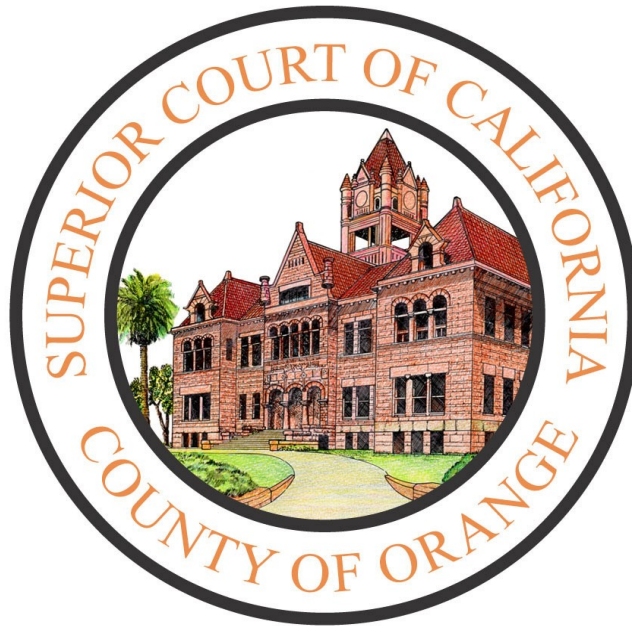


Superior Court of California County of Orange



Collaborative Courts 2014 Annual Report

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Introduction

Collaborative court programs are specialized court tracks that combine judicial supervision with rigorously monitored rehabilitation services. They include integrated treatment and social services, strict oversight and accountability, a team approach to decision-making, and frequent interaction between the judicial officer and the participants. Collaborative courts increase public safety and save money by stopping the revolving door of incarceration and re-arrest for many offenders. They also provide profound human and social benefits.

The Orange County Collaborative Courts, which began in 1995 with one Drug Court at the Central Justice Center, have expanded to include a variety of programs based on the Drug Court model at five Justice Centers. As a result of these programs, thousands of County residents have been rehabilitated: addicted felony drug offenders turned into responsible taxpayers; repeat-offense drunk drivers changed into dedicated advocates of sobriety; deeply troubled combat veterans helped to re-integrate into society; mentally ill offenders now leading stable, productive lives; homeless people given the tools they need to regain their self-sufficiency; at-risk youth steered from the path of delinquent behavior; reformed parents proud to have had drug-free babies.

In addition to changing the lives of criminal offenders and dramatically reducing their rate of recidivism, the programs have saved more than **\$87.2 million** through the avoidance of more than **712,000** custody bed days.

This Annual Report describes each of these programs and sets forth their results and benefits during the past year. Their substantial monetary and social benefits are a tribute to the consistent support of the Orange County Board of Supervisors, and to the commitment and hard work of the staff from the partnering agencies that comprise the Collaborative Courts.



Treatment Courts Withstand Proposition 47

Proposition 47, a controversial state ballot measure which took effect immediately upon its passage in November, 2014, has so far had only a modest effect on Orange County's treatment court programs, and there is cautious optimism that participation in these life-changing therapeutic alternatives to incarceration will continue to be strong.

The initiative retroactively reduced many felony theft and drug offenses to misdemeanors — minimizing the defendant's exposure to jail time and diminishing the leverage of the court and its criminal justice partners to encourage defendants to plead into the lengthy, but highly effective, treatment programs.

Although more than 250 participants in the County's Drug Court and mental health court programs have had their charges revised and then been re-sentenced, fewer than 12% of those participants have thereafter chosen to leave their court-ordered treatment programs.

It is apparent that the participants understand that simply changing the legal classification of their criminal offense does not change either the gravity or the tragic consequences of their addiction; and that, even though many months of hard work still lie ahead, nearly nine of every ten want to continue on the path to achieving lasting sobriety and a new start in life.

CHAPTER 1

Drug Court

Located at four justice centers, the adult Drug Court program works with seriously addicted offenders to help them achieve sobriety and rebuild their lives. The voluntary, four-phase program is a collaboration among the Court, the Probation Department, the Orange County Health Care Agency, the offices of the Public Defender and the District Attorney, the Sheriff's Department, and other local law enforcement agencies. The program, which is a minimum of 18 months in length, includes intensive probation supervision, individual and group counseling, regular court appearances, frequent and random drug and alcohol testing, and residential treatment or residence in a "sober living" facility as necessary.

Defendants admitted into the Drug Court program work with their treatment care coordinator and Probation Officer to develop and follow a life plan, remain clean and sober, and have consistent attendance at all court hearings, probation meetings, and counseling appointments. In order to complete the program, they must also obtain suitable housing, complete their education if needed by obtaining a high school diploma or GED, and find stable employment. Team members oversee and assist their progress and, at the regular team meetings, discuss areas of concern and make recommendations to the judicial officer.

During their appearances in court, participants are rewarded with incentives for program compliance or given sanctions for non-compliance. Phase advancements and graduations include written self-evaluations by the participants, which they read aloud in court. At these times, the people in the audience are able to understand clearly the dramatic life changes the program participants are undergoing.

Funding for Drug Court comes from several sources. The Orange County Board of Supervisors approves annual budget allocations for the Probation Department, the Health Care Agency, and the offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender, all of which allocate personnel who are essential to the success of the program. Additional funding is received from the State of California. Previously distributed as annual grant funding through the Drug Court Partnership, the Comprehensive Drug Court Initiative, and the Dependency Drug Court program, the funding is now received as a direct appropriation from the State to the County, administered by the Health Care Agency.



Drug Court Judicial Officers 1995-2014

Hon. David McEachen
Hon. David Velasquez
Hon. Ronald Kreber
Hon. Erick Larsh
Hon. Carlton Biggs
Hon. Glenda Sanders
Hon. Matthew Anderson

Hon. Gerald Johnston
Hon. Allen Stone
Hon. Michael McCartin
Hon. Mary Fingal Schulte
Hon. Geoffrey Glass
Hon. Wendy Lindley
Hon. Ronald Klar
Hon. Joe Perez

Hon. David Thompson
Hon. Peter Polos
Hon. Jamoa Moberly
Hon. Linda Marks
Hon. Gail Andler
Hon. James Odriozola
Hon. Michael Cassidy
Hon. Joanne Motoike

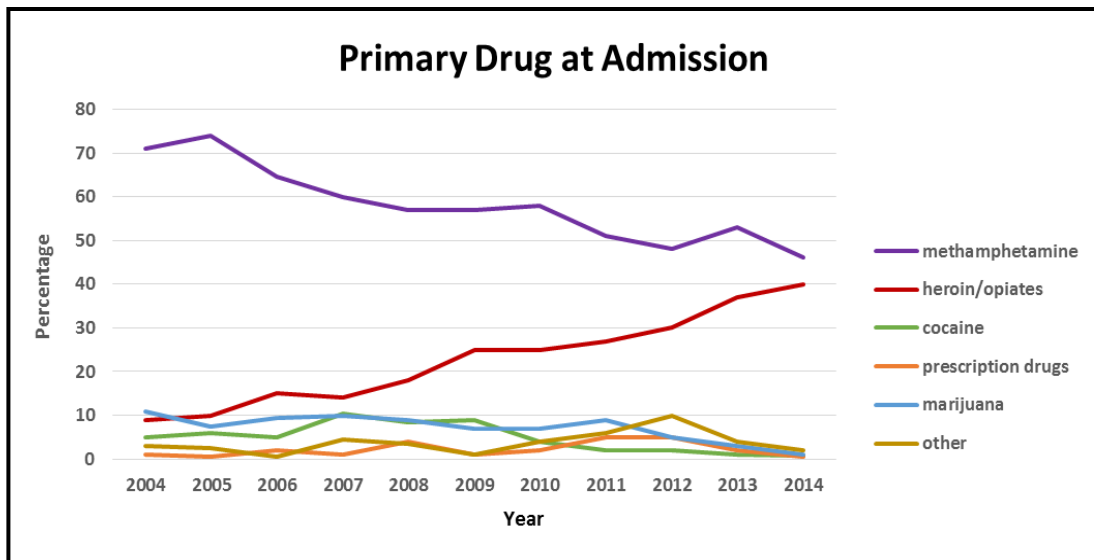
Drug Court, continued

Funding for treatment and other participant services also comes from grant awards. A fiscal year grant of \$33,674 was received from the California Judicial Council for drug and alcohol testing, bus passes for transportation to appointments and court appearances, incentive items, and training for Drug Court team members.

The Collaborative Courts Foundation, a non-profit agency founded by Executive Director Kathleen Burnham, obtains grant funding and donations to provide vital support to the participants in Drug Court and the other treatment court programs — including help in accessing prescription glasses, restorative dental care, emergency medical care, assistance with educational and personal needs, and incentives for program participants who are achieving their program goals. Every year, the Foundation hosts seminars to provide education in areas such as financial literacy, employment skills, job searches, and self-improvement.

At the start of 2014, there were 376 participants in the Drug Court program countywide. During the year, 560 defendants were evaluated for admission, 151 of whom were admitted into the program; 1 participant was transferred to another treatment Court program which better suited his needs; and a total of 109 participants opted out or were terminated from the program, 70 of them because of program non-compliance. A total of 58 participants successfully graduated from Drug Court during the year. At the end of the year, there were 359 participants in program.

From the inception of Drug Court in 1995 through the end of 2014, 1,962 participants have graduated from the program. As set forth in detail on the following pages, the recidivism rate for Drug Court graduates, three years after graduation, is 28.6% for any crime, compared with a recidivism rate for comparable non-participants of 74%. In 2014, 4 drug-free babies were born to program participants, bringing the total since inception to 147 babies born free of addiction.



Drug Court - Results and Benefits

Reduced Recidivism

An important measure of the success of Drug Court is the reduction in the rate of recidivism, or re-arrest, for graduates of the program. Each year, the arrest records of the Drug Court graduates are reviewed and any arrest within three years of their completion of the program is noted. **Drug Court graduates have a recidivism rate of 28.6% for any crime.**

In contrast, for a 2007 study of Drug Court at the West Justice Center*, the arrest records of a group of 1,685 defendants who were eligible for but did not participate in Drug Court programs in California were reviewed three years after the date of their program eligibility. It was found that **this control group had a recidivism rate of 74% for any crime.**

* California Drug Courts: Costs and Benefits; Phase II, Piloting the DC-SET, Superior Court of Orange County, West Orange Drug Court Site-Specific Report; Shannon M. Carey, Ph.D., et al., October 2007.

Drug Court Participant Recidivism Three Years after Graduation						
Justice Center	Central	Harbor	North	West	total	percent
total number of graduates	720	533	421	268	1,962	
total number of graduates, three years after graduation	660	500	385	223	1,768	100%
re-arrested, any charge	206	135	110	55	506	28.6%
% re-arrested, any charge	31.2%	27.0%	28.6%	24.6%	28.6%	
re-arrested, substance abuse	169	104	91	39	403	22.8%



In their own words — from the 2014 phase advancement and graduation speeches of Drug Court participants

“The ambitious and purpose-driven woman that I’d once been was just a memory. I’d become a slave to my addiction and hopeless about my future”

“I am climbing out, clawing my way back through the wreckage and havoc I’ve made of my life, and I will never fall back into that darkness again”.

Drug Court - Results and Benefits, continued

Significant Cost Savings

The alternative sentence of Drug Court saves the cost of housing the defendant in the County jail where, as a result of AB109 realignment, both jail time and state prison time would be served. This cost savings is calculated only for those who have graduated during the year, and any jail days served as in-program sanctions are subtracted from the total number of days that were stayed as a result of being sentenced to Drug Court. The cost of a jail bed day is set at \$135.92, which is an average of the 2013 costs at the five County jail facilities.

In 2014, the Drug Court program avoided **23,616 jail and prison bed days**, prior to the application of custody credits, which were stayed pending graduation — which translates to **a cost savings of \$3,209,887**. Since inception, the Drug Court program has saved more than **\$44,453,100** in jail and prison bed costs.

The time which would have otherwise been served, and hence the cost savings, cannot be determined with complete certainty because, if Drug Court had not been ordered, a split sentence could have been imposed which would include both jail time and mandatory supervision, and the time in custody would be subject to reduction for good time / work time credits.

Drug-Free Babies

Drug-addicted babies are a healthcare nightmare. The costs of their initial hospitalization and other specialized care can amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and there are likely to be significant, ongoing medical and socialization challenges as they grow up. Special perinatal training and program management are offered to Drug Court participants to ensure that pregnant mothers deliver drug-free babies — another important measure of the program's success, both in human and in economic terms.

During 2014, **4 drug-free babies** were born to women while they were participating in Drug Court, bringing the cumulative total to **147** drug-free babies born since the inception of the program.

Other Program Benefits

Community service hours are an essential component of the Drug Court program. Community service is utilized as both a sanction when participants are not in compliance with the program and as a productive use of time for those participants who are not working or going to school. Participants performed **1,118 hours of community service** in 2014.

During the year, **58** participants graduated from the Drug Court program, free of addiction and employed or pursuing educational goals. Substantial social and economic benefits result when drug-addicted offenders, who are often jobless and homeless, are transformed into responsible, tax-paying members of society — though these benefits may be hard to quantify. Similarly clear but difficult to value with precision are the future costs to crime victims which are avoided, and the enhancements to the quality of life of the community that are gained by helping drug-addicted offenders to transform their lives.

DRUG COURT					
2014 Program Totals					
Justice Center	Central	Harbor	North	West	total
active as of 12/31/2013	131	116	76	53	376
defendants evaluated for admission into program	140	181	173	66	560
admitted during 2014	41	34	54	22	151
transferred from another Drug Court program	0	2	1	0	3
terminated — opt-out period	12	10	15	2	39
terminated — extenuating circumstances	0	0	0	0	0
transferred to another Drug Court program location	4	2	0	1	7
transferred to another treatment court program	0	1	0	0	1
terminated — program non-compliance	32	17	14	7	70
graduated	14	20	14	10	58
active as of 12/31/2014	114	102	87	56	359
drug-free babies born during the program	2	0	0	2	4
jail bed days saved	2642	3104	2529	2560	10,835
prison bed days saved	1192	5720	4774	1095	12,781



“

“Today I have a life beyond my wildest dreams, that I never thought I could have. I’m reliable, responsible, employable, and my family not only wants me around, but needs me around. ... my mom can sleep at night knowing she’s not going to be getting that phone call saying they’ve found her daughter dead in a ditch.”

from a 2014 participant’s graduation speech

DRUG COURT - Demographic Information

2014 Admissions

Justice Center		percent	Central	North	West	Harbor	total
admissions		100%	41	54	22	34	151
gender	female	42%	23	14	15	11	63
	male	58%	18	40	7	23	88
age	18 - 21 years	17%	5	8	2	10	25
	22 - 30 years	51%	23	23	13	18	77
	31 - 40 years	19%	9	11	4	5	29
	41 - 50 years	9%	4	7	2	0	13
	51 - 60 years	5%	0	5	1	1	7
race / ethnicity	African-American	1%	0	1	1	0	2
	Asian	3%	0	2	1	1	4
	Caucasian	76%	34	34	17	30	115
	Hispanic	17%	7	15	2	2	26
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0	0
	other	3%	0	2	1	1	4
education	needs HS / GED	23%	9	16	5	5	35
	has HS / GED	51%	19	32	11	15	77
	some college	21%	13	2	3	13	31
	college degree	5%	0	4	2	1	7
	no information	1%	0	0	1	0	1
marital status	married	3%	2	0	2	1	5
	separated	4%	5	1	0	0	6
	divorced	7%	2	4	3	1	10
	single	86%	32	49	17	32	130
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	26%	11	19	7	3	40
employment	employed	17%	4	8	8	6	26
	unemployed	79%	35	45	14	26	120
	no information	3%	2	1	0	2	5
primary drug	alcohol	1%	0	1	1	0	2
	cocaine	2%	0	0	0	3	3
	heroin	35%	15	16	4	18	53
	marijuana	8%	3	8	1	0	12
	methamphetamine	46%	21	26	15	8	70
	opiates	5%	1	2	1	3	7
	prescription drugs	1%	0	1	0	1	2
	no information	1%	1	0	0	1	2

DRUG COURT - Demographic Information

2014 Terminations

Justice Center		percent	Central	North	West	Harbor	total
terminations		100%	32	14	7	17	70
gender	female	44%	16	6	3	6	31
	male	56%	16	8	4	11	39
age	18 - 21 years	24%	7	5	1	4	17
	22 - 30 years	33%	8	4	4	7	23
	31 - 40 years	21%	6	3	2	4	15
	41 - 50 years	16%	9	0	0	2	11
	51 - 60 years	6%	2	2	0	0	4
race / ethnicity	African-American	7%	3	1	0	1	5
	Asian	3%	1	0	1	0	2
	Caucasian	63%	20	8	3	13	44
	Hispanic	25%	7	5	3	2	17
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0	0
	other	1%	1	0	0	0	1
	no information	1%	0	0	0	1	1
education	needs HS / GED	28%	10	7	3	0	20
	has HS / GED	43%	13	6	2	9	30
	some college	20%	5	1	0	8	14
	college degree	6%	3	0	1	0	4
	no information	3%	1	0	1	0	2
marital status	married	3%	0	1	0	1	2
	separated	6%	3	0	0	1	4
	divorced	7%	2	2	0	1	5
	single	84%	27	11	7	14	59
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	19%	8	7	1	2	13
employment at admission	employed	34%	9	3	1	11	24
	unemployed	65%	22	11	6	6	45
	unknown	1%	1	0	1	0	1
primary drug at admission	alcohol	1%	1	0	0	0	1
	cocaine	3%	1	0	0	1	2
	heroin	36%	8	6	2	9	25
	marijuana	3%	1	1	0	0	2
	methamphetamine	56%	21	7	5	6	39
	opiates	0%	0	0	0	0	0
	prescription drugs	1%	0	0	0	1	1

DRUG COURT - Demographic Information

2014 Graduations

Justice Center		percent	Central	North	West	Harbor	total
graduations		100%	14	14	10	20	58
gender	female	38%	7	4	4	7	22
	male	62%	7	10	6	13	36
age	18 - 21 years	12%	0	0	2	5	7
	22 - 30 years	38%	1	6	2	13	22
	31 - 40 years	24%	8	3	3	1	14
	41 - 50 years	19%	3	4	3	1	11
	51 - 60 years	7%	2	1	1	0	4
race / ethnicity	African-American	3%	1	1	0	0	2
	Asian	3%	0	1	0	1	2
	Caucasian	81%	10	10	9	18	47
	Hispanic	13%	3	2	1	1	7
	other	0%	0	0	0	0	0
education (at admission)	needs HS / GED	23%	3	4	4	2	13
	has HS / GED	41%	6	8	3	7	24
	some college	26%	2	2	3	8	15
	college degree	10%	3	0	0	3	6
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
marital status	married	5%	2	1	0	0	3
	separated	4%	1	0	0	1	2
	divorced	9%	1	1	2	1	5
	single	79%	9	11	8	18	46
	widowed	3%	1	1	0	0	2
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	12%	3	4	0	0	7
employment at admission	employed	37%	3	4	5	9	21
	unemployed	62%	10	10	5	11	36
	no information	1%	1	0	0	0	1
primary drug at admission	alcohol	1%	0	0	0	1	1
	cocaine	9%	2	2	0	1	5
	heroin	20%	1	0	3	7	11
	marijuana	5%	0	1	0	2	3
	methamphetamine	57%	11	11	7	4	33
	opiates	7%	0	0	0	4	4
	prescription drugs	1%	0	0	0	1	1
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0

Current Grant Funding

California Judicial Council, Substance Abuse Focus Grant 7/1/14 – 6/30/15 This grant benefits the adult and Juvenile Drug Courts, DUI Court, and Veterans Treatment Court.	\$33,674
Bureau of Justice Assistance, Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant 10/1/12 – 12/31/14 This grant benefits the mental health courts.	\$200,000
CA Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act grant 7/1/14 – 6/30/15 This grant benefits the Juvenile Drug Court and the Truancy Court.	\$1,243,618
US Social Security Administration, Title IV E funds 10/1/14 – 9/30/15 This grant benefits Juvenile Drug Court.	\$18,378
total grant funding:	\$ 1,495,670

Additional funding for the treatment court programs is received by the County from the State of California as a direct appropriation, administered by Health Care Agency.



Collaborative Courts Foundation Has a Vital Role in Participant Success

The Collaborative Courts Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, has a vital role in the success of the participants in Orange County's treatment court programs. As the participants struggle to rebuild their lives, the Foundation provides critical help in meeting both their daily challenges and their long-term goals.

This help includes emergency medical and dental care, medications and prescription glasses; interim housing; transportation vouchers; educational guidance and scholarships; workshops in employment skills, self-improvement, health, and wellness; and access to positive civic, cultural, and recreational experiences.

On April 26, female participants in Orange County's treatment court programs gained knowledge in financial literacy, including money management and credit repair, at a day devoted to Women Moving Forward. The event included workshops about career development, employment skills, and legal issues, as well as presentations designed to help women understand the dynamics of domestic violence and give them guidance on maintaining healthy relationships. Women Moving Forward was sponsored by the Foundation in partnership with Assistance League of Laguna Beach.

For more information, please visit www.collaborativecourtsfoundation.org.

CHAPTER 2 DUI Court

DUI Court admits second- and third-time DUI offenders, with the goal of helping them to achieve sobriety while reducing the grave dangers that driving under the influence presents to the community. Based on the Drug Court model, the program was designed in 2004 by a committee of stakeholders under the leadership of Hon. Carlton Biggs, and is presently offered at four justice centers. In addition to sobriety, the program emphasizes rebuilding family ties, maintaining employment and a stable living environment, and pursuing educational goals.

The program is a minimum of twelve months in length and includes regular court appearances, substance abuse treatment, intensive probation supervision, individual and group counseling, frequent and random drug and alcohol testing, and residential treatment as necessary. Participants are able to access ancillary services such as educational guidance, vocational rehabilitation, employment skills training, job searches, medical and dental treatment, housing, child care, and family reunification. The participants are assisted through a collaboration that includes the Superior Court, the Probation Department, the Health Care Agency, the offices of the Public Defender and the District Attorney, the Sheriff's Department, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and local law enforcement agencies.

In 2014, the DUI Court at the Harbor Justice Center in Newport Beach started a pilot expansion of the program to serve felony DUI offenders; and during the year, that DUI Court continued its role as one of four Academy Courts in the country, as designated by the National Center for DWI Courts, to be a teaching site and model for the establishment of similar programs in other jurisdictions. During the year, collaborative justice professionals came from Monterey County, as well as from Washington, Montana, and Missouri to observe the program for a day — including attending the team meeting and the court session, and discussing the program with Judge Matthew Anderson and the partnering agency representatives. The visits highlight three days of classes and workshops presented by the National Drug Court Institute.

At the annual conference of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, a panel discussion with Hon. Matthew Anderson, joined by representatives from the nation's three other DUI Academy Courts, discussed best practices for implementing this proven treatment alternative of to incarceration for repeat-offense drunk drivers. The closing ceremonies of the conference featured a graduate of the Harbor Justice Center DUI Court, who recounted her journey to sober responsibility in an emotional speech which can be viewed at www.youtube.com by searching "NADCP DUI Court graduate".

In 2014, **140** defendants were admitted to DUI Court, and at the end of the year there were **185** active participants. During the year, **107** participants graduated from the program, bringing the total number of graduates to **1,137** since the inception of DUI Court in 2004.



DUI Court Judicial Officers 2004-2014

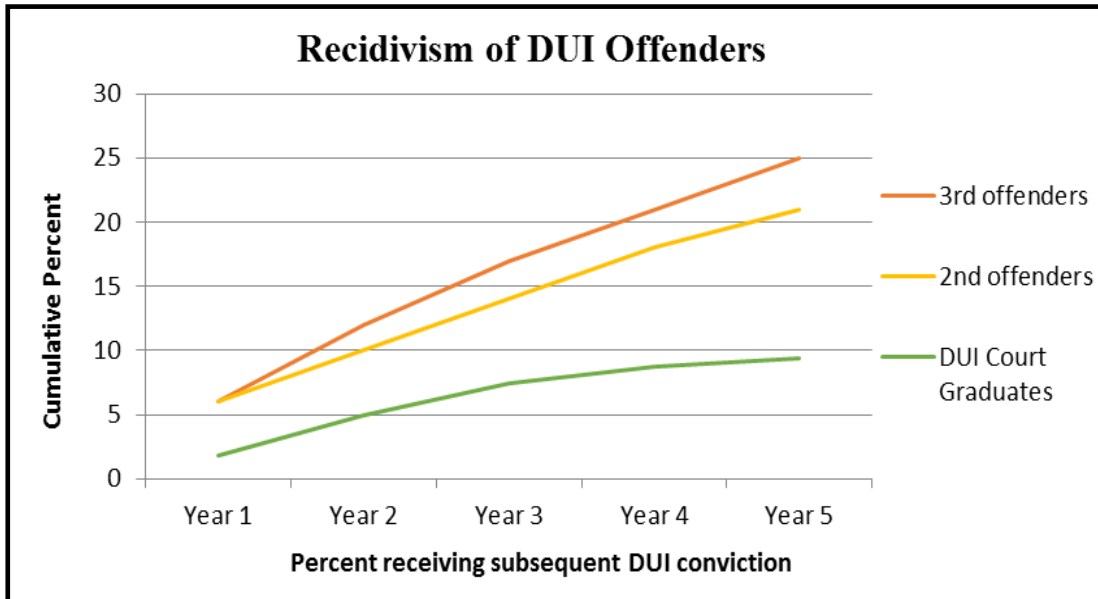
Hon. Carlton Biggs
Hon. Debra Carrillo
Hon. Michael Cassidy
Hon. Matthew Anderson
Hon. Terri Flynn-Peister

Hon. Douglas Hatchimonji
Hon. Wendy Lindley
Hon. Donald Gaffney
Hon. Joe Perez

DUI Court - Results and Benefits

Reduced Recidivism

As shown by the chart below, only **9.4%** of DUI Court graduates who have been out of the program for five years were re-convicted of DUI within that time. In contrast, the California DMV sets forth the results of a long-term recidivism study at p.44 of its 2014 Annual Report *, showing that **21%** of second offense drunk drivers and **25%** of third offense drunk drivers in the state were convicted of a subsequent DUI offense within five years.



* 2014 Annual Report of the California DUI Management Information System

DUI Court Participant Recidivism Five Years after Graduation						
Justice Center	Harbor	North	Central	West	total	percent
total number of graduates since inception	611	254	152	120	1137	
total number of graduates, five years after graduation	372	137	41	3	553	100%
re-convicted within 1 year	6	4	0	0	10	1.8%
re-convicted within 2 years	20	7	1	0	28	5.0%
re-convicted within 3 years	28	12	1	0	41	7.4%
re-convicted within 4 years	33	14	1	0	48	8.7%
re-convicted within 5 years	36	15	1	0	52	9.4%

DUI Court - Results and Benefits, continued

Significant Cost Savings

A significant benefit of the DUI Court program is the savings to the County of the cost of incarcerating the DUI offenders, who serve their mandated sentences through electronic home confinement. The average cost to house an inmate at one of the five county jail facilities is \$135.92 per day. In 2014, the DUI Court program saved **27,396 jail bed days**, resulting in a **cost savings of \$3,723,664**. Since its inception, the DUI Court program has saved **199,093** jail bed days, resulting in a total savings of **\$22,972,009**.

Healthy Babies

Graduates of DUI Court can look forward to a new life of sobriety and promise; and if they become parents, it is appropriate that they be able to share that new life with a healthy baby, rather than an infant who suffers from the harmful effects of the mother's substance abuse. Since 2008, **11 babies** have been born free of drugs or fetal alcohol syndrome to women while they were participating in DUI Court.

Other Program Benefits

Community service hours are an essential component of DUI Court — both as a graduation requirement and as a sanction when participants are not in compliance with the program. During 2014, participants performed **1,040 hours of community service**.

In addition to its direct financial benefit, DUI Court also produces a tremendous savings in human lives by reforming repeat-offense drunk drivers — who are likely, eventually, to cause death or serious injury to themselves or to innocent victims. The value of these avoided costs is not easily calculated, but is clear nonetheless.



Japanese Delegation Studies DUI Court

On February 13, 2014, the establishment of DUI Court in Japan moved a little closer to reality as, a year after visiting the program at two sites in Orange County, Prof. Takeyoshi Imai of Hosei University Law School returned to the Community Court — this time accompanied by Yoshiyuki Masumura, a professor of law at Chiba University, and Dr. Kazuhiko Kibayashi, the Chairman of the Department of Legal Medicine at Tokyo Women's Medical University.

Prof. Imai, who is also the Director of the Japanese Criminal Law Society, has declared his determination to establish DUI Court in Japan, where the effort faces significant cultural and bureaucratic hurdles. At the Community Court, the guests observed a team meeting and a court session that included a participant graduation, and spoke at length with Judge Perez and the DUI Court team to learn best practices for this successful approach to the treatment of repeat-offense drunk drivers.

DUI COURT					
2014 Program Totals					
Justice Center	Central	Harbor	North	West	total
active as of 12/31/2013	40	67	25	43	175
defendants evaluated for admission into program	62	210	82	100	454
admitted during 2014	19	44	39	38	140
transferred from another DUI Court program	0	0	0	0	0
terminated — opt-out period	1	0	4	3	8
terminated — extenuating circumstances	0	0	0	0	0
transferred to another DUI Court program	0	0	0	0	0
transferred to another treatment court program	0	0	0	0	0
terminated — program non-compliance	4	9	1	1	15
graduated	24	38	16	29	107
active as of 12/31/2014	30	64	43	48	185
drug-free babies born during program	0	0	0	0	0
jail bed days saved	4,078	11,728	5,411	5,215	27,396
prison bed days saved	0	0	0	0	0



In their own words — from 2014 DUI Court graduation speeches

“I can tell you that addiction is a fierce and powerful foe – a deadly disease that cuts you no slack and manages to negatively affect every single aspect of your life.”

“This program did something for me no hospital, rehab, family member, or even my daughter could do. It got me sober. And that’s the key here - get sober and get better.”

DUI COURT - Demographic Information							
2014 Admissions							
Justice Center		percent	Central	North	West	Harbor	Total
admissions		100%	19	39	38	44	140
gender	female	33%	9	9	12	16	46
	male	67%	10	30	26	28	94
age	18 - 21 years	3%	1	2	1	0	4
	22 - 30 years	36%	6	18	12	15	51
	31 - 40 years	27%	4	10	14	10	38
	41 - 50 years	14%	4	2	3	10	19
	51 - 60 years	17%	2	7	8	7	24
	over 60 years	3%	2	0	0	2	4
race / ethnicity	African-American	2%	0	2	1	0	3
	Asian	6%	0	1	7	1	9
	Caucasian	55%	8	16	20	33	77
	Hispanic	31%	11	17	8	7	43
	Native American	1%	0	0	1	0	1
	other	2%	0	1	0	2	3
	(data unavailable)	3%	0	2	1	1	4
education	needs HS / GED	9%	4	1	4	3	12
	has HS / GED	24%	4	17	5	8	34
	some college	45%	6	17	20	20	63
	college degree	22%	5	4	9	13	31
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
marital status	single	59%	9	27	25	22	83
	married	19%	8	7	6	5	26
	separated	3%	0	2	2	0	4
	divorced	18%	1	3	5	16	25
	no information	1%	1	0	0	1	2
parental status	with minor children	23%	3	15	3	11	32
employment	employed	56%	13	25	11	29	78
	unemployed	28%	6	14	5	15	40
	no information	16%	0	0	22	0	22

DUI COURT - Demographic Information							
2014 Terminations							
Justice Center		percent	Central	North	West	Harbor	total
terminations		100%	4	1	1	9	15
gender	female	40%	3	0	0	3	6
	male	60%	1	1	1	6	9
age	18 - 21 years	0%	0	0	0	0	0
	22 - 30 years	27%	1	0	1	2	4
	31 - 40 years	20%	1	0	0	2	3
	41 - 50 years	33%	1	1	0	3	5
	51 - 60 years	20%	1	0	0	2	3
	over 60 years	0%	0	0	0	0	0
race / ethnicity	African-American	0%	0	0	0	0	0
	Asian	7%	0	0	0	1	1
	Caucasian	80%	3	0	1	8	12
	Hispanic	13%	1	1	0	0	2
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0	0
education	needs HS / GED	13%	0	1	0	1	2
	has HS / GED	13%	1	0	1	0	2
	some college	54%	1	0	0	7	8
	college degree	20%	2	0	0	1	3
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
marital status	divorced	27%	1	0	0	3	4
	married	7%	1	0	0	0	1
	separated	7%	0	0	0	1	1
	single	53%	2	0	1	5	8
	widowed	6%	0	1	0	0	1
parental status	with minor children	13%	0	0	0	2	2
employment	employed	33%	1	1	0	3	5
	unemployed	60%	3	0	1	5	9
	unknown	7%	0	0	0	1	1

DUI COURT - Demographic Information

2014 Graduations

Justice Center		percent	Central	Harbor	North	West	total
graduations		100%	24	38	16	29	107
gender	female	29%	7	12	3	9	31
	male	71%	17	26	13	20	76
age	18 - 21 years	2%	0	2	0	0	2
	22 - 30 years	39%	13	13	5	11	42
	31 - 40 years	24%	4	12	5	5	26
	41 - 50 years	17%	4	6	3	5	18
	51 - 60 years	12%	2	4	2	5	13
	over 60 years	6%	1	1	1	3	6
race / ethnicity	African-American	3%	0	2	1	0	3
	Asian	10%	1	2	0	8	11
	Caucasian	54%	10	24	8	16	58
	Hispanic	27%	12	5	7	5	29
	(data unavailable)	6%	1	5	0	0	6
education	needs HS / GED	9%	3	3	1	3	10
	has HS / GED	24%	8	5	7	5	25
	some college	43%	9	22	5	10	46
	college degree	24%	4	8	3	11	26
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
marital status	married	20%	4	7	5	5	21
	separated	4%	0	2	0	2	4
	divorced	8%	3	3	1	2	9
	single	68%	17	26	10	20	73
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	12%	2	4	5	2	13
employment	employed	79%	18	29	14	23	84
	unemployed	21%	6	9	2	6	23
	no information	0%	0	0	0	0	0

CHAPTER 3

Veterans Treatment Court

Veterans Treatment Court was established in 2008 by Hon. Wendy Lindley to serve military service veterans with mental health issues who become involved with the criminal justice system. This groundbreaking program, the first to be established in California, embodies an approach that has been encouraged by an amendment to Penal Code section 1170.9, which now says that if a person convicted of a criminal offense is a military veteran and can show that he or she is suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, sexual trauma or other psychological problems, the court may order that person into a treatment program instead of jail or prison.

The program, which is held at the Community Court under the guidance of Hon. Joe Perez, has attracted national attention as an innovative and effective way to help combat veterans overcome the issues that impede their full re-integration into society, while protecting public safety and reducing the costs associated with recidivism. The program has been designated as a Mentor Court by Justice for Vets and the National Drug Court Institute.

A case manager, funded by a grant obtained by the VA Long Beach Healthcare System, and a Deputy Probation Officer, funded by the County, guide participants through a phased program that includes mental health counseling, self-help meetings, weekly meetings with a care coordinator and a Probation Officer, the development of a life plan, frequent and random drug and alcohol testing, and regular court-review hearings.

The VA Long Beach Healthcare System also provides residential and outpatient treatment for seriously addicted substance abusers, and handles other health-related issues. Participants are assisted in their recovery and re-entry into society by volunteer mentors, who are also veterans; and partnerships have been formed with other service providers to offer additional support to veterans in the program.

During the year, Veterans Treatment Court hosted judicial and administrative visitors from around the country, including from Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana, as well as San Francisco County, San Diego County, Kings County and Solano County. Additional visitors came from the California Department of Veterans Affairs, the US Probation Office for the Eastern District of Missouri, and the National Institute of Corrections. In May, a session of Veterans Treatment Court was conducted on site by Judge Perez at the annual VetCon conference of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

During the year, **7** participants graduated from Veterans Treatment Court, bringing to **60** the total number of graduates since the inception of the program. At the end of 2014, there were **39** participants in the program.



Veterans Treatment Court — Results and Benefits

Low Recidivism

An important measure of the success of Veterans Treatment Court is the rate of recidivism, or re-arrest, for graduates of the program. In determining the rate of recidivism, the arrest records of all program graduates are reviewed each year after their graduation, and any arrest since graduation is noted. Of the **60** participants who have graduated since the inception of the program, **only 6 have been re-arrested**. — a recidivism rate of **10%**.

Significant Cost Savings

Veterans Treatment Court provides significant savings to the County because of the avoided costs of incarcerating the defendants. Because, following AB 109 realignment, both jail and prison time would be served in the County jail, the cost of both jail and prison bed days is calculated at \$135.92 per day, which is an average of the 2013 costs at the five County jail facilities.

The calculation of the jail and prison bed cost savings is made only for program graduates, and any incarceration days that result from in-program sanctions are subtracted from the total number of jail or prison days that were stayed as a result of the alternative sentence. During 2014, the Veterans Treatment Court program **saved 4,252 jail and prison bed days** prior to the application of custody credits, which resulted in a **cost savings of \$577,932**. Since inception, the program has saved **16,036** jail and prison days, for a cost savings of **\$2,032,214**.

Benefits to Society

After the war in Vietnam, U.S. combat veterans returned home to an indifferent, if not hostile, reception. During the years which followed, our society as a whole seemed to turn its back on the returning veterans, and to ignore the terrible psychological damage that a large number had suffered as a result of their combat experience.

In those years, many addicted veterans found themselves on the wrong side of the “war against drugs”. Mentally ill veterans often ended up in jail, and then were released untreated to a life on the streets. Homeless veterans found themselves reviled as an unpleasant nuisance. Incarceration, homelessness, and exile from society were the coin with which these deeply troubled soldiers were repaid for their service.

When combat veterans — steeped in violence and stress — become involved in the criminal justice system and are sent to jail or to prison, it is nearly certain that, upon their release, their withdrawal, their repressed anger, and their alienation will have gotten worse, not better.

Through the Veterans Treatment Court, we can help these veterans to reclaim their lives, and to repair the collateral damage to their families caused by their PTSD. Through compassion, we can make our communities safer; and our society can be proud, rather than ashamed, of the way it treats those who have sacrificed so much for us.

VETERANS TREATMENT COURT - Demographic Information
2014 Program Totals

		admissions	percent	terminations	percent	graduations	percent
total		18	100%	6	100%	7	100%
gender	female	2	11%	0	0%	1	14%
	male	16	89%	6	100%	6	86%
age	18 - 21 years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	22 - 30 years	9	50%	4	67%	6	86%
	31 - 40 years	6	33%	2	33%	0	0%
	41 - 50 years	2	11%	0	0%	0	0%
	51 - 60 years	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%
	over 60 years	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%
race / ethnicity	African-American	0	0%	0	0%	2	29%
	Asian	1	6%	1	17%	0	0%
	Caucasian	12	66%	2	33%	2	29%
	Hispanic	5	28%	3	50%	3	42%
	Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
education	needs HS / GED	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%
	has HS / GED	12	67%	4	66%	4	57%
	some college	4	22%	1	17%	3	43%
	college degree	2	11%	0	0%	0	0%
marital status	married	4	22%	1	17%	2	29%
	separated	3	17%	0	0%	0	0%
	divorced	5	28%	2	33%	2	29%
	single	6	33%	3	50%	3	42%
parental status	with minor children	5	28%	1	17%	2	29%
employment	employed	9	50%	1	17%	2	29%
	unemployed	9	50%	5	83%	5	71%
primary drug	alcohol	10	56%	4	66%	4	57%
	cocaine	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%
	heroin	3	17%	0	0%	0	0%
	marijuana	2	11%	1	17%	0	0%
	methamphetamine	2	11%	0	0%	0	0%
	opiates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	prescription drugs	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	n/a	1	5%	1	17%	2	29%

Documentary Film, Videos Feature Veterans Court

Orange County's Veterans Court is featured in *Other Than Honorable*, part of the documentary series, *In Their Boots*, about the impact of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan on the lives of U.S. service personnel. The 46-minute film depicts the challenges faced by returning combat veterans who become involved in the criminal justice system, and the therapeutic alternative to incarceration that is offered by the Veterans Treatment Court. The film can be viewed at <http://www.lightrainfilms.com/#/other-than-honorable-index>

Orange County's Veterans Court is also featured in videos by CNN and the California Judicial Council, available on the Internet at www.youtube.com by searching with "Second Chance for Veterans", and "Kleps Award: Orange County's Combat Veterans Court", respectively.



In their own words — from the 2014 phase advancement and graduation speeches of Veterans Treatment Court participants

"Standing in front of the Oakland airport in 1968, I held back tears, I held back anger. I could hardly walk away from the jeers and hateful stares which battered my spirit. ... The streets became my jungle, alleys and abandoned houses became my base camps. Prison was my home away from home. For decades, this darkness was enough."

"In 2011, I was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps. Three combat tours full of hate and discontent had left me with a bitter dislike for society. I hated the world and the people in it. I would drink heavily to drown my past and numb my emotions."

"The last thing I remember was going to sleep on the couch. I woke up in jail and had no idea why I was there. It turned out that I had smashed all the windows in a car and was trying to kick in the door of a home — screaming for the family to get the f-- out of America, while they hid in the kitchen, terrified, calling 911."

"I was a hollow shell of a human being, filled with rage. I was at a point of hopelessness like never before. I had no will left to fight or to survive, and I cursed God for things that happened that were completely out of my control."

"This program has changed everything."

"This program has pushed me to a point of spiritual reappearance."

"It is truly a miracle what this program has done for me."



CHAPTER 4

Mental Health Courts

Orange County's Mental Health Court programs are all based on the Drug Court model, and are all convened at the Community Court. Established by Hon. Wendy Lindley, they are now under the guidance of Hon. Joe Perez.

Opportunity Court and Recovery Court

Opportunity Court and Recovery Court, which began during 2002 and 2006 respectively, have evolved to include the same criteria for admission. They are voluntary programs, at least eighteen months in length, for non-violent drug offenders who have been diagnosed with chronic and persistent mental illness, virtually all of whom also have co-occurring substance abuse issues. The collaborative teams consist of the judicial officer and representatives from the Health Care Agency's Mental Health Services division, the Probation Department, and the offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender.

Participants are served through the Health Care Agency's Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) if they meet the eligibility criteria of that program regarding recent hospitalizations and/or incarcerations; and if ineligible for PACT, participants are served through other sources of treatment. A variety of services are offered through the programs, including mental health and psychiatric care, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, family counseling, and residential treatment if appropriate. In addition to these services, program participants are also provided with referrals to medical care, employment counseling, job skills training, and assistance in accessing government disability benefits and housing.

During 2014, a total of **11** participants graduated from Opportunity Court and Recovery Court, and at the end of the year, **73** participants were active in the programs.

WIT ("Whatever It Takes") Court

The WIT ("Whatever It Takes") Court is a voluntary program, at least eighteen months in length, for non-violent offenders who have been diagnosed with chronic and persistent mental illness, and who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. WIT Court was started in 2006, and is funded through Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act.

The program involves regular court appearances, frequent drug and alcohol testing, meetings with the WIT Court team, and direct access to specialized services. The team consists of the judicial officer, as well as representatives from the Health Care Agency's Mental Health Services division, the Telecare Corporation, the Probation Department, and the offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender.

Health Care Agency has contracted with Telecare to provide a variety of services to participants, including mental health and psychiatric services, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, residential treatment, family counseling, and peer mentoring. In addition to these services, program participants are also provided with access to medical services, educational assessment and support, employment counseling, job training and placement, and assistance with obtaining government disability benefits and housing.

During 2014, a total of **14** participants graduated from WIT Court, and at the end of the year, **87** participants were active in the program.

Mental Health Courts, continued

Assisted Intervention Court

Assisted Intervention Court is a program for certain criminal offenders who have mental health problems which are so severe that ultimately the offender will likely be determined to be incompetent to stand trial. Pending that determination, however, many of these defendants will languish in custody for weeks or months without receiving any treatment for their mental illness. Instead, through the Assisted Intervention Court, potential participants are identified for evaluation by partnering agency personnel and, if accepted into the program, are afforded immediate mental health treatment through Health Care Agency and a subcontracted mental health services provider.

The program has a format that is similar to the other treatment court programs offered at the Community Court. The program lasts for a minimum of eighteen months, during which time the participant may be provided residential treatment, if appropriate. Assisted Intervention Court is funded through Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act, and has a capacity of 25 participants. At the end of 2014, **23** participants were active in the program.

Mental Health Courts						
2014 Admissions by Mental Health Disorder						
	Opportunity Court	Recovery Court	WIT Court	Assisted Intervention Court	total	percent
admissions	18	14	56	13	101	100%
Bi-Polar Disorder	6	4	16	3	29	28.7%
Schizophrenia	3	3	5	4	15	14.9%
Major Depressive Disorder	2	2	4	1	9	8.9%
Schizoaffective Disorder	1	2	9	2	14	13.9%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	1	0	1	0	2	1.9%
Mood Disorder NOS	4	1	12	1	18	17.8%
Psychiatric Disorder NOS	1	2	9	2	14	13.9%

In his own words — from the speech of a 2014 participant, requesting admission to the program

“What happens is I start getting bad thoughts and I can’t get them out of my head. I can’t think about anything else I need help. I don’t want to come in and out of prison my whole life. My history of violence has landed me in institutions but I feel like what is even worse than being locked up is that my behavior and my actions have gotten me alone. The alone feeling I have is brutal. I’m dying inside for help.”

Mental Health Courts — Results and Benefits

Low Recidivism

An important measure of the success of the mental health court programs is the low rate of recidivism, or re-arrest, for graduates of the programs. In determining the rate of recidivism, the arrest records of all program graduates are reviewed each year after their graduation, and any arrest since graduation is noted. As shown in the chart below, the overall rate of re-arrest for any offense for mental health program graduates is **33.9%**.

Mental Health Courts					
Recidivism Data for Program Graduates					
	Opportunity Court	Recovery Court	WIT Court	total	percent
total graduates as of 12/31/2014	105	43	91	239	100%
re-arrested, any charge	36	13	32	81	33.9%
% re-arrested, any charge	34.2%	30.2%	35.1%		

Significant Cost Savings

Mental health court programs provide significant savings to the County because they reduce 911 calls, other law enforcement contacts, arrests, hospitalizations, involuntary commitments, trials, and incarcerations. To determine the savings from just one of these — avoided jail and prison bed days — the total number of jail or prison days that were stayed for program graduates is counted, and any incarceration days that resulted from in-program sanctions are subtracted. Because, following AB 109 realignment, both jail and prison time would be served in the County jail, the cost for both jail and prison bed days is calculated at \$135.92 per day, which is an average of the 2013 costs at the five Orange County jail facilities.

In 2014, the mental health court programs **saved 4,620 jail and prison bed days** prior to the application of custody credits, resulting in a **cost savings of \$627,950**. Since inception, the mental health courts have saved more than **\$8,007,900** in jail and prison bed costs.

Other Program Benefits

Community service hours are an essential component of the mental health courts — used as a sanction when participants are not in compliance with the program and as a productive use of time for participants who are not working or going to school. During 2014, participants performed a remarkable **11,428 hours of community service**.



“Now that I’m on my medication I can get along with people instead of getting angry.
I have been sober for over two years and a lot has changed.
I now think before I act.”

from the graduation speech
of a 2014 Recovery Court graduate

Mental Health Courts - Demographic Information

2014 Admissions

		percent	Opportunity Court	Recovery Court	WIT Court	total
admissions		100%	18	14	56	88
sex	female	45%	9	6	25	40
	male	54%	9	8	31	48
age	0-17 years	2%	0	1	1	2
	18 - 21 years	10%	3	1	5	9
	22 - 30 years	33%	5	6	18	29
	31 - 40 years	30%	7	4	15	26
	41 - 50 years	19%	2	2	13	17
	51 - 60 years	6%	1	0	4	5
	over 60 years	0%	0	0	0	0
race / ethnicity	African-American	8%	0	0	7	7
	Asian	1%	1	0	0	1
	Caucasian	66%	14	8	36	58
	Hispanic	31%	2	5	10	27
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0
	other	6%	1	1	3	5
education	needs HS / GED	28%	1	3	21	25
	has HS / GED	45%	7	5	28	40
	some college	19%	8	4	5	17
	college degree	7%	2	2	2	6
marital status	married	3%	1	0	2	3
	separated	7%	1	1	4	6
	divorced	11%	2	0	8	10
	single	78%	14	13	42	69
	widowed	0%	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	16%	5	1	8	14
employment	employed	2%	1	1	0	2
	unemployed	98%	17	13	56	86
primary drug	alcohol	8%	2	3	2	7
	cocaine	2%	1	0	1	2
	heroin	8%	0	1	6	7
	marijuana	15%	6	4	3	13
	methamphetamine	63%	8	4	43	55
	opiates	2%	0	1	1	2
	prescription drugs	1%	0	1	0	1
	other	1%	1	0	0	1

Mental Health Courts - Demographic Information

2014 Terminations

		percent	Opportunity Court	Recovery Court	WIT Court	total
terminations		100%	14	7	34	55
sex	female	40%	4	4	14	22
	male	60%	10	3	20	33
age	18 - 21 years	11%	2	2	2	6
	22 - 30 years	22%	2	1	9	12
	31 - 40 years	27%	3	3	9	15
	41 - 50 years	29%	6	0	10	16
	51 - 60 years	11%	1	1	4	6
	over 60 years	0%	0	0	0	0
race / ethnicity	African-American	9%	2	1	2	5
	Asian	4%	1	0	1	2
	Caucasian	64%	6	4	25	35
	Hispanic	22%	4	2	6	12
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0
	other	2%	1	0	0	1
education	needs HS / GED	25%	5	0	9	14
	has HS / GED	45%	6	6	13	25
	some college	24%	2	1	10	13
	college degree	5%	1	0	2	3
marital status	married	13%	2	3	2	7
	separated	7%	0	0	4	4
	divorced	13%	0	0	7	7
	single	67%	12	4	21	37
	widowed	0%	0	0	0	0
parental status	with minor children	33%	3	4	11	18
employment	employed	0%	0	0	0	0
	unemployed	100%	14	7	34	55
primary drug at admission	alcohol	7%	1	1	2	4
	cocaine	4%	1	0	1	2
	heroin	9%	1	0	4	5
	marijuana	11%	4	2	0	6
	methamphetamine	5%	6	4	23	33
	opiates	2%	0	0	1	1
	prescription drugs	5%	1	0	2	3
	other	0%	0	0	0	0

Mental Health Courts - Demographic Information

2014 Graduations

		percent	Opportunity Court	Recovery Court	WIT Court	total
graduations		100%	3	8	14	25
gender	female	12%	0	1	2	3
	male	88%	3	7	12	22
age	18 - 21 years	4%	0	0	1	1
	22 - 30 years	28%	1	4	2	7
	31 - 40 years	28%	0	2	5	7
	41 - 50 years	20%	1	1	3	5
	51 - 60 years	20%	1	1	3	5
	over 60 years	0%	0	0	0	0
race / ethnicity	African-American	4%	0	0	1	1
	Asian	0%	0	0	0	0
	Caucasian	64%	3	5	8	16
	Hispanic	32%	0	3	5	8
	Native American	0%	0	0	0	0
	other	0%	0	0	0	0
education	needs HS / GED	16%	0	1	3	4
	has HS / GED	60%	2	4	9	15
	some college	20%	0	3	2	5
	college degree	4%	1	0	0	1
marital status	married	8%	0	2	0	2
	separated	12%	1	0	2	3
	divorced	20%	0	2	3	5
	single	60%	2	4	9	15
parental status	with minor children	12%	1	0	2	3
employment at admission	employed	12%	0	3	0	3
	unemployed	88%	3	5	14	22
primary drug at admission	methamphetamine	32%	1	1	6	8
	heroin	12%	0	0	3	3
	ecstasy	4%	0	1	0	1
	marijuana	24%	0	4	2	6
	alcohol	24%	2	1	3	6
	n/a	4%	0	1	0	1

CHAPTER 5

The Community Court

In January, 2002, a team led by Presiding Judge Frederick Horn and Judge Wendy Lindley began a formal needs assessment and planning process for the creation of a Community Court, which would address the complex challenges presented by the homeless veterans, the hopeless addicts, and the mentally ill castoffs of society who sought refuge at the County's civic center. Over the course of two years, this team interviewed 30 key stakeholders, convened focus groups with many social service providers, education leaders, criminal justice professionals, and faith-based organizations, and held a resident town hall forum in Spanish.

The Community Court, located at 909 N. Main St. in Santa Ana, opened to the public in October, 2008. In a warm, early-California setting it provides programs and services which promote public safety, reduce recidivism, and enhance the quality of life of the community, and which assist people in need to transform their lives by giving them the tools and resources to help them lead clean and sober, productive, fulfilling lives.

Any walk-in client is welcome to enter the Community Court in order to access any of the onsite supportive services that are offered there -- including but not limited to mental health assessment and referral, medical health assessment and referral, vocational skills training and employment assistance, legal aid for civil matters, and assistance with accessing government benefits and veterans resources. Criminal offenders with open cases who are homeless, addicted, or mentally ill may be referred to the Community Court to be evaluated for admission to any of the treatment court programs that are convened there.

The sessions of the Drug Court and DUI court programs held at the Community Court serve residents of the Central Justice Center jurisdiction, while the several mental health courts, the Veterans Treatment Court, and the homeless outreach court programs which are held there serve residents of the entire county. The Community Court is staffed by representatives from the Court and its justice partners, and from the agencies which provide onsite services and resources for the walk-in clients and program participants — including among others the VA Healthcare System Long Beach, the California Department of Rehabilitation, the Legal Aid Society of Orange County, and the Orange County Health Care Agency.

Team members from the mental health courts led a workshop at the annual conference of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals to show the outstanding results that can be achieved by utilizing evidence-based practices from the Drug Court model with participants with serious mental illness. Attendees learned that using this approach is a key to obtaining the remarkable reductions in recidivism that have been accomplished by the Orange County mental health court programs at the Community Court.



In his own words — from a 2014 program participant at the Community Court

“I have been clean and sober for 22 months. I now have a great job that I really enjoy. I am completely self-supporting. All my bills are paid. I have a great relationship with my family ... This program gave me the opportunity to work for the life I now have.”

Community Court Designated a Mentor Site

In 2014, the Center for Court Innovation, in partnership with the US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, designated the Orange County Community Court as a National Mentor Site, one of only four in the country, at which other jurisdictions will be able to learn best practices for the creation and operation of these effective public safety partnerships.

With its selection, the Community Court joins two other Orange County collaborative programs as national teaching sites: the Harbor Justice Center DUI Court, which was named as an Academy Court by the National Center for DWI Courts, and the Veterans Treatment Court, which was selected as a Mentor Court by Justice for Vets and the National Drug Court Institute.



For those in need, the Community Court provides help,
and hope for a better life

Community Court Hosts State, Federal and Tribal Observers

The Orange County Community Court received visits in 2014 from court staff and justice partner personnel from state, federal, and tribal agencies.

On May 19, the Chief Judge of the Gila River Indian Community Court and other members of that tribal court's judicial and administrative staff visited the Orange County Community Court to learn about the County's proven collaborative justice programs. The agenda included a tour of the Community Court, as well as a session of the WIT mental health court for offenders with serious, persistent mental illness who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, after which the visitors met with the judge and the team members.

During the year, treatment court personnel from counties throughout California and several western states visited the Community Court to observe team meetings and court sessions of one or more of the treatment court programs convened there. Additional visitors came from the US District Court in Los Angeles, and the US Probation Office from the Eastern District of Missouri, whose representative observed all of the court programs over the course of a week.

CHAPTER 6

Homeless Outreach Court

Homeless Outreach Court was started by Hon. Wendy Lindley in 2003 as a way to address the outstanding infractions and low-level misdemeanors of homeless people, while connecting them to a wide range of supportive services. During 2014, this innovative program was held in Tustin at the Orange County Rescue Mission, and in Santa Ana at the Community Court.

The program provides a compassionate response to the fact that the homeless participants, many of whom suffer from chronic mental illness, may receive infractions simply because they are homeless — with the ironic result that such charges may hinder their efforts to obtain the government disability assistance that could aid in their rehabilitation. Instead of the usual court sanctions of fines and custody, program participants receive credit for accessing appropriate physical and mental health care; for attending alcohol or drug-dependency recovery meetings; for engaging in community service activities; for attending classes in life skills, computer skills, and literacy; and for becoming employed.

Homeless Outreach Court is an unfunded collaboration of the Court, the Public Defender, the District Attorney, the Orange County Department of Housing and Community Services, the Health Care Agency, the Veterans Administration, the Orange County Legal Aid Society, local law enforcement agencies, and a variety of homeless services providers.

The Public Defender has assumed the primary responsibility for the task of managing the very large caseload, which at the end of the year numbered **495 participants**. Potential participants in the Homeless Outreach Court are interviewed at the Community Court by the Public Defender's paralegal, who will determine not only the issues that brought the person to court, but also any other issues that impede that person's ability to achieve self-sufficiency. Referrals can then be made to on-site partner agencies for such assistance as job skills training from the California Department of Rehabilitation, mental health assessment and treatment, legal services, housing services, veterans benefits, and governmental disability benefits.

The program, which is under the direction of Judge Joe Perez, was expanded to an additional location on September 3, 2014. It is now held three Wednesdays a month at the Community Court in Santa Ana, and once each month during alternate months in a community room of the First Christian Church in Anaheim, and at the Village of Hope homeless shelter in Tustin. In 2014, **323** people **completed** the program, with more than **2,580 hours of community service**. Since the inception of Homeless Outreach Court, **2,508** people have completed the program and have been helped to access the tools they need to regain their self-sufficiency.



Humanitarian of the Year Award

In a ceremony held on November 19 at the Community Court, Collaborative Court Coordinator Kathi Chapman was honored as the Humanitarian of the Year in recognition of her commitment to improving the lives of those who are participating in the Homeless Outreach Court. Working in conjunction with the office of the Public Defender, Ms. Chapman assists the program participants in accessing the resources and services that can help them become self-sufficient. She also was instrumental in facilitating the expansion of Homeless Outreach Court to the northern part of Orange County.

CHAPTER 7 Juvenile Drug Court

Juvenile Drug Court, which is held at the Lamoreaux Justice Center in Orange, was established in 1998 to address the serious substance abuse issues of minors. The goal of the program, now known as Juvenile Recovery Court, is to support the youthful offender's commitment to sobriety by providing the treatment and supervision needed to promote abstinence from drug and alcohol abuse and to deter criminal behavior. The program is supported by grant funding obtained through the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act. In 2014, Hon. Julian Bailey presided over the program.

The Juvenile Drug Court team includes representatives from the Court, Health Care Agency, the Probation Department, the offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender, and any retained counsel. Minors participating in the program are required to attend frequent progress review hearings with the judicial officer; remain clean and sober; attend weekly self-help groups; participate in group, individual, and family counseling; attend skills-building classes and other educational activities; and follow the terms and conditions of probation.

During 2014, 42 participants were admitted into the program, 29 participants were terminated or left the program without fault, and 16 graduated. The graduates had typically started using drugs before their 14th birthday and most were using drugs several times a week. When they graduated, they had been clean and sober for at least two months, three for more than a year, and at graduation the participants had an average of 250 days clean and sober.

At the end of 2014, Juvenile Drug Court had 37 active participants. Since the inception of the program, a total of 643 participants have been admitted and 227 have graduated.

Juvenile Drug Court Judicial Officers 1998-2014

Hon. Ronald E. Owen
Hon. Robert E. Hutson

Hon. Donna Crandall
Hon. Maria Hernandez
Hon. Julian Bailey

Hon. Carolyn Kirkwood
Ref. Maureen Aplin



In their own words — from the 2014 phase advancement and graduation speeches of boys and girls participating in Juvenile Drug Court

"I was lost. I was hurting myself and my family by using drugs and alcohol every day. When I started the JDC program I realized I was an addict."

"I lived on the streets even though I had a house to go to. I chose to smoke meth all day every day rather than being with my family. When I first got onto JDC, I was irresponsible and defiant. My life was chaotic."

"I started using when I was 11 years old. I've been in and out of jail, rehabs, and shelters since I was 15. Before I got into drug court I was using anything I could get my hands on. I would shoot up so much until my veins would collapse. I was lost and helpless. I used to slice my arms open with razor blades and try to overdose. I hated myself."

Juvenile Drug Court — Results and Benefits

Low Recidivism

An important measure of the success of Juvenile Drug Court is the reduction in the rate of recidivism — that is, being re-arrested and referred to the Probation Department, or being the subject of a delinquency petition under Welfare and Institutions Code Sec. 600 — for the program’s participants as well as its graduates.

The 2014 participants came into the Juvenile Drug Court program with a significant history of criminal activity, usually involving drugs — with an average of three prior sustained petitions each, some with as many as ten prior sustained petitions. Following their admission, and while they were participating in the program, **only one** of the 2014 Juvenile Drug Court participants with prior drug charges was arrested for a new law violation involving drugs.

Since graduating from Juvenile Drug Court, **226** participants have had at least an entire year of follow-up. Of these **226** graduates, **only 24** (11%) had a new referral to the Probation Department within one year of graduation. A total of **185** graduates have been out of the program for at least two years. Of these **185** graduates, **only 26** (14%) had a new referral to Probation within two years of graduation.

Significant Cost Savings

While the participants are in the Juvenile Drug Court program, their time in custody is stayed, and upon graduation the charges against them are dismissed. According to Orange County Probation’s Fiscal Services Department, the average 2014 cost of housing a minor at one of the Orange County juvenile correctional facilities was \$475.26 per day.

The **16** participants who graduated in 2014 had **2,729 days of custody stayed**, resulting in a **cost savings to the County of \$1,296,985.50**. The total cost savings to the County, since the inception of the Juvenile Drug Court program, amounts to nearly **\$9,800,000**.



In their own words — from the 2014 phase advancement and graduation speeches of boys and girls participating in Juvenile Drug Court

“Since I have been in the program, everything in my life has been easier and better. It is good when you have nothing to hide.”

“This program is about learning about me. I am different from anyone else and the things that affect me and how I respond to them are different for me than anyone else. This program has helped me to learn those things so I don’t keep making the same mistakes.”

“Once I got into drug court everything turned around. I went from panhandling on the streets and sleeping in the laundry matt to graduating high school early and getting off probation. Life couldn’t be more relieving at this point. I can wake up in the morning knowing I have something good going for me now. You just have to find strength and hope within yourself to succeed. I know I can do anything.”

JUVENILE DRUG COURT - Demographic Information

2014 Program Totals

		admissions	%	terminations	%	graduations	%
total		42		29		16	100
gender	female	12	29%	7	24%	4	25%
	male	30	71%	22	76%	12	75%
age	13 years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	14 years	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%
	15 years	8	19%	3	10%	1	6%
	16 years	15	36%	7	24%	2	13%
	17 years	19	45%	11	38%	2	13%
	18 years	0	0%	8	28%	10	62%
race / ethnicity	African-American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian	1	2%	0	0%	2	13%
	Caucasian	10	24%	7	24%	4	25%
	Hispanic	30	72%	21	72%	6	37%
	Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	other	1	2%	1	4%	4	25%
education at admission	attending high school	6	14%	7	24%	5	31%
	attending alternative HS	33	79%	20	70%	8	50%
	has diploma/GED	1	2%	1	3%	3	19%
	has some college	2	5%	1	3%	0	0%
marital status	single	42	100%	29	100%	15	94%
	married	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%
employment	employed	3	7%	3	10%	1	6%
	unemployed	39	93%	26	90%	15	94%
primary drug	alcohol	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	cocaine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	heroin	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%
	marijuana	31	74%	17	59%	10	64%
	methamphetamine	10	24%	4	14%	3	18%
	prescription drugs	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%
	other	1	2%	6	21%	3	18%

CHAPTER 8

Truancy Court

Truancy Court, located at the Lamoreaux Justice Center, is the third and most intensive intervention level of the County's Truancy Response Program, which targets chronically truant youth* and their families. Established by Hon. Robert B. Hutson in 2001, the program has the goals of stabilizing school attendance in order to increase the chances of future academic success, reducing the number of youth who go on to commit crimes that result in the filing of formal petitions pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code §602, and educating families regarding the importance of education and engagement. Truancy Court is supported through funding received by the County pursuant to the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act.

When a student is identified as truant by a participating school district, the student and the parents are given notice to attend a mandatory meeting with school officials that is conducted by a representative from the District Attorney's Office. If the truancy problem is not corrected in response to this school-level intervention, the school district forwards a truancy referral to the Probation Department. If the student and the parents do not cooperate with the Probation Department in addressing the truancy problem, or if the student is younger than 12 years old, the family is referred to Truancy Court.

Truancy Court involves students and their parents in a collaborative effort to resolve the attendance problem. Partners include the District Attorney's Office, the Probation Department, the Department of Education, the Juvenile Court, the Public Defender, the Social Services Agency, the Health Care Agency, the community-based Parent Empowerment Program, and other support organizations. The students are monitored by the District Attorney and directed to attend school daily, and they must provide proof of attendance to the Court each week.

The Court will order the parents to attend the Parent Empowerment Program; and it may also refer the family for counseling services provided by the Health Care Agency and to the CalWorks program through the Social Services Agency. A Public Defender assists the family in accessing community resources and helps them to comply with the Court's orders.

Truancy Court participants remain active until the chronic truancy problem, and such other issues that have contributed to the problem, are remedied to the satisfaction of the Court. Participants may be under Court supervision for as little as two months, or for twelve months or more, unless the family moves out of the County or a subsequent criminal charge is filed.

Community Service Programs, Inc. (CSP) offers participants culturally competent mental health services – including clinical assessments; case management; individual, family and group counseling; crisis intervention; behavior modification plans; and referrals to community support. During the year, a total of **70** Truancy Court participants and their families received these "wraparound" services.

At the end of the year, the truancy court caseload was distributed among the five courtrooms in which juvenile delinquency matters are heard.

* As defined by California Education Code section 48260, a student is truant if, without a valid excuse, during one school year he or she is tardy or absent from school for more than any 30-minute period on three separate occasions, or is absent from school for three full days, or any combination thereof.

Truancy Court — Results and Benefits

Improved School Attendance

A key measure of the effectiveness of Truancy Court is the improvement in the student's school attendance. During the fiscal year from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, a total of **63** youth successfully completed the program, all of whom had a markedly improved attendance rate, including **90 or more consecutive days of perfect attendance**.

Decreased Delinquency

Successful intervention to address chronic truancy also decreases the likelihood of subsequent criminal behavior. Of the students who completed the program during the fiscal year from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, **only 5.8%** were arrested for violating the law in the six months following their exit, **compared with 17.7%** of the students who did not successfully complete the program.

Maturity and Perspective

In his own words — from a 2014 Truancy Court participant

"Truancy isn't going to look good for any of the things I want to accomplish. I realize how important my education is and I want to graduate high school with good grades. For awhile now I've thought about joining the military when I get older so I can serve our country and fight for our rights and our freedom. I know bootcamp or an academy will prepare me for that.

Reaching my goals is no easy task, but I know all the hard work I'm going to put into it will pay off. The feeling of accomplishing something I put a lot of hard work into, there's nothing greater than that.

... And last but surely not least, making my parents proud. I want one day to buy them and myself a house. I would like to become a MMA/boxing teacher, help troubled youth stay out of trouble. I would also like to donate money when I do make enough of it to cancer charities. Anything is possible and nothing is impossible, it's all up to me. I'm sure there'll be a few bumps in the road along the way but staying focused and making good decisions will always keep me in the right path."



Truancy Court Judicial Officers 2001-2014

Hon. Robert B. Hutson
Hon. Carolyn Kirkwood

Hon. Deborah Chuang
Hon. Kim Menninger
Hon. Caryl Lee

Ref. Maureen Aplin
Hon. Donna Crandall

CHAPTER 9

Dependency Teen Programs

Girls Court

One of two programs established by Hon. Carolyn Kirkwood for youth in the dependency system, Girls Court supports young women who have suffered trauma or abuse at some point in their lives. If unaddressed, the psychological effects of this abuse can put the girls at high risk of dropping out of school, using drugs, becoming homeless, and falling into the criminal justice system when they become adults. The program participants, many of whom are living in foster care group homes, receive appropriate treatment and counseling, and are helped to gain the skills and resources they need to build healthy relationships and to achieve stable, productive lives.

The Girls Court team includes representatives from the Court, the Social Services Agency, Health Care Agency, the Probation Department, Orange County Counsel, Public Defender, Juvenile Defenders, the Department of Education, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Orangewood Children’s Foundation, the Law Offices of Harold LaFlamme, and other appointed counsel. Funding for case management and many ancillary services is obtained from Proposition 63, the Mental Health Services Act.

Engagement, involvement, and participation are vital components of the program. The team members meet regularly with each girl to address challenges and to provide encouragement and support. In addition to frequent case reviews, the program includes a comprehensive assessment; joint case planning and management; and linkage to role models and mentors. During the year, the participants increased their contacts with County social workers, nearly all received the services of a Court Appointed Special Advocate, and special education services were provided to those who qualified for them.

Because one goal of the program is to provide the participants with opportunities to experience a normal adolescence, efforts are made to arrange the enrichment activities that many young people take for granted, such as educational, cultural, and social outings. These events also provide an opportunity for the participants for forge positive relationships with others in the program. During the year, 49 girls were served by the program, and at the end of 2014, there were 39 participants in Girls Court.



“An investment now to stabilize the lives of these adolescent girls is a small cost compared to the financial burden that will be imposed if they remain in the justice or social welfare system.”

Hon. Carolyn Kirkwood

Girls Court Judicial Officers 2009-2014

Hon. Jane Shade
Hon. Kimberly Menninger
Hon. Cheryl Leininger

Girls Court — Results and Benefits

Increased Placement Stability

Because frequent changes of homes and schools can negatively impact a young girl's self-esteem, as well as her behavior and her ability to form positive relationships, one of the goals of Girls Court is to reduce the number of placement changes. Since they entered into the program, **23** of the 49 girls who were served by the program have had **two or fewer** additional placements and, of these, **10** have had **no** placement changes.

The improvement is especially noteworthy for girls who had shown the least placement stability. Prior to entering the program, **39** had endured 5 or more placements, with **16** of them having had ten or more placements. Since entering the program, of these thirty-nine girls, **16** have had **two or fewer** additional placements – with **15** having had either **1 or no** additional placements; and of the sixteen girls who had ten or more placements, **6** have had either **1 or no** further placements.

Fewer Runaway Incidents

Another measure of program success is the reduction in the frequency of AWOL, or runaway incidents, where a girl leaves her foster home without permission — often to live on the street or under the dubious influence of an older boyfriend. Of the **49** girls who were served by the program, **30** had a history of AWOL behavior prior to their admission into the program; and of these thirty girls, **17** have **not had any** instances of runaway behavior since entering the program.

This improvement is especially notable for the girls who had shown chronic runaway behavior. There were **6** girls with a history of five or more runaway incidents before entry into the program, some with as many as **13** incidents; and of these six girls, **3** have had **no** AWOL behavior since starting Girls Court.

School Success

Girls Court participants develop an increased appreciation for education, and show consistent improvement in their educational outcomes. Of the 2014 participants, **56% remained** in one school during the entire school year. In addition, **none** of the girls were expelled, suspended, or referred to the Truancy Court program during the year.

The average GPA of the Girls Court participants **increased** from **2.23** to **2.53**, with **51%** of the girls improving their overall individual GPA. Of the girls who took the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE), **75% passed** the English portion and **75% passed** the Math portion of the exam.

Twenty of the participants were seniors during the 2013-2014 academic school year. Before entering the program, many of them were on a path that would lead to dropping out of school; but, encouraged by their participation in the program, **13** girls obtained their high school diplomas, **2** completed their senior year and will be continuing with an adult transition program under special education services, and **3** are remaining in school as fifth year seniors — for a **75%** high school completion rate.

GIRLS COURT			
Demographic Information for all 2014 participants			
		total	percent
age	13 years	0	0%
	14 years	3	6%
	15 years	7	14%
	16 years	5	10%
	17 years	5	10%
	18 years	14	29%
	19 years	8	16%
	20 years	7	14%
race / ethnicity	African-American	3	6%
	Asian	1	2%
	Caucasian	11	22%
	Hispanic	34	69%
history of mental illness		38	78%
type of placement at admission	foster family agency certified home	6	12%
	foster family home	7	14%
	group home	19	39%
	Orangewood Children's Home	7	14%
	relative or non-related extended family member home	8	16%
	(data unavailable)	2	4%

Boys Court

Boys Court was opened in 2010 at the Lamoreaux Justice Center to serve at-risk adolescent males in the dependency system. Most of these youth have had multiple foster care placements, and their unaddressed substance abuse, mental health, or other socialization problems put them at high risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system as adults.

The voluntary program continues to be guided by Hon. Maria Hernandez, who works with a team of representatives from a variety of partnering agencies – including Orange County’s Health Care Agency, Social Services Agency, the Department of Education, Probation Department, County Counsel, Public Defender, Juvenile Defenders, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Orangewood Children’s Foundation, and the Law Offices of Harold LaFlamme.

Boys Court participants have faced exceedingly challenging circumstances so far in their lives. At the time they entered into foster care most were victims of neglect, and many had been left by their parents without any provision of support. Many also suffered from a more violent abuse — either physical, emotional, or sexual. For most, one or both of their parents were incarcerated, deceased, or “whereabouts unknown”. At the time of their entry into the program, most of the boys had been diagnosed with mental illness, more than half had a history of substance abuse, and many had a record of delinquency.

During the year, the boys who were diagnosed with mental illness began or continued voluntarily to receive therapy for their mental health issues, and the boys who had a history of substance abuse received treatment for their substance abuse issues. During the year, 62 boys were served by Boys Court, and at the end of the year, 42 participants were active in the program.



In their own words — from essays written by 2014 participants in Boys Court

I’ve been in 13 different foster homes, and I’ve been through 5 or 6 different social workers. Boys Court has helped me to do better. I’m doing good in school and out of school.”

“Judge Hernandez is the nicest and most understanding Judge. She is always treated me like a child of hers and honestly did her best.”

“I was 4 years old when I came into the system. My mom and dad were addicts. My little brother was born positive for drugs. Over the years, I’ve been in 17 foster homes. About 3 years ago, I was accepted into Boys Court. My social worker is the best I’ve ever had. He’s the one who told me I had potential and I could do good. I was getting suspended and into fights at school. Ever since I got into Boys Court, I have been doing a lot better. I do not have an alcohol or substance abuse problem anymore. I now live in a home. Boys Court gave me the mindset to succeed.”

Boys Court — Results and Benefits

Increased Placement Stability

Because frequent changes of homes and schools can negatively impact a boy's self-esteem, as well as his behavior and his ability to form positive relationships, one of the goals of Boys Court is to reduce the number of placement changes. Prior to entering the program, multiple placements were the norm, and of the 62 boys who were served by the program, **46** of them had endured 5 or more placements — with **24** of them having had ten or more placements.

Since their entry into the Boys Court program, **33** of the boys have had **two or fewer** additional placements, and **13** of the boys have had **no** placement changes.

The improvement is especially noteworthy for the boys who had shown the least placement stability. Of the **46** boys who had five or more placement changes, **23** have had **2 or fewer** additional placements, with **17** of these having only **1 or no** additional placements. Of the **24** boys who had ten or more placement changes, **10** of them have had **2 or fewer** additional placements, with **6** of them having **1 or no** further placements.

Fewer Runaway Incidents

Another measure of program success is the reduction in the frequency of AWOL, or runaway incidents, where a boy leaves his foster home without permission. There were **33** boys in the program who had a history of AWOL behavior prior to entering Boys Court. Since coming into the program, **25** of these boys have had **2 or fewer** AWOLs, with **6** of these having **no** subsequent AWOL behavior.

This improvement is especially notable for the boys who had shown chronic runaway behavior. There were **12** boys with a history of five or more runaway incidents before entry into the program, some with as many as **13** incidents; and of these boys, **5** have had **no** AWOL behavior since starting Boys Court.

School Success

Boys Court participants develop an increased appreciation for education, and show improvement in their educational outcomes. Of the 29 participants who were attending either junior high or high school, **31% remained** in one school during the school year, **83%** did not have any suspensions during the year, and **none** were expelled from school.

In 2013, the average GPA of the Boys Court participants remained consistent at 2.06. Of the boys who took the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE), **62% passed** the English portion and **62% passed** the Math portion of the exam.

Before entering the program, many of the boys were on a path that would lead to dropping out of school; however, of the five boys who were seniors during the 2013-2014 academic year, **2** received their high school diplomas and **2** are remaining in school as fifth-year seniors.

BOYS COURT			
Demographic Information for all 2014 participants			
		total	percent
age	13 years	0	0%
	14 years	5	8%
	15 years	7	11%
	16 years	11	17%
	17 years	10	16%
	18 years	12	19%
	19 years	8	13%
	20 years	6	9%
	21 years	5	8%
race / ethnicity	Asian	4	6%
	Caucasian	17	27%
	Hispanic	39	61%
	African– American	2	3%
	(data unavailable)	2	3%
history of mental illness		44	69%
type of placement at admission	foster family agency certified home	5	8%
	foster family home	4	6%
	group home	23	36%
	incarcerated	0	0%
	Orangewood Children’s Home	17	27%
	relative or non-related extended family member home	8	13%
	runaway	0	0%
	supervised Independent living	3	5%
	(data unavailable)	4	6%

Thank you for your support
of the Collaborative Courts

