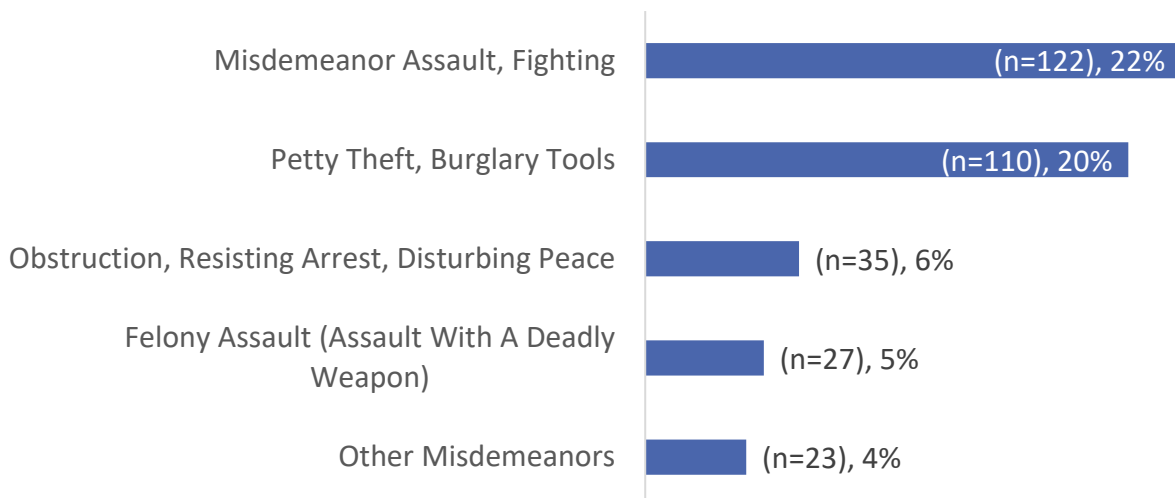


Figure 42: Arrests/Citations by Top 5 Offenses



APPENDIX A. GIRLS' DATA

DETENTIONS IN 2023

Table 7: 94 Detentions of 69 Female Juveniles in 2023:

# Times Detained at Juvenile Hall	# of Female Juveniles	Total Detentions
1	54	54
2	9	18
3	4	12
4	1	4
6	1	6
	69	94

Figure 43: Race/Ethnicity

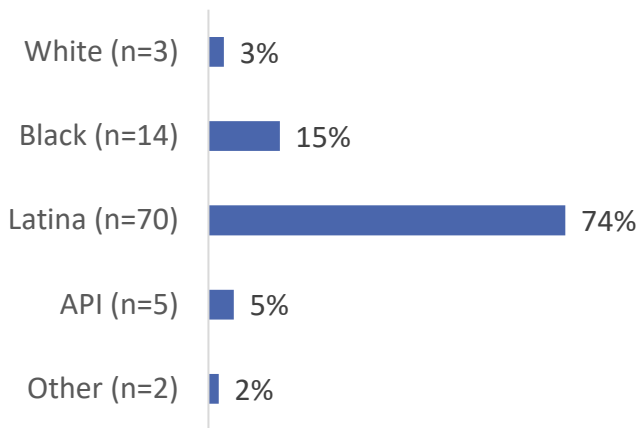


Figure 44: Age at Detention

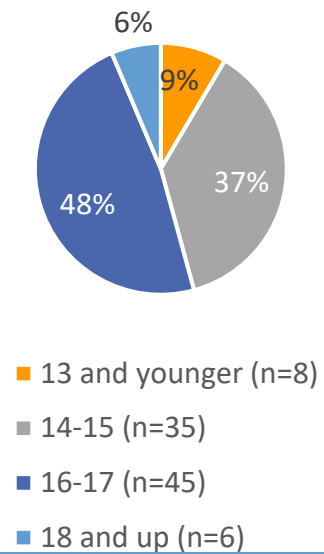


Figure 45: Top 3 Offenses

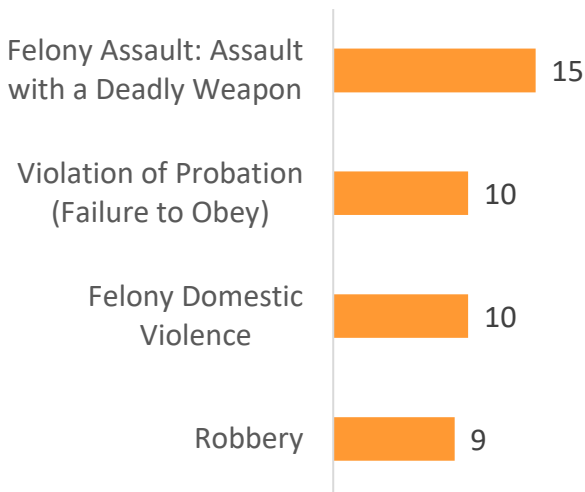
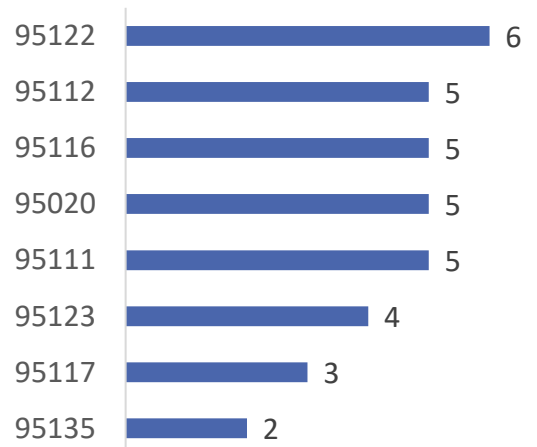


Figure 46: ZIP Code



APPENDIX A. GIRLS' DATA

RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT SCORE RESULTS

A RAI is a tool used at juvenile hall intake to help intake officers make an objective decision about whether a young person is a “high risk” and should therefore be detained pre-adjudication. The following scores help determine if a youth is released, released with conditions, or detained: 0-6= release, 7-9= release with conditions, and 10 and above= detain. Release decisions can be overridden if a youth fits certain criteria, for example, a parent/guardian refused to pick up the youth or the client is brought to Juvenile Hall on a warrant.

In 2023, there were 113 Juvenile Hall referrals involving females, resulting in 94 detentions. Of the 94 detentions, 57 were scored for release but were overwritten; 32 overridden using discretionary overrides, and 25 overridden using policy overrides.

Figure 47: Release Decision by RAI Score Outcome

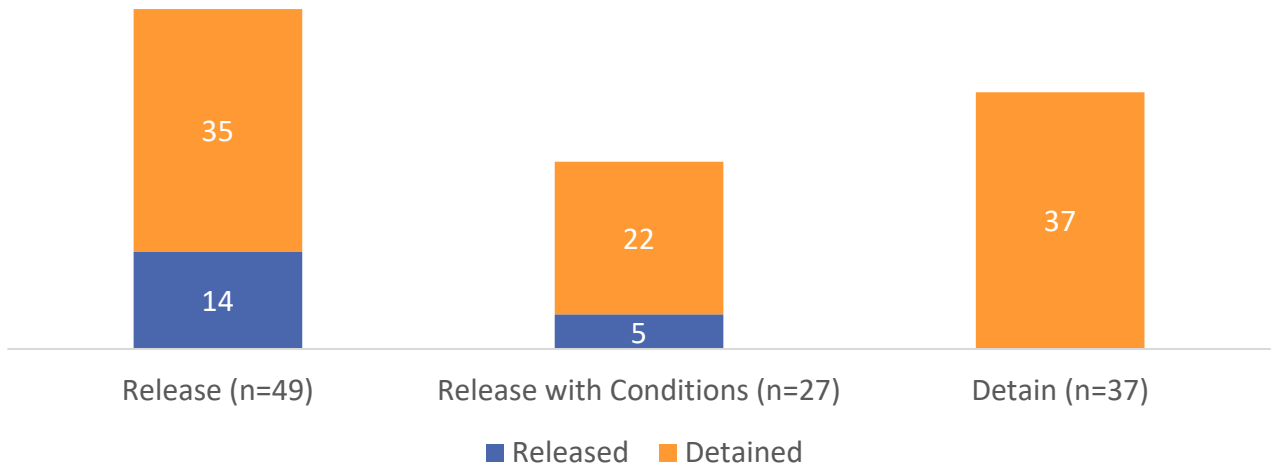


Figure 48: Policy Overrides (n=25)

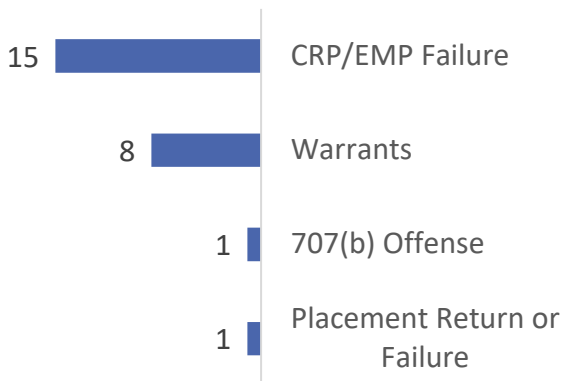
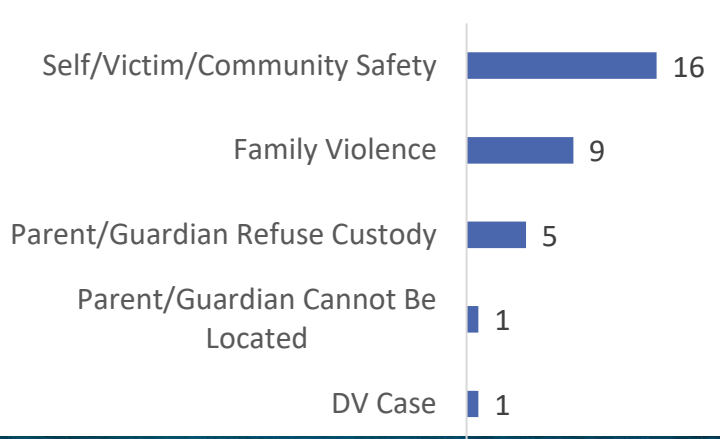


Figure 49: Discretionary Overrides (n=32)



APPENDIX B. JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY

ARRESTS AND CITATIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY* 2023

Figure 50: Juvenile Arrests/Citations by South County ZIP Code of Residence at Referral

In 2023, there were **205 duplicated arrests/citations of juveniles residing** in all South County ZIP Codes, a 72 percent increase from 2022 at 119 arrests/citations. The South County ZIP Codes made up 9 percent of all arrests/citations in 2023 (n=205 of 2,190).

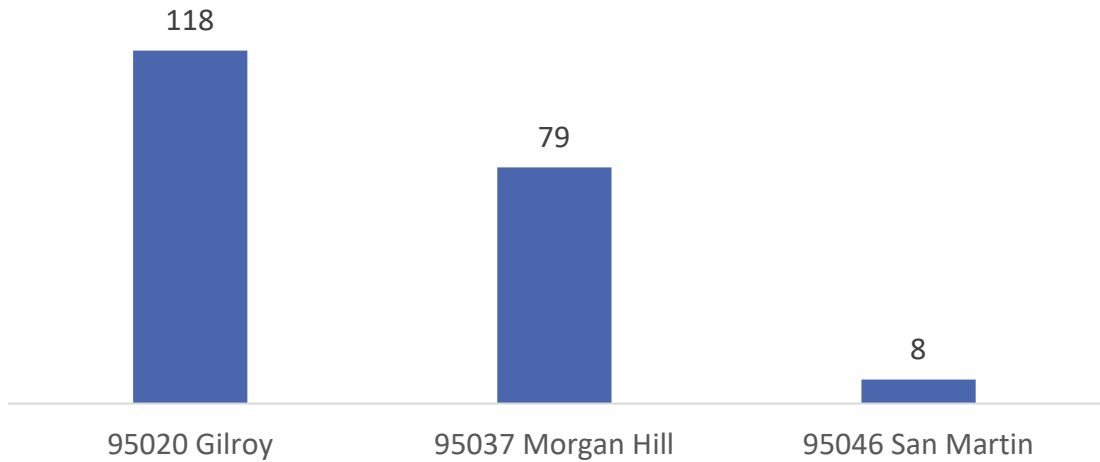
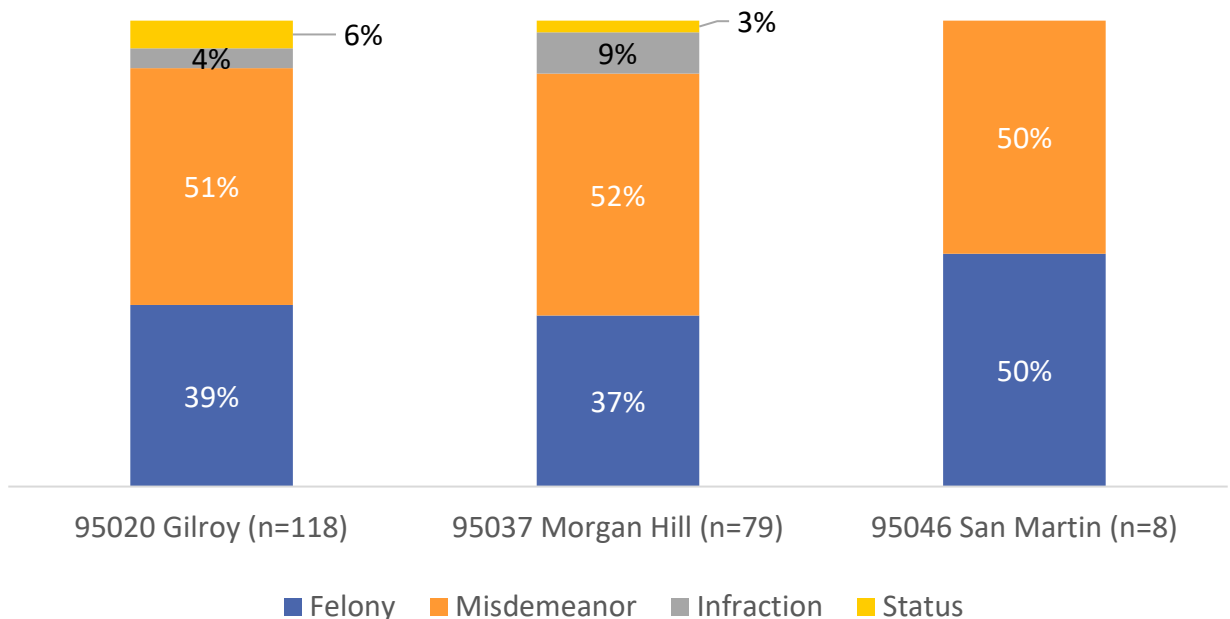


Figure 51: Distribution of Offense Type by South County ZIP Code of Residence at Referral

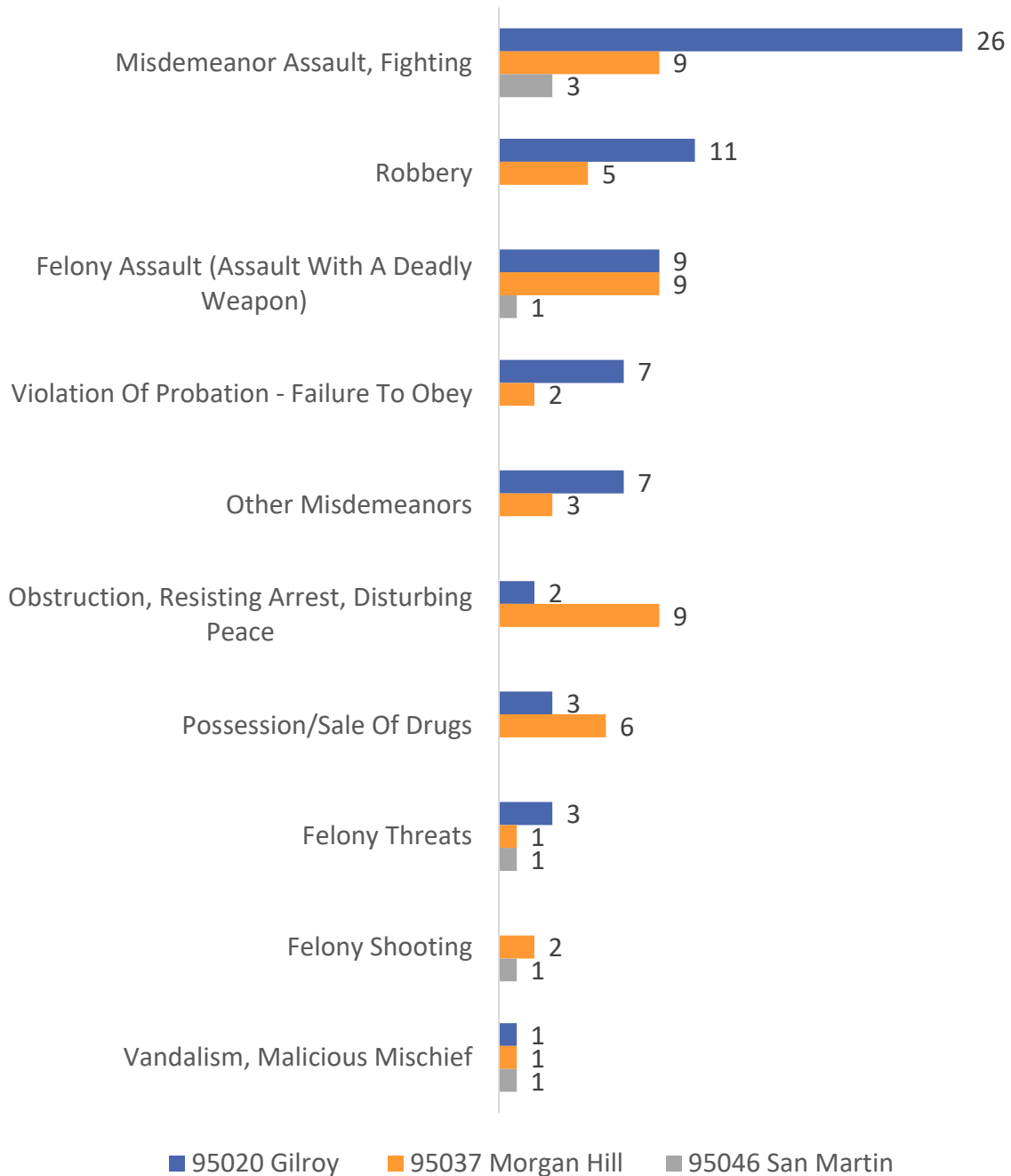


*This is based on residential ZIP code at referral.

APPENDIX B. JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY

ARRESTS AND CITATIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY 2023

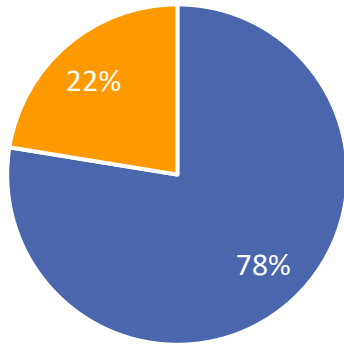
Figure 52: Top Offenses by Juveniles Residing in South County ZIP Codes



APPENDIX B. JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY

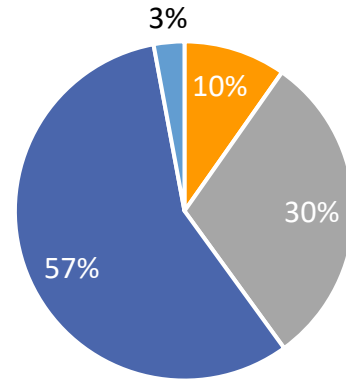
ARRESTS AND CITATIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY 2023

Figure 53: Gender



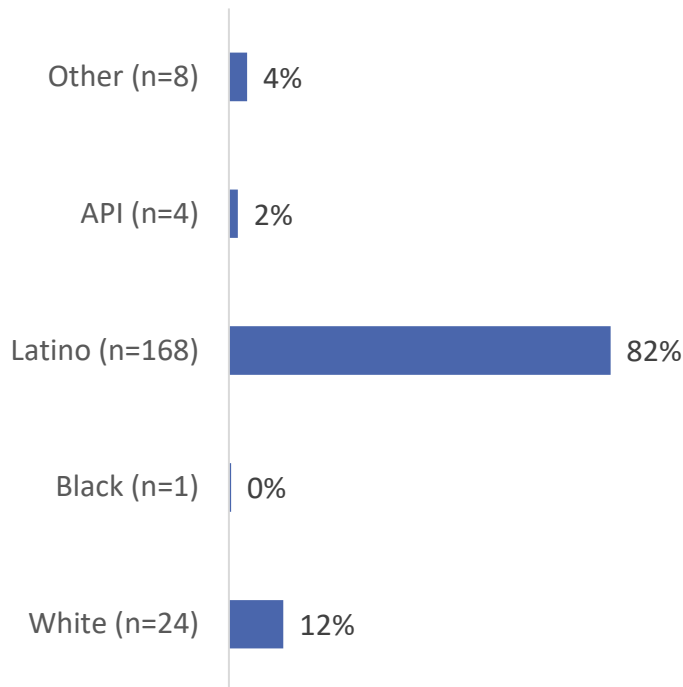
■ Male (n=159) ■ Female (n=46)

Figure 54: Age



■ 13 and younger (n=20) ■ 14-15 (n=62)
■ 16-17 (n=117) ■ 18 and up (n=6)

Figure 55: Race/Ethnicity



APPENDIX B. JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY

DETENTIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY 2023

Figure 56: Detentions by South County ZIP Code of Residence

In 2023, there were **56 duplicated detentions of juveniles residing** in all South County ZIP Codes.

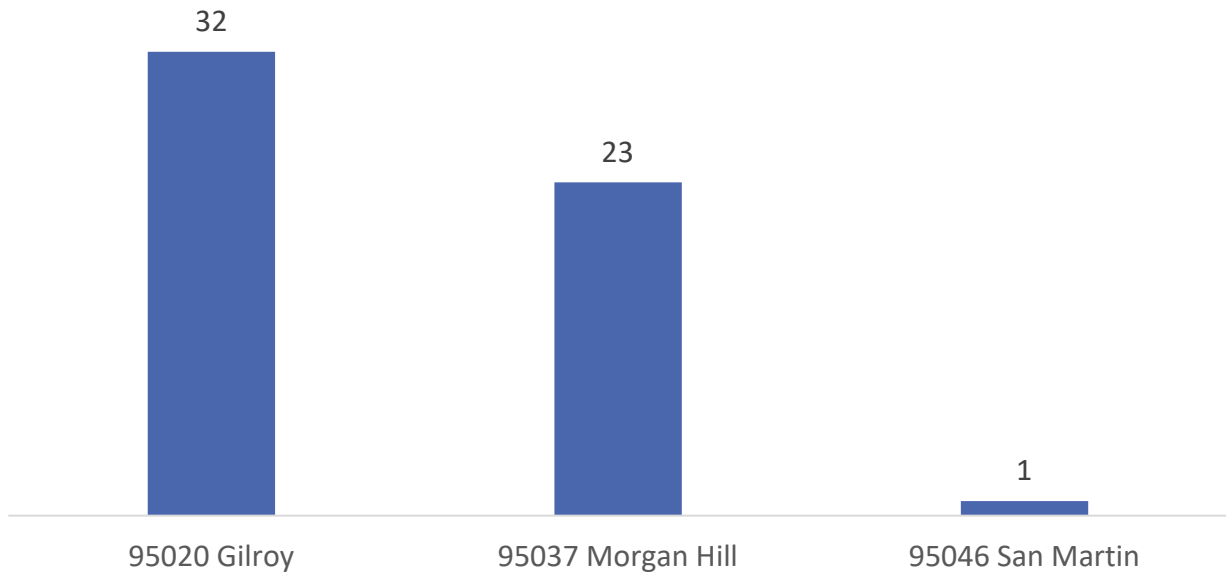
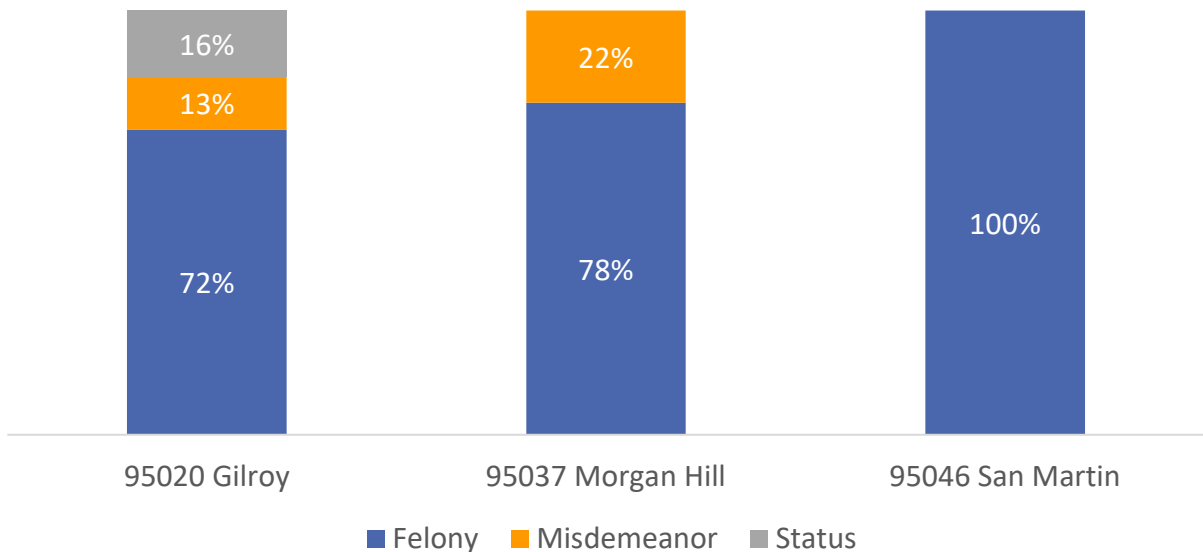


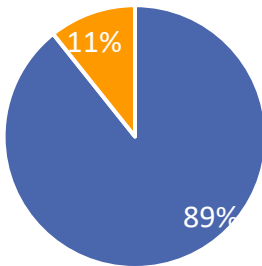
Figure 57: Distribution of Offense Type by South County ZIP Code of Residence



APPENDIX B. JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY

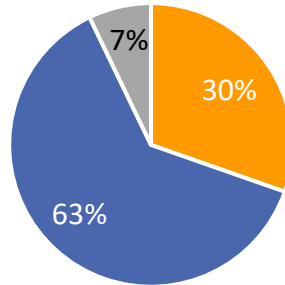
DETENTIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SOUTH COUNTY 2023

Figure 58: Gender



- Male (n=50)
- Female (n=6)

Figure 59: Age Group



- 14-15 (n=17)
- 16-17 (n=35)
- 18 and up (n=4)

Figure 60: Race/Ethnicity

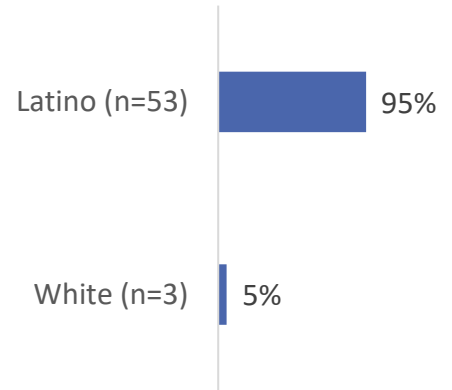
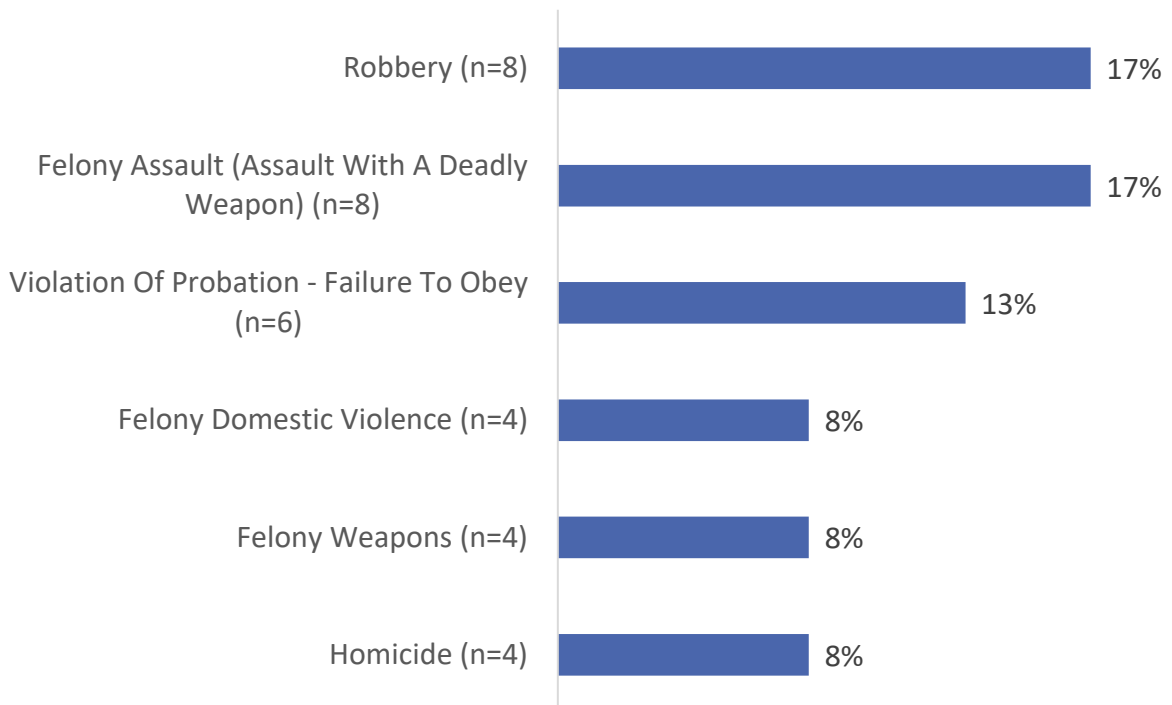


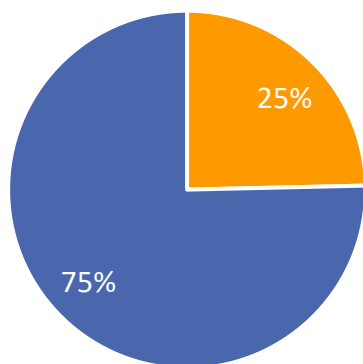
Figure 61: Top Offenses



APPENDIX C. JUVENILES RESIDING IN CITY OF SAN JOSE

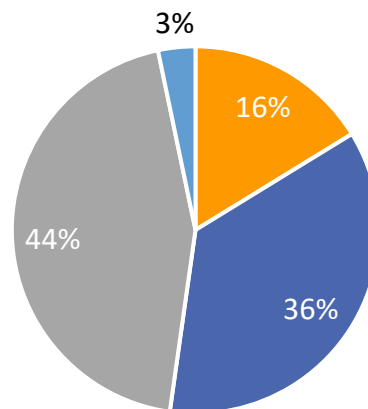
ARRESTS AND CITATIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SAN JOSE* 2023 (n=1,250)

Figure 62: Gender



Female (n=308) Male (n=942)

Figure 63: Age Group



13 and younger (n=135) 14-15 (n=450)
16-17 (n=511) 18 and up (n=69)

Figure 64: Race/Ethnicity

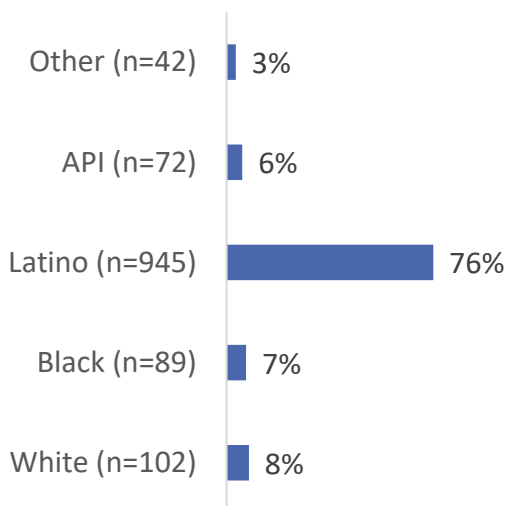
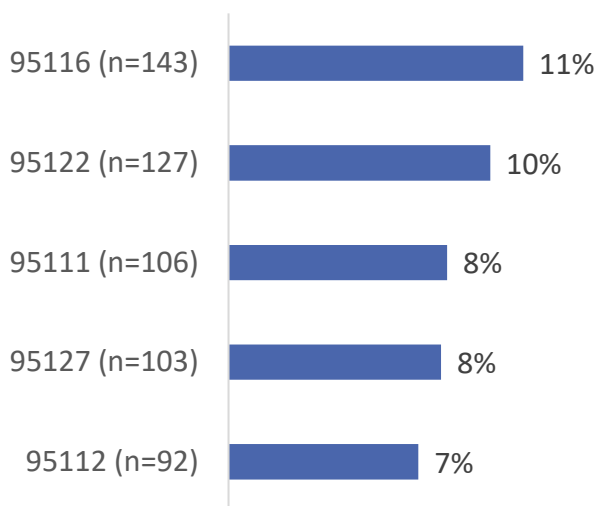


Figure 65: Top 5 Residential ZIP Codes at Referral



*This is based on residential ZIP code at referral.

APPENDIX C. JUVENILES RESIDING IN CITY OF SAN JOSE

ARRESTS AND CITATIONS OF JUVENILES RESIDING IN SAN JOSE 2023 (n=1,250)

Figure 66: Offense Classification

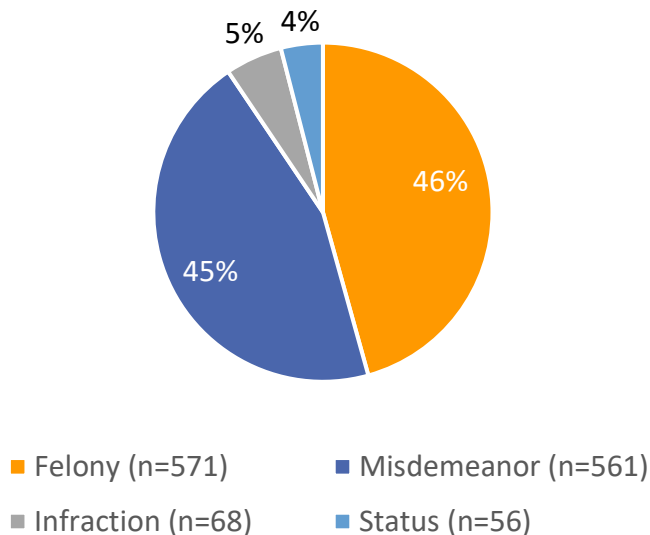
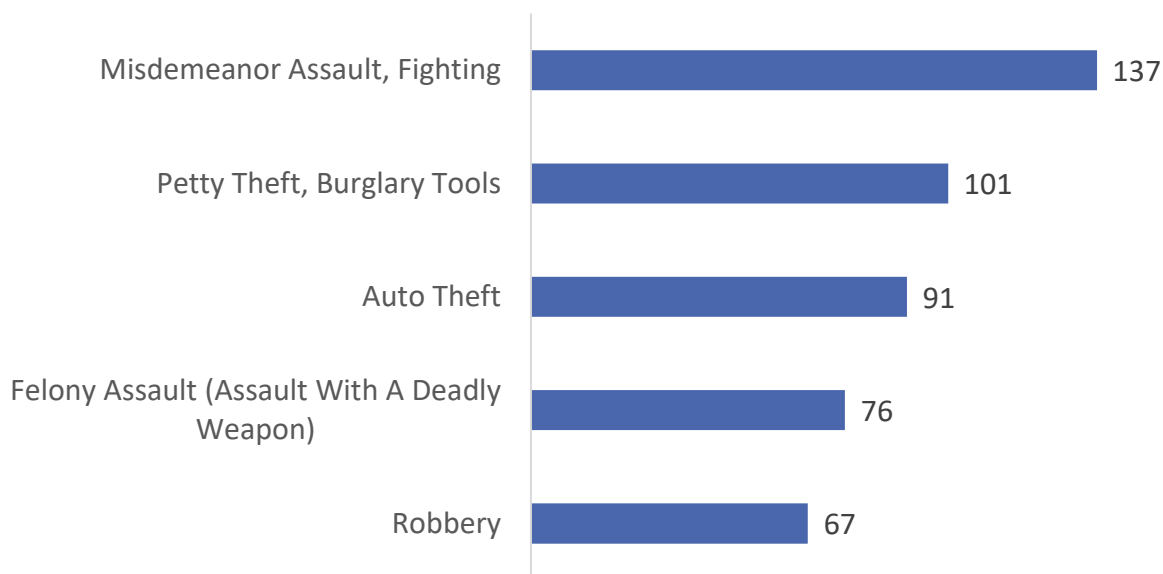


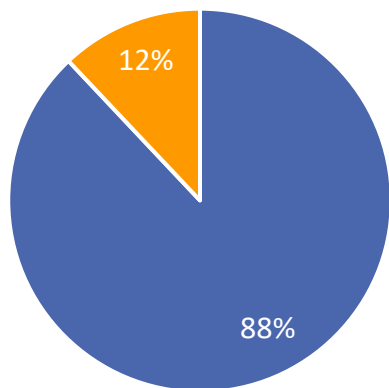
Figure 67: Top 5 Offenses



APPENDIX C. JUVENILES RESIDING IN CITY OF SAN JOSE

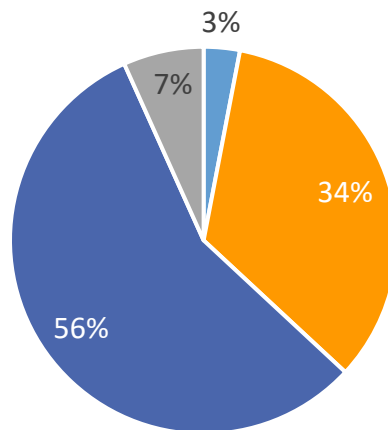
DETENTIONS IN 2023: JUVENILES RESIDING IN SAN JOSE (n=391)

Figure 68: Gender



■ Male (n=297) ■ Female (n=39)

Figure 69: Age Group



■ 13 and younger (n=187) ■ 14-15 (n=113)
 ■ 16-17 (n=25) ■ 18 and up (n=11)

Figure 70: Race/Ethnicity

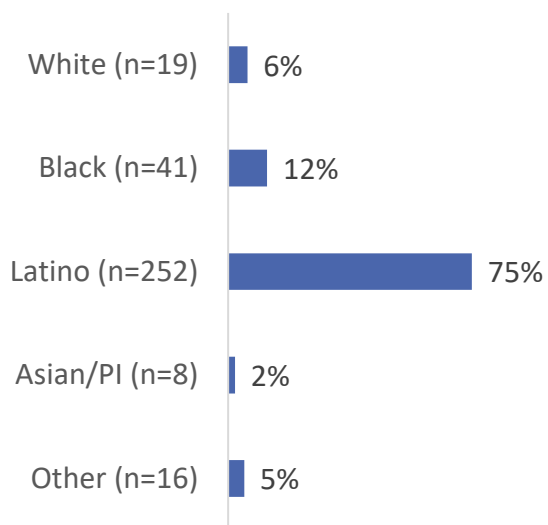
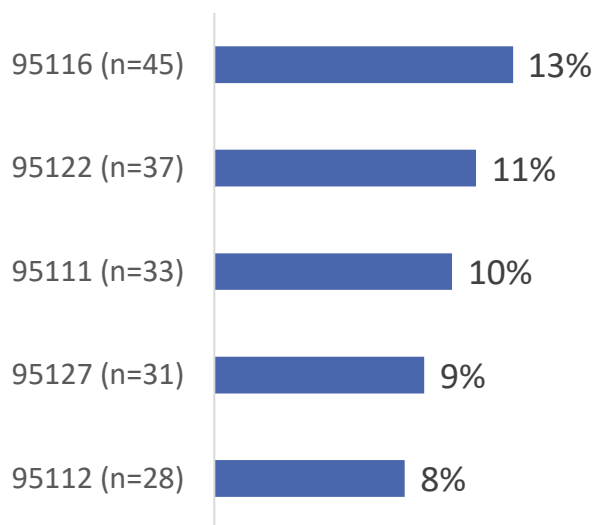


Figure 71: Top 5 Residential ZIP Codes



APPENDIX C. JUVENILES RESIDING IN CITY OF SAN JOSE

DETENTIONS IN 2023: JUVENILES RESIDING IN SAN JOSE (n=391)

Figure 72: Offense Classification

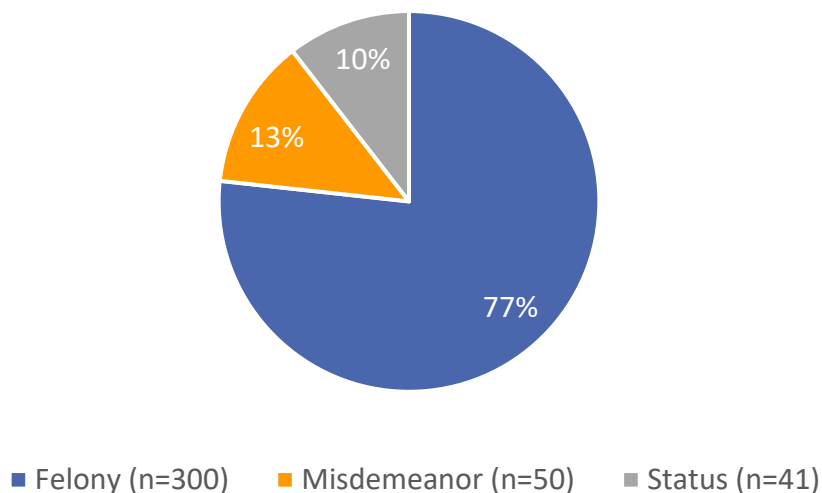
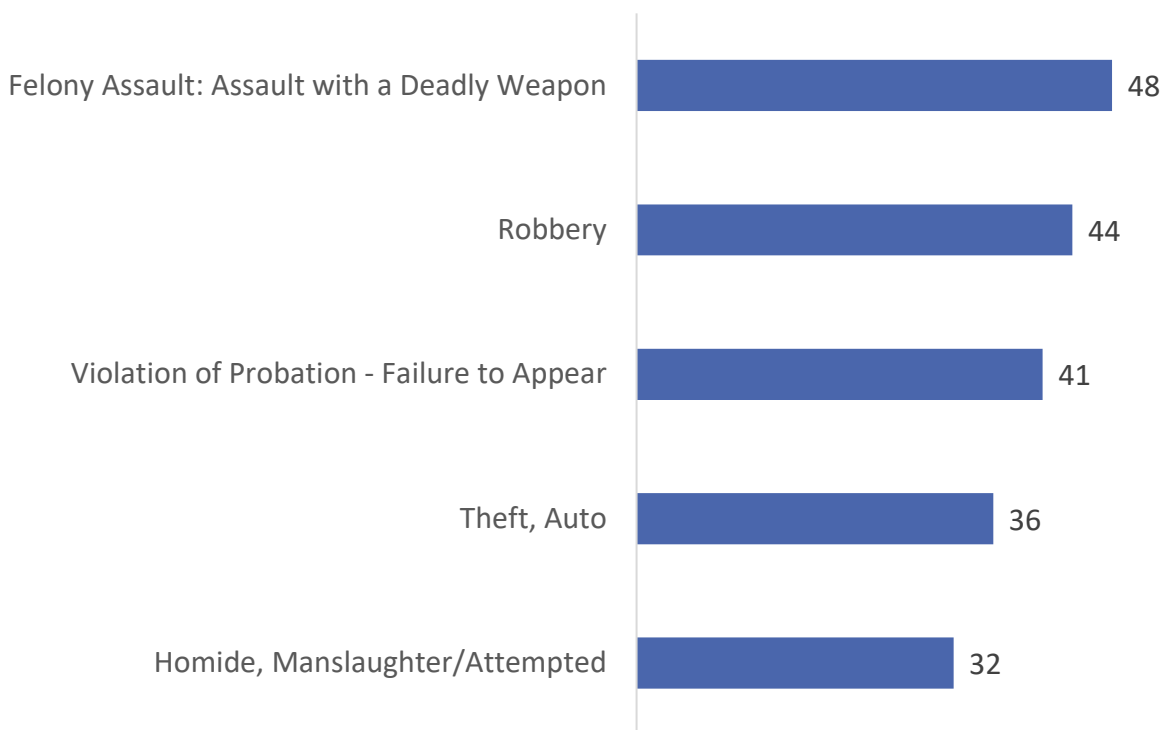


Figure 73: Top 5 Offenses



APPENDIX D. PRINCIPAL SERVICE NEEDS DEFINITIONS

Table 8: Principal Service Needs

Principal Service Need	Definition
Social Inadequacy	Naiveté, gullibility, being easily led
School Inadequacy	Lack of cognitive ability/capacity to succeed without supports
Basic Living Needs	Youth and/or family is homeless, or lacks adequate food, water, sanitary conditions, etc
Parental Supervision	Lack of proper supervision, youth encourage/allow negative behavior, parents are inconsistent, there are no clear consequences
Criminal Orientation	Criminal behavior is an acceptable, common part of the youth's life
Emotional Factors	Depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, impulse control, sexual deviancy, self-destructiveness, chemical addiction
Family History Problems	Chronic parent/family/guardian issues impact youth
Abuse/Neglect and Trauma	Physical abuse/neglect, sexual abuse, and/or trauma affected the youth's actions/decisions
Physical Safety	Lack of safety with himself, peers, and/or adults. Including threats/fear for physical safety, experiencing physical, emotional, or sexual abuse and/or domestic violence
Relationships	Youth's peer group is negative, delinquent, and/or abusive and his relationships are detrimental
Interpersonal Manipulation	No desire to selfishly use, exploit, take advantage of, or control others
Substance/Alcohol Use	Substance use contributed significantly to the youth's legal difficulties
Vocational Skills	lack of capacity/ability to obtain and maintain relatively permanent and reasonably paying employment

APPENDIX E. DISPARITY METHODOLOGY

Calculating Arrest Rate, Referrals to JH Rate, and Detentions Rate

Arrest Rate by Race = Number of arrests/citations in a racial group in a year divided by the juvenile population in that racial group for the same year.

Referral to JH Rate by Race = Number of referrals to Juvenile Hall in a racial group in a year divided by the arrest population in that racial group for the same year.

Detention Rate by Race = Number of Detentions at Juvenile Hall in a racial group in a year divided by the referrals to juvenile hall population in that racial group for the same year.

Calculating Disparity Gap

Disparity Gap: Measures how much more/less likely youth from different racial groups are to be arrested/cited, referred to Juvenile Hall, or detained at Juvenile Hall compared to youth in the white racial group

Disparity Gap at Arrest: Arrest/citation rate of a non-white population divided by the arrest/citation rate of the white population.

Disparity Gap at Referrals to Juvenile Hall: Referrals to Juvenile Hall rate of a non-white population divided by the referrals to Juvenile Hall rate of the white population.

Disparity Gap at Detentions: Detention rate of a non-white population divided by the Detention rate of the white population.