

Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force
Annual Report
May 3, 2005

Operating Framework

The operating framework and areas of responsibility for the Task Force are as follows:

Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force (Task Force) – The Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force represents every major leadership sector of the community. Members were selected specifically for their expertise and interest in youth and youth violence prevention.

The Task Force identifies the overarching objectives from the Human Relations Commission (HRC) report, identifies possible approaches, ensures alignment of the strategic direction and recommends strategies to implement the recommendations from the HRC Report. The Task Force provides a “big picture” approach to planning.

The Task Force meets on a monthly basis, the second Monday of each month. Meetings include reports on recent youth and gang violence, presentations by subject matter experts, information sharing on local and national best practices, breakout sessions, and facilitated discussions. The meetings are open to the public. During the implementation phase and to date, the Task Force convened on the following dates:

- May 10, 2004
- June 5, 2004
- June 14, 2004
- July 12, 2004
- August 9, 2004
- September 13, 2004
- October 11, 2004
- November 8, 2004
- December 13, 2004
- January 19, 2005
- February 16, 2005
- March 14, 2005
- April 11, 2005

Executive Committee – The Executive Committee is composed of the highest leadership of the city to reflect the diverse interests impacted by youth violence. It provides oversight of the implementation process, as well as direct support for resource allocation.

Resource Team – The Resource Team is composed of City and Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) staff, with input from the HRC. The Resource Team is responsible for providing staff support, reviewing the City’s current youth-serving policies and programs, identifying programs by goals and targeted population and

activities, and benchmarking programs from other cities. Attached is a list of Executive Committee, Task Force and Resource Team members (Attachment 1).

The Task Force reviewed the emerging themes from the HRC report and developed specific Action Teams and strategies to address the priority issues. The Action Team's emerging priorities from the HRC report and the Task Force objectives are summarized below:

Research and Resource Development – Human Relations Commission Report: *That the City Council allow the Human Relations Commission to research and forward suggestions for the application of funding to offset the cost of some of the recommendations contained in this report.*

Task Force Response

- Carried out and completed citywide criminal activity analysis and identified Police Beats 4, 5 and 7 as the city's most active areas for gang-related criminal activities. These Police beats will be the focus of the Task Force's initial efforts before broadening its efforts citywide. By focusing on these areas the Task Force intends to develop program implementation models that can be utilized in other impacted areas throughout the City.

Police Beats 4, 5, and 7 are located in an area bordered by Seventh Street, Willow Street, the Los Angeles River and Cherry Ave (see Attachment 2). This area includes the Hellman Street area, which had seen an increase in youth and gang violence and has been the focus of stepped-up law enforcement efforts. Research carried out by this action team confirmed that Beats 4, 5, and 7 are the highest in volume and incidence of violent crime in the City of Long Beach, including murders and gang-related shootings. The areas include the highest population of criminal street gangs, which are generally based on neighborhood and ethnic affiliations. Some gangs in this area are multi-generational, with grandparent, parent, and siblings affiliated with some level of gang membership. In 2004, there were 683 juvenile arrests in the target area, for a rate of 9.5 arrest per 1,000 population; this is twice as high as the rate for the City of Long Beach as a whole (4.1 arrests/1,000). The target area is also the most densely populated area within Long Beach.

Police Beats 4, 5, and 7 have a total population of 71,644, with a youth population of 29,725. The ethnicity breakdown is as follows: 5.6% White, 56.9% Hispanic, 16.1% Black, 0.3% American Indian, 17.5% Asian, 1% Pacific Islander, 1.5% Two or more races, and 0.1% Other. In the target Police Beats, 30%-47% of residents are under 18 years of age, and 15%-34% of households have a single female head of household with children under 18 years of age. In each targeted Beat, 25% or more of the population is living below the poverty level.

Over half of Long Beach Unified School District's 97,000 students live in the Poly High School area located in Police Beat 5, a portion of the target area. Here, 11,878 students were suspended by the Truancy Counseling Center; 3,916 students (6th-12th) were suspended to home; 1,303 students received tickets for daytime loitering; and, 750 referrals were made for immediate action and requested expulsions or transfers to another school were submitted. In all the above data, approximately 95% of the students were minorities. During Academic Year 2003-2004, 678 students were suspended and 6 students were expelled from the High School and Middle Schools located in the target area. Data developed for this assessment was also incorporated into the City of Long Beach Title V proposal.

- Is working to identify and reach out to key leaders from various sectors of the community and engage the community in dialogue regarding obstacles.
- Collaborated with the Youth Council to successfully compete for a \$70,000 grant for a pilot gang divergence project.
- Continues to identify and present task force information regarding new and relevant youth outreach efforts.

Media – Human Relations Commission Report: *Develop a public awareness campaign modeled after the anti-tobacco initiative campaign to communicate anti-gang messages which de-glorify and de-glamorize violence through the promotion of positive character and community and social values, e.g., integrity, responsibility, accountability and respect.*

Task Force Response

- Develop a multi-dimensional media plan that gives a relevant voice to the targeted populations in Long Beach and conveys a positive message for role models for youth and families.
- Establish the general public service message for the anti-violence media campaign.
- In a partnership with Leadership Long Beach, Charter Communications and the Press Telegram, the Long Beach Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force (Task Force) will create a 40-hour "live" television event (telethon) May 12-14, 2005. The program will focus on the issues and the many strategies being used locally and regionally to prevent gang violence. The goals of the event are: (1) to profile the most compelling experts/leaders in both live and pre-recorded segments, (2) to educate gang and community members about resources available to assist in lifestyle changes, and (3) to give the community information

about ways to volunteer or support existing efforts in this critical area. The Task Force will recommend participants and facilitators for these segments.

In addition to the expansion of community dialogue, the community will be given opportunities to participate in interactive dialogue and phone-in questions and commentary. Finally, viewers will have access to a suggested website to learn more and a phone number to call about volunteer opportunities.

The telethon will be shown simultaneously on at least five of the local Long Beach cable channels that are carried on Charter's local system. This will include Charter's channel 3, the City's channel 8 and the channels from each of our major educational institutions - the Long Beach Unified School District, Long Beach City College and California State University Long Beach.

Youth Engagement – Human Relations Commission Report: *184,800 minors and young adults 0-24 years reside in Long Beach, representing 40% of the total Long Beach population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).*

Task Force Response

- Find ways to engage youth in the process to reduce youth violence.
- Increase youth participation in anti-gang and community programs; and identify role models.
- Target Police Beats 4, 5, and 7 youth-serving agencies to identify youth to participate on the Task Force.
- Identify leaders of the district level youth councils and invite their participation.
- In March 2005, the Task Force partnered with the Department of Health and Human Services to apply for a grant through the Board of Corrections, Title V Community Prevention Grant, to support community/neighborhood-based projects that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The application aims to address some of the highest priority needs identified by the Task Force: providing effective, community-based delinquency prevention services for youth, and increasing community capacity to provide these services. A requirement of the application was the development of a Three-Year Delinquency Prevention Plan (Plan) that identified and analyzed the need or problem to be addressed in the area of delinquency prevention. This Plan provides specifics on existing prevention and early intervention efforts, demographics, juvenile crime trends, and disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7, the Task Force's identified target area. The Task Force will use the Plan as it continues to focus on

addressing the Human Relations Commission's report recommendations. A copy of the Plan is attached (Attachment 3).

Although not in the targeted beats, the Bret Harte Neighborhood Library (1595 West Willow), which services constitutes from the target area, began a new teen program in April 2005. This program enhancement includes:

- A youth services librarian specializing in services to teens
- An enhanced materials collection for teens (ages 13 - 17)
- Programming for teens, such as Teen Read Week in October, National Library Month in April, and a Teen Summer Reading Program
- Outreach to Stephens Middle School and Cabrillo High School (in Bret Harte Library's geographic service area)
- Establishment of a Teen Advisory Council for Harte Library, facilitated by the teen services librarian

New Family Learning Center (FLC) programs are offered by the Harte Library, including computer access to math tutorials and college preparation information for middle school and high school students (partnerships of the Library and USC and LBUSD); ongoing FLC services include homework help for all ages of students, specialized print and electronic resources for children and adults, and specialized software for adults acquiring English as a second language (a partnership with the LBUSD School for Adults).

Parenting – Human Relations Commission Report: *There is a need for more parent and/or adult involvement in youth's lives. There needs to be on-going communication to get parents involved so that they become more aware of the issues youth face everyday which includes sometimes just simply getting from home to school and back safely.*

Task Force Response

- Identify resources for specialized parenting education.
- Put together a parenting resource guide and make it available online and in print.
- Identify and bring critical parenting resource programs to the area.
- Launch a media campaign to promote parenting groups.
- Look into making parenting classes and/or community service mandatory for those who participate in teen social service programs.
- Following the February 24, 2005 shooting in West Long Beach, Task Force members have participated in community and school meetings. The Task Force

will partner to support existing forums addressing these issues and incorporate lessons learned in the best practice model.

Youth Employment – Human Relations Commission Report: *An antidote to gangs and criminal activity is workplace skill development and gainful employment.*

Task Force Response

- Increase job opportunities for youth through expansion of Youth Opportunity Center's youth/business hiring and internship programs.
- Implement pilot gang divergence project that would focus on 25 youths.
- Collaborate with the Workforce Development Board's Youth Council to implement strategies to increase youth employment services through grant and program development and through increased outreach of services available to youth through YOC and other youth-serving organizations.

Collaboration With Youth Council

The Task Force, as well as the HRC Report, identified youth employment as one of the five highest priority areas for strategies to be implemented. The Youth Council of the City of Long Beach is a sub-committee of the Workforce Investment Board whose charge is policy oversight of Workforce Investment Act and other youth grant allocations received each year. Because of their expertise in the area of provision of youth employment, and consistent with the HRC report to not create duplicative services, the Task Force and the Youth Council have formed a partnership whereby the Youth Council has assumed a leadership position in the provision of youth employment. The Task Force will work with the Youth Council to identify funding, and craft and implement strategies to bolster youth employment, work readiness and preparation, and education completion for at-risk youth.

In July 2004 the Task Force partnered with the Youth Council the Long Beach Unified School District, the County Probation Department and the Long Beach Police Department to apply for a grant through the State Workforce Development Board. This partnership was successful in securing a \$70,000 grant to create a pilot gang-divergence project. The Project focuses on interventions for a group of 20-25 very at-risk young adults identified and referred by the Unified School District, Probation Department, and the Police Department – who have begun to show patterns of behavior and/or gang affiliation. The youth are selected from the target area identified by the Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force.

As of April 2005, City grants totaling nearly \$2 million have been secured and/or targeted for vocational training related to the Task Force's vision, including the recent award of a construction trades apprenticeship program for 250 youth. The Task Force hopes to recruit many of the teens and young adults from areas of Central Long Beach, which was identified as having high unemployment and school dropout rates and persistent gang activity.

In June 2005, the Youth Employment Sub-Committee and the Youth Council will co-host a Summer Opportunities Fair as a large community event to provide youth productive activities over their summer vacations. Focus will be on the Youth Opportunity Center's Summer Jobs, Youth Development, and Internship Programs, along with a mini-job fair with multiple LB businesses onsite who have summer openings to fill. Also part of the event will be numerous other youth resources available over the summer, including volunteer and recreation activities.

Youth Education – Human Relations Commission Report: *Chronic delinquents can be identified by age 13; 85% of juvenile offenders are functionally illiterate; preventive measures must occur within the educational system or community; early education programs and parent training programs hold promise for abating future chronic offenders (Greenwood, F.E. and Zimring, F.E., (1985) "One More Chance: The Pursuit of Promising Intervention Strategies for Chronic Juvenile Offenders," Rand Publication).*

Task Force Response

- Increase consistency and availability of curriculum/programs (such as anger management counseling, conflict resolution, and project self esteem) aimed at educating youth and adults on anti-violence and violence prevention issues.
- Focus on early intervention, i.e., K-2.
- City Departments represented within the Resource Team, have begun to develop program options and strategies within beats 4, 5, and 7, including identifying the current inventory of programs and services within the area, including recreational enrichment, educational and academic programs and services, child care, after school, mobile recreation and social services. The effort involves ongoing coordination between both City and community-based agencies to track program investment and success and to identify promising programming approaches appropriate for the target area.

TASK FORCE NEXT STEPS

- Identify and incorporate youth stakeholders and other community-based organizations from the target area for inclusion in the Task Force effort.

- Hold community-based focus groups in beats 4, 5 and 7 to obtain community input and community leadership buy-in for first steps.
- Lead the effort to engage the community, especially the business and religious community.
- Recommend a curriculum for both the Long Beach Unified School District and Parks programs, such as GRIP.
- Explore ways to involve past and active gang members.

Conclusion

In its first year, the Task Force has worked and used the HRC report as a guide to begin to identify short- and long-term strategies to address and reduce youth and gang violence. As the Task Force has intensified its efforts it has become abundantly clear that there are no ready and easy answers to the problem of youth and gang violence.

As stark and depressing as this thought might appear, there is a certain freedom in understanding the problem's scope and seeing that it is so large in scope, so multi-faceted in its complexity, and so resistant to easy solutions. This awareness has freed the Task Force from the unrealistic expectation of being able to bring about a long-term solution by applying short-term efforts. Instead, the Task Force understands it will be perseverance, consistency, and sheer determination that will help implement the changes needed in order to reach our goals.

The Task Force remains hopeful that we can bring about these changes and will continue the work of implementing the recommendations of the Human Relations Commission.

Attachments (3)

List of Task Force Members
Maps of Beats 4, 5, 7
Three-Year Delinquency Plan

LONG BEACH YOUTH & GANG VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Beverly O'Neill	Mayor	City of Long Beach
Gerald R. Miller	City Manager	City of Long Beach
Rich Archbold	Executive Editor	Press-Telegram
Anthony W. Batts	Chief of Police	City of Long Beach
Him Chhim	Executive Director	Cambodian Association of America
Randy Gordon	President	LB Area Chamber of Commerce
Rev. Garon Harden	Chair	Ministers Alliance
Lydia Hollie	Immediate Past Chair	Human Relations Commission
Dr. E. Jan Kehoe	President	Long Beach City College
Dr. Robert Maxson	President	California State University, Long Beach
Christopher Steinhauser	Superintendent	Long Beach Unified School District
Roberto Uranga	Board of Trustees	Long Beach City College


TASK FORCE

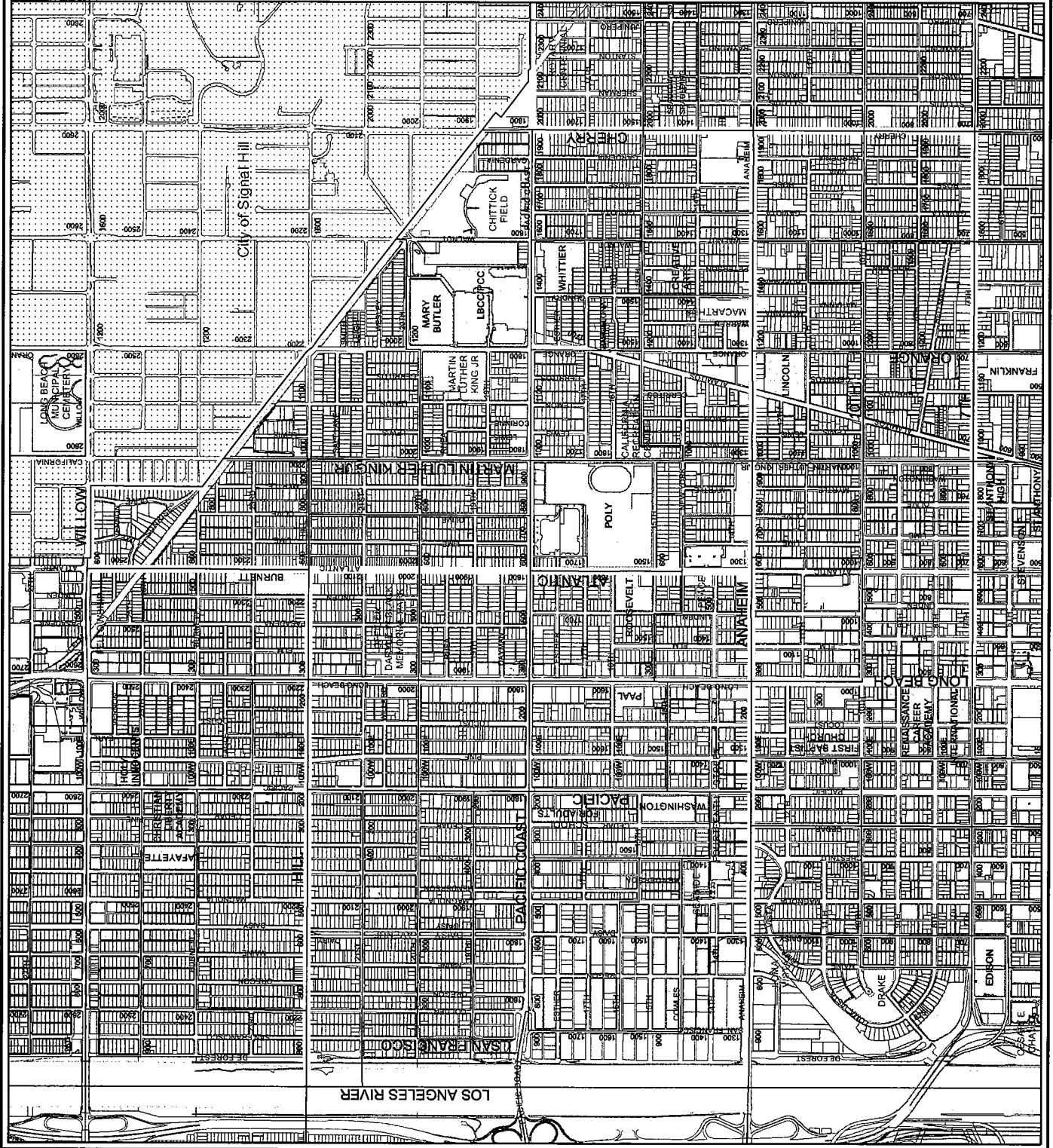
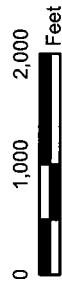
Michael Gillette	Chair – Task Force	Conservation Corps of Long Beach
Mark Rothenberg, Esq.	Vice Chair – Task Force	Commission on Youth and Children – LB
Mike Bassett	Chair	Long Beach Youth Services NETWORK
Yolanda Benavidez	Vocational Programs Supv.	Long Beach School for Adults
Alvin Bernstein	Superintendent	Office of Intervention & Prevention
Sheila Callaghan	Deputy in Charge	LB County Juvenile District Attorney Off.
Raymond Chavarria	Executive Director	Latino Business Education Center
Enrique Castro	Director of Youth Services	Family Services of Long Beach
Rene Castro	Program Director	NCCJ
Sotheara Chhay	Youth Member	Commission on Youth and Children - LB
Rev. James Dok	Executive Director	United Cambodian Community
Brian Gimmillaro	Coach/Women's Volleyball	California State University, Long Beach
Fabian Gonzalez	Youth Member	Commission on Youth and Children – LB
Erin Gruwell	Professor	California State University, Long Beach
Phil T. Hester	Director	Parks, Recreation and Marine – LB
Karen Hilburn	Director – Student Support	Long Beach Unified School District
David Hillman	Coordinator	Role of Men / Proud Fathers of the Hood
Robert Luna	Deputy Chief	Long Beach Police Dept.
Daniel Murphy	Asst. City Prosecutor	Office of the City Prosecutor
Diana Pinedo	Youth Member	LB Police Dept Youth Advisory Group
Ty Hatfield	Lieutenant	Long Beach Police Dept.
Jessica Quintana	Executive Director	Centro CHA
Barbara Smith	Member	Human Relations Commission
Hillary Rivers	Victims Advocate	Resident – Police Beat 5
James Saucedo	Professor	California State University, Long Beach
Rev. Gregory Sanders	Pastor	The Rock Christian Fellowship
Dave San Jose	Founder	Peace 90800 Council
Dr. Judson Schoendorf	Member	Board of Health & Human Services
Autrilla Scott	Community Activist	Resident – Police Beat 5
Darick Simpson	Chair	Workforce Developmt Brd Youth Council
Robin Sinks	Health Educator	Long Beach Unified School District
Melanie Wasington	Executive Director	Mentoring A Touch From Above
Craig Watson	VP - Communications	Charter Communications
Bill Wells	Member	Million Moms March

RESOURCE TEAM

Reggie Harrison	Deputy City Manager	City of Long Beach-City Manager
Alvin Bernstein	Superintendent, Prev.&Interv.	City of Long Beach-Parks, Rec. & Marine
Chris Burcham	Youth Services	City of Long Beach-Library
Charles Clark	Security Director	Long Beach Unified School District
Anitra Dempsey	Human Dignity Program Officer	City of Long Beach-City Manager
Cynthia Fogg	Superintendent, Youth Services	City of Long Beach-Parks, Rec. & Marine
Phil Hester	Director	City of Long Beach-Parks, Rec. & Marine
Karen Hilburn	Dir. Student Support	Long Beach Unified School District
Keith Kilmer	Commander	City of Long Beach-Police
Erroll Parker	Communication Services, Supv.	City of Long Beach-Health
Bryan Rogers	Workforce Bureau Officer	City of Long Beach-Community Development
Corrine Schneider	Mgr. Human & Social Svcs.	City of Long Beach-Health
Dennis Thys	Manager, Neighborhood Svcs.	City of Long Beach-Community Development
Cecile Walters	Development Project Manager	City of Long Beach-Community Development
Ray Worden	Manager, Workforce Dev.	City of Long Beach-Community Development

City of Long Beach Police Beats 4, 5 and 7

-  Census Block Groups
-  Parks
-  Schools
-  Assessor Parcels



City of Long Beach
Three-Year Delinquency Prevention Plan

California Board of Corrections
Title V Community Prevention Grant



Prepared for
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council
February 23, 2005

Part 1: Identification and Analysis of the Need/Problem

The City of Long Beach proposes to address the need for viable alternatives for youth who are referred for mandated community service. This effort focuses on youth ages 10 - 17 and their families, living in one of three Police Beats (the target area). The youth will be referred by the Juvenile Traffic and/or Informal Court for community service, and offer them a unique holistic and family-based community service requirement:

- Non-violent conflict resolution training for parents, children and families,
- Mental Health Referrals
- Mentoring
- Parenting Skills/Family Development Activities Services offered by culturally specific service providers

A. Role of Existing Prevention and Early Intervention Efforts in the Targeted Area(s)

Prevention and early intervention efforts in the targeted areas include programs provided by a variety of city departments including the Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine, through collaboration with the Community Development Department and the Long Beach Unified School District, the Health and Human Services Department, Library Services, the Police Department, as well as other community based organizations.

The City of Long Beach has demonstrated incredible innovation with the implementation of its After-school, Weekend and Mobile Recreation Programs, funded by Community Development Block Grant and General funds and administered by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine. Due to the density and lack of open space in the targeted area, the City embarked on an approach, which brings recreation services to the neighborhood. After-school and weekend recreation activities are provided at neighborhood school. The Mobile Recreation and Skate Park on Wheels, in essence, streets are closed and the City is able to provide trained personnel that brings supervised recreational programming and supplies for meaningful recreation activity. This tailored and innovative approach is a definite strength and an example of an institution meeting the needs of the community where they are.

Individual small community-based organizations address a variety of developmental as well as ethnic-specific service needs within the targeted areas. This tailored approach serves our diverse communities well, but it also presents some challenges in the coordination of services. One method to address this need has been the Long Beach Youth Services NETWORK. The NETWORK provides a forum for public, private and nonprofit youth-serving agencies to work together on behalf of the youth of Long Beach through collaboration, education, training and assistance. Their visions, programs, expectations and obstacles

and partnership opportunities are shared. This effort brings together more than 100 youth serving providers monthly.

Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) serves 97,000 plus students annually. 55% of the district's 97,000 students live in the Poly High School area located in Police Beat 5, a portion of the target area. 1,303 students received tickets for day time loitering, 11,878 students were suspended by the Truancy Counseling Center, 750 referrals were made for immediate action requested expulsions or transfers to another school were submitted, and 3,916 students (6th – 12th) were suspended to home. In all the above data, approximately 95% of the students were minorities. During Academic Year 2003 – 2004, 678 students were suspended and 4 students expelled from the High School and Middle Schools located in the target area.

The Bureau of Human and Social Services in the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services offers a number of programs aimed at prevention and early intervention. The Bureau's Center for Families and Youth (CFY) operates a Family Support Program providing youth enrichment activities including trips to sporting events, camp sponsorships, community picnics and an annual 3-on-3 youth basketball tournament. The program is part of a regional Service Planning Area 8 (SPA 8) Family Support Collaborative, which also focuses on school readiness and employment and training. CFY also houses a Family Preservation Program (FPP), providing comprehensive case management and linkages to community services for families referred from the Department of Children and Family Services and the Probation Department. FPP services for youth include Substitute Adult Role Model (mentoring) services and youth enrichment groups. Cambodian Association of America operates a second Family Preservation Program serving families in the targeted area, and CFY's Targeted Case Management Program offers similar services to Medi-Cal eligible families in the area. Other prevention and early intervention programs provided by the Bureau include Anger Management classes for teens and adults, parenting classes and Students Talking About Resisting Substances Program (S.T.A.R.S.), aimed at reducing the risk of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among youth.

Library Services offers a number of children and youth programming at its branches. Family Learning Centers and bilingual assistance are also available. Library Services has created linkages to directories to be established via marketing. Directories include the LBUSD Guide to Community Resources and the Long Beach Public Library Community Resource Guide, both available electronically and in print at all neighborhood public libraries.

The City has three active Police Athletic Leagues (P.A.L.) strategically located in the City, which allows easy access by youth and their families for programming and services during after school hours.

B. Strengths and Weaknesses of Existing Services and Programs in the Targeted Area(s)

The City has established many initiatives in support of and serving the children and youth of Long Beach. The Commission on Youth and Children (Commission) was established in October 2003. This is the City's first Commission with youth membership each representing the 9 Council Districts under the age of 19. The objectives of the Commission are to advise the Mayor and City Council of the needs, concerns and problems of children and youth; make policy recommendations; promote coordination between the City, the Long Beach Unified School District and other county, state and national organizations and community agencies.

Another initiative is the Youth Opportunity Center. This Workforce Development One-Stop, under the advisory of the Workforce Development Board's Youth Council, serves youth between the ages of 12-24 providing workforce readiness, case management, internship opportunities, employment referrals, health education, foster care emancipation assistance, and GED preparation and graduation attainment.

To date the vast majority of prevention services are provided by and monitored by the City of Long Beach and the Long Beach Unified School District. These two critical institutions have along history of collaborative efforts. One example is the 21st Century After-School Initiative. This unique approach offers comprehensive services to school-age youth and was implemented with matched funding from the District as well as the City of Long Beach. The attached table details the perceived strengths and weaknesses of this effort.

There are a number of community-based organizations in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7, which include, Atlantic Community Economic Development Corporation, Asian Pacific Community Services, Petrolane Boys and Girls Clubs of Long Beach, Cambodian Association of America, Community Improvement League, Comprehensive Child Development, Long Beach School for Adults, Long Beach City College, United Cambodian Community, St. Mary Medical Center, Long Beach Community Action Partnership, and Goodwill Industries of Southbay, to name a few.

The challenge the City faces is the need for better collaboration, enhanced mental health referrals, conflict resolution skills training, parenting/family development training, linkages and more formalized mentoring opportunities.

C. Juvenile Crime Trends

Beats 4, 5 and 7 are the highest in volume and incidence of violent crime in the City of Long Beach, including murders and gang-related shootings. The areas include the highest populations of criminal street gangs, which are generally based on neighborhood and ethnic affiliations. Some gangs in this area are multi-generational, with grandparent, parent and siblings affiliated with some level of gang membership.

The Long Beach Police Department dedicates a significant amount of resources to the area to impact gang crime, youth related violence and illegal narcotics activity, working with other governmental agencies and community-based organizations as the problem requires.

Total LB Population:	475,880
Total LB Youth Pop.:	135,976
Total Target Area	
Pop. (Beats 4,5,7):	71,644
Total Youth Target Area	
Pop. (Beats 4,5,7):	29,725

2004 Target Juvenile Crime Statistics (Beats 4,5,7)

	Target Area	Citywide
Arrests:	683	2,294
Citations:	550	6,250*

* includes misd. citations

LA County Comparisons

	Long Beach	LA County
Population:	475,880	9,871,506
Avg. Per Sq. Mi.:	9,517*	2,344

* target area is most heavily populated area within LB

County Crime Comparisons - Juvenile Arrests

	Total Arrests	Per 1000 Pop.
LA County	40,530	4.1 Arrests
Long Beach	2,294	4.8 Arrests
Target Area	683	9.5 Arrests

Part II: Identification and Assessment of Targeted Area/Population

A. Boundaries of the Proposed Project's Service Area

The proposed project service area is within the State of California, the County of Los Angeles, the City of Long Beach Police Beats 4, 5, and 7. See attached map.

B. Identification of Specific Geographic Area

The proposed project service area is within the State of California, the County of Los Angeles, the City of Long Beach in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7.

Long Beach is the fifth largest city in California with a population of 487,100. Long Beach is one of only three cities in California with its own Health Department and Energy Department, and the only city in California with its own Oil Department. Incorporated in 1888, the Long Beach area is 52.3 square miles and was designated by the Census 2000 as the most diverse large city in the nation.

The service areas include the zip codes of 90806 and 90813. The area is within the designated Enterprise Zone in the City of Long Beach, a Redevelopment Project Area and Community Development Block Grant Target Zones.

C. Describe the Population that will be Targeted by the Proposed Project

The population that will be targeted by the proposed project will be non-adjudicated male and female youth between the ages of 10 - 17, with a focus on ages 11 - 14 as the key group, and their families.

The ethnicity breakdown within Police Beats 4, 5, and 7 is as follows: White – 5.6%, Hispanic – 56.9%, Black – 16.1%, American Indian - 0.3%, Asian – 17.5%, Pacific Islander – 1%, Two or more races – 2.5%, Other – 0.1%.

The population in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7, contains 30% - 47%, under 18 years of age.

The population in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7, contains 15% - 34%, single female head of households with children under 18 years of age.

The population in Police Beats 4, 5, and 7, contains 25% or more living below the poverty level.

D. Identification of Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System

The City of Long Beach will focus on the reduction of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). Below is the Los Angeles County Relative Rate Index Values at specific decision points in the juvenile justice system.

Population Based Relative Rate Index Values								
State : California					Reporting Period Jan / 2003			
County: Los Angeles					through Dec / 2003			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	3.12	1.59	0.35	1.38	0.14	--	1.69
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	5.28	2.29	0.34	1.37	0.26	--	2.50
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	7.70	2.83	--	--	11.30	--	3.25
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	8.18	2.81	0.30	1.91	0.20	--	3.30
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	6.25	2.44	0.26	1.62	0.23	--	2.74
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	6.46	2.53	0.24	1.46	0.26	--	2.83
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	5.49	2.27	0.22	1.35	0.29	--	2.50
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	9.99	3.63	0.33	2.15	0.27	--	4.15
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.00	13.56	3.78	1.66	24.05	--	--	5.10
Group meets 1% threshold?		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

release 1/02/04

E. Reasons for Disproportionate Minority Contact

A number of factors may contribute to disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system, including a need to improve cultural sensitivity and competency among service providers and a lack of culturally appropriate prevention and early intervention services. Focus group discussions with local community based organizations have revealed that there are few meaningful resources available for youth who have been cited for truancy or minor offenses who must complete community service hours. Many of the community-based organizations currently serving this non-adjudicated group are not reimbursed for their work and are para-professionals with little emphasis on the best practices

available. In addition, the competition for resources has made coordination between youth serving agencies a non-priority.

In addition, many of the conditions prevalent in low income, high population density neighborhoods may also contribute to DMC, including increased exposure to gangs, economic stress, availability of weapons and drugs, lack of school resources, poor school performance, parental or peer substance abuse, and inadequate supervision.

F. Prevention Strategy to Reduce DMC in the Targeted Service Area

It is clear that young people ages 10-14 who have had minimal interaction with the juvenile justice system can be addressed in a manner that reduces their risk for continued contact. If existing community based organizations can be provided capacity building training to strengthen their parent and family training components, mental health referrals, and mentoring components, then it is believed that we will be seeing few youth who recidivate. In addition, if these agencies are monitored with a coordinated management information and evaluation system the existing knowledge base around best practices will be expanded.

Increased cultural sensitivity and competency training is needed for service providers in juvenile justice, education, and human services systems. Such efforts must be sustained and adapted to address more subtle manifestations of bias and to increase the availability of culturally appropriate services. As the targeted areas are highly diverse, trainings must address multiple cultural competencies.

Providing additional, culturally appropriate prevention and early intervention services in this geographic area will help counteract neighborhood and family conditions such as those described above that contribute to DMC.

G. Risk Factors for Youth living in the Target Area

Interviews with youth from the targeted area, focus groups with service providers and other key informants have uncovered the following risk factors:

- Family management problems
- Family conflict
- Favorable parental attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior
- Friends who engage in the problem behavior
- Early initiation of the problem behavior
- Family Management Problems
- Family Conflict
- Early and Persistent Anti-social behavior

- Alienation and Rebelliousness
- Early and persistent anti-social behavior
- Alienation and rebelliousness
- Lack of commitment to school
- Friends who engage in the problem behavior
- Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior

High population density, low socioeconomic status, and a lack of sufficient prevention resources contribute to the high risk of delinquency for youth in the target areas. In addition the following risk factors increase the odds that minors in those communities will be involved in violent crime.

Community and neighborhood factors include: poverty; availability of drugs and firearms; adults involved in crime; exposure to violence; community fear and apathy toward reporting crime and involvement with police; lack of resources to place minors involved in crime outside of the home and away from negative influences.

School factors include: academic failure; low bonding to school; truancy and dropping out; frequent school transfers; violence at the schools and on the way to/from school.

Family factors include: low levels of family involvement; lack of parenting and family management skills; parental criminality and lifestyle; poor family bonding and conflict resolution; parental tolerance of substance use and aggressive behavior; history of child abuse or maltreatment; communication/language difficulties when parents are not proficient in English; parental absence due to long working hours; divorce; incarceration; unstable home life.

Peer-related factors include: delinquent siblings and peers as role models; gang membership; racial prejudice.

Individual factors include: aggressiveness; lack of early initiation of violent behavior; beliefs and attitudes favorable to deviant or antisocial behavior.

Part III: Delinquency Prevention Strategy

A. The Three-Year Action Strategy includes:

Year One – Planning and assessment; data collection; staff development; participant outreach; identification of potential referral sources; collection of outcome and performance measures; and implementation of program services.

Year Two – Includes all of Year One activities including broadening the age range.

Year Three – Includes all of Year One and Year Two activities including focusing on sustainability and identifying best practices for adoption in other police beats within the city of Long Beach.

Goals and objectives are being identified.

B. Letter of Support – See attachment.

Part IV: Proposed Delinquency Prevention Project

A. The Proposed Project

The proposed project will take children ages 10 – 17 - with a focus on ages 11-14 - as the key group, and their families, living in one of three targeted police beats in the city of Long Beach. The youth will be referred by the Juvenile Traffic and/or Informal Court for community service, and offer them a unique holistic and family-based community service requirement:

- Non-violent conflict resolution training for parents, children and families,
- Mental Health Referrals
- Mentoring
- Parenting Skills/Family Development Activities Services offered by culturally specific service providers

A need identified by our community based organizational partners and key informants is the need for viable alternatives for youth who are referred for mandated community service. Through a review of the literature on best practices and focus group interviews with youth we have identified the following:

Problem/Identified Need	Proposed Project
Results of interviews with young people and their parents reveal that many do not have the requisite skills to deal with conflict in a non-violent manner.	Young people need skills-based training to provide them the tools they need to respond without violence and problem solve. The family must be involved to train this system to deal appropriately with conflict.

A significant number of children in the target area come from families with single parents or are being raised by their grandparents or other extended family members.	Mentoring, if appropriately monitored provides a strong enhancement for the family, respite care for the primary caregiver and additional information to adjust and tailor any programmatic effort.
The capacity to deliver quality service by youth serving agencies is varied, un-informed by best practice, un-responsive to identified community needs, fragmented and not monitored at the local level.	Community-based organizations must develop their capacity to deliver culturally-specific conflict resolution training and parent education.
	<p>Community-based organizations must share an outcome orientation to the delivery of services: a shared management information system will foster shared learning and increased potential for collaboration.</p> <p>Many of the organizations that are currently on the Court's referral list do not have the capacity to appropriately serve these youth with meaningful activities that will reduce the youth's risk of recidivism.</p>

B. Promising Approaches

Catalano and Hawkins (1996), researchers who developed the Social Development Model or Communities that Care approach to prevention, identified parent training, family therapy and mentoring as effective strategies for 11-14 year olds faced with the following risk factors:

Program	Risk Factor (Catalano and Hawkins, 1996)	Specific Delivery Method
Parent Training	Family management problems	Utilize Second Step, a proven holistic conflict resolution model for parents and their children.
	Family conflict	
	Favorable parental attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	

	Friends who engage in the problem behavior	
	Early initiation of the problem behavior	
Family Therapy	Family Management Problems	Train local CBO's in the skills they need to conduct an initial mental health assessment and provide appropriate referrals.
	Family Conflict	
	Early and Persistent Anti-social Behavior	
	Alienation and Rebelliousness	
Mentoring with Contingent Reinforcement	Early and persistent anti-social behavior	Train local CBO's in the elements of a successful mentoring program and hold them accountable with a shared management information and monitoring system.
	Alienation and rebelliousness	
	Lack of commitment to school.	
	Friends who engage in the problem behavior.	
	Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior.	

C. Alignment with the Jurisdiction's Overall Prevention Strategy

The proposed project will target specific geographic beats identified by the police department and other city agencies as high-risk areas for violent crime.

The proposed project is preventative in that it targets youth who have not been fully adjudicated.

The proposed project is a multi-system level approach, impacting not only the individual youth, but more importantly the family system.

D. Applicant's Success in Administering Collaborative Community-based Projects

Since 1906 the City of Long Beach has had a Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), being one of only three California communities to have its own Health Department. Housed within DHHS is the Bureau of Human and Social Services (HSS), which brings together segments of the community, advocates, service providers, interfaith community, business groups and mainstream community members in Long Beach to assist in planning, coordinating services and program oversight for community based services.

HSS will be the lead coordinating body for oversight of the Delinquency Prevention Grant. HSS will ensure a comprehensive approach to providing services to prevent youth violence in Long Beach. Attached is a chart showing how the HSS structure will enable the City to both disseminate information, receive input and information to ensure that a comprehensive approach is taken

during the planning and execution of new and expanded services for Long Beach.

HSS has experience in fiscally administering federal, state, and local grants. It is the grantee and administrator for Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care, Emergency Shelter Grant, Substance Abuse Block Grants and Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Public Social Services through L.A. County. HSS has successfully administered funds for these programs as is evidenced by continued funding. Recently, the local HUD office praised HSS's fiscal monitoring system and supporting documents and has used them as models for other contracted agencies.

HSS has the personnel and infrastructure to support the collaborative grant and fiscally monitor the projects. As the lead agency, HSS has oversight responsibilities that necessitate the continual monitoring of both Project Sponsors and itself to assure the proper administration of grant funds. Fiscal Monitoring activities are primarily provided by the Contracts and Grants Coordinator with Grants Accountant, HSS Bureau Administrative Analyst, and the HHS Bureau Manager. The above staff ensure that fiscal monitoring activities are appropriate and in accordance with all applicable guidelines and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations.

Fiscal monitoring activities include a full range of controls: 1) HSS has a system of internal checks and balances. The internal cross checking requires that invoices, check processing, fiscal reports, and budget revisions are approved by multiple personnel in order to review for accuracy and ensure accountability. For example, an invoice requesting reimbursement is reviewed by three staff members within HSS before it is passed through the city purchasing department for final processing; 2) Systems and policies are in place for project sponsor reimbursements. HSS requires Projects Sponsors to submit invoices for reimbursement either every month or every quarter, depending on the program. Source documentation is required on a quarterly basis, including documentation of match. The Grants and Contract Coordinator reviews the invoices for accuracy, timeliness, spending patterns, and ensures that the costs are eligible. Late billing letters are issued if project sponsors fail to meet requirements or deadlines; 3) Year-end audits are performed on the close of each operational year. Should there exist problems associated with monthly invoicing and budget status, technical assistance will be provided. The Contracts and Grants Coordinator also reviews and files all single audits submitted annually; and 4) On-site fiscal audits are completed for any new contracting agencies with the city and once per year for the other agencies. Should there be concern about a project sponsor, technical assistance and additional on-site audits are performed.

Part V: Attachments

- A. Table - Prevention and Early Intervention Efforts
- B. Map - Police Beats 4, 5, and 7
- C. Letter of Support
- D. Prevention Policy Board Membership

The City of Long Beach has designated the Long Beach Youth & Gang Violence Prevention Task Force to serve as the prevention policy board to review and approve the Delinquency Prevention Plan.

POLICE BEAT 4

After school	Weekend	NIS Sites	Skate Park on Wheels	Mobile Rec.	Summer Food	Strengths	Weakness
Washington LBUSD		Washington Area	None	23rd & Cedar	14th Street Park	Good Participation	Enrolled students only
Roosevelt 21 CCLC YMCA		South Wrigley		Cedar btw 19&20		Full Service AS Program	Enrolled students only
Proposed Skate Park on Wheels site		Central		14th & Atlantic		Enrichment activity	Affordable equipment
				16th & Pine			
Libraries							
Burnett Library		NIS Sites South Wrigley				Strengths Family Learning Centers Community Resources Teen Programming Bilingual Helpers Striving Raising Readers	Weakness Reduced Oper Hours

POLICE BEAT 5

Afterschool	Weekend	NIS Sites	Skate Park on Wheels	Mobile Rec.	Summer Food	Strengths	Weakness
Butler 21 CCLC / Conservation Corp	Whittier	MacArthur	Cal. Rec Center	Salt Lake & Lemon 15th & Gaviota	Antioch Baptist Ch Cal Rec Park MacArthur Park MLK Park	Full Service AS Program Fill service AS Program Enrichment Activity	Enrolled students only Enrolled students only Affordable equipment
Whittier 21 CCLC - Girl Scouts		Central					
Skate Park on Wheels site - Cal Rec. Park							





POLICE BEAT 7

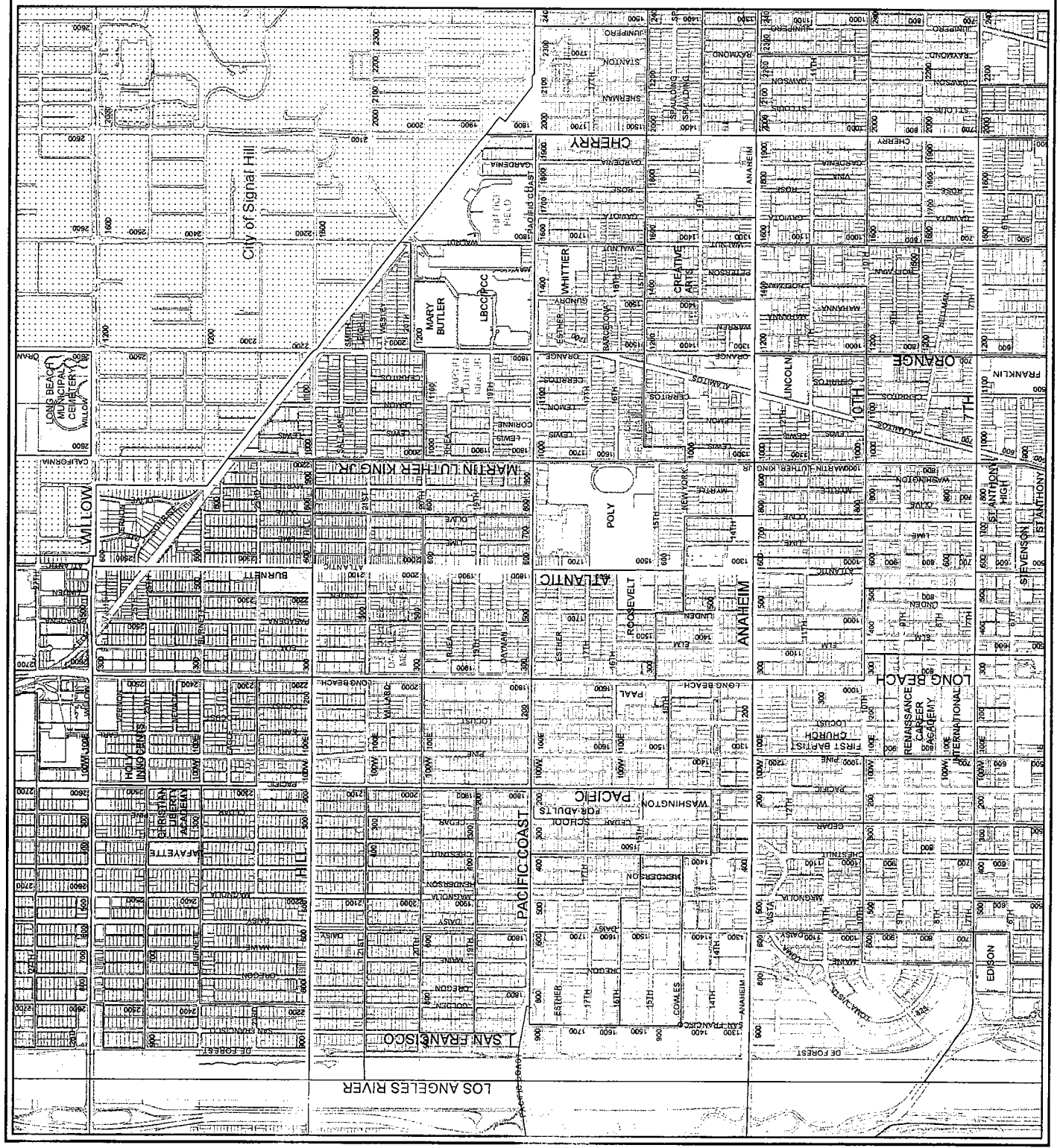
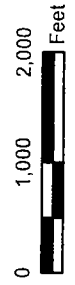
After school	Weekend	NIS Sites	Skate Park on Wheels	Mobile Rec.	Summer Food	Strengths	Weakness
Lincoln 21 CCLC-LBUSD	Lincoln	St. Mary's	None	11th btw. Rose/Gavitoa* 11th & Olive	L.B. Tutorial Aca	Full Service AS Program	Enrolled Students only
Proposed Skate Park on Wheels site		Hellmann		Hellman & Walnut Hellman btw. Orange & Cerritos		Full Participation Enrichment Activity	Affordable equipment
Libraries							
Mark Twain Library		NIS Sites MacArthur Park				Strengths Family Learning Centers Community Resources Bilingual Helpers Striving Raising Readers	Weakness Reduced Oper Hours Extremely Small Facil

POLICE BEAT 4, 5, 7

Office of Intervention & Prevention	Weekend	NIS Sites	Skate Park on Wheels	Mobile Rec.	Summer Food	Strengths	Weakness
Anti-Gang Education, Advocacy, Community Service						Multitude of Services	Limited Resources

City of Long Beach Police Beats 4, 5 and 7

-  Census Block Groups
-  Parks
-  Schools
-  Assessor Parcels





CITY OF LONG BEACH

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

333 WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD • LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90802 • (562) 570-6711 • FAX (562) 570-0583

GERALD R. MILLER
CITY MANAGER

February 17, 2005

Dear Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Members:

I am writing to you in support of the City of Long Beach's Delinquency Prevention Plan, which your Council will review next week. We have crafted this strategic plan with the priorities of the County's Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan in mind.

Last year, the City of Long Beach Human Relations Commission presented a report with sweeping recommendations for community actions necessary to stem the tide of youth and gang violence in Long Beach communities. That report resulted in the creation of the Youth and Gang Violence Prevention Task Force (Task Force), which comprises key community leaders from the education, non-profit, media, faith-based, government, and business entities in Long Beach.

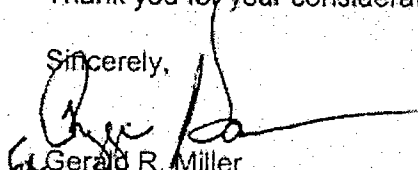
Over the last 12 months, the Task Force has convened monthly to discuss and implement the myriad of recommendations in the Human Relations Commission's report. In that context, the Task Force has identified key strategies toward reducing youth violence in five key areas: youth engagement, parenting skills, youth employment, media messages, and research/resource development.

The Task Force has made great strides in identifying solutions and developing the necessary community support to sustain efforts over time. Like the County of Los Angeles, the City of Long Beach has experienced alarming recent increases in violent behaviors in its neighborhoods. The attached Delinquency Prevention Plan, along with very specific pilot projects that the City and the Task Force hope to implement over the next six months, are critical to reducing violence and unproductive behaviors among our young persons.

Mayor Beverly O'Neill, our City Council and the Task Force, which is designated as our local Prevention Policy Board for planning purposes, and I look forward to your review of our Plan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Gerald R. Miller
City Manager

Attachment

LONG BEACH YOUTH & GANG VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Beverly O'Neill	Mayor	City of Long Beach
Gerald R. Miller	City Manager	City of Long Beach
Rich Archbold	Executive Editor	Press-Telegram
Anthony W. Batts	Chief of Police	City of Long Beach
Him Chhim	Executive Director	Cambodian Association of America
Randy Gordon	President	LB Area Chamber of Commerce
Rev. Garon Harden	Chair	Ministers Alliance
Lydia Hollie	Immediate Past Chair	Human Relations Commission
Dr. E. Jan Kehoe	President	Long Beach City College
Dr. Robert Maxson	President	California State University, Long Beach
Christopher Steinhauser	Superintendent	Long Beach Unified School District
Roberto Uranga	Board of Trustees	Long Beach City College

TASK FORCE

Michael Gillette	Chair – Task Force	Conservation Corps of Long Beach
Mark Rothenberg, Esq.	Vice Chair – Task Force	Commission on Youth and Children – LB
Mike Bassett	Chair	Long Beach Youth Services NETWORK
Yolanda Benavidez	Vocational Programs Supv.	Long Beach School for Adults
Alvin Bernstein	Superintendent	Office of Intervention & Prevention
Sheila Callaghan	Deputy in Charge	LB County Juvenile District Attorney Off.
Raymond Chavarria	Executive Director	Latino Business Education Center
Enrique Castro	Director of Youth Services	Family Services of Long Beach
Sotheara Chhay	Youth Member	Commission on Youth and Children - LB
Rev. James Dok	Executive Director	United Cambodian Community
Brian Gimmillaro	Coach/Women's Volleyball	California State University, Long Beach
Fabian Gonzalez	Youth Member	Commission on Youth and Children – LB
Erin Gruwell	Professor	California State University, Long Beach
Phil T. Hester	Director	Parks, Recreation and Marine – LB
Karen Hilburn	Director – Student Support	Long Beach Unified School District
David Hillman	Coordinator	Role of Men / Proud Fathers of the Hood
Robert Luna	Deputy Chief	Long Beach Police Dept.
Daniel Murphy	Asst. City Prosecutor	Office of the City Prosecutor
Diana Pinedo	Youth Member	LB Police Dept Youth Advisory Group
Ty Hatfield	Lieutenant	Long Beach Police Dept.
Jessica Quintana	Executive Director	Centro CHA
Barbara Smith	Member	Human Relations Commission
Hillary Rivers	Victims Advocate	Resident – Police Beat 5
James Saucedo	Professor	California State University, Long Beach
Rev. Gregory Sanders	Pastor	The Rock Christian Fellowship
Dave San Jose	Founder	Peace 90800 Council
Dr. Judson Schoendorf	Member	Board of Health & Human Services
Autrilla Scott	Community Activist	Resident – Police Beat 5
Darick Simpson	Chair	Workforce Developmt Brd Youth Council
Robin Sinks	Health Educator	Long Beach Unified School District
Melanie Wasington	Executive Director	Mentoring A Touch From Above
Craig Watson	VP - Communications	Charter Communications
Bill Wells	Member	Million Moms March