

San Bernardino County



Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act of 2000 Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan

July 2015 Revision

**Submitted By the
San Bernardino County
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council**

SECTION 1

COUNTY BACKGROUND-ASSESSMENT-CURRENT RESOURCES

San Bernardino County, the largest County in the contiguous United States, spans 22,000 square miles. Over the next 20 years, the current population of more than 2 million people is expected to grow another 1 million. In its geographic diversity, the county is unique compared to its more metropolitan neighbors, Riverside and Los Angeles counties, due to its encompassing mountains, vast deserts and urban areas. In 1999, for the first time in the County's 148-year history, Hispanics became the largest single population group (San Bernardino County Sun Newspaper April 17, 2000). In 2008, minority youth were estimated to comprise 82% of the population under 18 years of age in San Bernardino County (State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail).

The sheer geographic size, the distances involved between the County's major cities, and the changing demographics of San Bernardino County require unique approaches to our juvenile justice process. Among the many issues San Bernardino County faces when attempting to provide services to juveniles are:

- 1 addicted newborn for every 400 births in California. (Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Hospital Discharge Data, 2015)
- Percentage of children (0-17) in San Bernardino County living in Poverty (28.5%) as compared to California statewide 22.7%. (US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015)
- In 2014, the Juvenile Arrest Rate in San Bernardino County was 6.8 per 1000, compared to an overall California rate of 6.8 per 1000. (www.kidsdata.org)
- 38,580 children were referred to San Bernardino Department of Children and Family Services (CFS) in 2014 for abuse or neglect. (Department of Children and Family Services, statistics referenced in Children's Network Annual Report, 2014)
- Law enforcement counts close to 700 gangs and over 450 juveniles who are on probation in the County are identified gang members. (San Bernardino County Probation Department and Local Law Enforcement Agency)

The major strength of the system of services to at risk youth and juvenile offenders in San Bernardino County has always been the willingness of those involved to collaborate and direct their efforts toward the same goal: to better serve the children and youth of our communities. This collaborative effort is demonstrated on the highest level by the examples that follow:

- In 1986, the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court designed the Children's Network to include representatives from County Government and County Departments serving "children at risk." This interagency council was established to improve communication, planning, coordination and cooperation among youth service agencies; identify gaps and overlaps in services; provide a forum to clarify perceptions and expectations among agencies and between agencies and the community; set priorities for interagency projects; and implement collaborative programs, public and private, to better serve children and youth.

- **Administrative Joint Management Steering Committee (AJSMC):** This group, comprised of top management and administrative staff from Probation, Children and Family Services, Department of Behavioral Health, the Courts, and other county agencies/community partners, steers the implementation of new legislation and initiatives, such as Katie A, across all child-serving departments to whom the law applies, and ensures integration of services where possible.
- **Children’s Policy Council:** Department Heads of those County agencies that provide services to children, a member of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrative Office and the Presiding Judge.
- **County Child Welfare Self-Assessment and System Improvement Team:** Established under the auspices of the Children’s Policy Council, Probation and Children and Family Services have developed a multi-year assessment and self-improvement plan intended to guide efforts to improve the lives of children and families coming into contact with child welfare services.
- **Child Abuse Prevention Council:** The Child Abuse Prevention Planning Committee, acting on behalf of the Children's Policy Council, is an interagency planning group for planning and executing San Bernardino County's participation in the National Child Abuse Prevention campaign each April, and developing ongoing public awareness activities in all areas of child abuse and child safety.
- **Child Death Review Team (CDRT):** this multi-agency group reviews child deaths throughout the county in order to examine prevention and intervention strategies to keep children and youth safe.
- **Children’s Fund:** A non-profit corporation developing public-private partnerships to acquire goods and services for children at risk who cannot obtain them through existing public or private programs.
- **Children’s Legislative Review:** An interagency group of legislative analysts who review child related legislation and make recommendations to the Policy Council.
- **Child Care Planning Council:** Develops countywide plan to prioritize use of Federal Child Care Block Grant funds and develop a large range plan for childcare services.
- **C.A.S.E. (Coalition Against Sexual Exploitation):** The San Bernardino County Coalition Against Sexual Exploitation (C.A.S.E.) is a partnership of public and private entities who have joined together to develop resources in the county to educate, prevent, intervene and treat victims of sexual exploitation.
- **County Law and Justice Group:** Countywide group of Department Heads from District Attorney, Probation, Sheriff/Coroner/Public Administrator, Trial Courts, Public Defender and County Administrative Office. This group meets monthly and is for the purpose of policy development and strategic planning for issues that relate to and effect the Law and Justice Departments in County Government.
- **San Bernardino County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association:** The Probation Chief is an honorary member of this group. This group meets monthly to discuss strategies and cooperation among participating agencies in ensuring an effective approach to law enforcement in the County of San Bernardino.
- **Countywide Gangs and Drug Task Force:** Countywide representative groups of government, law enforcement, schools, private organizations and providers, as well as interested community members to address gang and drug issues throughout San Bernardino County.
- **Law Enforcement Education Partnership (LEEP):** This group is chaired by County Schools and serves as a coalition of school superintendents, law enforcement chiefs, Probation, the Judiciary, County Counsel, the Public Defender and the District Attorney for the purpose of exploring areas for interagency partnerships in support of youth and the promotion of school and community safety.

Community based collaborative efforts are highlighted by the many partnerships developed countywide. Some examples:

- Focus West Collaborative: A partnership of County agencies and community-based organizations that identify agencies and services available for clients and residents in the West Valley of San Bernardino County.
- High Desert Partnership: Modeled after Focus West Collaborative to serve High Desert area.
- Project Focus, Barstow: Partnership with community based organizations and the Probation Department for services through Project Focus for clients in the Barstow area.
- Project Focus, Victorville: Partnership with community based organizations and the Probation Department for services through Project Focus to clients in the Victorville area.
- Focus West: Partnership with community based organizations and the Probation Department for services through Focus West to clients in the West Valley area of San Bernardino County.
- Head Start Shared Governance Board: Oversees the program designed to break the cycle of poverty as to preschool children throughout San Bernardino County.
- Family 2 Family/Building Community Partners: Works to build relationships, share resources and develop support among Resource Families, Community Partners and Children and Family Services Staff.
- Southern Region Child Abuse Prevention Coalition: promote campaigns to end child abuse.
- Youth Justice Center/Montclair DRC: Partnership with community based organizations and the Probation Department for services to clients in the Valley and East Valley areas of San Bernardino.
- Gang Reduction and Intervention Program (GRIP): Collaboration between San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office, Rialto Police Department and Rialto Unified School District as a gang intervention and education program in the elementary and middle schools.
- San Bernardino County Gangs and Drugs Task Force:
- High Desert DRC: Partnership with community based organizations and the Probation Department for services to clients in the High Desert communities of San Bernardino County.

The San Bernardino County departments serving at risk youths in San Bernardino County have always been cooperative in dealing with each other to ensure that all available program services are provided to the County's children and youth. Though the individual department's objectives may differ somewhat, the overall goal remains consistent. This cooperation and willingness to share information has been formalized through the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC).

There are numerous resources throughout San Bernardino County providing the types of services needed for at risk juveniles, juvenile offenders and their families along the continuum from prevention to incapacitation. Some of these resources serve the entire County, while others serve only specific geographical areas. This availability of all services (at least those provided by government entities) is a critical need in the continuum, especially as it relates to intervention, suppression and incapacitation areas. In our initial Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP), we described the system of services related to the inventory of options for youth in San Bernardino County, which was developed in conjunction with the H.O.K./Bobbie Huskey and Associates, Study of the San Bernardino County Juvenile Needs Assessment (please refer to the 2001 CMJJP for the complete Needs Assessment). This plan will make reference to those documents, which are available in the original version of the CMJJP, on file with the Board of State and Community Corrections, as we discuss the various ways in which our programs have filled and will fill service gaps in the continuum. A brief

description and identification of primary providers of existing programs along this continuum, including additional programs since the last update, can be found in the section below.

Prevention

Parents, educators, youth leaders and law enforcement continue to look for ways to effectively deal with children who are not yet entrenched in anti-social behavior, but appear to be at risk of becoming delinquents because of their behavior. Additionally, youth not receiving necessary nurturing and/or proper care are also in need of assistance to alleviate conditions placing them at risk. As part of an ongoing County-wide effort to meet the needs of these at risk youth and their families, the following programs have been implemented:

- 211 – Residents can call this number to access non-profit and governmental agencies.
- Substance Abuse Services, Office of Alcohol and Drug Programs – Contracts with Community Based Organizations (CBO's).
- Workforce Development Board: Youths ages 16-24 can access a variety of career and educational services through Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funded programs.
- Let's End Truancy (L.E.T.) Project: Works to improve school attendance for previously truant students, discourages future truancy and helps to make education a priority for at-risk youths.
- Crime Free Multi-Housing Program, Sheriff's Department – Crime prevention and crime abatement program.
- Faith Communities and CBO's – Multitude of services and after school activities also provide interventions.
- Focus Programs, Barstow, Ontario and Victorville, Probation Department – Collaborative day and evening treatment programs with a variety of components to assist families and at risk youth.
- Early Head Start and Head Start Programs, Schools – School based services to children in pre and early school years.
- Child and Adolescent Health – Well-child health checkups for children from birth to 21 years of age.
- Operation Clean Sweep, Sheriff and County Schools – Deals with disruptive behavior on campus, with citation referrals to Juvenile Informal/Traffic Court.
- Parent Project, Probation Department– Parent child-rearing training.
- Risk and Prevention Focused Policing, Sheriff's Department – Crime mapping to determine trends in crime activities.
- School Probation Officers, Probation Department – Campus based probation officers to prevent and reduce delinquency and encourage school attendance.
- School Resource Officers, Sheriff's Department and some Police Departments – Provides community service referrals for needy youth and families.
- San Bernardino Police Department Explorers – Youth age 14 and older interested in a career in law enforcement or who desire to learn more about police work.
- San Bernardino City Unified School District (S.B.R.Y.C.) San Bernardino Restorative Youth Court – Holds youths accountable for their misconduct within a positive social network of support. Made up of an adult judge, student jury, clerk and bailiff. Positive peer pressure is utilized to increase the youth's awareness of the impact his/her actions have had on the community.
- EDD – Youth Employment Opportunity Program – Ages 15 through 25 assisted in achieving their educational and vocational goals.
- San Bernardino County Sheriff's Juvenile Intervention Program (J.I.P.) – Services San Bernardino County at risk youths ages 13-17. Designed to expose youths to the realities of incarceration, address

criminal/negative behavior, provide collaboration between law enforcement, the community and schools.

- San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Explorer Program – Operates throughout San Bernardino County for youth's ages 14-20 ½.
- Young Visionaries – Provides instruction in the areas of education, employment, health, mentoring and community service for at-risk youth.
- Youth-to-Youth, CBO, San Bernardino Communities Against Drugs – Youth leadership development and peer programming – provides speakers bureau to service groups and schools.
- Upland Healthy Start Health Future Collaborative – Provides basic necessities to elementary and junior high schools.
- Family Solutions Collaborative – Provides tutoring, counseling, health services to students and their families at various school sites in Ontario.
- Teen Help Line – Assistance for troubled teens.
- Parent Partner Program – Develops and provides services that promote self-reliance through partnership between families, service providers and schools.
- Family to Family – CFS practices based on a family centered approach, which is responsive to the needs of children and their families, less reliant on group homes.
- Family Group Decision Making (FGDM) – CFS offers a client-centered strength based approach in working with families involved with the child welfare system.
- Educational Liaisons Program – CFS educational assistance for foster youth.
- Healthy Homes - This is a collaborative effort between DBH and CFS to identify mental health issues and increase stability of children who are in out-of-home placement (foster care).

Intervention

Programs in place in San Bernardino County which focus on the needs of first offenders (whether formally in the system or not) and youthful offenders before they become further entrenched in the Justice System include the following:

- 241.1 Committee – Established in mid-2007, in accordance with the mandates of section 241.1 of the Welfare and Institution code, the San Bernardino County departments of Probation and Children and Family Services (CFS), in collaboration with the Department of Behavioral Health, Public Defender/Private counsel, District Attorney and County counsel, have established a joint committee and protocol, to determine whether Dependency or Delinquency court status would serve the best interests of the youths and the protection of society.
- Dual Jurisdiction – Effective January 1, 2005, 241.1 reformation dictated youths may be both a ward and dependent simultaneously, with either Children and Family Services (CFS) or Probation as the lead agency.
- LET (Let's End Truancy) – District attorney program which works with local SARB's (School Attendance Review Boards) in targeting truant youths and their parents for intervention.
- MAP (Making Attendance a Priority) – A collaborative program between the Public Defender and the San Bernardino City School District where social workers from the Public Defender's attend SARB hearings at district headquarters and assist students/families with the familial issues which lead to truancy.
- Project Comeback – Colton Middle School, District Attorney and Public Defender work together to encourage school attendance.
- California Conservation Corps – Residential outdoor program for young adults.

- CASA Program (Court Appointed Special Advocate), Courts and Volunteers – Provides services to dependents and wards of the courts.
- CASE Program (Coalition Against Sexual Exploitation), Probation Department – Provides specialized case management services for adolescent youth to reduce the number of those who are commercially sexually exploited or at risk of commercial sexual exploitation.
- Community Crisis Response Team (CCRT) –. The Community Crisis Response Team is a community-based mobile crisis response program for those experiencing a psychiatric emergency.
- Crisis Walk In Clinic (CWIC) – Provides urgent mental health services to residents of San Bernardino County. Also, provides crisis intervention, crisis risk assessments, medications and referrals to county contract agencies. Clinics are located in Rialto, Hesperia and Yucca Valley.
- Community Service Team, Probation Department – This program in operation since the early 1970's is an intake function where a probation officer is assigned to each of the County's law enforcement agencies and receives all out-of-custody juvenile applications for petitions. A decision is then made as to the filing or informal handling of the matter.
- Children's Intensive Services, Department of Behavioral Health – The CIS Program seeks to support the family unit, engage the family in treatment and reduce the risk of out-of-home placement, significant school problems, or involvement with the Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice System. Services include coordination with available community and clinic resources when there are additional needs.
- Independent Living Program, Children and Family Services with Probation Department – Provides job training skills/job placement services and community survival skills to youth who have been in an out-of-home placement.
- Job Corps – Educational and vocational training as a resident or non-resident. Facility is located in San Bernardino.
- Juvenile Justice Program (JJP), Department of Behavioral Health – Provides mental health services to youth detained in the County's Central Valley and High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers (JDAC) and to transitional age youth (TAY) in the Gateway treatment programs. The program also provides case management and transitional services to youths returning to the community.
- Forensic Adolescent Services Team (FAST), Department of Behavioral Health – Provides mental health services to youth who are detained in a County of San Bernardino JDAC or housed at a Probation Treatment Facility. The program was the 2010 recipient of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission of San Bernardino County Public Agency Service to Youth Award.
- Integrated New Family Opportunities (INFO), Department of Behavioral Health and Probation Department – A Best Practices award-winning program (National Association of Counties and Council on Mentally Ill Offenders) created in January 2007 to serve youths coming out of the Central Valley JDAC. INFO uses evidence-based models for reducing the involvement of mentally ill youth in the juvenile justice system. Community based services include Functional Family Therapy, Intensive Probation Supervision, 24/7 case management, support and peer counseling.
- Juvenile Justice Community Reintegration (JJCR), Department of Behavioral Health – Provides reintegration and case management services to youth who have been identified with behavioral health issues who are detained in a County of San Bernardino JDAC that will be returning to the community. Youth who have been identified with behavioral health issues who are detained in a County of San Bernardino JDAC and will be returning to the community are referred for JJCR services. While the youth is still detained, the family and youth are consulted regarding the youth's

history, strengths, and needs as well as the family's special circumstances. Aftercare programs are sought to support the youth's smooth transition into the community. Individual case planning, home visits, and referrals are essential components of the program

- Court for the Individualized Treatment of Adolescents (C.I.T.A.) is a collaborative effort of the County of San Bernardino Juvenile Court, Department of Behavioral Health, District Attorney's Office, Probation Department, and Public Defender's Office which seeks to identify youths who are on probation and have a significant mental illness. The goal is to link these youth with appropriate mental health treatment in the community. The program involves frequent court appearances and group, individual and family counseling.
- Mental Health Court – is a collaborative effort of the County of San Bernardino Juvenile Court, Department of Behavioral Health, District Attorney's Office, Probation Department, Department of Children and Family Services (CFS), Inland Regional Center (IRC) and Public Defender's Office/Defense Attorneys. The court assists in the timely resolution of juvenile delinquency cases where the issue of legal competency has been raised and in those matters where the mental health or developmental disability of the youth has created significant treatment or placement issues.
- School Aged Treatment Services (SATS), Department of Behavioral Health – SATS provides services to children and youth with problems caused by or due to a mental health disorder, and that may interfere with their academic performance or functioning in their family, school or community settings. These problems put the youth at risk of being identified as a special education student (e.g. SED, home instruction or community school, etc.) or put them at risk for a higher level of mental health care or out-of-home placement. Contract services are available in all regions of the county.
- School Attendance Review Boards, Schools, Probation Department and Children and Family Services – Collaborate review and decision regarding truant and expelled students and their families.
- South Coast Community Services and Uplift (Department of Behavioral Health Contract Agencies) Success First/Early Wraparound– Success First/Early Wraparound is an early wraparound program to capture those seriously emotionally disturbed, un-served or underserved children/adolescents who are at 200% of Federal Poverty Level and who may or may not be covered by Medi-Cal EPSDT. The main goal of Success First is to provide these services by keeping children in the lowest level of care. Ages 0 – 15.
- Youth Accountability Boards, Probation Department – Countywide groups of citizen volunteers that handle less serious cases by entering into a voluntary contract with youth and their parents in lieu of formal processing. Juvenile offenders are held accountable for minor law violations through community service, curfew rules, mandatory school attendance, restitution, essays; counseling and/or an individualized need program.
- One Stop Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Center, Department of Behavioral Health, Children and Family Services and Probation Department – Serves emotionally disturbed or homeless youth with the goal of independent living. TAY provides placement and case-management services for children who are about to become eighteen (18) years of age. It coordinates with the transition from child to adult services and assists in adjusting to the new adult environment. Youths are provided with vocational training specific to their career goals.
- Young Visionaries – Academic development, violence prevention, employment development, leadership and life skills.
- San Bernardino County Juvenile Drug Court – monitors treatment and provides support for youths struggling with addiction.
- Wraparound, Collaborative effort with Children and Family Services, The Department of Behavioral Health, private providers and the Probation Department – Wraparound targets Seriously Emotionally

Disturbed (SED) children who are placed or are at risk of being placed in an RCL 10-14 group homes and includes dependents and wards

Services of programs listed in the Prevention Section are also available as appropriate.

Suppression/Supervision/Intermediate Sanctions/Alternatives to Detention

Examples of juvenile suppression/supervision/intermediate sanction programs are as follows:

- Aftercare Program, Probation Department – Intensive case management and supervision for youth returning home from out-of-home Placement.
- Case Management Services – Probation supervision, including drug testing as well as triage involving Probation, Public Health, Behavioral Health and Social Services.
- Community Based Organizations (CBO's) – Provide court ordered counseling.
- Community Service – As a term of probation, wards are assigned a designated number of hours in various community projects.
- Restitution Fines/Restitution to Victims, Restorative Justice, Probation Department and Courts – This is an integral part of Probation supervision in which juveniles are held accountable through payment or services to victims.
- Special Treatment Offender Program (STOP), San Bernardino Family Services Agency, Probation Department, District Attorney and Juvenile Courts – This collaborative program is designed to provide extensive treatment and supervision for youths identified with sexual perpetrator issues who can be safely treated in the community.
- Youth Justice Center (YJC), Probation Department – A day reporting center for juveniles at home on formal probation. It is a collaborative effort including Departments of Probation, Public Health, County Schools, CBO's and volunteers. YJC also offers preventive programs while assisting families in coping with acting out behavior of children.
- Day Reporting Center, Victorville – Is a collaborative effort including Departments of Probation, County Schools, CBO's and volunteers. On grounds school provides educational program for youth having difficulty in a regular school setting while after school and evening probation classes include Petty Theft, Anger Management, and Truancy. In addition, preventative programs, such as the Parent Project, assist parents in coping with acting out behavior of minor children.
- Day Reporting Center, Montclair – Is a collaborative effort including Departments of Probation, County Schools, and CBO's. On grounds school provides educational program for youth having difficulty in a regular school setting while after school and evening probation classes target problem behaviors and include Petty Theft, Anger Management, and Truancy classes. In addition, preventative programs, such as the Parent Project, assist parents in coping with the acting out behavior of minor children.
- Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS) – An intensive one-on-one, short-term outpatient treatment intervention authorized for a specified period of time, and designed to maintain the child/adolescent's residential placement at the lowest appropriate level by resolving targeted behaviors and achieving short-term treatment goals.

Incapacitation/Intermediate Sanctions/Out-of-Home Options/Incarceration and Long Term Custody
Options and services to youths ordered removed from their home by the Court include the following:

- Children’s Residential Intensive Services (ChRIS) – This is collaboration between the Department of Children and Family Services and Department of Behavioral Health. The ChRIS program is a structured residential program that also provides Wrap-Informed Full Service Partnership services during the period of placement and up to 4 months after the child has left the group home in order to facilitate a successful transition to a lower level of care. This intensive program focuses on permanency and provides a comprehensive approach to providing the right services, at the right time and in the most appropriate location for youth who require group home care.
- Foster Family Association for Dual Diagnosis Youth – Behavioral Health group which provide support to foster families with disabled wards, helping to stabilize youths and avoid subsequent replacement.
- Interagency Placement Committee (IPC) (Collaborative previously discussed) – Evaluates needs of difficult to place youths.
- Foster Care – Lower level care in approved and licensed homes.
- Out-of-Home Placement, Private Licensed Providers – Various levels of care in small or large group homes, facilities or remote ranch/camp settings providing structure and service to wards.
- Behavioral Health Residential Placement Services – 33 beds available for treatment of juveniles with mental health disorders.

Detention and commitment in County operated facilities are the most restrictive options available on a county level. These are utilized when lower level interventions are inappropriate or have been tried and have failed. A new Central Valley Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center was constructed and opened February 13, 2011. The following options are presently used for juveniles in need of detention and/or secure placement or incarceration:

- Confinement Time, Probation Department – Short term detention in a juvenile detention and assessment center ordered by the court for formal probation wards.
- Central Valley Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center, Probation Department – A secure facility with BSCC approved detention capacity of 240 youths.
- High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center, Probation Department – A secure facility with BSCC approved detention capacity of 180 youths.
- Gateway-Boys Program, Probation Department – A county operated 42-bed commitment program for 16-18 year old delinquent males from San Bernardino County who have failed in previous programs or who have serious prior records. The program offers educational, vocational and personal development opportunities for juveniles in a secure setting. The program identifies and builds on the strengths of each participant.

Several gaps in service were filled or eliminated with the introduction of JJCPA-funded programs after the County's initial CMJJP and Revised CMJJP plans were submitted and approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections:

1. A lack of detention options for youths arrested for non-violent offenses or technical violations of Probation. These youths were often detained at a juvenile detention and assessment center when supervised home detention would have been appropriate. The lack of detention options often had detrimental effects upon these youths as they were detained for lengthy periods of time at a juvenile detention and assessment center disrupting school and home patterns. This identified gap also contributed to the extreme overcrowding at the Central Valley Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center that increased the possibility of an unsafe environment for detained youths and for Probation staff. The House Arrest Program (HAP) was initiated to address this gap in service and provided a successful alternative to detention for sixteen years.
2. A lack of consistent and meaningful supervision and intervention services for youths in the West Valley and High Desert areas of the County was also identified by the JJCC in 2001. The SUCCESS supervision model was chosen as a meaningful program to address the needs of wards of the Court and their families where caseloads would be manageable and probation officers would be present in the community they serve. However, subsequent research would lead to the development of a highly validated risk/needs instrument, which would invalidate the Success model of intervention, and lead to an evidence based model of supervision, thus necessitating the elimination of Success in June of 2008.
3. The JJCC identified the lack of intervention services on a consistent basis for youths living in the above mentioned two areas. Services, which were available for at-risk youth, were not regionalized and often are provided by volunteers that often lead to inconsistency of services. With the addition of a Day Reporting Center in the High Desert and the West Valley (September '08), supervision and intervention services were regionalized to serve youth and their families in the outlying regions of the County.
4. The JJCC acknowledged that school truancy was a major unmet need in the County and funded a program entitled "Lets End Truancy" operated by the District Attorney's Office. This program enabled Deputy District Attorneys to work with SARBs throughout the County and enforce Education Code laws, thereby decreasing truancy, increasing positive outcomes for youths and assisting School probation officers in providing early interventions for youths with developing school related problems. This program continues in full operation. In addition, the School Probation Officer program was developed, to assist with providing intervention and prevention services - particularly referrals for services (including counseling and tutoring) for children and youth throughout the county. This program has expanded over the years to include officers in all regions of the county and in most large school districts. Officers participate in SARB meetings and assist with truancy reduction efforts. They also teach intervention and prevention classes, and assist with the needs of youth and their families.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY JOB TRAINING ANALYSIS

The following programs provide the majority of job training opportunities for youth in San Bernardino County:

San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Year Round Youth Services

Under the direction and oversight of the San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board Youth Council, San Bernardino County eligible youth, ages 14 through 21, can access services designed to increase educational options and opportunities, develop job skills, explore career options, develop leadership qualities, participate in adult and peer mentoring and counseling, and take advantage of work experiences.

- Career Institute – Specializes in job placement of young adults 18-24. Some programs offered include: Certified Nursing Assistant (C.N.A.), Truck Driving, Retail, Office Technology, Customer Service and Emergency Medical Technician (E.M.T.). Locations in Victorville, Barstow, Lake Arrowhead/Big Bear, and Rancho Cucamonga.
- Needles Center for Change/MHS Drug Court Program – Treatment program, group counseling, community service activities, and social/recreational events.
- Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Program – Numerous training programs from automotive to veterinary assistant.
- Goodwill Industries, Southern California – Community resources, job search, skill assessment, placement services, recruitment, workshops, and job fairs.
- Family Service Association
- First Institute Training & Management, Inc. (FITM)
- Gang Reduction Intervention Team
- Provisional Educational Services, Inc. – Charter school through San Bernardino School District servicing youths 6-12th grade.
- Operation New Hope – Workforce development, supporting education, job readiness, work experience and life skills mentoring program.

San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools Regional Opportunity Program

SBCSS ROP currently serves 2 school districts within San Bernardino County. The instructors are fully credentialed teachers in the State of California and are employees of the districts in which they work. The courses are uniform throughout the county with a single curriculum for each program. Courses are designed to provide students with a challenging, relevant curriculum that leads to the mastery of job skills and reinforces academic and workplace skills. School districts included are:

- Bear Valley Unified
- Morongo Unified

The following courses and/ or training are offered at the above mentioned schools: agriculture, environmental occupations, business, banking and finance, communications, construction and manufacturing, health and medical, sales and distribution and public safety and services. SBCROP also provides career training for the Juvenile Court Schools.

Other job training resources:

- San Bernardino Employment and Training Agency One, Stop Career Center – Specializes in serving those who face employment barriers including those who have dropped out of high school, teenage parents, felons and those with disabilities.
- California Indian Manpower Consortium, San Bernardino/San Jacinto Field Office – Promotes and provides programs designed to improve the educational levels of Native American youth and adults.
- California Conservation Corps – Outdoor work program with education and job preparation training.
- Inland Empire Job Corps Center – Education, trade, and job preparation training.
- Mojave Basin Youth Corp, Inc. – Construction job skills, employment skills, and education.

Further job related information contact San Bernardino County Employment Resource Centers.

SECTION 2

IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIES

San Bernardino County Probation Department provides services to a widespread geographical area covering over 21,000 square miles. Services are provided via three main offices located in the Central, Desert and West Valley areas of the county. The region faces numerous unique challenges in the delivery of services, as well as challenges faced nationwide by Probation departments and youth service providers. San Bernardino continues to experience rapid growth in the general population and the minority population in particular.

When identifying priorities, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) has taken many significant facts and statistics into account in the following areas:

Demographic Data

- San Bernardino is geographically the largest county in the continental United States, covering an area of 20,056 square miles, encompassing 31 communities, towns, and incorporated cities with a total population of over 2.13 million residents. (sbcounty.gov)
- Riverside, Imperial, Placer, Tulare, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino counties had the largest percentage increases in population, each growing more than one percent.
- San Bernardino County being the fifth highest County in the State at 5.48% increase, according to July 1, 2011 County Estimates Ranked by Size. Numeric and Percent Change since July 1, 2010. (California Department of Finance, California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year, July 1, 2010-2011, Sacramento, California 2011)
- 32% of the County of San Bernardino's population is under 18 years of age. (US Census Bureau Data, 2011).
- The Hispanic composition of San Bernardino County's population has increased from 39.2% in 1990 to 46% in 2006, is 48% in 2009, is 49% in 2010 and is over 50% in 2011. (US Census Bureau-American Fact Finder)
- The Latino composition of San Bernardino County's public school student population stands at 60.7%. (Pew Hispanic Center, California Department of Education 2011)

Crime Statistics

- In California, the juvenile felony arrest rate has dropped 61% between 2010 and 2015. There was an arrest rate of 1,773 per 100,000 at risk population in 2015. (Crime in California DOJ Report, 2015 2009) [Tables 3 and 4]
- In 2014, California had 21,381 felony law violations resulting in arrests while San Bernardino County recorded 2,251. Misdemeanor law violation arrests were just over 41,000 for the State and 3,139 for the County. (Crime in California DOJ Report, 2015 & CJSC Statistics Arrest DOJ)

School Data

- The countywide Drugs and Gangs Task Force has continued to undertake a comprehensive effort to reduce crime in schools, through partnerships with private, governmental and non-profit community organizations within the county.
- San Bernardino County total dropouts for school year 2014-2015 were 4,066. (San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools)
- San Bernardino County dropout rates decreased from 12.2 percent in 2013-14 for students who dropped out before graduating, compared to 19.1% for the class of 2009-10, five years before. (San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report, 2015)
- San Bernardino County dropout rate is 11.4% in 2014-2015. (California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, 2015)
- San Bernardino County has a total of 33 school districts. (California Department of Education)
- 822 expulsions of students were ordered in the 2014-15 school year in San Bernardino County. (California Department of Educational Demographics Unit, 2015)
- The San Bernardino County overall truancy rate has increased from 36.3% from 2011-12 to 40.2% in 2014-15. (California Department of Education 2015)
- The San Bernardino County public school student population is approximately 410,696. The percentage of students who are English Learners is 19.2% and 29% of the student population is economically disadvantaged. (www.kidsdata.org)
- The cost to society for each youth who drops out of school is approximately 1.6 trillion, over time. (Belfield, C. R. et al The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth January 2012)
- In 2013, Two percent (2%) of students avoided at least one activity or class because of fear of being attacked or harmed. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2015)
- Special education enrollment in San Bernardino County was approximately 11.8% in 2014. The breakdown of disabilities was as follows: Learning Disability 46.7%, Emotional Disturbance 3.2%, Intellectual Disability 6.6%, Speech or Language Impairment 20.8%, and Other Health Impairment 22.7%. (www.kidsdata.org)

Mental Health Concerns

- Over 28,121 unique youth (ages 0-17) received services by the Department of Behavioral Health in the period between 1/1/2012 and 12/31/2014. (San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health, 2015)
- The three largest categories of diagnosis in juveniles between 2012 and 2014 were ADHD, Behavior Disorders, and Depression. (San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health, 2015)
- Desert/Mountain and East Valley regions generated the greatest number of juvenile mental health referrals in the period between 2012-2014 (11,172 in East Valley; 8,104 in Desert/Mountain). (San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health 2015)
- National Center for Youth Law estimates that between 50 and 90% of youth in juvenile detention facilities in California suffer from some form of mental illness. (National Center for Youth Law, 2008)
- As many as 70% of youth in the juvenile justice system are affected with a mental disorder, and one in five suffer from a mental illness so severe as to impair their ability to function as a young person and grow into a responsible adult. (Kathleen R. Skowrya and Joseph J. Coccozza, Blueprint for Change: A Comprehensive Model for the Identification and Treatment of Youth with Mental Health Needs in Contact with the Juvenile Justice System National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile

Justice (Washington, D.C.: National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, Draft January 2006, Mental Health Needs of Juvenile Offenders, 2009)

- California juvenile detention facilities spend an estimated \$10.8 million dollars each year to house youth who are waiting for community mental health services. (US House of Representatives Committee on Government Reform, Report on Incarceration of Youth Waiting For Community Mental Health Services, January 2005)
- Children and adolescents increasingly believe regular drug and alcohol use is not dangerous. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Study, 2000)
- Misdiagnosis and inadequate treatment often occur in communities with a large minority population, due to a number of cultural and demographic factors. (National Mental Health Association)
- 40 to 73% of girls in the juvenile court system have been physically abused. In the general United States population, 26% of teenage girls report physical abuse. (Coalition for Juvenile Justice Report, 2006)
- Girls are three times more likely than boys to be sexually abused, and sexual abuse has been recognized as a cause of mental health disorders. (Coalition for Juvenile Justice Report, 2006)
- Girls were 27% of the juvenile court population in 2003, yet they accounted for 60% of juvenile arrests for running away and nearly 70% of juvenile arrests for prostitution. (Coalition for Juvenile Justice Report, 2006)
- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. (2012))
- Attempted suicides are even more common, there are approximately 100-200 attempts for every completed suicide. (Centers for Disease Control, Suicide Facts at a Glance, 2012).

Probation Department Data

- The San Bernardino County Probation Department is staffed by approximately 1,102 employees with an estimated operating budget of \$115,000,000. (County of San Bernardino, Budget Report, 2013-14)
- The average number of juveniles on Probation at the end of fiscal year 2010/2011 was 2,500. (San Bernardino County Probation Department, 2013-14 Annual Report)
- Admissions to San Bernardino County's juvenile detention facilities for fiscal year 2013/2014 were 2,988, with an average daily population of 229. The most bookings were for youth 14-15 years of age. (San Bernardino County Probation Department, 2013-14 Annual Report)
- Overall admissions to the two Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers have decreased over the past three fiscal years from a high of 3,875 for fiscal year 2010/2011, to 3,510 for fiscal year 2011/2012, to 3,118 for fiscal year 2012/2013.
- The average daily population rate for the two Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers has ranged from approximately 229-348 over the past three years. (San Bernardino County Probation Department, 2013-14 Annual Report)
- During 2015, the number of youths maintained in court-ordered, out-of-home placements averaged 103 a month. (San Bernardino County Probation Department Fiscal Unit, Minors in Out of Home Placement Graph, 2006-2015)
- Placement rates have continued to decline, with the yearly averages decreasing from 281 in 2006 to 103 in 2015, a 63% decrease. (San Bernardino County Probation Department Fiscal Unit, Minors in Out of Home Placement Graph, 2006-2015)

**NEEDS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED BY THE JJCC
AND STEPS TAKEN TO ADDRESS THOSE NEEDS**

1. Additional detention bed space for pre and post adjudicated youths.
 - Completed build-out of pre and post adjudication beds and related services at West Valley and High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers.
2. Develop pre-placement detention beds for “difficult-to-place” post dispositional youth, to reduce juvenile detention and assessment center overcrowding and detention days and expedite placement.
 - Develop special program to provide more accurate assessment and more appropriate placement of identified “difficult-to-place” youths. Placement Readiness Evaluation Program (PREP)/Challenge Grant I was in place at the time to address this issue, but funding was lost and PREP has since closed down.
 - Lodgemakers (privately operated pre-placement facility) opened in the High Desert, providing a facility where youths could be sent for assessment but closed down in 2007.
 - Utilize out of state and high level placements to expedite the placement process which continues to be effective.
3. Develop more placement opportunities for use by this County.
 - Since the last update to the CMJJP, the Probation Department has developed an extensive cadre of placement resources. In fact, approximately 31 placement programs are now available.
4. Develop detention center-based secure treatment beds and/or facilities. Significant increase needed in Behavioral Health Services to Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center.
 - Develop secure mental health units in juvenile detention and assessment centers. PREP at one time addressed this issue, but has since closed down.
 - In 2006, the Forensic Adolescent Service Team (FAST) was created as a joint collaboration between Probation and the Department of Behavioral Health to address the mental health needs of youths in juvenile detention and assessment centers. Youths are screened at intake through the MAYSI-2 psychological instrument within 24 hours of entry and later by a mental health professional if warranted. All youths receive a full clinical assessment within 14 days of detention. Following release to the community, the Juvenile Justice Community Reintegration (JJCR) provides follow up supportive and behavioral health services.
5. Develop Youth Accountability Centers for the assessment of at-risk youths and provision of multi-agency services in a “one-stop” facility.
 - Regionalization of SUCCESS program accomplished but the program subsequently ended in 2008.
 - Day Reporting Centers opened in the Central, High Desert and West Valley areas.
6. Expand campus-based collaborations between probation and schools.
 - School Probation Officer Programs address this issue and were expanded to include 25 JJCPA-funded probation officers for the 2013-14 school year.
 - Identified service gaps as districts would like to contract for more probation officers. However, limited funding will not allow for additional probation officers at this time. The need for probation officers in middle schools to assist in the transition to high school remains in place, thus there is still a need for school probation officers on campus.
7. Repeat Offenders Prevention Program – Assessment and intervention first-time wards 15½ and younger.
 - Program was forced to close in 2004 due to JJCPA funding cuts.
8. Develop Juvenile Drug Court with intensive multi-agency services and interventions.

- An effort to develop a Juvenile Drug Court in the High Desert region was successful and has been in operation since December of 2005. We now have Drug Courts to service youths who reside throughout San Bernardino County.
9. Develop the Enterprise Work Confinement Program – phased confinement and supervision of high-risk juvenile offenders with intensive vocational and academic services including job readiness training and skill development plus job search support.
 - No concrete solutions to this problem have yet been found.
 10. Create and/or enhance job readiness/job placement programs for youth and develop jobs in the community.
 - The previous plan called for Day Reporting Center Community Based Organization services to include vocational training.
 - The Building Skills Program at High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center gives youths the opportunity to explore their interests for a career in the construction industry. The Building Skills lab includes hands on activities in electrical skills, plumbing, estimation skills, weatherization, and HVAC. (Program implemented in 2014).
 11. Create additional camp/ranch/commitment facility space for post-adjudicated youths.
 - Camp Heart Bar opened and was operating at full capacity; however, the program was closed due to lack of funding in 2007.
 12. Develop countywide Mentoring Services – link mentoring through a single intake point. Needed countywide – could be addressed in a Day Reporting Center model.
 - The County has an agreement with Big Brothers, Big Sisters to fulfill this need. There is always a waiting list.
 13. Develop an on-line directory of resources available to all county agencies and outside agencies via Internet.
 - 211SB.org has been established which offers extensive resources on its website to meet this need. In addition, one can access information by calling 211.
 14. Address truancy issues.
 - Let’s End Truancy (L.E.T.) program opened and has been operating under the auspices of the District Attorney’s Office in all geographical regions of the County. In addition, the school probation officer program addresses this issue through its on campus probation officers.

In the revision of the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan for 2009, San Bernardino County Probation Department accepted the concepts expressed in the American Probation and Parole Association article “Broken Windows.” It was firmly believed that the public safety required that probation officers work within the communities rather than from their offices. Traditional office hours and locations near or within Courthouses did not provide for probation officers to be present where and when the community needs them. It was also felt that caseloads of a manageable size would allow for this presence in the community and was a goal to strive for within that plan.

It was felt with manageable caseloads would come the ability to hold probationers accountable for adherence to case management plans. This would also demonstrate to the public that the Probation Department recognized its responsibilities of providing fair administration of accountability and punishment. Also, the need for a full array of graduated responses to violations by offenders was paramount to the success of this approach and was a priority for funding as identified by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Since that time the Probation Department has worked to move in this direction of supervising clients in the community.

In recent times a paradigm shift took place in many disciplines, including corrections and probation, based in large part on the availability of enormous amounts of data, which was a direct result of the information age. Specifically, in the field of corrections/ probation, meta-analysis would lead to the discovery of promising practices which had proven to be effective in rehabilitating adult and juvenile offenders, all based on empirical evidence.

In addition, budgetary considerations would cause the public and public officials to demand accountability for every tax dollar used to fund programs while questioning their effectiveness and efficiency.

In 2006, San Bernardino County Probation Department began utilizing training programs for juveniles developed by the National Curriculum Training Institute (NCTI), which were evidence based and supported by the American Probation and Parole Association. These included: Anger Management, Cognitive Life Skills, Drugs and Alcohol, Gang Involvement, Shoplifting, and Truancy.

JJCC analyzed and identified current services, as well as gaps in those services, and prioritized the County's needs with regard to the JJCPA allocation.

**NEEDS IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED
BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL, 2009**

1. Development and Expansion of a Juvenile Drug Court – Over the years, the need for a specialized forum in which to deal with juvenile drug and alcohol problems has become apparent. With structured intervention and treatment specifically geared toward juveniles, the juvenile drug court may be able to accomplish more with delinquency prevention than courts that do not address the source of the problems at the root of delinquent behavior. A Juvenile Drug Court was started in the High Desert region of the county in 2006, and another Juvenile Drug Court in the Central Valley region in 2008 and in West Valley in 2011; all three have been operating successfully since. However, it should be noted that these programs are funded by the Probation Department not the grant.
2. Continued expansion of the School Probation Officer on Campus Program – Restoration of the program's contingent of probation officers to full original program strength, approximately 25. This collaborative partnership with various school districts throughout the County has had positive results for students, their families, schools, and the community, and has been shown to reduce truancy, suspensions and expulsions. Due to cuts to this County's JJCPA allocation over time, and an increase in the cost to the districts, several districts had to discontinue their involvement in the program. However, the JJCC recognizes the need for this program, and is committed to providing these intervention services at an affordable cost to districts whenever possible. The JJCC views this program as critical to the overall goals of delinquency prevention, and would like to see probation officers restored countywide as funding becomes available. Currently, 11 schools participate in the program countywide and will expand to 17 schools in FY2012-13 due to increased funding.

3. Continuation of the Lets End Truancy (LET) Program – LET has served over 47,000 youths and their families from 2001-2011. This program has been proven effective in the areas of reducing suspensions and expulsions and increasing the attendance rate, and has been deemed a successful intervention program by the JJCC. It is also very cost effective.
4. Continuation of the House Arrest Program – While this program has been a successful alternative to detention, it has also been costly, and the number of youths enrolled has been steadily decreasing over time. While the JJCC feels the program is still beneficial and, in some cases vital to providing detention alternatives, the urgent need for it has passed. There are now two functioning Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers in operation, one in the Central Valley and one in the High Desert regions of the county. Recently, with budget reductions, and the availability of sophisticated technology, the JJCC targeted this program for major changes. The services offered remain the same, but at a lower level of staffing with GPS tracking.
5. Independent assessment of current juvenile justice needs in San Bernardino County – There has not been a recent comprehensive study or research regarding San Bernardino’s current juvenile justice needs, and the JJCC recommends that a new study be commissioned. Without current, accurate countywide data from independent resources, it can be difficult to assess and determine needs and support them with data.

However, it should be noted that in February 2009, the San Bernardino County Juvenile Delinquency Court completed a draft report of a study which highlighted some areas of concern in the county as pertains to the Juvenile Delinquency Court. Specifically, related to this report was the call for various services for 602 youth. These included transportation services for youths who cannot access services. In addition, the expansion and/or creation of specialty services such as:

1. Gender specific programs such as our GRACE program and Coalition against Sexual Exploitation (CASE) program, for adolescent girls to reduce the number of those who are commercially sexually exploited or at risk of commercial sexual exploitation
2. Drug and alcohol treatment (inpatient, outpatient and residential).
3. Treatment for juveniles with severe mental health/behavioral issues.
4. Gang diversion.

Treatment in these areas continues to be difficult to find.

The creation of a school success strategy partnership summit between the County Superintendent of Schools and the Juvenile Delinquency Court was also mentioned as necessary. In addition, a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors for the creation of an in custody, inroads-like program for 602 delinquent youth in each region was also recommended.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF OPTIONS FOR PRE-ADJUDICATED YOUTH IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

TYPE OF YOUTH	DEFINITION	NON-CUSTODY OPTIONS AVAILABLE	IN-CUSTODY AND PLACEMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE
AT RISK YOUTH	Acting-out behavior in need of treatment Youths identified by school personnel with behavior or school based problems Youths who have been abused or are in abusive situations Youths whose medical needs are not being met/there is detrimental living situations	Early Intervention Options: Deferred Entry of Judgement 654 Project Focus Focus West NCTI classes Referral to Dept. Human Social Services, Department of Behavioral Health, Children and Family Services Children's Network Referrals Day Reporting Center classes- YJC-Central, Montclair-West Valley, High Desert	Third Party Custody Private-pay residential Drug treatment Private-pay residential Mental Health treatment
FIRST-TIME OFFENDER	Charged with first misdemeanor/minor felony offense (602 youth)	Diversion Options: Field citation CST Interventions Counsel and Release (SOC) Settle out-of-court (SOC) with Conditions Restitution Community Service Youth Accountability Boards (YAB's) 654 Informal Supervision NCTI classes Day Reporting Centers- YJC-Central, Montclair-West Valley, High Desert Petition Filed Specialty Court (mental health court, Girls Court) Counseling or Tutoring Referrals Diversion to the Coalition for Sexual Exploitation (CASE) Specialized Supervision (gender-responsive, etc)	Third Party Custody Private-pay residential drug treatment Private-pay residential Mental Health treatment Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers House Arrest Program: GPS tracking
REPEAT MINOR OFFENDER	Misdemeanor offense/ second offense Charged with multiple Charges	CST Counsel and Release (SOC) Settle out-of-court (SOC) with conditions Restitution Community Service NCTI classes 654 Informal Supervision Day Reporting Centers YJC-Central, Montclair- West Valley, High Desert Petition Filed 654.2 Informal Supervision	Third-Party Custody Private-pay residential drug Treatment Private-pay Mental Health Treatment Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers House Arrest Program: GPS tracking Out of home placement

FELONY OFFENDER	Charged with *serious felony offense High risk of flight High risk of threat to Community and to child's Safety	CST Counsel and Release (SOC) Settle out-of-court (SOC) with conditions Restitution Community Service 654 Informal Supervision Petition Filed 654.2 Informal Supervision Day Reporting Centers YJC-Central, Montclair-West Valley, High Desert NCTI classes Specialty Court (girls court, mental health court) Counseling or Tutoring Referrals Diversion to the Coalition for Sexual Exploitation (CASE) Specialized Supervision (gender-responsive, sex offender, Integrating New Family Opportunities, etc)	Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers House Arrest Program: GPS tracking Department of Juvenile Justice (D.J.J.)
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****Serious could be defined as felony offenses for criminal homicide, murder, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, carjacking, aggravated assault, sexual offenses, kidnapping, arson, residential burglary, terroristic threats, causing risk catastrophe, riot, felonious intimidation of witnesses or victims, an attempt conspiracy or solicitation to commit murder of any of these crimes, use if a deadly weapon in the commission of the crimes. *Do not occupy a bed but are considered in-custody for time served and court hearings**

**CURRENT INVENTORY OF OPTIONS FOR POST-ADJUDICATED YOUTH IN
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

TYPE OF YOUTH	DEFINITION	NON-CUSTODY OPTIONS AVAILABLE	IN-CUSTODY AND PLACEMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE
FIRST TIME OFFENDER	Previous interventions were Not successful First official court action Adjudicated for Misdemeanor/non serious felony offense Adjudicated for drug Possession	Petition Filed Formal Supervision Youth Justice Center Project Focus Focus West Restitution Community Service Central, West Valley, High Desert Day Reporting Centers 654 Department of Juvenile Justice (D.J.J.)	Third-Party Custody Private-pay residential drug treatment Private-pay residential mental health treatment Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers
MIDDLE RANGE OFFENDER	Repeat property offender (misdemeanor or felony) Minor/technical violator Low level drug offender Criminal patterns are Escalating	Formal Supervision Youth Justice Center Project Focus Focus West Restitution Community Service Central, West Valley, High Desert Day Reporting Centers	Third-Party Custody Private-pay residential drug treatment Private-pay residential mental health treatment Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers Institutional focused Gateway
SERIOUS OFFENDER	Probation/Parole violator (serious property/violent offense) Adjudicated for crimes against person/serious property offense Drug traffickers	Formal Supervision (not regular caseload) Youth Justice Center Project Focus Focus West Restitution Community Service Central, West Valley, High Desert Day Reporting Centers	Third-party Custody Private-pay residential drug treatment Private-pay residential mental health treatment Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers Institutional-focused placement Gateway Dept. of Juvenile Justice

TABLE 1**E-2 California Population and Components of Change
Revised July 1, 2014 and Revised July 1, 2015**

Total Population			Change 2014-2015		Components of Change					
County	Revised July 1, 2014	Revised July 1, 2015	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Net Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
San Bernardino	2,111,913	2,059,630	17,938	0.85	31,288	13,314	17,974	-36	5,443	-5,479

TABLE 2**County Estimates Ranked by Size, Numeric and Percent Change since July 1, 2015**

Rank	County	July 1, 2015 Revised	Rank	County	Numeric Change	Rank	County	Percent Change
	California	39,059,809		California	320,399		California	0.80
1	Los Angeles	10,185,487	1	Los Angeles	60,803	1	Los Angeles	0.60
2	San Diego	3,275,084	2	San Diego	26,537	2	San Diego	0.80
3	Orange	3,161,218	3	Orange	23,474	3	Orange	0.70
4	Riverside	2,329,256	4	Riverside	23,460	4	Riverside	1.00
5	San Bernardino	2,129,851	5	San Bernardino	17,938	5	San Bernardino	0.80
6	Santa Clara	1,915,102	6	Santa Clara	24,173	6	Santa Clara	1.30
7	Alameda	1,619,679	7	Alameda	19,994	7	Alameda	1.20
8	Sacramento	1,489,952	8	Sacramento	16,135	8	Fresno	1.10
9	Contra Costa	1,116,882	9	Contra Costa	13,941	9	Contra Costa	1.30
10	Fresno	979,357	10	Fresno	9,947	10	Fresno	1.00

Table 3: Felony Arrests
San Bernardino County

All Genders Race: All Ages: Juveniles All Types of Offenses										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felony	3,828	4,072	4,179	4,368	3,617	3,418	2,910	2,453	2,273	2,251
Violent Offenses	995	1,069	1,148	1,198	937	835	722	744	695	728
Homicide	3	11	7	7	8	5	5	3	2	2
Rape (Forcible Rape prior to 2014)	35	24	18	12	17	17	18	14	12	33
Robbery	295	369	397	475	363	296	237	212	170	172
Assault	653	665	722	699	540	516	458	509	510	519
Kidnapping	9	-	4	5	9	1	4	6	1	2
Property Offenses	1,680	1,785	1,866	1,973	1,469	1,383	1,251	1,002	911	861
Burglary	860	988	1,129	1,263	927	917	861	731	646	584
Theft	391	424	422	417	333	291	264	160	167	169
Motor Vehicle Theft	339	308	228	202	137	121	85	87	71	73
Forgery / Checks / Access Cards	24	23	39	28	26	17	11	8	7	10
Arson	66	42	48	63	46	37	30	16	20	25
Drug Offenses	276	288	274	292	367	425	256	154	156	134
Narcotics	45	64	63	66	69	58	45	38	34	17
Marijuana	94	103	120	131	128	144	118	56	64	62
Dangerous Drugs	135	118	90	92	168	219	91	60	57	54
Other Drugs	2	3	1	3	2	4	2	-	1	1
Sex Offenses	162	145	121	146	132	154	133	114	122	120
Lewd or Lascivious	111	91	61	69	59	72	64	50	53	65
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	23	23	23	32	24	24	24	15	21	23
Other Sex Law Violations	28	31	37	45	49	58	45	49	48	32
Other Offenses	715	785	770	759	712	621	548	439	389	408
Weapons	455	419	374	359	275	232	237	230	218	198
Driving Under the Influence	7	5	5	3	6	2	3	4	1	2
Hit and Run	13	9	8	3	-	3	3	1	-	2
Escape	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter Vehicular	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	238	352	381	393	430	384	305	204	170	206

Table 4: Misdemeanor Arrests

San Bernardino County

All Genders | Race: All | Ages: Juveniles | All Types of Offenses

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Misdemeanor	13,332	13,227	12,357	12,010	10,311	9,353	7,486	5,536	3,474	3,139
Vehicular Manslaughter	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault and Battery	1,135	1,162	1,107	1,139	885	861	812	471	380	389
Burglary	56	32	43	42	47	23	30	24	12	38
Petty Theft	1,904	1,936	2,231	2,222	2,016	1,845	1,568	1,167	807	706
Other Theft	40	62	39	38	33	20	9	13	9	7
Checks / Access Cards	10	14	24	12	15	5	3	-	-	-
Marijuana	882	923	1,059	955	1,048	1,151	615	485	341	331
Dangerous Drugs	2	1	10	6	9	22	23	9	14	10
Other Drugs	247	181	136	82	100	98	44	43	35	43
Indecent Exposure	9	12	13	5	7	3	5	6	3	1
Annoying Children	36	38	27	44	25	25	20	18	14	12
Obscene Matter	3	1	1	7	2	11	4	1	6	1
Lewd Conduct	30	14	26	21	25	24	5	7	3	5
Prostitution	28	23	31	20	22	9	9	12	9	6
Contributing Delinquency of Minor	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Drunk	312	329	356	353	270	247	164	112	51	57
Liquor Laws	211	242	188	147	119	140	111	73	34	47
Disorderly Conduct	27	8	2	15	5	6	8	5	7	4
Disturbing the Peace	3,324	2,862	2,577	2,403	2,065	1,924	1,766	1,331	954	664
Vandalism	925	1,215	1,169	1,171	860	696	571	331	179	187
Malicious Mischief	9	6	2	10	5	2	3	6	1	2
Trespassing	220	255	320	415	289	295	266	244	143	95
Weapons	176	213	176	188	122	143	128	53	39	46
Driving Under the Influence	73	85	111	96	60	72	56	29	31	27
Hit and Run	38	48	45	28	37	18	15	13	10	20
Selected Traffic Violations	35	40	36	21	24	10	6	12	5	5
Joyriding	9	2	9	2	1	2	2	-	1	4
Gambling	12	2	2	1	-	1	4	-	-	-
Nonsupport	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Sniffing	1	7	10	16	20	24	19	10	5	4
City / County Ordinances	2,753	2,632	1,715	1,926	1,765	1,319	945	860	157	177
Failure to Appear Non-Traffic	6	16	31	39	20	19	14	15	17	24
Other Misdemeanors	754	814	817	536	370	301	226	161	176	200
Burglary Tools	14	18	14	18	15	6	8	8	7	4
Other Sex Offenses	21	20	16	18	11	18	20	10	18	17
Escape	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Arson	27	12	12	13	18	11	6	6	6	6
Status Offenses	1,566	2,097	1,684	1,234	1,119	1,077	936	835	411	741
Truancy	881	1,174	539	454	424	542	548	612	351	417
Runaway	95	98	61	40	29	37	12	10	6	198
Curfew	577	811	1,062	718	642	476	319	193	41	32
Incorrigible	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Status Offenses	10	13	22	21	24	22	57	20	13	93

TABLE 5

School Districts	Gr. 9 (1999-2000)	Gr. 10 (1999-2000)	Gr. 11 (1999-2000)	Gr. 12 (1999-2000)	Total Dropouts	Grade 12 Graduates	Graduation Rate*
Apple Valley Unified	15	29	30	37	111	885	88.9%
Baker Valley Unified	0	0	0	1	1	11	91.7%
Barstow Unified	12	15	13	16	56	398	87.7%
Bear Valley Unified	4	2	8	8	22	210	90.5%
Chaffey Joint Union High	108	162	168	152	590	3947	87.0%
Chino Valley Unified	40	32	35	5	112	1975	94.6%
Colton Joint Unified High	107	26	14	63	210	815	79.5%
Fontana Unified	68	94	78	90	330	1845	84.8%
Hesperia Unified	69	61	49	65	244	837	77.4%
Lucerne Valley Unified	1	1	2	0	4	64	94.1%
Morongo Unified	47	34	11	11	103	462	81.8%
Needles Unified	6	4	3	1	14	56	80.0%
Oro Grande Elementary	0	0	0	1	1	109	99.1%
Redlands Unified	13	15	23	12	63	1313	95.4%
Rialto Unified	55	24	32	79	190	1392	88.0%
Rim of the World Unified	9	11	3	16	39	396	91.0%
San Bernardino City Unified	319	157	112	143	731	1961	72.8%
San Bernardino CYA	0	0	0	0	0	73	100.0%
San Bernardino Co. Supt.	0	3	23	8	34	22	39.3%
Silver Valley Unified	1	2	3	0	6	80	93.0%
Snowline Joint Unified	33	1	1	34	69	1141	94.3%
Trona Joint Unified	0	0	0	0	0	15	100.0%
Upland Unified	1	5	44	183	233	967	80.6%
Victor Valley Union High	115	51	156	190	512	1446	73.9%
Yucaipa-Calimesa Jt. Unified	2	2	2	7	13	614	97.9%
San Bernardino County	1,025	731	810	1,122	3,688	21,034	85.1%
State of California	11,607	11,018	11,110	18,700	52,435	341,237	86.7%

* Graduation Rate Formula is based on the NCES definition

$$\frac{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4)}}{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4) + Gr. 9 Dropouts (Yr. 1) + Gr. 10 Dropouts (Yr. 2) + Gr. 11 Dropouts (Yr. 3) + Gr. 12 Dropouts (Yr. 4)}}$$

Graduation Rates Based on NCES Definition by County (with district data)

School Districts	Dropouts	Dropouts	Dropouts	Dropouts	Total	Grade 12	Graduation
	Gr. 9	Gr. 10	Gr. 11	Gr. 12			
	(2003-2004)	(2004-2005)	(2005-2006)	(2006-2007)	Dropouts	Graduates	Rate*
Apple Valley Unified	12	59	64	161	296	943	76.1
Baker Valley Unified	0	0	0	1	1	0	n/a
Barstow Unified	17	29	32	76	154	323	67.7
Bear Valley Unified	2	1	1	9	14	231	94.3
CEA San Bernardino County	0	0	0	8	8	65	89.0
Chaffey Joint Union High	117	36	81	367	601	4,562	88.4
Chino Valley Unified	0	81	49	176	306	2,318	88.3
Colton Joint Unified High	58	52	50	352	512	1,053	67.3
Fontana Unified	134	77	76	427	714	2,044	74.1
Hesperia Unified	60	87	84	130	361	1,208	77.0
Lucerne Valley Unified	0	0	0	2	2	81	97.6
Morongo Unified	14	13	26	63	116	491	80.9
Needles Unified	4	6	4	10	24	68	73.9
Oro Grande Elementary	0	0	5	35	40	33	45.2
Redlands Unified	12	13	19	179	223	1,528	87.3
Rialto Unified	94	135	159	283	671	1,386	67.4
Rim of the World Unified	3	9	7	26	45	342	88.4
San Bernardino City Unified	344	185	212	223	964	2,198	69.5
San Bernardino Co. Supt.	0	2	21	543	566	0	n/a
Silver Valley Unified	0	2	1	7	10	117	92.1
Snowline Joint Unified	0	0	2	29	31	590	95.0
Trona Joint Unified	0	0	3	0	3	21	87.5
Upland Unified	224	206	204	175	809	989	55.0
Victor Valley Union High	281	274	284	357	1,196	1,459	55.0
Yucaipa-Calimesa Jt. Unified	0	1	6	87	94	615	86.7
San Bernardino County	1,376	1,268	1,391	3,726	7,761	22,665	74.5
State of California	11,678	10,547	12,781	51,105	86,111	356,641	80.6

* Graduation Rate Formula is based on the NCES definition:

$$\frac{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4)}}{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4) + Gr. 9 Dropouts (Yr. 1) + Gr. 10 Dropouts (Yr. 2) + Gr. 11 Dropouts (Yr. 3) + Gr. 12 Dropouts (Yr. 4)}}$$

School Districts	Dropouts Gr.9 (2005-2006)	Dropouts Gr.10 (2006-2007)	Dropouts Gr.11 (2007-2008)	Dropouts Gr.12 (2008-2009)	Dropouts Gr.9 (05-06) through Gr.12 (08-09)	Grade 12 Graduates (2008-09)	Graduation Rate*
Apple Valley Unified	59	54	58	130	301	1,043	77.6
Baker Valley Unified	0	0	0	3	3	14	82.4
Barstow Unified	26	33	42	96	197	337	63.1
Bear Valley Unified	1	4	10	17	32	274	89.5
CEA San Bernardino Co	0	8	87	0	95	0	n/a
Chaffey Joint Union High	53	75	97	813	1,038	4,805	82.2
Chino Valley Unified	18	24	20	219	281	2,275	89.0
Colton Joint Unified	26	87	66	303	482	1,125	70.0
Fontana Unified	26	92	86	410	614	2,456	80.0
Hesperia Unified	123	73	72	180	448	1,296	74.3
Lucerne Valley Unified	0	3	15	11	29	69	70.4
Morongo Unified	3	15	27	71	116	573	83.2
Needles Unified	5	5	1	0	11	0	n/a
Oro Grande Elementary	3	17	28	26	74	119	61.7
Redlands Unified	12	22	24	124	182	1,576	89.6
Rialto Unified	206	77	109	248	640	1,485	69.9
Rim of the World Unified	3	9	23	16	51	382	88.2
San Bernardino City Unified	467	322	198	661	1,648	2,522	60.5
San Bernardino Co. Supt.	8	170	220	350	748	0	n/a
Silver Valley Unified	1	11	1	7	20	21	51.2
Snowline Joint Unified	0	9	6	65	80	644	89.0
Trona Joint Unified	0	1	3	2	6	31	83.8
Upland Unified	199	246	177	146	768	1,196	60.9
Victor Valley Union High	288	341	280	214	1,123	1,658	59.6
Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	3	30	20	57	110	646	85.4
San Bernardino County	1,530	1,728	1,670	4,169	9,097	24,547	73.0
State of California	10,643	18,210	19,496	55,966	104,315	382,950	78.6

*Graduation Rate Formula is based on the NCES definition:

$$\frac{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4)}}{\text{Number of Graduates (Yr. 4) + Gr. 9 Dropouts (Yr. 1) + Gr. 10 Dropouts (Yr. 2) + Gr. 11 Dropouts (Yr. 3) + Gr. 12 Dropouts (Yr. 4)}}$$

School Districts	Dropouts Gr.9 (2006-2007)	Dropouts Gr.10 (2007-2008)	Dropouts Gr.11 (2008-2009)	Dropouts Gr.12 (2009-2010)	Dropouts Gr.9 (06-07) through Gr.12 (09-10)	Grade 12 Graduates (09-10)	Graduation Rate*
Adelanto Elementary	0	0	0	9	9	2	18.2
Apple Valley Unified	26	25	57	112	220	1,111	83.5
Baker Valley Unified	1	1	2	0	4	12	75.0
Barstow Unified	16	27	35	63	141	421	74.9
Bear Valley Unified	3	0	6	8	17	261	93.9
CEA San Bernardino Co	3	56	0	0	59	0	n/a
Chaffey Joint Union High	92	47	173	543	855	5,211	85.9
Chino Valley Unified	18	7	27	133	185	2,370	92.8
Colton Joint Unified	76	46	43	142	307	1,257	80.4
Fontana Unified	47	37	71	340	495	2,559	83.8
Hesperia Unified	53	48	85	153	339	1,533	81.9
Lucerne Valley Unified	2	7	6	6	21	101	82.8
Morongo Unified	10	12	37	64	123	515	80.7
Needles Unified	6	1	1	6	14	50	78.1
Oro Grande Elementary	8	35	8	101	152	220	59.1
Redlands Unified	10	20	23	96	149	1,749	92.1
Rialto Unified	54	65	82	241	442	1,681	79.2
Rim of the World Unified	11	14	6	32	63	345	84.6
San Bernardino City Unified	508	234	265	623	1,630	2,792	63.1
San Bernardino Co. Supt.	111	133	116	364	724	0	n/a
Silver Valley Unified	14	4	6	13	37	85	69.7
Snowline Joint Unified	2	4	19	54	79	597	88.3
Trona Joint Unified	0	0	0	1	1	18	94.7
Upland Unified	175	246	189	118	728	1,237	63.0
Victor Valley Union High	510	315	221	175	1,221	1,980	61.9
Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	13	31	34	39	117	689	85.5
San Bernardino County	1,769	1,415	1,536	3,436	8,156	26,796	76.7
State of California	17,375	15,168	23,395	42,078	98,016	405,087	80.5

*Graduation Rate Formula is based on the NCES definition:

$$\frac{\text{\# of Graduates (Yr. 4)}}{\text{Number of Graduates (Yr. 4) + Gr. 9 Dropouts (Yr. 1) + Gr. 10 Dropouts (Yr. 2) + Gr. 11 Dropouts (Yr. 3) + Gr. 12 Dropouts (Yr. 4)}}$$

**California Department of Education
Safe & Healthy Kids Program Office**

San Bernardino County Expulsion, Suspension, and Truancy Information for 2011-12					
District	Enrollment*	Number of Students with Unexcused Absence or Tardy on 3 or More Days (truants)	Truancy Rate	Overall Total	
				Expulsions	Suspensions
San Bernardino County	414,495	161,076	38.86%	944	32,225
California State	6,220,993	1,829,421	29.41%	9,553	366,629

San Bernardino County Expulsion, Suspension, and Truancy Information for 2012-13					
District	Enrollment*	Number of Students with Unexcused Absence or Tardy on 3 or More Days (truants)	Truancy Rate	Overall Total	
				Expulsions	Suspensions
San Bernardino County	412,163	N/A	N/A	846	26,590
California State	6,226,989	N/A	N/A	8,266	329,370

San Bernardino County Expulsion, Suspension, and Truancy Information for 2013-14					
District	Enrollment*	Number of Students with Unexcused Absence or Tardy on 3 or More Days (truants)	Truancy Rate	Overall Total	
				Expulsions	Suspensions
San Bernardino County	411,583	N/A	N/A	822	26,204
California State	6,236,672	N/A	N/A	6,611	279,383

San Bernardino County Expulsion, Suspension, and Truancy Information for 2014-15					
District	Enrollment*	Number of Students with Unexcused Absence or Tardy on 3 or More Days (truants)	Truancy Rate	Overall Total	
				Expulsions	Suspensions
San Bernardino County	410,696	N/A	N/A	728	22,490
California State	6,235,520	N/A	N/A	5,692	243,603

DETENTION CORRECTIONS BUREAU

JUVENILE DETENTION and ASSESSMENT CENTERS STATISTICS

Average Daily Population - Years 1998 to Present

	1998 AVERAGE	1999 AVERAGE	2000 AVERAGE	2001 AVERAGE	2002 AVERAGE	2003 AVERAGE			2004 AVERAGE DAILY			
	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	DAILY POP	CV	WV	HD	Total
JANUARY	312	356	453	633	438	289	60	349	223	167	0	390
FEBRUARY	315	341	517	545	468	246	145	391	254	162	0	416
MARCH	360	394	555	614	472	256	147	403	283	167	0	450
APRIL	361	400	591	581	465	259	153	412	273	170	0	443
MAY	402	413	598	554	442	268	166	434	284	173	0	457
JUNE	420	413	598	506	437	287	166	453	276	171	0	447
JULY	395	402	548	479	428	265	164	429	251	156	0	407
AUGUST	385	425	576	448	418	246	155	401	245	153	0	398
SEPTEMBER	363	422	596	445	420	264	165	429	236	145	27	408
OCTOBER	360	482	596	475	439	274	168	442	230	146	30	406
NOVEMBER	358	514	607	445	388	277	169	446	227	156	32	415
DECEMBER	369	459	583	426	391	246	160	406	226	158	25	409
Annual Avg Total	367	418	568	513	434	265	152	416	251	160	29	421

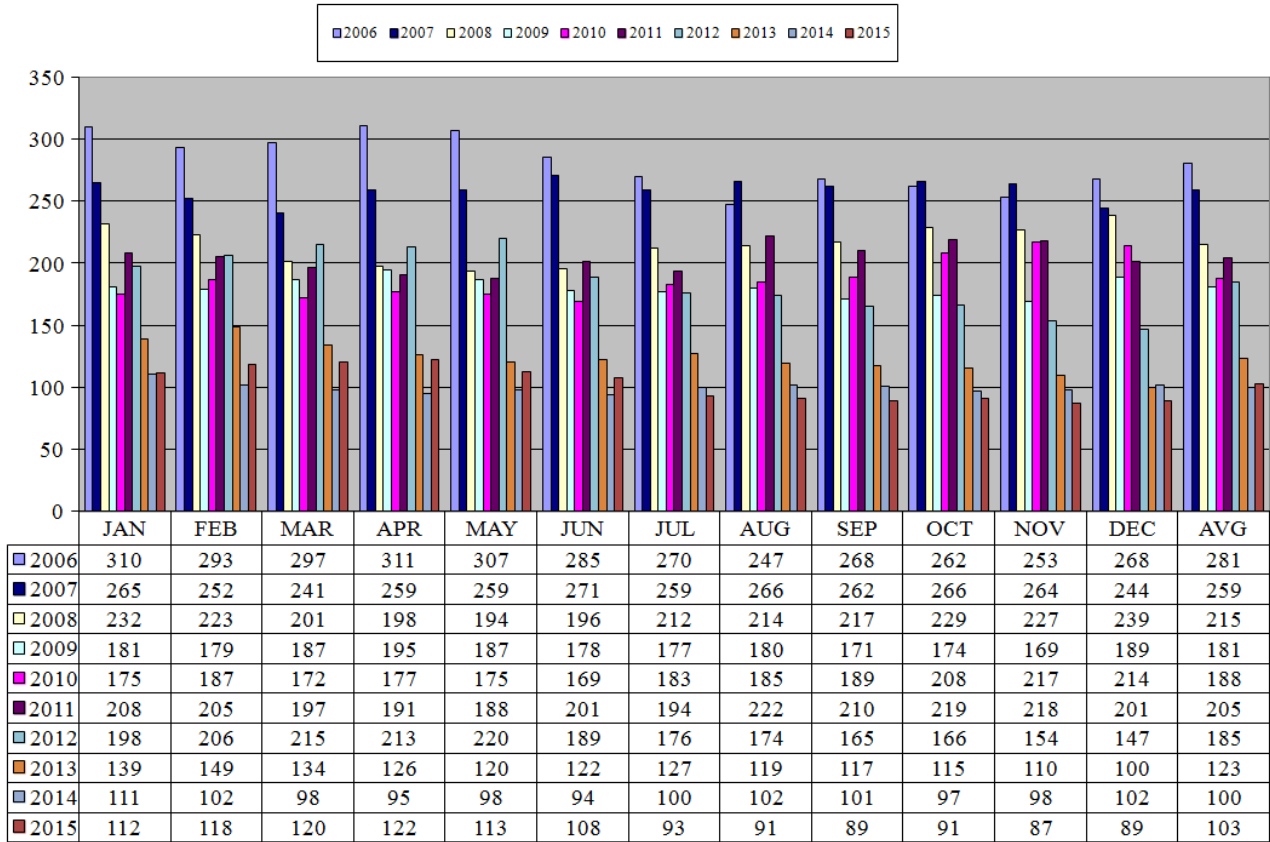
	2005 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2006 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2007 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2008 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2009 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2010 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION			
	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total
JANUARY	240	155	28	423	186	153	84	423	165	125	104	394	184	138	106	428	147	108	106	361	128	100	76	304
FEBRUARY	248	159	30	437	212	178	95	485	196	154	101	451	201	147	110	458	150	125	116	391	138	119	105	362
MARCH	256	182	36	474	230	183	108	521	204	147	107	458	206	157	109	472	137	121	104	362	136	108	98	342
APRIL	259	194	38	491	221	166	92	479	195	146	102	443	198	155	115	468	137	123	95	355	133	94	95	322
MAY	254	181	34	469	217	169	92	478	217	167	112	496	205	156	121	482	144	123	87	354	141	114	104	359
JUNE	236	193	39	468	200	160	110	470	188	157	110	455	197	147	110	454	138	102	109	349	148	102	110	360
JULY	239	200	42	481	202	147	114	463	183	146	109	438	173	120	76	369	131	95	90	316	135	74	87	296
AUGUST	242	196	44	482	200	152	104	456	177	128	105	410	154	128	79	361	130	100	94	324	139	67	78	284
SEPTEMBER	234	195	43	472	200	170	99	469	185	132	108	425	162	134	104	400	133	119	102	354	151	67	98	316
OCTOBER	254	206	42	502	198	177	90	465	181	140	116	437	153	129	123	405	136	122	123	381	142	73	99	314
NOVEMBER	241	199	62	502	228	158	100	486	193	140	111	444	145	117	118	380	139	116	109	364	146	60	99	305
DECEMBER	190	149	84	423	200	139	101	440	185	128	102	415	144	101	113	358	135	96	74	305	140	50	101	291
Annual Avg Total	241	184	44	469	208	163	99	470	189	143	107	439	177	136	107	420	138	113	101	351	140	86	96	321

	2011 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2012 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2013 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2014 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION				2015 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION							
	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total	CV	WV	HD	Total
JANUARY	143	49	104	296	181		104	285	143		108	251	121		92	213	136		101	237				
FEBRUARY	97	34	124	255	189		99	288	144		112	256	138		103	241	144		101	245				
MARCH	187		112	299	180		101	281	135		98	233	136		106	242	137		95	232				
APRIL	202		124	326	182		105	287	137		107	244	133		98	231	129		100	229				
MAY	228		135	363	185		115	300	154		98	252	146		101	247	135		104	239				
JUNE	228		130	358	173		101	274	149		110	259	141		104	245	134		94	228				
JULY	215		120	335	160		114	274	132		98	230	137		99	236	129		89	218				
AUGUST	214		117	331	161		119	280	118		95	213	140		99	239	132		97	229				
SEPTEMBER	218		134	352	154		111	265	134		103	237	136		101	237	139		73	212				
OCTOBER	209		127	336	147		106	253	134		95	229	154		110	264	152		83	235				
NOVEMBER	209		123	332	143		111	254	127		92	219	164		116	280	164		72	236				
DECEMBER	195		118	313	145		113	258	134		96	230	139		104	243	178		85	263				
Annual Avg Total	195	42	122	325	167	0	108	275	137	0	101	238	140	0	103	243	142	0	91	234				

Juvenile Cases Supervised in the Community, 4th Quarter 2014				
	Oct 2014	Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Q4 Avg
Ward Supervision	1,054	1,096	1,134	1,095
<i>WIC602 Supervision</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>989</i>	<i>954</i>
<i>WIC725 Supervision</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>140</i>
Non-Ward Supervision	575	565	569	570
<i>WIC654.2 Supervision</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>441</i>
<i>WIC790 Supervision</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>128</i>

Juvenile Institution Statistics									
Booking Statistics From: 7/1/2014 To: 7/1/2015.									
Bookings Per Institution By Gender & Age									
	Gateway at Central		High Desert Juvenile Hall			San Bernardino Juvenile Hall			Grand Total
	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Age 13:	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Age 14:	0	0	3	5	8	2	5	7	15
Age 15:	0	0	8	23	31	5	41	46	77
Age 16:	0	0	25	64	89	25	123	148	237
Age 17:	0	0	30	151	181	72	244	316	497
Age 18:	8	8	45	169	214	70	397	467	689
Age 19:	15	15	71	229	300	97	432	529	844
Age 20:	10	10	16	95	111	35	186	221	342
Age 21:	3	3	1	1	2	0	6	6	11
Total per Gender	36	36	199	738	937	306	1435	1,741	2,714

Minors in Out of Home Placement Graph



SECTION 3

LOCAL STRATEGY

San Bernardino County has responded to the Juvenile Justice problem by developing an intricate and successful series of prevention, early intervention and diversion programs. In addition, the needs of youths in need of a more intensive intervention strategy have been addressed, as this later was a deficiency discussed in the last revise.

San Bernardino County's strength rests on its interagency collaborations. Prevention and early interventions, with strategies to address the more serious juvenile offender, combined with a comprehensive multi-agency continuum of care, have provided the foundation the County has used to confront its challenges to date.

In 1986, the County established the Children's Network to help children at risk by improving communications, planning and coordination among youth servicing agencies. The network has been part of an ongoing commitment to leverage as many resources as efficiently as possible for the County's "at risk" children. The focus on the prevention and early intervention aspects are apparent by the number and range of such programs noted on the San Bernardino County Spectrum of Juvenile Services (attached to the original CMJJP) and updated here. Nonetheless, gaps continue to exist in the services' continuum.

Since 1987, the County Board of Supervisors contracted for three independent assessments of juvenile justice needs. These assessments were completed in 1990, 1996 and 1999. The assessment done by Huskey and Associates, dated October 18, 1996, provided a non-custody program analysis; youth profile analysis; and policy considerations. This study along with the study done by the Justice Management Institute, dated October 31, 1996, provided a study of juvenile delinquency case processing and served as the basis for the development of the initial juvenile justice strategy and goals in the 2005 revision. Copies of both studies were included with the original juvenile justice plan with revised information from the former study included here.

Non-Custody Programs from 1996 Study

- Majority of applications for petitions are handled informally (72.1% from 1997-2000 compared to 53% nationally).
- Eight of ten new referrals (81.1%) are settled out-of-court.
- Almost twenty percent (18.4%) of the AFP are placed on 654 Informal Supervision and Informal Supervision has increased slightly (average annual rate of 1.1%).
- The number of youths reoffending while on informal supervision is 1.3% in 30 days and 15.5% by 180 days. In comparison, the number of youths reoffending while in out-of-custody, with no intervention or supervision by 39.2% by 180 days.
- No data was available to determine the factors that lead to reoffending on either Informal Supervision or out-of-custody, thus no conclusion could be reached regarding the type of youths who are likely to reoffend.
- There appears to be an intermediate group of out-of-custody youths who are at risk of becoming a serious, chronic juvenile offender.

- Youths who experience five or more risk factors are three times as likely to become a delinquent suggesting a need for early intervention.
- The number of males admitted to the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center during 1991-1995 declined at an annual rate of 3.5% and female admissions declined at an annual rate of 3.6% per year. Admissions increased in 2000, then began a gradual decrease over the following years, a pattern which has continued to the present day.
- Two-thirds to three-fourths of the youths served in three alternative programs successfully completed. New law violations for youths supervised in these three alternatives were 2.0%-4.0%.
- Taken as a whole, the alternatives to detention programs have had a major impact on managing the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center population. Most of these youths would have remained in the Center at an average length of stay 29 days. The House Arrest Program, which has now been in operation for ten years, has offered a successful alternative to detention; approximately 15.8% of all youths booked in the detention centers have been released onto the House Arrest Program, and 105,562 total beds have been saved since 2001.

Youth Profile Analysis from 1996 Study

- Eight out of ten of San Bernardino youths in all three groups (detained, released from the Center and out-of-custody) do not attend school.
- Between 7%-22% of all three groups have been physically or sexually abused.
- Between two-thirds to three-fourths of the detained and the released groups report use of illegal drugs (information for out-of-custody was not available). This finding is consistent with a recent study conducted by the University of California Los Angeles where they found that 60% of detained youths tested positive for any drug.
- Between 2%-11% of all three groups are diagnosed as having mental health problems. It is now presumed that this number is much higher, as the national average may be somewhere between 50-75%.
- More of the pre-adjudicated released groups (released to home and released to alternatives to detention) were charged with property or serious property offenses than the detained group.
- More of the pre-adjudicated detained group was ranked high to highest on offense severity than the released groups. While the 1990 Master Plan Study concluded that many of the youths detained were low-risk, the 1996 study found that youth detained had committed crimes of higher severity.
- Higher percentage of the pre-adjudicated detained youths are arrested on an escape/absconder charge.
- Higher percentage of the pre-adjudicated released youths had no prior adjudications or prior bookings to detention.
- Higher percentage of the pre-adjudicated detained youths had prior felony applications for petitions.
- Higher percentage of the pre-adjudicated of the post-adjudicated detained youths had prior adjudications and prior bookings to detention than the pre-adjudicated detained youths.
- Among all groups, the two most frequent crime categories were other (largely violations of court order) and crimes against persons.
- A recent study by the Legislative Analyst's Office suggests that 1 out of every 10 youths who come into contact with police may end up in custody.

Summary Policy Considerations-from 1996 Study

- Project an increase of 3.1% to 18.1% more youths to be detained who would have otherwise been in out-of-custody. This increase has been managed via Lodgemakers and via the House Arrest Program.
- Expand the detention services continuum to include a shelter facility, a day reporting center and multi-systemic family therapy option as components in a model detention services continuum located at various sites in the County. The Day Reporting Center option has been exercised in this County, but the intermediate services mentioned here (shelter facility and multi-systemic family therapy option) have not.
- Expand by 5.0% the number of youths released from the juvenile detention and assessment center to a less secure shelter or to a day reporting center. This has been handled via the House Arrest Program for pre-adjudicated youths and by referrals to the Day Reporting Center for post-adjudicated youths.
- Expand the number of school-based case managers in elementary, middle or high school districts who have the highest number of school dropouts/expulsions in close collaboration with social services, mental health, health and other relevant youth servicing agencies. This has been done via the School Probation Officers on Campus program.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT RESEARCH INQUIRY,
JULY 2015**

Non-Custody Programs 2012-2015

- 1) How were the majority of applications for petitions (AFP's) handled from 2012-2015 - in other words, what percentage were handled informally vs. formally?
 - Total AFPs received - 24,303
 - CST AFPs received - 16,373 (67.4%)
 - CST AFPs handled formally – 3,460 (21.1%)
 - CST AFPs handled informally – 12,913 (78.9%)
 - Intake AFPs received - 5,915 (24.3%)
 - Intake AFPs handled formally – 4,804 (81.2%)
 - Intake AFPs handled informally – 1,111 (18.8%)
 - Other AFPs received – 2,015 (8.3%)
 - Other AFPs handled formally – 798 (39.6%)
 - Intake AFPs handled informally – 1,217 (60.4%)
- 2) What was the percentage of the referrals that were settled out of court (SOC'd) from 2012-2015?
 - Informal counts – 9,947
 - CST SOC'd handled informally – 8,761 (88.0%)
 - CST SOC'd – 5,019 (57.3%)
 - CST SOC'd #9 – 2,243 (25.6%)
 - CST YAB – 1,136 (13.0%)
 - CST 654 cases initiated by PO - 363 (4.1%)
 - Intake SOC's handled informally - 281 (2.8%)
 - Intake SOC'd - 277 (%)
 - Intake W&I 654 Informal - 4 (%)
 - Other SOC's handled informally – 905 (9.1%)
 - Other SOC'd – 751 (%)
 - Other W&I 654 – 44 (%)
 - Other YAB – 110 (%)
- 3) What was the percentage of referrals that were placed on informal probation from 2012-2015?
 - Informal counts – 3,301
 - CST Informal - 2,661 (80.6%)
 - CST 654 Cases PO initiated - 363 (13.6%)
 - CST 654.2 Cases Added – 2,298 (86.4%)
 - Intake Informal - 463 (14.0%)
 - Intake 654 Cases PO initiated - 4 (0.9%)
 - Intake 654.2 Cases Added – 459 (99.1%)
 - Other Informal – 177 (5.4%)
 - Other 654 Cases PO initiated - 44 (24.9%)
 - Other 654.2 Cases Added – 133 (75.1%)

- 4) What is the percentage of youths re-offending while on informal supervision with no intervention or supervision?
- Court initiated Informal and reinstatements – 3,821
 - Submitted - 2,146 (56.2%)
 - SOC'd – 961 (25.2%)
 - 654.2 – 296 (7.7%)
 - DA Rejected – 274 (7.2%)
 - YAB – 104 (2.7%)
 - 654 – 40 (1.0%)

Youth Profile Analysis 2011-2015

Detained, released from juvenile detention and assessment center, or out of custody with petition filed

- 1) What is the percentage of youths who do not attend school in all three groups?

Truancy Rate				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
San Bernardino City Unified School District	42.8%	42.8%	42.1%	60.8%
San Bernardino County	36.3%	36.0%	40.1%	40.2%
California State	28.5%	29.3%	31.1%	31.1%

*California Department of Education (<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>) Expulsion, Suspension and Truancy

San Bernardino City Unified School District (SBCUSD) has a higher truancy rate than the county. California's truancy rate has remained lower than San Bernardino County's rate since 2011. SBCUSD (60.8%) and California (31.1%) were at their highest rates since 2011 while San Bernardino County (40.2%) had its highest rate to date.

Suspension Rate				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
San Bernardino City Unified School District	7.3%	8.1%	7.8%	6.3%
San Bernardino County	7.3%	6.0%	6.0%	5.1%
California State	5.7%	5.1%	4.4%	3.8%

*California Department of Education (<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>) Expulsion, Suspension and Truancy

Over the past 4 school years, SBCUSD average suspension rate (7.4%) has consistently been higher than San Bernardino County (6.1%) and California State (4.8%). San Bernardino County has consistently exhibited greater suspension rates relative to California State. Whereas, San Bernardino County and California State have experienced consistent suspension rates over the past 4 school years, San Bernardino City Unified School District exhibited an increase between the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school years.

Expulsion Rate				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
San Bernardino City Unified School District	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
San Bernardino County	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
California State	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

*California Department of Education (<http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>) Expulsion, Suspension and Truancy

Although SBCUSD has a higher truancy rate, the expulsion rate is lower than San Bernardino County and California. San Bernardino County has the highest expulsion rate each school year

between 2011 and 2012. Statewide, California’s expulsion rate has consistently been 0.1% from 2011-2014.

2) What percentage has been physically or sexually abused?

- Since COMPAS was implemented in 2006, 13% of juvenile offenders have been reported on average to have a risk/need related to physical abuse. 2014 saw a sharp decline in these offenders, with only 11% reporting a high risk of physical abuse.
- An average of 11% of juvenile offenders were suspected by COMPAS of having been sexually abused or admitted to sexual abuse on the COMPAS risk/needs assessment questionnaire.

3) What percentage use illegal drugs?

- 27% of juvenile offenders on average have been reported by the COMPAS risk/needs assessment tool to have a high risk/need related to drug abuse.
 - On average, 21% have had a high risk of common drug abuse, while 14% have had a high risk of hard drug abuse.
- The percentage of high risk youth in all categories were at their lowest since 2008.

Percentage of High Risk Youth according to COMPAS Assessment				
	2012	2013	2014	AVG
Physical Abuse	14%	15%	11%	13%
Sexual Abuse	4%	4%	3%	4%
Any Drug Abuse	30%	28%	22%	27%
<i>Common Drug Abuse</i>	25%	22%	16%	21%
<i>Hard Substance Abuse</i>	15%	14%	13%	14%

Note: Counts are the most recent assessment for each youth assessed that year. High scores were defined per the ‘Measurement & Treatment Implications of COMPAS Youth Scales.’ Physical and Substance abuse based on the COMPAS need/risk score. Sexual abuse was based on one question; the need score was skewed and was overestimating juveniles with sexual abuse needs.

4) Were more of the detained group or more of the release group charged with property vs. person offenses?

- *Between 2012 and 2014:*
 - More of the release group was charged with property offenses (817; 68.8%) than the detained group (589; 54.3%).
 - More of the detained group was charged with person offenses (495; 45.7%) than the release group (371; 31.2%).

Person VS Property Offense								
Offense	2012		2013		2014		3 yr AVG	
	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
Person	538	355	450	376	496	381	495	371
Property	647	892	582	701	539	857	589	817
Other	396	623	372	522	375	555	381	567
TOTAL	1,581	1,870	1,404	1,599	1,410	1,793	1,465	1,754
Percent of Total with Each Offense Category								
Offense	2012		2013		2014		3 yr AVG	

	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
Person	34%	19%	32%	24%	35%	21%	34%	21%
Property	41%	48%	41%	44%	38%	48%	40%	47%
Other	25%	33%	26%	33%	27%	31%	26%	32%

Percent Detained VS Released								
Offense	2012		2013		2014		3 yr AVG	
	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
Person	60%	40%	54%	46%	57%	43%	57%	43%
Property	42%	58%	45%	55%	39%	61%	42%	58%
Other	39%	61%	42%	58%	40%	60%	40%	60%
TOTAL	46%	54%	47%	53%	44%	56%	46%	54%

* Data obtained from the CE database; categories were derived from Petition Crime Categories – the counts will be less than crime categories based on the actual charges.

- 5) Did more of the detained group or more of the release group have prior adjudications and/or bookings?
- Between 2012 and 2014, the detained group had more prior bookings (632; 61.8%) than the release group (391; 38.2%).
- 6) Did more of the detained group or more of the release group have prior felony applications for petitions?
- Between 2012 and 2014, the detained group had more prior felony applications for petitions (273; 67.9%) than the release group (129; 32.1%).
- 7) Did more of the detained group or more of the release group have prior arrests for either escape or abscond charges?
- Between 2012 and 2014, the detained group had more prior arrests for either escape or abscond charges (204; 67.8%) than the release group (97; 32.2%).

Prior History								
Offense	Prior Bookings		Prior Felonies		Prior Warrant Arrests		TOTAL	
	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
2012	669	400	272	142	194	105	1,581	1,870
2013	603	384	262	123	203	90	1,404	1,599
2014	624	390	285	122	215	96	1,410	1,793
3 yr AVG	632	391	273	129	204	97	1,465	1,754

Percent of Total Offenders with Priors								
Offense	Prior Bookings		Prior Felonies		Prior Warrant Arrests		TOTAL	
	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
2012	42%	21%	17%	8%	12%	6%		
2013	43%	24%	19%	8%	14%	6%		
2014	44%	22%	20%	7%	15%	5%		
3 yr AVG	43%	22%	19%	7%	14%	6%		

Percent Detained VS Released								
Offense	Prior Bookings		Prior Felonies		Prior Warrant Arrests		TOTAL	
	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released	Detained	Released
2012	63%	37%	66%	34%	65%	35%	46%	54%
2013	61%	39%	68%	32%	69%	31%	47%	53%
2014	62%	38%	70%	30%	69%	31%	44%	56%
3 yr AVG	62%	38%	68%	32%	68%	32%	46%	54%

** Data obtained from the CE database; Counts will vary from original petition disposition due to amended dispos.*

Robbery constitutes the top crime categories between 2012 and 2014.

Top Crime (Petition) Categories			
Rank	2012	2013	2014
1	Robbery	Robbery	Robbery
2	Burglary	Aggravated Assault	Aggravated Assault
3	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Burglary

** Data obtained from the CE database; Categories were derived from Petition Crime Categories – the counts will be less than crime categories based on the actual charges.*

Court Study from 2005 Report

In the last report, the court study brought to light some concerns and came to some conclusions about juvenile justice in San Bernardino County. It noted that a Juvenile Information Management System was needed. This concern was subsequently addressed with the introduction of the Juvenile Caseload Explorer System in September of 2006. A new assessment tool (COMPAS) was also adopted to assess risk and needs for youths under probation supervision in 2005.

Many of the other areas in which the County was found lacking had been addressed by aggressive policies from local law enforcement, Probation, the Courts and the collaborative partnerships of programs funded by the County’s JJCPA allocation.

However, a system of intermediate sanctions, which previous studies had targeted as an area of weakness in the juvenile justice system remained a priority and focus for the JJCC in 2005.

The report goes to state that “Driven by the Probation Departments and Juvenile Courts “Swift and Sure” policy and “Zero Tolerance” towards probation violations, the focus on the local justice action strategy has been on the formal system of justice sanctions. The prevention and early intervention strategies and programs have shown to be effective as the felony crime rate for juvenile offenders has decreased even while the “at risk” population in the County has increased. The District Attorney’s aggressive approach to juveniles has resulted in more review by District Attorneys for determination of filing than the previous discretion given to probation officers. As a result, we have seen an increase in the number of initial filings as well as supplemental filings. The “Swift and Sure” policy translated to emphasis on swift processing of the offender through the system by making timely decisions; appropriate utilization of Youth Accountability Boards for minor offenses only; direct referrals to the District Attorney on specific issues without initial attempts to divert them from the system.”

This process was implemented with the support of the Juvenile Courts with the recognition that the public demanded this response at that time.

Lastly, the report went on to discuss the major juvenile justice event in recent years, i.e., the construction and opening of two new juvenile detention and assessment centers in 1998 for the West Valley, 2004 for the High Desert and a new Central Valley Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center opened in 2011.

Further Facts and Figures from the 2005 Court Study

Lodgemakers private placement opened in 2004 provided the County with an option for 72 beds designated for pre-placement assessment and placement. However, it closed in 2007.

Since 2000, out-of-home placement numbers have been steadily decreasing, on a par with the decreasing detention numbers. This has had a significant impact on the number of juveniles detained in detention centers awaiting placement.

2004 ended with approximately 1,947 juveniles on formal supervision, an increase from 2000, which ended with approximately 2,670 juveniles on formal supervision.

DJJ (formerly California Youth Authority) commitments have dropped from 267 in 2000 to 68 in 2004; it can be argued that SUCCESS and probation supervision, as well as an emphasis on appropriate placement and treatment options, have helped reduce the number of necessary commitments to DJJ.

In summary, the past five years have seen decreases in the number of youths detained in secure facilities, as well as decreases in placement and DJJ. The number of juvenile petitions submitted for filing has decreased [Table 12], even as the felony arrest rate and number of juveniles on formal supervised probation has increased.

The report concluded with the following summary: “It would seem that the County’s local strategy as outlined in previous CMJJP’s has been largely successful in creating bed space at the juvenile detention centers, reducing the number of placements and CYA commitments, providing intermediate sanctions and pre-adjudication options, reducing truancy, and partnering with schools in a collaborative relationship to provide intervention at an early age. Though there are still gaps in services, as identified in section 2, the local strategy appears to be sound and valid”.

Since the original CMJJP was submitted in 2000 and the revision in 2005, a juvenile delinquency court assessment was completed in 2009, which pointed out some areas in need of attention. A summary of juvenile needs for the county from this report is included here along with information gathered from the San Bernardino County Probation Department Research Unit.

As discussed in the previous section (page 20), in February 2009, the San Bernardino County Juvenile Delinquency Court completed a draft report of a study which highlighted some areas of concern in the county as pertains to the juvenile delinquency court. Specifically, related to this report was the call for various services for 602 youth. These included transportation services for youths who cannot access services. In addition, the expansion and/or creation of specialty services such as:

1. Gender specific programs like our GRACE program, and CASE for adolescent youths involved in sex trafficking.
2. Drug and alcohol treatment (inpatient, outpatient and residential).
3. Treatment for juveniles with severe mental health/behavioral issues.
4. Gang diversion.

The creation of a school success strategy partnership summit between the County Superintendent of Schools and the Juvenile Delinquency Court was also mentioned as necessary. In addition, a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors for the creation of an in custody, inroads-like program for 602 delinquent youth in each region was also recommended.

The JJCC has identified gaps in services under Section 2. The objectives for programs developed to meet these gaps are as follows:

**CURRENT NEEDS IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED
BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL, 2011**

1. Continued expansion of the School Probation Officer on Campus Program – Restoration of the program’s contingent of probation officers to full original program strength, approximately 25. This collaborative partnership with various school districts throughout the County has had positive results for students, their families, schools, and the community, and has been shown to reduce truancy, suspensions and expulsions. Due to cuts to this County’s JJCPA allocation over time, and an increase in the cost to the districts, several districts had to discontinue their involvement in the program. However, the JJCC recognizes the need for this program, and is committed to providing these intervention services at an affordable cost to districts whenever possible. The JJCC views this program as critical to the overall goals of delinquency prevention, and would like to see probation officers restored countywide as funding becomes available. Currently, 11 schools participate in the program countywide expanding to 17 for FY 12/13.
2. Continuation of the Let’s End Truancy Program – LET has served over 47,000 youths and their families from 2001-2011. This program has been proven effective in the areas of reducing suspensions and expulsions and increasing the attendance rate, and has been deemed a successful intervention program by the JJCC. It is also very cost effective.
3. Continuation of the House Arrest Program – While this program has been a successful alternative to detention, it has also been costly, and the number of youths enrolled has been steadily decreasing over time. While the JJCC feels the program is still beneficial and, in some cases vital to providing detention alternatives, the urgent need for it has passed with the opening over recent years of the new Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers. There are now three functioning Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers in operation in San Bernardino County, one in each geographical area. Recently, with budget reductions, and the availability of sophisticated technology, the JJCC targeted this program for major changes. The services offered remain the same, but at a lower level of staffing with GPS tracking compensating for the lack of direct supervision.
4. Development and Expansion of a Juvenile Drug Court – Over the years, the need for a specialized forum in which to deal with juvenile drug and alcohol problems has become apparent. With structured intervention and treatment specifically geared toward juveniles, the juvenile drug court may be able to accomplish more with delinquency prevention than courts that do not address the source of the problems at the root of delinquent behavior. A Juvenile Drug Court was started in the High Desert region of the county in 2006 and in the Central Valley

region of the county in 2011. It should be noted however, that these programs will be funded by the Probation Department not the AB1913 grant.

- 5) Independent assessment of current juvenile justice needs in San Bernardino County – There has not been a recent comprehensive study or research regarding San Bernardino’s current juvenile justice needs, and the JJCC recommends that a new study be commissioned. Without current, accurate countywide data from independent resources, it can be difficult to assess and determine needs and support them with data. However, the Probation Department’s Research Unit gathered some data similar to that obtained in past studies as outlined above.

SECTION 4

DETAILED PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

HOUSE ARREST PROGRAM

Program Objective

The objective of the program is to reduce the population at the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers by providing an intensive supervision program in the community for youths awaiting disposition by the Court.

Population to be Served

The program serves youths countywide who are awaiting disposition of their cases by the Juvenile Court. This includes both non-wards and wards of the Court.

Program Description

The House Arrest Program provides selected pre-dispositional youths with the opportunity to remain in the community while their case is processing through the Court system. An intake probation officer screens youths for the program by using a risk assessment instrument, to minimize the potential risk to the community and to enhance the probability of court appearances. Parents or guardians of selected youths must also be cooperative with the requirements of the program. Youths found acceptable for the program must agree to follow the programs rules. Youths accepted for the program receive intensive supervision which includes GPS tracking and possibly school and/or behavior modification classes at a Day Reporting Center. The program is a 24-hour/seven days a week. Following adjudication of their case, youths are exited from the program.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The House Arrest Program has demonstrated effectiveness over its eight years of operation within San Bernardino County. Arrest rates have remained below 4% for youths in the program each year except for fiscal year 2007/2008. However, the incarceration rate and probation violation rates have increased in recent years. Nonetheless, beds saved now number 58,700 over the past three years and saving beds is the main goal of the program.

The House Arrest Program was originally based on the Detention Diversion Advocacy Project of San Francisco (DDAP), which deals with youth who are awaiting adjudication or final disposition in Juvenile Court. The goal of DDAP is to reduce the number of youth in court-ordered detention. DDAP provides an intensive level of community-based monitoring.

Specific DDAP objectives include the following:

- Ensuring that high populations of participants are not rearrested while participating in the program.
- Ensuring that youth appear in court as scheduled.
- Reduce the population of detained youths.
- Provide interventions for youth diverted from detention.
- Reduce cost to the public through effective community based alternatives to detention.

The San Bernardino County Probation Department House Arrest Program mirrors the DDAP program in several key areas that lead to the same type of positive outcomes for youth and the community. These include:

- Serves youths who are awaiting disposition by the Juvenile Court.
- Reduce the population of detained youths.
- Effective assessment to determine participation.
- Intensive supervision of participants of the program.
- Community-based programs to address problem areas of participants.
- School programs when appropriate.
- Reduce cost to the public through effective community based alternatives to detention.

The San Bernardino County Probation Department House Arrest Program also utilizes GPS tracking.

Outcomes Objectives and Measures

Outcome measures of the program will include the following:

- The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000. (It is anticipated that this program will not have an impact).
- The rate of successful completion of probation. (It is anticipated this program will not have an impact).
- The rate of successful completion of restitution and court ordered community service responsibilities. (It is anticipated this program will not have an impact).
- Arrest, incarceration and probation violation rates of program participants. (This program will decrease the rate of incarceration of the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center populations, but will not have an impact on arrests or probation violations).
- Quantification of the annual per capita costs of the program.
- The number of detention bed days saved per year by this program.
- The objective of the House Arrest Program is to reduce the population at the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers by detaining appropriate youths as determined by a risk assessment in their home pending disposition of their case. This will not only help keep Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers into compliance with the Board of State and Community Corrections population requirements, but also prevent non-violent first time offenders the disruption of school and home environments during adjudication of their cases. It is anticipated that this program will continue to reduce the population at the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Centers. Outcomes will be measured as follows:
 - Population figures of the Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center detainees one year before and one year after implementation of the program.
 - Additionally youths in the House Arrest Program will be tracked for successful completion of Probation, as well as the above-mentioned outcomes and compared to youths from the FY 2006/2007 cohort.

It is anticipated that between 40 and 70 youths will participate in the program per month.

DAY REPORTING CENTERS

Program Objective

The Day Reporting Centers provide a structured environment throughout the day for youth with or without wardship throughout the County. The needs of participants are addressed and monitored for progress. Additionally, the risk to the community from potential delinquent activity is minimized.

Population to be Served

The Day Reporting Centers serve youths and their families in the Central, High Desert and West Valley areas of the County. Youth 11 to 17 years of age with or without wardship can be referred. Referrals can originate from the Court, the Probation Department, law enforcement agencies throughout the county, public or private agencies and parents. Referrals are admitted to the program that has at least two verifiable risk factors as listed below:

1. Family issues: Lack of supervision, control, criminal family influence, family violence, home factors.
2. School problems: Attendance, academic and behavior problems.
3. Substance abuse: Pattern of alcohol and/or drug abuse.
4. Delinquency patterns: Gang identification, theft, runaway and delinquent patterns.

Youths experiencing chronic school problems of a behavioral nature are most likely to be referred by parents. Parents experiencing difficulty raising these types of youths could also refer themselves for parenting classes.

Program Description

The Probation Department operates three Day Reporting Centers which are located in San Bernardino, Montclair, and Victorville and serve as locations for community schools, counseling centers and supervision centers for youth living in those areas. The Centers operate from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. and provide a variety of counseling, a community school setting and a supervision center for Probation Department staff.

Transportation is provided to youth without other means of arrival. Participants remain under supervision of staff each day. While at the Centers, youth participate in a wide variety of activities and classes that include:

1. Anger Management
2. Cognitive Life Skills
3. Aggression Replacement Therapy
4. Drugs and Alcohol
5. Gang Involvement
6. Shoplifting
7. Truancy
8. Parenting Classes

The San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools provides educational services for participants who are in need of an alternative school setting due to academic, behavioral or attendance issues.

This educational program continues throughout a youth's participation at the Center and focuses on transitioning the youth back into a regular school setting, if possible.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

Initially, the San Bernardino Day Reporting Centers were based on a model program from Sacramento County. The Sacramento County Probation Department Day Reporting Center opened in March of 1998, and was funded through a Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Demonstration Program grant until June of 2002.

Characteristics of the Sacramento program initially adopted by the San Bernardino model were as follows:

Client Characteristics

- Over 11 years of age
- With or without wardship

Problem Areas (at least two issues)

- Family lack of supervision or control, abuse, etc.
- School attendance, academics, behavior
- Substance abuse
- Peers

The Center provided probation services, counseling, recreational activities and a community school.

The desired program outcomes of the Center included:

1. Decrease subsequent arrests
2. Increase successful probation completion
3. Increase restitution payment
4. Increase school attendance
5. Increase completion of counseling
6. Improve family function

The Sacramento County Probation Department determined that the prime measure of program performance should be the re-offense rate. Only 0.5% of the Center youth failed during the 120-day program through re-offense compared to 32% of the youth in the field supervision category. Additionally, 10% more Center youth repaid their entire restitution than field supervision youth. The Center youth had a 10% lower truancy rate than did the field supervision youth. Center youth also attended their counseling classes twice as frequently as the field supervision group. Eight percent more field supervision youth went into detention and two percent more went to out-of-home placement.

The San Bernardino County Probation Department Day Reporting Center closely mirrored the Sacramento program in the target population, problem areas of participants and counseling and educational services provided. Other similar areas between the two programs included: initial

assessment of the participants, daily supervision by probation staff and behavioral contracts, though not all of these similarities remain as of this date.

In the years following the adaptation of the Sacramento model, San Bernardino County Probation has changed the comparison group and several of the outcomes, as detailed below.

Outcome Objective Measures

Outcome measures of the program will include the following:

1. The rate of juvenile arrest per 100,000 population. (This program will not decrease rates in this area.)
2. The rate of successful completion of probation. (This program should increase rates of success in this area.)
3. The rate of successful completion of restitution and community service responsibilities. (This program should increase rates in this area.)
4. Arrest incarceration and probation violation rates of program participants. (This program should decrease rates in this area.)
5. Quantification of the annual per capita cost of the program.
6. Increase in the rate that youths and family members attend counseling sessions will increase.

It is anticipated that the number of youths successfully completing probation, paying restitution in full and completing community service obligations will rise. Additionally, it is anticipated that the rate of probation violations and subsequent arrests will decrease and that counseling hours for youths and their family members will increase.

Outcomes for wards and non-wards will be measured separately. The above outcomes will be measured by a comparison of youths from the FY 2006/2007, San Bernardino County Day Reporting Center Cohort. The outcome measuring period has been changed from 120 days in the program to measurement at program exit.

It is anticipated that 50 youths will participate in this program per month at each center.

SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM

Program Objective

The objective of the program is to reduce campus delinquent behavior, provide prevention/intervention services to students having attendance, suspension/expulsion issues, and provide training to campus staff regarding probation and juvenile justice services and to work with students and their families to solve the problems causing the referral.

Additionally, the objective is to work with youths who are exhibiting early signs of delinquent behavior at school and provide supervision, support and counseling, in order to redirect the youths in a positive direction averting arrest and incarceration.

Population to be Served

The program serves early offenders and pre-delinquents. They are identified by and referred for probation officers services by school staff, other probation officers and their selves.

Initially, the school-based probation officer program was funded by Challenge Grant I; now probation officers are funded through JJCPA, with the schools paying 25% of the cost of a probation officer. Probation officers are currently located in 11 different school districts. The program is located in various school districts upon identified need and past services.

Program Description

This program replicates the Challenge Grant I Home Run Program. Youth experiencing attendance and/or behavioral problems on a designated school campus will be identified and referred to probation staff located on that campus. Probation officers will assess the youth's problem areas and provide services and referrals as needed.

Probation officers can place referred youths on behavioral contracts and monitor their progress. Probation officers meet with youths as needed, both at the school site and at the youth's home. Family members can also be offered services such as parenting skill classes.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The School Probation Officer Program is based upon the Challenge Grant I Home Run Program, which expired on July 1, 2001.

During the first three years the program was in place, from 1997 to 2000, approximately 7,500 students were served. All the school districts involved were pleased with the results and continued to contract for services year to year. School attendance by problematic youths increased and expulsions/suspensions decreased. Anger management classes were provided to over 1,000 students.

From 2000-2004, the program served 3,278 youths on approximately 40 school campuses. Completion of probation rates had risen, and suspension/expulsion rates dropped. In addition, school attendance improved for at least 50% of youths served by the program each year of operation.

From 2005-2008, 1,310 youths were served on fewer campuses due to budgetary issues. The rates of suspension/ expulsion were better than the control group. However, school attendance did not reach the 50% improvement goal for two of the three years studied. This could be due to a variety of factors.

Outcome Objective Measures

The objective of the School Probation Officer Program is to provide services to school districts in order to prevent youths at the front end of the Juvenile Justice System from progressing further and to provide gains in the areas of school attendance and behavior, as demonstrated by lower suspensions and expulsions and increased school attendance.

Outcome measures of this program will include the following:

1. The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 (This program will not impact this area)
2. The rate of successful completion of probation (This program will not impact this area)

3. The rate of successful completion of restitution and court ordered community service (This program will not impact this area)
4. Arrest incarceration and probation violation rates of program participants (This program will not impact this area)
5. Quantification of the annual per capita cost of the program
6. Increased rate of school attendance for participants (This program will increase the rate of school attendance for participants as compared to the control group).
7. Decreased rate of school suspension and expulsion for participants (This program will decrease the rate of suspensions and expulsions as compared to the control group).

It is anticipated that this program will increase rates of school attendance and decrease rates of expulsions and suspensions. Youths served by this program will be compared to the control group comprised of the cohort from FY 2006/2007.

LET'S END TRUANCY (L.E.T.) PROGRAM

Program Objective

The objective of the program is to increase attendance in schools countywide and provide the services needed to youths and parents to accomplish that goal. In doing so, the ADA support to schools is increased and the daytime juvenile crime rates are reduced.

Population to be Served

School age youths (K through 12) who are not attending school and fall within the truancy statute as defined in the Education Code. These youths may currently be wards of the court for criminal matters or may have had no previous contact with the justice system.

Program Description

L.E.T is a program allowing Deputy District Attorney involvement in school truancy programs. The attorneys interact with the School Attendance Review Boards (S.A.R.B.) and parents, and prosecutes parents of elementary school children who fail to send their children to school.

The target population is composed of any middle or high school youths who are truant as well as the parents of elementary school youths who are truant. Prior to this program, there was little attention to truant youths or parents and participation of attorneys in school programs was minimal. This program covers all areas within the County of San Bernardino.

The program consists of three attorneys and their clerical support in the three regions of the county. Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT's) cooperate with Community Based Organizations (CBO's) who are also involved in truancy reduction programs with prosecution available as needed. S.A.R.B., S.A.R.T. and other activities related to increasing attendance at public schools are also utilized. Prosecution of parents for elementary school children who are truant is also part of the program.

Outcome Objective Measures

Evaluation is based on statistics provided by schools regarding changes (improvements) in the attendance of participating youths as a result of school and district attorney intervention efforts. All efforts are evaluated, including but not limited to prosecution, in order to determine which method is most effective in improving school attendance and reduction of unexcused absences.

- Other alternatives might be prosecution without the intermediate steps to resolve the underlying problems within the family leading to truancy. The cost of prosecution versus intervention is difficult to measure completely since there are many indirect costs such as loss of ADA to schools, crimes that might not otherwise be committed by youths in the community and the ultimate cost to the public for individuals who cannot support themselves because of a lack of job skills. The effectiveness of prosecution without attempting to resolve the factors leading to truancy is also questionable.

Outcomes for the youths served by this program will be measured by rates of:

1. The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 population. (This program will not impact this area.)
2. The rate of successful completion of probation. (This program will not be impact this area.)

3. The rate of successful completion of restitution and court ordered community service. (This program will not impact this area.)
4. Arrest incarceration and probation violation rates of program participants. (This program will not impact this area.)
5. Quantification of the annual per capita cost of the program.
6. Program participants will improve attendance without formal sanctions imposed by the school or Courts as a result of interventions by the District Attorney's office.

The objective of the Lets End Truancy Program is to decrease truancy at school districts that implement the program. It is anticipated that truancy rates will decrease in these school districts, as youths contacted by the District Attorney's office will improve attendance. Outcomes will be measured by the rate that each youth improves attendance without having to progress to formal sanctions by the school district, (suspension, and expulsion) as compared to previous results for youths with the same truancy issues one year prior to implementation of the program at the same school sites. For arrest and incarceration, the comparison group will be 2006-2007 and for the other categories, 2007-2008. It is anticipated that youths in this program will react favorably to the program and improve attendance.

Although no changes are anticipated for numbers 1 through 5 of the above-mentioned outcomes, the same group comparison information will be collected and utilized for outcome measurement purposes.