

OUTCOME 5: Children and Their Families are Safe from Violence in Their Homes and Neighborhoods

Big Result 4: Reductions in Youth Violence

RESIDENT CONCERNS:

Issues from the Surveys	Rated As
Afraid to let children play outside	41.1% of those surveyed
Worried about children's friends	61.8% of those surveyed
Worried about drugs in neighborhood	76.5% of those surveyed
Worried about gangs in the neighborhood	75.1% of those surveyed
Worried about gangs in schools	72.8% of those surveyed
Fear child won't graduate high school	62.1% of those surveyed
Feel unsafe in the community	48.8% of those surveyed
Feel safe walking during daytime	48.8% of those surveyed
Feel safe walking during nighttime	46% of those surveyed
Feel unsafe in their homes	41% of those surveyed
Find schools to be unsafe	36.1% of those surveyed
Feel the quality of education is low	40.9% of those surveyed

WHAT RESIDENTS SAY SHOULD BE DIFFERENT:

Creating reliable youth programs with an emphasis on delinquency - with the assistance from youth (Score of 10)

- a) Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions.
- b) Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations
- c) Teach conflict resolution and anger management training in schools

Use Teens as a resource (Score of 10)

- a) Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across ethnic diversity
- b) Youth are savvy with technology and open minded
- c) Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs
- d) Teens listen to peers with common experiences

Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score of 10)

- a) Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach-out to teens and parents
- b) Intergenerational mentoring and Parent surrogates
- c) Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation
- d) Faith-based programs

Law enforcement modifications (Score of 9.6)

- a) Police patrols
- b) Reduction in racial profiling and harassment
- c) Effective law enforcement
- d) Prompt response to calls
- e) Enforcement of alcohol use in parks
- f) Police trained to understand the community and the diversity
- g) Have a –safe place” for undocumented to report crime
- h) Anti-gang prevention programs

Prevention of violence (Score of 8)

- a) Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide)
- b) Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth)
- c) Awareness and programs against domestic violence
- d) Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children
- e) Anti-gun campaigns

Crime prevention through design streets and alleys (Score of 7.7)

- a) Lighting
- b) Surveillance and monitoring of alleys
- c) (Lighting, neighborhood watch, graffiti removal)
- d) Neighborhood watch and police patrols
- e) Removal of vacant property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome
- f) Community block parties

Create safe place for undocumented to call in crimes that they observe or personally experience (Score of 7)

SCORES: Each issue raised in the House Meetings was placed on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how many House Meeting Leaders identified the issue in their House Meetings. A score of 10 means every House Meeting Leader identified the issue. A score of 5 means half of the House Meeting Leaders identified the issue; a score of 7.2 means 18 out of 25 House Meeting Leaders identified the issue, and so on.

Primary Data: Outcome 5, Children and Their Families are Safe from Violence in Their Homes and Neighborhoods

Findings from House Meeting Surveys

1. 41.4 percent parents don't let their children play outside (N=640)
2. 61.8 percent of those who responded were concerned about their children's friends (N=640)
3. Residents think their community is neither healthy or unhealthy Mean=4.2 Mode=6 (Moderately Unhealthy) N=400
4. 76.5 percent concerned about drugs in the neighborhood (N=640)
5. 75.1 percent concerned about gangs in the neighborhood (N=640)
6. 62.1 percent feared their child wouldn't finish High School (N=640)
7. Concerned with gangs was statistically correlated with concern with drugs in the neighborhood (r=.814 p <=.001).
8. 48.8 percent feel unsafe in the community, (23.8%- Average), (27.1%-Mod-high safe in the community). Mean=2.6 (Below Average) Mode=2 (Moderately low) (N=400)
9. 81 percent felt safe while walking during daytime; 46 percent felt safe walking during nighttime (N=640)
10. 41 percent feel unsafe in their homes; Average=27.8%, Feel safe=29.9% Mean=2.8 (Below Average) Mode 3.0 (Average) (N=400)
11. 36.1 percent find schools to be unsafe; Feeling safe in schools Mean=3.0 Mode=3.0 (N=400)
12. 72.8 percent of those who responded feared gangs in schools (N=640)
13. 40.9 percent feel that the quality of education is low in schools (N=640)
14. Undocumented are afraid to call in crimes that they observe or personally experience (Score 7 out of 10)
15. Concern with gang infiltration in school environment (Score 8 out of 10)
16. Need for Domestic Violence counseling Mean=3.25 (very Important) Mode=3 (Very Important)
17. Need for domestic violence shelters =3.18 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need)
18. Need to improve education Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need)

Latino Community (information provided because of a larger sample):

1. 67.3 percent (72) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid that their children would not complete High School
2. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the gangs in the neighborhood
3. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the drugs in the neighborhood
4. 73.3 percent (74) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the friends of the children

<p>Findings from House Meeting Surveys</p>	<p>5. 55.7 percent (39) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) had neighbors who watched over their children. (This is extremely important ad builds Social Capital and a layer of protection for children whose parents have to work)</p> <p>6. 75 percent (60) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid of gangs in the school</p>
<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<p>Law enforcement modifications that should be implemented (Score 9.6 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Police patrols b) Reduction in racial profiling and harassment, c) Effective law enforcement d) Prompt response to calls e) Enforcement of alcohol use in parks f) Police trained to understand the community and the diversity g) Have a “safe place” for undocumented to report crime. h) Anti-gang prevention programs <p>Prevention of violence (Score 8 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide) b) Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth) c) Awareness and programs against domestic violence d) Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children e) Anti-gun campaigns <p>Crime prevention through design streets and alleys (Score 7.7 out of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lighting b) Surveillance and Monitoring of alleys c) Neighborhood watch, d) graffiti removal e) police patrols f) Removal of Vacant Property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome g) Community Block Parties to get to know your neighbors <p>Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on delinquency programs with the assistance from youth (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions b) Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations. c) Teach Conflict resolution and anger management training in schools. <p>Use teens as a resource (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Many City Heights youth are bilingual and bicultural can cut across and reach out to ethnically diverse youth b) Youth are savvy with technology and open minded c) Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs d) Teens listen to peers with common experiences <p>Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach out to teens and parents b) Intergenerational mentoring and parent surrogates c) Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation d) Use outreach through faith based programs

Secondary Data: Outcome 5, Children and Their Families are Safe from Violence in Their Homes and Neighborhoods

Literature Review Summary

Core services for Intimate Partner Violence recommended by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation study (Runner et al. 2009)

- a) Crisis-oriented, community-based, confidential counseling that includes immediate and ongoing safety planning
- b) In some instances, temporary shelter for the victim and the children
- c) Education about the justice system options to help stop and prevent violence, the direct provision of legal services or the referral to available, accessible legal service providers
- d) Supportive, ongoing advocacy to help victims build additional life skills and to negotiate systems that might help them safety and obtained needed services
- e) Information about other services or assistance to meet victim’s need for housing, food, economic resources and mental health counseling generally offered to the population at large by mainstream providers.

There has been dramatic increase in the juvenile offenders. Juveniles detained have numerous health problems (parental neglect, mental health disorders, physical, drug or sexual abuse) (AAP, 99).¹⁸ Juvenile Justice children face barriers in accessing mental health and substance abuse services. There are no appropriate health screening available nor are the parents aware of their role in the therapy process (Gourley et al., 2003).¹⁹

- a) African American and Latino youth account for 6 in 10 juveniles held residential facilities (AAP, 1999)
- b) The rate of recidivism is high in juvenile correctional care facilities. Approximately 40% of adolescents are repeat offenders
- c) Adolescents entering correctional care facilities may be at higher risk for: STD, HIV, pregnancy and parenting, and pre-existing mental health disorders (AAP, 99)

Robert Wood Johnson Study gathered information on the challenges, prevention and treatment of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in immigrant and refugee communities. (Runner, Yoshihama, & Novick, 2009)

- a. IPV is not more prevalent among refugees and immigrant communities, but IPV does exist and several factors make it difficult for victims of these populations to seek help
- b. Abusive partners may use the victim’s immigration status against the abused partners threatening deportation
- c. Language barriers and lack of familiarity with the United States social system may prevent a victim from seeking help
- d. A victim may also be afraid that if she reports violence to the authorities, she and/or her partner will be treated with insensitivity and hostility because of their status and lack of socio-cultural understanding of the situation
- e. For displaced communities struggling to survive in a “hostile and discriminatory” environment acknowledging IPV as a problem is viewed as detrimental to the “collective survival of the community”. There is a strong pressure to remain silent about the problem of IPV

¹⁸ American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). (1999). Health care for children and adolescents in the juvenile correctional care system.

¹⁹ Gourley et al. (2003). Access to behavior health care for juvenile justice children academy health meeting, 20, abstract no. 81.

<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>f. Present strategies that service organizations have used to win victims' trust and avoiding alienating the community have not yield long-term solutions of prevention and community-change strategies.</p> <p>Expert reports in Farrell v. Hickman revealed significant deficiencies throughout the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) (2004)²⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Due process violations b. Improper and illegal confinement c. Inadequate medical and mental health care d. Religious rights violations e. DJJ institution cost more than \$120,000 per youth (FY 05-06) <p>Teen pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the Mid-City area of San Diego 3.9 per 1,000 as compared to 2.7 per 1,000 in greater San Diego County (2005).</p> <p>Chlamydia cases increased by 11 in San Diego County. While gonorrhea dropped by 15%. These diseases are most common among youth in their teens and twenties (64% Chlamydia, 48% gonorrhea) If left untreated it could lead to serious complications pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Frequent screening is important according to risk factors (County of San Diego STD Annual Report San Diego County Health and Human Service Agency, 2008).</p>
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²⁰ Siggins, E. Chief Juvenile Justice Policy California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

OUTCOME 6: Communities Support Healthy Youth Development

Big Result 4: Reduce Youth Violence

WHAT RESIDENTS SAY SHOULD BE DIFFERENT:

ISSUES FROM THE SURVEYS	Rated As
Mental health screening to be implemented	Very Important – Immediate Need
Better service in clinics	Very Important – Immediate Need
Cheaper access to medicine	Very Important – Immediate Need
Create more youth programs	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for domestic violence counseling	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for domestic violence shelters	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for sex education	Very Important – Urgent Need
More after school and summer programs	Very Important – Immediate Need

ISSUES FROM THE HOUSE MEETINGS:

Creating reliable youth programs with emphasis on education - with the assistance from youth (Score 10)

- a. Teen leadership programs
- b. Duplicate after school programs such as the XCD program in Monroe Clark
- c. Visits to Colleges, workshops for FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)
- d. Assistance with SAT and tutoring
- e. Exposure to books (used book stores, libraries)
- f. Mentoring on life skills and social skills to the youth

Creating reliable youth programs with emphasis on delinquency - with the assistance from youth (Score of 10)

- a. Provide stronger support systems to the teens who have been released from custodial systems (juvenile justice, foster care, community/continuation school)
- b. Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions
- c. Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations
- d. Teach Conflict resolution and anger management training in schools

Use Teens as a Resource (Score of 10)

- a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across ethnic diversity
- b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded
- c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs
- d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences

Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score 10)

- a. Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach-out to teens and parents
- b. Intergenerational mentoring and Parent surrogates
- c. Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation
- d. Faith based programs

Law enforcement modifications (Score of 9.6)

- a. Police patrols
- b. Reduction in racial profiling and harassment
- c. Effective law enforcement
- d. Prompt response to calls
- e. Enforcement of alcohol use in parks
- f. Police trained to understand the community and the diversity
- g. Have a –safe place” for undocumented to report crime
- h. Anti-gang prevention programs

Prevention of violence (Score of 8)

- a. Parent and Teen bonding programs to overcome generational and cultural conflicts
- b. Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide)
- c. Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth)
- d. Awareness and programs against domestic violence
- e. Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children
- f. Anti-gun campaigns

Crime prevention through design streets and alleys (Score of 7.7)

- a. Lighting
- b. Surveillance and monitoring of alleys
- c. Lighting, neighborhood watch, graffiti removal
- d. Neighborhood watch and police patrols
- e. Removal of vacant property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome
- f. Community block parties

SCORES: Each issue raised in the House Meetings was placed on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how many House Meeting Leaders identified the issue in their House Meetings. A score of 10 means every House Meeting Leader identified the issue. A score of 5 means half of the House Meeting Leaders identified the issue; a score of 7.2 means 18 out of 25 House Meeting Leaders identified the issue, and so on.

Primary Data: Outcome 6, Communities Support Healthy Youth Development

Findings from House Meeting Surveys

1. Residents think the health of their community to be average
Mean=4.2 Mode=6 (Moderately Unhealthy) (N=400)
2. Surveyed residents were concerned about the youth in the community
M=2.7 Mode=2 (Moderately concerned) (N=400)
3. 76.5 percent concerned about drugs in the neighborhood
(N=640)
4. 75.1 percent concerned about gangs in the neighborhood
(N=640)
5. 62.1 percent feared their child wouldn't finish High School
(N=640)
6. Concerned with gangs was statistically correlated with concern with drugs in the neighborhood
($r=.814$ $p \leq .001$)
7. 48.8 percent feel unsafe in the community; (23.8%- Average), (27.1%- Safe in the community)
Mean=2.6 (Below Average) Mode=2 (Moderately low) (N=400)
8. 41.4 percent do not let their children play outside
(N=640)
9. 61.8 percent of those who responded were concerned about their children's friends (N=640)
10. Feel unsafe in their homes= 41.9%, Average=27.8%, Feel safe=29.9%,
Mean=2.8 (Below Average) Mode 3.0 (Average) (N=400)
11. 36.1 percent find schools to be unsafe.
Feeling Safe in schools Mean=3.0; Mode=3.0 (N=400)
12. 72.8 percent of those who responded feared gangs in schools (N=640)
13. 40.9 percent feel that the quality of education is low in schools (N=640)
14. Opportunities of civic engagement of youth
Mean=2.43 (Below Average) Mode=1.00 (Very Low) (N=400)
15. Opportunities for youth to learn new skills
Mean=2.47 (Below Average) Mode=1 (Very Low) (N=400)
16. Access to recreation programs
Mean=2.66 (Below Average) Mode=2 (Moderately low)
17. Quality of recreation programs
Mean=2.59 (Below Average) Mode=3.00 (Average)
18. Only 40 percent of the children fewer than 18 years participate in after school care. 40 percent find the quality of after school programs to be of low quality and 50 percent find the programs inaccessible (N=400)
19. 52 percent found access to childcare low
Mean=2.68 (Below Average) Mode=2 (Moderately Low), 42 percent found the quality of childcare to be low.
20. 28.7 percent of the children have faced racism in schools (N=640)
21. Favorite food of the children: Fast food 46.8%; Ethnic Food 23.4%;
Combination of fast food and ethnic 8.6%; Healthy: 9.6% (N=640)
22. Fruit servings children 18 and younger: No fruits 32.7%, 1-2 servings 40%,
3-5 servings 22.4%, over 5 servings 4.2% (N=640)
23. Mode to school: Car 23%, Bus 16%, Walk 44%, Car/Bus, and walk 12%, Bus and Walk 5% (N=640)
24. Number of hours watching TV or playing video games
Mean=2.55 hours

<p>Findings from House Meeting Surveys</p>	<p>Latino Community (information provided because of a larger sample):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 67.3percent (72) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid that their children would not complete High School 2. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the gangs in the neighborhood 3. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the drugs in the neighborhood 4. 73.3 percent (74) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the friends of the children 5. 55.7 percent (39) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) had neighbors who watched over their children. (Social Capital) 6. 75 percent (60) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid of gangs in the school
<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health screening (mental and physical) to be implemented Mean=3.48 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) (N=640) 2. Better service in clinics Mean= 3.53 (Very Important) Mode= 4 (Immediate Need) (N=640) 3. Cheaper access to medicine Mean=3.42 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) (N=640) 4. Need to improve education Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) 5. Create more youth programs Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate) 6. Need for domestic violence counseling Mean=3.25 (Very Important) Mode=3 (Very Important) 7. Need for domestic violence shelters Mean=3.18 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) 8. Need for sex education Mean=3.38 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Urgent) 9. Creating more After school and Summer Programs Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate) 6 to 6 Programs (Carver Middle School's success) 10. Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on education programs with the assistance from youth. (Score 10 Of 10) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Teen leadership programs b. Duplicate after school programs such as the XCD program in Monroe Clark c. Visits to Colleges, workshops for FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) d. Assistance with SAT and tutoring e. Exposure to books (used book stores, libraries) f. Mentoring on life skills and social skills to the youth 11. Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on delinquency programs with the assistance from youth. (Score 10 Of 10) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide stronger support systems to the teens who have been released from custodial systems (juvenile justice, foster care, community/continuation school) b. Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions c. Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations d. Teach Conflict resolution and anger management training in schools

<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<p>Evaluation of the prevention and intervention systems in place in schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, and community based organizations (Juvenile Crime-How does Juvenile Justice Systems System Work?)</p> <p>Improvement and Reform in the Juvenile Justice System (police and sheriff departments, probation departments, juvenile courts etc.) (The California Endowment, 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use Diversion b. Other culturally competent community alternatives to arrest and incarceration <p>California Juvenile Justice Reform California Juvenile Justice Reform Accountability Project ²¹</p> <p>Use teens as a resource (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and bicultural can cut across and reach out to ethnically diverse youth b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences <p>Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach out to teens and parents b. Intergenerational mentoring and parent surrogates c. Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation d. Mentoring through faith based programs <p>Law enforcement modifications (Score 9.6 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Police patrols b. Reduction in racial profiling and harassment c. Effective law enforcement d. Prompt response to calls e. Enforcement of alcohol use in parks f. Police trained to understand the community and the diversity g. Have a “safe place” for undocumented to report crime h. Anti-gang prevention programs <p>Prevention of violence (Score 8 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parent and teen bonding programs to overcome generational and cultural conflicts b. Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide) c. Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth) d. Awareness and programs against domestic violence e. Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children f. Anti-gun campaigns <p>Crime prevention through design streets and alleys (Score 7.7 out of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lighting b. Surveillance and monitoring of alleys
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²¹ Siggins, E. Chief Juvenile Justice Policy California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Graffiti removal d. Neighborhood watch e. Police patrols f. Removal of vacant property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome g. Community block parties
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Secondary Data: Outcome 6, Communities Support Healthy Youth Development

<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>Poverty and hunger put children at high risk for health, developmental and behavioral problems. Over 40percent of children are considered low-income and over one-third live in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment (PolicyLink, 2007).</p> <p>Early education can positively impact later school success, helps to close the achievement gap and benefits society as a whole by generating significant savings from reduced crime, welfare and remedial education. In California, a substantial proportion of children are denied access to early education programs. Demand outstrips supply; private programs expensive and the public programs have long waitlists. 46 percent of California’s 4 year olds are not enrolled in preschool (2007).</p> <p>California is one of only 12 states that do not require Bachelors for teachers in its state-funded preschools. The decline in educational attainment among preschool teachers and administrators linked to low median wages in California (\$9 per hour) with no health insurance or pension benefits (2007).</p> <p>Better education builds a stronger more capable workforce that contributes to a stronger economy. Per pupil expenditure for K-12 education in the state is well below the national average (ranked 26th in the nation). Over 20 percent of California’s low income students have a teacher without a full credential compared to 6 percent for the highest income students (2007).</p> <p>African American men and Latino young men older than age 25 are twice and seven times respectively as likely to be without a high school diploma as whites; the difference in college attendance and graduation rates are lower and lead to life-long differences in earning and education attainment.</p> <p>Few education, health and societal service systems are designed to promote positive youth development specifically for boys and men of color. Public and institutional policies in schools, juvenile justice and criminal justice systems, as well as continuing societal discrimination perpetuate these disparities for boys and men of color.</p> <p>The four year derived drop-out rate by ethnicity for²² Hoover High (N=2,123) Asian 5.3% Latino 18.9% African-American 15.1% White 31.6% Crawford High (N= 390) African-American 19.4% Latino 2.9% California ranks last nationally in its ratios of librarians to students and guidance counselors to students and second to last for its principals to students.</p>
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²² <http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/Navigation/fsTwoPanel.asp?bottom=%2Fprofile%2Easp%3Flevel%3D07%26reportnumber%3D16%26fy%3Dcurrent%26tab%3D0>

<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>An average child watches 40,000 TV advertisements each year and 74 percent of the advertisements promote candy, cereal and fast food.</p> <p>Juvenile Justice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. There has been dramatic increase in the juvenile offenders b. Juveniles detained have numerous health problems (parental neglect, mental health disorders, physical, drug or sexual abuse (AAP, 99)²³ c. Juvenile Justice children face barriers in accessing mental health and substance abuse services. There are no appropriate health screening available nor are the parents aware of their roles in the therapy process (Gourley et al., 2003)²⁴ d. African American and Latino youth account for 6 in 10 juveniles held residential facilities (AAP, 1999) e. The rate of recidivism is high in juvenile correctional care facilities. Approximately 40 percent of adolescents are repeat offenders f. Adolescents entering correctional care facilities may be at higher risk for: STD, HIV, pregnancy and parenting, and pre-existing mental health disorders (AAP, 99) <p>Expert Reports in Farrell v. Hickman revealed significant deficiencies throughout the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) (2004)²⁵</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Due process violations b. Improper and illegal confinement c. Inadequate medical and mental health care d. Religious rights violations e. DJJ institution cost more than \$120,000 per youth (FY 05-06) <p>Teen pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the Mid-City area of San Diego, 3.9 per 1,000 compared to 2.7 in greater San Diego County (2005)</p> <p>Chlamydia cases increased by 11 in San Diego County. While gonorrhea dropped by 15 percent. These diseases are most common among youth in their teens and twenties (64% Chlamydia, 48% gonorrhea) If left untreated it could lead to serious complications pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) Frequent screening is important according to risk factors (County of San Diego STD Annual Report San Diego County Health and Human Service Agency 2008).</p>
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²³ American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). (1999). Health care for children and adolescents in the juvenile correctional care system.

²⁴ Gourley et al. (2003). Access to behavior health care for juvenile justice children academy health meeting, 20:abstract no. 81.

²⁵ Siggins, E. Chief Juvenile Justice Policy California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

OUTCOME 7: Neighborhood and School Environments Support Improved Health and Healthy Behaviors

All four Big Results: Health Home, Childhood Obesity, School Attendance, Youth Violence

WHAT RESIDENTS SAY SHOULD BE DIFFERENT:

ISSUES FROM THE SURVEYS	Rated As
Need to improve education	Very Important – Immediate Need
Create more youth programs	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for domestic violence counseling	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for domestic violence shelters	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need for sex education	Very Important – Urgent Need
Healthy eating lifestyle (healthy, organic food in school cafeterias, stores, restaurants, educational awareness of reading labels, education families on impact of childhood obesity)	Very Important – Immediate Need
Create more after school and summer programs	Very Important – Immediate Need

ISSUES FROM THE HOUSE MEETINGS:

Quality daycare for children in (Score of 10)

- a. Different languages
- b. More childcare centers
- c. Childcare for children with special needs
- d. Childcare for sick children for parents who cannot take time off to be with their sick children

Improvement in school environment and curriculum (Score of 10)

- a. Gang infiltration in schools youth are susceptible in middle school and 9th grades
- b. Not enough social workers (part-time in some schools) although many more needed
- c. Teachers taking too many roles
- d. Overcrowded classrooms
- e. Better teachers
- f. Culturally diverse teachers
- g. Interpreters needed to assist parents communicate with teachers
- h. Brain Drain: Best students leave for other high schools
- i. Modification in curriculum to offer alternative career paths

Improve school attendance (Score of 10)

- a. Alternative to sending at-risk child back home to reduce exposure to negative activities
- b. Empower parents to take back accountability and responsibility of truant children
- c. Reward students for attending school

- d. More community ads on school attendance
- e. Offer incentives for each pocket community for attaining high attendance
- f. Help and watch out for neighborhood children
- g. Parent teacher forum (encourage parent to attend by offering child care and translation)

Creating reliable youth programs with emphasis on education - with the assistance from youth (Score of 10)

- a. Teen leadership programs
- b. Duplicate after school programs such as the XCD program in Monroe Clark
- c. Visits to colleges, workshops for FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid)
- d. Assistance with SAT and tutoring
- e. Exposure to books (used book stores, libraries)
- f. Mentoring on life skills and social skills to the youth

Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on delinquency - with the assistance from youth (Score of 10)

- a. Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions
- b. Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations
- c. Teach conflict resolution and anger management training in schools

Use Teens as a resource (Score of 10)

- a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across ethnic diversity
- b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded
- c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs
- d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences

Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score of 10)

- a. Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach out to teens and parents
- b. Intergenerational mentoring and Parent surrogates
- c. Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation
- d. Faith based programs

Community oriented projects (Score of 9.6)

- a. Community garden (create a database on unused backyards and use them including school gardens)
- b. Community walk groups
- c. Community block parties
- d. Community run computer labs
- e. Community newspaper in different languages
- f. Community awareness on health hazards (mold, lead, emissions, water)

- g. Community counseling through faith based and other organizations.
- h. Different types of campaigns.

Law Enforcement modifications (Score of 9.6)

- a. Police patrols
- b. Reduction in racial profiling and harassment
- c. Effective law enforcement
- d. Prompt response to calls
- e. Enforcement of alcohol use in parks
- f. Police trained to understand the community and the diversity
- g. Have a “safe place” for undocumented to report crime
- h. Anti-gang prevention program

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- a. Police patrols
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- e. Enforcement of alcohol use in parks
- f. Police trained to understand the community and the diversity
- g. Have a “safe place” for undocumented to report crime
- h. Anti-gang prevention programs

Prevention of Violence (Score of 8)

- a. Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide)
- b. Mental health assistance to fight anxiety, depression, intergenerational and cultural conflict
- c. Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth)
- d. Awareness and programs against domestic violence
- e. Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children
- f. Parenting programs with teens (family based programs)
- g. Anti-gun campaigns

SCORES: Each issue raised in the House Meetings was placed on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how many House Meeting Leaders identified the issue in their House Meetings. A score of 10 means every House Meeting Leader identified the issue. A score of 5 means half of the House Meeting Leaders identified the issue; a score of 7.2 means 18 out of 25 House Meeting Leaders identified the issue, and so on.

Primary Data: Outcome 7, Neighborhood and School Environments Support Improved Health and Healthy Behaviors

Findings from House Meeting Surveys

1. Residents think their community is neither healthy or unhealthy
Mean=4.2 Mode=6 (Unhealthy) (N=400)
2. Surveyed residents were concerned about the youth in the community
Mean=2.7 Mode=2 (Moderately concerned) (N=400)
3. Medical conditions reported: Asthma (13.8%), Diabetes (13.6%), Neurological (Stress, Depression) (2.9%), Heart, High Blood Pressure (4.6%)
Developmental Disorder or Degenerative Disorder (0.7%) (respondents and their family members. 70 percent do not receive regular treatment for their conditions owing to financial reasons or undocumented status (N=640)
4. 76.5 percent concerned about drugs in the neighborhood (N=640)
5. 75.1 percent concerned about gangs in the neighborhood (N=640)
6. 62.1 percent feared their child wouldn't finish High School (N=640)
7. Concerned with gangs was statistically correlated with concern with drugs in the neighborhood ($r=.814$ $p \leq .001$).
8. 48.8 percent feel unsafe in the community; (23.8%- Average), (27.1%- Mod-high Safe in the community)
Mean=2.6 (Below Average) Mode=2 (Moderately low) (N=400)
9. 41.4 percent don't let their children play outside. (N=640)
10. 61.8 percent of those who responded were concerned about their children's friends (N=640)
11. Feel unsafe in their homes: 41.9%; Average= 27.8%, Feel safe=29.9%
Mean=2.8 (Below Average) Mode 3.0 (Average) (N=400)
12. 36.1 percent find schools to be unsafe. Feeling Safe in schools
Mean=3.0; Mode=3.0 (N=400)
13. 72.8 percent of those who responded feared gangs in schools (N=640)
14. 40.9 percent feel that the quality of education is low in school (N=640)
15. Opportunities of civic engagement of youth
Mean=2.43 (Below Average) Mode=1.00 (Very Low) (N=400)
16. Opportunities for youth to learn new skills
Mean=2.47 (Below Average) Mode=1 (Very Low) (N=400)
17. Access to recreation programs
Mean= 2.66 Below Average Mode=2 Moderately low (N=400)
18. Quality of recreation programs
Mean= 2.59 (Below Average) Mode=3.00 (Average) (N=400)
19. Only 40 percent of the children fewer than 18 years participate in after school care (N=640)
20. 40 percent find the quality of after school programs to be of low quality and 50 percent find the programs inaccessible (N=400)
21. 52 percent found access to childcare low
Mean=2.68 (Below avg.) Mode=2 (Moderately Low); 42 percent found the quality of childcare to be low. (N=400)
22. 28.7 percent of the children have faced racism in schools (N=640)
23. Favorite food of the children: Fast food 46.8%; Ethnic Food 23.4%; Fast Food and Ethnic 8.6 percent; Healthy Food 9.6% (N=640)
24. Fruit servings children 18 and younger: No fruits 32.7%; 1-2 servings 40%; 3-5 servings 22.4 percent; over 5 servings 4.2% (N=640)
25. Mode to School; Car 23%; Bus 16%; Walk 44%; Car/Bus, &Walk 12%; Bus & Walk 5%. (N=640)

<p>Findings from House Meeting Surveys</p>	<p>Latino community (information provided because of a larger sample):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 67.3 percent (72) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid that their children would not complete High School. 2. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the gangs in the neighborhood. 3. 72.1 percent (80) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were concerned about the drugs in the neighborhood. 4. 73.3 percent (74) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid that their children would not complete High School. 5. 55.7 percent (39) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) had neighbors who watched over their children. (Social Capital) 6. 75 percent (60) of the Latinos (Children under 18 years) were afraid of gangs in the school.
<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need to improve education Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) 2. Create more youth programs Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate) 3. Need for domestic violence counseling Mean=3.25 (Very Important) Mode=3 (Very Important) 4. Need for domestic violence shelters Mean=3.18 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) 5. Need for sex education Mean=3.38 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Urgent) <p>Quality daycare for children in (Score 10 Of 10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Care Providers should speak different languages so that the parents can communicate b. More Childcare centers c. Childcare for children with special needs d. Childcare for sick children for parents who cannot take time off to be with their sick children <p>Improvement in school environment and curriculum (Score 10 Of 10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gang infiltration in schools youth are susceptible in middle school and ninth grade b. Not enough social workers (part-time in some schools) although many more needed c. Teachers taking too many roles d. Overcrowded classrooms e. Better teachers f. Culturally diverse teachers needed g. Interpreters needed to assist parents communicate with teachers h. Brain Drain: Best students leave for other schools i. Modification in curriculum to offer alternative career paths <p>Improve school attendance: (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alternative to sending at-risk child back home to reduce exposure to negative activities b. Empower parents to take back accountability and responsibility of truant children c. Reward students for attending school d. More community ads on school attendance e. Offer incentives for each pocket community for attaining high attendance

<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Help and watch out for neighborhood children. g. Parent teacher forum (encourage parent to attend by offering childcare and translation) <p>Healthy eating lifestyle Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Healthy and organic food in school cafeterias, stores, and restaurants b. Educational awareness of reading labels c. Educating families about the health impacts of childhood obesity <p>Creating more After school and Summer Programs Mean=3.53 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate) 6 to 6 Programs (Carver Middle School's success)</p> <p>Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on education programs with the assistance from youth. (Score 10 Of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teen leadership programs 2. Duplicate after school programs such as the XCD program in Monroe Clark 3. Visits to colleges, workshops for FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) 4. Assistance with SAT and tutoring 5. Exposure to books (used book stores, libraries) 6. Mentoring on life skills and social skills to the youth <p>Community oriented projects (Score of 9.6 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community garden (Create a data base on unused backyards and use them including school gardens) 2. Community walking groups 3. Community block parties 4. Community run computer labs 5. Community newspaper in different languages 6. Community Awareness on Health hazards (mold, lead, emissions, water) 7. Community counseling through faith based and other organizations. 8. Different types of Campaigns <p>Creating reliable youth programs emphasis on delinquency programs with the assistance from youth. (Score 10 Of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intervention/prevention/education must happen before and during middle school. By the time students reach high school, their peer groups are largely chosen and many have made life altering decisions b. Counseling is culturally acceptable and should be more available to students to work through difficult life situations c. Teach conflict resolution and anger management training in schools <p>Use teens as a resource (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across ethnic diversity b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences
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<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<p>Need for mentoring programs for at-risk youth (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Importance of one on one mentoring by adults and youth to reach out to teens and parents b. Intergenerational mentoring and Parent surrogates c. Adopt a family program to assist with conflict mediation d. Faith based intervention programs <p>Law Enforcement modifications (Score 9.6 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Police patrols b. Reduction in racial profiling and harassment c. Effective law enforcement d. Prompt response to calls e. Enforcement of alcohol use in parks f. Police trained to understand the community and the diversity g. Have a “safe place” for undocumented to report crime h. Anti-gang prevention programs <p>Prevention of Violence (Score 8 of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide) b. Mental health assistance to fight anxiety, depression, intergenerational and cultural conflict c. Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth) d. Awareness and programs against domestic violence e. Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children f. Parenting programs with teens (family based programs) g. Anti-gun campaigns <p>Crime Prevention through Design Streets and Alleys (Score 7.7 out of 10)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting Surveillance and Monitoring of alleys Neighborhood watch Graffiti removal Police patrols Removal of Vacant Property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome Community Block Parties
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Secondary Data: Outcome 7, Neighborhood and School Environments Support Improved Health and Healthy Behaviors

<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>Social environment of a neighborhood affects the health of its residents. People need strong social networks to thrive. Such networks foster a sense of belonging and affirm culture and community. The concept of social capital is key to understanding how the social environment can affect a community’s health. There are two types social capital: bonding capital, which deepens social relationships within an immediate community, and bridging capital, which strengthens the links between one group and the people and institutions in the larger neighborhood (PolicyLink, 2007). While not researched, Vietnamese community in San Diego offer a good example of social capital. The anecdotal evidence shows that the long-term Vietnamese residents offer emotional, social and occasionally financial support to new arrivals creating great bonding capital. Furthermore, the community has developed stronger ties to the larger City Height’s community thereby improving their children’s chances to succeed in higher education that has assisted in acquiring bridging capital.</p> <p>Education also influences health. People who do not have a high school diploma, a college education, or a graduate degree tend to be sicker than their better-educated</p>
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<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>counterparts. Several reasons may explain the influence of education. It influences people’s ability to earn income and create wealth. It may allow a person to secure a job where he or she may have greater control over decisions and therefore less stress, or a job that has fewer occupational hazards.²⁶</p> <p>Better education builds a stronger more capable workforce that contributes to a stronger economy. Per pupil expenditure for K-12 education in the state are well below the national average (ranked 26th). Over 20 percent of California’s low income students have a teacher without a full credential compared to 6 percent for the highest income students.</p> <p>African American men and Latino young men older than age 25 are twice and seven times respectively as likely to be without a high school diploma as whites; the difference in college attendance and graduation rates are lower and lead to life-long differences in earning and education attainment.</p> <p>Public and institutional policies in schools, juvenile justice and criminal justice systems, as well as continuing societal discrimination perpetuate these disparities for boys and men of color. Few education, health and societal service systems are designed to promote positive youth development specifically for boys and men of color.</p> <p>Childhood obesity is increasing in California. On the whole, children are consuming more fast food and soda than fruits and vegetables, and are not getting nearly enough exercise. 66 percent of California teens, ages 12-17, drink soda daily, 48 percent eat fast food daily and just get 25 percent get recommended 5 servings of fruits and vegetables. 58 percent of African American teens, 57 percent of Latino teens and 51 percent of Asian teens eat fast food daily compared to 39 percent of white teens.</p> <p>Population base park acreage deficit 134.87 acres (2006).</p> <p>Food Security is a great concern among the residents. A study being done by Dr. Bill Oswald found that families ate well in the beginning of the month when they received their welfare checks. The entire family would go grocery shopping. The families mapped out their shopping walking/driving/taking the bus to stores that offered the best discounts. The quality and quantity of food dwindled in the end of the month when families relied on cereals, ramen noodles or often went hungry.²⁷</p> <p>Assistance with dignity was equally a concern. California, Arizona and Texas are the only three states that require fingerprinting of the recipients. Welfare recipients found the reception at the welfare offices to be hostile. SPIN (Supportive Parents Information Network) staff and independent observers graded the quality of interaction, family friendliness (access to food and water during the long wait), and general and sanitary conditions in 2009. Several of the offices were found to be below C grade.²⁸</p> <p>California Center for Public Health Advocacy found that the ratio of fast-food venues to grocery stores was four to one in California.</p>
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²⁶ Volkens, A.C., Westert, G.P., and Schellevis, F.G. (2007). “Health disparities by occupation, modified by education: A cross-sectional population study.” *BioMed Central Public Health*, 7(1):196.

²⁷ Oswald, W. (2009) Study on food security and anxiety.

²⁸ Oswald, W. (2009). Study on food security and anxiety. Oswald shared that in a separate study the wait time at these offices was 4 hours.

OUTCOME 8: Community Health Improvements are Linked to Economic Development

Big Result 4: Reduce Youth Violence

WHAT RESIDENTS SAY SHOULD BE DIFFERENT:

ISSUES FROM THE SURVEYS	Rated As
Need to improve education to better prepare for higher	Very Important – Urgent Need
More afterschool care	Very Important – Immediate Need
Better quality bus service	Very Important – Immediate Need

ISSUES FROM THE HOUSE MEETINGS:

Enrichment programs for adults (Score of 10)

- a. Personal development classes (computer, ESL, sewing/knitting, art, dance, cooking) for adults
- b. Training to become mentors and community educators
- c. Offer GED classes
- d. Literacy classes
- e. Self-defense classes
- f. Job training
- g. Transition programs to self-sufficiency from refugee status

Need for a community center where residents can (Score of 10)

- a. Access different services, job training, Internet access
- b. Internet access for job search should be longer than the current access available in the library
- c. Easy access to job search database
- d. Staff should be culturally and linguistically competent to assist with the needs of the community
- e. Offer computer-based job training
- f. Other programs to prepare immigrants (regardless of documentation and refugees) to the job market
- g. Educate immigrant population of different resources and services available
- h. Availability of childcare
- i. Offer cultural integration programs for new immigrants

Need for accessible and quality day care program (Score of 10)

- a. Quality daycare for children in different languages
- b. More childcare centers
- c. Childcare for children with special needs

- d. Childcare for sick children for parents who cannot take time off to be with their sick children

Use Teens as a resource (Score of 10)

- a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across ethnic diversity
- b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded
- c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs
- d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences

Create commercial center that encourages (Score of 10)

- a. Local entrepreneurs
- b. Hires and trains community residents
- c. Good selection of services and products
- d. Ethnic services
- e. Fair prices
- f. Friendly service

Jobs for non-English Speakers (Score of 10)

Summer jobs for youth (Score of 10)

More services available for residents (Score of 9.6)

- a. Legal services/advocacy for undocumented and unemployed looking for jobs
- b. Banks, post office, Laundromats, library

Offer literacy classes to refugees before ESL classes (Score of 8)

Crime prevention through design of streets and alleys (Score of 7.7)

- a. Lighting
- b. Surveillance and monitoring of alleys
- c. (Lighting, neighborhood watch, graffiti removal)
- d. Neighborhood watch and police patrols
- e. Removal of vacant property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome
- f. Community block parties

Walkable and transit oriented community (Score of 7.7)

- a. Frequency and quality of public transportation
- b. Flexible transportation to welfare services
- c. Better designed bus stop with amenities
- d. Transportation for the disabled
- e. Walk and cross streets without being run over
- f. Accessibility and presence of ramps at intersections
- g. Mid block crossings are dangerous
- h. Well lit bus stops with protection from rain

SCORES: Each issue raised in the House Meetings was placed on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how many House Meeting Leaders identified the issue in their House Meetings. A score of 10 means every House Meeting Leader identified the issue. A score of 5 means half of the House Meeting Leaders identified the issue; a score of 7.2 means 18 out of 25 House Meeting Leaders identified the issue, and so on.

Primary Data: Outcome 8, Community Health Improvements are Linked to Economic Development

<p>Findings from House Meeting Surveys</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents think their community is average Mean=4.2 Mode=6 (Unhealthy) (N=400) 2. Surveyed residents were concerned about the youth in the community Mean=2.7 Mode=2 (Moderately concerned) (N=400) 3. 20.5 percent of the population surveyed is unemployed; 13.5 percent of the surveyed reported employed with benefits 4. The mean income is \$25,278 Mode= \$20,000 (N=640) 5. Education attainment: Less than High School 31.6%; High School 18.6% Some College 16.3% College 16.9% Graduate 16% N= 640 6. 34.8 percent of the surveyed don't have internet access (N=640) 7. 51.2 percent of the surveyed had no Health Insurance Health Insurance was lowest in the Latino community (close to 70 percent with no insurance) (N=640) 8. Annual Health Checkup Frequency: Never (11.9%), Sometimes (31.3%), Regular (38.7%) (N=640) 9. Health Check up Frequency is correlated to access to health insurance $r=0.281$ $p \leq 0.001$ (N=640) 10. Dental cleaning is correlated to access to health insurance $r=0.354$ $p \leq 0.001$ (N=640) 11. Home ownership by Ethnicity: African 4.7%; African-American 25.7%; Hispanic 13.4%; Asian 5.3%; Asian-American 20%; European 42.9%; European-American 60.5%; Mixed Heritage 31.3% (N=640) 12. Volunteering: 70% of the retired, 40% of the unemployed and 50% of the employed volunteered in the community (N=640)
<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve education to better prepare for higher education Mean=3.5 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Urgent) (N=400) 2. Summer jobs for youth (Score 10 of 10) 3. Jobs for non-English speakers (Score 10 of 10) 4. After school care Mean =3.3 (Very Important) Mode= 4 (Urgent) (N=400) 5. Accessible and quality day care program (Score 10 of 10) 6. Better quality of bus service (frequency and transfer) Mean =3.3 (Very Important) Mode= 3 (Very Important) (N=400) 7. ESL classes Mean=3.52 Mode=4 (N=400) 8. Offer literacy classes to refugees before ESL classes (Score 8 of 10) 9. Job Training Mean=3.47 Mode=4 (N=400) <p>Enrichment programs for adults (Score 10 of 10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personal development classes (computer, ESL, sewing/knitting, art, dance, cooking) for adults b. Training to become Mentors and community educators c. Offer GED classes d. Literacy classes e. Self-defense classes f. Job training g. Transition programs to self-sufficiency from refugee status

What Residents Say Should Be Different

Need for a community center where residents can (Score 10 of 10):

- a. Access different services, job training, Internet access
 - i. Internet access for job search should be longer than the current access available in the library
 - ii. Easy access to job search database
- b. Staff should be culturally and linguistically competent to assist with the needs of the community
- c. Offer computer-based job training
- d. Other programs to prepare immigrants (regardless of documentation and refugees) to the job market
- e. Educate immigrant population of different resources and services available
- f. Quality childcare at the center
- g. Offer cultural integration programs for new immigrants.

More services available for residents (Score 9.6 of 10)

- a. Legal services/advocacy for undocumented and unemployed looking for jobs
- b. Banks, post office, Laundromats, library

Crime prevention through design streets and alleys (Score 7.7 out of 10)

- a. Lighting
- b. Surveillance and monitoring of alleys
- c. Neighborhood watch
- d. Graffiti removal
- e. Neighborhood watch and police patrols
- f. Removal of vacant property to reduce Broken Window Syndrome
- g. Community block parties to get to know your neighbors

Need for accessible and quality day care program (Score 10 of 10)

- a. Quality daycare for children with childcare providers speaking different languages
- b. More childcare centers.
- c. Childcare for children with special needs.
- d. Childcare for sick children for parents who cannot take time off to be with their sick children.

Use Teen as a Resource (Score 10 of 10)

- a. Many City Heights youth are bilingual and can cut across language and cultural barriers
- b. Youth are savvy with technology and open minded
- c. Youth could be teamed-up with seniors and adults in programs
- d. Teens listen to peers with common experiences

Establish a commercial shopping center (Score of 9.6 of 10) that encourages

- a. Local entrepreneurs
- b. Hires and trains community residents
- c. Good selection of services and products
- d. Ethnic services
- e. Fair prices
- f. Friendly service

<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<p>Walkable and transit oriented community (7.7 of 10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Frequency and quality of public transportation b. Flexible transportation to welfare services c. Better designed bus stop with amenities d. Transportation for the disabled e. Walk and cross streets without being run over f. Accessibility and presence of ramps at intersections g. Mid block crossings are dangerous h. Well lit bus stops with protection from rain
<p>Secondary Data: Outcome 8, Community Health Improvements are Linked to Economic Development</p>	
<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>Employment, income, wealth and assets: The quality and quantity of employment opportunities available to residents and the amount of collective wealth and assets in the community can influence the quality of life of residents (PolicyLink, 2007)²⁹.</p> <p>Protective factors promote economic stability and add to community health: Some of the indicators are living-wage jobs with health benefits, safe workplaces. Savings, retirement, and homeownership provide economic stability (2007).</p> <p>Risk Factors: Large numbers of community residents with low-wage jobs with no benefits and unsafe working conditions. Racial and economic segregation and concentrated poverty lead to higher stress and premature mortality (2007).</p> <p>Neighborhood economic conditions can be assessed by the presence of commercial services, including grocery stores, banks, and restaurants.</p> <p>Education also influences wealth. Several reasons may explain the influence of education. It influences people’s ability to earn income and create wealth. It may influence one’s perceived social status and also may improve one’s occupational status, allowing a person to secure a job where he or she may have greater control over decisions and therefore less stress, or a job that has fewer occupational hazards³⁰ (2007).</p>

²⁹ PolicyLink. (2007). *Why place matters*. The California Endowment.

³⁰ Volkers, A.C., Westert, G.P., & Schellevis, F.G. (2007). “Health disparities by occupation, modified by education: A cross-sectional population study.” *BioMed Central Public Health*, 7(1):196.

OUTCOME 9: Health Gaps for Boys and Young Men of Color are Narrowed

Big Results 1, 3, and 4: Health Home, School Attendance, and Youth Violence

WHAT RESIDENTS SAY SHOULD BE DIFFERENT:

ISSUES FROM THE SURVEYS	Rated As
Sex education	Very Important – Urgent Need
Health screenings to be implemented	Very Important – Immediate Need
Better service in clinics	Very Important – Immediate Need
Cheaper access to medicine	Very Important – Immediate Need
Need to provide healthcare for adults	Very Important – Immediate Need
Ability to see a doctor or nurse	Very Important – Immediate Need

ISSUES FROM THE HOUSE MEETINGS:

Classes, workshops and discussions in different languages on what health home means and how health homes should be created to best serve the diverse population with different legal status and cultural backgrounds (Score of 8)

Open easier access to health care options for the children of undocumented parents (Score of 8)

Prevention of Violence (Score of 8)

- a. Wrap around services for families at risk (affected by drugs, gangs, homicide)
- b. Mental health coverage to fight anxiety, depression, intergenerational and cultural conflict
- c. Coalition of neighborhood councils programs (activities for youth)
- d. Awareness and programs against domestic violence
- e. Effect of drug, alcohol and gambling on family life and children
- f. Parenting programs with teens (family based programs)
- g. Anti-gun campaigns

SCORES: Each issue raised in the House Meetings was placed on a scale from 1 to 10 based on how many House Meeting Leaders identified the issue in their House Meetings. A score of 10 means every House Meeting Leader identified the issue. A score of 5 means half of the House Meeting Leaders identified the issue; a score of 7.2 means 18 out of 25 House Meeting Leaders identified the issue, and so on.

Primary Data: Outcome 9, Health Gaps for Young Men and Boys of Color are Narrowed

<p>Findings from the House Meeting Surveys</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residents think their community is neither healthy or unhealthy Mean=4.2 Mode=6 (N=400) 2. Surveyed residents were concerned about the youth in the community Mean=2.7 Mode=2 (Moderately concerned) (N=400) 3. 51.2 percent of those surveyed had no health insurance (N=640) 4. Health Insurance was lowest in the Hispanic community (close to 70 percent) (N=640) 5. Surveyed respondents found Health Care to be Below Average Mean= 2.77; Mode= 2.0 (Moderately Low- in <u>accessibility</u>) (N=400) 6. Surveyed respondents found Health Care to be Below Average Mean= 2.65 Mode= 2.0 (Moderately Low- in <u>quality</u>) (N=400) 7. 49.2 percent are not satisfied with the current medical service (N=640) 8. Medical conditions reported: Asthma 13.8%; Diabetes 13.6%; Neurological (Stress, Depression) 2.9% Heart, High Blood Pressure 4.6%; Developmental and Degenerative Disorder 0.7% (respondents and their family members). 70 percent do not receive treatment regular for their conditions owing to financial reasons or undocumented status (N=640) 9. Males are less likely to go for health check up than females t(469)=-4.125 p≤.001 (N=640) 10. Men are less likely to go for regular dental cleaning t(417)=-4.207 p≤.001 (N=640) 11. Dental cleaning is correlated to access to health insurance r=0.354 p ≤0.001 (N=640) 12. Health check-up frequency is correlated to access to health insurance r=0.281 p ≤0.001 (N=640)
<p>What Residents Say Should Be Different</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the sexual and reproductive health of young men is essential to enhancing young men’s overall health 2. Sex education Mean=3.38 (Very Important) Mode=4 (Immediate Need) (N=640) (Review Peer Education and Reproductive Counseling for Young Men (PERCY) Project) 3. Residents want: (N=640) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Affordable HC & Better Coverage 42.3 percent (Easier access to Health screenings for prevention) b. Better medical services 37.8 percent c. (Extended hours, less waiting time, overcrowded waiting area, medical facilities for women, satellite clinics in neighborhoods) d. Respect from doctors and nurses 10.9 percent e. (Educating service providers of the different cultures and values; medical needs) f. Transportation 2.6 percent g. Translation 2.6 percent (Arrangements should be made to provide translation for patients; legal requirement of providing translation) 4. Classes, workshops and discussions in different languages on what health home means and how health homes should be created to best serve the diverse population with different legal status and cultural backgrounds (Score 8 of 10)

Secondary Data: Outcome 9, Health Gaps for Young Men and Boys of Color are Narrowed

Literature Review Summary

A legacy of invasive and inhumane medical experimentation, denial of medical treatment, and substandard medical treatment have exacerbated the effects of segregation and impoverishment on people of color, making health gaps part of the inheritance of racial discrimination.³¹

Public and institutional policies in schools, juvenile justice and criminal justice systems, as well as continuing societal discrimination perpetuate these disparities for boys and men of color. African-American men and Latino young men older than age 25 are twice and seven times respectively as likely to be without a high school diploma as whites; the difference in college attendance and graduation rates are lower and lead to life-long differences in earning and education attainment. Better education builds a stronger more capable workforce that contributes to a stronger economy. Per pupil expenditure for K-12 education in the state are well below the national average.(ranked 26th). Over 20 percent of California’s low income students have a teacher without a full credential compared to 6 percent for the highest income students

State Youth Authority Ward in Southern California or Bay are³²

- a) More likely to be African-American or Latino
- b) 68 percent were committed violent crimes
- c) Had abused drugs and alcohol- but not incarcerated for drug-related
- d) Sixth grade education level
- e) Likely to be committed only once to the Youth Authority, but has been arrested between 8 and 33 times although not charged with a crime in many cases.
- f) Has been previously incarcerated in county juvenile hall and/or probation camp
- g) Average stay will be 21 months, followed by parole in community
- h) 45 percent chance of completing parole without committing new offense as a juvenile or adult

Few education, health and societal service systems are designed to promote positive youth development specifically for boys and men of color.

Mental disorders are the leading cause of disability in the United States for ages 15-44 years. People with lower income are significantly more likely to suffer from a mental disorder (Kessler et al., 2005, Miranda et al., 2003, cited by Lee 2008). Minorities also on an average face more stressors. Affordable and comprehensive insurance coverage for mental health treatment is a critical health issue. Conversely, individuals with chronic medical conditions suffer from mental illness. 72 percent of the population with mental illness work and my lack adequate health coverage. There are multiple barriers to access high quality mental health services, including stigma, lack of information about mental illness and inadequate coverage. The Mental Health Parity Law requires individual and group insurance plans to provide coverage and diagnosis and necessary treatment. (Lee, 2008)³³

³¹ Byrd, W.M. & Clayton, L.A. (2001). *An American health dilemma: A medical history of African-Americans and the problem of race*, (1)588, (2)624. New York: Routledge.

Roberts, D. (1997). *Killing the black body: Race, reproduction, and the meaning of liberty*. New York: Pantheon Books.

Washington, H.A. (2006). *Medical apartheid: The dark history of medical experimentation on black Americans from colonial times to the present*. New York: Doubleday.

³² Juvenile Crime-How does California’s Juvenile Justice System Work? Adapted from California’s Criminal Justice System: A Primer http://www.lao.ca.gov/1995/050195_juv_crime/kkpart5.aspx

<p>Literature Review Summary</p>	<p>There has been dramatic increase in the juvenile offenders. Juveniles detained have numerous health problems (parental neglect, mental health disorders, physical, drug or sexual abuse) (AAP, 99).³⁴ Juvenile Justice children face barriers in accessing mental health and substance abuse services. There are no appropriate health screening available nor are the parents aware of their role in the therapy process (Gourley et al., 2003).³⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) African American and Latino youth account for 6 in 10 juveniles held residential facilities (AAP, 1999) b) The rate of recidivism is high in juvenile correctional care facilities. Approximately 40 percent of adolescents are repeat offenders c) Adolescents entering correctional care facilities may be at higher risk for: STD, HIV, pregnancy and parenting, and pre-existing mental health disorders (AAP, 99) <p>Central region has the highest percentage of cases (59%). There are 13,455 cumulative cases of AIDS between April 2006 and December 2007. Of these 20 percent were Latino/Hispanic. Latino/Hispanic population comprise of growing proportion of newly diagnosed cases of AIDS (36 percent of the new cases) Among the three largest ethnic groups, Latino/Hispanics have the shortest time from HIV+ diagnosis to AIDS diagnosis and a slightly shorter time from AIDS diagnosis to death. More than 50 percent of all Latino/Hispanic were foreign born (85% from Mexico) (Overview of HIV/AIDS in the California-Mexico Region May 2008, AIDS Education and Training Center)</p> <p>Men play important, often dominant roles in decisions crucial to women's reproductive health. Young unmarried men and boys need information about contraception, STDs, and pregnancy.</p> <p>Sexual transmitted diseases are higher among youth 15 to 19 years compared to white males (Thomas et al. 2004).³⁶</p>
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³³ Lee, D. (2008). Mental health and universal coverage. The California Endowment.

³⁴ American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). (1999). Health care for children and adolescents in the juvenile correctional care system.

³⁵ Gourley et al. (2003). Access to behavior health care for juvenile justice children academy health meeting, 20:abstract no. 81.

³⁶ Thomas, M. et. al. (2004). Masculinity-contribution to health disparities for young men of color transitions: Serving youth of color, (15)3.