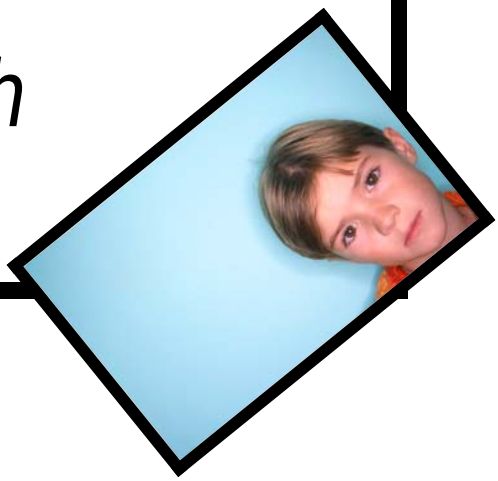
MENDOCINO COUNTY
POLICY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN
AND YOUTH, CHILD ABUSE
PREVENTION COMMISSION

2
0
0
7

Status Report On Children and Youth



A WORD FROM THE CHAIR

March 16, 2007

To Mendocino County Community Members and Policymakers:

The Policy Council on Children and Youth (PCCY) is very pleased to publish its *Status Report on Children and Youth 2007*. This is our fifth biennial Status Report on Children and Youth. With each publication, the Status Report becomes more informative and useful as we gain from lessons learned. We hope you enjoy it as much as we do.

PCCY is dedicated to planning and coordinating services for children, youth and families and informing and advocating for issues supporting their health and welfare. The data chosen by PCCY for the status report were based on what we thought useful and on what could be accurately and reliably documented.

As you review the report, please let us know--

- ❍ What additional data you would like to see in the next Status Report,
- ❍ If you would like to receive a presentation about the Status Report,
- ❍ If you have any questions or suggestions about future Status Reports.

Please contact any member of the PCCY or Jill Singleton at (707) 463-7929.

Finally, PCCY would like to acknowledge the following people for their work on this report:

*Children's System of Care—**T Carlson***	*Healthy Kids Mendocino—**Kristin Gardner***
*Mendocino County Office of Education—**Ruth Hubbell***	*North Coast Opportunities—**Denise Gorny***
*HHSA, Mental Health Branch—**Noel O'Neill & Tammy Weselsky***	*HHSA, Public Health Branch—**Linda Nagel & Phyllis Webb***
*Mendocino County Probation Department—**Wesley Forman & Linda Lauenroth***	*Redwood Children's Services—**Camille Schraeder***
*HHSA, Social Services Branch—**Carole Aleshire, Rosemarie Del Campo, Kristin Kale, Kathleen Stone & Jill Singleton***	*Mendocino County Youth Project—**Karin Wandrei***

On behalf of the children and youth of Mendocino County,

Wesley Forman, Chair
Mendocino County Policy Council on Children and Youth

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

MISSION OF THE POLICY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH……3

POLICY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH MEMBERSHIP……..4-5

DEMOGRAPHICS…….6-9

FAMILY ECONOMICS……10-14

CHILD CARE……15-17

EDUCATION……..18-24

HEALTH……..25-35

MENTAL HEALTH……...…...36-38

CHILD PROTECTION…….39-43

COMMUNITY SAFETY……..44-50

YOUTH ISSUES……51-61

WEB SITES……62

MISSION OF THE POLICY COUNCIL

ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Policy Council on Children and Youth (PCCY) believes children, youth and families are society's precious resource, represent our future and deserve to live in a safe, trusting and supportive environment. Therefore, it is our mission to:

- Provide leadership regarding issues that affect children, youth and families in Mendocino County through collaboration, cooperation, training, needs assessment, analysis, information dissemination and advocacy;

- Increase the accessibility of needed services, which are culturally relevant and sensitive, for all our community's children;

- Work to ensure that services for children are affordable for all families;

- Develop a collaborative, comprehensive, non-duplicative service system which includes prevention through treatment approaches to meet the needs of children, while being as effective and efficient as possible;

- Create and enable implementation of practical, relevant public policies and legislation which directly increases the health, welfare and educational opportunities for children, youth and families;

- Educate our community concerning the needs of children and the roles community members can play in promoting the health and welfare of our children, youth and families; and

- Create opportunity for individuals and agencies involved with children, youth and families in our county to meet, share information and participate in the planning and decisions concerning our future.

POLICY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH MEMBERSHIP (JANUARY 2007)

Todd Crabtree	Community Development Commission of Mendocino County
Damon Dickinson	Mendocino County Office of Education/SELPA
Mary Elliott	Mendocino County Health & Human Services Agency, Social Services Branch
Wesley Forman	Mendocino County Probation Department
Cathy Frey	Alliance for Rural Community Health
Denise Gorny	North Coast Opportunities
Patricia Guntly	Mendocino County Health & Human Services Agency, Public Health Branch—Alcohol & Other Drug Programs
Sheryn Hildebrand	Court Appointed Special Advocate
Gary Hudson	Mendocino County Sheriff's Department
Dennis Ivey	Mendocino County Office of Education
Judge Leonard LaCasse	Mendocino County Juvenile Court
Dianne Lawrence	North Coast Opportunities
Lois Lockhart	Native American Representative
Steve Lund	Ft. Bragg Unified School District
Tami Mee	Mendocino County Office of Education, Youth Council
Anne Molgaard	FIRST 5 Mendocino
Linda Bouskill Nagel, PHN	Mendocino County Health & Human Services Agency, Public Health Branch

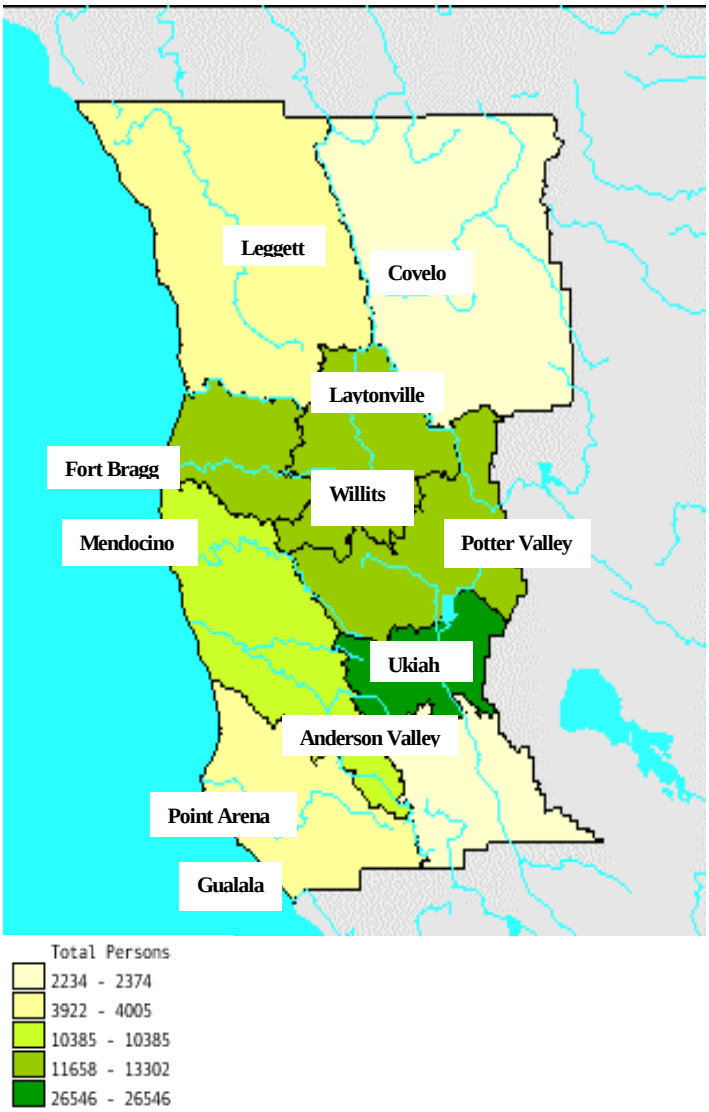
POLICY COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH MEMBERSHIP (JANUARY 2007)

Mary Nevarez	Indian Child Welfare Act Agency Representative
Anne Oliver	Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission
Noel O'Neill	Mendocino County Health & Human Services Agency, Mental Health Branch
Supervisor John Pinches	Mendocino County Board of Supervisors
Camille Schraeder	Redwood Children's Services & Local Child Abuse Prevention Council
Moises Soria	Nuestra Casa Family Resource Center
Karin Wandrei	Mendocino County Youth Project
Susana Wilson	Mendocino County Health & Human Services Agency, Social Services Branch

DEMOGRAPHICS

Physical Setting

Mendocino County's southernmost border lies approximately 100 miles north of San Francisco. The county consists of 2,245,940 acres and stretches across 3,510 square miles of vineyard-covered hillsides, deep fertile valleys and rugged, isolated Pacific Ocean frontage. Mendocino County comprises just over two percent of the land area of California but only about one quarter of one percent of its population.



The Coastal Mountain Range divides the coastal and interior regions of the county into coast, coastal mountain and valley topography. Only three percent of the county is flat land and two-thirds of the county's residents live in the interior region. The largest population cluster centers around the city of Ukiah.

Population Data

Population estimates from the California Department of Finance include :

- The population of Mendocino County increased from 7/1/00 (86,562) through 7/1/06 (89,961) by 3.8%.

- In 2006, children and youth under the age of 18 made up 23.5% of Mendocino County's population, compared to 25.8% for California.

- In 2006, children five years of age and younger made up 7.6% of Mendocino County's population, compared to 8.5% for California.

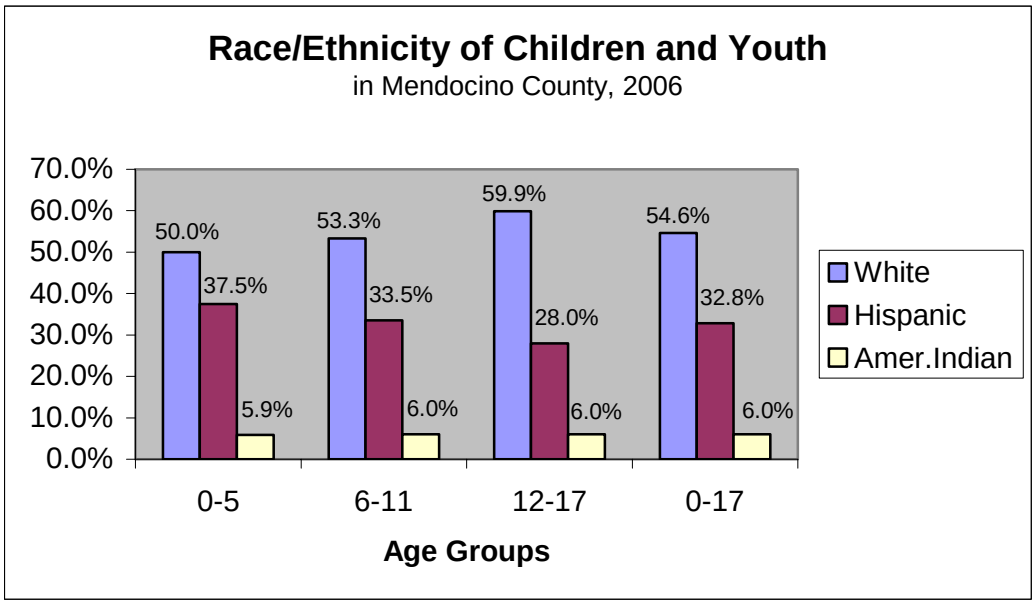
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population for Mendocino County & Incorporated Cities - 2006

Area	Total Individuals
Mendocino County	89,961
Ukiah	15,959
Fort Bragg	6,953
Willits	5,071
Point Arena	594
Balance of County	61,384

- About one third of the population lives in the 4 incorporated cities while about two thirds live outside city limits.

From the same source, estimates of the race/ethnicity of children and youth in Mendocino County are presented in the following graph:



Source: California Department of Finance, www.dof.ca.us/

Note: Races that total < 5% are not included in this graph.

- From the graph above it can be noted that the younger population (0-5) has a higher % of Hispanic children than the older population (12-17), which follows our birth statistics that indicate that the number of Hispanic women giving birth has been increasing.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Census 2000 data on Family Households includes the following:

Family Households* in Mendocino County by Population Area- 2000

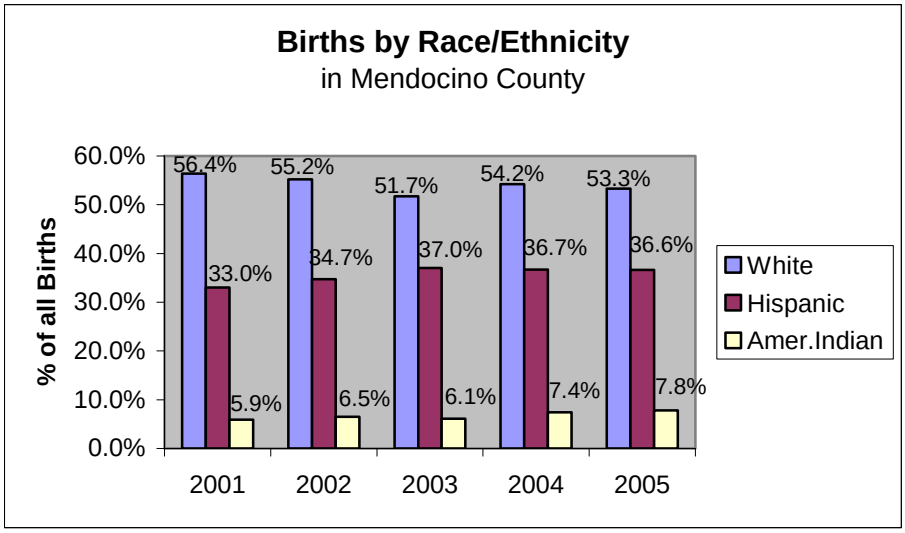
Area	# of family households with individuals under age 18	% of family households with individuals under age 18	% of family households in Mendocino County
Mendocino County	11,658	35.0	100
Ukiah	2,179	36.4	18.7
Fort Bragg	939	33.1	8.1
Willits	772	39.9	6.6
Point Arena	70	36.6	0.6
Laytonville	187	37.7	1.6
Covelo	161	36.4	1.4
Mendocino	86	20.3	0.7
Other Unincorporated Areas	7,264	34.6	62.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, www.census.gov/

*According to the U.S. Census, a *family* is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. A *family household* is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family (as defined above), and includes any unrelated people (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who may be residing there. Therefore, the number of families is equal to the number of family households, but the number of family members differs from the number of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

Birth Data

- Births by Race/Ethnicity follow the same basic pattern as the race of school-age children as can be seen in the graph below:



Source: California Department of Health Services, Automated Vital Statistics system (AVSS), www.dhs.ca.gov/

Note: Races that total <5% are not included in this graph.

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Births to White women have decreased from 56.4% of all births in 2001 to 53.3% in 2005, a pattern that has been noted for a number of years.
- Births to Hispanic women have increased from 33% of all births in 2001 to 36.6% in 2005. This pattern has also been noted for a number of years.

FAMILY ECONOMICS

Family income is linked to a number of outcomes for children. Children in low income families tend to have poorer health and educational outcomes and are at increased risk for child abuse and neglect.

General Family Economics

- In December 2006, the median purchase price of a house in Mendocino County was approximately $435,000. The median purchase price of a home in California as a whole was $567,690.[1]

- The 2007 Fair Market Rent for a one-bedroom unit in Mendocino County is $641 per month, for a two-bedroom unit $779 per month, for a three-bedroom unit $1,063 per month.

- Median family household income is the level of income at which half of all family households are above and half are below. In 2006, the annual median family household income in Mendocino County was $51,100 (or $4,258 per month & about $24.57 per hour) compared to $66,153 ($5,513 per month or $31.80 per hour) in California as a whole.

Housing Affordability

The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports the following annual incomes needed to rent a unit at the Fair Market Rent in Mendocino County:

Housing Costs vs. Income Needed to Rent

2007 Fair Market Rent:	Monthly Rent	Annual	Monthly	Hourly
One-Bedroom Unit	$641	$25,640	$2,137	$12.32
Two-Bedroom Unit	$779	$31,160	$2,597	$14.98
Three-Bedroom Unit	$1063	$42,520	$3,543	$20.44

Estimated County Incomes

Income Level	Annual	Monthly	Hourly
Median	$51,100	$4,258	$24.57
Federal Poverty Level for a Family of 3	$17,170	$1,430	$8.25
Minimum Wage	$14,040	$1,170	$6.75

[1] National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2004 Mendocino County, www.nlihc.org

FAMILY ECONOMICS

- CalWORKs families, families at or below the federal poverty level, minimum wage earners and all those in between do not have sufficient income for one, two or three-bedroom units at the Fair Market Rent in Mendocino County.

- The total monthly grant of a CalWORKs family of three ($689) would not meet the cost of a two-bedroom unit at the 2007 Fair Market Rent in Mendocino County ($779) and would barely meet the cost of a one-bedroom unit at the Fair Market Rent ($641).

- According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, a minimum wage earner in Mendocino County would have to work 73 hours per week in order to afford a one-bedroom unit at the Fair Market Rent here, and 89 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit. This family could afford rent of not more than $350 per month, whereas the Fair Market Rent for a one-bedroom unit is $641, and for a two-bedroom unit is $779 in 2007.

Poverty

Mendocino County residents have a higher likelihood of living below the federal poverty level than the general population in California. Also, the younger the child, the higher the likelihood of living below the poverty level, particularly if the child is under the age of five and living in a household headed by a female. According to the US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the following comparisons can be made:

Poverty Estimates for Families with Children

Year	Children < 18 years of age		Children 5-17 years of age	
	Mendocino	California	Mendocino	California
2000	21.90%	18.50%	20.80%	17.70%
2002	21.60%	19.20%	21.30%	18.40%
2004	21.90%	18.70%	20.90%	17.70%

Note: A person's poverty status, is based on the person's total family income in the last twelve months compared with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered "below the poverty level", together with every member of his or her family.

- In 2002, 21.6% of families in Mendocino County with children and youth under 18 were below the poverty level, compared to 19.2% for California. In 2004, the number of families in our county with children and youth under 18 who were below the poverty level rose slightly to 21.9%, while the number for California as a whole dropped slightly to 18.7%.[2]

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

FAMILY ECONOMICS

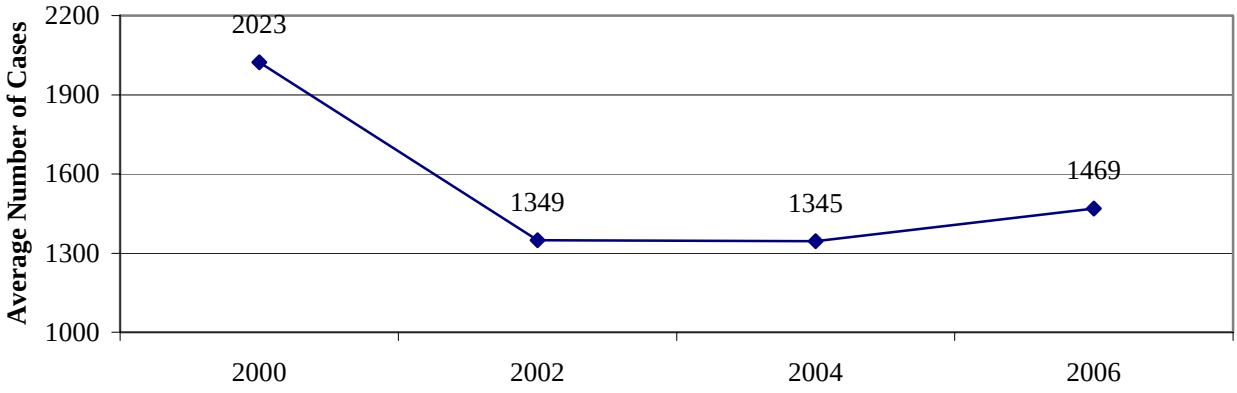
According to the 2005 American Community Survey from the US Census Bureau,

Living in Poverty	Mendocino	California
Families with children under 18 yrs.	23.3%	14.9%
Families with female head of household with children < 18	28.6%	24.9%
Median family income	$47,838	$61,476

Welfare

From 2000 to December 2006, the average CalWORKs (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids) cash aid caseload has generally decreased. There was a slight increase between 2004 and 2006 when the average caseload increased from 1345 to 1469. However, the average caseload from 2000 to 2006 decreased overall by 27%.[3]

Mendocino County CalWORKs Cash Aid Caseload 2000 to 2006



- At the end of 2006, 1,180 children between the ages of 0 and 5 were in families receiving CalWORKs benefits.[3] This amounts to 17.3% of the children in that age group in Mendocino County compared to 19.7% in 2004.

[3] HHSA, Social Services Branch

FAMILY ECONOMICS

Homelessness[4]

Reliable counts of homeless persons are elusive. The most recent count in Mendocino County took place at the end of 2006, and results are not yet available.

- From the 2005 Homeless Census and Survey, 14% of those surveyed in Mendocino County were in homeless families with children. Nationally, 40% of homeless people are in families with children.

- In 2006, 31 Mendocino County children lived in transitional housing for homeless families transitioning to permanent housing. One hundred thirteen (113) homeless Mendocino County children had families that participated in the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), a program designed to move these families from homelessness to permanent, stable housing.

- In 2006, 61 Mendocino County children lived in Shelter Plus Care, a program designed for formerly homeless individuals who need ongoing support to remain in permanent housing.

- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness includes
  - not having a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
  - living in a place not designed for a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; or
  - living in an emergency shelter or transitional housing for homeless people.

- According to the 2005 Mendocino County Homeless Census and Survey, at any one point-in-time an estimated 1,947 homeless people are on the streets or in emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, domestic violence shelters, voucher motels, hospitals, jails and rehabilitation facilities.

- Based on a survey of 334 homeless people interviewed through the 2005 Census and Survey, the typical homeless person in Mendocino County has a median age of 40, is Caucasian and male.

- However, the total number of homeless people who made contact with the Mendocino County Homeless Programs during FY 04-05 included 428 families with 796 children.

[4] Data compiled by HHSA, Social Services Branch

FAMILY ECONOMICS

- In 2005, the following homeless beds were available for families with children in Mendocino County:
  - Emergency Shelter - 59 year-round shelter beds; additional motel vouchers available when the shelter beds are full during extreme conditions.
  - Transitional Housing - 57 year-round transitional housing beds.
  - Permanent Supportive Housing - 166 beds.

- Homeless clients enter the Continuum of Care (COC) system through agencies located in Ukiah, Willits and Ft Bragg. These agencies have formed a service program in Mendocino County coordinated by the HHSA, Social Services Branch designed to integrate service programs in the county into a continuum of care and housing resources for homeless families and disabled individuals.

CHILD CARE

Type and Availability

Child care refers to the full spectrum of care needed by children: infant/toddler care, preschooler care, after-school care for elementary and middle school children, and care for children with special needs up to 21 years of age.
Child care can be licensed or unlicensed ("license-exempt"). Generally, licensed child care is considered to be higher quality care because of the education and training requirements of the licensing process.

License-Exempt Child Care is typically provided by a friend, relative or neighbor providing care for only one family.

Licensed Family Child Care Home can be a small home caring for up to 8 children or a large child care home licensed for up to 14, that requires the help of an assistant.

Licensed Center-Based Child Care can include public or private programs that care for infants, preschool or school-age children, depending on the licensure. Included are Early Head Start, Head Start, State Preschools, private preschools and some programs on Indian Reservations.

After-School Child Care for children 6-13 years of age includes after-school care or summer care that may be located on school sites or centers, and is licensed. However, the following programs do not have to be licensed: Kudos for Kids Twenty First Century programs, City Park and Recreation programs, Teen and local Community Centers, programs on Indian Reservations and Boys and Girls Club.

Comparison of Child Care in Mendocino County: 1998, 2000 and 2006

Licensed Child Care Supply	1998	2000	2006	Change 2000 to 2006
Licensed Child Care Centers	31	35	41	+ 6 centers
Spaces for Infants	24	56	71	+ 15 spaces
Spaces age 2-5	872	858	1151	+ 293 spaces
Licensed Family Child Care Homes	98	131	109	- 22 homes
Family Child Care Home spaces	844	1286	936	- 350 spaces
School-age Licensed & Exempt Facilities	13	11	14	+ 3 facilities
Spaces age 6 and over	385	348	747	+ 399 spaces
SPACES, ALL AGES	2,125	2,548	2,905	+ 357 spaces

- The number of child care centers has increased since 1998, but many centers do not meet the needs of families working full days, evenings, weekends or shifts. There is a severe shortage of odd-hour care and thus families turn to license-exempt care to meet their child care needs.
- While the number of center spaces for infants, 2-5 year olds and school-age program spaces increased, the number of family child care spaces decreased.

Data Resource: NCO/Rural Communities Child Care, Resource and Referral Program

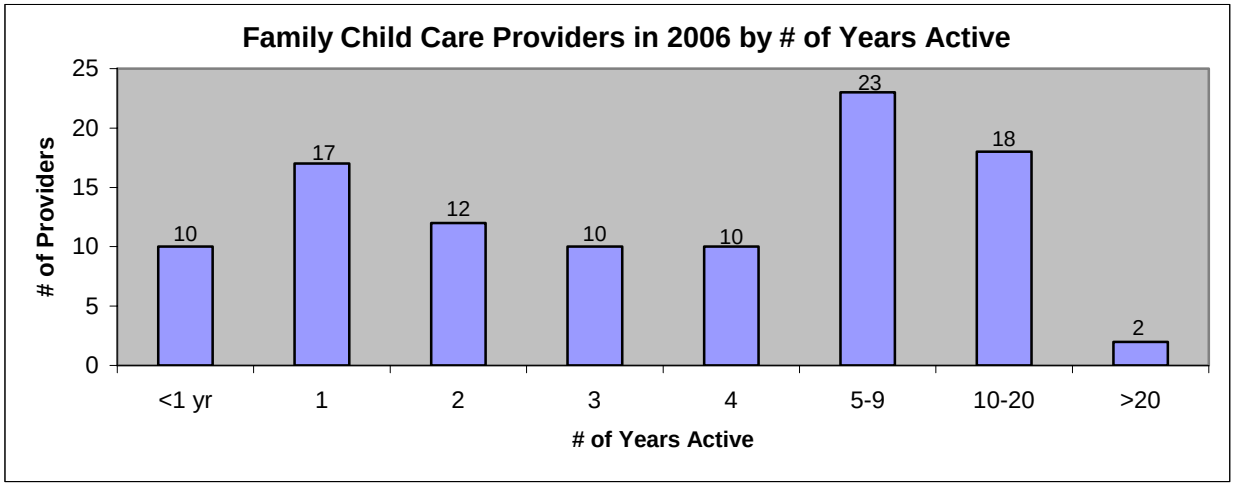
CHILD CARE

Child Care Facilities by Region, Comparison December 2003 to January 2007

Region and Facility	Small FCCH (8 children)		Large FCCH (14 children)		Total Facilities		Total Spaces	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Ukiah/South Inland								
Family Child Care Homes	58	51	16	11	74	62	688	552
Centers					29	28	918	900
After-School Programs					7	11	227	692
Willits/North Inland								
Family Child Care Homes	14	12	8	2	22	14	244	124
Centers					11	10	270	298
After-School Programs					1	1	28	120
Coast								
Family Child Care Homes	23	18	8	7	31	25	296	242
Centers					10	9	289	256
After-School Programs					3	3	65	165
Total Facilities or Child Care Spaces	**95**	**81**	**32**	**20**	**188**	**163**	**3025**	**3349**

Data Resource: NCO/Rural Communities Child Care, Resource and Referral Program

Family Child Care Longevity



Data Resource: NCO/Rural Communities Child Care, Resource and Referral Program

Of 102 active Family Child Care Providers in 2006,

- 58% (59 providers) were active less than 5 years
- 80% (82 providers) were active less than 10 years

License-Exempt Child Care Providers

Much of the demand for child care is filled through license-exempt care. When parents choose this care, the federal government allows subsidized care to start immediately.

CHILD CARE

Fingerprint & Criminal Background Screening Status in 2006

Total # That Applied in Mendocino County	**1151**
# That Cleared	871
# Denied (did not pass criminal background check due to felonies on their record)	126
# Closed (didn't finish the process)	158

Source: NCO/Rural Communities Child Care, Resource and Referral Program

- Of the fingerprinted providers, 12% (126) were denied clearance, and they were caring for kids at the time of denial.
- In 2006, there were 115 active relative child care providers who were not required to be "trustlined" (fingerprinted and cleared) or pass a criminal background check to be paid a child care subsidy with state funds.
- Trustline-exempt providers who are friends and neighbors must pass a criminal background check and fingerprint clearance.
- An average of 67 active license-exempt providers per month are paid by NCO for subsidized child care.

Mendocino County Child Care Resources

The Mendocino County Child Care Planning Council (CCPC) provides leadership in identifying child care needs, priorities, and resources and advocates for accessible, affordable, quality child care for families in the county. To receive a copy of the Mendocino County Child Care Needs Assessment and Strategic Plan 2005-2010, contact: www.mcoe.us/d/ch_dev/ccpc or 467-5143.

North Coast Opportunities, Inc., Rural Communities Child Care (NCO/RCCC) offers a variety of services to families, child care providers and agencies in Lake and Mendocino Counties. To find out more: www.ncoinc.org or call 1-800-606-5550.

Child-Care-Related Facts from the 2005 California Child Care Portfolio:
(www.rrnetwork.org/)

- More parents requested referrals for part time care (56%) than full time care (44%). Most requested care because of employment (78%), with need for care because of school or training next (11%).
- A family with 1 minimum wage earner in Mendocino County would spend nearly half (49%) of their salary on licensed family child care for their infant. A family with 2 minimum wage earners would spend a quarter of their income for licensed family child care for their infant.
- In the past 5 years, Mendocino County has seen a significant increase in the use of license-exempt, non-regulated child care providers by parents receiving assistance with payment of their child care fees from NCO and CalWORKS.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

During the school year 2005/06, there were 76 public schools, including 7 charter schools in Mendocino County.

The following School Districts operate in Mendocino County:

- Anderson Valley Unified
- Arena Union Elementary
- Fort Bragg Unified
- Laytonville Unified
- Leggett Valley Unified
- Manchester Union Elementary
- Mendocino Unified
- Mendocino County Office of Education
- Point Arena Joint Union High
- Potter Valley Community Unified
- Round Valley Unified
- Ukiah Unified
- Willits Unified

Enrollment in Mendocino County Schools 2005/06

Type of School*	Number of Schools	Number of Students (Enrollment)	Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Teachers	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
Elementary	30	6,499	379.5	17.1
Middle	5	2,021	106.1	19.0
Junior High	1	49	0.0	0.0
High School	13	4,469	250.7	17.8
K-12	4	329	23	14.3
Alternative	2	109	4.5	24.2
Continuation	10	318	20.5	15.5
Community Day	9	71	9.0	7.9
Juvenile Court	1	74	6.0	12.3
County Community	1	129	10.6	12.2
TOTAL	**76**	**14,068**	**809.9**	**17.4**

*Schools vary in their grade-level configuration. Most elementary schools encompass K-5, middle schools 6-8, junior high 7-9, and high schools 9-12. Numbers do not include students enrolled in home school or private schools.

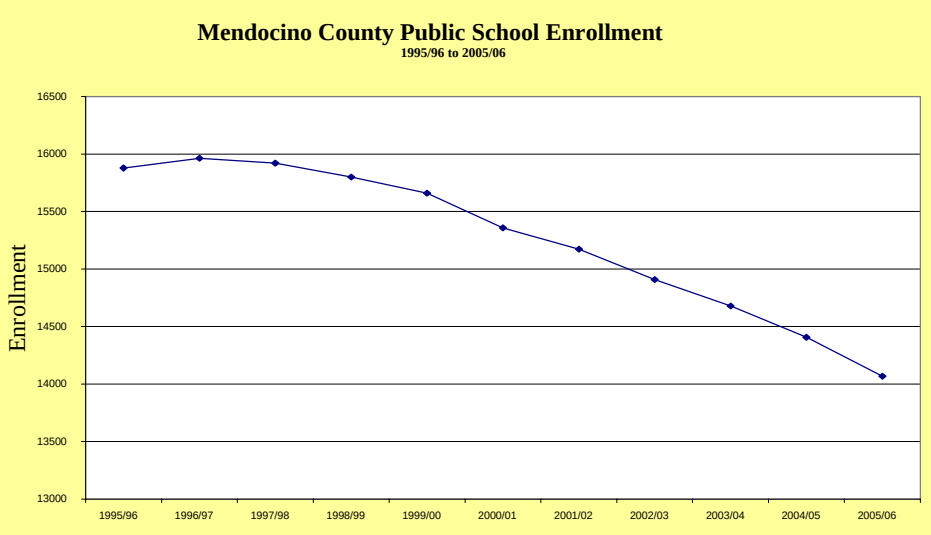
Source: California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov, Ed data

- In 2005/06, there were 661 children and youth enrolled in charter schools in Mendocino County. These schools had 39.4 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) teachers, and a pupil/teacher ratio of 16.8 students per teacher.

- In 2005/06, Mendocino County's average class size was 21.3 students, as compared to California's average class size of 27.3 students.

- In 2005/06, Mendocino County's average pupil to teacher ratio was 17.4 students per teacher, as compared to California's ratio of 21.0 students per teacher.

EDUCATION



Source: California Department of Education

- Overall enrollment in Mendocino County's public schools decreased by 11.3% from the 1995/96 school year to the 2005/06 school year. During the same period, enrollment in public schools in California as a whole, increased by 15.4%.[5]

- In June 2006, 365 children were enrolled in 18 preschools (with 25 sessions) through the Mendocino County State Preschool Consortium. [6]

- In Mendocino County there are other State Preschool programs through Mendocino College, Yokayo Elementary School (Ukiah Unified), and some of the NCO Head Start Child Development Programs. (See other related information under Child Care Section.)

- 39 school sites in Mendocino County offer after school programs including state-funded After School Education and Safety programs, federally funded 21st Century Community Learning Center programs, and private centers.[7]

- According to data from the California Department of Education, the number of students enrolled in private schools in Mendocino County declined from 1,285 in 1996 to 953 in 2003. This includes students in a range of settings from home school to church affiliated and secular schools.

[5] California Department of Education, Data Quest, www.cde.ca.gov/dataquest
[6] Mendocino County Office of Education
[7] MCOE, Region I Healthy Start & After School Partnerships

EDUCATION

Regional Occupation Program

The Regional Occupational Program (ROP) provides advanced training and job training classes for high school and adult students.

ROP High School Enrollment in Mendocino County Schools, 11/06

Anderson Valley High School	154
Fort Bragg High School	271
Laytonville High School	143
Mendocino High School	213
Point Arena High School	108
Potter Valley High School	102
Round Valley High School	21
Sanhedrin High School	21
South Valley High School	42
Ukiah High School	708
Willits High School	262

Student Characteristics

Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity of School Districts in Mendocino County 2005/06

School District	% White	% Hispanic or Latino	% Native American	% Other Races
Anderson Valley Unified	28.5	67.4	1.8	2.3
Arena Union Elementary	50.3	26.5	11.7	11.5
Fort Bragg Unified	59.6	31.4	.6	8.4
Laytonville Unified	72.7	6.3	19.3	1.7
Leggett Valley Unified	79.8	12.1	4.6	3.5
Manchester Union Elementary	61.4	38.6	0	0
Mendocino County Office of Education	42.7	33.9	17.6	5.8
Mendocino Unified	77.5	2.4	1.1	19
Point Arena Joint Union High	47.7	30.2	18.6	3.5
Potter Valley Community Unified	72.5	19.7	7.9	0
Round Valley Unified	18.6	6.5	73.4	1.5
Ukiah Unified	54	34.3	7.4	4.3
Willits Unified	68.4	20.1	7.0	4.5

Source: California Department of Education

- Laytonville, Leggett Valley, Mendocino and Potter Valley have the highest enrollment of White students with over 70%.
- Anderson Valley has the highest enrollment of Hispanic students (67.4%); Round Valley has the highest enrollment of Native American students (73.4%).

EDUCATION

English Learners

- English Learners by Language are those students for whom there is a report of a primary language other than English on the state-approved Home Language Survey and who, on the basis of the state approved oral language (grades K-12) assessment procedures and including literacy (grades 3-12 only), have been determined to lack the clearly defined English language skills of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs.
- In 2005/06, 18.3% of students enrolled in Mendocino County schools were English Learners, compared to 24.9% for California.
- In 2005/06, 97.6% of English Learners enrolled in Mendocino County schools were Spanish-speaking.

Special Education

During the 2005-2006 school year, 2,441 children and young adults ages birth to 22 years qualified for and received special education services. In December 2005, the number of special education students by disability was as follows:

Specific Learning Disability	942
Speech and Language Impaired	477
Deaf and Hard of Hearing	26
Visually Impaired	11
Orthopedic Impairment	51
Autism	51
Mental Retardation	128
Emotional Disturbance	143
Other Health Impairments	74
Multiple Disabilities	9
Traumatic Brain Injury	4

- The number of students identified as Autistic increased from 33 to 60 from June 2001 to June 2006, a rate of increase that is consistent with state trends.
- During the 2005-2006 school year, public schools in Mendocino County were responsible for providing intensive special education services to approximately 80 students enrolled in Non-Public Schools. The average annual cost per student enrolled for a full school year is approximately $36,000.

EDUCATION

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Through the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, schools provide students of all ages with nutritious meals they need in order to learn. In Mendocino County for School Year 2005-06, students eligible for the School Lunch program were as follows:

Free and Reduced Lunch Students by District

School District	Enrollment	# Eligible Free	# Eligible Reduced	Total # Eligible
Mendocino County of Education	271	233	7	240
Anderson Valley Unified	605	405	43	448
Arena Union Elementary	241	132	41	173
Fort Bragg Unified	1,912	871	277	1,148
Manchester Union Elementary	73	19	15	34
Mendocino Unified	662	100	28	128
Point Arena Joint Union High	181	89	24	113
Round Valley Unified	445	445	0	445
Ukiah Unified	6,484	3,231	768	3,999
Willits Unified	2,055	962	240	1,202

Source: California Department of Education

Graduates

Despite a decrease in student enrollment in Mendocino County, the number of high school graduates from Mendocino County schools increased from 910 in 1994/95 to 1,045 in 2004/05.

Mendocino County Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Course Requirements

	School Year 2003/04		School Year 2004/05	
School District	**# of Graduates**	**% UC/CSU Eligible**	**# of Graduates**	**% UC/CSU Eligible**
Anderson Valley Unified	41	41.5%	50	38.0%
Fort Bragg Unified	147	33.3%	121	20.7%
Laytonville Unified	29	31.0%	38	44.7%
Leggett Valley Unified	8	100.0%	11	100.0%
Mendo County Office of Ed	17	0.0%	28	0.0%
Mendocino Unified	85	51.8%	80	60.0%
Point Arena Joint Union High	45	53.3%	52	28.8%
Potter Valley Community	13	23.1%	17	17.6%
Round Valley Unified	23	43.5%	27	25.9%
Ukiah Unified	474	19.6%	460	28.0%
Willits Unified	170	27.6%	159	32.7%
County of Mendocino	**1052**	**28.9%**	**1045**	**31.4%**
State of California	**343,517**	**33.7%**	**355,231**	**35.2%**

Source: California Department of Education, Data Quest

- Mendocino County, in general, lags slightly behind California in graduates meeting the required courses to enter the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems after graduation.

- In 2005, 83.8% of the population in Mendocino County 25 years and older had received a high school diploma, as compared to 80.1% in California.[8]

- In 2005, 26.6% of the population in Mendocino County had a four-year college level bachelor's degree, as compared to 29.5% in California.[8]

Dropouts

The California Department of Education adopted the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) Dropout definition. A dropout is a person who

1) was enrolled in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 at some time during the previous school year and left school prior to completing the school year and has not returned to school as of Information Day, and
2) did not begin attending the next grade (7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12) in the school to which they were assigned or in which they had pre-registered or were expected to attend by Information Day.

Twelfth grade enrollment collected is a point-in-time, while graduate counts collected are year-end summary data. In schools with high mobility (such as continuation schools), it is possible for October 12th grade enrollment counts to be less than the number of graduates reported.

4-Year Derived Dropout Rates, Grades 9—12, School Year 2004-05:

	Total Enrollment	**# of Dropouts**	**Derived Dropout Rate**
Mendocino County	**5,025**	**94**	**7.7%**
State of California	**1,937,014**	**60,176**	**12.6%**

Source: California Department of Education, Data Quest

- A 4-year derived dropout rate is an estimate of the percent of students who would drop out in a four year period based on data collected for a single year.

- Actual dropout numbers by district or by race/ethnicity are too small to report or to compare to each other.

EDUCATION

[8] U.S. Census Bureau estimates, American Community Survey 2005

Academic Performance Index and Adequate Yearly Progress

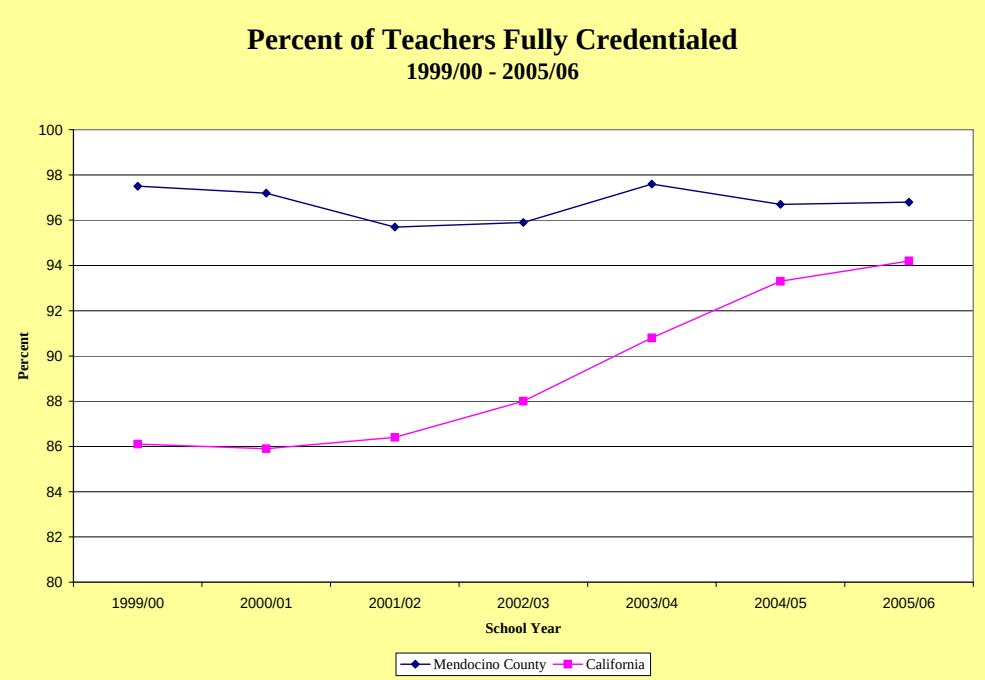
The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 is federal legislation that established a new definition of "adequate yearly progress" (AYP) for all schools, districts, and the state beginning with the 2003 AYP criteria. All schools and districts are required to meet all 2003 AYP criteria in order to make AYP. Currently, only federal Title I-funded schools and districts bear the consequences of not making AYP. Schools and districts receiving Title I funds face Program Improvement consequences for not meeting the new AYP requirements.

In California, school performance is measured by the Academic Performance Index (API). The API is a numeric index that ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1000. California set 800 as the interim API schools should strive to meet. Schools that fall short of 800 are required to meet annual growth targets until their goal is achieved.

- In 2005/06, one elementary, one community, and one charter school in Mendocino County with reported scores achieved an Academic Performance Index (API) score above the goal of 800.

Teachers

Mendocino County consistently has a higher percentage of fully credentialed teachers in its schools (96.8%) than does California as a whole (94.2%).



Source: California Department of Education

Health Insurance and Access to Care

Healthy Kids Mendocino (HKM) is working to ensure that all children ages 0 through 18 in Mendocino County have access to health insurance coverage. This is a collaborative effort by Alliance for Rural Community Health, Mendocino County Public Health and Social Services, FIRST 5 Mendocino and many others. HKM is reaching out to families in need of health insurance and helping them to enroll their children in no- and low-cost insurance programs including **Medi-Cal (MC), Healthy Families (HF) and CalKids**. CalKids is a new outpatient insurance product for children 2 through 18 living at or below 300% of the Federal Poverty Level who are not eligible for MC or HF. HKM estimates range between 1,500 and 3,000 uninsured children in Mendocino County, many of whom are likely eligible for MC and HF. Additional information can be found at www.HealthyKidsMendocino.org.

In Mendocino County,

- As of July 2006, 9,372 of the estimated 21,181 children and youth aged 0 to 18 (approx. 44%) were enrolled in Medi-Cal.
- As of November 2006, 2,125 (approx 10%) children from age 0 to 18 were enrolled in the Healthy Families (Insurance) Program .
- As of December 2006, 164 children age 0 to 18 were enrolled in CalKids.

From the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), www.chis.ucla.edu, the following estimates were available about health insurance and access to health care for children and teens in Mendocino County:

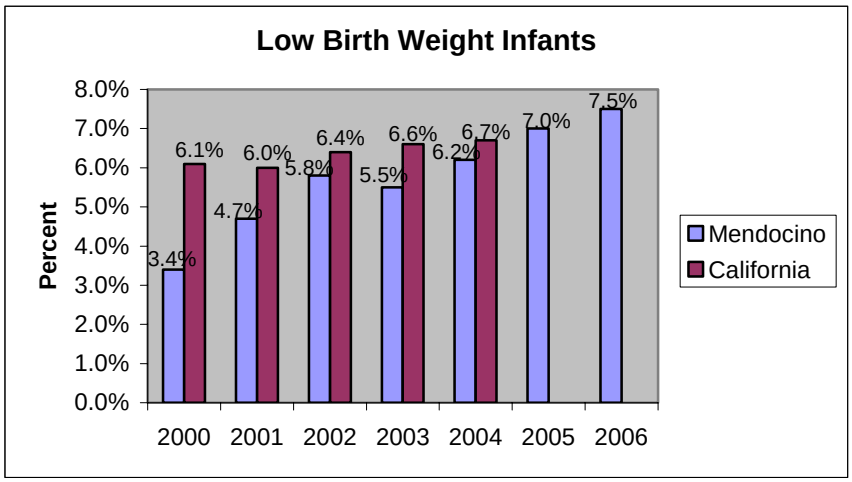
- 12.4% of children aged 0-18 lack health insurance compared to 7.3% for California as a whole (CHIS 2005).
- 27.1% of children aged 0-18 lack dental insurance compared to 18.2% for California as a whole (CHIS 2003).
- 10.5% of children aged 0-18 are without a usual source of health care. (CHIS 2005)
- 56.9% of children aged 0-18 who sought care went to a doctor's office for care, 31.7% to a community clinic and 0.9% to an emergency room or some other place (CHIS 2005).

Mothers and Infants

The availability and accessibility of medical care in the community can affect birth outcomes such as infant birth weights and mortality. Research has shown that mothers who obtain prenatal care generally have better birth outcomes and are more likely to carry their babies to term, and their babies have a higher birth weight.
Low birth weight babies may suffer from major disabilities such as cerebral palsy and developmental disabilities. Later in childhood, they may suffer from behavioral difficulties as well.

The following birth indicators are available for 2000-2006:

Low Birth Weight Infants – defined as babies born less than 2500 grams (approx. 5lbs 8 oz.) and measured as the % of all births

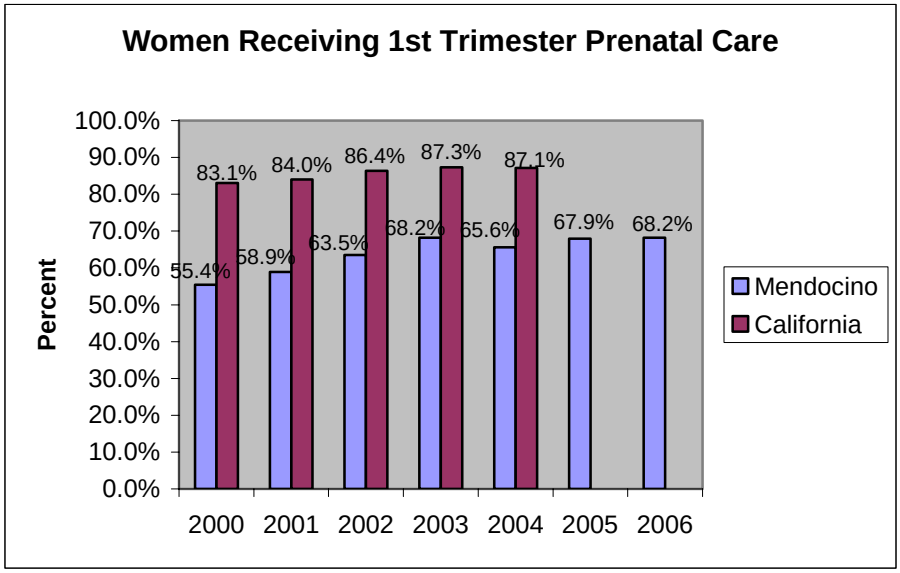


Source: www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs, Mendocino County Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS)-2005-06

- Mendocino County has consistently been below the State for low birth weight births. Although the percent of low birth weight babies has been rising for the past 3 years, this represents very few additional low birth weight births in Mendocino County and will be monitored closely by the Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health program.

- For 2000 and 2001, Mendocino County achieved the Year 2010 National Objective of no more than 5% of infants born with low birth weight.

Women Receiving 1st Trimester Prenatal Care (PNC) – defined as mothers who received PNC in the first 3 months of pregnancy and measured as % of all women giving birth



Source: www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs, Mendocino County Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS)-2005-06 data

- First trimester entry into prenatal care for Mendocino County pregnant women generally continues to improve. The percentage increased from 55.4% in 2000 to 68.2% in 2006 and has remained over 65% for the past 4 years.

- Significantly fewer women in Mendocino County seek prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than other women in California. In 2001 and 2002, Mendocino County ranked 57th out of 58 counties in California for the percentage of women seeking prenatal care in the 1st trimester. By 2004 Mendocino County had moved up to 48th.

Infant Mortality – defined as infants who died within the 1st year of life and measured as either the number of deaths or as a rate per 1,000 live births

- The number of Infant deaths in Mendocino County has fluctuated for the past 5 years between 7 in 2002 and 9 in 2005. Because these numbers are so small the death rate of infants is unreliable and comparison to the State is not advised.

Infants Breastfeeding – defined as mothers who intend to breastfeed their infants at hospital discharge and is measured as % of all women giving birth

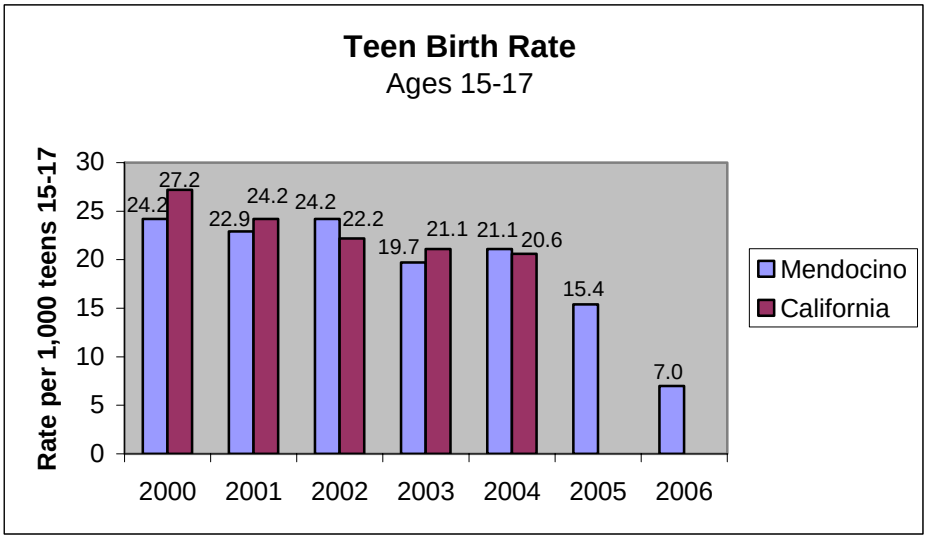
- Information on the number of mothers who intend to exclusively breastfeed their infants at hospital discharge has been maintained since 1994. The County Health Status Profile for 2006 indicates that for the 3 years 2001-2003 Mendocino County reported 89.8% of all infants breastfed during early postpartum compared to 83.7% in the State.

- The Loving Support Breastfeeding Project (LSBP), with funding from FIRST 5 Mendocino, began implementation in the Ukiah Valley in July 2005 to provide resources for health care providers, direct support for breastfeeding mothers, and social marketing to encourage a supportive breastfeeding community. From 7/1/06 through 12/31/06, 69 women had been enrolled in the program; of the 54 mothers, who were still active on 12/31/06, 30 had infants at least 3 months old and 23 (77%) of them had breastfed their infants for at least 3 months.

Children and Adolescents

Teen Births – defined as teenage girls age 15-17 who give birth and measured as a rate per 1,000 teens age 15-17. Ages 15-17 were chosen as it reflects a higher concern regarding teens who would not yet have graduated from high school.

Teen birth rates for Mendocino County and the State are following a similar downward pattern as can be seen in the following graph:



Source: www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs, Mendocino County Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS)-2005-06

- Since 2000, the State and County teen birth rates have followed a downward pattern. There are no State rates yet available for 2005 and 2006, but the County rates continue to decrease, and in 2006 the drop was dramatic. This irregular pattern is caused by a relatively small number of births to teens where even a small increase or decrease will be seen as a notable change in the rate (see below). Through 2004, the County teen birth rates were not significantly different from the State rates.

HEALTH

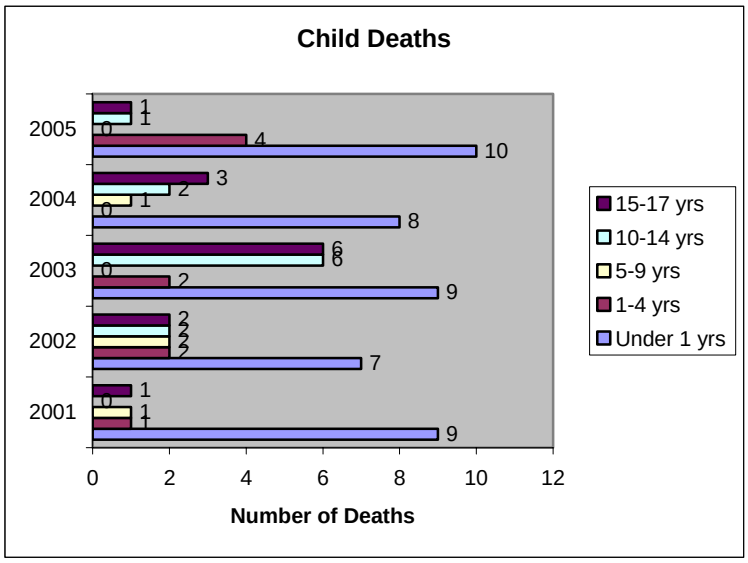
- Teenage mothers are more likely to leave school before graduation, have decreased earning potential and live in poverty. They are also more likely than older women to receive inadequate prenatal care, and have inadequate weight gain during pregnancy. Their infants are more likely to be born prematurely and at a low birth weight.
  Source: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, www.teenpregnancy.org

- The number of actual births to teens in Mendocino County ages 17 and younger have decreased from 2000 through 2006 as can be seen in the following table:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of births to teens 17 and younger	51	48	49	42	35	33	29

Source: www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs, Mendocino County Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS)-2005-06

Child Deaths – defined and measured as the number of children under 18 years of age who die in Mendocino County, regardless of their County of residence



Source: Mendocino County Child Death Review Team Database at Public Health

- The numbers of child deaths varies considerably from year to year: 2001-12 deaths, 2002-15 deaths, 2003-23 deaths, 2004-14 deaths and 2005-16 deaths for a total of 80 deaths over 5 years.

- The Child Death Review Team (CDRT) of Mendocino County, which reviews all child deaths that occur in Mendocino County, is comprised of representatives from the County Coroner, Sheriff, Social Services, Public Health (including Vital Statistics Registrar), Mental Health, Probation and the District Attorney. Each death is identified as accidental or non-accidental and

is reviewed by the group in order to develop recommendations for the prevention and response to child deaths.

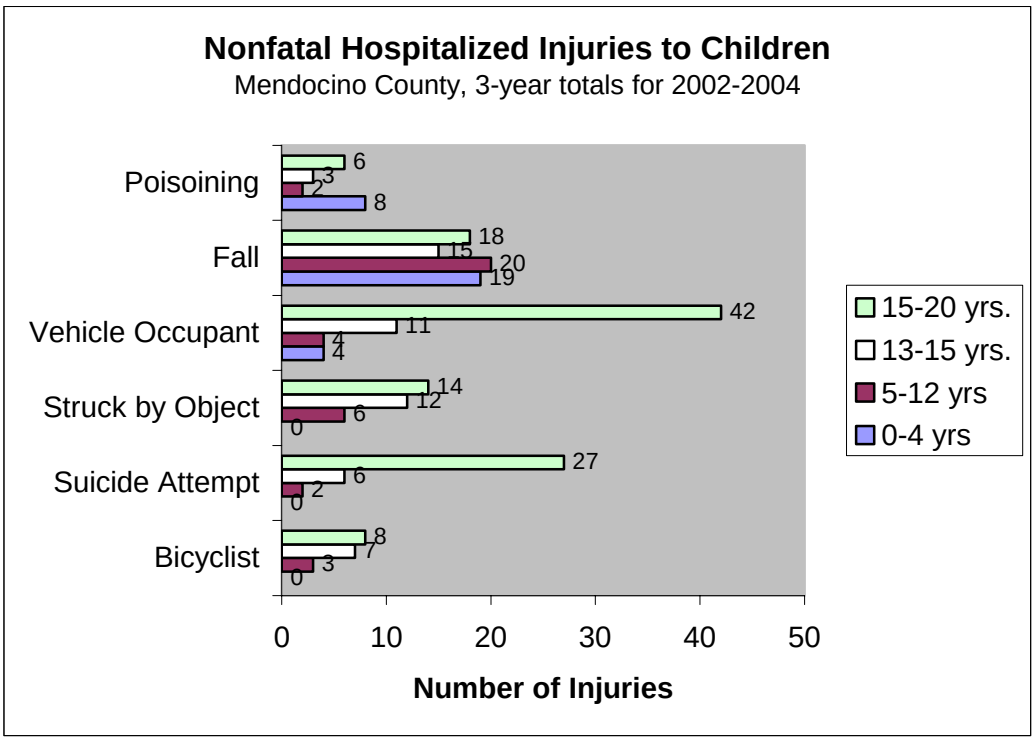
- Over the past 5 years, the following deaths of children have been reported by the CDRT: 13 from automobile accidents, 8 from positional asphyxia or SIDS, 5 drownings, and 4 suicides. Other accidental causes have resulted in less than 4 deaths each.

- Also, over the past 5 years, 17 deaths of children under 1 year of age were from causes due to prematurity.

Asthma in Children ages 0-17- defined and measured as the number or % of children 0 through 17 years of age who were diagnosed with asthma.

- From the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2005**,** it was estimated that 9.4% of children and teens 0-17 years old in Mendocino County had been diagnosed with asthma, compared to the State at 16.1% .

Non-Fatal Hospitalizations of Children-defined and measured as the number of children ages 0 through 20 residing in Mendocino County who have been discharged from a hospital (not exclusively in Mendocino County) with a specific cause of injury.



Source: California Epidemiology & Prevention for Injury Control, www.dhs.ca.gov/epic

HEALTH

- Among children and youth, injuries are the leading cause of death and disability, surpassing all major diseases with respect to premature lost years of life.

- From 2002-2004, injuries due to falls and motor vehicle accidents accounted for 35.8% (133 out of 374 total) of all nonfatal hospitalized injuries to infants, children and youth 0-20 years old.

- For youth 15-20 years old, motor vehicle accidents accounted for 25% of all hospitalizations; for youth 13-15 years old, falls and hit by objects accounted for 33% of all hospitalizations; for youth 5-12 years old and children 0-4 years old, falls accounted for 32% of all hospitalizations in each age group.

Children's Health Care

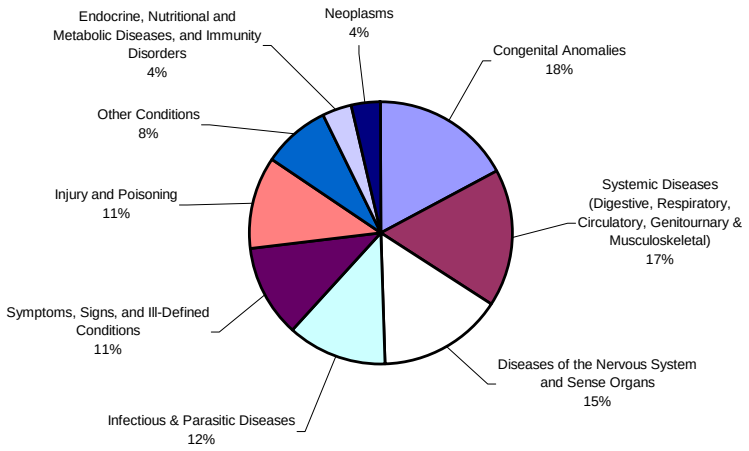
In California, the Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) Program provides regular preventive health assessments and immunizations to Medi-Cal eligible children, 0 through 20 years old, and children of low-income families, birth through 18 years old. When suspected problems are found, children are referred for necessary diagnosis and treatment.

- In FY 2002-03, 36% of the CHDP eligible population in Mendocino County received CHDP services; statewide, 43% of this eligible population was served. This percent has increased since FY 1995-96 when only 25% of the Mendocino County eligible population was served.

HEALTH

California Children's Services (CCS) assures that children under age 21 with chronic illnesses or disabilities receive specialized medical care and rehabilitation when their families have been determined financially, residentially and medically eligible. The Medical Therapy Unit of CCS provides both occupational and physical therapy at several different school sites in Ft. Bragg, Willits and Ukiah.

CCS Client Conditions
Mendocino County
2992 Unduplicated Clients, 2000-2004



Source: CCS program at Public Health

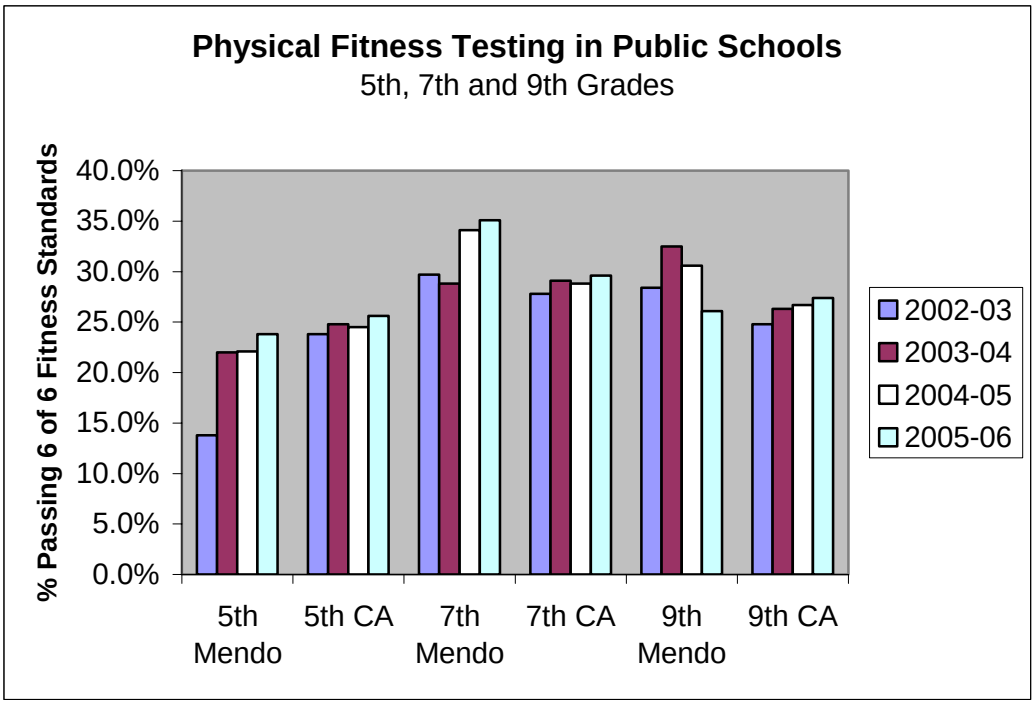
- The number of children enrolled in the CCS program was 954 in FY 04-05, 1048 in FY 03-04, 976 in FY 02-03 and 971 in FY 01-02.

Physical Fitness

- Every two years, students in the 5th, 7th and 9th grades in California schools participate in physical fitness testing. The testing consists of six elements:
  - Aerobic Capacity
  - Body composition
  - Abdominal strength and endurance
  - Trunk extensor and flexibility
  - Upper body strength and flexibility
  - Overall flexibility

  Students are scored as either being "in the health fitness zone" or "needs improvement". The health fitness zone is a set of standards "established by the Cooper Institute for Aerobics Research that represents a level of fitness that

offers some degree of protection against diseases that result from a sedentary lifestyle".



Source: California Department of Education, www.cde.ca.gov/dataquest

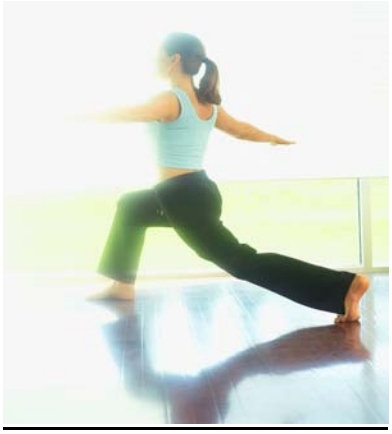
- In 2002-03, 14% of 5th graders in Mendocino County scored in the health fitness zone for 6 fitness components compared to 24% of 5th graders in California. By 2005-06, Mendocino 5th graders with 24% had almost caught up with California 5th graders with 26%.

- In all years reported, 7th graders in Mendocino County equaled or exceeded the California 7th graders. In 2004-05 and 2005-06, the Mendocino County 7th graders exceeded the State 7th graders by 5 percentage points and also exceeded all other grades tested with 34% and 35% for these 2 years.

- In all years reported except 2005-06, 9th graders in Mendocino County also equaled or exceeded the California 9th graders. In 2003-04, the Mendocino County 9th graders exceeded the State 9th graders by 5% with 33%, and in 2004-05, by 4% with 31%.

- According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2005, in Mendocino County
  - an estimate of 65.8% of all adolescents 13-18 participate in sports or physical activities outside of PE compared to 68.5% in California.

- an estimate of 21.7% of adolescents 13-18 are overweight or obese compared to 16.3% in California.



Nutrition

- According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) 2003, in Mendocino County
  - an estimate of 20.4% of adolescents 13-18 in Mendocino County ate 5 servings of fruit & vegetables a day compared to 23.3% in California.
  - an estimate of 29.1% of adolescents 13-18 in Mendocino County ate fast food at least once on the previous day compared to 36.1% in California.

- According to California Food Policy Advocates (www.cfpa.net) for school year 2003-04,
  - 31.4% of children in Mendocino County in the 7th grade had an unhealthy weight based on Health Fitness Zone, Body Composition measurements
  - 72.6% of eligible children received food through the school lunch program in Mendocino County and 39.7% of eligible children received breakfast through the school breakfast program.
  - All schools in Mendocino County have the school lunch program while only one school is without the school breakfast program.

- In 2006, the number of children receiving Food Stamps in Mendocino County was 6,017 and the number of families who received food stamps was 3,044. Only about 55% of eligible individuals in our County apply for food stamp benefits. It is unknown how many of these are members of families that include children. Although we have no data about the reasons eligible people do not apply for food stamps, several factors are likely: the stigma associated with utilizing food stamps, misunderstandings about eligibility requirements and concerns about immigration and other legal issues.

HEALTH

- In September 2005, legislation was signed into law that set State nutrition standards for Elementary, Middle or Junior, and High Schools. Some of the highlights are:
  - As of 7/1/07, 50 % of beverages in vending machines will need to meet the State standards, and by 7/1 09, 100% must meet the standards. The standards set limits on the amounts of added sweetener that can be contained in fruit and vegetable juices, drinking water and milk drinks.
  - As of 7/1/07, meals and snacks must meet standards for total calories from fat, saturated fat and sugar content.
  - The governing board of a school district must annually review the compliance of each school in the school district.
  - Schools in Mendocino County are working with the vending machine business to offer half of the beverages available that meet the State standards and food services are improving the meals served to meet the State standards by the end of the school year 06-07.

MENTAL HEALTH

In 2005/2006, Mendocino County's Mental Health Department (now the Mental Health Branch of the Health & Human Services Agency) served 851 children and youth, expanded existing services, and began offering new ones.

Birth to 5 Services (The "Raise & Shine" Project)

Since 2005, Mental Health has partnered with FIRST 5 Mendocino on a project developed to provide behavioral health services to families and children birth through five years of age—the "Raise & Shine" Project.

- Training has been provided to child care providers, Head Start staff, pediatric medical staff, and others with the goal of administering a simple screening tool to all children birth through five years of age in Mendocino County.
- Additionally, twenty-two clinicians have been trained to administer three standardized assessment tools when any of these children have positive scores on the screening tool, or when parents report concerns about their child's behavior. The three assessment tools are 1) a questionnaire which parents complete about their children --the Parent Stress Index (PSI); 2) the Achenback Child Behavior checklist, and 3) the Eyeberg Child Behavior Inventory. The clinicians include those who work for Mental Health and organizational providers, as well as individual providers in private practice.
- When the assessment process indicates necessity, these same clinicians can provide one of two evidence based interventions, Triple P Parenting or Parent Child Interactive Therapy (PCIT), aimed specifically at reducing maladaptive behaviors in young children while strengthening the parent-child bond and increasing parenting satisfaction.
- Currently, there have been nearly fifty referrals to the "Raise and Shine" project, and while services continue expanding to outlying areas, the community is becoming increasingly aware of the new interventions being made available to families of this young population of children in Mendocino County.

Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)

The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) brings nearly $2 million annually in new or expanded client and family driven mental health services to Mendocino County. The MHSA "Community Services and Supports Plan 05/08" (approved in June '06) implements 30 new service programs for children and families, transitional age youth, adults, and older adults. New services for children, youth and their families include

- a family respite service,

- therapeutic services at Consolidated Tribal Health Project for American Indian children,
- bilingual/bicultural therapy for Hispanic children and families,
- new parent partners for 5 rural communities,
- an education and support coach at Mendocino College,
- family-based clinician support for 4 rural communities,
- peer mentors for youth transitioning to adulthood, and
- "what ever it takes" seriously mentally ill designated full service partnerships for 18 children and families, and 12 transition aged youth.

Planning will occur in 2007 for additional housing, information technology, education and workforce training, prevention and early intervention services, and innovative programs.

Children's System of Care

Children's System of Care (CSOC), also known as Community Services and Support, is a collaborative effort among agencies in Mendocino County to develop a seamless system of care for multi-agency involved children and youth who are emotionally and/or behaviorally disturbed, and are at risk of out-of-home placement, or have already been removed from their homes. The overall goal of CSOC is to improve the scope and coordination of interagency collaboration, and the collective services to these children and their families.

- 522 children from the ages of 3 through 19 years were enrolled from inception in 1998 to December 2006.
- New enrollees for 2005 = 64 and for 2006 = 59

PACE

Probation Alternatives with Counseling and Education (PACE) is an interagency collaborative, intensive day treatment program (EPSDT funded) for troubled teens with substance abuse and mental health issues.

- The program has enabled over 30 youth to avoid court ordered out-of-home placement and remain safe, healthy and in their community and homes.
- In 2006, 13 additional youth from ages 14-17 enrolled in the PACE program and classroom.

MENTAL HEALTH

School / Day Treatment Programs

In addition to PACE, two other Mental Health Day Treatment Programs operate in Mendocino County. MCOE operates Orr Creek School and Day Treatment for youth with mental health needs who are enrolled in CSOC.

- In 2006, six students were served in this program. In addition, approximately 10 students attend Cornerstone, a private nonprofit non-public school providing education and day treatment services.

Wraparound Services

Wraparound (SB163 or WRAP) is a service delivery model designed to avert out-of-home placement for children in the foster care system. Some of these children have an emotionally disturbed (ED) designation. The savings generated when these children can remain in their homes or reside in local lower-level foster care homes, are spent in a manner that supports individualized, needs-driven, family-centered, strength-based services.

2006 was a year of expansion for Mendocino County Wraparound. One wraparound service, for those deemed at risk of out-of-home placement in a facility at the Rate Classification Level (RCL) 10 or 11, is operated by Mendocino County HHSA, Social Services Branch, and serves 6 youth and their families. Another service for those at risk of placement in a more restrictive facility at the RCL 12 or 14 is operated by the Mental Health Branch. In 2006 this Family Strengths Program expanded, serving as many as 18 youth and their families inland, and 3 on the Coast.

- In 2005, 12 additional families/youth served and in 2006, 20 additional families/youth served

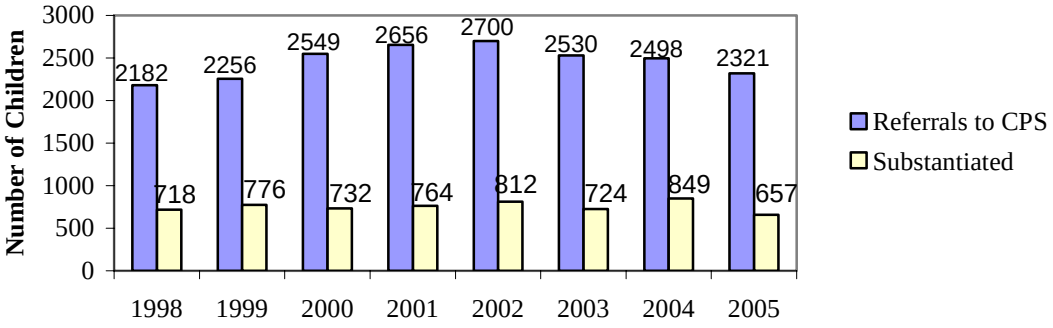
CHILD PROTECTION

Child Abuse Reports

- The number of referrals for child maltreatment in Mendocino County went from approximately 2,700 in 2002 to 2,321 in 2005—a decline of 14%. The number of substantiated referrals went up and down during this period. The highest year was 2004 with 849 substantiated referrals, and a rate of 39.6 per 1,000 children, whereas 2005 had the lowest number of substantiated referrals at 657, and a rate of 30.9 per 1,000 children.[10]

- Children age 0 to 5 accounted for approximately 35% of child abuse allegations in Mendocino County in 2006.[9]

Mendocino County Child Maltreatment Referrals (Unduplicated Count) 1998 to 2005



Source: UC Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, and Mendocino County Department of Social Services
Note: UC Berkeley has changed their methodology for report generation as they learn more about the material, thus some of these figures were reported differently in the Status Report on Children and Youth 2002.

"Referrals to CPS" represent children referred to the agency with allegations of abuse and/or neglect. "Substantiated" means referrals with findings to substantiate the allegation of abuse/neglect.

- From July 2004 to June 2005, 20.7% of child abuse cases in Mendocino County had a second substantiated allegation of maltreatment within 12 months.[10]

In 2006,

- 77.6% of substantiated maltreatment referrals were for general neglect (the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and/or supervision).[9]

- 6.6% of substantiated maltreatment referrals were for physical abuse (non-accidental bodily injury of a child) or sexual abuse (sexual assault on, or sexual exploitation of, a minor).[9]

- 2% of substantiated maltreatment referrals were for severe neglect (the failure to protect the child from severe malnutrition, medically diagnosed failure to thrive and/or willfully permitting or causing the health of the child to be placed in danger).[9]

- 7.2% of substantiated maltreatment referrals were for emotional abuse (nonphysical mistreatment by inflicting mental suffering or endangering a child's emotional well being).[9]

Recurrence of Abuse and/or Neglect in Homes Where Children Were Not Removed

- From July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005, 17.0% of children with inconclusive or substantiated allegations of abuse, who were not removed from their own homes, had a subsequent substantiated allegation within 12 months. This percentage varied from a high of 19.4% in June 2002 to a low of 16% in September 2003.[10]

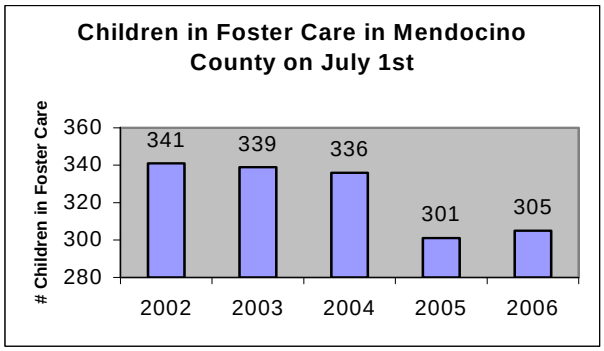
Social Worker Response Time and Visits

- A quarterly average of 96.9% of child abuse referrals from April to June 2006 received an immediate, face-to-face contact by a social worker, in which the social worker determined that the abuse or neglect allegations indicated significant danger to the child.[10]

- A monthly average of 97.9% of children from April 2006 to June 2006 received a required monthly visit from a social worker—up from 85.7% during the same period in 2005.[10]

Foster Care

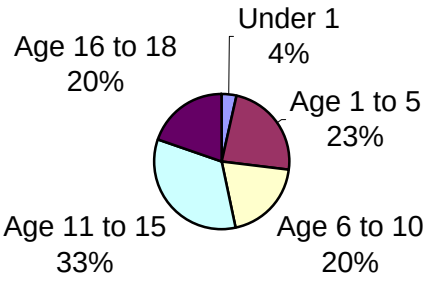
Foster care in this context refers to child welfare supervised foster care in County foster homes, FFA certified homes, group homes or relatives' homes, but does not include children supervised by mental health or probation departments.



CHILD PROTECTION

- In 2005, approximately 42% of children in child welfare's care entered into foster care for the first time.
- From July 2004 to June 2005, 43.9% of children who entered foster care for the first time were reunited with their parents within 12 months.[10]
- From July 2005 to June 2006, 22.7% of foster children who were adopted had been in foster care for less than 24 months.[10]
- From July 2005 to June 2006, 77.4% of children in child welfare supervised foster care for less than 12 months experienced no more than 2 foster care placements. This percentage has varied from a high of 81.8% during the period of April 2005 through March 2006, to a low of 75% in the period of July 2003 through June 2004.[10]
- From July 2004 through June 2005, 60.9% of all children who entered child welfare supervised foster care for the first time and were in care for 12 months, experienced no more than two foster care placements.[10]
- From July 2005 through June 2006, 16% of children who entered child welfare supervised foster care, re-entered foster care within 12 months of their prior reunification or guardianship.[10]
- On July 1, 2006, point-in-time count indicated that 63.7% of foster children were placed with some or all of their siblings.[10]

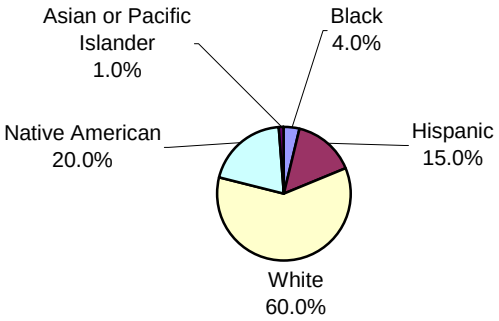
Age of Children and Youth in Foster Care in Mendocino County July 2006



Source: UC Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, and Mendocino County Department of Social Services

CHILD PROTECTION

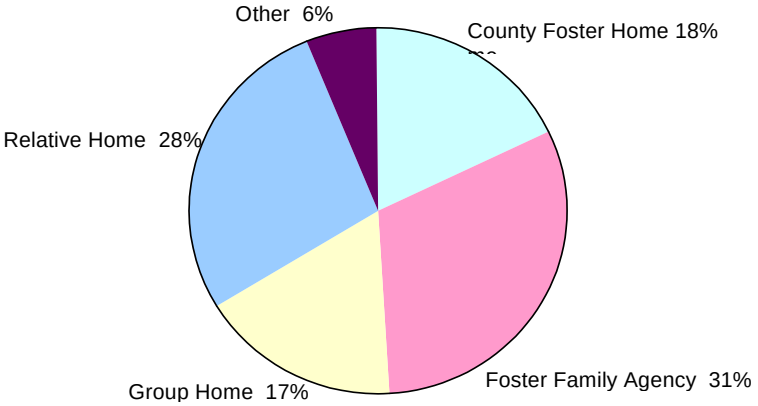
Race/Ethnicity of Children and Youth in Foster Care in Mendocino County July 2006



Source: UC Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center

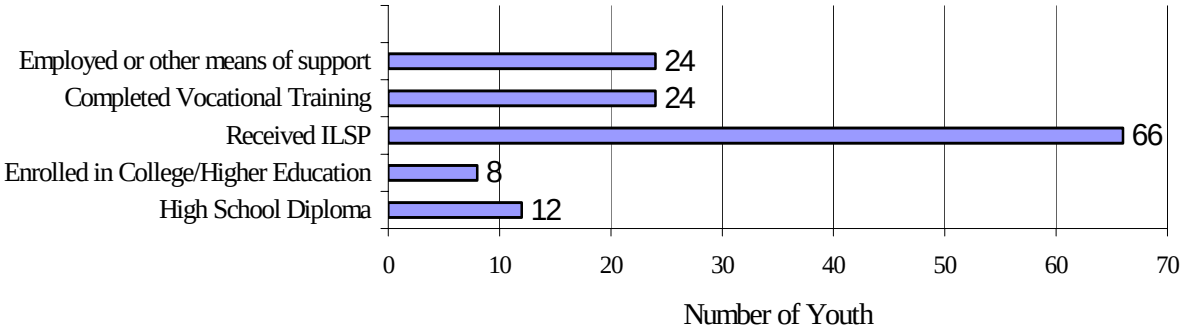
- A higher percentage of Native American children and youth and a lower percentage of Hispanic children and youth are in foster care than are in the general population in Mendocino County.

Type of Foster Care Placement In Mendocino County, 2006 Total = 285



Source: UC Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, and Mendocino County Department of Social Services

Mendocino County Youth Age 16 to 20 Transitioning From Foster Care to Self-Sufficient Adulthood 2004-2005
Total = 134

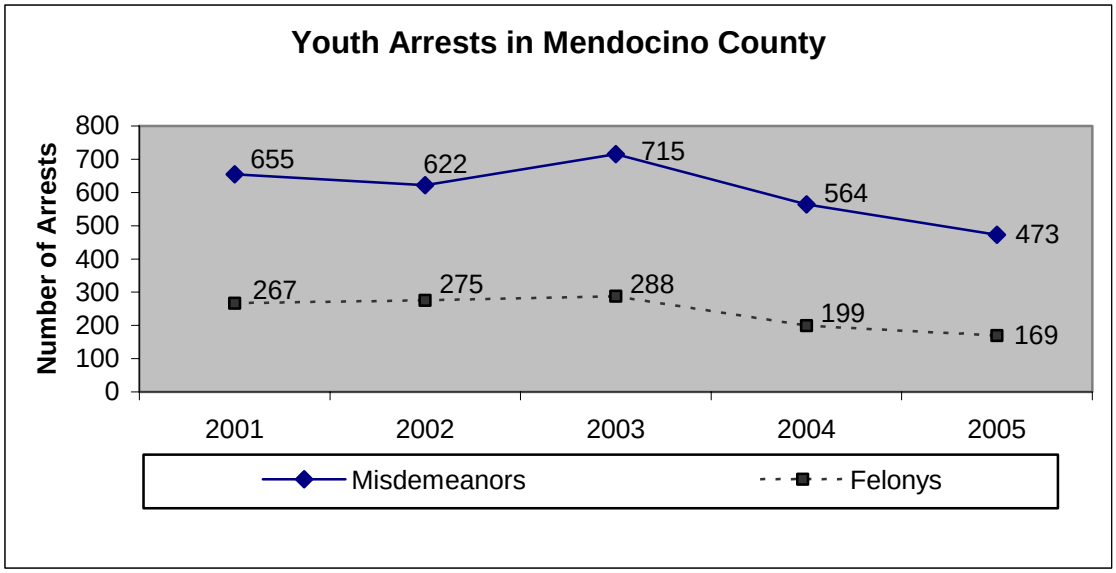


Source: UC Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, and Mendocino County Department of Social Services
Note: ILSP = Independent Living Skills Program

- From October 2004 to September 2005, a total of 134 youth transitioned to self-sufficient adulthood. This measure reflects the number of foster children eligible for the Independent Living Skills Program (ILSP) who receive appropriate educational and training, and/or achieve employment or economic self-sufficiency.[10]

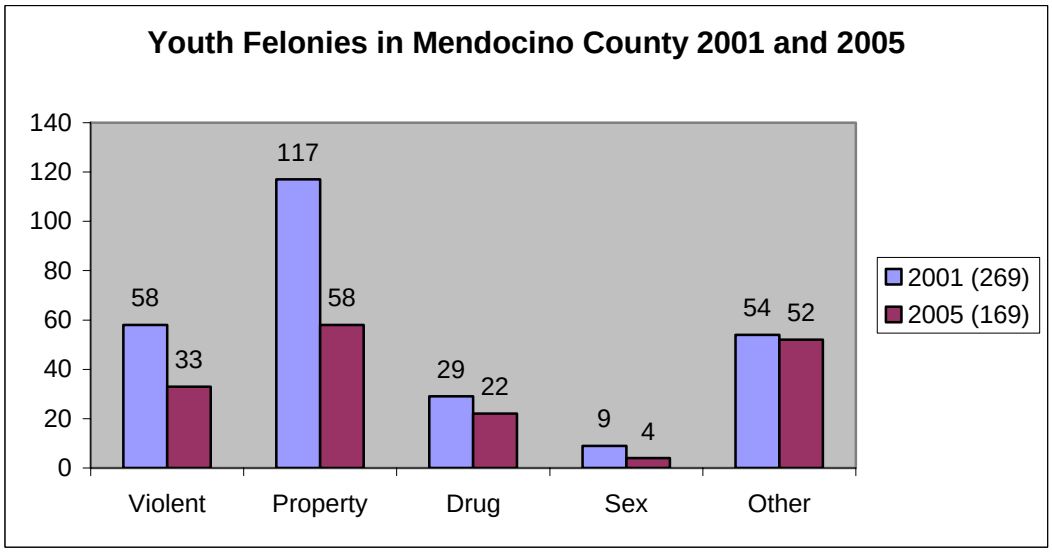
[9]Mendocino County HHSA social Services Branch, CWS/CMS (Statewide Automated Case Management System)
[10]Assembly Bill 636, "California Child Welfare Services Outcome & Accountability County Data Report" (Mendocino County, January 2007)

Juvenile Arrests



Number of arrests in Mendocino County 2001-2005 for Youth ages 10 through 17

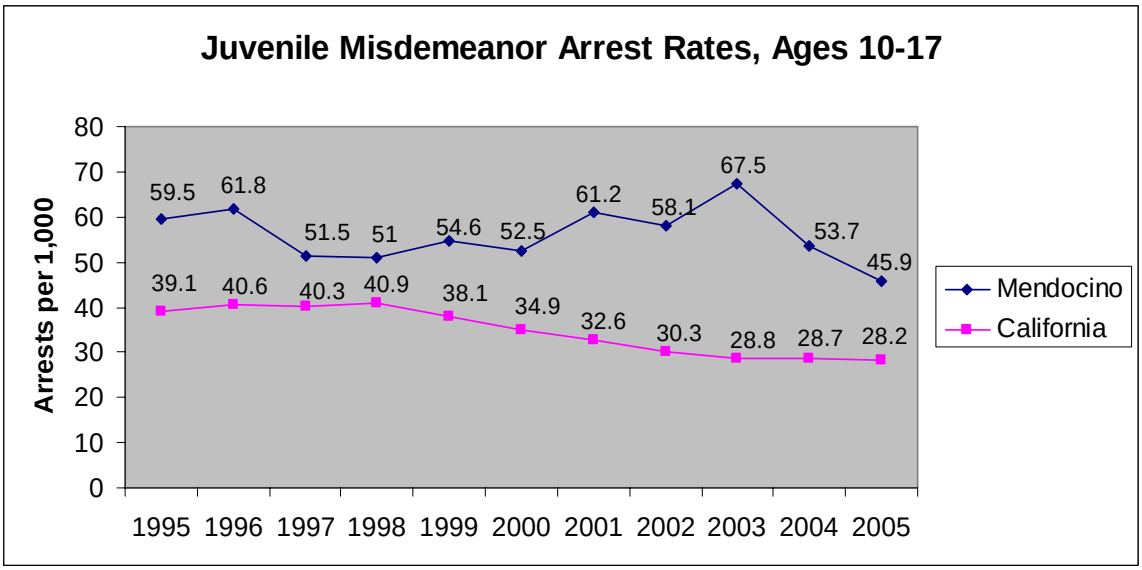
- All categories of youth misdemeanors and felonies in Mendocino County have shown a significant decline between 2003 and 2005.

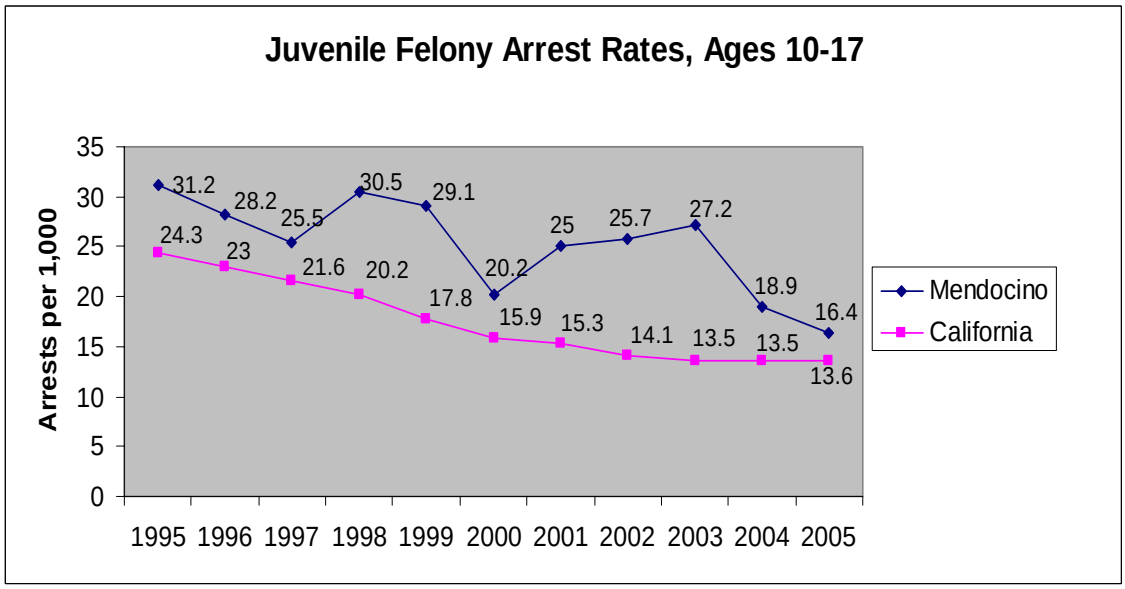


Violent Offenses	Homicide, Forcible Rape, robbery Assault, Kidnappings
Property Offenses	Buglary, Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Forged Checks
Drug Offenses	Narcotics, Marijuana, Dangerous Drugs
Sex Offenses	Lewd and Lascivious, Other
Other Offenses	Weapons, Driving Under the Influence, hit & Run, Escape Bookmaking

- Property offenses decreased by half from 2001 to 2005.

Source: California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, www.doj.ca.gov/

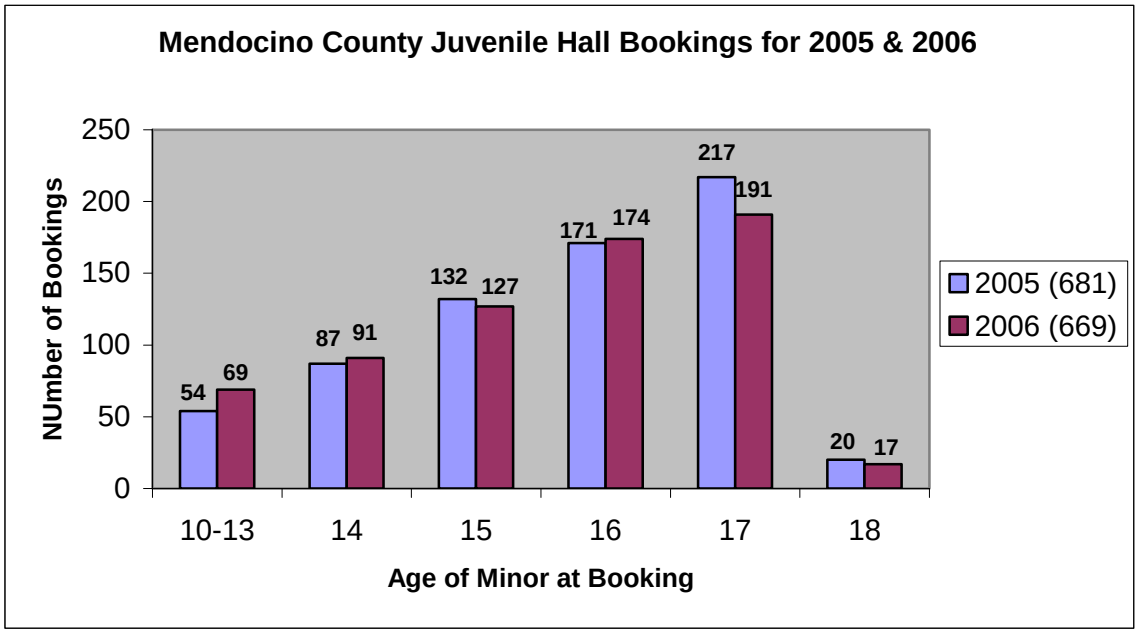




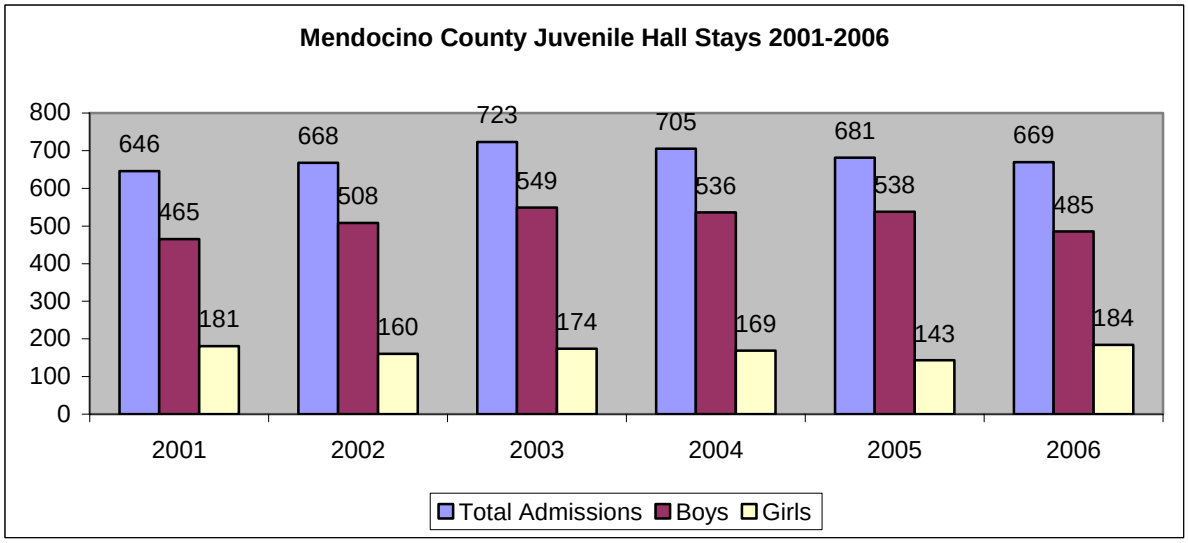
- Juvenile felony and misdemeanor arrest rates per 1,000 youth continue to be higher in Mendocino County than California.

Source: California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, www.doj.ca.gov/

Juvenile Hall



- Juvenile Hall bookings show a direct correlation between frequency of booking and age of youthful offender, with seventeen-year-olds holding the greatest number.

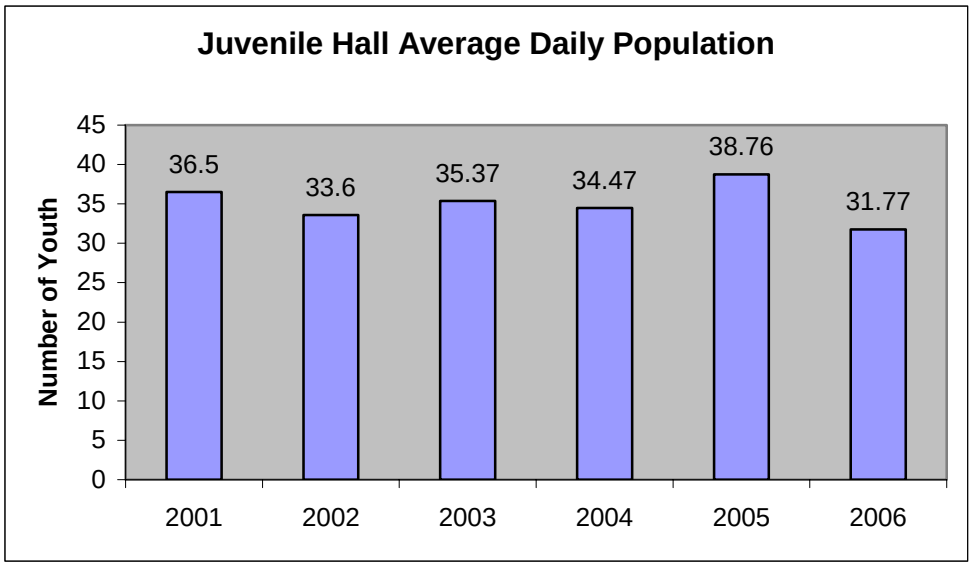


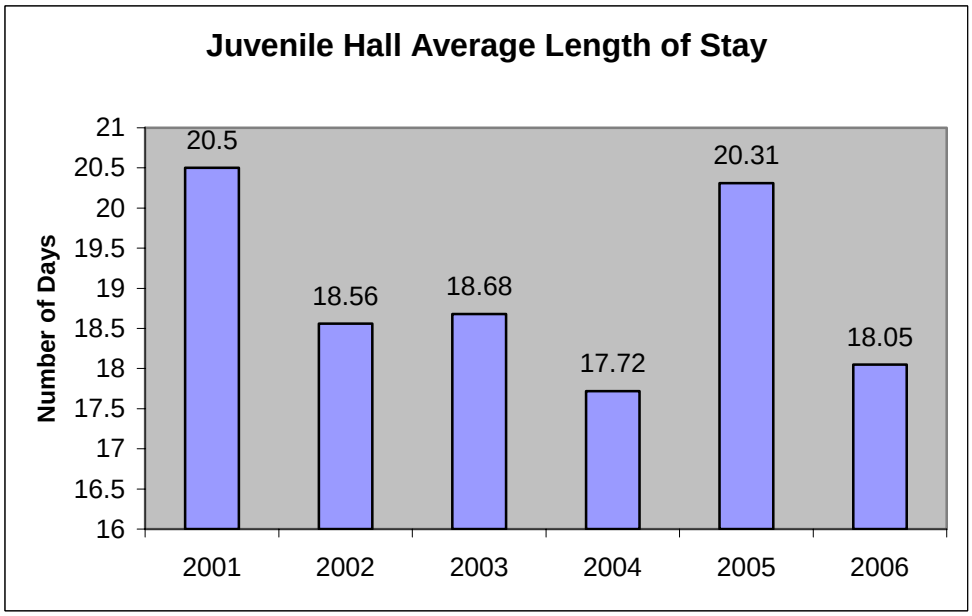
- While Juvenile Hall admissions decreased overall from 2003 and admissions for boys declined, admissions for girls increased in 2006.

Source: Mendocino County Probation Department, 2005 &2006 Juvenile Hall Annual Report

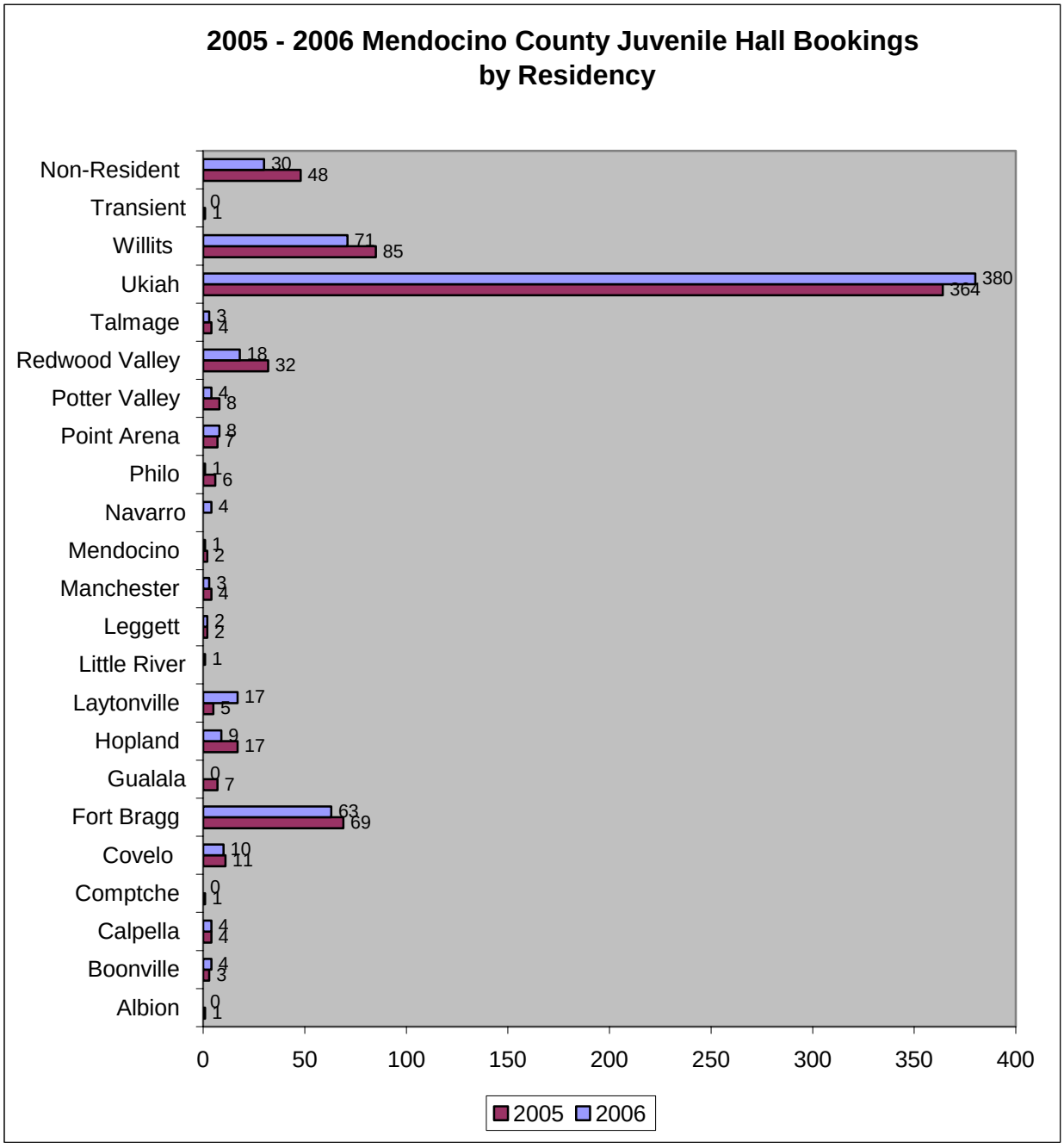
COMMUNITY SAFETY

The following data give a snapshot of the how many youth are in Juvenile Hall on a daily average and for how long they stay.





Source: Mendocino County Probation Department, 2005 & 2006 Juvenile Hall Annual Report



- 2005 Juvenile Hall Bookings from Ukiah residents (364) comprise more than half of all admissions, followed by Willits (85), Fort Bragg (69), and non-residents (48). The remaining 115 admissions are the combined total of all other towns.

Source: Mendocino County Probation Department, 2005 & 2006 Juvenile Hall Annual Report

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP)

- The Victim Offender Reconciliation Program of Mendocino County has provided restorative justice mediation services to youth of all social and ethnic backgrounds, ages 6 – 18, since 1997.

- Of the 144 youth referred to VORP in 2005 and 2006, most were cited for battery or assault. The next most common offenses were mutual assault and theft/robbery. Most were misdemeanors. A growing number of referrals are for Parent-Teen mediation.

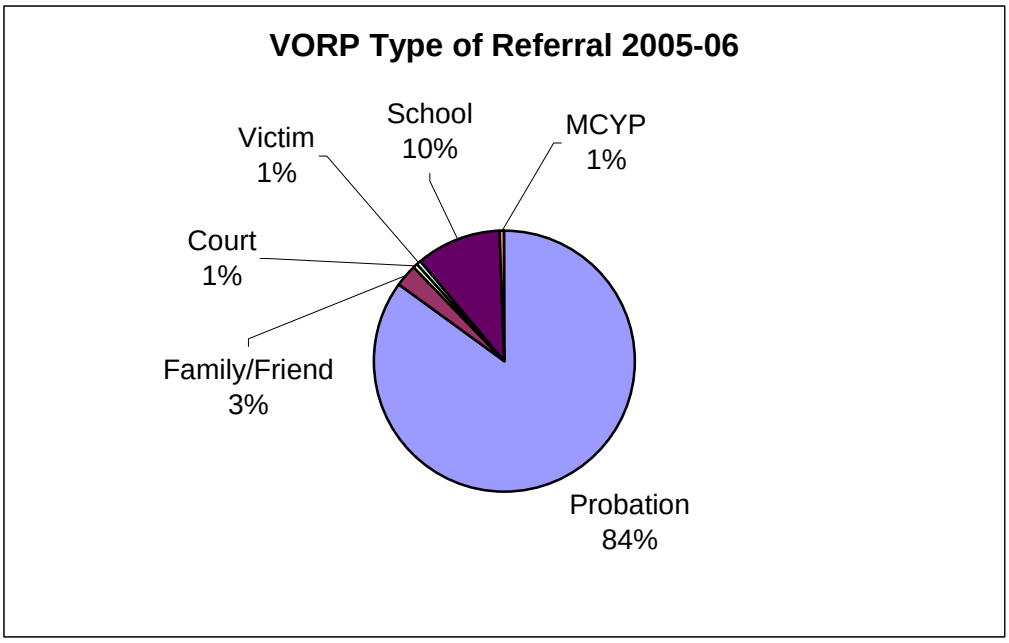
- A total of 626 youth have been served from 2000 to 2006.

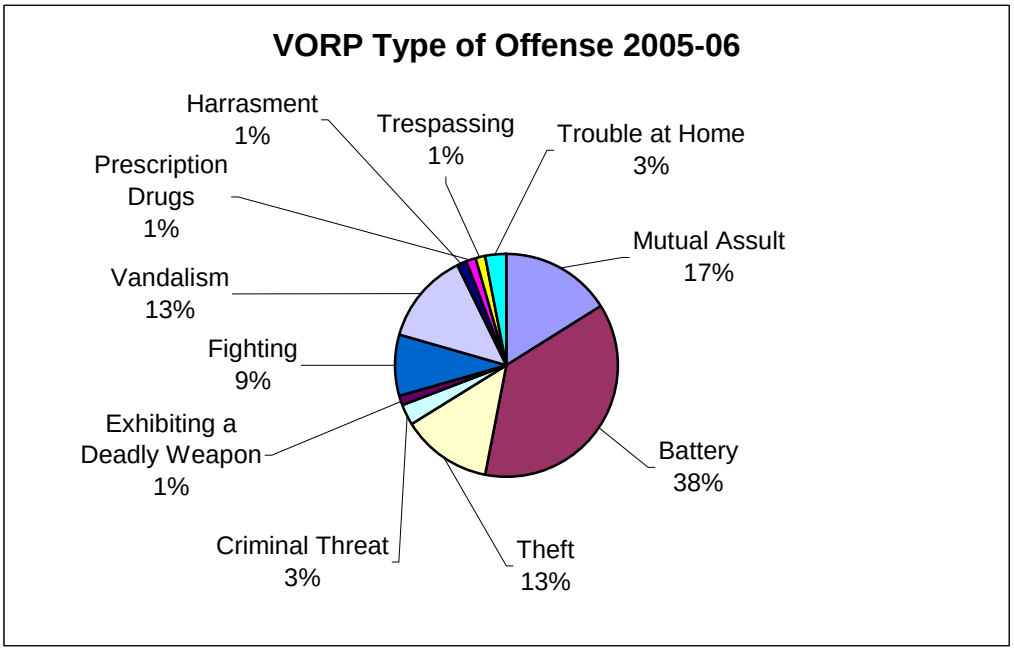
- In mid-2006 VORP became the coordinating agency for the multi-agency collaborative Teen Peer Court in which juvenile offenders (referred by Probation) are tried by peer attorneys and peer jurors, who decide on restorative verdicts to address the offenses committed. In 2006 VORP coordinated the cases and verdicts of 9 youth tried in Teen Peer Court.

- Youth offenders who agree in mediation with their victims to pay restitution to their victims had a completion rate of over 90%.

- Agreements made between victims and offenders continue to have a very high rate of completion and satisfaction. Attitudes toward each other by victims, offenders and mutual assailants, continued to show signficant positive shifts after mediation

- In the Judicial Council of California's 2000 report to the California Legislature, the study of six California VORP's (including Mendocino County's VORP) states: "Research…also reinforces the thinking that VORP's may out-perform other, more traditional juvenile justice options when it comes to reducing recidivism. The results of the six California sites support this general conclusion. The recidivism rates of five of the six programs were much lower than were the recidivism rates of the comparison groups."





Source: Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) of Mendocino County

YOUTH ISSUES

Data pertaining to youth issues that are included in other sections will not be repeated here. For example, information about teen pregnancy is in the "Health" section.

One of the challenges of presenting information about youth issues is that different age groupings are used by various sources when they compile data. Some sources use ages 12-18, some 16-24, some 14-21, and so on. The most inclusive range is 12-24, including most middle, high school and college-age youth.

Another issue is that youth are a subgroup of the already small population of our county. This means that numerical changes within and between subgroups of the youth population are often too small to be statistically significant.

Employment Issues

From the 2000 Census,

- Of 16-19 year olds in school (either in high school or college) and in the labor force (see note below graph), 36.9% in Mendocino County were employed.

- Of 16-19 year olds not in school but who were high school graduates, 21.7% were employed and of those not high school graduates, 28.3% were employed

Employment Data for 16 to 19 Year Olds in Mendocino County

Census Area	% Enrolled in School and Employed	Unemployment Rate for Those Enrolled in School	Unemployment Rate High School Graduates Not Currently Enrolled in School	Unemployment Rate Not High School Graduates and Not Enrolled in School
Covelo	29.4	10.7	11.8**	30.8**
Fort Bragg	47.1	3.3	6.0	51.7
Hopland	46.2	0 **	28.6**	0**
Laytonville-Leggett	36.9	20.5	65.9	36.4**
Mendocino-Anderson Valley	43.5	4.5	0 **	22.2
Point Arena	38.1	17.1	0 **	29.4**
Redwood & Potter Valleys	37.2	16.4	62.9	0**
Ukiah	31.1	24.2	13.2	9.4
Willits	35.1	15.7	54.4	80.8

Note: Does not include persons in the Armed Forces. Not all students in high school or college in this age group are considered as members of the labor force. Those included in the labor force (individuals 16 years old or older) are actively seeking work, and/or are available to accept employment.
** 20 or fewer individuals in data set

- Of youth ages 20-24, 66.4% were employed, 9.0% were unemployed, and 24.1% were not in the labor force. Males were more likely to be in the labor force than females (70.6% versus 61.7%).

YOUTH ISSUES

Youth In Crisis

The Mendocino County Mental Health Branch provides mental health services to youth. (See Mental Health Section)

The Mendocino County Youth Project provides crisis services for youth up to age 18 who are runaway, homeless or at risk for being a runaway or homeless.

Between October 1, 2005 and September 30, 2006, this program provided at least one hour of service to 90 youth.[11]

Of those served,

- 34.4% were males and 65.6% were females.
- 6.6% identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual.
- 32.2% were Hispanic or Latino.
- 75.6% were living in their parent/legal guardian's home, 10% were living in a relative or friend's home, and much smaller numbers were on the street as runaway or homeless, living at another adult's home, at ttanother youth's home, in a foster home, or with a partner/spouse. Females were more likely to be living in a parent's/legal guardian's home.
- Schools were the most frequent referral sources for services (45.5%), followed by 22.2% for self-referrals and much smaller numbers of referrals from relatives or friends, other adults or youth, street outreach programs, other MCYP programs, the juvenile justice system, hotlines, or law enforcement/police. Females were more likely to self-refer.
- 22.2% of youth in crisis were attending school irregularly or had dropped out.

MCYP also provides brief contacts (less than one hour) in its crisis program.

- From October 2005 to September 2006 MCYP staff had 5011 brief contacts (duplicated count-some called more than once).
- 58.1% were contacts with youth, 10.6% with parents or legal guardians, 6.9% with another adult calling on behalf of a young person, 15.0% with youth professionals calling on behalf of a young person, and 8.8% with other professionals (such as a police officer, social worker, or school personnel).

MCYP operated a street outreach program for many years until the funding ended in September of 2006.

---

[11]Mendocino County Youth Project NEORHYMIS 2005-2006

- In 2005-2006 this program had 1879 contacts (duplicated count), distributed 1150 written materials such as brochures or flyers, gave out 349 health and hygiene products (such as first aid or reproductive health supplies) and gave out 450 food and drink items.
- In 2005, there were 276 reports of missing children in Mendocino County including 238 runaways and 9 parental abductions.[12] However, the federally funded runaway and homeless youth program operated by the MCYP reports that many runaways are never officially reported to the authorities.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol and Other Drug Programs at HHSA, Public Health Branch provides prevention and treatment programs for youth aimed to reduce alcohol and other drug abuse through the development and implementation of a continuum of alcohol and other drug abuse education, intervention, and prevention and treatment services throughout the county. Prevention strategies include education, information dissemination, alternative (clean and sober) activities, community organization, environmental strategies, e.g., media and public policy, and information and referral. Adolescent Treatment Programs are school-based and provide group and individual treatment and assessments, prevention education, intervention groups, community outreach and presentations, outdoor adventure activities and service projects.

Treatment programs for adolescents for 2005-06:

Anderson Valley AOD Services - services for Anderson Valley Junior High and High School students. Students may be self-referred, or referred by the school counselor, teachers, principal, or other agencies.

- 3 new clients and 5 continuing clients

Alcohol Control for Teens (ACT) – school-based intervention program located at Ukiah High School and MCOE's Court and Community School classrooms, including River School, West Hills at Juvenile Hall and Excel.

- 20 clients served

Adolescent Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment (ADAPT) – 3-year federal grant that provides treatment services for youth in Willits and Potter Valley and is a school-based collaboration with AODP and the School Districts, Community Health Centers and community agencies.

- 12 clients served

[12] California Department of Justice, Law enforcement Information Center, Missing & Unidentified Persons Unit

YOUTH ISSUES

Clean and Sober Classroom - collaboration of AODP and MCOE that integrates alcohol and drug education and treatment into a school setting for students whose ability to succeed in other school settings has been impaired by AOD issues and/or violations.

- 21 clients served

Probation Alternatives with Counseling and Education (PACE) –See page 37

Source: Public Health AODP Management Information System, PH Annual report 2005

YOUTH ISSUES

The California Department of Education (CDE) developed the California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) to assist schools in preventing youth health-risk behaviors and in promoting positive youth development, resilience, and well-being. A thorough understanding of the scope and nature of youth behaviors is essential to guide decision making in developing effective prevention, health, and youth development programs and to raise public awareness.

From the fall of 2004 through the spring of 2006, Ukiah, Willits, Fort Bragg, Mendocino, Laytonville, and Anderson Valley Unified School Districts and the Mendocino County Office of Education devoted significant time and resources to the administration of this survey to their 7th, 9th, and 11th graders.

State mandates require either "active" parental permission (a parent must sign and return a form authorizing his/her child to take the survey) or "passive" parental permission (parent informs the school only if they don't want their child to participate in the survey). School districts can now decide individually which of these is in effect. Therefore, there is currently no countywide guideline for the CHKS permissions, and the data for 2004-2006 was collected under both types of parental permission.

Although concerted efforts were made to follow survey methodology, a randomized sample could not be produced and the total number or percent of students who participated in the survey from these schools is not available. Consequently, these survey results do not represent reliable statistical measures and results should be used with appropriate care and qualification. The findings do, however, provide an indication, among respondents, of the use and risk patterns of the school population.

Selected results from CHKS 2004-2006 by grade are reported below. Keep in mind that extrapolating to all students is **not** recommended. Results are not reported by school district. (Complete results at www.wested.org/cs/chks/query/q/1298?county=Mendocino).

Any Current Alcohol or Drug (AOD) Use, Past Thirty Days

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
None	**80**	**54**	**37**
Any AOD Use	**20**	**46**	**63**
Alcohol (at least one drink)	16	42	58
Marijuana (at least once)	7	20	33
Inhalants	3	5	4
Cocaine	N/A	2	4
Methamphetamines or any amphetamines	N/A	2	4
LSD or other psychedelics	N/A	3	5

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

YOUTH ISSUES

- By 11th grade 63% of students report some alcohol and drug use in the past thirty days, with alcohol (58%) being the most frequently used drug, followed by marijuana (33%).

Ever Drive after Drinking (Respondent or by Friend)

	% of Grade 7 Students N/A	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Never		70	52
1 time		30	48
2 times		8	15
3 to 6 times		7	13
7 or more times		6	10

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- By 11th grade 48% of students report having driven after drinking (or been in a car driven by a friend who had been drinking) at least once.

Current Binge (Episodic Heavy) Drinking, Past 30 Days

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
0 days	93	75	57
1 to 2 days	4	14	19
3 or more days	2	11	24

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- By 11th grade 43% of students report having at least one day within the past thirty days of episodic heavy drinking.

Perceived Harm of Frequent Alcohol and Marijuana Use

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Alcohol			
Extremely harmful	42	34	33
Harmful	29	29	31
Somewhat harmful	19	21	27
Mainly harmless	5	11	7
Harmless	4	5	3
Marijuana			
Extremely harmful	60	41	33
Harmful	18	21	23
Somewhat harmful	10	16	21
Mainly harmless	5	13	14
Harmless	7	8	10

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- A majority of students in 7th, 9th and 11th grades perceive frequent use of alcohol and marijuana as harmful on some level.

YOUTH ISSUES

Peer Disapproval of Using Alcohol and Marijuana

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Alcohol A lot	49	24	14
Some	20	20	17
Not much	12	27	25
Not at all	19	30	44
Marijuana A lot	60	40	29
Some	13	19	21
Not much	8	16	18
Not at all	19	25	32

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

- As students get older, they are less likely to believe that their peers disapprove of using alcohol and marijuana.

Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Alcohol and Marijuana

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Alcohol Very difficult	17	6	4
Fairly difficult	17	7	8
Fairly easy	18	25	26
Very easy	15	43	54
Don't know	34	19	8
Marijuana Very difficult	21	8	4
Fairly difficult	15	8	4
Fairly easy	14	20	16
Very easy	14	43	66
Don't know	36	22	10

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey

- As students get older, they perceive it being less difficult to obtain alcohol and marijuana.

Offered Illegal Drugs on School Property, Past 12 Months

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
0 times	83	66	50
1 time	10	12	14
2 to 3 times	3	9	14
4 or more times	3	13	23

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

YOUTH ISSUES

Any and Daily Use of Cigarettes Past 30 Days

Cigarettes	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Any	4	12	21
Daily	0	1	6

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- As students get older, they are more likely to be offered illegal drugs on school property or to report any and daily use of cigarettes within the past thirty days.

Peer Disapproval of Using Cigarettes

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
A lot	60	47	45
Some	14	23	27
Not much	7	14	12
Not at all	18	15	15

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2005-2006

- As students get older, they are less likely to perceive their peers as disapproving of using cigarettes.

Perceived Harm of Frequent Cigarette Smoking

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Extremely harmful	54	55	58
Harmful	33	30	30
Somewhat harmful	7	10	8
Mainly harmless	2	3	3
Harmless	3	3	2

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- Most students perceived frequent cigarette smoking as harmful.

Perceived Difficulty of Obtaining Cigarettes

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Very difficult	17	7	4
Fairly difficult	17	7	5
Fairly easy	19	23	21
Very easy	11	39	59
Don't know	36	23	12

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- As students get older, they perceive it as being easier to obtain cigarettes.

YOUTH ISSUES

Safety Issues

Awareness and use of weapons on school property, past 12 months

Seen someone with a weapon	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
0 times	61	55	53
1 time	20	17	15
2 or more times	19	28	31

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- By 11th grade 46% of students have been aware of the use of weapons on school property within the past twelve months.

Perceived Safety of School

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Very safe	19	16	20
Safe	41	35	37
Neither safe or unsafe	31	42	38
Unsafe	4	5	3
Very unsafe	4	3	1

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- Most students perceived their school as being safe.

Physical Violence by Boy/Girlfriend, Past 12 months

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Does not apply, didn't have a boy/girl friend	50	43	33
No	47	50	58
Yes	3	8	9

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- As students get older, they are more likely to have experienced physical violence from a boy/girlfriend within the past twelve months.

Health and Wellness

Eating/Drinking of Fruits and Vegetables at Least Once per Day, Past 24 Hours

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
100% fruit juices	76	73	69
Fruit	84	80	75
Vegetables	81	80	78
5 or more portions of any	61	55	46

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

YOUTH ISSUES

- As students get older, they are less likely to have the recommended number of fruits and vegetables within a day.

Eating Breakfast

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
No	37	43	47
Yes	63	57	53

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- As students get older, they are less likely to have eaten breakfast.

Exercise on at Least Three of the Past Seven Days

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
20 minutes, sweat & breathe hard	77	78	63
30 minutes, did not sweat or breathe hard	50	64	62
Either	87	92	79

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- While most students have exercised at least three times in the past seven days, this is less likely for 11th grad students.

Student Body Mass Index

	% of Grade 7 Students	% of Grade 9 Students	% of Grade 11 Students
Underweight	2	3	2
Acceptable	63	67	70
At risk of overweight	19	18	16
Overweight	15	12	11

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- As students get older, the likelihood that they are overweight or at risk for being overweight diminishes.

YOUTH ISSUES

Assets

While it is apparent that youth in Mendocino County face many challenges, they also have significant assets to address these challenges as can be seen from these California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) results:

External Assets in the School Environment

	7th graders scoring high or medium	9th graders scoring high or medium	11th graders scoring high or medium
Total number of assets	84%	80%	84%
Caring Relationships: Adult in School	86%	84%	88%
High Expectations: Adult in School	90%	85%	90%
Meaningful participation	69%	68%	77%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- Most students scored medium or high on external assets in the **school** environment. The most frequent assets listed were having a caring relationship with an adult at school, an adult who has high expectations of them at school, and meaningful participation at school.

External Assets in the Community Environment

	7th graders scoring high or medium	9th graders scoring high or medium	11th graders scoring high or medium
Total number of assets	91%	89%	91%
Caring Relationships: Adult in Community	89%	91%	91%
High Expectations: Adult in Community	90%	91%	91%
Meaningful participation	86%	78%	80%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 2004-2006

- Most students scored medium or high on external assets in the **community** environment. The most frequent assets listed were having a caring relationship with an adult in the community, an adult community member who has high expectations of them, and meaningful participation in the community.

WEB SITES

Data Sources for Children and Youth:

California Center for Health Statistics (Birth/Death statistics, County Health Profiles) www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs

California Department of Finance (Population estimates) www.dof.ca.gov

California Epidemiology & Prevention for Injury Control (Injury data) www.dhs.ca.gov/epic

California Health Interview Survey (2001,2003,2005 health survey data) www.chis.ucla.edu

California Healthcare Foundation (Medi-Cal policy data) www.medi-cal.org

California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (AOD data) www.adp.ca.gov

Child Care Resource & Referral Network (data on Child Care Resources) www.rrnetwork.org

Child Welfare System www.dss.cahwet.gov/research/SOC405A-in_415.htm

California Healthy Kids Survey (www.wested.org/cs/chks)

Child Welfare Services Reports for California (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMS/reports) (child welfare)

California Post Secondary Education Commission (www.cpec.ca.gov/OnLineData) (post-secondary education)

California Health and Human Services Agency, California Department of Mental Health (http://www.dmh.cahwnet.gov)

California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov)

California Employment Development Department (www.edd.ca.gov)

California Department of Justice (Criminal Justice data) (www.doj.ca.us)

Family Health Outcomes Project (MCAH indicators) www.ucsf.edu/fhop

Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development (Hospital Discharge and Utilization data) www.oshpd.ca.gov

US Census Bureau (2000 Census data) www.census.gov