

California Youth Violence Prevention
SCORECARD

November 2002

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The California Wellness Foundation is an independent, private foundation created in 1992, with a mission to improve the health of the people of California by making grants for health promotion, wellness education and disease prevention. The Foundation provides funding in eight priority areas: Diversity in the Health Professions, Environmental Health, Healthy Aging, Mental Health, Teenage Pregnancy Prevention, Violence Prevention, Women's Health, and Work and Health. It also provides health-related funding through its Special Projects Fund. The Foundation has awarded 2,829 grants totaling more than \$377 million since 1992. More information can be found at www.tcwf.org.

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INTRODUCTION

Violence against youth is a serious public health problem in California. Youth between the ages of 12 and 17 are nearly three times more likely than adults to be victims of serious violent crime.¹ More than 300 of California's youth each year are lost to assault and suicide, making violence the number one killer of kids.² In a single year in California, nearly 6,000 young people are hospitalized as a result of a violent injury, including assault, child abuse, domestic violence and rape.³

"Choices for Youth: A Public Education Campaign to Prevent Violence Against Youth," funded by a grant to *i.e. communications, LLC* from The California Wellness Foundation, is working to inform policymakers, opinion leaders and the general public about the need to increase California's investment in programs to prevent violence against youth. The "Choices for Youth" campaign has conducted two statewide voter polls and numerous youth-to-youth surveys on the subject of youth violence. In the surveys, **voters and youth agree that violence is preventable – if we can provide youth with positive choices, such as good schools, job training, enrichment programs and mentoring.**



Policymakers at the state and local levels have responded to violence against youth by increasing public investments in programs that provide positive alternatives for youth. In the past few years, the State of California has annually allocated more than \$116 million to county-level violence prevention programs and \$121 million to after-school programs.⁴ In addition, many new alliances and public/private partnerships have been formed at the local level to provide support for youth.

It is clear that both the general public and policymakers care about the health and safety of our youth.⁵ "Choices for Youth" believes that we can improve our efforts to prevent violence by assessing how safe youth are, and by evaluating the resources now being deployed to provide youth with positive choices. The Youth Violence Prevention Scorecard is an analysis of youth safety and youth resources in 15 counties representing over 80 percent of the state's youth population.

Note that while some conclusions are offered in the form of rankings and grades, we do not intend to criticize. To the contrary, our goal in publishing the Scorecard is to provide individuals and organizations who interact with youth (including county and city government, schools, law enforcement, health and mental health agencies, and other public and private service providers) with a better understanding of the challenges facing our youth, and of violence-prevention resources and strategies that are being applied in today's world. We present this Scorecard intending to generate constructive dialogue and inspire positive action.

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SCORECARD PARAMETERS

The Youth Violence Prevention Scorecard provides a snapshot of the status of the health and safety of youth in California's largest counties. Additionally, the Scorecard evaluates county-wide resource and spending decisions for specific youth programs.

The 15 Counties

Counties are the main geographic units reviewed here, yet the Scorecard is rating the performance of more than county governments. Some of the data sets we reviewed are county specific (e.g., county incarceration rates and county expenditures of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funds). However, other data sets are not county-based (e.g., student-counselor and after-school programs, both of which are specific to school districts). In this Scorecard, counties are simply the most convenient venue for the display of information from various reporting sources.

With these limits in mind, the largest 15 counties are included in the scorecard (in order from largest to smallest population): Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Riverside, Alameda, Sacramento, Contra Costa, Fresno, San Francisco, Ventura, San Mateo, Kern and San Joaquin. Eighty-three percent of California youth live in these counties.⁶

Scorecard Process & Indicators

From June to September 2002, "Choices for Youth" collected and analyzed data about violence prevention from a variety of local, county, state and federal sources. The Scorecard has two sections: *Safe Communities* looking at safety indicators, and *Availability of Choices for Youth* focusing on funding streams. In selecting the safety indicators and funding streams to analyze "Choices for Youth" consulted with many youth violence prevention stakeholders and tested dozens of indicators.⁷

The indicators selected in the *Safe Communities* section meet the following criteria: 1) research and best practices have shown that the indicator signifies youth choices, safety and support; 2) the data sets are aggregated by county; 3) the information is available for all 58 counties; 4) the data is from a reputable source (e.g., California Department of Education or California Department of Health Services); and 5) the indicator has been monitored over multiple years.⁸

"Choices for Youth" focused the Scorecard funding analysis *Availability of Choices for Youth* on a selection of major state and federal funding streams that underwrite youth violence prevention programs for counties, schools and communities.⁹

In selecting the funding streams, youth violence prevention was defined as programs that reduce a youth's likelihood of becoming a victim of, or engaging in, a violent act, and activities that provide positive choices for youth. This includes the sixth grader in an after-school gardening class, as well as the young women in Juvenile Hall who are learning job skills.¹⁰ Whether they are in or out of the juvenile-justice system, young people deserve choices and opportunities that will help them to make smart decisions for their futures.

GRADING METHODOLOGY + RESULTS

1 SAFE COMMUNITIES

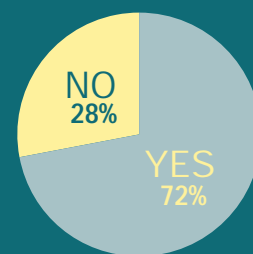
This section provides a snapshot of a community's support for the well-being of young people. The measure of *Safe Communities* examines the following indicators of the safety and support of youth: assault victimization rate, self-inflicted injury rate, student/counselor ratio, incarceration rate, and high school graduation rate with University of California/California State University (UC/CSU) qualifications.

Two of the indicators—self-inflicted injury and assault victimization—measure how safe youth are in their communities by assessing how many are victims of assault (by others or self-inflicted). Incarceration and graduation with UC/CSU requirements reflect the extent to which youth have choices. Student/Counselor ratio measures the level of support (of a caring adult) that is available at school, where youth spend the majority of each day. The Scorecard focuses in general on older youth who are not supported by traditional early-childhood funds. Where possible we used data sets that provided information for ages 10 to 17, however, in some cases this was not possible.

The Scorecard gives the counties a rank within the state for each indicator.¹¹ Counties are given overall letter grades based on the average of their rankings for the five indicators.

- Average State Ranking: 1st – 11th ▶▶▶▶▶ A
- Average State Ranking: 12th – 23rd ▶▶▶▶ B
- Average State Ranking: 24th – 35th ▶▶▶▶ C
- Average State Ranking: 36th – 47th ▶▶▶▶ D
- Average State Ranking: 48th – 58th ▶▶▶▶ F

DO YOU PERSONALLY KNOW A YOUNG PERSON THAT HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE?



From the San Francisco Youth Violence Prevention Survey, conducted by H.O.M.E.Y., March 2002, (N =251, youth ages 12-17)



Safe Communities Results

SAFE COMMUNITIES – TABLE 1*						
COUNTY	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault, 1999-2000 Rate per 100,000 (State Rank) <i>CA Dept of Health Services</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury, 1999-2000 Rate per 100,000 (State Rank) <i>CA Dept of Health Services</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Counselor K-12, 1998-2001 (State Rank) <i>CA Dept of Education</i>	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17, 2000-2001 (State Rank) <i>CA Board of Corrections</i>	H.S. GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates 1997-2000 (State Rank) <i>CA Dept of Education</i>	AVERAGE STATE RANKING / GRADE
Ventura	13 (23rd)	37 (23rd)	1,043 (32nd)	129 (15th)	37% (17th)	22 / B-
San Francisco	69 (58th)	50 (36th)	554 (1st)	240 (43rd)	58% (2nd)	28 / C
San Diego	38 (52nd)	60 (46th)	801 (13th)	145 (21st)	38% (15th)	29 / C
Riverside	25 (36th)	46 (32nd)	968 (25th)	164 (27th)	30% (36th)	31 / C
Los Angeles	51 (57th)	40 (26th)	908 (23rd)	161 (26th)	35% (24th)	31 / C
Contra Costa	29 (44th)	53 (40th)	1,344 (49th)	141 (18th)	44% (6th)	31 / C
San Mateo	17 (30th)	85 (52nd)	1,087 (35th)	214 (37th)	44% (5th)	32 / C-
San Joaquin	31 (47th)	49 (34th)	753 (10th)	189 (31st)	30% (38th)	32 / C-
Santa Clara	20 (32nd)	93 (54th)	1,235 (45th)	177 (29th)	45% (4th)	33 / C-
Sacramento	40 (54th)	38 (24th)	1,003 (28th)	208 (34th)	33% (26th)	33 / C-
Fresno	25 (35th)	35 (20th)	1,095 (36th)	253 (45th)	32% (31st)	33 / C-
Kern	33 (49th)	28 (17th)	1,007 (29th)	143 (20th)	20% (54th)	34 / C-
Orange	22 (33rd)	60 (47th)	1,641 (54th)	148 (22nd)	35% (21st)	35 / C-
Alameda	46 (55th)	115 (56th)	1,062 (34th)	192 (32nd)	39% (13th)	38 / D
San Bernardino	36 (51st)	51 (37th)	895 (22nd)	210 (36th)	25% (48th)	39 / D

*See Appendices A-E on pages 26-32 for data sets and calculations.

Safe Communities Narrative

VENTURA B-
Ventura County's strongest indicator ranking (15th) lies in its incarceration rate – 129 in 100,000 youth. It ranked relatively high as well (17th) in the graduation indicator with 37 percent of high school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements. Ventura is ranked the middle of California's 58 counties (23rd) for its rate of self-inflicted injury, at 37 of 100,000 youth, and for the assault rate (23rd) with 13 out of 100,000 youth affected. The weakest indicator for Ventura is its student/counselor ratio, with 1043 students for every counselor, yielding a ranking of 32nd statewide.

SAN FRANCISCO C
San Francisco County leads all 58 counties with its student/counselor ratio, 554 students per counselor.¹² It is ranked 2nd among all counties in the percentage of high-school graduates with UC/CSU requirements (58 percent). However, San Francisco ranks low (36th) in its rate of self-inflicted injuries (50 out of 100,000 youth), scores lower with its incarceration rate (43rd), and experiences the state's highest rate of youth assault with 69 out of 100,000 youth injured annually.

SAN DIEGO C
San Diego County ranks 13th among the state's 58 counties for both the student/counselor ratio (801 per counselor), and 15th for the percentage of students (38 percent) graduating with UC/CSU requirements. It ranks above the mean (21st) with its incarceration rate (145 of every 100,000 youth). San Diego ranked poorly for its self-inflicted injury rate (46th), with 60 out of 100,000 youth afflicted and its assault rate (52nd), with 38 out of every 100,000 youth attacked.

RIVERSIDE C
Riverside County was one of the most consistent counties in the Scorecard. It ranked between 25th and 36th for all five indicators: 27th in incarceration rate (164 out of 100,000 youth); 25th in student/counselor ratio (968 students per counselor); 36th with 30 percent of students graduating with UC/CSU requirements; 32nd in self-inflicted injury (46 out of 100,000 youth); and 36th in assault rate (25 out of 100,000 youth).

LOS ANGELES C
Los Angeles County ranks in the middle of the state pack for most safety indicators. It ranked 26th in incarceration with 161 of every 100,000 youth incarcerated. Its 35 percent of high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements

ranks 24th and its rate of self-inflicted injury (40 out of 100,000 youth) ranks 26th. Los Angeles ranked 23rd in student/counselor ratio, with 908 students per counselor. Los Angeles' assault rate, however, was one of the highest rates in the state, yielding a ranking of 57th.

CONTRA COSTAC

Contra Costa ranks 6th in its yield (44 percent) of high-school graduates meeting UC/CSU requirements. It has a better-than-average showing (18th) in its incarceration rate, with 141 out of 100,000 youth in Juvenile Hall. But Contra Costa ranks in the bottom 20 counties for self-inflicted injury (40th), with 53 of 100,000 youth afflicted, assault (44th) affecting 29 per 100,000 youth, and the student/counselor ratio (49th) with 1,344 students per counselor.

SAN MATEOC-

San Mateo County comes out strong in the graduation indicator (5th) with 44 percent of high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements. It scores poorly (52nd) in the rate of self-inflicted injuries with 85 of 100,000 youth. San Mateo comes up 30th in assault, 35th in student/counselor ratio, with 1,087 students per each counselor, and ranks a bit lower (37th) in its incarceration rate, with 214 out of 100,000 youth.

SAN JOAQUINC-

San Joaquin's student/counselor ratio is 753 to 1, which places it 10th in the state. The county ranks 31st for its incarceration rate, at 189 per 100,000 youth, and 34th (49 out of 100,000 youth) for self-inflicted injury, and 38th in high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements (30 percent). San Joaquin's lowest standing (47th) comes in its assault rate, with 31 per 100,000 youth assaulted.

SANTA CLARAC-

Santa Clara County has a high ranking (4th) for high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements (45 percent). Its student/counselor ratio of 1,235 students per counselor puts it at 45 out of 58 counties. The county's worst performance is its rate of self-inflicted injury, 54th in the state, with 93 of every 100,000 afflicted. Santa Clara County ranks in the middle of the state (29th) in its incarceration rate (177 of 100,000 youth), and its assault rate (32nd), with 20 out of 100,000 youth assaulted.

SACRAMENTOC-

Sacramento County ranks in the middle for most indicators. Its assault rate, however, is lower-than-average (54th) with 40 out of every 100,000 youth assaulted. Sacramento County has average rankings for incarceration (34th), student/counselor ratio (28th), graduation with UC/CSU requirements (26th), and self-inflicted injury (24th).

FRESNOC-

Fresno County barely scrapes into the top 20 counties' rankings for low self-inflicted injury rates, with 35 out of every 100,000 youth affected. It earns an average ranking (31st) with 32 percent of high school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements, and falls a bit below average (35th) with its assault rate, 25 of every 100,000. The areas in greatest need of improvement are Fresno's student/counselor ratio, 36th in the state, with 1,095 students per counselor, and its incarceration rate, 253 of every 100,000 youth incarcerated, which ranks the county with the 45th highest incarceration rate in state.

KERNC-

Kern County's rate of self-inflicted injury, with 28 out of 100,000 youth injured, ranks it 17th lowest statewide. Similarly, with 143 out of 100,000 youth incarcerated, Kern ranks 20th lowest in incarceration. The County scored average (29th) with a student/counselor ratio of 1,007 students per counselor. The County has a chance to improve its assault rate (49th) at 33 of every 100,000 youth, and its percentage of high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements (currently only 20 percent) putting the county near the bottom of the state at 54th.

ORANGEC-

Orange County ranked above average (22nd) for its incarceration rate (148 of every 100,000 youth), and for students graduating with UC/CSU requirements (21st), and 33rd for its assault rate of 22 of 100,000 youth. However, its rate of 60 of 100,000 youth with self-inflicted injuries, and 1,641 students for every counselor puts the county at 47th and 54th in the state, respectively.

Choices for Youth is funded by a grant from The California Wellness Foundation to i.e. communications, LLC, and seeks to increase support for effective youth violence prevention programs. In 1992, the Foundation created a grant making initiative to prevent violence as a response to the devastating effects of violence against youth, with youth – more than any other age group – being most vulnerable to violence. Through this initiative, the Foundation provides grants to individuals, communities and institutions that seek to implement and sustain violence-prevention efforts.

ALAMEDAD

Alameda County ranked 13th with 39 percent of high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements. It falls in the middle for both its incarceration rate (192 of 100,000 youth) and the student/counselor ratio (1,062 students per counselor). Alameda fared poorly (55th), however, for its assault rate with 46 out of 100,000 youth assaulted, and its self-inflicted injury rate, with 115 out of 100,000 youth afflicted.

SAN BERNARDINOD

San Bernardino County scored above average (22nd) with its student/counselor ratio of 895 students per counselor. Unfortunately, it scored below average for the remaining indicators, with an incarceration rate of 210 out of every 100,000 youth (36th), a self-inflicted injury rate of 51 out of 100,000 youth (37th), 25 percent of high-school students graduating with UC/CSU requirements (48th) and an assault rate of 36 out of every 100,000 youth (51st).

2 AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH

“Choices for Youth” believes the level of funding available is critical to a county’s ability to provide youth a safe and healthy environment and positive alternatives. This section looks at four of the state and federal funding streams for youth that provide specific crime and violence prevention state funding (JJCPA), after-school programs, job training and mentoring.

For each of the funding areas, the Scorecard keys in on specific, measurable areas and grades the county’s focus on prevention. Focusing on particular funding streams, the Scorecard evaluates: whether Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funds went to prevention programs;¹³ whether after-school program funds were allocated to high-school students; whether older youth who are out-of-school and unemployed have access to federal job training programs; and, whether counties aggressively sought out state funds for mentoring programs.

- **Crime and Violence Prevention Funding (JJCPA):** The Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA, Schiff-Cardenas 2000) allocated more than \$100 million to the 15 largest counties in California, and earmarked the initial allocation of funds (2000-01) for violence prevention programs and activities.^{14,15} The Scorecard reports the percentage of JJCPA funds dedicated to prevention (activities and opportunities for learning) compared to funding for enforcement and suppression.¹⁶ While each county is using its funding in accordance with the statute, the intention of the Scorecard analysis is to focus on prevention programs that provide choices for youth. “Choices for Youth” worked with a panel of juvenile-justice experts to identify prevention programs, compared to those more focused on enforcement or suppression.¹⁷
- **After-School Funds to High Schools:** Currently, most major funding streams focus on elementary- and middle-school youth.¹⁸ According to statewide voter polls, Californians have expressed that they want to see after-school programs expanded to include high-school youth.¹⁹ The Scorecard examines the proportion of major federal funding available for high-school youth.²⁰ Only one in 20 California high schools has a state- or federally-funded after-school program.²¹ The 21st Century Learning Centers is the only major state or federal funding stream that allows after-school funding to support high school youth.²² In the 2000 and 2001 fiscal years, this federal program provided \$52 million in grants to the 15 largest counties. The Scorecard reports the percentage of these funds available to high-school youth.²³
- **Federal Jobs Programs Available to Older Youth:** The Scorecard reports the percentage of older teens (16-19), who are not working and are not in school and therefore could be served by a local Workforce Investment Act (WIA) job program.²⁴ The federal WIA provided \$72.5 million to California’s largest 15 counties in 2000 for youth jobs programs (youth 14-21).²⁵ These are funds allocated to job training, placement and skill building.²⁶

- **State Mentoring Grants Secured:** The Scorecard reports the percentage of the California Governor’s Mentoring Partnership funding each county secured. Through the Governor’s Mentoring Partnership, the Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug, and the Department of Community Services and Development allocated \$8.5 million to the largest 15 counties from 1998-2001. These grants are awarded through a competitive bidding process, requiring county initiative and an emphasis on mentoring.²⁷

“IT GIVES OFF A POSITIVE FEELING TO KNOW IN THE END WE ARE TRYING TO HELP YOUTH AND PREVENT ANY AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE THEY MAY WITNESS OR EXPERIENCE” – HILARY, 16

From the Central Valley Regional Forum, January 2002

Availability of Choices for Youth Results

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH – TABLE 2					
COUNTY	CRIME PREVENTION Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding for prevention vs. enforcement or suppression (2000-01) % of JJCPA to prevention programs	AFTER-SCHOOL Federal after-school funding available to high-school youth (2000 and 2001) % of county total	JOB TRAINING Percentage of youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program (1999-00) ²⁸	MENTORING Percentage of state mentoring grants awarded to each county (1998-01)* % of total to largest 15 counties	GRADE
Fresno	100%	34%	94%	3%	A-
Alameda	100%	24%	20%	17%	B+
Ventura	89%	58%	142%	3%	B
San Joaquin	85%	49%	48%	5%	B-
San Diego	93%	33%	7%	14%	B-
Los Angeles	79%	37%	31%	36%	B-
San Francisco	100%	25%	14%	0%	C+
Riverside	92%	36%	1%	5%	C
Santa Clara	94%	3%	17%	2%	C
Sacramento	85%	0%	29%	6%	C
San Mateo	100%	0%	4%	1%	C-
Orange	72%	21%	6%	6%	D
San Bernardino	34%	0%	16%	1%	D
Contra Costa	26%	36%	7%	1%	D
Kern	61%	0%	n/a**	1%	D

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development

** WIA data for Kern included Inyo and Mono counties.

See Appendix F on page 33 for Full Data Table and Appendices G-J on pages 33-36 for data spreadsheets.

Availability of Choices for Youth Narrative

FRESNOA-

Fresno County spends all of its JJCPA funds on prevention programs. It also earns high marks for providing job training to 94 percent of older youth. In addition, the county channels 34 percent of available after-school funding to high schools. The community captured 3 percent of available state funding for mentoring programs.

ALAMEDAB+

All of Alameda County's JJCPA funding is directed to violence-prevention programs. Alameda has secured 17 percent of the available mentoring funds and directs 24 percent of after-school funding to high schools. The county is able to provide job training to approximately 20 percent of 16-19 year olds.

VENTURAB

Ventura County designates over half of its 21st Century after-school funds to high-school programs. Eighty-nine percent of the county's JJCPA dollars goes to prevention programs, and the county has secured 3 percent of the available state mentoring funds. In terms of job training, the county provides ample opportunity for youth who are not in school and are unemployed (142 percent—above 100 percent due to overlap of ages in calculation).

SAN JOAQUINB-

San Joaquin County spends 85 percent of JJCPA funds on prevention programs. Nearly half of its after-school funding is available to high-school youth (49 percent). San Joaquin is able to serve 48 percent of youth between 16 and 19 through its federal job training program, but only captured 5 percent of the mentoring funding.

SAN DIEGOB-

San Diego County designates 93 percent of JJCPA funds to prevention programs. The county has secured 14 percent of available mentoring funds. Thirty-three of the state after-school funds are available for high-school youth, and the local federal job training programs can serve 7 percent of youth aged 16 to 19.

LOS ANGELESB-

Los Angeles County has secured 36 percent of the available state mentoring grants. The federal job training program in LA can serve 31 percent of youth between 16 and 19. Seventy-nine percent of the county's JJCPA funds are spent on prevention, and 37 percent of its after-school funding supports high-school students.

SAN FRANCISCOC+

All San Francisco's JJCPA funds go to prevention programs, and a quarter of its after-school funding goes to high schools. San Francisco has secured none of the mentoring funding available from the state, and 14 percent of San Francisco youth ages 16 to 19 are served by local WIA funding.²⁹

RIVERSIDEC

Riverside County designates 92 percent of its JJCPA funding for prevention programs. It secured 5 percent of available state mentoring funds and allocated 36 percent of after-school funds to high-school youth. Riverside's WIA funds can serve one percent of the county's 16 to 19 year olds.

SANTA CLARAC

Santa Clara County designates almost all, 94 percent, of its JJCPA funds to prevention programs. Three percent of the after-school funds is available to high-school programs. Santa Clara's federal job training program can serve 17 percent of the youth ages 16 to 19. The county has secured two percent of the available mentoring grants.

SACRAMENTOC

Sacramento County designates 85 percent of its JJCPA funds to prevention programs. The county has secured 6 percent of the available mentoring funds. Sacramento does not serve any high school youth with its after-school 21st Century funding, and its federal job training program could serve 29 percent of youth ages 16 to 19.

SAN MATEOC-

San Mateo County makes a strong showing in JJCPA funding with 100 percent going to prevention programs, yet none of its 21st Century grants support high-school programs. The county has secured 1 percent of the available state mentoring funds, and its WIA funds can serve 4 percent of youth between 16 and 19.

ORANGED

Orange County spends 72 percent of JJCPA funds on prevention programs. The county gives 21 percent of after-school funds to high schools. Orange County has secured 6 percent of the available mentoring funds, and its federal job program serves 6 percent of youth.

SAN BERNARDINOD

San Bernardino County designates none of its after-school funds to high schools. The county has secured one percent of available state mentoring grants, and can serve 16 percent of youth 16 to 19 with the federal job training program. San Bernardino spends 34 percent of its JJCPA funds on prevention programs.

CONTRA COSTAD

Contra Costa County spends 26 percent of its JJCPA funds on prevention programs. The county gives 36 percent of after-school funding to high schools. It has secured one percent of the available state mentoring grants, and seven percent of youth between 16-19 can be served by the federal job training program.

KERND

Kern County designates 61 percent of its JJCPA funding to prevention programs. The county has secured one percent of the available state mentoring funds, and does not allocate any of its state after-school funding to high schools. The data were not available to determine the percentage served with the WIA funds.

3 PROMISE AND PROGRESS (This section is not graded)

Counties are multidimensional and offer a variety of services and opportunities not fully captured in this Scorecard. In order to acknowledge the range of choices for youth that do not fall under the major funding streams, we surveyed county departments for local initiatives, funding efforts and actions at the local level that prevent violence. Each of the following county profiles includes county-contributed examples of "promise and progress."³⁰

OBSTACLES

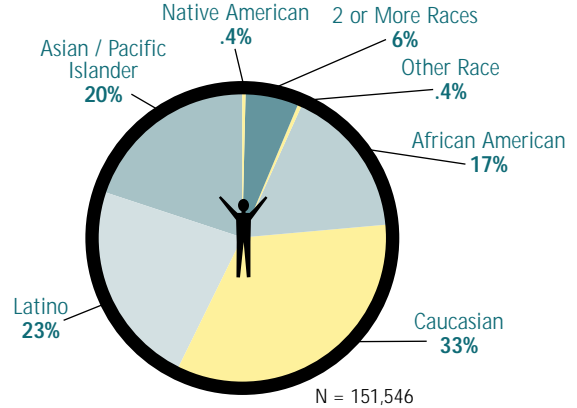
We asked county departments what are the biggest obstacles in local efforts to support violence prevention and choices for youth. Of the 44 responses, there were several concerns that crossed county lines:

- **FUNDING:** the need for new funding sources and initiatives, as well as innovative prevention programs.
- **COMMUNICATION:** Specifically, a lack of communication between schools and government, as well as information flowing among counties about innovative programs.
- **STAFFING AND SUPPORT:** Specifically, staff to provide technical assistance and training to providers as well as to coordinate existing efforts.

ALAMEDA

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ALAMEDA YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	ALAMEDA COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	1,443,741 (7th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	10.5%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	13.9%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	12.6	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?

D	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO	INCARCERATION	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS
	Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
Statistics	46	115	1062	192	39%
State Rank	55th	56th	34th	32nd	13th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?

B+	CRIME PREVENTION	AFTER SCHOOL	JOBS	MENTORING*
	Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	Alameda's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	100%	24%	20% **	17%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS

- **Safe Passages** – A partnership of the City of Oakland, Alameda County, the Oakland Unified School District, and community agencies to help Oakland's kids stay out of trouble, stay in school, and have the best opportunity to meet their potential. Two of their three strategies focus on middle and high-school youth: Early Childhood, Middle School and Youth Offender.
- **Oakland Fund for Children and Youth** – \$7 million/yr to children and youth services
- **California Gang, Crime and Violence Prevention Partnership Program Grantee 2002** – Youth Alive (Oakland)

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

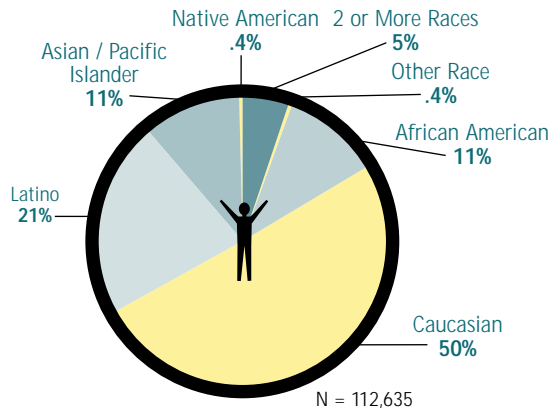
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

CONTRA COSTA

DEMOGRAPHICS OF CONTRA COSTA YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	948,816 (9th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	11.9%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	9.4%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	9.6	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?					
C	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
Statistics	29	53	1344	141	44%
State Rank	44th	40th	49th	18th	6th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
D	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Contra Costa's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	26%	36%	7% **	.8%

- PROMISE AND PROGRESS
- **Afterschool 4 All** - \$900,000 county initiative for after-school programs
 - **Contra Costa Children and Families Policy Forum** - "Community Approach Award" (Foundation Consortium)
 - **"Zero Tolerance for Domestic Violence" Initiative** - Recognized by Attorney General's Office as model of community strategies

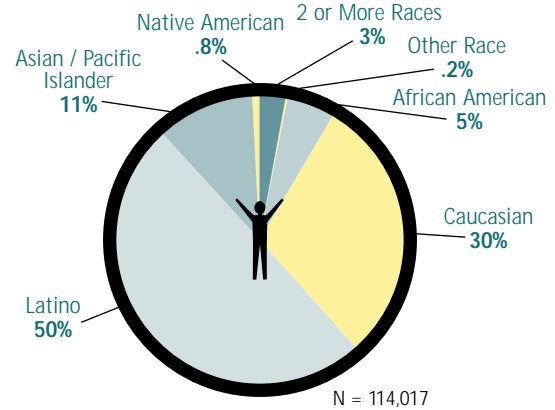
* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

FRESNO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF FRESNO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD



AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	FRESNO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	799,407 (10th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	14.3%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	30.8%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	13.2	10.7

*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	25	35	1095	253	32%
	State Rank	35th	20th	36th	45th	31st

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?					
A-	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Fresno's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding	
	Statistics	100%	34%	94% **	3%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KNOW-MORE Program - Provides mentorship services to 10 junior-high schools in Fresno • County Office of Education Youth Service Council - 30 high school students developing opportunities for student involvement in Fresno County • OJDP (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) Award

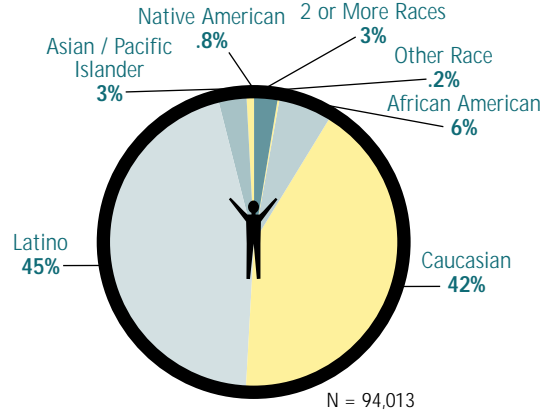
* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

KERN

DEMOGRAPHICS OF KERN YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD



AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	KERN COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	661,645 (14th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	14.2%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	26.3%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	12.7	10.7

*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	33	28	1007	143	20%
	State Rank	49th	17th	29th	20th	54th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
D	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Kern's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
	Statistics	61%	0%	n/a **

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grant – Kern County Department of Public Health (KCDPH) • Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grant • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002 - Greenfield After-School SUCCESS Program (Bakersfield)

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

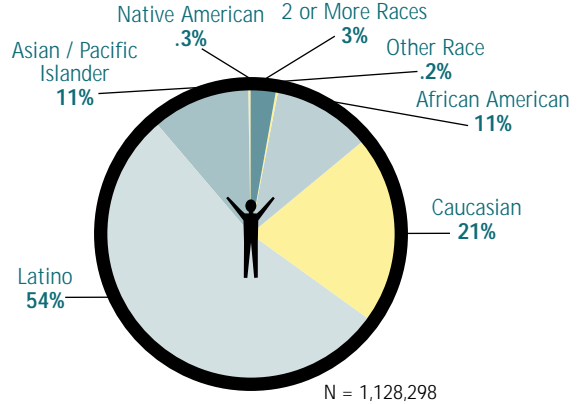
**WIA data for Kern included Inyo and Mono counties.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

LOS ANGELES

DEMOGRAPHICS OF LOS ANGELES YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	9,519,338 (1st)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	11.9%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	23.7%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	14.0	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?					
C	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO	INCARCERATION	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS
	Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000)	Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000)	Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001)	Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>		<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	
Statistics	51	40	908	161	35%
State Rank	57th	26th	23rd	26th	24th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
B-	CRIME PREVENTION	AFTER SCHOOL	JOBS	MENTORING*
	Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	Los Angeles' share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	79%	37%	31% **	36%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang and Violence Prevention Grantee 2002 - Volunteer Center of Los Angeles Assistance League of Southern California • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Sites 2002 - LA's BEST, Pasadena LEARNS • Los Angeles County Quality and Productivity Commission - Top Ten Award for School-Based Probation Supervision (October 2001)

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

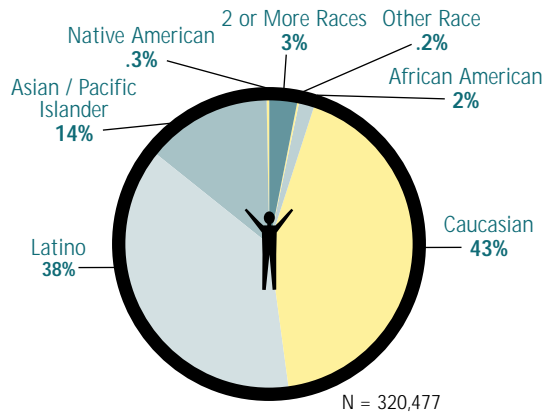
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

ORANGE

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ORANGE YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	ORANGE COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	2,846,289 (2nd)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	11.3%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	12.9%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	5.2	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	22	60	1641	148	35%
	State Rank	33rd	47th	54th	22nd	21st

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
D	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Orange's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
	Statistics	72%	21%	6% **

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACT (Families and Communities Together) - \$8 million annually to prevention activities and family support services • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002 – Anaheim Achieves

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

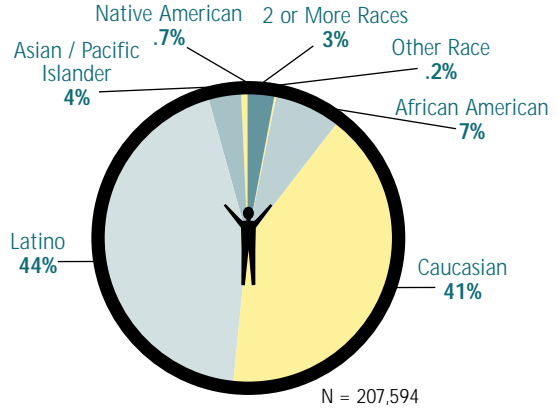
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

RIVERSIDE

DEMOGRAPHICS OF RIVERSIDE YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	1,545,387 (6th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	13.4%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	17.8%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	10.4	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?

	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
C	25	46	968	164	30%
Statistics	25	46	968	164	30%
State Rank	36th	32nd	25th	27th	36th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?

	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Riverside's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
C	92%	36%	1% **	5%
Statistics	92%	36%	1% **	5%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS

- **Cities, Counties and Schools "Youth Violence Prevention Excellence Award"** - Healthy People/Healthy Places Wellness Centers Initiative, collaboration between Riverside County, Riverside Unified School District, Riverside Police Department, and the University of California, Riverside
- **CSAC (California State Association of Counties) Award** - Kids with Guns Protocol

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

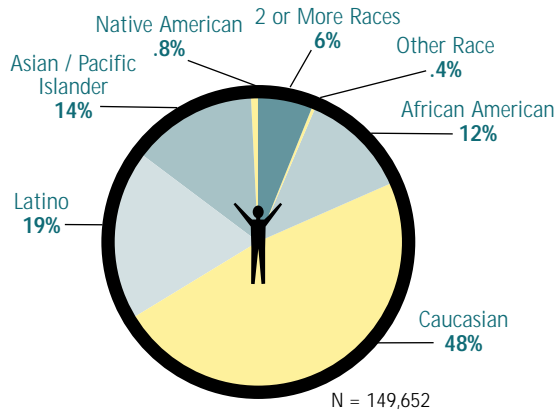
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SACRAMENTO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SACRAMENTO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	1,223,499 (8th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	12.2%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	19.9%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	18.6	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	40	38	1003	208	33%
	State Rank	54th	24th	28th	34th	26th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
C	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOB Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Sacramento's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
	Statistics	85%	0%	29% **

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New American Community Award, 2000 - Neighborhood Accountability Board Program • Youth Inspire! Collaborative • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002 - Sacramento START

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

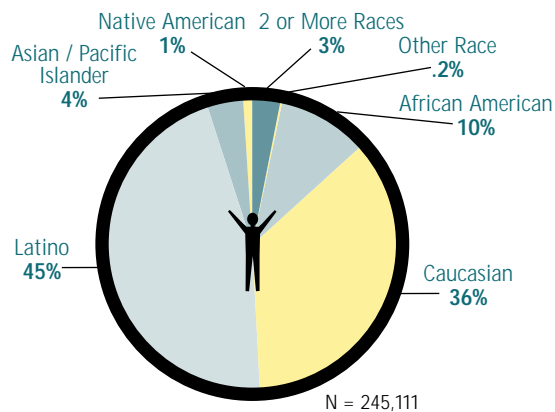
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SAN BERNARDINO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAN BERNARDINO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	1,709,434 (4th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	14.3%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	19.6%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	10.7	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?					
D	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
Statistics	36	51	895	210	25%
State Rank	51st	37th	22nd	36th	48th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
D	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* San Bernardino's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	34%	0%	16% **	1%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Gang, Crime and Violence Prevention Partnership Program Grantee 2002 - Child Advocates of San Bernardino County • CSAC (California State Association of Counties) Award - CAT (Community Assessment Teams) • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002 - CAPS (Creative After School Program for Success)

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

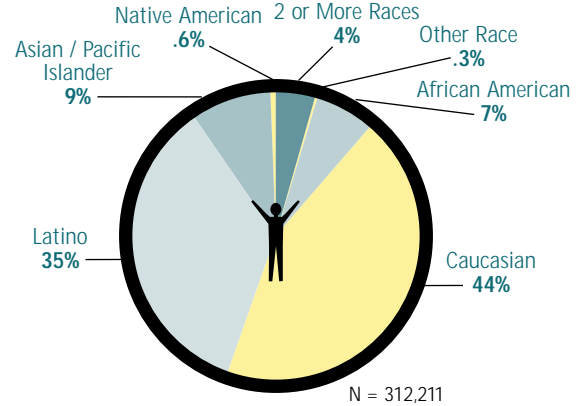
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SAN DIEGO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAN DIEGO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	2,813,833 (3rd)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	11.1%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	16.2%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	8.8	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?

C	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO	INCARCERATION	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS
	Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000)	Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000)	Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001)	Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>		<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	
Statistics	38	60	801	145	38%
State Rank	52nd	46th	13th	21st	15th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?

B-	CRIME PREVENTION	AFTER SCHOOL	JOBS	MENTORING*
	Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	San Diego's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	93%	33%	7% **	14%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS

- California Gang, Crime and Violence Prevention Partnership Program Grantee 2002 - Social Advocates for Youth
- CSAC (California State Association of Counties) Award - CAT (Community Assessment Teams)
- California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002 - San Diego "6 to 6"

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

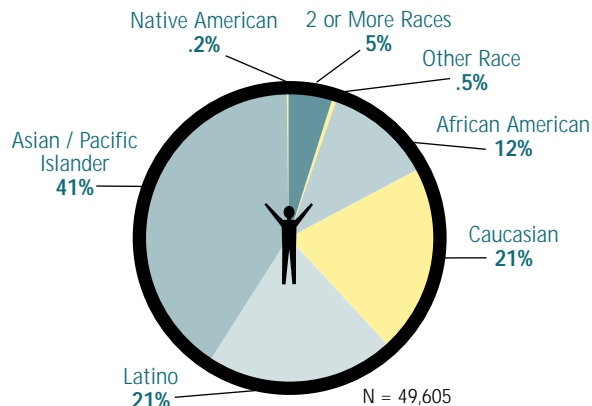
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SAN FRANCISCO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAN FRANCISCO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	776,733 (11th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	6.4%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	13.6%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	16.4	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?					
C	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
Statistics	69	50	554	240	58%
State Rank	58th	36th	1st	43rd	2nd

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
C+	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* San Francisco's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	100%	25%	14% **	0%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Children's Fund - \$30 million/yr supporting services for children, youth and their families • Youth IMPACT - Youth-led evaluation of city and county-funded programs • Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives (JDAI) site • OJJDP (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) Gang Free San Francisco Initiative • Department of Public Health - YouthPOWER • California After-School Partnership Learning Hub Site 2002: San Francisco ExCEL

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

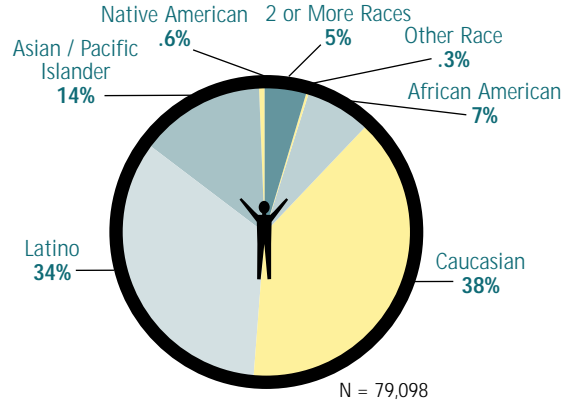
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SAN JOAQUIN

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAN JOAQUIN YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	563,598 (15th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	14%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	22.9%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	9.8	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?					
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000)	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000)	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001)	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>		<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	
	Statistics	31	49	753	189
State Rank	47th	34th	10th	31st	38th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?					
B-	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOB Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* San Joaquin's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding	
	Statistics	85%	49%	48% **	5%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS

The Youth Violence Prevention Council

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

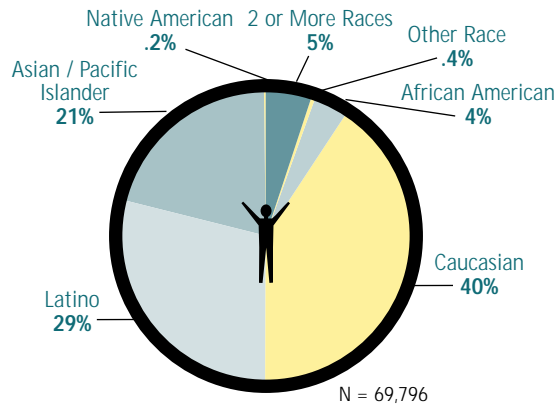
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SAN MATEO

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SAN MATEO YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SAN MATEO COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	707,161 (13th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	9.9%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	5.9%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	3.4	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?

C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO	INCARCERATION	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS
	Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	Average % of graduates (1997-2000)
Statistics	17	85	1087	214	44%
State Rank	30th	52nd	35th	37th	5th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?

C-	CRIME PREVENTION	AFTER SCHOOL	JOBS	MENTORING*
	Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	San Mateo's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
Statistics	100%	0%	4% **	.6%

PROMISE AND PROGRESS

- **VolunTEEN Program, Center for Domestic and Violence Prevention** - Youth Service Group of the Year nomination
- **Certificate of Recognition from CA State Assembly** - After-School Homework Centers
- **Certificate of Recognition from CA State Senate** - After-School Homework Centers
- **CSAC (California State Association of Counties) Challenge Award** - After-School Homework Centers

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

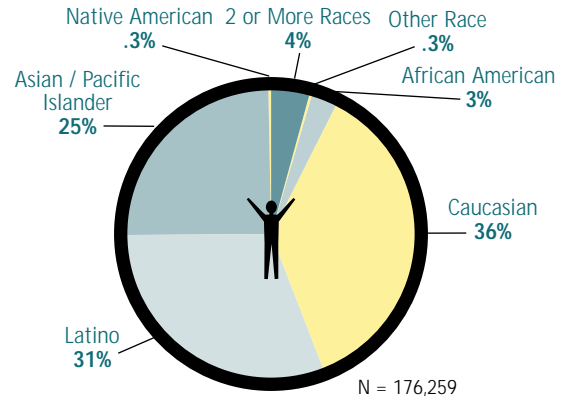
**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

SANTA CLARA

DEMOGRAPHICS OF SANTA CLARA YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD

AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	SANTA CLARA COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	1,682,585 (5th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	10.5%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	8.6%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	6.3	10.7



*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
C-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	20	93	1235	177	45%
	State Rank	32nd	54th	45th	29th	4th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
C	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOBS Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Santa Clara's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
	Statistics	94%	3%	17%**

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives (JDAI) site • \$803,181 annually from county general fund for Violence Prevention Program • \$125,000/yr for 2 years from Packard Foundation to fund Violence Prevention Information Library

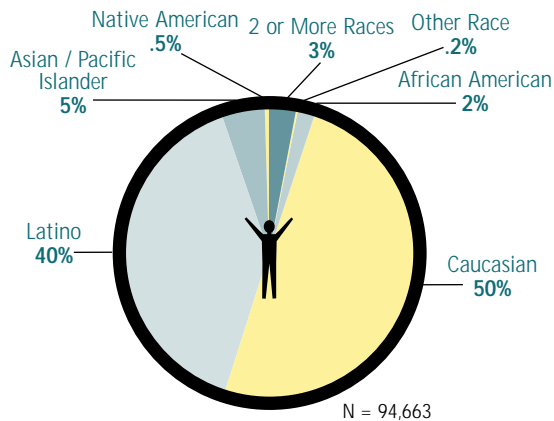
* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

VENTURA

DEMOGRAPHICS OF VENTURA YOUTH 10-17 YRS OLD



AT-A-GLANCE		
DESCRIPTION	VENTURA COUNTY	CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
Total Population	753,197 (12th)	33,871,648
% 10-17 years old	12.6%	11.9%
% 5-17 Living in Poverty	11.2%	18.5%
Foster Care Rate per 1,000 Children 0-17 (Average Rate 2000-01)	3.9	10.7

*Data Sources: US Census 2000; Dept of Social Services, Research and Development (Foster Care)

SAFE COMMUNITY?						
B-	ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION Youth ages 10-17 hospitalized for assault (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	SELF-INFLICTED INJURY Youth ages 10-17 who committed suicide or were hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury (1999-2000) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO Number of Students per Guidance Counselor, K-12, (1998-2001)	INCARCERATION Avg. Daily Population in Juvenile Hall per 100,000 youth ages 10-17 (2000-2001) <i>Rate per 100,000</i>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION WITH UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS Average % of graduates (1997-2000)	
	Statistics	13	37	1043	129	37%
	State Rank	23rd	23rd	32nd	15th	17th

AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH?				
B	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression programs (2000-01)	AFTER SCHOOL Percentage of federal after-school funding available to high school youth	JOB Percentage of unemployed and not-in-school youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program	MENTORING* Ventura's share of the \$8.5 million in competitive state mentor funding
	Statistics	89%	58%	142% **

PROMISE AND PROGRESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives (JDAI) site Conojo Youth Task Force

* Mentoring funding streams through the Governors Mentoring Partnership, '98-01 allocations: Office of Secretary of Education, the Department of Alcohol and Drug (Friday Night Live), and the Department of Community Services and Development.

**Ratio compares youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.

See Appendices on pages 26-36 for full data sets, source information and calculations.

NOTES

- ¹ 1998 Hospitalized Injury Surveillance System, California Department of Health Services: America's Children Key National Indicators of Well-Being
- ² California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File, EPIC Branch, 1996-2000
- ³ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (1999)
- ⁴ Juvenile Justice and Crime Prevention Act; Before and After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program
- ⁵ Seventy-nine percent of voters want the state to increase its funding to local communities for violence prevention programs. Baldasarre and Associates, May 2002. VPI Voter Survey: www.preventviolence.org/facts/violenceFin.pdf
- ⁶ Data from US Census 2000. factfinder.census.gov/
- ⁷ For example, we tested arrest rates along with incarceration rates and decided that incarceration would better express the situation of youth and the spectrum of choices. For the *Availability of Choices for Youth* section, we tested several indicators collected from local Park and Recreation facilities. After two surveys to over 300 agencies, we excluded the data due to a lack of consistency across agencies.
- ⁸ We acknowledge there are several other indicators that could be used to provide a complete picture of *Safe Communities*. In partnership with our Advisory Team, and in order to focus our efforts, we used these to provide a snapshot that is representative of realities facing youth and their choices.
- ⁹ The Scorecard does not include all funding streams and activities initiated by local governments in supporting choices for youth. "Choices for Youth" recognizes that there are thousands of community-based organizations in the state that contribute meaningfully to providing choices for youth. This Scorecard's focus is on opportunities at the government level.
- ¹⁰ We have included elements of all three aspects of the public-health prevention definition: primary prevention (avoidance of onset), secondary prevention (early intervention), and tertiary prevention (treatment/rehabilitation). www.mentalhealth.org/youthviolence/
- ¹¹ There are 58 counties in California. (See Appendices starting on page 26 for full list.)
- ¹² Note that while San Francisco leads the state in its student/counselor ratio of 554:1 (the state average is 980:1), this ratio remains well below the American Counseling Association's recommended ratio of 250:1. For more information, visit www.counseling.org
- ¹³ As JJCPA funds comprise the largest source of potential investment, use of these funds for prevention programs was given twice the weight of other sources of funding in the *Availability of Choices for Youth* grading process.
- ¹⁴ The first allocation spanned two fiscal years and is reported as 2000-01 allocations.
- ¹⁵ JJCPA is not the only violence prevention funding stream; others include the Gang and Violence Prevention Act and Safe Schools funding. The Scorecard focused on JJCPA because each county is given a pool of money to allocate to prevention or other types of programming.
- ¹⁶ Funding for enforcement and suppression has other sources such as COPS (Citizens' Option for Public Safety), a state funding stream which has a distribution roughly equivalent to JJCPA (with \$116 million in 2002-03 allocated to the 58 counties) for enforcement purposes. For COPS allocations see: www.sco.ca.gov/ard/payments/cops/cops0900.pdf
- ¹⁷ Members of the prevention jury panel included Jim Mayer and Nancy Lyons, Little Hoover Commission, Dan Macallair, Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice, David Steinhart, Commonweal, John Rhoads, former Chief of Probation, Santa Cruz County, and Peter Greenwood, Greenwood and Associates.
- ¹⁸ Proposition 49 calls for an after-school program in every elementary and middle school. High schools are not included.
- ¹⁹ Eighty percent of surveyed voters favor expanding the state's after-school program funding to include high schools. Baldasarre and Associates, May 2002. VPI Voter Survey: www.preventviolence.org/facts/violenceFin.pdf
- ²⁰ The After-School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program (ASLSNP) is another major source of after-school funding. This funding stream provided over \$40 million to the 15 counties in 2000-01. The focus of these funds though, is primarily elementary schools, with some middle schools, and only one high school, Correia High School in San Diego County. So rather than give all counties a very low score by including the ASLSNP, the scorecard instead notes that research has shown there is a real lack of after-school programming for high-school youth in particular, and middle-school youth as well. www.cde.ca.gov/afterschool
- ²¹ UC Irvine Afterschool Collaborative Project, documented in: "California's After-School Choice: Juvenile Crime or Safe Learning Time," Fight Crime: Invest in Kids California. September 2001. www.fightcrime.org/ca/caresources.php
- ²² The No Child Left Behind Act converts the federal 21st Century Community Learning Centers authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the US Department of Education made competitive awards directly to local educational agencies (LEAs). Under the reauthorized authority, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. Current 21st CCLC grantees will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the US Department of Education. www.ed.gov/21stccclc/21qa98.html
- ²³ Reports from United States Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, 21st Century Learning Center Programs. Reports indicate grant amounts and the grade ranges served. Specific funding amounts to the various grade ranges within each grant is not reported to 21st Century. Therefore, percentages reported do not reflect actual amounts allocated to high schools within each grant.
- ²⁴ Workforce Investment Act Annual Report 2000. Numbers served of younger youth 14 to 18 years old. Number of 16-19 year olds unemployed and not in school from US Census. This is an approximation of youth served from the WIA California Annual Report 2000, and accounts for 16, 17 and 18 year olds not employed and not in school primarily.
- ²⁵ WIA youth funding allocations 1999-00. www.edd.ca.gov/wiab99-20.pdf
- ²⁶ For more information on the Workforce Investment Act visit www.calwja.org
- ²⁷ Data and funding amounts collected via self-reporting to the Governor's Mentoring Partnership at the request of Jim Kooler, Director of the Governor's Mentoring Partnership. www.mentoring.ca.gov

- ²⁸ Ratio compares younger youth 14-18 served under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA Annual Report 2000) to the number of 16-19 yr olds who were unemployed and not in school that same year (US Census 2000). Number of 16-19 yr olds served not currently collected by WIA.
- ²⁹ San Francisco does have a unique funding stream—The Children’s Fund—which supports youth programs to the tune of \$30 million (120 youth serving nonprofits). Programs include mentoring and after-school programs. In particular, the Beacon Initiative provides after-school programs for high school youth.
- ³⁰ Over 165 surveys were sent out to County Administrator Offices as well as all county departments which work either directly or indirectly with youth, including but not limited to the following: Departments of Health Services, Human Services, Parks and Recreation, Child Services, Social Services, Community Development, Public Safety, Communications, Park and Recreation, and County Education Office, Probation and Police Departments. County Survey: www.preventviolence.org/download/county_survey.pdf

RESOURCES

General Violence Prevention

Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services, 2001.

Best Practices of Youth Violence Prevention: A Sourcebook For Community Action, Thornton TN, Craft CA, Dahlberg LL, Lynch BS and Baer K, Atlanta Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, September 2000.

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California’s After-School Choice: Juvenile Crime or Safe Learning Time, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids California, Sept. 2001.

California Safe Schools Assessment 2000-2001, California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/spbranch/safety/cssa/00-01results.pdf

“Community Programs to Promote Youth Development,” National Research Council and Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences 2002.

Crime and Violence Prevention Center, Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice, caag.state.ca.us/cvpc/fa_youth_violence.html

Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2001, Bureau of Justice Statistics, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/iscs01.pdf

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“The Spectrum of Prevention: Developing a Comprehensive Approach to Injury Prevention,” The Prevention Institute, Cohen, Larry and Swift, Susan, 1995, The Prevention Institute

“Young Enough to Matter”, California Coalition for Youth and The California Wellness Foundation, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative, www.cal youth.org

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Fact Book 2002, California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/resrc/factbook/guidandcoun.htm

Scorecard Data Sources

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After School Learning and Safe Partnerships, California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/afterschool/factsheet.pdf

After School Online Center, UC Irvine After School Collaborative, www.gse.uci.edu/asp

Assault and Self-Inflicted Injury Rates (Fatal), California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology for Prevention and Injury Control Branch (EPIC), EPIC Fatal Injuries, www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/epicdata/TBfatal.html

Assault and Self-Inflicted Injury Rates (Nonfatal), California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology for Prevention and Injury Control Branch (EPIC), EPIC Nonfatal Injuries, www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/epicdata/TBnonfatal.html

Average High School Grads Completed UC/CSU Requirements 1997-00, California Dept of Education, Data Quest, data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

California Governor’s Mentoring Partnership, www.mentoring.ca.gov

Census age by single year, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF 2) 100-Percent Data, factfinder.census.gov

Early Youth Allocations (14-18 yrs), Workforce Investment Act 2000, www.edd.ca.gov/wiab99-20.pdf

Educational Demographics Office, California Dept of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/demographics

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Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), California Board of Corrections, www.bdcrr.ca.gov/cppd/cpa_2000/cpa_2000_page.htm

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Local Workforce Investment Boards, California Workforce Investment Board, www.calwia.org/Local_Areas/index.tpl

Student/Counselor Ratio, California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/spbranch/ssp/cratio00_01.htm

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AB1113 School Safety Block Grant, California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/spbranch/safety/grantresults/AB1113Dist01-02Final.asp

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION 1999-2000, AGES 10-17, STATEWIDE

COUNTY	1999			2000			AVERAGE 1999-2000	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK (out of 58)
	FATAL ASSAULTS	NONFATAL HOSPITALIZED ASSAULTS	TOTAL 1999	FATAL ASSAULTS	NONFATAL HOSPITALIZED ASSAULTS	TOTAL 2000				
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	1
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,799	0	1
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,513	0	1
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,231	0	1
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,640	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390	0	1
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,913	0	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,187	0	1
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,549	0	1
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,599	0	1
El Dorado	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	20,358	2	12
Santa Barbara	0	2	2	0	3	3	3	44,076	6	13
Kings	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	16,169	6	14
Placer	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	30,944	6	15
Marin	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	22,451	7	16
Santa Cruz	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	28,120	7	17
Siskiyou	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5,650	9	18
Shasta	1	0	1	0	3	3	2	21,440	9	19
Calaveras	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4,930	10	20
Yuba	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	8,427	12	21
Amador	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3,897	13	22
Ventura	2	12	14	1	10	11	13	94,663	13	23
San Luis Obispo	1	6	7	0	0	0	4	26,143	13	24
San Benito	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	7,423	13	25
Mendocino	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	10,923	14	26
Humboldt	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	14,389	14	27
Sutter	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	10,510	14	28
Sonoma	0	7	7	0	10	10	9	52,710	16	29
San Mateo	1	15	16	2	6	8	12	69,796	17	30
Butte	0	4	4	0	5	5	5	23,721	19	31
Santa Clara	2	37	39	1	29	30	35	176,259	20	32
Orange	17	67	84	3	57	60	72	320,477	22	33
Solano	0	10	10	3	10	13	12	50,943	23	34
Fresno	2	26	28	3	25	28	28	114,017	25	35
Riverside	3	60	63	3	36	39	51	207,594	25	36
Stanislaus	3	16	19	0	13	13	16	63,437	25	37
Tuolumne	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	5,858	26	38
Glenn	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3,900	26	39
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1,936	26	40
Tehama	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	7,487	27	41
Madera	1	3	4	0	5	5	5	16,505	27	42
Yolo	0	6	6	0	5	5	6	19,251	29	43
Contra Costa	3	26	29	5	31	36	33	112,635	29	44
Tulare	3	18	21	2	11	13	17	55,519	31	45
Imperial	0	6	6	0	7	7	7	21,076	31	46
San Joaquin	5	18	23	1	25	26	25	79,098	31	47
Merced	5	9	14	0	7	7	11	32,747	32	48
Kern	1	33	34	2	26	28	31	94,013	33	49
Lake	1	0	1	0	4	4	3	7,022	36	50
San Bernardino	11	71	82	5	88	93	88	245,111	36	51
San Diego	2	114	116	7	113	120	118	312,211	38	52
Modoc	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1,261	40	53
Sacramento	4	50	54	5	60	65	60	149,652	40	54
Alameda	4	61	65	4	70	74	70	151,546	46	55
Monterey	2	20	22	4	22	26	24	49,334	49	56
Los Angeles	98	453	551	102	497	599	575	1,128,298	51	57
San Francisco	2	28	30	4	34	38	34	49,605	69	58

Source: California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch. Source for Fatal: California Dept of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File; Source for Nonfatal: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data.

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APPENDIX B – SELF-INFLICTED INJURY 1999-2000, AGES 10-17, STATEWIDE

COUNTY	1999			2000			AVERAGE 1999-2000	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK (out of 58)
	FATAL INJURIES	NONFATAL INJURIES	TOTAL 1999	FATAL INJURIES	NONFATAL INJURIES	TOTAL 2000				
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	1
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390	0	1
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,599	0	1
Napa	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	13,913	11	6
Lassen	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3,640	14	7
Yolo	1	3	4	0	3	3	4	19,251	18	8
Sutter	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	10,510	19	9
Plumas	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2,549	20	10
Tulare	2	15	17	0	7	7	12	55,519	22	11
Placer	0	4	4	2	9	11	8	30,944	24	12
Merced	1	5	6	1	9	10	8	32,747	24	13
Glenn	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3,900	26	14
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1,936	26	15
Imperial	0	7	7	2	2	4	6	21,076	26	16
Kern	1	32	33	1	18	19	26	94,013	28	17
San Benito	0	1	1	0	4	4	3	7,423	34	18
Solano	1	11	12	1	22	23	18	50,943	34	19
Fresno	3	44	47	3	29	32	40	114,017	35	20
Colusa	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2,799	36	21
Madera	0	7	7	1	4	5	6	16,505	36	22
Ventura	0	31	31	0	39	39	35	94,663	37	23
Sacramento	0	41	41	6	66	72	57	149,652	38	24
Tehama	0	2	2	0	4	4	3	7,487	40	25
Los Angeles	25	407	432	25	455	480	456	1,128,298	40	26
Calaveras	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	4,930	41	27
Santa Barbara	1	15	16	0	21	21	19	44,076	42	28
Kings	1	9	10	0	4	4	7	16,169	43	29
Nevada	0	4	4	0	6	6	5	11,187	45	30
Butte	1	8	9	2	11	13	11	23,721	46	31
Riverside	4	60	64	3	126	129	97	207,594	46	32
Yuba	0	3	3	0	5	5	4	8,427	47	33
San Joaquin	2	32	34	3	40	43	39	79,098	49	34
Lake	0	2	2	0	5	5	4	7,022	50	35
San Francisco	1	17	18	1	31	32	25	49,605	50	36
San Bernardino	4	91	95	6	147	153	124	245,111	51	37
Santa Cruz	0	12	12	1	16	17	15	28,120	52	38
El Dorado	2	3	5	4	12	16	11	20,358	52	39
Contra Costa	7	40	47	3	69	72	60	112,635	53	40
Siskiyou	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	5,650	53	41
Marin	0	12	12	0	12	12	12	22,451	53	42
Sonoma	2	16	18	3	36	39	29	52,710	54	43
Mendocino	0	4	4	2	6	8	6	10,923	55	44
Shasta	0	13	13	0	11	11	12	21,440	56	45
San Diego	7	153	160	6	209	215	188	312,211	60	46
Orange	5	155	160	4	221	225	193	320,477	60	47
Humboldt	1	8	9	0	9	9	9	14,389	63	48
Monterey	0	31	31	0	35	35	33	49,334	67	49
Inyo	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2,231	67	50
Amador	0	4	4	0	2	2	3	3,897	77	51
San Mateo	1	55	56	4	59	63	60	69,796	85	52
Del Norte	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	3,513	85	53
Santa Clara	4	102	106	4	218	222	164	176,259	93	54
Tuolumne	0	5	5	0	8	8	7	5,858	111	55
Alameda	3	159	162	2	186	188	175	151,546	115	56
San Luis Obispo	0	23	23	0	38	38	31	26,143	117	57
Stanislaus	4	73	77	2	75	77	77	63,437	121	58

Source: California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch. Source for Fatal: California Dept of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File; Source for Nonfatal: CA Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

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APPENDIX A-1 – ASSAULT VICTIMIZATION 1999-2000, AGES 10-17, LARGEST 15 COUNTIES

COUNTY	1999			2000			AVERAGE 1999-2000	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK
	FATAL ASSAULTS	NONFATAL ASSAULTS	TOTAL 1999	FATAL ASSAULTS	NONFATAL ASSAULTS	TOTAL 2000				
Ventura	2	12	14	1	10	11	12.5	94,663	13	23
San Mateo	1	15	16	2	6	8	12	69,796	17	30
Santa Clara	2	37	39	1	29	30	34.5	176,259	20	32
Orange	17	67	84	3	57	60	72	320,477	22	33
Fresno	2	26	28	3	25	28	28	114,017	25	35
Riverside	3	60	63	3	36	39	51	207,594	25	36
Contra Costa	3	26	29	5	31	36	32.5	112,635	29	44
San Joaquin	5	18	23	1	25	26	24.5	79,098	31	47
Kern	1	33	34	2	26	28	31	94,013	33	49
San Bernardino	11	71	82	5	88	93	87.5	245,111	36	51
San Diego	2	114	116	7	113	120	118	312,211	38	52
Sacramento	4	50	54	5	60	65	59.5	149,652	40	54
Alameda	4	61	65	4	70	74	69.5	151,546	46	55
Los Angeles	98	453	551	102	497	599	575	1,128,298	51	57
San Francisco	2	28	30	4	34	38	34	49,605	69	58

Source: California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch. Source for Fatal: California Dept of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File; Source for Nonfatal: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Patient Discharge Data.

APPENDIX B-1 – SELF-INFLICTED INJURY 1999-2000, AGES 10-17, LARGEST 15 COUNTIES

COUNTY	1999			2000			AVERAGE 1999-2000	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK
	FATAL INJURIES	NONFATAL INJURIES	TOTAL 1999	FATAL INJURIES	NONFATAL INJURIES	TOTAL 2000				
Kern	1	32	33	1	18	19	26	94,013	28	17
Fresno	3	44	47	3	29	32	40	114,017	35	20
Ventura	0	31	31	0	39	39	35	94,663	37	23
Sacramento	0	41	41	6	66	72	57	149,652	38	24
Los Angeles	25	407	432	25	455	480	456	1,128,298	40	26
Riverside	4	60	64	3	126	129	97	207,594	46	32
San Joaquin	2	32	34	3	40	43	39	79,098	49	34
San Francisco	1	17	18	1	31	32	25	49,605	50	36
San Bernardino	4	91	95	6	147	153	124	245,111	51	37
Contra Costa	7	40	47	3	69	72	60	112,635	53	40
San Diego	7	153	160	6	209	215	188	312,211	60	46
Orange	5	155	160	4	221	225	193	320,477	60	47
San Mateo	1	55	56	4	59	63	60	69,796	85	52
Santa Clara	4	102	106	4	218	222	164	176,259	93	54
Alameda	3	159	162	2	186	188	175	151,546	115	56

Source: California Department of Health Services, EPIC Branch. Source for Fatal: California Dept of Health Services, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master File; Source for Nonfatal: CA Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

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**APPENDIX C – STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO, K-12
1998-2001, STATEWIDE**

COUNTY	AVG. NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER COUNSELOR	STATE RANK (out of 57)
San Francisco	554	1
Trinity	625	2
Amador	665	3
Yolo	672	4
Mariposa	680	5
San Luis Obispo	706	6
Imperial	709	7
Glenn	718	8
Sonoma	730	9
San Joaquin	753	10
Marin	782	11
Inyo	790	12
San Diego	801	13
El Dorado	812	14
Humboldt	823	15
Nevada	861	16
Colusa	862	17
Mendocino	864	18
Butte	879	19
Shasta	888	20
Tehama	893	21
San Bernardino	895	22
Los Angeles	908	23
Siskiyou	925	24
Riverside	968	25
Monterey	971	26
Lake	987	27
Sacramento	1003	28
Kern	1007	29
Sutter	1008	30
Kings	1038	31
Ventura	1043	32
Placer	1060	33
Alameda	1062	34
San Mateo	1087	35
Fresno	1095	36
Tuolumne	1106	37
Solano	1121	38
Santa Cruz	1165	39
Mono	1170	40
Lassen	1181	41
Madera	1185	42
Stanislaus	1196	43
Napa	1196	44
Santa Clara	1235	45
Santa Barbara	1235	46
Merced	1290	47
Tulare	1315	48
Contra Costa	1344	49
Plumas	1374	50
San Benito	1491	51
Del Norte	1520	52
Modoc	1600	53
Orange	1641	54
Yuba	1701	55
Sierra	1980	56
Calaveras	2642	57
Alpine	n/a	n/a

Source: California Dept of Education, Data prepared by *Children Now*, County Data Book 2001

**APPENDIX C-1 – STUDENT COUNSELOR RATIO, K-12
1998-2001, LARGEST 15 COUNTIES**

COUNTY	AVG. NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER COUNSELOR	STATE RANK
San Francisco	554	1
San Joaquin	753	10
San Diego	801	13
San Bernardino	895	22
Los Angeles	908	23
Riverside	968	25
Sacramento	1003	28
Kern	1007	29
Ventura	1043	32
Alameda	1062	34
San Mateo	1087	35
Fresno	1095	36
Santa Clara	1235	45
Contra Costa	1344	49
Orange	1641	54

Source: California Dept of Education, Data prepared by *Children Now*, County Data Book 2001

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APPENDIX D – INCARCERATION OF YOUTH 10-17, AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) 2000-01, STATEWIDE						
COUNTY	ADP 2000	ADP 2001	AVERAGE (2000-01)	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK (out of 58)
Alpine	0	n/a	0	153	0	1
Calaveras	0	n/a	0	4,930	0	1
Colusa	0	0	0	2,799	0	1
Modoc	0	n/a	0	1,261	0	1
Sierra	0	0	0	462	0	1
Sutter	0	n/a	0	10,510	0	1
Tuolumne	0	0	0	5,858	0	1
Plumas	0.3	0	0.2	2,549	6	8
Amador	0	0.5	0.3	3,897	6	9
Mariposa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,936	15	10
Mono	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,390	22	11
Marin	21.8	28.5	25.2	22,451	112	12
San Luis Obispo	27.6	33.6	30.6	26,143	117	13
Santa Cruz	35.9	36.6	36.3	28,120	129	14
Ventura	126.9	117.7	122.3	94,663	129	15
Merced	43.2	43.9	43.6	32,747	133	16
Placer	40.3	45.8	43.1	30,944	139	17
Contra Costa	167.1	151.3	159.2	112,635	141	18
Nevada	16	15.9	16	11,187	143	19
Kern	131	138.1	134.6	94,013	143	20
San Diego	434.1	470.4	452.3	312,211	145	21
Orange	482.9	463.8	473.4	320,477	148	22
Sonoma	93.7	70.4	82.1	52,710	156	23
Stanislaus	94.7	106.4	100.6	63,437	159	24
Solano	81.8	81.8	81.8	50,943	161	25
Los Angeles	1,836.8	1,802.7	1819.8	1,128,298	161	26
Riverside	344.3	338.6	341.5	207,594	164	27
Santa Barbara	72.7	77.6	75.2	44,076	171	28
Santa Clara	314.5	311.2	312.9	176,259	177	29
Yolo	34.5	37.6	36.1	19,251	187	30
San Joaquin	154.6	144	149.3	79,098	189	31
Alameda	290.9	289.8	290.4	151,546	192	32
El Dorado	41.1	42.6	41.9	20,358	206	33
Sacramento	302.7	321	311.9	149,652	208	34
San Benito	17.7	13.3	15.5	7,423	209	35
San Bernardino	538.8	492.6	515.7	245,111	210	36
San Mateo	161.7	137	149.4	69,796	214	37
Monterey	116.7	96.9	106.8	49,334	216	38
Madera	38.4	33.1	35.8	16,505	217	39
Napa	32.1	29.8	31	13,913	222	40
Imperial	46.6	47.7	47.2	21,076	224	41
Tulare	130.6	123	126.8	55,519	228	42
San Francisco	122.9	114.8	118.9	49,605	240	43
Siskiyou	15.2	12.8	14	5,650	248	44
Fresno	280.4	297.2	288.8	114,017	253	45
Butte	61.5	59.3	60.4	23,721	255	46
Shasta	56.3	54.8	55.6	21,440	259	47
Glenn	10.9	12	11.5	3,900	294	48
Trinity	3.3	6.1	4.7	1,599	294	49
Mendocino	29.9	34.9	32.4	10,923	297	50
Tehama	22.6	22.4	22.5	7,487	301	51
Humboldt	44.9	46.6	45.8	14,389	318	52
Del Norte	11	12.1	11.6	3,513	329	53
Kings	60	56.3	58.2	16,169	360	54
Lake	30.9	31.1	31	7,022	441	55
Inyo	9.7	10.3	10	2,231	448	56
Lassen	16.7	19.3	18	3,640	495	57
Yuba	40.8	44.8	42.8	8,427	508	58

Source: California Board of Corrections, Facilities Standards and Operations Division

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APPENDIX D-1 – INCARCERATION OF YOUTH 10-17, AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) 2000-01, LARGEST 15 COUNTIES

COUNTY	ADP 2000	ADP 2001	AVERAGE 2000-01	POPULATION 10-17 yrs. old (2000)	RATE PER 100,000 10-17 yrs. old	STATE RANK
Ventura	126.9	117.7	122.3	94,663	129	15
Contra Costa	167.1	151.3	159.2	112,635	141	18
Kern	131	138.1	134.6	94,013	143	20
San Diego	434.1	470.4	452.3	312,211	145	21
Orange	482.9	463.8	473.4	320,477	148	22
Los Angeles	1,836.8	1,802.7	1819.8	1,128,298	161	26
Riverside	344.3	338.6	341.5	207,594	164	27
Santa Clara	314.5	311.2	312.9	176,259	177	29
San Joaquin	154.6	144	149.3	79,098	189	31
Alameda	290.9	289.8	290.4	151,546	192	32
Sacramento	302.7	321	311.9	149,652	208	34
San Bernardino	538.8	492.6	515.7	245,111	210	36
San Mateo	161.7	137	149.4	69,796	214	37
San Francisco	122.9	114.8	118.9	49,605	240	43
Fresno	280.4	297.2	288.8	114,017	253	45

Source: California Board of Corrections, Facilities Standards and Operations Division

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APPENDIX E – HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS, 1997-2000, STATEWIDE

COUNTY	AVG. HIGH SCHOOL GRADS COMPLETED UC/CSU Requirements 1997-2000	AVERAGE % GRADS COMPLETED UC/CSU Requirements 1997-2000	STATE RANK (out of 57)
Mono	64	58.7%	1
San Francisco	2,151	58.4%	2
Marin	843	49.2%	3
Santa Clara	6,026	45.2%	4
San Mateo	2,124	43.8%	5
Contra Costa	3,756	43.6%	6
Nevada	428	43%	7
Plumas	97	41.5%	8
Trinity	64	41.2%	9
El Dorado	715	40.7%	10
Sonoma	1,461	39.8%	11
Santa Barbara	1,302	39.8%	12
Alameda	4,238	39%	13
Placer	1,226	38.6%	14
San Diego	9,243	37.9%	15
Siskiyou	189	37.9%	16
Ventura	2,736	37.4%	17
Sierra	36	37.3%	18
San Luis Obispo	801	36.2%	19
Yolo	551	36.1%	20
Orange	9,929	35.4%	21
San Benito	204	35.1%	22
Napa	394	34.8%	23
Los Angeles	28,495	34.7%	24
Calaveras	153	34.1%	25
Sacramento	3,517	33.3%	26
Tehama	194	33.3%	26
Humboldt	447	33%	28
Tuolumne	165	32.9%	29
Santa Cruz	709	32.7%	30
Fresno	2,865	32.4%	31
Butte	612	32.3%	32
Inyo	73	31.7%	33
Shasta	546	30.9%	34
Madera	363	30.7%	35
Riverside	4,481	30.2%	36
Mendocino	301	30%	37
San Joaquin	1,680	29.8%	38
Solano	1,160	29.7%	39
Glenn	100	29.6%	40
Monterey	932	28.9%	41
Lake	155	28.9%	42
Modoc	39	28.8%	43
Kings	328	28.7%	44
Lassen	88	27.6%	45
Tulare	1,128	26.4%	46
Merced	707	25.3%	47
San Bernardino	4,443	25.1%	48
Stanislaus	1,245	24.2%	49
Del Norte	64	23.5%	50
Amador	87	23.3%	51
Sutter	204	22%	52
Mariposa	34	21.2%	53
Kern	1,553	20.3%	54
Imperial	344	20.1%	55
Colusa	61	19.5%	56
Yuba	79	14.2%	57
Alpine	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: *Children Now*, County Data Book 2001, from California Department of Education, Dataquest

APPENDIX E-1 – GRADUATES WHO COMPLETED UC/CSU REQUIREMENTS, 1997-2000, LARGEST 15 COUNTIES

COUNTY	AVERAGE HIGH SCHOOL GRADS COMPLETED UC/CSU Requirements 1997-2000	AVERAGE % GRADS COMPLETED UC/CSU Requirements 1997-2000	STATE RANK
San Francisco	2,151	58.4%	2
Santa Clara	6,026	45.2%	4
San Mateo	2,124	43.8%	5
Contra Costa	3,756	43.6%	6
Alameda	4,238	39%	13
San Diego	9,243	37.9%	15
Ventura	2,736	37.4%	17
Orange	9,929	35.4%	21
Los Angeles	28,495	34.7%	24
Sacramento	3,517	33.3%	26
Fresno	2,865	32.4%	31
Riverside	4,481	30.2%	36
San Joaquin	1,680	29.8%	38
San Bernardino	4,443	25.1%	48
Kern	1,553	20.3%	54

Source: *Children Now*, County Data Book 2001, from California Department of Education, Dataquest

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APPENDIX F – AVAILABILITY OF CHOICES FOR YOUTH

COUNTY	CRIME PREVENTION Percentage of Crime Prevention Act funding that goes to prevention vs. enforcement or suppression (2000-01)		AFTER-SCHOOL Percentage of funding available to high school youth (of grants allocated in 2000 and 2001)		JOB TRAINING Percentage of youth who potentially gained job experience through the federal job training program (1999-2000)	MENTORING Percentage of state mentoring grants awarded to each county (1998-2001)		GRADE
	Prevention \$\$/ Total county funding	% to prevention programs	Dollars available to high schools/ Total County Dollars	% of County Total		\$ out of \$8.5 million total 1998-2001	County Funding: % of Total	
Fresno	\$2.8M	100%	1.5M / \$4.6M	34%	93.8%	\$270,000	3.2%	A-
Alameda	\$5.1M	100%	1.2M / \$4.9M	24%	19.5%	\$1.4M	16.5%	B+
Ventura	\$2.4M / \$2.7M	89%	\$650K / \$1.1M	58%	141.9%	\$230,000	2.7%	B
San Joaquin	\$1.7M / \$2M	85%	\$340K / \$690K	49%	47.9%	\$440,000	5.1%	B-
San Diego	\$9.5M / \$10.3M	93%	\$1.8M / \$5.4M	33%	7.2%	\$1.2M	13.6%	B-
San Francisco	\$2.8M	100%	\$830K / \$3.3M	25%	14.1%	0	0%	C+
Los Angeles	\$27.6M / 35M	79%	\$4.6M / \$12.2M	37%	30.7%	\$3.1 M	36.1%	C+
Riverside	\$4.9M / \$5.4M	92%	1.8M / \$5.1M	36%	1.1%	\$430,000	5.0%	C
Santa Clara	\$5.8M / \$6.1M	94%	\$190K / \$5.6M	3%	17.3%	\$190,000	2.2%	C
Sacramento	\$3.6M / \$4.3M	85%	0/ \$1.9M	0%	28.6%	\$530,000	6.2%	C
San Mateo	\$2.6M	100%	\$0 / \$1.4M	0%	3.8%	\$53,000	0.6%	C-
Orange	\$7.2M / \$10M	72%	\$870K / \$4.1M	21%	5.6%	\$520,000	6.1%	D
San Bernardino	\$2M / 6M	34%	\$0 / \$4.1M	0%	15.8%	\$100,000	1.2%	D
Contra Costa	\$863K / 3.3M	26%	1.6M / \$4.4M	36%	6.6%	\$70,000	0.8%	D
Kern	\$1.4M / \$2.3M	61%	\$0 / \$1.1M	0%	n/a	\$55,000	0.6%	D

Sources: CA Board of Corrections; US Dept of Education; US Census and WIA Annual Report 2000; CA Governor's Mentoring Partnership

APPENDIX G – JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION ACT: PREVENTION PROGRAMS

COUNTY	TOTAL JJCPA ALLOCATION 2000-01 <i>California Board of Corrections</i>	PREVENTION SPECIFIC ALLOCATION <i>As determined by prevention review panel</i>	% FOR PREVENTION PROGRAMS
Alameda	\$5,137,007	\$5,137,007	100%
Fresno	\$2,844,156	\$2,844,156	100%
San Francisco	\$2,831,068	\$2,831,068	100%
San Mateo	\$2,579,349	\$2,579,349	100%
Santa Clara	\$6,135,582	\$5,775,582	94%
San Diego	\$10,285,141	\$9,535,141	93%
Riverside	\$5,379,912	\$4,946,865	92%
Ventura	\$2,672,098	\$2,378,498	89%
San Joaquin	\$2,001,248	\$1,709,009	85%
Sacramento	\$4,272,743	\$3,647,743	85%
Los Angeles	\$34,917,974	\$27,625,071	79%
Orange	\$9,991,843	\$7,193,130	72%
Kern	\$2,327,753	\$1,426,385	61%
San Bernardino	\$5,969,476	\$2,035,602	34%
Contra Costa	\$3,285,543	\$862,543	26%

Source: CA Board of Corrections

APPENDICES

APPENDIX H – 21ST CENTURY LEARNING CENTER GRANTS: LARGEST 15 COUNTIES, 2000-2001 (COHORTS 4-7)

COUNTY	YEAR OF GRANT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	FUNDED AMOUNT	% OF COUNTY FUNDS THAT INCLUDE HIGH SCHOOLS
ALAMEDA				
	2000	Oakland Unified School District*	\$500,000	24%
	2000	Oakland Unified School District	\$405,168	
	2000	Oakland Unified School District*	\$703,000	
	2000	Oakland Unified School District	\$375,000	
	2000	Oakland Unified School District	\$268,517	
	2001	San Leandro Unified School District	\$419,703	
	2001	Oakland Unified School District	\$304,731	
	2001	Berkeley Unified School District	\$549,024	
	2001	Hayward Unified School District	\$1,386,417	
Total Funded Amount			\$4,911,560	
CONTRA COSTA				
	2000	West Contra Costa Unified School District*	\$500,000	36%
	2000	West Contra Costa Unified School District	\$507,989	
	2000	West Contra Costa Unified School District	\$182,076	
	2000	Mount Diablo Unified School District	\$818,843	
	2001	Pittsburg Unified School District*	\$1,072,279	
	2001	West Contra Costa Unified School District	\$790,024	
	2001	Antioch Middle School	\$245,808	
	2001	Byron Union School District	\$263,919	
Total Funded Amount			\$4,380,938	
FRESNO				
	2000	West Park School District	\$163,537	34%
	2000	Fresno County Office of Education	\$1,050,000	
	2000	Fresno Unified School District	\$757,633	
	2000	West Fresno Elementary School District	\$230,447	
	2000	Sanger Unified School District	\$291,503	
	2000	Coalinga-Huron Unified School District	\$360,000	
	2001	Fresno Unified School District*	\$649,834	
	2001	New Millennium Institute of Education*	\$442,450	
	2001	Raisin City Elementary School District	\$199,089	
	2001	Sierra Unified School District*	\$453,325	
Total Funded Amount			\$4,597,818	
KERN				
	2000	Bakersfield City School District	\$136,728	0%
	2000	Greenfield Unified School District	\$996,543	
Total Funded Amount			\$1,133,271	
LOS ANGELES				
	2000	LA Unified School District	\$148,411	37%
	2000	LAUSD: Wilton Place Elementary	\$600,000	
	2000	LA Unified School District*	\$1,684,442	
	2000	LA County Office of Education*	\$1,890,577	
	2000	Pasadena Unified School District*	\$977,413	
	2000	Long Beach Unified School District	\$468,288	
	2000	Montebello Unified School District	\$530,251	
	2000	ABC Unified School District	\$518,023	
	2001	Bellflower Unified School District	\$401,002	
	2001	Compton Unified School District	\$250,000	
	2001	Rowland Unified School District	\$847,652	
	2001	LA Unified School District	\$150,000	
	2001	The Accelerated Charter School	\$132,810	
	2001	LA Unified School District	\$600,000	
	2001	Virginia Road Elementary	\$116,460	
	2001	LA Unified School District	\$715,477	
	2001	LA Unified School District	\$876,748	
2001	El Rancho Unified School District	\$391,394		
2001	Long Beach Unified School District	\$661,729		
	2001	Duarte Unified School District	\$199,500	
Total Funded Amount			\$12,160,177	
ORANGE				
	2000	Anaheim City School District	\$1,188,606	21%
	2000	Santa Ana Unified School District	\$600,000	
	2001	Fullerton School District	\$611,537	

Source: US Dept of Education *Grants include high school youth.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX H – 21ST CENTURY LEARNING CENTER GRANTS: LARGEST 15 COUNTIES, 2000-2001 (COHORTS 4-7)

COUNTY	YEAR OF GRANT	SCHOOL DISTRICT	FUNDED AMOUNT	% OF COUNTY FUNDS THAT INCLUDE HIGH SCHOOLS
ORANGE, CONTINUED				
	2001	Ocean View School District	\$225,000	
	2001	Orange County Superintendent of Schools*	\$872,438	
	2001	Capistrano Unified School District	\$645,000	
Total Funded Amount			\$4,142,581	
RIVERSIDE				
	2000	Jurupa Unified School District*	\$625,759	36%
	2000	Jurupa Unified School District	\$362,842	
	2000	Corona-Norco Unified School District	\$375,000	
	2001	Riverside Unified School District	\$1,125,000	
	2001	Upland Unified School District	\$171,060	
	2001	Hemet Unified School District*	\$1,075,094	
	2001	Corona-Norco Unified School District	\$875,000	
	2001	Val Verde Unified School District	\$392,522	
	2001	Hemet Unified School District*	\$127,739	
Total Funded Amount			\$5,130,016	
SACRAMENTO				
	2001	San Juan Unified School District	\$787,780	0%
	2001	Elk Grove Unified School District	\$1,096,290	
Total Funded Amount			\$1,884,070	
SAN BERNARDINO				
	2000	Ontario-Montclair School District	\$125,000	0%
	2001	SB City Unified School District	\$2,138,096	
	2001	SB City Unified School District	\$1,084,908	
	2001	Apple Valley Unified School District	\$150,468	
	2001	Ontario-Montclair School District	\$596,640	
Total Funded Amount			\$4,095,112	
SANTA CLARA				
	2000	Mount Pleasant Elementary District	\$875,561	3%
	2000	Alum Rock Union Elementary School District	\$381,734	
	2001	Franklin-McKinley School District	\$3,293,013	
	2001	Campbell Union School District	\$875,000	
	2001	East Side Union High School District*	\$193,450	
Total Funded Amount			\$5,618,758	
SAN DIEGO				
	2000	SD Unified School District*	\$171,696	33%
	2000	Sweetwater Union High School District*	\$397,465	
	2000	National School District	\$632,337	
	2000	San Ysidro Elementary School District	\$750,000	
	2000	Oceanside Unified School District	\$452,023	
	2000	Mountain Empire Unified School District*	\$1,182,492	
	2001	SD Unified School District	\$1,600,000	
	2001	SD Unified School District	\$195,190	
Total Funded Amount			\$5,381,203	
SAN FRANCISCO				
	2001	SF Unified School District*	\$828,575	25%
	2001	SF Unified School District	\$2,500,000	
Total Funded Amount			\$3,328,575	
SAN JOAQUIN				
	2000	Golden Plains Unified School District*	\$339,259	49%
	2001	Lodi Unified School District	\$349,206	
Total Funded Amount			\$688,465	
SAN MATEO				
	2000	Garfield Charter School	\$145,425	0%
	2000	Redwood City School District	\$675,000	
	2001	Ravenswood City School District	\$540,000	
Total Funded Amount			\$1,360,425	
VENTURA				
	2000	Santa Paula Union High School District*	\$257,000	58%
	2001	Moorpark Unified School District*	\$389,619	
	2001	Hueneme Elementary School District	\$472,610	
Total Funded Amount			\$1,119,229	
TOTAL 21ST CENTURY FUNDING 2000-01 FOR 15 COUNTIES:			\$59,932,198	

Source: US Dept of Education *Grants include high school youth.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – FEDERAL JOB TRAINING, WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT (WIA)

COUNTY	POPULATION 16-19 yrs. old	UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN SCHOOL 16-19 yrs. old	% UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN SCHOOL 16-19 yrs. old	YOUTH WIA SERVED* 14-18 yrs. old	% OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH SERVED BY WIA	# OF LWIBS (Local Workforce Investment Boards)
SOURCE	US Census 2000 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000	US Census 2000 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000		WIA Annual Report Program Yr 2000		WIA Annual Report Program Yr 2000
Ventura	33,364	439	1.3%	623	141.9%	1
Fresno	57,893	3,154	5.5%	2,958	93.8%	1
San Joaquin	31,695	727	2.3%	348	47.9%	1
Los Angeles	527,149	28,201	5.4%	8,646	30.7%	8
Sacramento	77,562	1,529	2%	438	28.6%	1
Alameda	68,264	1,747	2.6%	341	19.5%	2
Santa Clara	80,086	3,313	4.1%	572	17.3%	2
San Bernardino	108,647	6,145	5.7%	971	15.8%	2
San Francisco	24,261	1,211	5%	171	14.1%	1
San Diego	140,663	9,424	6.7%	677	7.2%	1
Contra Costa	51,284	3,481	6.8%	229	6.6%	2
Orange	150,362	8,242	5.5%	458	5.6%	3
San Mateo	37,255	958	2.6%	36	3.8%	1
Riverside	91,901	4,416	4.8%	47	1.1%	1
Kern	39,712	1,510	3.8%	n/a**	n/a**	1

* Local Workforce Investment Boards were aggregated by county.

Los Angeles: Carson, Lomita and Torrance; Foothill; Long Beach; LA City; LA County; South Bay; SELACO; Verdugo
 Alameda: Alameda; Oakland
 Santa Clara: NOVA; San Jose
 San Bernardino: San Bernardino City; San Bernardino County
 Contra Costa: Contra Costa; Richmond
 Orange: Anaheim; Orange; Santa Ana

** WIA data for Kern included Inyo and Mono counties

APPENDIX J – MENTORING DATA

COUNTY	OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF EDUCATION FUNDING 1999-2001	DEPT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG FUNDING (Friday Night Live) 1998-2001	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING 2000-01	TOTAL	
				Funding per county	% of total funds awarded to largest 15 counties*
Los Angeles	\$2,964,810	\$27,500	\$84,376	\$3,076,686	36.1%
Alameda	\$1,293,838	\$55,000	\$53,438	\$1,402,276	16.5%
San Diego	\$1,068,025	\$27,500	\$62,813	\$1,158,338	13.6%
Sacramento	\$324,800	\$110,000	\$92,813	\$527,613	6.2%
Orange	\$500,000	\$0	\$22,500	\$522,500	6.1%
San Joaquin	\$437,500	\$0	\$0	\$437,500	5.1%
Riverside	\$399,855	\$0	\$28,125	\$427,980	5%
Fresno	\$175,000	\$55,000	\$42,188	\$272,188	3.2%
Ventura	\$225,000	\$0	\$7,500	\$232,500	2.7%
Santa Clara	\$160,379	\$0	\$28,125	\$188,504	2.2%
San Bernardino	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	1.2%
Contra Costa	\$0	\$0	\$70,313	\$70,313	0.8%
Kern	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$55,000	0.7%
San Mateo	\$0	\$0	\$52,632	\$52,632	0.6%
San Francisco	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
TOTAL	\$7,649,207	\$330,000	\$544,823	\$8,524,030	100%

* Funding data only available for the 15 largest counties (provided by the Governor's Mentoring Partnership)

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