

Rx, Meth and Emerging Drugs

What's Going on? What to Do?

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Meth Strike Force



School / Community Partnerships Beyond the Campus



The Nexus Between Alcohol / Drugs and Truancy

Cyndi Jo Means, DDA

San Diego County District Attorney

Juvenile Division

(858) 694-4243

cyndijo.means@sdcdca.org

BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY UNIT

❖ FAMILIES IN CRISIS

❖ DYSFUNCTION

❖ CHAOS

❖ CLUELESS



❖ SINGLE PARENT FAMILY

Usually mother

Two parents unusual

❖ GRANDPARENT

Trying to cope

Enough trouble the 1st time around

Trying to “catch up” with grandchild

❖ MULTIPLE SIBLINGS

Multiple Fathers

❖ EXTENDED FAMILY

❖ HOMELESSNESS

❖ UNEMPLOYMENT / FINANCIAL ISSUES

❖ PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

❖ NO HEALTH INSURANCE

❖ TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

MULTIPLE CPS REFERRALS

**(CHILDREN STILL WITH PARENTS –
“CHAIN NOT BROKEN”)**

PARENTS

- ❖ CRIMINAL RECORDS
- ❖ DOMESTIC / FAMILY VIOLENCE
- ❖ SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- ❖ OVERWHELMED
- ❖ MENTAL ILLNESS
- ❖ ENAGLING
- ❖ COMBINATION OF ABOVE
- ❖ INEFFECTUAL



PARENTS

NON-PRIORITIZATION OF EDUCATION

- ❖ For all of the noted reasons
- ❖ CULTURAL
- ❖ Truancy Statistics 2009 – present

70% Hispanic

15% White

6% Black

7% Other (Unknown, Native American, Asian)

PARENTS

RESISTANT TO INTERVENTION

- ❖ PARENTING CLASSES
- ❖ VOLUNTARY CPS INTERVENTION
- ❖ FEEL JUDGED
- ❖ DON'T THINK THEY NEED IT / CAN'T HANDLE ANY MORE

MINORS

- ❖ TRUANCY!!!

- ❖ DELINQUENCY

- ❖ SUBSTANCE ABUSE

50%+ / Truancy Court

Mostly MJ; some meth;
heroin; pills

- ❖ MENTAL ILLNESS

$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ / Truancy Court

- ❖ PROSTITUTION (CSEC)



MINORS

- ❖ REQUIRED TO TAKE CARE OF YOUNGER SIBLINGS

Parents overwhelmed; kids can't say NO

- ❖ PREGNANCY

Both girls and boys
Family acceptance
Misunderstanding
responsibility

- ❖ VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Physical, sexual, verbal
Parental dysfunction /
frustration

- ❖ LOW SELF ESTEEM / HOPELESSNESS

For all of the above reasons

**WHO WOULDN'T TAKE DRUGS
UNDER THESE
CIRCUMSTANCES??!!**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE RISK FACTORS

- ❖ GENETIC FACTORS
- ❖ STRESS FACTORS
- ❖ MENTAL HEALTH – SELF-MEDICATION
- ❖ EXPOSURE TO DRUGS IN HOME
Parents, siblings, extended family, visitors
- ❖ PEER EXPOSURE / PRESSURE
- ❖ PARENTAL ACQUIESCENCE
- ❖ LACK OF PARENTAL SUPERVISION / OVERSIGHT
- ❖ PARENTS DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO / HAVE LOST CONTROL

East County GOALS Study

(Global Oversight Analysis Linking Systems)

❖ 2009 East County GOALS Project Study

❖ Study of multiple youth populations

GANGS

PROSTITUTION (CSEC)

PREGNANCY

NON-SOCIAL PROMOTIONS

❖ COMMON DEMONINATOR -- TRUANCY

❖ MULTIPLE CPS REFERRALS

❖ PARENTS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS

❖ DOMESTIC / FAMILY VIOLENCE

❖ POVERTY

❖ SUBSTANCE ABUSE

MINORS

MANY WELCOME INTERVENTION!!

- ❖ **ATTENTION**
- ❖ **STRUCTURE**
- ❖ **GUIDANCE**
- ❖ **EXPECTATIONS**
- ❖ **ACCOUNTABILITY**
- ❖ **MANY ARE SAD WHEN PROBATION IS TERMINATED**

BREAK THE CHAIN!!!!!!!

Continuum of Services For Our Youth



Yvonne Salgado
Senior Probation Officer
San Diego County Probation Department
Yvonne.Salgado@sdcounty.ca.gov

Overview of Discussion

- ▣ Truancy- Why does it matter?
- ▣ Discuss Front End Interventions (Prevention)
- ▣ Local Interventions/Potential Resources in the Community
- ▣ School Interventions
- ▣ Drug Facts
- ▣ San Diego County Probation Programs
- ▣ Does this work? What do the statistics show?
- ▣ Questions/Answers

Why do we care about truants?

- ▣ Without intervention 75% of habitually truant students will drop out of school.
- ▣ 1 out of 10 students will miss 10% of school days due to truancy.
- ▣ 10% of the school year equals 17 to 18 school days.
- ▣ Truant youth are more likely to become involved with drugs, alcohol and gangs.
- ▣ Truant youth are more likely to be victimized.
- ▣ More than 67% of truants test positive for drugs
 - - County Superintendent Randy Ward, 2012
 - http://www.sdcoe.net/news/news_story.asp?NID=162

Front End Interventions

- ▣ Truancy Sweeps
- ▣ Curfew Sweeps
- ▣ Truancy Intervention Program (TIP)- The program's goal is to reduce truancy by working directly with youth and parents to remove school attendance barriers. The program saves school districts and local taxpayers millions of dollars each year by increasing federal ADA payments based on school attendance. The program also helps kids stay out of the juvenile justice system by improving their academic success and lowering their chances for criminal behavior.
 - 75% of referrals to TIP will not be referred to the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) during the school year after TIP intervention
 - 90% of referrals to TIP will not have a 601 petition filed during the school year after TIP/SARB intervention.

Community Assessment Team (CAT)

Community Assessment Team (CAT): Any school age child residing in San Diego County who demonstrates behavior which places them at risk of entering the Juvenile Justice System is eligible for services.

- ▣ Range of Services: Services range from simple information and referral with linkage to community resources, to full-scale family assessments and up to 9 months of case management services.
- ▣ Focus of Case Management Services: The focus of the assessment and case management services is to promote the family's own efforts to utilize personal and family resources as well as neighborhood and community resources to meet its own needs for change. All services provided by Community Assessment Team members are provided at no cost to families. Services are strengths-based and family-centered.

Community Assessment Team Agencies

- ▣ North County Lifeline
707 Oceanside Blvd.
Oceanside, CA 92054
(760) 757-0118
- ▣ South Bay Community Services
1124 Bay Blvd. Suite D
Chula Vista, CA 91911
(619) 420-3620
- ▣ Social Advocates For Youth
4275 El Cajon Blvd., # 100
San Diego, CA 92105
Phone: (619) 283-9624
- ▣ Mental Health Systems, Inc.
940 E. Valley Parkway
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 747-0205
- ▣ San Diego Youth Services
3845 Spring Drive
Spring Valley, CA 91977
(619) 258-6877

Local Resources

- ▣ Wraparound Services
 - Fred Finch- 619.281.3706, Ext. 100
 - Families Forward- 858-380-4676
 - Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS)- (behavioral coaching) 858-380-4669
- ▣ Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)- mental health services- check with your school district
- ▣ VIP Mentors- 619-928-8159, VIP-SD@vipmentors.org
- ▣ San Diego Job Corps (Imperial Beach)- 619-575-2285
- ▣ Storefront Teen Shelter- 619-325-3527
- ▣ Toussaint Academy San Diego (homelessness)- 619-687-1080
- ▣ Family Health Centers of San Diego (health services- community clinics) -619-515-2300
- ▣ San Diego Regional Center (Developmental Disabilities)- 858-576-2957
- ▣ San Diego County Office of Education Foster Youth Services- 858- 503-2628
- ▣ San Diego Hospice (grief/loss) - 619-688-1600
- ▣ Public Health Nurse Program (pregnant girls)- 619- 542-4192

Survivors of Abuse

- ▣ Center for Community Solutions (domestic violence and sexual assault)- (858) 272-5777
- ▣ San Diego Family Justice Center (domestic violence- legal aid and counseling)- (888) 511-3522
- ▣ Surviving Together, Achieving and Reaching for Success (STARS) Program (commercial sexual exploitation of children)- (619) 521-5944
- ▣ Bilateral Safety Corridor- Human Trafficking-24 hour emergency line-(619) 666-2757
- ▣ Chadwick Center (Sexual Abuse)-(858) 966-4011

School Interventions

- ▣ Phone calls, letters, home visits
- ▣ Referrals to Community Based Organizations (CBOs)
- ▣ Family Based Services/Wrap Around Services
- ▣ If you are wondering whether or not to report to CPS...report to CPS!!!!
- ▣ School Attendance Review Team (SART)
- ▣ School Attendance Review Board (SARB)
- ▣ Individualized Education Plan (IEP)
- ▣ Student Success Team/Student Study Team (SST) meetings



School Attendance Laws

School Attendance Laws

The law in California regarding compulsory school attendance for minors is very specific and carries penalties for both parents and minors for failure to comply with these regulations.

Education Code, Section 48200 requires:

Parents/guardians to send minors under their custody to school on a daily basis for the full length of the school day as established by the governing board of the district.

Minors six (6) to sixteen (16) years of age to attend compulsory full-time school on a daily basis for the full length of the school day (or district alternative programs as available).

Minors sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) years of age to attend continuation school on a daily basis for the full length of the school day (if not enrolled in traditional high school or other alternative education program provided by the district).

Education Code, Section 48260-48263 provides definitions and referral procedures for:

Any student to compulsory attendance who is absent without a valid excuse more than three (3) days in one school year is truant.

Any student who has exceeded the unexcused absences or tardies as described above and for whom an appropriate district employee has made conscientious effort to hold at least one (1) conference with the parent/guardian and the student is deemed a habitual truant.

Any student defined as habitual truant who continues an unacceptable pattern of unexcused absences or tardies may be referred to the district's School Attendance Review Board (SARB).

Education Code, Section 48320-48325 establishes the powers and duties of the SARB as:

The authority to require a written contract between the parent/guardian and the student with the board.

The authority to refer the student and/or guardian/parent to appropriate community service agencies for counseling.

The authority to request alternative school or program placement for the student within or outside of the district.

The authority to recommend that the parent/guardian attend school with the student.

The authority to refer the student and/or guardian to the juvenile justice system (Court).

Education Code, Section 48293 establishes penalties against parents/guardians as:

Upon a first conviction, a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), parent education, counseling or community services.

Upon a second conviction, a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), parent education, counseling or community service.

Upon a third conviction, a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), parent education, counseling or community service.

Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 601 (et al) describes the consequences for habitual truancy if a minor pleads or is found guilty by trial to include but not limited to:

Being made a ward of the court (placed on probation)

Having a driver's license revoked or denied until age eighteen (18).

Being placed in juvenile hall for a violation of the order of the court.

Juvenile Arrestee Drug Use

- ▣ San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) reported the following for the 2010-2011 fiscal year:
 - In 2011, 55% of juvenile arrestees tested positive for at least one illicit substance.
 - 50% of juveniles reported the first substance they tried was marijuana, up from 40% in 2010.
 - Percent positive for meth declined from 8% to 4% and for opiates from 5% to 2%.
 - Youth report Spice is as easy to obtain as tobacco.
 - 51% of youth reported using a hallucinogen (ecstasy, LSD, or mushrooms). One in four used more than one of these drugs.
 - http://www.sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_1672_14571.pdf

Reported Substance Abuse by Juvenile Arrestees

http://www.sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_1672_14571.pdf

	% of Youth reporting "Ever Used"	Avg. Age of 1 st Use	Used Last 30 days
Marijuana	94%	12.6	59%
Alcohol	91%	13.2	61%
Spice	52%	15.2	30%
Ecstasy	47%	14.6	15%
Cocaine	26%	14.8	7%
Meth	24%	14.6	10%
Oxycontin	19%	14.7	4%
LSD	13%	14.6	2%
Crack	8%	14.4	0%
Heroin	7%	15.9	2%

Drug Treatment Programs

- ▣ McAlister Institute
 - North Central - 858-277-4633
 - South Bay (Eastlake) - 619-482-9300
 - East Region (El Cajon)- 619-588-5361
 - East Region (La Mesa)- 619-465-4349
 - North Rural (Ramona)- 619-760-788-6520
- ▣ Palavra Tree
 - Imperial Avenue- 619- 238-7393
 - S. 43rd Street- 619-263-7768
 - El Cajon Blvd (Mid-City)- 619-280-2300
- ▣ Union of Pan Asian Communities
 - University Avenue- 619- 229-2999
- ▣ Phoenix House
 - Carlsbad Outpatient - 760-634-7610
 - Descanso Inpatient- 619-798-9996
- ▣ Turning the Hearts- Chula Vista- 619-691-9643
- ▣ Teen Options (Substance Abuse for Pregnant and Parenting Girls)
 - Mid-City - 619-521-2250 ext 300

Preventative Programs through Probation

- ▣ Community Response Officer Program (CROP)- Probation Officers are out-stationed at various law enforcement agencies through out the county. These Officers participate in truancy and curfew sweeps.
- ▣ San Diego Police Department's Sports Training Academic and Recreation (STAR/PAL)- a program designed to bring youth and law enforcement together through sport-related activities. <http://www.starpal.org/index.cfm>
- ▣ Truancy Intervention Program

Intervention Programs through San Diego County Probation

- ❑ Truancy Supervision Program- Collaborative program targeting habitual truants or 601 wards of the Juvenile Court.
- ❑ Supervision Unit- provides supervision for 602 wards of the Juvenile Court.
- ❑ After Care Program-provides supervision for youth returning from local camp commitments to the community.
- ❑ Drug Court -intensively supervises juvenile drug abusers who are non-violent, but have repeated failures with drug treatment programs.
- ❑ Juvenile Sex Offender Management (JSOM)- intensive monitoring for minors on probation in the community with a history of sexual abusive behavior.
- ❑ Placement Unit- incorporates the screening, assessment, placement, and supervision of all minors ordered into a residential treatment facility (RTF), foster home or relative/non-relative extended family member home.

Intensive Supervision

- ▣ Gang Suppression Unit (GSU)- provides intensive supervision for gang involved youth. The goal is to deter further gang association through intensive supervision and by referring the youth to community based organizations for counseling, training, and support.
- ▣ Youthful Offender Unit (YOU)- serves the highest risk youth who would have otherwise been sent to the State Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). This program begins with a period of custody followed by intensive supervision and treatment in the community.

Treatment Programs through San Diego County Probation

- Breaking Cycles Program- a family-centered program with a team approach to juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention. The team utilizes the family's strengths to develop and implement a plan, which focuses on breaking the cycle of delinquency and substance abuse.
- Teen Women and Their Children (WATCH)- a program for pregnant teens with a history of substance abuse. The objective is for young women to deliver drug-free babies.
- Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success (WINGS)- a program to support and empower girls and their families to access and receive community resources in a timely fashion. Through contracts with service providers, the program was based on a home-visiting model that involved the entire family in a systematic assessment using a multi-disciplinary team service delivery approach to address their gender-specific needs.
- Juvenile Forensic Assistance for Stabilization and Treatment Program (JFAST)- a program designed to support the recovery of mentally ill youth by providing access to individualized treatment and strengthening family stability. Participants are enrolled in mental health programs, which utilize a community treatment approach.

Day Treatment Programs

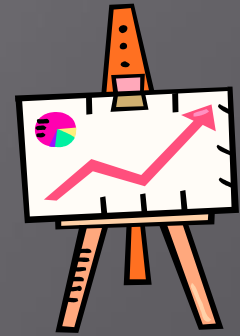
- ▣ Reflections Day Program- a program for adolescents on Probation who are in need of a structured day-treatment program with intensive counseling, education, mental health, substance abuse treatment, and family therapy.
- ▣ Youth Day Center – this is a transition/step-down program from the Juvenile Ranch Facility (JRF)/Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) to the Breaking Cycles Program. The program ties together previous academic, vocational and self-employment efforts at JRF and/or GRF or in the community. The YDC Team helps youth transition back to their homes in a pro-social capacity. Once minors graduate from YDC, collaborative agencies continue to work with the youth and their families offering strength-based support.

Success Rates for 601s

- During the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the Truancy Supervision Program (TSP) managed 571 habitually truant youth. The youth spent an average of 238 days in the program and 240 of the 345 who exited the program completed it successfully (70%).
- TSP supervised youth raised their G.P.A from 0.97 to 1.65 and attendance jumped from 62% of school days attended to 78%. The cost per youth for the program is less than \$4.50 per day in comparison to \$238 per day to house youth in Juvenile Hall.



Success Rates for 602s



- During the 2010-2011 fiscal year, 4,125 youth were supervised by San Diego County Probation, 71 % of those youth terminated from juvenile probation supervision without sustaining a new law violation.
- 83% of minors being supervised by the Breaking Cycles Program were not arrested while participating in the program.
- 20 drug free babies were born during 2010-2011 to Teen WATCH mothers.
- 91% of girls participating in the WINGS program demonstrated improved resiliency scores.
- Between 2008-2011, recidivism rates for juveniles on Probation increased by 4%.
- 89% of youth on Probation received substance abuse treatment, 95% received literacy services, 88% received employment services.
- The Youthful Offender Unit has a 73% success rate; only 27% of participating youth committed a new crime six months after completing probation.

Challenges: Ongoing and Emerging

Steven H. Jellá, Associate Executive Director

San Diego Youth Services

www.sdyouthservices.org

(619) 221-8600 x1229

sjella@sdyouthservices.org

Many Potential Partners / Resources

- ❖ Greatest STRENGTH = Biggest CHALLENGE
- ❖ Information Sharing
HIPPA
FERPA
- ❖ Mapping / Leveraging Current Resources

Expand Information Sharing!



- ❖ Changing Partners / Contract Changes
- ❖ Promotions / Turn Over of Personnel / Staff
- ❖ Budget Cuts / Enhancements

Institutional Memory

- ❖ Leadership Development
- ❖ More Collaborative / Systems Training
- ❖ “Cross – Pollination” Opportunities

HOW Do We Measure COLLABORATION?

- ❖ Need for More Creative Forms of Evaluation
- ❖ EBP – Are They Really Current / Cost Effective?
- ❖ There is Enough Business for EVERYONE!!
- ❖ Why Are There Still Gaps in Services?
- ❖ Why Are There Still “Turf” Issues?



In Summary

- ❖ **KEY CHALLENGE**
- ❖ **BUILD ON POSITIVE EXPERIENCES!!**

Lessons Learned (Truancy / Curfew Sweeps)

Tony McElroy, Captain
San Diego Police Department
(619) 527-3510
tmcelroy@pd.sandiego.gov

Community “Buy-In”

- ❖ Parents
- ❖ Community
- ❖ City Council
- ❖ Schools



Changing Attitudes and Practices

- ❖ **Retraining Officers' Mindset**
- ❖ **Cultural Competency**
- ❖ **Thorough Briefing and De-Briefing of Operations**

Resource Availability

- ❖ CBOs
- ❖ Law Enforcement
- ❖ Sanctions
- ❖ Incentives

Sharing of Statistical Data

- ❖ Juvenile Crime Statistics
- ❖ Juvenile Victimization Statistics
- ❖ Recidivism Statistics



Flexibility of Resources

- ❖ Analysis
- ❖ Re-Evaluation

QUESTIONS?

