

Crime Prevention Act
Of 2000



County of San Diego

Comprehensive Multiagency
Juvenile Justice Plan

January 2001

**Submitted to the California Board of Corrections by the
San Diego Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council**

San Diego County Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan

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**On behalf of the
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and the
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council**

January 2001

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Planning Activities

The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (CPA 2000) provided San Diego with another opportunity to review its progress and conduct an in-depth evaluation of San Diego's juvenile justice system. Planning focused on identifying and prioritizing neighborhoods, schools and communities facing significant juvenile crime and public safety risks, and refining our local juvenile justice strategy to provide a more comprehensive continuum of responses to juvenile crime. Results are contained in the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan.

Planning efforts in San Diego commenced prior to Governor Davis signing the AB 1913 legislation on September 7, 2000. A Technical Work Group was formed during the regularly scheduled August meeting of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). This Technical Work Group was comprised of volunteer council members, the Comprehensive Strategy Coordinator, and Probation staff. The Technical Work Group was charged with gathering information, reviewing the information and formulating specific recommendations for the full Council to consider. A consultant writer was hired in September to assist with the application.

In order to accomplish its mission, the Technical Work Group decided to meet every other Thursday commencing August 15, 2000, from 7:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and attend the Board of Corrections presentation in Ontario, California, on October 13, 2000. The final Board of Corrections guidelines regarding application for CPA 2000 funds were not available until the end of October.

Information from many sources was gathered and considered by the Technical Work Group for the development of the local Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP). A community risk and needs survey was constructed and distributed in September 2000 to 720 individuals throughout the county representing a broad spectrum of stakeholders. Responses were received from almost half of those surveyed in time to be analyzed for consideration by the JJCC. Results of the survey are reported in Chapter II of the CMJJP.

Documents examined included the first Local Action Plan (LAP) compiled in 1997 that accompanied the Challenge Grant I application; the San Diego Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Families and Community (1998); and the updated LAP (1999) that was submitted with the application for Challenge Grant II funding. Arrest, probation referral, and placement data were available from the San Diego Association of Government (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division's evaluation efforts for Challenge Grants I and II, and from Probation records. Dozens of strategic plans, reports, and data from public entities, community collaboratives and other sources were gathered and reviewed to provide additional information regarding regional and community risk factors, needs and issues.

During the planning process, the Technical Work Group met a total of six times and provided updates and recommendations to the full Council on September 20, October 11, November 1 and November 15, 2000. On November 1, 2000, the JJCC voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that CPA 2000 funds be used to (1) continue existing and proven programs in which grant funds were expiring, and (2) to augment existing and proven programs to meet the needs/gaps in the identified communities.

After reviewing the compiled information and the recommendations of the Technical Work Group, the full Council, with its combined hundreds of years of experience and education relating to juvenile justice, identified top risk factors for juvenile delinquency in San Diego:

Top Risk Factors for Juvenile Delinquency in San Diego

- Family Management Problems
- Substance Abuse/Availability of Drugs
- Negative Peer Influence
- Lack of School Commitment

Based upon these risk factors, the Top Needs/Gaps in the system were identified:

Top Needs/Gap Areas in San Diego

- Family Services
- Positive peer influence
- Truancy Programs/Services
- Mentoring
- Competency Building

On November 1, 2000, the JJCC identified their number one program priorities that would meet the needs of San Diego's juvenile justice system. The first priority was the expiring grant programs and augmentations for those programs. The Technical Work Group was directed to come back on November 15 with recommendations for additional proven programs that would meet the requirements of the legislation as well as the needs of the San Diego Community. On November 15, 2000, the JJCC identified and prioritized seven programs for CPA 2000 funding and adopted the Draft CMJJP. Non-abstaining JJCC members voted unanimously to support and recommend the plan to the Board of Supervisors.

History and Background

Addressing Juvenile Crime in San Diego

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) was created in 1996 pursuant to SB 1760 legislation. Twenty-two original members were appointed by the Board of Supervisors in November 1996, representing expertise from all areas in the juvenile justice system in San Diego County.

San Diego was awarded a planning grant to complete the SB 1760 Local Action Plan in late 1996. During this process, efforts were made to coordinate the Comprehensive Strategy planning process with SB 1760, and San Diego's Local Action Plan was published in 1997. By early 1997, San Diego's first Local Action Plan (LAP) to prevent and reduce juvenile crime was completed and submitted along with a Challenge Grant I proposal. San Diego was successful in this endeavor and began implementation of the Breaking Cycles Demonstration Project in July 1997. Breaking Cycles consisted of two components: A graduated sanctions custody program and a prevention program named the Community Assessment Teams. Fourth year funding expires June 30, 2001, and Crime Prevention Act 2000 funds will be requested to continue and augment these programs with additional staff and services.

Additional Challenge Grant funds became available in 1998. This provided San Diego with another opportunity to apply for Challenge Grant II funds, this time to offer gender-responsive services for at-risk young female offenders at the front end of the system. The 1997 LAP was updated, published and submitted in 1999, along with a proposal to implement the WINGS (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success) program. The WINGS program commenced July 1, 1999, and is currently funded by the Challenge Grant program through June 30, 2002. CPA 2000 funds will be requested to augment the program with four specially trained probation officers to provide the case management services for all 601 and 602 female wards and informal supervision cases in the program. This augmentation is expected to provide better outcomes for girls in the areas of education and substance abuse, and reduce the number of girls entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system.

San Diego's JJCC continues to provide oversight for Challenge Grants I and II, and the proposed Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan. To avoid duplication of effort, the JJCC has assumed the responsibility of guiding and overseeing the Comprehensive Youth Services Act (TANF programs) and the Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) that allows for an automated information sharing system between the Courts, schools, probation, law enforcement, and community-based organizations.

Again, in December 2000 the JJCC membership was broadened beyond the requirements of W&I Code 749.22, to add representatives from education, business, and the human service providers, both public and from the non-profit community. This diverse group continues to meet every month to refine San Diego's response to prevent and reduce juvenile crime and has made great strides to improve outcomes for San Diego.

Strategy Implementation

Since development of the first Local Action Plan in early 1997, many of the identified gaps in the system have been addressed. However, the strategies and programs listed below have had the most impact on San Diego County.

Structured Decision-Making/Assessment Strategy

The San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup is a one-page research-based screening and assessment tool being used across systems (probation, law enforcement, schools, service

providers, etc.) in San Diego County since May 1998. Over 20 community and county agency participants commenced development of this universal assessment tool for San Diego in October 1997. The Checkup was piloted in the Community Assessment Team program and is now used throughout the juvenile justice system. The Checkup uses the concept of a blood pressure check, providing assessment information to families so they can take steps to avoid harm. Assessment results outside of the normal range alert families to existing conditions that might indicate the likelihood of delinquency problems. In many instances, that information is enough to motivate change in families. An automated, copyrighted version of the Checkup that scores and graphically portrays resiliency was released for use in 1999. A consulting firm is currently collecting data and performing scale validity tests on San Diego data. Information about the R&R is included in Appendix D.

Gender-Responsive Services Strategy

Board of Supervisors Policy A-132. In 1999, the Board of Supervisors adopted Board Policy A-132, *'Gender Responsive Services for San Diego County's Juvenile Female Offenders and At-Risk Young Women and Girls,'* with the ultimate goal of providing gender-responsive services for at-risk young women and girls to assist them to be successful in life and prevent them from penetrating into the justice system.

Out-of-Home Placement Strategy

The Board of Supervisors, in conjunction with the County of San Diego Probation Department, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Juvenile Court, provided leadership and supported this strategy that 1) reduces residential facility placements, 2) achieves net County cost savings, and 3) creates new or expand local placement programs. From March 1995 to June 2000, residential facility placements declined by 52% (from 428 to 205). Local Juvenile Placement Trust Fund savings amount to \$3.1 million from this out-of-home placement strategy in FY 1999-00.

Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Strategy

'Treatment on Demand.' The County's Alcohol and Drug Services Division manages and implements an array of services for adolescent substance abusers at all points of the continuum. In addition to an existing allocation of \$1.5 million, funding for adolescent alcohol/drug treatment services was increased by over \$1.8 million annually by the Board of Supervisors in 1997. This increased the number of youth served annually from 600 to 3,000, and reduced the wait time for services from 12 weeks to 2 weeks or less. Five additional Teen Recovery Centers were established, and residential capacity for adolescents was expanded, including 20 new detoxification beds.

Prevention Programs

Community Assessment Teams. The Community Assessment Teams (CATs) provide strength-based family assessment, prevention and intervention services for at-risk youth and families throughout the county. The County contracts with community agencies to provide the services in collaboration with a Probation Officer assigned to each CAT. Assessment and in-

home crisis support services are provided to nearly 1,500 youth and their families annually. The San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup, initially piloted in the CATs, is now used throughout the juvenile justice system. The majority of clients successfully complete case management plans and are either employed or in school at program exit. To date, 99% have not entered the justice system within six months after receiving services.

Truancy Intervention Project. Eight school districts contract with the Probation Department for truancy intervention officers at elementary, middle and high school campuses. These probation officers provide primary intervention services to youth and their families experiencing family management and school problems. They also sit on School Attendance Review Teams and School Attendance Review Boards, and train school personnel about the juvenile justice system.

Intervention Program

Challenge Grant II, Working to Insure & Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS) is a county-wide girls-only program operated by community-based organizations. The goal of WINGS is to reduce the number of females entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system by supporting and empowering girls and their families to access and receive community resources. Regionally based multi-disciplinary teams provide family-centered, home visiting interventions and community activities for juvenile female offenders referred to probation and appropriate for diversion, informal, or at-home formal probation. The Checkup is used to screen eligible participants, and is re-administered to evaluate progress toward reducing risk factors. A multi-disciplinary team is comprised of a team leader, home visitors, family advocates, youth representatives and specialists in sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, and parent education.

Suppression Program

Repeat Offender Prevention Program (formerly Project 8%), is a collaborative project between the Probation Department as the lead agency, HHSA, and community-based agencies. A multi-disciplinary team of a probation officers, social worker, psychologist, and substance abuse counselor provide integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and costs of processing youth through the juvenile justice system. The team works in a family resource center in collaboration with the County Office of Education and the Union of Pan-Asian Communities (UPAC). ROPP provides prevention services to siblings and family preservation services to families. A family functioning assessment is completed upon entry and at six month intervals during the program. Risk factors are declining and protective factors are increasing as measured at the 6-month and 12-month follow-ups, most notably in the areas of education and criminality, the highest areas of risk for these youth.

Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court. The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court is part of the continuum of services for wards with substance abuse issues. It is a partnership between the Juvenile Court, the Alternate Public Defender, District Attorney, Treatment Providers, police departments, the Sheriff's Department and Probation. The goals of the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court are to reduce substance abuse and delinquency. Adolescent substance abuse treat-

ment is an integral and necessary component of the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court program. "Treatment on Demand" is discussed later in these accomplishments.

Incapacitation –Graduated Sanctions Program

Challenge Grant I, Breaking Cycles Graduated Sanctions is a custody program that serves 500 high-risk youth, ages 13-18, on any given day. Youth are committed to Breaking Cycles by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240 or 365 days. A multi-disciplinary team assesses risk and needs and evaluates program progress. With the probation officer as case manager, Breaking Cycles provides a seamless continuum of services and graduated sanctions, and the ability to move the probationer up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court, providing there is no new arrest. Placement decisions include all graduated sanctions components, from own home supervision through incarceration.

Current Conditions in the Juvenile Justice System

Based upon the information presented by the Technical Work Group, and on the broad depth of juvenile justice experience of its members, current needs and issues in San Diego's juvenile justice system were identified by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council on November 1, 2000. The issues described in the table below need to be addressed in order to enhance the quality of life for youth and their families so that they may achieve significance and belonging in ways beneficial to a society that functions with social equality and mutual respect.

Current Needs or Issues in the Present System

<p>Family Services (comprehensive, broadly defined by each region)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent Education and Training (including gender-specific issues) • Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention 	<p>Positive Peer Culture/Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang Prevention • Addressing Hate Crimes • Positive after school activities, recreation • Academic enhancement, tutoring
<p>Truancy Programs/Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive supervision of 601 wards • Academic enhancement, tutoring 	<p>Mentoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Mentoring • Peer Mentoring/Support Groups
<p>Competency Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character building • Decision-making skills • Goal setting • Career development • Communication skills • Values clarification • Life skills • Literacy • Independent Living Skills 	

Programs Proposed for CPA 2000 Funding

The following pages of this Executive Summary and Chapter IV of the CMJJP present the seven existing proven programs that are proposed for funding in San Diego under the Crime Prevention Act of 2000. These programs will serve about 6,500 youth and their families who are at risk of entering in or continuing in the juvenile justice system. Keeping in mind the common themes that support a more comprehensive continuum of responses to juvenile crime, the current needs and issues listed above will be addressed and woven into the proposed programs. Specifically, juvenile wards and their families will receive additional substance abuse treatment, parenting training and mentoring, and truancy prevention services will be targeted to 601 wards.

CHALLENGE GRANT I, BREAKING CYCLES GRADUATED SANCTIONS

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$2,858,872	1,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces grant funds that expire 6/30/01 • Augments the existing program • Increases level of service
CPA Cost	2,870,974	1,200	
Earned Interest	820,000		
Total CPA Cost	3,690,974		
Total Project Cost	\$4,456,322	same	

Breaking Cycles is a multi-agency, geographically diverse custodial program designed to improve the juvenile justice system and community response to juvenile offenders through a system of graduated sanctions, with a focus on community-based treatment to reduce juvenile crime. The program offers a continuum of services for high-risk youth based on assessed risk and need to determine the level of supervision and intervention. Parents participate in the assessment process and assist in developing individualized case plans. Youth and families move through a continuum of custody and non-custody options (GRF, JRF, YDC, Reflections, and the Community Unit).

Breaking Cycles is based on OJJDP's comprehensive strategy and has been operational for three years. According to research, programs that implement graduated sanctions that address alcohol and drug use, school truancy issues and school behavior problems are effective in reducing substance abuse and juvenile crime.

A multi-disciplinary team of probation officers, mental health workers, educators, alcohol and drug specialists, youth and family counselors provide services to youth and families. Staff link youth and families with mental health services, the County Office of Education, community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, Juvenile Court and the juvenile justice system. Case management data are shared by all partners. Data are also tracked through automated systems such as the School Information System (SIS), REJIS and the JCMS system. Information is shared at multi-disciplinary team meetings. A Parent Advisory Board meets monthly. The Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, and the County Board of Supervisors receive regular updates. Semi-annual reports are provided to the Board of Corrections.

Breaking Cycles is an existing program currently funded by Challenge Grant I (expires 6/30/01), a required match, and an overmatch (County General Fund). CPA 2000 funds that replace the expiring grant funds and a portion of the required match will begin being spent on July 1, 2001. CPA 2000 funds that augment the existing program with additional staff, contract services and equipment will begin being spent on April 1, 2001.

Total annual per capita costs of the program are \$3,714. Total CPA annual per capita costs are \$3,076.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DRUG COURT

Program	Amount	# Served	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces grant funds that expire 6/30/01 • Augments existing program • Increases number served and increases level of service
Existing Program Cost	\$645,220	130	
CPA Funds	\$1,497,066	160	
Total Project Cost	\$1,875,066	+ 30	

The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court serves non-violent wards of the Juvenile Court who were ordered to substance abuse treatment and subsequently had three non-compliant events, i.e., test positive for drugs or alcohol, fail to attend treatment or refuse to participate in treatment. The program stresses swift and certain consequences for failure to comply with court orders and provides incentives to stay sober. The goal is to decrease substance abuse and reduce juvenile crime by providing a continuum of substance abuse treatment services.

Research indicates that implementing an integrated continuum of graduated sanctions is effective in reducing substance abuse and juvenile crime. Collaborative partners include a Juvenile Court Judge, Deputy District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Officer, Juvenile Recovery Specialist, District Attorney Investigator, a Police Officer and input from the minor's parents/guardians. Eight substance abuse treatment providers located at 26 sites throughout the County of San Diego have contracts, Memorandums of Agreement or Memorandums of Understanding to provide services to youth committed to the program.

Drug Court data are compiled in a Management Information System (MIS) that is shared at multi-disciplinary team meetings with partners. Data are tracked through automated systems such as the School Information System (SIS), REJIS and the JCMS system. Regular program updates are provided to the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, and the County Board of Supervisors.

Drug Court is an existing proven program. Upon approval of the Board of Corrections, the fifth Drug Court session will commence March 1, 2001. Probation staff will be recruited, hired and trained commencing March 1, 2001. The CPA funds used to replace the expiring grants will be effective July 1, 2001. Existing contracts will be amended in February and March 2001, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001

Total annual per capita costs of the program are \$11,719. CPA annual per capita costs are \$9,357.

REPEAT OFFENDER PREVENTION PROGRAM (ROPP)

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$745,732	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augments existing program • Increases number served • Increases level of service
CPA Funds	\$423,400	83	
Total Project Cost	\$1,169,132	+ 15	

ROPP serves first time wards, under 15 years of age, who meet the ‘8% Criteria’ for serious, chronic, violent juvenile offenders. Wards are high risk in at least three of four risk categories (Crime, Education, Community ties and Family). Multi-disciplinary teams (Probation Officer, Social Worker, Psychologist, and a Substance Abuse Specialist) provide integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and costs of processing youth through the Juvenile Justice System. The goal of the program is to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors through early identification, multi-disciplinary assessments, and ‘wraparound’ services. As a result, the need for detention beds, out-of-home placements, and jail and prison beds should be significantly reduced.

Research indicates that children who become chronic, repeat offenders are dramatically different from youth who are arrested once and do not return to juvenile court. ROPP is based on research from successful outcome measures attributed to the Orange County Probation Department (Schumacher, M. & Kurtz, G., 2000. 8% Solution. Preventing Serious, Repeat, Juvenile Crime, CA: Sage Publications).

Service integration by ROPP falls under the treatment portion of graduated sanctions on the probation continuum. A multi-disciplinary team of collaborative partners provides resources in the community to match the needs of at-risk minors. Partners attend regular meetings. Formal written agreements with collaborating agencies, i.e., contracts, memorandums of agreement, and memorandums of understanding, are utilized for service provisions.

ROPP data are collected in a Management Information System (MIS) that is shared with partnering agencies from the Probation Department, Health and Human Services, the FACTOR Center, County Office of Education, Juvenile Court, community schools, community-based agencies, and the Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC). Automated systems include the School Information System (SIS), REJIS and the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). Regular updates and reports are presented to the Board of Corrections, Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, the Board of Corrections, and the County Board of Supervisors.

ROPP is an existing program. With the Board of Corrections approval, current contracts will be amended in February and March 2001. Staff will be hired commencing April 1, 2001, trained during the month of June, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

Total annual per capita costs of the program are \$14,086. CPA annual per capita costs are \$5,101.

CHALLENGE GRANT II, WORKING TO INSURE AND NURTURE GIRLS SUCCESS (WINGS)

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$2,474,711	600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augments existing program • Increases level of service
CPA Funds	\$370,800	600	
Total Project Cost	\$2,845,511	same	

This Challenge Grant II project targets young females who have recently entered the juvenile justice system. Contract service providers use a family-centered, home-visitation platform based on the California Safe and Healthy Families (Cal-SAHF) “Best Practices” approach. Service providers engage the girls and their families in a mutual effort to increase family communication, competency, and access to resources in the community. WINGS staff address prevention, intervention and treatment needs for enrolled girls.

Goals of the program include reducing the number of females entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system, increasing resiliency so that school attendance and performance improves, and reducing substance abuse. Research shows that accomplishing these goals will decrease juvenile arrest rates, probation violation rates, and the rate of incarceration among girls. National and California based research illustrate the need for gender-specific programs for adolescent girls in the juvenile justice system. The program is modeled after the California Safe and Healthy Families (Cal-SAHF) Best Practices Model.

A multi-disciplinary team includes a team leader, home visitors, and specialists in sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, and parent education. Family advocates and youth representatives round out the teams. Formal written agreements, i.e., contracts, memorandums of understanding and memorandums of agreement are established with staff from HHSA, Mental Health, Probation and community-based organizations.

WINGS data are collected in a Management Information System (MIS) that is shared with partnering agencies, including local schools, community based organizations, mental health clinicians and members of the Juvenile Justice System. Weekly and monthly meetings are conducted with members of the WINGS collaborative network. In addition, regular program updates are shared with the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Juvenile Justice Commission and the County Board of Supervisors. Semi-annual and annual reports are provided to the Board of Corrections.

The program is currently operational. Contract amendments will be completed by March 2001 and the augmentations will be fully implemented by July 2001.

WINGS is an existing Challenge Grant program, funded through June 2002. CPA funds will be used to augment the existing program effective March 1, 2001.

Annual per capita costs of the program are \$4,743. CPA annual per capita costs are \$618.

CHALLENGE GRANT I, COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEAMS (CATs)

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$1,781,600	1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augments existing program • Increases number served • Increases level of service
CPA Funds	\$3,622,760	3200	
Total Project Cost	\$5,404,360	+ 1700	

CATs are prevention-focused partnerships between the County Probation Department and community-based organizations. CATs are located in the North Coastal, North Inland, East, South, and Central San Diego regions. CATs provide prevention services for youth with chronic behavior problems that put them at risk of entering the juvenile justice or dependency systems. Youth between the ages of 8-17 are served with full family involvement. Program goals are to assess and link at-risk families with community resources and prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice or dependency systems.

Successful crime prevention programs could potentially reduce, or at least slow, the growth in long-term corrections and law enforcement costs. There is evidence that community-based models are generally effective at preventing crime.

Referrals are generated from law enforcement, schools, and community based organizations. Program services are provided by multi-disciplinary teams from a variety of community agencies. CATs enhance the continuum of care by providing prevention and treatment services to youth and their families. Contracts, Memorandums of Agreement, and Memorandums of Understanding are already in place with partner agencies.

Information and data collection is available to system partners by accessing automated programs such as REJIS and JCMS. Annual, semi-annual and routine updates are provided to the Board of Corrections, Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, and the County Board of Supervisors.

CATs is an existing program currently funded by Challenge Grant I (expires 6/30/01), a required match, the California Endowment and an overmatch (County General Fund). CPA 2000 funds that augment the existing program with additional contract services will begin being spent on April 1, 2001. CPA 2000 funds that replace the expiring grant funds will begin being spent on July 1, 2001.

Total annual per capita costs of the program for total project funds are \$1,689. CPA per capita costs are \$1,132.

COMMUNITY YOUTH COLLABORATIVE (formerly Title V Prevention Grants)

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$750,000	940	• Replaces expiring grant funds
CPA Funds	\$750,000	940	
TOTAL with CPA	\$750,000	same	

Growing reports of violence among youth and concerns for their safety have resulted in the perception that violence and discipline are the American public schools biggest problem. Community prevention programs, such as Title V, address school violence issues. Research supports the assertion that intensive activities in sports, music, and art result in lower delinquency rates than recreation programs that offer only minimal services. The Community Youth Collaborative program will incorporate five geographically distributed Title V delinquency prevention grants that will expire March 31, 2001.

Mira Mesa Epicenter provides positive peer influence, Twister Café, the Music Industry Institute, Information Technologies, Youth2Youth Hotline and a community service program. **The Mesa Margarita Youth Delinquency Prevention Program** is an Oceanside drop-in youth center for after school activities and alternatives to gang membership. The center provides education/academic enhancement, substance abuse education, positive adult role models and youth activities. **R.E.A.C.H.** North Spring Valley is a teen center for after school activities providing role models based on “positive youth constructs”. The center encourages community attachment, competency, self-efficacy, pro-social norms, bonding, positive identity development and community service. **Linda Vista Leaders** is a school-based, year-round program that trains youth in conflict resolution, anger management, problem solving, public speaking, goal setting and fine arts. **The National City Community Capacity Building program** provides leadership and mentoring training, an after school program at a middle school, and family management/skills building training and education. Activities assist youth to develop a life vision, positive relationships, community service opportunities, and life skills.

These sites target a total of 940 at-risk youth to increase:

1. Commitment to school through academic assistance and training activities.
2. Involvement in positive peer influence through neighborhood based centers offering a range of positive activities as alternatives to delinquent behavior.
3. Attachment to their communities and neighborhoods by creating opportunities for self-advocacy and productive involvement in the community at large.

Information and data collection will be shared at meetings with the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and the County Board of Supervisors. Semi-annual reports will be provided to the Board of Corrections.

The program is currently operational. Contract amendments will be completed in March 2001 and the program will be fully implemented by April 1, 2001. The total project is to be funded by CPA funds, with an annual per capita cost of \$798.

TRUANCY SUPPRESSION PROJECT (TSP)

Program	Amount	# Served	
Existing Program Cost	\$384,000	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands existing proven program • Increases number served • Increases level of service
CPA Funds	\$750,000	300	
Total Project Cost	\$1,034,000		

TSP is a partnership between Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, and various school districts targeting 601 wards with truancy issues, with the goal of reducing truancy and delinquency. The existing Truancy Intervention Program will be augmented to add the Suppression component. The augmentation will add Correctional Deputy Probation Officers to provide community supervision, transportation, and crisis intervention services as needed. In addition, Deputy Probation Officers will be added to provide primary intervention, case management and supervision services for these youth and families experiencing family management and school difficulties.

Research shows that school absenteeism is a growing problem in the United States. Truancy is related to delinquent and criminal activity, and “seventy-five percent of all juvenile offenders have been truant from school” (Fritz, John C., “Johnson County District Attorney’s Office, Important Information About Truancy Laws,” 1999). The Truancy Intervention Program (TIP), established in 1988 and implemented in seven school districts in San Diego County, is effective in reducing truancy and delinquency:

- 98.2% of referrals to TIP received no new 601 petitions after TIP/SARB intervention
- 99.3% of minors referred to TIP received no new 602 petitions after TIP/SARB intervention

The Truancy Suppression Program (TSP) is an augmentation to the TIP program and will complete the existing continuum of services for 601 wards with truancy issues. TIP currently provides early intervention on school campuses to assist habitually truant youth and their families. The District Attorney’s Office provides mediation through the BRITE Families program. TSP will provide better service to the Courts through direct accountability to Truancy Court schools. TSP Officers will enhance the continuum of care by providing intervention, treatment, supervision, and suppression to wards and their families. Contracts, Memorandums of Agreement and Memorandums of Understanding will be established with partner agencies.

Information sharing and data collection will be automated through existing systems (REJIS, School Information System (SIS), and JCMS). Partner staff will share school release forms and case management information at multi-disciplinary team meetings. Semi-annual reports will be provided to the Board of Supervisors and annual reports will be submitted to the Board of Corrections. The Juvenile Justice Commission, and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council will receive routine updates.

The existing TIP program will be augmented by adding 11 staff positions. Probation staff will be hired commencing in June; program expansion will be fully implemented by July 2001.

Total project annual per capita costs are \$3,780. CPA annual per capita costs are \$2,500.

CHAPTER I:

Background Summary of San Diego County's Juvenile Justice System

San Diego County encompasses 4,260 square miles, with 18 cities and 2.8 million people, making the region comparable to the state of Connecticut in size and population. The County is the second largest of 58 California counties. San Diego is the sixth largest city in the nation. There are 43 school districts in the County, and the population is diverse – 57.5% white, 26.5% Latino, 9.8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 5.6% African American, and 0.6% Native American. One-quarter of the population is under 18 years old, and the household median income is \$41,443.

During the last decade, San Diego County experienced an upswing in juvenile crime and violence. Youth used and sold drugs. Youth armed themselves with weapons. Juvenile homicide rates rose. Dire predictions of a future filled with 'super predators' frightened the public. Curfews were reinstated. 'Zero Tolerance' initiatives were enacted for drugs and weapons on school campuses, and school police forces came into existence. Legislative and political agendas within the state and county responded to the community's cry for tighter controls on juveniles in the interest of public safety. This was a shift from a child welfare focus to one of juvenile accountability.

In early 1996, San Diego County Board of Supervisor Ron Roberts met with Shay Bilchik, Administrator, United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of San Diego County to deal with juvenile delinquency. San Diego County was looking for new approaches, cutting edge strategies and guidance from experts across the country to continue and expand our efforts to promote positive development of youth and prevent juvenile delinquency. San Diego County was ready and able to implement OJJDP's new Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. As a result, San Diego became one of the first three sites in the nation to be provided with technical assistance from OJJDP for the implementation of this strategy.

In May 1996, consultants hired by OJJDP from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and Developmental Research and Programs (DRP) conducted a site visit to San Diego to begin the planning and training processes for the Comprehensive Strategy. During this visit, NCCD and DRP provided training that outlined the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Strategy for more than 50 county and community policymakers and key leaders. Following key leader buy-in, in December 1996, the consultants conducted a three-day training for more than 200 line staff and community members. Individuals, agencies and organizations made a full commitment to join and participate in the San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy Team,

both as initial planners and long-term members. Two task forces (Graduated Sanctions and Prevention) were created to continue the planning process for the Comprehensive Strategy over the next year. In April 1997, the Comprehensive Strategy Planners altered their original structure and combined the two task forces into one. San Diego believed it was essential to have a united team, working side by side with clear communication, as the planning process moved forward. San Diego's Comprehensive Strategy Team (CST) formed six work groups to deal specifically with issues of resource development, coordination, community engagement, advocacy, key leader buy-in and information sharing. The technical assistance from the NCCD and DRP culminated in a two-day workshop in October 1997, with more than 150 participants developing six promising approaches to fill the needs and gaps identified in the continuum of services, from prevention through graduated sanctions.

In the fall of 1998, San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Family and Community was published and widely distributed to stakeholders and others throughout the region. During the same year, a Coordinator for the Comprehensive Strategy was hired to assist the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council with implementation efforts. During a site visit in January 1999, Attorney General Janet Reno formally accepted San Diego County's plan for implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. She praised the plan and called the report a 'road map' for other areas to follow in organizing and coordinating their efforts to solve such problems among young people as drug use and crime.

Shared Vision

San Diego's Comprehensive Strategy Plan is the framework upon which the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan was built. This plan was developed with input from diverse sources that contributed experience, professional expertise, national, state and local data and statistics, and many creative ideas and methodologies. Researchers, front-line staff, executives and community representatives worked together to craft a course of action. The strategic plan proposes an integrated systems approach with an expectation of sustained and measured results. This plan was based upon the shared vision that all of San Diego's youth will develop into Caring, Literate, Educated And Responsible (CLEAR) community members. To achieve this vision, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council must continue to represent a regional, coordinated effort and stay focused as it continues to work to strengthen communities and families to develop healthy, responsible youth through prevention, intervention and appropriate graduated sanctions.

Mission

The mission of the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan is to:

- Strengthen families and communities by developing youth who are Caring, Literate, Educated And Responsible (CLEAR);
- Support core institutions, such as schools, health care providers, government agencies, faith communities and community-based organizations in their role in developing youth;
- Emphasize prevention as the most cost-effective approach to the reduction of delinquency;

- Provide immediate and effective intervention with youth at their first sign of problems or inappropriate behavior;
- Institute a broad range of care and rehabilitative services;
- Reduce duplication of effort and fill service gaps; and
- Help communities to define and establish effective guiding principles for collaboration.

San Diego's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) will serve as a blueprint for community action and collaboration. It provides a broad spectrum of recommendations that will mobilize youth, adults, agencies and organizations to strengthen youth, families and communities. The strategy enables everyone to share the vision. No single individual, organization or agency can address all of the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and violence. Working together, local leaders, public and private groups, schools, community members and youth can bring about systems change and strategies that work. Borrowing from OJJDP, the San Diego County Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan begins with the same five general principles:

Guiding Principle # 1 - We must strengthen families. We must recognize that the family has primary responsibility to instill values and provide guidance and support to children. When necessary, we must strengthen the family in support of these responsibilities. Where there is no functional family unit, we must establish a family surrogate and assist that entity to guide and nurture the child.

Guiding Principle # 2 - We must support core social institutions -- schools, faith community and community organizations -- in their roles of developing capable, mature and responsible youth.

Guiding Principle # 3 - We must promote prevention as the most cost-effective and humane approach to reducing juvenile delinquency. Communities must take the lead in designing and building cohesive prevention approaches that address known risk factors and target other youth at risk of delinquency.

Guiding Principle # 4 - We must intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs to successfully prevent offenders from committing progressively more serious and violent crimes and becoming chronic offenders.

Guiding Principle # 5 - We must identify and sanction the small group of serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders.

Purpose and Membership of San Diego's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)

The purpose of the JJCC, as specified in W&I Code 749.22, is to:

'...develop a comprehensive, multi-agency plan that identifies the resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of male and female juvenile offenders, including strategies

to develop and implement locally based or regionally based out-of-home placement options for youths who are persons described in Section 602.’

In November 1996, the Board of Supervisors appointed twenty-two members to the JJCC, which allowed for community representation beyond the minimum of eleven mandatory appointments specified in SB 1760. The Board of Supervisors believed that additional representation from community-based organizations serving youth was critical to ensuring a well-balanced, collaborative and integrated approach to addressing community needs and providing services along the entire juvenile justice continuum. On February 23, 1999, the Board of Supervisors expanded the JJCC to 26 members, to include a youth representative and a member of the business community. On December 12, 2000, the Board of Supervisors again expanded the membership to include representatives from education, the faith community, the San Diego Workforce Partnership, and an organization representing the non-profit service providers. The following is a list of the current active members of the Coordinating Council.

San Diego’s Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

Alan M. Crogan, Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Probation Department
James Milliken, Presiding Judge	Superior Court, Juvenile Division
David Bejarano, Chief	San Diego Police Department
Bill Kolender	Sheriff’s Department
Joan Stein	District Attorney’s Office
Marc Kuritz	Office of Supervisor Ron Roberts
Gregory Cox	Board of Supervisors
Henry Coker	Public Defender’s Office
Vaughn Jeffery	Chief Administrative Office
Al Medina	HHSA, Alcohol & Drug Services
Alfredo Aguirre	HHSA, Mental Health Services
Yvonne Campbell	HHSA, Children’s Service Bureau
Chuck Lee	County Office of Education
Jack Campana	San Diego Unified School District
Augustine Gallego	San Diego Community College District
Lisa Hamann	Ninth District PTA
Elinor Smith	Juvenile Justice Commission
Roseann Myers	Commission on Children, Youth & Families
Leslie Hine-Rabichow, Executive Director	San Diego Association of Non-Profits
Kitty Burbridge, Executive Director	Escondido Youth Encounter
Michael Carr, Executive Director	Social Advocates for Youth (SAY-SD)
Shirley Cole, Executive Director	Lifeline Community Services
Walter Philips, Executive Director	San Diego Youth & Community Services
Kathryn Lembo, Executive Director	South Bay Community Services
Sandra McBrayer, Executive Director	Children’s Initiative
Sophonya Simpson, Executive Director	Youth Congress
Frank Goldsmith	Business Representative
Julia Rocha	Business Representative
Larry Fitch, Executive Director	San Diego Workforce Partnership
Plez Felix	Community-At-Large Member
Azim Khamisa	Community-At-Large Member
John Hughes	Faith Community

On-going support has been provided to the JJCC by:

David Simmons, Comprehensive Strategy Coordinator, Children's Initiative
Susan Pennell, Director Criminal Justice Research Division, SANDAG
Sara Vickers, Director, County of San Diego Probation Department
Lesley McClelland, Director, County of San Diego Probation Department
Jane Peterson, Analyst, County of San Diego Probation Department
Anita Paredes, Consultant, Community Connection Resource Center

The JJCC is involved both in continually refining the juvenile justice plan, and in selecting and designing best practice proven programs to fill the identified gaps of the CMJJP for San Diego's continuum of juvenile justice services. Meetings of the JJCC have been held at least once a month since the first meeting on December 18, 1996 and are regularly scheduled for the second Wednesday of every month.

Meetings of the San Diego Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, 2000

January 12, 2000
February 9, 2000
March 8, 2000
April 12, 2000
May 10, 2000
June 14, 2000
July 12, 2000
August 9, 2000
September 20, 2000
October 11, 2000
November 1, 2000
November 15, 2000
December 13, 2000

JJCC's Role in Comprehensive and Collaborative Planning Efforts in San Diego

The JJCC took an active role in overseeing the development and implementation of the 1997 Local Action Plan (LAP) and the updated 1999 LAP. The JJCC continues to provide oversight for Challenge Grants I and II, and the proposed Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The Council also provided oversight of the Comprehensive Strategy planning process that was initiated in 1996 and has monitored implementation activities since 1998. In addition, the JJCC has assumed responsibility for the guidance and oversight of the Comprehensive Youth Services Act, TANF programs, as well as the Juvenile Accountability and Incentive Block Grant that allows for an automated information sharing system between the Courts, schools, probation, law enforcement, and community-based organizations.

Description of San Diego's Existing Continuum of Responses to Juvenile Crime

Updating San Diego County's Local Action Plan (LAP) and Comprehensive Strategy to Create the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP)

This Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan represents the second time that San Diego has revisited its local juvenile justice plan since the first LAP in 1997 that accompanied the Challenge Grant I application. In December 1998, the JJCC reviewed system gaps from the 1997 LAP, the 1998 Comprehensive Strategy and progress to date. Gender-specific programming for girls remained a critical gap, and the updated LAP accompanied the Challenge Grant II application for the WINGS (Working to Insure & Nurture Girls' Success) Program.

The Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (CPA 2000) again called for an in-depth evaluation of San Diego's juvenile justice system to identify and prioritize neighborhoods, schools and communities facing significant juvenile crime and public safety risks, and to develop local juvenile justice strategies that provide a continuum of responses to juvenile crime. San Diego's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council has reviewed and prioritized the most recent data available regarding risk factors, needs and issues in the present system, which would provide for a more comprehensive continuum of responses to juvenile crime. The local juvenile justice strategy to meet these needs is detailed in Chapter III.

Major Accomplishments Since 1997

Assessment

The San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup is a one-page research-based screening assessment instrument being used across systems (probation, law enforcement, schools, service providers, etc.) in San Diego County since May 1998. With the participation of over 20 community and county agencies, San Diego undertook the development of a universal assessment tool in October 1997. The objective was to design an assessment tool that would prevent a child's unnecessary entry into the juvenile justice system using early assessment. The Community Assessment Teams piloted the Checkup and its use has been expanded throughout the juvenile justice system.

The Checkup provides a uniform screening and referral process throughout the region and enhances quality control in case management. It uses the concept of a blood pressure check to allow families to take steps to avoid harm to children. A reading outside the normal range alerts an individual to existing conditions that indicate the likelihood of health problems. In many instances, that information is enough to motivate change in an individual.

An automated copyrighted version of the Checkup that scores and graphically portrays risk and resiliency was released for use in 1999. A consulting firm is currently collecting data and performing scale validity tests. A copy of the Checkup is included in the Appendix.

Gender-Responsive Services

OCJP Award. In 1998 the Office of Criminal Justice Planning awarded \$100,000 to the YMCA, Youth and Family Services, to provide services to adolescent girls participating in day treatment centers managed by the Probation Department. Services include home visits; group counseling focused on gender specific issues; independent living skills; academic enrichment; employment preparation; family counseling; and peer mentoring.

Girls Working Group. In 1999, the County Board of Supervisors designated the Girls Working Group and identified members to formulate a county policy and related recommendations for gender-based services. As an advisory body to the Board, the Girls Working Group assists with guidance and monitoring of gender-responsive programs to be planned and implemented within the guidelines of Board Policy entitled '*Gender-Responsive Services for San Diego County's Juvenile Female Offenders and At-Risk Youth Women & Girls.*'

Challenge Grant II. In 1999, the Probation Department received \$4.6 million for three years (Challenge Grant II) to provide program services for over 1,500 girls (ages 12 to 17) and their families. The WINGS (Working to Insure & Nurture Girls' Success) Program includes community-based and home visiting services by a multi-disciplinary team of workers in various regions of the county.

Board of Supervisors Policy A-132. Also in 1999, the Board of Supervisors adopted Board Policy A-132, '*Gender Responsive Services for San Diego County's Juvenile Female Offenders and At-Risk Young Women and Girls,*' with the ultimate goal of providing gender-responsive services for at-risk young women and girls to assist them to be successful in life and prevent them from penetrating into the justice system.

Out-of-Home Placement Strategy

The Board of Supervisors, in conjunction with the County of San Diego Probation Department, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Juvenile Court, has provided leadership and continued support to 1) reduce residential facility placements, 2) achieve net County cost savings, and 3) create new or expand local placement programs. From March 1995 to June 2000, residential facility placements declined by 52% (from 428 to 205). Local Juvenile Placement Trust Fund savings amount to \$3.1 million from this out-of-home placement strategy in FY 1999-00.

The County of San Diego Probation Department has implemented many juvenile programs since the inception of the Local Juvenile Placement Trust Fund through the reinvestment of dollars saved on the reduction of out-of-home placements.

Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment

‘Treatment on Demand.’ The County’s HHS/Alcohol and Drug Services manages and implements an array of services for adolescent substance abusers at all points of the continuum. In addition to an existing allocation of \$1.5 million, funding for adolescent alcohol/drug treatment services was increased by over \$1.8 million annually by the Board of Supervisors in 1997. This enabled the number of youth served annually to be increased from 600 to 3,000, and reduced the wait time for services from 12 weeks to 2 weeks or less. Five additional Teen Recovery Centers were established, and residential capacity for adolescents was expanded, including 20 new detoxification beds.

The array of services includes alcohol/drug treatment and intervention services, in-patient/outpatient treatment, detoxification beds, and residential placement services. Funding sources include a federal Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant, state and county general funds administered by the Health & Human Services Agency.

In September 2000, the Office of National Drug Control Policy and OJJDP awarded the Lemon Grove Project (as lead applicant) \$100,000 for a one-year period to establish a Drug-Free Communities Support Program. Funding is renewable for a two-year period. This program will allow community coalitions to work collaboratively to design substance abuse reduction initiatives; implement plans to reduce substance abuse among youth; assess the effectiveness of substance abuse reduction efforts; and provide information about best practices programs that may be replicated in other communities.

Juvenile Dependency Court Recovery Project

In May 1998, a partnership between the County and Superior Court initiated court reform in the processing of juvenile dependency cases, primarily to reduce the time children spend in temporary foster care awaiting permanent placement. Additionally, a Dependency Drug Court was established to reduce the time for parents of dependent children to access alcohol and drug treatment. The project is expected to reduce the time children spend in temporary foster care from 34 months to 18 months. Cost savings will be reinvested in services for children. Preliminary statistics indicate that 67% of parents who have children that are dependent wards of the court comply with substance abuse recovery plans. An estimated 1,500-2,000 parents in the Dependency system will receive case management services annually.

Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court

The County of San Diego received a \$375,000 grant from the California Department of Alcohol & Drug Programs to fund services from September 1998 through June 2001. Juvenile Drug Court is a 12-month program for juveniles who have repeatedly been non-compliant in drug treatment and who need increased monitoring and community supervision by the Court. The goal is to eliminate dependence/addiction by youth and achieve sobriety through day treatment. Program elements include frequent drug court appearances; outpatient services; intensive supervision; frequent drug testing; peer group support; rewards and

praise for compliant behavior; and immediate consequences/sanctions for non-compliant behavior.

County general funds, state revenue (TANF), and a federal grant provide resources to manage cases and conduct an evaluation. Since September 1998, 90% of youth completing the program have not used substances or committed a new crime in the twelve-month period following program graduation.

Work Force Development

San Diego's Local Action Plan that was submitted to the Board of Corrections in March 1997 identified youth vocational and job skills training as one of the gaps in the continuum of services. Since that time, significant progress has been made.

San Diego Youth@Work provides job placement, job readiness training, occupational skills training, dropout prevention, community involvement and comprehensive support to youth in central San Diego's Enterprise Zone. In 1999, more than 400 youth were served by San Diego Youth@Work.

Learn and Earn is an employer-paid student internship program for disadvantaged youth sponsored by the San Diego Workforce Partnership (SDWP), Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce, BIOCUM/San Diego, San Diego City Schools, and several community-based organizations. In 1999, more than 600 youth were served by Learn and Earn.

Year-Long Youth Programs focus on career exploration, academic performance and internship experience, integrating the School-to-Career framework and connecting to post-secondary education. Funded by the San Diego Workforce Partnership through Department of Labor funds, in-school youth programs focus on dropout prevention and/or completion of a major level of education. Out-of-school youth programs are required to assist return to school and receipt of a diploma, obtaining a GED, or entering unsubsidized employment, apprenticeship, or the military. In 1999, over 1,100 youth were served.

School to Career opportunities are available to students throughout San Diego County.

National research indicates that students participating in School-to-Career programs achieve the most important measure of success: Participating students are more likely than their peers to (1) attend college; (2) remain in college and earn a degree or other certification of post-secondary training; (3) be working; and (4) have a higher income.

Prevention

After School Programs. \$1.2 million in FY 97-98, \$1.5 million in FY 98-99, and \$1.9 million in FY 99-00 has been financed through the San Diego County Children's Trust Fund established by the Board of Supervisors, who authorized the use of \$4 million from health and mental health realignment funds for after school programs. The San Diego County Critical Hours Program has served over 25,000 middle school youth through 38 programs at 60 sites throughout the county and involved collaboration with 250 partners. The San Diego

Regional Consortium has been awarded \$44 million by the California Department of Education to fund After School Learning & Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Programs from FY 99-03. Over 200 elementary and middle schools in 18 school districts provide services throughout the county. This regional program involves over 150 collaborative partners. Non-weighted raw numbers of juvenile crimes in the Critical Hours program areas and juvenile suicide in San Diego County have decreased since 1996, the program baseline year.

Community Challenge Grants. The California Department of Health Services awarded \$1.3 million to nine service providers throughout the county to develop and implement prevention programs targeting teen pregnancy and reducing the number of absentee fathers. Programs were funded from July 1999 to June 2000, emphasizing communities with greatest need. Programs included sexual abstinence, mentoring, life skills training, communication and decision making, and other interventions to reduce the number of unwed and teen pregnancies, reduce single-parent families, and promote responsible parenting.

Community Assessment Teams are the prevention component of SB 1760 Challenge Grant I, designed to provide strength-based family assessments, intervention and counseling for at-risk juveniles and their families. SB 1050 provided an additional \$2 million for direct services and expanding the program to three additional sites, for a total of five. (See 'At Risk Early Intervention Youth Program' below.)

Community Policing Efforts. The San Diego Police and Sheriff's Departments are national leaders in community policing efforts. This initiative, known nationally as Community-Oriented Policing Strategies (COPS), allows communities to hire, re-deploy and retain law enforcement personnel. Siting officers in neighborhoods increases citizen confidence in law enforcement and enhances community safety.

Truancy Intervention Project. Eight school districts contract with the Probation Department for truancy intervention officers at elementary, middle and high school campuses. These probation officers provide primary intervention services to youth and their families experiencing family management and school problems. They also sit on School Attendance Review Team and School Attendance Review Board and train school personnel about the juvenile justice system.

Intervention

At-Risk Youth Early Intervention Program. SB 1050, sponsored by Senator Dede Alpert, built upon the community assessment center prevention component of the Breaking Cycles Project. The County of San Diego Probation Department contracts with local community-based organizations to provide direct prevention and intervention services. Assessment and in-home crisis support services are provided to nearly 3,200 youth and their families annually. The majority of clients successfully complete case management plans and are either employed or in school at program exit. To date, 99% have not entered the justice system six months after receiving services. The CATs have become a community resource for law enforcement and schools, reducing their expenditures for community follow-up.

Challenge Grant II, Working to Insure & Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS) is a countywide girls-only program operated by community-based organizations. The goal of WINGS is to reduce the number of females from entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system by supporting and empowering girls and their families to access and receive community resources. The program is based on a family-centered, home visiting platform, for first or second-time juvenile female offenders referred to probation and appropriate for diversion, informal, or at-home formal probation. The Checkup is used to screen eligible participants, and is re-administered to evaluate progress toward reducing risk factors. A multi-disciplinary team is comprised of a team leader, home visitors, youth representatives, family advocates, and specialists in sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, and parent education.

Suppression

Gang Suppression Unit. This unit provides the highest level of community control for identified gang members. Armed probation officers conduct proactive enforcement of probation conditions, conducting searches, drug testing, surveillance and liaison with other law enforcement agencies. One probation officer is assigned to the South Bay Gang Violence Suppression project, a multidisciplinary effort aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in gangs and intensively supervising identified gang members.

Jurisdictions Unified for Drug Gang Enforcement (JUDGE). This unit provides a high level of community enforcement for the highest risk gang and drug involved probationers. A task force of armed probation officers alongside local law enforcement officers, the district attorney, and federal task forces, this unit has been very successful in removing gang-involved probationers from the community using vertical prosecution. JUDGE unit officers also participate on several regional federal task forces targeting serious, violent felons and auto thefts.

Suppression-Supervision

CHOICE Program. SDSU Foundation and the Probation Department implemented a five-year replication of Baltimore's CHOICE program, offering intensive juvenile supervision and monitoring. Funded at \$2 million a year by Probation in 1998, legislation provided an additional \$500,000 to expand the program.

Increased Supervision to Formerly 'Banked' Probation Cases. Until 1997, up to 40% of Probation's total monthly juvenile caseload (3,500 to 4,000) were 'banked,' with little or no supervision, due to high volume and severe funding limitations. Since February 1997, all at-home juvenile probationers receive Level 1 supervision for the first ninety days of supervision, in small caseloads with higher rates of contact.

The increase of Probation Officers assigned to Juvenile Field Services due to the 1997 re-engineering effort of the Probation Department, as well as intensive supervision and monitoring provided by the CHOICE Program, has significantly increased probation supervision and continuity.

School-to-Career—Next Step. Monitored by the Probation Department, Occupational Training Services (OTS), a private nonprofit corporation, provides vocational assessment, job preparation, job placement and on-the-job mentoring to youth and young adults, ages 17 to 24, in the criminal justice system. The goals of the Next Step Program are 1) self-sufficiency and 2) community and victim restoration through the payment of fines, fees and restitution.

SB 1095-Academy Program. San Diego County Office of Education, in collaboration with the Probation Department, provides educational and vocational services to 1) high-risk youth age 15-1/2 and under matching the 8% profile for repeat offenders, and 2) youth transitioning out of ranches, camps and juvenile hall. The goal of these programs is public safety, reduction of juvenile crime, and youthful self-efficacy.

Repeat Offender Prevention Program (formerly Project 8%). San Diego County provides wraparound services to youth at risk of becoming chronic, serious, and violent offenders. This is a collaborative project between the Probation Department as the lead agency, HHSA, and community-based agencies. A multi-disciplinary team of a probation officer, social worker, psychologist, and substance abuse counselor provides integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and costs of processing youth through the juvenile justice system. The team works in a family resource center in collaboration with the County Office of Education and the Union of Pan-Asian Communities (UPAC). It also provides prevention services to siblings and family preservation services to their families. Risk assessment scores are declining and resiliency scores are increasing at 6 and 12-month follow-up, most notably in the areas of education and criminality, the highest area of risk for these youth.

Suppression-Treatment

Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court. The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court is a continuum of services for wards of the court with substance abuse issues. It is a partnership between the Juvenile Court, the Alternate Public Defender, District Attorney, Treatment Providers, Police Departments, the Sheriff's Department and Probation. The goals of the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court are to:

- increase the public's confidence in the juvenile justice system;
- hold wards accountable for a clean, sober and legal lifestyle; and
- strengthen the family's ability to support this lifestyle.

Interventions may include required attendance in substance abuse treatment programs operated by subcontractors of the County's Alcohol & Drug Services, located at many sites throughout the County. Adolescent substance abuse treatment is an integral and necessary component of the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court program. 'Treatment on demand' is discussed earlier in this section.

Aftercare. Intensive supervision, home visiting, and mentoring is provided for wards returning home from group home placement or custody programs, including Youth Correctional Center

(YCC), Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF), and the substance abuse program at Juvenile Ranch Facilities (JRF).

Reflections Day Treatment. Probation secured a \$750,000 three-year grant from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) in 1996 to enhance and expand the capacity of Reflections, a multi-agency, family-focused, day treatment alternative to residential placement. The program offers school, counseling, recreational activities, mental health and wraparound services for the entire family in two locations, Central San Diego and North County.

Juvenile Assessment and Mentoring Program (JAM) provides assessment, drug testing and treatment for low-risk substance abusing wards.

Building Effective Solutions Together (B.E.S.T.) Mental health services, wraparound and in-home family support services are provided to families to maintain probation youth in the community. The program serves HHSA families and approximately 35 probation families where the ward or dependent child has serious mental health diagnoses.

Incapacitation

Challenge Grant I, Breaking Cycles Graduated Sanctions Program. On any given day approximately 500 high-risk youth, ages 13-18, are committed by the Juvenile Court to this program. This expanded and enhanced program, based on a pilot, builds on the treatment team approach using a multi-disciplinary assessment to evaluate program progress. With a probation officer as case manager, Breaking Cycles provides a seamless continuum of services and graduated sanctions, and the ability to move wards up or down the continuum without returning to Juvenile Court, providing there is no new arrest. Each service plan is tailored to the youth, allowing for a wide array of service permutations. Placement decisions include all graduated sanctions components, from own home supervision through incarceration.

The Youth Correctional Center (YCC) opened in 1997 and serves 125 high-risk boys, ages 16-18 that formerly would have been ordered to out-of-county placement. YCC is funded by savings diverted from out-of-county placements, and through a contract to house federal prisoners awaiting deportation.

Increased Capacity of Meadow Lark Juvenile Hall. Construction of an additional 30-bed unit at Juvenile Hall for the incarceration of serious, violent and chronic offenders was completed in March 2000. This Board of Corrections rated capacity increased from 335 to 365.

South County Juvenile Detention Facility. The Probation Department was successful in obtaining a \$36.5 million grant from the Board of Corrections to build a 288-bed juvenile detention facility located in South County. Groundbreaking is scheduled for January 2002, with completion of construction and occupancy in early 2004. Use of this facility will reduce overcrowding at the Meadow Lark Juvenile Hall.

Deferred Maintenance at Juvenile Ranch Facility and Youth Correctional Center. The Probation Department was also successful in obtaining \$2 million in grant funds from the Board of Corrections for performing deferred maintenance at these juvenile facilities. Renovations will improve the safety and security of the minors in custody, as well as extend the life of these facilities for at least ten more years.

Present Continuum of County-Based Responses to Juvenile Crime

San Diego has made significant progress in recent years to create a seamless continuum of responses to juvenile crime at all points of the system. Numerous sources of information, including the expertise of the JJCC, were used to compile data on existing resources. There are literally hundreds of resources in San Diego County representing the types of services needed by at-risk youth, juvenile offenders, and their families throughout the entire continuum of prevention and graduated sanctions. Some of these resources serve the entire region while others serve only specific geographic, ethnic or cultural communities. Existing resources that target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, and their families were gathered from these sources:

- Law enforcement
- Probation
- Education
- Mental health
- Health
- Social services
- Drug and alcohol treatment services
- Youth services, including employment

San Diego County has a continuum of responses to juvenile crime that maximizes collaboration and the use of integrated resources. The CMJJP improves and marshals resources to reduce juvenile crime in identified areas and in the greater community. These responses include prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, suppression, incapacitation and aftercare. Within each of these domains, programs and services are designed to enhance protective factors and reduce risk factors.

- **Prevention.** Programs and resources that address community, family and individual risk factors and enhance protective factors that will minimize the risk of delinquent behavior and entry into the juvenile justice system.
- **Intervention.** Programs and resources that provide immediate, swift responses within the community for youth exhibiting delinquent behavior before they enter the criminal justice system.
- **Supervision.** Programs and resources that provide juvenile offender supervision, accountability for compliance with court ordered conditions of probation, and assistance to lawful self-sufficiency. Community-based, family-focused intervention and treatment

services, specifically substance abuse and mental health treatment services, supplement probation supervision.

- **Treatment.** Treatment programs and resources including Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court, community-based treatment, structured Day Treatment Centers, and residential group home placement for 601 and 602 wards of the Court.
- **Suppression.** Programs and resources designed to provide intensive community supervision of the highest-risk youth in the community. Programs include Home Supervision, Electronic Surveillance, Gang Suppression Unit, Jurisdictions Unified for Drug/Gang Enforcement (JUDGE) Unit, Regional Gang Task Forces and Warrant Enforcement.
- **Incapacitation.** Programs and resources that provide safe and secure detention for juvenile offenders alleged to have committed a crime or waiting for placement; local correctional treatment facilities for boys and girls committed to custody by the Juvenile Court; and the California Youth Authority for the most serious, violent, chronic juvenile offenders.
- **Aftercare.** Programs and resources that help to transition youth in custody to living at home in the community.

Detailed resource information is provided in the pages that follow.

- Table I-1 describes the Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Programs.
- Table I-2 lists Law Enforcement Juvenile Diversion Programs.
- Table I-3 shows a representative sample of additional prevention, intervention and treatment programs.
- Table I-4 summarizes the service category of many representative resources for at-risk youth and their families, as listed in the most recent countywide directory of health and human care services.

**TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services**

Prevention

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Community Assessment Teams Primary Provider: Community Based Organization (CBOs)	Collaborative prevention program designed to assess and link families to neighborhood prevention services using a collaborative service model.	At-risk families Countywide	2,600 youth annually
Community Response Officer Program (CROP) Primary Provider: Probation	A joint effort between the Probation Department and local law enforcement agencies. Eight Deputy Probation Officer's are outstationed in thirteen San Diego Police Department & Sheriff's stations. Officers act as liaisons between law enforcement, casework Probation Officers, and local schools.	Active Wards and status offenders Countywide	Varies
Truancy Intervention Program Primary Provider: Probation	Probation Officers are contracted by school districts throughout the County to reduce truancy and address school-related problems. Salaries are offset by school districts through ADA revenue or grant funds. A partnership between Juvenile Court, the Probation Department, various school districts, and the School Attendance Review Board (SARB); agencies share a common vision to "keep kids in school."	Problem behavior and pre-delinquent (K-12). POs at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Cajon • Escondido • Grossmont • La Mesa-Spring Valley • Poway • SD Unified (2) 	FY99/00: 1,968 referrals to TIP.
Family and Community Partnership Primary Providers: CBO	PO is assigned to juvenile delinquency prevention in the office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP) collaboration for zip code area 92105. Provides services to First Offender Family Preservation and Mothers/Sons program components. Both programs provide intensive, home based intervention services for families, based upon needs assessment.	At-risk non-ward families Located in Mid-City region (92105 zip code)	22 families are served at any given time.
STAR/PAL (San Diego Regional Police Athletic League) Primary Provider: San Diego Police Department & Probation	Recreational activities and literacy services for youth & families during non-school hours. Collaboration with Sheriff's, Probation, County Social Services, Parks & Recreation, Library, citizens, businesses, and service organizations. Promotes healthy lifestyles and provides positive adult role models. Motto is 'Join a Team, Not a Gang.'	Wards and non-wards between ages 8 and 17. Countywide	Approximately 23,000 youth registered for programs during FY 99/00

TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services

Intervention

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Community Intervention Officers (CIO) Primary Provider: Probation	5 CIOs are stationed throughout the county to provide community linkages for services to divert youth from criminal justice system, petitions are filed on more serious cases. Officers provide intake, assessment, and community linkages to non-wards that are first time offenders. Additionally, they determine the level of intervention required for cases that remain under Probation supervision.	Non-ward first time offenders Countywide	On average 201 out of 249 youth are diverted per month.
Informal Supervision Primary Provider: Probation	Youth are assigned to informal probation without being declared a ward or placed on formal probation. Youth are required to complete counseling programs, restitution, community service and/or other appropriate sanctions.	Delinquent youth with less serious and first offenses. Countywide	Average 650 cases annually
WINGS (Working to Insure & Nurture Girls Success) Primary Provider: Probation	A gender-specific prevention/intervention program to reduce the crime rate among girls. Employing a family-based model, probation officers and community workers to focus on delinquency, drug use, and school failure by using a home-visit approach. Aftercare services provided.	High risk girls, aged 13-18 Countywide	Approximately 600 girls and families annually
Probation to the Court Primary Provider: Probation	Some youth referred to Court are placed on Probation to the Court and are not supervised by Probation. Youth are often required to complete a program similar to Informal Probation	Delinquent youth with less serious offense Countywide	
Border Youth Program Primary Provider: Probation	PO is designated as Border Youth/Mexican Consulate Liaison. Interviews undocumented youth that commit delinquent acts. In most cases, youth are diverted from the juvenile justice system and returned to their Country of origin through coordinated case planning with INS, Border Patrol, Mexican Authorities & the Mexican Consulate.	Undocumented delinquent youth committing less serious offenses (serious offenses are referred to Juvenile Court) Countywide	Average 6 minors per month returned to Mexico.

**TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services**

Intake and Investigation (I&I): Primary Provider: Probation	This unit is responsible for the processing of all referrals, booking decisions, intake decisions, screening all referrals for appropriate level of intervention, transporting minors, and conducting investigations to prepare Court reports...	Delinquent Youth Countywide	Over 11,000 referrals were received and screened in 1999.
School to Career Primary Provider: Probation	This program provides general and vocational education, vocational assessment, training, career counseling/planning, placement assistance and mentoring to probationers 17-24 years of age, in collaboration with Occupational Training Services (OTS).	Youth aged 17-24 Countywide	FY 99/00: Approximately 700 youth annually
SB1095: San Diego County Office of Education Academies Primary Provider: COE	The Academies provide specialized prevention and early intervention services to youth that are seriously at risk of becoming chronic repeat offenders. They establish a collaborative link between education, community programs, law enforcement and families.	Youth age 15 or under whom show signs of becoming repeat offenders County wide	Varies

Suppression-Supervision

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Aftercare Unit Primary Provider: Probation	Officers have a 1:25 case ratio, and provide intensive services such as frequent contacts and drug testing. Individual treatment/supervision plans are developed and close surveillance is critical to maintaining positive behavior.	Youth returning home from out-of-home placement, e.g., YCC, JRF, and GRF, and youth with significant alcohol/drug problems released from Breaking Cycles. Countywide.	Average 250 cases in FY 99/00
Choice Program Primary Provider: CHOICE w/ June Burnett Institute	Developed in collaboration with Juvenile Court, Superior Court, Probation and CBOs. An intensive community-based supervision program; family-centered program with multiple daily contacts with each youth and their families	Delinquent wards, under 17.5 years of age. Mid-City, South County, North County Coastal, El Cajon, Escondido	500 Probation & HHSA youth served annually.
Regular Supervision Primary Provider: Probation	Youth are supervised in caseloads of 1 to 50. Officers contact wards, families and collateral workers in community and in the office. Officers conduct 4th waiver searches, and drug testing.	Minors on formal probation deemed to be at risk for recidivism or danger to community. Countywide	Averaged 4,200 cases in FY 99/00

**TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services**

Sex Offender/Domestic Violence/Arson cases Primary Provider: Probation	Wards returning from out of home placement (Residential Treatment Facility, or the Youth Correctional Center) and those released from Breaking Cycles with domestic violence, and/or sex offenses and/or arson issues. Individual treatment/supervision plans are developed and close surveillance is maintained.	Youth returning from out of home placement, e.g., RTF, JRF, GRF, YCC and those with significant DV/SO/A issues released from Breaking Cycles. Countywide	Approximately 103 youth were served from 9/99-9/00.
Teen Watch (Women and Their Children) Primary Provider: Probation	Intensive Probation Services with the goal that babies are born tox free, mothers remain drug free, and mothers gain parenting and health skills for the newborn. Intensive monitoring for up to 1 year after baby is born.	Pregnant and parenting teen with history of substance abuse problems. County wide	Average 25-30 per officer

Suppression-Treatment

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
ROPP (Repeat Offender Prevention Program) Primary Provider: Probation	3 multi-disciplinary teams (PO, Social Worker, Psychologist and Substance Abuse Counselor) provide integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and costs of processing youth through the Juvenile Justice system. Aftercare services provided.	High-risk youth and their families. First time wards under age 15 that meet 8% criteria for serious, chronic, violent juvenile offenders.	Average of 25 families per team; up to 75 youth and families receive services on any given day
Drug Court Primary Provider: Superior Court	Serves non-violent wards of the Court ordered to substance abuse treatment who subsequently have three non-compliant events, i.e., test positive for drugs or alcohol, fail to attend treatment or refuse to participate in treatment. The program stresses swift consequences for failure to comply with the orders of the Court and provides incentives to stay sober.	Non-violent wards Court ordered to substance abuse treatment Countywide	142 youth have been accepted into Drug Court.
Building Effective Solutions Together (B.E.S.T.) Primary Provider: Probation & HHS	Intensive mental health case management services to high-risk youth. Probation contributes funding to this wraparound component with HHS and the Escondido Youth Encounter Program. An individualized continuum of client and family self-determined services is offered to emotionally disturbed and chemically dependent adolescents involved in Juvenile Probation, Mental Health and Social Service systems.	Emotionally disturbed and chemically dependent youth in the Juvenile Probation System Countywide	Varies

**TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services**

Tower Program Primary Provider: Probation	Transitional services from custodial settings for youth that have a mental health diagnosis. Case coordinators assist in linking minors and families with counseling, vocational and treatment services in the community.	Wards that have a mental health diagnosis.	Approximately 200 youth and families served annually.
Juvenile Assessment and Mentoring Program (JAM) Primary Provider: HHSA	Drug/alcohol education and testing for wards on formal probation	Non-addicted wards that have identified substance abuse issues. Countywide	400 wards per year
Reflections Primary Provider: Probation/Collaborative Agencies	Day treatment alternative to residential out-of-home placement. Youth live at home and attend a structured school setting, with after-school counseling and recreational activities for whole family. Program includes Mental Health drug and alcohol specialists and wraparound services in home, focusing on parent education and support, and linkages to community resources. Part of the Breaking Cycles continuum.	Delinquent youth at risk of being removed from their homes and families. Two sites: Central serves East County, South Bay, Central, Mid City, Beach areas (to Mira Mesa) San Marcos (North County)	Central: Up to 65 youth. Approximately 200 families served per year. North County: Up to 30 youth. Approximately 100 families served per year.
Residential Treatment Facilities (24-hour schools) Primary Provider: varies	Private, out-of-home residential treatment programs. Placement averages one year. Concerted effort being made to reduce need for out-of-county programs by offering high quality local alternatives and encouraging families to participate.	Emotionally disturbed youth Countywide	In FY 1999-00 approximately: In County: 80 Out of County: 125 Out of State: 0
Youth Day Center (YDC) Part of the Breaking Cycles continuum. Primary Provider: Probation	Intensive 30-60 day transition program with aftercare and reintegration services as final phase of correctional commitment at JRF and GRF. Youth attend school and receive counseling in structured setting during day, monitored by Home Confinement Officers at night. Linkages with school and community services	Boys and girls. Countywide, 2 locations: Central (Southeast San Diego) San Marcos (North County)	Central: 36 boys and girls North County: 15 boys and girls
“Gyrls” Literacy Program Primary Provider: Probation	In collaboration with the YMCA Reading Literacy Services Program. Probation Officers refer female juvenile offenders in custodial settings. The program assists wards that have lower than 8 th grade reading level.	Female wards from Probation institutions.	Up to 100 wards annually
Independent Living Skills (ILS) Services Primary Provider HHSA	2 P.O.’s out stationed at HHSA for the families of youth involved in the criminal justice system. The program offers a menu of services and training options to prepare delinquent wards nearing emancipation.	Delinquent youth at risk of out of home placement County wide	FY99/00 Approx. 333 children were returned to their homes or main-tained association with family preservation program.

TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services

Suppression

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Jurisdictions Unified for Drug and Gang Enforcement (JUDGE) Primary Provider: Probation	This multi-jurisdictional task force is comprised of probation officers working in partnership with officers of other local law enforcement agencies. This unit targets drug and gang involved probationers.	Documented or Associated gang members and drug offenders.	Varies.
Home Supervision Primary Provider: Probation	Due to Juvenile Hall overcrowding, Detention Screening Criteria were developed and revised over the last decade to determine which youth could be detained in home pending court action. PO's closely monitor youth at home, school, or on the job while awaiting court action, and make daily personal/telephone contacts to ensure compliance with court orders.	Eligibility based on detention screening criteria. Countywide	Up to 200 youth per day are contacted.
Electronic Surveillance Program (ESP) Primary Provider: Probation	Juvenile Court orders that selected minors will be monitored electronically while they live at home to ensure greater supervision.	Youth awaiting court hearings and transitioning back into community after release from placement. Countywide	Varies
Warrant Bank Primary Provider: Probation	1 DPO monitors cases of minors who have absconded or failed to appear for "scheduled" court hearings. This officer attempts to contact the minor and parents to have the minor surrender on the warrant. This officer coordinates with other agencies throughout the state and county.	Delinquent Youth Countywide	At present, approximately 762 cases are maintained in the warrant bank.
Juvenile Gang Suppression Unit (GSU) Primary Provider: Probation	An intrusive supervision unit that provides a high level of community control of documented gang members through proactive enforcement of probation conditions. Eight officers supervise up to forty cases each, utilizing drug testing, searches, surveillance, and liaisons with law enforcement agencies. Youth who violate court orders are returned to the Court immediately for further sanctions.	At risk gang youth Countywide	Average of approximately 360 cases annually

**TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services**

North County Regional Gang Task Force Primary Provider: Probation	This Multi-jurisdictional force consists of a Probation Officer that is cross-sworn as a Federal Peace Officer. The unit is a partnership of Probation, the Sheriff, the police departments of Oceanside, Carlsbad, and Escondido, the FBI, Naval Criminal Investigation Service, and the INS.	Documented, associated or affiliated gang members North County	Varies.
South Bay Regional Gang Violence Suppression Grant Primary Provider: Probation	A Deputy Probation Officer works in collaboration with the San Diego County Sheriff's Office, San Diego District Attorney's Office, and the County Office of Education to provide intensive gang suppression along with a program of prevention and intervention for at-risk gang youth.	At risk gang youth South County	A maximum of 33 cases at any given time. This number will not increase per the grant.

Incapacitation-Detention

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Juvenile Hall Primary Provider: Probation	Temporary detention facility used for pre- and post-adjudicated youth.	Most serious, violent, chronic males/females, those alleged to have committed crimes and awaiting court hearing or pending placement in correctional treatment program. Countywide (1 location)	Total bed capacity 590. Approximately 9000 admissions annually.
Breaking Cycles Assessment Primary Provider: Probation	Wards are committed to program for 150, 240 or 365 days. Multi-disciplinary assessment is conducted while youth remains in Juvenile Hall pending development of youth and family treatment plan.. Youth move up and down the continuum ranging from own-home placement to custody and aftercare.	Medium to high-risk youth aged 13-18, and their families.	Approximately 1,200 wards and their families served annually.

TABLE I-1
San Diego County Probation Department
Existing Continuum of Juvenile Justice Services

Incapacitation-Graduated Sanctions Programs

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Short Term Commitments (STC) Program Primary Provider: Probation	Short-term custody for up to 30 days as ordered by Juvenile Court.	Delinquent youth Countywide	Average 23 youth per month
Short Term Offender Program (STOP)-JRF Primary Provider: Probation	Provides high impact, short-term deterrent for offenders in need of consequences and out-of-home treatment. Offered at JRF. Requires 30 successful days and completion of treatment contract.	Male juvenile offenders, aged 13-17, who have not benefited from community sanctions such as community service, work projects, or counseling. Countywide	Capacity of 48
Breaking Cycles Program Primary Provider: Probation	An intensive/supervision and treatment program. Seven teams consisting of Probation Officers, Substance Abuse Counselors and Youth and Family Counselors assist youth and families through continuum of custody and transition to community.	Medium to high-risk youth aged 13-18, and their families.	Approximately 1,200 wards and their families served annually.
Juvenile Ranch Facilities (JRF) Primary Provider: Probation	Minimum security, open ranch setting that provides behavior modification, school and drug treatment. Youth progress through program based upon achieved competencies.	Boys in need of temporary removal from the community. Located in rural Campo, serves countywide.	Capacity of 250 (included STOP and YCC Programs)
Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) Primary Provider: Probation	Minimum security, girls correctional treatment program that emphasizes drug treatment and behavior modification.	Girls in need of temporary removal from community. Adjacent to Juvenile Hall; countywide.	Capacity of 35
Youth Correctional Center (YCC) Primary Provider: Probation	Local sentencing for serious, violent male youth offenders, diverting them from more costly out-of-county placements and CYA.	Older, more serious adjudicated boys, 16-18 years of age. Located at Camp Barrett. Countywide.	Capacity of 96
California Youth Authority (CYA) Primary Provider: State of CA	State custody programs in secure, institutional settings for youthful offenders.	Juveniles convicted of very serious crimes that are dangerous to the community.	Varies

**TABLE I-2
San Diego County
Law Enforcement Juvenile Diversion Programs**

Agency	Services	Target Group	Geographic Area Served & Capacity (as available)	Comments
City of Carlsbad Police Department Juvenile Diversion Program	Places first time youth offenders who have committed minor offenses into community work program as alternative to court hearing. Program Coordinator makes appropriate referral to counseling.	10-17 yrs.	Carlsbad	Non-sworn staff serve as Juvenile Justice Coordinator to evaluate all juvenile contacts and select first time offenders & other appropriate candidates for intervention. 4 adult & 2 student peer counselors serve as Juvenile Justice Committee to hear and mete out consequences. Juveniles who do not qualify or wish to participate are referred to Probation.
City of Chula Vista Police Department Juvenile Diversion Program/Runaway Youth Counseling Program	Counseling available for arrested youth and their families. Group counseling sessions for first time offenders/ families. Local social service agencies are used for referrals. Provides counseling services to runaway youth and their families. Walk-ins/school referrals OK.	Up to 18 yrs. Juvenile delinquent and pre-delinquent youth	Limited to Chula Vista, Otay Mesa	Detective Sgt. evaluates all juvenile contacts for Chula Vista City PD. If best course is intervention, case assigned to in-house counselors from South Bay Community Services. SBCS handles all interventions. If Sgt. does not believe juvenile would benefit, refers to Probation.
City of El Cajon Police Department Juvenile Diversion Program	Provides diversion services to first time juvenile offenders. Assessment, counseling and referral to community social service agencies as needed. Referral from arresting officer.	Up to 18 yrs. Juvenile delinquents, youth	El Cajon About 40 cases per month	Police Service Officer evaluates all juvenile contact reports and determines those to refer to CBO. All other cases referred to Probation.
City of National City Police Department Youth Diversion Program	Provides short-term and ongoing counseling for 1st time offenders, runaways and youth having difficulty w/family or school. Provides community education on juvenile legal system, presentations pertaining to youth gangs and youth-related topics. Referral from arresting officer	Up to 18 yrs. Juvenile delinquents, youth	National City	Detective Sgt. evaluates all juvenile contacts for National City PD. If best course is intervention, case assigned to in-house counselors from South Bay Community Services. SBCS handles all interventions. If Sgt. does not believe juvenile would benefit, refers to Probation.

**TABLE I-2
San Diego County
Law Enforcement Juvenile Diversion Programs**

Agency	Services	Target Group	Geographic Area Served & Capacity (as available)	Comments
City of La Mesa Police Department	Provides diversion counseling for first time offenders with 5 months of supervision. Includes face-to-face meetings with parents, juvenile law class and community service	Up to 18 yrs. First time offenders, Juveniles	La Mesa	Diversion services conducted by Harmonium, Inc.
City of Oceanside Police Department Youth Services	Handles law enforcement and legal matters (non-civil) pertaining to juveniles, including investigations, victim assistance, gang crime prevention, and court testimony. Also provides community education and is active with relevant community groups	Up to 18 yrs. Juvenile delinquents, pre-delinquents	Oceanside	Investigative Assistant (non-sworn) evaluates all juvenile arrests and handles interventions through Oceanside Juvenile Justice Center. Refers non-eligible and incomplete cases to Probation.
City of Escondido Police Department Juvenile Diversion Program	Community Service Officer receives all juvenile contracts and makes an evaluation to handle in an in-house intervention program, or refer to Probation.	Up to 18 yrs.	Escondido	
City of San Diego Police Department	Program referral base through the SDPD's Juvenile Division, schools, community, walk-in referrals, community-based organizations and the clinical community.	Up to 18 yrs. Youth, pre-delinquent, juvenile delinquents	Citywide Substations with active programs in the following divisions: Northern Northeastern Western Central	All SDPD Officers are responsible for making referrals to the diversion programs. Eligible cases are referred to the Restorative Justice Program, Peer Court or local community based organizations with which SDPD has Memorandums of Agreement. Cases are tracked for 2 years, through phone contacts and computer checks, or until juvenile turns 18 yrs old.
San Diego County Sheriff's Department Youth & Family Services	Juvenile diversion investigations provide counseling, intervention and referral services. Conducts law enforcement investigations for runaway and missing juveniles, and investigations involving juvenile suspects.	Up to 18 yrs. Juvenile delinquents pre-delinquents, school dropouts, youth	Intervention officers at Sheriff substations: Lemon Grove Santee, Vista Encinitas Imperial Beach Poway, Ramona San Marcos Fallbrook	12 intervention officers at the Substations

TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Prevention/Intervention

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
San Diego Mentoring Coalition	Encourages development and sustaining quality mentoring relationships in the region by offering educational and technical assistance to programs and by fostering collaborations and diverse community involvement in mentoring.	Children and youth Countywide	Not Applicable
Under Age Drinking Initiative	Implements research based strategies and cross-disciplinary multiple intervention to reduce underage drinking. The project's goals and objectives are designed to create and enhance county-wide structures that will support increased enforcement of underage drinking laws; media advocacy; community organization and youth development activities.	Children and youth Countywide	Not Applicable
National Academic Center of Excellence on Youth Violence Prevention	Provides the scientific infrastructure needed to develop and apply youth violence interventions; conduct interdisciplinary research on risk factors; provide a training curriculum for health care professionals; and develop a community response plan for youth violence.	Children and youth Mid-City	Not Applicable
Border Project	Utilizes a combination of science-based prevention strategies of public health and safety components to permanently reduce alcohol-related crime and violence in the San Diego/Tijuana Border region. Strategies include: advocacy through news making; support for bi-national enforcement of current laws; building capacity to broaden environmental prevention.	Children and youth San Diego/Tijuana border region	Not Applicable
Impact Forums	Conducted by staff from the Tariq Khamisa Foundation to teach children (via multimedia presentations) methods for making non-violent choices in order to break the cycle of youth violence and gang involvement.	Children in 4th –9th grades Countywide	Varies

TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Title V Delinquency Prevention Programs			
Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Mira Mesa Regional Teen Center	Designed to promote community empowerment by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors. Two primary goals: Increase neighborhood attachment and youth community participation, and create opportunities for at-risk youth to develop entrepreneurial and leadership skills.	High school & middle school youth at risk and their families in the Mira Mesa community and surrounding neighborhoods	200
Linda Vista Leaders	Program design addresses two primary risk factors: “Community laws and Norms Favorable to Crime and Drugs”, and “Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization”. The goal is to impact risk factors such as “availability of drugs”.	High school & middle school youth at risk of delinquency and their families in the Linda Vista community and surrounding neighborhoods.	200
R.E.A.C.H Program	Program design addresses four primary risk factors: “Community laws and Norms Favorable to Crime and Drugs”, “Academic Failure Beginning in Elementary School”, “Early Initiation of the Problem Behaviors” and “Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization”.	Elementary through middle school youth at risk of delinquency and their families in the Spring Valley community and surrounding neighborhoods.	200
Oceanside Title V Delinquency Prevention Program	Program design addresses three prominent risk factors: “Community laws and Norms Favorable toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime”, “Availability of Drugs and Firearms”, “Extreme Economic Deprivation”.	Elementary and middle school youth at risk of delinquency and their families in the Oceanside community	200
South Bay Community Services	At risk youth to promote community empowerment by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors. The project targets substance abuse, and violence intervention strategies.	At risk youth and families in the South Bay community	200

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs**

AB 1741 Prevention Collaboratives			
Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Project New Village	High-risk families with multiple needs to provide family support services to reduce the incidence of family separation increase family health and well-being and increase community organization. Short-term case management is provided connecting families to community resources.	High-risk families in Southeast San Diego	Varies
Healthy Families Escondido	Provides alcohol and drug prevention through the use of the screening and brief intervention tool (SBI) at health care settings, i.e., hospitals, clinics.	Low income adults	Varies
Little House Family Services	Provides family preservation and support services to promote healthier families, school readiness and safer communities. Includes intensive case management providing overburdened, at risk families with in-depth case management support; and short term referral and linkage providing referrals and linkages either in-person or by telephone for families with less intensive service needs.	At risk families in the El Cajon community	Varies
Mid-City for Youth Collaborative	High-risk families with multiple needs to reduce the incidence of family separation and increase family health, school readiness, economic well being, and community involvement and safety. Key components include: family preservation and support case management services delivered at three resource centers, youth services primarily through school-linked leadership development and community activities, and community development and integration.	High-risk youth and families in Mid City	Varies
Chula Vista Coordinating Council	The school-based Family Resource Centers comprising the Beacon, New Directions and Loma Verde sites provide health, education, and social services, and make referrals to appropriate agencies when services are unavailable on-site.	Youth and families residing in the City of Chula Vista	Varies
National City Collaborative	Family Resource Center at Kimball and Lincoln Acres elementary schools that provide on-site health, education, and social services, and provide services to other schools within National City.	Youth and families residing in the National City community	Varies

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs**

Reachout to Families Collaborative	This program governs the Imperial Beach, Nestor, and Nikoloff Family Resource Centers. The three major program areas are: providing family preservation and support through peer mentoring along with personal growth programs; improving access to services and promoting neighborhood cohesion; and, providing community and neighborhood empowerment and leadership programs.	Youth and families in the Imperial Beach community and surrounding neighborhoods	Varies
Other Collaborative Prevention Resources			
Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Safety Wellness Advocacy Coalition Prevention Program (SWAC)	Support a healthy community by increasing the community and school safety and well being of youth, their families, and other community members through community involvement, collaboration, education, prevention, and intervention.	Youth and families living in the six communities serviced by the Poway Unified School District.	Not applicable
Ramona/Julian Health Care Advisory Council	Increases the well being of the youth through community and school district involvement, collaboration, education and intervention. Focuses on the issues of ATOD Prevention Framework.	Youth and families living in the communities of Ramona, Julian, Santa Ysabel & Warner Springs.	Not applicable
Natural Resources Communitersity Collaborative	Promote healthy youth development and reduce the environmental risks influencing ATOD use, develop the resiliency of youth to side step the familial, social, and environmental influences that promote ATOD use, and to reduce ATOD risk factors by changing environmental conditions that promote ATOD use.	Communities of Anza-Borrego Springs, Escondido, Fallbrook, Pauma Valley, San Marcos, Valley Center and Indian Reservations.	Not applicable
Oceanside Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition	Reduce the harm of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in the cities of Carlsbad, Oceanside, and Vista in North Coastal San Diego County.	Communities of Carlsbad, Oceanside, and Vista. Special interest in the low-income neighborhoods.	Not applicable
San Dieguito Alliance for Drug-Free Youth	To reduce the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.	Students grades K-12, and 3000 youth under 21 not in high school.	Not Applicable
Children's Initiative	Child and youth advocacy organization serves as neutral convener to foster collaboration and partnerships to improve and enhance integrated services for children and families. Consultation services provided to other organizations and agencies to develop policy and design programs with measurable outcomes in juvenile justice, education, health and social services	Children, youth and families in San Diego County.	Not Applicable

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs**

Balboa Park Collaborative	Working to improve the quality of life in neighborhoods surrounding Balboa Park through dialogue, planning, and advocacy.	Under 21 but not exclusive to this age group. Primary focus will be on middle and high schools of the Balboa Park communities.	Not Applicable
North City Prevention Coalition	To assist existing community collaborative efforts to develop and maintain their own youth focused ATOD prevention strategies, assist communities with no organized efforts to develop them, and convene the community-based efforts for purposes of developing and implementing regional and countywide efforts.	The communities of Ocean Beach, Point Loma, Midway, Pacific Beach, Mission Beach, La Jolla, Linda Vista, Clairemont, Kearny Mesa, Mira Mesa, Scripps Ranch, Mira Mar, University City, Tierra Santa, Murphy Canyon, Serra Mesa, Allied Gardens, Del Cerro, San Carlos.	Not Applicable
Community Collaboration for Economic and Social Change (CCESC)	Develops and implements ATOD prevention strategies designed to address the problems and the negative impacts of ATOD on children, youth, adolescents and families in the Central Metro South Sub-Region through information dissemination, community based process, environmental changes, problem identification and referral, alternative activities, education and training.	Youth and adolescents under 21 years old, including groups of adolescents and youth that are high risk for developing ATOD related problems.	Not Applicable
Mid City for Youth Substance Abuse Momentum Team	Mid City for Youth (MCFY) Substance Momentum Team coordinates integrated, community-based ATOD prevention activities targeting high risk adolescents.	The communities being served include the ADS Central San Diego Planning Region community of Mid-City.	Not Applicable
East County Community Prevention Alliance	Provides environmental substance abuse prevention services under the County's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention Framework to diverse communities, both urban and rural, of the East County Region of San Diego County. Also provide media support to the San Diego County Methamphetamine Strike Force in support of the Hotline and the Local Partner Project in Vista.	East county communities of La Mesa, Alpine, El Cajon, Lakeside, Lemon Grove, Spring Valley, Santee, Pine Valley, Descanso, Jamul, Campo, Jacumba, Tecate/Potrero, and Boulevard.	Not Applicable

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County**

Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Parents & Adolescents Recovering Together Successfully (PARTS)	Proactive intervention and prevention of familial substance abuse. School-based pilot program provides an adolescent alcohol and drug treatment and recovery program at the Carlsbad Academy. Will be expanding to El Cajon and South Bay shortly. Adolescent Speakers Bureau provides peer presentations and older adolescents speaking to younger children.	Carlsbad Countywide	Not Applicable
Connections Program	Dropout and multiple transfer recovery program for grades 7-12. Uses common screening tool for Alternative Education Independent Study Programs to identify psychosocial problems. Provides case management to promptly place students who have left school. Documents outcomes of referrals.	San Diego Unified School District	Not Applicable
South Bay Partnership	Establish and maintain integrated. Region wide ATOD Prevention Programs by coordinating and maximizing local community based collaboration.	Southern Region of San Diego County	Not Applicable
County of San Diego Mental Health Prevention Services			
Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Advocacy and Support Services	Advocacy services are crucial to ensuring that the mandated rights of children, youth and their families are protected and that complaints and grievances are satisfactorily resolved.	Offered at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Center for Health, Education and Advocacy • Family Advocacy and Support Services (F.A.S.S.) • Heartbeat Family Partnership/ Federation of Families • Patient Advocacy Program • Information and Referral Line 	Varies
Independent Living Skills	ILS services provided by independent contractor through classes, workshops, special weekend camps and other activities; training in skill areas.	Offered on voluntary basis to all foster care youth 16-19 years of age.	Varies

TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Gang Prevention Programs

Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Oceanside Boys and Girls Club Gangbusters Program	Sponsors athletic league games, provides tutors, counseling, field trips, and dances. Probation and schools make referrals to program.	At-risk youth in the Oceanside area (North County Coastal)	Serves 300 youth annually
Lifeline Gang Diversion	Provides anger management combined with gang diversion services. Individual counseling, family development and case management services are provided. Probation and schools make referrals to program.	Youth under age 18 in Oceanside and Vista areas (North County)	Varies
San Diego Youth & Community Services	Provides gang awareness and education to schools and the community. Individual and family services are provided. Serves youth referred by Probation.	Youth in the Mid City area	Varies
Barrio Station	Gang prevention and education for at-risk youth. Provides gang awareness and intervention to 16 schools, primarily through the County Office of Education. Provides individual, family and group counseling and case management services. Referrals received from Probation and schools.	Boys only; aged 13-24; Serves: Barrio Logan Sherman Heights Southeast San Diego (within City limits)	Serves 1500 youth annually

TABLE I-3
San Diego County
Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Intervention & Treatment

County of San Diego Alcohol & Drug Program Sponsored Programs			
Program	Description	Target Group and Geographic Areas Served	Capacity/Number in Program (as applicable)
Short-term Residential	Four 21-day group homes, operated by McAlister Institute Treatment and Education relapse prevention.	Youth Countywide	320 annually (80 per facility)
Residential	Residential treatment facility for adolescents, operated by Phoenix House	Youth Countywide	80 annually
Day Treatment/ Regional Recovery Centers	Eight regional centers providing outpatient drug-free services with mandates to serve adolescent clients. Operated by various community-based organizations.	Youth Countywide from these areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central San Diego • Mid-Coast • South City • East County • North Coast • North Inland • North Rural • South Bay 	380 annually for all sites
Day Treatment/Teen Recovery Centers	Eight Teen Recovery Centers providing outpatient drug-free services to youth. Operated by various community-based organizations.	Youth, countywide from these areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central San Diego • Mid-Coast • Mid-City • East County • North Coastal; Inland, Rural • South Bay 	530 annually

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County**

Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

Day Treatment/Other	Co. ADS sponsors several specialized outpatient drug-free programs for youth, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scripps MacDonald Center/Carlsbad Academy • Mid City Teen Options (perinatal) • Partners in Prevention, Education and Recovery (PIPER) • No Más Program/Escondido • Paradise Valley Hospital/Healthy Beginnings 	Youth Countywide	235 annually
Day Treatment Programs for Child, Youth and Family	Day treatment programs offer an integrated educational and mental health treatment program for children and adolescents who need a structured setting Offered at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Day Treatment • East County Day Treatment • Frontier Adolescent Day Treatment Center • Lifeschool • Phase II and Discovery School • Sexual Treatment Educational Program (STEPS) • Venture Program 	Youth Countywide	Youth Capacity of 24 Capacity of 18 Capacity of 18 Capacity of 12 Capacity of 27 Capacity of 22 Capacity of 23
Residential Patch for Child, Youth and Family	Day treatment augmentation for residential program offered at Comprehensive Adolescent Treatment Center (CATC) and New Alternatives, Inc. (2 sites)	Adolescents Countywide	Not Applicable
Inpatient services for Child, Youth and Family	Child and adolescent inpatient services for UCSD Child and Adolescent Services program, and Medi-Cal Inpatient facilities	Adolescent Countywide	Capacity of 33 beds
Special Education Services for Child, Youth and Family	Provides AB2726 assessment and case management services for Special Education students who are experiencing a mental health problem that interferes with their educational needs.	Students Countywide	Varies
Juvenile Forensic Services for Child, Youth and Family	Juvenile Forensic Services provide a variety of mental health services to children and adolescent who are involved with the juvenile Court either through criminal or dependency proceedings. Services are offered at all Community Assessment Team (CAT) sites, Juvenile detention facilities throughout the County, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hillcrest House Clinic; Polinsky Children’s Center; • Psychological Evaluations Unit; • Repeat Offender Prevention Program, Spectrum Program, Treatment and Evaluation and Resource Management Team (T.E.R.M.), TOWER Program 	Children and adolescents involved with juvenile court Countywide	Youth Hillcrest House –200 Polinsky Center-150 Psychological Evaluations Unit-400 Spectrum-3,074 contacts TERM-160

**TABLE I-3
San Diego County**

Representative Sample of Additional Prevention, Intervention and Treatment Programs

<p>Critical Care Services for Child, Youth and Family</p>	<p>Emergency services/crisis intervention, inpatient eligibility and hospitalization referral; Totline Counseling line to answer question for parents of children, birth to 5 years. Available 24 hours a day, 7 days per week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Crisis Line • Emergency Screening Unit • Psychiatric Emergency Response Team 	<p>Child, youth and families</p> <p>Countywide</p>	<p>Varies</p>
<p>Regionalized Programs- Outpatient Services for Child, Youth and Family</p>	<p>Child and Adolescent Services Offered at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Outpatient Psychiatry – various sites throughout County • Douglas Young Youth and Family Services • East County Mental Health Clinic • Frontier Outpatient Services • Rainbow Center • Rural Family Counseling • South Bay Youth and Family Services • Southeast County Mental Health Clinic • UPAC Multi-Cultural Family Services • Youth Enhancement Services (YES) 	<p>Children, youth and their families</p> <p>Countywide</p>	<p>Varies</p>

TABLE I-4

**Summary Profile of Child and Youth Resources Listed in United Way's Directions
2000,
a Directory of Health and Human Care Service Providers in San Diego County
(Published October 1999)**

The following summary was compiled from service descriptions provided by Health and human care agencies. This edition of Directions does not include listings by service category or population served, as in previous years. Programs that target children and adolescents are identified in Directions with designated icons. These programs were considered in the following service categories.

Service	Number of Resources Listed
Counseling	44
Delinquency Prevention	22
Drop-out Prevention and Tutoring	34
Health Care	40
Mental Health	17
Mentoring	9
Parenting	22
Recreation & Social Development	67
Shelter & Residential Facilities	15
Substance Abuse	9
Employment/Training	18
Total Resources Listed in Directions	297

Present Role of Collaborations and/or Partners (Public and Private) in Solutions

Using a facilitated planning process, San Diego's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and the Comprehensive Strategy Team reached consensus and developed the following work plan to implement San Diego's Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan. The work plan exemplifies the commitment of San Diego to collaborative solutions.

In San Diego County, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, our collaborations and public and private partners in the juvenile justice system advise and make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, state and federal legislators, and county agencies on juvenile justice public policy.

The ongoing role of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Probation Department, Comprehensive Strategy Team, community collaboratives and partners is to:

1. Ensure that elected officials, policy makers, and community leaders support the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan.

- Investigate, evaluate and communicate the efforts and successes of communities to establish laws, policies, and practices that positively impact community norms.
- Utilize structured decision-making process to allocate resources to fill identified gaps.

The following entities have lead responsibilities:

Probation Department, in collaboration with Health and Human Services (Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Services, Social Services), County Office of Education, community agency providers, and SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division:

- Implement and evaluate the Repeat Offender Prevention Project (ROPP), Challenge Grants I and II, Breaking Cycles Project and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls Success (WINGS), through June 30, 2002.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Comprehensive Strategy Team:

- System-wide, balanced approach to funding: Work to develop common definitions of geographic boundaries/service delivery areas among all the public and non-profit service delivery systems.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Partners for Success:

- Evaluate traditional roles of law enforcement providers and determine more effective training in prevention-focused, community-based, family-oriented partnerships.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Agency Directors, Program Managers, Children's Initiative, Commission on Children, Youth and Families:

- Utilize resources (like Partners for Success) to provide cross-systems training throughout the region.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Agency Directors, Program Managers, Children's Initiative, Commission on Children, Youth and Families:

- Develop formal, cooperative interagency agreements that clearly state the relationships between agencies, to include descriptions of and numbers of services to be provided, criteria for determining type of youth to be served (or referred), information that can be shared, by and to whom and under what circumstances, etc.

County Board of Supervisors, Chief Administrative Officer, Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council:

- Develop an automated juvenile case management system that follows youth through the various stages of the continuum. Designate the Chief Probation Officer with the responsibility and provide resources needed to coordinate an interagency, centralized intake-case management-program control process and Management Information System. Fund programs and develop new resources that are relevant to desired outcomes, and continue funding those that demonstrate effectiveness.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division, local university researchers:

- Continue development of countywide outcome measures to evaluate effectiveness of system wide and community strategies; develop and implement evaluation tools that match local strategies; develop ways to obtain local community participation (including youth) in program evaluation efforts.

2. Develop and utilize a system wide funding strategy based on outcomes and filling identified gaps.

- Recommend desired outcomes to policy makers.
- Adopt assessment instruments and protocols to identify local needs, resources, priorities.
- Utilize grant resource networks and community collaboratives to seek partners and resources to fill identified gaps.
- Liaison with HHS and community-based agencies to fill prevention gaps.
- Continue to identify and educate the community on 'what works.'

- Collaborate with HHSA to fill gaps utilizing the Children’s Investment Trust Fund and Local Juvenile Placement Trust Fund.
 - Pursue resources to fund identified gaps in the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan and Community-based Punishment Options Plan, with emphasis on family support services, mentoring, substance abuse treatment, outreach, and prevention, and supporting a positive peer influence.
 - Focus on providing more prevention, early intervention (front end) services as savings are realized by using more community-based graduated sanction and aftercare programs.
 - Gain more local control over state and federal funding with less restrictions.
 - Advocate and gain support for the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan in all areas of the community by engaging the community.
- 3. Ensure public awareness of the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan.**
- Gain support from the media, business, grass roots entities, and others to convey the vision in as broad a manner as possible.
 - Develop appropriate and relevant means for sharing information and engaging the community.
 - Secure media and public relations expertise for publicizing prevention and intervention strategies, engaging community involvement, and celebrating school, neighborhood and community achievements.
- 4. Coordinate Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan efforts with all other initiatives serving youth and families.**
- Involve youth and families in program design and implementation.
 - Develop a common language that values and validates all input.
 - Develop uniform referral protocols.
 - Develop and train community planning teams to conduct community risk assessments, such as the ‘Communities That Care’ model.
 - Develop a comprehensive assessment tool or integrated process that can be used at different points in the continuum, from prevention through aftercare.
 - Establish Memoranda of Understanding for cooperation, information sharing, and use of universal risk and needs assessments between all participants.

- Explore the use of regionally or neighborhood-based Resource Centers for ‘one- stop’ service.
- Explore the use of a resource clearinghouse with a service hotline.
- Establish a process that assigns responsibility for referral follow-up and follow through.
- Substance Abuse Treatment Efforts - Adopt countywide common definitions for alcohol and other drug treatment modalities, collect profiles on existing resources and involve offenders in the design.

5. Develop a comprehensive MIS for capturing and analyzing risk/needs assessment data.

- Liaison with the Public Safety Group, Regional Data Sharing Forum, the Quality of Life Project, and the Pennant Alliance to enhance communication, data sharing, and coordination among police, schools, CBOs, probation, public and private social service agencies.
- Develop a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) for capturing and analyzing information collected in risk and needs assessments.

6. Increase the number of community members (individuals, families, schools, businesses, organizations, service providers, etc.) engaged in efforts to mobilize and promote crime-free, healthy communities.

- Develop protocols for community readiness and mobilization.
- Expand representation on the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee (JJCC) to be more inclusive. Encourage the participation of the Title V Delinquency Prevention Collaboratives and the six Comprehensive Strategy Team Committee Chairs.
- Develop formal linkages, coordinate and collaborate with all agencies, systems in the region that provide services to at-risk youth (i.e., Child Protection Services, Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Services, etc.)
- Support the prevention-focused strategies of the Substance Abuse Summit and Methamphetamine Strike Force.
- Use existing or sponsor forums for youth to participate in all phases of planning and implementing the full continuum of prevention and graduated sanction services.
- Promote expectations of healthy lifestyles to positively impact community norms using art, the media, a speaker’s bureau and presentations.
- Develop community-based prevention and intervention programs that target identified at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

7. Federal, State, Local Partnerships and Collaborative Efforts

Examples:

- Federal, state, and local funds blended to support Comprehensive Strategy staff positions and related activities.
- Site visit/ acceptance of San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy Plan by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno (January 1999).
- Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council expanded to 26 members by the Board of Supervisors to provide enhanced support to Comprehensive Strategy implementation (February 1999).
- Site visit by General Barry McCaffrey (Washington D.C.) and Dr. Juan Ramon de la Fuente (Mexico), June 1999.
- Site visit by State Advisory Group government officials from Sacramento including representatives from the Senate Office of Research, Senate Budget & Fiscal Review Committee, Legislative Analyst Office, Senate Republican Policy & Fiscal Committee, Senate Public Safety Committee and legislative aides from Senate offices (July 1999).
- Workshop presented to the state legislators at the National Conference of State Legislatures ('Legislative Responses to Youth Violence: A Comprehensive Approach') in Santa Fe, New Mexico (December 1999)
- Site visits by staff from the Office of Governor Bush (Austin, Texas) and staff from the American Youth Policy Forum (Washington D.C.) February 2000.
- Site visit by John J. Wilson, Acting Administrator of OJJDP who delivered Keynote Address at Comprehensive Strategy Celebration of Accomplishments (April 2000)
- Workshop presented to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges ('Three Outstanding Juvenile Justice Training Programs') in San Diego, California (May 2000).
- Workshop presented to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges ('Children and Family First') in Snowbird, Utah (July 2000).
- Site visit by Santa Fe County, NM officials (County Manager; County Commissioners; Children's Court District Judge; Probation Officer) and meetings with local dignitaries for purpose of replicating Comprehensive Strategy approach (September 2000).

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Present System

Something is working here. Since 1996 and implementation of San Diego's Local Action Plan to Prevent and Reduce Juvenile Crime, all indicators point to a reduction in juvenile crime. The major accomplishments San Diego has achieved with regard to implementation of a continuum of juvenile justice programs, from prevention through incapacitation, are presented earlier in Chapter I. As one could imagine, an effort of this magnitude requires effective coordination and management capabilities.

Strength: Strong Local Support and History of Collaboration

San Diego County enjoys strong local support, characterized by four years of active involvement of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). San Diego County is committed to the development of cost-effective, efficient collaborations and partnerships between public and private agencies that reduce juvenile crime. The Board of Supervisors, state and local legislators, Chief Administrative Officer, the Commission on Youth and Family, the Children's Initiative, local law enforcement, education, courts, public defender, district attorney, community-based agencies, and local initiatives all coordinate efforts to prevent duplication of services, and provide a seamless ramp of integrated services for children, youth and families. Strong local support results in changes in public policy that fund the identified gaps with proven programs and services, not extraneous, popular knee-jerk responses to the 'program of the moment.'

Strength: Continuum of Responses to Juvenile Crime

San Diego has a demonstrated ability to identify gaps and respond with quality programs in the continuum of juvenile justice services. San Diego County's strong local support of the Comprehensive Strategy philosophy and local juvenile justice planning efforts of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council have produced quality programs designed, funded and implemented to fill the gaps along the continuum. The Board of Supervisors has taken a leading role in endorsing prevention as a primary means to address juvenile delinquency and crime in San Diego.

Weakness: Management Infrastructure

San Diego enjoys broad support for our comprehensive planning efforts from elected officials and other juvenile justice policymakers, community leaders, public and private program administrators, schools, law enforcement, community programs and groups. However, given the size of the region and the ethnic/cultural diversity of our communities (4,200 square miles, 18 incorporated cities, and many more communities within these cities and unincorporated areas), infrastructure changes can be a monumental task.

On-going coordination and linkages are critical for the collaborative efforts now addressing the problems of at-risk and delinquent youth, their families and communities. The Juvenile

Justice Coordinating Council provides the forum for cross-systems training of community-based-organization subcontractors, as well as the development of formal interagency agreements that clearly state the relationships between agencies. However, in a county the size of San Diego, the issues and priorities that face community-based organizations, youth development groups, law enforcement agencies, municipalities, county agencies and multiple school districts, vary significantly based upon the needs of their constituents. The formidable task that remains for San Diego is to continue the dialogue and develop a common mission, vision and language to better serve the citizens of our community.

Strength: Evaluation

San Diego is fortunate to be able to draw upon the resources of a number of organizations with evaluation expertise, including San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division and several universities in the region that provide evaluation services. SANDAG contributes to the national ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) Program. Much is being done in the way of evaluation locally for individual projects and programs. For example, SANDAG has designed and implemented evaluation models for Reflections, Repeat Offender Prevention Project, Breaking Cycles, Community Assessment Teams (CATs) and Working to Nurture and Insure Girls Success (WINGS) programs. SANDAG is contributing to a system-wide evaluation effort that spans the continuum of sanctions within the purview of Probation, from prevention through incapacitation.

Strength: Information Technology

San Diego's Regional Juvenile Information System (REJIS) has been praised as the 'best in the State.' This relational database system is accessible to Juvenile Court, Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, and other county human service agencies.

With the award of a \$1.2 million Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block grant, the REJIS system will be upgraded to allow for data integration and information sharing. This grant enables the creation of a single repository of information about at-risk youth that may be shared by Superior Court with various county departments; schools; law enforcement agencies; community-based organizations and the state Central Welfare System.

It is expected that in 2001 a new Juvenile Case Management System will provide data for outcome measures. When correlated with population projections, the system will provide:

- Rate of juvenile arrests;
- Rate of successful completion of probation;
- Rate of successful completion of juvenile restitution and community service; and
- Arrest, incarceration and violation of probation rates of program participants

Weakness: Information Sharing

Effective coordination and management of our continuum of juvenile justice programs requires constant effort and sufficient resources, which are usually underestimated or not funded adequately. Even with all of the above attributes San Diego County possesses, and the willingness to share information across systems, adequate resources are not in place to effectively manage all of our information sharing needs.

San Diego County is in the process of upgrading all of the County's information systems with the newest technology using PC, Windows-based applications. We know that information systems require constant maintenance, upgrades and cutting edge enhancements. What many managers overlook is that replacing old systems with new systems poses enormous problems of data retrieval, security, and user re-training. Implementing a well-designed case management system requires the resources (staff) to collect and enter data, to refine and analyze the reports, and to support the hardware and software infrastructure.

Currently, data are collected in a multitude of ways, i.e., by court jurisdiction, police jurisdiction, municipality, school district, zip code, region and countywide. Our ability to compare apples to apples will be enhanced by improved knowledge management and our new information systems.

CHAPTER II:

Identification and Prioritization of Neighborhoods, Schools, and Other Areas in the Community Facing Significant Risk from Juvenile Crime

This chapter presents the most current available data related to juvenile arrests, probation referrals and placement, as well as other indicators of at-risk behaviors in San Diego County. Data are presented on a countywide basis and on a community basis, as available.

Juvenile Arrests

With the exception of the juvenile rate for misdemeanor arrests (up 6% over 5 years), both felony and misdemeanor arrest rates for adults and juveniles declined in each arrest category over five years (1995-1999).

TABLE II-1

**Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population, by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998 and 1999**

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Adult					
Felony	17.7	14.1	12.7	-28%	-10%
Misdemeanor	36.5	31.4	30.5	-16%	-3%
Total	54.2	45.5	43.1	-20%	-5%
Juvenile					
Felony	21.7	20.1	17.1	-21%	-15%
Misdemeanor	36.1	40.7	38.2	6%	-6%
Status	15.3	13.2	14.5	-5%	10%
Total	73.0	73.9	69.8	-4%	-6%
Adult and Juvenile					
Felony	18.2	14.9	13.2	-27%	-11%
Misdemeanor	36.5	32.5	31.4	-14%	-3%
TOTAL	56.5	49.0	46.4	-18%	-5%

Source: SANDAG: Crime in the San Diego Region, Mid-Year 2000

The total number of juvenile arrests reported by jurisdiction in San Diego was available by law enforcement agency. These data are summarized in the tables below for the years 1997 and 1999.

TABLE II-2

**Total Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests
By Law Enforcement Jurisdiction, 1997 and 1999**

Law Enforcement Jurisdiction	1997 Arrests	1999 Arrests	% Change
Carlsbad	132	95	-28%
Chula Vista	482	446	-7%
Coronado	5	36	+600%
El Cajon	267	238	-12%
Escondido	322	252	-22%
La Mesa	113	99	-12%
National City	219	189	-14%
Oceanside	317	262	-17%
San Diego Police*	2,425	2,210	-9%
San Diego Sheriff**	1,313	1,222	-7%
TOTAL	5,595	5,049	-10%

TABLE II-3

**Total Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests
By Law Enforcement Jurisdiction, 1997 and 1999**

Law Enforcement Jurisdiction	1997 Arrests	1999 Arrests	% Change
Carlsbad	670	423	-37%
Chula Vista	784	1,015	23%
Coronado	53	115	54%
El Cajon	803	737	-9%
Escondido	814	1,118	27%
La Mesa	246	254	3%
National City	522	400	-23%
Oceanside	749	856	13%
San Diego Police*	6,008	8,018	25%
San Diego Sheriff**	2,865	2,506	-13%
TOTAL	13,514	15,442	12%

*San Diego Police covers numerous subregional areas.

**The Sheriff covers the unincorporated area, as well as several smaller cities that contract for services.

Sources: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Violent and Property Crime Rates

Although FBI crime data are available on a jurisdictional basis for total, violent and property crime rates, detailed crime data specific to juvenile violent and property crimes are generally not available on a jurisdictional or subregional basis. However, given the high crime rates of juveniles in San Diego, there is some value to examining overall crime rates per 1,000 population that are available by jurisdiction. Caution should be used in examining these data in that some local law enforcement agencies serve large areas covering many communities, such as the San Diego Police Department.

Overall annualized FBI Index Crime Rates per 1,000 total population, by jurisdiction, were available for mid-year 2000. From these data, the law enforcement jurisdictions having the top five highest crime rates are shown in the following table:

TABLE II-4

**Five Highest Annualized FBI Crime Index Rates
Per 1,000 Population
By Law Enforcement Jurisdiction**

Total Crime Rate		Violent Crime Rate		Property Crime Rate	
National City	(48.9)	Lemon Grove	(7.8)	National City	(41.3)
Escondido	(41.7)	National City	(7.6)	Del Mar	(37.8)
Del Mar	(41.1)	El Cajon	(6.5)	Escondido	(36.5)
Chula Vista	(39.2)	San Diego	(5.8)	Chula Vista	(34.2)
El Cajon	(37.3)	Escondido	(5.2)	El Cajon	(30.8)

Note: San Diego represents the entire geographic area served by the San Diego Police Department, which includes numerous subregional areas.

Sources: State Department of Finance; SANDAG

Referrals to Probation by Zip Code

For 1999, there were 11,940 juvenile referrals to the Probation Department from all sources for both 601 (status) and 602 offenses (Source: REJIS). These data reflect referrals and do not reflect petition filings or findings. There were only 228 status offenses referred, or less than 2% of the total. All of these data are available by zip code (there are over 100 zip codes covering the San Diego region), and can be examined to derive a picture of community wide referrals of youth to Probation. The fifteen highest zip codes, and the communities these youths reside in, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that, depending on the size of the community, some communities may encompass multiple zip codes.

TABLE II-5

**Referrals to Probation by Zip Code in 1999
Highest 15 Zip Codes**

Zip Code	Community	Total # of Referrals
92105	City Heights	650
92113	Southeast SD	561
92114	Encanto	526
91911	Chula Vista	487
92102	Golden Hills	416
92020	El Cajon	364
91910	Chula Vista	356
91950	National City	353
91977	Spring Valley	328
92054	Oceanside	322
92154	Nestor	319
92021	El Cajon	313
92025	Escondido	248
92173	San Ysidro	244
92104	North Park	243

Source: Probation Statistics 2000

These fifteen zip codes account for more than half of all referrals to Probation in 1999 (5,730 or 53%). If the zip codes are combined for recognized contiguous areas and smaller cities like El Cajon, Chula Vista, Oceanside, and Escondido, the following table results.

TABLE II-6

**Referrals to Probation by Zip Code in 1999
Top 5 Grouped by Contiguous Areas and Smaller Cities**

Zip Codes	Community	Total # of Referrals
92113-92114	Encanto/Southeast SD	1087
91910-91911	Chula Vista	843
92020-92021	El Cajon	677
92105	City Heights	650
92154-92173	Nestor, San Ysidro	563

Source: Probation Statistics 2000

Gang Membership

Estimated gang membership has decreased significantly (22%) since 1996 when the total gang membership was estimated at 9,630.

TABLE II-7

Estimated Gang Membership In San Diego County

Law Enforcement Jurisdiction	Primary Membership	Secondary Membership	Affiliated Membership	Total Membership
Carlsbad	76	0	2	78
Chula Vista	189	0	0	189
El Cajon	247	0	0	247
Escondido	301	1	0	302
National City	417	3	1	421
Oceanside	637	2	6	645
San Diego	5,145	19	22	5,186
Encinitas	48	1	0	49
Fallbrook	91	0	0	91
Imperial Beach	273	0	0	273
Lemon Grove	91	3	9	103
San Marcos	184	0	0	184
Santee	4	0	0	4
Vista	148	0	0	148
TOTAL	7,449	29	40	7,518

Source: San Diego Gang Suppression Unit-2000

Community Risk Factors

The ‘Communities That Care’ assessment includes several community risk factors that research indicates are associated with the overall quality of life. Among these are homicide rates, firearm-related death and injury rates, drug-related death rates per 100,000 residents, school drop-out rates (one year rate) for grades 9-12, and teen pregnancy rates-births per 1000 adolescents ages 15-17.

Table II-8 summarizes these community risk factors and aggregate crime data, as well as selected juvenile crime indicators, to identify the communities at risk in San Diego County

TABLE II-8

Summary of Communities That Care Risk Profile Data, Community Indicators

Community/ Jurisdiction	Top 5 Total crime rate- 2000 ^(a)	Top 5 Violent crime rate- 2000 ^(a)	Top 5 Property crime rate 2000 ^(a)	In top 5 Homicide Rate 2000 ^(a)	Top 5 Firearm deaths rate ^(b)	Top 5 Firearm injuries rate ^(b)	Top 5- Drug deaths rate	Top 5 Total # Juvenile felony arrest	Top 5 Juvenile misdemeanor & status arrests	Top 10 Zip codes for youth referred to probation	Top 10 Zip codes for youth in correctional facilities	Top 5 School dropout rates by district	In top Births to 15-17 yr
Carlsbad													
Chula Vista	3rd		4th	Yes			Yes	3rd	4th	4th & 7th	5th & 8th		
Coronado													
Del Mar			2nd										
El Cajon	2nd	3rd	5th	Yes			Yes			6th	9th	3rd	Yes
Encinitas													
Escondido	4th	5th	3rd					5th	2nd				Yes
Imperial Beach													
La Mesa							Yes						Yes
Lemon Grove	2nd	1st		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes						Yes
National City	1st	2nd	1st			Yes				8th	6th	4th	
Oceanside				Yes	Yes	Yes		4th	5th	10th			Yes
Poway													
San Marcos													
Santee													
Solana Beach													
Vista												4th	
San Diego	5th	4th		Yes				1st	1st			2nd	
Northeastern													
Western													
Mid City					Yes		Yes			1st	1st		Yes*
Central					Yes	Yes				5th	4th		Yes
Southeastern					Yes	Yes				2nd & 3rd	2nd & 3rd		
Southern											10th**		
Eastern													
Northern								2nd	3rd				
Unincorporated				Yes						8th**	7th**	1st***	

*City Heights and North Park are in the Top Five for births to 15-17 year olds. **Spring Valley. ***Mountain Empire School District

Sources: SANDAG, Crime in the San Diego Region: Mid-Year 2000. (b) Building Healthier Futures' Data Supplement, July 1996

TABLE II-9

Top 5 School Drop Out Rates, by District

School District	4-year derived rate (9-12)	1 year rate (9-12)
Mountain Empire Unified	17.9	4.5
San Diego City Unified	14.3	3.6
Grossmont Union	10.1	2.6
Sweetwater Union	9.7	2.5
Vista Unified	9.9	2.5
County Total	9.4	2.4
State Total	11.1	2.8

Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

TABLE II-10

**San Diego County Schools
With Lowest Academic Performance Index, 2000***

School	API 2000	School District
Beyer Elementary	406	San Ysidro Elementary
Willow Elementary	436	San Ysidro Elementary
Edward A. McDowell Elementary	445	San Diego Unified
Logan Elementary`	446	San Diego Unified
Jackson Elementary	461	San Diego Unified
Hoover Senior High	469	San Diego Unified
Lincoln Senior High	485	San Diego Unified
Martin Luther King Elementary	485	San Diego Unified
Feaser-Edison Charter	490	Chula Vista Elementary
San Ysidro Middle	493	San Ysidro Elementary

*Scores range from 200 to 1,000, with 800 the statewide goal for all schools

Source: California Department of Education, article in San Diego Union-Tribune, 10/5/00

Review of Strategic Plans, Reports and Data

The JJCC Technical Group reviewed dozens of strategic plans, reports, and data from public entities, community collaboratives and other sources in the process of developing the CMJJP. These materials were reviewed to provide additional information to the JJCC about risk factors, needs and issues in the present system and support final recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. It should be noted that some of these documents contained data only, and others were simply informational. Strategic plans, task force reports, and other relevant reports that identified community risks and needs are summarized in the following section. The reviewed documents include:

- 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and Tables
- AB 1741 Youth Pilot Program Interim Evaluation Report (August 2000)
- Academic Performance Index (SD Union Tribune, 10/5/00)
- Building Healthier Futures Data Supplement, July 1996
- California Healthy Kids Survey: San Diego Unified School District, Key Findings (Spring 1999)
- California Office of Education: San Diego County Drop Out Rates Grades 9-12 (1998-1999)
- Child Care and Development Planning Council
- Children's Initiative, Zero-to-Six Task Force: "Parent Voices" (June 1997)
- County of San Diego Board of Supervisors, Agenda Item: Reducing Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Youth (March 2000)
- County of San Diego, Children's Mental Health Services Provider Resource Manual (February 2000)
- County of San Diego Department of Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Services: "Moving the Delivery of Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Services into a New Framework for the 21st Century"
- County of San Diego, Public Safety Group Strategic Plan White Paper with HHS Input
- County of San Diego, HHS, AB 1741 Youth Pilot Program Interim Evaluation Report
- County of San Diego, HHS, Children's Services: Monthly FAQs (July 1999 – September 2000)
- County of San Diego, HHS, Central Region Strategic Plan (1999-01)
- County of San Diego, HHS, East County Community Forum: Telling the East County Story: What it means to live, work and play in East County (October 2000)
- County of San Diego, HHS, Strategic Plan/ FY 99-01
- County of San Diego, HHS, Southern Region Participatory Strategic Plan (May, June 1999)
- County of San Diego, HHS, North Central Region All Day Strategic Planning Retreat – Year II, July 2000
- County of San Diego, HHS: North County Works! A Five Year Strategic Plan for North County Communities (June 1999)
- County of San Diego District Attorney: Victim/Witness Unit Monthly Contacts/Services (October 1999-May 2000)
- First Biennial California Healthy Kids Survey, 1998-99 and 8th Annual California Student Survey 1999-2000
- Gun Safety Pilot Project
- CA Dept. of Justice, Office of Attorney General, Hate Crime Data 1999

Health and Human Services Agency Family Preservation and Support Program Plan
Health and Human Services Agency Strategic Plan
Office of National Drug Control Policy: National Drug Control Strategy (May 1999)
Ohio State University, Overview and Findings on Teen Pregnancy
Planned Parenthood – general information
Regional Task Force on the Homeless: Update on Homelessness throughout San Diego County (August 1999)
Regional Task Force on the Homeless: Update on Facilities and Services San Diego County (January 2000)
Sexual Assault Response Team of San Diego County (SART): Response with a Heart (April 2000)
Safe Schools Task Force 6/2000
SANDAG: Down For The Set: Describing and Defining Gangs in San Diego (1994)
SANDAG: Measuring the San Diego Region's Livability/2000 State of the Region Report
San Diego Children and Families First
San Diego County Child and Family Health & Well Being: Report Card (1999 and 2000)
San Diego County Child Care and Development Planning Council: Meeting the Child Care Needs of San Diego County Families (January 2000)
San Diego County Children and Families Commission: All 4 Kids Strategic Plan (Calendar year 2000)
San Diego County Office of Education: Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) Reports (1990-1999)
San Diego County Policy Panel on Youth Access to Alcohol: "Alcohol and Youth" Report and Recommendations (October 1994)
San Diego County Strategic Plan AB 1741
San Diego County Substance Abuse Summit V: New Solutions for Healthier Communities, Prevention File (Summer 2000)
San Diego County Substance Abuse Summit 1996: A Plan for Action: Establishing a Balance Between Public Health and Public Safety
San Diego / East County Community Resources
San Diego Methamphetamine Statistics
San Diego Methamphetamine Strike Force
San Diego Police Department Community Crime Prevention
San Diego Prevention Coalition Strategic Framework
San Diego Safe Kids Coalition, "Childhood Unintentional Injuries in San Diego County: A Report and Action Plan (July 2000) and Executive Summary
San Diego Training Guide for Youth Programs 4/99
SANDAG: Crime in the San Diego Region, Mid-year 2000
United Way of San Diego County: "Directions 2000"
United Way of San Diego County: Future Scan (May 1996)
Violence Prevention
Youth Health Care Council of San Diego County: "Solutions for Better Health Care for Youth" (1999)
Youth Suicide Homicide Audit Committee Report (2000)

Summaries of Relevant Strategic Plans, Task Force and Other Agency Reports

San Diego County Methamphetamine Strike Force Status Report, October 1999

The San Diego County Board of Supervisors authorized the formation of a multidisciplinary Methamphetamine Strike Force in March 1996. The 70-member Strike Force includes local, state and federal representatives from public health, law enforcement, judiciary, education, treatment, prevention and intervention agencies. This group was charged with researching local methamphetamine problems, develop recommendations and return to the Board with an action plan to implement the recommendations.

This report contains a Report Card that displays 10 key measurable indicators (see Attachment 7). These indicators include: 1) total methamphetamine deaths; 2) related emergency department mentions; 3) drug treatment admissions; 4) positive methamphetamine tests/adults; 5) positive methamphetamine tests/juveniles; 6) lab clean ups/seizures; 7) number of arrests for methamphetamine sales and possession; 8) availability of methamphetamine based on street price; 9) hotline calls; 10) media stories.

After reviewing data, the Strike Force submitted 17 recommendations to the Board of Supervisors that were adopted for implementation. Recommendations specifically related to public safety included: 1) encouraging school districts to provide education programs through collaboration with community resource agencies; 2) expanding system capacity to perform interventions at an earlier point in community based settings; 3) educating the public and policymakers about the effectiveness and cost benefits of treatment; 4) expand treatment services for adolescents; 5) direct courts to develop sentencing strategies to more effectively manage the behavior of drug offenders; 6) improve ability to target consumers of treatment and to assess/identify risk; 7) pilot integrated treatment approach involving Drug Courts and an enhanced Probationers in Recovery model; and 8) use community-policing strategies to engage the public in methamphetamine issues.

San Diego County Children & Families Commission All 4 Kids--Stage One Strategic Plan/Calendar Year 2000

The California Children and Families Act (Proposition 10) was passed by voters in November 1998. This statewide ballot initiative added a fifty cent per pack tax on cigarettes. The revenue is to be used to fund education, health and child care programs that promote early childhood development from the prenatal period to age five. The San Diego County Children and Families Commission was established to implement the Act on a local level. This Strategic Plan was produced after hundreds of hours spent gathering community input by conducting twelve regional forums with 620 community members, telephone surveys of over 400 households and 53 public testimony presentations. The extensive input was obtained to determine the nature and type of services needed in various communities throughout the County.

An assessment of risk factors revealed: 17% of children age five or younger live in poverty; the teen pregnancy rate is notable; there is a lack of adequate prenatal care; over 86,446 reports of suspected abuse or neglect of children are received annually by the Children's Service Bureau; 42% of children age five and under may need child care; thousands of families (with children ages five and younger) are on waiting lists for subsidized child care or preschool programs; the costs for infant care at a licensed child care center is unaffordable for many parents.

Throughout the county, community members voiced common desires for health, childcare and social services to be located in neighborhoods, culturally responsive and locally controlled by community members and collaborative groups. Common themes also included gaps in services for early childhood health, developmental screenings and services for children with special needs. Other service gaps included lack of information about services; inadequate transportation to access services; and insufficient finances to afford services. Common concerns were expressed about basic infrastructure deficiencies such as housing, transportation and health insurance. Services needed to strengthen families were defined as parenting education; substance abuse treatment; family case management services; home visiting/counseling; domestic violence education and career development for parents.

**Gun Safety Pilot Project (July 2000)
Children's Hospital & Health Center (Center for Healthier Communities for
Children); American Academy of Pediatrics**

In San Diego County, over 750 children have been injured or killed by a gun since 1990. Between 1994 and 1996 guns were the leading cause of death for San Diego children ages 15-19 and the leading cause of death for 10-14 year olds. (*Safe Kids Coalition*) Children's Hospital collaborated with the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) to deliver a physician-based gun safety education pilot project (the gun safety project) in October 1999.

The initial pilot included 10 medical practices representing diverse geographic locations throughout San Diego County. Once pediatricians agreed to participate in the project, training in parent education about gun safety and providing related information and gun locks (during office visits) was provided. Parents who brought in their child (between the ages of 1-16 years) for a physical exam or general check-up were asked to complete a survey regarding child safety issues, which included gun safety.

The Gun Safety Pilot Project learned (through the use of surveys): 1) of those parents who stored a gun in their home, 52% (45) reported having a locking device on their gun; and 2) those who didn't have a locking device, 49% (22) agreed to take a locking device home. Before participating in the project, none of the parents who were surveyed by phone reported using a trigger lock on their gun. However, after participating in the project, 63% of the parents participating in the phone survey who owned a gun reported using a trigger lock.

Project evaluation results indicate that physician counseling was an effective approach in promoting trigger lock use. Programs such as the Gun Safety Pilot Project may have a significant impact on promoting gun safety and in that way reduce the risk of unintentional firearm injuries to children and youth

Safe Schools Task Force Final Report (June 2000) Attorney General & State Superintendent of Public Instruction

In February 1999, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin and Attorney General Bill Lockyer formed the Safe Schools Task Force to further combat crime in schools and create a stronger partnership between schools and law enforcement to keep schools safe/free from violence. The 23-member Task Force--representing education, law enforcement, community groups and youth--identified model strategies and programs for improving school safety, determined current needs and made recommendations to strengthen partnerships between schools and law enforcement to enhance school safety. The report contains eight key policy recommendations and includes 46 strategies to strengthen school safety in California.

A major recommendation (#3) was made to increase law enforcement and probation officers as partners on school campuses. These professionals can link families to appropriate counseling services; provide a social safety net for children at risk of delinquency; effectively reduce truancy; supervise court wards on campus; conduct home visits; and respond to minor crime on campuses.

A related recommendation (#5) was made to provide youth development activities that provide academic challenges and provide real-world community service opportunities. Strategies for implementing this recommendation include promotion of after-school programs; and creating partnerships with community-based organizations to keep schools open after hours for academic enrichment, tutoring, mentoring, extra curricular activities, athletics, school and community service projects.

San Diego County Child & Family Health & Well-Being Report Card 2000

The County Board of Supervisors initiated the development of the Report Card to monitor the impact of system change initiated in 1998. These changes included welfare reform; movement toward Medi-Cal managed health care; and the creation of the San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency, which reorganized the health and human service delivery system on a regional basis. The Report Card monitors this impact by measuring five outcomes related to the overall health and well being of children and families. These outcome measures are economic security; good health; appropriate access to services; a safe environment and educational achievement.

Highlights of the data provided in the Report Card are displayed in Summary Tables (see Appendix). The data summarized in Table I showed statistically significant improvement in a number of risk factors over a 3 to 5 year period. Risk factor areas in need of improvement included: 1) unemployment rate; 2) teen birth rate (notably in the central region); 3) rate of domestic violence reports (notably in the central region); 4) number of youth offender cases filed in court (notably in the central region); 5) number of children/youth who are victims of violent crimes (notably in central region); and 6) the high school dropout rate.

Data were available for 25 comparisons between San Diego County and/or the state or nation, summarized in Table 11. San Diego compares favorably to the state and/or nation in a majority of the outcome measures. The County does not compare as well in the following areas of risk: 1) percent of children/youth living in poverty; 2) percent of youth who attempted suicide in the prior year (reported by 9th-12th graders); 3) percent of children/youth (ages 0 - 18) with health insurance (notably in the central and north coastal regions); 4) rates of unintentional injuries/deaths in children/youth; 5) unintentional injuries/deaths (ages 16 - 20) due to alcohol/drug-related motor vehicle crashes (notably in north inland and north central regions.)

Although the Report Card shows positive overall progress, there were areas that showed statistically significant disparities among racial/ethnic groups. For blacks, these risk factors included 1) youth offenders having cases filed in court; 2) children/youth who are victims of violent crimes; 3) unintentional injuries of children/youth; 4) high school dropout; and 5) low birth weight. For Hispanics, these risk factors included high school dropout and teen births. For Native Americans, this risk factor was the high school dropout rate.

Suicide Homicide Audit Committee (SHAC 2000 Final Report)

The County of San Diego Health & Human Services Agency (Office of Violence and Injury Prevention) formed this committee and tasked the group with identifying causes and developing solutions for the prevention of youth suicide and homicide. Since 1995, SHAC has reviewed more than 148 deaths of children and youth ages 8 to 19 years. Four years of data have been collected.

1998 statistics indicate there were 18 suicides of youth between the ages of 14-19 years (72% were males; 28% were females). Firearms were used in 50% of the suicides. During the same period, there were 15 homicides of youth between the ages of 16 to 19 years (93% were males; 7% were females). Firearms were used in 87% of the homicides.

Risk factors commonly associated with suicide and homicide include: access to firearms; drug and/or alcohol use; ineffective parental guidance or support; academic failure; unhealthy interpersonal relationships; witness to or victim of domestic violence; and impaired self-esteem.

Protective factors identified by the SHAC committee include: youth involvement in extracurricular activities; open family communication; family involvement in school and academic activities; educating community in suicide/homicide risk factors; addressing children's well-being; having significant adult role model; and providing youth with supervision/guidance by a responsible adult.

Services and programs/promising approaches which have been instrumental in addressing youth suicide and homicide include after school programs; early assessment teams; gun safety and storage education programs; response review teams; gender-responsive services for girls; school attendance programs; and preventative education efforts.

County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency Strategic Plan

In its strategic plan, the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency identifies Safe Communities as the fourth of its five major goals. The Critical Hours Program was implemented as an innovative approach to improve the delivery of mandated services and prevention of harm to vulnerable populations.

Futurescan: Energizing Community Action United Way of San Diego County, 1996

Major Trends In San Diego County: San Diego County is California's second largest metropolitan area, second only to Los Angeles, with a population of 3 million in the year 2000 and growing at a rate of about 50,000 persons each year. The actual population growth has consistently exceeded projections. Despite indicators of economic prosperity for the region as a whole, the county's increase in poverty stands in shocking contrast to its economic performance. Children in San Diego County are consistently the largest population age group in poverty, increasing more rapidly than their percentages in the population growth.

San Diego County is an area rich in cultural diversity. In 1990, one out of two children under age 9 were white. Projections are that by 2010, two out of three of these children will be persons of color, with Hispanic children representing the largest growth (29% in 1990 to 51% in 2010).

1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) San Diego City Schools, Grades 9-12

YRBS questionnaire was developed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) with repress from federal, state and local departments of education to measure behaviors that put teens at risk for disease, injury or death, specifically:

- Behaviors that result in accidental and non-accidental injuries
- Drug and alcohol use
- Tobacco use
- Sexual behavior that results in STDs and unintended pregnancies
- Eating habits
- Exercise

During the 30 days preceding the survey, 14% of students had carried a weapon, compared to the nationwide rate of 18.3%. Slightly more than one-third (34.8%) had been in a physical fight during the last 12 months, compared to 36.6% nationwide. Over one-fifth (22.3%) had seriously considered attempting suicide during the preceding 12 months; nationwide the rate was 20.5%. 9.2% actually attempted suicide, compared to 7.7% nationwide.

Tobacco use was lower in San Diego (62.8%) than nationwide (70.2%). Hispanic youth were more likely to use cigarettes here (71.3%) and nationwide (76.9%). Alcohol use (lifetime) was slightly lower in San Diego than the nation (75.3% and 79.1%, respectively). Asian students had the lowest rate of alcohol use. Students who consumed five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the last 30 days (39.4%) were significantly lower than

the national rate (33.4%). Marijuana use was lower than the national rate (43.1%, San Diego; 47.1% nationwide). Inhalant use was slightly lower than the national rate (11.7%, San Diego; 16.0% nationwide). Cocaine use was the only substance abuse indicator that was nearly equal here and nationwide (8.4% San Diego; 8.2% nationwide).

African American students were more likely here and nationwide to have engaged in sexual intercourse in their lifetime, and to have sexual intercourse with four or more partners. Slightly more San Diego youth described themselves as overweight (29.9) compared to the nationwide rate (27.3%), and more San Diego youth (43.3%) attempted to lose weight during the 30 days preceding the survey, compared to nationwide (39.7%). San Diego students participate in daily PE classes (40.6%) at a higher rate than nationwide (27.4%).

First Biennial San Diego County California Healthy Kids Survey, September 2000

The California Healthy Kids Survey includes many of the substance abuse indicators as the YRBS, but includes countywide youth in grades 7, 9 and 11, and compares San Diego youth with similar California youth who participated in the California Yearly Survey.

Current drinking rates and binge drinking for San Diego students are nearly the same as statewide rates. Youngsters in San Diego reported significantly higher lifetime alcohol use than their counterparts throughout the state. Overall drug use rates are significantly below statewide rates; rates for 'ever high on drugs' are also not significantly different from statewide rates. Current and daily tobacco use also approximates the statewide rates, but lifetime smoking was significantly lower in San Diego County.

In San Diego County, students reported carrying guns on school property in the past 30 days at the rates of 2% (7th grade), 3% (9th grade), and 2% (11th grade). Six percent (6%) of 7th and 11th graders, and 7% of 9th graders reported carrying a knife on school property in the past 30 days.

About 10% of 7th graders, 11% of 9th and 11th graders reported gang membership, interpreted more as a reflection of the romanticized view of gang membership and desire for inclusion rather than an accurate predictor of actual gang involvement.

Youth Health Care Council of San Diego County Solutions for Better Health Care for Youth

Advocating for better health care for youth, this report includes the Council's primary goals: (1) Primary health care services which are more age-appropriate and 'youth friendly'; (2) improved access by youths to health care services; and (3) increased focus on youth by managed care plans. The report summarizes the results of the YRBS administered to San Diego City Schools in 1997. During the 30 days preceding the survey:

- 18% carried a weapon
- 24% smoked cigarettes
- 47% had at least one drink of alcohol; 27% had five or more drinks within two hours
- 26% used marijuana and 4% used cocaine

Other indicators include:

- 37% were in a physical fight during last 12 months
- 9.5% had attempted suicide in last 12 months
- 16% had used illegal drugs other than marijuana and cocaine
- 14% sniffed inhalants
- 45% had experience sexual intercourse, and 31% were currently sexually active

San Diego City Unified School District

California Healthy Kids Survey: Key Findings, Spring 1999

This study presents findings of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, violence and safety, and physical health. In summary:

- Alcohol is by far the most widely used substance across grades.
- Cigarette smoking rates tend to fall below alcohol use but are higher than marijuana.
- Marijuana exceeds all other drugs in high school.
- Inhalants are the most widely used drugs among 7th graders.

Conclusions about the Review of Relevant Strategic Plans, Task Force and Other Agency Reports

Risk Factors. The following risk factors were identified from these summaries.

- Youth substance abuse
- Poverty
- Teen pregnancy
- Poor academic achievement/failure
- Lack of prenatal care
- Child abuse/neglect
- Gun injuries/deaths
- Unsafe schools
- Unemployment
- Domestic violence
- Firearms access
- Lack of parental guidance
- Poor self esteem
- Violent crime victimization
- Suicide thoughts/attempts

Service Needs/Gaps were identified as:

- Expansion of after school program (Critical Hours)
- Parent education
- Substance abuse treatment (residential/non-residential)
- Risk factor assessment/Early assessment teams
- Peer support program (countywide)
- Substance abuse education by CBOs in school districts
- Drug Courts
- Child care
- Health care
- Transportation to access services
- Housing
- Home visiting
- Counseling
- Domestic violence education
- Career development for parents
- Probation officers/Law enforcement officers on school campuses
- Gender specific services
- Truancy programs

Community Risk and Needs Survey

The JJCC's Technical Work Group devised a questionnaire/survey for community input for the CPA 2000 application. The questionnaire/survey comprised three areas, and asked respondents for their opinions regarding:

- A. The three most significant risk factors that place youth at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system;
- B. The three most significant services/needs that respondents think would address the above risk factors; and
- C. What existing services or proven programs should be expanded or augmented to meet the above needs, by region.

On September 25, 2000, 720 surveys were distributed to individuals throughout the County representing:

- Community-based organizations
- County Government
- Law Enforcement
- Education
- Parents
- Community Collaboratives
- Youth Under 18
- Judges

A cover letter explaining AB 1913 was included, along with an OJJDP table with risk factors for entry into the juvenile justice system. A copy of the survey and accompanying materials is included in the Appendix. By October 12, 37% (268) of the surveys distributed were received and tabulated.

Survey Results

TABLE II-11

Who Responded to the Survey?

Organization	Count	Percentage
Community-based Organization	55	22%
County Government	36	15%
Law Enforcement	36	15%
Education	26	11%
Parent	25	10%
Community Collaborative	18	7%
Youth Under 18	20	8%
Judge	5	2%
All Others	25	10%
TOTAL	246	100%
Missing	22	

Countywide Risks

Respondents had the opportunity to list three countywide risks, for a possible total of 804 responses. With some blank responses, and others unable to code, a total of 693 responses were tabulated. Since the survey did not ask respondents to rank the risks, all were considered equally. The Top 5 risks comprised 337 out of 693 responses, or 49% of responses.

Family management problems headed the list of top countywide risks (14%), followed by friends who engage in problem behavior (12%). Youth and/or their families who abused substances was the third risk, with availability of drugs in their communities as the fourth highest risk. A lack of commitment to school rounded out the top five risks.

TABLE II-12

Top 5 Countywide Risks Identified by the Respondents

Risk	Count	Percentage
1. Family management problems	95	14%
2. Friends who engage in problem behavior	81	12%
3. Substance abuse-individual/family	66	10%
4. Availability of drugs	54	8%
5. Lack of commitment to school	41	6%

Countywide Needs

Again, there were a possible total of 804 responses. With some missing responses and others not able to be coded, 636 responses were tabulated. The top need identified was **family services**, which included responses such as parenting skills, parent training, family counseling, parenting education, and family therapy. Mentoring was the second highest response, followed by substance abuse interventions (including treatment, outpatient and residential treatment). Competency building was the fourth highest response. Competency building was a section heading in the sample list of prevention and justice services/programs that included such subheadings as self-esteem, communication skills, life skills, mentoring, and anti-gang programs. Alcohol/drug/tobacco prevention and outreach and anti-gang programs were the fifth highest responses. The Top 5 Needs comprise 268, or 42.1% of 636 responses.

TABLE II-13

Top 5 County wide Needs Identified by the Respondents

Needs	Count	Percentage
1. Family Services: Parenting skills/ training/ counseling/ education/therapy	76	11.9%
2. Mentoring	53	8.3%
3. Substance abuse intervention/ treatment/ outpatient/residential	39	6.1%
4. Competency Building	34	5.3%
5. Alcohol/drug/tobacco prevention/ outreach	33	5.1%
5. Anti-gang programs	33	5.1%

Existing Programs to Meet Identified Needs

There were seven regional choices where the programs or services were needed in the county, including countywide. The majority of respondents checked countywide as the region that needed the identified programs.

TABLE II-14

Needs by Region as Identified by Respondents

COUNTYWIDE			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Parenting/Family Skills/Family Counseling	1	21	CATs , ROPP , FAST
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	14	Teen Recovery Centers, Juvenile Drug Court
Mentors	3	11	Bright Families, CATS
Academic Enrichment/Tutors	3	10	Bright Families, Boys & Girls Clubs, YMCA, Balboa Academy of the Arts
Detox Beds and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	4	10	Tower, MITE , Vista Hill
Before/After School Programs	5	8	Critical Hours, Project REACH
Victimization Programs	6	6	Bright Families, CATs

NORTH COASTAL			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Parenting/Family Skills/Family Counseling	1	2	EYE

NORTH INLAND			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Parenting/Family Skills/Family Counseling	1	7	Parent Project, EYE, Teen-2-Teen, Family Empowerment Program, Tough Love, EPSDT
Juvenile Hall/Juvenile Court	2	5	Breaking Cycles
Substance Abuse Treatment	3	2	
Substance Abuse Prevention	3	2	CATs, Teen Recovery Centers
Mental Health	3	2	

EAST COUNTY			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Recreation	1	5	YMCA
Tutoring	2	3	Home Start
Mentors	2	3	CATs, SDYCS
Parenting/Family Skills/Counseling	2	3	
Early Interventions	2	3	CATs, Teen Recovery Center, LEAPS
Truancy Prevention	3	2	

CENTRAL NORTH			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Parenting/Family Skills/Family Counseling	1	7	Corrective Behavior Institute, CATs, SAY, Door of Hope
Mentors	2	4	CATs
Academic Enrichment/Tutors	3	3	UPAC Bright Families, SAY
Emergency Shelter	4	2	Storefront, CROP
Recreation	4	2	
Early Intervention	3	3	Choice

SOUTH COUNTY			
NEED	RANK	COUNT	IDENTIFIED PROGRAM
Parenting/Family Skills/Family Counseling	1	8	CATs, SD Mars Program, YMCA, Reflections
Mentors	2	7	
Academic Enrichment	3	6	Summit Schools, Reflections
Day Treatment Programs/Day Reporting	4	5	Breaking Cycles, YDC, ROPP, Reflections
Recreation	5	4	YMCA, CATs
Substance Abuse Prevention	5	4	Youthbuild, Boys & Girls Clubs, SDYCS, Storefront
Gang Programs	6	3	

Identification of At Risk Communities and Neighborhoods

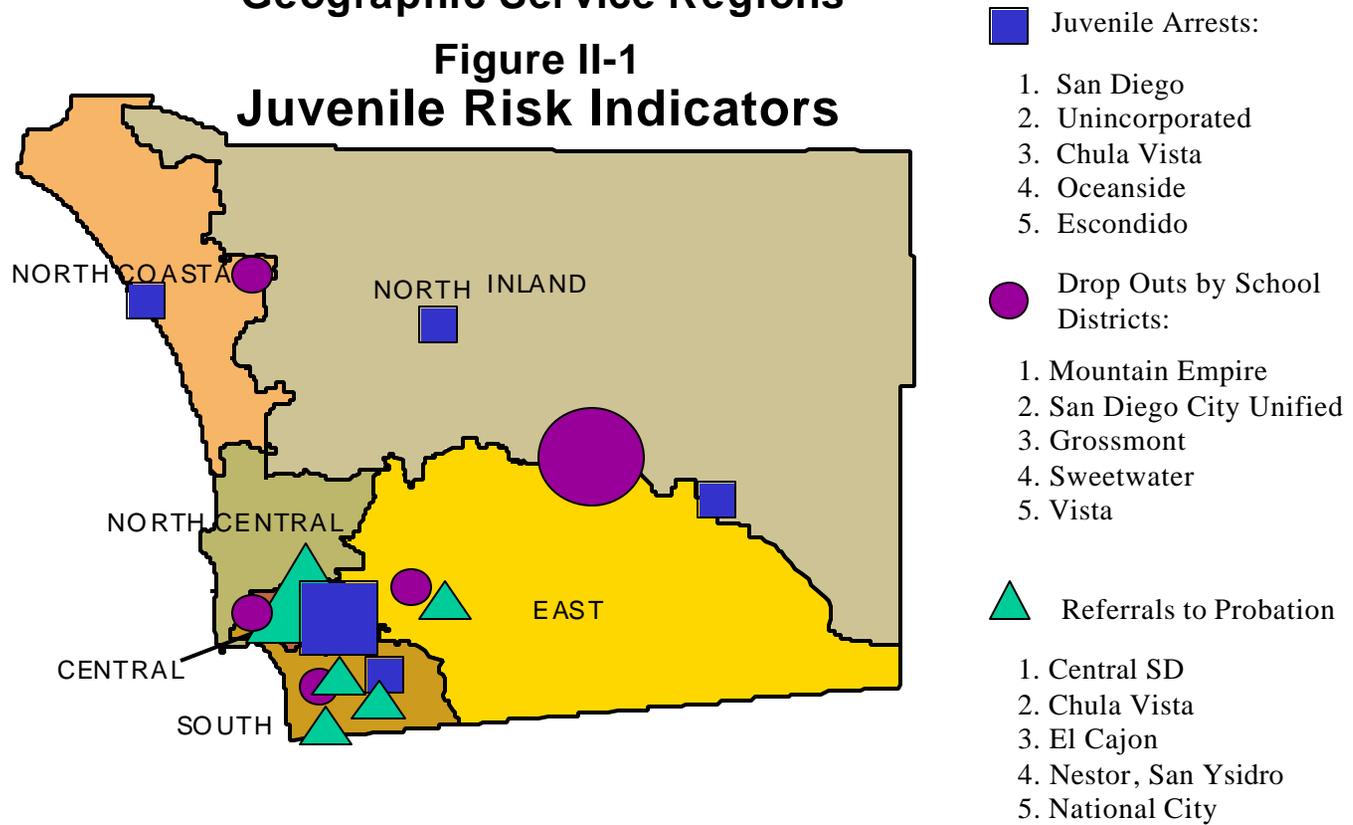
Figure II-1 on the following page indicates the most at-risk communities and neighborhoods within the County based upon:

- The top five law enforcement jurisdictions for juvenile arrests
- The top five school districts for drop-outs (grades 9-12)
- The top five zip codes for referrals to Probation

This representation of the data graphically illustrates the risk to communities in South County and Central San Diego regions. El Cajon has two zip codes in the top 15 for referrals to Probation. While neither El Cajon zip code is in the top five, if the total referrals for these two zip codes are combined, El Cajon is the top region for referrals to Probation.

San Diego County Geographic Service Regions

Figure II-1 Juvenile Risk Indicators



The icons represent various indicators of risk in San Diego County; with the largest of each icon representing the area most at-risk for that indicator.

CHAPTER III:

Local Juvenile Justice Action Strategy

Identification of Current Needs/Issues in Present System Which Would Provide for a More Comprehensive Continuum of Responses to Juvenile Crime

At a meeting on November 1, 2000, the members of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) reviewed the communities at risk data as presented in Chapter II.. Based upon this information, the JJCC developed a list of the top risk factors for juvenile delinquency that San Diego's youth are currently facing.

Top Risk Factors for Juvenile Delinquency

- **Family Management Problems**—risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors such as substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, violence, family history of problem behavior, family conflict, and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior
- **Substance Abuse/Availability of Drugs**—risk factors include the use of alcohol, tobacco, other drugs
- **Negative Peer Influence**—risk factors include having friends who engage in problem behavior, such as substance abuse, delinquency, violence, and gang involvement
- **Lack of School Commitment**—risk factors include early and persistent anti-social behaviors at school, bullying, academic failure beginning in elementary school, truancy, school disciplinary problems, dropout, and lack of parental expectations for child's educational performance

A policy decision was made by the JJCC to select programs for funding under the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) that provide services and/or interventions (protective factors) that address the above risk factors.

Current Needs/Issues in the Present System

<p>Family Services (comprehensive, broadly defined by each region)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent education and training (including gender-specific issues) • Substance abuse treatment and prevention 	<p>Positive Peer Culture/Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang prevention • Addressing hate crimes • Positive after school activities, recreation • Academic enhancement, tutoring 		
<p>Truancy Programs/Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive supervision of 601 wards • Academic enhancement, tutoring 	<p>Mentoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult mentoring • Peer mentoring/Support groups 		
<p>Competency Building</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character building • Decision-making skills • Goal setting • Career development • Communication skills </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values clarification • Life skills • Literacy • Independent living skills </td> </tr> </table>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character building • Decision-making skills • Goal setting • Career development • Communication skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values clarification • Life skills • Literacy • Independent living skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character building • Decision-making skills • Goal setting • Career development • Communication skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values clarification • Life skills • Literacy • Independent living skills 		

Strategy for Providing a More Comprehensive Continuum of Responses to Juvenile Crime

Like the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), San Diego’s JJCC strongly believes that a continuum of treatment services must be available throughout the entire system of graduated sanctions for youthful offenders at all levels, including prevention, intervention, suppression and incapacitation.

In 1996, the JJCC discussed and developed consensus on a number of common juvenile justice system themes or attributes (with both a prevention and graduated sanctions focus) that must be incorporated into our CMJJP in order for it to succeed. The following themes, although identified independently by the JJCC, recur throughout OJJDP’s Guide as well as San Diego’s Community-Based Punishment Options Plan, Local Action Plan, and San Diego’s Comprehensive Strategy for Youth, Families, and Community. These themes are built around a philosophy of enhancing the quality of life for youth and their families, so as to achieve significance and belonging to benefit a society which functions with social equality and mutual respect.

An Effective and Comprehensive Continuum of Prevention and Graduated Sanctions Must:

- **Promote a community delinquency prevention model** as the most cost-effective and human-effective approach to reduce juvenile delinquency, and complemented by diversion and intervention resources that offer early identification, timely response, immediate consequences, and access to community-based resources at all levels (including status offenders).
- **Provide a full continuum of care**, including ongoing support with access to comprehensive community-based prevention and graduated sanctions resources, including:
 - Immediate intervention for first time, nonviolent offenders.
 - Intermediate sanctions for more serious offenders.
 - Secure care programs for most violent offenders.
 - Aftercare programs involving family and community in reintegrating youth back into the community.
- **Be holistic (comprehensive or multi-systemic) and multi-disciplinary**, dealing simultaneously with many aspects of youths' lives, and typically addressing the youth's family and relationships with intimacy, community, peers, school and work (i.e., offer wrap-around services).
- **Include youth and other members of the community** in program design, development and implementation.
- **Utilize a case manager and case management approach** that begins at intake and follows youth through various program phases until successful completion, and involves development of individual treatment plans that are updated on a regular basis.
- **Build on youths' strengths** rather than focusing on their weaknesses. Primary emphasis should be shifted from risks to resiliency.
- **Hold families accountable for their children.**
- **Be family focused**, strengthen families and provide intergenerational family support services, resources and parenting skills.
- **Be gender-responsive, and culturally and linguistically appropriate.** Programs must reach and be accepted by diverse racial, cultural and socioeconomic groups in the community.
- **Be intensive**, which may involve multiple contacts with at-risk youth by workers who have manageable caseloads that allow for individualized attention and follow through.

- **Offer comprehensive alcohol and other drug treatment, recovery and aftercare** services in all phases of the continuum, including prevention.
- **Have a combination of a solid focus on education, job readiness, skills training and employment** combined with intensive support services.
- **Utilize comprehensive community risk and resource models** that prioritize target areas.
- **Adopt common definitions, referral and response protocols, and instruments** for assessing risks to the community and treatment needs of individual juvenile offenders that may be used by all agencies that participate in the juvenile justice system (including law enforcement and community-based).
- **Develop information systems** that enable data sharing for client case management, tracking, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and that are accessible by criminal justice agencies and collaborating entities (as authorized by law).
- **Provide ongoing evaluation** based on agreed upon assessment and response mechanisms by all system participants for informed decision making.
- **Adopt a system wide resource allocation strategy**, rather than funding on a program-by-program basis. Look at service consolidation and redesign where appropriate.

Chapter IV presents seven existing, proven programs that are being funded under the Crime Prevention Act of 2000. These programs will serve about 6,500 youth and their families who are at risk of entering in or continuing in the juvenile justice system. In order to provide a more comprehensive continuum of responses to juvenile crime, the current needs and issues in the present system will be woven into the proposed programs. Specifically, identified at-risk youth, juvenile wards and their families will receive additional substance abuse treatment, parenting training and mentoring, and truancy prevention services will be targeted to 601 wards.

Goals, Objectives and Outcomes of the CMJJP

Pursuant to the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Schiff-Cardenas, AB 1913), the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council has established the following goals and objectives for San Diego’s Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan. Program outcomes will be reported as required to the Board of Corrections.

CMJJP Goals:

- Prevent youth from becoming delinquent by focusing prevention programs on at-risk youth.
- Improve the juvenile justice system response to delinquent offenders through a continuum of graduated sanctions that includes intervention, suppression, and incapacitation for the most serious, violent, chronic juvenile offenders.

Objective 1. Continue to reduce juvenile crime in San Diego County

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-1999	1998-1999
Juvenile arrest rate per 100,000 in San Diego County	7,304	7,398	6,980	-4.4%	-5.6%
Number of Referrals to Probation	13,212	12,977	11,944	-9.6%	-8%
Number of Petitions Filed in Juvenile Court	6,207	6,766	6,395	3%	-5%
Average # wards under probation supervision	3,814	4,749	4,126	8.2%	-13%
Estimated juvenile population ages 10-17	268,743	290,878	298,219	10.9%	2.5%

Objective 2. Maintain or exceed an 85% rate of successful completion of probation.

	1995	1998	1999	<u>% Change</u>	
				1995-1999	1998-1999
Minors with at least 12 months of wardship when jurisdiction terminated	1,035	1,969	2,442	136%	24%
Successful completion of probation—no new referral(s) to probation	840 (81%)	1,691 (86%)	2,073 (85%)	147%	22.6%

CHAPTER IV:

Programs Proposed for CPA 2000 Funding

Challenge Grant I: Breaking Cycles Graduated Sanctions

Program Objective

Breaking Cycles is an existing Challenge Grant I, graduated sanctions program that provides a continuum of custody options and interventions for adjudicated youth and their families. CPA 2000 funds will be used to augment program staff effective April 2001 to provide additional interventions including substance abuse treatment, a positive peer influence, parenting, mentoring, competency, and mental health services. In addition, CPA 2000 funds will be used to replace grant and partial match funds that expire in June 2001.

Target Population

The target population is 1,200 medium- to high-risk youth, ages 12 to 18, who are wards of the Court committed to the Breaking Cycles program by the Juvenile Court, their siblings and families. All areas of the county are served.

Program Description

Wards are committed to the program by the Juvenile Court for a period of 150, 240, or 365 days. A multi-agency, multi-disciplinary team conducts a risk assessment while the youth is detained in Juvenile Hall. This assessment is augmented with input from education, mental health, and the parents. Individual case plans are based on the youth's and family's strengths, risks and criminogenic needs. The multi-disciplinary assessment team determines the level of supervision, program interventions and placement. Parents and family members are encouraged to participate in all aspects of the program, including parent support groups and the Parent Advisory Panel.

The Breaking Cycles umbrella of services includes the Assessment and Reassessment Teams, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health services, community supervision, case management, and the following custody options:

- Juvenile Ranch Facility (custody program for boys)
- Girls Rehabilitation Facility (custody program for girls)
- Centre-City Youth Day Center (day treatment as a step-down from custody)

- Reflections Central day treatment program (a Medi-Cal certified site focusing on mental health issues)
- North County Youth Day Center (day treatment as a step-down from custody)
- North County Reflections day treatment program (with a focus on mental health issues)
- Community Unit (an intensive, community, multi-agency supervision and treatment program).

The multidisciplinary team identifies the program placement and needs. The juvenile is placed in a series of programs, including custody and day treatment, and receives in-home community based services. This continuum of custody assists in the transition from custody to non-custody, thereby ensuring greater success in maintaining a crime-free and drug-free lifestyle. Youth move up or down the continuum as needed based upon their behavior and achievement of goals. Parents and family members are involved in the development of a case plan and in every aspect of their child's progress. Community-based teams consisting of a Deputy Probation Officer, a Correctional Deputy, a Youth and Family Counselor and an Alcohol and Drug Counselor work with the entire family in the last phase of the commitment time to provide support and ensure that community reintegration occurs successfully.

The original program design underestimated the number of youth to be served by the program. In addition, the process evaluation indicates that these medium-to high-risk youth require a much higher level of supervision, case management and treatment services than first anticipated. This program was previously funded through the Challenge Grant Program, which expires June 2001. County general funds supplement the current program. CPA funds are requested to replace expiring grant funds and to further augment treatment services in the program.

Partners

This collaborative program integrates existing community resources with the program. The backbone of Breaking Cycles is the multi-disciplinary assessment process that occurs at the front end of the program. The Assessment Team is comprised of professionals from Probation, mental health, education, drug and alcohol treatment, and youth and family counseling. Together they complete a strength-based risk and needs assessment, develop a case plan and determine the appropriate placement for the offender with parent participation. Contracts are held with community-based agencies for Youth and Family Counselors, Alcohol and Drug Counselors and Treatment, Psychiatrists to conduct mental health assessments and evaluations and for Parent Advocates to provide support and referral services.

Our partners include San Diego Youth and Community Services, Social Advocates for Youth, the EYE (formerly Escondido Youth Encounter), Lifeline, South Bay Community Services, and San Diego Association of Governments. The existing contracts will be modified to add the positions and other appropriations contained in CPA 2000. These agencies are proven in the community, and possess a knowledge base of the Breaking Cycles program operations and a shared commitment to its success.

Information Sharing

Breaking Cycles Graduated Sanctions data is collected and shared with partnering agencies from the Probation Department, Juvenile Court, Community Schools, Community Based Agencies, and SANDAG. Automated systems include the School Information System (SIS), Regional Juvenile Information System (REJIS), and the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). Formal written agreements with collaborating agencies, i.e., contracts, memorandums of agreement, and memorandums of understanding are utilized for service provision.

Challenge Grant funding provided a process and impact evaluation that is currently being conducted by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division. Results are reported every six months in a report to the Board of Corrections and shared with all program staff and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. The final report will be published in October 2001.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The Breaking Cycles project is based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders in America's Communities. The San Diego County Board of Supervisors formed the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) comprised of key community stakeholders, both government and non-government, in part to develop a Local Action Plan to identify gaps in the system, and determine concrete support services and infrastructure needs. San Diego's Breaking Cycles project was approved by the State Board of Corrections (BOC) to fill system gaps in San Diego.

OJJDP developed the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, then selected the County of San Diego as one of the three cities in the nation to receive their assistance to develop a Local Action Plan to implement the Comprehensive Strategy. The Strategy is a conceptual model to coordinate and enhance youth-centered efforts in cities and counties across the country. This model is predicated upon a philosophy of shared responsibility and coordinated action to prevent juvenile delinquency and promote positive development of youth. This strategy prevents duplication of efforts, identifies system gaps and creates a seamless web of integrated supervision, service and support for youth.

Consultants hired by OJJDP from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and Developmental Research and Programs conducted a site visit to San Diego to begin the planning and training processes for the Comprehensive Strategy. San Diego's model was developed with input from diverse sources that contributed experience, professional expertise, national, state and local data and statistics, and many creative ideas and methodologies. Researchers, front-line staff, executives and community representatives worked together to craft a course of action. Our strategic plan proposes an integrated systems approach with an expectation of sustained and measured results.

Research conducted by San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division indicates that recidivism has been reduced from 38% in 1995 to 30% in 1997 and 28% in 1999. Survey results indicate that the program has a positive impact on youth in the

areas of behavior/relationships, substance use and performance in school. Customer satisfaction in these areas has increased from 45.5% in 1999 to 48% in the first six months of 2000.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) true Findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, the San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup will be used to measure participants' resiliency at initial assessment and at six months or exit from the program.

The current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using a comparable group of current Breaking Cycles participants. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 12-month period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 youth will do as well as the current Breaking Cycles youth on these outcomes, and that resiliency scores will increase for 70% of the participants in the program.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA Cost:	\$ 2,870,974		
Anticipated Earned Interest:	820,000		
Total CPA Cost:	3,690,974	Cost/Client:	\$3,076
Total Project Cost:	\$ 4,456,322	Cost/Client:	\$3,714

Breaking Cycles is an existing program currently funded by Challenge Grant I (expires 6/30/01), a required match, and an overmatch (County General Fund). CPA 2000 funds will be used to augment the existing program with additional staff, contract services and equipment effective April 1, 2001. In addition, CPA 2000 funds will be used to replace expiring grant funds and a portion of the required match commencing July 1, 2001.

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames

Existing contracts will be amended during February and March 2001. Staff will be hired commencing April 1, 2001. Training will occur during the month of June, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court

Program Objective

The Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court Program is an existing proven program with funding from State and Federal grants that are expiring June 30, 2001. Additional funding comes from Superior Court, the County general fund, and federal substance abuse treatment grants. CPA funds will be used to augment the program effective March 1, 2001, adding one more drug court session serving an additional 30 youth and their families. CPA funds will also be used to replace the expiring grants effective July 1, 2001. Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court is part of the continuum of substance abuse treatment in the juvenile justice system.

Target Population

Up to 160 non-violent, first or second time wards of the court with substance abuse problems. Minors referred to Drug Court must have three non-compliant events in order to be eligible for the program. Non-compliant events include testing positive for drugs or alcohol, failing to attend treatment or refusing to participate in treatment. The Drug Court currently operates three sessions serving central San Diego and one session serving North County residents.

Program Description

The Honorable James Milliken, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, reviews all cases for acceptance into Delinquency Drug Court, including the North County Delinquency Drug Court. At the front end, Deputy Probation Officers assigned to the Intake and Investigation Division of Juvenile Field Services (JFS) evaluate minors using the Simple Screening Instrument (SSI). Based upon this information, the Probation Officer recommends, as a condition of probation, that a minor participate in substance abuse treatment. Should the Court concur with this recommendation, the minor is required to attend substance abuse treatment for up to nine (9) hours a week and to submit to random urinalysis testing. Non-violent wards of the court ordered to substance abuse treatment who have tested positive for drugs or alcohol, failed to attend treatment or refused to participate in treatment are eligible for Drug Court.

Upon Drug Court entry, a Juvenile Recovery Specialist (JRS) assigned to the Substance Abuse/Drug Court Unit refers minors to a Substance Abuse Treatment Program in their neighborhood. Substance abuse treatment providers report on the minor's progress to the Juvenile Recovery Specialist. The Probation Officer provides case management and a progress report to the Court on a weekly basis on community, school and family. Before each Drug Court session, the Drug Court Team reviews each minor's progress, including treatment and their behavior in the community and at home. Unlike traditional courts, a group consensus is reached regarding possible incentives or sanctions. The Judge makes the final decision on the bench.

The program stresses swift and certain consequences for failure to comply with the orders of court and provides incentives to stay sober. The adolescent treatment provider network conducts an in-

depth substance abuse assessment using the Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse Inventory (CASAI) to determine dosage. Interventions focus on intensive substance abuse treatment and probation supervision, with frequent court appearances, frequent, random drug testing, individual, group and family counseling. Participants are required to attend substance abuse treatment programs, operated by eight contractors located at 26 sites throughout the County. The contractors are monitored by the County's Health and Human Services Agency, Alcohol and Drug Services Division. Twelve 12 months clean and sober, law-abiding behavior is required for program graduation.

Partners

Drug Court is a partnership between the Juvenile Court, District Attorney, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Health and Human Services, law enforcement agencies, adolescent substance abuse treatment providers and the Probation Department. Collaborative partners include a Judge, Deputy District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Officer, Juvenile Recovery Specialist, District Attorney Investigator, and a Police Officer. The minor's parent or guardian is also part of the Drug Court Team. With the assistance of eight substance abuse treatment providers located at 26 sites throughout the County of San Diego staff address intervention and treatment needs of minors enrolled in the program. The service array includes short-term relapse beds and residential drug treatment programs.

Information Sharing

San Diego County Drug Court data is collected through automated systems such as the Management Information System (MIS), School Information System (SIS), and Regional Juvenile Information System (REJIS). The Drug Court Team meets monthly to conduct planning and review outcomes. Regular updates are provided to the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and the County Board of Supervisors. Every other month, the Drug Court Evaluation Team meets to ensure program consistency and to refine data collection techniques and forms.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The drug court movement began in the 1980's in response to the growing number of drug-related court cases. The drug court approach departed from the traditional court approach by systematically bringing drug treatment to the criminal justice population entering the court system. In the drug court, treatment is anchored in the authority of the judge who holds the offender personally and publicly accountable for treatment progress. ('Justice and Treatment Innovation: The Drug Court Movement,' Goldkamp, John, NIJ Update, 1995).

Research and experience in intervention and treatment programming suggest that a highly structured system of graduated sanctions holds significant promise. The graduated sanctions approach is designed to provide immediate intervention at the first offense to ensure that the juvenile's misbehavior is addressed by the family and community or through formal adjudication and sanctions by the juvenile justice system, as appropriate. ('Guide for Implementing Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders.' Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Planning. P.10).

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use in California appear to be dropping faster compared to national trends. Up to 1997, the statewide survey of California Students (CSS) results were consistent with national rates, which also rose during the 1990s—but the national results for 1999 have reached a plateau or showed a moderate decline. For example, in the recently released 1999 findings from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), there has been a consistent downward trend in illicit drug use, including marijuana, among youths age 12-17 over the past three years, after dramatic increases in the early 1990s. Their marijuana use decreased to 7% in 1999 from 9.4% in 1997. ('The First Biennial San Diego County California Healthy Kids Survey 1998-1999 and 8th Biennial The California Student Survey 1999-2000.' Report to the San Diego County Office of Education, September 2000.

The decline of drug use among teenagers may be the result of programs specifically designed to address the needs of minors with substance abuse issues. A host of research suggests that implementing an integrated continuum of graduated sanctions is effective in reducing substance abuse and juvenile crime. ('Research on Drug Courts a Critical Review,' National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, revised, 6-98, Belenko, Steven, PhD.; 'Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components', Department of Justice and the Office of Justice Planning Drug Courts Program Office; 'Therapeutic Jurisprudence & The Drug Treatment Court Movement: Revolutionizing the Criminal Justice Systems Response to Drug Abuse & Crime in America,' Notre Dame Law Review, Vol. 74, #12, 1999).

In addition to cost savings, all components of the justice system report that the drug court programs are enabling their agencies to allocate criminal justice resources more efficiently. Prosecutors and police in many jurisdictions report that the drug court has significantly enhanced the credibility of the law enforcement function, provides their agencies with a more effective response to substance abuse, and is a significant alternative to the 'revolving door' syndrome that frequently results from the traditional case process. Experts agree that at least 45% of convicted drug offenders recidivate with a similar offense within two to three years. Depending upon the population targeted for drug court, and the degree of their dysfunction, drug court participant recidivism ranges between 5% to 28%. Drug use is also reduced, and confirmed by urinalysis reports that are usually well over 90% negative. ('Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts.' Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, 1999).

With regard to San Diego's Juvenile Drug Court Program, of the 16 youth completing the program in December 1999, two relapsed but none sustained a true finding for a new criminal offense within six months following graduation. Of the two who relapsed, one spent one day in jail and the other was sanctioned with an increase in required drug treatment participation.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) True Findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, results of urinalysis tests will measure substance use/abuse during program participation.

The current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using a comparable group of current Drug Court participants. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 12-month period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 youth will do as well as or better than the current Drug Court youth on these outcomes. In addition, it is expected that CPA 2000 youth successfully completing the program will have fewer True Findings on a new criminal offense than those not successfully completing the program.

Results from urinalysis tests submitted by program participants will be analyzed during the various phases of program participation. It is expected that the interval between positive urinalysis tests will increase during program participation thus indicating a reduction in substance use/abuse by participants.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA 2000 Funds:	\$1,497,066	Cost/Client:	\$9,357
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Total Project Costs:	\$1,875,066	Cost/Client:	\$11,719
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Implementation Schedules/Timeframes

CPA funds will augment the existing program. Staff will be recruited, hired and trained commencing February 15, 2001, for a fifth Drug Court session commencing March 1, 2001. CPA funds will also be used to replace expiring grants effective July 1, 2001. The expanded and augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP)

Program Objective

The Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is an existing program partially funded by the Board of Corrections through June 30, 2002. CPA 2000 funds will be used commencing April 1, 2001, to augment the existing program by increasing the size of the target population by 15 (from 68 to 83) and increasing the level of service for program participants in the areas of mental health and substance abuse treatment. Staff and the current evaluation being conducted by SANDAG identified the need for these additional services.

Target Population

83 first-time wards, 15 ½ years of age and under, who meet the '8% criteria' residing in the central San Diego region.

Program Description

The San Diego ROPP is based on a family-centered approach that helps families regain balance, maintain parental hierarchy, and strengthen boundaries while being adaptive and flexible to build healthy families. Currently, the existing ROPP population consists of wards that have offending patterns involving weapon use, victim injury, and prior dependency and delinquency referrals. The risk factors for becoming chronic, repeat offenders include family issues, school problems, pre-delinquency factors, and substance abuse issues. It is expected that by continuing this program the need for detention beds, out-of-home placements, as well as jail and prison beds for this population should be significantly reduced.

CPA 2000 funds will increase the multi-disciplinary teams from three to four and place a Substance Abuse Specialist on each team. The multi-disciplinary teams (Probation Officer, Social Worker, Psychologist, and a Substance Abuse Specialist) provide integrated services to families of at-risk youth to minimize delinquency and the costs of processing youth through the Juvenile Justice System.

All wards ages 15 ½ and under residing in specified zip codes are referred to the Supervisor of the ROPP program. The Supervisor screens each case using the Orange County 8% Assessment Tool. Those youth with at least three of the four risk factors are determined to be eligible for the program. Eligible youth are then randomized into Control and Experimental Groups. The Control group gets probation as usual; the Experimental group enters ROPP. As required by the current ROPP contract with the Board of Corrections that does not expire until June 2002, San Diego will continue to assign youth to a control group for CPA 2000.

A multi-disciplinary team assesses the youth and family using a Modified Bruner Assessment. Individual case plans are constructed for the youth and family, with family participation. More in-depth substance abuse, mental health and educational assessments are obtained if indicated by the Modified Bruner or interviews with family members or significant others. Specific interventions are provided to address the individual and specific needs of youth and families in the program. These interventions include housing, parenting, mentoring, substance abuse, positive peer activities, cultural outings, after school activities, recreation, academic enhancement, crisis intervention, community service and restitution.

Partners

ROPP is a collaborative program that integrates community resources with the program. Located in central San Diego, an at-risk community, ROPP has formed collaborations with the Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC) for on-site out-patient substance abuse treatment; New Beginnings for family home visiting; Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) for a mobile health clinic and Protective Services Workers; San Diego Police Department as a community storefront option that provides safety and security on site; Spectrum for family counseling; County Office of

Education for two on-site classrooms and educational program; San Diego Youth and Community Services for alcohol and drug specialists; San Diego State University interns to assist with case management and program activities; and the Girl Scouts with activities for the female siblings.

The teams work with each minor to successfully complete probation. Parental participation in structured programs is recognized by the ROPP collaborative to be a vital component, which contributes to the successful completion of probation, establishes self-sufficiency and sustains responsible behavior. ROPP teams provide informative, educational and instructional activities to meet the core needs of protecting children, and wraparound services to preserve families and ensure community safety.

Skilled mental health professionals, along with Protective Service Workers, and Alcohol and Drug Specialists assist in treatment with support from the probation department. The ROPP multi-agency, multi-disciplinary collaborative has developed into a responsible, concise group of professionals who have input into the development of the program in compliance with 747 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Individual staff talents and strengths have gone into developing new approaches of service delivery.

The teams provide case assessment, planning and management. Tailored program components and referrals meet individual ward and family needs in an effort to facilitate the development of new patterns of thinking and behavior. ROPP teams and collaborative agencies ensure that community safety measures and offender accountability are addressed. The teams strive to empower the families to recognize and ultimately solve the problems related to their minor's delinquent behavior. Parental involvement is an integral part of the treatment plan and process. ROPP teams provide a host of benefits, social services and extend extra curricular activities to strengthen ROPP families.

Information Sharing

ROPP data is collected in a Management Information System (MIS) that is shared with partnering agencies from the Probation Department, Health and Human Services, the FACTOR Center, The County Office of Education, Juvenile Court, Community Schools, Community Based Agencies, the Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC). Automated systems including the School Information System (SIS), REJIS, and the Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). Formal written agreements with collaborating agencies, i.e., contracts, memorandums of agreement, and memorandums of understanding are utilized for service provision.

Regular updates and reports are presented to the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, the Board of Corrections, and the County Board of Supervisors.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

Research indicates that children who become the 8% problem are dramatically different from those youth that are arrested once and do not return to juvenile court. ROPP is based on research and successful outcome measures attributed to the Orange County Probation Department

(Schumacher, M. & Kurtz, G. (2000). 8% Solution. Preventing Serious, Repeat, Juvenile Crime, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.).

The target population for this program is very high-risk youth and their families. Orange County's '8% Solution' research shows that by identifying these families and intervention early with a multi-disciplinary assessment and services provided by assessed need, their risk of becoming chronic serious violent offenders is significantly reduced. In the end, the need for detention beds, out-of-home placements, as well as jail and prison beds for this population is significantly reduced.

While not conclusive because of the small sample sizes and insufficient follow-up periods involved, statewide findings indicate that:

- Juveniles in the treatment group are showing greater improvements in average school days attended, classes passed, grade point average and credits earned.
- Although juveniles in the treatment group are more often tested for drug use, the comparison group has a higher percentage of positive test results
- Petitions filed and sustained for juveniles in the treatment group are less often for felonies compared to juveniles receiving only traditional probation services.

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), Criminal Justice Research Division, is currently evaluating this program using a pure experimental research design. The findings, based on data collected through December 31, 1999, indicate that the treatment and control groups are comparable. Comparability of the two groups strengthens the confidence in the final outcomes of the evaluation, ensuring that the outcomes resulted from the program and not by chance. San Diego's ROPP at 12 months is achieving a significant reduction in risk factors for education (83% were at risk at initial assessment; 48% were at risk at 12 month assessment); substance abuse by ROPP ward (62% at initial; 48% at 12 months); parental substance abuse (57% at initial; 33% at 12 months); and criminal behavior (98% at initial; 56% at 12 months).

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) true findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, the rate of participants assessed to be at risk for criminal behavior, parenting, and education will be measured by the modified Bruner Scale of Family Functioning upon entry and at six months. Finally, school performance will be measured by school attendance and grade point average at initial assessment and six months later.

The current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using the current ROPP control group as a comparison. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 12-month period July 1, 2001 through June

30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 ROPP youth will do better than the comparison group on these outcomes.

A modified Bruner Scale of Family Functioning assessment will be administered on CPA 2000 youth at the initial assessment and at six months into the program. It is expected that the percentage of youth at risk for criminal behavior, parenting, and education at initial assessment will be significantly reduced at the six-month assessment.

School attendance and grade point average will be obtained at initial assessment and at six months. It is expected that the treatment group will improve significantly in these areas compared to the control group.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA Cost:	\$423,400	Cost/Client:	\$5,101
Total Project Cost:	\$1,169,132	Cost/Client:	\$14,086

CPA funds will be used only for program augmentations effective April 1, 2001.

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames

Existing contracts will be amended during February and March 2001. Staff will be hired commencing April 1, 2001. Training will occur during the month of June, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

Challenge Grant II: Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS)

Program Objective

The Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS) is an existing Challenge Grant II Program. Challenge Grant funds are currently budgeted for three Probation contract monitoring staff and contract services. CPA 2000 funds will be used to augment the existing program effective March 1, 2001, with four specially trained Probation Officers to provide case management services. WINGS provides gender-responsive services to adolescent female offenders who are just beginning to demonstrate delinquent behaviors that have brought them to the attention of the juvenile justice system. The objective is to prevent juvenile female offenders from entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system.

Target Population

The target population is juvenile female offenders ages 12 to 17 ½ years old referred to probation and residing in San Diego County. These offenders include 601 and 602 wards, as well as girls receiving diversion and informal supervision sanctions. Eligible candidates may not have more than four referrals to Probation, no more than two True Findings on a petition, and no out-of-home placement or custody greater than 90 days. With the addition of fourth year Challenge Grant funding, it is anticipated that 2,100 juvenile female offenders will be served over the four-year period (an additional 540 receiving services in year four).

Program Description

The WINGS program serves females that exhibit self-destructive behavior. They routinely involve themselves in delinquent at-risk behavior, such as truancy, alcohol and drug abuse, anti-social peers, victimization, and poor family functioning.

All juvenile female offenders entering the system are referred to WINGS. Except for those assigned to the Control Group, all girls are eligible for gender-responsive services. Referrals are assigned by zip code to a particular WINGS contractor. The Home Visitor conducts a home interview and completes the San Diego Regional Resiliency (R&R) checkup. The Multi-disciplinary team meets to review the case file, the R&R, the interview, and an Individual Girl Plan and Family Plan is developed. Reassessments are conducted by the Team as needed but always at a new arrest or termination from the program.

The Wings Program employs a multi-disciplinary team, comprised of a Team Leader, Home Visitors, and specialists in sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, parent education, and vocational counseling. Family advocates and youth representatives round out the teams. All parties collaborate to coordinate activities and behavior management around highly individualized case plans. Skilled mental health professionals assist with treatment programs with support from the Probation Officer. The Home Visitor acts as case manager for non wards of the Court; the Probation Officer acts as case manager for wards of the Court. A Certified Vocational Specialist provides vocational counseling. WINGS girls look to their Home Visitor and Probation Officer to be a coach, mentor, teacher, and most importantly a facilitator for change.

The Home Visitor with support from the Team Leader develops two WINGS service plans. One is a family service plan delineating the presenting family issues, family strengths and appropriate program goals. The second plan is an Individual Girl Plan which outlines and delineates the issues specific to the girl's needs, strengths and interests.

WINGS Home Visitors provide up-to-date information on available community services and facilitate access to resources that address employment, housing, educational, medical and mental health needs. There is an expectation that families will work as partners in this process and not merely as passive recipients. The focus is to build self-sufficiency, empowerment, self-reliance, and ultimately, competency.

WINGS interventions include the Cook County Gender-Responsive Needs assessment for girls; substance abuse counseling; mental health services, sexual abuse therapy, vocational counseling,

girls only groups, mother-daughter mediation, mentoring, parenting classes, cultural outings, recreation, sports leagues, academic enhancement, leadership training, values clarification, nutrition and body image counseling.

WINGS staff routinely meet with the minors to provide family focused services and initiate movement toward self-reliance and self-sufficiency in a gradual and educated manner. The foremost need identified for this target population is to offer a safe environment, which provides individual attention, positive interactions and safety from abuse and victimization. Program delivery is geared toward culturally responsive, relationship centered, developmentally appropriate interventions, which target adolescent girls.

Approximately 2000 girls are referred to San Diego County Juvenile Probation each year. Programs that effectively meet the needs of this at-risk population have been in such short supply that in 1997 and again in 1999, San Diego's Local Action Plan identified girls programming and services as the critical gaps for intervention, treatment and incarceration. As more girls enter the juvenile justice system, attention is beginning to be paid to developing programming to meet their needs. It is necessary to expressly educate and train staff who can identify and resolve potential problems with these youth.

Partners

WINGS works in partnership with three community-based agencies providing services in four regions of San Diego County. Each contractor works in collaboration with their local service providers, with specific expertise in providing gender responsive services to girls in the program. South Bay Community Services provides the services in the southern portion of San Diego County; Home Start provides services in Central and East County; the Escondido Youth Encounter provides services to North Coastal and North Inland San Diego County. These contractors were selected through competitive bid process and chosen because they had long standing partnerships with existing resources in their communities and connections to other service delivery networks that allowed them to provide culturally competent, developmentally appropriate services to girls. Subcontracts, and Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding are in place.

Information Sharing

WINGS data are collected in a Management Information System (MIS) that is shared with partnering agencies, including local schools, community based organizations, mental health clinicians and members of the Juvenile Justice System. This MIS was designed specifically for WINGS based upon the existing CALSAHF MIS that has been collecting data from more than 20 sites throughout the state for many years without any problems.

Weekly and monthly meetings are conducted with members of the Wings collaborative network. In addition, regular updates of program activities are shared with the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, the Juvenile Justice Commission and the County Board of Supervisors. Semi-annual and Annual reports are provided to the Board of Corrections.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

According to Dr. Stephanie Covington and Dr. Barbara Bloom, nationally known experts in the field of gender responsive services, a need exists for gender specific programs to address issues of adolescent girls in the juvenile justice system. Dr. Leslie Acoca, Director of Women's and Girl's Institute for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, notes that understanding girl's academic and developmental needs, victimization issues, substance abuse and mental health issues, and providing in-home services to girls and their families are effective strategies in addressing the needs of this population.

Research conducted by Karol Kumpfer, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention Director, notes that family-based programs are effective in reducing juvenile drug use, delinquency, school failure, and teen pregnancy (OSAP: Juvenile Justice, 1998a). An assessment of gender-specific programs for female delinquents reveals that successful programs share key elements that boost girls' confidence and skills during adolescence, allows them to get their development back on track if it has been interrupted or delayed, and prepares them for a positive transition to womanhood (OJJDP, 1998). The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council proposed a girls only program based on the success of California Safe and Healthy Families Model Program (Carrilio, 1998). This platform has proven to be effective at the prevention and alternatives to incarceration ends of the sanctions continuum (California Office of Child Abuse Prevention, 1998; Henggeler).

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division is currently conducting a four-year outcomes evaluation based upon a true experimental model. Randomizing began in April 2000. The average length of the program is nine months. Few girls have completed as of December 2000, so no data is available yet. The final results of the evaluation will be published in 2004.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) True Findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, the San Diego Regional Resiliency Checkup will be used to measure participants' resiliency at the initial and six-month assessments. Finally, the number of juvenile female petitions for a new criminal offense filed in Juvenile Court will be calculated as a percentage of the juvenile female population in San Diego County for five years ending in fiscal year 2001/02.

The current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using the current WINGS control group for the comparison. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 16-month period March 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 group will do significantly better than the comparison group on these outcomes.

The Checkup will be administered on CPA 2000 girls at the initial and six-month assessments. It is expected that CPA 2000 girls' resiliency scores in the areas of Education and Substance Abuse will increase significantly at six months compared to scores at initial assessment.

Since the WINGS' primary goal is to prevent and reduce juvenile females from entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system, it is hoped that the rate of juvenile female petitions filed in Juvenile Court for a new criminal offense will be lower in fiscal year 2001/02 compared to the previous four fiscal years.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA Cost:	\$370,800	Cost/Client:	\$618
Total Program Cost:	\$2,845,511	Cost/Client:	\$4,743

WINGS is an existing Challenge Grant program, funded through June 2002. CPA funds will be used to augment the existing program effective March 1, 2001.

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames

Staff will be recruited, hired and trained commencing February 15, 2001, and the augmented program will become fully operationalized in March 2001.

Challenge Grant I: Community Assessment Team Prevention Program

Program Objective

The Community Assessment Team (CATs) Program is an existing Challenge Grant I prevention program, the prevention component of the Breaking Cycles Demonstration Project. CPA 2000 funds will be used to augment the CATs program from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. This augmentation will double the number of eligible families served (from 1500 to 3200) and fill gaps in services identified in the Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP).

Target Population

Up to 3,200 eligible at-risk youth and their families residing in San Diego County.

Program Description

CATs provide assessment, prevention and intervention services to identified at-risk youth and families throughout the county to prevent their entry into the juvenile justice system. Home-based at five locations throughout the county, mobile CAT teams provide in-home, strength-based assessments, interventions, referrals and case management services for eligible families.

Youth are primarily referred to the program by schools, law enforcement, community-based agencies, and self-referral. Almost half of those referred to the program are non-responsive to multiple efforts to contact them. However, the other half are responsive and receive a strength-based assessment conducted by a multi-disciplinary team consisting of a Probation Officer and Community Family Advocates with expertise in areas ranging from substance abuse, violence prevention, victimization and abuse, to mental health issues. Prevention and low level intervention services are provided by the contracted community agencies to address anger management, violence, alcohol and drug use, gang involvement, school failure and other antisocial behaviors. Approximately three-quarters of the eligible CAT families are referred for outside services, primarily counseling, parent training, after school programs, family conferencing, and mentoring. Follow-up is conducted by the CAT team after an appropriate period of time to ensure the families received the services they needed and that the presenting issue has been resolved.

CPA 2000 funding will augment current contracts to expand the target population and enhance the existing CAT core services in the areas of parenting, mentoring, substance abuse treatment, mental health, competency, and positive peer influence. During the development phase prior to full implementation on July 1, 2001, the CATs will work together with their local collaboratives and service networks to identify and develop appropriate services to fill the identified gaps in each region.

While developing the CMJJP, there were gaps in services identified for the low- to medium-risk youth on probation, specifically, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, parenting and mentoring. The target population expansion for CATs will include low- to medium-risk probation youth who could benefit from CAT services. Youth at-risk of entering the juvenile justice system are also targeted for the expansion.

Partners

The backbone of this project is the community-based organizations in each region that have participated in the development and implementation of this prevention program since the design phase. These agencies and the local community service networks they have developed are fully committed to helping the youth in this project, developing collaboratives, developing resources, and working as a team with Probation to provide the best services possible for this population. Each CAT has developed individualized services specific to their regions and their clientele.

The current contractors for this project are Social Advocates for Youth, San Diego, San Diego Youth and Community Services, South Bay Community Services, the Escondido Youth Encounter, Lifeline, and San Diego Association of Governments. These existing contracts will be augmented to expand the program to serve 3200 at risk youth and families with a focus on the gaps in the CMJJP that include parenting, mentoring, substance abuse and mental health treatment, competency, and positive peer influence/gang prevention. These agencies are proven in the community, know the CAT program operations and share a commitment to its success. The contractors will hire and train the additional staff in conjunction with Probation staff.

Information Sharing

All of the CAT teams have been reporting outcomes using an Access database since 1998. The CATs will continue to collect and report data on standardized forms. Analysis of the data will continue to be performed by an outside evaluator, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division. CPA funds will be budgeted to enhance and continue this process. Program staff meet every two weeks to ensure that data is collected properly and that the program is implemented consistently at all sites in the County.

The results of the SANDAG evaluation are compiled semi-annually in a report to the Board of Corrections as required by Challenge Grant I. Evaluation results are also shared at meetings of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and the County Board of Supervisors. The JJCC continues to provide project oversight of the CATs and other innovative programs involving county government, law enforcement, the courts and community-based organizations.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The model for the CATs was developed based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders in America's Communities. The Probation Department and its partners from the private sector collaborated on the project design, based it upon current, state-of-the art Community Assessment Centers located in Florida and Arizona, and customized it to meet San Diego's needs.

The initial program design piloted a multi-agency community assessment process at two locations in the County. San Diego's CAT program design and early outcomes from community assessment centers located in Florida and Arizona inspired subsequent legislation sponsored by Senator Dede Alpert. SB 1050 provided an additional \$2 million to expand the program from two sites to five and to purchase direct services for the families based upon their assessed needs. Current program funding comes from multiple sources including the expiring Challenge Grant I, Proposition 10 Tobacco Funds, the California Endowment, and County general funds.

This Challenge Grant I prevention program is currently being evaluated by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division using a quasi-experimental research design. The ongoing research indicates that 99% of eligible youth receiving services do not enter the juvenile justice system within six months after program completion. Outcome analysis for the current comparison group has not been completed as SANDAG continues to collect data on the control group. The final report will be published in October 2002.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of: 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) true findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, the San Diego Regional Resiliency

Checkup will be used to measure participants' resiliency upon entry and at exit or six months in the program.

Few youth are expected to have positive results for outcomes one through five since this is a prevention program targeting at-risk youth. However, the current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using the current control group of Counsel and Close cases as a comparison. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 12-month period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that the CPA 2000 youth will do better than the comparison group with regard to arrests.

The Checkup will be administered on CPA 2000 youth upon entry and exit from the program. It is expected that 70% of the CPA 2000 youths' resiliency scores will be higher at exit or six months in the program than at initial assessment.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA Cost:	\$3,622,760	Cost/Client:	\$1,132
Total Program Cost:	\$5,404,360	Cost/Client:	\$1,689

CATs is an existing program currently funded by Challenge Grant I (expires 6/30/01), a required match, the California Endowment and an overmatch (County General Fund). CPA 2000 funds will augment the existing program with additional contract services will begin being spent on April 1, 2001. CPA 2000 funds that replace the expiring grant funds will begin being spent on July 1, 2001.

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames

Existing contracts will be amended during February and March 2001. Staff will be hired commencing April 1, 2001. Training will occur during the month of June, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

Community Youth Collaborative Prevention Program

Program Objective

The Community Youth Collaborative Program is an existing program with grant funds expiring March 30, 2001. This prevention program is designed to build positive peer influences in identified high-risk communities in the county. The five program sites include the Mira Mesa Epicenter, the Mesa Margarita Youth Delinquency Prevention Program in Oceanside, the Recreation, Education, Athletic, Culture & Healthy Living (R.E.A.C.H.) Program in Spring Valley, the Linda Vista Leaders Program and the National City Community Capacity Building Program.

Target Population

940 at-risk youth and families at the five sites.

Program Description

The five sites of the Community Youth Collaborative Program are teen drop-in centers. Youth are recruited by referrals from schools, advertising in middle and high school newspapers, pamphlets, brochures, handouts, announcements/presentations at assemblies, and word-of-mouth.

Youth are engaged in supervised activities with positive role models in a safe environment. Activities are tailored to meet the needs of the specific communities. The individual sites represent an ongoing resource to youth encouraging positive behavior that offers an alternative to gangs, crime, truancy and street drugs. Designed to meet the needs of at-risk youth, this program will ensure the welfare of the minors as well as enhance public safety.

Program staff will enhance youths' school commitment through academic assistance and training activities. Youth will participate in activities such as tutoring, computer training, entrepreneurship classes, and school advocacy.

Those youth participating in the program will have increased involvement in positive peer influence through neighborhood-based centers offering a range of positive activities as alternatives to delinquent behavior. Youth will participate in neighborhood-based programs such as life skills groups, mentoring, arts, and leadership training, drug and alcohol awareness projects where positive attitudes, healthy beliefs and clear standards are the norm.

Youth participating will increase their attachment to communities and neighborhoods by creating opportunities for self-advocacy and productive involvement in the community at large. Youth will participate in their communities through activities such as service organizations, community service projects and integrated family activities.

Mira Mesa Epicenter is a teen center providing positive peer influence, Twister Café, and the Music Industry Institute, Information Technologies, Youth2Youth Hotline and a community service program.

The Mesa Margarita Youth Delinquency Prevention Program is an Oceanside drop-in youth center for after school activities—a safe haven and alternative to gang membership. The center provides education/academic enhancement, substance abuse education, positive adult role models and youth activities.

Recreation, Education, Athletic, Culture, and Healthy Living (R.E.A.C.H.) in north Spring Valley, is a teen center for after school activities for youth. R.E.A.C.H. provides role models based on 'positive youth constructs.' The center encourages community attachment, competency, self-efficacy, pro-social norms, bonding, positive identity development and community service.

Linda Vista Leaders is a school-based (Montgomery Middle and Kearney Senior High School), year-round program that trains youth in conflict resolution, anger management, problem solving, public speaking, goal setting and fine arts.

National City Community Capacity Building provides leadership and mentoring training, after school program at a middle school, and family management/skills building training and education at Family Resource Centers and schools.

Partners

The Community Youth Collaborative Program represents collaboration on four levels. First, the programs in each community collaborate with agencies, organizations, community members and other partners in their local areas. Next, the five programs are collaborating with each other to provide a broad spectrum of community-appropriate prevention services countywide. The third level of collaboration is on a regional basis with representation, participation and partnerships with San Diego County Probation, San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Healthy Start Collaborative, Commission on Children Youth and Families, Partners for Healthy Neighborhoods collaborative, Six to Six (After School Programs), Critical Hours (After School Programs), San Diego County Office of Education, and school districts. The fourth and most important collaboration is with our youth. They are full partners in their development as community participants.

Each site has succeeded in connecting the domains of Family, Community, and School by providing services and resources that support the 'positive youth development constructs' recognized as critical to effective prevention and intervention efforts. Positive Youth Development Constructs identified by the research cited above are: Competencies *in five areas, including Social, Emotional, Cognitive, Behavioral, and Moral*; as well as self-determination; Spirituality; Self-Efficacy; Positive Identity; Belief in the Future; Recognition for Positive Behavior; Opportunities for Pro- Social Involvement; and Pro-Social Norms.

Information Sharing

All of the programs have been reporting on the same forms for the three-year term of the Title-V funding. Collecting, analyzing and reporting data on standardized forms in compliance with OCJP requirements is currently being performed. As a collaborative, money will be set aside for the lead agency to enhance and continue this process. Formal written agreements with collaborating agencies, contracts and Memorandums of Agreement currently exist between the partners.

Information and data collection will be shared at meetings with the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council and the County Board of Supervisors. In addition, semi-annual reports will be provided to the Board of Corrections.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

The five Community Youth Collaborative sites were originally funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Title-V Delinquency Prevention grant. The Title V programs offered services based on the risk and protective factors established in the *Communities That Care* Model. The

Communities That Care Model defines risk and protective factors as the characteristics of school, community, family environments, and individual traits that are reliable predictors of a juvenile's level of participation in drug use, delinquency, and gang involvement (Hawkins, Catalano and Miller, 1992).

Research-based programs for young children with conduct disorders—providing parenting training for parents and/or social competency for the children themselves—substantially reduce behavior problems in 70 to 90 percent of cases. Several school-based and community-based prevention strategies have also demonstrated power to reduce delinquent behavior. (Mendel, R., Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works—and What Doesn't, American Youth Policy Forum, p.4)

The link between risk and protective factors and problematic youth development is being researched and documented through the Positive Youth Development Project. This is a two-year evaluation of positive intervention efforts in 77 different youth programs throughout the United States (Catalano, Berglund, Ryan, Lonczak and Hawkins, 1998). Outcomes from this research are not expected until 2001.

To the students, families, school staff and administrators, collaborative service providers and program staff who interact through these programs, the effectiveness of the Title-V Community Youth Collaborative is self-evident. These five Delinquency Prevention/Intervention programs have established a hard-won sense of place and purpose, which the communities at each site have embraced as their own. The increasing demand for additional programs and increasingly diverse range of participants (both program enrollees and service providers) demonstrates each site's relevance to the population it serves.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) True Findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, a survey will be administered to the participants four times over the course of the project to reveal a profile of the participants' ethnicity, grade in school, perception of how they are doing in school and whether they have any meaningful peer/adult relationships. It will also indicate why they participate in the program, what they like best about the program, and ask for their input about how the program should be improved.

It is expected that few youth will have positive results for outcomes one through five since this is a prevention program. However, the current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using a sample of youth currently in the program as a comparison. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 15-month period April 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 youth will achieve outcomes similar to those for the comparison group.

In addition, the evaluator will attempt to correlate any findings garnered from the survey and compare them to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) report, *a Process Evaluation of Eight Title V*

Community Delinquency Prevention Projects, published in April 2001 by OCJP's Program Evaluation Branch.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA/Total Program Cost: \$750,000

Cost/Client: \$798

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames:

CPA funds will replace grant funds that expire on March 31, 2001. Existing contracts will be amended during March, and CPA funds will commence effective April 1, 2001.

Because the Title-V Delinquency Prevention Project sites are now in their third year of operation, they represent an opportunity to continue proven practices and collaborative partnerships, without interruption and without start-up or implementation barriers, to communities representing each Supervisorial District and several HHSAs regions.

Truancy Suppression Project

Program Objective

The Truancy Suppression Program (TSP) is an expansion of a currently existing proven program. In the current Truancy Intervention Program (TIP), deputy probation officers are assigned to 8 school districts to provide prevention and early intervention services. These officers currently provide management services for approximately 60 - 601 wards of the Court. CPA 2000 funds will be used to augment the current program by adding Deputy and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers to provide intensive supervision and case management services for 300 - 601 wards of the Court effective July 1, 2001. The Probation Officers will work in tandem with the District Attorney's Office, Juvenile Court and the County Office of Education in the recently established Truancy Court and Truancy Court Schools Programs, part of the existing continuum of truancy prevention services in San Diego County.

Target Population

Up to 300 - 601 wards residing throughout the County with truancy problems. Many of these youth will be enrolled in one of three Juvenile Court Truancy Schools operated by the County Office of Education.

Program Description

The Truancy Suppression Program will complete the existing continuum of services developed to combat minors that have truancy issues. The CPA 2000 funds will enhance the continuum of care by providing intervention, treatment, supervision, and suppression to 601 wards and their families effective July 1, 2001.

TSP Probation Officers will provide intensive probation supervision, make referrals for truancy prevention and academic enhancement services, and assist in monitoring the juvenile's attendance through direct contact with the truant juvenile and his/her family. In addition, TSP Probation Officers will conduct in-service training and support groups, provide crisis intervention, sit on various multi-disciplinary teams, work with collaborative partners and administer alcohol and drug assessments. TSP Correctional Deputy Probation Officers will be mobile in the community, making home visits and transporting minors to school as needed. The current TIP Probation Officers will continue to provide prevention and early intervention services for the school districts. Case management services that they were providing will be re-assigned to the TSP Probation Officers upon program implementation July 1, 2000.

Partners

TSP is a collaborative program that integrates existing community resources with this program. The partnership includes the Juvenile Court, Probation Department, District Attorney's BRITE Families program, County Office of Education, various school districts and their School Attendance Review Boards (SARB) targeting youth with truancy issues. The Truancy Intervention Program will continue to provide early intervention and prevention services on school campuses to assist habitually truant youth and their families. The District Attorney's Office will continue to provide mediation through the BRITE Families program. TSP will provide better service to the Courts, as the youth will be held directly accountable by the Truancy Court and Truancy Court Schools (Vista, Ruben H. Fleet, and South Bay).

Information Sharing

The Juvenile Court issued a standing TNG order (case law) that enables system partners to share information on an as-needed basis. Agencies that share information across systems now include Probation, schools, community based organizations, mental health system, and law enforcement agencies. Information sharing and data collection are currently available through automated systems including the Regional Juvenile Information System (REJIS), School Information System (SIS), and Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS). School release forms and case management information is shared at multi-disciplinary team meetings with staff from partner agencies.

Semi-annual reports will be provided to the Board of Supervisors and annual reports will be submitted to the Board of Corrections. In addition, routine updates will be shared with the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Demonstrated Effectiveness

Truancy is one of the first signs that a student is in trouble (Spaethe, Rachel, 'Survey of School Truancy Intervention and Prevention Strategies,' Journal of Law & Public Policy, 2000).

Combining community resources and focusing on prevention and intervention strategies will reduce the number of truant students in San Diego County and reduce delinquency among habitually truant students. Addressing truancy issues through a continuum of care will reduce overall juvenile crime rates.

Research shows that school absenteeism is a growing problem in the United States. Literature examining truancy indicates, 'seventy-five percent of all juvenile offenders have been truant from school' (Fritz, John C., 'Johnson County District Attorney's Office, Important Information About Truancy Laws,' 1999). Truancy is related to delinquent and criminal activity; it is a 'powerful predictor of delinquent behavior.' (United Community Services of Johnson County, Inc. Focus on Prevention and Early Intervention, 1999). Studies indicate that students who skip school are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of crime (Spaethe, Rachel, 'Survey of School Truancy Intervention and Prevention Strategies,' Journal of Law & Public Policy, 2000).

While compulsory education laws vary from state to state, truancy is a national problem requiring national attention and truancy intervention initiatives. Responses must include the entire community such as parents, educators, law enforcement personnel, juvenile and family court judges, and representatives from the social service community and religious organizations. (Manual to Combat Truancy, Washington, DC: US Department of Justice; U.S Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education; Safe and Drug Free Schools Programs (1996), micro-formed on ERIC database, Fiche ED 397526 (Educational Resource Information Center).

Research confirms that the middle school period is the most crucial for determining whether a student will remain in the educational system and graduate from high school. Although research demonstrates this concept, few schools meet the needs of this age group (Spaethe, Rachel, 'Survey of School Truancy Intervention and Prevention Strategies,' Journal of Law & Public Policy, 2000).

Prevention researchers consistently find that school-based programs can produce sustained behavior changes when they are carefully implemented, developmentally appropriate, sustained over time and focused at least in part on building social competence. Several school-based prevention strategies have demonstrated the power to reduce either delinquency or known precursors to delinquency, such as substance abuse and anti-social behavior. (Mendel, R., Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works—and What Doesn't, American Youth Policy Forum, p.25)

TSP is expected to have similar results to the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP). TIP, established in 1988 and implemented in eight school districts in San Diego County, has been effective in reducing truancy and delinquency. 98.2% of referrals to TIP received no new 601 petitions after TIP intervention, and 99.3% of minors referred to TIP received no new 602 petitions after TIP intervention.

Outcomes

Outcomes for minors served by this program will be measured by rates of: 1) arrest for a new criminal offense; 2) true findings on a new criminal offense; 3) new institutional commitment for a new criminal offense; 4) successful completion of probation, restitution, and court-ordered

community service; and 5) violation of probation. In addition, continued truancy will be measured by new true finding on a 601 petition for truancy.

Few youth should have positive results for outcomes one through five since this is a prevention program targeting truants. However, the current status/baseline rates and target goals for outcomes one through five will be established by July 1, 2001, using a comparable group of current 601 truancy wards. Outcomes for program participants will only be measured during the 12-month period July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. It is expected that CPA 2000 youth will do as well as or better than the current 601 truancy wards on these outcomes.

All CPA 2000 participants will enter the program because of 601 wardship resulting from prior truancy problems that could not be solved at the school level. It is expected that 98% of the participants will not receive a True Finding on a new 601 petition for truancy during the program. In addition, it is expected that 99% of the participants will not receive a true finding on a 602 petition for a new criminal offense.

Finally, program costs and minors served will be tracked in order to establish the annual per capita cost of the program.

Program Costs

CPA Cost:	\$750,000	Cost/Client:	\$2,500
Total Project Cost:	\$1,134,000	Cost/Client:	\$3,780

Implementation Schedules/Time Frames

CPA funds will augment an existing program. Staff will be hired commencing April 1, 2001. Training will occur during the month of June, and the augmented program will be fully operationalized by July 1, 2001.

APPENDIX SECTION

APPENDIX A

PRIORITIZED LIST OF FUNDED PROGRAMS

**County of San Diego
Crime Prevention Act of 2000
Prioritized List of Proposed Programs**

Priority	Breaking Cycles	# Clients	CPA Funds	Total Project Costs
1	Expiring Grant Funds		1,933,524	1,933,524
	County Funds - Match		160,000	160,000
	County Funds - Overmatch		-	765,348
	CPA Augmentation Funds		777,591	777,591
	Anticipated Earned Interest*		819,859	819,859
	CPA Augmentation Request			1,597,450
	Total Project Cost			3,690,974
	Cost per Client	1200	3,076	3,714
2	Juvenile Drug Court			
	Expiring Grant Funds		267,220	267,220
	County Funds - Match		-	18,000
	County Funds - Overmatch		-	360,000
	Augmentation Request		1,229,846	1,229,846
	Total Project Cost		1,497,066	1,875,066
	Cost per Client	160	9,357	11,719
3	Repeat Offender Prevention Project			
	Grant Funds thru 6/2002		-	453,208
	County Funds - Match		-	-
	County Funds - Overmatch		-	292,524
	Augmentation Request		423,400	423,400
	Total Project Cost		423,400	1,169,132
	Cost per Client	83	5,101	14,086
4	Working to Insure and Nurture Girls Success			
	Grant Funds thru 6/2003		-	1,776,331
	County Funds - Match		-	105,436
	CBO - Match		-	592,944
	Augmentation Request		370,800	370,800
	Total Project Cost		370,800	2,845,511
	Cost per Client	600	618	4,743
5	Community Assessment Teams			
	Grant Funds thru 6/2002		-	400,851
	Augmentation Request		3,622,760	3,622,760
	Other - County General Fund		-	1,380,749
	Total Project Cost		3,622,760	5,404,360
	Cost per Client	3200	1,132	1,689
6	Community Youth Collaborative Program			
	Expiring Grant Funds		750,000	750,000
	Total Project Cost		750,000	750,000
	Cost per Client	940	798	798
7	Truancy Supervision Project			
	County Funds			384,000
	Augmentation Request		750,000	750,000
	Total Project Cost		750,000	1,134,000
	Cost per Client	300	2,500	3,780
	CPA ALLOCATION		10,285,141	
	*ANTICIPATED EARNED INTEREST		819,859	
	TOTAL		11,105,000	17,634,444

APPENDIX B

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL RESILIENCY CHECKUP

DATE 7/16/99	SAN DIEGO REGIONAL RESILIENCY ✓CHECKUP					APPENDIX NUMBER 00001
YOUTH NAME (L/F/M) Ford, Henry J.	NICKNAME	GENDER M	AGE 17	DOB 8/13/81	HOME PHONE 303-444-7458	
RESIDENCE (STREET) 111 Blossom Ave.	CITY Denver	STATE CO	ZIP 80301	COUNTRY USA	ALT. PHONE (SPECIFY) 303-555-4488	
SCHOOL Leander High School	GRADE 12	ETHNICITY White		PRIMARY LANGUAGE English	INTERPRETER DESIRABLE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CARETAKER	
WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE FOR YOUTH/FAMILY? Family and child are not receiving any services at this time.				REFERRAL SOURCE Mark Schneider	REFERRAL PHONE 544-488-4122	
PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM: NAME Mike Parson				PARENT/GUARDIAN John Ford	PARENT/GUARDIAN PHONE 303-444-7844	
TITLE Professional		AGENCY J-SAT		PHONE 303-544-9876		

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

		REQUIRED			
		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
FAMILY					
1	COMMUNICATES WITH FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF TIME AT HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PEER					
3	POSITIVE PEER RELATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	HAS AT LEAST ONE PERSON TO CONFIDE IN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INDIVIDUAL					
5	VALUES HONESTY/INTEGRITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	SELF CONTROL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION					
7	SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT/ BONDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	ATTACHMENTS W/ACADEMIC ACHIEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DELINQUENCY					
9	SUPPORT/REINFORCEMENT IN COMMUNITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	PRO-SOCIAL ADULT RELATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUBSTANCE USE					
11	PARENTS MODEL HEALTHY MODERATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	EFFECTIVELY MANAGES PEER PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		(OPTIONAL)			
		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
13	FAMILY ACTIVITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	FAMILY SUPPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	UNCONDITIONAL REGARD FROM A PARENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAMILY PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		3			
16	VALUES FAIRNESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	ABILITY TO MAKE FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE DISAGREEMENTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PEER PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		2			
19	SELF EFFICACY IN PROSOCIAL ROLES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	PLANS, ORGANIZES, & COMPLETES TASKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		7			
22	POSITIVE INTERACTIONS WITH TEACHERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23	EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	CARING/SUPPORTIVE SCHOOL CLIMATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		0			
25	EXTENSIVE STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	PARTICIPATES IN FAITH COMMUNITY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DELINQUENCY PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		6			
28	YOUTH IS FREE OF DISTRESSING HABITS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	YOUTH MANAGES STRESS WELL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUBSTANCE USE PROTECTIVE SUBSCALE SCORE		2			

Total Protective Score **20**

SPECIAL CULTURAL, HEALTH, RELATED, UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES OR COMMENTS:

_____TEST CASE PRINT-OUT UTILIZING THE SOFTWARE PACKAGE_____



RISK FACTORS

FAMILY		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
31	POOR RELATIONS WITH PARENT(S)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	PARENTAL SUPERVISION DEFICIENCIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	CHAOTIC FAMILY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	PARENTAL CRIMINALITY/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	RUNAWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAMILY RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-5

PEER		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
36	SOCIALLY ISOLATED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37	VERY FEW PROSOCIAL ACQUAINTANCES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	HAS GANG AFFILIATION/ASSOCIATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39	HAS DELINQUENT FRIENDS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	NO MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH ANY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PEER RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-4

INDIVIDUAL		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
41	NO PROSOCIAL INTERESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42	SUPPORTIVE OF DELINQUENCY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	ANGER MANAGEMENT ISSUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44	SENSATION SEEKING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
45	MANIPULATIVE/DECEITFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INDIVIDUAL RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-2

EDUCATION		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
46	POOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	PATTERN OF TRUANCY DURING THE PAST YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48	PATTERN OF SUSPENSION/EXPELLED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	DISRUPTIVE CLASSROOM/SCHOOL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50	PRESENTLY NOT IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-2

DELINQUENCY		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
51	PRIOR ARRESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52	LOTS OF CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53	OFFENSES COMMITTED WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54	ASSAULTIVE OR FIGHTING BEHAVIOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55	DELINQUENT ORIENTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DELINQUENCY RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-4

SUBSTANCE USE		YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK
56	PATTERN OF ALCOHOL USE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57	USED MOOD ALTERING SUBST. (OTHER THAN ALCOHOL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58	USES SUBSTANCES FREQUENTLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59	SUBSTANCE USE INTERFERES WITH DAILY FUNCTIONING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60	EARLY ONSET SUBSTANCE USE (<13)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUBSTANCE USE RISK SUBSCALE SCORE					-4

TOTAL RISK FACTOR SCORE -21

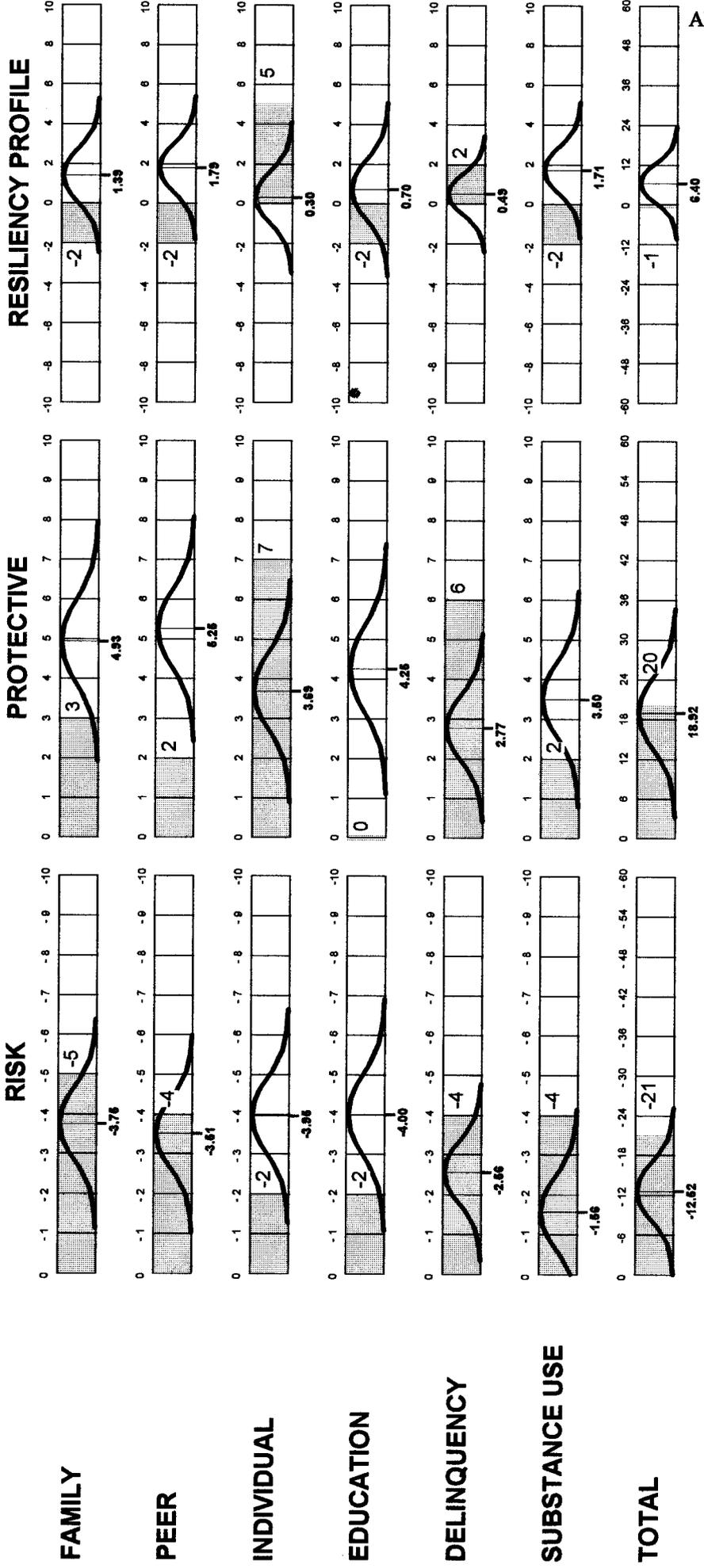
OTHER RISK FACTORS OR CONCERNS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
	<input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL CRUELTY	<input type="checkbox"/> BLADDER CONTROL, DAYTIME LACK OF	<input type="checkbox"/> BLADDER CONTROL, NIGHTTIME LACK OF	<input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC TARDINESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL DISTRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRE SETTING	<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/> HOMELESSNESS	<input type="checkbox"/> INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOSS OR GRIEF	<input type="checkbox"/> PARENTAL ABUSE/NEGLECT	<input type="checkbox"/> PARENTAL REJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> PEERS ARE OLDER/YOUNGER	<input type="checkbox"/> PREDATORY OR HARRASSING BEHAVIOR:	<input type="checkbox"/> HATE CRIME	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PERSONAL GAIN	<input type="checkbox"/> RACIALLY BASED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEXUALLY BASED	<input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOLYARD BULLYING	<input type="checkbox"/> SELF-MUTILATION	<input type="checkbox"/> TOBACCO USE	VICTIM OF:			<input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ABUSE	<input type="checkbox"/> RACISM	<input type="checkbox"/> SEXUAL ABUSE
TOTAL OTHER																							3					

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS:

TOTAL (Resiliency) PROFILE = -1



DATE 7/16/99		SAN DIEGO REGIONAL RESILIENCY CHECKUP				ID NUMBER 00001
YOUTH NAME (L/F/M) Ford, Henry J.		NICKNAME	GENDER M	AGE 17	DOB 8/13/81	HOME PHONE 303-444-7458
RESIDENCE (STREET) 111 Blossom Ave.		CITY Denver	STATE CO	ZIP 80301	COUNTRY USA	ALT. PHONE (SPECIFY) 303-555-4488
SCHOOL Leander High School		GRADE 12	ETHNICITY White	PRIMARY LANGUAGE English	INTERPRETER DESIRABLE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CARETAKER	
PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:						
NAME Mike Parson		TITLE Professional		AGENCY J-SAT	PHONE 303-544-9876	



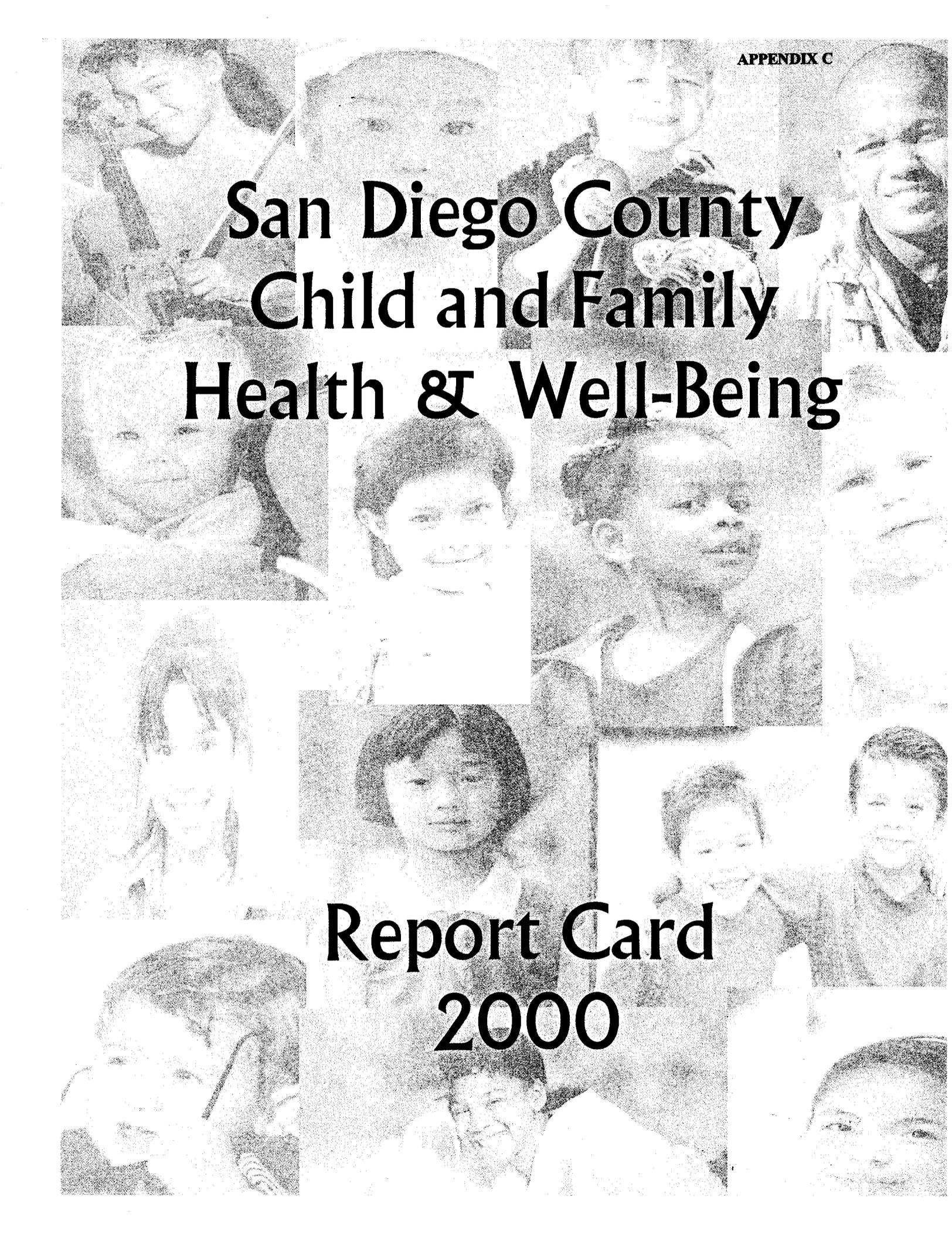
APPENDIX B

OTHER RISK FACTORS (3):
 Positive Sliders = 7
 Negative Sliders = 7



APPENDIX C

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH & WELL-BEING REPORT CARD 2000



San Diego County Child and Family Health & Well-Being

Report Card 2000

Child and Family Health & Well-Being Report Card 2000							
Summary Table I							
Annual Comparisons							
(other annual data available in the body of the report)							
✓	Economic Security	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent unemployed Percent of children and youth living in poverty Rate of children and youth receiving CalWORKs assistance (per 1,000) Rate of children and youth in families identified as homeless* (per 100,000) 	6.4 22.7 193.3 ^a	5.3 185.7 ^a	4.2 23.5 168.7 ^a	3.5 21.6 139.3 ^a	3.1 112.2 ^a	 27.4
✓	Good Health						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of babies with low birthweight Rate of teen births (per 1,000 ages 15-17) Percent of youth who attempted suicide in prior year (reported by 9-12th graders) Percents of youth substance use in last 30 days (reported by 9-12th graders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cigarette use - alcohol binge drinking - marijuana use 	5.6 37.7 10.0 23.8 23.9 26.5	5.8 36.9 26.5	5.8 30.9 9.5 24.2 27.1 26.4	6.0 29.0 22.2	 9.2 23.1 22.3	 22.2
✓	Appropriate Access to Services						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of publicly funded subsidized child care spaces Percent of young children who are adequately immunized (ages 19 up to 36 months)** Percent of children and youth with health insurance (ages 0-18) 	 68.9-75	 73.6-78	 79.6-80.0	17,970 77.1-79.5	 76.6-87.0	 83***
✓	A Safe Environment						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of substantiated cases of child abuse/neglect (per 1,000) Rate of domestic violence reports (per 1,000 households) Rate of court cases filed against youth offenders (per 1,000 ages 10-17) 	 23.1	 27.6 22.5	 25.0 23.5	19.3 21.3 23.3	19.3 20.6 20.6	

Note: Children and Youth are ages 0-17 unless otherwise noted.

^aFiscal or school year.

**This is defined here as those ages 0-17 in families living in emergency shelters, using hotel/motel vouchers or being case managed and not finding shelter on one day in the winter months. 'Winter' defined as November, December, January and February counts averaged.

***Range from 2 different data sources.

***Average for 1995-2000, averaged from 3 different data sources.

✓	A Safe Environment, cont.	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of violent crime victimization of children and of youth (per 10,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ages 0-11 - ages 12-17 Rates of unintentional injuries and unintentional injury deaths in children and youth (per 100,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -overall -due to alcohol/drug-related motor vehicle crashes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ages 0-15 - ages 16-20 						
✓	Educational Achievement						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of high school students who dropout annually (grades 9-12) Percent of students attending school per day (K-12) Percents of public school students taking the Stanford-9 reading test who score at or above the 50th percentile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grade 3 - grade 8 - grade 11 Percent of public school seniors who have taken the SAT (college entrance test) 	4.0 ^a	3.0 ^a	2.9 ^a	2.7 ^a	2.4 ^a	
		93.5 ^a	93.4 ^a	93.7 ^a	93.9 ^a	94.5 ^a	
					45	50	54
					52	54	56
					41	41	43
		42.8	44.1	43.3	43.8	43.5	

Note: Children and Youth are ages 0-17 unless otherwise noted.

^aFiscal or school year.

**The Child and Family Health & Well-Being Report Card 2000
Summary Table II
Comparisons of the County, the State and the Nation**

MEASURE	San Diego County	California	US	Year of Data
Economic Security				
▪ Percent unemployed	3.1%	5.2%	4.2	1999
▪ Percent of children and youth living in poverty	21.6%	24.3%	18.9%	1998
▪ Rate of children and youth receiving CalWORKs assistance	112.2 per 1,000	139.1 per 1,000	NA	FY 98/99
▪ Rate of children and youth in families identified as homeless*	27.4 per 100,000	NA	NA	Winter 99/00
Good Health				
▪ Percent of babies with low birthweight	6.0	6.2	7.6	1998
▪ Rate of teen births (ages 15-17)	29.0 per 1,000	32.6 per 1,000	30.4 per 1,000	1998
▪ Percent of youth who attempted suicide in the prior year (reported by 9 th -12 th graders)	9.2%	NA	8.3%	1999
▪ Percents of youth substance use in the last 30 days (reported by 9 th -12 th graders)		NA		
- cigarette use	23.1%		34.8%	1999
- alcohol binge drinking	22.3%		31.5%	
- marijuana use	22.2%		26.7%	
Appropriate Access to Services				
▪ Number of publicly funded subsidized child care spaces	17,970	NA	NA	1998
▪ Percent of young children who are adequately immunized (ages 19 up to 36 months)	76.6-87.0%	78.3%	79.9%	1999
▪ Percent of children and youth with health insurance (ages 0-18)	83%	79% (1998)	85% (1998)	1995-2000

Note: Children and Youth are ages 0-17 unless otherwise noted.

*This is identified here as those ages 0-17 in families living in emergency shelters, using hotel/motel vouchers or being case managed and not finding shelter on one day in the winter months.

MEASURE	San Diego County	California	US	Year of Data
A Safe Environment				
▪ Rate of substantiated cases of child abuse/neglect	19.3 per 1,000	NA	NA	1999
▪ Rate of domestic violence reports	20.6 per 1,000 households	NA	NA	1999
▪ Rate of court cases filed against youth offenders (ages 10-17)	20.6 per 1,000	NA	NA	1999
▪ Rates of violent crime victimization of children and of youth - ages 0-11 - ages 12-17	2.4, 41.0, both per 10,000	NA	NA	1999
▪ Rates of unintentional injuries and unintentional injury deaths in children and youth -overall -due to alcohol/drug-related motor vehicle crashes - ages 0-15 - ages 16-20	347.2 19.9, 188.3, all per 100,000	283.5 20.7, 168.5, all per 100,000	NA	1998
Educational Achievement				
▪ Percent of high school students who dropout annually	2.4%	2.8%	NA	98/99
▪ Percent of students attending school per day	94.5%	NA	NA	98/99
▪ Percents of public school students taking the Stanford-9 reading test who score at or above the 50 th national percentile rank - grade 3 - grade 8 - grade 11	54% 56% 43%	44% 49% 36%	NA	2000
▪ Percent of public school seniors who have taken the SAT (college entrance test)	43.5%	36.5%	NA	1999

Note: Children and Youths are ages 0-17 unless otherwise noted.

APPENDIX D

CPA 2000 COMPREHENSIVE MULTIAGENCY JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN COMMUNITY SURVEY



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

APPENDIX D
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

GREG COX
First District
DIANNE JACOB
Second District
PAM SLATER
Third District
RON ROBERTS
Fourth District
BILL HORN
Fifth District

September 25, 2000

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

County of San Diego:
Chief Probation Officer, Chair
Chief Administrative Officer
Commission on Children,
Youth & Families
District Attorney
Health & Human Service
Agency:
Alcohol & Drug Services
Mental Health
Social Services
Juvenile Justice Commission
Presiding Judge/Juvenile Court
Public Defender
Sheriff
Business
Children's Initiative
Community Based
Organizations
County Office of Education
San Diego Police Department
Staff:
David Simmons, Director
Comprehensive Strategy
Children's Initiative

Dear Community Member:

The attached questionnaire/survey is being forwarded to you and others so that the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) can identify current risks and needs for youth at-risk of entering or continuing in the justice system. The survey also requests information about what types of services or programs you think should be added or expanded and are proven to reduce juvenile crime.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) has formed a Technical Work Group to coordinate an application for funding for juvenile justice programs pursuant to Assembly Bill 1913—the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000. This bill allocates \$121 million to counties for juvenile crime and delinquency prevention programs—approximately \$10 million to San Diego County. Approximately \$5 million will be expended to sustain current programs through FY 01/02 (Breaking Cycles; Juvenile Drug Court; Repeat Offender Prevention Program, CATS and WINGS). The balance of the funds is to expand/enrich services of effective proven programs.

This legislation requires the JJCC to prepare and implement a Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP). The Board of Supervisors must approve the CMJJP prior to making application for funds through the Board of Corrections. All services or programs recommended for funding must:

- target youth at risk of entering or continuing in the justice system
- address community risk factors,
- be based on proven programs or approaches that have demonstrated effectiveness
- have specific outcomes and be able to collect/analyze data regarding outcomes.

Information from the *San Diego County Comprehensive Strategy and Local Action Plan* will be updated and included in the CMJJP. The timeline for completing our application is very short. We intend to submit the CMJJP and our proposal for funding to the Board of Corrections in December 2000.

Survey instructions are included on the survey. Your help in completing the survey for the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan is appreciated.

Sincerely,

ALAN M. CROGAN, CHAIR
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Attachments

4438 Ingraham Street, San Diego, CA 92109
Phone: 858-490-1670 • FAX: 858-490-1676

**San Diego County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
COMPREHENSIVE MULTI-AGENCY JUVENILE JUSTICE PLAN SURVEY**

Your input is important to the children and families of San Diego County. If you have already completed this survey, please pass this on to a colleague. Knowledge about juvenile justice issues will help you complete the survey. Of the \$10 million allocated to San Diego County, approximately \$5 million was earmarked by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council to continue and enhance our current proven programs targeted to reduce the number of youth at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system. These include the Juvenile Delinquency Drug Court, Breaking Cycles, the Repeat Offender Prevention Project (ROPP), Community Assessment Teams and Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS). The remaining \$5 million is intended to fund our highest ranked identified needs. **The results of this survey will identify current risks and needs throughout the county, as well as what types of services or programs should be in place to address these risks and needs.**

A. **RISKS:** List the three most significant risk factors that place youth at risk of entering or continuing in the juvenile justice system. (See Attached Figure 2: Risk Factors for Health and Behavior Problems for examples of risk factors.)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

B. **NEEDS:** List the three most significant services that you think would address the above risk factors. (See Attached Sample List of Prevention and Justice Services/Programs)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

C. **SERVICES/PROGRAMS:** What existing services or proven programs should be expanded or augmented to meet the needs above?

REGION	NEED (1)	PROGRAM
South <input type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> South East <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> Inland <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Countywide <input type="checkbox"/>		
REGION	NEED (2)	PROGRAM
South <input type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> South East <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> Inland <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Countywide <input type="checkbox"/>		
REGION	NEED (3)	PROGRAM
South <input type="checkbox"/> Central <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> South East <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> Inland <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Countywide <input type="checkbox"/>		

CHECK ONE CATEGORY THAT BEST REPRESENTS WHO COMPLETED THIS SURVEY
 Law Enforcement Agency Community Collaborative Community Based Organization
 City Government County Government Education Hospital/HMO
 Parent Other _____

ARE YOU A YOUTH (UNDER AGE 18)? Yes No

YOUR NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION (OPTIONAL) _____

PLEASE FORWARD COMPLETED SURVEYS BY OCTOBER 6, 2000 TO: Sue Spotts, c/o Probation Department, Mail Stop P-232, PO Box 23597, San Diego, CA 92193-3597 OR FAX to Sue 858-514-3222. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR IF YOU NEED CLARIFICATION, PLEASE CONTACT: David Simmons at 858-490-1670, Jane Peterson at 858-514-3203, or Sara Vickers at 858-514-3173.

Figure 2: Risk Factors for Health and Behavior Problems

Risk Factor	Adolescent Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teenage Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs	✓				
Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
Media Portrayals of Violence					✓
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Organization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Academic Failure Beginning in Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Individual/Peer					
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓

Source: Catalano and Hawkins, Risk Focused Prevention. Using the Social Development Strategy. 1995. Seattle: Developmental Research and Programs, Inc.

**SAMPLE LIST
PREVENTION AND JUSTICE SERVICES/PROGRAMS**

A. Victimization Related			B. Education		
	1.	Sexual assault/victim of abuse		1.	Truancy
	2.	Child abuse		2.	Academic failure
	3.	Witness to family violence		3.	Academic enhancement
	4.	Teen relationship violence		4.	School disciplinary problems
	5.	Victim of physical abuse		5.	Parenting skills
	6.	Parental neglect		6.	Physical education/sports
	7.	Prostitution prevention/outreach		7.	Recreation/leisure time activities
	8.	Runaway shelter/outreach		8.	Learning disabled
	9.	Homeless programs/outreach		9.	Tutoring
	10.	Victim of sexual abuse		10.	Family planning
	11.	Victim of incest		11.	
	12.			12.	
	13.			13.	
	14.			14.	
C. Competency Building			D. Health Related		
	1.	Self-esteem		1.	Pregnancy prevention
	2.	Decision-making skills		2.	Female sexuality/STD
	3.	Goals setting		3.	Alcohol prevention & outreach
	4.	Career development		4.	Alcohol intervention
	5.	Communication skills		5.	Tobacco prevention/outreach
	6.	Women's history/studies		6.	Tobacco intervention
	7.	Mentoring		7.	Drug prevention programs/outreach
	8.	Anti-gang programs		8.	Other drug interventions
	9.	Values clarification		9.	Physical health assessment
	10.	Life skills		10.	Eating disorders
	11.	Literacy		11.	Mental health assessment
	12.	Independent living skills		12.	Depression
	13.			13.	Suicide
	14.			14.	
E. Support Services			F. Other		
	1.	Transportation		1.	
	2.	Residential care		2.	
	3.	Child care		3.	
	4.	Respite care		4.	
	5.	Shelter (temporary)		5.	
	6.			6.	
	7.			7.	

APPENDIX E

EXCERPTS FROM SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION MID-YEAR 2000 REPORT

APPENDIX E-1
Number of Juvenile Felony Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Weapons Offenses	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violations	Driving Under the Influence	Other	TOTAL
Carlsbad	0	0	3	13	8	26	9	18	10	0	8	95
Chula Vista	2	1	41	94	59	109	41	21	40	0	38	446
Coronado	0	0	0	1	3	12	8	1	2	0	9	36
El Cajon	0	1	25	50	34	69	24	8	12	0	15	238
Escondido	0	1	19	40	40	61	33	14	13	2	29	252
La Mesa	0	1	11	18	5	32	18	4	2	0	8	99
National City	0	0	12	35	9	70	28	10	10	0	15	189
Oceanside	0	1	19	56	18	102	24	5	17	0	20	262
San Diego	0	11	256	440	255	462	172	197	213	1	203	2,210
Sheriff - Total	1	11	82	201	127	381	155	60	78	0	126	1,222
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encinitas	0	0	1	5	5	17	6	1	8	0	0	43
Imperial Beach	0	1	3	16	4	21	6	11	6	0	5	73
Lemon Grove	0	0	5	7	7	10	6	1	1	0	5	42
Poway	0	0	1	13	10	19	14	4	4	0	4	69
San Marcos	0	1	6	11	13	21	6	3	12	0	6	79
Santee	0	0	6	19	8	50	8	1	3	0	19	114
Solana Beach	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Vista	0	1	12	10	8	55	23	5	9	0	12	135
Unincorporated	1	8	48	120	72	187	86	34	33	0	75	664
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	7	3	4	29
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	8
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
California State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	27	468	949	559	1,327	518	353	404	6	479	5,089

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-2
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Arrests, by Type, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999

	Manslaughter/ Assault and Battery	Weapons Offenses	Petty Theft	Vandalism	Drug Law Violations	Drunk/ Liquor Laws	Driving Under the Influence	Other	Total Misdemeanor	Status	TOTAL
Carlsbad	26	1	103	13	51	51	6	161	412	11	423
Chula Vista	160	16	244	124	125	75	7	159	910	141	1,051
Coronado	5	0	12	4	5	13	0	10	49	66	115
El Cajon	77	3	290	26	84	37	5	67	589	148	737
Escondido	71	0	136	85	68	67	13	224	664	454	1,118
La Mesa	30	1	63	8	20	12	4	96	234	20	254
National City	47	3	152	37	30	32	1	33	335	65	400
Oceanside	66	1	122	31	89	47	9	95	460	396	856
San Diego	788	28	1,048	422	594	475	30	2,221	5,606	2,412	8,018
Sheriff - Total	327	14	216	183	320	243	15	591	1,909	597	2,506
Del Mar	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	2	11	6	17
Encinitas	8	0	10	11	18	7	1	15	70	29	99
Imperial Beach	22	0	2	7	14	16	0	79	140	57	197
Lemon Grove	9	2	3	10	13	3	0	18	58	8	66
Poway	30	1	62	10	10	23	1	56	193	50	243
San Marcos	20	2	8	24	34	25	5	82	200	40	240
Santee	52	0	30	13	27	18	3	94	237	84	321
Solana Beach	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	6	9	15
Vista	29	0	20	23	45	19	4	30	170	45	215
Unincorporated	156	9	80	85	153	128	0	213	824	269	1,093
San Diego Harbor Police	2	0	3	1	1	6	2	12	27	5	32
California Highway Patrol	0	1	0	1	9	1	68	25	105	0	105
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego State University	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	5	18	2	20
University of California San Diego	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5	10	6	16
California State Parks and Recreation	3	0	0	0	4	52	0	11	70	0	70
TOTAL	1,602	68	2,391	935	1,403	1,124	160	3,715	11,398	4,323	15,721

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center;
SANDAG

Appendix E-3
Number of Status Offense Arrests, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Carlsbad	30	11	11	--	--
Chula Vista	7	0	141	--	--
Coronado	0	26	66	--	--
El Cajon	120	172	148	23%	6%
Escondido	176	344	454	158%	85%
La Mesa	40	19	20	--	--
National City	195	163	65	-67%	-56%
Oceanside	334	353	396	19%	32%
San Diego	2,180	1,939	2,412	11%	50%
Sheriff - Total	1,002	731	597	-40%	-29%
San Diego Harbor Police	13	0	6	--	--
TOTAL	4,109	3,828	4,323	5%	28%

NOTE: Variations in law enforcement and prosecution focus and emphasis impact changes in numbers of arrests/juvenile contacts for status offenses
SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-4
Number of Arrests, Adult and Juvenile
Five California Counties and State of California, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Los Angeles					
Adult	377,938	362,328	325,790	-14%	-10%
Juvenile	55,114	64,730	63,537	15%	-2%
Total	433,052	427,058	389,327	-10%	-9%
Orange					
Adult	98,870	88,110	88,874	-10%	1%
Juvenile	17,832	18,702	17,755	<-1%	-5%
Total	116,702	106,812	106,629	-9%	<-1%
San Bernardino					
Adult	71,014	66,903	64,692	-9%	-3%
Juvenile	14,736	19,257	18,327	24%	-5%
Total	85,750	86,160	83,019	-3%	-4%
San Diego					
Adult	107,646	95,289	92,282	-14%	-3%
Juvenile	19,630	21,508	20,810	6%	-3%
Total	127,276	116,797	113,092	-11%	-3%
Santa Clara					
Adult	61,631	58,090	57,388	-7%	-1%
Juvenile	14,676	13,538	11,693	-20%	-14%
Total	76,307	71,628	69,081	-9%	-4%
Statewide					
Adult	1,352,949	1,301,765	1,238,334	-8%	-5%
Juvenile	255,198	269,959	258,125	1%	-4%
Total	1,608,147	1,571,724	1,496,459	-7%	-5%

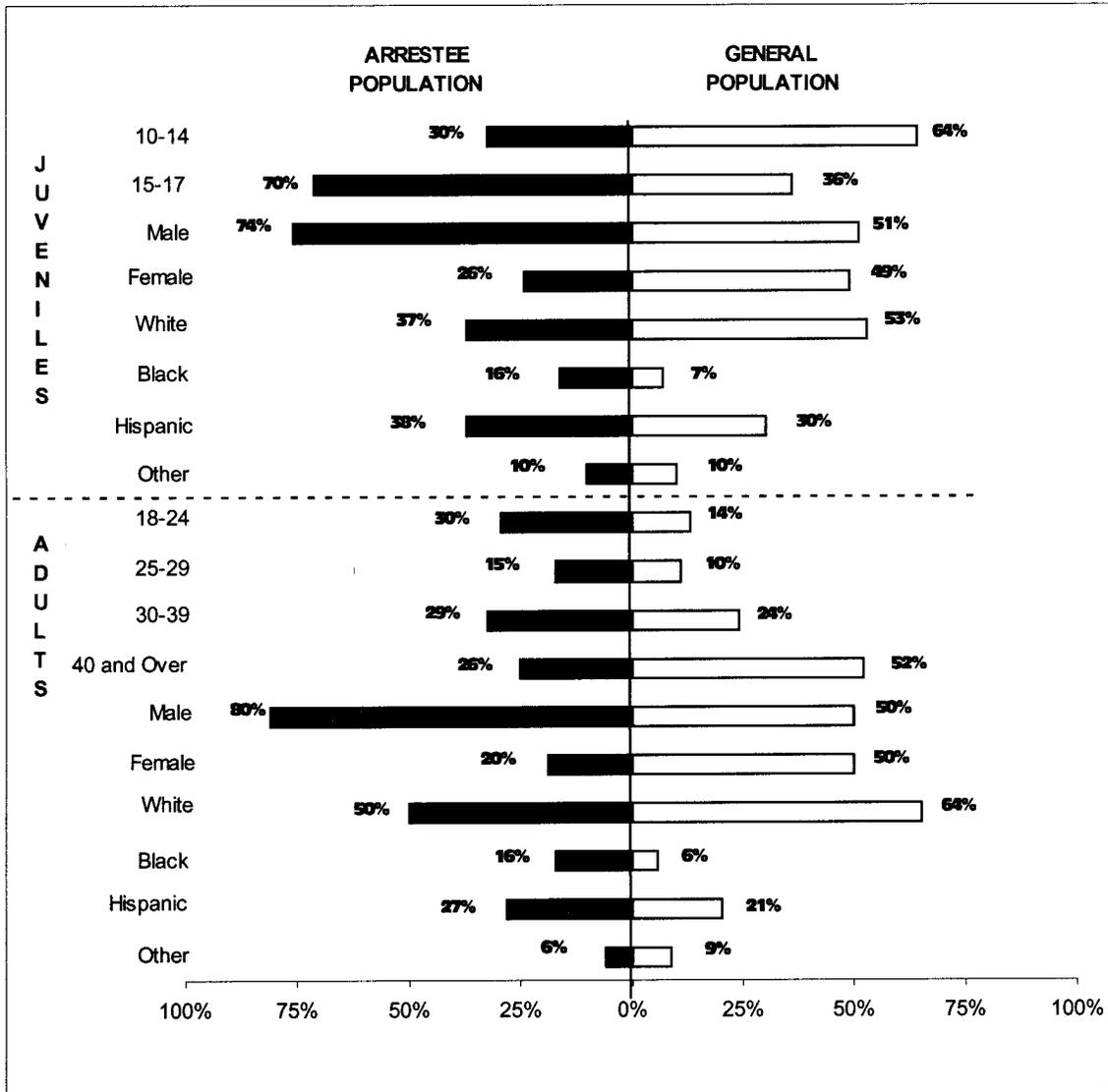
SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-5
Arrest Rates Per 1,000 Population
Five California Counties and Statewide, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Los Angeles					
Adult	56.5	53.1	47.3	-16%	-11%
Juvenile	52.4	61.5	58.8	12%	-4%
Total	55.9	54.2	48.9	-13%	-10%
Orange					
Adult	51.7	44.6	44.4	-14%	<-1%
Juvenile	63.2	66.3	61.0	-3%	-8%
Total	53.2	47.3	46.5	-13%	-2%
San Bernardino					
Adult	66.6	60.0	56.7	-15%	-6%
Juvenile	66.5	86.9	80.5	21%	-7%
Total	66.6	64.5	60.6	-9%	-6%
San Diego					
Adult	54.2	45.5	43.1	-20%	-5%
Juvenile	73.0	73.9	69.8	-4%	-6%
Total	56.5	49.0	46.4	-18%	-5%
Santa Clara					
Adult	51.5	46.1	44.8	-13%	-3%
Juvenile	83.5	77.1	64.6	-23%	-16%
Total	55.6	49.9	47.3	-15%	-5%
State of California					
Adult	58.4	54.1	50.6	-13%	-6%
Juvenile	67.8	71.7	66.9	-1%	-7%
Total	59.7	56.4	52.8	-12%	-6%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; State Department of Finance; SANDAG

Appendix E-6 Comparison of General Population to Arrestees San Diego Region, 1999



SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-7
Juvenile Arrests, by Level of Offense and Gender
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Boys					
Felony	4,873	4,953	4,209	-14%	-15%
Felony Violent	1,358	1,386	1,221	-10%	-12%
Percent Violent	28%	28%	29%	1%	1%
Misdemeanor	7,314	8,774	8,329	14%	-5%
Status	2,644	2,513	2,803	6%	12%
Total	14,831	16,240	15,341	3%	-6%
Girls					
Felony	954	885	880	-8%	-1%
Felony Violent	214	216	226	6%	5%
Percent Violent	22%	24%	26%	4%	2%
Misdemeanor	2,380	3,068	3,069	29%	<1%
Status	1,465	1,315	1,520	4%	16%
Total	4,799	5,268	5,469	14%	4%
All Juveniles					
Felony	5,827	5,838	5,089	-13%	-13%
Felony Violent ⁵	1,572	1,602	1,447	-8%	-10%
Percent Violent	27%	27%	28%	1%	1%
Misdemeanor	9,694	11,842	11,398	18%	-4%
Status	4,109	3,828	4,323	5%	13%
TOTAL	19,630	21,508	20,810	6%	-3%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-8
Arrests, by Level of Offense
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Adult					
Felony	35,136	29,561	27,119	-23%	-8%
Misdemeanor	72,510	65,728	65,163	-10%	-1%
Total	107,646	95,289	92,282	-14%	-3%
Juvenile					
Felony	5,827	5,838	5,089	-13%	-13%
Misdemeanor	9,694	11,842	11,398	18%	-4%
Status	4,109	3,828	4,323	5%	13%
Total	19,630	21,508	20,810	6%	-3%
Adult and Juvenile					
Felony	40,963	35,399	32,208	-21%	-9%
Misdemeanor	82,204	77,570	76,561	-7%	-1%
TOTAL	127,276	116,797	113,092	-11%	-3%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-9
Felony and Misdemeanor Juvenile Arrests, by Type of Offense
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Violent	3,109	3,265	3,049	-2%	-7%
Property	5,539	5,424	4,589	-17%	-15%
Weapon Offenses	719	755	627	-13%	-17%
Drug Law Violations	2,123	1,968	1,807	-15%	-8%
Other	4,031	6,268	6,415	59%	2%
Status	4,109	3,828	4,323	5%	13%
TOTAL	19,630	21,508	20,810	6%	-3%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-10
Juvenile Arrests for Violence
Felony and Misdemeanor
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Felony					
Homicide	18	15	3	--	--
Rape	23	22	27	--	--
Robbery	645	557	468	-27%	-16%
Aggravated Assault	886	1,008	949	7%	-6%
Total	1,572	1,602	1,447	-8%	-10%
Misdemeanor					
Manslaughter/ Assault & Battery	1,537	1,663	1,602	4%	-4%
TOTAL	3,109	3,265	3,049	-2%	-7%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-11
Status Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Truancy	101	237	493	388%	108%
Runaway	563	700	544	-3%	-22%
Curfew	2,793	1,875	2,377	-15%	27%
Incorrigible	82	57	29	--	--
Other Status	570	959	880	54%	-8%
TOTAL	4,109	3,828	4,323	5%	13%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-12
Juvenile Property Arrests
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Felony					
Burglary	1,744	1,679	1,327	-24%	-21%
Larceny	713	623	518	-27%	-17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	334	364	353	6%	-3%
Total	2,791	2,666	2,198	-21%	-18%
Misdemeanor					
Petty Theft	2,748	2,758	2,391	-13%	-13%
TOTAL	5,539	5,424	4,589	-17%	-15%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-13
Arrests for Vandalism/Graffiti
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Adult	649	570	489	-25%	-14%
Juvenile	1,049	1,089	935	-11%	-14%
TOTAL	1,698	1,659	1,424	-16%	-14%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-14
Juvenile Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests, by Offense
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Felony					
Narcotics	117	119	86	-26%	-28%
Marijuana	202	159	159	-21%	0%
Dangerous Drugs	254	202	151	-41%	-25%
Other Drug Offenses	11	7	8	--	--
Driving Under the Influence	5	7	6	--	--
Total	589	494	410	-30%	-17%
Misdemeanor					
Marijuana	1,137	1,143	1,130	-1%	-1%
Other Drug Offenses	402	338	273	-32%	-19%
Drunk	497	540	543	9%	1%
Liquor Laws	398	492	581	46%	18%
Driving Under the Influence	117	131	160	37%	22%
Total	2,551	2,644	2,687	5%	2%
TOTAL	3,140	3,138	3,097	-1%	-1%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-15
Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests, by Sales and Possession
San Diego Region, 1995-1999

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change	
						1995-99	1998-99
Narcotics							
Possession	62	62	57	49	32	-48%	-35%
Sales	55	86	84	70	54	-2%	-23%
Total	117	148	141	119	86	-26%	-28%
Marijuana							
Possession	1,197	1,274	1,090	1,183	1,179	-2%	<-1%
Possession at School	484	482	386	447	426	-12%	-5%
Possession While Driving	644	732	667	692	694	8%	<1%
Other Possession Violations	69	60	37	44	59	-14%	34%
Sales	142	120	86	119	110	-23%	-8%
Total	1,339	1,394	1,176	1,302	1,289	-4%	-1%
Dangerous Drugs							
Possession	209	151	204	154	118	-27%	-31%
Sales	45	40	50	48	33	-44%	-23%
Total	254	191	254	202	151	-41%	-25%
Narcotics, Marijuana, and Dangerous Drugs							
Possession	1,304	1,376	1,197	1,280	1,244	-5%	-3%
Sales	406	357	374	343	282	-31%	-18%
TOTAL ALL DRUGS	1,710	1,733	1,571	1,623	1,526	-11%	-6%

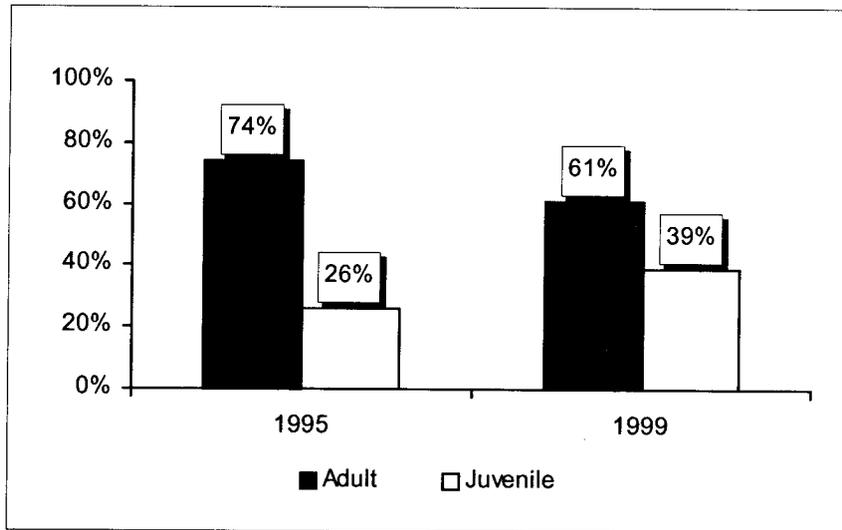
SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

**Appendix E-16
Weapons Arrests
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999**

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Adult					
Felony	1,225	984	782	-36%	-21%
Misdemeanor	774	319	213	-72%	-33%
Total	1,999	1,303	995	-50%	-24%
Juvenile					
Felony	401	656	559	39%	-15%
Misdemeanor	318	99	68	-79%	-31%
Total	719	755	627	-13%	-17%
TOTAL	2,718	2,058	1,622	-40%	-21%

SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

**Appendix E-17
Weapons Arrests
San Diego Region, 1995 and 1999**



SOURCES: State Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

Appendix E-18
Population Estimations
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
BY ETHNICITY					
Adult					
White	1,320,022	1,356,130	1,375,356	4%	1%
Black	114,756	119,825	122,456	7%	2%
Hispanic	381,946	424,916	441,133	15%	4%
Other	167,951	191,694	200,296	19%	4%
Total	1,984,675	2,092,565	2,139,241	8%	2%
Juvenile					
White	142,315	153,682	157,252	10%	2%
Black	19,896	21,128	21,630	9%	2%
Hispanic	79,097	86,840	89,690	13%	3%
Other	27,435	29,228	29,647	8%	1%
Total	268,743	290,878	298,219	11%	3%
BY GENDER					
Adult					
Male	1,004,564	1,055,228	1,078,364	7%	2%
Female	980,111	1,037,337	1,060,877	8%	2%
Total	1,984,675	2,092,565	2,139,241	8%	2%
Juvenile					
Male	138,098	149,471	153,069	11%	2%
Female	130,645	141,407	145,150	11%	3%
Total	268,743	290,878	298,219	11%	3%
BY AGE					
10-14	174,667	184,595	190,455	9%	3%
15-17	94,076	106,283	107,764	15%	1%
18-24	280,531	279,285	289,259	3%	4%
25-29	236,842	227,731	221,168	-7%	-3%
30-39	491,973	507,051	512,852	4%	1%
40 and Over	975,329	1,078,498	1,115,962	14%	3%
Total	2,253,418	2,383,443	2,437,460	8%	2%

SOURCES: State Department of Finance; SANDAG

Appendix E-19
Population Estimations, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1995, 1998, and 1999

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Carlsbad	57,425	63,873	67,462	17%	6%
Chula Vista	123,619	133,678	137,744	11%	3%
Coronado	26,550	24,400	26,277	-1%	8%
El Cajon	74,365	76,804	77,839	5%	1%
Escondido	95,904	100,969	102,892	7%	2%
La Mesa	48,969	50,191	50,765	4%	1%
National City	43,157	43,271	43,797	1%	1%
Oceanside	117,823	125,126	128,893	9%	3%
San Diego	986,841	1,030,682	1,057,873	7%	3%
Sheriff - Total ³	654,334	695,921	705,452	8%	1%
Del Mar	4,723	4,865	4,933	4%	1%
Encinitas	48,593	50,535	51,968	7%	3%
Imperial Beach	21,732	22,353	22,645	4%	1%
Lemon Grove	20,420	21,016	21,356	5%	2%
Poway	38,485	40,618	41,948	9%	3%
San Marcos	38,401	41,707	42,793	11%	3%
Santee	44,896	48,311	49,234	10%	2%
Solana Beach	12,026	12,459	12,682	5%	2%
Vista	64,755	67,561	68,933	6%	2%
Unincorporated ⁴	360,303	386,496	388,960	8%	1%

SOURCES: State Department of Finance; SANDAG

**Appendix E-20
Population Estimations
Five California Counties and State of California, 1995, 1998, and 1998**

	1995	1998	1999	% Change	
				1995-99	1998-99
Los Angeles					
Adult	6,693,906	6,819,775	6,882,636	3%	1%
Juvenile	1,052,598	1,052,598	1,080,108	3%	3%
Total	7,746,504	7,872,373	7,962,744	3%	1%
Orange					
Adult	1,911,690	1,976,702	2,000,440	5%	1%
Juvenile	281,931	281,931	291,062	3%	3%
Total	2,193,621	2,258,633	2,291,502	4%	1%
San Bernardino					
Adult	1,066,887	1,114,883	1,141,696	7%	2%
Juvenile	221,585	221,585	227,732	3%	3%
Total	1,288,472	1,336,468	1,369,428	6%	2%
San Diego					
Adult	1,984,675	2,092,565	2,139,241	8%	2%
Juvenile	268,743	290,878	298,219	11%	3%
Total	2,253,418	2,383,443	2,437,460	8%	2%
Santa Clara					
Adult	1,196,065	1,258,904	1,280,424	7%	2%
Juvenile	175,684	175,684	181,102	3%	3%
Total	1,371,749	1,434,588	1,461,526	7%	2%
State of California					
Adult	23,158,473	24,080,238	24,485,146	6%	2%
Juvenile	3,764,894	3,764,894	3,856,702	2%	2%
Total	26,923,367	27,845,132	28,341,848	5%	2%

SOURCES: State Department of Finance; SANDAG