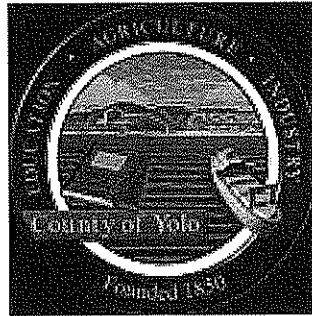


# Yolo County MHSA Planning Stakeholder's Meeting



## Data Briefs – Revised April 28, 2008













(This data brief booklet replaces the versions issued on March 10 and April 7, 2008.)

Woodland, CA

*Prepared by Sarah Taylor, Ph.D. with M. Anne Powell, M.S.W, PhD. Candidate and Will Rhett-Mariscal, Ph.D.  
California Institute of Mental Health*



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\* Unless specified as U.S. or California state data, all information presented here is specific to Yolo County.



## Demographic Overview<sup>1</sup>

**POPULATION:** Yolo is a fast-growing county. In 2007, the county had 193,983 residents, which was a 1.8% increase from 2006. Yolo has grown 1-3% each year since 2000<sup>2</sup>.

**REGIONS:** Yolo County's four biggest cities (Woodland, Davis, West Sacramento, and Winters) are located in the Eastern 2/3 of the county, and 87% of the county's residents live in one of these four cities. The populations of these cities in 2005 were<sup>3</sup>:

- Davis: 60,709
- Woodland: 51,020
- West Sacramento: 41,744
- Winters: 6,764

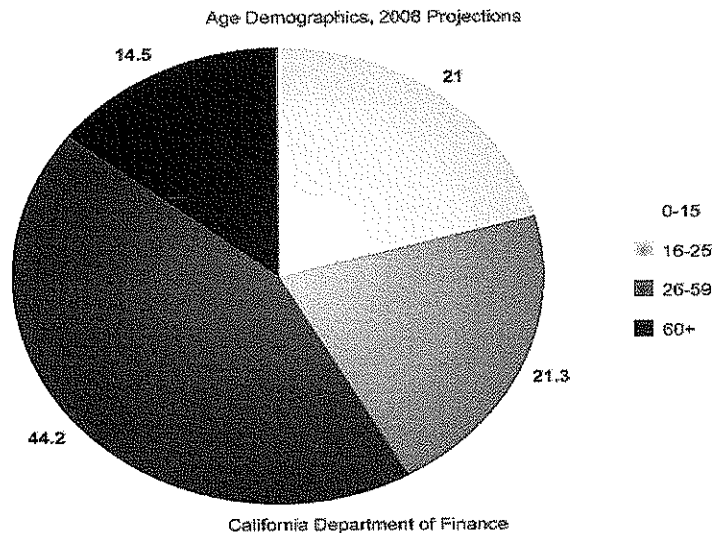
10% of the population lives in the rural communities in the Western 1/3 of the county. 80% of the county's land is farmland.

The cities and regions of Yolo County vary in their need for social services and access to services. For example, in West Sacramento, where 23% of the county's residents live, the rate of drug- and alcohol-related deaths is much higher than the county average. In Davis, the rate is much lower than the county average.<sup>4</sup>

	Yolo	West Sacramento	Davis
Age-Adjusted Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000	8.1	22.4	3.4
Age-adjusted Alcohol-Related Deaths per 100,000	9.1	20.0	4.2

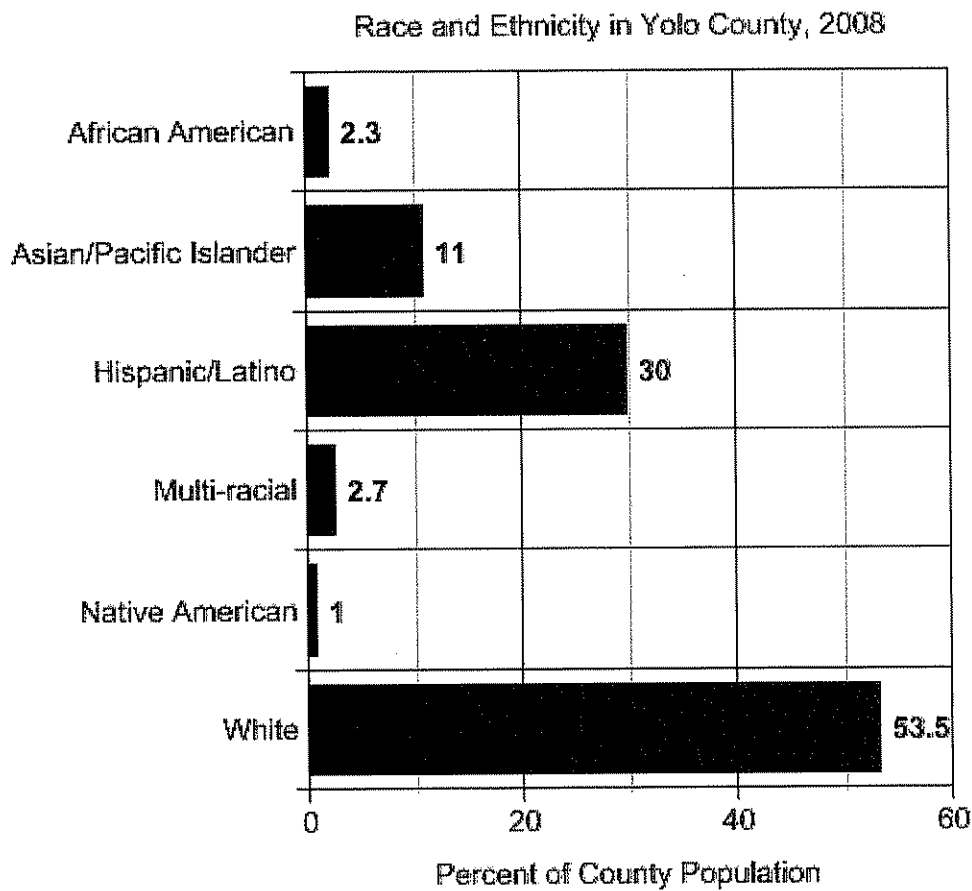
**AGE:** According to the 2008 California Department of Finance Estimates:

- 21.0% of residents are ages 0-15
- 21.3% are 16-25
- 44.2% are 26-59
- 14.5% are 60 or over



**RACE & ETHNICITY:** According to the 2008 California Department of Finance Estimates:

- 2.3% of residents are African American
- 11.0% are Asian/Pacific Islander
- 30.0% are Hispanic/Latino
- 2.7% are multi-racial
- <1.0% are Native American
- 53.5% are White



California Department of Finance

**IMMIGRATION & LANGUAGE:** In 2000, about 1 in 5 people in were born outside of the United States, and almost 1 in 3 people in Yolo County were speaking a language other than English at home.

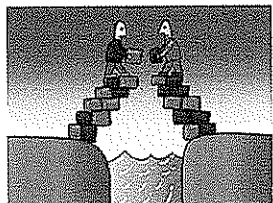
In 2006-2007, 6,610 students (22% of all enrolled students) in Yolo County public schools (K-12) were classified as English Learners. They spoke the following as their first languages<sup>5</sup>:

- 81% Spanish
- 5% Russian
- 3% Punjabi
- 2% Korean
- 1% Hindi
- The remaining 7% spoke one of over 20 different languages.

**EDUCATION:** Almost 80% of residents have a high school diploma or equivalent, and a little more than 1 in 3 have a Bachelor's Degree or higher.

**INCOME:** In 2004, the median household income was almost \$45,000 and 11.2% of residents were living below the federal poverty threshold, which was \$19,307 for a family of four that year.<sup>6</sup> In 2007, 15% of Yolo County children were living in poverty.<sup>7</sup>

## Disparities in Access to Mental Health Services



**Many residents have difficulty accessing mental health services.**

- In 2001, 19% of residents did not have health insurance that provided mental health coverage, and 10.5% of residents reported that they had difficulty accessing the mental health services they needed.<sup>9</sup>

### Mental health services in Yolo County<sup>10</sup>

The following information is from the Yolo County Mental Health CSS Plan, using utilization data from 2004-2005. In 2004-2005, 3,711 individuals received county mental health services (includes all levels of service receipt), which was approximately 2% of the County's residents.

Notes on the data in these tables: In both of the tables below, the column titled "representation in county population" was calculated using 2005 California Department of Finance population estimates. The column titled "percent of group in county receiving MH services" combines the CSS and Department of Finance data by dividing the number of individuals in that group receiving county mental health services by the number of individuals in that group living in Yolo County in 2005. Figures in this table may differ from those provided in the demographic overview of this report as these figures are based on 2005 Department of Finance estimates to match the 2004-2005 mental health administrative data. In the age table, please note that the age categories overlap; this is intentional due to the transition-age youth category (ages 16-25). The individuals are transition-age youth, but are also children (under 18) or adults (over 18) and need to be represented as such depending on the types of services and supports being planned.

### Clients by race/ethnicity:

Race/ethnicity	Representation in county population	Percent (#) of MH clients	Percent of group in county receiving MH services
<b>African American</b>	2.1%	5.5% (203)	5.1%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	10.8%	4.6% (169)	<1%
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	29.0%	14.2% (526)	<1%
<b>Native American</b>	<1%	1.6% (58)	4.3%
<b>White</b>	55.2%	63.7% (2363)	2.3%
<b>Russian</b>	n/a	1.1% (42)	n/a
<b>Other</b>	n/a	9.4% (350)	8.0%

## Clients by age:

Age	Representation in county population	Percent (#) of MH clients	Percent of group in county receiving MH services
0-17	24.4%	31% (1148)	2.5%
16-25	21.7%	19% (717)	1.7%
18-59	63.0%	64% (2370)	2.0%
60 and over	12.7%	5% (193)	<1%

## Other information on populations who have difficulty accessing mental health services:

### Children, youth, and young adults:

- Less than 1% of mental health clients are children ages 0-5, despite documented mental health needs in that age group (see “At-Risk Children, Youth, and Young Adults”).<sup>11</sup>
- Estimates suggest that about 30% of children ages 0-18 who need mental health services are not receiving them.<sup>12</sup>
- Among youth ages 18-25, about 77% are not receiving needed mental health services.<sup>13</sup>
- These estimates are based on the expected number of youth who have a serious mental illness. They may underestimate the number of individuals who could benefit from prevention and early intervention.

### Parents of young children:<sup>14</sup>

- In focus groups conducted in 2002 involving 100 parents and caregivers from targeted populations such as parents of special needs children, parents in recovery, parents involved in Child Protective Services, parent survivors of domestic violence, and families experiencing isolation, many reported difficulties accessing counseling for marital problems, stress, and depression. Spanish speaking parents were especially likely to report difficulties accessing mental health services.

### Low-income families and individuals without Medi-Cal Insurance<sup>15</sup>

- A report by Communicare suggests that a number of low-income families and individuals do not qualify for Medi-Cal, or cannot afford the share-of-cost, and thus have difficulty accessing needed mental health services. As a result, many such families are treated in Communicare’s primary care clinics, and not receiving the level of mental health services they need.

### Rural families:<sup>16</sup>

- In 2002, parents of young children living in Winters and Knights Landing reported that mental health services were not available in their area.
- Parents of young children living in the smaller communities of Clarksburg, Esparto, Winters, and Knights Landing reported that they lack also services in general, including transportation, childcare and counseling.<sup>17</sup>

# Psycho-Social Impact of Trauma & Trauma-Exposed Populations



## Children/youth:

- 35% of the 69 mental health providers surveyed reported that trauma-related services were a “great need” for children ages 0-5.<sup>19</sup>
- In 2004, the Child Welfare Services Emergency Response Team received 3,023 referrals<sup>20</sup>. The reasons for referral included traumas such as:
  - Sexual abuse – 8%
  - Physical abuse – 18%
  - Severe neglect – 1%
- In fiscal year 2006-2007, Child Welfare Services received no reports of a child in foster care being maltreated.<sup>21</sup>

## Survivors of domestic violence and their children:

- In 2005, law enforcement agencies responded to 1,158 calls for domestic violence, 582 of which involved a weapon.<sup>22</sup>
- In a 2002 focus group of parent survivors of domestic violence, parents expressed a desire for more services for their children, who had been exposed to, or witnessed, the violence. Though parents were interested in clinical interventions for their children, they also wanted access to more recreational activities for their children.<sup>23</sup>

## Older adults:

- In 2006, Adult Protective Services received 70 confirmed reports of elder abuse.<sup>24</sup>

## Veterans

- About 11,000 veterans were living in Yolo County in 2004<sup>25</sup>.

## Refugees

- Yolo is one of 12 California counties awarded a Refugee Social Services grant from the California Department of Social Services for 2007-2008 due to the number of refugees settled here<sup>26</sup>.

## Community violence:

- In the 5-year period from 2001-2005, there were an average of 4 deaths per year due to homicide. In 2005, there were 3 deaths from homicide. 1 of these individuals was male, and 2 were female. 1 of these individuals was age 10-14, 1 was age 35-44, and 1 was age 45-54. 2 of these individuals were White, and 1 was Hispanic/Latino.<sup>27</sup>
- In 2005, law enforcement agencies responded to 66 rapes, 147 robberies, and 561 aggravated assaults.<sup>28</sup>

## At-Risk Children, Youth, and Young Adults



### **Mental illness begins at a young age.**

- Nationally, 50% of all mental illnesses start before age 14, and 75% start before age 24.<sup>30</sup>
- National samples suggest that most individuals with psychotic disorders experience their first onset in adolescence or early adulthood.<sup>31</sup>
- About 1 in 3 Yolo County 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> graders responded “yes” to the question “During the past 12 months did you ever feel so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?” These youth are excellent candidates for targeted mental health prevention and early intervention efforts.<sup>32</sup>
- 82% of the 69 mental health providers surveyed felt that improved prevention and early intervention services were a “great need” for children ages 0-5.<sup>33</sup>
- 29% of the 276 two- and three-year-olds who participated in a county mental health screening were found to have some signs of early mental health problems.<sup>34</sup>

### **Youth of color, older youth, and youth from low-income households are less likely to have access to medical care, where early signs of mental illness are detected.**<sup>35</sup>

- About 90% of Latino children ages 0-18 have regular access to a primary care doctor, as compared to 93% of Asian children and 96% of White children\*.
- There is also evidence that age affects access to a primary care provider (PCP). While just 1-2% of children under age 11 do not have access to a PCP, 14% of youth ages 12-18 do not.
- 14% of children living under the federal poverty line do not have access to a PCP.
- Older children are more likely to be uninsured; while 4% or fewer children ages 0-11 do not have health insurance, 11% of youth ages 12-18 are uninsured.

### **Youth aging out of foster care may require mental health and other social services to help them make the transition to independent living.**

- In Yolo County in fiscal year 2006-2007, 20 foster youth were emancipating or turning age 18 (but still in care).<sup>36</sup>

### **Use of alcohol and other drugs can exacerbate or contribute to development of mental illness. Many youth in Yolo County use, or have access to, alcohol and drugs.**<sup>37</sup>

- In 2004-2006, about 43% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they had used alcohol or another drug within the past 30 days.
- Most of the above youth had used alcohol and/or marijuana, but 3% had used inhalants or cocaine, and 2% had used methamphetamine/amphetamine or a hallucinogen.
- Inhalant use was actually higher for younger teens; 5% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders had used an inhalant within the past 30 days.

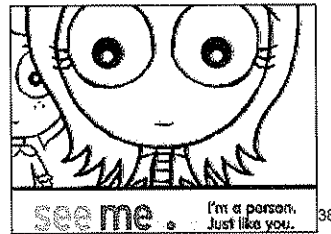
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\* Data not available for African American children.



- It is clear that some youth's use is particularly risky. 9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they had been drunk, or gotten sick from drinking alcohol, 7 or more times in their lifetimes; by grade 11, 16% endorsed this statement.
- Youth have access to alcohol and marijuana in Yolo County. Close to 50% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in this county said it was "very easy" to get alcohol or marijuana.

## Stigma and Discrimination

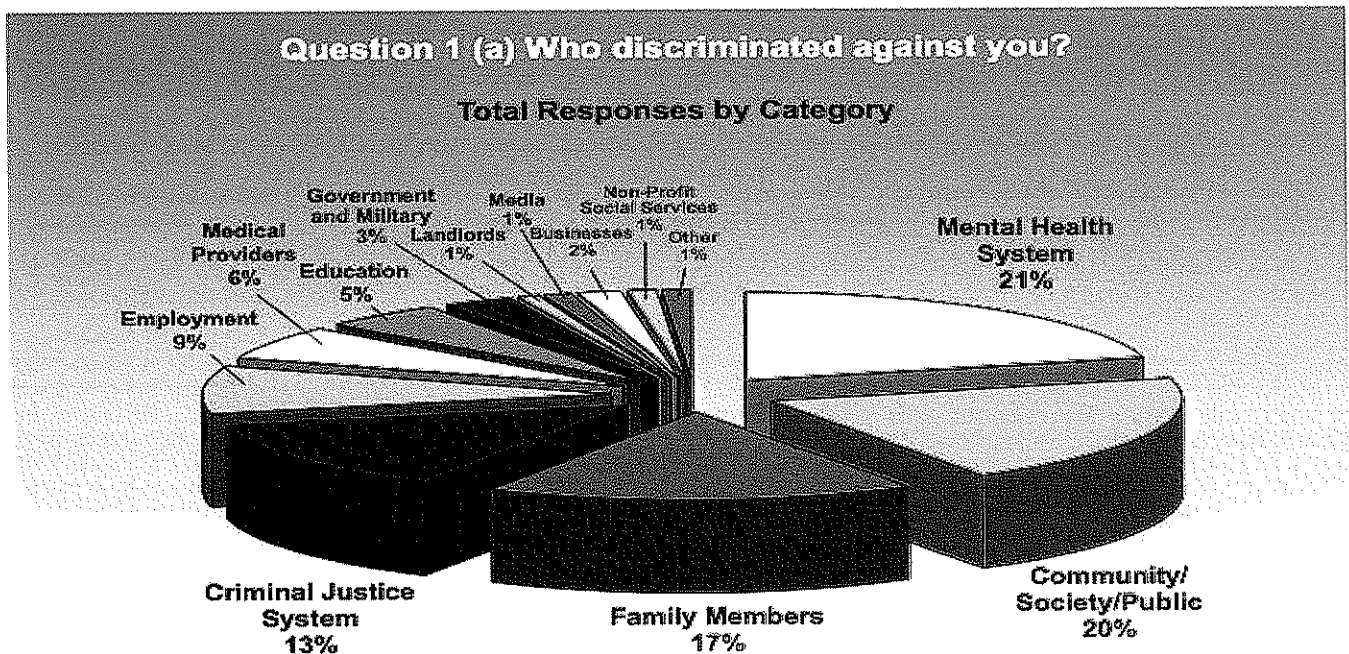


### Youth with mental or physical disabilities report experiences of discrimination at school:

- 5% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they were harassed on school property at least once in the past 12 months because of their mental or physical disability.<sup>39</sup>

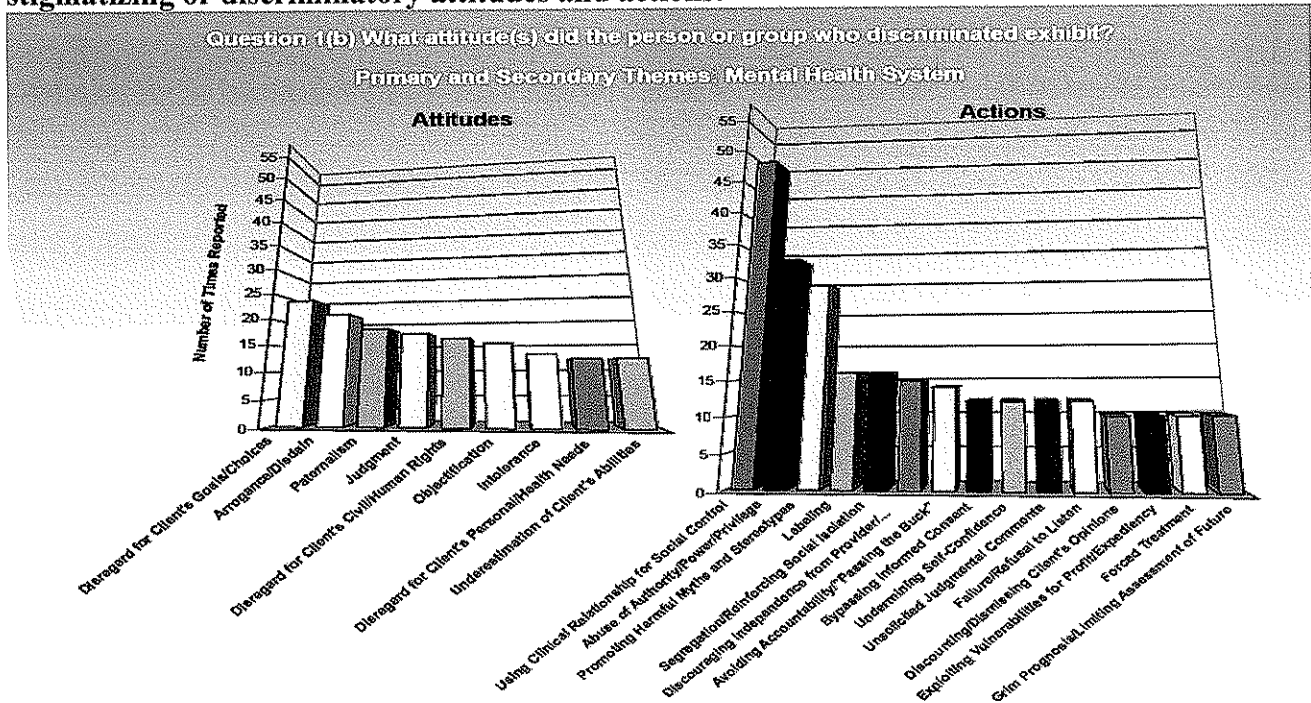
*Due to the limitations of the data for Yolo County, the following data is from a focus group study on stigma and discrimination conducted in 2003-2004 in the San Francisco Bay Area that involved 249 mental health consumers.<sup>40</sup>*

**Discrimination against persons with mental illness is common and perpetrated by a wide variety of individuals and systems:**



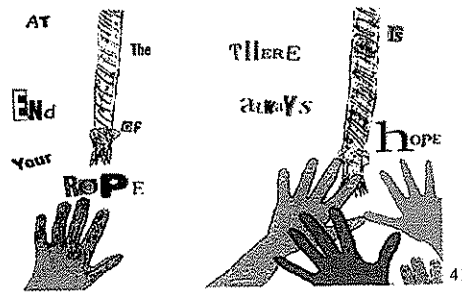
The above graphic displays the responses of focus group members regarding the sources of discrimination they have experienced. The top 5 sources of discrimination were: 1) The mental health system; 2) Community/society/public; 3) Family members; 4) The criminal justice system; and 5) Employers.

**Within the mental health system, focus group participants described experiencing the following stigmatizing or discriminatory attitudes and actions:**



The above graphic displays the types of attitudes and actions focus group participants experienced as discriminatory. The top 3 discriminatory attitudes, based on number of times focus group members reported them were: 1) Disregard for client's goals/choices; 2) Arrogance/disdain; and 3) Paternalism. The top 3 discriminatory actions based on number of times focus group members reported them were: 1) Using clinical relationship for social control; 2) Abuse of authority/power/privilege; and 3) Promoting harmful myths and stereotypes.

## Suicide Risk



### Suicide in California:

- There were 3,206 suicides in California in 2005, and the statewide rate was 8.9. California ranked 42 out of 51 states (including the District of Columbia) in suicide rate.<sup>42</sup>

### Suicide in Yolo County\*:

- In the 5-year period from 2001-2005, there were an average of 14 deaths from suicide each year.<sup>43</sup>
- In 2005, there were 9 deaths from suicide. All of these individuals were male.<sup>44</sup>
  - By age, these individuals were: 15-24 (2); 25-34 (1); 35-44 (2); 45-54 (0); 55-54 (2); 65-74 (0); 75-84 (1); 85-99 (1).
  - By race/ethnicity, these individuals were: White (7); Asian/Pacific Islander (2)
- Yolo County's suicide rate of 7.3 per 100,000 is lower than the statewide rate, but it does not yet meet the Healthy People 2010 National Objective of 4.8 per 100,000.<sup>45</sup>
- In 2004, Suicide/self-inflicted injury was tied for first place with accidental falls for the leading cause of fatal injury requiring hospitalization. It was third for the leading cause of non-fatal injury requiring hospitalization.<sup>46</sup>
- Between 2003-2006, 8 UC Davis students committed suicide, and UC Davis had a higher rate of suicide than other UC campuses.<sup>47</sup>

## Underserved Cultural Populations



**Percent of anticipated service users who received community mental health services in 2004, based on number of people in the population with incomes at or below 200% of the poverty level<sup>49</sup>:**

\* The information on suicide presented in the last report from the Minutes of the Yolo County Board of Supervisors meeting held on September 6, 2005 (see March 10 report reference section) was erroneous; please disregard it.

- Individuals who do not speak English: 15%
- Hispanic/Latino: 27%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 17%
- Caucasian: 57%
- Native American: 136%
- African American: 141%

**Though this data may suggest that some populations are being “under” or “over” served, it is important to reflect on the meaning behind these numbers. Populations vary in the stressors they encounter, access to mental health services, and beliefs about mental health/illness.**

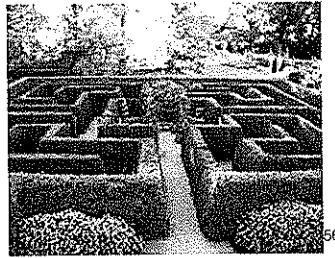
**Other data related to underserved cultural populations** *(some data is copied from other sections of this guide for easy reference):*

- About 90% of Latino children ages 0-18 have regular access to a primary care doctor as compared to 93% of Asian children and 96% of White children\*. Lack of access to a primary care doctor may influence mental health service use because primary care doctors frequently screen for mental health problems.<sup>50</sup>
- In 2002, Spanish-speaking survivors of domestic violence reported a general lack of counseling services available in Spanish, and further noted that many social workers who speak Spanish do not speak Mexican Spanish, and that was identified as an additional language barrier.<sup>51</sup>
- In 2002, Hmong parents involved in focus groups were unaware of the availability of any kind of services (not just mental health, but childcare and other social services as well).<sup>52</sup>
- Though no specific data is available about the mental health needs of Russian refugees in Yolo County, isolation, depression, and anxiety have been a concern for this population.<sup>53</sup>
- Racial/ethnic disparities exist in child welfare and educational outcomes for Yolo County youth:
  - In July 2007, there were 415 children involved in Child Welfare Services<sup>54</sup>. The racial/ethnic composition of the caseload was:
    - 47% Hispanic/Latino
    - 38% White
    - 11% African American
    - 2% Native American
    - 2% Asian/Pacific Islander
  - The overall drop-out rate for Yolo County high schools (4-year average) in school year 2005-2006 was 11.3%. The rate varied widely by race/ethnicity<sup>55</sup>:
    - Filipino: 5.0%
    - Asian: 5.2%
    - White: 9.0%
    - Pacific Islander: 11.1%
    - Native American: 11.4%
    - Hispanic/Latino: 14.9%
    - African American: 19.0%

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\* Data not available for African American children.

## Individuals Experiencing Onset of Serious Psychiatric Illness



### **Involuntary Hospitalizations<sup>57</sup>:**

- In Yolo County in 2004-2005, 271 adults and 0 children were placed on involuntary 72-hour hold (51-50). The rate of 72-hour hold for adults was 20.6 per 10,000, which was significantly lower than the statewide rate, 53.8 per 10,000. Also in 2004-2005, 150 adults were placed into 14-day intensive treatment, and 11 into 30-day intensive treatment.

### **Postpartum mothers<sup>58</sup>:**

- In seven focus groups with 39 new mothers in Yolo County, experience of depression was a common theme, and depression was related to feelings of isolation and hopelessness.
- Some mothers described depression as a contributor to substance abuse.

### **Older Adults<sup>59</sup>:**

- In 2005, 20% of residents over age 65 reported that they had experienced 5 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days.
- In 2001, nearly 15% of residents over age 65 reported that they did less during the day due to an emotional problem.

### **Caregivers of older adults<sup>60</sup>**

- Working caregivers of older adults report significantly lower overall mental health than non-caregivers. In a study of 1396 individuals working either for Yolo County or UC Davis, 34% of caregivers reported good overall mental health over the past 30 days as compared to 60% of non-caregivers. Similarly, 20% of those with caregiving responsibilities reported poor overall mental health for 15-30 of the past 30 days, as compared to 8% of those without caregiving responsibilities. The greater the caregiving demand, the greater the impact on mental health. 12% of those with heavy caregiving responsibilities reported poor mental health every day for the past 30 days, as compared to 4% who have only occasional caregiving responsibilities.
- Despite this high level of need, caregivers were unlikely to attend support groups because they do not have the time. Respite care is thus a critical need for working caregivers.

### **Heavy users of alcohol and other drugs<sup>61</sup>:**

- Misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is a risk factor for experiencing serious psychiatric illness. In 2001, 15.5% of California adults ages 18 and over drank 5 or more drinks in one sitting in the past month, but in Yolo County, this number was 19.9% - almost 1 in 5 adult county residents binge drink at least once per month.

### **Adults Involved in the Criminal Justice System<sup>62</sup>:**

- In 2004-2005, 659 adults detained in Yolo County jails received outpatient mental health services.

### **Youth and young adults at risk of psychosis<sup>63</sup>:**

- 71 youth are currently being served in the EDAPT\* early psychosis program at UC Davis.
- The average age of clients is 19.6 years old, with an age range of 11-34.
- 80% of EDAPT's clients are in school or working.
- 63% of the clients are males.
- The current clients are: 59% White, 18% African American, 8% Asian, 7% Hispanic/Latino, and 7% two or more racial/ethnic groups.

### **Youth and young adults with serious mental illness receiving County Mental Health Services<sup>64</sup>:**

- In 2004-2005, for children ages 0-17, the most common diagnoses (with number of individuals in parentheses) were: conduct disorder (299), other (222), depression/mood disorder (215), and anxiety (212). 18 individuals were diagnosed with schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders.
- In 2004-2005, for youth ages 16-25, the most common diagnoses (with number of individuals in parentheses) were: depression/mood disorder (235), conduct disorder (109), anxiety (106), and other (100). 69 individuals were diagnosed with schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders.

## **Children/Youth in Stressed Families**



### **Health and poverty:**

- 23% of Yolo County mothers do not get early prenatal care. The statewide average is 14%.<sup>66</sup>
- About 10% of Yolo County children are receiving public assistance, but that suggests that 5-6% of children living in poor households are not receiving needed assistance since about 15% of children are living in poverty.<sup>67</sup>
- A point-in-time count conducted on January 30, 2007 found 414 currently homeless individuals, 19% (78) of whom were children or youth under age 18. 37 families were counted. This 2007 count showed a 30% decline in Woodland and a 20% decline in Davis since the 2005 count, though the decline may partially be attributable to colder weather and differences in methodology since 2005.<sup>68</sup>

\* EDAPT serves several youth outside of Sacramento County, including 2 from Yolo County, according to the program's administrative data.

### **Childcare Challenges for Working Families<sup>69</sup>**

- Lack of licensed and/or affordable childcare may contribute to family stress. Licensed childcare spaces are available for only 38% of working families with children ages 0-13. Though some families may choose to use relative caregivers or make other childcare arrangements, it is likely that many families have difficulty accessing childcare in Yolo County.
- Childcare is very expensive in Yolo County. A two-income family in which both workers are earning minimum wage will make \$28,080 per year. The average licensed preschool slot costs \$7,373 per year, or 26% of that family's annual income.

### **Child abuse:**

- In 2005, Yolo County Child Welfare Services responded to 599 substantiated calls of child abuse and neglect.<sup>70</sup>
- The rate for child abuse in Yolo County was 11 per 1000 children in 2005, which was the same as the statewide average rate.<sup>71</sup>
- In July 2007, there were 415 children involved in Child Welfare Services<sup>72</sup>.
  - The racial/ethnic composition of the caseload was:
    - 47% Hispanic/Latino
    - 38% White
    - 11% African American
    - 2% Native American
    - 2% Asian/Pacific Islander
  - The ages of the children in care were:
    - 8% under 1 year old
    - 15% 1-2
    - 17% 3-5
    - 22% 6-10
    - 27% 11-15
    - 13% 16-17
- In fiscal year 2006-2007, the number of children in care for 3 years or more, by age, was:
  - 6-10: 40%
  - 11-15: 40%
  - 16-17: 56%
  - 18: 64%
- Yolo County's rate of 9 per 1000 children living in foster care was slightly higher than the California statewide rate of 8 per 1000.<sup>73</sup>

## Children/Youth at Risk for School Failure



### Educational difficulties appear in elementary school:

- In 2006, 54% of 2<sup>nd</sup>-graders scored below grade level in reading and 40% in math.<sup>75</sup>
- In 2006, 47% of 4<sup>th</sup>-graders scored below grade level in reading, and 43% in math.<sup>76</sup>

### Difficulties persist through high school:

- In 2005, 62% of high school graduates were not prepared for college.<sup>77</sup>

### There are significant racial/ethnic disparities in school achievement:<sup>78</sup>

#### At the elementary level:

Student Achievement: 2nd-6th Grade by Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian	Latino	White	Other
Proficient or Advanced in English Language Arts	38%	60%	27%	62%	45%
Proficient or Advanced in Math	42%	69%	38%	65%	51%

#### At the middle school level:

Student Achievement: 7th-11th Grade by Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian	Latino	White	Other
Proficient or Advanced in English Language Arts	33%	57%	26%	62%	31%
Proficient or Advanced in Math	23%	55%	20%	47%	20%

#### And at the high school level:

Student Achievement: High School by Race/Ethnicity	African American	Asian	Latino	White	Other
Percent of 10th-graders who passed the California High School English Exit Exam	77%	89%	66%	90%	52%
Percent of 10th-graders who passed the California High School Math Exit Exam	71%	90%	67%	89%	46%
Meet UC/CSU entrance requirements	29%	54%	19%	47%	*



The overall drop-out rate for Yolo County high schools (4-year average) in school year 2005-2006 was 11.3%. The rate varied widely by race/ethnicity<sup>79</sup>:

- Filipino: 5.0%
- Asian: 5.2%
- White: 9.0%
- Pacific Islander: 11.1%
- Native American: 11.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 14.9%
- African American: 19.0%

Youth who are learning English are also at-risk of school failure:<sup>80</sup>

Student Achievement: High School by Language Fluency	Fluent in English	English Learner	Redesignated Fluent in English
Percent of 10th-graders who passed the California High School English Exit Exam	88%	39%	95%
Percent of 10th-graders who passed the California High School Math Exit Exam	86%	47%	94%

Yolo County Expulsion, Suspension, and Truancy Information for 2006-2007<sup>81</sup>

District	Enrollment*	Number of Students with Unexcused Absence or Tardy on 3 or More Days (truants)	Truancy Rate	Violence/Drug		Total Persistently Dangerous Expulsions	Number of Non-Student Firearm Incidents	Overall Total	
				Expulsions	Suspensions			Expulsions	Suspensions
Yolo County	29,434	9,192	31.23%	86	1,981	20		95	6,505
California State	5,552,811**	1,572,061	28.31%	19,599	332,235	2,595	43	28,643	770,596

\* Does not include NPS data.

\*\* Not all agencies submitted data.

Social Services for youth in Yolo County Schools<sup>82</sup>:

- Between August 2007 and January 2008, 471 youth participated in the Woodland Joint Unified School District's Safe Schools/Healthy Students Program. The program provided approximately two hours of services to each youth, which included intake, assessment, collateral, and group and individual counseling.
- The table on the following page provides characteristics of students who received counseling services at Midtown Community School, which draws students from throughout the county who are at serious risk of school failure due to expulsions, truancy, and/or behavior problems.

**Youth Receiving Counseling Services, 2006-07  
MIDTOWN**

	August 2004- June 2005	August 2005- June 2006	August 2006- June 2007
<b>Total Number Served</b>			
Intake only (no ongoing services)	22	27	35
Yolo County Medi-Cal	48	24	7
Grant billed for services	62	48	90
Other insurance coverage	47	16	0
<b>History</b>			
Expelled	90	74	113
Probation ward	28	37	79
<b>Issues</b>			
Anger management	84	63	119
Behavioral management	86	30	67
Special Education	10	12	11
AB3632/26.5	2	1	0
Married	1	0	0
Pregnant	2	0	0
Parenting	2	4	2
<b>Substance Use</b>			
Cigarettes	51	28	83
Alcohol	69	60	86
Marijuana	91	73	113
Other Drugs	13	16	21
<b>Mental Health/Other Conditions</b>			
Dual diagnosis	4	32	11
Medical condition	0	1	6
Current psychiatric medications	4	9	9
Need for psychiatric medication eval	16	24	9
<b>Prior Experiences</b>			
CPS involvement	27	27	26
Victim of sexual assault	2	0	0
Domestic violence history	25	15	21
Physical abuse	20	5	4
Sexual abuse	3	3	0
Emotional abuse	39	21	71
Neglect	34	36	56
Relationship problems	54	28	113
<b>Parents' History/Status</b>			
Current incarceration	6	5	15
History of incarceration	50	37	82
Mental health issues	35	16	28
Substance abuse issues	44	45	100
Financial or other stressors	41	29	51

# Children/Youth at Risk of or Experiencing Juvenile Justice Involvement



## Youth crime and violence in Yolo County:

- 13% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders have been in at least 1 physical fight in the past 12 months.<sup>84</sup>
- 16% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders have damaged school property on purpose at least once in 12 months. 3% reported that they did it 4 or more times.<sup>85</sup>
- 5% of 11 graders carried a gun to school at least once in the past 12 months, and 11% carried another kind of weapon.<sup>86</sup>
- From fiscal year 2003-04 to fiscal year 2006-07, there was a 53% increase in the number of minors booked by the county probation department, from 766 to 1170 youth. There was also a 54% increase in the average daily population at juvenile hall, from 37 to 57 youth.<sup>87</sup>

## Mental Health of Involved Youth:

- In 2004, 61% of youth in the Juvenile Detention Center were receiving mental health services, and 10% were receiving psychiatric medications. At the state level, 41% of youth in juvenile detention centers receive mental health services, and 16% receive medications.<sup>88</sup>
- In September 2007, the juvenile probation department began conducting mental health screenings at intake for all youth. Of the 245 youth screened, 28% (68 youth) were found to have potential mental health needs requiring further assessment.<sup>89</sup>
- The youth who “screened positive” for mental health needs were: 39% White, 37% Hispanic, 17% African American, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% Native American.<sup>90</sup>
- Later assessment showed that 95% (64 youth) of the youth who “screened positive” for mental health needs had a diagnosable mental illness.<sup>91</sup>
- Of youth who were diagnosed with a mental illness through the juvenile department’s new mental health screening process, 25% are considered at high-risk to re-offend, and an additional 25% are considered at moderate-high risk to reoffend.<sup>92</sup>
- 21% of involved youth’s crimes were motivated by anger or a desire for revenge, and 33% were related to lack of impulse control.<sup>93</sup>
- 35% of youth have a mental health problem that interferes with the probation department’s work.<sup>94</sup>
- 9% of involved youth report frequent experiences of depression or anxiety. 1% report having auditory or visual hallucinations. 8% report having self-mutilated. 8% report having no hope in the future and that life is not worth living.<sup>95</sup>

## Other Psychosocial Needs of Involved Youth<sup>96</sup>:

- 77% of youth referred to the probation department have a history of alcohol abuse, and 70% have a history of drug abuse.
- Of the 80% of youth who have used alcohol, for 29%, alcohol contributed to their criminal behavior. Of the 78% of youth who have used drugs, for 30%, drugs contributed to their criminal behavior.

- Of the 78% of youth who have used drugs, 74% report that they have never received treatment, and 69% report that they have never received a referral for drug or alcohol assessment.
- 20% have been victimized at home, and 31% have witnessed violence at home.

### Youth leaving the system:

- From fiscal year 2003-04 to fiscal year 2006-07, there was a 48% increase in the number of minors being released, from 776 to 1,148 youth.<sup>97</sup>



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