



## PUBLIC SAFETY CITIZEN TASK FORCE

### July 10, 2013 Meeting Staff Report

#### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that the City of Santa Cruz Public Safety Citizen Task Force (PSTF) hear and deliberate on expert presentations regarding Theme 2: Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Drug Trafficking, and Related Non-Violent or Petty Crime.

It is further recommended that the TF members come prepared to ask pointed questions of the expert panel, keeping in mind the preferred outcome of the PSTF; a set of quantifiable recommendations which can be operationalized by the City, County, neighborhoods or voters.

#### **Background**

The City of Santa Cruz Public Safety Citizen Task Force (PSTF) has held four meetings thus far. Following its inaugural meeting that focused on governance and schedule, the two subsequent meetings provided the City's perspective on current public safety issues and the community an opportunity to share with the PSTF their personal concerns and priorities through open comment. Both meetings were intended to assist the PSTF in developing its work plan and priorities.

During its fourth meeting, the TF set its educational priorities around a set of four themes.

No.	Theme	Questions
1	Environmental Degradation and Behaviors Affecting our Sense of Safety in the City's Parks, Open Spaces, Beaches and Businesses Districts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Other than the City, what jurisdictions are involved with the management of these issues?</li> <li>2. What resources are necessary to reduce the prevalence of these activities/behaviors and mitigate their effects?</li> </ol>
2	Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Drug Trafficking and Related Non-Violent or Petty Crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Other than the City, what jurisdictions are involved with the management of this issue?</li> <li>2. Are there adequate resources devoted to substance abuse treatment?</li> <li>3. What is the relationship between substance abuse and petty crime in our community?</li> <li>4. Are there too many high-risk alcohol outlets in our community?</li> <li>5. How does substance abuse play a role in Theme 1?</li> <li>6. Is drug dealing more prevalent in our community than other towns? Is the availability of hard drugs a cause of Theme 1?</li> </ol>
3	Gang Violence and Violent Crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Other than the City, what jurisdictions are involved with the management of gangs and</li> </ol>

No.	Theme	Questions
		<p>gang violence?</p> <p>2. What resources are necessary to reduce the prevalence of gang assemblage and violent crime in our community?</p> <p>3. What is the relationship between gang violence/violent crime and drug trafficking?</p>
4	Criminal Justice System and Governance	<p>1. How do current local and statewide policies and budget issues within the criminal justice system contribute to the severity of the public safety issues described in Themes 1-3?</p>

It is expected that data requests will be one outcome of the expert presentations. With that, this report will provide readily accessible data on Theme 2 (drug abuse and related issues), and will be amended to reflect data collected during the meeting and throughout the PSTF process.

Additionally, this staff report will include the draft of a problem statement prepared to share with expert panelists. The problem statement serves as a background document to our regional partners on the charge of the PSTF and contemplates the many public perceptions around the identified critical themes of study. This exercise is intended to draw attention to the many diverse schools of thought currently present around public safety in our community, some of which are grounded in false assumptions and pretense. However, an important role of the PSTF is to learn and understand the evolution of these perceptions and analyze data to either prove or refute their validity. The draft problem statement will be dynamic in nature. The problem statement will be updated as the PSTF learns more about the themes of study and collects pertinent data..

#### Review: Repeat Offenders

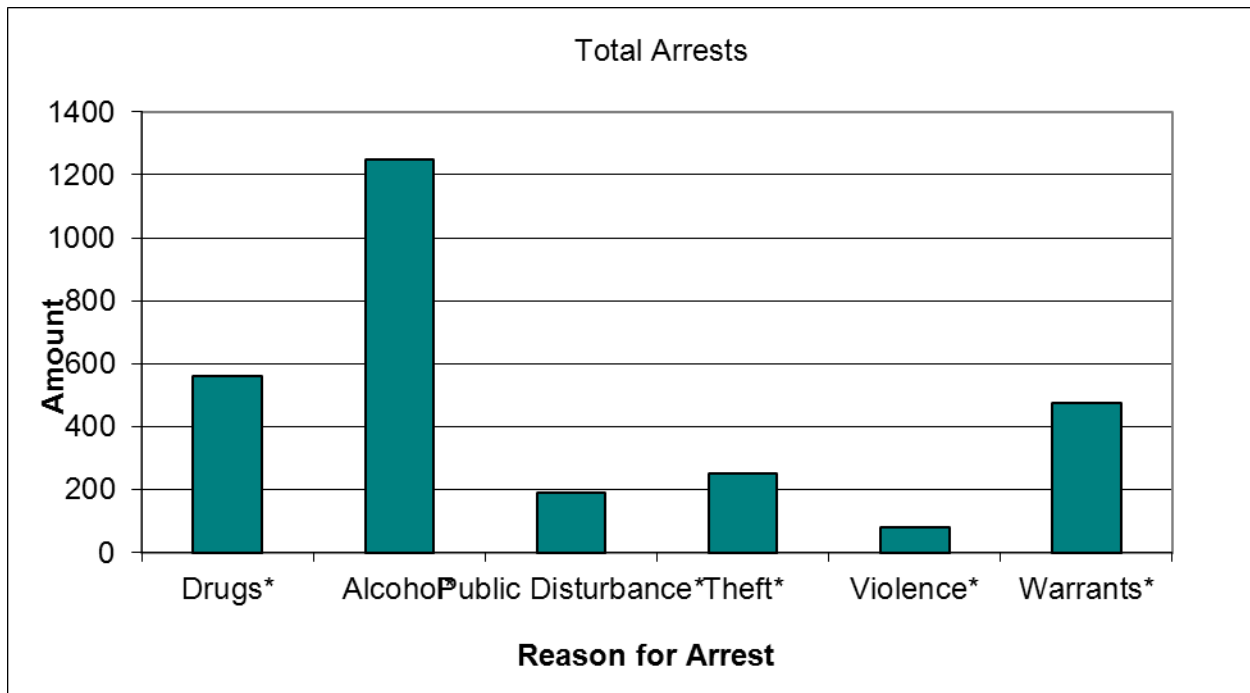
Repeat offenders create a significant draw on the City's public safety management resources. A report was created in April of this year to track the Santa Cruz Police Department arrests of repeat offenders. For a 28-month period, from January 2011 to April 2013, 146 individuals were arrested a total of 3,598 times. On average, these individuals were arrested 24 times during this period. Over 50 percent of the arrests were related to drugs or alcohol.

#### **Santa Cruz City Repeat Offenders (More than 10 arrests from January 2011 to April 2013 )**

**# of Individuals Represented                    146**

**Total Overall Arrests                            3598**

	<b>Drugs*</b>	<b>Alcohol*</b>	<b>Public Nuisance*</b>	<b>Theft*</b>	<b>Violence*</b>	<b>Warrants*</b>	<b>Substance Related</b>
<b>Total Arrests</b>	562	1,250	189	250	79	475	1812
<b>% of Total</b>	16%	35%	5%	7%	2%	13%	51%



**\*Drugs:** Possession of controlled substance paraphernalia, possession of marijuana (28.5g or less), using/under the influence of controlled substance, possession of narcotic controlled substance, possession of unlawful paraphernalia, possession of hypodermic needle/syringe, possession of marijuana over 28.5g, possession of concentrated cannabis, illegal drug activity, give/transport/etc. marijuana over 28.5g, riding bicycle under the influence of alcohol and drugs, keep place to sell/etc controlled substance, give/transport marijuana/hashish under 1 oz., sell/etc. in lieu of controlled substance, visit where controlled substance is used, open container within 48 hours.

**\*Alcohol:** Consuming alcohol in public, selling/etc. liquor to a minor, minor possession of alcohol, disorderly conduct: alcohol, oral copulation: victim intoxicated/etc., misconduct: intoxicated drugs with alcohol, open container in public, bringing alcohol/drug/etc. into prison/etc.

**\*Violence:** Inflict corporal injury on spouse/cohabitant, battery, battery on peace officer/emergency personnel/etc, battery with serious bodily injury, murder, fight/challenge to fight in public place, assault misdemeanor, fight/challenge to fight/offensive words in public place, cause harm/death of elder/dependent adult, battery on spouse/cohabitant, rape: victim drugged

**\*Public Nuisance:** Remove Steal/Possess Shopping Cart, Retrieve Shopping Cart W/O Proper Authority, Place/Etc Pollutant Near State Waters, Illegal Discharge Of Sewage/Waste/Etc, Disorderly Conduct: Lodge without owners consent, Disorderly Conduct: Loiter On Private Property, Disorderly Conduct: Solicit Lewd Act, Disturb The Peace, Smoking on Beach St. right-of-way, Pacific Ave, City Building Safety Enhancement Zone Penalty, Fgt/Chal Fgt/Offensive Words Public Place, Fight/Challenge Fight Public Place, Indecent Exposure W/Pr-Felony, Indecent Exposure-Misdemeanor, Offensive Words In Public Place, Trespass: Enter/Occupy real prop or structure w/out owner consent, Trespass: Entering properties of same owner after being informed, Trespass: Obstruct/Etc Public Business Operation/Etc, Trespass: Posted Land: Refuse to leave, Trespass: Refuse to leave property, Trespass: Refuse to leave property: Owner request, Trespassing, Vandalism

**\*Theft:** Burglary, Burglary/Residential, Burglary Commercial, Burglary Shoplifting, Grand Theft Firearm/Animal/Etc, Grand Theft: Money/Labor/Property +\$950, Petty Theft, Petty Theft W/Prior Jail Term For Theft/Burglary/Robbery,

**\*Warrants:** Outside Warrant: Misdemeanor, Outside Warrant: Felony, Bench Warrant: Misdemeanor, Bench Warrant: Felony

### United Way Community Assessment Program Statistics

The Santa Cruz County United Way conducts an community assessment to measure and improve the quality of life in Santa Cruz. The Community Assessment Project (CAP) has been conducted for 18

years and includes a comprehensive section on health and public safety. Alcohol and drug abuse data was collected in 2012. Below is a summary of the results:

### **Alcohol Consumption:**

- 12.9% binge drank (consuming 5+ drinks within 2 hrs.) at least once within the past month.
  - The number of retail alcohol outlets significantly correlates with assault rates and higher crime. Though between 2001 and 2011, the number of retail alcohol outlets was almost the same, SC had a higher rate of alcohol outlets per 1000 people than the CA average (2.7 as opposed to 2.1).
  - Capitola actually has the largest number of outlets per 1000 people (5.8) in the County, though the City of Santa Cruz is a close second with 4.1/1000
  - 14.4% of county respondents reported that alcohol/drug abuse had a “big impact”.
  - About 21% of respondents thought it to be very or somewhat acceptable to provide alcohol to a minor.
- Between 2001 and 2011, alcohol consumption by 11<sup>th</sup> graders (w/in past 30 days) has fallen from 51% to 40%.

### **Marijuana Use:**

- In 2011, 49.9% of respondents found the recreational/non-medical use of marijuana to be very or somewhat acceptable.
- San Lorenzo Valley had the highest rate of tolerance for non-medical/recreational marijuana use.
- Marijuana use (w/in past 30 days) by 11<sup>th</sup> graders has fallen from 32% in 2001 to 30% in 2011.

### **Methamphetamine Use:**

- Respondents saying that methamphetamine use has had a big or somewhat big impact on their neighborhood in SCC has risen from an average of 30.9% in 2009 to 34.5% in 2011. The section of county with the highest number responding that there was a big or somewhat big impact was San Lorenzo Valley, with 46% respondents.
- Methamphetamine treatment admissions has fallen 24.5% in the last 8 years.
- 4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 3% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders (2011) claim to have used methamphetamines/amphetamines within the past 30 days.

### **Other Drug Use:**

- In 2011, SCC, 5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders (CA: 5%) and 6% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders (CA: 6%) claimed to have used psychedelics within the past 30 days.
- In 2011, SCC, 4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders (CA: 3%) and 5% (CA: 4%) of 11<sup>th</sup> graders claimed to have used cocaine within the past 30 days.
- In SCC, there are 12.4 drug related deaths per 100,000 population, where CA average, there is 10.5%.

### **Law Enforcement:**

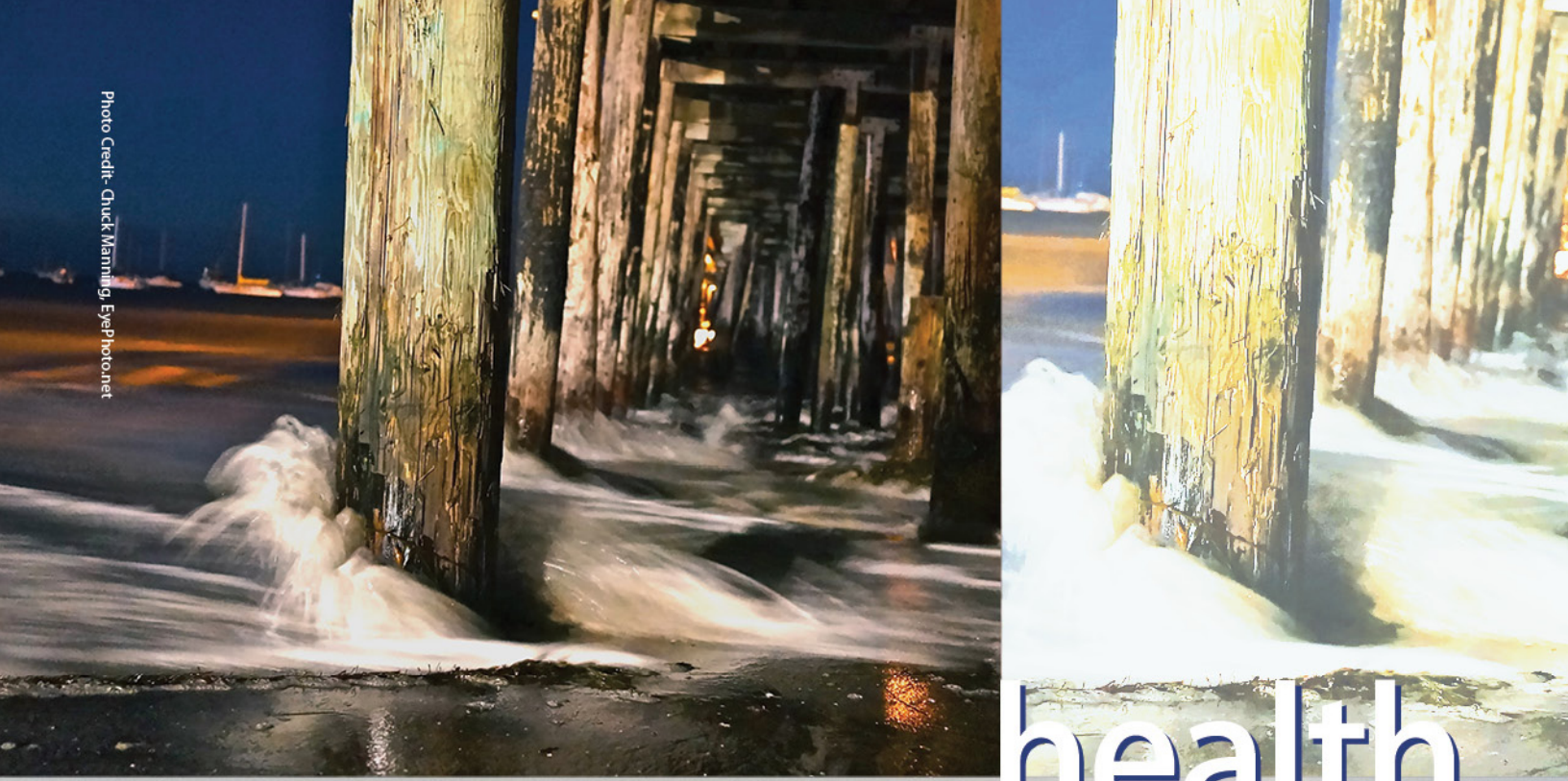
- Adult DUI Arrest Rate/10,000 (ages 18-69) SCC: 83.85% in 2010 (down from 102.3% in 2002, but up from 76.3% in 2009)
- Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrest Rate/10,000 (ages 16-17) in 2011 25.6 (SCC) and 8.6 (CA).
- Drug arrest rate/10,000:
  - Adults (18-69 yr.o.) in SCC, 2010: 125.9
  - Juvenile (10-17 yr.o.) in SCC, 2010: 93

- A breakdown of arrests by drug type is on p. 139 in [http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/quality-of-life/santacruzcap/cap18\\_2012/CAP%2018%20Public%20Safety\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/quality-of-life/santacruzcap/cap18_2012/CAP%2018%20Public%20Safety_FINAL.pdf)

**Tobacco Use:**

- The number of teens who had smoked cigarettes within 30 days of the survey had dropped from 19% in 2001 to 15% in 2011, though the number of those smoking smokeless tobacco rose from 4% in 2001 to 5% in 2011
- 2011 CA cigarette use averages (w/in last 30 days): 7<sup>th</sup> grade 5%, 9<sup>th</sup> grade 9% and 11<sup>th</sup> grade 13%
- 2011 SCC cigarette use averages (w/in last 30 days): 7<sup>th</sup> grade 5%, 9<sup>th</sup> grade 10% and 11<sup>th</sup> grade 15%
- 2011 CA smokeless tobacco use averages (w/in last 30 days): 7<sup>th</sup> grade 3%, 9<sup>th</sup> grade 4% and 11<sup>th</sup> grade 5%
- 2011 SCC smokeless tobacco use averages (w/in last 30 days): 7<sup>th</sup> grade 3%, 9<sup>th</sup> grade 4% and 11<sup>th</sup> grade 8%.





Other year results can be found on the Applied Survey Research database: [http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/projects\\_database/quality-of-life/santa-cruz-county-community-assessment-project-cap.html](http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/projects_database/quality-of-life/santa-cruz-county-community-assessment-project-cap.html).








# health

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# HEALTH SNAPSHOT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

INDICATORS	MEASUREMENT	DATA	OVERALL TREND	RECENT TREND
 <b>HEALTH INSURANCE</b>	Percent of 2011 CAP survey respondents who reported having health insurance	80.3%	↓	↔
<b>IMMUNIZATION LEVELS</b>	Percent of kindergarten entrants with all required immunizations - Santa Cruz 2011	83.5%	↓	↑
 <b>PHYSICAL HEALTH</b>	Percent of 2011 CAP survey respondents who indicated that their general health is "good," "very good," or "excellent"	82.7%	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
 <b>OBESITY</b>	Percent of 2011 CAP survey respondents who are overweight or obese	57.1%	↑	↑
 <b>ALCOHOL USE</b>	Percent of 2011 CAP survey respondents who engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days	12.9%	↓	↔

 Indicates data moving in a positive direction; 
  Indicates data moving in a negative direction; 
  Increasing (Upward) trend; 
  Declining (Downward) trend; 
  Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; 
 **NA** Not applicable or data unavailable.

## HEALTH COMMUNITY GOALS

**GOAL:** By the year 2015, access to primary care will improve as measured by:

- 95% of Santa Cruz County residents will report having a regular source of health care;
  - Less than 10% will report the emergency department as one of their regular sources of health care; and
  - No significant difference between the percent of White and Latino residents reporting a regular source of health care.
- » Community Hero: Curt Simmons, OD, *Plaza Lane Optometry*

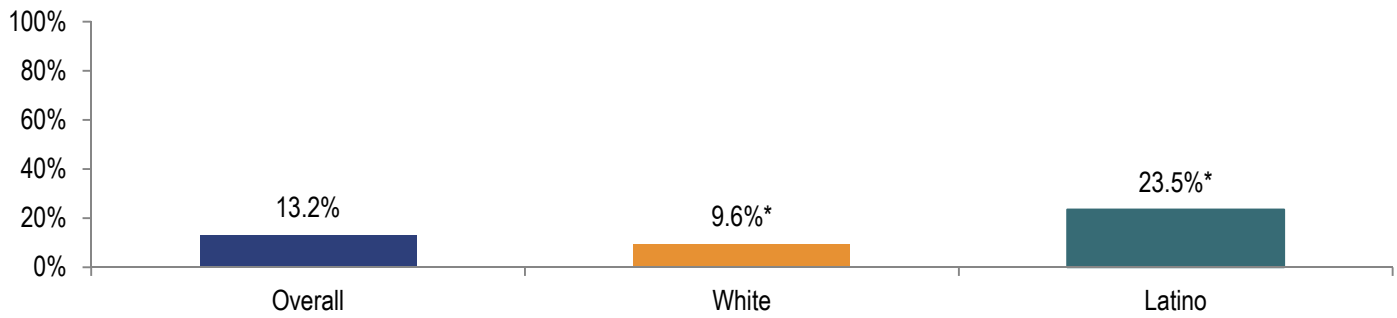
**GOAL:** By the year 2015, 98% of Santa Cruz County children ages birth to 17 will have comprehensive health care coverage as measured by the CAP survey.

- » Community Hero: Alicia Fernandez, Alicia Zenteno, Angie Gileta, Xochitl Zaragoza, *Baby Gateway*

**GOAL:** By the year 2015, the prevalence of childhood obesity in Santa Cruz County will decrease as measured by:

- % of children under 5 years who are overweight or obese will decrease from 15% to 12%, and
  - % of children 5 to 19 years who are overweight or obese will decrease from 26% to 21%.
- » Community Hero: Lili Beggs, RN, *Sutter Maternity Lactation Department*

**☎ Have you needed dental care in the past year and been unable to receive it? (Respondents answering “Yes”) - 2011**



N: Overall=717; White=504; Latino=159.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

\*Significance testing: Latino respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents in the past year to have been unable to receive dental care when needed.

**☎ If you needed dental care and were unable to receive it, why couldn't you receive it?**

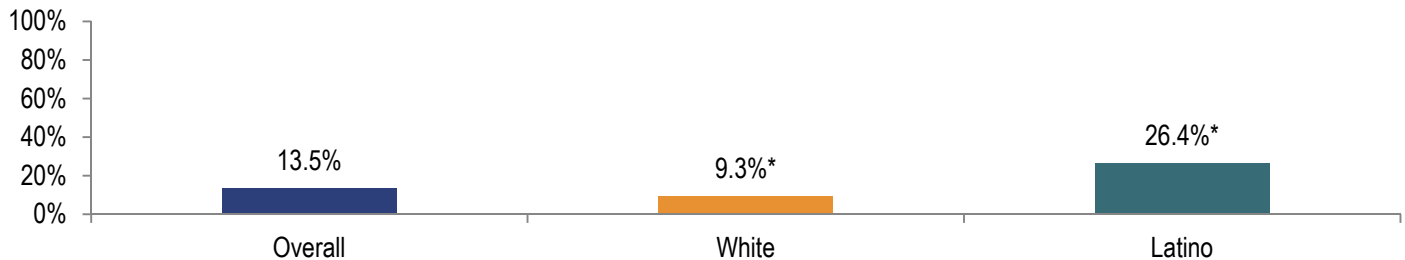
RESPONSE	2009	2011
Too Expensive	42.4%	41.1%
No Insurance	30.5%	26.4%
Insurance Wouldn't Cover It	13.9%	12.5%
Couldn't Afford Co-Pay	4.6%	10.0%
Couldn't Afford Premiums	2.6%	7.9%
Other	6.0%	2.2%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>93</b>

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2009-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## MENTAL HEALTH

When asked about their mental health, Latino CAP survey respondents (26%) were significantly more likely than White respondents (9%) to feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past 12 months that they stopped doing some usual activities. There were 5,927 clients of Santa Cruz County Mental Health Services in 2011/12; the top diagnoses for those clients were mood disorders, schizophrenia, and adjustment disorders.

**☎ During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? (Respondents answering “Yes”) By Ethnicity - 2011**



N: Overall=720; White=504 Latino=161.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

\*Significance testing: Latino respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents to feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past 12 months that they stopped doing some usual activities.



### Percent of Adult Respondents (Ages 18 and Older) Who Indicated that, in the Past 12 Months, They Had...

EVENT/REGION	2007	2009
<b>Needed to See a Professional for Problems with Their Emotional/Mental Health or Alcohol/Drug Use</b>		
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
California	16.5%	14.3%
<b>Seen a Health Care Provider for Problems with Their Emotional/Mental Health or Alcohol/Drug Use</b>		
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
California	12.4%	10.9%
<b>Taken Prescription Medication for Their Mental Health or Emotional Problems Almost Daily for Two Weeks or More</b>		
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
California	10.0%	9.7%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (2011). 2007-2009. *California Health Interview Survey*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent data available.

### Santa Cruz County Mental Health Services: Unduplicated Client Count by Primary Diagnosis

PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS	FY 2006/07	FY 2007/08	FY 2008/09	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12
Mood Disorders	1,423	1,513	1,616	1,725	1,678	1,661
Schizophrenia	1,028	981	997	991	999	990
Adjustment Disorders	929	942	934	749	712	802
Anxiety Disorders	645	725	694	662	662	662
Childhood & Adolescence	673	638	677	701	701	762
Substance-Related Disorders	182	147	131	156	94	132
Delirium, Dementia	11	13	56	80	93	82
Impulse Control Disorders	15	15	22	24	18	9
Personality Disorder	14	14	13	18	20	18
Eating Disorders	8	8	7	4	5	6
Somatoform Disorders	1	3	2	3	2	4
Dissociative Disorders	1	0	1	NA	1	0
Mental Disorders	1	4	1	NA	2	2
Sexual & Gender Disorders	2	3	1	1	4	4
Sleep Disorders	1	1	0	2	0	0
Other Disorders	550	757	781	707	806	793
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Mental Health Services Clients</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>5,927</b>

Source: Santa Cruz County Mental Health Services Agency. (2012). 2006-2012.

### Adult Respondents with Diabetes (Ages 18 and Older), By Type

TYPE/REGION	2003	2005	2007	2009	03-09 NET CHANGE
<b>Type 1</b>					
Santa Cruz County	13.2%^	30.8%^	9.9%^	14.7%^	1.5
California	15.7%	17.4%	12.9%	14.9%	-0.8
<b>Type 2</b>					
Santa Cruz County	86.8%	69.2%	90.1%	82.3%	-4.5
California	84.3%	82.6%	87.1%	82.8%	-1.5

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. (2011). 2003-2009 California Health Interview Survey.


Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

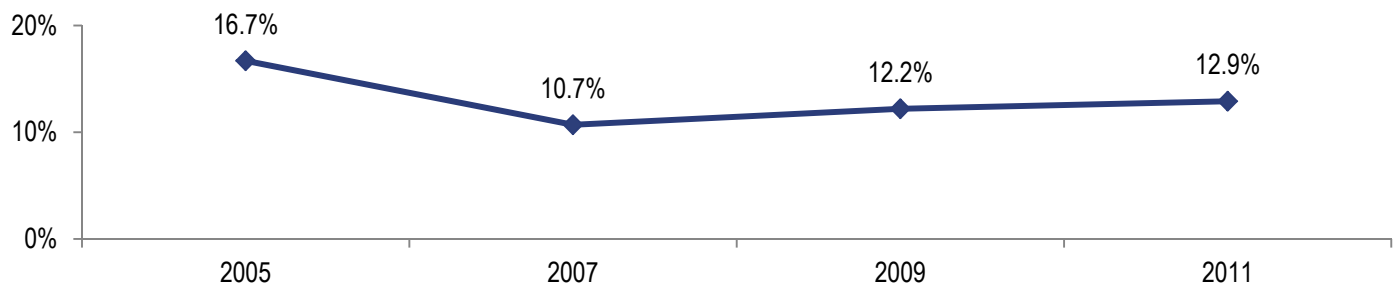
^Statistically unstable due to a low number of respondents.

## ALCOHOL USE



Thirteen percent of CAP survey respondents engaged in binge drinking (5 or more drinks within 2 hours) “one or more times” in the past 30 days in 2011 from a high of 17% in 2005.

 Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past 30 days about how many times did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion? An occasion is considered about 2 hours. (Respondents answering “One or more times”)



N: 2005=705; 2007=707; 2009=848, 2011=719

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2005-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

# AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL

The number of retail alcohol outlets<sup>32</sup> has been demonstrated to significantly correlate with assault rates and higher crime.<sup>33</sup> Over the past decade, the number of retail alcohol outlets in Santa Cruz County and California remained virtually the same. However, Santa Cruz County consistently had a higher rate of retail alcohol outlets per 1,000 people than California (2.7 versus 2.1, respectively).

## Number of Retail Alcohol Outlets<sup>1</sup>

INDICATOR	APRIL 2003	JUNE 2005	JUNE 2006	JUNE 2007	JUNE 2008	JUNE 2009	JUNE 2010	JUNE 2011	03-11 % CHANGE
<b>Retail Alcohol Outlets – Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
Retail Alcohol Outlets – California	66,992 <sup>2</sup>	68,072	68,953	69,891	70,813	71,087	71,599	79,298	18.4%
<b>Outlets per 1,000 People - Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-</b>
Outlets per 1,000 People - California	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	-

Source: California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (2012). 2003-2011 *Alcoholic Beverage Licenses Report*. California Department of Finance (2012). 2003-2011 E-1: *City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change*.

<sup>1</sup>Includes both on-sale and off-sale outlets.

<sup>2</sup>As of 2003, a more accurate calculation of total California wholesale and retail alcohol outlets was performed, and this accounts for the apparent reduction in the total number of California outlets.

## Retail Alcohol Outlets, by City

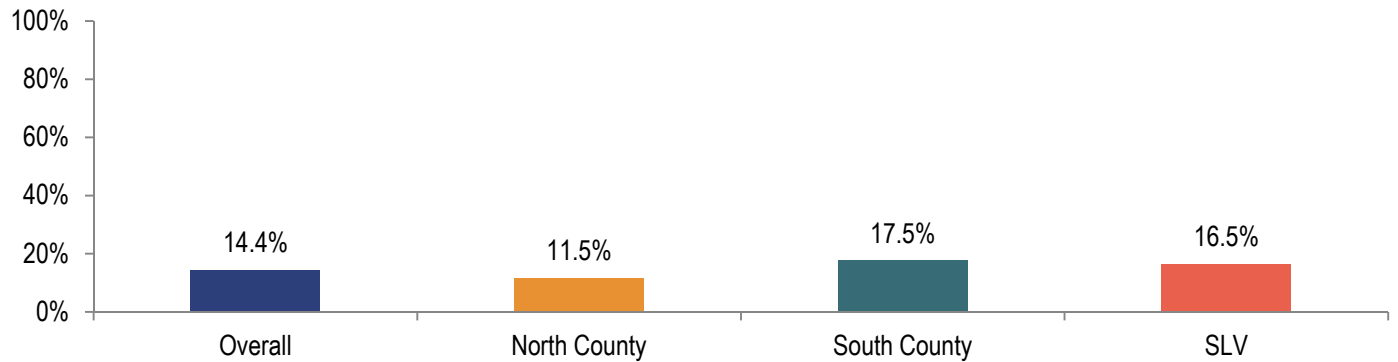
INDICATOR	2010	2011
<b>Unincorporated</b>		
Number of Retail Outlets	240	243
Outlets per 1,000 People	1.7	1.9
Percentage of County Retail Outlets	34.8%	34.4%
<b>Capitola</b>		
Number of Retail Outlets	59	59
Outlets per 1,000 People	5.8	5.9
Percentage of County Retail Outlets	8.6%	8.4%
<b>Santa Cruz</b>		
Number of Retail Outlets	245	256
Outlets per 1,000 People	4.1	4.3
Percentage of County Retail Outlets	35.6%	36.3%
<b>Watsonville</b>		
Number of Retail Outlets	104	107
Outlets per 1,000 People	2.0	2.1
Percentage of County Retail Outlets	15.1%	15.2%
<b>Scotts Valley</b>		
Number of Retail Outlets	40	41
Outlets per 1,000 People	3.4	3.5
Percentage of County Retail Outlets	5.8%	5.8%

Source: California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (2012). 2011 *Alcoholic Beverage Licenses Report*. California Department of Finance (2011). 2011 E-1: *City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change*.

<sup>32</sup> Please see Appendix II for definition of "Retail Alcohol Outlets."

<sup>33</sup> Gruenewald et al. (1995). *Ecological models of alcohol outlets and violent assaults: crime potentials and geospatial analysis*. Society for the Study of Addiction, 2006.

**☎ How much of an impact has drug and alcohol abuse had in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “Big Impact”) By Region - 2011**

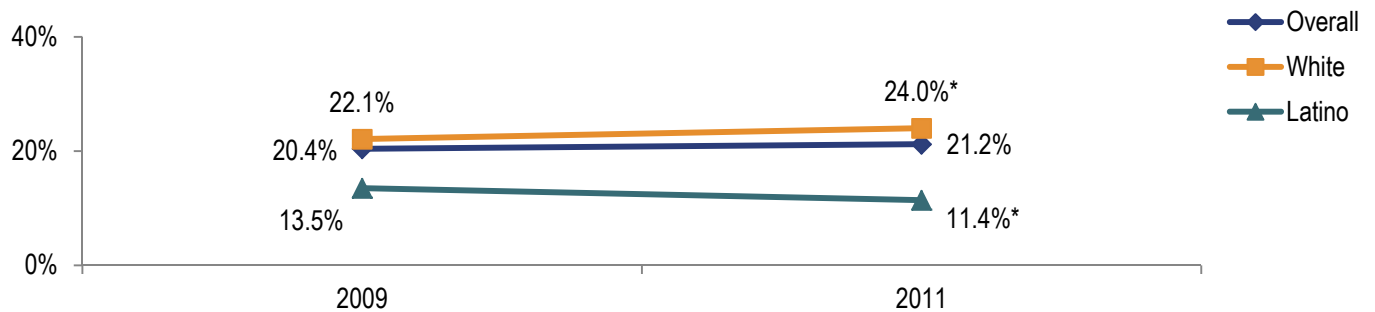


N: Overall=680 North County=259; South County=215; SLV=210.  
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## ACCEPTANCE OF ADULT ALCOHOL PROVISION

Just over one in five (21%) 2011 CAP survey respondents reported feeling that it was “very” or “somewhat” acceptable for adults to provide alcohol to underage youth in their home. Twenty-four percent (24%) of White survey respondents felt it was “very” or “somewhat” acceptable for adults to provide alcohol to underage youth in their home compared to only 11% of Latino respondents, a statistically significant difference.

**☎ How acceptable do you think it is for adults to provide alcohol to underage youth in their home? (Respondents answering “Very acceptable” or “Somewhat acceptable”) By Ethnicity**

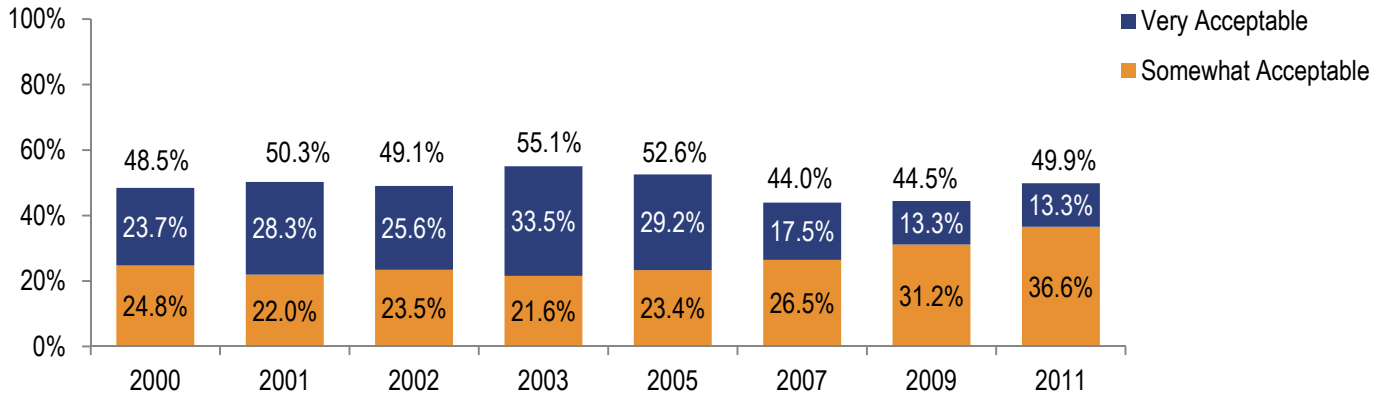


2009 N: Overall=700; White= 582; Latino=187. 2011 N: Overall=700; White= 482; Latino=162  
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2009-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.  
 \*Significance testing: Latino respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents to think that it is unacceptable for adults to provide alcohol to underage youth in their home.

# COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF MARIJUANA USE

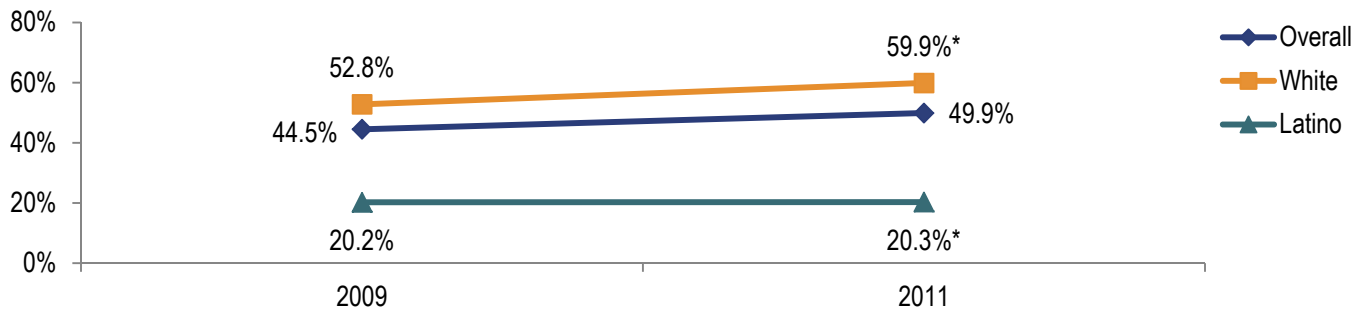
Overall, the percentage of CAP survey respondents who reported feeling that marijuana use for recreational or non-medicinal use was “acceptable” decreased from 55% in 2003 to 50% in 2011. Significantly more White respondents found it acceptable to use marijuana than Latino respondents, and significantly more San Lorenzo Valley respondents found it acceptable to use marijuana than South County respondents.

## ☎ How acceptable do you find the use of marijuana for recreational or non-medicinal use? (Respondents answering “Very Acceptable” or “Somewhat Acceptable”)



Overall N: 2000=657; 2001=700; 2002=681; 2003=693; 2005=680; 2007=688; 2009=833, 2011=690  
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.  
 Note: “Very” was added to the response option “Very acceptable” in 2011.

## ☎ How acceptable do you find the use of marijuana for recreational or non-medicinal use? (Respondents answering “Very Acceptable” or “Somewhat Acceptable”) by Ethnicity



2009 N: Overall=700; White= 582; Latino=187. 2011 N: Overall=690; White= 479; Latino=159  
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2009-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.  
 \*Significance testing: White respondents were significantly more likely than Latino respondents to think that it is very or somewhat acceptable for recreational or non-medicinal use of marijuana.  
 Note: “Very” was added to the response option “Very acceptable” in 2011.

**☎ How acceptable do you find the use of marijuana for recreational or non-medicinal use? (Respondents answering “Very Acceptable”) by Region**

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	00-11 NET CHANGE
North County	29.8%	35.0%	30.4%	44.6%	31.5%	17.0%	16.0%	15.8%*	-14.0
South County	13.3%	16.5%	16.1%	16.8%	25.8%	13.7%	8.7%	7.0%*	-6.3
San Lorenzo Valley	23.2%	37.9%	34.7%	38.7%	35.2%	29.7%	16.4%	24.7%*	1.5

North County N: 2000=346; 2001=202; 2002=232; 2003=233; 2005=229; 2007=228; 2009=334, 2011=257; South County N: 2000=195; 2001=288; 2002=226; 2003=239; 2005=231; 2007=237; 2009=281, 2011=225; SLV N: 2000=112; 2001=210; 2002=222; 2003=221; 2005=218; 2007=227; 2009=217, 2011=209

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.*

\*Significance testing: San Lorenzo Valley respondents were significantly more likely than North and South County respondents to find the use of marijuana for recreational or non-medicinal use acceptable in 2011.

Note: “Very” was added to the response option “Very acceptable” in 2011.

## TOBACCO USE

Overall, the percentage of Santa Cruz County 11<sup>th</sup> grade students who smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days decreased from 19% in 2000/01 to 15% in 2010/11. The percentage of Santa Cruz County 9<sup>th</sup> grade students using smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days increased from 3% in 2000/01 to 4% in 2010/11.

### Percent of Students Who Reported Using Cigarettes in the Last 30 Days, By Grade

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	00-11 NET CHANGE
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%	-1.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	13%	9%	11%	10%	12%	10%	-3.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	19%	11%	18%	14%	14%	15%	-4.0

CALIFORNIA <sup>1</sup>	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11	04-11 NET CHANGE
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	1.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%	0.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	14%	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%	-1.0

Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2012). 2000-2011 *California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.*

Note: Data are weighted. Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>1</sup>Data for previous years in California are not available, as the survey instrument has changed.

### Percent of Students Who Reported Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Last 30 Days, By Grade

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	2000/01	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	00-11 NET CHANGE
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	NA	2%	2%	3%	3%	NA
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	4%	5%	6%	8%	5.0

CALIFORNIA <sup>1</sup>	2003/05	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11	03-11 NET CHANGE
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	2.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	2.0

Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2012). 2000-2011 *California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County*.

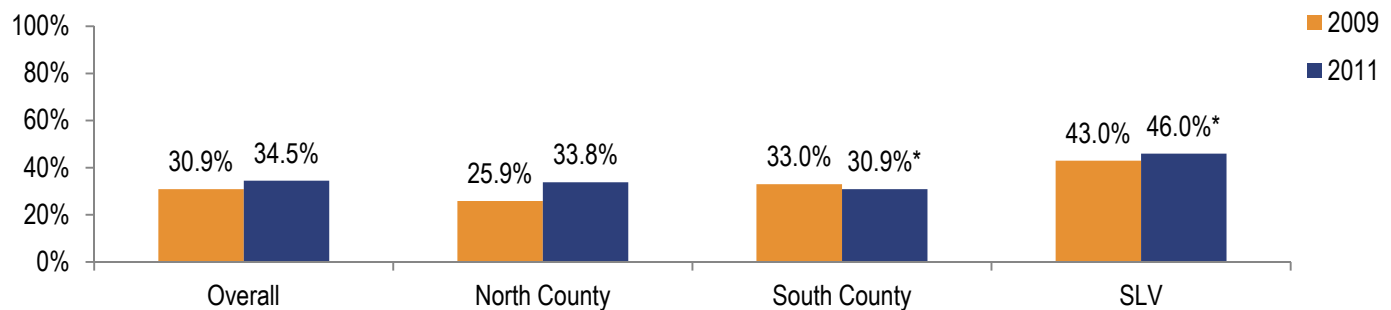
Note: Data are weighted. Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>1</sup>Data for previous years in California are not available, as the survey instrument has changed.

## METHAMPHETAMINE ADMISSIONS

When asked about how big of an impact methamphetamine use has had in their neighborhood, the percentage of CAP survey respondents who believed methamphetamine use had had a “big impact” or “somewhat of an impact” increased from 31% in 2009 to 35% in 2011. There was a decrease in methamphetamine admissions to substance abuse treatment programs from 775 in 2006/07 to 336 in 2010/11, but this may be a result of decreases in funding for substance abuse treatment.

### How big of an impact has methamphetamine use had in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “A Big Impact” or “Somewhat”) By Region



2009 N: Overall=853; North County=340; South County=289; SLV=223; 2011 N: Overall=639; North County=245; South County=198; SLV=206.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

\*Significance testing: SLV respondents were significantly more likely to report methamphetamine use having a big or somewhat big impact in their neighborhood compared to South County respondents.

### Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions


AREA	FY 2003/04	FY 2004/05	FY 2005/06	FY 2006/07	FY 2007/08	FY 2008/09	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	03-11 % CHANGE
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	445	631	771	775	600	524	363	336	-24.5%
California	73,128	79,088	70,077	79,769	69,174	61,663	49,268	48,277	-34.0%

Source: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. (2012). Office of Applied Research and Analysis.

Note: This table presents the number of annual admissions for which methamphetamine was the primary drug of abuse.

# PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE

In 2011, 2% of CAP survey respondents reported using a prescription medication without a prescription. There were no significant differences between income, gender, race/ethnicity, or region.

 During the past 30 days, on how many days have you taken prescription medication without a prescription?

RESPONSE	2011
None	97.8%
1	1.1%
2	0.4%
3	0.2%
4	0.1%
6	0.2%
30	0.1%

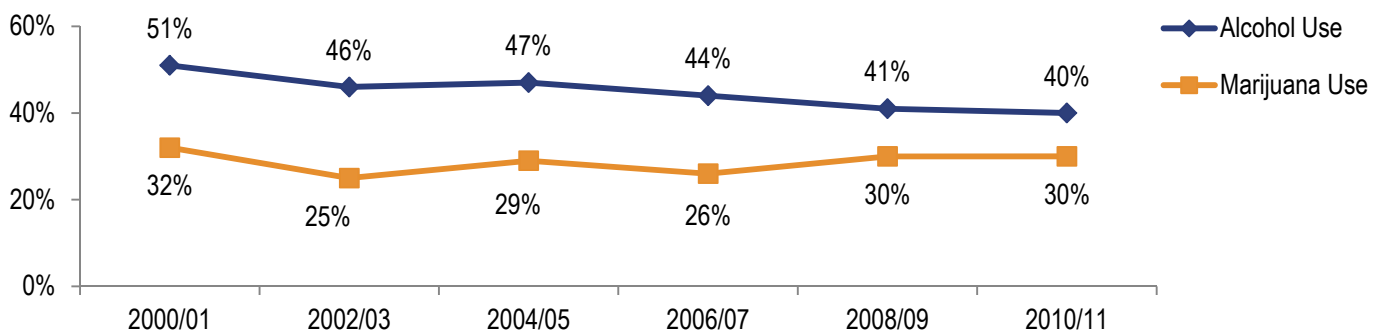
N: 720

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

# SUBSTANCE USE BY STUDENTS

Alcohol use among Santa Cruz County 11<sup>th</sup> grade students decreased over the past 10 years from 51% in 2000/01 to 40% in 2010/11. Among 9<sup>th</sup> grade students in Santa Cruz County, self-reported use of alcohol decreased from 2002/03, while self-reported use of marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamines increased.

Percent of 11<sup>th</sup> Grade Students Who Reported Using Alcohol<sup>1</sup> or Marijuana in the Past 30 Days, Santa Cruz County



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2012). 2000-2011 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are weighted.

<sup>1</sup>Alcohol use refers to at least one drink.



### Self-Reported Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth in the Past 30 Days, Santa Cruz County

SUBSTANCE	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	02-11 NET CHANGE
<b>Alcohol<sup>1</sup></b>						
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	13%	16%	15%	18%	15%	2.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	31%	33%	33%	34%	28%	-3.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	46%	47%	44%	41%	40%	-6.0
<b>Marijuana</b>						
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6%	6%	7%	10%	10%	4.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	19%	18%	20%	26%	23%	4.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	25%	29%	26%	30%	30%	5.0
<b>Cocaine</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	3%	6%	4%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	4%	5%	4%		5%	1.0
<b>Methamphetamines/Amphetamines</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	0.0
<b>Inhalants</b>						
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5%	3%	5%	8%	6%	1.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5%	5%	5%	8%	6%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1.0
<b>Psychedelics (Includes Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics)</b>						
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	4%	3%	3%	8%	5%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	3%	7%	6%	3.0

Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2012). 2002-2011 *California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County*.

Note: Data are weighted.

Note: Questions regarding use of Methamphetamines, Cocaine, and Psychedelics were not asked of 7<sup>th</sup> middle school students.

<sup>1</sup>Alcohol use refers to at least one drink.

### Self-Reported Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth in the Past 30 Days, California

SUBSTANCE	2005/07	2007/09	2009/11	05-11 NET CHANGE
<b>Alcohol<sup>1</sup></b>				
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	13%	15%	13%	0.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	27%	27%	24%	-4.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	37%	36%	33%	-4.0
<b>Marijuana</b>				
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	4%	6%	6%	2.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12%	13%	15%	3.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	16%	19%	21%	5.0
<b>Cocaine</b>				
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	3%	3%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	3%	4%	1.0
<b>Methamphetamines/Amphetamines</b>				
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	3%	3%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	3%	3%	1.0
<b>Inhalants</b>				
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6%	6%	6%	1.0
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5%	6%	6%	1.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3%	4%	5%	2.0
<b>Psychedelics (Includes Ecstasy, LSD, or other psychedelics)</b>				
9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	4%	5%	3.0
11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2%	5%	6%	4.0

Source: West Ed for California Department of Education (2012). 2004-2011 *California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County*.

Note: Data are weighted.

Note: Questions regarding use of Methamphetamines, Cocaine, and Psychedelics were not asked of 7<sup>th</sup> middle school students.




<sup>1</sup>Alcohol use refers to at least one drink.








# public safety

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## PUBLIC SAFETY SNAPSHOT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

INDICATOR	MEASUREMENT	DATA	OVERALL TREND	RECENT TREND
 <b>CRIME RATE</b>	Crime rate (per 1,000 Residents) – Santa Cruz County 2010	36.7	↓	↓
 <b>JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	Juvenile arrest rate (per 1,000 youth ages 10-17) – Santa Cruz County 2010	50.1	↓	↓
 <b>FAMILY VIOLENCE</b>	Percent of CAP survey respondents who reported that a family member or friend experienced domestic violence in the last year	10.4%	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>CHILD ABUSE</b>	Rate of substantiated cases of child abuse (per 1,000 youth ages 0-17) – Santa Cruz County 2010	10.6	↓	↑

 Indicates data moving in a positive direction;  Indicates data moving in a negative direction;  Increasing (Upward) trend;  Declining (Downward) trend;  Inconclusive; variable; no clear trend; **NA** Not applicable or data unavailable.

## PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNITY GOALS

**GOAL:** By the year 2015, more youth will be involved in prevention and positive social activities and fewer youth will enter the juvenile delinquency system.

- » Community Heroes: Francisco Alfaro, Chris Wentzien, *Santa Cruz County Football Club Revolution*

**GOAL:** By the year 2015, adult and juvenile violence, including family violence and gang violence, will decrease, as will the impact of violence in the community.

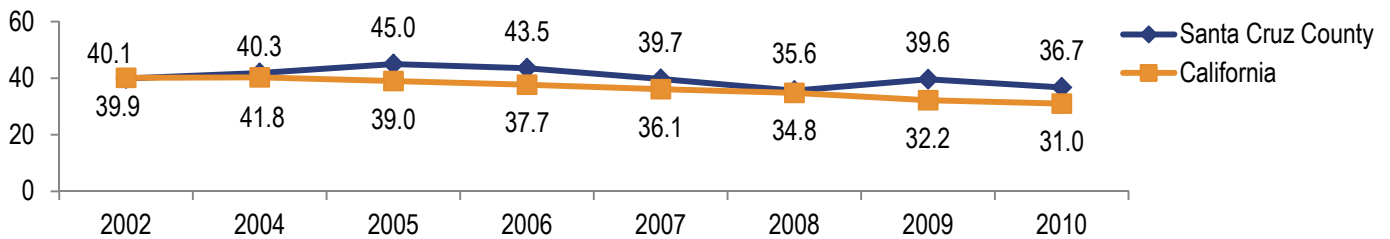
- » Community Hero: Joe Hernandez, *City of Santa Cruz Police Department*
- » Community Hero: Josephine Salgado, *Women's Crisis Support/Defensa de Mujeres*

# CRIME RATE



Total crime decreased from 39.9 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2002 to 36.7 crimes in 2010 in the county overall. However, aggravated assaults in Santa Cruz County have increased by 29% since 2002. Property crime increased for all types, with motor vehicle theft seeing the highest increase of 27% from 2002 to 2010, especially in Watsonville. There were 14 homicides in the county in 2010, up from 6 in 2002. From 2002 to 2010 the number of crimes in all incorporated areas of Santa Cruz County decreased, with Scotts Valley (20%) and Watsonville (17%) experiencing the biggest decrease.

## Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2012). 2000-2010 E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2000-2010, with 2000 and 2010 Census Counts.  
 Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

## Crime Rate per 1,000 Residents by Jurisdiction

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 NET CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime Rate<sup>1</sup></b>									
City of Capitola	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.3	8.7	10.1	10.9	11.4	4.7
City of Santa Cruz	8.4	8.7	8.9	7.0	8.4	7.7	7.6	9.2	0.8
City of Scotts Valley	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	NA
City of Watsonville	6.8	6.0	4.9	6.2	7.9	7.0	6.9	6.4	-0.4
Unincorporated	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	0.6
<b>Santa Cruz County<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Property Crime Rate<sup>2</sup></b>									
City of Capitola	30.6	36.5	37.4	34.6	31.8	22.1	22.4	24.5	-6.1
City of Santa Cruz	25.6	24.0	26.7	28.4	21.3	17.7	24.9	25.2	-0.4
City of Scotts Valley	10.2	8.9	14.8	12.6	10.3	9.9	11.2	8.0	-2.2
City of Watsonville	15.5	14.9	19.2	17.8	19.4	16.9	17.3	14.2	-1.3
Unincorporated	9.4	11.0	13.0	12.1	11.6	11.0	12.2	10.7	1.3
<b>Santa Cruz County<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>									
City of Capitola	98.3	106.9	108.3	102.3	92.6	72.5	74.7	83.0	-15.3
City of Santa Cruz	65.9	62.4	65.0	64.0	51.2	44.0	60.5	58.6	-7.3
City of Scotts Valley	29.0	24.8	32.3	30.7	24.9	24.9	25.6	22.8	-6.2
City of Watsonville	48.0	43.8	46.8	47.4	53.5	44.2	43.0	36.7	-11.3
Unincorporated	18.8	22.4	24.4	22.8	21.0	20.7	21.6	19.6	0.8
<b>Santa Cruz County<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
California	40.1	40.3	39.0	37.7	36.1	34.8	32.2	31.0	-9.1

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2012). 2000-2010 E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2000-2010, with 2000 and 2010 Census Counts.

Note: Please see Appendix II for definitions of "Aggravated Assault," "Arson," "Burglary," "Homicide," "Larceny," "Motor Vehicle Theft," "Rape," and "Robbery."

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>1</sup>Rate is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>2</sup>Violent crime rate includes: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>3</sup>Property crime rate includes: burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft over \$400.

<sup>3</sup>Santa Cruz County totals include the California Highway Patrol, U.C. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Mountains Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

## Number of Crimes, Santa Cruz County<sup>1</sup>

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
Aggravated Assault	746	864	806	744	878	886	904	962	29.0%
Robbery	238	205	232	227	275	276	222	269	13.0%
Forcible Rape	109	124	112	96	80	77	79	68	-37.6%
Homicide	6	5	5	16	6	8	10	14	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
Larceny over \$400	1,900	1,937	2,271	2,244	2,222	1,851	2,226	1,987	4.6%
Burglary	1,676	1,697	1,940	1,961	1,602	1,585	1,732	1,737	3.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	517	851	1,059	857	717	696	847	656	26.9%
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>6,844</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>-14.2%</b>
Over \$400	1,900	1,937	2,271	2,244	2,222	1,851	2,226	1,987	4.6%
\$400 & under	4,944	4,912	4,985	4,874	4,325	3,750	4,254	3,887	-21.4%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-13.9%</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,104</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>9,201</b>	<b>10,341</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>^</sup>Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>1</sup>Santa Cruz County totals include the California Highway Patrol, U.C. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Mountains Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

## Number of Crimes, City of Capitola<sup>1</sup>

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Aggravated Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery	17	17	9	9	13	18	4	11	^
Forcible Rape	12	7	7	3	9	5	4	3	^
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>-20.8%</b>
Larceny over \$400	177	197	213	172	179	132	132	143	-19.2%
Burglary	102	130	110	122	104	70	71	78	-23.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	34	42	42	27	14	18	22	-21.4%
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>-22.7%</b>
Over \$400	177	197	213	172	179	132	132	143	-19.2%
\$400 & under	610	626	622	598	501	393	402	465	-23.8%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>^</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>^</sup>Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>1</sup>In 2012, a reporting error was discovered in the City of Capitola Uniformed Crime Report data for 2011. The Records Manager found when officers were entering information for their assault reports; they were inadvertently coding information incorrectly causing aggravated assault data to be overly inflated. This occurred for at least the past five years and probably longer. Upon discovering this error, the City of Capitola corrected the problem moving forward; however, they are unable to correct data that has already been submitted.

## Number of Crimes, City of Santa Cruz

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
Aggravated Assault	316	348	356	251	335	313	322	396	25.3%
Robbery	97	82	96	107	117	112	91	120	23.7%
Forcible Rape	43	59	49	38	28	19	36	31	-27.9%
Homicide	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	6	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
Larceny over \$400	660	622	686	827	641	474	829	837	26.8%
Burglary	534	534	573	537	410	412	466	495	-7.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	204	191	248	249	175	145	183	179	-12.3%
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>
Over \$400	660	622	686	827	641	474	829	837	26.8%
\$400 & under	1,711	1,629	1,630	1,585	1,206	1,060	1,638	1,425	-16.7%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-25.9%</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>^</sup> Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### Number of Crimes, City of Scotts Valley

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>^</b>
Aggravated Assault	10	10	11	9	8	2	6	8	^
Robbery	1	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	^
Forcible Rape	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	^
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-19.8%</b>
Larceny over \$400	59	56	74	71	60	54	62	41	-30.5%
Burglary	45	35	79	60	51	53	59	46	2.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	10	15	12	6	6	8	6	^
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>
Over \$400	59	56	74	71	60	54	62	41	-30.5%
\$400 & under	201	164	183	191	152	159	157	154	-23.4%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>^</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>-20.2%</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### Number of Crimes, City of Watsonville

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Aggravated Assault	215	180	137	199	269	255	243	215	0.0%
Robbery	84	76	81	82	110	81	86	98	16.7%
Forcible Rape	23	25	17	17	17	14	17	13	^
Homicide	0	2	2	6	1	3	4	1	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Larceny over \$400	327	296	376	352	470	342	315	279	-14.7%
Burglary	293	236	284	359	284	290	285	271	-7.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	111	176	278	163	222	224	281	177	59.5%
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>-28.8%</b>
Over \$400	327	296	376	352	470	342	315	279	-14.7%
\$400 & under	1,206	1,081	1,105	1,133	1,300	1,016	944	812	-32.7%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>^</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-17.1%</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### Number of Crimes, Unincorporated Areas (Sheriff's Office)

TYPE OF CRIME	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
Aggravated Assault	160	270	237	233	198	236	231	240	50.0%
Robbery	38	23	44	25	33	61	40	36	-5.3%
Forcible Rape	28	29	34	33	21	32	18	18	^
Homicide	2	2	0	7	4	3	2	7	^
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Larceny over \$400	608	691	813	700	758	716	761	578	-4.9%
Burglary	635	730	844	830	710	692	804	812	27.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	16	15	16	12	11	12	1	^
<b>Total Larceny Theft</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>
Over \$400	608	691	813	700	758	716	761	578	-4.9%
\$400 & under	984	1,136	1,134	1,050	916	879	902	841	-14.5%
<b>Arson</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-33.3%</b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

# JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

About 73% of Santa Cruz County inmates in 2011 were repeat offenders. Alcohol-related bookings increased to 47% of total bookings in 2011, up from 42% in 2002. The average daily jail population has decreased by 19%, from 584 in 2002 to 475 in 2010.

## Average Daily Jail Population, Santa Cruz County

FACILITY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
Water Street Facility	370	400	389	347	346	315	336	350	355	-4.1%
Roundtree Lane Facilities	192	180	190	161	157	158	128	93	103	-46.4%
Blaine Street Facility	22	26	25	24	25	23	20	19	17	^
<b>Total Average Daily Jail Population</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>-18.7%</b>

Source: Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

Note: The Water Street Facility figure includes pre-trial sentenced men and women; Blaine Street Facility figure includes sentenced men and women; Roundtree Lane Facility figure includes sentenced men in medium and minimum security.

^Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

## Number and Percent of Prisoners Who Are Repeat Offenders, Santa Cruz County

PRISON POPULATION	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
Total Inmates	8,324	8,057	8,043	8,028	8,192	7,922	7,695	8,273	7,674	-7.8%
Repeat Offenders	5,562	5,497	5,612	5,637	5,643	5,579	5,350	5,486	5,568	0.1%
<b>Percent of Repeat Offenders</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>70.2%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	-

Source: Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

## Prison Population by Ethnicity, Santa Cruz

ETHNICITY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 NET CHANGE
African American	4.2%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	0.3
Asian	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0
White	58.6%	59.3%	58.2%	58.4%	57.8%	56.6%	56.4%	59.1%	56.9%	-1.7
Hispanic	35.1%	33.8%	35.2%	35.1%	35.2%	36.7%	36.7%	35.8%	35.4%	0.3
Other	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.0
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Inmates</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>7,922</b>	<b>7,695</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>7,674</b>	-

Source: Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

## Number and Percent of All Bookings That Are Alcohol Related, Santa Cruz County

BOOKINGS	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
Total Bookings	12,472	12,580	12,807	12,653	12,957	13,170	12,476	11,153	12,488	0.1%
Alcohol Related Bookings	5,265	4,969	4,759	4,980	5,465	5,920	5,314	5,627	5,810	10.4%
<b>Percent of Alcohol Related Bookings</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	-

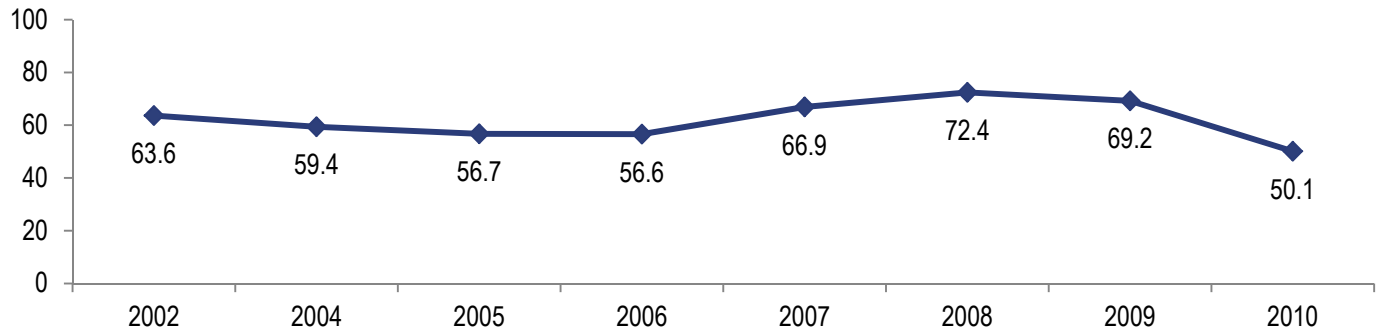
Source: Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

# JUVENILE ARRESTS



The juvenile misdemeanor and felony arrest rate in Santa Cruz County decreased from 72.4 per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in 2008 to 50.1 per 1,000 youth in 2010. Juvenile hall admission rates fell from 35.0 per 1,000 in 2002 to 22.0 per 1,000 in 2011.

## Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 Youth (Ages 10-17), Santa Cruz County



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2012). 2002-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

## Juvenile Arrests by Jurisdiction, Santa Cruz County

JURISDICTION	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests</b>									
Capitola Police Department	211	184	174	135	131	113	107	117	-44.5%
Santa Cruz Police Department	320	275	283	249	247	248	245	178	-44.4%
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office	442	415	347	299	320	323	269	142	-67.9%
Scotts Valley Police Department	85	44	65	90	77	87	63	62	-27.1%
Watsonville Police Department	291	236	212	272	359	446	407	272	-6.5%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>-40.9%</b>
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Rate per 1,000 <sup>2</sup>	46.3	43.6	42.3	40.9	47.2	53.2	49.1	35.2	-
<b>Juvenile Felony Arrests</b>									
Capitola Police Department	37	22	23	20	33	45	21	14	-62.2%
Santa Cruz Police Department	91	92	86	80	89	88	85	67	-26.4%
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office	191	147	138	136	123	117	89	74	-61.3%
Scotts Valley Police Department	41	21	22	12	24	15	23	22	-46.3%
Watsonville Police Department	162	146	112	176	228	203	261	167	3.1%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Felony Arrests<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>530</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>-33.8%</b>
Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate per 1,000 <sup>2</sup>	17.4	15.8	14.4	15.7	19.7	19.2	20.1	14.8	-
<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor &amp; Felony Arrests</b>									
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Arrests<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>-38.9%</b>
Total Juvenile Arrest Rate per 1,000 <sup>2</sup>	63.6	59.4	56.7	56.6	66.9	72.4	69.2	50.1	-

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2012). 2002-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>1</sup>The total of all jurisdictions will not equal Santa Cruz County total. The County total includes the California Highway Patrol, U.C. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Mountains Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Union Pacific Railroad.

<sup>2</sup>Juvenile arrest rates are calculated using the youth population ages 10-17.



## Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, Santa Cruz County

ETHNICITY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 NET CHANGE
Black	2.8%	2.5%	3.3%	2.0%	4.0%	3.4%	3.0%	2.3%	-0.5
Hispanic	43.4%	44.3%	38.1%	45.3%	48.7%	56.3%	59.3%	58.2%	14.8
White (Not Hispanic)	50.7%	50.1%	55.2%	51.1%	44.6%	38.3%	35.6%	36.1%	-14.6
Other	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	1.6%	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	0.3
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

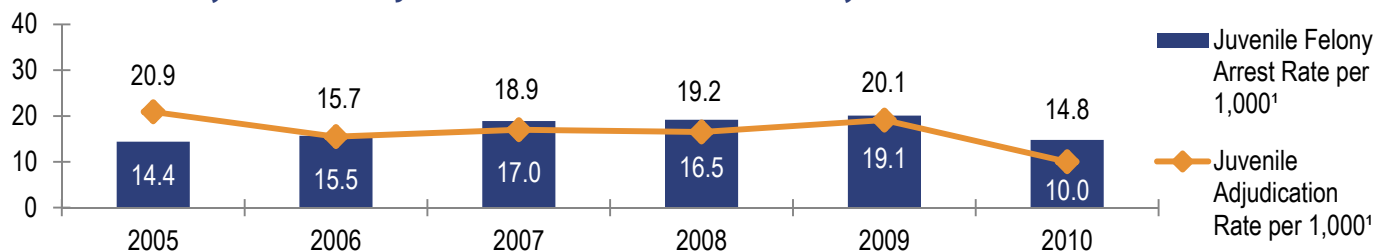
## Juvenile Arrests by Age, Santa Cruz County

AGE	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 NET CHANGE
10 Years & Younger	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.4
11 Years	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.5
12 Years	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	1.2%	-1.7
13 Years	7.0%	7.6%	6.9%	5.4%	6.6%	6.9%	5.3%	6.0%	-1.0
14 Years	14.4%	13.7%	14.1%	13.0%	15.8%	11.7%	13.6%	14.4%	0.0
15 Years	20.8%	19.9%	22.4%	22.3%	22.7%	21.4%	18.7%	21.0%	0.2
16 Years	24.7%	26.1%	24.0%	27.9%	25.6%	27.4%	25.9%	23.9%	-0.8
17 Years	29.1%	29.5%	29.0%	29.1%	26.8%	29.8%	33.3%	33.1%	4.0
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

## Juvenile Felony Arrests/Adjudications, Santa Cruz County



Source: Santa Cruz County Probation Department. (2012). 2005-2010 California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*. *American Community Survey 2006-2010 1 year estimates*

Note: Only a portion of youth who are arrested for a felony are referred to juvenile court for adjudication (formal handling by the court).

<sup>1</sup>Juvenile arrest rates are calculated using the youth population ages 10-17. From 2010 on, the juvenile arrest rates will be calculated using the youth population ages 10-17 from the American Community Survey Table B01001 Sex by Age.

## Juvenile Hall Admissions, Santa Cruz County

CATEGORY	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
Annual Admissions	1,068	892	851	858	794	844	611	576	-46.1%
Average Monthly Admissions	89	74	71	72	66	70	51	47	-47.2%
<b>Juvenile Admission Rate per 1,000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Santa Cruz County Probation Department. (2012). 2002-2011 California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*. *American Community Survey 2006-2010 1 year estimates*.

Note: From 2011 on, the juvenile arrest rates will be calculated using the youth population ages 10-17 from the American Community Survey Table B01001 Sex by Age.

<sup>1</sup>Juvenile arrest rates are calculated using the youth population ages 10-17.

### Juvenile Hall Admissions by Gender, Santa Cruz County

GENDER	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 NET CHANGE
Male	79.9%	75.9%	82.1%	81.6%	84.1%	83.2%	81.5%	81.8%	1.9
Female	20.1%	24.1%	17.9%	18.4%	15.9%	16.8%	18.5%	18.2%	-1.9

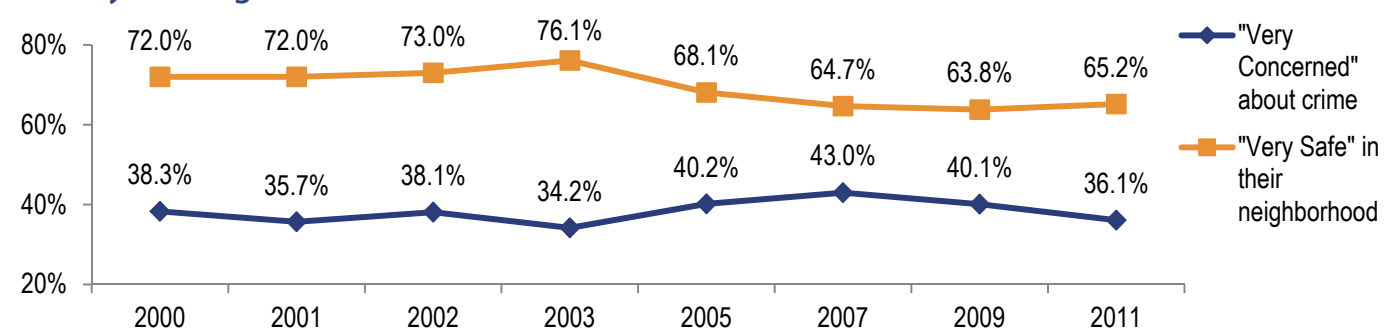
Source: Santa Cruz County Probation Department. (2012). 2002-2011 California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail*.

## CONCERN ABOUT CRIME/NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY



Overall, the percentage of CAP survey respondents who reported being “very concerned” about crime in the county decreased from 72% in 2000 to 65% in 2011. Regional breakdowns showed that South County (47%) had a significantly higher percentage of respondents who felt “very concerned” compared to San Lorenzo Valley (22%) and North County (33%). South County CAP respondents reported the most impact from gangs in their neighborhood (22% compared to 11% in North County and 3% in San Lorenzo Valley), a statistically significant difference.

### How concerned are you about crime in Santa Cruz County? How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood?



Concerned about Crime Overall N: 2000=658; 2001=699; 2002=683; 2003=701, 2005=708; 2007=708; 2009=846, 2011=718; Safe in neighborhood Overall N: 2000=657; 2001=706; 2002=684; 2003=702; 2005=707; 2007=711; 2009=854; 2011=721

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

### How concerned are you about crime in Santa Cruz County? (Respondents answering “Very Concerned”) By Region

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	00-11 NET CHANGE
<b>North County</b>									
% Respondents	33.8%	27.6%	33.9%	31.1%	38.8%	47.5%	35.7%	33.1%*	-0.7
	346	200	233	235	243	239	336	271	-
<b>South County</b>									
% Respondents	51.3%	48.6%	47.3%	42.1%	45.4%	43.3%	52.0%	46.5%*	-4.8
	195	290	226	242	238	240	287	231	-
<b>SLV</b>									
% Respondents	30.1%	24.3%	26.4%	23.5%	24.9%	25.1%	23.1%	21.6%*	-8.5
	113	212	223	222	227	227	223	216	-

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

\*Significance testing: South County respondents were significantly more likely than North County and San Lorenzo Valley respondents to be very concerned about crime in Santa Cruz County. North County respondents were significantly more likely than San Lorenzo Valley respondents to be very concerned about crime in Santa Cruz County.

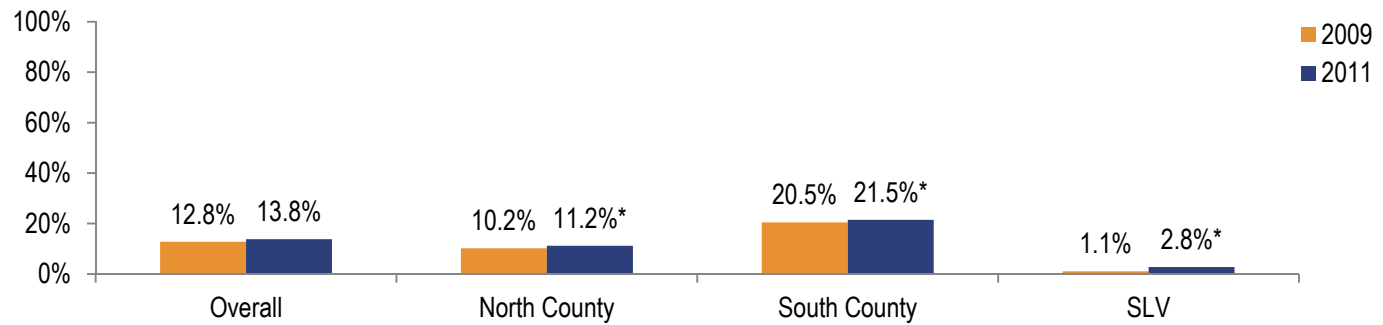
### 📞 How safe would you say you feel in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “Very Safe”) By Region

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	00-11 NET CHANGE
<b>North County</b>									
%	73.0%	73.7%	74.6%	77.3%	63.0%	66.9%	68.1%	65.5%*	-7.5
Respondents	345	203	233	236	242	239	341	272	-
<b>South County</b>									
%	64.6%	67.6%	67.6%	69.9%	67.8%	54.4%	51.0%	58.9%*	-5.7
Respondents	195	290	227	241	237	241	287	233	-
<b>SLV</b>									
%	82.3%	83.7%	83.5%	88.6%	83.0%	85.4%	83.4%	86.1%*	3.8
Respondents	113	212	224	225	228	231	224	216	-

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

\*Significance testing: San Lorenzo Valley respondents were significantly more likely than North County and South County respondents to feel very safe in their neighborhood.

### 📞 How much of an impact have gangs had in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “Big Impact”) By Region

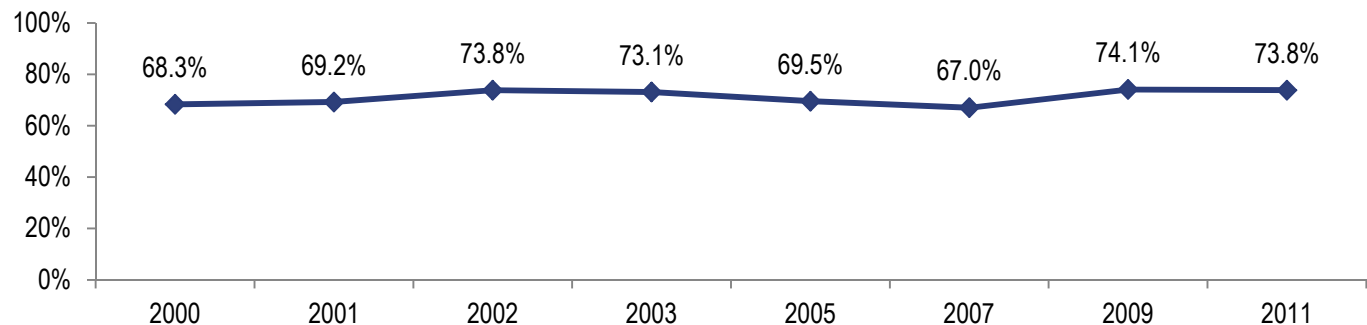


2011 N: Overall=708; North County=266; South County=230; SLV=214; 2009 N: Overall=852; North County=341; South County=287; SLV=224.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2009-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

\*Significance testing: South County respondents were significantly more likely than North County and San Lorenzo Valley respondents to believe that gangs have had a big impact in their neighborhood; North County respondents were significantly more likely than San Lorenzo Valley respondents to believe that gangs have had a big impact in their neighborhood.

### 📞 Do you feel children have a safe place to play in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “Yes”)



Overall N: 2000=657; 2001=696; 2002=673; 2003=700; 2005=698; 2007=701; 2009=841; 2011=710

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

 **Do you feel your children have a safe place to play in your neighborhood? (Respondents answering “Yes”) By Region**

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	00-11 NET CHANGE
<b>North County</b>									
%	69.9%	70.4%	74.6%	75.1%	65.9%	70.2%	78.6%	73.7%	3.8
Respondents	345	200	229	236	240	235	334	268	-
<b>South County</b>									
%	66.2%	63.5%	72.0%	68.3%	70.0%	60.6%	65.9%	72.5%	6.3
Respondents	195	286	222	240	234	238	286	228	-
<b>SLV</b>									
%	67.3%	80.0%	75.6%	78.5%	77.9%	72.9%	80.8%	80.1%	12.8
Respondents	113	211	224	223	224	229	221	214	-

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## POLICE OFFICERS

In Santa Cruz County, the number of sworn police officers increased from 336 in 2002 to 375 in 2008 and then decreased to 340 in 2011. Capitola had the highest rate of officers per capita (1 per 451) as compared to the Sheriff's Department (1 per 928) and Watsonville (1 per 800) in 2011.

### Number of Sworn Officers

AGENCY	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	19	19	22	23	21	21	21	22	15.8%
Santa Cruz Police Department	99	100	94	95	93	94	94	94	-5.1%
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	135	129	153	163	177	169	140	140	3.7%
Scotts Valley Police Department	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-9.1%
Watsonville Police Department	61	64	65	60	64	64	66	64	4.9%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Source: All Santa Cruz County Law Enforcement Jurisdictions. (2012).

Note: Officer count is typically performed during the month of October.

### Officers per Capita, Santa Cruz County

AGENCY	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Capitola Police Department	1 per 532	1 per 527	1 per 450	1 per 433	1 per 476	1 per 456	1 per 486	1 per 451
Santa Cruz Police Department	1 per 553	1 per 560	1 per 604	1 per 604	1 per 623	1 per 638	1 per 635	1 per 652
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	1 per 996	1 per 1,033	1 per 870	1 per 819	1 per 760	1 per 805	1 per 959	1 per 928
Scotts Valley Police Department	1 per 523	1 per 577	1 per 578	1 per 497	1 per 583	1 per 589	1 per 595	1 per 579
Watsonville Police Department	1 per 780	1 per 751	1 per 770	1 per 852	1 per 806	1 per 811	1 per 796	1 per 800
<b>Santa Cruz County Average</b>	<b>1 per 677</b>	<b>1 per 690</b>	<b>1 per 654</b>	<b>1 per 641</b>	<b>1 per 650</b>	<b>1 per 581</b>	<b>1 per 798</b>	<b>1 per 776</b>

Source: All Santa Cruz County Law Enforcement Jurisdictions. (2012). California Department of Finance, E-5Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2002-2011.

Note: The officer per capita figure is calculated by dividing the total population in a given jurisdiction by the number of sworn officers in that jurisdiction. Officer count is typically performed during the month of October.

## POLICE RESPONSE

Since 2003, average police response times to high priority (Priority 1) calls decreased for the Capitola Police Department by 11 seconds to 3:54 in 2011, while the average response times for the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office increased by 51 seconds (9:16) and the Scotts Valley Police Department increased by 37 seconds (2:48).

### Average Response Time, Priority 1 (In Minutes: Seconds)

AGENCY	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	03-11 NET CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	4:05	4:08	3:45	3:34	3:47	3:51	3:48	3:54	-0:11
Santa Cruz Police Department	4:30	4:33	4:22	4:26	4:38	4:38	4:33	4:40	0:10
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	8:25	8:12	8:17	8:14	8:27	8:39	8:52	9:16	0:51
Scotts Valley Police Department	2:11	2:45	3:27	2:53	2:57	2:41	2:56	2:48	0:37
Watsonville Police Department	4:04	3:54	3:50	3:52	3:46	3:57	4:09	4:30	0:26

Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center and Scotts Valley Police Department. (2012).

Note: Priority 1 is defined as a call for assistance that involves a person or an accident.

### Average Response Time, Priority 2 (In Minutes: Seconds)

AGENCY	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	03-11 NET CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	7:47	7:14	6:53	6:11	6:21	5:52	6:56	7:28	-0:19
Santa Cruz Police Department	7:30	7:47	8:41	8:07	7:57	8:29	8:36	9:00	1:30
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	15:46	14:56	16:07	16:20	16:17	15:53	15:56	16:08	0:22
Scotts Valley Police Department	6:20	12:07	13:00	13:00	11:07	NA	NA	NA	NA
Watsonville Police Department	7:35	6:56	7:60	7:48	8:01	8:14	8:56	8:46	1:11

Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center and Scotts Valley Police Department. (2012).

Note: Priority 2 involves property crimes.

### Average Response Time, Priority 3 (In Minutes: Seconds)

AGENCY	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	03-11 NET CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	15:28	14:04	17:30	18:08	17:15	15:22	15:45	17:08	1:40
Santa Cruz Police Department	17:14	16:21	18:29	16:43	17:30	17:30	17:22	18:20	1:06
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	24:07	25:28	30:29	32:00	31:58	32:52	31:17	32:57	8:50
Scotts Valley Police Department	16:42	21:00	26:07	21:12	19:02	NA	NA	NA	NA
Watsonville Police Department	18:40	16:36	18:31	18:16	19:20	18:45	17:57	15:25	- 3:15

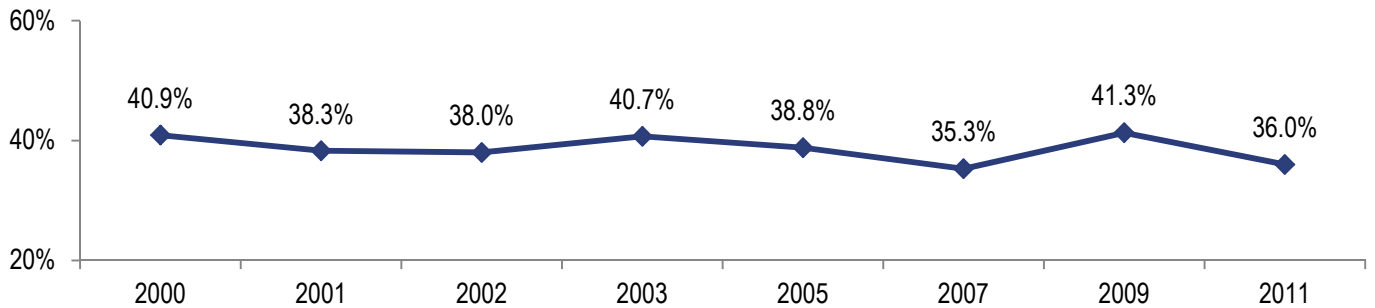
Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center and Scotts Valley Police Department. (2012).

Note: Priority 3 calls are informational.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Over the past decade, the percentage of 2011 CAP survey respondents who reported feeling that law enforcement in their community was “very” effective remained below 50%. More Latino CAP survey respondents (49%) reported thinking law enforcement was “very” effective in their community than did White respondents (33%), a statistically significant difference.

## ☎ How effective do you think law enforcement is in our community? (Respondents answering “Very”)



Overall N: 2000=658; 2001=701; 2002=681; 2003=699; 2005=705; 2007=681; 2009=826; 2011=704

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## ☎ How effective do you think law enforcement is in our community? (Respondents answering “Very”) By Ethnicity

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
<b>White</b>								
% Respondents	40.7%	40.5%	36.7%	41.1%	35.7%	36.6%	41.4%	32.6%*
	445	488	474	487	493	470	576	493
<b>Latino</b>								
% Respondents	45.1%	29.0%	42.1%	35.9%	47.3%	35.4%	45.4%	49.1%*
	142	159	154	158	159	159	189	157

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

\*Significance testing: Latino respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents to feel that law enforcement is very effective.

## FIRE RESPONSE

Although data showed a large increase (29%) in the number of medical related calls to firefighters in Santa Cruz County between 2006 and 2011, the average response time to high priority calls decreased for 6 out of 10 fire districts between 2006 and 2011.

### Number of Fire Related Calls by Fire District

FIRE DISTRICT/DEPARTMENT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	06-11 % CHANGE
Aptos/La Selva	747	742	772	762	678	743	-0.5%
Ben Lomond	136	162	148	137	133	141	3.7%
Boulder Creek	253	259	291	268	269	269	6.3%
Branciforte	69	88	114	95	89	79	14.5%
Central	1,297	1,163	1,337	1,283	1,163	1,205	-7.1%
Felton	203	206	251	227	228	217	6.9%
Santa Cruz	1,519	1,519	1,717	1,467	1,503	1,580	4.0%
Scotts Valley	523	479	462	479	464	519	-0.8%
Watsonville	1,325	1,250	1,306	1,272	1,171	1,251	-5.6%
Zayante	96	100	131	115	69	90	-6.3%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>6,168</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

### Number of Medical Related Calls by Fire District

FIRE DISTRICT/DEPARTMENT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	06-11 % CHANGE
Aptos/La Selva	1,074	1,156	1,275	1,293	1,262	1,344	25.1%
Ben Lomond	190	201	184	195	195	223	17.4%
Boulder Creek	375	317	375	420	401	473	26.1%
Branciforte	43	64	43	69	46	39	-9.3%
Central	2,737	3,088	3,539	3,489	3,402	3,415	24.8%
Felton	302	319	308	345	291	333	10.3%
Santa Cruz	4,001	4,596	5,142	5,354	5,551	5,387	34.6%
Scotts Valley	929	983	1,063	1,100	1,149	1,194	28.5%
Watsonville	2,569	3,007	3,249	3,307	3,422	3,311	28.9%
Zayante	87	89	95	98	91	105	20.7%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>15,273</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>15,824</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

### Code 3 Average Response Time for Emergency Calls by Fire District (In Minutes: Seconds)

FIRE DISTRICT/DEPARTMENT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	06-11 NET CHANGE
Aptos/La Selva	5:26	5:27	5:24	5:22	5:22	5:19	-0:07
Ben Lomond	6:00	6:14	5:36	6:10	6:15	5:48	-0:12
Boulder Creek	6:32	6:14	5:59	6:33	6:34	6:43	0:11
Branciforte	5:38	6:47	6:57	6:07	7:43	7:44	2:06
Central	4:34	4:42	4:49	5:19	4:35	4:46	0:12
Felton	6:02	6:07	5:49	6:02	5:46	5:58	-0:04
Santa Cruz	4:21	4:24	4:36	3:56	4:18	3:00	-1:21
Scotts Valley	5:04	5:09	4:54	4:50	5:00	4:56	-0:08
Watsonville	4:51	4:49	4:30	4:10	4:17	4:24	-0:27
Zayante	8:24	7:20	7:42	7:21	7:45	8:44	0:20
<b>Urban Areas - Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>6:02</b>	<b>5:47</b>	<b>5:28</b>	<b>5:38</b>	<b>5:45</b>	<b>5:44</b>	<b>-0:18</b>
<b>Rural Areas - Santa Cruz County</b>	<b>10:08</b>	<b>10:14</b>	<b>9:39</b>	<b>10:02</b>	<b>9:44</b>	<b>9:36</b>	<b>-0:32</b>

Source: Santa Cruz Consolidated Emergency Communications Center. (2012). *Personal Correspondence*.

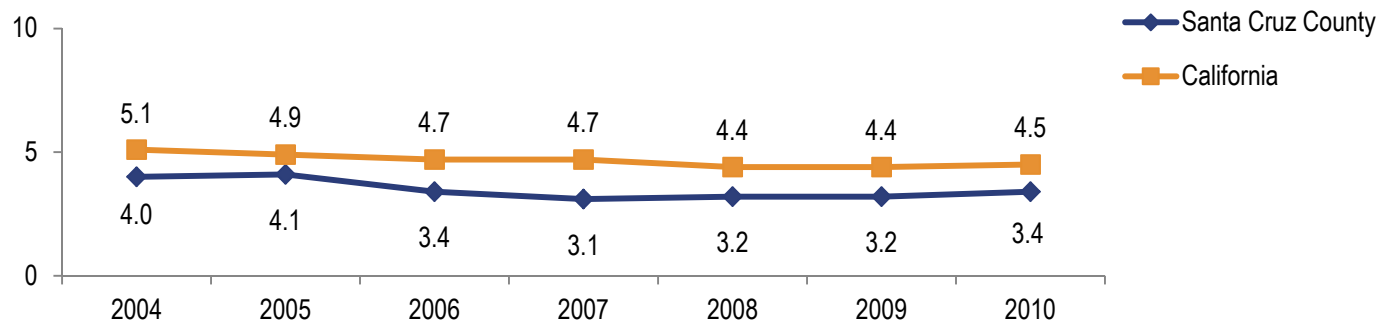
Note: Code 3 is red lights and siren emergencies.

## FAMILY VIOLENCE



The rate of domestic violence calls has decreased in both Santa Cruz County and California since 2002. However, it should be noted that family violence is typically underreported so these numbers are likely an underrepresentation. The rate of domestic violence call decreased in Santa Cruz County from 4.0 per 1,000 population in 2004 to 3.4 per 1,000 population in 2010. More South County CAP survey respondents (13%) reported having friends or family members who have experienced domestic violence in the last year than North County (8%) or San Lorenzo Valley survey respondents (11%).

### Rate of Domestic Violence Calls per 1,000 Population



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2004-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*. California Department of Finance (2012). 2000-2010 *E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.



## Domestic Violence Calls

AGENCY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04-10 % CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	13	20	38	32	33	47	62	^
Santa Cruz Police Department	438	417	311	300	297	265	291	-33.6%
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	344	357	283	213	275	283	282	-18.0%
Scotts Valley Police Department	35	51	31	33	26	41	29	-17.1%
Watsonville Police Department	196	221	220	241	206	214	226	15.3%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Number of Calls<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-</b>
California Rate per 1,000	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	-

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2004-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*. California Department of Finance (2012). 2000-2010 *E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>1</sup>The total of all jurisdictions does not equal Santa Cruz County total. The County total also includes the California Highway Patrol, U.C. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Mountains Department of Parks and Recreation and the Union Pacific Railroad.

## Domestic Violence Cases with Weapons

AGENCY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	05-10 % CHANGE
Capitola Police Department	17	32	29	32	34	32	^
Santa Cruz Police Department	30	29	35	23	26	32	6.7%
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office (Unincorporated Areas)	46	64	51	65	69	58	26.1%
Scotts Valley Police Department	10	5	2	1	3	1	^
Watsonville Police Department	16	22	26	20	38	32	^
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Number of Cases<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>123</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-</b>
California Rate per 1,000	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	-

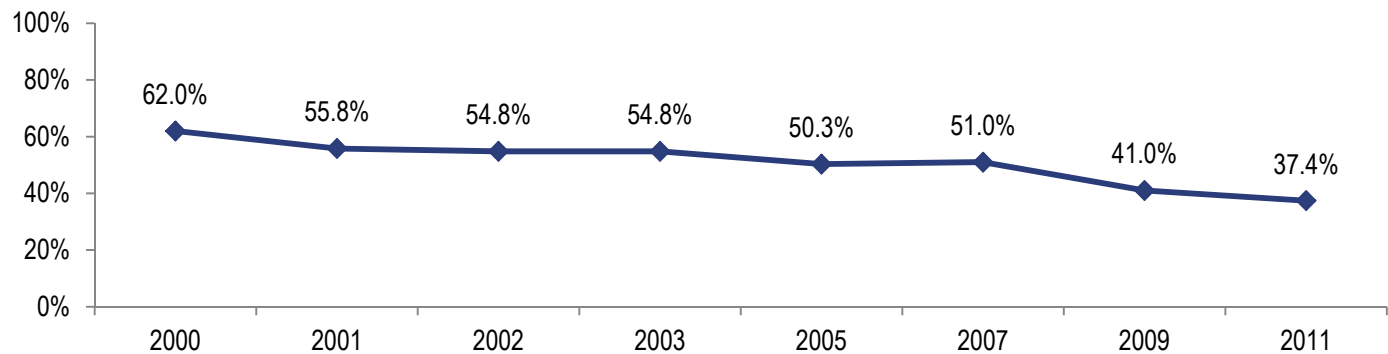
Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2005-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*. California Department of Finance (2012). 2000-2010 *E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>1</sup>The total of all jurisdictions will not equal Santa Cruz County total. The County total includes the California Highway Patrol, U.C. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Mountains Department of Parks and Recreation and the Union Pacific Railroad.

## ☎ How concerned are you about family violence in our community (including domestic violence, child abuse, and senior abuse)? (Respondents answering "Very Concerned")



Overall N: 2000=658; 2001=698; 2002=679; 2003=699; 2005=700; 2007=688; 2009=834; 2011=707

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

Note: In 2009, survey question changed from "in Santa Cruz County" to "in our community."

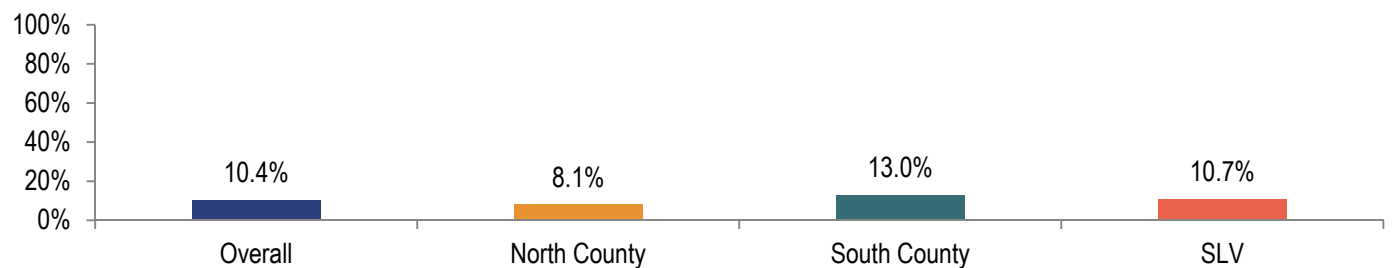
**☎ How concerned are you about family violence in our community (including domestic violence, child abuse, and senior abuse)? (Respondents answering “Very Concerned”) By Region**

REGION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	00-11 NET CHANGE
<b>North County</b>									
%	61.0%	52.2%	54.3%	54.9%	51.5%	56.0%	37.8%	36.3%	-24.7
Respondents	346	203	230	235	235	230	333	264	-
<b>South County</b>									
%	63.6%	50.0%	56.7%	59.0%	50.4%	43.2%	47.5%	37.8%	-25.8
Respondents	195	284	227	240	239	235	281	232	-
<b>SLV</b>									
%	63.7%	61.9%	50.8%	43.2%	46.7%	54.9%	35.2%	39.6%	-24.1
Respondents	113	209	221	225	228	223	221	215	-

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

Note: In 2009, survey question changed from “in Santa Cruz County” to “in our community.”

**☎ Have any of your family members or friends in Santa Cruz County experienced domestic violence or intimate partner violence in the last year? - 2011**



N: Overall=705; North County=266; South County=228; SLV=213.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## ELDER ABUSE

The rate of reported cases of elder abuse in Santa Cruz County decreased to 16.1 in 2010, down from 11.0 in 2002. However, the number of reported cases increased by 36% over the past decade.

### Reported Cases of Elder Abuse

REPORTED CASES	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
Cases of Elder Abuse by Another	183	203	269	301	301	391	235	28.4%
Cases of Elder Self-Neglect	132	134	255	351	230	140	194	47.0%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Number of Cases</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>36.2%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 1,000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>-</b>

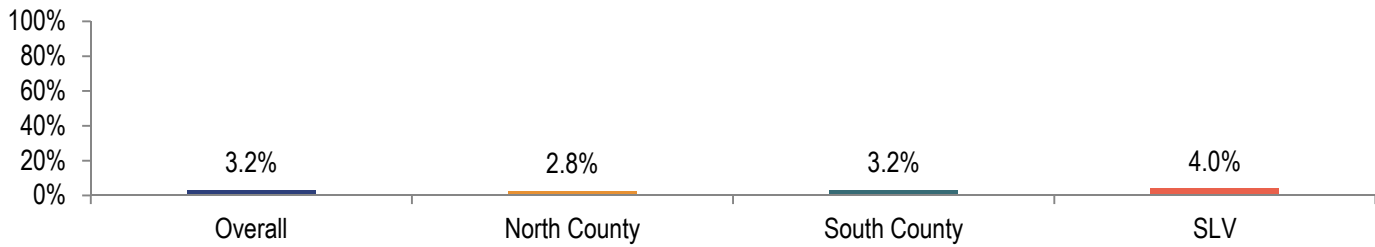
Source: Santa Cruz County Human Resources Agency, Adult and Long Term Care Division. (2011). 2000-2010 Health and Welfare Agency Annual Statistical Report.

California Department of Finance. (2011). 2000-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

Note: Measured by fiscal year, not calendar year.

<sup>1</sup>Elder abuse rate is calculated using the population ages 65 and older.

**☎ Have any of your family members or friends in Santa Cruz County experienced elder abuse or neglect in the last year? (Respondents answering “Yes”) By Region — 2011**



N: Overall=708; North County=267; South County=228; SLV=215.

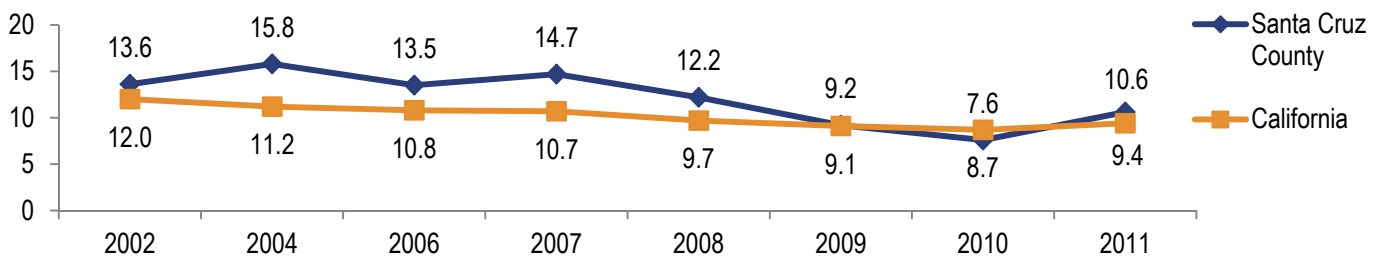
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

## CHILD ABUSE



The number of substantiated cases of child abuse<sup>36</sup> in Santa Cruz County decreased by 28% over the past ten years, from 813 in 2002 to 584 in 2011.

### Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse per 1,000 Children (Ages 0-17)



Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). 2002-2011 Child Welfare Services Reports for California, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research.

### Substantiated Child Abuse Cases by Type of Abuse

TYPE OF ABUSE	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 % CHANGE
General Neglect	201	351	308	363	290	244	259	381	89.6%
Substantial Risk	3	71	154	226	146	82	0	0	^
Emotional Abuse	376	283	165	98	128	68	41	61	-83.8%
Physical Abuse	95	74	74	52	58	44	32	52	-45.3%
Severe Neglect	14	23	13	41	47	52	72	51	^
Sexual Abuse	51	49	44	33	25	26	21	35	-31.4%
At Risk, Sibling Abused	18	15	18	8	3	8	9	4	^
Caretaker Absence or Incapacity	55	56	12	4	3	3	1	0	^
Exploitation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	^
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>-28.2%</b>
California Total	115,668	111,003	108,309	107,483	96,575	90,472	87,311	87,263	-24.6%

Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). 2002-2011 Child Welfare Services Reports for California, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research.

Note: A child is counted only once per year, in category of highest severity.

^Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

<sup>36</sup> Please see Appendix II for definitions of “Child” and these child abuse types: “Caretaker Absence or Incapacity,” “Emotional Abuse,” “Exploitation,” “General Neglect,” “Physical Abuse,” “Severe Neglect,” and “Sexual Abuse.”

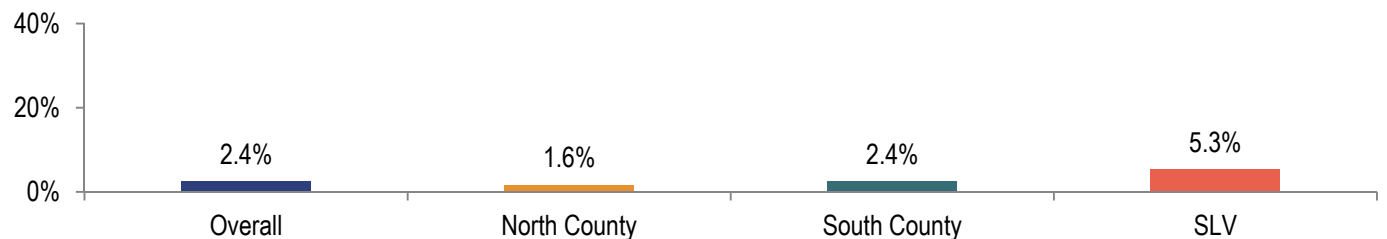
### Rate of Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse per 1,000 Children (Ages 0-17) by Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 NET CHANGE
Hispanic	17.1	18.3	15.2	16.1	12.2	9.4	7.6	11.7	-5.4
White	10.3	13.0	12.3	14.1	12.5	9.9	8.5	9.8	-0.5
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
California Total	12.0	11.2	10.8	10.7	9.7	9.1	8.7	9.4	-2.6

Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). 2002-2011 *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research.

Note: Rates are not calculated for ethnicities with less than 20 substantiated cases of child abuse, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### ☎ Have any of your family members or friends in Santa Cruz County experienced child abuse or neglect in the last year? (Respondents Answering “Yes”) By Region — 2011



N: Overall=707; North County=268; South County=226; SLV=214.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

## FOSTER CARE PLACEMENTS

Over the past decade, the rate of first entries into foster care among Santa Cruz County children ages 0-17 years increased from a rate of 2.3 per 1,000 in 2002 to 3.5 per 1,000 in 2011. The percentage of children who exited foster care and were reunified with their parents decreased between 2002 and 2011, from 55% to 35%, while those still in foster care increased from 38% to 62% during that same time period.

### Rate of First Entries into Foster Care per 1,000 Children Ages 0-17 by Ethnicity

ETHNICITY	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 NET CHANGE
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.3	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.4	2.1
Black	10.0	12.0	7.6	5.5	28.6	7.0	5.1	15.6	5.6
Hispanic	2.8	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	0.7
Native American	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
White	1.8	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	1.9
Missing	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Foster Care First Entries</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
California Rate per 1,000	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	0.2

Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). 2002-2011 *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research.

## Exit Status After 12 Months in Foster Care

EXIT STATUS	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	02-11 NET CHANGE
Reunified	54.6%	44.5%	48.7%	62.9%	48.6%	48.7%	36.3%	35.1%	-19.5
Still In Foster Care	38.0%	47.4%	40.9%	25.7%	35.5%	47.0%	61.5%	62.2%	24.2
Guardianship	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Emancipated	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	2.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5
Adopted	1.9%	2.4%	3.9%	1.2%	2.2%	4.3%	1.5%	1.4%	-0.5
Other	4.6%	4.8%	2.6%	4.2%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.6
<b>Santa Cruz County Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Needell, B. et al. (2012). 2002-2011 *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*, University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research.

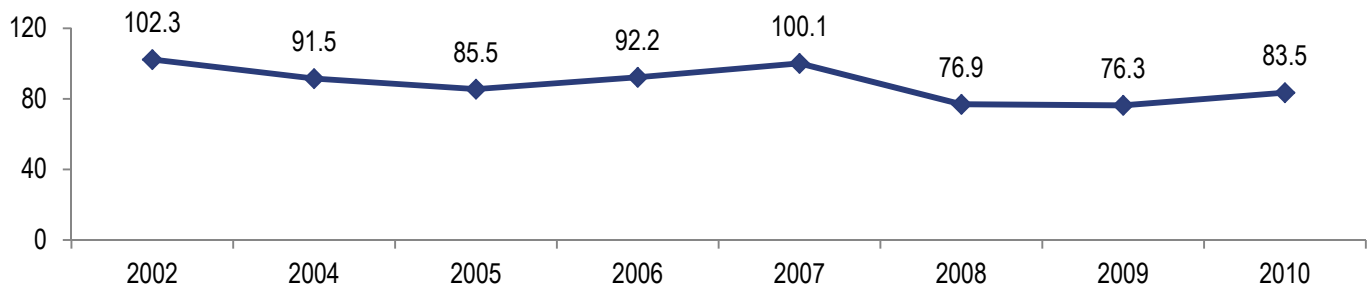
Note: This indicator is based on children who entered foster care for the first time during the period, and who remained in care for eight days or longer.

Note: Data presented are most recent available.

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

The adult DUI arrest rate in Santa Cruz County dropped from 102.3 per 10,000 residents ages 18-69 in 2002 to 83.5 per 10,000 residents in 2010. The juvenile misdemeanor DUI arrest rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-17 fluctuated widely between 25.3 and 46.0 over the last decade with a rate of 25.6 per 10,000 in 2010.

### Adult DUI Arrest Rate per 10,000 (Ages 18-69), Santa Cruz County



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 *California Criminal Justice Profile*.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

### Adult DUI Arrests by Ethnicity (Ages 18-69)

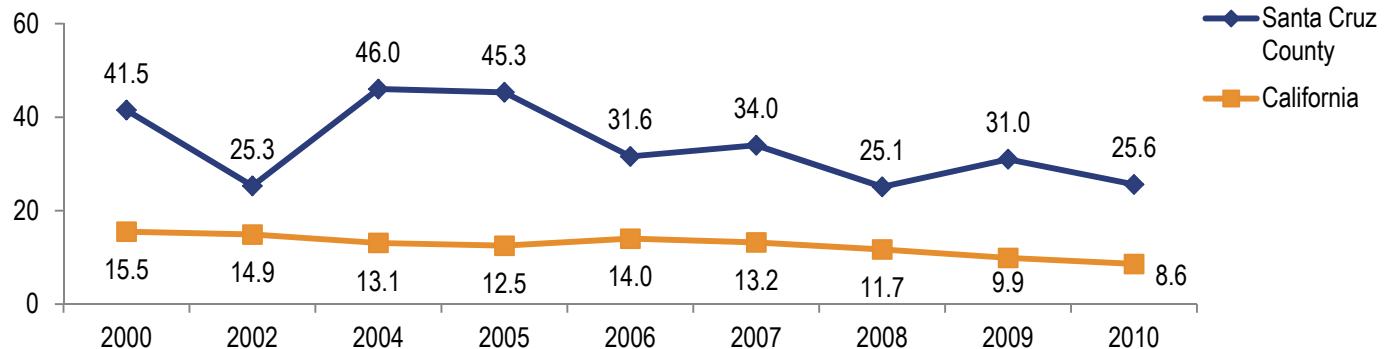
CATEGORY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Adult Misdemeanor DUI Arrests</b>									
Black	49	32	34	34	38	27	23	32	-34.7%
Hispanic	576	551	495	556	630	574	554	632	9.7%
White (Not Hispanic)	1,125	984	965	1,035	1,118	783	789	853	-24.2%
Other	47	63	38	57	74	39	58	66	40.4%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult Misdemeanor DUI Arrests</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>-11.9%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>-</b>
California Rate per 10,000	75.1	73.5	72.0	77.3	79.6	82.9	79.3	73.6	-
<b>Adult Felony DUI Arrests</b>									
Black	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	^
Hispanic	14	7	15	11	11	17	17	12	^
White (Not Hispanic)	30	25	24	27	20	25	25	19	^
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	^
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult Felony DUI Arrests</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-30.4%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-</b>
California Rate per 10,000	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	-
<b>Total Adult DUI Arrests (Misdemeanor &amp; Felony)</b>									
Black	49	32	34	34	40	28	24	32	-34.7%
Hispanic	590	558	510	567	641	591	571	644	9.2%
White (Not Hispanic)	1,155	1,009	989	1,062	1,138	808	814	872	-24.5%
Other	49	65	39	58	75	40	58	67	36.7%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult DUI Arrests</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>-12.4%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>-</b>
California Rate per 10,000	77.7	75.8	147.8	79.8	82.1	158.9	81.5	75.5	-

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth (Ages 16-17)



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

## Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrests by Ethnicity

CATEGORY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrests</b>								
Black	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Hispanic	6	11	6	9	5	8	10	4
White (Not Hispanic)	12	19	25	13	19	8	9	9
Other	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Misdemeanor DUI Arrests</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>
California Rate per 10,000 <sup>1</sup>	14.9	13.1	12.5	14.0	13.2	11.7	9.9	8.6

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2002). 2002-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

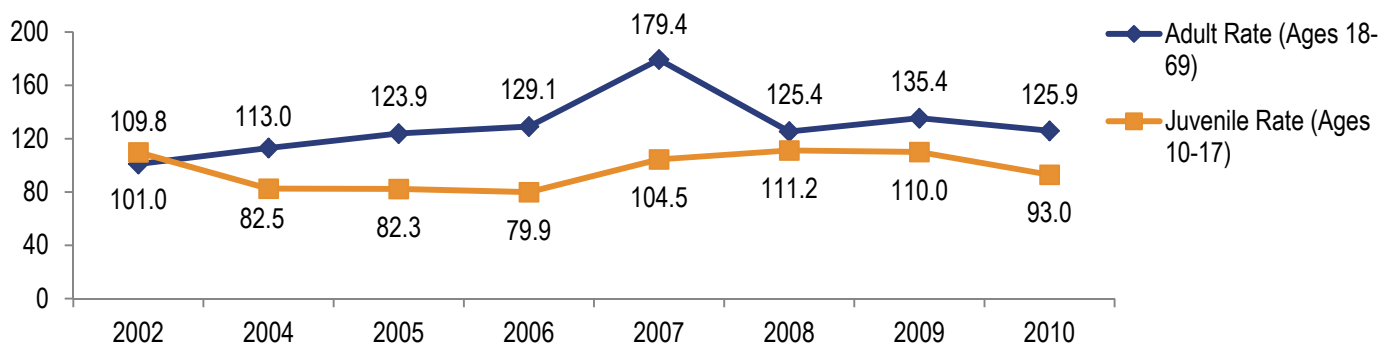
Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

<sup>1</sup>Juvenile DUI arrest rate is calculated using the population ages 16-17.

## DRUG ARRESTS

Over the last ten years, the total adult drug arrest rate (misdemeanors and felonies) per 10,000 people fluctuated from 101.0 in 2002 to 179.4 in 2007 with 125.9 in 2010. Drug arrest rates for juveniles ages 10-17 also fluctuated widely over the last decade with 93.0 per 10,000 in 2010. Marijuana continues to be the most common drug arrest/violation among juveniles.

### Drug Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults (Ages 18-69) and Youth (Ages 10-17), Santa Cruz County



Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2011). 2000-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

### Adult Drug Arrests (Ages 18-69)

CATEGORY	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10 % CHANGE
<b>Adult Misdemeanor Drug Arrests</b>									
Marijuana	354	228	289	293	359	452	429	340	-4.0%
Other Drug Violations	681	893	1,004	1,186	2,191	1,208	1,341	1,194	75.3%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult Misdemeanor Drug Arrests</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	-
<b>Adult Felony Drug Arrests</b>									
Narcotics	412	478	383	409	428	392	439	393	-4.6%
Marijuana	127	67	73	64	84	95	104	107	-15.7%
Dangerous Drugs	227	394	527	456	316	229	273	379	67.0%
Other Drug Violations	18	10	18	13	15	16	16	21	^
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult Felony Drug Arrests</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	-
<b>Total Adult Drug Arrests (Misdemeanor &amp; Felony)</b>									
Narcotics	412	478	383	409	428	392	439	393	-4.6%
Marijuana	481	295	362	357	443	547	533	447	-7.1%
Dangerous Drugs	227	394	527	456	316	229	273	379	67.0%
Other Drug Violations	699	903	1,022	1,199	2,206	1,224	1,357	1,215	73.8%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Adult Drug Arrests</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>33.8%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>125.9</b>	-

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2002-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2002). 2002-2010 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.

### Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests (Ages 10-17)

CATEGORY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04-10% CHANGE
<b>Juvenile Misdemeanor Drug Arrests</b>								
Marijuana	133	141	130	172	190	192	151	13.5%
Other Drug Violations	40	37	39	60	45	34	20	-50.0%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Misdemeanor Drug Arrests</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>64.96</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>72.3</b>	-
<b>Juvenile Felony Drug Arrests</b>								
Narcotics	21	10	13	9	11	12	10	^
Marijuana	18	16	15	20	21	20	35	^
Dangerous Drugs	12	16	14	8	10	8	4	^
Other Drug Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	^
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Felony Drug Arrests</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	-
Narcotics	21	10	13	9	11	12	10	^
Marijuana	151	157	145	192	211	212	186	23.2%
Dangerous Drugs	12	16	14	8	10	8	4	^
Other Drug Violations	40	37	39	60	45	34	20	-50.0%
<b>Santa Cruz County Total Juvenile Drug Arrests</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
<b>Santa Cruz County Rate per 10,000</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	-

Source: California Department of Justice. (2012). 2004-2010 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance (2001). 2000-2009 Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail.


Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

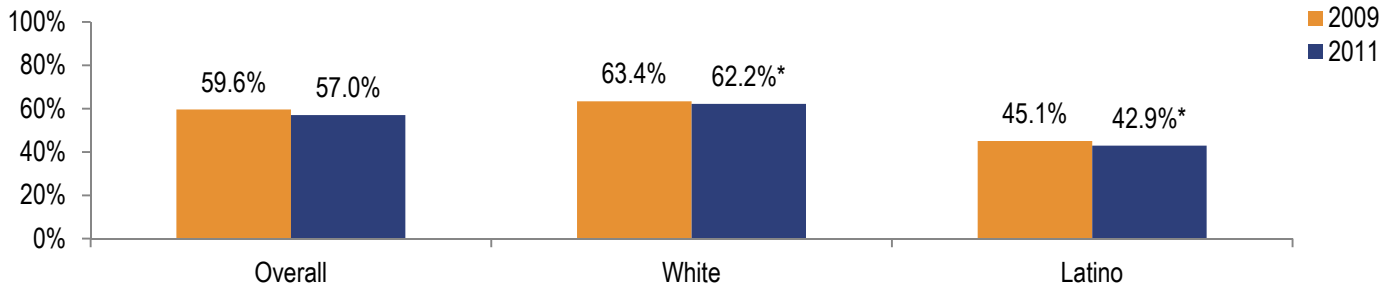
^ Percent change is not calculated for numbers less than 20, as small numbers are unstable and can be misinterpreted.



# DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Over half of CAP survey respondents (57%) reported that they had an emergency supply kit set aside for immediate use that could sustain all members of the family or household for 72 hours in 2011. Significance testing showed, however, that White respondents (62%) were significantly more likely than Latino respondents (43%) to have an emergency kit set aside.

 **Does your family or household have an emergency supply kit set aside for immediate use that could sustain all members of the family or household for 72 hours? (Respondents answering “Yes”) By Ethnicity -2011**



2001 N: Overall=719; White=502, Latino=161; 2009 N: Overall=853; White=595; Latino=192

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2000-2011 *Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey*.

\*Significance testing: White respondents were significantly more likely than Latino respondents to have an emergency supply kit set aside.

## **Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency**

The County of Santa Cruz offers drug, alcohol, and mental health care resources. A wealth of information on drug and alcohol abuse education, prevention, intervention and recovery can be found on the County's website at <http://www.santacruzhealth.org/cmhs/2alcohol.htm>. The site contains a report on methamphetamine use in Santa Cruz County in 2007. The executive summary is attached. The full report can be found at the website noted above.

Information on mental health care services provided by the County and partner agencies is also attached to this report. Additional information can be found at: <http://www.santacruzhealth.org/resources/2cmhresources.htm>.

# *Santa Cruz County*

## **Methamphetamine Snapshot: Executive Summary**

Prepared by Applied Survey Research



P.O. Box 1927, Watsonville, CA 95077 Phone 831/728-1356 Fax 831/728-3374 [www.appliedsurveyresearch.org](http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org)

# Executive Summary

## Background/ Previous Studies

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Methamphetamine is a growing problem in our Nation, State, and in the County of Santa Cruz. In 2005, the National Association of Counties (NACo) conducted surveys of law enforcement and county child welfare officials in order to determine the impact of methamphetamine on government services and their communities.<sup>1</sup> Data was gathered from 500 counties in 45 states. Results from these surveys revealed that 87% of the 500 law enforcement agencies surveyed reported increases in methamphetamine-related arrests over the past three years. California reported a 100% increase. Santa Cruz County Jails have also been experiencing a rise in inmate populations, especially in female inmates. Seventy percent (70%) of the counties surveyed reported that methamphetamine-related burglaries, robberies, domestic violence, assaults, and identity thefts have increased. In Santa Cruz County, property-related crimes have increased with this rise in methamphetamine use.

The NACo study also found that methamphetamine use is greatly related to child abuse and neglect. The results of the NACo survey of child welfare officials revealed that 71% of the child welfare officials from counties in California who were surveyed reported an increase in out-of-home placements due to methamphetamine between 2000 and 2004.

## Introduction and Methodology

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Santa Cruz County communities and government services have been seriously impacted by the rise of the use and distribution of methamphetamine within California and Santa Cruz County. The Santa Cruz County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Task Force (D&AATF) was formed to reduce alcohol and drug use in Santa Cruz County. The task force includes various government and nongovernmental agencies. In 2006, D&AATF took notice of the increasing use of methamphetamine in Santa Cruz County. In order to more fully understand the impact of this growing problem in the County, the D&AATF decided to collect data on the County service agencies' methamphetamine-involved clients. Limited methamphetamine-related data was available in Santa Cruz County, however. The D&AATF therefore agreed to conduct the Methamphetamine Snapshot study during the one month period of February 2007.

The purpose of the Methamphetamine Snapshot of Santa Cruz County was to compile data from a range of impacted service departments, agencies and providers in Santa Cruz County, including providers in the Criminal Justice, Health, and Treatment fields. The data provide an illustration of the number and scope of impact of methamphetamine on services in our community. Each service area agreed to collect data about the "person" contact, which they determined to be associated with the manufacture, sale, use, or as a result of methamphetamine. Participating agencies determined independently what constituted a methamphetamine-related service incident. Agencies were also to capture information about the profile of methamphetamine users in Santa Cruz County based on age, ethnicity, gender, and area of residence.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Meth Epidemic in America: Two Surveys of U.S. Counties (The Criminal Effect of Meth on Communities Survey & the Impact of Meth on Children Survey)*, National Association of Counties, 2005.

## Summary of Key Findings

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### Criminal Justice Agencies

#### *Santa Cruz County District Attorney*

The Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office is responsible for filing criminal charges, appearing in court in all felony and misdemeanor cases, and representing the People of the State of California in all trials and sentencing proceedings in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz. For the month of February 2007, data was collected on felony methamphetamine cases filed by the Santa Cruz District Attorney's Office. These cases included those in which the charges were either "possession of methamphetamine for personal use," "possession of methamphetamine for the purpose of selling it," or "sales of methamphetamine."

- Of the 44 cases involving methamphetamine filed by the Santa Cruz District Attorney's office in February, 84% were charged with possession of methamphetamine for personal use.
- Thirty-four percent (34%) of the 44 cases filed involved female defendants and 66% involved male defendants.

#### *Alternative Public Defender, Wallraff & Gilman*

In Santa Cruz County, there are three public defender offices. When the primary public defender contractor has a conflict in representing clients, cases are assigned to Wallraff & Gilman, or to Page, Salisbury & Dudley. For the month of February 2007, all persons represented in court by Wallraff & Gilman were tracked. Selected for the study were those cases that were not drug cases, in other words, those that did not involve possession or sales of controlled substances, or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Each attorney was then asked to identify those cases, which in the opinion of the attorney, involved methamphetamine use as a substantial underlying factor leading to the client's arrest.

- In February 2007, there were 17 juvenile clients with non-drug cases. In the opinion of the attorneys, methamphetamine use was a substantial factor in four of those cases.
- Of the four juvenile methamphetamine-related cases, two were male and two were female.
- In the adult court, 45 clients had non-drug charges. Methamphetamine was a substantial contributing factor in 56% of these cases.
- Of the 25 adult methamphetamine-related cases, 44% were females and 56% were males.

#### *Jail Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Services*

The CIT at the Santa Cruz County Jail is part of the Forensic Mental Health Services with Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services under the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency. Data were gathered for all inmates who came into contact with CIT during the month of February. Each inmate was asked if they had been using methamphetamine. If methamphetamine use was not confirmed by the inmate, a toxicology test was given to verify use.

- During the month of February, 29% of the inmates who received CIT services in Santa Cruz County Jail had confirmed methamphetamine use.
- Of the 40 inmates with confirmed methamphetamine use, more than half were Caucasian (60%) and over the age of 25 (60%), 56% were males, and 90% were monolingual English-speakers.

### ***Santa Cruz County Law Enforcement***

Santa Cruz County Law Enforcement captured descriptive data in the form of race, age and gender related to methamphetamine use for the month of February 2007. Law Enforcement used computer-aided dispatch (CAD) and report-writing methods to capture demographic information in methamphetamine "events." Events were defined as ranging from arrest for a methamphetamine-related crime to simple self-disclosure without arrest.

- There were 75 individuals with methamphetamine-related events.
- The majority of these individuals (72%) were males, over the age of 25 (63%), and Caucasian (56%).

### ***Santa Cruz County Probation Department***

For the month of February 2007, Probation Department staff was asked to participate in two studies. One study was to track all individuals referred to the Probation Department and their involvement with methamphetamine and the other study was to assess the degree to which individuals currently on probation caseloads were involved with methamphetamine. Each probation officer kept track of data for their own caseload, which was disaggregated by gender, race, age, zip code, and ethnicity. These studies were conducted separately for juveniles and adults involved in the probation system.

#### **Adult Referrals**

- Of the 82 new adult referrals (excluding Proposition 36 caseloads), 32% had some type of methamphetamine involvement.
- Eighty-one percent (81%) of the methamphetamine-involved referrals were males, 58% were Caucasian, and 62% resided in North County.

#### **Adult Existing Caseloads - Proposition 36 <sup>2</sup>**

- Of the 56 Proposition 36 probationers analyzed, 71% had some type of documented involvement with methamphetamine.
- Women represented 50% of the methamphetamine-involved Proposition 36 clients, and only 13% of those who had no methamphetamine involvement.
- The strong majority of methamphetamine-involved Proposition 36 probationers were Caucasian (85%) and from North County (85%).

#### **Juvenile Referrals**

- Of 154 new clients referred to juvenile intake and supervision caseloads, 13% had some type of methamphetamine involvement.
- A larger percentage of female juveniles referred to probation during the month of February were methamphetamine-involved (32%) than those who were not involved with methamphetamine (19%).
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of the 19 methamphetamine-involved youth analyzed were Caucasian youth, compared with 47% Latino.

#### **Juvenile Existing Caseloads**

- Of the 400 juveniles on existing caseloads who were examined, 16% were involved with methamphetamine.
- Methamphetamine involved females comprised over a third (38%) of the total cases of methamphetamine-involved juveniles, compared with 17% of the non-methamphetamine involved females.
- Though there was an overrepresentation of Caucasians in the population of methamphetamine-involved juveniles, about equal numbers of Caucasians and Latinos were involved with methamphetamine.
- The majority of juveniles with methamphetamine involvement were from North County.

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<sup>2</sup> Proposition 36, which went into effect in 2001, allows first- and second-time nonviolent, simple drug possession offenders the opportunity to receive substance abuse treatment instead of incarceration.

## Health Agencies

### *Santa Cruz County Hospitals*

Dominican Hospital's Behavioral Health Unit (DHBHU) collected data from Dominican Hospital and Watsonville Community Hospital (WCH). Data were gathered on positive urinalyses for both hospitals, and for all 5150 clients with confirmed, reported, or suspected methamphetamine use for Dominican Hospital.

Dominican Hospital

- The Dominican Hospital Emergency Department served 3,292 individuals in February 2007. Of those served, 12 tested positive for methamphetamine use in a urinalysis test.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of 151 clients evaluated for hospitalization (5150) by DHBHU were confirmed, reported, or suspected of methamphetamine use.
- Of these clients, 64% were male, and 68% were Caucasian.

Watsonville Community Hospital

- During this same time period of February 2007, there were 6 reported confirmed positive urinalysis drug screens for methamphetamine at the Watsonville Community Hospital Emergency Room.

## Treatment Agencies

### *Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency Alcohol and Drug Program*

Alcohol and drug abuse services are provided for Santa Cruz County residents through prevention, intervention and treatment services provided by the Alcohol and Drug Program of the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency. All clients who received treatment or case management services during February 2007 were examined. All data were based on the client's self-report. In order to achieve a sample of unique clients, if a client had more than one program admission or service during the month, the last admission or service received during the month was used.

- Of the 1,461 unique persons receiving services from the HSA Alcohol and Drug Program during the month of February 2007, 25% listed methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice.
- Sixty-eight percent (68%) of these clients were male.
- More primary methamphetamine users (68%) identified as white than non-primary methamphetamine users (49%), and more primary methamphetamine users reported living in North County (38%) than non-primary methamphetamine users (29%).
- Two percent (2%) of primary methamphetamine users were under the age of 18, compared with 35% of non-primary methamphetamine users.
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of HSA Alcohol and Drug Program clients identified as using methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice had children under the age of 5.

### *Community Recovery Services/ Santa Cruz County Community Counseling Center*

Community Recovery Services (CRS) is a component of the Santa Cruz County Community Counseling Services (SCCCC). In February 2007, data was recorded from both CRS's residential and outpatient programs. In addition to analyzing clients enrolled in substance abuse treatment programs in February, an anonymous survey was conducted with the clients enrolled in the Drinking Driver education program and Domestic Violence Batterers program.

- Forty-six percent (46%) of the 85 residential clients treated in February used methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice.
- Forty-four percent (44%) of the 39 primary methamphetamine users in residential treatment were female, 46% were between the ages of 18-25 years old, 52% were from North County, 59% were Caucasian, and 95% of were English-speaking.

## *Telling the Story: Methamphetamine Use in Santa Cruz County*

- Forty-two percent (42%) of the 233 active outpatient clients used methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice.
- Of the 97 primary methamphetamine users in outpatient treatment, 55% were women, 70% were over 25 years old, 61% identified as North County residents, 71% self-identified as Caucasian, and almost all outpatients (97%) were English-speakers.

### *Santa Cruz County Youth Services/ Santa Cruz County Community Counseling Center*

Youth Services in Santa Cruz County has a number of youth substance abuse treatment facilities, including both residential and outpatient services. Santa Cruz County Youth Services gathered data on the youth going through their treatment programs, including data on client setbacks. Incidents of client treatment setbacks provide information about the severity of dependence and the addictiveness of the drug of choice.

- During the month of February 2007, Youth Services programs provided substance abuse treatment to a total of 75 clients.
- Over half (52%) of youth in the Youth Services treatment program use methamphetamine as a primary or secondary drug of choice.
- Among the 75 clients served, 74 treatment setbacks occurred; 86% of these treatment setbacks involved youth for whom methamphetamine was the primary or secondary drug of choice.
- Of the 39 youth for whom methamphetamine was the primary or secondary drug of choice, 18 (46%) had two or more significant client treatment setbacks. In comparison, only two (6%) of the 36 non-methamphetamine involved clients had two or more significant client treatment setbacks.

### *Santa Cruz County Human Resource Agency Family and Children's Services*

Family and Children's Services gathered data on suspected or confirmed past or present drug use among parents of children in the Child Welfare System (CWS) for the month of February 2007. These data included referrals and open cases that were receiving emergency response, family maintenance or family reunification services. These cases were split into two separate groups: Drug Abuse (Meth) and Drug Abuse (No Meth).

- Ten percent (10%) of the 116 investigated referrals were identified with a suspected or confirmed methamphetamine issue.
- Of the 362 children with open Child Welfare Services cases in February, 49% were cases in which methamphetamine use was alleged.
- Of those open cases, 61% had children between the ages of 0-5 years.

## **Conclusion**

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The findings from the Santa Cruz County Methamphetamine Snapshot Study point to a number of seemingly emerging trends among methamphetamine users accessing County services in our community. While differences existed overall, a number of parallels were apparent among the County service agencies. Females, while generally underrepresented within the County service systems, were generally overrepresented among the population of individuals with some type of methamphetamine involvement. In addition, the population of methamphetamine-involved County services clients was overall more likely to be residing in North County. Further similarities in the demographics of this population emerged when comparing the ethnicity and primary language of methamphetamine-involved clients. Taken as a whole, there were more primary methamphetamine users who identified as Caucasian than any other ethnicity, and of the County agencies reporting clients' primary language, the large majority of methamphetamine-involved clients spoke English as a primary language. Of the clients served by the County agencies involved in the Methamphetamine Snapshot study, the majority were over the age of 25.



### ***Telling the Story: Methamphetamine Use in Santa Cruz County***

While further research is needed, in exploring the impact of methamphetamine on the service agencies in Santa Cruz County, a number of common trends become evident. Data from the Methamphetamine Snapshot will be used to implement methamphetamine prevention efforts in Santa Cruz County, in order to reduce the use and negative impacts of methamphetamine on our community. For example, agencies such as the Santa Cruz County Probation Department are beginning to increase the number of services addressed toward women, and for those in North County. Additionally, agencies such as the Probation Department will work with service system partners to further explore the reasons for gender, and other apparent differences in order to better address the treatment needs of methamphetamine-involved clients.

# **MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCE DIRECTORY**

**COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ**

**Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services**

**Suzanne Tavano, Ph.D., Behavioral Health Director**

**1400 Emeline Ave. Bldg. K**

**P.O. Box 962**

**Santa Cruz, California 95060**

**(831) 454-4170**

**(800) 952-2335 ACCESS**

**<http://www.santacruzhealth.org/cmhs/2cmhs.htm>**

Hearing Impaired TDD: (831) 454-2123.

<p><b><u>ALTO Counseling Center</u></b>  271 Water St.  Santa Cruz, CA 95060  <b>(831) 427-5290</b></p> <p>740 Front St., Suite #130  Santa Cruz, CA 95060  <b>(831) 423-2003</b></p> <p>18 Alexander St.  Watsonville, CA 95076  <b>(831) 728-2233</b></p>	<p>Comprehensive outpatient chemical dependency program providing prevention, early intervention and treatment services. Programs including Drug Prevention, Employee Assistance Programs, Drug Deferred Judgment, First and Multiple Offense Drinking Driver Programs, Drug Court intensive outpatient and counseling. Services include assessment and referral; public presentations; training/consultation. Emphasis on services to populations with special needs, such as Latinos, women, and criminal justice system referrals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 18 yrs. &amp; older</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Chemical Dependency Program, Employment Assistance Program &amp; Counseling Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Individual, family and group counseling</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair, parking</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding fee scale</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.sccc.org/community-recovery-services/alto">http://www.sccc.org/community-recovery-services/alto</a></p>
<p><b><u>Central Coast Center for Independent Living (CCCIL)</u></b>  1350 41st Avenue, Suite 101  Capitola, CA 95010</p> <p><b>(831) 462-8720 VOICE</b>  <b>(831) 462-8729 TDD</b></p>	<p>CCCIL is one of a nationwide network of Centers for Independent Living whose philosophy is that we who have disabilities have the right to control our lives and make our own choices.</p> <p><b>CCCIL provides the following resources:</b> Information and Referral, Peer Support, Services Coordination, Community Reintegration, Independent Living Skills, Vocational Supportive Services, Public and Professional Education &amp; services for veterans with Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages &amp; people with disabilities</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Employment, Education, Housing, and Independent Living Skills Training</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Benefits Counseling</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free services for people with disabilities</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.cccil.org/">http://www.cccil.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc.</u></b>  406 Main Street, Suite 207  Watsonville, CA 95076</p> <p><b>(831) 763-2147</b></p>	<p>The Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County operates seven programs that assist low-income residents to move out of poverty focusing on four service areas: Job Training and Employment Services, Housing and Homeless Services, Immigration Assistance, and Community Building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 14-24 years</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Job Training &amp; Employment Services, Housing &amp; Homeless Services, and Immigration Assistance</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible w/elevator</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free services for income based eligible participants</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.cabinc.org/">http://www.cabinc.org/</a></p>

<p><b><u>Davenport Resource Service Center</u></b>  150 Church St.  P.O. Box 97  Davenport, CA 95017</p> <p><b>(831) 425-8115</b></p>	<p>The Davenport Resource Service Center serves as an advocate and resource for the area’s culturally diverse and low-income population. Through emergency and prevention services, the Center attempts to strengthen the capacity of North Coast residents of all ages to find support in, contribute to, and thrive in their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information &amp; Referral, Outreach, Homework Club, Teen Center, and Food Pantry</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free services</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.cabinc.org/DRSC/DRSC%20main.htm">http://www.cabinc.org/DRSC/DRSC%20main.htm</a></p>
<p><b><u>Diversity Center of Santa Cruz</u></b>  1117 Soquel Avenue  Santa Cruz, CA 95062</p> <p><b>(831) 425-5422</b></p>	<p>Information &amp; Referrals about: LGBT, HIV/AIDS, legal issues, mental health &amp; substance abuse resources, personal care, media, medical resources, domestic violence, and more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information &amp; Referral Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free services</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.diversitycenter.org/">http://www.diversitycenter.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Dominican Behavioral Health Unit</u></b>  1555 Soquel Drive  Santa Cruz, CA 95065</p> <p><b>(831) 462-7700</b></p>	<p>24 hour screening &amp; assessment of psychiatric emergencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Psychiatric emergencies</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Full service ER services</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Private Insurance, Medi-Cal, Payment Plans</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.dominicanhospital.org/Patients%20And%20Visitors/Visiting%20Hours%20And%20Guidelines/181046">http://www.dominicanhospital.org/Patients And Visitors/Visiting Hours And Guidelines/181046</a></p>
<p><b><u>Familia Center</u></b>  711 E. Cliff Drive  Santa Cruz, CA 95060</p> <p><b>(831) 423-5747</b></p>	<p>Familia Center is a Latino based family resource center serving low-income Latino residents of Northern Santa Cruz County. The Center was founded in 1983 as a small health clinic to address the lack of accessible health care services for low-income Latino residents of the Beach Flats and Lower Ocean areas in the City Santa Cruz. Recognizing the additional needs of the Spanish-speaking community, Familia Center, has since evolved into a multi-faceted resource center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information, Advocacy &amp; Referral, Food Pantry</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free services</li> </ul>

	<p align="center"><a href="http://www.familiacenter.org/">http://www.familiacenter.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Family Services Agency of the Central Coast</u></b>  104 Walnut Avenue, Suite #208  Santa Cruz, CA 95060  <b>(831) 423-9444</b></p> <p>11-D Alexander St.  Watsonville, CA 95076  <b>(831) 728-9970</b></p>	<p>Family Service Agency of the Central Coast is a private, non-profit agency serving the community since 1957. Provides affordable counseling services, to individuals, children, couples &amp; families in Santa Cruz County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Counseling Services &amp; Outreach</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Individual, Children, Couples &amp; Family Counseling</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible w/elevator</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding fee scale, Private Insurance, Medi-Cal</li> </ul> <p align="center"><a href="http://www.fsa-cc.org/">http://www.fsa-cc.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Fenix Services</u></b>  18 Alexander St.  Watsonville, CA 95076</p> <p><b>(831) 722-5914</b></p>	<p>Comprehensive alcohol and drug treatment program providing individual, group and family counseling; education and prevention; information and referral; vocational rehabilitation and job counseling; serving South County with primary emphasis on the Latino population and migrant workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 18 yrs. &amp; older</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Chemical Dependency Program, Employment Assistance Program, Information &amp; Referral Vocational Rehabilitation &amp; Job Counseling</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Individual, Group &amp; Family Counseling</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair, parking</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding fee scale</li> </ul> <p align="center"><a href="http://www.sccccc.org/community-recovery-services/fenix">http://www.sccccc.org/community-recovery-services/fenix</a></p>
<p><b><u>Hospice of Santa Cruz County</u></b>  940 Disc Drive  Scotts, Valley, CA 95066</p> <p><b>(831) 430-3000</b>  <b>(831) 430-9272</b></p>	<p>Individual and group support for children, youth and adults who have experienced the death of a friend or relative or who have a loved one with a serious illness. Services include crisis intervention following a sudden death and a sudden death support group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Palliative Care Related to Terminal Diagnosis, Grief Support Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Individual &amp; Group Grief Support, Home Care, Pharmaceuticals, Durable Medical Equipment, &amp; Other Services Related to Terminal Diagnosis</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Private Insurance, Medi-Cal, Medicare</li> </ul> <p align="center"><a href="http://www.hospicesantacruz.org/">http://www.hospicesantacruz.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Live Oak Family Resource Center</u></b>  1438 Capitola Rd.  Santa Cruz, CA 95062</p> <p><b>(831) 476-7284, ext. 107</b></p>	<p>Live Oak Family Resource Center is a friendly place where all people of all cultures feel welcomed and respected. Connecting and providing people with resources and services. Supporting opportunities for personal and cultural exchanges. Helping residents to thrive by helping themselves and each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information, Resources &amp; Referral Services, Education &amp; Advocacy,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> ADA compliant</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free for income eligible participants or on a Sliding Fee Scale</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.communitybridges.org/liveoak.htm">http://www.communitybridges.org/liveoak.htm</a></p>
<p><b><u>MHCAN</u></b> 1051 Cayuga Street Santa Cruz, CA 95062</p> <p><b>(831) 469-0462 Office/reception</b> <b>(831) 469-0479 Client phone</b></p>	<p>The Mental Health client Action Network of Santa Cruz County is a client-run organization designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Provide mutual support and networking</li> <li>❖ Have a voice in all matters which affect us</li> <li>❖ Create programs controlled by clients</li> <li>❖ Advocate for the right to choose our own life paths</li> <li>❖ Educate the public from our perspective</li> <li>❖ Confront discrimination</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 18 years &amp; over</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information, Resources &amp; Referral Services, Education &amp; Client Advocacy,</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Self-Help/Wellness Center</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free Services</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.mhcan.org/">http://www.mhcan.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Mountain Community Resources</u></b> P.O. Box 105 Ben Lomond, CA 95005 6134 Highway 9 Felton, CA 95018 <b>(831) 335-6600</b></p>	<p>Mountain Community Resources provide services to individuals and families in the San Lorenzo Valley and Scotts Valley communities. Mountain Community Resources, a family resource center established in 1982, has the mission to build a strong Valley community-one person, one family, one neighborhood at a time-by helping people to help themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information, Referral &amp; Advocacy Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible (back entrance)</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free Services</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.mountaincommunityresources.org/">http://www.mountaincommunityresources.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)</u></b> P.O. Box 360 Santa Cruz, CA 95061</p> <p><b>(831) 427-8020</b> (calls returned within 24 hours)</p>	<p>NAMI Santa Cruz's mission is education for families and consumers as well as, support, advocacy, and ending stigma. We offer educational classes, support groups, education speaker meetings, newsletters, and a referral phone line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Education &amp; Advocacy, Referrals, &amp; Support Groups</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free Services</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.namisc.org/">http://www.namisc.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Pajaro Valley Prevention &amp; Student Assistance (PVPSA)</u></b> 335 East Lake Avenue Watsonville, CA 95076</p> <p><b>(831) 728-6445</b></p>	<p>Pajaro Valley Prevention &amp; Student Assistance (PVPSA) is a nonprofit agency dedicated to providing education, training, counseling, and prevention services to students, families and staff in the Pajaro Valley Unified School District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 3 years and above</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Education, Training, Counseling &amp; Prevention Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Counseling Services</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair, parking, and Interpreter for Deaf Available</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding Fee Scale &amp; Medi-Cal accepted <a href="http://www.pvpsa.org/">http://www.pvpsa.org/</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Parent Center</u></b> 530 Soquel Avenue Santa Cruz, CA 95062 (831) 426-7322</p> <p>255 E. Lake Avenue Watsonville, CA 95076 (831) 724-2879</p>	<p>Provides information services and counseling to children and families. Serves youth with Medi-Cal and adults in CWS. Parenting classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 3-18 years</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information &amp; Referral Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Counseling Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Youth with Medi-Cal &amp; Adults in CWS</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Salud Para La Gente</u></b> 204 E. Beach St. Watsonville, CA 95076 (831) 728-0222</p>	<p>Salud Para La Gente, a non-profit organization comprised of dedicated individuals, is committed to providing a coordinated network of high quality, comprehensive, and cost effective services that are responsive to the evolving needs of the communities we serve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 17 years &amp; younger</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Counseling 1x/week to youth under 17 years of age by appointment only.</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Medical, Dental &amp; limited counseling.</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding Fee Scale &amp; Medi-Cal accepted <a href="http://www.splg.org">http://www.splg.org</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Santa Cruz County 2-1-1</u></b>  TTY (415) 808-4440 For emergencies call 9-1-1</p>	<p>A comprehensive community services search tool that connects residents of Santa Cruz county to important services such as counseling and other services. A service supported by United Way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All Ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Multilingual</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Information &amp; Referrals for a variety of services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> FREE Confidential 24-hours/7 days <a href="http://www.2-1-1santacruzcounty.com/">http://www.2-1-1santacruzcounty.com/</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Santa Cruz County Mental Health &amp; Substance Abuse Services</u></b> 1400 Emeline Ave., Bldg. K Santa Cruz, CA 95060 <b>Adults North County:</b> (831) 454-4170 <b>Children's North County:</b> (831) 454-4900  <b>(800) 952-2335</b>  1430 Freedom Blvd. Watsonville, CA 95076 <b>Adults &amp; Children's South County:</b> (831) 763-8200</p>	<p>Provides a wide range of prevention and treatment options for Santa Cruz County adults, children and their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Services related to Alcohol &amp; Drug Prevention, Intervention, Treatment and Education, Counseling Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Counseling Services, Individual, Family, and Group Therapy, School Based Day Treatment, Family Support &amp; Evaluation for Psychiatric Hospitalization</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Medi-Cal, Medicare, Private Insurance &amp; Sliding Fee Scale <a href="http://www.santacruzhealth.org/cmhs/2cmhs.htm">http://www.santacruzhealth.org/cmhs/2cmhs.htm</a></li> </ul>

<p><b><u>Santa Cruz County Vet Center</u></b>  1350 41st Avenue, Suite 102  Capitola, CA 95010</p> <p><b>(831) 464-4575</b></p>	<p>Vet Centers are community based and part of the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs. The goal of the Vet Center program is to provide a broad range of counseling, outreach, and referral services to eligible veterans in order to help them make a satisfying post-war readjustment to civilian life.</p> <p>The family members of all veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and subsequent operations within the Global War on Terrorism (GTOW) are eligible for Vet Center services as well. Vet Centers are also authorized to furnish bereavement counseling services to surviving parents, spouses, children and siblings of service members who die of any cause while on active duty, to including federally activated Reserve and National Guard personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> Family Members &amp; Veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Global War on Terrorism (GTOW)</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Counseling, Outreach &amp; Referral Services</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Various types of Counseling Services as well as Bereavement Counseling Services.</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Must be enrolled in VA System to be eligible  <a href="http://www2.va.gov/directory/guide/facility.asp?ID=5071">http://www2.va.gov/directory/guide/facility.asp?ID=5071</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Special Parents Information Network (SPIN)</u></b>  P.O. Box 2367  Santa Cruz, CA 95063</p> <p><b>South Santa Cruz County</b>  294 Green Valley Road, Suite 313  Watsonville, CA 95076  <b>(831) 722-2800</b></p> <p><b>North Santa Cruz County</b>  740 Front St., Suite 175  Santa Cruz, CA 95060  <b>(831) 423-7713</b></p>	<p>SPIN is a non-profit parent-to-parent support and information network serving parents, guardians and families in Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties who have a child or children with special needs of any age. SPIN is a Family Empowerment Center on Disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 3-22 years</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Support and Information Network</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Parent Support Groups &amp; Educational Workshops for parents of children with special needs.</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> FREE</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.spinca.org/">http://www.spinca.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Suicide Prevention of the Central Coast</u></b>  P.O. Box 1222  Santa Cruz, CA 95061  <b>(831) 459-9373</b>  <b>(831) 375-6966</b></p> <p><b>1-877-ONE LIFE</b>  <b>1-877-663-5433</b></p> <p><b>Santa Cruz County</b>  <b>(831) 458-5300</b></p>	<p>The Suicide Crisis Line is available for anyone who is feeling suicidal or experiencing a crisis and in need of support. The line is available for anyone who has been touched by suicide, is concerned about the safety of another, or has lost someone to suicide.</p> <p>Trained volunteers answer calls and give compassionate peer support, information and provide referrals including to other emergency services answer calls. Please call- you do not need to be suicidal to call.</p> <p>For those who are suicidal or in crisis in Santa Cruz, Monterey &amp; San Benito Counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> All Ages</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Multilingual</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Peer Support, Information and Referrals</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Peer Support</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Free 24-Hour Suicide Crisis Line <a href="http://www.fsa-cc.org/programs/suicide_prev.html">http://www.fsa-cc.org/programs/suicide_prev.html</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Survivors Healing Center</b> 104 Walnut Avenue, Suite 201 Santa Cruz, CA 95060</p> <p><b>(831) 423-7601</b></p>	<p>Survivors Healing Center provides education, information, referrals, quality services, and support to survivors of childhood sexual abuse and their allies. Our primary goals are to empower those victimized by sexual abuse through a healing process and to prevent sexual abuse of children and youth. Services Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Monthly Speaker Series</li> <li>• A Variety of Workshops such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ A Day for Couples</li> <li>➢ Self-Defense for Female Survivors</li> <li>➢ A Survivor’s Guide to Sex</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Intensive Therapy Retreats for Women</li> <li>• Parenting Group for Survivors and other Family Support Services</li> <li>• Weekly Group Therapy for Men, Women, and Teens</li> <li>• “The Art of Healing” – Cultural Events and More</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 13 years &amp; older</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Education, Information, Referrals &amp; Support Services of Childhood Sexual Abuse</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Intensive Group Therapy</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding Fee Scale &amp; Victim Witness <a href="http://www.survivorshalingcenter.org/">http://www.survivorshalingcenter.org/</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Veteran Services Office of Santa Cruz County</u></b> P.O. Box 1039 Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1039</p> <p>1400 Emeline Ave., Bldg. K 3rd floor Santa Cruz, CA 95060</p> <p><b>(831) 454-4761</b></p> <p><b>Watsonville</b> 215 E. Beach St. Watsonville, CA 95076</p>	<p>The Veterans Service Office is a State and County funded agency, established in 1946 to assist veterans, military retirees, and their families in obtaining benefits and services accrued through military service. The mandate is: “The County Veteran Services Officer shall assist every Veteran of any war of the United States, and the dependents of every deceased Veteran, in presenting and pursuing any claim the Veteran may have against the United States, and in establishing the Veterans right to any privilege, preference, care or compensation provided for by the laws of the United States, or of this State.” – Military &amp; Veterans Code of The State of California.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> Veterans of any war of the United States &amp; Dependants of deceased Veterans</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Assistance in obtaining military Benefits</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Assistance with Claims &amp; Benefits</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> N/A <a href="http://santacruzhumanservices.org/AdultandLongTermCare/VeteransServicesOffice/tabid/813/Default.aspx">http://santacruzhumanservices.org/AdultandLongTermCare/VeteransServicesOffice/tabid/813/Default.aspx</a></li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Walnut Avenue Women’s Center</u></b> 303 Walnut Avenue Santa Cruz, CA 95060</p> <p><b>(831) 426-3062</b></p>	<p>Walnut Avenue Women’s Center is dedicated to improving the quality of life for women, children, and families in the local community for over 75 years. Through interactive, supportive groups, advocacy, workshops, information &amp; resources. WAWC provides a kaleidoscope of programs and services: Domestic Violence Services, Youth Development Services, Family Literacy, Early Childhood Education, African American Community Health Group and Resource &amp; Community Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 2 yrs. &amp; older</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Support Groups, Advocacy, &amp; Information</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> N/A</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> FREE</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://wawc.org/">http://wawc.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Women’s Crisis Support ~ Defensa de Mujeres</u></b>  <b>Santa Cruz Office</b>  1570 Soquel Drive  Santa Cruz, CA 95065  <b>(831) 425-4030</b></p> <p><b>24-Hour Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Crisis Line:</b>  <b>1-(888) 900-4232</b></p> <p><b>Watsonville Office</b>  233 East Lake Avenue  Watsonville, CA 95076  <b>(831) 722-4532</b></p>	<p>WCS ~ DDM provides services such as counseling, support groups, legal advocacy, children’s services &amp; assistance accessing appropriate community agencies. WCS ~ DDM provides a wide range of comprehensive intervention and prevention services that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24-hour bilingual crisis line</li> <li>• Peer counseling, information and referrals for women, men, teens, &amp; children</li> <li>• 24-hour in-person emergency response to domestic violence &amp; sexual assault survivors</li> <li>• Confidential emergency shelter</li> <li>• Temporary restraining order assistance and court accompaniment</li> <li>• Individual and group counseling for survivors of domestic violence and/or sexual assault</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 6 years &amp; older</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Counseling, Support Groups, Legal Advocacy, Information &amp; Referrals, Confidential Emergency Shelter</li> <li>▪ <b>Modes of Services:</b> Counseling, Peer Counseling, Support Groups</li> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Sliding Fee Scale</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.wcs-ddm.org/">http://www.wcs-ddm.org/</a></p>
<p><b><u>Youth Services</u></b>  709 Mission Street  Santa Cruz, CA 95060  <b>(831) 429-8350</b></p> <p>241 East Lake Avenue  Watsonville, CA 95076  <b>(831) 728-2226</b>  <b>(831) 688-8856</b></p>	<p>Youth Services is a child, adolescent and family counseling and support agency. Our staff provides support and guidance for young people and families faced with difficulties related to school, family conflicts, substance use, homelessness, emotional turmoil, running away and juvenile justice involvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ages Served:</b> 3 yrs – 22 years</li> <li>▪ <b>Languages Spoken:</b> English, Spanish</li> <li>▪ <b>Specialty Service:</b> Child, Adolescent &amp; Family Counseling &amp; Support</li> </ul> <p><b>Modes of Services:</b> Child, Adolescent &amp; Family Counseling Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Accessibility:</b> Wheelchair accessible</li> <li>▪ <b>Payment Type (s):</b> Medi-Cal &amp; Sliding Fee Scale</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="http://www.scccc.org/youth-services/">http://www.scccc.org/youth-services/</a></p>

**Please contact County Mental Health at 831-454-4767 or e-mail [mhsastraining@health.co.santa-cruz.ca.us](mailto:mhsastraining@health.co.santa-cruz.ca.us) if there are any errors on this document.**

## **Janus of Santa Cruz**

Janus has been offering drug and alcohol abuse treatment in Santa Cruz since 1976. Information can be found at [www.janus-sc.org](http://www.janus-sc.org). Each year, Janus hosts a conference on addiction. This year's conference focused on substance abuse and the community. The Powerpoint slides of presenter Patty Noble-Desy provide insight on criminal behavior, addiction, and re-entry.



# **Pioneer Human Services**

## **Providing a Chance for Change**

**Back to the community or Back to the streets?**  
**Barriers to re-entry**

**Patty Noble-Desy**

Assistant Vice President of Behavioral Health


Cabrillo College

May 17, 2013



# Let's talk about.....

- You and a bit about me
- Prison and the people and who live there
- What happens and what doesn't happen
- The Buzz killers back home
- What works and what doesn't
- The Pioneer Story

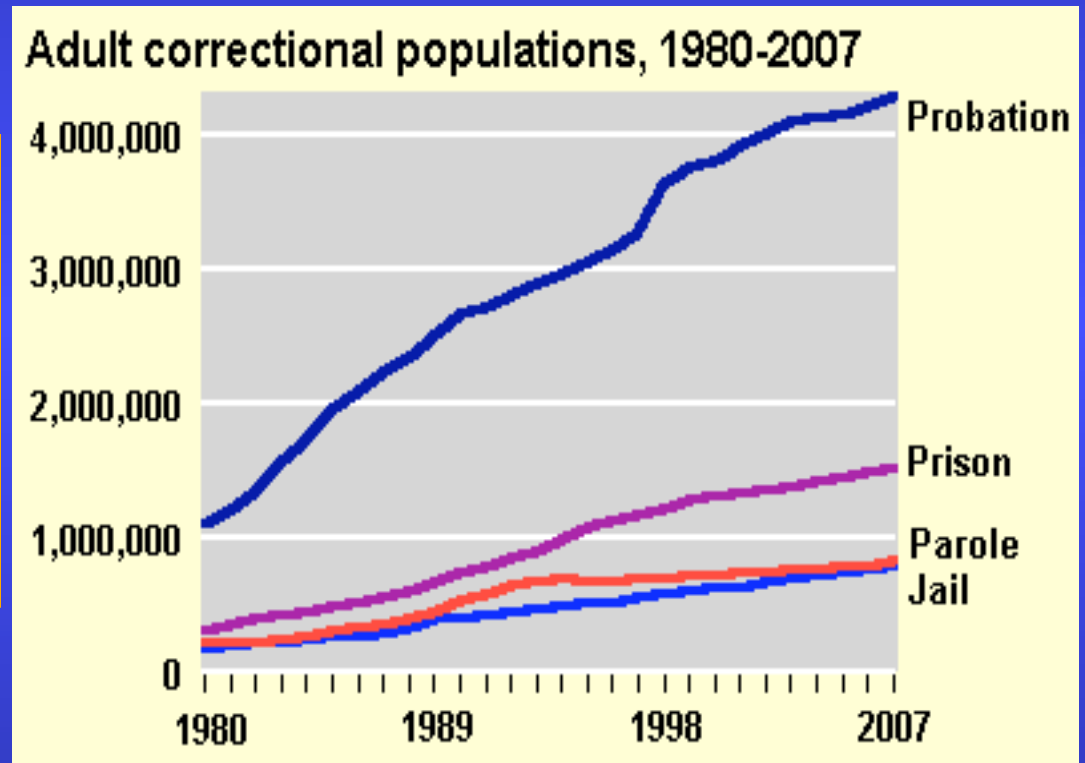


When the prison gates slam behind an inmate, they do not lose their human quality; their mind does not become closed to ideas; their intellect does not cease to feed on a free and open interchange of opinions; their yearning for self-respect does not end; nor is their quest for self realization concluded. If anything, the needs for identity and self-respect are more compelling in the dehumanizing prison environment.

Thurgood Marshall (Purocunier v. Martinez, 416 U.S. 396 (1974))

# Record Number of Offenders in US

In 2007, the correctional population in the US reached a new record of 7.3 million offenders.





# Return to custody

- 30% return within 6 months
- 44% return within 1<sup>st</sup> year
- 67% return within 3 years





# The People

- 1/29 black males are incarcerated
- 1/86 Hispanic males are incarcerated
- 1/223 white males are incarcerated
- 1/3 of incarcerated persons were unemployed at arrest
- 50% of people of color were unemployed at arrest
- 60% have less than HS diploma
- 7% of Black children have a parent in total confinement
- 2% of all other children



- Corrections is often the final stop on the downward physical, psychological and social spiral that hijacks the lives of many of society's most vulnerable individuals
- Prison is often the institution of last resort for the poor, the mentally ill, the addicted, the poorly educated, unemployed, people of color



# Behind Closed Doors

- Trauma and chains
- Poor nutrition and Sleep deprivation
- Cages – Isolation- Separation
- Idleness
- Extortion (phone kick-backs)
- A Medicated offender is an easy keeper  
(13% vs. 60-80%)
- Total loss of privacy



# The rest of the story

- Institutional personality disorders
- Oppressive environments
- Passive compliance to demands of authorities
- Severely restricted acts of daily living
- Elimination of critical thinking & decision making
- Restrictions on self expression of thoughts and feelings
- Reinforcing negative self belief patterns
- Reduction and elimination of programs



# When Prisoners Come home


- 95% of the 1,4 million inmates will return home at the rate of 1600 per day across the USA
- 44% within 1 year of incarceration
  - These are mostly men of color from inner cities
  - No housing or job
- Those leaving are
  - Poorly educated
  - Lack job or vocational skills
  - Struggle with addiction and mental illness
  - Loss of family or other pro social supports
  - 80% substance issues – 60-70% addicted
  - 13% SMI
  - 50 % COD
- Post Incarceration Syndrome



If it were not for

Alcohol and other drugs 60% of those currently incarcerated in the US could go home

20% of violent crimes are committed under the influence



# Consequences of Crime Related to Substances

- Bureau of Justice Statistics report in 1999 alone, 12,658 homicides- 4.5 of all homicides for that year were drug related
- Office of National Drug Control Policy in 2001 estimate the total crime related costs of drug abuse were more than \$100 million in 2000



## Research consistently demonstrates a strong connection between crime and addiction

- 84% of state prison inmates were involved with alcohol or other drugs at the time of their offense
- 45% were under the influence when the crime was committed
- 21% report they committed their crime for money to buy drugs
- 64% of male arrestees tested positive for at least one of five illegal drugs at arrest
- 57% report binge drinking in the 30 days prior to arrest  
another 36% report heavy drinking





# The Criminogenic Addict

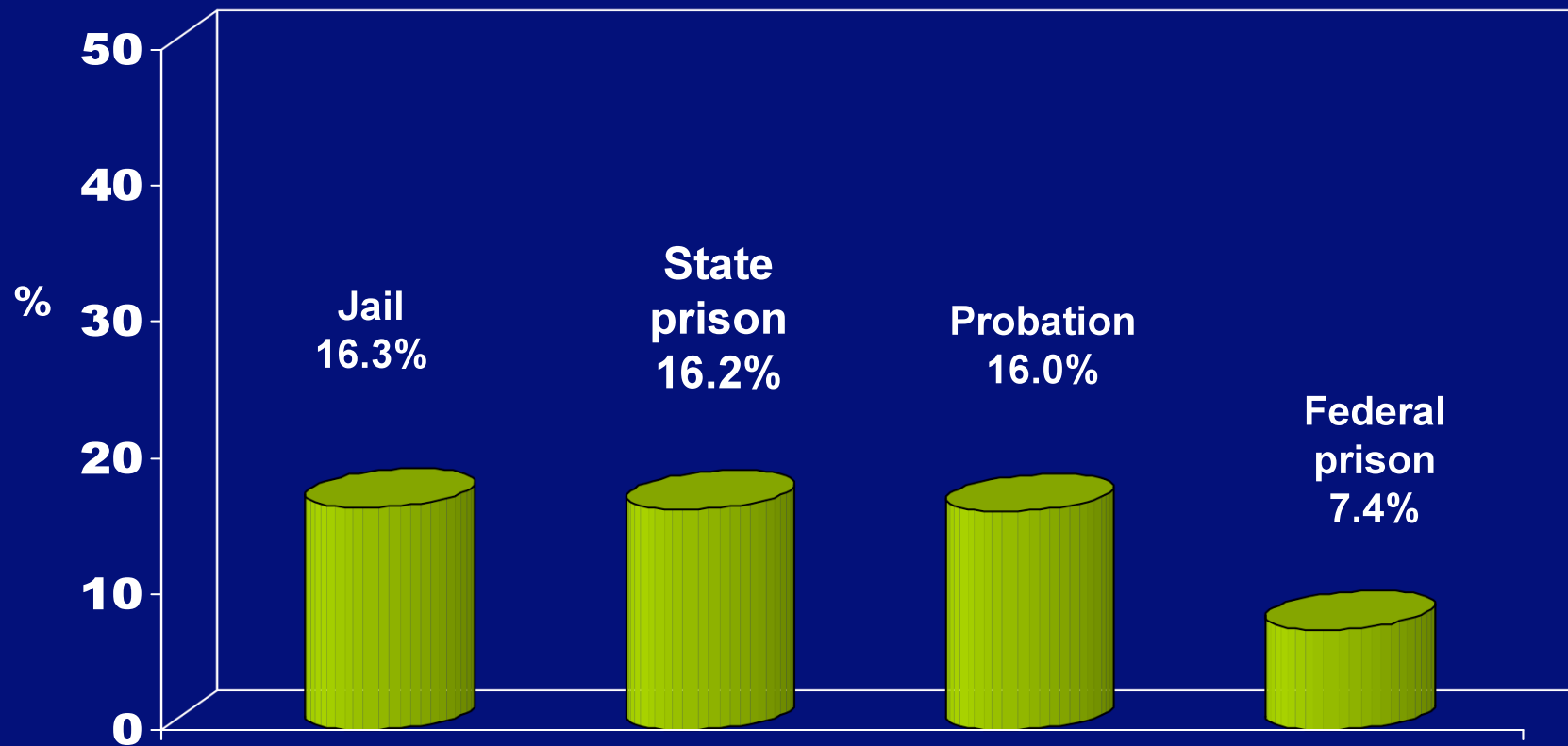
- Commits over 70% of all offenses
- Commits 15 times as many robberies as non-drug using offenders
- Commits 10 times as many thefts
- Commits 20 times as many burglaries
- Crime rate is 4-6 times higher

# Three chronically relapsing disorders

1. addiction
2. mental illness
3. criminal behavior



# Mentally Ill in Criminal Justice



\*reported either a mental or emotional condition or an overnight stay in a mental hospital or program

Source: Ditton, P.M., 1999.

Addiction is a primary, chronic, neurobiological disease characterized by behaviors that include one or more of the 3 C's

- **Impaired Control over drug use**

- Early social/recreational use
- Eventual loss of control
- Cognitive distortions (“denial”)

- **Compulsive use**

- Drug-seeking activities
- Continued use despite adverse consequences

- **Chronicity**

- Natural history of multiple relapses preceding stable recovery


Possible relapse after years of sobriety



*“That is not one of the seven habits of highly effective people.”*



- Given the severity of the addiction problem and the absolute essential and critical need to fully intervene on all offender behavior, the states and communities must reconsider its current practices and approaches to behavioral and custodial interventions for offenders.

- 
- The failure to comprehensively address the integrated addiction, mental and social disorganization of the CJ population will simply result in the continued recycling
  - In the absence of treatment, 75% of released, addicts will return to crime within 30 days of release to the community. (NIDA; 2003) Others will die, quickly, and the rest will die slowly and at great community cost.



# The Home Going and the Buzz Busters

- Gate Money
- Clothing
- Transportation – County of Origin
- Medication
- Housing
- Burnt Bridges- children and family
- Employment
- NIMBY where do you think they came from?



# The keys to re entry

## HOME- JOB- FRIEND

- A do over-- permanent records
- Belonging support system
- Integration does not mean assimilation
- Community Support
- Continued treatment





# Promising Community Practices

- Sentencing Alternatives- Reform
- Sobering centers/wet housing/ Shelter + Care
- Re entry and problem solving courts
  - Judicial
  - Community Supervision
- Community College education and treatment on campus
- Social Enterprise
- Appropriate integrated treatment
- Faith Based



# The Pioneer Story

- Jack Dalton
- Pioneer Fellowship House
- 805 housing units
- 20,000 individuals touched annually
- Treatment
- Job Training
- Employment
- 44,000 parts for Boeing

# Evidence Based Principles of Offender Rehabilitation

- 1. Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs**
- 2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation.**
- 3. Target Interventions.**
  - a. *Risk Principle***
  - b. *Need Principle***
  - c. *Responsivity Principle***
  - d. *Dosage***
- 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (use Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods).**
- 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement.**
- 6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities.**
- 7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices.**
- 8. Provide Measurement Feedback.**

# Criminogenic Need Principle

- Criminogenic needs **are dynamic risk factors** that, when addressed or changed, affect the offender's risk for recidivism.
- Criminogenic needs contribute to or covary with criminal behavior.

# Central Eight Criminogenic Needs

Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, (2006) identified what are referred to as the “central eight” criminogenic needs.

- 1) Antisocial attitudes/orientation
- 2) Antisocial peers
- 3) Antisocial personality
- 4) Antisocial behavior patterns
- 5) Absence of pro-social leisure/recreation activities
- 6) Dysfunctional family
- 7) Employment issues
- 8) Substance abuse problems

# *Antisocial Attitudes/ Orientation*

- Values, beliefs, attitudes, and cognitions relative to criminal conduct and pro-social alternatives are strongly correlated with criminal behavior, (Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2005).

# *Antisocial Peers*

- Antisocial support network reinforces the behavior, attitudes, orientation, definitions, and technology favorable to committing criminal acts.
- Antisocial peers and **affiliating with security threat groups/gangs** is one of the single best predictors of criminal behavior (Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2005).

# *Antisocial Personality*

- Callousness, risk taking, weak self-control, and high antagonism have been directly linked to criminality, (Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2006).
- Offenders displaying antisocial personality traits often **do not care how their actions affect others and do not feel remorse.**



# *Absence of Pro-Social Leisure/ Recreation Activities*

- In the absence of constructive *and* rewarding participation in pro-social activities, offenders with antisocial personality characteristics (e.g., high sensation seeking, substance use, impulsivity) **typically gravitate towards pursuits that are incongruent with lawful behavior and pro-social development.**

# *Dysfunctional Family*

- The absence of healthy **family socialization and role models early on in life can have lasting detrimental effects**, including ineffectual parenting, child abuse, family violence, and weak parent/child attachments.
- Many offenders have **never experienced interpersonal support for pro-social behavior**.
- Family and significant others frequently serve vicariously or deliberately to reinforce antisocial behavior and shun pro-social convention.

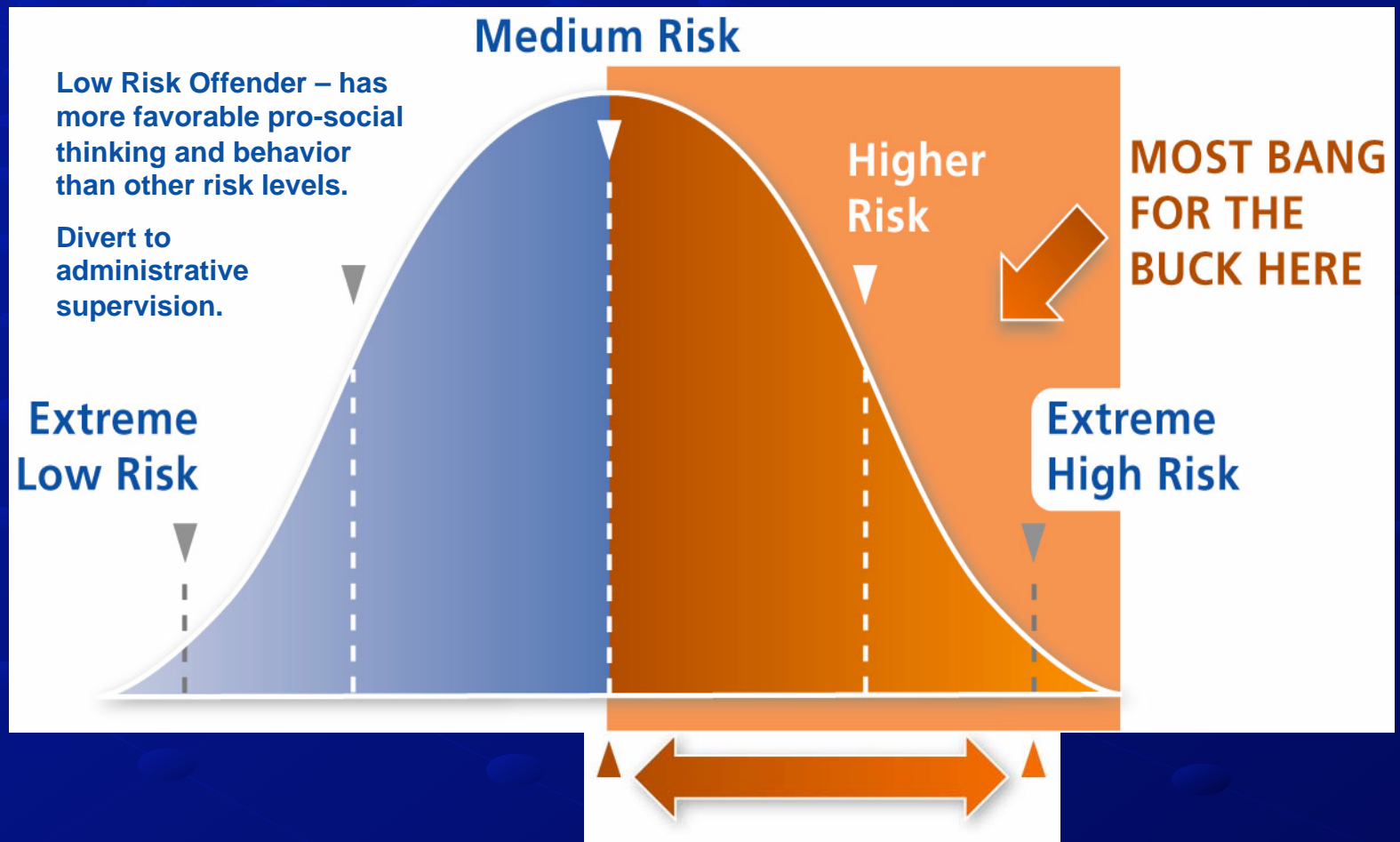
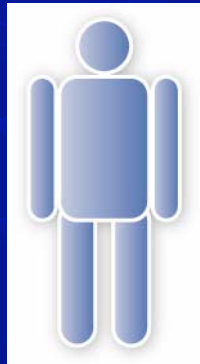
# *Employment*

- Employment is a primary socialization structure in our culture that provides a **crucial source of social bonds.**
- **Poor education/employment performance, as measured by the LSI-R, has been strongly correlated with recidivism, (Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 2006).**

# Risk Principle

- **Prioritize** primary supervision and treatment resources for **offenders who are at higher risk** to re-offend.
- Shifting program and personnel resources to **focus more on higher risk offenders** promotes harm-reduction and public safety.

# Risk Level: Triage

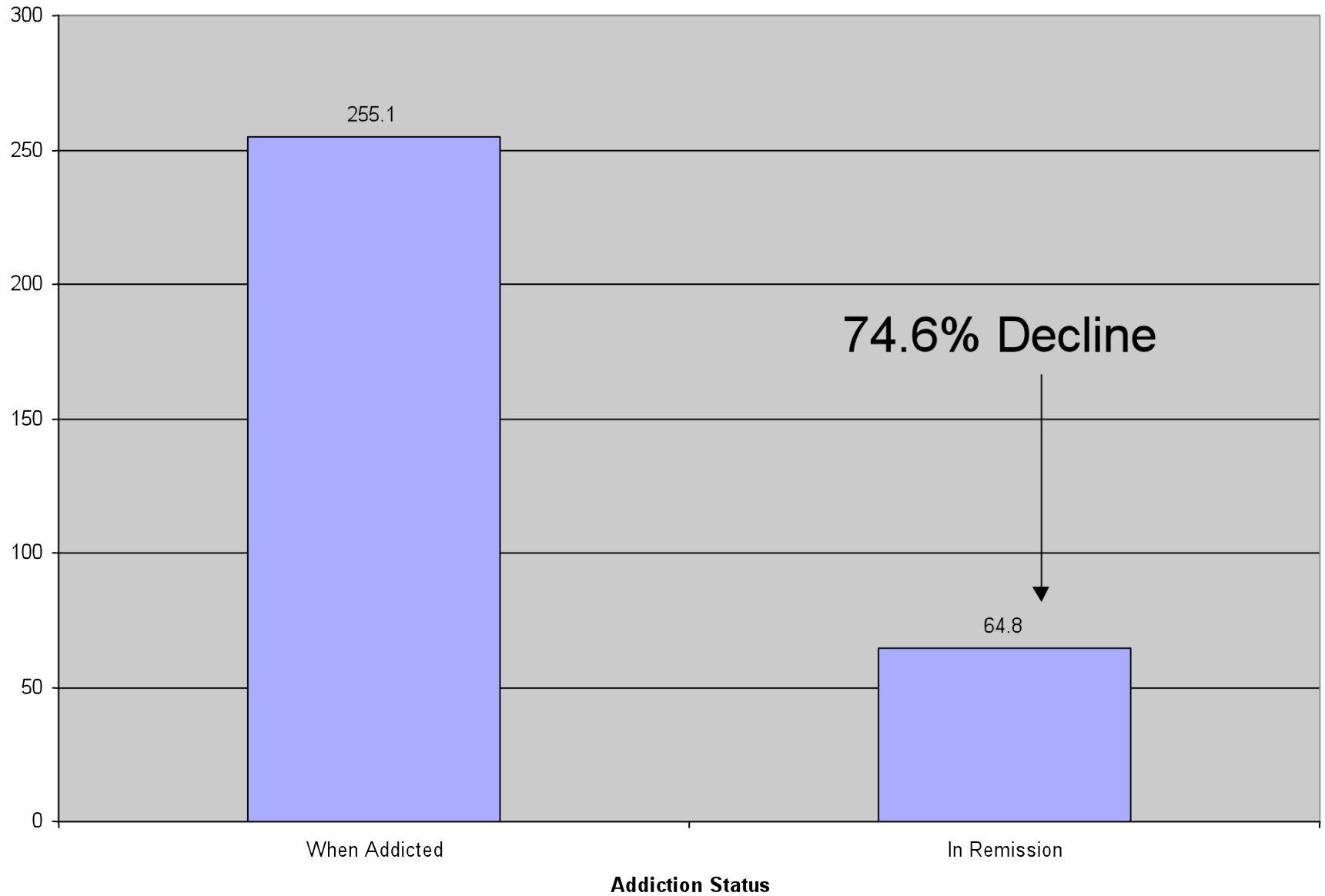


# In Treating Addiction...

## We Need to Keep Our Eye on the Real Target



# Reducing Addiction Reduces Crime



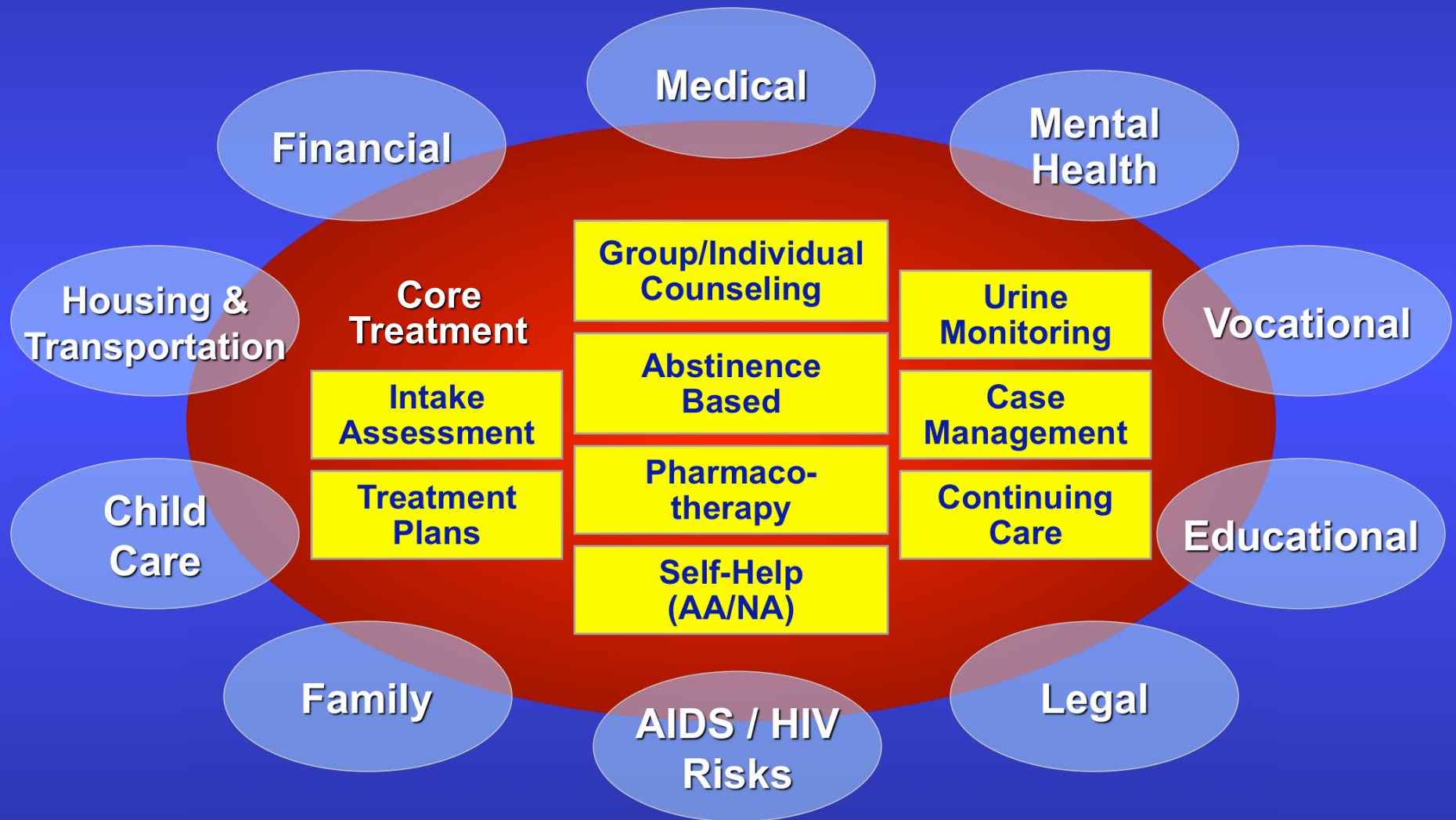


# Treatment Works

- 64% decrease in arrests one year after release for those who complete treatment in prison and in the community
- \$1 invested in drug treatment for offenders yields a \$7 savings in future costs
- Coerced treatment has the same outcome as voluntary admission
- Addiction treatment of offenders has the greatest cost and social outcome than any other single benefit
- Treatment Improvement Protocol 44, US Department of Health and Human Service



# Drug Abuse Treatment Core Components and Comprehensive Services





# Best Treatment Practices for CJ Population

- Lengthy period of intervention
- High level of structure and accountability
- Flexibility
- Regular evaluation and program correction
- Coordinated community based outpatient



# Best Practices

- **MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING**
- **APPLYING THE STAGES OF CHANGE**
- **CONTINUUM OF CARE AND MATRIX MODEL**
- **CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT**
- **COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY**
- **THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC)**




# Barriers to quality care


Use of funds

50 Billion on corrections annually

4-6% of state budget

1-3% of corrections budget spent on  
treatment

- 
- **The research has provided a conceptual framework for developing effective correctional interventions based on three factors:**
    - **Risk**
    - **Need**
    - **Responsivity**

- 
- **Risk - states the most intensive and multifaceted interventions should be reserved for highest risk offenders.**
  - **Need - states that criminogenic factors *must be targeted* for effective treatment with this population.**
  - **Substance abuse is a primary criminogenic factor.**



## **“Responsivity” or Treatment Matching**

**the treatment approach used should..**

**“closely fit with the offender’s  
characteristics, orientation and overall  
interpersonal style”**



# Principles of Effective Intervention

- *Programs should be intensive and behavioral in nature.*
- *Programs should target known predictors of crime.*
- *Behavioral programs will use standardized assessments to identify the risk level, need level, and responsivity issues of offenders.*
- *Programs should match the characteristics of the offender, therapists, and program.*
- *Program contingencies and behavioral strategies should be enforced in a firm but fair manner.*
- *Programs should have well-qualified and well-trained staff who can relate to the offenders.*
- *Programs should provide relapse prevention strategies.*
- *Programs should adhere to a high degree of advocacy and brokerage with other agencies in the community.*



# Effective Interventions

**Not  
Effective**

~~Boot Camp~~

~~Intensive  
Supervision~~

~~Generic Case  
Management~~

**Effective**

Residential TC's

CBT

Contingency  
Management

Medications

Drug Courts

**Promising**

Diversion

Moral  
Reasoning

Motivational  
Interviewing

**Research  
Needed**

Reentry

Serious Violent  
Offender  
Reentry

Initiative  
(SVORI)

Strengths-  
Based Case  
Management



# Social Learning Theory

- Social Learning Theory: people learn and adopt new behaviors through positive and negative reinforcement, observation, and skill practice.

(Bandura, 1977; 1969)

- SLT and Psychology of Criminal Conduct have become the nexus of evidence-based principles of offender rehabilitation.



# The Social Learning Theory

A lifestyle change occurs in a social context

Negative patterns, attitudes, and roles were not acquired in isolation, nor can they be altered in isolation.

Recovery depends not only upon what has been learned but how and where learning occurs.

This is the basis for the community as teacher.

Learning is active by doing and participating.



# Self Determination Theory

- Studies have shown that a person's perception of what is prompting the change is more important than what is actually prompting the change.
- According to SDT, staff can increase internal motivation for change by addressing three basic factors:
  - autonomy,
  - competence,
  - and relatedness.



# Autonomy

- Autonomy is an individual's perception of himself or herself as the agent of an action ("I chose to do this").
- When people think that they are making changes for their own reasons, they work harder and are more likely to stick with the new behaviors.
- Too much coercion can undermine internal motivation because it makes people feel they are being manipulated, which in turn makes them less likely to change (Deci and Ryan, 1985).



# Competence

- Competence involves beliefs about confidence (“I can do this”).
- To change, a person needs to believe that change is both important and possible.
- Helping offenders set realistic goals, talking about personal strengths, and giving positive feedback on small successes can increase his sense of competence.



# Relatedness

- Change is more likely when people are available to support the offender.
- Relatedness: powerful explanation of why people sometimes act against their own self-interest (Deci and Ryan, 1985). For better or worse, people tend to behave like those with whom they associate.
- Individuals engage in prosocial behaviors because they are meaningful to others to whom they feel connected.



# Coerced or Voluntary Treatment

- Empirical evidence finds coercion does not impair treatment and effectiveness (Sells and Simpson 1976).
- Persons addicted to drugs need not to be internally motivated at the outset of treatment to benefit from it.
- In fact, such persons who are legally pressured into treatment often have better outcomes than voluntary clients because they are likely to stay in treatment longer and complete treatment. (Satel, 1999).
- Coerced addiction treatment typically results in favorable outcomes among criminal populations, with coerced convicts complying as well as those not mandated to treatment (Miller & Flaherty, 2000).



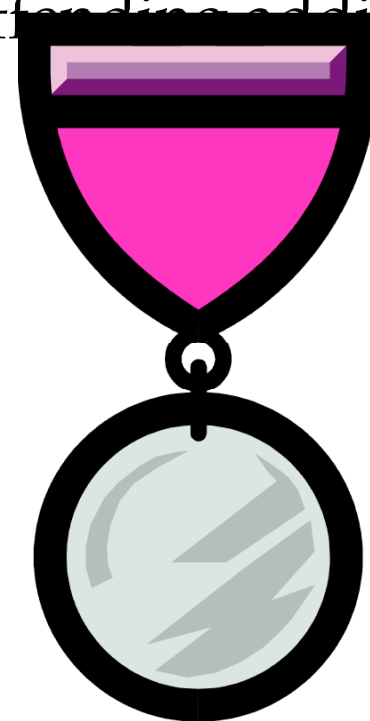


# Motivation & Outcomes

- **Research demonstrates that a ratio of four positive affirmations for every, (4:1) expression of disapproval/confrontation has a positive effect on behavioral change.** Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Gendreau, 1996; Gendreau & Goggin, 1996; Gendreau, Little, & Goggin, 1996; Gendreau & Paparozzi, 1995.
- **Motivation is dynamic - affected by internal and external factors, but internally motivated change usually lasts longer.**

# Benefits of Treatment

- The average offending addict commits 5 crimes per day - 255 crimes per year.
- In remission, following treatment offending addicts average 64 crime days per year.
- A 76% decline in crime days.



# Cost-Effectiveness of Drug Treatment

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Cost to society of drug abuse = \$180 billion/year

Treatment is less expensive than incarceration:

Methadone maintenance = \$4,700/yr

Residential /Outpatient tx \$7,700 /yr

Imprisonment = \$27,000/yr

Other studies indicate that every \$1 invested in treatment can yield up to \$7 in savings.





## **PUBLIC SAFETY CITIZEN TASK FORCE**

### **Draft Problem Statement**

Quality of life, our personal and collective well-being, is influenced by many factors. While each resident, business owner and visitor in the City of Santa Cruz deserves the highest standard of well-being, these influential factors can have a detrimental effect on our quality of life. The City of Santa Cruz has formed a Citizen Public Safety Task Force, comprised of 15 local residents of various backgrounds, to explore the factors that have influenced our community's sense of safety and well-being. It is hoped that this deeper scrutiny and examination of complex and often misunderstood issues, along with open and honest conversation with our regional partners, will foster mutual understanding and meaningful change.

The Task Force course of study will consist of a four-part strategy: study, analysis, solutions and recommendations. A sizable portion of the meeting schedule will be devoted to the study and analysis of the many local and regional issues that influence public safety, with the core public safety functions and perspectives of the City providing a baseline.

The City's jurisdiction over quality of life and public safety is limited to three distinct categories: municipal infrastructure/natural and waste management, first responder/policing/fire safety, and recreation. All three categories are interwoven and City departments work collectively to provide the highest quality of life for the Santa Cruz community. However, there are many elements outside of the City's direct control that can negatively influence a community's sense of safety. The Task Force is committed to examining both these internal and external factors, strengthening existing relationships and developing new partnerships to assemble a coordinated response to our current public safety challenges.

The Task Force, with input from the general public, has preliminarily identified three areas of critical interest or themes of study: environmental degradation and behaviors affecting our sense of safety in our City's parks, open spaces, beaches and businesses districts; substance abuse and related crime; and gang violence/violent crime. These three critical issues draw significantly on our City's budget and staffing resources, and increasingly limit our ability to provide the core municipal public safety functions expected by our community. Additionally, the Task Force would like to better understand the interaction of the three identified critical themes with current local and statewide criminal justice and governance policies. The Task Force intends to host a six-meeting program to hear from experts in the field, to dialog with our partner agencies, and to gain a broader perspective on the role of our regional partners in managing these critical issues. The six-week program is tentatively scheduled as follows, with shifts in timing, content and expert presenters expected due to scheduling conflicts and the dynamic nature of the PSTF work:

<b>Task Force Meetings</b>	<b>Theme Covered</b>	<b>Potential Regional Partners (as Identified by Individual TF Members)</b>
<b>July 10, 2013</b>	Theme 2: Substance Abuse and Co-Occurring Disorders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SC County Drug and Alcohol Program</li> <li>2. Janus</li> <li>3. SC County Mental Health (co-occurring disorders)</li> <li>4. Dominican Hospital</li> <li>5. SCCCC</li> <li>6. SC County Probation</li> <li>7. District Attorney</li> <li>8. Santa Cruz County Narcotic Enforcement Team</li> <li>9. Santa Cruz Drug Court</li> <li>10. Santa Cruz County Friday Night Live Partnership</li> </ol>
<b>July 24, 2013</b>	Theme 2 and Theme 1: Substance Abuse /Co-Occurring Disorders as a Cause of Environmental, Social and Fiscal Impacts to Santa Cruz City Infrastructure and Resources (Potential Focus on Business Districts Impacts)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Homeless Service Center and other homeless serving organizations</li> <li>2. County Health Services Agency</li> <li>3. Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>4. Downtown Association</li> <li>5. Neighborhood Groups</li> <li>6. Currently Homeless Individuals</li> </ol>
<b>August 7, 2013</b>	Theme 1 and Theme 4: Environmental, Social and Fiscal Impacts to Santa Cruz City Infrastructure and Resources (Potential Focus on Parks, Open Spaces, Beaches and Justice System)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Levees Project</li> <li>2. Homeless Service Center</li> <li>3. County Housing</li> <li>4. Caltrans</li> <li>5. State Parks</li> <li>6. Superior Court</li> <li>7. Probation</li> <li>8. County Homeless Persons Health Project</li> <li>9. Faith-Based Organizations</li> </ol>
<b>August 21, 2013</b>	Theme 3: Gang Violence and Violent Crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. United Way</li> <li>2. Criminal Justice Council Youth Violence Task Force</li> <li>3. Gang Task Force</li> <li>4. Barrios Unidos (pull this)</li> <li>5. SC County Sheriff</li> <li>6. Former or Current Gang Member(s)</li> </ol>
<b>September 4, 2013</b>	Theme 4: Criminal Justice System and Governance Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Superior Court</li> <li>2. District Attorney</li> <li>3. Probation</li> <li>4. Sheriff</li> <li>5. SC Board of Supervisors</li> <li>6. Criminal Justice Council</li> </ol>
<b>September 18, 2013</b>	Tentative Wrap-up, Additional Education Meeting OR Move on to TF discussion around recommendations	

Each meeting will provide an opportunity for the Task Force to work with the City and its regional partners to examine the causes and effects of the critical themes of study. The resulting dialog should transition public discourse around these issues from broad-based assumptions, conjecture and perceptions to an evidence-based and data-driven understanding of these public safety challenges. As a result, the Task Force will likely be required to grapple with issues and perceptions that are very sensitive in nature to the community, from the role of the homeless and transient populations in perpetuating the effects of Theme 1 and Theme 2, to the role of City and County governmental and criminal justice policies in creating a perceived “draw” to Santa Cruz for those participating in all of the identified themes.

Several areas of inquiry have surfaced within the first two months of Task Force proceedings, from individual Task Force members, public comment and poll respondents. While sentiment and perceptions around the four themes of study are fairly diverse and opinionated, many participants thus far align with a few common schools of thought on each theme, as summarized below:

#### Theme 1: Environmental Degradation and Behaviors Affecting our Sense of Safety in the City’s Parks, Open Spaces, Beaches and Businesses Districts

There is strong public sentiment in Santa Cruz that those experiencing homelessness are responsible for much of the behaviors and activities around Theme 1. A subset of homeless individuals, commonly referred to as transients, has been identified in public discourse and during Task Force proceedings as well. Many in our community perceive this subset of homeless individuals to be drawn to Santa Cruz because of easy access to drugs, lax criminal justice policies, and plentiful social service provisions.

Many in Santa Cruz believe there to be a significant public health threat due to human waste and hypodermic needles in our public spaces. Many also believe that our business districts suffer due to the disruptive behaviors and loitering.

On the other hand, there is also strong public sentiment in Santa Cruz that those experiencing homelessness should not be persecuted or become scapegoats for the behaviors and activities around Theme 1. As one of the most vulnerable segments of the Santa Cruz population, many believe that our homelessness problem and the behaviors and activities around Theme 1 are a function of limited affordable housing options, high cost of living, insufficient social services and/or a lack of organized homeless camping.

There thus seems to be competing sentiments about the supposed causes and solutions to the behaviors and activities around Theme 1. Some feel that stronger enforcement and penalties are required, others feel that underlying factors (i.e., homelessness and substance addiction), which they perceive to be the root causes of the behaviors mentioned above, should be addressed more effectively. Though there is common ground from which to build upon, most community members attest that less homelessness is better for all, and we need work together to address this difficult issue.

#### Theme 2: Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Related Non-Violent or Petty Crime

There is strong community sentiment in Santa Cruz that substance abuse and drug dealing is more prevalent here than other towns with similar demographics. Many believe that long-term community tolerance for alcohol and "recreational" drug use has created a "brand" that draws addicts, dealers and other criminals to our town. From this perspective, such pull factors, coupled with perceived

ineffective criminal justice policies on drug dealing and use, have created a vicious cycle of drug abuse and petty crime in our community.

The widespread use of methamphetamines seems to have changed the drug user demographic in Santa Cruz over the last several years. Those that use and abuse meth seem to be more violent, risky and inclined to victimize and criminalize. There is strong community sentiment that the high population of younger "transients" coming to Santa Cruz use and abuse meth.

While there is little disagreement that substance abuse is a major problem in Santa Cruz, there do seem to be competing positions around the solutions to the problem. Many participants thus far have expressed concern over a lack of adequate substance treatment and prevention programs. Others have called for stronger enforcement and sentencing of those dealing and abusing drugs and alcohol.

### Theme 3: Gang Violence and Violent Crime

While in recent months much of the community discourse over our public safety challenges has focused on Theme 1 and Theme 2, there continues to be very deep concerns around gang violence and violent crime. Over the last several years, Santa Cruz has experienced many high-profile aggravated assaults and murders, both with and without gang associations. A rash of violent crime, particularly among youth with perceived gang ties, has jolted the community. The murder of Shannon Collins created a heightened concern over the management of individuals using the Homeless Service Center. The recent murders of our two police officers created a heightened concern over the perceived "draw" of violent, substance-abusing, and/or mentally ill criminals to Santa Cruz.

In contrast to the first two themes, there does not seem to be competing discourse on how to solve the problems around gang violence and violent crime. In fact, this theme seems to be the least understood or discussed by those participating in the Task Force proceedings. There is strong agreement, however, that gang violence and violent crime need to be examined closely and addressed by the Task Force.

### Theme 4: Criminal Justice System and Governance Structure

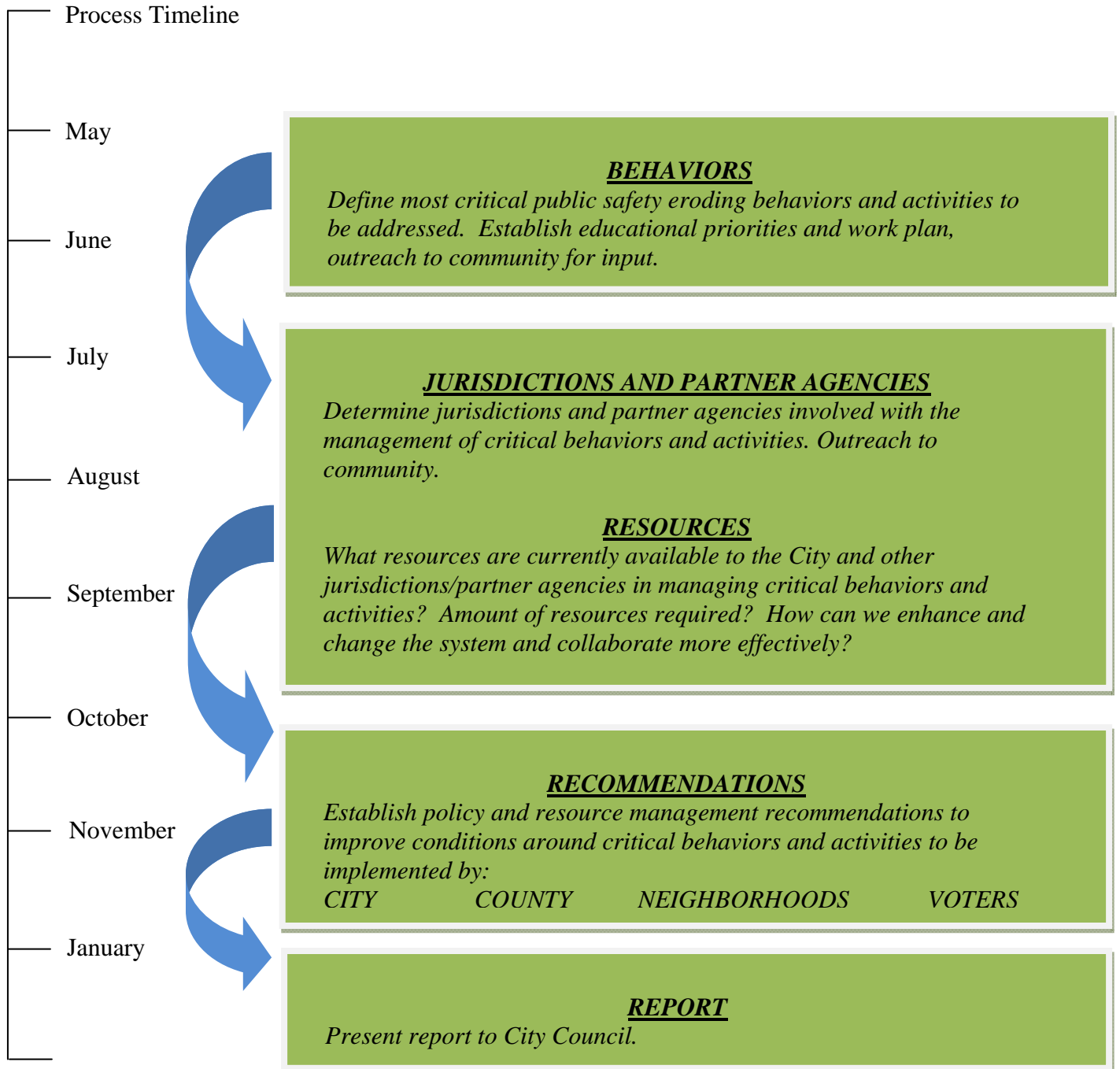
There is substantial public sentiment that local and state-wide criminal justice and governmental policies contribute directly to the severity of Themes 1-3. Many believe that the Santa Cruz Superior Court and jail system is essentially a "revolving" door for non-violent criminals, particularly those with substance abuse issues.

There is also significant public concern around the issuance of civil penalties for the City's municipal code infractions. Many in the community believe this civil process to be completely ineffective and partially responsible for the perceived "draw" of criminals and transients to Santa Cruz.

The local effects of AB109 are also widely speculated on by the public. Many believe that Santa Cruz has seen a shift in demographics of our homeless and transient population as a result of this legislation, with many more violent criminals on our streets and committing crimes.

### Charge of the Task Force

The Task Force will wrestle with these schools of thought regarding all critical themes and lean on experts and our regional partner to chart the best path forward. The charge of the Task Force will be to collect data to analyze real conditions and either prove or refute these common public perceptions. With that, the Task Force's course of study will likely be structured in the following manner:



It is hoped that through this Task Force process, the City and its regional partners will come together and dialog productively about these critical issues. There are many other questions to be asked and discussions to be had. The Task Force invites the public and our regional partners to the table to be educated, build awareness and develop meaningful and collaborative solutions.